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Country of Origin Information Unit (Staatendokumentation)

Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum

Vienna, Austria

www.staatendokumentation.at

BFA-Staatendokumentation@bmi.gv.at

Research Design

Alexander Schahbasi, PhD

Author

Dr. Monika Potkanski-Palka

Data visualization: www.datawrapper.de

Data Collection

Global for Survey and Consulting (GSC)

Mohammedia, Morocco

https://gsc-surveys-polling.com/

globalconsulting.gsc@gmail.com

Cover Design

Martin Angel

Map: Made with Natural Earth. Free vector and raster map

data@naturalearthdata.com

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The survey is only representative at the household level, but not at the individual level. The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups.

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GSC conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Morocco on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 3 and 26 December 2023.

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

1. Main Results

Sense of security

- 34% of the respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values) stated to feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 45% answered to feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 15% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 5% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not answer.

- 57% of Tangier respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 23% of Casablanca respondents, and 22% of Marrakesh respondents. 60% of Marrakesh respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 46% of Casablanca respondents, and 33% of Tangier respondents. 20% of Casablanca respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, followed by Marrakesh (15%), and Tangier (7%). 10% of Casablanca respondents do not feel safe, while 3% each in Marrakesh and Tangier do not feel safe in their neighborhood. 1% among Casablanca respondents did not answer the question.

Impact of current housing costs

- 41% manage to afford their housing costs, including rent, heating, electricity and water (n = 592, 8 missing values). 20% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs. 24% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 14% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.

- City comparison (n = 592, 8 missing values) shows that 52% of Tangier respondents, 41% of Casablanca respondents, and 30% of Marrakesh respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 27% of Marrakesh residents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 19% of Tangier and 15% of Casablanca residents.

- 33% of Marrakesh respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 20% of Tangier respondents, and 18% of Casablanca respondents. The highest proportion of those not being able to manage to cover housing costs is to be found among Casablanca residents with 25%, followed by Tangier with 9%, and Marrakesh with 8%. 2% of Marrakesh and 1% of Casablanca respondents did not answer.

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

- 32% of the respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 36% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 27% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while at least 5% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in both Marrakesh and Tangier with 35% each, followed by Casablanca with 27%. It is in Casablanca, where 40% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 37% of respondents in both Marrakesh and 30% of respondents in Tangier.

- 32% of Tangier residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Casablanca this is true for 25%, while in Marrakesh this is true for 24% of the respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Casablanca residents with 8%, followed by Marrakesh with 4%, and Tangier with 3%.

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

- 31% of surveyed participants (n = 592, 8 missing values) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 27% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 36% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 6% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

- 35% of Tangier residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 31% of Casablanca residents, and 28% of Marrakesh residents. 28% of Marrakesh residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Casablanca residents (27%), and Tangier residents (26%).

- 38% of Marrakesh residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 36% of Tangier residents, and 33% of Casablanca residents. 9% of Casablanca residents cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 6% of the Marrakesh sample, and 3% of the Tangier sample.

Access to clean drinking water

- 88% of the participants (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to clean drinking water, while 9% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 2% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 1% never have access to clean drinking water.

- City comparison (n = 592, 8 missing values) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Casablanca with 90%, followed by Marrakesh with 88%, and Tangier with 84%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Tangier respondents with 12%, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 9%, and Casablanca respondents with 7%.

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

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 54% of the survey participants (n = 592, 8 missing values) 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. More than one third of the respondents (35%) just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 10% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 1% never have access to necessary hygiene products.

- Among all respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Casablanca respondents with 58%, followed by Marrakesh respondents (53%), and Tangier respondents (52%). 38% of Tangier respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 36% of Marrakesh, and 31% of Casablanca respondents.

- 11% of Casablanca respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Marrakesh (10%), and Tangier (8%). The percentage of those never having all the necessary hygiene products is relatively low. 2% of Tangier respondents do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 1% of Marrakesh respondents.

Access to medical services

- 30% of the respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 61% have access but they are not able to afford them. 9% do not have access to vaccinations.

- 35% of the survey participants (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 54% have access but cannot afford them. 11% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 36% of the respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access and can afford a visit, while 51% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 12% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

- 33% of the participants (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 35% have access to a medical specialist but are not able to afford the visit. 32% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer.

- 27% of the participants (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 29% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 40% have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that 4% did not answer.

- 33% of the survey participants (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 38% have no access to medical diagnostics. 1% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi

- 59% of the respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to internet/wifi, while 20% sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while 21% seldomly have access to internet/wifi. No one of the respondents never has access to internet/wifi.

- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Tangier with 70%, followed by Marrakesh with 58%, and Casablanca with only 48%. 25% of Marrakesh residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 19% of Tangier residents, and 17% of Casablanca residents.

- The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Casablanca residents with 35%, while in Marrakesh the proportion is 17%, and in Tangier it is 11%.

School attendance

- 65% of the respondents (n = 183) with children aged 15 years or younger stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 15% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 20% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

- City comparison (n = 183) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Marrakesh with 74%, followed by 62% in Casablanca, and 54% in Tangier. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Tangier with 20%, followed by Casablanca with 17%, and Marrakesh with 10%.

- The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Tangier respondents with a share of 26%, followed by Casablanca with 21%, and Marrakesh with 16%.

Contribution to household income

- The proportion of those stating that their children had to work to support the household income was low among the respondents (n = 183). 13% of the respondents answered that their children had to work somewhat to support the household income. 87% stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income.

- City comparison (n = 183) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Marrakesh respondents with 94%, followed by Tangier respondents with 91%, and Casablanca respondents with 73%.

- 27% of Casablanca respondents admitted that their children worked somewhat to support household income, followed by 9% of Tangier respondents, and 6% of Marrakesh respondents.

2. Methodology

Global for Survey and Consulting (GSC) executed a socio-economic survey in Morocco for the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. In Morocco, data collection took place between December 3 and December 26, 2023.

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

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

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

3. Chapter Summary

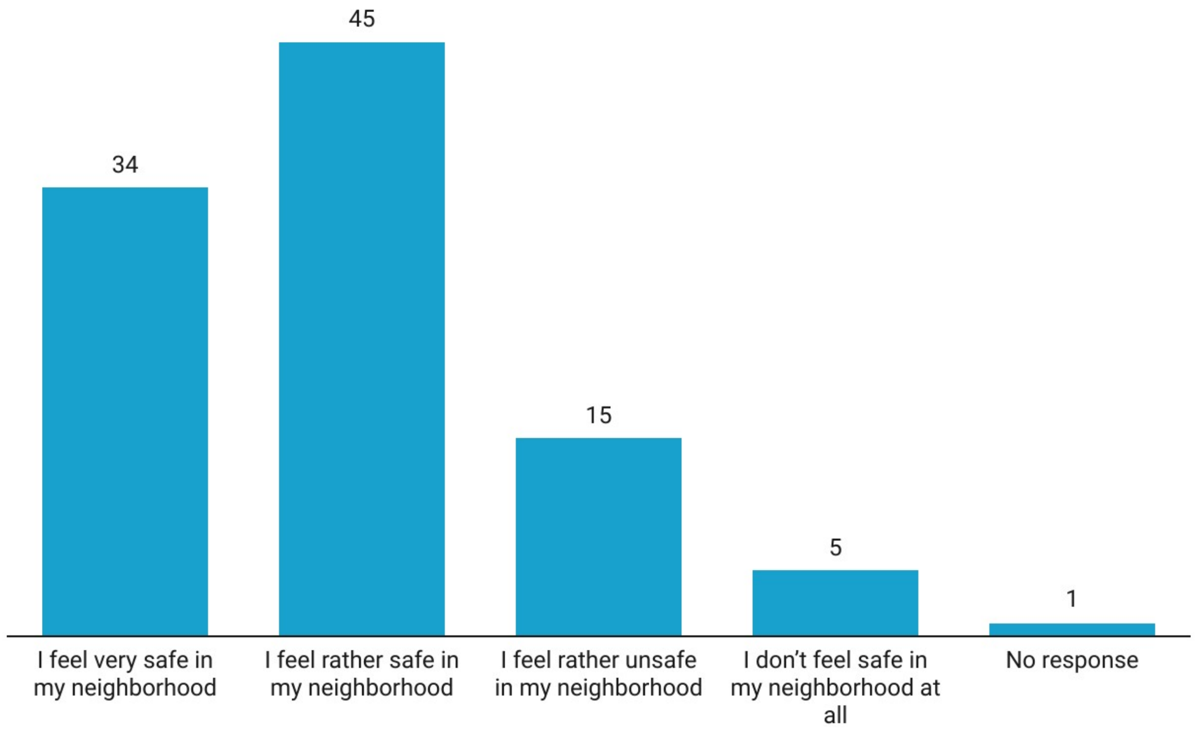
3.1. Sense of security

In the present sample, 34% of all respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values) stated to feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 45% answered to feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 15% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 5% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not answer the question.

Sense of Security – Total (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*

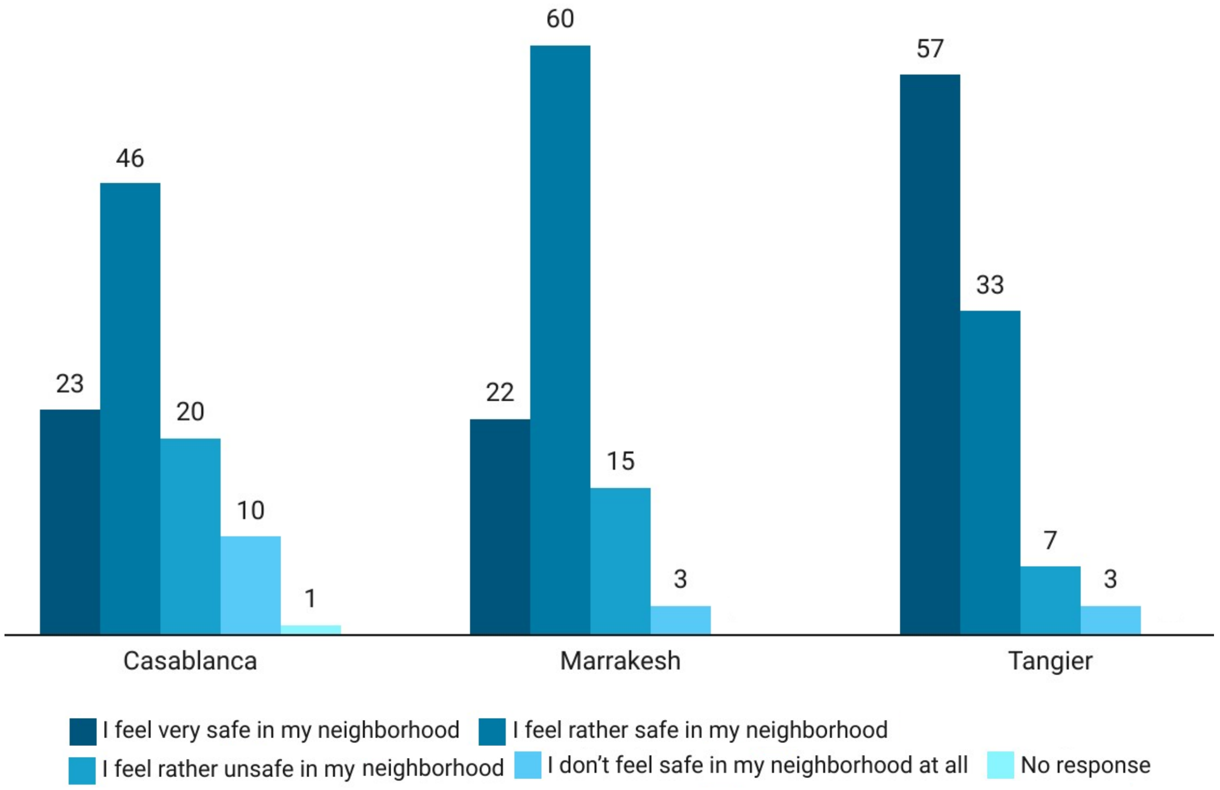


57% of Tangier respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 23% of Casablanca respondents, and 22% of Marrakesh respondents. 60% of Marrakesh respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 46% of Casablanca respondents, and 33% of Tangier respondents. 20% of Casablanca respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, followed by Marrakesh (15%), and Tangier (7%). 10% of Casablanca respondents do not feel safe, while 3% each in Marrakesh and Tangier do not feel safe in their neighborhood. 1% among Casablanca respondents did not answer the question.

Sense of Security – City (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*

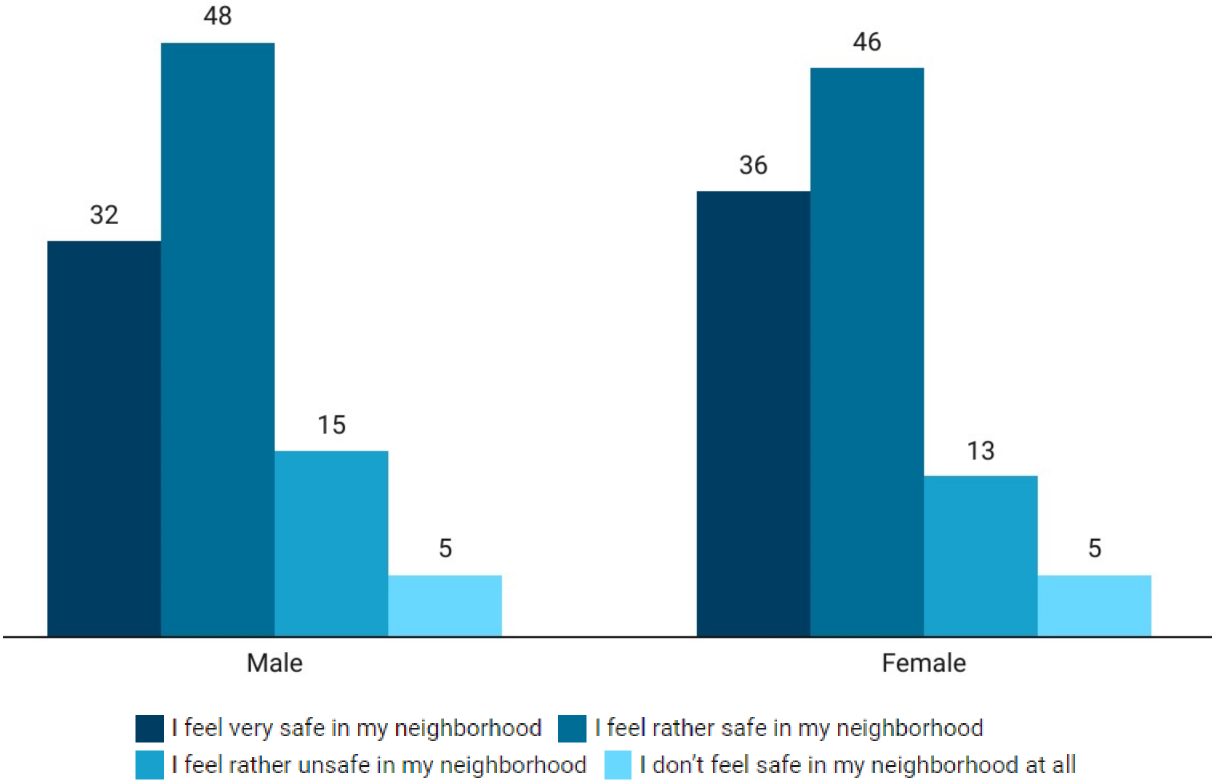


32% of male respondents feel very safe, while 36% of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood. 48% of male survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 46% of female respondents. 15% of male and 13% of female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 5% of each male and female survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood.

Sense of Security – Gender (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*



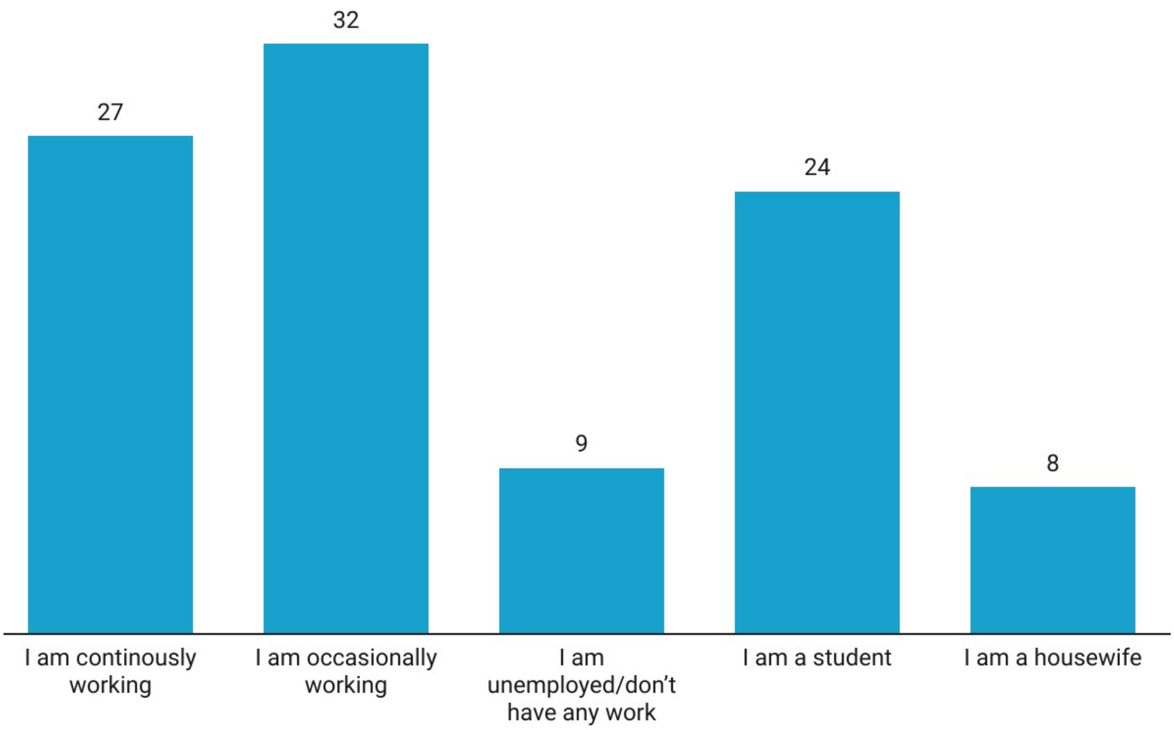
3.2. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 592, 8 missing values), 27% work continuously, while 32% have occasional jobs. 9% of the survey participants are unemployed/do not work currently, while 8% are a housewife. The present sample has a relatively high share of students with 24%.

Occupation – Total (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*



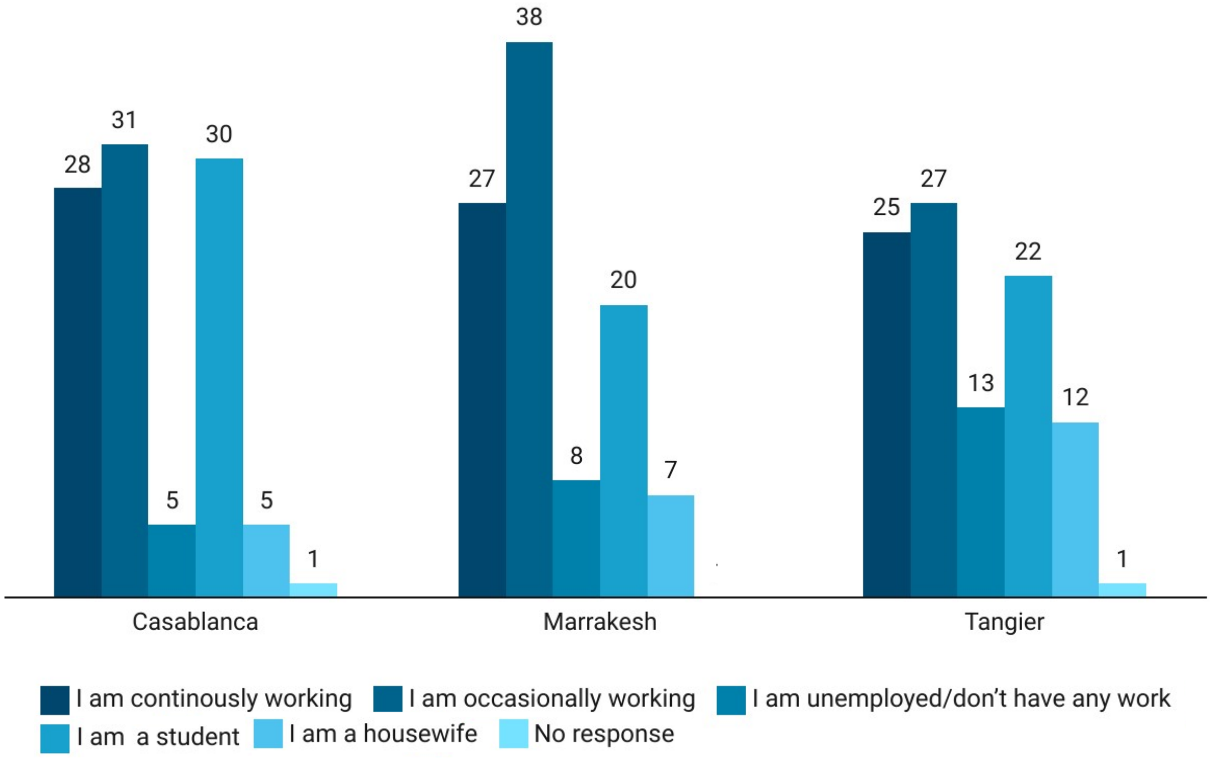
City comparison (n = 592, 8 missing values) shows that 28% work continuously in Casablanca, while this is true for 27% in Marrakesh and 25% in Tangier. The proportion of those working occasionally is the highest in Marrakesh (38%), followed by Casablanca with 31%, and Tangier with 27%. The percentage of those being unemployed/not working currently is the highest in Tangier with 13%, followed by Marrakesh (8%), and Casablanca (5%).

The highest proportion of students is to be found among Casablanca respondents with 30%, followed by Tangier (22%), and Marrakesh (20%). The highest proportion of housewives can be found in Tangier (12%), followed by Marrakesh (7%), and Casablanca (5%). 1% each among Casablanca and Tangier respondents did not answer the question.

Occupation – City (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*



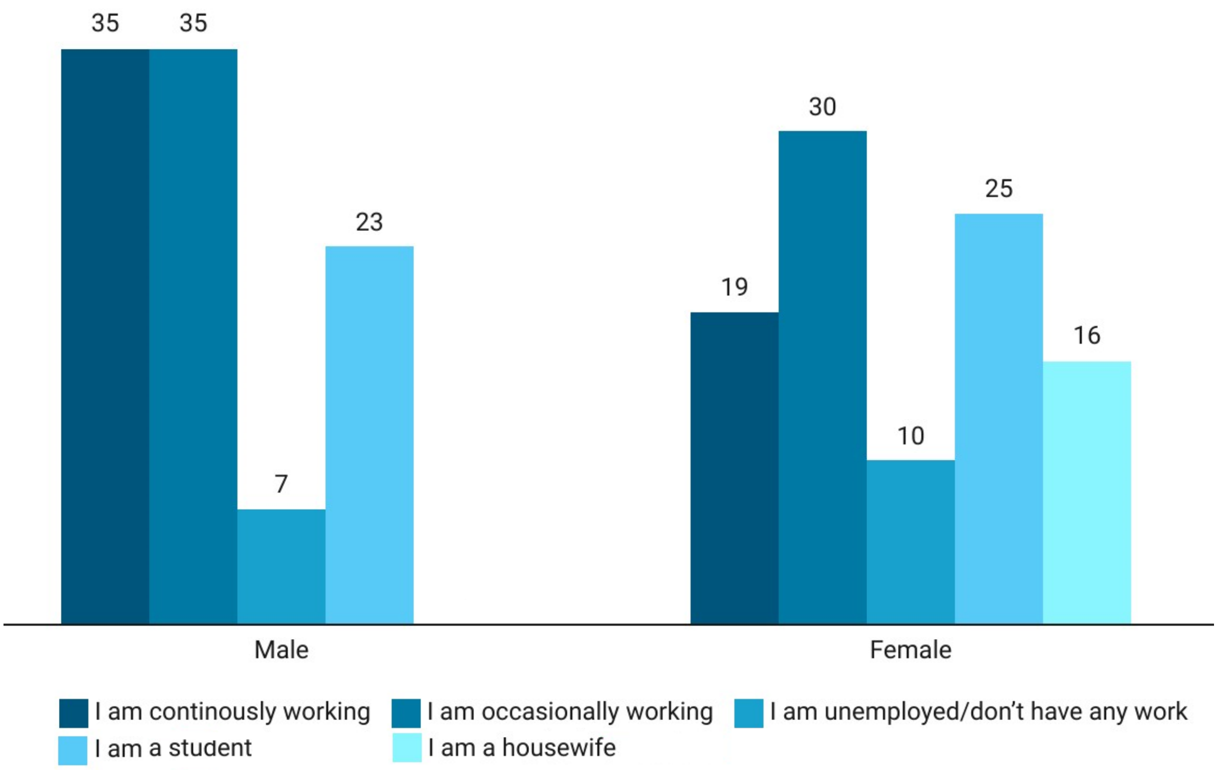
Gender comparison (n = 592, 8 missing values) reveals that 35% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 19% of female respondents. 35% of male and 30% of female respondents work occasionally.

7% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 10% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is slightly higher among women (25%) than among men (23%). 16% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*

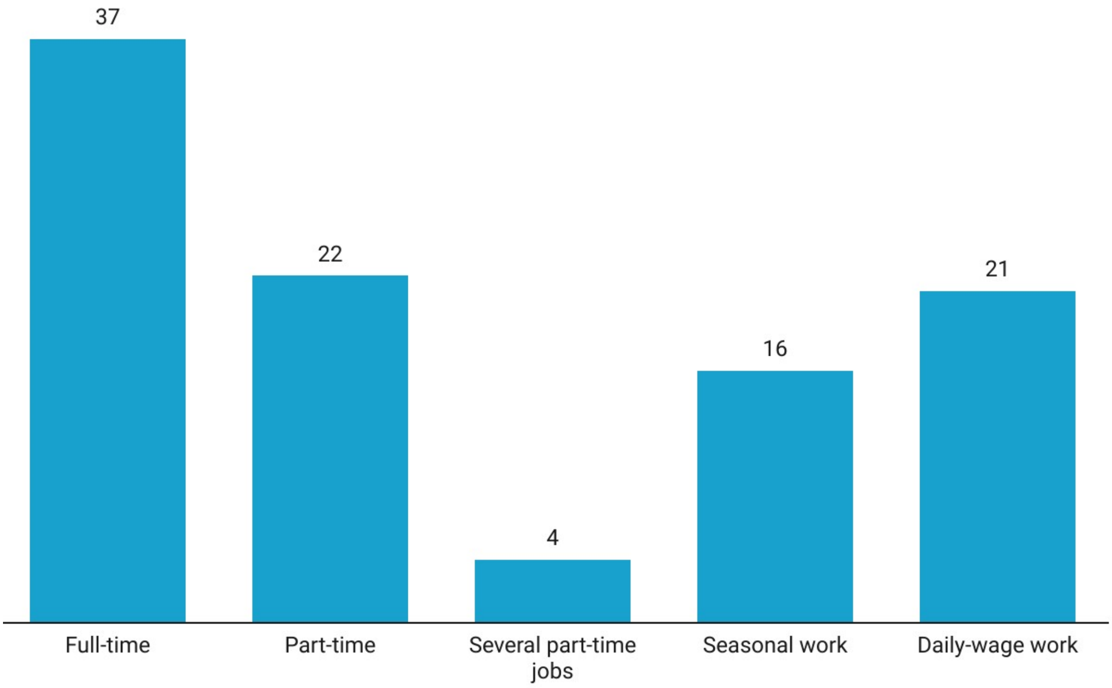


When it comes to the type of occupation, 37% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 349) are full-time workers, while 22% are part-time workers. 4% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, and 16% work as seasonal workers. 21% considered themselves as daily-wage workers.

Type of Occupation – Total (n = 349*)

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

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



The largest share of full-time workers can be found among Casablanca residents (40%), followed by Tangier with 38%, and Marrakesh with 35%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 27% in Tangier, 26% in Casablanca, and 13% in Marrakesh.

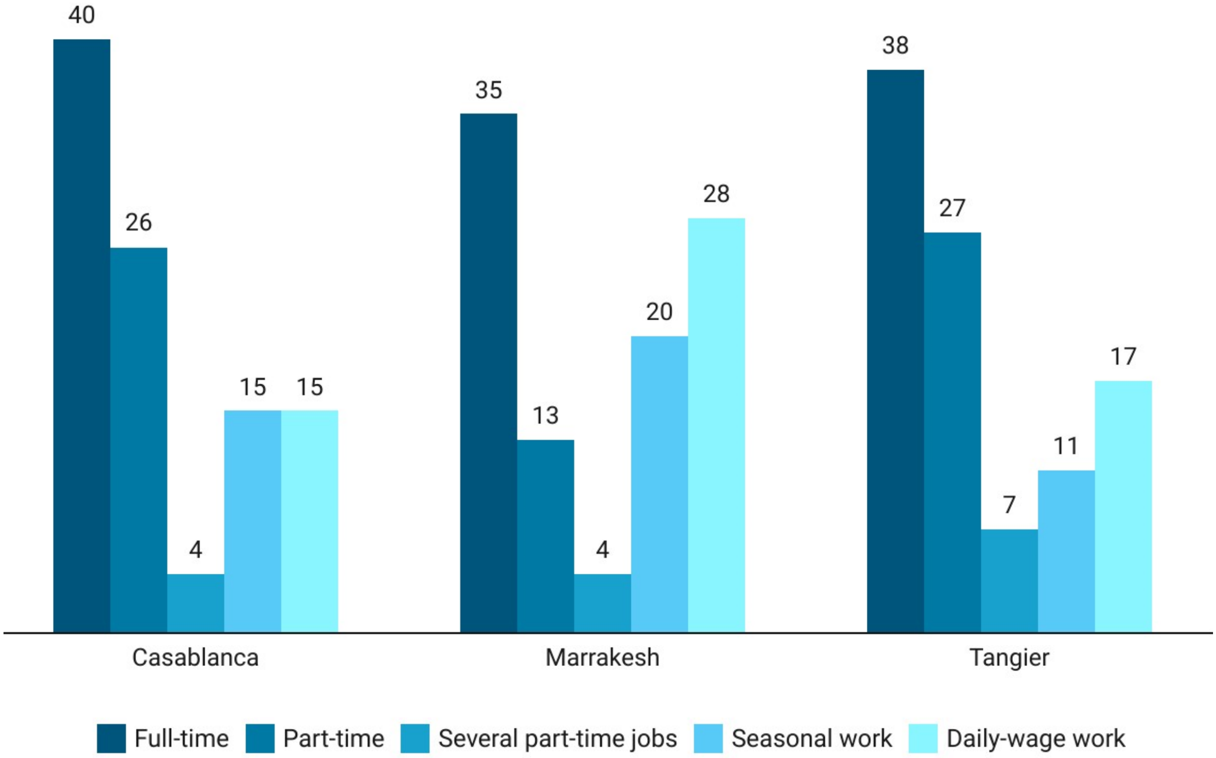
The largest proportion of those working as daily-wage workers can be found among Marrakesh respondents with 28%, followed by Tangier respondents with 17%, and 15% among Casablanca respondents.

7% of Tangier residents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 4% of Marrakesh as well as 4% of Casablanca respondents. 20% of Marrakesh residents are seasonal workers, while this is true for 15% in Casablanca, and 11% in Tangier.

Type of Occupation – City (n = 349*)

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

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



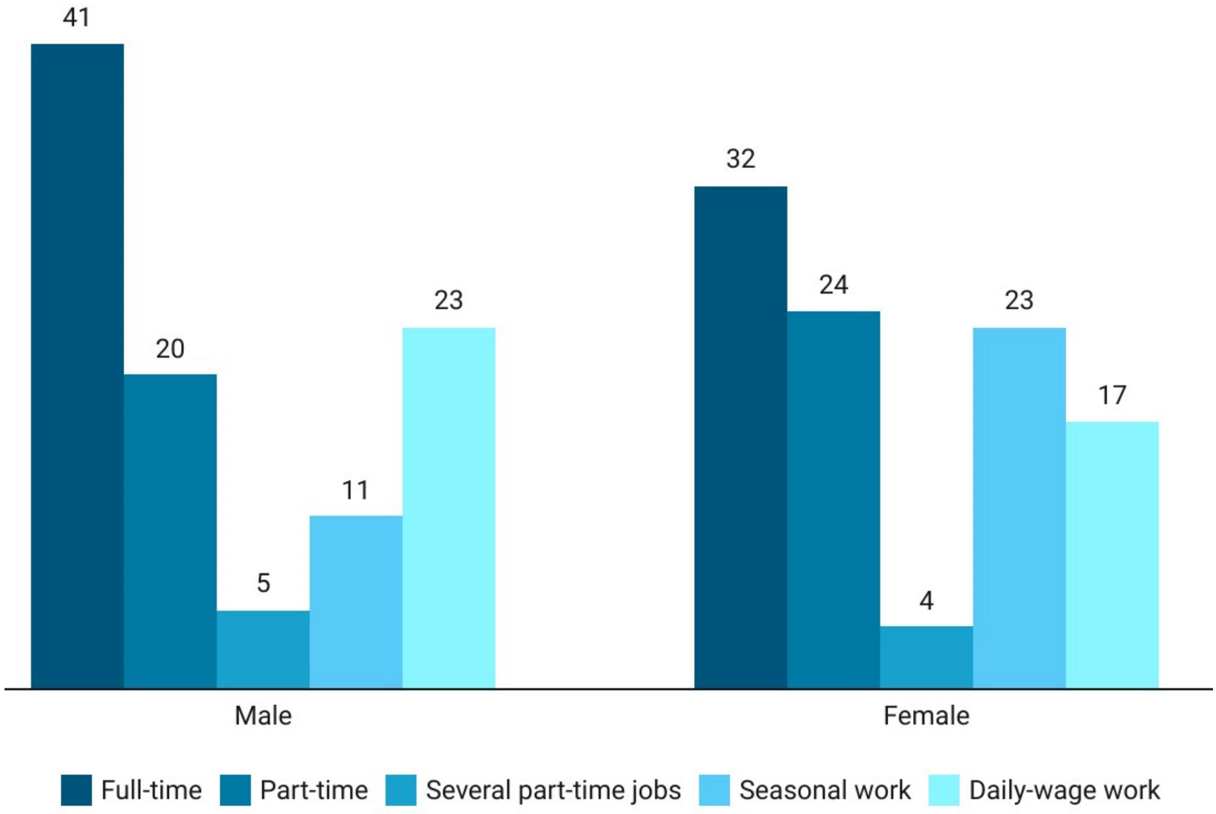
Gender comparison (n = 349) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among male respondents (41%) than among female respondents (32%). The proportion of daily-wage workers among men (23%) is higher than among women (17%).

20% of male respondents work part-time, while this is true for 24% of female respondents. 5% of male and 4% of female respondents have several part-time jobs, while 11% of male and 23% of female respondents work as seasonal workers.

Type of Occupation – Gender (n = 349*)

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

** Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



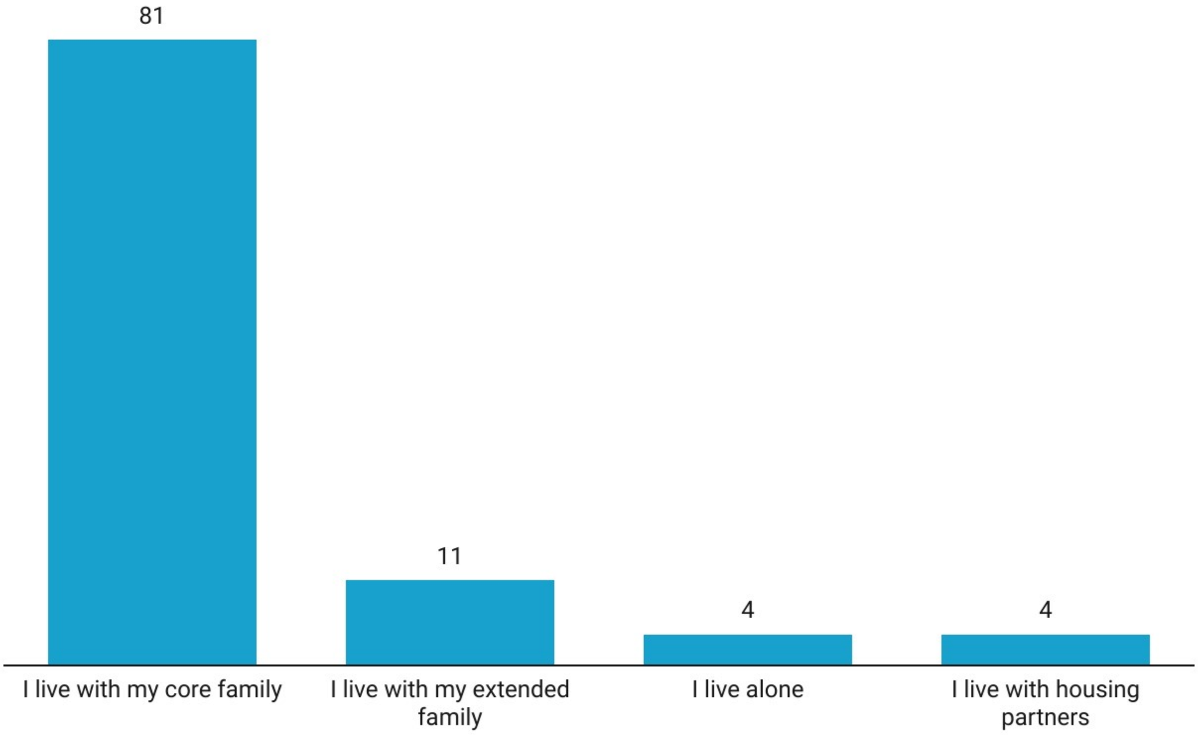
3.3. Housing Situation and impact of housing costs

81% of the respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values) live with their core family, while 11% live with their extended family. 4% of the respondents live alone, while further 4% live with their housing partners.

Current Housing Situation – Total (n = 592*)

What is your current housing situation?

** 8 missing values*



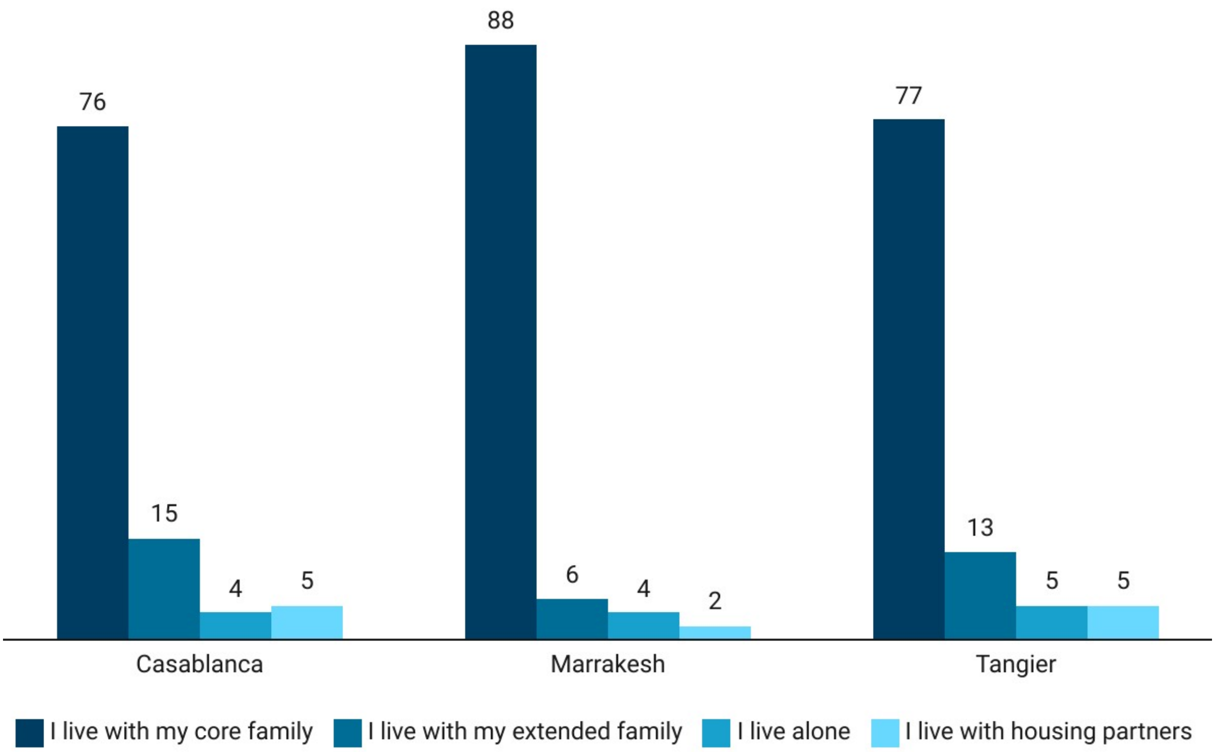
City comparison (n = 592, 8 missing values) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Marrakesh respondents (88%), followed by Tangier with 77%, and Casablanca with 76%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Casablanca with 15%, followed by Tangier (13%), and Marrakesh (6%).

5% of Tangier respondents live alone, while this is true for 4% in both Casablanca and Marrakesh. Among Casablanca and Tangier respondents, each 5% live with their housing partners while this is true for 2% of Marrakesh residents.

Current Housing Situation – City (n = 592*)

What is your current housing situation?

** 8 missing values*



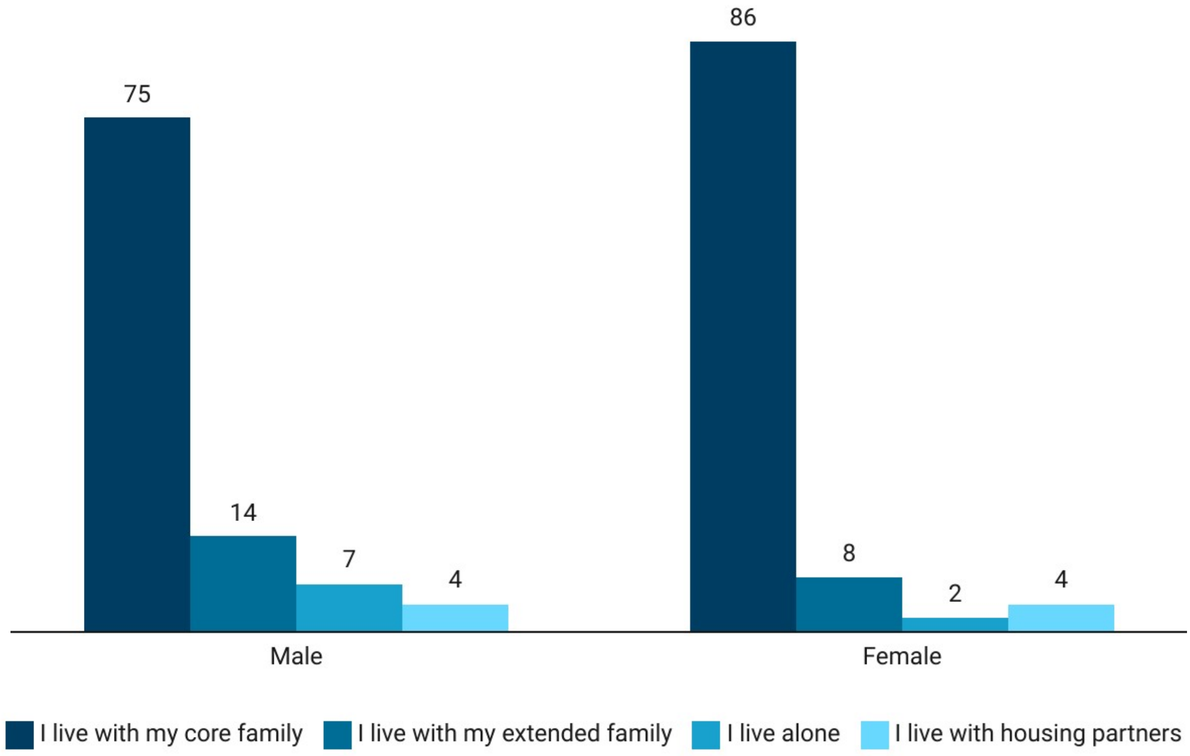
Gender comparison (n = 592, 8 missing values) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (86%) compared to male respondents (75%). However, 14% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 8% of female participants.

Among male respondents, 7% live alone, while this is true for 2% of female respondents. Among female and male respondents, 4% each live with their housing partners.

Current Housing Situation – Gender (n = 592*)

What is your current housing situation?

** 8 missing values*

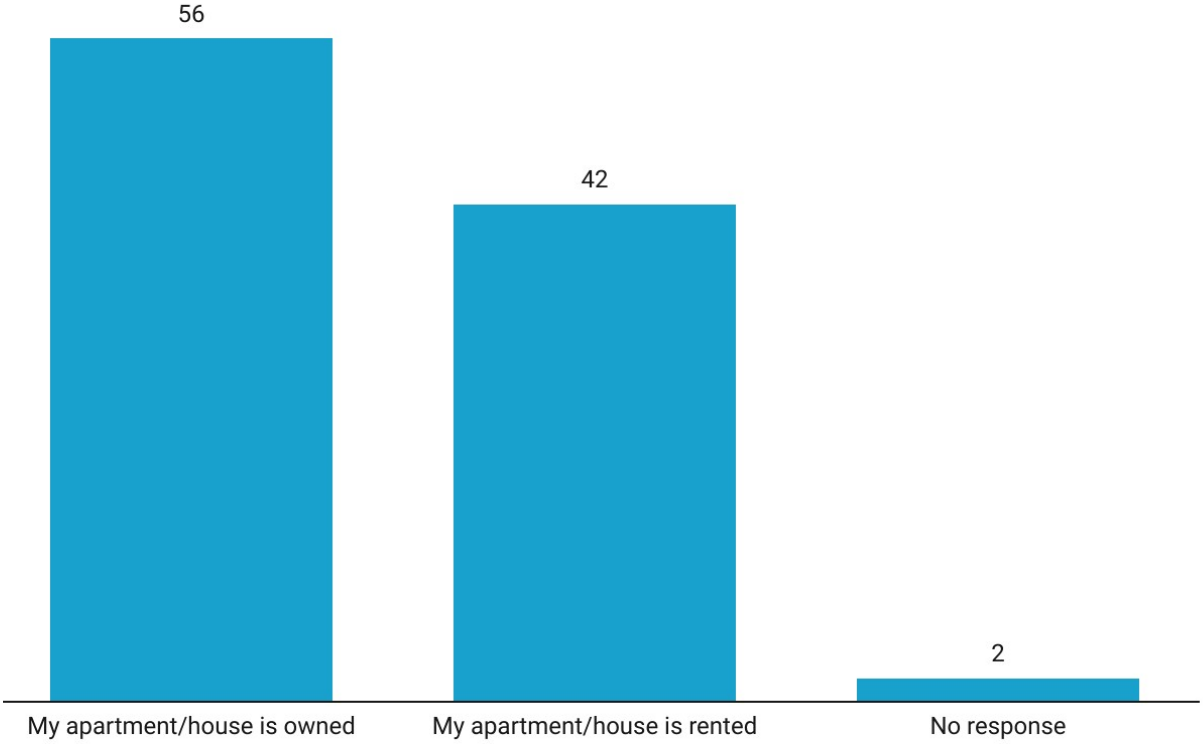


56% of the respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values) live in an apartment or house they own, while 42% live in an apartment or house they rent. 2% did not answer the question.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 592*)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

** 8 missing values*



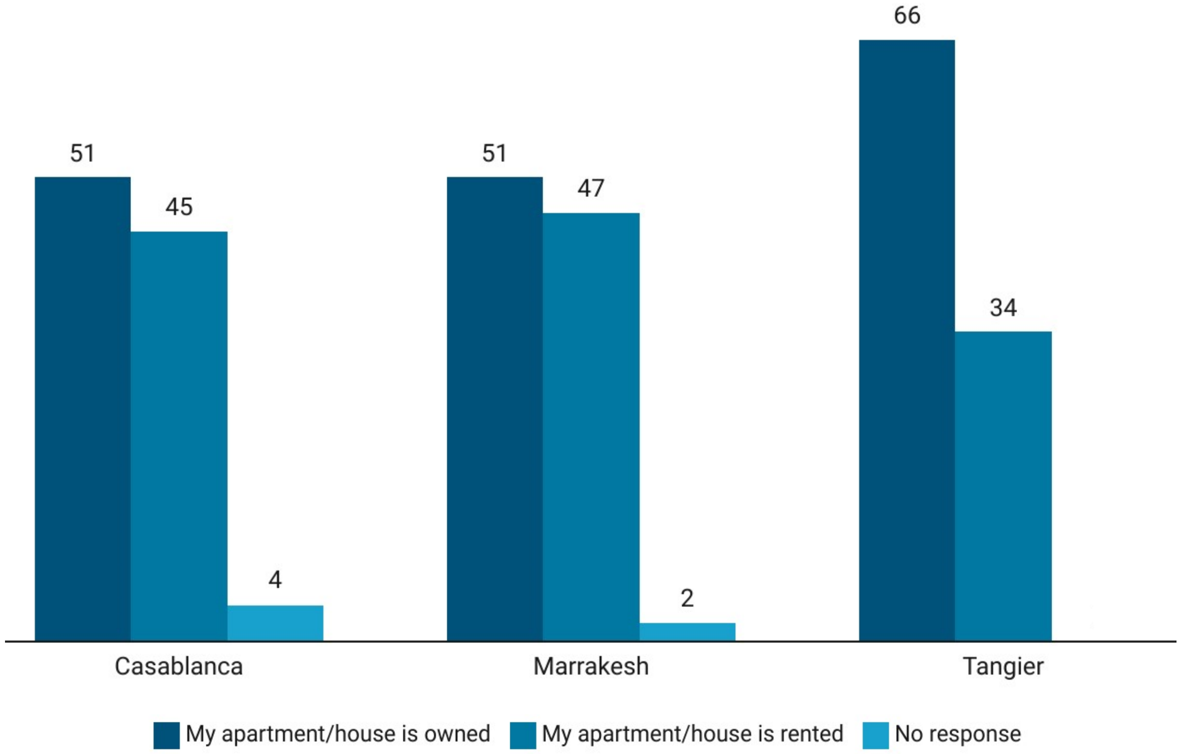
City comparison (n = 592, 8 missing values) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Tangier (66%), followed by both Marrakesh and Casablanca (51% each).

In contrast, the highest proportion of those living in an apartment or house they rent is in Marrakesh with 47%, followed by Casablanca with 45%, and Tangier with 34%. 4% among Casablanca and 2% among Marrakesh respondents did not answer the question.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 592*)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

** 8 missing values*



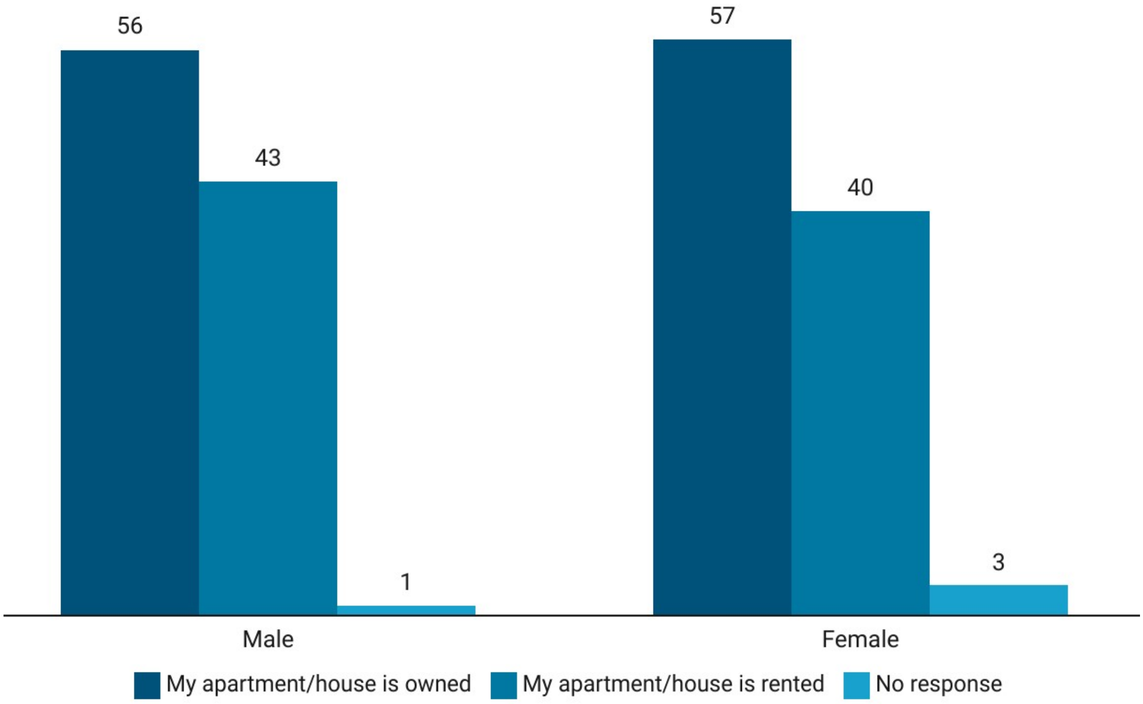
Gender comparison (n = 592, 8 missing values) shows that 57% of female and 56% of male respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 40% of female respondents and 43% of male respondents live in an accommodation they rent.

1% of male and 3% of female respondents refused to answer the question.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 592*)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

** 8 missing values*



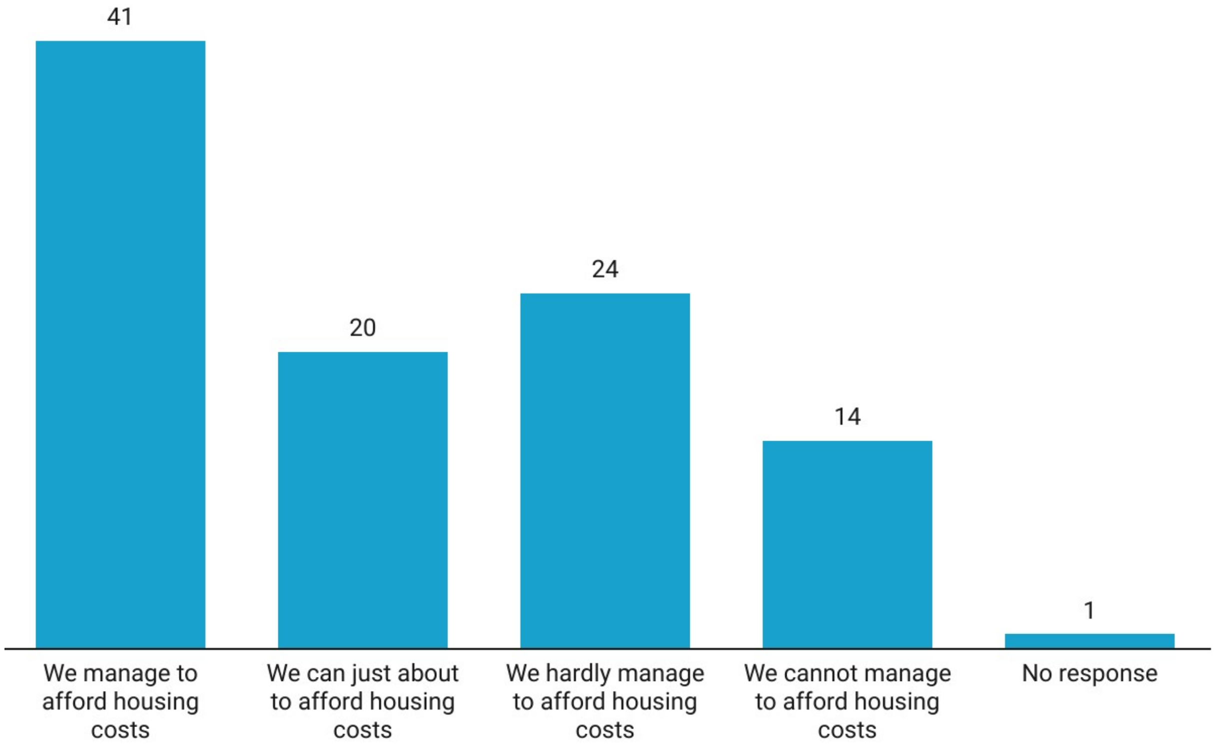
Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 41% manage to afford their housing costs (n = 592, 8 missing values). 20% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs.

24% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 14% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*



City comparison (n = 592, 8 missing values) shows that 52% of Tangier respondents, 41% of Casablanca respondents, and 30% of Marrakesh respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 27% of Marrakesh residents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 19% of Tangier and 15% of Casablanca residents.

33% of Marrakesh respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 20% of Tangier respondents, and 18% of Casablanca respondents.

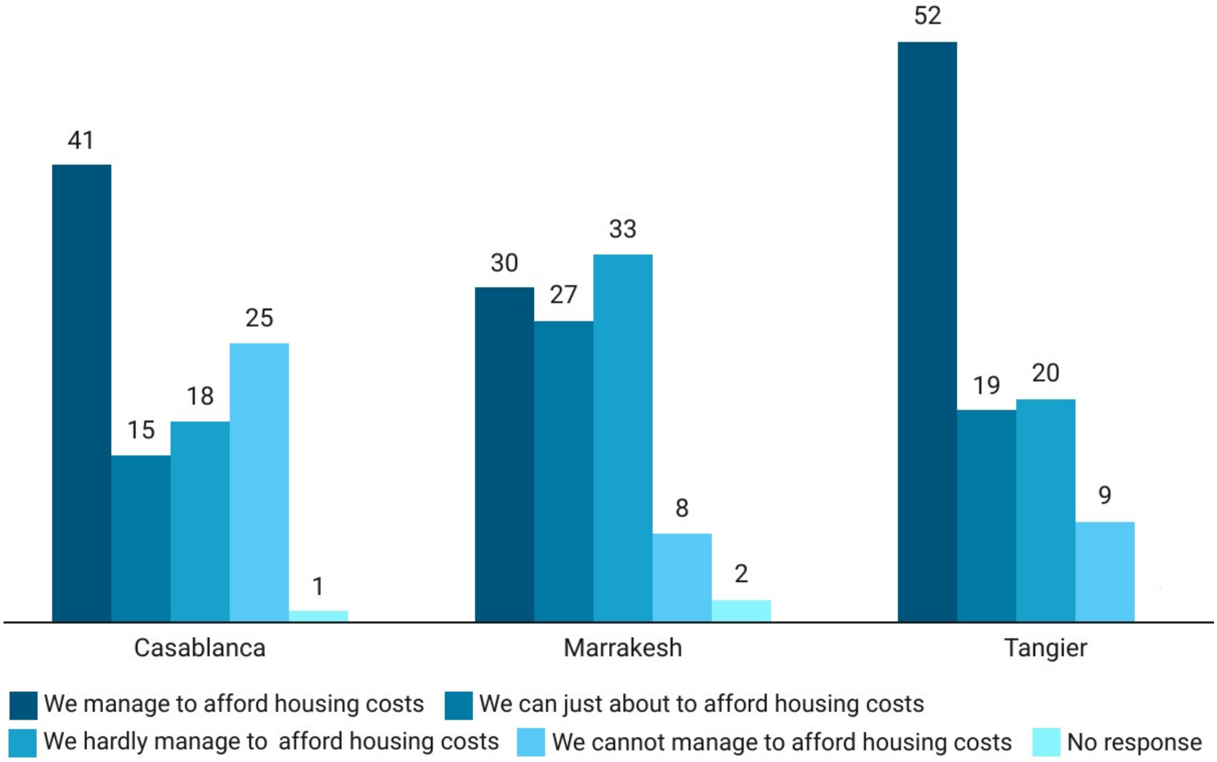
The highest proportion of those not being able to manage to cover housing costs is to be found among Casablanca residents with 25%, followed by Tangier with 9%, and Marrakesh with 8%.

2% of Marrakesh and 1% of Casablanca respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*



44% of male respondents and 38% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while 21% of male and 20% of female respondents can just about afford the housing costs.

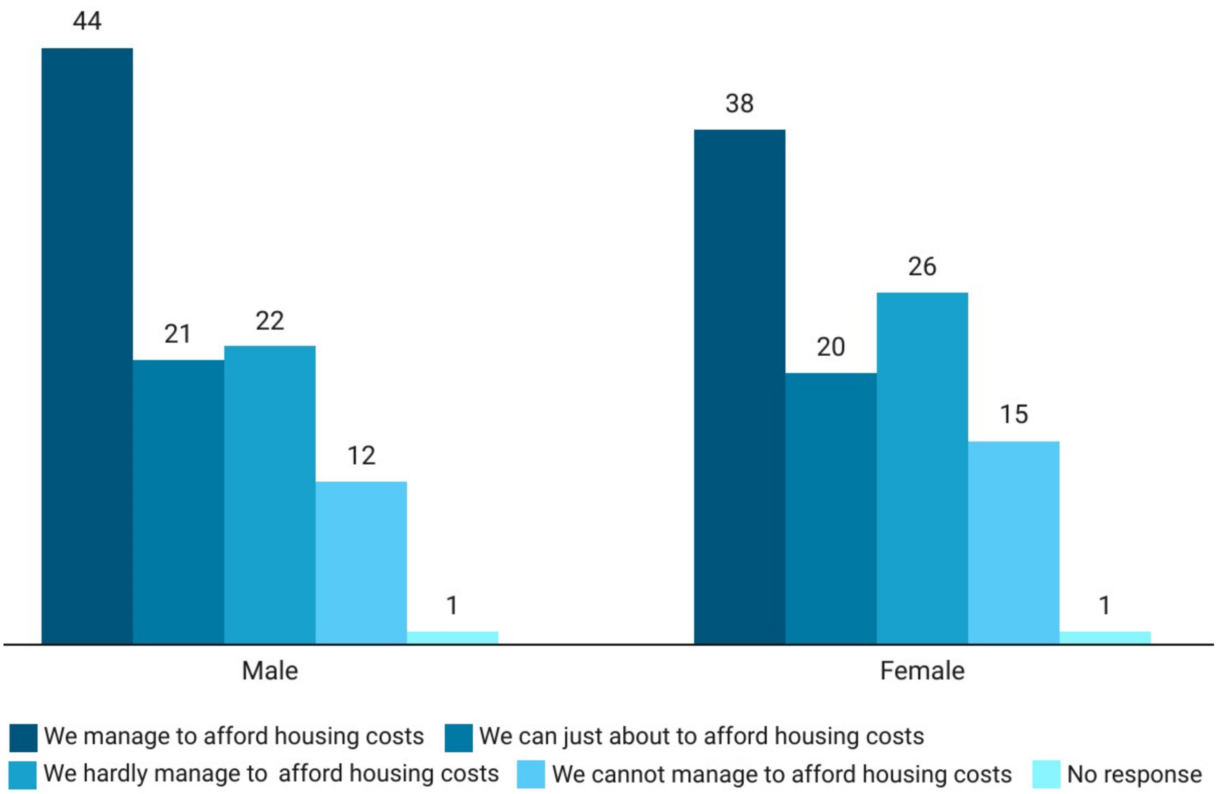
In contrast, 22% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is slightly higher with 26%.

The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is higher among female respondents (15%) than female respondents (12%). 1% of female as well as male respondents did not answer the question.

Impact of current housing costs – Gender (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*



3.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

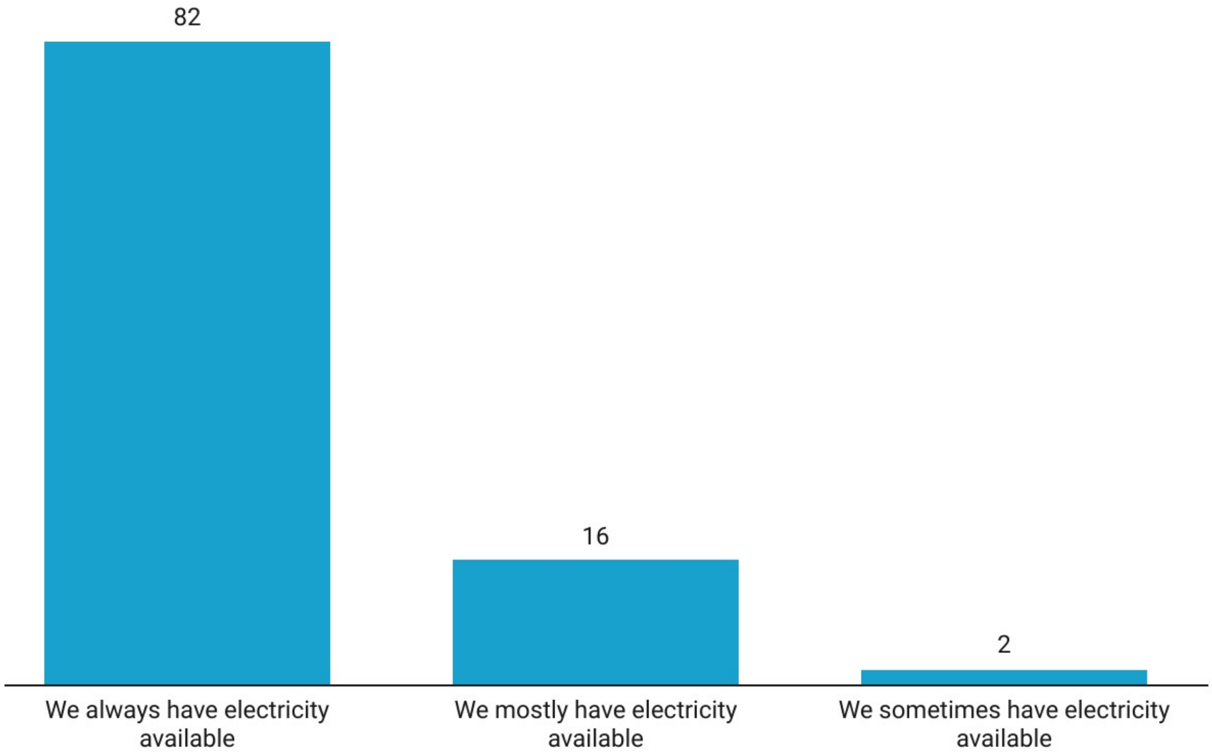
82% of the respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have electricity available, followed by those who mostly have electricity available (16%).

2% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available. None of the respondents stated to never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 592*)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

** 8 missing values*



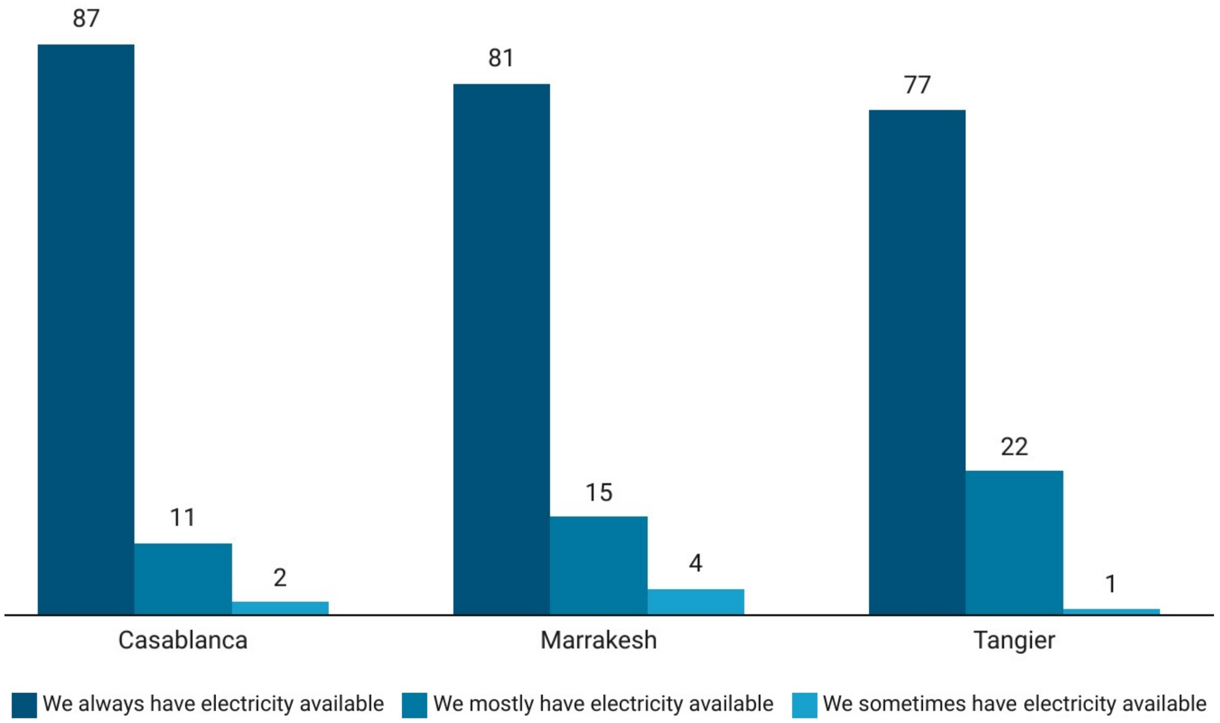
Comparing the three cities (n = 592, 8 missing values), the highest proportion of those having always access to electricity is to be found in Casablanca with 87%, followed by Marrakesh (81%), and Tangier (77%). 22% of respondents living in Tangier mostly have access to electricity, followed by Marrakesh with 15%, and Casablanca with 11%.

4% of Marrakesh residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Casablanca with 2%, and Tangier with 1%. None of the respondents stated to never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – City (n = 592*)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

** 8 missing values*



Gender comparison (n = 592, 8 missing values) shows an approximately similar response behaviour among both genders. 81% of male and 82% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 17% of male and 15% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

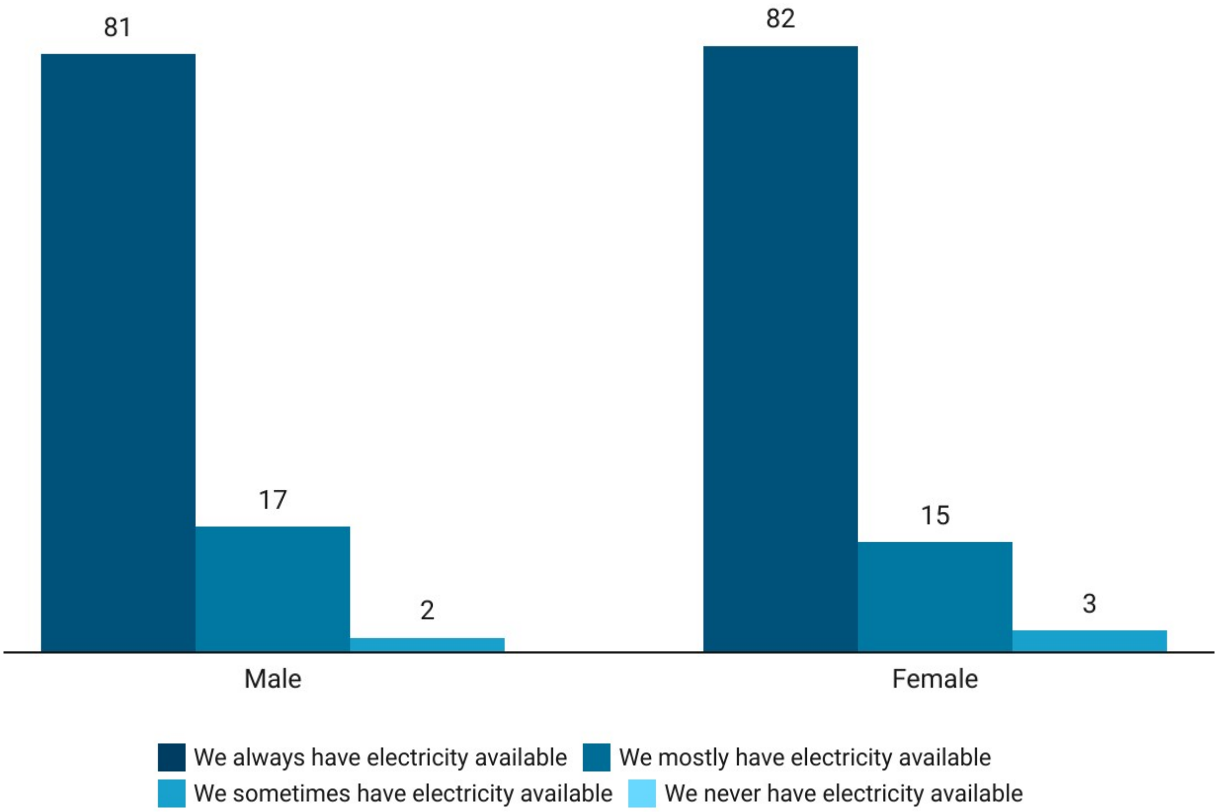
2% of male and 3% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity.

None of the respondents stated to never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 592*)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

** 8 missing values*



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

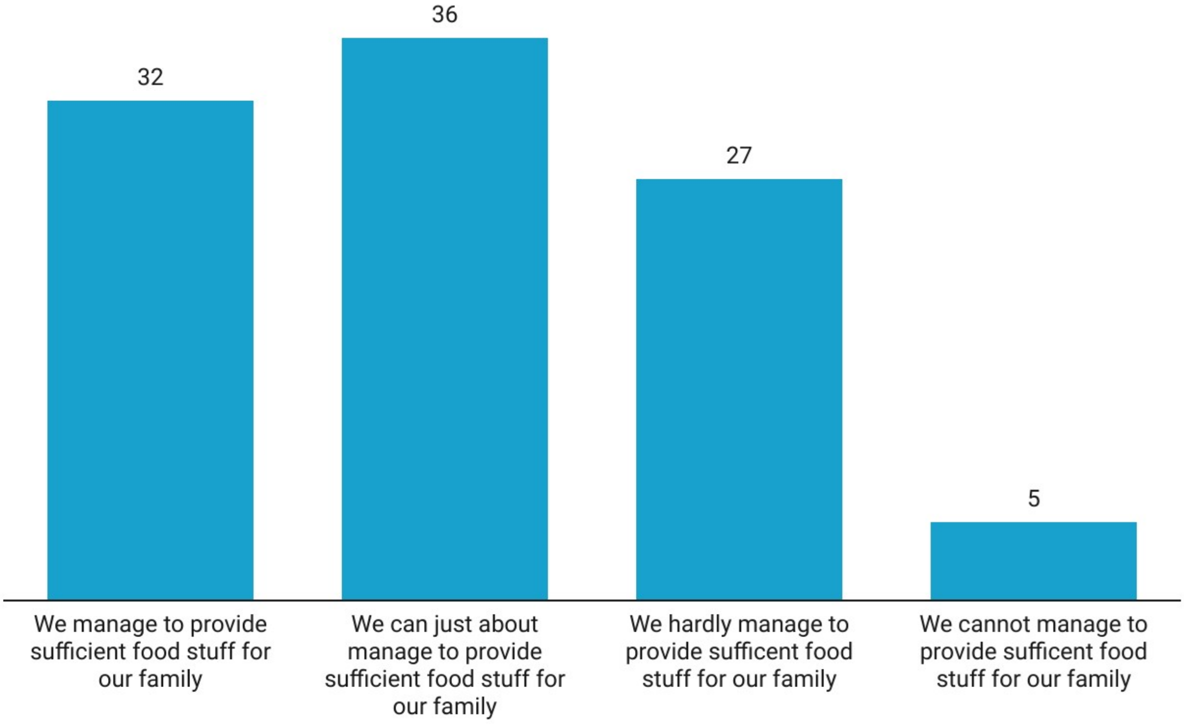
32% of the respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 36% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

27% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while at least 5% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Total (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*



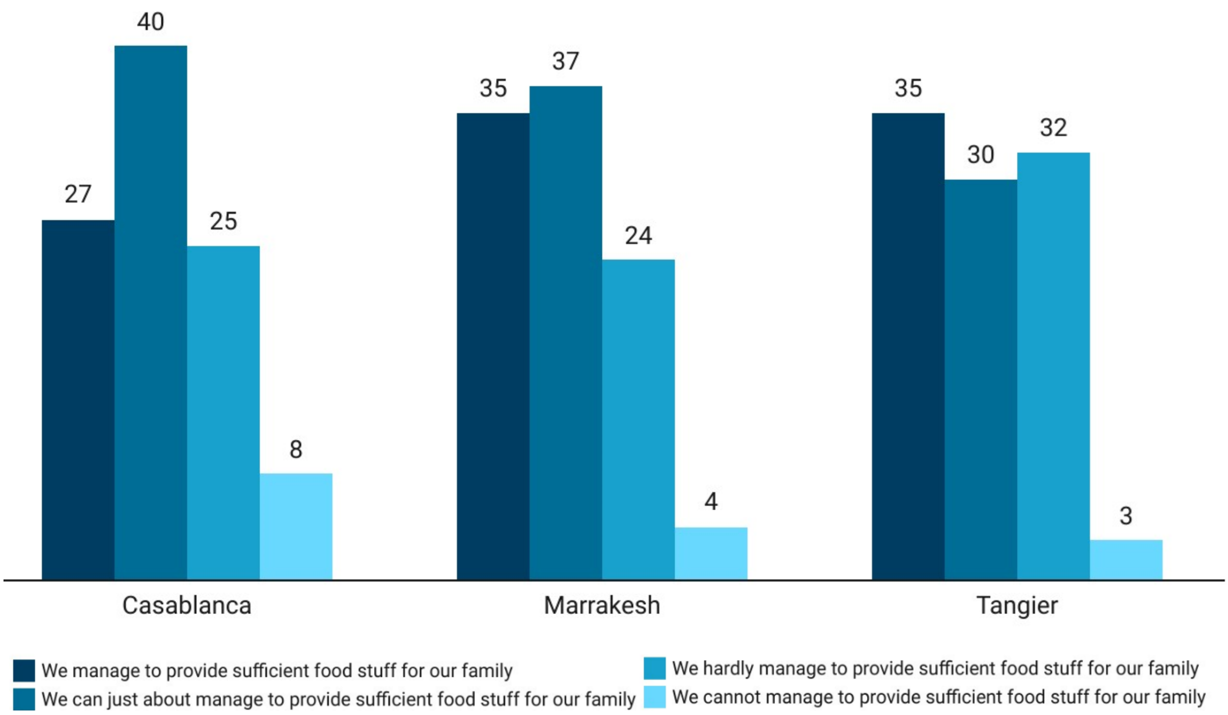
The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in both Marrakesh and Tangier with 35% each, followed by Casablanca with 27%. It is in Casablanca, where 40% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 37% of respondents in both Marrakesh and 30% of respondents in Tangier.

32% of Tangier residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Casablanca this is true for 25%, while in Marrakesh this is true for 24% of the respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Casablanca residents with 8%, followed by Marrakesh with 4%, and Tangier with 3%.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – City (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*



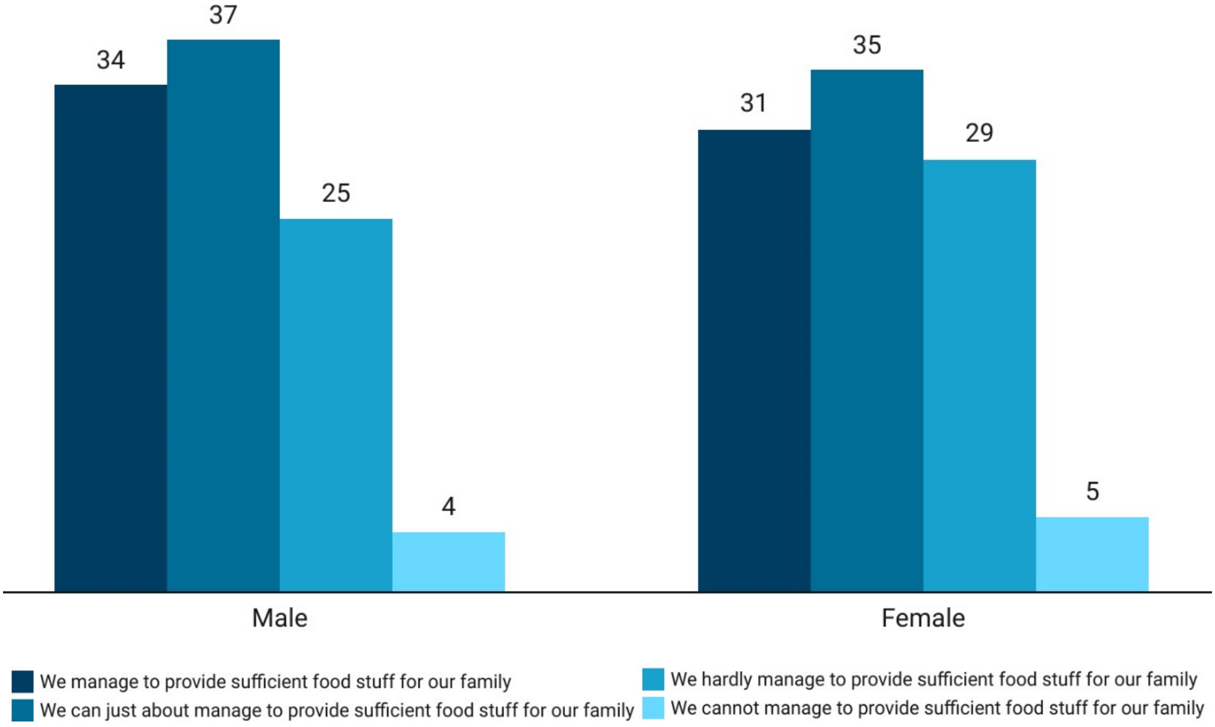
The proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is slightly higher among male respondents (34%) than female respondents (31%) (n = 592, 8 missing values). 35% of female and 37% of male respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

25% of male and 29% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 4% of male respondents and 5% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Gender (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*



The results of this study are supported by the findings of the HungerMap[1] on the prevalence of sufficient food consumption in Morocco. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food sufficiency in Morocco: red signals areas where people are not meeting the required food intake levels and thus require urgent assistance, while green signals areas where people are meeting the required food intake levels. As can be seen from the virtual map, the country is not affected by insufficient food consumption as none of the areas is coloured red or orange.

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

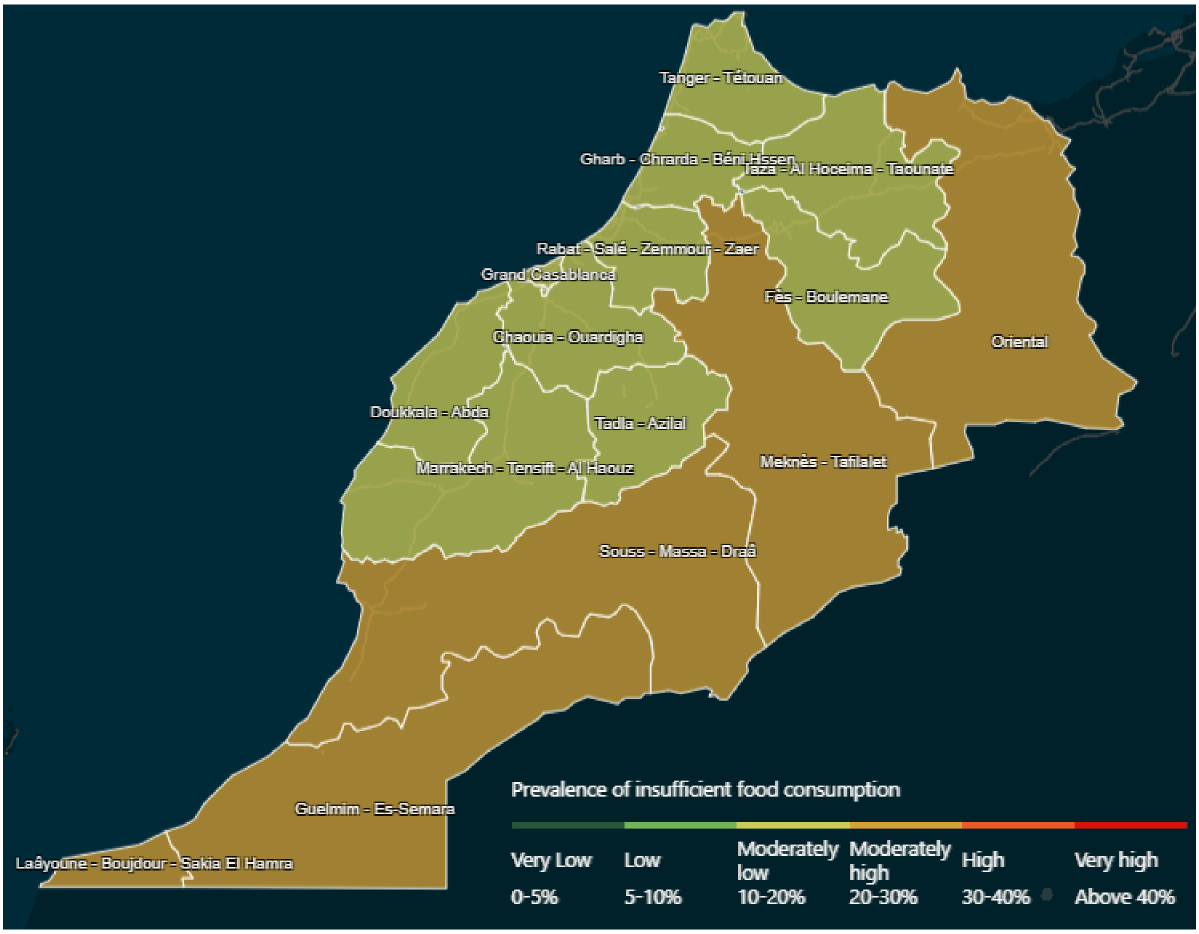


Figure 1. Hunger map of Morocco (https://hungermap.wfp.org/, access on 2024/02/02)

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

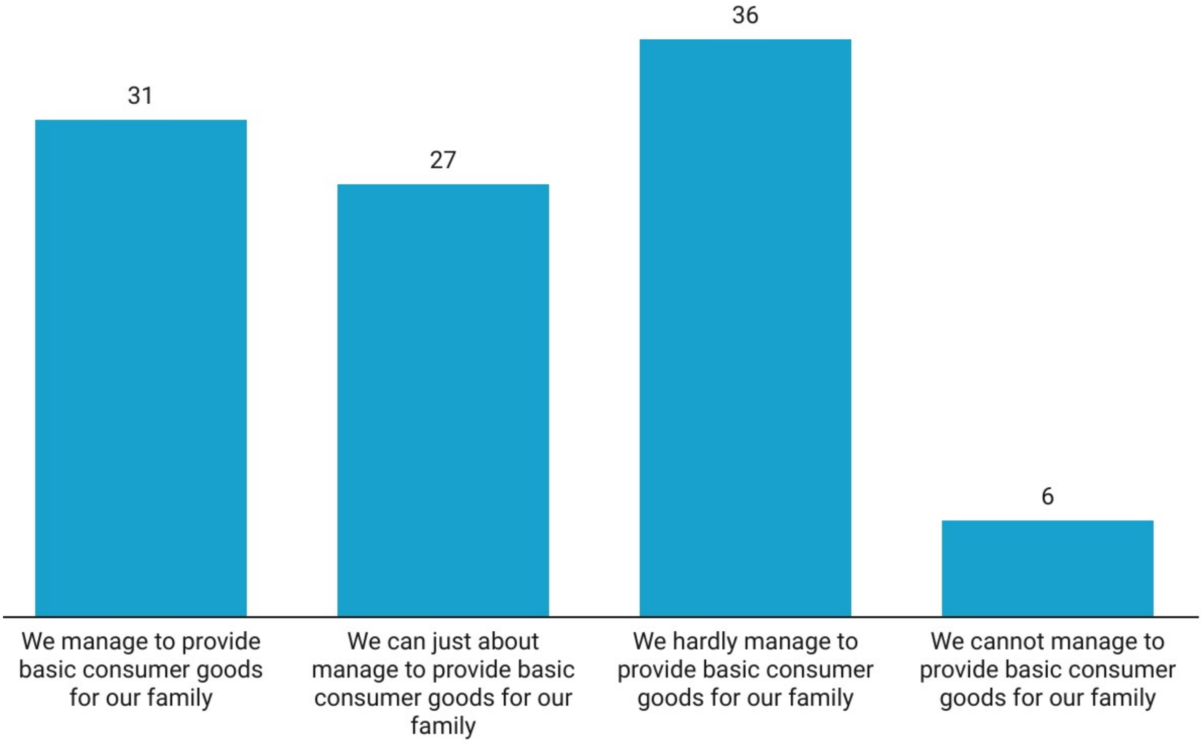
31% of surveyed participants (n = 592, 8 missing values) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 27% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

36% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 6% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*



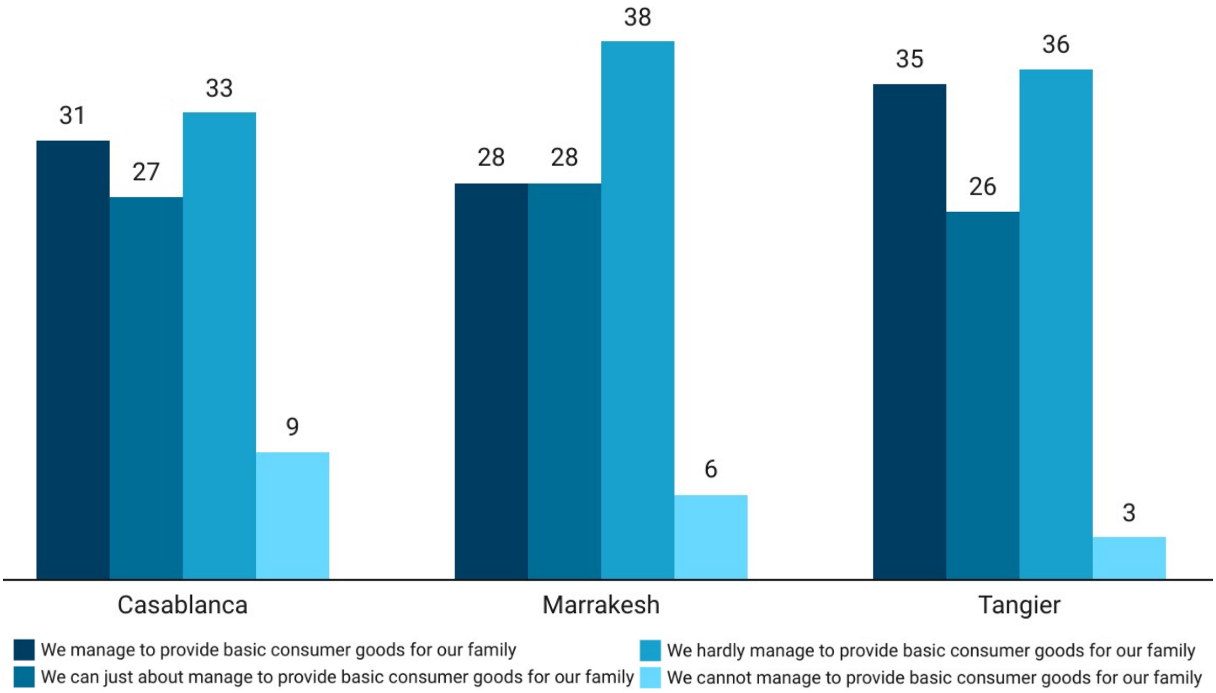
35% of Tangier residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 31% of Casablanca residents, and 28% of Marrakesh residents. 28% of Marrakesh residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Casablanca residents with 27%, and Tangier residents with 26%.

38% of Marrakesh residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 36% of Tangier residents, and 33% of Casablanca residents. 9% of Casablanca residents cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 6% of the Marrakesh sample, and 3% of the Tangier sample.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*



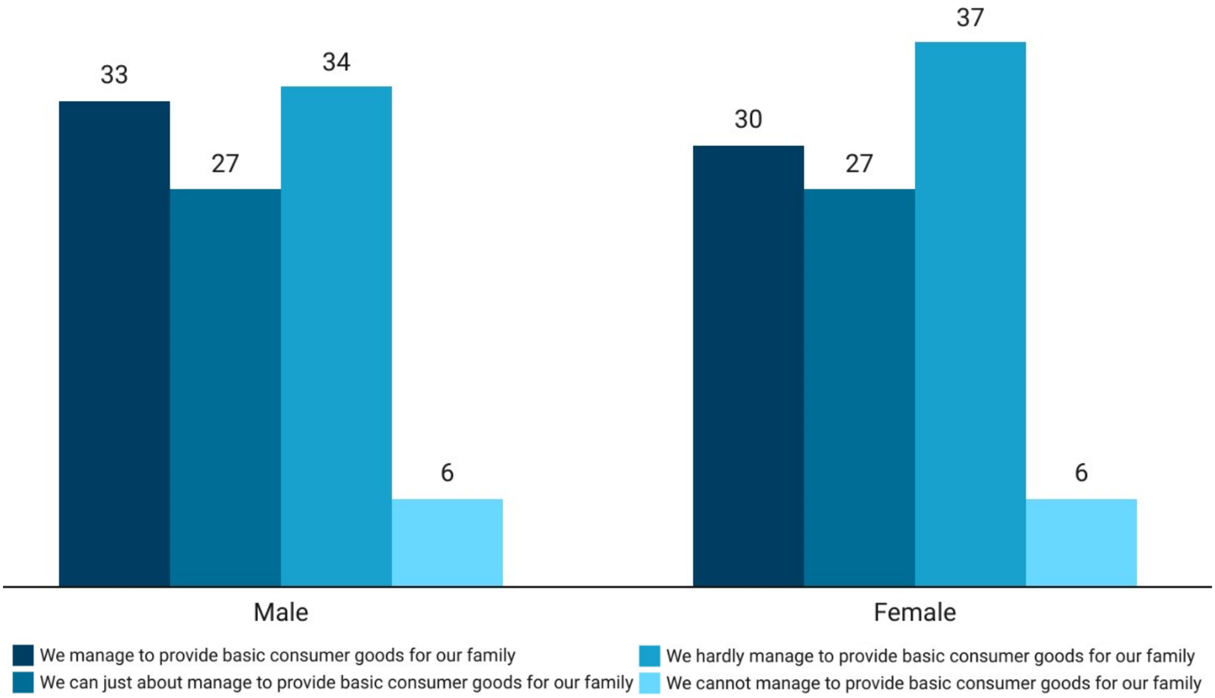
Gender comparison reveals that 33% of male and 30% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 27% of female and 27% of male respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

34% of male and 37% of female respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 6% of each male and female respondents cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*



3.7. Access to clean drinking water

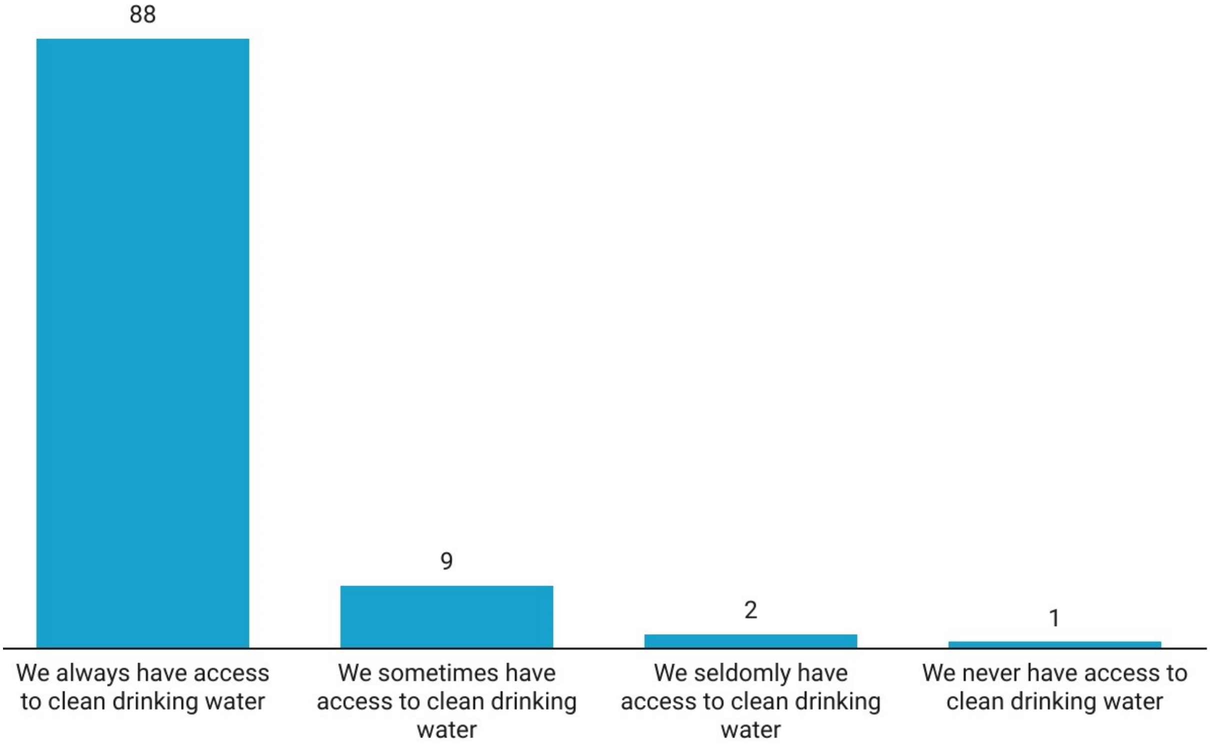
Access to clean drinking water is a prerequisite for individual health. Drinking water is needed for drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene. Access to clean drinking water is a recognised human right.

88% of the participants (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to clean drinking water, while 9% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 2% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 1% never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean Drinking Water – Total (n = 592*)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

** 8 missing values*



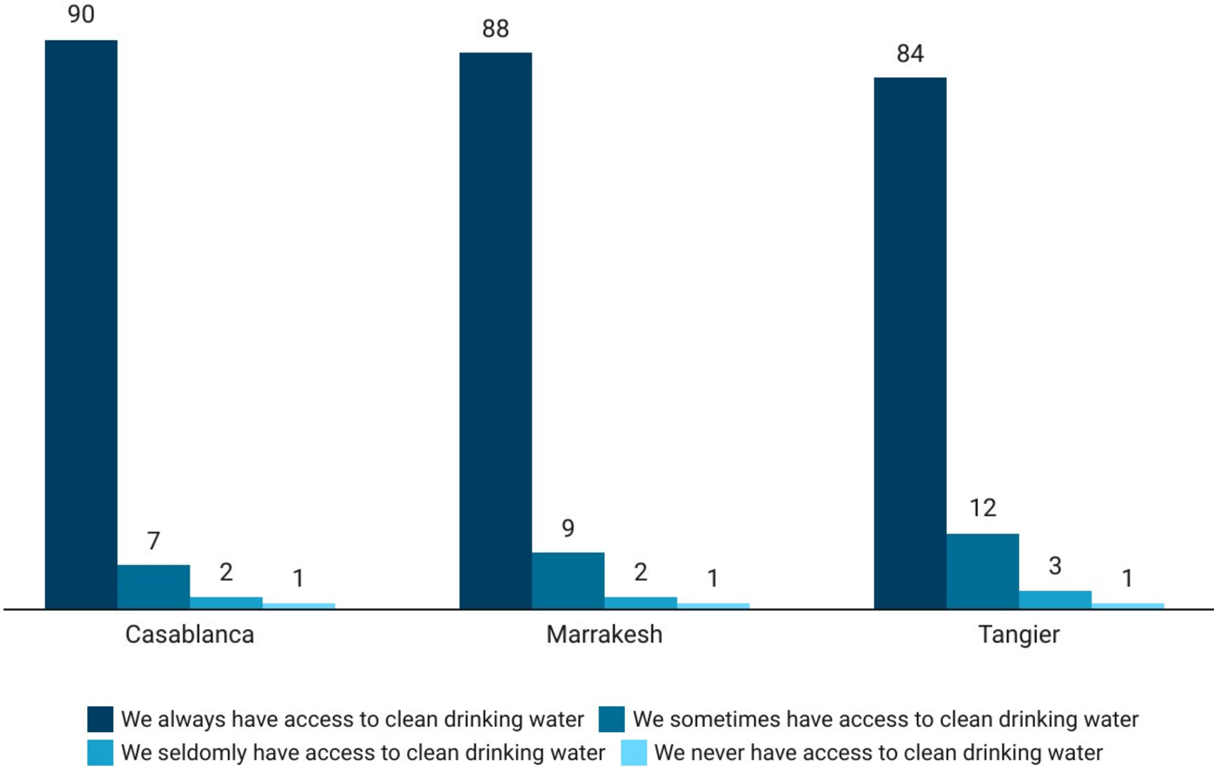
City comparison (n = 592, 8 missing values) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Casablanca with 90%, followed by Marrakesh with 88%, and Tangier with 84%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Tangier respondents with 12%, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 9%, and Casablanca respondents with 7%.

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

Access to clean Drinking Water – City (n = 592*)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

** 8 missing values*



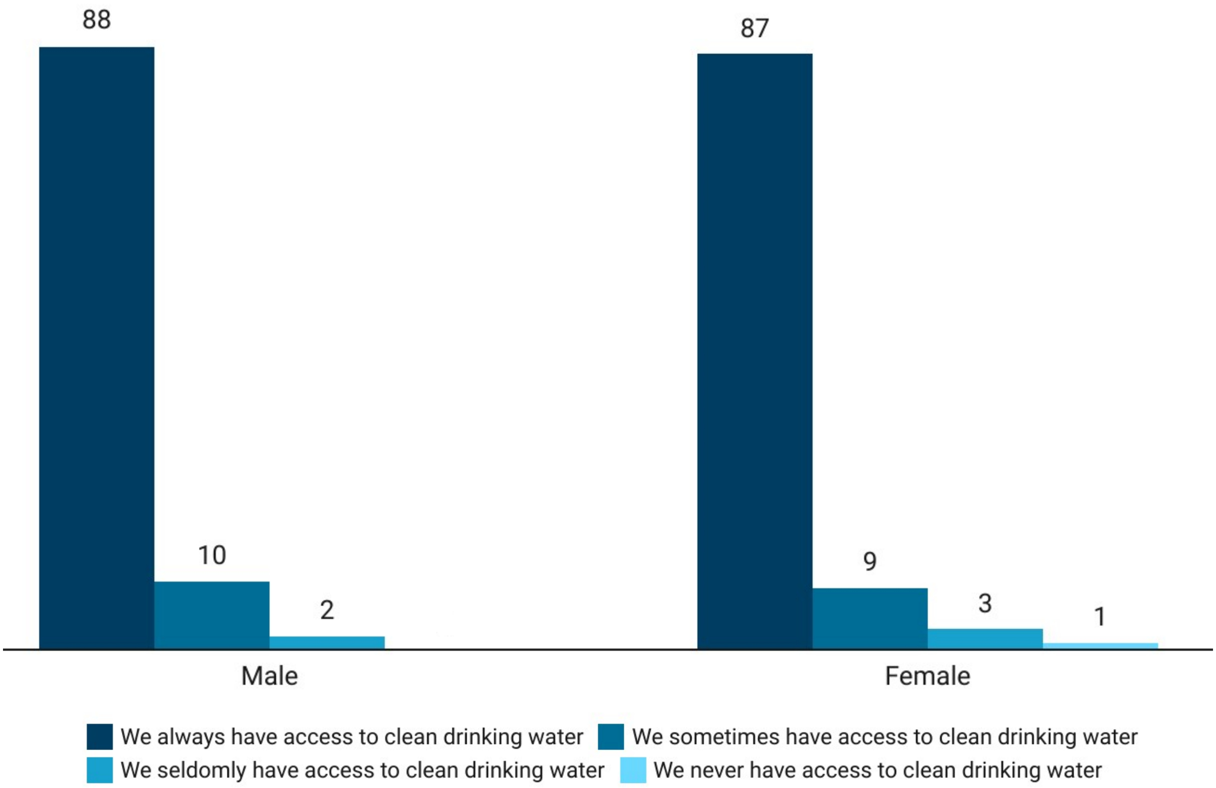
Gender comparison (n = 592, 8 missing values) shows that 88% of male respondents and 87% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is slightly higher among male survey participants (10%) than female participants (9%).

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

Access to clean Drinking Water – Gender (n = 592*)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

** 8 missing values*



3.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

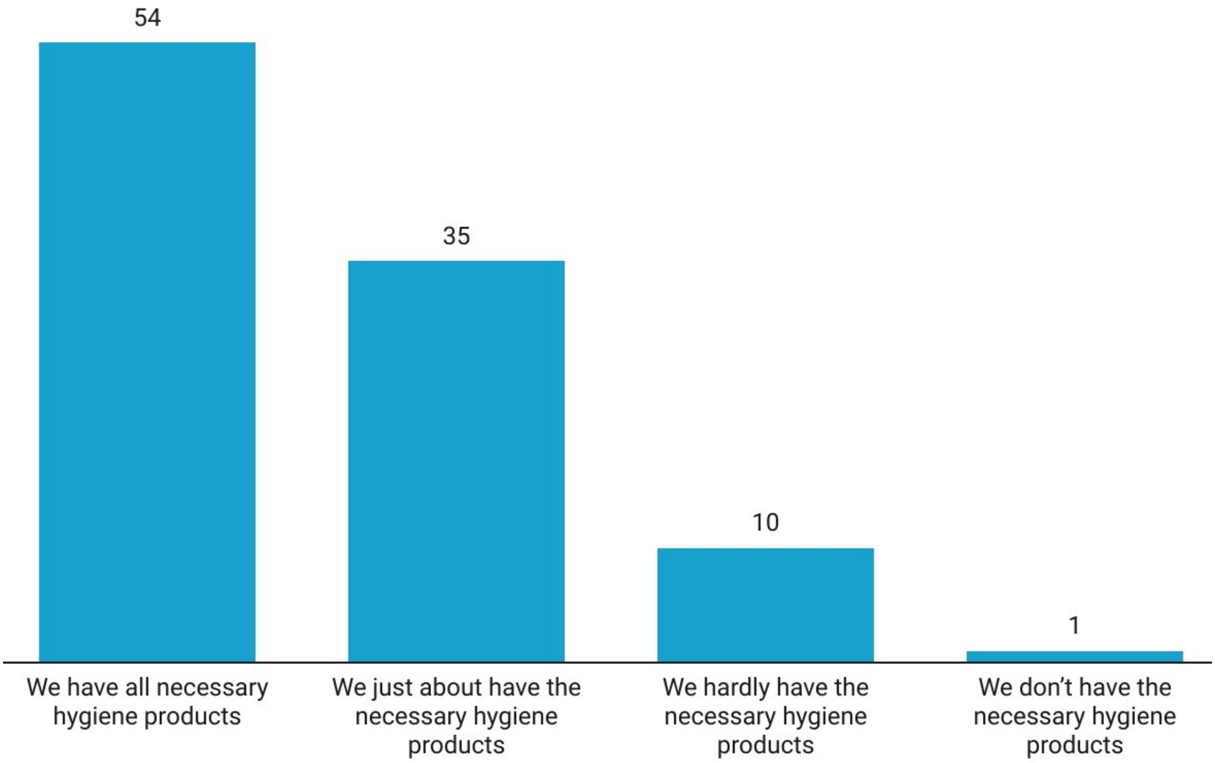
54% of the survey participants (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. More than one third of the respondents (35%) just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 10% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

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

Access to the necessary Hygiene Products – Total (n = 592*)

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.]

** 8 missing values*



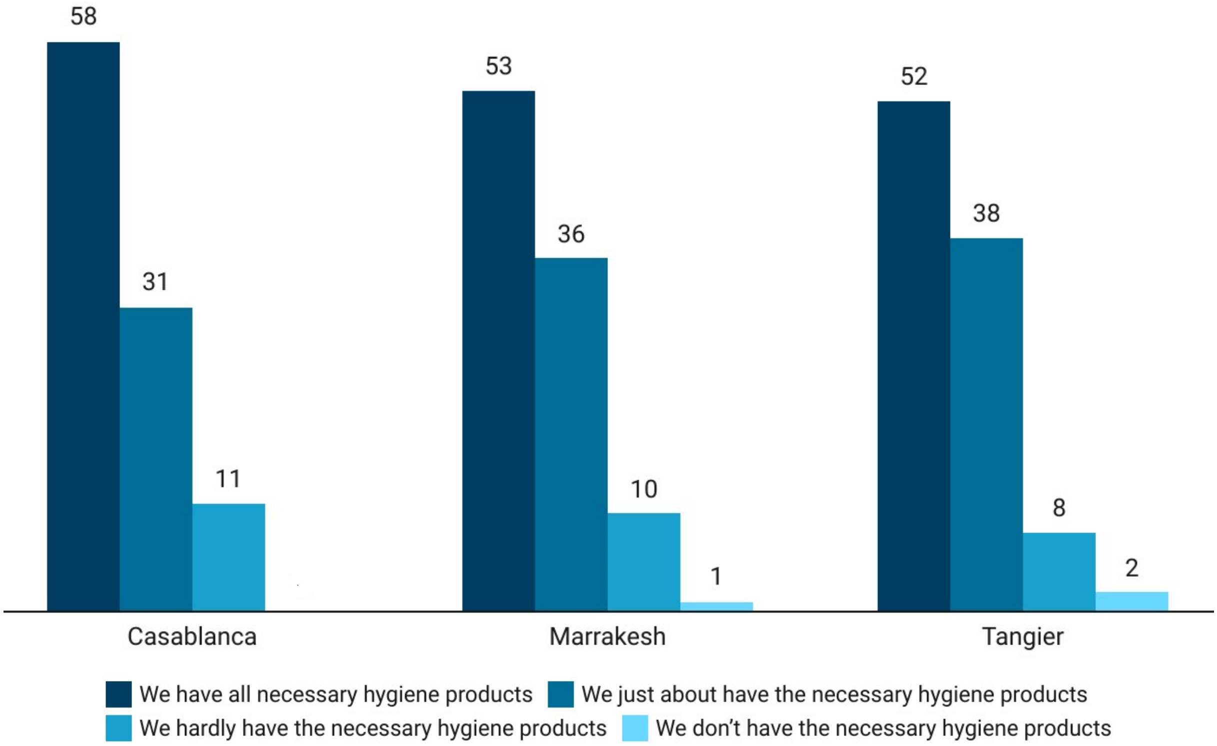
Among all respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Casablanca respondents with 58%, followed by Marrakesh respondents (53%), and Tangier respondents (52%). 38% of Tangier respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 36% of Marrakesh, and 31% of Casablanca respondents.

11% of Casablanca respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Marrakesh with 10%, and Tangier with 8%. The percentage of those never having all the necessary hygiene products is relatively low. 2% of Tangier respondents do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 1% of Marrakesh respondents.

Access to the necessary Hygiene Products – City (n = 592*)

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.]

** 8 missing values*



Gender comparison reveals that 56% of male and 52% of male respondents of the sample (n = 592, 8 missing values) have all necessary hygienic products, while 38% of female and 33% of male interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

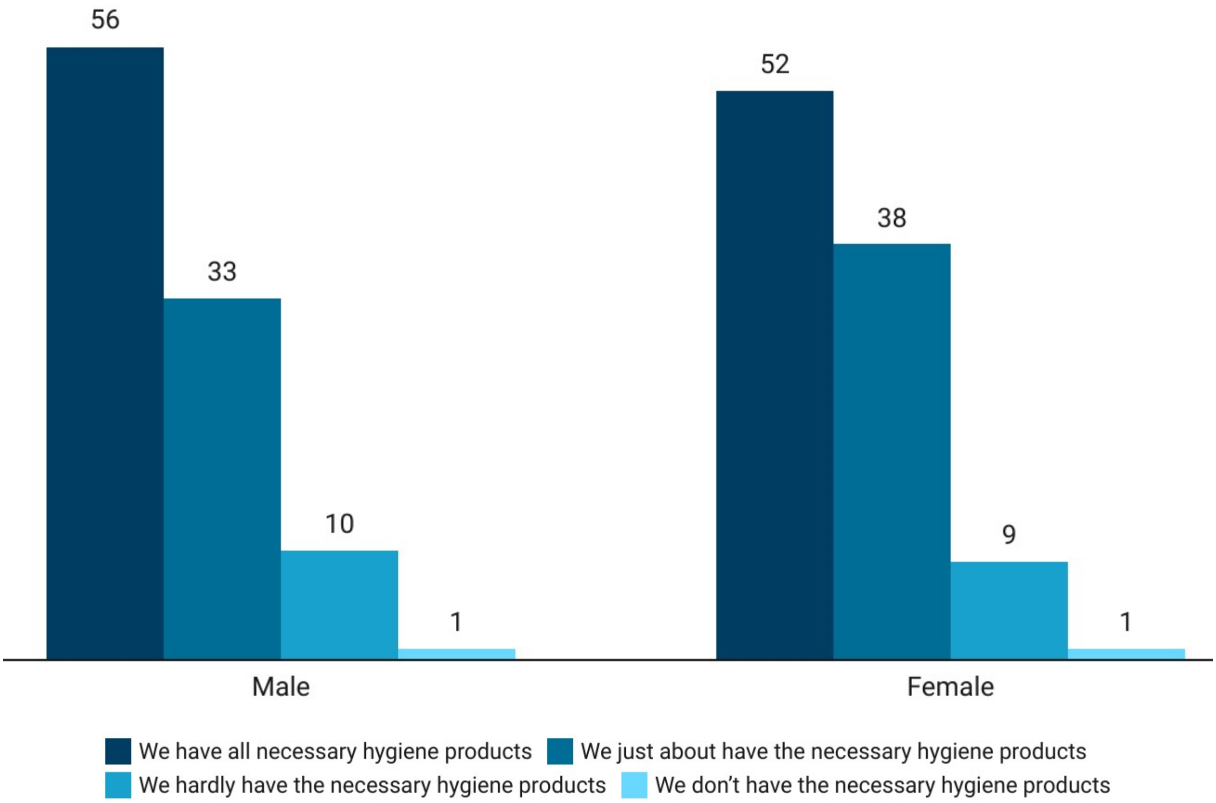
10% of male and 9% of female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.

1% of male respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products, while this is also true for 1% of female respondents.

Access to the necessary Hygiene Products – Gender (n = 592*)

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.]

** 8 missing values*



3.9. Access to medical services

30% of the respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 61% have access but they are not able to afford them. 9% do not have access to vaccinations.

35% of the survey participants (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 54% have access but cannot afford them. 11% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 36% of the respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access and can afford a visit, while 51% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 12% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

In the present survey, 33% of the participants (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 35% have access to a medical specialist but are not able to afford the visit. 32% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer.

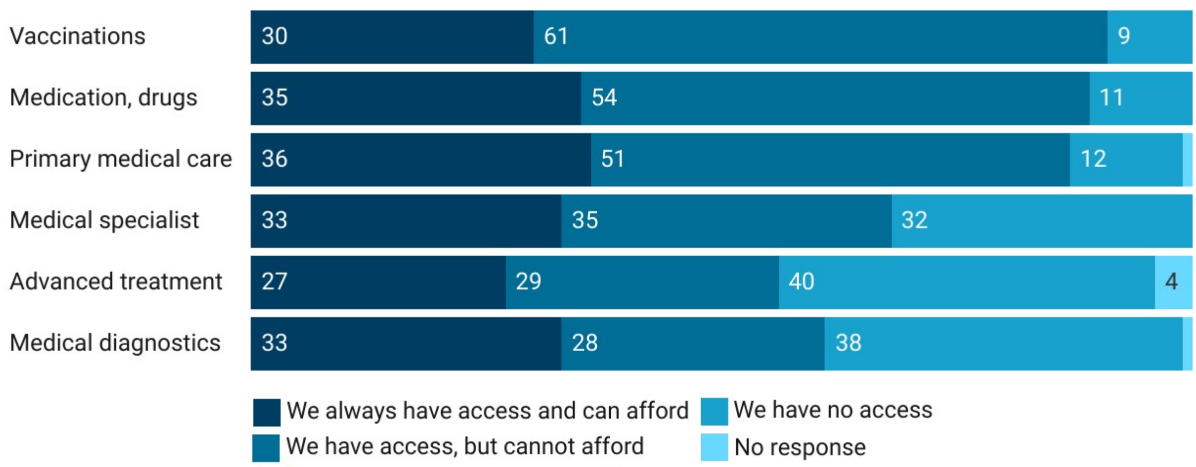
27% of the participants (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 29% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 40% have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that 4% did not answer.

33% of the survey participants (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 38% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Total (n = 592*)

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

** 8 missing values*



28% of Casablanca residents (n = 197, 3 missing values) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 63% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to vaccinations.

36% of the Casablanca residents (n = 197, 3 missing values) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 57% have access but cannot afford them. 7% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

39% of Casablanca residents (n = 197, 3 missing values) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 53% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 7% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer the question.

36% of the Casablanca sample (n = 197, 3 missing values) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 38% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 26% do not have access to a medical specialist.

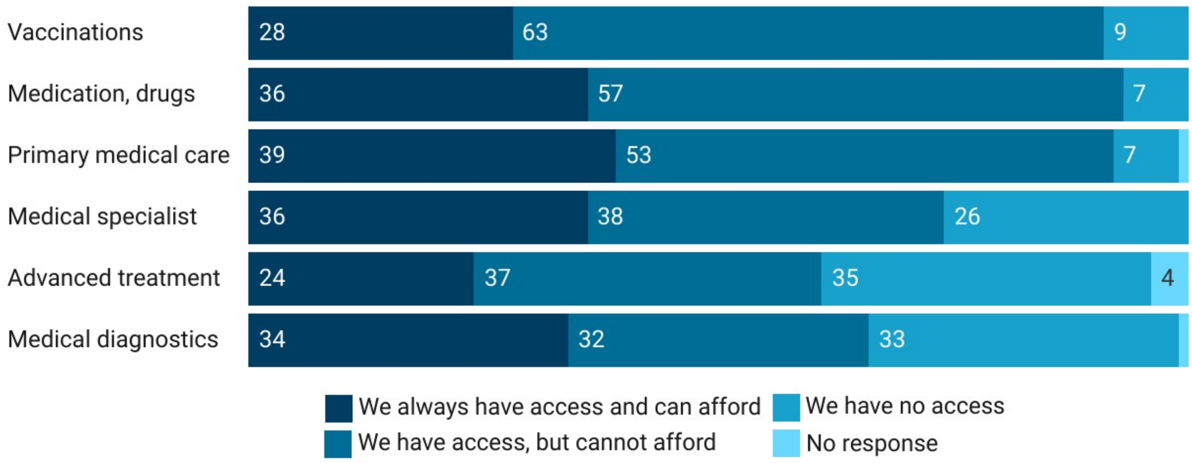
24% of the Casablanca participants (n = 197, 3 missing values) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 37% have access but cannot afford it, while 35% have no access at all. 4% did not answer.

34% of Casablanca respondents (n = 197, 3 missing values) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford it. 33% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Casablanca (n = 197*)

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

** 3 missing values*



25% of Marrakesh residents (n = 197, 3 missing values) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 63% have access but cannot afford them. 12% do not have access to vaccinations at all.

Among Marrakesh residents (n = 197, 3 missing values), 32% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 53% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 14% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

30% of Marrakesh respondents (n = 197, 3 missing values) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 48% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 21% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

30% of Marrakesh residents (n = 197, 3 missing values) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 24% have access but cannot afford it. 46% do not have access.

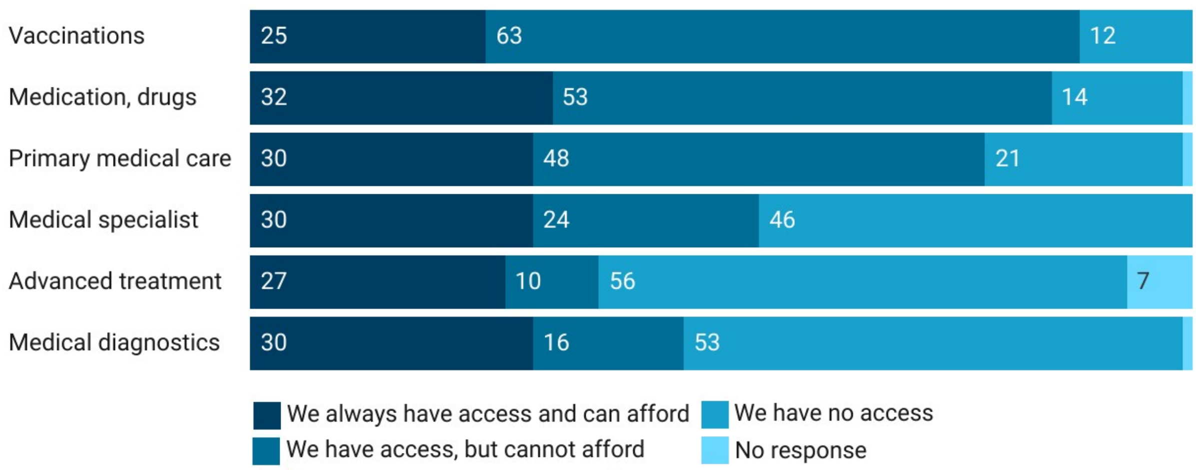
27% of the Marrakesh participants (n = 197, 3 missing values) always have access to advanced treatments (surgery, cancer treatment) and can afford it. 10% have access but cannot afford it, while 56% do not have access at all. 7% did not answer.

30% of Marrakesh respondents (n = 197, 3 missing values) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 16% have access but cannot afford it. 53% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Marrakesh (n = 197*)

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

** 3 missing values*



37% of Tangier residents (n = 198, 2 missing values) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 57% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to vaccinations.

Among Tangier respondents (n = 198, 2 missing values), 37% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 53% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 10% have no access to medication/drugs.

39% of Tangier respondents (n = 198, 2 missing values) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 53% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 7% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

33% of Tangier sample (n = 198, 2 missing values) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 43% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 24% do not have access to a medical specialist.

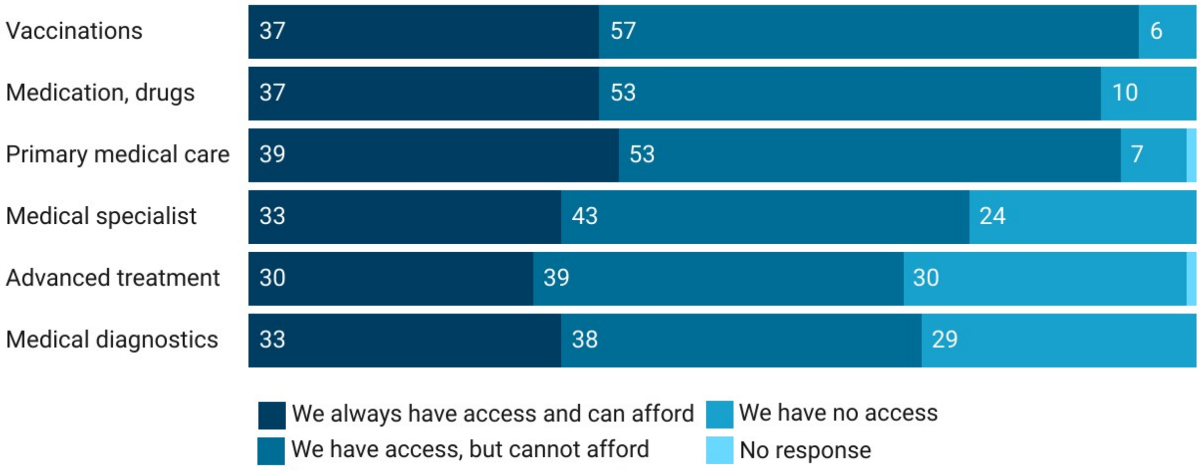
30% of the Tangier sample (n = 198, 2 missing values) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 39% have access but cannot afford it, while 30% have no access at all. 1% did not answer the question.

33% of Tangier respondents (n = 198, 2 missing values) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 38% have access but cannot afford it. 29% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to Medical Services – Tangier (n = 198*)

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

** 2 missing values*



29% of male respondents (n = 298) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 64% have access but cannot afford them. 8% have no access to vaccinations.

Among male respondents (n = 298), 35% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 56% have access but cannot afford them. 9% have no access to medication or drugs.

38% of male respondents (n = 298) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 50% have access but cannot afford it. 11% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

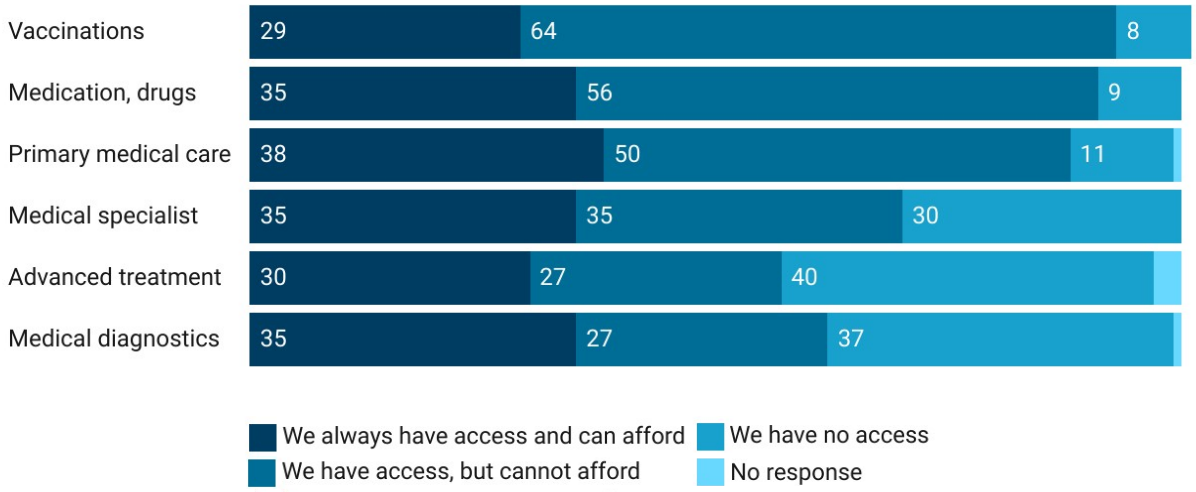
35% of the male participants (n = 298) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford the visit. 30% do not have access to a medical specialist.

30% of male respondents (n = 298) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 27% have access but cannot afford them, while 40% have no access. 3% did not answer.

35% of male respondents (n = 298) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 27% have access but cannot afford it. 37% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Male (n = 298)

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



31% of female respondents (n = 294) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 59% have access but cannot afford them. 10% never have access to vaccinations.

Among female survey participants (n = 294), 35% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 53% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 12% have no access to medication or drugs.

34% of female respondents (n = 294) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 52% have access but cannot afford it. 13% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

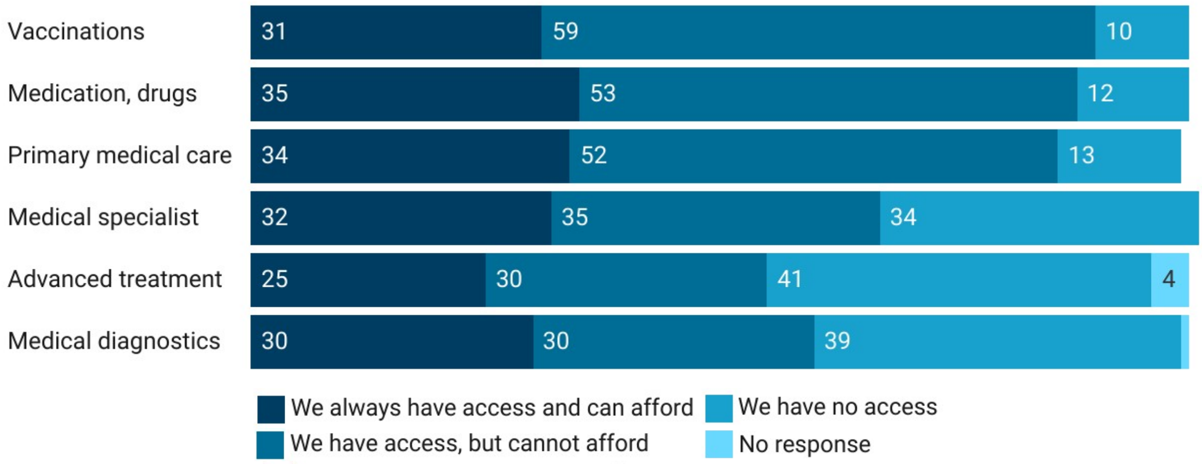
32% of female respondents (n = 294) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford the visit. 34% do not have access to a medical specialist.

25% of female respondents (n = 294) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 30% have access but cannot afford it, while 41% have no access. 4% of female respondents did not answer.

30% of female respondents (n = 294) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 30% have access but cannot afford it. 39% have no access to medical diagnostics. 1% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Female (n = 294)

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



3.10. Access to internet/wifi

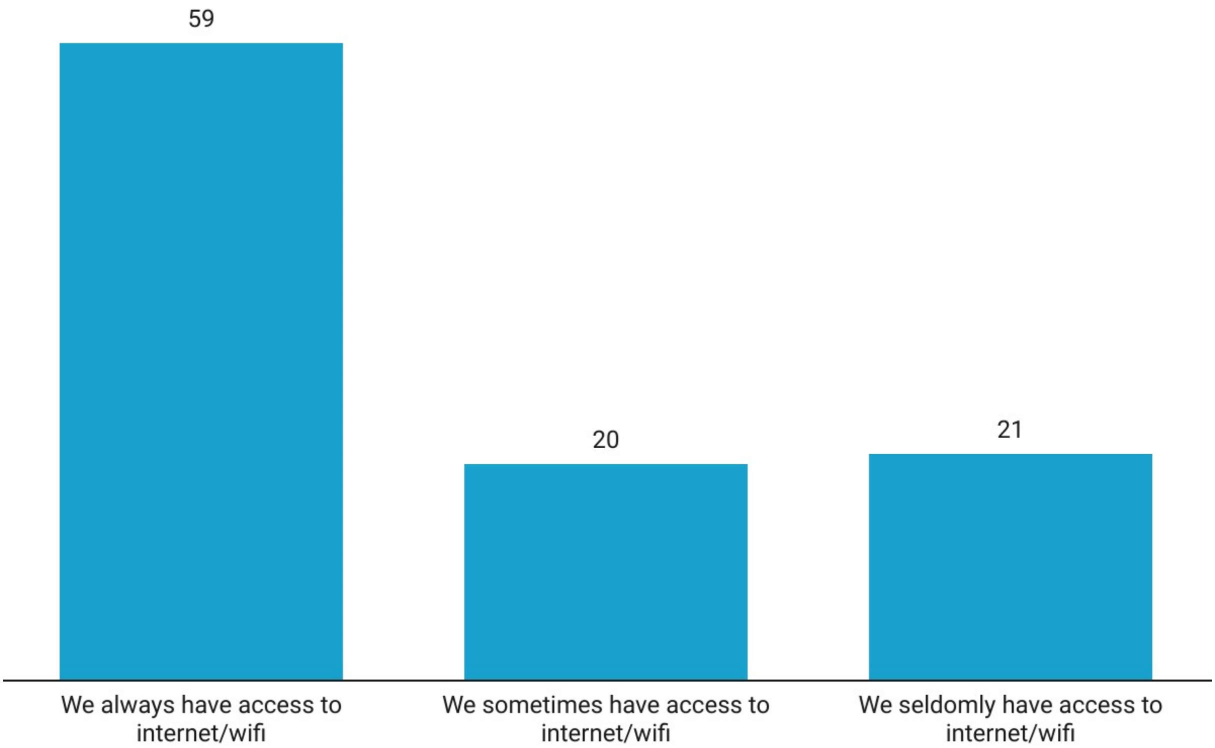
Modern communication technology is a necessity. Internet might support social, economic, civic and political self-determination. The United Nations Human Rights Council therefore declared internet access a human right in a 2016 resolution. Despite all the progress in access to the internet, there are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

59% of the respondents (n = 592, 8 missing values) always have access to internet/wifi, while 20% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 21% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. No one of the respondents never has access to internet/wifi.

Access to Internet/wifi – Total (n = 592*)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

** 8 missing values*



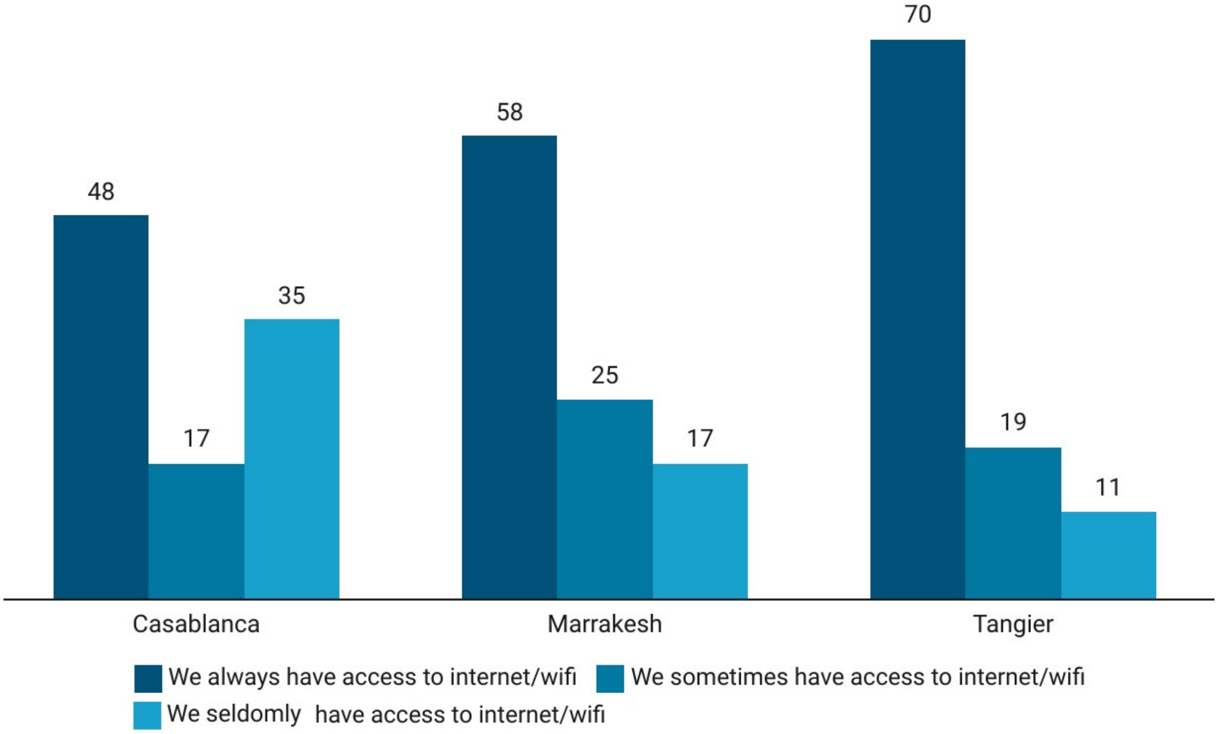
The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Tangier with 70%, followed by Marrakesh with 58%, and Casablanca with only 48%. 25% of Marrakesh residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 19% of Tangier residents, and 17% of Casablanca residents.

The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Casablanca residents with 35%, while in Marrakesh the proportion is 17%, and in Tangier it is 11%.

Access to Internet/wifi – City (n = 592*)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

** 8 missing values*



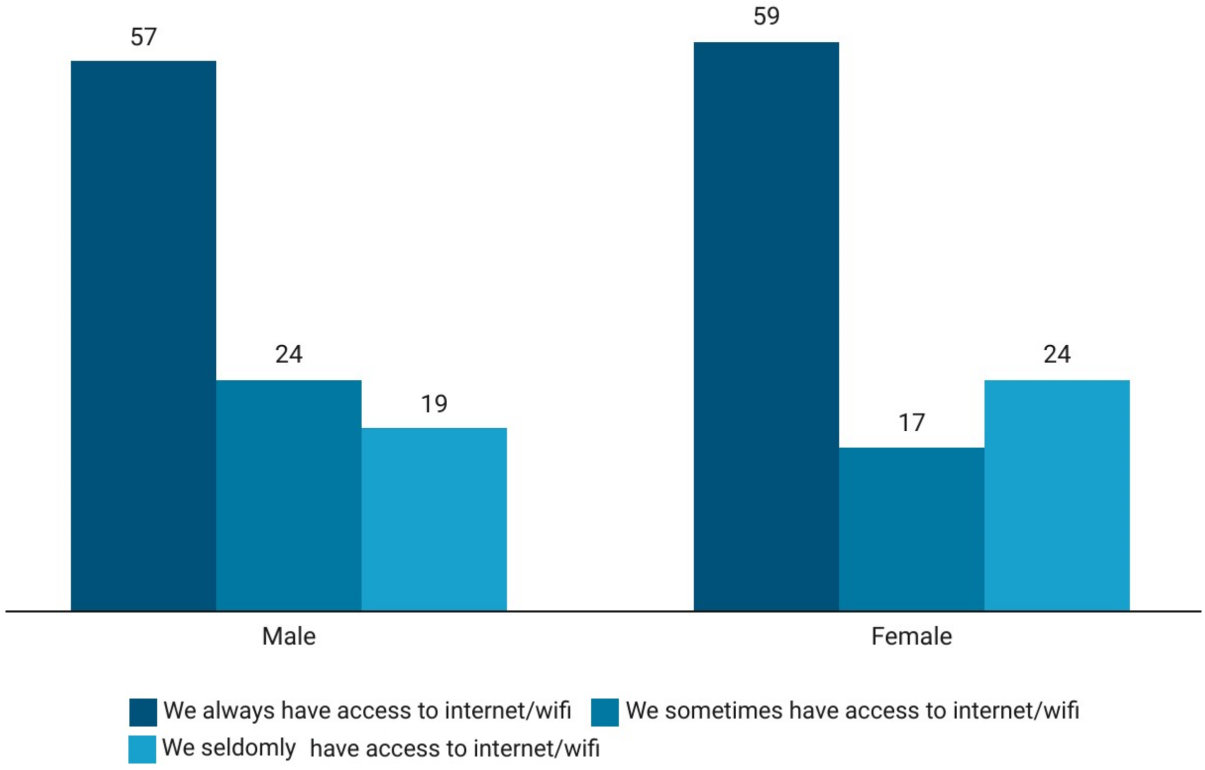
59% of female and 57% of male survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 17% of female and 24% of male respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi.

19% of male and 14% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi.

Access to Internet/wifi – Gender (n = 592*)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

** 8 missing values*



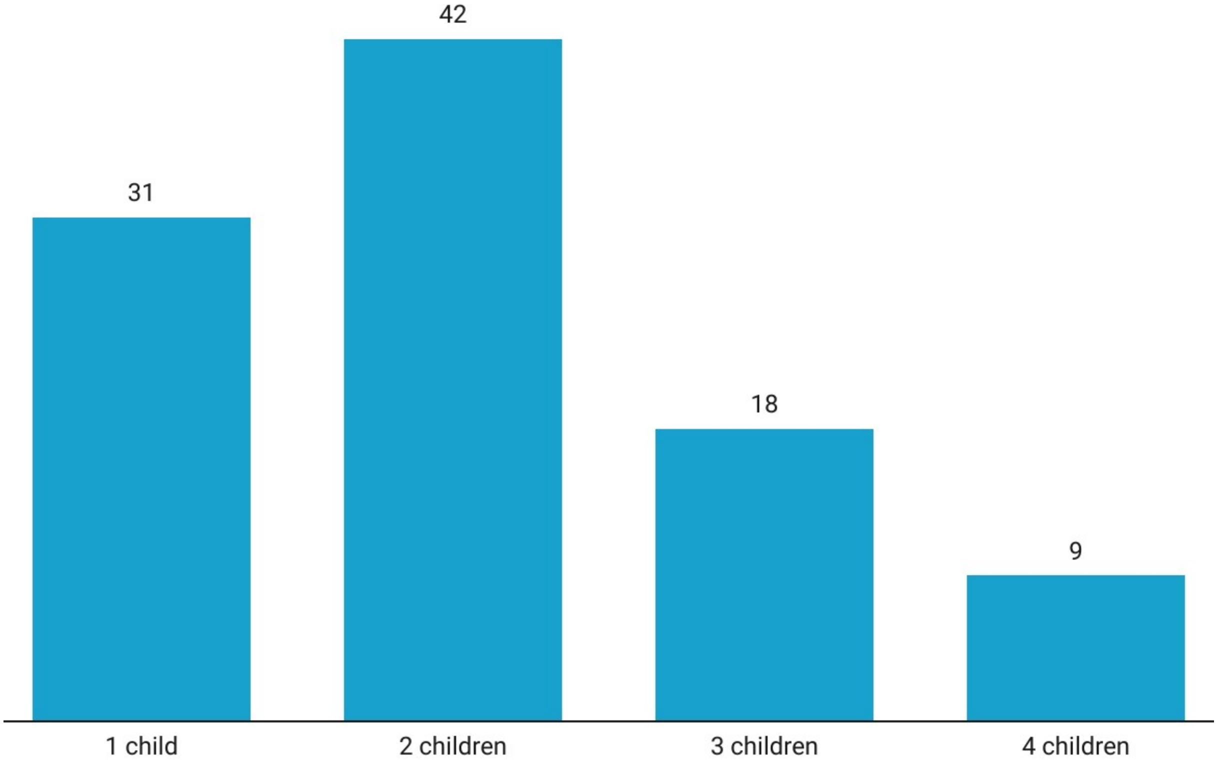
3.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 309) or not giving an answer regarding their marital status (n = 9). In total, of those (n = 274) stating not being single/giving an answer, 21% stated not having children, while 0,5% did not answer the question.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 216) is among those having 2 children (42%), followed by 31% having 1 child, and 18% having 3 children. 9% have 4 children.

Number of children – Total (n = 216)

Number of children?

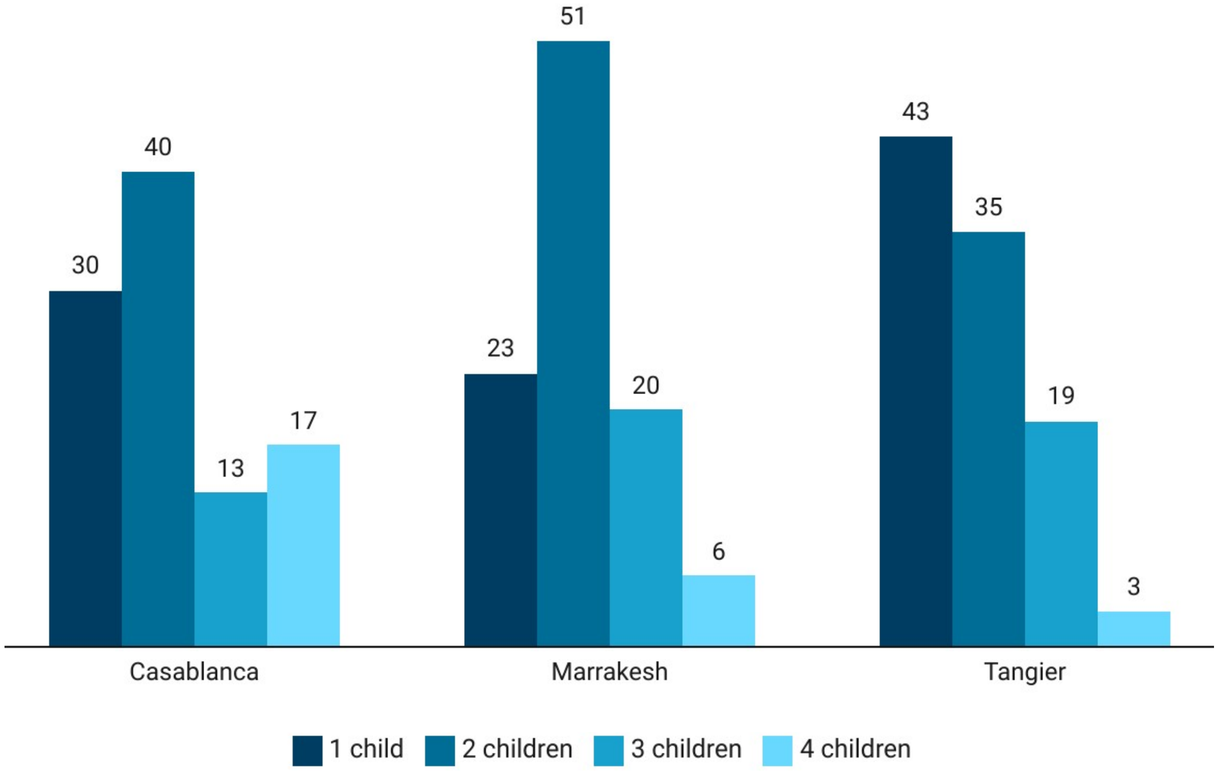


43% of Tangier respondents, 30% of Casablanca respondents, and 23% of Marrakesh respondents have only 1 child, while 51% of Marrakesh respondents, 40% of Casablanca respondents, and 35% of Tangier respondents have 2 children.

The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Marrakesh respondents with 20%, followed by Tangier (19%) and Casablanca (13%). 17% of Casablanca respondents have 4 children, while this is true for 6% of Marrakesh and 3% of Tangier respondents.

Number of children by – City (n = 216)

Number of children?

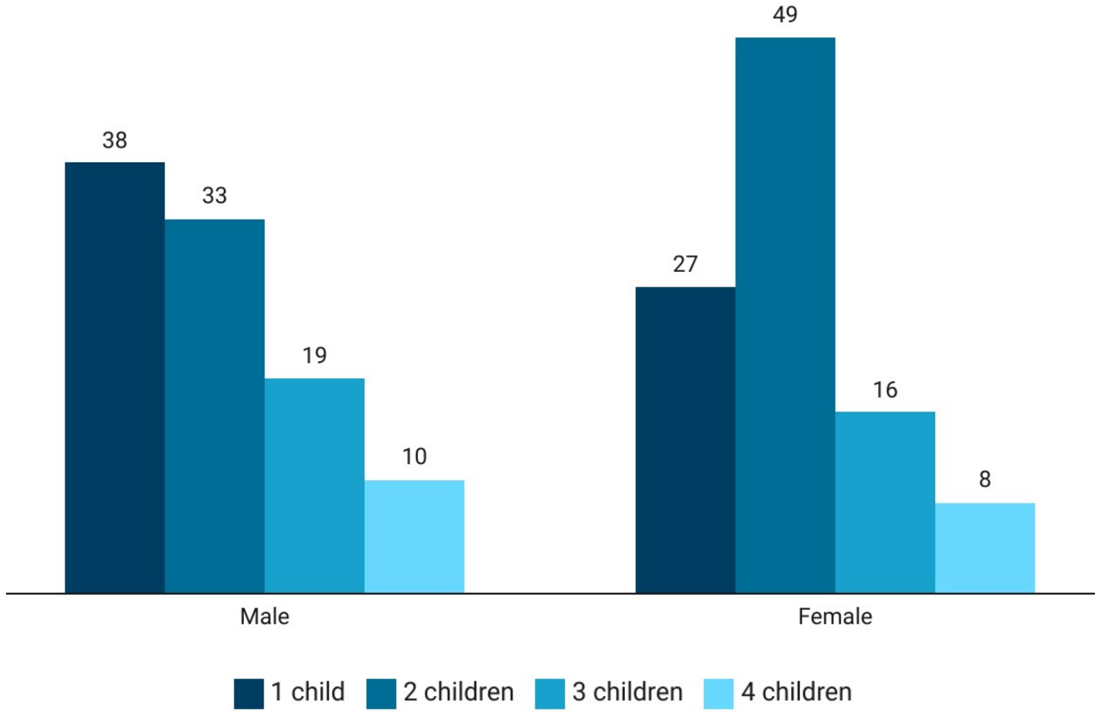


38% of male respondents and 27% female respondents have only 1 child, while 33% of male respondents and 49% of female respondents have 2 children.

19% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 16% of female respondents. 10% of male and 8% of female respondents have 4 children.

Number of children by – Gender (n = 216)

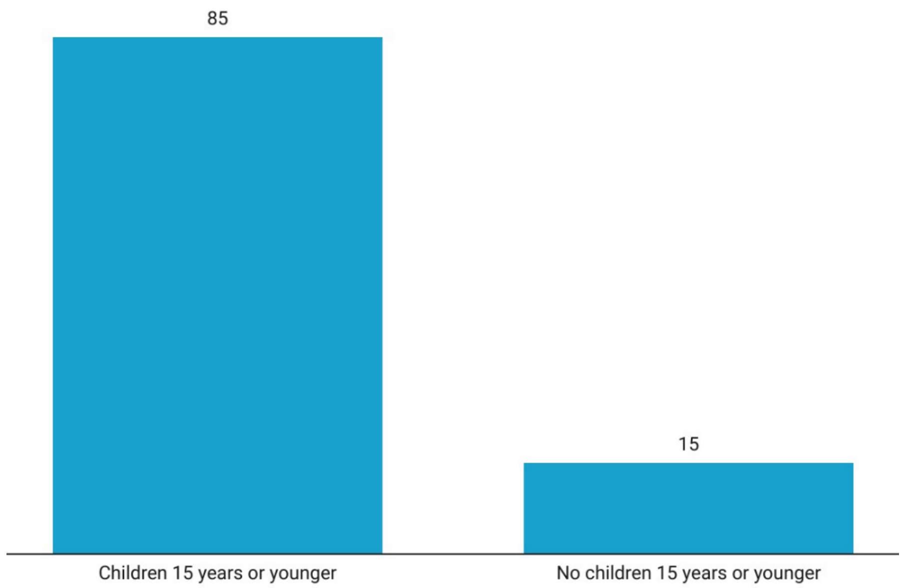
Number of children?



Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. 85% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 183.

Children under 15 Years – Total (n = 216)

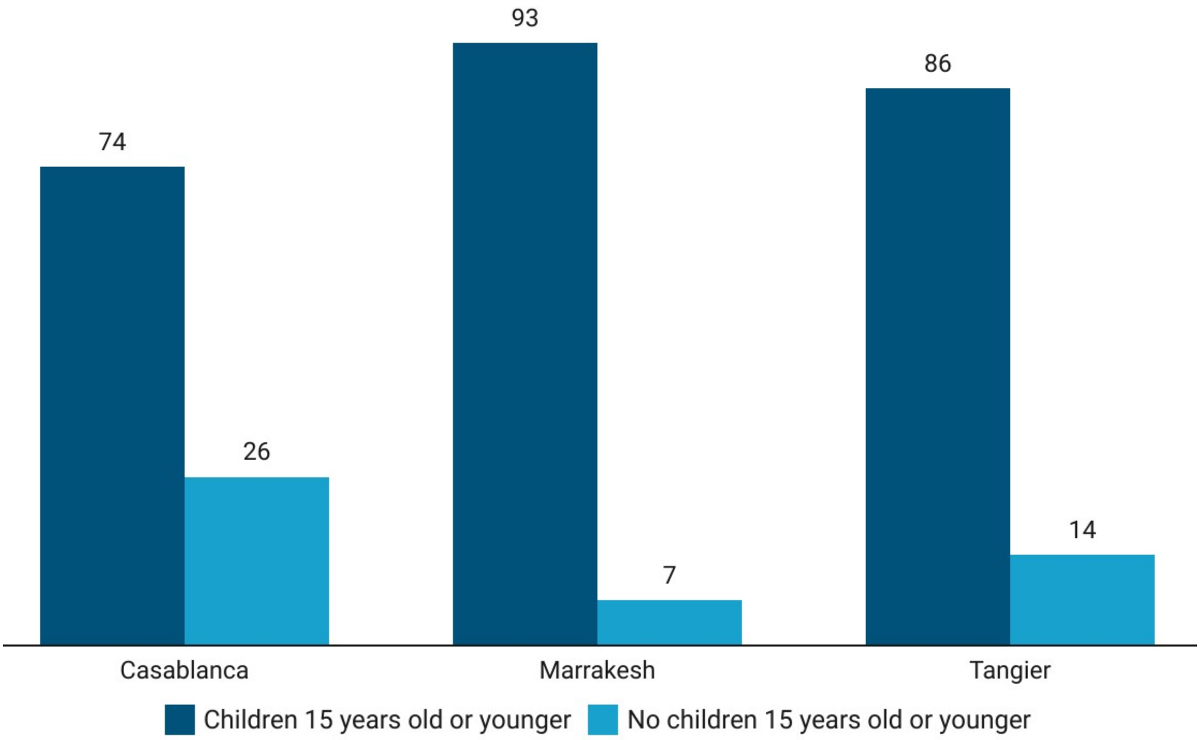
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



In Marrakesh, 93% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 86% among Tangier respondents, and 74% among Casablanca respondents.

Children under 15 Years – City (n = 216)

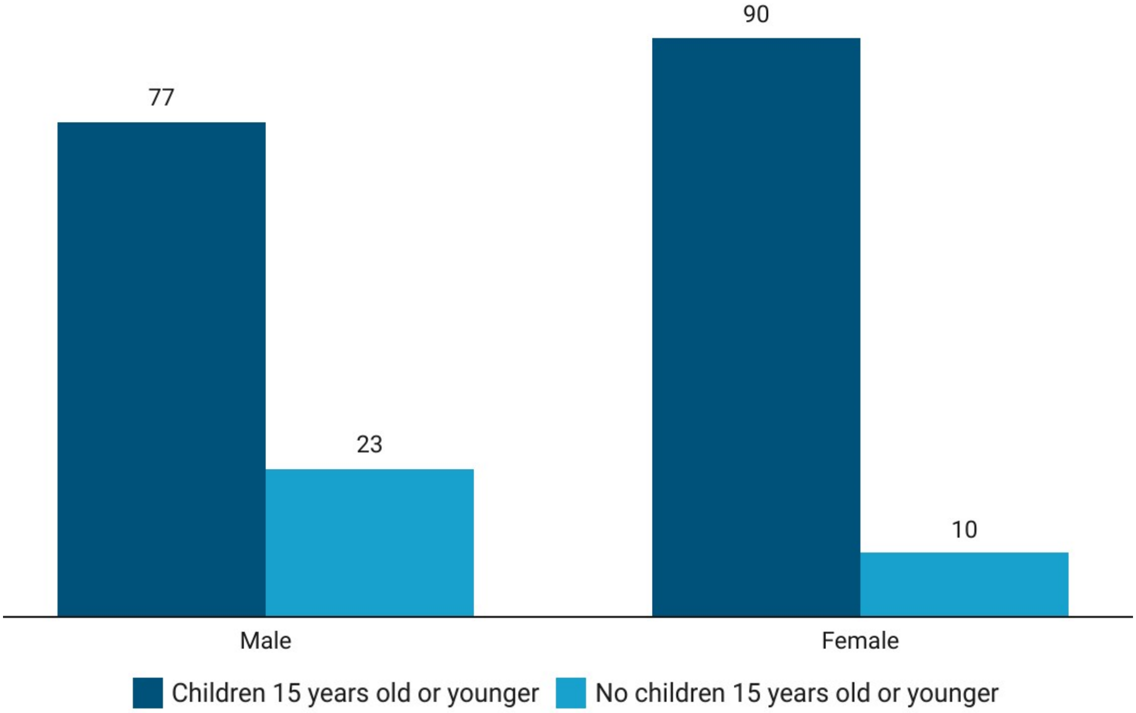
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



77% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 90% among female respondents.

Children under 15 Years – Gender (n = 216)

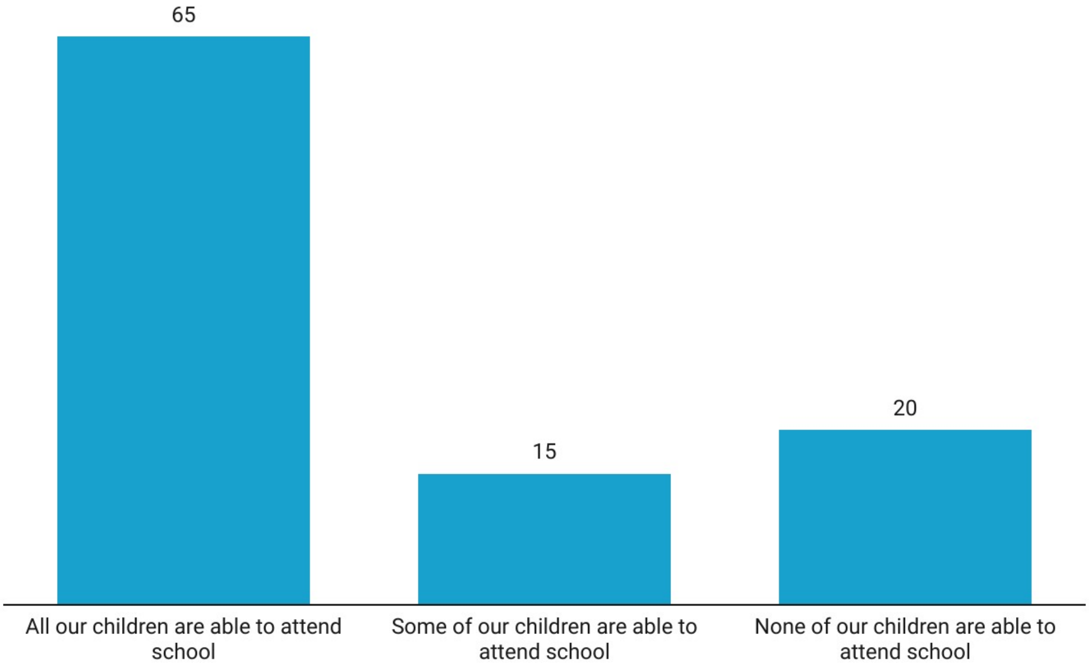
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



65% of the respondents (n = 183) with children aged 15 years or younger stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 15% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 20% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School Attendance – Total (n = 183)

Are your children able to attend school?

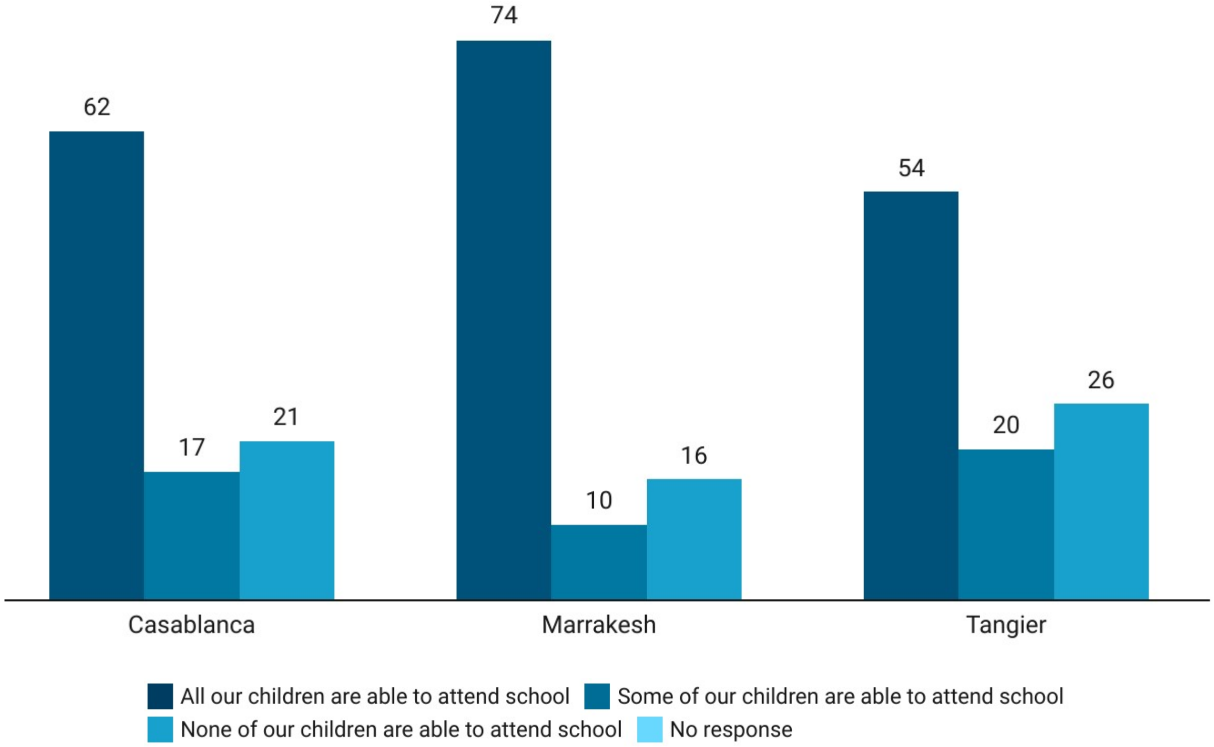


City comparison (n = 183) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Marrakesh with 74%, followed by 62% in Casablanca, and 54% in Tangier. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Tangier with 20%, followed by Casablanca with 17%, and Marrakesh with 10%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Tangier respondents with a share of 26%, followed by Casablanca with 21%, and Marrakesh with 16%.

School Attendance – City (n = 183)

Are your children able to attend school?

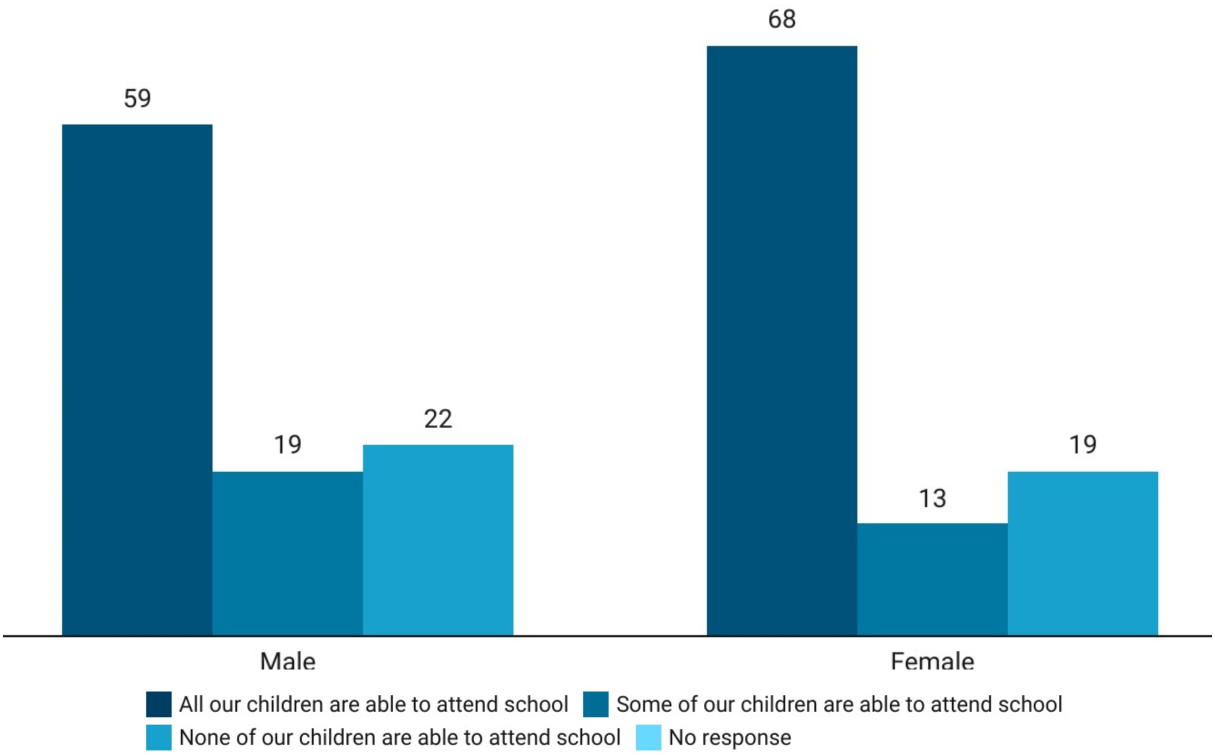


Gender comparison (n = 271) shows that 59% of male and 68% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 19% of male and 13% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school.

22% of male and 19% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School Attendance – Gender (n = 183)

Are your children able to attend school?

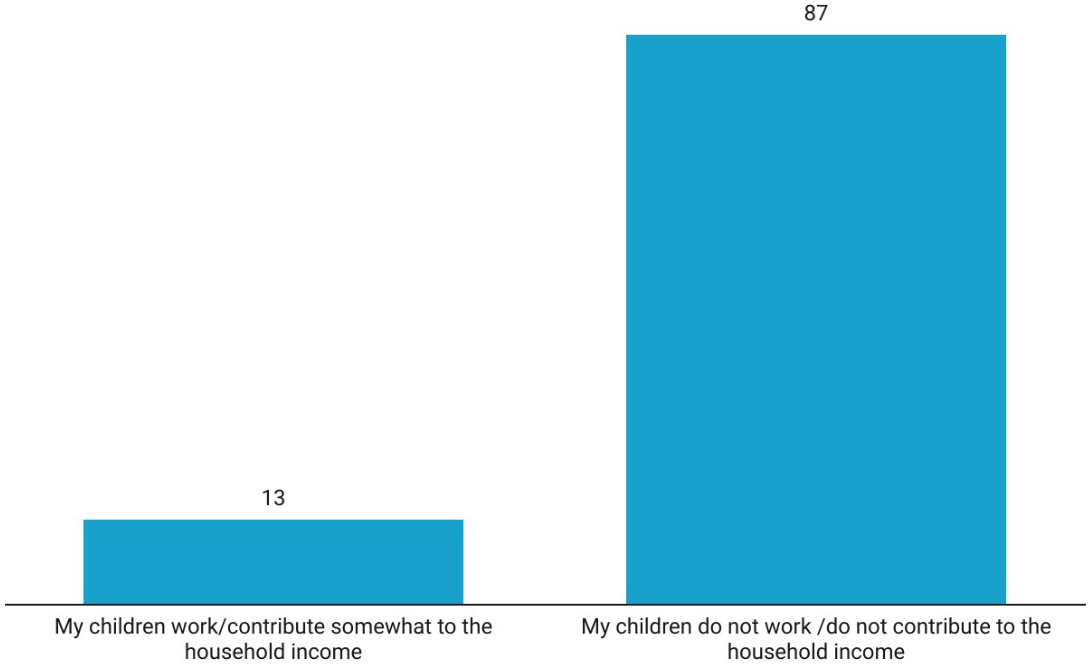


In general, the proportion of those stating that their children had to work to support the household income was low among the respondents (n = 183). 13% of the respondents answered that their children had to work somewhat to support the household income.

In contrast, 87% stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 183)

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

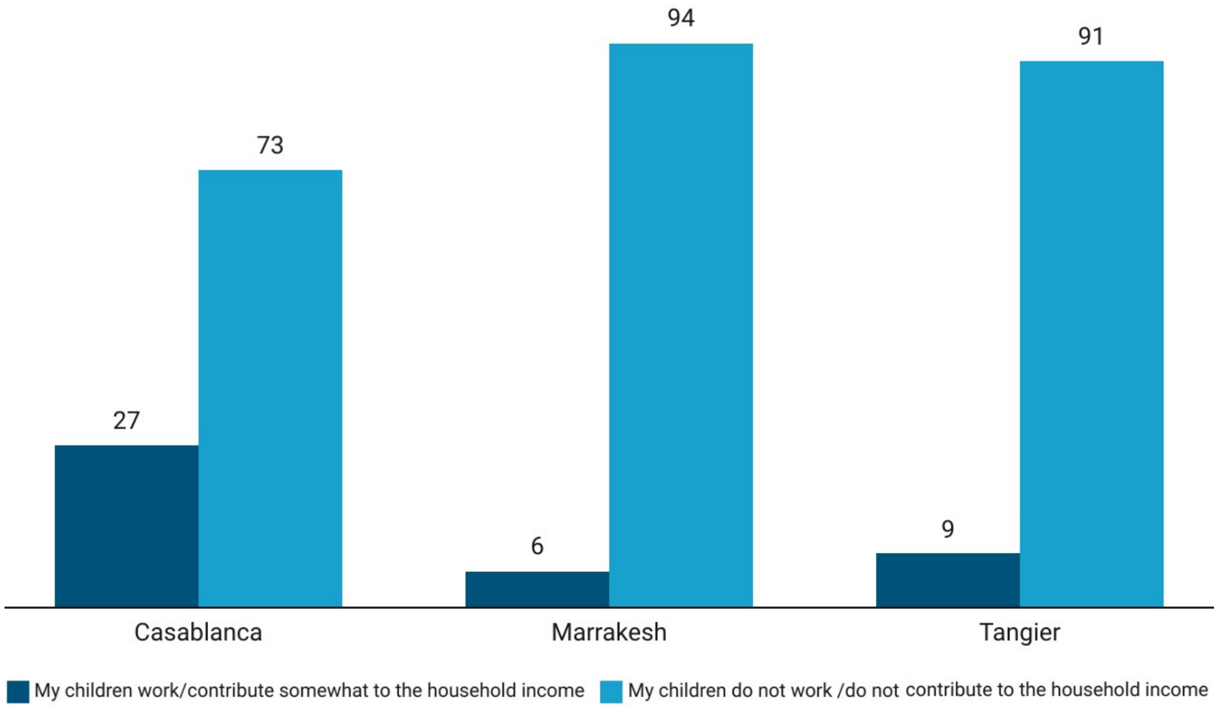


City comparison (n = 183) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Marrakesh respondents with 94%, followed by Tangier respondents with 91%, and Casablanca respondents with 73%.

27% of Casablanca respondents admitted that their children worked somewhat to support household income, followed by 9% of Tangier respondents, and 6% of Marrakesh respondents.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 183)

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?

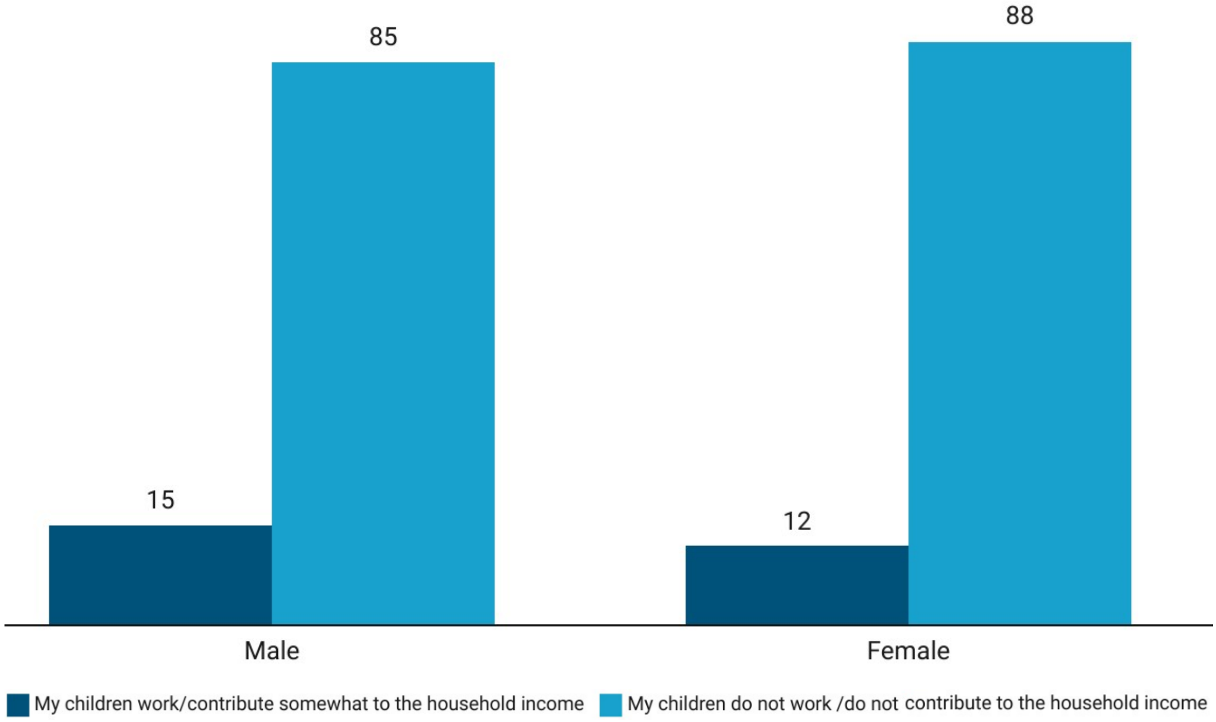


Gender comparison (n = 183) shows that 85% of male respondents and 88% of female respondents stated that that none of their children worked to support household income.

15% of male and 2% of female respondents admitted that their children worked somewhat to support household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 183)

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



4. Demographics

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

4.1. Location

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Casablanca	200	33%
Marrakesh	200	33%
Tangier	200	33%
Total	600	100%

4.2. Gender and age

Gender (n = 600)

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

Age (n = 592, 8 missing values)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	133	23%
20-24	111	19%
25-29	162	27%
30-35	186	31%
Total	592	100%

4.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 592, 8 missing values)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	2	3%
Elementary school	15	18%
Primary school	96	18%
Secondary school	223	13%
Vocational/technical training	110	5%
College/university	143	43%
No response	3	0%
Total	592	100%

4.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 592, 8 missing values)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	309	52%
Married	192	32%
Cohabitation	1	0%
Divorced/separated	65	11%
Widower/widow	16	3%
No response	9	2%
Total	592	100%

4.5. Children

Number of children (n = 216*)

	Frequency	Percent
1	67	31%
2	92	42%
3	38	18%
4	19	9%
Total	216	100%

* only those having children

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 216*)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	183	85%
No	33	15%
Total	216	100%

* only those having children

Children able to attend school (n = 183*)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	118	65%
Some of our children are able to attend school	28	15%
None of our children are able to attend school	37	20%
Total	183	100%

* only those with children up to age 15 years

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 183*)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	0	0%
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	24	13%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	0	0%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	159	87%
Total	183	100%

* only those with children up to age 15 years

Appendix: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Casablanca

Marrakesh

Tangier

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response *(do not read)*

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response *(do not read)*

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response *(do not read)*

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response *(do not read)*

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

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response *(do not read)*

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response *(do not read)*

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response *(do not read)*

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response *(do not read)*

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

No response *(do not read)*

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

We manage to afford housing costs

We can just about to afford housing costs

We hardly manage to afford housing costs

We cannot manage to afford housing costs

No response *(do not read)*

Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

I always have electricity available

I mostly have electricity available

I sometimes have electricity available

I never have electricity available

No response *(do not read)*

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

We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

No response *(do not read)*

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

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response *(do not read)*

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response *(do not read)*

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

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

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

No response *(do not read)*

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

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response *(do not read)*

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

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don’t have the necessary hygiene products

No response *(do not read)*

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

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

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response *(do not read)*

1 **IRAQ**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021

2 **AFGHANISTAN**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021

3 **TUNISIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

4 **EGYPT**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

5 **LEBANON**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022

6 **SYRIA**
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7 **ALGERIA**
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9 **MOROCCO**
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10 **KABUL**
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11 **LEBANON**
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14 **IRAQ**
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