# DOSSIER

# MOROCCO

## Socio-Economic Survey 2024

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GSC

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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 600 respondents divided into three target groups.



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GSC conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Morocco on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between October 7 and October 12, 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Casablanca, 200 residents of Marrakesh, and 200 residents of Tangier. 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

- 46% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 36% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 12% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 6% do not feel safe at all.

- 59% of Marrakesh respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 56% of Tangier respondents, and 24% of Casablanca respondents. 48% of Casablanca respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 38% of Tangier respondents, and 21% of Marrakesh respondents. 18% of Casablanca and 14% of Marrakesh respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 5% of Tangier respondents. 10% of Casablanca respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 6% of Marrakesh and 1% of Tangier residents.

### Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 36% manage to afford the housing costs, while 38% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 20% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 6% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 42% of Marrakesh respondents, 40% of Tangier respondents, and 26% of Casablanca respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 50% of Tangier respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 37% of Casablanca and 27% of Marrakesh residents. 27% of Casablanca respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 26% of Marrakesh and 8% of Tangier respondents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Casablanca residents with 10%, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 5%, and Tangier respondents with 2%.

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

- 30% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 41% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 24% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 5% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Tangier with 36%, followed by Marrakesh with 32%, and Casablanca with 23%. 54% of Tangier respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 37% of respondents in Marrakesh and 32% of residents in Casablanca. 36% of Casablanca residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 26% of Marrakesh and 10% of Tangier respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Casablanca residents with 9%, followed by Marrakesh with 5%.

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

- 27% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 41% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 26% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 6% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

- 38% of Tangier residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 27% of Marrakesh and 16% of Casablanca residents. 52% of Tangier respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Casablanca respondents (38%), and Marrakesh respondents (35%). 35% of Casablanca respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 33% of Marrakesh and 10% of Tangier respondents. 11% of Casablanca respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 5% of Marrakesh respondents.

**Access to clean drinking water**

- 78% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 20% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 2% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water.

- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Marrakesh with 89%, followed by Casablanca with 79% and Tangier with 66%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Tangier respondents with 32%, followed by Casablanca respondents with 21%, and Marrakesh respondents with

7%. 3% of Marrakesh respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 2% of Tangier respondents. 1% of Marrakesh respondents never have access to clean drinking water.

**Access to the necessary hygiene products**

- 43% of the survey participants (n = 600) 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. 44% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 10% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 3% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.

- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Marrakesh respondents with 51%, followed by Tangier respondents with 50%, and Casablanca respondents with 43%. 59% of Casablanca respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 43% of Tangier respondents, and 29% of Marrakesh respondents. 13% of Marrakesh respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Casablanca with 11%, and Tangier with 7%. Among Marrakesh respondents, 7% never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 3% of Casablanca respondents.

**Access to medical services**

- 28% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 61% have access but they are not able to afford them. 11% do not have any access to vaccinations.

- 44% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 44% have access but cannot afford them. 12% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 36% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 53% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 11% have no access to primary medical care.

- 32% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 38% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 27% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 3% did not answer.

- 29% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 29% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 38% have no access at all. 4% did not answer.

- 33% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 36% have no access.

**Access to internet/wifi**

- 39% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 39% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 13% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 9% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Marrakesh with 44%, followed by Casablanca with 40%, and Tangier with 33%. 41% of Tangier respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 38% of Casablanca and 36% of Marrakesh respondents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Tangier residents with 16%, followed by Casablanca residents with 13% and Marrakesh residents with 11%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is highest among Tangier residents with 10%, followed by Casablanca and Marrakesh residents with each 9%.

**School attendance**

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance (n = 201), 75% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 20% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 5% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

- City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Casablanca with 92%, followed by 79% in Tangier, and 37% in Marrakesh. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Marrakesh with 58%, followed by Tangier with 19%, and Casablanca with 2%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Casablanca respondents with a share of 6%, followed by Marrakesh with 5%, and Tangier with 2%.

**Contribution to household income**

- 1% of the respondents (n = 201) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 2% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 5% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. A majority of 91% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income. 1% did not answer.

- City comparison reveals that 4% of Tangier respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. Among Tangier respondents 5% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 2%. 9% of Tangier respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 7%. 100% of Casablanca respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 91% of Marrakesh and 80% of Tangier respondents. 2% of Tangier 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 in 2023, 41% managed to afford housing costs, the proportion has decreased to 36% in 2024. In 2023, 82% always had electricity available, while in 2024, this is true for 75%.

| | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Manage to afford housing costs | 41 | ↓ 36 |
| Can just about afford housing costs | 20 | ↑ 38 |
| Hardly manage to afford housing costs | 24 | 20 |
| Cannot manage to afford housing costs | 14 | ↓ 6 |

| | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have electricity available | 82 | ↓ 75 |
| Mostly have electricity available | 16 | ↑ 22 |
| Sometimes have electricity available | 2 | 2 |
| Never have electricity available | | 1 |

### Food and water access

In terms of securing food for the family, in 2023, 36% could just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff, while in 2024, the proportion has increased to 41%. In 2023, 88% had always access to clean drinking water, while the proportion has decreased to 78% in 2024.

| | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family | 32 | 30 |
| Can just about manage to provide sufficent food stuff for family | 36 | ↑ 41 |
| Hardly manage to provide sufficent food stuff for family | 27 | 24 |
| Cannot manage to provide sufficent food stuff for family | 5 | 5 |

| | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have access to clean drinking water | 88 | ↓ 78 |
| Sometimes have access to clean drinking water | 9 | ↑ 20 |
| Seldomly have access to clean drinking water | 2 | 2 |
| Never have access to clean drinking water | 1 | |

### Basic consumer goods

While in 2023, 27% could just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion has increased to 41% in 2024. A deterioration regarding managing to provide necessary hygiene products for the family is seen as in 2023, 54% had all necessary hygiene products, while in 2024, the proportion has decreased to 43%.

| | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family | 31 | 27 |
| Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family | 27 | ↑ 41 |
| Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family | 36 | ↓ 26 |
| Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family | 6 | 6 |

| | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Have all necessary hygiene products | 54 | ↓ 43 |
| Just about have the necessary hygiene products | 35 | ↑ 44 |
| Hardly have the necessary hygiene products | 10 | 10 |
| Don’t have the necessary hygiene products | 1 | 3 |

### Health services

#### Vaccinations

No significant changes can be noticed between 2023 and 2024.

| | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have access and can afford | 30 | 28 |
| Have access, but cannot afford | 61 | 61 |
| Have no access | 9 | 11 |

**Medication and drugs**

While in 2023, 35% had always access to medication and drugs and could afford it, the proportion has increased to 44% in 2024.

| | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have access and can afford | 35 | ↑ 44 |
| Have access, but cannot afford | 54 | ↓ 44 |
| Have no access | 11 | 12 |

**Primary medical care (family doctor)**

No significant changes can be noticed between 2023 and 2024.

| | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have access and can afford | 36 | 36 |
| Have access, but cannot afford | 51 | 53 |
| Have no access | 12 | 11 |

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

In 2023, 32% had no access to a medical specialist, while in 2024, the proportion has decreased to 27%.

| | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have access and can afford | 33 | 32 |
| Have access, but cannot afford | 35 | 38 |
| Have no access | 32 | ↓ 27 |

**Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)**

No significant changes can be noticed between the years 2023 and 2024.

| | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have access and can afford | 27 | 29 |
| Have access, but cannot afford | 29 | 29 |
| Have no access | 40 | 38 |

**Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)**

No significant differences can be identified between 2023 and 2024.

| | 2023 | 2024 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have access and can afford | 33 | 33 |
| Have access, but cannot afford | 28 | 31 |
| Have no access | 38 | 36 |

## 3. Methodology

Global for Survey and Consulting (GSC) executed a socio-economic survey in Morocco for the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. In Morocco, data collection took place between October 7 and October 12, 2024.

The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups: 200 Casablanca residents, 200 Marrakesh residents, and 200 Tangier residents aged between 16 and 35 years old. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

A stratified multi-stage probability sampling method was used. Geographic area (urban and municipality) was taken as the explicit stratification variable. A block was the smallest geographic area containing the enumeration area (EA) where the survey was conducted. A four-stage stratified sampling plan was adopted to select the sample of 600 residents aged 16 to 35. The stratification was obtained based on the type of habitat where four strata were considered: luxury and modern habitat, old medina, new medina, precarious or illegal habitat. Sampling units were made up of the Primary Units (PU) of the master sample established in 2015 from the 2014 RGPH. At this level, a sample of 60 PUs was selected from among the 4,500. The inclusion probabilities were proportional to the size of the PUs in terms of households. Secondly, at the level of each PU, a secondary unit (SU) was drawn. The inclusion probabilities were proportional to the size of the US in terms of households. Thirdly, at the level of each SU (cluster), 10 respondents/households were be drawn using systematic random sampling. Lastly, at the level of each selected household, the interviewer had to draw a single person aged 16 to 35 years using the Kish method. With this approach, GSC established a telephone national level database which covered all regions and municipalities of the country.

The data collection tools were prepared by the COI unit and translated into Moroccan Arabic by GSC. A pre-test as well as a three-stage control plan to verify the quality of the data were conducted by GSC.

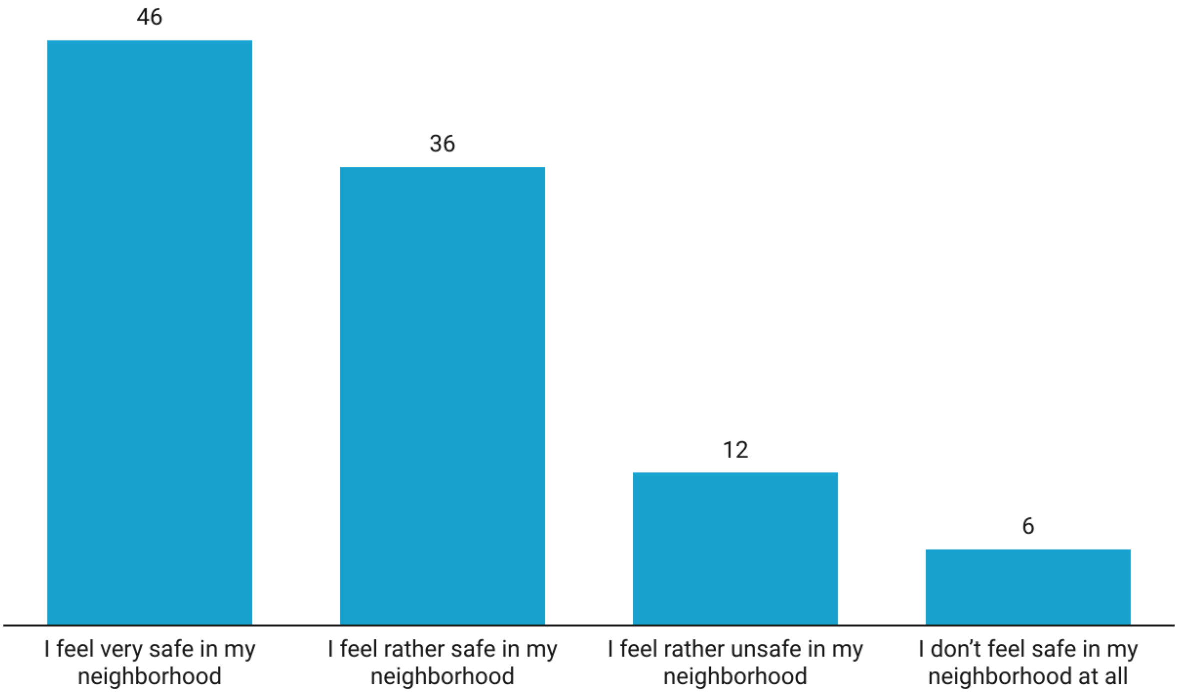
## 4. Chapter Summary

### 4.1. Sense of security

46% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 36% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 12% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 6% do not feel safe at all.

**Sense of security – Total (n = 600)**

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

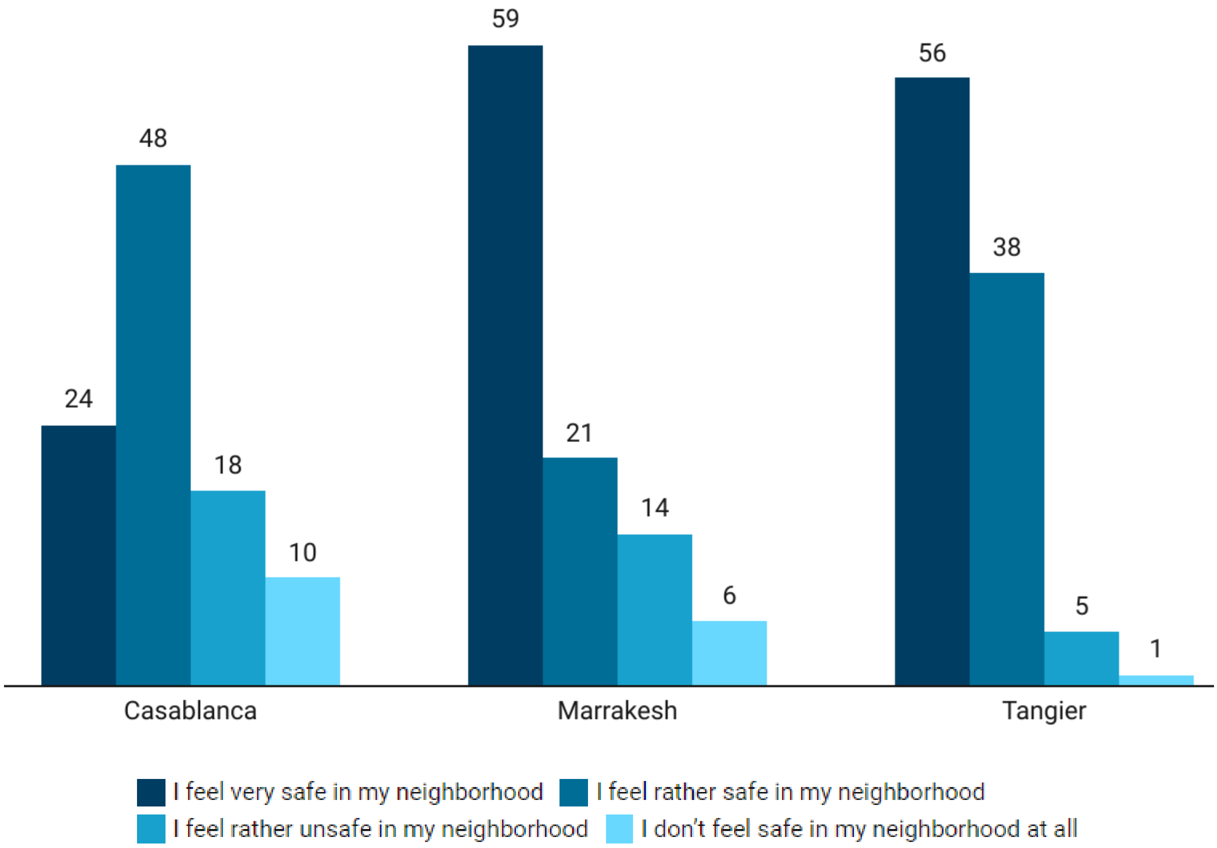



59% of Marrakesh respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 56% of Tangier respondents, and 24% of Casablanca respondents. 48% of Casablanca respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 38% of Tangier respondents, and 21% of Marrakesh respondents.

18% of Casablanca and 14% of Marrakesh respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 5% of Tangier respondents. 10% of Casablanca respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 6% of Marrakesh and 1% of Tangier residents.

**Sense of security – City (n = 600)**

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

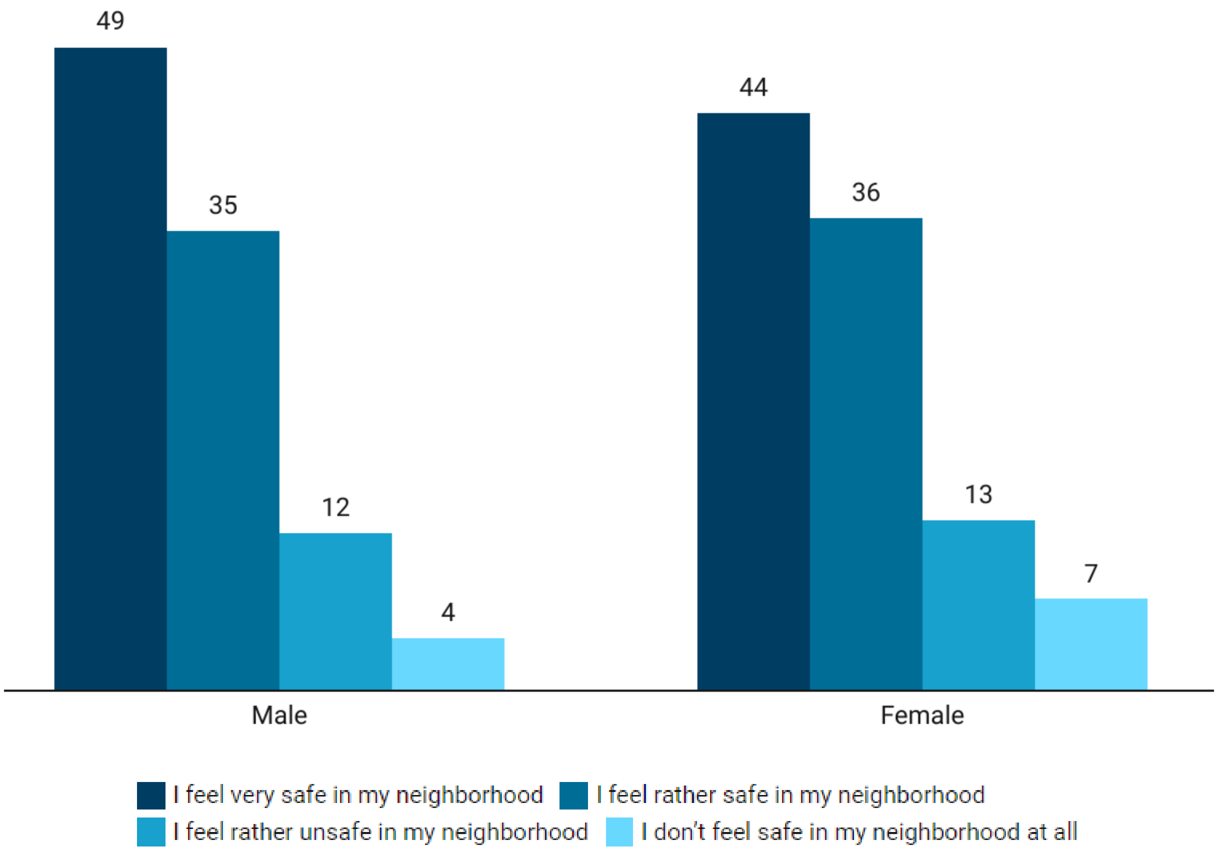



49% of male respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 44% of female respondents. 36% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 35% of male respondents.

13% of female and 12% of male respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 7% of female survey participants and 4% of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood.

**Sense of security – Gender (n = 600)**

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

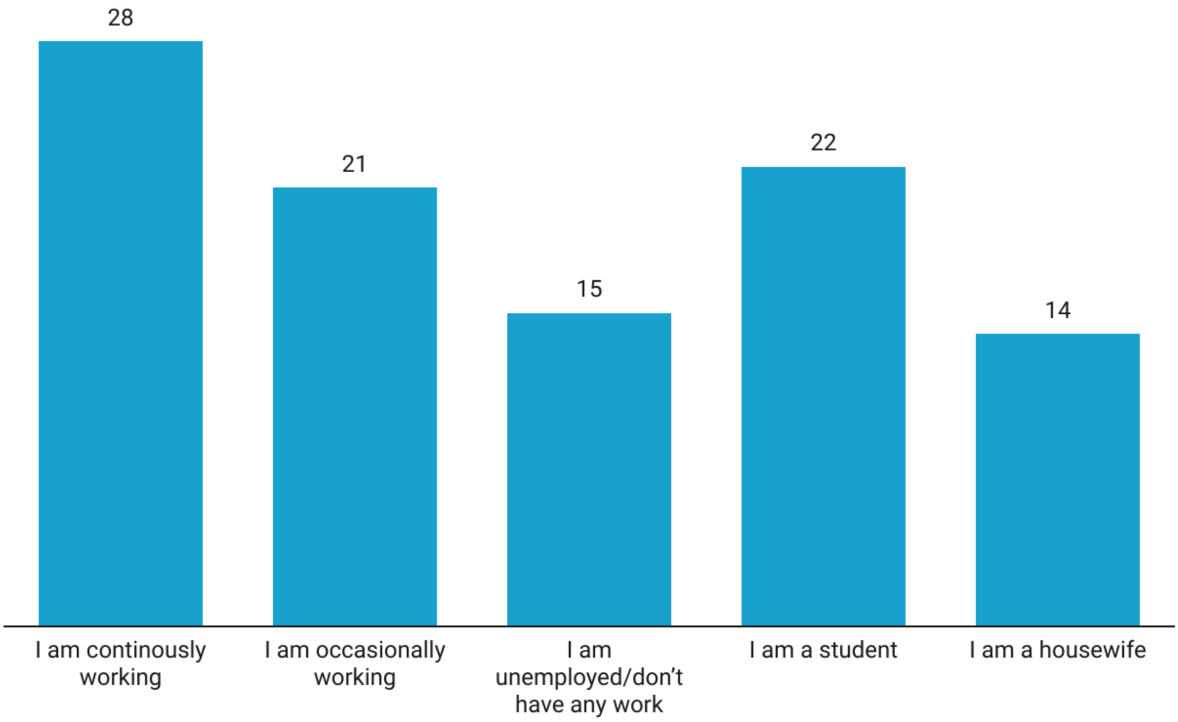



### 4.2. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 600), 28% work continuously, while 21% have occasional jobs. 22% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 14% are housewives, while 15% are unemployed/do not work currently.

**Occupation – Total (n = 600)**

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



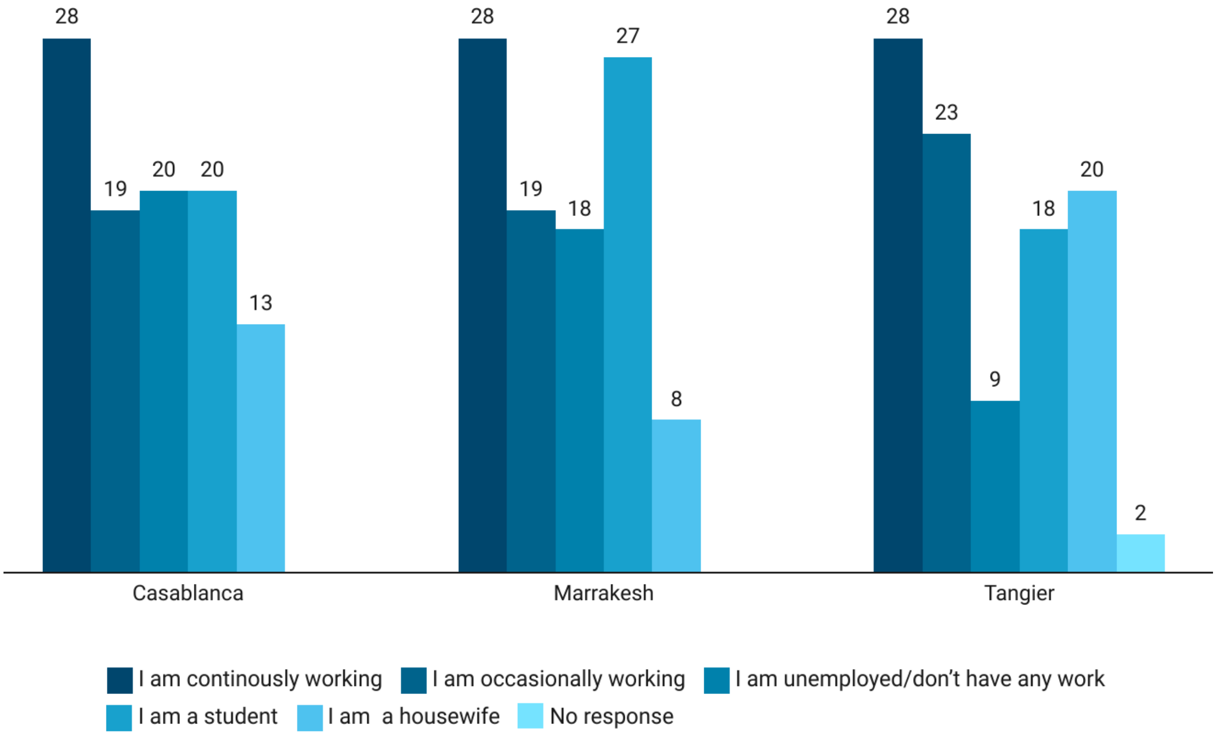

Among all three city groups, 28% each work continuously. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Tangier with 23%, followed by Casablanca and Marrakesh with each 19%.

The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest among Casablanca respondents with 20%, followed by Marrakesh with 18%, and Tangier with 9%.

27% of Marrakesh respondents are students, while the same is true for 20% of Casablanca and 18% of Tangier residents. 20% of Tangier respondents are housewives, while this is true for 13% of Casablanca, and 8% of Marrakesh respondents. 2% of Tangier respondents did not answer.

**Occupation – City (n = 600)**

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



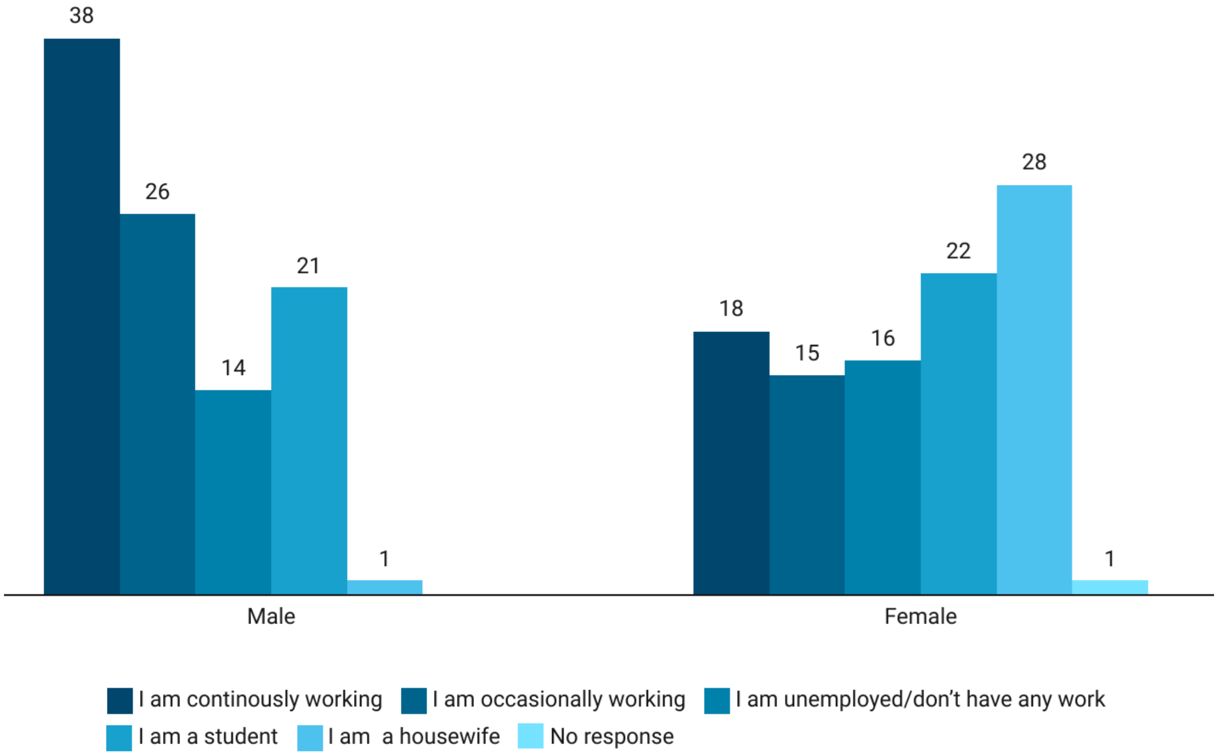

Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 38% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 18% of female respondents. 26% of male respondents and 15% of female respondents work occasionally.

14% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 16% of female respondents. 21% of male are students, while the same is true for 22% of female respondents.

1% of male respondents stated staying at home, while 28% of female respondents are housewives. 1% of female respondents did not answer.

**Occupation – Gender (n = 600)**

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

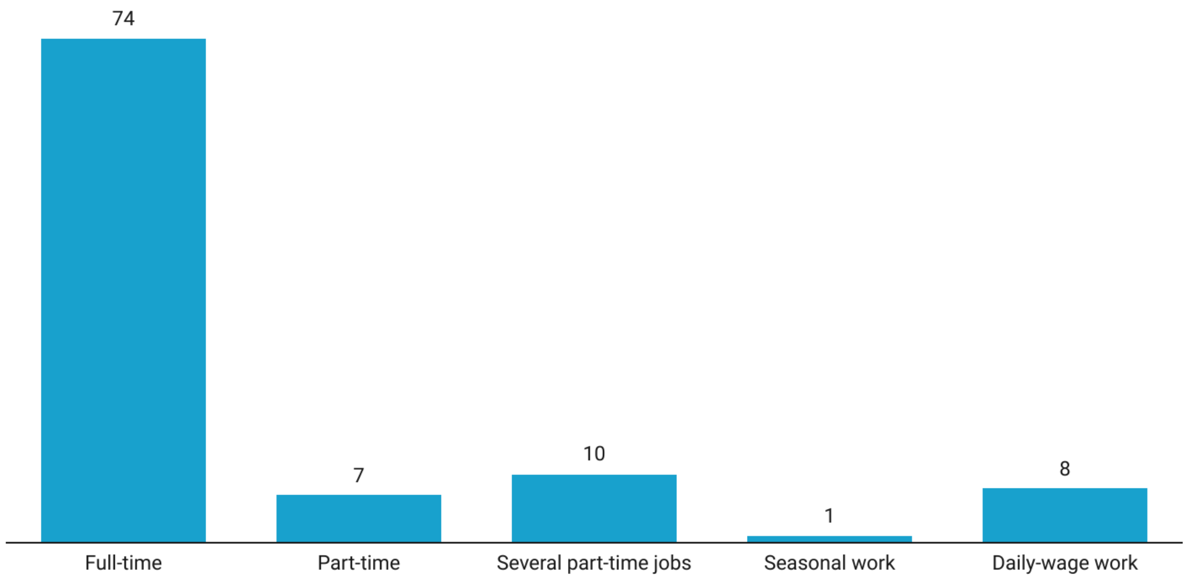



74% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 166) are full-time workers, while 7% are part-time workers. 10% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, while 1% work as seasonal workers. 8% work as daily wage workers.

**Type of occupation – Total (n = 166*)**

*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 = 166) can be found among Tangier respondents with 93%, followed by Casablanca respondents with 67%, and Marrakesh respondents with 62%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 13% in Marrakesh, 5% in Casablanca, and 3% in Tangier.

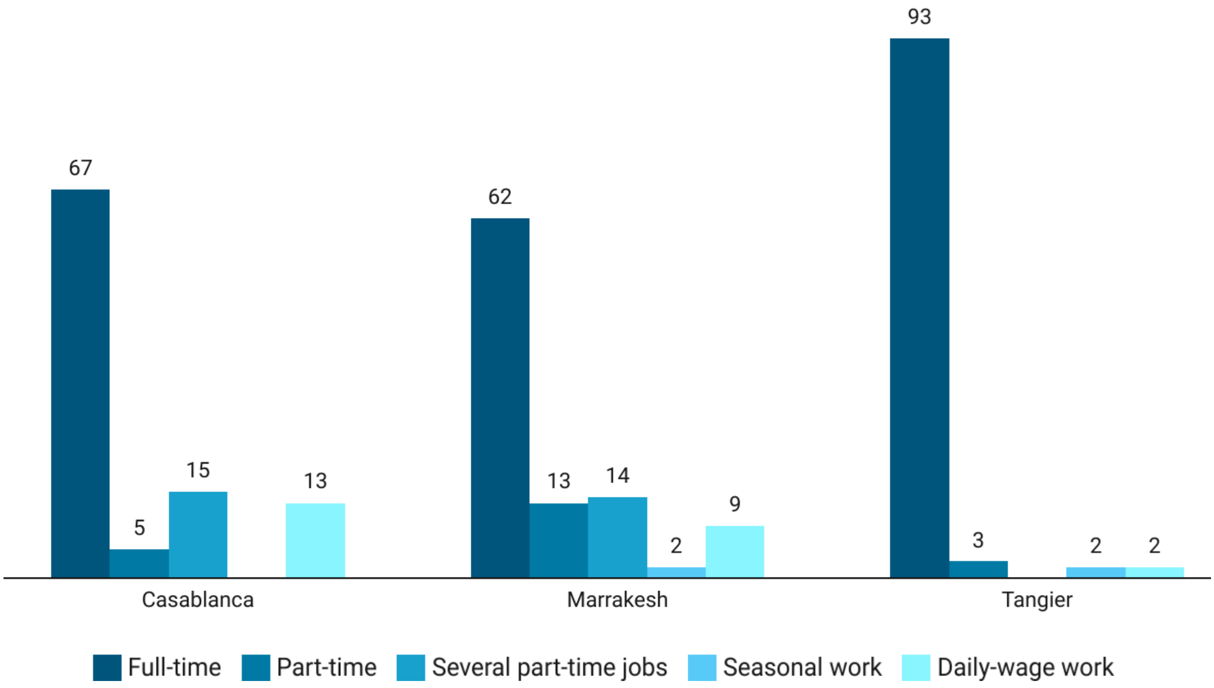
15% of Casablanca respondents have several part-time jobs, while the same is true for 14% of Marrakesh respondents.

Among Marrakesh and Tangier residents 2% each are seasonal workers. 13% of Casablanca respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 9% of Marrakesh and 2% Tangier respondents.

**Type of occupation – City (n = 166*)**

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

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



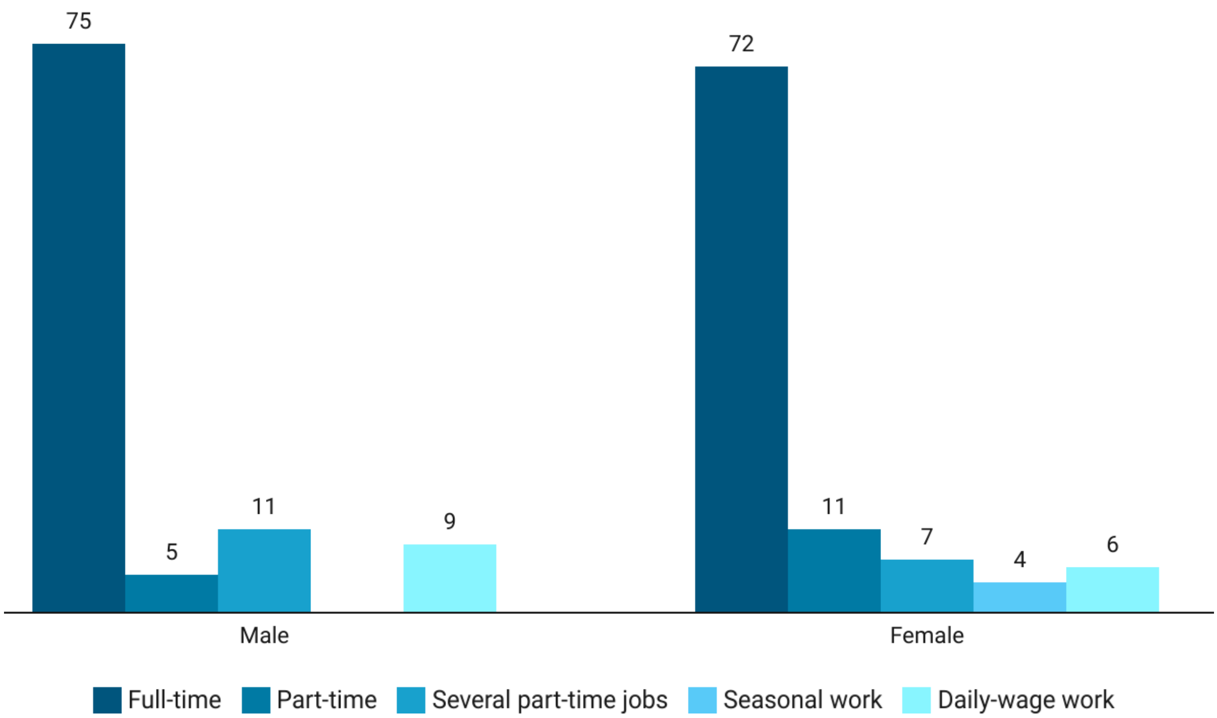

Gender comparison (n = 166) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is slightly higher among male respondents (75%) than among female respondents (72%). 5% of male and 11% of female respondents work part-time.

11% of male respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 7% of female respondents. 4% of female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is slightly higher among men (9%) than among women (6%).

**Type of occupation – Gender (n = 166*)**

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

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*

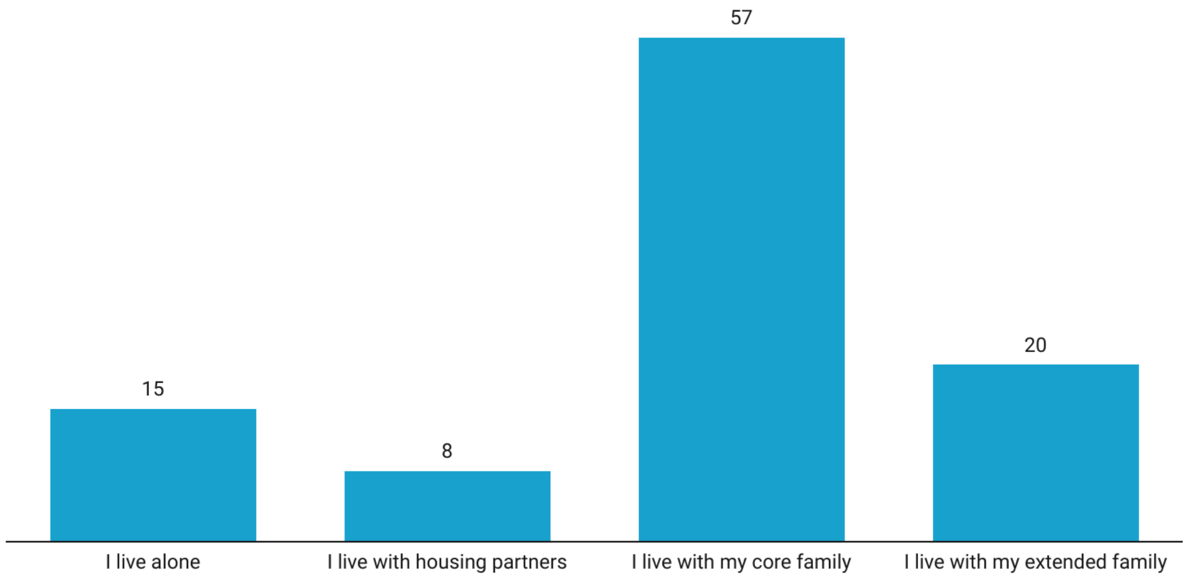



### 4.3. Housing situation and impact of housing costs

15% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 8% live with their housing partners. 57% live with their core family, while 20% live with their extended family.

**Current housing situation – Total (n = 600)**

*What is your current housing situation?*

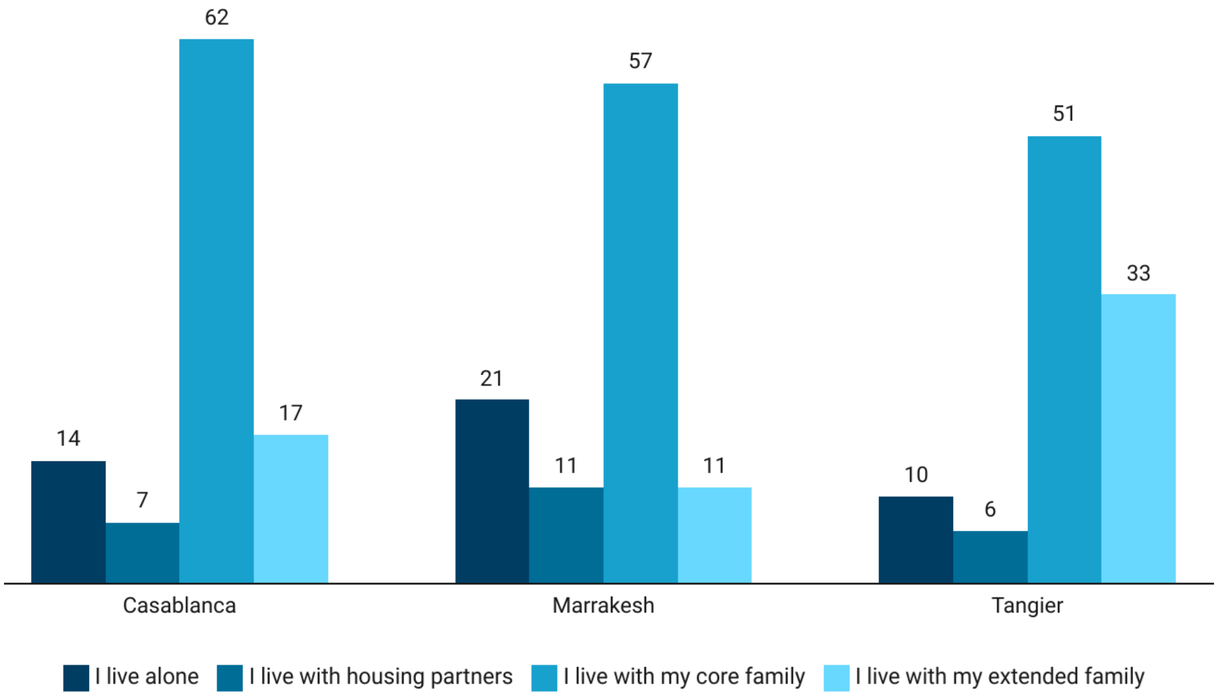



City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living alone is to be found among Marrakesh respondents with 21%, followed by Casablanca respondents with 14%, and Tangier respondents with 10%. Among Marrakesh respondents 11% live with their housing partners, followed by Casablanca respondents with 7%, and Tangier respondents with 6%.

The highest proportion of those living with their core family can be found in Casablanca with 62%, followed by Marrakesh with 57%, and Tangier with 51%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Tangier with 33%, followed by Casablanca with 17%, and Marrakesh with 11%.

**Current housing situation – City (n = 600)**

*What is your current housing situation?*

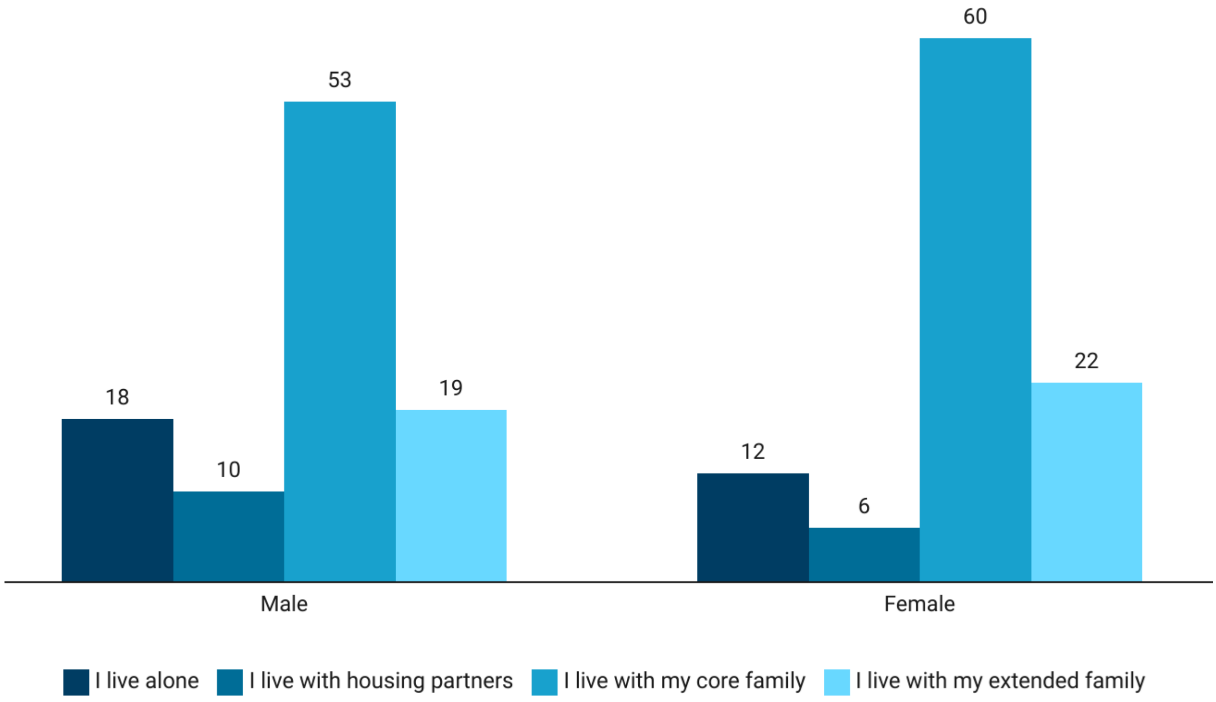



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (60%) compared to male respondents (53%). 19% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 22% of female participants.

Among male respondents, 18% live alone, while this is also true for 12% of female respondents. 10% of male respondents live with their housing partners, while the same is true for 6% of female respondents.

**Current housing situation – Gender (n = 600)**

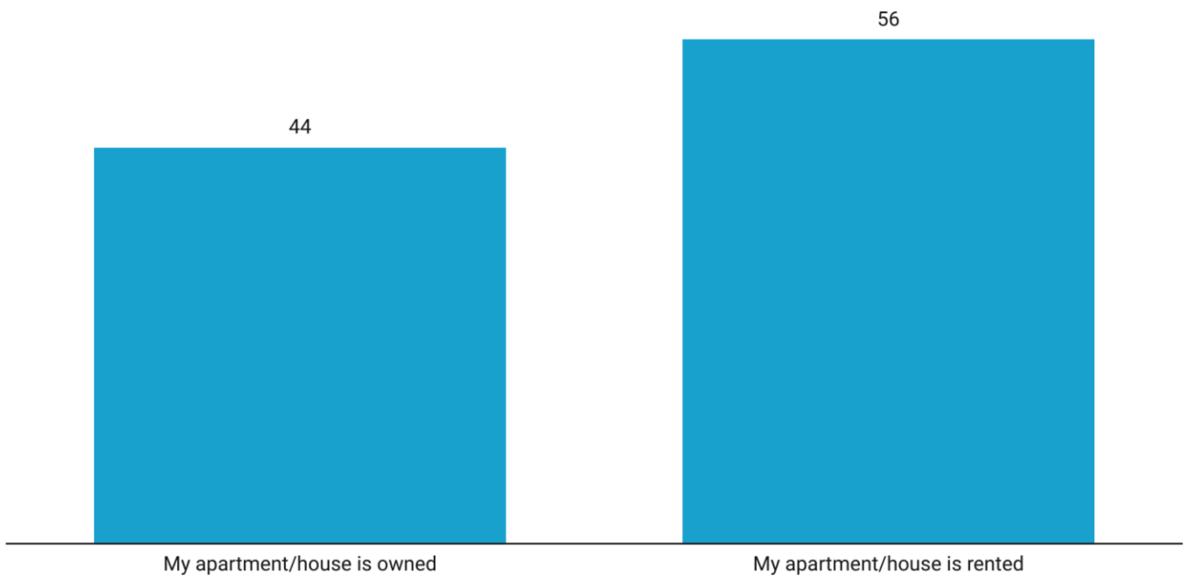
*What is your current housing situation?*




44% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 56% live in an apartment or house they rent.

**Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)**

*Is your dwelling rented or owned?*

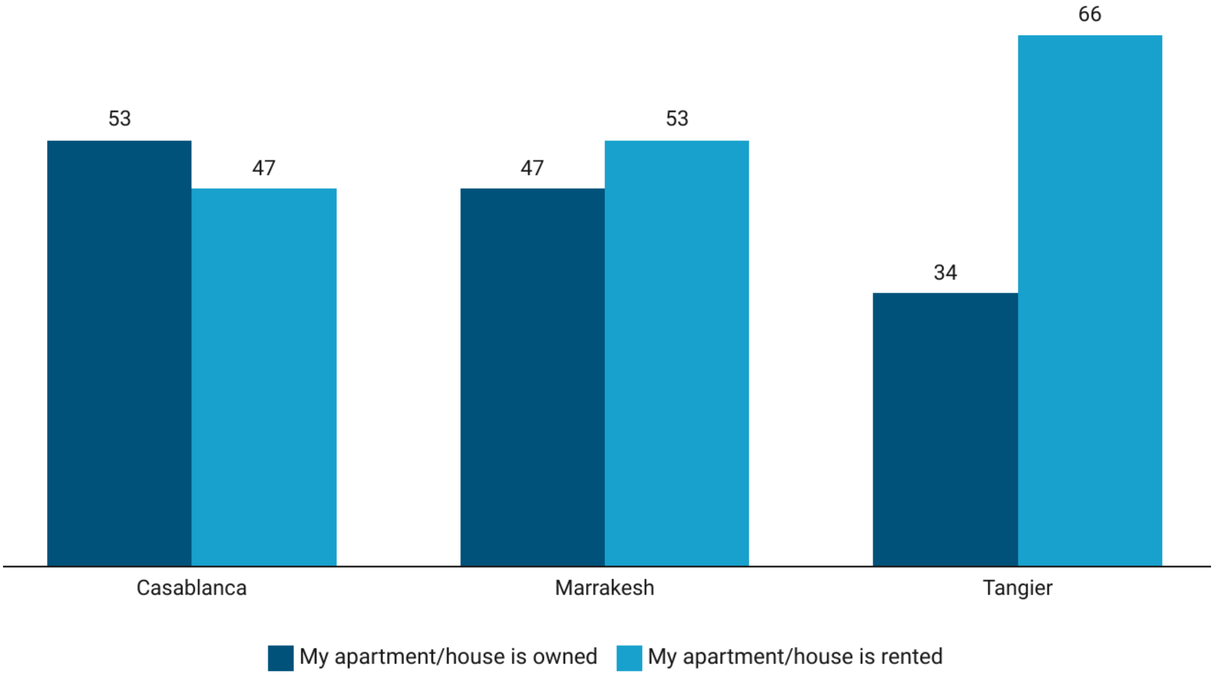



City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Casablanca with 53%, followed by Marrakesh with 47%, and Tangier with 34%.

Among Tangier respondents, 66% live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by Marrakesh with 53%, and Casablanca with 47%.

**Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)**

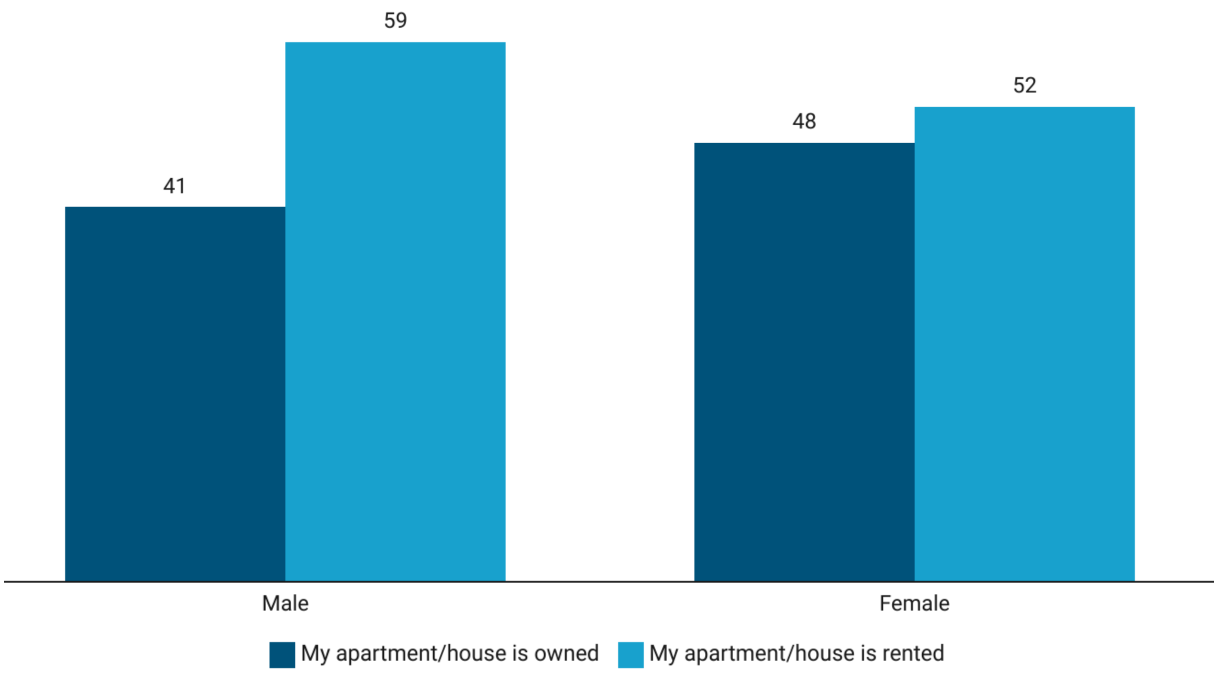
*Is your dwelling rented or owned?*




41% of male and 48% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 59% of male respondents and 52% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent.

**Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)**

*Is your dwelling rented or owned?*

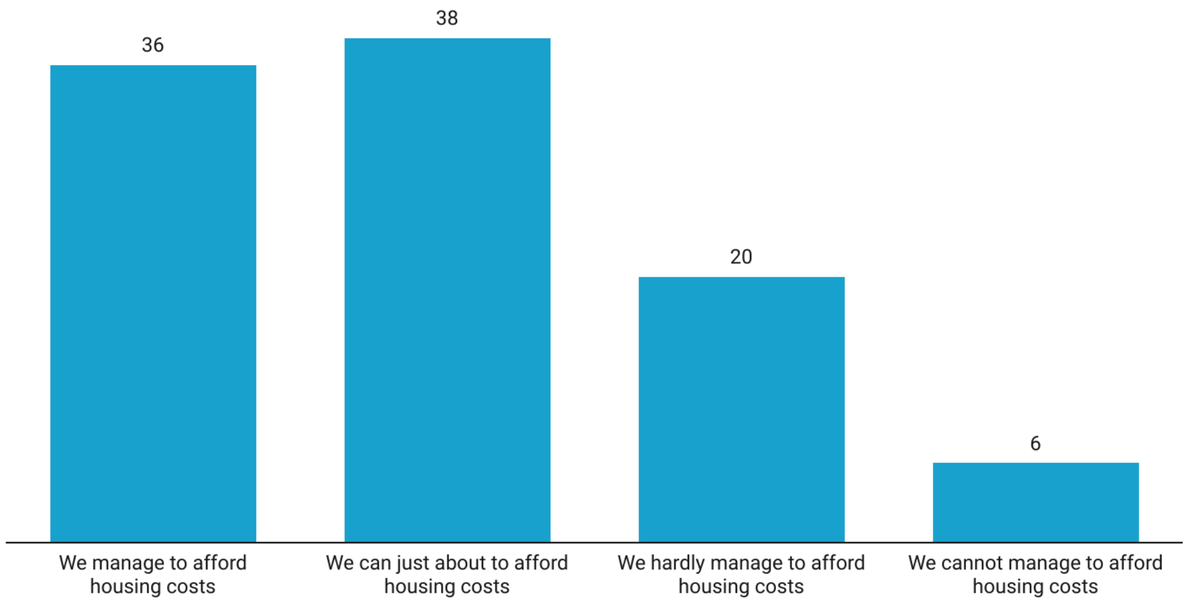



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 36% manage to afford the housing costs, while 38% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600).

20% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 6% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

**Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 600)**

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



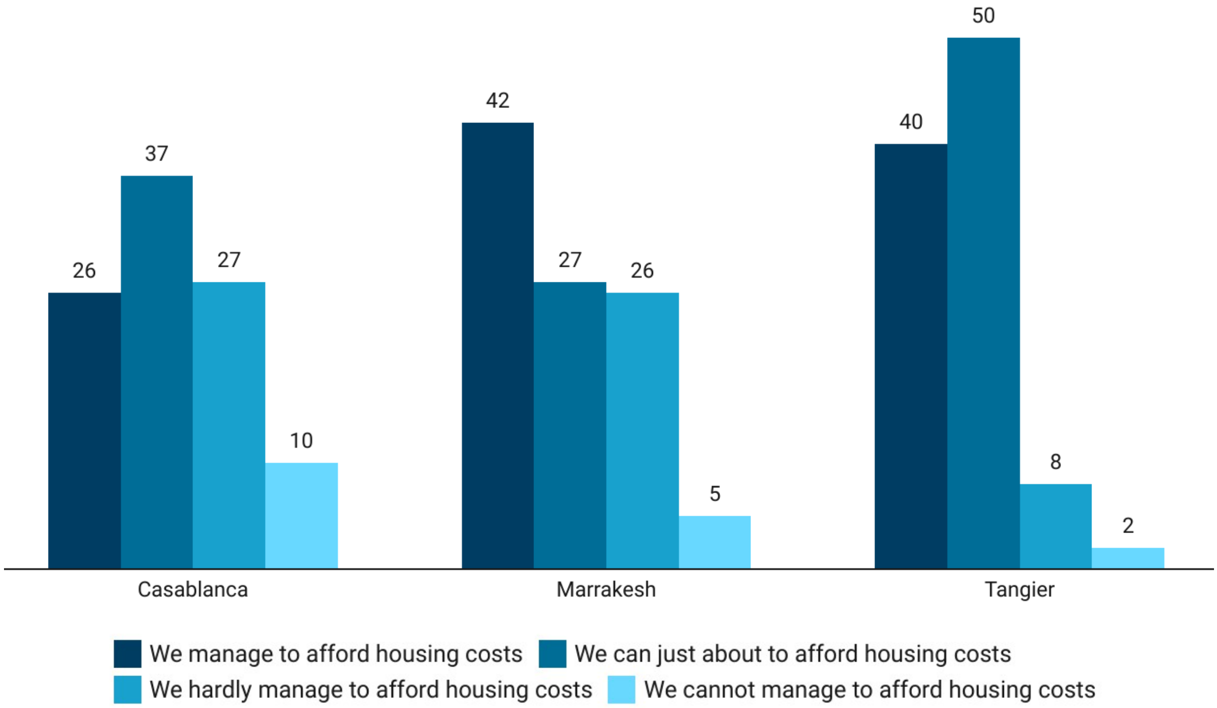

City comparison (n = 600) shows that 42% of Marrakesh respondents, 40% of Tangier respondents, and 26% of Casablanca respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 50% of Tangier respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 37% of Casablanca and 27% of Marrakesh residents.

27% of Casablanca respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 26% of Marrakesh and 8% of Tangier respondents in the recent study.

The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Casablanca residents with 10%, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 5%, and Tangier respondents with 2%.

**Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 600)**

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




35% of male respondents and 37% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 40% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 36% of female respondents.

19% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 21%.

The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is 6% of each male and female respondents.

**Impact of current housing costs – Gender (n = 600)**

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

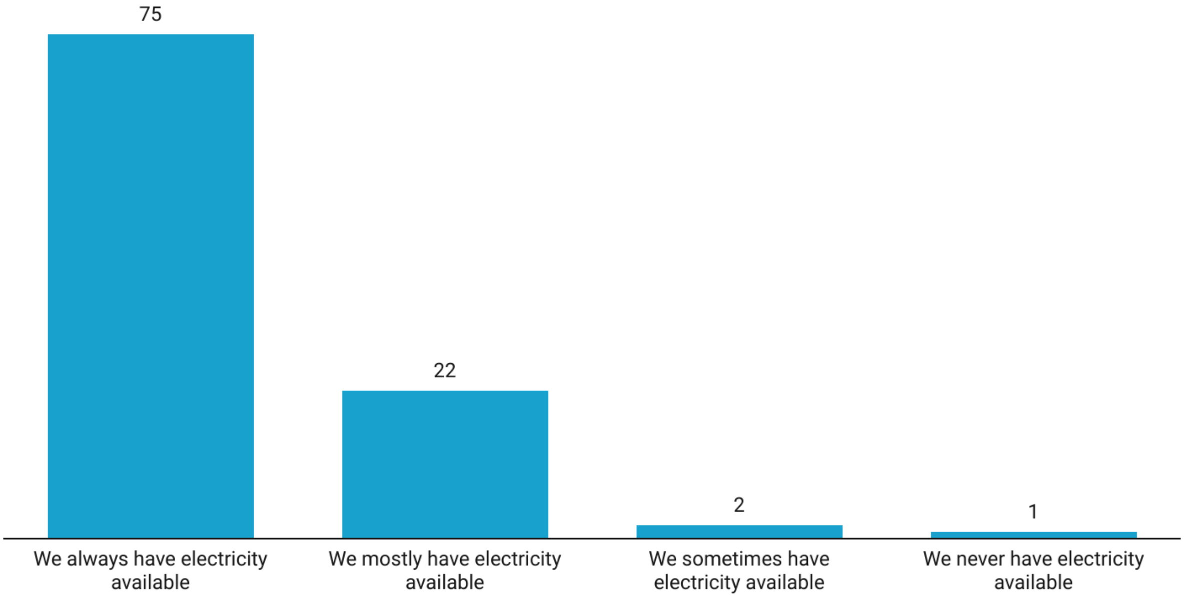

## 4.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

75% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 22% of the respondents mostly have electricity available.

2% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 1% never have electricity available.

**Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)**

*Do you have electricity in your dwelling?*

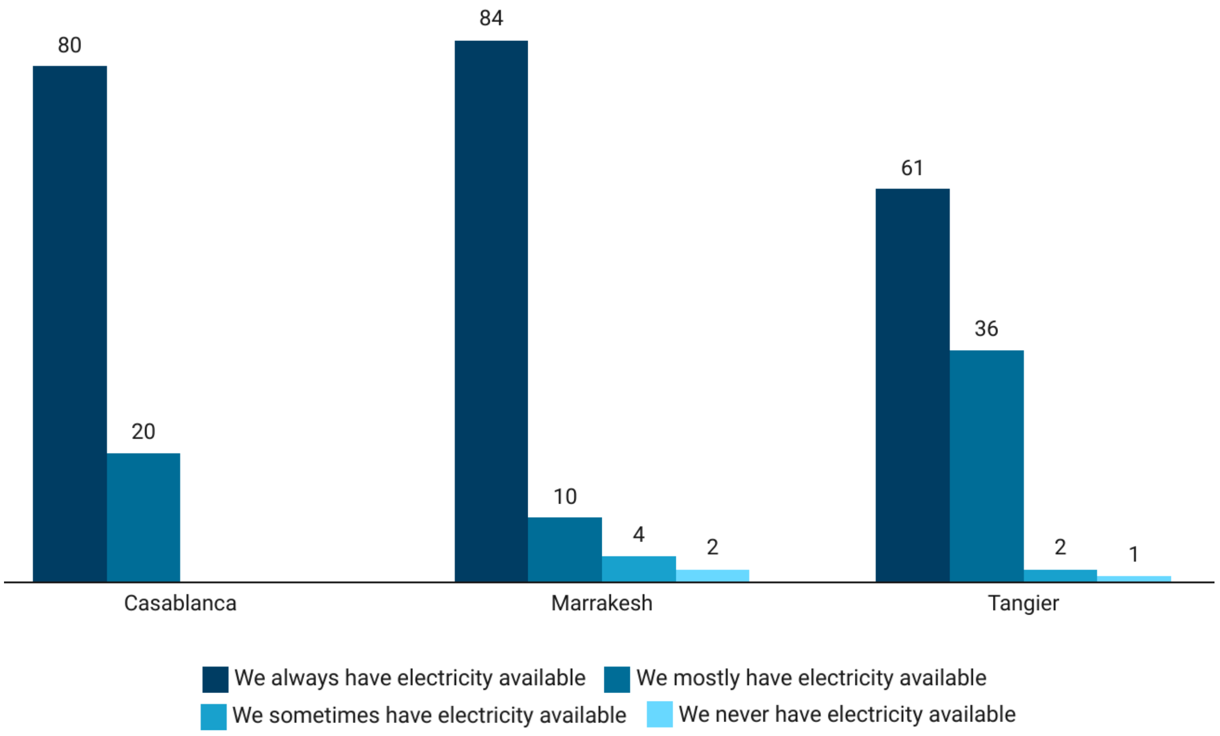



84% of Marrakesh residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 80% of Casablanca and 61% of Tangier respondents. 36% of Tangier respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Casablanca with 20%, and Marrakesh with 10%.

4% of Marrakesh residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Tangier with 2%. 2% of Marrakesh residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 1% of Tangier residents.

**Access to electricity – City (n = 600)**

*Do you have electricity in your dwelling?*

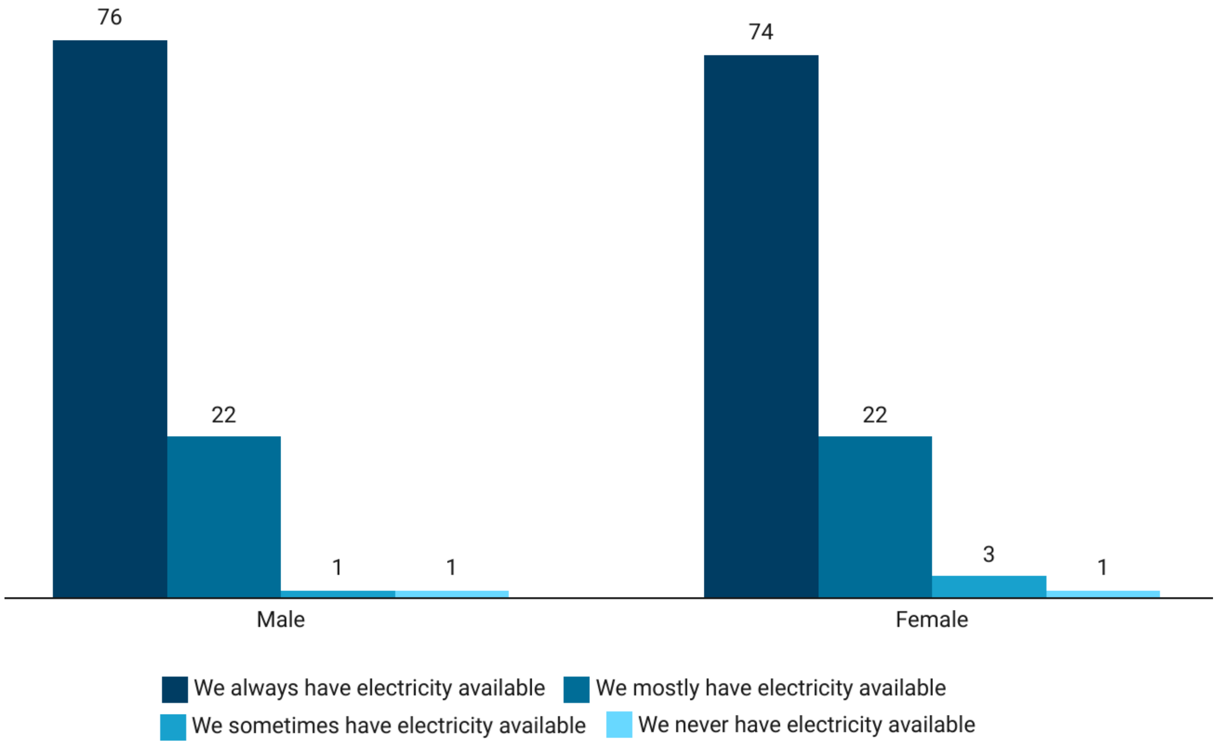



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 76% of male and 74% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 22% of each male and female participants mostly have access to electricity.

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

**Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)**

*Do you have electricity in your dwelling?*



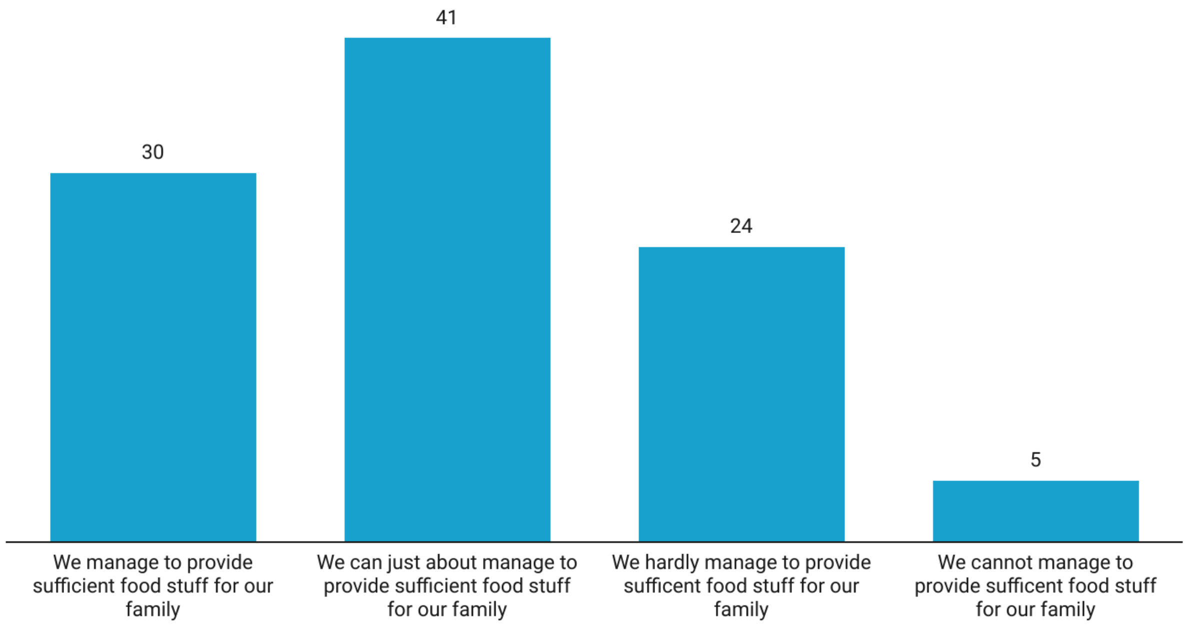

### 4.5. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

30% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 41% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

24% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 5% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

**Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Total (n = 600)**

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

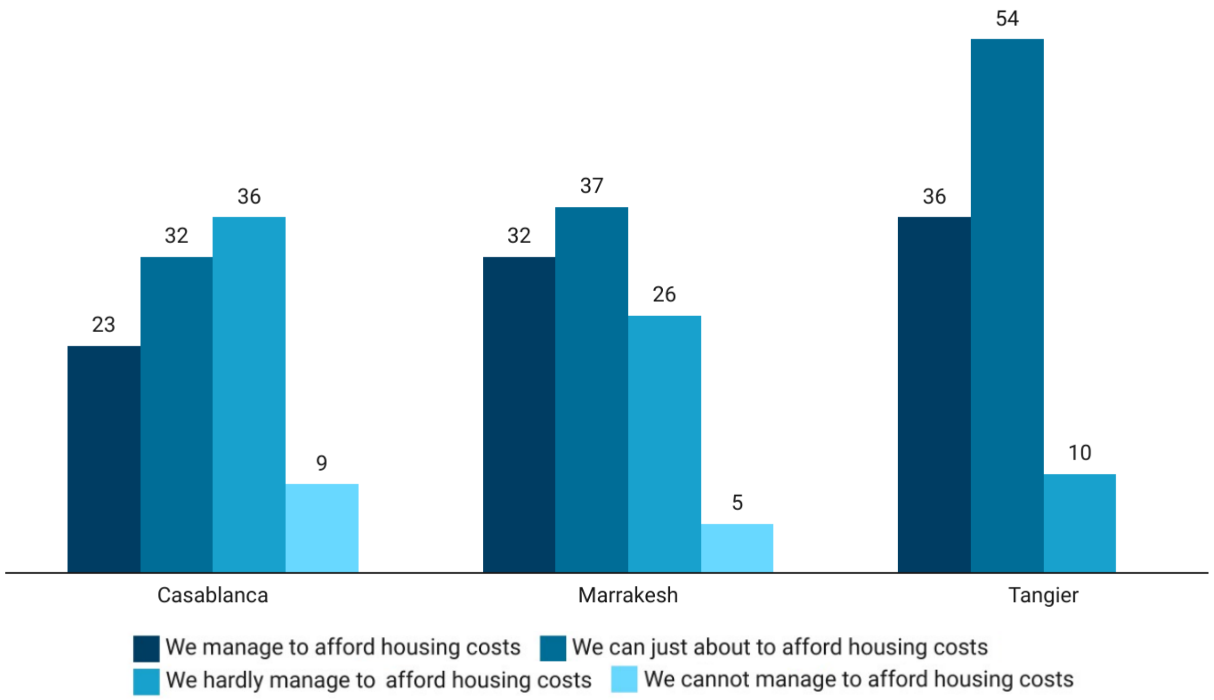



The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Tangier with 36%, followed by Marrakesh with 32%, and Casablanca with 23%. 54% of Tangier respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 37% of respondents in Marrakesh and 32% of residents in Casablanca.

36% of Casablanca residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 26% of Marrakesh and 10% of Tangier respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Casablanca residents with 9%, followed by Marrakesh with 5%.

**Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – City (n = 600)**

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

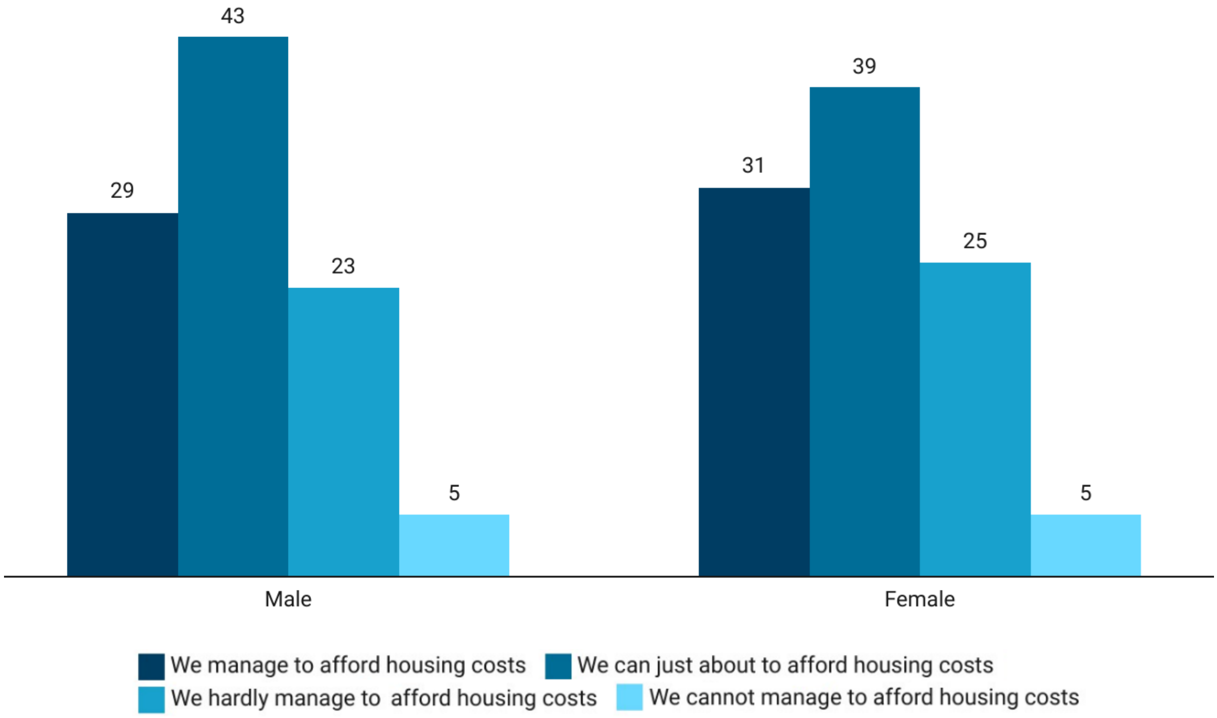



29% of male and 31% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 43% of male and 39% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

23% of male and 25% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 5% of each male and 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 = 600)**

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



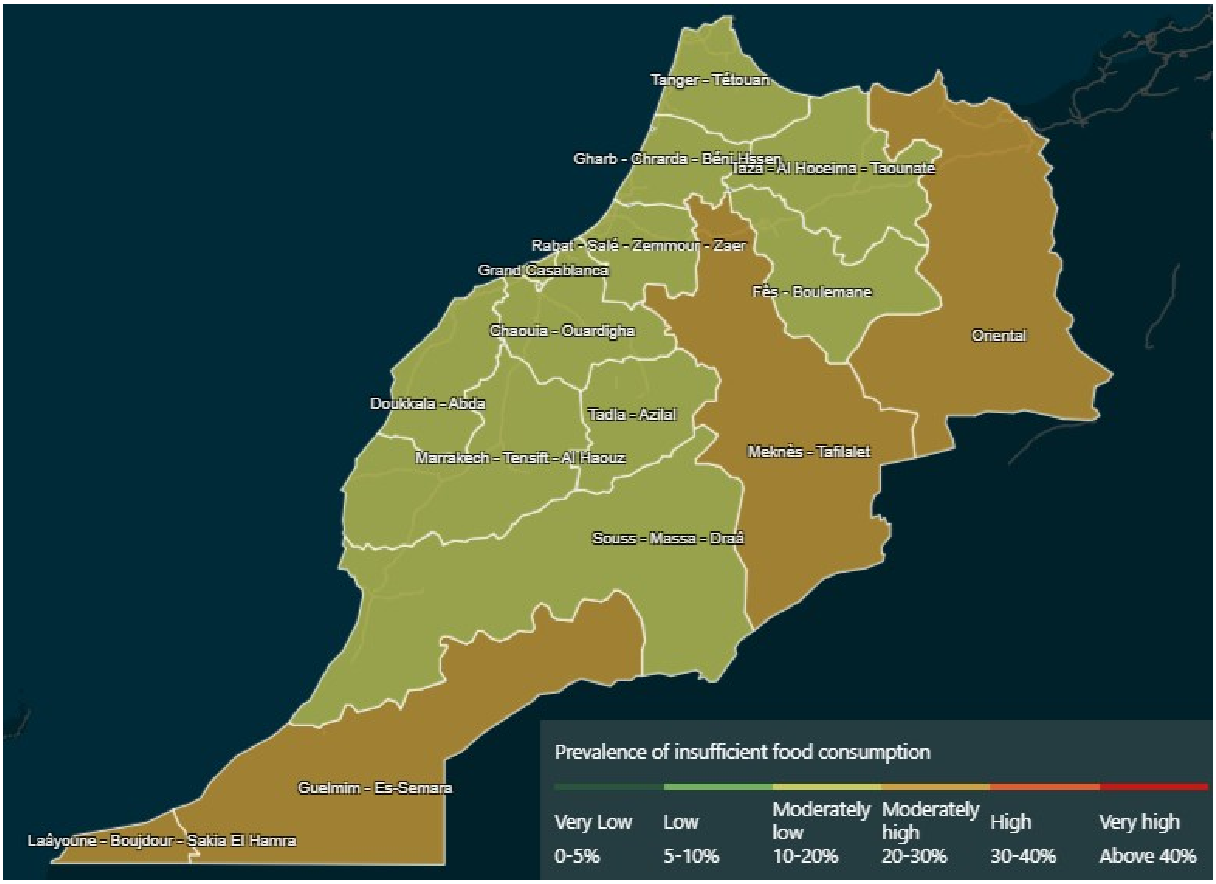



**Figure 1.** Hunger map of Morocco (https://hungermap.wfp.org/, access on 2025/01/16)

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

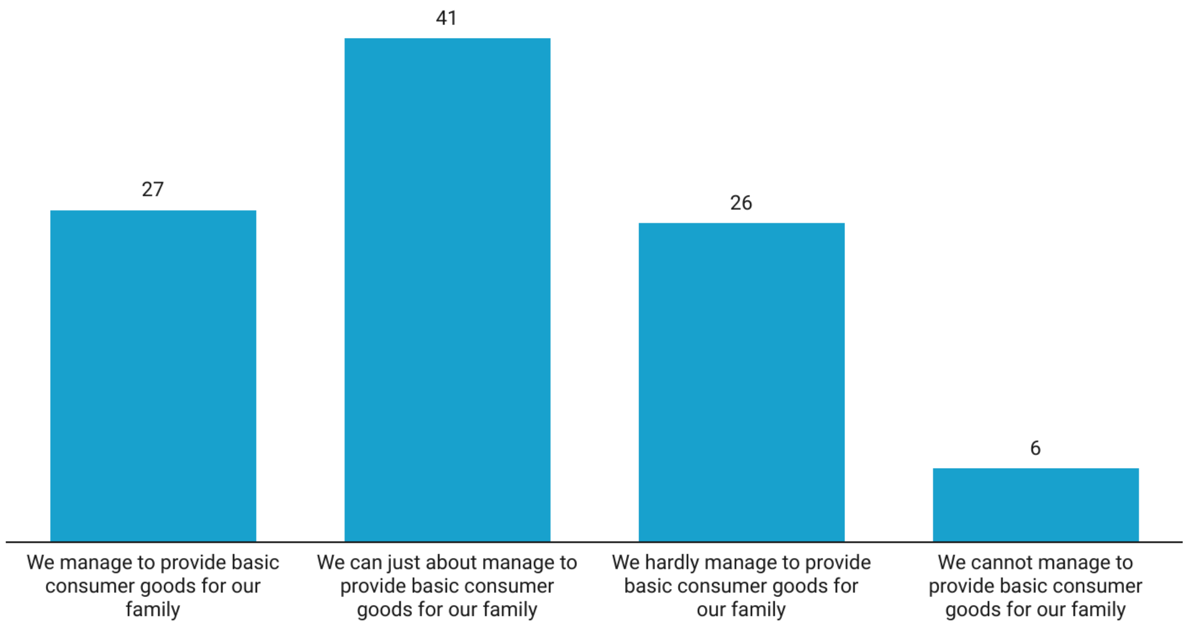
[1] The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (https://hungermap.wfp.org/).

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

27% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 41% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 26% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 6% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

**Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 600)**

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

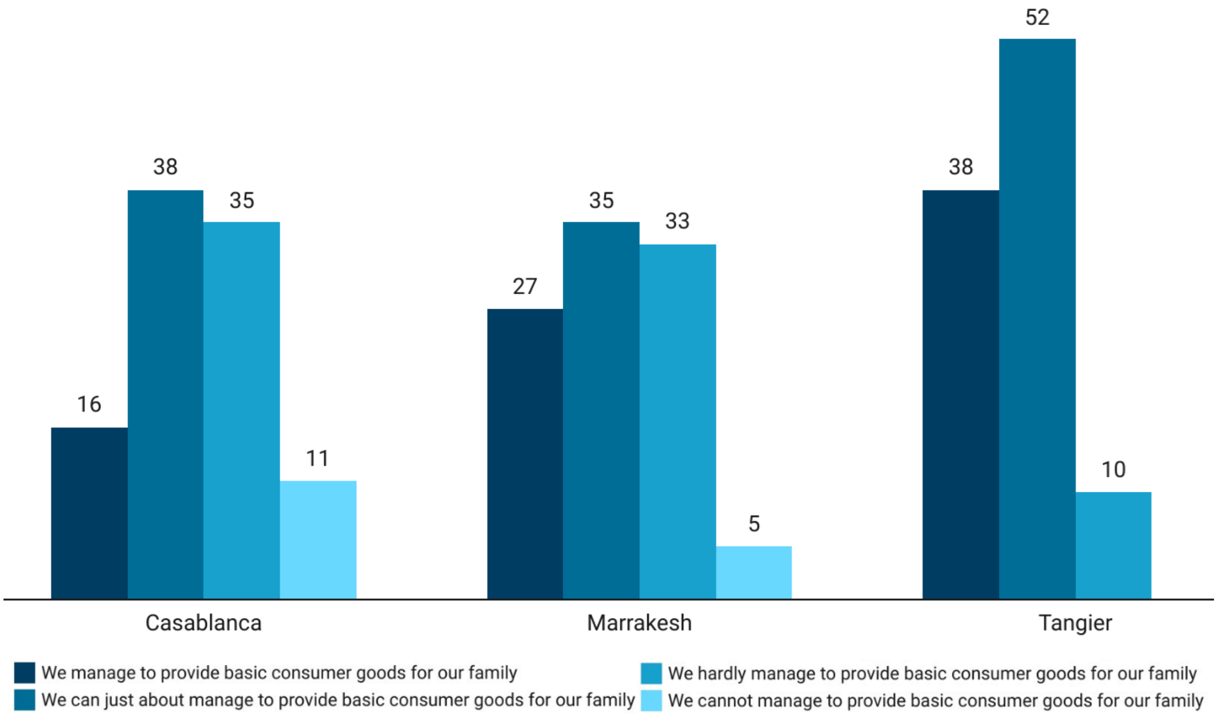



38% of Tangier residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 27% of Marrakesh and 16% of Casablanca residents. 52% of Tangier respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Casablanca respondents (38%), and Marrakesh respondents (35%).

35% of Casablanca respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 33% of Marrakesh and 10% of Tangier respondents. 11% of Casablanca respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 5% of Marrakesh respondents.

**Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 600)**

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

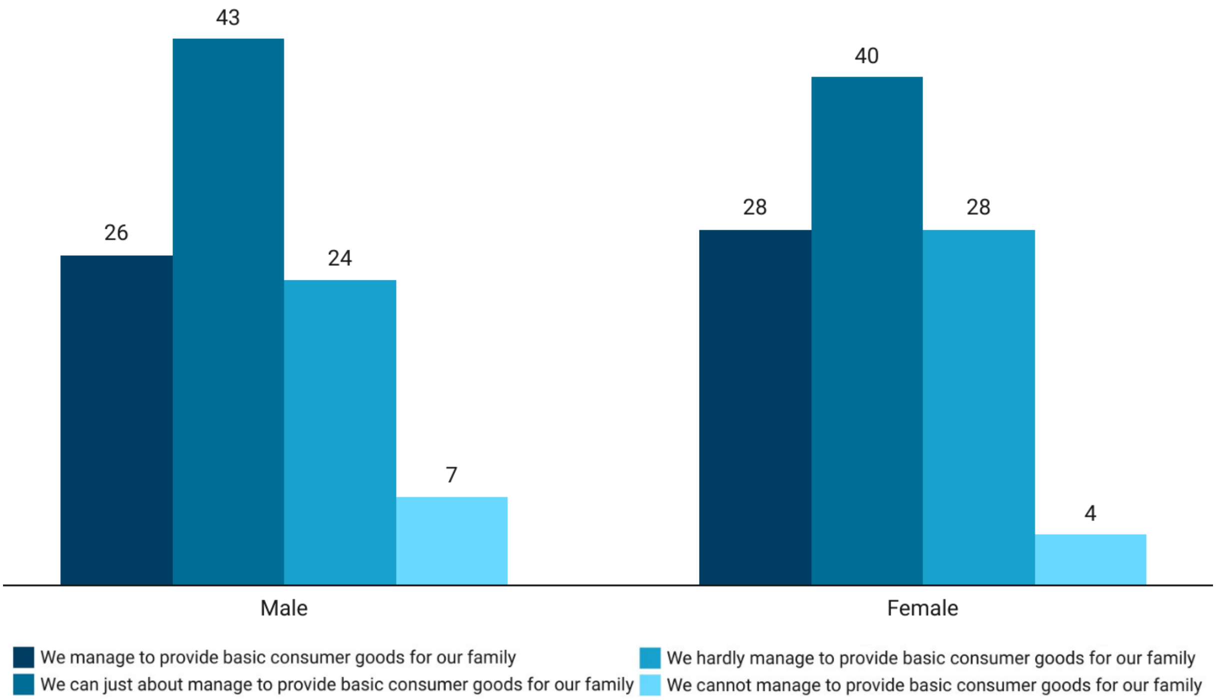



Gender comparison reveals that 26% of male and 28% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 43% of male and 40% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

24% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 28% of female respondents. 7% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 4% of female respondents.

**Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 600)**

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



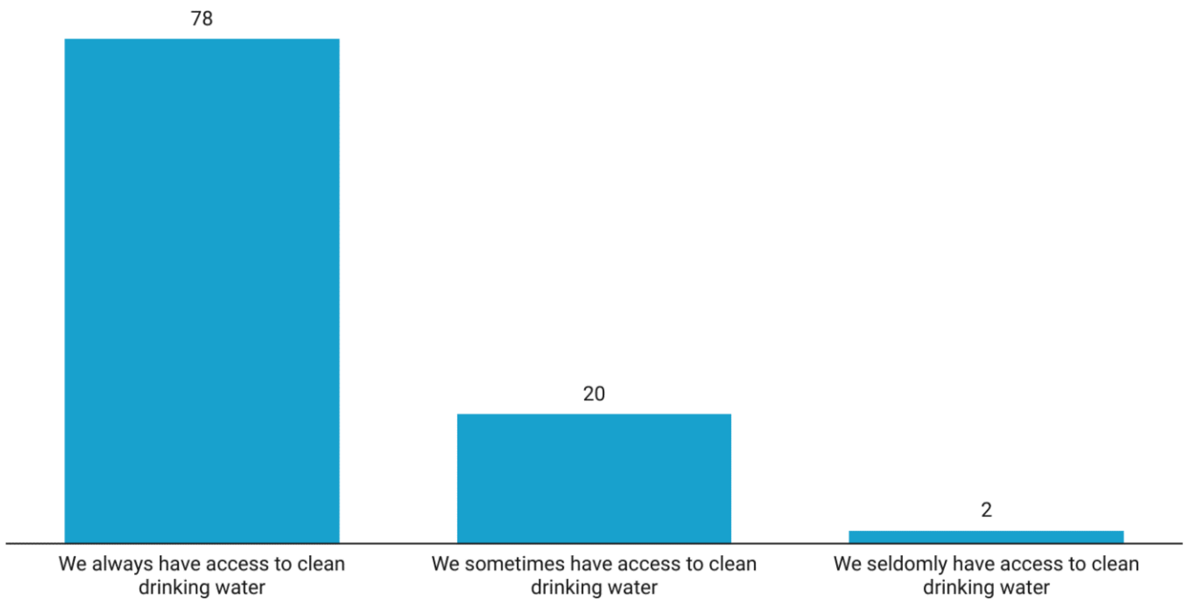

## 4.7. Access to clean drinking water

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.

78% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 20% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 2% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water.

**Access to clean drinking water – Total (n = 600)**

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

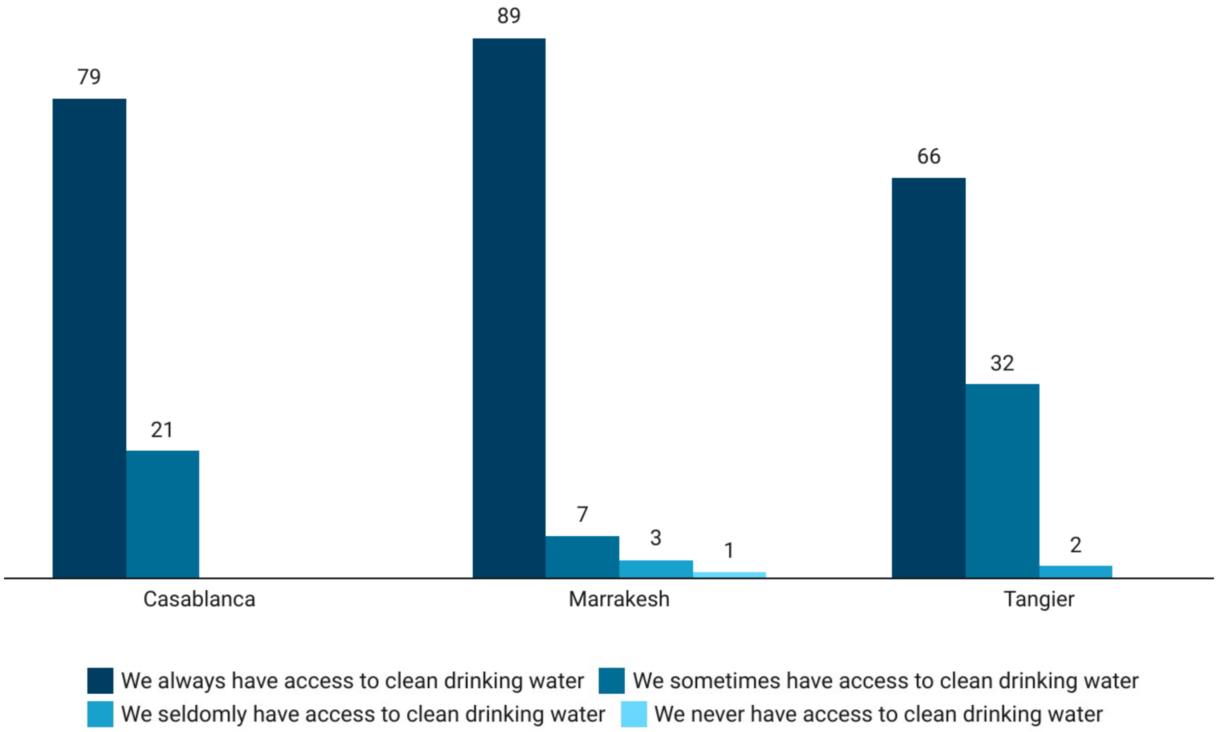



City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Marrakesh with 89%, followed by Casablanca with 79% and Tangier with 66%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Tangier respondents with 32%, followed by Casablanca respondents with 21%, and Marrakesh respondents with 7%.

3% of Marrakesh respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 2% of Tangier respondents. 1% of Marrakesh respondents never have access to clean drinking water.

**Access to clean drinking water – City (n = 600)**

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

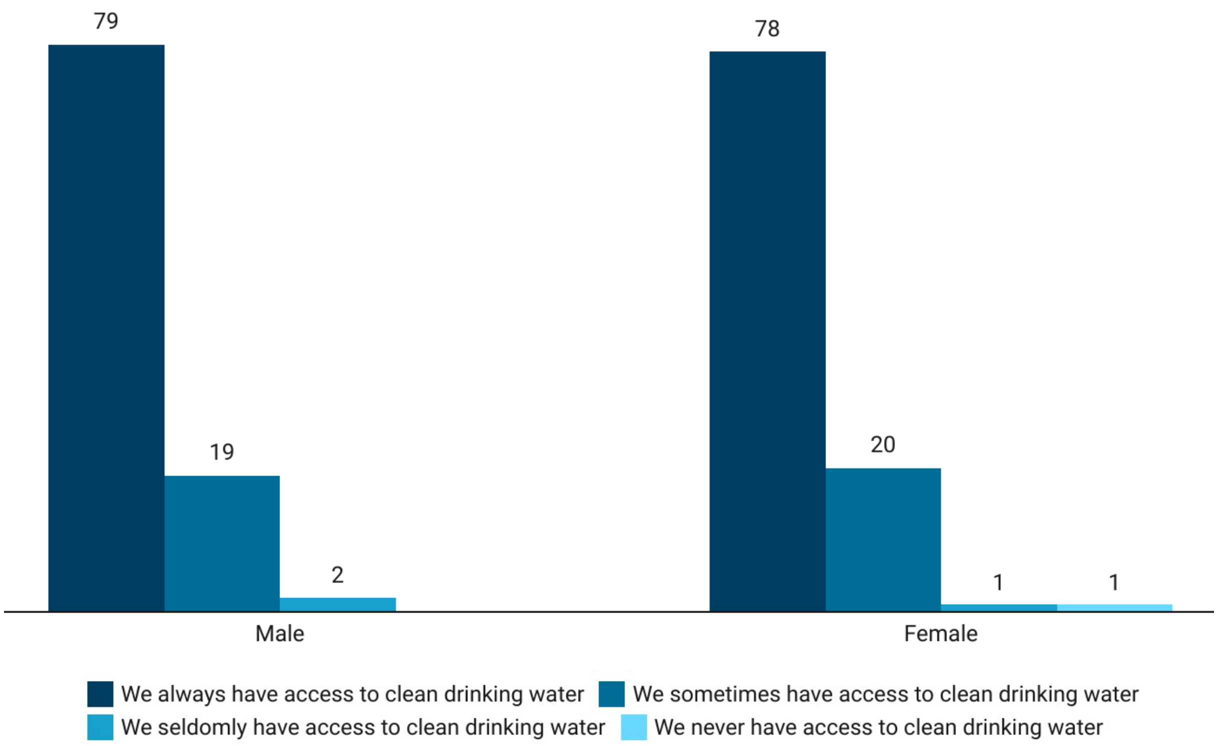



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 79% of male respondents and 78% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is slightly higher among female survey participants (20%) than male participants (19%).

1% of male and 1% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 1% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

**Access to clean drinking water – Gender (n = 600)**

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



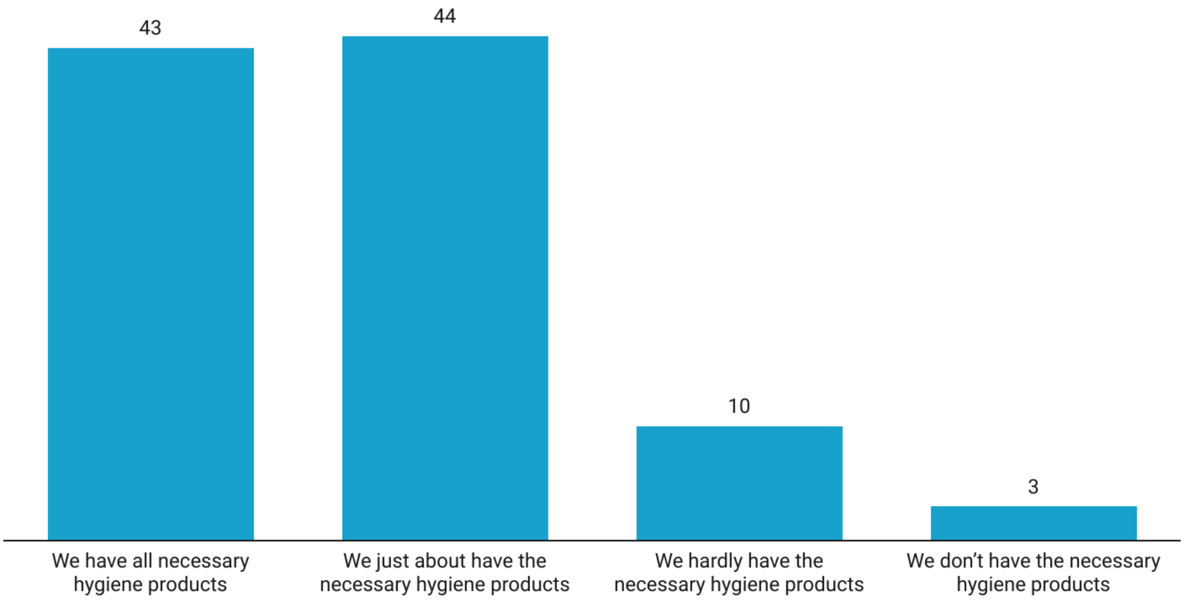

### 4.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

43% of the survey participants (n = 600) 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. 44% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 10% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

3% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.

**Access to the necessary hygiene products – Total (n = 600)**

*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.]*

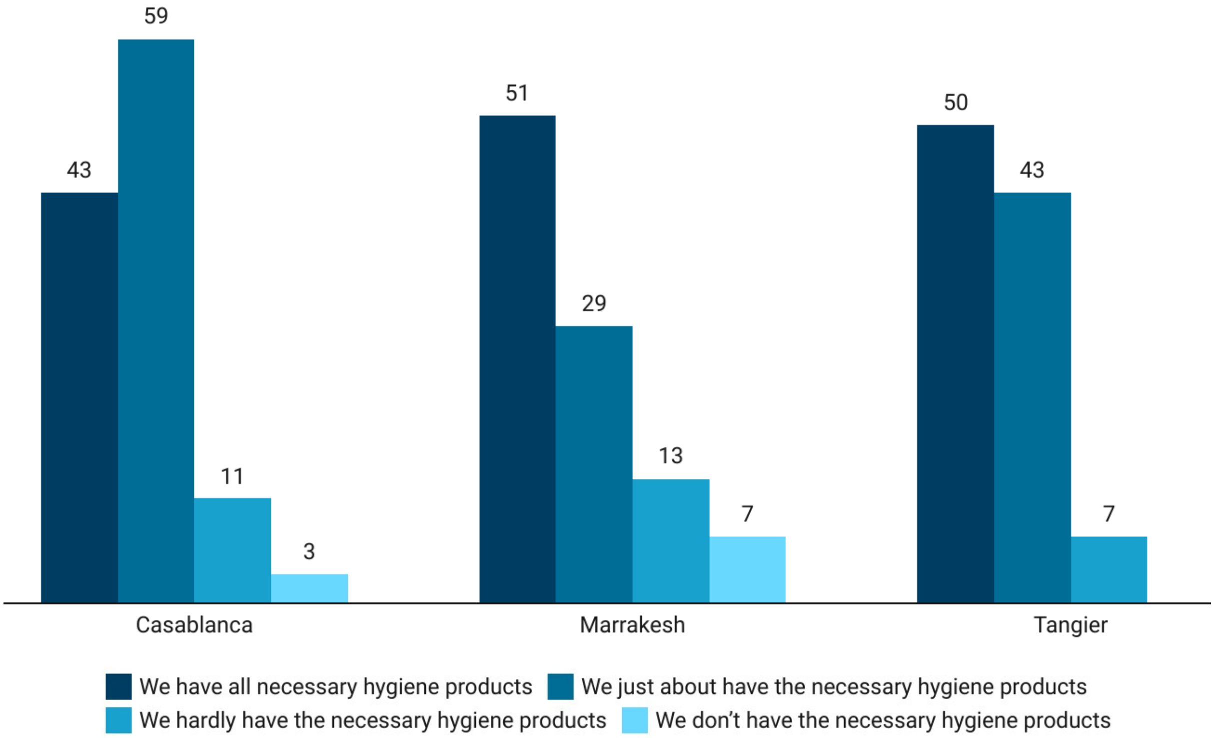



Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Marrakesh respondents with 51%, followed by Tangier respondents with 50%, and Casablanca respondents with 43%.

59% of Casablanca respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 43% of Tangier respondents, and 29% of Marrakesh respondents. 13% of Marrakesh respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Casablanca with 11%, and Tangier with 7%. Among Marrakesh respondents, 7% never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 3% of Casablanca respondents.

**Access to the necessary hygiene products – City (n = 600)**

*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.]*



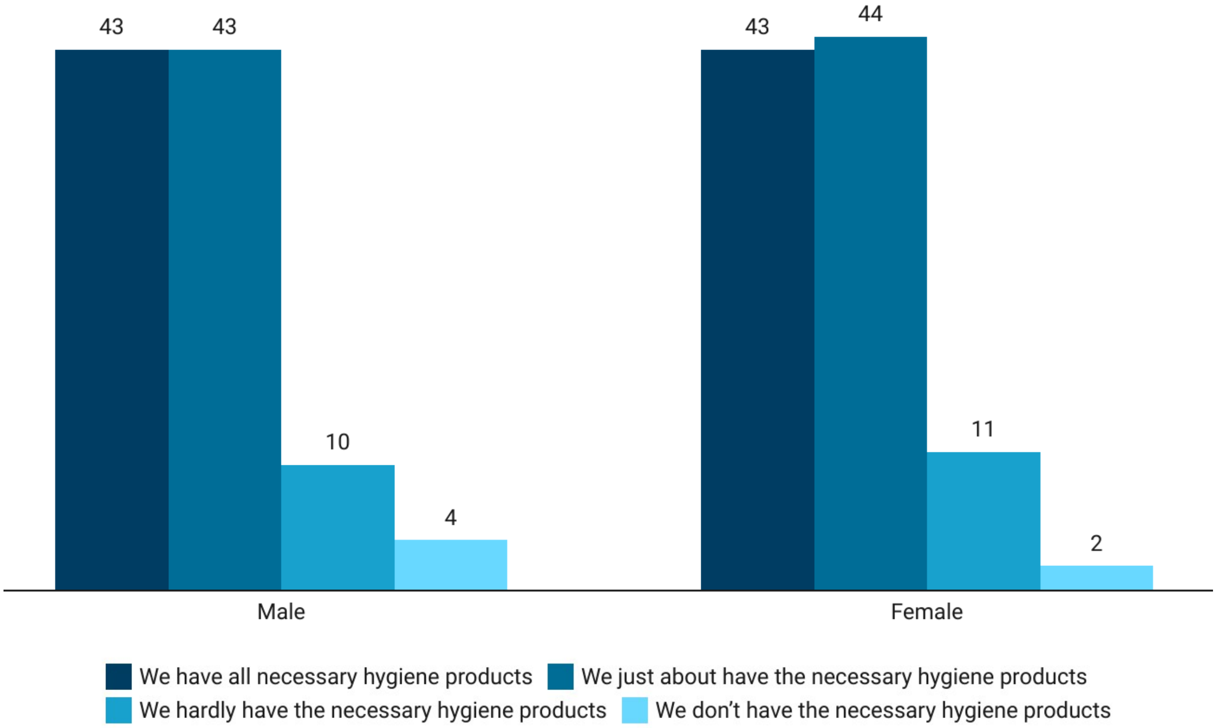

43% of each male and female respondents of the present sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 44% of female and 43% of male interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

11% of female and 10% of male 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.

4% of male and 2% of female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.

**Access to the necessary hygiene products – Gender (n = 600)**

*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

28% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 61% have access but they are not able to afford them. 11% do not have any access to vaccinations.

44% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 44% have access but cannot afford them. 12% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 36% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 53% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 11% have no access to primary medical care.

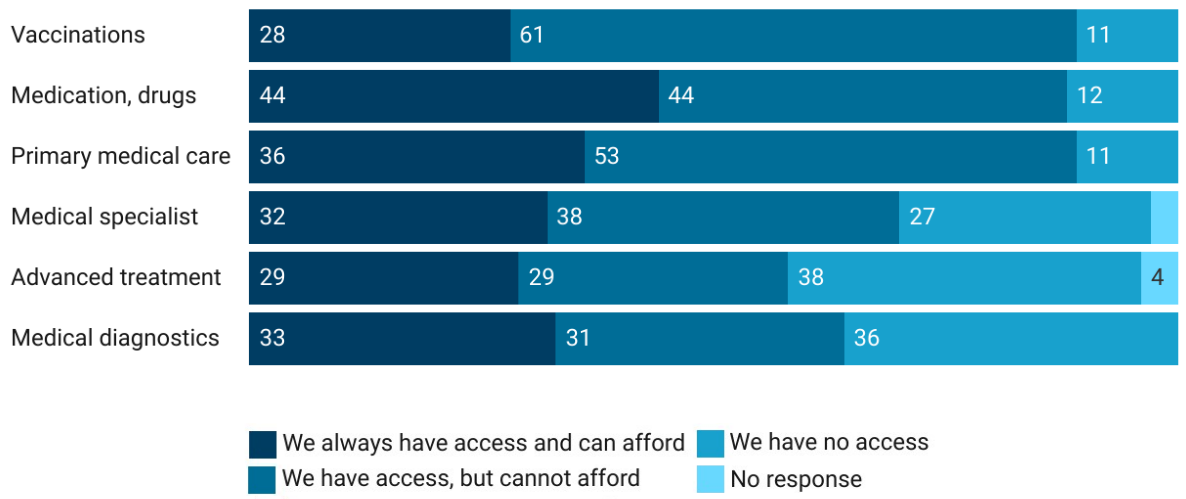
32% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 38% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 27% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 3% did not answer.

29% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 29% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 38% have no access at all. 4% did not answer.

33% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 36% have no access.

**Access to medical services – Total (n = 600)**

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




38% of Casablanca residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 48% have access but cannot afford them. 14% do not have access to vaccinations.

48% of Casablanca respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 40% have access but is not able to afford it. 12% have no access at all.

44% of respondents in Casablanca (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 52% have access but cannot afford it. 4% do not have access to primary medical care.

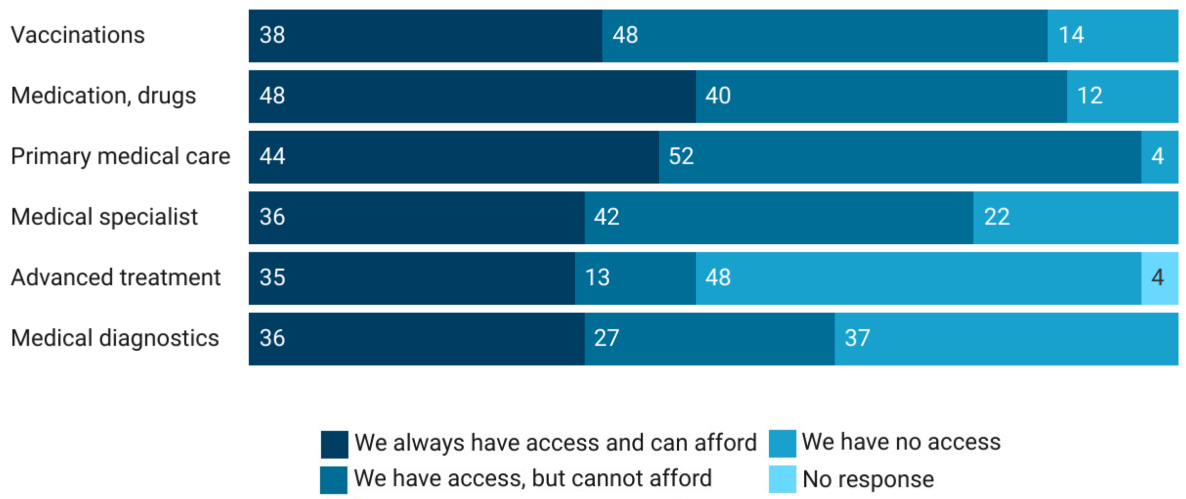
36% of the Casablanca sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 42% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 22% do not have access to a medical specialist.

35% of Casablanca respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 13% have access but cannot afford it, while 48% have no access at all. 4% did not answer.

36% of Casablanca respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 27% have access but cannot afford it. 37% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

**Access to medical services – Casablanca (n = 200)**

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




26% of Marrakesh residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 62% have access but cannot afford them. 12% do not have access.

Among Marrakesh residents (n = 200), 31% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 61% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 8% have no access to medication or drugs.

18% of Marrakesh respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 59% have access but cannot afford it. 23% do not have access to primary medical care.

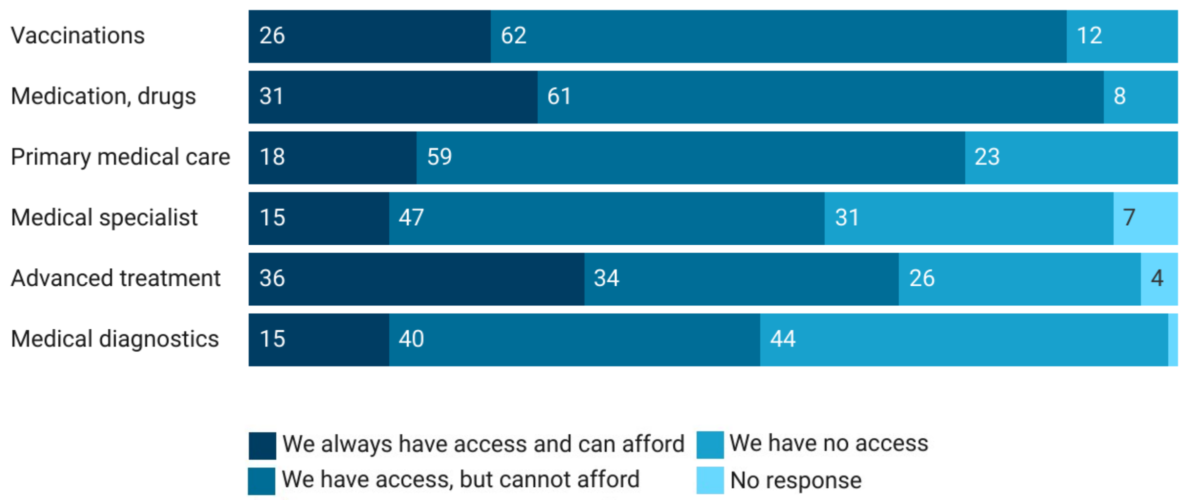
15% of Marrakesh residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 47% have access but cannot afford it. 31% have no access to a medical specialist. 7% did not answer.

36% of Marrakesh 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 26% do not have access at all. 4% did not answer.

15% of Marrakesh respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 40% have access but cannot afford it. 44% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

**Access to medical services – Marrakesh (n = 200)**

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




18% of Tangier residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 74% have access but cannot afford them. 8% do not have access to vaccinations at all.

53% of Tangier respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 32% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 15% have no access to medication/drugs.

46% of Tangier respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 48% have access but cannot afford it. 6% do not have access to primary medical care.

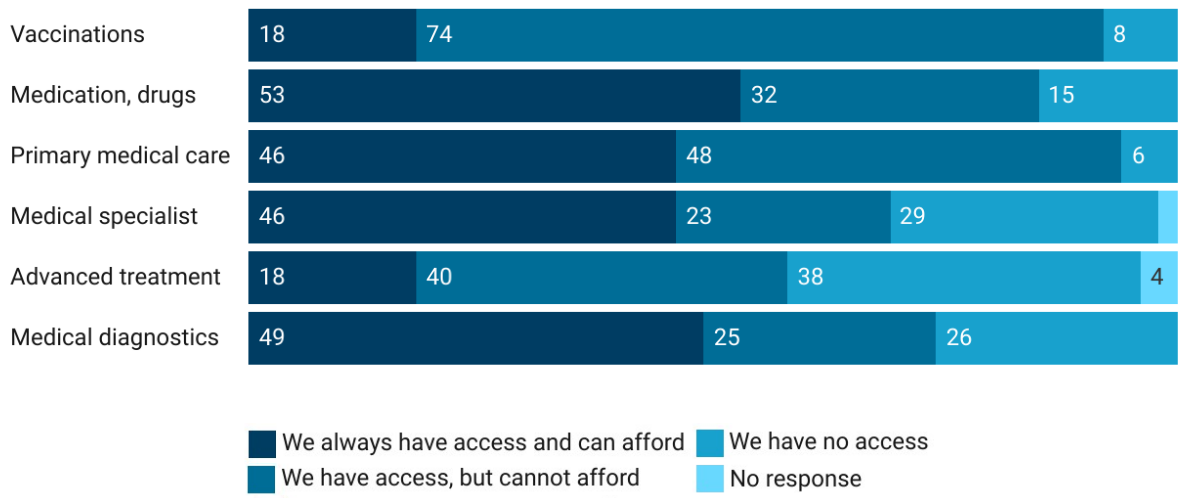
46% of Tangier sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 23% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 29% do not have access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

18% of Tangier respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 40% have access but cannot afford it, while 38% have no access at all. 4% did not answer.

49% of Tangier respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 26% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

**Access to medical services – Tangier (n = 200)**

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




28% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 61% have access but cannot afford them. 11% have no access to vaccinations.

Among male respondents (n = 300), 45% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 43% have access but cannot afford it. 12% have no access at all.

35% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 56% have access but cannot afford it. 9% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

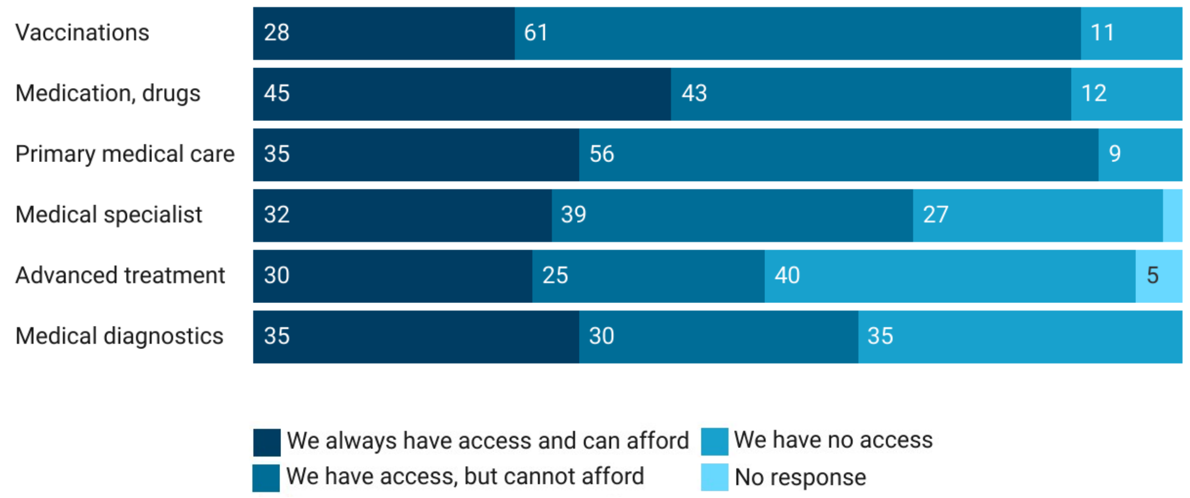
32% of all male participants (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 39% have access but cannot afford the visit. 27% do not have access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

30% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 25% have access but cannot afford them, while 40% have no access. 5% did not answer.

35% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 30% have access but cannot afford it. 35% have no access to medical diagnostics.

**Access to medical services – Male (n = 300)**

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




27% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 61% have access but cannot afford them. 12% never have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

44% of all female survey participants (n = 300) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 45% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 11% have no access to medication or drugs.

36% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 50% have access but cannot afford it. 14% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

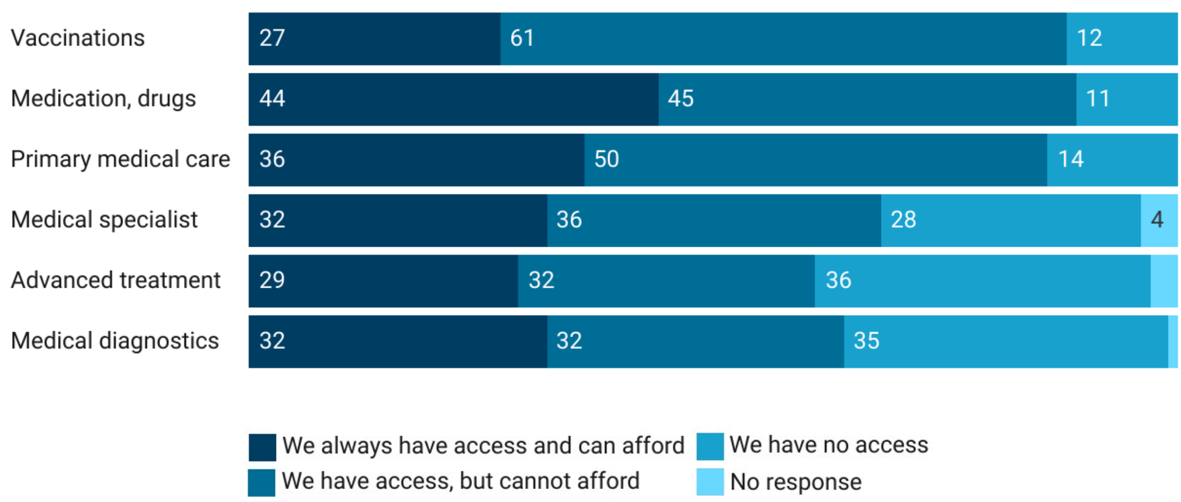
32% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 36% have access but cannot afford it. 28% do not have access to a medical specialist. 4% did not answer.

29% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 32% have access but cannot afford it, while 36% have no access. 3% did not answer.

32% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford it. 35% have no access to medical diagnostics. 1% did not answer.

**Access to medical services – Female (n = 300)**

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



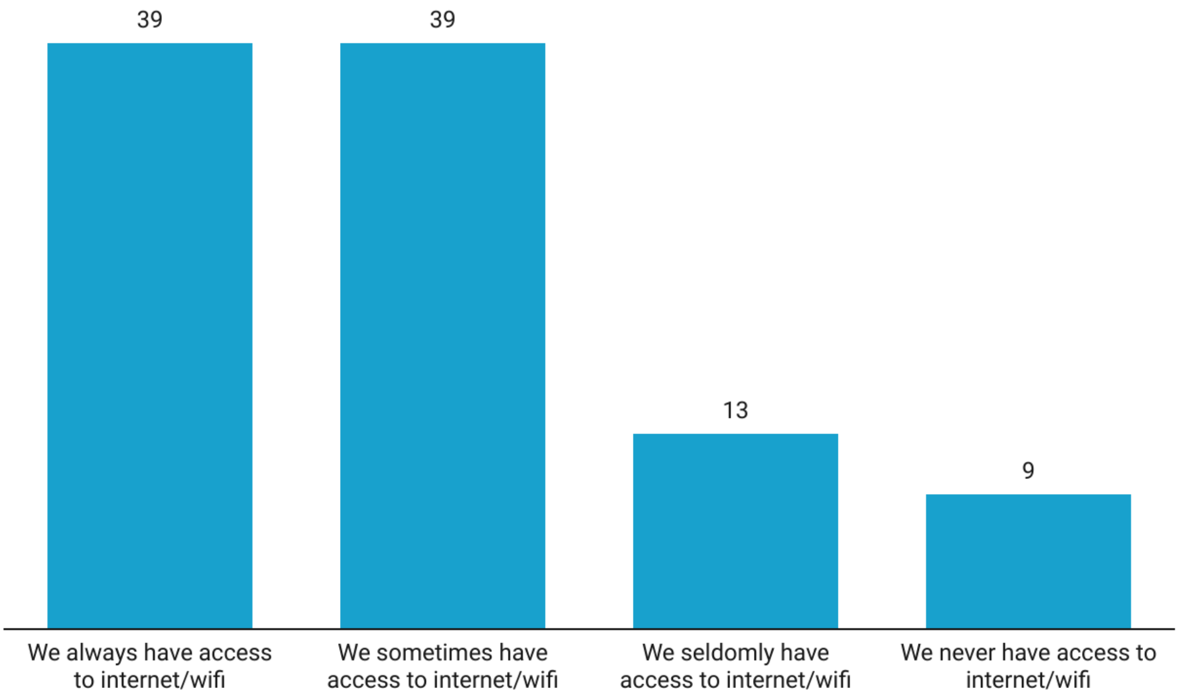
### 4.10. Access to internet/wifi

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.

39% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 39% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 13% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 9% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

**Access to internet/wifi – Total (n = 600)**

*Does your family have access to internet/wifi?*

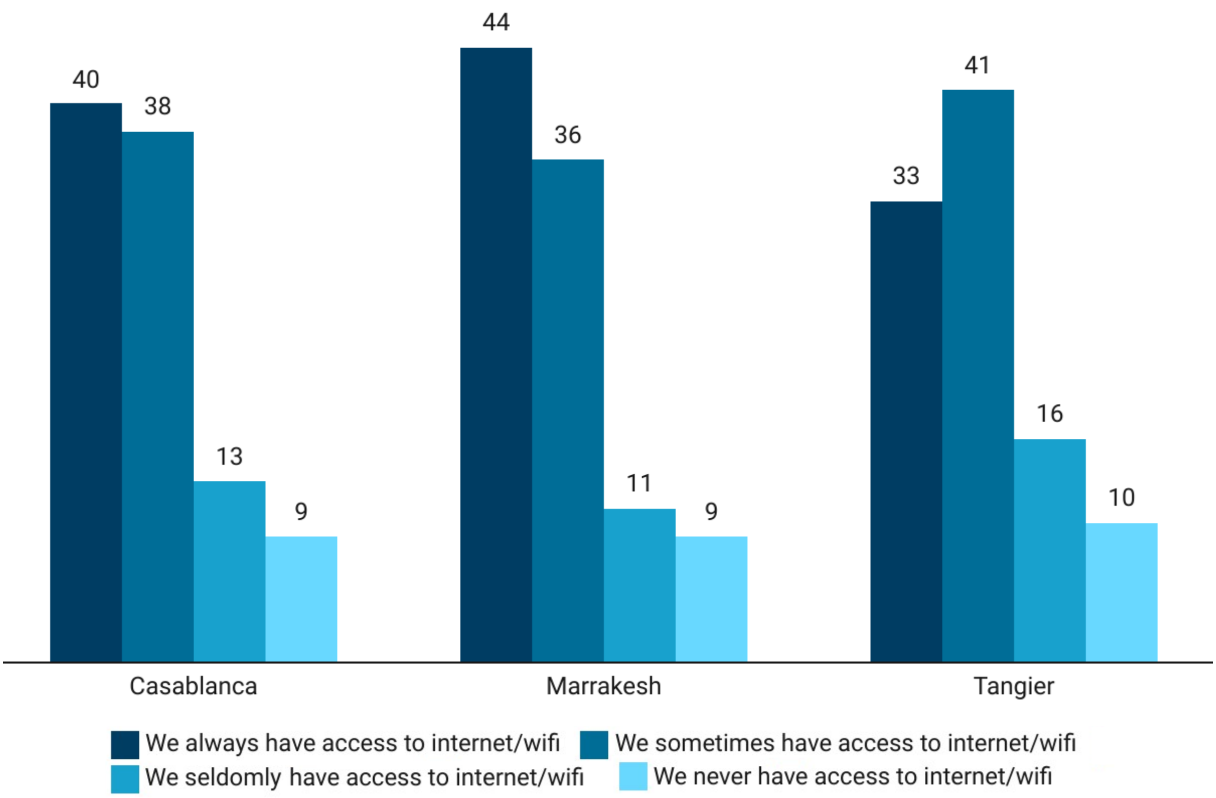


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Marrakesh with 44%, followed by Casablanca with 40%, and Tangier with 33%. 41% of Tangier respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 38% of Casablanca and 36% of Marrakesh respondents.

The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Tangier residents with 16%, followed by Casablanca residents with 13% and Marrakesh residents with 11%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is highest among Tangier residents with 10%, followed by Casablanca and Marrakesh residents with each 9%.

**Access to internet/wifi – City (n = 600)**

*Does your family have access to internet/wifi?*

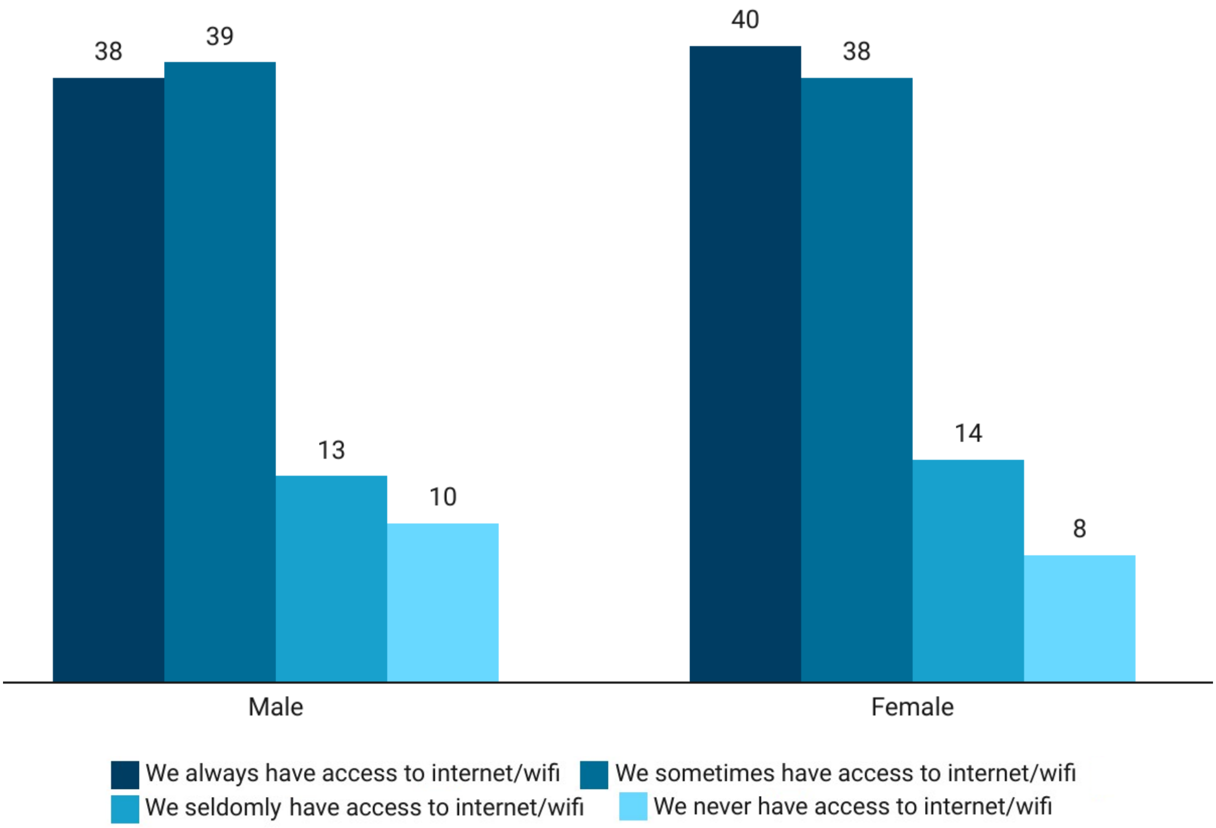


Among male participants 38% always have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 40% of female participants. 39% of male and 38% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi.

13% of male and 14% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is higher among male respondents (10%) than among female respondents (8%).

**Access to Internet/wifi – Gender (n = 600)**

*Does your family have access to internet/wifi?*



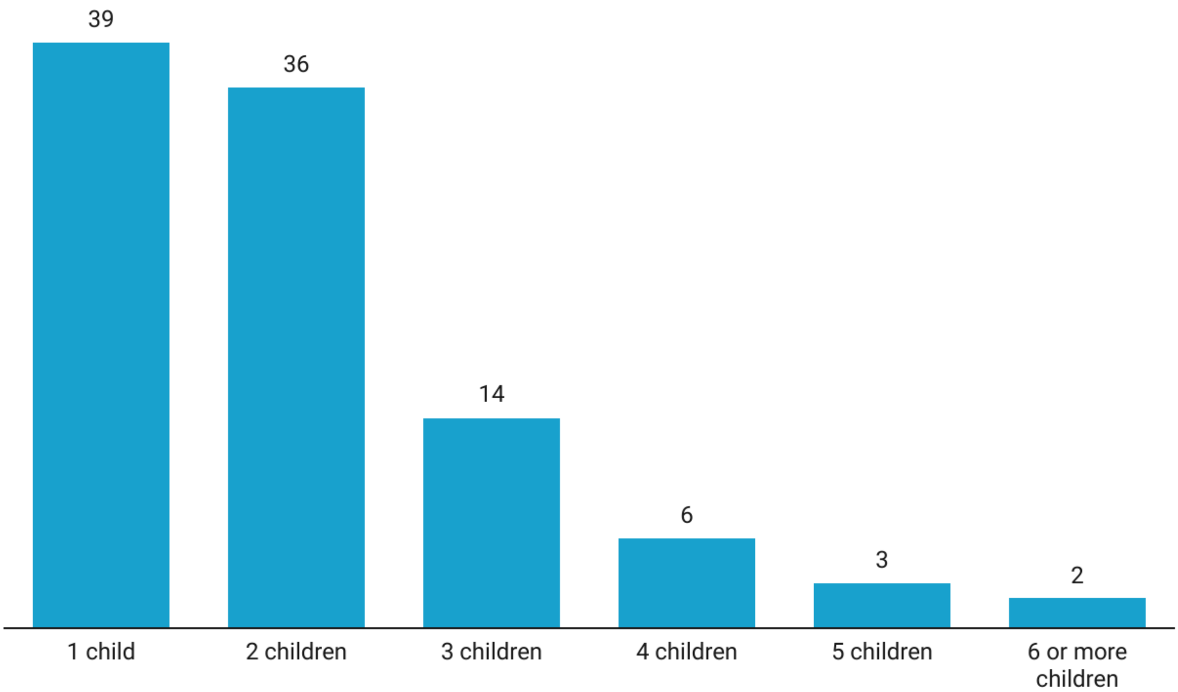
### 4.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 277, one missing answer). In total, of those (n = 322) stating not being single, 21% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 254) is among those having 1 child (39%), followed by 36% having 2 children, and 14% having 3 children. 6% have 4 children, and 3% have 5 children. 2% have 6 or more children.

**Number of children – Total (n = 254)**

*Number of children?*



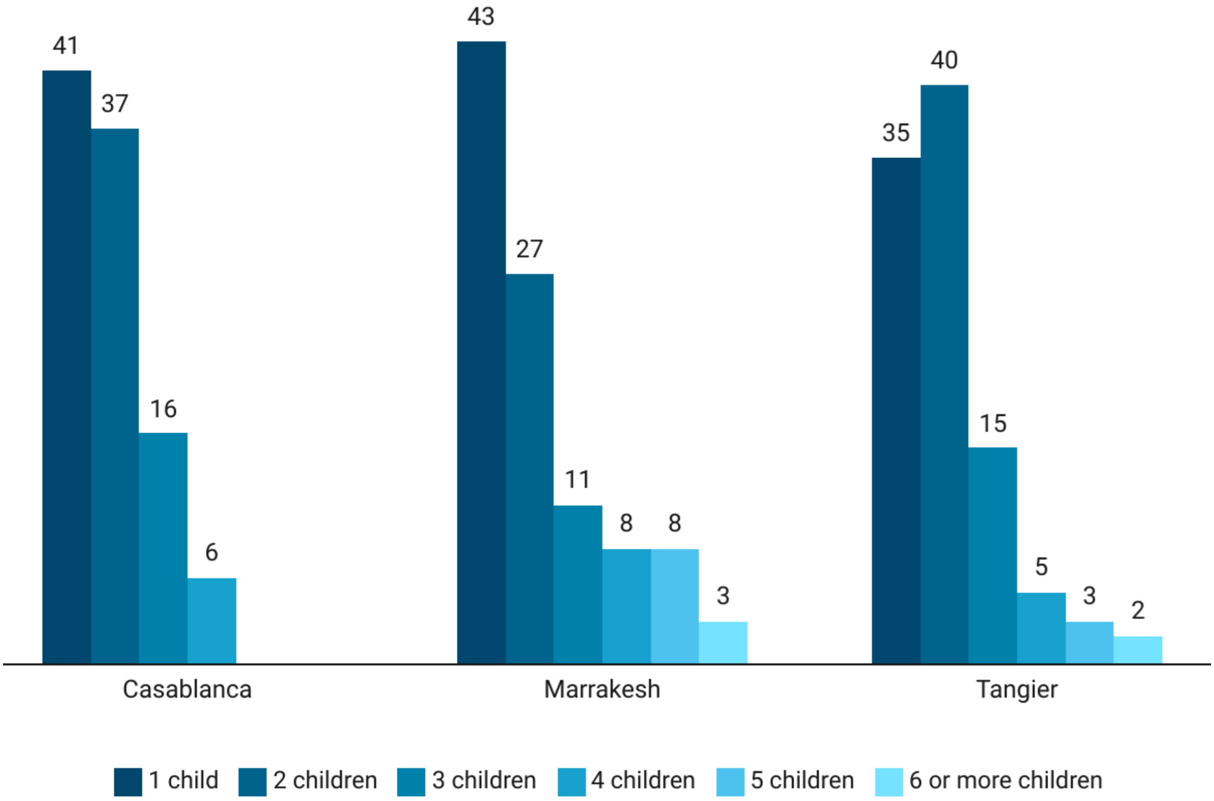

43% of Marrakesh respondents have only 1 child, while this is true for 41% of Casablanca and 40% of Tangier respondents. 40% of Tangier respondents have 2 children, followed by 37% of Casablanca and 27% of Marrakesh respondents.

The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Casablanca respondents with 16%, followed by Tangier with 15%, and Marrakesh with 11%. 8% of Marrakesh respondents have 4 children, while the same is true for 6% of Casablanca, and 5% of Tangier respondents. 8%

of Marrakesh respondents have 5 children, while this is true for 3% of Tangier respondents. 3% of Marrakesh and 2% of Tangier respondents have 6 or more children.

**Number of children – City (n = 254)**

*Number of children?*

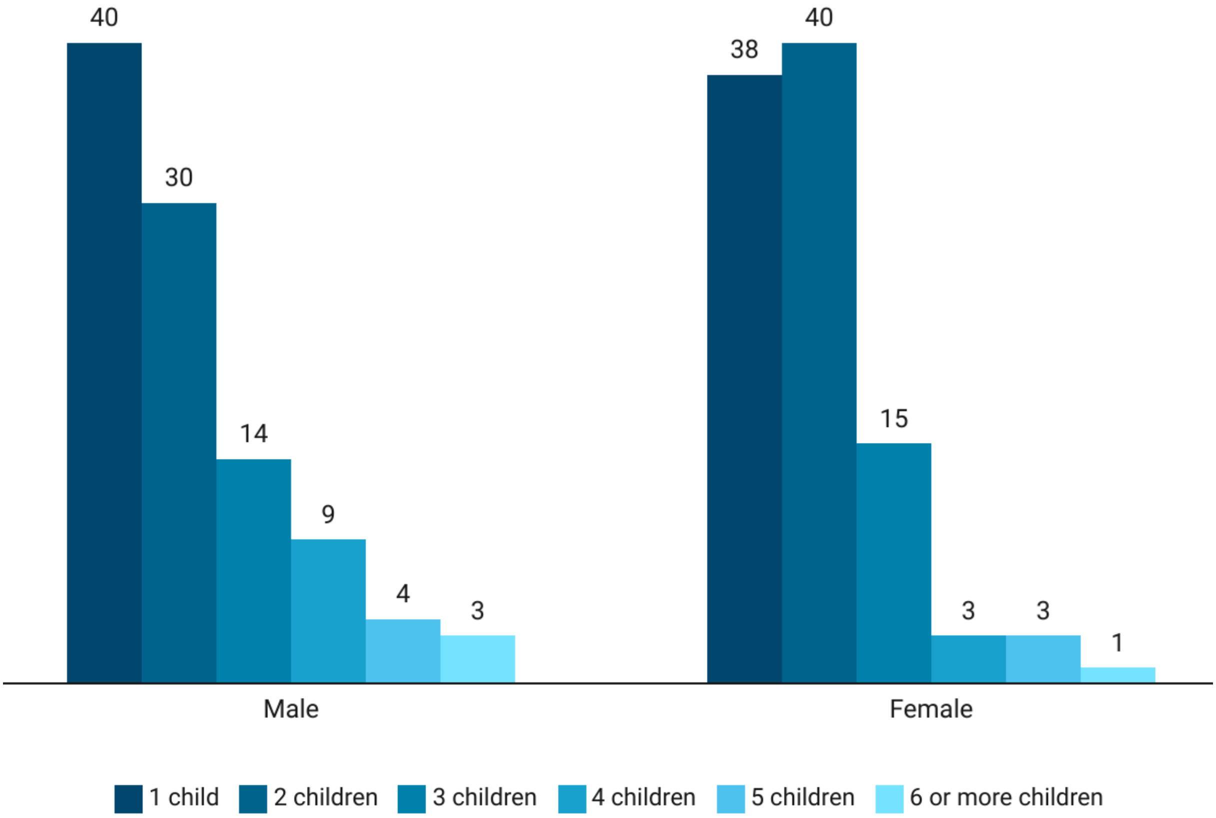



40% of male respondents and 38% female respondents have only 1 child, while 30% of male and 40% of female respondents have 2 children. 14% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 15% of female respondents.

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

**Number of children – Gender (n = 254)**

*Number of children?*



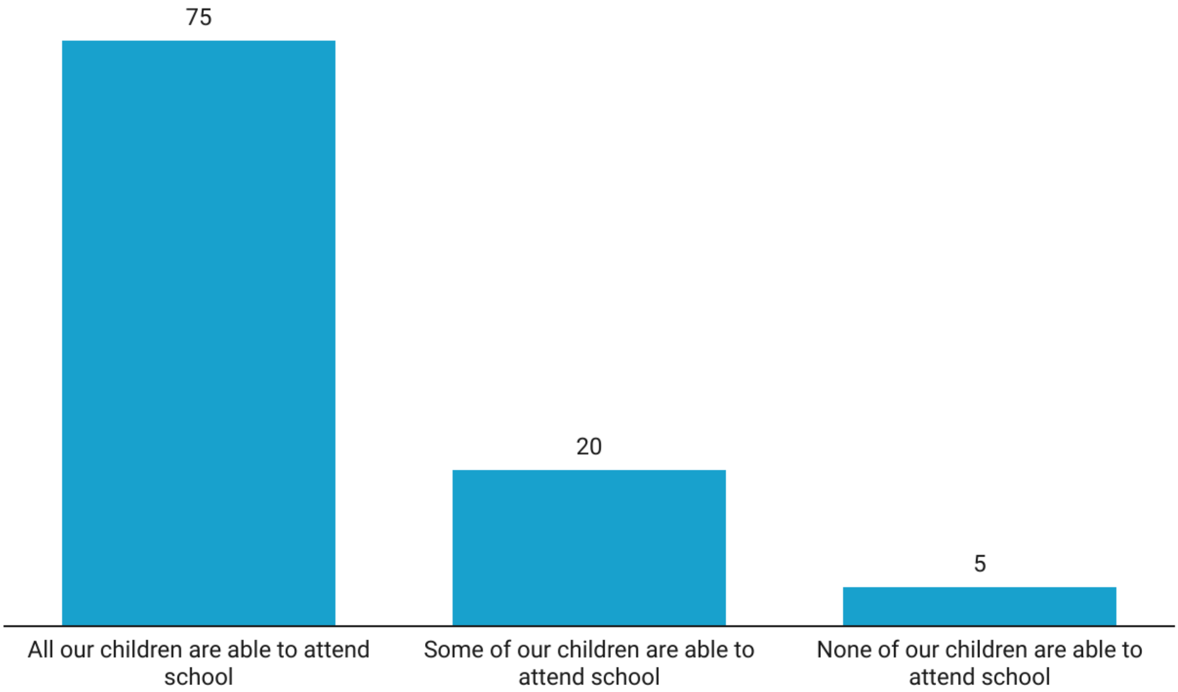

Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 80% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 201.

In Casablanca, 95% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 67% among Marrakesh respondents, and 74% among Tangier respondents. 82% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 78% among female respondents.

Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 75% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 20% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 5% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

**School attendance – Total (n = 201)**

*Are your children able to attend school?*

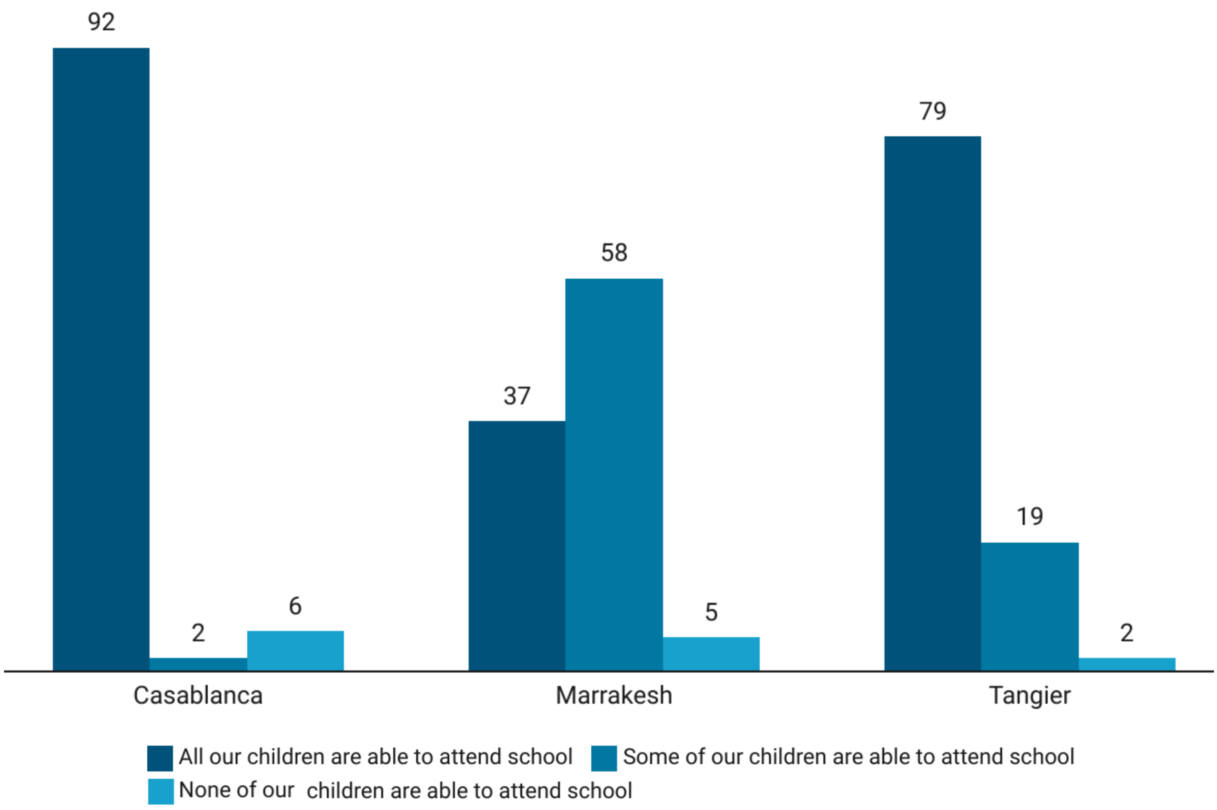



City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Casablanca with 92%, followed by 79% in Tangier, and 37% in Marrakesh. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Marrakesh with 58%, followed by Tangier with 19%, and Casablanca with 2%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Casablanca respondents with a share of 6%, followed by Marrakesh with 5%, and Tangier with 2%.

**School attendance – City (n = 201)**

*Are your children able to attend school?*

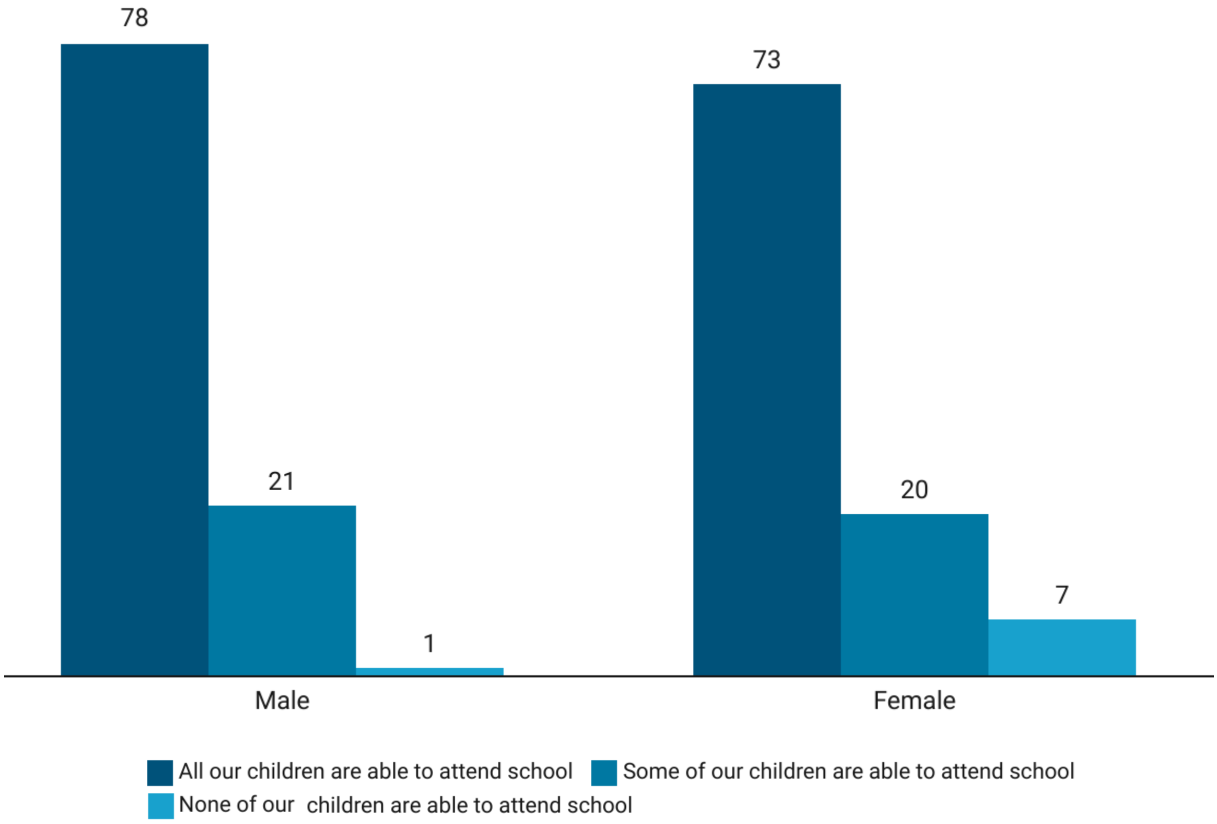



Gender comparison shows that 78% of male and 73% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 21% of male and 20% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school.

1% of male and 7% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

**School attendance – Gender (n = 201)**

*Are your children able to attend school?*

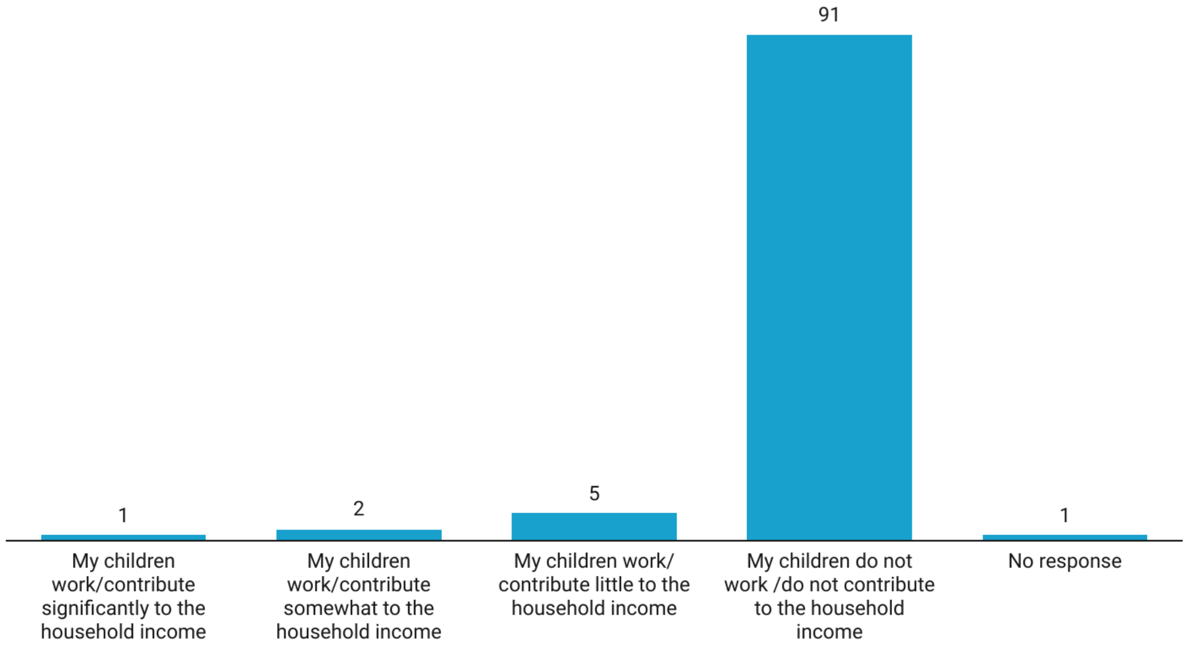



1% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 2% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 5% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income.

A majority of 91% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income. 1% did not answer.

**Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 201)**

*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?*

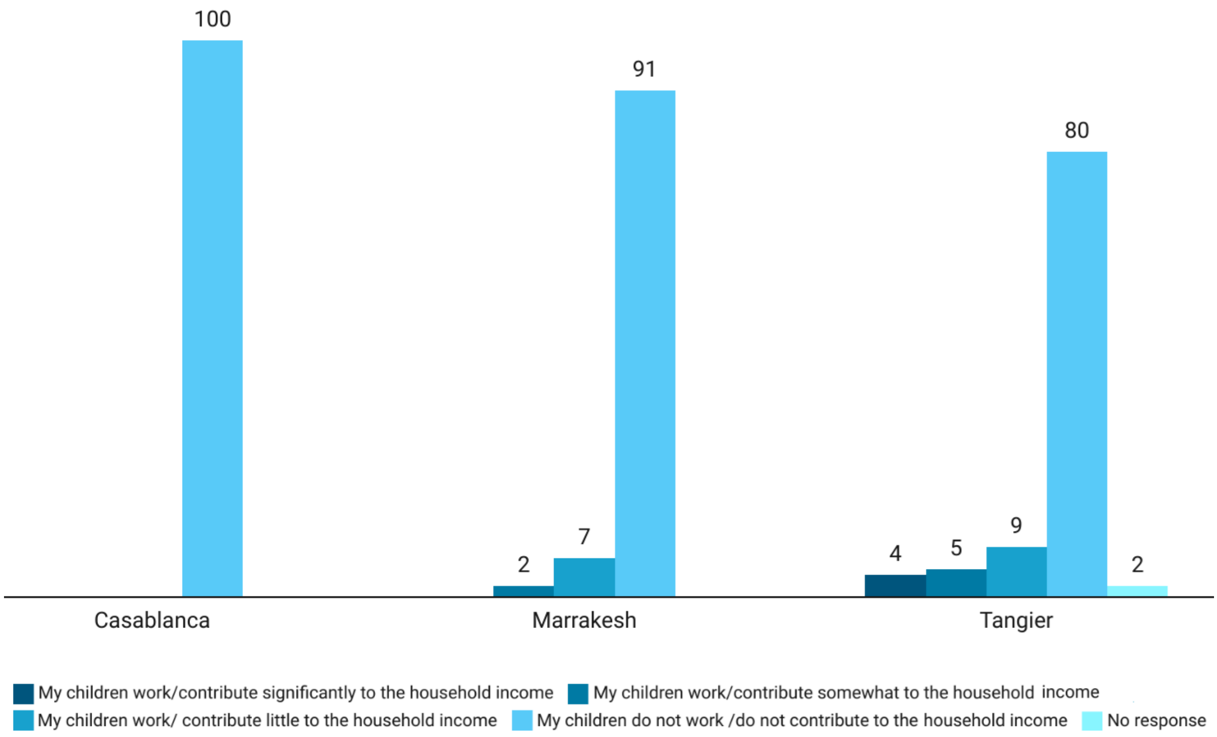



City comparison reveals that 4% of Tangier respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. Among Tangier respondents 5% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 2%. 9% of Tangier respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 7%.

100% of Casablanca respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 91% of Marrakesh and 80% of Tangier respondents. 2% of Tangier respondents did not answer.

### Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 201)

*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?*



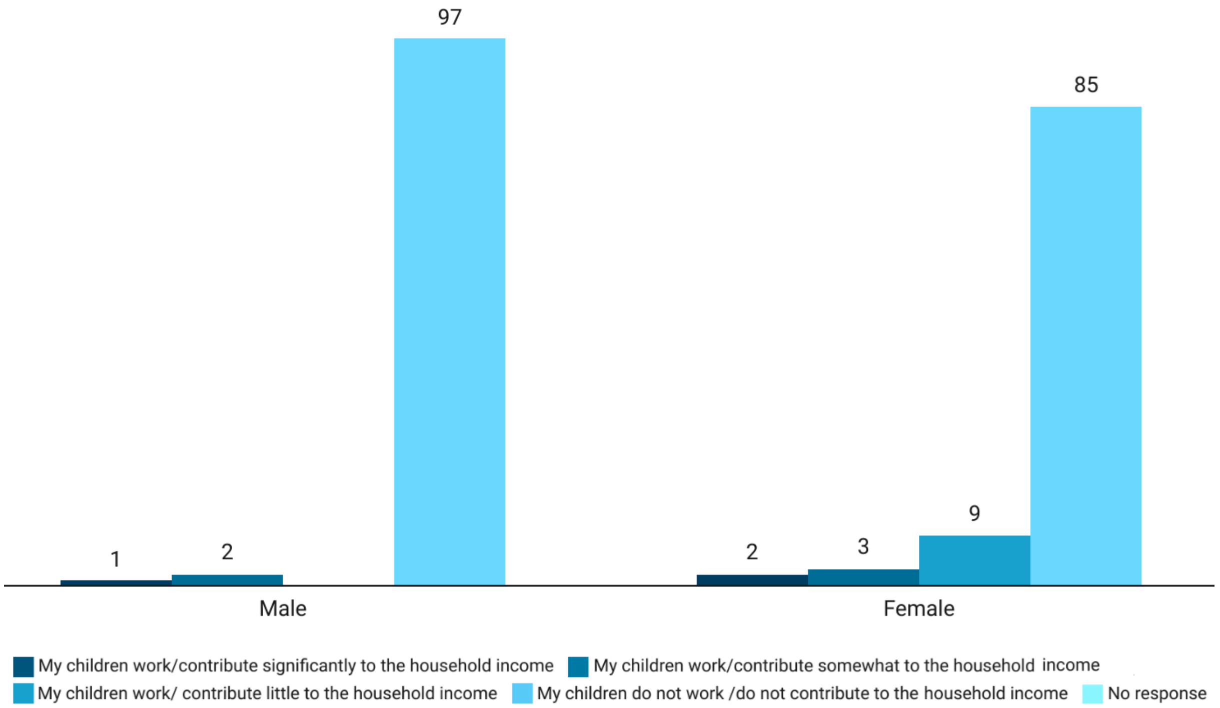

Gender comparison shows that 2% of female respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while the same is true for 1% of male respondents.

3% of female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while this is true for 2% of male respondents. 9% of female respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income.

Among male 97% stated that none of their children worked to support the household income, while this is true for 85% of female respondents.

### Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 201)

*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

GSC conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Morocco on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between October 7 and October 12, 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Casablanca, 200 residents of Marrakesh, and 200 residents of Tangier. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

### 5.1. Location

**Governorate** (n = 600)

| | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **Casablanca** | 200 | 33% |
| **Marrakesh** | 200 | 33% |
| **Tangier** | 201 | 34% |
| **Total** | 600 | 100% |

### 5.2. Gender and age

**Gender** (n = 600)

| | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| Male | 300 | 50% |
| Female | 300 | 50% |
| Total | 600 | 100% |

**Age** (n = 600)

| | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **16-19** | 119 | 20% |
| **20-24** | 119 | 20% |
| **25-29** | 146 | 24% |
| **30-35** | 216 | 36% |
| **Total** | 600 | 100% |

### 5.3. Highest level of education

**Highest level of education** (n = 600)

| | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **Illiterate** | 24 | 4% |
| **Elementary school** | 17 | 3% |
| **Primary school** | 83 | 14% |
| **Secondary school** | 195 | 32% |
| **Vocational/technical training** | 99 | 17% |
| **College/university** | 182 | 30% |
| **Total** | 600 | 100% |

### 5.4. Marital status

**Marital status** (n = 600)

| | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **Single** | 277 | 46% |
| **Married** | 196 | 33% |
| **Cohabitation** | 23 | 4% |
| **Divorced/separated** | 75 | 12% |
| **Widower/widow** | 28 | 5% |
| **No response** | 1 | 0% |
| **Total** | 600 | 100% |

### 5.5. Children

**Number of children** (n = 254)

| | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **1** | 100 | 39% |
| **2** | 91 | 36% |
| **3** | 36 | 14% |
| **4** | 15 | 6% |
| **5** | 8 | 3% |
| **6 or more** | 4 | 2% |
| **Total** | 254 | 100% |

**At least one of the children 15 years old or younger?** (n = 254*)

** 2 missing values*

| | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **Yes** | 201 | 80% |
| **No** | 51 | 20% |
| **Total** | 254 | 100% |

**Children able to attend school** (n = 201)

| | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **All our children are able to attend school** | 151 | 75% |
| **Some of our children are able to attend school** | 41 | 20% |
| **None of our children are able to attend school** | 9 | 5% |
| **Total** | 201 | 100% |

**Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income** (n = 201)

| | Frequency | Percent |
|---|---|---|
| **My children work/contribute significantly to the household income** | 3 | 1% |
| **My children work/ contribute somewhat to the household income** | 5 | 2% |
| **My children work/ contribute little to the household income** | 10 | 5% |
| **My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income** | 182 | 91% |
| **No response** | 1 | 1% |
| **Total** | 201 | 100% |

## Appendix: Questionnaire

**A1 Gender**

Male

Female

**A2 Governorate/City**

Casablanca

Marrakesh

Tangier

**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

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21 **LEBANON**
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23 **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2024

24 **IRAQ**
Socio-Economic Survey 2024

25 **EGYPT**
Socio-Economic Survey 2024

26 **ALGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2024

27 **LIBYA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2024

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Socio-Economic Survey 2024

29 **KABUL**
Socio-Economic Survey 2024

30 **MOROCCO**
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