


DOSSIER

Socio-Economic Review

2023



 Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

 Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum



Imprint

Published by

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Socio-Economic Review 2023

In 2023, the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum commissioned quantitative structured surveys in nine countries to assess the socio-economic standard of households in urban areas.

600 residents aged between 16 and 35 years were interviewed in each country. Data collection took place from August to December 2023 and was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews.

Surveys were conducted in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Syria, and Tunisia. Findings may be biased due to the fact that well-educated respondents were overrepresented in the samples.

To allow an overall quantification and comparability of the general economic situation of households in the surveyed areas a composite indicator for the socio-economic surveys was developed. The index is composed of the following dimensions: housing, food and water access, basic consumer goods, health services, and labor market and allows a categorization of the survey findings, ranging from sustainable to not sustainable.

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Introduction and Background

To better assess the socio-economic situation in countries of origin the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum conducts quantitative surveys in countries of origin that are relevant to asylum procedures in collaboration with local partners: One to One for Research and Polling in Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, and Egypt, Statistics Lebanon in Syria and Lebanon, Global for Survey and Consulting in Morocco, Independent Institute for Administration and Civil Society Studies in Iraq, and NOI Polls in Nigeria.

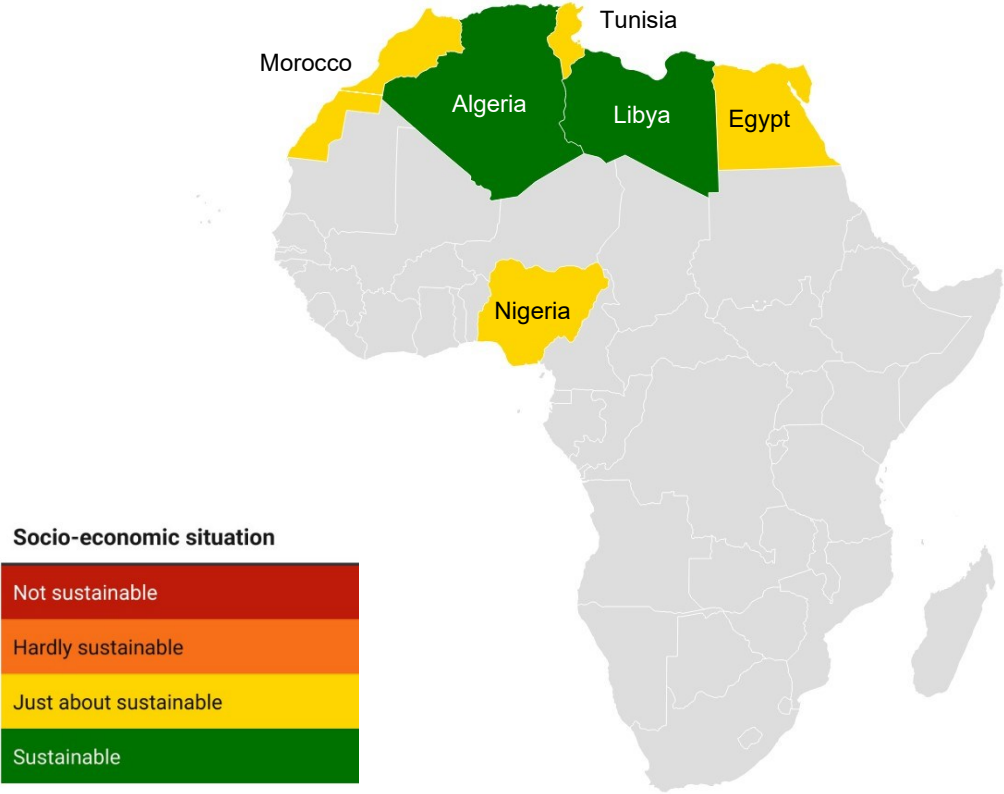
These quantitative structured surveys (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews, i.e. CATI) focussed on the residents of major urban areas aged 16 to 35. The surveys include a minimum of 600 respondents per country and a minimum of 200 respondents per city.

In this context, a composite indicator for their socio-economic surveys was developed by Elisa Omodei (Central European University) to allow an overall quantification of the general economic situation of households in the surveyed areas. The indicator is a practical tool, allowing to categorize the survey findings. To develop the indicator, the guidelines developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the European Commission and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on constructing composite indicators were adopted. The index is composed of the following dimensions: housing, food and water access, basic consumer goods, health services, and labor market. The value of each of the indicators defined above (question-, dimension- and overall-level) ranges between 0 and 1, with values close to zero indicating unsustainable socio-economic standards and values close to one indicating sustainable socio-economic standards. Each range of values is associated with a specific socio-economic situation category and a color code.

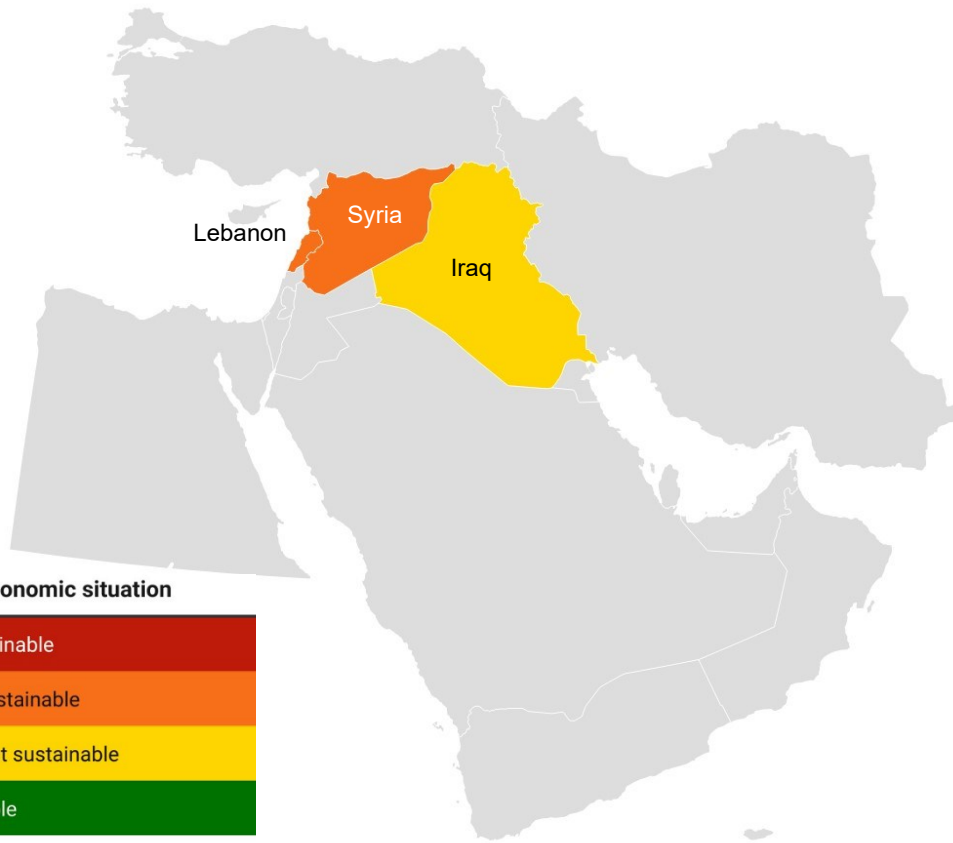
Indicator's values range	Socio-economic situation	Color
0 - 0.25	Not sustainable	Red
0.25 - 0.5	Hardly sustainable	Orange
0.5 - 0.75	Just about sustainable	Yellow
0.75 - 1	Sustainable	Green

Overview

Overall composite indicator – country level

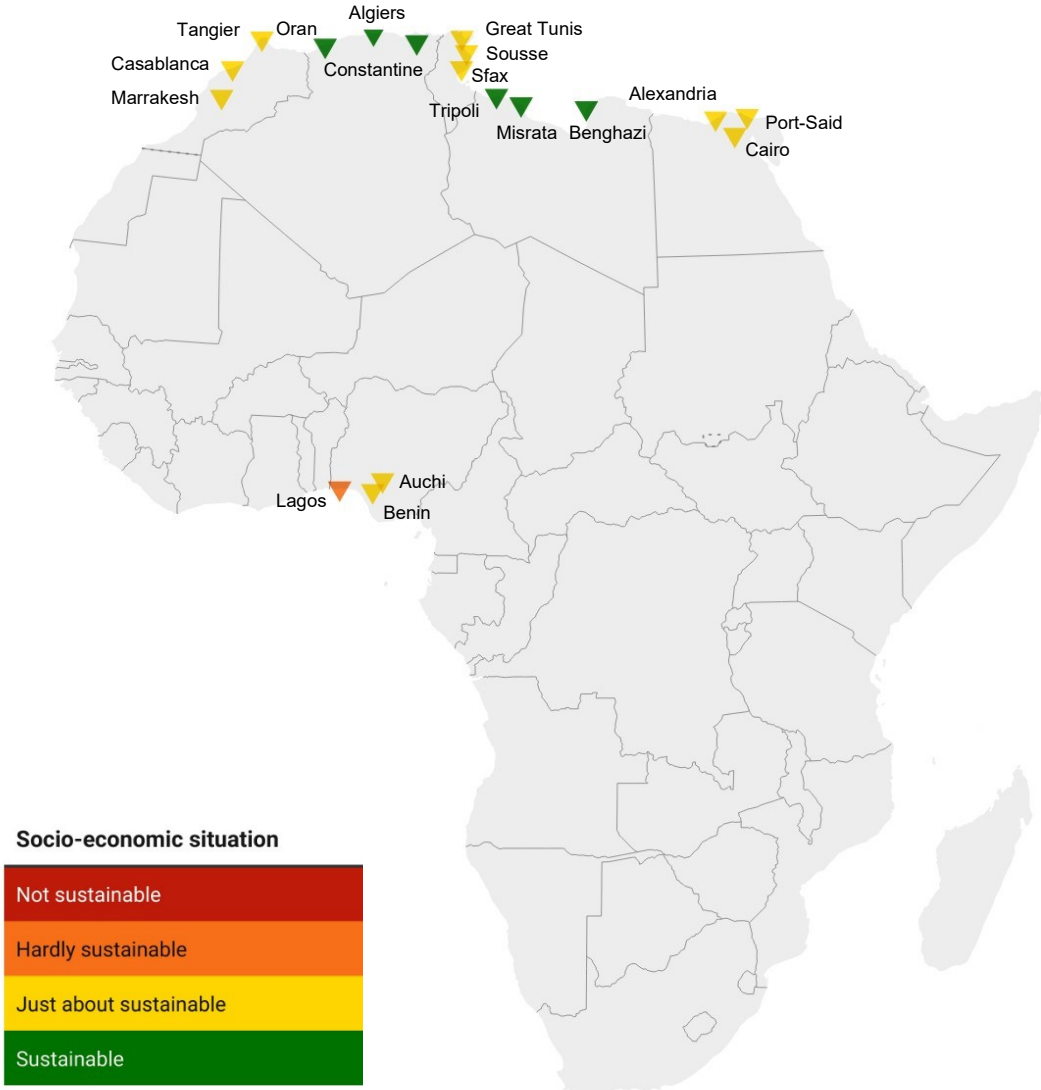


Overall composite indicator	Value
Algeria	0.835
Egypt	0.745
Libya	0.812
Morocco	0.629
Nigeria	0.503
Tunisia	0.714

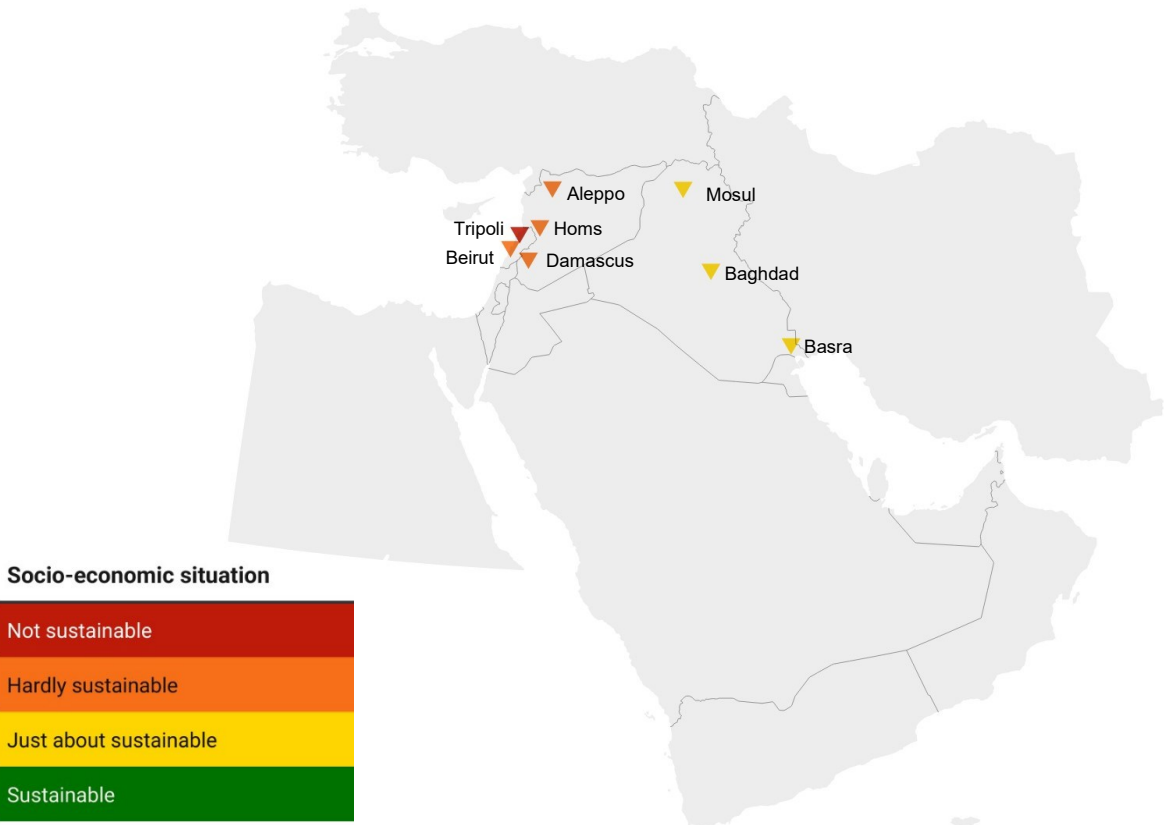


Overall composite indicator	Value
Iraq	0.630
Lebanon	0.331
Syria	0.435

Overall composite indicator – city level

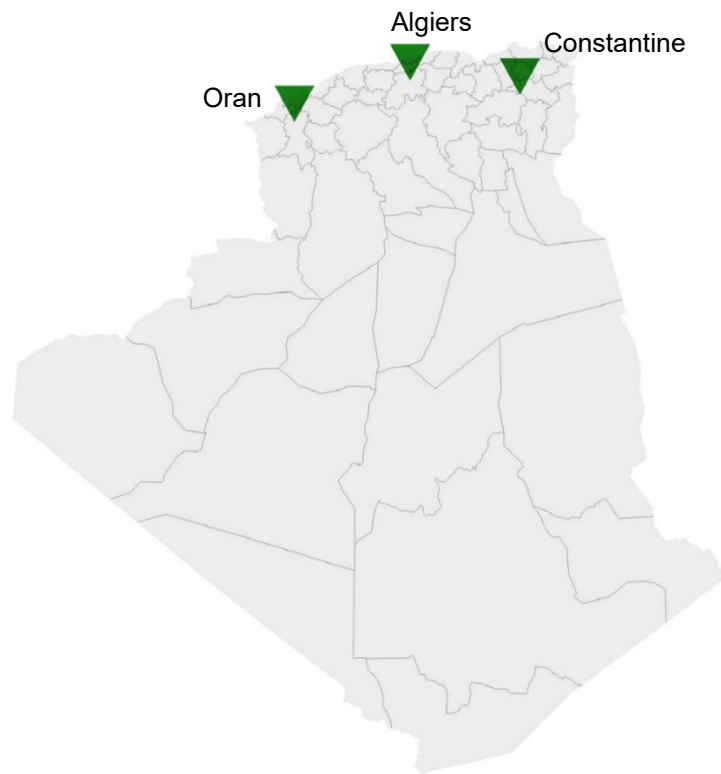


Country	City	Value
Algeria	Algiers	0.834
	Oran	0.839
	Constantine	0.831
Egypt	Cairo	0.749
	Alexandria	0.742
	Port-Said	0.742
Libya	Tripoli	0.832
	Benghazi	0.795
	Misrata	0.803
Morocco	Casablanca	0.625
	Marrakesh	0.611
	Tangier	0.647
Nigeria	Lagos	0.487
	Auchi	0.502
	Benin	0.511
Tunisia	Great Tunis	0.742
	Sousse	0.704
	Sfax	0.694

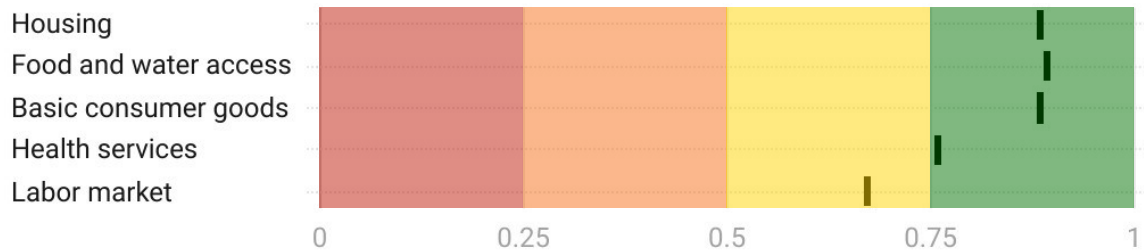


Country	City	Value
Iraq	Baghdad	0.646
	Basra	0.626
	Mosul	0.616
Lebanon	Beirut	0.447
	Tripoli	0.212
Syria	Damascus	0.478
	Aleppo	0.393
	Homs	0.405

Algeria

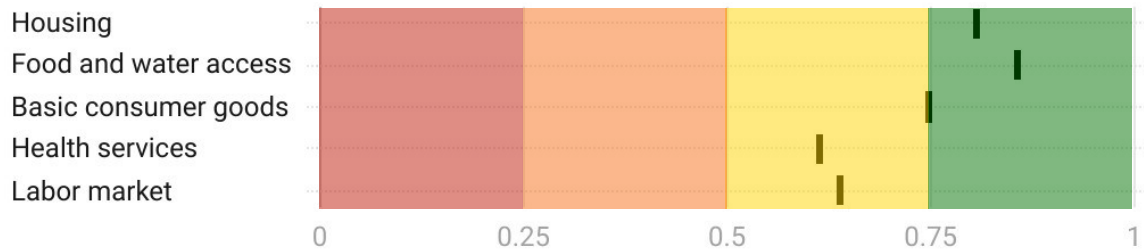
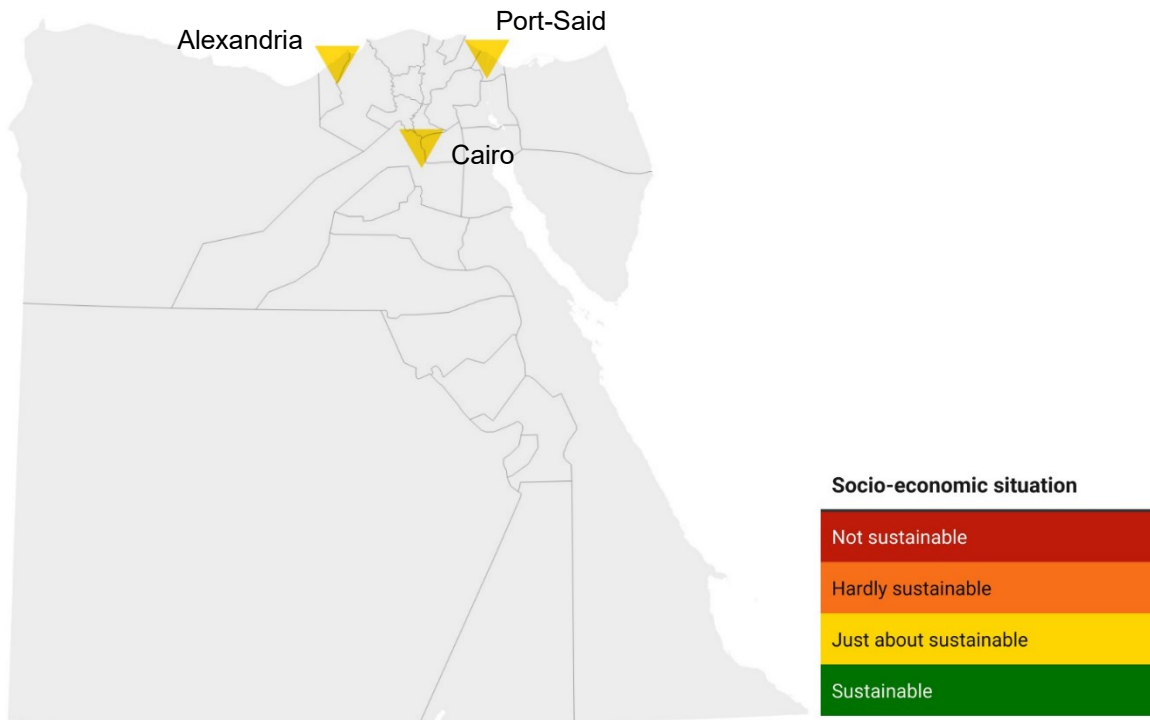


Socio-economic situation



Dimension	Value	City	Value
Housing	0.883	Algiers	0.834
Food and water access	0.892	Oran	0.839
Basic consumer goods	0.883	Constantine	0.831
Health services	0.759		
Labor market	0.671		

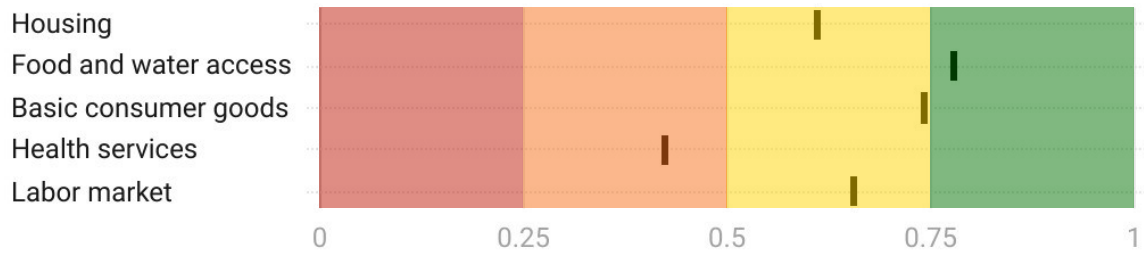
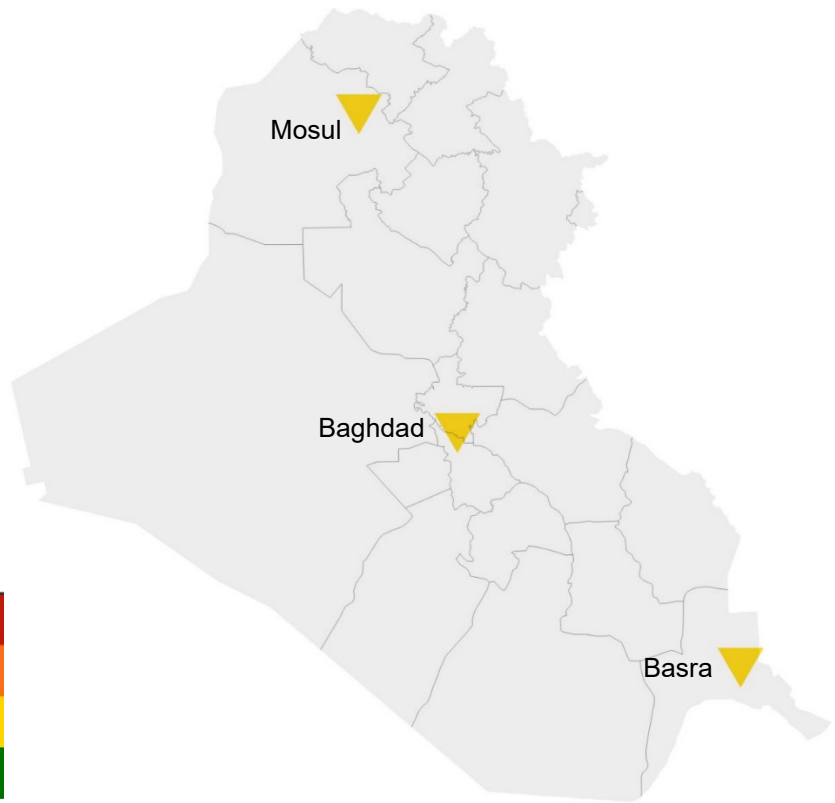
Egypt



Dimension	Value
Housing	0.804
Food and water access	0.856
Basic consumer goods	0.747
Health services	0.612
Labor market	0.638

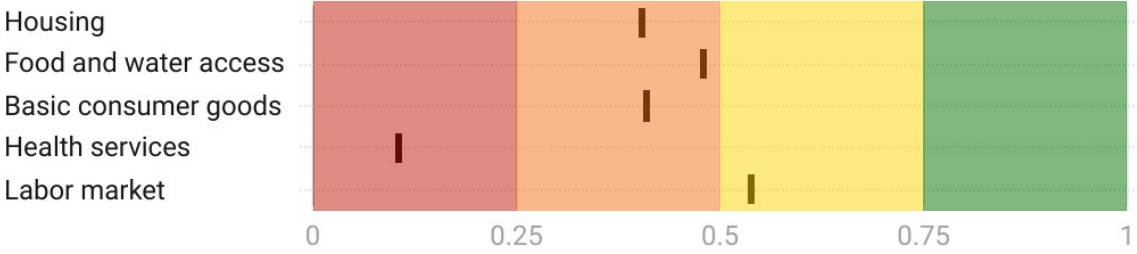
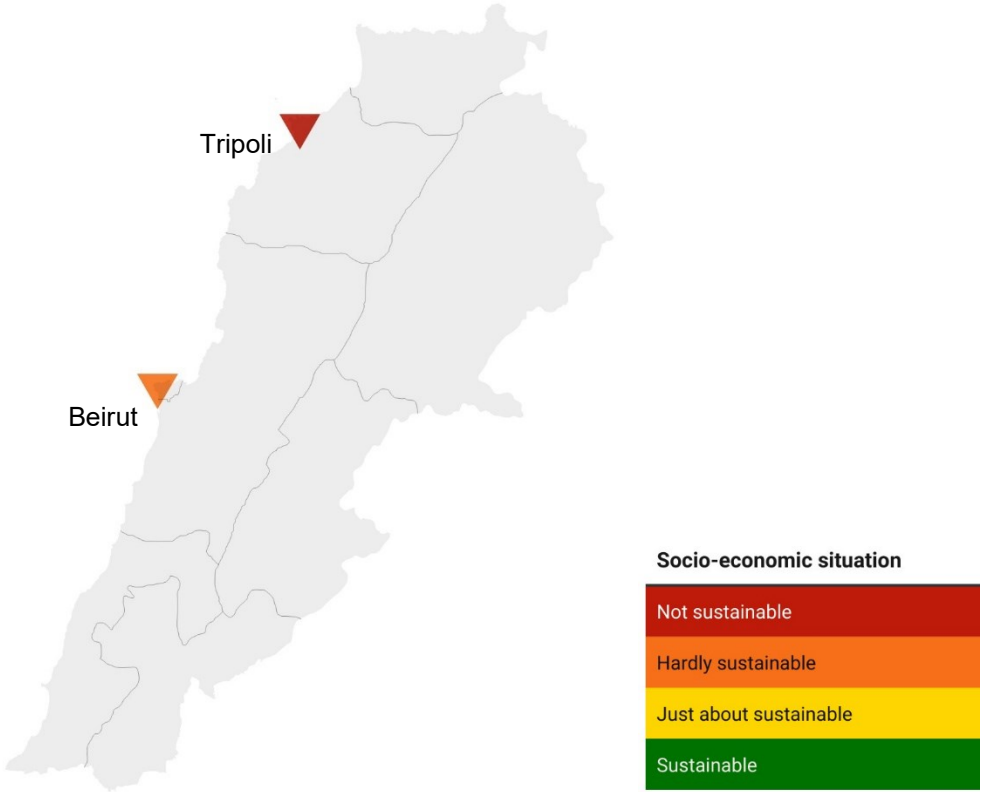
City	Value
Cairo	0.749
Alexandria	0.742
Port-Said	0.742

Iraq



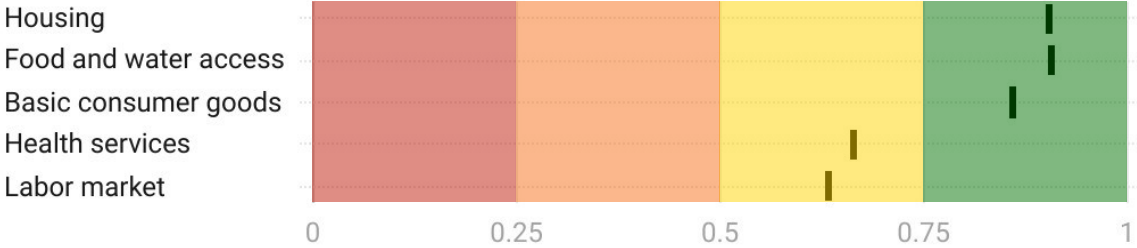
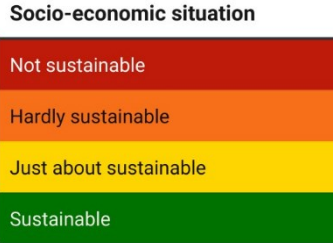
Dimension	Value	City	Value
Housing	0.609	Baghdad	0.646
Food and water access	0.777	Basra	0.626
Basic consumer goods	0.740	Mosul	0.616
Health services	0.422		
Labor market	0.654		

Lebanon



Dimension	Value	City	Value
Housing	0.404	Beirut	0.447
Food and water access	0.478	Tripoli	0.212
Basic consumer goods	0.410		
Health services	0.103		
Labor market	0.537		

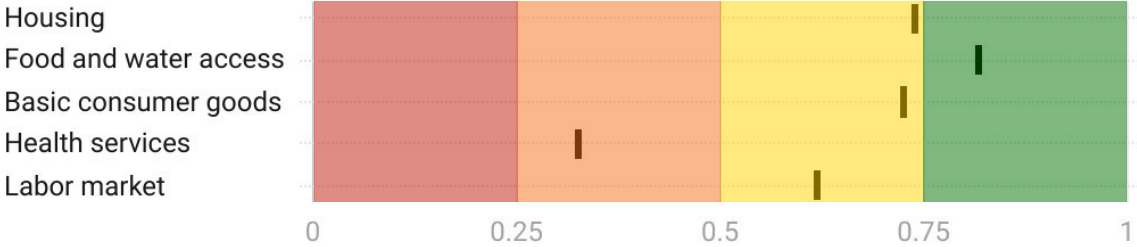
Libya



Dimension	Value
Housing	0.904
Food and water access	0.906
Basic consumer goods	0.857
Health services	0.664
Labor market	0.631

City	Value
Tripoli	0.832
Benghazi	0.795
Misrata	0.803

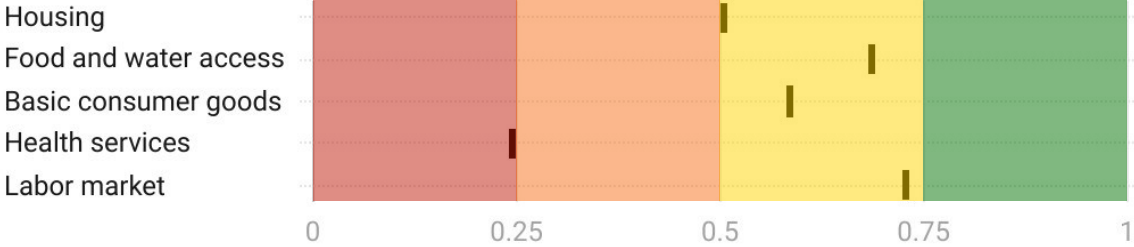
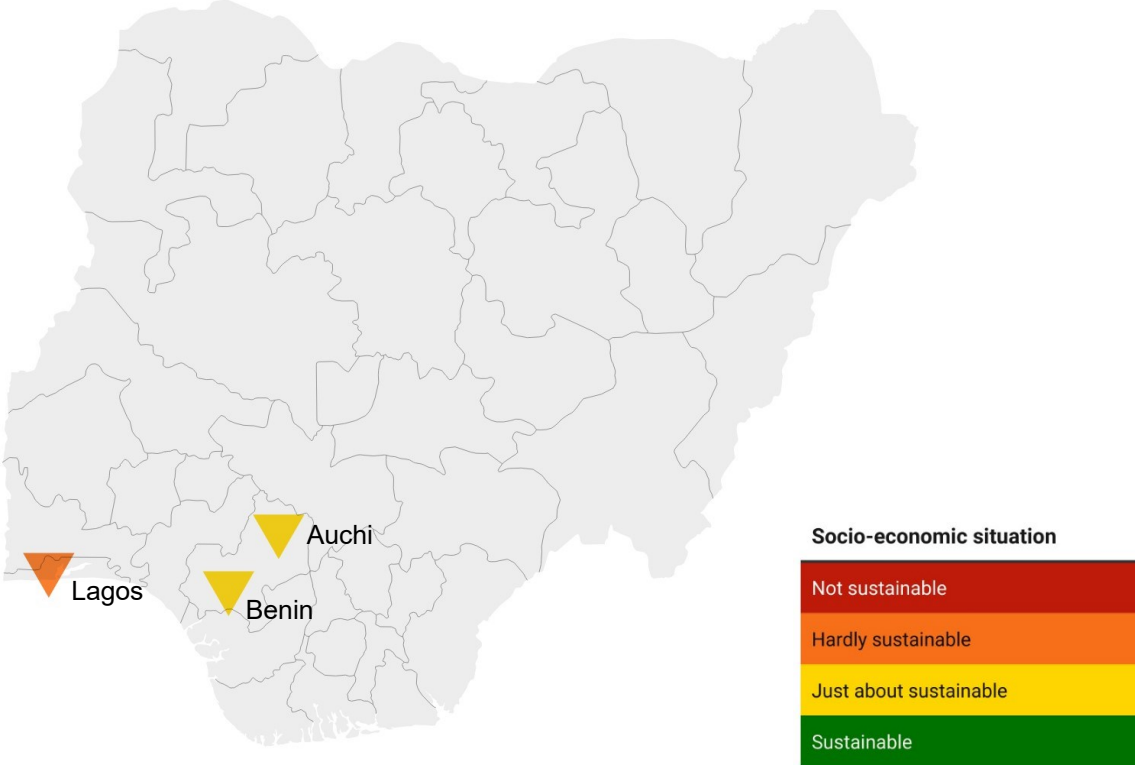
Morocco



<u>Dimension</u>	<u>Value</u>
Housing	0.737
Food and water access	0.816
Basic consumer goods	0.725
Health services	0.326
Labor market	0.618

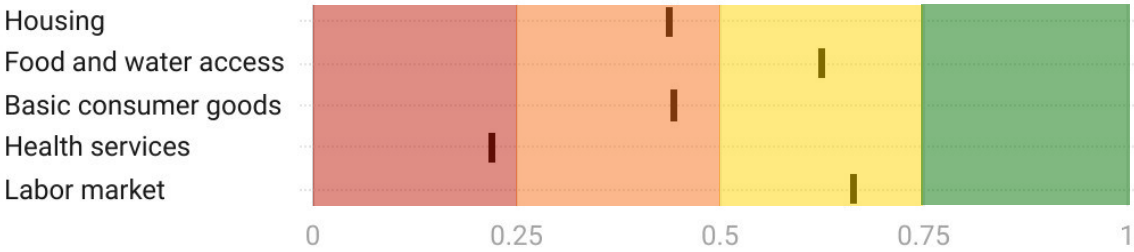
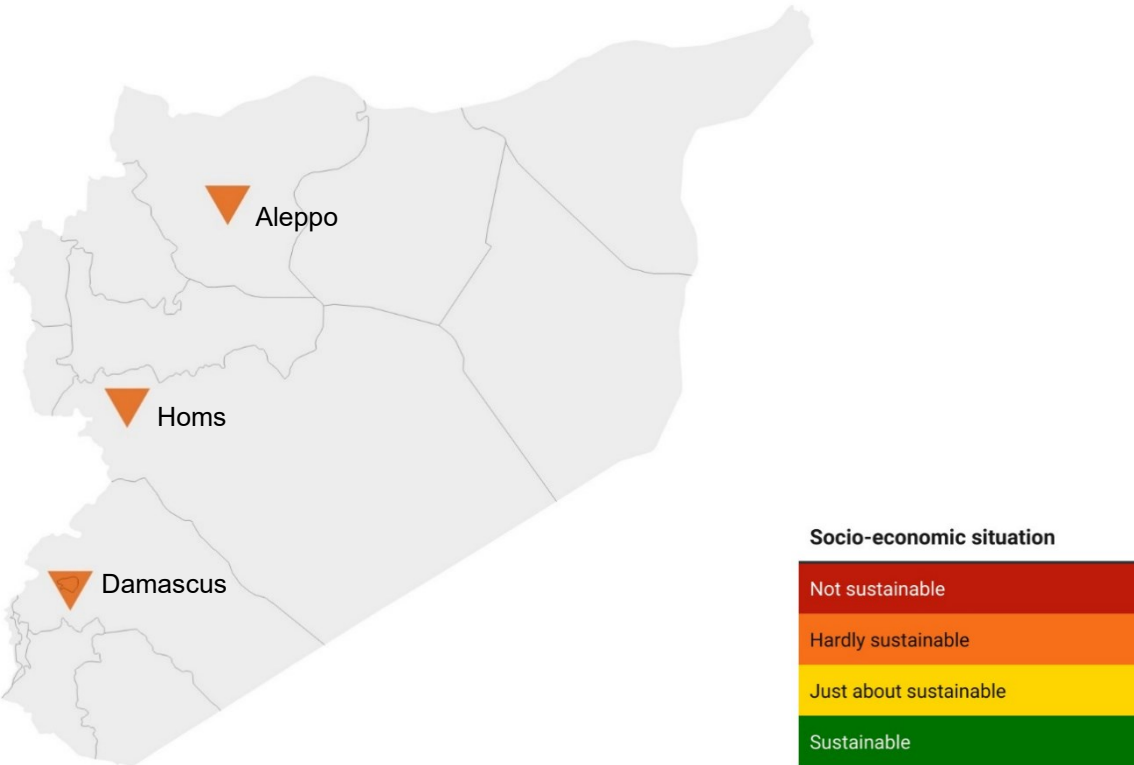
<u>City</u>	<u>Value</u>
Casablanca	0.625
Marrakesh	0.611
Tangier	0.647

Nigeria



Dimension	Value	City	Value
Housing	0.504	Lagos	0.487
Food and water access	0.686	Auchi	0.502
Basic consumer goods	0.584	Benin	0.511
Health services	0.244		
Labor market	0.728		

Syria

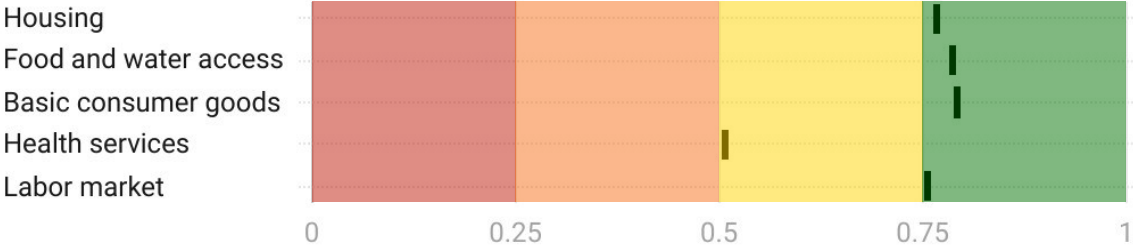


Dimension	Value	City	Value
Housing	0.438	Damascus	0.478
Food and water access	0.623	Aleppo	0.393
Basic consumer goods	0.441	Homs	0.405
Health services	0.220		
Labor market	0.663		

Tunisia



Socio-economic situation



Dimension	Value	City	Value
Housing	0.765	Great Tunis	0.742
Food and water access	0.787	Sousse	0.704
Basic consumer goods	0.792	Sfax	0.694
Health services	0.507		
Labor market	0.754		

Appendix I: Methodology

To better assess the socio-economic situation in countries of origin the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum conducts quantitative surveys in countries of origin that are relevant to asylum procedures in collaboration with local partners. These quantitative structured surveys (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews, i.e., CATI) focus on the residents of major urban areas aged 16 to 35. The surveys include a minimum of 600 respondents per country (min. 200 per city) and are based on a questionnaire of 15 questions (multiple choice response options). In this context, COI needed to develop a composite indicator for their socio-economic surveys to allow for an overall quantification of the general economic situation of households in the surveyed areas. The indicator should be a practical tool allowing them to subsequently calculate the index for each survey.

The composite indicator was developed through regular discussions with COI, specifically with Alexander Schahbasi, PhD. The methodology was then reviewed by Valerio Giuffrida from the Research, Assessment and Monitoring Division of the United Nations World Food Programme.

To develop the indicator, the guidelines developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the European Commission¹ and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe² on constructing composite indicators were adopted as a starting point, specifically for what concerns the development of the conceptual framework. Developing the conceptual framework for a composite indicator includes the following steps:

1. Defining the **concept** (the definition should give a clear sense of what is being measured by the composite indicator),
2. Determining the **dimensions** that are part of it,
3. Identifying the **indicators** of each dimension.

Moreover, the framework should also indicate how the individual indicators should be **weighted** and how indicators of the different dimensions should be **aggregated**. This can be done on the basis of expert-opinion or on the basis of statistical methods.

¹ OECD, Joint Research Centre-European Commission (2008). Handbook on constructing composite indicators: methodology and user guide.

² United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (2019). Guidelines on producing leading, composite and sentiment indicators.

Defining the concept. The proposed composite indicator should provide a quantification of the general socio-economic standard of households of a country's major urban areas.

Determining the dimensions. We decided to focus on the following dimensions, which we deemed to be the aspects that play the most important role in the general socio-economic situation of a household:

- Housing
- Food and water access
- Basic consumer goods
- Health services
- Labor market

Other dimensions available from the surveys were: sense of security, children's school attendance and contribution to household income, and internet connectivity. We decided to exclude the sense of security given its highly subjective nature. We also decided to exclude the other two dimensions because we deemed that they do not capture essential livelihood dimensions but rather higher socio-economic standards that are beyond the scope of the standards that the indicator should assess.

Identifying the indicators of each dimension. Each dimension is composed of the following indicators, each corresponding to a question asked in the survey and assumed to contribute positively to the socio-economic status of the household:

- Housing
 - Managing to afford housing costs
 - Having electricity available
- Food and water access
 - Having access to clean drinking water
 - Managing to provide sufficient food stuff for the family
- Basic consumer goods
 - Having necessary hygiene products
 - Managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family

Health services, i.e. having access and being able to afford:

Vaccinations

Medication, drugs

Primary medical care (family doctor)

Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynecologist, urologist, pediatrician)

Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)

Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)

Labor market

Currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)

Type of employment

Weighting. How the individual dimensions and indicators are weighted and aggregated can be based on either expert opinion or statistical methods (e.g., PCA). The choice should depend on current data availability and to what extent this procedure should lead to a tool that can be directly applied “as is” or which can entail ad-hoc data analysis for each country. Given the purpose of this indicator, the expert opinion approached seemed the most suitable in this case. Housing and access to water and food were assigned 50% of the total weight, since they constitute survival dimensions, i.e. there is no basic socio-economic standards without a roof above your head or with nothing to eat or drink. Hence, we assigned a weight of 25% to housing and 25% to food and water access. The remaining half of the total weight was distributed among the other dimensions in the following way: 20% to basic consumer goods and 20% to health services, both necessary to live a healthy life, and 10% to labor market, since this is a somewhat contingent dimension: people can be unemployed because they are in education, unable to work, or currently unemployed, but still have decent socio-economic standards based on family relationships or savings.

Within housing, we assigned 60% of the weight to being able to afford the housing costs and 40% to having electricity available, since affording housing is in most cases a necessary (but not sufficient) condition to access to electricity. Within food and water access, we assigned 60% of the weight to access to clean drinking water and 40% to food access, since water is, at least on the short term, more necessary for survival than food. Within basic consumer goods, we assigned 60% to hygiene products and 40% to other basic consumer goods (e.g. clothing, shoes, etc.), since the former are more strictly related to basic health needs than the latter. Health services were all equally weighted (i.e. weights equal to 1/6, since there are six different categories), since different household can face different equally important health challenges. Finally, we assigned 80% of the labor market weight to currently working or not, since the type

of employment (to which we assigned the remaining 20%) does not determine income per se (e.g., a person can have a well-paid part time job or make enough money for the whole year through a seasonal job). Table 1 summarizes all the discussed weights.

Dimension	Dimension Weight	Indicator	Indicator Weight
Housing	0.25	Managing to afford housing costs	0.6
		Having electricity available	0.4
Food and water access	0.25	Having access to clean drinking water	0.6
		Managing to provide sufficient food stuff for the family	0.4
Basic consumer goods	0.2	Having necessary hygiene products	0.6
		Managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family	0.4
Health services	0.2	Vaccinations	0.167
		Medication, drugs	0.167
		Primary medical care (family doctor)	0.167
		Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynecologist, urologist, pediatrician)	0.167
		Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)	0.167
		Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)	0.167
Labor market	0.1	Currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)	0.8
		Type of employment	0.2

Table 1. The table summarizes all the considered dimensions and indicators, and it reports all corresponding weights.

Aggregation. Aggregation is then performed in the following way. Since each indicator corresponds to a specific survey question q , we assign a value to each reply, with 1 being the lowest value and corresponding to the worst socio-economic situation, and with the highest value depending on the number of options question q has and corresponding to the best socio-economic situation. These values i are then normalized by subtracting the minimum value and dividing by the difference between the maximum and minimum value, i.e.:

$$v_i^{norm} = (v_i - v^{min}) / (v^{max} - v^{min})$$

where i is an index representing each possible question reply.

In most cases, values range from 1 to 4 and the corresponding normalized values are therefore: 0, 0.333, 0.667 and 1. In the case of access to health services we however determined that access to the service and being able to afford it are both required to guarantee a decent socio-economic standard, and hence we assigned a value of 1 (0 in the normalized case) to both the “have no access” and “have access, but cannot afford” replies. Moreover, for the question on type of employment, we assigned the same value to “part-time” and “several part-time jobs”, since we assume that they both represent a similar socioeconomic situation. The values, both absolute and normalized, assigned to each question’s reply are reported Table 2.

The normalized values are then used to aggregate the survey replies to obtain question-level indicators as weighted sums of the number of respondents per reply, i.e.:

$$I_q = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k v_i^{norm} n_i}{\sum_{i=1}^k v_i^{norm}}$$

where k is the number of possible replies for question q , and n_i the number of respondents who selected that option.

It should be noted that this approach allows for unequal response rates across the different questions of the survey: respondents who do not answer a specific question are simply dropped, as the proposed aggregation process normalizes the data for each question. The dimension-level indicators are then obtained as weighted geometric mean of the question-level indicators, using the weights reported in the “indicator weight” column of Table 1, i.e.:

$$I_d = \prod_{q=1}^Q I_q^{w_q}$$

where Q is the number of questions/indicators composing the given dimension d , and w_q its weight (and $\sum_{q=1}^Q w_q = 1$).

Finally, the overall composite socio-economic indicator is obtained as a weighted geometric mean of the dimension-level indicators, using the weights reported in the “dimension weight” column of Table 1, i.e.:

$$I_{composite} = \prod_{d=1}^D I_d^{w_d}$$

where D is the overall number of dimensions, in our case $D = 5$, and $\sum_{d=1}^D w_d = 1$.

The multiplicative aggregation approach (i.e., using the weighted geometric mean) was chosen because it offers inferior compensability for indicators with lower values compared to an additive approach (i.e., using the weighted arithmetic mean instead).

Dimension	Dimension weight	Question ID	Question weight	Reply	Value	Value (normalized)
Housing	0.25	Q6	0.6	Manage to afford housing costs	4	1,000
				Can just about to afford housing costs	3	0,667
				Hardly manage to afford housing costs	2	0,333
				Cannot manage to afford housing costs	1	0,000
		Q7	0.4	Always have electricity available	4	1,000
				Mostly have electricity available	3	0,667
				Sometimes have electricity available	2	0,333
				Never have electricity available	1	0,000
Food and water access	0.25	Q8	0.4	Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family	4	1,000
				Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family	3	0,667
				Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family	2	0,333
				Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family	1	0,000
		Q12	0.6	Always have access to clean drinking water	4	1,000
				Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	3	0,667

				Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	2	0,333	
				Never have access to clean drinking water	1	0,000	
Basic consumer goods	0.2	Q9	0.4	Manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family	4	1,000	
				Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family	3	0,667	
				Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family	2	0,333	
				Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family	1	0,000	
		Q13	0.6	Have all necessary hygiene products	4	1,000	
				Just about have the necessary hygiene products	3	0,667	
				Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	2	0,333	
				Don't have the necessary hygiene products	1	0,000	
Health services	0.2	Q14	0.167	Vaccinations	Always have access and can afford	2	1,000
					Have access, but cannot afford	1	0,000
					Have no access	1	0,000
			0.167	Medication, drugs	Always have access and can afford	2	1,000
					Have access, but cannot afford	1	0,000
					Have no access	1	0,000
		0.167	Primary medical care (family doctor)	Always have access and can afford	2	1,000	

					Have access, but cannot afford	1	0,000
					Have no access	1	0,000
			0.167	Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynecologist, urologist, pediatrician)	Always have access and can afford	2	1,000
					Have access, but cannot afford	1	0,000
					Have no access	1	0,000
			0.167	Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)	Always have access and can afford	2	1,000
					Have access, but cannot afford	1	0,000
					Have no access	1	0,000
			0.167	Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)	Always have access and can afford	2	1,000
					Have access, but cannot afford	1	0,000
					Have no access	1	0,000
Labor market	0.1	Q2	0.8	Continuously working	3	1,000	
				Occasionally working	2	0,500	
				Unemployed/don't have any work	1	0,000	
		Q3	0.2	Full-time	4	1,000	
				Seasonal work	3	0,667	
				Part-time	2	0,333	
				Several part-time jobs	2	0,333	
				Daily-wage work	1	0,000	

Table 2. The table reports the values (absolute and normalized) assigned to each question's reply option, as well as the corresponding survey question IDs. For completeness, the table also includes the dimension- and indicator-level weights already reported in Table 1.

Final output. The value of each of the indicators defined above (question-, dimension- and overall-level) ranges between 0 and 1, with values close to zero indicating unsustainable socio-economic standards and values close to one indicating the highest socio-economic standards. The final step we took was to bin the set of possible values in order to provide easy-to-use interpretable results. Each range of values is associated with a final socio-economic situation category and a color, as reported in Table 3.

Indicator's values range	Socio-economic situation	Color code
(0, 0.25]	Not sustainable	Red
(0.25, 0.5]	Hardly sustainable	Orange
(0.5, 0.75]	Just about sustainable	Yellow
(0.75, 1)	Sustainable	Green

Table 3. The table reports the socio-economic situation category and color associated with each value range. Round parentheses indicate that the value is included, squared parentheses that it is excluded (i.e. "Hardly sustainable" is assigned when the value of the indicator is greater or equal to 0.25 but smaller than 0.5).

Appendix II: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

A

B

C

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?³

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*)

³ Not asked in Syria.

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

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

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

- My apartment/house is owned
- My apartment/house is rented
- Accommodation is provided by the operator
- No response (*do not read*)

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

- We manage to afford housing costs
- We can just about to afford housing costs
- We hardly manage to afford housing costs
- We cannot manage to afford housing costs
- No response (*do not read*)

Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

- I always have electricity available
- I mostly have electricity available
- I sometimes have electricity available
- I never have electricity available
- No response (*do not read*)

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

- We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family
- We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family
- We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family
- We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family
- No response (*do not read*)

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

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family
We can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family
We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family
We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family
No response (*do not read*)

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

All our children are able to attend school
Some of our children are able to attend school
None of our children are able to attend school
No response (*do not read*)

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

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income
My children work/ contribute little to the household income
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income
No response (*do not read*)

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

We always have access to clean drinking water
We sometimes have access to clean drinking water
We seldomly have access to clean drinking water
We never have access to clean drinking water
No response (*do not read*)

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

We have all necessary hygiene products
We just about have the necessary hygiene products
We hardly have the necessary hygiene products
We don't have the necessary hygiene products
No response (*do not read*)

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

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

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

- We always have access to internet/wifi
- We sometimes have access to internet/wifi
- We seldomly have access to internet/wifi
- We never have access to internet/wifi
- No response (*do not read*)

Appendix III: Question based indicator

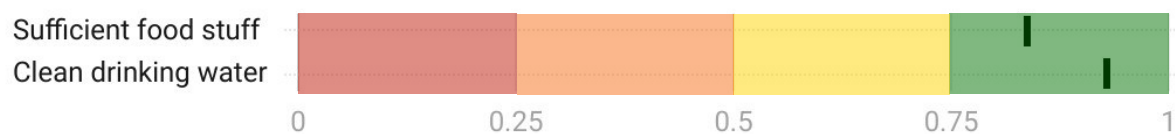
A. Algeria

Housing



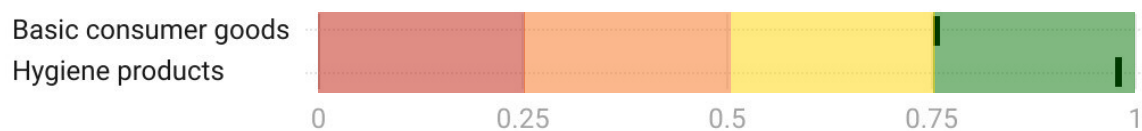
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.836
Electricity	0.960

Food and water access



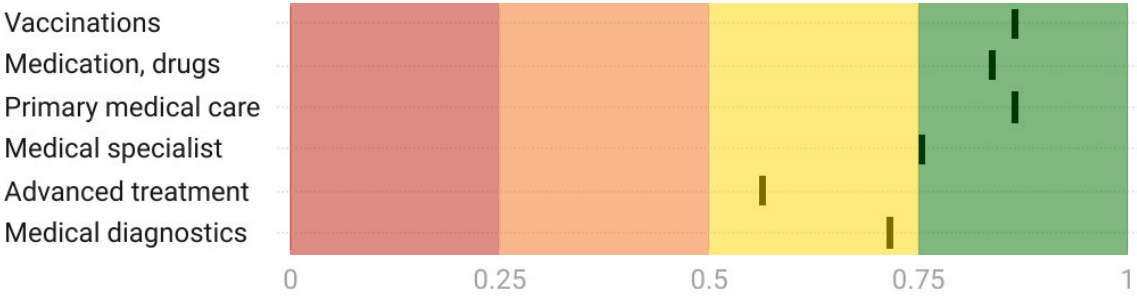
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.838
Clean drinking water	0.929

Basic consumer goods



Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.756
Hygiene products	0.979

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.866
Medication, drugs	0.837
Primary medical care	0.866
Medical specialist	0.754
Advanced treatment	0.564
Medical diagnostics	0.715

Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.647
Type of occupation	0.771

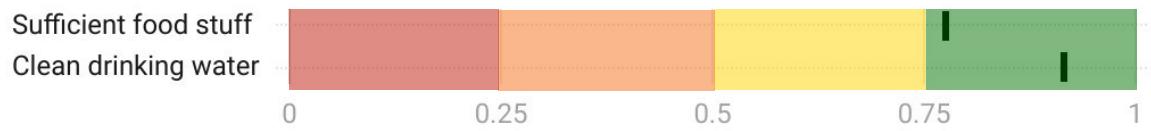
B. Egypt

Housing



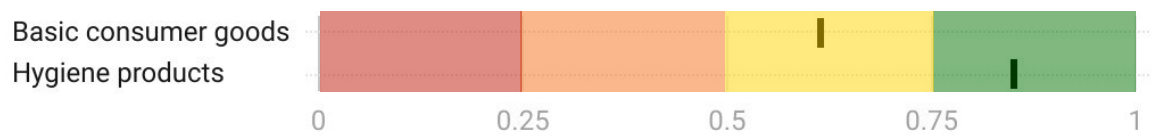
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.749
Electricity	0.895

Food and water access



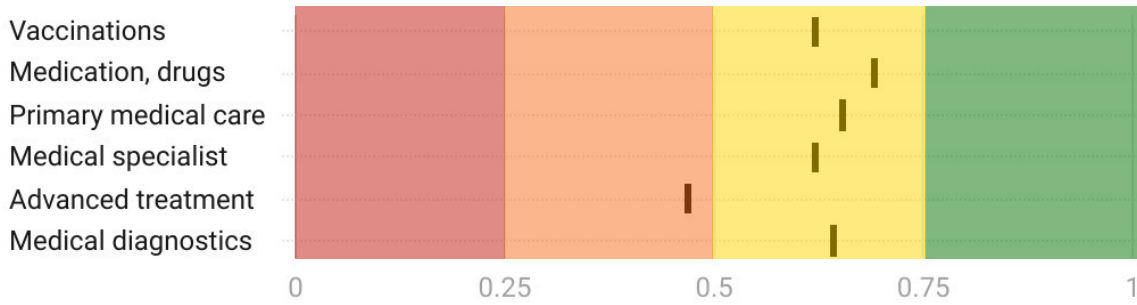
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.775
Clean drinking water	0.915

Basic consumer goods



Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.614
Hygiene products	0.851

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.622
Medication, drugs	0.693
Primary medical care	0.654
Medical specialist	0.621
Advanced treatment	0.468
Medical diagnostics	0.644

Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.640
Type of occupation	0.629

C. Iraq

Housing



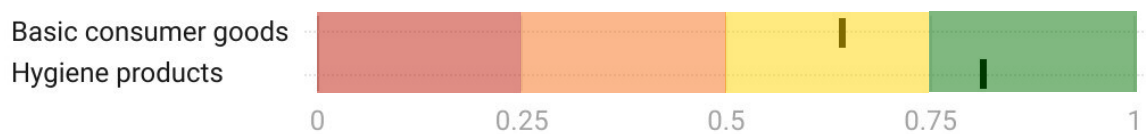
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.540
Electricity	0.729

Food and water access



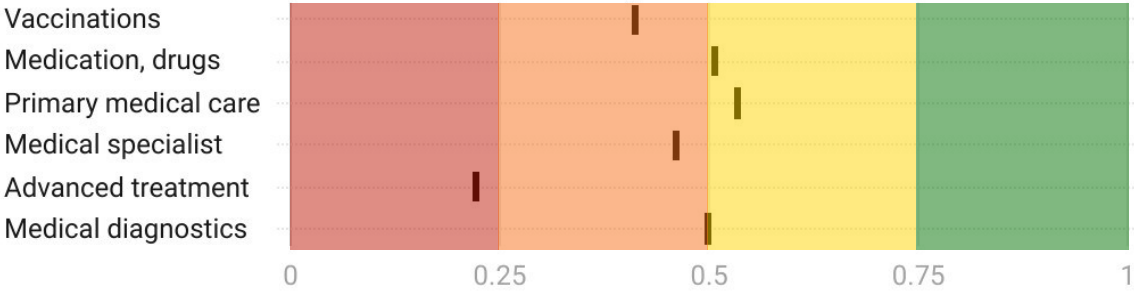
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.682
Clean drinking water	0.847

Basic consumer goods



Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.641
Hygiene products	0.814

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.411
Medication, drugs	0.507
Primary medical care	0.534
Medical specialist	0.461
Advanced treatment	0.222
Medical diagnostics	0.498

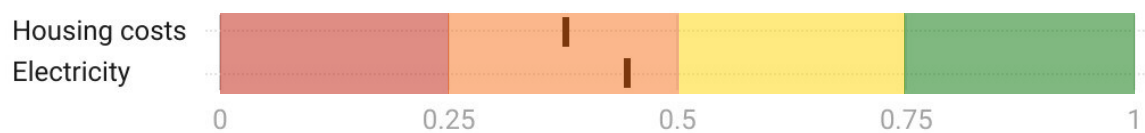
Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.674
Type of occupation	0.579

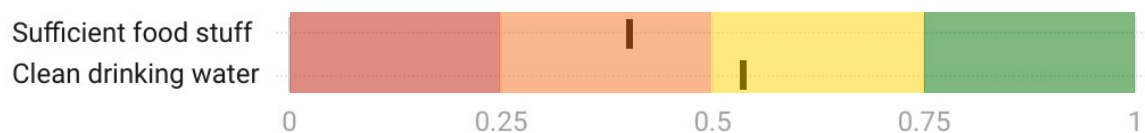
D. Lebanon

Housing



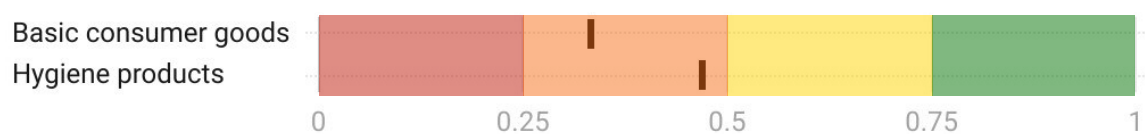
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.378
Electricity	0.446

Food and water access



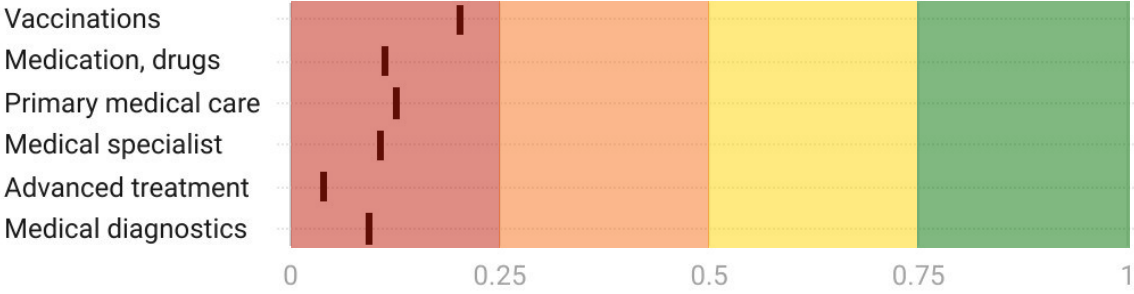
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.402
Clean drinking water	0.537

Basic consumer goods



Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.334
Hygiene products	0.469

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.203
Medication, drugs	0.114
Primary medical care	0.126
Medical specialist	0.107
Advanced treatment	0.040
Medical diagnostics	0.093

Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.522
Type of occupation	0.600

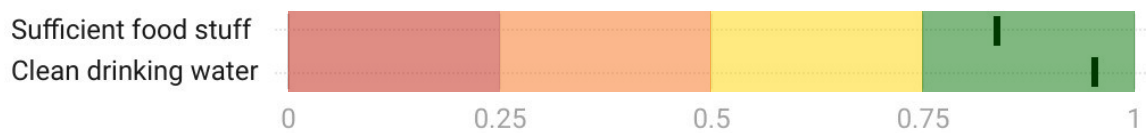
E. Libya

Housing



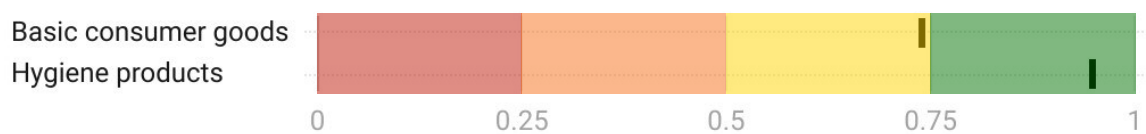
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.898
Electricity	0.914

Food and water access



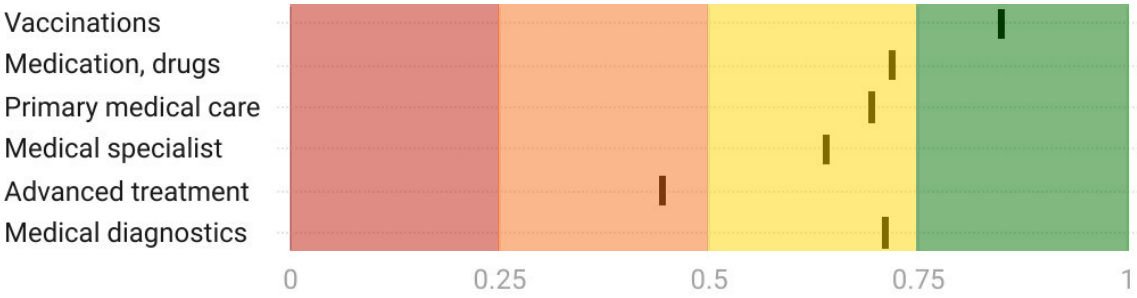
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.837
Clean drinking water	0.954

Basic consumer goods



Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.738
Hygiene products	0.947

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.850
Medication, drugs	0.720
Primary medical care	0.695
Medical specialist	0.639
Advanced treatment	0.445
Medical diagnostics	0.711

Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.630
Type of occupation	0.635

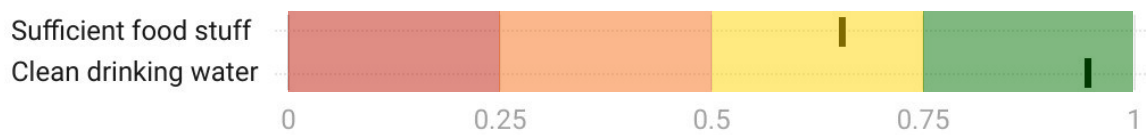
F. Morocco

Housing



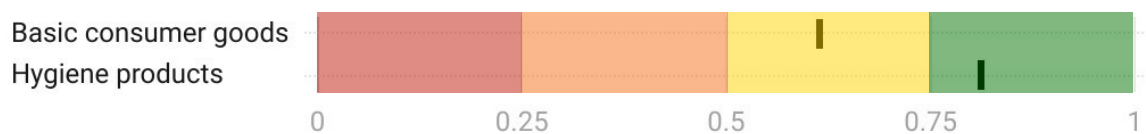
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.631
Electricity	0.930

Food and water access



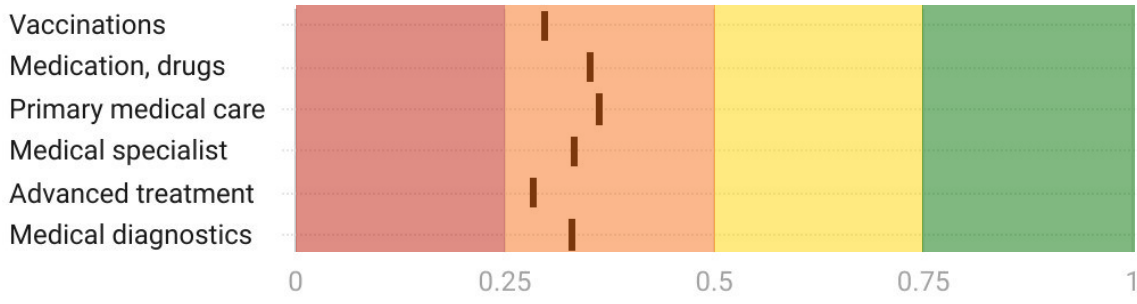
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.654
Clean drinking water	0.945

Basic consumer goods



Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.613
Hygiene products	0.811

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.299
Medication, drugs	0.352
Primary medical care	0.364
Medical specialist	0.333
Advanced treatment	0.283
Medical diagnostics	0.330

Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.633
Type of occupation	0.559

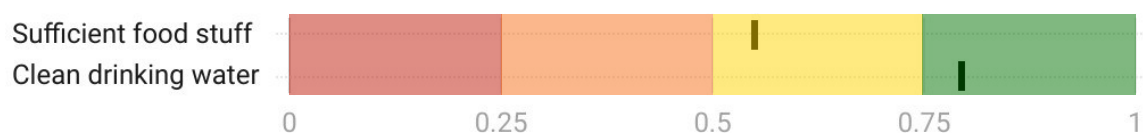
G. Nigeria

Housing



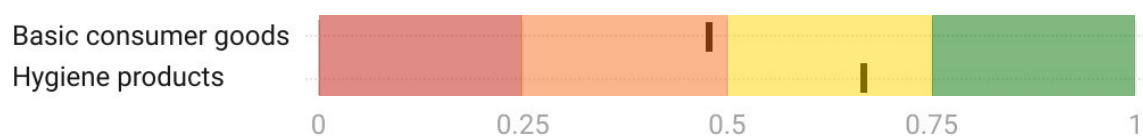
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.567
Electricity	0.424

Food and water access



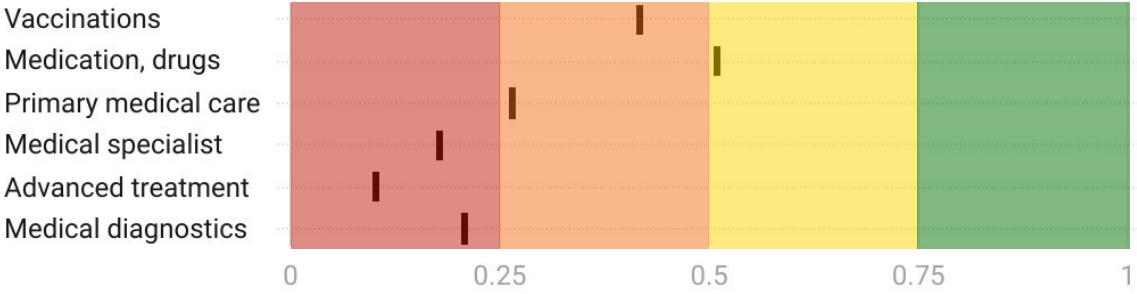
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.549
Clean drinking water	0.795

Basic consumer goods



Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.477
Hygiene products	0.668

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.417
Medication, drugs	0.511
Primary medical care	0.265
Medical specialist	0.178
Advanced treatment	0.102
Medical diagnostics	0.207

Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.715
Type of occupation	0.783

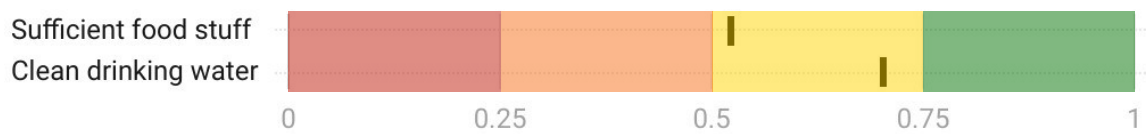
H. Syria

Housing



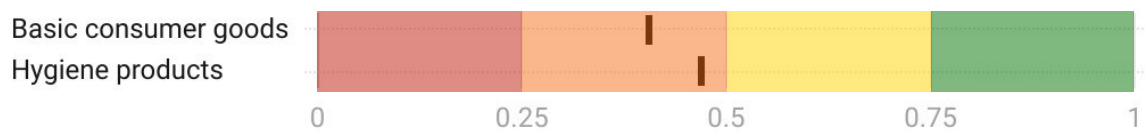
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.477
Electricity	0.386

Food and water access



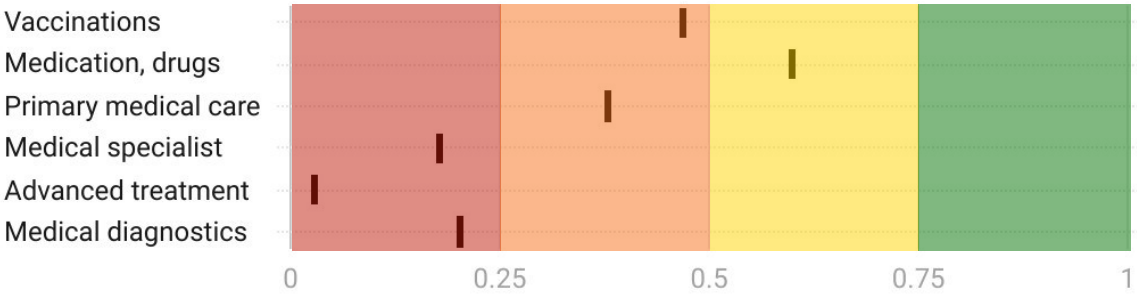
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.522
Clean drinking water	0.702

Basic consumer goods



Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.404
Hygiene products	0.468

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.468
Medication, drugs	0.599
Primary medical care	0.378
Medical specialist	0.179
Advanced treatment	0.029
Medical diagnostics	0.203

Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.678
Type of occupation	0.603

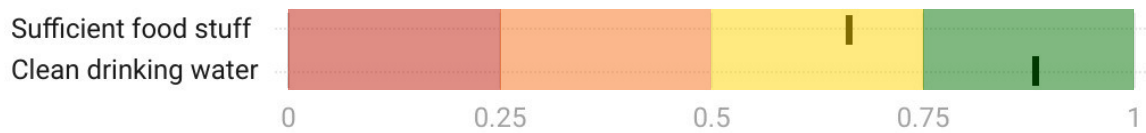
I. Tunisia

Housing



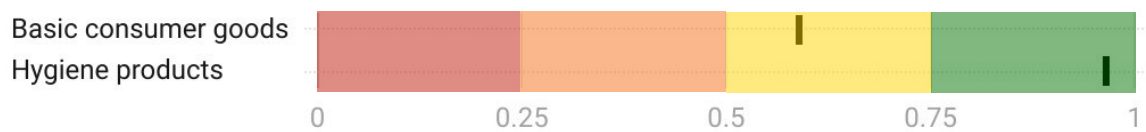
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.662
Electricity	0.950

Food and water access



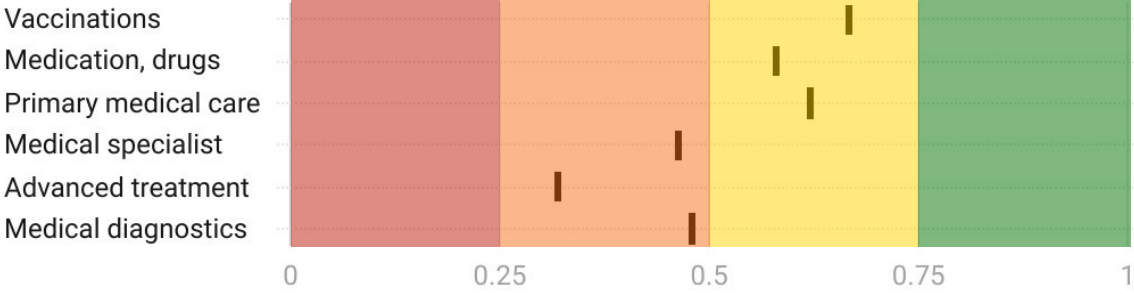
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.664
Clean drinking water	0.882

Basic consumer goods



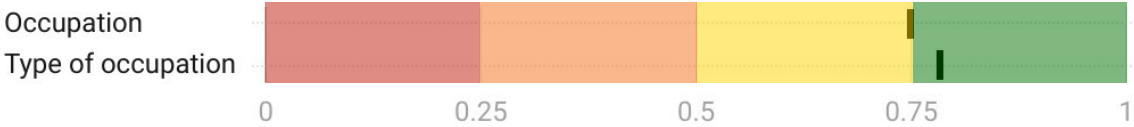
Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.589
Hygiene products	0.964

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.667
Medication, drugs	0.579
Primary medical care	0.622
Medical specialist	0.464
Advanced treatment	0.320
Medical diagnostics	0.479

Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.747
Type of occupation	0.783

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- 2 **AFGHANISTAN**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021
- 3 **TUNISIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 4 **EGYPT**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 5 **LEBANON**
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- 6 **SYRIA**
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This project was co-financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund