DOSSIER

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Socio-Economic Survey 2024

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ONE TO ONE
for Research and Polling

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Disclaimer

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

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

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One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Tunisia on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 16 July and 30 July, 2024.

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

Table of Contents

List of figures

1. Main Results

Sense of security

- 38% of all respondents (n = 601) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 47% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 7% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 8% do not feel safe at all.

- 40% of Sfax respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 38% of Sousse respondents, and 35% of Great Tunis respondents. 53% of Great Tunis respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 46% of Sousse respondents, and 42% of Sfax respondents. 8% of each Sousse and Sfax respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 5% of Great Tunis respondents. 10% of Sfax respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 8% of Sousse and 7% of Great Tunis 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 31% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 601). 27% 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 = 601) shows that 41% of Great Tunis respondents, 37% of Sousse respondents, and 30% of Sfax respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 31% of Great Tunis as well as Sfax respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 30% of Sousse residents. 33% of Sfax respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 27% of Sousse and 21% of Great Tunis respondents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Great Tunis residents with 8%, followed by Sousse and Sfax with each 6%.

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

- 39% of the respondents (n = 601) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 37% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 19% 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 Great Tunis and Sousse with each 42%, followed by Sfax with 34%. 40% of Sfax respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 36% of respondents in Great Tunis as well as Sousse.

- 22% of Sfax residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 17% of Alexandria as well as 17% for Sousse respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Great Tunis and Sousse residents with each 5%, followed by Sfax with 4%.

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

- 26% of all respondents (n = 601) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 42% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 24% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 8% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

- 32% of Great Tunis residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 25% of Sousse and 22% of Sfax residents. 45% of Sousse respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Sfax respondents (42%), and Great Tunis respondents (39%).

- 28% of Sfax respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for Great Tunis and Sousse residents with each 22%. Among Sousse and Sfax respondents 8% each cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 7% of Great Tunis respondents.

Access to clean drinking water

- 63% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to clean drinking water, while 23% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 8% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 6% never have access to clean drinking water.

- City comparison (n = 601) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Great Tunis with 76%, followed by

Sousse and Sfax with each 57%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Sousse respondents with 28%, followed by Sfax respondents with 24%, and Great Tunis respondents with 17%.

- 11% of Sfax respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 8% of Sousse and 4% of Great Tunis respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Sfax with 8%, followed by Sousse with 7% and Great Tunis with 3%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 83% of the survey participants (n = 601) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 13% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 2% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 2% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.

- Among all respondents (n = 601), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.). is among Great Tunis respondents with 87%, followed by Sousse respondents with 83%, and Sfax respondents with 79%.

- 16% of Sfax respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 14% of Sousse respondents, and 9% of Great Tunis respondents. 3% of Sfax respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Great Tunis and Sousse with each 2%. Among Great Tunis and Sfax respondents, 2% each never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 1% of Sousse respondents.

Access to medical services

- 68% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 22% have access but they are not able to afford them. 8% do not have any access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

- 60% of the survey participants (n = 601) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 30% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 1% did not answer.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 65% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access and can afford a visit, while 27% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 8% have no access to primary medical care.

- 49% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 37% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 14% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

- 27% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 44% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 22% have no access at all. 7% did not answer.

- 48% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 36% have access but cannot afford it. 15% have no access. 1% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi

- 60% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to internet/wifi, while 19% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 6% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 15% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Sousse with 67%, followed by Great Tunis with 59%, and Sfax with 54%. 23% of Sfax respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 19% of Great Tunis and 15% of Sousse respondents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Sousse and Sfax residents with each 6%, followed by Great Tunis residents with 5%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Great Tunis and Sfax residents with each 17%, followed by Sousse residents with 12%.

School attendance

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 75% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 14% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 11% 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 Sousse with 81%, followed by 76% in Great Tunis, and 70% in Sfax. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Sfax with 15%, followed by Great Tunis with 14%, and Sousse with 13%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Sfax respondents with a share of 15%, followed by Great Tunis with 10%, and Sousse with 6%.

Contribution to household income

- 2% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. A majority of 97% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

- City comparison reveals that 5% of Great Tunis respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. Among Great Tunis and Sfax respondents 2% each stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 100% of Sousse respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 98% of Sfax and 93% of Great Tunis respondents.

2. Trends

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

Housing

While no significant difference can be seen regarding affording housing costs, a negative trend with regard to electricity is visible: the proportion of those having always electricity available decreased from 89% in 2023 to 79% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to afford housing costs	36	36
Can just about afford housing costs	32	31
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	26	27
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	6	6

	2023	2024
Always have electricity available	89	↓ 79
Mostly have electricity available	8	↑ 14
Sometimes have electricity available	2	6
Never have electricity available	1	1

Food and water access

In terms of securing food for the family, in 2023, 31% could manage to provide sufficient food stuff, while in 2024, the proportion has increased to 39%. In 2023, 76% had access to clean drinking water, while the proportion has decreased to 63% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	31	↑ 39
Can just about manage to provide sufficent food stuff for family	39	37
Hardly manage to provide sufficent food stuff for family	27	↓ 19
Cannot manage to provide sufficent food stuff for family	3	5

	2023	2024
Always have access to clean drinking water	76	⬇ 63
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	17	⬆ 23
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	4	8
Never have access to clean drinking water	3	6

Basic consumer goods

An improvement towards the ability to manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family can be seen between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 21% could manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion has increased to 26% in 2024. A deterioration regarding managing to provide necessary hygiene products for the family is seen as in 2023, 91% had all necessary hygiene products, while in 2024, the proportion decreased to 83%.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	21	⬆ 26
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	42	42
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	31	⬇ 24
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	6	8

	2023	2024
Have all necessary hygiene products	91	⬇ 83
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	7	⬆ 13
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	1	2
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	1	2

Health services

Vaccinations

A positive trend towards the access to vaccinations can be seen between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 63% always had access and could afford them, this is true for 68% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	63	⬆ 68
Have access, but cannot afford	26	22
Have no access	6	8

Medication and drugs

While in 2023, 36% had access to medication and drugs but could not afford it, the proportion has decreased to 30%.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	58	60
Have access, but cannot afford	36	30
Have no access	6	9

Primary medical care (family doctor)

A slight improvement can be seen for those always having access to primary medical care and being able to afford it (61% in 2023 compared to 65% in 2024).

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	61	65
Have access, but cannot afford	26	27
Have no access	11	8

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

In 2023, 43% has access to a medical specialist but could not afford it, while in 2024, the proportion has decreased to 37%.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	46	49
Have access, but cannot afford	43	37
Have no access	11	14

Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)

While in 2023, 15% had no access to advanced treatment, the proportion increased to 22% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	29	27
Have access, but cannot afford	46	44
Have no access	15	22

Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)

In terms of medical diagnostics, 43% had access but could not afford it in 2023, while the proportion decreased to 36% in 2024. At the same time, the proportion of those never having access to medical diagnostics has increased from 8% in 2023 to 15% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	47	48
Have access, but cannot afford	43	↓ 36
Have no access	8	↑ 15

3. Methodology

One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Tunisia on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 16 July and 30 July, 2024.

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

The preparation for data collection took 4 days. Before starting the data collection, the sampling expert has prepared the quotas for each city. The quotas were established based on the most recent official available data from the National Statistics Institute[1] (NSI) of each city. Quotas were fixed by age, gender, and governorates.

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

[1] https://www.ins.tn/

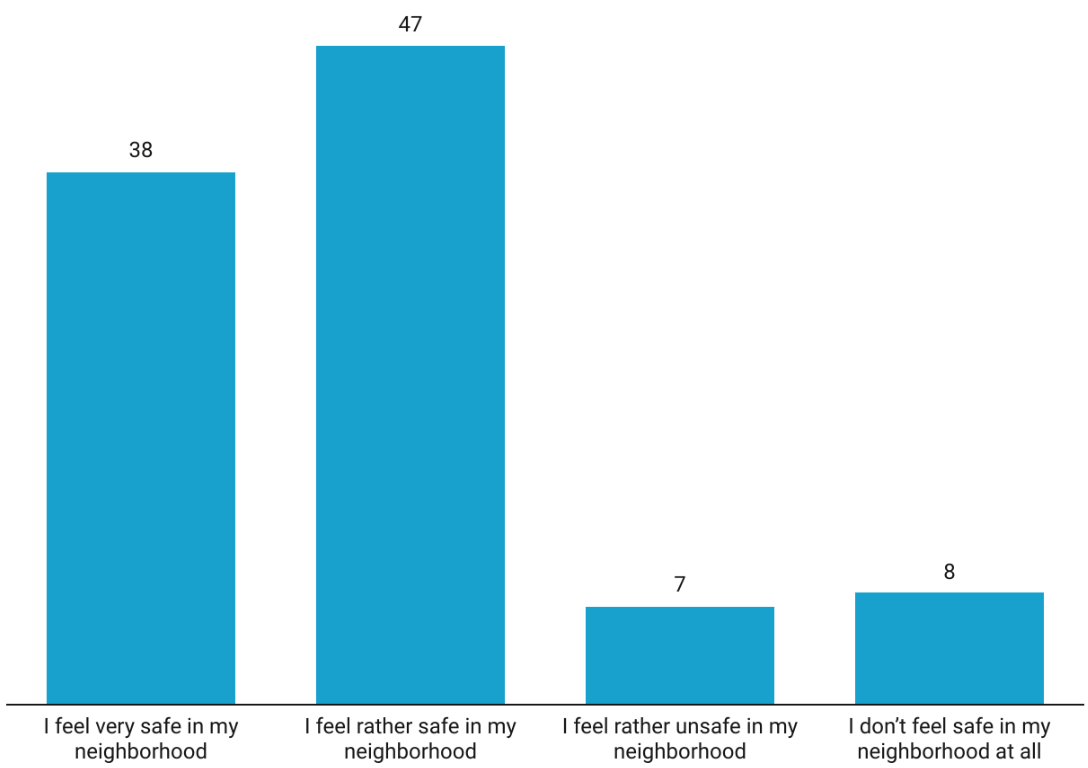
4. Chapter Summary

4.1. Sense of security

38% of all respondents (n = 601) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 47% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 7% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 8% do not feel safe at all.

Sense of security – Total (n = 601)

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

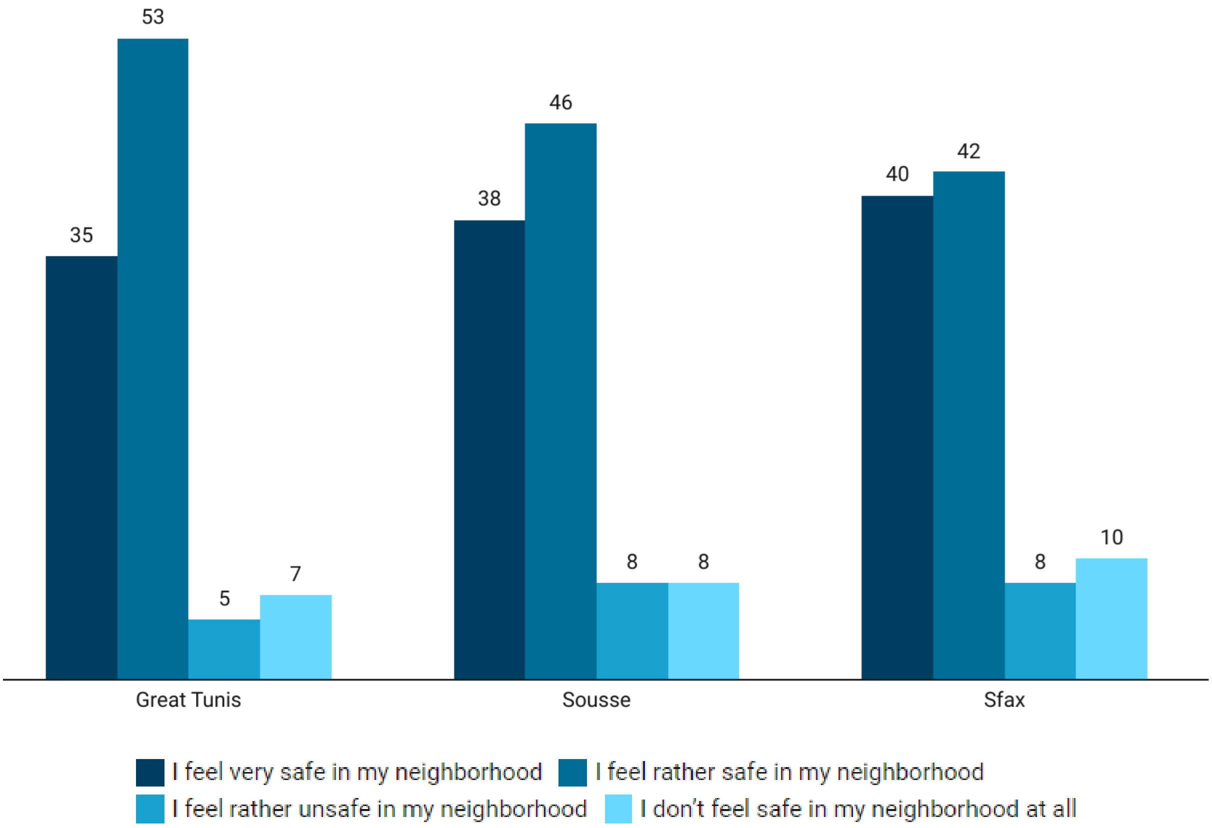


40% of Sfax respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 38% of Sousse respondents, and 35% of Great Tunis respondents. 53% of Great Tunis respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 46% of Sousse respondents, and 42% of Sfax respondents.

8% of each Sousse and Sfax respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 5% of Great Tunis respondents. 10% of Sfax respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 8% of Sousse and 7% of Great Tunis residents.

Sense of security – City (n = 601)

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

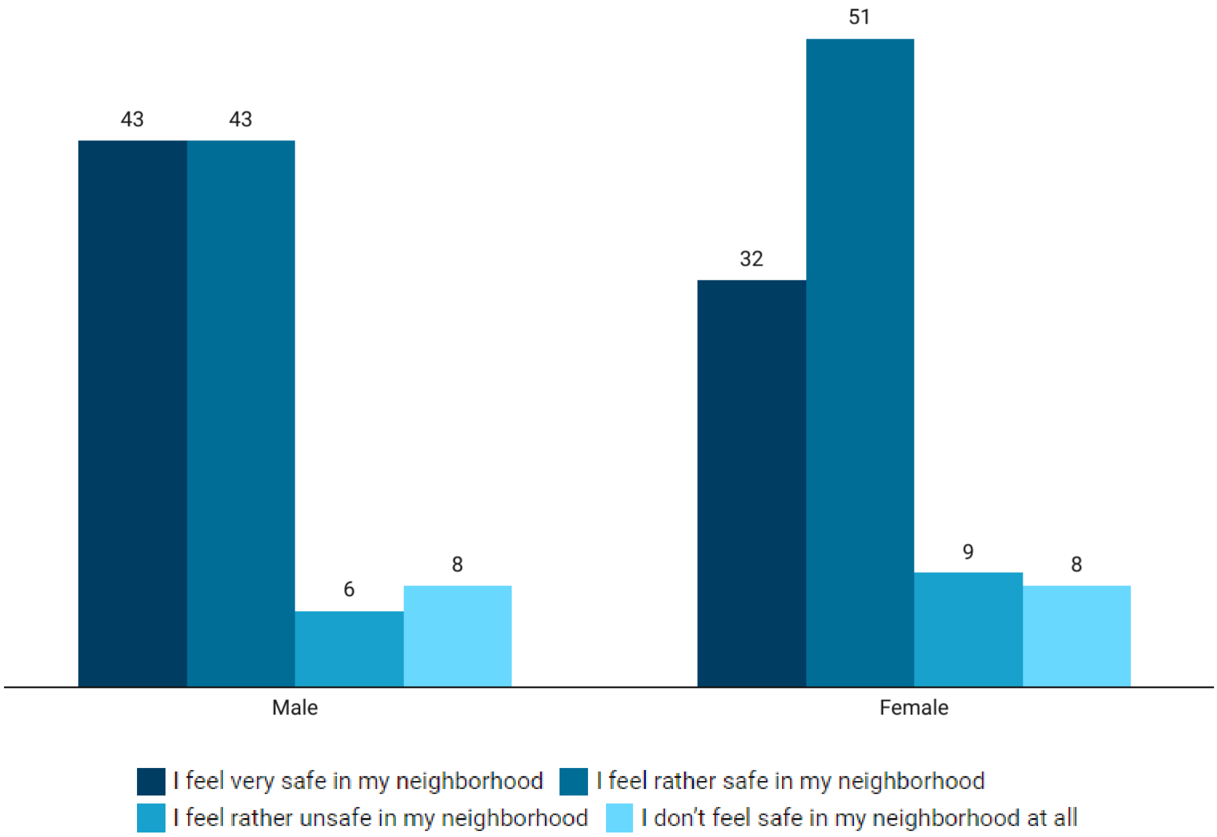


43% of male respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 32% of female respondents. 51% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 43% of male respondents.

6% of female and 9% of male respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 8% of each male and female survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood.

Sense of security – Gender (n = 601)

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

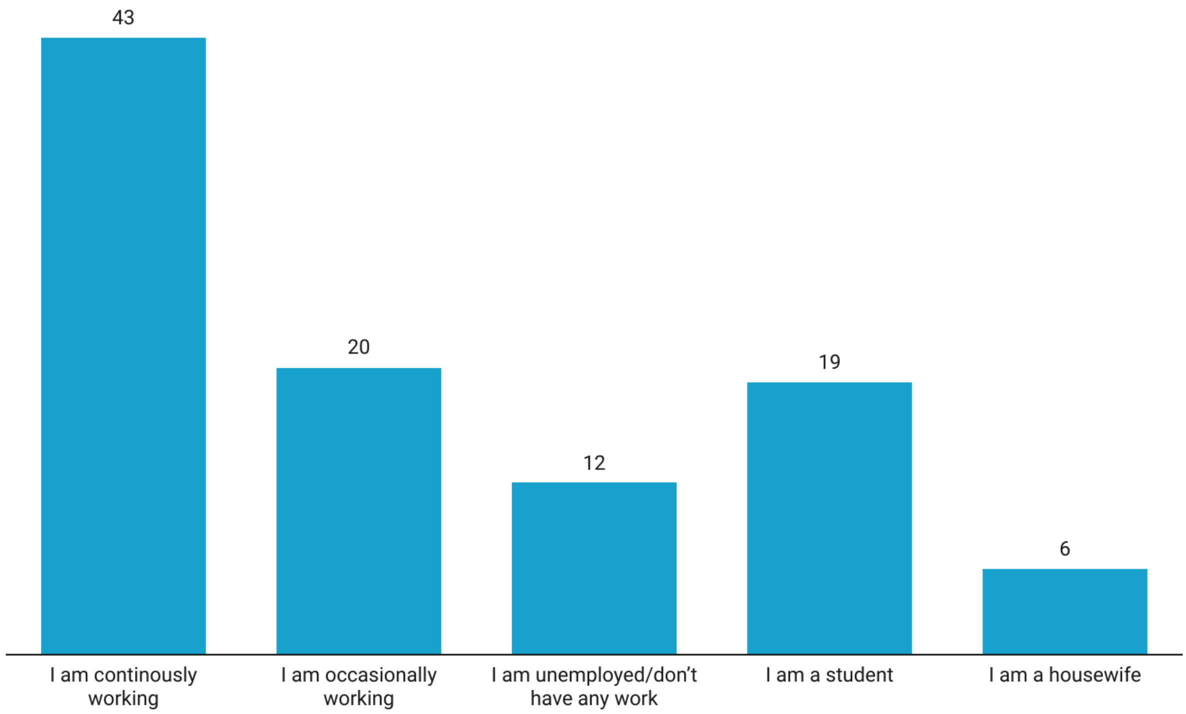


4.2. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 601), 43% work continuously, while 20% have occasional jobs. 19% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 6% are housewives, while 12% are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 601)

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



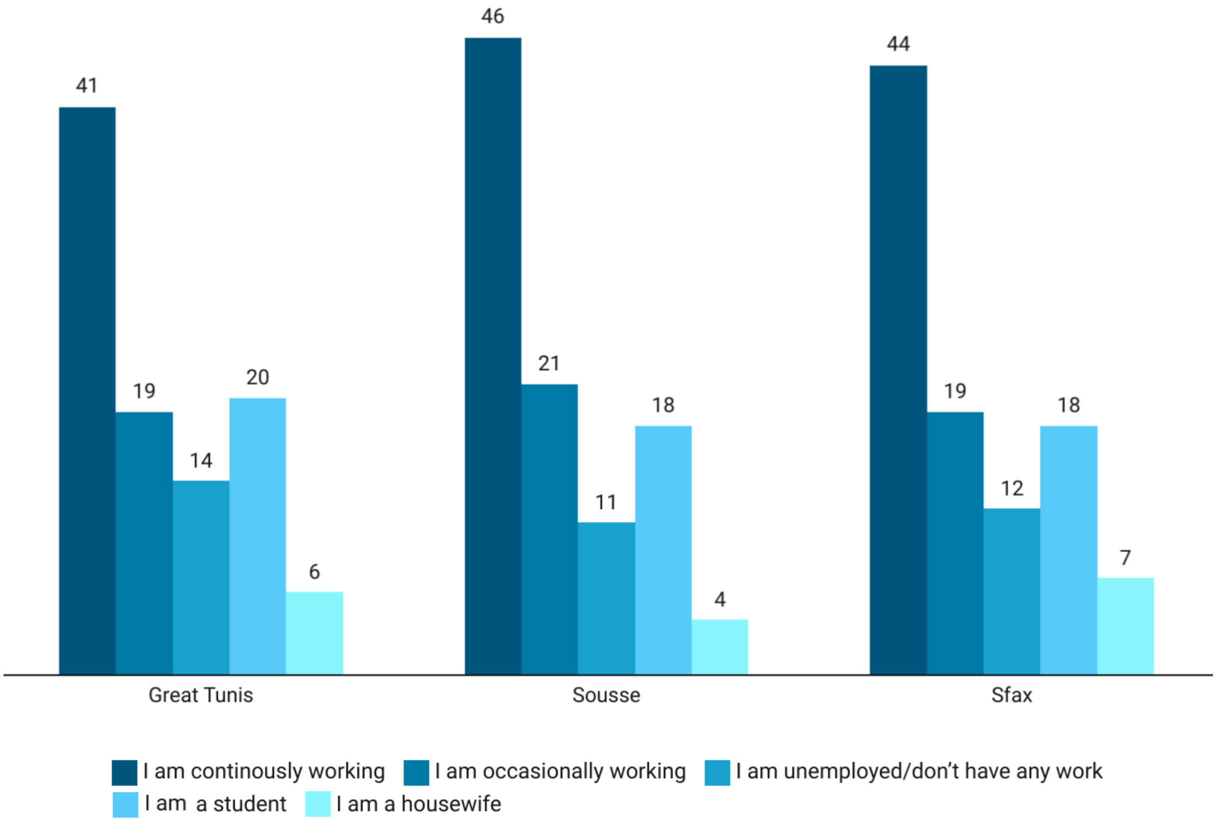
46% work continuously in Sousse, while this is true for 44% in Sfax, and 41% in Great Tunis. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Sousse with 21%, followed by Great Tunis and Sfax with each 19%.

The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest among Great Tunis respondents with 14%, followed by Sfax with 12%, and Sousse with 11%.

20% of Great Tunis respondents are students, while the same is true for 18% of each Sousse and Sfax residents. 7% of Sfax respondents are housewives, while this is true for 6% of Great Tunis, and 4% of Sousse respondents.

Occupation – City (n = 601)

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



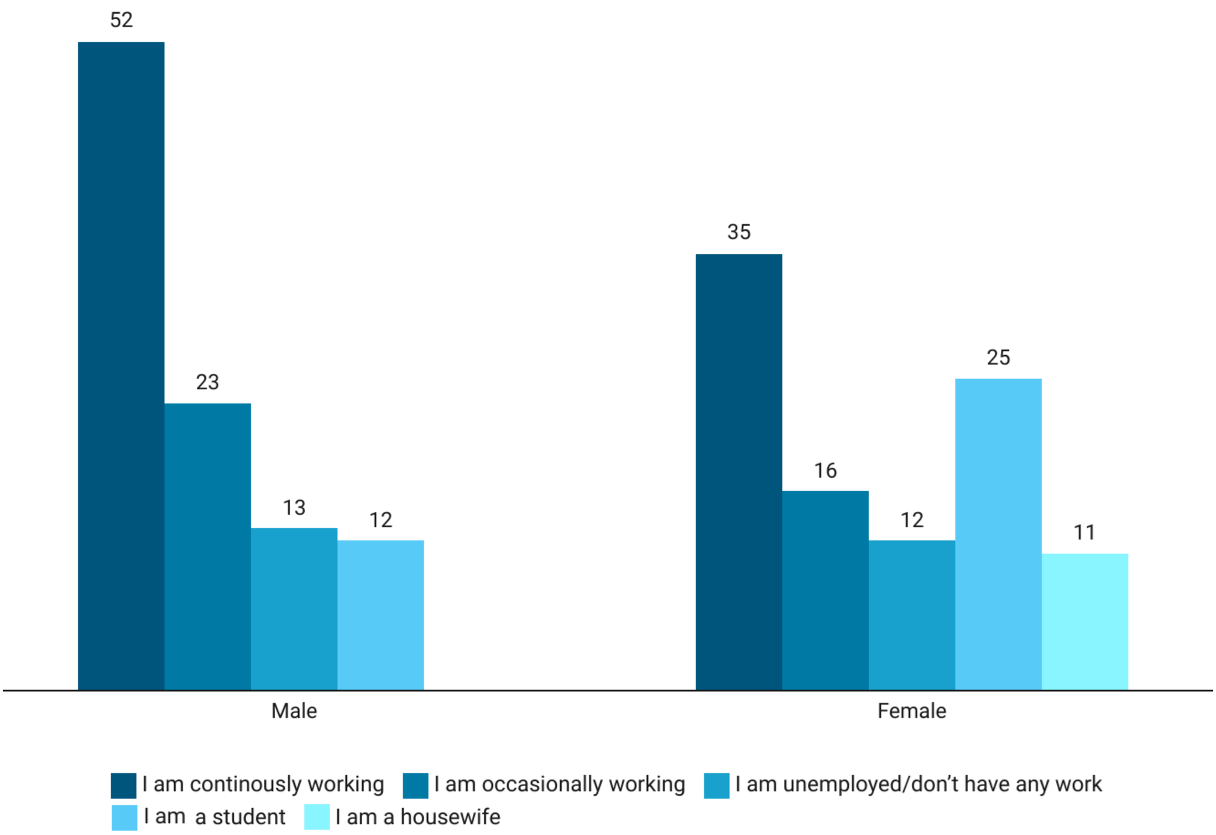
Gender comparison (n = 601) reveals that 52% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 35% of female respondents. 23% of male respondents and 16% of female respondents work occasionally.

13% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 12% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (25%) than among men (12%).

11% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 601)

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

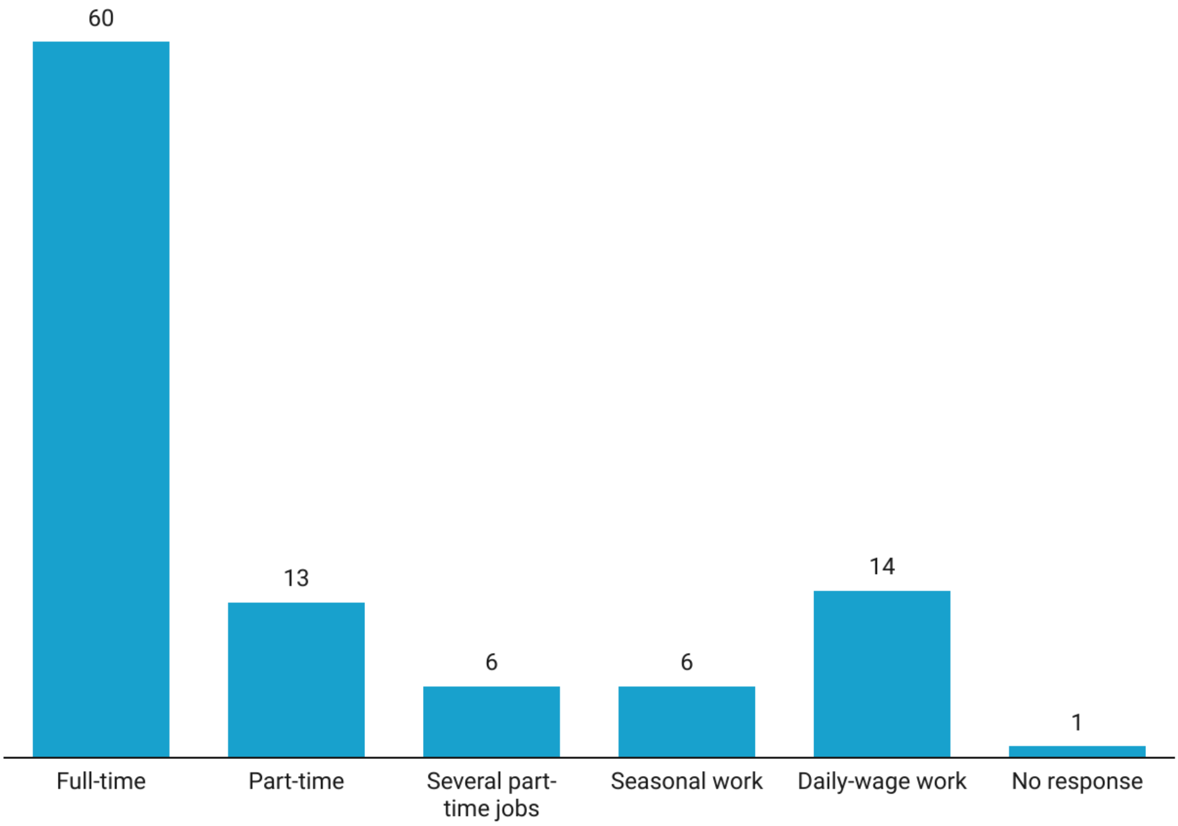


60% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 380) are full-time workers, while 13% are part-time workers. 6% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 6% who work as seasonal workers. 14% work as daily wage workers. 1% did not answer.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 380*)

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 = 380) can be found among Great Tunis and Sousse respondents with each 61%, followed by Sfax respondents with 58%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 17% in Great Tunis, 13% in Sfax, and 11% in Sousse.

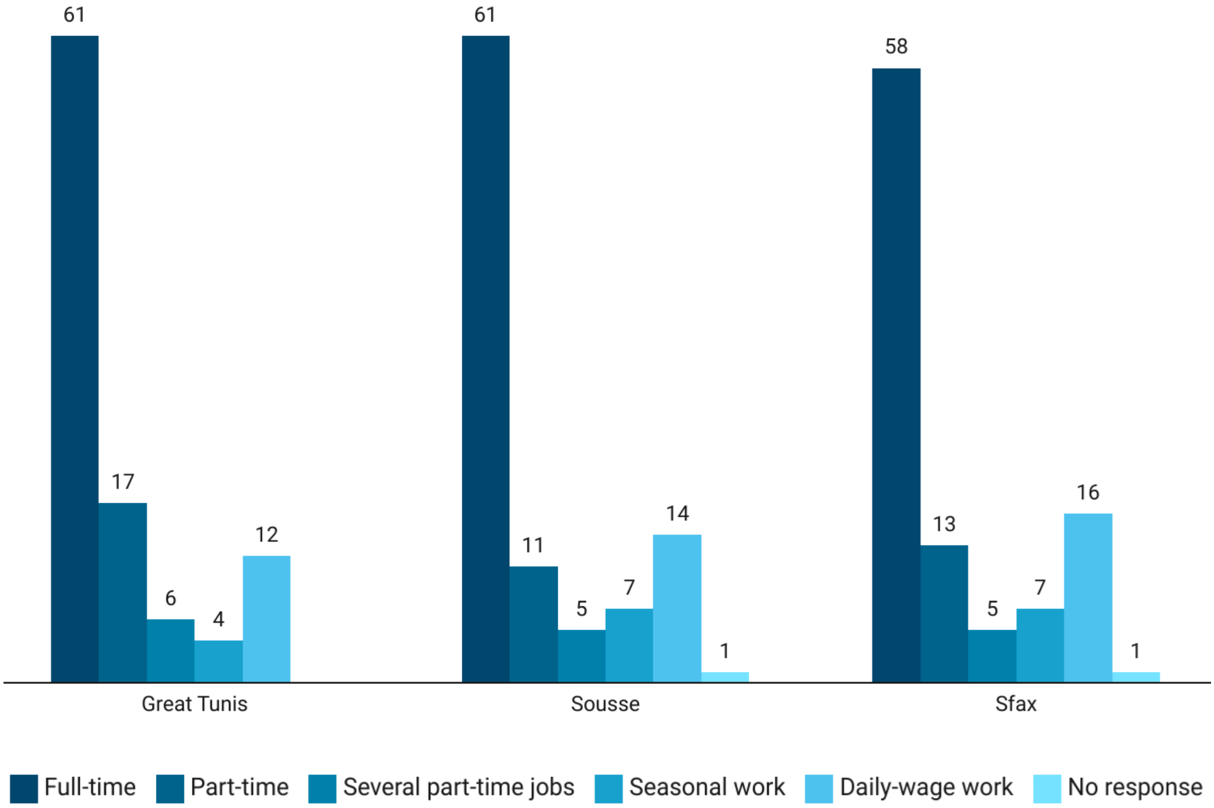
6% of Great Tunis respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by Sousse and Sfax respondents with each 5%.

Among Sousse and Sfax residents 7% each are seasonal workers, followed by 4% of Great Tunis residents. 16% of Sfax respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 14% of Sousse and 12% of Great Tunis respondents. Among Sousse and Sfax respondents, 1% each did not answer.

Type of occupation – City (n = 380*)

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

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



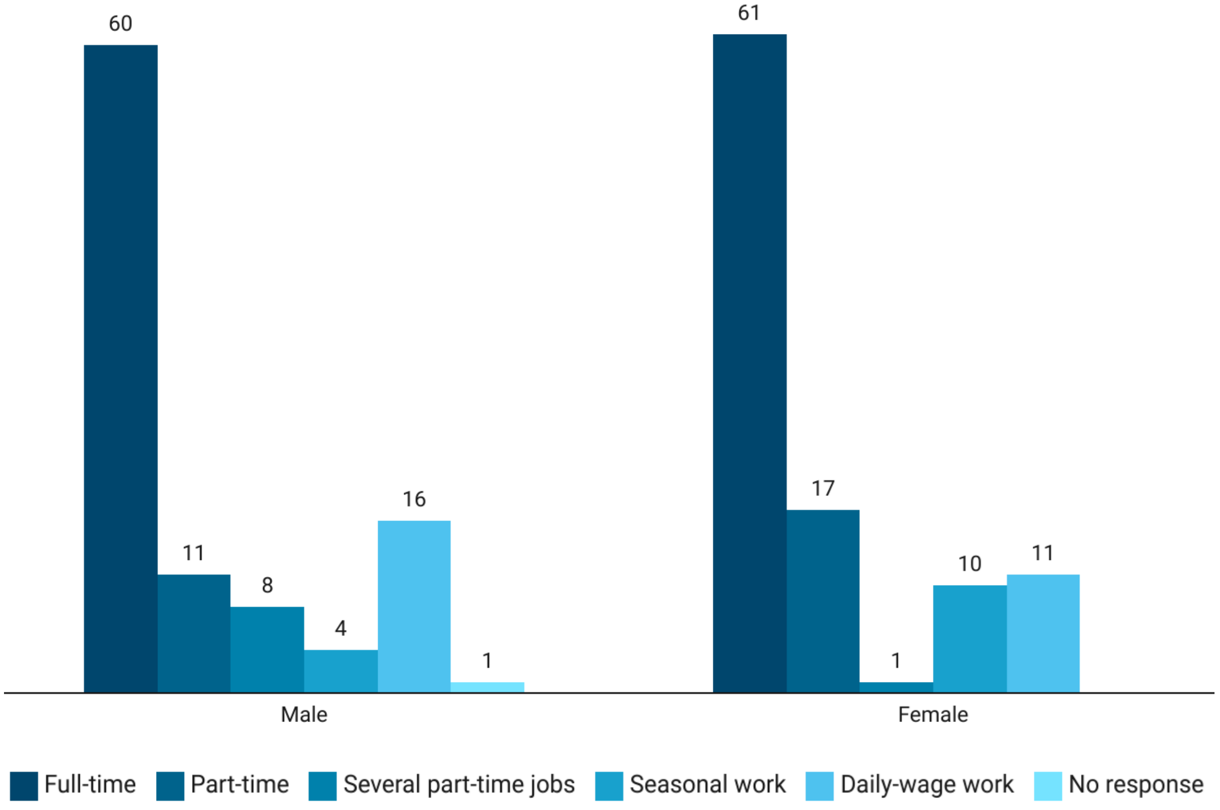
Gender comparison (n = 380) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is slightly higher among female respondents (61%) than among male respondents (60%). The same is true when it comes to part-time workers: the proportion among women (17%) is higher than among men (11%).

1% of female respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 8% among male respondents. 4% of male and 10% of female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among men (16%) than among women (11%). 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Type of occupation – Gender (n = 380*)

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

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*

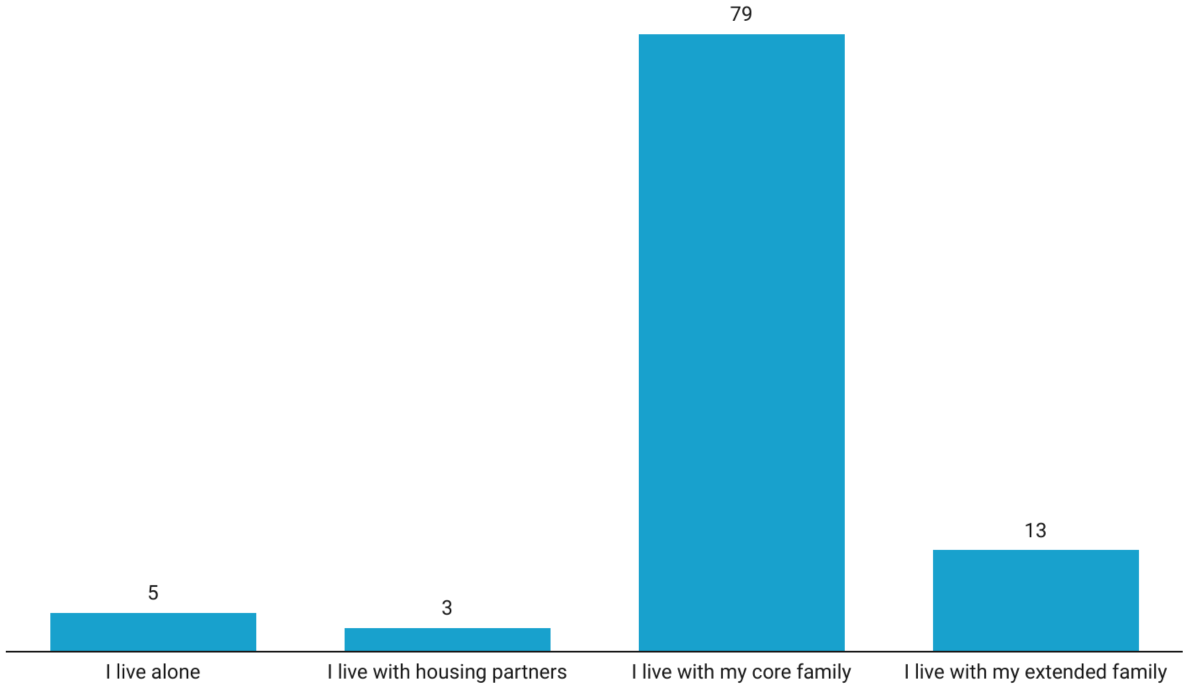


4.3. Housing situation and impact of housing costs

5% of the respondents (n = 601) live alone, while 3% live with their housing partners. 79% live with their core family, while 13% live with their extended family.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 601)

What is your current housing situation?

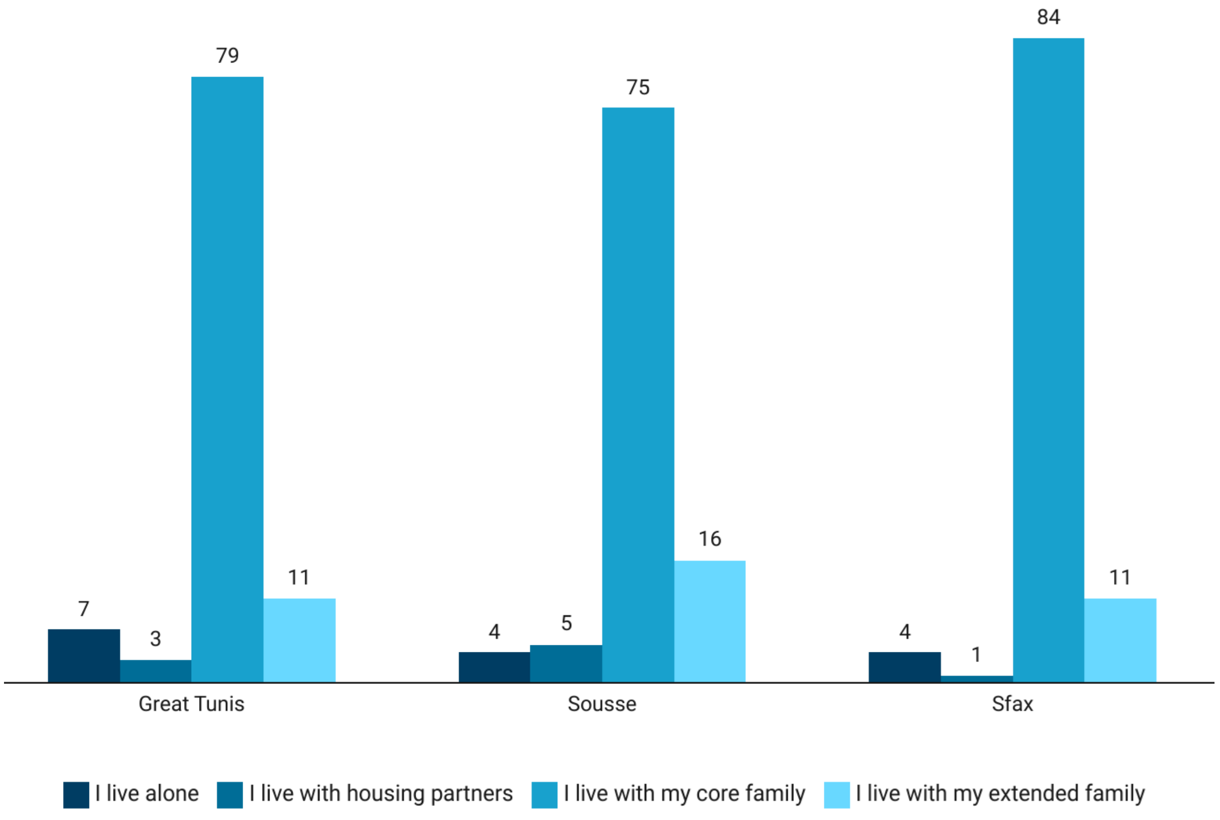


City comparison (n = 601) displays that the highest proportion of those living alone is to be found among Great Tunis respondents with 7%, followed by Sousse and Sfax respondents with each 4%. Among Sousse respondents 5% live with their housing partners, followed by Great Tunis respondents with 3%, and Sfax respondents with 1%.

The highest proportion of those living with their core family can be found in Sfax with 84%, followed by Great Tunis with 79%, and Sousse with 75%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Sousse with 16%, followed by Great Tunis and Sfax with each 11%.

Current housing situation – City (n = 601)

What is your current housing situation?

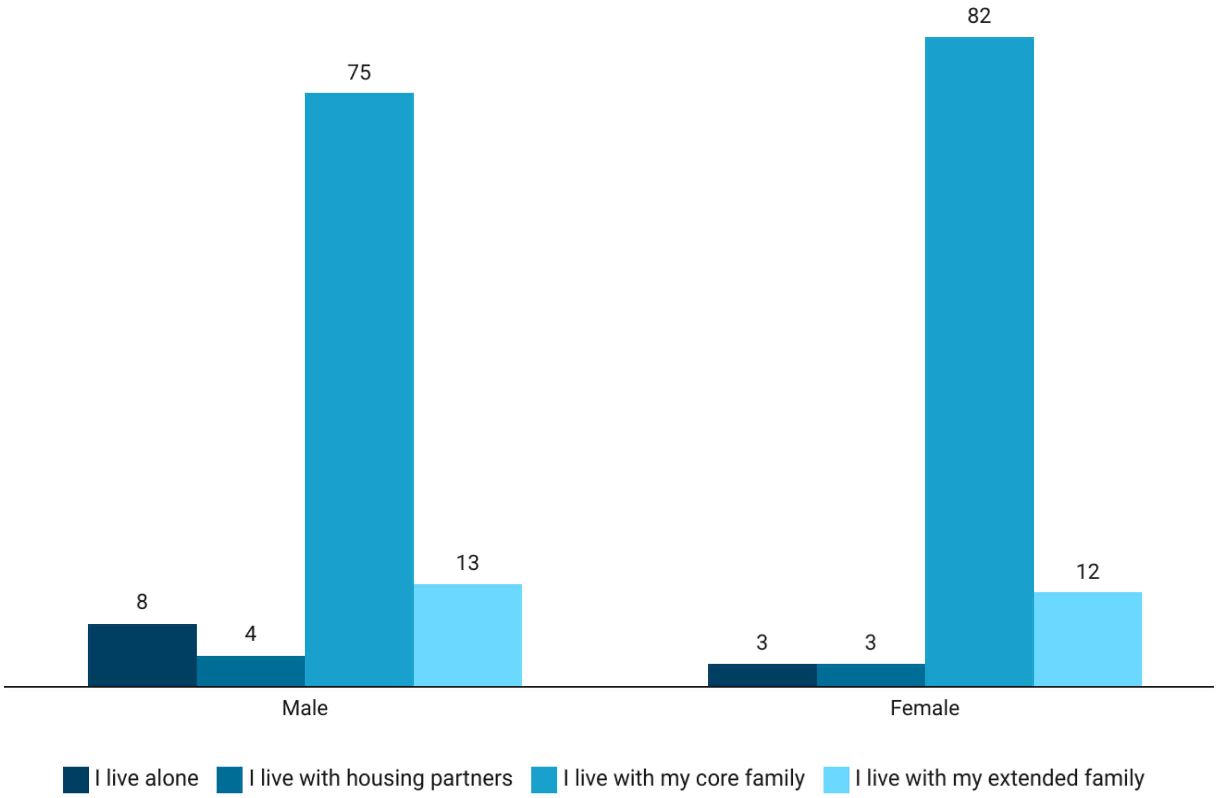


Gender comparison (n = 601) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (82%) compared to male respondents (75%). 13% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 12% of female participants.

Among male respondents, 8% live alone, while this is also true for 3% of female respondents. 4% of male respondents live with their housing partners, while the same is true for 3% of female respondents.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 601)

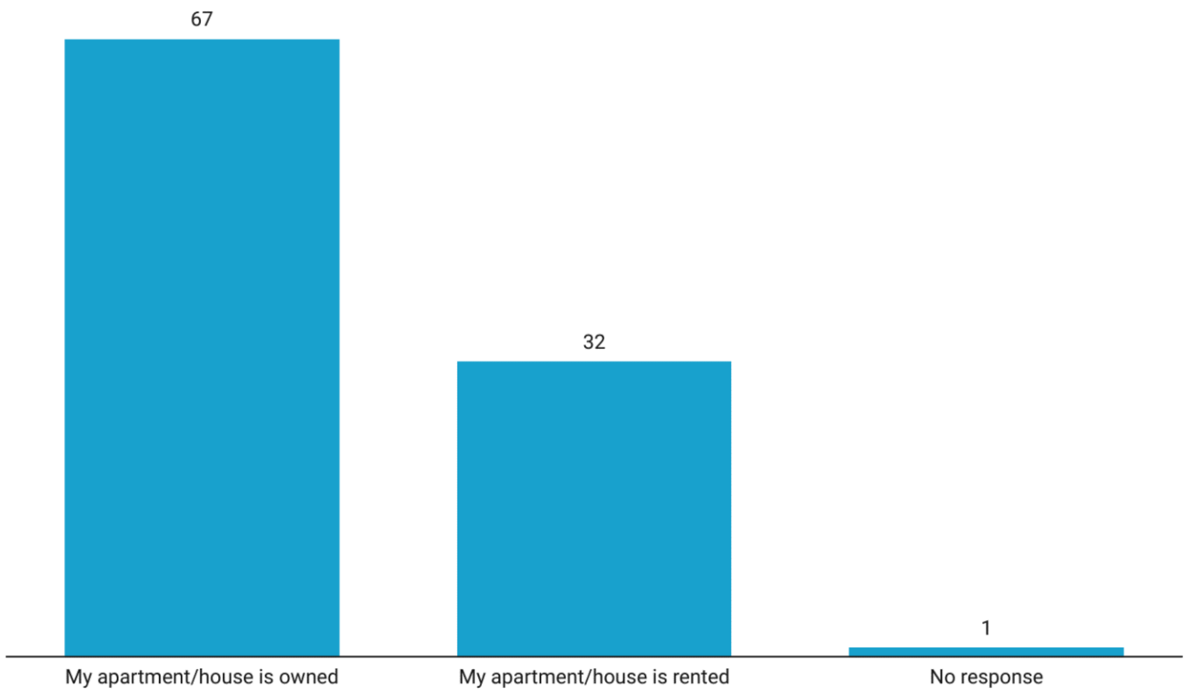
What is your current housing situation?



67% of the respondents (n = 601) live in an apartment or house they own, while 32% live in an apartment or house they rent. 1% did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 601)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

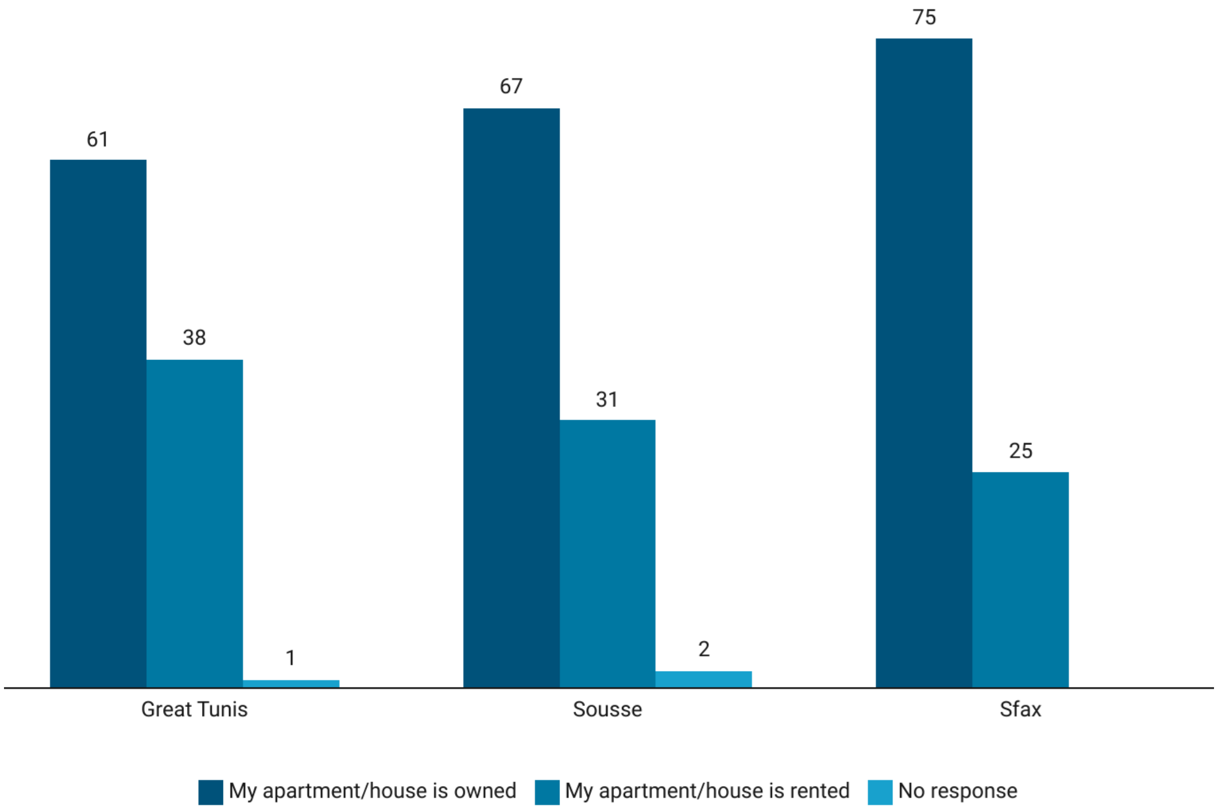


City comparison (n = 601) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Sfax with 75%, followed by Sousse with 67%, and Great Tunis with 61%.

Among Great Tunis respondents, 38% live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by Sousse with 31%, and Sfax with 25%. 2% in Sousse, and 1% in Great Tunis did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 601)

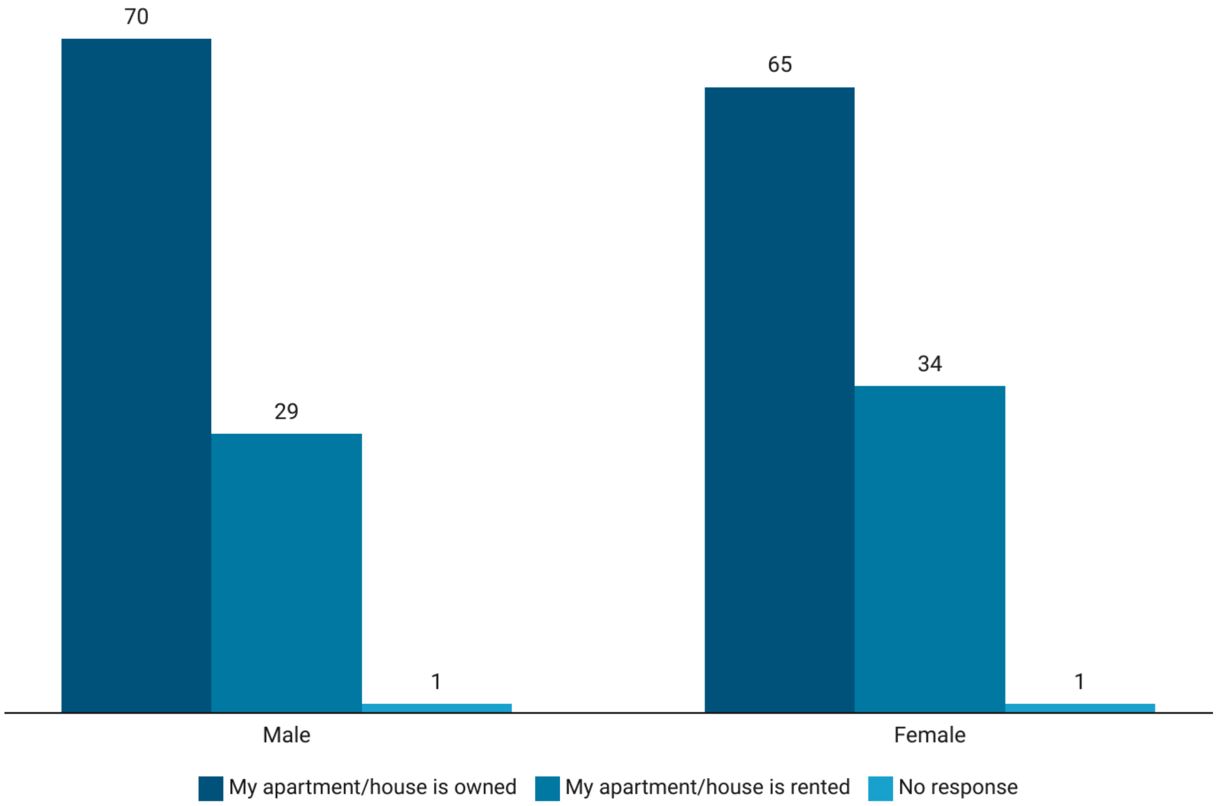
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



70% of male and 65% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 29% of male respondents and 34% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent. Among male and female respondents 1% each did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 601)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

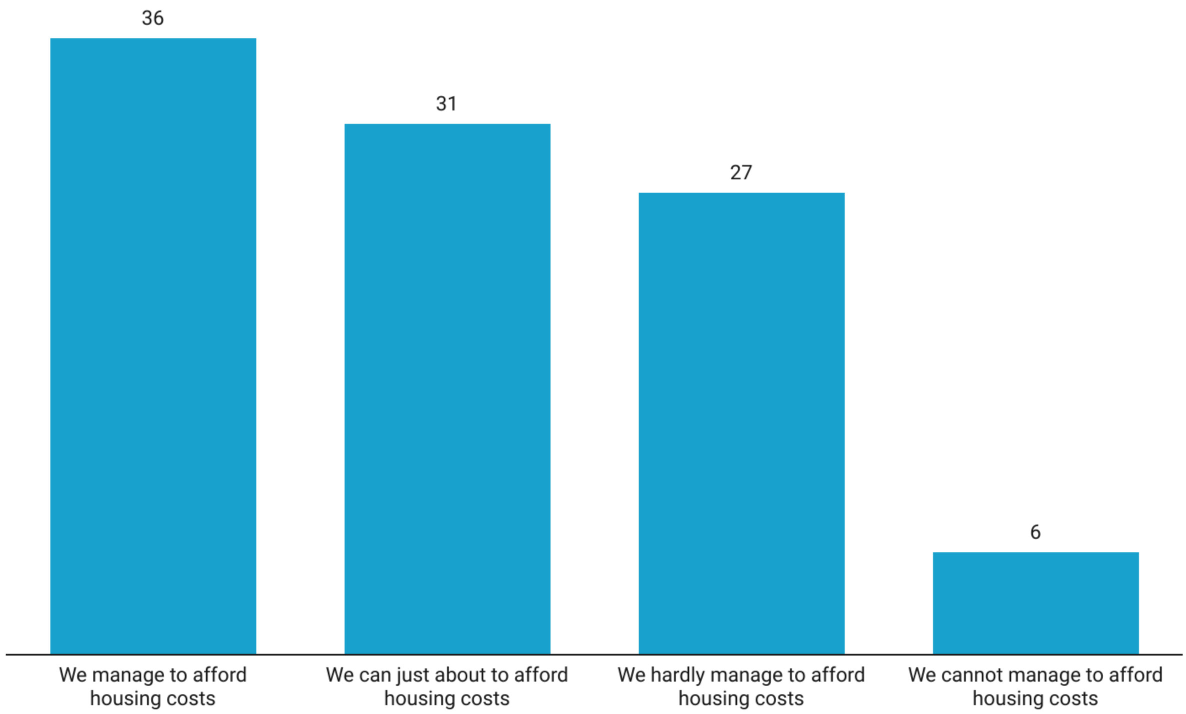


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 36% manage to afford the housing costs, while 31% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 601).

27% 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 = 601)

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



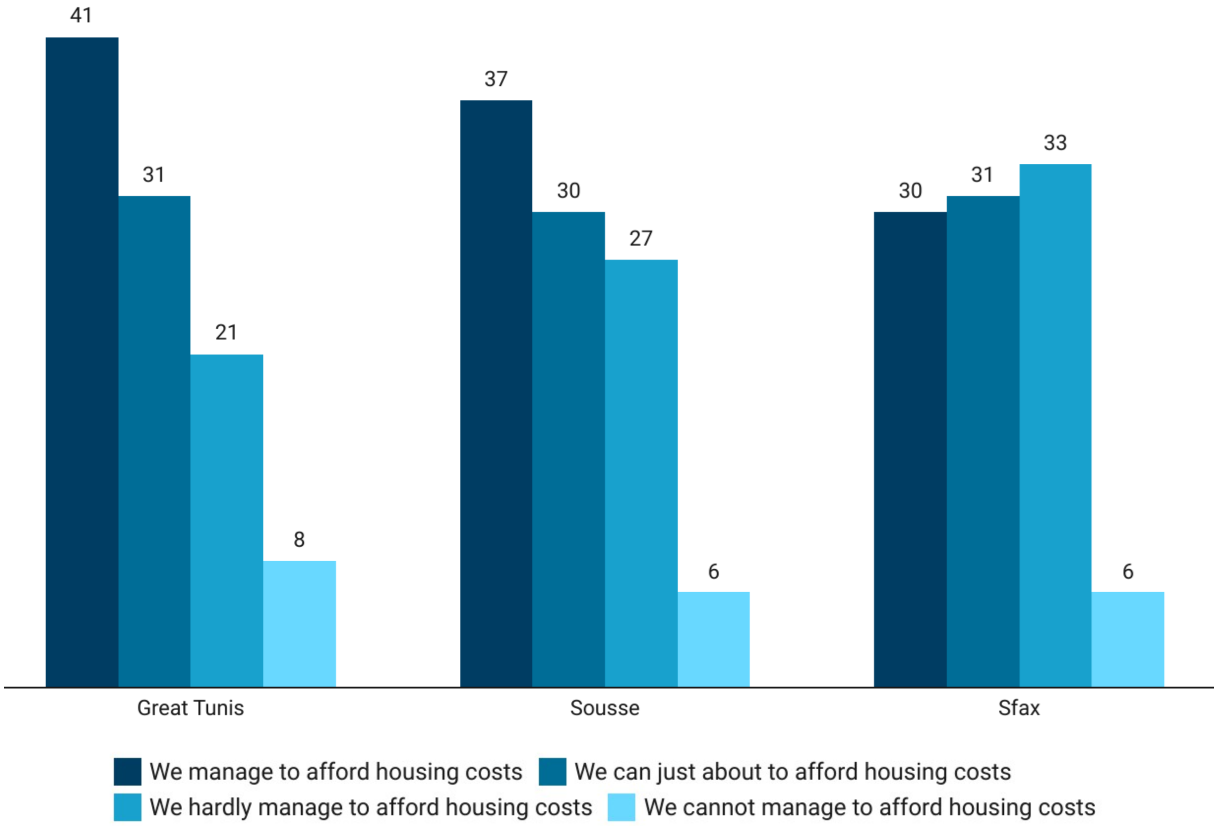
City comparison (n = 601) shows that 41% of Great Tunis respondents, 37% of Sousse respondents, and 30% of Sfax respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 31% of Great Tunis as well as Sfax respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 30% of Sousse residents.

33% of Sfax respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 27% of Sousse and 21% of Great Tunis respondents in the recent study.

The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Great Tunis residents with 8%, followed by Sousse and Sfax with each 6%.

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

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



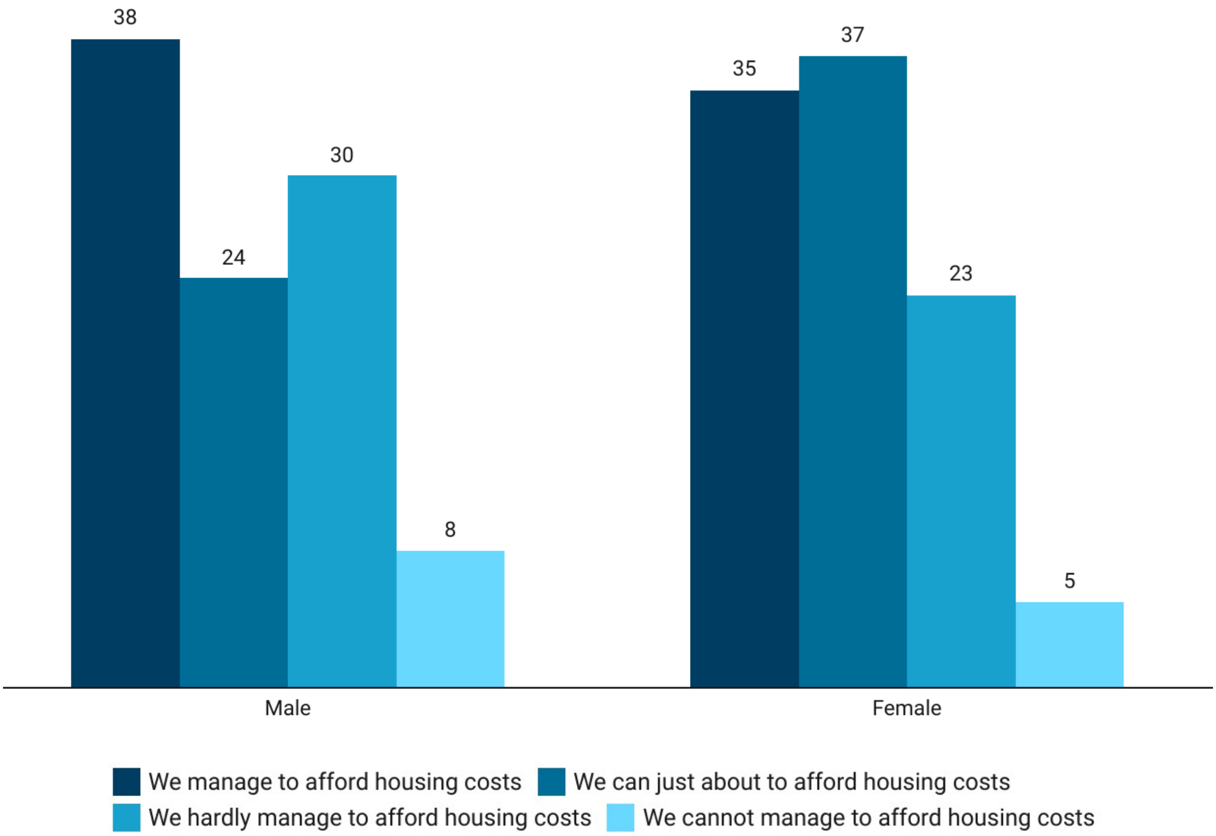
38% of male respondents and 35% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 24% of female respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 37% of male respondents.

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 = 601)

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



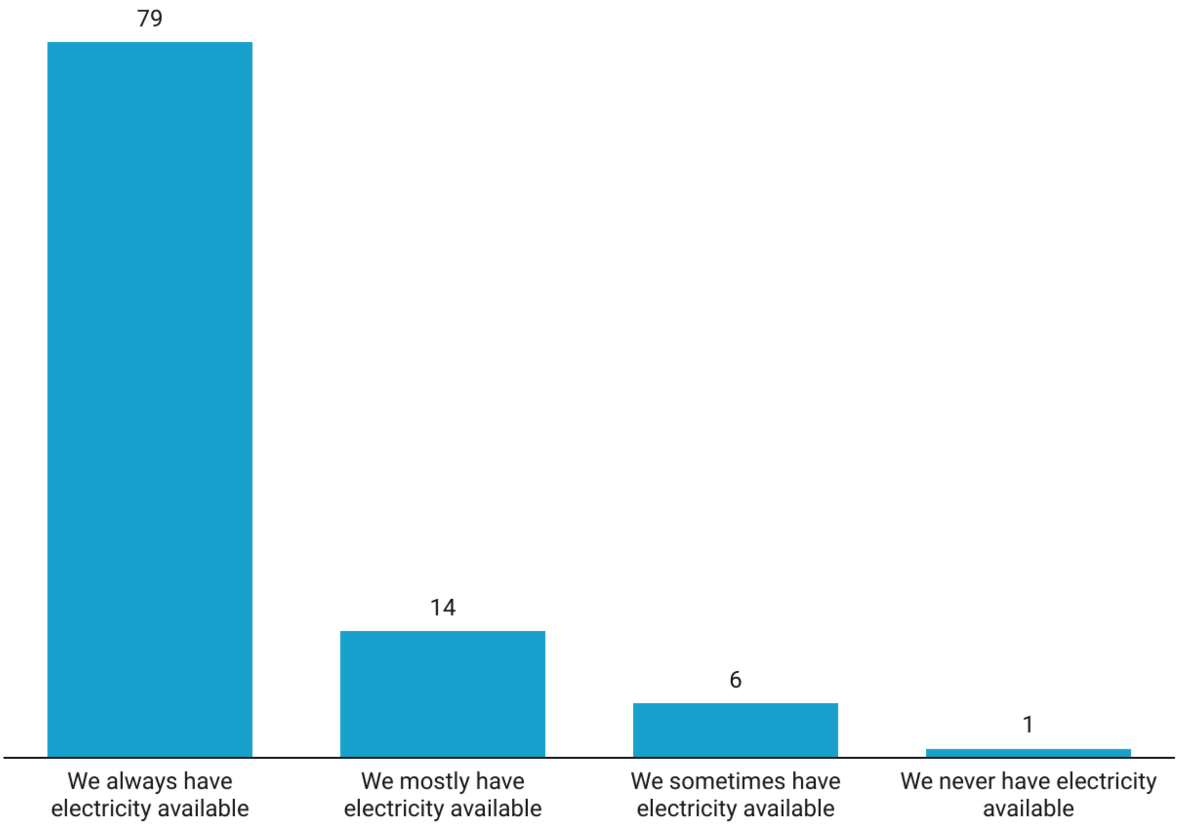
4.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

79% of the respondents (n = 601) always have electricity available, while 14% of the respondents mostly have electricity available.

6% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 1% never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 601)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

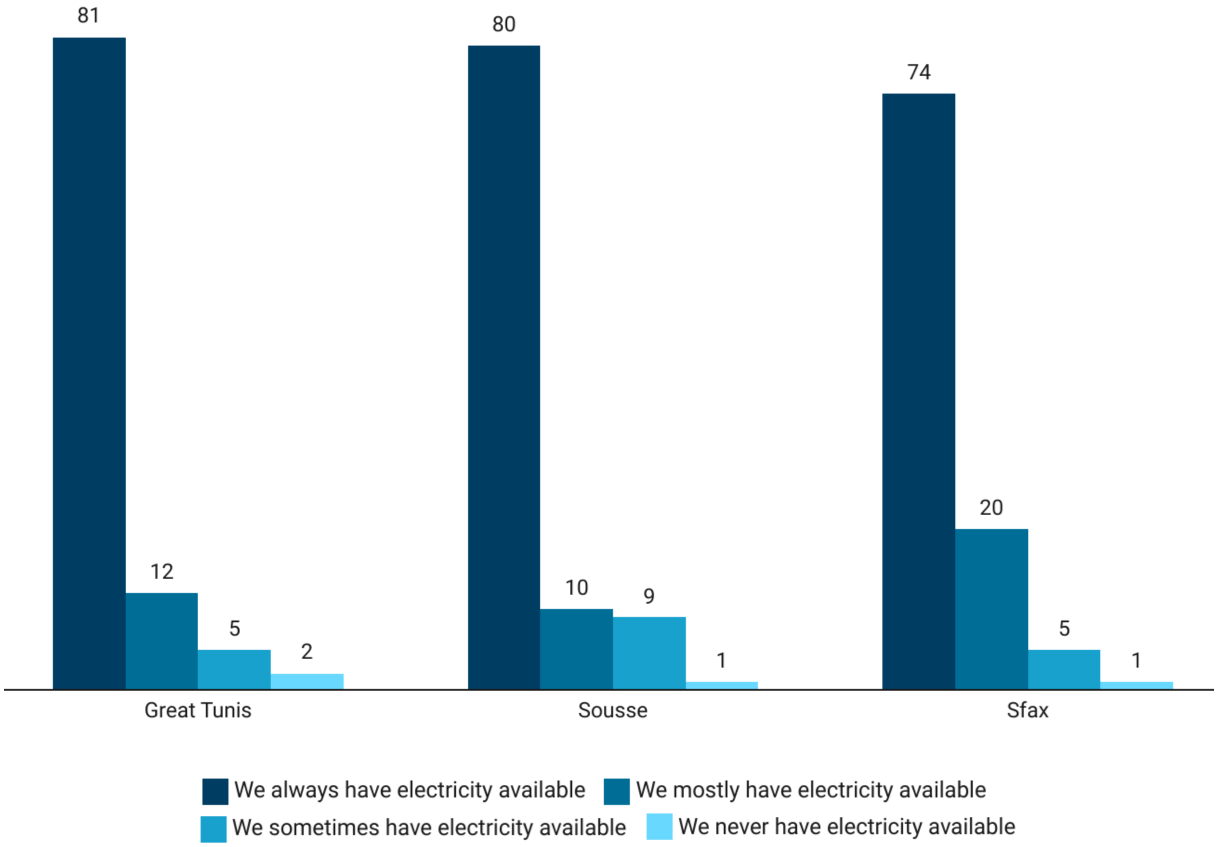


81% of Great Tunis residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 80% of Sousse and 74% of Sfax respondents. 20% of Sfax respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Great Tunis with 12%, and Sousse with 10%.

9% of Sousse residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Sfax and Great Tunis with each 5%. 2% of Great Tunis residents never have access to electricity, followed by Sfax and Sousse with each 1%.

Access to electricity – City (n = 601)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

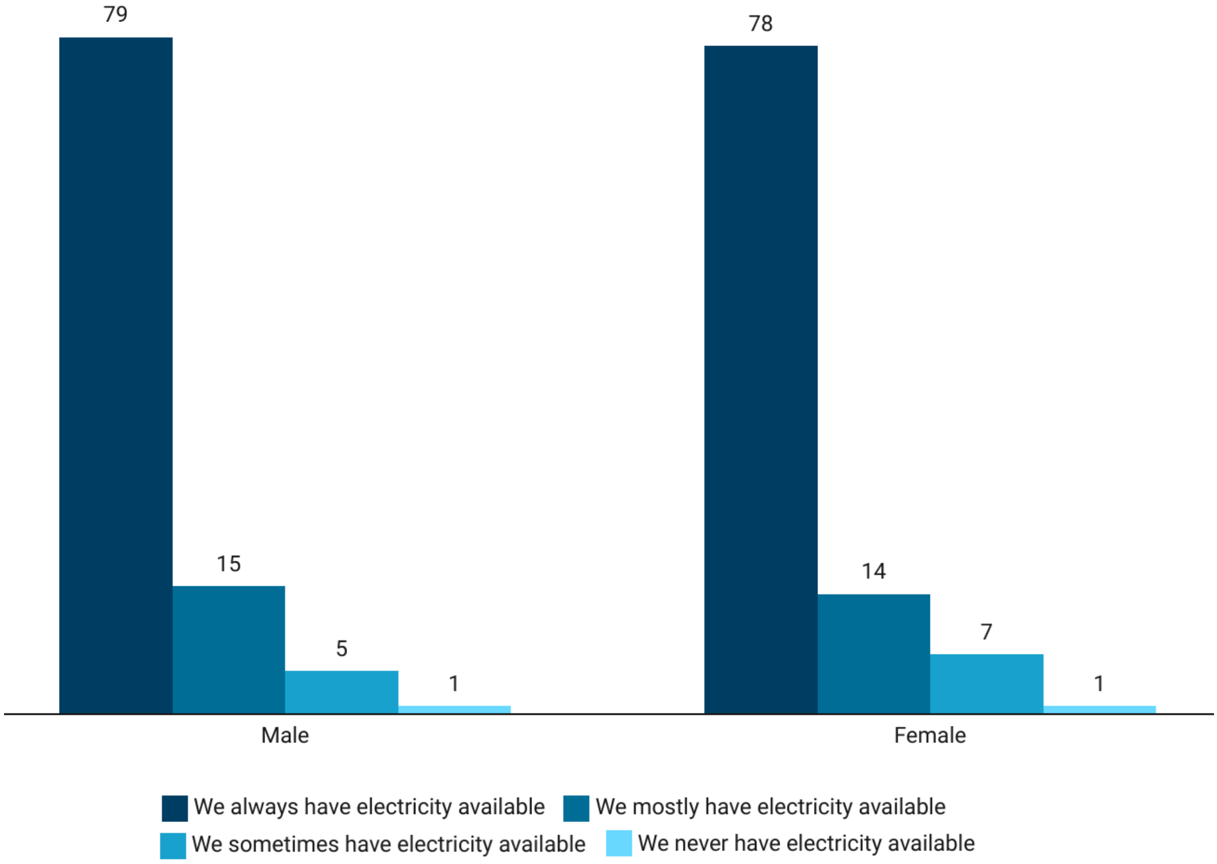


Gender comparison (n = 601) shows that 79% of male and 78% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 15% of male and 14% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

5% of male and 7% 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 = 601)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



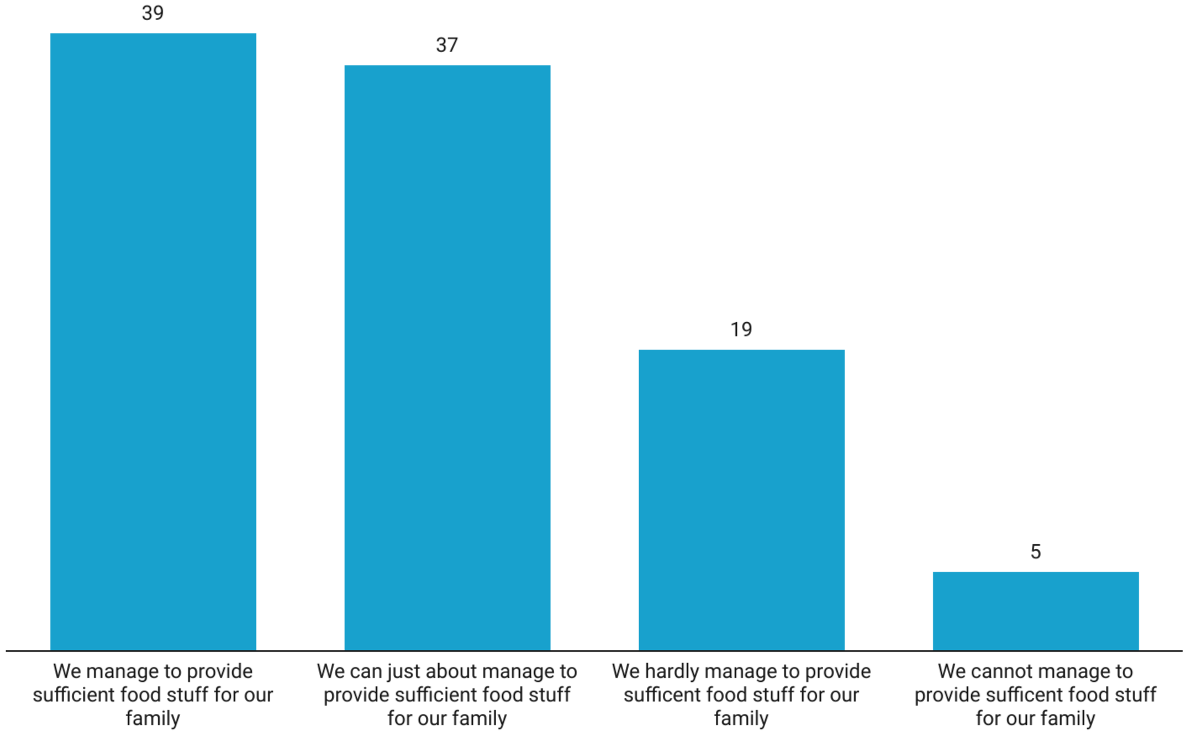
4.5. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

39% of the respondents (n = 601) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 37% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

19% 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 = 601)

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

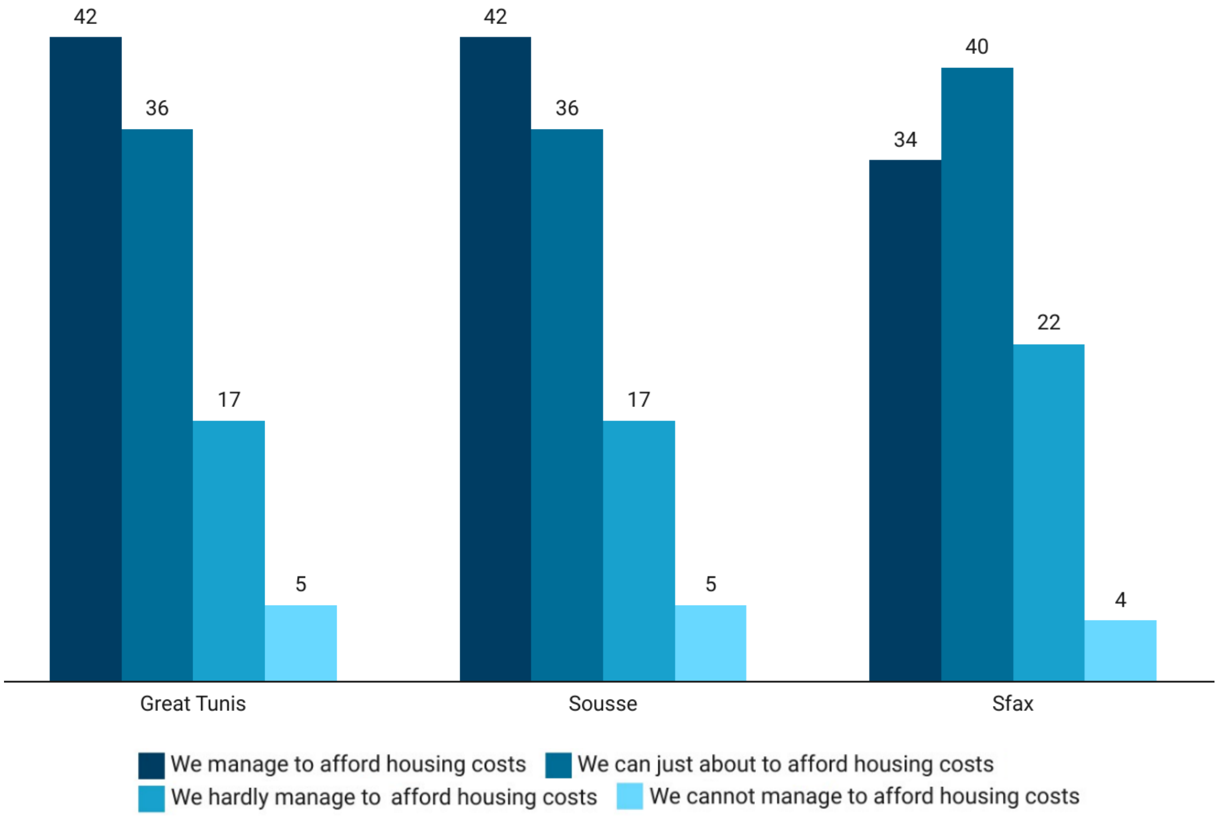


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Great Tunis and Sousse with each 42%, followed by Sfax with 34%. 40% of Sfax respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 36% of respondents in Great Tunis as well as Sousse.

22% of Sfax residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 17% of Alexandria as well as 17% for Sousse respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Great Tunis and Sousse residents with each 5%, followed by Sfax with 4%.

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

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

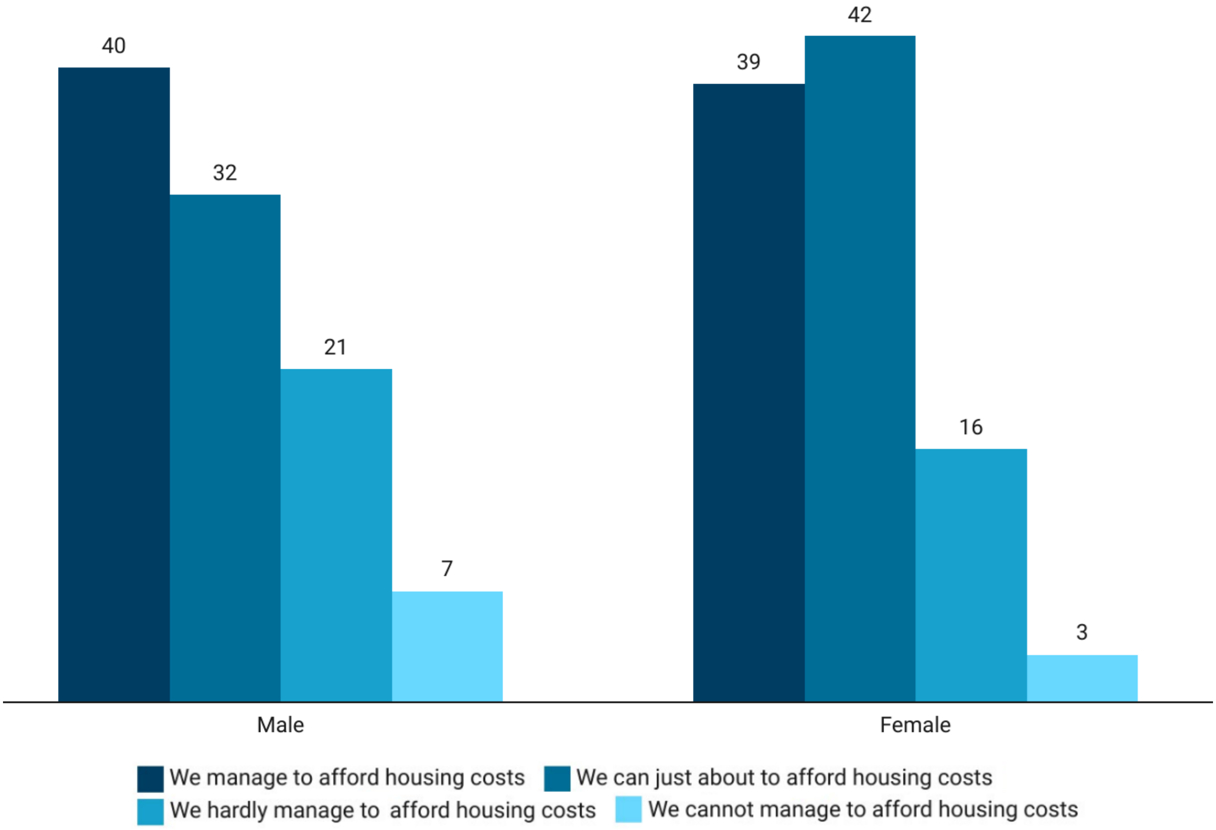


40% of male and 39% of female respondents (n = 601) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 32% of male and 42% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

21% of male and 16% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 7% of male and 3% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

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



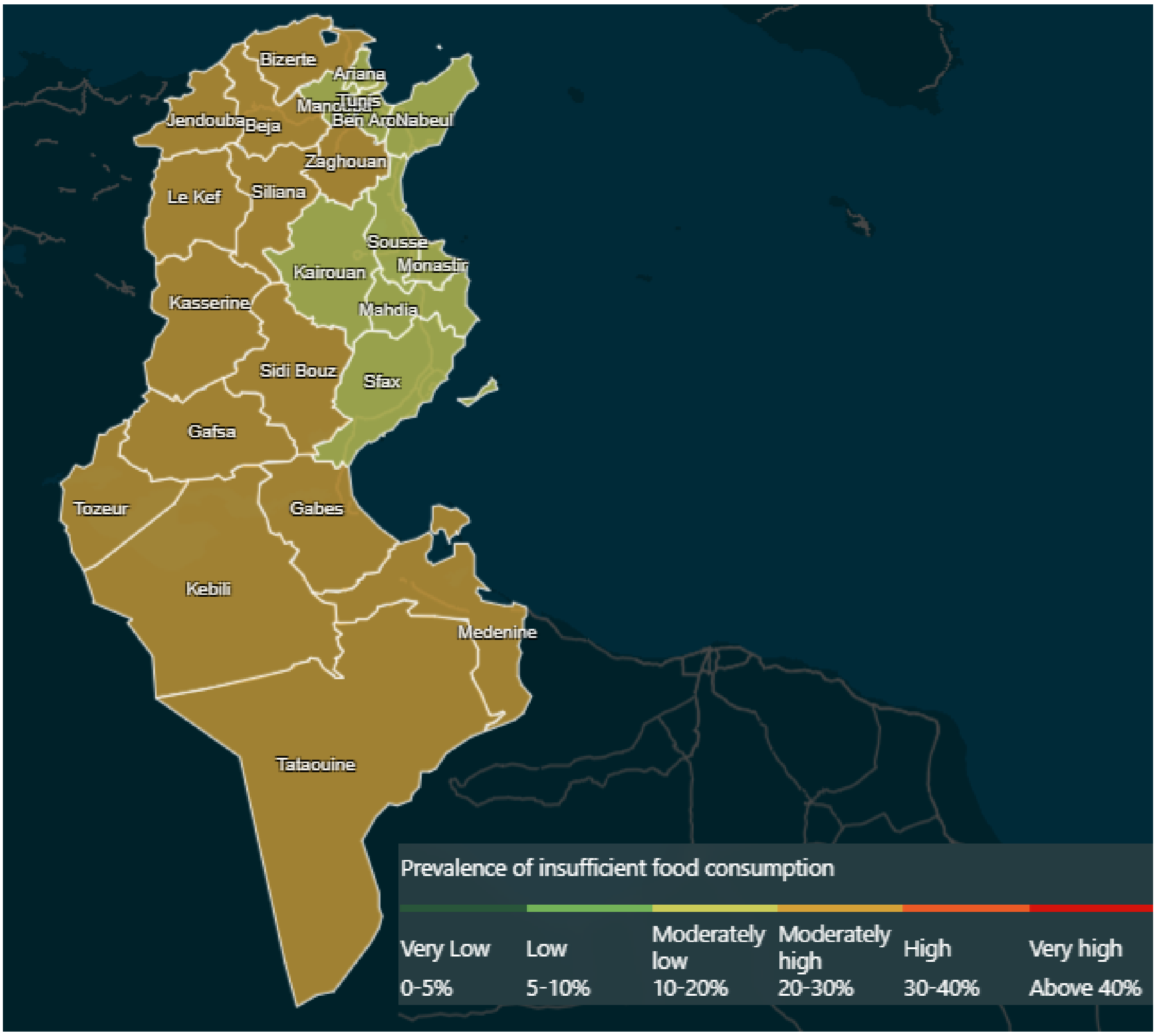


Figure 1. Hunger map of Tunisia (https://hungermap.wfp.org/, access on 2024/10/30)

The results of this study are mostly supported by the findings of the HungerMap[2] on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Tunisia. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Tunisia: 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 highly affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured light green/ochre).

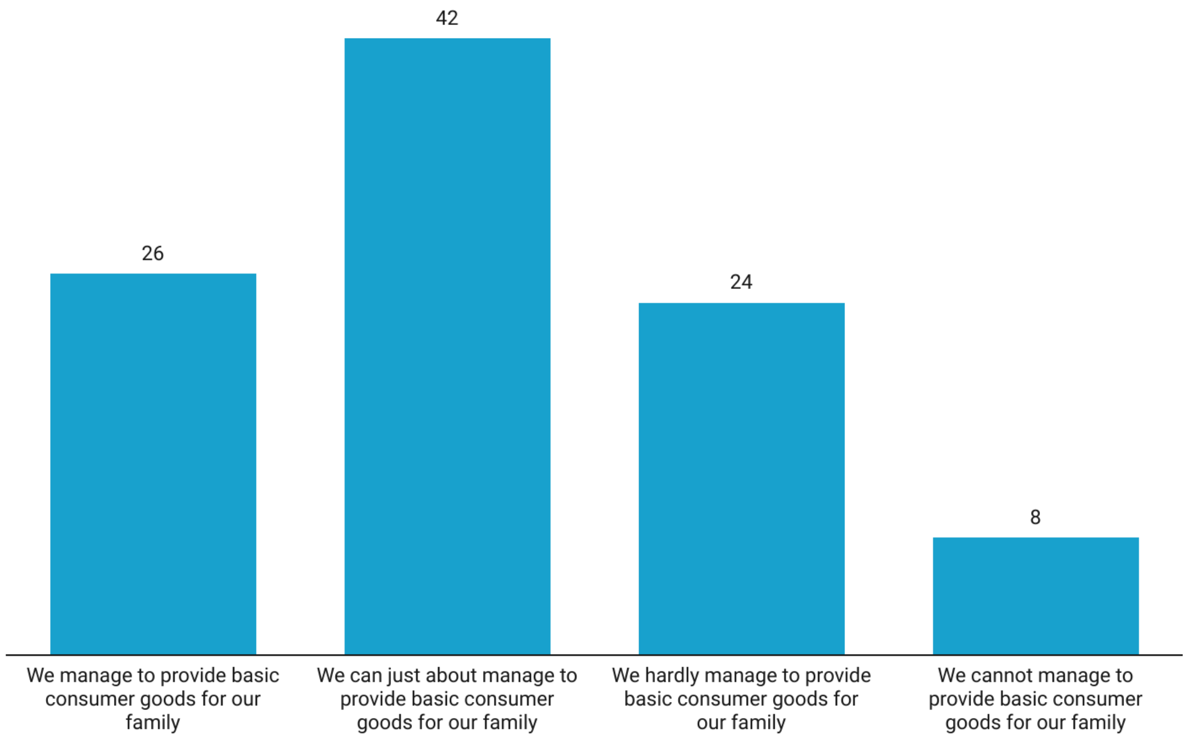
[2] The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (https://hungermap.wfp.org/).

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

26% of all respondents (n = 601) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 42% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 24% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 8% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

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

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

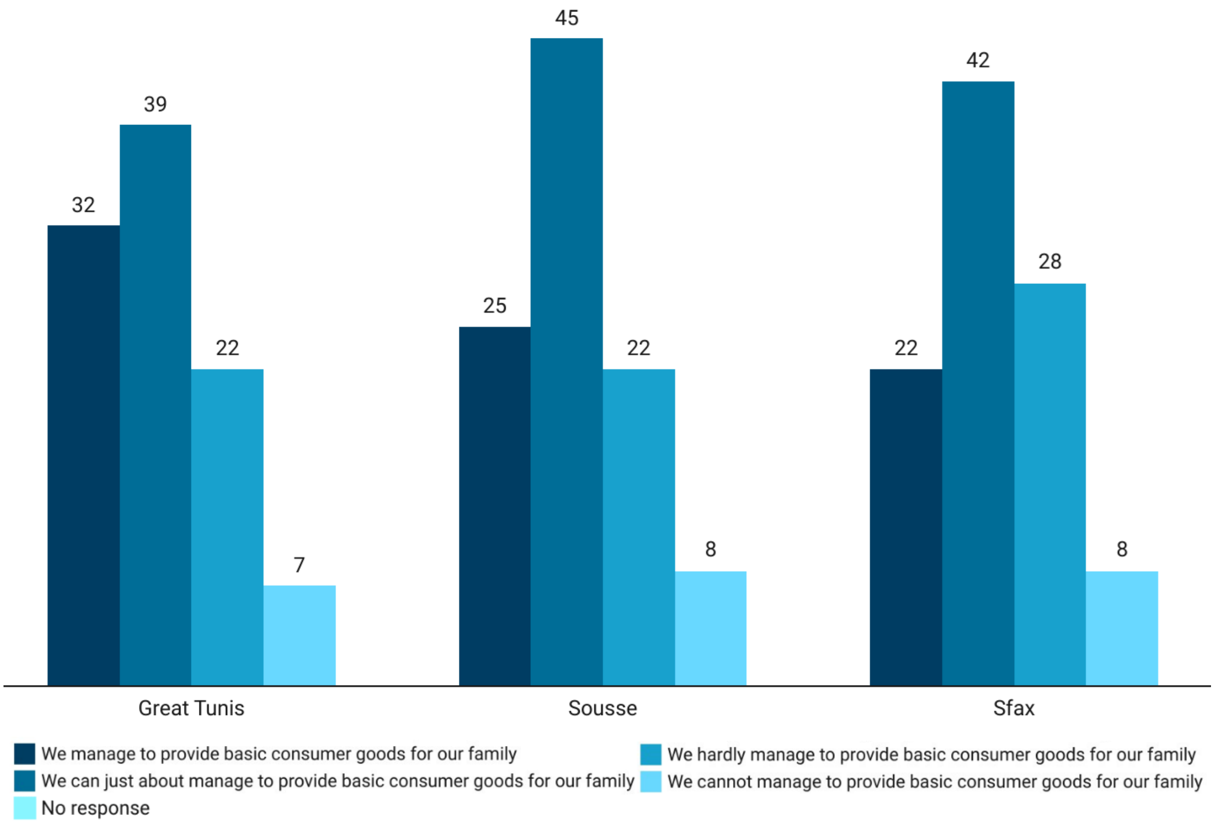


32% of Great Tunis residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 25% of Sousse and 22% of Sfax residents. 45% of Sousse respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Sfax respondents (42%), and Great Tunis respondents (39%).

28% of Sfax respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for Great Tunis and Sousse residents with each 22%. Among Sousse and Sfax respondents 8% each cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 7% of Great Tunis respondents.

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

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

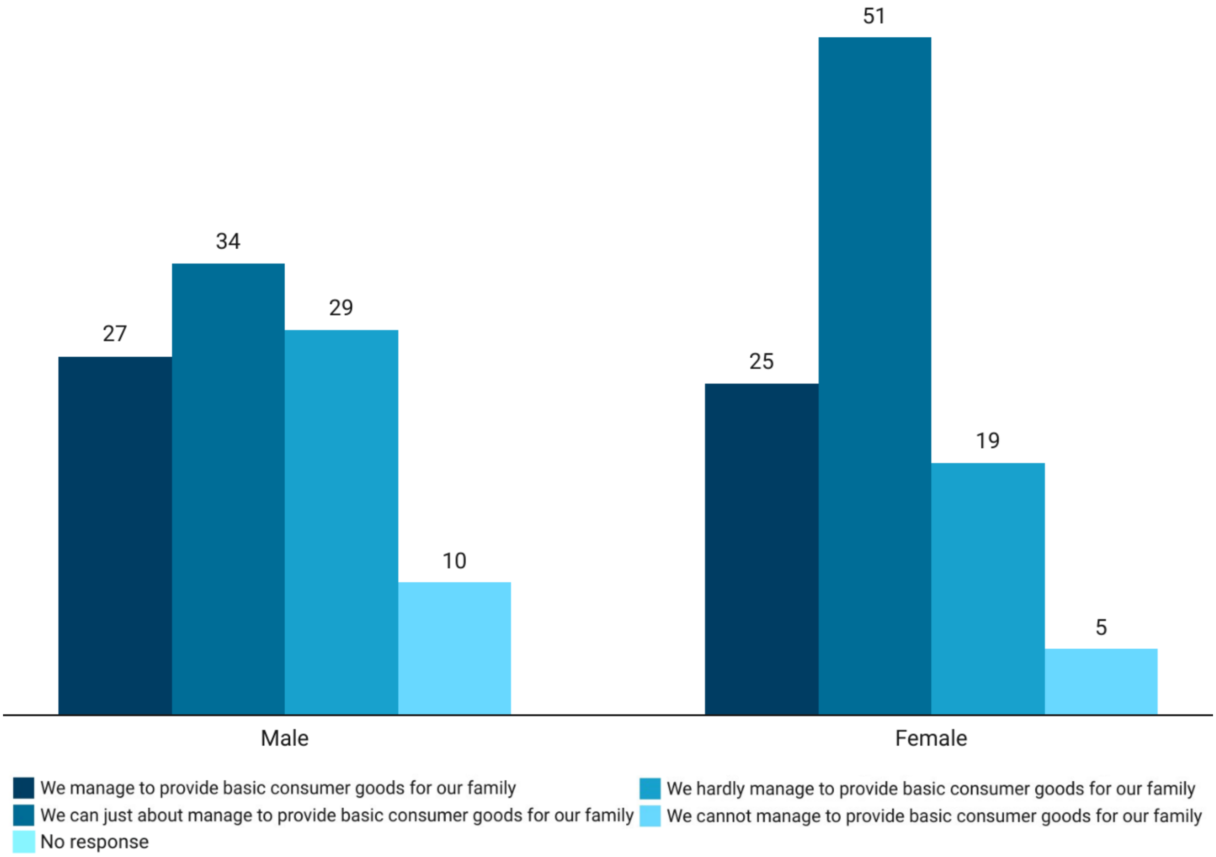


Gender comparison reveals that 27% of male and 25% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 34% of male and 51% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

29% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 19% of female respondents. 10% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 8% of female respondents.

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

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



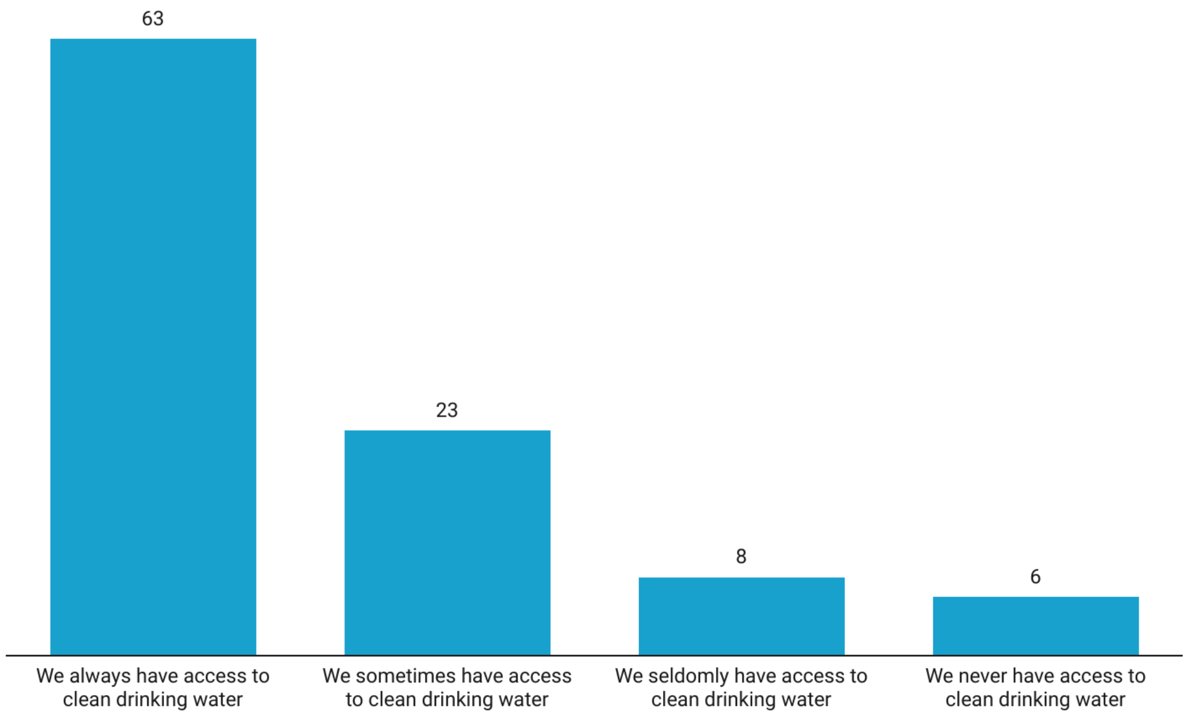
4.7. Access to clean drinking water

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

63% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to clean drinking water, while 23% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 8% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 6% never have access to clean drinking water.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

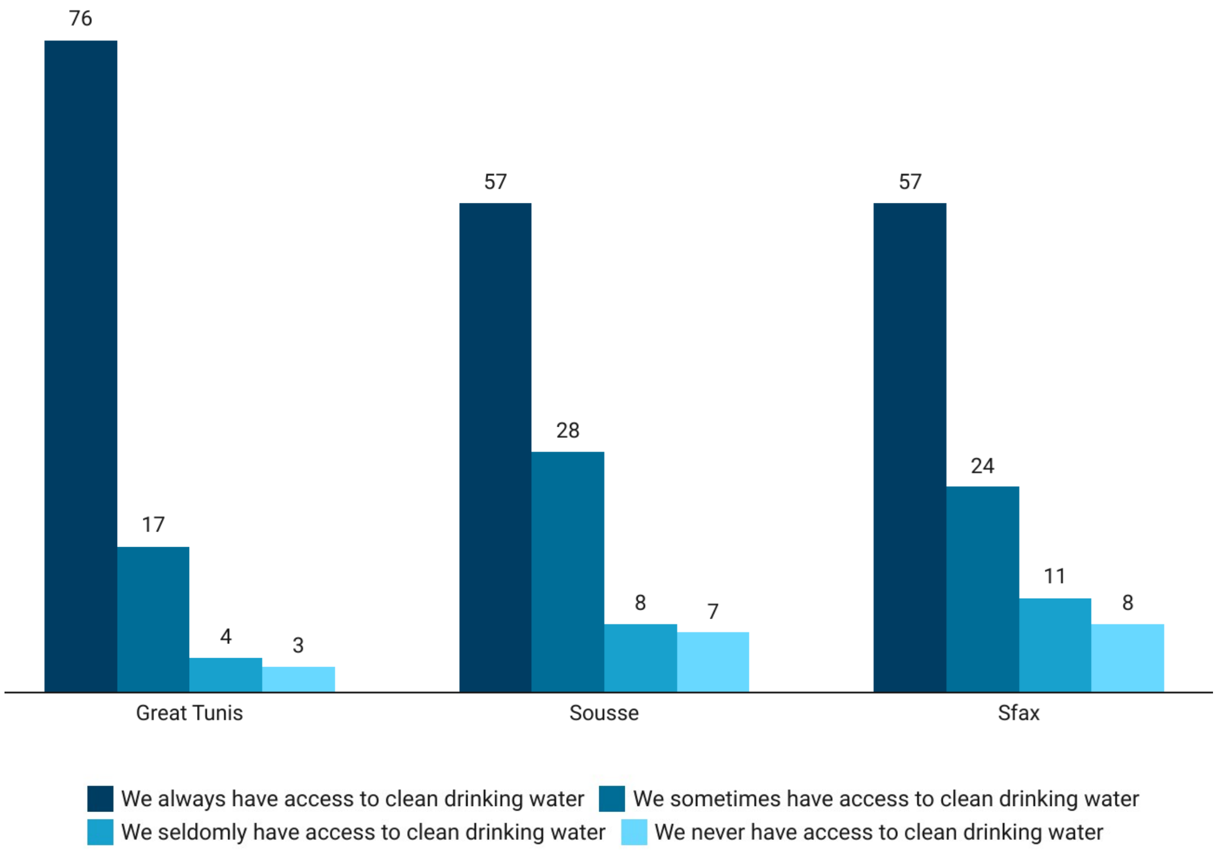


City comparison (n = 601) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Great Tunis with 76%, followed by Sousse and Sfax with each 57%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Sousse respondents with 28%, followed by Sfax respondents with 24%, and Great Tunis respondents with 17%.

11% of Sfax respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 8% of Sousse and 4% of Great Tunis respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Sfax with 8%, followed by Sousse with 7% and Great Tunis with 3%.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

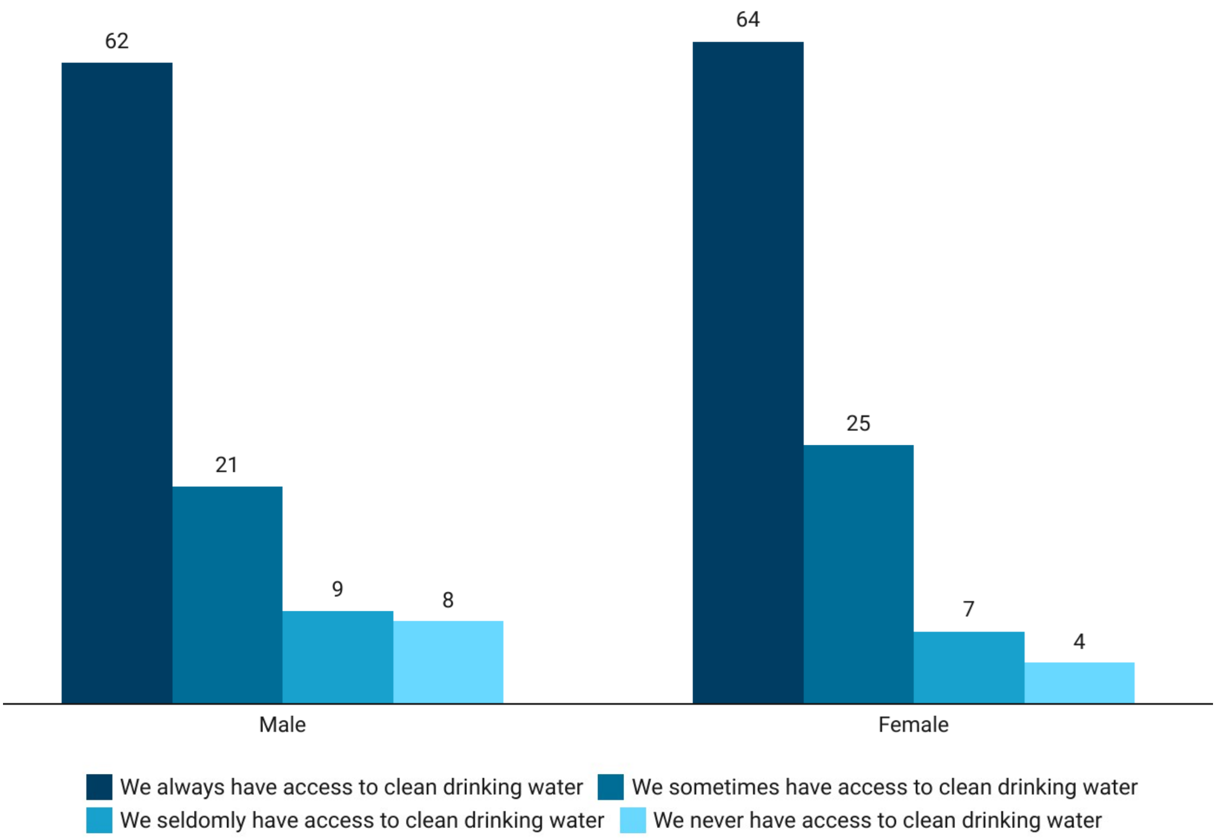


Gender comparison (n = 601) shows that 62% of male respondents and 64% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is slightly higher among female survey participants (25%) than male participants (21%).

9% of male and 7% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 8% of male and 4% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



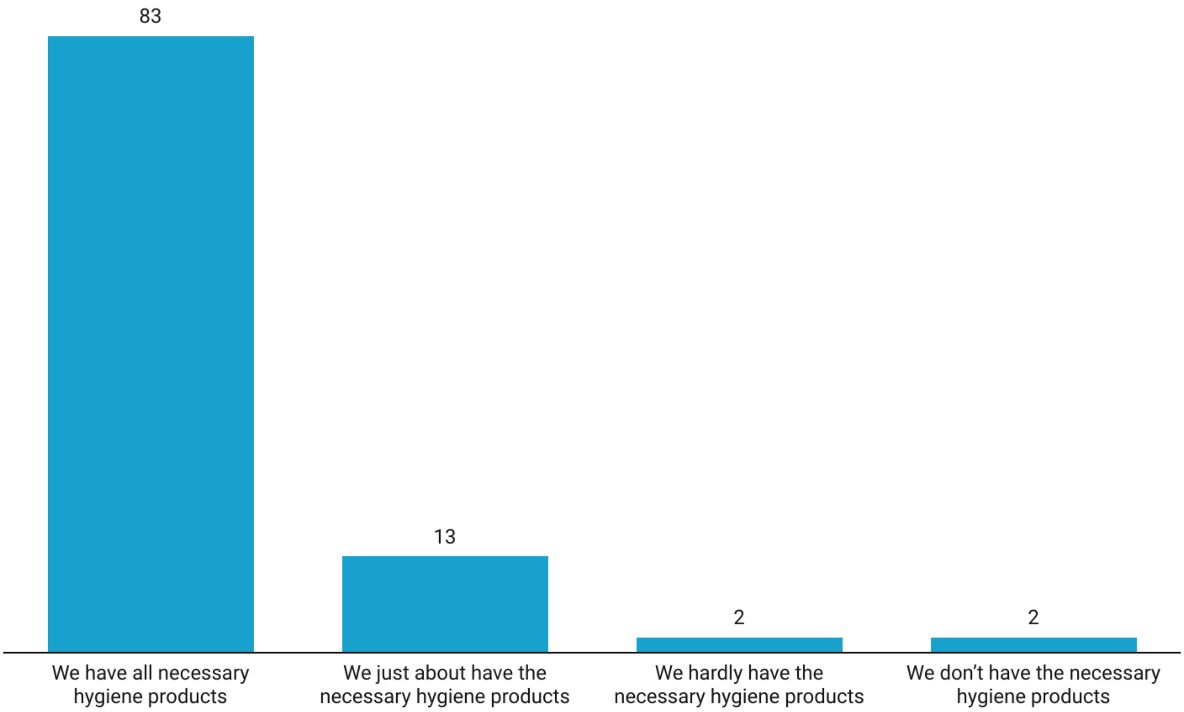
4.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

83% of the survey participants (n = 601) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 13% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 2% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

2% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.

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

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

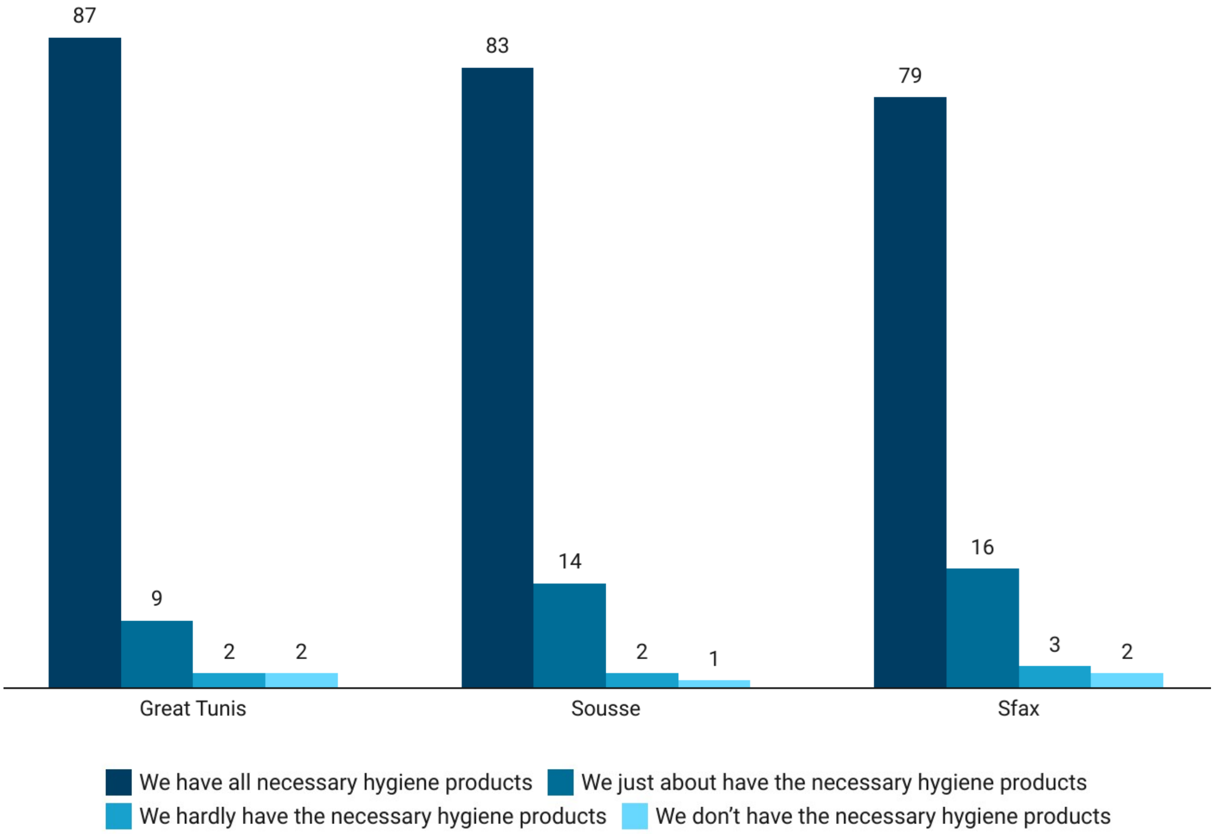


Among all respondents (n = 601), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.). is among Great Tunis respondents with 87%, followed by Sousse respondents with 83%, and Sfax respondents with 79%.

16% of Sfax respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 14% of Sousse respondents, and 9% of Great Tunis respondents. 3% of Sfax respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Great Tunis and Sousse with each 2%. Among Great Tunis and Sfax respondents, 2% each never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 1% of Sousse respondents.

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

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



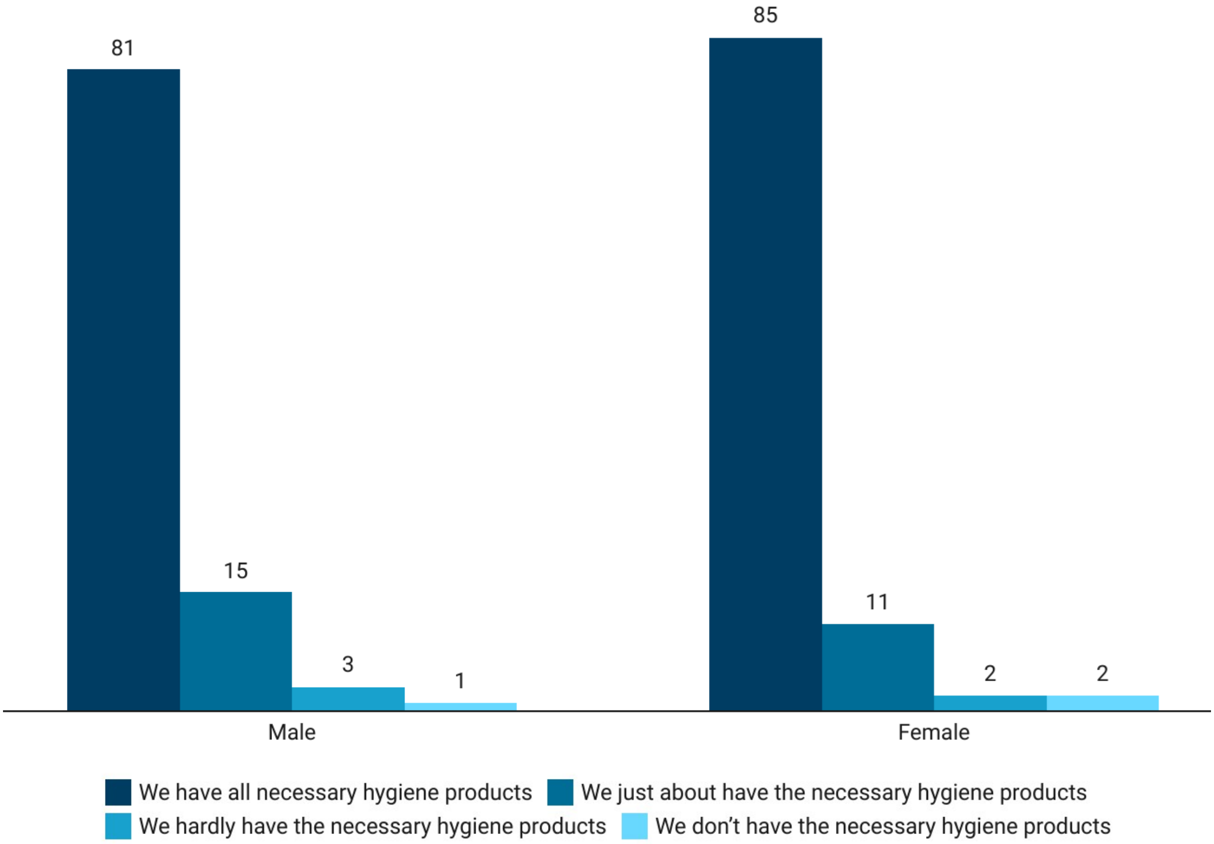
81% of male and 85% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 601) have all necessary hygienic products, while 15% of male and 11% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

3% of male and 2% 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.

1% of male and 2% of female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.

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

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



4.9. Access to medical services

68% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 22% have access but they are not able to afford them. 8% do not have any access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

60% of the survey participants (n = 601) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 30% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 1% did not answer.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 65% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access and can afford a visit, while 27% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 8% have no access to primary medical care.

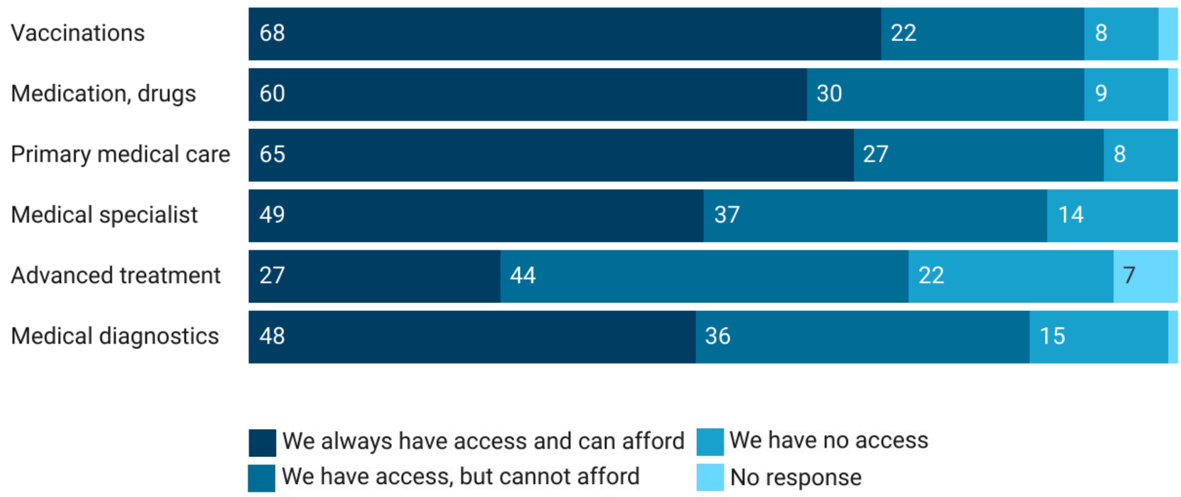
49% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 37% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 14% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

27% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 44% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 22% have no access at all. 7% did not answer.

48% of the participants (n = 601) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 36% have access but cannot afford it. 15% have no access. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Total (n = 601)

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



72% of Great Tunis residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 21% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

62% of Great Tunis respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 32% have access but is not able to afford it. 5% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

66% of respondents in Great Tunis (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 9% do not have access to primary medical care.

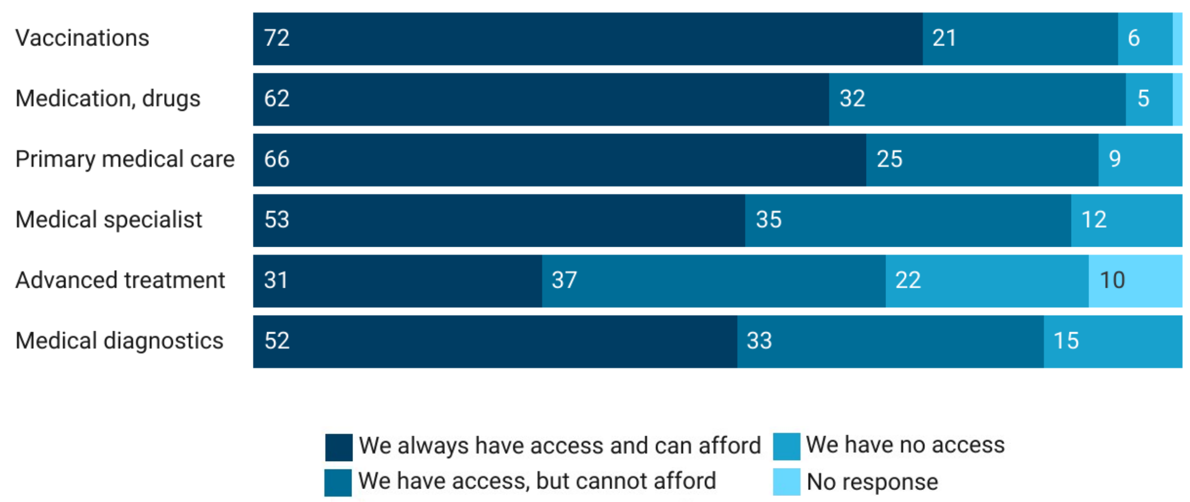
53% of the Great Tunis sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 35% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 12% do not have access to a medical specialist.

31% of Great Tunis respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 37% have access but cannot afford it, while 22% have no access at all. 10% did not answer.

52% of Great Tunis respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 15% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to medical services – Great Tunis (n = 200)

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



70% of Sousse residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 21% have access but cannot afford them. 7% do not have access. 2% did not answer.

Among Sousse residents (n = 200), 62% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 25% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 12% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

67% of Sousse respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 26% have access but cannot afford it. 7% do not have access to primary medical care.

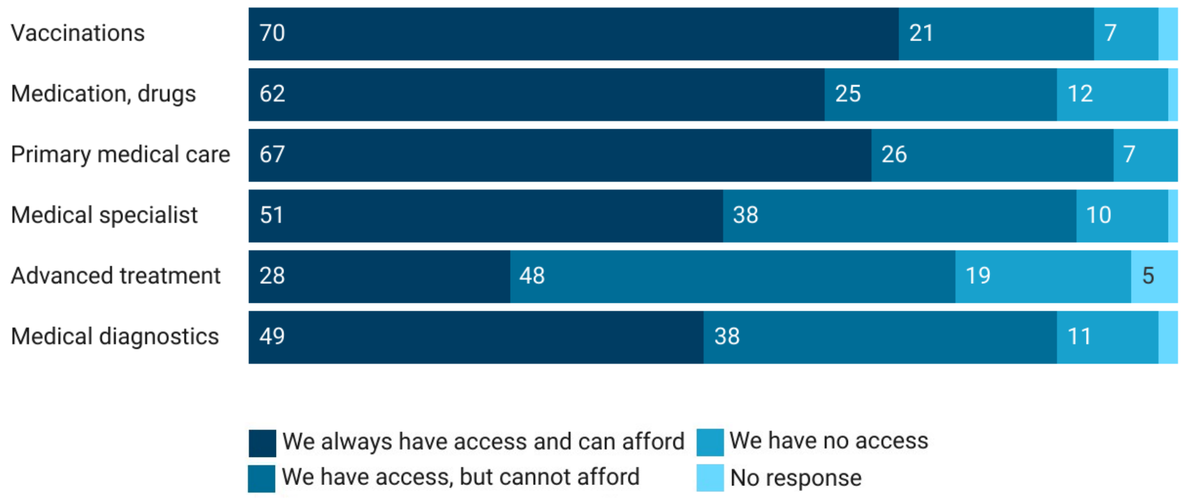
51% of Sousse residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 38% have access but cannot afford it. 10% have no access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

28% of Sousse respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 48% have access but cannot afford it, while 19% do not have access at all. 5% did not answer.

49% of Sousse respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 38% have access but cannot afford it. 11% have no access at all. 2% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Sousse (n = 200)

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



63% of Sfax residents (n = 201) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 25% have access but cannot afford them. 10% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 2% did not answer.

56% of Sfax respondents (n = 201) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 33% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 11% have no access to medication/drugs.

61% of Sfax respondents (n = 201) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 10% do not have access to primary medical care.

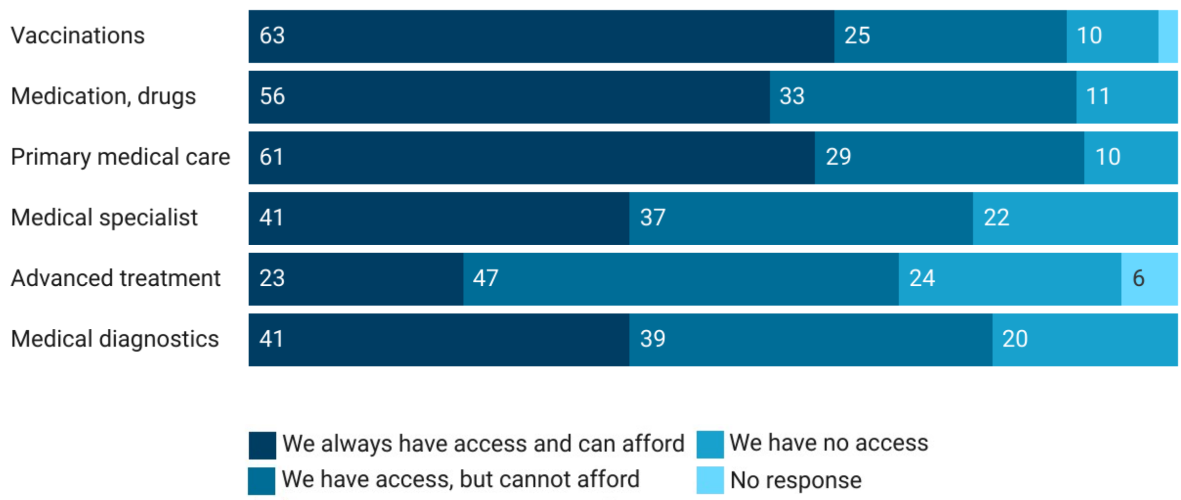
41% of Sfax sample (n = 201) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 37% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 22% do not have access to a medical specialist.

23% of Sfax respondents (n = 201) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 47% have access but cannot afford it, while 24% have no access at all. 6% did not answer.

41% of Sfax respondents (n = 201) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 39% have access but cannot afford it. 20% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to medical services – Sfax (n = 201)

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



63% of male respondents (n = 299) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 25% have access but cannot afford them. 10% have no access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 299), 58% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 8% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

60% of male respondents (n = 299) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford it. 8% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

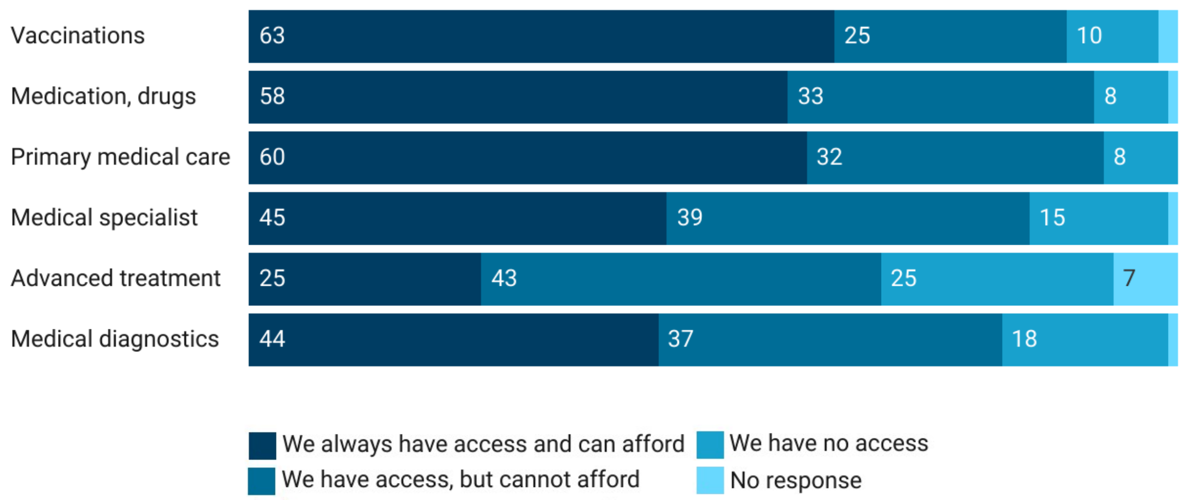
45% of all male participants (n = 299) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 39% have access but cannot afford the visit. 15% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

25% of male respondents (n = 299) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 43% have access but cannot afford them, while 25% have no access. 7% did not answer.

44% of male respondents (n = 299) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 18% have no access to medical diagnostics. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Male (n = 299)

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



74% of female respondents (n = 302) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 20% have access but cannot afford them. 5% never have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

62% of all female survey participants (n = 302) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 27% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 10% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

70% of female respondents (n = 302) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 21% have access but cannot afford it. 9% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

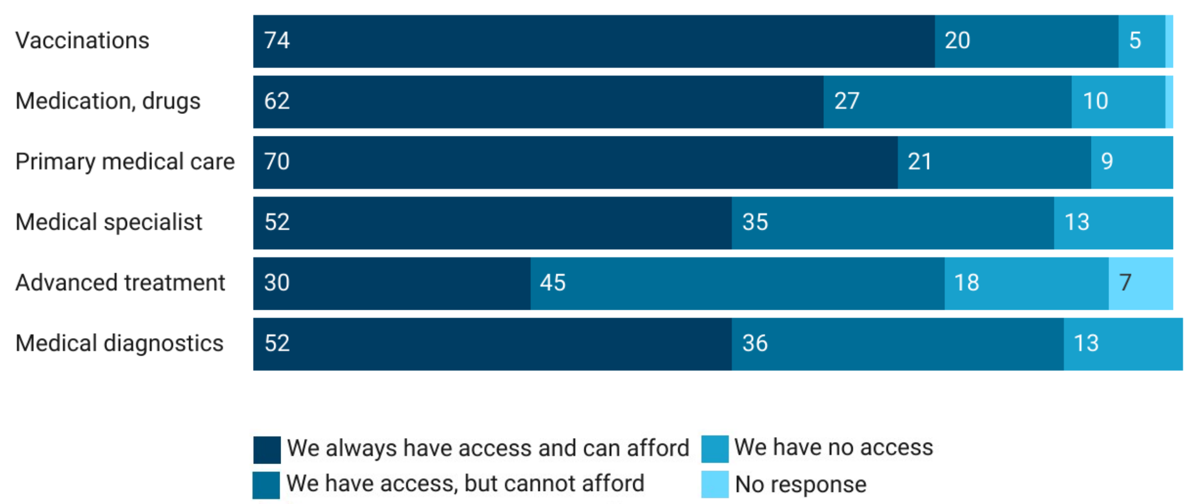
52% of female respondents (n = 302) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford it. 13% do not have access to a medical specialist.

30% of female respondents (n = 302) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 45% have access but cannot afford it, while 18% have no access. 7% did not answer.

52% of female respondents (n = 302) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 36% have access but cannot afford it. 13% have no access to medical diagnostics.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 302)

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



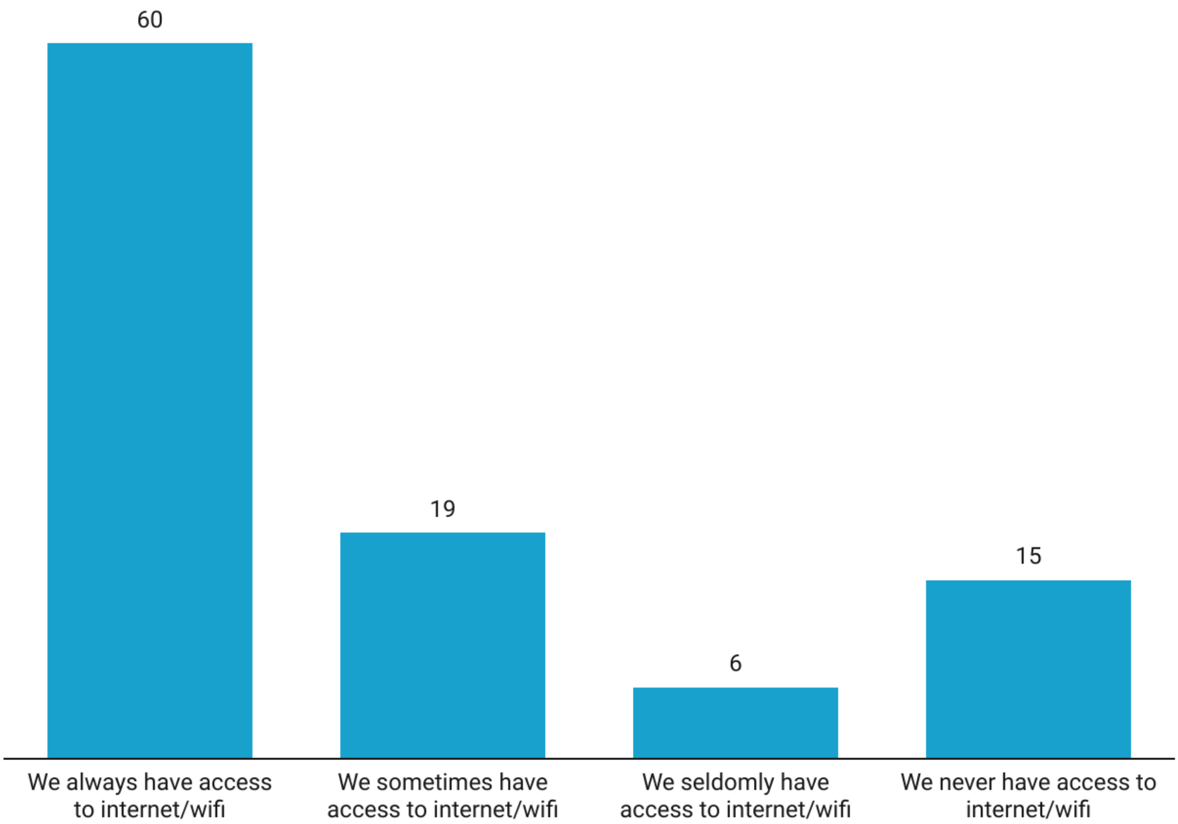
4.10. Access to internet/wifi

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.

60% of the respondents (n = 601) always have access to internet/wifi, while 19% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 6% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 15% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

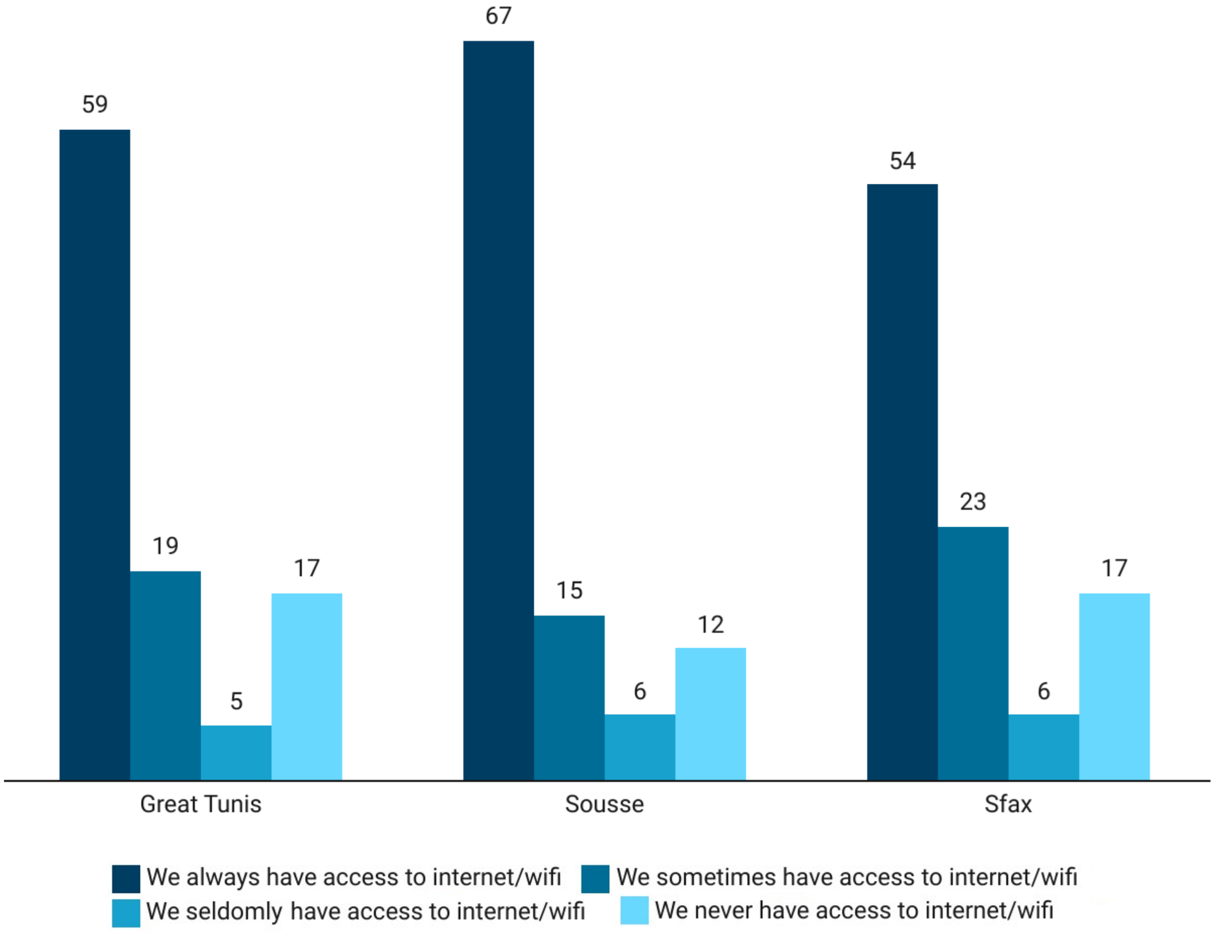


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Sousse with 67%, followed by Great Tunis with 59%, and Sfax with 54%. 23% of Sfax respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 19% of Great Tunis and 15% of Sousse respondents.

The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Sousse and Sfax residents with each 6%, followed by Great Tunis residents with 5%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Great Tunis and Sfax residents with each 17%, followed by Sousse residents with 12%.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

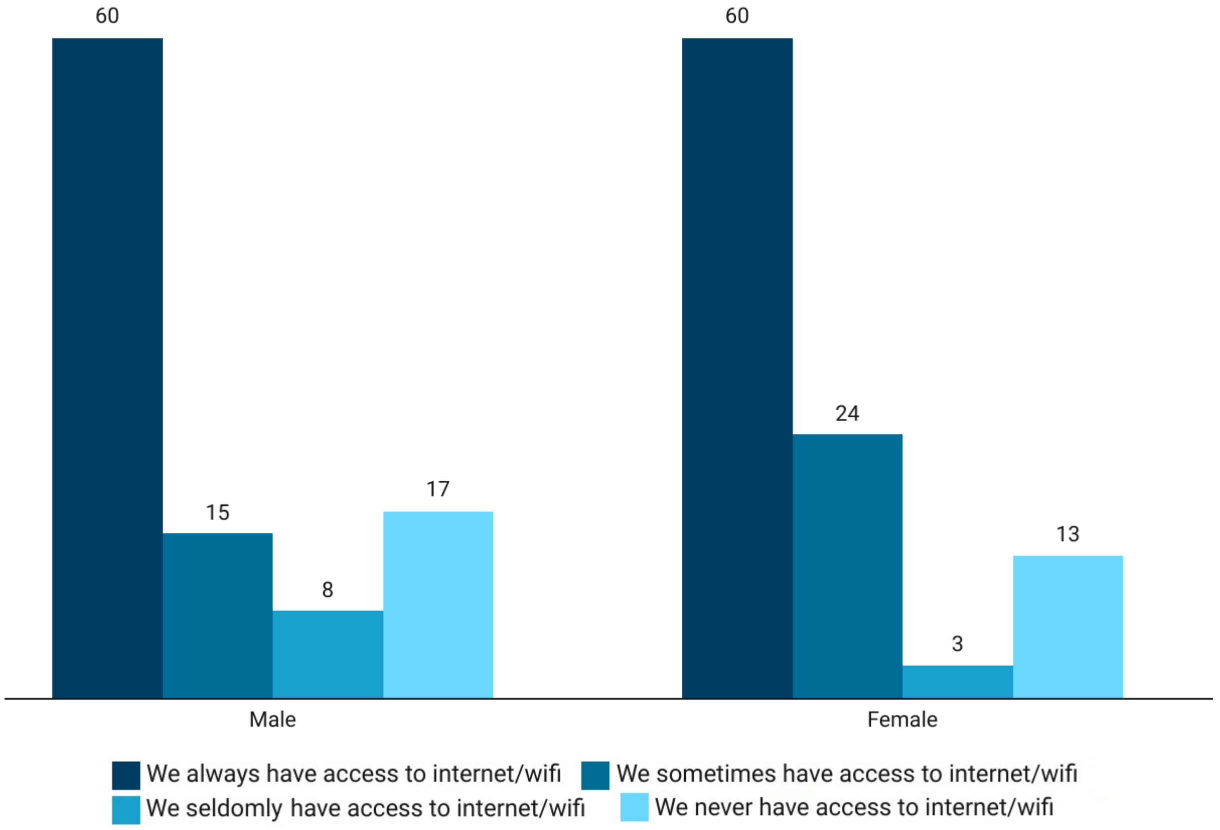


Among male and female survey participants 60% each always have access to internet/wifi, while 15% of male and 24% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi.

8% of male and 3% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is higher among male respondents (17%) than among female respondents (13%).

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



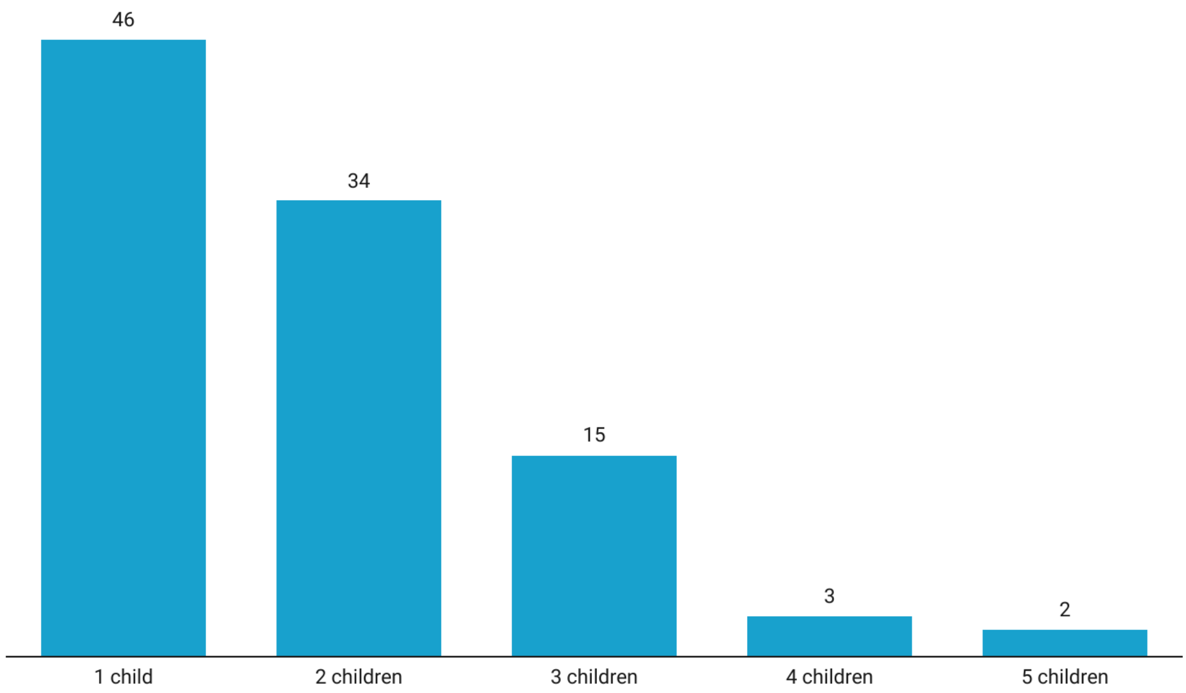
4.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 426). In total, of those (n = 175) stating not being single, 22% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 136) is among those having 1 child (46%), followed by 34% having 2 children, and 15% having three children. 3% have 4 children, and 2% have 5 children.

Number of children – Total (n = 136)

Number of children?

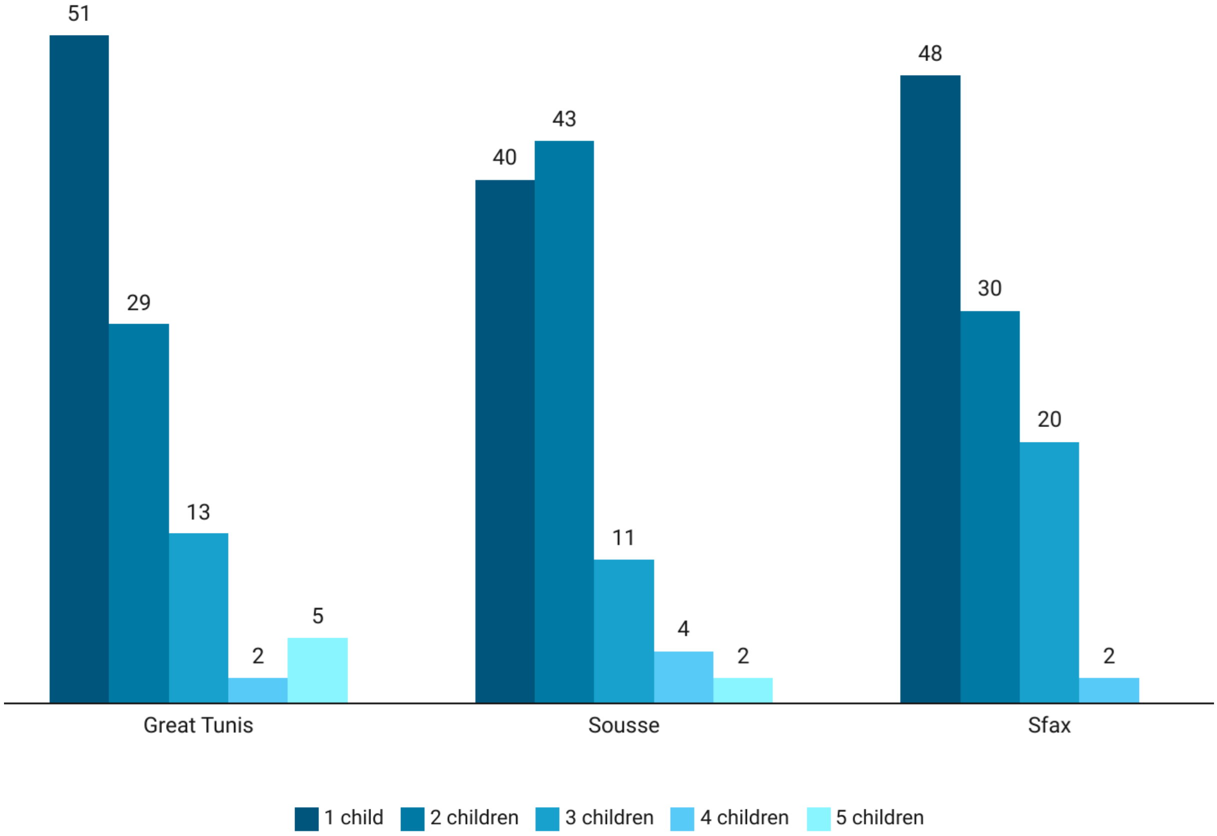


51% of Great Tunis respondents have only 1 child, while this is true for 48% of Sfax and 40% of Sousse respondents. 43% of Sousse respondents have 2 children, followed by 30% of Sfax and 29% of Great Tunis respondents.

The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Sfax respondents with 20%, followed by Great Tunis with 13%, and Sousse with 11%. 4% of Sousse respondents have 4 children, while the same is true for 2% of Great Tunis as well as Sfax respondents. 5% of Great Tunis respondents have 5 children, while this is true for 2% of Sousse respondents.

Number of children – City (n = 136)

Number of children?

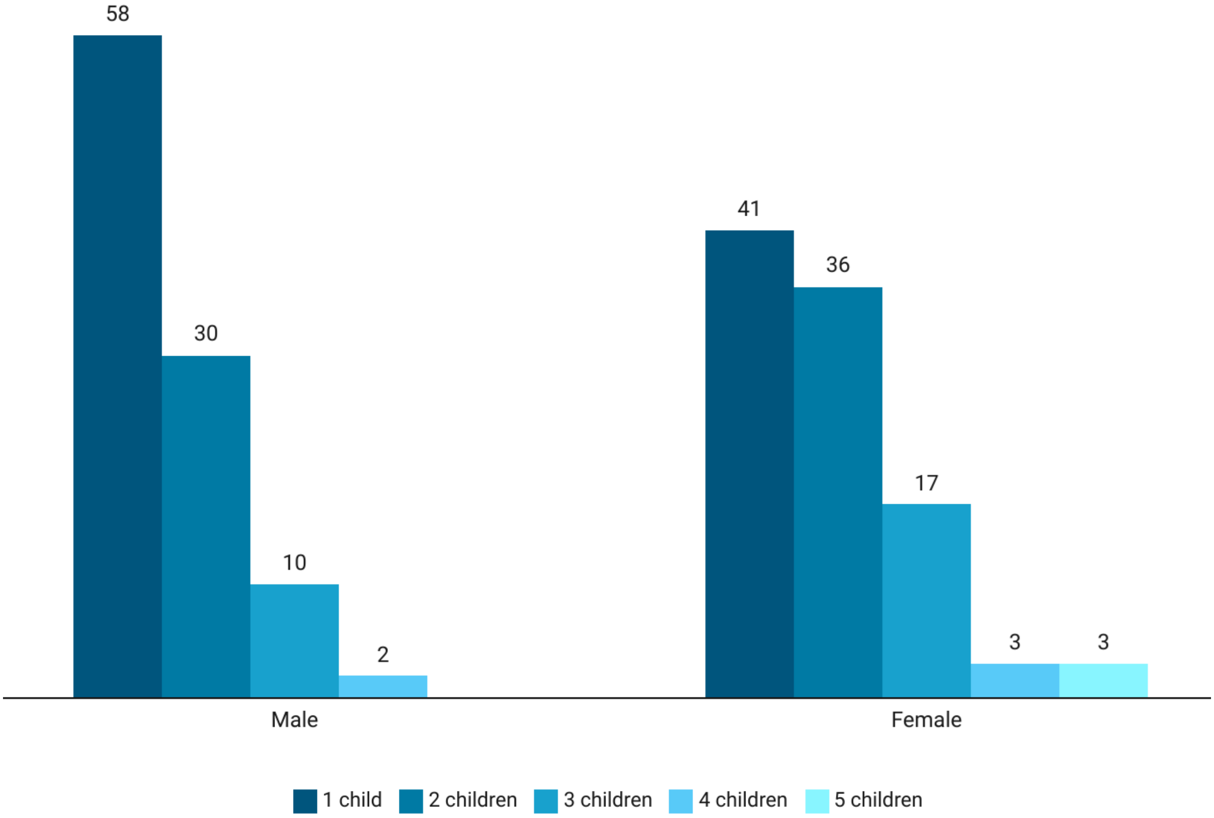


58% of male respondents and 41% female respondents have only 1 child, while 30% of male and 36% of female respondents have 2 children. 19% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 17% of female respondents.

2% of male and 3% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 3% of female respondents have 5 children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 136)

Number of children?



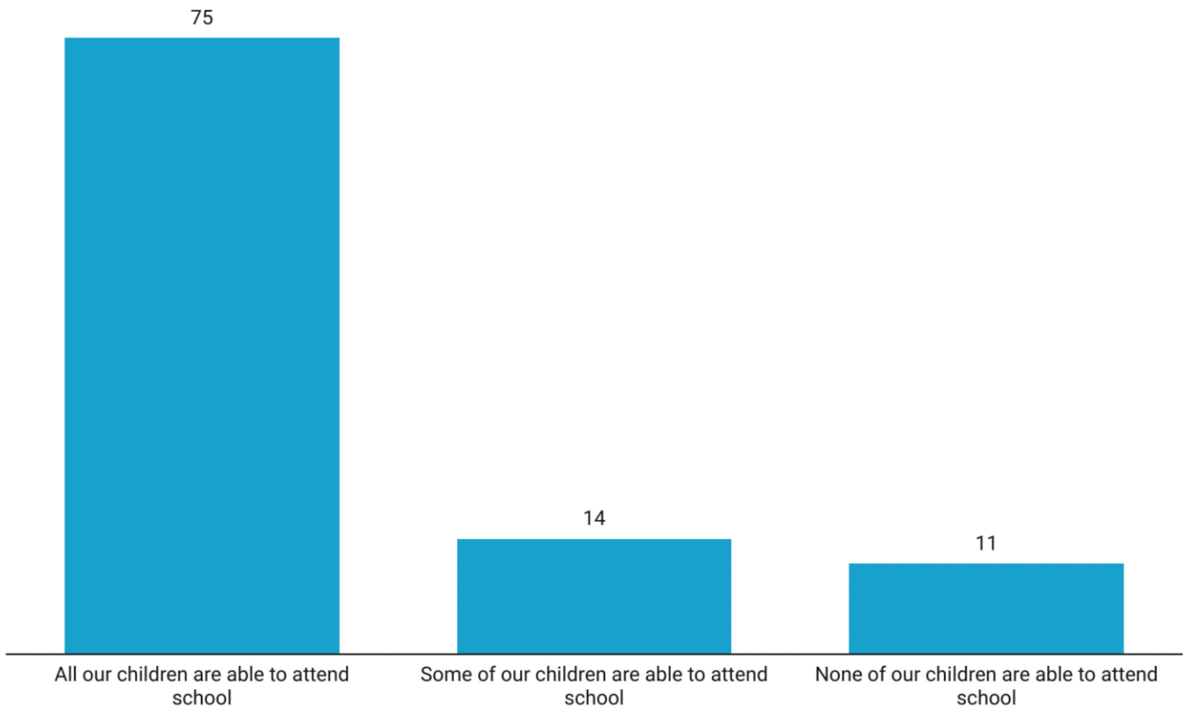
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 96% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 130.

In Great Tunis, 91% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 100% among Sousse respondents, and 95% among Sfax respondents. 93% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 97% 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. 14% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 11% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Total (n = 57)

Are your children able to attend school?

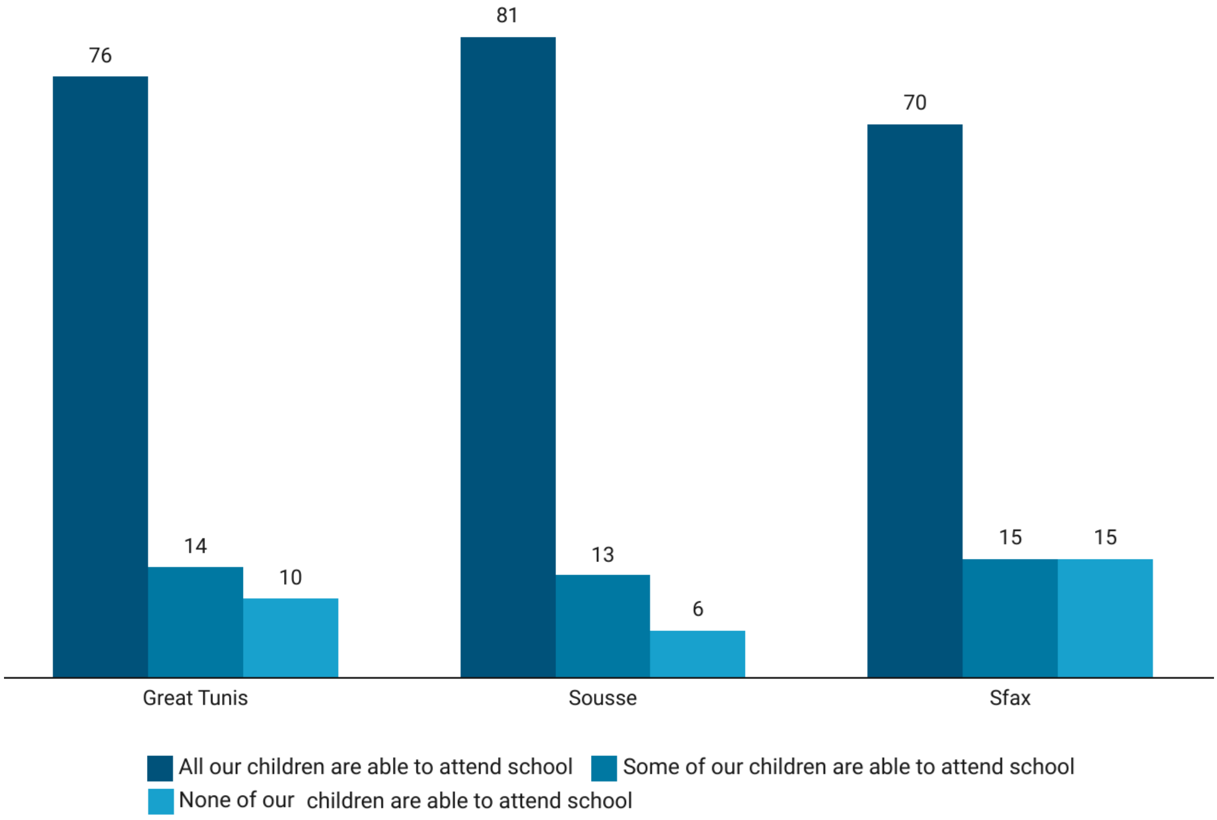


City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Sousse with 81%, followed by 76% in Great Tunis, and 70% in Sfax. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Sfax with 15%, followed by Great Tunis with 14%, and Sousse with 13%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Sfax respondents with a share of 15%, followed by Great Tunis with 10%, and Sousse with 6%.

School attendance – City (n = 57)

Are your children able to attend school?

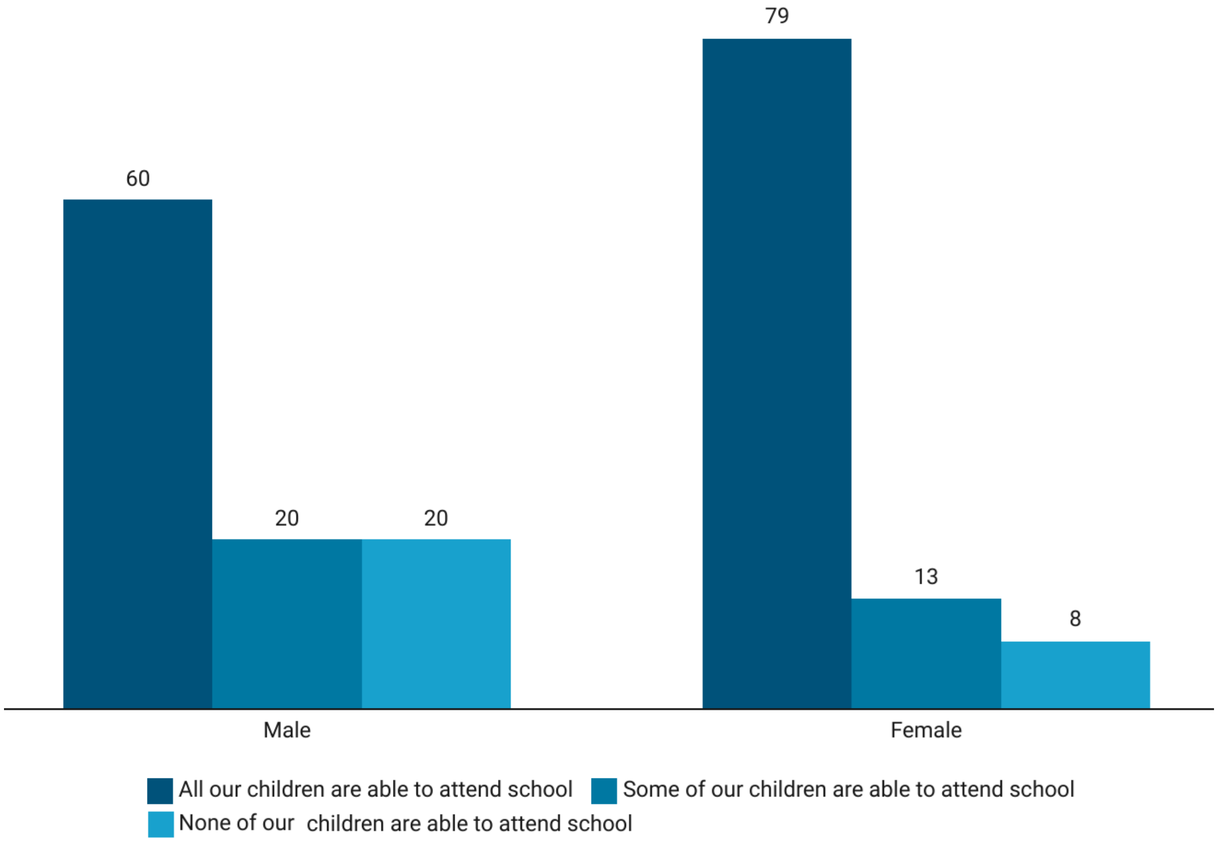


Gender comparison shows that 60% of male and 79% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 20% of male and 13% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school.

20% of male and 8% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Gender (n = 57)

Are your children able to attend school?

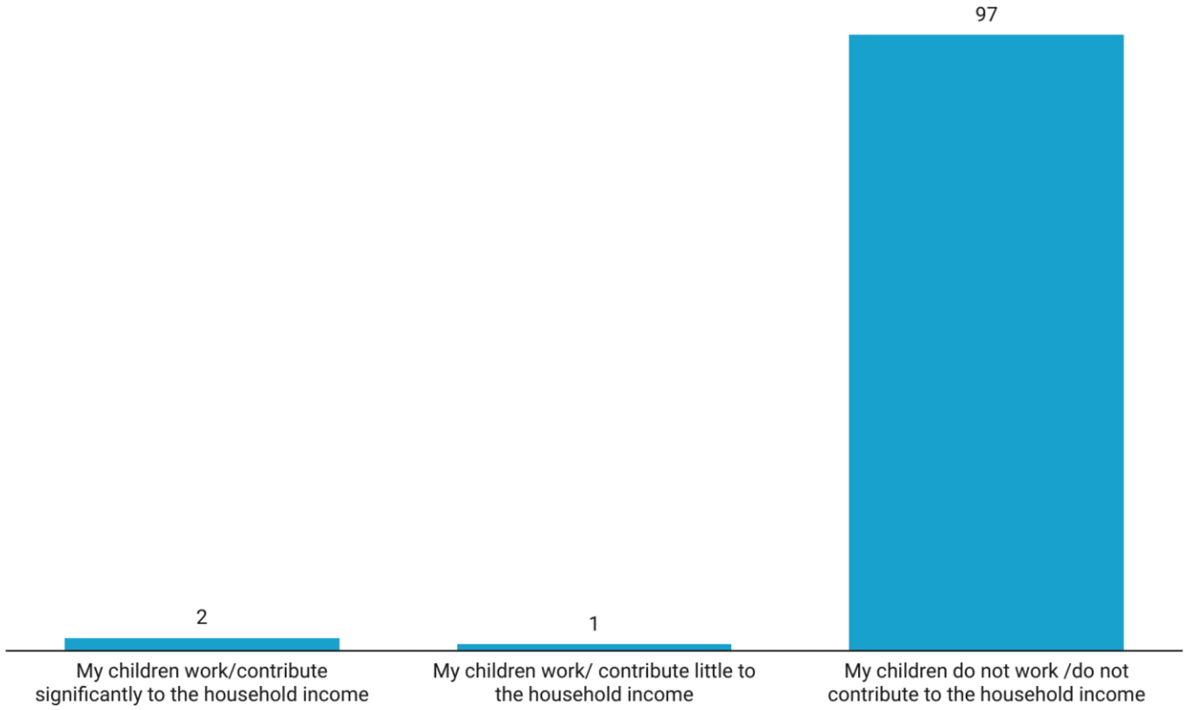


2% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income.

A majority of 97% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 130)

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?

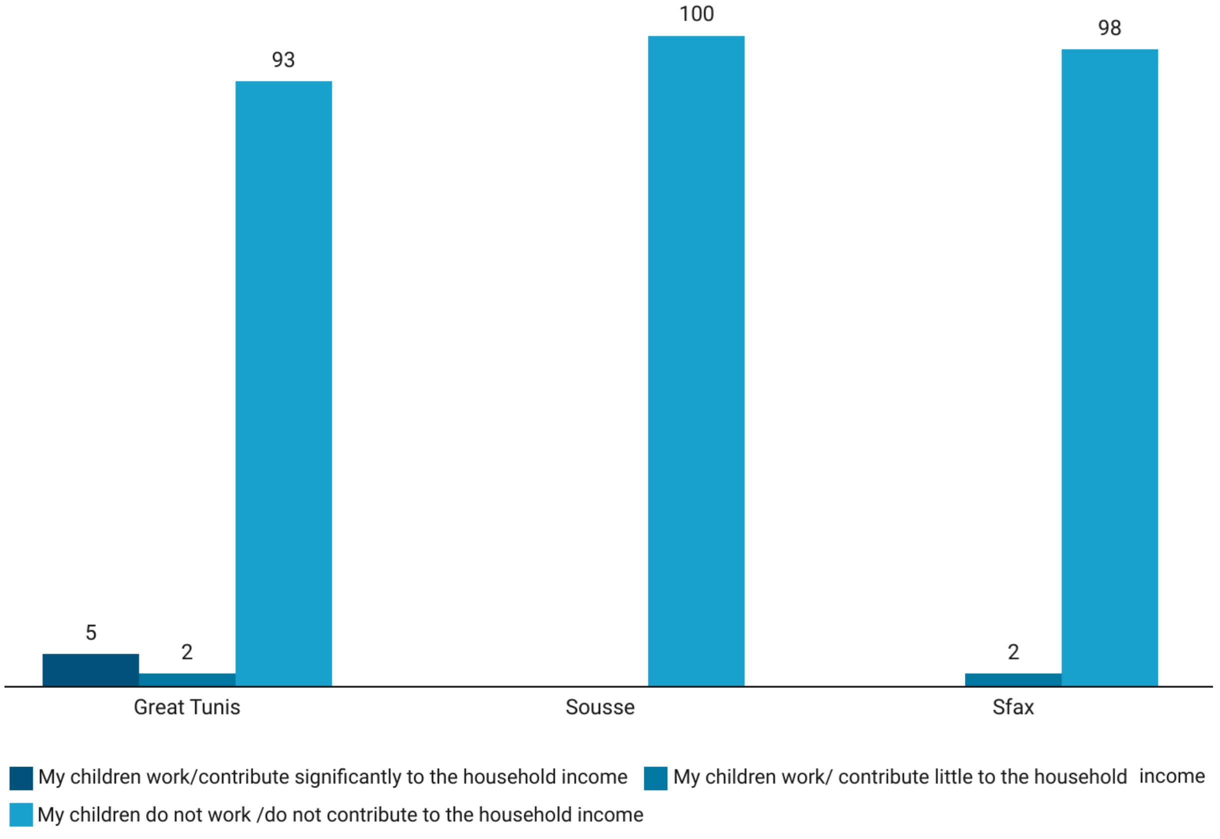


City comparison reveals that 5% of Great Tunis respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. Among Great Tunis and Sfax respondents 2% each stated that their children worked little to support the household income.

100% of Sousse respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 98% of Sfax and 93% of Great Tunis respondents.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 130)

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?



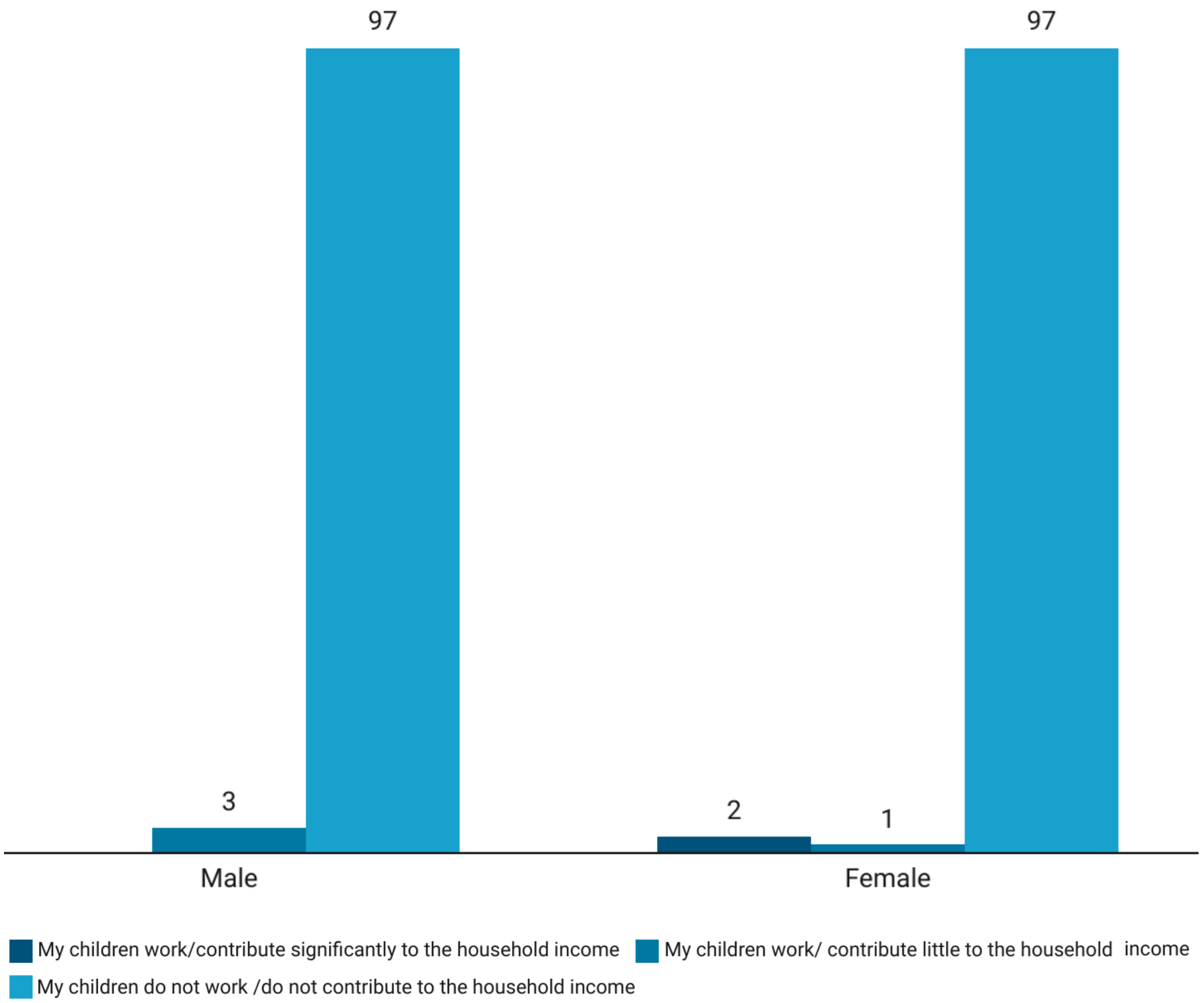
Gender comparison shows that 2% of female respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income.

3% of male respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while this is true for 1% of female respondents.

Among male and female respondents 97% each stated that none of their children worked to support the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 130)

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



5. Demographics

One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Tunisia on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 16 July and 30 July, 2024. The survey consisted of a total 601 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Great Tunis, 200 residents of Sousse, and 201 residents of Sfax. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

5.1. Location

Governorate (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Great Tunis	200	33%
Sousse	200	33%
Sfax	201	34%
Total	601	100%

5.2. Gender and age

Gender (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	299	50%
Female	302	50%
Total	601	100%

Age (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	89	15%
20-24	153	25%
25-29	159	27%
30-35	200	33%
Total	601	100%

5.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	10	2%
Elementary school	33	6%
Primary school	66	11%
Secondary school	180	30%
Vocational/technical training	40	7%
College/university	271	45%
Total	601	100%

5.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 601)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	426	71%
Married	159	27%
Cohabitation	2	0%
Divorced/separated	8	1%
Widower/widow	6	1%
Total	601	100%

5.5. Children

Number of children (n = 136)

	Frequency	Percent
1	63	46%
2	46	34%
3	20	15%
4	4	3%
5	3	2%
Total	136	100%

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 136)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	130	96%
No	6	4%
Total	136	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 57)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	43	75%
Some of our children are able to attend school	8	14%
None of our children are able to attend school	6	11%
Total	57	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 130)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	2	2%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	2	1%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	126	97%
Total	130	100%

Appendix: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Great Tunis

Sousse

Sfax

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response *(do not read)*

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response *(do not read)*

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response *(do not read)*

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response *(do not read)*

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

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response *(do not read)*

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response *(do not read)*

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response *(do not read)*

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response *(do not read)*

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

No response *(do not read)*

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

We manage to afford housing costs

We can just about to afford housing costs

We hardly manage to afford housing costs

We cannot manage to afford housing costs

No response *(do not read)*

Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

I always have electricity available

I mostly have electricity available

I sometimes have electricity available

I never have electricity available

No response *(do not read)*

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

We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

No response *(do not read)*

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

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response *(do not read)*

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response *(do not read)*

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

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

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

No response *(do not read)*

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

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response *(do not read)*

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

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don’t have the necessary hygiene products

No response *(do not read)*

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

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

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response *(do not read)*

1 **IRAQ**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021

2 **AFGHANISTAN**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021

3 **TUNISIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

4 **EGYPT**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

5 **LEBANON**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

6 **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

7 **ALGERIA**
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9 **MOROCCO**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

10 **KABUL**
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11 **LEBANON**
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13 **NIGERIA**
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Socio-Economic Survey 2024

24 **IRAQ**
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