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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 Egypt on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 23 July and 17 September, 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 601 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Cairo, 206 residents of Alexandria, and 195 residents of Port-Said. 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

- 77% of all respondents (n = 601) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 18% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 2% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 3% do not feel safe at all.
- 82% of Port-Said respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 79% of Alexandria respondents, and 71% of Cairo respondents. 22% of Cairo respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 17% of Alexandria respondents, and 15% of Port-Said respondents. 3% of Cairo respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 1% of each Alexandria and Port-Said respondents. 4% of Cairo respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 3% of Port-Said and 2% of Alexandria residents.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 50% manage to afford the housing costs. 25% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 601). 18% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 7% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- City comparison (n = 601) shows that 53% of Port-Said respondents, 52% of Alexandria respondents, and 46% of Cairo respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 27% of Port-Said respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 24% of each Cairo and Alexandria residents. 25% of Cairo respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 15% of each Alexandria and Port-Said respondents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Alexandria residents with 9%, followed by Cairo and Port-Said with each 5%.

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

- 53% of the respondents (n = 601) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 28% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 13% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 5% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 1% did not answer.

- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Port-Said with 58%, followed by Alexandria with 53%, and Cairo with 48%. 31% of Cairo respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 27% of respondents in Alexandria, and 24% of respondents in Port-Said. 15% of Cairo residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 14% of Alexandria, and 12% of Port-Said respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Cairo residents with 6%, followed by both Alexandria and Port-Said respondents with each 5%. Among Alexandria and Port-Said respondents 1% each did not answer.

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

- 46% of all respondents (n = 601) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 30% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 14% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 10% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 55% of Port-Said residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 41% of each Cairo and Alexandria residents. 33% of Alexandria respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Cairo respondents (32%), and Port-Said respondents (24%). 15% of Cairo respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 14% of each Alexandria and Port-Said residents. 12% of Alexandria and 11% of Cairo respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 7% of Port-Said respondents. 1% of Cairo respondents did not answer.

Access to clean drinking water

- 81% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to clean drinking water, while 14% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 3% 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 Port-Said with 86%, followed by Alexandria and Cairo with each 79%. The highest share of those sometimes having

access to clean drinking water is to be found among Alexandria respondents with 17%, followed by Cairo respondents with 16%, and Port-Said respondents with 10%.

- 3% of each Alexandria and Port-Said respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 2% of Cairo respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Cairo with 3%, followed by both Alexandria and Port-Said with each 1%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 72% 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. 19% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 5% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 4% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, 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 Port-Said respondents with 77%, followed by Alexandria respondents with 72%, and Cairo respondents with 67%. 21% of Cairo respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 18% of Alexandria respondents, and 16% of Port-Said respondents. 7% of Alexandria respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Cairo and Port-Said with each 5%. Among Cairo respondents, 7% never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 3% of Alexandria, and 2% of Port-Said respondents.

Access to medical services

- 72% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 19% have access but they are not able to afford them. 8% do not have any access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.
- 65% of the survey participants (n = 601) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 8% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 1% did not answer.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 61% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access and can afford a visit, while 28% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 10% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.
- 58% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 29% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 13% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.
- 34% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 38% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 22% have no access at all. 6% did not answer.
- 54% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 14% have no access. 1% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi

- 58% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to internet/wifi, while 19% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 5% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 16% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 2% did not answer.
- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Port-Said with 68%, followed by Alexandria with 55%, and Cairo with 52%. 23% of each of Cairo and Alexandria respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 11% of Port-Said respondents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Cairo residents with 8%, followed by Port-Said with 6%, and Alexandria with 1%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Alexandria residents with 17%, followed by Cairo residents with 16%, and Port-Said residents with 14%. 4% of Alexandria respondents did not answer, while this is true for 1% of each of Cairo and Port-Said respondents.

School attendance

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 74% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 20% answered that

some of their children were able to attend school, while 6% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

- City comparison (n = 155) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Alexandria with 78%, followed by 72% in Cairo, and 71% in Port-Said. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Port-Said with 23%, followed by Alexandria with 20%, and Cairo with 18%.
- The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Cairo respondents with a share of 10%, followed by Port-Said with 6%, and Alexandria with 2%.

Contribution to household income

- 1% of the respondents (n = 174) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 1% answered that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. A majority of 96% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income, while 1% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 174) reveals that 4% of Port-Said respondents and 2% of Cairo respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 2% of Cairo respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while 3% of Cairo respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 98% of each Alexandria respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 96% of Port-Said and 93% of Cairo respondents. 2% of Alexandria respondents did not answer.

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

While 54% stated that they could afford the housing costs in 2023, the proportion decreased to 50% in 2024. With regard to electricity, there is a similar slight negative trend visible: the proportion of those who have always electricity available decreased from 77% in 2023 to 70% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to afford housing costs	54	50
Can just about afford housing costs	22	25
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	17	18
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	6	7

	2023	2024
Always have electricity available	77	↓ 70
Mostly have electricity available	15	17
Sometimes have electricity available	5	9
Never have electricity available	2	3

Food and water access

In terms of securing food for the family, in 2023, 22% could just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff, while in 2024, the proportion has increased to 28%. 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	57	53
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	22	↑ 28
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	15	13
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	5	5

	2023	2024
Always have access to clean drinking water	85	81
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	9	14
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	3	3
Never have access to clean drinking water	3	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, 35% could manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion has increased to 46% in 2024. In addition, in 2023, 24% hardly managed to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while in 2024, the proportion decreased to 14%.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	35	↑ 46
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	27	30
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	24	↓ 14
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	14	10

	2023	2024
Have all necessary hygiene products	69	72
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	22	19
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	4	5
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	5	4

Health services

Vaccinations

A positive trend towards the access to vaccinations can be seen between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 61% always had access and could afford them, this is true for 72% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	61	↑ 72
Have access, but cannot afford	29	↓ 19
Have no access	8	8

Medication and drugs

No significant changes can be seen in terms of the access to medication and drugs.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	69	65
Have access, but cannot afford	27	26
Have no access	4	8

Primary medical care (family doctor)

A slight deterioration can be seen for those always having access to primary medical care and being able to afford it (64% in 2023 compared to 61% in 2024).

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	64	61
Have access, but cannot afford	25	28
Have no access	9	10

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

A slight deterioration can be identified for those always having access to a medical specialist and being able to afford it (61% in 2023 compared to 58% in 2024).

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	61	58
Have access, but cannot afford	28	29
Have no access	8	13

Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)

While in 2023, 44% had always access to advanced treatment and could afford it, the proportion decreased to 34% in 2024. Simultaneously, the proportion of those never having access has increased from 15% in 2023 to 22% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	44	↓ 34
Have access, but cannot afford	34	38
Have no access	15	↑ 22

Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)

In terms of medical diagnostics, 62% had access and could afford it in 2023, while the proportion decreased to 54% in 2024. At the same time, the proportion of those never having access to medical diagnostics has increased from 7% in 2023 to 14% in 2024.

	2023		2024
Always have access and can afford	62	↓	54
Have access, but cannot afford	28		31
Have no access	7	↑	14

3. Methodology

One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Egypt on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 23 July and 17 September, 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 601 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Cairo, 206 residents of Alexandria, and 195 residents of Port-Said. 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 General Census for Population, Housing and Establishments 2017¹. Quotas were fixed by age, gender, and governorates.

One to One for Research and Polling created a frame composed of all possible existing 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 Egypt (Vodafone, Etisalat, We, and Orange). 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 reviewed, verified and corrected in case of unclear or incoherent answers.

¹ <https://censusinfo.capmas.gov.eg/metadata-en-v4.2/index.php/catalog/621>
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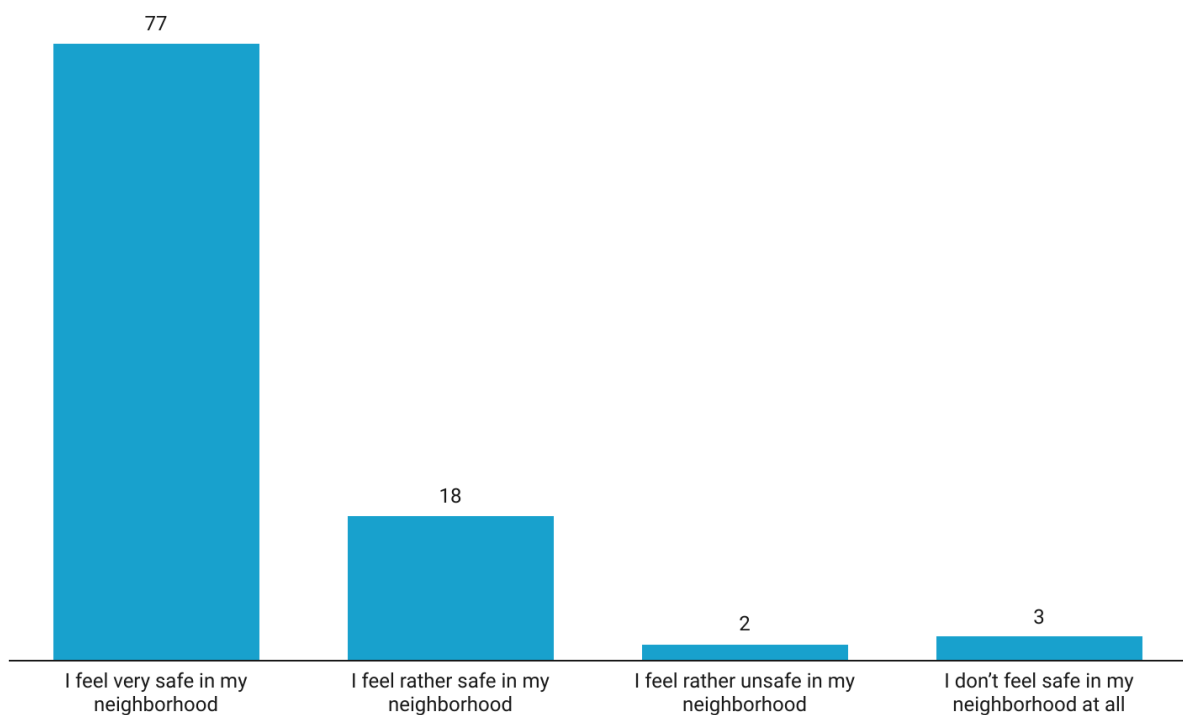
4. Chapter Summary

4.1. Sense of security

77% of all respondents (n = 601) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 18% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 2% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 3% do not feel safe at all.

Sense of security – Total (n = 601)

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

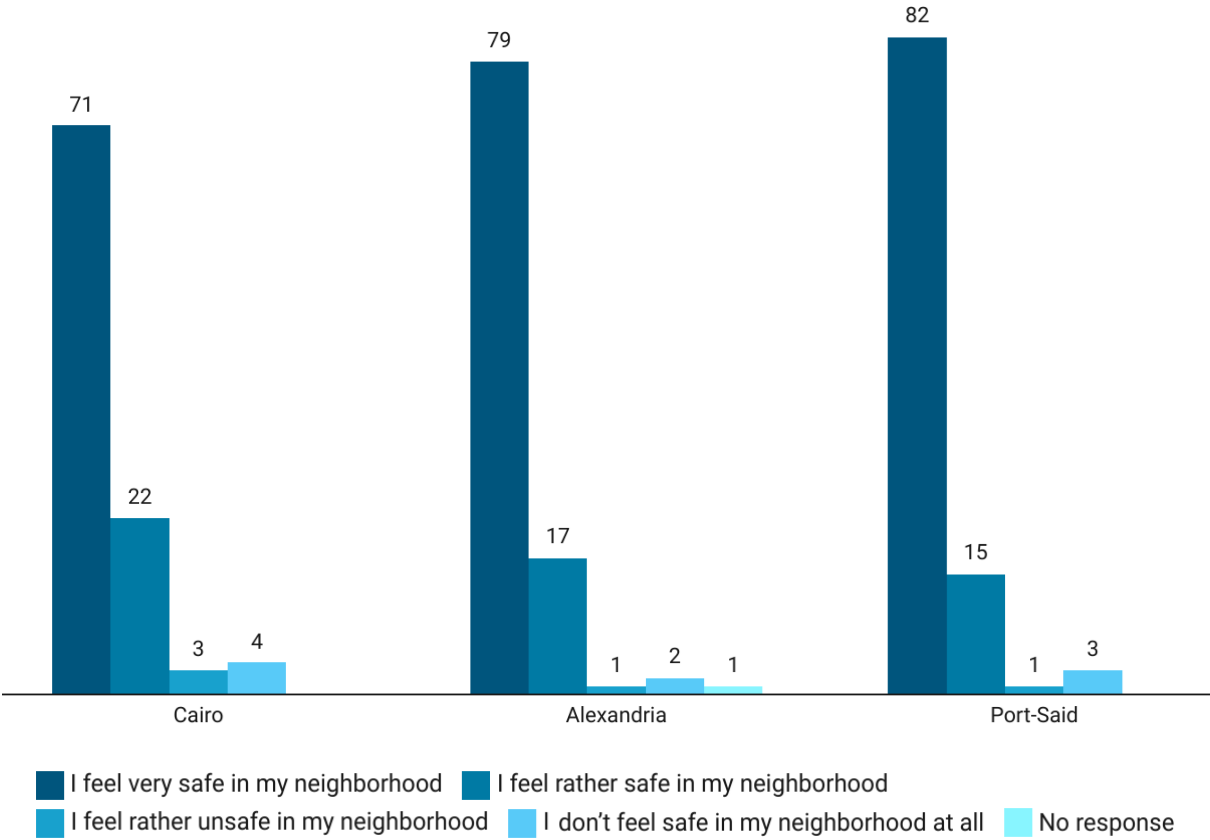


82% of Port-Said respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 79% of Alexandria respondents, and 71% of Cairo respondents. 22% of Cairo respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 17% of Alexandria respondents, and 15% of Port-Said respondents.

3% of Cairo respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 1% of each Alexandria and Port-Said respondents. 4% of Cairo respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 3% of Port-Said and 2% of Alexandria residents.

Sense of security – City (n = 601)

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

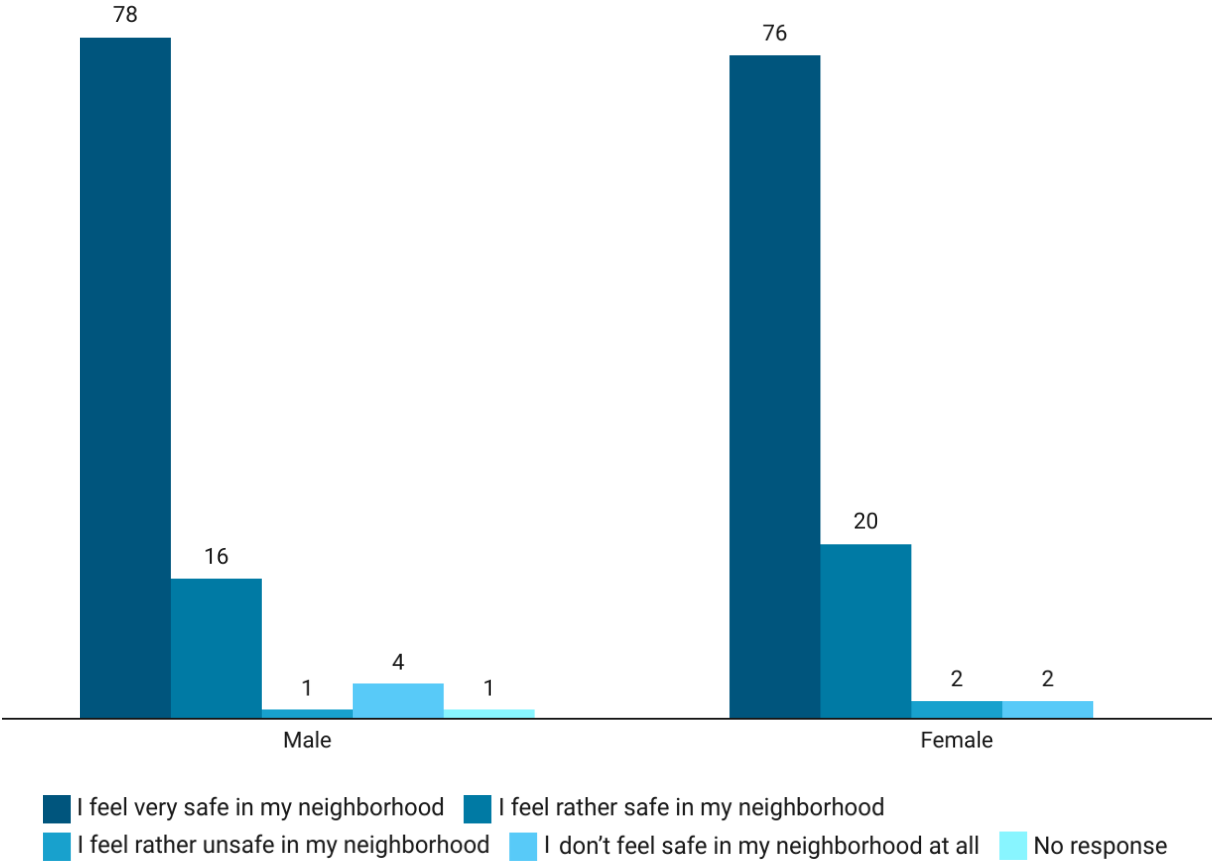


78% of male respondents feel very safe, while 76% of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood. 20% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 16% of male respondents.

2% of female and 1% of male respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while at 4% of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 2% of female respondents. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Sense of security – Gender (n = 601)

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

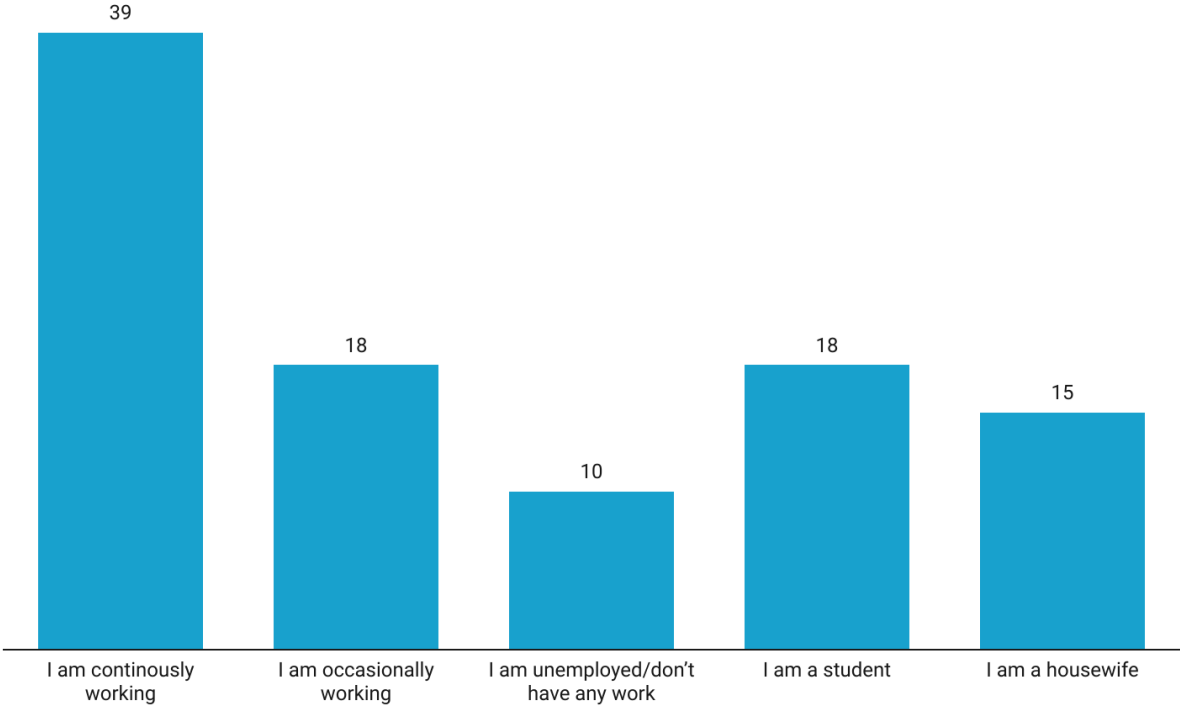


4.2. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 601), 39% work continuously, while 18% have occasional jobs. 18% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 15% are housewives, while 10% are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 601)

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



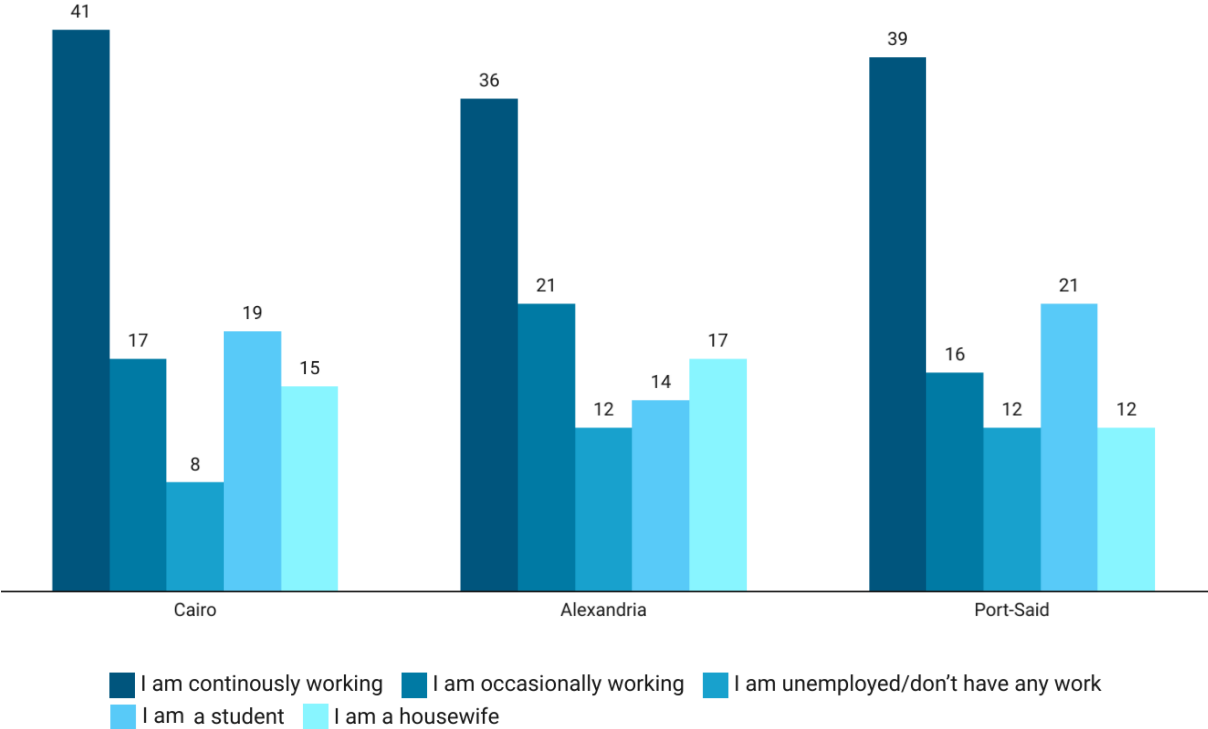
41% work continuously in Cairo, while this is true for 39% in Port-Said, and 36% in Alexandria. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Alexandria with 21%, followed by 17% in Cairo, and 16% in Port-Said.

The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest among both Alexandria and Port-Said respondents with each 12%, followed by Cairo with 8%.

21% of Port-Said respondents are students, while the same is true for 19% of Cairo and 14% of Alexandria residents. 17% of Alexandria respondents are housewives, while this is true for 15% of Cairo, and 12% of Port-Said respondents.

Occupation – City (n = 601)

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



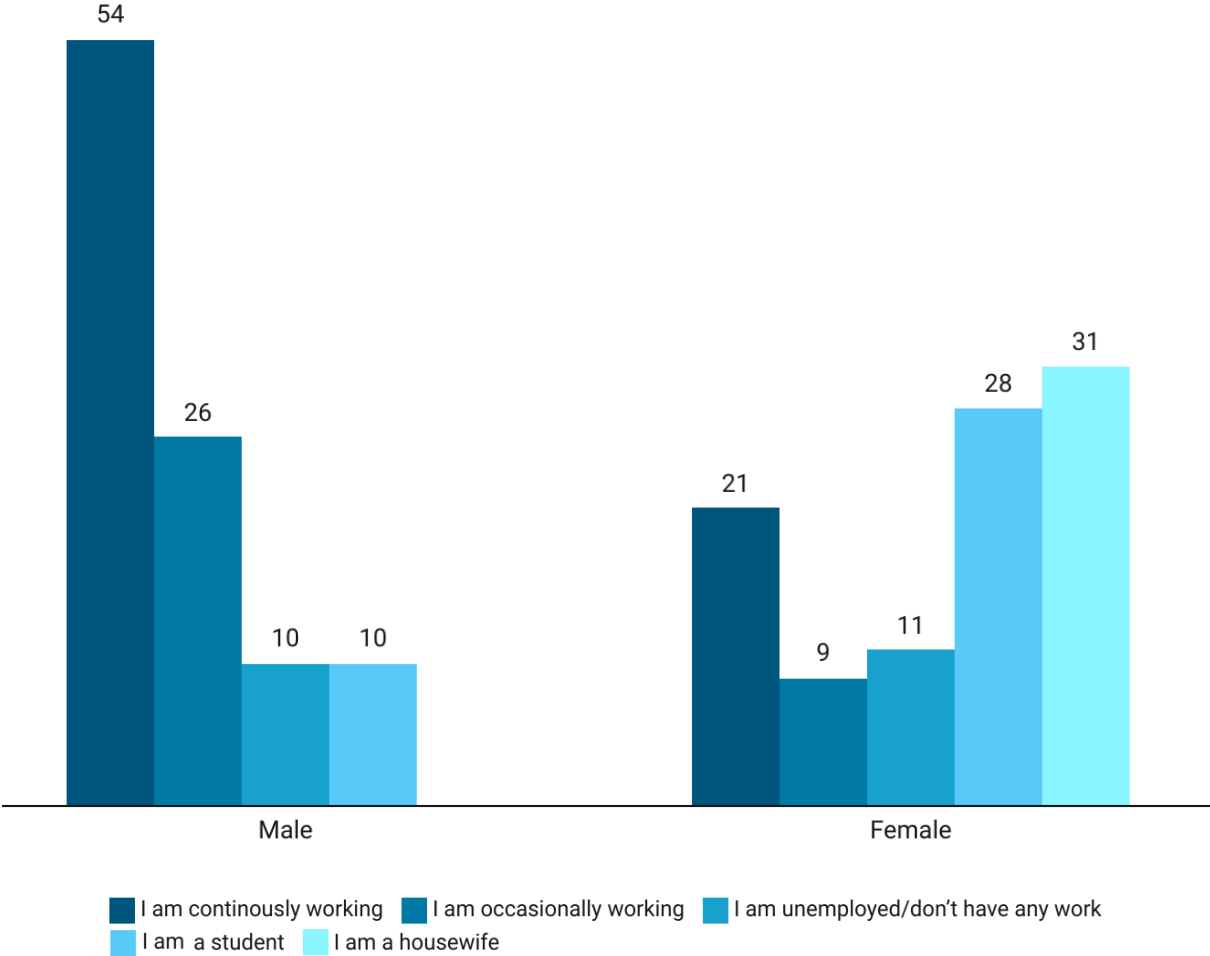
Gender comparison (n = 601) reveals that 54% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 21% of female respondents. 26% of male respondents and 9% of female respondents work occasionally.

10% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 11% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (28%) than among men (10%).

31% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 601)

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

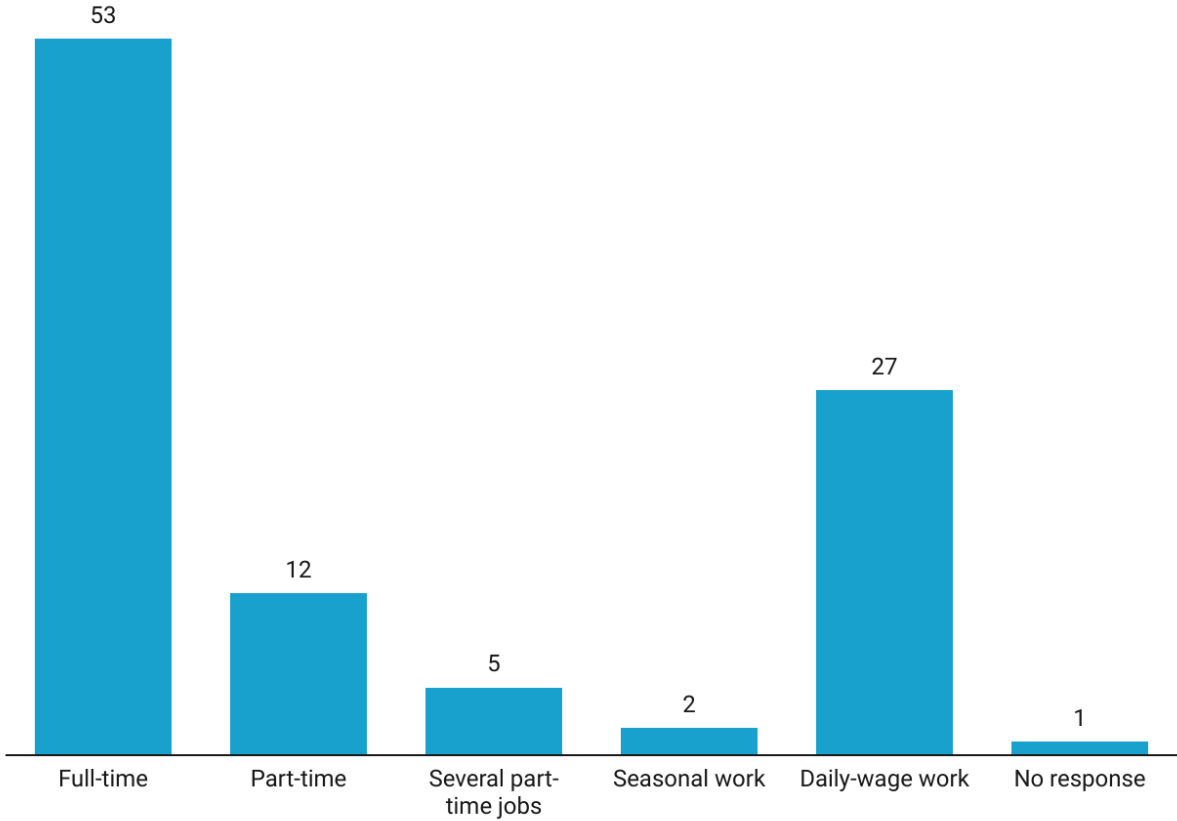


53% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 340) are full-time workers, while 12% are part-time workers. 5% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 2% who work as seasonal workers. 27% work as daily wage workers. 1% did not answer.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 340*)

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 = 340) can be found among Port-Said residents (58%), followed by Cairo with 52%, and Alexandria with 50%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 14% in Alexandria, 13% in Cairo, and 8% in Port-Said.

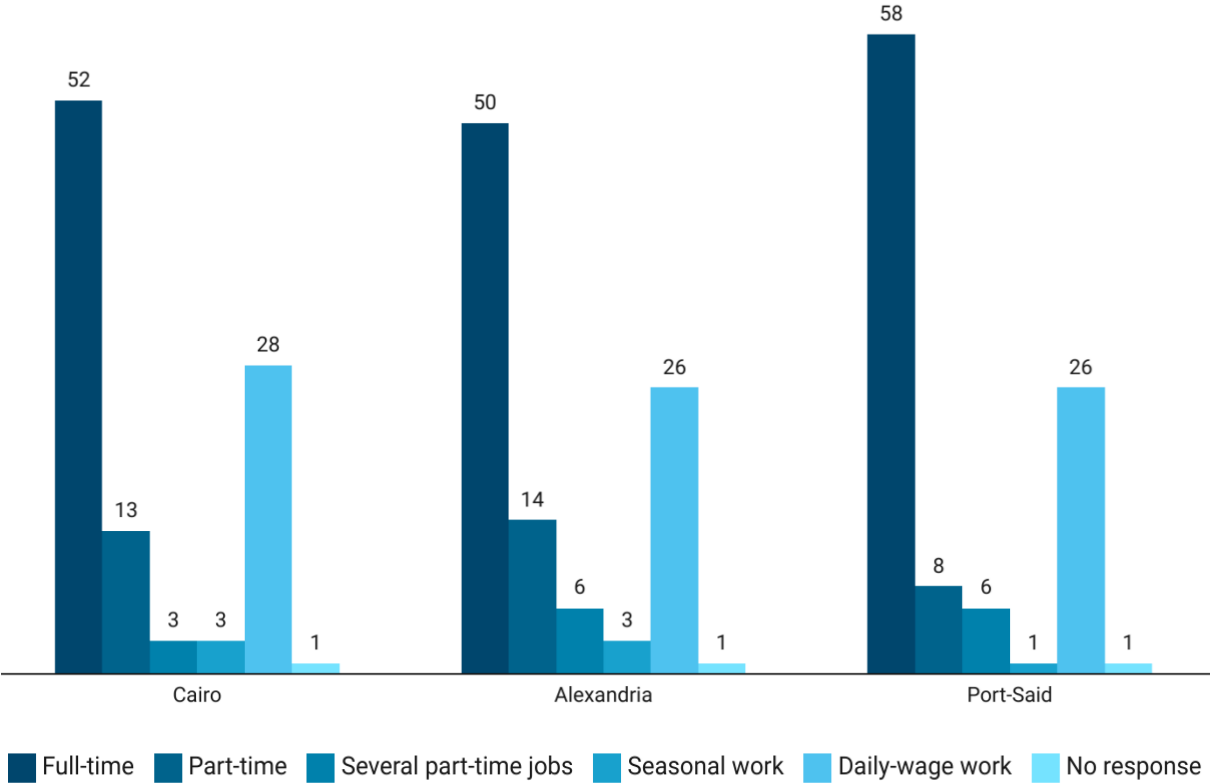
6% among both Alexandria and Port-Said respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 3% among Cairo respondents.

Among Alexandria residents as well as Cairo residents 3% each are seasonal workers, followed by 1% of Port-Said residents. 28% of Cairo respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 26% of each Alexandria and Port-Said respondents. Among all three groups, 1% each did not answer.

Type of occupation – City (n = 340*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



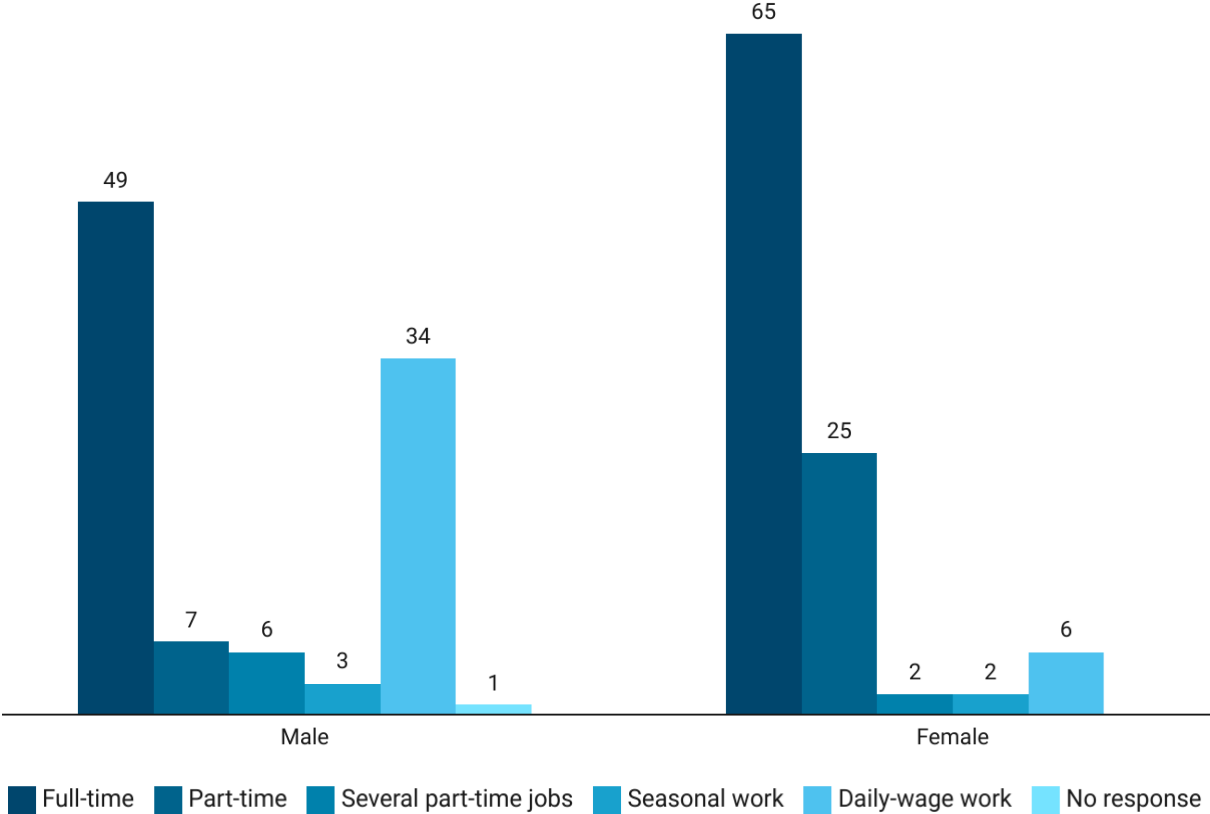
Gender comparison (n = 340) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among female respondents (65%) than among male respondents (49%). The same is true when it comes to part-time workers: the proportion among women (25%) is higher than among men (7%).

2% of female respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 6% among male respondents. 3% of male and 2% of female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is significantly higher among men (34%) than among women (6%). 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Type of occupation – Gender (n = 340*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

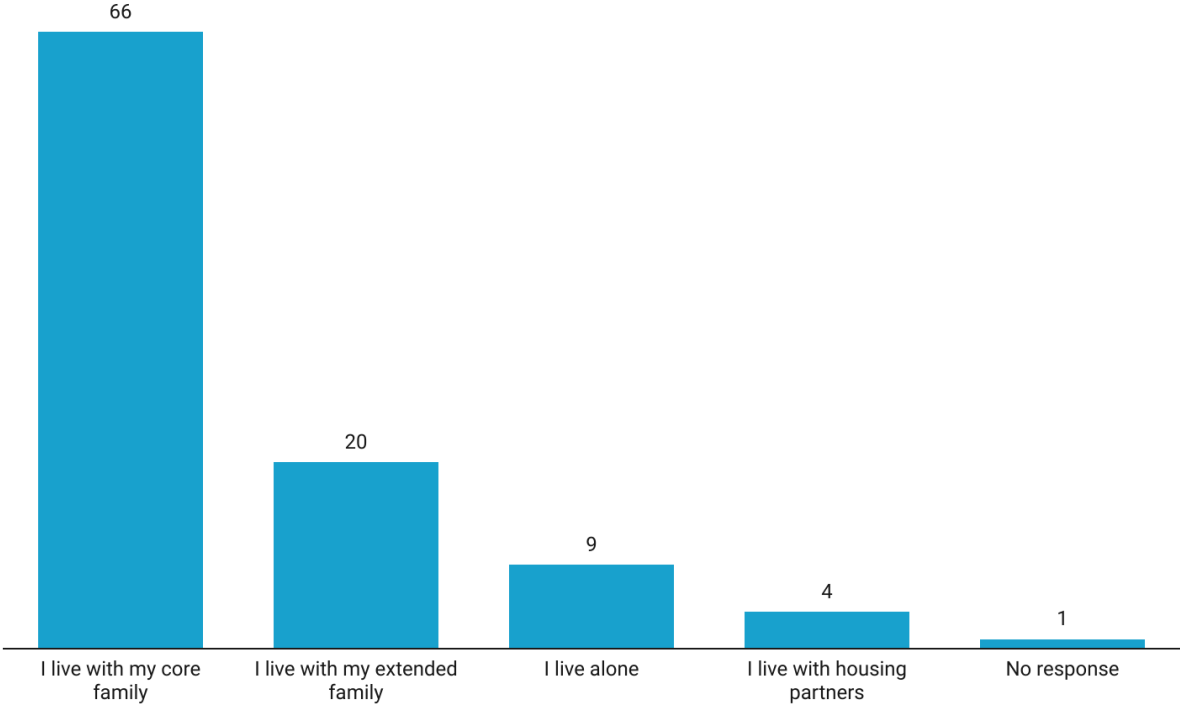


4.3. Housing situation and impact of housing costs

9% of the respondents (n = 601) live alone, while 4% live with their housing partners. 66% live with their core family, while 20% live with their extended family. 1% did not answer.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 601)

What is your current housing situation?

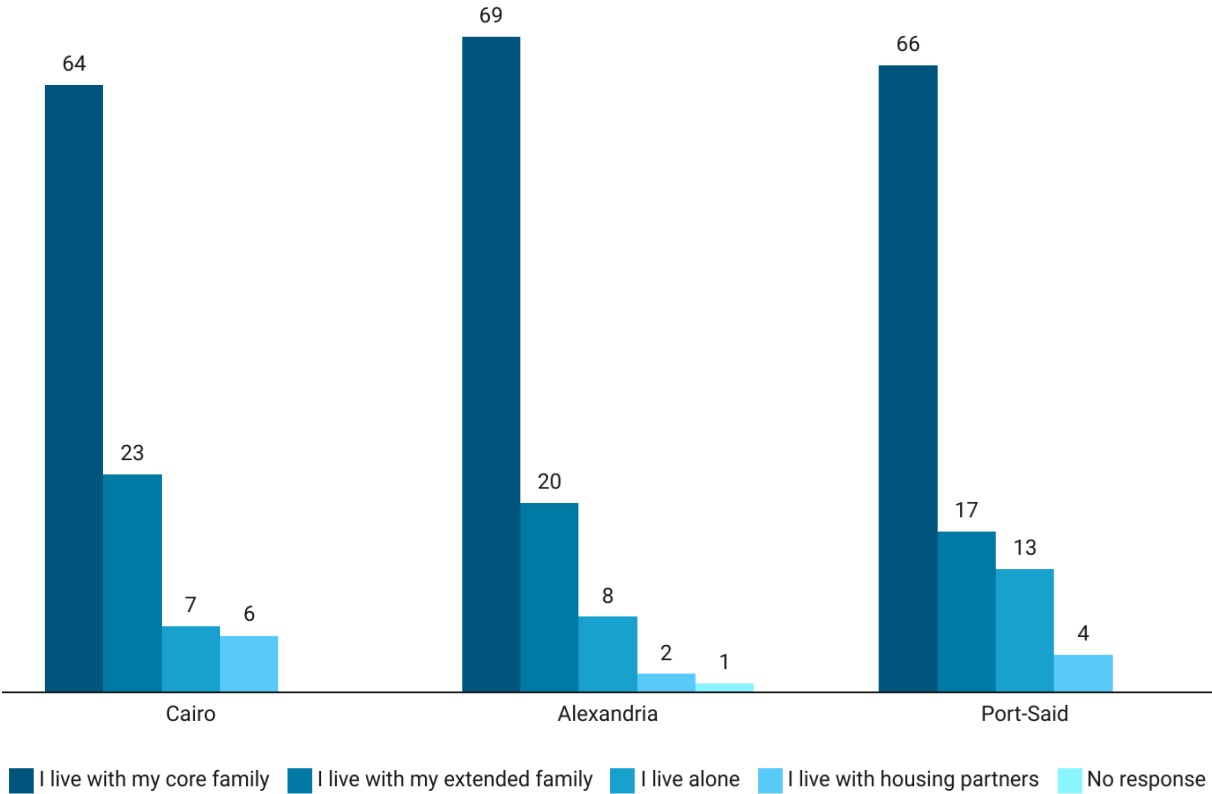


City comparison (n = 601) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Alexandria respondents (69%), followed by Port-Said with 66%, and Cairo with 64%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Cairo with 23%, followed by Alexandria with 20%, and Port-Said with 17%.

13% of Port-Said respondents live alone, while this is true for 8% of Alexandria and 7% of Cairo respondents. Among Cairo respondents, 6% live with their housing partners, followed by 4% of Port-Said and 2% of Alexandria respondents 1% of Alexandria respondents did not answer.

Current housing situation – City (n = 601)

What is your current housing situation?

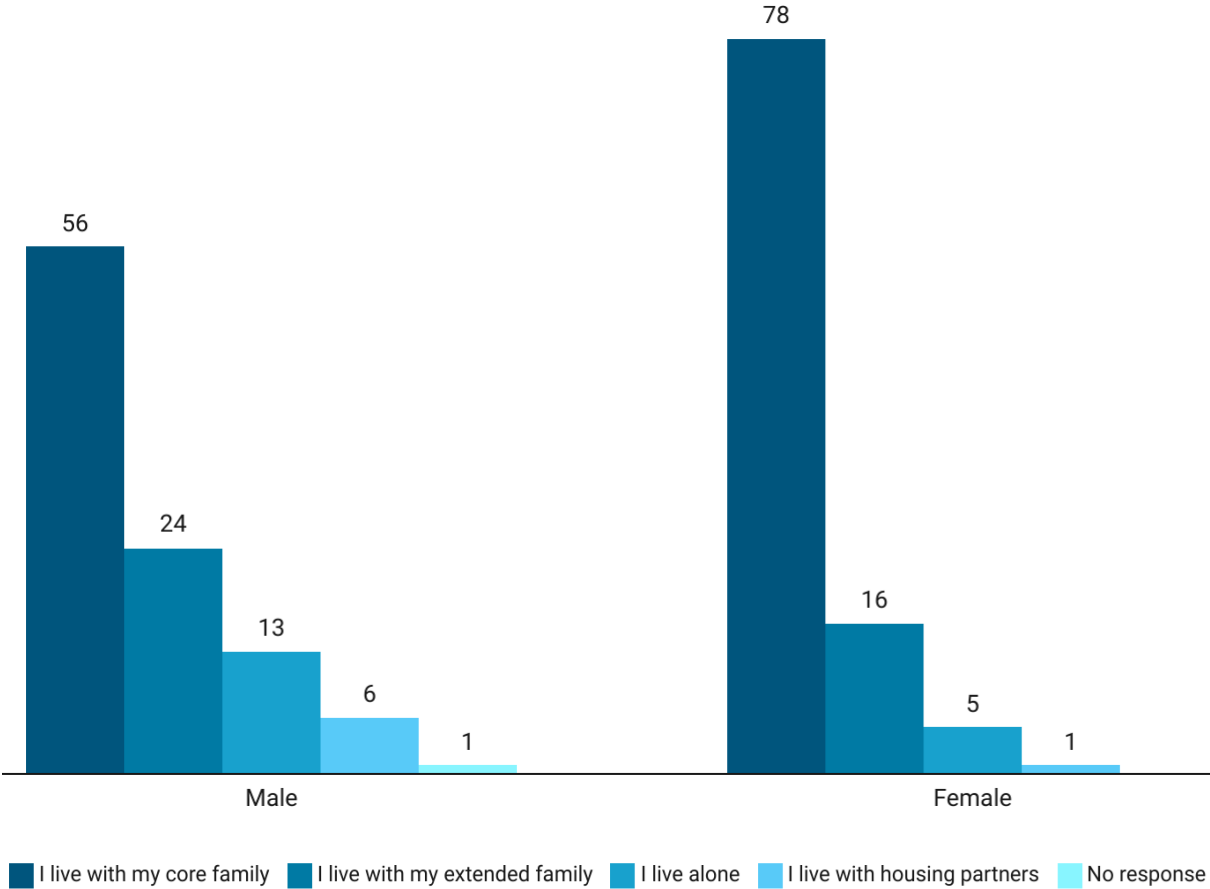


Gender comparison (n = 601) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (78%) compared to male respondents (56%). 24% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 16% of female participants.

Among male respondents, 13% live alone, while this is also true for 5% of female respondents. 6% of male respondents live with their housing partners, while the same is true for 1% of female respondents. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 601)

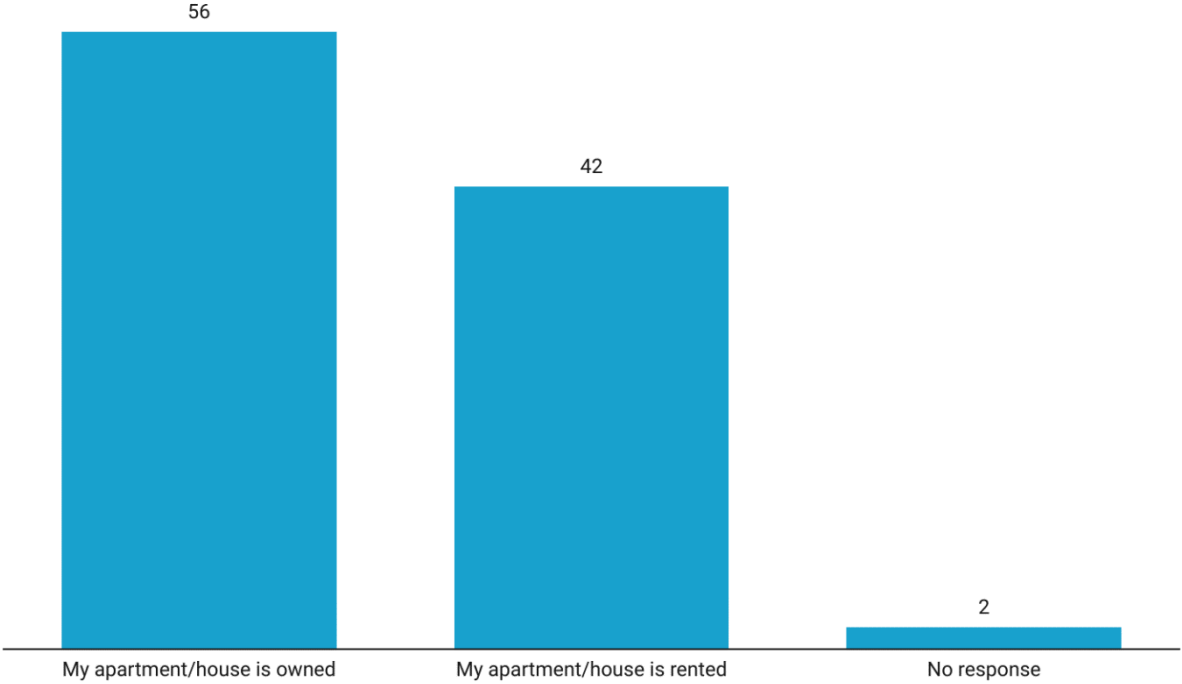
What is your current housing situation?



56% of the respondents (n = 601) live in an apartment or house they own, while 42% 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?

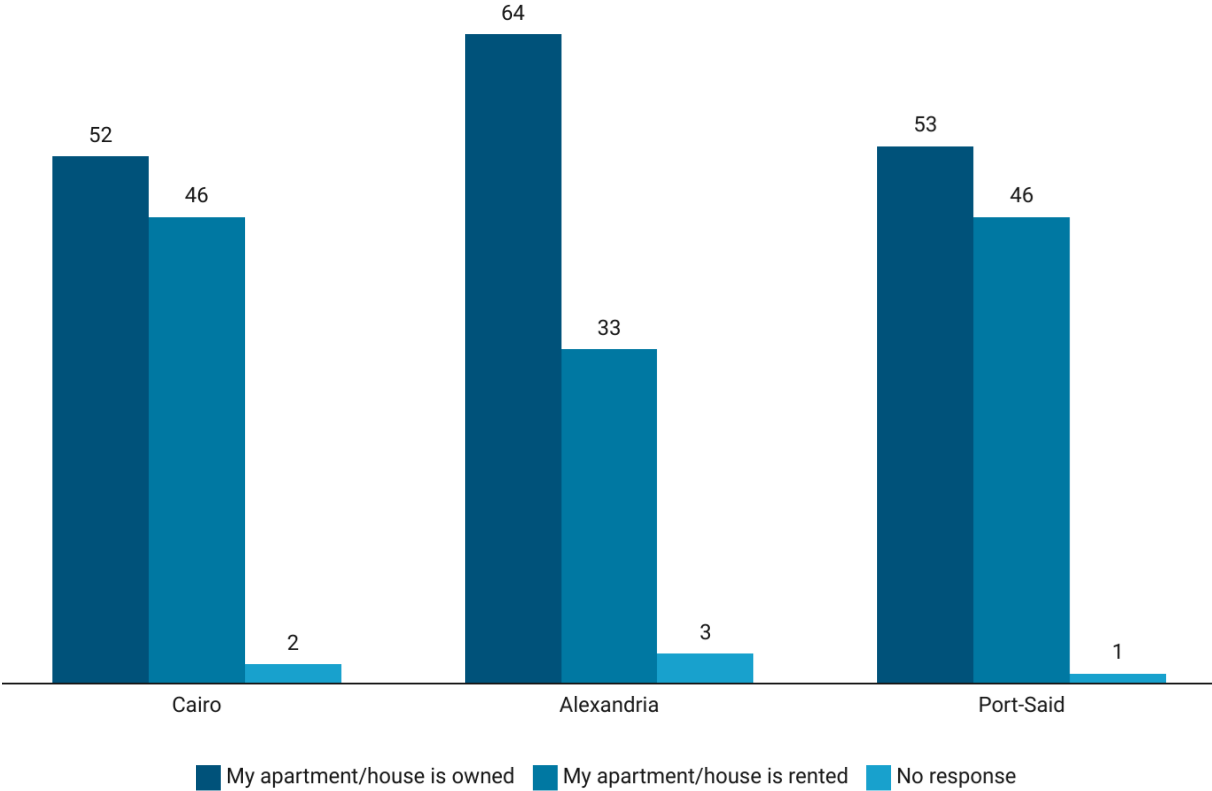


City comparison (n = 601) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Alexandria with 64%, followed by Port-Said with 53%, and Cairo with 52%.

Among both Cairo and Port-Said respondents 46% each live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by Alexandria with 33%. 3% in Alexandria, 2% in Cairo, and 1% in Port-Said did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 601)

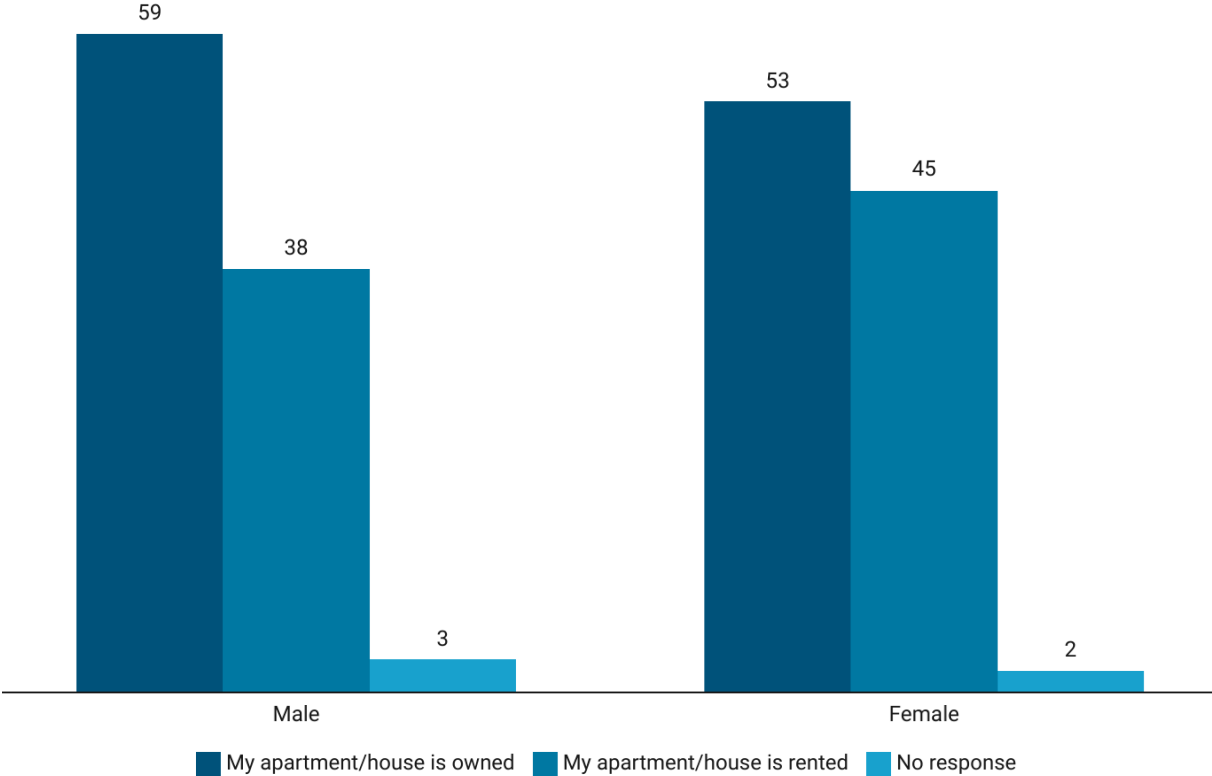
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



59% of male and 53% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 38% of male respondents and 45% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent. 3% of male and 2% of female respondents did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 601)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

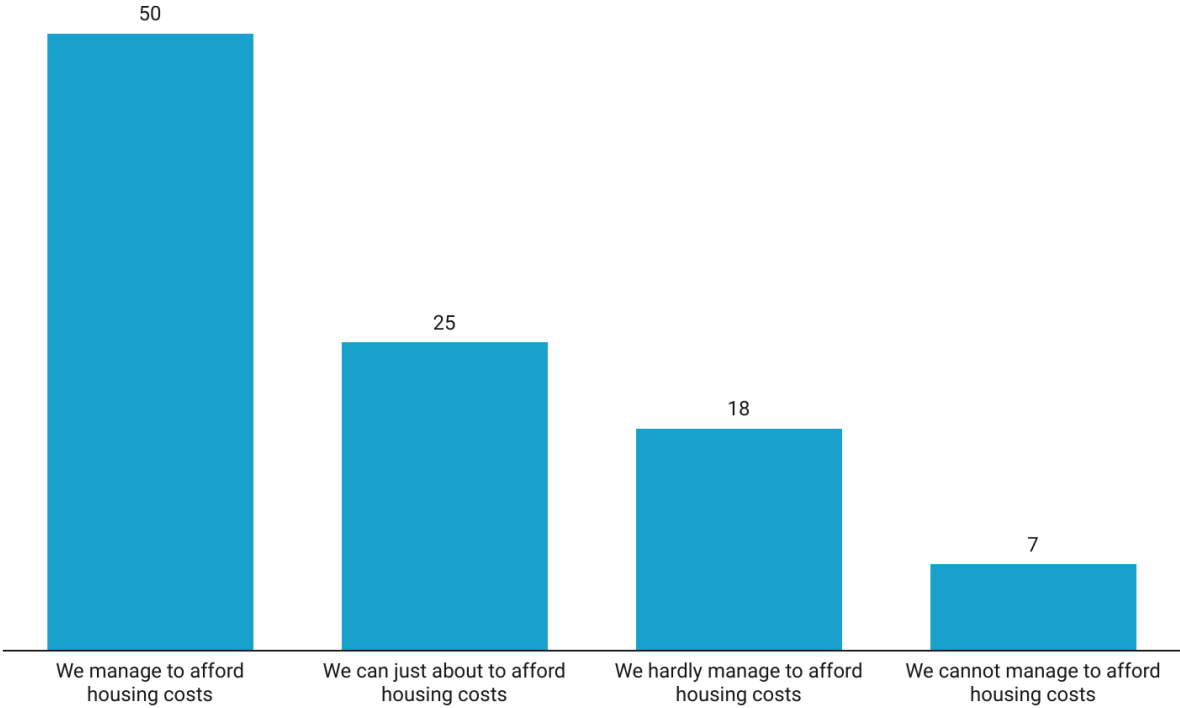


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 50% manage to afford the housing costs. 25% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 601).

18% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 7% 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)?



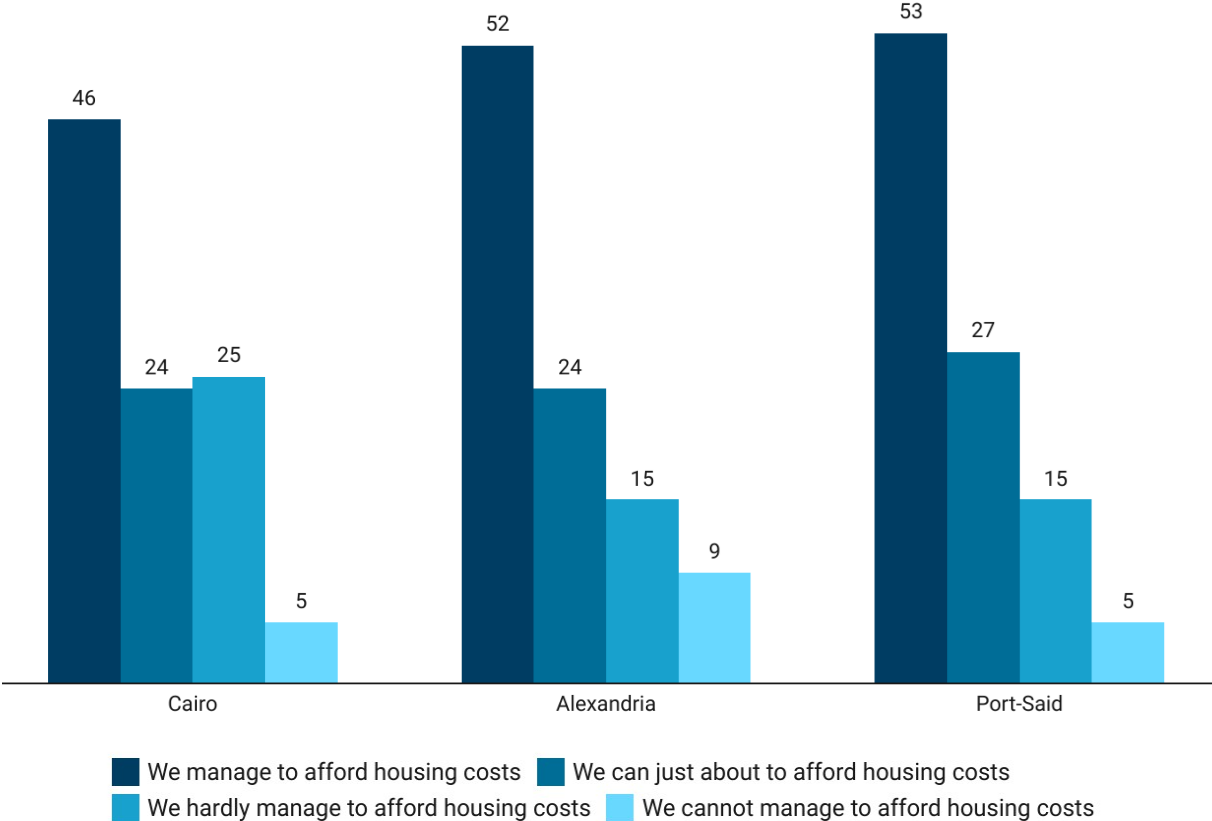
City comparison (n = 601) shows that 53% of Port-Said respondents, 52% of Alexandria respondents, and 46% of Cairo respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 27% of Port-Said respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 24% of each Cairo and Alexandria residents.

25% of Cairo respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 15% of each Alexandria and Port-Said respondents in the recent study.

The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Alexandria residents with 9%, followed by Cairo and Port-Said with each 5%.

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

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



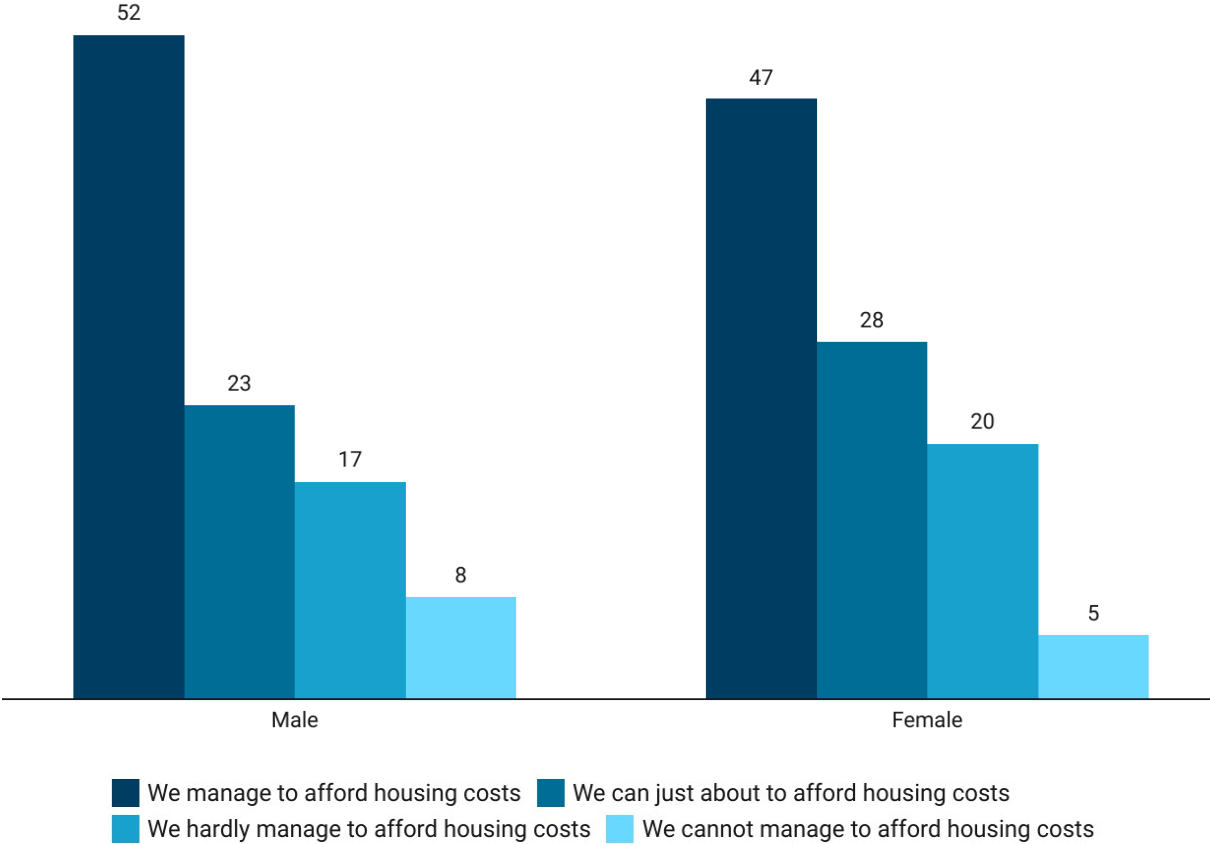
52% of male respondents and 47% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 28% of female respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 23% of male respondents.

20% of female respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among male respondents is 17%.

The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is slightly higher among male respondents (8%) than female respondents (5%).

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

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



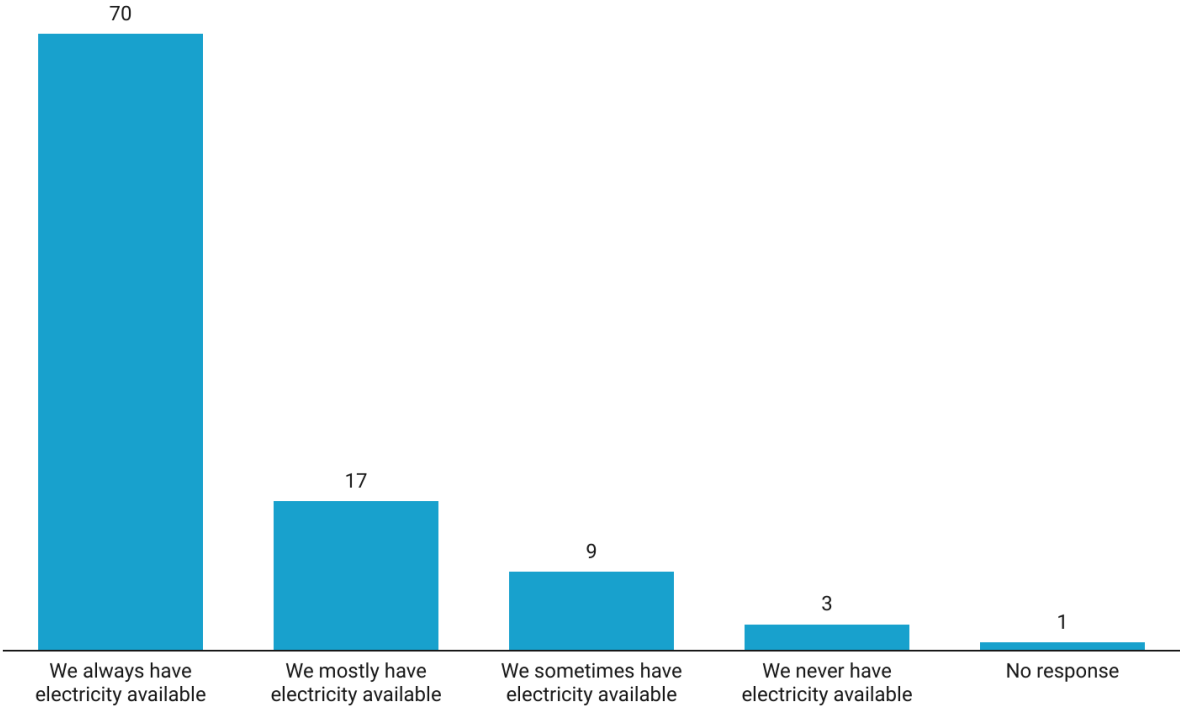
4.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

70% of the respondents (n = 601) always have electricity available, while 17% of the respondents mostly have electricity available.

9% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 3% never have electricity available. 1% did not answer.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 601)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



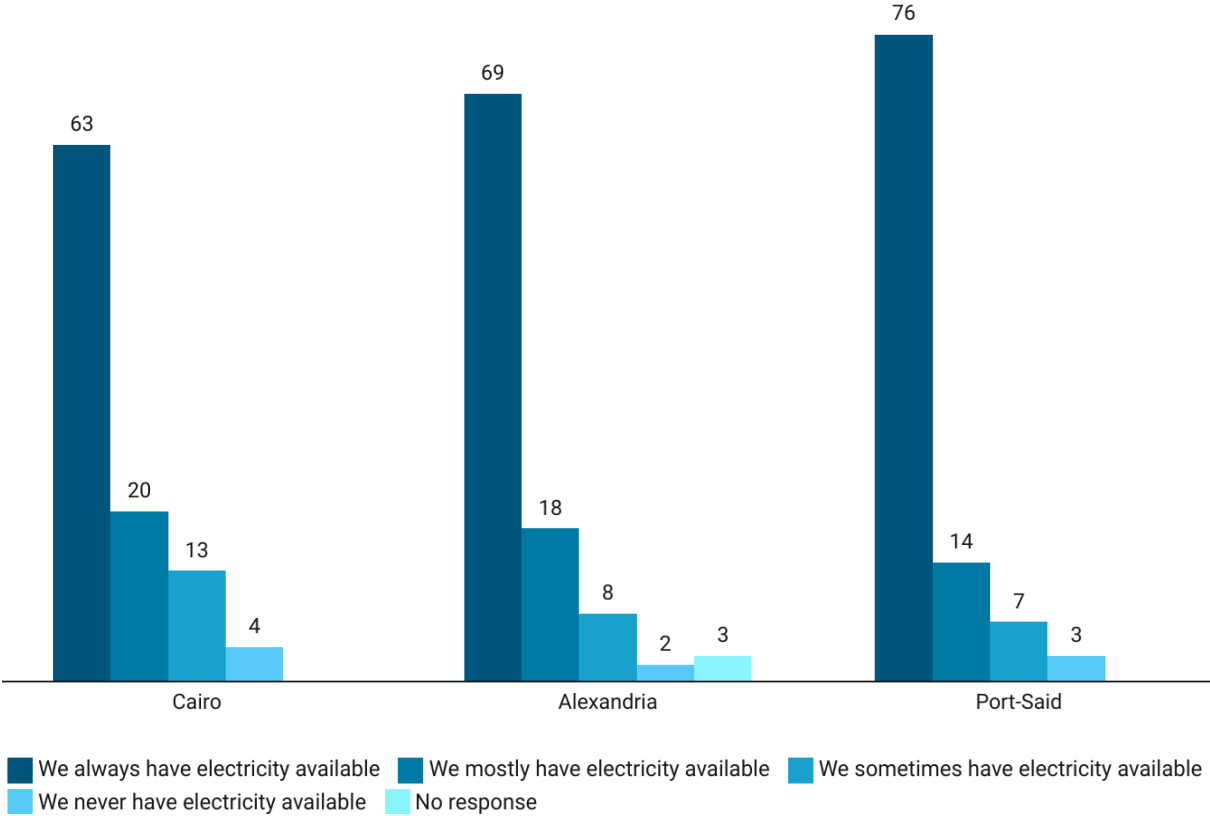
76% of Port-Said residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 69% of Alexandria and 63% of Cairo respondents. 20% of Cairo respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Alexandria with 18%, and Port-Said with 14%.

13% of Cairo residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Alexandria with 8%, and Port-Said with 7%. 4% of Cairo residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 3% of Port-Said and 2% of Alexandria residents.

3% of Alexandria residents did not answer.

Access to electricity – City (n = 601)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

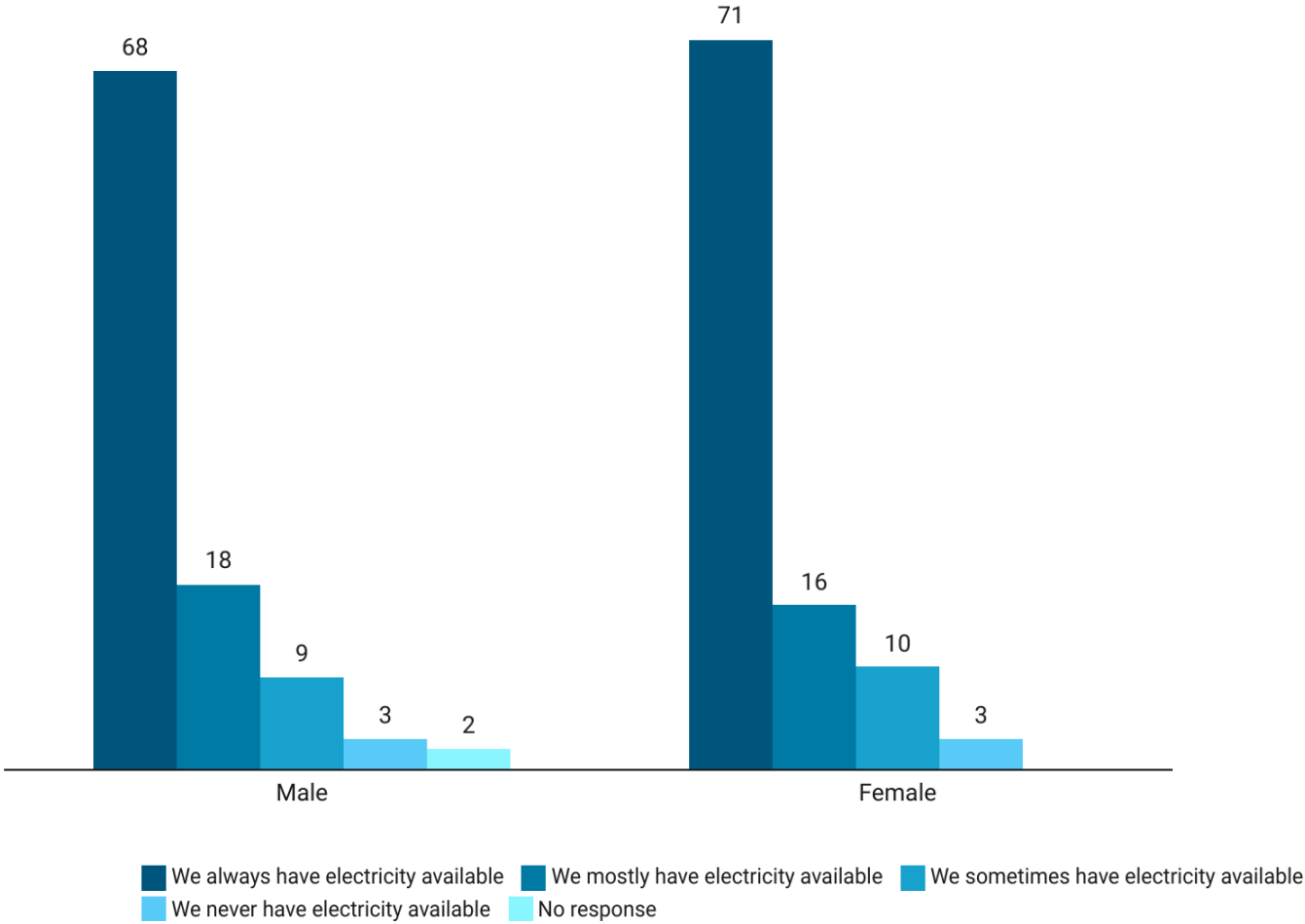


Gender comparison (n = 601) shows that 68% of male and 71% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 18% of male and 16% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

9% of male and 10% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 3% of each male and female survey participants never have access to electricity. 2% of male respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 601)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



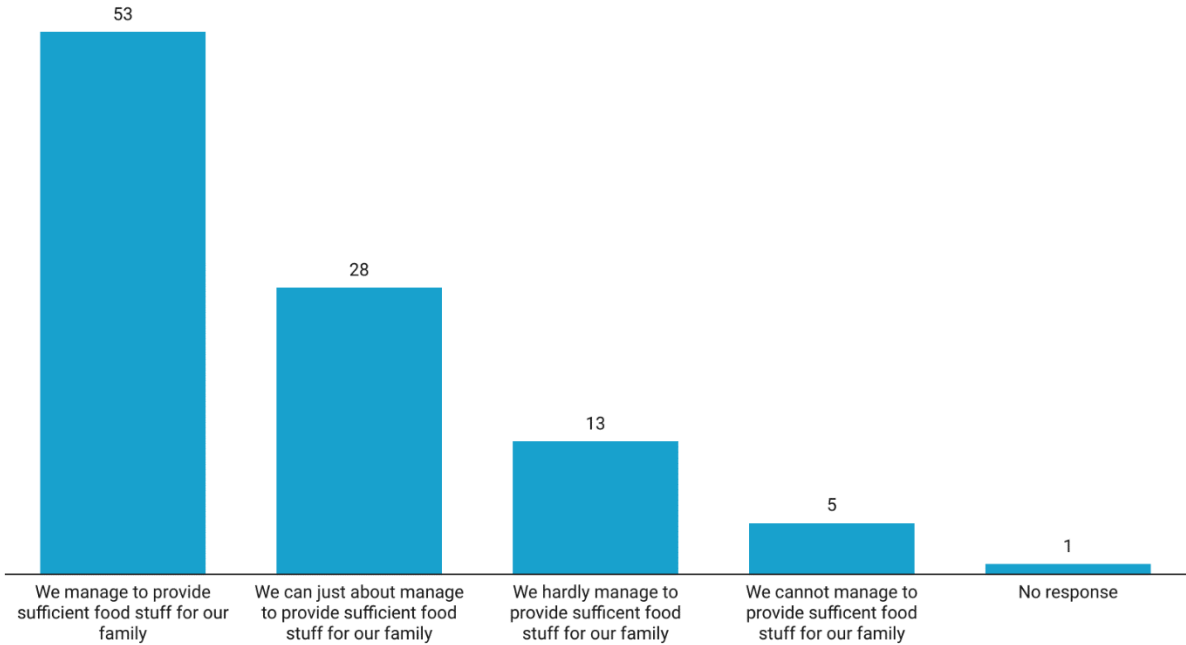
4.5. Impact of current food prices on family’s ability to buy food

53% of the respondents (n = 601) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 28% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

13% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 5% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 1% did not answer.

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?



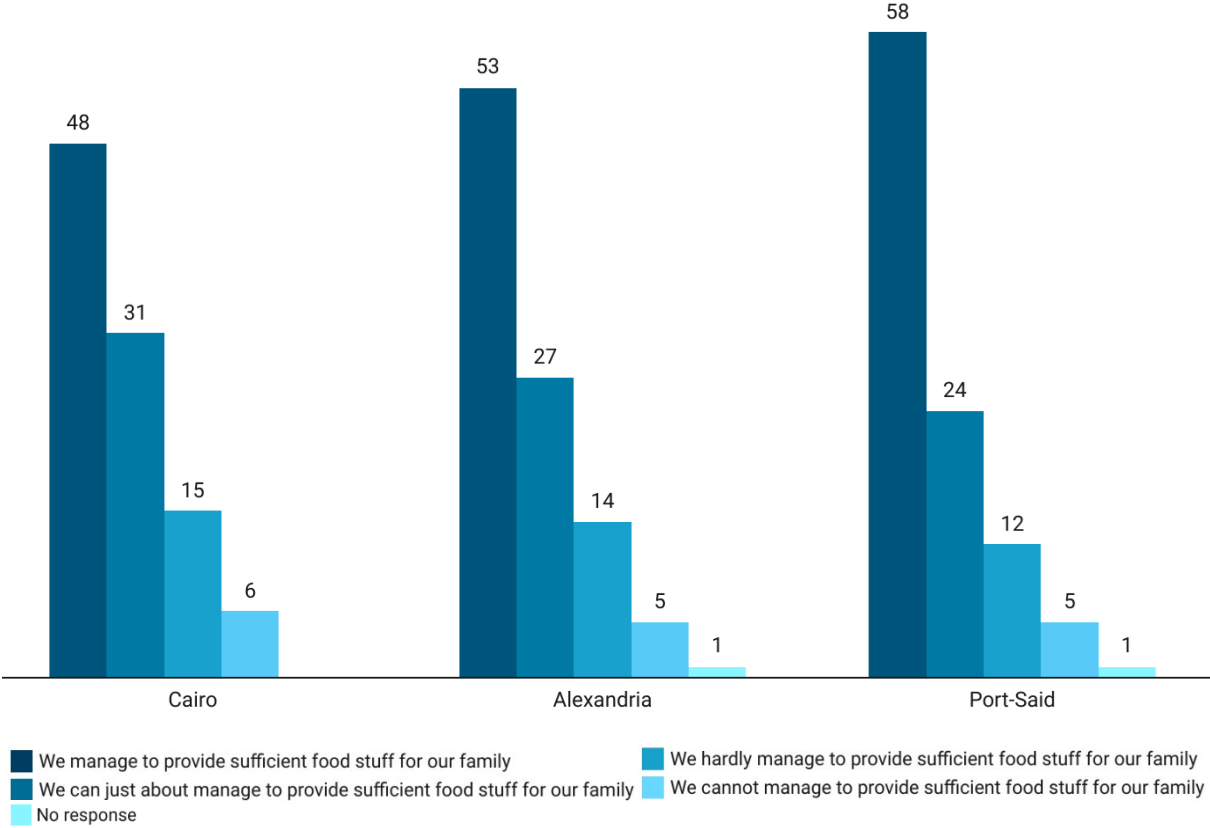
The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Port-Said with 58%, followed by Alexandria with 53%, and Cairo with 48%. 31% of Cairo respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 27% of respondents in Alexandria, and 24% of respondents in Port-Said.

15% of Cairo residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 14% of Alexandria, and 12% of Port-Said respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Cairo residents with 6%, followed by both Alexandria and Port-Said respondents with each 5%.

Among Alexandria and Port-Said respondents 1% each did not answer.

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?

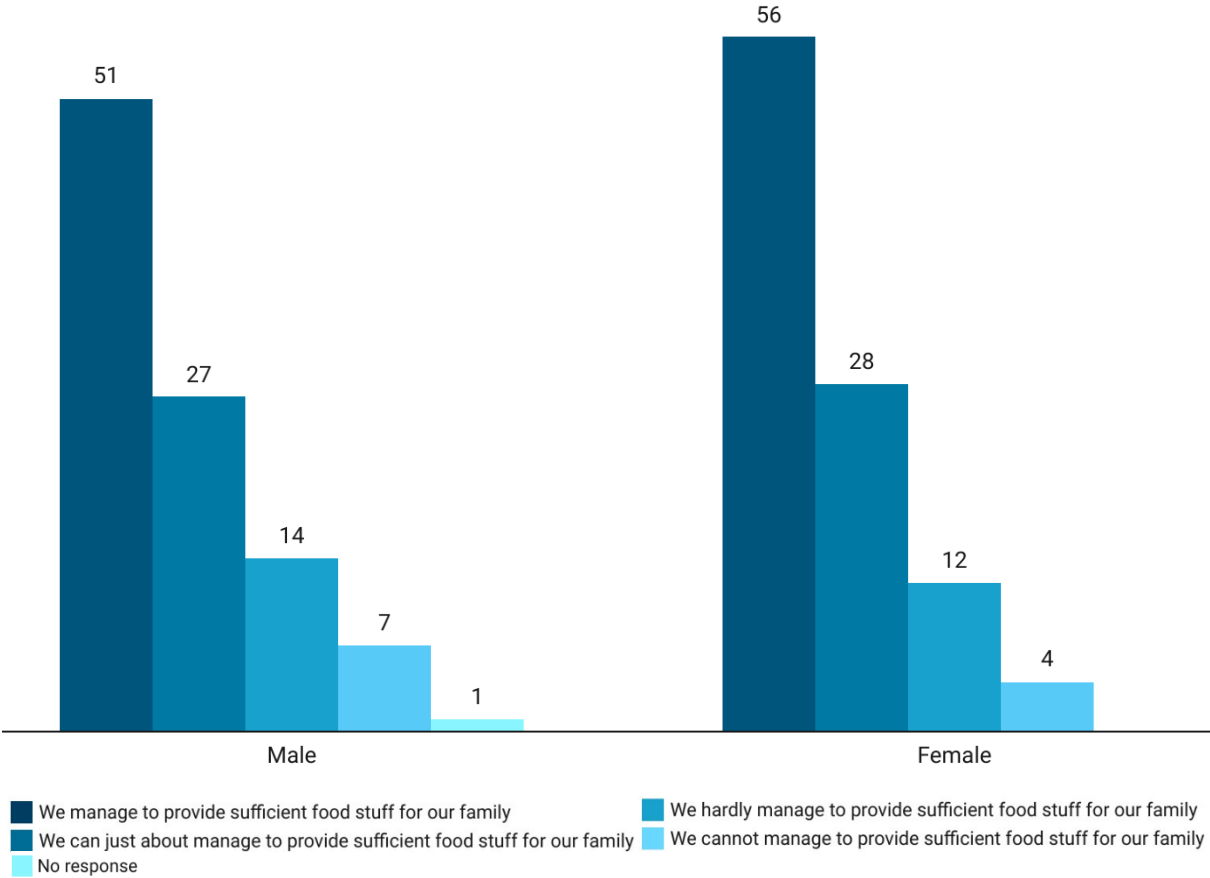


51% of male and 56% of female respondents (n = 601) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 27% of each male and 28% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

14% of male and 12% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 7% of male and 4% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

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?

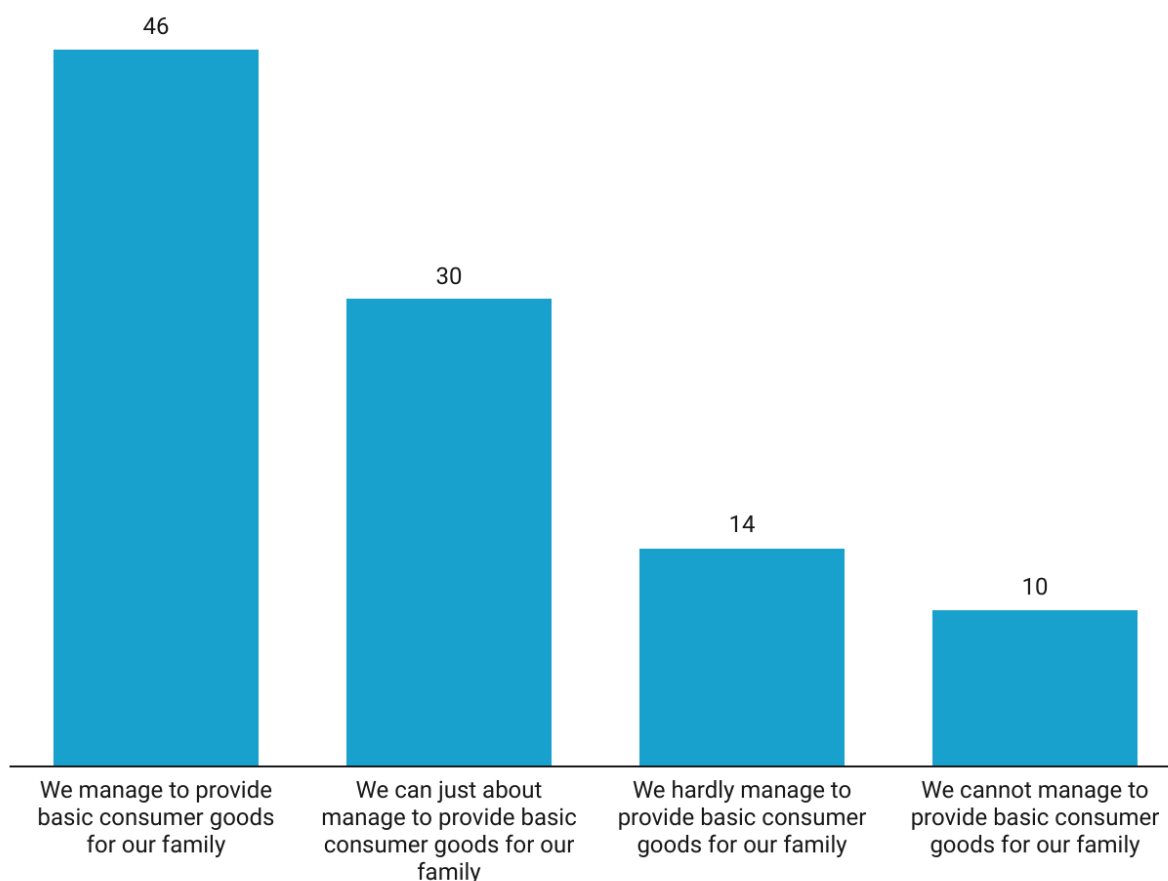


4.6. Impact of current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods

46% of all respondents (n = 601) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 30% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 14% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 10% 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.)?



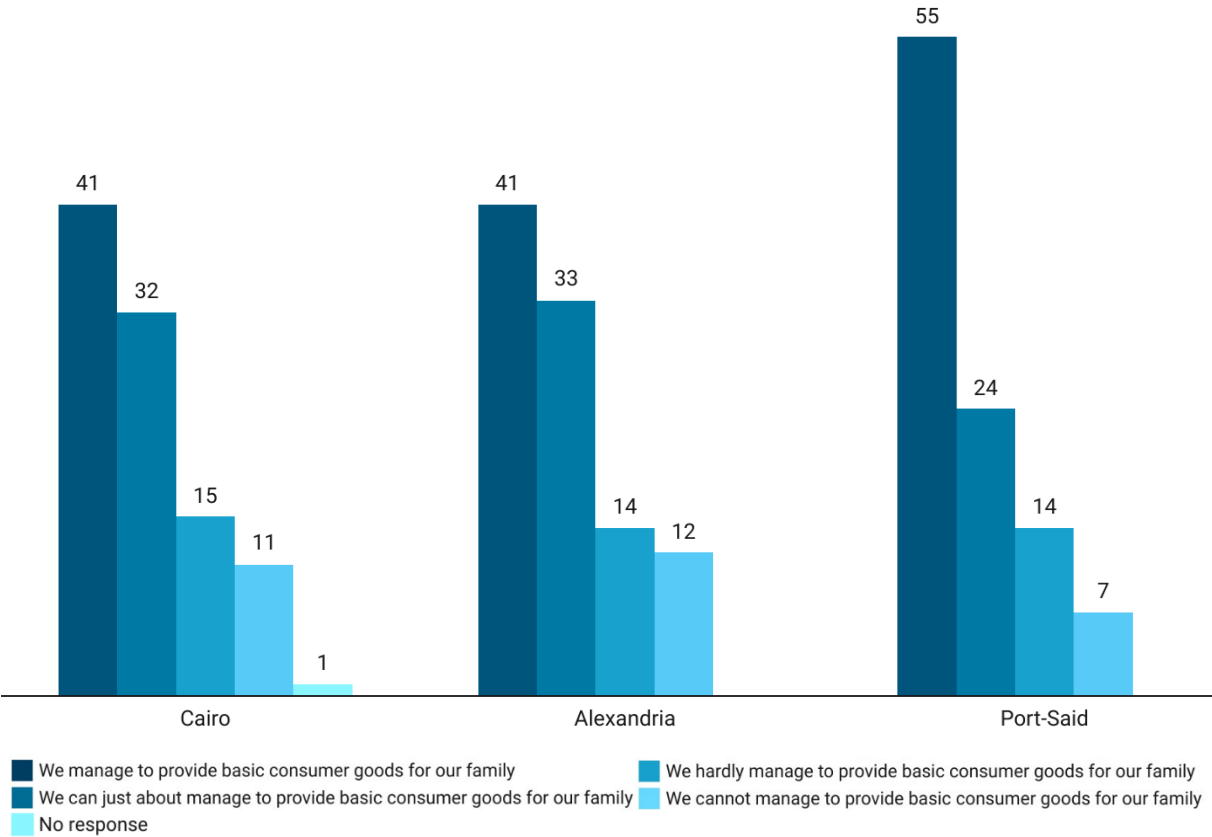
55% of Port-Said residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 41% of each Cairo and Alexandria residents. 33% of Alexandria respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Cairo respondents (32%), and Port-Said respondents (24%).

15% of Cairo respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 14% of each Alexandria and Port-Said residents. 12% of Alexandria

and 11% of Cairo respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 7% of Port-Said respondents. 1% of Cairo respondents did not answer.

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.)?

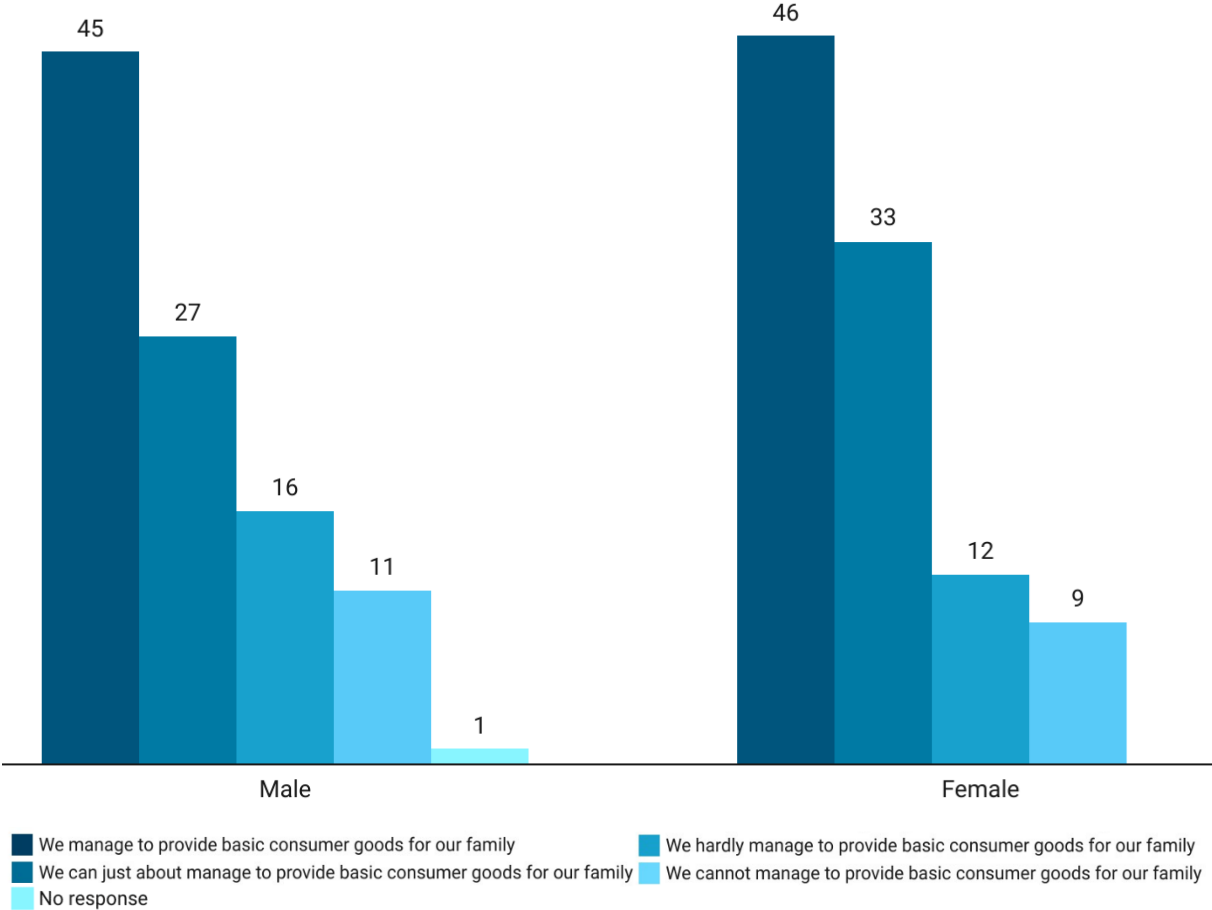


Gender comparison reveals that 45% of male and 46% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 27% of male and 33% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

16% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 12% of female respondents. 11% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 9% of female respondents. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

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.)?



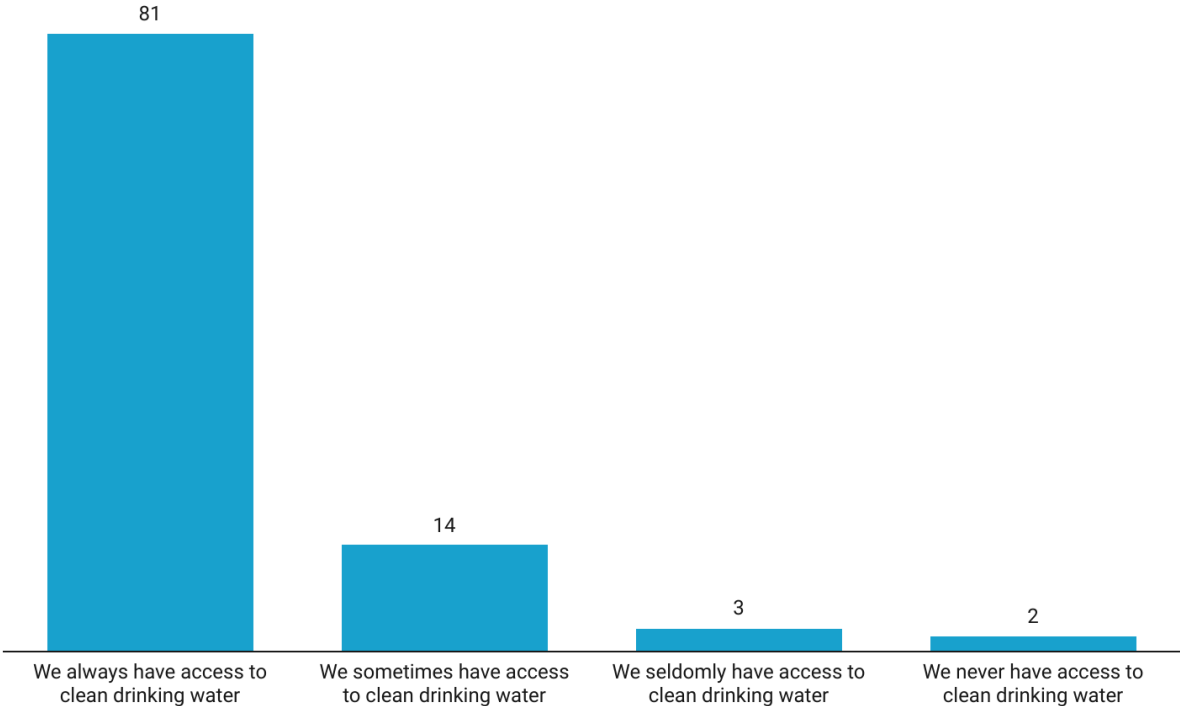
4.7. Access to clean drinking water

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.

81% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to clean drinking water, while 14% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 3% 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?

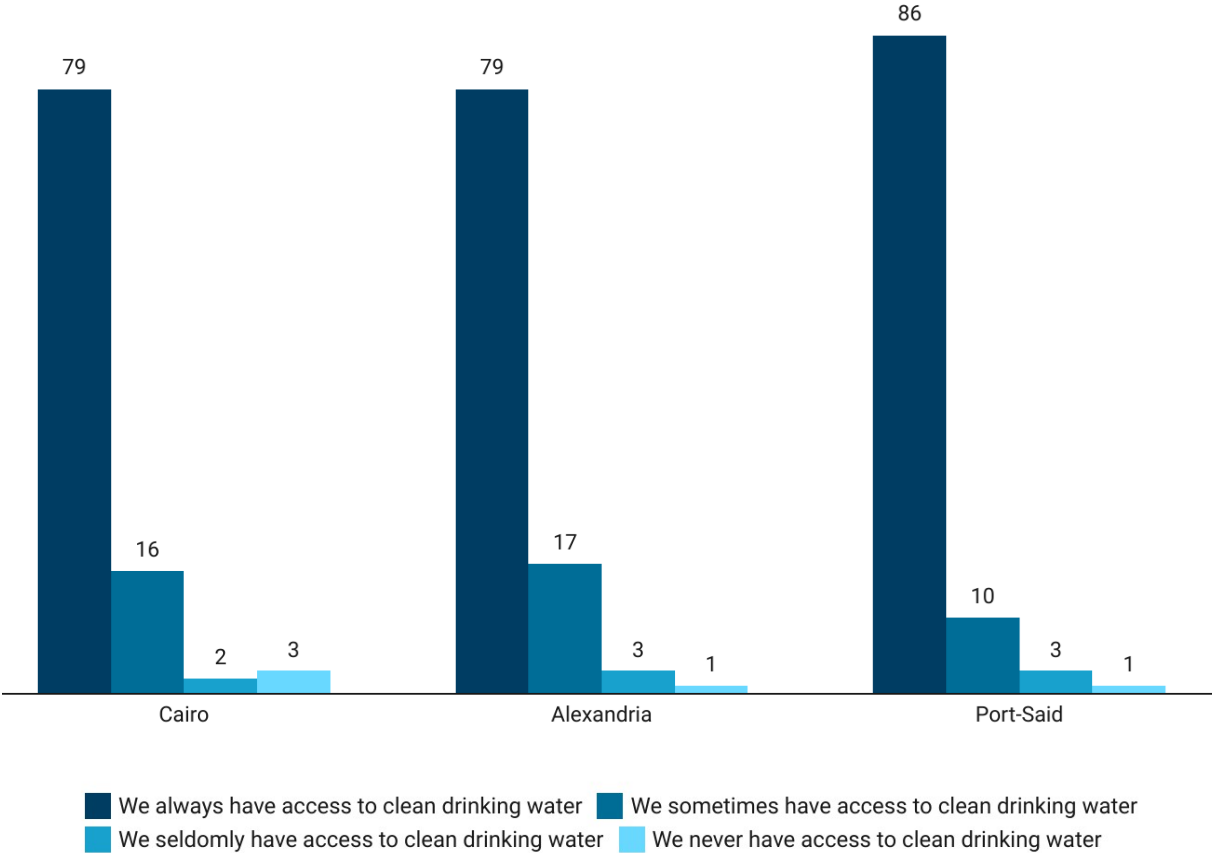


City comparison (n = 601) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Port-Said with 86%, followed by Alexandria and Cairo with each 79%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Alexandria respondents with 17%, followed by Cairo respondents with 16%, and Port-Said respondents with 10%.

3% of each Alexandria and Port-Said respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 2% of Cairo respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Cairo with 3%, followed by both Alexandria and Port-Said with each 1%.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

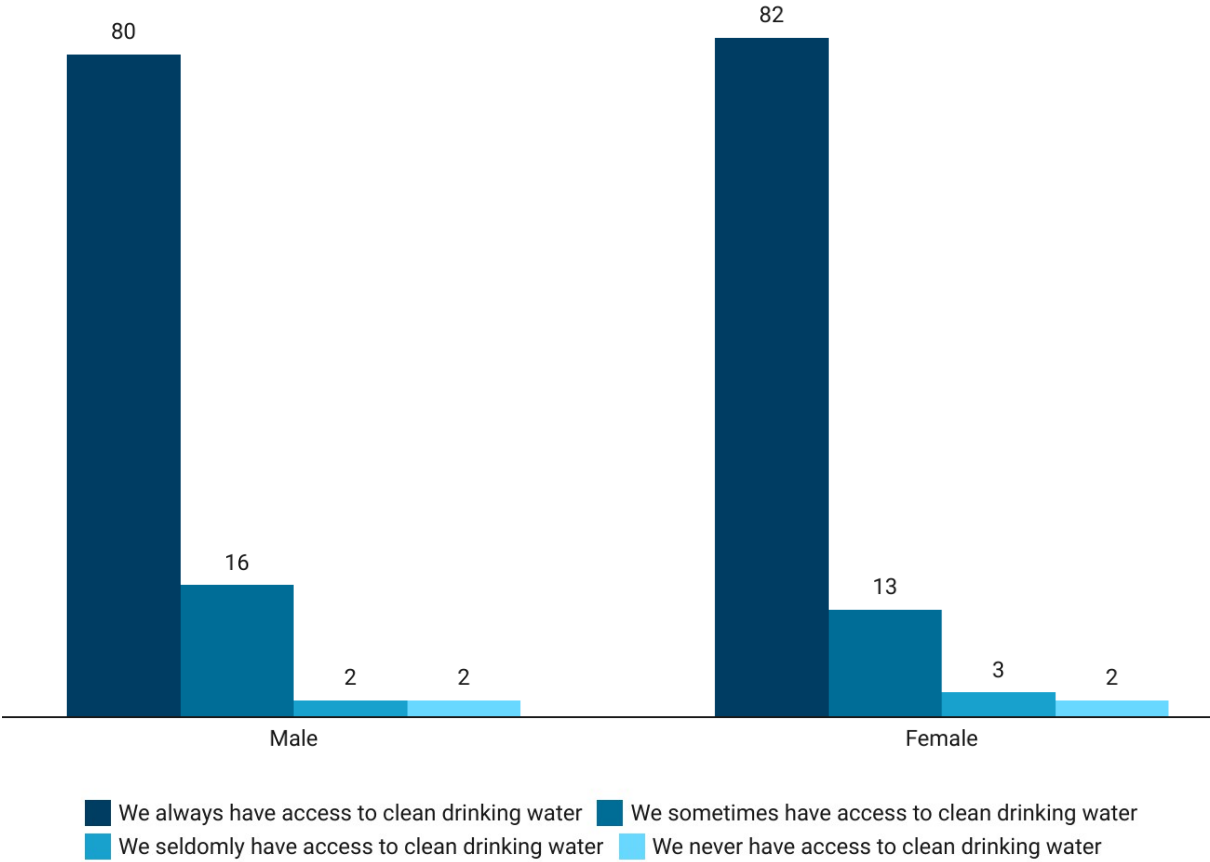


Gender comparison (n = 601) shows that 80% of male respondents and 82% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is slightly higher among male survey participants (16%) than female participants (13%).

2% of male and 3% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% of each male and female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



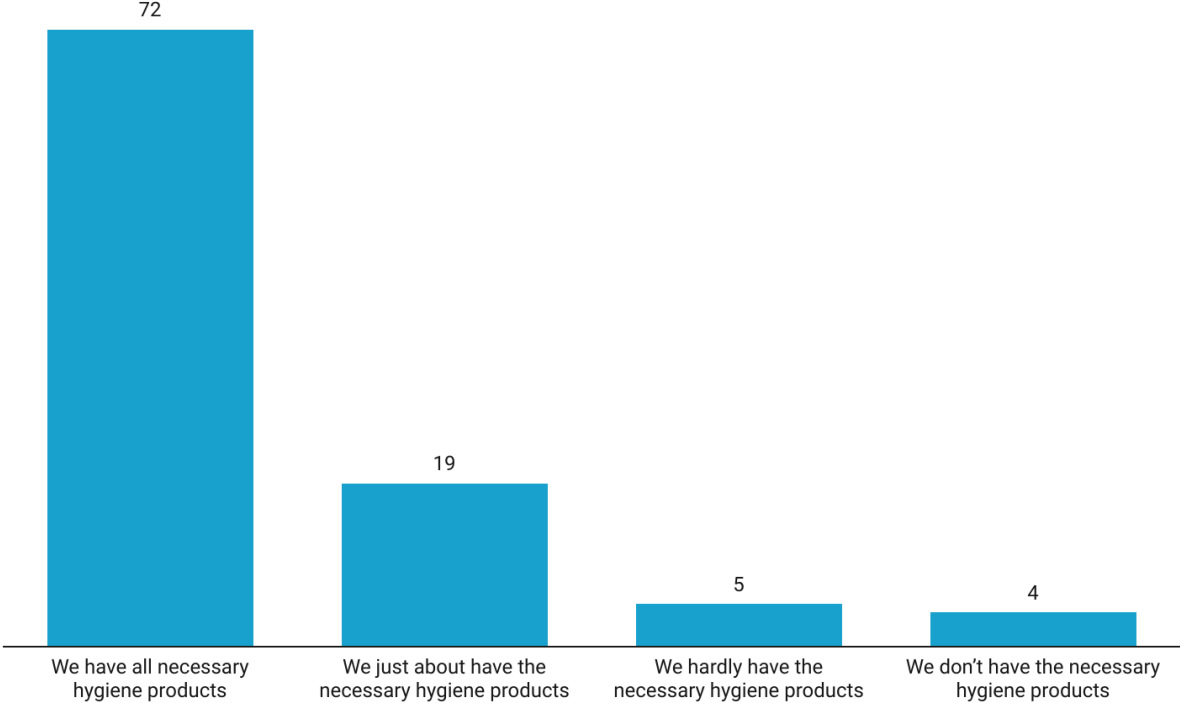
4.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

72% 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. 19% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 5% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

4% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).

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.]

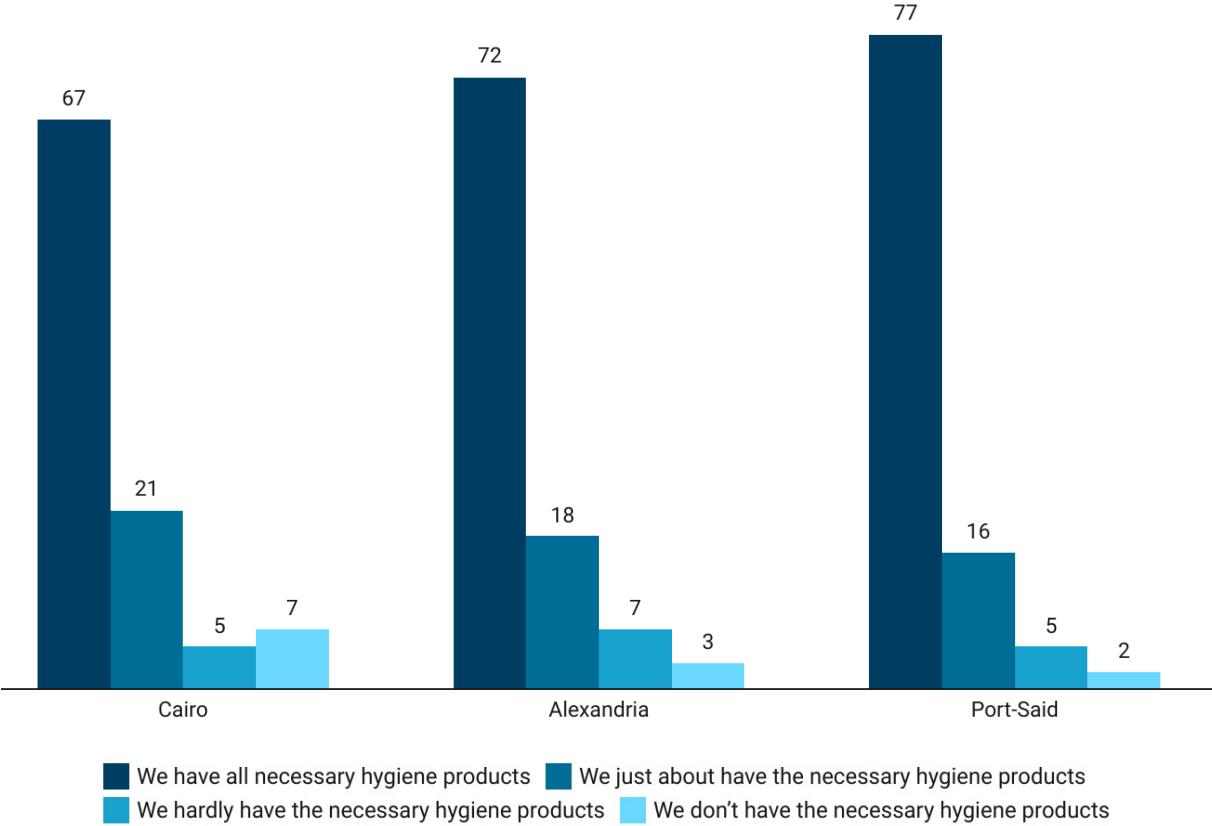


Among all respondents (n = 601), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Port-Said respondents with 77%, followed by Alexandria respondents with 72%, and Cairo respondents with 67%.

21% of Cairo respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 18% of Alexandria respondents, and 16% of Port-Said respondents. 7% of Alexandria respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Cairo and Port-Said with each 5%. Among Cairo respondents, 7% never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 3% of Alexandria, and 2% of Port-Said respondents.

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.]



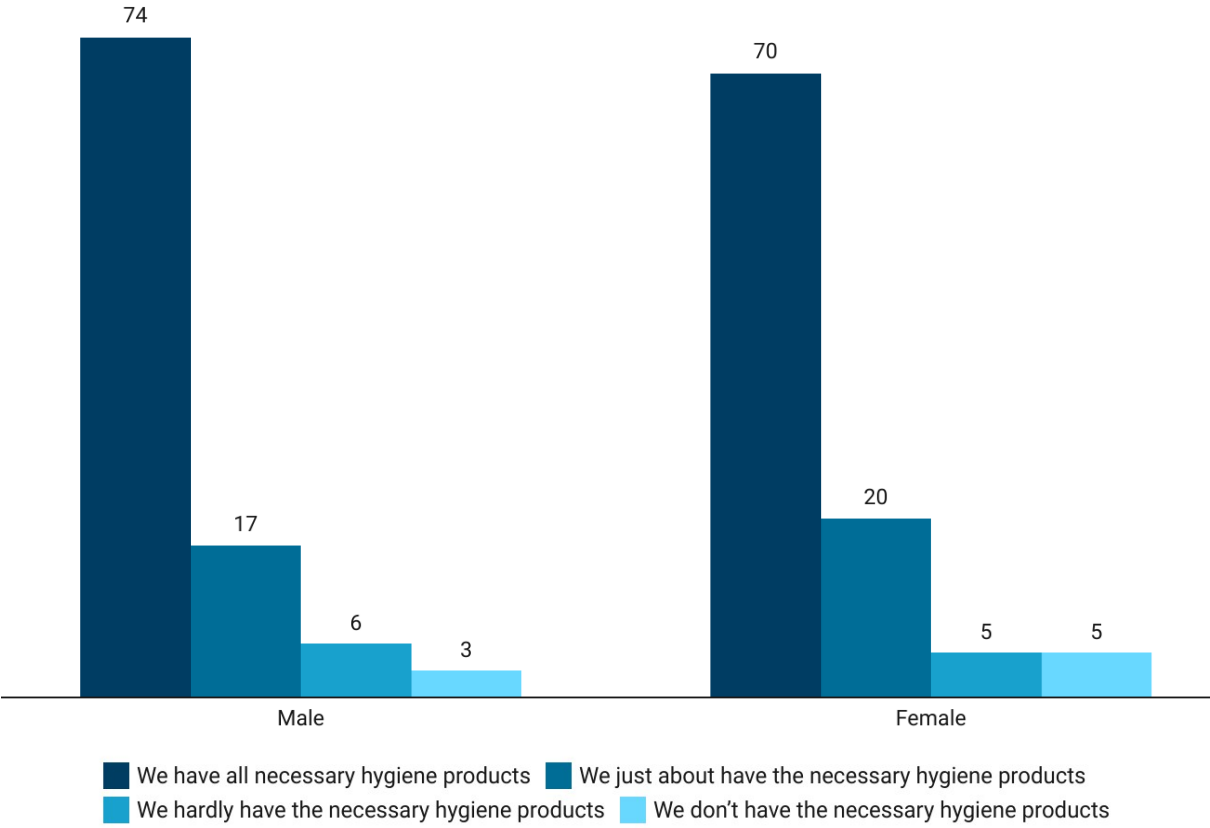
74% of male and 70% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 601) have all necessary hygienic products, while 17% of male and 20% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

6% of male and 5% of female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.

3% of male and 5% of female 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

72% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 19% have access but they are not able to afford them. 8% do not have any access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

65% of the survey participants (n = 601) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 8% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 1% did not answer.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 61% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access and can afford a visit, while 28% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 10% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

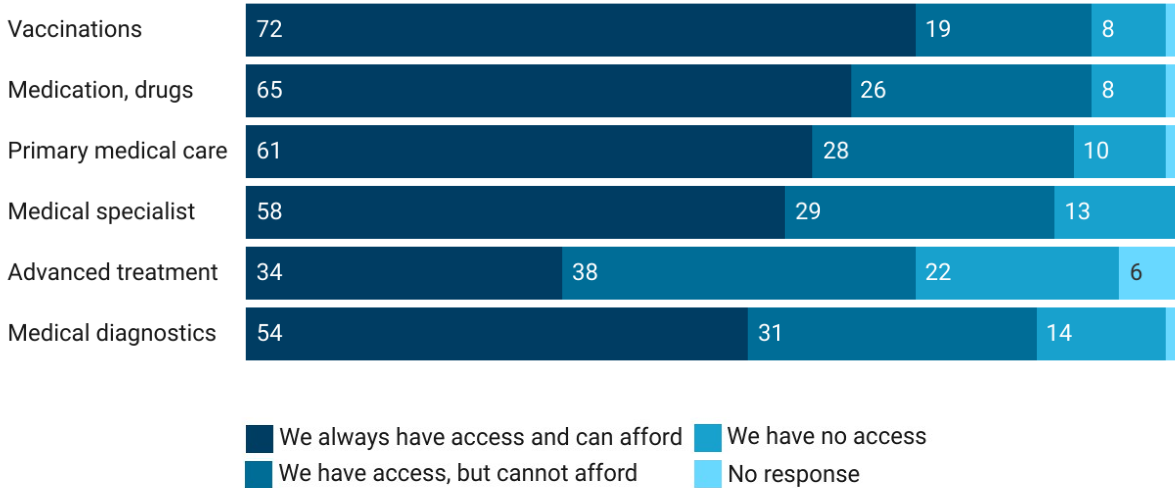
58% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 29% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 13% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

34% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 38% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 22% have no access at all. 6% did not answer.

54% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 14% have no access. 1% 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?



72% of Cairo residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 16% have access but cannot afford them. 10% do not have access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

65% of Cairo respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 26% have access but is not able to afford it. 8% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

65% of respondents in Cairo (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 23% have access but cannot afford it. 11% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

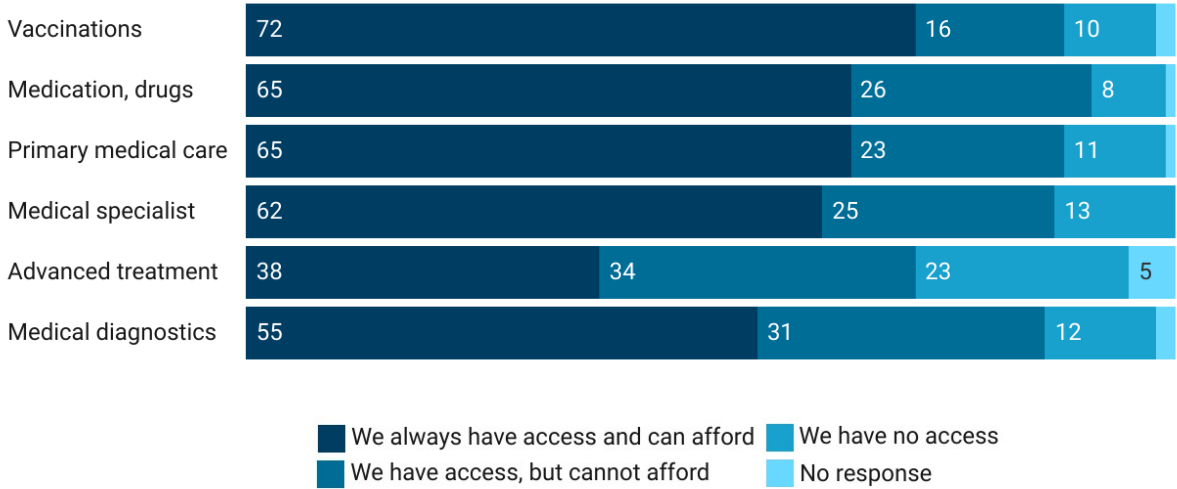
62% of the Cairo sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 25% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 13% do not have access to a medical specialist.

38% of Cairo respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 34% have access but cannot afford it, while 23% have no access at all. 5% did not answer.

55% of Cairo respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 12% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Cairo (n = 200)

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



65% of Alexandria residents (n = 206) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 24% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access. 2% did not answer.

Among Alexandria residents (n = 206), 63% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 25% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 10% have no access to medication or drugs. 2% did not answer.

62% of Alexandria respondents (n = 206) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 12% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

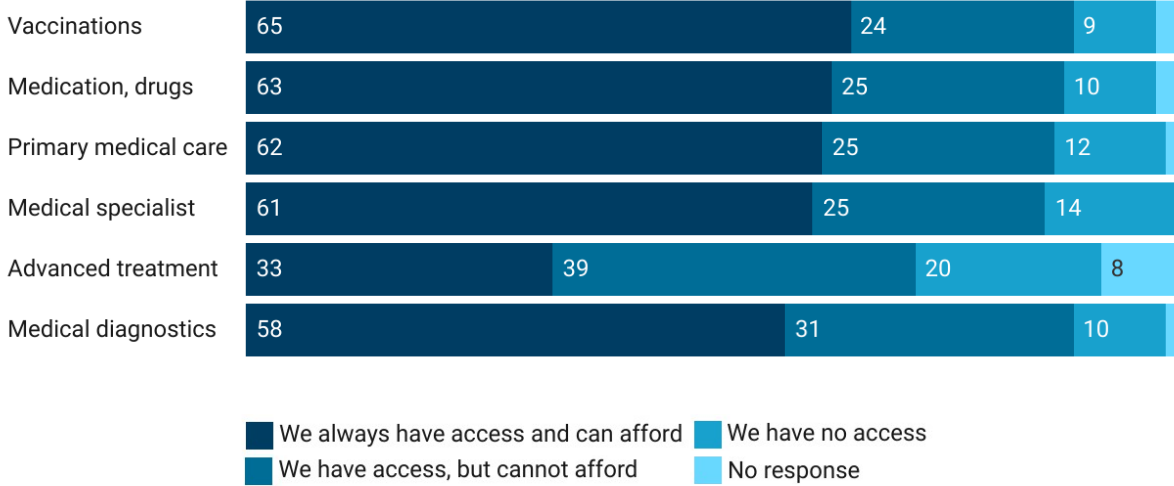
61% of Alexandria residents (n = 206) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 14% have no access to a medical specialist.

33% of Alexandria respondents (n = 206) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 39% have access but cannot afford it, while 20% do not have access at all. 8% did not answer.

58% of Alexandria respondents (n = 206) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 10% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Alexandria (n = 206)

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



78% of Port-Said residents (n = 195) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 15% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 1% did not answer.

67% of Port-Said respondents (n = 195) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 25% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 7% have no access to medication/drugs. 1% did not answer.

58% of Port-Said respondents (n = 195) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 36% have access but cannot afford it. 5% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

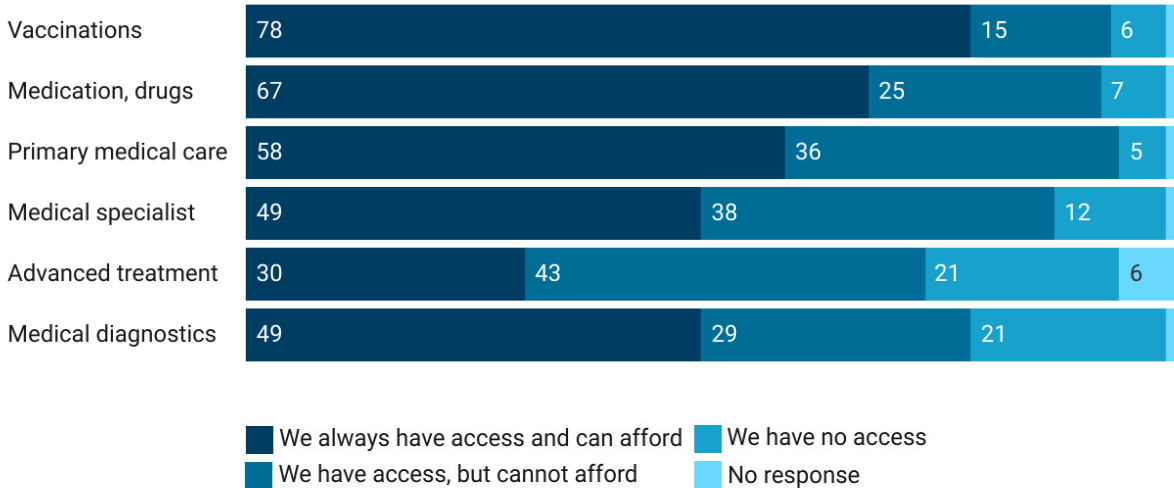
49% of Port-Said sample (n = 195) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 38% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 12% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

30% of Port-Said respondents (n = 195) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 43% have access but cannot afford it, while 21% have no access at all. 6% did not answer the question.

49% of Port-Said respondents (n = 195) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 21% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Port-Said (n = 195)

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



67% of male respondents (n = 320) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 22% have access but cannot afford them. 9% have no access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 320), 63% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

64% of male respondents (n = 320) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 27% have access but cannot afford it. 8% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

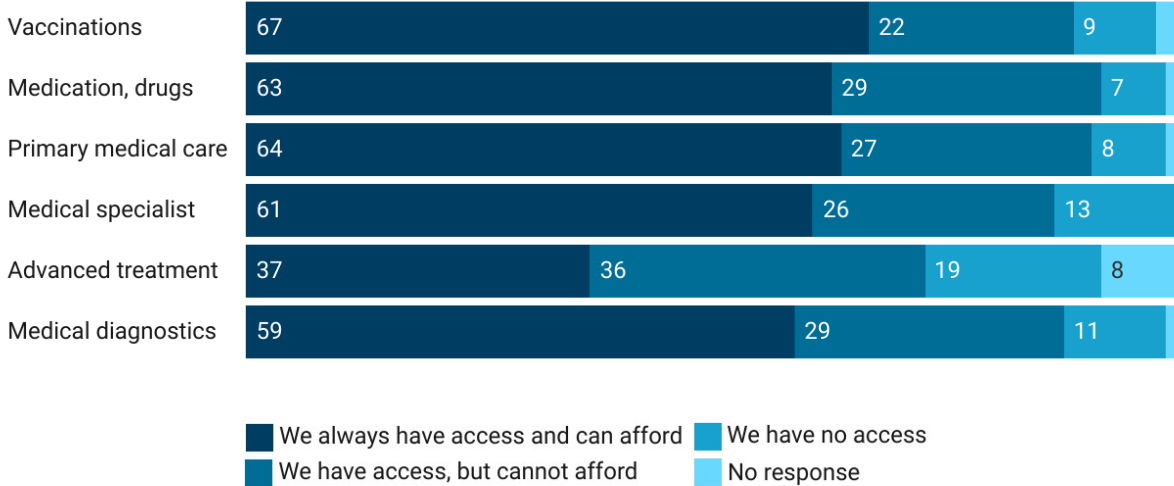
61% of all male participants (n = 320) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 26% have access but cannot afford the visit. 13% do not have access to a medical specialist.

37% of male respondents (n = 320) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 36% have access but cannot afford them, while 19% have no access. 8% did not answer.

59% of male respondents (n = 320) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 17% have no access to medical diagnostics. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Male (n = 320)

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



76% of female respondents (n = 281) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 15% have access but cannot afford them. 8% never have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

67% of all female survey participants (n = 281) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 22% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 10% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

60% of female respondents (n = 281) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 11% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

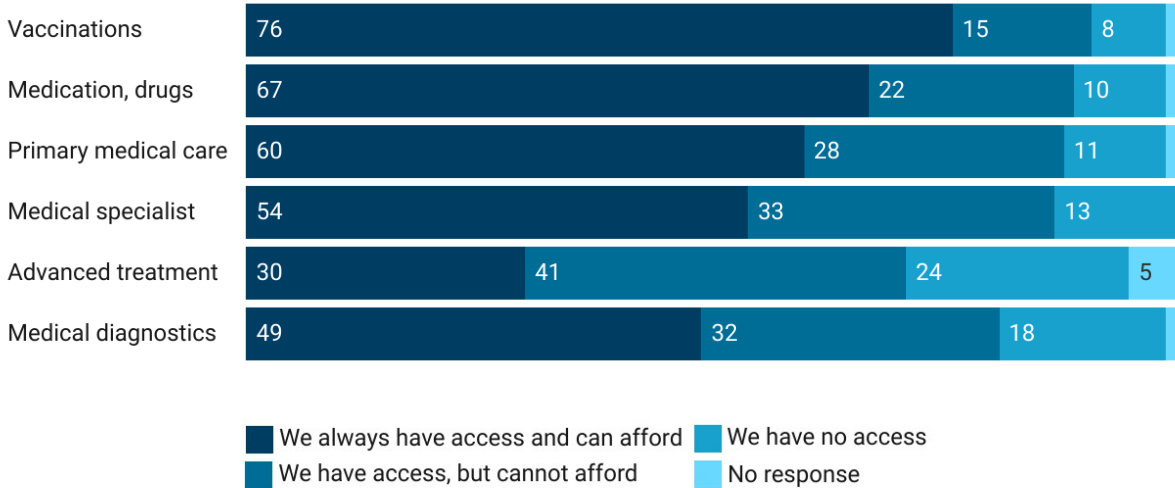
54% of female respondents (n = 281) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 13% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

30% of female respondents (n = 281) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 41% have access but cannot afford it, while 24% have no access. 5% did not answer.

49% of female respondents (n = 281) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford it. 18% have no access to medical diagnostics. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 281)

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



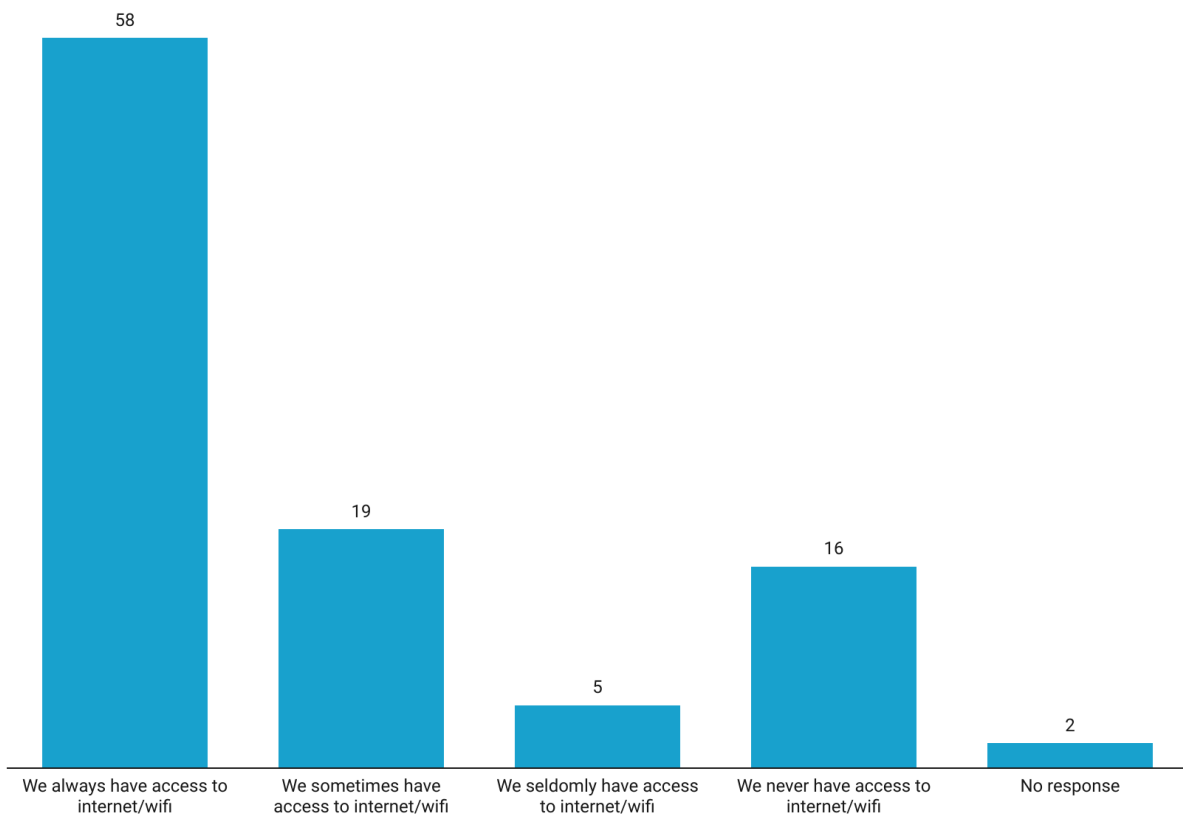
4.10. Access to internet/wifi

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.

58% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to internet/wifi, while 19% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 5% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 16% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 2% did not answer.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



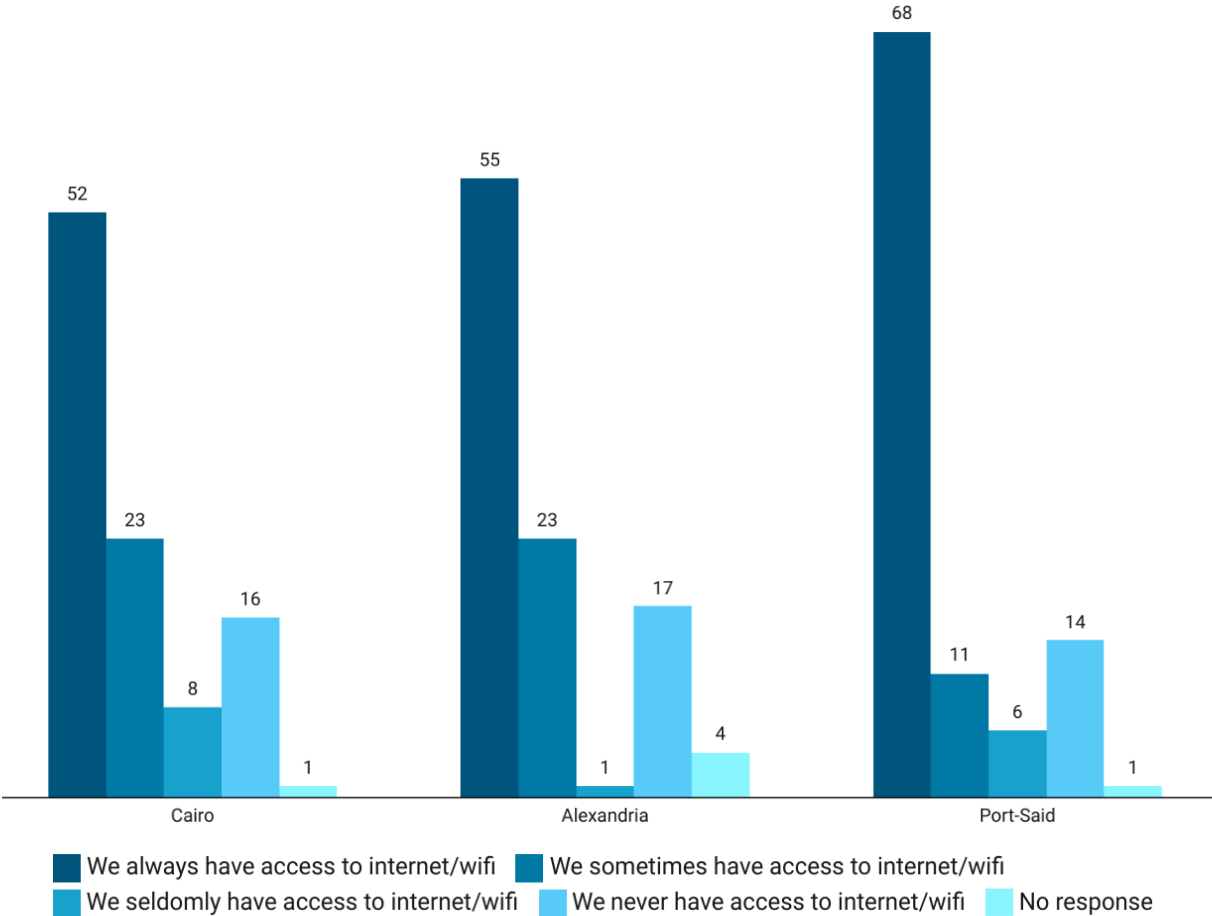
The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Port-Said with 68%, followed by Alexandria with 55%, and Cairo with 52%. 23% of each of Cairo and Alexandria respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 11% of Port-Said respondents.

The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Cairo residents with 8%, followed by Port-Said with 6%, and Alexandria with 1%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Alexandria residents with 17%, followed by Cairo residents with 16%, and Port-Said residents with 14%.

4% of Alexandria respondents did not answer, while this is true for 1% of each of Cairo and Port-Said respondents.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

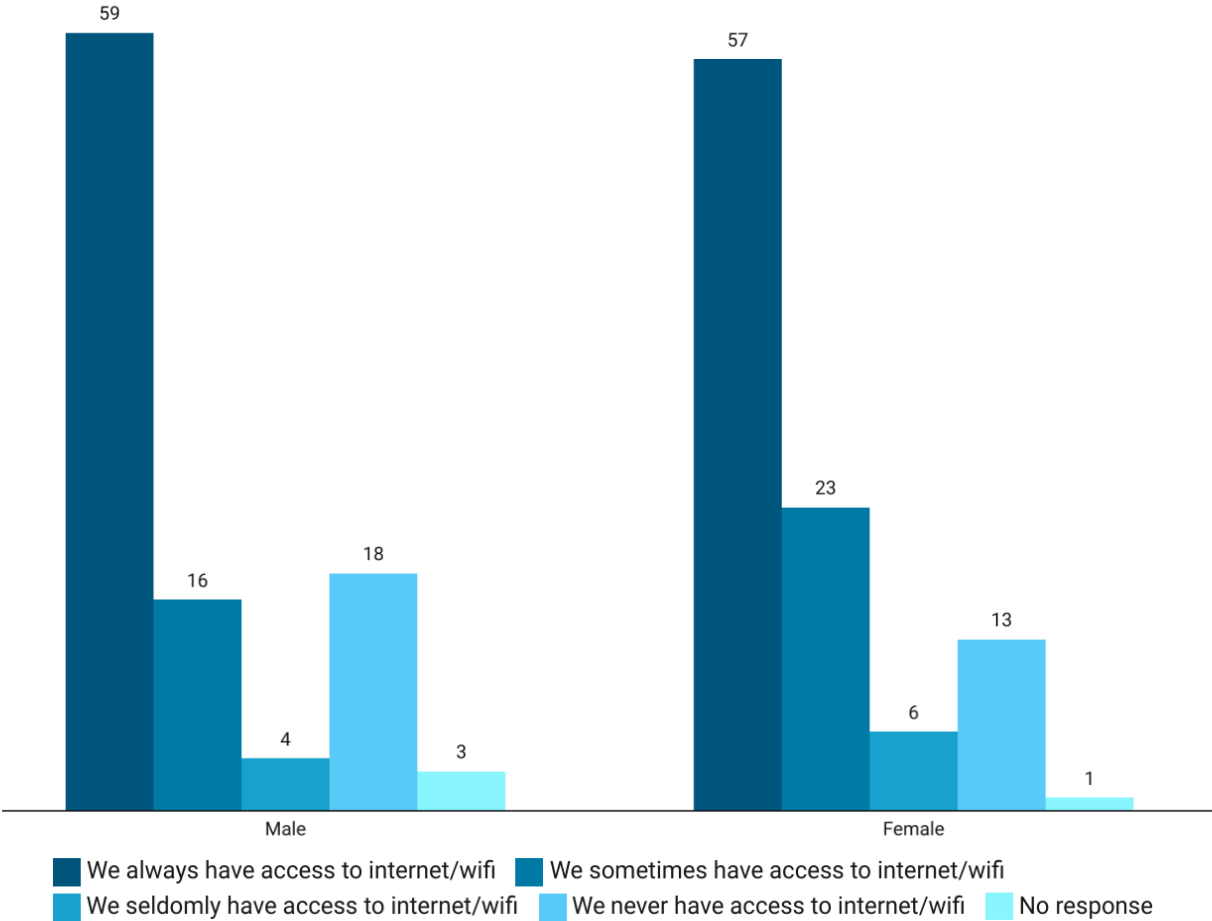


65% of male and 57% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 16% of male as well as 23% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi.

4% of male and 6% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is higher among male respondents (18%) than among female respondents (13%). 3% 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?



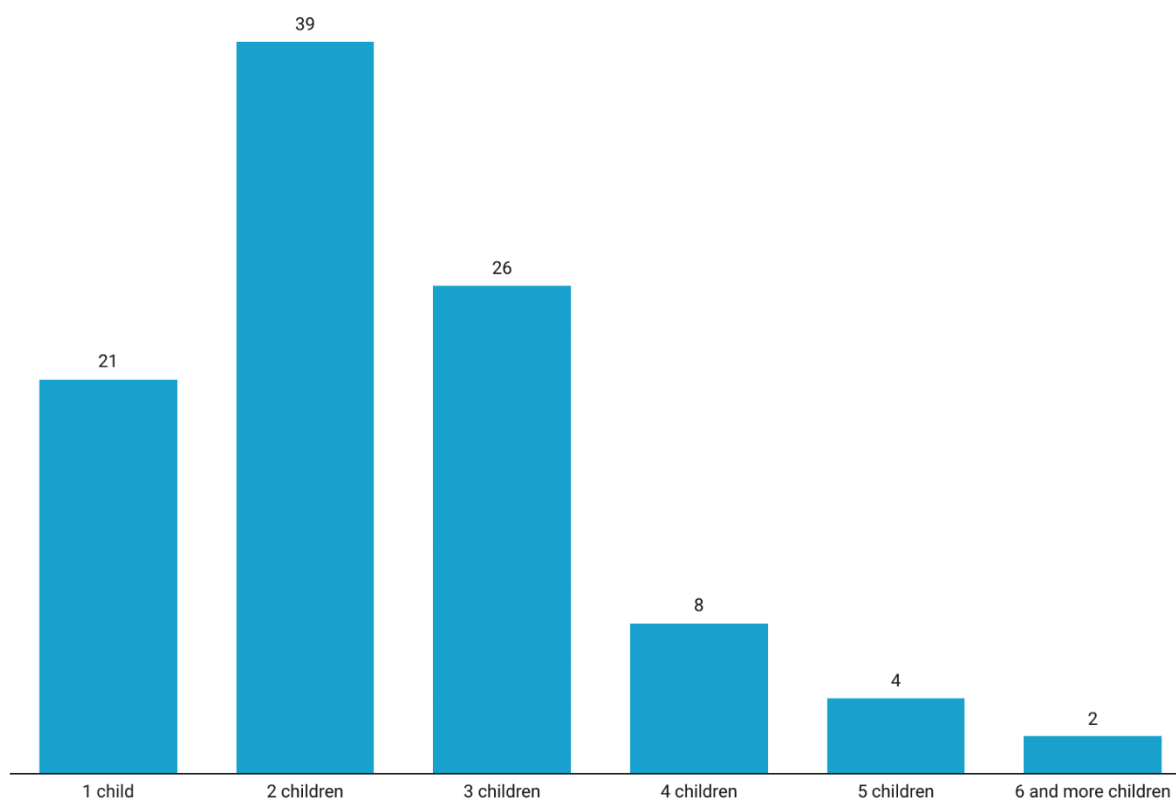
4.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 357). In total, of those (n = 244) stating to not be single, 19% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 198) is among those having 2 children (39%), followed by 26% having 3 children, and 21% having only one child. 8% have 4 children, and 4% have 5 children. 2% of the respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 198)

Number of children?



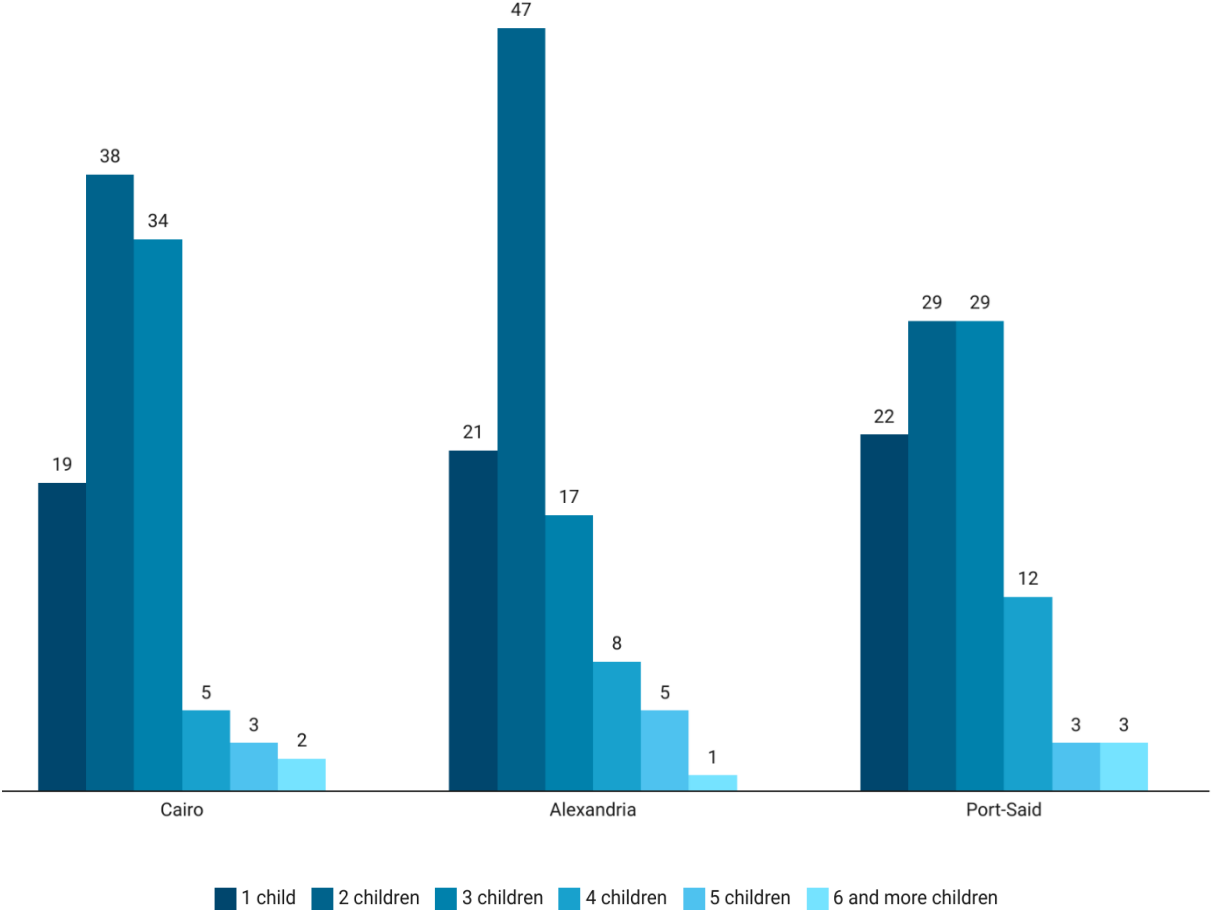
22% of Port-Said respondents have only 1 child, while this is true for 21% of Alexandria and 19% of Cairo respondents. 47% of Alexandria respondents have 2 children, followed by 38% of Cairo and 29% of Port-Said respondents.

The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among both Cairo respondents with 34%, followed by Port-Said with 29%, and Alexandria with 17%. 12% of Port-Said respondents have

4 children, while the same is true for 8% of Alexandria respondents, and 5% of Cairo respondents. 5% of Alexandria respondents have 5 children, while this is true for 3% of each Cairo and Port-Said respondents. 3% of Port-Said respondents have 6 or more children, while this is true for 2% among Cairo and 1% among Alexandria respondents.

Number of children – City (n = 198)

Number of children?

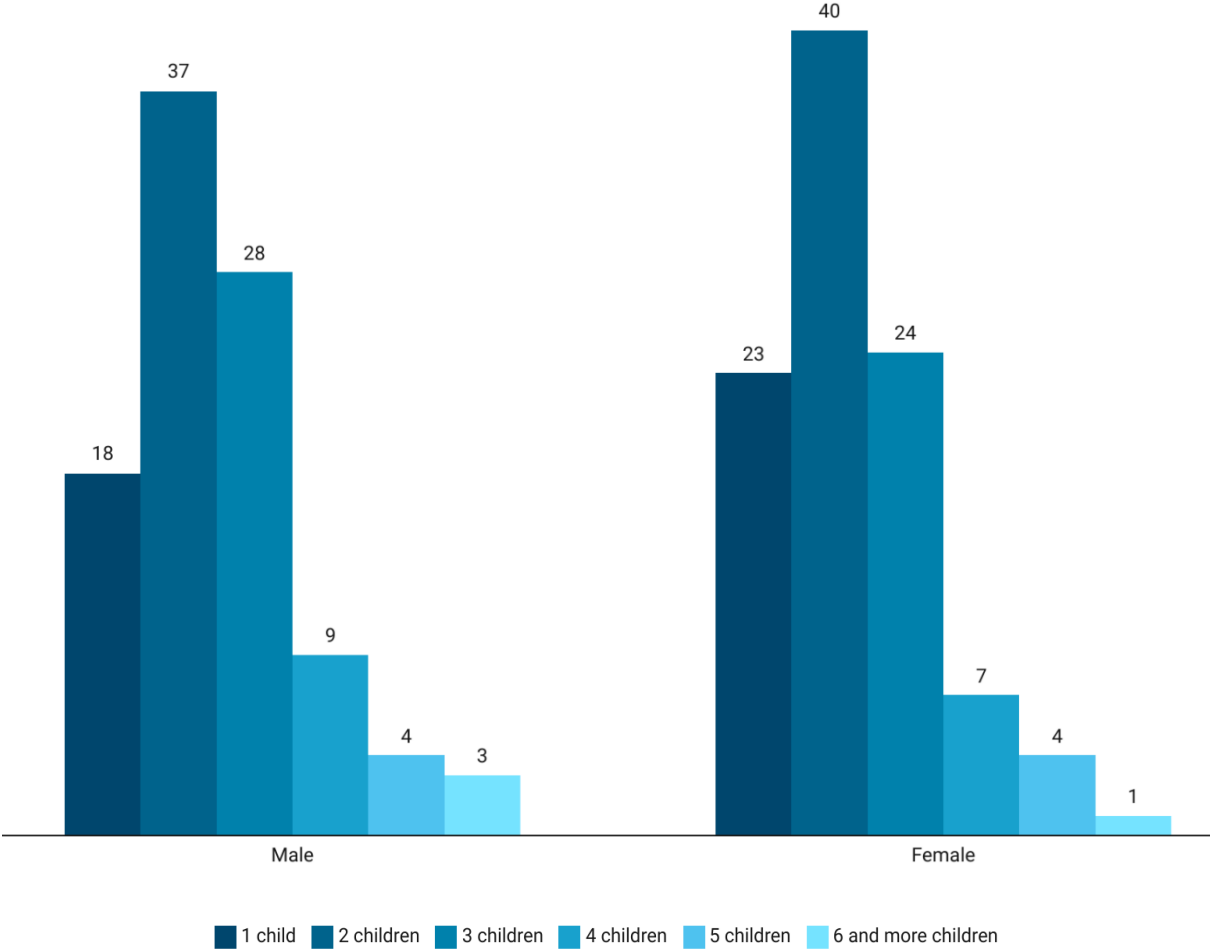


18% of male respondents and 23% female respondents have only 1 child, while 37% of male and 40% of female respondents have 2 children. 28% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 24% of female respondents.

9% of male and 7% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 4% of each male and female respondents have 5 children. 3% of male and 1% of female respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 198)

Number of children?



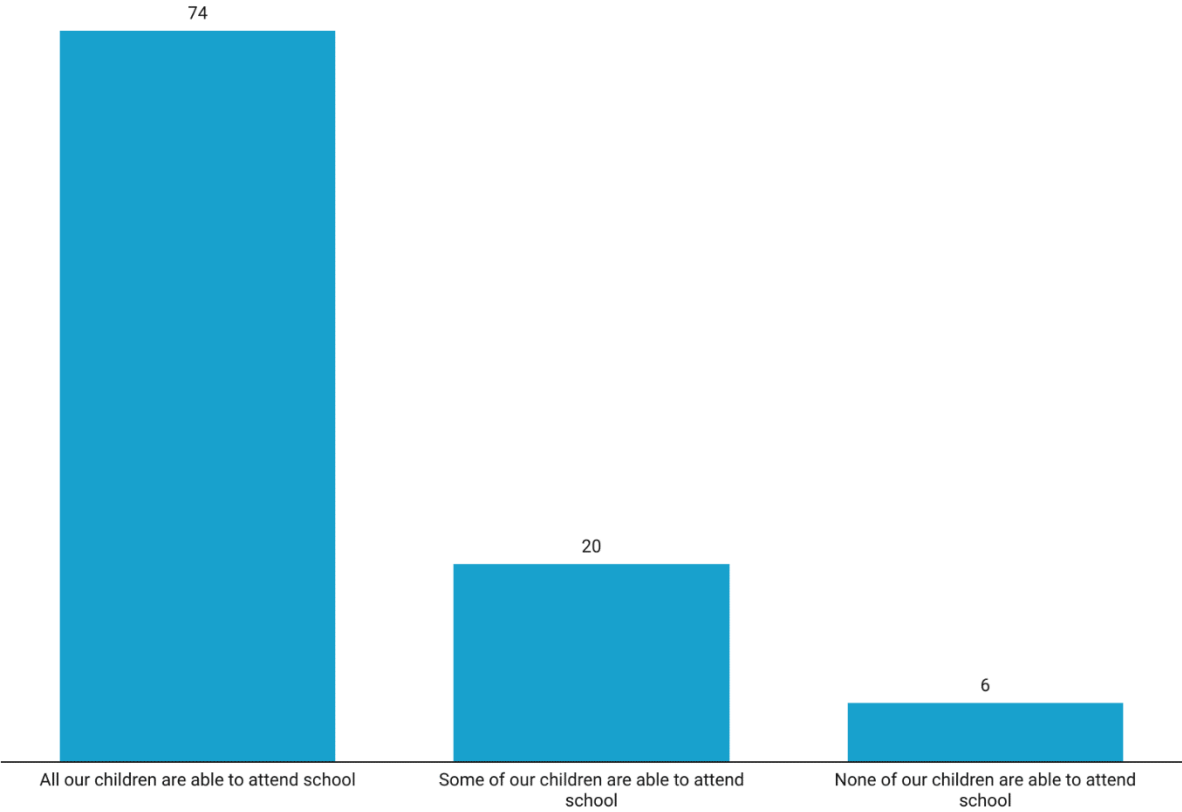
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 88% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 174.

In Cairo, 94% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 87% among Alexandria respondents, and 83% among Port-Said respondents. 89% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 87% among female respondents.

Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 74% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 20% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 6% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Total (n = 115)

Are your children able to attend school?

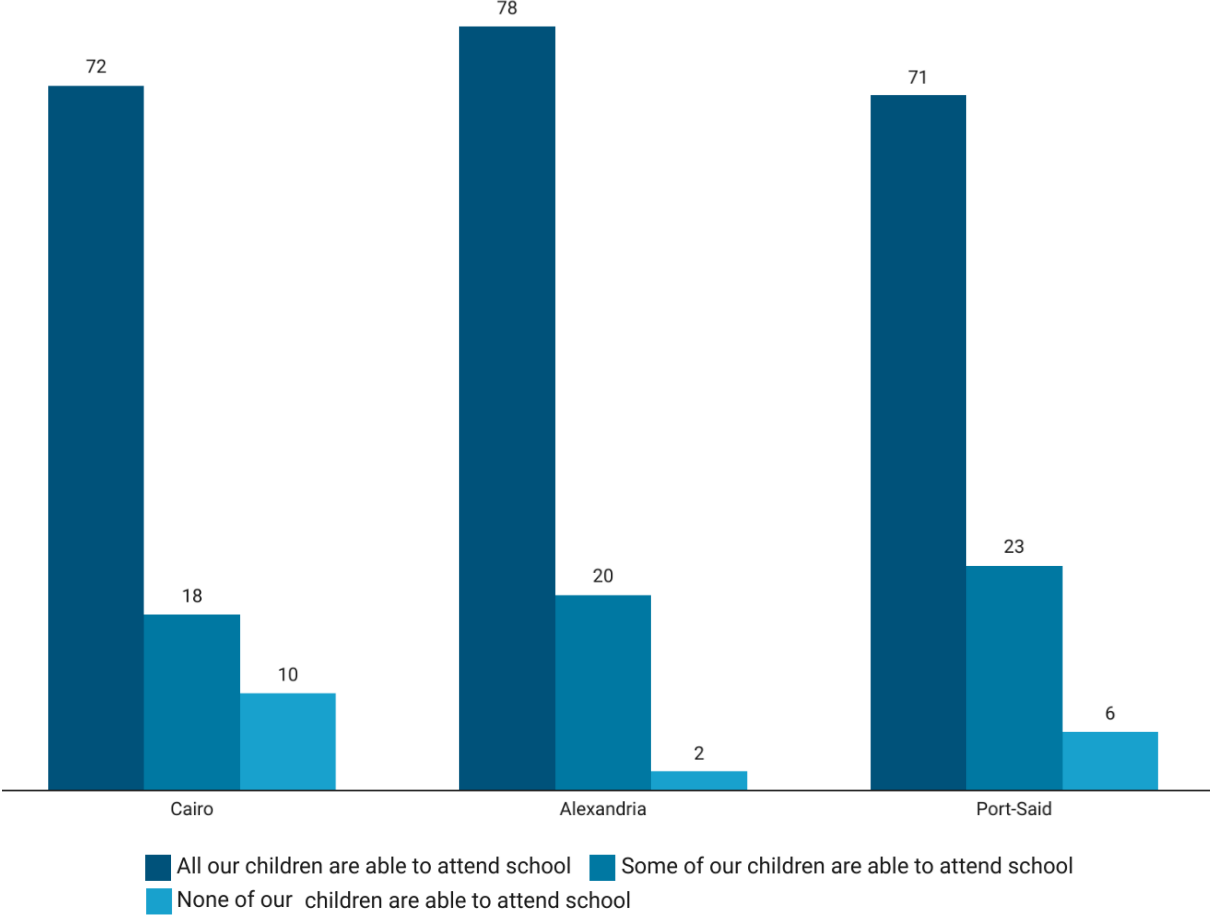


City comparison (n = 155) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Alexandria with 78%, followed by 72% in Cairo, and 71% in Port-Said. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Port-Said with 23%, followed by Alexandria with 20%, and Cairo with 18%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Cairo respondents with a share of 10%, followed by Port-Said with 6%, and Alexandria with 2%.

School attendance – City (n = 155)

Are your children able to attend school?

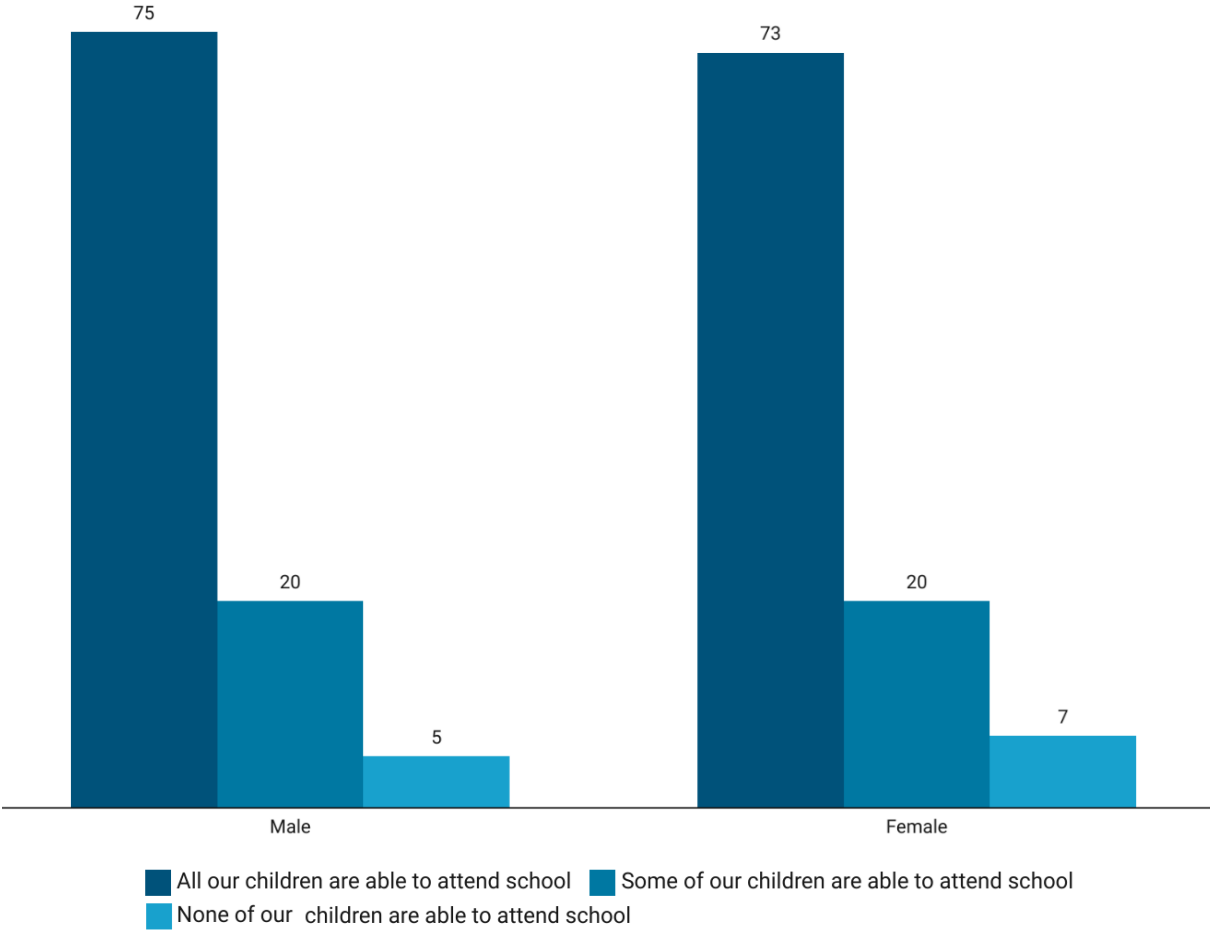


Gender comparison (n = 144) shows that 75% of male and 73% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 20% of each male and female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school.

5% of male and 7% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Gender (n = 253)

Are your children able to attend school?

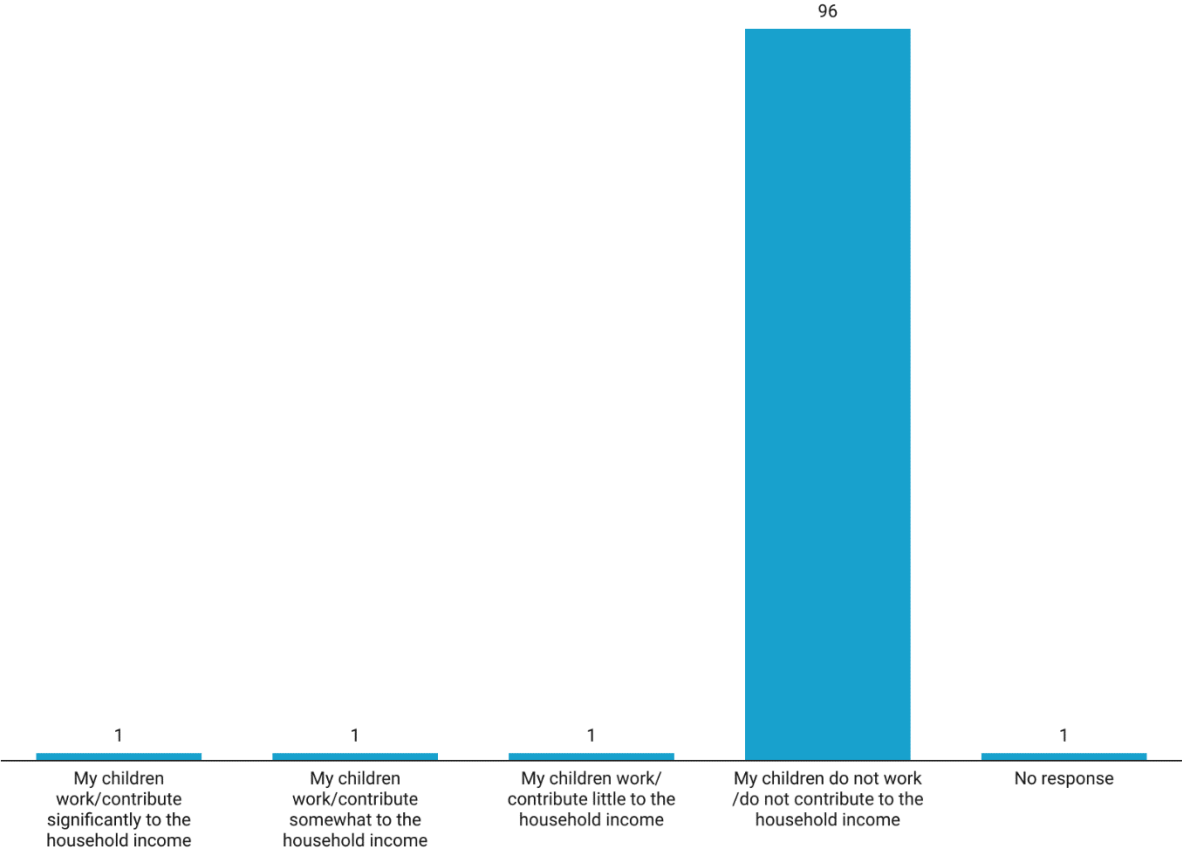


1% of the respondents (n = 174) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 1% answered that their children worked little to support the family and the household income.

A majority of 96% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income, while 1% did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 174)

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?

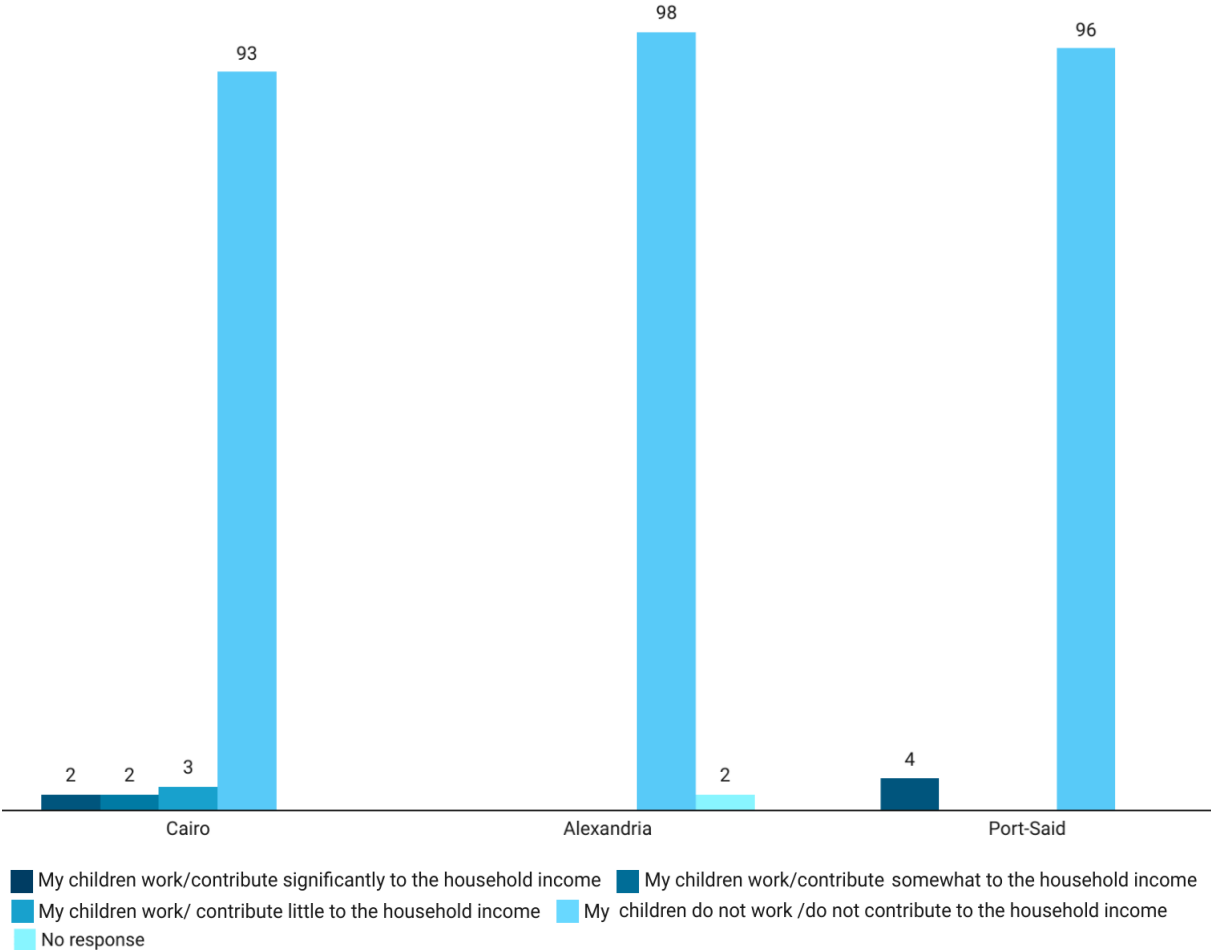


City comparison (n = 174) reveals that 4% of Port-Said respondents and 2% of Cairo respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 2% of Cairo respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while 3% of Cairo respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income.

98% of each Alexandria respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 96% of Port-Said and 93% of Cairo respondents.2% of Alexandria respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 174)

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?



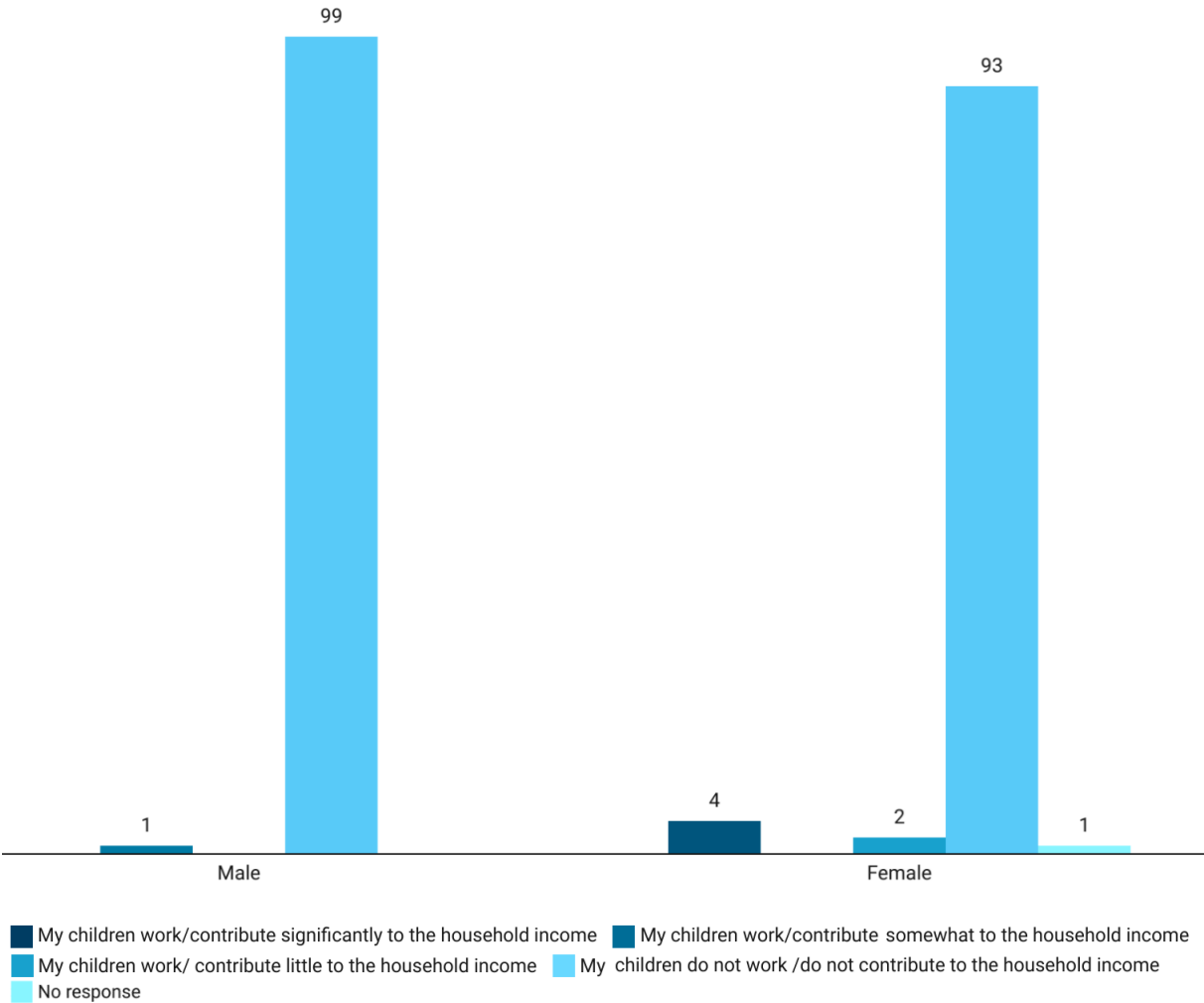
Gender comparison (n = 174) shows that 4% of female respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income.

1% of male respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while 2% of female respondents answered that their children worked little to support the household income.

99% of male and 93% of female respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income. 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 174)

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 Egypt on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 23 July and 17 September, 2024. The survey consisted of a total 601 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Cairo, 206 residents of Alexandria, and 195 residents of Port-Said.

5.1. Location

Governorate (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Cairo	200	33%
Alexandria	206	34%
Port-Said	195	33%
Total	601	100%

5.2. Gender and age

Gender (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	320	53%
Female	281	50%
Total	601	100%

Age (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	100	17%
20-24	167	28%
25-29	156	26%
30-35	178	29%
Total	601	100%

5.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	11	2%
Elementary school	37	6%
Primary school	49	8%
Secondary school	167	28%
Vocational/technical training	66	11%
College/university	270	45%
Total	601	100%

5.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	357	60%
Married	230	38%
Divorced/separated	13	2%
Widower/widow	1	0%
Total	601	100%

5.5. Children

Number of children (n = 198)

	Frequency	Percent
1	41	21%
2	77	39%
3	52	26%
4	16	8%
5	8	4%
6 and more	4	2%
Total	198	100%

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 198)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	174	88%
No	24	12%
Total	198	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 115)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	85	74%
Some of our children are able to attend school	23	20%
None of our children are able to attend school	7	6%
Total	115	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 174)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	3	1%
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	1	1%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	2	1%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	167	96%
No response	1	1%
Total	174	100%

Appendix: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Cairo

Alexandria

Port-Said

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**
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- 15 **MOROCCO**
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2023
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- 24 **IRAQ**
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