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منتدى العلوم الاجتماعية
Social Sciences Forum

THE SOCIAL DIGNITY INDEX

STUDY OF BASIC NEEDS, WELL-BEING & OPPORTUNITIES IN TUNISIA

SDI 2018

The Applied Social Science Forum (ASSF) is a non-governmental organization created in 2011 in Tunisia. Since its inception and in striving to become an effective research institution, the ASSF has been aiming to find solutions to social problems, support reform initiatives and inform public policies, and finally, influence legislations and institutions

The Applied Social Science Forum (ASSF) is a Tunisian Think Tank that seeks to promote applied social science research. Its mission is to promote open society, public interest and good local governance.

The ASSF mission falls within the framework of Social Sciences vision to develop policies and accompany the social changes that Tunisia and the Arab World have been undergoing. From this perspective, Applied Social Science refers to an approach to public research that seeks to transcend the academy and engage in the debate over concrete wider public issues. Thus, the ASSF seeks to bring professional, critical and policy knowledge to the public. If we accept the assumption that there are four types of Social Science knowledge (i.e., professional, critical, policy, and public), we suppose that the Applied Social Science is the umbilical cord, which keeps the different components of this social knowledge connected...

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Summary

Executive Summary

The Dignity and Sustainability Index *(DSI)* seeks solutions approach to local pressing problems by enabling social actors, including local leaders, to systematically identify them, and thus prioritize local reform agenda before, during and after upcoming local elections. This proposal has three components:

1- As a Participatory Action Research Tool (PAR), the Dignity and sustainability Index is an approach to research in communities that emphasizes participation, action, collective inquiry and experimentation grounded in experience. Considered a multi-stage process, the Dignity and sustainability Index aims at empowering actors from across sectors and communities to come together, speak a common language and drive measurable transformations in their local communities. Governments, businesses, and civil society organizations could use the DSI to identify the most pressing needs through three dimensions: Human wellbeing (basic needs), Environmental wellbeing and social wellbeing.

2- In collaborations with local associations, the ASSF seeks to identify the Index results and transform them into tangible reform demands in the regions and sectors that are of concern. Additionally, the actual database allows the civil society actors to sensibilize different intervening partners, for instance, service providers in local public services , users , Media, etc., about the importance of working to improve low input sectors. It also

seeks to give value to high input sectors, and to the performance of local administrations, as they represent success stories.

3- To benefit from the results of the index, the Forum works through its Scientific Committee on the organization of training sessions for the benefit of elected members of municipal councils to display the ratings index per municipality or within several groups of municipalities having similar problems. It also works with local representatives on the drafting of the reform agendas that can be locally applicable or convertible in the form of draft bills.

4- The scoring obtained highlight the following results:

5- -The standard deviation reflects a clear divide within society in some regions than others. This might explain how the level of social cohesion contributes to alleviating the gaps between many municipalities in some governorates or regions (e.g., Tozeur). Increasing gaps also explain some of the differences between many delegations within a single governorate or region. These social gaps manifested themselves in the low-scoring and high-scoring governorates in neighbouring territories (for instance, the governorate of Ariana). These social gaps reflect old regional differences that are affecting all the urban environments that were considered to benefit from the prevailing development plans at the expense of others. This situation results in the decline of the leading role of some areas that have a good development asset ensuing from internal migration.

6- -The results confirm that below- average scores are related to basic needs. Somehow, a large segment of the population views public transport, basic

education, basic health and personal security in a favorable light (46 score). Although, it is difficult to measure the evolution of this index, since it is the first of its kind in Tunisia, this below-average score can be considered an indicator of the declining role of the middle class, and growing fears of deterioration of services in the public sector. The reasons for this decline are to be given at a later stage in answering the question on Tunisia's economic progress.

7- -This study confirms the low scores related to decent living: The scores in the governorates of Ariana, Manouba, Mahdia, Nabeul and Tozeur exceed the national average level, which is estimated at 26.88, while all other governorates are below the average level. The governorates of Beja, Kairouan, Kasserine and Siliana scored the lowest (22 points).

8- -In this regard, it was noted that geographic and spatial division of development, though somewhat close to the rankings of the index no longer reflects a general truth, as a result of the demographic pressures on some governorates. In contrast, the increasing human impoverishment of some areas, as a result of internal immigration, has not been an appropriate factor for labor market balances or satisfaction with the quality of services, whether at the level of basic needs, decent living standards, and evaluation of available opportunities.

Introduction:

Tunisia is one of the most urbanized countries in North Africa. Around 70% of the country's 11 million citizens live in cities. Tunisia's urban area is the most animated part of the national economy and accounts for more than 85 % of Gross Domestic Product. Today, the new constitution adopted in 2013 has clear commitments to decentralization. The document outlines a vision of fully developed and empowered local governments with autonomy for executing their mandates of providing local services according to transparent principles of participation by, and accountability to, their citizens.

However, beyond this institutional progress, with the growing number of poor people in the marginalized (semi-rural and semi-urban) suburbs and the impact of the informal economy, this observation must be put into perspective. In fact, this process tells us half the story. The intense social movements that tear the regional and national structure of Tunisian society tell the other half of the story.

The SDI as a return to the first narrative: (dignity and indignation):

One can take as example the recent sit-ins and demonstrations in a number of Tunisians cities, for instance, in Sfax (The second city in Tunisia located 270 km (170 mi) southeast of Tunis) with regard to the "Siape" factory (Tunisian Chemical Group). This incident represents more than a regional "environment dispute". In fact, it reflected the emergence of an unstructured protest that far transcends the political parties.

Another issue of local and municipal concern is the Petrofac (an international service provider to the oil and gas) at Kerkennah- (a Tunisian Island located 20 km from Sfax). The islanders Sit-ins had been set up in front of Petrofac, partially halting production, demanding that the British company honour its engagements in local development and employment creation. Moreover, Fishermen in Kerkennah were protesting a significant oil spill that had been discovered, endangered marine biodiversity and thus jeopardized their livelihoods. They were furious at the Tunisian Environmental Protection Agency (TPS), which was trying to minimize the impact of the spill, and even conceal it from the public.

There is also the environment problem in Gafsa (the capital of the southwest of Tunisia and home to the mining industry of Tunisia) caused by the Phosphate mines. Doctors and activists allege that cancer, infertility and asthma in the cities of Gabès (Located in the south, with a population of 130,984, it is the 6th largest Tunisian city) and Gafsa, two hubs for the industry, are unusually high.

In Djerba island, located about 600 km from Tunis for example, and where the presence of Libyan immigration is distinguishable since 2011, the inhabitants of the island, as well as foreign investors, have been multiplying their protests against what they consider to be the Tunisian government's nonchalance vis-à-vis the problem of garbage disposal in the island.

Health, education and unemployment problems in these regions arise as a direct consequence of environmental problems. As the deteriorating health situation, for the most part, is the result of pollution, we can consider that the high rates of suicide among young people, and illegal immigration, are also relevant to the deterioration of quality of life.

Five years after the revolution, problems facing Tunisia are particularly acute for youth in the interior regions, who are more likely to be dissatisfied with their political situation. In fact, multiple surveys revealed that many young people in those regions asserted they would not participate in the municipal elections if it turns out that it would echo same slogans, same programs and same policies (National consultation on youth in 2017).

Resultantly, the country witnessed the emergence of social and spontaneous protest movements with no direct link to political parties is a new phenomenon that deserves attention. There is one protest movement that came to the surface, which is the anonymous collective Zwewla (or Zwawla), meaning "the poor" in Tunisian Arabic, is composed of workers, unemployed young people, students and artists. Many of the members were doing graffiti and Street Art before January 14th (the revolution), but it was after the elections that Zwewla came together, as they felt politicians did not keep their word to the youth and the poor about improving their conditions, but instead divided into right and left political camps and focused on other issues. This is also the purpose of their art, exposing social problems through political messages and imagery that is connected to the revolution, they also tag and sign off their pieces with a “Z” a reminiscent of Zorro, who fought against the tyrants and defended the helpless.[1]

In addition, what deserves more attention is the common denominator of these spontaneous movements. Most of their slogans talk about environment, work, safety and sustainability at the same time (CAFA network, “Khnaqtouna” movement خنقتونا , Zwaoula group زواوله , etc.). In almost all these localities, the

[1]*http://dspace.mah.se:8080/bitstream/handle/2043/15526/Tunisian%20Artivism%20by%20Tilia%20Korpe.pdf?sequence=2&isAllowed=y*

concept of dignity has come to the surface with force as on the eve of the revolution in 2011.

The National Young Dialogue Report (2016) have shown to what extent local residents, especially young people, still feel the pinch of "insult" and "derision". There is a prevailing belief that there would not be any hope in correcting or reforming development paths, if they do not arise at the local level.

From this perspective, this project aims to "operationalize" prevailing concepts in the local community, starting with social dignity and its translation through measurable and comparative quantitative indicators. The importance of this project lies in its ability to provide data that is as close as possible to the reality of the local community, so that it would be a decisive and specific component in the electoral campaigns, and even in the post-election period.

To start with, the protests that swept Tunisia are often referred to as *Jasmine Revolution* or *Jasmine Spring.* This appellation is after Tunisia's national flower *'Jasmine,'* and it keeps up with the geopolitical nomenclature of "color revolutions". However, the name "Jasmine Revolution" was not widely embraced in Tunisia itself, particularly in the interior regions.

There is a very different story in the interior, from that prevailing in the major coastal cities or Grand Tunis. The existing story says that the most important determining factor behind the fall of Ben Ali's regime is the demand for dignity: be it human, social and environmental.

For this reason, the name that has been adopted is the **dignity revolution**, which is a translation of the Tunisian Arabic name for the revolution ثورة الكرامة (*Thawrat el-Karāma*).[2]

[2] In 2011, the dignity Revolution has inspired the Spanish protests against corruption (Los Indignados), which in turn helped to inspire other protests in many countries, including Greece, UK and Chile. Similarly, 2013 protests

One of the Arab Uprisings' best-known slogans, *'aish, horreya, adala ijtema'eya'* [bread, freedom, social justice], expressed popular opposition not just to repressive 'security states,' but also to increasing income and wealth polarization driven by kleptocratic elites and a "Jacobin Club"[3]. For at least a decade beforehand, protest movements had articulated explicit claims to social and economic rights as part of their conception of democracy.[4]

The adage "*assassination through definition*" became true. In fact, since 2012, the political discourse and the media have replaced the concept of dignity (Karama) by that of "Arab spring". The defining characteristics of the Tunisian revolution, that is by being social, sustainable and secular by nature, was going to be dominated by ideological appellations. Henceforth, a semantic deconstruction work has been carried out in order to exclude the sustainable /local component from the new momentum for social change.

1- The objectives of the SDI Index:

As a tool, The Sustainable Dignity Index (SDI) empowers actors from across sectors and communities to come together, speak a common language, and drive measurable transformation of their local society.

in Brazil have taken place questioning the government's corruption and its capability of managing with equality public transport, local environment, health and education.

[3] Jacobin Club is a revolutionary political movement that was the most famous political club during the French Revolution (1789–99.The club was so called from the Dominican convent where they originally met, in the Rue Saint-Jacques (Latin: Jacobus) in Paris. Today Jacobin indicates a supporter of a centralized republican state and strong central government powers and/or supporters of extensive government intervention to transform society. Tony Judt. *Marxism and the French Left: Studies on Labour and Politics in France, 1830–1981*. New York, New York, USA; London, England, UK: New York University Press, 2011. Pp. 108.

[4] G. Gervasio & A. Teti (2014) Civic Activism and the 2011 Egyptian Revolution, in: G. Gervasio, L. Anceschi & A. Teti (eds) *Informal Geographies of Power*, pp. 55–70 (London: Routledge).

1-1- National objectives:

The Index aims to explore the 'hidden geographies' of inequality, i.e. the social dynamics developing inside, in parallel to, and beyond institutional statistics; arguing that these hidden geographies play a crucial role, both in support of, and in opposition to official society. This index presents a comparison of inequality of social opportunity across municipalities. It also examines comparative correlations of a battery of indices and output, income inequality, intergenerational mobility and social, human and environmental wellbeing.

Undeniably, the idea of promoting democracy remains virtually unchanged. However, this transition is specifically included in the opinion, as a balance between the central government (central government) and local society (the powers of proximity). Second, while the indivisibility of human rights - particularly, political, social and environmental rights - is proclaimed in the constitution , political rights far outweigh the second and third generation of human rights, including sustainability and social welfare.

1-2- Local Objectives:

Good data analysis is critical in the work of community organizations and community actors. First, this information can be used by community organizations to identify deficiencies and the need for change and reforms. Additionally, good and well-analyzed data about under-served communities can help to reveal opportunities that could prove profitable for investment while advancing the objectives of community development. Finally, the data can be employed by community organizations to conduct quantitative analyses of their own activities. Good data on the effectiveness of projects and programs are needed for accountability and hence for credibility.

1-3- *Civic expertise Dissemination:*

All communities were placed into 12 categories according to their scores. This ranking should prompt municipalities that perform less to enhance their services and the quality of life of its citizens. However, the best communities were indexed as a successful model. The SDI believes in the dictum that "what gets measured gets done, and what gets compared gets bettered". Given the fact that the idea of Sustainable dignity is related to the social well-being, the question could be formulated as follows: why don't we simply go straight to measuring dignity in terms of its concrete impact on overall well-being?

Obviously, this is the right approach, but there remain differences about how to define 'overall well-being'. One solution is to use measures of subjective well-being (sometimes expressed as SWB) by which we mean the answers to questions about people's happiness and satisfaction with their lives. This approach fits with a utilitarian view of the world where governments try to maximize the sum total of happiness (or utility or 'hedonic experience'). However, this subjective well-being tells us half the story, as individual satisfaction could not reflect the whole segments of the populations and what could be perceived as a success in a micro-level, could be considered differently in another micro- context or in the level of communities.

1-4 - Priority Setting Reform:

The last five years have shown strong evidence of links between country governance systems, development performance and Citizen Expertise. Many international experiences have shown that the benefits of public health spending on child and infant mortality rates, environment protection and education quality, are greater in countries with better community evaluation and better research on quality of life.

The objective is to get local community feedback and make use of it in while formulating policies. Beyond life satisfaction, and building on phases of priority setting, the community of stakeholders would issue policy briefs and recommendations. The action plan should say who would do what; at what cost; with which funds; by when; and with what expected result in each sector (Participatory Budgeting) .الميزانية التشاركية The purpose of writing a plan is to make the agreed actions explicit to all stakeholders.

In the context of democratic transition, we often find that reforms reach only certain enclaves, which were missed out in the secondary statistics. If we really want to find the extent to which social reforms are impacted, and the segments of populations which are being excluded, and which are being isolated from the existing reform agenda. This bottom evaluation, and this credible way of capturing citizen's voices should be generalized and institutionalized.

1-5- Improve Statistical information about social wellbeing at the local level:

Information that is already available and exploited in the country is rich, but it has mostly static character. It measures states on different dates. A major progress results from the production of dynamic information that tracks the transitions between states and trajectories, both for individuals and for groups, according to a horizon that goes from short term (for example, movements between employment, unemployment and inactivity) to long term (e.g. intergenerational reproduction of inequalities).

The juxtaposition of statistics measures on outcomes raises the question of economic and social processes, which generate, through their interactions, comparison and contrasts within national contexts. The emphasis on these processes implies an interpretive theory of social functioning that falls outside

the realm of jurisdiction of statistical information system, and falls under the heading “scientific research and social debate”.

2- Beneficiaries and Target Audience

Governments, International and regional organizations, local civil society organizations, and businesses can actually use the SDI to identify the most pressing needs of their communities, describe them in a common language, and prioritize resources to focus on the most urgent needs. The SDI meets a strong demand for knowledge of inequality and welfare. Two requests are frequently made.

The two requests imply that statistical information should be first accessible, relevant and complete, and second, appropriated by a non-expert user. The first requirement drives the proliferation and sophistication of the indicators, the second involves selection and simplicity.

Moreover, the nature of the priority issues is, in part, distinct, according to the different social actors. The trade union organizations emphasize the extent of inequalities between labour and capital income, the differences between social classes or in the wage system, the mechanisms that generate these inequalities. Some representatives of associations are most directly confronted with problems of poverty and exclusion; their application is most pressing in respect to the bottom of the distribution and inequalities of access to basic rights. The proposed information system should be multidimensional.

From this standpoint, this project emphasizes the importance of an ongoing dialogue with social actors to advance statistical information and compare it with

data, but in a different and complementary qualitative nature, which is the outcome of their experiences and activities.

On this basis, they should have the opportunity, as all other stakeholders, to choose the concepts and indicators to their problems. This project recommends the establishment of means of rapid and complete access to primary, national and regional statistics, in the framework of respect for statistical confidentiality rules. This project seeks to sketch a complete, consistent, and unambiguous statistical information in which these requests can be answered. It reflects and encourages a process of interaction between supply and demand for statistical information, which is a necessary condition for this valuable contribution to feed social debate.

5- Literature Review:

In 2016, an official evaluation program was established in Tunisia with the objective to assess:

- Governance and citizen participation
- Management of human and financial resources
- Sustainability and local environment

Of all municipalities, 70% did not meet the requested criteria of effectiveness. This assessment suffered, in fact, from a major failure: it was conducted by the government itself and without participation of experts and civil society actors.

Internationally, it should be pointed out that the studies on the evaluation of the efficiency of municipal authorities are now quite numerous. According to Isabel

Narbon –Perpina,& Kristof De Witte (2017)[5] a systematic literature review revealed that there have been many empirical studies that focus on the evaluation of efficiency in local governments from multiple points of view and contexts. It is possible to identify two strands of applied research. On the one hand, some studies concentrate on the evaluation of a particular local service, such as refuse collection and street cleaning[6] , water services[7], street lighting[8], fire services[9], library services, and road maintenance[10] .On the other hand, other studies evaluate local performance from a "global point of view" considering that local governments supply a wide variety of services and facilities.

What is important in this regard is the size of studies allotted to states and communities that had democratic transitions or emerging democracies. Yusfany[11] analyzed 491 Indonesian municipalities in 2010, Liu et al 12 measured 22 local governments in Taiwan in 2007, Kutlar and Bakir 13

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[5] Isabel Narbón-Perpiñá,& Kristof De Witte "Local governments' efficiency: A systematic literature review—part I in " *international transactions in operational research* - First published: 19 February 2017

[6] Worthington, A.C., Dollery, B.E., 2001. Measuring efficiency in local government: an analysis of New South Wales municipalities' domestic waste management function. *Policy Studies Journal 29, 2, 232–249.*

[7] García-Sánchez, I.M., 2006a. Efficiency measurement in Spanish local government: the case of municipal water services. Review of Policy Research 23, 2, 355–372.

[8] Lorenzo, J.M.P., Sánchez, I.M.G., 2007. Efficiency evaluation in municipal services: an application to the street lighting service in Spain. *Journal of Productivity Analysis 27, 3, 149–162*

[9] Stevens, P.A., 2005. Assessing the performance of local government. *National Institute Economic Review 193, 1, 90–101.*

[10] Kalb, A., 2012. What determines local governments' cost-efficiency? The case of road maintenance. *Regional Studies 48, 9, 1–16.*

[11] Yusfany, A., 2015. The efficiency of local governments and its influence factors. *International Journal of Technology Enhancements and Emerging Engineering Research* ***4****, 10, 219–241.*

[12] Liu, S.-C. Peng, P.S.-Y.,C.-J., Wu, P.-C., 2011. Local government efficiency evaluation: consideration of undesirable outputs and super-efficiency. *African Journal of Business Management 5, 12, 4746–4754.*

[13] Kutlar, A., Bakirci, F., 2012. An analysis on the economic effectiveness of municipalities in Turkey. *African Journal of Marketing Management* ***4****, 3, 80–9*

evaluated 27 Turkish municipalities from 2006 to 2008, and Ibrahim and Karim (2004)14 and Ibrahim and Salleh (2006)15 analyzed 46 local governments in Malaysia in 2000. Efficiency results for Indonesian municipalities are quite low (0.50), while in Taiwan results range from 0.38 to 0.82, in Turkey from 0.53 to 0.86, and in Malaysia from 0.59 to 0.76.

Moreover, Štastná and Gregor [16] compared 202 local governments in the Czech Republic in the transition period of 1995–1998 and the post transition period of 2005–2008. In addition, other studies focused on data in Central and East European countries. Pevcin[17] measured efficiency in 200 Slovenian municipalities in 2011. Their results suggested that mean technical inefficiency should be approximately 12–25% above the estimated best-practice frontier.

This literature review leads us to the following main considerations:

1-We note a quasi-absence of North African countries, as compared to this dynamic of evaluation of municipal efficiency.

2- There is a wide variety of input and output variables to measure local government efficiency. The accurate definition of local governments' inputs and outputs is a complex task, which is due to the difficulty to collect data and measure local services.

[14] Ibrahim, F., Karim, M., 2004. Efficiency of local governments in Malaysia and its correlates. International Journal of Management Studies **11**, 1, 57–70.

[15] Ibrahim, F.W., Salleh, M.F.M., 2006. Stochastic frontier estimation: an application to local governments in Malaysia. *Malaysian Journal of Economic Studies **43**, 1/2, 85*.

[16] Štastná, L., Gregor, M., 2015. Public sector efficiency in transition and beyond: evidence from Czech local governments. *Applied Economics 47, 7, 680–699*.

[17] Pevcin, P., 2014b. Efficiency levels of sub-national governments: a comparison of SFA and DEA estimations. *TQM Journal* **26**, 3, 275–283.

3- The number of output variables included in previous literature varies drastically. Some studies aggregate various municipal services in a global index, while others evaluate a set of specific local services.

4- Some measures are too generic or unspecific. It would be necessary to develop better proxy variables for local government services and facilities as well as indicators that measure the quality of local services. The latter are interesting and informative for local governments, since performance decisions may have an impact on their quality and not on their quantity.

5- The focus on inputs and outputs leads to underestimating the experience of actors and citizens. It also promotes sub-analysis of the local government process *in vivo*.

5- Methodology and Measurement Tools:

5-1 - An indicator for a sustainable community:

The SDI Indicators of a sustainable community point to areas where the links between the economy, environment and society are weak. Indicators of Social Dignity are different from traditional indicators of economic, social, and environmental progress. Traditional indicators -- such as stockholder profits, asthma rates, and water quality, Health care -- measure changes in one part of a community as if they were entirely independent of the other parts. Sustainability indicators reflect the reality that the three different segments are very tightly interconnected.

In this sense, Jobs affect the poverty rate and the poverty rate is related to crime, violence extremism, corruption and insecurity. Air quality, water quality and materials used for production have an effect on health. They may also have an effect on stockholder profits. Sustainability requires this type of integrated view of the world -- it requires multidimensional indicators that show the links among a community's economy, environment, and society.

We noted earlier how the experience of social actors was a carrier of essential information. It is the same approaches of different social sciences, with the methodologies of their own. It appears however that the statistical measure is a necessary, first, to locate the contributions of other approaches, power their assumptions and interpret their results, secondly, that the debate on social sustainability can rely on numerical references, which would be recognized after critical discussion, relevance and reliability.

At the household level, the index, whenever the sources permit, crosses three main variables: these are occupational status, household composition, the position of its members in relation to employment. - At the individual level, it proposes adding the consideration of gender, age, geographical origin and, on the basis of specific sources, disability. Confirming the multidimensional nature of inequality and social welfare, the working group that prepared the draft of this project discussed at length the case of construction of a synthetic indicator of inequality.

The synthetic indicator can be constructed by aggregation of indicators measuring, for the whole population, different dimensions of inequality. The project considers that the choice of required weights to make the aggregation of different types of sustainability involves the revelation of a collective preference

function, that is to say the relative importance that society places various manifestations of inequality.

The method relies on the measurement of inequality in access to rights or basic services considered for both the welfare and individual development for social inclusion. It is based on three elements, namely, structural indicators of inequality and local social welfare, local public perception and finally the local citizen evaluation test. The relevant criteria are defined according to the characteristics of each area, which does not exclude the possibility of aggregation of results. It is only possible to determine whether certain groups combine the favorable or unfavorable positions in the various identified areas. The working Group gave high priority to three areas: first, housing, as seen from the perspective of access difficulties (waiting times, poor housing ...), quality (comfort, neighborhood ...) and financial rate effort that it requires. Second, health, considered from both the point of view of results (life expectancy, diseases ...) and from the point of view of financial or non-financial obstacles, access to care. Finally, training, initial and continuing considered from the point of view of unequal access (durations and levels) the results of inequality (skills, qualifications ...).Equal importance should be given to other aspects of living conditions inequalities: access to transportation, financial services, culture, justice...

Since 2013, the ASSF has formed a team of interviewers, residents in the interior regions in the country in order to improve the quality of its work. The final objective is to improve the citizens' knowledge in the field of civil expertise: Green line, citizen satisfaction survey, mirror survey (with providers) and mystery survey (the anonym user) and finally the citizen conference. This approach seeks to argue and rationalize the process of public service reform and public life from the bottom. It seeks to improve public awareness on social

policy through enhancing the culture of "dignity and social well-being using the following mechanisms: Life satisfaction, the dissemination of the civil expertise through the publication of the Index, and placement of suggested reforms on the national agenda.

2-5- Quality-of-life testing and indexing

The Social Dignity Index is one of the very few indexes, which includes all three well-being dimensions: Human, Environmental and Economic Wellbeing. It is a ranking system for the local communities' access to standard quality of life based on a composite of indicators, which are **relevant** (they show the local population) **easy to understand** (by people who are not experts) **reliable**, (people can trust the information that the indicator is providing) and finally based on **accessible data.**

This index takes into account three types of indicators:

- The structural indicators: are measures working? (policy effectiveness indicators),
- The perception of life satisfaction: does it matter and are we reaching targets? (Performance indicators), are we improving? (efficiency indicators),
- The Impact of the quality of life in the everyday life (the test of quality) what is happening? (descriptive indicators),:

The aim of the ranking is to improve the impact of public policy and policy reform on local communities. These three mechanisms provide qualitative and quantitative measurements, and follow-up policy reform and action planning

from the bottom, based on the quality of life and the efficiency of the public services.

5-2-Sample selection

The household is the appropriate unit to identify people, especially in their place of residence, in order to assess their social, economic, demographic and housing conditions, so that to obtain information related to the situation of the population in the regions to enable them to benefit from or access high quality services so that to guarantees their welfare conditions. Research on Social Dignity Index also depends on the use of household samples, which provide the possibility of developing an effective approach to assess citizens' perceptions of the index.

The sample is composed of a database that includes all of the Tunisian delegations. It also include structural sub-indicators drawn from various sources and provided by key actors, starting with the National Institute of Statistics in Tunisia through a survey database containing approximately 40,000 enumeration areas created in preparation forthe General Census of Population and Housing (RGPH2014).

From the perspective of building the index sample, the enumeration area is considered a local area that was created for the average household. It is the smallest geographic unit that was created in the General Population Census period to be a fundamental basis for the investigation of households' situation. Each enumerated area contains the following information: Municipality, districts, place of residence (adjacent communities, scattered communities), number of households and total population. The boundaries of each enumerated area are clearly shown on the maps.

The aim of the research is to establish asocial dignity index at the national level, and in the country's seven regions (Greater Tunis, North East, North West, Center East, Center West, South East and South West) based on set of indicators covering the following items:

Basic needs

Social well-being

Available opportunities

The basic and sub-axes of the Social Dignity Index

BASIC NEEDS	SOCIAL WELL-BEING	AVAILABLE OPPORTUNITIES
Nutrition and health basics in the regions	Specialized health services	Opportunities for sickness insurance and social protection
Water, Electricity, and Housing	Quality of local environment (municipal services)	Opportunities to contribute and influence local decision through municipal voting
Public Transportation	Private transportation	Travel, movement and entertainment opportunities
Feeling of security	Individual rights and freedoms	Tolerance and integration
Access to basic education services	Access to information and communication	Opportunities for advanced education (higher education, etc.)
Obtaining decent work	Social cohesion	Investment Opportunities and project creation

The index relates to relative research based on division or classification between two levels:

On the first level: the sample is drawn from the enumeration area, which is a relative choice in the number of households according to the General Population

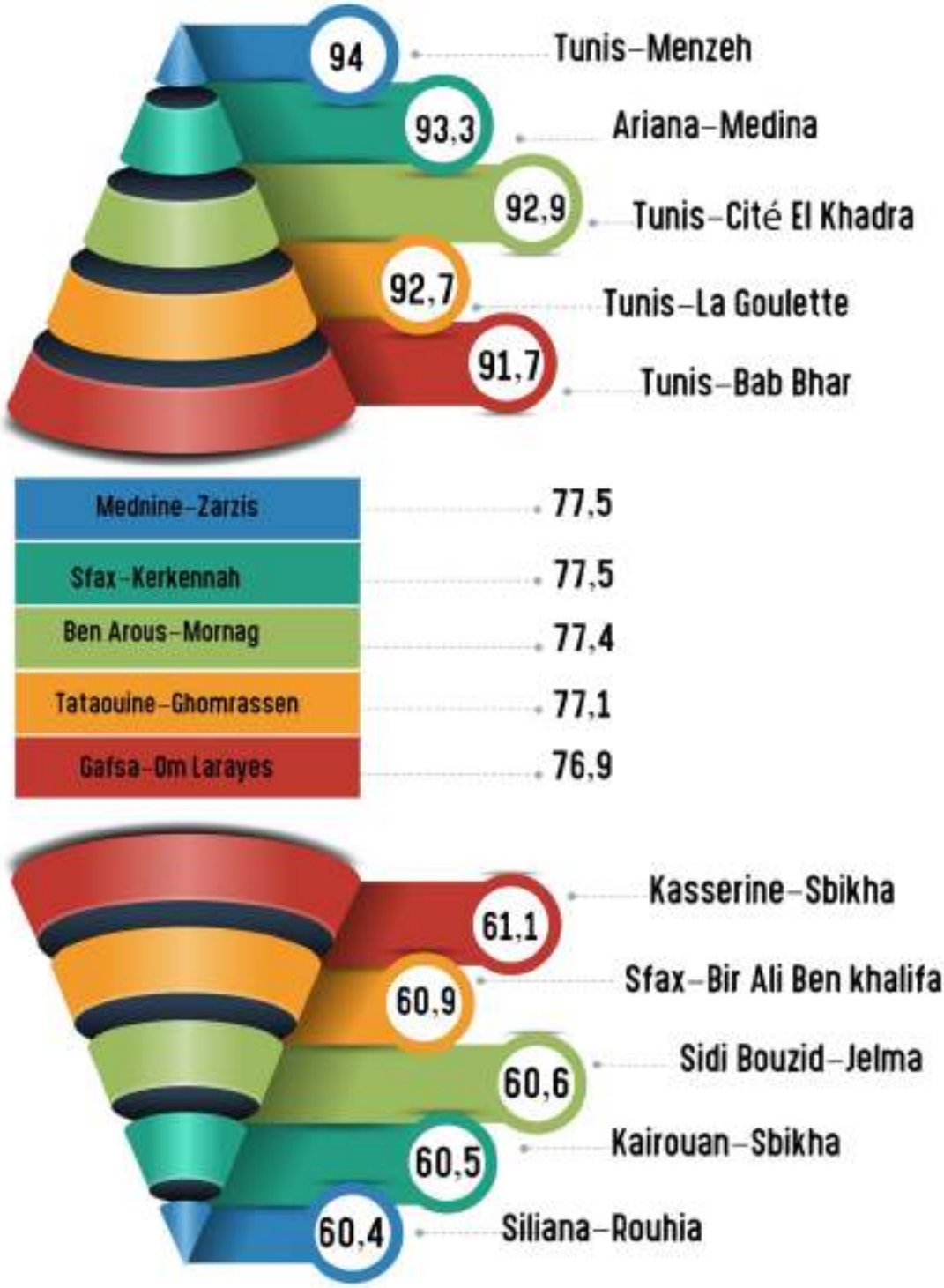
and Housing Census 2014. In each enumeration area, the sample is drawn from 15 households in each district.

On the second Level: Identifying households in the district drawn by the survey management team. In each household, the heads are identified for conducting the interview.

The register of Delegations (*Mutamadia*)

In order to improve the sample and ensure its representation in the various delegations, a score was assigned to each delegation based on a list of indicators that were calculated in advance through different data sources. This process is essential in that it allows the research team to select three categories of delegations, which are scored in each governorate as weak, medium, or high. The degree of affiliation of each delegation is determined compared to the scores of other delegations in the same governorate. Time periods determine the weak, medium and high scores allotted for each governorate according to governorate classification.


weak. medium. high
Greater Tunis
North East
North West
Center East
Center West
South East
South West



The results were calculated on a regional basis, with Greater Tunis scores highest (50.31) among indicators of basic needs, followed by the North East (48.89), and followed by the governorates of the South East (48.29), the North West (39.59), Center East 43.96 and the Center West (43.36).

Presentation of the preliminary results of the Index" (by approximate results of the governorates)

In the preliminary results, it is possible to draw a similar pattern for three groups of governorates in the order of the index:

The first group includes the first three governorates, which are Tozeur, Nabeul, Bizerte, and the governorates of the centre, which symbolize the national average. The list includes Tunisia, Monastir and Gabes, and the group at the end of the hierarchy, respectively Beja, Siliana, Kairouan and El Kef, and Siliana-Rouhia

1. Basic needs indicator

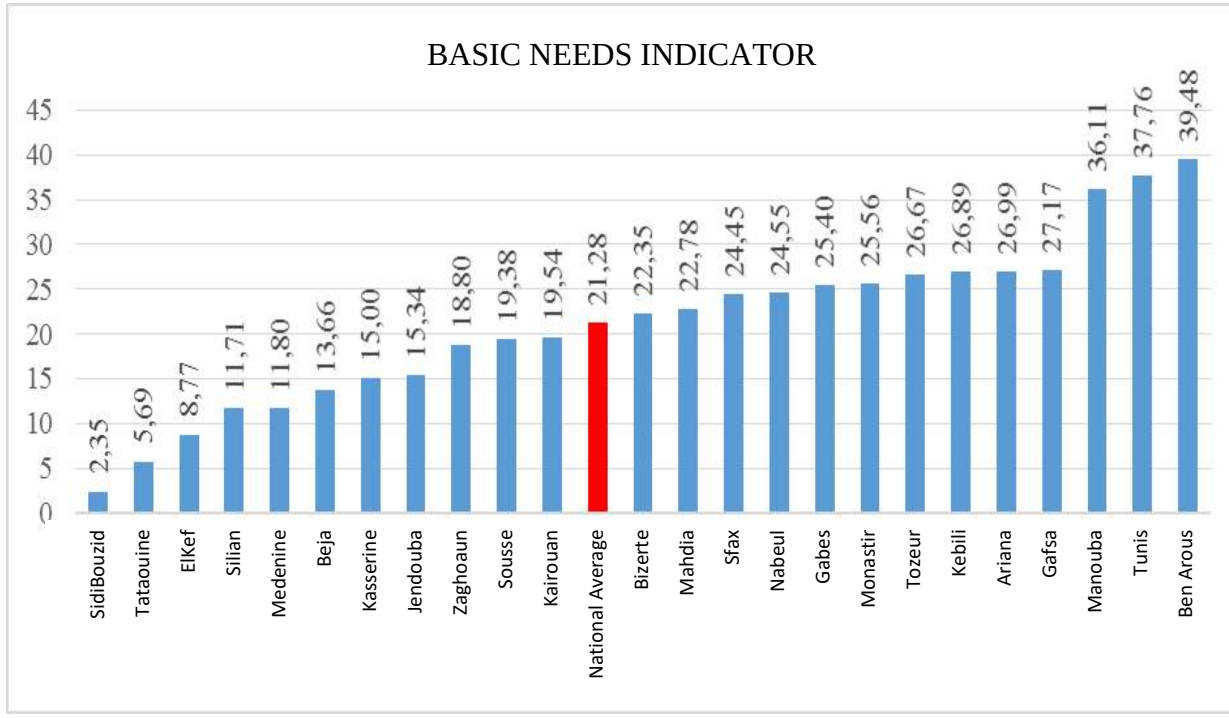
At the level of access to basic needs, the sample responded to determinants of sub-indicators, including the following:

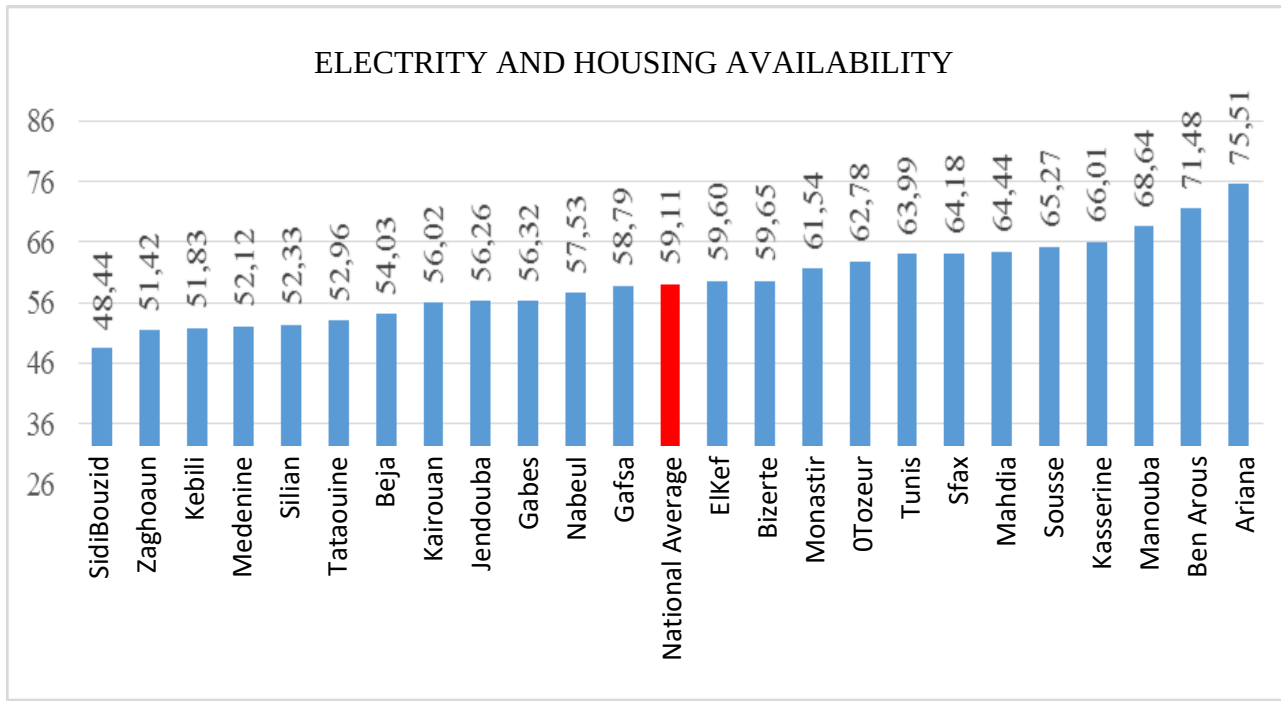
- Nutrition and basic health
- Provision of drinking water and electricity
- Public transport
- Personal Security
- Access to basic education
- securing a decent job

In general, the answers are expected to be within a national average of 46.3, which is undoubtedly a sub-average score. It also ranges from 54 in the governorate of Tozeur, due to the limited population density and the cohesion of the social fabric, and the governorate of Ariana with 53 and 34 is the score for Siliana. It should be noted, however, that the surprising figure came from the respondents in the suburbs of the governorate of Sousse, and it did not score higher than 40. Considering the low national average, many governorates have appeared below this rate, including Tataouine, Kasserine, El Kef, Zaghouan and even Monastir.

However, the general ranking does not cancel the exceptions. For example, the sub-score of the governorate of Nabeul drops below the national average. As well as in terms of the index of public transport services, where the score of the governorate of Tozeur drops to 26 and the

governorate of Nabeul to 24. The governorate of Ben Arous scores highest in public transport services 39. The governorate of Sidi Bouzid receives the lowest score 2,35.





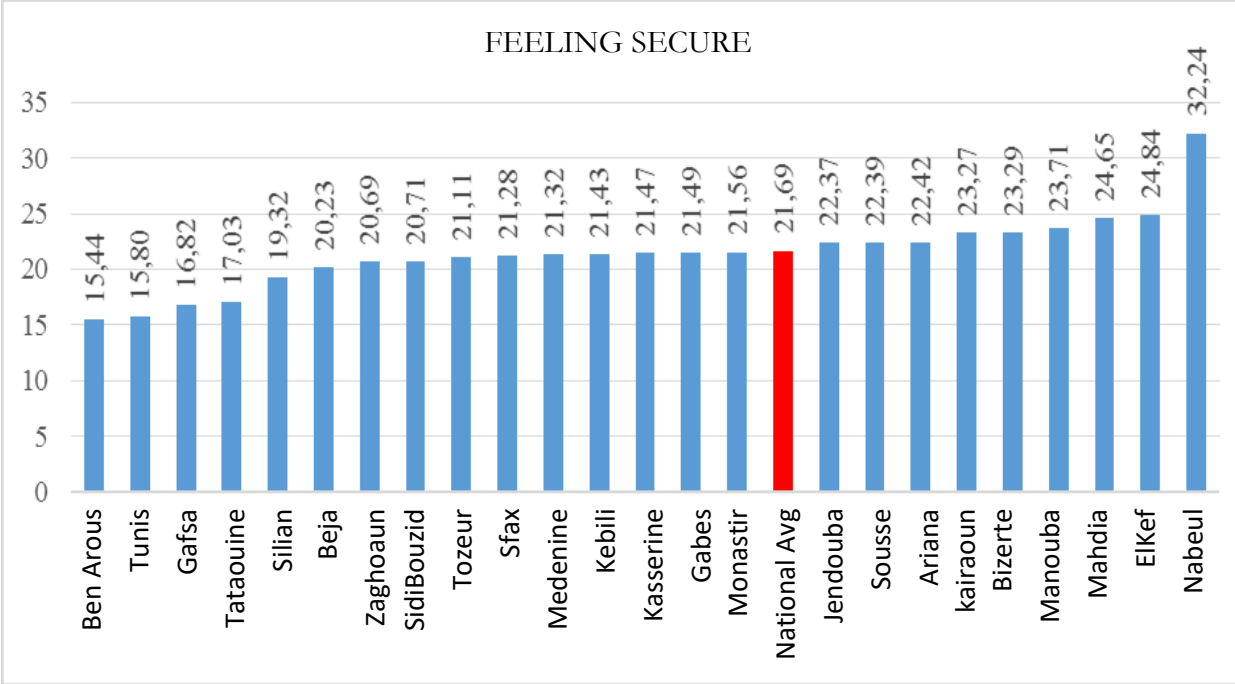
2. Decent living indicator

The same remarks can be monitored through the social-being index. Preliminary results show that the national score average is 26.88, which is a very low score. This indicator includes information related to:

- Specialized medical services
- Municipal waste disposal services
- Private transportation
- Respect for individual rights
- Access to the Internet
- Social cohesion.

It is noticeable in this regard that the indicator of decent living is indisputably the weakest index of all. There are seven governorates above the average level, which are Nabeul, Tozeur, Bizerte, Ben Arous, Mahdia, Ariana and Monastir, while Gabes, Tunis, Sousse, Sfax, Gafsa, and Médenine score lower. The governorates of Tataouine, Kebili, El Kef, Siliana, Kairouan, and Kasserine score the lowest.

- The results confirm that the benefit from medical specialties is the weakest in the governorates of Ben Arous, Gafsa and Tataouine. In municipal waste disposal services, the situation in the governorates of Gabes, Zaghouan and Medenine is at a below average level (between 25 and 26 points), while the worst is recorded in the governorates of Kairouan, ElKef, and Sidi Bouzid (9.62).

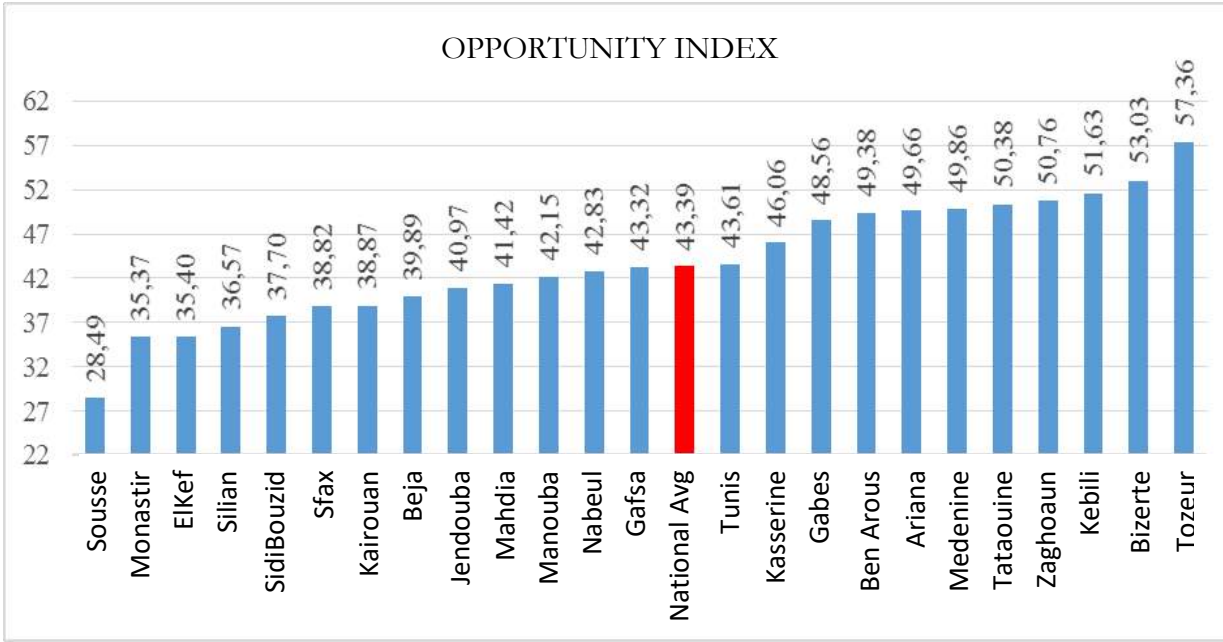


However, with regard to the size and level of social cohesion, the national average appears to be the weakest at all (19 points). It is noticeable that, despite the significant number of associations, most of the authors confirm, from the experience, that they do not have cooperative or voluntary institutions. In this regard, Monastir occupies the lowest position with a score of 10.83 while the governorates of Ariana, Sousse, Tataouine and Sidi Bouzid occupy the highest position with 93.

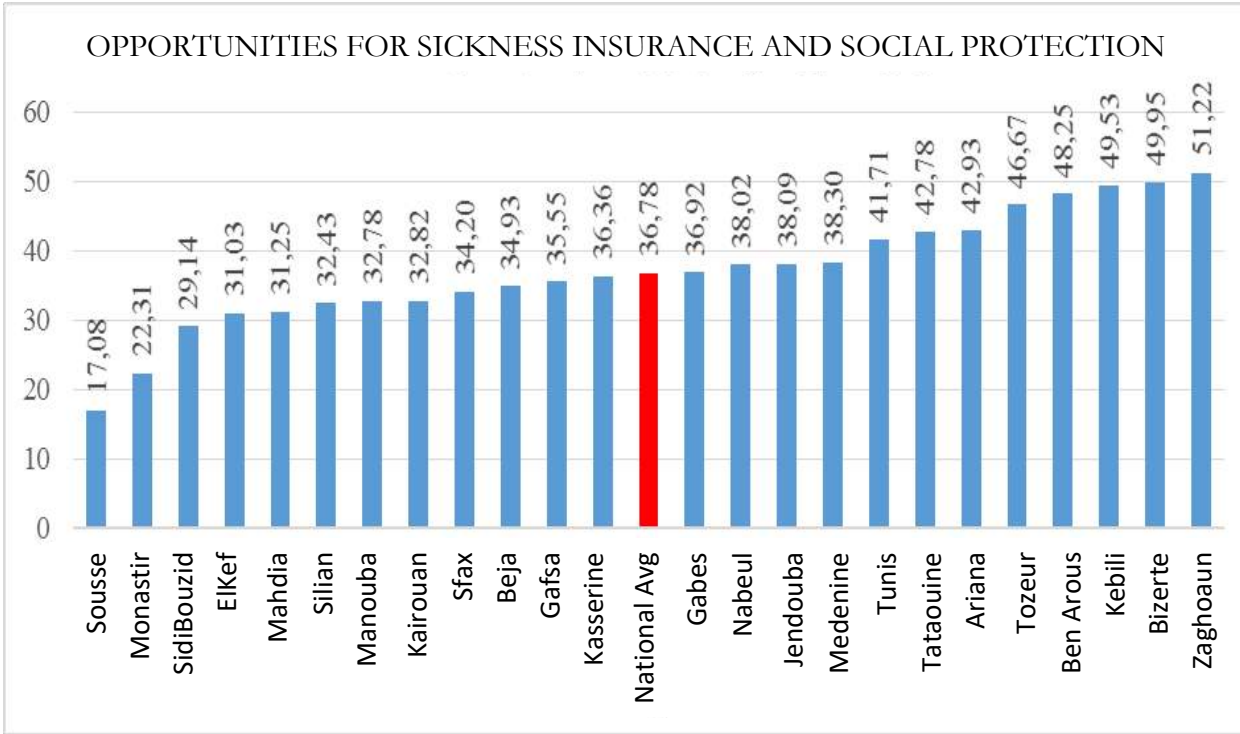
3. Opportunity Indicator

The third indicator is about available opportunities and it includes sub-indicators. These are:

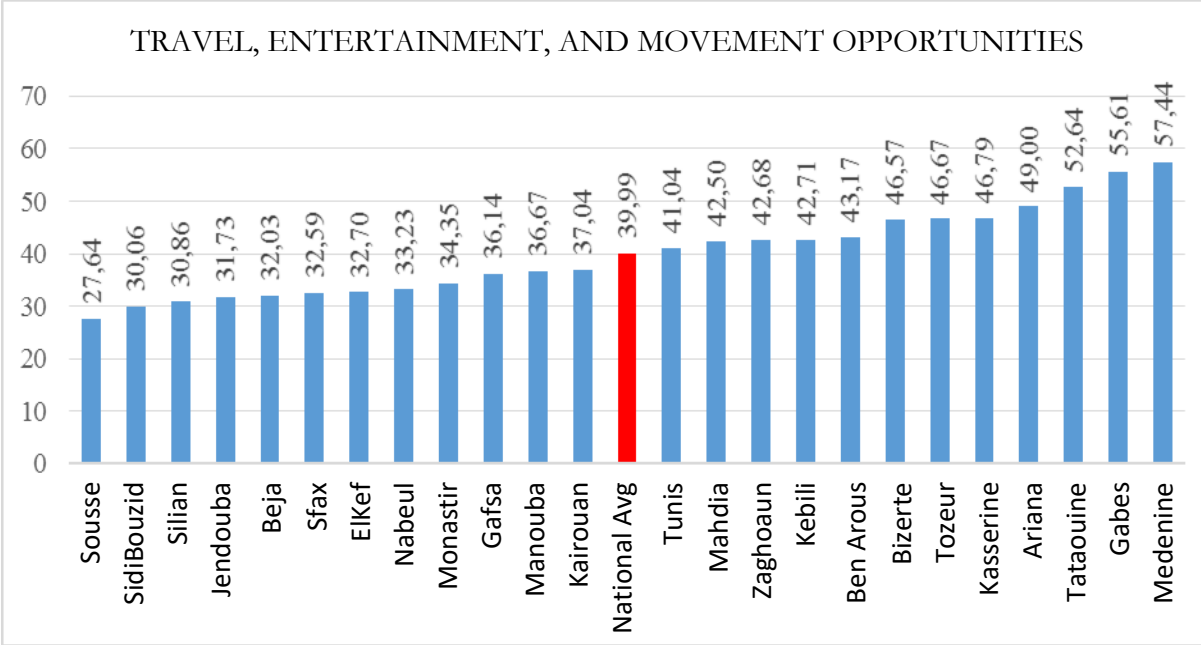
- Opportunities for improving security and social protection
- Opportunities to change local life through voting options
- Travel, leisure and mobility
- Tolerance and integration
- Access to advanced education
- Investment and entrepreneurship opportunities

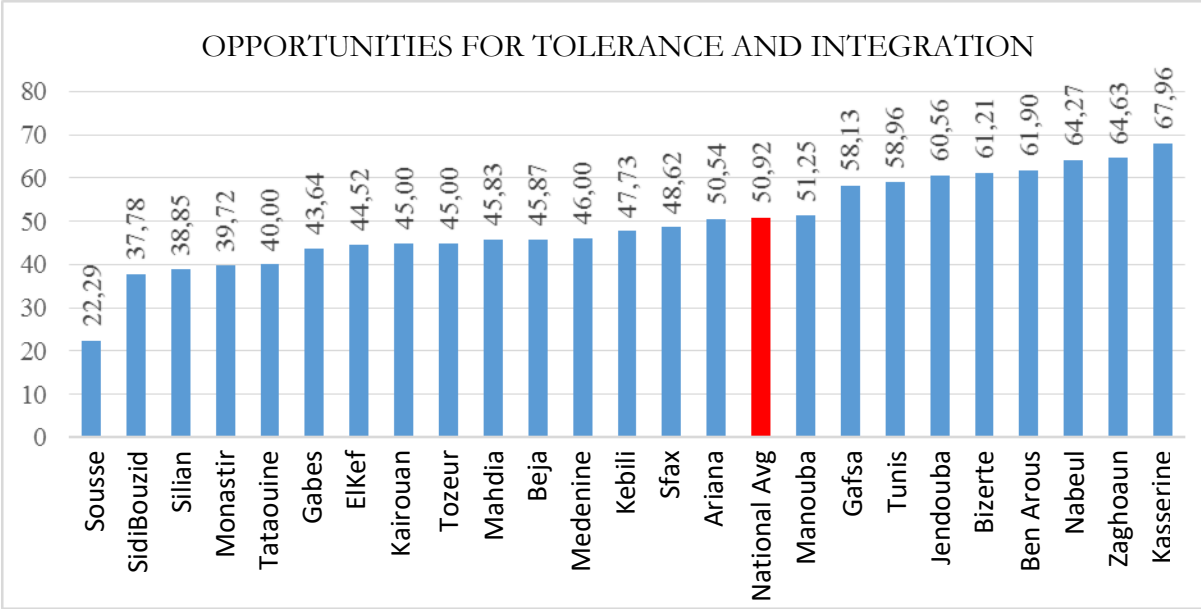


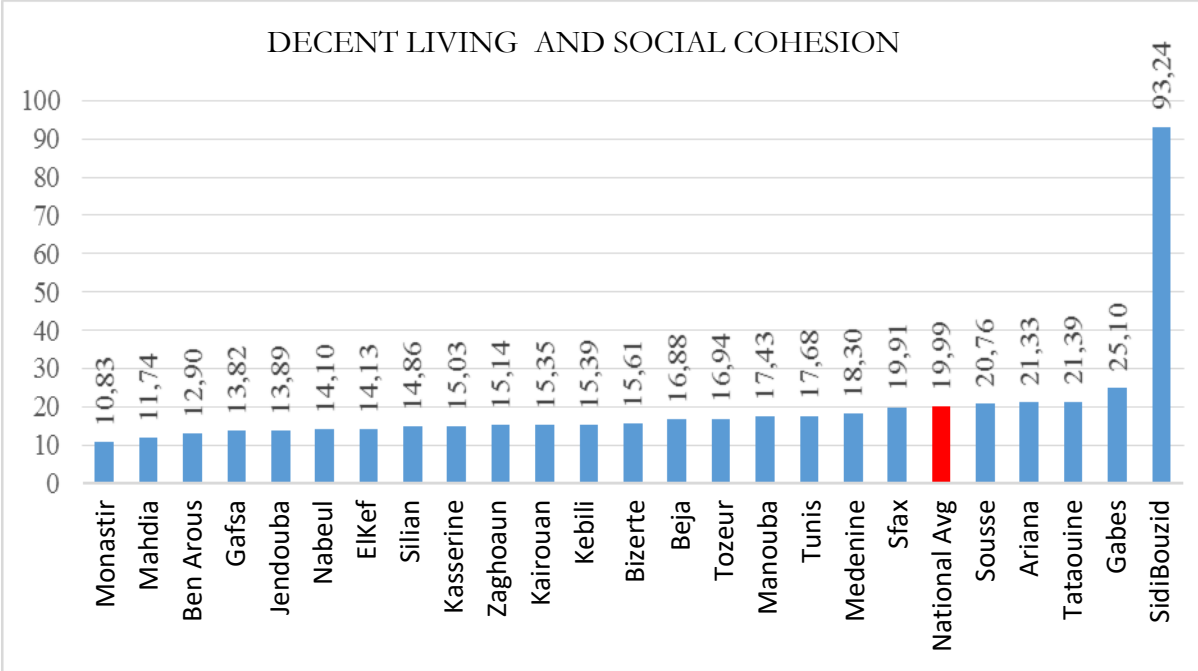
According to this study, the national score rate is within 43, a score that goes far beyond the one allotted to decent living. This means that there is even moderate confidence in access to opportunities in many areas related to improving living conditions, investment or access to an advanced and developed level of education in the near future. At the level of insurance and social protection opportunities, the national level is marked with a score of 36, a weak sign that reflects the concerns of Tunisians about the future of insurance funds. Notably, the governorates with low demographic density are the most confident in providing access to insurance funds and vice versa. In other words, large governorates with large numbers of retirees are increasingly concerned (Sousse, Sidi Bouzid, Sfax),etc….



As for the chances of influencing the local decision through the elections, we note that the leastgovernorates that confirm the chances of influence are Tunisia, Kef, Nabeul and Sfax, which are highly populated, and can affect many electoral tracks, especially at the local level.


TRAVEL, ENTERTAINMENT, AND MOVEMENT OPPORTUNITIES
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
27,64
30,06
30,86
31,73
32,03
32,59
32,70
33,23
34,35
36,14
36,67
37,04
39,99
41,04
42,50
42,68
42,71
43,17
46,57
46,67
46,79
49,00
52,64
55,61
57,44
Sousse
SidiBouzid
Silian
Jendouba
Beja
Sfax
ElKef
Nabeul
Monastir
Gafsa
Manouba
Kairouan
National Avg
Tunis
Mahdia
Zaghoaun
Kebili
Ben Arous
Bizerte
Tozeur
Kasserine
Ariana
Tataouine
Gabes
Medenine


OPPORTUNITIES FOR TOLERANCE AND INTEGRATION
80
70
60
50
40
30
20
10
0
22,29
37,78
38,85
39,72
40,00
43,64
44,52
45,00
45,00
45,83
45,87
46,00
47,73
48,62
50,54
50,92
51,25
58,13
58,96
60,56
61,21
61,90
64,27
64,63
67,96
Sousse
SidiBouzid
Silian
Monastir
Tataouine
Gabes
ElKef
Kairouan
Tozeur
Mahdia
Beja
Medenine
Kebili
Sfax
Ariana
National Avg
Manouba
Gafsa
Tunis
Jendouba
Bizerte
Ben Arous
Nabeul
Zaghoaun
Kasserine



Appendices:

Table 2: Administrative Division of Tunisia

INDICATOR	UNIT	SOURCE	YEAR	GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION
Moderate and severe weight loss prevalence	%	Fourth Round of the Tunisia Multiple Indicator Cluster	2012	region

		Survey (MICS) - the National Institute of Statistics		
Neonatal mortality	per 100,000 live births)	The Ministry of Health	2008	Region
Spread of diarrhea 25/5000	%	Fourth Round of the Tunisia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey (MICS) - the National Institute of Statistics	2012	Region
the national water exploitation and distrib ution company	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Rate of connection to sewage system	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Electric connectivity	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Proportion of primitive housing	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Motor vehicle fatality rate	%	The National Observatory for Road Safety (ONSR) and the National Institute of Statistics	2015	Governorate
Education between the ages of 6 to 14 years	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Education between the ages of 17 to 24 years	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation

Literacy rate is 10 years and above	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Gender parity index-enrolment of boys and girls	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Percentage of households with a TV set	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Percentage of households with internet access	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Percentage of households with at least one mobile phone	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
The percentage of housing units with telephones	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
The percentage of child labor between 5 and 17 years	%	National Institute of Statistics First survey on child labor in Tunisia	2017	Region
Early marriage (percentage of women between the ages of 20 and 29 who marry before age 18)	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Parity index for children (0-4 years) (girl / boy)	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation

The percentage of school attendance from 19 to 24 years	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Percentage of graduated women from the total number of graduates	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Number of vocational training centers for every ten thousand inhabitants	per 10,000 inhabitants	National Observatory of Statistics, National Observatory of Employment and Skills (ONEQ)	2014	Governorate
Population rate	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Urbanization rate	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Employment rate	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Unemployment rate	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Household Natural Gas Connection	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Preprimary school for 3 -6 year olds	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation

Percentage of children (3-5 years) outside of school living 3 Kms or more from the nearest preparatory school	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Percentage of children aged between 6 and 14 years enrolled in primary school and living more than 3 km from the nearest primary school	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Percentage of children between the ages of 12 and 17 attending primary school and living more than 6 km from the nearest primary school 91/5000	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Percentage of youth (aged 15-24) outside the education system and vocational training	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Social security rate for workers aged 18-59 years	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
People living more than 6 kilometers from the nearest local hospital	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
Population living more than 6 km from the nearest clinic or basic health center	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation
household connected to a sanitary sewer system	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation

Disability prevalence	%	National Institute of Statistics, General Census of the Population and the Household	2014	Delegation

Table 3: Administrative Divisions by Delegation / Region / Municipality / Neighborhood)

GOVERNORATE	NUMBER OF DELEGATIONS	NUMBER OF REGIONS	NUMBER OF MUNICIPALITIES	NUMBER OF DISTRICTS
Tunis	21	163	8	29
Ariana	7	48	6	8
Ben Arous	12	76	11	4
Manouba	8	47	9	-
Nabeul	16	101	24	11
Zaghouan	6	48	6	-
Bizerte	14	102	13	11
Béja	9	101	8	-
Jendouba	9	95	8	2
Le Kef	11	87	12	2
Siliana	11	86	10	-
Sousse	16	105	16	14

Monastir	13	79	31	12
Mahdia	11	99	14	5
Sfax	16	127	16	9
Kairouan	11	114	12	5
Kasserine	13	106	10	3
Sidi Bouzid	12	113	10	-
Gabes	10	73	10	6
Médenine	9	94	7	18
Tataouine	7	64	5	-
Gafsa	11	76	8	2
Tozeur	5	36	5	-
Kébili	6	43	5	-
Total	264	2083	264	141

With a 95% confidence level, a 3% error margin and a response rate of 90%, we calculate the sample size for each region of 427 households, or 2,988 households in total.

Table 4: Sampling Distribution of enumeration areas

REGION	GOVERNORATE	HOUSING UNITS	SAMPLE HOUSING UNITS	NUMBER OF ENUMERATION AREAS	ENUMERATION AREAS ACCORDING TO THE DISTRIBUTION

Greater Tunis	Tunis	287412	176	12	4
	Ariana	151397	93	6	2
	Ben Arous	163811	100	7	2
	Manouba	95405	58	4	1
	Total	698025	427	28	9
North East	Nabeul	202555	223	15	5
	Zaghouan	42835	47	3	1
	Bizerte	142532	157	10	3
	Total	387922	427	28	9
North West	Beja	76827	110	7	2
	Jendouba	103042	147	10	3
	El Kef	63708	91	6	2
	Siliana	55028	79	5	2
	Total	298605	427	28	9
Center East	Sousse	171115	114	8	3
	Monastir	133595	89	6	2
	Mahdia	95466	63	4	1
	Sfax	242740	161	11	4
	Total	642916	427	28	9
Center West	Kairouan	129902	174	12	4
	Kasserine	95292	128	9	3
	Sidi Bouzid	93552	125	8	3
	Total				
South East	Gabes	84783	158	11	4
	Médenine	113277	211	14	5
	Tataouine	30887	58	4	1
	Total	228947	427	28	9
South West	Gafsa	77964	242	16	5
	Tozeur	25566	79	5	2
	Kébili	34285	106	7	2

	Total	137815	427	28	9
Total		2712976	2989	199	66

Table 4: Classification of delegations according to the scores of the structural indicators

RANK	GOVERNORATE	DELEGATION	SCORE	RANK	GOVERNORATE	DELEGATION	SCORE	RANK	GOVERNORATE	DELEGATION	SCORE
1	Tunis	ElMenzeh	94	89	Bizerte	Ras Jebel	80.9	177	Beja	Testour	70.7
2	Ariana	Ariana Ville	93.3	90	Gafsa	Mthila	80.8	178	Siliana	Boarada	70.6
3	Tunis	Cite Elkhadra	92.9	91	Mahdia	Chebba	80.8	179	Kebili	Fawar	70.5
4	Tunis	LaGoulette	92.7	92	Sousse	Hergla	80.7	180	Tatouine	Rmeda	70.4
5	Tunis	Beb Bhar	91.7	93	Monastir	Moknine	80.7	181	Nabeul	ElMida	70.2
6	Sousse	Sousse Jawhra	91.4	94	Nabeul	Grombalia	80.7	182	Siliana	Krib	70.1
7	Tunis	Le Bardo	91.2	95	Médenine	Jerba H.S	80.6	183	Le Kef	K. Snene	70.1
8	B. Arous	ElMourouj	91	96	Nabeul	Hamamet	80.4	184	Mehdia	Maloulech	70
9	Sousse	H.Sousse	91	97	Gabes	Gabes Ouest	80.3	185	Sfax	Jbeniana	69.8
10	B. Arous	Ezahraa	90,5	98	Monastir	Zarmdin	80,2	186	Siliana	Siliana Sud	69,8
11	B.Arous	Megrine	90,3	99	Gabes	Metweya	80,1	187	Kasserine	Tela	69

12	Sousse	Sousse Ville	90,3	100	Bizerte	Elaaleya	80	188	Sfax	Agareb	69
13	Tunis	Carthage	90,2	101	Sfax	Sfax Sud	79,8	189	Siliana	makthar	69
14	Tunis	Etahrir	90,2	102	Kebili	Kebili Nord	79,6	190	ElKef	Dahmani	68,9
15	B. Arous	Elmadina eljadida	89,9	103	Sousse	Sidi Bouali	79,5	191	Gabes	Matmata	68,8
16	Tunis	Le Kram	89,8	104	Kasserine	Kaserine nord	79,2	192	Sousse	Sidi Elhani	68,5
17	Monastir	Monastir	89,8	105	Nabeul	Hammam Ghezèze	79,1	193	Jendouba	Jendouba nord	68,4
18	Tunis	La marsa	89,7	106	Médenine	Médenine nord	79	194	Bizerte	Utique	68,3
19	Manouba	Manouba	89,6	107	Kairouan	Kairouan nord	79	195	mehdia	Sidi Alouane	68,3
20	Ben Arous	Rades	89,2	108	Monastir	Bni Hassan	78,8	196	Gafsa	Snad	68,1
21	Tunis	Omrane Superieur	89	109	Gabes	Hama	78,7	197	Sfax	Elamraa	68
22	B. Arous	Ben Arous	88,9	110	Médenine	Jerba Midoun	78,5	198	Kasserine	Feriana	68
23	Tunis	S. ElBechir	88,8	111	Tataouine	Bir Lahmar	78,5	199	Siliana	laroussa	67,9
24	Tunis	Ezzouhour	88,4	112	Kebili	Souk Lahad	78,5	200	Siliana	Bargou	67,6

25	Kasserine	Ezzouhour	88,4	113	Zaghouan	Zaghouan	78,4	201	Gafsa	Sidi Aich	67,2
26	Tunis	Ouerdia	88,2	114	Elkef	Elkef nord	78,4	202	Médenine	Beni Khedache	67,1
27	Sousse	Sousse Riadh	88	115	Nabeul	Menzel Bouzelfa	78,4	203	Siliana	Sidi bourouis	67,1
28	B.arous	Hammam chott	88	116	Manouba	tebourba	78,3	204	Elkef	Sakiet Sidi Youssef	67
29	Nabeul	Nabeul	87,9	117	Kebili	Kebili nord	78,1	205	Mahdia	Essouassi	66,9
30	Tunis	Omrane superieur	87,9	118	Manouba	Mornaguia	78,1	206	Beja	Amdoun	66,7
31	Tunis	Ben Souika	87,7	119	Nabeul	Menzel Tmim	78	207	ElKef	Ksour	66,6
32	Tunis	Kabariaa	87,6	120	Kebili	Douz Sud	77,9	208	Zaghouan	Nadhour	66,4
33	Monastir	Sayada-Lamta-Bou Hajar	87,1	121	Bizerte	Marteur	77,6	209	Beja	Thibar	66,3
34	Tunis	Hrayreya	86,5	122	Tozeur	Dgueche	77,5	210	Tatouine	Esmar	66,3
35	Sfax	Sfax Ville	86,5	123	Médenine	Zarzis	77,5	211	Jendouba	Ain Drahem	66,2
36	Monastir	Sahline	86,3	124	Sfax	Kerkennah	77,5	212	Sfax	Elhencha	65,8
37	Bizerte	Bizerte nord	86,3	125	Ben Arous	Mornag	77,4	213	Gafsa	Belkhir	65,8

38	Ariana	Sukra	85,9	126	Tataouine	Ghomrasen	77,1	214	Sfax	skhira	65,4
39	Sousse	Sousse Sidi Abdelhamid e	85,9	127	Gafsa	Moularès	76,9	215	باجة	نفزة	65,2
40	Sfax	Sfax sud	85,9	128	Bizerte	Bizerte sud	76,8	216	Mahdia	Hebira	65,1
41	B.Arous	Bou Mhel el-Bassatine	85,9	129	Gafsa	ElGuetar	76,8	217	Sfax	El Gheraïba	65
42	B. Arous	Hamam Lif	85,9	130	Mahdia	Ksou Essef	76,4	218	Gabes	Menzel El Habib	64,9
43	Gabes	Gabes sud	85,9	131	Gabes	Ghannouch	76,4	219	Médenine	Sidi Makhlouf	64,8
44	Sousse	Msaken	85,8	132	Sfax	Thyna	76,1	220	Jendouba	Balta-Bou Aouane	64,8
45	Tunis	Tunis Ville	85,6	133	Tataouine	Tataouine sud	76,1	221	Kasserine	Sbeitla	64,6
46	Monastir	Ksibet el-Médiouni	85,5	134	Beja	Beja nord	76	222	Mahdia	Ouled Chamekh	64,5
47	Sousse	Akouda	85,4	135	Siliana	Siliana nord	75,9	223	Kairouan	Chebika	64,5
48	Bizerte	Ezzouhour	85,2	136	Mannouba	Djedeida	75,7	224	Bizerte	Sejnane	64,5
49	Nabeul	Dar Chaabane	85,1	137	Ariana	Kalâat el-Andalous	75,7	225	Mahdia	Gharyan	64,5
50	Gabes	Gabes Ville	84,9	138	Médenine	Ajim	75,5	226	Le Kef	Nebeur	64,3

51	Monastir	Bembla	84,9	139	Médenine	Médenine Sud	75,4	227	Bizerte	Ghezala	64,3
52	Sousse	Kalâa Seghira	84,8	140	Bizerte	Ghar El Melh	75,2	228	Kairouan	Haffouz	64,2
53	Monastir	Ksar Hellal	84,6	141	Jendouba	Jendouba	75,1	229	Kairouan	Nasrallah	64,1
54	Monastir	Téboulba	84,6	142	Beja	Beja sud	75,1	230	Sidi Bouzid	Ouled Haffouz	64
55	Ariana	Raoued	84,1	143	Sousse	Bouficha	75,1	231	Kairouan	H. El Ayoun	63,9
56	Sousse	Kalâa Kebira	84,1	144	Ariana	Sidi Thabet	74,8	232	Kairouan	El Alâa	63,9
57	Bizerte	Tinja	83,9	145	Médenine	Ben Gardane	74,8	233	Sidi Bouzid	Sidi Bouzid nord	63,7
58	Sousse	Zaouiet ksibet thrayet	83,9	146	Tozeur	Hazoua	74,7	234	Jendouba	Ghardimaou	63,6
59	Tunis	Jbel Jloud	83,9	147	ElKef	Jérissa	74,6	235	Jendouba	Oued Meliz	63,5
60	Manouba	Douar Hicher	83,7	148	Beja	Medjez el-Bab	74,3	236	Gafsa	Gafsa nord	63,5
61	Tozeur	Tozeur	83,6	149	Nabeul	Bou Argoub	74,2	237	Kasserine	Jedelienne	63,4
62	Ariana	cité Etadhamen	83,5	150	Sidi Bouzid	Meknassy	73,6	238	Sidi Bouzid	Bir El Hafey	63,3
63	Tunis	Essijoumi	83,5	151	Tataouine	Tataouine nord	73,6	239	Sidi bouzid	Menzel bouzayane	63,3

64	Tozeur	Nafta	83,4	152	Sidi Bouzid	Sidi bouzid sud	73,5	240	bizerte	Joumine	63,3
65	Gafsa	Métlaoui	83,3	153	Sousse	Enfidha	73,4	241	Siliana	Kesra	63,2
66	Nabeul	Béni Khiar	83,3	154	Nabeul	Takelsa	73,4	242	Beja	Goubellat	63,1
67	Manouba	Oued Ellil	83,2	155	Zaghouan	Bir Mcherga	73,4	243	Sidi Bouzid	Mazouna	63
68	Monastir	Bekalta	83	156	Zaghouan	ElFahs	73,4	244	Kairouan	El Oueslatia	62,9
69	lMonastir	Ouerdanin	83	157	Zaghouan	Zriba	73,4	245	Sidi Bouzid	S.A.B. Aoun	62,5
70	B.Arous	M'hamdia	83	158	Kairouan	Kairouan sud	73,3	246	Kasserine	Haïdra	62,2
71	Gafsa	Gafsa sud	83	159	Sfax	Mahres	73	247	Kasserine	Foussana	61,9
72	B.Arous	Fouchana	82,9	160	Manouba	Elbattan	72,9	248	Zaghouan	Sawaf	61,9
73	Mahdia	Mahdia	82,7	161	Siliana	Gaâfour	72,9	249	Kairouan	Echrarda	61,8
74	Monastir	Jemmal	82,7	162	Mahdia	El Jem	72,8	250	Sidi Bouzid	Souk Jdid	61,6
75	Bizerte	Menzel Bourguiba	82,6	163	ElKef	Tajerouine	72,6	251	Sidi Bouzid	Rgueb	61,4
76	Gafsa	El Ksar	82,6	164	Nabeul	Haouaria	72,6	252	Kasserine	Kasserinsud	61,4
77	Bizerte	Menzel Jemil	82,5	165	Manouba	Borj El Amri	72,3	253	Sfax	Menzel Chaker	61,3
78	Kebili	Douz nord	82,4	166	Gabes	Nouvelle Matmata	72	254	Kasserine	Majel Bel Abbès	61,2

79	Ariana	Mnihla	82,3	167	Beja	Téboursouk	71,8	255	Kasserine	Sbiba	61,1
80	Tunis	Sidi Hassine	81,7	168	ElKef	Kalâat Khasba	71,4	256	Sfax	Bir Ali Ben Khalifa	60,9
81	Nabeul	Soliman	81,7	169	Jendouba	Bousalem	71,3	257	Sidi Bouzid	Jelma	60,6
82	Nabeul	Kelibia	81,5	170	Tatouine	Dehiba	71,2	258	Kairouan	Sbikha	60,5
83	Sfax	Sakiet Ezzit	81,5	171	Jendouba	Tabarka	71,2	259	Siliana	Rouhia	60,4
84	Gafsa	Redeyef	81,5	172	Sousse	Kondar	70,9	260	Sidi Bouzid	Cebbala Ouled Asker	60
85	Nabeul	Korba	81,4	173	Mahdia	Bou Merdes	70,9	261	kairouan	Bouhajla	59,3
86	Nabeul	Béni Khalled	81,1	174	Le Kef	Le Sers	70,9	262	Jendouba	Fernana	58,2
87	Sfax	Sakiet Eddaïer	81,1	175	Gabes	Mareth	70,9	263	Kasserine	El Ayoun	57
88	Le Kef	Le Kef Ouest	80,9	176	Tozeur	Tameghza	70,8	264	Kasserine	H. El Ferid	53,1

Appendices II

Methodology for structural indicators calculation

The method for calculating the assigned score to each municipality is divided into three categories. This method enabled us to classify municipalities at the national level.

The First Level: classification of municipalities according to the value for each structural index and the structural indicators are divided into negative and positive ones.

Therefore, the classification is descending if the indicator is positive and the classification is ascending if the indicator is considered negative.

Example:

- Positive indicator: (education indicator) the lowest-ranked is sorted in descending order.

-Negative Indicator:(illiteracy indicator, unemployment indicator) the lowest-ranked is sorted in ascending order.

The method of calculating the assigned score according to the nature of the structural index is conducted by the following calculationmethod.

The Second Level:classification of municipalities according to the value for each structural index is conducted according to the following calculation method.

Method of calculating the sub-score assigned to the municipality in case of adoption of the positive structural index:

$$Sij = 100 * Xij/Xin$$

With:

Sij: The sub-score for the municipality according to the adopted structural index

Xij: The value of the positive structural index of the delegation

Xin : The value of the positive structural index for the highest-ranked delegation

The Third Level: Calculating the total value of each delegation by calculating the average of the total number of scores for the selected indicators, whether they are negative or positive.

$$Sj = (S1j + S2j + ... + Smj) / m$$

With:

Sj: Overall national score for the Municipality

Sij: The sub-label of the municipality according to the negative and positive structural index

M: The total number of positive and negative structural indicators adopted

Following the process of assigning a score for each delegation, all delegations are ordered highest to lowest at the national level. This enables us to classify highly scored top ten delegations, average-scored delegations, and lowest-scored delegations.

Highly scored top ten delegations: El Menzah (94.0)/ Ariana Almadina(93.3)/ Cité El Khadra (92.9) / La Goulette (92.7) / Bab El Bhar (91.7)/ Sousse Jawhara (91.4)/ Le Bardo (91.2)/ El Mourouj (91.0)/ Hammam Sousse (91.0)/ Ezzahra (90.5)

Average-scored delegations: Zarzis (77.5)/ Kerkennah (77.5/ Mornag (77.4)/ Ghomrassen (77.1)/ Moularès (76.9)/ Bizerte Sud (76.8),El Guettar (76.8)/ Ksour Essef (76.4) / Ghannouch (76.4)/ Thyna (76.1)

Lowest-scored delegations: Sbiba (61.1)/ Bir Ali Ben Khalifa (60.9)/ Jilma (60.6)/ Sbikha (60.5)/ Rouhia (60.4)/ Sebalat Ouled Askar (60.6)/ Bou Hajla (59.3)/ Fernana (59.3)/ El Ayoun (57.0)/ Hassi El Ferid (53.1)

Appendix III: questionnaire design and score calculation

The questionnaire consists of five parts:

Part I: General information about the visit

Part II: Information about family members

Part III: Questions related to "basic needs"

Part IV: questions related to living a decent life

PartV: Opportunities

Three workshops that brought about a number of experts were held for the development of the questionnaire. The approach was based on combining structural questions, which aim at indicating whether there are services or not, and questions about citizens' perceptions that reflect their direct experience with these services and their satisfaction with them.

A Likert scale was adopted, and it allows the interviewer to limit the degree of his or her approval to the question. Even number of response option was adopted in order to push the respondent to position themselves along negative-to-positive dimensions and not to opt for a neutral position.

8.1 Recoding answers

Depending on the nature of the question, all responses were converted into a scale consisting of 4 categorized options from 1 to 4.

“4” represents the most positive answer, and 1 corresponds to the most negative one.

In the absence of service in the structural question or refusal to answer or lack of knowledge, the answer takes the value "0".

8.2 Calculation of the Social Dignity Index

The Social Dignity Index (SDI) is calculated based on adjusted responses to structural issues and perception questions.

No weighting was considered to compile the questions.

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