

# DOSSIER


## TUNISIA

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Socio-Economic Survey 2023



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Interior

 Federal Office for  
Immigration  
and Asylum



  
**ONE TO ONE**  
for Research and Polling

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

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One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Tunisia on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 23 November and 18 December, 2023.

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

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## 1. Main Results

### Sense of security

- 40% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 48% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 4% feel rather unsafe, while 8% do not feel safe at all in their neighborhood.
- 44% of Sfax respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 38% of Sousse and 37% of Great Tunis respondents. 50% of Sousse respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 48% of Great Tunis respondents, and 45% of Sfax respondents. 7% of Great Tunis respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 3% of each Sousse and Sfax respondents. 9% of Sousse respondents feel unsafe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 8% of both Tunis and Sfax respondents.

### Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 36% manage to afford the housing costs. 32% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 26% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 6% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 43% of Great Tunis respondents, 34% of Sfax respondents, and 32% of Sousse respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 33% of Great Tunis respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 32% of Sfax, and 30% of Sousse residents. 31% of Sousse, 26% of Sfax, and 20% of Great Tunis respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Sfax residents with 8%, followed by Sousse with 7%, and Great Tunis with 4%.

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

- 31% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 39% 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 3% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

- 35% of Great Tunis respondents manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 32% of Sfax respondents, and 29% of Sousse respondents. 41% of Great Tunis respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 39% of respondents in Sousse, and 37% of respondents in Sfax.
- 30% of Sousse residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 28% of Sfax residents, and 22% of Great Tunis respondents. 4% of Sfax residents cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 2% among both Great Tunis and Sousse residents.

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

- 21% of all participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 42% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 31% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while a noticeable proportion of 6% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 21% of Great Tunis residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 20% of both Sousse and Sfax residents. 48% of Sousse residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Great Tunis residents with 43%, and Sfax residents with 35%.
- 35% of Sfax residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 32% of Great Tunis residents, and 27% of Sousse residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Sfax residents with 10%, followed by Sousse residents with 5%, and Great Tunis residents with 4%.

### **Access to clean drinking water**

- 76% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 17% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 4% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while another 3% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Great Tunis with 79%, followed by

Sousse with 76%, and Sfax with 72%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Sfax respondents with 20%, followed by Sousse respondents with 16%, and Great Tunis respondents with 14%.

- 5% of each Sousse and Sfax respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 2% of Great Tunis respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among Great Tunis respondents with 5%, followed by Sousse and Sfax respondents with each 3%.

### **Access to the necessary hygiene products**

- 91% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 7% just about have access to necessary hygiene products. A proportion of 1% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products, while another 1% do not have access to necessary hygiene products.
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is to be found among Great Tunis respondents with 93%, followed by Sousse respondents with 91%, and Sfax respondents with 88%. 8% of each Sousse and Sfax respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 6% of Great Tunis.
- 2% of Sfax respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 1% of each Great Tunis as well as Sousse respondents. 2% of Sfax respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products

### **Access to medical services**

- 63% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 26% have access but they are not able to afford them. 6% do not have any access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.
- 58% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 36% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to medication and drugs.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 61% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 26% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 11% have no access to primary medical care. 2% did not give an answer.
- 46% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 43% have access to a medical specialist but cannot afford the visit. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.
- 29% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 46% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 15% have no access at all. A percentage of 10% did not answer.
- 47% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 43% have access but cannot afford it. 8% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

#### **Access to internet/wifi**

- 68% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 20% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 3% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 9% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.
- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Sousse with 71%, followed by Great Tunis with 69%, and Sfax with 65%. 22% of Great Tunis residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 19% of Sousse, and 18% of Sfax residents. 4% of Sfax residents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 2% of Sousse residents, and 1% of Great Tunis residents. 13% of Sfax residents never have access to internet/wifi. This is true for 8% of both Great Tunis and Sousse residents.

#### **School attendance**

- Asking respondents (n = 98) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 61% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 4% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 35% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

- City comparison (n = 98) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Great Tunis with 72%, followed by 58% in Sousse, and 57% in Sfax. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Sousse with 8%, followed by Sfax with 3%.
- The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Sfax respondents with a share of 40%, followed by Sousse with 34%, and Great Tunis with 28%.

#### **Contribution to household income**

- Among all respondents (n = 98), everyone stated that none of their children worked at all to support household income.

## 2. Methodology

One to One for Research and Polling executed a socio-economic survey in Tunisia for the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. In Tunisia, data collection took place between 23 November and 18 December, 2023.

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

The preparation for data collection took 4 days. Before starting the data collection, the sampling expert has prepared the quotas for each city. The quotas were established based on the most recent official available data from the National Statistics Institute<sup>1</sup> (NSI) of each city. Quotas were fixed by age, gender, and governorates.

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

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<sup>1</sup> <https://www.ins.tn/>

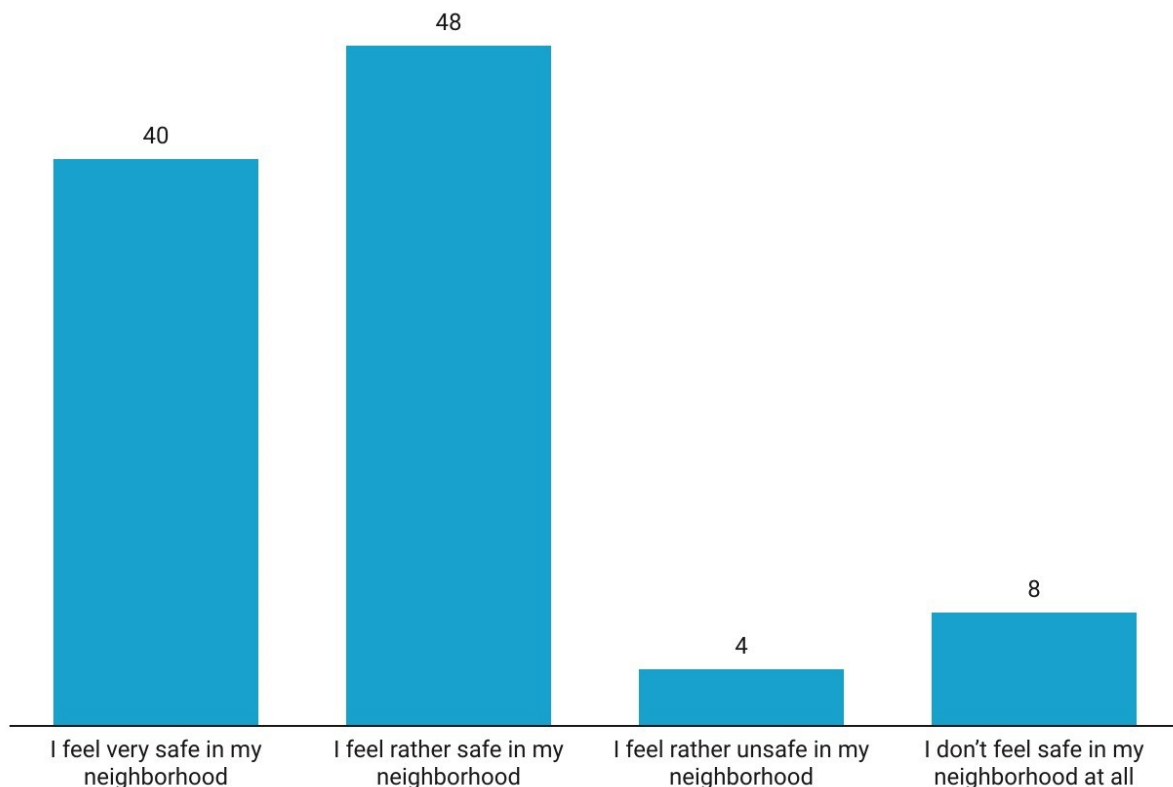
### 3. Chapter summary

#### 3.1. Sense of security

40% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 48% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 4% feel rather unsafe, while 8% do not feel safe at all.

#### **Sense of Security – Total (n = 600)**

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

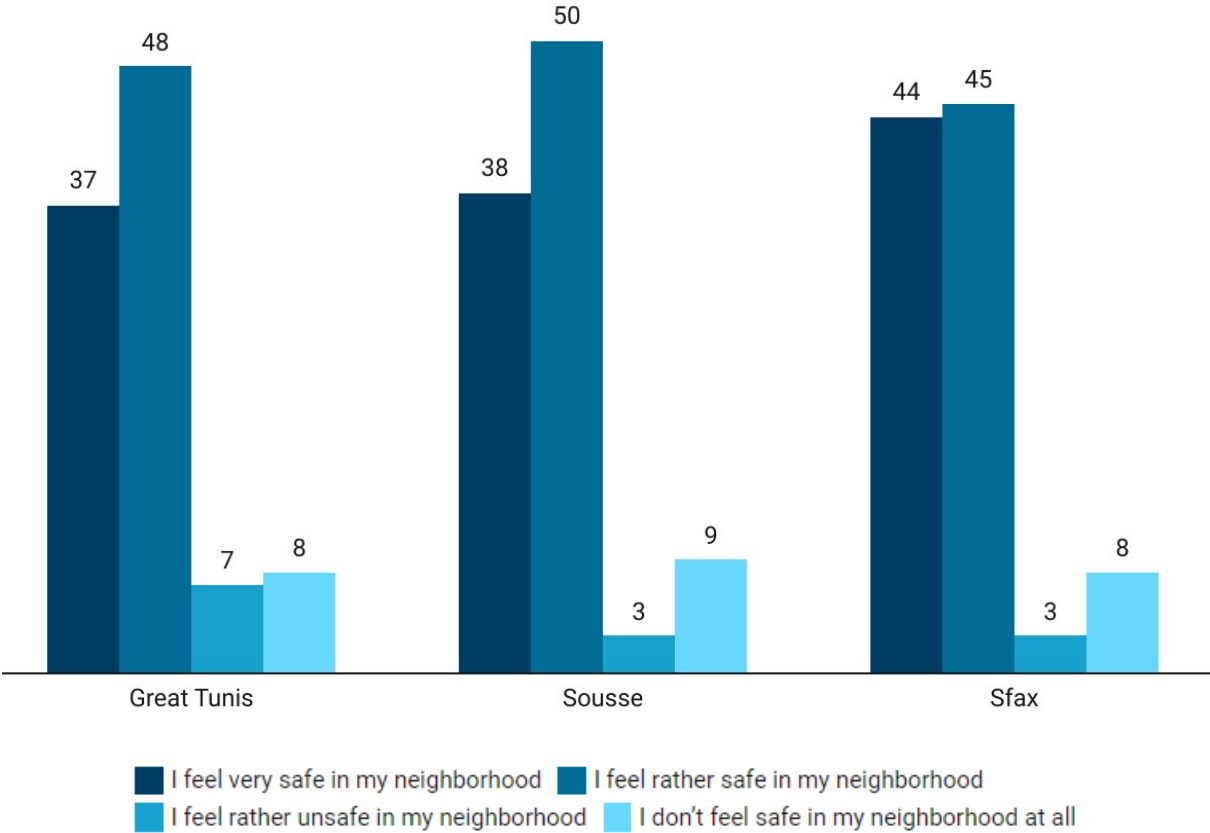


44% of Sfax respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 38% of Sousse and 37% of Great Tunis respondents. 50% of Sousse respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 48% of Great Tunis respondents, and 45% of Sfax respondents.

7% of Great Tunis respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 3% of each Sousse and Sfax respondents. 9% of Sousse respondents feel unsafe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 8% of both Tunis and Sfax respondents.

**Sense of Security – City (n = 600)**

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

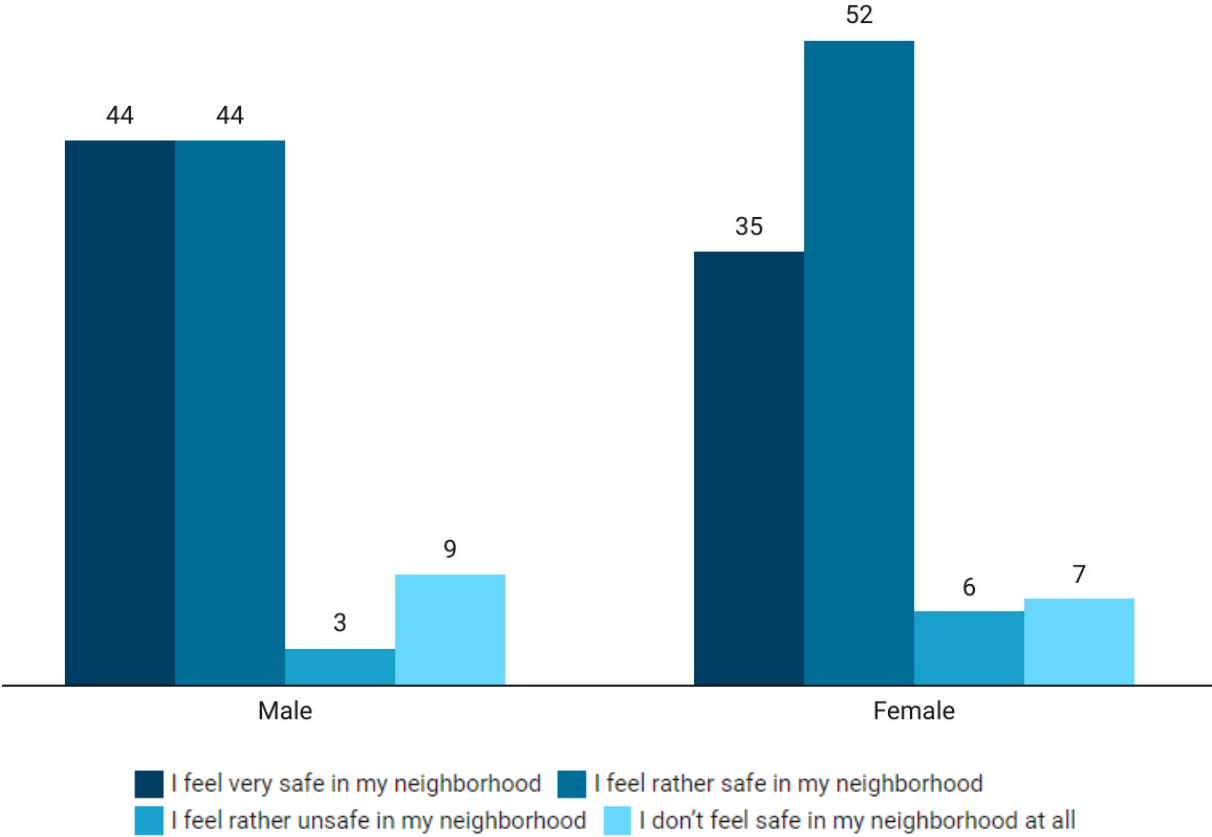


44% of male respondents feel very safe, while this is true for 35% of female respondents. 52% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 44% of male respondents.

3% of male respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 6% of female respondents. 9% of male and 7% of female survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood.

**Sense of Security – Gender (n = 600)**

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

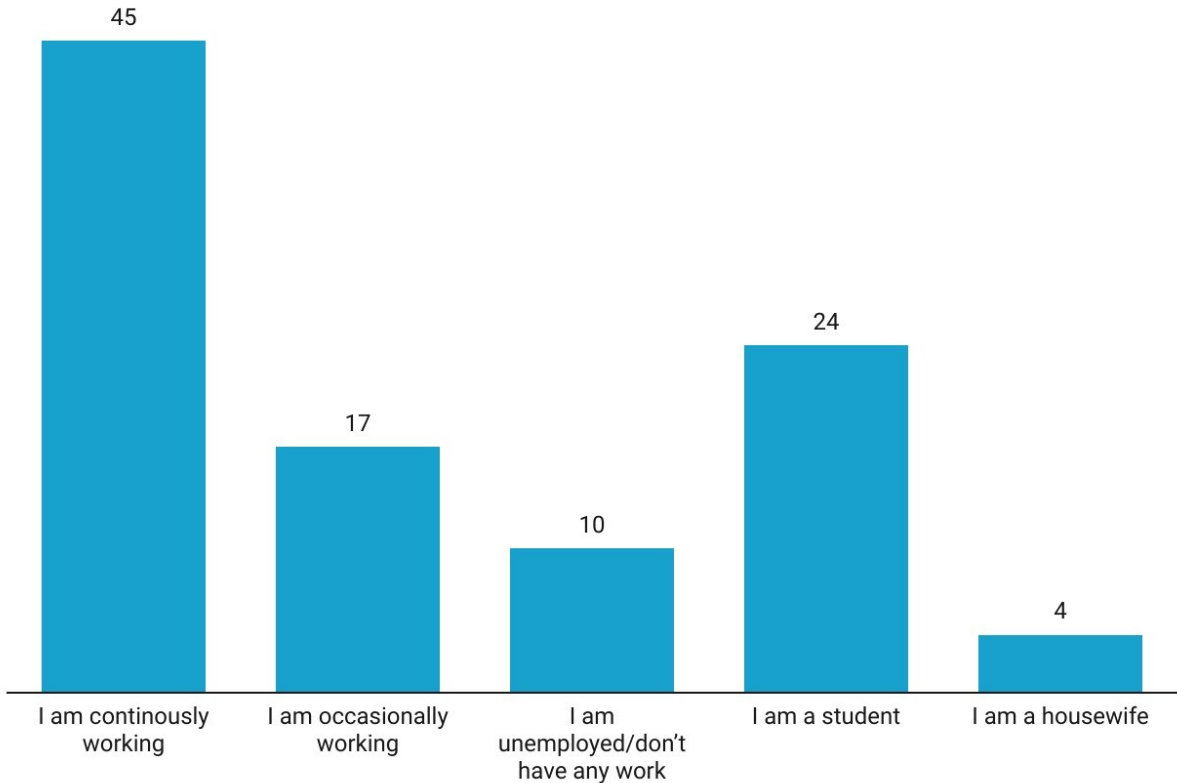


**3.2. Occupation and type of employment**

In the present sample (n = 600), 45% work continuously, while 17% have occasional jobs. 24% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 4% are a housewife, while 10% are unemployed/do not work currently.

**Occupation – Total (n = 600)**

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

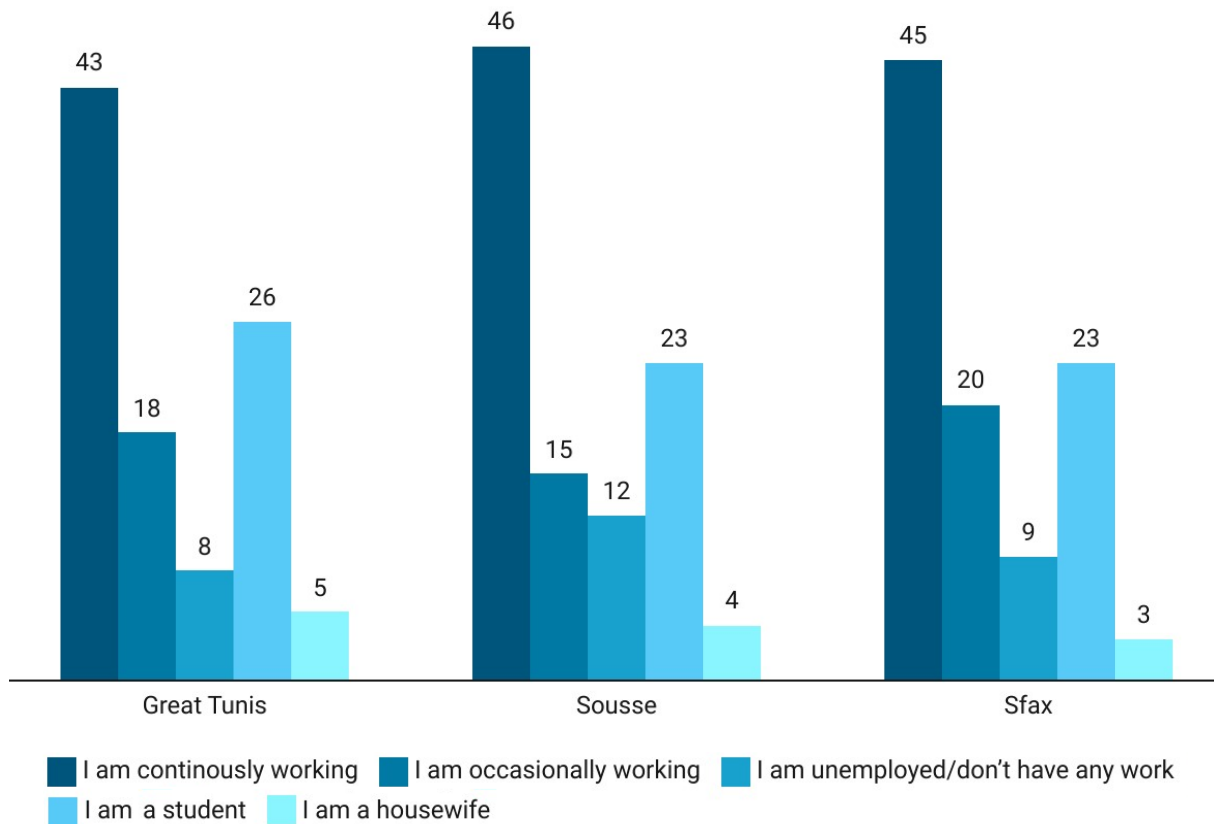


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 46% work continuously in Sousse, while this is true for 45% in Sfax, and 43% in Great Tunis. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Sfax with 20%, followed by Great Tunis with 18%, and Sousse with 15%. The percentage of those being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Sousse with 12%, followed by Sfax with 9%, and Great Tunis with 8%.

26% of Great Tunis respondents are students, while this is true for 23% of both Sousse and Sfax respondents. 5% of Great Tunis respondents are housewives, while this is true for 4% of Sousse respondents, and 3% of Sfax respondents.

## Occupation – City (n = 600)

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

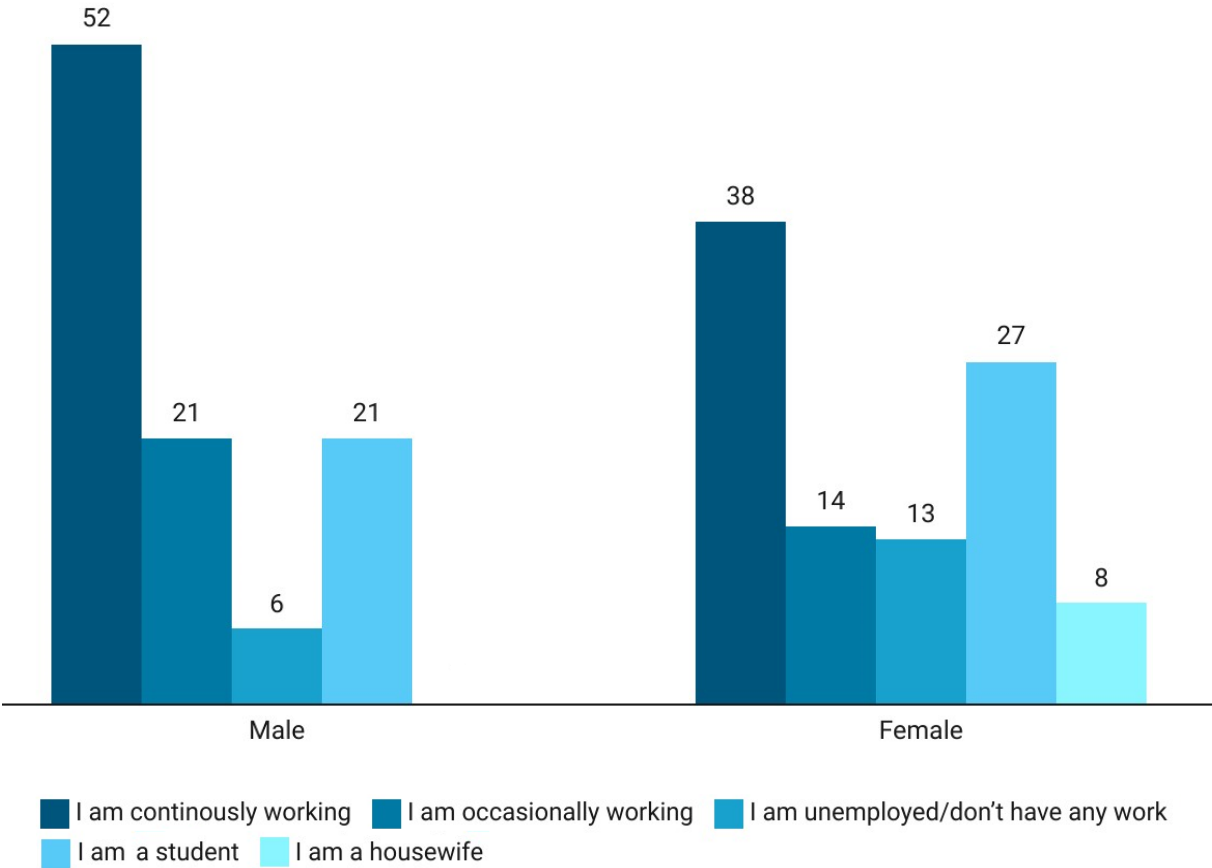


Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 52% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 38% of female respondents. 21% of male respondents and 14% of female respondents work occasionally.

6% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 13% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (27%) than among men (21%). 8% of female respondents are housewives.

**Occupation – Gender (n = 600)**

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

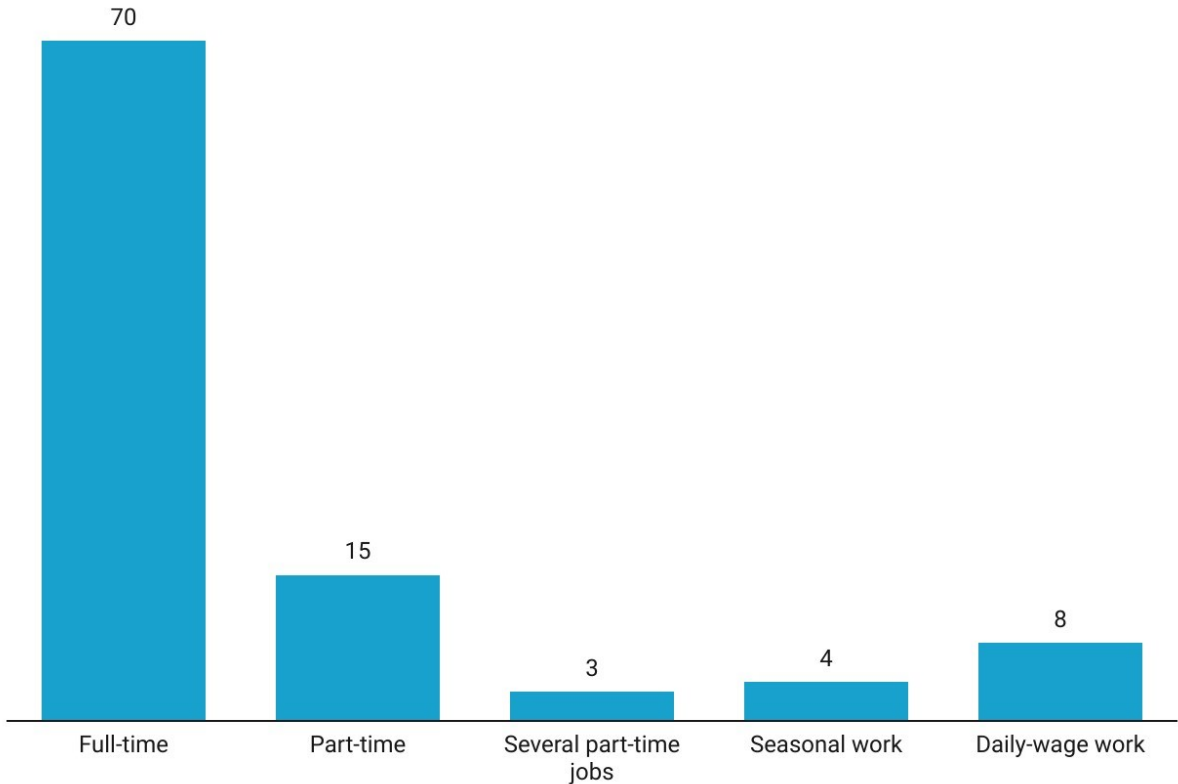


When it comes to the type of occupation, 70% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 373) are full-time workers, while 15% are part-time workers. 3% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs. 8% work as daily wage workers, while 4% work as seasonal workers.

**Type of Occupation – Total (n = 373\*)**

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

\* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



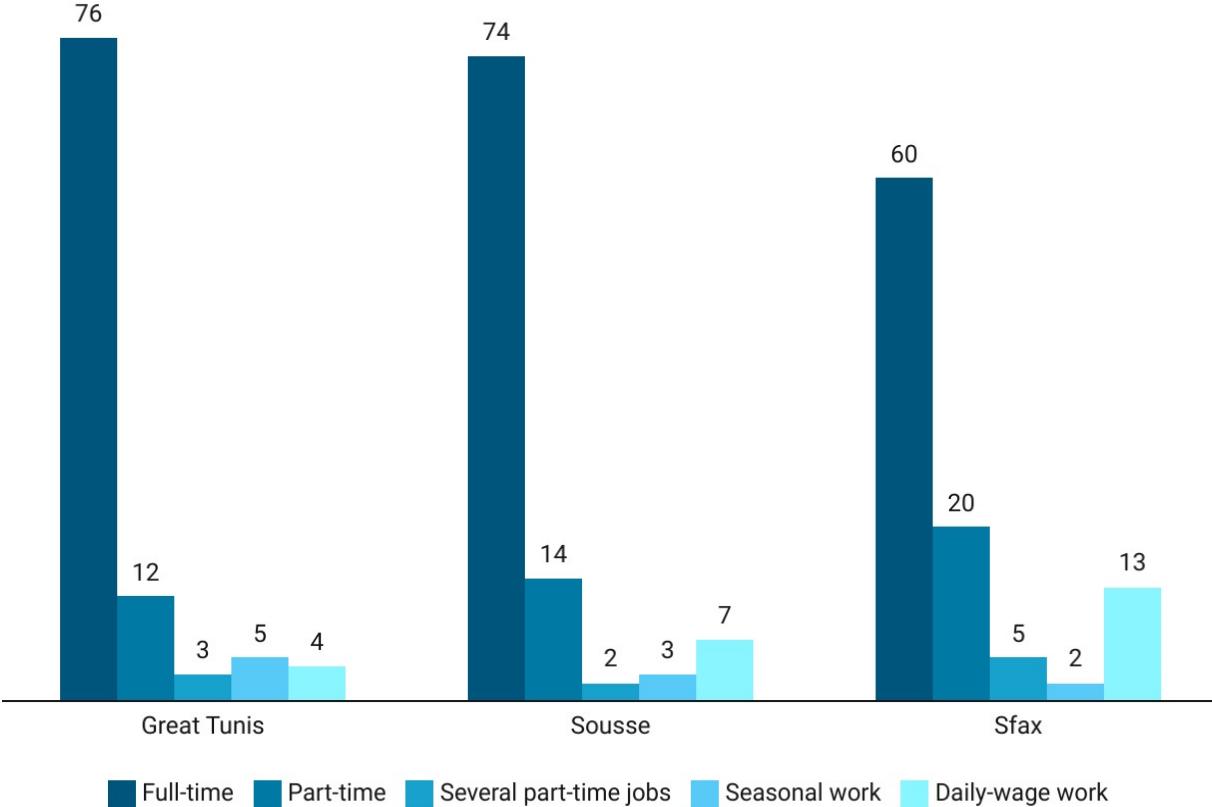
The largest share of full-time workers can be found among Great Tunis residents (76%), followed by Sousse with 74%, and Sfax with 60%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 20% among Sfax respondents, while this is true for 14% among Sousse, and 12% among Great Tunis respondents.

The largest proportion of those having several part-time jobs can be found among Sfax respondents with 5%, followed by Great Tunis with 3%, and Sousse with 2%. 5% of Great Tunis residents are seasonal workers, while this is true for 3% of Sousse respondents, and 2% of Sfax respondents. 13% of Sfax respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 7% of Sousse respondents, and 4% of Great Tunis respondents.

**Type of Occupation – City (n = 373\*)**

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

\* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



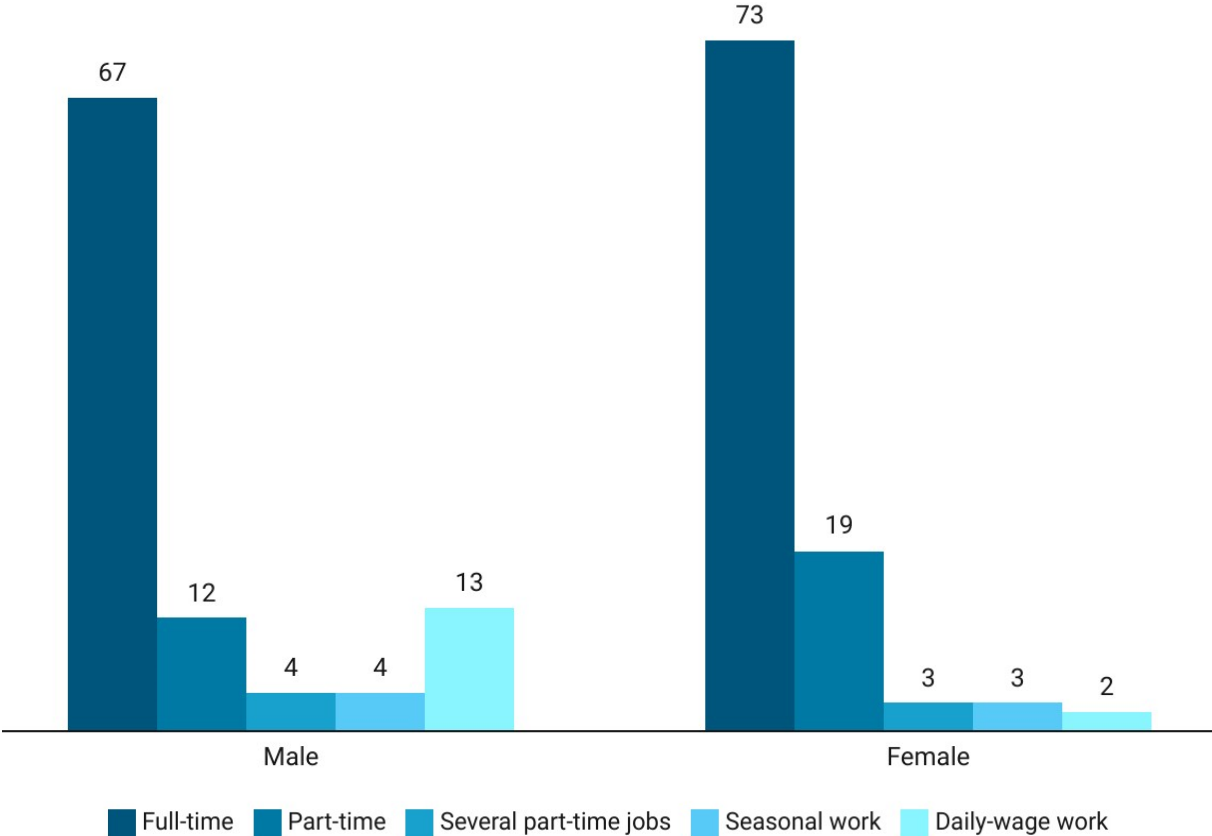
Gender comparison (n = 373) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among female respondents (73%) than among male respondents (67%). The proportion of part-time workers is higher among women (19%) than among men (12%).

4% of male and 3% of female respondents have several part-time jobs. 4% of male respondents work as seasonal workers, while this is true for 3% of female respondents. The proportion of daily-wage workers is significantly higher among men (13%) than among women (2%).

**Type of Occupation – Gender (n = 373\*)**

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

\* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

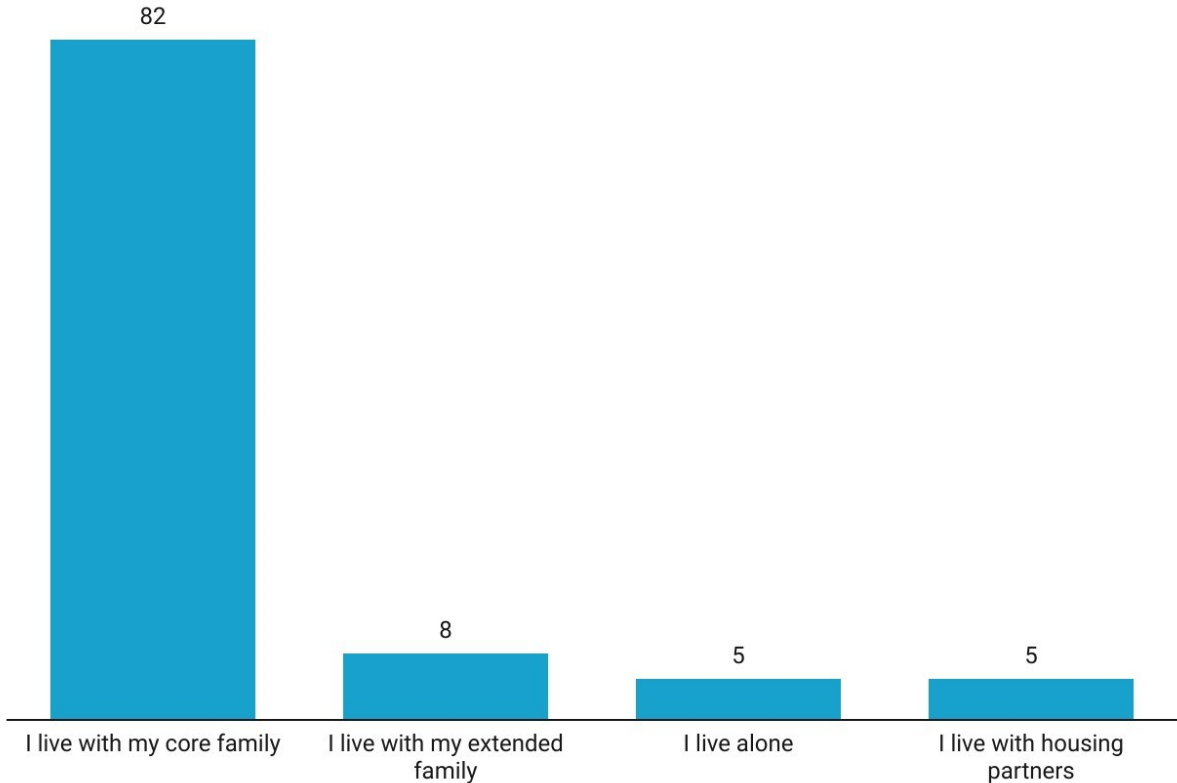


**3.3. Housing situation and impact of housing costs**

5% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 5% live with their housing partners. 82% live with their core family, while 8% live with their extended family.

**Current Housing Situation – Total (n = 600)**

*What is your current housing situation?*

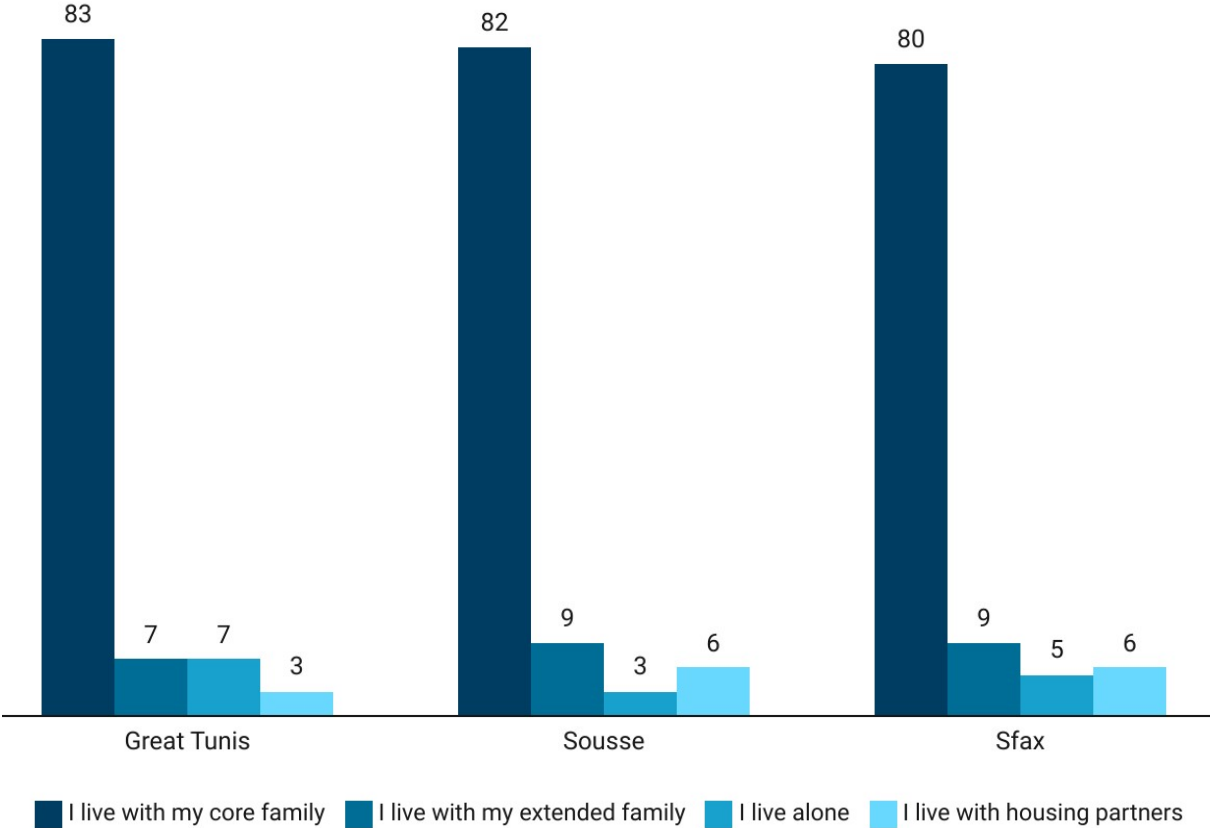


City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Great Tunis with 83%, followed by Sousse with 82%, and Sfax with 80%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in both Sousse and Sfax with each 9%, followed by Great Tunis with 7%.

7% of Great Tunis respondents live alone, while this is true for 5% of Sfax, and 3% of Sousse residents. 6% of both Sousse and Sfax respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 3% of Great Tunis respondents.

**Current Housing Situation – City (n = 600)**

*What is your current housing situation?*

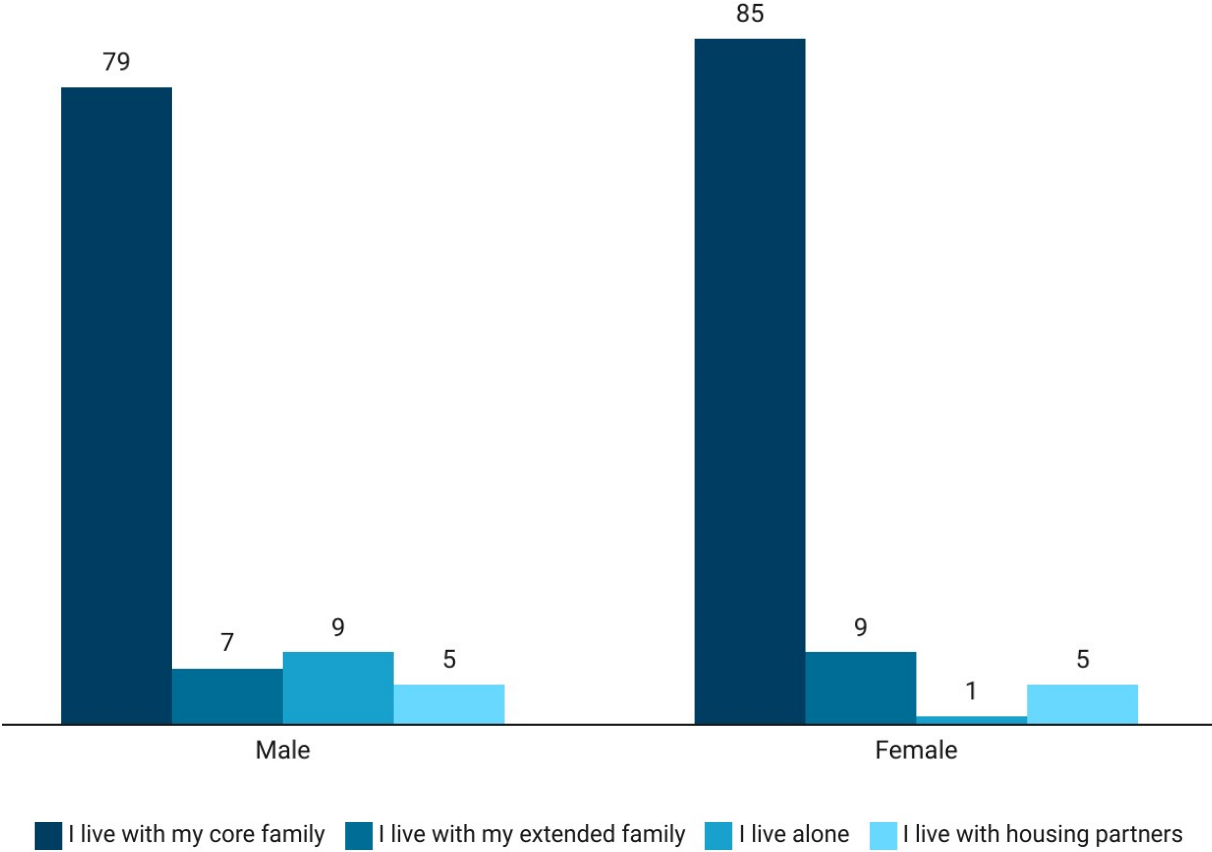


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 79% of male respondents live with their core family, while this is true for 85% of female respondents. 7% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 9% of female participants.

Among male respondents, 9% live with their housing partners, while 1% of female respondents agreed on that. Among female respondents, 5% live alone, while this is true for 5% of male respondents.

**Current Housing Situation – Gender (n = 600)**

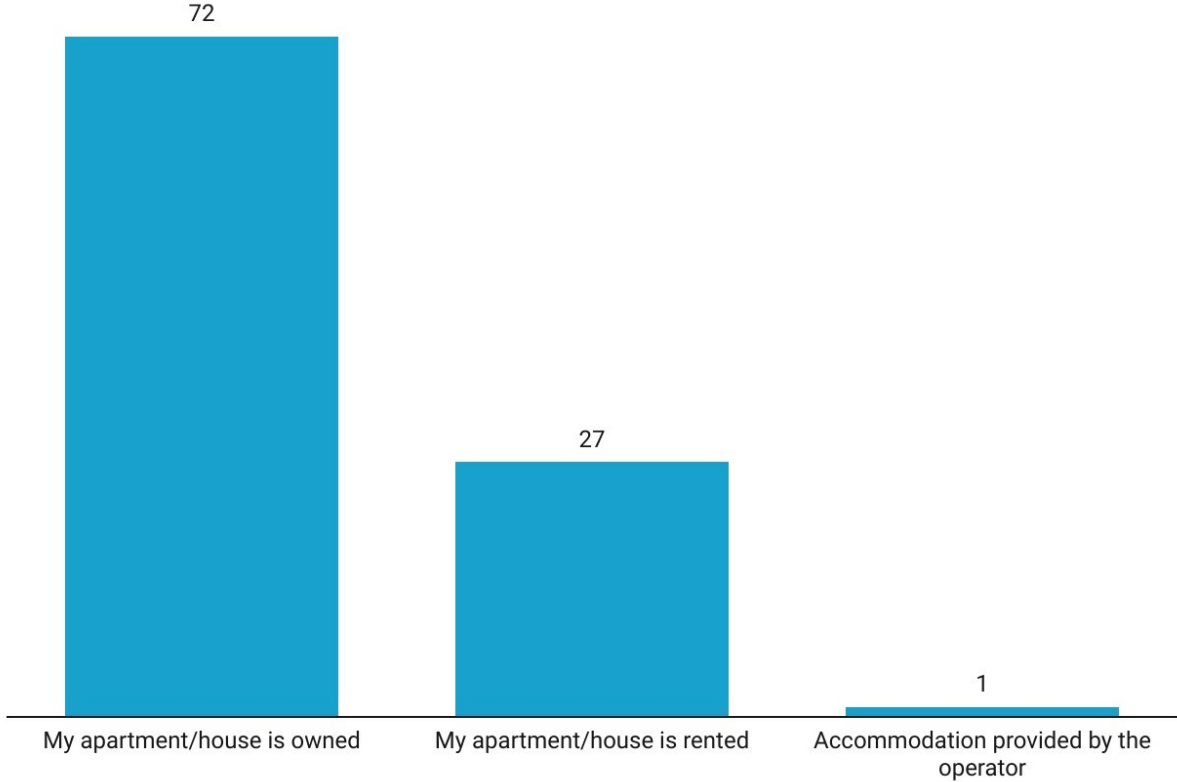
*What is your current housing situation?*



72% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 27% live in an apartment or house they rent. 1% live in an accommodation provided by an operator.

**Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)**

*Is your dwelling rented or owned?*

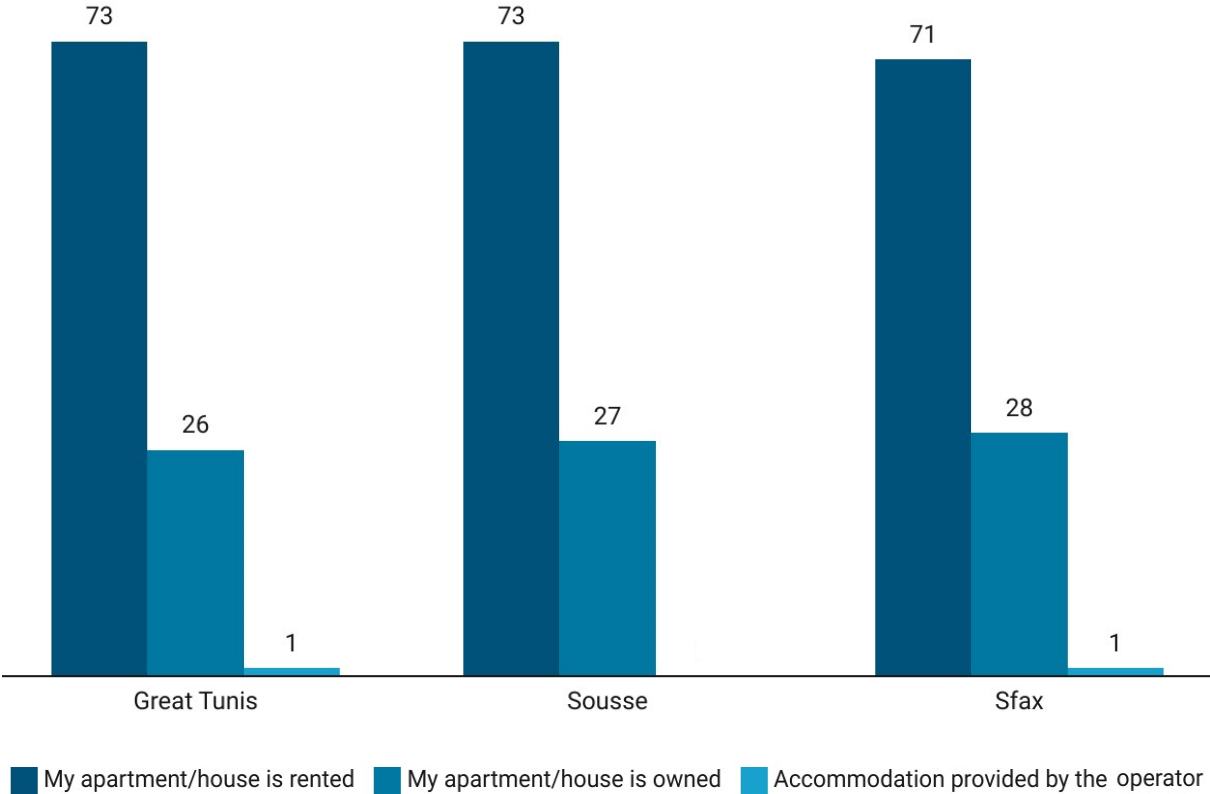


City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those renting an apartment or house is to be found among both Great Tunis and Sousse with each 73%, followed by Sfax with 71%.

Among Sfax respondents, 28% live in an accommodation they own, while this is true for 27% of Sousse, and 26% of Great Tunis residents. 1% of both Great Tunis and Sfax respondents live in an accommodation provided by an operator.

**Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)**

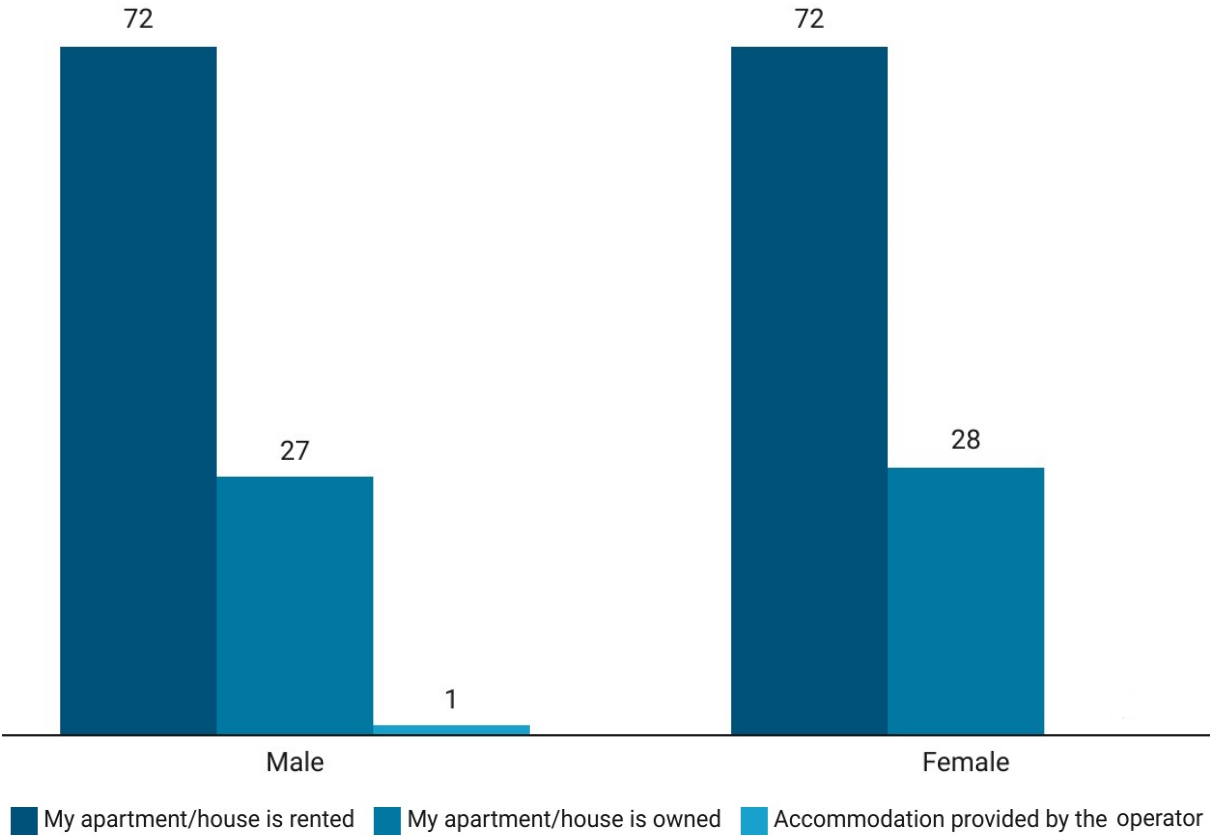
*Is your dwelling rented or owned?*



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 72% of both female and male respondents live in an apartment or house they rent, while 27% of male respondents and 28% of female respondents live in an accommodation they own. 1% of male respondents live in an accommodation provided by an operator.

**Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)**

*Is your dwelling rented or owned?*

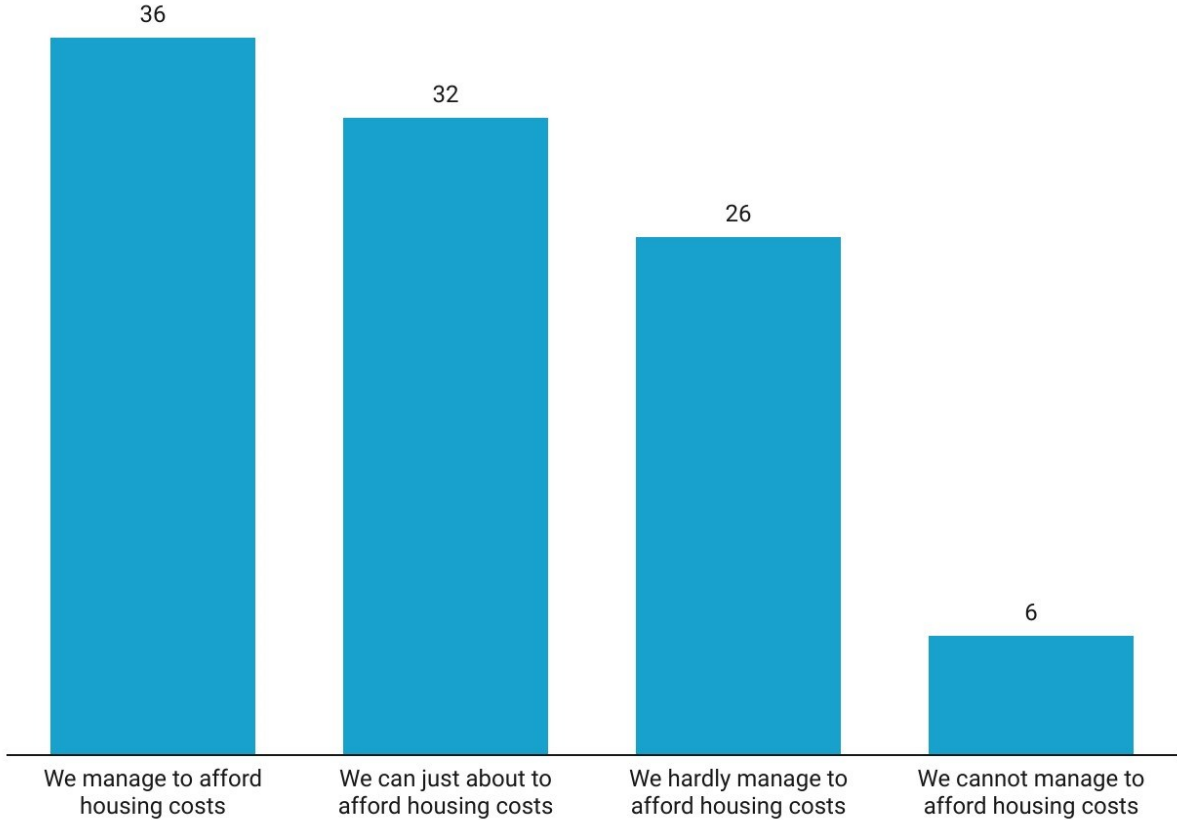


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 36% manage to afford the housing costs. 32% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600).

26% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 6% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

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

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

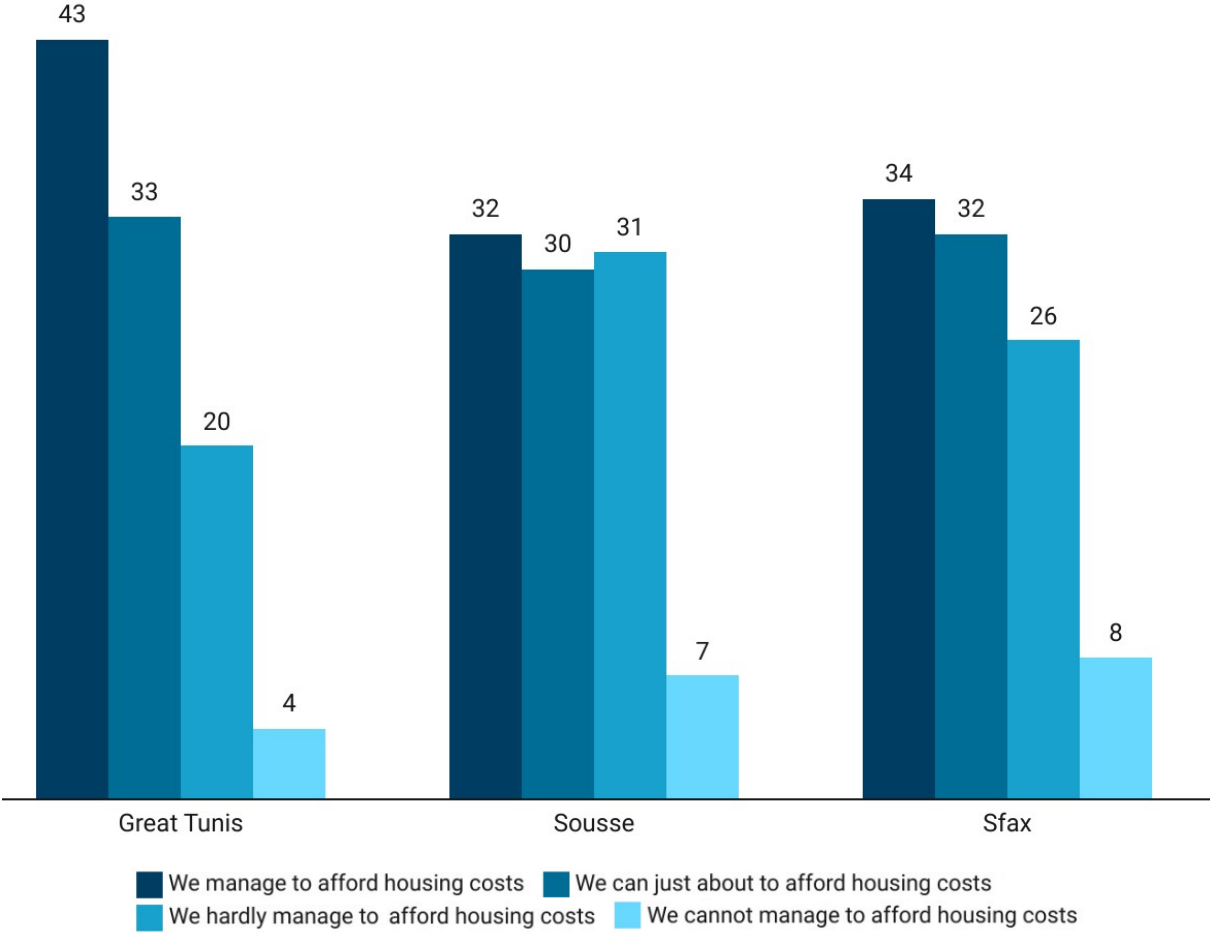


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 43% of Great Tunis respondents, 34% of Sfax respondents, and 32% of Sousse respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 33% of Great Tunis respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 32% of Sfax, and 30% of Sousse residents.

31% of Sousse, 26% of Sfax, and 20% of Great Tunis respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Sfax residents with 8%, followed by Sousse with 7%, and Great Tunis with 4%.

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

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

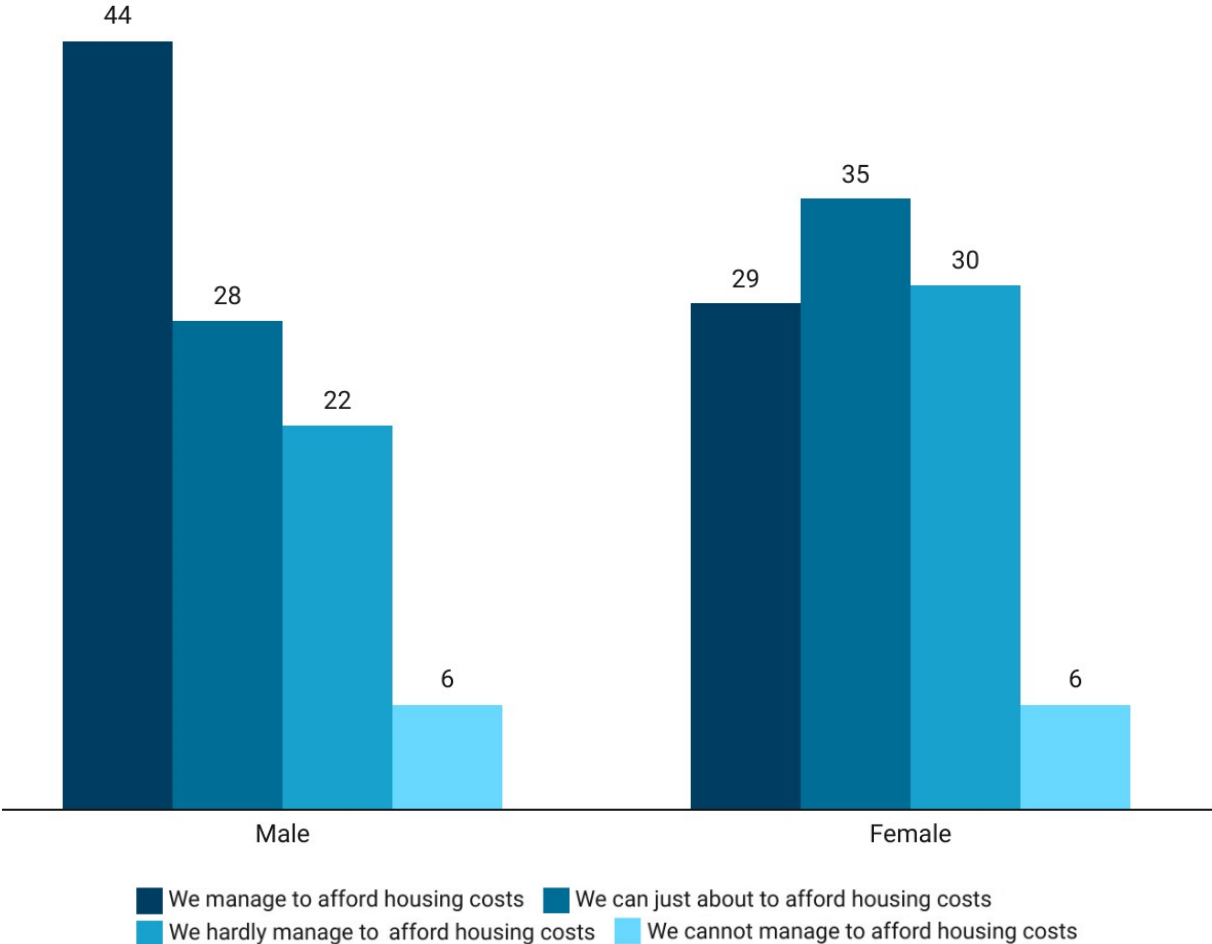


44% of male respondents and 29% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 28% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 35% of female residents.

In contrast, 22% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 30%. The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is 6% among both male and female respondents.

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

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



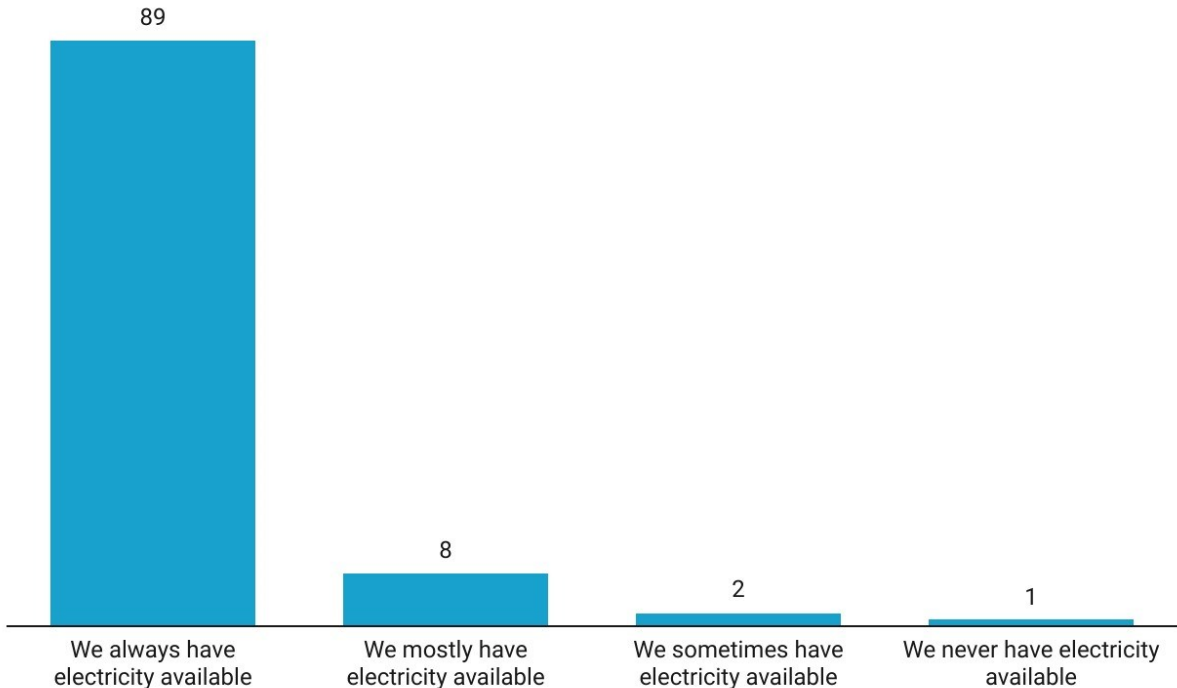
**3.4. Access to electricity in dwelling**

89% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, followed by those who mostly have electricity available (8%).

2% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while 1% of the respondents never have electricity available.

**Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)**

*Do you have electricity in your dwelling?*

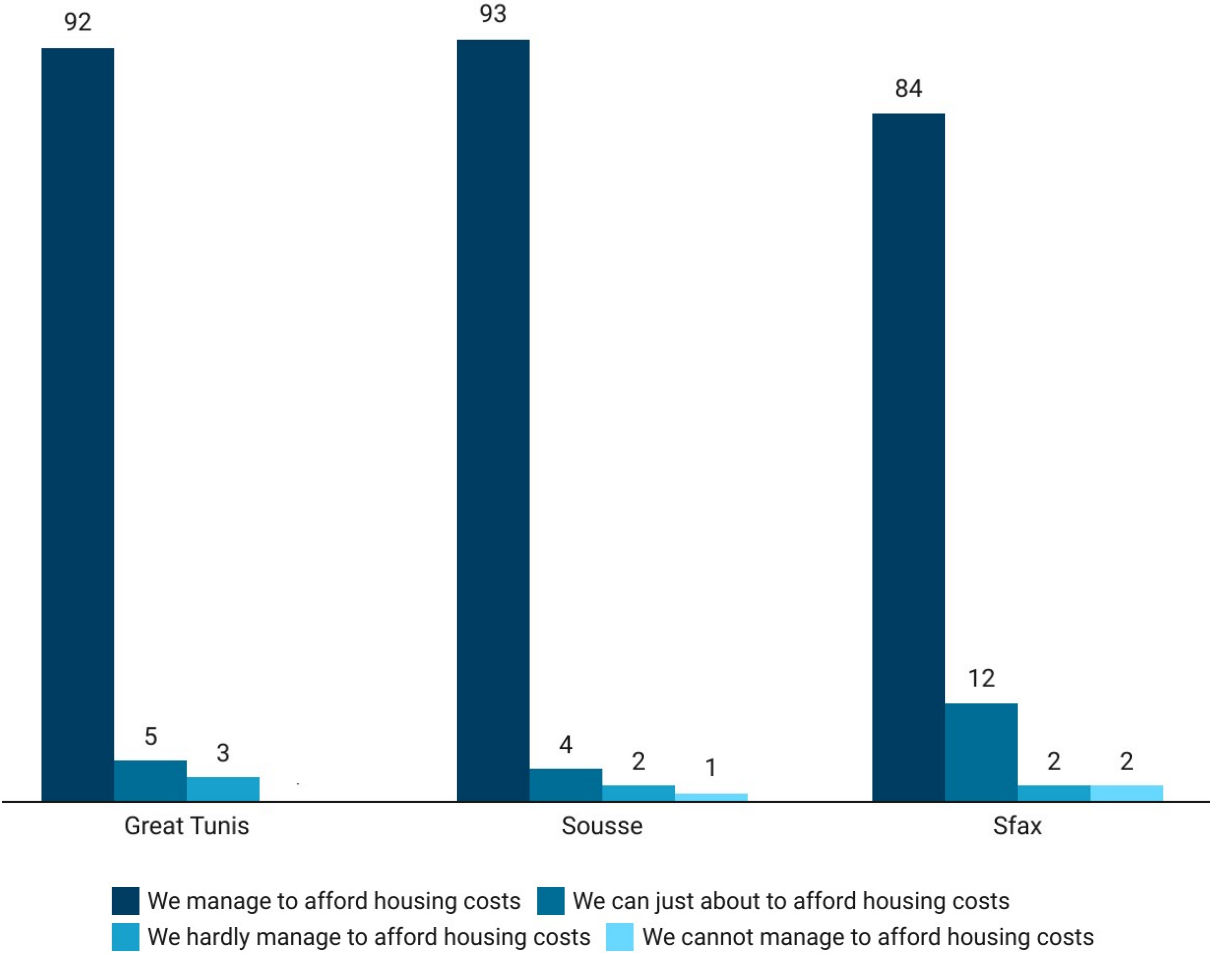


Comparing all three cities (n = 600), 93% of Sousse respondents have access to electricity, while this is true for 92% of Great Tunis respondents, and 84% of Sfax respondents. 12% of respondents living in Sfax mostly have access to electricity, followed by Great Tunis with 5%, and Sousse with 4%.

3% of Great Tunis residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by both Sousse and Sfax residents with each 2%. 2% of Sfax residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 1% of Sousse residents.

**Access to electricity – City (n = 600)**

*Do you have electricity in your dwelling?*

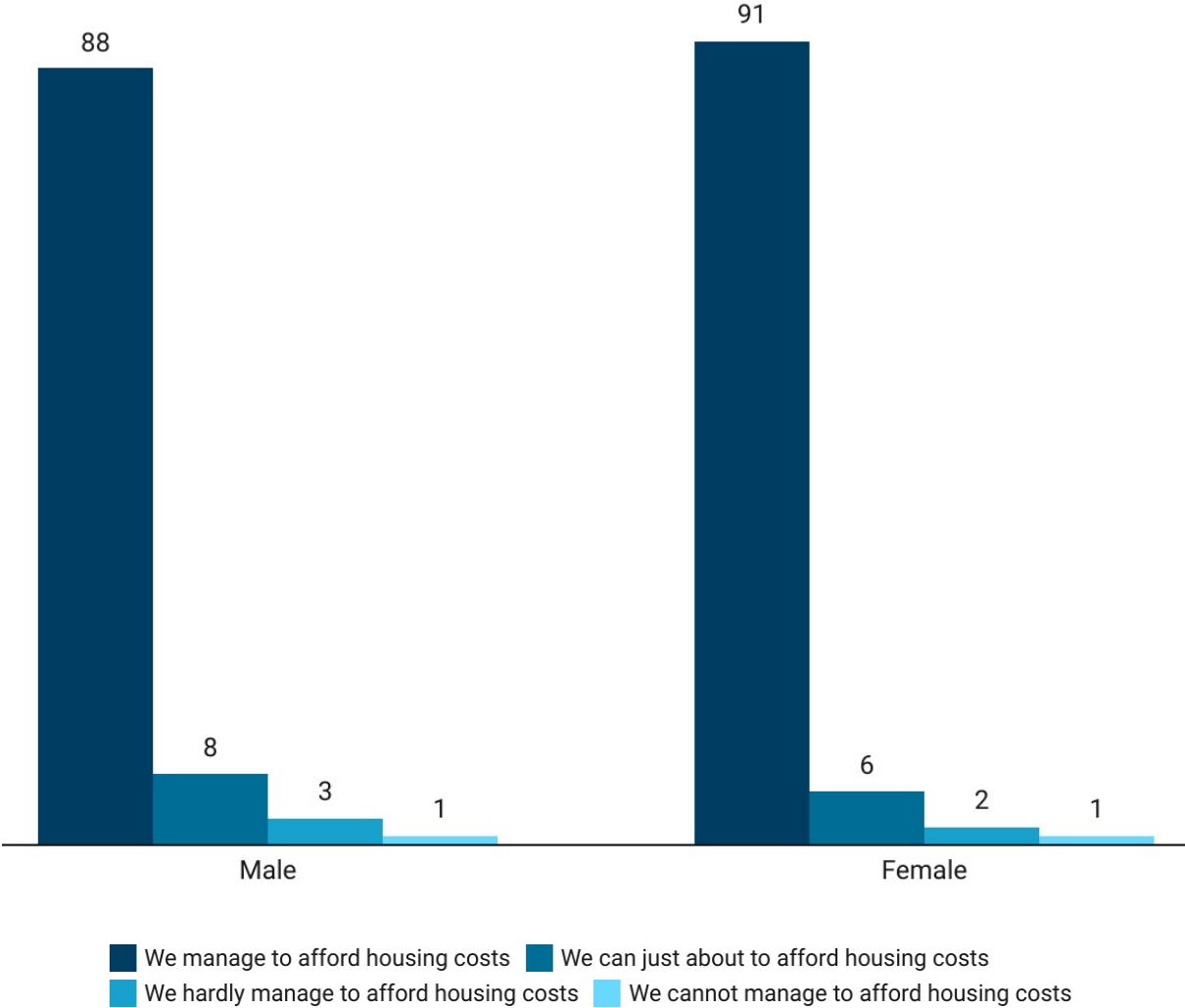


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 88% of male and 91% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 8% of male and 6% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

3% of male and 2% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 1% of each male and female respondents stated that they never had access to electricity.

**Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)**

*Do you have electricity in your dwelling?*



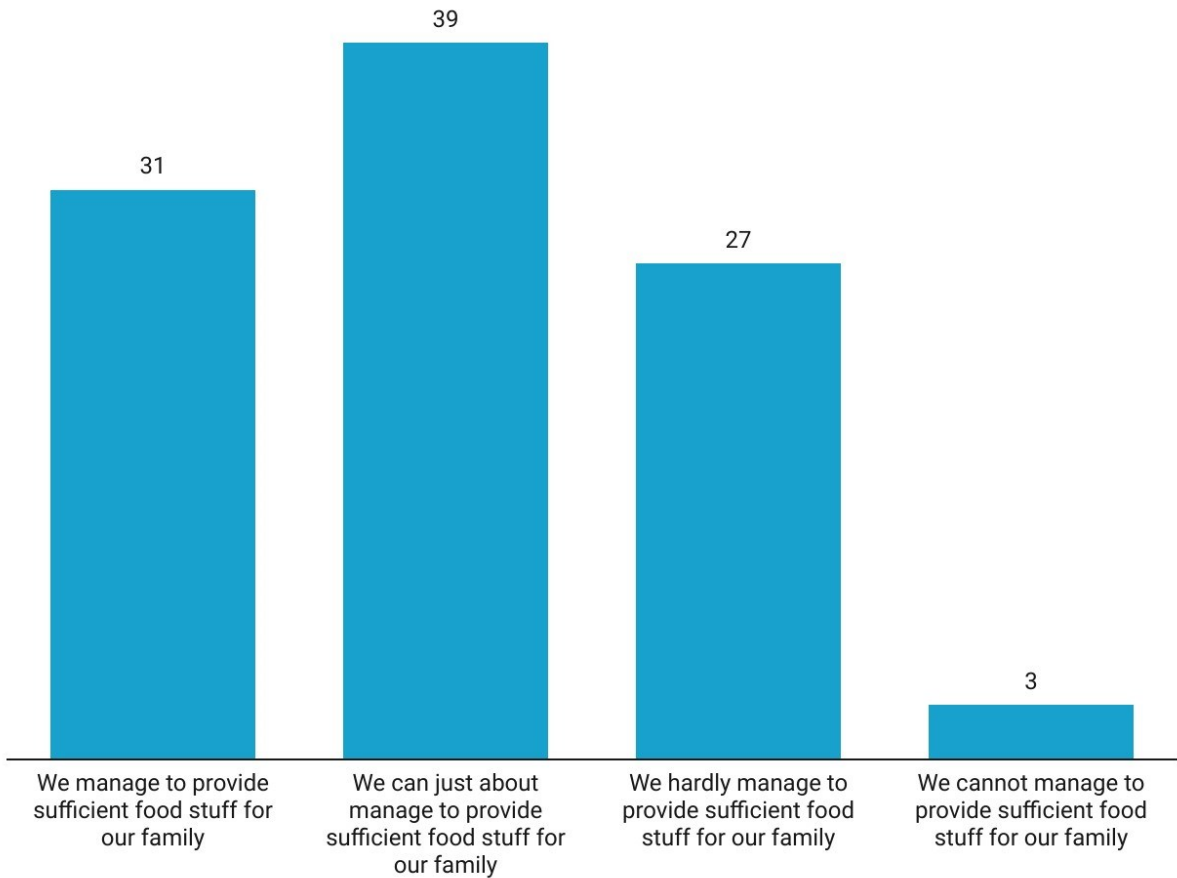
**3.5. Impact of current food prices on family’s ability to buy food**

31% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 39% 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 3% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

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

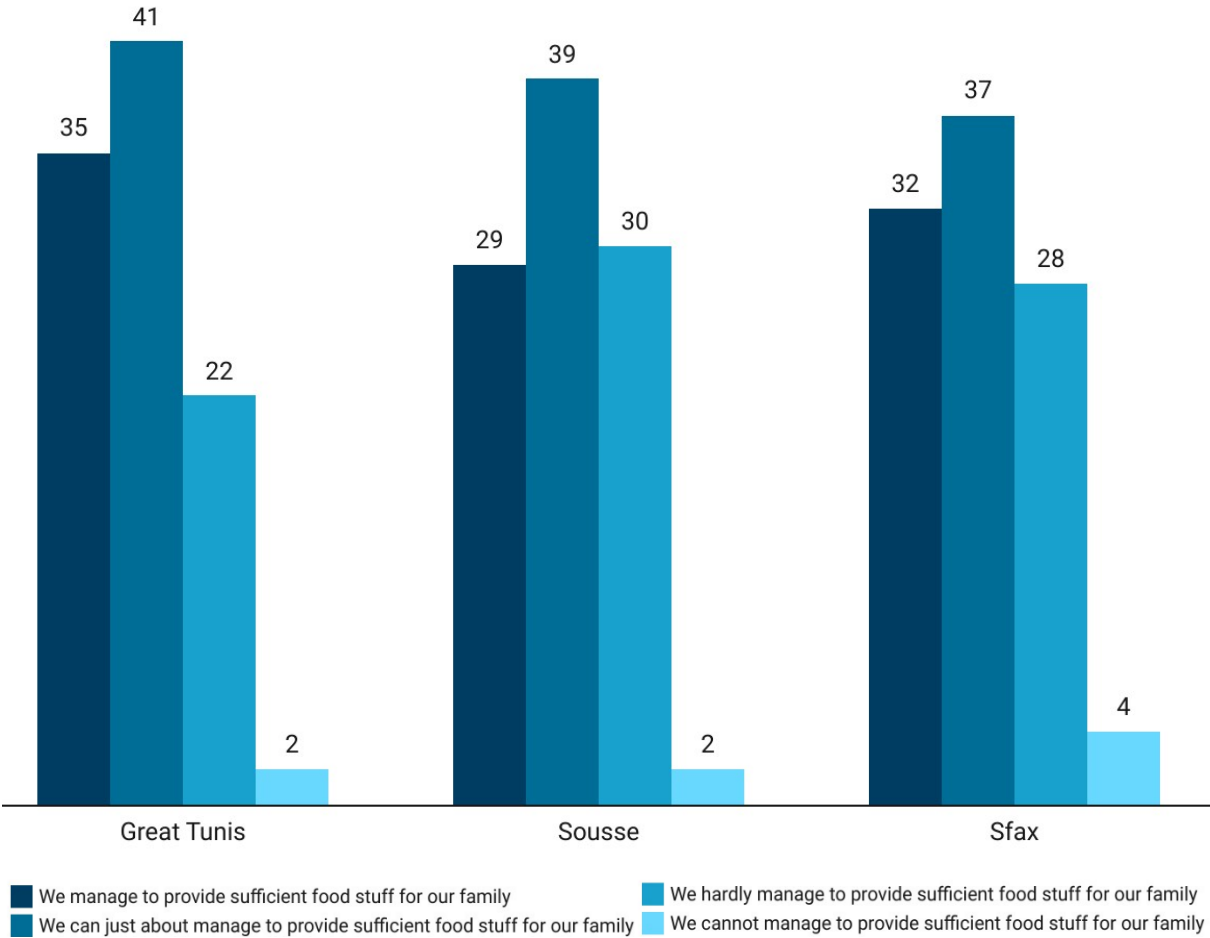


35% of Great Tunis respondents manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 32% of Sfax respondents, and 29% of Sousse respondents. 41% of Great Tunis respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 39% of respondents in Sousse, and 37% of respondents in Sfax.

30% of Sousse residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 28% of Sfax residents, and 22% of Great Tunis respondents. 4% of Sfax residents cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 2% among both Great Tunis and Sousse residents.

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

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

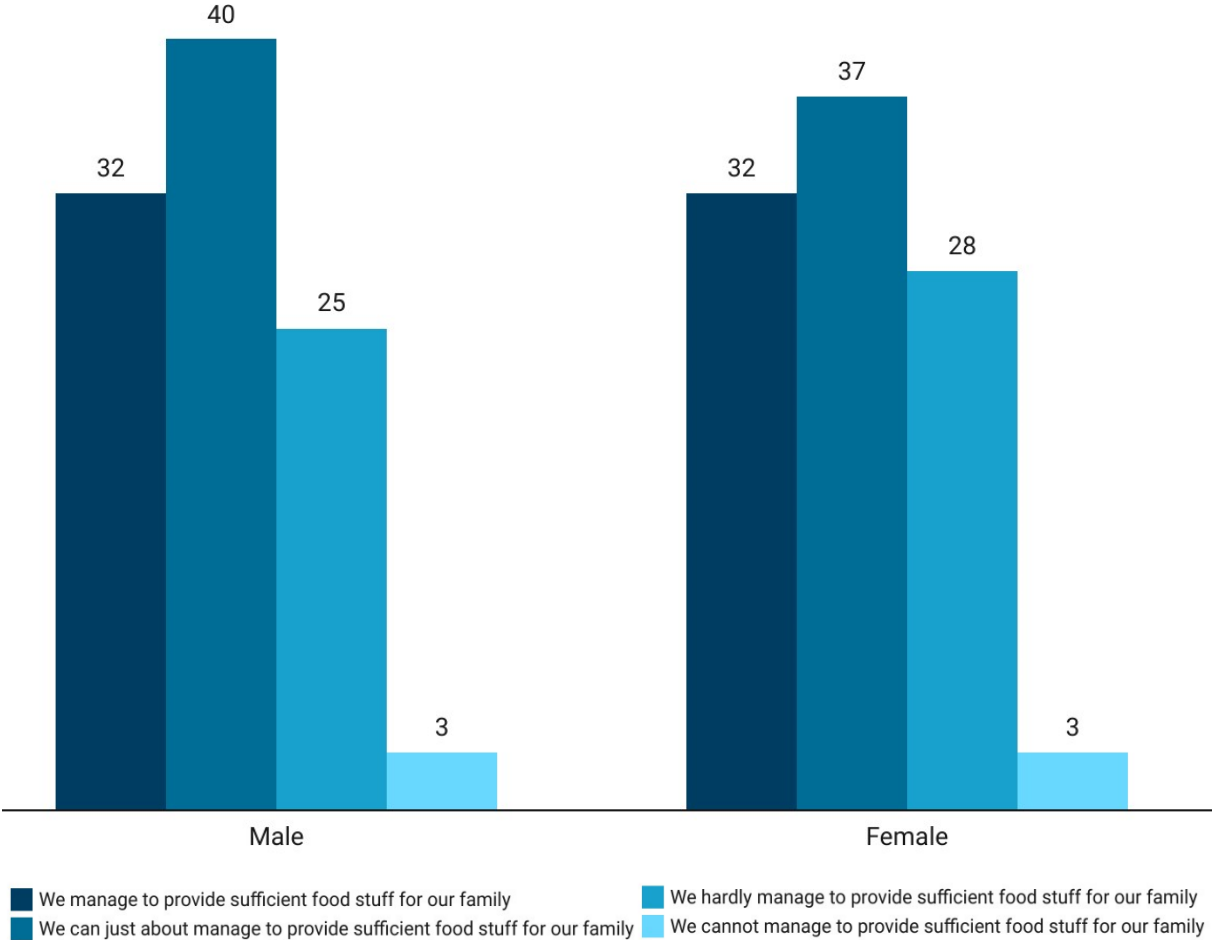


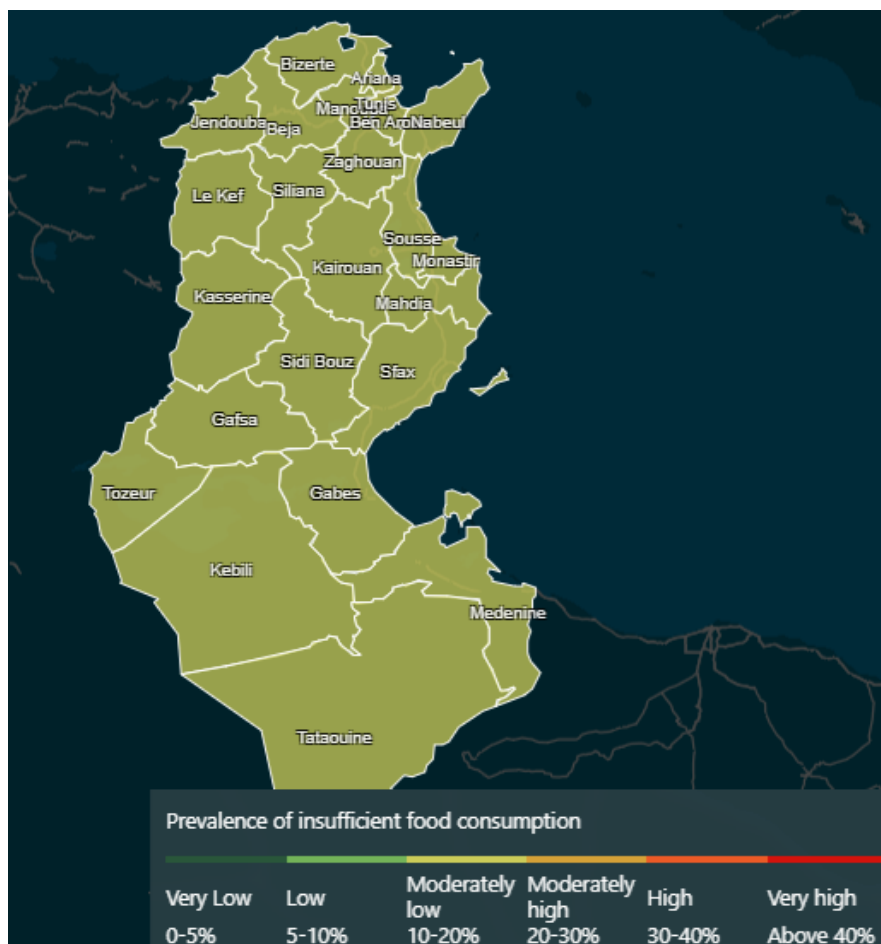
32% of each male and female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 40% of male and 37% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

25% of male and 28% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 3% of each male and female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

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





**Figure 1.** Hunger map of Tunisia (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>, access on 2024/03/26)

The results of this study are supported by the findings of the HungerMap<sup>2</sup> on the prevalence of sufficient food consumption in Tunisia. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in Tunisia: red signals areas where people are not meeting the required food intake levels and thus require urgent assistance, while green signals areas where people meet the required food intake levels. As can be seen from the virtual map, the whole country is affected by low insufficient food consumption (coloured light green).

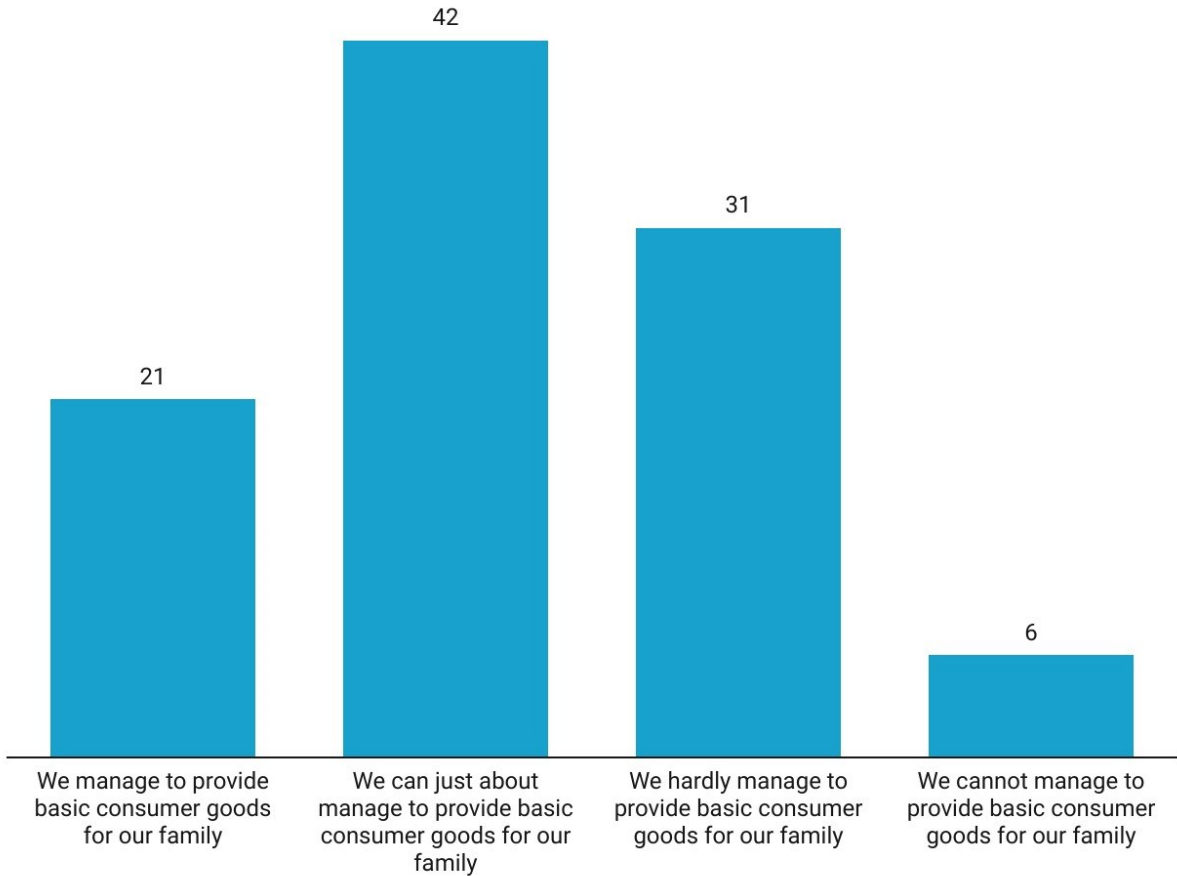
### **3.6. Impact of current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods**

21% of surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 42% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 31% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while a noticeable proportion of 6% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

<sup>2</sup> 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/>).

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

*What is the impact of current market prices on your family’s ability to buy basic consumer goods?*

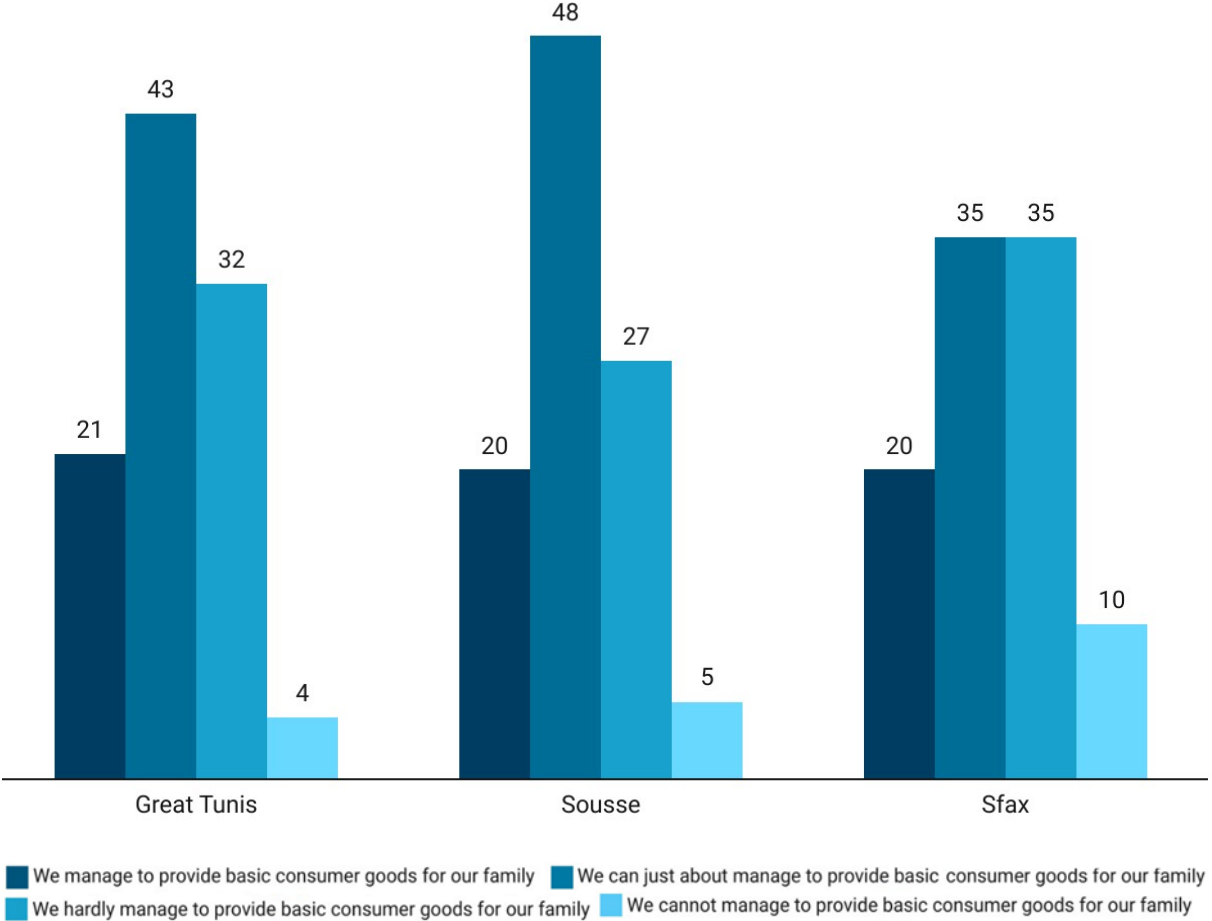


21% of Great Tunis residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 20% of both Sousse and Sfax residents. 48% of Sousse residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Great Tunis residents with 43%, and Sfax residents with 35%.

35% of Sfax residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 32% of Great Tunis residents, and 27% of Sousse residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Sfax residents with 10%, followed by Sousse residents with 5%, and Great Tunis residents with 4%.

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

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

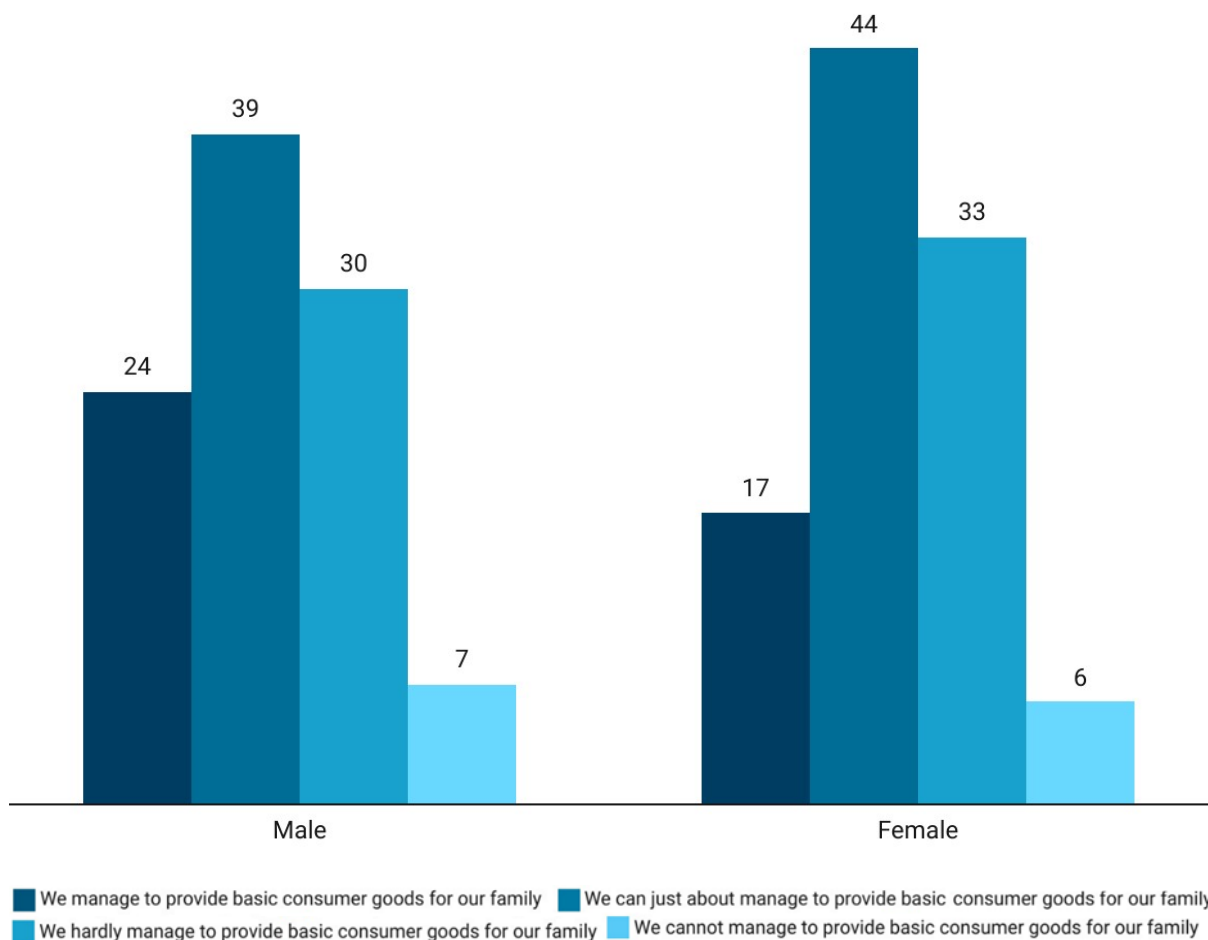


Gender comparison reveals that 24% of male and 17% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 39% of male and 44% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

30% of male and 33% of female respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 7% of male and 6% of female survey participants 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 = 600)

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



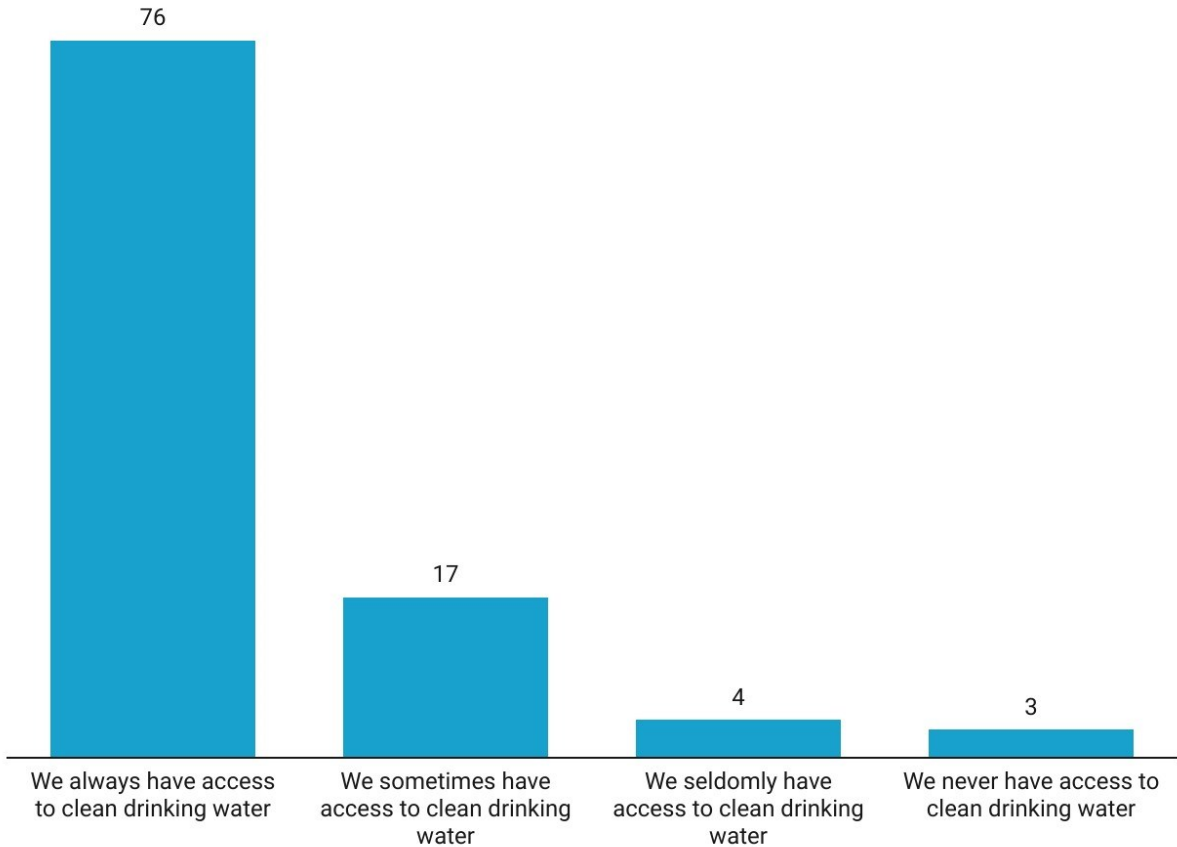
### 3.7. Access to clean drinking water

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

76% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 17% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 4% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while another 3% never have access to clean drinking water.

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

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

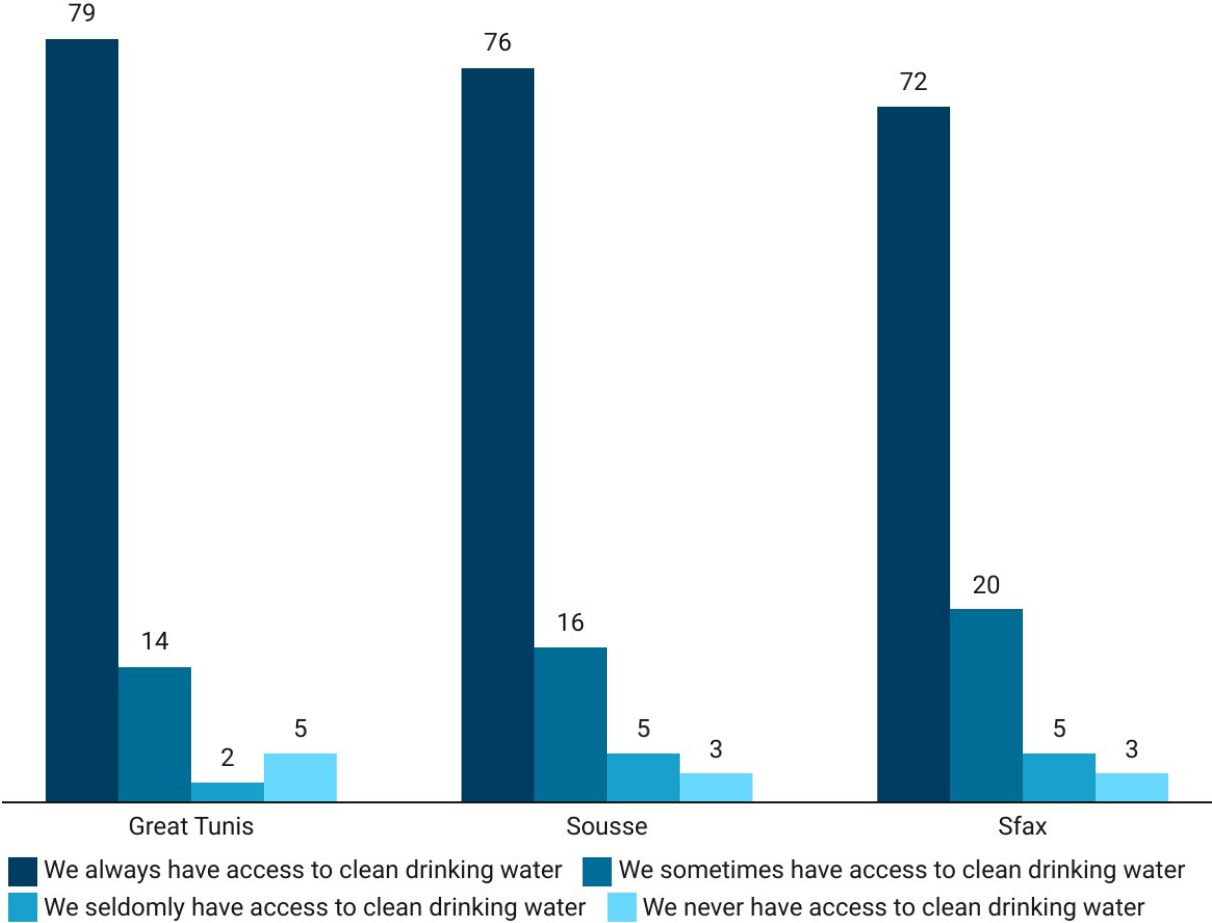


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Great Tunis with 79%, followed by Sousse with 76%, and Sfax with 72%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Sfax respondents with 20%, followed by Sousse respondents with 16%, and Great Tunis respondents with 14%.

5% of each Sousse and Sfax respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 2% of Great Tunis respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among Great Tunis respondents with 5%, followed by Sousse and Sfax respondents with each 3%.

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

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

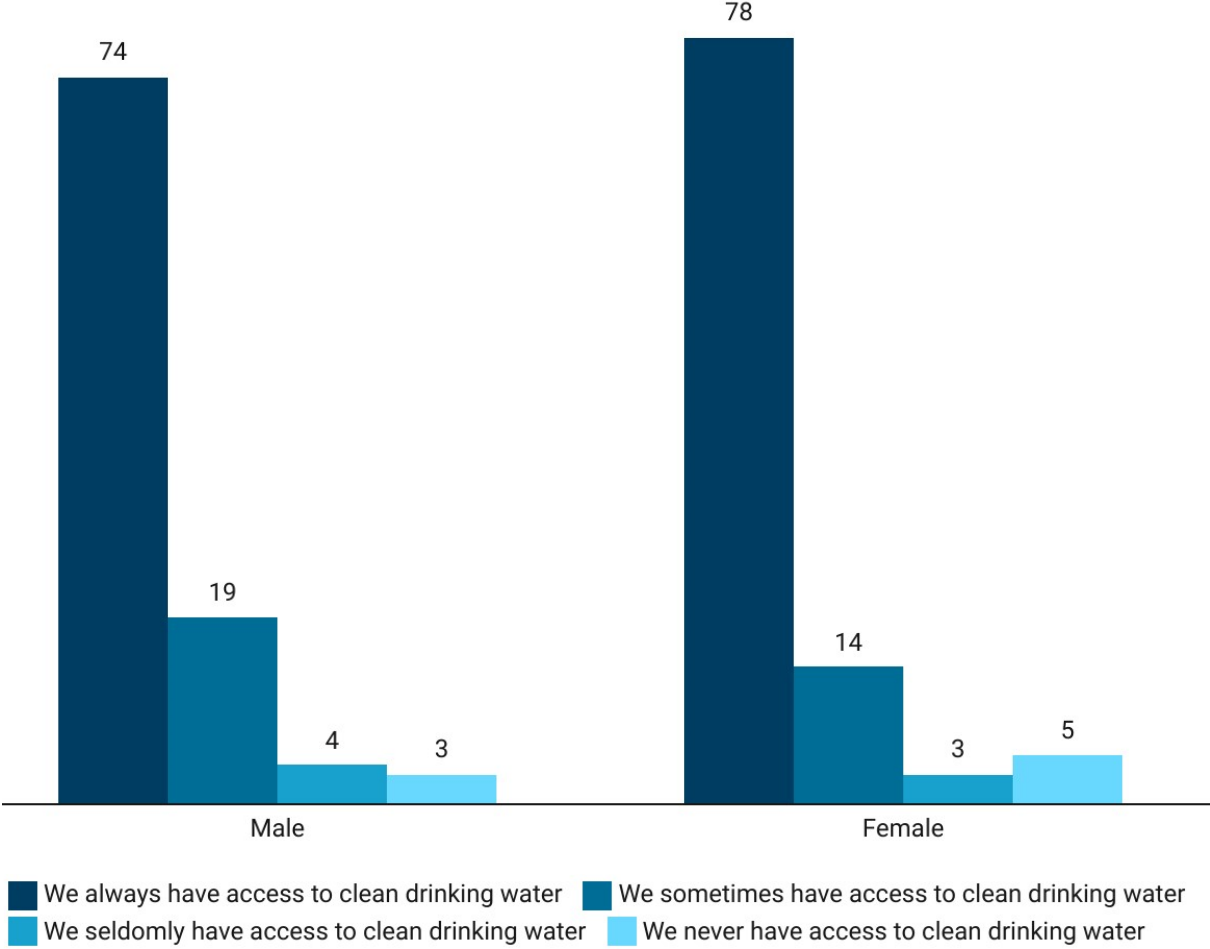


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 74% of male respondents and 78% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is higher among male participants (19%) than female participants (14%).

4% of male respondents and 3% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 3% of male and 5% of female respondents never have access to clean drinking water.

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

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



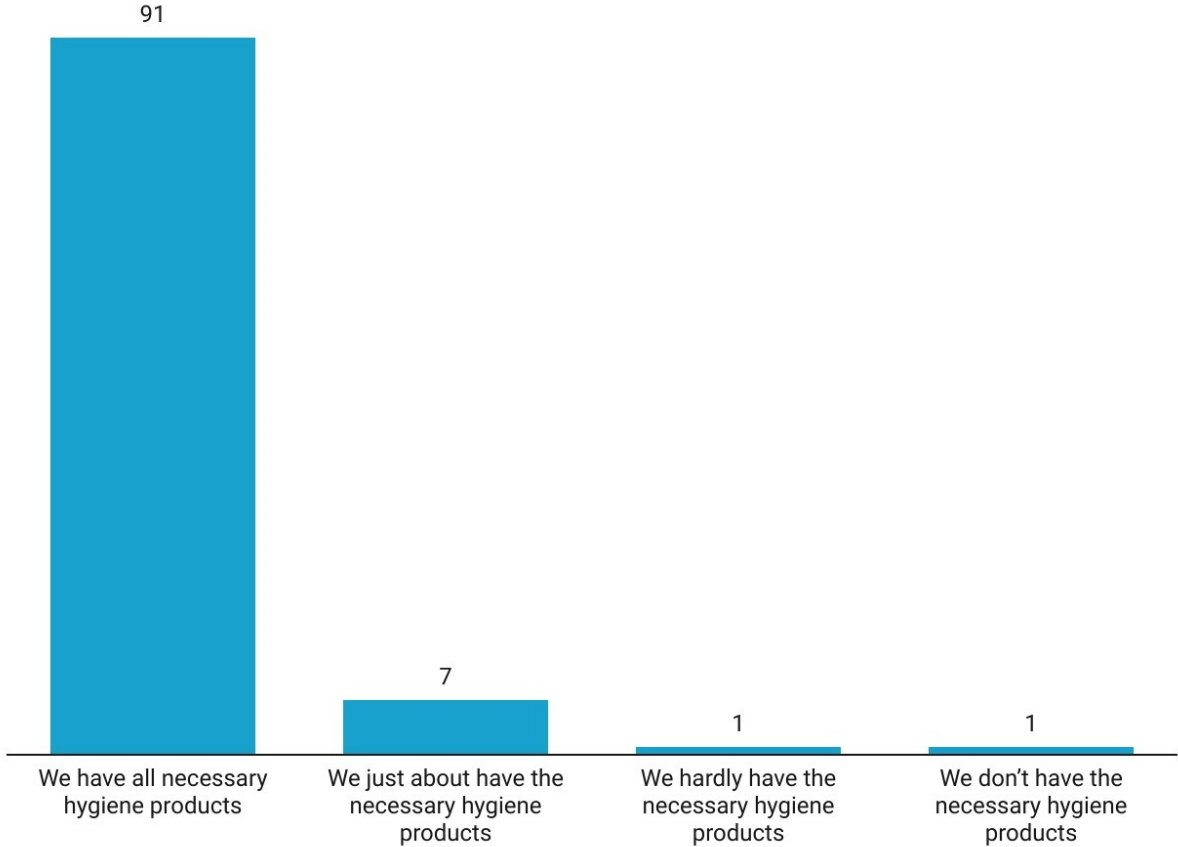
**3.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products**

91% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 7% just about have access to necessary hygiene products.

A proportion of 1% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products, while another 1% do not have access to necessary hygiene products.

**Access to the necessary Hygiene Products – Total (n = 600)**

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

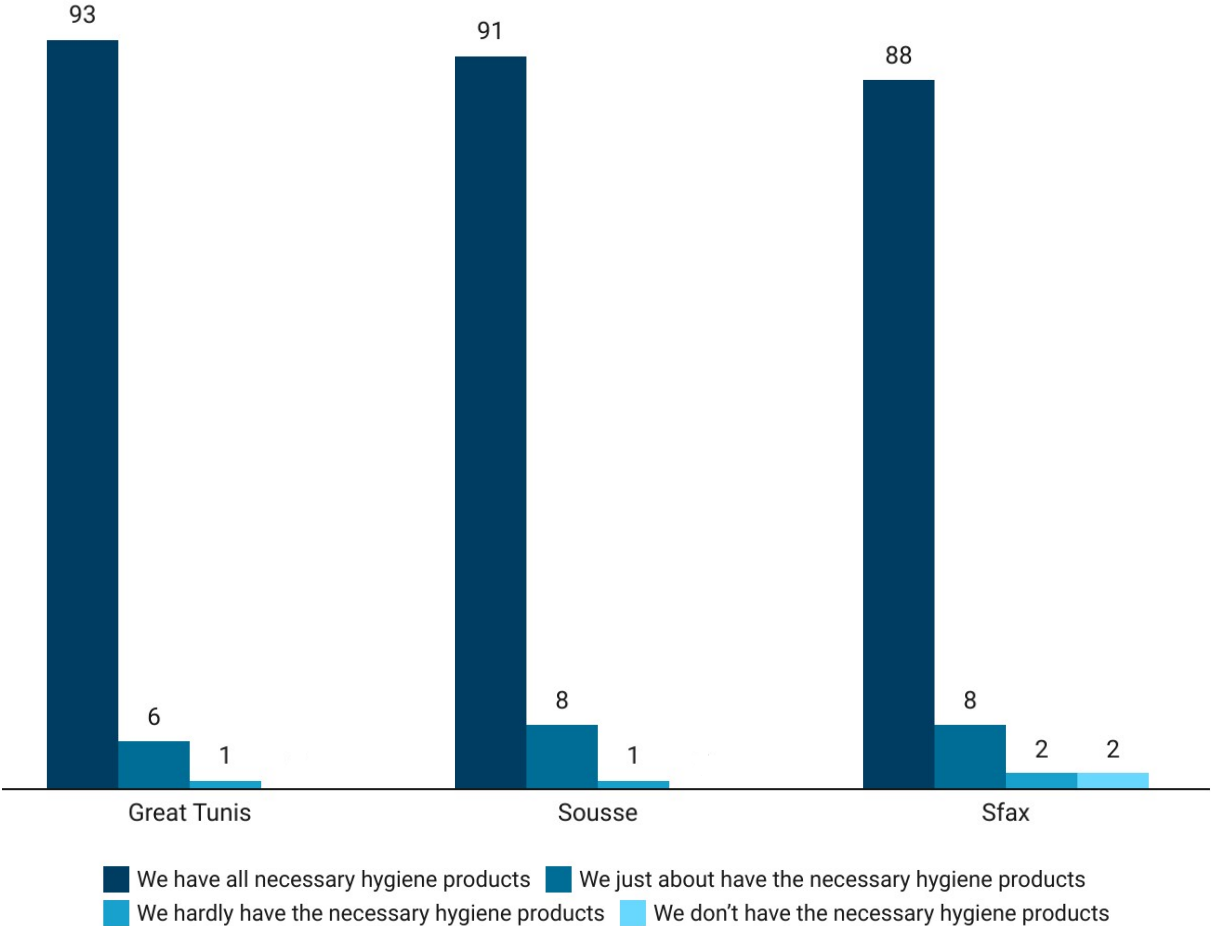


Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is to be found among Great Tunis respondents with 93%, followed by Sousse respondents with 91%, and Sfax respondents with 88%. 8% of each Sousse and Sfax respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 6% of Great Tunis.

2% of Sfax respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 1% of each Great Tunis as well as Sousse respondents. 2% of Sfax respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.

**Access to the necessary Hygiene Products – City (n = 600)**

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

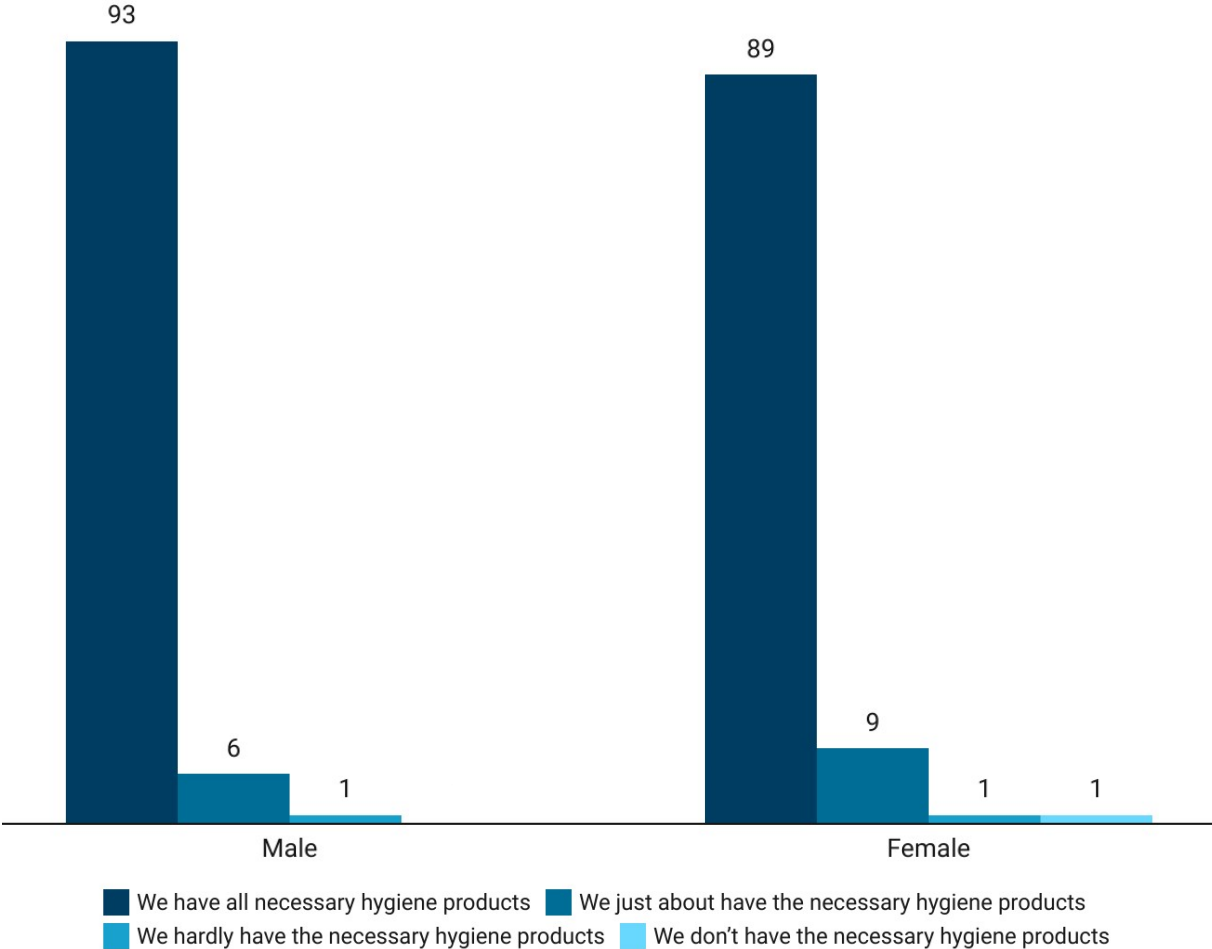


Taking gender comparison into consideration, 93% of male and 89% of female respondents (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 6% of male and 9% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

1% of each male and female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc., while 1% of female respondents do not have all necessary hygienic products.

**Access to the necessary Hygiene Products – Gender (n = 600)**

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



**3.9. Access to medical services**

63% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 26% have access but they are not able to afford them. 6% do not have any access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.

58% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 36% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to medication and drugs.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 61% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 26% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 11% have no access to primary medical care. 2% did not give an answer.

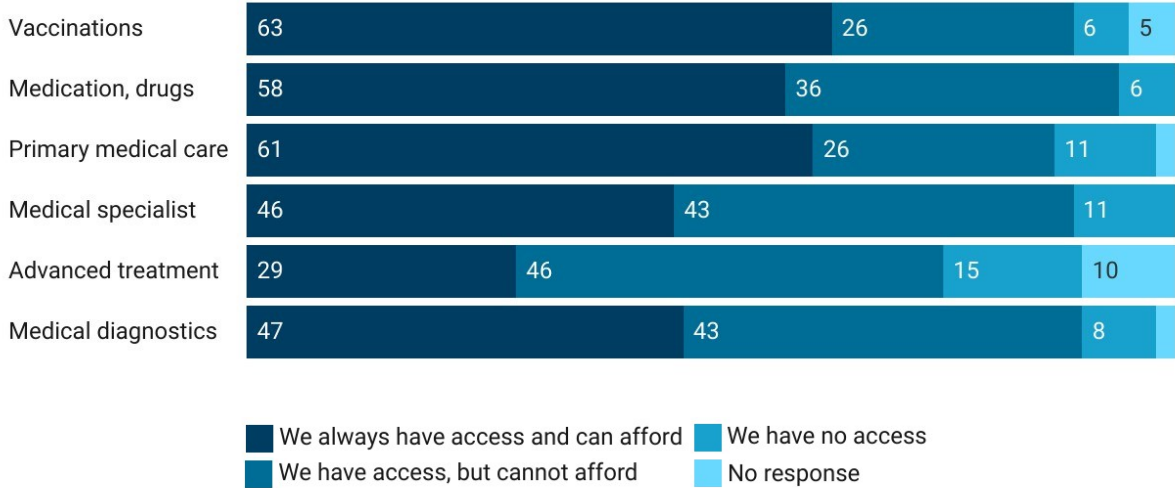
46% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 43% have access to a medical specialist but cannot afford the visit. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

29% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 46% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 15% have no access at all. A percentage of 10% did not answer.

47% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 43% have access but cannot afford it. 8% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

**Access to Medical Services – Total (n = 600)**

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



63% of Great Tunis residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 24% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to vaccinations. 7% did not answer.

62% of Great Tunis residents (n = 200) have access and are able to afford medication/drugs, while 29% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 8% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

60% of the respondents in Great Tunis (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 25% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 13% do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer.

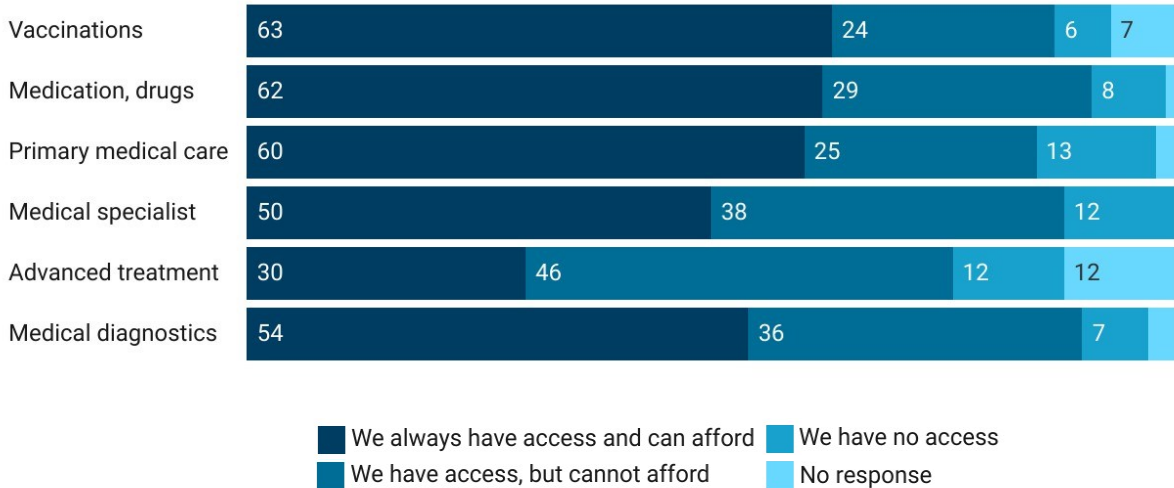
50% of the Great Tunis sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 38% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 12% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

30% of Great Tunis respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 46% have access but cannot afford it, while 12% have no access at all. A noticeable percentage of 12% did not answer.

54% of Great Tunis respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 36% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access to medical diagnostics at all, while 3% did not answer.

**Access to Medical Services – Great Tunis (n = 200)**

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



64% of Sousse residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 28% have access but cannot afford them. 5% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 3% did not answer.

Among Sousse residents (n = 200), 53% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 41% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 5% have no access to medication or drugs, while 1% did not answer.

59% of Sousse respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 10% do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer.

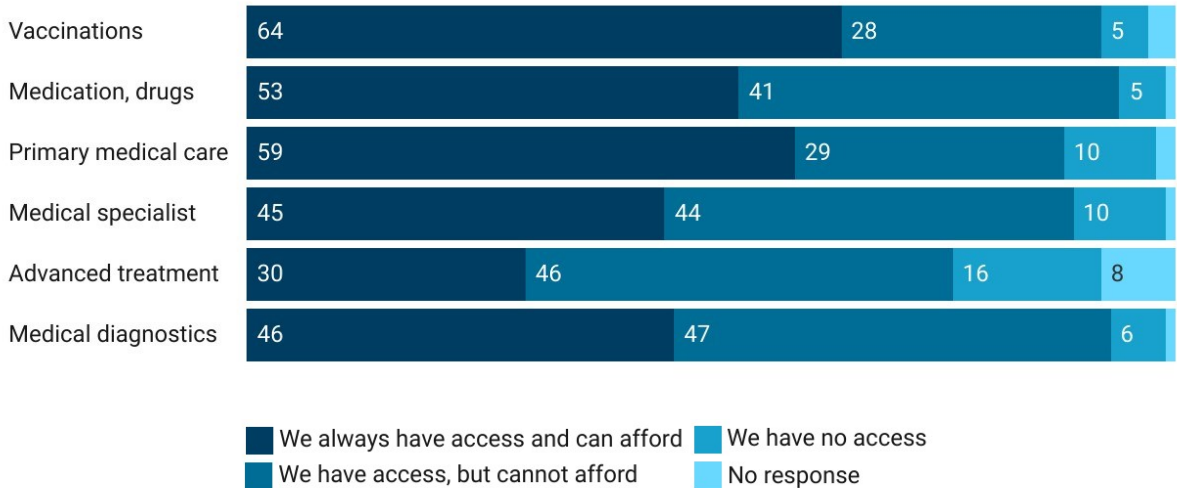
45% of Sousse residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 44% have access but is not able to afford it. 10% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

30% of Sousse respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 46% have access but do not have the financial resources to afford it, while 16% do not have access at all. 8% did not answer.

46% of Sousse respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 47% have access but cannot afford it. 6% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer.

**Access to Medical Services – Sousse (n = 200)**

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



63% of Sfax residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 24% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to vaccinations. 7% did not answer.

Among Sfax respondents (n = 200), 58% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 37% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 5% do not have access to medication and drugs.

63% of Sfax respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 24% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 10% of Sfax respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 3% did not answer.

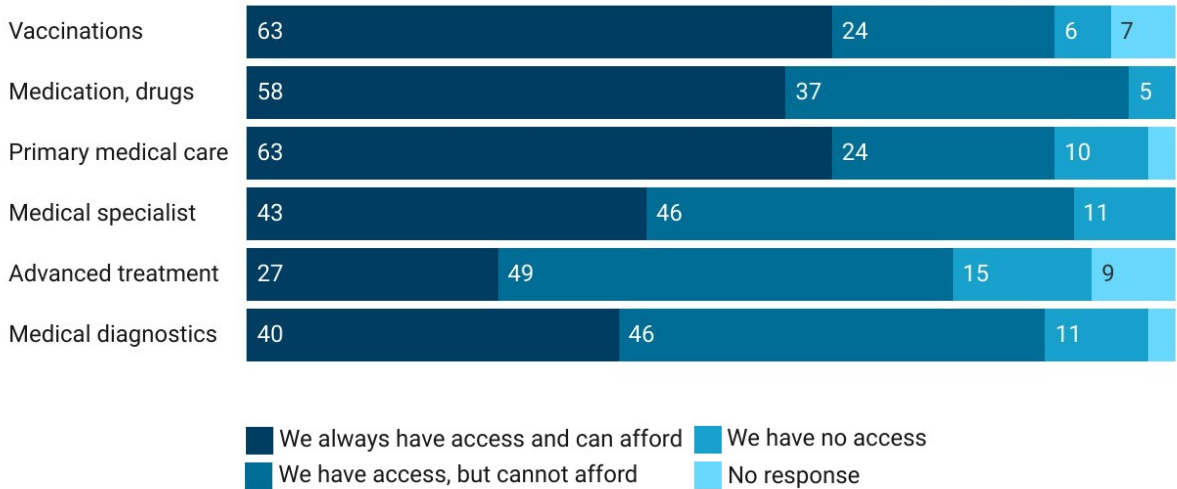
43% of Sfax sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 46% have access but cannot afford the visit. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist.

27% of Sfax respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 49% have access but cannot afford it, while 15% have no access at all. 9% did not answer.

40% of Sfax respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 46% have access but cannot afford it. 11% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

**Access to Medical Services – Sfax (n = 200)**

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



63% of male respondents (n = 294) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 25% have access but cannot afford them. 7% have no access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 294), 58% always have access to medication and can afford them, while 36% have access but cannot afford them. 5% have no access. 1% did not answer.

64% of male respondents (n = 294) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 21% have access but cannot afford it. 13% have no access, while 2% did not answer.

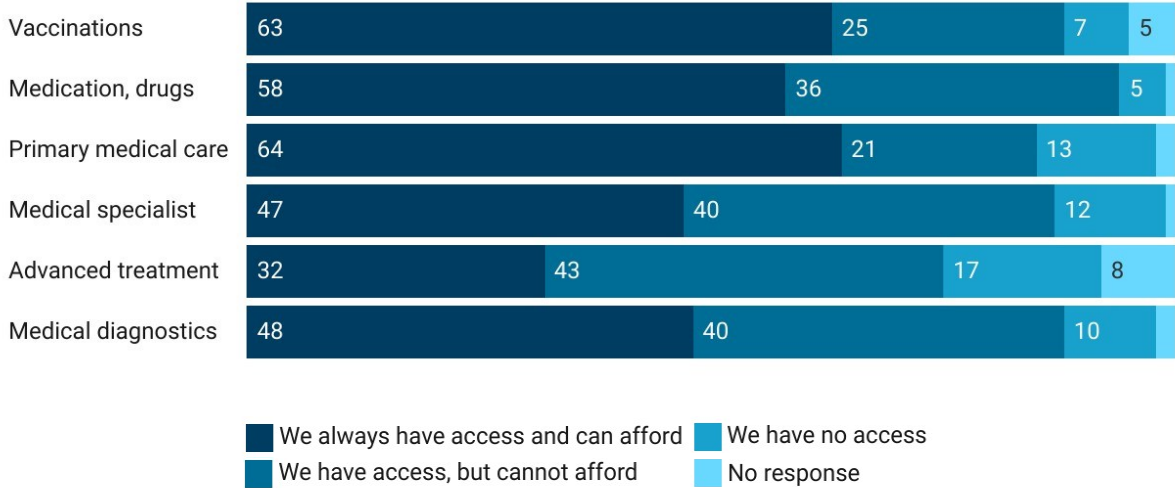
47% of the male participants (n = 294) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 40% have access but cannot afford the visit. 12% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

32% of male respondents (n = 294) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 43% have access but cannot afford them, while 17% have no access. A percentage of 8% did not answer this question.

48% of male respondents (n = 294) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 40% have access but cannot afford it. 10% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

**Access to Medical Services – Male (n = 294)**

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



63% of female respondents (n = 306) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 5% never have access to vaccinations. 6% did not answer.

Among female survey participants (n = 306), 57% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 36% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 7% have no access to medication and drugs.

58% of female respondents (n = 306) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 9% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer.

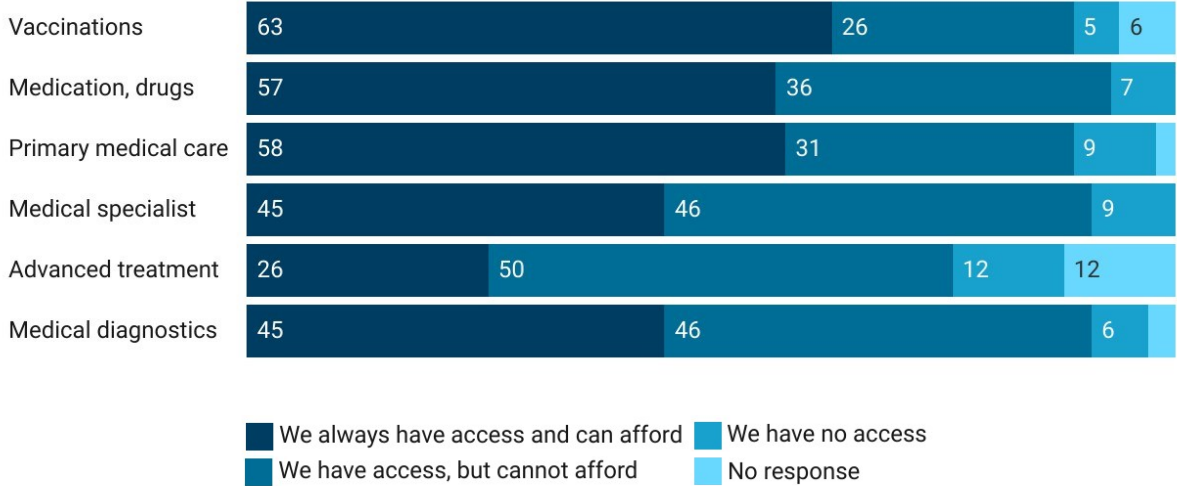
45% of female respondents (n = 306) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 46% have access but cannot afford the visit. 9% do not have access to a medical specialist.

26% of female respondents (n = 306) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 50% have access but cannot afford it, while 12% have no access. 12% of female respondents did not answer.

45% of female respondents (n = 306) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 46% have access but cannot afford it. 6% have no access to medical diagnostics. 3% did not answer.

**Access to Medical Services – Female (n = 306)**

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



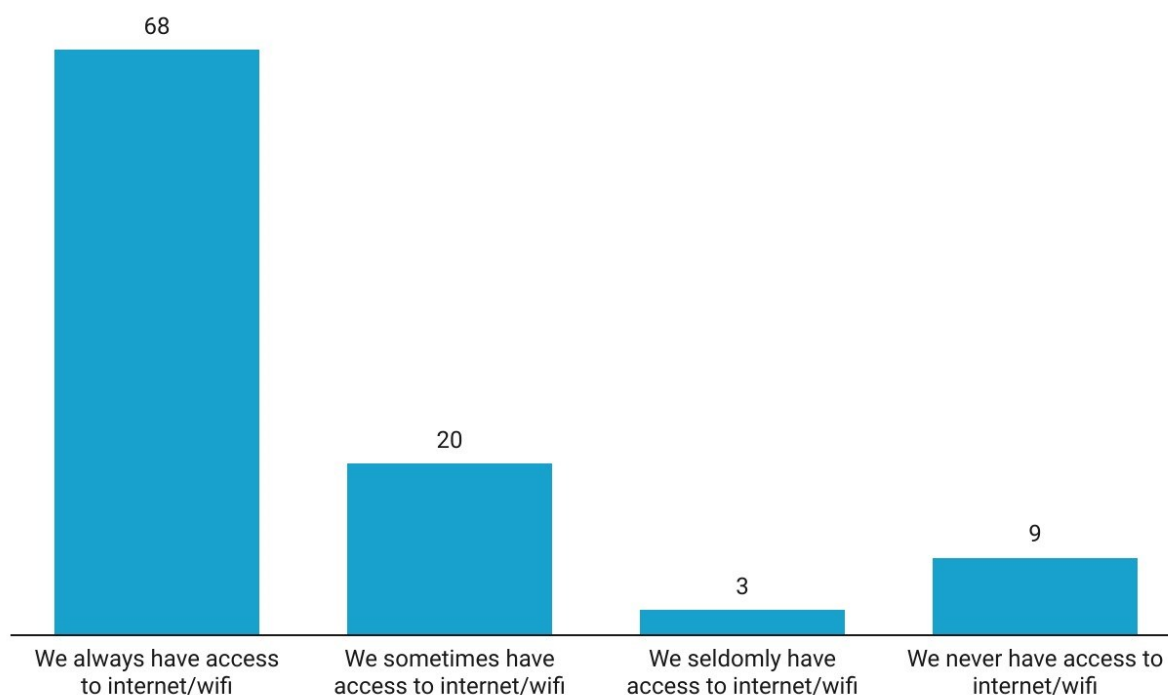
### 3.10. Access to internet/wifi

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.

68% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 20% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 3% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 9% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

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

*Does your family have access to internet/wifi?*

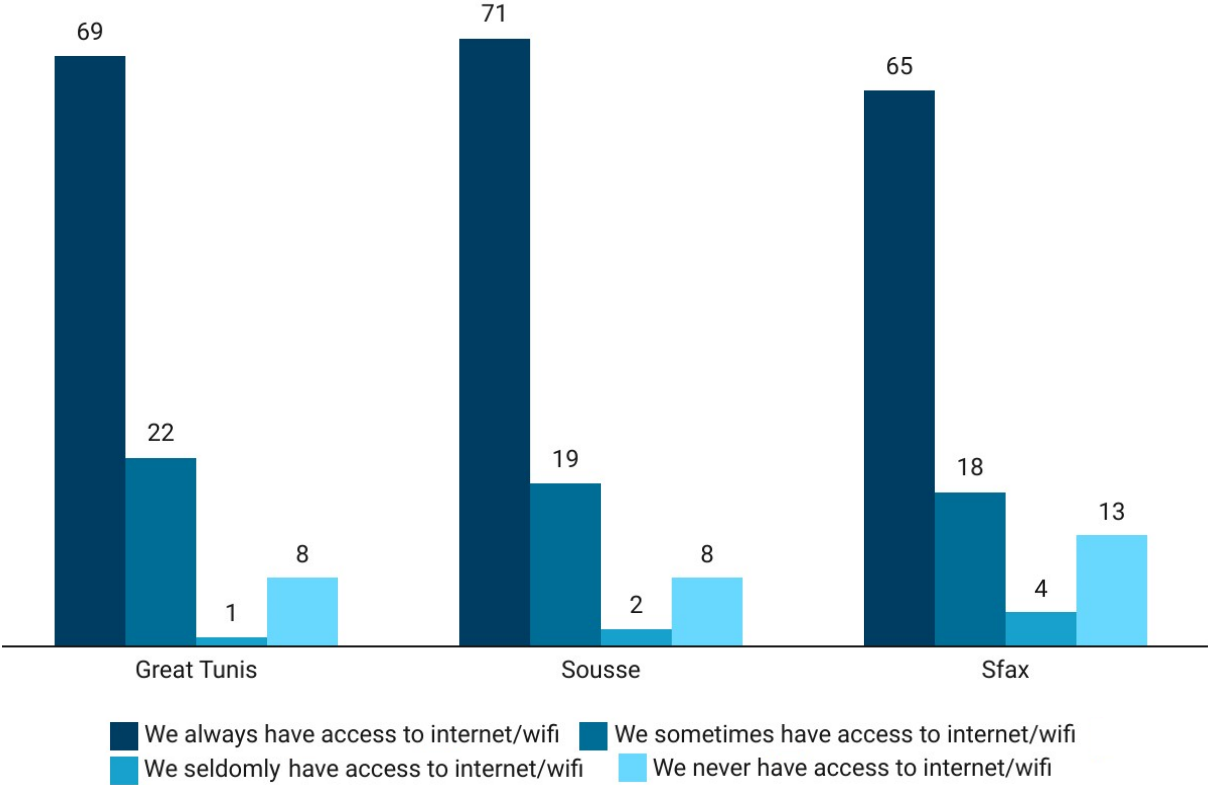


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Sousse with 71%, followed by Great Tunis with 69%, and Sfax with 65%. 22% of Great Tunis residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 19% of Sousse, and 18% of Sfax residents.

4% of Sfax residents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 2% of Sousse residents, and 1% of Great Tunis residents. 13% of Sfax residents never have access to internet/wifi. This is true for 8% of both Great Tunis and Sousse residents.

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

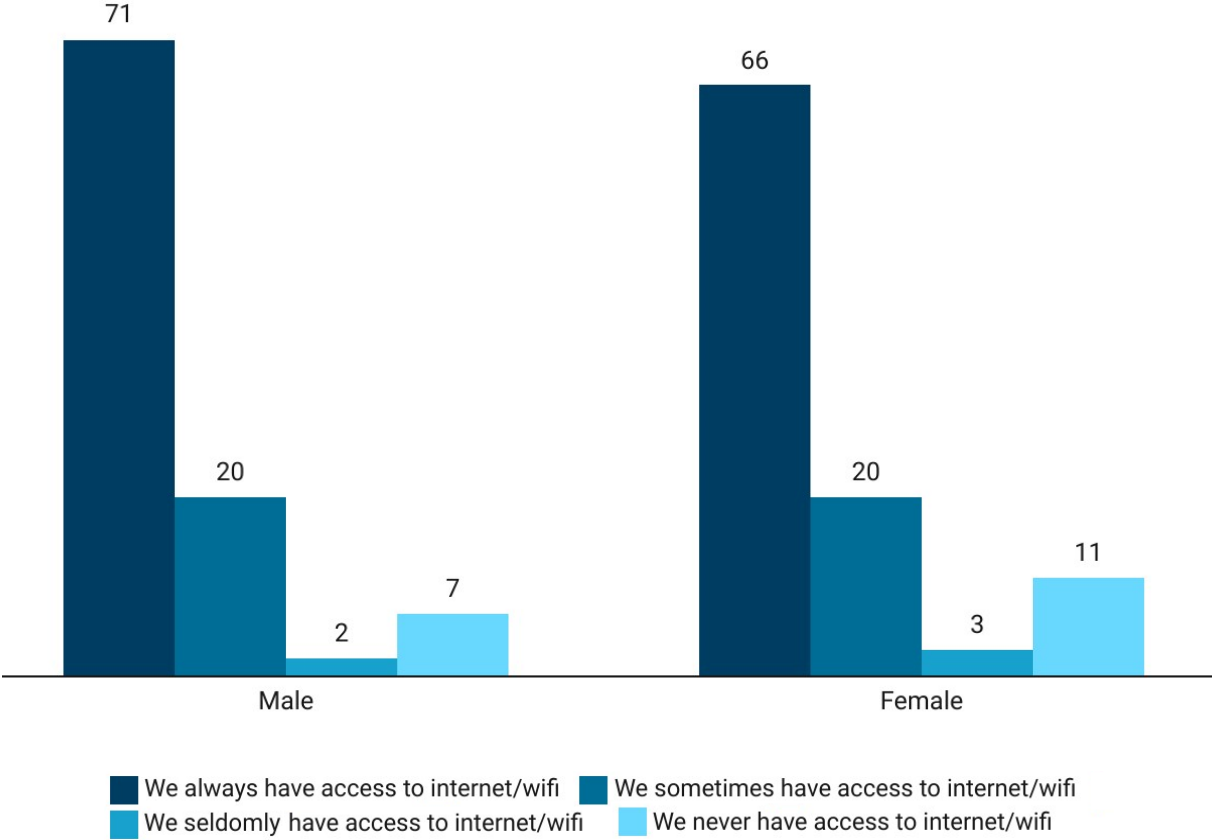
*Does your family have access to internet/wifi?*



71% of male and 66% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 20% of male as well as 20% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 2% of male and 3% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. 7% of male respondents never have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 11% of female respondents.

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

*Does your family have access to internet/wifi?*



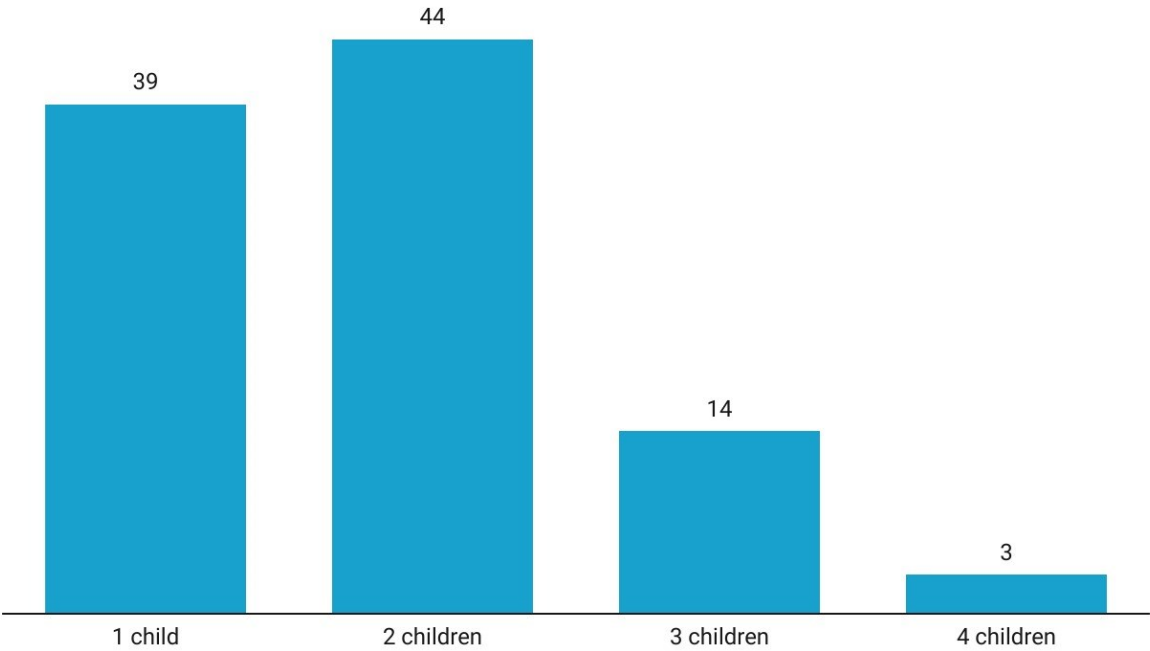
**3.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income**

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 415). In total, of those (n = 185) stating not being single, 28% stated not having children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 134) is among those having 2 children (44%), followed by those either having 1 child with 39%. 14% have 3 children, 3% have 4 children.

**Number of children – Total (n = 134)**

*Number of children?*

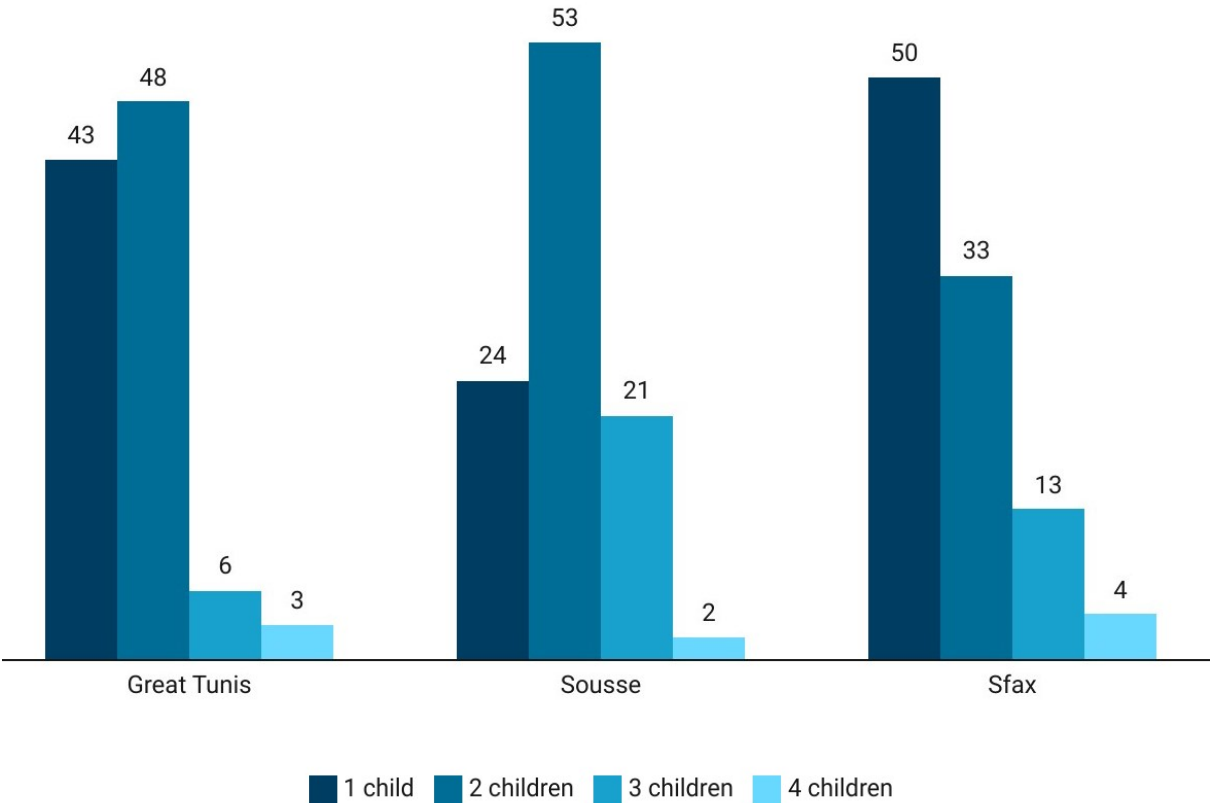


53% of Sousse respondents, 48% of Great Tunis respondents, and 33% of Sfax respondents have 2 children, while 50% of Sfax, 43% of Great Tunis, and 24% of Sousse respondents have only 1 child.

The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Sousse respondents with 21%, followed by Sfax with 13%, and Great Tunis with 6%. 4% of Sfax respondents, 3% of Great Tunis respondents, and 2% of Sousse respondents have 4 children.

**Number of children by – City (n = 134)**

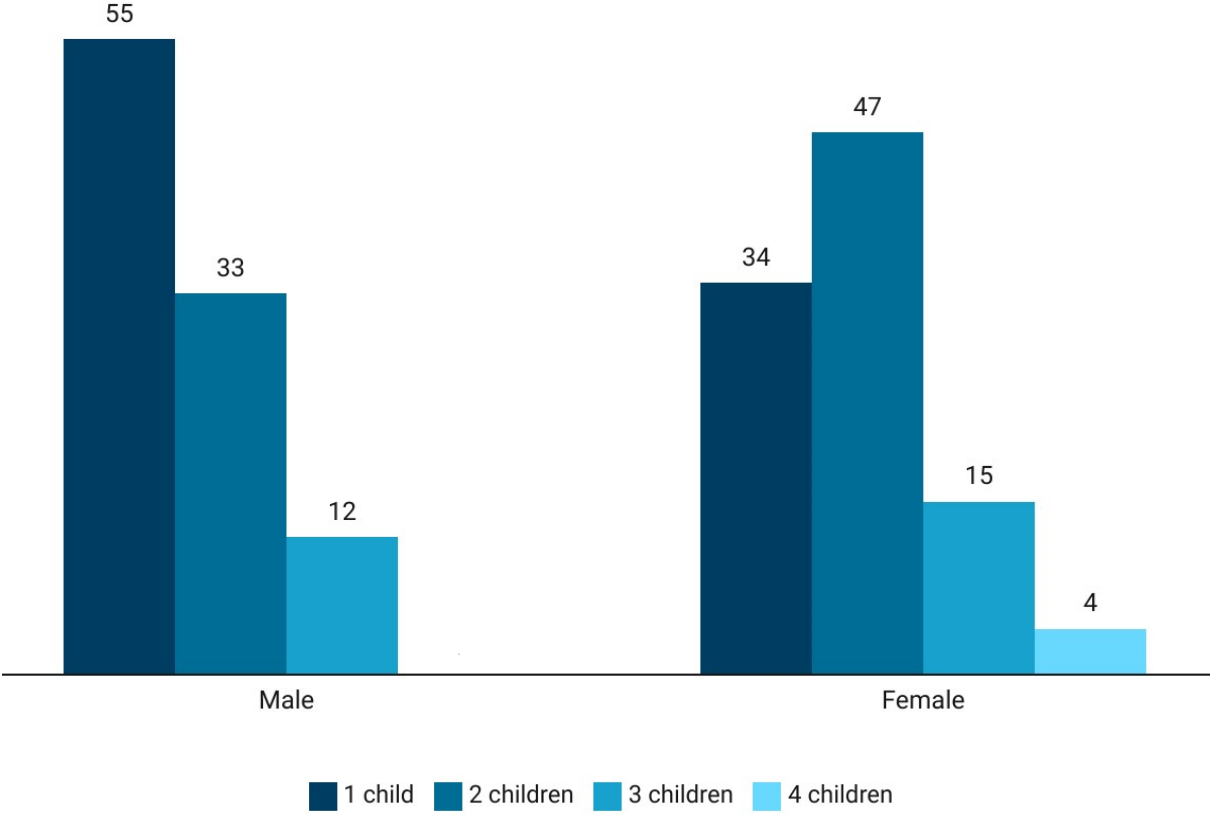
*Number of children?*



33% of male respondents and 47% female respondents have 2 children, while 55% of male and 34% of female respondents have only 1 child. 12% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 15% of female respondents. 4% of female survey participants have 4 children.

**Number of children by – Gender (n = 134)**

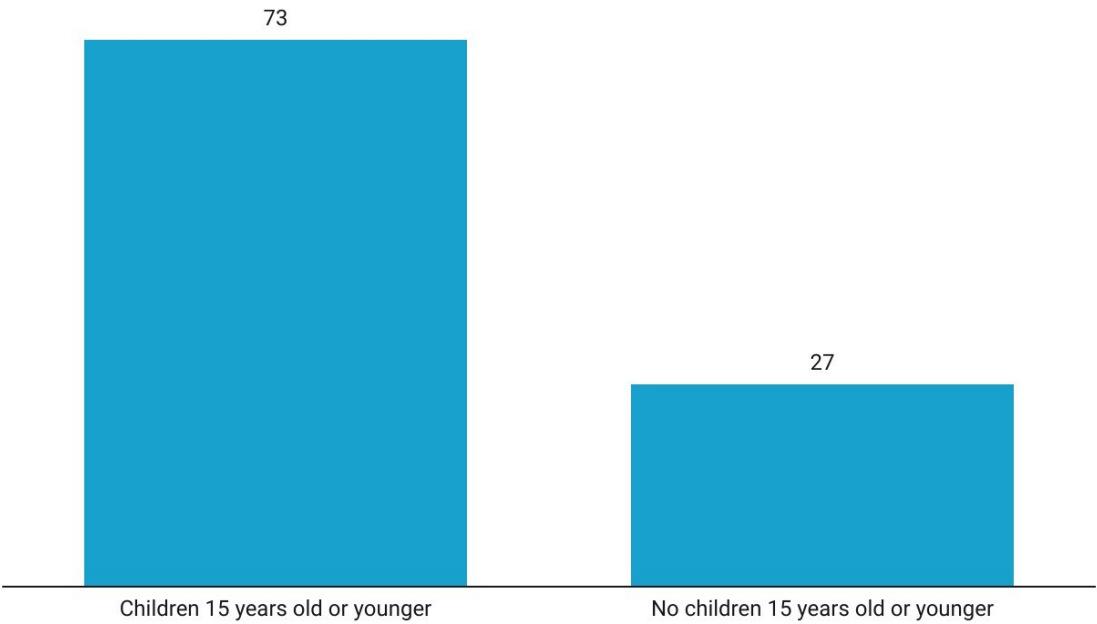
*Number of children?*



Respondents stating to have children (n = 134) were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 73% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of 98 respondents.

**Children under 15 Years – Total (n = 134)**

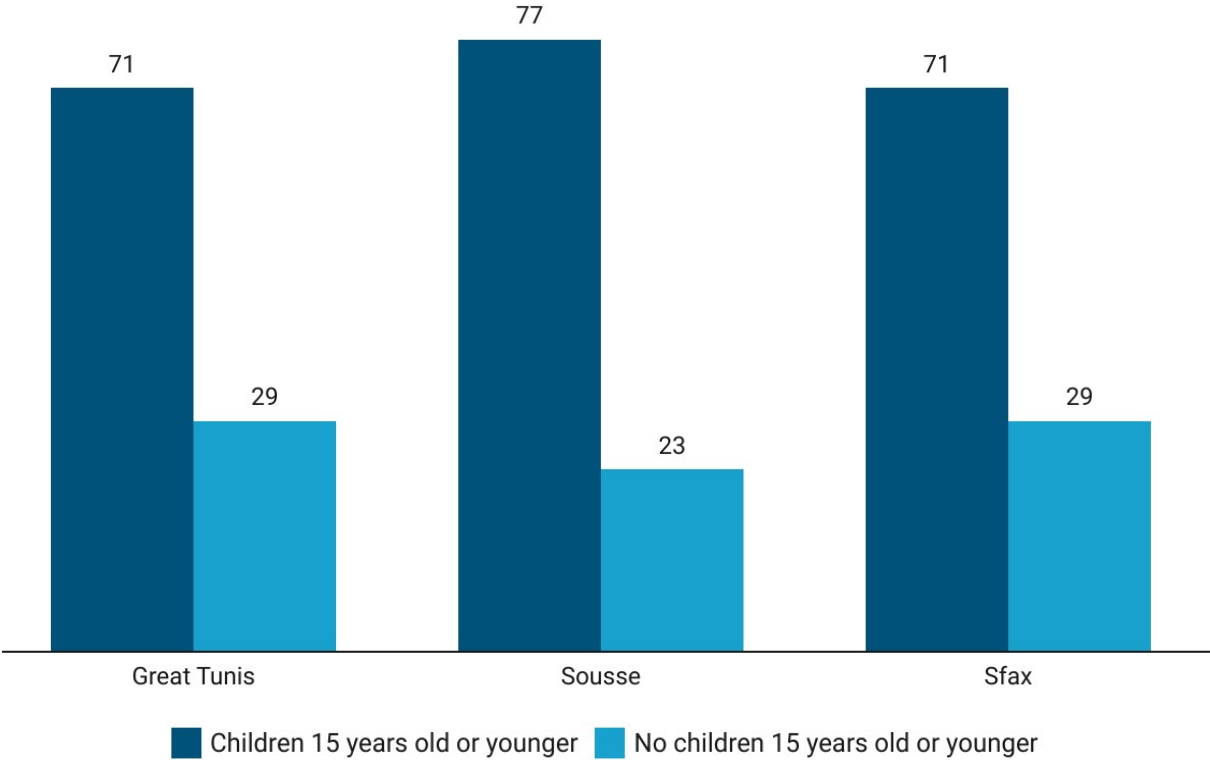
*Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?*



In Sousse, 77% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 71% among each Great Tunis and Sfax respondents.

**Children under 15 Years – City (n = 134)**

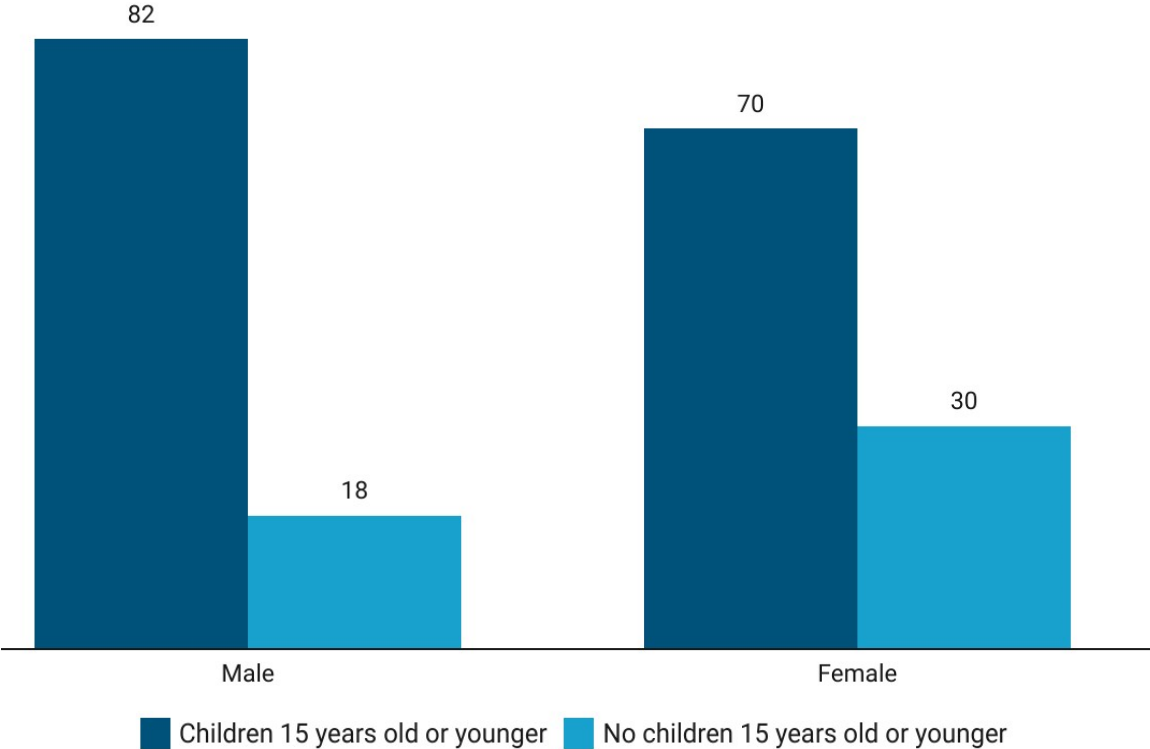
*Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?*



82% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 70% of female respondents.

**Children under 15 Years – Gender (n = 134)**

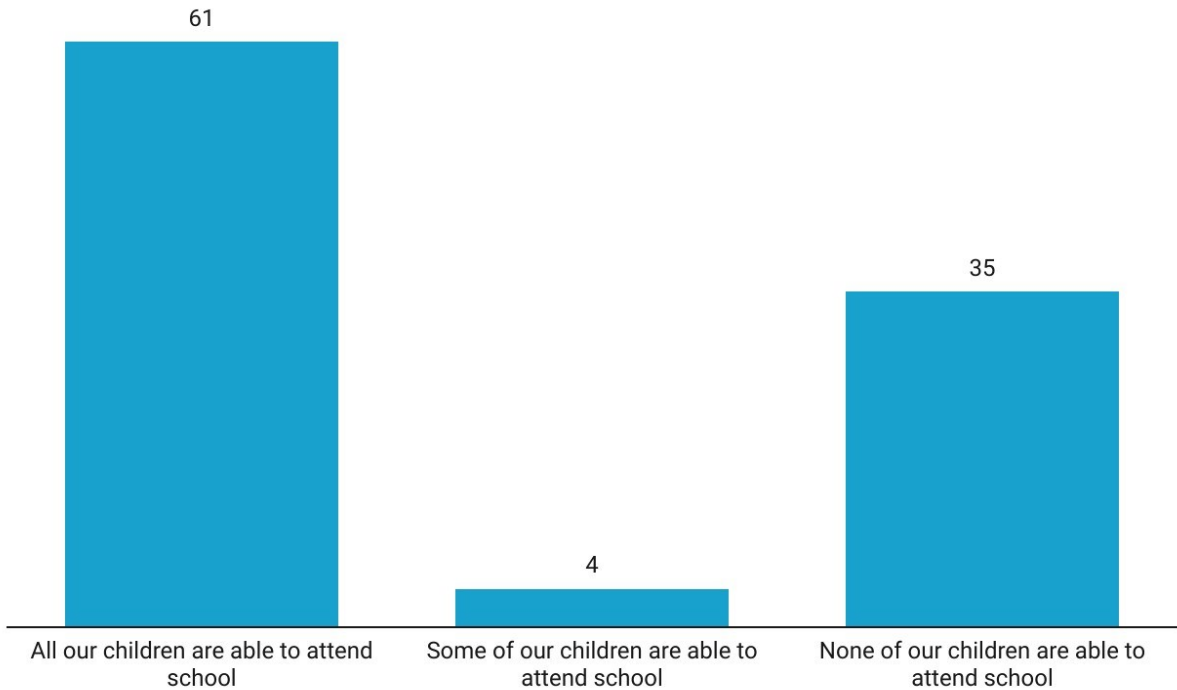
*Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?*



Asking respondents (n = 98) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 61% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 4% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 35% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

**School Attendance – Total (n = 98)**

*Are your children able to attend school?*

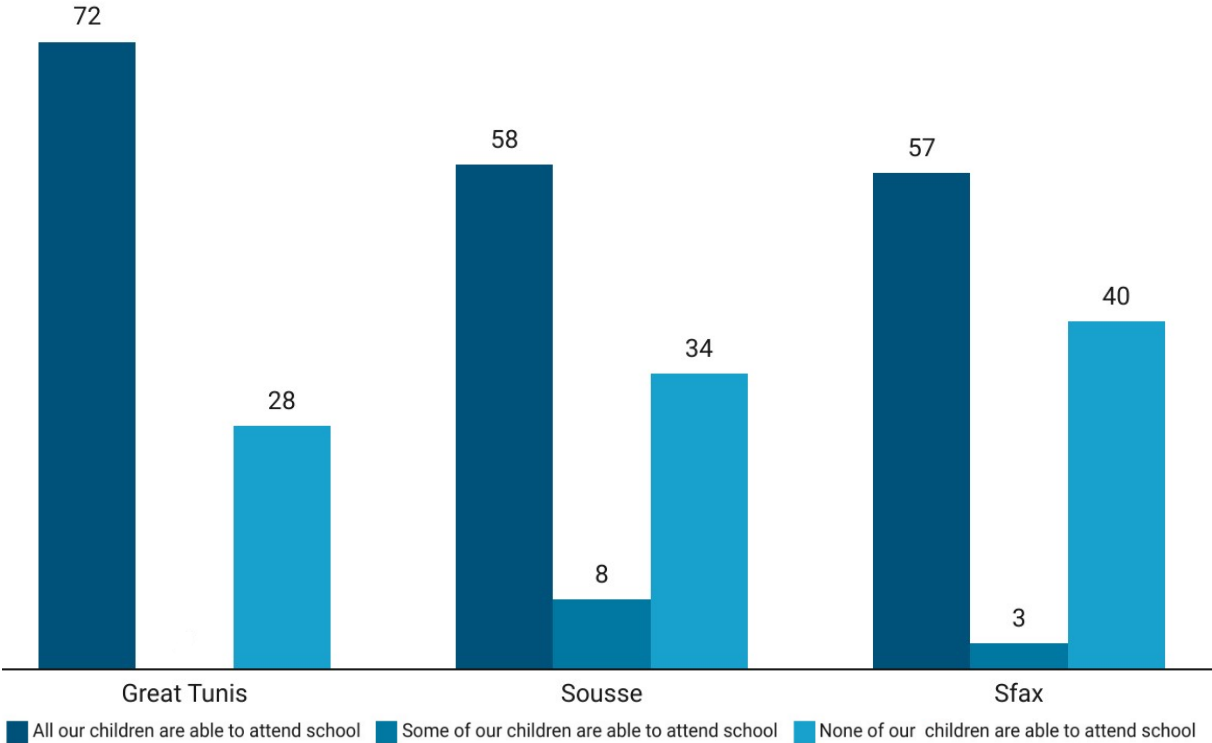


City comparison (n = 98) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Great Tunis with 72%, followed by 58% in Sousse, and 57% in Sfax. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Sousse with 8%, followed by Sfax with 3%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Sfax respondents with a share of 40%, followed by Sousse with 34%, and Great Tunis with 28%.

**School Attendance – City (n = 98)**

*Are your children able to attend school?*

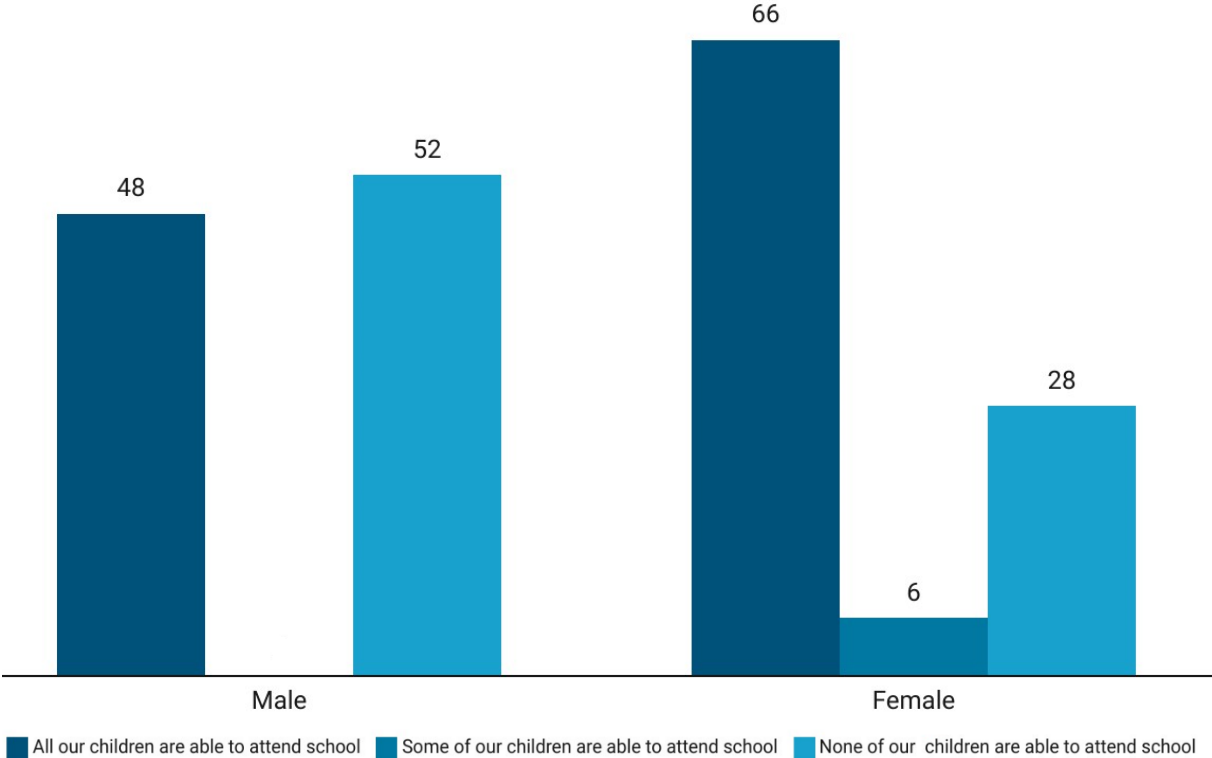


Gender comparison (n = 98) shows that a proportion of 48% of male and 66% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school.

None of male respondents but 6% of female survey participants answered that some of their children were able to attend school. 52% of male and 28% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

**School Attendance – Gender (n = 98)**

*Are your children able to attend school?*



Among all respondents (n = 98), everyone stated that none of their children worked at all to support household income.

## 4. Demographics

The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups: 200 Great Tunis residents, 200 Sousse residents, and 200 Sfax 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
<b>Great Tunis</b>	200	33,3%
<b>Sousse</b>	200	33,3%
<b>Sfax</b>	200	33,3%
<b>Total</b>	600	100%

### 4.2. Gender and age

Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Male</b>	294	49%
<b>Female</b>	306	51%
<b>Total</b>	600	100%

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>16-19</b>	81	14%
<b>20-24</b>	158	27%
<b>25-29</b>	161	27%
<b>30-35</b>	200	32%
<b>Total</b>	600	100%

#### 4.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Illiterate</b>	2	0%
<b>Elementary school</b>	16	3%
<b>Preparatory School</b>	60	10%
<b>Secondary School</b>	175	29%
<b>Vocation/ technical training</b>	48	8%
<b>College/ University</b>	299	50%
<b>Total</b>	600	100%

#### 4.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Single</b>	415	69%
<b>Married</b>	171	29%
<b>Cohabitation</b>	1	0%
<b>Divorced/Separated</b>	13	2%
<b>Total</b>	600	100%

#### 4.5. Children

Number of children (n = 134)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>1</b>	52	39%
<b>2</b>	59	44%
<b>3</b>	19	14%
<b>4</b>	4	3%
<b>Total</b>	134	100%

**At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 134)**

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Yes</b>	98	73%
<b>No</b>	36	27%
<b>Total</b>	134	100%

**Children able to attend school (n = 98)**

	Frequency	Percent
<b>All our children are able to attend school</b>	60	61%
<b>Some of our children are able to attend school</b>	4	4%
<b>None of our children are able to attend school</b>	34	35%
<b>Total</b>	98	100%

**Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 98)**

	Frequency	Percent
<b>My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income</b>	98	100%
<b>Total</b>	98	100%

## Appendix: Questionnaire

### A1 Gender

Male

Female

### A2 Governorate/City

Great Tunis

Sousse

Sfax

### A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (*do not read*)

### A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (*do not read*)

### A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (*do not read*)

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

Yes

No

**A7 Highest level of education**

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response (*do not read*)

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

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (*do not read*)

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (*do not read*)

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (*do not read*)

**Q4 What is your current housing situation?**

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

**Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?**

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

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

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

**Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?**

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

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

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

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

- We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

**Q10 Are your children able to attend school?**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Q15** Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

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

- 1 **IRAQ**  
Socio-Economic Survey 2021
- 2 **AFGHANISTAN**  
Socio-Economic Survey 2021
- 3 **TUNISIA**  
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 4 **EGYPT**  
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 5 **LEBANON**  
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