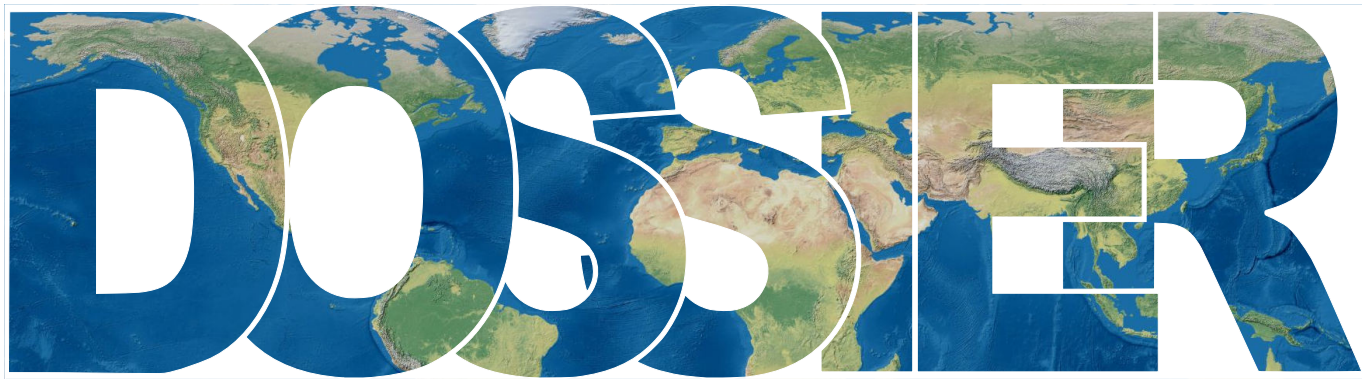

ALGERIA

Socio-Economic Survey 2026

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 19 February and 21 April, 2026. The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 214 residents of Algiers, 194 residents of Oran, and 192 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

- 83% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 15% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 1% do not feel safe at all.
- 86% of Constantine respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 84% of Algiers respondents, and 80% of Oran respondents. 19% of Oran respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by Algiers and Constantine respondents with each 13%. 1% of each Oran and Constantine respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood. 2% of Algiers residents do not feel safe in their neighborhood. 1% of Algiers respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 72% manage to afford the housing costs. 17% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 8% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 2% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that among all three city groups, 72% each manage to afford the housing costs. 19% of Algiers respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 16% of Constantine residents, and 15% of Oran residents. 9% of Constantine respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 8% of Oran respondents, and 7% of Algiers respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Oran residents with 3%, followed by Algiers and Constantine respondents with each 2%. 2% of Oran and 1% of Constantine respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity in dwelling

- 89% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available in their dwelling, while 8% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 2% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available. 1% did not answer.
- 93% of Algiers residents always have access to electricity in their dwelling, while this is true for 89% of Oran respondents, and 85% of Constantine respondents. 11% of Constantine respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Oran respondents with 8%, and Algiers respondents with 4%. 3% of Constantine residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Algiers and Oran respondents with each 1%. 1% of Algiers residents never have access to electricity. 2% of and Oran residents did not answer, while the same is true for Algiers and Constantine respondents with each 1%.

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

- 70% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 24% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 4% 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 Algiers and Constantine with each 73%, followed by Oran with 62%. 31% of Oran respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 21% of Algiers respondents, and 19% of Constantine respondents. 6% of Constantine residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while the same is true for Algiers and Oran respondents with each 4%. 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 Constantine respondents did not answer.

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

- 66% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 25% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 6% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 3% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 69% of Constantine residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 67% of Algiers residents, and 62% of Oran residents. 27% of Oran respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Algiers respondents with 25%, and Constantine respondents with 23%. 7% of Algiers respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for Oran and Constantine residents with each 6%. 5% of Oran

respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Constantine respondents with 2%, and Algiers respondents with 1%.

Access to clean drinking water

- 86% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 12% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 1% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 1% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that among all three cities, 86% each always have access to clean drinking water. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Oran respondents with 13%, followed by Algiers respondents with 12%, and Constantine respondents with 11%. 2% of Constantine respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for Algiers and Oran respondents with each 1%. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among Algiers and Constantine respondents with each 1%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 94% 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. 5% 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 Constantine respondents with 95%, followed by Algiers and Oran respondents with each 93%. 7% of Algiers respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 5% of each Oran and Constantine respondents. 1% of Oran respondents hardly have the necessary hygiene products, while 1% of Oran do not have all necessary hygiene products.

Access to medical services

- 93% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 4% have access but they are not able to afford them. 1% do not have any access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.
- 93% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 6% have access but cannot afford them. 1% did not answer.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 92% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 7% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 1% did not answer.
- 84% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, 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 at all. 1% did not answer.
- 61% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 23% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while 3% have no access at all. 13% did not answer.
- 78% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 17% have access but cannot afford it. 2% have no access. 3% did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking all respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 94% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 5% answered that some of their children were able to attend school. 1% did not answer.
- City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children (up to age 15) were able to attend school is to be found among Algiers respondents with 97%, followed by Constantine respondents with 94%, and Oran respondents with 89%. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Oran with 11%, followed by Algiers with 3%. 6% of Constantine respondents did not answer.

Contribution to household income

- 2% of the respondents (n = 117) admitted that their children (up to age 15) worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. 2% stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while a majority of 96% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.
- Among Constantine respondents, 4% admitted that their children (up to age 15) worked or contributed significantly to the household income, followed by Algiers respondents with 2%. 3% of Constantine respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. 3% of Oran and 2% of Algiers respondents stated that their children worked little to the household income. 97% of Oran, 96% of Algiers and 93% of Constantine respondents stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

3 Trends

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To indicate a trend, a difference of at least 5% to the 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 2025, 85% always managed to afford housing costs, the proportion has decreased to 72% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to afford housing costs	85	72
Can just about afford housing costs	11	17
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	2	8
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	2	2

While in 2025, 93% always had electricity in their dwelling, the proportion has decreased to 89% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have electricity available	93	89
Mostly have electricity available	4	8
Sometimes have electricity available	1	2
Never have electricity available	2	

Food and water access

While in 2025, 79% always managed to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, the proportion has decreased to 70% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	79	70
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	17	24
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	1	4
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	2	2

While in 2025, 8% sometimes had access to clean drinking water, the proportion has increased to 12% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access to clean drinking water	89	86
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	8	12
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	1	1
Never have access to clean drinking water	2	1

Basic consumer goods

While in 2025, 80% managed to provide basic consumer goods for their family, the proportion has decreased to 66% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	80	66
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	14	25
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	4	6
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	2	3

Necessary hygiene products

No significant changes can be seen in terms of access to necessary hygiene products comparing 2025 and 2026.

	2025	2026
Have all necessary hygiene products	95	94
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	4	5
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	1	1

Health services

Vaccinations

While in 2025, 88% always had access and could afford vaccinations, the proportion has increased to 93% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	88	93
Have access, but cannot afford	5	4
Have no access	1	1

Medication and drugs

While in 2025, 86% always had access and could afford medication and drugs, the proportion has increased to 93% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	86	93
Have access, but cannot afford	7	6
Have no access	2	

Primary medical care (family doctor)

While in 2025, 83% always had access and could afford primary medical care, the proportion has increased to 92% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	83	92
Have access, but cannot afford	8	7
Have no access	2	

Medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)

While in 2025, 76% always had access and could afford a medical specialist, the proportion has increased to 84% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	76	84
Have access, but cannot afford	13	13
Have no access	3	2

Advanced treatment (e.g. surgery, cancer treatment)

While in 2025, 66% always had access and could afford advanced treatment, the proportion has decreased to 61% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	66	61
Have access, but cannot afford	16	23
Have no access	4	3

Medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories)

While in 2025, 74% always had access and could afford medical diagnostics, the proportion has increased to 78% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	74	78
Have access, but cannot afford	13	17
Have no access	3	2

4 Methodology

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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 19 February and 21 April, 2026.

The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 214 residents of Algiers, 194 residents of Oran, and 192 residents of Constantine. 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 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 revied, verified and corrected in case of unclear or incoherent answers.

5 Chapter summary

5.1 Sense of security

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

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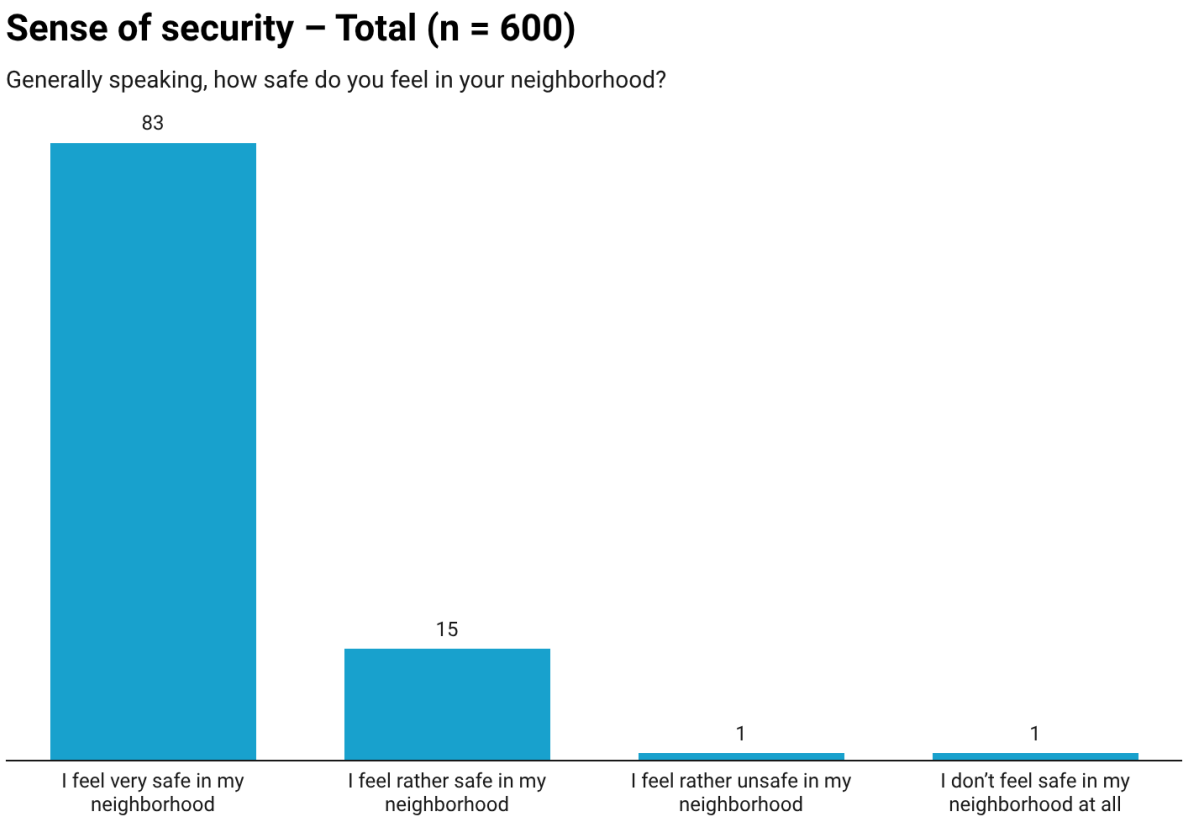
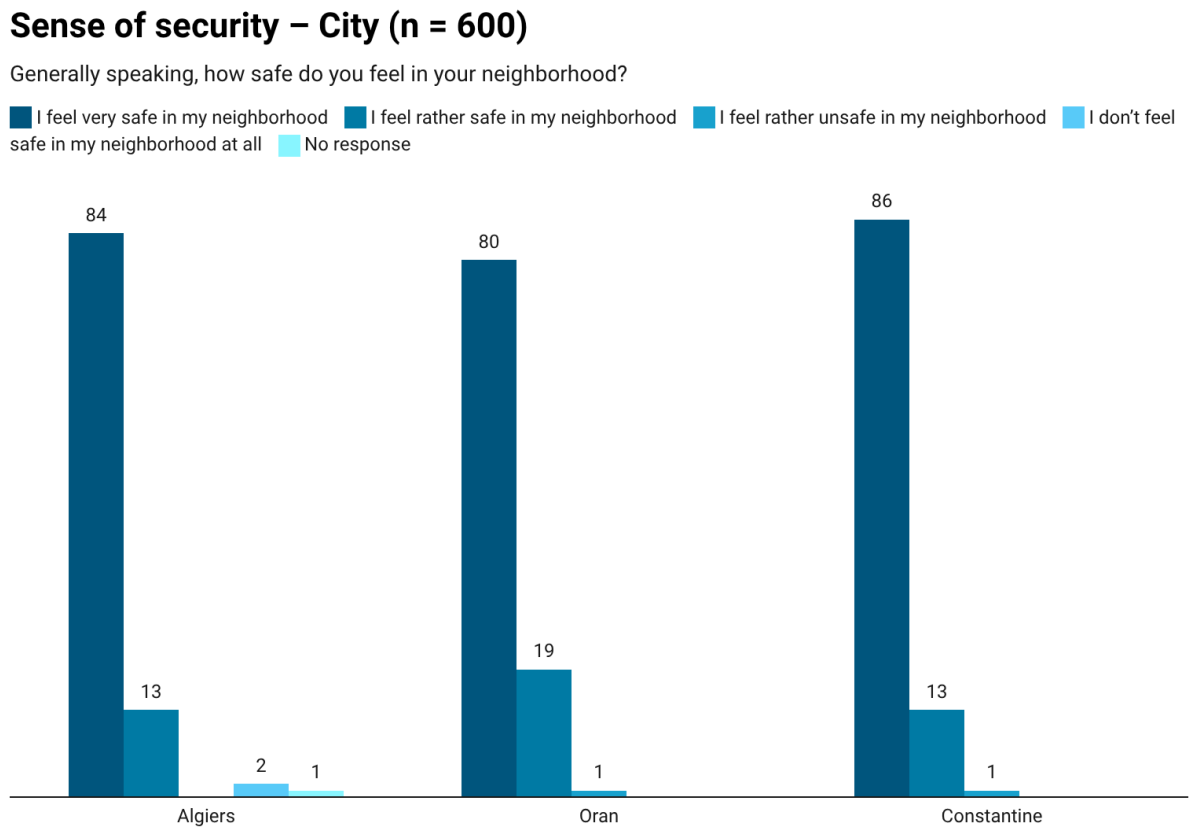
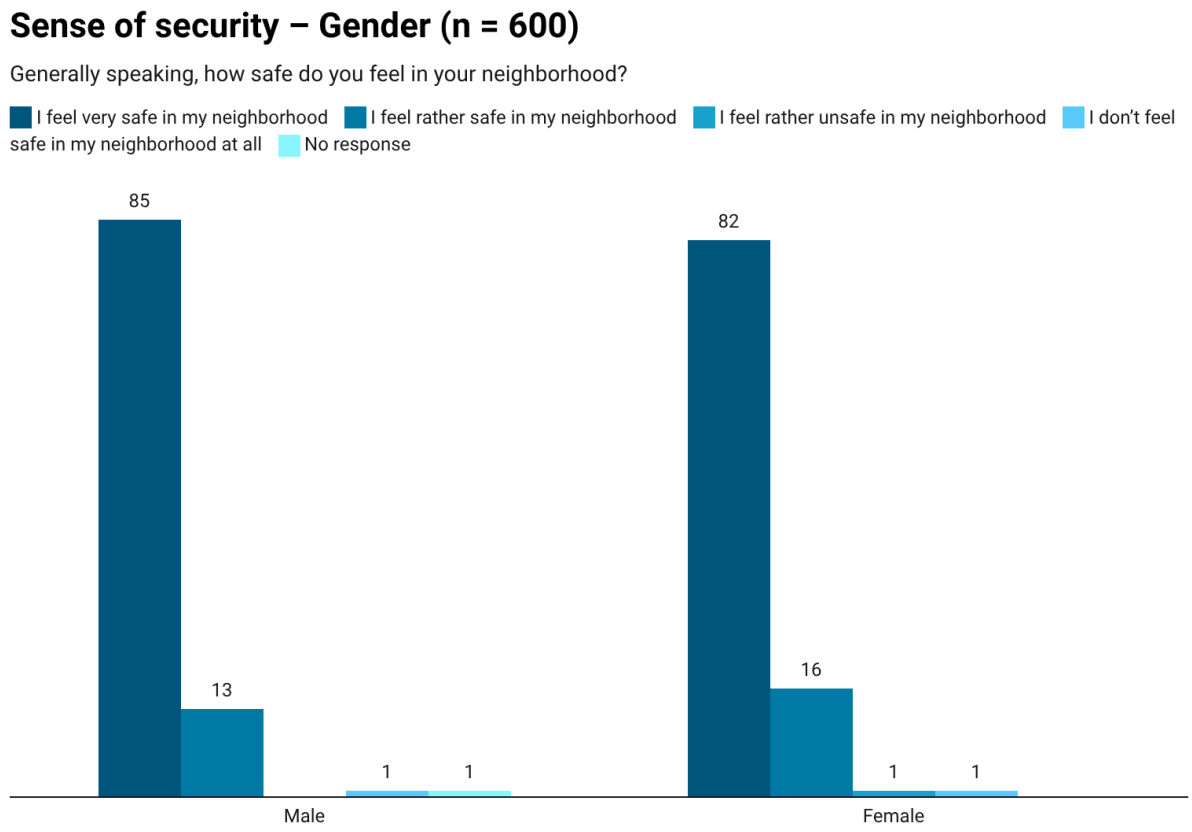
83% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 15% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 1% do not feel safe at all.



86% of Constantine respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 84% of Algiers respondents, and 80% of Oran respondents. 19% of Oran respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by Algiers and Constantine respondents with each 13%. 1% of each Oran and Constantine respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood. 2% of Algiers residents do not feel safe in their neighborhood. 1% of Algiers respondents did not answer.



85% of male respondents feel very safe, while 82% of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood. 13% of male and 16% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood. 1% of female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 1% of each male and female survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood. 1% of male respondents did not answer.



5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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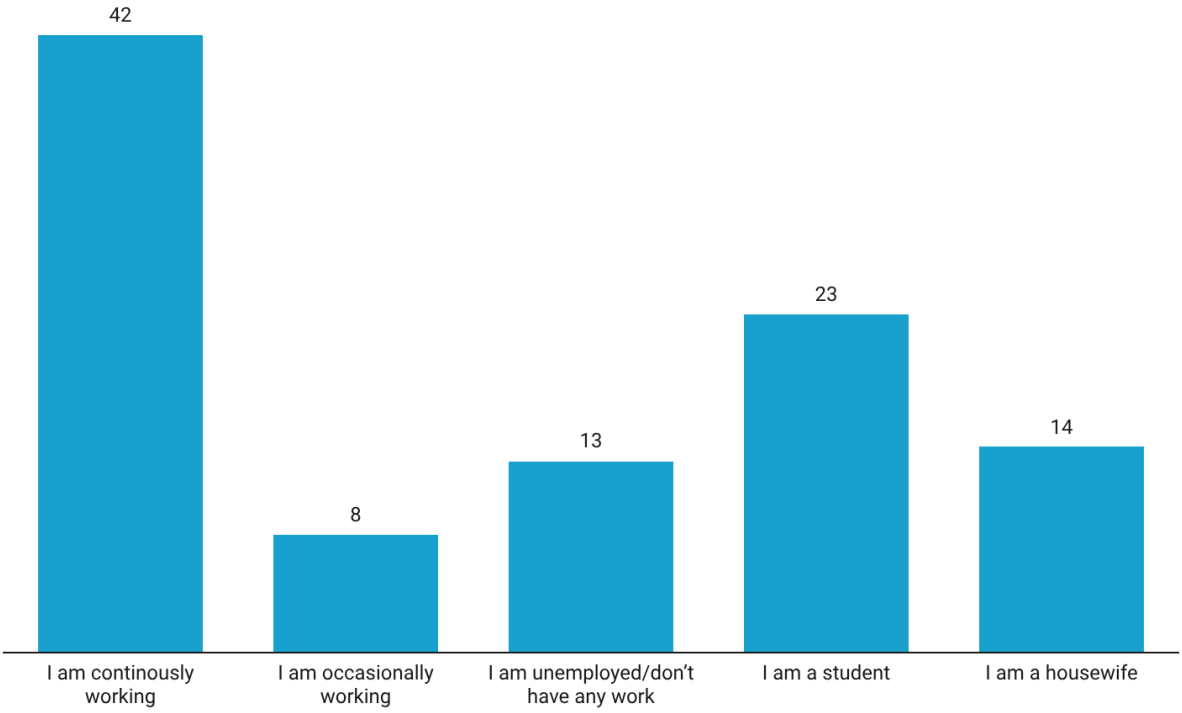
42% work continuously, while 8% have occasional jobs (n = 600). 13% are unemployed/do not work currently, while 23% are students. 14% are housewives.

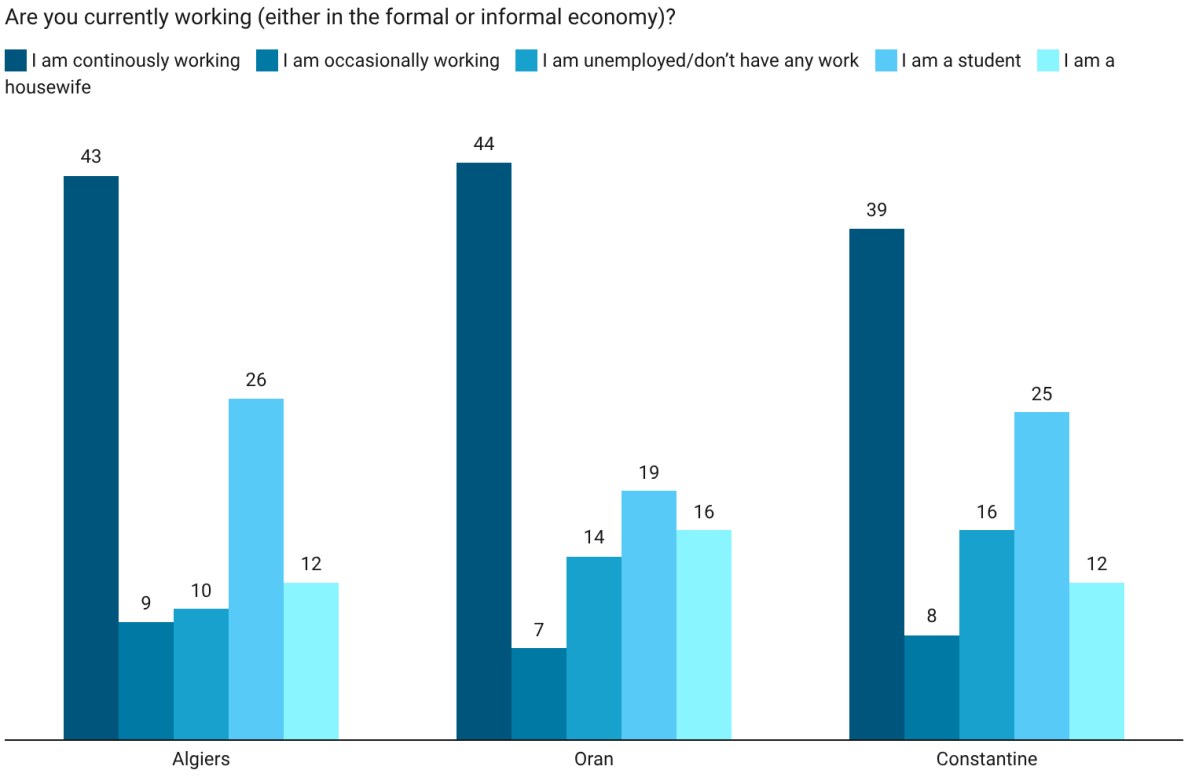
Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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



City comparison (n = 600) shows that 44% work continuously in Oran, while this is true for 43% in Algiers, and 39% in Constantine. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Algiers with 9%, followed by Constantine with 8%, and Oran with 7%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Constantine with 16%, followed by Oran with 14%, and Algiers with 10%. 26% of Algiers respondents are students, while the same is true for 25% of Constantine and 19% of Oran residents. 16% of Oran respondents are housewives, while this is true for 12% of each Algiers and Constantine respondents.

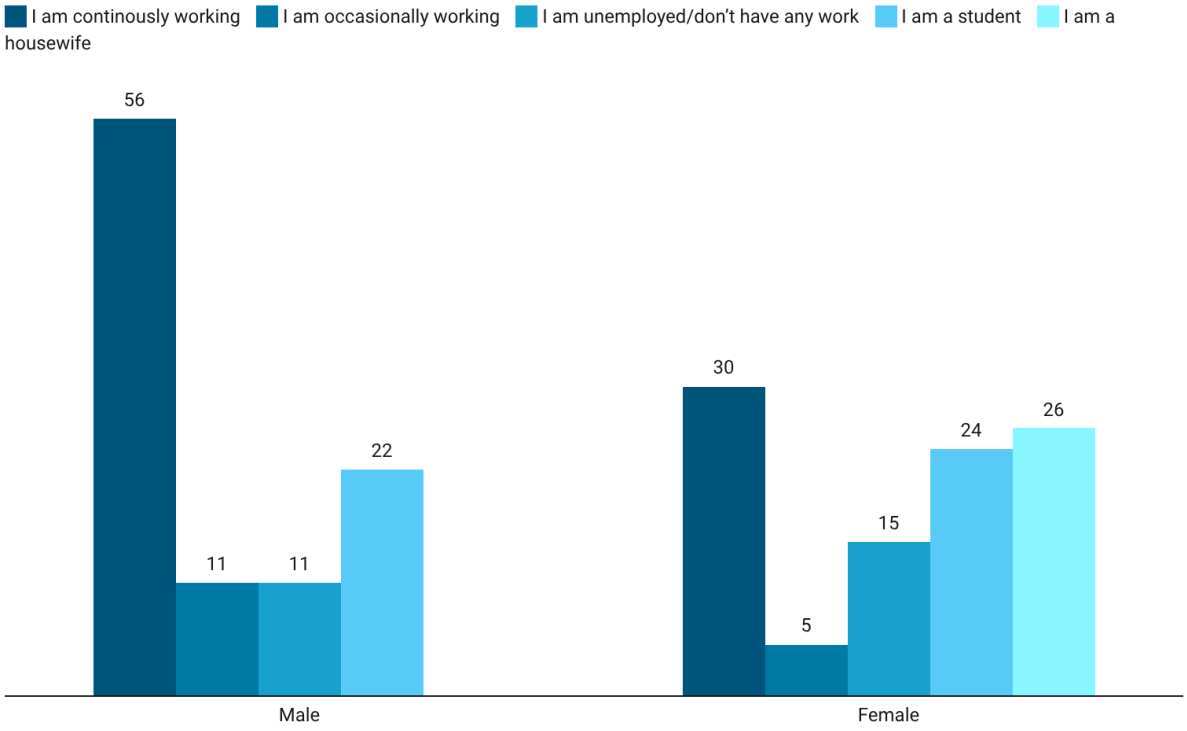
Occupation – City (n = 600)



Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 56% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 30% of female respondents. 11% of male respondents and 5% of female respondents work occasionally. 11% of male and 15% of female respondents are unemployed. The proportion of those studying is 22% among male and 24% among female respondents. 26% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

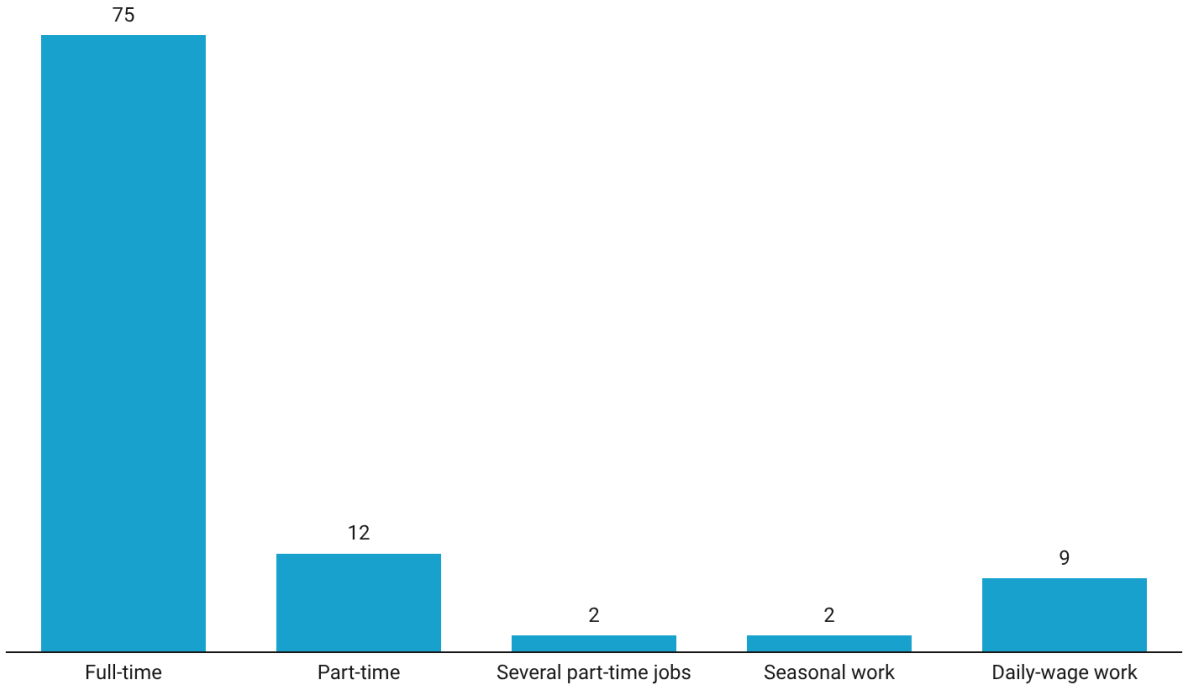
Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?



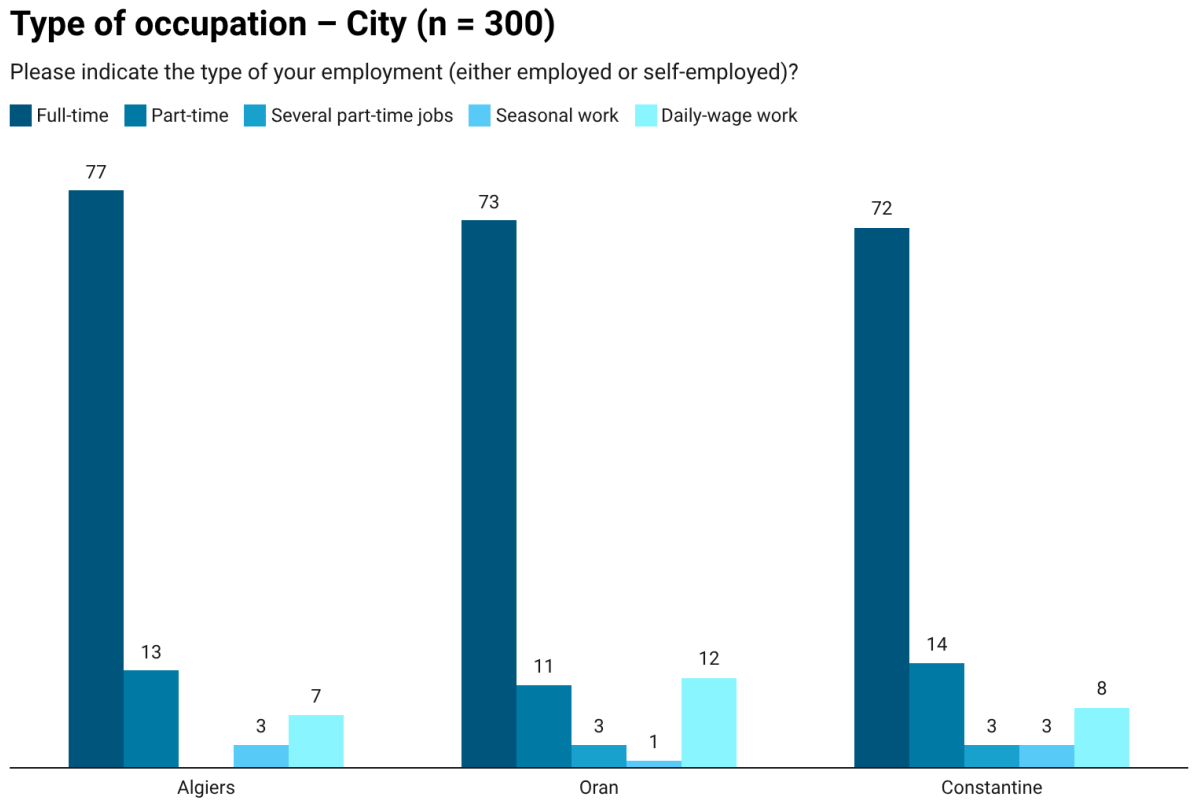
75% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 300) are full-time workers, while 12% are part-time workers. 2% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, while 2% work as seasonal workers. 9% work as daily wage workers.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 300)

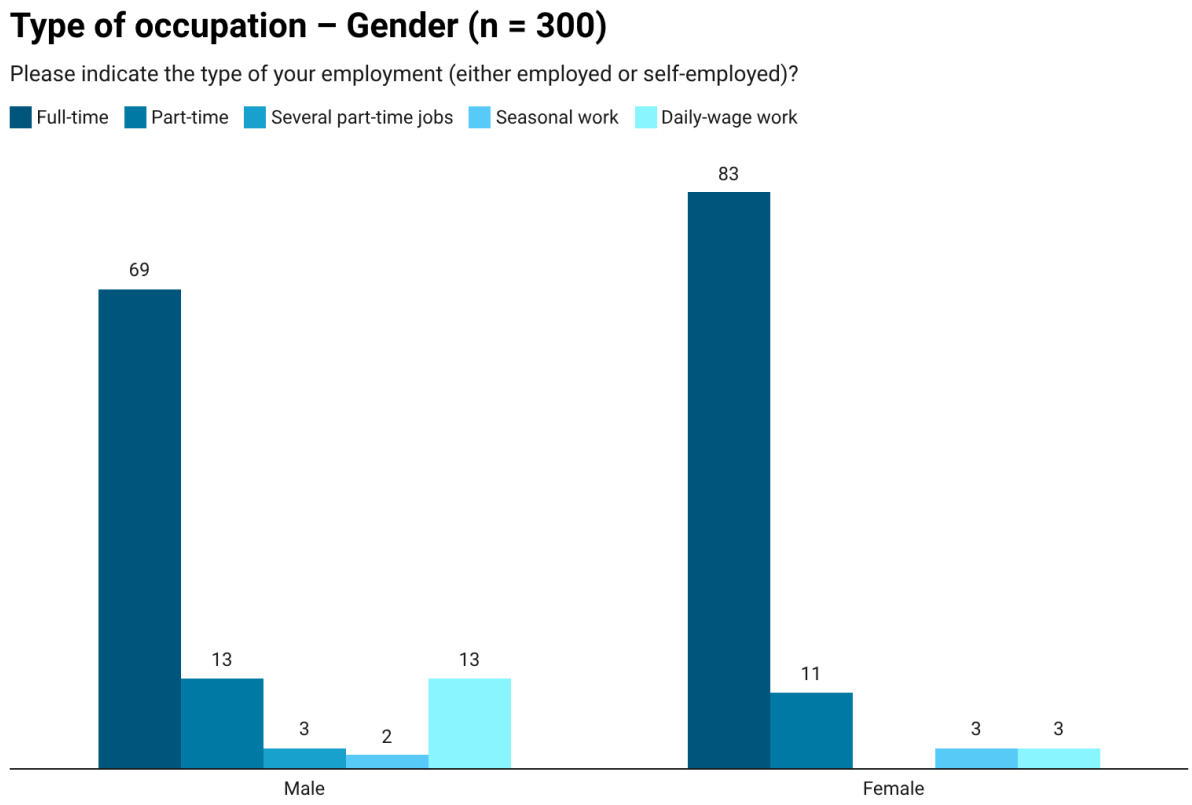
Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?



The largest share of full-time workers (n = 300) can be found among Algiers residents with 77%, followed by Oran with 73%, and Constantine with 72%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 14% in Constantine, 13% in Algiers and 11% in Oran. Among Oran and Constantine respondents, 3% each have several part-time jobs. Among Algiers and Constantine residents, 3% each are seasonal workers, followed by Oran respondents with 1%. 12% of Oran respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 8% of Constantine respondents, and 7% of Algiers respondents.



Gender comparison (n = 300) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is 69% among male respondents and 83% among female respondents. When it comes to part-time workers, the proportion among men (13%) is higher than among women (11%). 3% of male respondents have several part-time jobs. 2% of male respondents are seasonal workers, while this is true for 3% of female respondents. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among men (13%) than among women (3%).



5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing hosts

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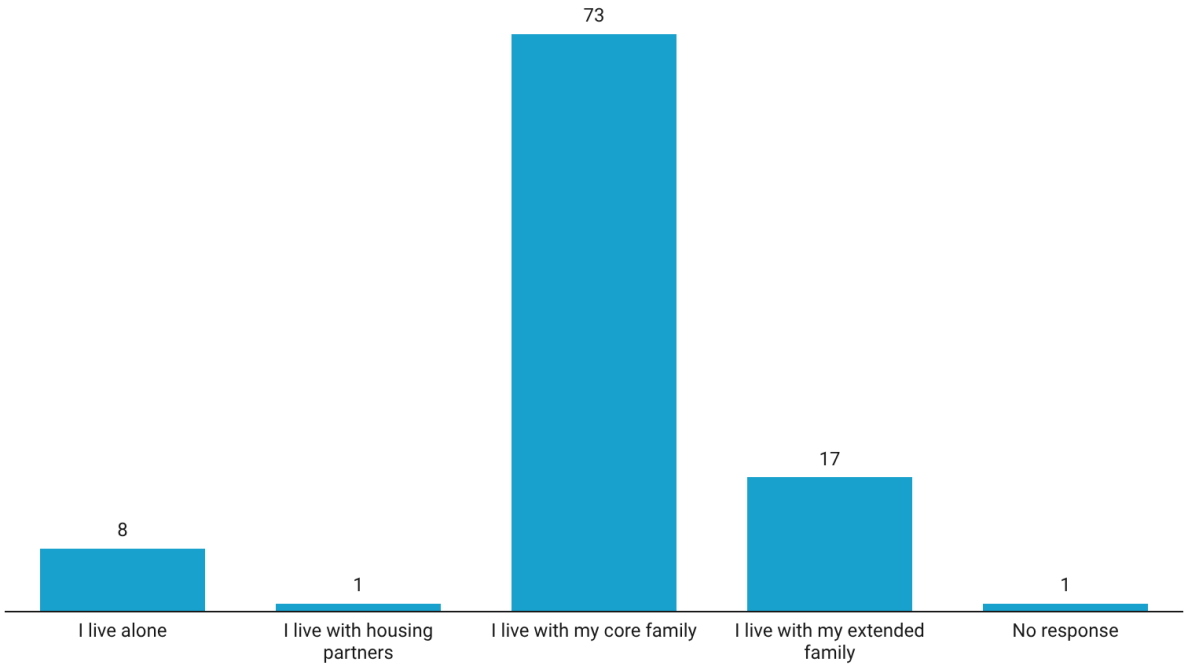
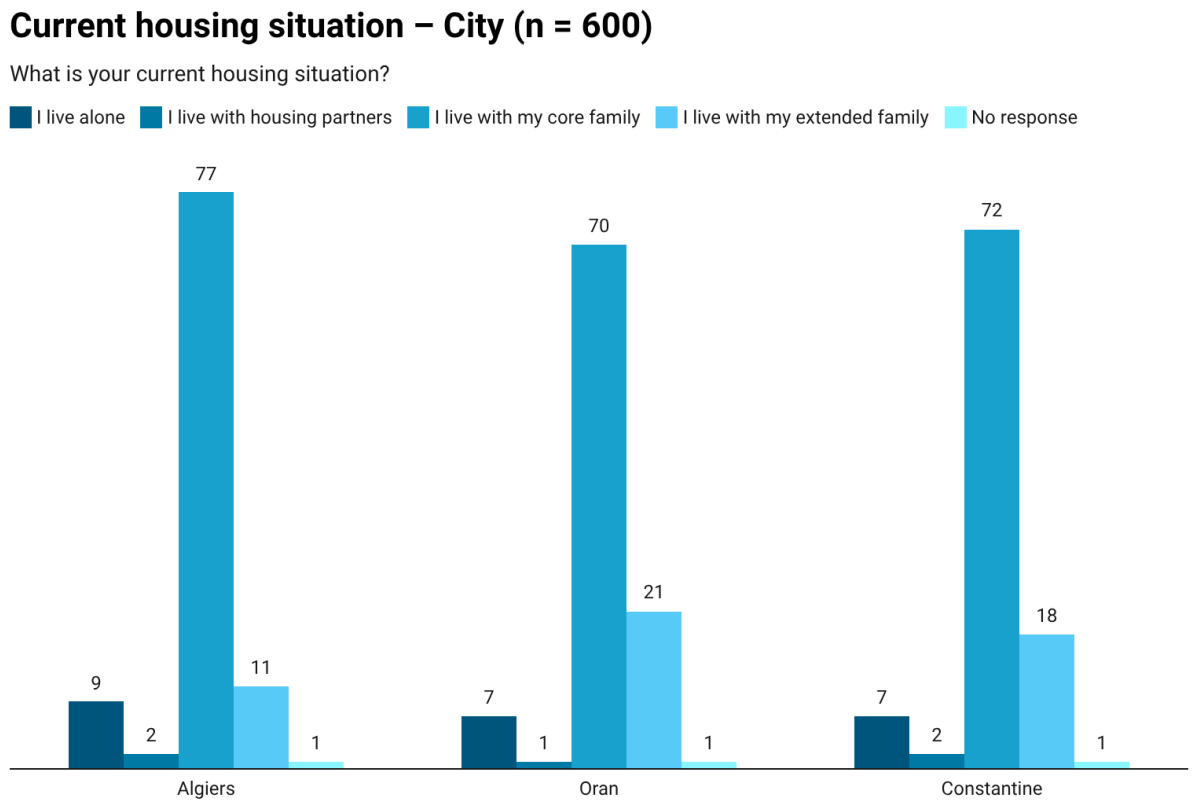
8% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 1% live with their housing partners. 73% live with their core family, while 17% live with their extended family. 1% did not answer.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

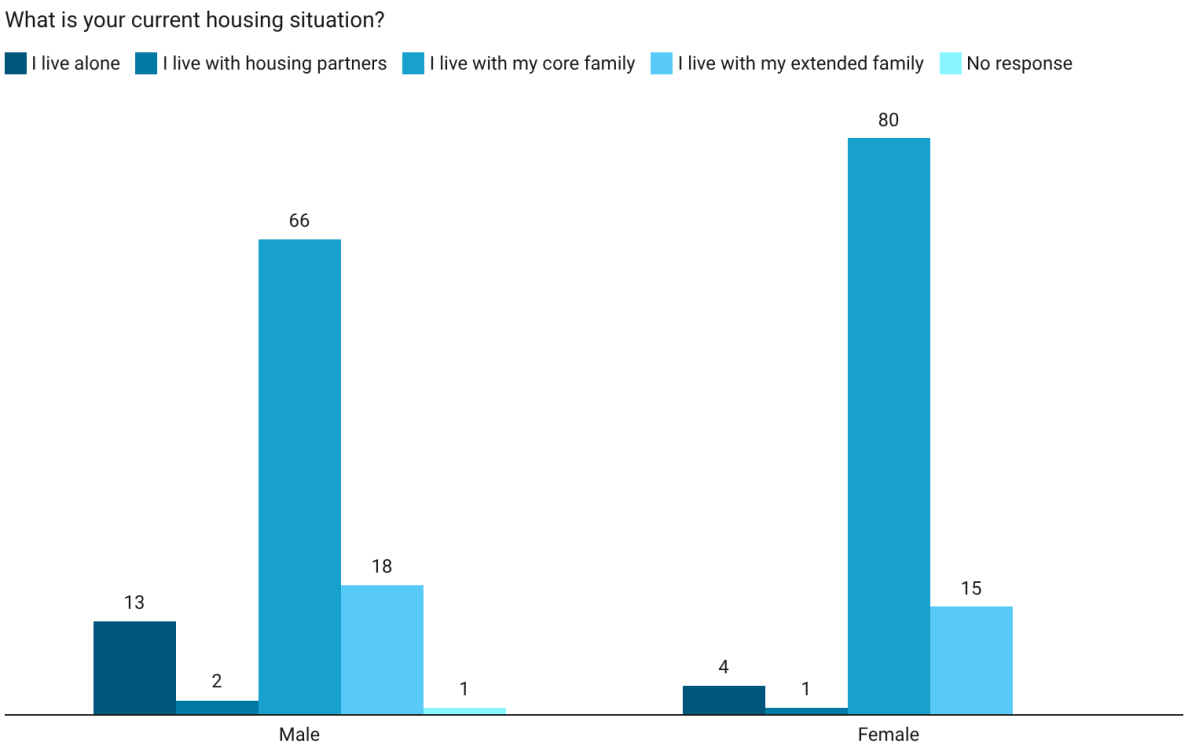


9% of Algiers respondents live alone, followed by Oran and Constantine respondents with each 7%. Among Algiers and Constantine respondents, 2% each live with their housing partners, while this is true for 1% of Oran respondents. City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Algiers respondents with 77%, followed by Constantine respondents with 72%, and Oran respondents with 70%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Oran with 21%, followed by Constantine with 18%, and Algiers with 11%. Among all three cities, 1% each did not answer.



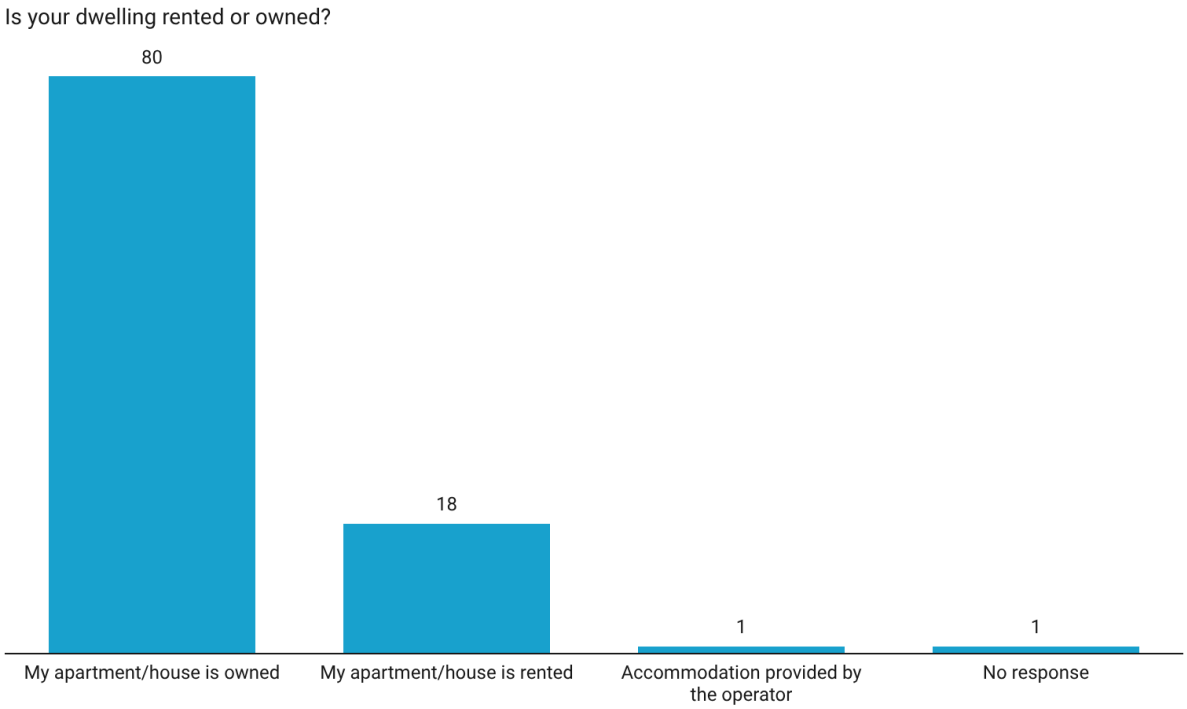
Among male respondents, 13% live alone, while the same is true for 4% of female respondents. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents live with their housing partners. Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 66% of male and 80% of female respondents live with their core family. 18% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 15% of female participants. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 600)

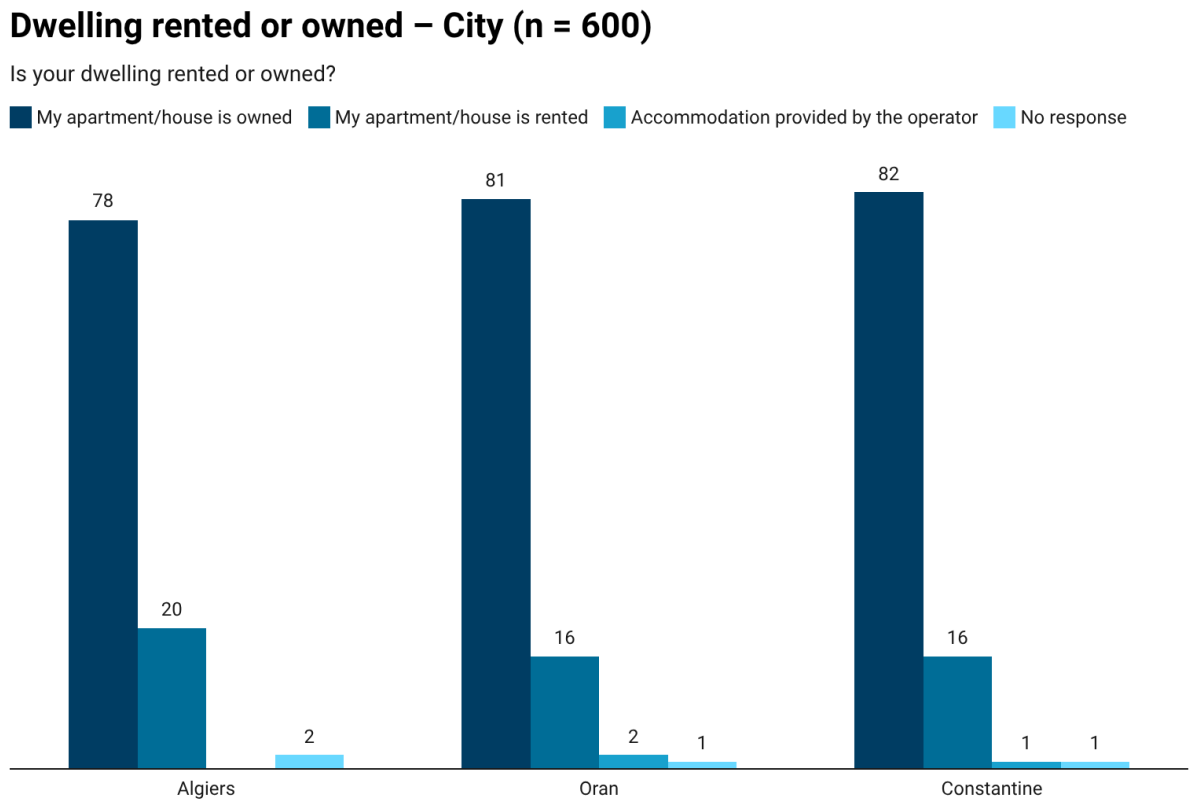


80% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 18% live in an apartment or house they rent. 1% live in an accommodation provided by the operator. 1% did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

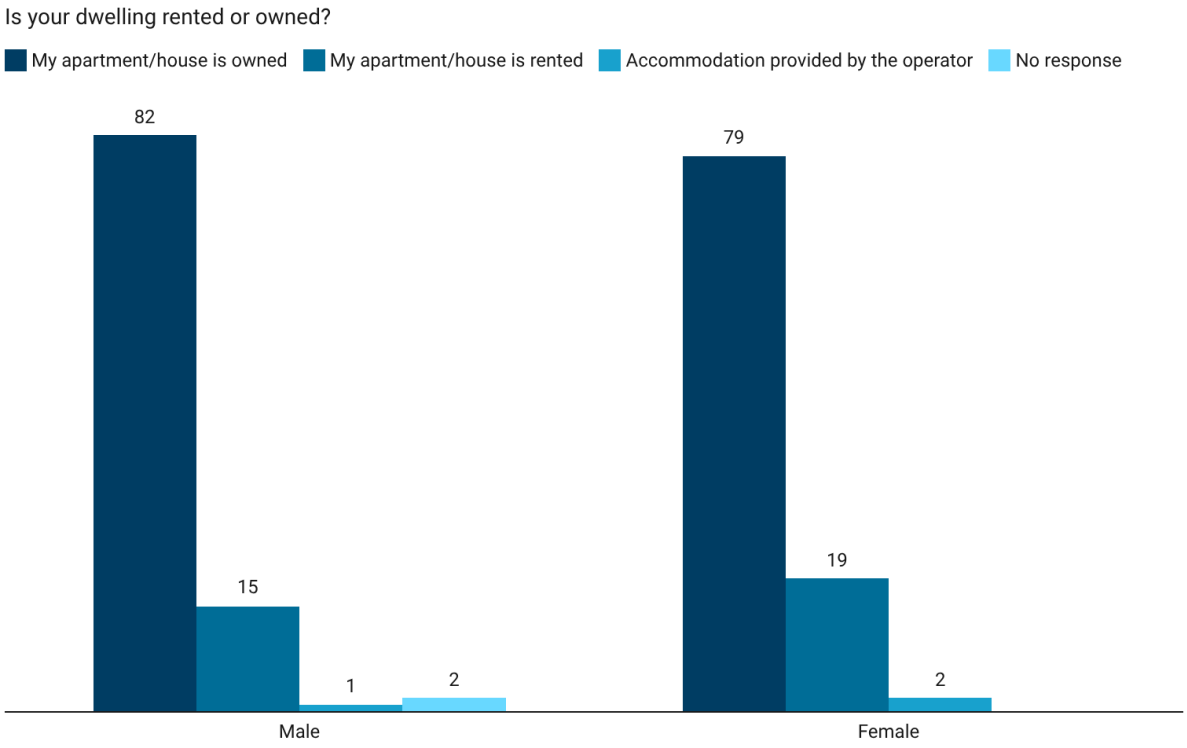


City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Constantine with 82%, followed by Oran with 81%, and Algiers with 78%. The highest proportion of those living in an apartment or house they rent is to be found in Algiers with 20%, followed by Oran and Constantine with each 16%. 2% of Oran and 1% of Constantine respondents live in an accommodation provided by the operator. 2% of Algiers, 1% of Oran and 1% of Constantine respondents did not answer.



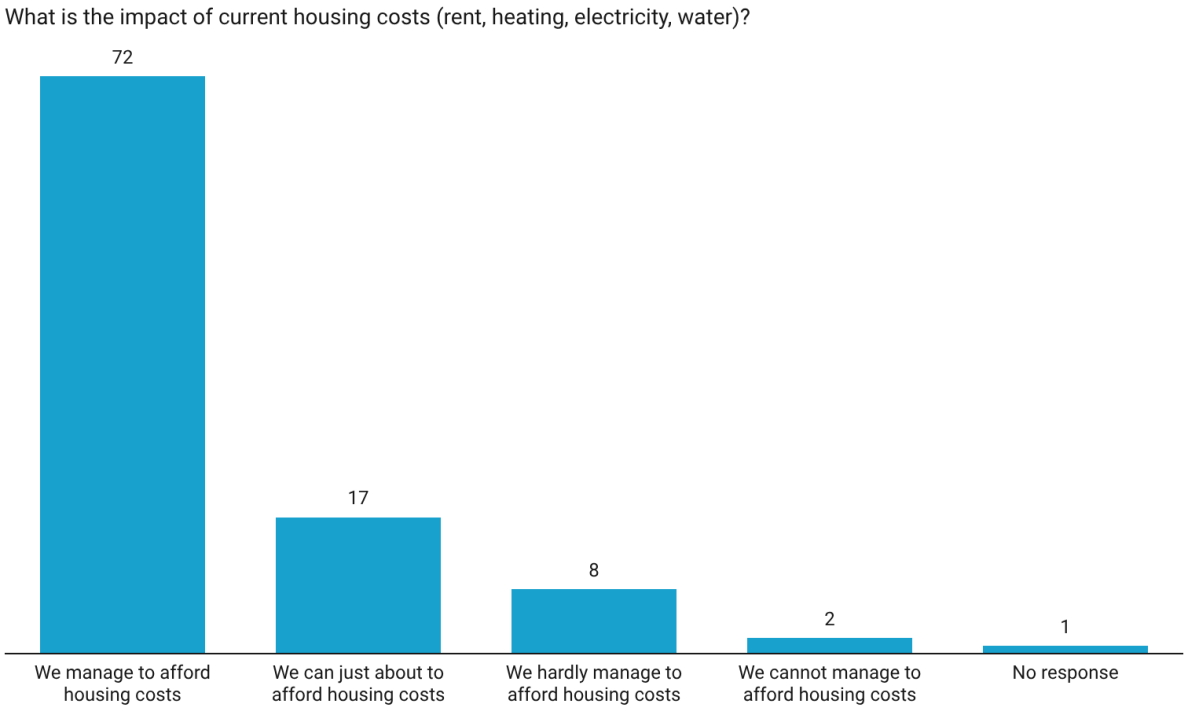
82% of male and 79% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 15% of male and 19% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent. 1% of male and 2% of female respondents live in an accommodation provided by the operator. 2% of male respondents did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

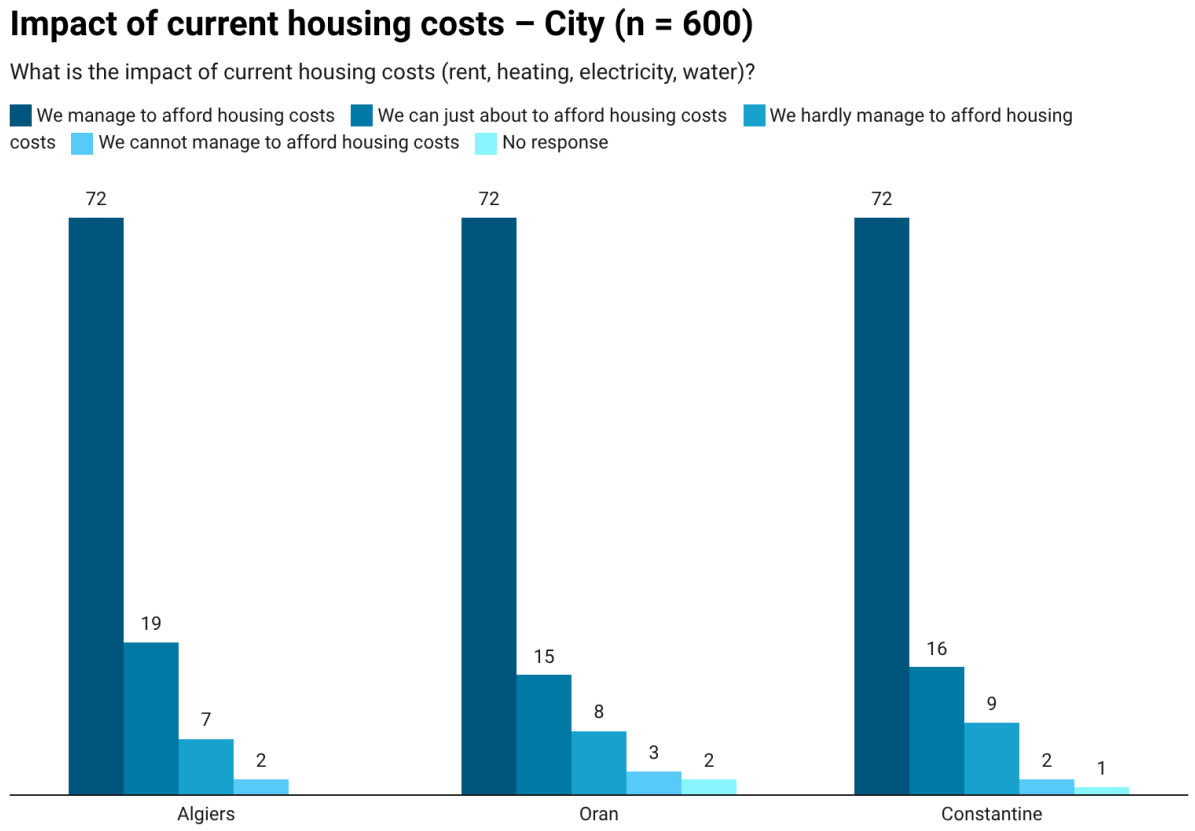


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 72% manage to afford the housing costs. 17% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 8% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 2% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.

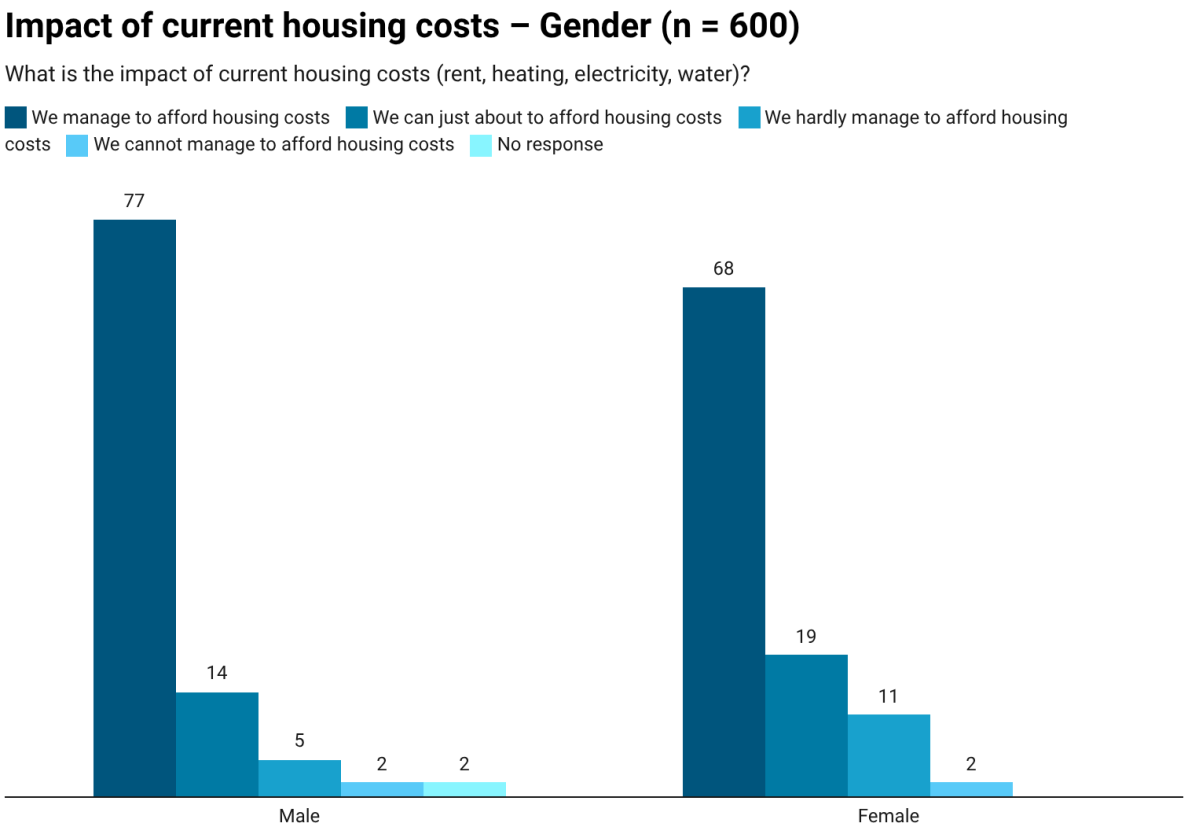
Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 600)



City comparison (n = 600) shows that among all three city groups, 72% each manage to afford the housing costs. 19% of Algiers respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 16% of Constantine residents, and 15% of Oran residents. 9% of Constantine respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 8% of Oran respondents, and 7% of Algiers respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Oran residents with 3%, followed by Algiers and Constantine respondents with each 2%. 2% of Oran and 1% of Constantine respondents did not answer.



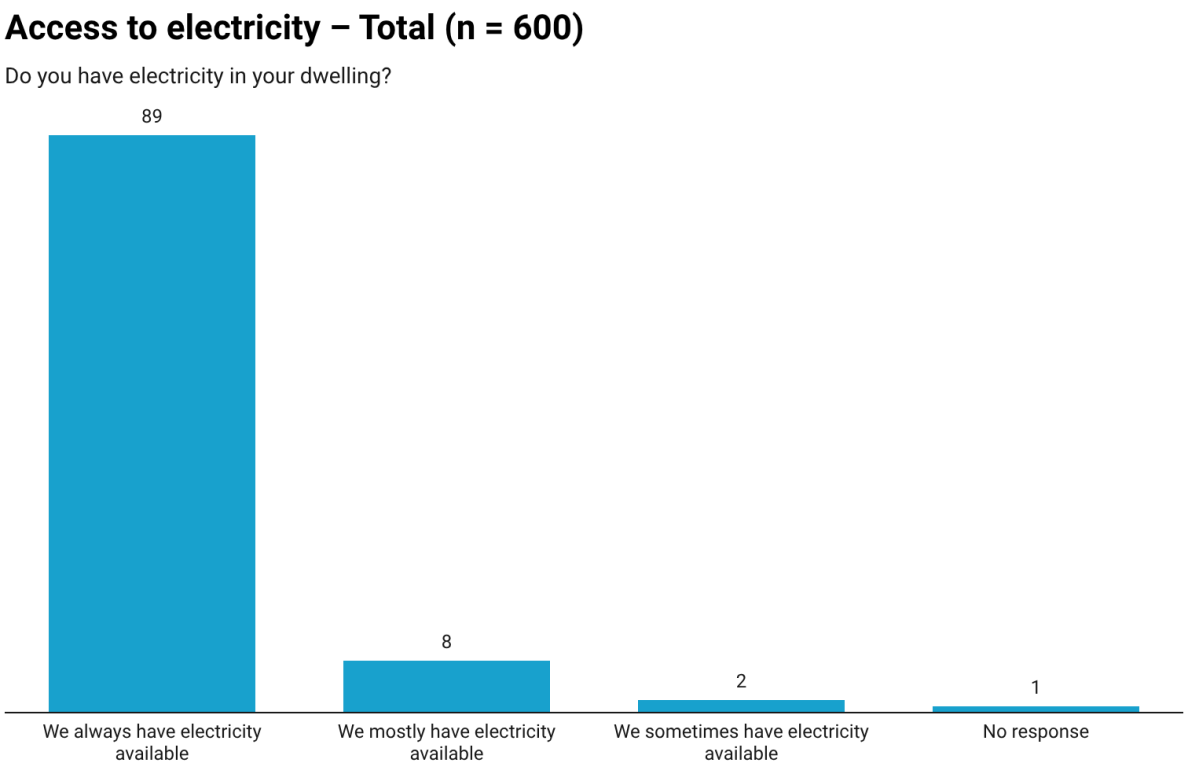
77% of male respondents and 68% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 14% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 19% of female respondents. 5% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 11%. The proportion of those not managing to afford housing costs is 2% among each male and female respondents. 2% of male respondents did not answer.



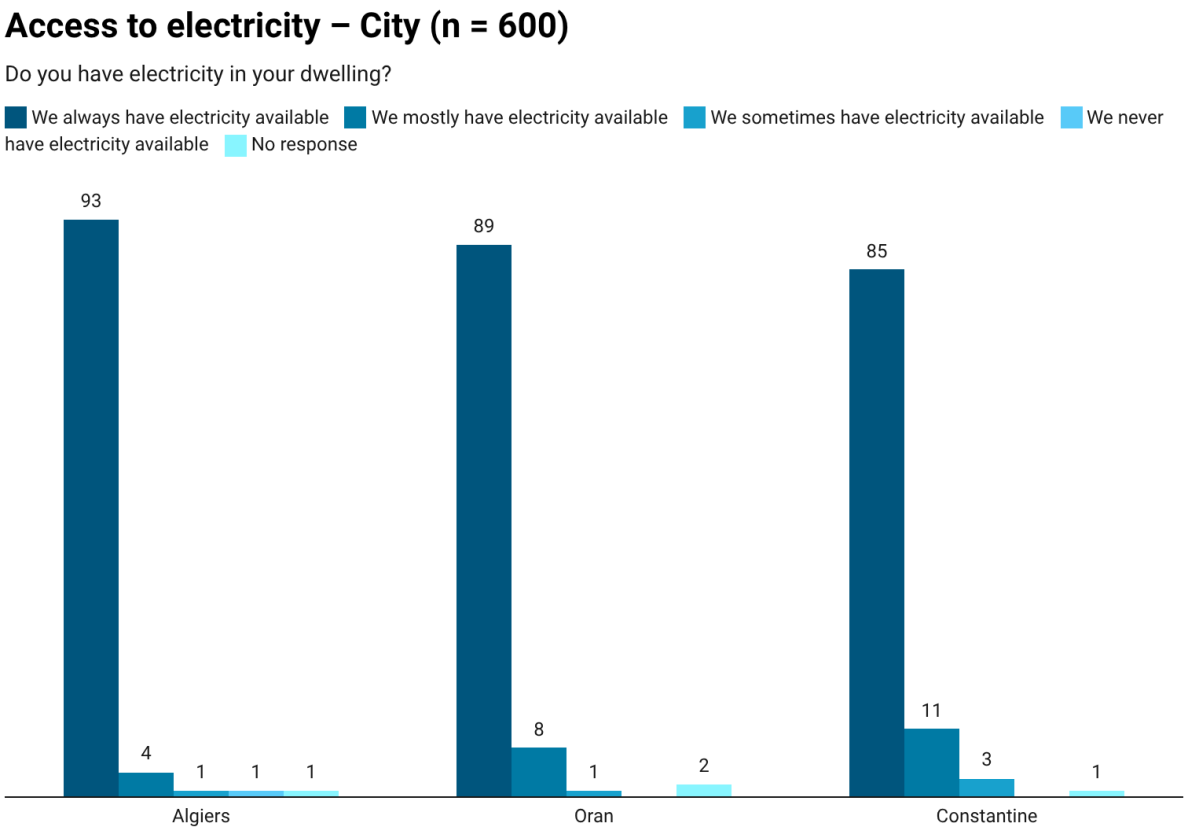
5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2026-11-10 07:08

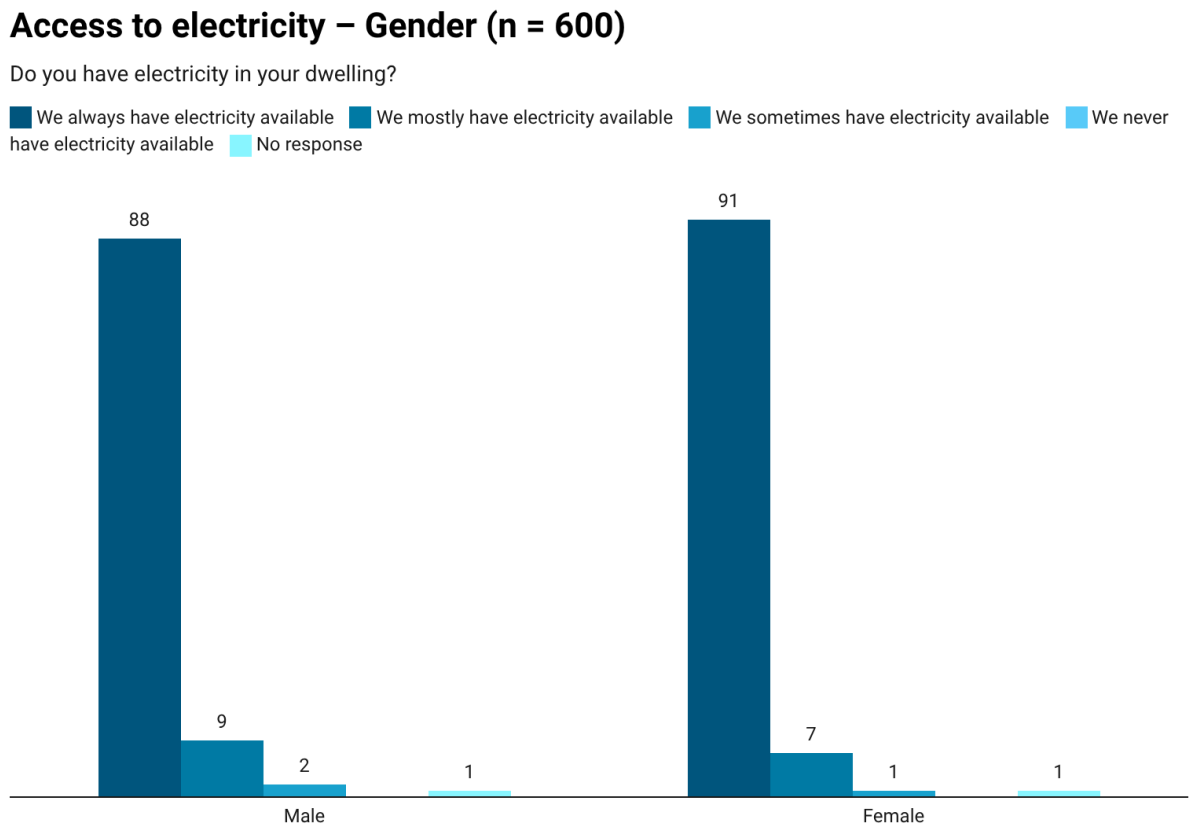
89% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available in their dwelling, while 8% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 2% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available. 1% did not answer.



93% of Algiers residents always have access to electricity in their dwelling, while this is true for 89% of Oran respondents, and 85% of Constantine respondents. 11% of Constantine respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Oran respondents with 8%, and Algiers respondents with 4%. 3% of Constantine residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Algiers and Oran respondents with each 1%. 1% of Algiers residents never have access to electricity. 2% of and Oran residents did not answer, while the same is true for Algiers and Constantine respondents with each 1%.



88% of male and 91% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 9% of male and 7% of female participants mostly have access to electricity. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity in their dwelling. 1% of each male and female respondents did not answer.



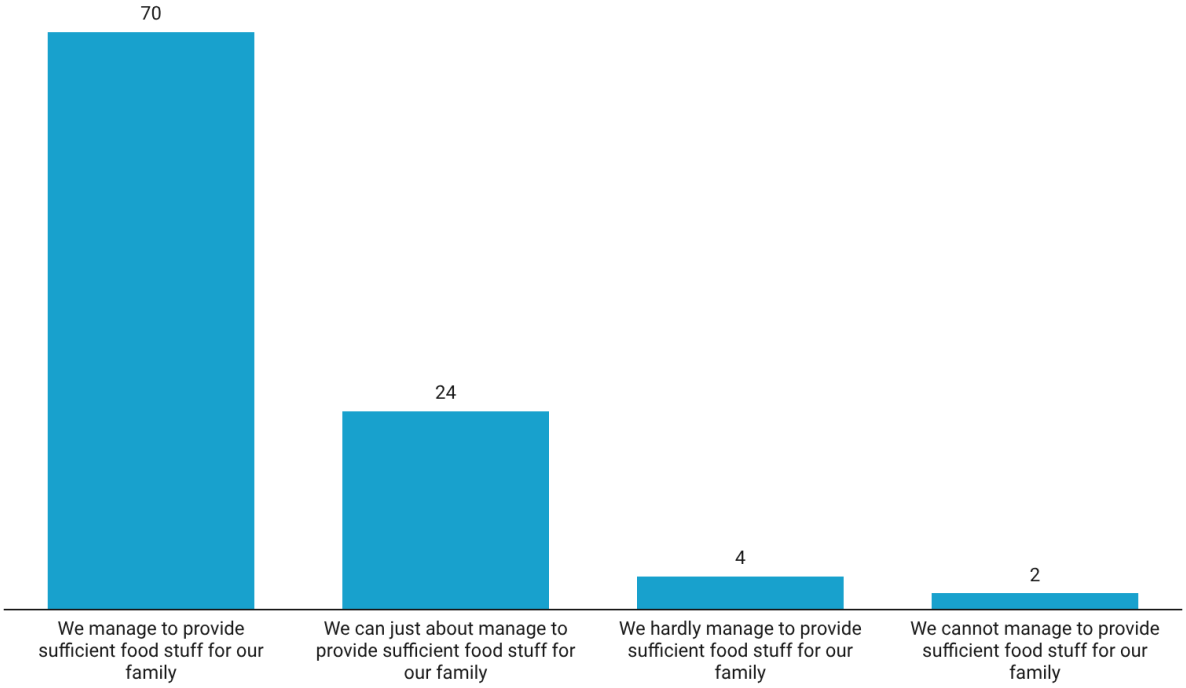
5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2026-11-10 07:08

70% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 24% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 4% 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)

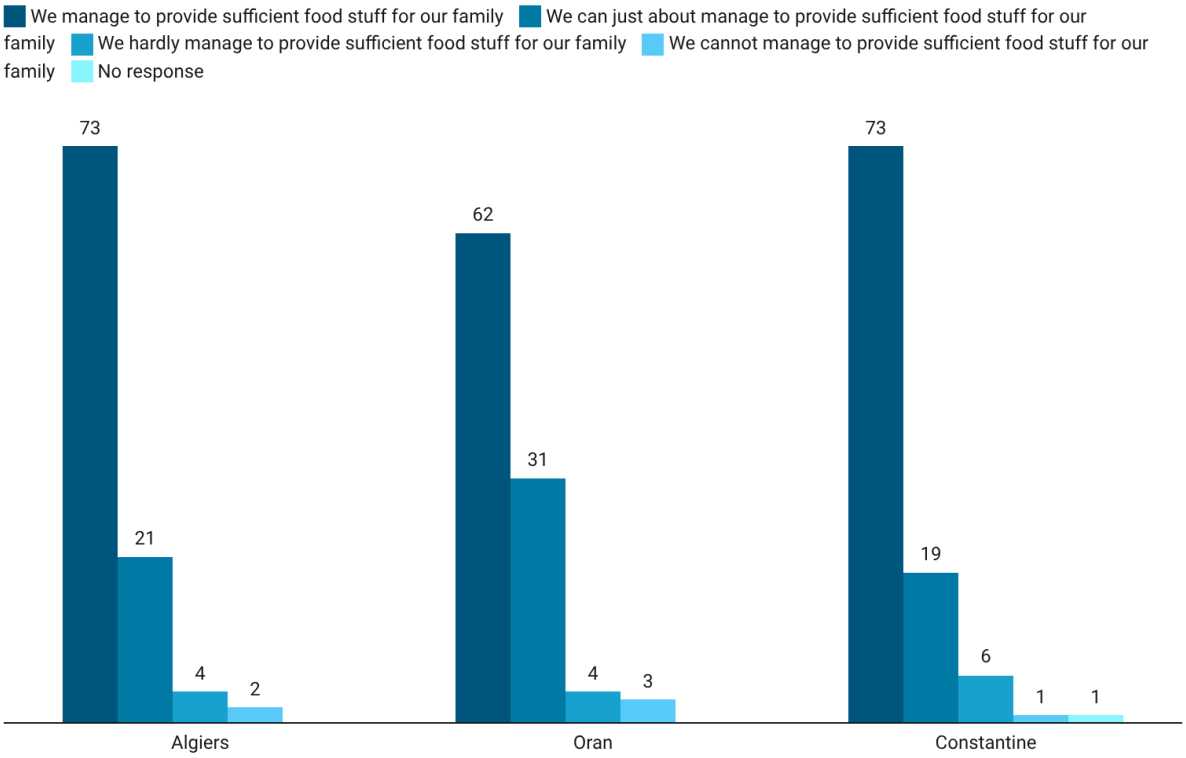
What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?



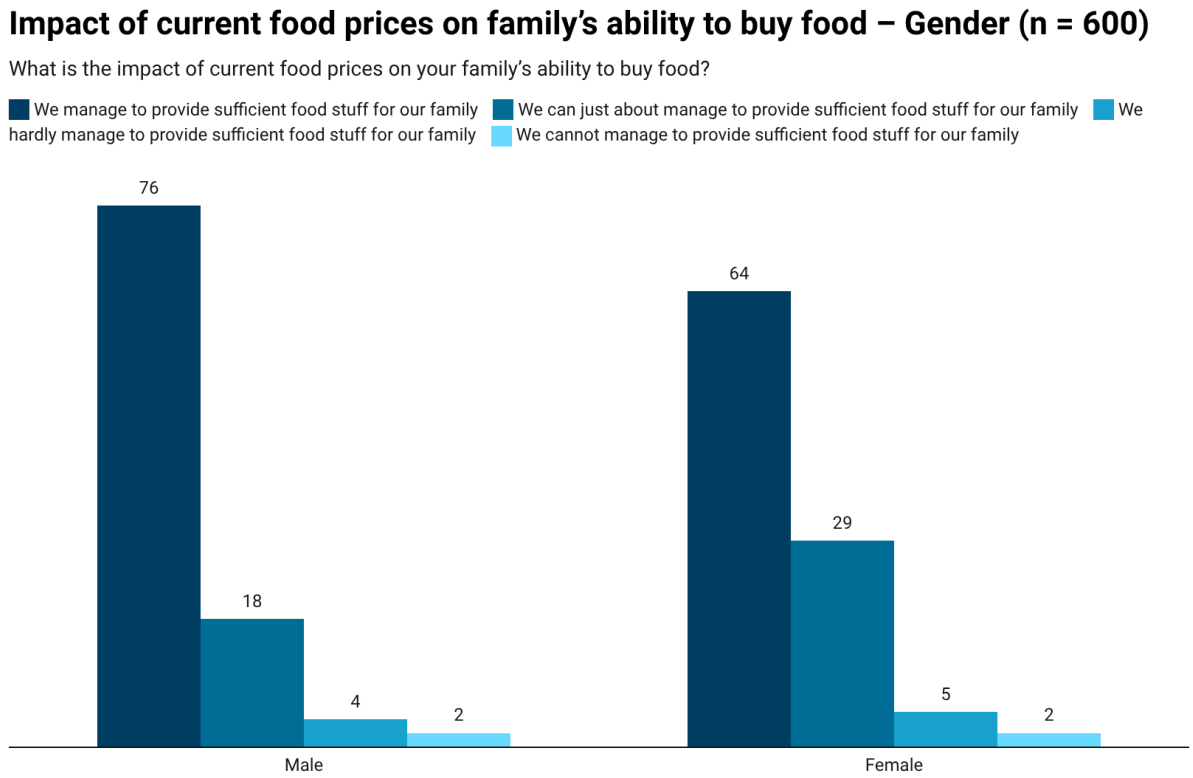
The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Algiers and Constantine with each 73%, followed by Oran with 62%. 31% of Oran respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 21% of Algiers respondents, and 19% of Constantine respondents. 6% of Constantine residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while the same is true for Algiers and Oran respondents with each 4%. 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 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?



76% of male and 64% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 18% of male and 29% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 4% of male and 5% 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.



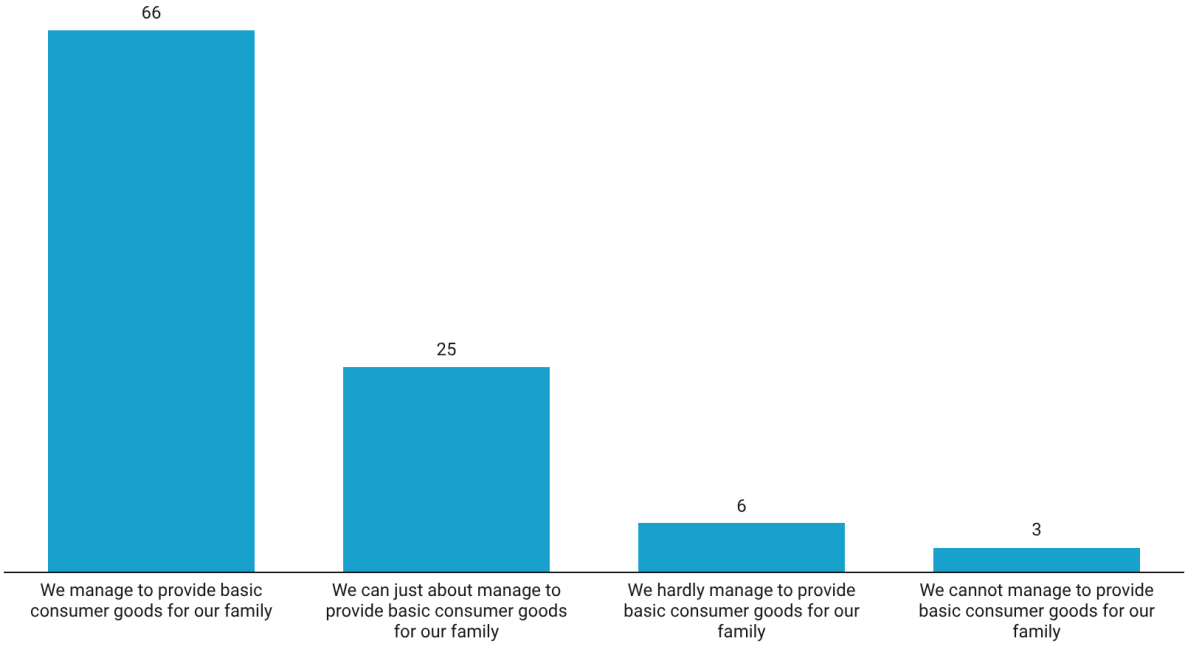
5.6 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods

Last modification 2026-11-10 07:08

66% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 25% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 6% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 3% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

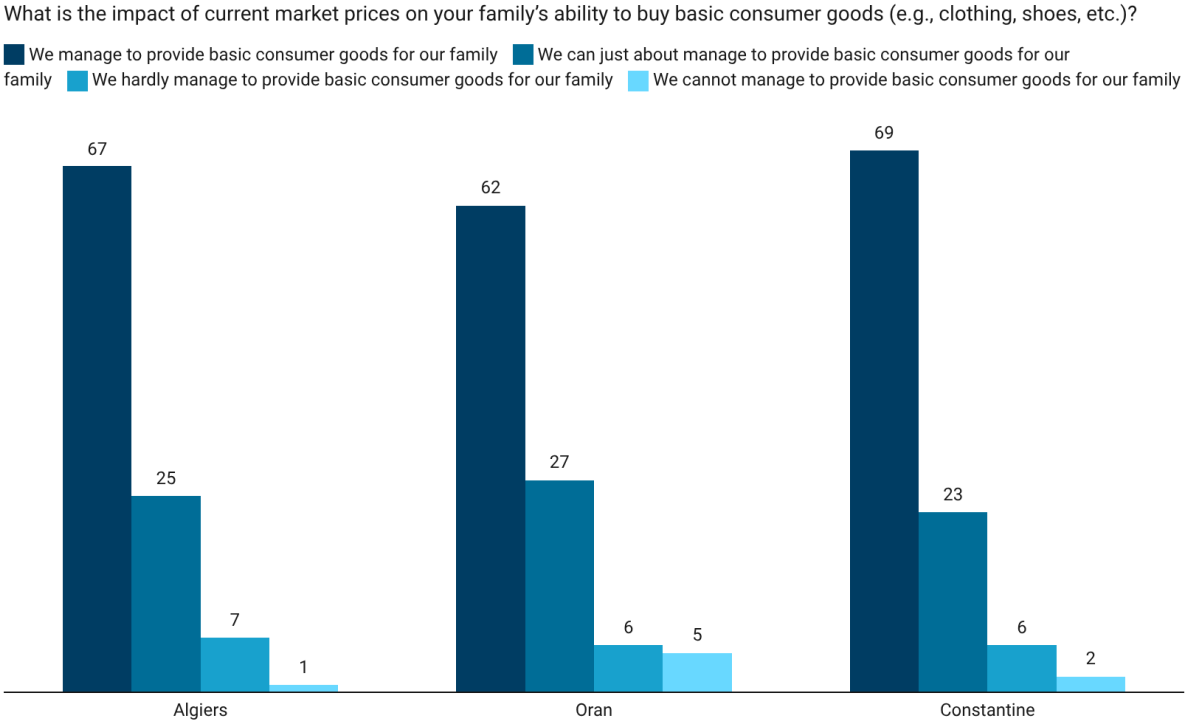
Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 600)

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



69% of Constantine residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 67% of Algiers residents, and 62% of Oran residents. 27% of Oran respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Algiers respondents with 25%, and Constantine respondents with 23%. 7% of Algiers respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for Oran and Constantine residents with each 6%. 5% of Oran respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Constantine respondents with 2%, and Algiers respondents with 1%.

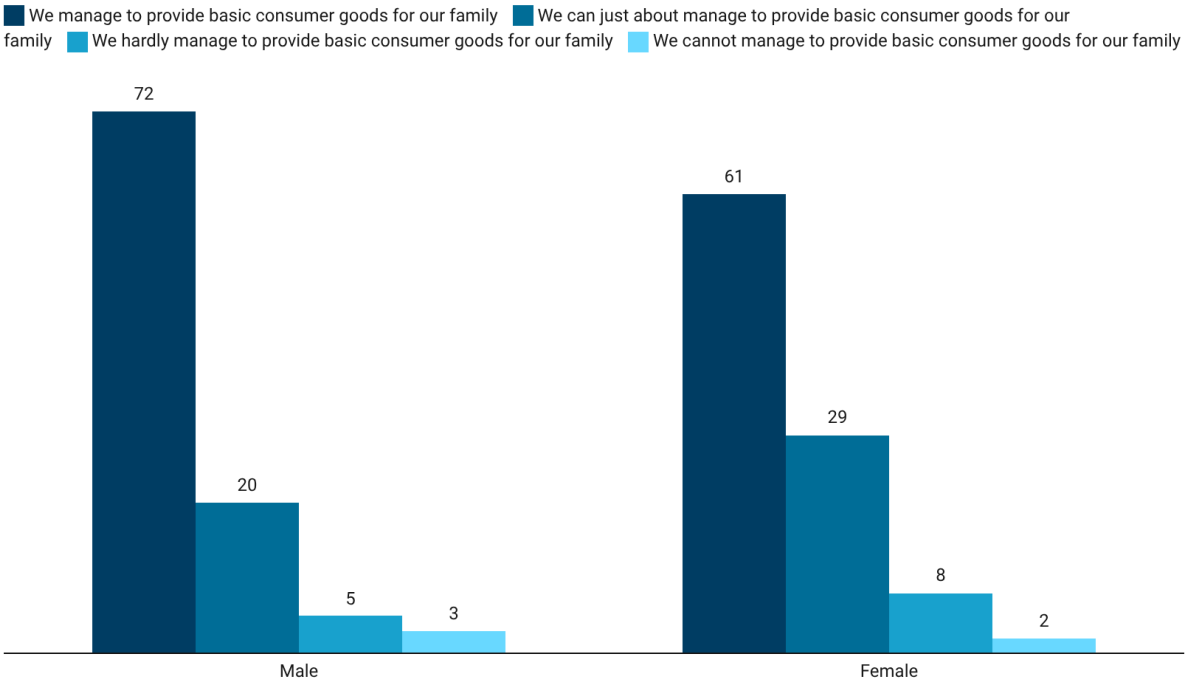
Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 600)



Gender comparison reveals that 72% of male and 61% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 20% of male and 29% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 5% of male and 8% of female respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 3% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 2% of female respondents.

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

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

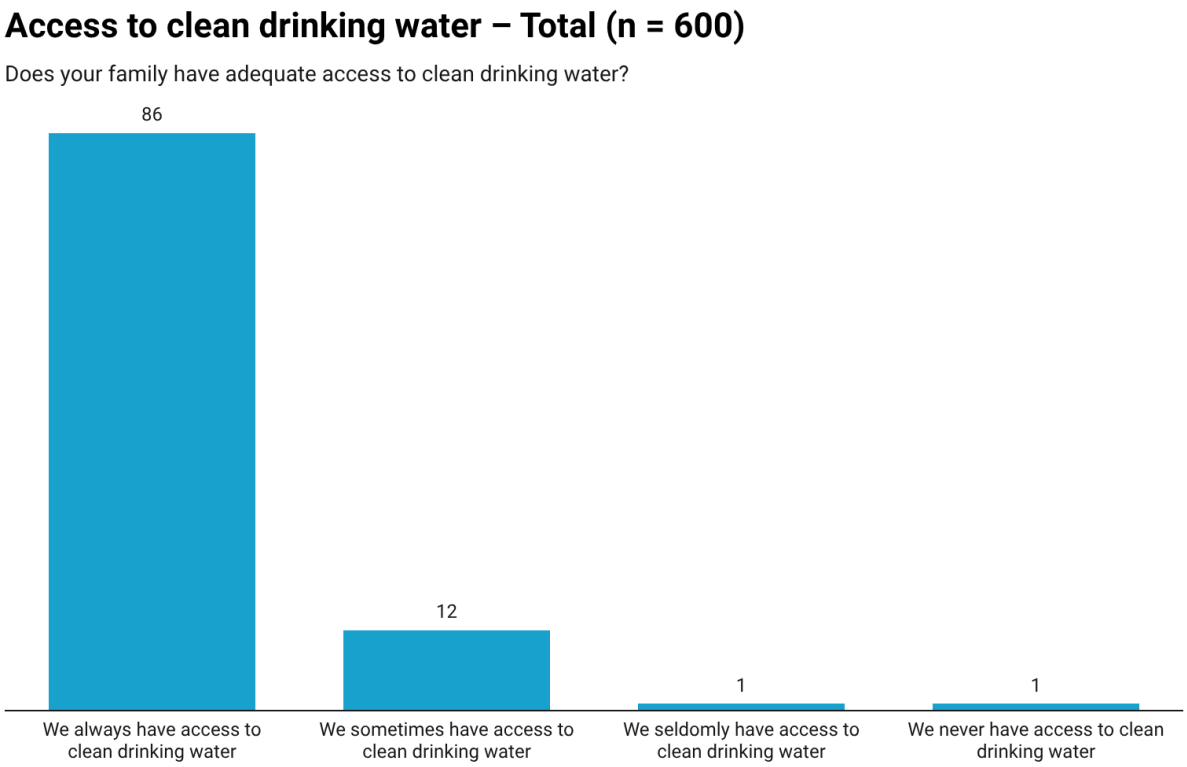


5.7 Access to clean drinking water

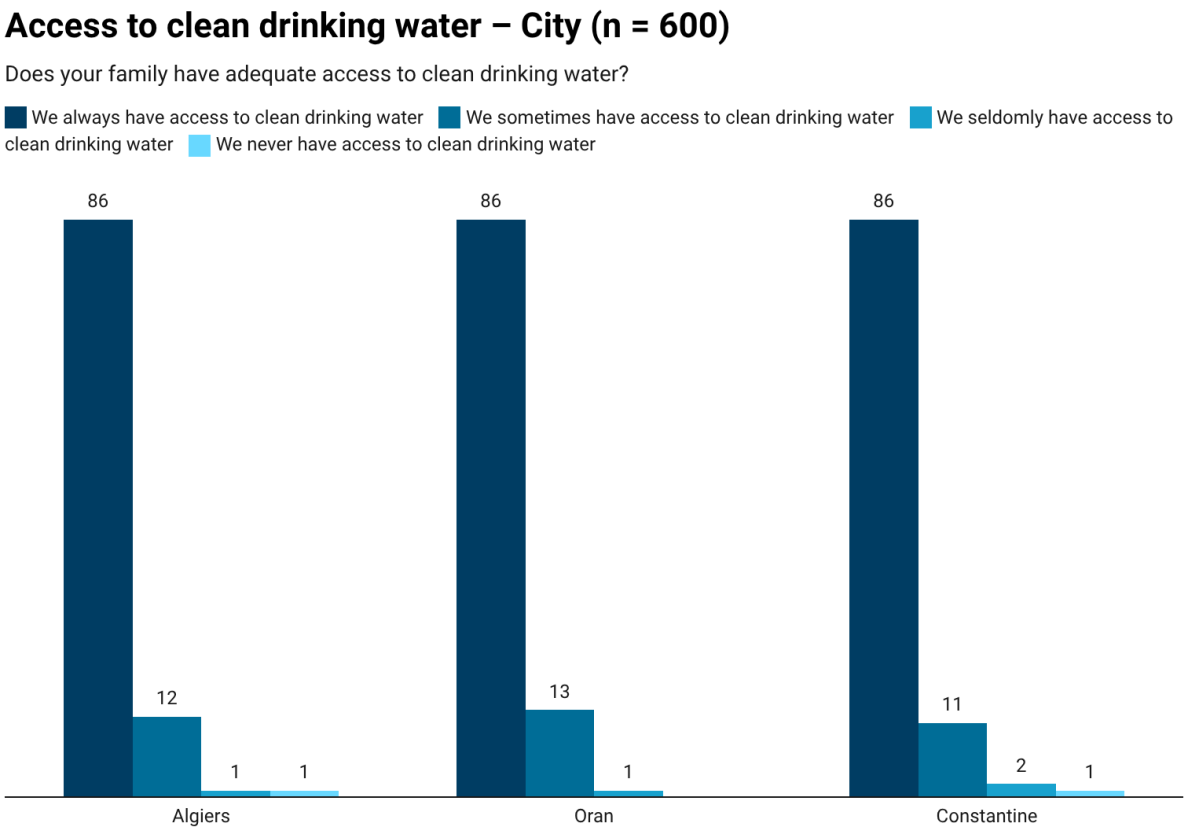
Last modification 2026-11-10 07:08

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.

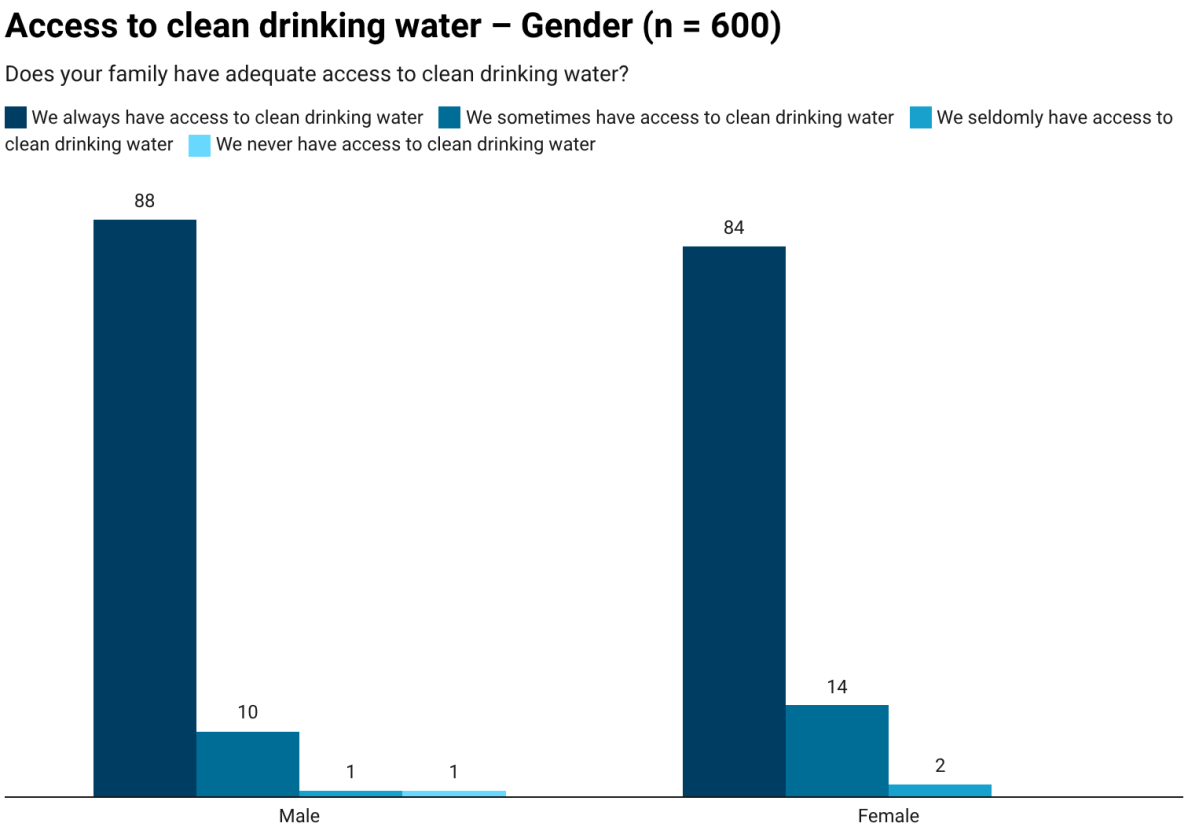
86% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 12% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 1% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 1% never have access to clean drinking water.



City comparison (n = 600) reveals that among all three cities, 86% each always have access to clean drinking water. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Oran respondents with 13%, followed by Algiers respondents with 12%, and Constantine respondents with 11%. 2% of Constantine respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for Algiers and Oran respondents with each 1%. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among Algiers and Constantine respondents with each 1%.



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 88% of male respondents and 84% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is 10% among male and 14% among female respondents. 1% of male and 2% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 1% of male survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.



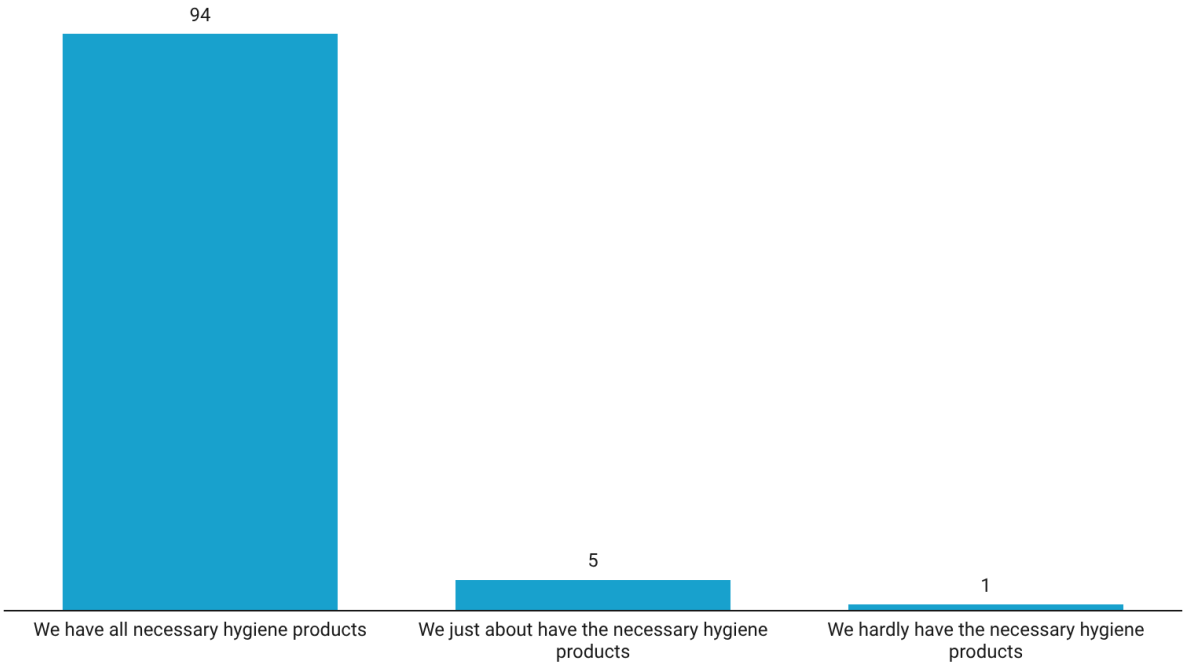
5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

Last modification 2026-11-10 07:08

94% 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. 5% 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)

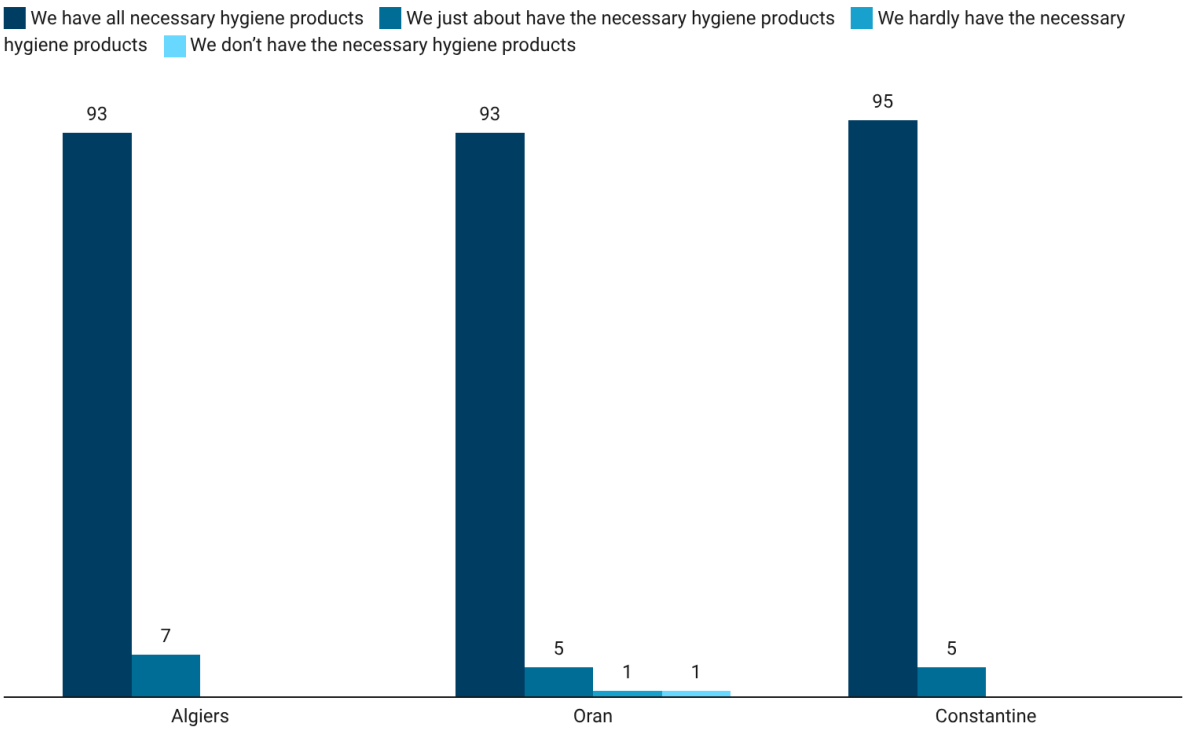
Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]



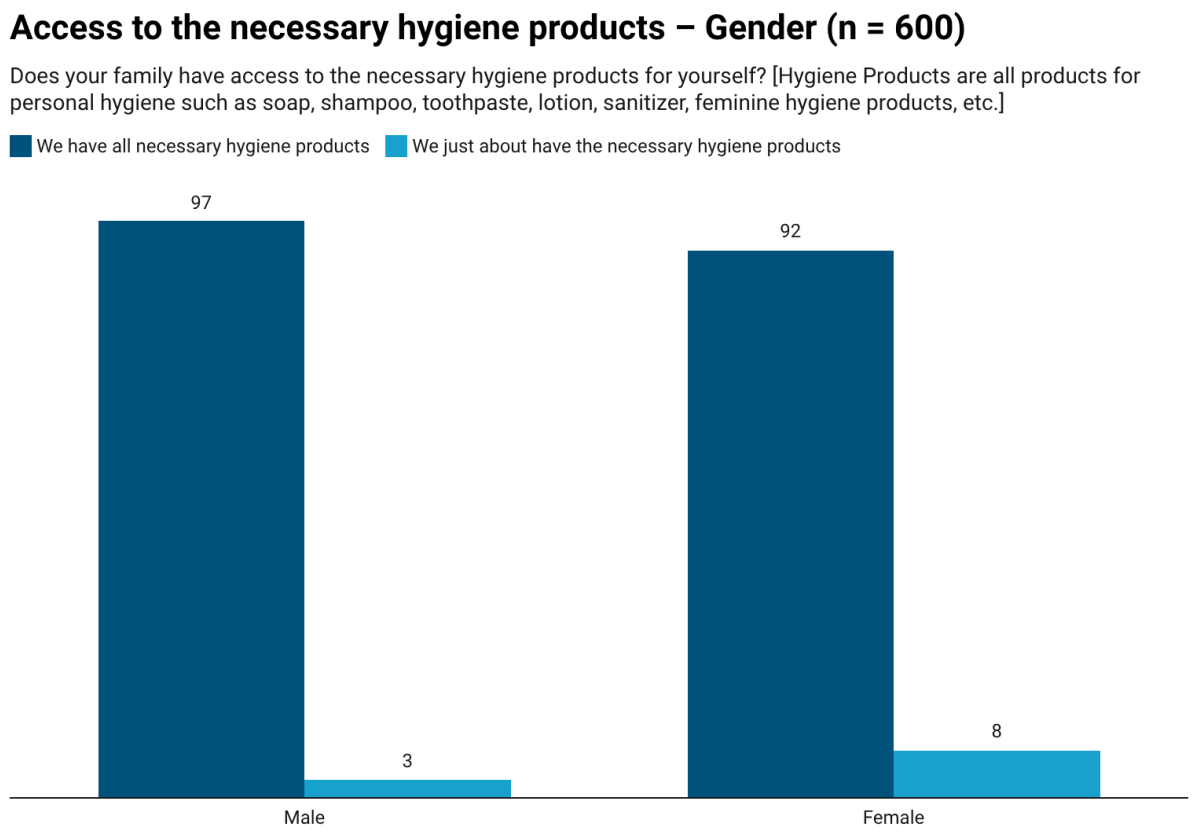
Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Constantine respondents with 95%, followed by Algiers and Oran respondents with each 93%. 7% of Algiers respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 5% of each Oran and Constantine respondents. 1% of Oran respondents hardly have the necessary hygiene products, while 1% of Oran do not have all necessary hygiene products.

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.]



97% of male and 92% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 3% of male and 8% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.



5.9 Access to medical services

Last modification 2026-11-10 07:08

93% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 4% have access but they are not able to afford them. 1% do not have any access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

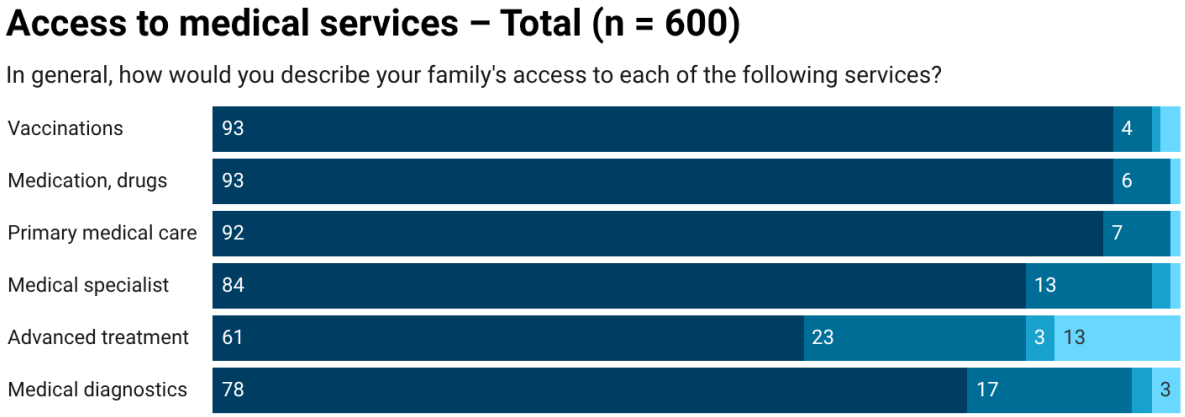
93% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 6% have access but cannot afford them. 1% did not answer.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 92% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 7% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 1% did not answer.

84% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, 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 at all. 1% did not answer.

61% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 23% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while 3% have no access at all. 13% did not answer.

78% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 17% have access but cannot afford it. 2% have no access. 3% did not answer.



94% of Algiers residents (n = 214) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 3% have access but cannot afford them. 1% do not have access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

94% of Algiers respondents (n = 214) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 4% have access but is not able to afford it. 1% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

92% of respondents in Algiers (n = 214) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 6% have access but cannot afford it. 1% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

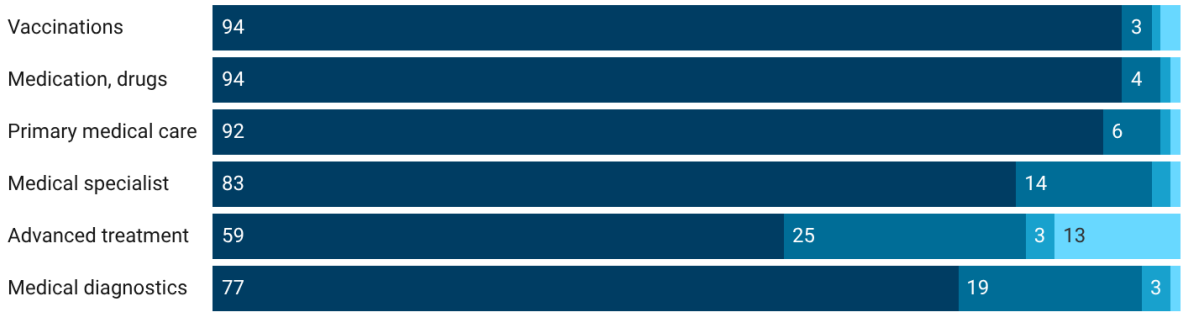
83% of the Algiers sample (n = 214) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 14% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 2% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

59% of Algiers respondents (n = 214) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 25% have access but cannot afford it, while 3% have no access at all. 13% did not answer.

77% of Algiers respondents (n = 214) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 19% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Algiers (n = 214)

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



92% of Oran residents (n = 194) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 4% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access. 2% did not answer.

Among Oran residents (n = 194), 91% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 7% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 2% did not answer.

91% of Oran respondents (n = 194) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 7% have access but cannot afford it. 2% did not answer.

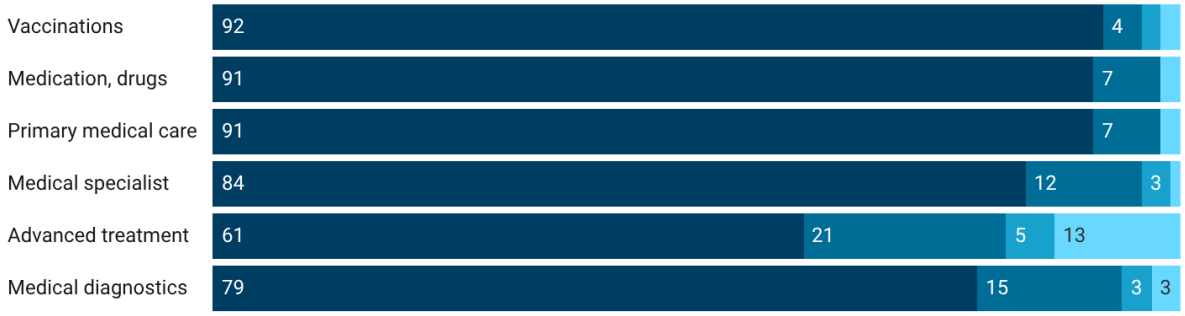
84% of Oran residents (n = 194) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 12% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

61% of Oran respondents (n = 194) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 21% have access but cannot afford it, while 5% do not have access at all. 13% did not answer.

79% of Oran respondents (n = 194) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 15% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access at all. 3% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Oran (n = 194)

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



91% of Constantine residents (n = 192) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 5% have access but cannot afford them. 1% do not have access. 3% did not answer.

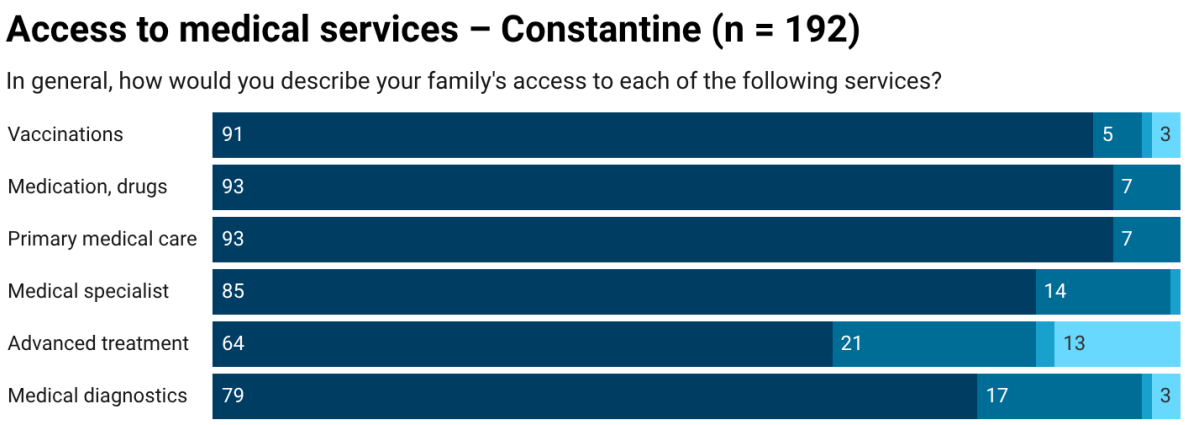
93% of Constantine respondents (n = 192) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 7% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them.

93% of Constantine respondents (n = 192) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 7% have access but cannot afford it.

85% of Constantine sample (n = 192) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 14% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 1% do not have access to a medical specialist.

64% of Constantine respondents (n = 192) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 21% have access but cannot afford it, while 2% have no access at all. 13% did not answer the question.

79% of Constantine respondents (n = 192) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 17% have access but cannot afford it. 1% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.



94% of male respondents (n = 285) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 2% have access but cannot afford them. 2% have no access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

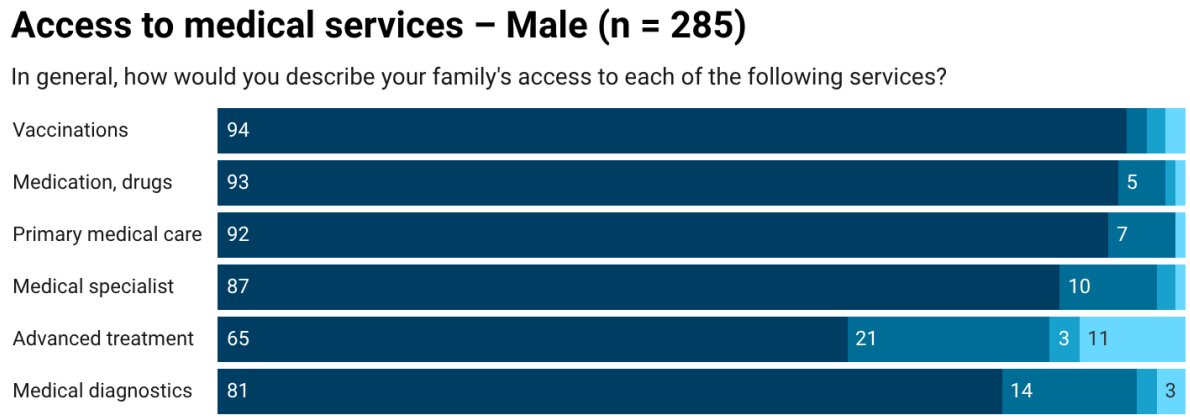
Among male respondents (n = 285), 93% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 5% have access but cannot afford it. 1% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

92% of male respondents (n = 285) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 7% have access but cannot afford it. 1% did not answer.

87% of all male participants (n = 285) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 10% have access but cannot afford the visit. 2% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

65% of male respondents (n = 285) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 21% have access but cannot afford them, while 3% have no access. 11% did not answer.

81% of male respondents (n = 285) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 14% have access but cannot afford it. 2% have no access to medical diagnostics. 3% did not answer.



91% of female respondents (n = 315) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 6% have access but cannot afford them. 3% did not answer.

92% of all female survey participants (n = 315) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 7% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 1% did not answer.

91% of female respondents (n = 315) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 7% have access but cannot afford it. 1% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

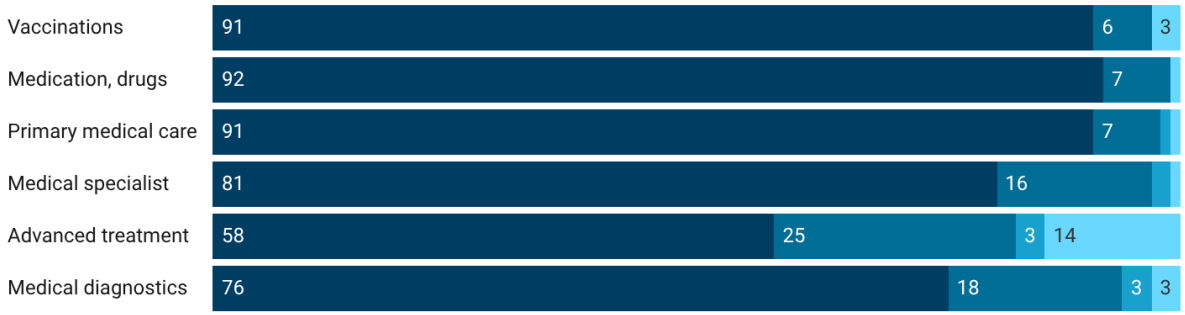
81% of female respondents (n = 315) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 16% have access but cannot afford it. 2% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

58% of female respondents (n = 315) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 25% have access but cannot afford it, while 3% have no access. 14% did not answer.

76% of female respondents (n = 315) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 18% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access to medical diagnostics. 3% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 315)

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



5.10 Access to internet/wifi

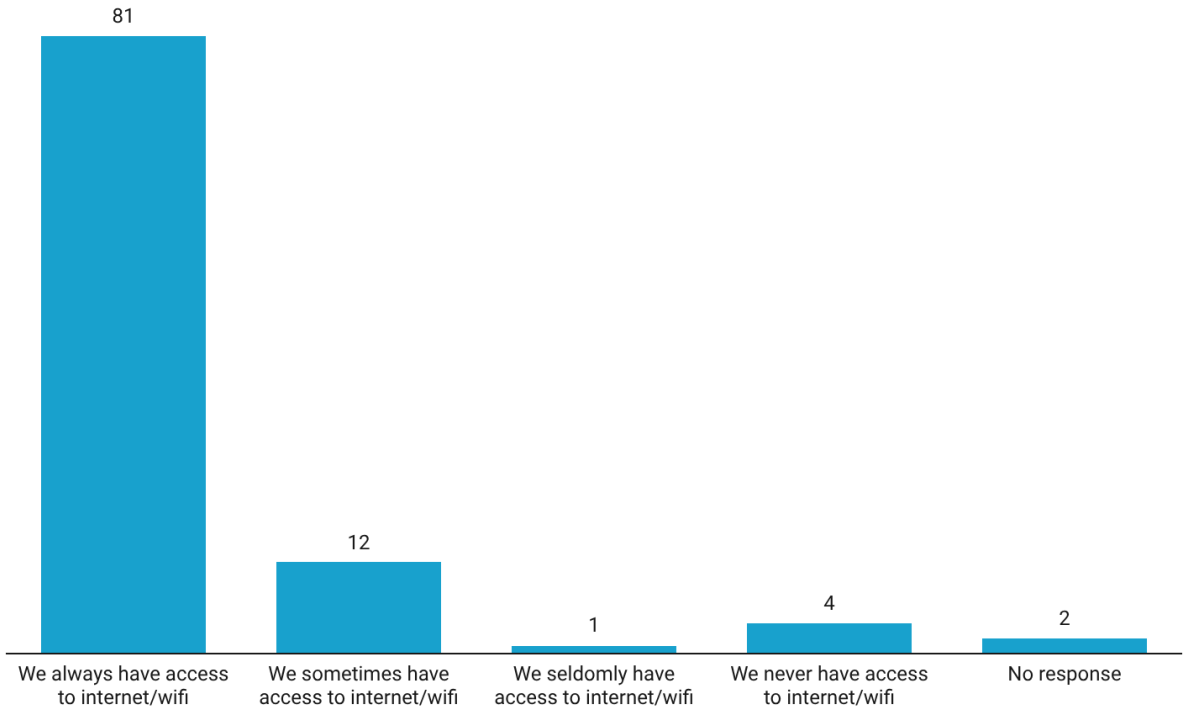
Last modification 2026-11-10 07:08

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.

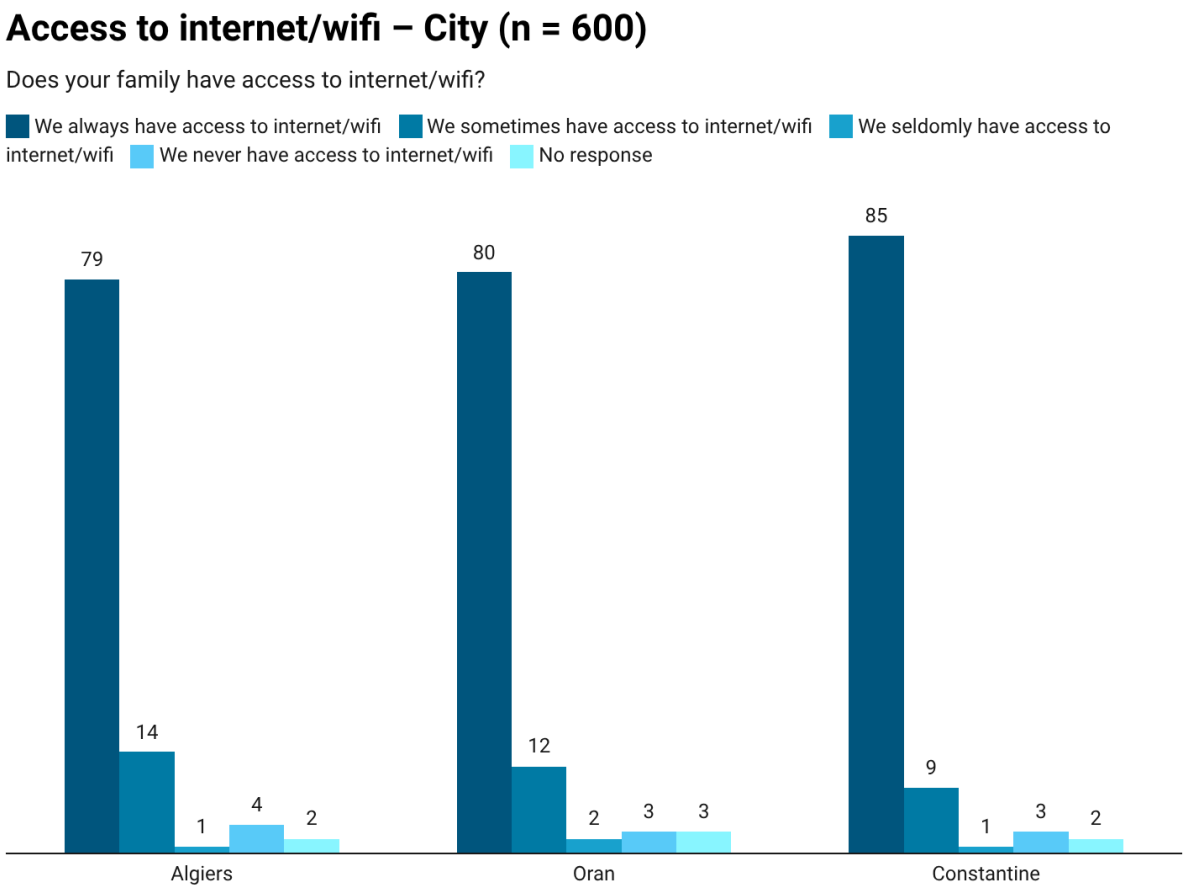
81% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 12% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 1% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 4% never have access to internet/wifi. 2% did not answer.

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

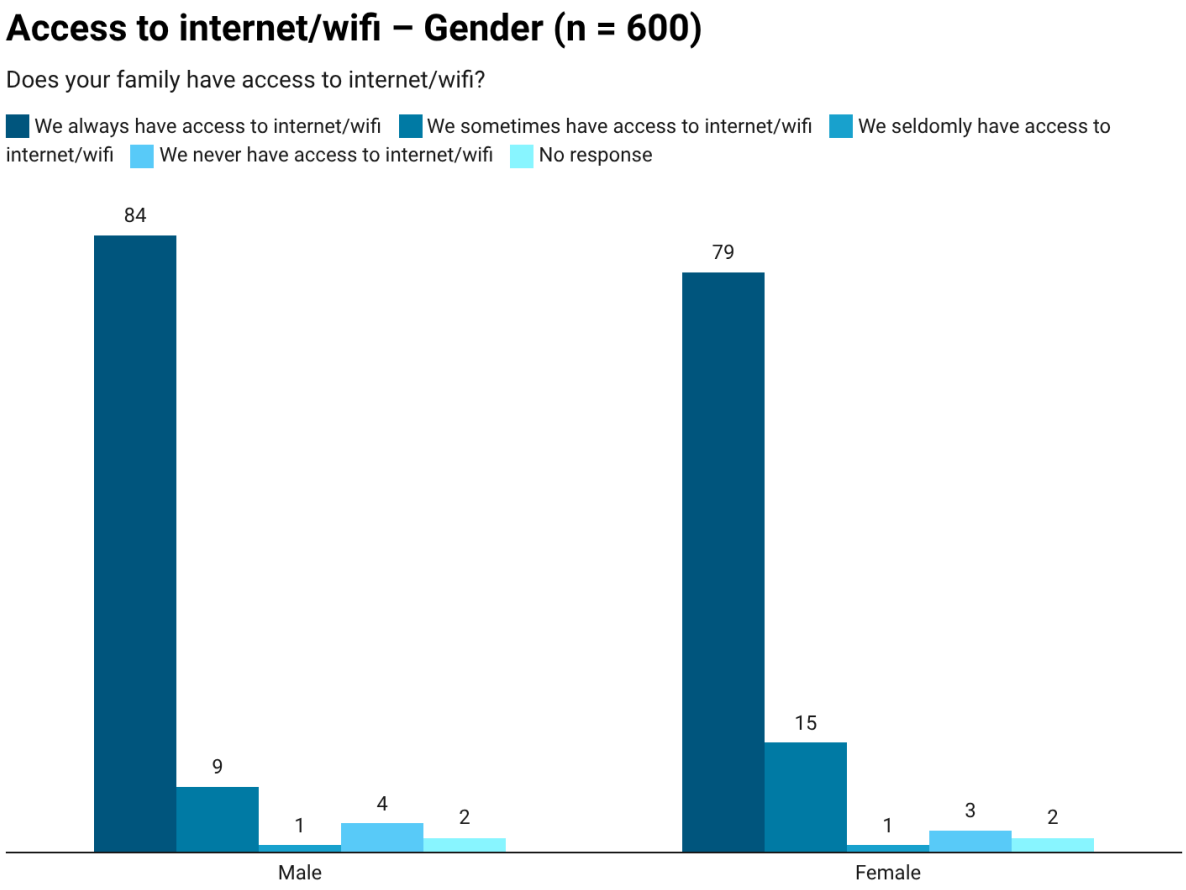
Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Constantine with 85%, followed by Oran with 80%, and Algiers with 79%. Among Algiers respondents, 14% sometimes have access to internet/wifi, followed by Oran respondents with 12%, and Constantine respondents with 9%. 2% of Oran respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, followed by Algiers and Constantine respondents with each 1%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is 4% among Algiers respondents, followed by Oran and Constantine residents with each 3%. 3% of Oran respondents did not answer, while the same is true for Algiers and Constantine respondents with each 2%.



84% of male and 79% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 9% of male and 15% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. Among male and female respondents, 1% each seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is slightly higher among male respondents (4%) than among female respondents (3%). Among male and female respondents, 2% each did not answer.

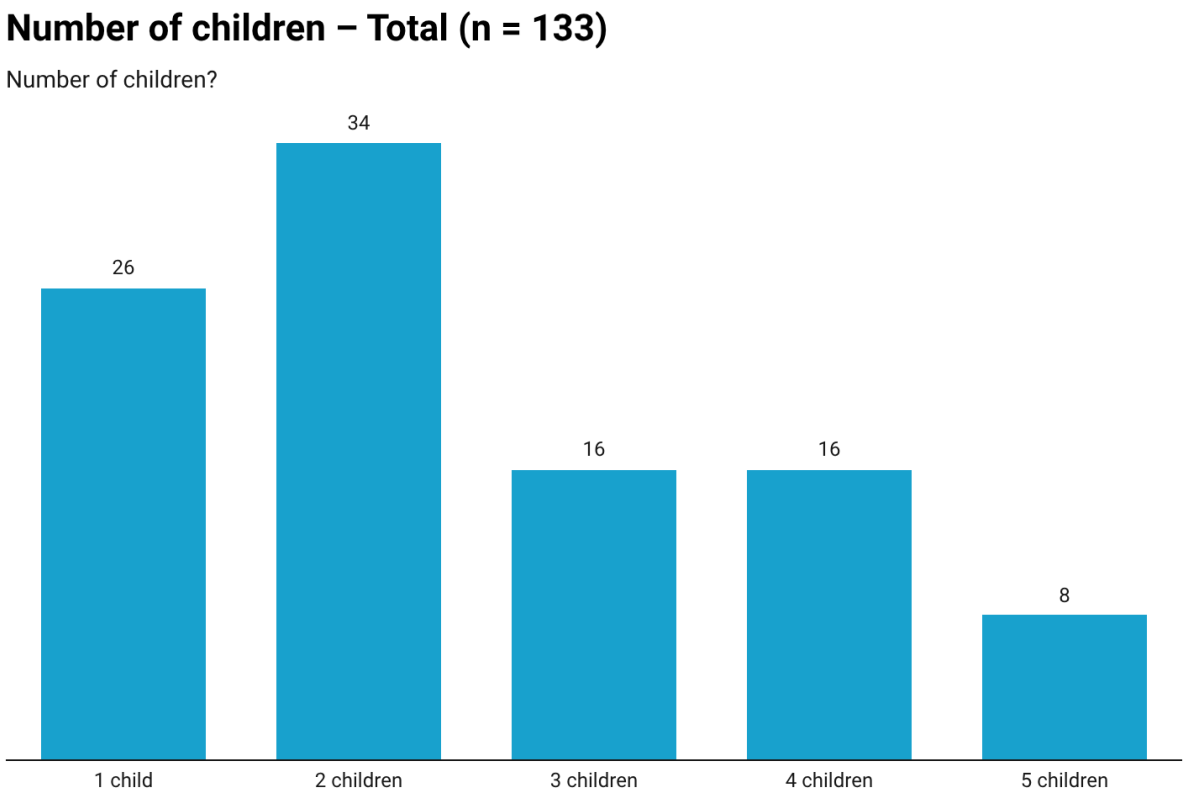


5.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Last modification 2026-11-10 07:08

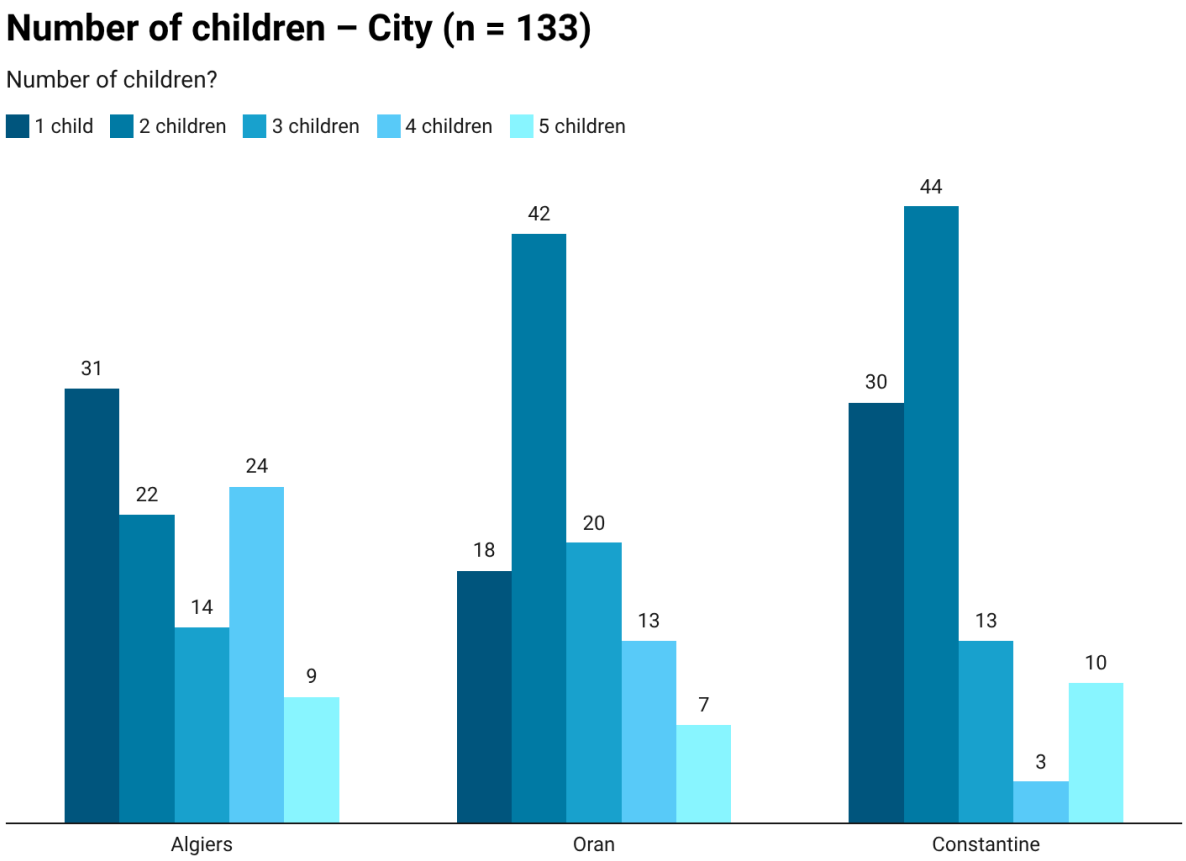
Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 382). In total, of those (n = 218) stating not being single, 36% stated to not have children.

26% of the respondents have one child (n = 133). 34% have two children, while 16% have three children. 16% of the respondents have four children, while 8% have five children.

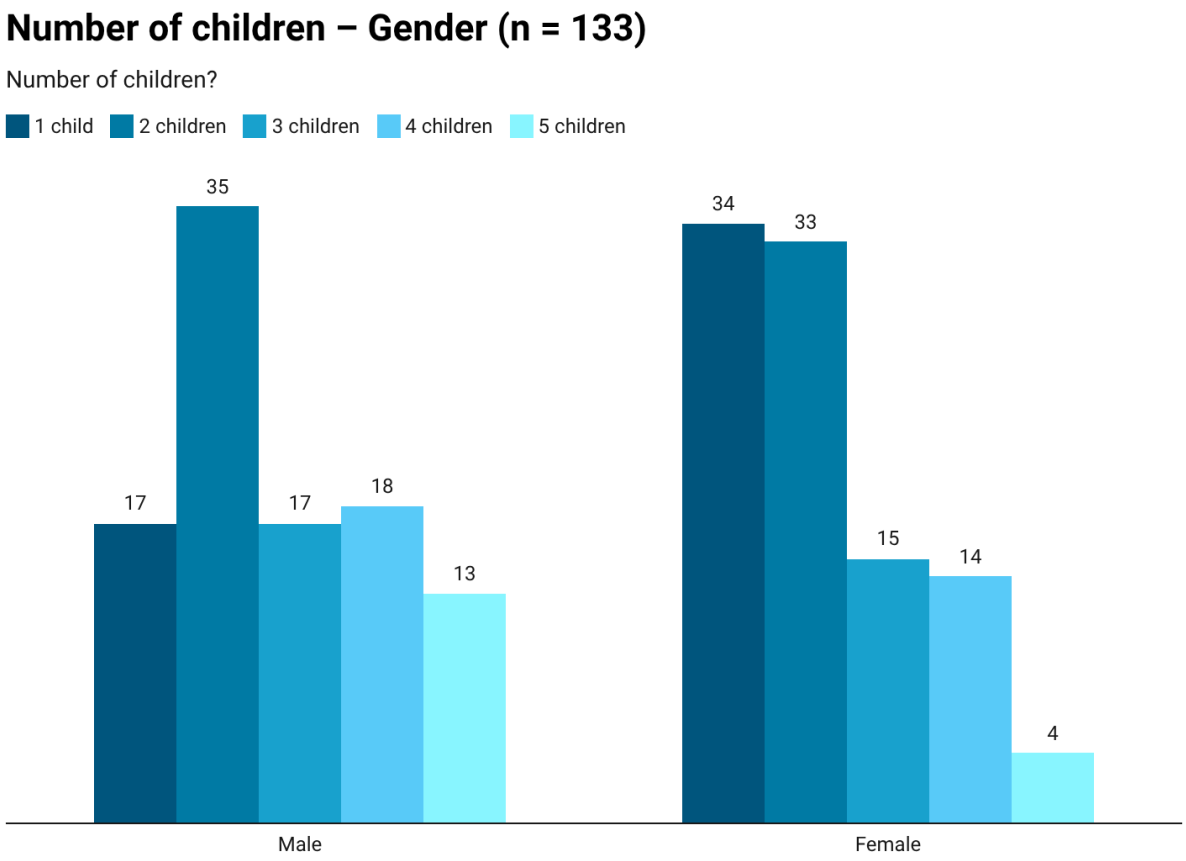


31% of Algiers respondents have only one child, while this is true for 30% of Constantine respondents, and 18% of Oran respondents. Among Constantine respondents, 44% have two children, while this is true for 42% of Oran respondents, and 22% of Algiers respondents.

The highest proportion of those having three children is among Oran respondents with 20%, followed by Algiers respondents with 14%, and Constantine respondents with 13%. 24% of Algiers respondents have four children, while the same is true for 13% of Oran respondents, and 3% of Constantine respondents. 10% of Constantine respondents have five children, while this is true for 9% of Algiers and 7% of Oran respondents.



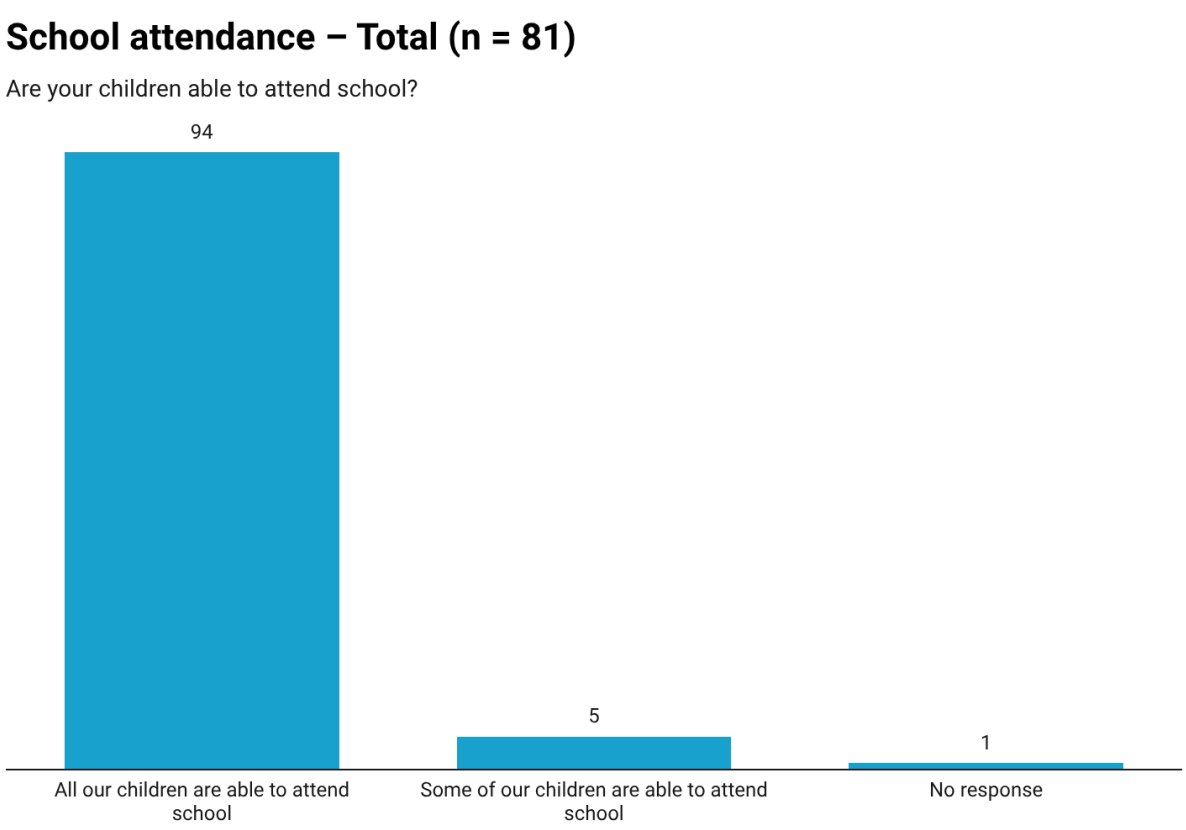
17% of male respondents and 34% female respondents have one child, while 35% of male and 33% of female respondents have two children. 17% of male respondents have three children, while this is true for 15% of female respondents. 18% of male and 14% of female survey participants have four children, while 13% of male and 4% of female respondents have five children.



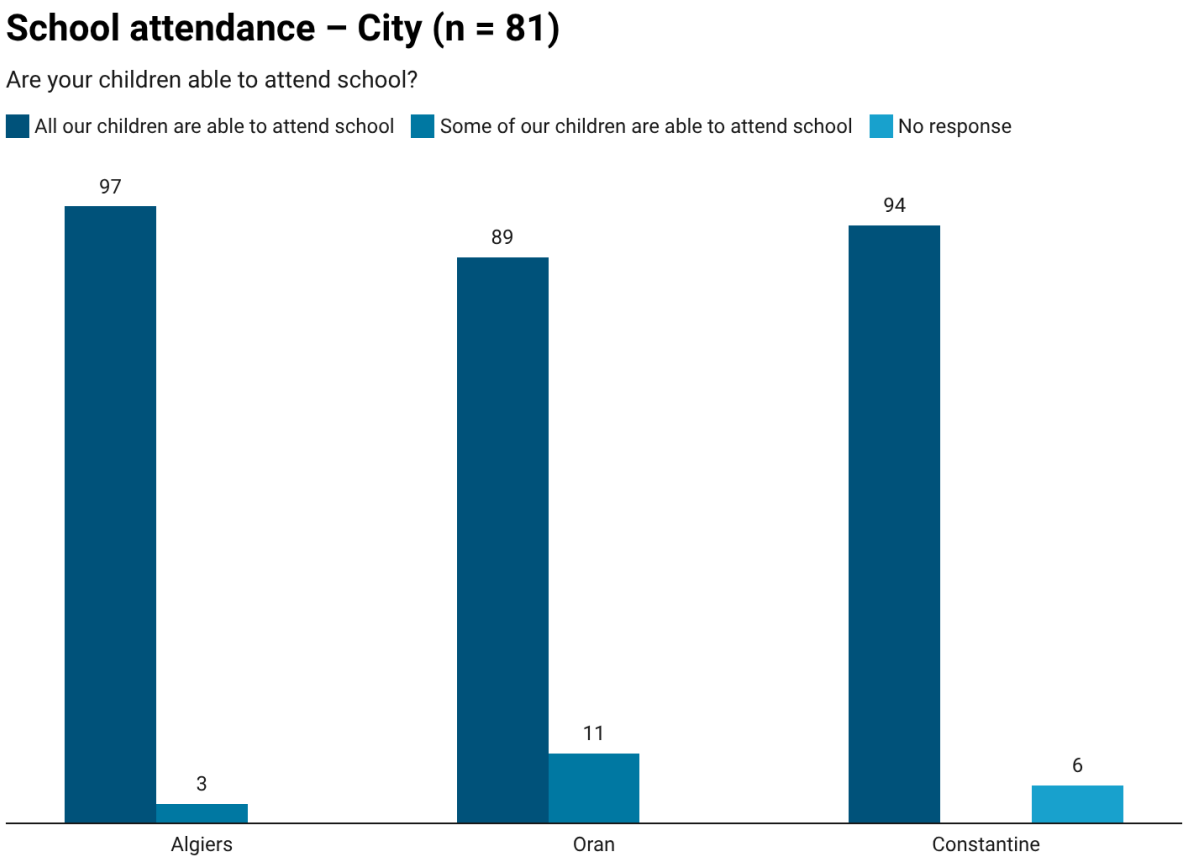
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 88% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 117.

In Algiers, 85% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 89% among Oran respondents, and 93% among Constantine respondents. 93% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 84% among female respondents.

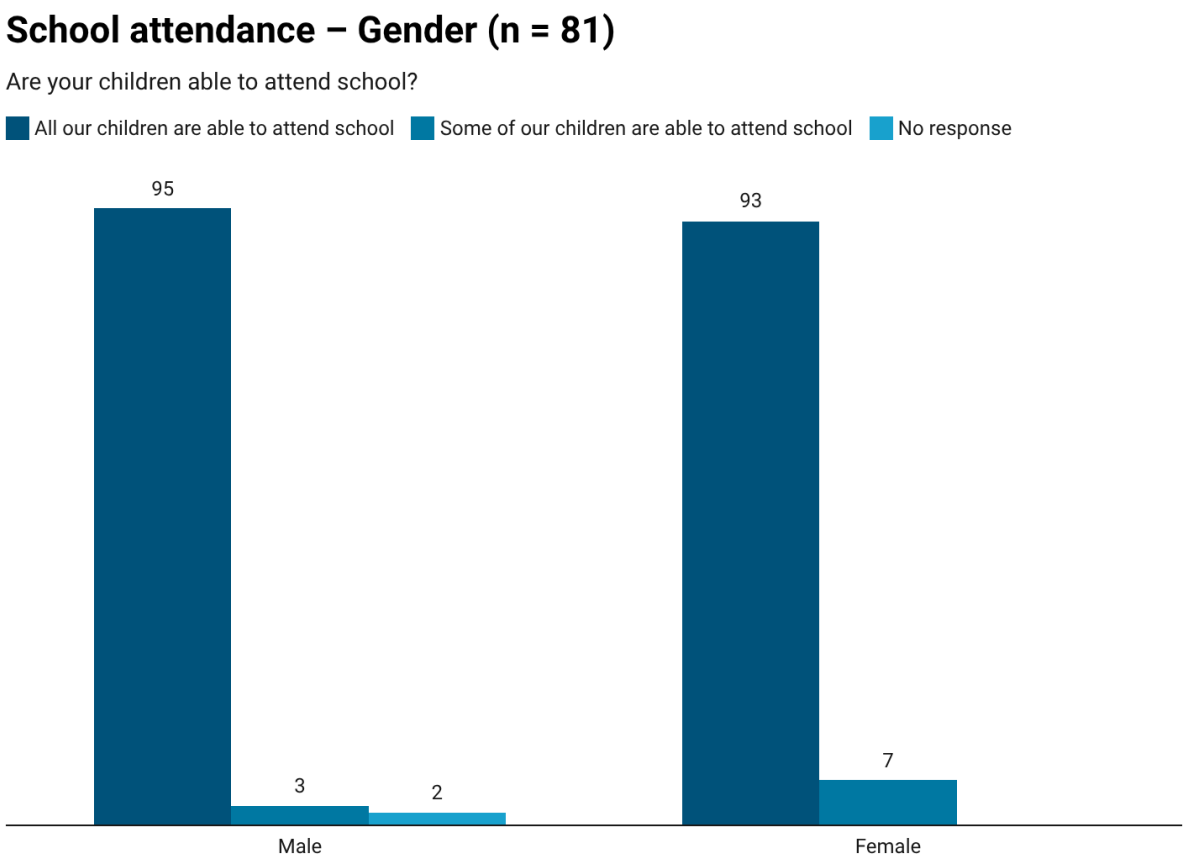
Asking all respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 94% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 5% answered that some of their children were able to attend school. 1% did not answer.



City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children (up to age 15) were able to attend school is to be found among Algiers respondents with 97%, followed by Constantine respondents with 94%, and Oran respondents with 89%. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Oran with 11%, followed by Algiers with 3%. 6% of Constantine respondents did not answer.



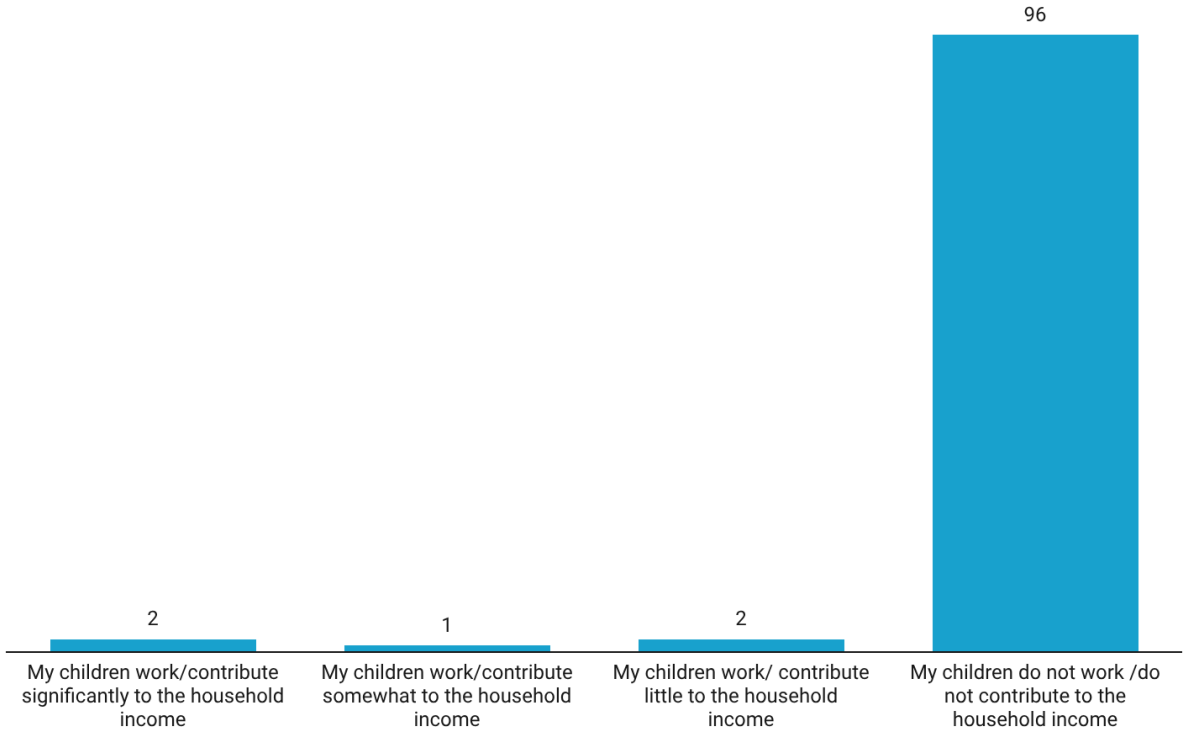
Gender comparison shows that 95% of male respondents and 93% of female respondents stated that all of their children (up to age 15) were able to attend school. 3% of male and 7% of female survey participants answered that some of their children were able to attend school. 2% of male respondents did not answer.



2% of the respondents (n = 117) admitted that their children (up to age 15) worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. 2% stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while a majority of 96% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 117)

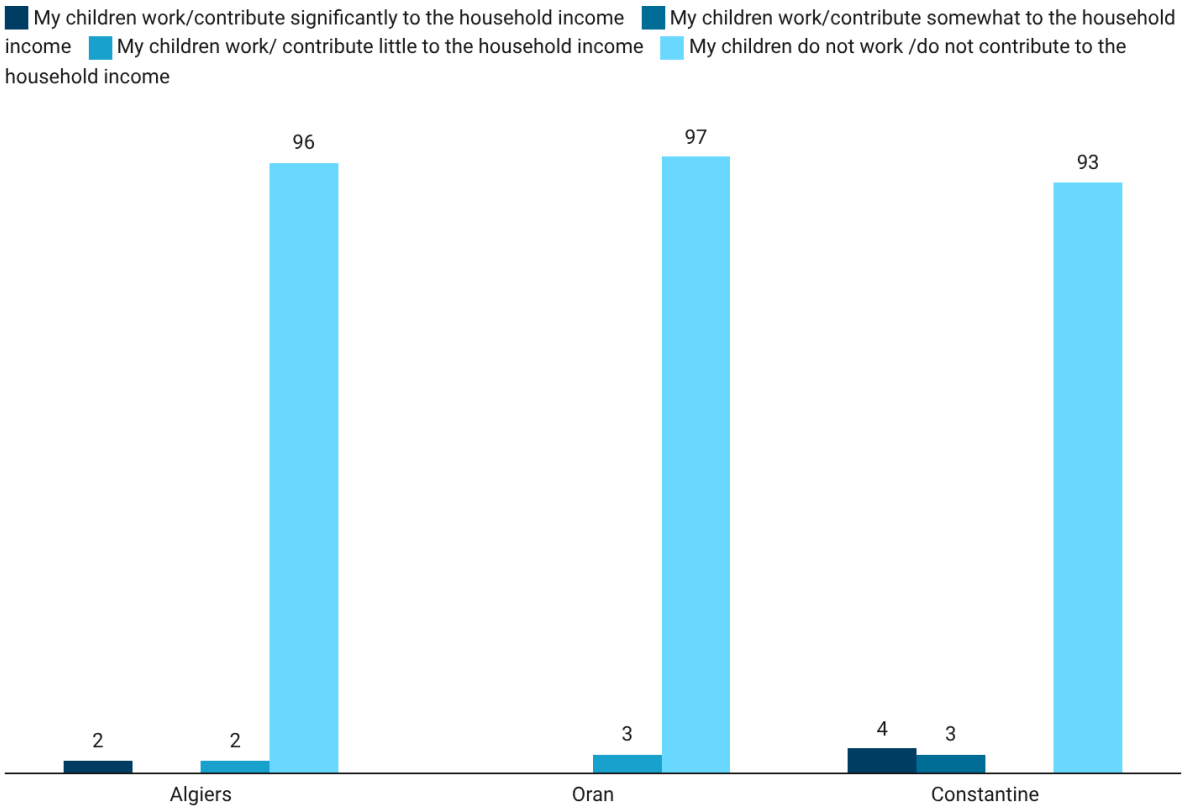
Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?



Among Constantine respondents, 4% admitted that their children (up to age 15) worked or contributed significantly to the household income, followed by Algiers respondents with 2%. 3% of Constantine respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. 3% of Oran and 2% of Algiers respondents stated that their children worked little to the household income. 97% of Oran, 96% of Algiers and 93% of Constantine respondents stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 117)

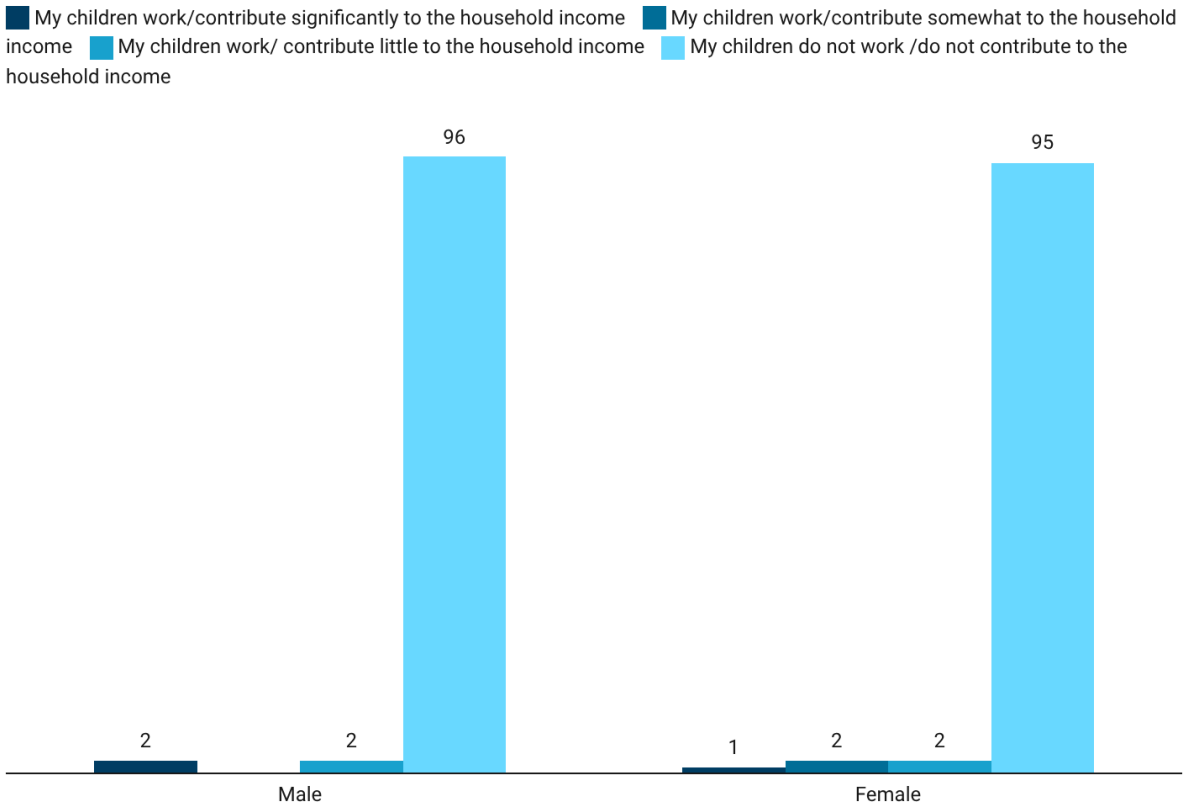
Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?



Gender comparison (n = 117) shows that 2% of male and 1% of female respondents answered that their children (up to age 15) worked significantly to support the household income. 2% of female respondents admitted that their children worked somewhat to the income household. Among male and female, 2% each stated that their children worked little to the income household. 96% of male and 95% of female respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 117)

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?



6 Demographics

Last modification 2026-11-10 07:07

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 19 February and 21 April, 2026.

The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 214 residents of Algiers, 194 residents of Oran, and 192 residents of Constantine. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

6.1 Location

Last modification 2026-11-10 07:08

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Algiers	214	36

Oran	194	32
Constantine	192	32
Total	600	100

6.2 Gender and age

Last modification 2026-11-10 07:09

Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	285	48
Female	315	52
Total	600	100

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
16-19	111	19
20-24	162	27
25-29	158	26
30-35	169	28
Total	600	100

6.3 Highest level of education

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Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Illiterate	7	1
Elementary school	16	3
Preparatory school	37	6
Secondary school	219	36
Vocational/technical training	22	4
College/university	299	50
Total	600	100

6.4 Marital status

Last modification 2026-11-10 07:09

Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Single	392	65
Married	195	32
Divorced/separated	9	2
Widower/widow	4	1
Total	600	100

6.5 Children

Last modification 2026-11-10 07:09

Number of children (n = 133)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	35	26
2	45	34
3	21	16
4	21	16
5	11	8
Total	133	100

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 133)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	117	88
No	16	12
Total	133	100

Children (up to age 15) able to attend school (n = 81)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
All our children are able to attend school	76	94
Some of our children are able to attend school	4	5
No response	1	1
Total	81	100

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 117)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	2	2
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	1	1
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	2	2
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	112	96
Total	117	100

7 Appendix: Questionnaire

Last modification 2026-11-10 07:07

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

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 (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)				
Advanced treatment (e.g. surgery, cancer treatment)				

Medical diagnostics (e.g. 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)

8 Imprint

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