DOSSIER

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Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. The boundaries on maps used in this publication do not imply official endorsement of acceptance. The publication does not claim completeness and is based on the quoted sources.

The survey is only representative at the household level, but not at the individual level. The survey consisted of 601 respondents divided into three target groups.

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One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Algeria on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 30 July and 9 September, 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 601 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 201 residents of Algiers, 200 residents of Oran, and 200 residents of Constantine. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

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1. Main Results

Sense of security

- 75% of all respondents (n = 601) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 22% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 2% do not feel safe at all.

- 82% of Constantine respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 73% of Algiers respondents, and 71% of Oran respondents. 26% of Algiers respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 24% of Oran respondents, and 15% of Constantine respondents. 2% of Constantine respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 1% of Oran respondents. 3% of Oran respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 1% of each Algiers and Constantine residents. 1% of Oran respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 63% manage to afford the housing costs. 25% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 601). 9% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 3% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

- City comparison (n = 601) shows that 67% of Algiers respondents, 61% of Oran respondents, and 59% of Constantine respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 29% of Constantine respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 27% of Oran and 20% of Algiers residents. 11% of Oran respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 8% of each Oran and Constantine respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Oran residents with 4%, followed by Constantine respondents with 3%, and Algiers respondents with 2%. 1% of Constantine respondents did not answer.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

- 63% of the respondents (n = 601) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 30% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 5% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 2% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Algiers with 66%, followed by Oran with 61%, and Constantine with 60%. 33% of Constantine respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 32% of respondents in Oran, and 25% of respondents in Algiers.

- 5% of each Algiers, Oran and Constantine residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Algiers residents with 4%, followed by both Oran and Constantine respondents with each 2%.

Impact on current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods

- 52% of all respondents (n = 601) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 39% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 6% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 3% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

- 55% of Constantine residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 50% of each Algiers and Oran residents. 41% of Oran respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Algiers respondents (40%), and Constantine respondents (35%). 8% of Constantine respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 6% of Algiers and 5% of Oran residents. 4% of each Algiers and Oran respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Constantine with 2%.

Access to clean drinking water

- 82% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to clean drinking water, while 14% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 2% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% never have access to clean drinking water.

- City comparison (n = 601) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Constantine with 89%, followed by Oran with 81%, and Algiers with 75%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Algiers respondents with 21%, followed by Oran respondents with 14%, and Constantine respondents with 7%. 3% of Algiers respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 2% of each Oran and Constantine respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Oran as well as Constantine with each 2%, followed by Algiers with 1%. 1% of Oran respondents did not answer.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 93% of the survey participants (n = 601) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 6% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 1% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.

- Among all respondents (n = 601), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.). is among Oran respondents with 94%, followed by Constantine respondents with 93%, and Algiers respondents with 92%. 7% of Algiers respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 6% of Constantine respondents, and 5% of Oran respondents. Among all three cities, 1% each of the respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products.

Access to medical services

- 89% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 7% have access but they are not able to afford them. 3% do not have any access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

- 86% of the survey participants (n = 601) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 11% have access but cannot afford them. 3% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 86% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access and can afford a visit, while 12% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 2% have no access to primary medical care.

- 74% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 23% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 3% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

- 50% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 33% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while 9% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.

- 69% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 4% have no access. 2% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi

- 82% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to internet/wifi, while 12% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 2% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 3% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 1% did not answer.

- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Constantine with 86%, followed by Algiers with 82%, and Oran with 78%. 14% of Oran respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 13% of Algiers, and 10% of Constantine respondents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Oran residents with 3%, followed by Algiers and Constantine respondents with each 1%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among both Oran and Algiers residents 3% each, followed by Constantine residents with 2%. 2% of Oran respondents did not answer, while the same is true for 1% of each Algiers and Constantine respondents.

School attendance

- Asking all respondents (n = 51) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 84% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 12% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 4% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

- City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Oran with 89%, followed by 88% in Algiers, and 76% in Constantine. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Constantine with 24%, followed by Algiers with 13%. 11% of Oran respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

Contribution to household income

- 1% of the respondents (n = 78) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. A majority of 98% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

- 4% of Algiers respondents (n = 78) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 4% of Oran respondents stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. 100% of Constantine respondents stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income, while this is true for 96% of each Algiers and Oran respondents.

2. Trends

The difference in percentages in comparison to the previous year is indicated with an arrow (pointing up or down depending on in- or decrease) if the change is above or equal to 5% (ensuring that the margin of error is not mistaken for a trend).

Housing

No significant developments can be seen in terms of housing costs. A slight decline can be identified in terms of access to electricity: in 2023, 90% had always electricity available, while the proportion has declined to 86% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to afford housing costs	65	63
Can just about afford housing costs	25	25
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	7	9
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	3	3

	2023	2024
Always have electricity available	90	86
Mostly have electricity available	6	10
Sometimes have electricity available	3	3

Food and water access

The developments in terms of securing food for the family indicate a slight trend towards improvement, as the proportion of those managing to afford the food has increased from 61% in 2023 to 63% in 2024. No significant change in access to clean drinking water can be seen in the comparison between 2023 and 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	61	63
Can just about manage to provide sufficent food stuff for family	30	30
Hardly manage to provide sufficent food stuff for family	7	5
Cannot manage to provide sufficent food stuff for family	2	2

	2023	2024
Always have access to clean drinking water	84	82
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	12	14
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	2	2
Never have access to clean drinking water	2	2

Basic consumer goods

An improvement towards the ability to manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family can be seen between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 43% could manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion has increased to 52% in 2024. In addition, the proportion of those hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for the family has decreased from 11% in 2023 to 6% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	43	↑ 52
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	42	39
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	11	↓ 6
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	3	3

	2023	2024
Have all necessary hygiene products	95	93
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	4	6
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	1	1

Health services

Vaccinations

A slight positive trend towards the access to vaccinations can be seen between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 85% always had access and could afford them, this is true for 89% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	85	89
Have access, but cannot afford	11	7
Have no access	2	3

Medication and drugs

The access to medication and drugs has increased slightly: in 2023, 16% always had access and could afford medication and drugs, while in 2024, this is true for 11%. However, the proportion of those having no access at all has increased to 3%.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	83	86
Have access, but cannot afford	16	11
Have no access		3

Primary medical care (family doctor)

No significant changes can be seen in terms of primary care comparing 2023 and 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	85	86
Have access, but cannot afford	11	12
Have no access	2	2

Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)

No significant changes can be seen in terms of the access to a medical specialist between 2023 and 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	75	74
Have access, but cannot afford	22	23
Have no access	2	3

Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)

No significant change can be seen in terms of advanced treatments between 2023 and 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	50	50
Have access, but cannot afford	30	33
Have no access	10	9

Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)

In terms of medical diagnostics, no significant change can be indicated between 2023 and 2024. The biggest proportion is made up by those having access and being able to afford medical diagnostics with 70% in 2023 and 69% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	70	69
Have access, but cannot afford	25	25
Have no access	3	4

3. Methodology

One to One for Research and Polling executed a socio-economic survey in Algeria for the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. In Algeria, data collection took place between 30 July and 9 September, 2024.

The survey consisted of 601 respondents divided into three target groups: 201 Algiers residents, 200 Oran residents, and 200 Constantine residents aged between 16 and 35 years. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

The preparation for data collection took 4 days. Before starting the data collection, the sampling expert has prepared the quotas for each city. The quotas were established based on the most recent official available data from population and housing census results in Algeria in 2008[1]. Quotas were fixed by age, gender, and governorates.

One to One for Research and Polling created a frame composed of all possible exiting numbers with the different existing prefixes (all possible combinations for the remaining numbers), then the system selected randomly numbers and injected each time a set of 10,000, until reaching the targeted sample. The random generation of numbers was done for each new survey. Each created number was unique, and all the lists came from a unique frame without duplicates. The list created was composed of mobile phones only. One to One for Research and Polling had covered all the telephone operators in Algeria (Mobilis, Djezzi, and Ooredoo). In carrying out data pre-processing, One to One for Research and Polling went through three main sections: translation of the database, coding of open-ended questions, and data cleaning. During data cleaning, One to One for Research and Polling checked if the number of complete questionnaires matched the target one by checking of missing questionnaires and removing duplicate ones. Therefore, the obtained quotas were compared to the established one to detect differences. This was done on a regular basis in order to track the quality of data. Thirdly, the quality of open-ended responses was revied, verified and corrected in case of unclear or incoherent answers.

[1] https://www.ons.dz/IMG/pdf/pop3_national.pdf

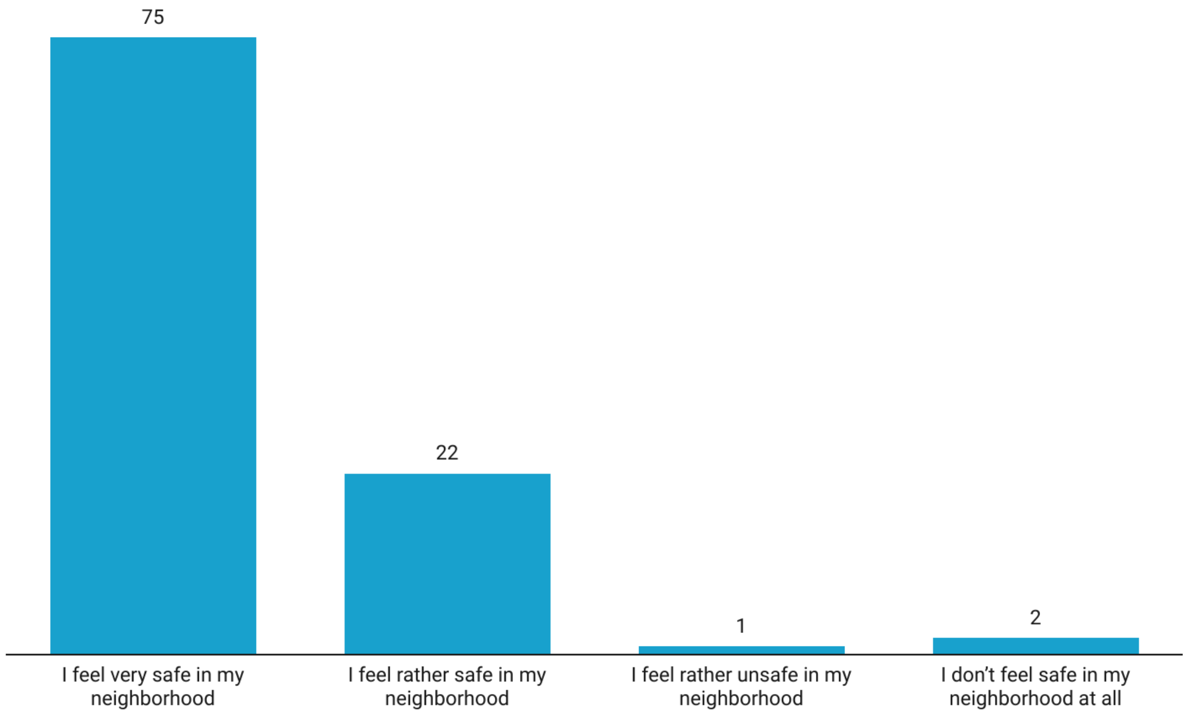
4. Chapter Summary

4.1. Sense of security

75% of all respondents (n = 601) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 22% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 2% do not feel safe at all.

Sense of security – Total (n = 601)

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

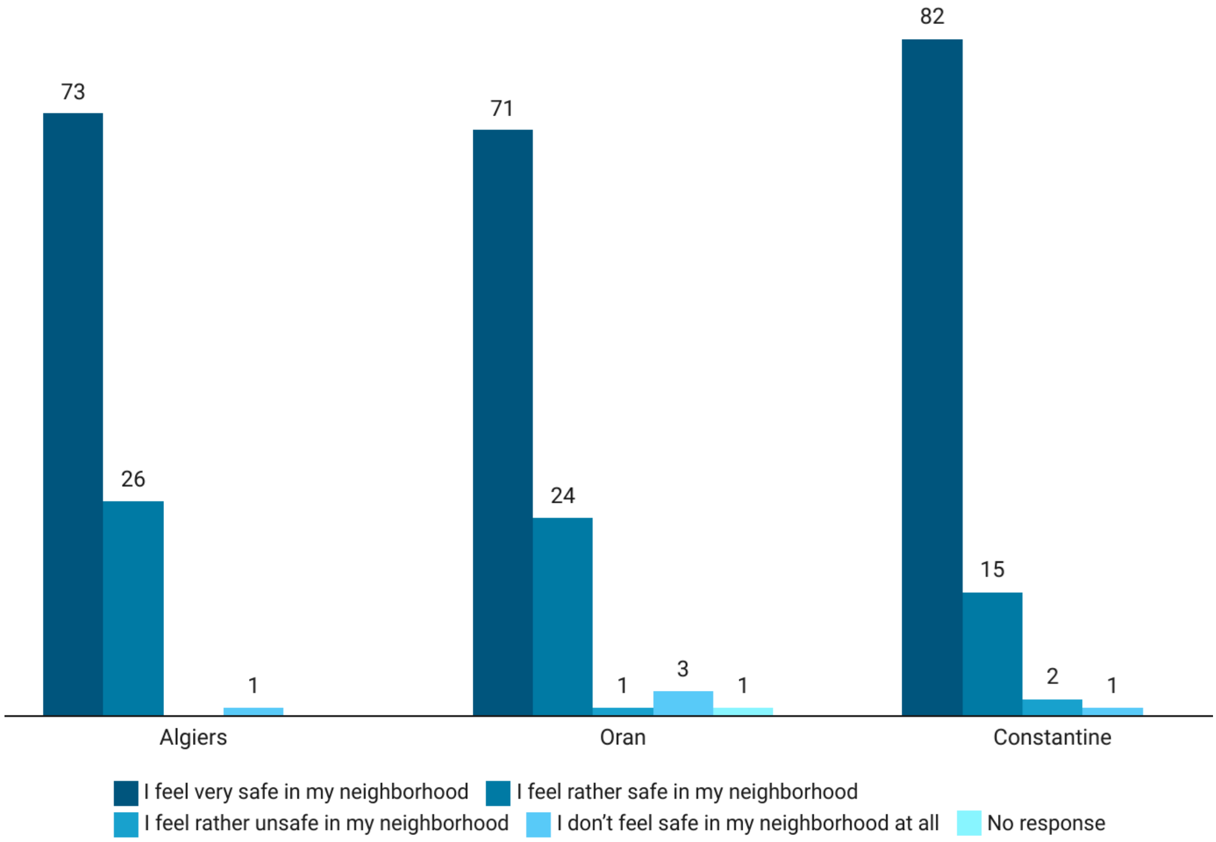


82% of Constantine respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 73% of Algiers respondents, and 71% of Oran respondents. 26% of Algiers respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 24% of Oran respondents, and 15% of Constantine respondents.

2% of Constantine respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 1% of Oran respondents. 3% of Oran respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 1% of each Algiers and Constantine residents. 1% of Oran respondents did not answer.

Sense of security – City (n = 601)

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

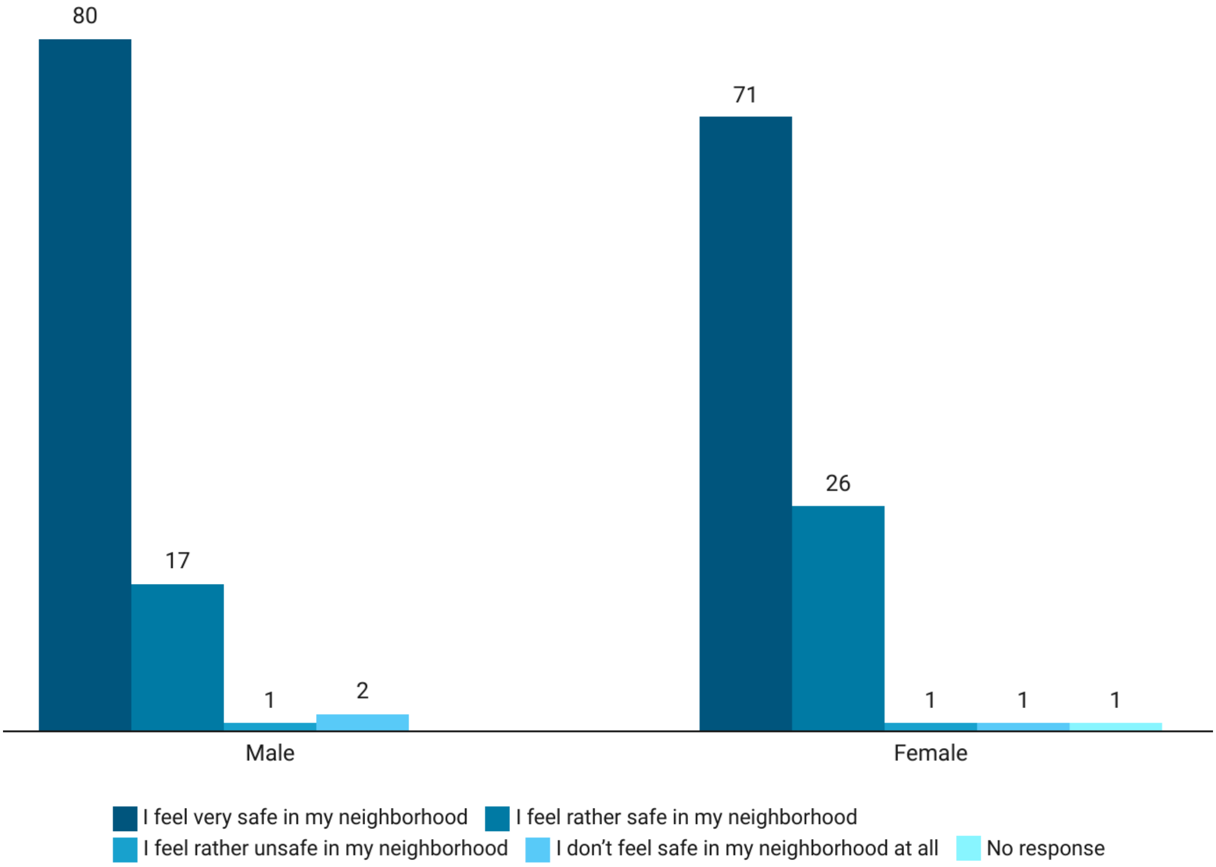


80% of male respondents feel very safe, while 71% of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood. 26% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 17% of male respondents.

A similar percentage of male and female respondents (1%) feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 2% of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 1% of female respondents. 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Sense of security – Gender (n = 601)

Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

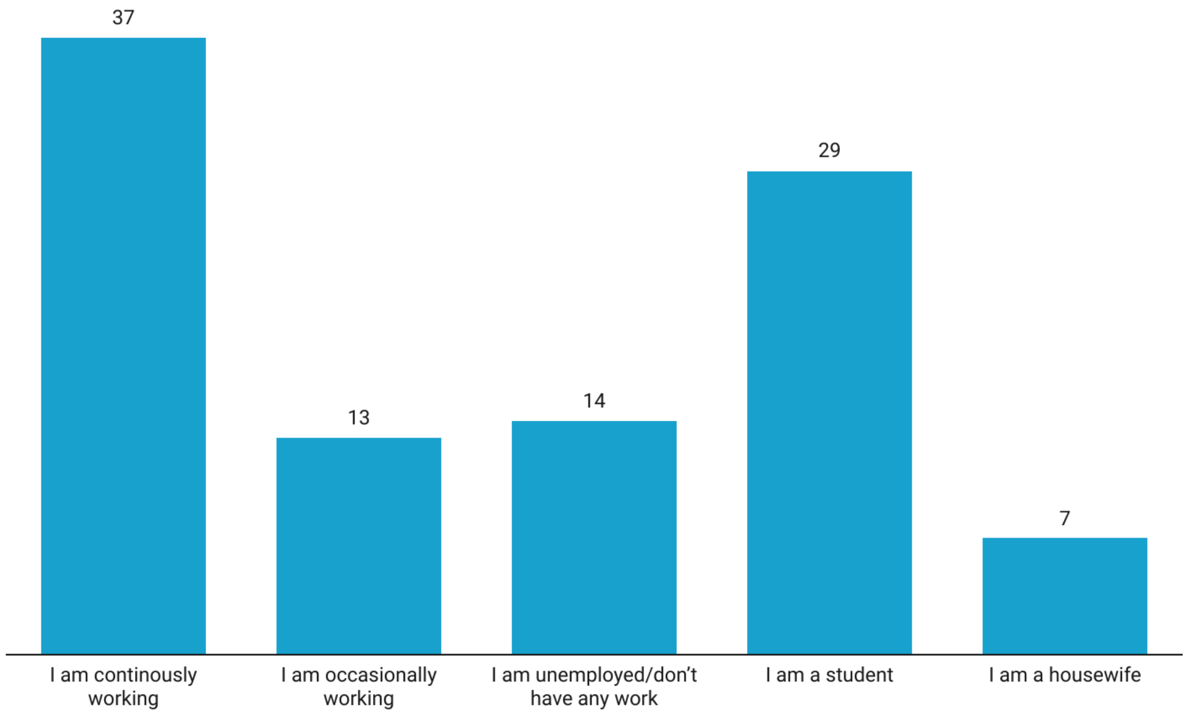


4.2. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 601), 37% work continuously, while 13% have occasional jobs. 29% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 7% are housewives, while 14% are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 601)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?



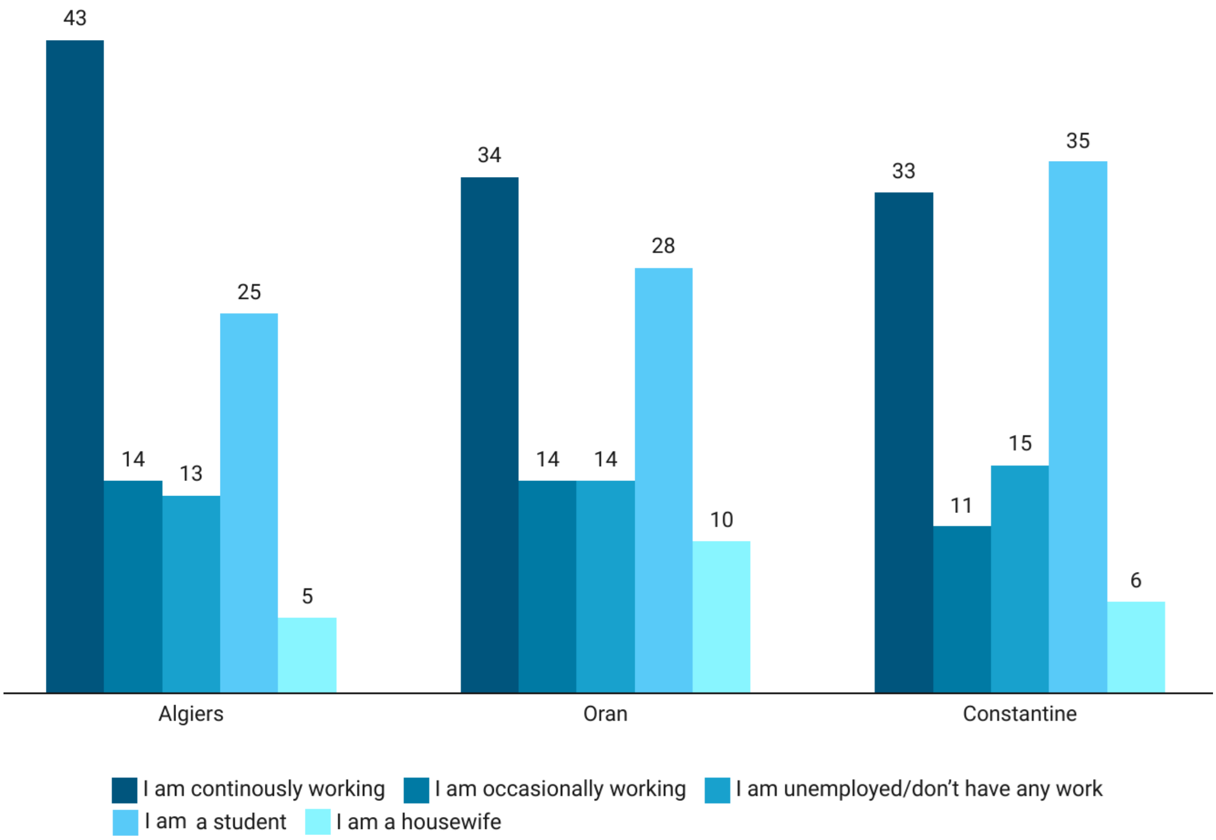
City comparison (n = 601) shows that 43% work continuously in Algiers, while this is true for 34% in Oran, and 33% in Constantine. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in both Algiers and Oran with each 14%, followed by Constantine with 11%.

The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Constantine with 15%, followed by Oran with 14%, and Algiers with 13%.

35% of Constantine respondents are students, while the same is true for 28% of Oran and 25% of Algiers residents. 10% of Oran respondents are housewives, while this is true for 6% of Constantine and 5% of Algiers respondents.

Occupation – City (n = 601)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?



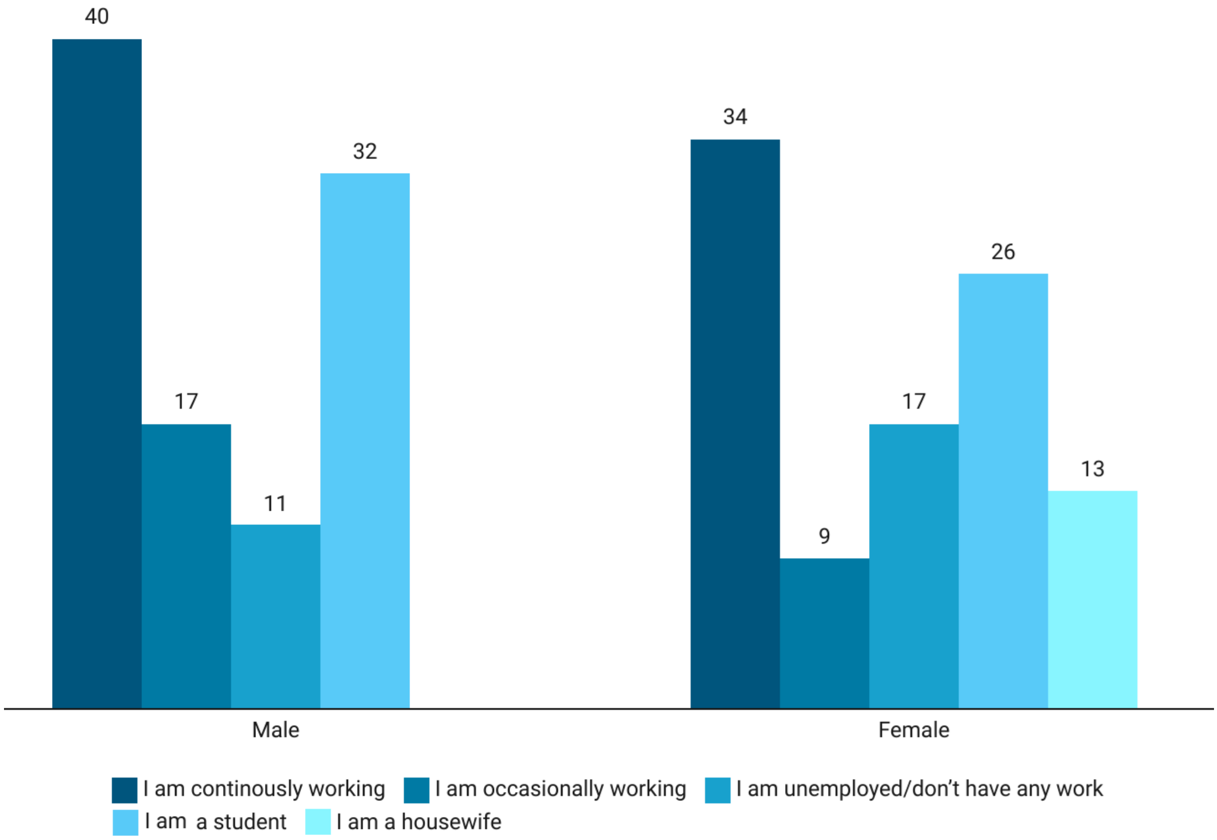
Gender comparison (n = 601) reveals that 40% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 34% of female respondents. 17% of male respondents and 9% of female respondents work occasionally.

11% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 17% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among men (32%) than among women (26%).

13% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 601)

Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?

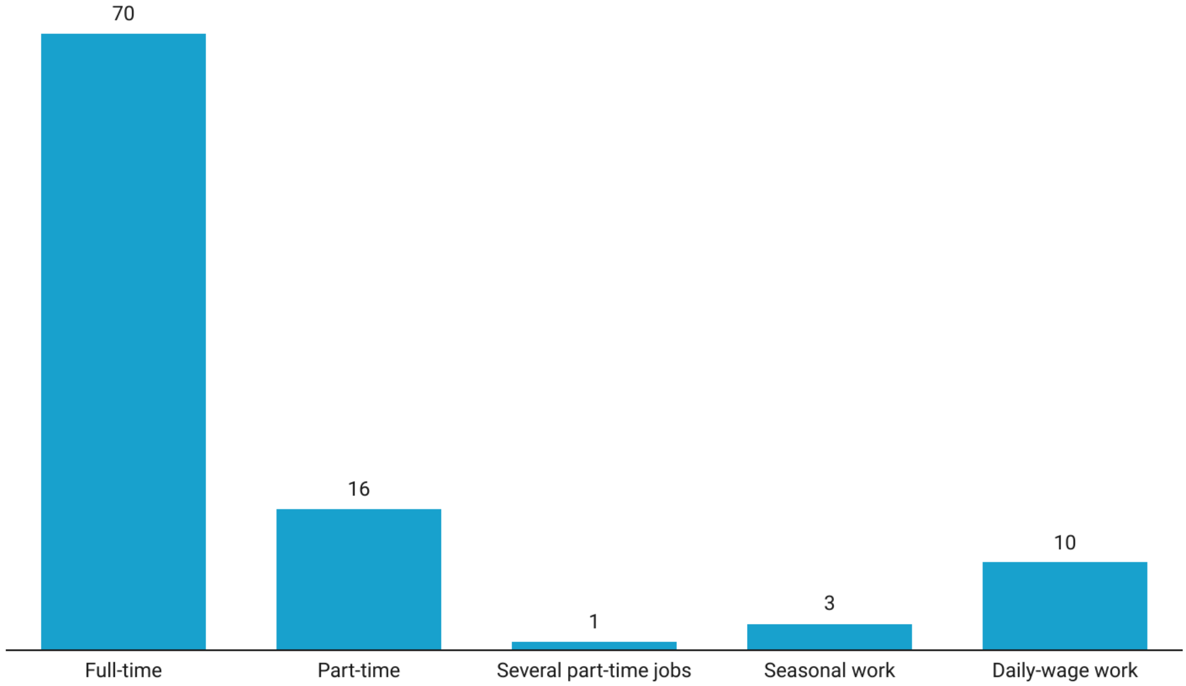


70% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 300) are full-time workers, while 16% are part-time workers. 1% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 3% who work as seasonal workers. 10% work as daily wage workers.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 300*)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



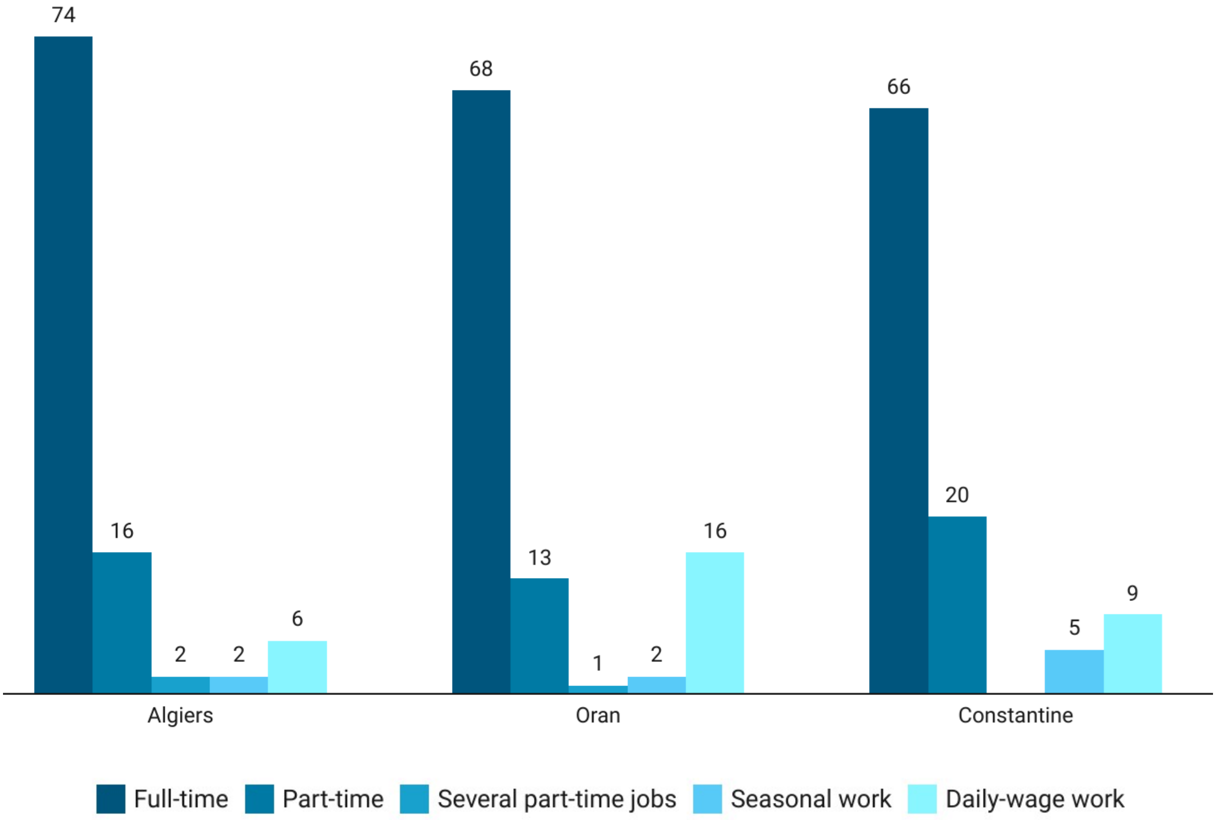
The largest share of full-time workers (n = 300) can be found among Algiers residents (74%), followed by Oran with 68%, and Constantine with 66%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 20% in Constantine, 16% in Algiers, and 13% in Oran.

2% of Algiers respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 1% of Oran respondents. 5% of Constantine residents are seasonal workers, followed by 2% of each Algiers and Oran residents. 16% of Oran respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 9% of Constantine, and 6% of Algiers respondents.

Type of occupation – City (n = 300*)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



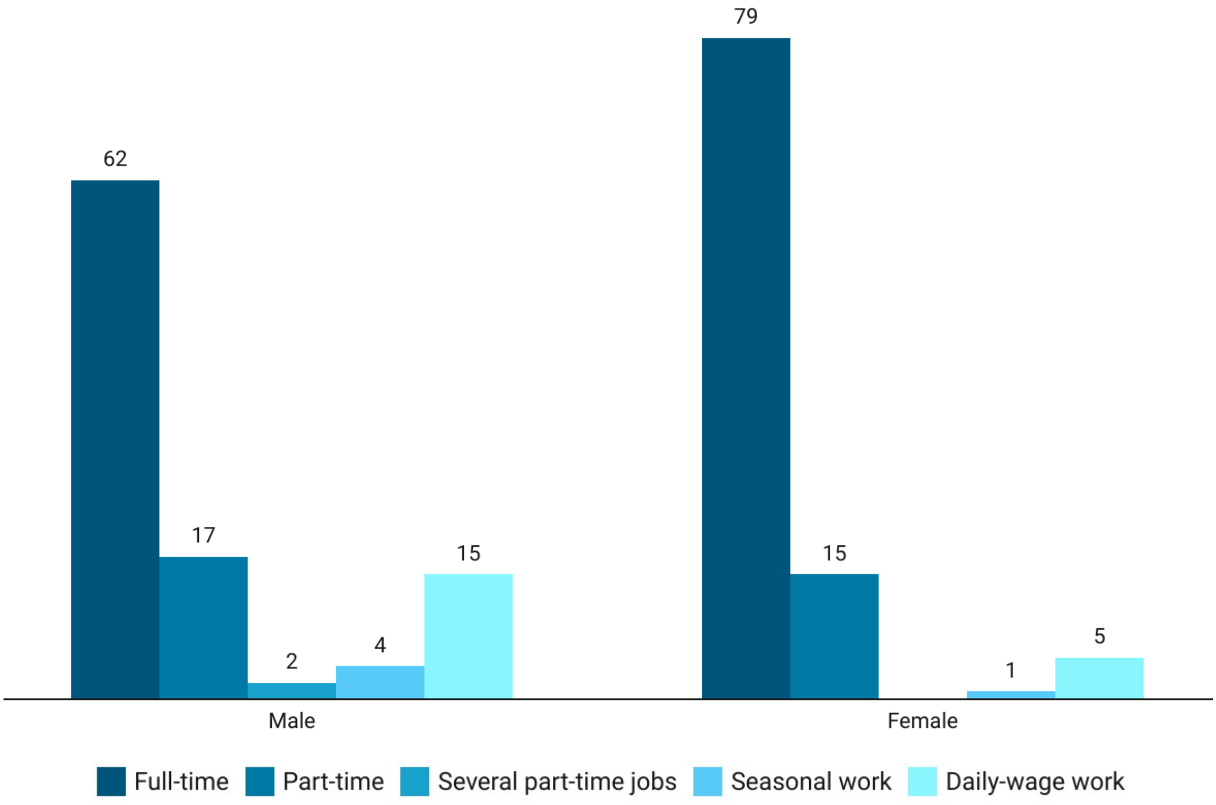
Gender comparison (n = 300) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among female respondents (75%) than among male respondents (62%). When it comes to part-time workers, the proportion among men (17%) is higher than among women (15%).

2% of male respondents have several part-time jobs. 4% of male and 1% of female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among men (15%) than among women (5%).

Type of occupation – Gender (n = 300*)

Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*

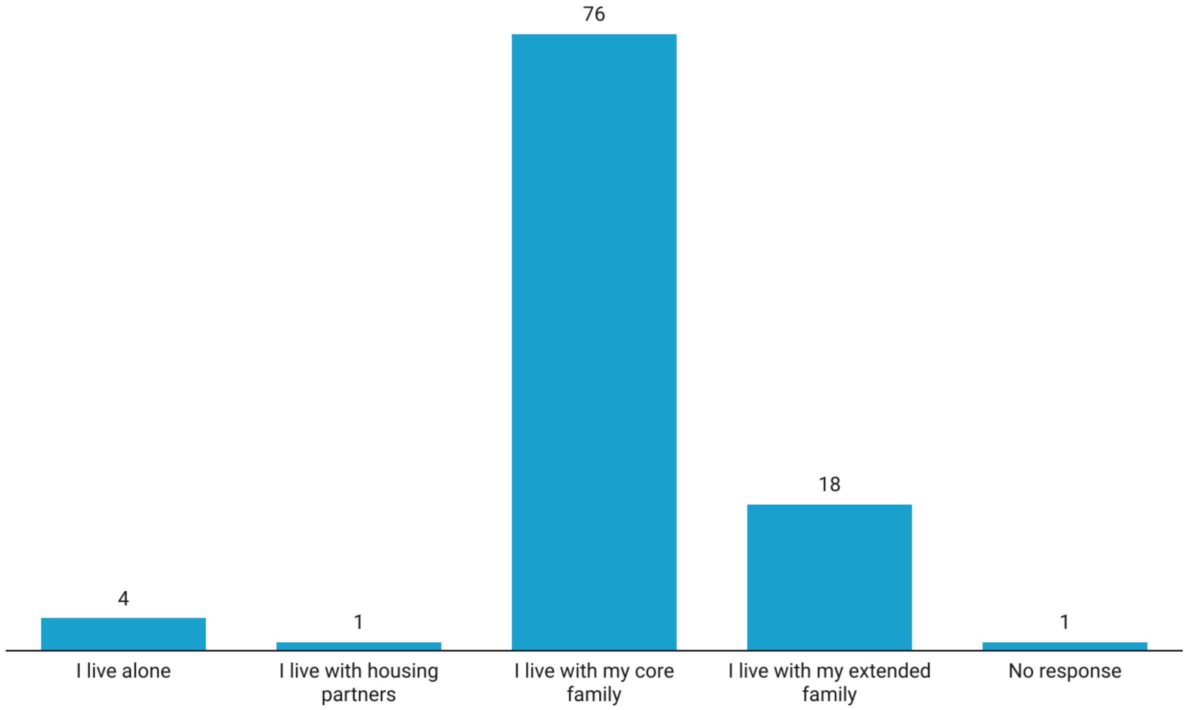


4.3. Housing situation and impact of housing costs

4% of the respondents (n = 601) live alone, while 2% live with their housing partners. 76% live with their core family, while 18% live with their extended family. 1% did not answer.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 601)

What is your current housing situation?



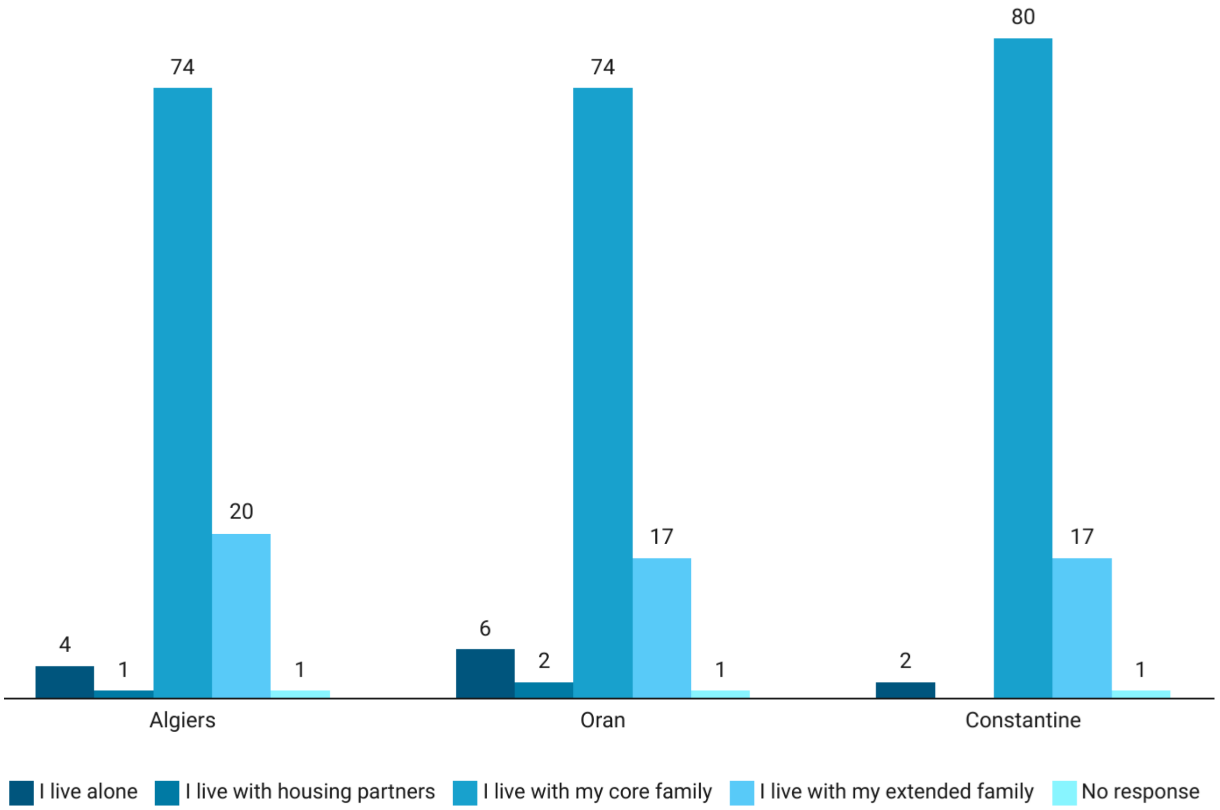
City comparison (n = 601) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Constantine respondents (80%), followed by both Algiers and Oran with each 74%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Algiers with 20%, followed by both Oran and Constantine with each 17%.

2% of Oran respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 1% of Algiers respondents. 6% of Oran respondents live alone, followed by 4% of Algiers respondents, and 2% of Constantine respondents.

1% of each Algiers, Oran and Constantine respondents did not answer.

Current housing situation – City (n = 601)

What is your current housing situation?

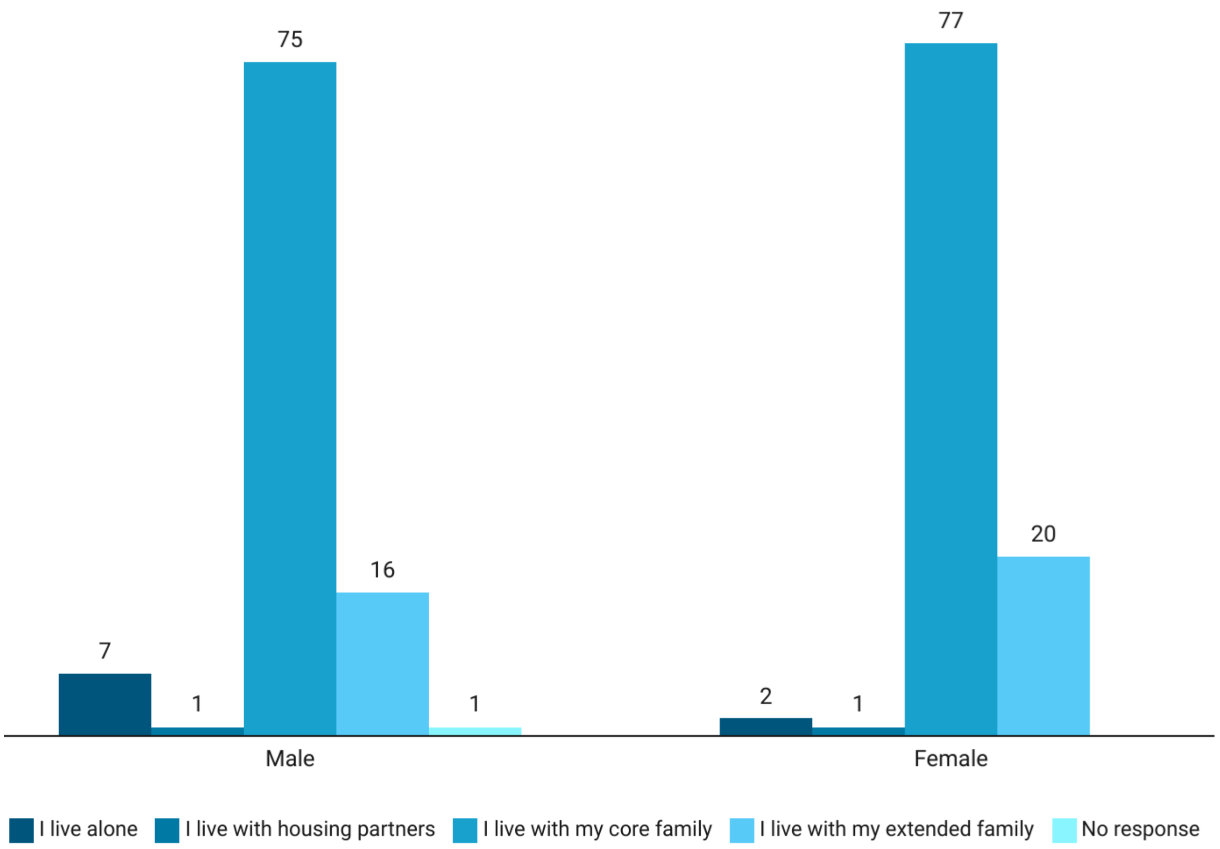


Gender comparison (n = 601) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (77%) compared to male respondents (75%). 20% of female survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 16% of male participants.

Among both female and male respondents, 1% each live with their housing partners. 7% of male and 2% of female respondents live alone.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 601)

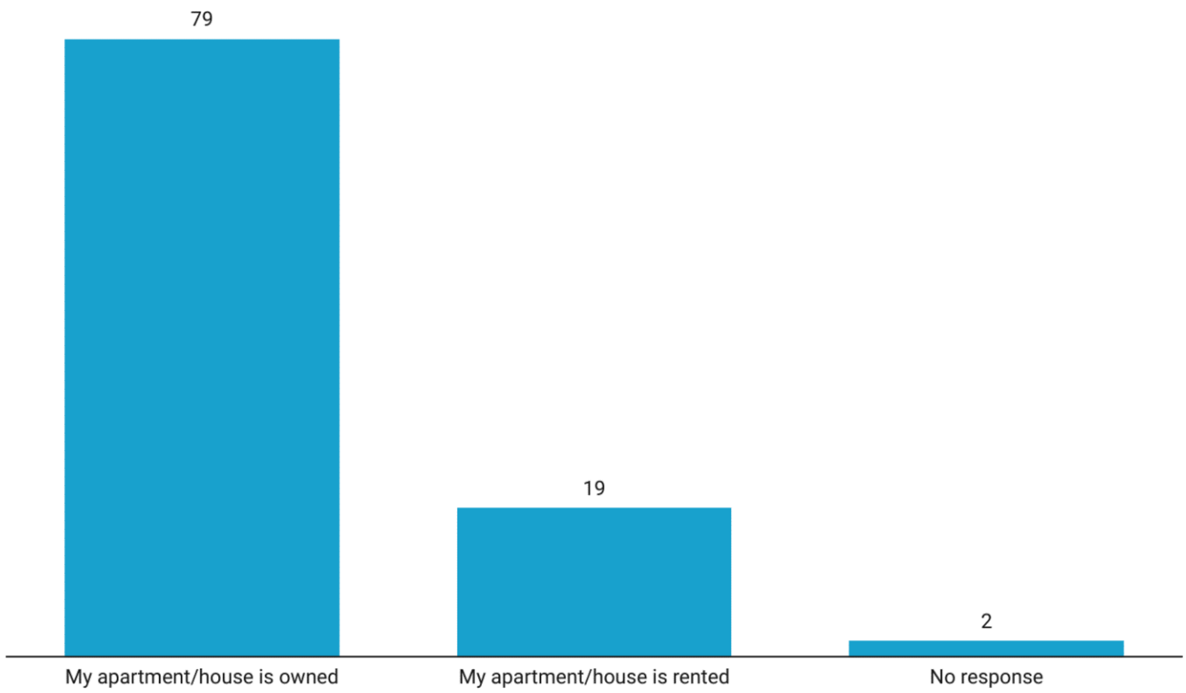
What is your current housing situation?



79% of the respondents (n = 601) live in an apartment or house they own, while 19% live in an apartment or house they rent. 2% did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 601)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?



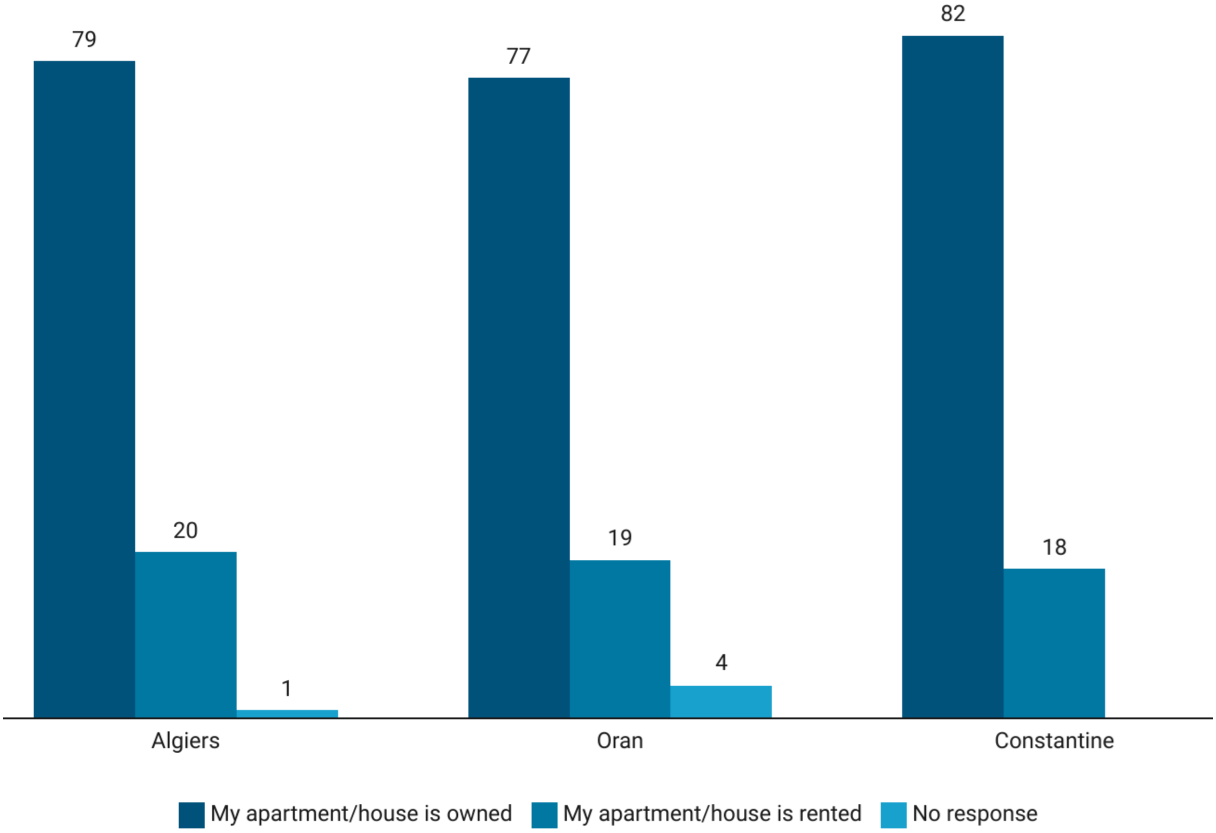
City comparison (n = 601) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Constantine with 82%, followed by Algiers with 79%, and Oran with 77%.

The highest proportion of those living in an apartment or house they rent is to be found in Algiers with 20%, followed by Oran with 19%, and Constantine with 18%.

4% of Oran respondents and 1% of Algiers respondents did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 601)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

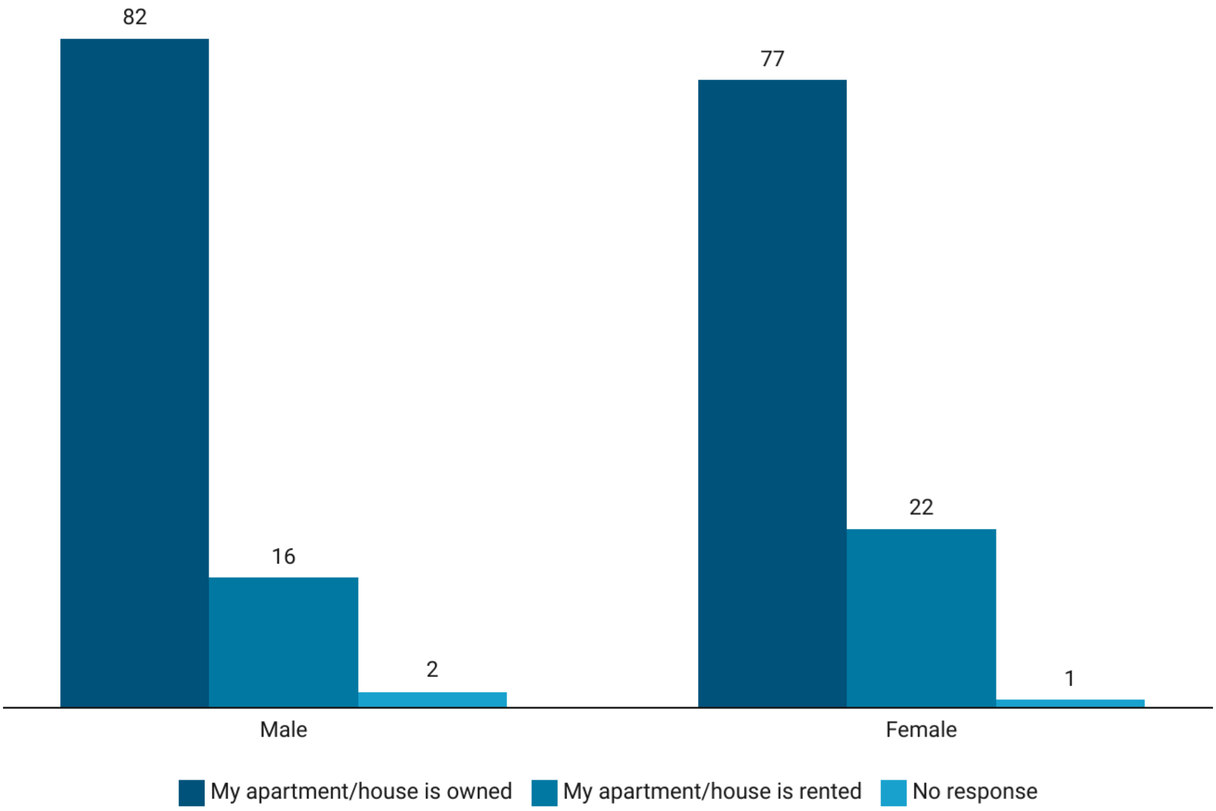


82% of male and 77% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 16% of male respondents and 22% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent.

2% of male respondents did not answer, while this is true for 1% of female respondents.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 601)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

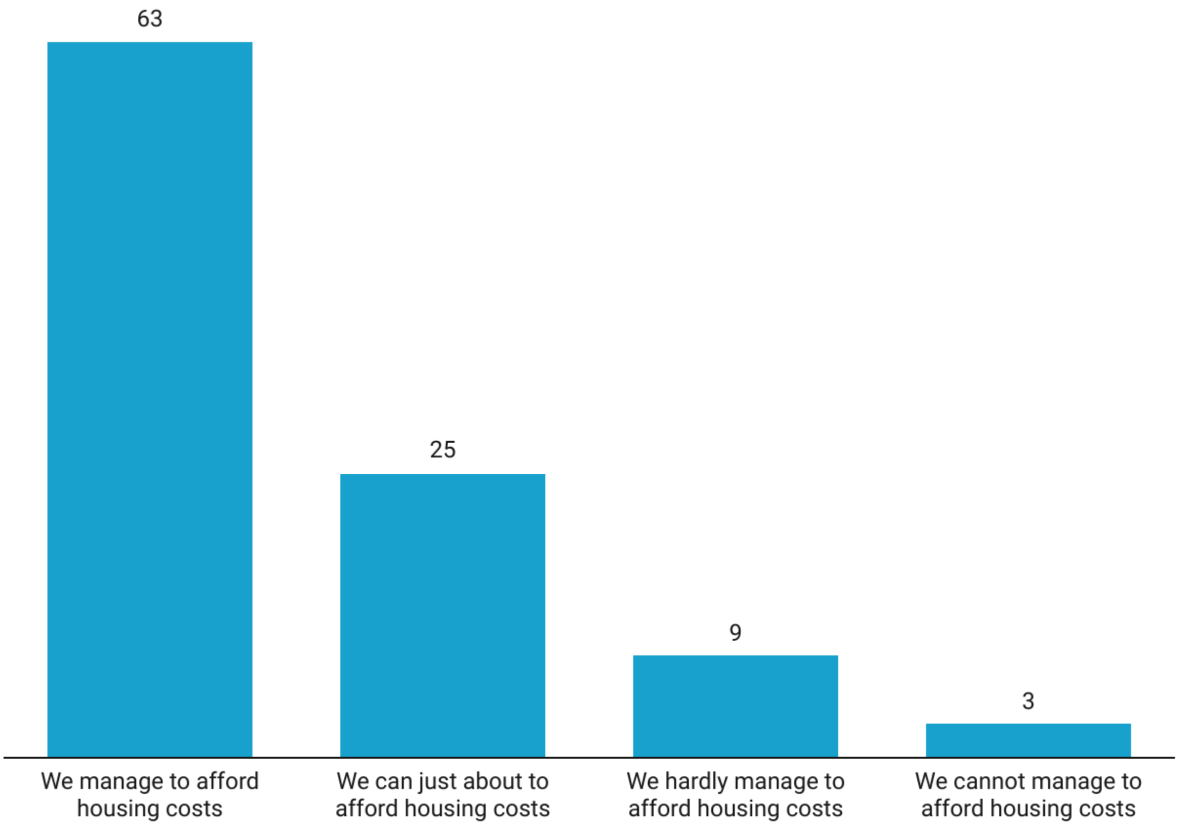


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 63% manage to afford the housing costs. 25% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 601).

9% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 3% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 601)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?



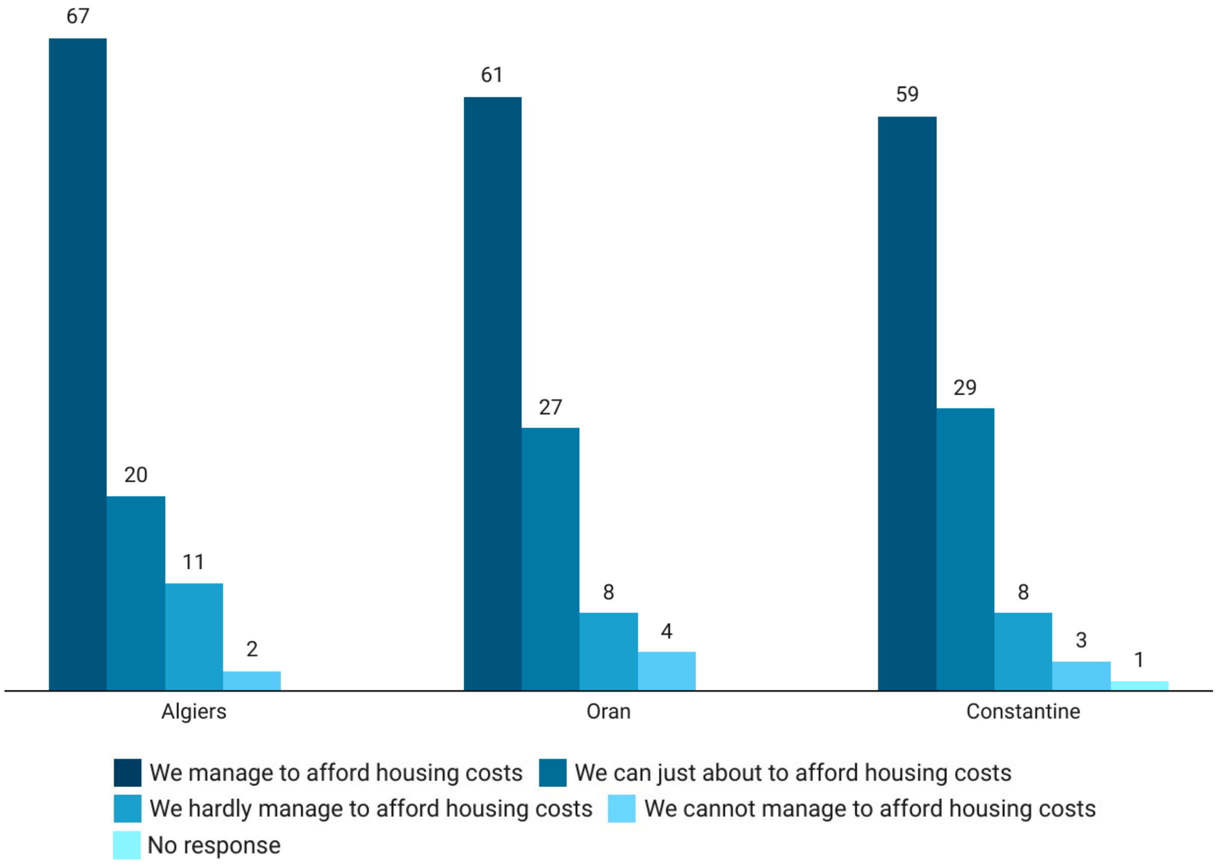
City comparison (n = 601) shows that 67% of Algiers respondents, 61% of Oran respondents, and 59% of Constantine respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 29% of Constantine respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 27% of Oran and 20% of Algiers residents.

11% of Oran respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 8% of each Oran and Constantine respondents.

The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Oran residents with 4%, followed by Constantine respondents with 3%, and Algiers respondents with 2%. 1% of Constantine respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 601)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?



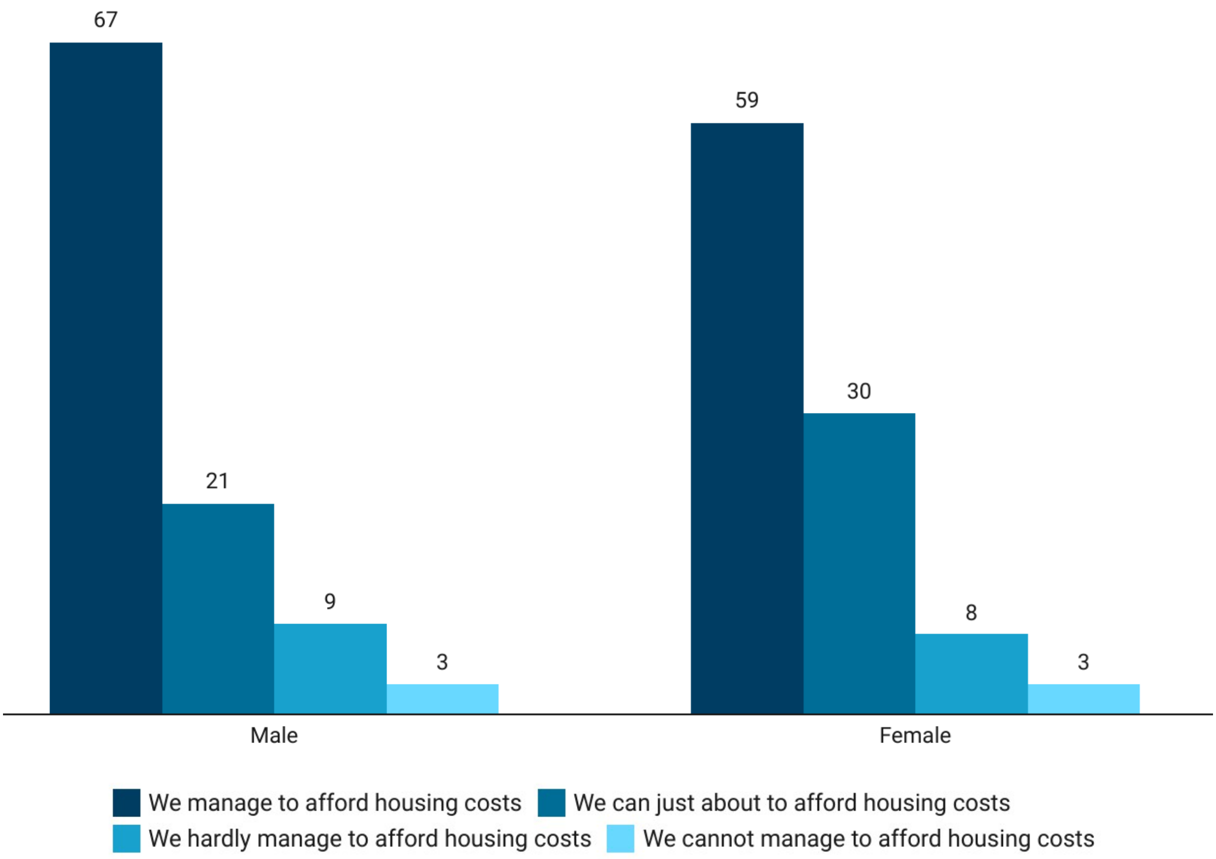
67% of male respondents and 59% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 30% of female respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 21% of male respondents.

9% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 8%.

The proportion of those not managing to afford housing costs is 3% among each male and female respondents.

Impact of current housing costs – Gender (n = 601)

What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?



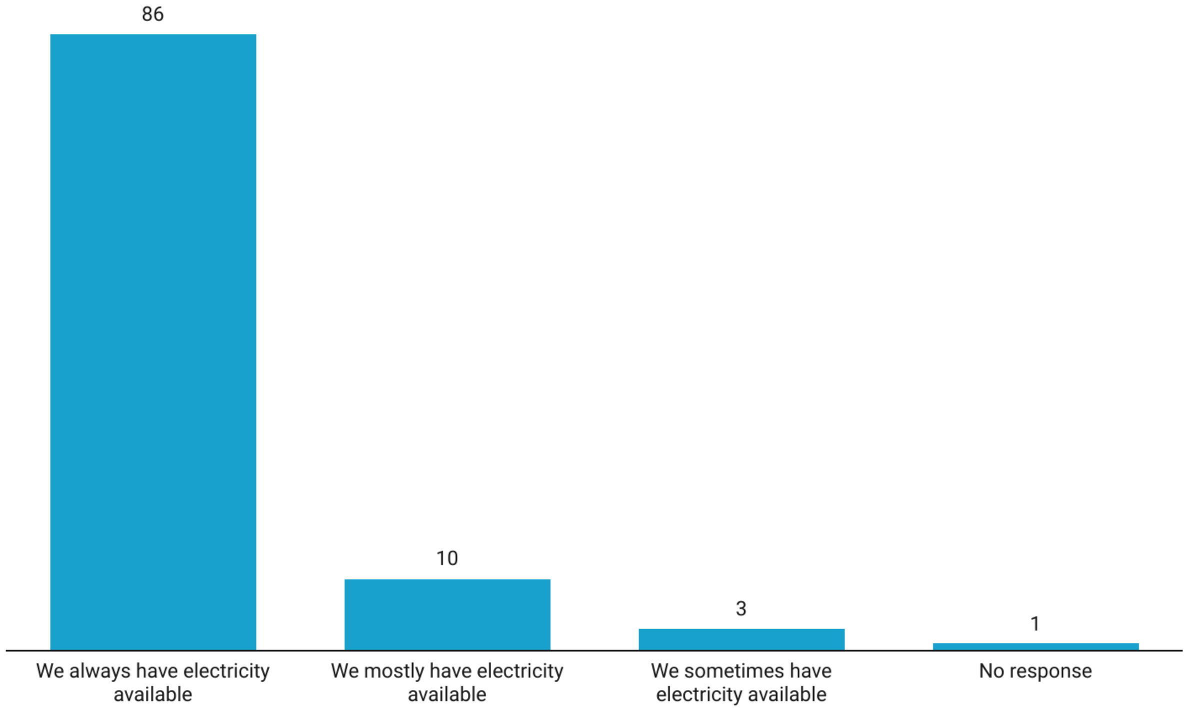
4.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

86% of the respondents (n = 601) always have electricity available, while 10% of the respondents mostly have electricity available.

3% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 1% did not answer.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 601)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



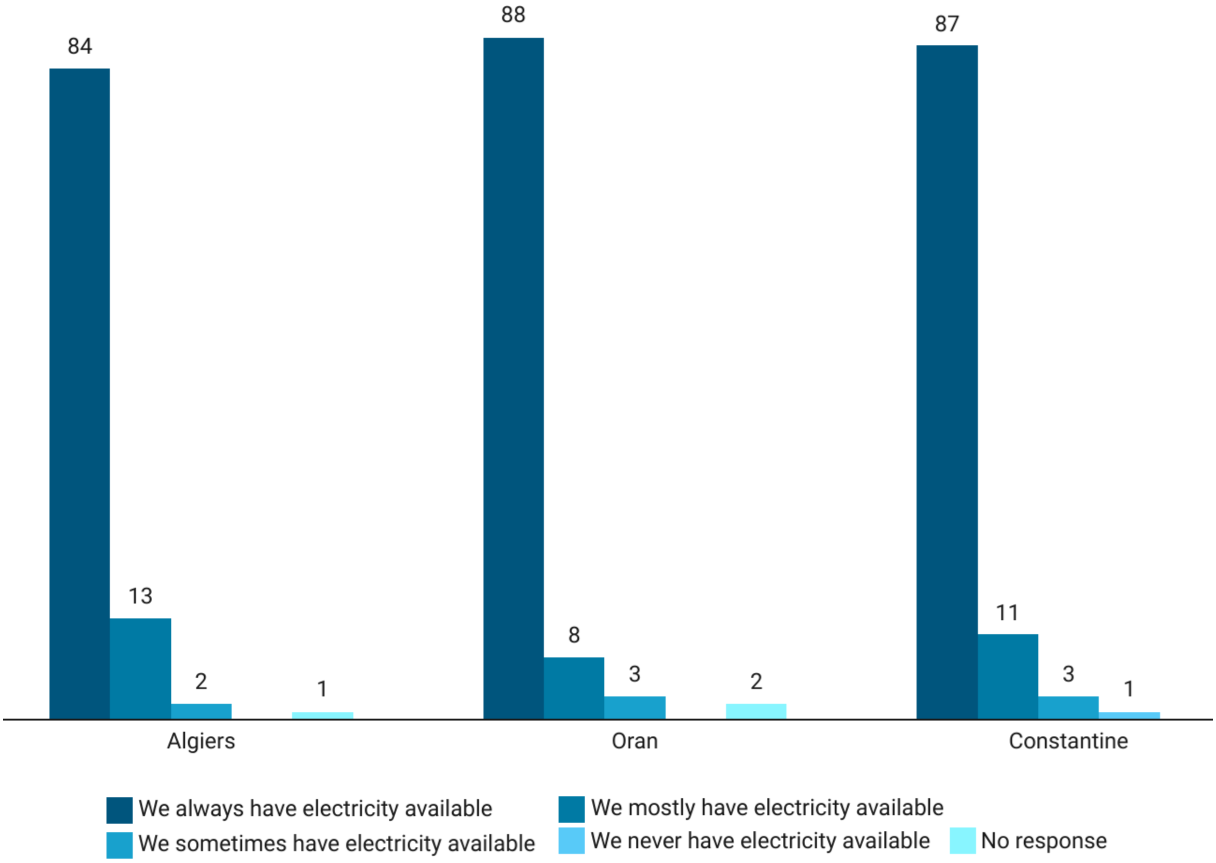
88% of Oran residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 87% of Constantine, and 84% of Algiers respondents. 13% of Algiers residents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Constantine with 11%, and Oran with 8%.

3% of each Oran and Constantine residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by 2% of Algiers residents. 1% of Constantine residents never have access to electricity.

2% of Oran and 1% of Algiers residents did not answer.

Access to electricity – City (n = 601)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



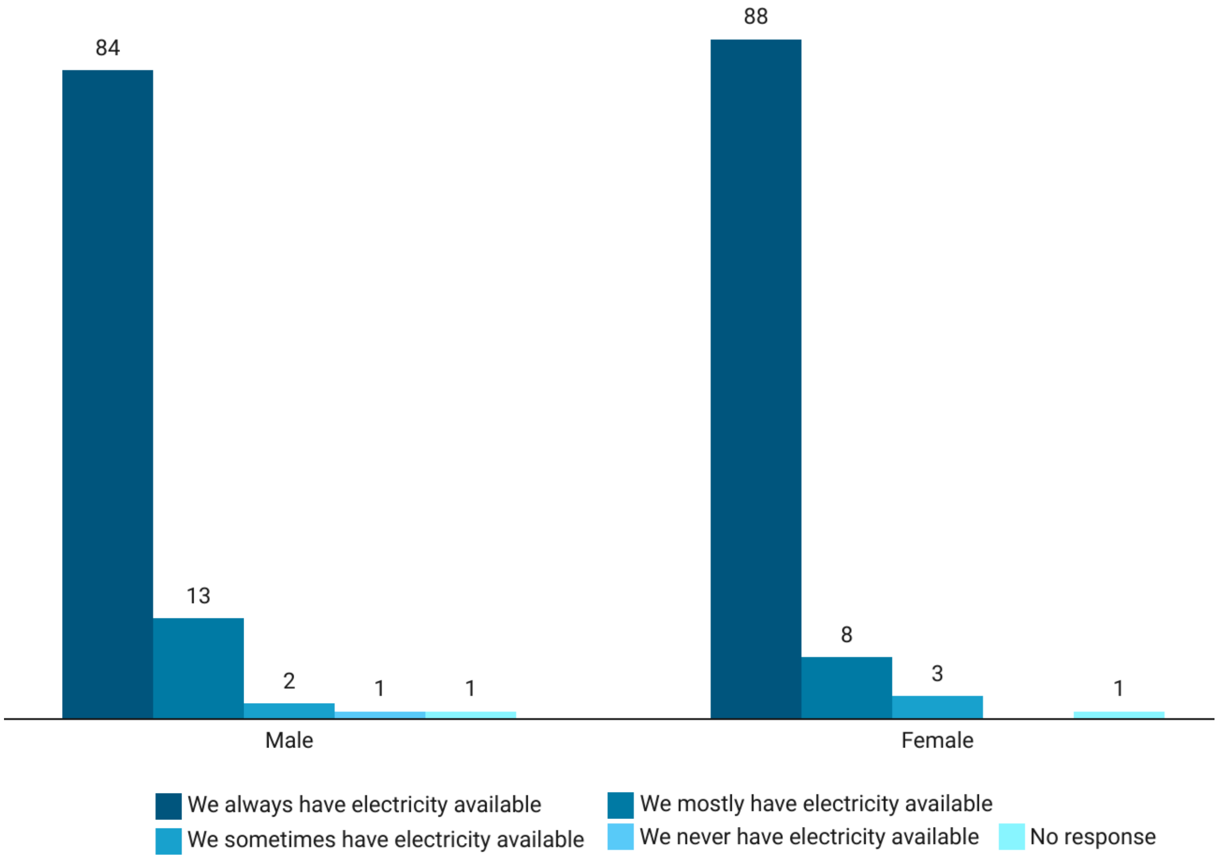
84% of male and 88% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 13% of male and 8% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

2% of male and 3% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 1% of male survey participants never have access to electricity.

1% of each male and female respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 601)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



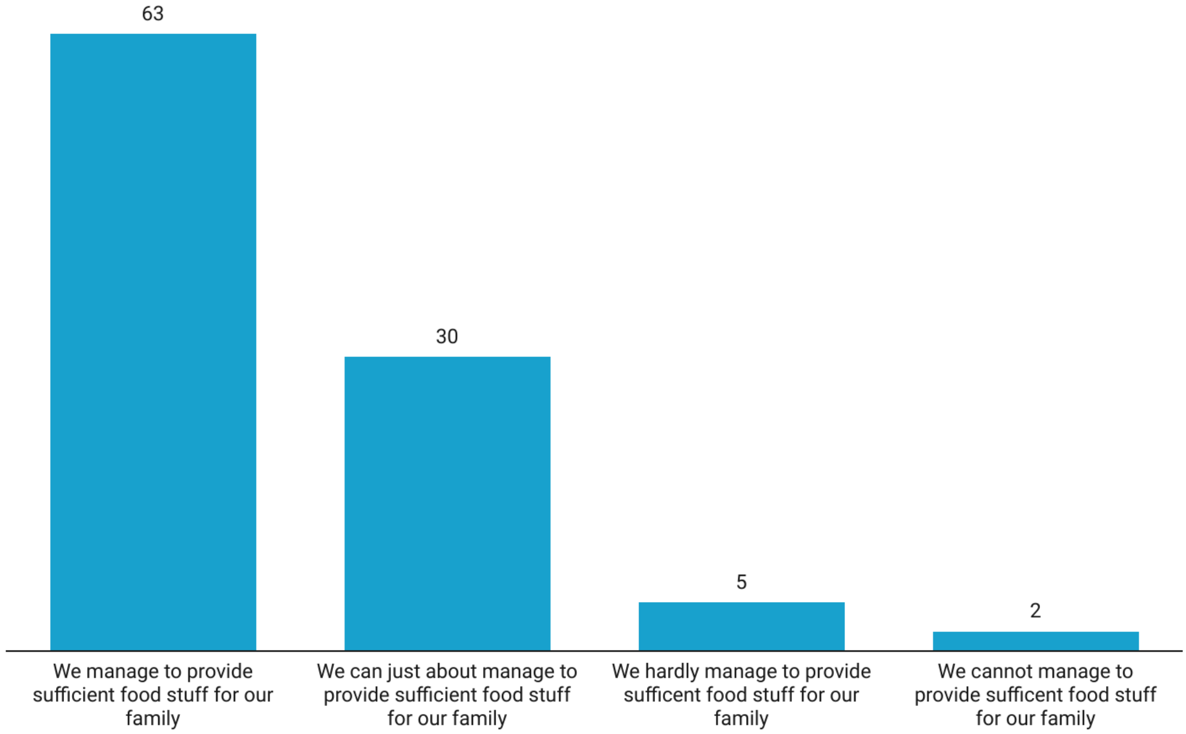
4.5. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

63% of the respondents (n = 601) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 30% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

5% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 2% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Total (n = 601)

What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

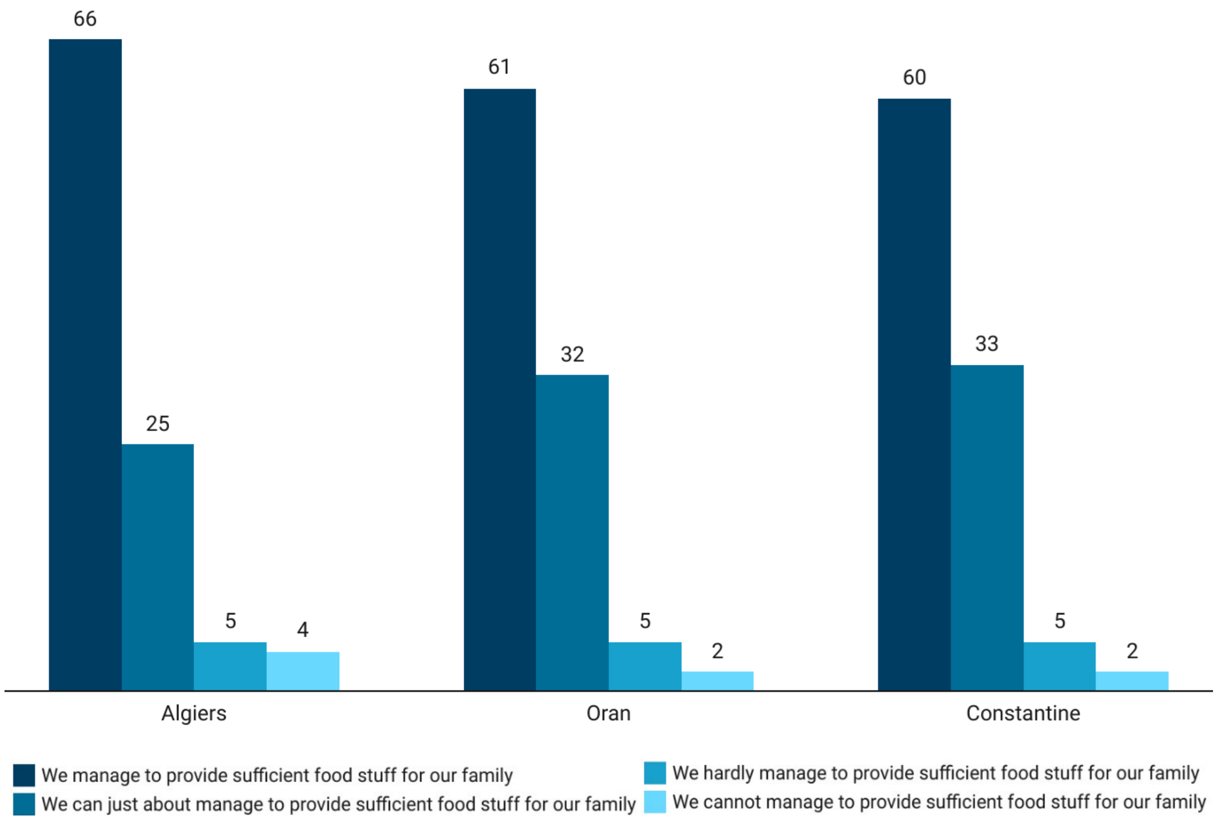


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Algiers with 66%, followed by Oran with 61%, and Constantine with 60%. 33% of Constantine respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 32% of respondents in Oran, and 25% of respondents in Algiers.

5% of each Algiers, Oran and Constantine residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Algiers residents with 4%, followed by both Oran and Constantine respondents with each 2%.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – City (n = 601)

What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

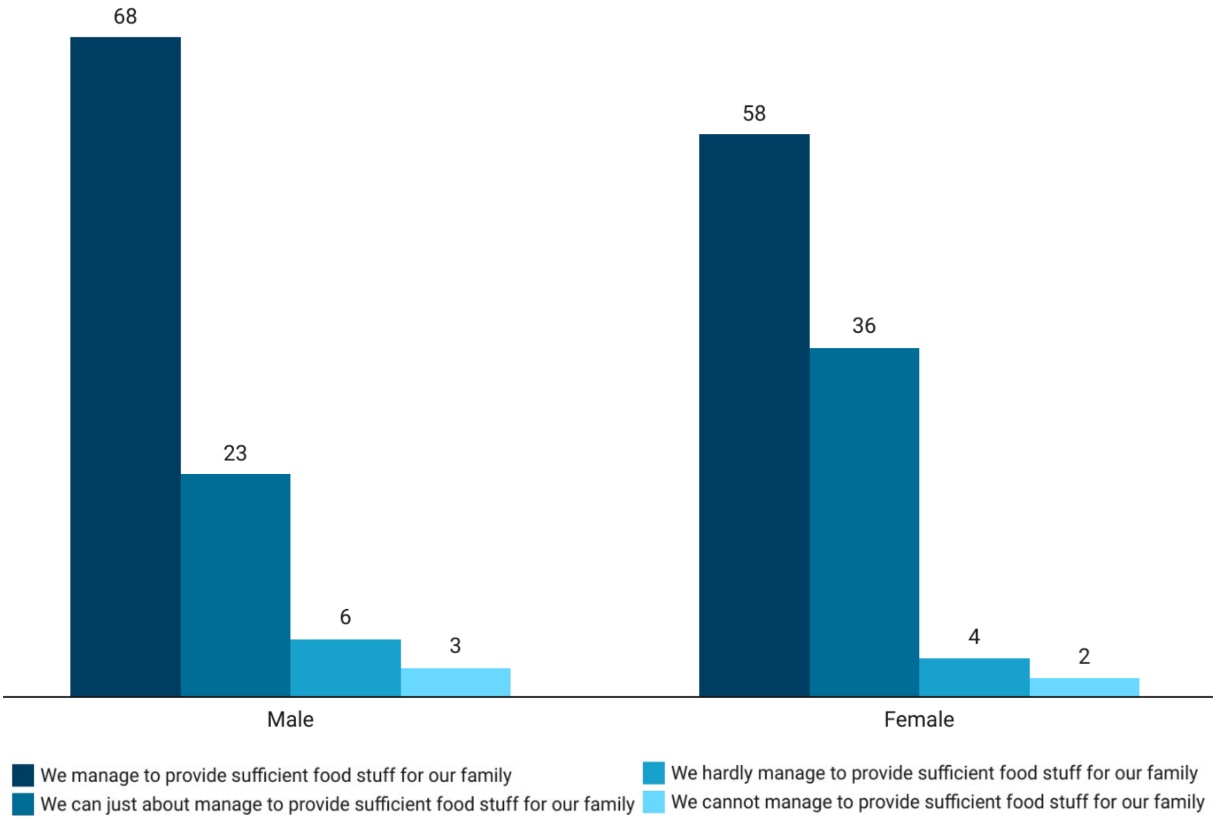


68% of male and 58% of female respondents (n = 601) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 36% of female and 23% of male respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

6% of male and 4% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 3% of male and 2% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Gender (n = 601)

What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

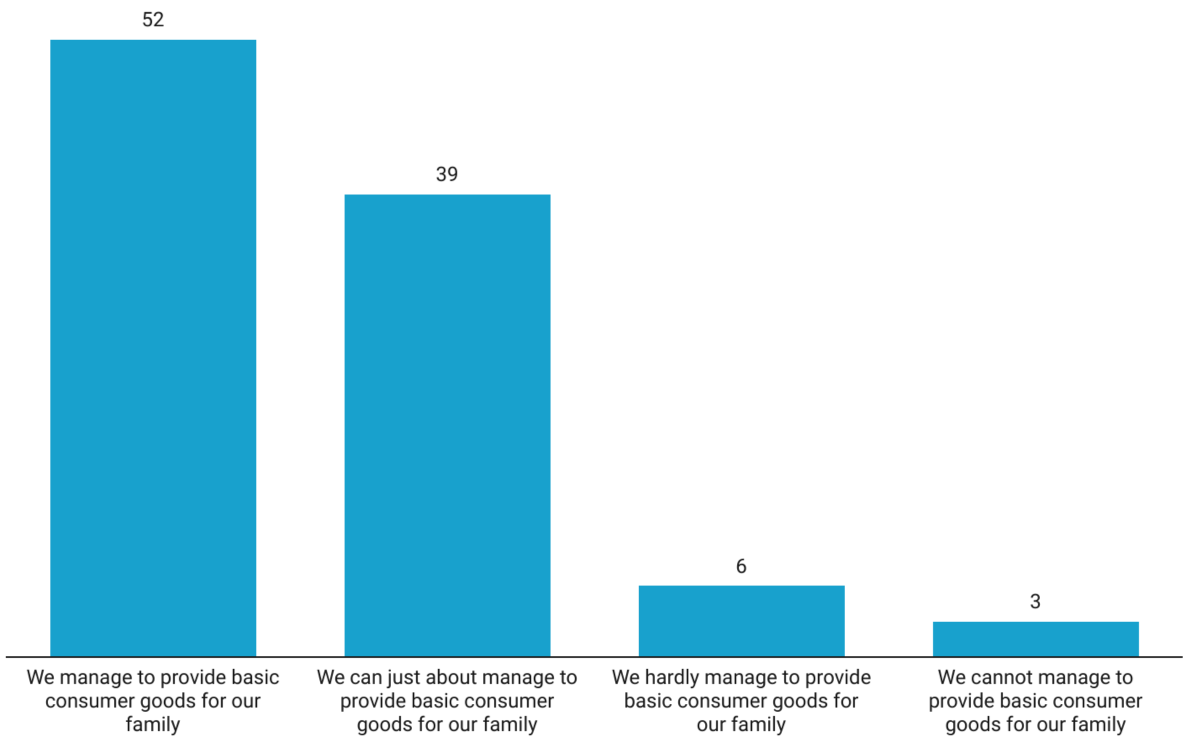


4.6. Impact of current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods

52% of all respondents (n = 601) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 39% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 6% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 3% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 601)

What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?

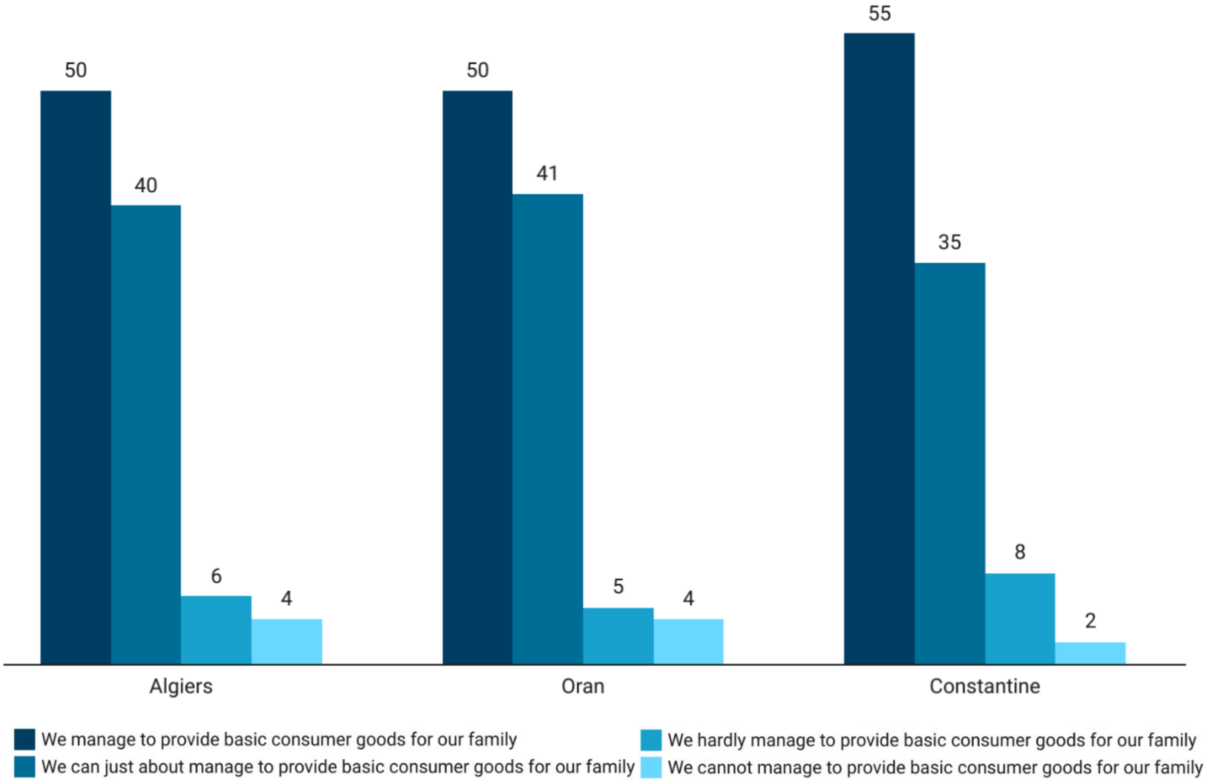


55% of Constantine residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 50% of each Algiers and Oran residents. 41% of Oran respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Algiers respondents (40%), and Constantine respondents (35%).

8% of Constantine respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 6% of Algiers and 5% of Oran residents. 4% of each Algiers and Oran respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Constantine with 2%.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 601)

What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?

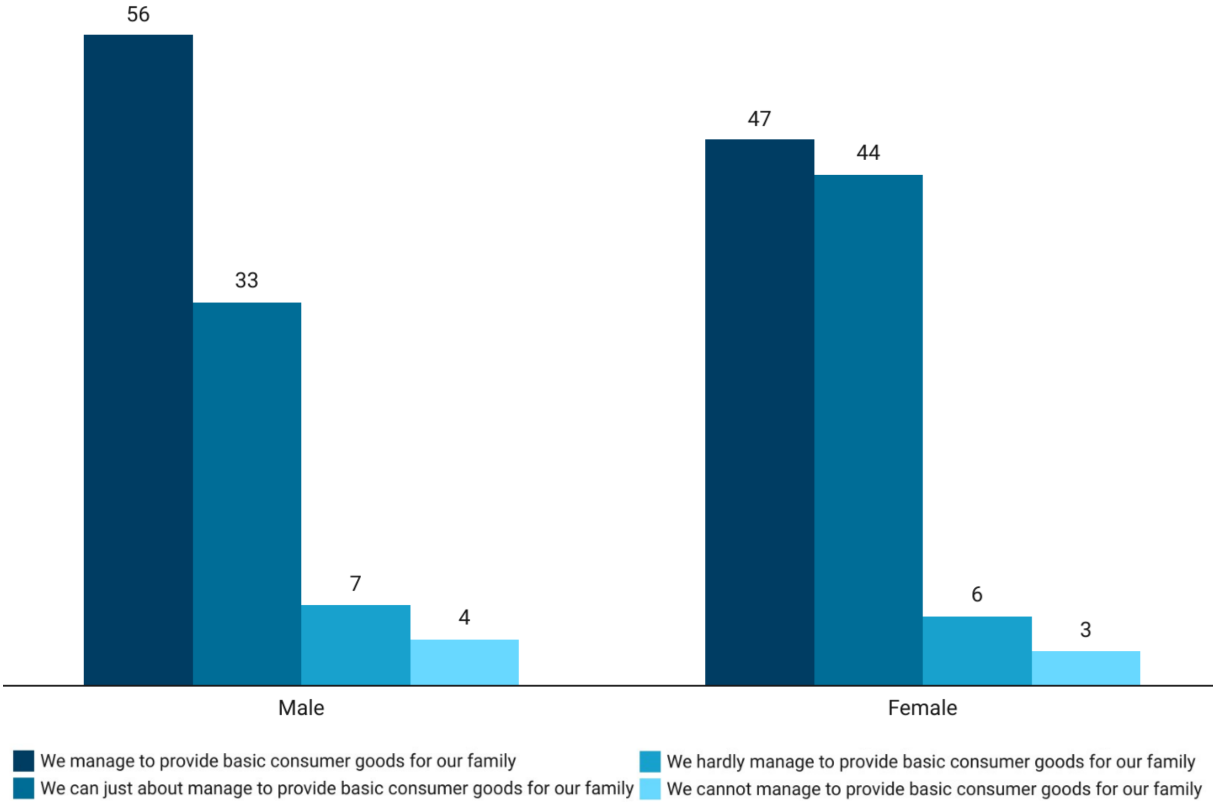


Gender comparison reveals that 56% of male and 47% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 33% of male and 44% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

7% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 6% of female respondents. 4% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 3% of female respondents.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 601)

What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?



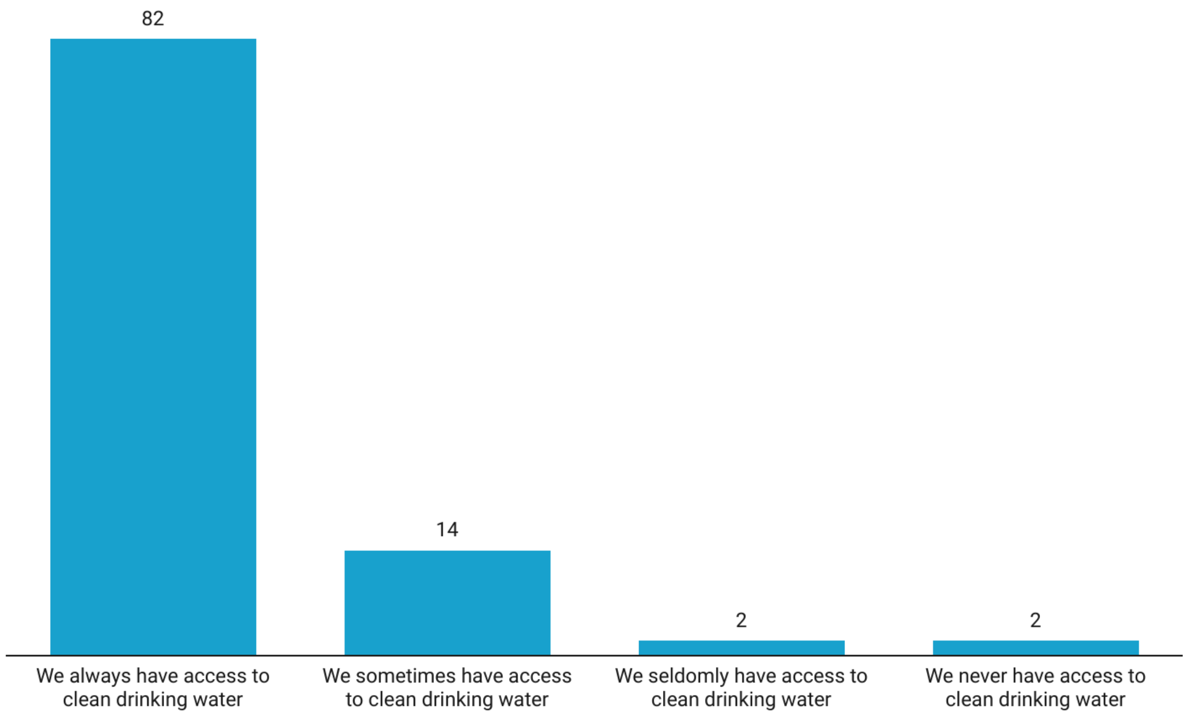
4.7. Access to clean drinking water

Access to clean drinking water is a prerequisite for individual health. Drinking water is needed for drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene. Access to clean drinking water is a recognised human right.

82% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to clean drinking water, while 14% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 2% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean drinking water – Total (n = 601)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

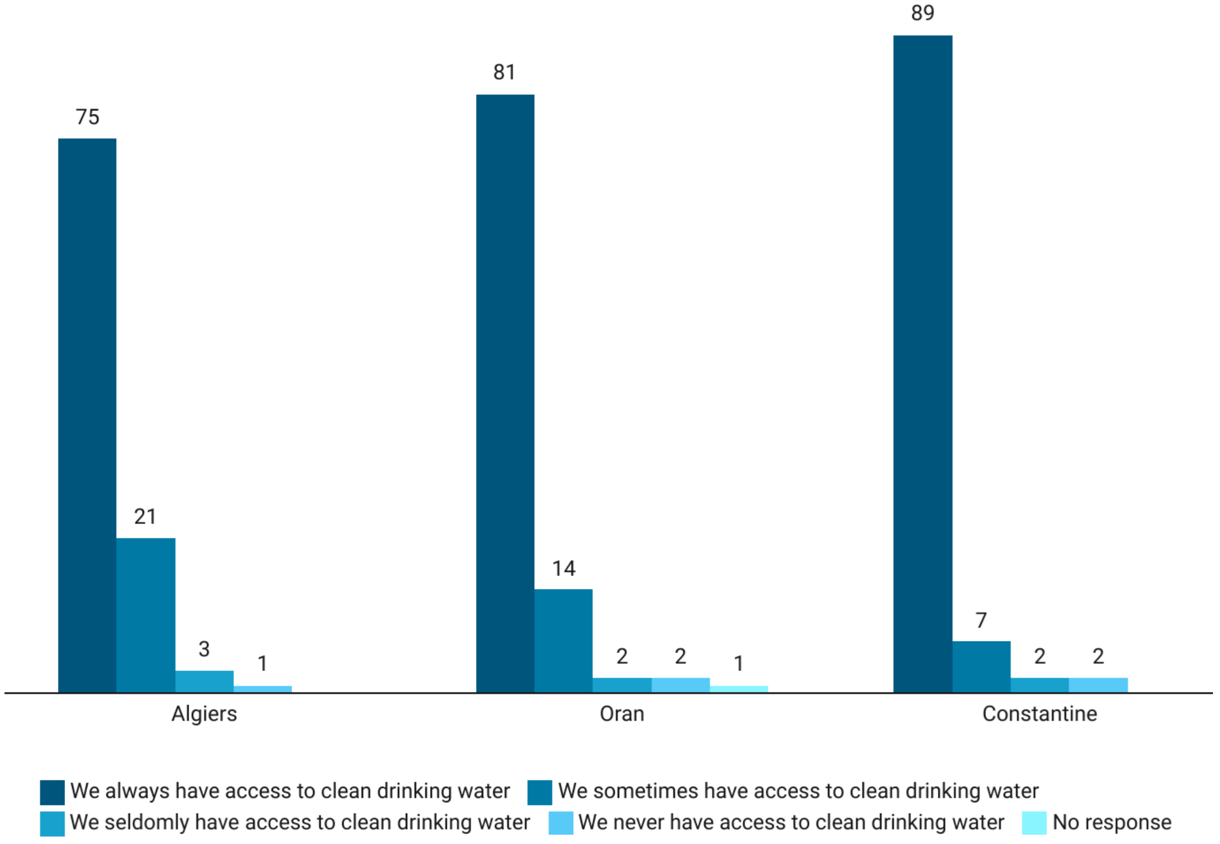


City comparison (n = 601) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Constantine with 89%, followed by Oran with 81%, and Algiers with 75%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Algiers respondents with 21%, followed by Oran respondents with 14%, and Constantine respondents with 7%.

3% of Algiers respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 2% of each Oran and Constantine respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Oran as well as Constantine with each 2%, followed by Algiers with 1%. 1% of Oran respondents did not answer.

Access to clean drinking water – City (n = 601)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

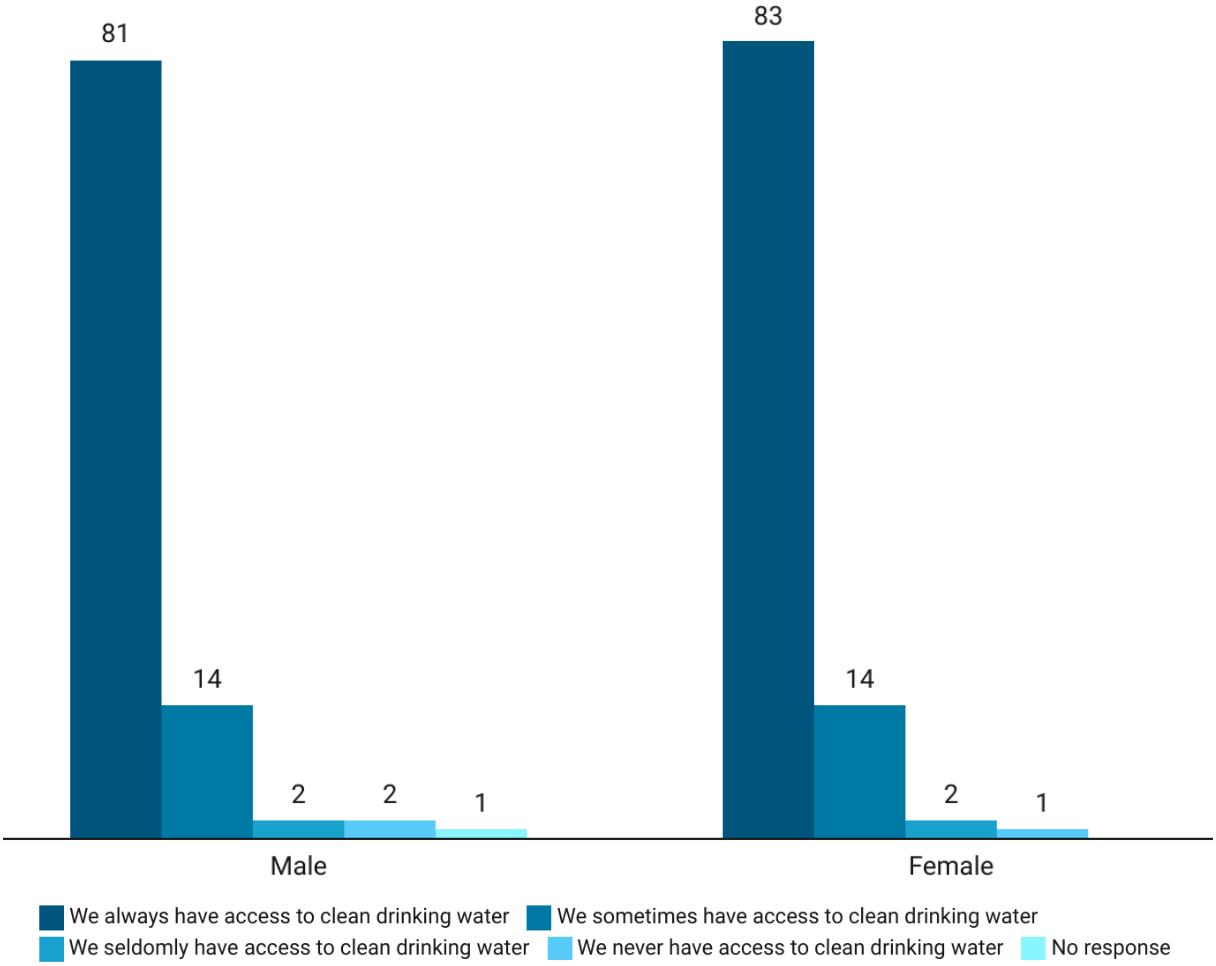


Gender comparison (n = 601) shows that 81% of male respondents and 83% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is 14% among both male and female respondents.

2% of each male and female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% of male and 1% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Access to clean drinking water – Gender (n = 601)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

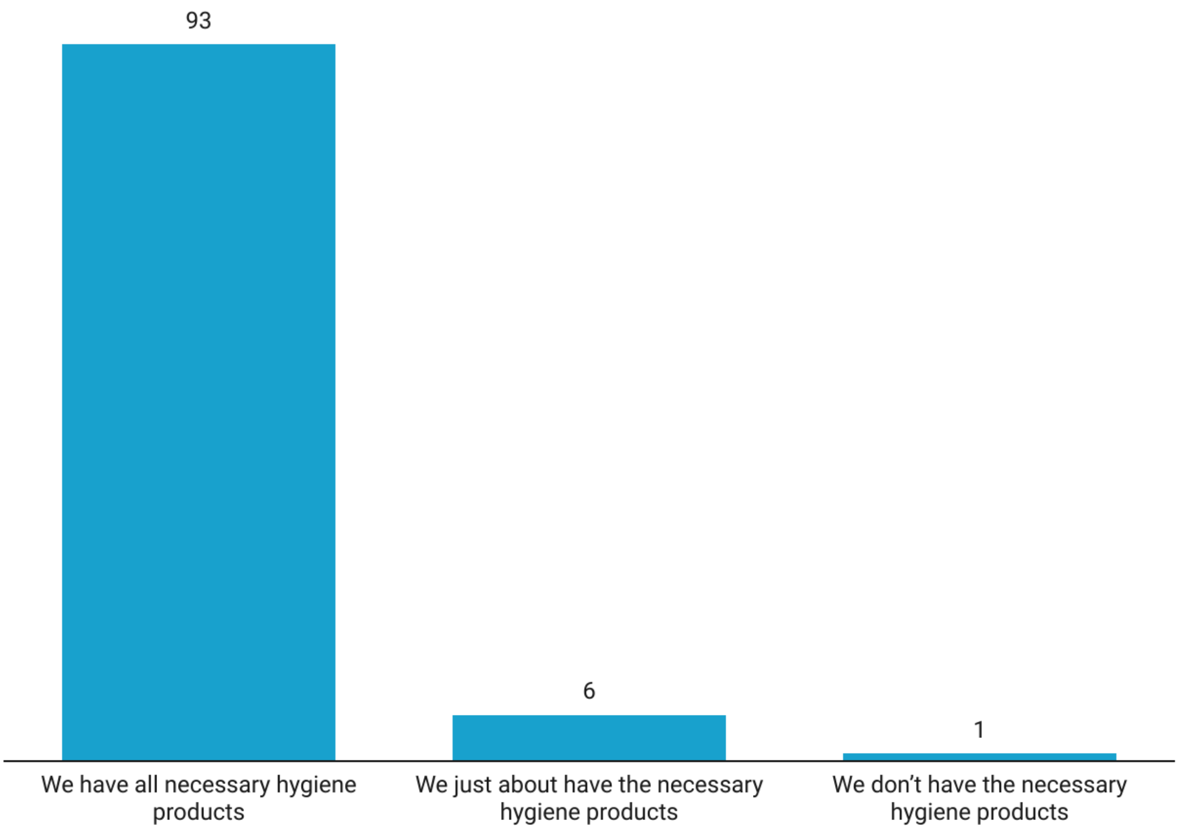


4.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

93% of the survey participants (n = 601) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 6% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 1% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Total (n = 601)

Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]

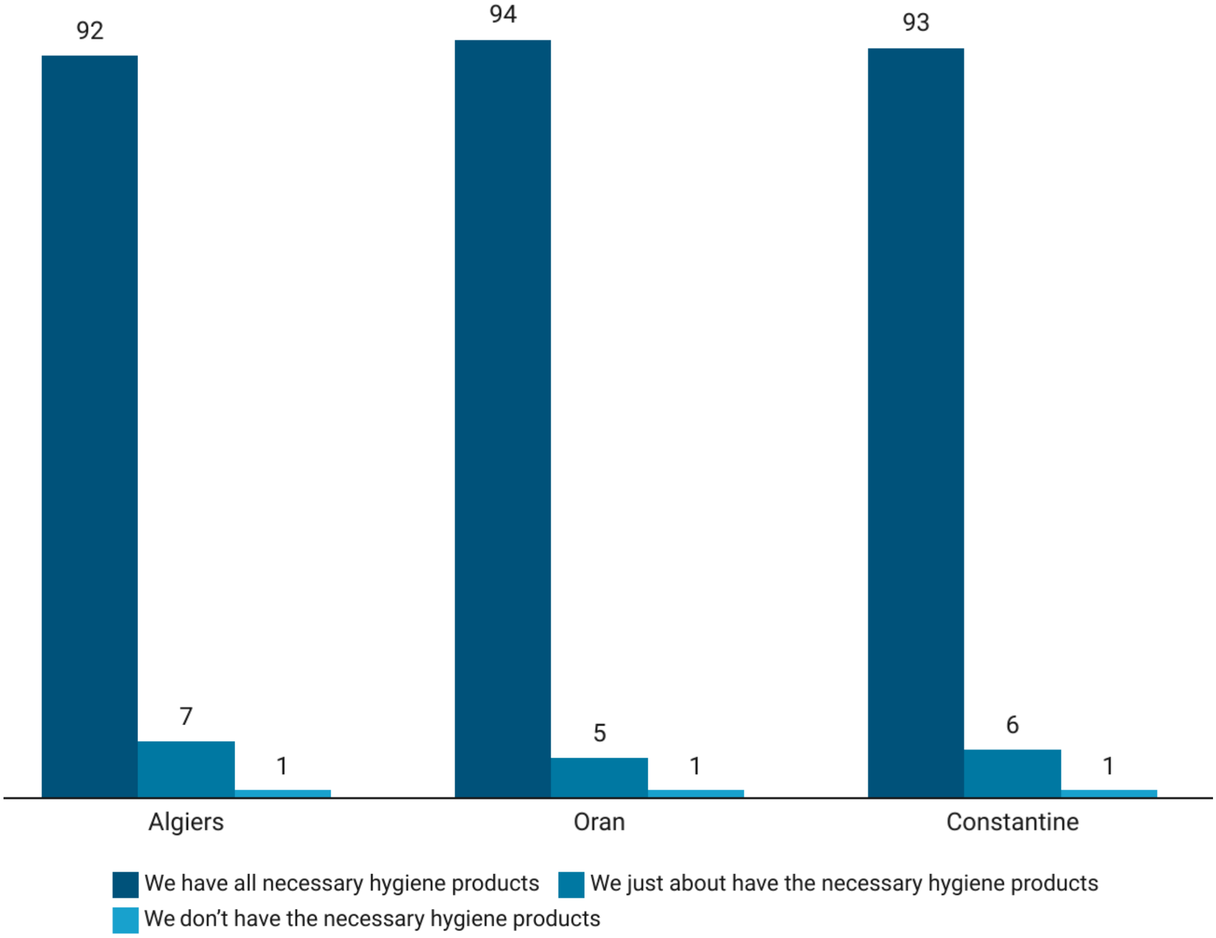


Among all respondents (n = 601), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.). is among Oran respondents with 94%, followed by Constantine respondents with 93%, and Algiers respondents with 92%.

7% of Algiers respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 6% of Constantine respondents, and 5% of Oran respondents. Among all three cities, 1% each of the respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – City (n = 601)

Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]

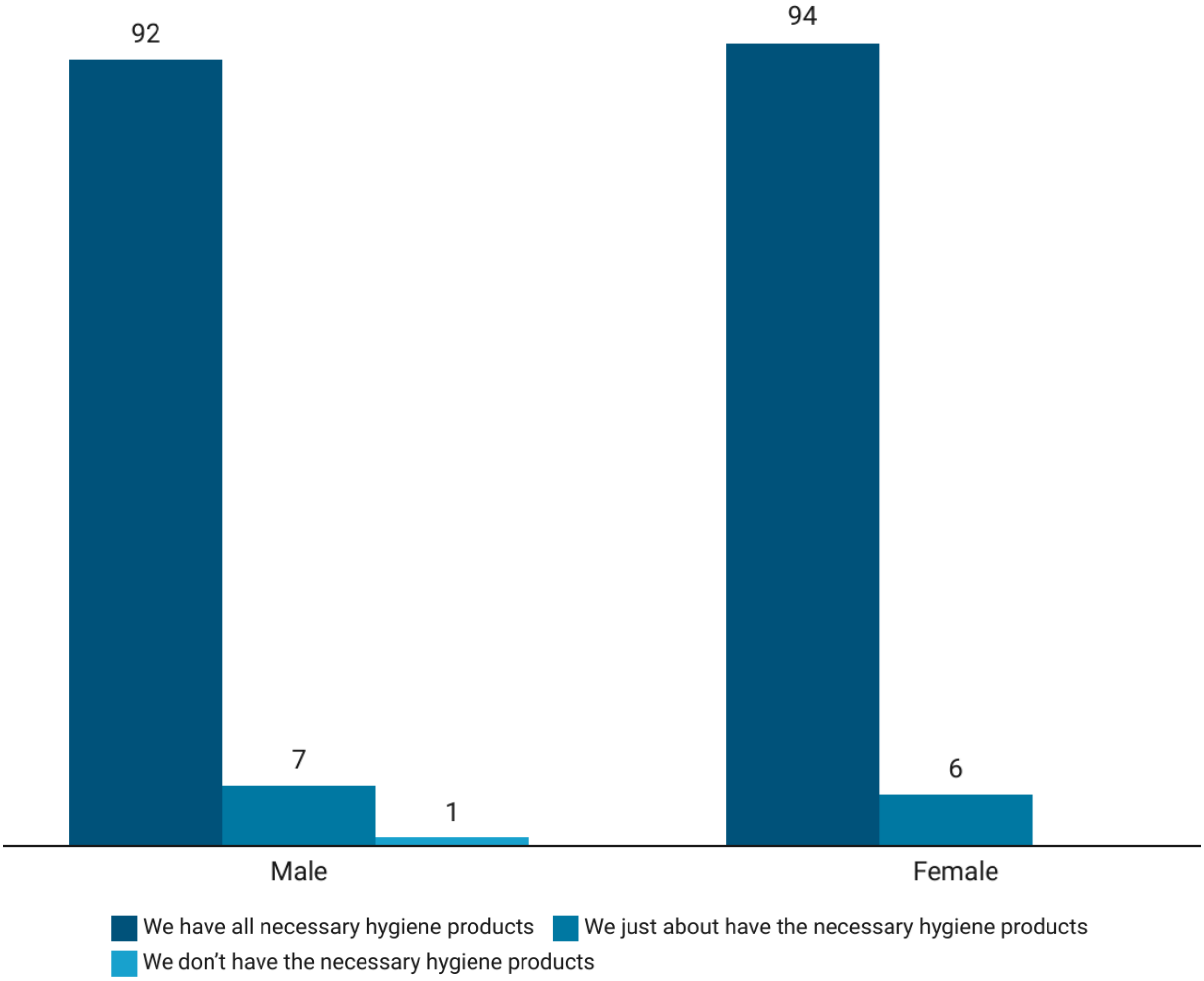


92% of male and 94% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 601) have all necessary hygienic products, while 7% of male and 6% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

1% of male respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Gender (n = 601)

Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]



4.9. Access to medical services

89% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 7% have access but they are not able to afford them. 3% do not have any access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

86% of the survey participants (n = 601) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 11% have access but cannot afford them. 3% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 86% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access and can afford a visit, while 12% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 2% have no access to primary medical care.

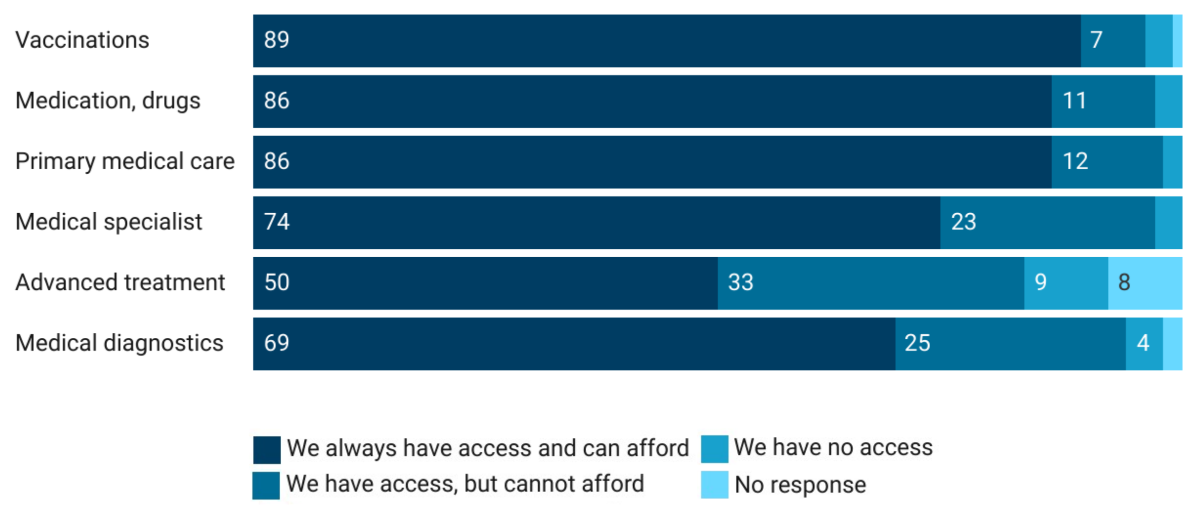
74% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 23% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 3% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

50% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 33% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while 9% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.

69% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 4% have no access. 2% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Total (n = 601)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



91% of Algiers residents (n = 201) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 7% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to vaccinations.

85% of Algiers respondents (n = 201) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 12% have access but is not able to afford it. 3% have no access at all.

85% of respondents in Algiers (n = 201) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 12% have access but cannot afford it. 3% do not have access to primary medical care.

73% of the Algiers sample (n = 201) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 23% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist.

52% of Algiers respondents (n = 201) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 31% have access but cannot afford it, while 8% have no access at all. 9% did not answer.

70% of Algiers respondents (n = 201) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 24% have access but cannot afford it. 5% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Algiers (n = 201)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?

87% of Oran residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 8% have access but cannot afford them. 5% do not have access.

Among Oran residents (n = 200), 83% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 13% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 4% have no access to medication or drugs.

84% of Oran respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 13% have access but cannot afford it. 3% do not have access to primary medical care.

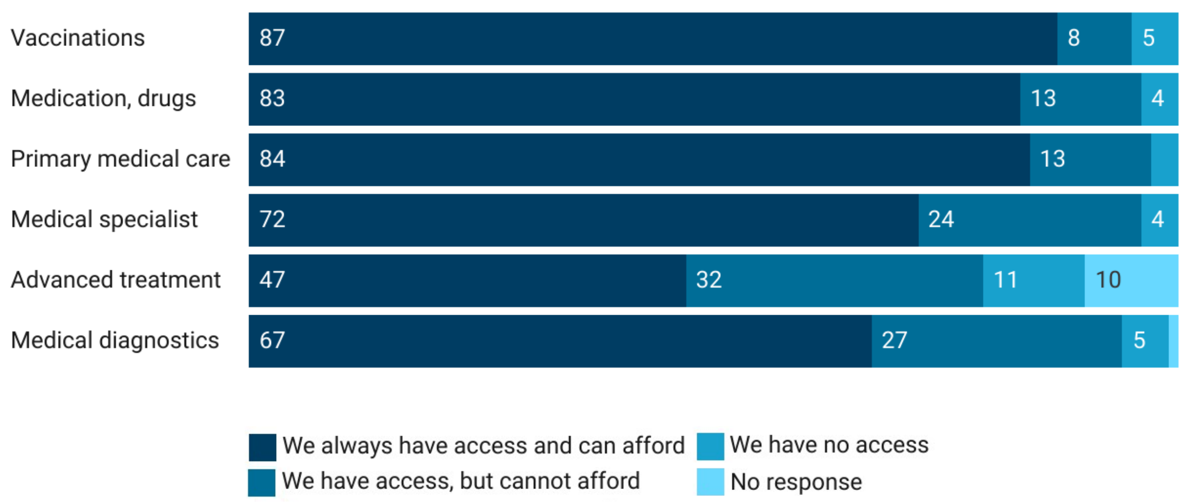
72% of Oran residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 24% have access but cannot afford it. 4% have no access to a medical specialist.

47% of Oran respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 32% have access but cannot afford it, while 11% do not have access at all. 10% did not answer.

67% of Oran respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 27% have access but cannot afford it. 5% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Oran (n = 200)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



90% of Constantine residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 6% have access but cannot afford them. 3% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 1% did not answer.

90% of Constantine respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 8% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 2% have no access to medication/drugs.

88% of Constantine respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 11% have access but cannot afford it. 1% do not have access to primary medical care.

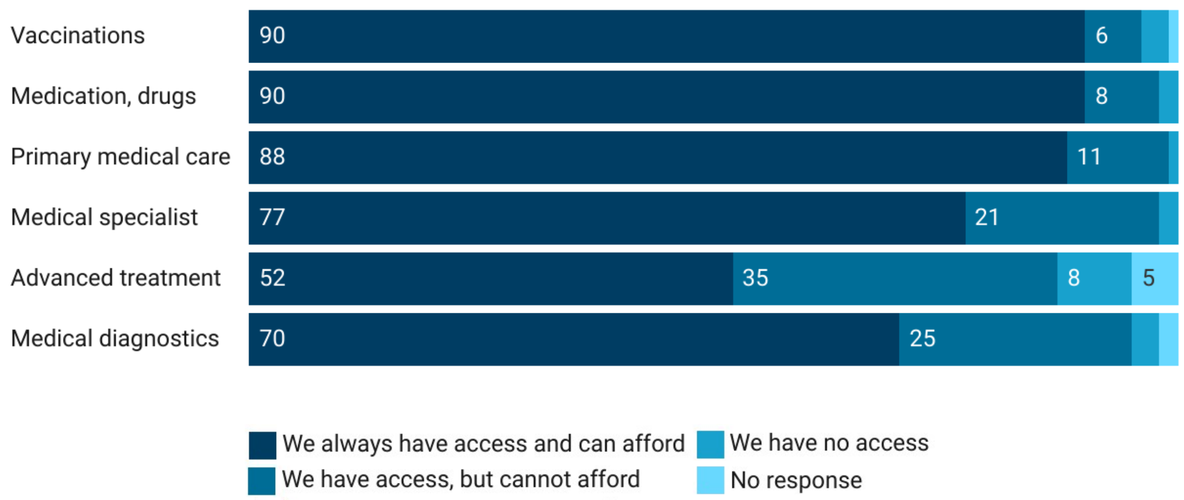
77% of Constantine sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 21% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 2% do not have access to a medical specialist.

52% of Constantine respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 35% have access but cannot afford it, while 8% have no access at all. 5% did not answer the question.

70% of Constantine respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Constantine (n = 200)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



89% of male respondents (n = 292) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 6% have access but cannot afford them. 5% have no access to vaccinations.

Among male respondents (n = 292), 86% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 11% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access at all.

85% of male respondents (n = 292) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 12% have access but cannot afford it. 3% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

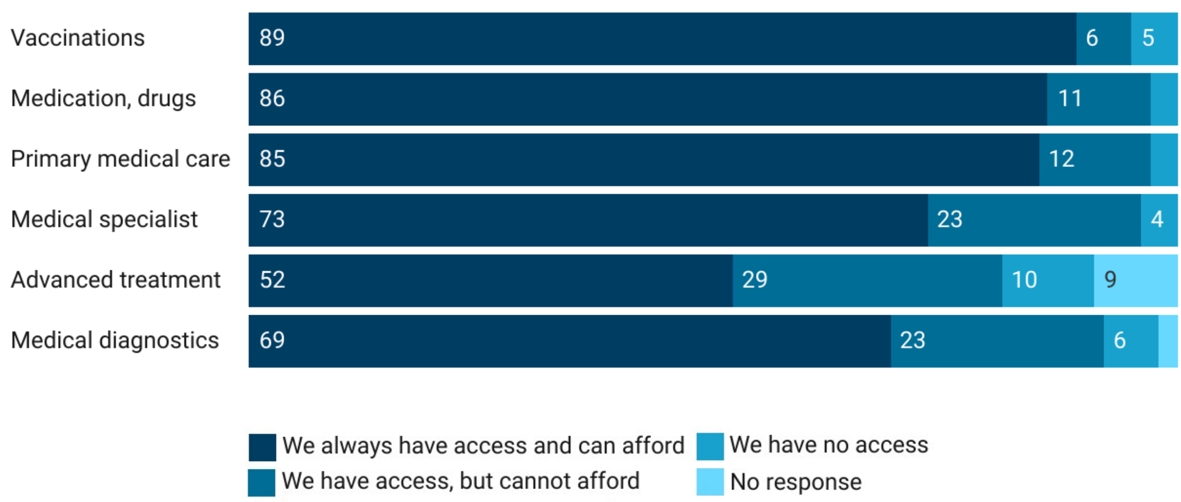
73% of all male participants (n = 292) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 23% have access but cannot afford the visit. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist.

52% of male respondents (n = 292) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 29% have access but cannot afford them, while 10% have no access. 9% did not answer.

69% of male respondents (n = 292) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 23% have access but cannot afford it. 6% have no access to medical diagnostics. 2% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Male (n = 292)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



89% of female respondents (n = 309) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 8% have access but cannot afford them. 2% never have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

87% of all female survey participants (n = 309) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 11% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 2% have no access to medication or drugs.

87% of female respondents (n = 309) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 11% have access but cannot afford it. 2% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

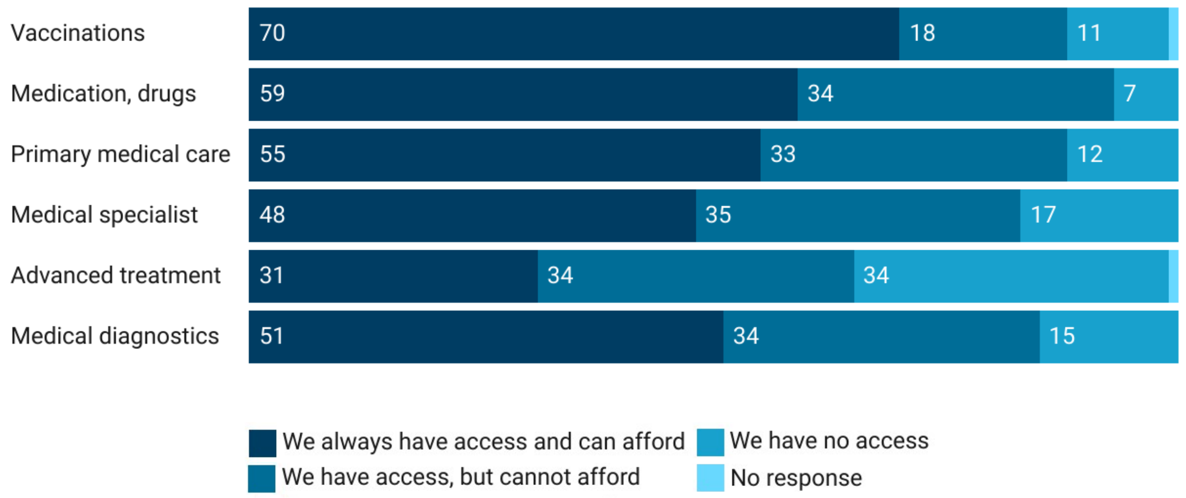
75% of female respondents (n = 309) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 22% have access but cannot afford it. 3% do not have access to a medical specialist.

49% of female respondents (n = 309) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 37% have access but cannot afford it, while 7% have no access. 7% did not answer.

69% of female respondents (n = 309) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 2% have no access to medical diagnostics. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 309)

In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



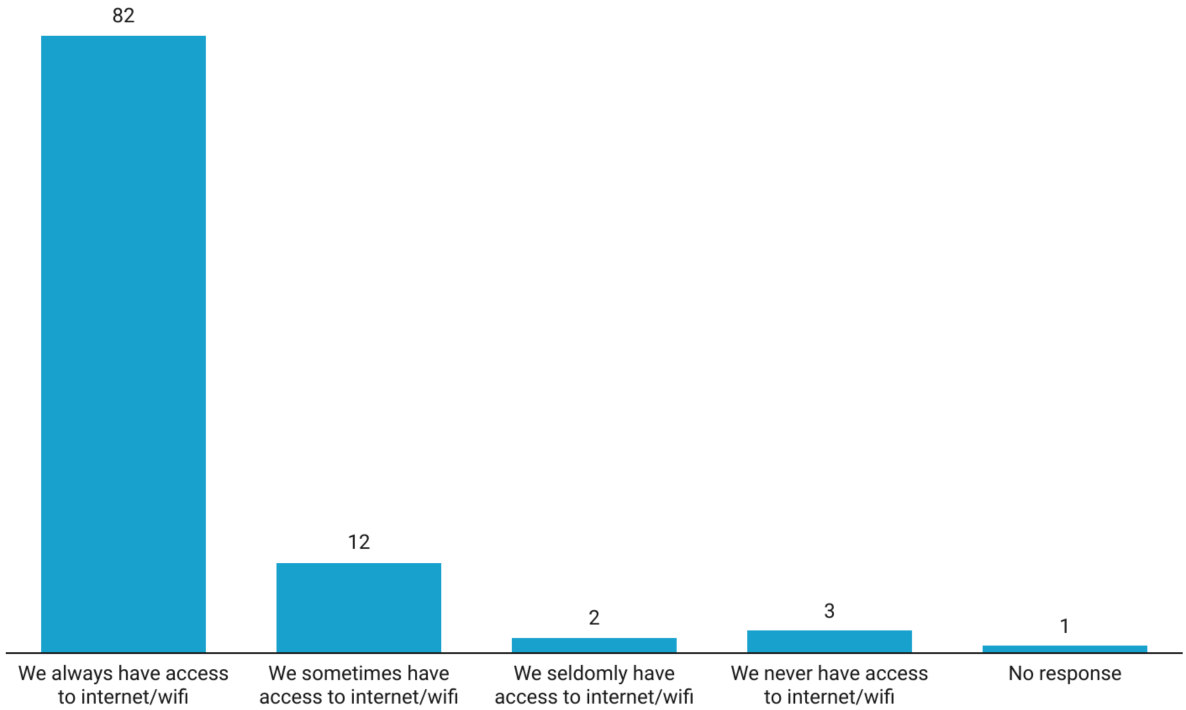
4.10. Access to internet/wifi

Modern communication technology is a necessity. Internet might support social, economic, civic and political self-determination. The United Nations Human Rights Council therefore declared internet access a human right in a 2016 resolution. Despite all the progress in access to the internet, there are glaring differences depending on region, gender, highest level of education, and religion.

82% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to internet/wifi, while 12% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 2% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 3% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 1% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi – Total (n = 601)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

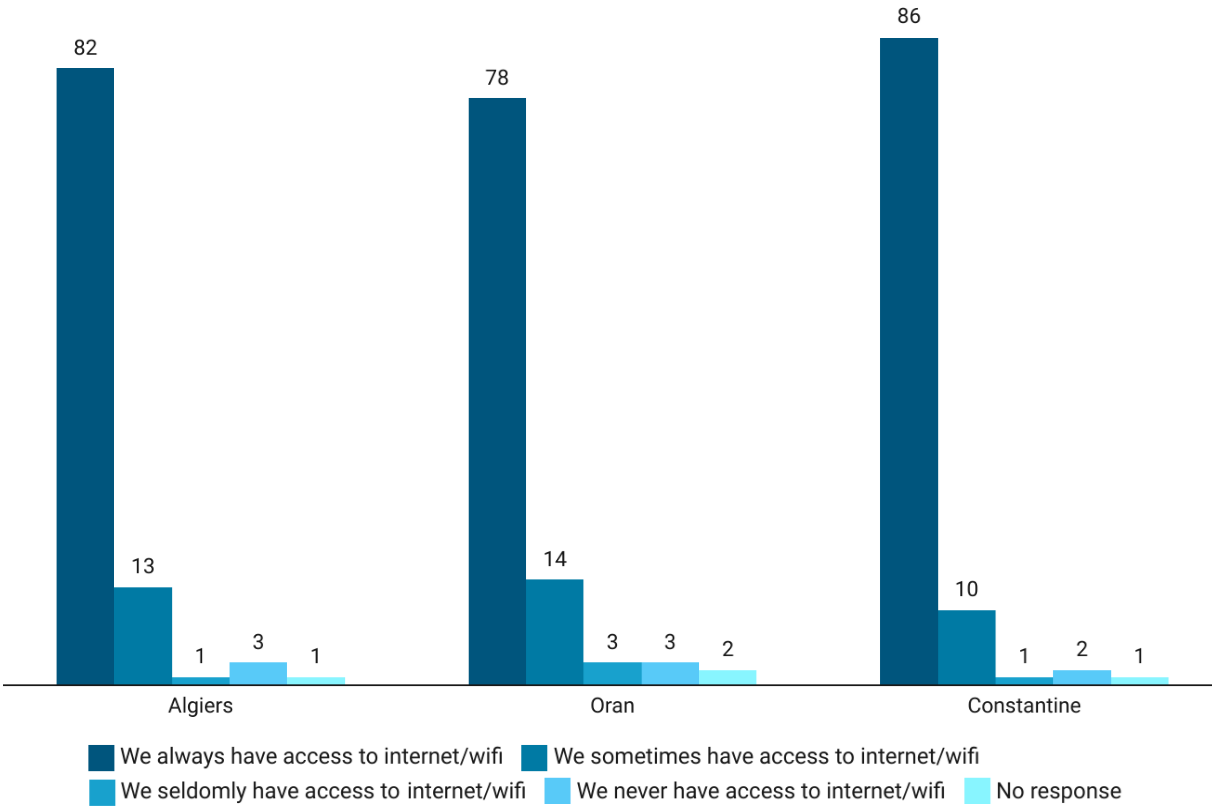


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Constantine with 86%, followed by Algiers with 82%, and Oran with 78%. 14% of Oran respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 13% of Algiers, and 10% of Constantine respondents.

The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Oran residents with 3%, followed by Algiers and Constantine respondents with each 1%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among both Oran and Algiers residents 3% each, followed by Constantine residents with 2%. 2% of Oran respondents did not answer, while the same is true for 1% of each Algiers and Constantine respondents.

Access to internet/wifi – City (n = 601)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

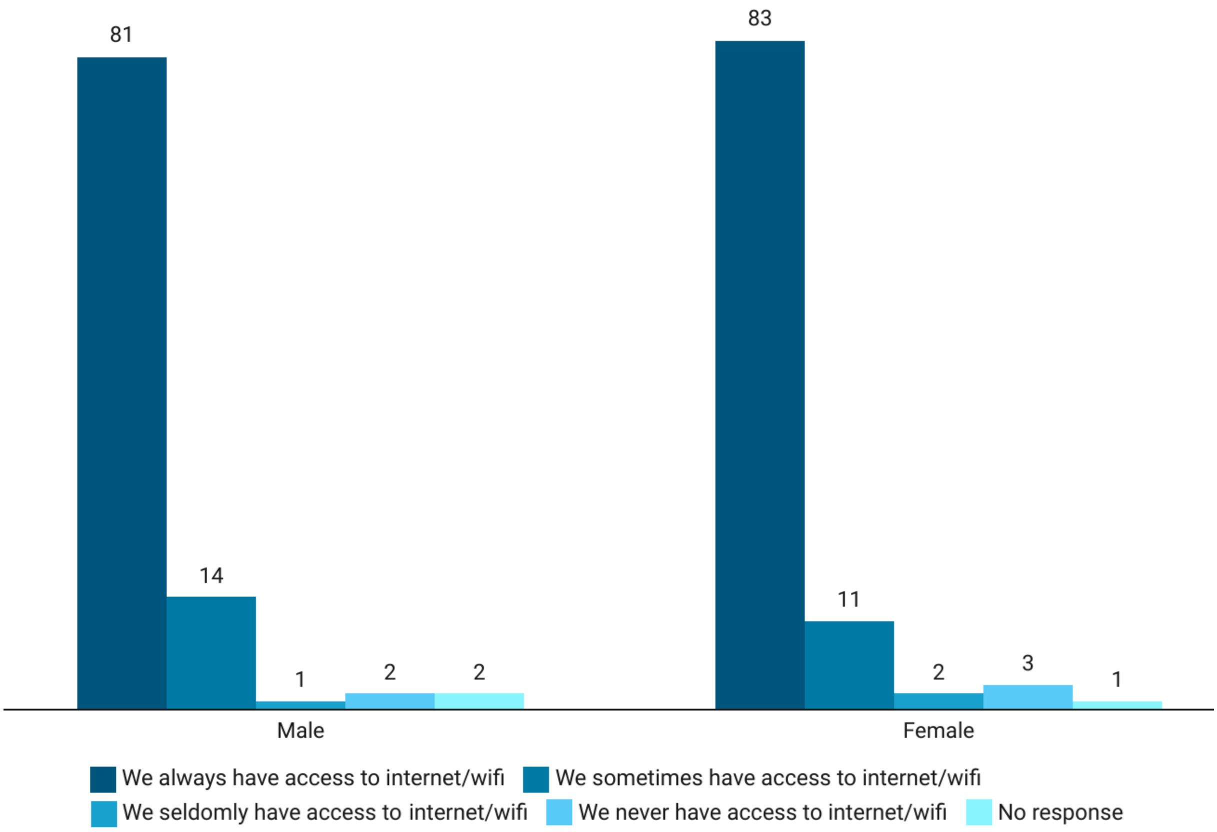


81% of male and 83% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 14% of male as well as 11% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi.

1% of male and 2% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is slightly higher among female respondents (3%) than among male respondents (2%). 2% of male and 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Access to Internet/wifi – Gender (n = 601)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



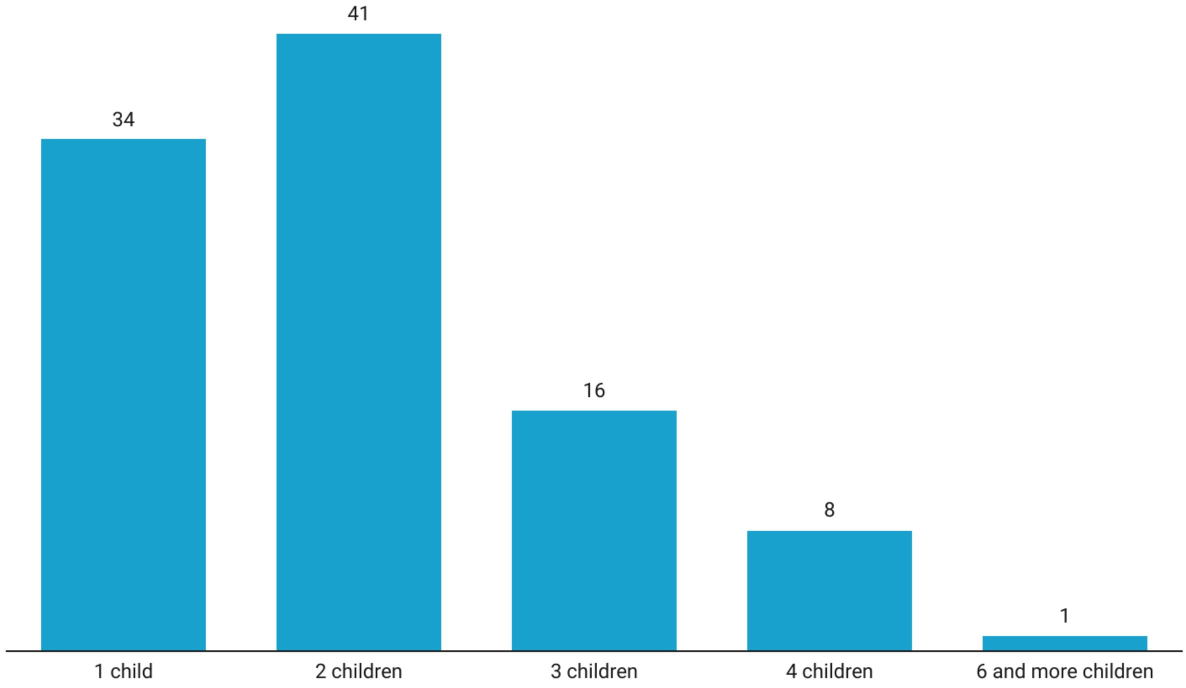
4.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 473). In total, of those (n = 128) stating not being single, 30% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 90) is among those having 2 children (41%), followed by 34% having 1 child, and 16% having children. 8% have 4 children, while 1% of the respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 90)

Number of children?

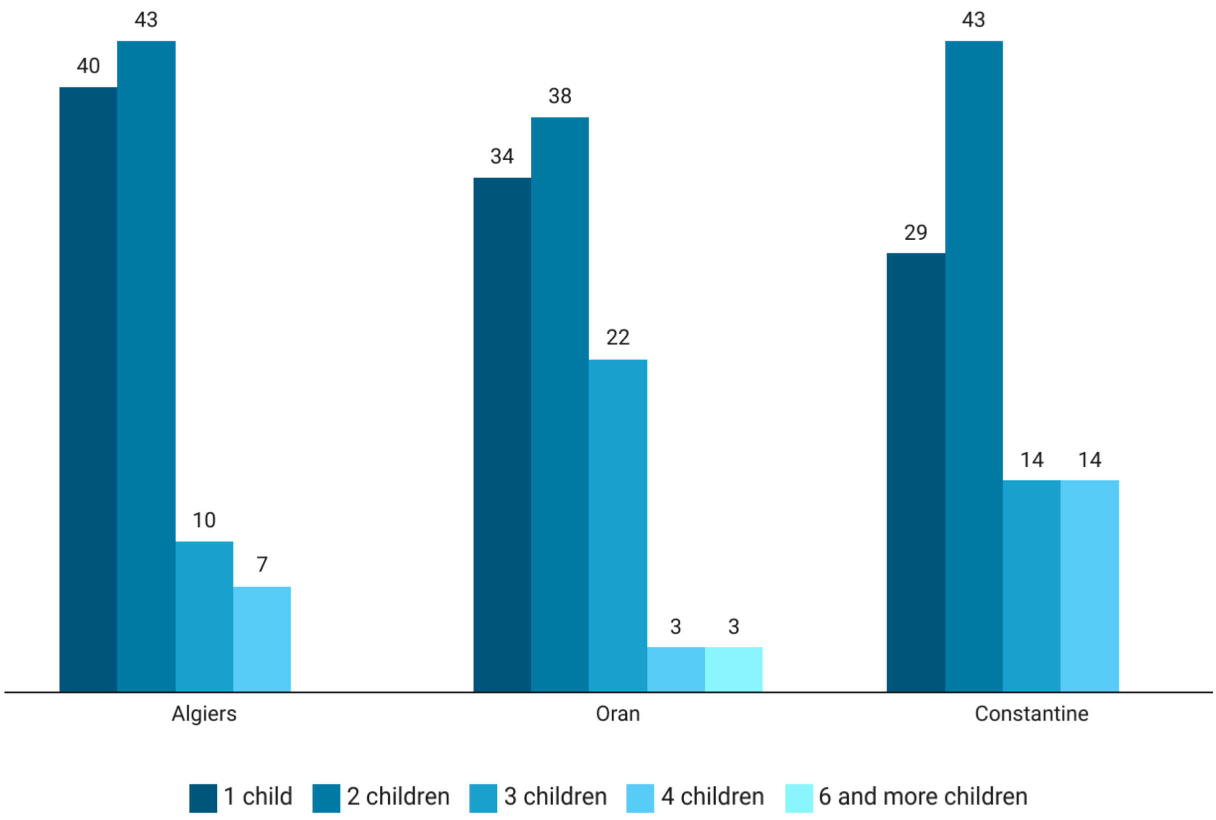


40% of Algiers respondents have only 1 child, while this is true for 34% of Oran and 29% of Constantine respondents. Among Algiers and Constantine respondents 43% each have 2 children, while this is true for 38% of Oran respondents.

The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Oran respondents with 22%, followed by Constantine with 14%, and Algiers respondents with 10%. 14% of Constantine respondents have 4 children, while the same is true for 7% of Algiers respondents, and 3% of Oran respondents. 3% of Oran respondents have 6 and more children.

Number of children – City (n = 90)

Number of children?

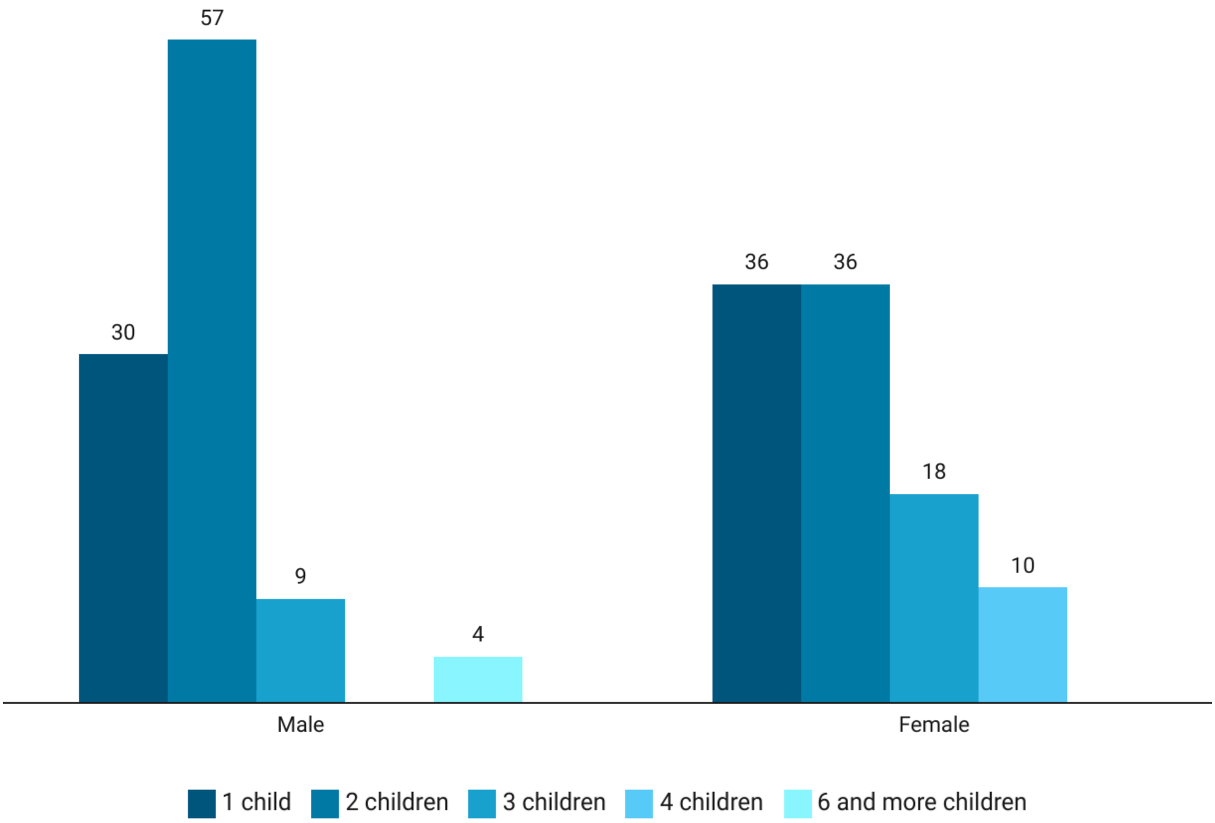


30% of male respondents and 36% female respondents have only 1 child, while 57% of male and 36% of female respondents have 2 children. 9% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 18% of female respondents.

10% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 4% of male have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 90)

Number of children?



Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 87% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 78.

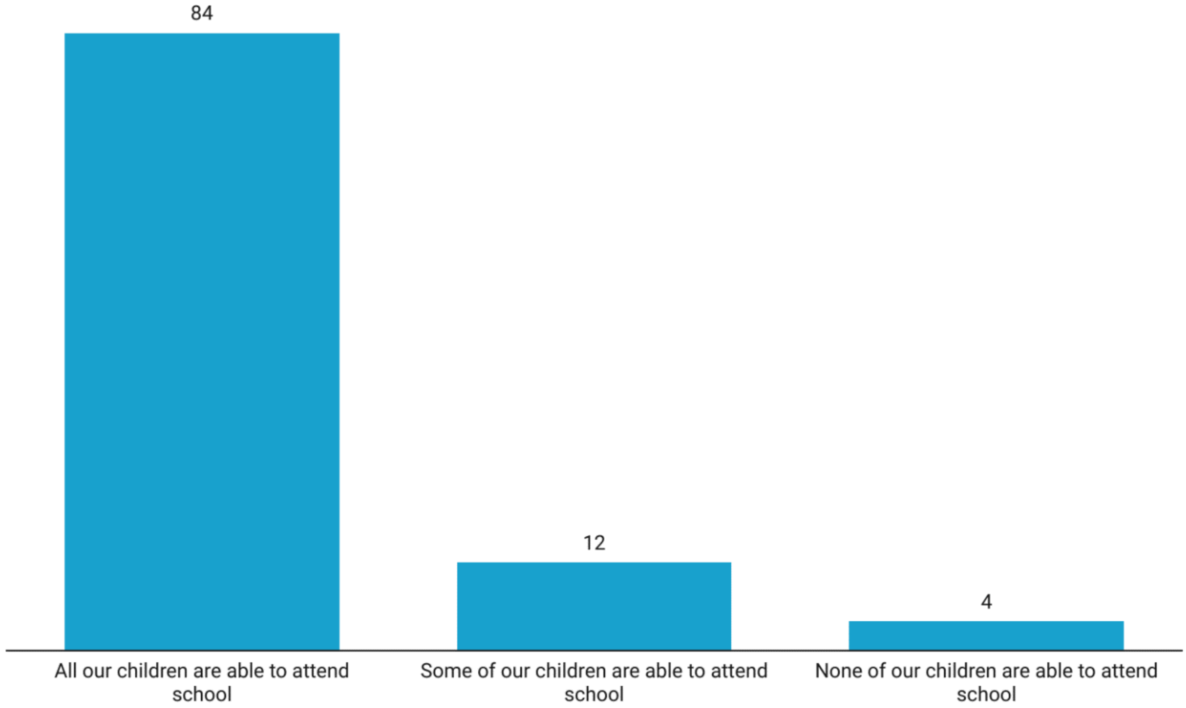
In Algiers, 90% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 81% among Oran respondents, and 89% among Constantine respondents. 87% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 87% among female respondents.

Asking all respondents (n = 78) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 84% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 12% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 4% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Total (n = 51*)

Are your children able to attend school?

** 27 missing values*



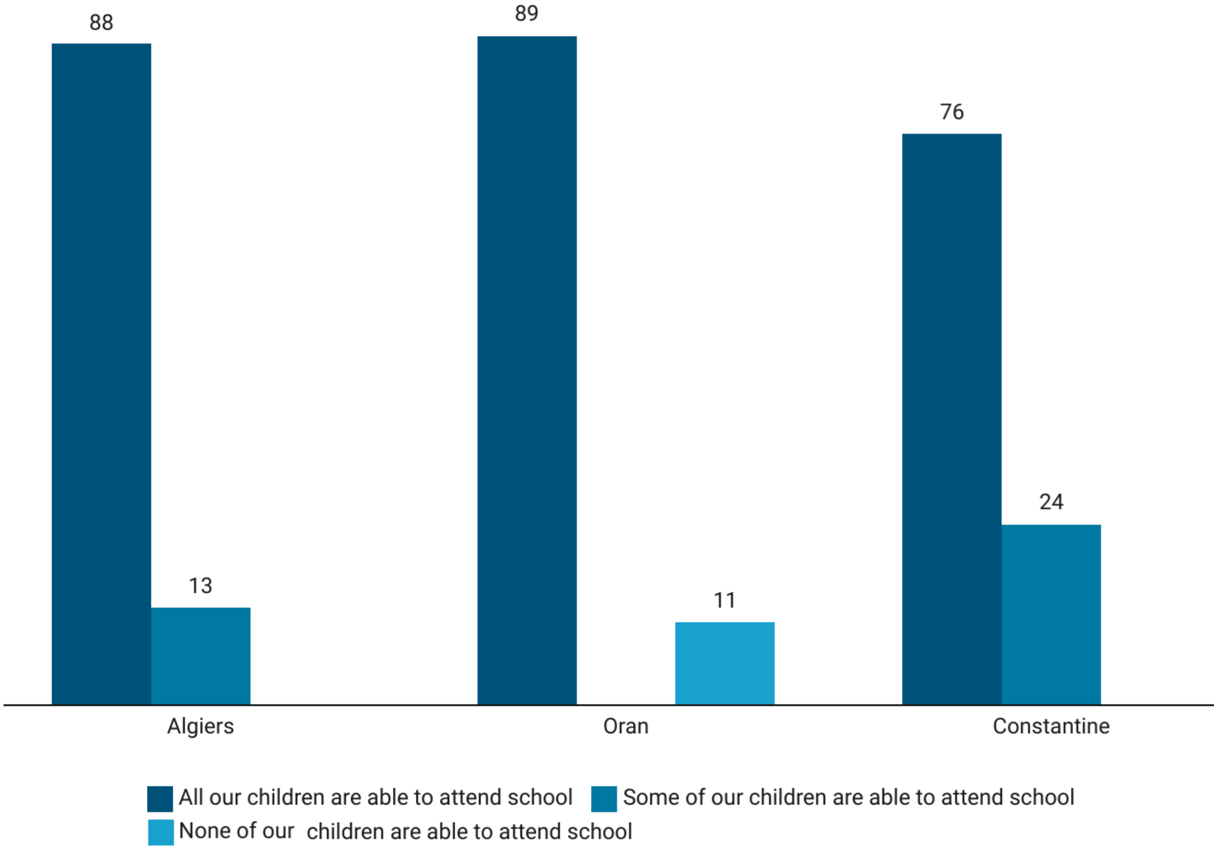
City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Oran with 89%, followed by 88% in Algiers, and 76% in Constantine. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Constantine with 24%, followed by Algiers with 13%.

11% of Oran respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – City (n = 51*)

Are your children able to attend school?

** 27 missing values*



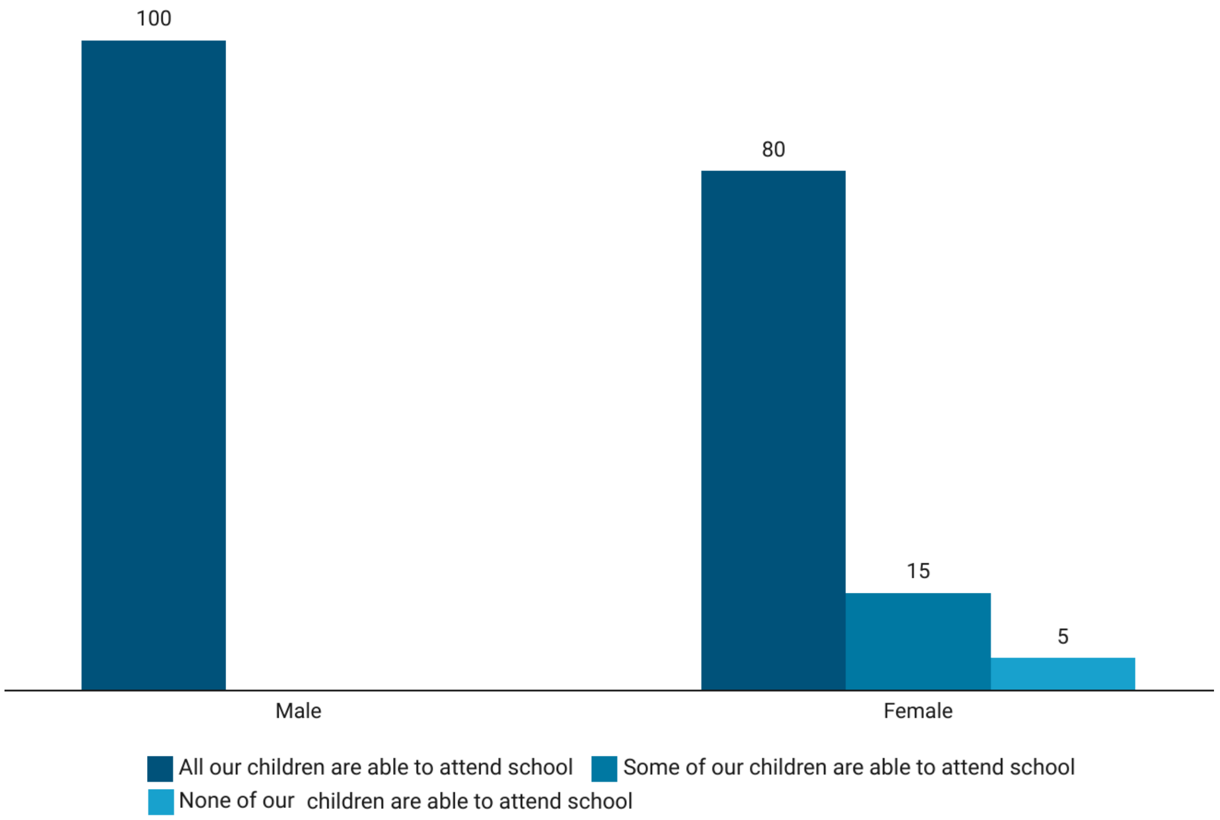
Gender comparison shows that all of male respondents (100%) and 80% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 15% of of female survey participants answered that some of their children were able to attend school.

5% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Gender (n = 51*)

Are your children able to attend school?

** 27 missing values*

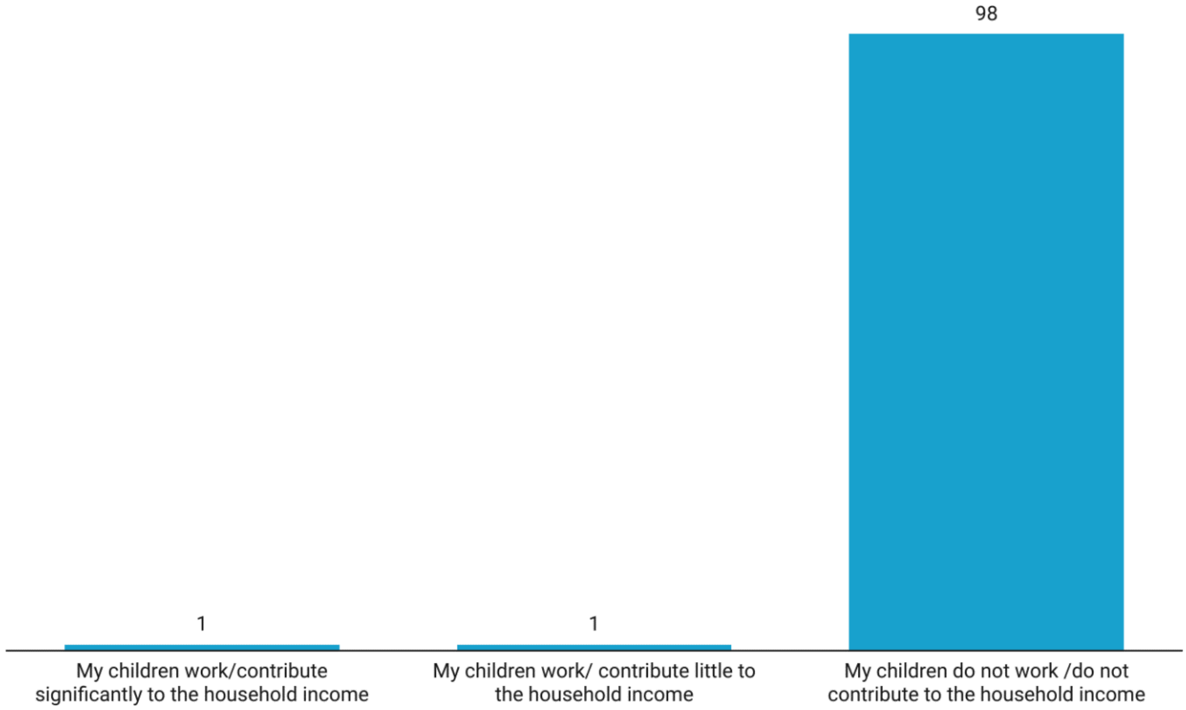


1% of the respondents (n = 78) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income.

A majority of 98% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 78)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

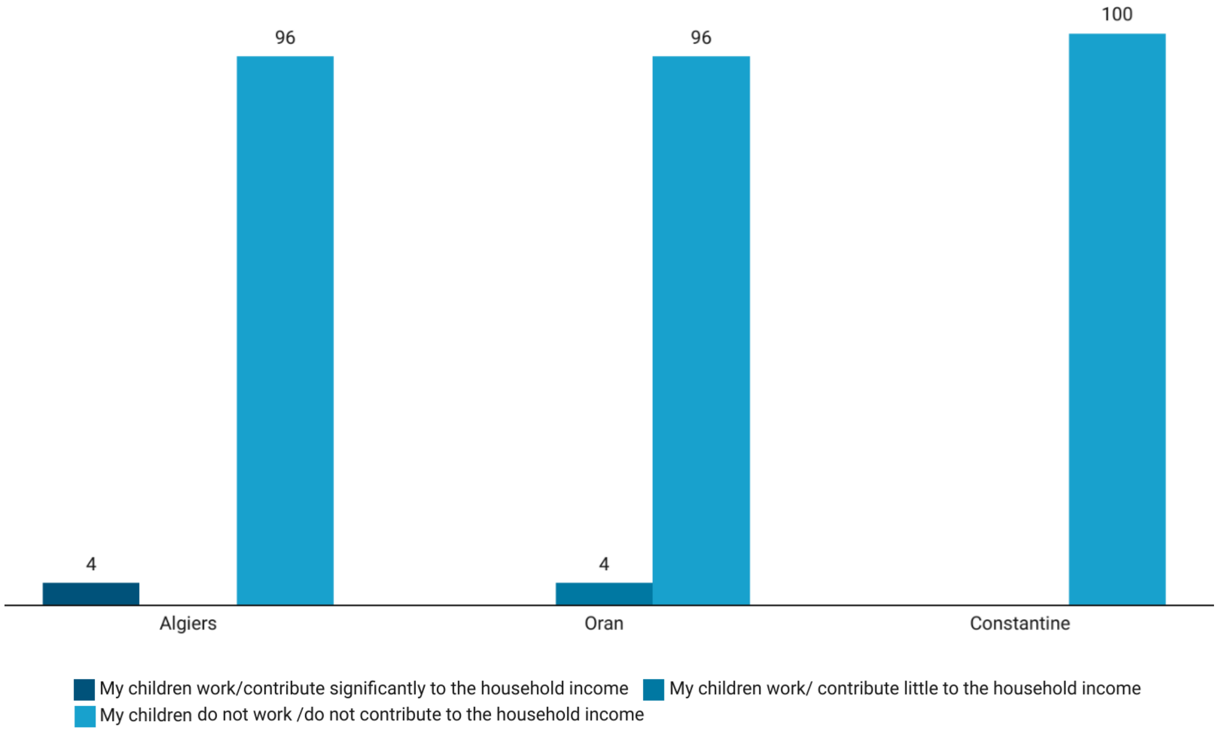


4% of Algiers respondents (n = 78) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 4% of Oran respondents stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income.

100% of Constantine respondents stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income, while this is true for 96% of each Algiers and Oran respondents.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 78)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

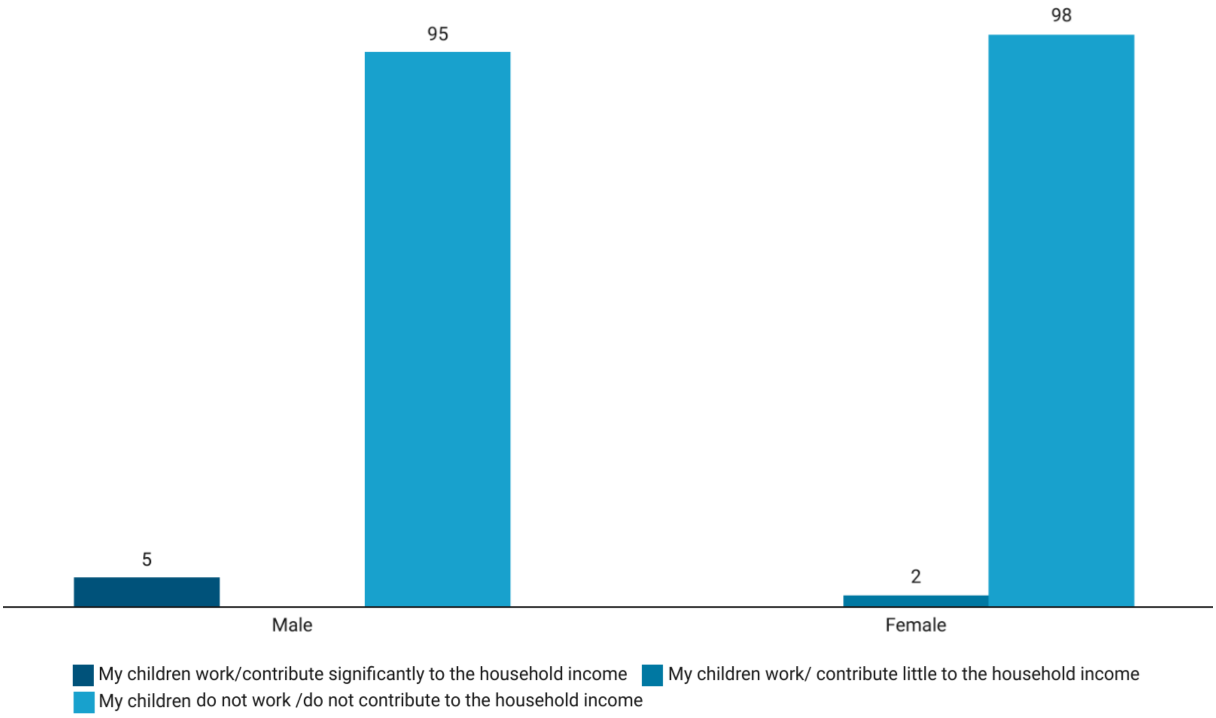


Gender comparison (n = 78) shows that 5% of male respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 2% of female respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income.

98% of female and 95% of male respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 78)

Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?



5. Demographics

One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Algeria on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 30 July and 9 September, 2024.

5.1. Location

Governorate (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Algiers	201	33.4%
Oran	200	33.3%
Constantine	200	33.3%
Total	601	100%

5.2. Gender and age

Gender (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	292	49%
Female	309	51%
Total	601	100%

Age (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	120	20%
20-24	155	26%
25-29	161	27%
30-35	165	27%
Total	601	100%

5.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	2	0%
Elementary school	8	2%
Primary school	36	6%
Secondary school	180	30%
Vocational/technical training	22	4%
College/university	353	58%
Total	601	100%

5.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	473	79%
Married	116	19%
Cohabitation	1	0%
Divorced/separated	8	1%
Widower/widow	3	1%
Total	601	100%

5.5. Children

Number of children (n = 90)

	Frequency	Percent
1 child	31	34%
2 children	37	41%
3 children	14	16%
4 children	7	8%
6 and more children	1	1%
Total	90	100%

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 90)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	78	87%
No	12	13%
Total	90	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 51)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	43	84%
Some of our children are able to attend school	6	12%
None of our children are able to attend school	2	4%
Total	51	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 78)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	1	1%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	1	1%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	76	98%
Total	78	100%

Appendix: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male
Female

A2 Governorate/City

Algiers
Oran
Constantine

A3 Age

16–19
20-24
25-29
30-35
No response *(do not read)*

A4 Marital status

Single
Married
Cohabitation
Divorced/separated
Widower/widow
No response *(do not read)*

A5 Number of children

1
2
3
4
5
6 and more
No children
No response *(do not read)*

A6 Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response *(do not read)*

Q1 To begin, I would like to ask you about the security situation in your neighborhood: Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response *(do not read)*

Q2 Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response *(do not read)*

Q3 Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response *(do not read)*

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response *(do not read)*

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

No response *(do not read)*

Q6 What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?

We manage to afford housing costs

We can just about to afford housing costs

We hardly manage to afford housing costs

We cannot manage to afford housing costs

No response *(do not read)*

Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

I always have electricity available

I mostly have electricity available

I sometimes have electricity available

I never have electricity available

No response *(do not read)*

Q8 What is the impact of current food prices on your family‘s ability to buy food?

We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

No response *(do not read)*

Q9 What is the impact of current market prices on your family’s ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g. clothing, shoes, etc.)?

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response *(do not read)*

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response *(do not read)*

Q11 Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income

No response *(do not read)*

Q12 Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response *(do not read)*

Q13 Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don’t have the necessary hygiene products

No response *(do not read)*

Q14 In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?

	We always have access and can afford	**We have access, but cannot afford**	**We have no access**	**No response *(do not read)***
Vaccinations	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Medication, drugs	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Primary medical care (family doctor)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0
Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)	1/0	1/0	1/0	1/0

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response *(do not read)*

1 **IRAQ**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021

2 **AFGHANISTAN**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021

3 **TUNISIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

4 **EGYPT**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

5 **LEBANON**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

6 **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

7 **ALGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

8 **LIBYA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

9 **MOROCCO**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

10 **KABUL**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

11 **LEBANON**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023

12 **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023

13 **NIGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023

14 **IRAQ**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023

15 **MOROCCO**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023

16 **ALGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023

17 **EGYPT**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023

18 **LIBYA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023

19 **TUNISIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023

20 **Socio-Economic Review**
2023

21 **LEBANON**
Socio-Economic Survey 2024

22 **NIGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2024

23 **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2024

24 **IRAQ**
Socio-Economic Survey 2024

25 **EGYPT**
Socio-Economic Survey 2024

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