

REPORT 2nd QUARTER **April-June 2023**

صراعنا على البقاء
وصراعهم على الإستثراء

عصابات
على منابع الماء

894



Collective protests

45



Cause of suicide
and attempted suicide

2314



Migrants

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Quarterly report: [April - June 2023] Report on social movements



Introduction

In order to describe the evolution of the political and social situation in Tunisia, it is necessary to examine and monitor the evolution of indicators and symptoms of social unrest. These indicators include expressions of popular frustration and the extent of discontent, which is asserted and distinguished by clearly formulated or implicitly expressed demands.

During the second quarter of 2023, the political and social context continued to fuel expressions of unease. Conspiracy rhetoric and the relentless search for a scapegoat to channel the People's anxieties were the order of the day. Islamists, traitors, civil society and then - spectacularly - sub-Saharan migrants were put forward to highlight and explain the economic crisis, the housing crisis and urban violence. The economic context was also significant in interpreting these events. Inflation, shortages of consumer goods, unemployment and poverty were all factors fueling the population's anger.¹ Deprivation and anxiety - linked to the worsening economic situation - have contributed to a climate of violence, but also to demands for social protection from the state.

During the second quarter of 2023, we observed a fluctuating pace of social protests. The decrease compared to the first quarter is observable. However, the number of protests increased compared to 2022. Is this a sign of disillusionment with the populist momentum that has calmed popular demands, or of protests running out of steam due to a lack of political and trade union organization? It is certainly complicated to predict the evolution of the country's protest movements over the coming months. Whatever the case, the fluctuation of these rates indicates an uncertainty that could be politically instrumentalized or stifled by a form of authoritarianism.

1 NIS. Statistics,2023, <https://www.ins.tn/statistiques/45>

As protests diminish, other phenomena appear and amplify. Anger is giving rise to violent acts in the public space. Inter-individual and collective violence has increased. Socio-economic conditions are sometimes used to legitimize this violence, which particularly affects the most vulnerable sections of the population, including women, children and migrants.

Suicides also continue to rise. The continuing failure of the mental health care system can be seen in the figures. The number of children affected and the suicides recorded in rural areas testify to the ineffectiveness and inadequacy of efforts by the State and social society to raise awareness of this issue. The media coverage of suicides on social networks, which enabled them to be recorded by the Tunisian Social Observatory, indicates the need for people to talk about them, and to reduce as far as possible the unspoken shame surrounding suicides.

Violence, suicides, repression, and migration have taken over to reflect the situation experienced by the Tunisian population. These "non-movements" have an important social force within them. With the potential to change the country's political scene - in one direction or another - they must be taken into account by social and political players.²

The main task of the Tunisian Social Observatory is to record and monitor these expressions. To this end, the team has continued for years to monitor and describe social movements expressing the population's anger, social violence indicating social frustration and deprivation, and suicides as a form of self-inflicted violence generally expressing the last resort in the face of daily suffering and the failure of public mental health policies. The reports, now published quarterly, are a tool for documenting and monitoring indicators of a crisis.

Contextual analysis

1. Political dynamics:

Social and economic tension is omnipresent, and political dynamics have been stable since the start of 2023. Indeed, the discourse remains tinged with conspiracy and denial of the reality experienced and felt by Tunisians. On the one hand, conspiracy is a feature of official presidential and government speeches. The blame is often laid at the feet of foreigners, whether previous governments, international financial organizations, Western states, or now sub-Saharan

² Bayat, Asef. *Life as politics: How ordinary people change the Middle East*. Stanford University Press, 2013.

migrants³. These discourses, which draw on Tunisian and Arab nationalist narratives, have given rise to a disorganized and arbitrary repression, as well as discourses that never lead to strategies of economic or decolonial riposte. On the contrary, these discourses are nothing more than rhetoric, and Tunisia's positioning with regard to international migration or monetary policies remains the same.

On the other hand, the abrasiveness of the situation gives rise to a denial of social and economic reality. Denial of the hardships the country has been through is part of a desire not to acknowledge the painful reality of the situation⁴. These strategies are helping to stifle protests and reduce the room for maneuver of the guardians of democracy (journalists, trade unions and civil society organizations), who are struggling to find means of action.

In addition, during the second quarter of the year, the wave of arrests of political opponents, journalists and other public figures that began in February 2023 led to the conviction and imprisonment of these opponents. For example, the arrest and conviction of Rached Ghannouchi on May 15, 2023 was widely publicized in the media.⁵ The sentencing of a Radio Mosaïque FM journalist to five years in prison for refusing to reveal the identity of his source is unprecedented in the history of the oppression of journalists in Tunisia. Nadia Akacha, the president's former chief of staff, was also sentenced to one year in absentia.

Parallel to this repression of political actors, the state's beggar-thy-neighbor policies have come to the fore. To combat illegal immigration, the European Union has proposed a 900-million-euro aid package for Tunisia, plus a further 150 million euros in immediate aid, following a visit by the President of the European Commission and the Prime Ministers of Italy and the Netherlands. The 100 million euros proposed by Ursula von der Leyen will be used for border control and the search and "rescue" of migrants.⁶ France, for its part, has offered 25.8 million in aid for migration issues, including the training of Tunisian police and

3 Le point Afrique. Tunisia: "State discourse in denial", May 17, 2023, https://www.lepoint.fr/afrique/tunisie-le-discours-d-etat-en-plein-deni-de-realite-17-05-2023-2520540_3826.php#11

4 Sironi, Françoise. "9. The denial", , How does one become a torturer? Psychology of criminals against humanity, edited by Sironi Françoise. La Découverte, 2017, pp. 300-311.

5 Permanent revolution. Tunisia. Saïed imprisons opponents to consolidate his Bonapartist turn, May 30, 2023, <https://www.revolutionpermanente.fr/Tunisie-Saied-emprisonne-des-opposants-pour-consolider-son-tournant-bonapartiste>

6 Euronews. The EU proposes a 900 million euro aid plan for Tunisia, June 11, 2023, <https://fr.euronews.com/2023/06/11/lue-propose-un-plan-daide-de-900-millions-deuros-a-la-tunisie>

border guards. 7 Economic difficulties then led Tunisia to adopt a passive stance in the face of financial aid and projects promoted by financiers.

2. Socio-economic dynamics

Tunisia is being financially strangled by the crisis that has lasted for months. The country's debt, which has reached 80% of GDP, reduces the country's ability to borrow abroad, contributing to shortages of goods imported by the state. Inflation fell to 10.1% in April 2023, 9.6% in May, and 9.3 in June. The decline in inflation is linked to a slowdown in the rate of price increases, according to the NSI. This points to a further increase in the rate of inflation in the months ahead.

Shortages were noticeable, due to insufficient local production. Foodstuffs - particularly those most important to the Tunisian diet - continue to disappear from the market. While political rhetoric continues to blame speculators who want to create disorder by depriving Tunisians of these products, emergency supply measures are not always effective.⁸ In addition, Tunisia is at risk of a shortage of running water. Thirty dams have lost percentages of their normal capacity, and drought continues to preoccupy Tunisians. ⁹

At the same time, unemployment reached 16.1% in the first quarter of the year, compared with 15.2% in the fourth quarter of 2022. According to the INS, over 655,000 people are unemployed, an increase of 4.8% on the previous quarter. The drop in the population's activity is therefore significant, leading to a host of frustrations and economic difficulties for a considerable number of Tunisians.

3. Social Movements

Geospatial Distribution

During the second quarter of 2023, a total of 894 movements were recorded, compared with the 1262 protest movements recorded by the OST team during the first quarter of the year. This represents a remarkable drop in the number of protests, continuing the downward curve we've been observing for months. In

7 Le Monde. France grants aid to Tunisia to combat irregular immigration, June 19, 2023, https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2023/06/19/la-france-octroie-une-aide-a-la-tunisie-pour-lutter-contre-l-immigration-irreguliere_6178323_3212.html

8 Le Monde Afrique. Tunisia to the test of shortages: "We spend our day trying to find groceries", July 3, 2023, https://www.lemonde.fr/afrique/article/2023/07/03/la-tunisie-a-l-epreuve-des-penuries-on-passe-notre-journee-a-essayer-de-faire-les-courses_6180360_3212.html

9 Jeune Afrique. Will Tunisians soon face a shortage of blue gold? April 24, 2023, <https://www.jeuneafrique.com/1439100/politique/les-tunisiens-bientot-confrontes-a-la-penurie-dor-bleu/>

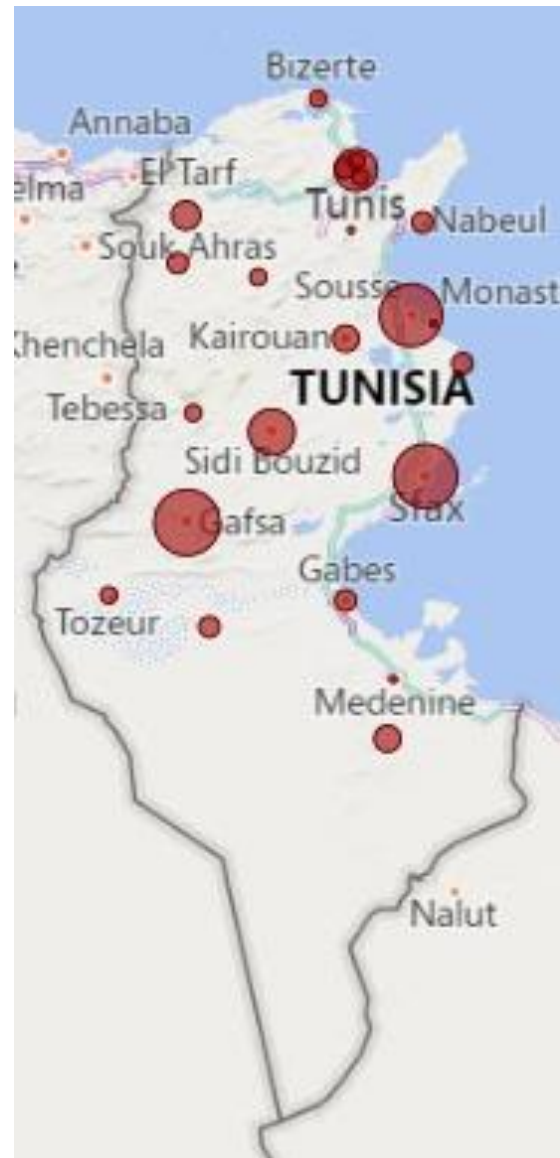
terms of numbers, this could indicate a calming down. However, this impression is clearly wrong, if we look at the content and demands being made, as well as the police and media repression that is deterring people from exercising their right to protest.

- **April:** 239 protest movements were documented, compared with 321 in March, 432 in February and 520 in January 2023. Most of these movements were recorded in the governorates of Tunis with 44 movements recorded, Sfax with 37 protests and Sousse with 33 protests. The governorates of Kasserine, Kebili and Medenine recorded the lowest number of protests.



- **May:** a total of 348 protest movements were recorded. This represents an increase on the previous month. Of these, 26% were recorded in Tunis, with 86 protests. The governorate of Kairouan recorded 47 protests and Sousse 36. The lowest numbers were recorded in Seliana with 8 protests, Kef 7, and Gabes 5.

- **June:** the number of protest movements fell to 307. During the month, we observed a change in the cartography of social movements. The outskirts took over, with Gafsa seeing 42 protest events, Sfax 40 and Sousse 38, while Tozeur, Médenine and Monastir saw the lowest numbers.



These observations reveal an instability and fluctuation that could refer to the ephemeral and reactionary nature of these protests. Linked to one-off events, social movements spring up and disappear from one region to another, with no rise in generality or transmission between governorates.

Gendered Distribution

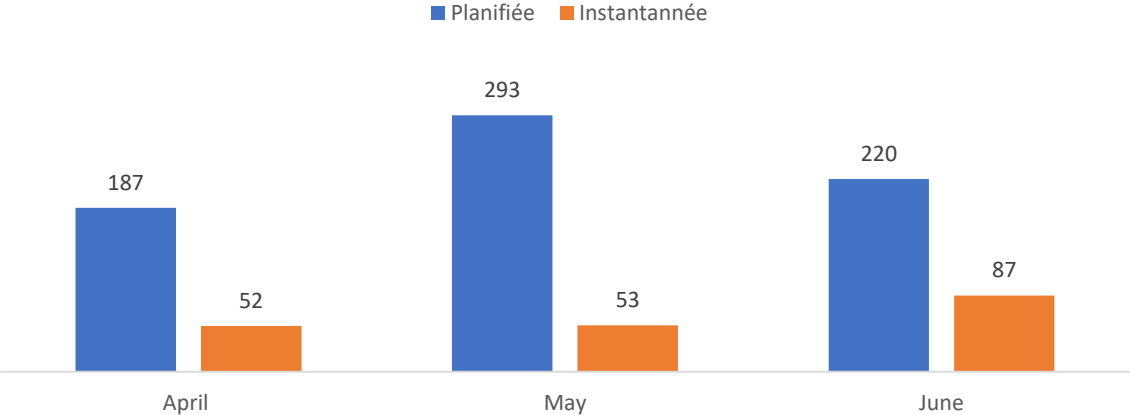
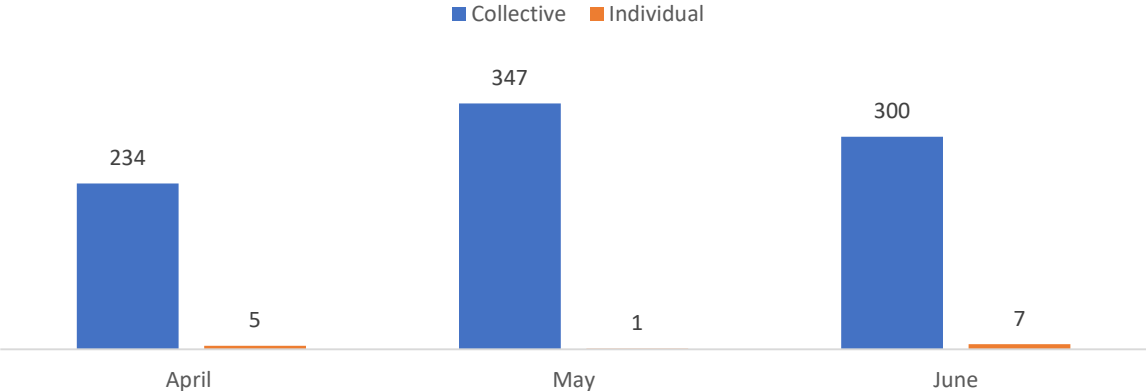
As for the protest landscape in terms of male and female participation, the majority of protests were mixed during the three months of the second quarter of 2023. The effect of gender segregation is not observable, despite the presence of movements reserved exclusively for men and others where the presence was limited to women. In April, 2.51% were exclusively male, in May this percentage rose to 5.75%, only to fall again in June to 4.23%.

Emergence and nature of protest movements

Most protests recorded in all three months were collective. In April, only 2.09% of protests were individual, i.e. in prisons and in the media in support of political figures. Of these April events, the majority were planned, and only 21.76% were triggered instantly.

In May, 84.77% of protests were planned. Of those that broke out instantly, 29 cases of business stoppages, ten protest rallies, seven instances of congestion, distress calls, two media calls, one case of road blocking and one case of stone-throwing were documented. Most of these instant protests took place in the workplaces of the people taking part. During the month of May, only one protest was individualized and motivated by ecological reasons.

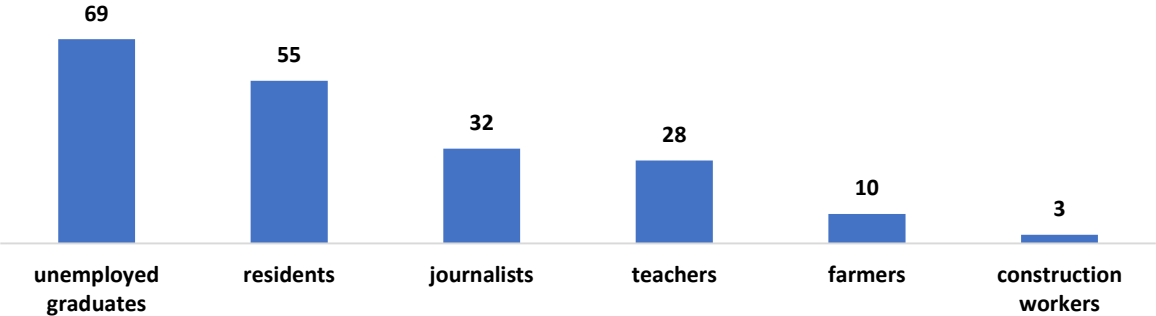
In June, only 2.28% of movements were individual. These included facility ignitions, media calls and distress calls. The rate of instantaneously triggered movements rose during the month to 28.34%. Most of these movements took place in hospitals, government offices and administrative buildings.



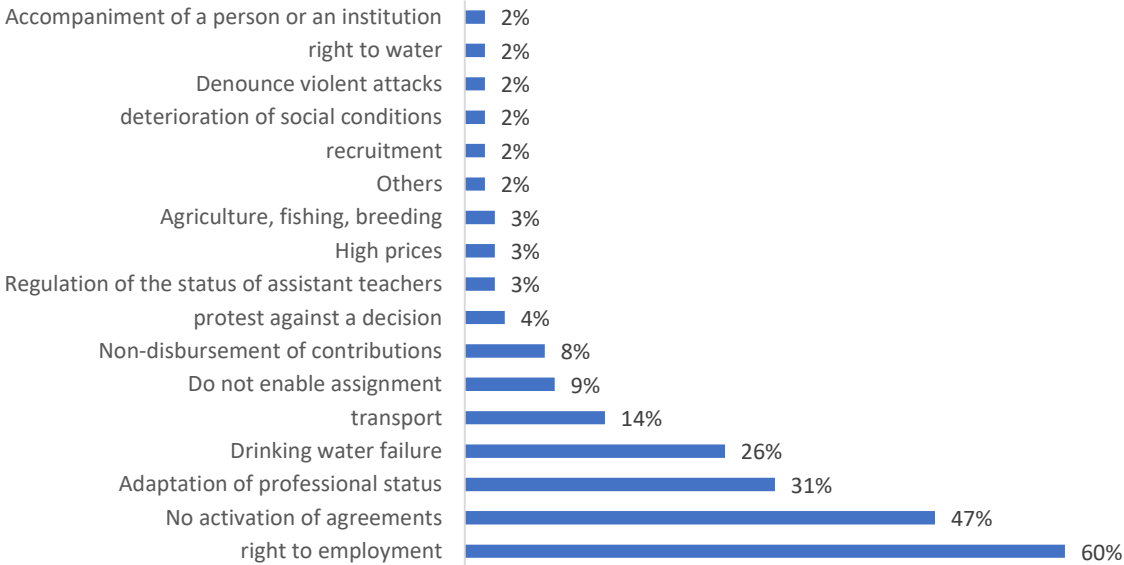
Actors and demands

During this quarter, the actors were diverse. Particularly noteworthy was the presence of the physical care and teaching professions and the prevalence of their demands. Protests by prisoners were also documented. While most protests were led by workers in different sectors, social issues ran through all protests.

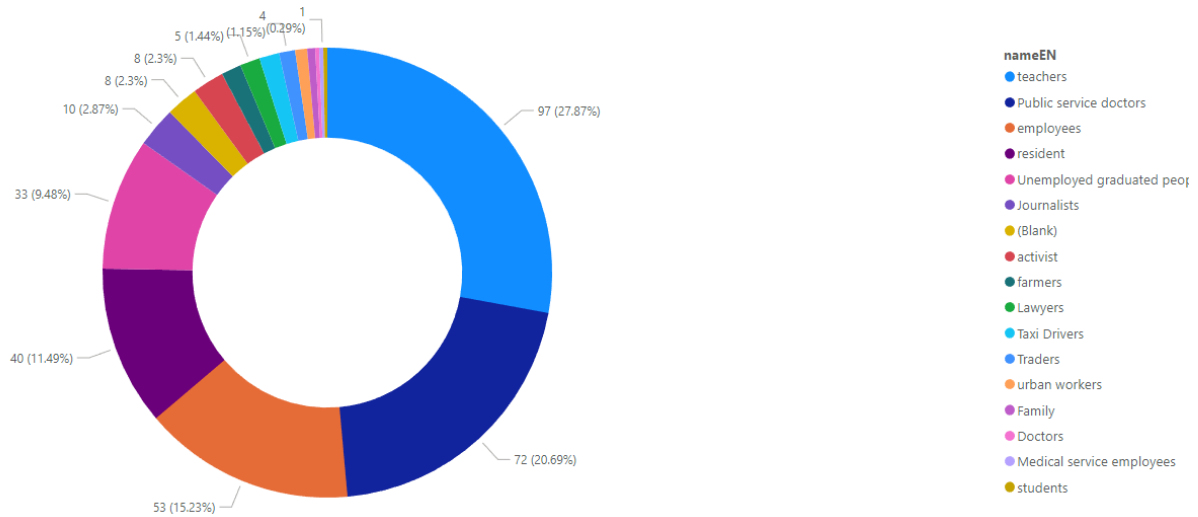
- **In April:** the main protagonists were unemployed graduates, who took part in 69 events; residents, who took part in 55 movements; journalists, who took part in 32 movements; 28 protests by teachers; and 10 by farmers. Other participants included shopkeepers, schoolchildren, families, employees, construction workers, a prisoner and activists.



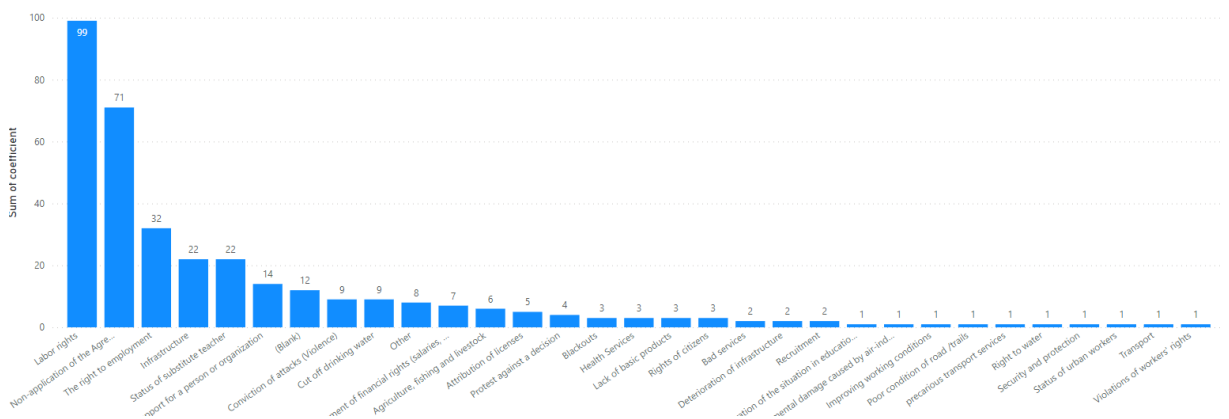
Most of the demands made by these protagonists concerned the right to employment, accounting for 60% of movements. 40% concerned the activation of agreements, 31% professional regularization, 26% water cuts, and 14% transport, etc.



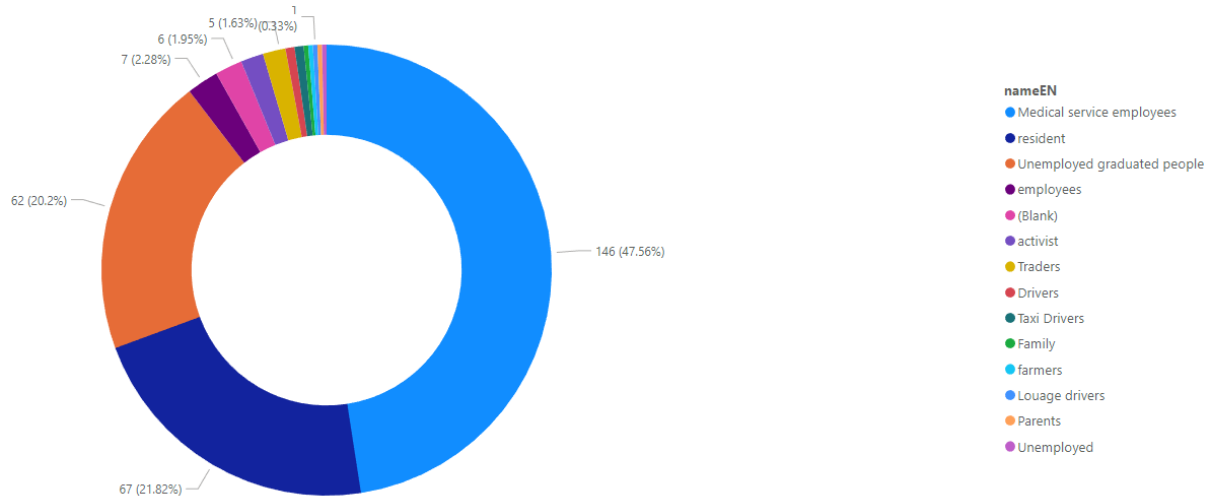
- In May:** the main protagonists were professionals providing public services (education, health). 92 movements were led by teachers, 2 by state medical service doctors, 53 by employees, 40 by residents, 33 by the unemployed, 10 by journalists, etc. Professional and trade union demands took the upper hand in May, expressing strong frustration on the part of workers in Tunisia.



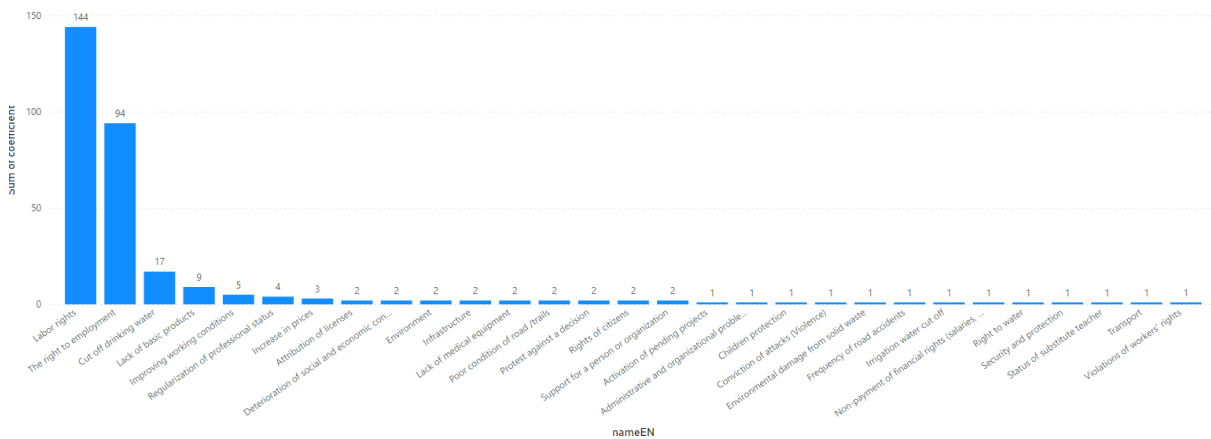
The demands made were mainly related to their rights as workers, in protest at the non-application of agreements, the right to employment, the precarious status of supply teachers, etc. Other protests were reactions to the failure of public services (infrastructure, access to water, lack of basic products, etc.). Other protests were reactions to the failure of public services (infrastructure, access to water, lack of basic products, etc.).



- **In June:** medical service employees made up the majority of the June movement's participants, with a remarkable 47.56%. Residents made up 21.82%, and unemployed graduates 20.2%. Other participants included activists, shopkeepers, drivers, farmers, families, and relatives.



As in previous months, the actors made demands relating to their right to employment and as workers, the improvement of their working conditions and for the granting of practice licenses. Others also protested the deterioration of socio-economic conditions, various shortages, water cuts, security failures, etc.

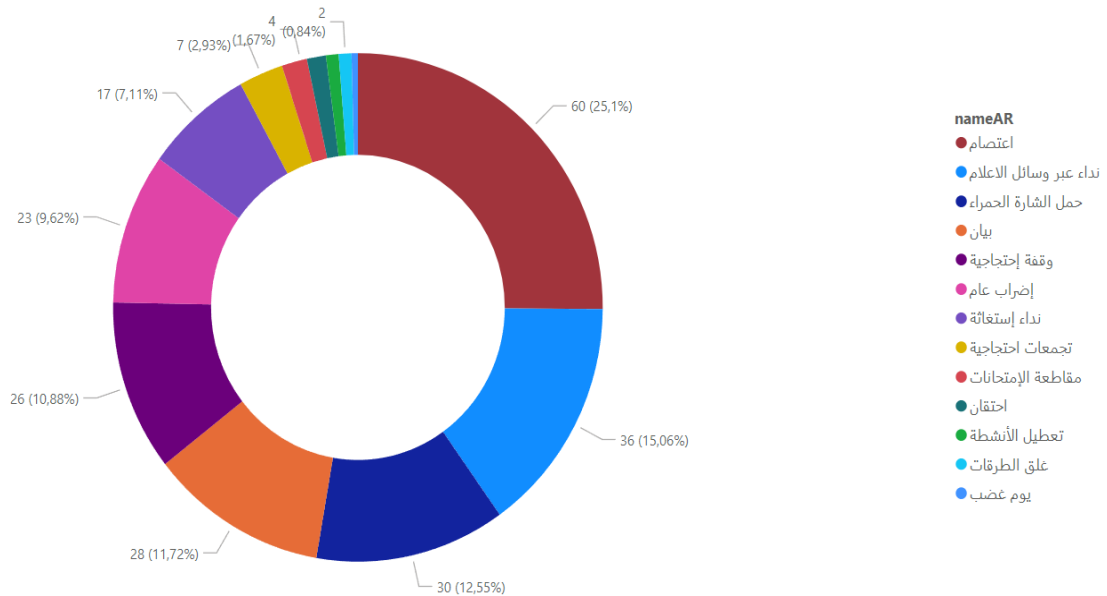


Forms and spaces of protest

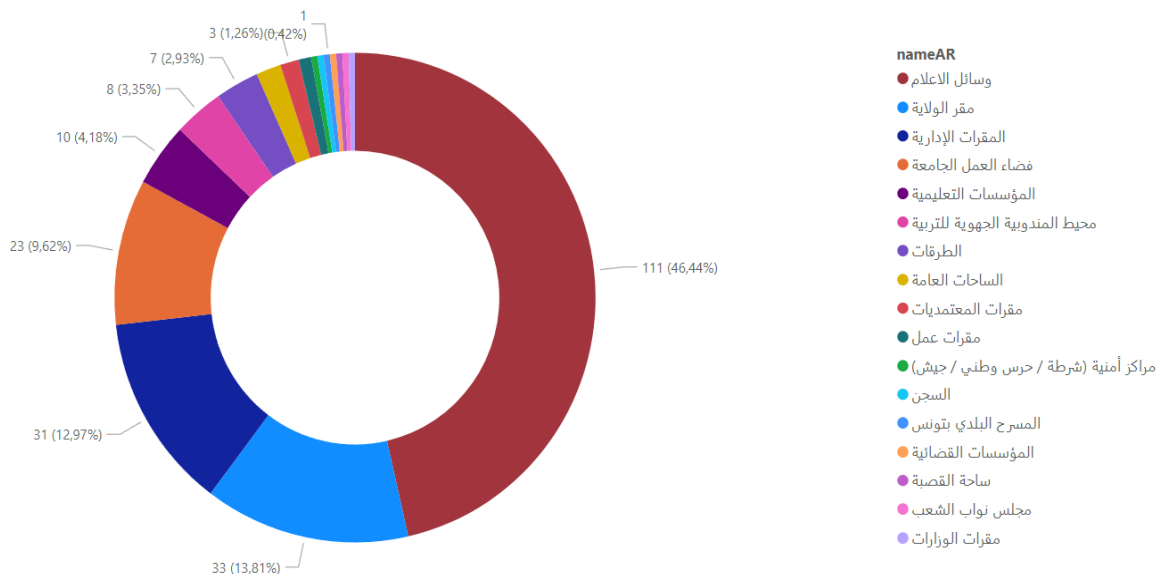
These protests, which have touched on crucial issues in the daily lives of Tunisians, have taken forms that are consistent with the anger that motivates them, and have been carried out in spaces towards which that anger is directed.

- **In April:** The majority of these protests took the form of demonstrations in the public arena, with media appeals also a modality around which protest demands are organized. The wearing of red ribbons - symbolic of

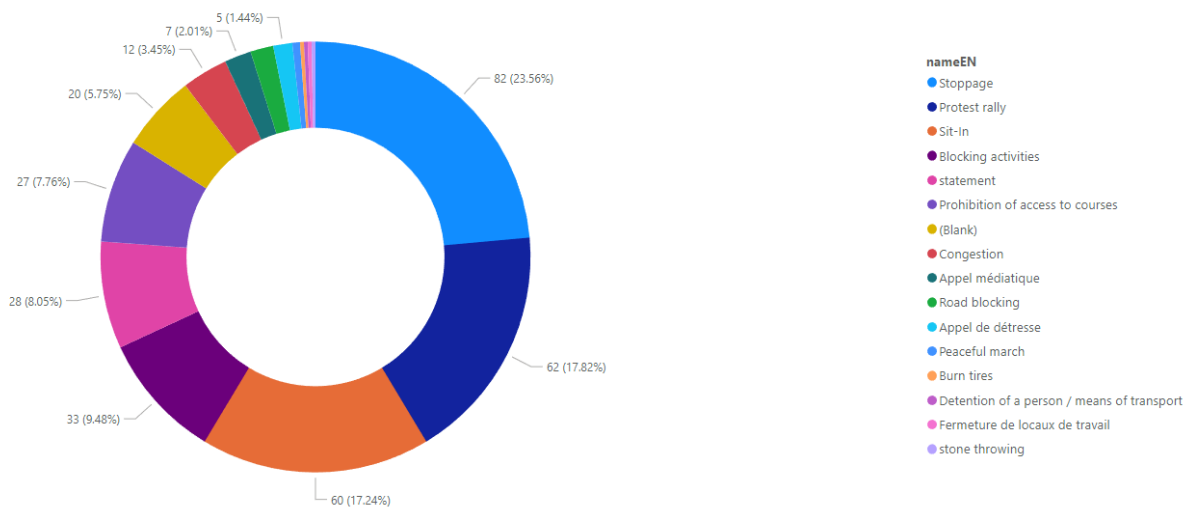
protest in the workplace - was also observable. Communiqués were issued and calls for solidarity shared. In addition, we documented general strikes and exam boycotts by teachers, as well as blockades of economically profitable activities, as an expression of malaise linked to the impossibility of consuming.



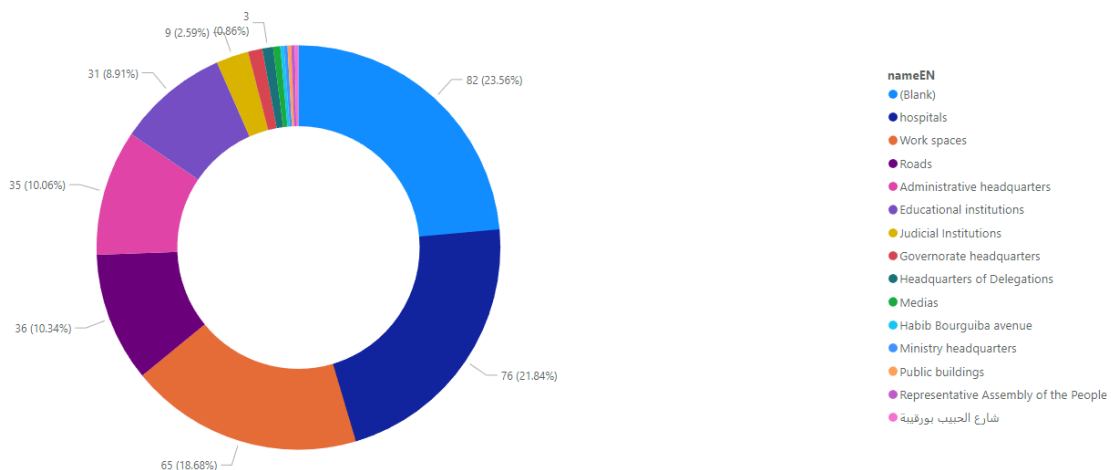
The spaces in which these protests are expressed are diverse. Mostly taking shape on formal and informal media, protests are looking for voices they can carry and spaces that can embody these voices. Thus, 111 protests took place in the media, 33 in governorate headquarters, 31 in administrative headquarters, 23 in public workspaces, 10 in educational institutions, etc.



- In May:** In contrast to the previous month, the street was directly involved, without the obligatory use of the media. Thus, we documented 82 strikes, 62 protest rallies, 60 sit-ins, blocking of activities, declarations, prohibition of access to courses, 12 congestions, 7 media appeals, 6 road blockades etc. Cases of detention of a person or means of transport were documented, as well as stone-throwing and tire-burning in public spaces.

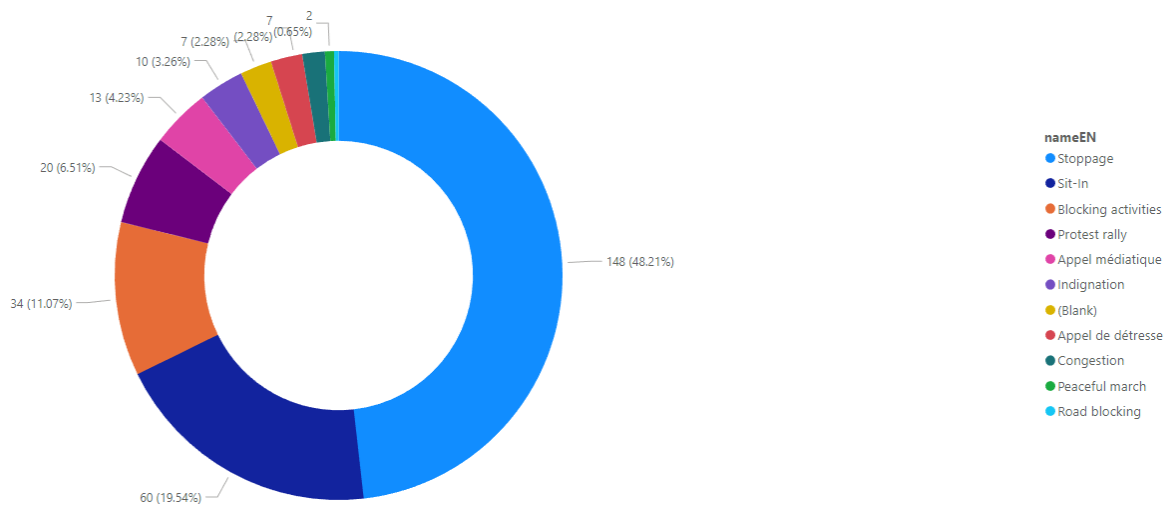


The spaces for these protests followed their content. Since the health and education sectors were paramount, hospitals and educational institutions were the preferred sites for protest movements. Thus, 82 protests were recorded in hospitals, 6 in workplaces, 65 on roads, 36 in administrative headquarters, 35 in educational institutions, 31 in legal institutions, etc.

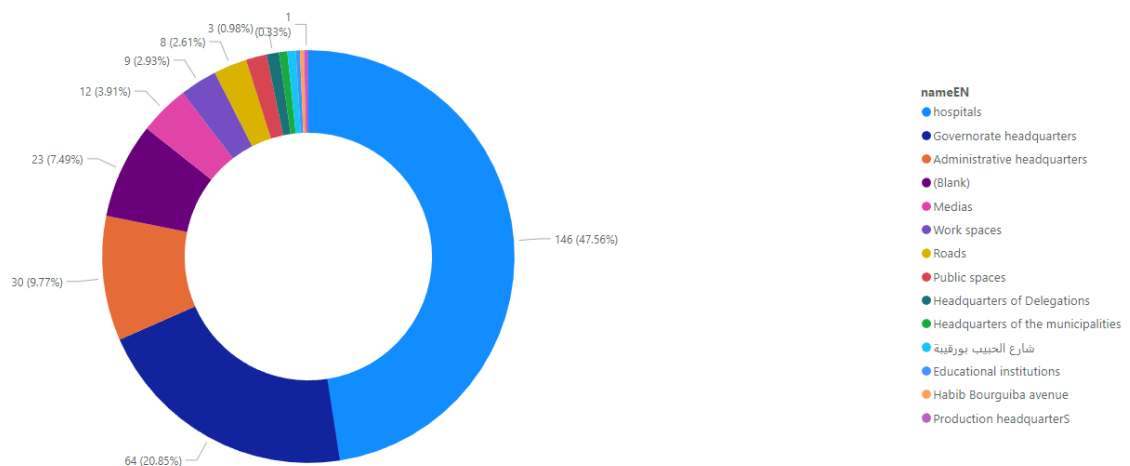


- In June:** strikes continued to dominate, with a total of 148, or 48.21% of all protests. 60 sit-ins were registered, in addition to 34 cases of activity blockades, 20 protest rallies, 13 media appeals, etc. The forms taken by

the protests depended on the situation and the actions of the protagonists and their allies. Without being set in stone, the expressions listed reflect a creativity and a struggle against the political stagnation of the resistance.



The spaces for protest have now shifted, although hospitals are still in the majority. However, in June the seats representing regional or central political power were reconsidered. Thus, 64 protests took place in governorate headquarters, 30 in administrative headquarters, 12 in the media, 8 on roads, 5 in other public spaces, in addition to others in delegation headquarters, municipalities, etc. Educational institutions recorded just one protest movement, marking the temporary end, or otherwise, of a long social movement.



Irregular Migration in June 2023



Due to favorable weather conditions and the deepening of the driving crises, Italian coasts saw the arrival of 770 Tunisian migrants, representing an increase of 54.92% compared to May 2023. Thus, the total number of arrivals since the beginning of the year is 4,318 Tunisian migrants. Men account for 55.9% of these migrants, while accompanying and unaccompanied minors represent 25.56% and women 6.62%.

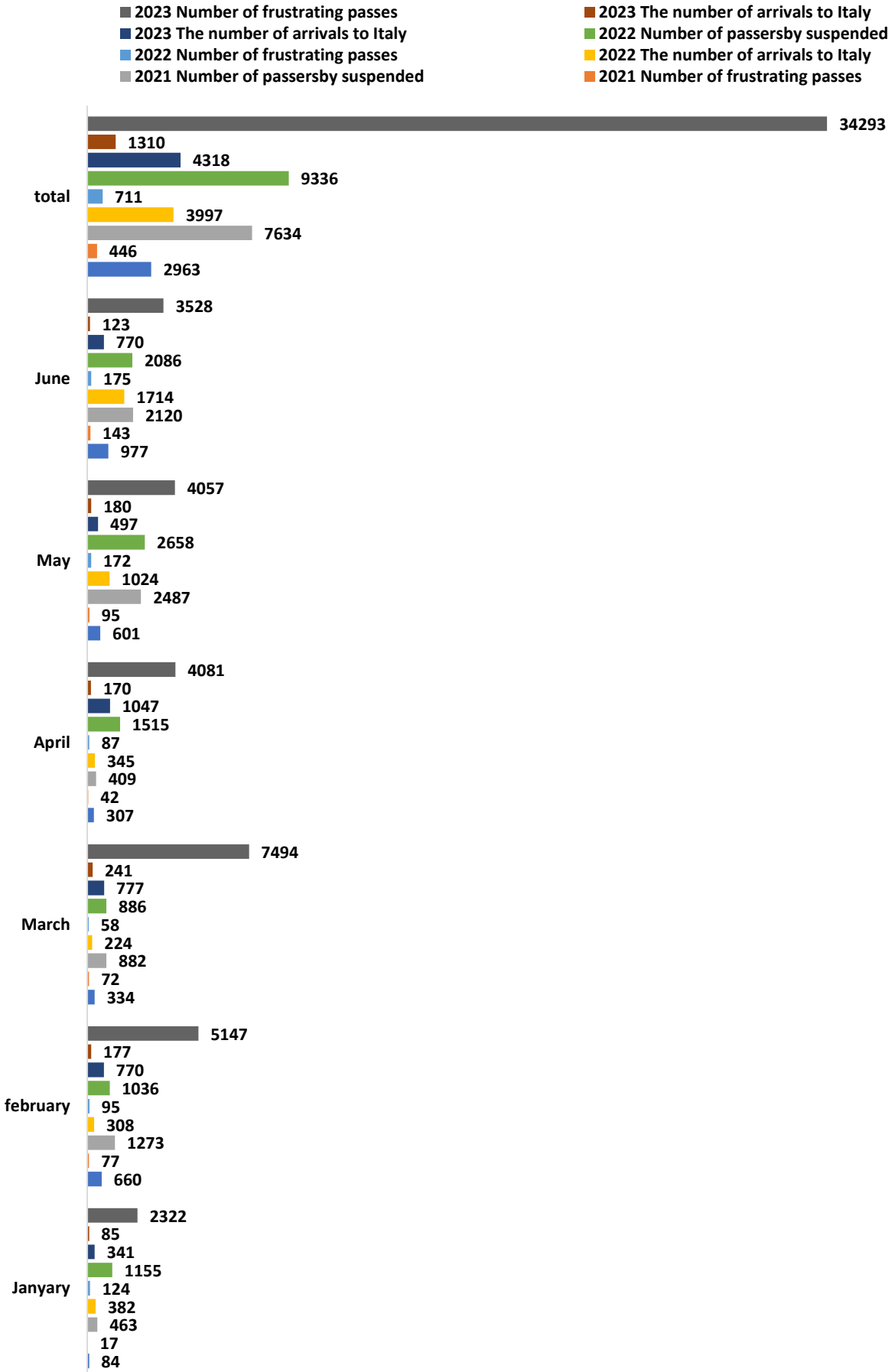
However, the Tunisian Coast Guard succeeded in thwarting 123 crossing operations and preventing the arrival of 3,528 migrants on the Italian coast. This brings the total number of migrants whose attempts have been thwarted since the beginning of the year to 34,293, with non-Tunisians accounting for 83.49% and Tunisians for 16.51%.

The central region, which includes the governorates of Sfax and Mahdia, continued to record 56% of operations foiled during June. Most interceptions took place at sea, with a rate of 88.28%.

The number of victims and missing persons increased. This year, since the beginning of January 2023, alarming figures have been recorded, with the number of victims and missing reaching 646 on the Tunisian coast.

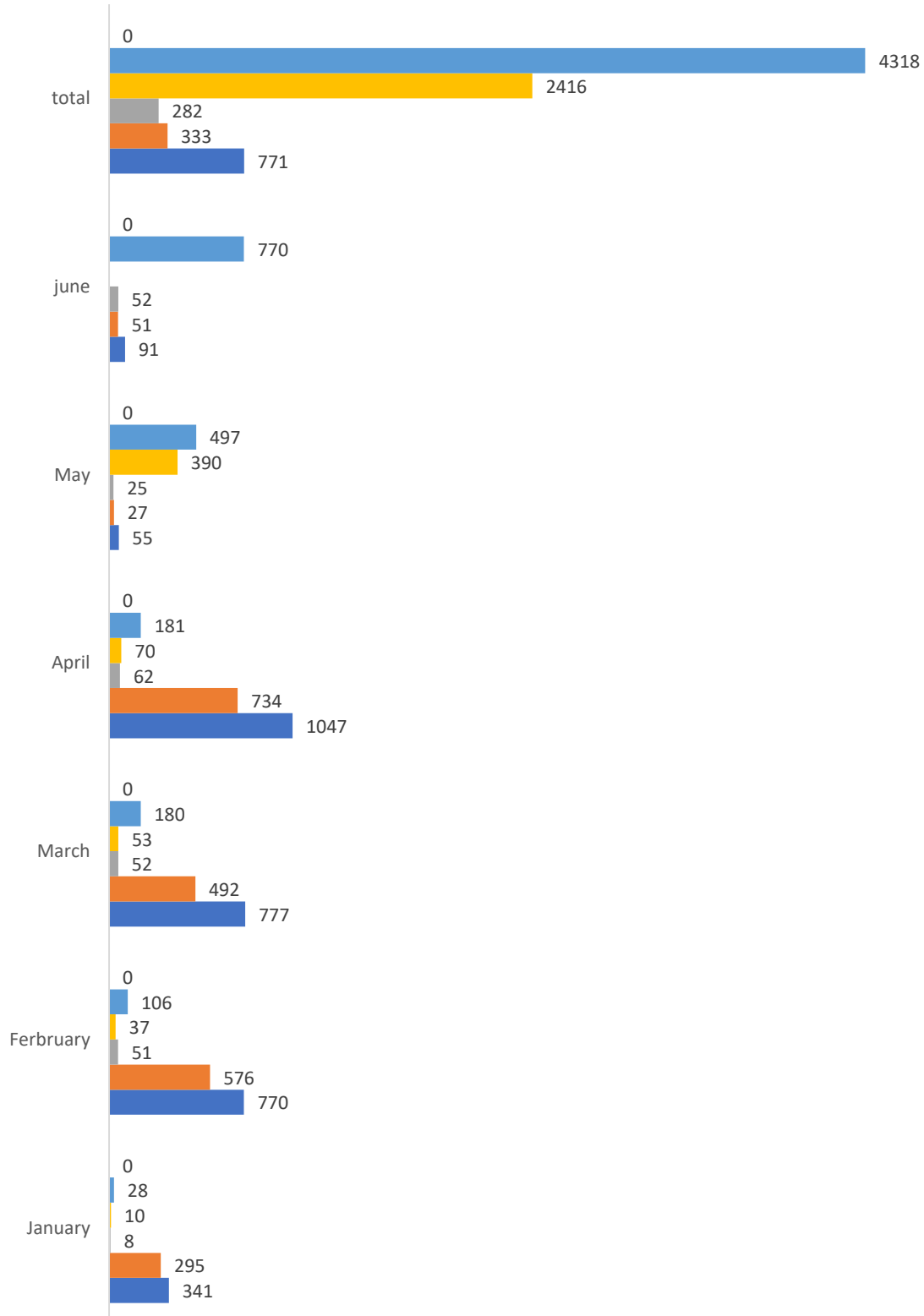
Comparison In the same period during the years 2019–2020–2021 – 2022

The month	2021			2022			2023		
	The number of arrivals to Italy	Number of frustrating passes	Number of passersby suspended	The number of arrivals to Italy	Number of frustrating passes	Number of passersby suspended	The number of arrivals to Italy	The number of arrivals to Italy	Number of frustrating passes
January	84	17	463	382	124	1155	341	85	2322
February	660	77	1273	308	95	1036	770	177	5147
March	334	72	882	224	58	886	777	241	7494
April	307	42	409	345	87	1515	1047	170	4081
May	601	95	2487	1024	172	2658	497	180	4057
June	977	143	2120	1714	175	2086	770	123	3528
Data								334	7664
total	2963	446	7634	3997	711	9336	4318	1310	34293

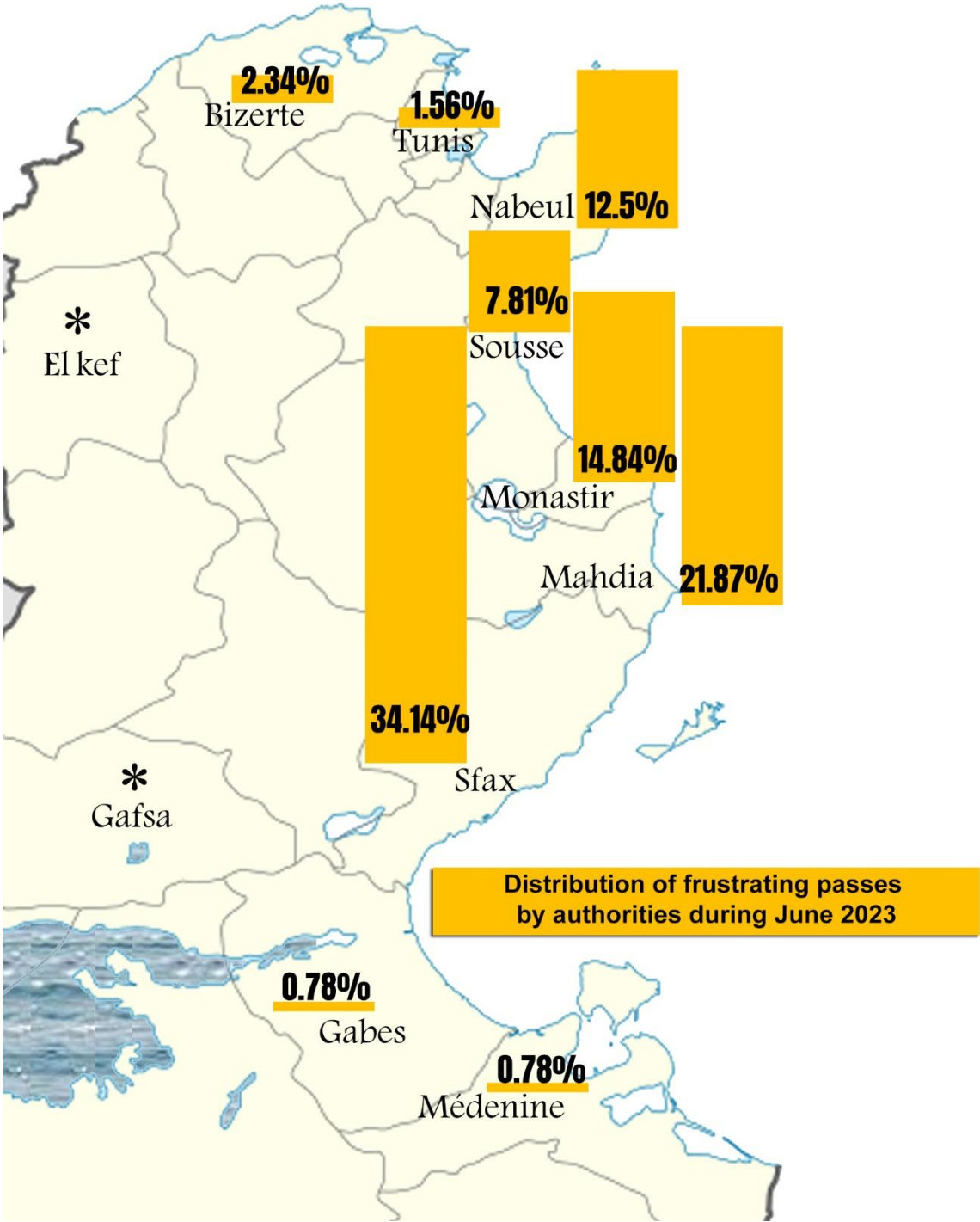


Distribution of arrivals to Italy by months during 2023

■ the month ■ number of arrivals ■ Men ■ Women ■ Accompanied children ■ Unaccompanied and separated children

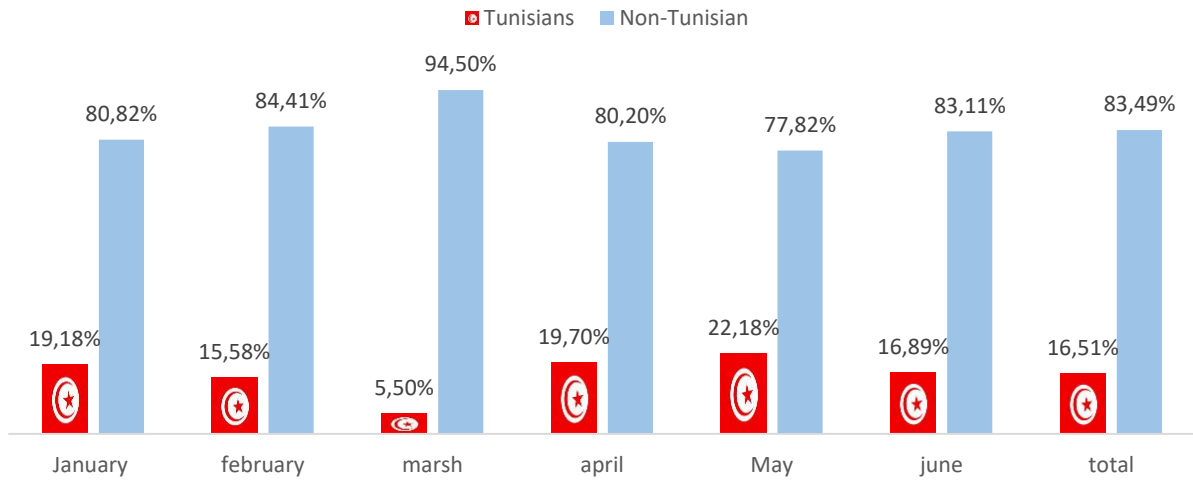


Distribution of frustrating passes by authorities during June 2023

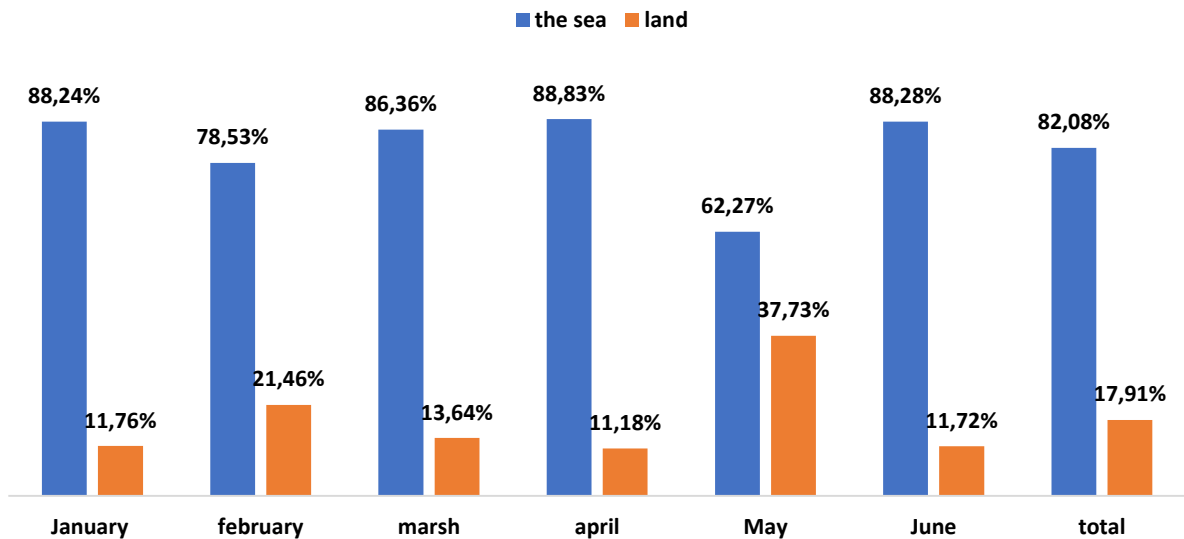


*The presence of this sign does not mean that these authorities do not witness crossings, but the official data published in the notifications did not include frustrating crossings in these bodies.

Distribution of passers-by by nationalities During June 2023



Distribution of frustrating passes during 2023



The tragedies of irregular migration on the Tunisian coasts during 2023

The month	The number of victims and missing
January	28
february	7
March	92
April	373
May	34
june	114
Total	646

The number of dead and missing on the Tunisian coast during 2023	The number of dead and missing in the Central Mediterranean Basin during 2023
646	1732

violence [April June] 2023



Geospatial distribution

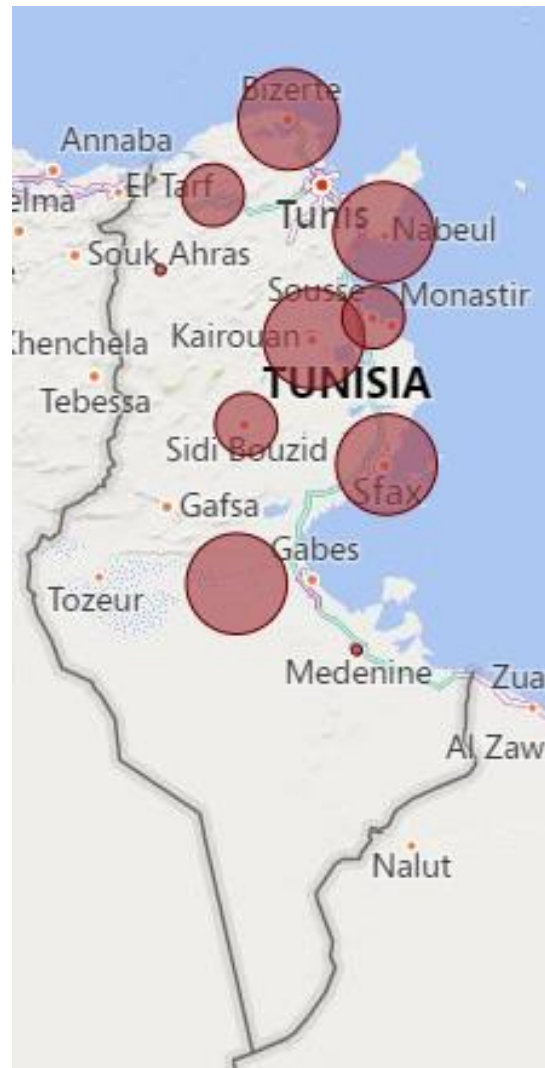
The geographical distribution of violence is shared by all regions of the country. The mapping of violence is characterized by a constant evolution, which continued during the second quarter of 2023. Acts of violence took place in urban and rural areas, as well as in the public and private spheres. No environment or age group was spared from violence. This is a worrying phenomenon, accompanied by a form of impunity that reinforces the exercise of this violence.

In April, the governorates with the highest rate of violent acts were Tunis with 28.57%, followed by Kairouan and Nabeul with 14.29% respectively.





In May, Bizerte recorded the highest rate with 25% of all recorded violence, followed by Kairouan with 16.67% and then Nabeul with 8.33%.



In June, the same pattern was observed, with Bizerte, Kairouan and Nabeul topping the list of governorates with the highest rates of violence.

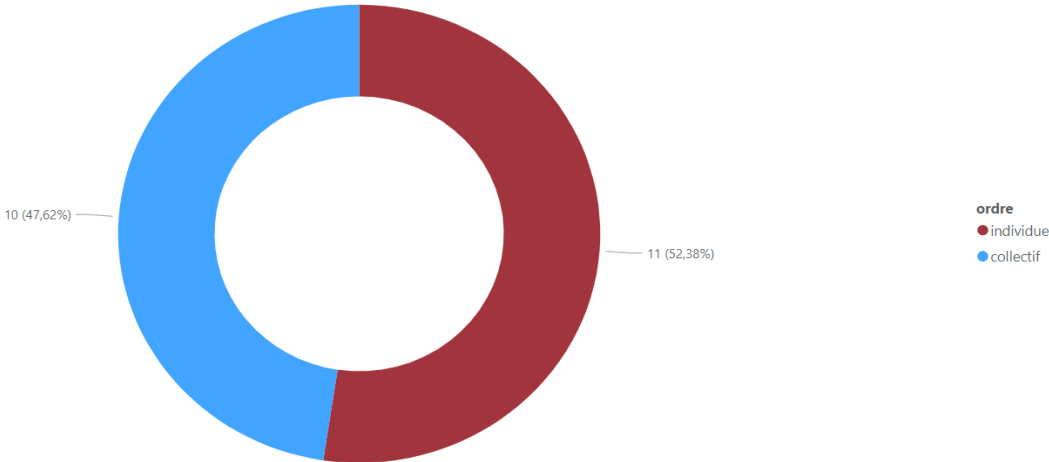
Gendered distribution

As in previous months, the majority of assailants were men, and the majority of assailants were women. In April, 80.95% of assailants were men, while 57.14% of assailants were women. In May, 75% of assailants were men and 33.33% of assailants were women. In June, 75% of assailants were also men.

These figures underline the significant presence of systemic violence against women. This phenomenon has been confirmed by the Ministry for Women, the Family, Children and the Elderly, which has condemned the upsurge in domestic violence in the country.¹⁰ The violence suffered by women is manifold and often takes place in the intimate, marital, and family environment. Surveys have shown that Tunisian women are still confronted with high levels of violence, and a study carried out in 2022 showed that at least 47% of Tunisian women have been victims of domestic violence in the course of their lives. This worrying phenomenon should be the subject of public debate, and the issue of women's victimization should inspire the development of public policies aimed at curbing and stopping this violence.

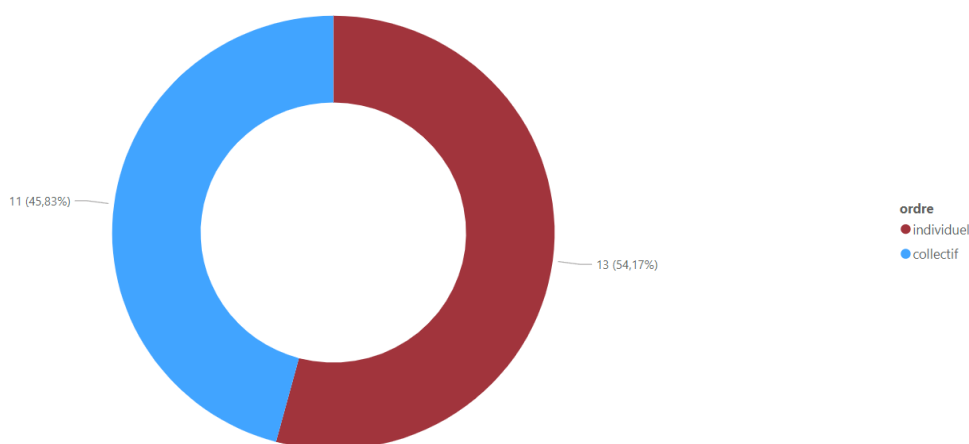
Types of violence

Violence was predominantly inter-individual, with collective violence occurring in all three months of the second quarter of 2023. In April, 52.38% of violence recorded by the OST was individual, while 47.62% was collective.



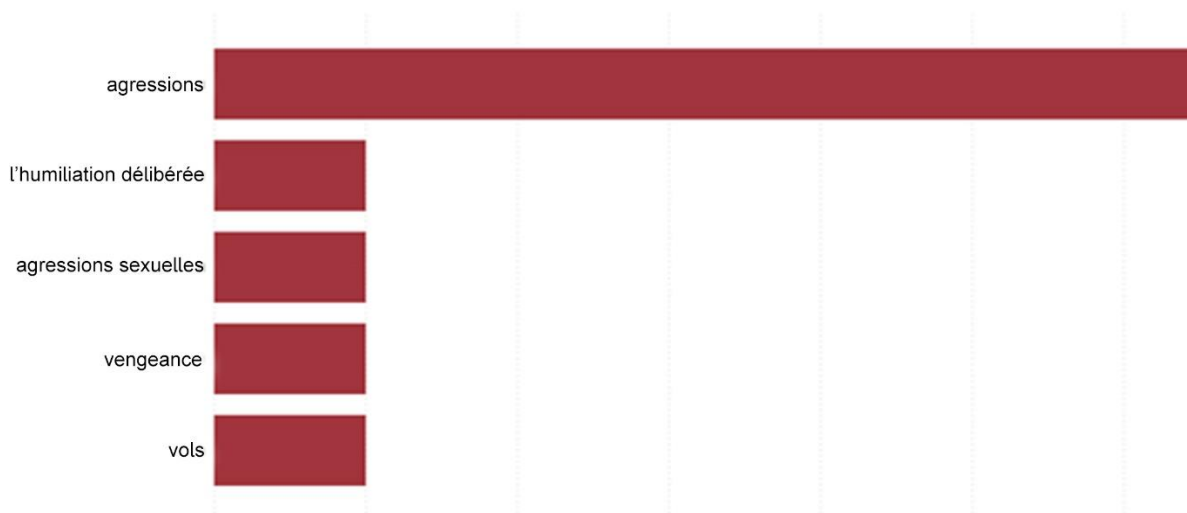
In May and June 2023, 54.17% of violence was between individuals, while 45.83% was collective.

10 <https://www.letemps.news/2023/04/26/tunisie-recrudescence-de-la-violence-conjugale/>

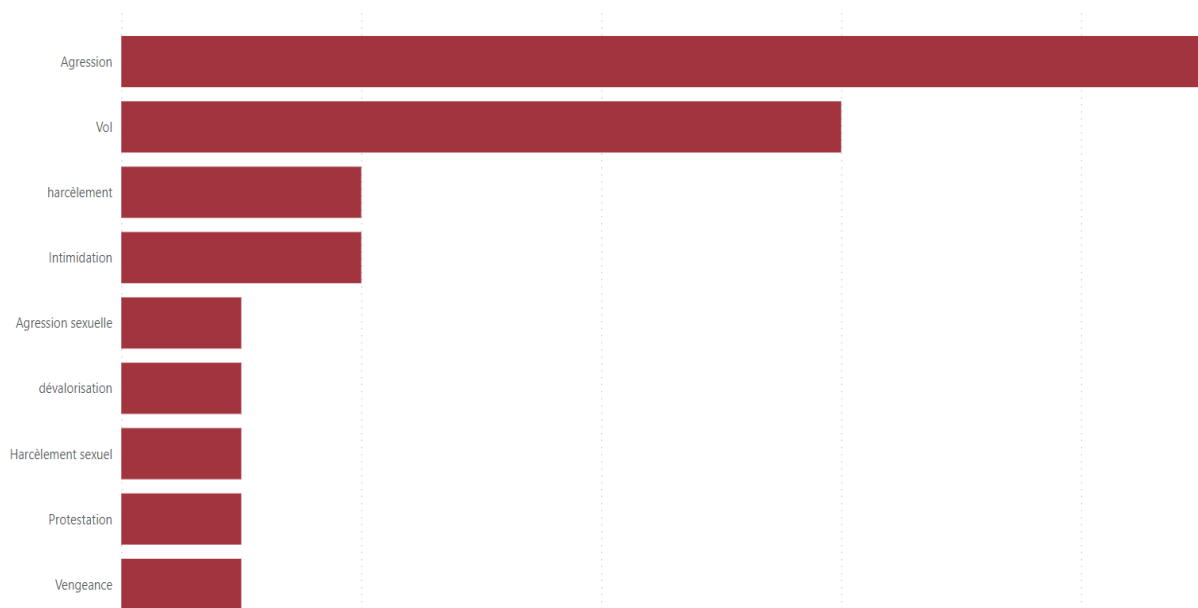


Means of violence

During this quarter, the means by which violence is exercised multiplied. During the first part of the quarter, physical assaults were in the majority. Violence through deliberate humiliation, humiliation, neglect, sexual assault, violence based on revenge motives, and theft constituted the most repetitive set of violent acts. Physical assaults leading to death were carried out by choking and stabbing.



In the second part, physical aggression continued to dominate. The acts that dominated the expression of violence during this part were theft, harassment, intimidation, sexual assault, psychological violence, sexual harassment, protest violence and violence motivated by revenge.



The violence occurred in a variety of contexts: in protest at the lack of specialized doctors, during confrontations with the forces of law and order, in educational institutions and through negligence leading to the death of people. Immolation, destruction of sexual integrity, stabbings and harassment were observed on numerous occasions during the quarter, signaling a state of turmoil whose consequences are being ignored by decision-makers.

Summary of the most significant violent events in the second quarter of 2023

Category	Examples
Violence against women	Several cases of cyberstalking and subsequent violence Sexual and psychological violence in the context of shamanism
Domestic violence	Several cases of femicide by husbands Violence and the threat of immolation by a father Physical and psychological violence suffered by girls at the hands of their fathers
Urban violence	Robberies Assaults at soccer games Elderly murdered after home invasion
Violence in educational settings	Sexual assault in a high school Violence against teachers by students and parents Student stabbed to death by classmate. Robbery of a teacher and her family
Violence in hospitals	Violence suffered by healthcare professionals in the workplace. Neglectful acts of violence in the hospital environment
Migrant-related violence	Physical violence, intimidation, and arrests of sub-Saharan migrants Young man killed after brawl between Tunisians and migrants

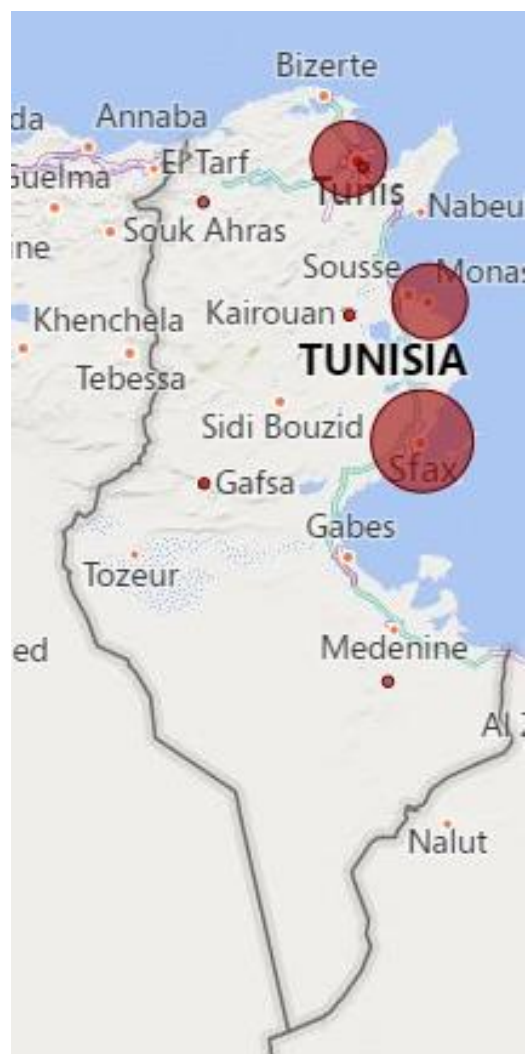
Suicide and attempts of suicide In [April-June 2023]



Geospatial distribution

After the drop recorded in March 2023, suicides and attempted suicides began to rise again. This increase continued during the three months of the second quarter of 2023. A total of 45 cases were recorded, as in the first quarter. Compared with 2022, these figures point to a clear increase in psychological distress among the population. Mental disorders resulting from non-compliance with psychotherapeutic treatment, the crises facing institutions that are supposed to provide mental health care, and the fallout from the economic and political crisis are all factors to be considered.

As in the first quarter, the suicidal behaviors recorded were not distributed across the country's different regions. For example, several cases were recorded in the governorates of Kairouan and Medenine, perhaps indicating a phenomenon of repetition and imitation taking place in these governorates, linked to social issues that need to be considered.



- **In April:** 12 suicidal behaviors were recorded. 3 cases were recorded in Sfax, two in Monastir, 2 in Manouba, one in Kairouan, one suicide in Ben Arous, one in Tataouine, one in Jendouba and one in Gafsa.



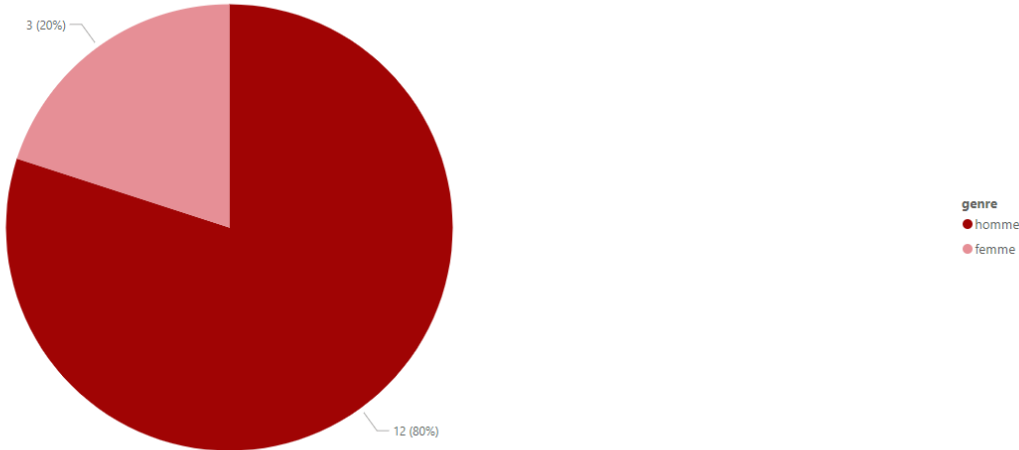
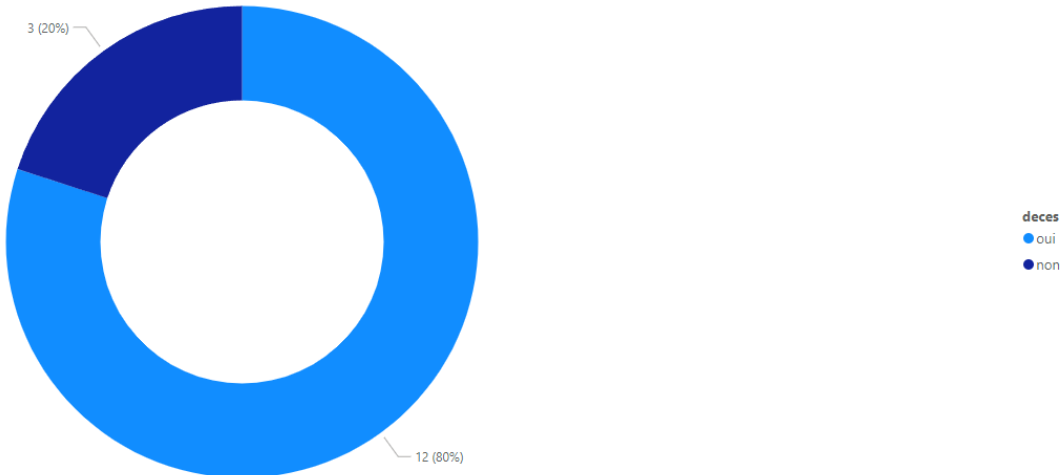
- **In May:** The Tunisian Social Observatory (OST) recorded 15 suicidal behaviors. 5 cases were recorded in Kairouan, 2 in Bizerte, two in Tunis, one in Kasserine, one in Beja, one in Tozeur, one in Sousse, one in Gabes, and one in Medenine.



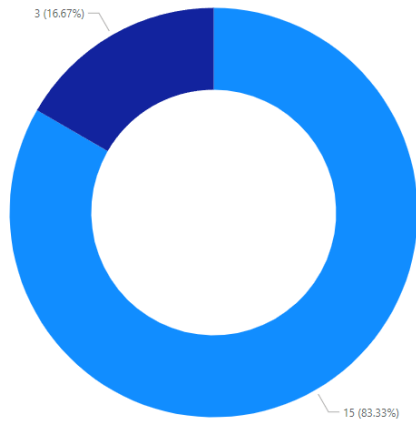
- **In June:** 18 suicides and attempted suicides were recorded. 5 were recorded in Kairouan, 4 in Medenine, 2 in Sousse, one in Ben Arous, one in Kef, one in Manouba, one in Monastir, one in Nabeul, one in Sidi Bouzid, and one in Seliana.

Gendered distribution

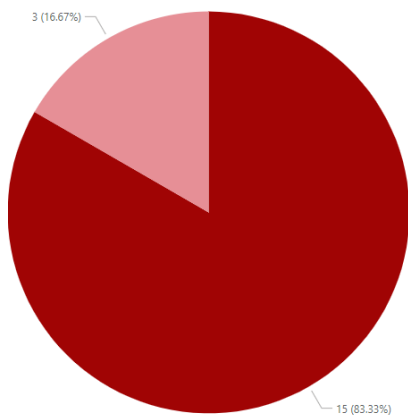
The victims of suicides and attempted suicides were predominantly men, breaking with preconceptions about the feminization of suicides, and reflecting the neglect of men's mental health, as well as cultural aspects that prevent them from seeking professional or family help. 75% of suicides recorded in April were committed by men. In May, 80% of suicides were committed by men,



and in June only 16.67% of suicides were committed by women, compared with 83.33% by men.



deces
 • oui
 • non

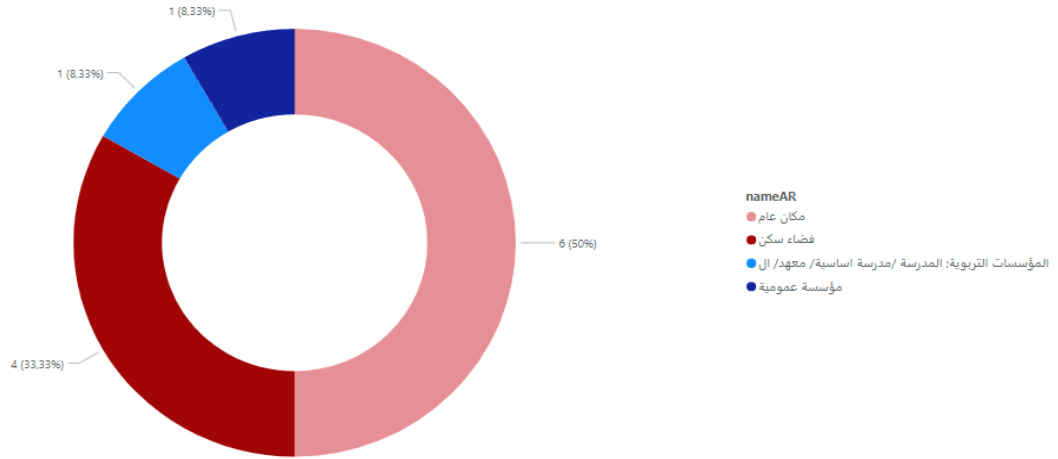


genre
 • homme
 • femme

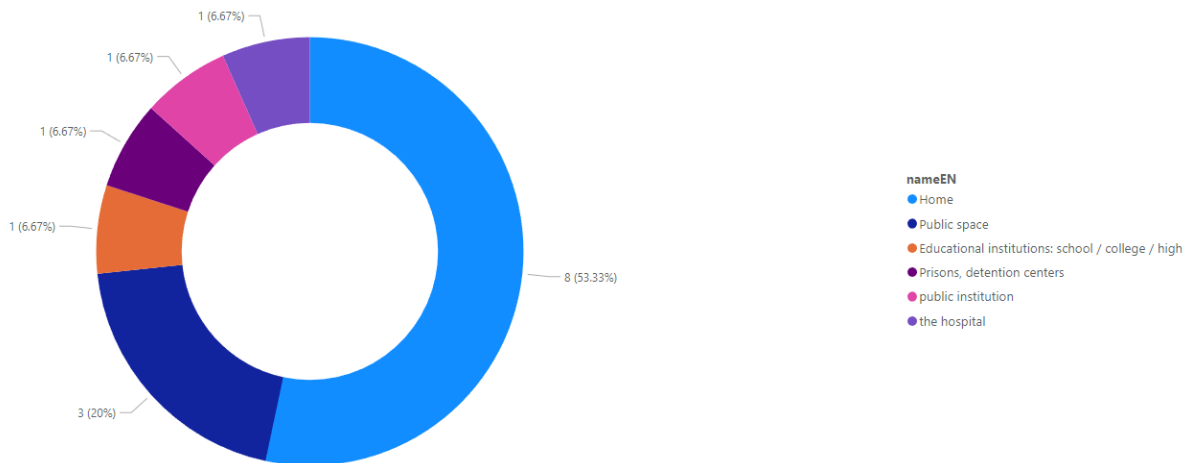
Suicide locations

The suicides alternated between public and private spaces. Many suicides and attempted suicides took place in the intimate living spaces of the suicidal individuals, signaling the solitude of the suicidal act. Institutions of control, such as schools and prisons, were also spaces where suicides were recorded, signifying the return of protest suicides, in reaction to experiences of oppression and humiliation.

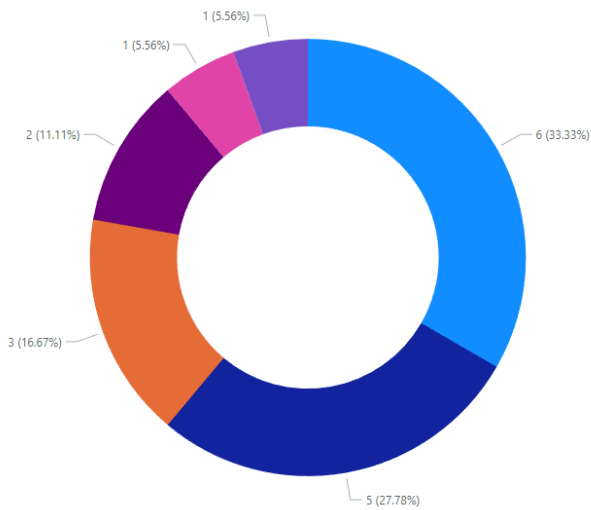
In April, 50% of suicides took place in public spaces, 33.33% in people's homes, 8.33% in educational institutions and 8.33% in public institutions.



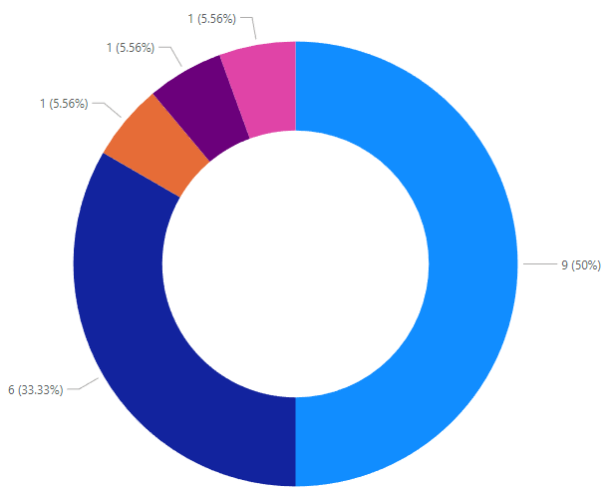
In May, 53.33% of suicides took place in the suicide victims' own homes, 20% in public places, 6.67% in schools, 6.67% in public institutions, 6.67% in hospitals, and 6.67% in prisons.



In June, 50% of the same rates were observed as in May. The suicide victims were 33.33% schoolchildren, 27.78% young people, 16.67% employees, 11.11% adults, 5.56% unemployed, and one elderly person.



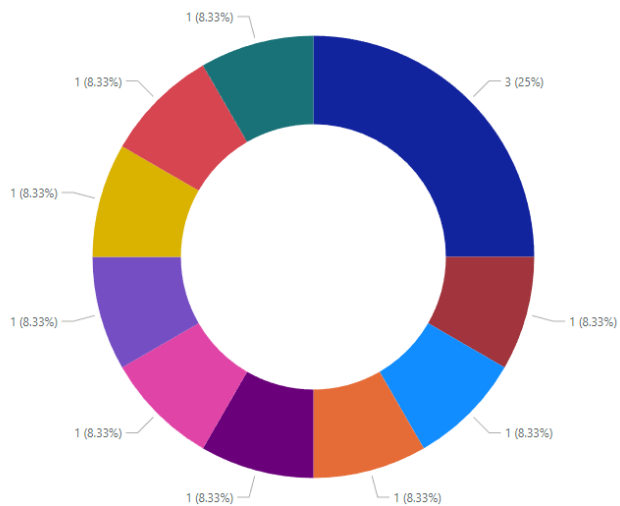
- nameEN
- Pupil
- young man / woman
- Employee
- adult man / woman
- old man / woman
- Unemployed



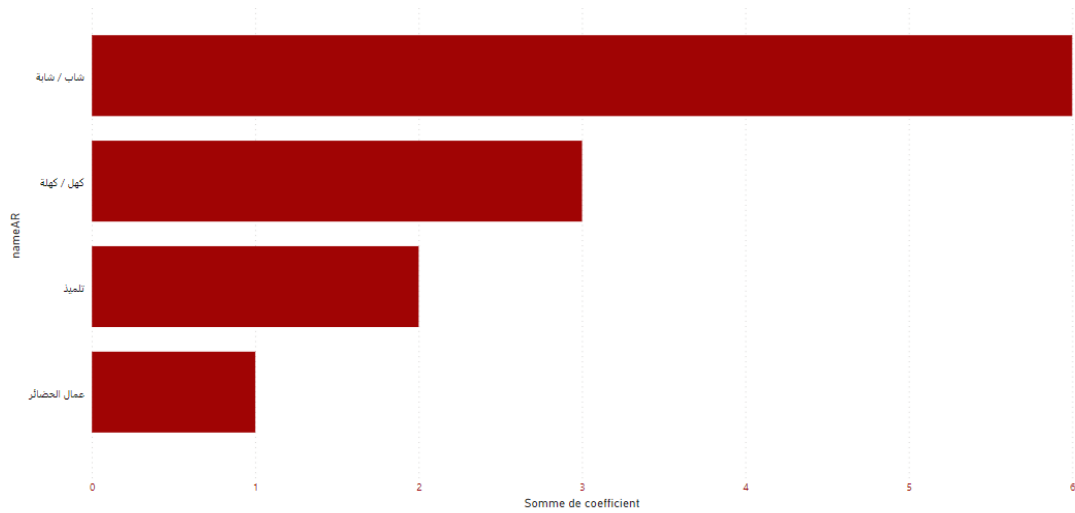
- nameEN
- Home
- Public space
- Educational institutions: school / college / high
- Prisons, detention centers
- Workplace

Ages of suicide victims

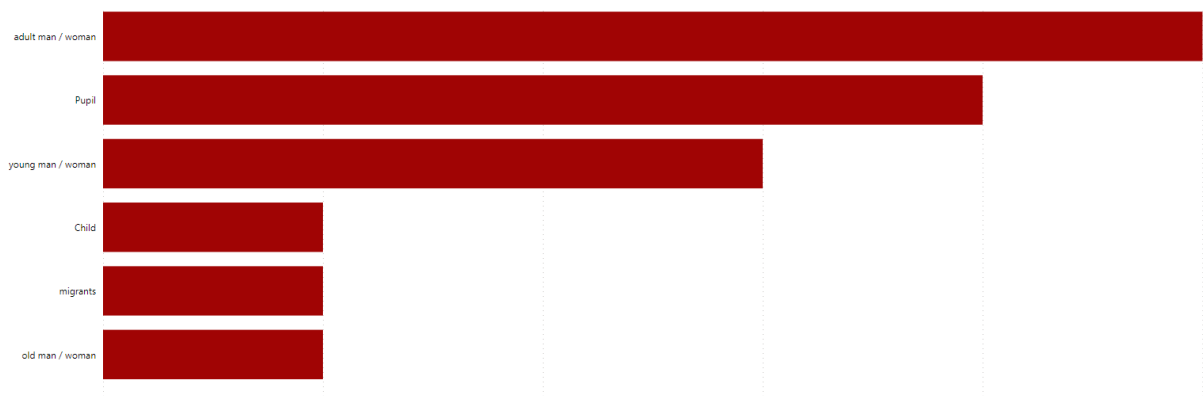
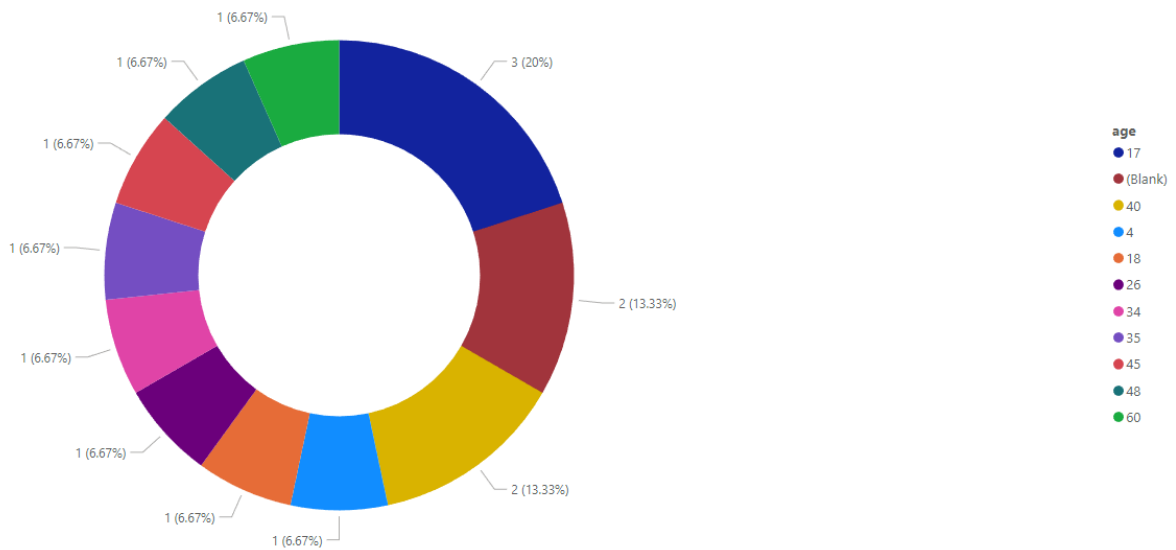
In April, 6 young people committed or attempted suicide, in addition to 3 adults, 2 pupils and a site worker.



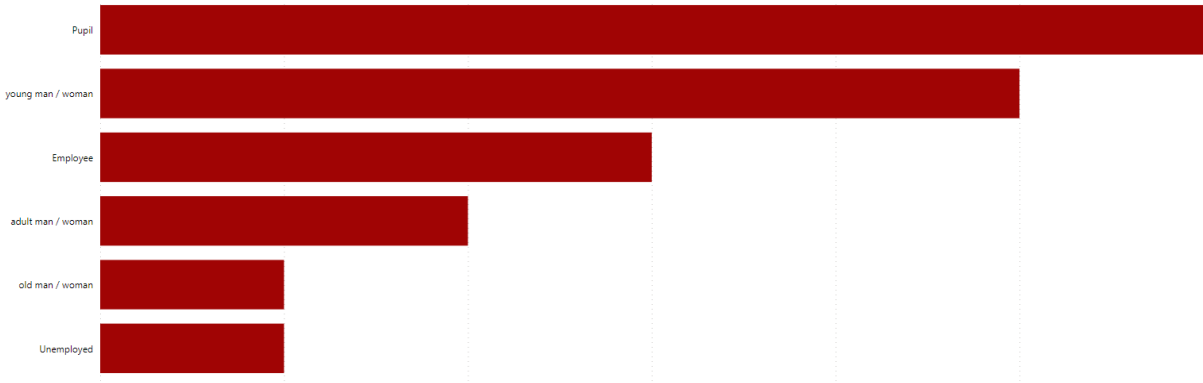
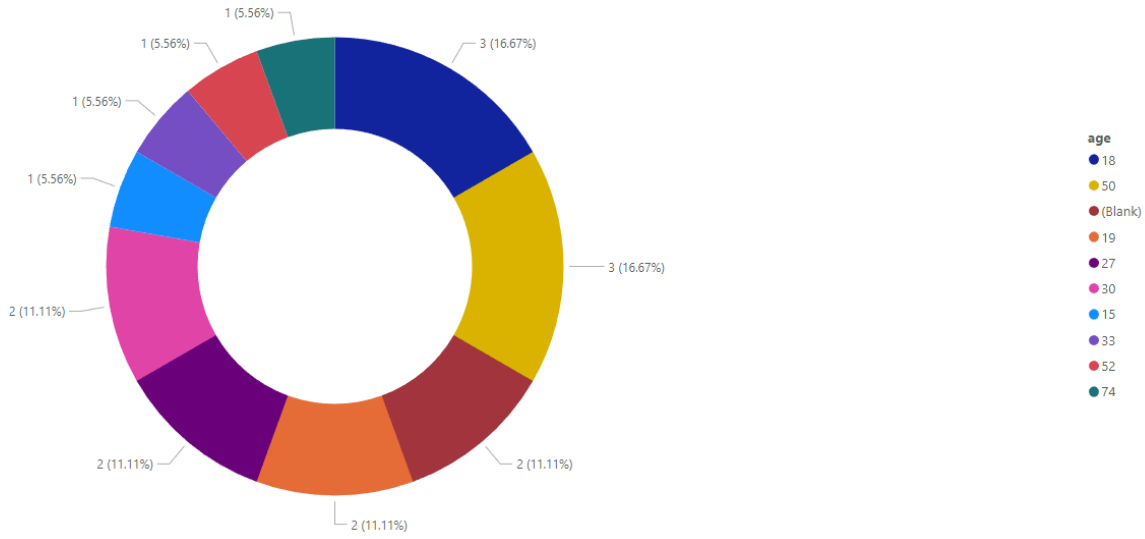
- age
- 18
- (Blank)
- 15
- 21
- 30
- 32
- 35
- 40
- 50
- 53



In May, the age categories of those committing or attempting suicides included 6 adults, 2 schoolchildren, 3 young people, a child, an elderly person and a migrant.



In June, pupils and young people accounted for the majority of suicidal acts recorded. The suicides of young people and children are becoming an increasingly alarming factor, and the effects of frustration and psychological distress left untreated are becoming a life-threatening indicator of the development of people who are in a phase of construction and active participation.



Summary of reasons for suicidal behavior in the second quarter of 2023

Motive	Example
Neglecting mental health	Suicide of a psychotic elderly person Suicide of an elderly woman who tried to cut her own throat
Family conflicts	Suicide by hanging of a father Male suicide after attempted femicide
Study conditions/ academic failure	Suicide of two baccalaureate students Suicide of a baccalaureate student following a failure Suicide of a student in a classroom
Conditions and injustice of exile	Suicide of a Tunisian father following the adoption of his children by a French family Suicide of an asylum seeker in a hospital
Protest	Suicide protest by immolation Suicide following torture at a police station Suicide of site worker

Monitoring methodology for irregular migration:

The totality of the data contained in this report represents what the Tunisian Forum for Economic and Social Rights has been able to gather from various sources and by the available means. The digital data remains incomplete, not detailed and subject to updating and may not fully reflect reality, but in the absence of detailed and updated information from the Tunisian official side (number of passes - number Passengers - their distribution according to age groups and gender - defining where they come from - their social status - the number of missing persons...) These data may contribute to a clearer understanding of migration dynamics and significant transformations.

- **Frustrating Passes:** Reliance is placed on the Ministry of Interior's communiqués and the statements of the spokesperson of the National Guard in the various media. Most of them do not contain detailed data (sex, age groups, the parties from which the immigrants come...)
- **Arrivals to European coasts:** Many structures that emit digital data about arrivals to Europe, such as UNHCR, IOM, European countries' ministries of the interior and the European Coastal Control Agency.

The figures provided remain approximate and require continuous updating according to figures from official and civil structures that may be issued in subsequent reports but provide a reading of the evolution and change in the dynamics of irregular migration.

Invisible numbers: It's the number of migrants arriving in Europe across different routes without passing through local authorities or international structures does not have any effect on the census, which is important and varies according to the tactics of migrant smuggling networks. It also includes departures from the Tunisian coasts, which succeed in evading strict security controls, or those that are prohibited from passing them without issuing or without being announced.