DOSSIER

ALGERIA

Socio-Economic Survey 2025

Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum

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1 Executive Summary

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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 16 April and 17 May, 2025. 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.

2 Main Results

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Sense of security

- 88% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 8% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 2% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not answer.
- 90% of Constantine respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 88% of Oran respondents, and 87% of Algiers respondents. 10% of Algiers respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 7% of Oran respondents, and 6% of Constantine respondents. 1% of each Algiers, Oran and Constantine respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood. 3% of each Oran and Constantine respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 1% of Algiers residents. 1% of each Algiers and Oran respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 85% manage to afford the housing costs. 11% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 2% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 2% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 87% of Constantine respondents, 86% of Algiers respondents, and 83% of Oran respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 13% of Oran respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 10% of each Algiers and Constantine residents. 2% of Oran respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 1% of each Algiers and Constantine respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Algiers residents with 3%, followed by Oran and Constantine respondents with each 2%.

Access to electricity

- 93% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 4% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 1% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 2% did not answer.
- 95% of Constantine residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 94% of Algiers, and 91% of Oran respondents. 4% of each Algiers and Oran residents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Constantine with 2%. 1% of each Algiers and Oran residents sometimes have access to electricity. 3% of each Oran and Constantine residents never have access to electricity. 1% of each Algiers and Oran residents did not answer.

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

- 79% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 17% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 1% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 2% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 1% did not answer.
- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Algiers with 81%, followed by Oran with 78%, and Constantine with 77%. 20% of Constantine respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 16% of respondents in Oran, and 14% of respondents in Algiers. 3% of Oran residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while the same is true for 2% of Algiers and 1% of Constantine respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Oran residents with 3%, followed by Algiers respondents with 2%, and 1% of Constantine respondents. 1% of each Algiers and Constantine respondents did not answer.

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

- 80% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 14% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 4% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 2% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 82% of Constantine residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 80% of Algiers residents, and 78% of Oran residents. 15% of Algiers respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Oran respondents (14%), and Constantine respondents (13%). 6% of Oran respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 3% of each Algiers and Constantine residents. 2% of

each Algiers and Oran respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Constantine with 1%. 1% of Constantine respondents did not answer.

Access to clean drinking water

- 89% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 8% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 1% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Constantine with 95%, followed by Oran and Algiers with each 86%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Algiers respondents with 12%, followed by Oran respondents with 10%, and Constantine respondents with 3%. 2% of Algiers respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 1% of each Oran respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Oran with 3%, followed by Constantine with 2%.

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% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 1% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.). is among Algiers and Constantine respondents with each 96%, followed by Oran respondents with 92%. 5% of Oran respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 4% of Algiers respondents, and 3% of Constantine respondents. 2% of Oran and 1% of Constantine respondents do not have the necessary hygiene products. 1% of Oran respondents did not answer.

Access to medical services

- 88% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 5% have access but they are not able to afford them. 1% do not have any access to vaccinations. 6% did not answer.
- 86% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 7% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 5% did not answer.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 83% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 8% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 2% have no access to primary medical care. 7% did not answer.
- 76% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 13% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 3% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 8% did not answer.
- 66% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 16% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while 4% have no access at all. 14% did not answer.
- 74% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 13% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access. 10% did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking all respondents (n = 47) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 87% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 11% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 2% 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 among Algiers and Constantine respondents with 94%, followed by Oran respondents with 73%. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Oran with 20%, followed by Algiers and Constantine with each 6%. 7% of Oran respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

Contribution to household income

- 12% of the respondents (n = 51) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while a majority of 88% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.
- Among Oran and Constantine respondents 18% each admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income. 100% of Algiers respondents stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income, while this is true for 82% of each Oran and Constantine respondents

3 Trends

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To indicate a trend, a difference of at least 5% to the last data point is required. Thus an increase or decrease of 5% or more compared to the previous year is considered a trend.

Housing and electricity

While in 2024, 63% managed to afford housing costs, the proportion has increased to 85% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to afford housing costs	63	85
Can just about afford housing costs	25	11
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	9	2
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	3	2

While in 2024, 86% always had electricity available, the proportion has increased to 93% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have electricity available	86	93
Mostly have electricity available	10	4
Sometimes have electricity available	3	1
Never have electricity available		2

Food and water access

While in 2024, 63% managed to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, the proportion has increased to 79% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	63	79

Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	30	17
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	5	1
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	2	2

While in 2024, 82% always had access to clean drinking water, the proportion has increased to 89% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access to clean drinking water	82	89
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	14	8
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	2	1
Never have access to clean drinking water	2	2

Basic consumer goods

There is a significant improvement in terms of providing consumer goods for the family: while in 2024, 52% managed to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion has increased to 80% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	52	80
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	39	14
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	6	4
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	3	2

Hygiene products

No significant improvement can be seen with regard to access to necessary hygiene products.

	2024	2025
Have all necessary hygiene products	93	95
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	6	4
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products		1
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	1	

Health services

Vaccinations

No significant trend can be identified in terms of access to vaccinations.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	89	88
Have access, but cannot afford	7	5
Have no access	3	1

Medication and drugs

In 2024, 11% had access but could not afford medication and drugs, while in 2025 the proportion has decreased to 7%.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	86	86
Have access, but cannot afford	11	7
Have no access	3	2

Primary medical care

While in 2024, 12% had access but could not afford primary medical care, the proportion has decreased to 8% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	86	83
Have access, but cannot afford	12	8
Have no access	2	2

Medical specialist

While in 2024, 23% had access but could not afford a medical specialist, the proportion has decreased to 13% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	74	76
Have access, but cannot afford	23	13
Have no access	3	3

Advanced treatment

While in 2024, 50% always had access and could afford advanced treatment, the proportion has increased to 66% in 2025. Simultaneously, the proportion of those having access but not being able to afford it has decreased from 33% in 2024 to 16% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	50	66
Have access, but cannot afford	33	16
Have no access	9	4

Medical diagnostics

While in 2024, 69% had access and could afford medical diagnostics, the proportion has increased to 74% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	69	74
Have access, but cannot afford	25	13

Have no access	3	3

4 Methodology

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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 16 April and 17 May, 2025.

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 2008[1]. 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 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 revied, verified and corrected in case of unclear or incoherent answers.

5 Chapter Summary

5.1 Sense of security

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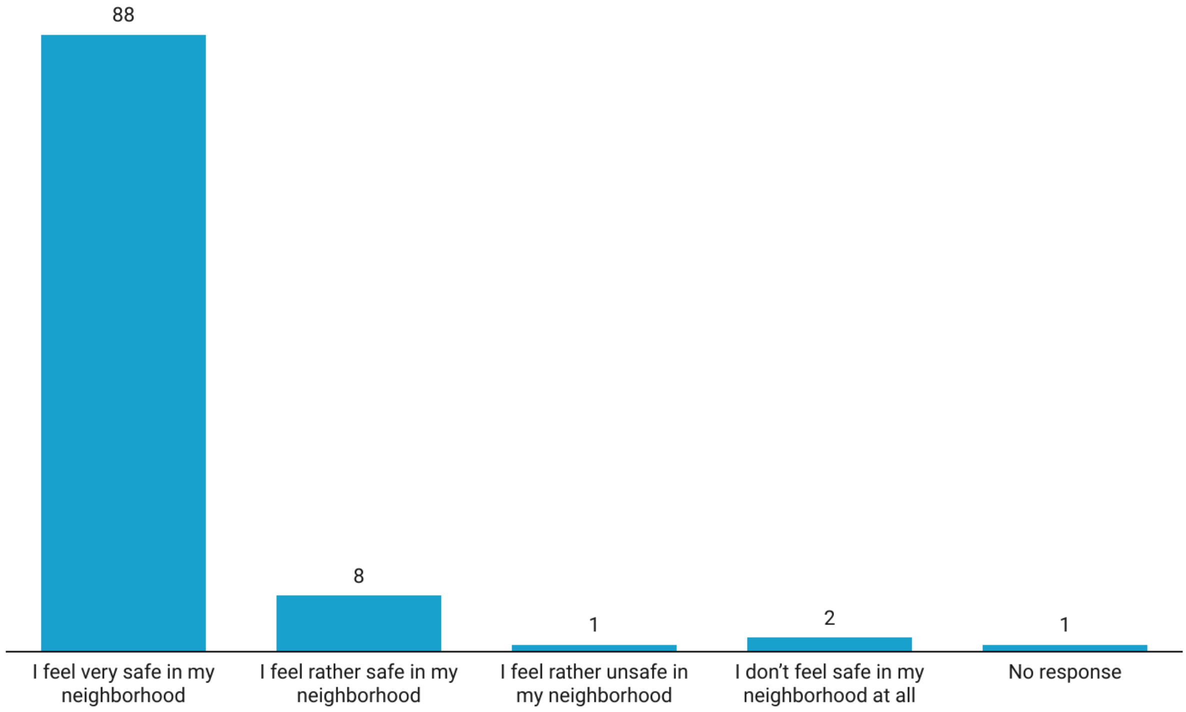
88% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 8% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 2% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not answer.

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

Sense of security – Total (n = 600)

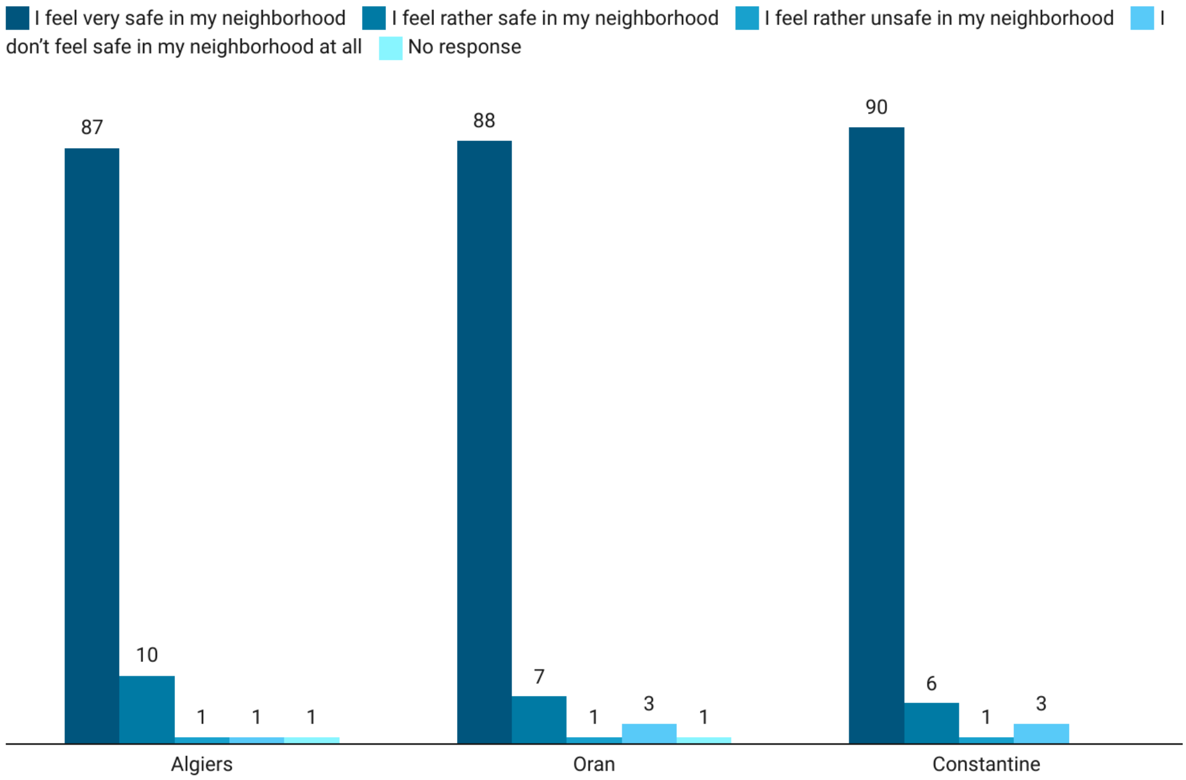
Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?



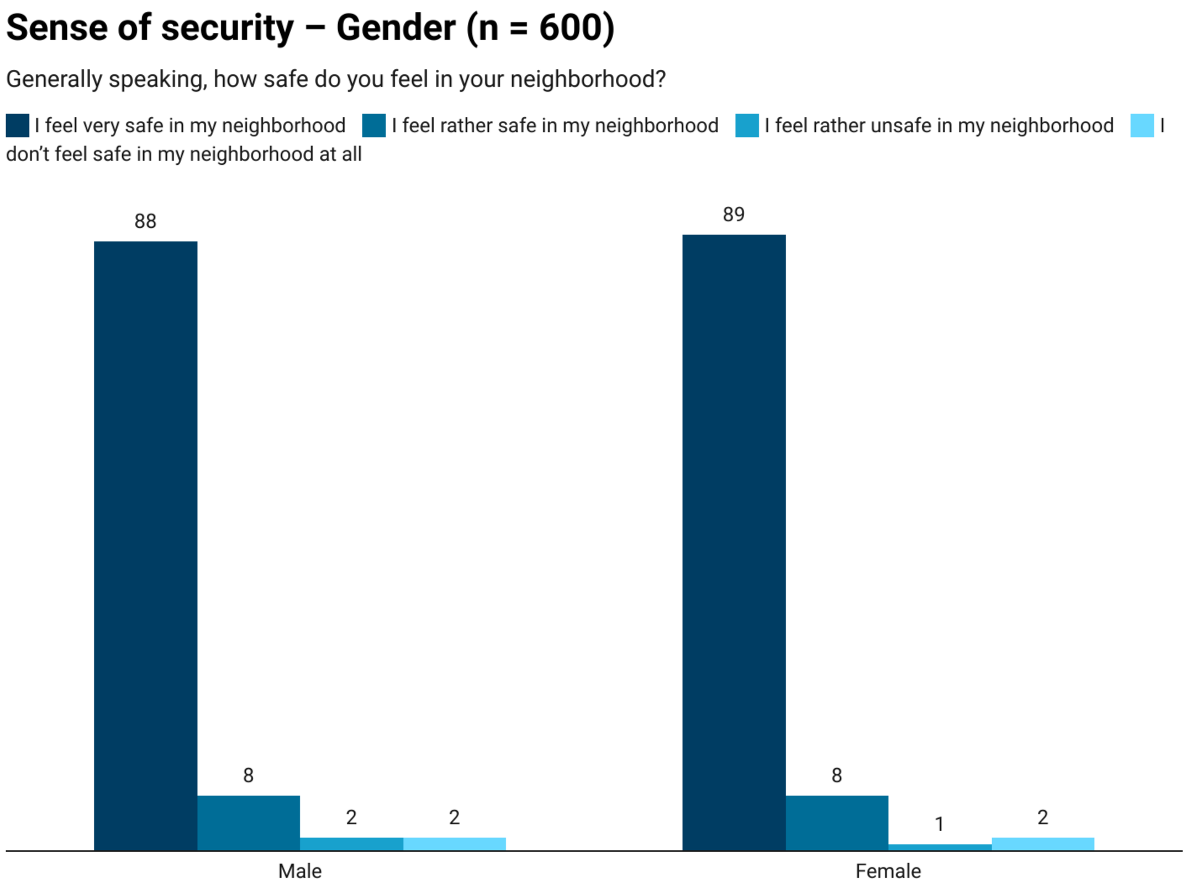
90% of Constantine respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 88% of Oran respondents, and 87% of Algiers respondents. 10% of Algiers respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 7% of Oran respondents, and 6% of Constantine respondents. 1% of each Algiers, Oran and Constantine respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood. 3% of each Oran and Constantine respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 1% of Algiers residents. 1% of each Algiers and Oran respondents did not answer.

Sense of security – City (n = 600)

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



89% of female respondents feel very safe, while 88% of male respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood. 8% of each male and female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 2% of each male and female survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood.



5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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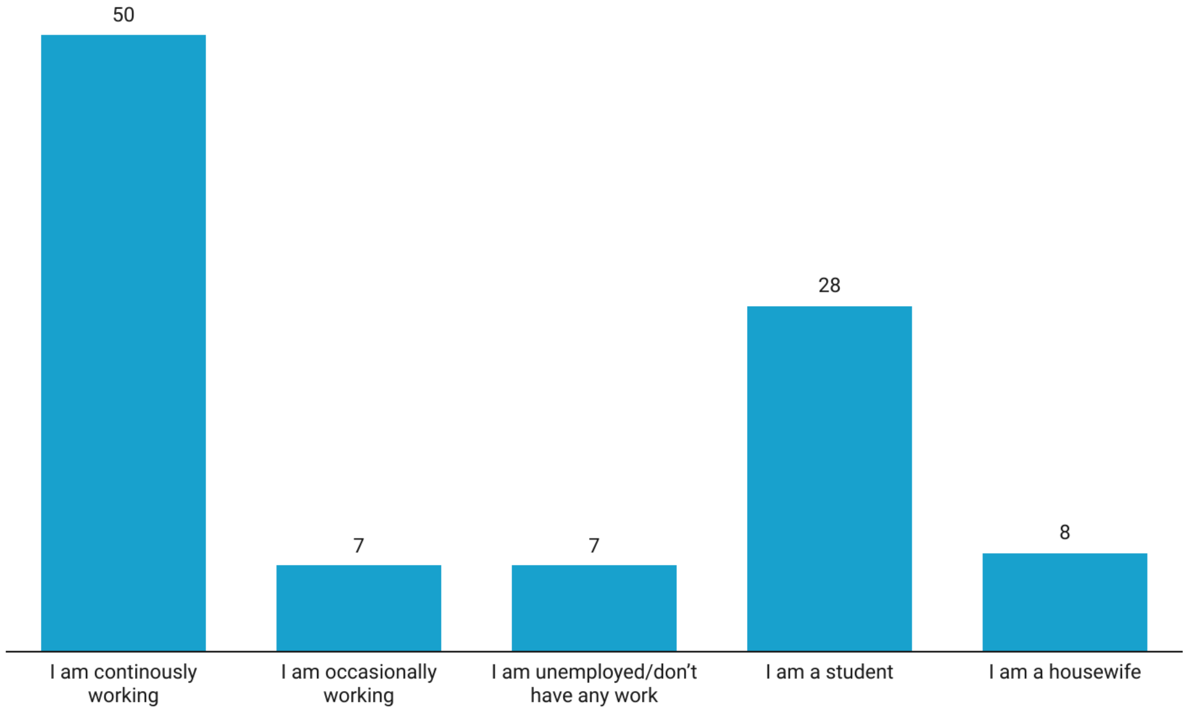
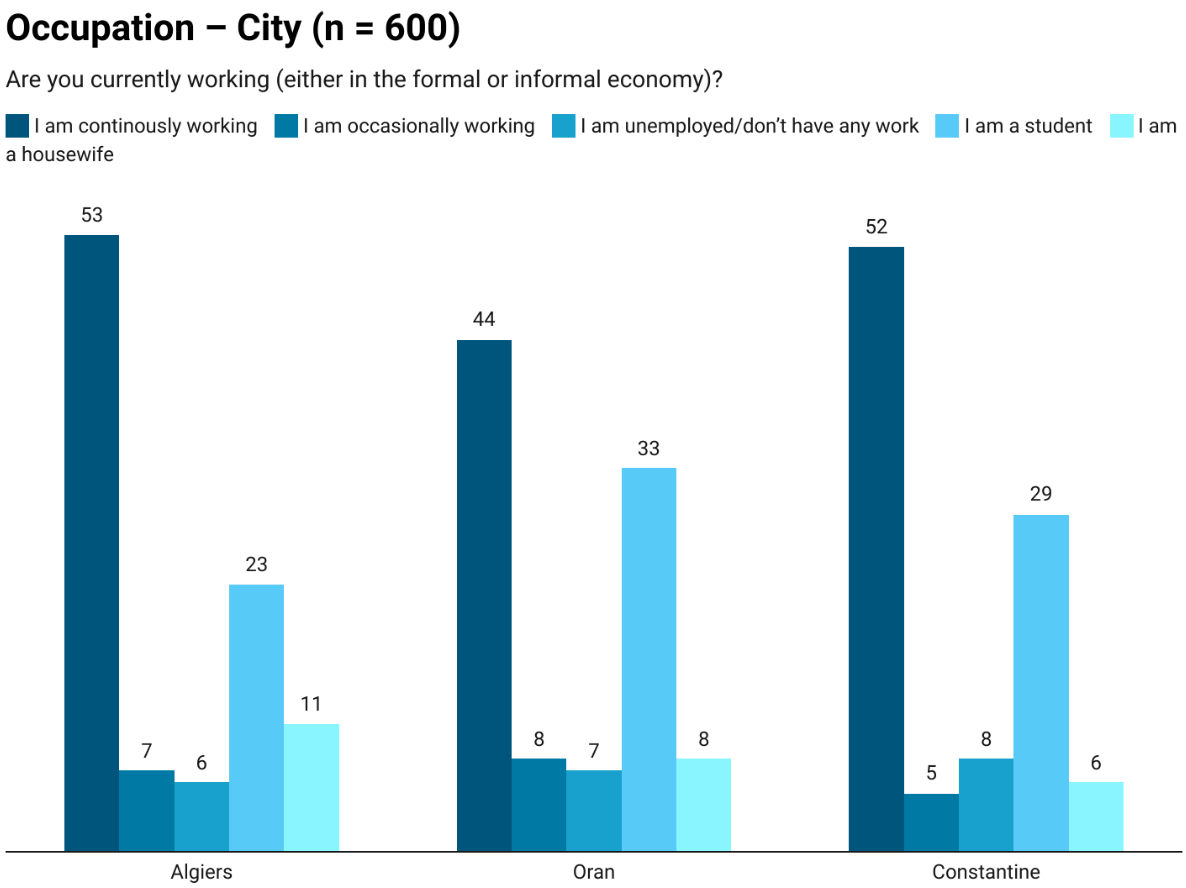
50% work continuously, while 7% have occasional jobs (n = 600). 7% are unemployed/do not work currently, while 28% are students. 8% are housewives/househusbands or stay-at-home husbands.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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



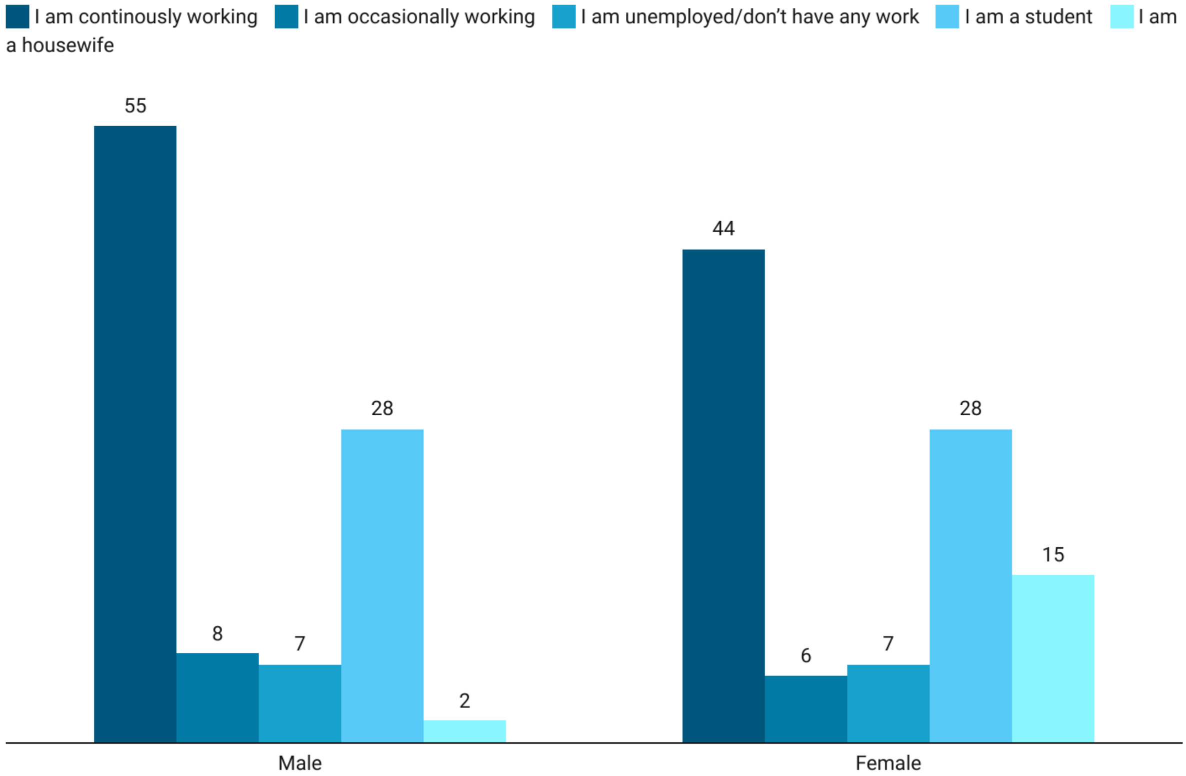
City comparison (n = 600) shows that 53% work continuously in Algiers, while this is true for 52% in Constantine, and 44% in Oran. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Oran with 8%, followed by Algiers with 7%, and Constantine with 5%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Constantine with 8%, followed by Oran with 7%, and Algiers with 6%. 33% of Oran respondents are students, while the same is true for 29% of Constantine and 23% of Algiers residents. 11% of Algiers respondents are housewives, while this is true for 8% of Oran and 6% of Constantine respondents.



Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 55% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 44% of female respondents. 8% of male respondents and 6% of female respondents work occasionally. 7% of each male and female respondents are unemployed. The proportion of those studying is higher among 28% among each male and female respondents. 2% of male respondents are househusbands/stay-at-home husbands, while 15% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

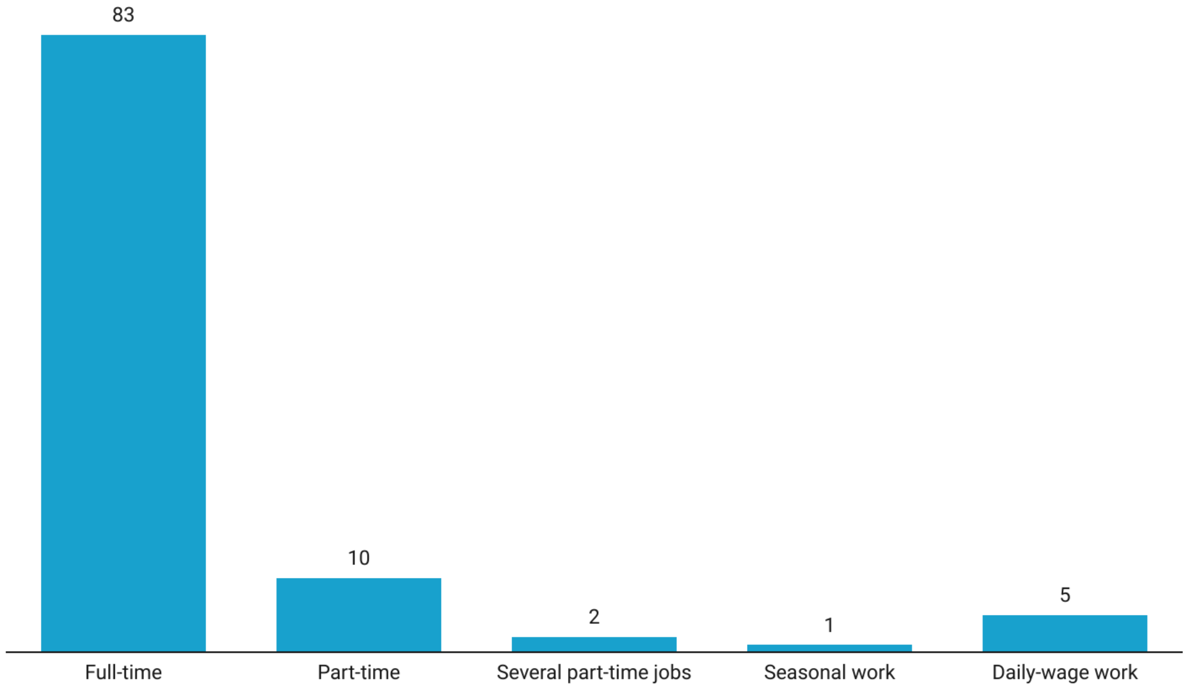
Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?



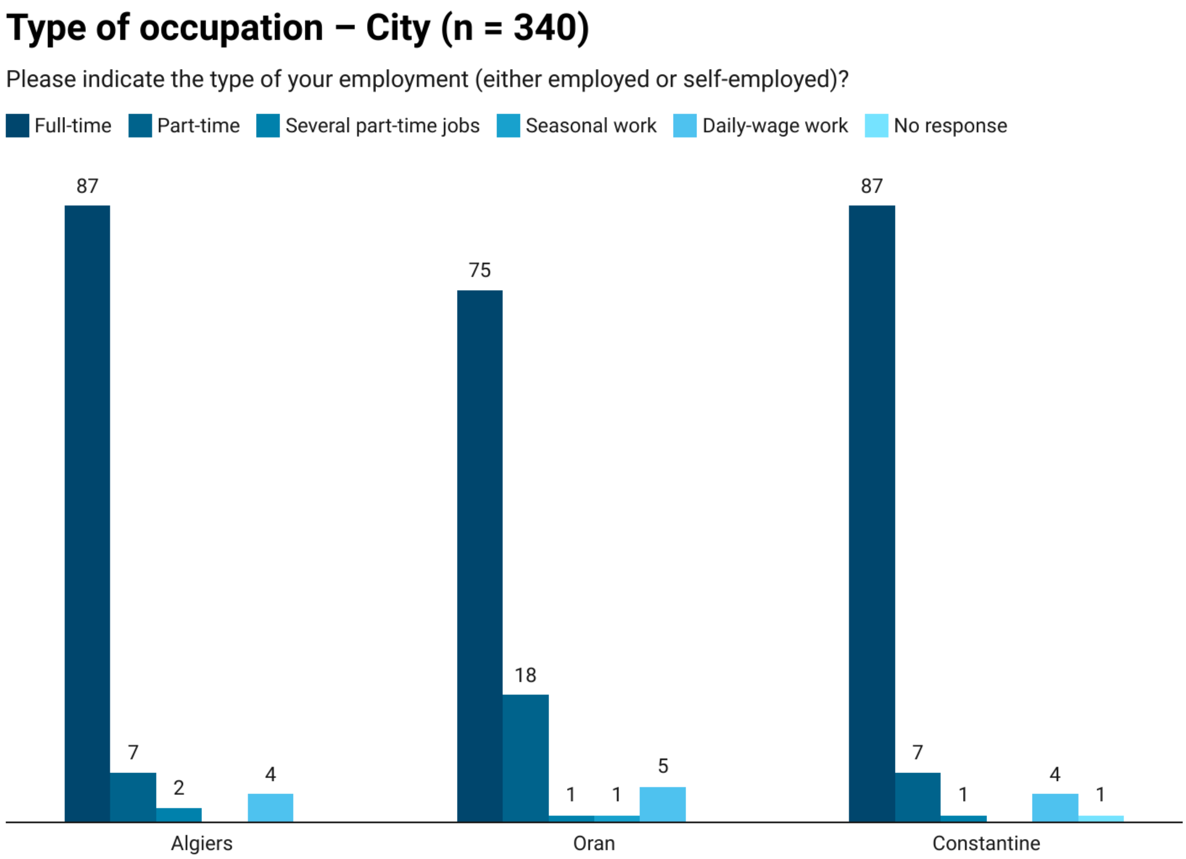
83% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 340) are full-time workers, while 10% are part-time workers. 2% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 1% who work as seasonal workers. 5% work as daily wage workers.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 340)

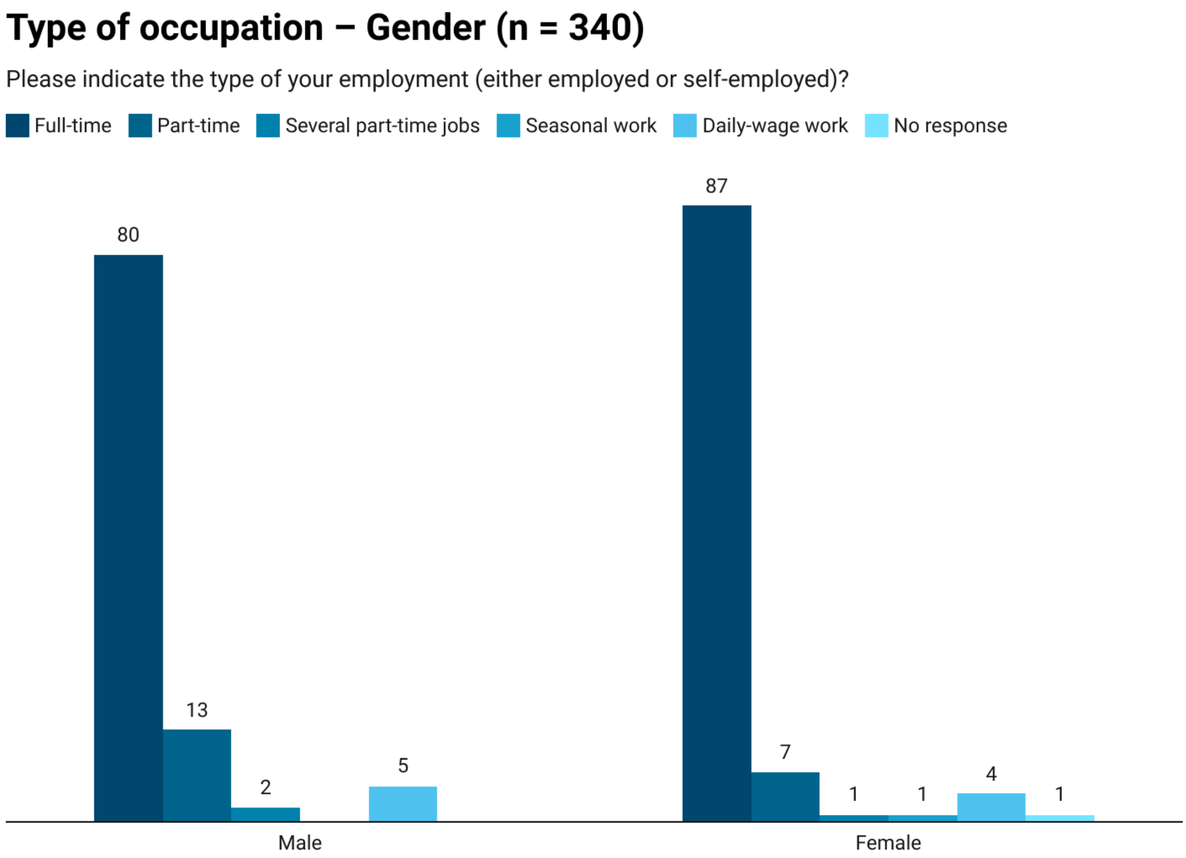
Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?



The largest share of full-time workers (n = 340) can be found among Algiers and Constantine residents with each 87%, followed by Oran with 75%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 18% in Oran, and 7% in each Algiers and Constantine. 2% of Algiers respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 1% of each Oran and Constantine respondents. 1% of Oran residents are seasonal workers. 5% of Oran respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 4% of each Algiers and Constantine respondents. 1% of Constantine respondents did not answer.



Gender comparison (n = 340) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among female respondents (87%) than among male respondents (80%). When it comes to part-time workers, the proportion among men (13%) is higher than among women (7%). 2% of male respondents have several part-time jobs, while the same is true for 1% of female respondents. 1% of female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is slightly higher among men (5%) than among women (4%). 1% of female respondents did not answer.



5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing hosts

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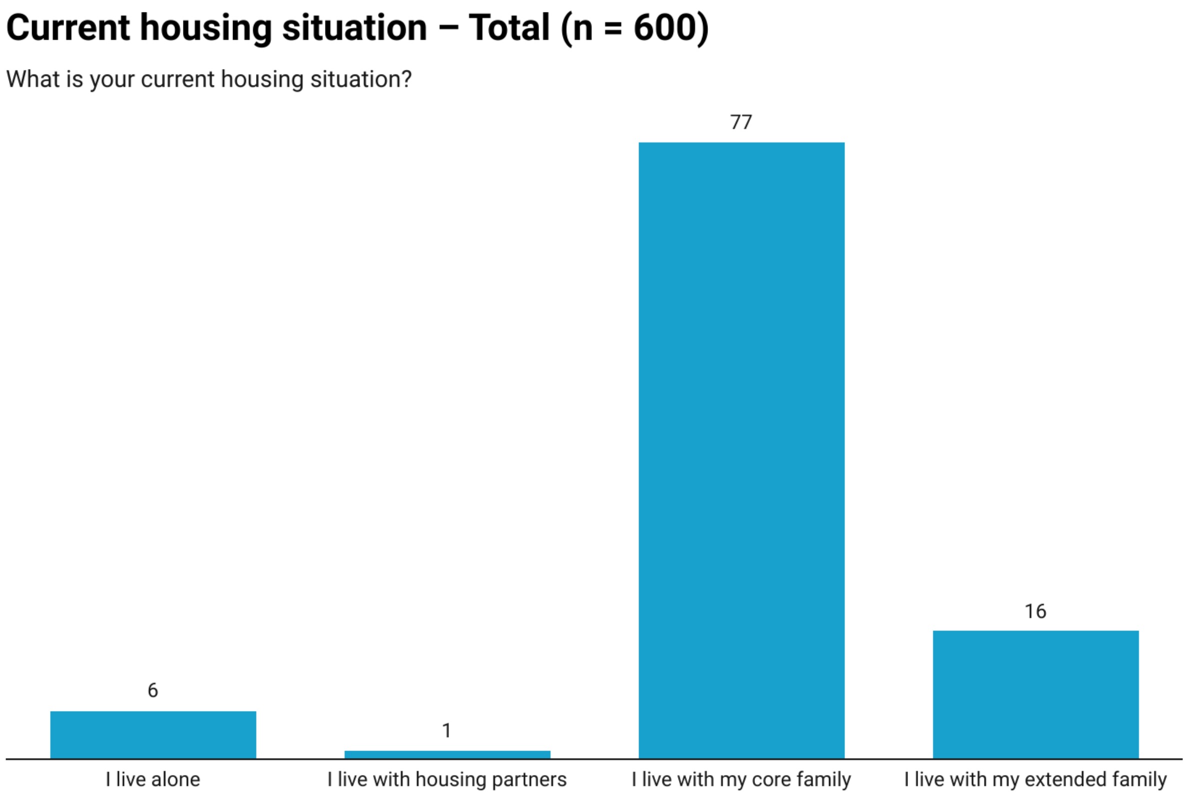
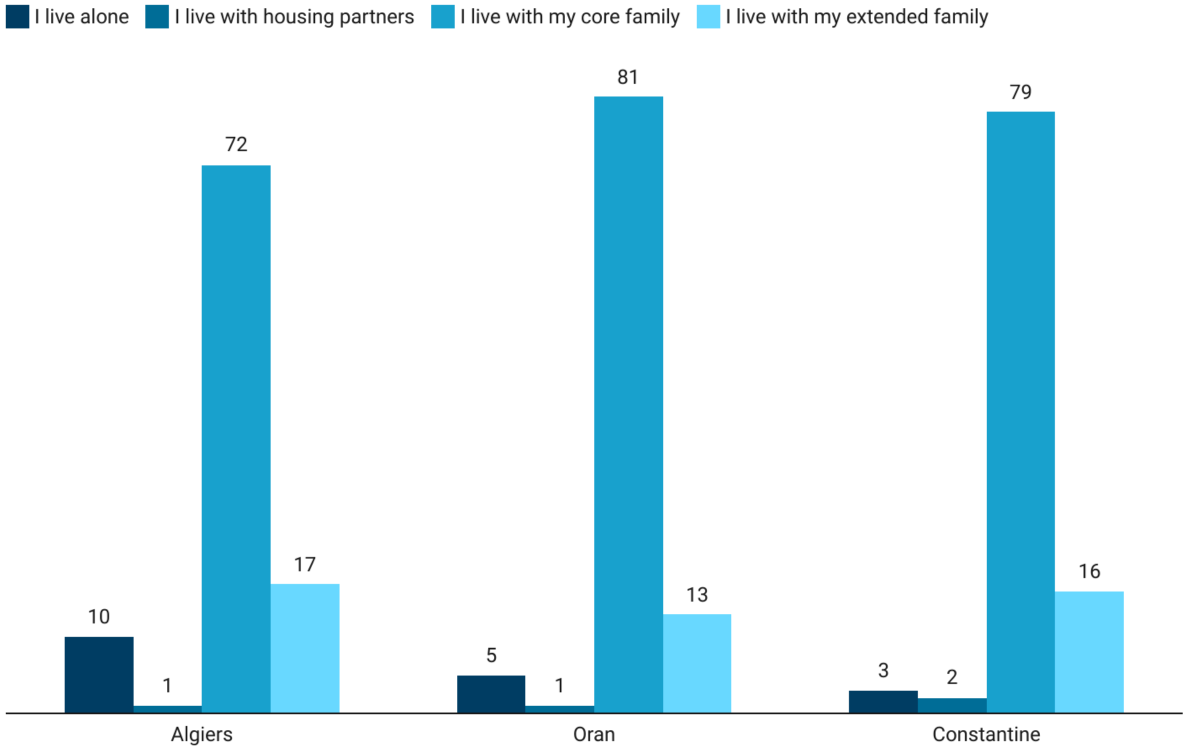
6% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 1% live with their housing partners. 77% live with their core family, while 16% live with their extended family.



City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Oran respondents (81%), followed by Constantine respondents with each 79%, and Algiers respondents with 72%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Algiers with 17%, followed by Constantine with 16%, and Oran with 13%. 2% of Constantine respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 1% of each Algiers and Oran respondents. 10% of Algiers respondents live alone, followed by 5% of Oran respondents, and 3% of Constantine respondents.

Current housing situation – City (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that a slightly higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (79%) compared to male respondents (76%). 16% of female survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 15% of male participants. Among both female and male respondents, 1% each live with their housing partners. 7% of male and 4% of female respondents live alone. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

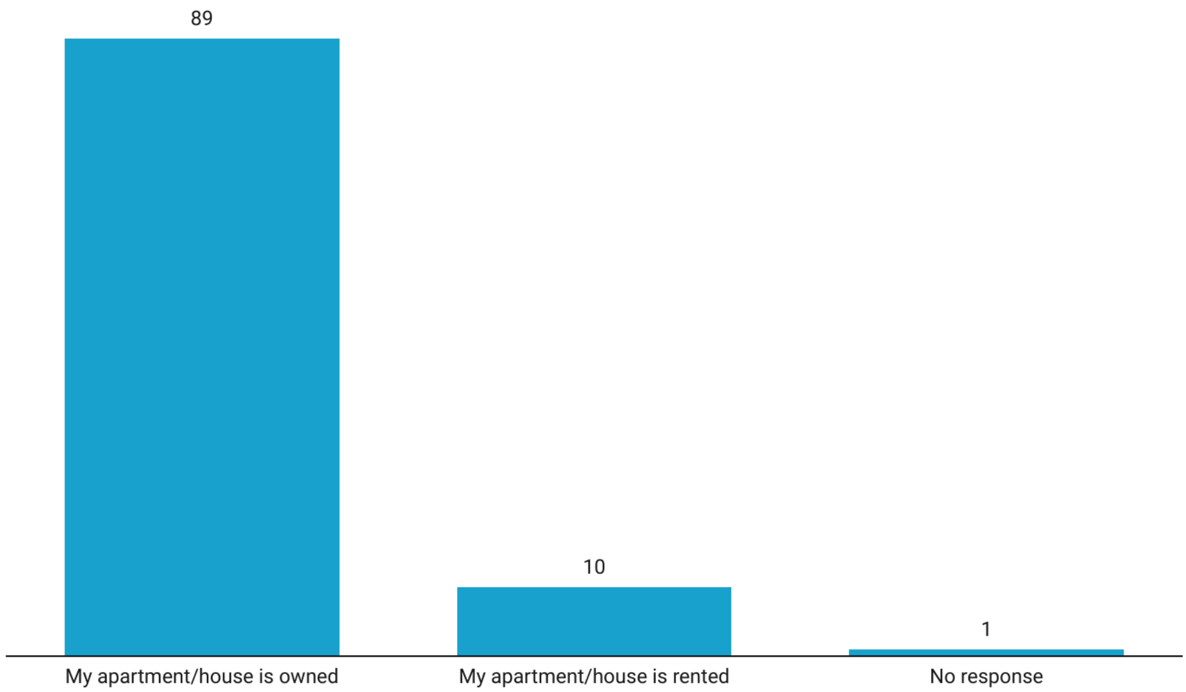
Current housing situation – Gender (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

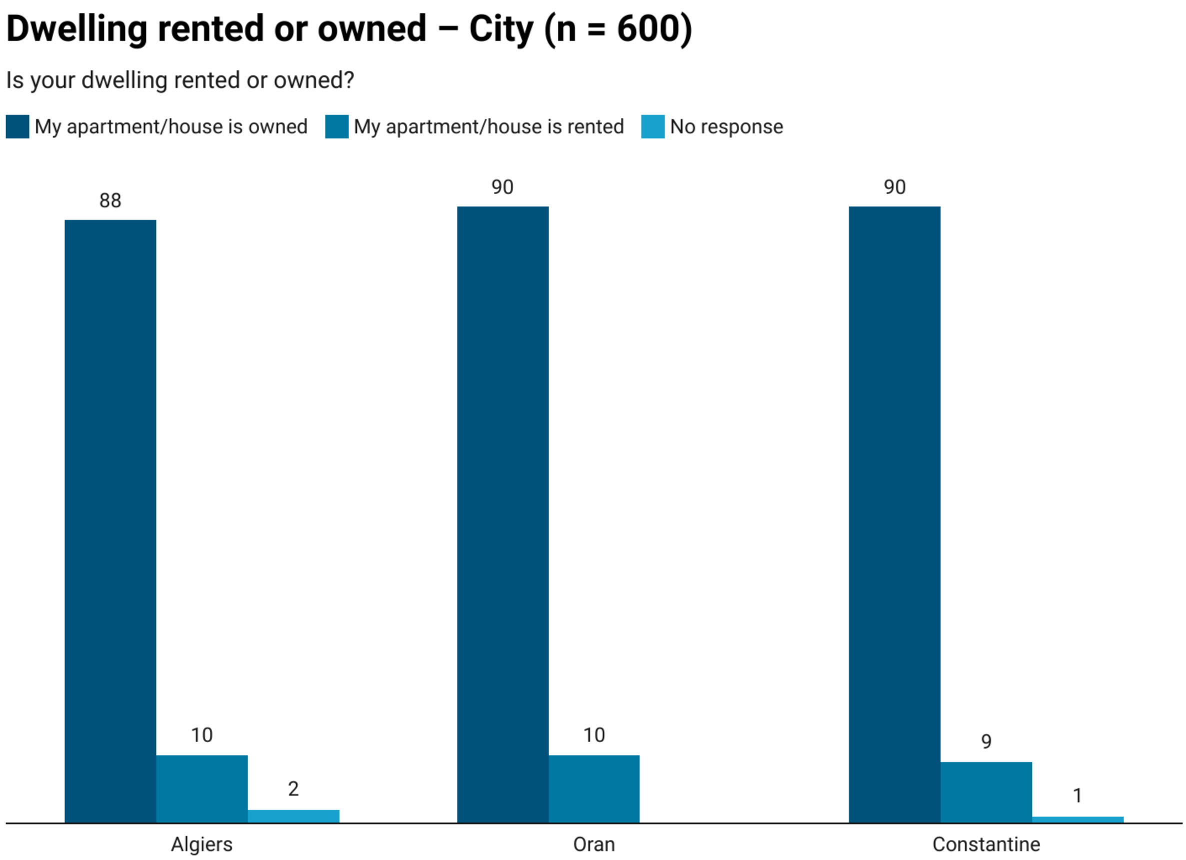
89% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 10% live in an apartment or house they rent. 1% did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

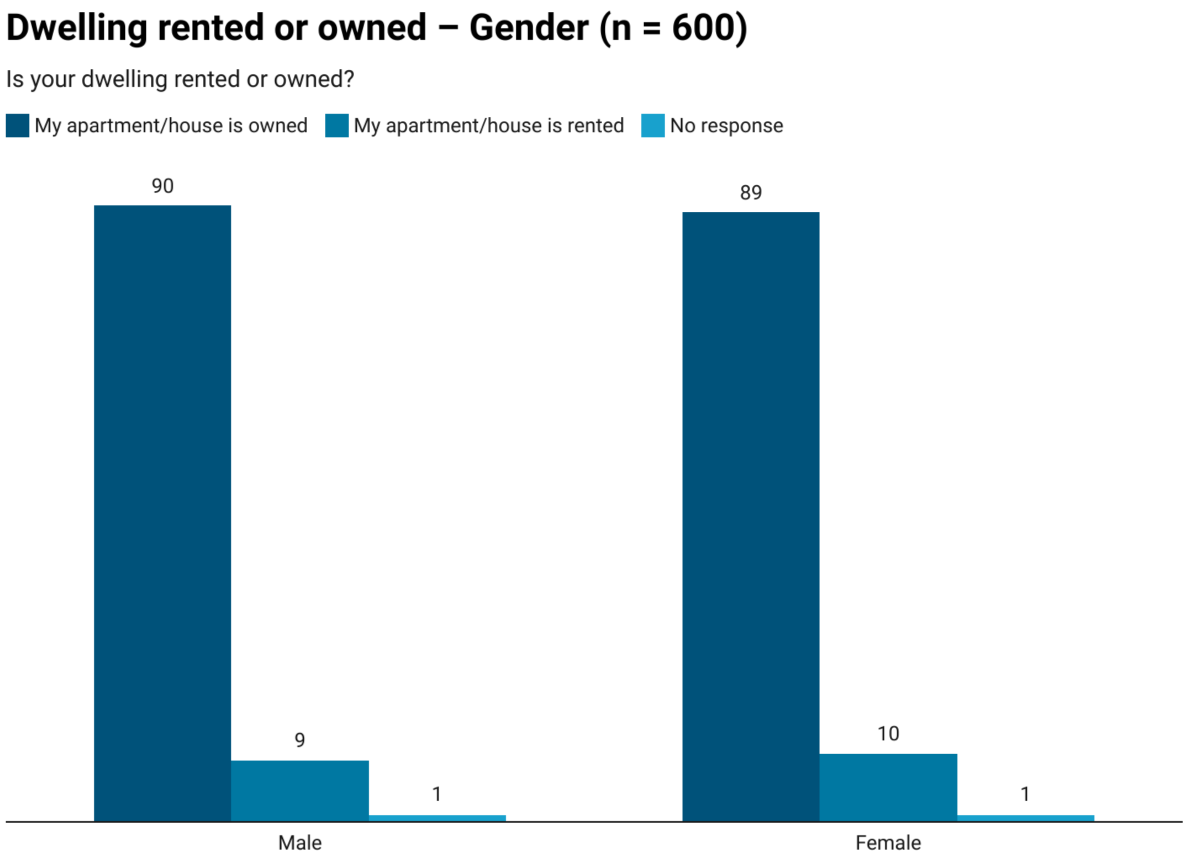
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



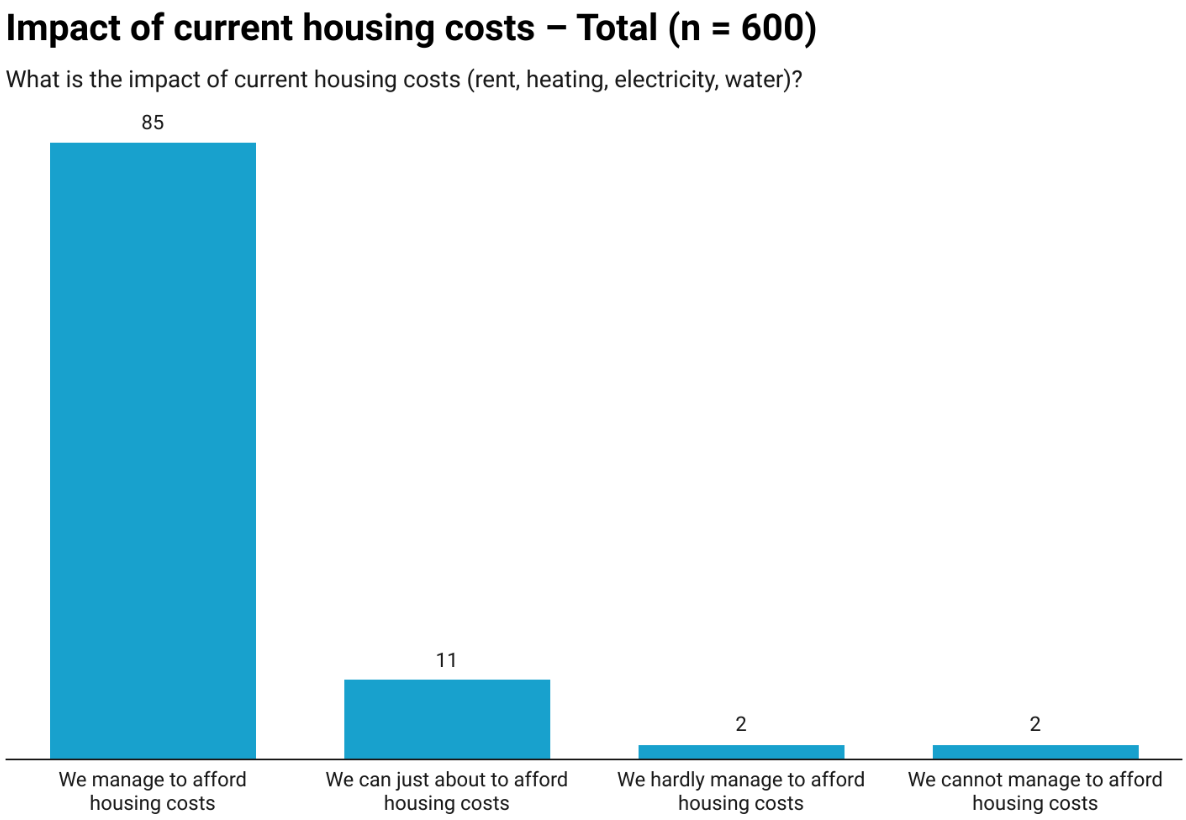
City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Oran and Constantine with each 90%, followed by Algiers with 88%. The highest proportion of those living in an apartment or house they rent is to be found in Algiers and Oran with each 10%, followed by Constantine with 9%. 2% of Algiers and 1% of Constantine respondents did not answer.



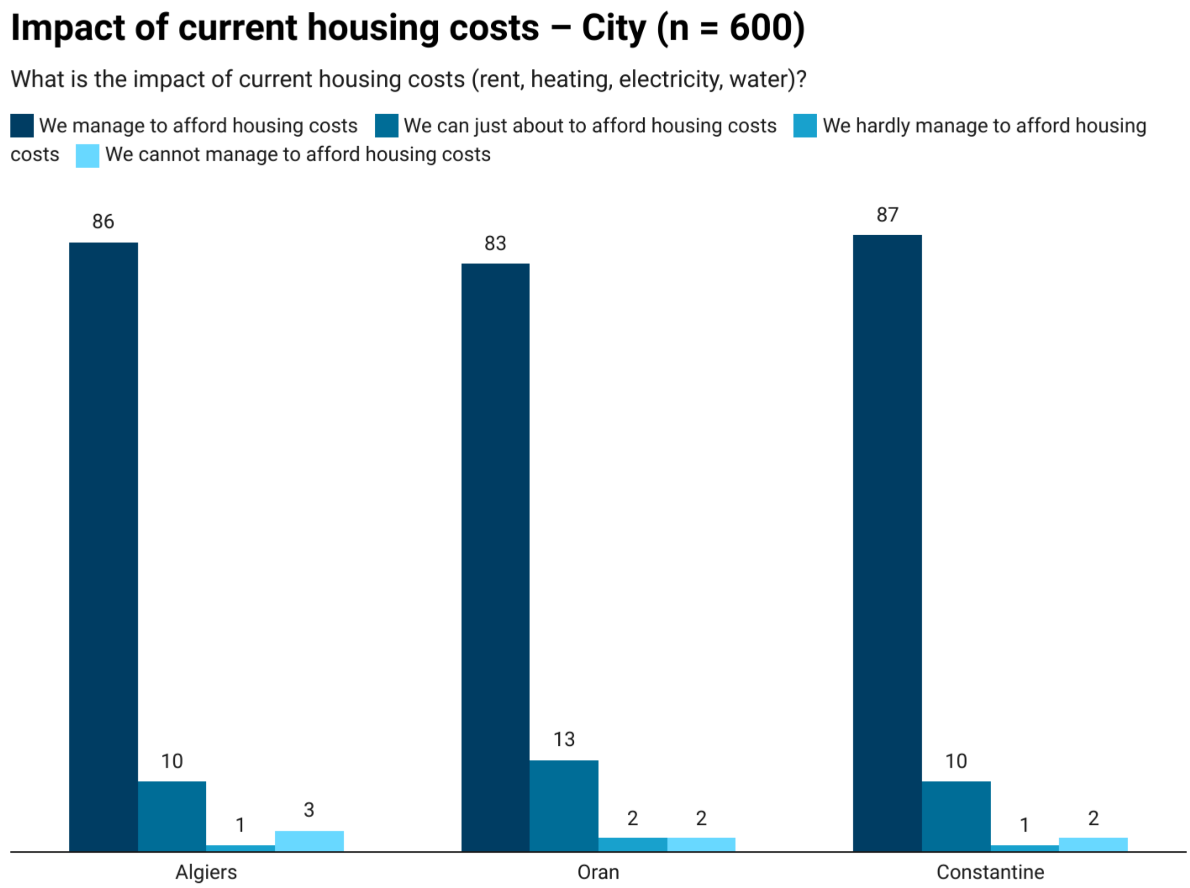
90% of male and 89% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 10% of female and 9% of male respondents live in an accommodation they rent. 1% of each male and female respondents did not answer.



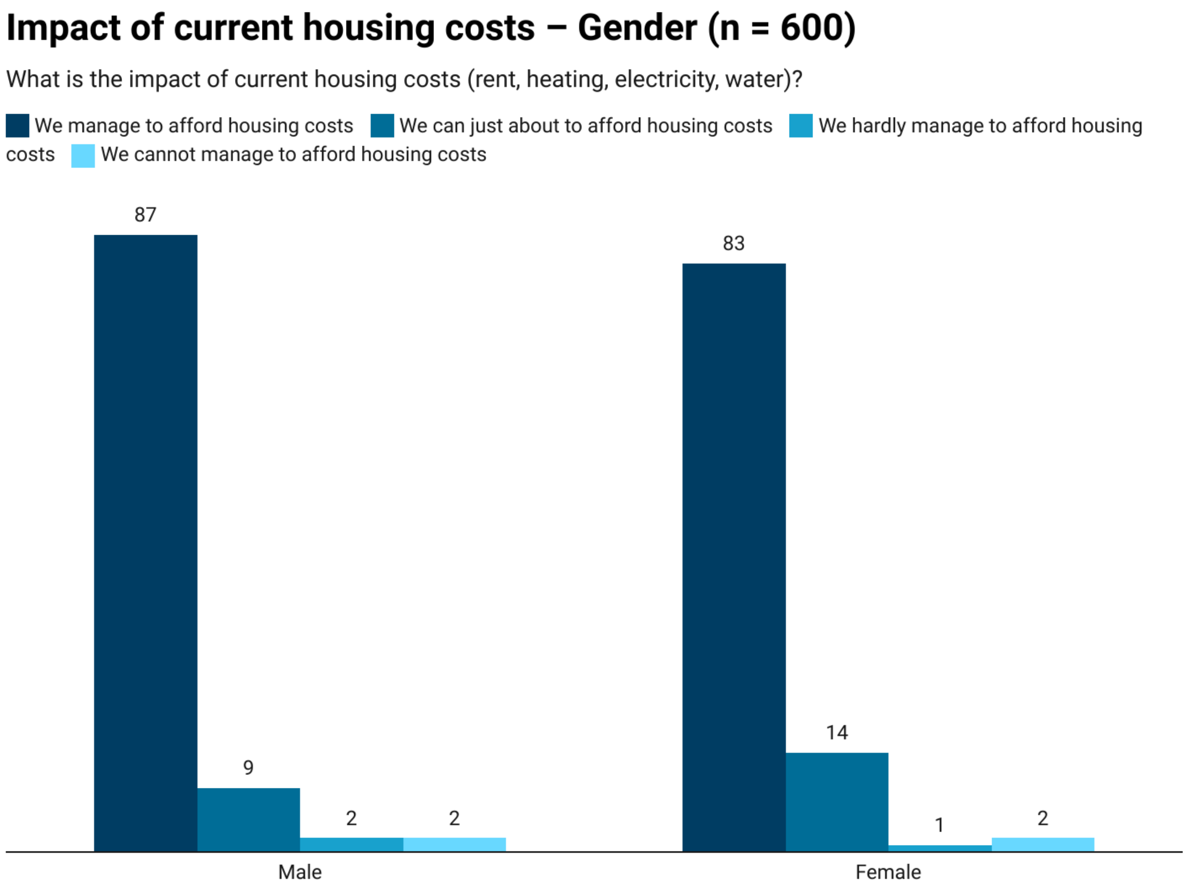
Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 85% manage to afford the housing costs. 11% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 2% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 2% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.



City comparison (n = 600) shows that 87% of Constantine respondents, 86% of Algiers respondents, and 83% of Oran respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 13% of Oran respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 10% of each Algiers and Constantine residents. 2% of Oran respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 1% of each Algiers and Constantine respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Algiers residents with 3%, followed by Oran and Constantine respondents with each 2%.



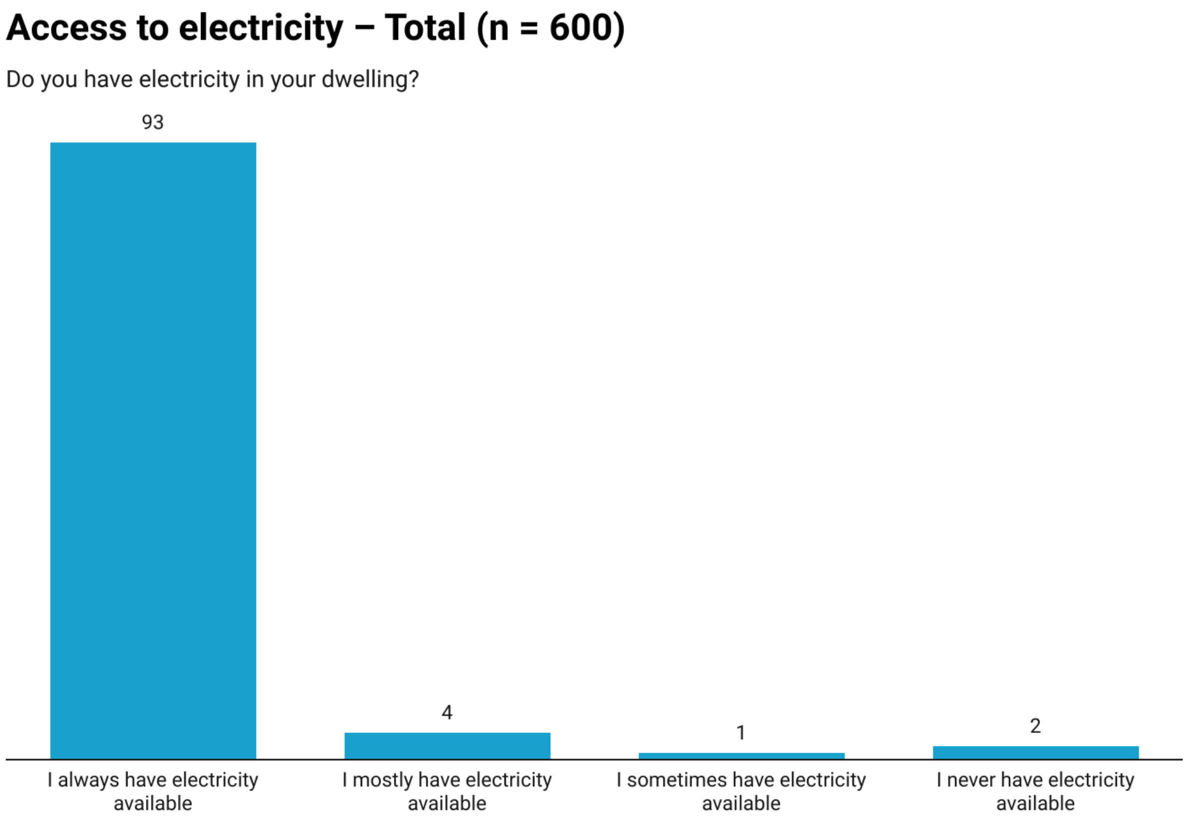
87% of male respondents and 83% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 14% of female respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 9% of male respondents. 2% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 1%. The proportion of those not managing to afford housing costs is 2% among each male and female respondents.



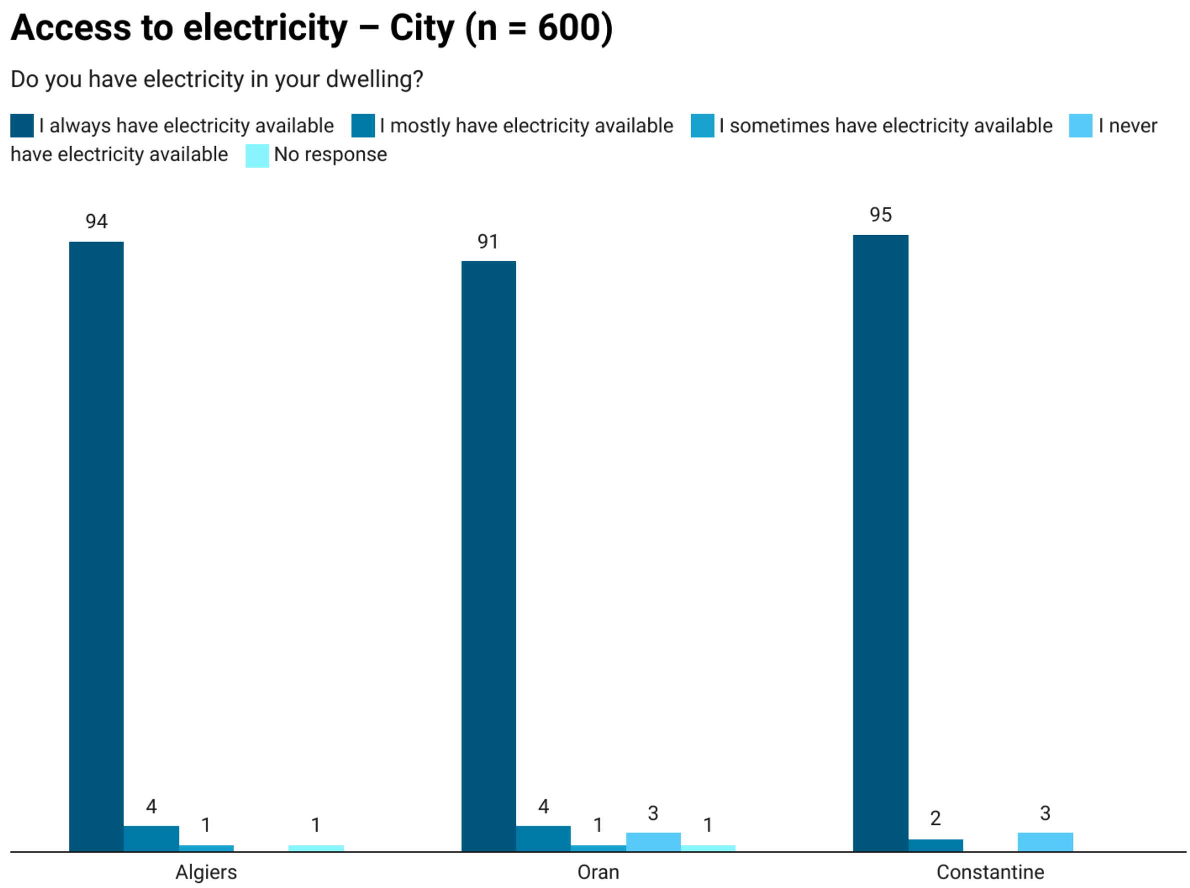
5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2025-10-24 12:04

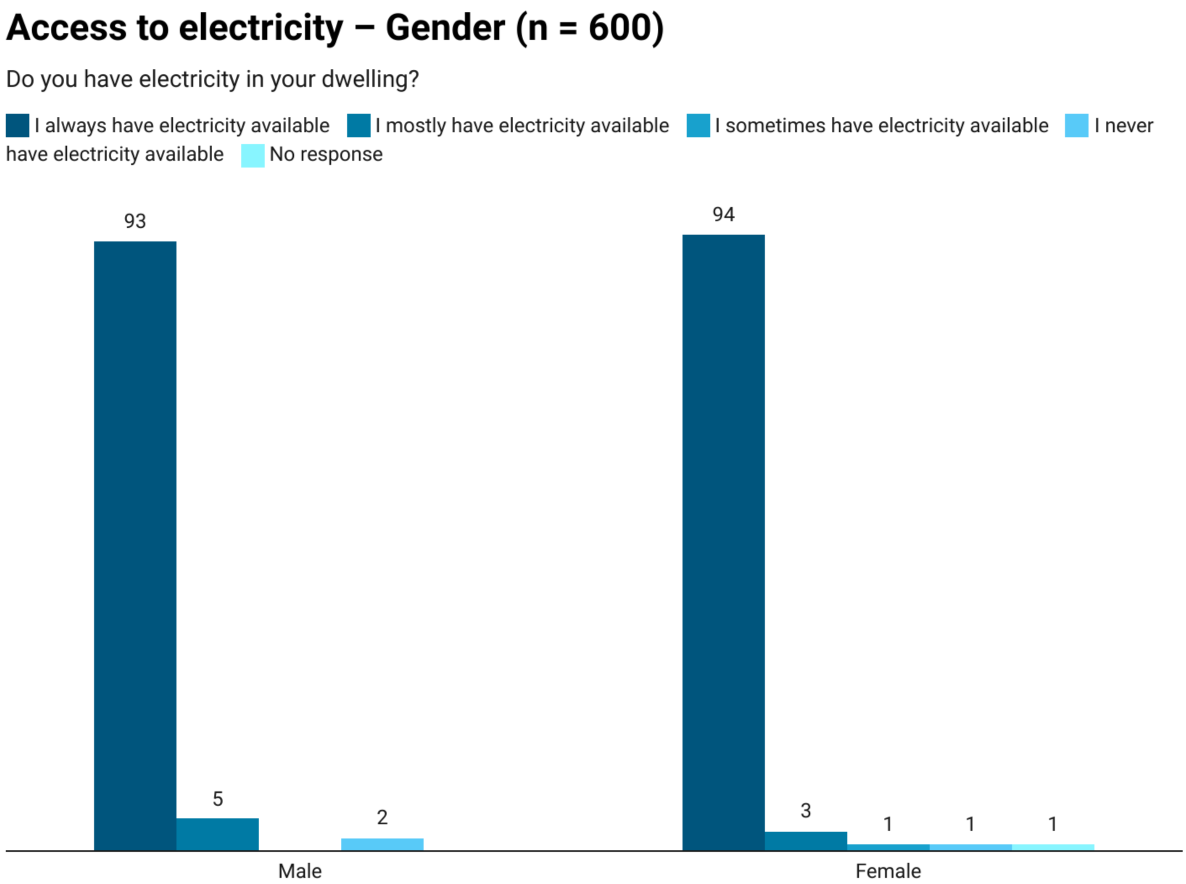
93% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 4% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 1% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 2% did not answer.



95% of Constantine residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 94% of Algiers, and 91% of Oran respondents. 4% of each Algiers and Oran residents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Constantine with 2%. 1% of each Algiers and Oran residents sometimes have access to electricity. 3% of each Oran and Constantine residents never have access to electricity. 1% of each Algiers and Oran residents did not answer.



94% of female and 93% of male respondents always have access to electricity, while 5% of male and 3% of female participants mostly have access to electricity. 1% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 2% of male and 1% of female survey participants never have access to electricity. 1% of female respondents did not answer.



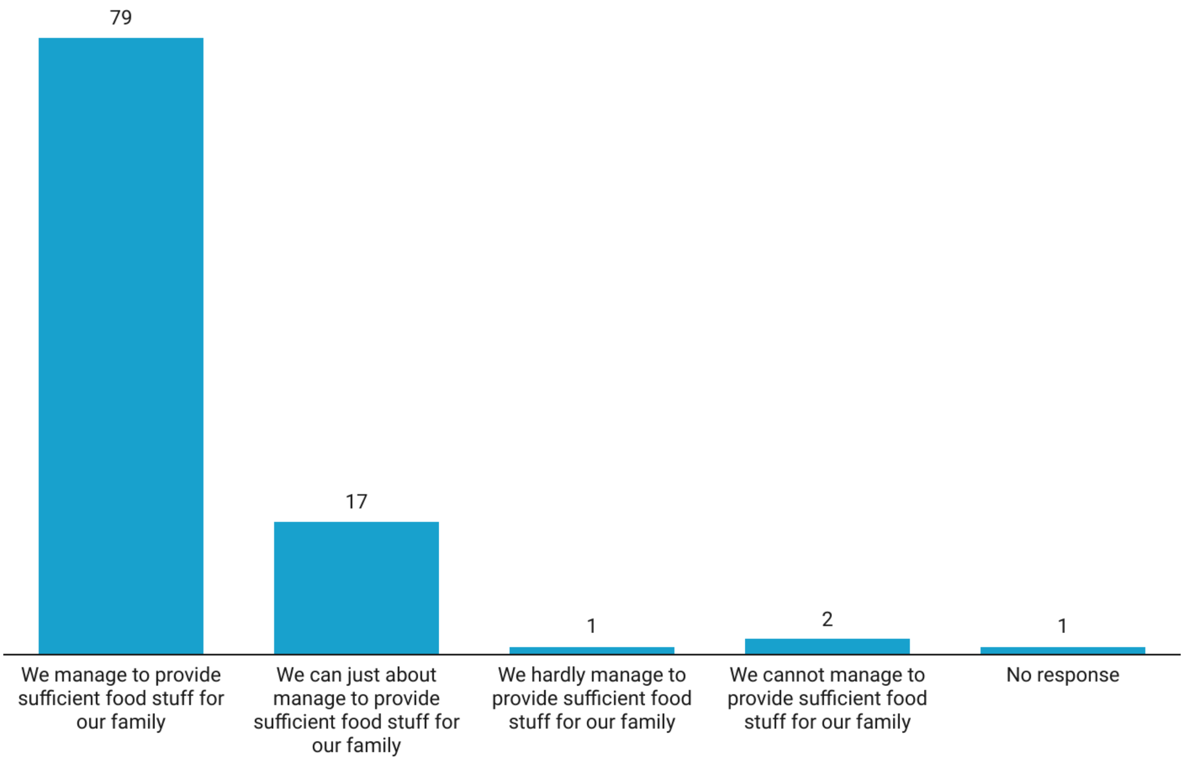
5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2025-10-24 12:04

79% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 17% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 1% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 2% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 1% did not answer.

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

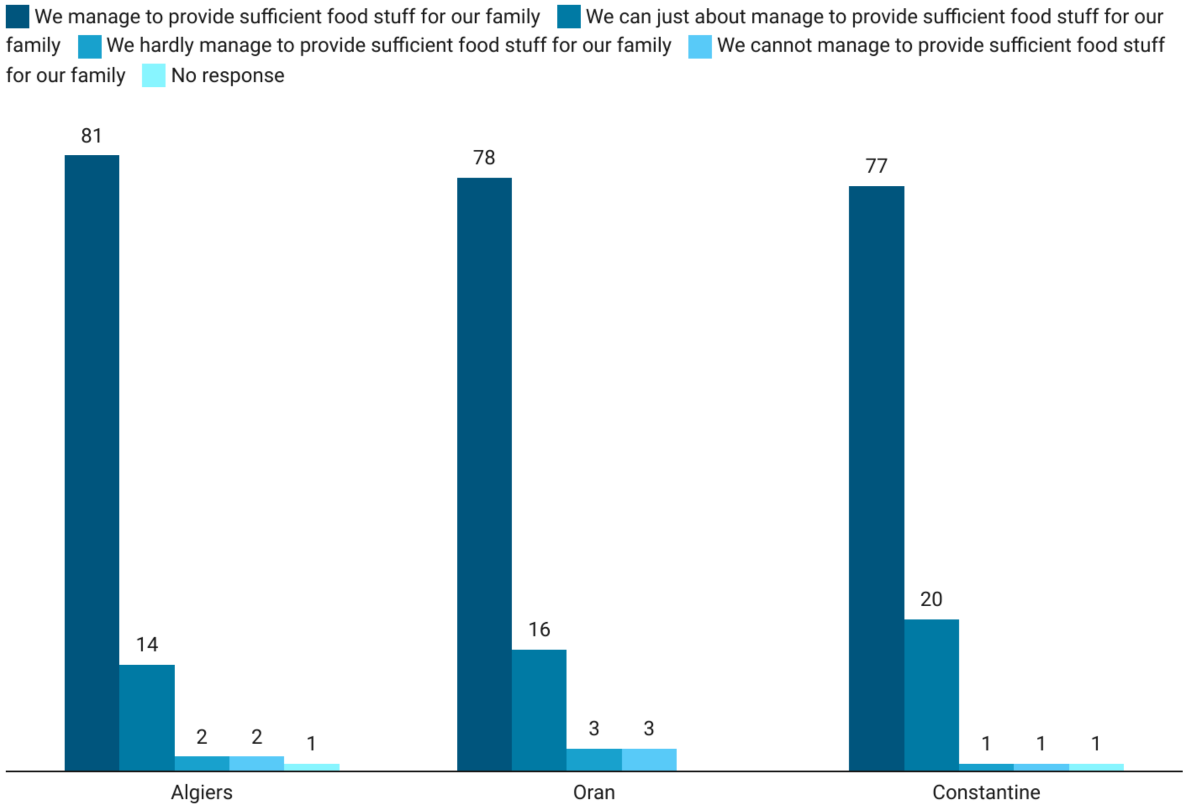
What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?



The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Algiers with 81%, followed by Oran with 78%, and Constantine with 77%. 20% of Constantine respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 16% of respondents in Oran, and 14% of respondents in Algiers. 3% of Oran residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while the same is true for 2% of Algiers and 1% of Constantine respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Oran residents with 3%, followed by Algiers respondents with 2%, and 1% of Constantine respondents. 1% of each Algiers and Constantine respondents did not answer.

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?



79% of each male and female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 18% of female and 16% of male respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 2% of each male and female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

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

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

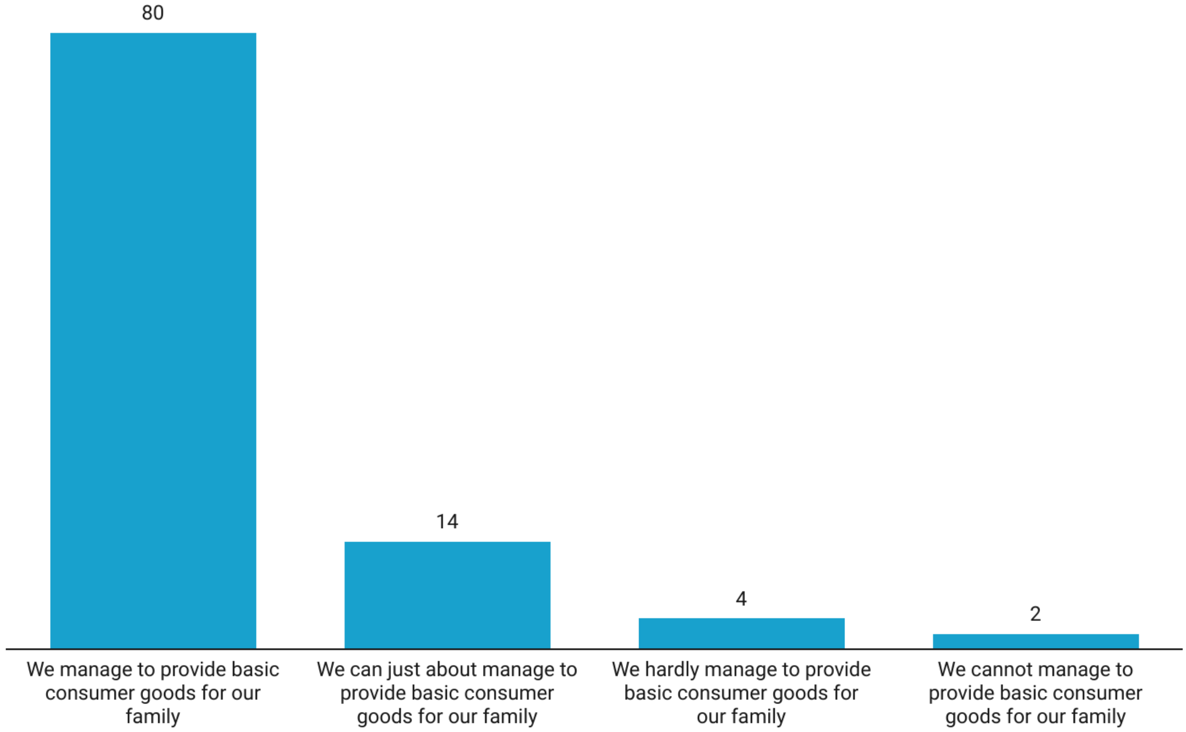
5.6 Impact of current market prices on family’s ability to buy basic consumer goods

Last modification 2025-10-24 12:04

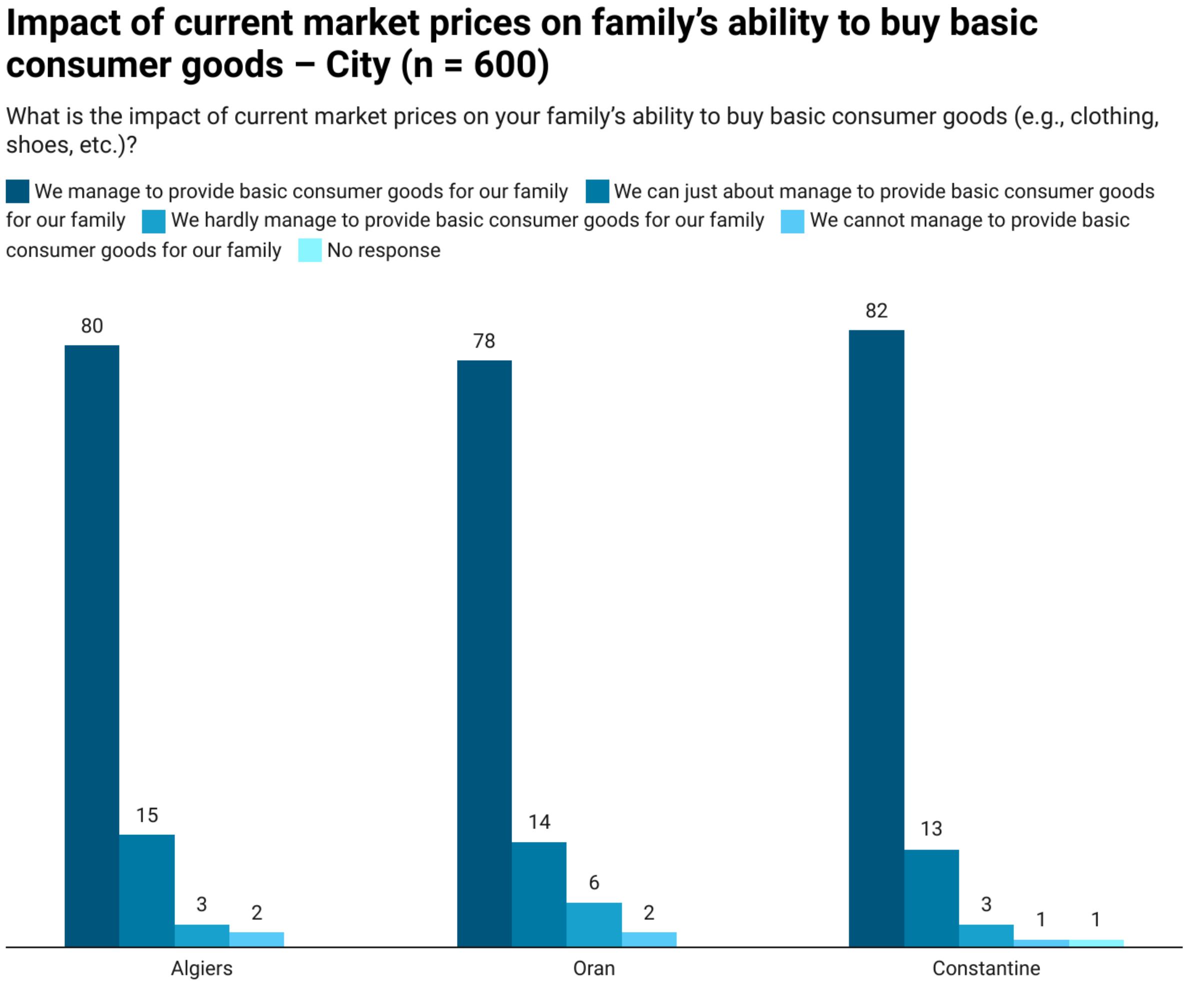
80% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 14% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 4% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 2% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

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

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



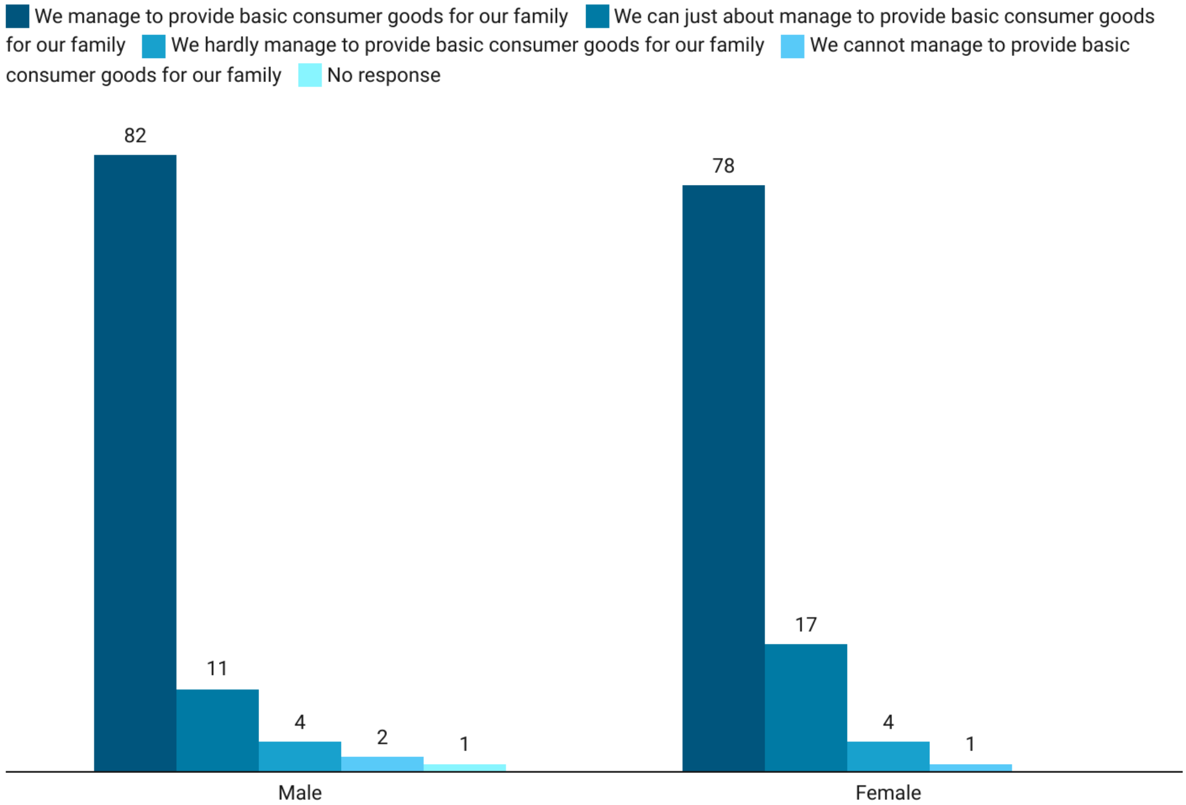
82% of Constantine residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 80% of Algiers residents, and 78% of Oran residents. 15% of Algiers respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Oran respondents (14%), and Constantine respondents (13%). 6% of Oran respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 3% of each Algiers and Constantine residents. 2% of each Algiers and Oran respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Constantine with 1%. 1% of Constantine respondents did not answer.



Gender comparison reveals that 82% of male and 78% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 17% of female and 11% of male respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 4% of each male and female respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 2% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 1% of female respondents. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

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

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



5.7 Access to clean drinking water

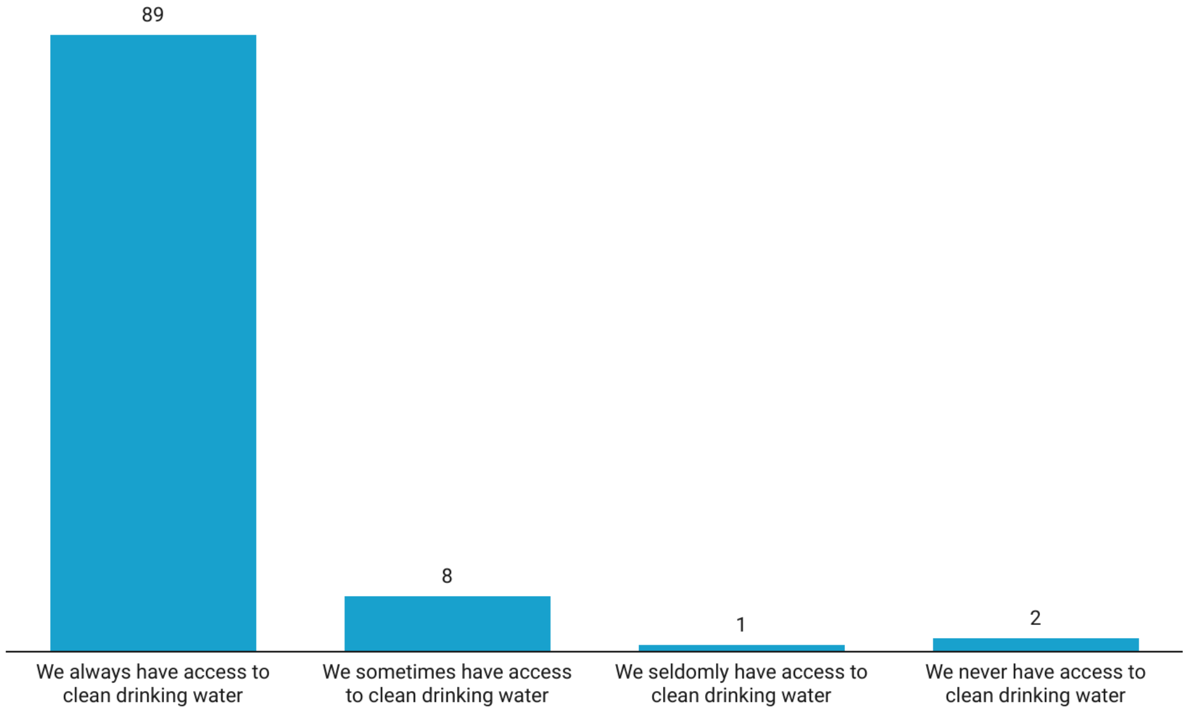
Last modification 2025-10-24 12:04

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.

89% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 8% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 1% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% never have access to clean drinking water.

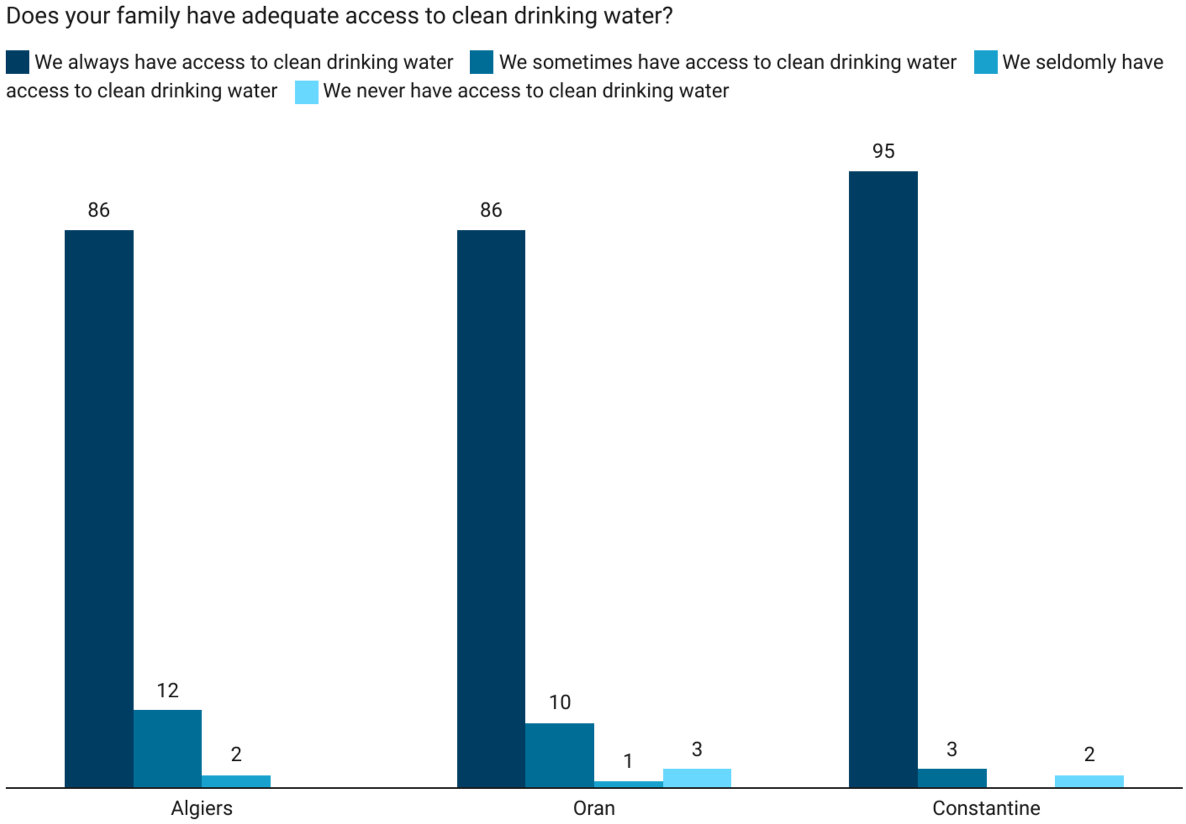
Access to clean drinking water – Total (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

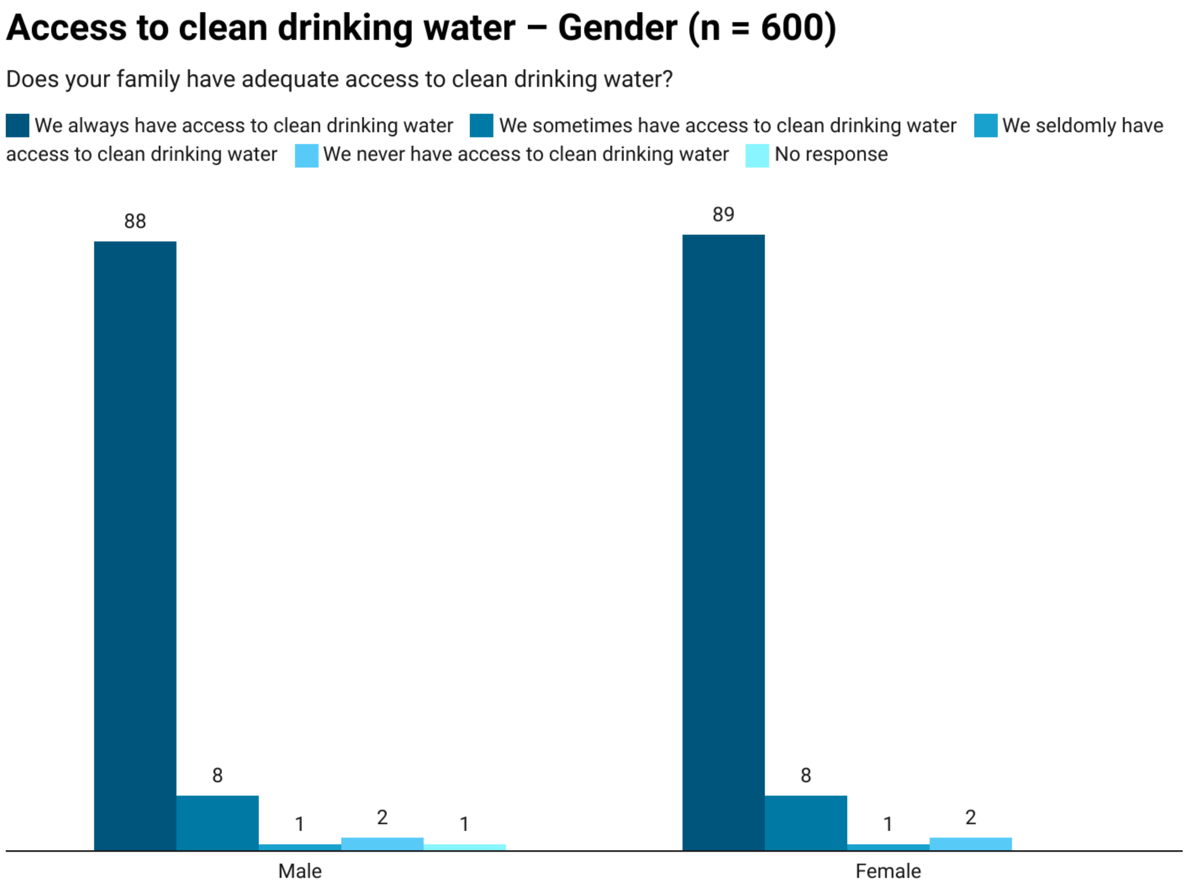


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Constantine with 95%, followed by Oran and Algiers with each 86%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Algiers respondents with 12%, followed by Oran respondents with 10%, and Constantine respondents with 3%. 2% of Algiers respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 1% of each Oran respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Oran with 3%, followed by Constantine with 2%.

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



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 89% of female respondents and 88% of male respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is 8% among both male and female respondents. 1% of each male and female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% of each male and female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water. 1% of male respondents did not answer.



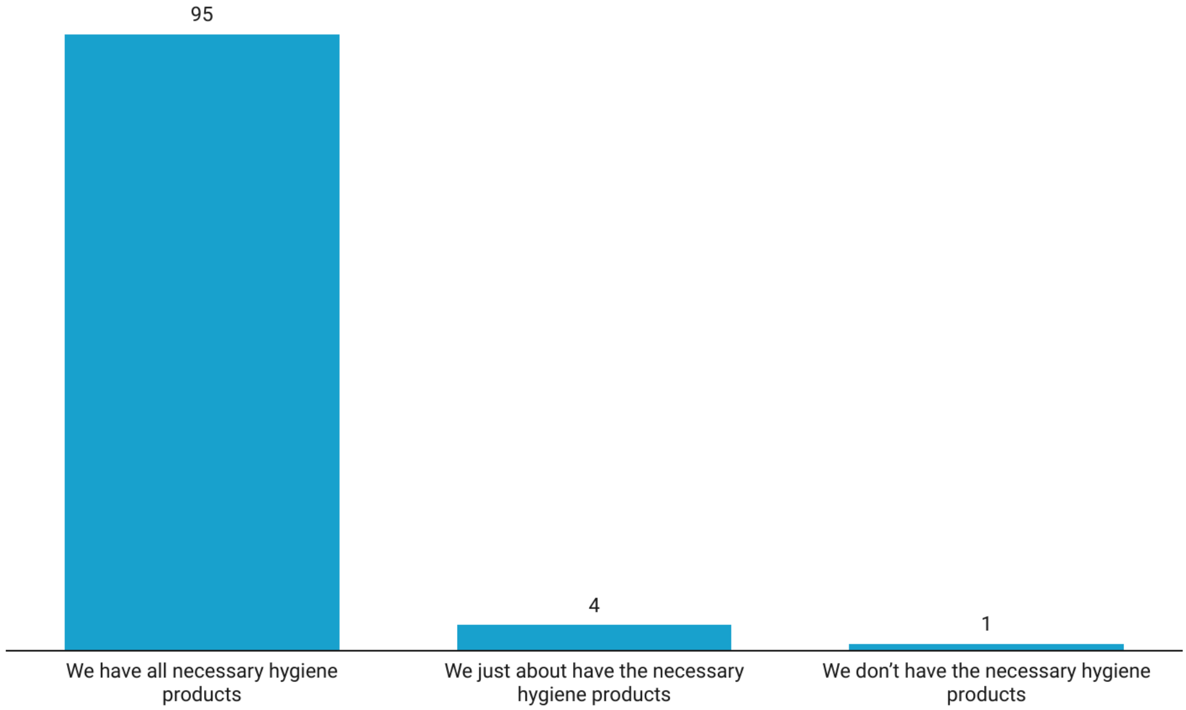
5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

Last modification 2025-10-24 12:04

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% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 1% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene.

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

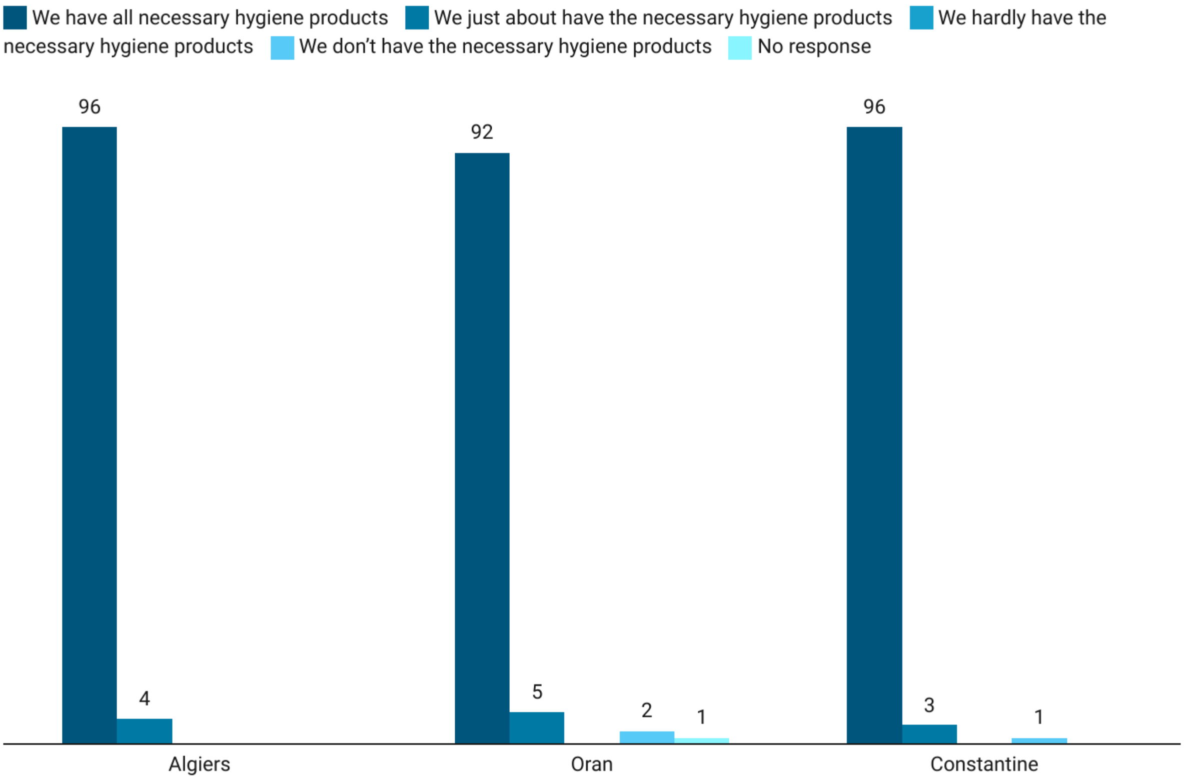
Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]



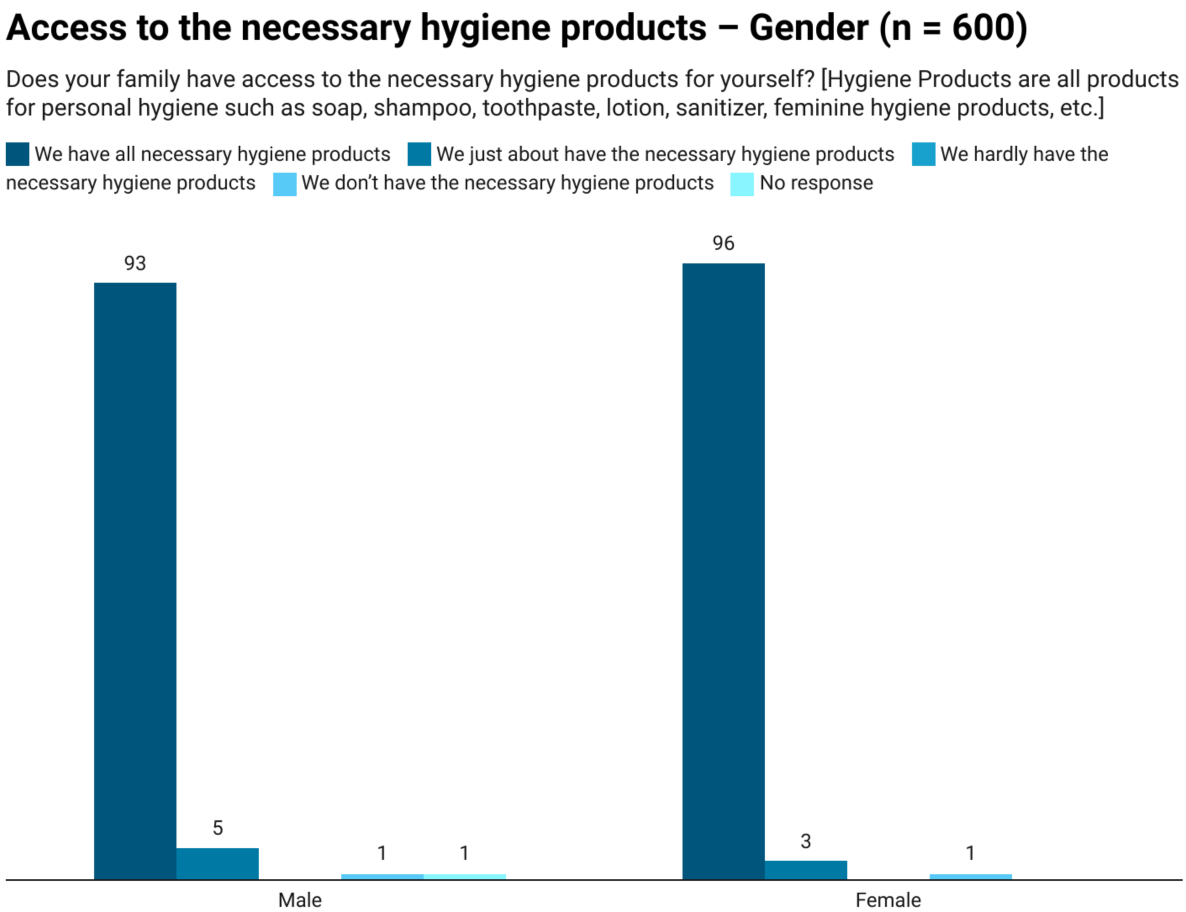
Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.). is among Algiers and Constantine respondents with each 96%, followed by Oran respondents with 92%. 5% of Oran respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 4% of Algiers respondents, and 3% of Constantine respondents. 2% of Oran and 1% of Constantine respondents do not have the necessary hygiene products. 1% of Oran respondents did not answer.

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.]



96% of female and 93% of male respondents of the present sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 5% of male and 3% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products. 1% of each male and female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products, while 1% of male respondents did not answer.



5.9 Access to medical services

Last modification 2025-10-24 12:04

88% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 5% have access but they are not able to afford them. 1% do not have any access to vaccinations. 6% did not answer.

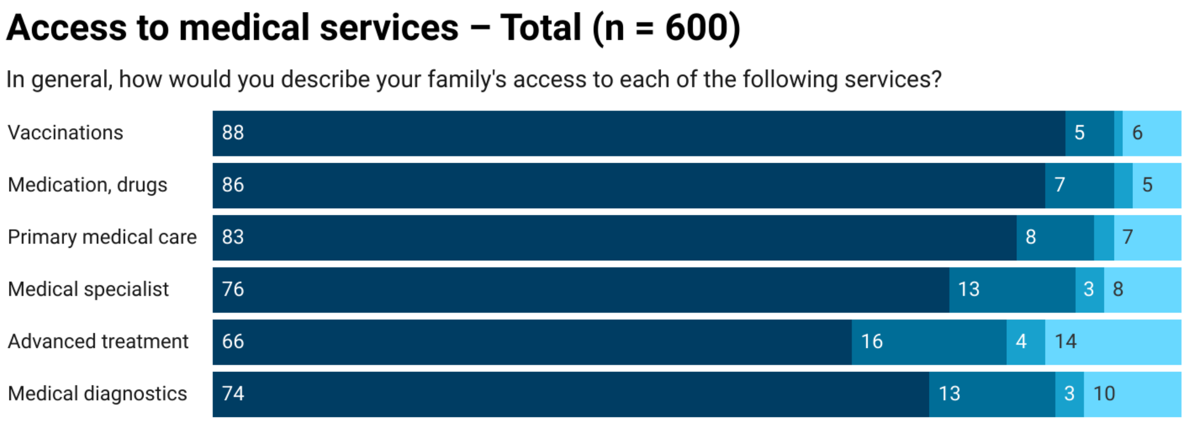
86% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 7% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 5% did not answer.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 83% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 8% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 2% have no access to primary medical care. 7% did not answer.

76% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 13% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 3% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 8% did not answer.

66% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 16% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while 4% have no access at all. 14% did not answer.

74% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 13% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access. 10% did not answer.



90% of Algiers residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 5% have access but cannot afford them. 1% do not have access to vaccinations. 4% did not answer.

88% of Algiers respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 7% have access but is not able to afford it. 1% have no access at all. 4% did not answer.

89% of respondents in Algiers (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 5% have access but cannot afford it. 1% do not have access to primary medical care. 5% did not answer.

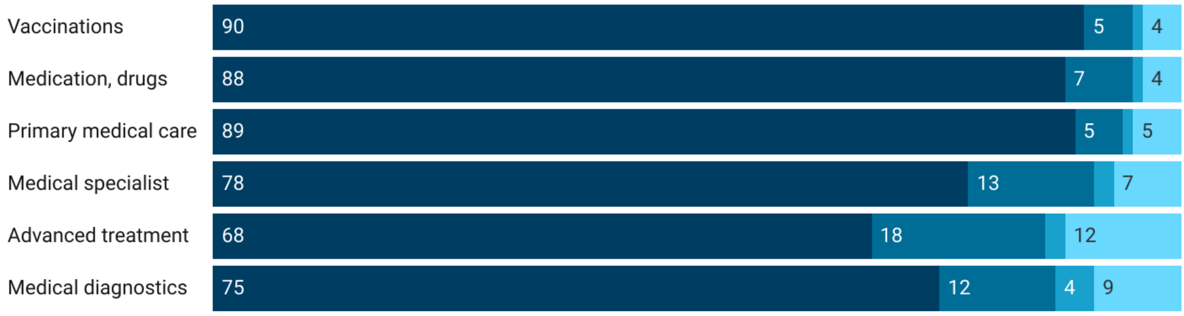
78% of the Algiers sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 13% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 2% do not have access to a medical specialist. 7% did not answer.

68% of Algiers respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 18% have access but cannot afford it, while 2% have no access at all. 12% did not answer.

75% of Algiers respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 12% have access but cannot afford it. 4% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 9% 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?



84% of Oran residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 7% have access but cannot afford them. 4% do not have access. 5% did not answer.

Among Oran residents (n = 200), 83% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 9% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 4% have no access to medication or drugs, while 4% did not answer.

79% of Oran respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 11% have access but cannot afford it. 3% do not have access to primary medical care. 7% did not answer.

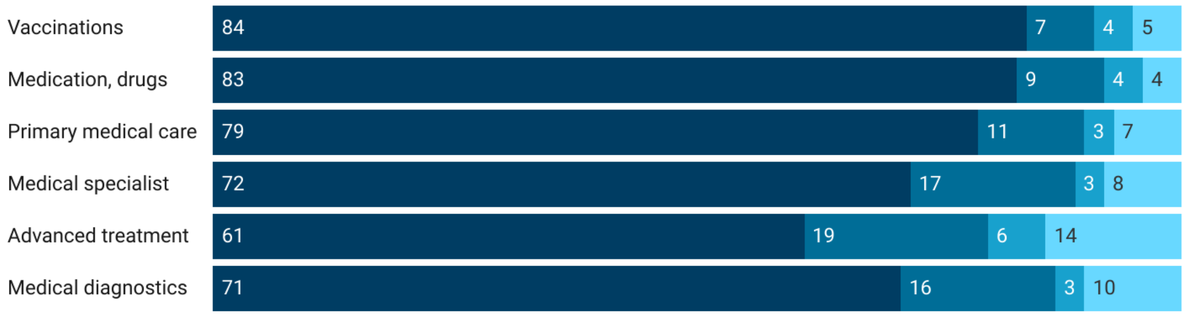
72% of Oran residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 17% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access to a medical specialist. 8% did not answer.

61% of Oran respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 19% have access but cannot afford it, while 6% do not have access at all. 14% did not answer.

71% of Oran respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 16% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access at all. 10% 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?



90% of Constantine residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 3% have access but cannot afford them. 7% did not answer.

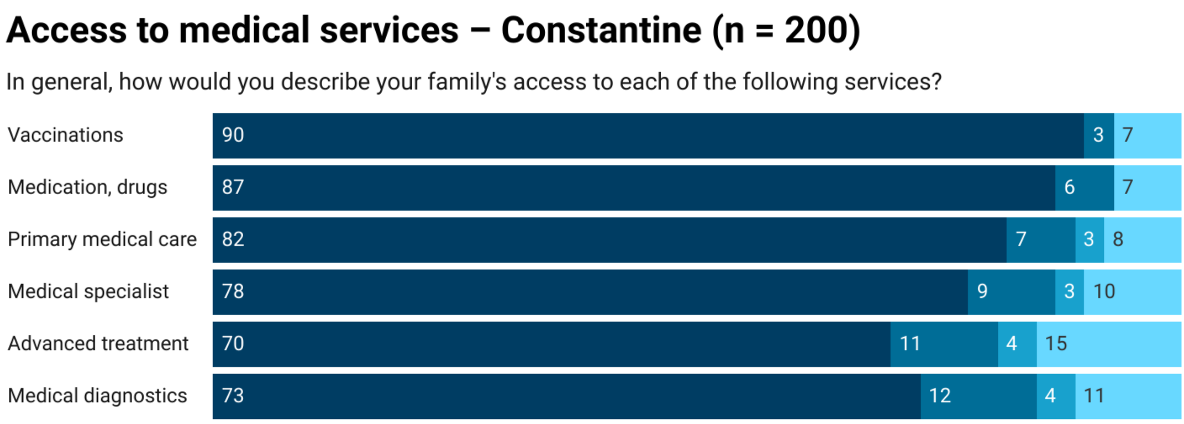
87% of Constantine respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 6% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 7% did not answer.

82% of Constantine respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 7% have access but cannot afford it. 3% do not have access to primary medical care. 8% did not answer.

78% of Constantine sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 9% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 3% do not have access to a medical specialist. 10% did not answer.

70% of Constantine respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 11% have access but cannot afford it, while 4% have no access at all. 15% did not answer the question.

73% of Constantine respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 12% have access but cannot afford it. 4% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 11% did not answer.



87% of male respondents (n = 301) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 4% have access but cannot afford them. 2% have no access to vaccinations. 7% did not answer.

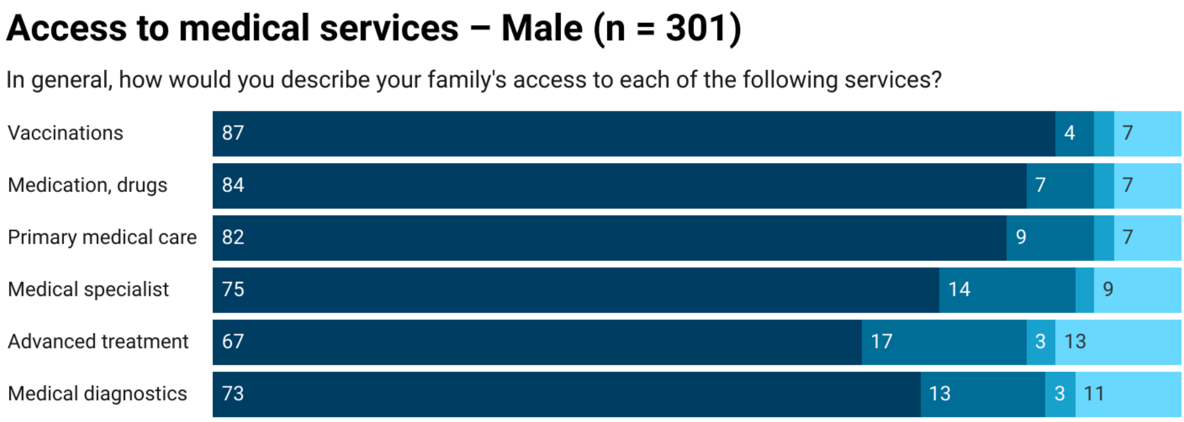
Among male respondents (n = 301), 84% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 7% have access but cannot afford it. 2% have no access at all. 7% did not answer.

82% of male respondents (n = 301) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 9% have access but cannot afford it. 2% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 7% did not answer.

75% of all male participants (n = 301) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 14% have access but cannot afford the visit. 2% do not have access to a medical specialist. 9% did not answer.

67% of male respondents (n = 301) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 17% have access but cannot afford them, while 3% have no access. 13% did not answer.

73% of male respondents (n = 301) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 13% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access to medical diagnostics. 11% did not answer.



89% of female respondents (n = 299) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 6% have access but cannot afford them. 1% never have access to vaccinations. 4% did not answer.

87% of all female survey participants (n = 299) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 8% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 1% have no access to medication or drugs. 4% did not answer.

84% of female respondents (n = 299) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 7% have access but cannot afford it. 2% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 7% did not answer.

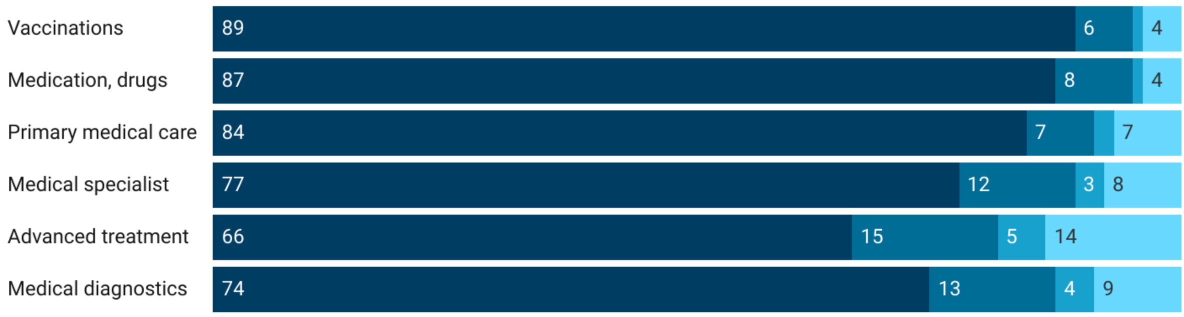
77% of female respondents (n = 299) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 12% have access but cannot afford it. 3% do not have access to a medical specialist. 8% did not answer.

66% of female respondents (n = 299) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 15% have access but cannot afford it, while 5% have no access. 14% did not answer.

74% of female respondents (n = 299) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 13% have access but cannot afford it. 4% have no access to medical diagnostics. 9% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 299)

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



5.10 Access to internet/wifi

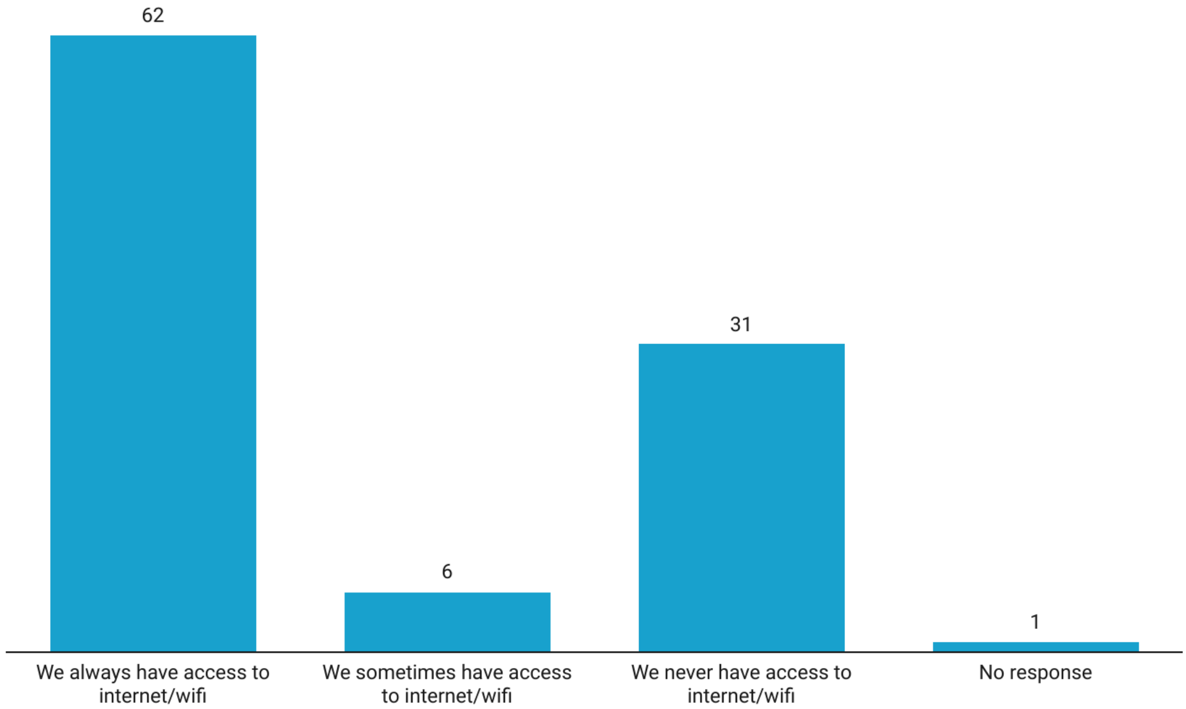
Last modification 2025-10-24 12:05

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.

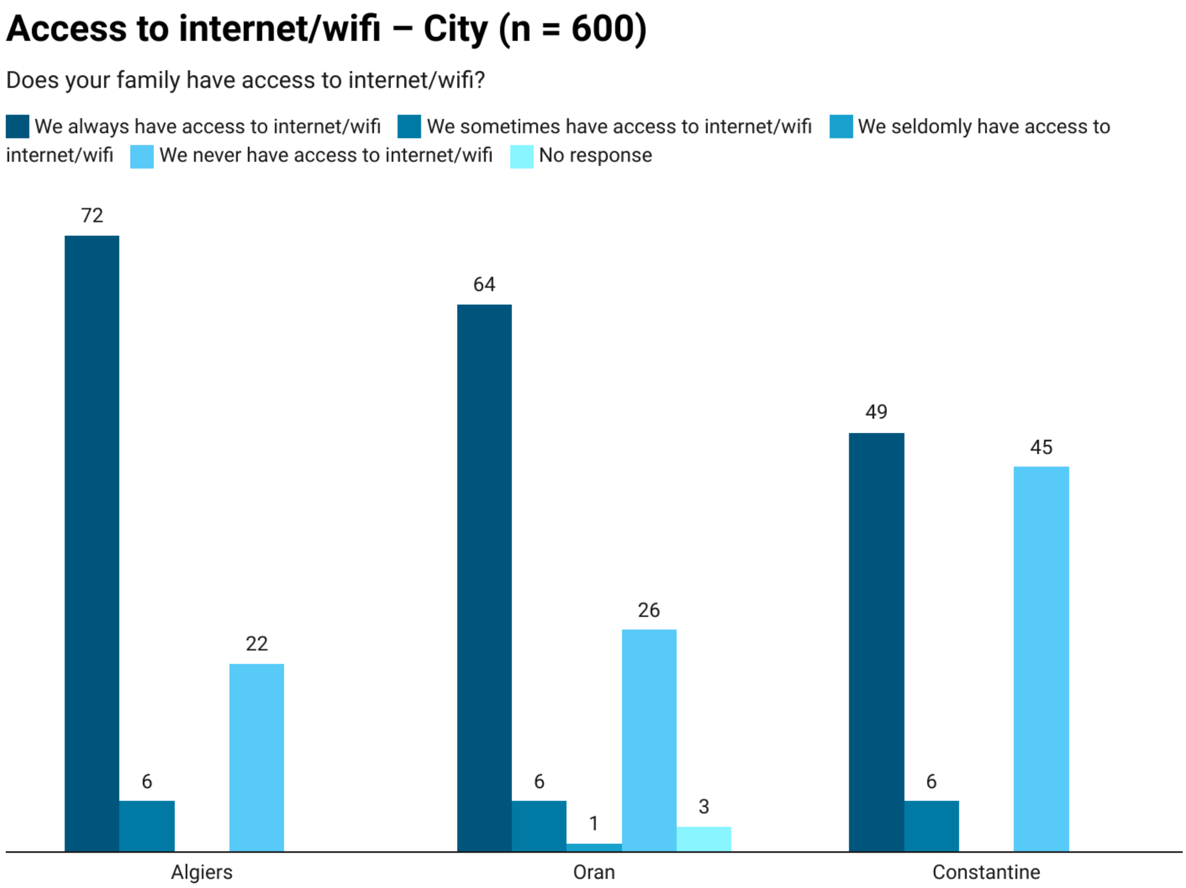
62% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 6% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 31% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 1% did not answer.

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

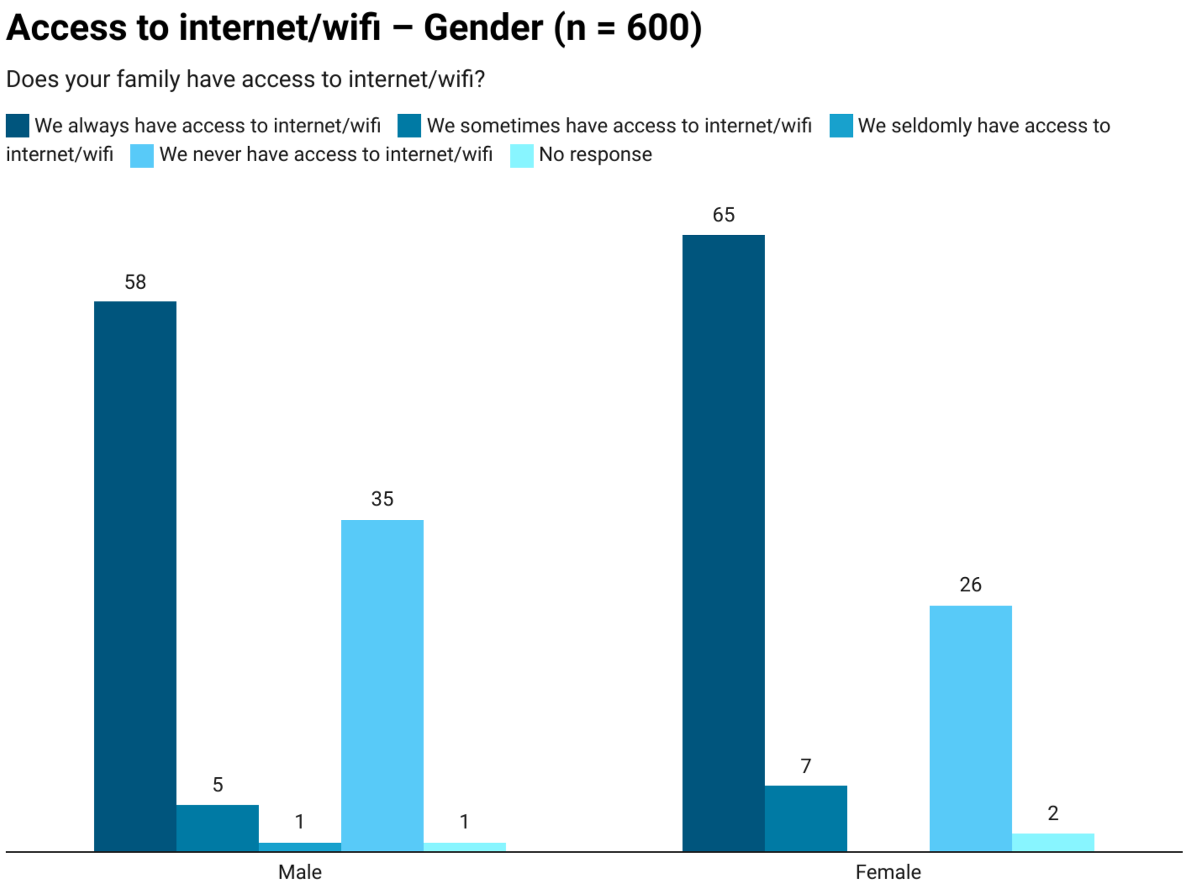
Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Algiers with 72%, followed by Oran with 64%, and Constantine with 49%. Among Algiers, Oran and Constantine respondents 6% each sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 1% of Oran respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is 45% among Constantine respondents, followed by Oran residents with 26%, and Algiers respondents with 22%. 3% of Oran respondents did not answer.



65% of female and 58% of male survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 7% of female and 5% of male respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 1% of male respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is slightly higher among male respondents (35%) than among female respondents (26%). 2% of female and 1% of male respondents did not answer.



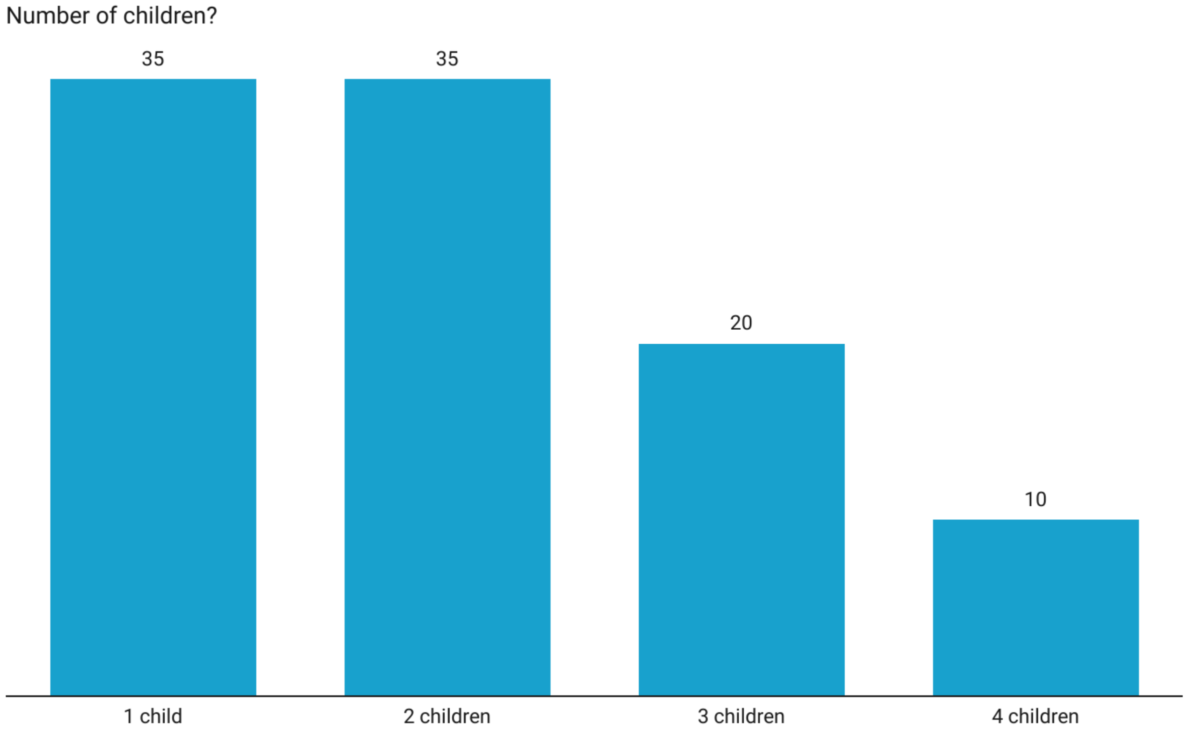
5.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Last modification 2025-10-24 12:05

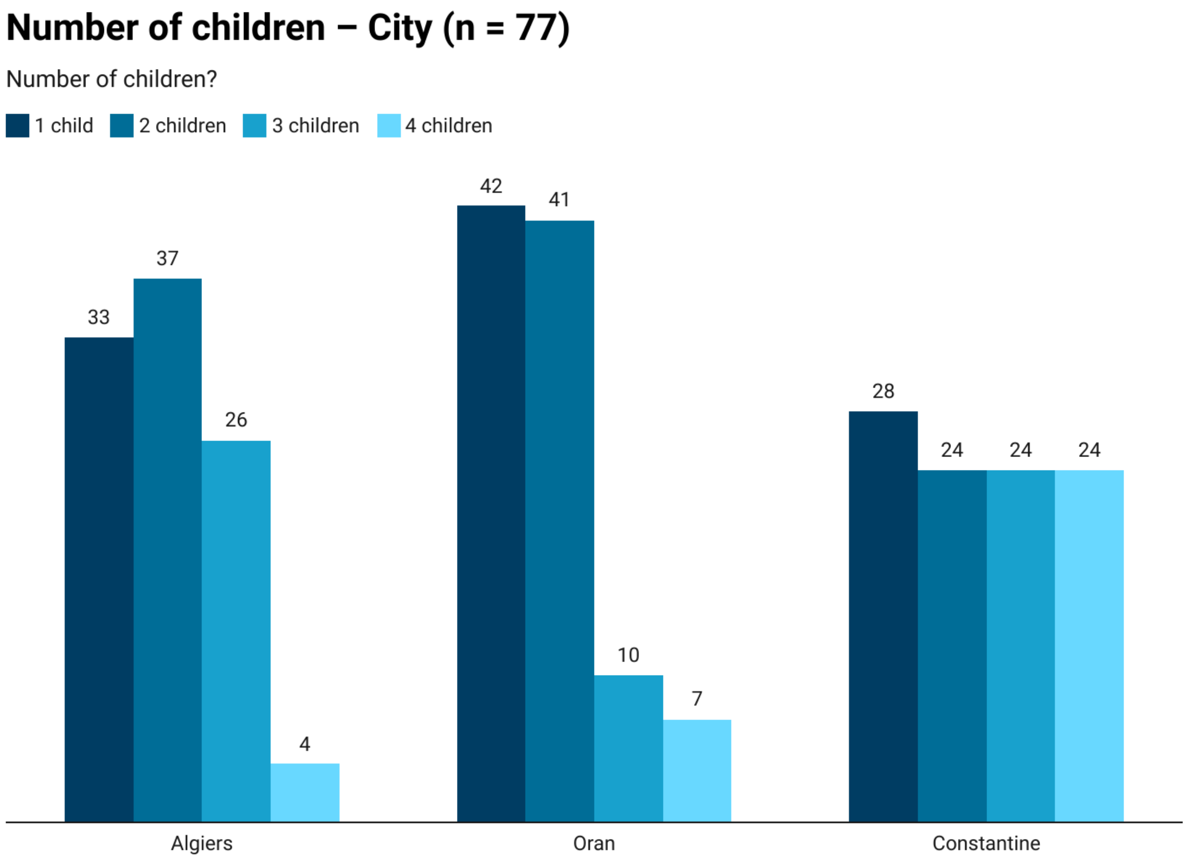
Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 445). In total, of those (n = 155) stating not being single, 49% stated to not have children. 1% did not answer.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 77) is among those having one child or two children with each 35%, followed by 20% having three children. 10% have four children.

Number of children – Total (n = 77)

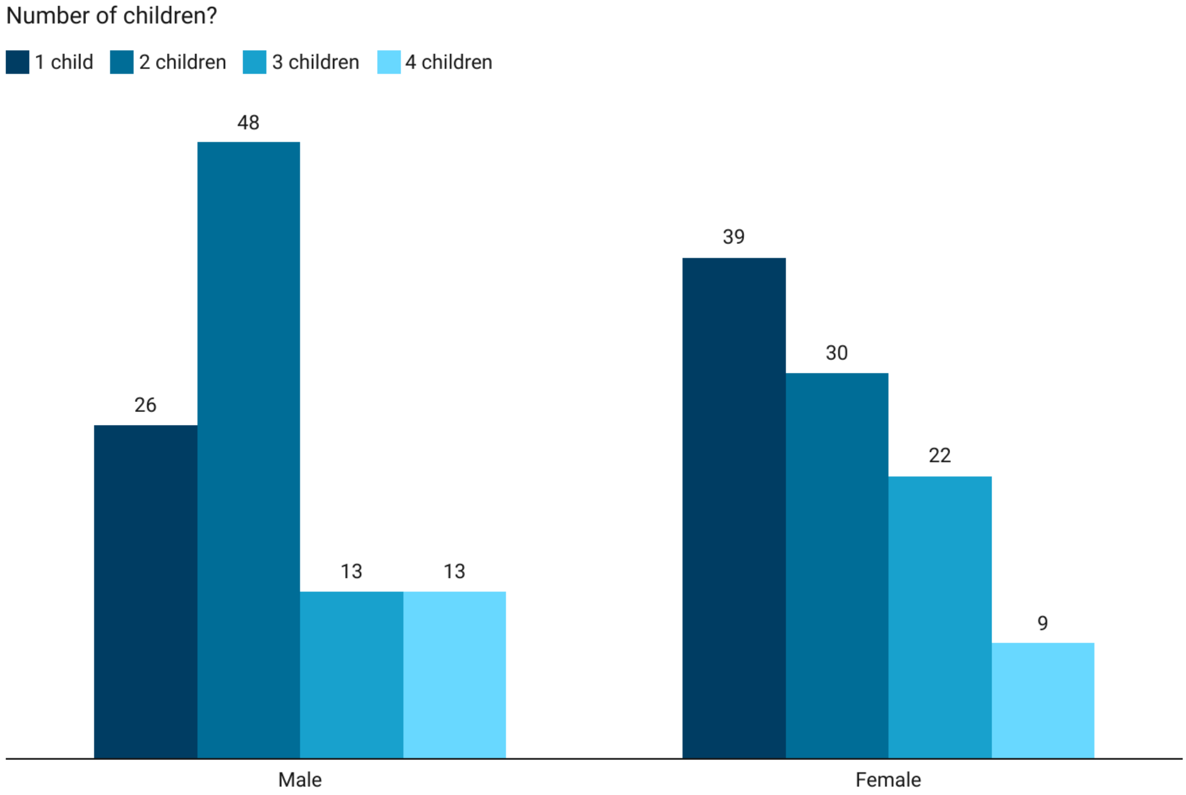


42% of Oran respondents have only one child, while this is true for 33% of Algiers respondents, and 28% of Constantine respondents. Among Oran respondents, 41% have two children, while this is true for 37% of Algiers respondents, and 24% of Constantine respondents. The highest proportion of those having three children is among Algiers respondents with 26%, followed by Constantine respondents with 24%, and Oran respondents with 10%. 24% of Constantine respondents have four children, while the same is true for 7% of Oran respondents, and 4% of Algiers respondents.



39% of female respondents and 26% male respondents have only one child, while 48% of male and 30% of female respondents have two children. 22% of female respondents have three children, while this is true for 13% of male respondents. 13% of male and 9% of female survey participants have four children.

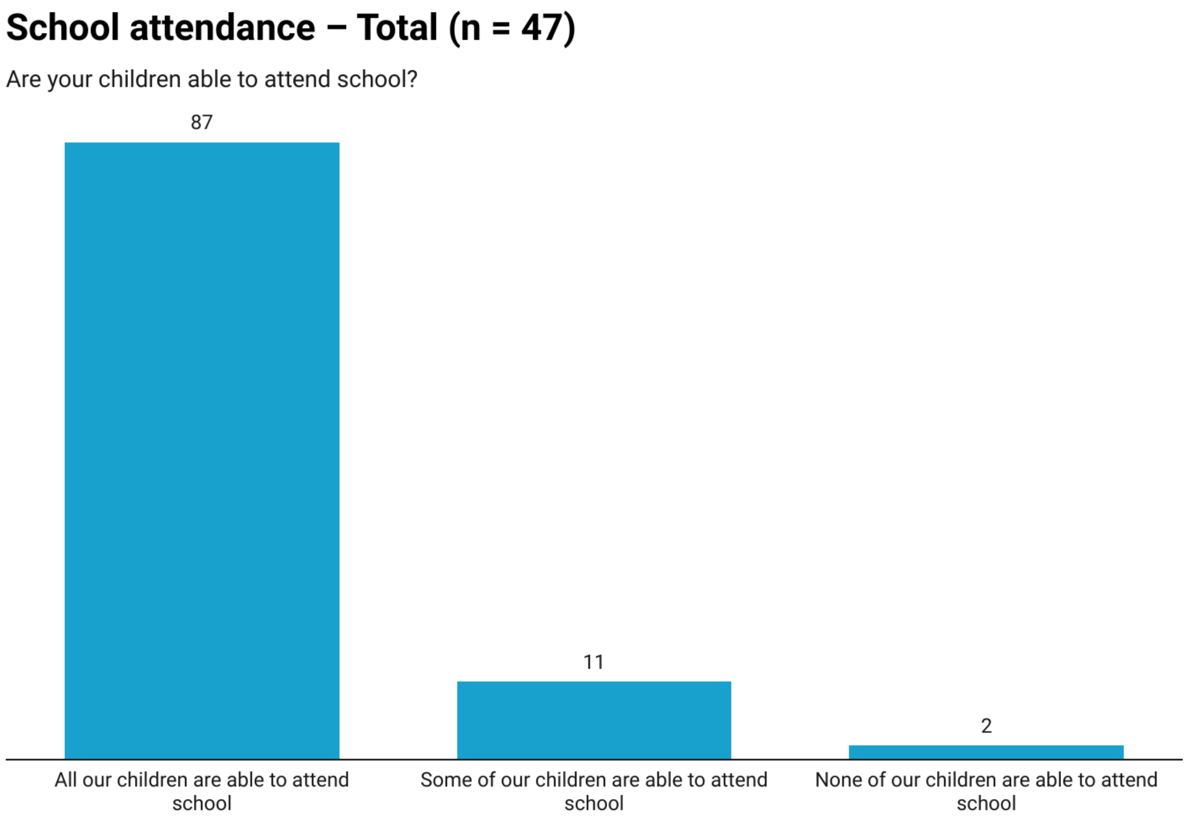
Number of children – Gender (n = 77)



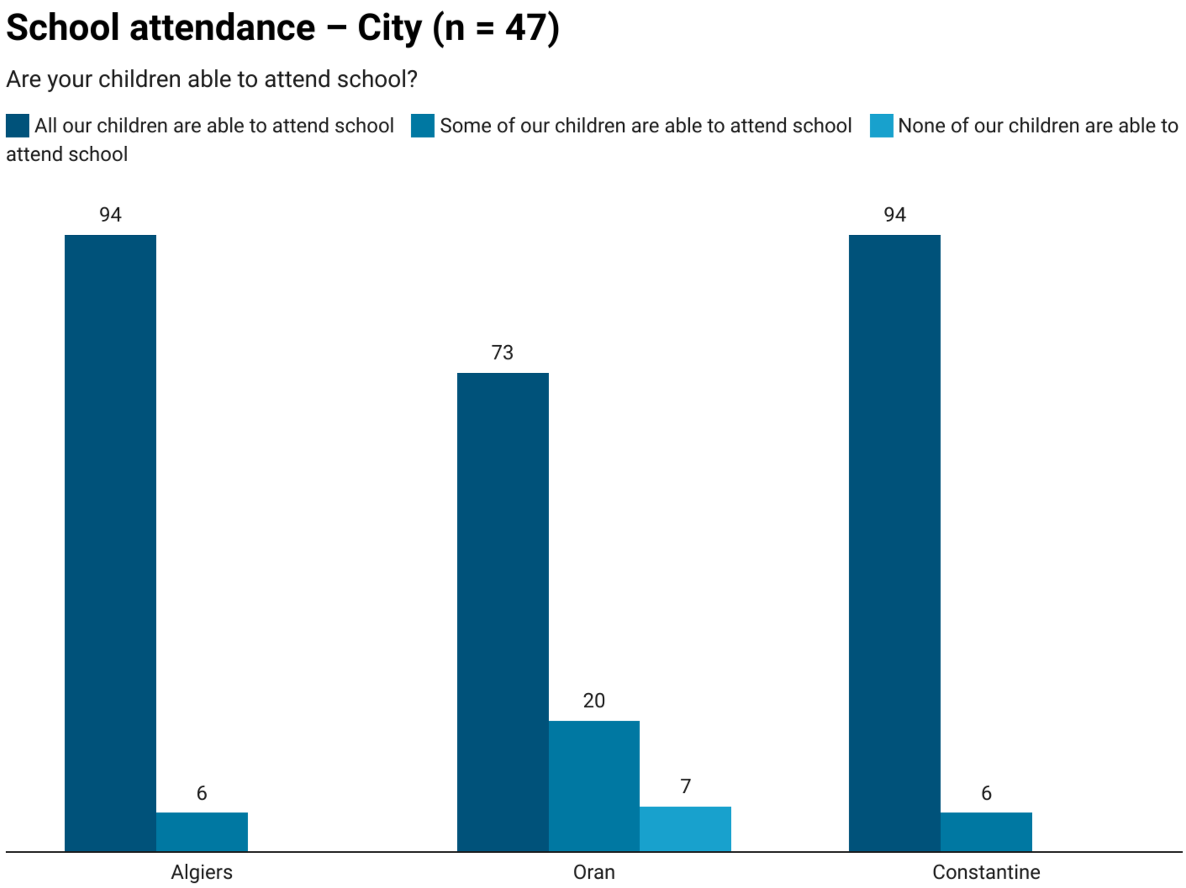
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 66% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 51.

In Algiers, 63% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 59% among Oran respondents, and 81% among Constantine respondents. 74% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 63% among female respondents.

Asking all respondents (n = 47) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 87% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 11% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 2% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.



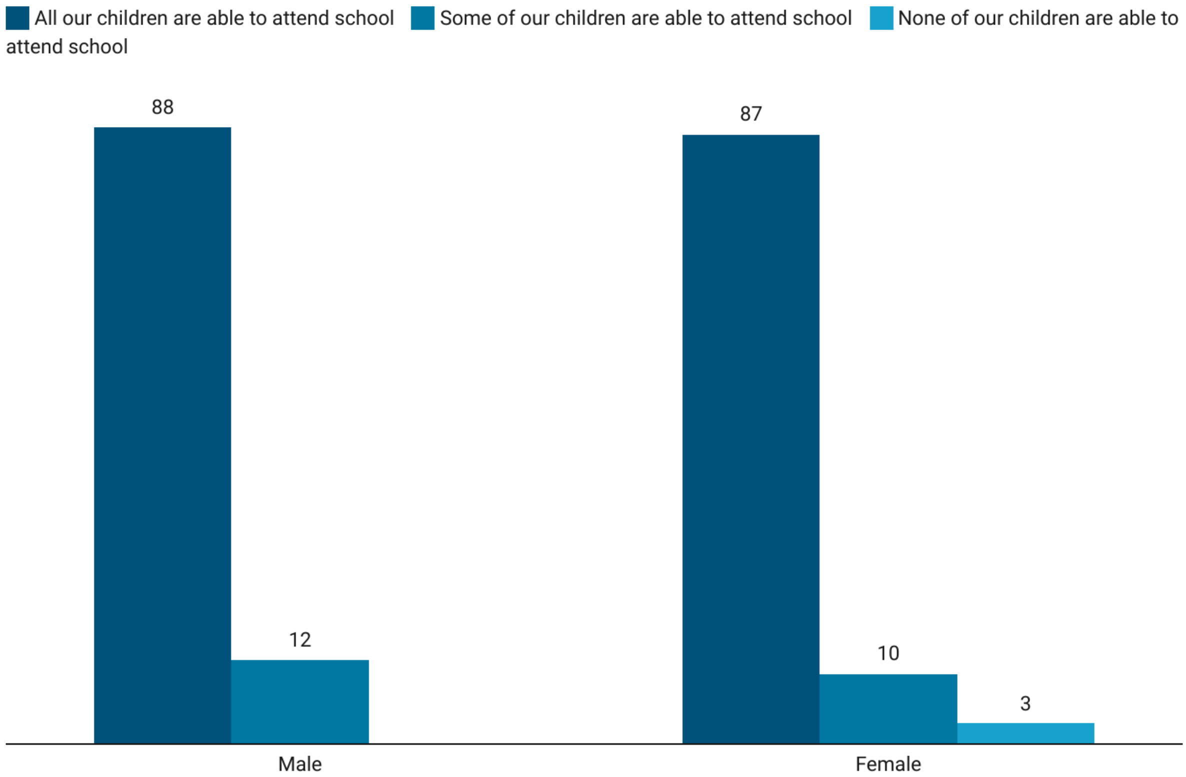
City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Algiers and Constantine respondents with 94%, followed by Oran respondents with 73%. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Oran with 20%, followed by Algiers and Constantine with each 6%. 7% of Oran respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.



Gender comparison shows that 88% of male respondents and 87% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 12% of male and 10% of female survey participants answered that some of their children were able to attend school. 3% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Gender (n = 47)

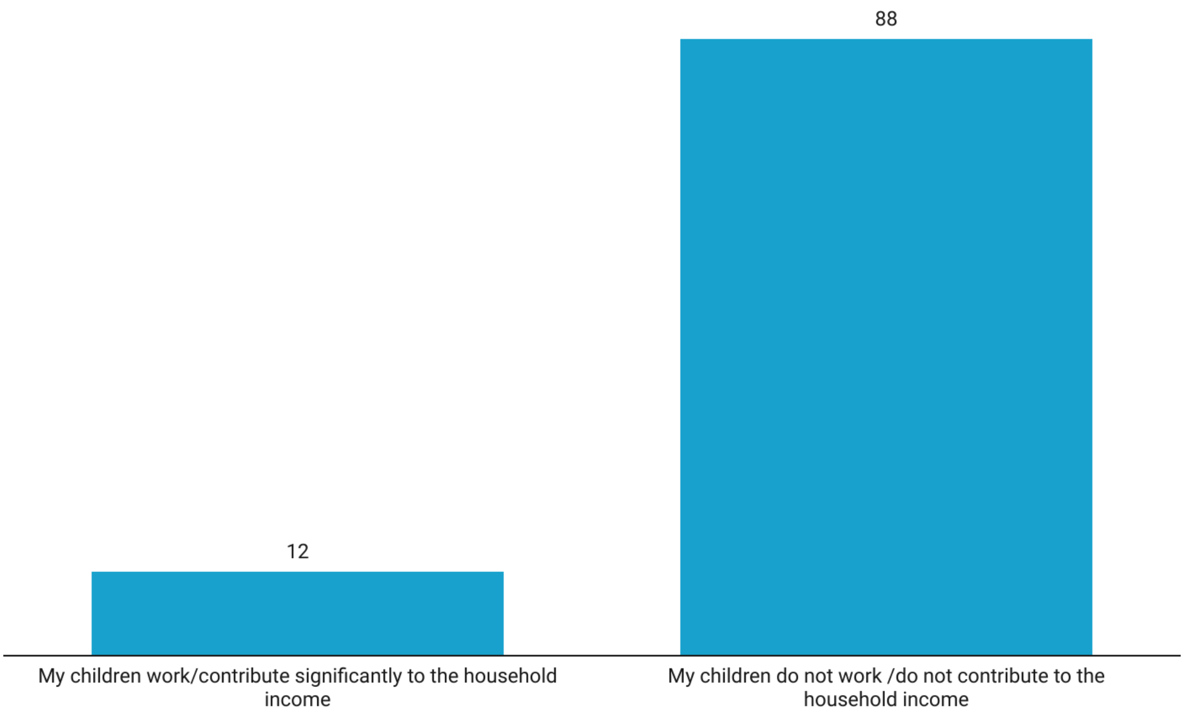
Are your children able to attend school?



12% of the respondents (n = 51) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while a majority of 88% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 51)

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?

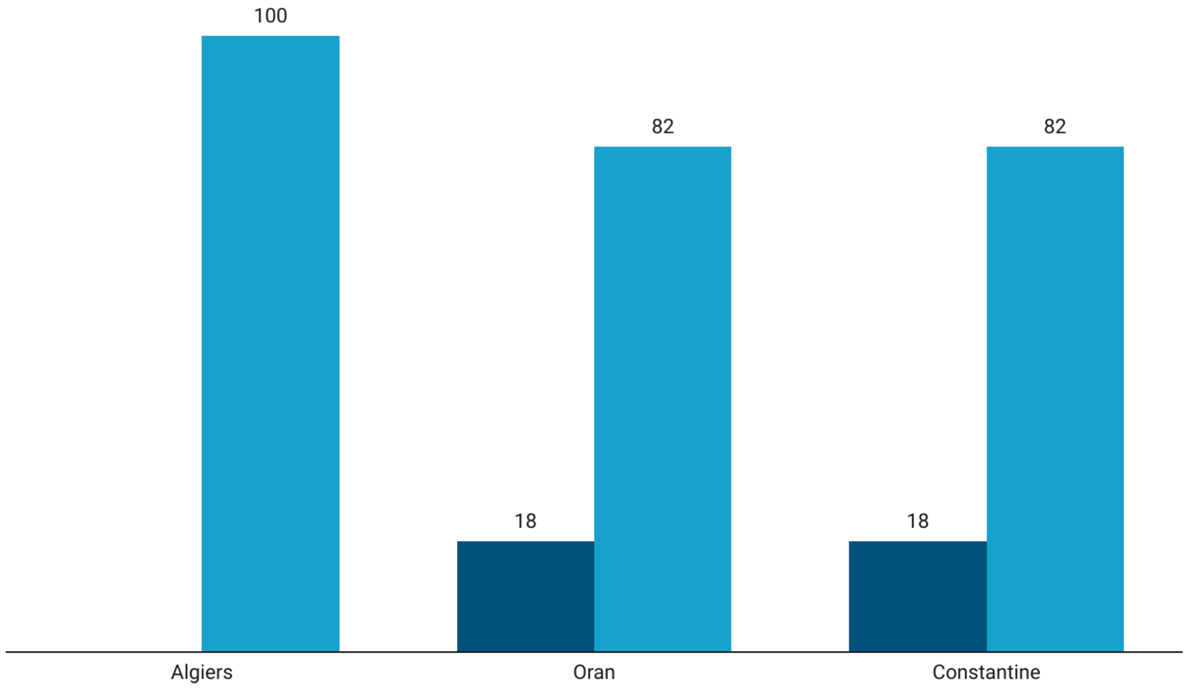


Among Oran and Constantine respondents 18% each admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income. 100% of Algiers respondents stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income, while this is true for 82% of each Oran and Constantine respondents.

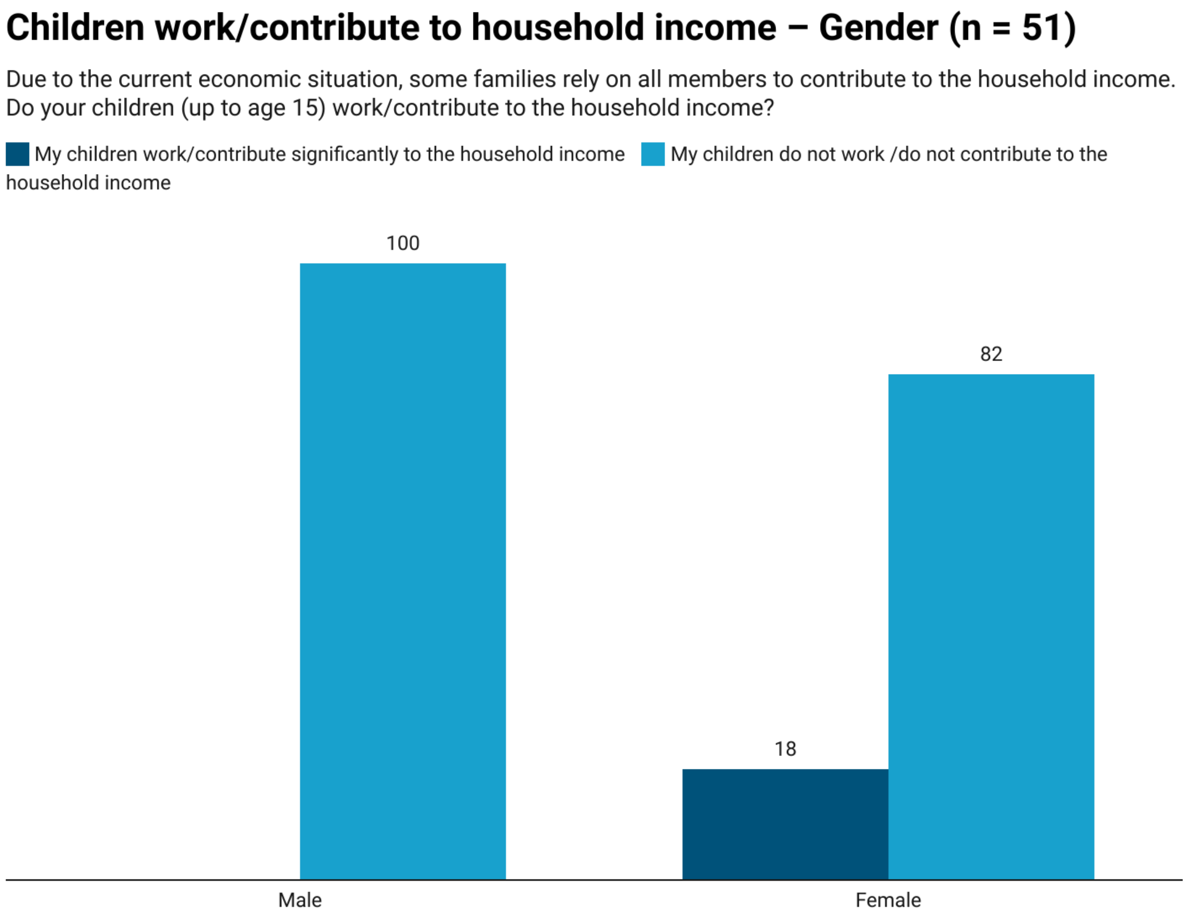
Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 51)

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 do not work /do not contribute to the household income



Gender comparison (n = 51) shows that 18% of female respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 100% of male and 82% of female respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income.



6 Demographics

Last modification 2025-10-24 12:05

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 16 April and 17 May, 2025.

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).

6.1 Location

Last modification 2025-10-24 12:05

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Algiers	200	33,3
Oran	200	33,3
Constantine	200	33,3

Total	600	100

6.2 Gender and age

Last modification 2025-10-24 12:05

Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	301	50
Female	299	50
Total	600	100

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
16-19	125	21
20-24	189	31
25-29	119	20
30-35	167	28
Total	600	100

6.3 Highest level of education

Last modification 2025-10-24 12:05

Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	1	0
Elementary school	5	1
Primary school	37	6
Secondary school	297	50
Vocational/ technical training	18	3
College/ university	238	40
Islamic School/ Madrasa	2	0
No response	2	0
Total	600	100

6.4 Marital status

Last modification 2025-10-24 12:05

Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	445	74
Married	141	24
Cohabitation	3	1
Divorced/ separated	8	1
Widower/ widow	1	0
No response	2	0
Total	600	100

6.5 Children

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Number of children (n = 77)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1 child	27	35
2 children	27	35
3 children	15	20
4 children	8	10
Total	77	100

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 77)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	51	66
No	26	34
Total	77	100

Children able to attend school (n = 47)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
All our children are able to attend school	41	87
Some of our children are able to attend school	5	11
None of our children are able to attend school	1	2

Total	47	100

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 51)

	Frequency	**Percentage (%)**
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	6	12
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	45	88
Total	51	100

7 Appendix: Questionnaire

Last modification 2025-10-24 12:05

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

Preparatory school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

Islamic School/Madrasa

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				
Medication, drugs				
Primary medical care (family doctor)				
Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynecologist, urologist, pediatrician)				
Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)				

Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)				

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)

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