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Socio-Economic Survey 2023



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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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One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Algeria on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 28 November and 21 December, 2023.

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

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1. Main Results

Sense of security

- 80% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 17% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 2% do not feel safe at all.
- 83% of Oran respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 82% of Constantine respondents and 78% of Algiers respondents. 20% of Algiers respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 16% of Constantine respondents, and 15% of Oran respondents. The shares of those feeling rather unsafe or do not feel safe in their neighborhood are very low among all cities. 1% of each Algiers, Oran as well as Constantine respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while the proportion of those not feeling safe in their neighborhood is another 1% among Algiers, Oran, and Constantine respondents.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 65% manage to afford the housing costs. 25% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 7% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 3% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 66% of Constantine respondents, 65% of Oran respondents, and 63% of Algiers respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 27% of Constantine respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 24% of Oran and 22% of Algiers residents. In contrast, 9% of both Algiers, 8% of Oran, and 5% of Constantine respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Algiers residents with 6%, followed by Oran with 3%, and Constantine with only 1%. 1% of Constantine respondents did not answer.

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

- 61% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 30% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 7% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 2% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Oran with 66%, followed by Algiers with 62%, and Constantine with 56%. 33% of Constantine respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 30% of respondents in Algiers, and 26% of respondents in Oran.
- 9% of Constantine residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Oran as well as Algiers this is true for each 6%. Among all three cities, 2% each cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

- 43% of surveyed participants (n = 600) 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. 11% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while a noticeable proportion of 3% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family. 1% of the respondents did not answer.
- 47% of Oran residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while in Algiers this is true for 45% of the residents, in Constantine for 37% of the residents. 48% of Constantine residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Algiers residents with 42%, and Oran residents with 37%.
- 14% of Oran residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 12% of Constantine residents, and 9% of Algiers residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Algiers residents with 3%, followed by Oran and Constantine residents with each 2%. Among both Algiers and Constantine residents 1% each did not answer.

Access to clean drinking water

- 84% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 12% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 2% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% never have access to clean drinking water. 1% did not answer the question.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Constantine with 86%, followed by Oran

with 83%, and Algiers with 82%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Algiers respondents with 15%, followed by Oran respondents with 14%, and Constantine respondents with 10%.

- 2% of each Oran and Constantine respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 1% of Algiers respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Constantine as well as Algiers with each 2%, followed by Oran with 1%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 95% 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. 4% just about have access to necessary hygiene products. A proportion of 1% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Constantine respondents with 96%, followed by Oran respondents with 95%, and Algiers respondents (94%). 5% of Algiers respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 4% of Constantine and 3% of Oran respondents.
- Among Constantine respondents no one answered to hardly have all necessary hygiene products as well as to not have all necessary hygiene products at all. 1% of Oran respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products. Among Algiers respondents, 1% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for also 1% of Oran residents.

Access to medical services

- 85% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 11% have access but they are not able to afford them. 2% do not have any access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

- 83% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 16% have access but cannot afford them. 1% refused to answer the question.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 85% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 11% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 2% have no access to primary medical care. 2% did not give an answer.
- 75% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 22% have access to a medical specialist but cannot afford the visit. 2% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer the question.
- Only 50% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 30% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 10% have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 10% did not answer.
- 70% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi

- 82% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 13% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 2% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 1% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 2% did not answer.
- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Oran with 84%, followed by Algiers with 83%, and Constantine with 79%. In both Algiers and Constantine, 13% each sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 12% of Oran residents.
- The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Constantine residents with 3%, while in Oran the proportion is 2%, and in

Algiers only 1%. Among all three cities, 1% never have access to internet/wifi. 4% in Constantine, 2% in Algiers, and 1% in Oran did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking all respondents (n = 119) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 67% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 3% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 30% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- City comparison (n = 119) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Constantine with 75%, followed by 72% in Oran, and 54% in Algiers. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Oran with 4%, followed by Constantine with 3%.
- The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Algiers respondents with a share of 46%, followed by Oran with 24%, and Constantine with 22%.

Contribution to household income

- In general, the proportion of those stating that their children had to work to support the household income was low among the respondents (n = 119). 96% stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income. 1% 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. 1% did not answer the question.
- City comparison (n = 119) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Algiers respondents with 100%, followed by Oran respondents with 98%, and Constantine respondents with 92%. 5% of Constantine respondents answered that their children worked somewhat to support household income. 2% of Oran respondents stated that their children worked significantly to support household income. 3% of Constantine respondents did not answer.

2. Methodology

One to One for Research and Polling executed a socio-economic survey in Algeria for the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. In Algeria, data collection took place between 28 November and 21 December, 2023.

The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups: 200 Algiers residents, 200 Oran residents, and 200 Constantine residents aged between 16 and 35 years. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

The preparation for data collection took 4 days. Before starting the data collection, the sampling expert has prepared the quotas for each city. The quotas were established based on the most recent official available data from population and housing census results in Algeria in 2008¹. Quotas were fixed by age, gender, and governorates.

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

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

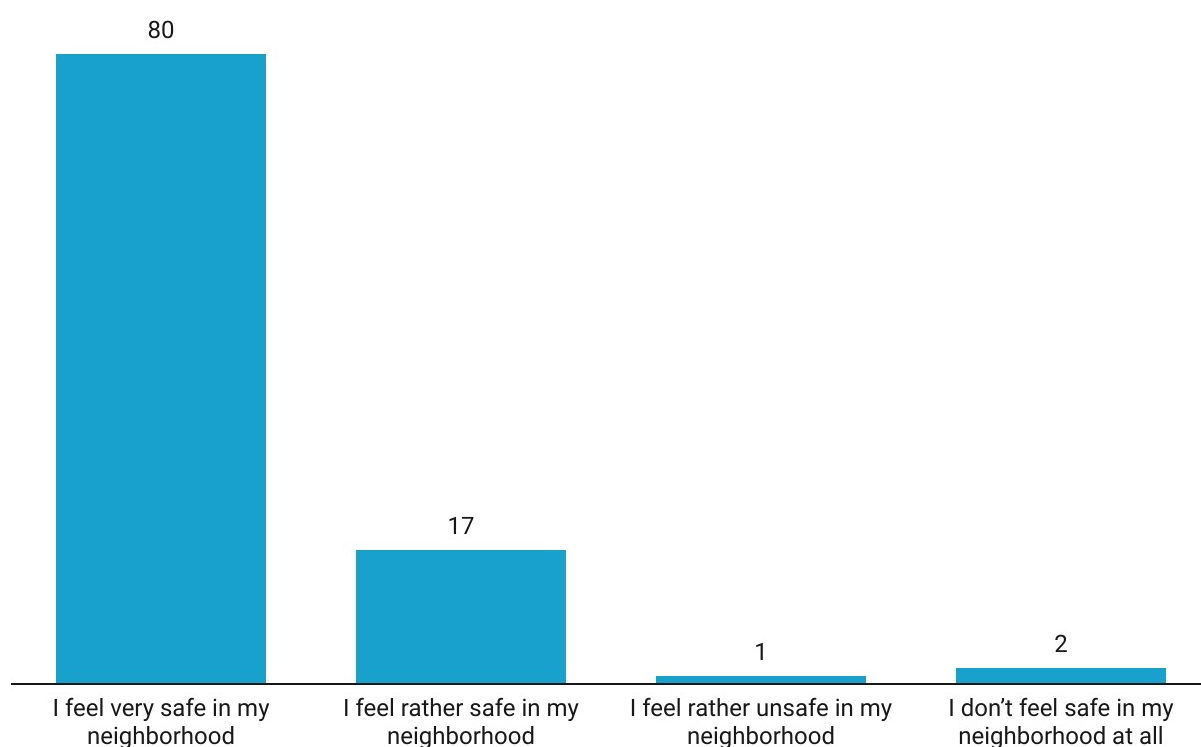
3. Chapter summary

3.1. Sense of security

80% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 17% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 2% do not feel safe at all.

Sense of Security – Total (n = 600)

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

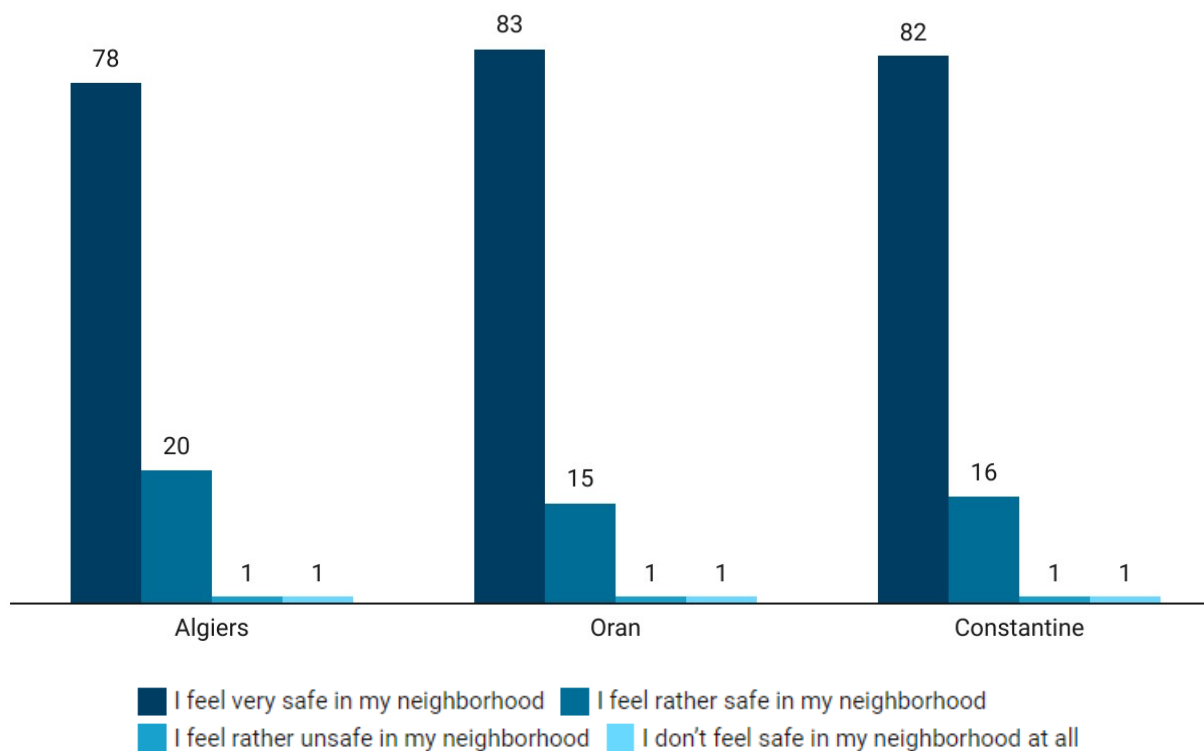


83% of Oran respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 82% of Constantine respondents and 78% of Algiers respondents. 20% of Algiers respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 16% of Constantine respondents, and 15% of Oran respondents.

The shares of those feeling rather unsafe or do not feel safe in their neighborhood are very low among all cities. 1% of each Algiers, Oran as well as Constantine respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while the proportion of those not feeling safe in their neighborhood is another 1% among Algiers, Oran, and Constantine respondents.

Sense of Security – City (n = 600)

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

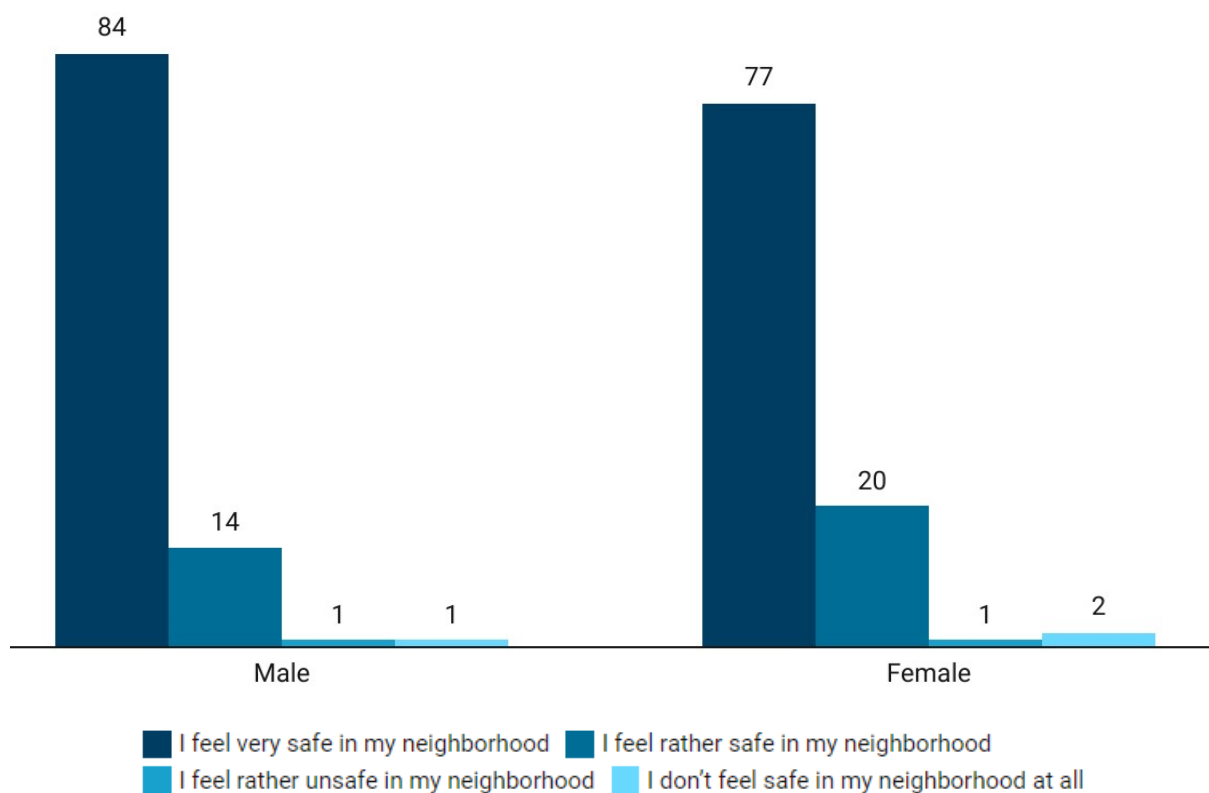


In general, it can be stated that both the male and female respondents feel safe or rather safe in their neighborhood. 84% of male respondents feel very safe, while this is true for 77% of female respondents. 20% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 14% of male respondents.

Only 1% of each female and male respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood. 1% of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 2% of female respondents.

Sense of Security – Gender (n = 600)

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

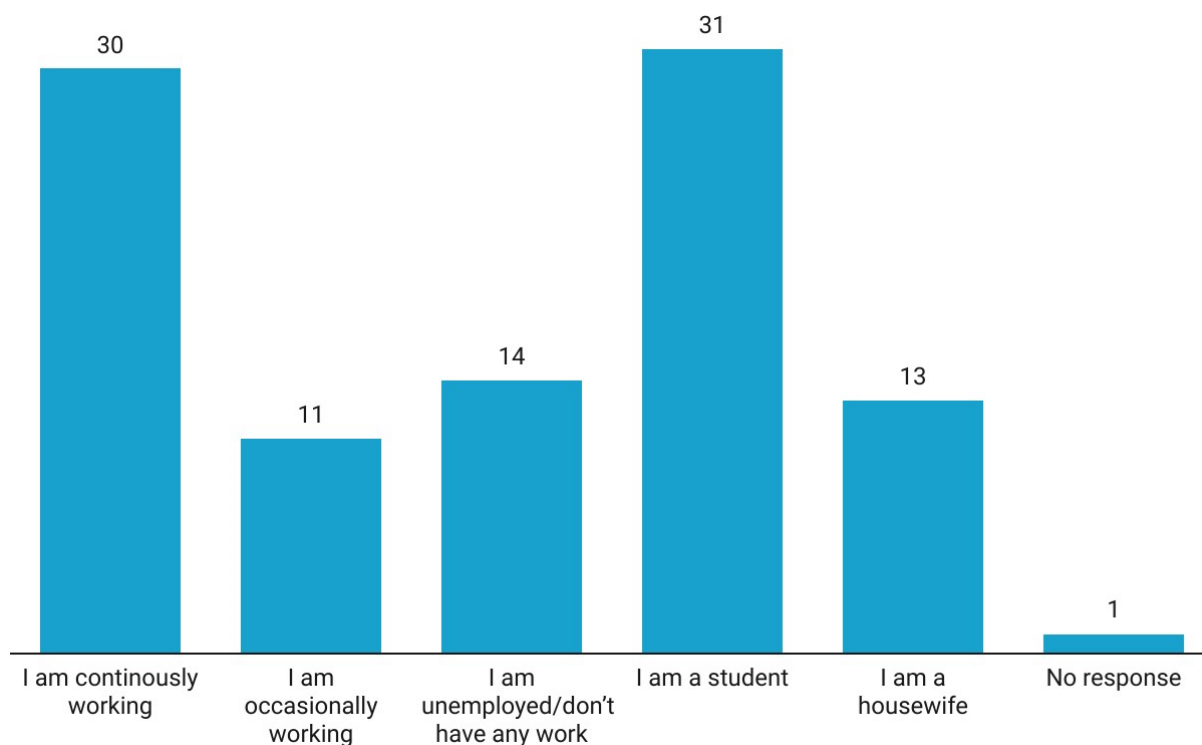


3.2. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 600), 30% work continuously, while 11% have occasional jobs. 31% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 13% are a housewife, while 14% are unemployed/do not work currently. 1% did not answer the question.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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

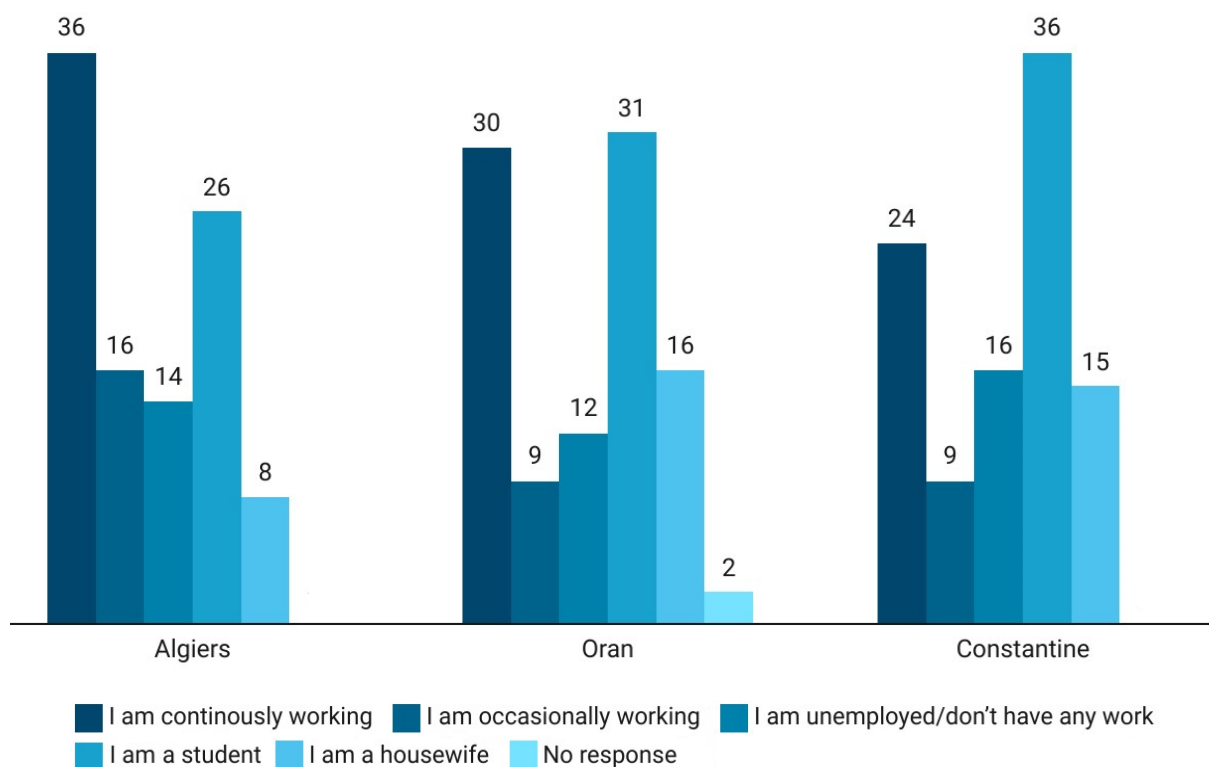


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 36% work continuously in Algiers, while this is true for 30% in Oran and 24% in Constantine. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Algiers (16%), followed by both Oran and Constantine with each 9%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Constantine with 16%, followed by Algiers with 14%, and Oran with 12%.

36% of Constantine respondents are students, while this is true for 31% of Oran respondents, and 26% of Algiers respondents. 16% of Oran respondents are housewives, while this is true for 15% of Constantine and 8% of Algiers respondents.

Occupation – City (n = 600)

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

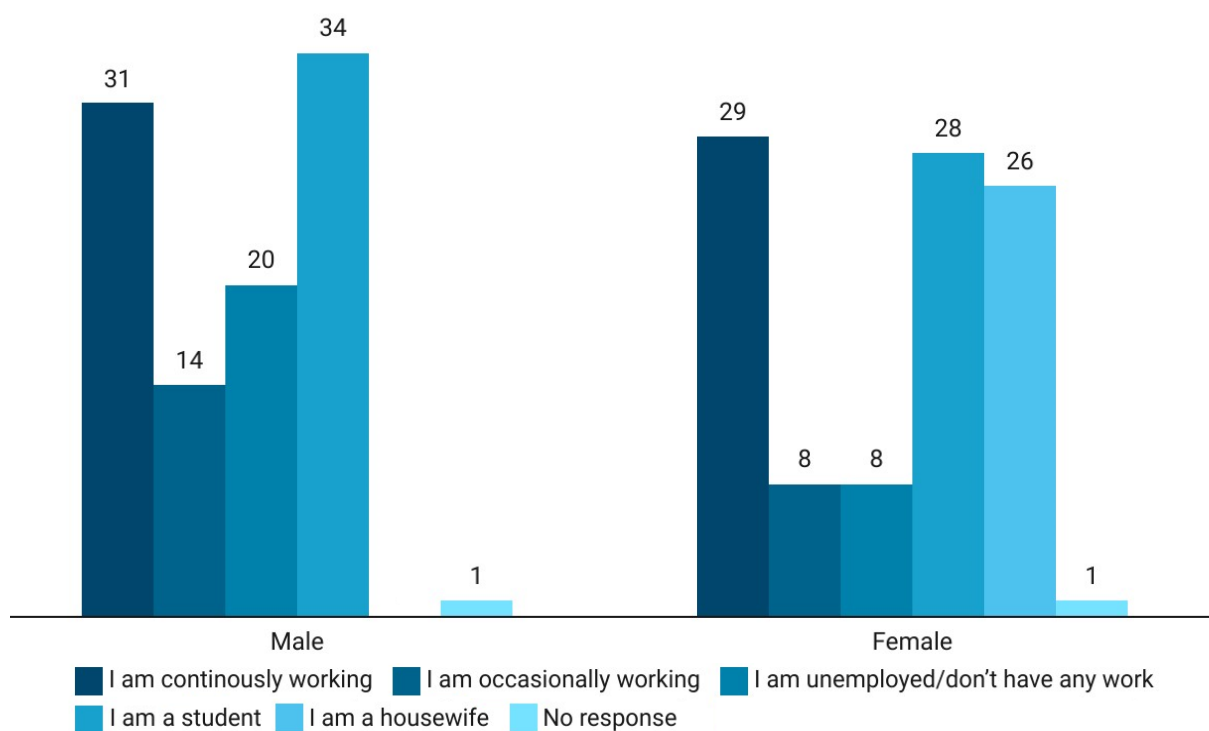


Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 31% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 29% of female respondents. 14% of male respondents and 8% of female respondents work occasionally.

20% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 8% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is relatively high among both women (28%) and men (34%). 26% of female respondents are housewives. A proportion of 1% of female and male respondents did not answer the question.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

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

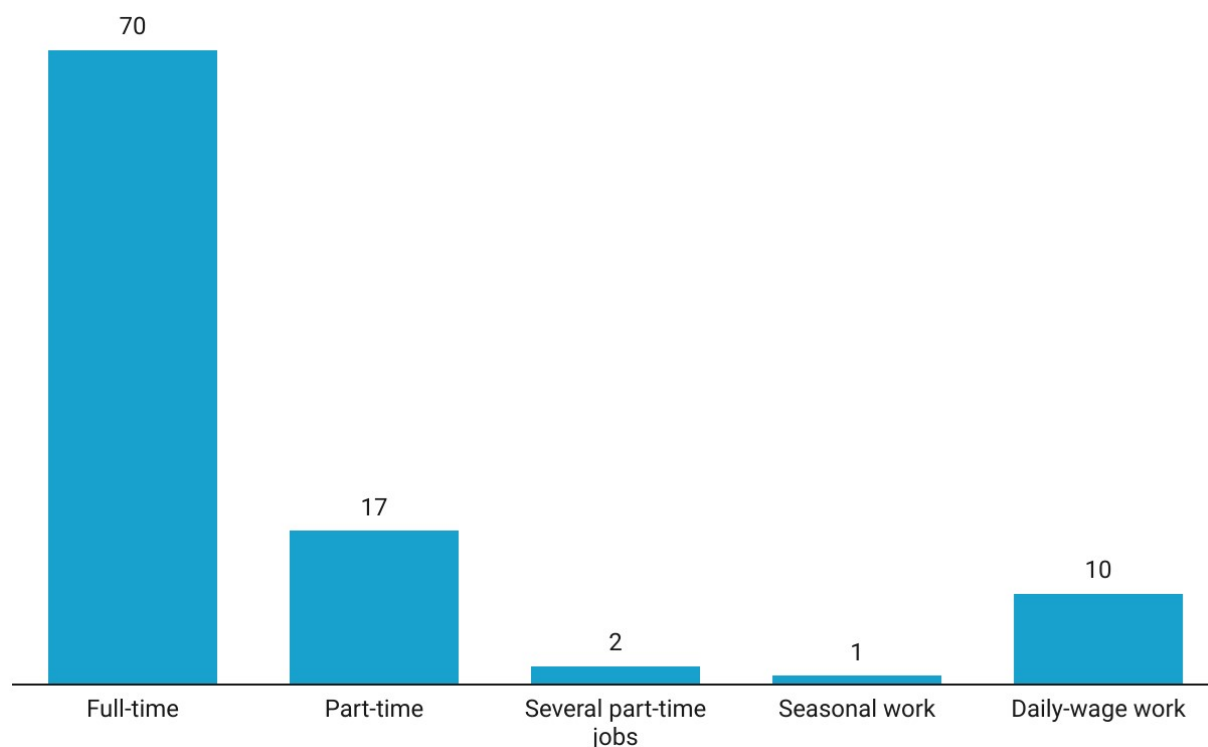


When it comes to the type of occupation, 70% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 246) are full-time workers, while 17% are part-time workers. Only 2% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs. 10% work as daily wage workers, while 1% work as seasonal workers.

Type of Occupation – Total (n = 246*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



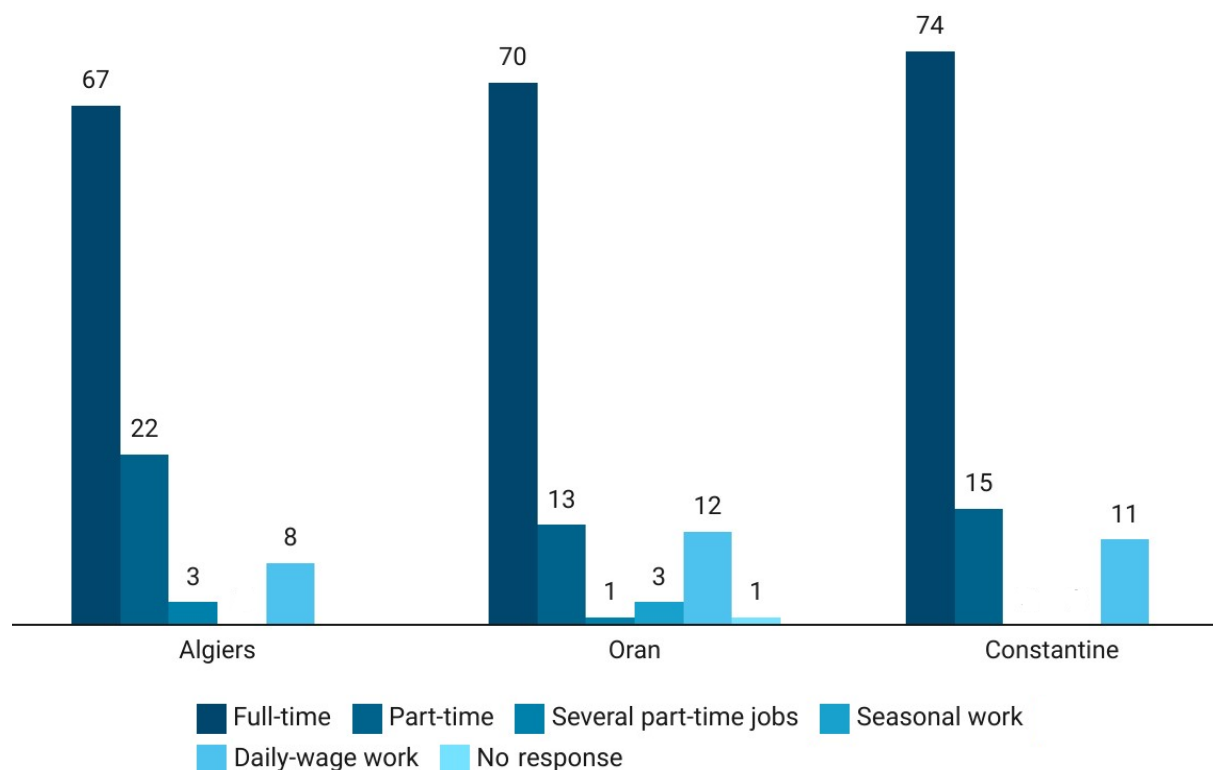
The largest share of full-time workers can be found among Constantine residents (74%), followed by Oran with 70%, and Algiers with 67%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 22% in Algiers, 15% in Constantine, and 13% in Oran.

The largest proportion of those having several part-time jobs can be found among Algiers respondents with 3%, followed by Oran respondents with 1%. 3% of Oran residents are seasonal workers. 12% of Oran, 11% of Constantine and 8% of Algiers residents are daily-wage workers. 1% of Oran respondents did not answer.

Type of Occupation – City (n = 246*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



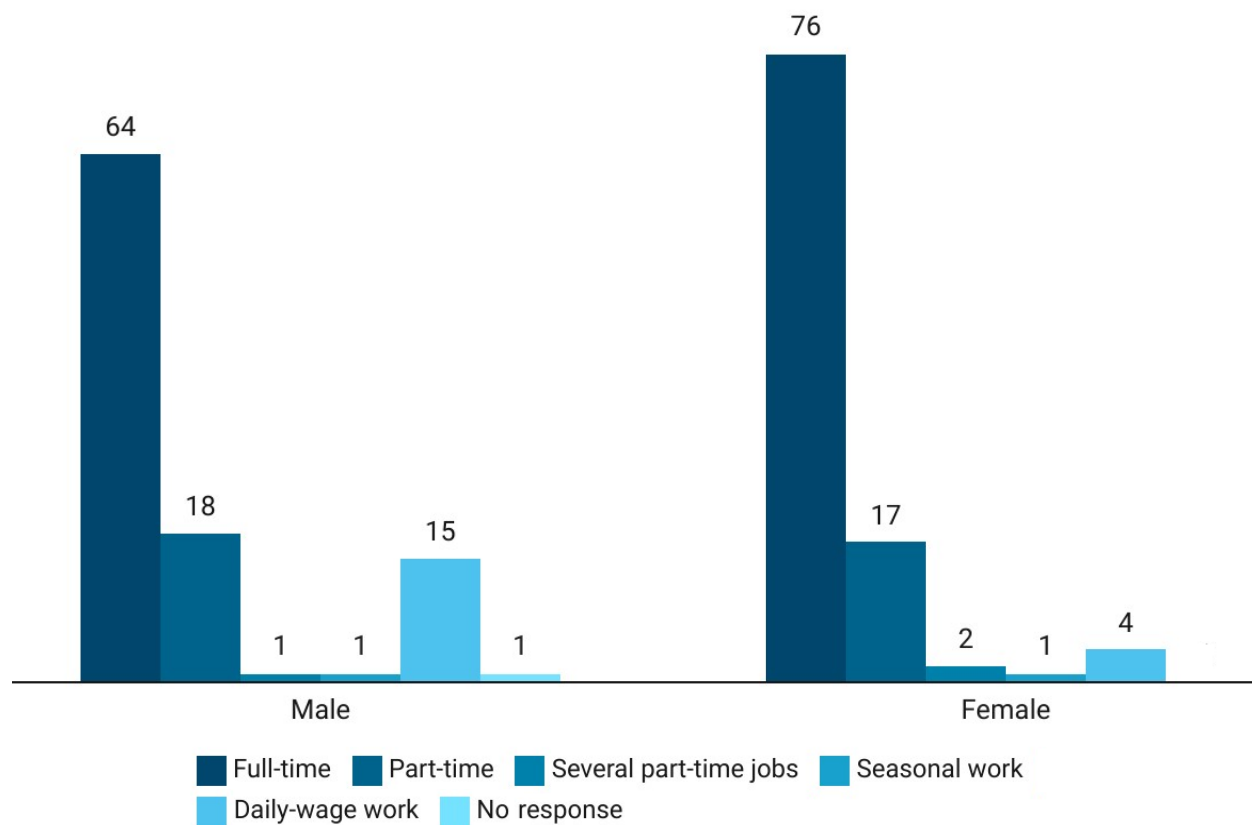
Gender comparison (n = 246) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among female respondents (76%) than among male respondents (64%). The proportion of part-time workers among women (17%) is also slightly lower than among men (18%).

1% of male and 2% of female respondents have several part-time jobs. 1% of male respondents work as seasonal workers, while this is also true for 1% of female respondents. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among men (15%) than among women (4%). 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Type of Occupation – Gender (n = 246*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

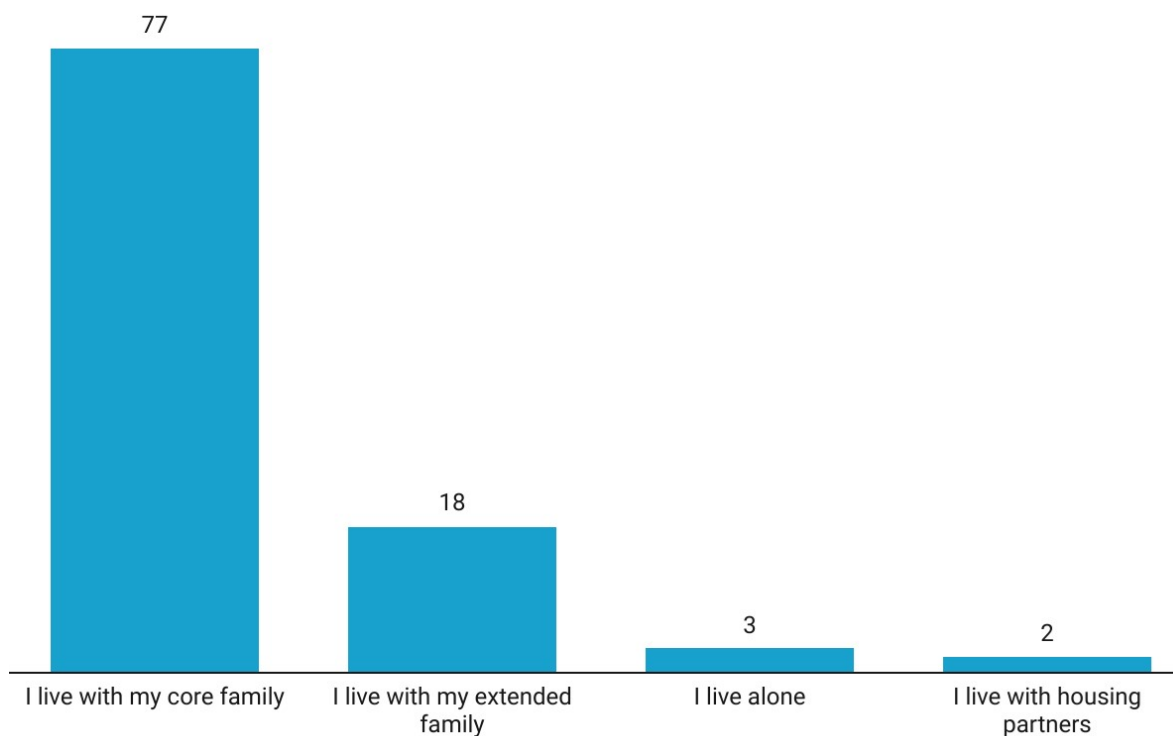


3.3. Housing situation and impact of housing costs

3% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 2% live with their housing partners. 77% live with their core family, while 18% live with their extended family.

Current Housing Situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

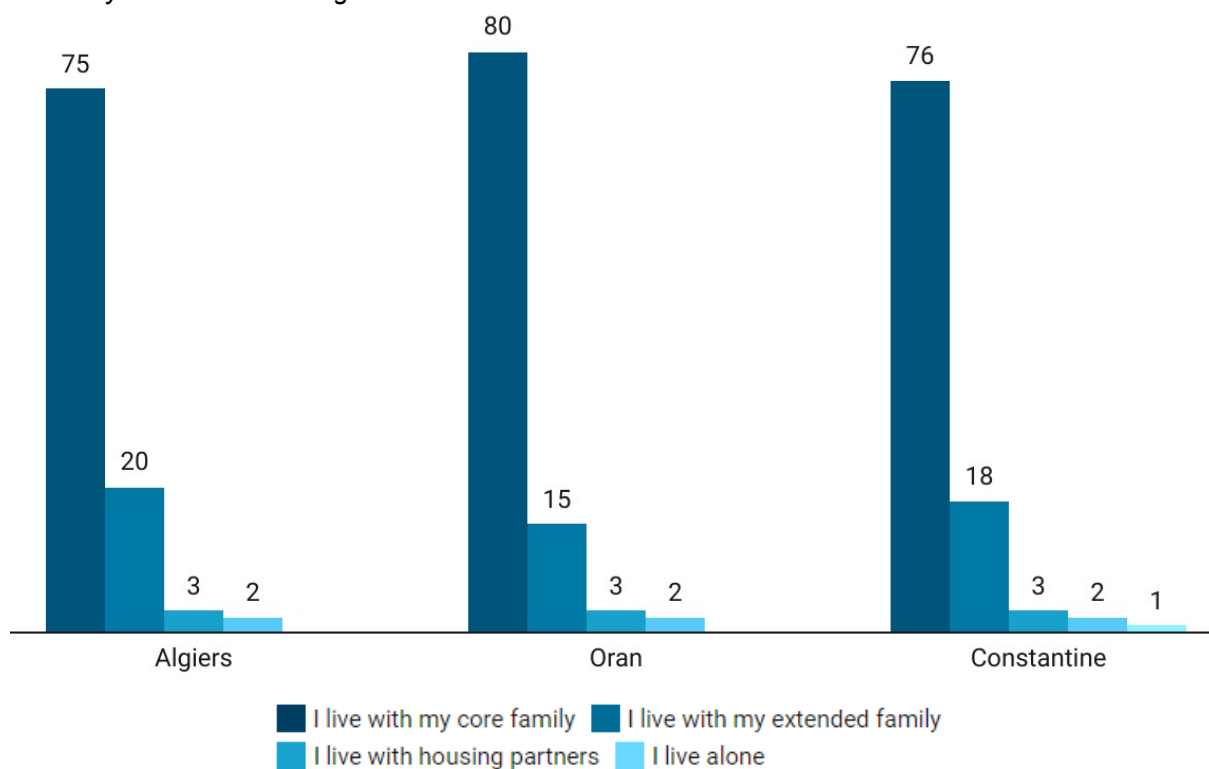


City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Oran respondents (80%), followed by Constantine with 76%, and Algiers with 75%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Algiers with 20%, followed by Constantine (18%), and Oran (15%).

3% of each Algiers, Oran, and Constantine respondents live with their housing partners, while 2% each live alone. 1% of Constantine respondents did not answer.

Current Housing Situation – City (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

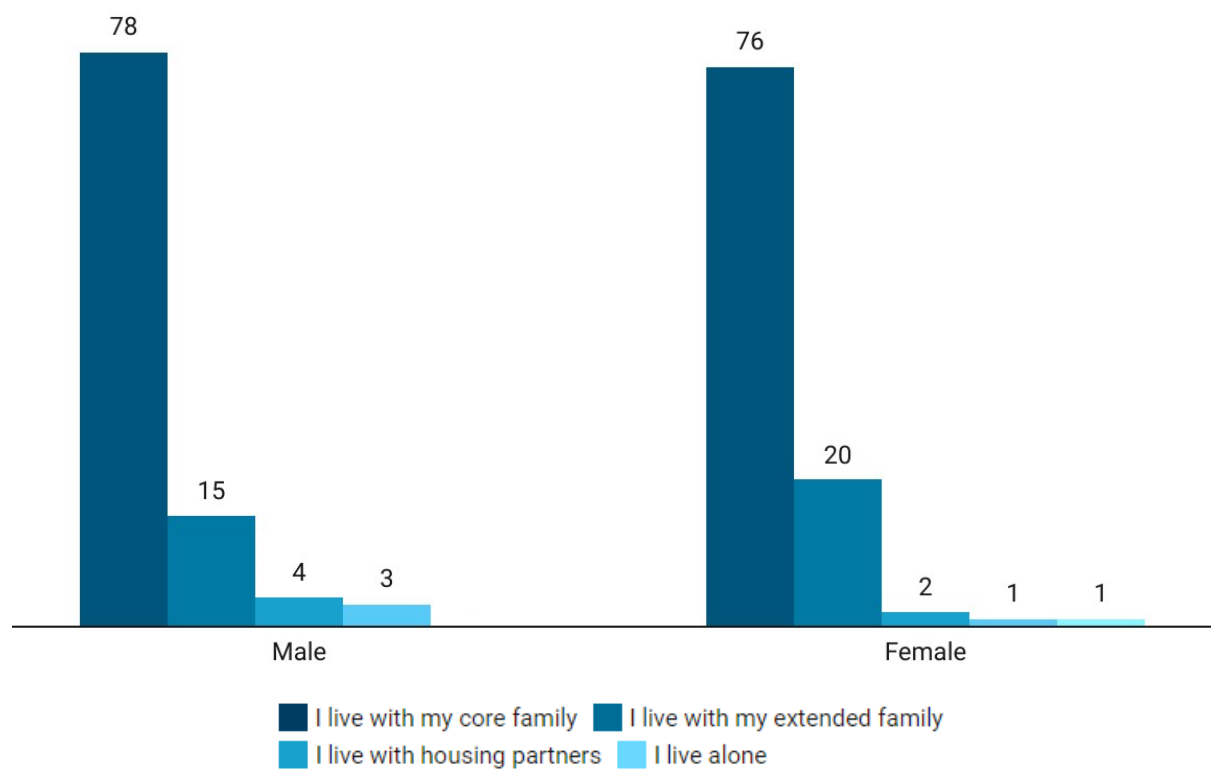


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 78% of male respondents live with their core family, while this is true for 76% of female respondents. 15% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 20% of female participants.

Among male respondents, 4% live with their housing partners, while this is true for 2% of female respondents. Among female respondents, 1% live alone, while this is true for 3% of male respondents. 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Current Housing Situation – Gender (n = 600)

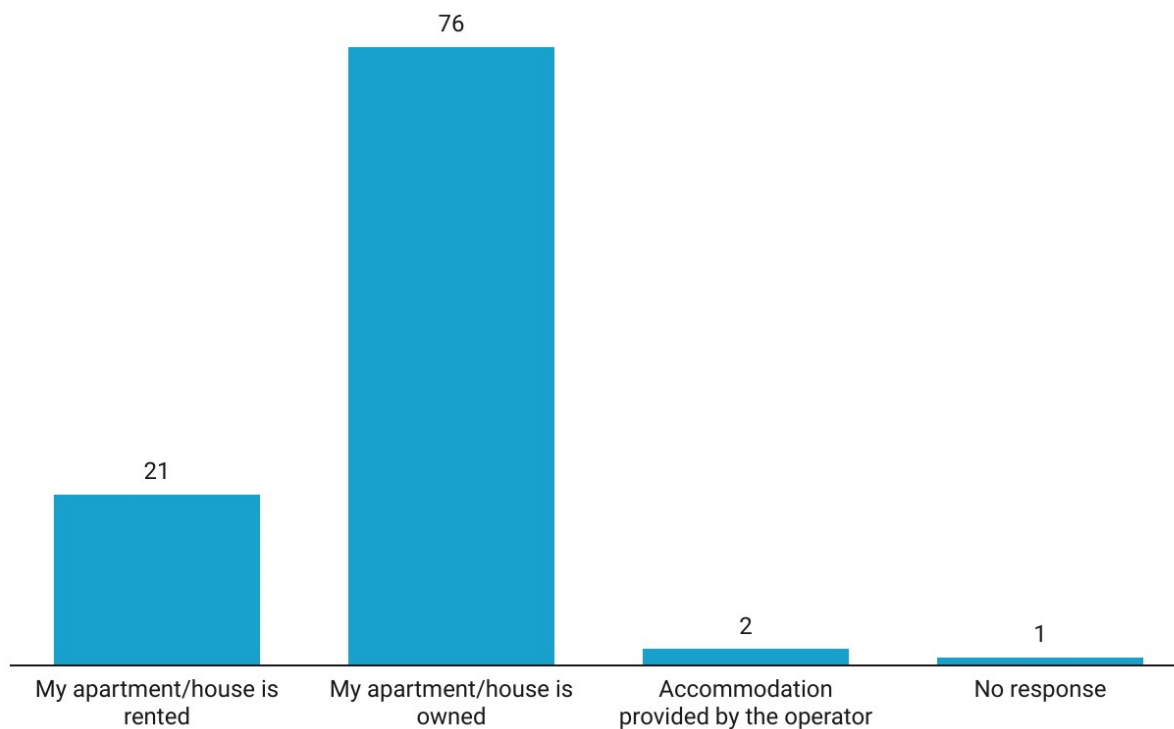
What is your current housing situation?



76% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 21% live in an apartment or house they rent. 2% live in an accommodation provided by the operator, while 1% did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

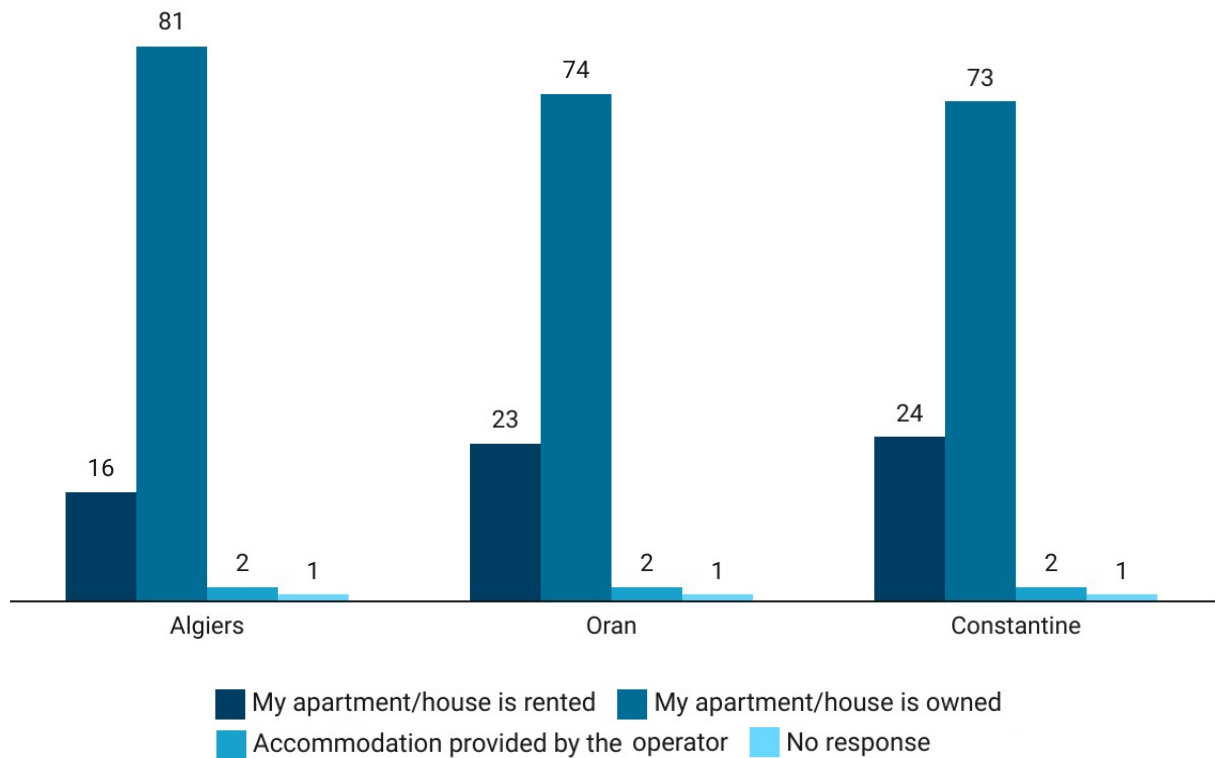


City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those renting an apartment or house is to be found in Constantine (24%), followed by Oran with 23%, and Algiers with 16%.

81% of Algiers residents live in an accommodation they own, while this is true for 74% of Oran residents, and 73% of Constantine residents. 2% of each Algiers, Oran as well as Constantine residents live an accommodation provided by the operator. 1% of each city respondent group did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

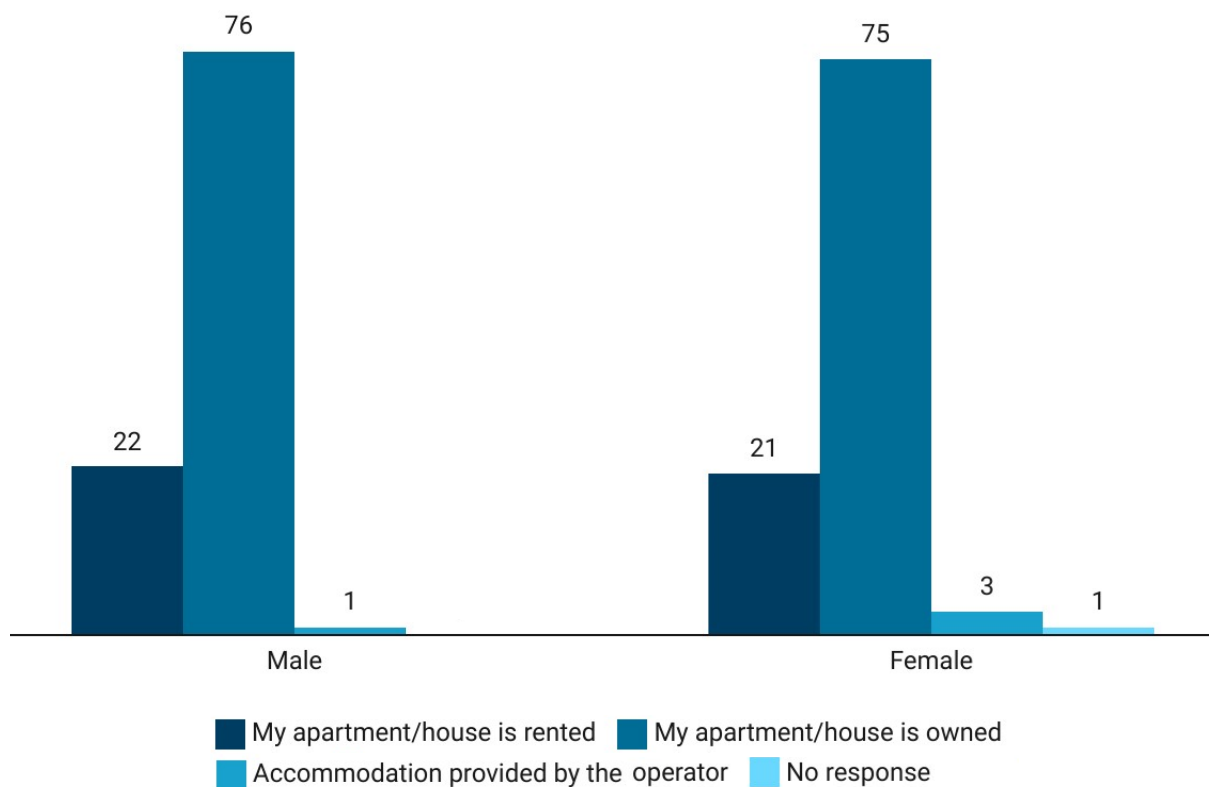


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 22% of male and 21% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they rent, while 76% of male respondents and 75% of female respondents live in an accommodation they own.

1% of male respondents live in an accommodation provided by the operator, while this is true for 3% of female respondents. 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

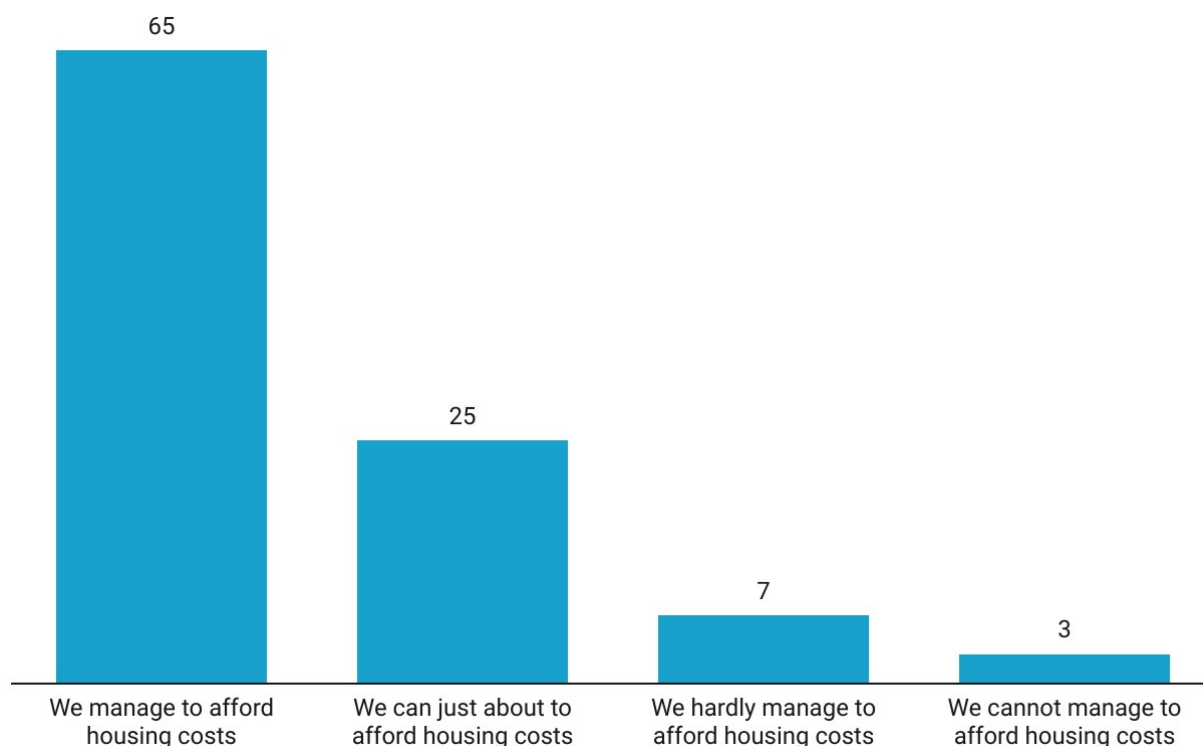


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 65% manage to afford the housing costs. 25% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600).

7% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 3% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

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

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

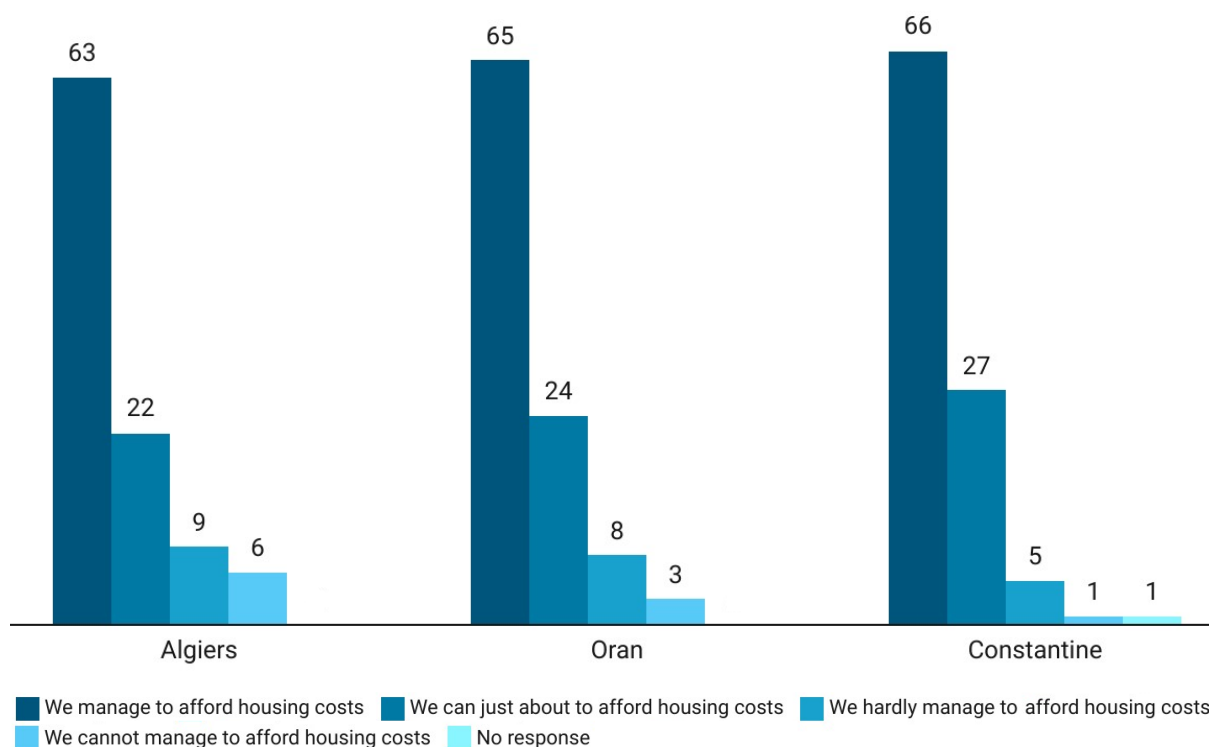


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 66% of Constantine respondents, 65% of Oran respondents, and 63% of Algiers respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 27% of Constantine respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 24% of Oran and 22% of Algiers residents.

In contrast, 9% of both Algiers, 8% of Oran, and 5% of Constantine respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Algiers residents with 6%, followed by Oran with 3%, and Constantine with only 1%. 1% of Constantine respondents did not answer.

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

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



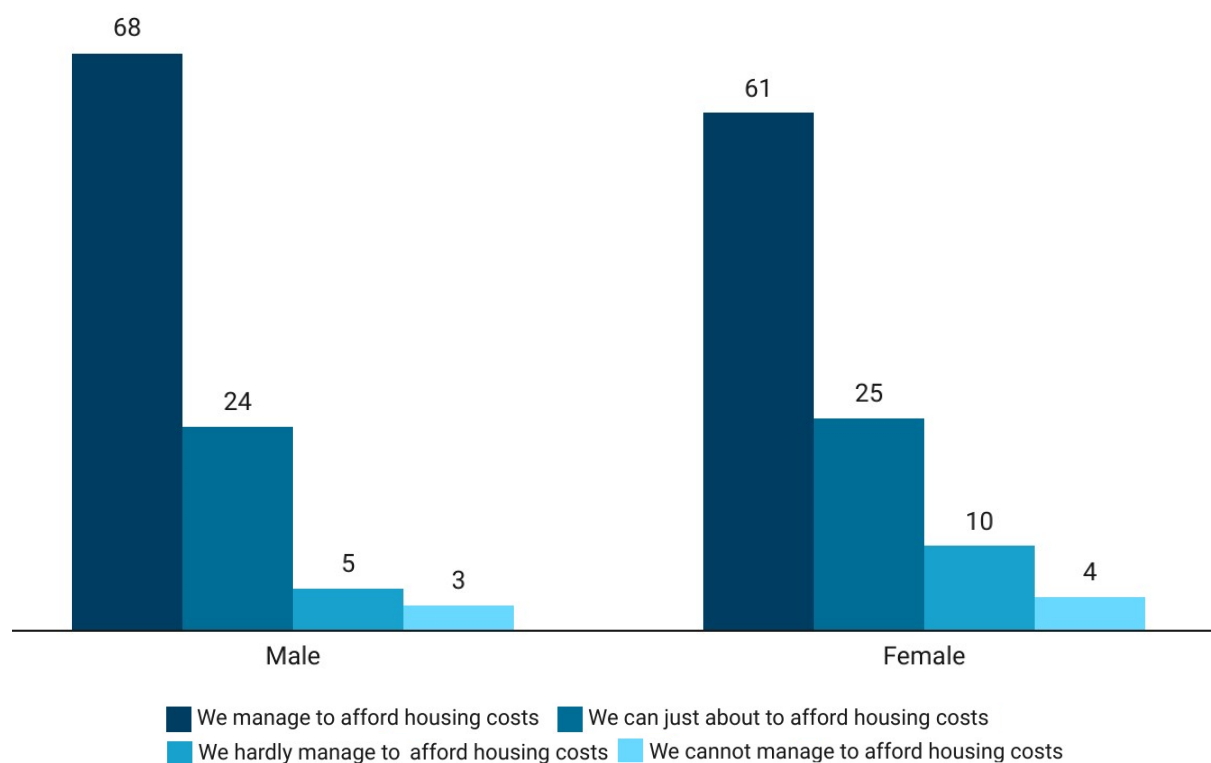
68% of male respondents and 61% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 24% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 25% of female residents.

In contrast, 5% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 10%.

The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is slightly higher among female respondents (4%) than male respondents (3%).

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

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



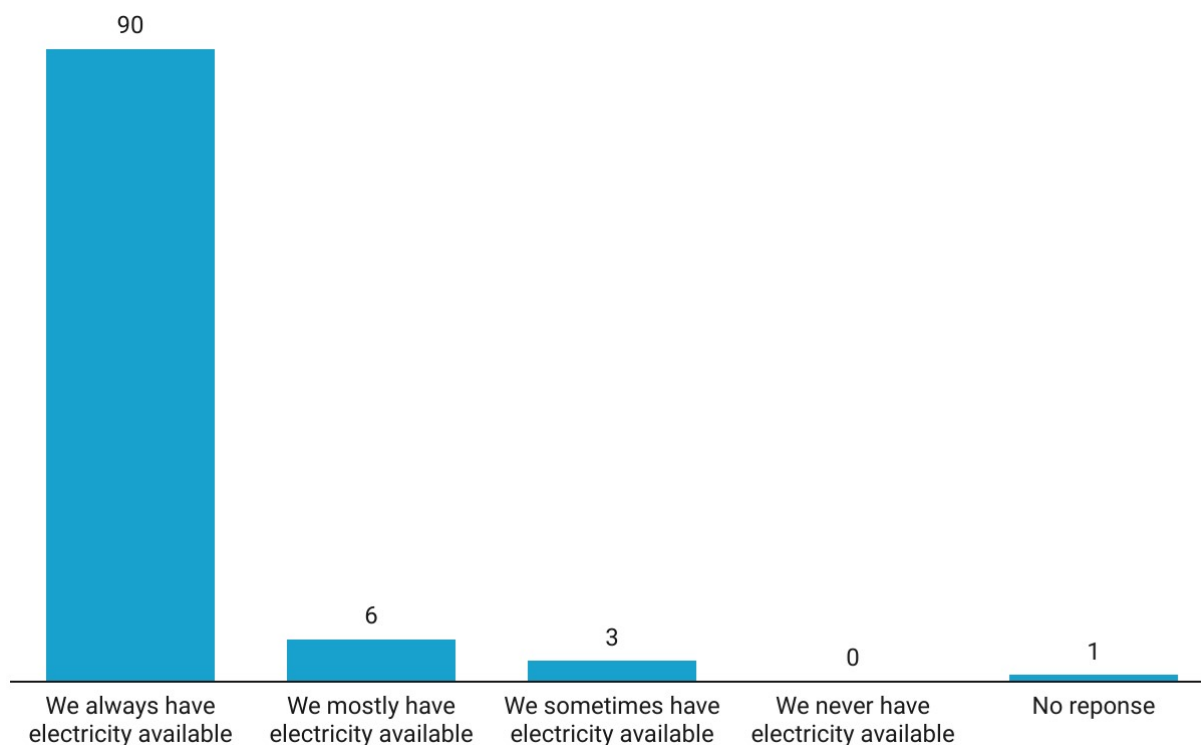
3.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

90% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, followed by those who mostly have electricity available (6%).

3% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while 1% did not answer. None of the respondents never has electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



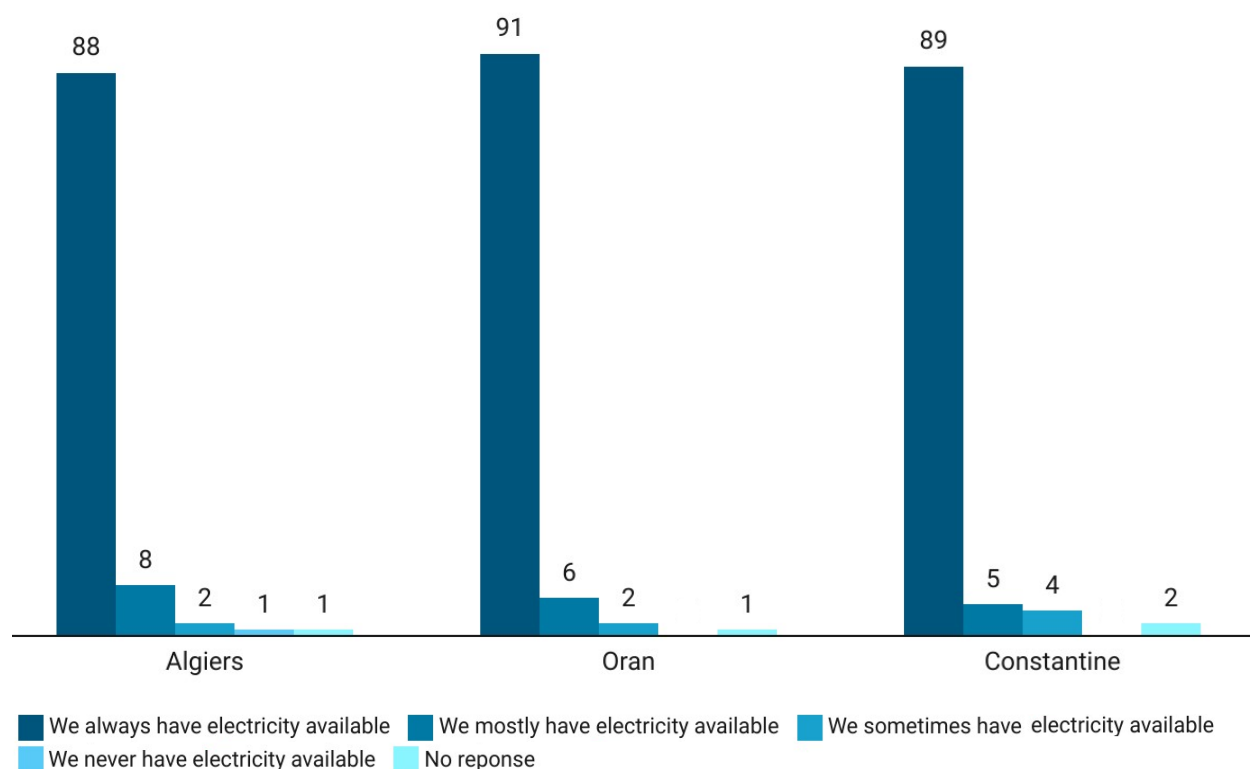
Comparing all three cities (n = 600), it should be highlighted that the access to electricity is not limited and the majority of respondents have access to electricity. 91% of Oran residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 89% in Constantine, and 88% in Algiers. 8% of respondents living in Algiers mostly have access to electricity, followed by Oran with 6%, and Constantine with 5%.

4% of Constantine residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by both Algiers and Oran residents with each 2%. Only 1% among Algiers residents never have access to electricity.

2% of Constantine respondents and 1% each of Algiers and Oran respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

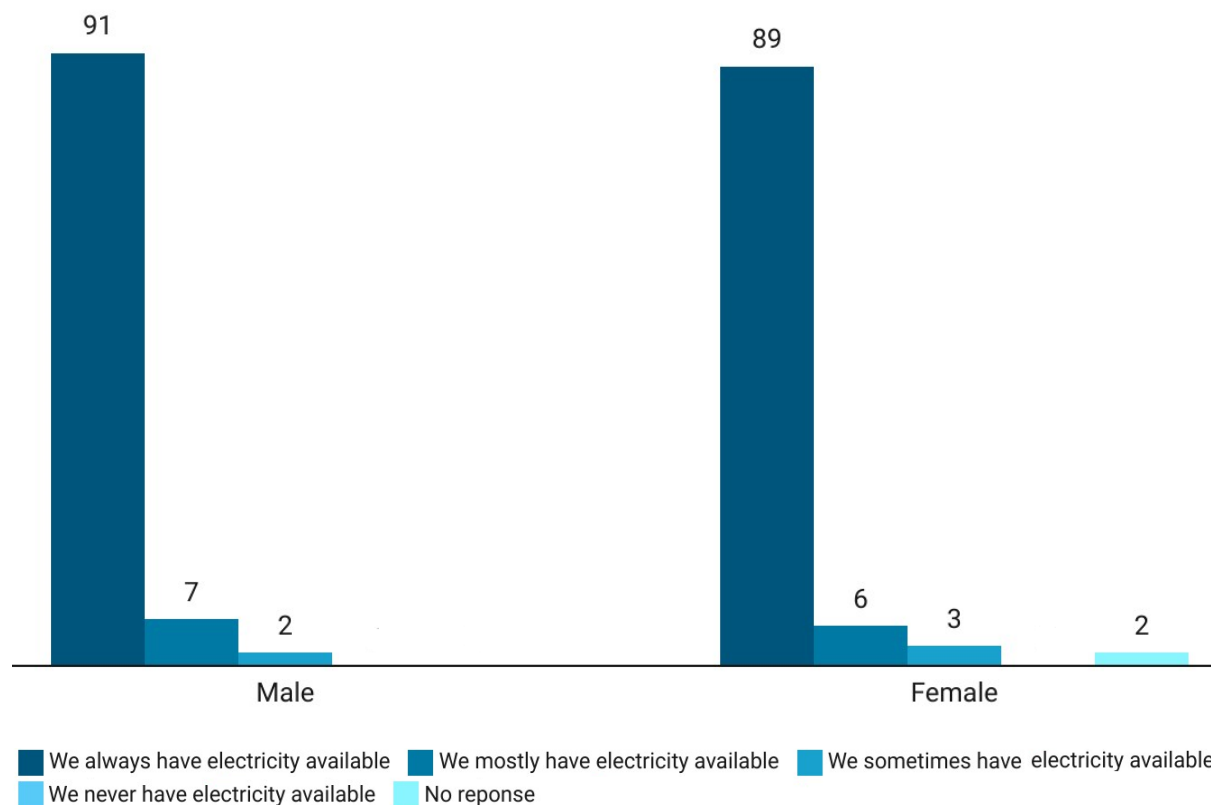


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows an approximately similar response behaviour among both genders. 91% of male and 89% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 7% of male and 6% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

2% of male and 3% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while none of the male or female participants stated that they never had access to electricity. 2% of female respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



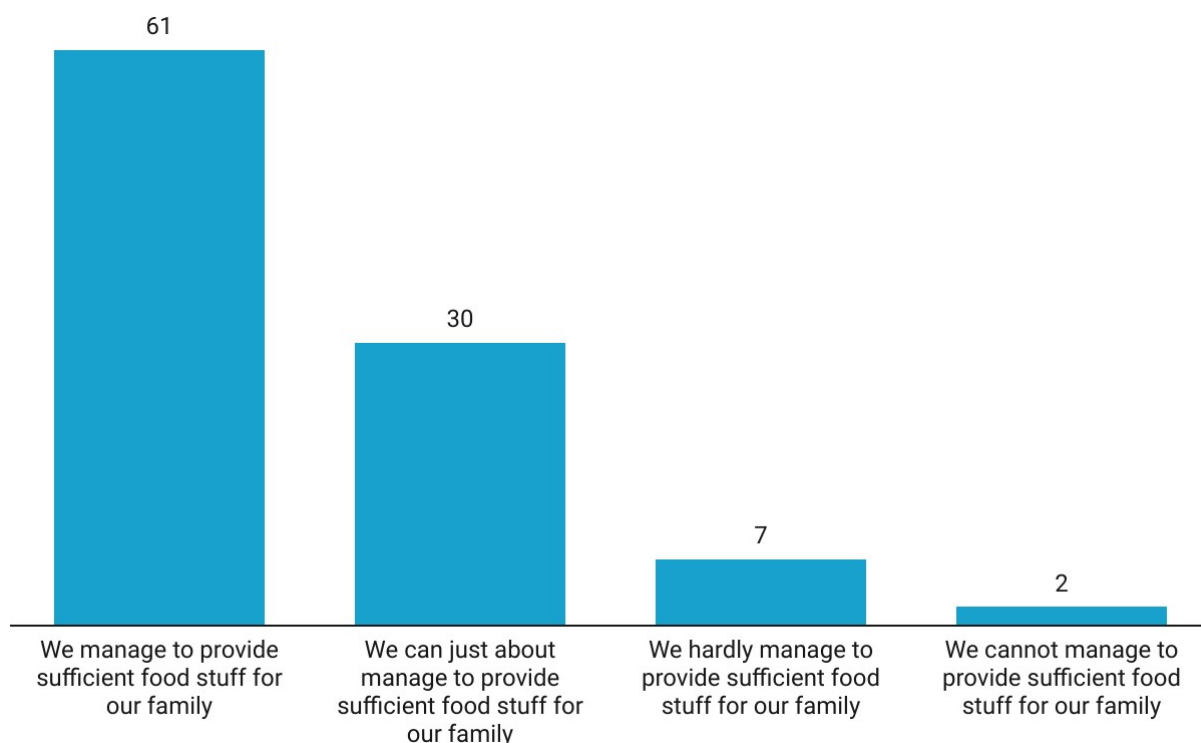
3.5. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

61% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 30% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

7% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 2% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

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

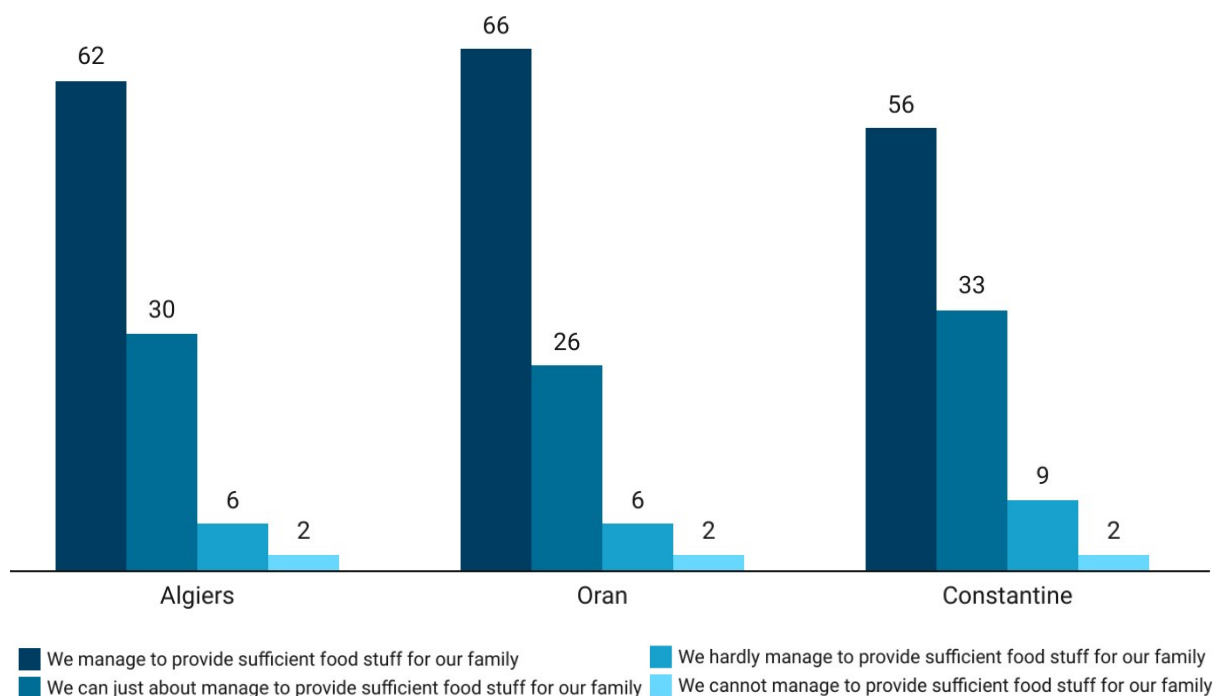


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Oran with 66%, followed by Algiers with 62%, and Constantine with 56%. 33% of Constantine respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 30% of respondents in Algiers, and 26% of respondents in Oran.

9% of Constantine residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Oran as well as Algiers this is true for each 6%. Among all three cities, 2% each cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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?



68% of male and 55% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 24% of male and 35% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

In contrast, 6% of male and 9% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 2% of male respondents and 1% 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 = 600)

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

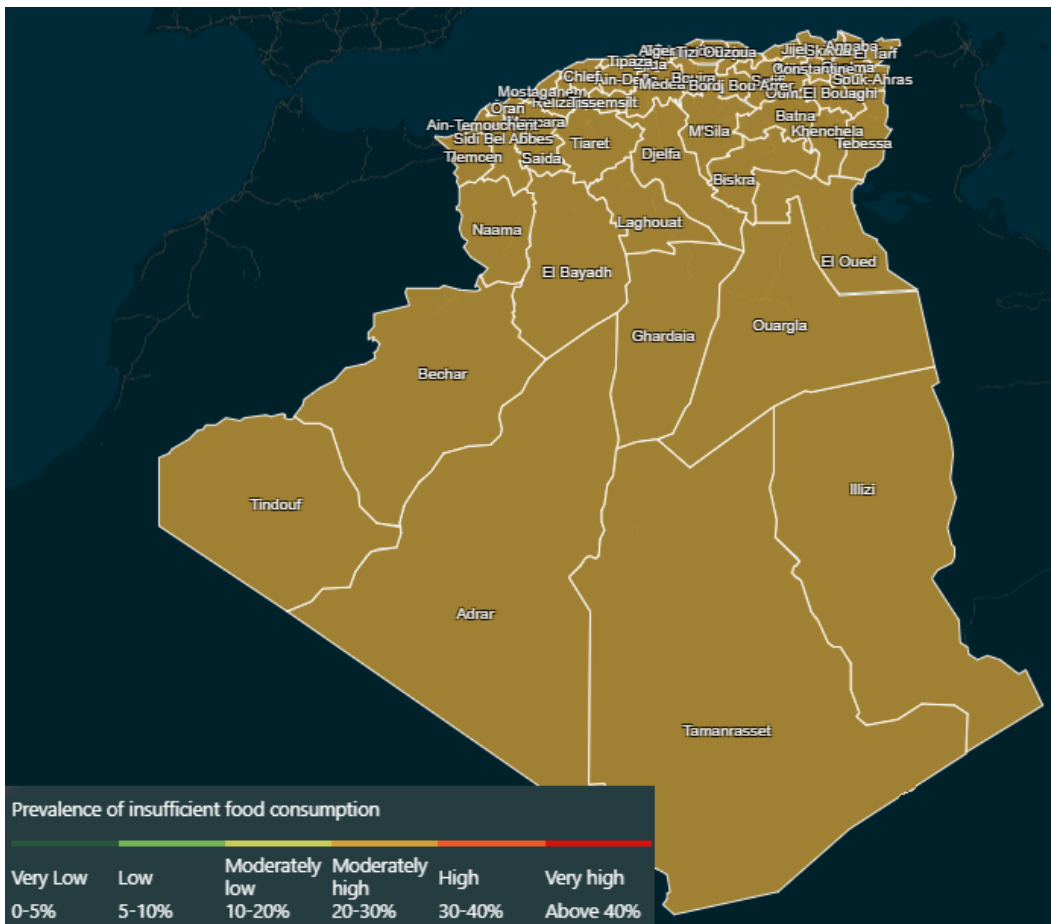
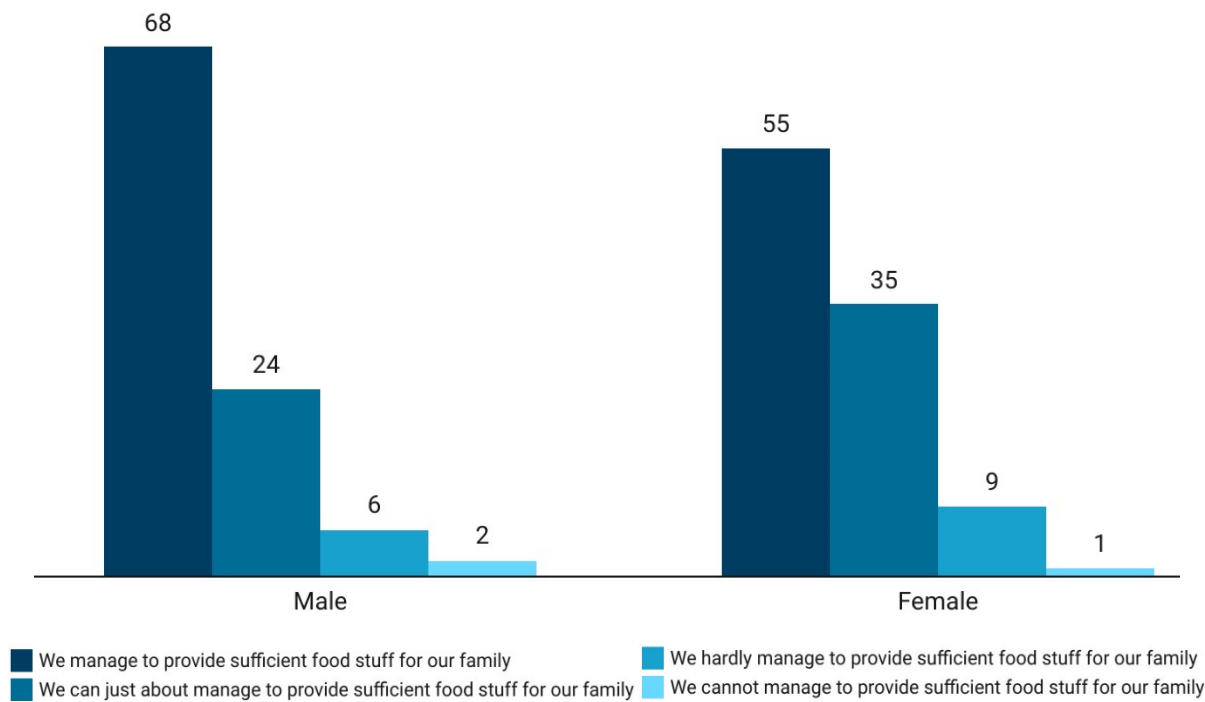


Figure 1. Hunger map of Algeria (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>, access on 2024/02/14)

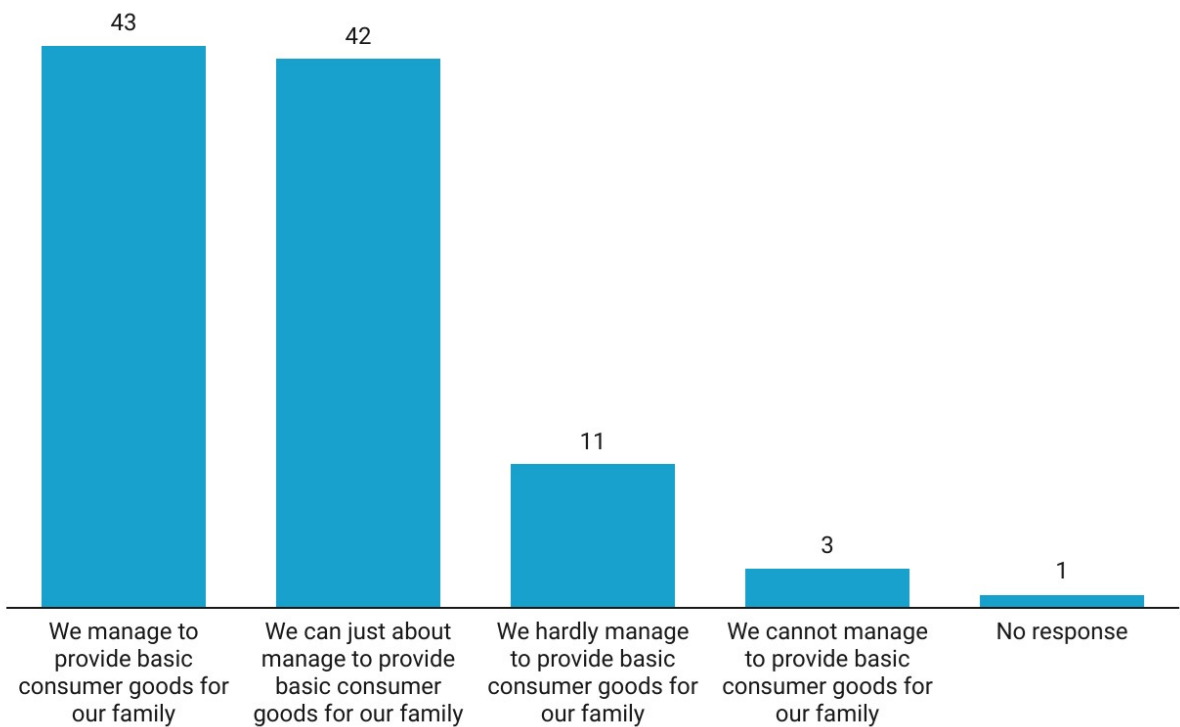
The results of this study are supported by the findings of the HungerMap² on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Algeria. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in Algeria: red signals areas where people are not meeting the required food intake levels and thus require urgent assistance, while green signals areas where people meet the required food intake levels. As can be seen from the virtual map, the whole country is affected by moderately high insufficient food consumption (coloured ochre/light brown colour).

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

43% of surveyed participants (n = 600) 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. 11% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while a noticeable proportion of 3% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family. 1% of the respondents did not answer.

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?



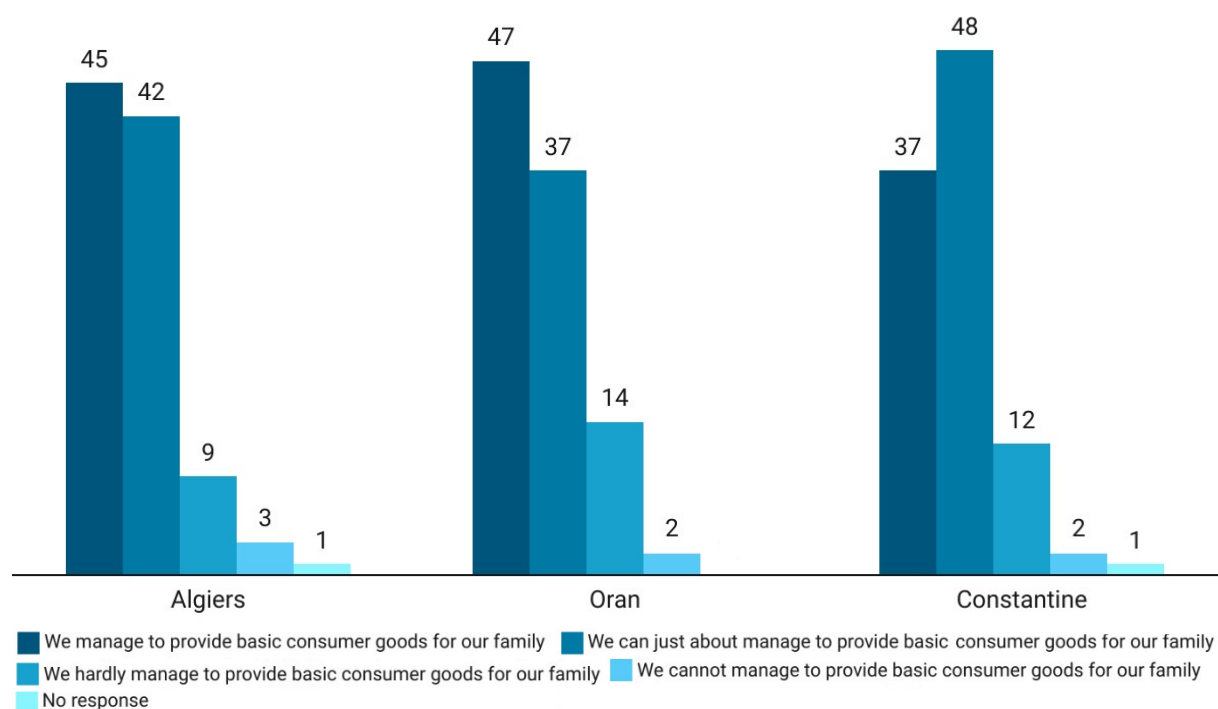
² The World Food Programme’s HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (<https://hungormap.wfp.org/>).
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47% of Oran residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while in Algiers this is true for 45% of the residents, in Constantine for 37% of the residents. 48% of Constantine residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Algiers residents with 42%, and Oran residents with 37%.

14% of Oran residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 12% of Constantine residents, and 9% of Algiers residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Algiers residents with 3%, followed by Oran and Constantine residents with each 2%. Among both Algiers and Constantine residents 1% each did not answer.

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.)?

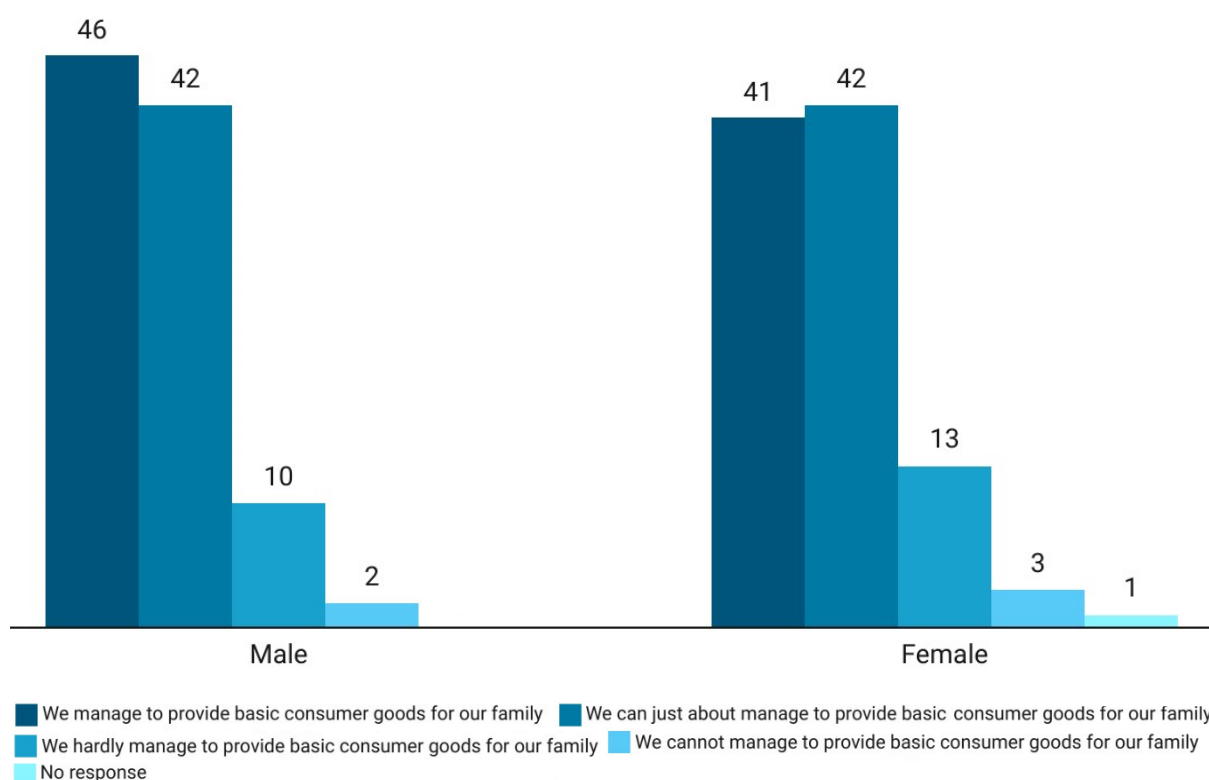


Gender comparison reveals that 46% of male and 41% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 42% of each male and female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

10% of male and 13% of female respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 2% of male and 3% of female survey participants cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 1% of female respondents refused to answer the question.

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.)?



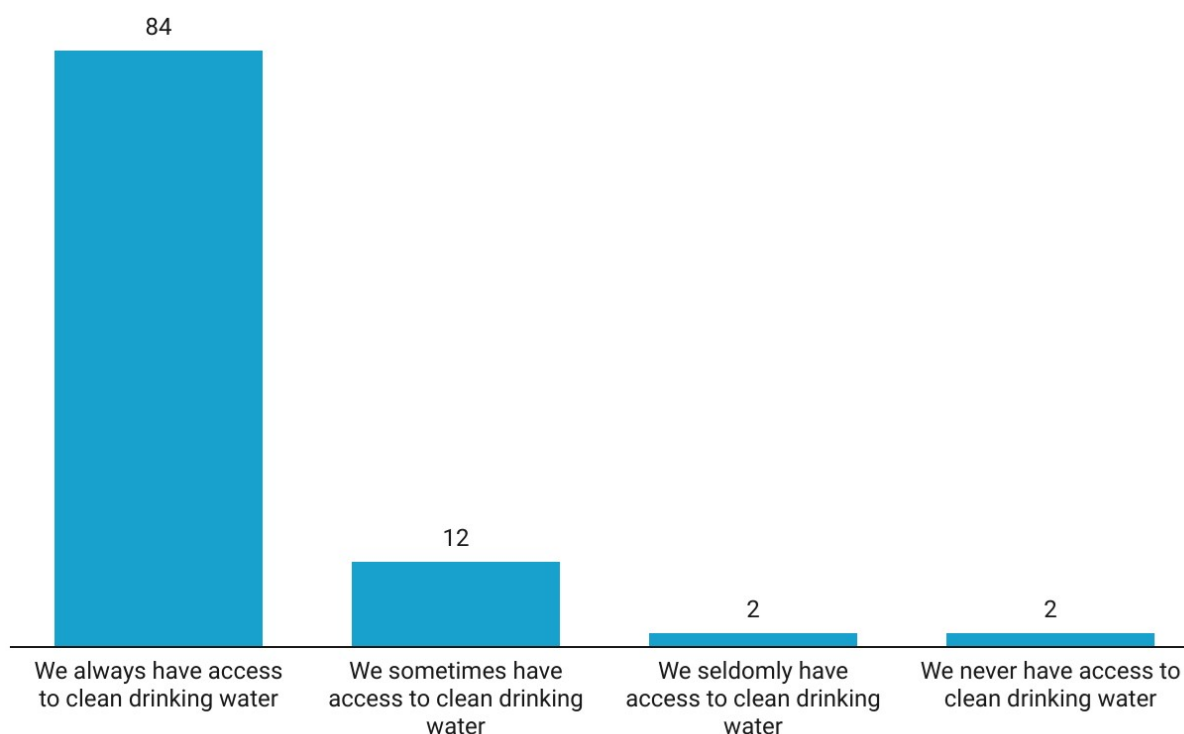
3.7. Access to clean drinking water

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.

84% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 12% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 2% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% never have access to clean drinking water. 1% did not answer the question.

Access to clean Drinking Water – Total (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

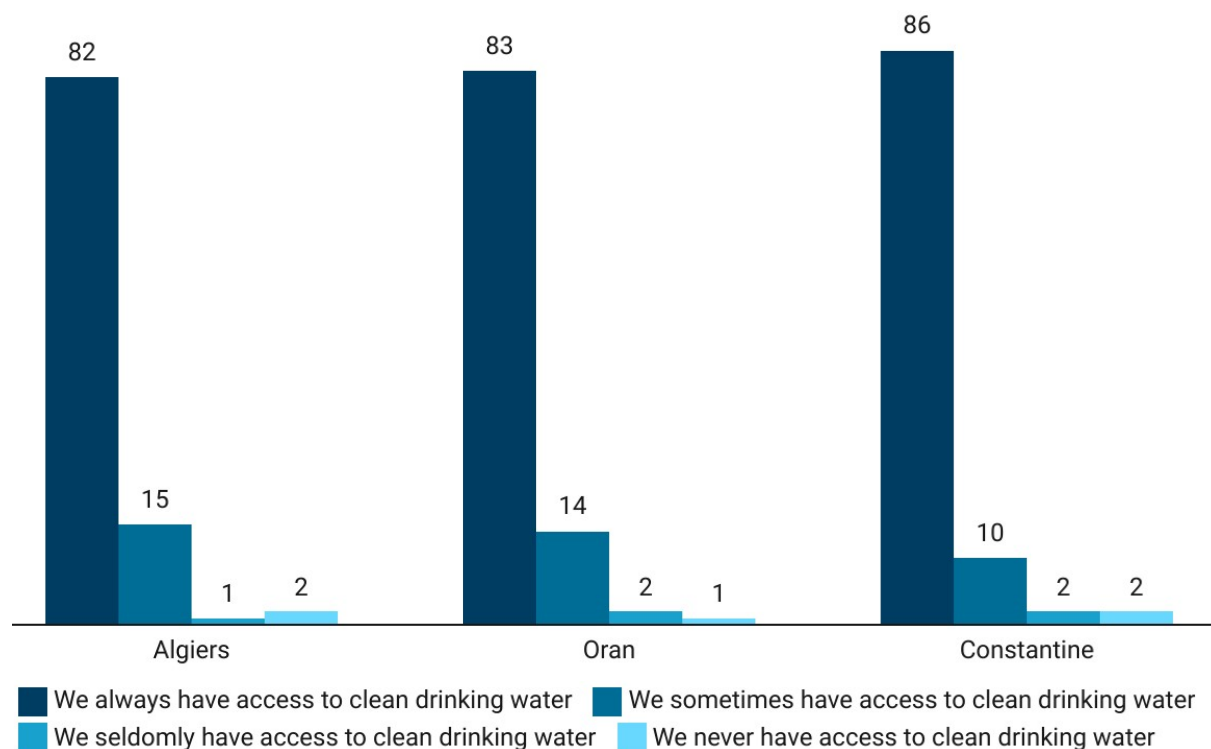


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Constantine with 86%, followed by Oran with 83%, and Algiers with 82%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Algiers respondents with 15%, followed by Oran respondents with 14%, and Constantine respondents with 10%.

2% of each Oran and Constantine respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 1% of Algiers respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Constantine as well as Algiers with each 2%, followed by Oran with 1%.

Access to clean Drinking Water – City (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

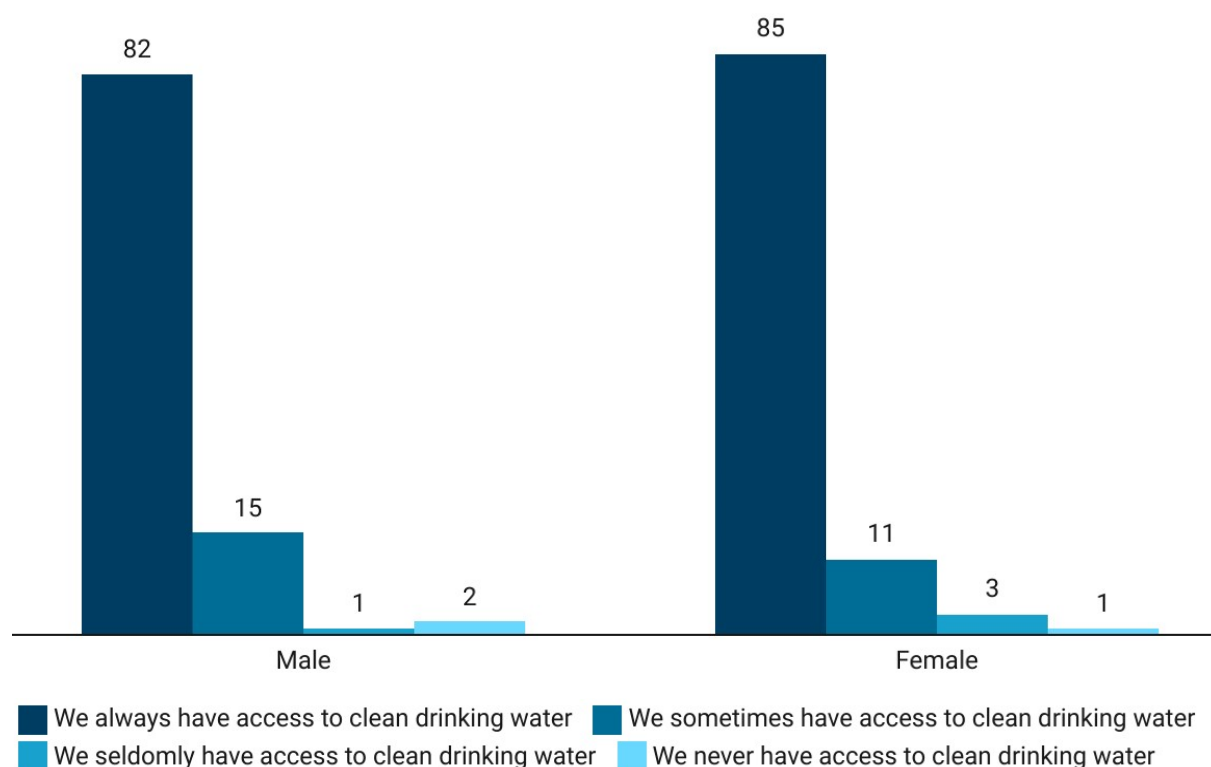


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 85% of female respondents and 82% of male respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is higher among male participants (15%) than female participants (11%).

1% of male respondents and 3% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% of male and 1% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean Drinking Water – Gender (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



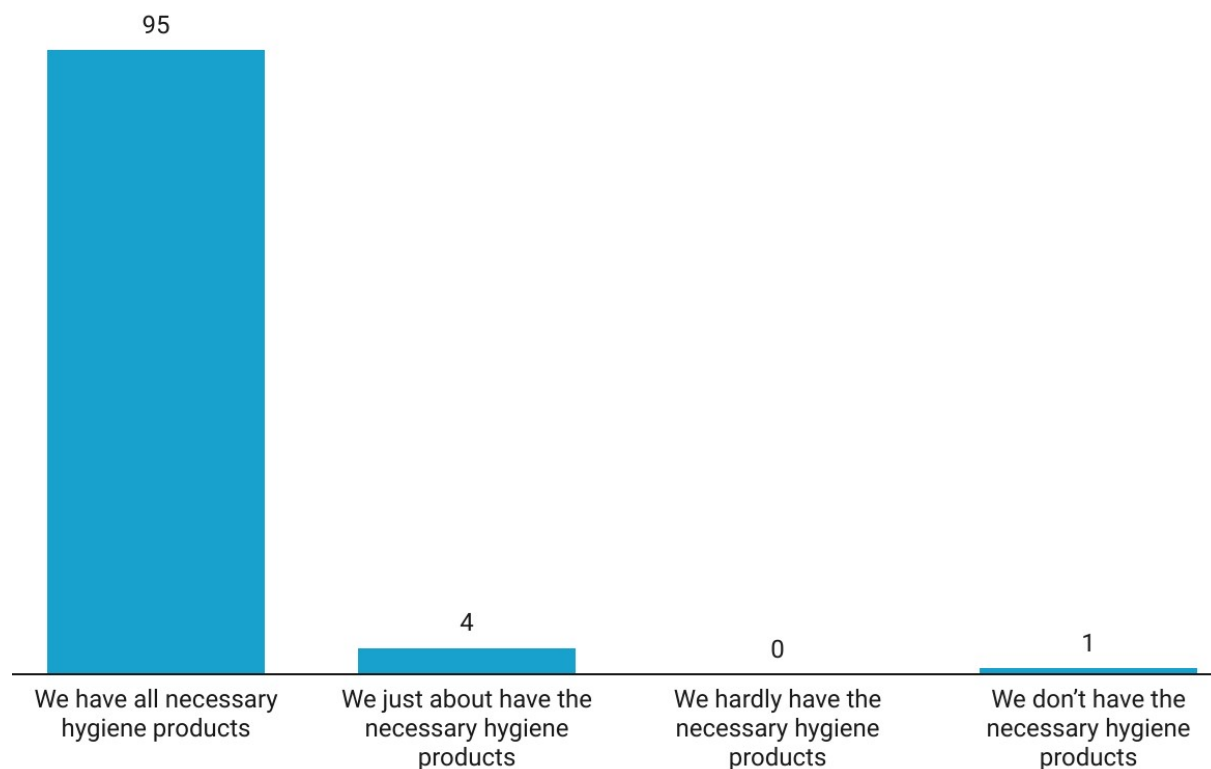
3.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

95% 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. 4% just about have access to necessary hygiene products.

A proportion of 1% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).

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.]



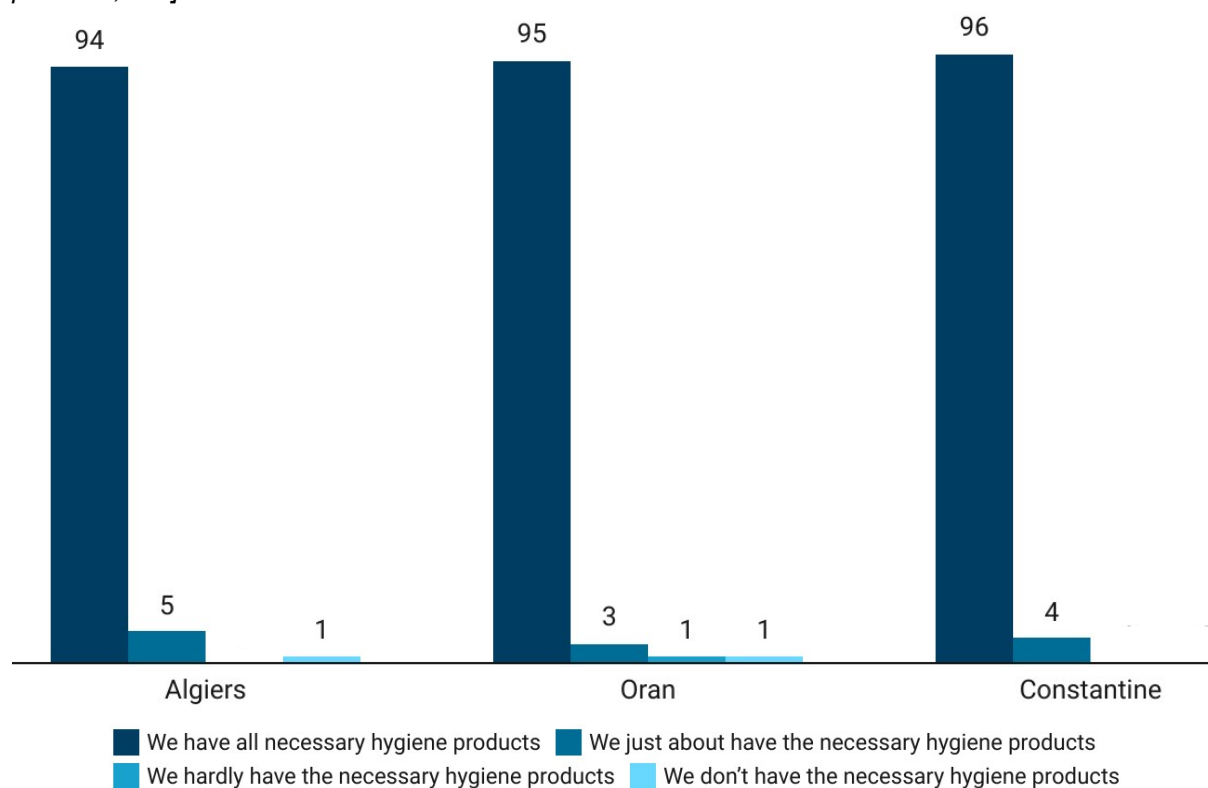
Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Constantine respondents with 96%, followed by Oran respondents with 95%, and Algiers respondents (94%). 5% of Algiers respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 4% of Constantine and 3% of Oran respondents.

Among Constantine respondents no one answered to hardly have all necessary hygiene products as well as to not have all necessary hygiene products at all.

1% of Oran respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products. Among Algiers respondents, 1% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for also 1% of Oran residents.

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.]

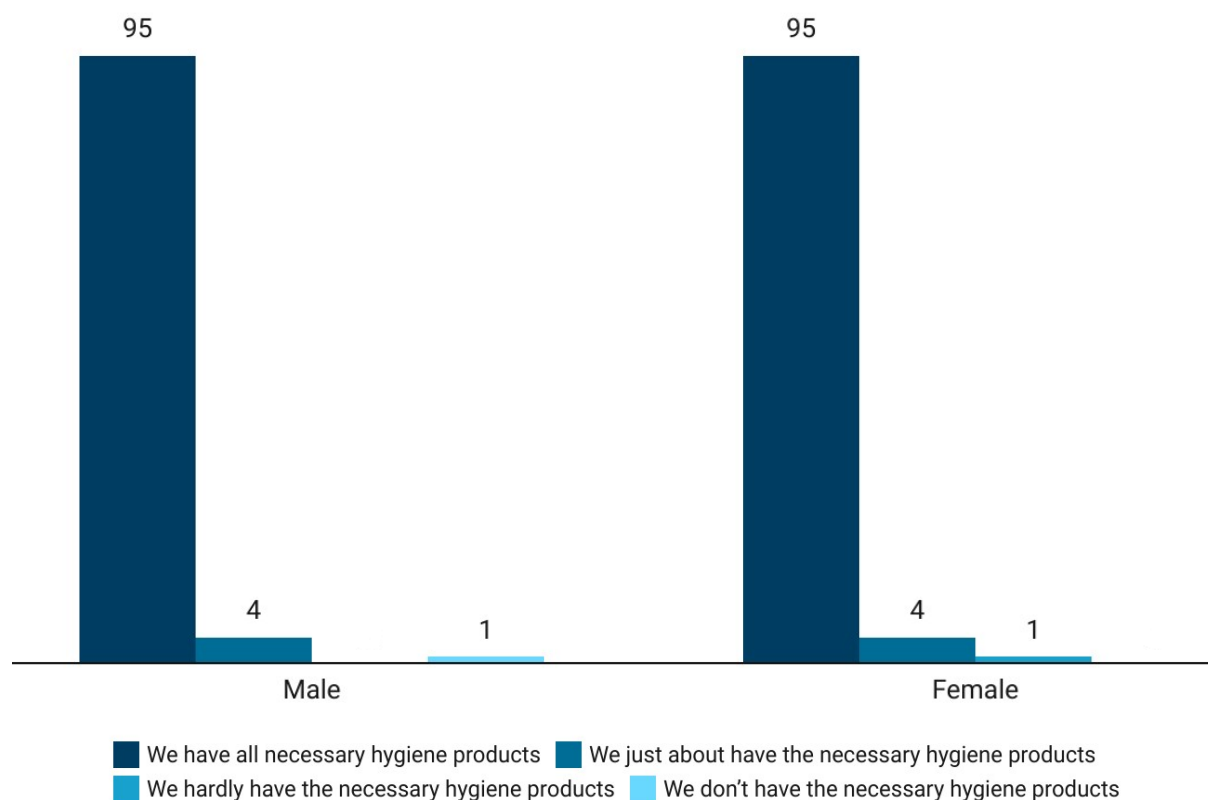


Taking gender comparison into consideration, despondence behaviour looks almost similar. 95% of male as well as 95% of female respondents of the sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 4% of each male and female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

1% 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., while 1% of male 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.]



3.9. Access to medical services

85% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 11% have access but they are not able to afford them. 2% do not have any access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

83% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 16% have access but cannot afford them. 1% refused to answer the question.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 85% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 11% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 2% have no access to primary medical care. 2% did not give an answer.

75% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 22% have access to a medical specialist but cannot afford the visit. 2% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer the question.

Only 50% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 30% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 10% have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 10% did not answer.

70% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Total (n = 600)

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



84% of Algiers residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 11% have access but cannot afford them. 3% do not have access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer the question.

82% of Algiers residents (n = 200) have access and are able to afford medication/drugs, while 17% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 1% have no access to medication or drugs.

88% of the respondents in Algiers (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 10% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 1% of Algiers respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

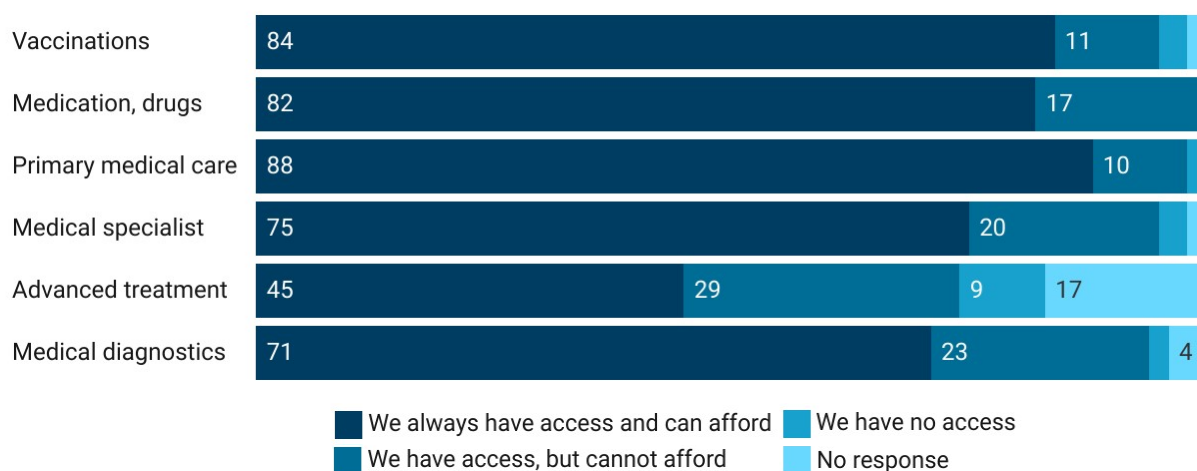
75% of the Algiers sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 20% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 3% do not have access to a medical specialist. 2% refused to answer the question.

45% of Algiers respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 29% have access but cannot afford it, while 9% have no access at all. A noticeable percentage of 17% did not answer.

71% of Algiers respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 23% have access but cannot afford it. 2% have no access to medical diagnostics at all, while 4% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Algiers (n = 200)

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



83% of Oran residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 12% have access but cannot afford them. 3% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 2% did not answer.

Among Oran residents (n = 200), 83% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 16% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 1% have no access to medication or drugs.

82% of Oran respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 14% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 2% do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer.

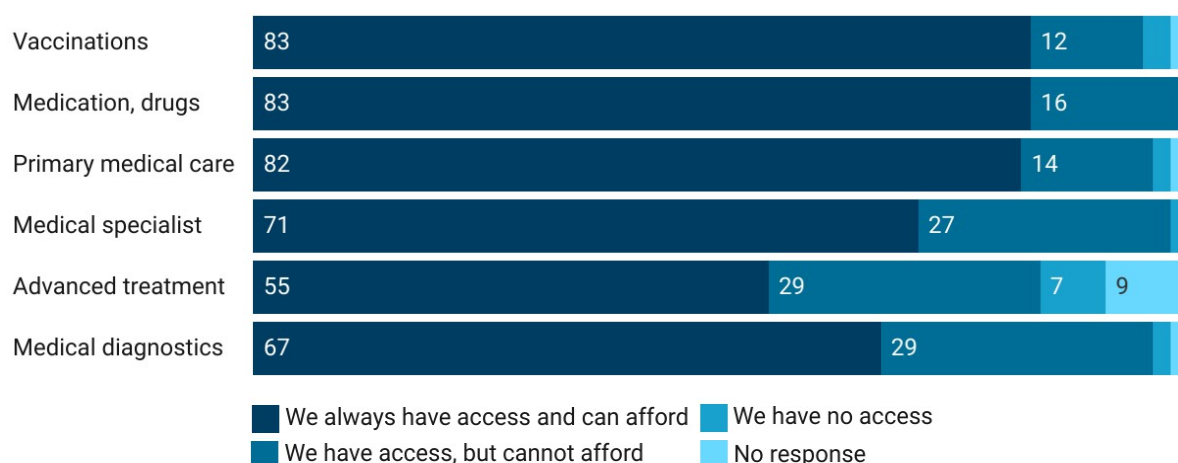
71% of Oran residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 27% have access but is not able to afford it. 1% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

55% of Oran respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 29% have access but do not have the financial resources to afford it, while 7% do not have access at all. 9% did not answer.

67% of Oran respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 2% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Oran (n = 200)

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



87% of Constantine residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 10% have access but cannot afford them. 1% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 2% did not answer.

Among Constantine respondents (n = 200), 84% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 15% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 1% did not answer the question.

86% of Constantine respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 10% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 2% of Constantine respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 2% refused to answer.

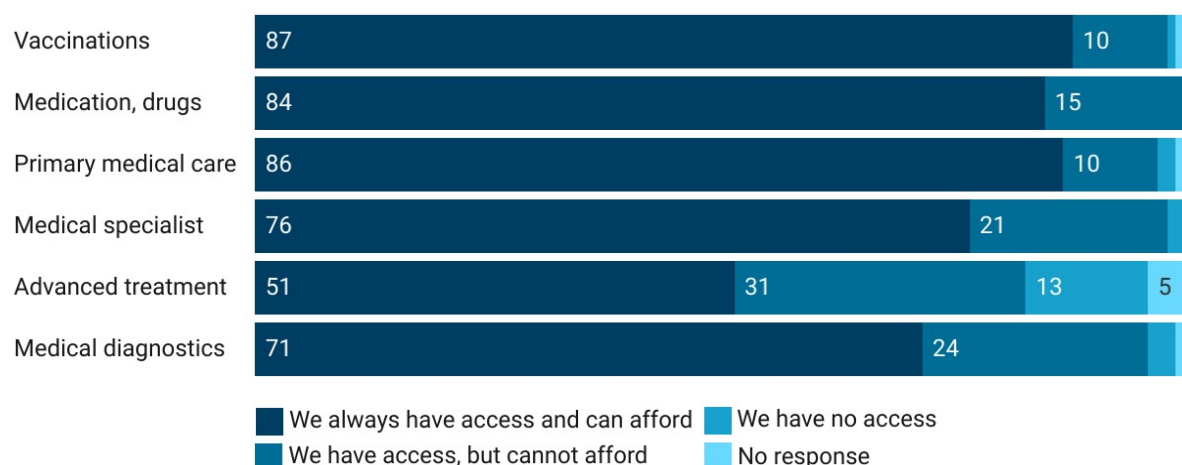
76% of Constantine sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 21% have access but cannot afford the visit. 2% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

51% of Constantine respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 31% have access but cannot afford it, while 13% have no access at all. 5% did not answer.

71% of Constantine respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 24% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Constantine (n = 200)

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



85% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 10% have access but cannot afford them. 3% have no access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 300), 84% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 15% have access but cannot afford them. 1% did not.

88% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 11% have access but cannot afford it. 1% did not answer.

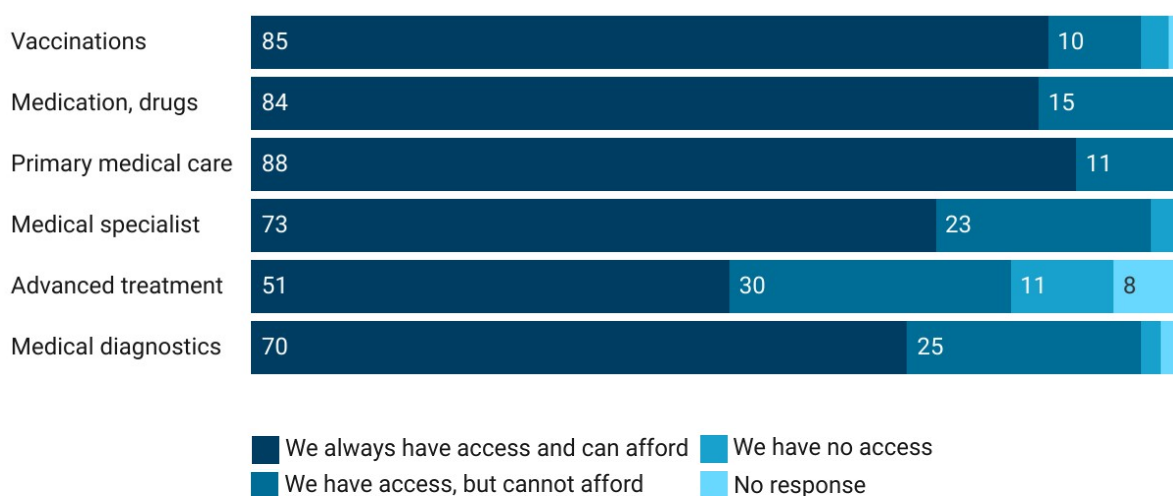
73% of the male participants (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 23% have access but cannot afford the visit. 3% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

51% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 30% have access but cannot afford them, while 11% have no access. A percentage of 8% did not answer this question.

70% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 2% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Male (n = 300)

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



86% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 12% have access but cannot afford them. 1% never have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

Among female survey participants (n = 300), 82% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 17% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 1% did not answer.

83% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 12% have access but cannot afford it. 3% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer.

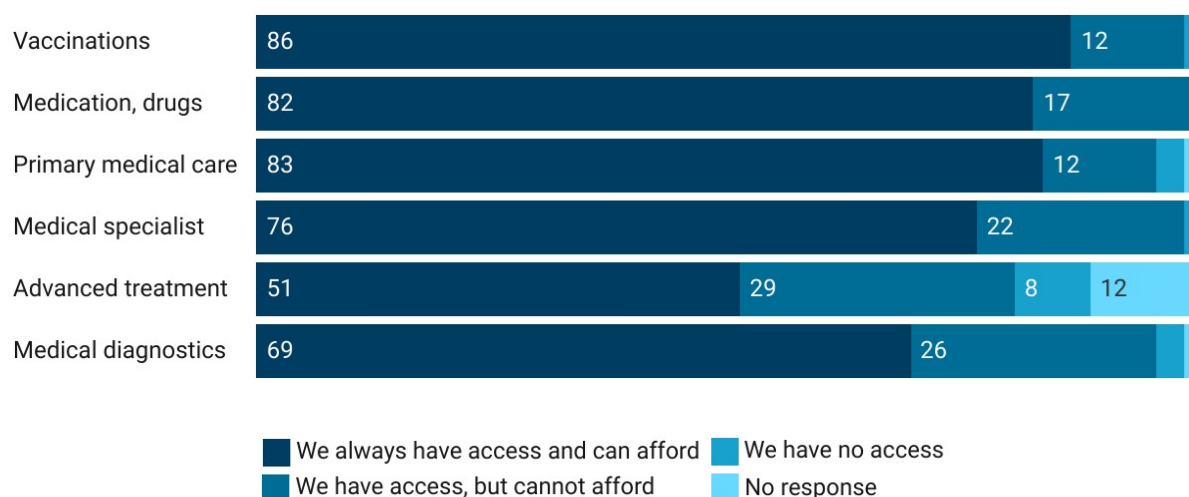
76% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 22% have access but cannot afford the visit. 1% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

51% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 29% have access but cannot afford it, while 8% have no access. 12% of female respondents did not give an answer on that question.

69% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 26% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access to medical diagnostics. 2% 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?



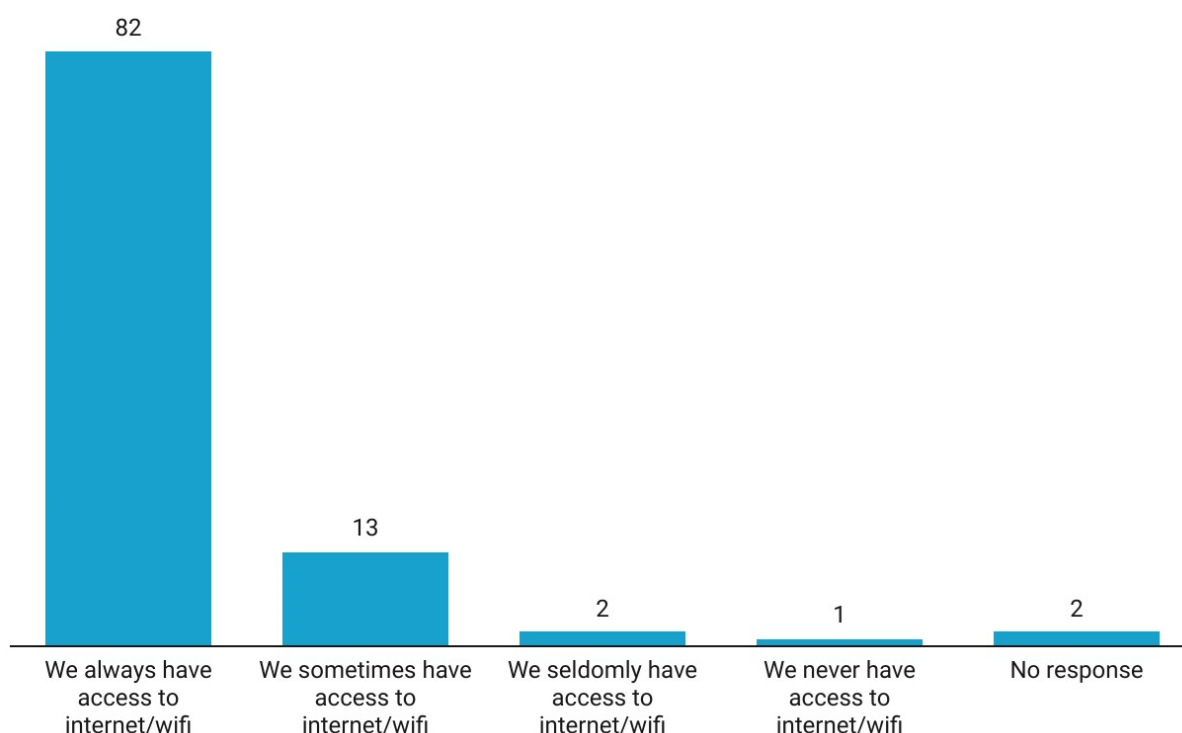
3.10. Access to internet/wifi

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

82% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 13% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 2% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 1% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 2% did not answer.

Access to Internet/wifi – Total (n = 600)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



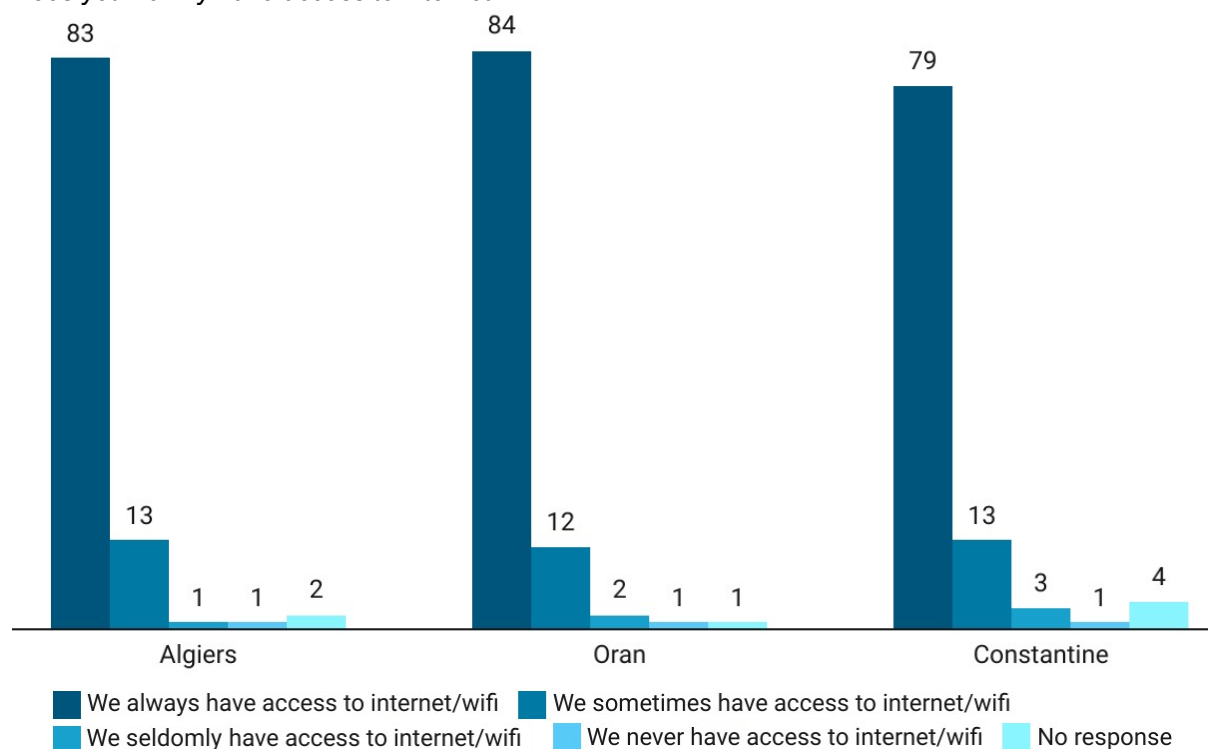
The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Oran with 84%, followed by Algiers with 83%, and Constantine with 79%. In both Algiers and Constantine, 13% each sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 12% of Oran residents.

The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Constantine residents with 3%, while in Oran the proportion is 2%, and in Algiers only 1%.

Among all three cities, 1% never have access to internet/wifi. 4% in Constantine, 2% in Algiers, and 1% in Oran did not answer.

Access to Internet/wifi – City (n = 600)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

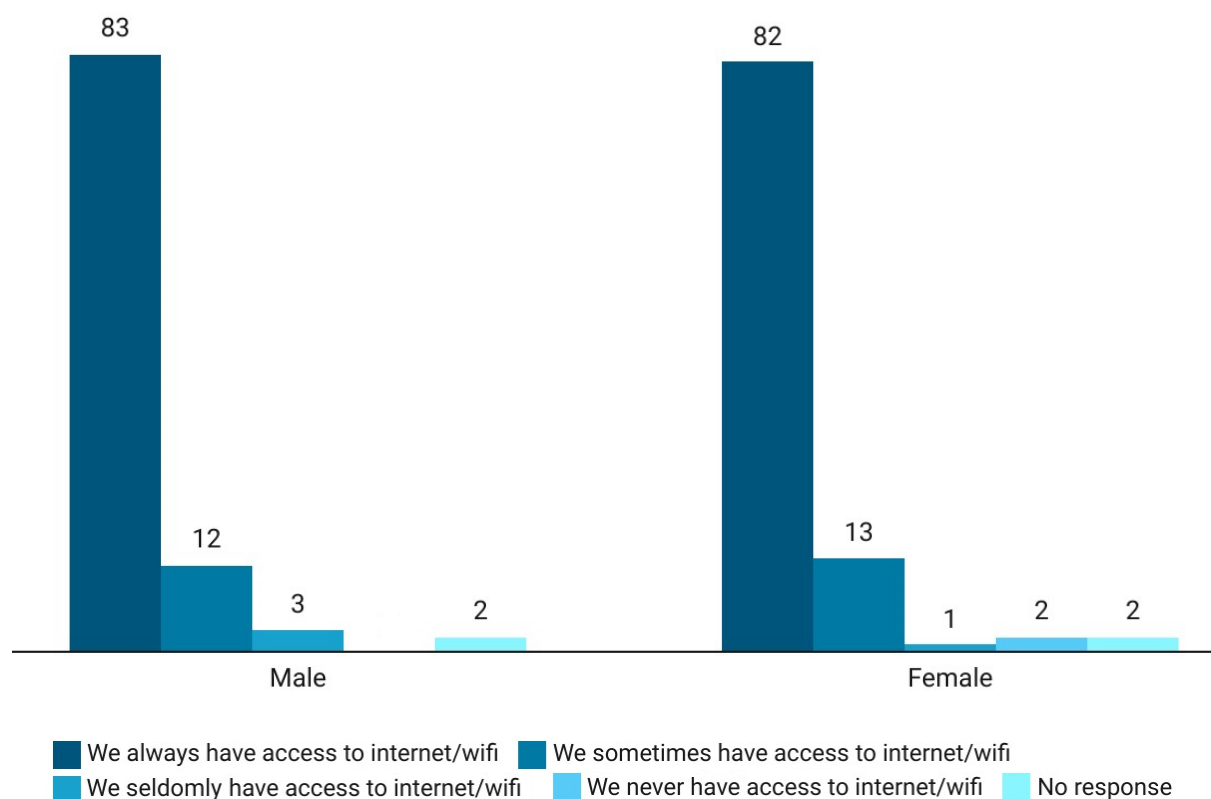


83% of male and 82% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 12% of male and 13% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 3% of male and 1% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi.

Only 2% of female respondents never have access to internet/wifi, while 2% of each male and female respondents did not answer.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



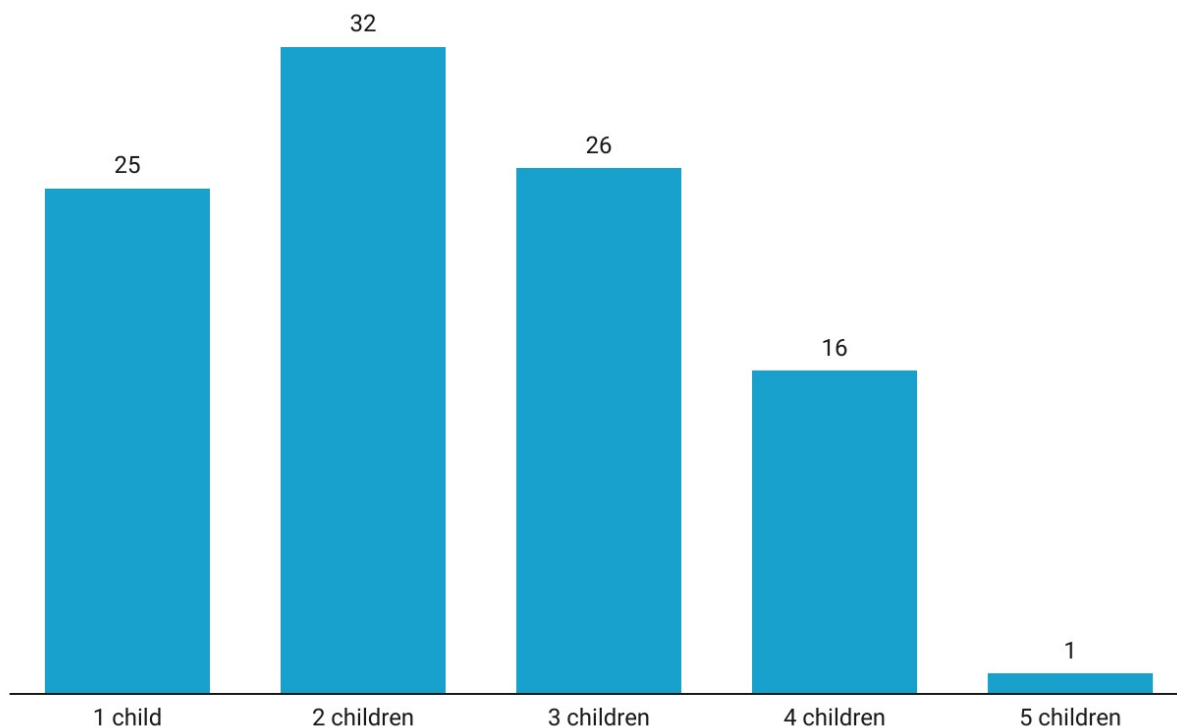
3.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

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 = 174) stating not being single, 18% stated not having children, while 1% did not answer.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 141) is among those having 2 children (32%), followed by 26% having 3 children, and 25% having 1 child. 16% have 4 children, and 1% have 5 children.

Number of children – Total (n = 141)

Number of children?

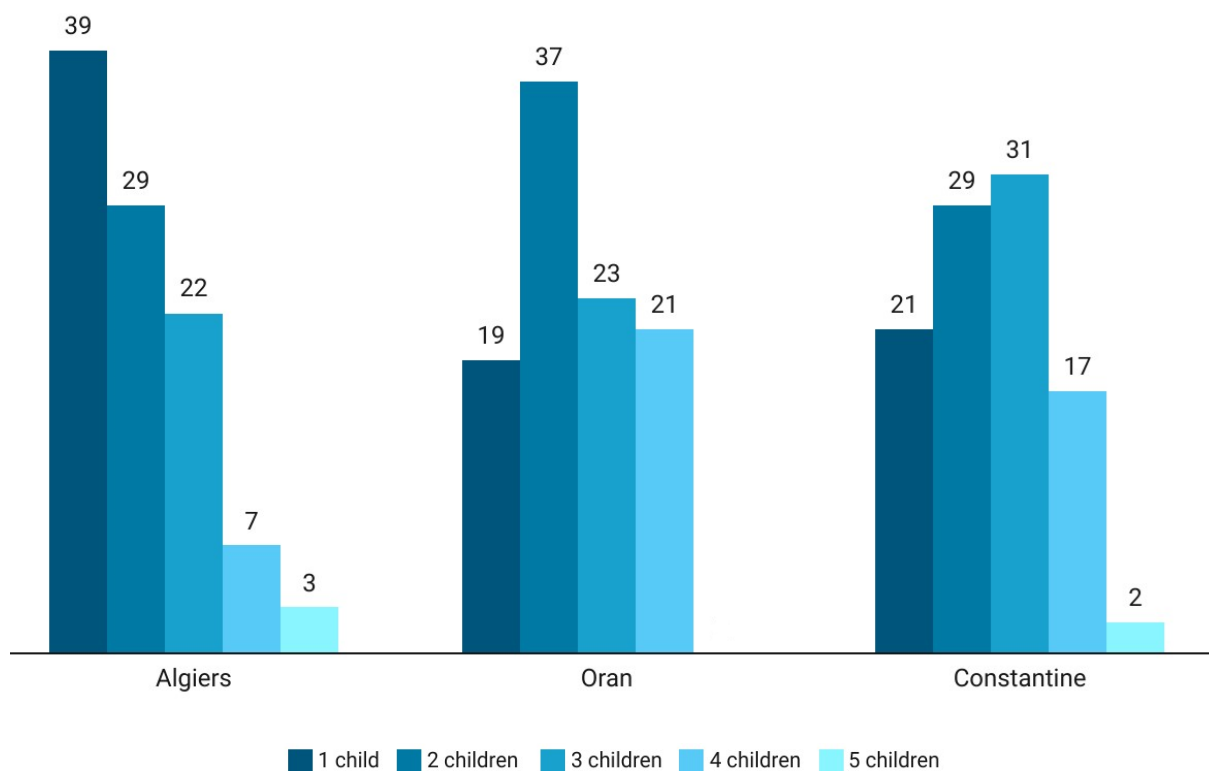


39% of Algiers respondents, 21% of Constantine respondents, and 19% of Oran respondents have 1 child, while 37% of Oran respondents, and 29% of each Algiers and Constantine respondents have 2 children.

The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Constantine respondents with 31%, followed by Oran with 23%, and Algiers with 22%. 21% of Oran respondents, 17% of Constantine respondents, and 7% of Algiers respondents have 4 children. 3% of Algiers and 2% of Constantine respondents have 5 children.

Number of children by – City (n = 141)

Number of children?

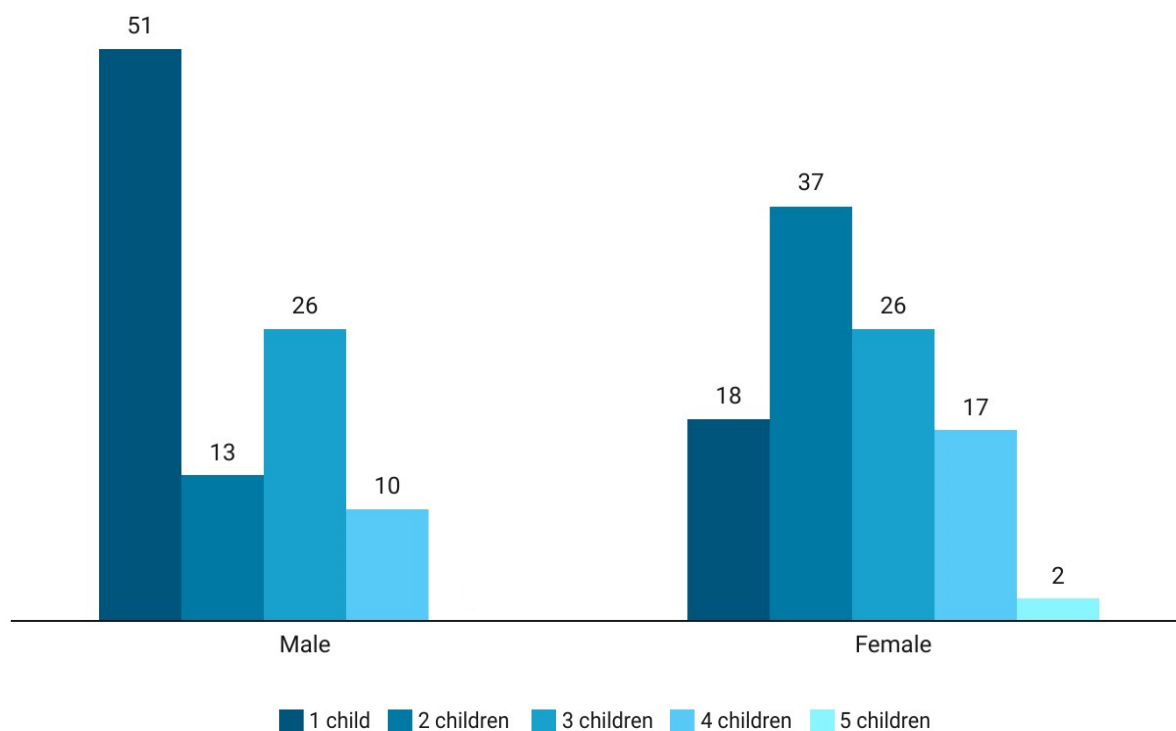


51% of male respondents and 18% female respondents have 1 child, while 13% of male and 37% of female respondents have 2 children. 26% of each female and male respondents have 3 children.

10% of male and 17% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 2% of female respondents have 5 children.

Number of children by – Gender (n = 141)

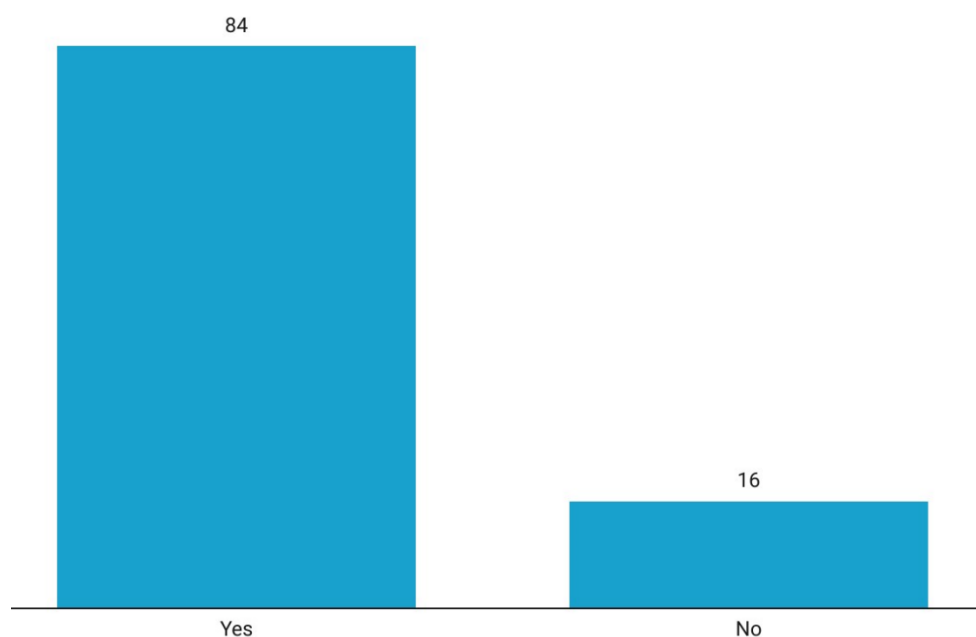
Number of children?



Respondents stating to have children (n = 141) were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 84% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of 119 respondents.

Children under 15 Years – Total (n = 141)

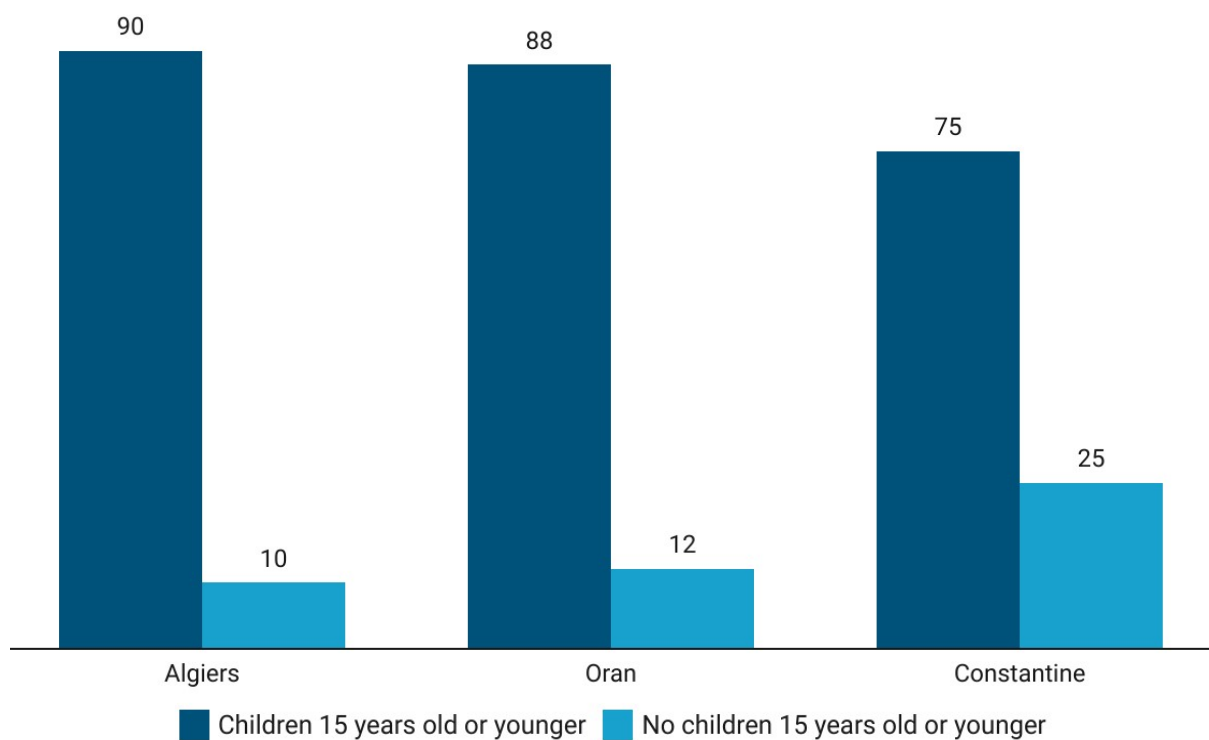
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



In Algiers, 90% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 88% among Oran respondents, and 75% of Constantine respondents.

Children under 15 Years – City (n = 141)

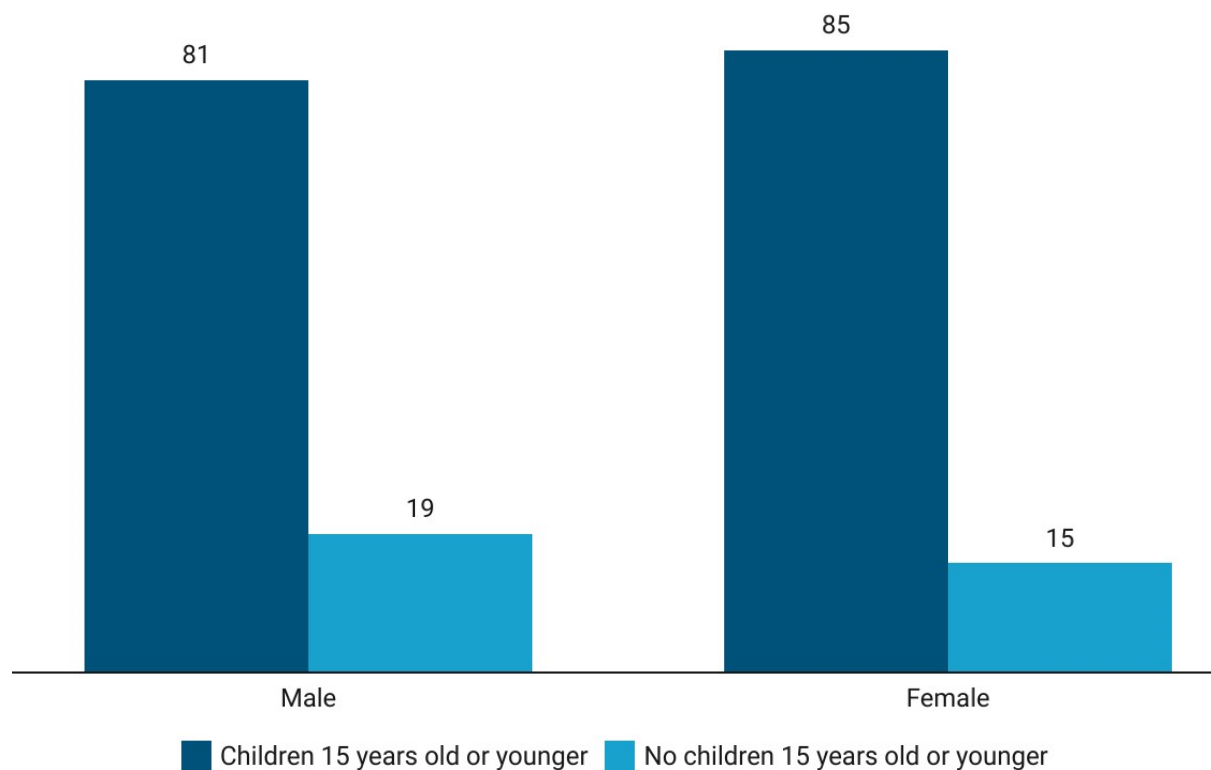
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



81% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 85% of female respondents.

Children under 15 Years – Gender (n = 141)

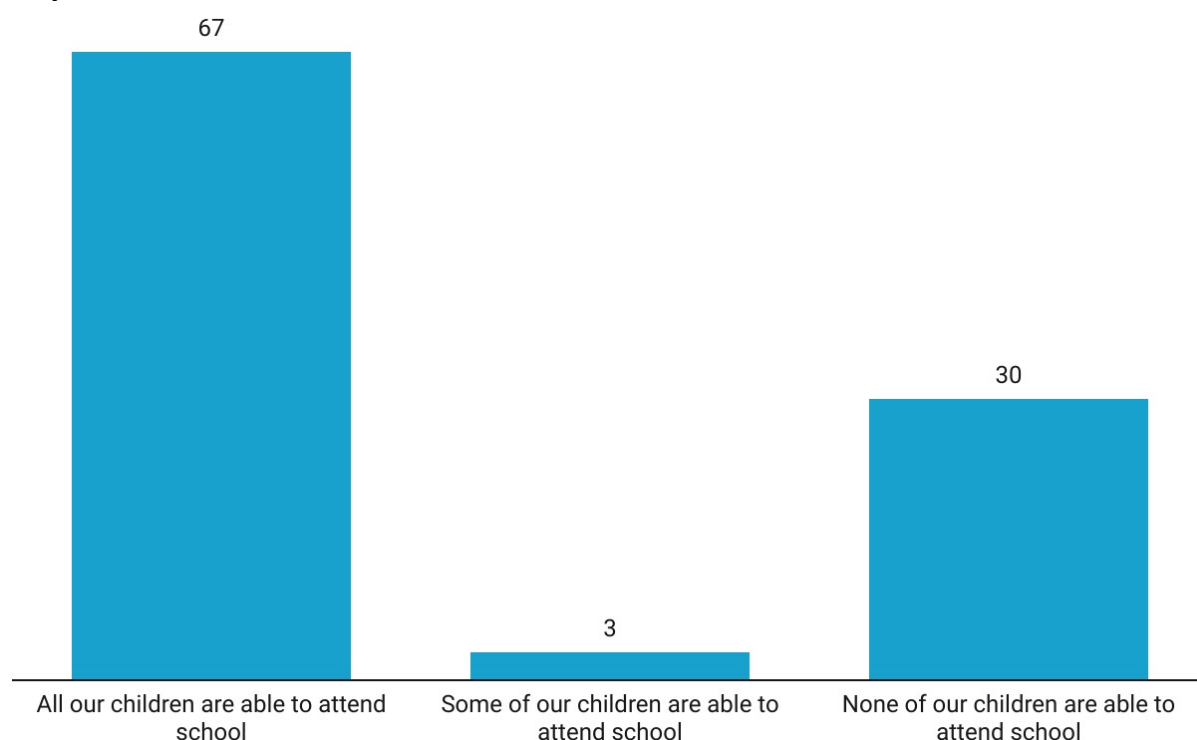
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



Asking all respondents (n = 119) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 67% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 3% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 30% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School Attendance – Total (n = 119)

Are your children able to attend school?

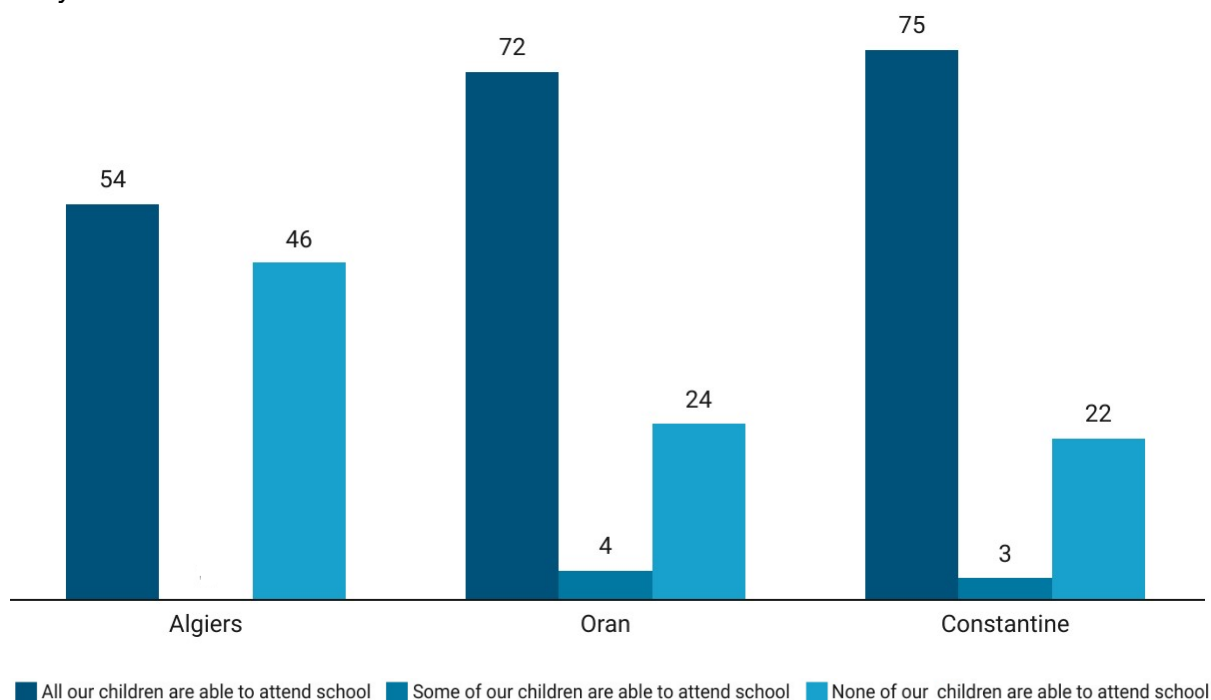


City comparison (n = 119) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Constantine with 75%, followed by 72% in Oran, and 54% in Algiers. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Oran with 4%, followed by Constantine with 3%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Algiers respondents with a share of 46%, followed by Oran with 24%, and Constantine with 22%.

School Attendance – City (n = 119)

Are your children able to attend school?

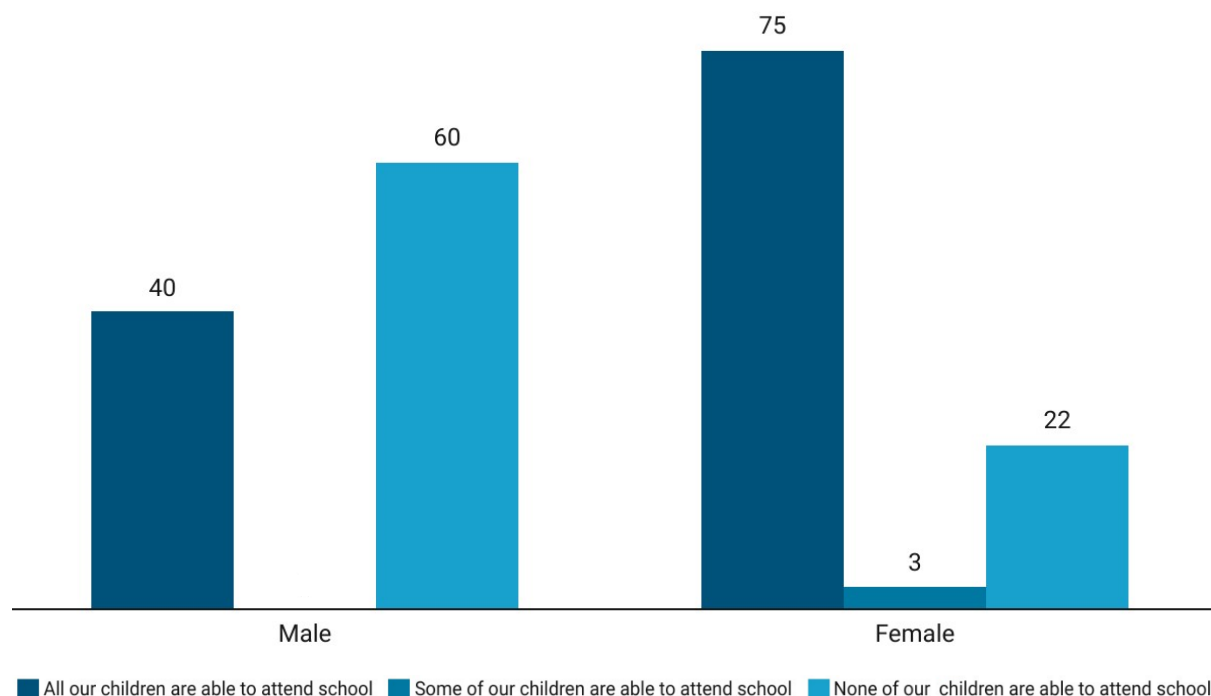


Gender comparison (n = 119) shows that a proportion of 40% among male respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while this is true for 75% of female respondents.

None of male but 3% of female survey participants answered that some of their children were able to attend school. 60% of male and 22% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School Attendance – Gender (n = 119)

Are your children able to attend school?



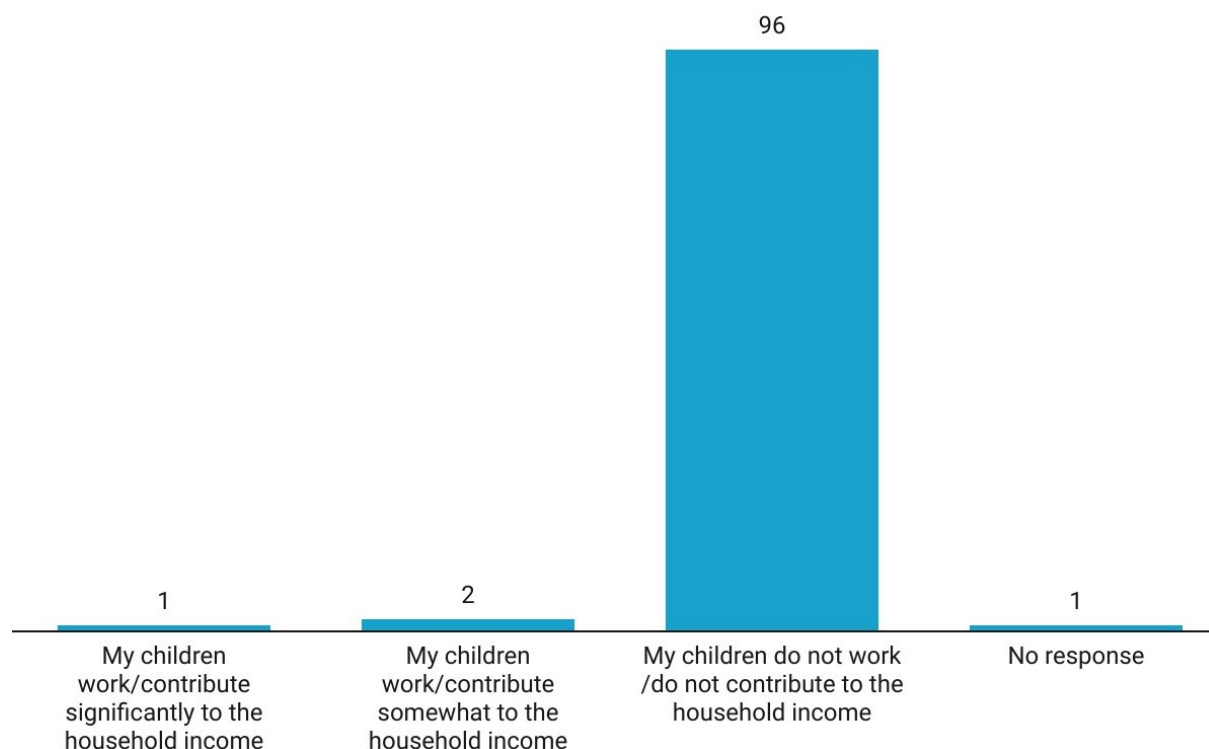
In general, the proportion of those stating that their children had to work to support the household income was low among the respondents (n = 119). 96% stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income.

1% 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.

1% did not answer the question.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 119)

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

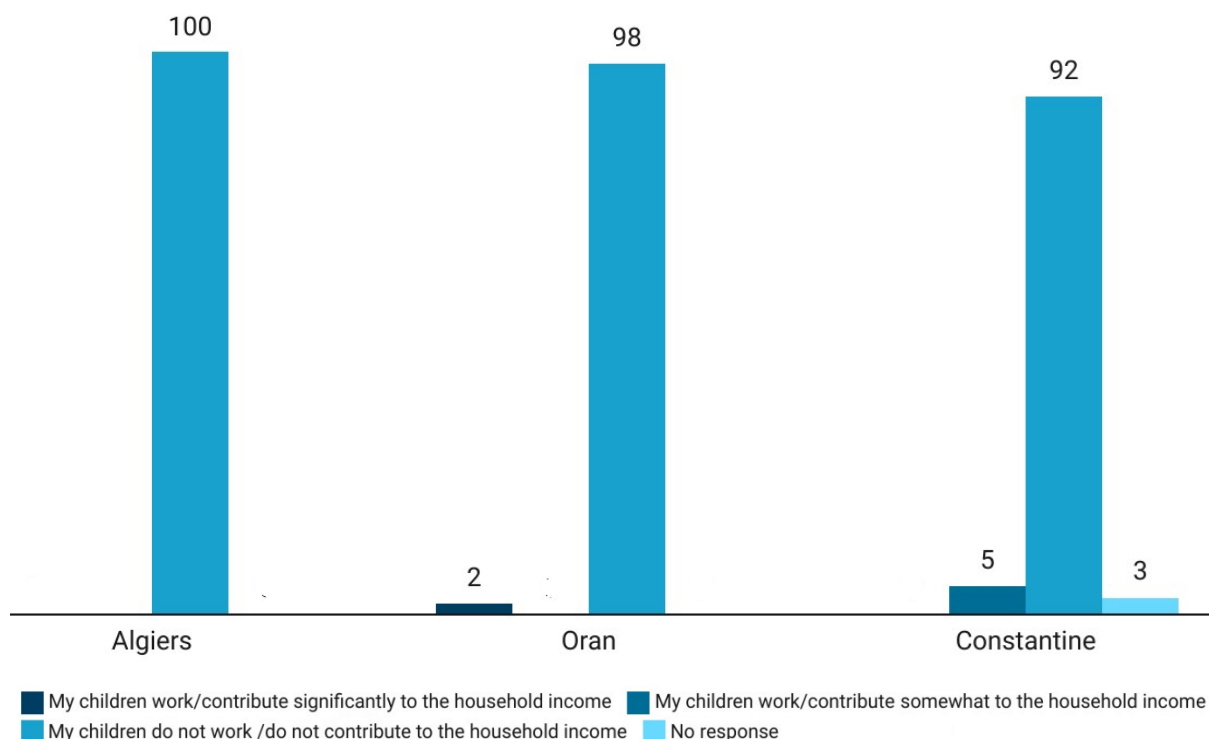


City comparison (n = 119) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Algiers respondents with 100%, followed by Oran respondents with 98%, and Constantine respondents with 92%.

5% of Constantine respondents answered that their children worked somewhat to support household income. 2% of Oran respondents stated that their children worked significantly to support household income. 3% of Constantine respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 119)

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

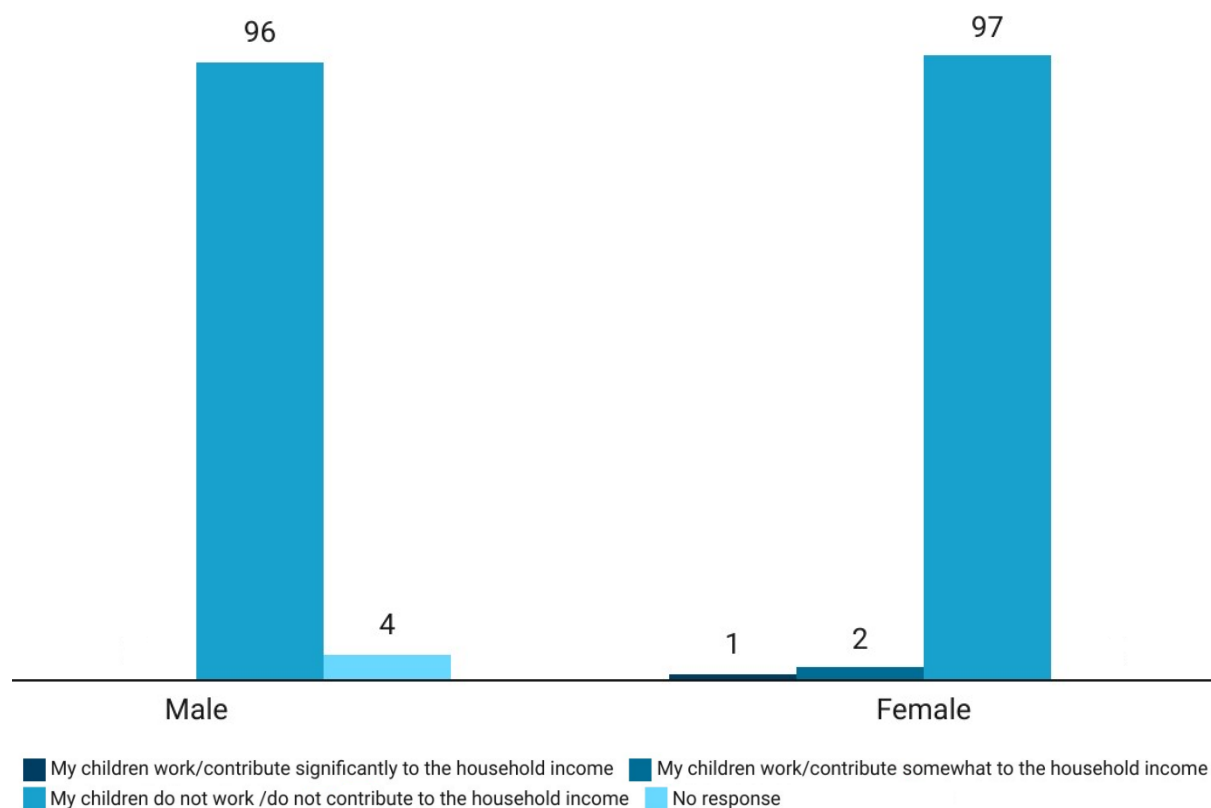


Gender comparison (n = 119) shows that only 1% of female respondents admitted that their children worked significantly to support household income. Another 2% of female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income.

In contrast, 97% of female and 96% of male respondents stated that none of their children were working to support family and household income. However, 4% of male respondents refused to answer the question.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 119)

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



4. Demographics

The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups: 200 Algiers residents, 200 Oran residents, and 200 Constantine residents aged between 16 and 35 years old. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

4.1. Location

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Algiers	200	33,3%
Oran	200	33,3%
Constantine	200	33,3%
Total	600	100%

4.2. Gender and age

Gender (n = 600)

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

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	108	18,0%
20-24	164	27,3%
25-29	158	26,3%
30-35	170	28,3%
Total	600	100%

4.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	4	1%
Elementary school	9	1%
Preparatory School	40	7%
Secondary School	186	31%
Vocation/ technical training	23	4%
College/ University	338	56%
Total	600	100%

4.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	426	70%
Married	166	28%
Cohabitation	1	0%
Divorced/Separated	4	1%
Widower/Widow	3	1%
Total	600	100%

4.5. Children

Number of children (n = 141)

	Frequency	Percent
1	36	26%
2	45	32%
3	36	25%
4	22	16%
5	2	1%
Total	291	100%

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 141)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	119	84%
No	22	16%
Total	141	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 119)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	80	67%
Some of our children are able to attend school	3	3%
None of our children are able to attend school	36	30%
Total	66	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 119)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	1	1%
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	2	2%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	115	96%
No response	1	1%
Total	66	100%

Appendix: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Algiers

Oran

Constantine

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (*do not read*)

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (*do not read*)

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (*do not read*)

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response (*do not read*)

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

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (*do not read*)

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (*do not read*)

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (*do not read*)

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

- I live alone
- I live with housing partners
- I live with my core family
- I live with my extended family
- No response (*do not read*)

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

- My apartment/house is owned
- My apartment/house is rented
- Accommodation is provided by the operator
- 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**
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