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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 294 respondents living in Kabul city.

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ATR consulting conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Afghanistan on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 13 November and 27 November, 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 294 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years in Kabul city. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

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1. Main Results

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 18% manage to afford the housing costs, while 22% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 294). 49% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 11% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

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

- 16% of the respondents (n = 294) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 32% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 42% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 10% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

- 12% of all respondents (n = 294) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 21% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 41% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 26% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

Access to clean drinking water

- 70% of the participants (n = 294) always have access to clean drinking water, while 16% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 7% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 7% never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 37% of the survey participants (n = 294) 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. 26% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 28% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 9% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.

Access to medical services

- 41% of the respondents (n = 294) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 32% have access but they are not able to afford them. 26% do not have any access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

- 33% of the survey participants (n = 294) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 60% have access but cannot afford them. 7% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 28% of the respondents (n = 294) always have access and can afford a visit, while 51% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 20% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

- 23% of the participants (n = 294) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 51% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 26% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

- 11% of the participants (n = 294) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 51% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 36% have no access at all. 2% did not answer.

- 23% of the participants (n = 294) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 50% have access but cannot afford it. 26% have no access. 1% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi

- 18% of the respondents (n = 294) always have access to internet/wifi, while 23% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 27% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 32% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

School attendance

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 44% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 24% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 24% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 8% did not answer.

Contribution to household income

- 1% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 7% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. A majority of 88% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income. 4% did not answer.

2. Methodology

ATR consulting conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Afghanistan on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 13 November and 27 November, 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 294 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years in Kabul city. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

Data collection aimed to complete 400 phone surveys using 671 phone numbers from previous data collection rounds. Initially, each phone number was dialled at least five times on different days and times. To address more completed surveys, unresponsive cases were reassigned to enumerators, and an incentive of approximately $1 was offered, which contributed to an increase in the total to 258 completed surveys. A final attempt was made by reassigning all remaining unresponsive cases to enumerators, leading to 294 completed surveys by 27 November, 2024, despite persistent challenges with unreachable numbers.

Many female respondents were unavailable because their phone numbers were with male household members who were not home. Surveys were rescheduled for evening or night times to reach female respondents. This issue significantly impacted the data collection timeline and response rates. In addition, a recent government policy requiring SIM card registration led to people discarding unregistered SIM cards, causing numbers to be either deactivated or reassigned. This increased the number of incorrect or ineligible numbers.

Quality assurance measures were implemented by reviewing all completed surveys, which resulted in rejecting three low-quality cases, which were successfully reattempted. Although the target of 400 surveys was not met, the process concluded with 294 high-quality responses, reflecting a systematic approach to overcoming challenges and maintaining data integrity.

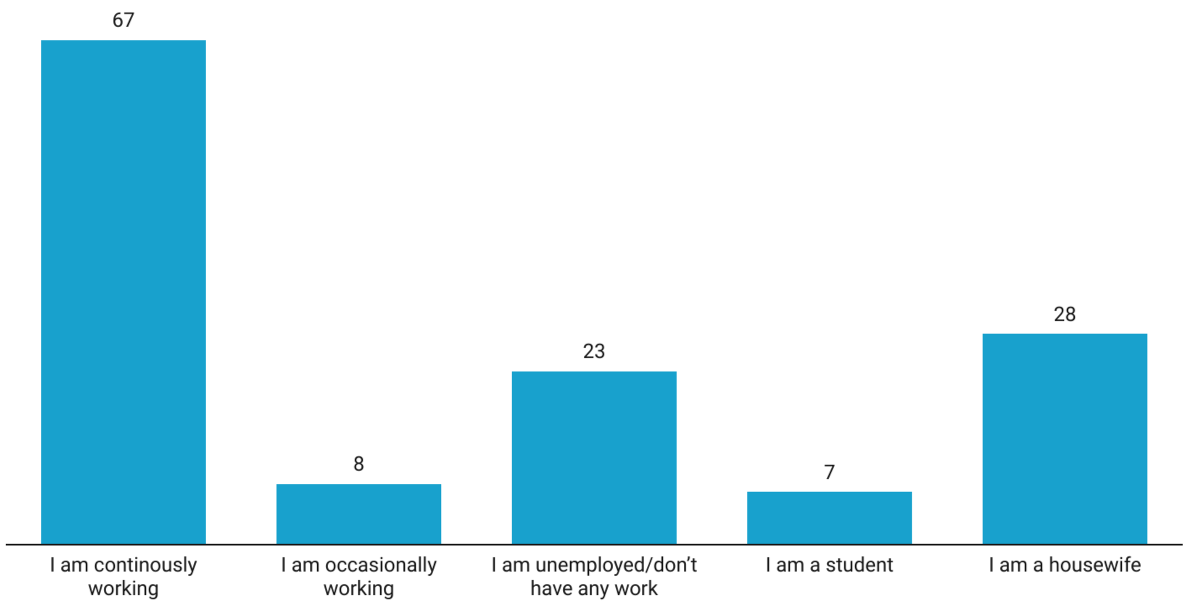
3. Chapter Summary

3.1. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 294), 67% work continuously, while 8% have occasional jobs. 7% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 28% are housewives, while 23% are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Kabul (n = 294)

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



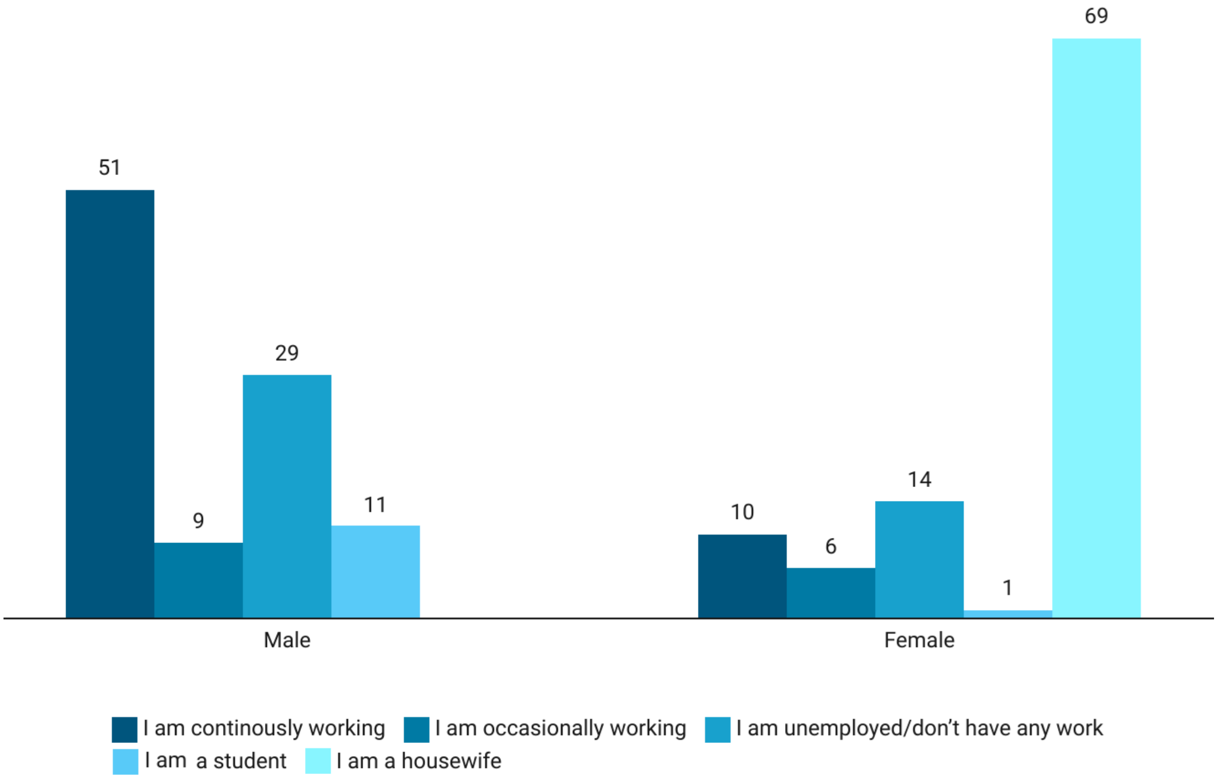
Gender comparison (n = 294) reveals that 51% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 10% of female respondents. 9% of male respondents and 6% of female respondents work occasionally.

29% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 14% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among men with 11% compared to women with 1%.

69% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 294)

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

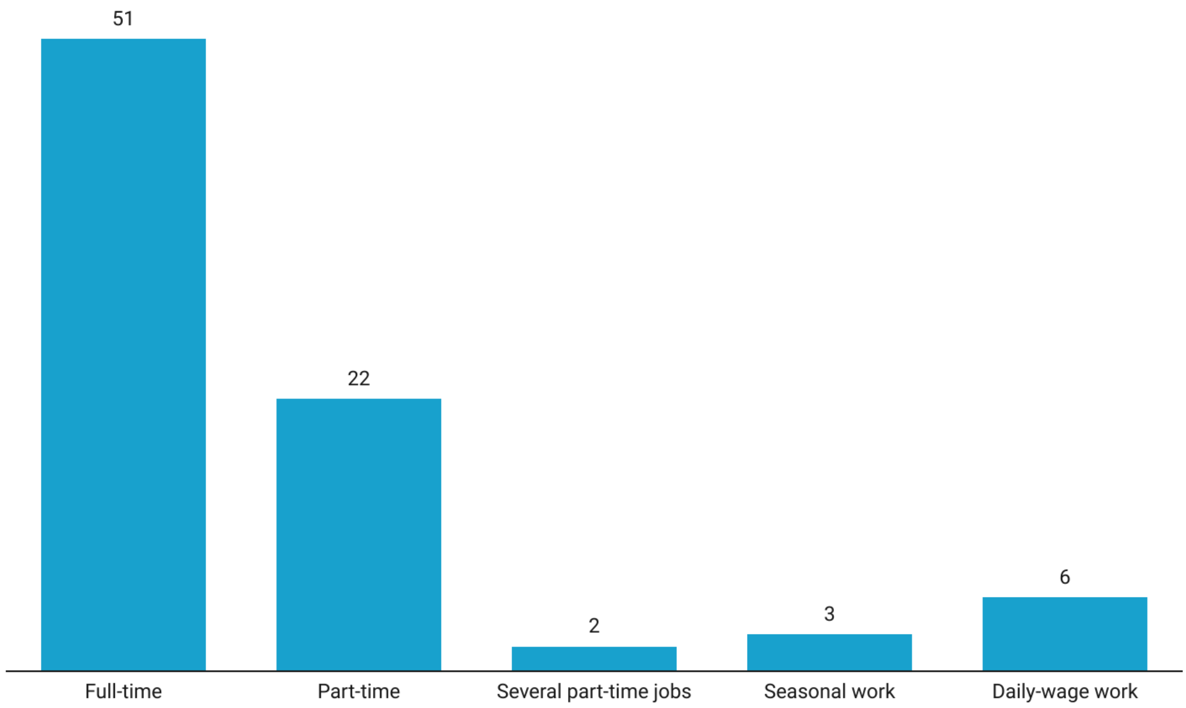


51% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 124) are full-time workers, while 22% are part-time workers. 2% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, and 3% work as seasonal workers. 6% work as daily wage workers.

Type of occupation – Kabul (n = 124*)

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

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



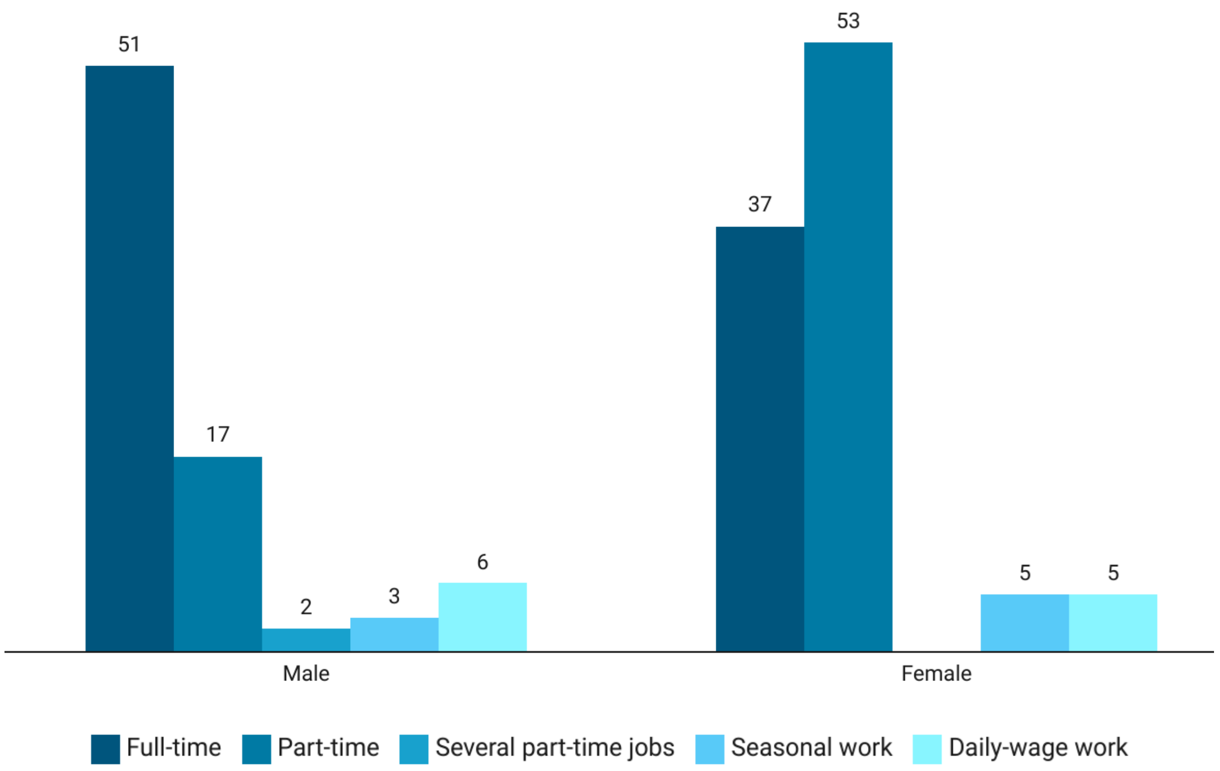
Gender comparison (n = 124) reveals that the proportion of those working full-time is higher among male respondents (51%) than among female respondents (37%). The proportion of part-time workers is significantly higher among women (53%) than among men (17%).

2% of male respondents have several part-time jobs. 3% of male and 5% of female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is slightly higher among men (6%) than among women (5%).

Type of occupation – Gender (n = 124*)

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

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*

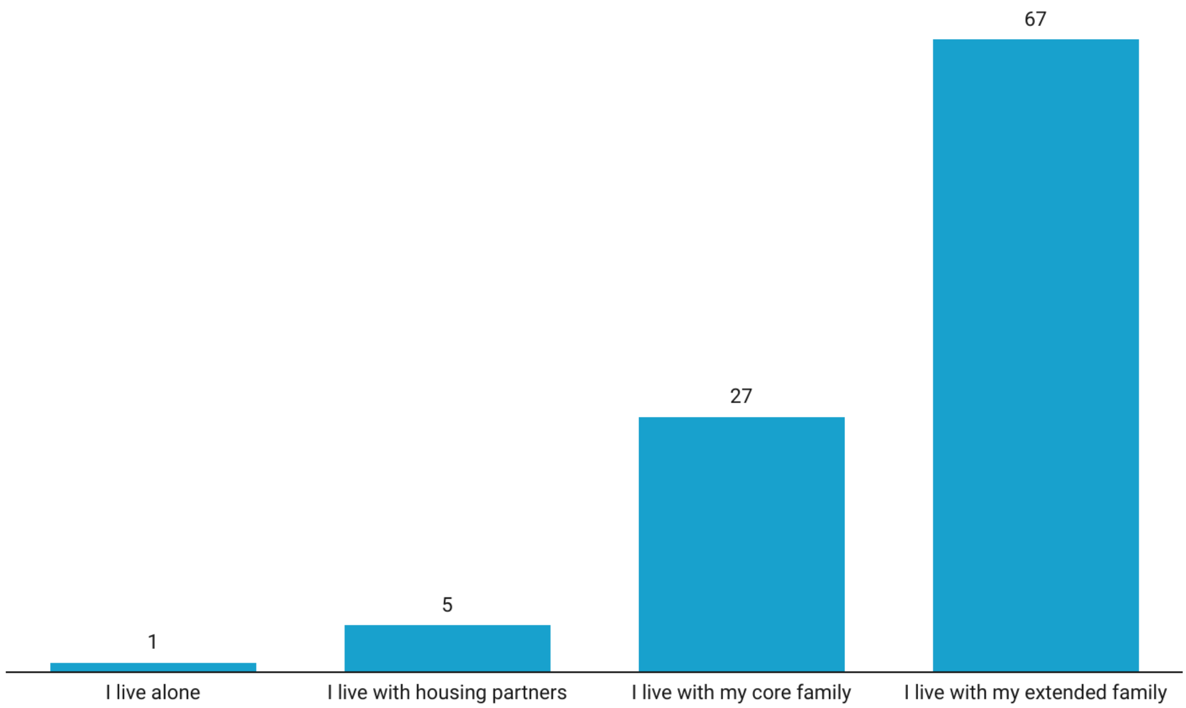


3.2. Housing situation and impact of housing costs

1% of the respondents (n = 294) live alone, while 5% live with their housing partners. 27% live with their core family, while 67% live with their extended family.

Current housing situation – Kabul (n = 294)

What is your current housing situation?

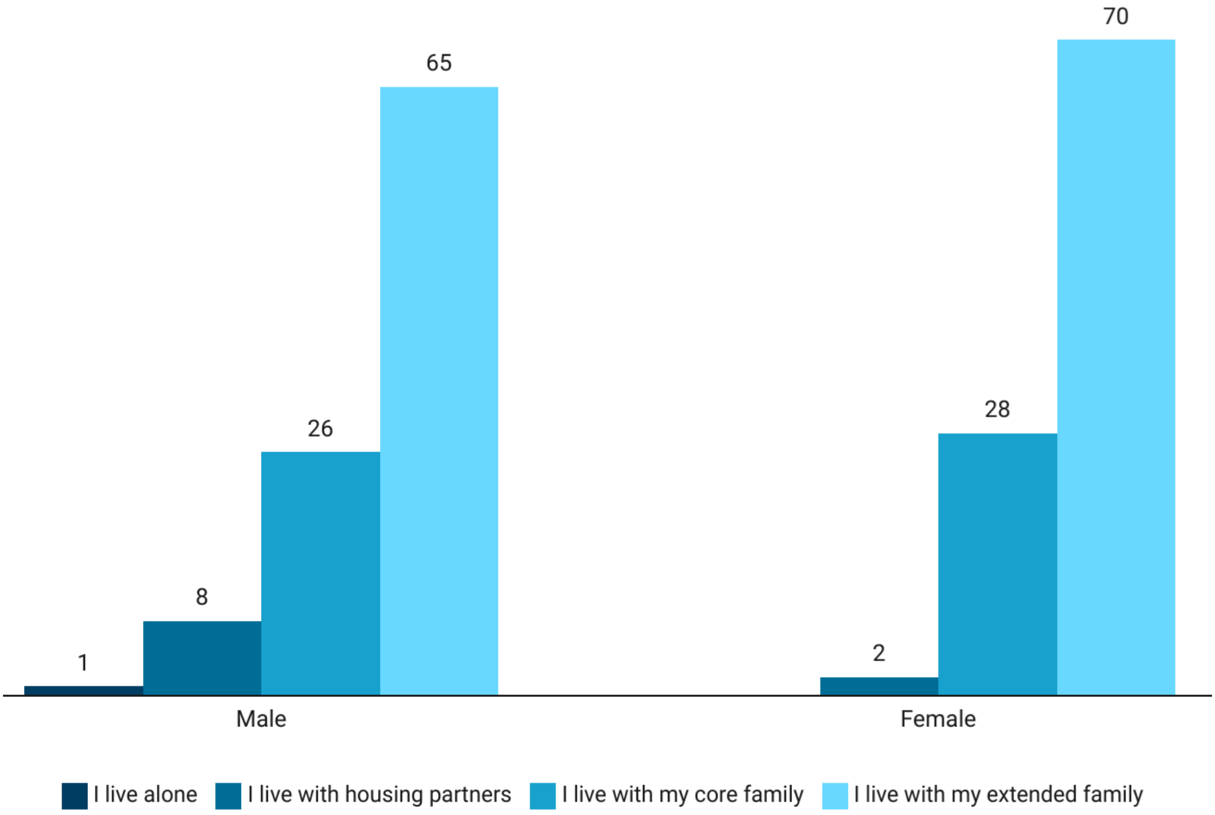


Gender comparison (n = 294) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their extended family (70%) compared to male respondents (65%). 28% of female survey participants live with their core family, while this is true for 26% of male participants.

Among male respondents, 1% live alone. 8% of male respondents live with their housing partners, while the same is true for 2% of female respondents.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 294)

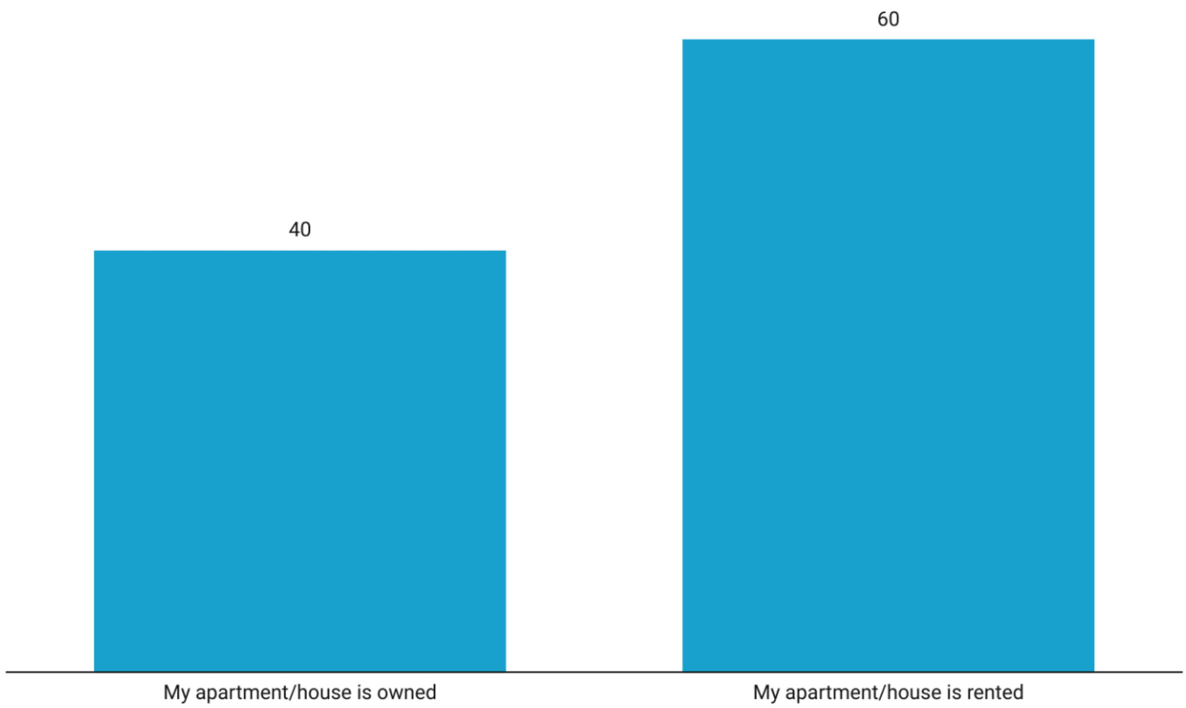
What is your current housing situation?



40% of the respondents (n = 294) live in an apartment or house they own, while 60% live in an apartment or house they rent.

Dwelling rented or owned – Kabul (n = 294)

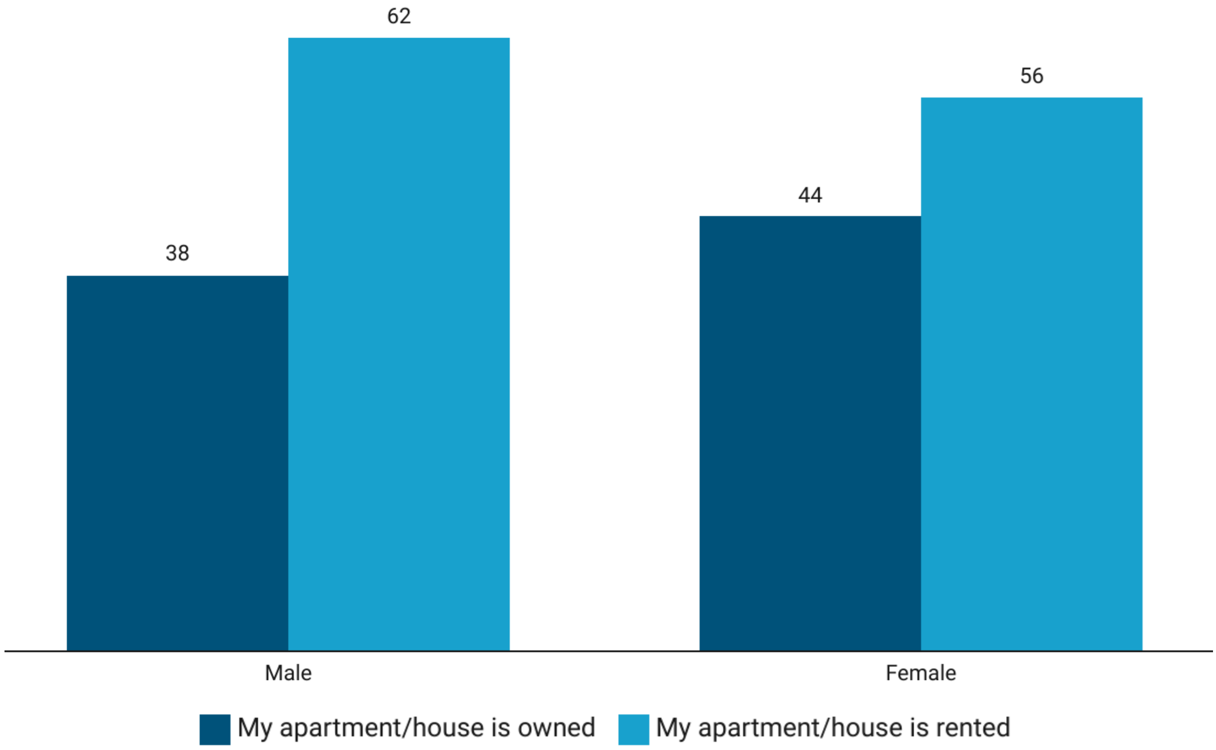
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



38% of male and 44% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 62% of male respondents and 56% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 294)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

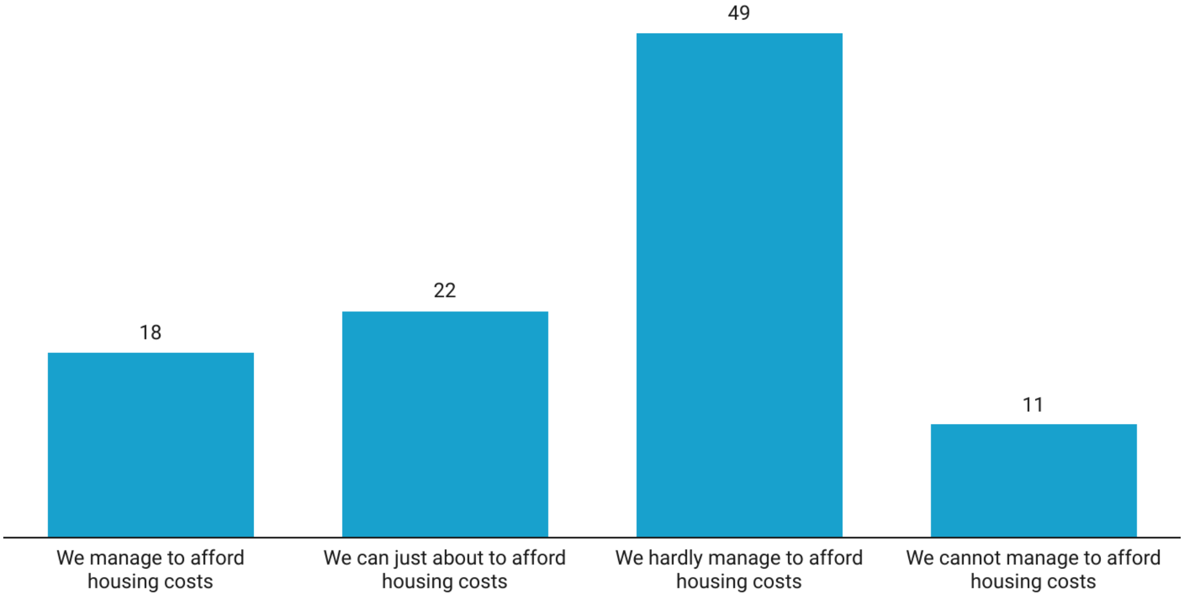


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 18% manage to afford the housing costs, while 22% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 294).

49% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 11% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

Impact of current housing costs – Kabul (n = 294)

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



38% of male respondents and 35% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 24% of female respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 37% of male respondents.

30% of female respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among male respondents is 23%.

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 = 294)

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

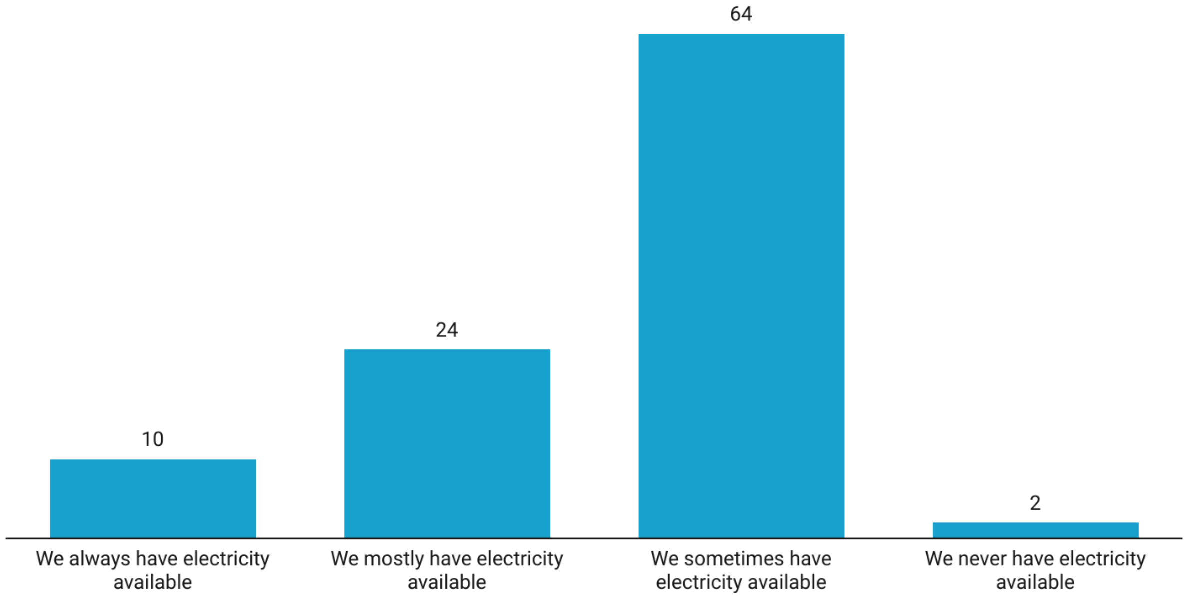
3.3. Access to electricity in dwelling

10% of the respondents (n = 294) always have electricity available, while 24% of the respondents mostly have electricity available.

64% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 2% never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Kabul (n = 294)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

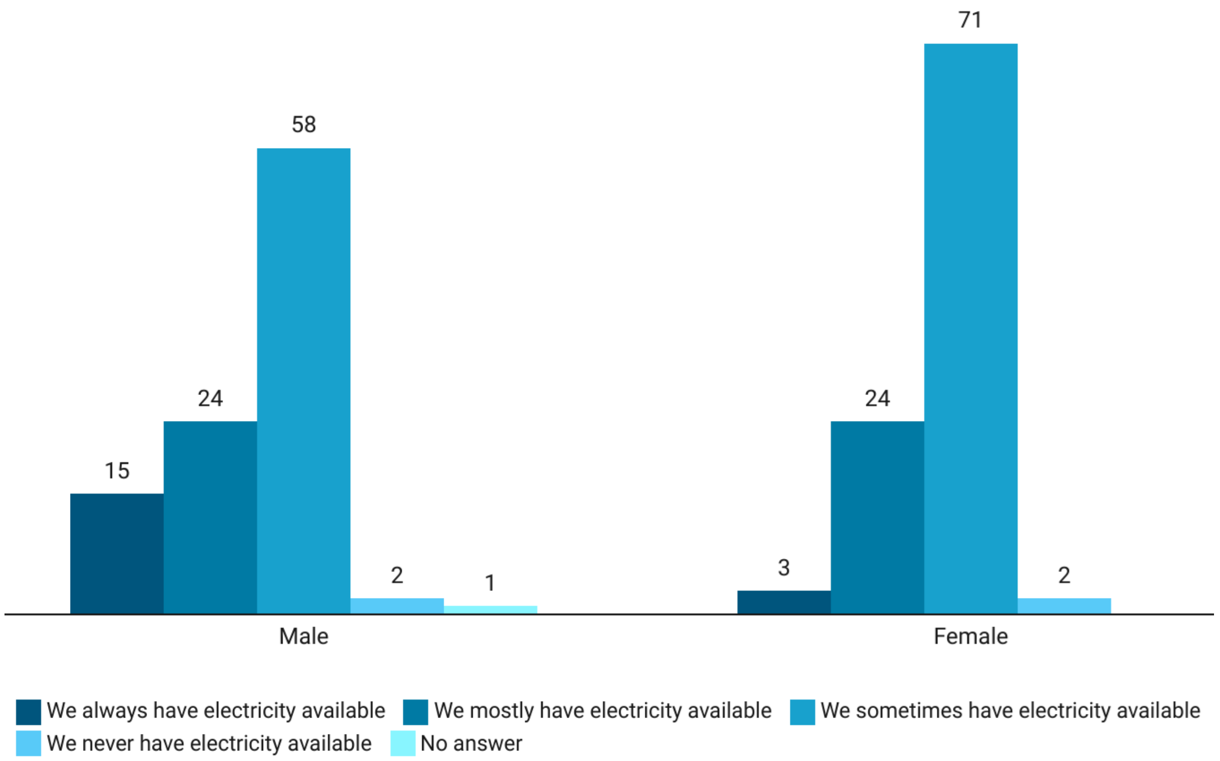


Gender comparison (n = 294) shows that 15% of male and 3% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 24% of each male and female participants mostly have access to electricity.

58% of male and 71% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 2% of each male and female survey participants never have access to electricity. 1% of male participants did not answer.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 294)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



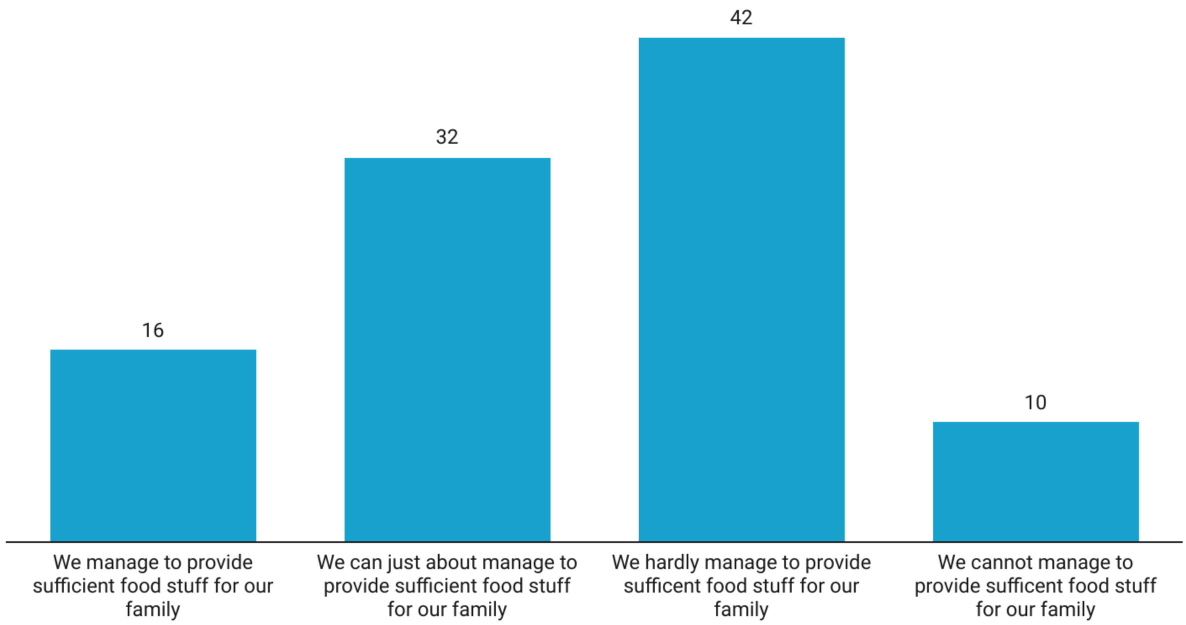
3.4. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

16% of the respondents (n = 294) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 32% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

42% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 10% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Kabul (n = 294)

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



19% of male and 11% of female respondents (n = 294) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 30% of male and 33% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

42% of male and 43% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 9% of male and 13% 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 = 294)

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

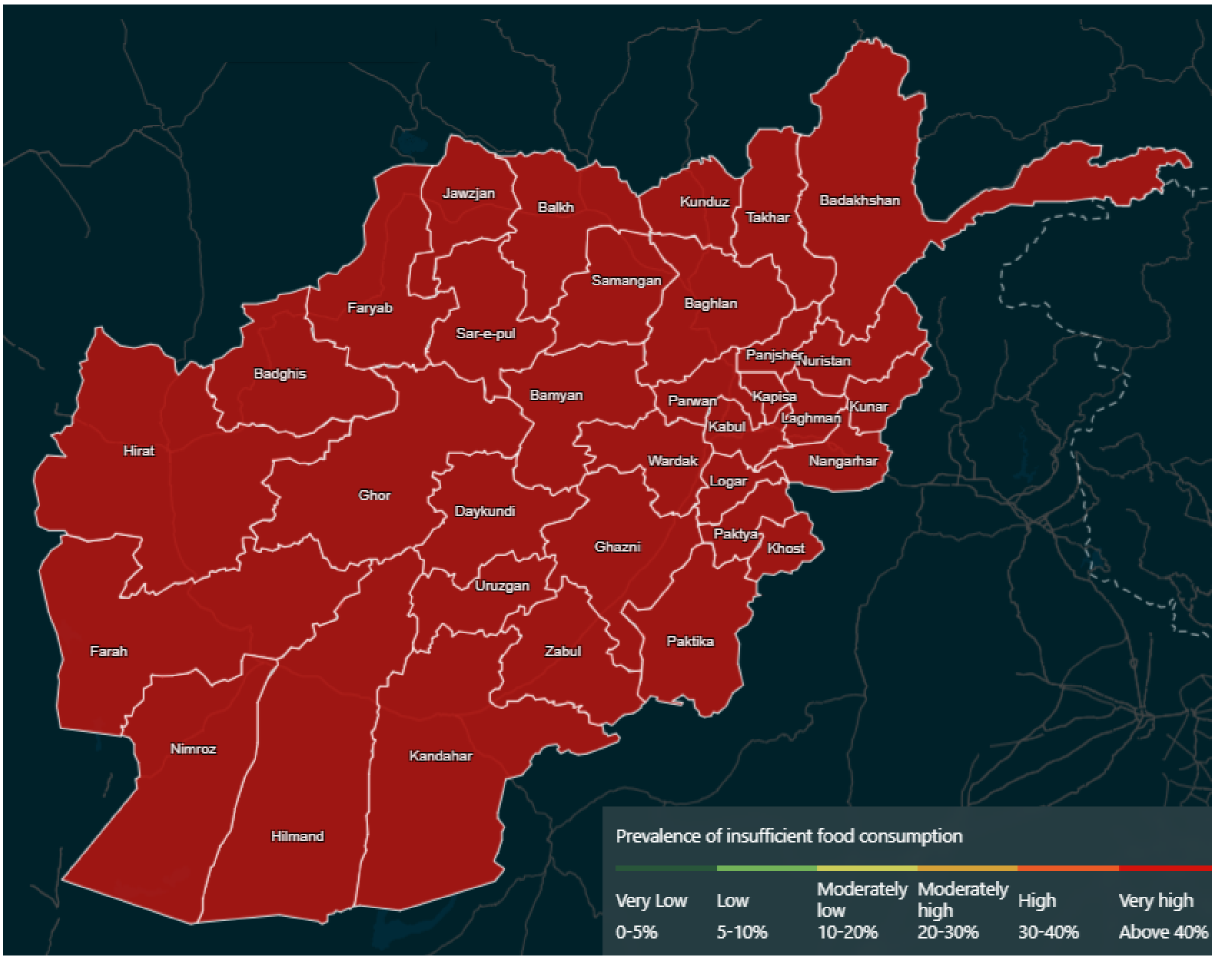


Figure 1. Hunger map of Afghanistan (https://hungermap.wfp.org/, access on 2025/01/08)

The results of this study are mostly supported by the findings of the HungerMap[1] on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Afghanistan. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Afghanistan: red signals areas where people are not meeting the required food intake levels and thus require urgent assistance. As can be seen from the virtual map, the country is very highly affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured red).

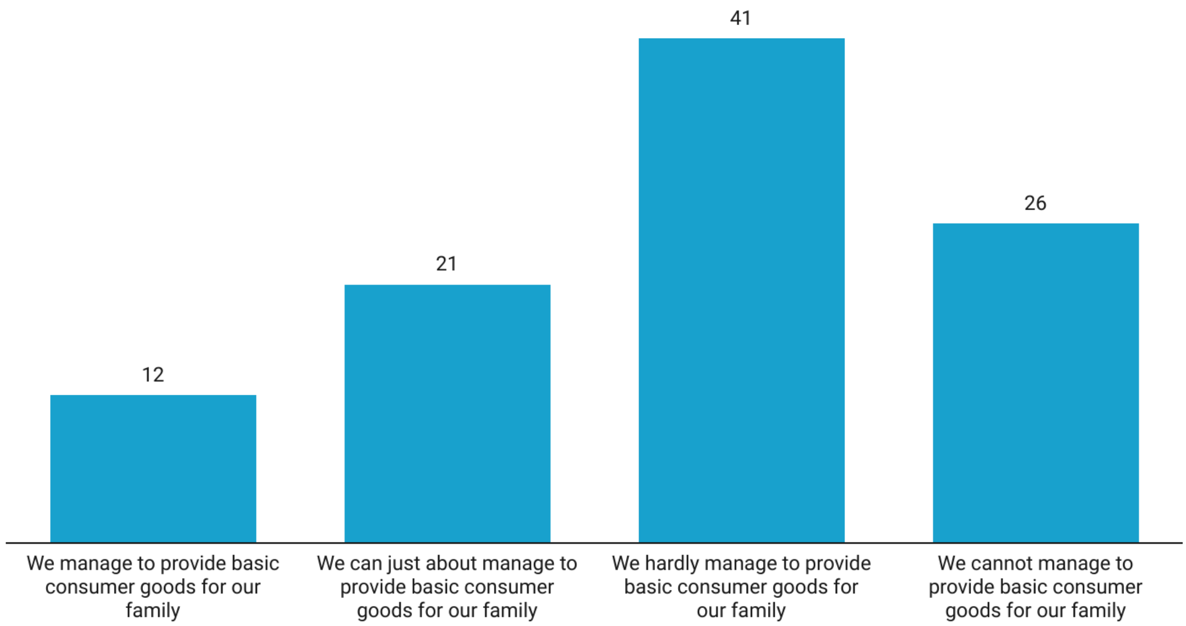
[1] The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (https://hungermap.wfp.org/).

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

12% of all respondents (n = 294) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 21% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 41% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 26% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Kabul (n = 294)

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

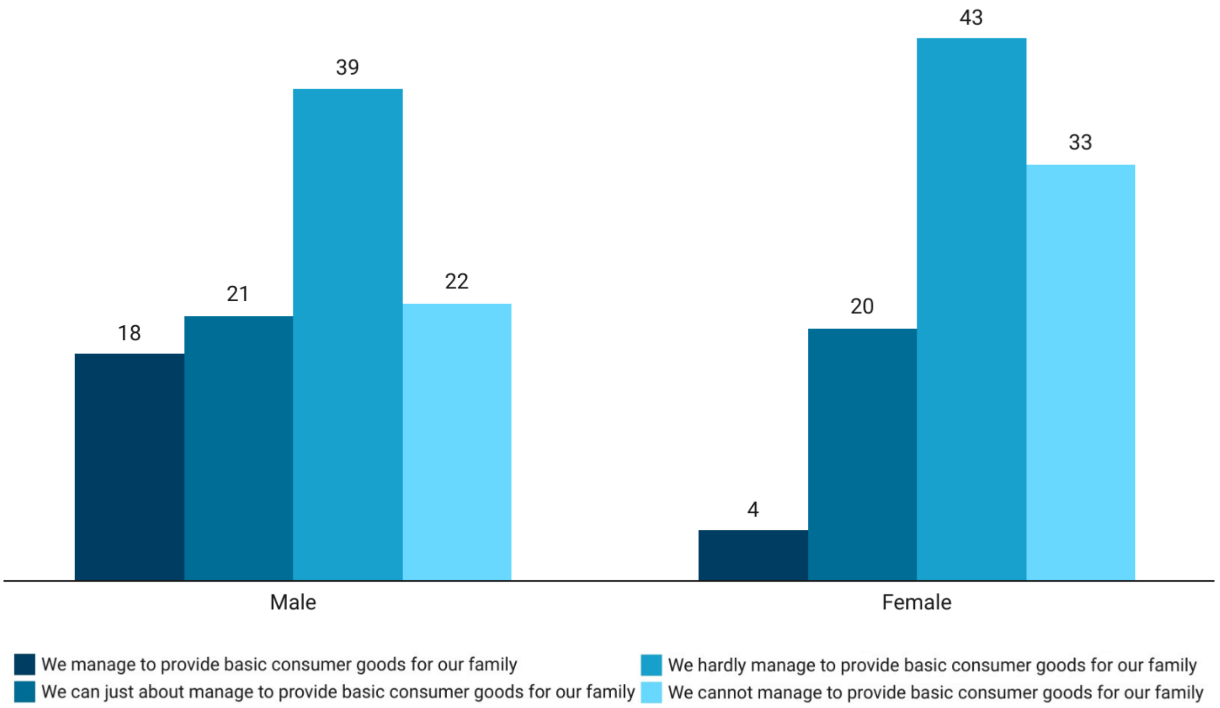


Gender comparison reveals that 18% of male and 4% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 21% of male and 20% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

39% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 43% of female respondents. 22% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 33% of female respondents.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 294)

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



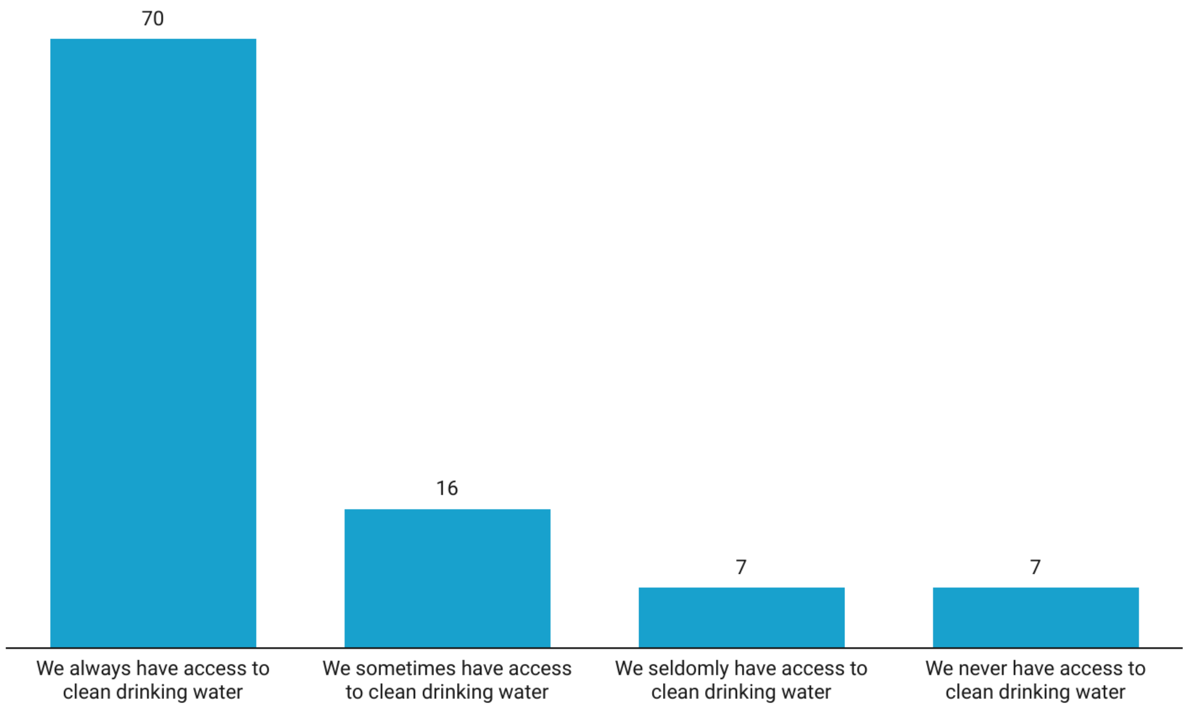
3.6. Access to clean drinking water

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.

70% of the participants (n = 294) always have access to clean drinking water, while 16% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 7% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 7% never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean drinking water – Kabul (n = 294)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

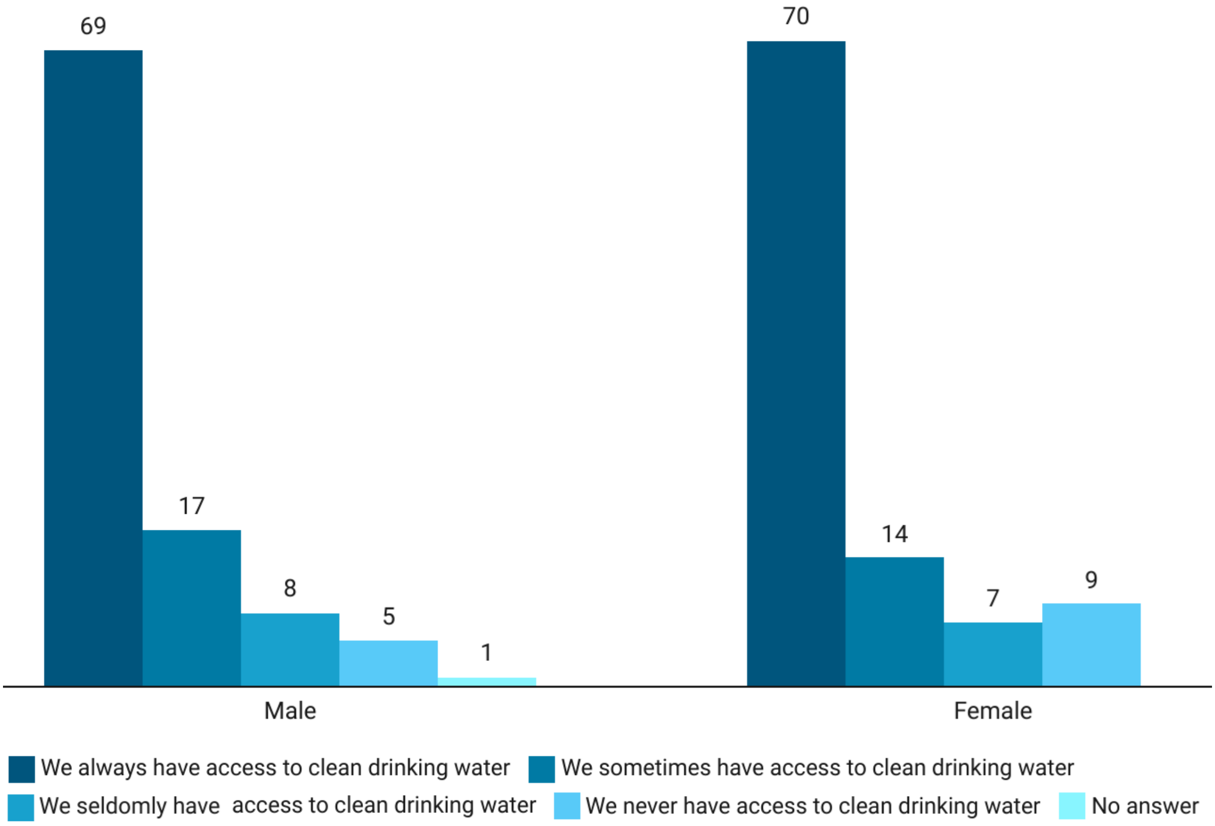


Gender comparison (n = 294) shows that 69% of male respondents and 70% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is higher among male survey participants (17%) than female participants (14%).

8% of male and 7% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 5% of male and 9% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water. 1% of male participants did not answer.

Access to clean drinking water – Gender (n = 294)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



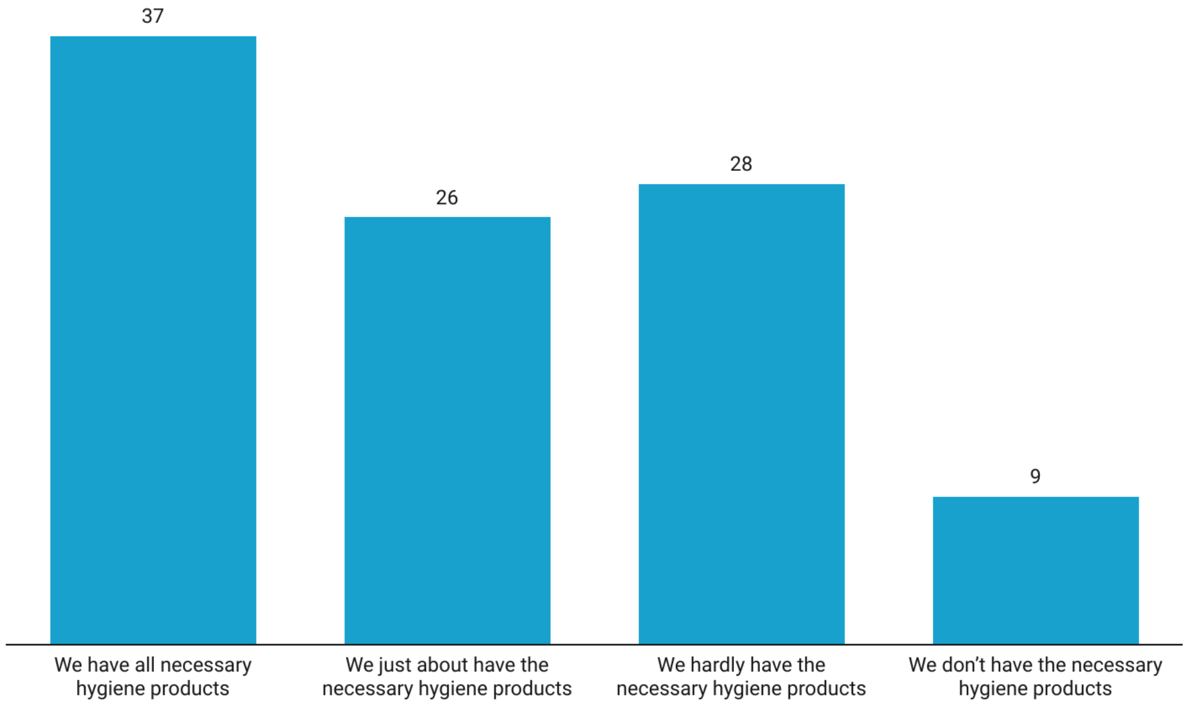
3.7. Access to the necessary hygiene products

37% of the survey participants (n = 294) 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. 26% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 28% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

9% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Kabul (n = 294)

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.]



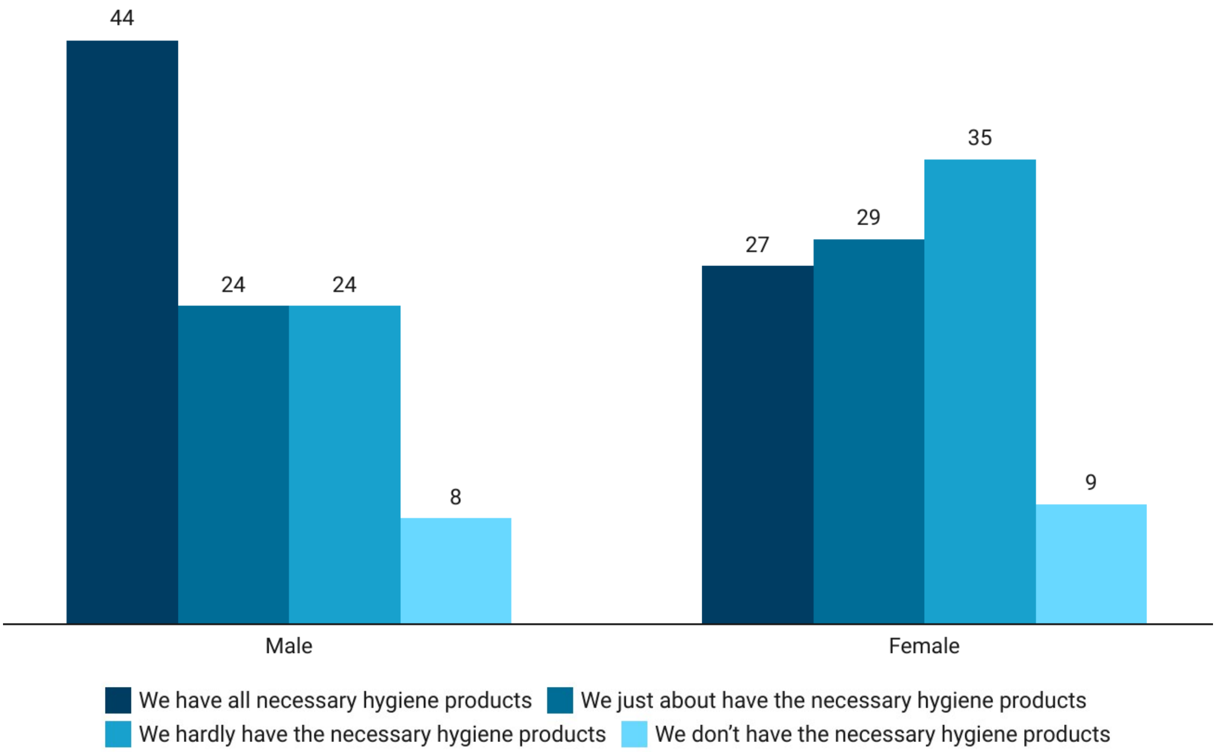
44% of male and 27% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 294) have all necessary hygienic products, while 24% of male and 29% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

24% of male and 35% 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.

8% of male and 9% of female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Gender (n = 294)

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.]



3.8. Access to medical services

41% of the respondents (n = 294) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 32% have access but they are not able to afford them. 26% do not have any access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

33% of the survey participants (n = 294) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 60% have access but cannot afford them. 7% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 28% of the respondents (n = 294) always have access and can afford a visit, while 51% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 20% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

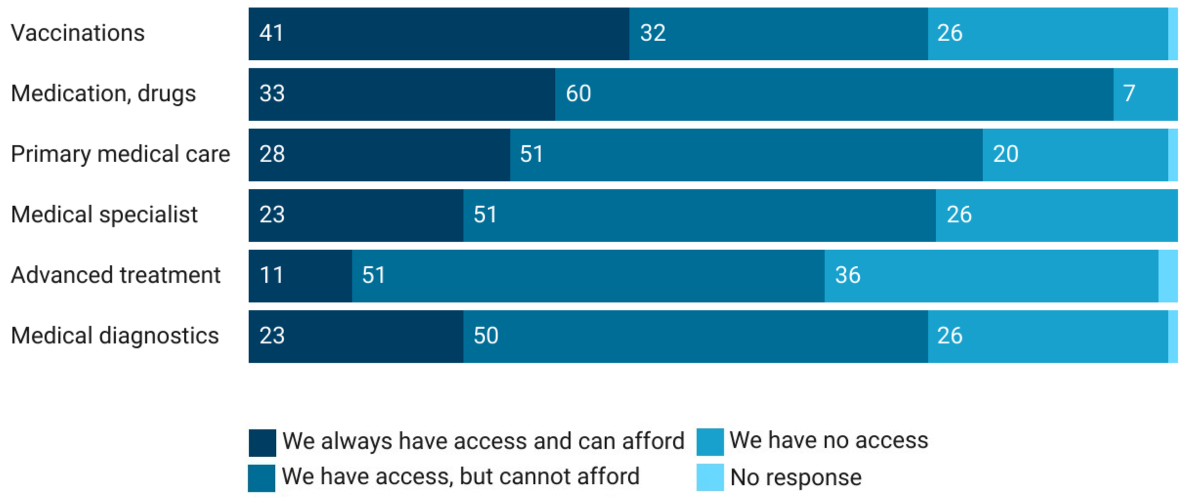
23% of the participants (n = 294) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 51% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 26% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

11% of the participants (n = 294) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 51% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 36% have no access at all. 2% did not answer.

23% of the participants (n = 294) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 50% have access but cannot afford it. 26% have no access. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Kabul (n = 294)

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



43% of male respondents (n = 175) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 35% have access but cannot afford them. 20% have no access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 175), 39% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 55% have access but cannot afford it. 5% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

34% of male respondents (n = 175) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 47% have access but cannot afford it. 17% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer.

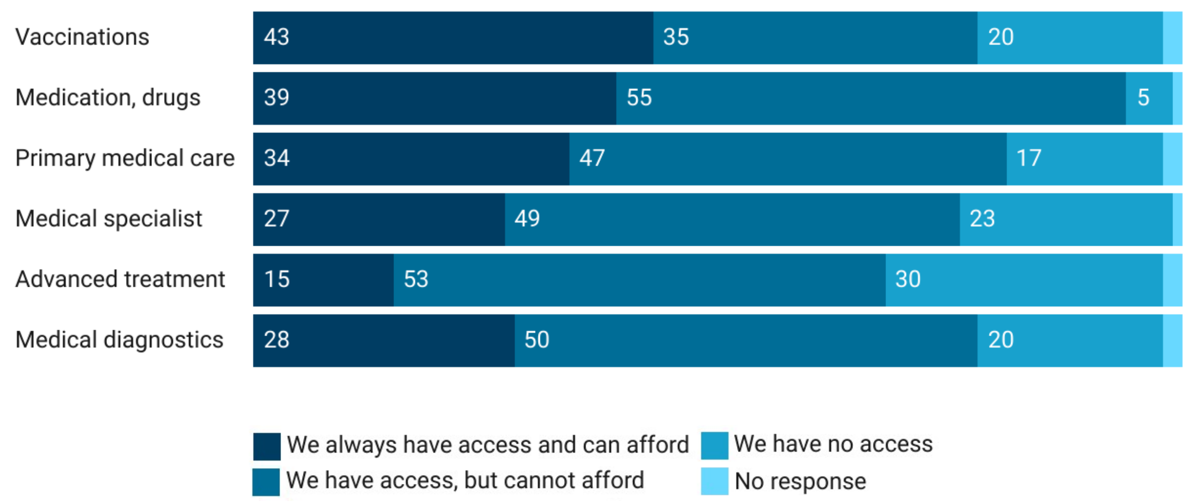
27% of all male participants (n = 175) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 49% have access but cannot afford the visit. 23% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

15% of male respondents (n = 175) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 53% have access but cannot afford them, while 30% have no access. 2% did not answer.

28% of male respondents (n = 175) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 50% have access but cannot afford it. 20% have no access to medical diagnostics. 2% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Male (n = 175)

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



36% of female respondents (n = 119) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 29% have access but cannot afford them. 35% never have access to vaccinations.

25% of all female survey participants (n = 119) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 66% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 9% have no access to medication or drugs.

19% of female respondents (n = 119) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 56% have access but cannot afford it. 25% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

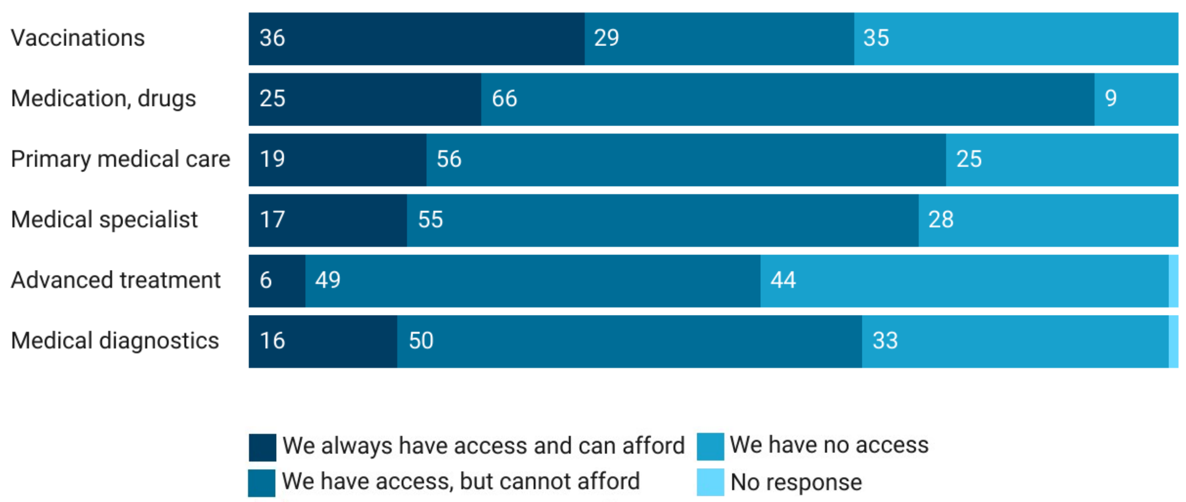
17% of female respondents (n = 119) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 55% have access but cannot afford it. 28% do not have access to a medical specialist.

6% of female respondents (n = 119) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 49% have access but cannot afford it, while 44% have no access. 1% did not answer.

16% of female respondents (n = 119) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 50% have access but cannot afford it. 33% have no access to medical diagnostics. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 119)

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



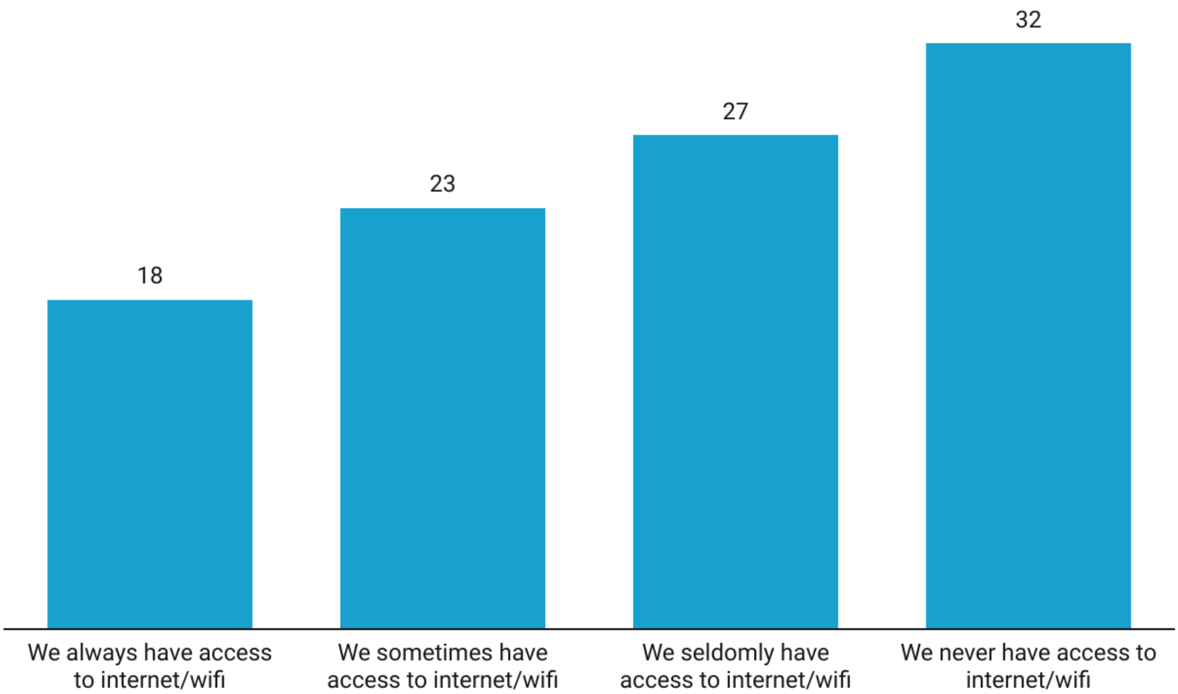
3.9. Access to internet/wifi

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.

18% of the respondents (n = 294) always have access to internet/wifi, while 23% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 27% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 32% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

Access to internet/wifi – Kabul (n = 294)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

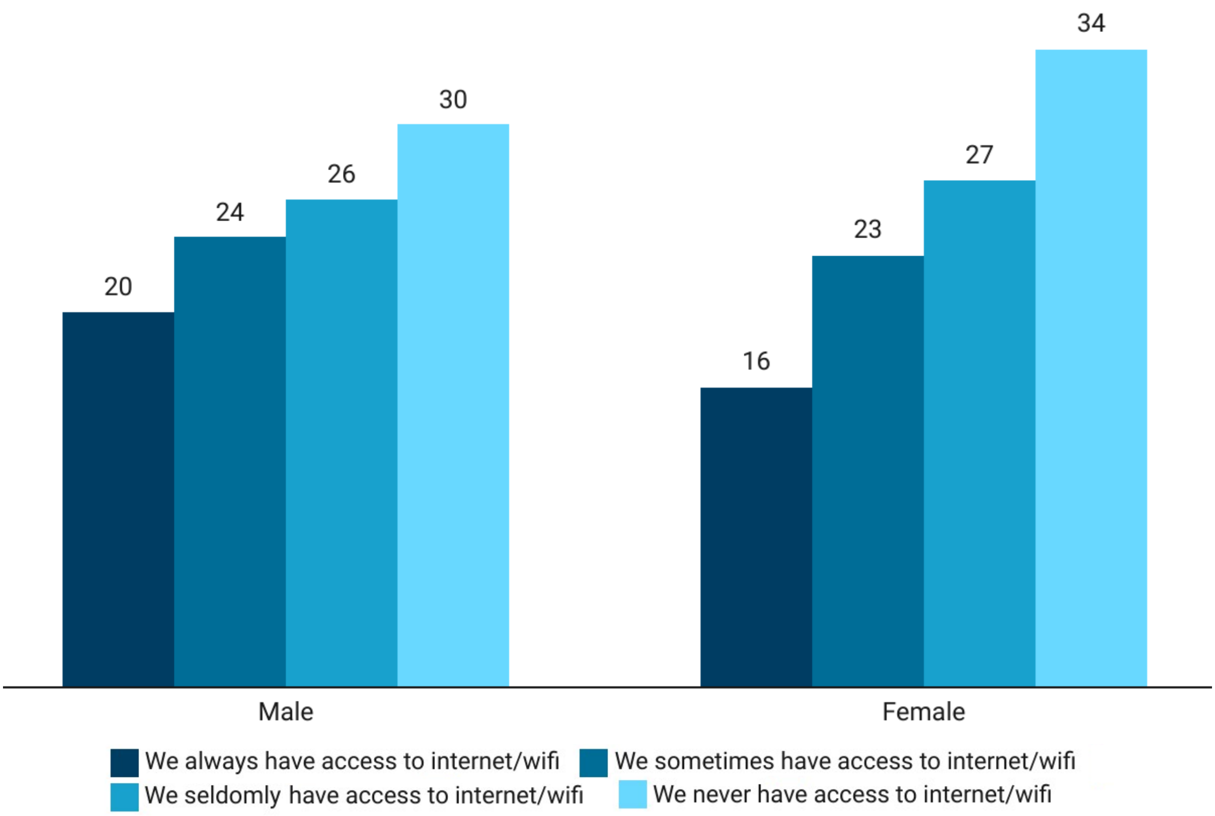


Among male survey participants 20% always have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 16% of female participants. 24% of male and 23% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi.

26% of male and 27% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is higher among female respondents with 34% than among male respondents with 30%.

Access to Internet/wifi – Gender (n = 294)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



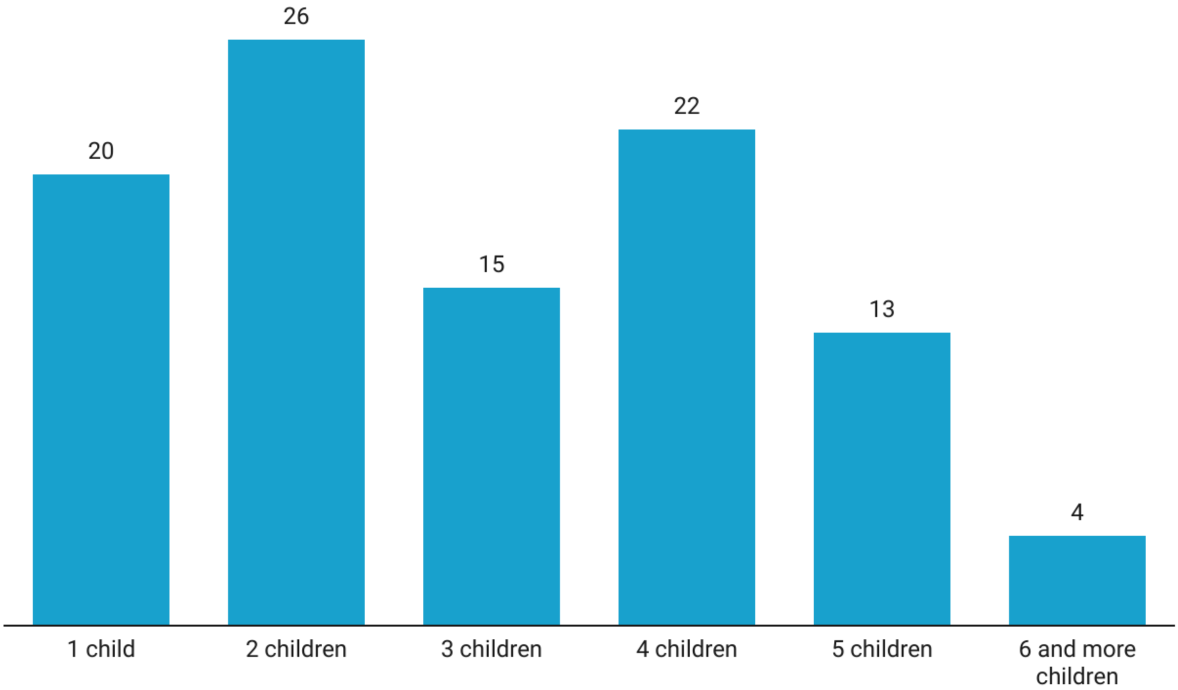
3.10. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 122). In total, of those (n = 172) stating not being single, 15% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 147) is among those having 2 children (26%), followed by 22% having 4 children, and 20% having one child. 15% have 3 children, and 13% have 5 children. 4% of the respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Kabul (n = 147)

Number of children?

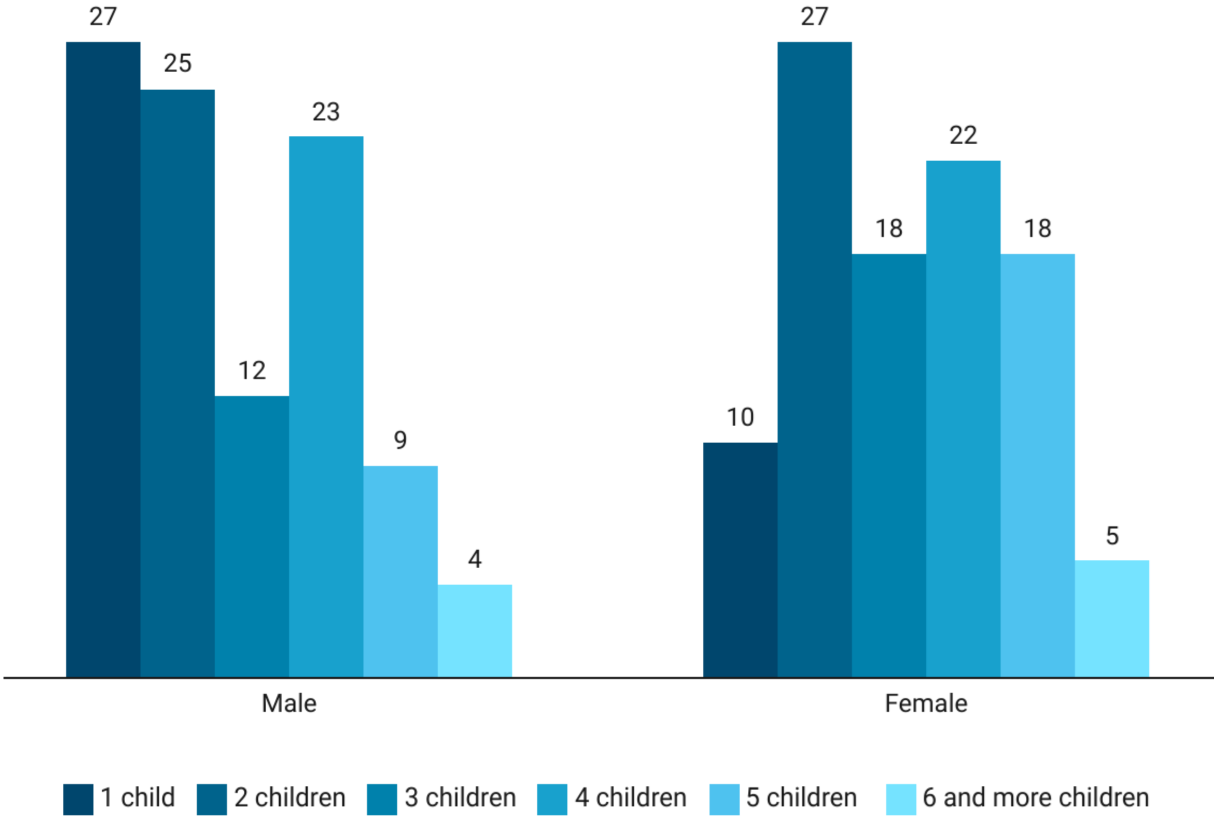


27% of male respondents and 10% female respondents have only 1 child, while 25% of male and 27% of female respondents have 2 children. 12% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 18% of female respondents.

23% of male and 22% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 9% of male and 18% of female respondents have 5 children. 4% of male and 5% of female respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 147)

Number of children?

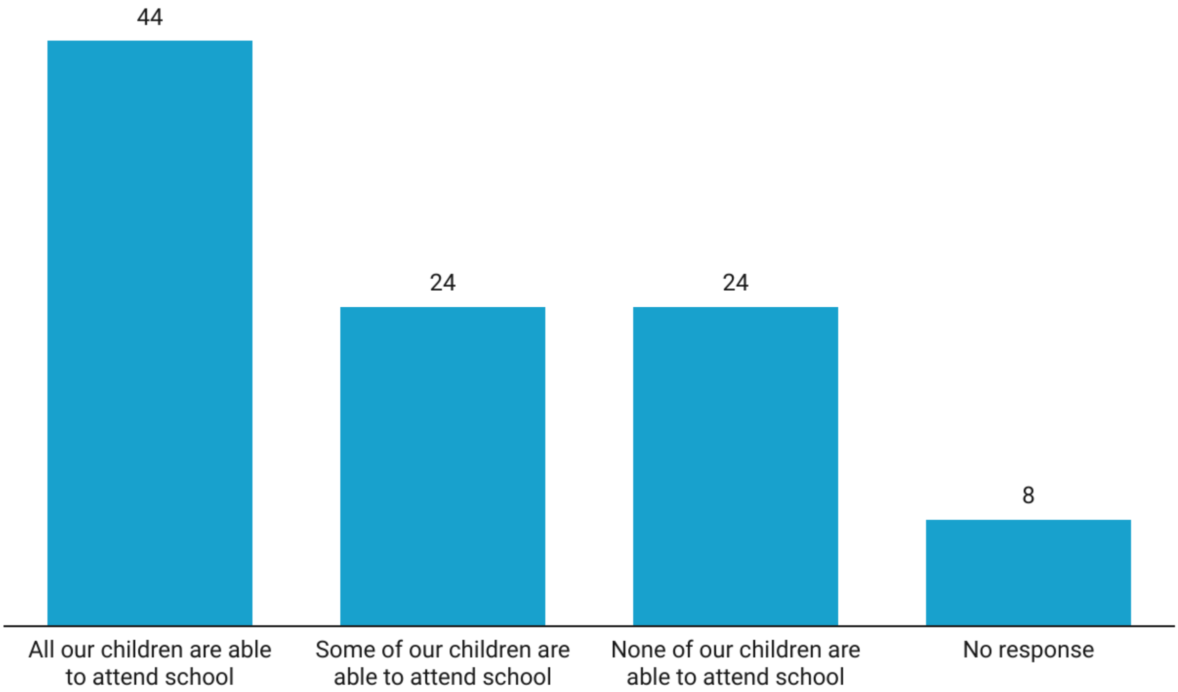


Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In the current survey, everyone (100%) answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 147.

Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 44% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 24% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 24% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 8% did not answer.

School attendance – Kabul (n = 147)

Are your children able to attend school?

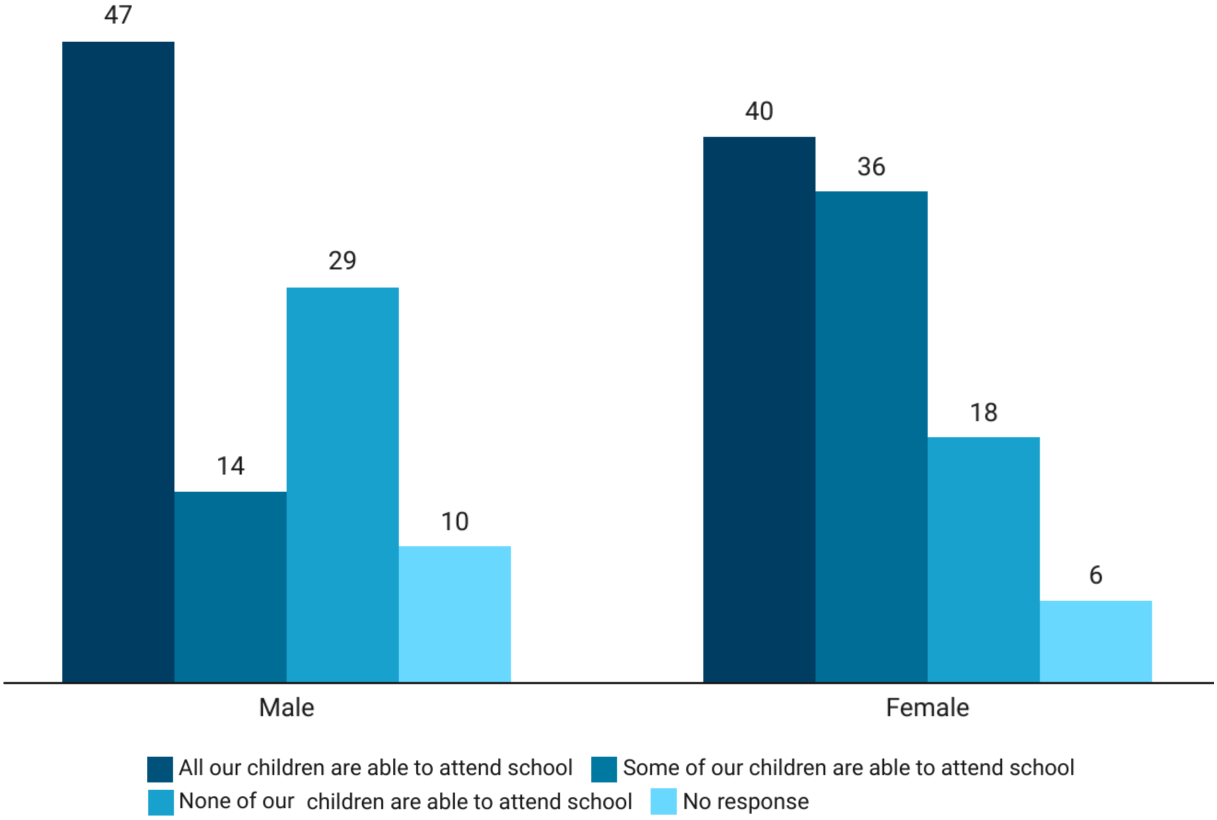


Gender comparison shows that 47% of male and 40% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 14% of male and 36% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school.

29% of male and 18% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 10% of male and 6% of female respondents did not answer.

School attendance – Gender (n = 147)

Are your children able to attend school?

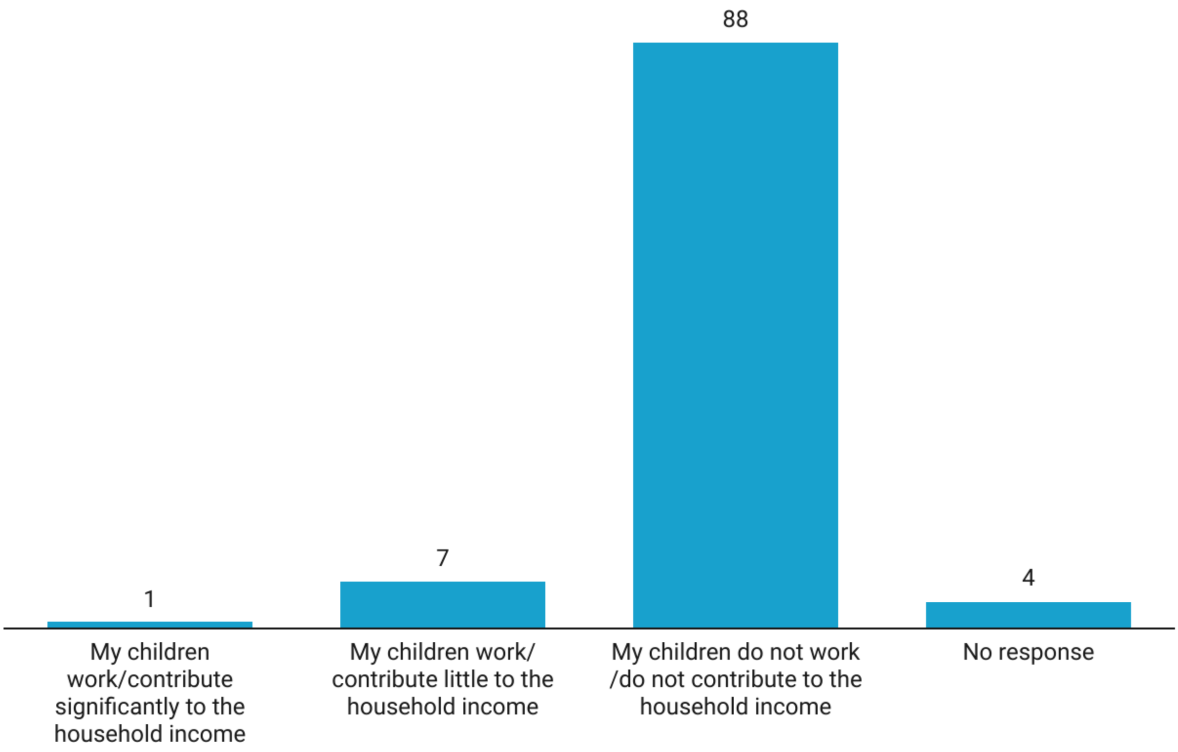


1% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 7% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income.

A majority of 88% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income. 4% did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Kabul (n = 147)

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?



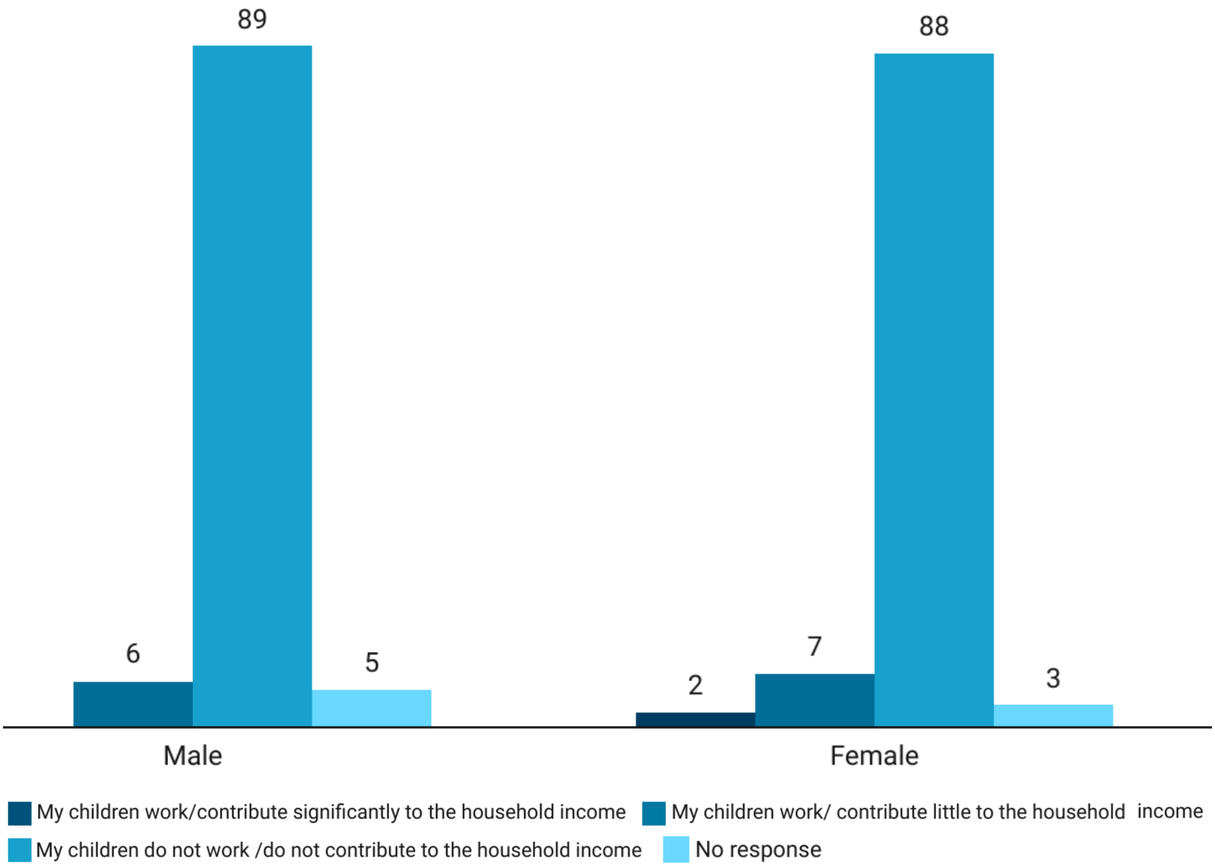
Gender comparison shows that 2% of female respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income.

6% of male respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while this is true for 7% of female respondents.

Among male respondents 89% each stated that none of their children worked to support the household income, while the same is true for 88% of female respondents. 5% of male and 3% of female respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 147)

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. Demographics

ATR consulting conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Afghanistan on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 13 November and 27 November, 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 294 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years in Kabul city. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

4.1. Gender and age

Gender (n = 294)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	175	60%
Female	119	54%
Total	294	100%

Age (n = 294)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	42	14%
20-24	76	26%
25-29	79	27%
30-35	97	33%
Total	294	100%

4.2. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 294)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	29	10%
Elementary school	7	2%
Primary school	21	7%
Secondary school	138	47%
Vocational/technical training	26	9%
College/university	72	25%
Islamic school/Madrasa	1	0%
Total	294	100%

4.3. Marital status

Marital status (n = 294)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	122	42%
Married	168	57%
Cohabitation	1	0%
Divorced/separated	1	0%
Widower/widow	2	1%
Total	294	100%

4.4. Children

Number of children (n = 147)

	Frequency	Percent
1	29	20%
2	38	26%
3	22	15%
4	33	22%
5	19	13%
6 or more	6	4%
Total	147	100%

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 147)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	147	100%
Total	147	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 147)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	65	44%
Some of our children are able to attend school	35	24%
None of our children are able to attend school	35	24%
No response	12	8
Total	147	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 137)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	1	1%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	10	7%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	130	88%
No response	6	4%
Total	147	100%

Appendix: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Kabul

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**
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14 **IRAQ**
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19 **TUNESIA**
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20 **Socio-Economic Review**
2023

21 **LEBANON**
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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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Socio-Economic Survey 2024

27 **LIBYA**
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