

## ***SURVEY OF INFORMAL WORKERS IN TUNISIA***

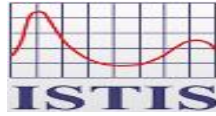
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### **Study Report**

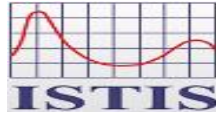
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## Abbreviations

TAMSS	Tunisian Association for Management and Social Stability
DFI	Global Fairness Initiative
MFEP	Tunisian Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment
FTC	Fixed-term contracts
ITC	Indefinite term contract
SIVP	Contract of initiation training to professional life
CNSS	National social security fund

## Summary of the study

Aware of the lack of data on informal employment, the Tunisian Association for Management and Social Stability (TAMSS), Global Fairness Initiative (GFI) and Partners for Democratic Change, in collaboration with the Tunisian Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment, initiated this investigation within the framework of the TILI (Tunisia Inclusive Labor Initiative) program. GFI has requested expert advice from ISTIS Bureau to conduct the survey on informal employment, the main points of which are presented here.

- ✚ Regarding the general characteristics of the interviewees, the survey results showed that 66.2% are males compared to 33.8% females.
- ✚ The population is relatively young: the average age of two thirds of the study population is thirty years old and 68.6% are less than 40 years old.
- ✚ One-third (32%) of those surveyed have a qualifications diploma and almost one out of ten (8.1%) have a higher education degree. This finding can be explained differently. First, the high level of education does not seem to be an obstacle for employment in the informal sector. Second, it seems that the state has not created enough public jobs for higher education graduates and/or the policy adopted in recent years has not sought to develop a truly independent private sector to encourage entrepreneurial creativity of many graduates.
- ✚ More than two-thirds (72.5%) of informal workers' households have an average monthly income of 300 DT. 25.67% of households are comprised of four individuals and 22.78% are comprised of five.
- ✚ 44.3% are part of single revenue families.
- ✚ Based on the results, most of those surveyed are employed in the agriculture sector with a rate of 30.6%, followed by the business sector, auto mechanics and the household goods industry.
- ✚ 39.5% are self-employed (30% of them are women).
- ✚ The personal choice (49.2%) and the need for money (48.5%) are, for all informal workers, the two main factors that led them to be engaged in their current job.
- ✚ Informal workers are not, to a large extent, informed about government work programs including vocational apprenticeship opportunities.
- ✚ 80% do not know anything about social security. Only 12% are aware of the procedures and steps to join the social security program. This is one of the main obstacles to formality.
- ✚ 90% of independents and employers that do not have a license have not tried to register because they feel that their activities do not require a license (59%) or because they cannot pay taxes (16.7 %).
- ✚ The previous finding implies that an awareness raising campaign should be conducted to influence the attitude of Tunisian informal workers in favor of work programs, the registration process, and the social security system in order to help informal workers access formal employment.
- ✚ The vast majority of employees (82.1%) used personal and/or family relationships in order to get their current jobs.

- ✦ Only 5.2% of informal employees have a different vocational activity in addition to those currently exercised. Thus, we confirm the importance of the informal sector as a sole source of income.
- ✦ Almost all of the informal employees lack an employment contract (97.6%).
- ✦ Only 7% of informal workers have a White<sup>1</sup> health care card and those who have a Yellow<sup>2</sup> health care card represent only 10%.
- ✦ Concerning the payment of taxes (municipal and other taxes), only 8% say they pay their taxes, while the majority considers the amount of taxes to be high or mention other reasons for not paying taxes.
- ✦ As a response to the question "Why not improve your work to be FORMAL?" 26.4% of respondents said they have not thought about it, 21.8% say they are interested but do not know how, 22.9% believe that their activities are not developed enough to be formalized.
- ✦ Although the employers and informal independents indicate that the costs of registration of their activities are high, the majority of them (68.8%) do not know the cost of this operation.
- ✦ For one-third of informal employers and independents bureaucracy and corruption are major obstacles to formalizing their activities

This gives us a brief overview of what happens in the informal sector. The details of the information will be widely reported in the following sections.

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<sup>1</sup> Rates reduced care for the poor population.

<sup>2</sup> Free care for the poor population.

## 1. Framework, Objectives and Methodological Approach of the Study

### 1.1 Introduction

Informal work in Tunisia is part of the reality and habits of the population. It has grown for some years now and has undoubtedly increased since the revolution of 14 January 2011. It is likely that the number of workers in the informal sector will continue to grow during this difficult post-revolution time, to the extent that informal employment plays an essential role in providing households with an alternative source of income.

The scope and source of information on the economic activities of the informal sector and their impact on economic growth remain poorly or little understood, while the size of the public sector remains a challenge for economic development. The phenomenon of informality causes real problems.

We cannot understand informal employment in Tunisia without measuring its diversity: the phenomenon affects many sectors—building and public works, trade, services and agriculture—and takes different forms such as unregistered companies, so-called self-employment and underreporting of income. While some deliberately choose to leave the formal system, others are obliged to have an informal job to earn a living.

This survey on informal employment in Tunisia is the first of its kind to be carried out and has encountered challenges due to the lack of references for comparison. The other major challenge to be raised relates to the lack of a clear definition of informal employment. Many Tunisian's associate informal work with illegal or unlawful activities of individuals, acting alone or forced, for the purpose of evading tax payment or legislation circumvention. For the purpose of the TILI program and this survey, informal work is classified as activities that are made without registration, without paying contributions, and without social security and medical coverage; all these are activities that are beyond the control, regulation, and accounting of the State. It should be noted that this definition could be extended to include other features such as insecurity of workplace, low salaries, low skill level of the workforce or the near absence of an accounting.

### 1.2 Origin of the study

The idea to conduct a survey on informal employment in Tunisia was inspired by the crucial lack of reliable data on this little or poorly known sector that employs a significant part of the population in both rural and urban areas. In addition, all the information available to date is based on rough estimates made often in haste depending on the nature and urgency of the current demand. The IMF, Utica (Tunisian Union of Industry, Trade and Handicrafts), the National Agency for Employment and Independent Work (ANETI), and the National Institute of Statistics (INS), each have their own estimate of the extent of this phenomenon. The only valid source, today, on the informal sector is the one presented by Nidhal Ben Cheikh<sup>3</sup> estimating the number of informal workers to be 961 thousand persons in 2010, or 37% of workers in the private sector.

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<sup>3</sup> International conference on the Extension of Social Protection from 18 to 19 October 2012 – Skhirat – Morocco.

The knowledge gap vis-à-vis the informal sector is an obstacle to bodies responsible for development and hinders the task of providing the right tools to help informal workers formalize their activity.

### 1.3 Institutions involved in the survey

Being aware of this situation, the Tunisian Association of Management and Social Stability (TAMSS), in collaboration with various partners involved in the development of the informal sector: Global Fairness Initiative, Partners for Democratic Change and the Tunisian Ministry of Vocational Training and Employment, initiated "the survey on informal employment".

We also must mention other institutions considered as major consumers or important users of the data produced from this survey. These include the INS and the Ministry of Finance. In addition, when analyzing the data, some academics were consulted because of their expertise in the various topics of analysis.

This study was therefore designed to produce reliable data that can inform policy makers to better target interventions aiming at achieving the development of medium and long-term goals involved in formalizing the informal sector.

### 1.4 Survey objectives

In the current context of Tunisia, the survey of informal employment aims at collecting reliable information, then studying and analyzing the structure and dynamics of informal employment, particularly in terms of employment and wealth creation. This kind of information and analysis is to facilitate the improvement of national policies and procedures to fight against job insecurity, unemployment and poverty.

The main objective of this study is to provide statistical information on the views of workers in the informal sector regarding their knowledge, attitudes and practices towards informal work and the lack of access to formal work. This survey aims to provide the necessary insights on:

- ✚ The socio-demographic characteristics of informal workers.
- ✚ Household characteristics of informal workers: number of working people, number of unemployed people, and extent of possession of capital goods...
- ✚ The employment qualifications of informal workers and their level of education.
- ✚ The current work situation: duration and type of activity, continuity in the practiced activity, satisfaction of the current employment situation, whether or not he/she is looking for permanent employment in the formal sector, necessary predisposition and wage conditions to accept a formal job activity.
- ✚ Previous work experience: unemployment (duration), type of possible activity, changing jobs...
- ✚ The attitudes and perceptions of informal workers towards adherence to formal bodies (CNSS, CNAM, UGTT...).
- ✚ Social representations of informal workers and the role of the state and public bodies in the informal sector.
- ✚ Levels of knowledge and attitudes toward, vocational integration programs.
- ✚ Migration movements of informal workers.
- ✚ Barriers to formalization of employment perceived by informal workers.



- ✦ The willingness to participate in skills training and the existenc of social, economic and cultural barriers to access formal employment.
- ✦ Provide decision-makers with information to guide policies and strategies for formalization.

## 2. Organization and Execution of the Survey

### 2.1. Survey coverage

Survey areas were specified in the interviews with the institutions and civil society actors. The first criterion in the selection of regions was a concentration of informal independents and a high rate of population and unemployment. By selecting regions with a high concentration of the informal phenomenon, we are targeting areas where the informal sector has a structural role as it represents an essential employment element and a significant part of household revenues.

In our case study, the informal workers who were selected meet, in a non-cumulative way, most of the criteria that we used to define informal employment. These individuals are interviewed in workplaces in rural areas, in the markets or on roads (often spontaneous areas), in urban areas and also in the residences of those working from home outside of the aforesaid locations.

### 2.2. Sample selection

The only valid source, today, on the informal sector is that presented by Nidhal Ben Cheikh <sup>4</sup> estimating the number of informal workers to be 961 thousand persons in 2010 that is 37% of workers in the private sector.

The survey population is made up of 961,000 people, and the unit of statistical observation is the informal worker. The sample is representative of all units included in the sampling basis. Therefore, inferences were made only on units in areas that were covered by the survey.

Sampling theory uses advanced statistical methods to calculate a weight for each individual and make the sample distribution comparable to that of the total population as it regards some key variables (called auxiliary variables). The adjustment coefficients are assigned to individuals who participated in the survey. The calculation of the adjustment coefficients is performed after the phase of data entry and editing.

Due to the absence of a sampling basis of informal units, we propose to estimate the distribution of the sample of 1200 informal workers through approximations of different sources.

The survey data of Microenterprise conducted by the INS showed that in 2007 Microenterprises employed 507,271 persons divided as follows.

	District of Tunis	North West	Central East	Central West	South East	South West	Whole
Agricultural and food industries	6674	2985	3365	3029	1930	712	18695
Textile industry, Clothing, Leather and Shoe	6933	772	4430	1690	1004	2380	17209
Work of the wood and manufacturing of wooden articles	2928	1773	3221	782	1104	483	10291

<sup>4</sup> Nidhal Ben Cheikh wrote in "La Presse" of January 2, 2013: "Revealing worrying results, only for the year 2010: 37% of jobs in private sector are informal corresponding to 961.000 persons. Compared to non-agricultural private sector where informal employment rate is around 33% that is a working population of 665.000, informal employment levels are far higher in agricultural private sector with a worrying rate of 52%."

Metal industry and work of metals	5693	1029	2440	1207	1517	714	12600
Others Industries	10954	984	4424	1166	1005	444	18977
Construction	4135	2101	3517	681	1222	491	12147
Trade, car repairs and domestic articles	79719	29019	45078	26536	17806	10398	208556
Hotels and Restaurants	19191	5829	8716	3685	4321	1795	43537
Transports	22690	9508	17359	8519	7128	3920	69124
Communications	4798	1527	3275	1024	1820	760	13204
Personal services	11360	2989	4401	2675	2634	1699	25758
Other Services	26908	4682	14335	3310	5463	2475	57173
Not agricultural Total	201983	63198	114561	54304	46954	26271	507271

Moreover, the work of Ben Cheikh Nidhal shows that the agricultural sector employs 31% of informal workers. Assuming that workers in Microenterprises are informal workers, we can estimate that informal employment in agriculture is 223,199 persons, representing about half of the agricultural labor force.

The Labour Force Survey conducted in 2011 by the INS gives us the distribution of agricultural workers, which is used here as the allocation formula of the informal agricultural population:

	District of Tunis	North West	Central East	Central West	South East	South West	Whole
<b>Number of agricultural workers</b>	119 425	157 008	60 589	122 862	20 897	29 241	510 022
<b>Estimation of the number of informal workers</b>	52 264	39 426	68 711	26 515	53 768	9 145	223 199

The survey total population is defined as follows.

#### Estimation of the number of informal workers by sector and region

	District of Tunis	North West	Central East	Central West	South East	South West	Whole
Agricultural and food industries	6674	2985	3365	3029	1930	712	18695
Textile industry, Clothing, Leather and Shoe	6933	772	4430	1690	1004	2380	17209
Work of the wood and manufacturing of wooden articles	2928	1773	3221	782	1104	483	10291
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Personal services	11360	2989	4401	2675	2634	1699	25758
Other Services	26908	4682	14335	3310	5463	2475	57173
Agriculture	52264	39426	68711	26515	53768	9145	223199
Total	254247	102624	183272	80819	100722	35416	730470

The choice is based on a sample with unequal probabilities fixed as follows.

	District of Tunis	North West	Central East	Central West	South East	South West
Agricultural and food industries	0.157%	0.390%	0.218%	0.495%	0.397%	1.129%
Textile industry, Clothing, Leather and Shoe	0.236%	0.585%	0.327%	0.742%	0.596%	1.694%
Work of the wood and manufacturing of wooden articles	0.393%	0.974%	0.546%	1.237%	0.993%	2.824%
Metal industry and work of metals	0.236%	0.585%	0.327%	0.742%	0.596%	1.694%
Others Industries	0.315%	0.780%	0.437%	0.990%	0.794%	2.259%
Construction	0.393%	0.974%	0.546%	1.237%	0.993%	2.824%

Trade, car repairs and domestic articles	0.039%	0.097%	0.055%	0.124%	0.099%	0.282%
Hotels and Restaurants	0.157%	0.390%	0.218%	0.495%	0.397%	1.129%
Transports	0.079%	0.195%	0.109%	0.248%	0.199%	0.565%
Communications	0.079%	0.195%	0.109%	0.248%	0.199%	0.565%
Personal services	0.157%	0.390%	0.218%	0.495%	0.397%	1.129%
Other Services	0.079%	0.195%	0.109%	0.248%	0.199%	0.565%
Agriculture	0.026%	0.065%	0.036%	0.082%	0.066%	0.188%

By applying the sampling rates in the table above we obtain the following distribution of the sample:

	District of Tunis	North West	Central East	Central West	South East	South West	
Agricultural and food industries	11	12	7	15	8	8	61
Textile industry, Clothing, Leather and Shoe	16	5	15	13	6	40	95
Work of the wood and manufacturing of wooden articles	12	17	18	10	11	14	82
Metal industry and work of metals	13	6	8	9	9	12	57
Others Industries	34	8	19	12	8	10	91
Construction	16	20	19	8	12	14	89
Trade, car repairs and domestic articles	31	28	25	33	18	29	164
Hotels and Restaurants	30	23	19	18	17	20	127
Transports	18	19	19	21	14	22	113
Communications	4	3	4	3	4	4	22
Personal services	18	12	10	13	10	19	82
Other Services	21	9	16	8	11	14	79
Agriculture	14	26	25	22	36	17	140
Total	238	188	204	185	164	223	1202

Each individual will have an extrapolation coefficient equal to the inverse of the sampling ratio.

### 2.3. Data processing and analysis

Twenty-three interviewers and coordinators were mobilized to conduct this survey, which took place from April 14<sup>th</sup>-30<sup>th</sup> 2013. Prior training of interviewers was conducted by ISTIS bureau in Tunis in the presence of two officials from Global Fairness Initiative. Data entry began at the end of the first week of May, almost a week after the collection of the field survey data, and ended on 25/05/2013, on the premises of ISTIS bureau. The data entry was conducted using the CS Pro program. The program is a system of interactive data entry that can control the acceptability of response codes, follow jumps and filters in the questionnaire and check the consistency of data when they are introduced. CS Pro is similar to a computerized desktop publisher. CS Pro will not enter any data it considers outside the scope of the survey. The data entry team was composed of three data entry operators, a supervisor and a person in charge of verification.

The questionnaires were entered according to administrative region. The data for each region were entered in a separate data file on the hard drive of the computer, rather than in one large file. This is to ensure protection against major data loss caused by a failure of software or hardware. Before entering the region, the questionnaire folder should have first been checked and well organized. A double entry of all the questionnaires was made to check for errors.

Quality control and editing of data was conducted at the same time as data entry. In case of inconsistencies, the questionnaires were reviewed and the questions recoded when correct answers could be determined.

#### 2.4. Limit of the survey and constraints encountered

The survey on informal employment in Tunisia, as we have designed it, can be considered the first of its kind. The lack of a clear definition of informal employment suitable for the case of Tunisia remains a great challenge. Finally, the methodological approach needs to be refined for future similar surveys, preferably by incorporating questions on informality into household surveys.

Regarding the constraints, some are structural while others are conjectural. Although the survey was well perceived by the interviewees, it should be noted that the contact has been somewhat difficult in poor areas where there has been much debate on the benefits of such a survey if there is no “commitment” to the informal workers following their answers. In addition, the interview of the employees in their workplace was quite delicate especially in the presence of some employers who were trying to hide their employees’ illegal situation vis-à-vis the Social Security fund (CNSS). Finally, field experience has shown that a lot of informal activities in rural areas are open on certain days of the week (market days).

The majority of people surveyed responded with ease to different questions in the questionnaire while grasping the scope thereof. However, some issues have given rise to a variety of reactions. We cite a few (see Appendix 1, the survey questionnaire):

- Reluctance to declare income
- Reluctance of employers to provide the number of employees (D18)
- Knowing persons who have small jobs and estimating their number (E38a)
- Part F. General perception of the situation in Tunisia: reluctance to get involved, to give an opinion on the performance of the Provisional Government (F5) and to confirm whether they intend to participate in the upcoming elections or not (F7), which has led some respondents to refuse to provide their phone numbers.

### 3. Profile of respondents

The survey was conducted with 1203 persons of both sexes, aged 15 and above that participate in informal work, that is to say those who are not essentially affiliated with the CNSS, being either independent, employers or employees. Unemployed persons are therefore excluded from the survey, as well as workers in the Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (HADHAER).

Table 1 below shows that among the 1,203 interviews, 19.2% were carried out in the District of Tunis (Ariana, Ben Arous, Manouba and Tunis), 15.6% in Kef Governorate (representing the North-West region); 15.2% in Kasserine (Central-West), 18.5% in Gafsa (South-West), 18% in Sfax (Central-East) and finally 13.5% in Medenine (South-East). More than two-thirds (70.3%) of respondents were from the region in which they were interviewed.

Distribution of the sample of the study according to the region						
	District of Tunis	North West	Central West	South West	Central East	South East
Size	231	188	183	222	217	162
Percentage.	19.2%	15.6%	15.2%	18.5%	18%	13.5%

Table 1

Similarly, the results of this survey showed that 66.2% of the respondents were males and 33.8% were females. Note that the proportion of employed women rises, according to the INS data, to 25% in all sectors. This indicates a greater presence of women in the informal sector compared to all other sectors.

By examining the structure of the employed population working in the informal sector according to age (see Figure 1 below), we notice that this population is relatively young. More specifically, a relatively high rate of persons employed in the informal sector are 39 years old or younger (68.6%). This strong presence of youth is observed in both the cities and the countryside. The same Figure 1 shows that persons less than 20 years old represent only 3.5% of the informal labor force, 33.7% are aged between 20 and 29 years, 31.4% are between 30 and 39 years, 20.8% are between 40 and 49 years and 10.6% are 50 years and older. Thus, the results of the survey show that the average age of two-thirds of the population of informal workers is about 30 years.

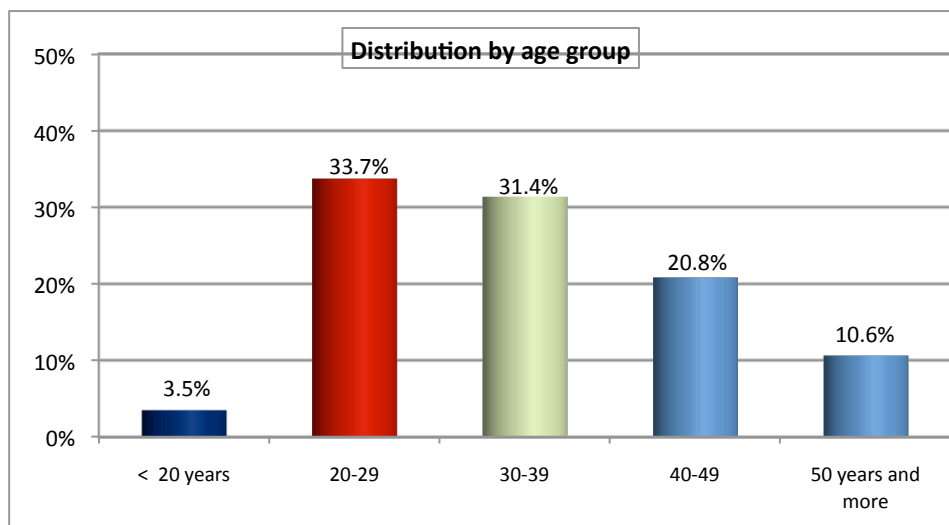


Figure 1

Concerning households' monthly income for informal workers, Figure 2 below summarizes the information collected in the survey, which allows us to have an idea on the level and distribution of informal workers according to households' monthly income.

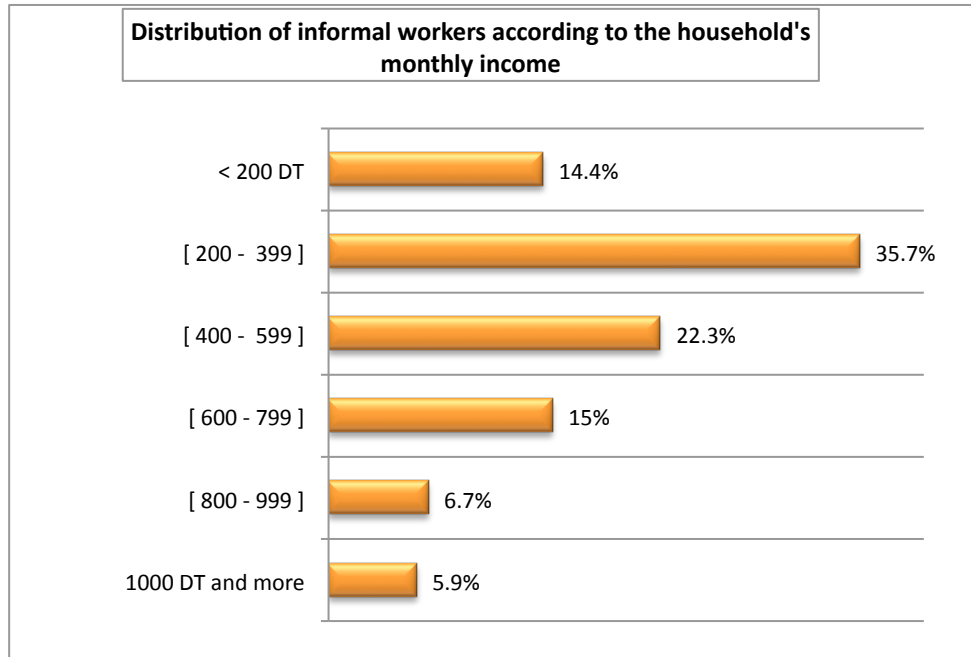


Figure 2

The results of this study show that more than two-thirds (72.5%) of households of informal workers earn an average monthly income of 300 DT. Furthermore, examination of the income group structure according to data source shows that only 5.9% of households have a monthly income equal to or greater than 1000 DT.

### 3.1. Extended family context

The family environment of informal workers is extended. In fact, with regard to marital status, it appears that more than half (50.8%) of all informal workers are married compared to 45.9% who are single. Families are extended: almost a quarter live in households composed of four (25.7%) and five (22.8%) people. Only 2.9% of respondents do not have dependent children, however, 20.9% have at least three children. Far from being determined simply by a nuclear family unit, 23.6% have at least one dependent relative in the family. Thus, it is difficult to fully understand informal sector workers if we disconnect them from their home environment.

Almost half of the respondents (44.3%) live in families where one person is economically active; however, the proportion of families in which two people are active is 36.8%. We point out that among these people almost a quarter (23.9%) of people live in families where a person is looking for a job; that is to say, he/she is unemployed.

In addition to the fact that rates of informal work are significantly higher for men than for women, we noticed also disparities in the principle current activity of the spouse. Figure 3 below shows the distribution of current principle activities of those with a spouse, and shows that of those with a spouse, the most reported activity is as a housewife or employee.

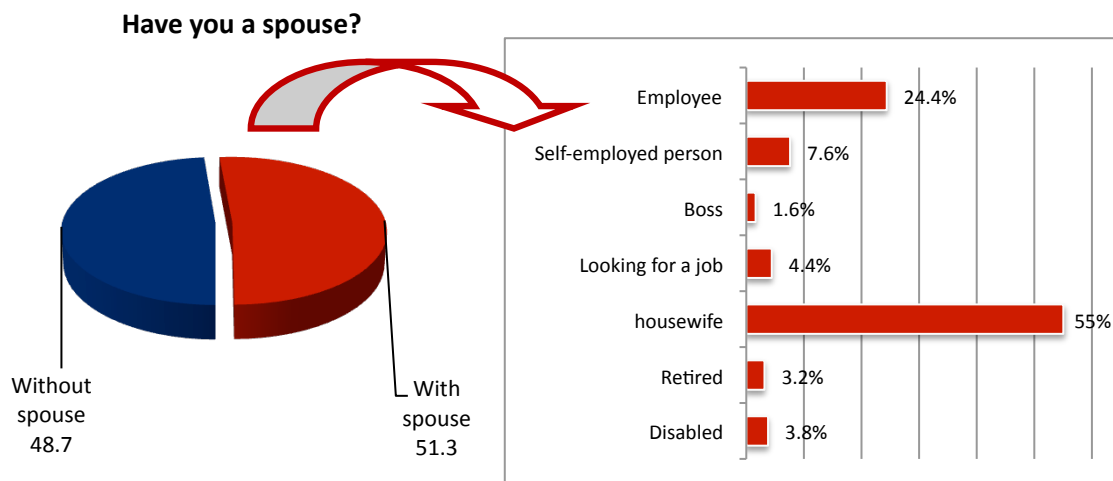


Figure 3

### 3.2. A low level of education

It is very interesting to address the issue of education of informal workers in order to analyze the problems of integration into formal work. Thus, in the context of this survey, for each surveyed informal worker, information on education, literacy and the highest degree were collected.

The analyzed survey data provide insight into the literacy and education of the active people employed in the informal sector. In fact, from the distribution of informal workers by educational level (see Figure 4) we notice that the level of education is very low as 51.5% of the survey population has a primary education level or lower. In addition, almost one out of ten (11.2%) is not schooled. In contrast, only 37.3% went to a junior high school and/or a general high school, and 11.3% have a university level education.

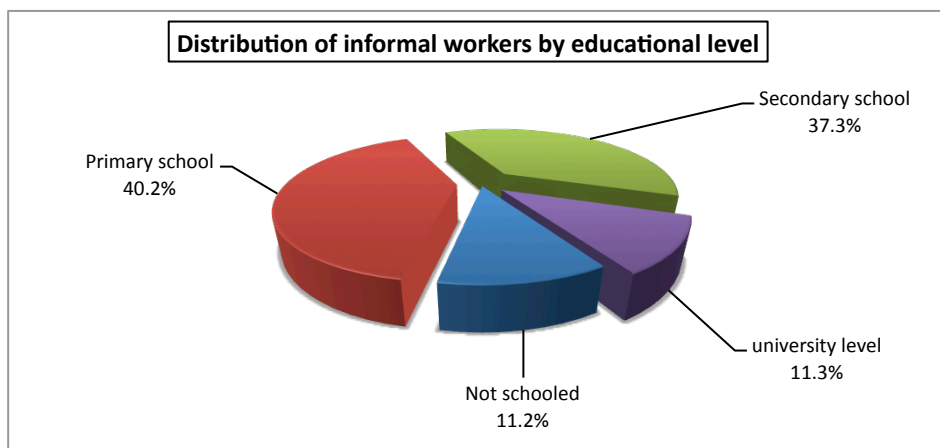


Figure 4

If we examine informal employment according to degree (see Table 2), it seems clear that the majority (more than two-thirds, i.e an average of 68%) of people working in the informal sector have no degree. The holding of a degree obviously varies according to the demographic and socio-professional characteristics of the respondents. The overall rate of non-holding of degree is slightly higher for females (69.3%) compared to males (65.2%).

Table 2 below shows the distribution of informal workers by the type of degree and by region where the informal worker is working. The analysis of data collected from the survey and



summarized in table 2 shows that the highest rate of non-graduates (73.2%) is found in the District of Tunis, followed by the North-West (70%).

Thus, we can say that informal workers who have no degree represent an important figure in the population of workers in the informal sector, that is to say, the disqualification of these workers obliged them to work in an informal manner.

	Whole	District of Tunist	North West	Central East	Central West	South East	South West
No diploma	68	73.2	70	65.7	60.3	64.9	61.8
Vocational training qualification	4.7	6.6	0.4	4	7.3	1.6	9.5
Professional technician's certificate	2.5	4.4	3.9	0	1	1.9	2.7
Advanced technician's certificate	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.6	10.5	-	3.5
Diploma of vocational training	13.1	7.7	18.1	11.4	8.6	27.7	17.3
Senior technician	2.8	1.3	5.6	5,7	0.1	1.1	2.0
Master's degree	4.8	2.4	1.8	10.1	10	1.6	1.8
Engineer	0.4	0	0	1.4	0	-	0.8
Other	1.5	2.3	0	1	2.2	1.2	0.5

Table 2

Concerning vocational training, its role as a factor regulating the informal labor market is very small. According to the results of the survey, informal workers who attended vocational training institutions constitute an important proportion, about 22.5% at the national level. Thus, we can affirm, on the basis of the survey results, that graduates of vocational training are much preferred by informal sector employers with more than 31.2% of employees in the South-West.

Furthermore, we observe that, in general, almost one out of ten (8.1%) is a university graduate (engineering (0.4%), bachelor degrees (4.8%)—with a much higher than the general average in the two regions of Central-East (10.1%) and South-East (10%)—and qualified technician (2.8%)), and has an informal job.

### 3.3. A situation considered unprecarious vis-à-vis informal work

We collected responses to the question "Are you looking for another job?" to cross this data with the rate of satisfaction with the current employment situation of informal workers. The data in Table 3 shows that, on average, almost four out of ten (35.4%) informal workers answered in the affirmative (52.3% and 43.5% for the regions of South-West and Center-East, respectively). These results express a kind of unspoken dissatisfaction with being employed in the informal sector. However, this opinion, on average, seems to disagree with the assumption that precarious work is a characteristic feature of informal employment. These results remained almost unchanged when they were crossed with sex characteristics. We'll go into more detail on this aspect in the following sections.

### 3.4 Looking for another job

The general trend expressed by the fact that almost four out of ten informal workers want to have a new job led us to better explore the responses of individuals in the population of informal



workers who expressed a desire for a new job. The responses of these were crossed with other characteristics. The data in Table 3 below summarize these analyzes.

Are you looking for another job? (%)						
	District of Tunis	North West	Central East	Central West	South East	South West
Yes	23.0	43.5	28.1	19.6	11.4	52.3
No	77.0	56.5	71.9	80.4	88.6	47.7
	< 200 DT	[200 - 399]	[400 à 599]	[600 à 799]	[800 à 999]	≥ 1000 DT
Yes	39.0	36.6	30.9	32.5	39.1	39.4
No	61.0	63.4	69.1	67.5	60.9	60.6
	< 20 years	[20-29]	[30-39]	[40-49]	≥ 50 years	
Yes	58.9	50.5	35.0	19.6	11.4	
No	41.1	49.5	65.0	80.4	88.6	
	Not Schooled	Primary School	Secondary School	University level		
Yes	16.6	32.6	37.2	57.8		
No	83.4	67.4	62.8	42.2		

**Table 3**

First, depending on the region, we can notice that there is almost a parity of the two rates for informal workers in both the South-West and North-West regions. However, an average of almost eight out of ten persons are not looking for another job in the other four regions.

Regarding the characteristic of monthly income, we can state that it had no impact on the variable of looking for another job since the data seems to prove the general observation that almost two out of three informal workers are not looking for another job. We can thus affirm that the informal work is, among the vast majority, the only income generating activity practiced by informal workers.

However, certain logic is confirmed when observing disparities in responses by crossing them with the characteristic of age group. For those persons more than 40 years old, less than 20% are looking for another job. For the age group 20 to 29 years, one person out of two is looking for another job and 58.9% of those less than 20 years old, are looking for a new job.

Finally, we find that for a vast majority of uneducated people (83.4%) the informal sector is the only way to work and thus they are not looking for another job. In contrast, 57.8% of those who have a higher level of education are looking for another job, and therefore are dissatisfied with their current employment situation.

Figure 5 below shows the correlation between the two variables: looking for another job and the type of degree held by the informal worker. Although the number of informal workers who have an engineering degree is relatively small, we find that more than 9 out of 10 persons among the engineering degree holders are not looking for another job. In contrast, almost all the other proportions are consistent with the general consensus.

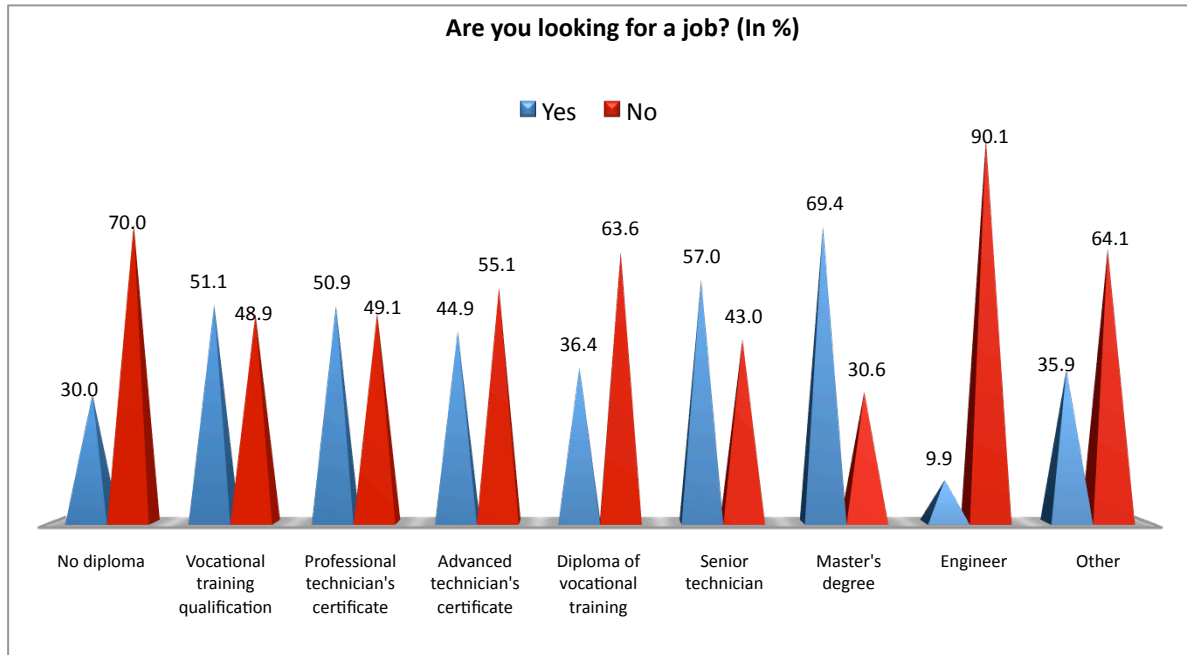


Figure 5

When asked about the type of employment contract sought, the responses of informal workers in the population looking for a new job are summarized in the following Figure 6.

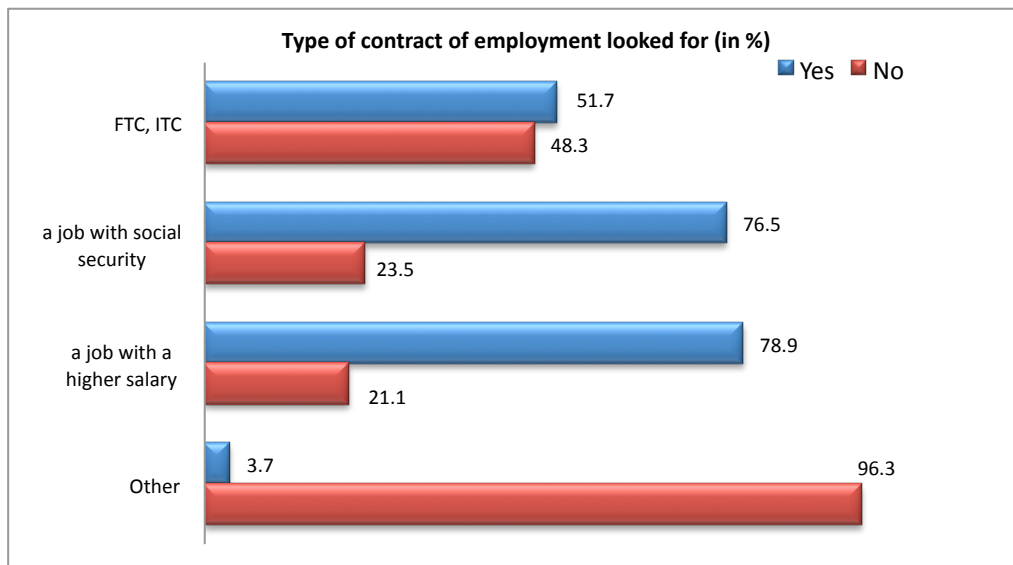


Figure 6

From the results summarized in Figure 6 above, we can notice that more than three out of four (76.5%) expressed a desire to have a job with social security. However, only one out of two wishes to have a fixed term contract (FTC) and/or an indefinite term contract (ITC). Such a finding of differences in wishes may be explained by a lack of knowledge of this type of contract.

The results summarized in Figure 6 above are crossed with sex characteristics and summarized in Table 4 below.

Type of contract of employment looked for (in %)									
	FTC, ITC		with social security		with a higher salary		Other		
	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	

Man	55.3	44.8	75.8	24.2	79.6	20.4	1	99
Women	44.5	55.5	77.8	22.2	78	22	9.4	90.6
Whole	51.6	48.4	76.5	23.5	78.9	21.1	3.7	96.3

Table 4

The different proportions summarized in Table 4 above are in conformity with the results presented in Figure 6, except for the last column since we found a variety of other types of contracts.

Moreover, we can affirm that the programs of the State (Hadhaer) have hardly registered any membership from the informal workers. Indeed, the results of the survey (see Figure 7) show that nearly nine out of ten (89.6%) of informal workers did not have the opportunity to register for the Employment-Intensive Investment Programme (Hadhaer). This finding probably reinforces the idea of the precariousness of informal jobs.



Figure 7

When asked about the level of knowledge vis-à-vis the vocational insertion programs, the informal workers reported having little information about these programs (see Figure 8), since almost seven out of ten (69%) informal workers have almost no idea about these programs of vocational insertion. Thus, we can affirm that informal workers are not, to a large extent, informed about the State programs of professional insertion.

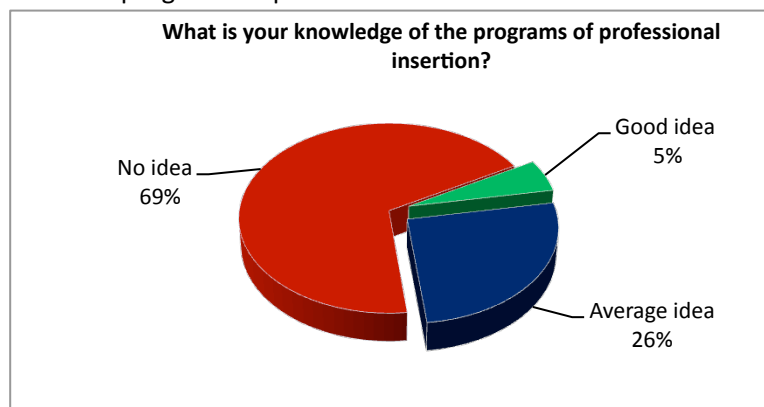


Figure 8

When asked about the need for training to get a better job, the survey results revealed that nearly 9 out of 10 (88.4%) informal workers did not feel the need to participate in vocational training to maximize the chances of getting a better job. Figure 9 below summarizes these results. It is worth noting that we found the rate of negative responses to the last question when we crossed the results presented in Figure 9 with sex characteristics: 89.4% for males compared

with 86.6% for females responded “no” to the question of whether vocational training is needed to obtain a better job.

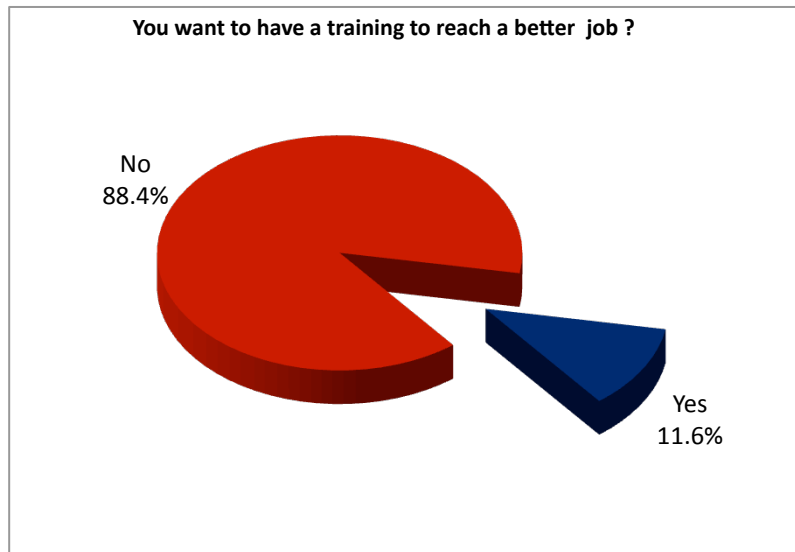


Figure 9

### 3.5 Declining a work offer and the reasons

When asked two questions—have you already had the opportunity to decline a job offer during your search for a new job and what are the reasons for the decline—the responses of informal workers looking for a new job indicate that nearly 8 out of ten (79.6%) did not decline the offer, compared with only 20.4% who responded in the affirmative. In seeking to know the reasons for such decline (low wages, workplace is far, no contract, no adherence to CNSS and social security, etc.), the responses of the interviewees revealed disparities between the reasons. Indeed, almost all of the concerned persons stated reasons other than those mentioned in the questionnaire (rates of negative responses ranged from 89.4% to 99.3%).

### 3.6 Lack of information on registration procedures

The vast majority of informal workers looking for a new job (more than 90% on average) don't know the procedures to formalize their activity. They have almost no idea how to search for a job. Quite logically, there is a significant lack of knowledge on employment registration and a significant lack of contacts with the authorities involved in employment. Thus, we can affirm that informal workers are not, to a large extent, informed of the various administrative procedures of the country. In addition, the survey results show that the proportion of informal workers knowledgeable of Tunisia's administrative procedures does not vary according to different characteristics, namely, sex, age, holding of a degree, the level of monthly household income, etc.

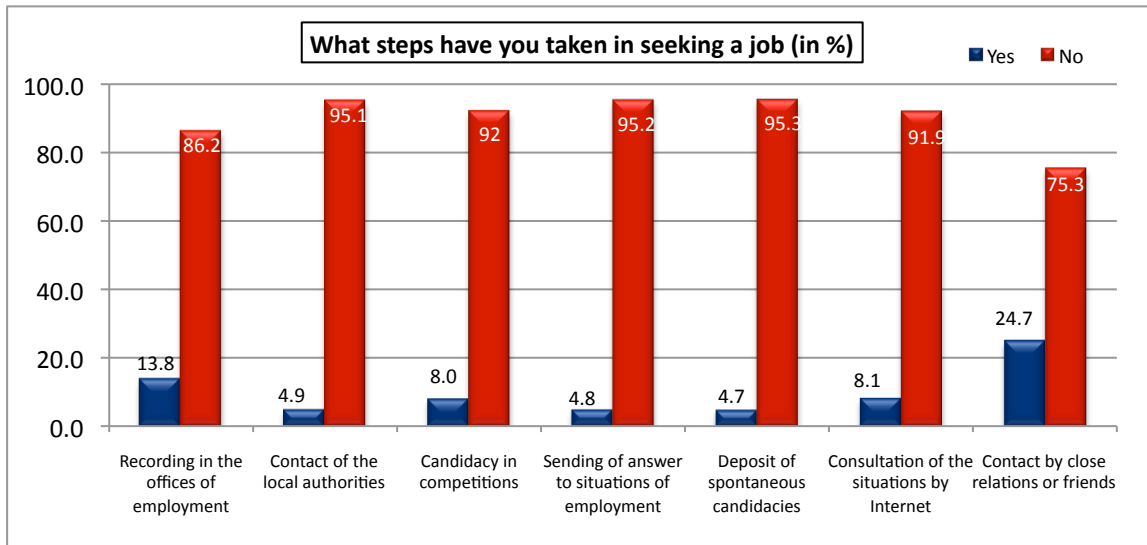


Figure 10

#### 4. Status and previous professional experience

##### 4.1 Previous characteristics of informal employment

When the persons surveyed were asked about their previous employment status (work, unemployment, studies, training and other non working population) more than half of the surveyed population (51.3%) were working. In contrast, 27.9% of the population was unemployed. In addition to these two situations, three less important groups emerge: the first (8.9%) concerns those who are students, the second (6.3%) relates to those undergoing training, and finally the third (5.9%) to all other situations of unemployment. The results of the survey are summarized in Table 5 below.

Previous professional situation (in %)			
	Man	Women	Total
In employment	62.4	29.6	51.3
Unemployed	21	41.5	27.9
In study	6.6	12.5	8.6
Training	6.9	5.1	6.3
Other Inactive	3.1	11.4	5.9

Table 5

##### 4.2 Previous professional status

At the same time, we asked each of those who were employed to respond to the following two questions—first what is his/her employment status (permanent, occasional, internship...), and second what is the employment situation (boss, independent, permanent employee...)—the results of the survey revealed the findings summarized in both Figures 11 and 12 below.

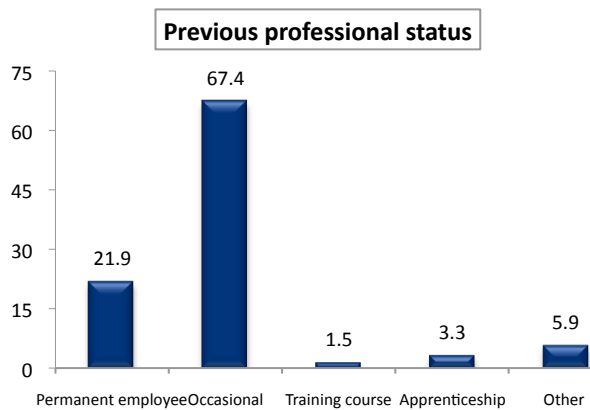


Figure 11

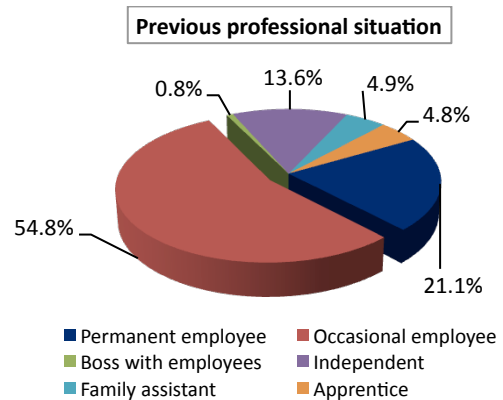


Figure 12

More than two thirds (67.4%) of informal workers held occasional jobs. Only one fifth of the study population (21.9%) were permanent employees and 3.3% were in apprenticeships. Figure 12 below provides a more detailed analysis of the previous professional status of informal workers. In fact, about 55% were occasional workers compared to a rate of 21.1% for permanent employees. In other words, the proportion of occasional employees is more than double that of permanent employees. This fact shows the insecurity of the previous employment situation for informal workers. Furthermore, only 13.6% of respondents were independents and the rate of employers with employees is only 0.8% of the study population.

Informal workers who were unemployed before having the current job spent, in the majority (70.7%), more than two years looking for a job. Those who declared that the duration of unemployment lasted between one and two years is about 17%.

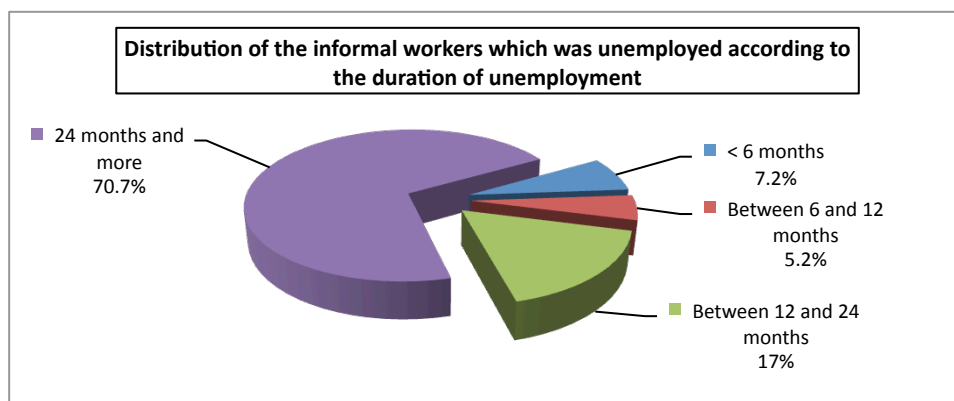


Figure 13

Companies hire employees mostly with short-term contracts, either fixed-term contracts (FTC) or contracts of initiation training to professional life (SIVP). However, only 7.4% of all informal salaried employees have an employment contract at all. Among the latter, 47.2% say they have a fixed-term contract (FTC). The FTC is used by the vast majority of employers because the FTC plays a multidimensional role in the management of labor and on the adaptation of employees to the activity. On the employee side, working with a FTC is a very common stage at the beginning of career and is often a stepping-stone to stable employment. In contrast, 22.2% of the informal population say they have an indefinite term contract (ITC). Finally, only 15.9% of these people have a contract of initiation training to professional life (SIVP), which is not a contract of

employment, and 14.7% have other types of contracts or agreements. Figures 14 and 15 below show all the results we have just discussed.

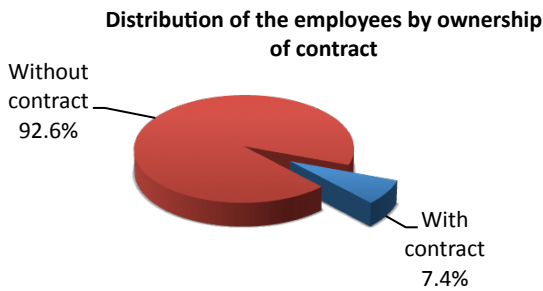


Figure 14

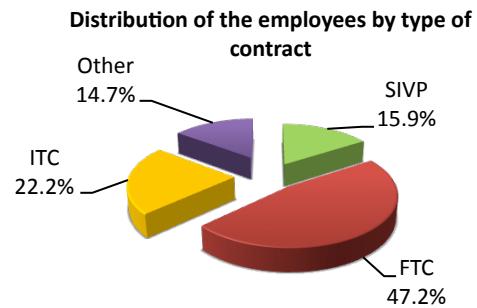


Figure 15

Figure 16 below shows that the six regions do not have the same non-formal nature of work relations between employers and employees. Extremes can be found in Central-East and Central-West where the only type of contract is a FTC, and in North-West where all concerned persons do not really have an employment contract but rather an internship (contract of initiation training to professional life). However, we noticed that in the South-West region the majority (82.5%) of the population has a FTC contract. Such a result can be explained by the considerable effort played by the largest company in the region, namely Gafsa Phosphate Company (CPG) in the South-West, and the strong role of the labor unions to encourage the company to employ people.. Finally, a diversity of relations between employers and employees is quite significant in the area of Tunis district.

Part of every type of contract of employment among the employments of the informal sector according to the region

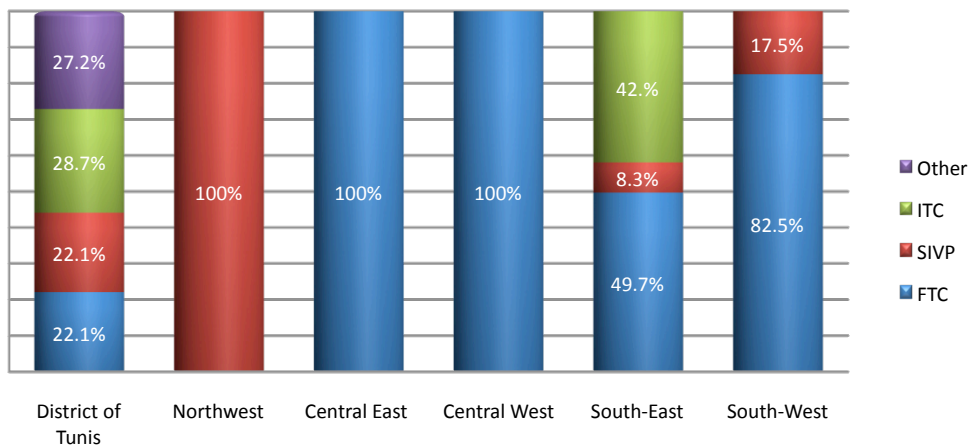


Figure 16

As shown in Figure 17 below, the results of the survey also indicate that among female employed informal workers that majority (64.6%) had a SIVP contract, compared to only 1.7% of men. In contrast, only 9.97% of informal women workers have FTC contracts, compared to 58.1% of the male informal employees. We noticed also that nearly double (24.8% compared to 13.2%) the proportion of employed men than women among informal workers have an ITC.

Distribution of the types of contracts according to the gender (in %)

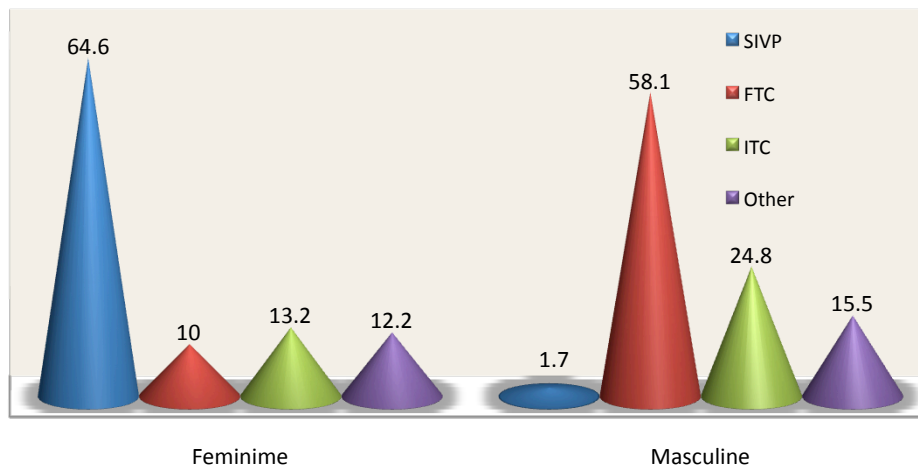


Figure 17

## 5. Current professional situation

### 5.1 Sectors of surveyed informal activities

The results obtained from this study show that informal employment holds an important position in both rural and urban areas. Almost two-thirds of the respondents (67.8%) work in urban areas compared to 32.2% of the study population who work in rural areas. These proportions do not depend on the gender of informal workers.

The distribution of job by economic sector allows us to identify the sectors that are creating the most employment. Table 6 below shows the activities of employees working in the informal sector. It also indicates the proportion of informal employees engaging in each activity as well as their location (by region). We deduce from this table that informal activities are basically commercial and agricultural. More precisely, the results indicate that for the three regions; District of Tunis, Center-West and South-West, the most common activities are those of trade, car repair and the sale of household items, whereas agricultural activity prevails in the Center-East, North-West and South-East regions.

It is important to notice that, with reference to Table 6 below, the activities of transport, hostelry and restaurants make up the activities relatively performed by informal employees and thus forming poles of attraction for them. They ensure respectively 9.5% and 6% of informal employment. Likewise, the sectors “Personal services” (3.5%) and “Food and farming Industries” (2.6%) make up a non – negligible source of informal jobs.

Finally, in view of all proportions summarized in Table 6 below, we can say that the distribution of informal workers reveals quite significant differences across regions, which explains the regional diversity of informal activities.

Sectors of the informal questioned activities (in %)	District of Tunis	North West	Central East	West Central	South East	South West	Whole
Agriculture	19.1	35.7	34.6	30.3	50.4	23.5	30.6
Agricultural and food industries	2.8	3.1	1.8	3.8	2.1	2.0	2.6
Textile industry, clothing, leather and shoe	2,7	0,9	2,6	2,2	1,1	6,9	2,4
Work of the wood and manufacturing of	1,2	1,7	1,8	1,0	1,1	1,4	1,4



wooden articles							
Metal industry and work of metals	2.3	1.1	1.4	1.6	1.6	2.1	1.7
Other industries	4.4	1.1	2.5	1.6	1.1	1.3	2.6
Construction	1.7	2.1	2.0	0.8	1.3	1.5	1.7
Trade, repair of vehicles and articles domestic	31.9	29.3	25.7	34.1	19.1	30.3	28.6
Hotels and restaurants	7.7	6.0	5.0	4.7	4.5	5.3	6.0
Transport	9.1	9.9	9.8	10.9	7.4	11.5	9.5
Communications	1.9	1.5	1.9	1.4	2.0	2.0	1.8
Personal services	4.6	3.1	2.6	3.4	2.6	4.9	3.5
Other services	10.7	4.7	8.3	4.2	5.8	7.3	7.8
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

**Table 6**

For the sector of agricultural activity, the results have also indicated that the number of males reaches 29.7% compared to 32.3% for females. However, for the sector of trade activity, car repair and sales of household items, the percentage of males reaches 34.4% compared to only 17.1% for females. The results indicate, moreover, that the proportion of employees with a higher education level is just 11.8% for the first sector of activity, compared to 32.3% for the second sector.

Women are not very involved in the sector of “trade, auto mechanics and household items”, with a rate of 17.1%. Furthermore, the rate is 9.2% for women involved in the “hotels and restaurants” sector and it regresses to 0.1% in “metallurgy and metal works” sector.

Concerning young workers under the age of 20, 46% of them work in the “agriculture” sector compared to 40.1% of informal workers aged 50 and older. A relatively numerous amount of young informal workers are employed in the “trade, car mechanics, and household items” sector (32.6%). However, they are not much involved in the “textile, garment, leather and shoe industries” sector, with a proportion of 0.3%.

Sectors of the activities	Not schooled	Primary School	Secondary School	University level	
Agriculture	51%	39.3%	20.7%	11.8%	
Trade, repair of vehicles and articles domestic	17.1%	27.5%	32%	32.3%	
Other	31.9%	33.2%	47.3%	55.9%	
	< 20 years	20-29	30-39	40-49	≥ 50 years
Agriculture	46%	20.4%	33.4%	35%	40.5%
Trade, repair of vehicles and articles domestic	31.1%	32.6%	27.7%	26.8%	20.7%
Other	23%	47%	38.8%	38.2%	38.9%
	Man		Women		
Agriculture	29.7%		32.3%		
Trade, repair of vehicles and articles domestic	34.4%		17.1%		
Other	35.9%		50.6%		

**Table 7**

Concerning the distribution of informal workers according to location of work, table 8 below sums up the results obtained from the survey. It also indicates the distribution of informal workers’ place of work according to gender.

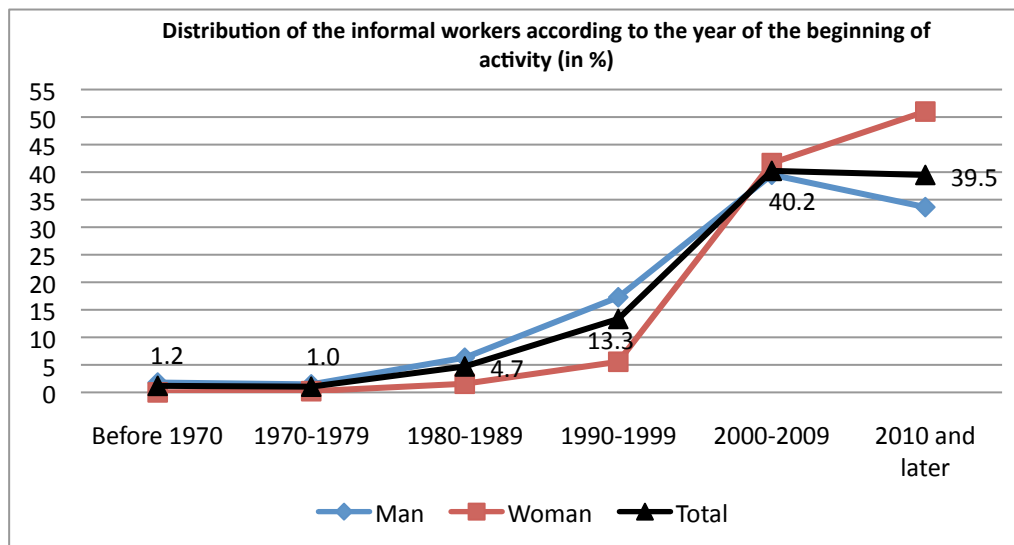
	Workplace (in %)		
	Genre		
	Man	Women	Total
Establishment	31.8%	38.8%	34.2%
Place of residence	3.7%	21.3%	9.6%
A fixed market	2.2%	1.0%	1.8%
Walked outdoor stall	3.5%	0.1%	2.4%

Construction site	1.9%	0.0%	1.3%
Itinerant (ambulant)	28.1%	25.0%	27.0%
Fields agricultural	18.7%	0.9%	12.7%
Other	10.1%	12.9%	11.0%
Total	100%	100%	100%

**Table 8**

The results summed up in table 8 indicate that the main place of activity is the establishment (34.2%). Second is the street (ambulant with a proportion of 27.1%), followed by agricultural fields (12.7%) and the workers' homes (9.6%). By contrast, only 1.3% of informal workers perform their activities in work sites and 1.8% in fixed markets. On the other hand, 27% of informal workers perform their activities without fixed places (improvised and ambulant jobs in public ways or markets). The results of table 8 also indicate that women focus their activity more in establishments (38.8% compared to a general average of 34.2%), as ambulant markets (25%) and at home (21.3%).

Moreover, the survey results indicate that around 80% of informal workers started their activity during the year 2000. This observation confirms the socio-economic structural difficulties starting at the beginning of the year 2000 characterized by imbalances in the work market as well as the structural limits of the Tunisian economy, which, despite the recorded performances at the macroeconomic level, did not manage to respond to the increasingly important demands for employment. An exclusive job market has taken a bigger scope and the informal sector has become the only shelter to an additional and more compelling employment demand.



**Figure 18**

The survey on informal work has also been interested in knowing whether overtime is paid or not. It has been noticed from the replies of interviewees that for almost 9 out of 10 people (89.2%) overtime is not paid. Analyzed according to the different criteria: age group, gender, workplace, level of education and degrees, etc., the general tendency does not show a noticeable variation except for the level of education where positive and negative answers are respectively a third and two thirds (32% of the respondents have been paid for overtime compared to 67.7% of people who have not been paid).

We also surveyed on the question of whether informal workers have the right to leave and weekend rests. The results are summarized in the following figure.

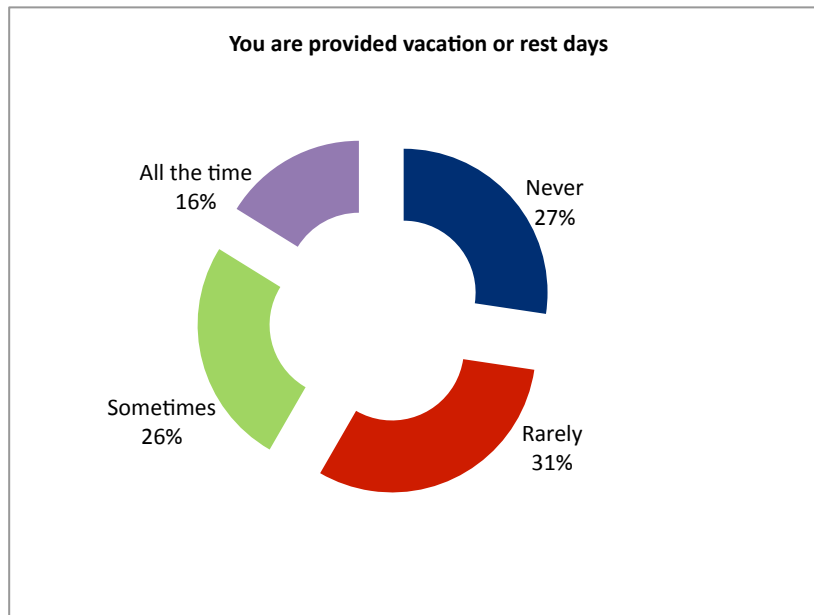


Figure 19

The respondents' answers (see Figure 19) show that almost three out of ten people (27.4%) have never had holidays and/or days off, compared to only 16.2% of the population of informal workers who had the right to leave and/or days off all the time. However, it should be noted that the answers to the last question revealed that almost two out of three young informal workers aged under 20 years (64.4%) have never had holidays and/or days off. Finally, we also analyzed these answers with other characteristics, and the results show no significant differences from the general trend.

The pace of money earning from these activities varies depending on many factors (activity cycle, the time of year, etc...). Payments are usually daily or weekly. Figure 20 below shows the average monthly income of informal workers for the year 2013 and for the period before 2011 (before the revolution of 14 January 2011). It is worth noting that almost one out of two (48.9% for 2013 and 44.7% for the period before 2011) has an average monthly income ranging from 200 to 399 Dinars. However, on average only: 0.7% for 2013 and 0.9% for the period before 2011, of informal workers earn a salary that is higher than or equal to 1000 Dinars. Finally, almost a third (28% and 30.5%) of the study population has an average monthly salary of lower than 200 Dinars for the two periods. Thus, we can note that the rate of money earning has not been affected by the revolution of January 14, 2011

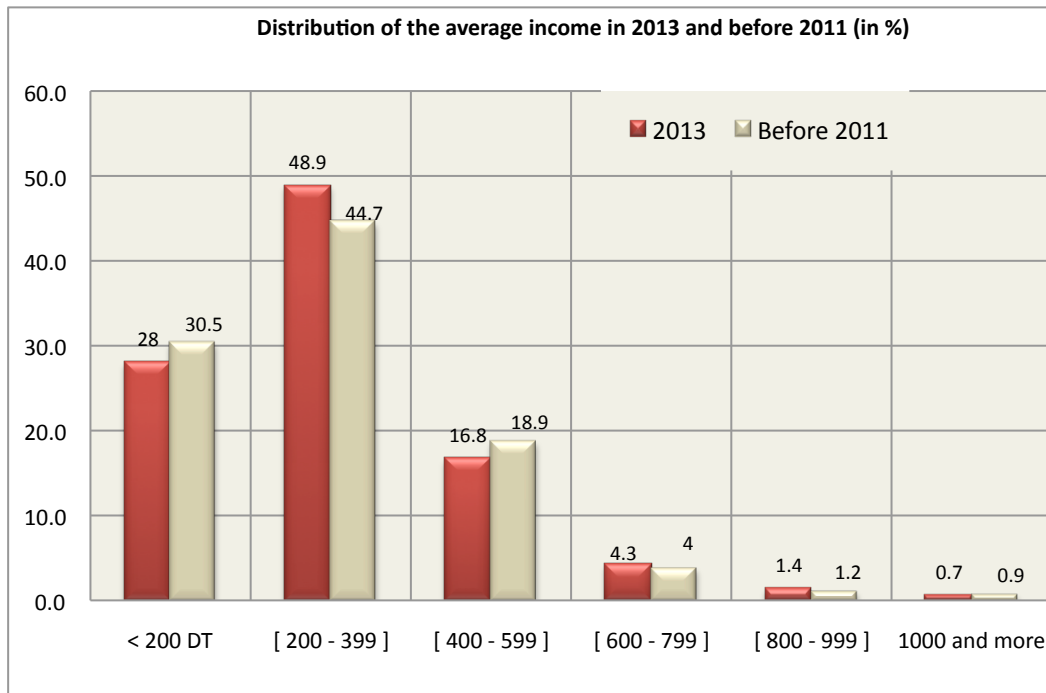


Figure 20

Table 9 below presents the proportions of the monthly average income for the year 2013 by gender and by age group. In looking at these data, we noticed the following prominent facts. The gap of the monthly average income between man and women is quite significant. Almost half of females (46.9%) have a monthly salary lower than or equal to 200 Dinars compared to only 22.8% for males. However, almost one man out of two (48.8%) receives a monthly average income between 200 and 399 Dinars. No Women has an average income more than 1000 Dinars per month, whereas the proportion of men whose average monthly salary is more than 1000 Dinars is about 1.3%.

The results summarized in Table 9 show that young people, that is to say, those less than 20 years old, are paid the least (58.4% earn less than 200 Dinars per month). Furthermore, we find that the most dispersed distribution is that corresponding to the age group of 30-39 years.

	Gender		Age group				
	Man	Women	< 20 years	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 years and more
< 200 DT	22.8	46.9	58.4	35.2	28.7	24.2	27.2
[200 - 399]	48.8	35.7	41.3	48.9	43.5	42.6	42.4
[400 - 599]	20.6	15.2	0.3	13.9	20.1	24.4	22.6
[600 - 799]	5.0	1.8	-	1.9	3.3	6.6	6.7
[800 - 999]	1.6	0.4	-	0.1	1.9	1.9	1.1
[1000 - 1199]	0.5	-	-	-	0.7	0.3	-
[1200 - 1499]	0.7	-	-	-	1.5	-	-
1500 and more	0.1	-	-	-	0.3	-	-

Table 9

When asked about their opinion on whether their employment situation meets their needs, 23.8% of informal workers reported their jobs were not at all sufficient, and 41.9% reported their current jobs were rather insufficient. However, 28% of informal workers consider their current employment situation moderately sufficient (see Figure 21).

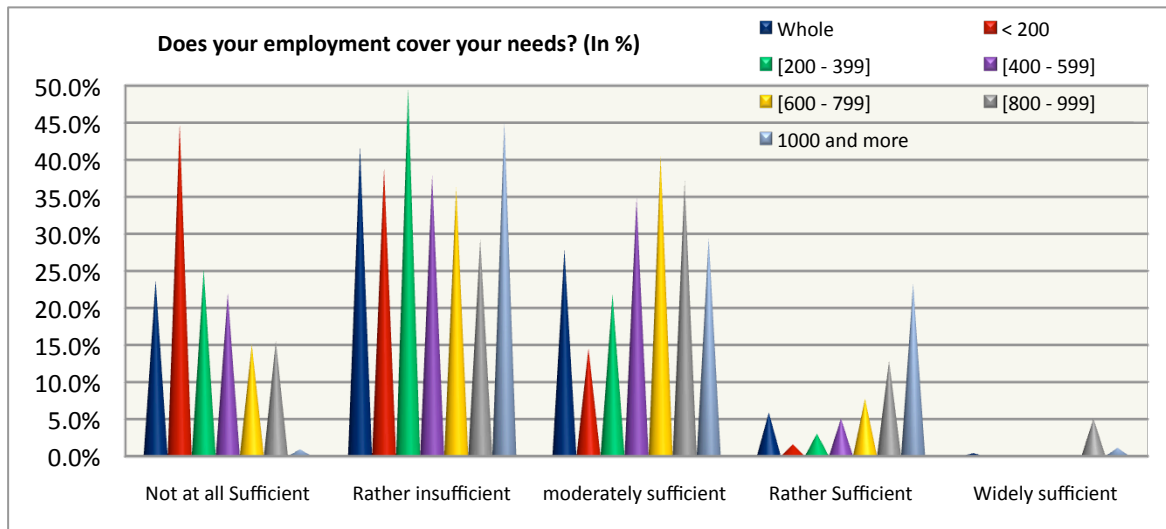


Figure 21

Personal choice (49.2%) and the need for money (48.5%) are, for all informal workers, the two main factors that pushed them to have the current activity or job. Figure 22 below summarizes the responses of different respondents on the various reasons that led them to resort to informal activity or employment.

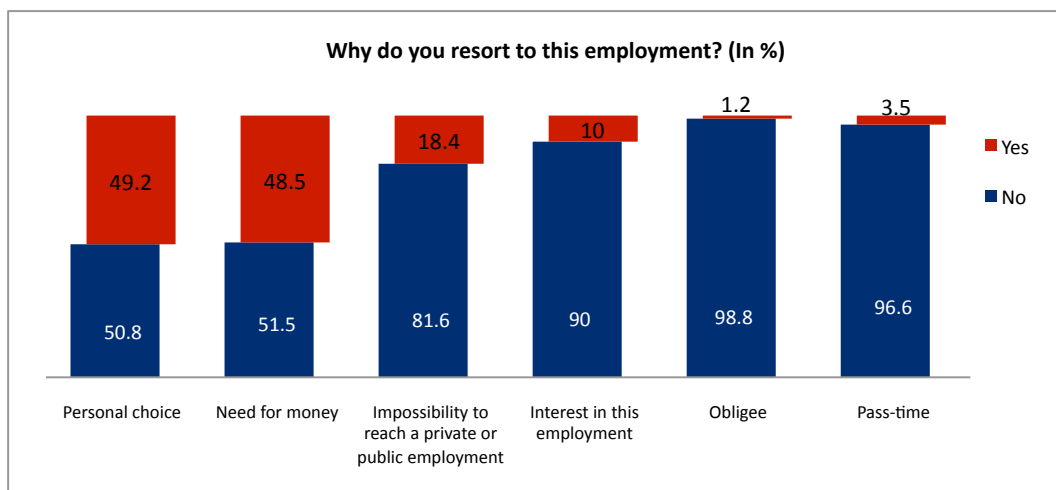


Figure 22

When asked about their opinion if there is a match between basic training and current job, 38.9% of respondents answered positively compared to 61.1% who think that there is a mismatch between their basic training and their current job. Furthermore, the following Table 10 shows the distribution of participants according to the opinion of match or mismatch of basic training to current job held, as well responses to the same question distributed by socio-demographic information, socioeconomic characteristics and educational skills. According to the data in Table 10, informal employment is a relatively privileged refuge for non-graduates aged less than 20 years old (consistent with a rate of 63.5%).

Characteristics of the informal worker	Distribution of the informal worker according to the adequacy or the inadequacy between basic training and current employment	
	Adequacy	Inadequacy
<b>Genre</b>		
Man	44.2	28.4
Women	55.8	71.6
<b>Group of age</b>		
< 20 years	63.5	36.5
Between 20 and 29 years	32.6	67.4
Between 30 and 39 years	44.7	55.4
Between 40 and 49 years	39.6	60.4
50 years and more	32.4	67.7
<b>Region</b>		
District of Tunis	33.7	66.3
North-West	50.2	49.8
Central East	47.8	52.2
West central	16.1	83.9
Southeast	46.3	53.7
South West	28.7	71.3
<b>Niveau d'éducation</b>		
Not Schooled	33.5	66.5
Primary School	44.1	55.9
Secondary Schhol	39.4	60.6
University level	23.9	76.2
<b>Diploma</b>		
No diplôme	34.1	65.9
Vocational training qualification	55.0	45.0
Professional technician's certificate	46.5	53.5
Advanced technician's certificate	49.1	50.9
Diploma of vocational training	67.0	33.0
Senior technician	25.4	74.6
Master's degree	19.2	80.8
Engineer	90.1	9.9

Table 10

## 5.2 The informal self employment (independent / employer)

The purpose of this section is to detail the analysis of informal employment by studying the characteristics of a subset of the study population, namely that of self-employment (self-employed and informal employers). To do this, we asked the question which allows us to classify all the interviewees according to their current job situations. Figure 23 below shows the distribution of respondents according to current employment status.

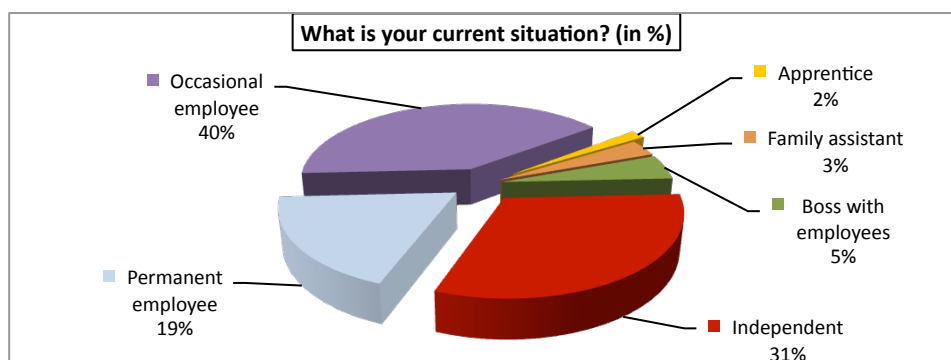


Figure 23

The analysis of forms of employment in the informal sector (see Figure 23 above) shows the prevalence of self employment ("independent" and "informal employers") with a share of 39.5% of all informal employment, including 31.4% of independents, and only 4.8% and 3.2% of

employers and family aids. Informal employers are defined as people who operate their informal production units for their own account and employ one or more employees.

Another characteristic feature of the informal sector is that production units are mainly composed of a single person (47.9%). Informal production units with four or more persons make up only 8.7%. Finally, informal production units with 2 and 3 people make up 34.4% and 9% respectively of all units in the sector.

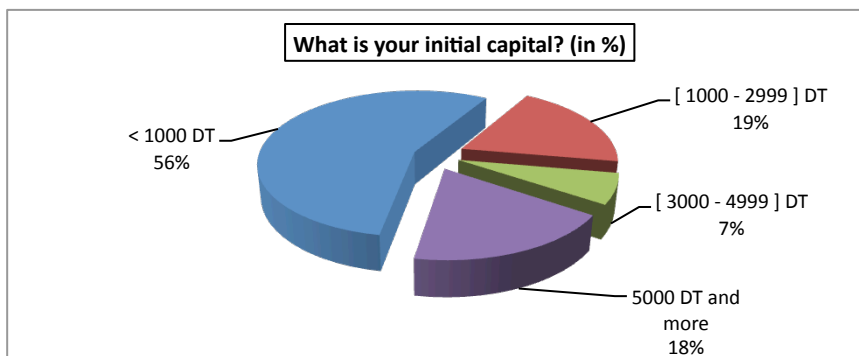
Examination of the socio-demographic profile of working people reveals the following main characteristics presented in the following Table 11.

What is your current situation?	Genre		Group of age				
	Man	Women	< 20 years	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 years and mores
Boss with employees	5.9	2.8	0.0	1.5	5.8	9.5	5.0
Independent	36.2	22.1	13.1	13.7	28.3	53.1	60.7
Permanent employee	19.7	16.1	9.3	25.0	19.8	13.5	7.0
Occasional employee	35.0	50.9	71.1	51.1	42.8	20.9	27.2
Apprentice	1.5	2.0	6.1	3.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
Family assistant	1.7	6.1	0.4	4.9	2.9	3.0	0.1

**Table 11**

- Approximately 30.9% of self-employed informal workers are women.
- In terms of age, young people under 39 are very well represented in the informal independent/employees population.
- Only 13.1% of Independents /employers are less than the age of 20
- The workplace of independents/ employers is generally the family
- Nearly 4 persons out of ten have a level of education not exceeding primary school.
- The examination of informal independents/employers according to education shows that university degrees may not be a factor in their decision to be independent. Only 0.7% of employers with informal employees have a university degree, while 34.1% of independents have no degree.

Entrance into informal activity may be explained by the fact that the status of informal independent generally does not require prior training or important material and financial means. This can be noticed when we asked the question: "What was your starting capital? " The survey responses are summarized in the following Figure 24.



**Figure 24**

Examination of the distribution of initial capital by gender and education level shows that for independents with education level "None" and "Primary," 62.3% and 59.2%, respectively, entered informal work with initial capital of less than 1,000 Dinars, which is slightly higher than the overall average (56%).

What is your initial capital?	Whole	Genre		Education level			
		Man	Women	Not schooled	Primary School	Secondary School	University level
< 1000 DT	56.0%	56.3%	54.1%	62.3%	59.2%	50.3%	40.8%
From 1000 to 2999	19.0%	16.4%	28.7%	18.0%	21.1%	16.3%	26.1%
From 3000 to 4999	7.0%	7.0%	5.1%	10.5%	4.7%	7.3%	7.7%
5000 DT and more	18.0%	20.3%	12.1%	9.2%	15.1%	26.1%	25.4%

Table 12

According to figure 25 below, the majority of independents/employers in the informal sector (79.4%) said they used personal or family savings (inheritance) as a financial means to start their current activity. Only 12% of surveyed people reported using a loan from family and friends for such action. This finding confirms the hypothesis that the status of informal independent generally does not require significant material and financial resources.

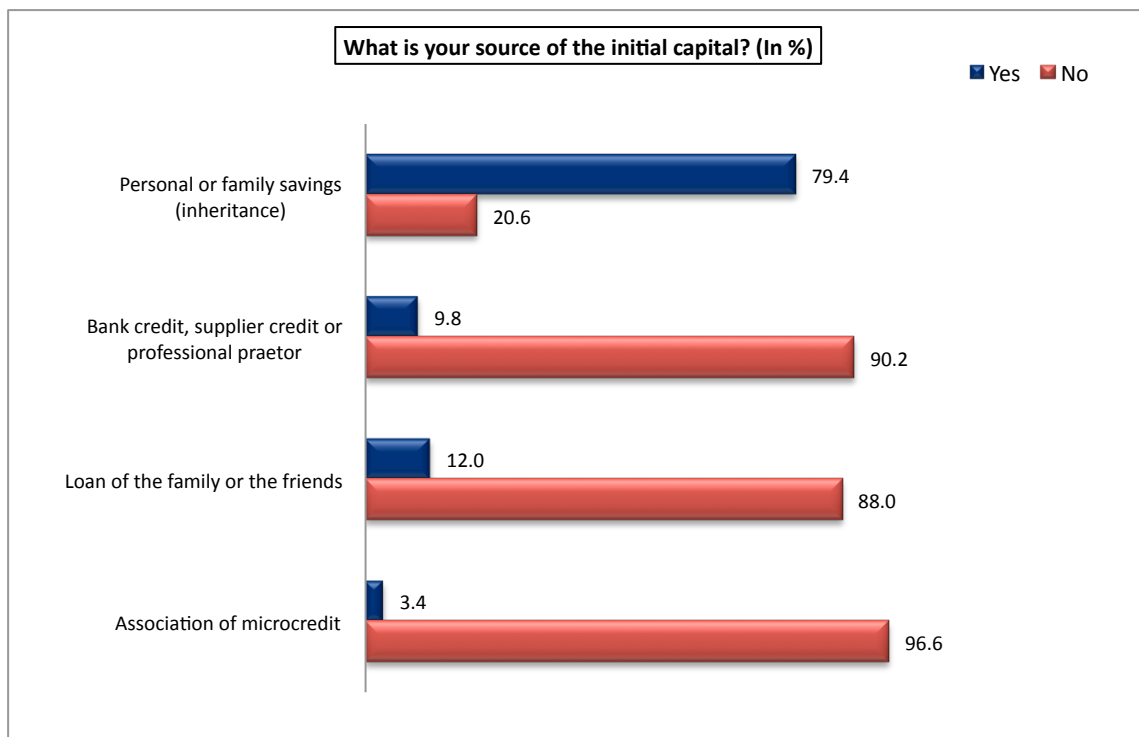


Figure 25

All economic operators need a favorable business environment to better operate and guide their investment decisions. After asking independents/employers to decide on the quality of the business environment in the informal sector, the responses of the survey show that informal independents/employers have a rather bad opinion (49.5%) compared to only 4.5% who said that the business environment is good. Thus, with the exception of the region of Central-East where the rate of poor assessment (33.1%) is largely below the overall average, we may affirm that all independents/employers are rather dissatisfied with the business climate now, regardless of their age, sex, place of work and education.

The various independents/employers of the informal sector who were surveyed indicated several difficulties or constraints in their activities, which can subsequently block their activities at different levels. Thus, the survey revealed that the majority of informal operators (22.2%) considered their first main problem the high cost of supply. The second constraint cited by 19.9%



Independent/employers relates to the small number of customers, and finally the third was the issue of strong competition, which was indicated by a proportion of 16.2% of respondents.

Concerning the problems of occupational accidents, when we asked independents/employers to decide on the question: "What happens when employees are injured while at work?" the responses gathered during the survey revealed the following findings:

- Nearly 2 persons out of three (61.2%) said that they are responsible for all medical expenses, while only 11.9% pay only a portion of medical expenses.
- About 25% declared that they pay nothing.
- Finally, only 1.3% declared that the State pays for medical expenses.

It should be noted that when we broke down the latter responses with different characteristics, we did not observe differences to be reported except by age, which we summarize in Table 13 below.

Which is your current situation?	Group of age				
	< 20 years	20-29	30-39	40-49	50 years and more
I take care of medical expenses		6.6	61.1	69.8	82.3
I take care of a part of the medical expenses		30.7	6.2	14.9	0.0
I pay nothing		56.7	31.3	13.7	17.7
It is the State which takes care of that		6.1	0.0	1.6	0.0
Other		0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0

Table 13

### 5.3. The employees

The employee, or salaried employee, is defined as anyone who engages himself in a professional activity, through remuneration, under the direction of another person. For our sample, we identified two types of employees: permanent employees (18.5%) and occasional employees (40.4%). It was found that permanent employees are fairly represented in the study sample, despite the tendency to consider them as minority in informal employment.

Given the development of independent work for one's own account and the strong presence of small units, the salaried staff is not widespread in the informal sector. The rate of presence of permanent employees in the informal sector is equal to 18.5%, compared to a fairly high rate (40.4%) of occasional employees.

In addition, job insecurity does not encourage informal employees to assume a family responsibility. This may justify why a large part of informal workers are single. The predominance of single people among informal workers can be explained by the young age of informal salaried employees and the concept of getting married for the first time at a later age

Different informal sector employees who were surveyed stated that several means were used to access their current jobs. The following Figure 26 illustrates the different responses collected.

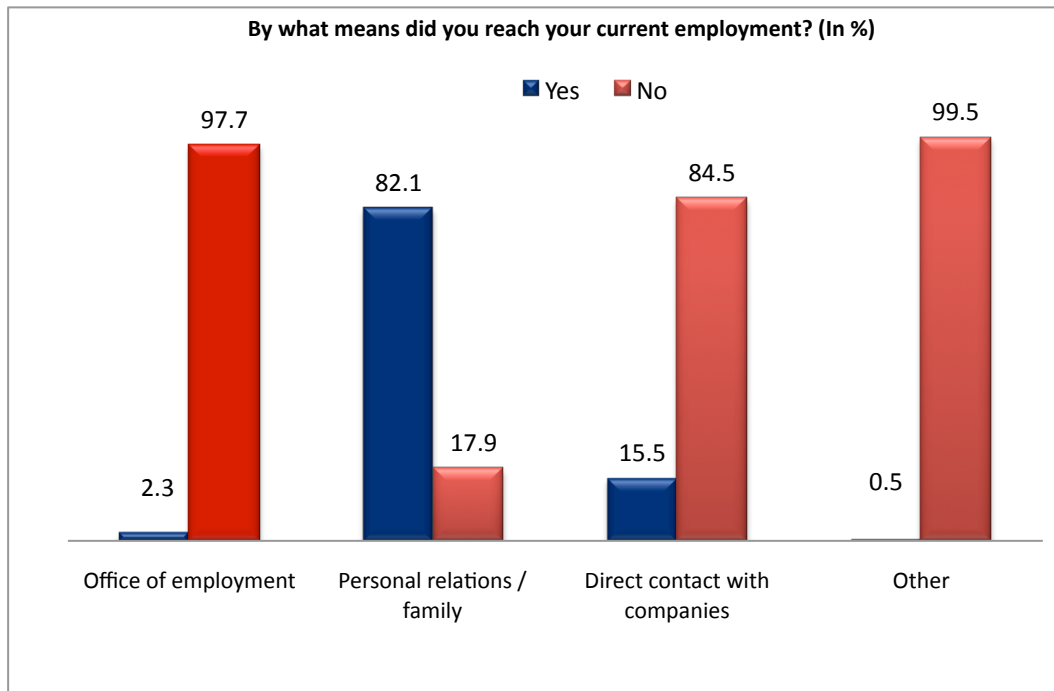


Figure 26

Figure 26 shows that personal and/or family relationships represent, for a large majority (82.1%) of the employees, the means that was used to find their current job and only 2.3% of employees got their jobs through an employment bureau. Moreover, the breakdown by gender, age, place of residence, etc, indicates that the rates obtained are almost identical to the total population of informal workers. One exception is the degree type characteristic; those who have either a qualified technician diploma (BTS) or diploma of vocational training (DFP) were more likely to report finding employment through "direct contact with companies" than those without a degree. Only 5.2% of employees have a job other than their current informal activity. This rate is not so significant to be considered for further analysis. Thus, we can prove the importance of the informal sector as a sole source of income and therefore as the lever that helps to meet the basic needs of informal workers.

To support this last finding, we asked informal employees if they have other sources of income. Approximately 85.3% of the surveyed employees said they have no allowance: 77.7% of these persons have an average monthly income less than 200 dinars. However, 10.2% say they have complementary activities allowing them to generate additional income (21.2% of this category is under the age of 20). Finally, only 2.3% and 2.2% of the employees said that they receive family allowances (transfer) and social benefits respectively. In general, almost all the employees do not have an employment contract (97.6%). This rate decreases slightly for those who have a university level, qualified technician or vocational training diploma.

#### 5.4 The difficulties of the employee's job and desired changes

The survey examined also a number of changes desired by informal workers and the various difficulties encountered in their jobs. As shown in Figure 27 below, the main desire of employees is to have a higher salary (68.1% are dissatisfied with their average monthly income). Opinions are shared for the social security and medical aspect (54.9% are in favor of changing the social security system, compared to 45.1% who believe that such an aspect of change is not so

important). This finding can be explained by a lack of awareness of the benefits of social security and medical coverage. In contrast, only 31.7% of respondents wish to have a contract and stability. Finally, almost one out of four informal workers (23.3%) wishes to change working conditions for the purpose of improving them.

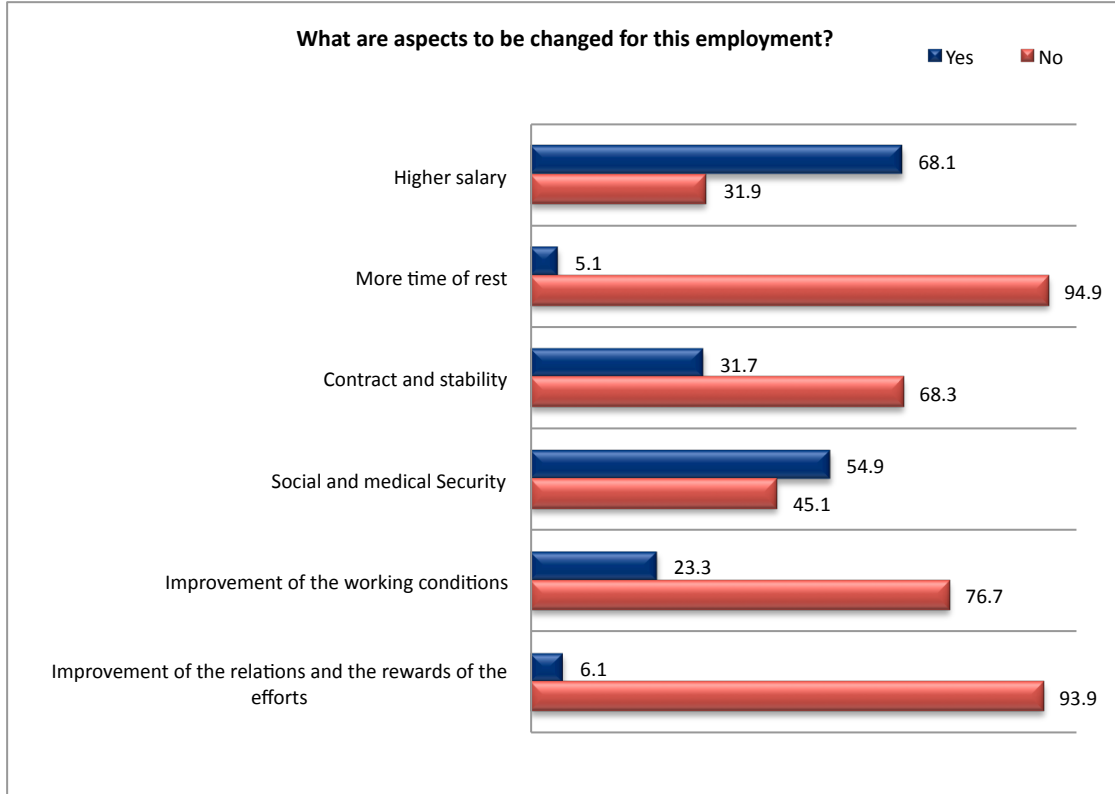


Figure 27

The results of the study also revealed that almost one out of ten (11.6%) respondents had difficulties in his/her work. To overcome these difficulties, only 3.9% of respondents who had difficulties in work contacted organizations with their problems.

## 6. Perception towards the current situation and official structures

Almost all respondents do not belong to any association, which was an expected result. Ignorance of the activities of civil society is the main obstacle to membership of informal workers in associations.

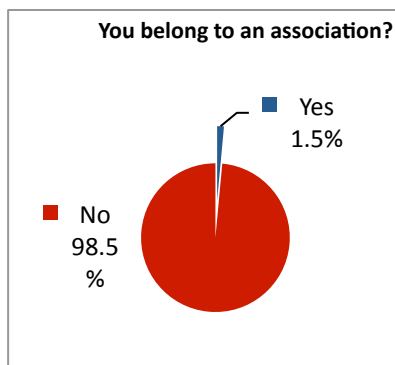


Figure 28

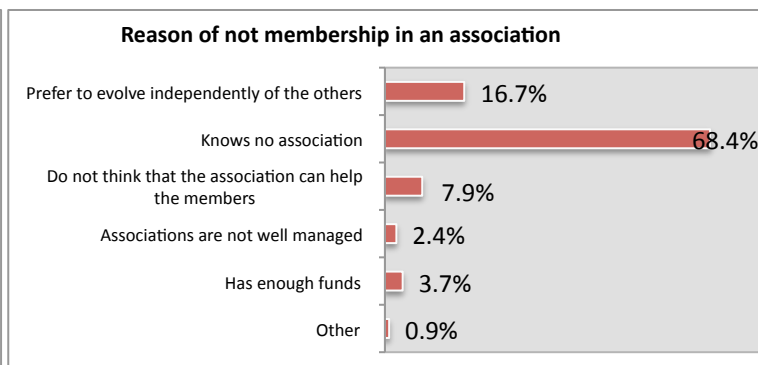


Figure 29

The same result concerns membership in trade unions; more than 99% are not union members because most of them are poorly informed of their rights.

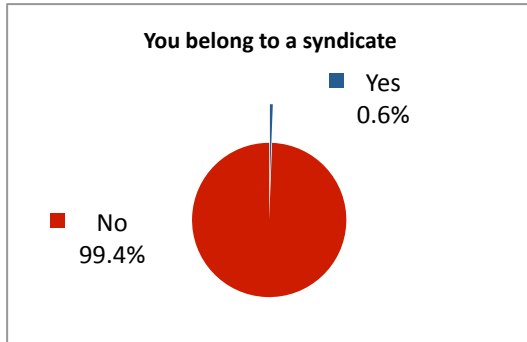


Figure 30

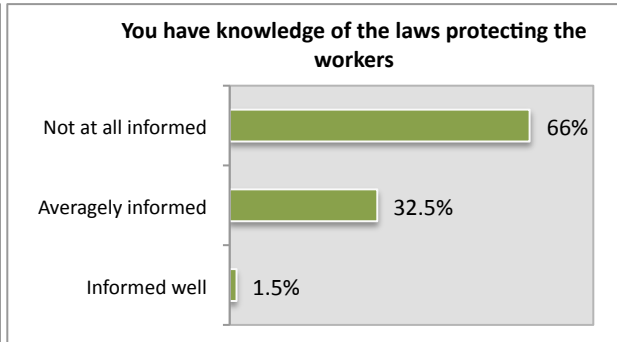


Figure 31

More than 9 out of 10 persons do not know the rules regarding minimum wage guarantees.

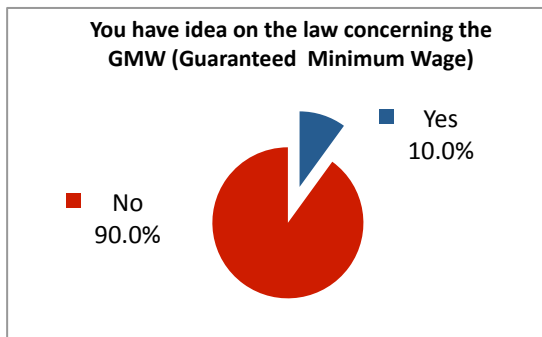


Figure 32

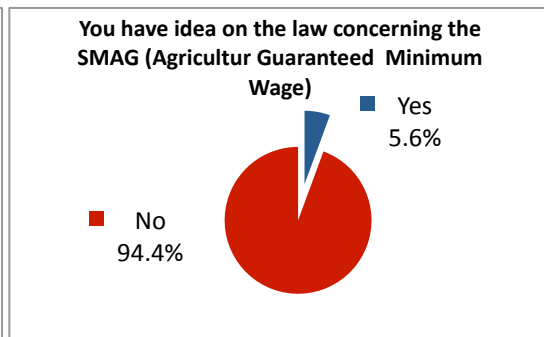


Figure 33

The same proportions can be found in the degree of knowledge vis-à-vis employment contracts and the role of labor inspections.

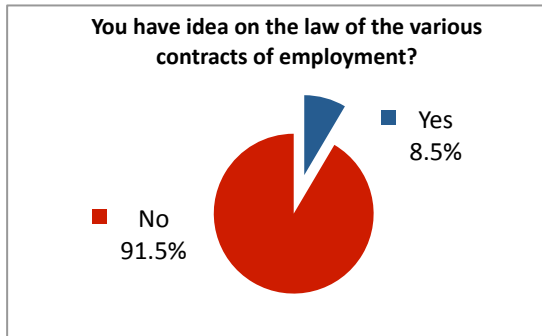


Figure 34

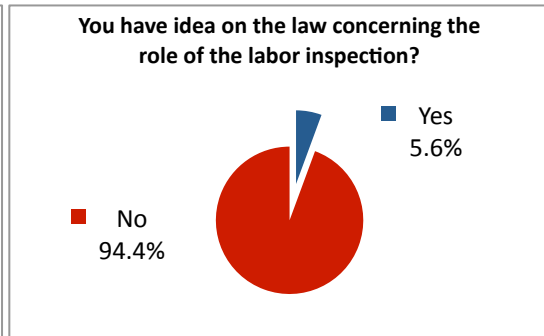


Figure 35

Although informal activity is considered profitable by a significant proportion, over half of the informal workers would prefer to have a salaried job and stop their current activity. However, nearly 29% would like to expand their activities into a formal business.

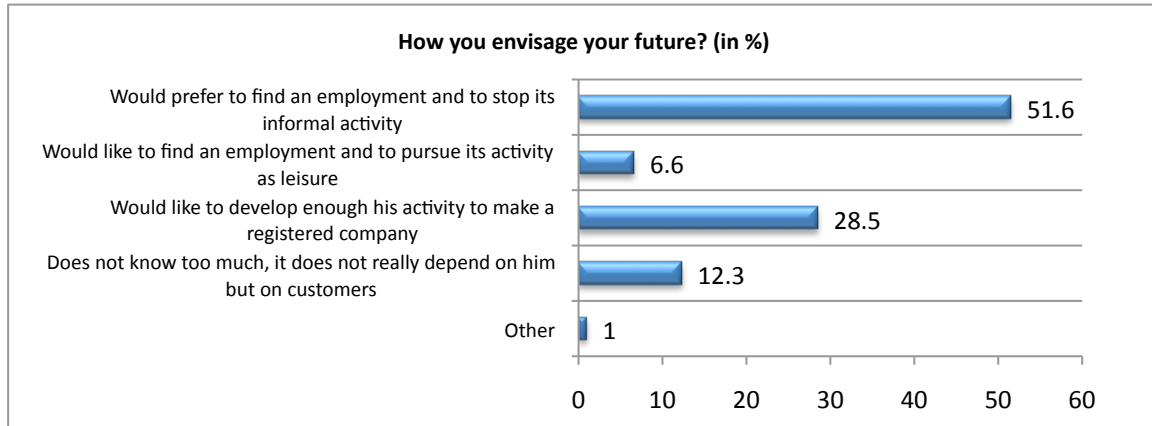


Figure 36

Regarding the expectations of informal workers of local authorities, more than 30% said that they do not expect anything at all, which indicates a loss of confidence by citizens in the local administration. Meanwhile, more than 20% said that local authorities should help informal workers to find formal jobs and nearly 15% ask the authorities to facilitate access to credit to regulate their situations and establish formal activities.

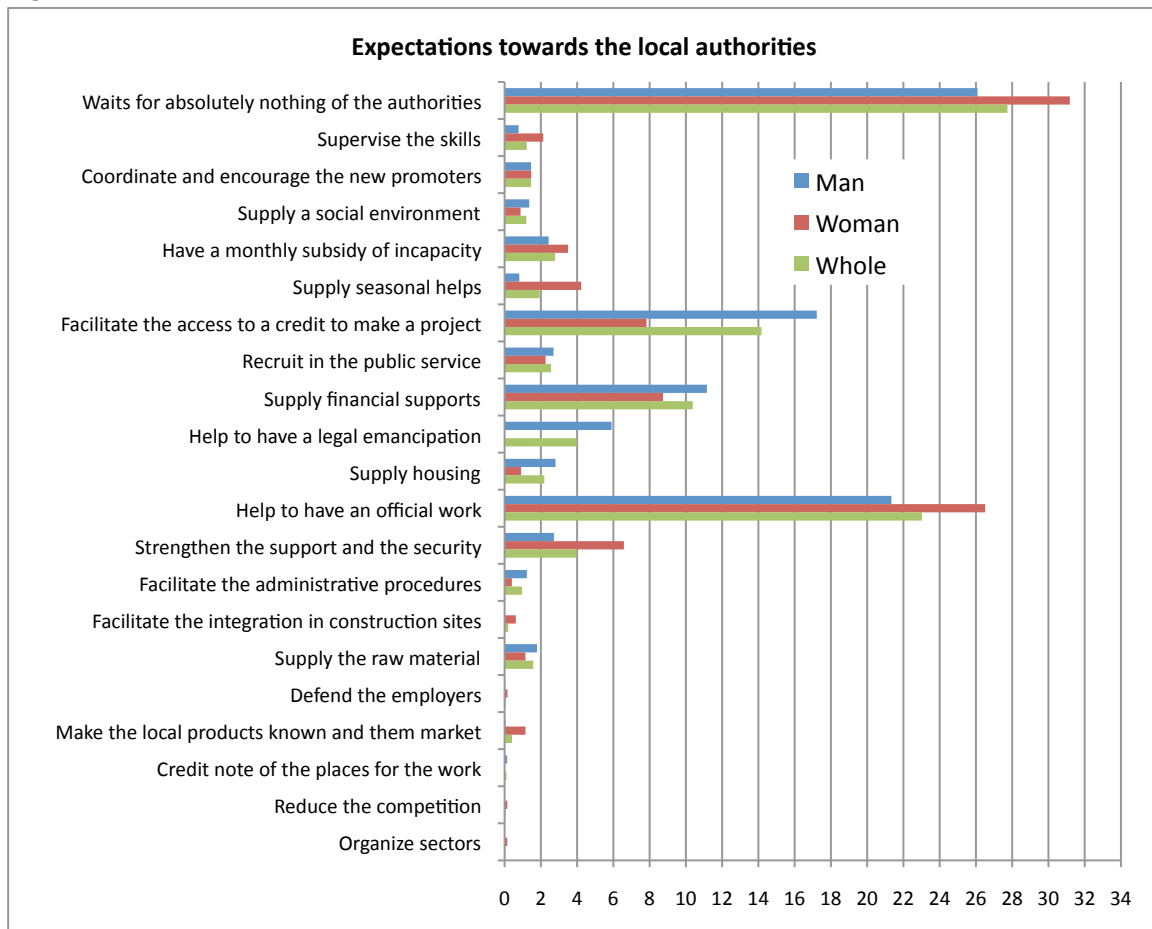


Figure 37

At the time of the survey, informal activity was considered profitable by 56% of the respondents, this proportion equals 64% for females and 52% for males.

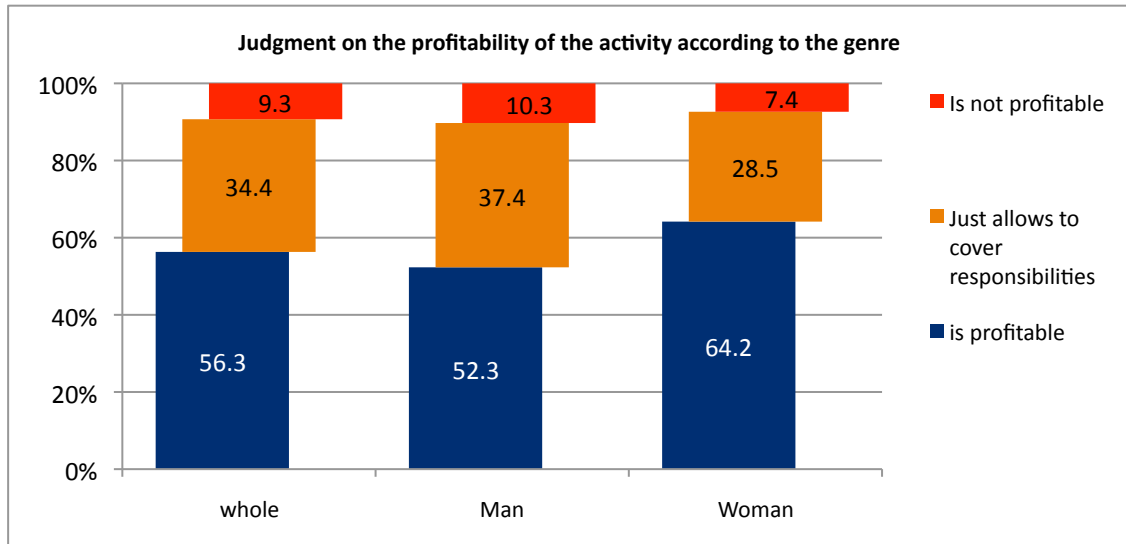


Figure 38

The profitability of informal activities decreases with the worker's age (76% among those under 20 years, compared to 41% for those aged 50 years and older). Informal activities are estimated to be more profitable in the eastern regions of the country and the capital.

	< 20 years	20-29	30-39	40-49	≥ 50 years
Is not profitable	9	8.3	8	7.1	20.4
Just allows to cover responsibilities	14.9	32.8	33	40.3	38.7
Is profitable	76.1	58.9	59	52.6	40.9

Table 10

	District of Tunis	North West	Central East	Central West	South East	South West
Is not profitable	15.5	9.9	3.8	10.6	1.3	10.3
Just allows to cover responsibilities	29.4	50.3	31.4	35.3	35.4	35.7
Is profitable	55.1	39.8	64.8	54.1	63.3	54

Table 15

According to level of education, the opinion on the profitability of informal activities seems to be finely shaded. However, informal activity becomes more profitable for people with relatively low incomes. In fact, over 77% of persons with an income lower than 200 Dinars per month estimate their activity to be profitable, however those who have a higher income (1,000 Dinars and more) are not likely to consider their informal activity to be profitable (16.7%).

Judgment on the profitability of the activity according to the level of education	Not Schooled	Primary School	Secondary School	University level		
Is not profitable	19.3	7.1	7.9	11.9		
Just allows to cover responsibilities	27.9	31	38.3	40		
Is profitable	52.8	61.9	53.8	48.1		
Judgment on the profitability of the activity according to the level of education le revenu du ménage	< 200	[200 – 399]	[400 – 599]	[600 – 799]	[800 – 999]	≥ 1000 DT
Is not profitable	9.4	4.7	7.4	11.6	25	20.4
Just allows to cover responsibilities	13.4	31.9	41.1	39.1	35.1	62.9
Is profitable	77.2	63.4	51.5	49.3	39.9	16.7

Table 16

The answers of the respondents according to their qualification shows also that those who do not have degrees are relatively satisfied with the profitability of their activities, however they are not the only ones who have this opinion, half of the graduates of higher education, with the exception of engineers, consider the informal activity they do profitable.

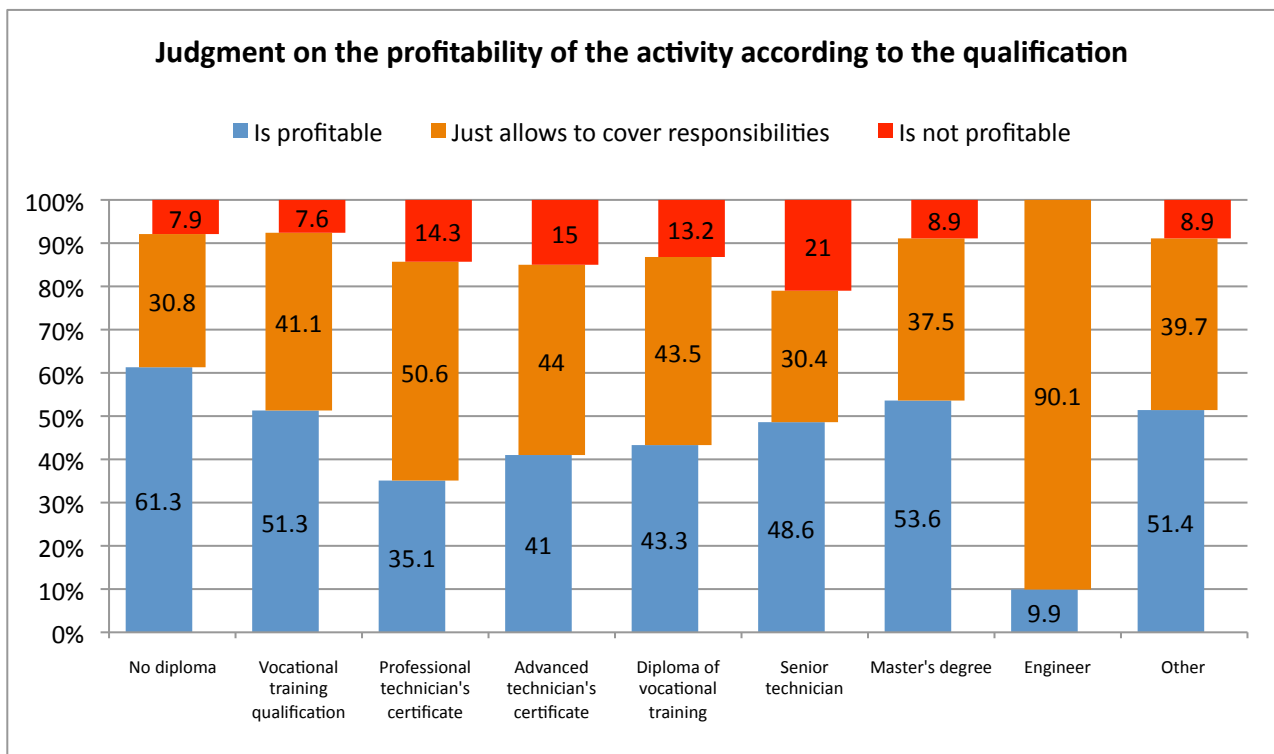


Figure 39

Opinions on the profitability of the activity are obviously subjective, and depend primarily on the opinion of the concerned party on his/her personal situation. Indeed, even if the answers given show that the activity allows one to exceed the basic needs, the answers on the investments made in the past five years seem to indicative a low level of profit . The proportion of informal workers who made an investment is very low. This reflects the low purchasing power of informal workers and the limit of their activities to meet only the basic needs.

**During the last 5 years, you made an investment?**

	Build or extension of the house	Acquisition of a means of transportation	Acquisition of a means of transportation of goods
<b>Yes</b>	13.4	4.5	1.6
<b>No</b>	86.6	95.5	98.4

Table 17

In addition, the results show that one third of informal workers have a bank or post office account. The rate of those having a bank or postal account is higher among people with a university level degree and among those who belong to households with more than 800 dinars income per month.

Do you possess a bank or mail account?					
	Yes	No Procedure of opening of an account is complicated	No The body does not offer interesting services	No No confidence	No Other reason
<b>Whole</b>	32.9	1.9	2.7	3.5	59
<b>Genre</b>					
Man	33.1	2.1	2.8	3.3	58.7
Women	32.3	1.7	2.4	3.9	59.8
<b>Age</b>					
< 20 years	15.8	0.0	0.0	3.0	81.2
20-29	38.9	1.1	3.0	3.0	53.9
30-39	34.0	2.9	2.9	4.6	55.5
40-49	26.9	2.1	2.2	2.4	66.3
50 years and more	27.7	1.9	2.6	4.0	63.8
<b>Region</b>					
District of Tunis	28.0	2.9	3.7	4.3	61.1
North-West	39.7	0.5	0.0	0.0	59.8
Central East	38.2	0.2	0.0	0.6	61.0
West central	54.7	4.8	5.1	10.7	24.7
Southeast	16.1	1.9	3.4	4.4	74.3
South West	17.8	1.6	9.1	3.9	67.5
<b>Education level</b>					
Not Schooled	17.9	3.8	2.4	4.1	71.9
Primary School	22.8	2.5	2.6	3.5	68.7
Secondary School	38.2	1.1	3.3	3.6	53.9
University level	66.5	0.8	1.2	2.7	28.9
<b>Income of the household</b>					
< 200 DT	27.4	2.1	1.9	5.3	63.3
From 200 to 399	20.3	2.3	1.5	3.0	73.0
From 400 to 599	31.0	1.4	2.8	3.1	61.7
From 600 to 799	41.6	0.7	6.3	3.4	48.0
From 800 to 999	58.5	1.0	4.2	7.2	29.1
1000 DT and more	78.4	6.0	0.0	0.0	15.6

Table 18



### 7. Informal workers and perception of social security coverage

Only 7% of informal workers have a White<sup>5</sup> health care card and those who have a Yellow<sup>6</sup> health care card represent only 10%. Meanwhile, those who are covered by their spouses represent 18.5% of all informal workers; this rate equals 28.1% for females.

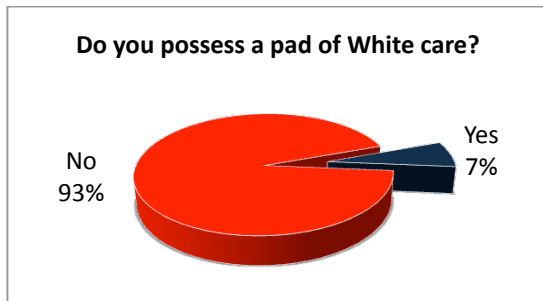


Figure 40

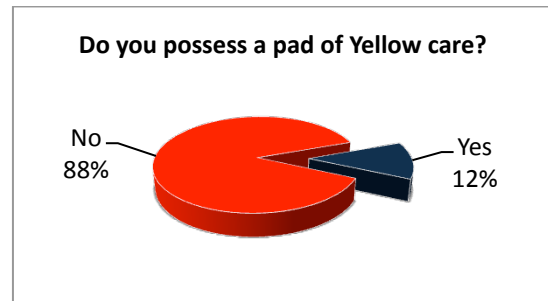


Figure 41

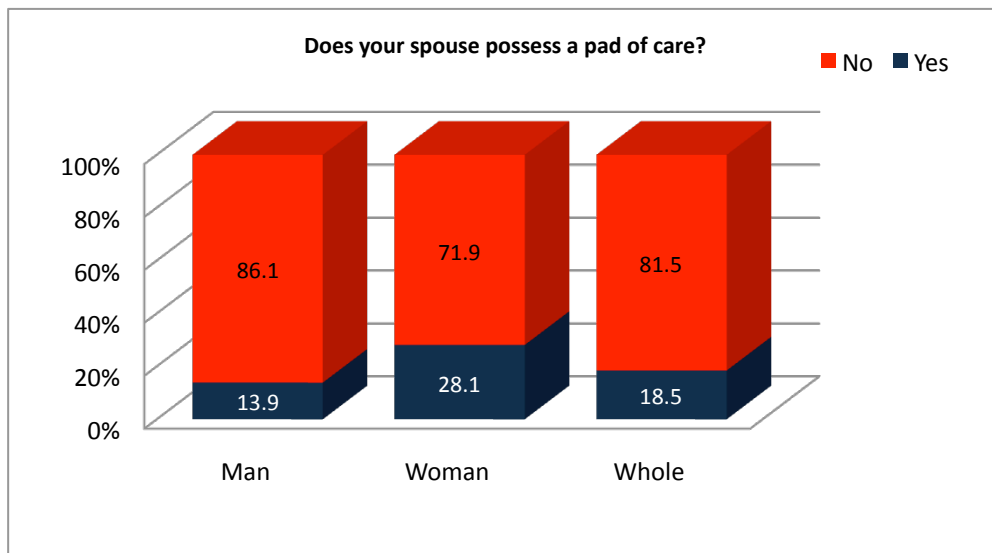


Figure 42

More than 8 out of 10 people do not know the social coverage systems. This is one of the main obstacles to formality: the lack of knowledge on the rights and obligations concerning the social security system that was created in the late 1950s, i.e. after independence.

Have you an idea on the various systems of the social security cover?



Figure 43

<sup>5</sup> Rates reduced care for the poor population.

<sup>6</sup> Free care for the poor population.

You have an idea on the various systems of the social security cover								
Yes		No		Yes		No		
Genre			Income of the household					
Man	15.7	84.3	< 200 DT	3.5	96.5			
Women	26.7	73.3	From 200 to 399	10.4	89.6			
Age			From 400 to 599	23.9	76.1			
< 20 years	15.3	84.7	From 600 to 799	34.5	65.5			
20-29	23.4	76.6	From 800 to 999	34.8	65.2			
30-39	18.4	81.6	1000 DT and more	40.3	59.7			
40-49	21.3	78.7	Qualification					
50 years and more	7.6	92.4	No diploma	13.4	86.6			
Region			CAP	29.9	70.1			
District of Tunis t	13.1	86.9	BTP	31.7	68.3			
North West	22.9	77.1	BTS	28.5	71.6			
Central East	34.3	65.7	DFP	22.8	77.2			
Central West	11.7	88.3	Senior technician	55.2	44.8			
South East	14.9	85.1	Master's degree	51.0	49.0			
South West	9.3	90.7	Engineer	90.1	9.9			
Educational level			Other	10.5	89.5			
Not Schooled	4.9	95.1	Workplace					
Primary School	13.5	86.5	Establishment	26.0	74.0			
Secondary School	21.6	78.4	Place of residence	15.0	85.0			
University level	48.0	52.0	A fixed market	24.1	75.9			
			Walked outdoor stall	0.0	100.0			
			Construction site	18.7	81.3			
			Itinerant (ambulant)	14.6	85.4			
			Fields agricultural	15.3	84.7			
			Other	23.3	76.7			

Table 19

All those who were surveyed are not affiliated with the National Social Security Fund (CNSS), the reasons for non-affiliation are diverse, however, two conditions are more common; non-declaration by the employer or the obstacle of declaration expenses, which are considered high.

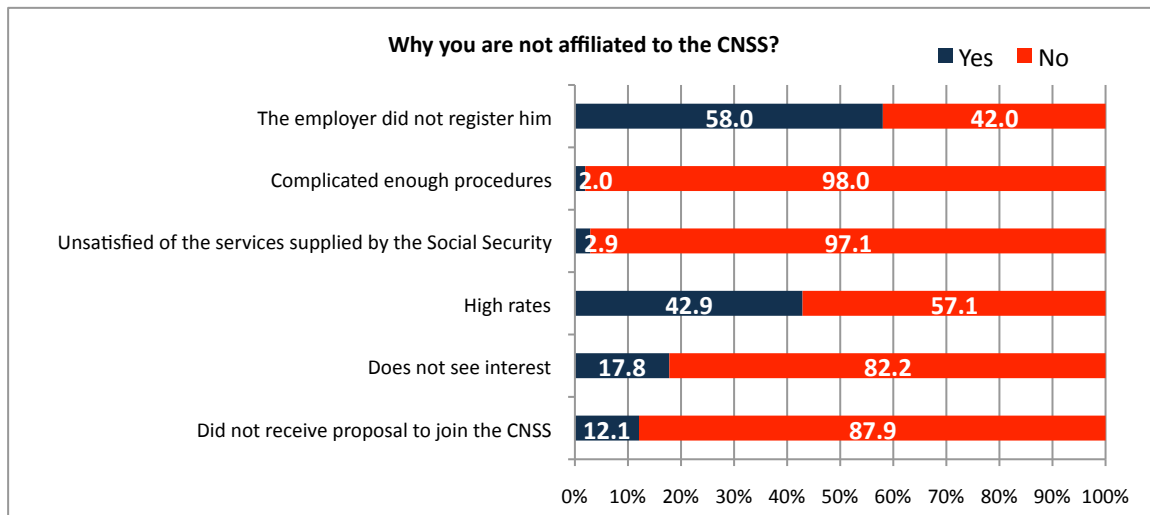


Figure 44

Even though informal workers are aware of the benefits of social security, they do not know how to proceed to join the system.

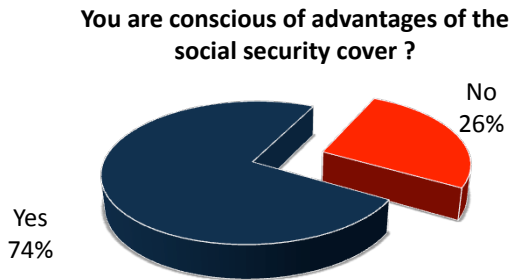


Figure 45



Figure 46

Those who are willing to contribute to CNSS represent a quarter of informal workers, which is significant. The average amounts of proposed premiums amounted to 26 Dinars monthly, 30 dinars quarterly or 91 Dinars annually.

Those who are aware of disease risks represent 70%.

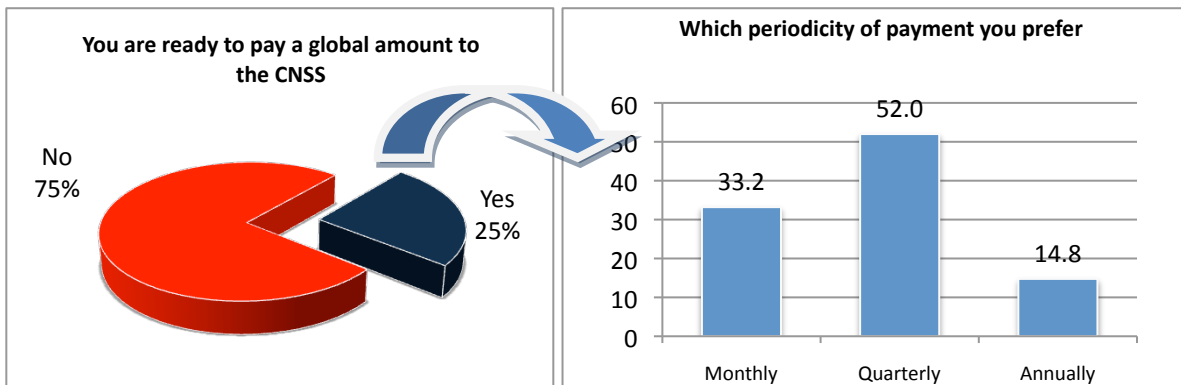


Figure 47

Figure 48

Average amount of the premium to be paid (in Dinars)			
	Man	Women	Whole
Monthly	27	20	26
Quarterly	40	30	38
Annually	116	35	91

Table 20

Do you have concerns of disease risks for you and your family?

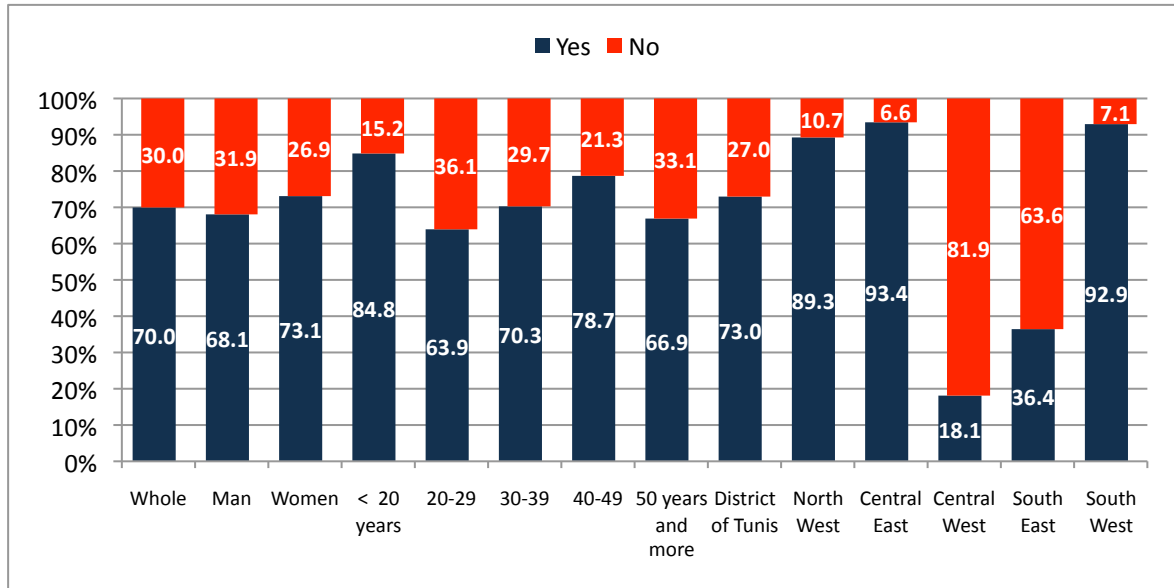


Figure 49

The relationship of informal workers with the Administration seems to be limited; almost 32% are registered in the municipality, 24% at the delegation<sup>7</sup>, 5% in tax authorities and 2% in other administrations.

Are you registered?				
	To the municipality	To the delegation	To the tax department	To other administrations
<b>Yes</b>	31.7	24.4	5.2	2.2
<b>No</b>	68.3	75.6	94.8	97.8

Table 21

Ignorance of tax payment mode is almost complete, regardless of the age, region and level of qualification.

<sup>7</sup> The delegation is a local authority.

Have you any idea of the method of payment of taxes							
Yes		No		Yes		No	
<b>Whole</b>			<b>Household income</b>				
10.5	89.5	< 200 DT		3.0	97.0		
<b>Genre</b>			From 200 to 399		7.2	92.8	
Man	13.7	86.3	From 400 to 599		10.7	89.3	
Women	4.3	95.7	From 600 à 799 DT		12.5	87.5	
<b>Age</b>			From 800 à 999 DT		17.2	82.8	
< 20 years	4.0	96.0	1000 DT et plus		35.5	64.5	
20-29	5.6	94.4	<b>Qualification</b>				
30-39	13.3	86.7	No diploma		7.8	92.2	
40-49	13.7	86.3	CAP		19.5	80.5	
50 years and more	14.0	86.0	BTP		22.2	77.8	
<b>Region</b>			BTS		22.9	77.1	
District of Tunis	12.1	87.9	DFP		16.2	83.8	
Nord-Ouest	17.3	82.7	Senior technician		7.8	92.2	
Centre-Est	6.1	93.9	Master's degree		10.5	89.5	
Centre-Ouest	5.5	94.5	Engineer		93.4	6.6	
Sud-Est	11.9	88.1	Other		0.0	100.0	
Sud-Ouest	9.8	90.2	<b>Workplace</b>				
<b>Education level</b>			Establishment		16.0	84.0	
Not Schooled	5.9	94.1	Place of residence		1.8	98.2	
Primary School	11.6	88.4	A fixed market		24.4	75.6	
Secondary School	10.1	89.9	Walked outdoor stall		10.4	89.6	
University level	12.8	87.2	Construction site		7.3	92.7	
			Itinerant (ambulant)		2.1	97.9	
			Fields agricultural		16.2	83.8	
			Other		13.6	86.4	

Table 22

Concerning the payment of taxes (municipal and other taxes), only 8% say they pay their taxes, while the majority considers the amount of taxes to be high or mention other reasons for not paying taxes.

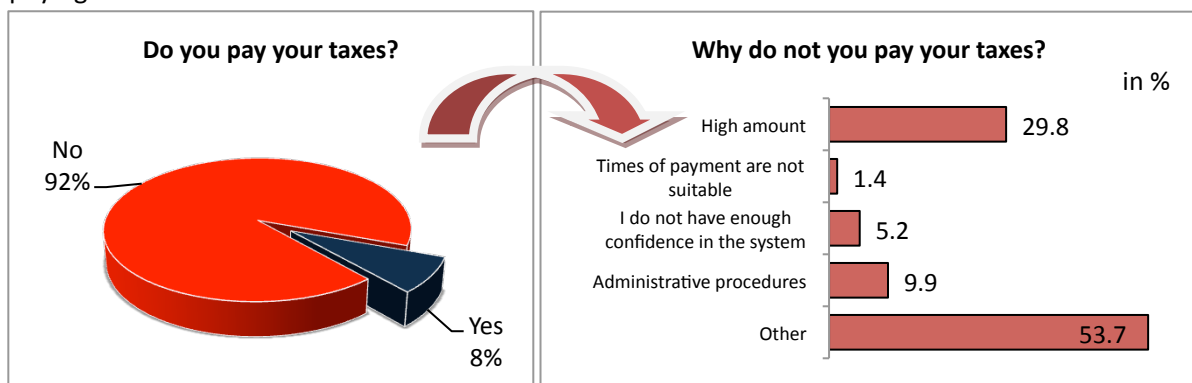


Figure 50

Figure 51

### 8. Informality among employers and independents

Nearly 70% of independent informal workers or employers have no work license. The percentage of those who have a license increases with the level of household income.

Do you have a licence ?					
Yes		No			
<b>Whole</b>			<b>Household income</b>		
30.1	69.9	< 200 DT	13.8	86.2	
<b>Genre</b>			From 200 à 399 DT		
Man	31.2	68.8	From 400 à 599 DT	25.0	75.0
Women	26.3	73.7	From 600 à 799 DT	37.1	62.9
<b>Age</b>			From 800 à 999 DT		
< 20 years	30.7	69.3	1000 DT et plus	42.8	57.2
20-29	21.2	78.8	<b>Qualification</b>		
30-39	34.6	65.4	Pas de diplôme	24.1	75.9
40-49	28.6	71.4	CAP	42.7	57.3
50 years and more	32.1	67.9	BTP	62.4	37.6
<b>Region</b>			BTS		
District of Tunis	28.3	71.7	DFP	25.7	74.3
North West	68.1	31.9	Senior technician	47.8	52.2
Central East	26.9	73.1	Master's degree	39.2	60.8
Central West	20.2	79.8	Engineer	25.6	74.4
South East	19.8	80.2	Other	9.9	90.1
South West	48.3	51.7	<b>Workplace</b>		
<b>Education level</b>			Establishment		
Not Schooled	6.4	93.6	Place of residence	61.5	38.5
Primary School	33.5	66.5	A fixed market	4.2	95.8
Secondary School	36.8	63.2	Walked outdoor stall	44.5	55.5
University level	25.6	74.4	Construction site	34.5	65.5
			Itinerant (ambulant)	17.8	82.2
			Fields agricultural	2.7	97.3
			Other	21.8	78.2
				39.7	60.3

Table 23

More than 90% of those who have no license have not tried to have one because they feel that their activities do not require a license (59.6%) or that they cannot pay taxes (16.7%).



Figure 52

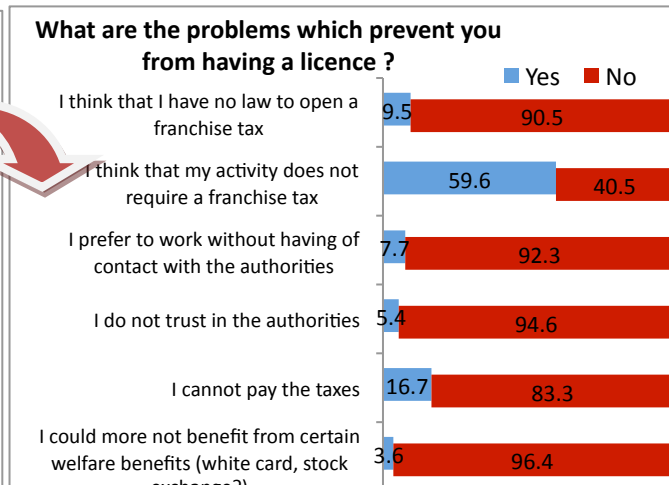


Figure 53

The procedure to register in the tax regime is unknown by 73.7% of informal workers. This rate is higher among females and the illiterate.

Know each other the procedures of registration in the tax authorities				
	Man	Women	Whole	
Yes	30.6	11.9	26.3	
No	69.4	88.1	73.7	
Education level				
	Not Schooled	Primary School	Secondary School	University level
Yes	10.8	27.5	29.1	42.4
No	89.2	72.5	70.9	57.6

Table 11

As a response to the question "Why not improve your work to be FORMAL", 26.4% of respondents said they have not thought about it, 21.8% say they are interested but do not know how, 22.9% believe that their activities are not developed enough to be formalized.

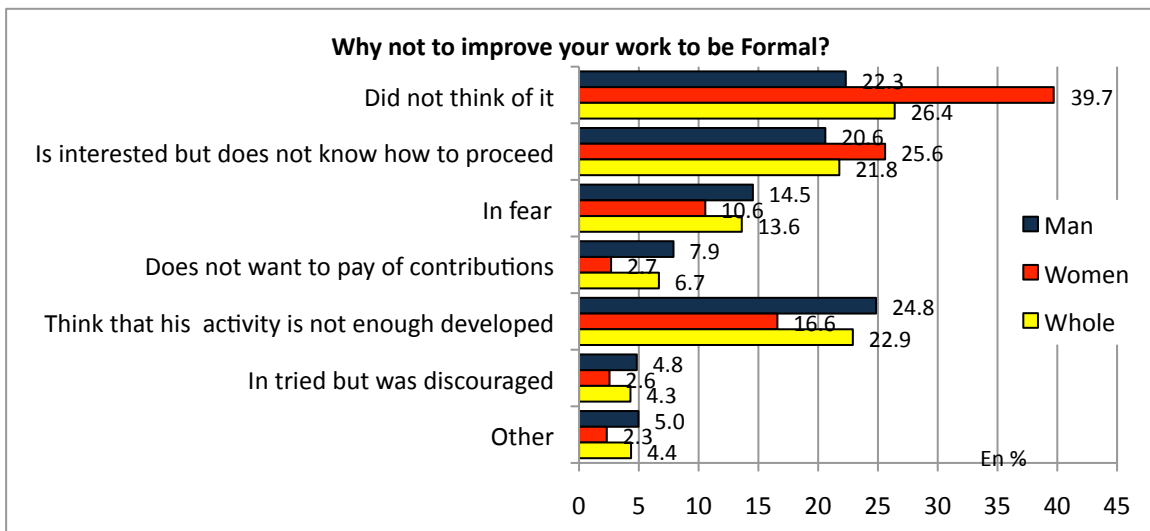


Figure 54

What could motivate independent workers and informal employers to formalize their activities is access to financing and reduced registration costs.

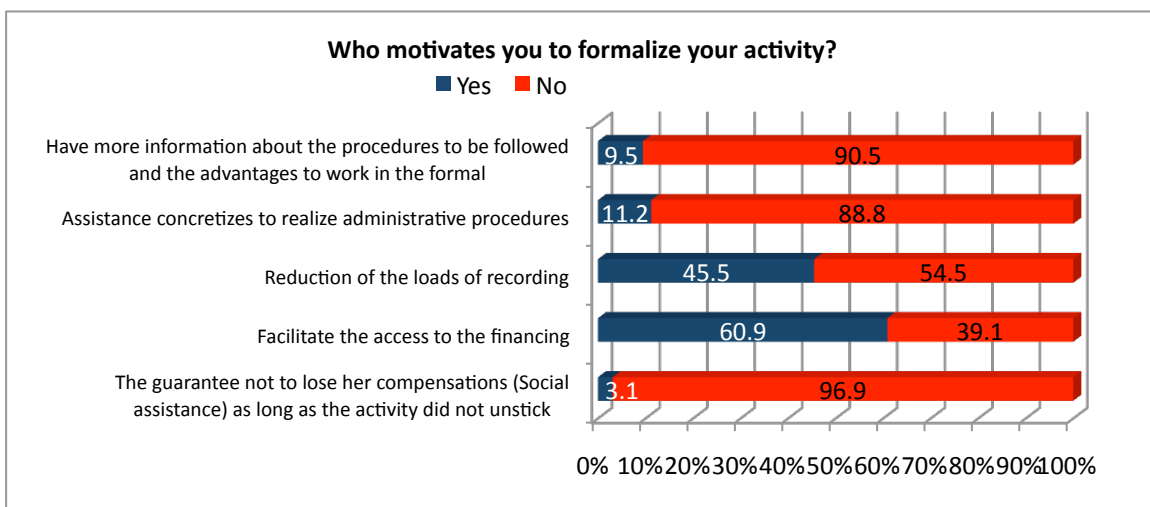


Figure 55

Although the employers and informal independents indicate that the costs of registration of their activities are high, the majority of them (68.8%) do not know the cost of this operation.

Do you have an idea on the procedures and the cost of recording?			
	Man	Women	Whole
No idea	67.4	73.4	68.8
Yes, an average idea	30	26	29.1
Yes, a good idea	2.6	0.6	2.2

Table 25

The "string-pulling" bureaucracy and corruption are viewed as obstacles to formality for informal activities among a third of employers and informal independents.

Do the following aspects represent for you obstacles to the formality of your activity?			
	Man	Women	Whole
<b>Nepotisme and pulling</b>			
Yes	28.7	48.9	33.4
No	71.3	51.1	66.6
<b>Bureaucracy</b>			
Yes	38.4	28.7	36.2
No	61.6	71.3	63.8
<b>Corruption</b>			
Yes	29.1	30.6	29.5
No	70.9	69.4	70.5

Table 26

### 9. Overall perception of informal workers towards their situations

The overall perception of advantage of informality among informal workers is shared, however it provides only 50% of them with benefits in terms of employment and pay.

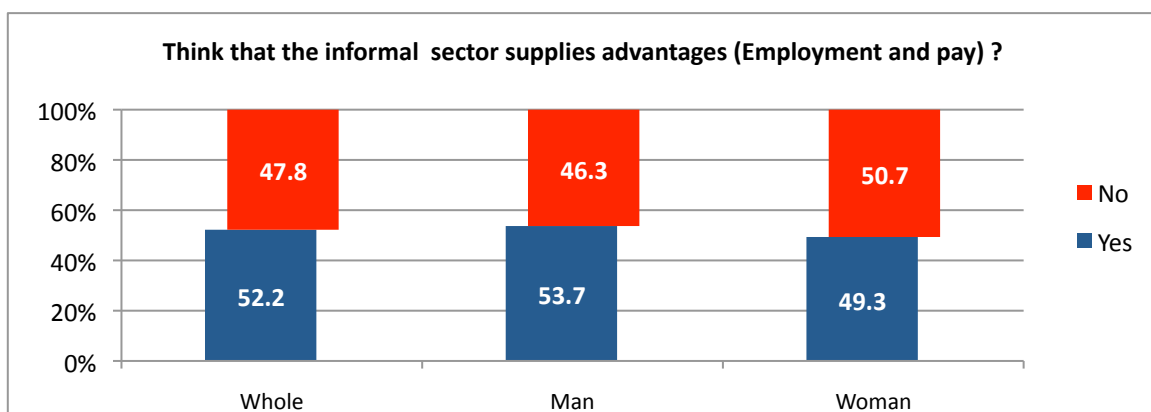


Figure 56



The informal workers satisfied about their professional situation represent only 5.1% of total informal workers, however 48.6% are moderately satisfied, but 46.3% are not at all satisfied.

Globally, which is your degree of satisfaction about your professional situation							
	Not at all satisfied	moderately satisfied	Completely satisfied		Not at all satisfied	moderately satisfied	Completely satisfied
<b>Whole</b>				<b>Income of the household</b>			
	46.3	48.6	5.1	Inférieur à 200 DT	62.7	35,0	2,3
<b>Genre</b>				From 200 à 399 DT	50.5	46.0	3.5
Man	46.8	47.7	5.5	From 400 to 599	49.7	46,9	3,4
Women	45.5	50.2	4.4	From 600 to 799	31.1	60,3	8,6
<b>Age</b>				From 800 to 999	36.4	49.1	14.5
< 20 years	53.9	38.9	7.2	1000 DT and more	18.1	72,8	9,1
20-29	51.3	46.0	2.7	<b>Qualification</b>			
30-39	48.8	48.7	2.5	No diploma	49.6	45,6	4,8
40-49	39.9	54.1	6.0	CAP	49.7	40,7	9,6
50 years and more	33.5	48.5	18.0	BTP	36.9	59,2	3,9
<b>Region</b>				BTS	35.8	62.0	2.2
Distric of Tunis	52.5	39.6	7.9	DFP	29.8	61,9	8,3
North West	42.6	52.3	5.1	Senior technician	50.9	44,1	5,0
Central East	53.4	44.9	1.7	Master's degree	47.7	51,7	0,6
Central West	40.2	55.5	4.3	Engineer	9.9	90,1	0,0
South East	28.8	65.5	5.7	Other	59.9	40,1	0,0
South West	38.7	58.4	3.0	<b>Workplace</b>			
<b>Education level</b>				Establishment	44.0	51.2	4.8
Not Schooled	51.2	39.7	9.1	Place of residence	43.5	55,0	1,6
Primary School	46.5	48.4	5.1	A fixed market	44.8	49,5	5,7
Secondary School	44.2	50.8	5.0	Walked outdoor stall	62.4	28,6	9,0
University level	47.9	50.6	1.5	Construction site	42.1	47,3	10,7
				Itinerant (ambulant)	55.8	39.4	4.8
				Fields agricultural	47.0	46.9	6.1
				Other	29.7	63.0	7.3

Table 27

One informal worker out of four thinks he/she will not continue to work in the informal sector.  
More women than men think they will not continue working in the informal sector.

**In the future, think of continuing in your informal work?**

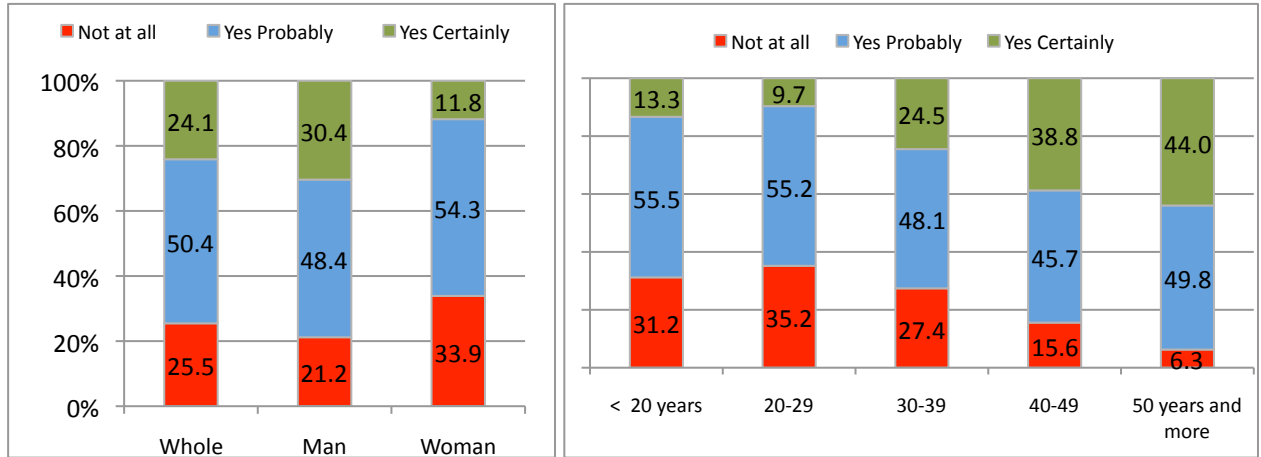


Figure 57

	District of Tunis	North West	Central East	Central West	South East	South West
Not of the whole	24.9	34.9	16.1	34.5	24.9	32
Yes Probably	51.5	34.1	61.8	50.8	41.2	55.3
Yes Certainly	23.6	31	22.1	14.7	33.9	12.7

	Not Schooled	Primary School	Secondary School	University level
Not of the whole	21.1	21.3	23.3	51.7
Yes Probably	43.0	49.9	55.6	42.4
Yes Certainly	35.9	28.8	21.1	5.9

	< 200 DT	From 200 to 399	From 400 to 599	From 600 to 799	From 800 to 999	1000 DT and more
Not of the whole	39.5	21.3	26.3	19.7	21.0	33.3
Yes Probably	44.7	49.5	52.0	57.8	55.3	39.5
Yes Certainly	15.8	29.2	21.7	22.5	23.7	27.2

	Establishment	Place of residence	A fixed market	Walked outdoor stall	Construction site	Itinerant (ambulant)	Fields agricultural	Other
Not of the whole	28.8	26.7	22.0	26.4	28.5	23.9	20.6	23.9
Yes Probably	50.2	52.2	40.5	46.6	45.8	55.2	47.5	43.7
Yes Certainly	21.0	21.1	37.5	27.0	25.7	20.9	31.9	32.4

Table 28

The following figure confirms the dissatisfaction of informal workers with respect to their employment situation, 72% of them do not encourage their friends and family to work in informal activities.

**You encourage one of your close relations or friends to work as you?**

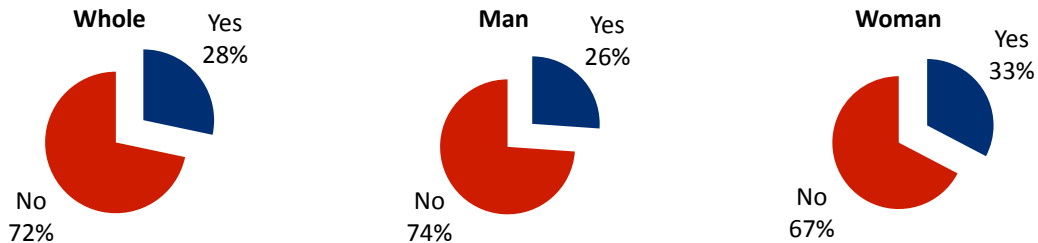


Figure 58

The impact of the revolution on informal workers is viewed as very negligible, or even negative, in terms of access to formal employment, or employment in the public sector, or in general on the employment situation of informal workers.

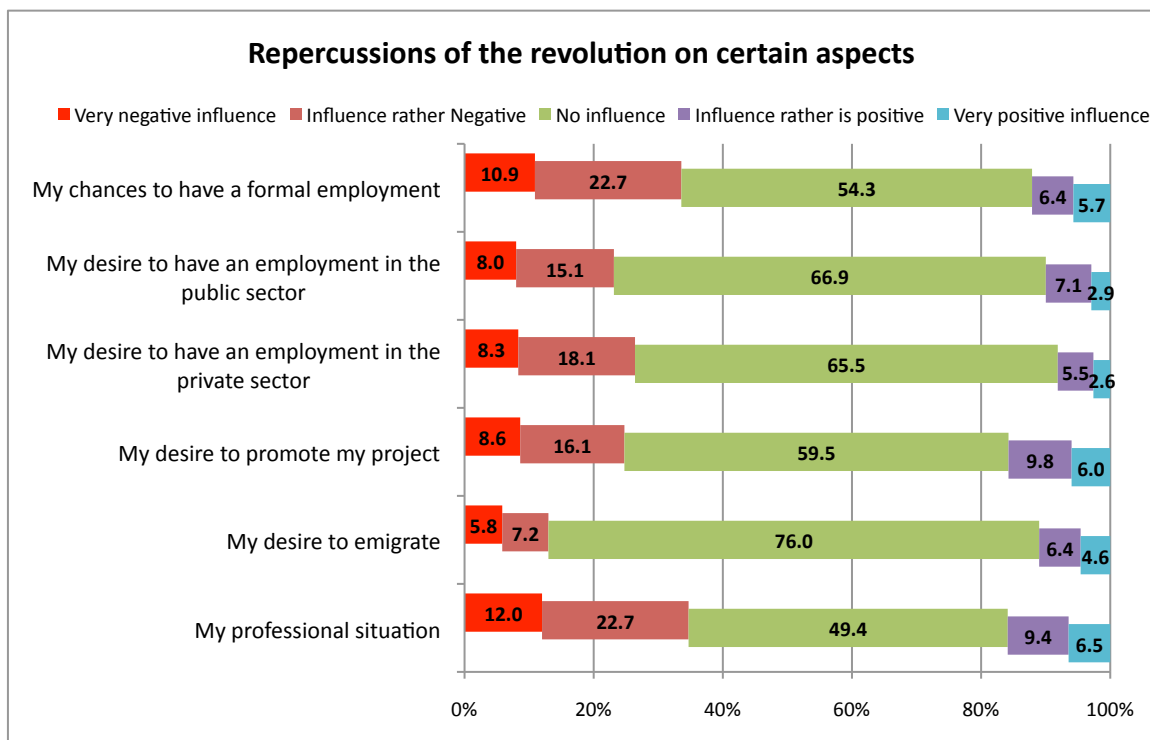


Figure 59

**10. General perception of the situation in Tunisia**

Since 14 January 2011, Tunisia has gone through political turmoil that led to disorder and confusion in various areas of the everyday life of Tunisians. The main purpose of this section of the report is to try to determine the overall perception of informal workers toward the situation in Tunisia, while analyzing his/her answers to questions such as: his/her perception towards the

current situation of the country, the perceived risks of the country's future, his/her views on some particular problems, his/her intention to vote in the upcoming elections, etc...

Nearly 30 months after the revolution of January 14, 2011 and before two highly anticipated elections, having an idea of the views of informal workers on the current situation in the country becomes increasingly urgent since the democratic transition (transition period) continues to be extended. Asked about the perception towards the current situation in the country, 42% of informal workers believe that the current situation in the country is not clear, 43.2% believe that it is incomprehensible, only 7.2% find it normal after a revolution, and 7.6% do not feel any change following the revolution. The figure below summarizes the general opinions gathered from the survey and is analyzed by gender. It should be noted that women are slightly more skeptical than men towards the country's current situation. In addition, we have broken down the general answers of respondents with other characteristics, but there are almost no significant difference to state.

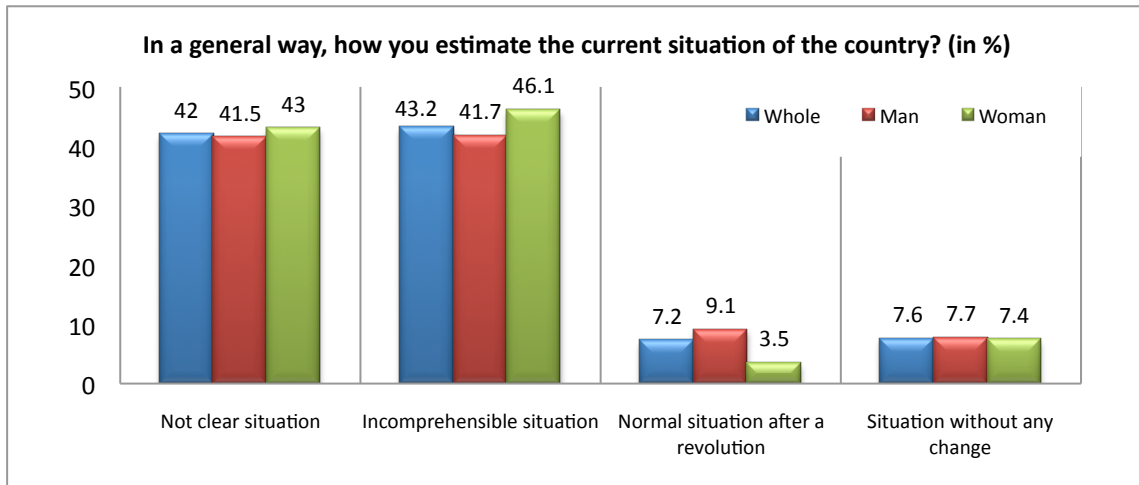


Figure 60

Concerning the degree of confidence in the future, on average, 22.7% of respondents believe that the future is not good and 64.7% say it is moderate, compared to only 12.6% who think that it is good. The regions where the response rate "Mediocre" is quite above average (22.7%) are the Central-West (30.3%), the District of Tunis (27.3%), Central-East (26.7%) and South-West (24.8%). Moreover, it should be noted that the region where the response rate "Good" is quite above the average (12.6%) is the South-East (28%). This finding can probably be explained by the specific characteristics of informal activities in this area (illegal trade with Libya...). The table below shows the responses of respondents in general and according to geographical location.

What is your degree of confidence in the future?							
	Whole	District of Tunis	North West	Central East	Central West	South East	South West
Not good	22.7	27.3	11.1	26.7	30.3	8.5	24.8
Moderated	64.7	61.8	78.9	62.8	60	63.5	68.8
Good	12.6	10.9	10.1	10.5	9.6	28	6.4

Table 29

We are also interested in determining the different degrees of importance of informal workers regarding unemployment, poverty, corruption, etc. Logically, informal workers have pointed out that the problems of unemployment, poverty, purchasing power and violence are very important

for them. The figures below summarize the responses of respondents in relation to what we have just described.



Figure 61

When we asked the informal workers to rank by order of importance the three main problems that directly affect their professional and family situation, they have listed the problems of corruption, poverty and unemployment. This classification is in total agreement with the answers to the previous question.

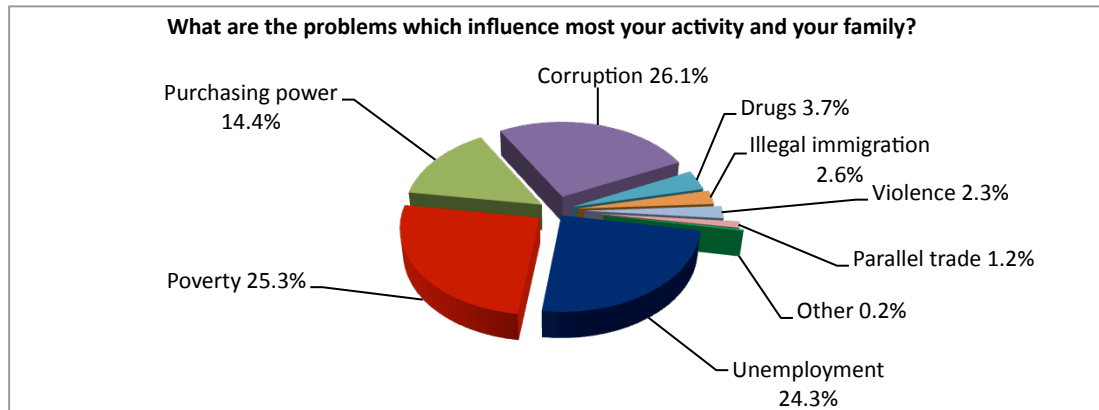


Figure 62

The general dissatisfaction with the performance of the current interim government is generally high: almost three-quarters of respondents (55.8% and 27.4%) felt that the performance of the current interim government is weak or average. However, it should be noted that the rate of high performance is considerably low (2.1%) and a significant proportion of respondents (14.7%) were not able to express their attitude toward the performance of the current interim government. Disparities in education level were observed. Indeed, dissatisfaction rates towards the performance of the interim government among those with a higher education are very high: 92.7% for qualified technicians and 68.1% for holders of bachelor degrees. Both rates confirm the above mentioned explanation in section (3.2), namely that the interim government has been slow to implement a genuine economic and social policy to create enough public jobs for university graduates and/or the policy currently adopted does not seek to develop a truly independent private sector to encourage entrepreneurial creativity for many graduates.

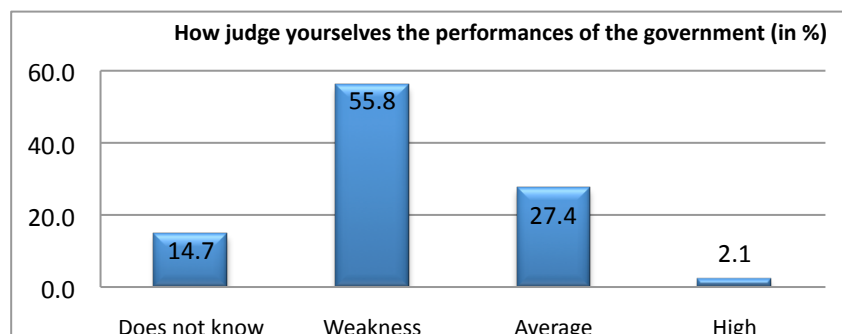


Figure 63

Asking the informal workers to put in order of importance the role of a number of organizations in the informal work sector, the results of the survey showed, on average, the following classification (see the figure below):

	Average score on 5 points
1. The government	1.861
2. The Syndicates	3.046
3. The media	3.053
4. The social organizations	3.335
5. The Associations	3.697

Table 30

Approximately 77% and 70% of informal workers intend to vote, respectively, in the upcoming presidential and legislative elections, regardless of their position in relation to the electoral list and their level of knowledge vis-à-vis the role of the Constituent Assembly. These two rates are significantly higher than the rate of participation in the elections of 23 October 2011.

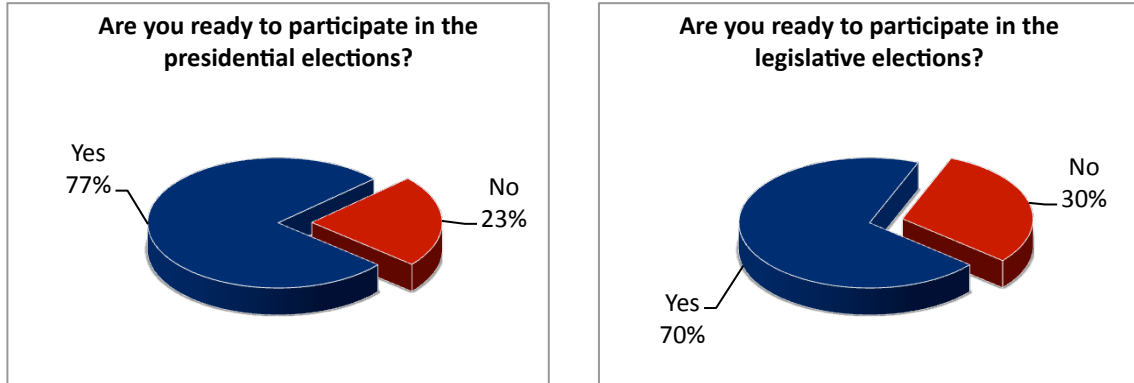


Figure 64

## 11. Annexe

<h3 style="margin: 0;">Enquête sur l'emploi informel en Tunisie</h3> <p style="margin: 0;"><i>(avec la collaboration du Ministère de l'Emploi et la Formation Professionnelle)</i></p> <p style="margin: 0;"><b>Projet « TILI »</b></p>	
1. Numéro du Questionnaire	_ _ _ _ _
2. Date de l'Interview	_ _ _  /  _ _ _  /  _2_ _0_ _ _1_ _3_
3. Agent Enquêteur	_ _ _
4. Superviseur	_ _ _
5. Code identification	_ _ _ _ _ _ _

### A. Identification de l'interviewé

- A1.** Nom et prénom : .....
- A2.** Sexe :    Homme                       Femme
- A3.** Age :        |\_|\_|
- A4.** Situation matrimoniale : Célibataire                       Marié(e)                       Veuf (Veuve)                       Divorcé(e)
- A5.** Adresse : .....
- A6.** Délégation : .....|\_|\_|\_|\_|
- A7.** Gouvernorat : .....|\_|\_|
- A8 a).** Etes vous originaire de cette zone géographique ?    Oui                       Non
- b).** Depuis quand vous résidez dans cette zone? |\_|\_|\_|\_| année
- A9.** Numéro de téléphone : |\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|\_|
- A10.** Nombre de personnes vivant dans le ménage : |\_|\_|\_|
- Nombre d'enfants à charge : |\_|\_|
- Nombre d'actifs occupés au sein de votre ménage :                      |\_|\_|
- Nombre de personnes au sein votre ménage à la recherche d'un emploi : |\_|\_|
- A11.** Niveau d'instruction :
- Sans instruction                       Primaire                       Secondaire                       Supérieur
- A12.** Activité actuelle principale du conjoint :
- Salarié(e)                       travailleur indépendant                       Femme au foyer                       Invalide
- En recherche d'emploi                       Retraité
- A13.** Quel est le revenu mensuel du ménage ?
- Moins de 200DT                       De 200 à 399DT                       De 400 à 599DT                       De 600 à 799DT
- De 800 à 999DT                       De 1000 à 1199DT                       De 1200 à 1499DT                       1500DT et plus



## B. Qualifications

**B1. Avez-vous un diplôme ?**

- Non
- Certificat d'aptitude professionnelle (CAP)
- Brevet de technicien professionnel (BTP)
- Brevet de technicien supérieur (BTS)
- Diplôme de la formation professionnelle
- Technicien supérieur
- Maîtrise
- Ingénieur
- Autre (à préciser) : ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**B2. Avez-vous suivi une formation complémentaire ?**

- Non
- Une formation 21/21 (précisez la nature : .....) )
- Une formation CEFE
- Une formation technique auprès d'une association (lieu : .....) )
- Une formation auprès d'une coopérative de producteurs (lieu : .....) )
- Autre (précisez la nature):..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**B3. Etes-vous à la recherche d'un autre emploi ?** Oui  Non

**B4. Si oui spécifier ses caractéristiques :**

- a. Avec contrat (CDD, CDI...) Oui  Non
- b. Avec CNSS Oui  Non
- c. Ayant un revenu plus important Oui  Non
- d. Autre à spécifier Oui  Non

**B5. Si oui, quelles sont les démarches utilisées pour chercher un emploi :**

- Enregistrement aux bureaux d'emploi
- Contact des autorités locales
- Candidature à des concours
- Envoi de réponse à des offres d'emploi
- Dépôt de candidatures spontanées
- Consultation des offres d'emploi par Internet
- Contact par des proches ou amis
- Autre (préciser) .....

**B6. Vous est-il arrivé de rejeter une offre d'emploi durant votre recherche d'emploi ?** Oui  Non

**B7. Si vous avez rejeté une offre d'emploi, pour quelles raisons ?**

- Bas salaire
- Le lieu de travail est loin
- Absence du contrat
- Absence de CNSS et de couverture médicale
- Le travail ne correspond pas à mes qualifications
- Je préfère continuer à travailler au sein de mon entité de travail
- Autre raison (préciser) .....

**B8. Avez-vous essayé de vous inscrire dans les chantiers de l'Etat (Hadhaer) ?** Oui  Non

**B9. Quel est votre degré de connaissance vis-à-vis des programmes d'insertion professionnelle ?**

Bon	Moyen	Faible
③	②	①

**B10. Sentez-vous le besoin de faire une formation pour accéder à un travail meilleur ?** Oui  Non

B11. Si oui, précisez le type de formation : .....|\_|\_|

### C. Situation et expérience professionnelle antérieure

C1. Quelle était votre situation professionnelle antérieure ?

1. En emploi	_
2. En chômage	
3. En étude	
4. En formation	
5. Autre Inactif (ve)	

C2. Si vous étiez en emploi, précisez votre statut :

1. Permanent	_
2. Occasionnel	
3. Stage	
4. Apprentissage	
5. Autre (à préciser) .....	

C3. Etiez-vous ?

1. Patron avec des employés. Combien d'employés? .....	_
2. Indépendant(e)	
3. Salarié(e) permanent	
4. Salarié(e) occasionnel	
5. Aide familial	
6. Apprenti	
7. Autre (à préciser) .....	

C4. Si vous étiez un salarié, aviez-vous un contrat ? oui  non

Si oui, précisez

1. CIAP	_
2. SIVP	
3. CDD	
4. CDI	
5. Autre (à préciser) .....	

C5. Si vous étiez en chômage, indiquez la durée :

1. <= 6 mois	_
2. 6 à 12 mois	
3. 12 à 24 mois	
4. Plus de 24 mois	

C6. Indiquez le nombre d'années en tant que :

1. Salarié	_ _
2. Indépendant	_ _
3. Aide familial	_ _
4. Apprenti	_ _

C7. Vous est-il arrivé d'être renvoyé d'un emploi pour les raisons suivantes :

- a. Parce que vous n'êtes pas originaire de la région    Oui     Non
- b. Parce que vous êtes une femme    Oui     Non
- c. Parce que vous étiez enceinte    Oui     Non

d. Autre à préciser.....

Oui

Non

### D. Situation professionnelle actuelle

**D1.** Quelle est votre situation professionnelle actuelle ?

1. Salarié permanent	_
2. Salarié occasionnel	
3. Indépendant	
4. Patron avec des employés	
5. Apprenti	
6. Aide familial	
7. Autre (à préciser) .....  _ _	

**D2.** Dans quel secteur d'activité travaillez-vous ?

1. Agriculture	_
2. Industrie	
3. Artisanat	
4. BTP / Construction	
5. Restauration / Hôtel	
6. Transport	
7. Commerce	
8. Service de réparation	
9. Autres services	
10. Autre (à préciser) .....  _ _	

**D3.** Décrivez votre travail en une phrase .....

**D4.** Quel est le milieu de votre travail ?    Urbain                       Rural

**D5.** Quel est le lieu de votre travail ?

1. Etablissement	_
2. Domicile	
3. Marché fixe	
4. Marché éventaire en plein air	
5. Chantier	
6. Ambulant	
7. Champs agricole	
8. Autre (à préciser) .....  _ _	

**D6.** Depuis quelle année exercez-vous cette activité ? |\_|\_|\_|\_|

**D7.** Combien de temps passez-vous par semaine à votre travail (en moyenne) |\_|\_| heures

**D8.** Est-ce que les heures supplémentaires sont payées ?                      oui                       non

**D9.** Est-ce que vous avez le droit à des congés et à des repos en Week end ?

Tout le temps	Parfois	Rarement	Jamais
④	③	②	①

**D10.** A combien estimez-vous les revenus générés par cette activité / poste :

• **Moyenne mensuelle avant 2011 :**

- Moins de 200DT     De 200 à 399DT     De 400 à 599DT     De 600 à 799DT   
 De 800 à 999DT     De 1000 à 1199DT     De 1200 à 1499DT     1500DT et plus

• **Moyenne mensuelle actuelle**

- Moins de 200DT     De 200 à 399DT     De 400 à 599DT     De 600 à 799DT

- De 800 à 999DT  De 1000 à 1199DT  De 1200 à 1499DT  1500DT et plus

**D11a.** Par rapport à vos besoins, votre activité / poste d'emploi est-il :

Largement suffisant	Plutôt suffisant	Moyennement suffisant	Plutôt insuffisant	Pas du tout suffisant
⑤	④	③	②	①

**D11b** Expliquez : ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**D12.** Qu'est-ce qui vous a poussé à exercer cette activité / ce travail ?

- Choix personnel
- Besoin d'argent
- Pas de possibilité d'intégrer l'administration publique ou le secteur privé
- Intérêt pour cette activité
- Sur sollicitations (famille / amis)
- Autre (à préciser) ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**D13.** Pensez-vous qu'il y a une adéquation entre votre formation de base et votre métier actuel ? Oui  Non

**Indépendants/ employeurs :**

**D14.** Quel était votre capital de départ ?

- Moins de 1000DT  De 1000 à 2999DT  De 3000 à 4999DT  5000DT et plus

**D15.** Quelle était la source de votre capital?

- Epargne personnelle ou familiale (héritage)
- Crédit bancaire, crédit fournisseur ou prêteur professionnel
- Prêt de la famille ou d'amis
- Association de microcrédit
- Autre (à préciser)..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**D16.** Actuellement, comment jugez-vous l'environnement des affaires dans votre secteur d'activité :

Très bien	Bien	Mauvais	Aucune idée	N'est pas concerné
⑤	④	③	②	①

**D17.** Quels sont les problèmes que vous rencontrez dans votre activité ?

- Réglementation trop compliquée
- Difficulté de financement
- Fournisseurs trop chers
- Manque de clients
- Forte concurrence
- Autres (précisez) ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**D18.** Précisez le nombre d'employés qui travaillent pour vous ? |\_\_|\_\_|

**D19a.** Est-ce que vos employés sont couverts par la sécurité sociale ?

Tous	Quelques uns	Aucun
③	②	①

**D19b.** Si aucun, pourquoi? ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**D20.** Qu'est ce qui se passe quand ils sont blessés au travail ?

1. Je me charge des dépenses médicales	__
2. Je me charge d'une partie des dépenses médicales	
3. Je ne paye rien	
4. C'est l'Etat qui se charge de ça	
5. Autre à préciser.....  __ __	

**Employés :**

**D21.** Comment avez-vous accédé à votre emploi actuel ?

1. Recours aux agences d'emploi	__
2. Grâce aux relations personnelles et familiales	
3. Contact porte à porte	
4. Autre (à préciser) .....	

**D22.** Actuellement exercez-vous une activité professionnelle en dehors de cette activité ? Oui  Non

**D23.** Percevez-vous d'autres sources de revenus ?

- Indemnités sociales
- Indemnités familiales (transfert)
- Aucune indemnité
- Autre activité complémentaire (à préciser)..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**D24a.** Si vous êtes salarié, avez-vous un contrat ? Oui  Non

**D24b.** Si oui, quel type de contrat

1. CIAP	__
2. SIVP	
3. CDD	
4. Autre (à préciser) .....	

**D25.** Que voudriez-vous changer le plus dans votre métier ?

- Salaire plus élevé
- Plus de temps libre
- Contrat et stabilité
- Accès à la sécurité sociale et la couverture médicale
- Conditions plus favorables
- Meilleur traitement/ plus de respect pour mon travail
- Autre (à préciser)..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**D26a.** Avez-vous rencontré des difficultés dans votre travail ? Oui  Non

**D26b.** Si oui, avez-vous eu recours à des organismes pour résoudre ces difficultés ? Oui  Non

**D26c.** Si oui, citez ces organismes :

..... |\_\_|\_\_| ..... |\_\_|\_\_|  
 ..... |\_\_|\_\_| ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

### E. Perception vis-à-vis de la situation actuelle et des structures officielles

**E1a.** Etes-vous adhérent à une association ? Oui  Non

**E1b1.** Si oui, quelle est l'association ?..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**E1b2.** Quel est son domaine d'activité ?..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**E1c.** Si non, précisez la raison :

- Préfère évoluer indépendamment des autres
- Ne connaît aucune association
- Ne pense pas que l'association puisse aider les membres
- Les associations ne sont pas bien gérées
- N'a pas assez de fonds
- Autre (à préciser)..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**E2a.** Etes-vous affilié à un syndicat ? Oui  Non

**E2b.** Si oui, quel syndicat ? ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**E2c.** Est-ce qu'il vous a déjà appuyé ? Oui  Non

**E2d.** Si oui, précisez ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**E3.** Avez-vous une connaissance des droits des travailleurs ?

Bien informé	Moyennement informé	Pas du tout informé
③	②	①

**E4.** Avez-vous une idée de ce qui dit la loi à propos du salaire minimum ?

- Salaire minimum interprofessionnel garanti (SMIG) : Oui  Non  Valeur |\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|DT
- Salaire minimum agricole garanti (SMAG) : Oui  Non  Valeur |\_\_|\_\_|\_\_|DT
- Les différents types de contrat de travail appliqué en Tunisie : Oui  Non
- Le rôle de l'inspection du travail : Oui  Non

**E5. Comment envisagez-vous l'avenir ?**

1. Préférerait trouver un emploi salarié et arrêter son activité informelle	__
2. Aimerais trouver un emploi salarié et poursuivre son activité à titre de loisir	
3. Aimerais développer suffisamment son activité pour en faire une entreprise enregistrée	
4. Ne sait pas trop, cela ne dépend pas vraiment de lui mais des clients	
5. Autre (précisez) .....  __ __	

**E6. Quelles sont vos attentes vis-à-vis des autorités locales :**

- ..... |\_\_|\_\_|
- ..... |\_\_|\_\_|
- ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**E7. Selon vous, votre activité actuelle :**

Est rentable	Permet juste de couvrir les charges	N'est pas rentable
③	②	①

**E8. Au cours des cinq dernières années, avez-vous réalisé des investissements personnels ?**

- Construction/extension d'une maison ..... Oui  Non
- Acquisition d'un moyen de transport ..... Oui  Non
- Acquisition d'une véhicule utilitaire ..... Oui  Non
- Autre (précisez) ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**E9. Avez-vous un compte en banque/ postal ?**

1. Oui	__
2. Non, car la procédure d'ouverture d'un compte est compliquée	
3. Non car l'organisme n'offre pas de services intéressants	
4. Non, car je n'ai pas confiance	
5. Non, pour autre raison (précisez) .....  __ __	

**CNSS et couverture médicale :**

- E10.** Avez-vous un carnet de soin « blanc »? Oui  Non
- E11.** Avez-vous un carnet de soin « Jaune »? Oui  Non
- E12.** Votre conjoint a-t-il un carnet de soin ? Oui  Non
- E13.** Est-ce que vous avez une idée sur les différents régimes de la sécurité sociale ? Oui  Non
- E14a.** Est-ce que vous êtes affilié à la CNSS ? Oui  Non
- E14b.** Si oui quel régime ? (précisez) ..... |\_\_|\_\_|
- E15a.** Si vous n'êtes pas inscrit à la CNSS, pouvez-vous nous dire pour quelles raisons ?
- l'employeur ne m'a pas inscrit
  - parce que les formalités sont compliquées
  - insatisfaction des services de la CNSS
  - c'est trop cher pour mes moyens financiers
  - je ne vois pas la nécessité
  - on ne me l'a jamais suggéré
  - Autre (à préciser) ..... |\_\_|\_\_|
- E15b.** Si vous n'êtes pas inscrit à la CNSS, ne pensez-vous pas que cela vous sera d'un très grand secours ? Oui  non
- E15c.** Si non, quel régime préférerez-vous ? ..... |\_\_|\_\_|
- E16.** Si vous désirez vous inscrire à la CNSS, est-ce que vous savez comment vous vous enregistrez? Oui  Non
- E17.** Etes-vous prêt à payer un montant forfaitaire ? Oui  Non
- E18.** Préféreriez-vous cotiser ? Mensuellement  Trimestriellement  Annuellement

**E19.** Quel montant mensuel forfaitaire maximum êtes-vous prêt à payer pour la CNSS ? ...|\_|\_|\_| Dinars /

**E20.** Ne craignez-vous pas d'être brusquement atteint vous et votre famille par la maladie ? Oui  Non

**E21.** Votre conjoint est-il couvert par la Sécurité Sociale ? Oui  Non

**E22a.** Êtes-vous enregistré auprès de ?

- Municipalité
- Délégation
- Administration fiscale
- Autres autorités administratives
- Autre (à préciser) .....|\_|\_|

**E22b.** Si non, pourquoi ? .....|\_|\_|

**E23.** Est-ce que vous savez comment déclarer vos impôts ? Oui  Non

**E24a.** Est-ce que vous payez des impôts et des taxes ? ? Oui  Non

**E24b.** Si non, pourquoi ?

- montant élevé
- problème de fréquence
- je n'ai pas assez de confiance dans le système
- problème de procédures
- autres à préciser .....|\_|\_|

**E25a.** Est-ce que vous êtes prêt à payer vos impôts si vous bénéficiez de certains avantages? Oui  Non

**E25b.** Si oui, précisez quels types d'avantages : .....|\_|\_|

**E26.** Quelles sont selon vous les conséquences du non paiement des impôts?

.....|\_|\_|

### Pour les employeurs/ indépendants :

#### **Taxes et enregistrement :**

**E27a.** Votre entité de travail a-t-elle une patente : Oui  Non

**E27b.** Si non, avez-vous essayé d'ouvrir une patente Oui  Non

**E27c.** Si Non, quels sont les obstacles qui vous empêchent d'avoir une patente :

- Je pense que je n'ai pas le droit d'ouvrir une patente
- Je pense que mon activité ne nécessite pas une patente
- Je préfère travailler sans avoir de contact avec les autorités
- Je n'ai pas confiance dans les autorités
- Je ne peux pas payer les impôts
- Je pourrais ne plus bénéficier de certains avantages sociaux (carte blanche, bourse,...)
- Autre à préciser.....|\_|\_|

**E28.** Savez-vous comment vous enregistrer auprès de l'administration fiscale ? oui  non

**E29.** Est-ce que vous avez une idée sur le montant des impôts à payer ? Oui  Non

**E30a.** Est-ce que vous avez une idée sur la fréquence de paiement : Oui  Non

**E30b.** Si oui, spécifier :

Mensuelle  Trimestrielle  Annuelle  Autre.....|\_|\_|

**E31.** Pour quelles raisons vous ne payez pas d'impôts :

- montant élevé
- problème de fréquence
- je n'ai pas assez de confiance dans le système
- problème de procédures
- autre à préciser.....|\_|\_|

**E32.** Pourquoi ne feriez-vous pas de cette activité une véritable petite entreprise enregistrée?

- n'y a pas pensé
- est intéressé mais ne sait pas comment procéder
- a peur

- ne veut pas payer de cotisations
- pense que son activité n'est pas assez développée
- a essayé mais a été découragé
- Autre à préciser ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**E33.** Qu'est-ce qui pourrait vous amener à formaliser votre activité ou à démarrer une autre activité de manière structurée?

- Une information plus précise sur les avantages et les démarches
- Une aide concrète pour réaliser les démarches (assistance)
- Des charges moins élevées
- La possibilité d'accéder à un financement
- La garantie de ne pas perdre ses indemnités (Aide sociale) tant que l'activité n'a pas décollé
- Autre à préciser ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**E34a.** Connaissez-vous les démarches et le coût (de l'enregistrement) que cela représenterait ?

Oui, une bonne idée       Oui, une idée moyenne       Non, aucune idée

**E34a.** Si oui, pensez-vous que ces démarches soient simples ou complexes ?      Simples       Complexes

**E35.** Pensez-vous que les pratiques suivantes empêchent la formalisation :

- pratiques discriminatoires
- pratiques bureaucratiques
- pratiques de corruption
- Autre à préciser ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**E36.** Citer quelques barrières actuelles à la démarche de la formalisation de votre activité :

- ..... |\_\_|\_\_|
- ..... |\_\_|\_\_|
- ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**E37.** Si vous décidez de vous formaliser, pensez-vous qu'il serait nécessaire de recourir à un appui et de qui ?

- Pas besoin d'appui
- Famille
- Amis
- Organismes (précisez) ..... |\_\_|\_\_|
- Autre à préciser ..... |\_\_|\_\_|

**E38a.** Avez-vous dans votre entourage des personnes qui travaillent comme vous dans des petits boulots ?

Oui       Non

**E38b.** Si oui, à combien estimez-vous leur nombre ? Hommes |\_\_|\_\_|      Femmes |\_\_|\_\_|

**E39.** Pensez-vous que l'informel présente beaucoup d'avantages en termes d'employabilité et de minimisation de coûts ? (

Oui       Non

**E40.** Globalement, êtes vous satisfait de votre situation professionnelle :

Tout à fait satisfait	Moyennement satisfait	Pas du tout satisfait
③	②	①

**E41.** Dans l'avenir pensez-vous continuer à pratiquer cette même activité

Oui Certainement	Oui Probablement	Non Pas du tout
③	②	①

**E42.** Encouragez-vous vos proches et amis à pratiquer votre activité :      Oui       Non

**E43.** Maintenant, je voudrais que vous me donniez vos opinions sur les effets de la révolution du 14 janvier 2011. A quels niveaux de cette échelle mettriez-vous vos opinions ?

	Très positivement	Positivement	Pas du tout	Négativement	Très Négativement
La révolution a affecté mes chances de trouver un emploi	⑤	④	③	②	①
La révolution a affecté mon désir de travailler dans le secteur public	⑤	④	③	②	①



La révolution a affecté mon désir de travailler dans le secteur privé	⑤	④	③	②	①
La révolution a affecté mon désir de créer mon propre projet	⑤	④	③	②	①
La révolution a affecté mon désir d'émigrer	⑤	④	③	②	①
La révolution a affecté davantage ma situation professionnelle	⑤	④	③	②	①

## F. Perception générale de la situation en Tunisie

**F1.** De manière générale, comment vous évaluez la situation actuelle en Tunisie ?

1. Situation douteuse	_
2. Situation Incompréhensible	
3. Situation normale après une révolution	
4. Situation sans aucun changement	

**F2.** Quel est votre degré de confiance en l'avenir ?

Bonne	Moyenne	Médiocre
③	②	①

**F3.** A votre avis, quel est le degré d'importance des problèmes suivants

	Très important	Plutôt important	Moyennement important	Faiblement important	Pas du tout important
Chômage	⑤	④	③	②	①
Pauvreté	⑤	④	③	②	①
Drogues	⑤	④	③	②	①
Corruption	⑤	④	③	②	①
Pouvoir d'achat	⑤	④	③	②	①
Emigration clandestine	⑤	④	③	②	①
Violence	⑤	④	③	②	①
Commerce illégal (contrebande)	⑤	④	③	②	①

**F4.** Parmi la liste proposée à la question F3, donnez les trois principaux problèmes qui affectent directement votre situation professionnelle et familiale :

1. .... |\_|\_|
2. .... |\_|\_|
3. .... |\_|\_|

**F5.** Comment jugez-vous la performance du Gouvernement provisoire :

Elevée	Moyenne	Faible	Ne sait pas
④	③	②	①

**F6.** Classez par ordre du plus efficace au moins efficace le rôle des organisations suivantes vis-à-vis du secteur informel :

	Classement de 1 à 5
Gouvernement	_
Syndicats	_
Médias	_
Organisations sociales	_
Associations	_

**F7.** Avez-vous l'intention de voter dans les prochaines élections :

- Elections présidentielles :                      Oui                       Non
- Elections législatives :                              Oui                       Non