


EGYPT

Socio-Economic Survey 2026



 Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

 Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum



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1 Executive summary

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One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Egypt on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 6 January and 23 February, 2026.

The survey consisted of a total of 610 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 213 residents of Cairo, 205 residents of Alexandria, and 192 residents of Port-Said. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

2 Main results

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Sense of security

- 79% of all respondents (n = 610) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 16% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 2% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 3% do not feel safe at all.
- 81% of Cairo respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 80% of Alexandria respondents, and 76% of Port-Said respondents. 18% of Port-Said respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 16% of Alexandria respondents, and 15% of Cairo respondents. 4% of Port-Said respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 2% of Alexandria and 1% of Cairo respondents. 3% of Cairo respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 2% of each Alexandria and Port-Said residents.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 59% manage to afford the housing costs. 20% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 610). 16% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 4% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 610) shows that 61% of Alexandria respondents, manage to afford the housing costs, while the same is true for 57% among each Cairo and Port-Said respondents. 21% of each Cairo and Port-Said respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 19% of Alexandria residents. 17% of Port-Said respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 16% among each Cairo and Alexandria respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Cairo and Port-Said residents with each 5%, followed by Alexandria with 2%. 2% of Alexandria and 1% of Cairo respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity

- 82% of the respondents (n = 610) always have electricity available, while 11% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 4% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 2% never have electricity available. 1% did not answer.
- 83% of Cairo residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 82% of Alexandria and 80% of Port-Said respondents. 13% of Port-Said respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Alexandria with 12%, and Cairo with 10%. Among Cairo and Port-Said residents, 4% each sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Alexandria respondents with 3%. Among Alexandria and Port-Said respondents, 2% each never have access to electricity, while this is true for 1% of Cairo residents. 2% of Cairo residents did not answer, followed by Alexandria and Port-Said respondents with each 1%.

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

- 63% of the respondents (n = 610) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 25% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 9% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 3% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Alexandria with 65%, followed by Port-Said with 62%, and Cairo with 61%. 26% of Alexandria respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 25% of respondents in Cairo, and 24% of respondents in Port-Said. 11% of Port-Said residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 10% of Cairo, and 7% of Alexandria respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Cairo residents with 4%, followed by both Port-Said respondents with 3%, and Alexandria with 2%.

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

- 52% of all respondents (n = 610) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 27% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 14% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 7% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 57% of Alexandria residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 51% of Cairo residents, and 49% of Port-Said residents. 28% of Cairo respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Port-Said respondents with 27%, and Alexandria residents

with 25%. 16% of Port-Said respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for Cairo and Alexandria respondents with each 14%. 8% of Port-Said respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 7% of Cairo respondents, and 4% of Alexandria respondents.

Access to clean drinking water

- 90% of the participants (n = 610) always have access to clean drinking water, while 8% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 1% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 1% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 610) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Port-Said respondents with 94%, followed by Alexandria respondents with 93%, and Cairo respondents with 86%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Cairo respondents with 11%, followed by Alexandria and Port-Said respondents with each 6%. 2% of Cairo respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among Cairo and Alexandria respondents with each 1%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 78% of the survey participants (n = 610) 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. 16% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products. 3% hardly have all necessary hygiene products, while 3% do not have access to necessary hygiene products.
- Among all respondents (n = 610), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Alexandria respondents with 86%, followed by Port-Said respondents with 80%, and Cairo respondents with 70%. Among Cairo respondents, 22% just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 15% of Port-Said, and 10% of Alexandria respondents. Among Cairo respondents, 5% hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Port-Said respondents with 4%, and Alexandria respondents with 1%. Among Cairo and Alexandria respondents, 3% each never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 1% of Port-Said respondents.

Access to medical services

- 68% of the respondents (n = 610) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 17% have access but they are not able to afford them. 5% do not have any access to vaccinations. 10% did not answer.
- 74% of the survey participants (n = 610) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 23% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 1% did not answer.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 73% of the respondents (n = 610) always have access and can afford a visit, while 22% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 4% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.
- 63% of the participants (n = 610) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 30% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 5% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 2% did not answer.
- 44% of the participants (n = 610) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 31% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 8% have no access at all. 17% did not answer.
- 61% of the participants (n = 610) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 27% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access. 5% did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 86% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 13% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 1% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- City comparison (n = 118) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Alexandria with 93%, followed by 87% in Port-Said, and 82% in Cairo. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Cairo with 18%, followed by Port-Said with 11%, and Alexandria with 7%. 2% of Port-Said respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

Contribution to household income

- 1% of the respondents (n = 176) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 3% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 2% answered that their children worked little

to support the family and the household income. A majority of 94% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

- City comparison (n = 176) reveals that 1% of Cairo respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. Among Alexandria and Port-Said respondents, 5% each stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while this is true for 1% of Cairo respondents. 3% of Cairo respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while the same is true for 2% of Alexandria respondents. 95% of Cairo respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 94% of Port-Said and 93% of Alexandria respondents. 1% of Port-Said respondents did not answer.

3 Trends

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

Housing

While 51% stated that they could afford the housing costs in 2025, the proportion has increased to 59% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to afford housing costs	51	59
Can just about afford housing costs	24	20
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	16	16
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	7	4

While 75% stated that they always had electricity available in their dwelling in 2025, the proportion has increased to 82% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have electricity available	75	82
Mostly have electricity available	15	11
Sometimes have electricity available	6	4
Never have electricity available	2	2

Food and water access

In terms of securing food for the family, no significant change can be seen in the comparison between 2025 and 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	64	63
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	23	25
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	10	9
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	3	3

While 82% stated that they always had access to clean drinking water in 2025, the proportion has increased to 90% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access to clean drinking water	82	90
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	12	8
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	2	1
Never have access to clean drinking water	2	1

Basic consumer goods

While 49% stated that they always managed to provide basic consumer goods for their family in 2025, the proportion has slightly increased to 52% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	49	52
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	29	27
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	14	14
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	6	7

Necessary hygiene products

While 70% stated that they had all necessary hygiene products in 2025, the proportion has increased to 78% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Have all necessary hygiene products	70	78
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	23	16
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	3	3
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	4	3

Health services

Vaccinations

While 10% stated that they had no access to vaccinations in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 5% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	67	68
Have access, but cannot afford	18	17
Have no access	10	5

Medication, drugs

While 65% stated that they always had access to medications/drugs and could afford it in 2025, the proportion has increased to 74% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	65	74
Have access, but cannot afford	23	23
Have no access	9	2

Primary medical care (family doctor)

While 64% stated that they always had access to primary medical care and could afford it in 2025, the proportion has increased to 73% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	64	73
Have access, but cannot afford	23	22
Have no access	10	4

Medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynecologist, urologist, pediatrician)

While 25% stated that they always had access to medical specialist but could not afford it in 2025, the proportion has increased to 30% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	62	63
Have access, but cannot afford	25	30
Have no access	10	5

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

While 14% stated that they had no access to advanced treatment in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 8% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	46	44
Have access, but cannot afford	32	31
Have no access	14	8

Medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories)

While 11% stated that they had no access to medical diagnostics in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 7% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	59	61
Have access, but cannot afford	25	27
Have no access	11	7

4 Methodology

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One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Egypt on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 6 January and 23 February, 2026.

The survey consisted of a total of 610 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 213 residents of Cairo, 205 residents of Alexandria, and 192 residents of Port-Said. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

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 General Census for Population, Housing and Establishments 2017¹. 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 Egypt (Vodafone, Etisalat, We, and Orange). 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.

5 Chapter summary

5.1 Sense of security

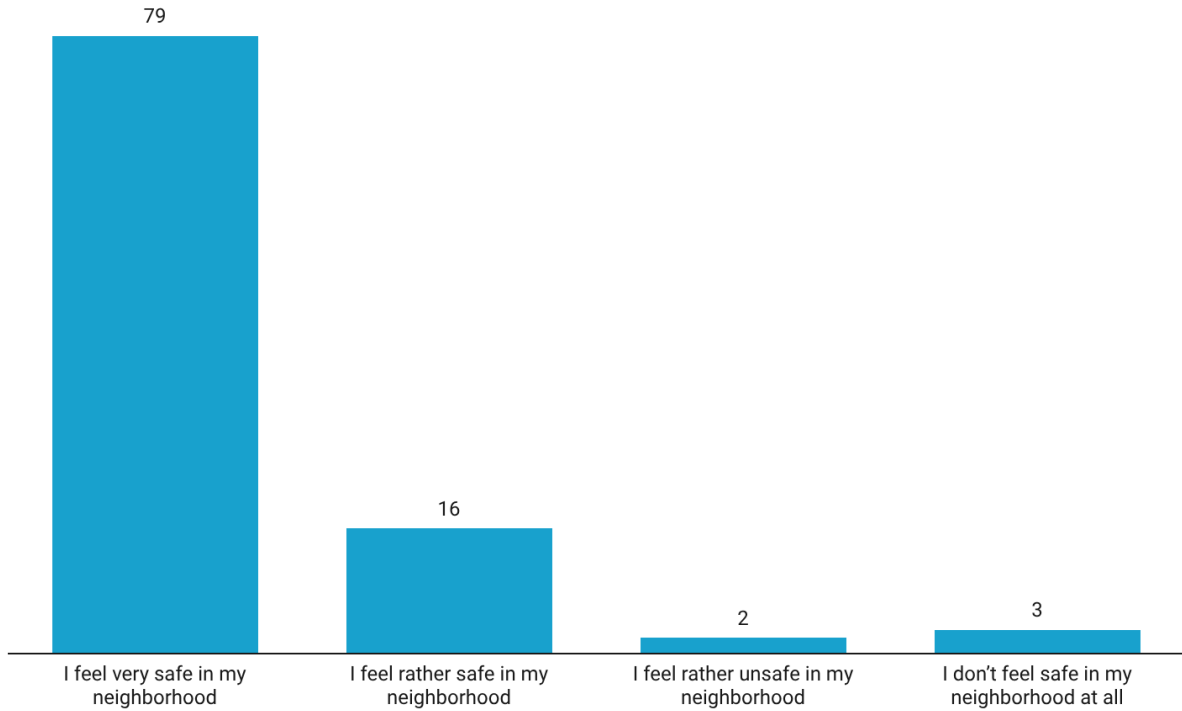
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79% of all respondents (n = 610) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 16% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 2% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 3% do not feel safe at all.

¹ <https://censusinfo.capmas.gov.eg/metadata-en-v4.2/index.php/catalog/621>

Sense of security – Total (n = 610)

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

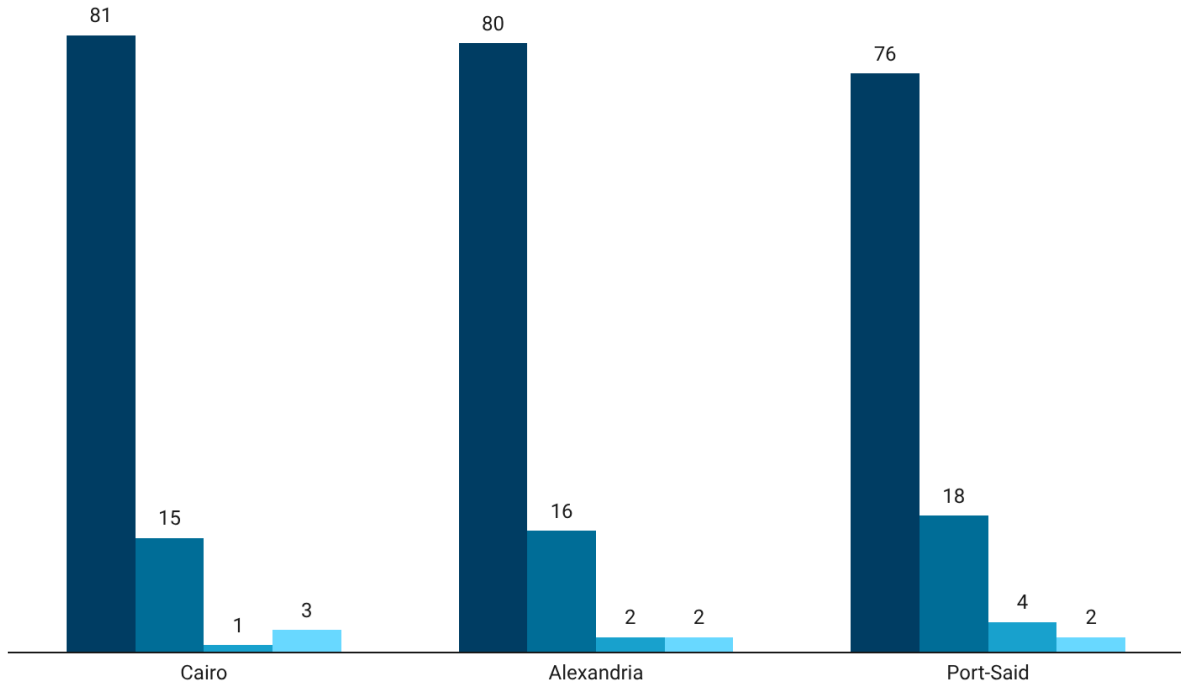


81% of Cairo respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 80% of Alexandria respondents, and 76% of Port-Said respondents. 18% of Port-Said respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 16% of Alexandria respondents, and 15% of Cairo respondents. 4% of Port-Said respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 2% of Alexandria and 1% of Cairo respondents. 3% of Cairo respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 2% of each Alexandria and Port-Said residents.

Sense of security – City (n = 610)

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

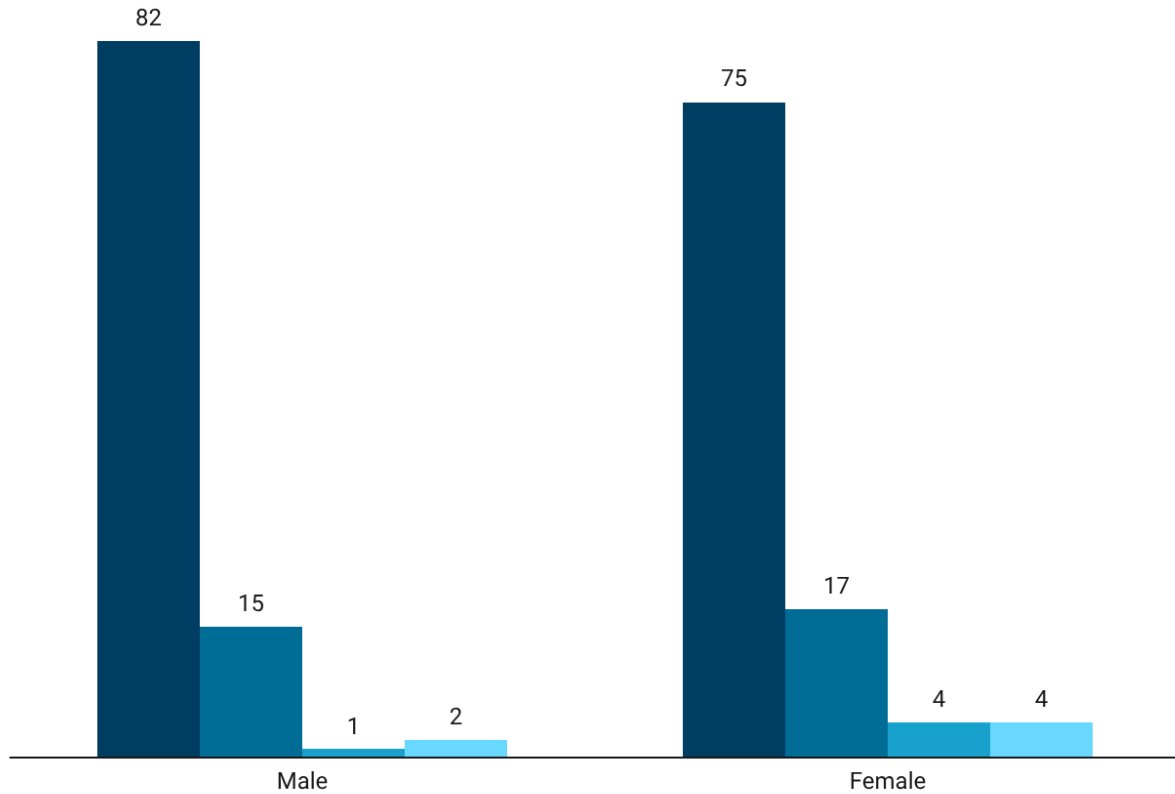


82% of male respondents feel very safe, while 75% of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood. 15% of male survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 17% of female respondents. 1% of male and 4% of female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood. 2% of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 4% of female respondents.

Sense of security – Gender (n = 610)

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



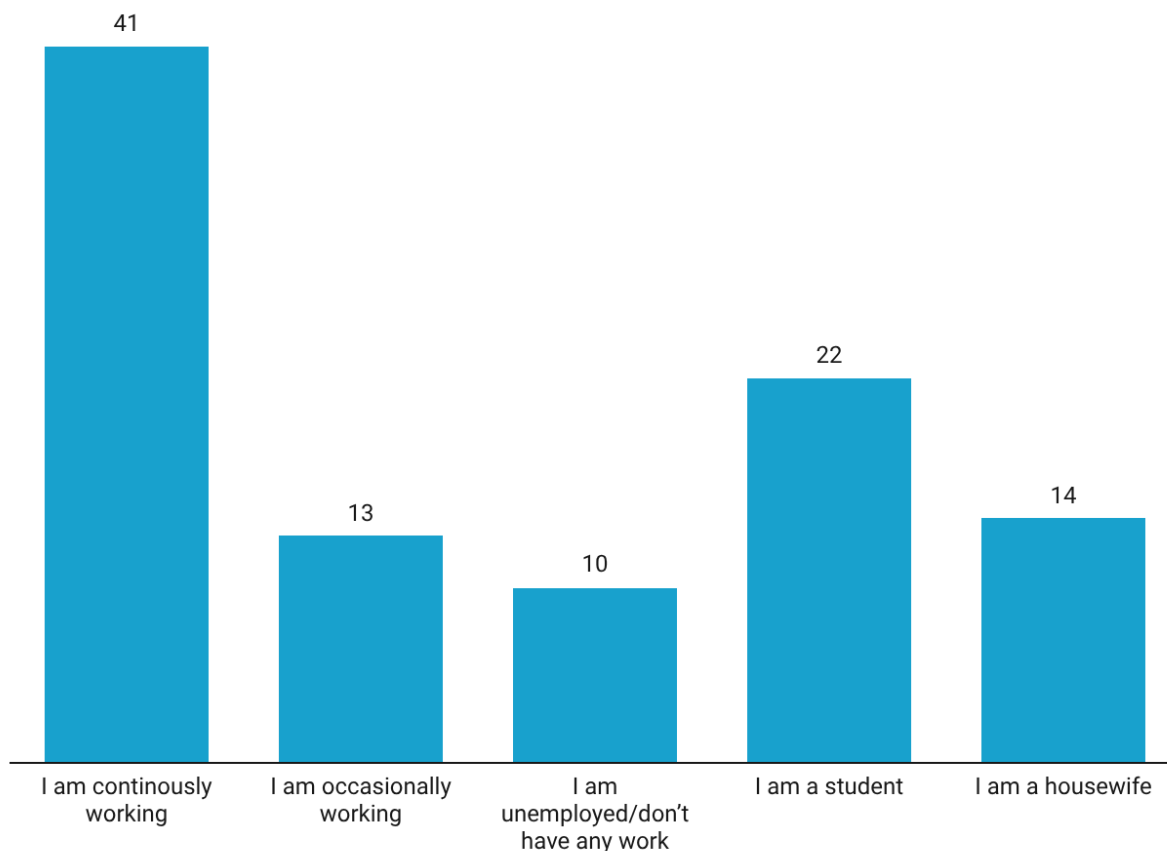
5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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In the present sample (n = 610), 41% work continuously, while 13% have occasional jobs. 22% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 14% are housewives, while 10% are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 610)

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

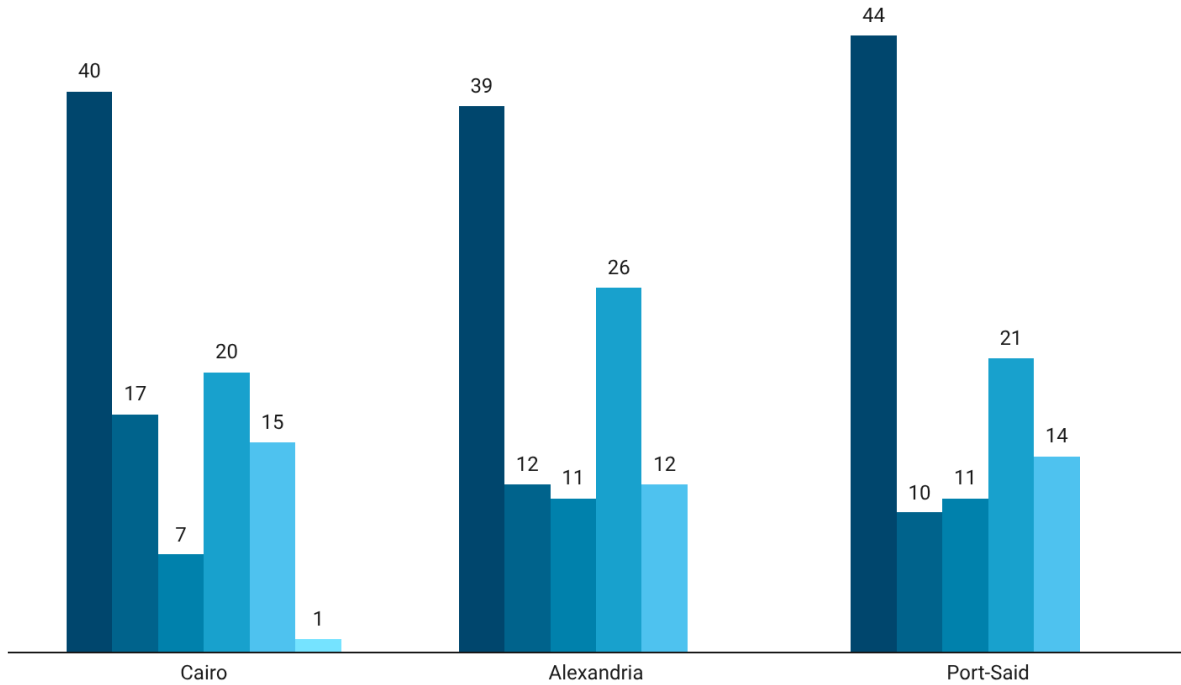


44% work continuously in Port-Said, while this is true for 40% Cairo, and 39% in Alexandria. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Cairo with 17%, followed by 12% in Alexandria, and 10% in Port-Said. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest among Alexandria and Port-Said respondents with each 11%, followed by Cairo respondents with 7%. 26% of Alexandria respondents are students, while the same is true for 21% of Port-Said and 20% of Cairo residents. 15% of Cairo respondents are housewives, while this is true for 14% of Port-Said and 12% of Alexandria respondents. 1% of Cairo respondents did not answer.

Occupation – City (n = 610)

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

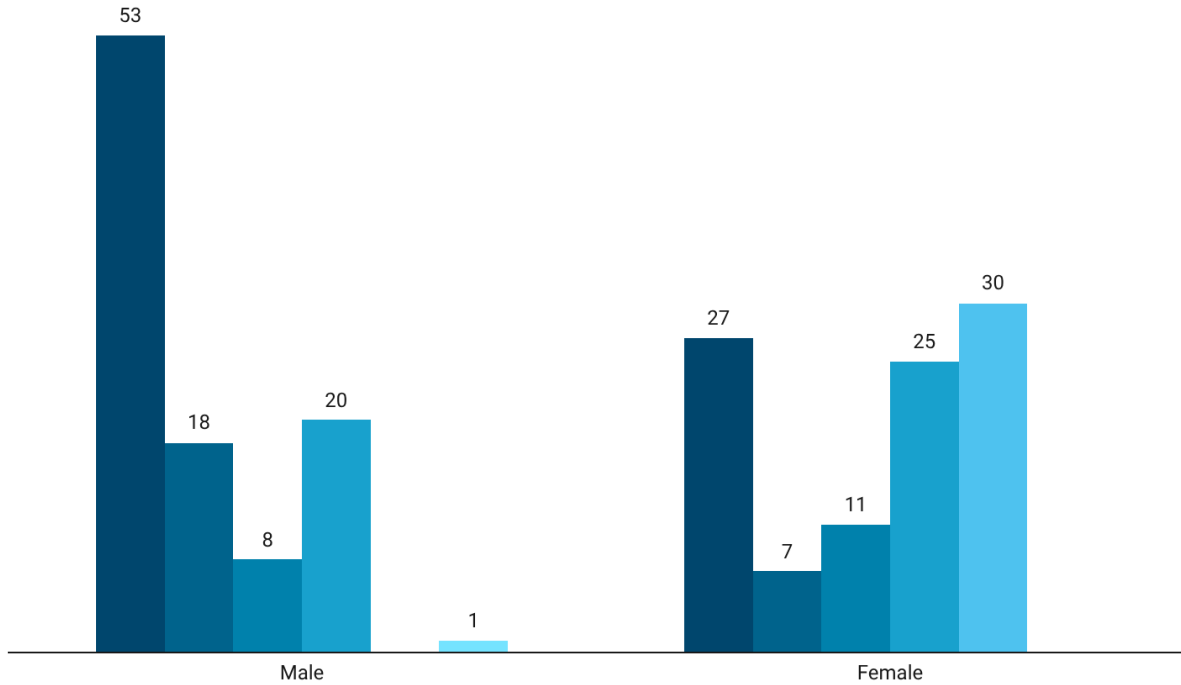


Gender comparison (n = 610) reveals that 53% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 27% of female respondents. 18% of male respondents and 7% of female respondents work occasionally. 8% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 11% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (25%) than among men (20%). 30% of female respondents are housewives. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Occupation – Gender (n = 610)

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

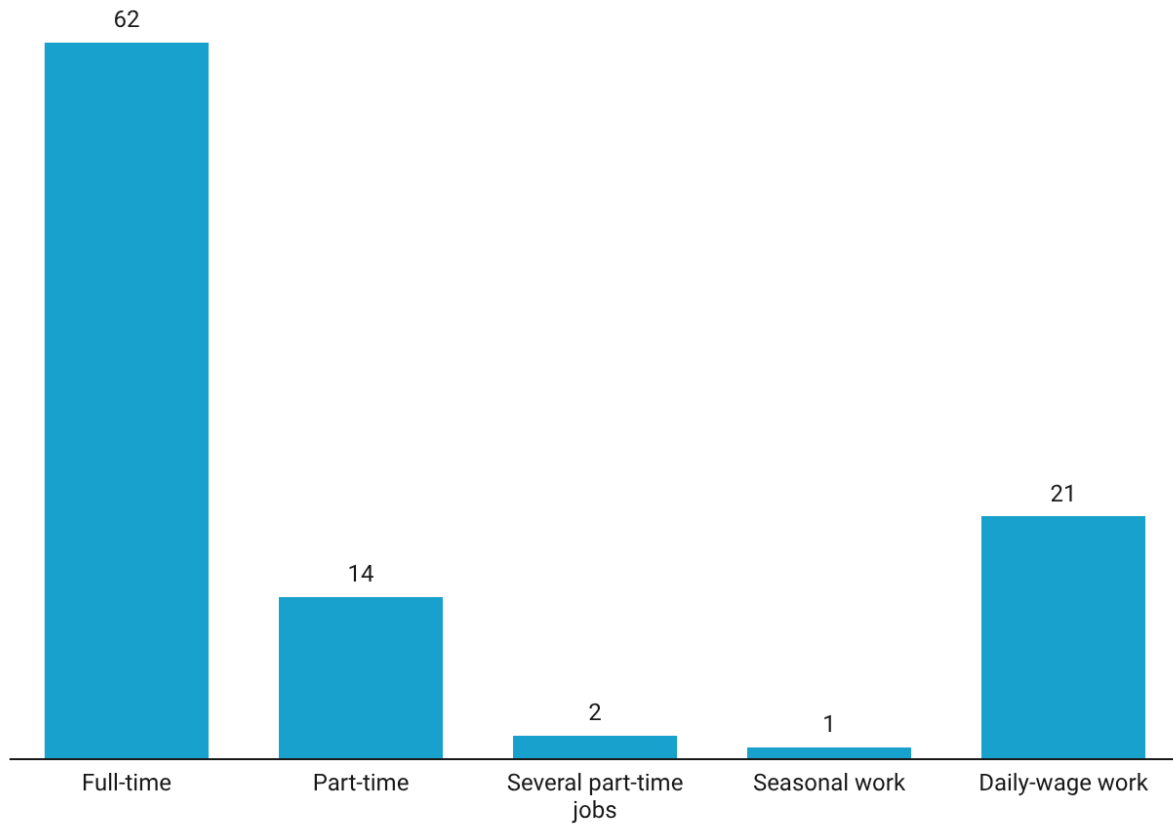
■ I am continuously working ■ I am occasionally working ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work ■ I am a student ■ I am a housewife ■ No response



62% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 330) are full-time workers, while 14% are part-time workers. 2% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, while 1% work as seasonal workers. 21% work as daily wage workers.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 330)

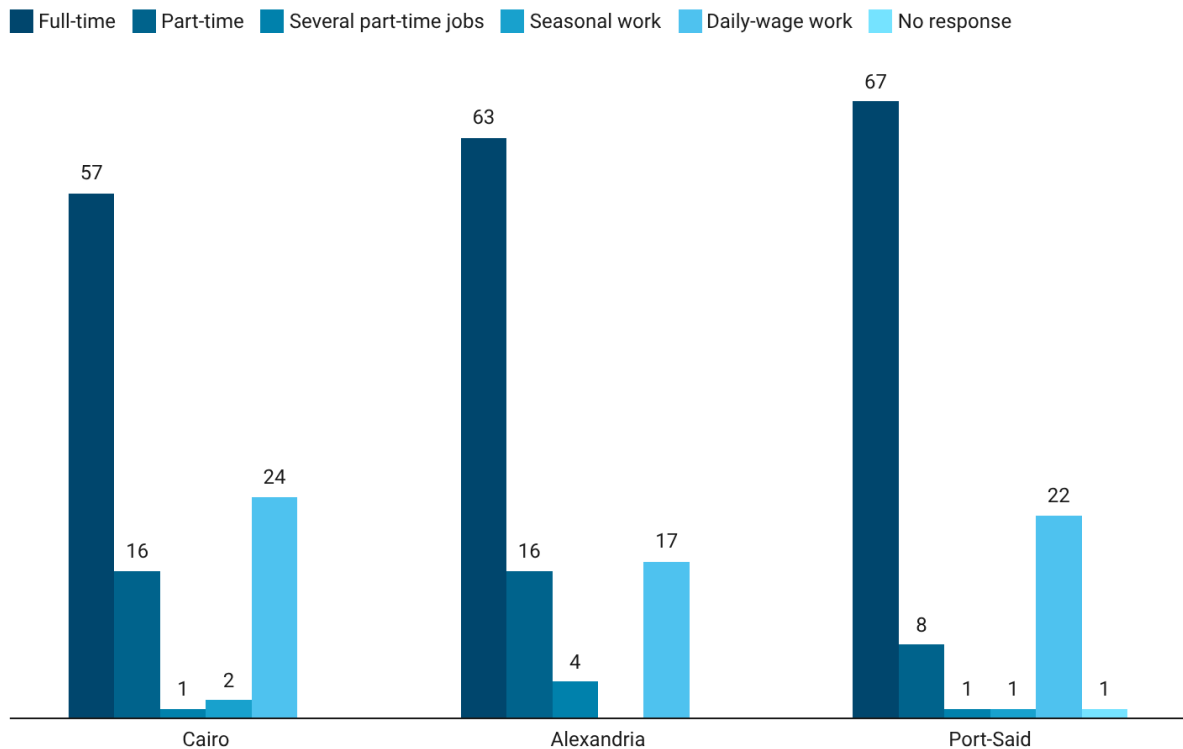
Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?



The largest share of full-time workers (n = 330) can be found among Port-Said residents with 67%, followed by Alexandria residents with 63%, and Cairo residents with 57%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 16% among each Cairo and Alexandria, followed by Port-Said with 8%. Among Alexandria respondents, 4% have several part-time jobs, followed by Cairo and Port-Said respondents with each 1%. Among Cairo residents, 2% are seasonal workers, followed by 1% of Port-Said residents. 24% of Cairo respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 22% of Port-Said and 17% of Alexandria respondents. 1% of Port-Said residents did not answer.

Type of occupation – City (n = 330)

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

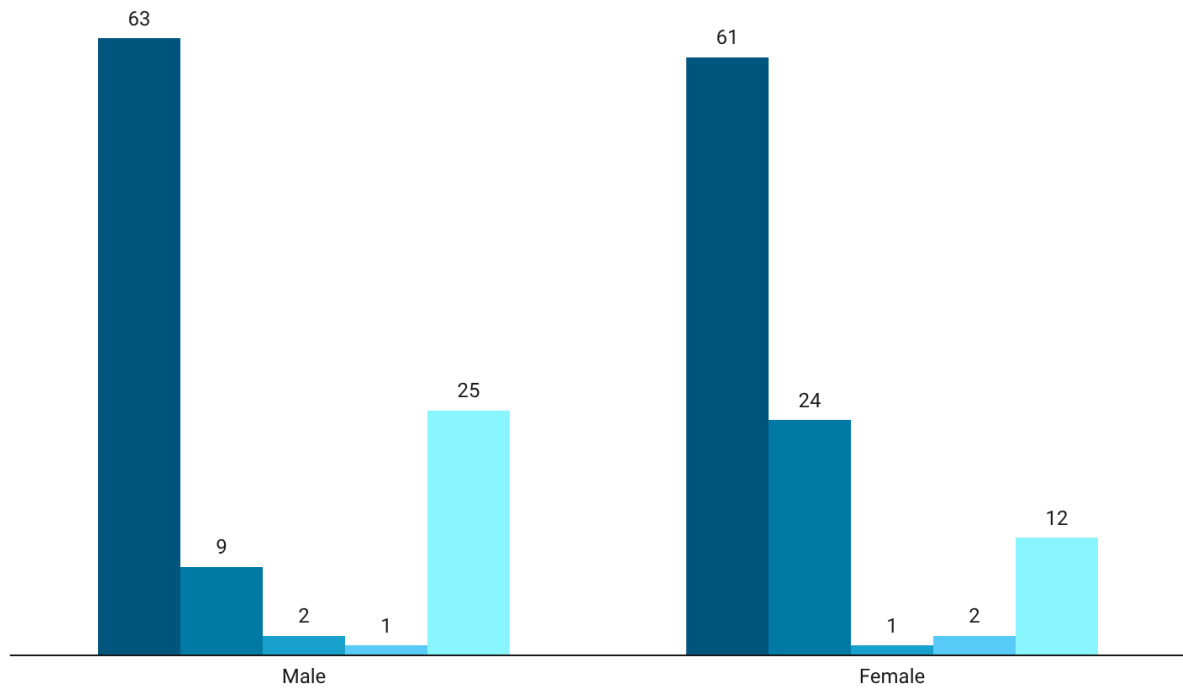


Gender comparison (n = 330) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among male respondents (63%) than among female respondents (61%). The proportion of part-time workers is 9% among male and 24% among female respondents. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents have several part-time jobs. 1% of male and 2% of female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among men with 25% than among women with 12%.

Type of occupation – Gender (n = 330)

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



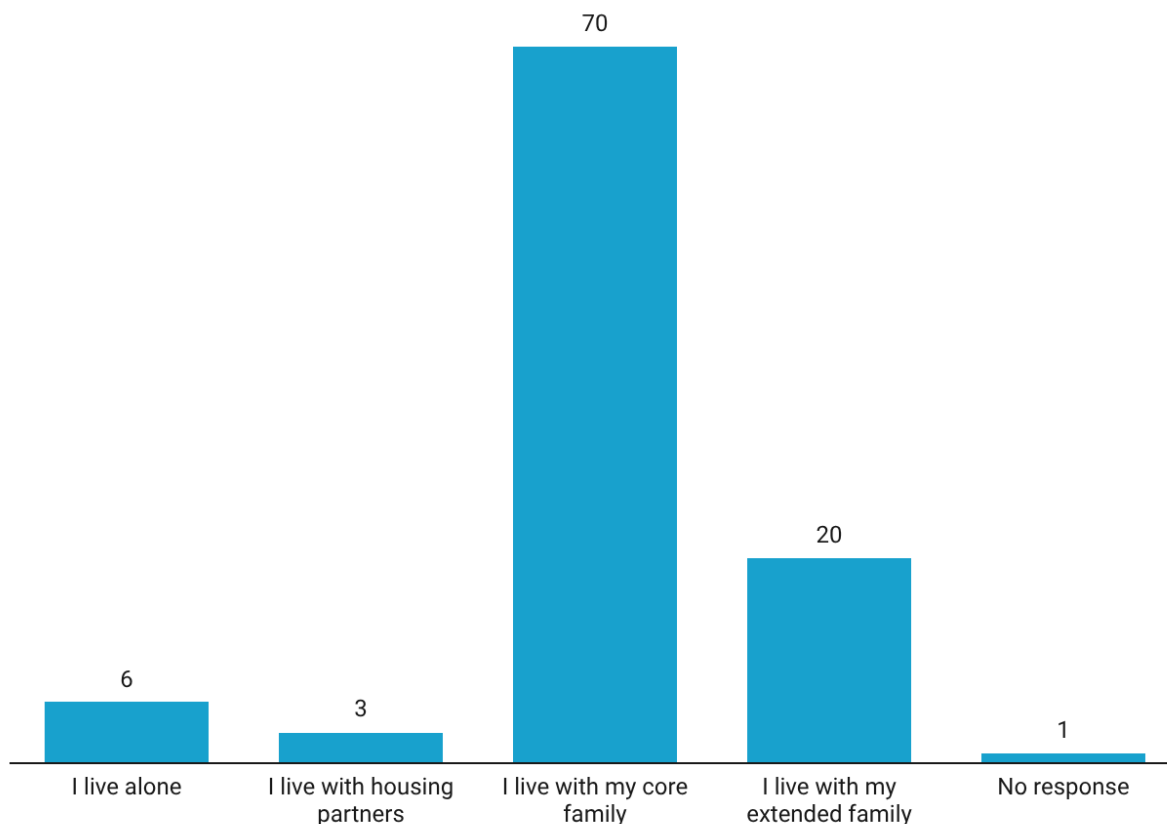
5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing hosts

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6% of the respondents (n = 610) live alone, while 3% live with their housing partners. 70% live with their core family, while 20% live with their extended family. 1% did not answer.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 610)

What is your current housing situation?

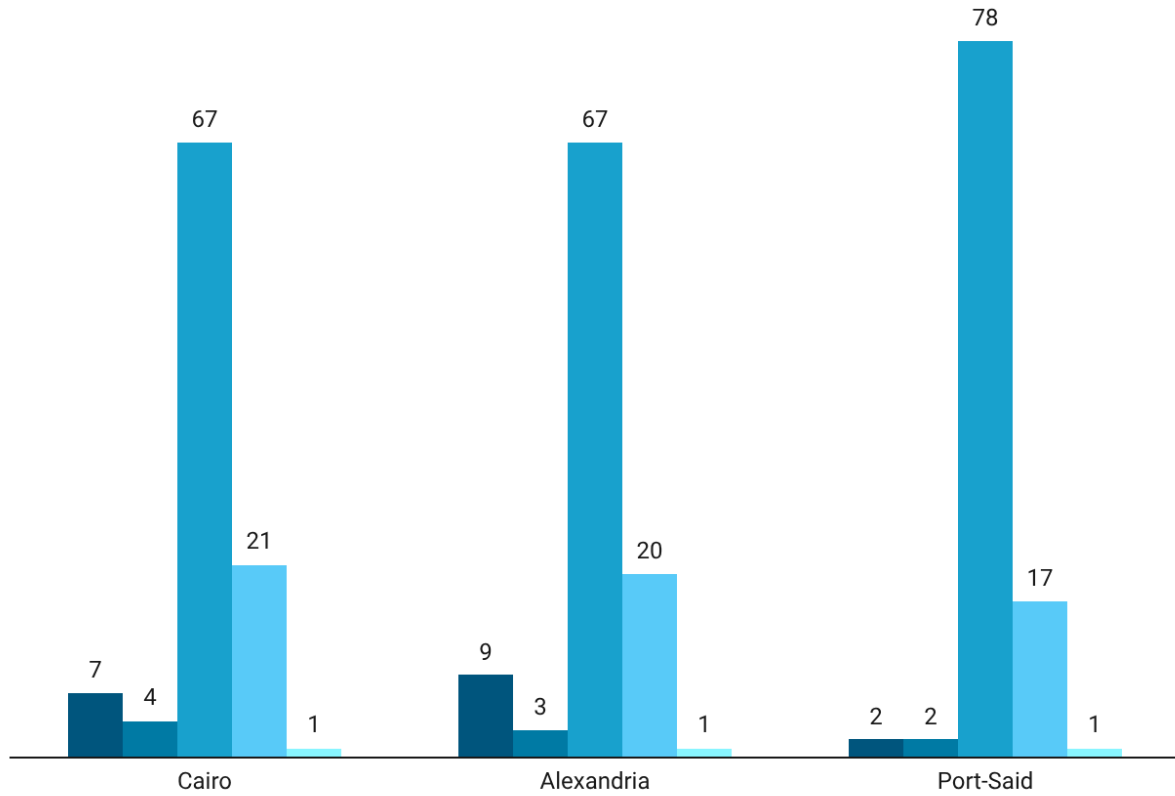


9% of Alexandria respondents live alone, while this is true for 7% of Cairo and 2% of Port-Said respondents. Among Cairo respondents, 4% live with their housing partners, followed by Alexandria respondents with 3%, and Port-Said respondents with 2%. The highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Port-Said respondents (78%), followed by Cairo and Alexandria respondents with each 67% (n = 610). The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Cairo with 21%, followed by Alexandria with 20%, and Port-Said with 17%. Among all city groups, 1% each did not answer.

Current housing situation – City (n = 610)

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

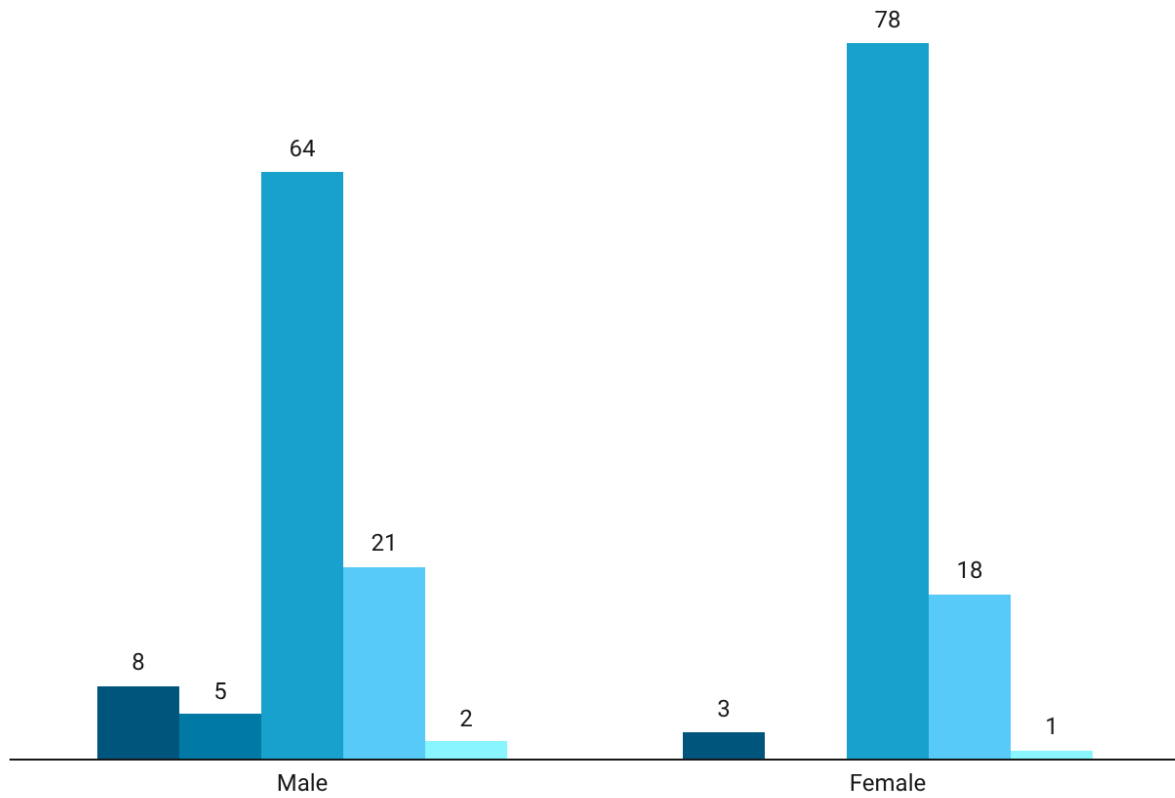


Gender comparison (n = 610) shows that among male respondents, 8% live alone, while this is also true for 3% of female respondents. 5% of male respondents live with their housing partners. 64% of male and 78% of female respondents live with their core family. 21% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 18% of female participants. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 610)

What is your current housing situation?

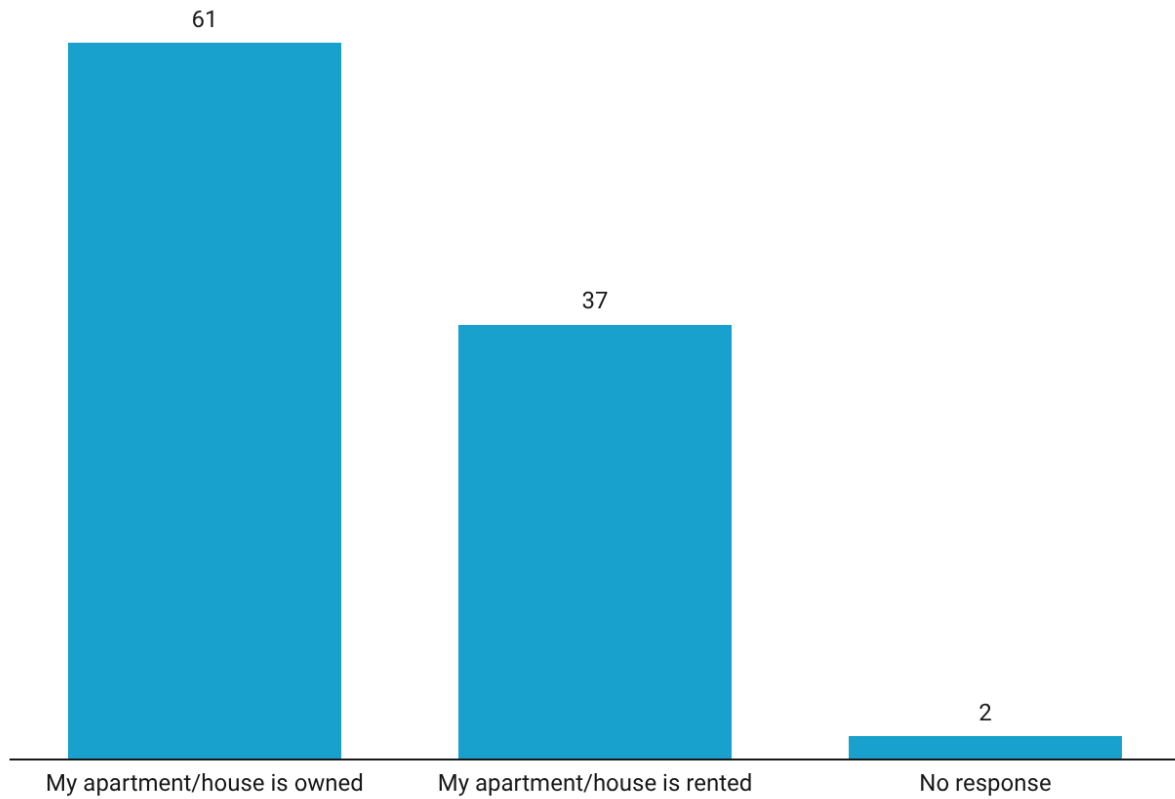
■ I live alone ■ I live with housing partners ■ I live with my core family ■ I live with my extended family ■ No response



61% of the respondents (n = 610) live in an apartment or house they own, while 37% live in an apartment or house they rent. 2% did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 610)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

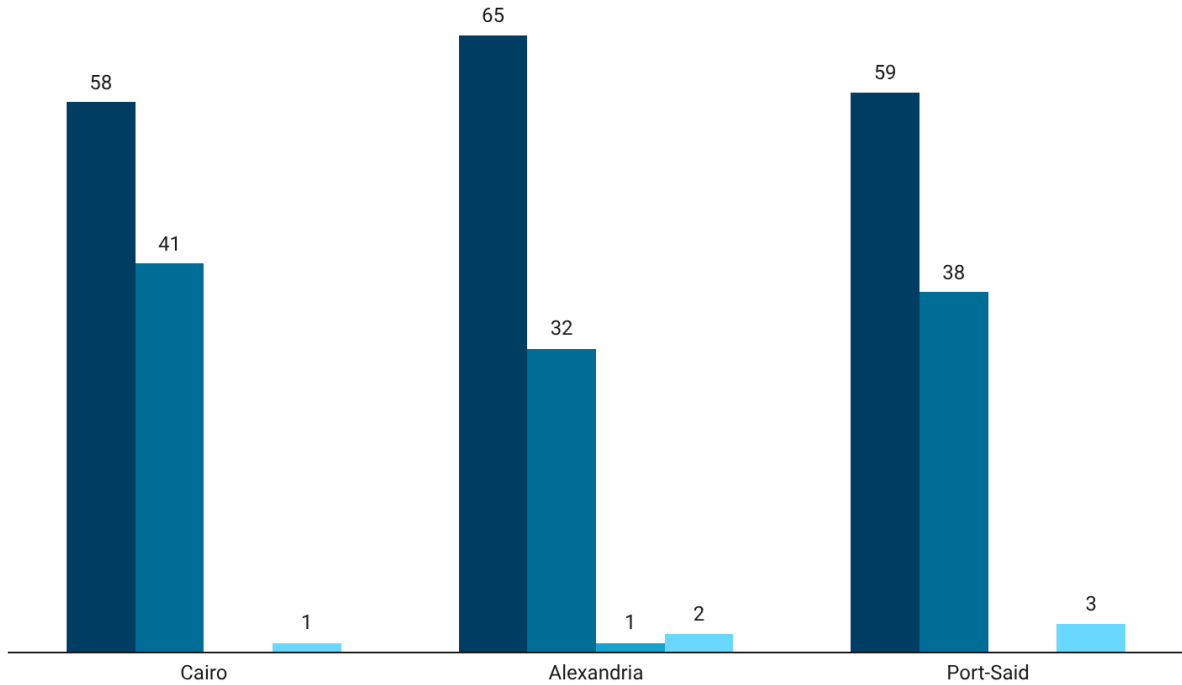


City comparison (n = 610) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Alexandria with 65%, followed by Port-Said with 59%, and Cairo with 58%. Among Cairo respondents, 41% live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by Port-Said residents with 38%, and Alexandria residents with 32%. 1% of Alexandria respondents live in an accommodation provided by the operator. 3% in Port-Said did not answer, followed by Alexandria with 2%, and Cairo with 1%.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 610)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented ■ Accommodation provided by the operator ■ No response

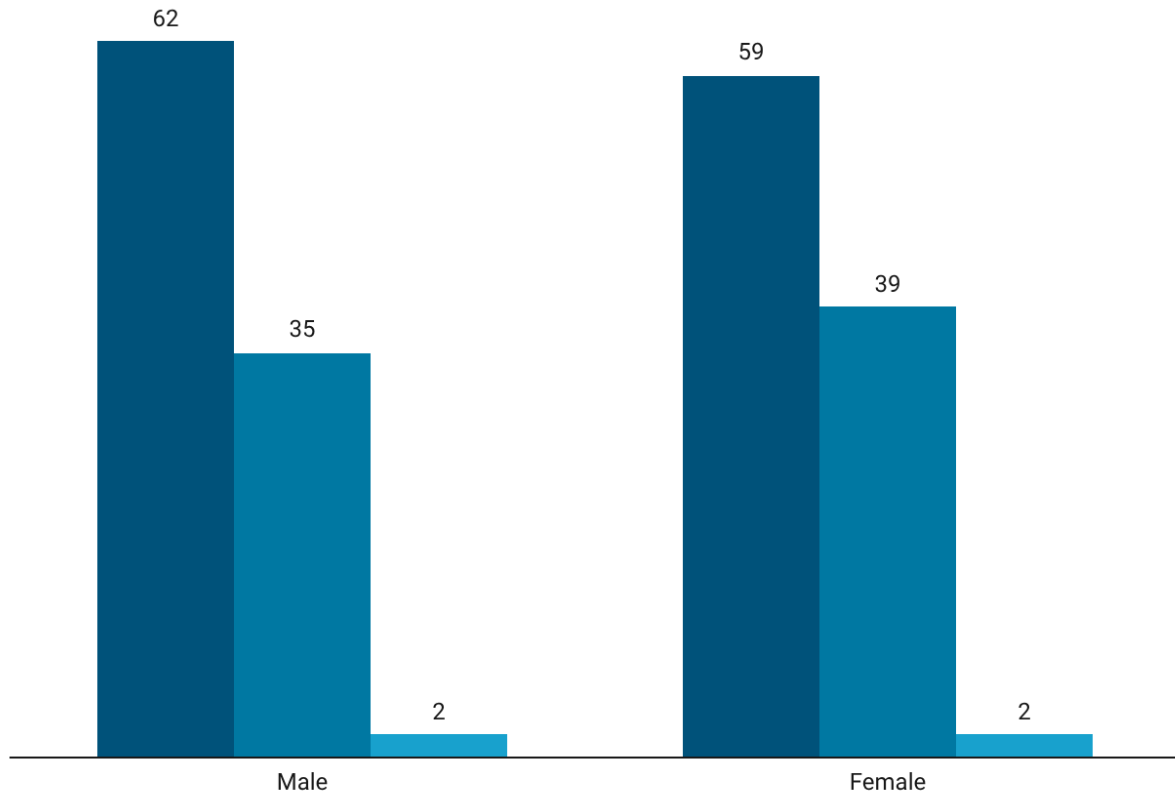


62% of male and 59% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 35% of male respondents and 39% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent. 2% of each male and female respondents did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 610)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

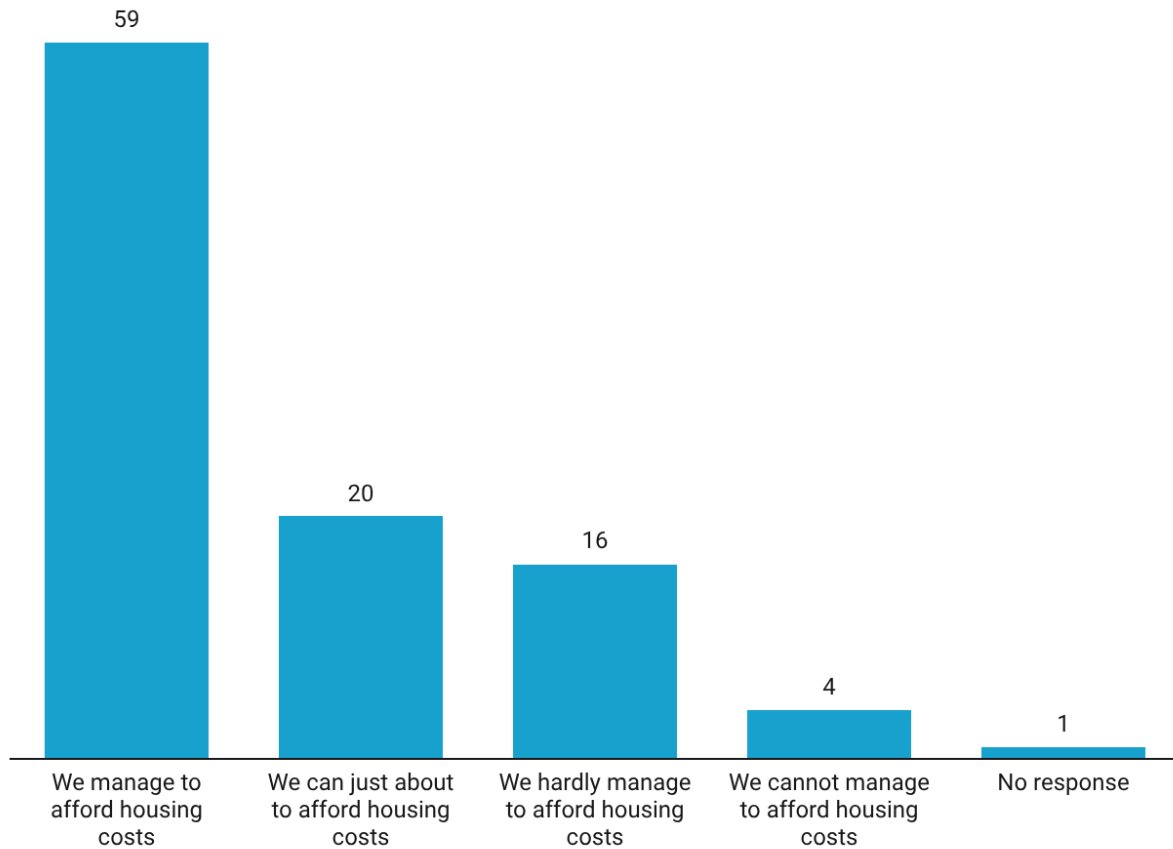
■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented ■ No response



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 59% manage to afford the housing costs. 20% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 610). 16% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 4% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 610)

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

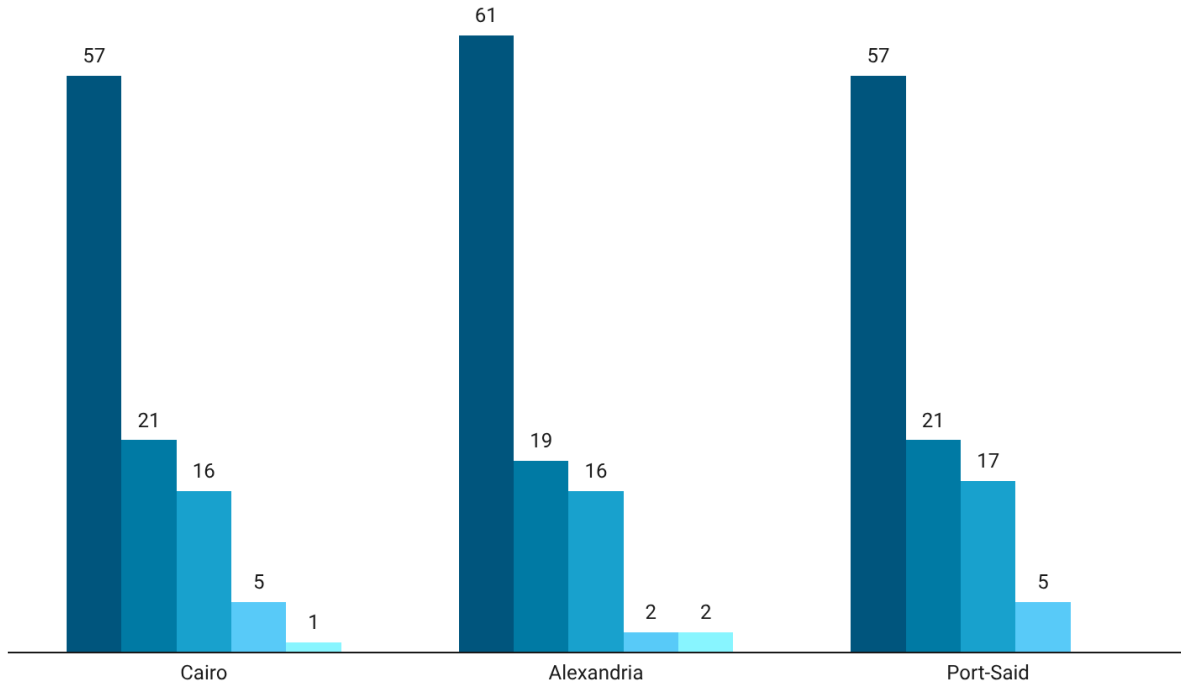


City comparison (n = 610) shows that 61% of Alexandria respondents, manage to afford the housing costs, while the same is true for 57% among each Cairo and Port-Said respondents. 21% of each Cairo and Port-Said respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 19% of Alexandria residents. 17% of Port-Said respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 16% among each Cairo and Alexandria respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Cairo and Port-Said residents with each 5%, followed by Alexandria with 2%. 2% of Alexandria and 1% of Cairo respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 610)

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

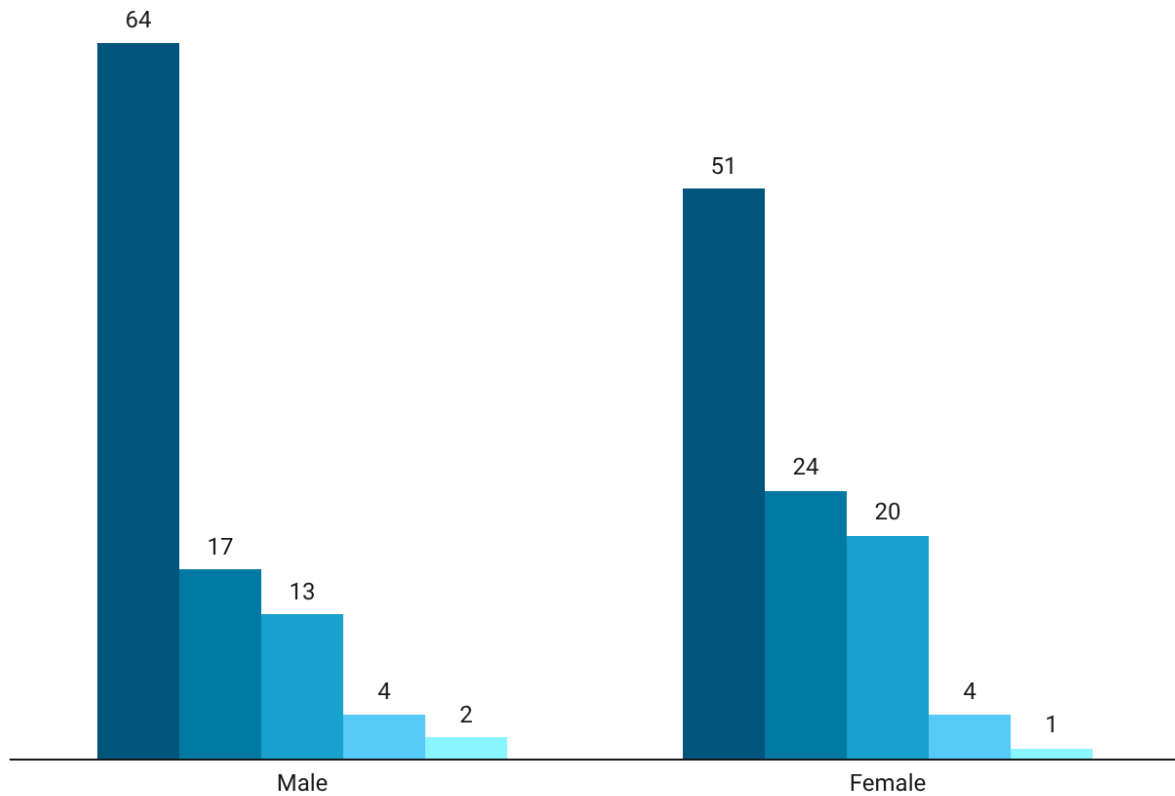


64% of male respondents and 51% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 17% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 24% of female respondents. 13% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 20%. The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is 4% each among female and male respondents. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs – Gender (n = 610)

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



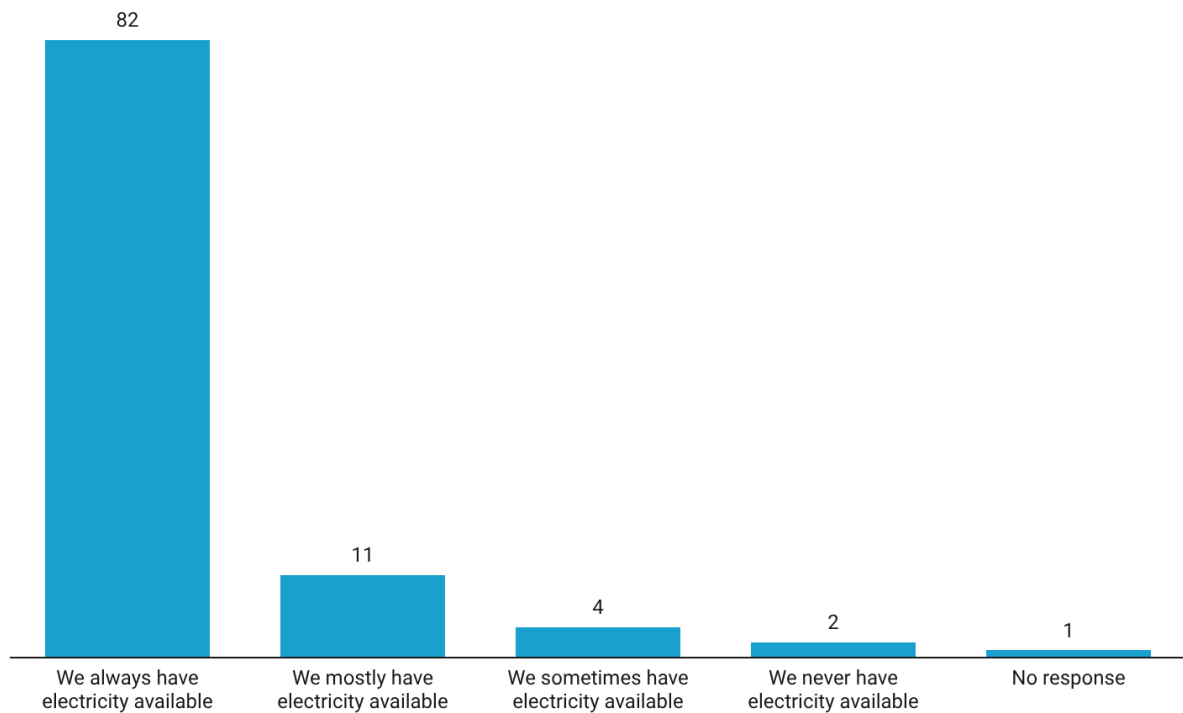
5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:40

82% of the respondents (n = 610) always have electricity available, while 11% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 4% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 2% never have electricity available. 1% did not answer.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 610)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

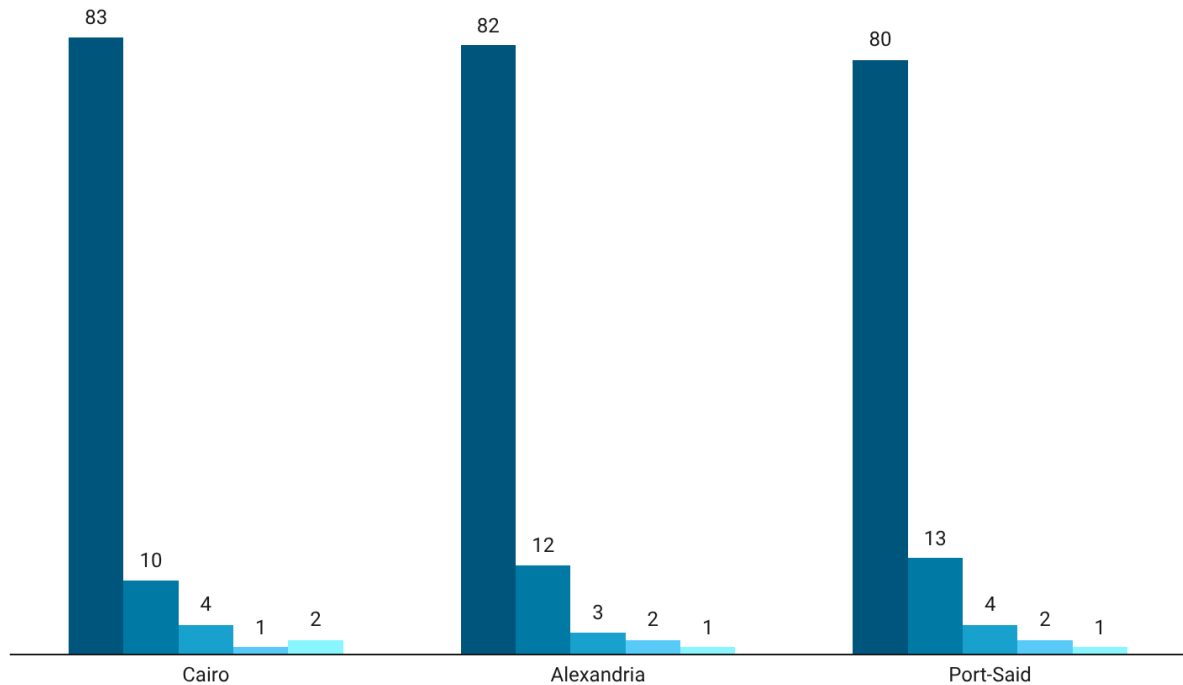


83% of Cairo residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 82% of Alexandria and 80% of Port-Said respondents. 13% of Port-Said respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Alexandria with 12%, and Cairo with 10%. Among Cairo and Port-Said residents, 4% each sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Alexandria respondents with 3%. Among Alexandria and Port-Said respondents, 2% each never have access to electricity, while this is true for 1% of Cairo residents. 2% of Cairo residents did not answer, followed by Alexandria and Port-Said respondents with each 1%.

Access to electricity – City (n = 610)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

■ We always have electricity available ■ We mostly have electricity available ■ We sometimes have electricity available ■ We never have electricity available ■ No response

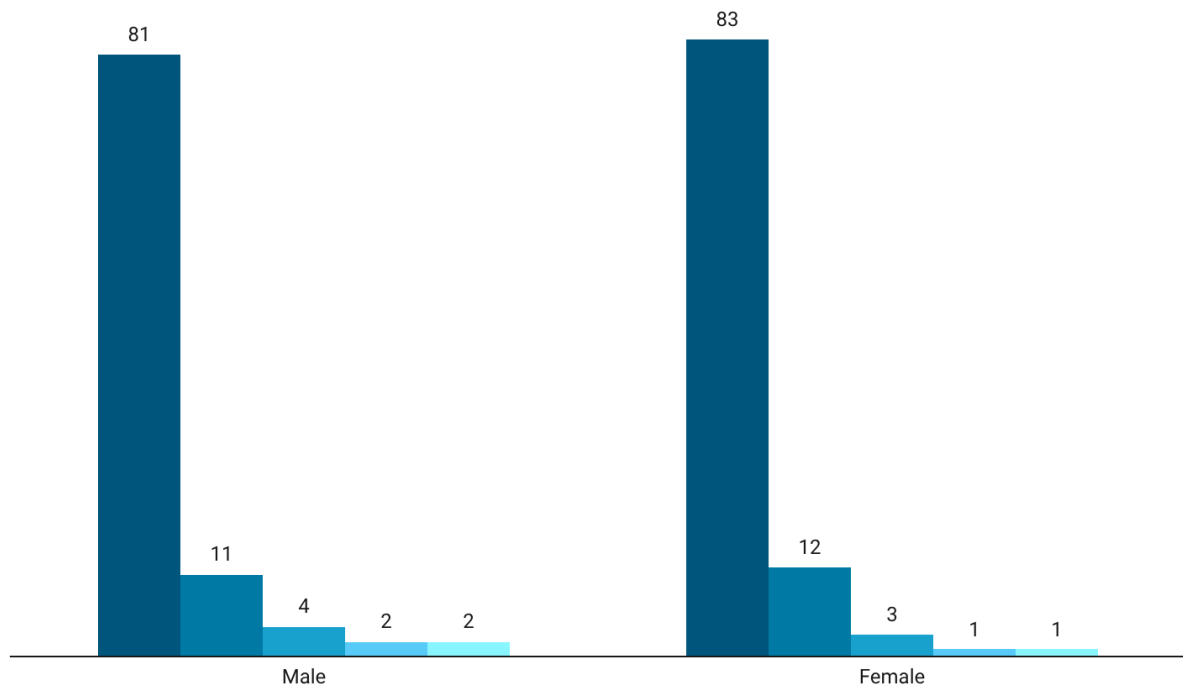


Gender comparison (n = 610) shows that 81% of male and 83% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 11% of male and 12% of female participants mostly have access to electricity. 4% of male and 3% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 2% of male and 1% of female survey participants never have access to electricity. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 610)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

■ We always have electricity available ■ We mostly have electricity available ■ We sometimes have electricity available ■ We never have electricity available ■ No response



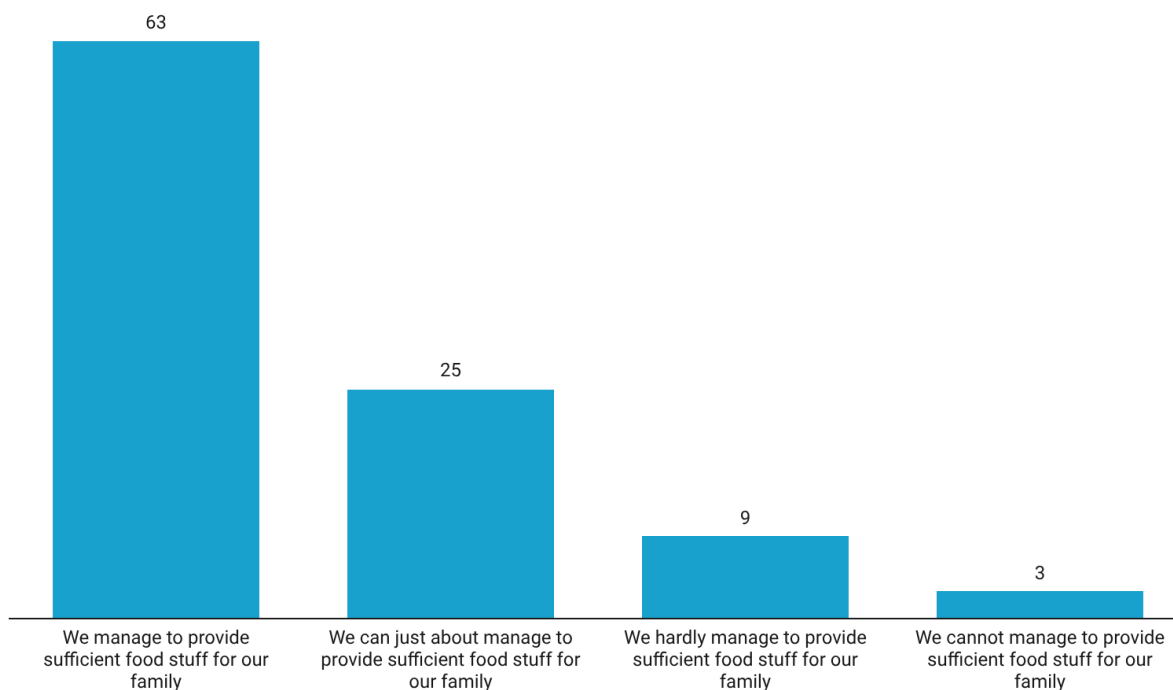
5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:41

63% of the respondents (n = 610) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 25% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 9% 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 = 610)

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

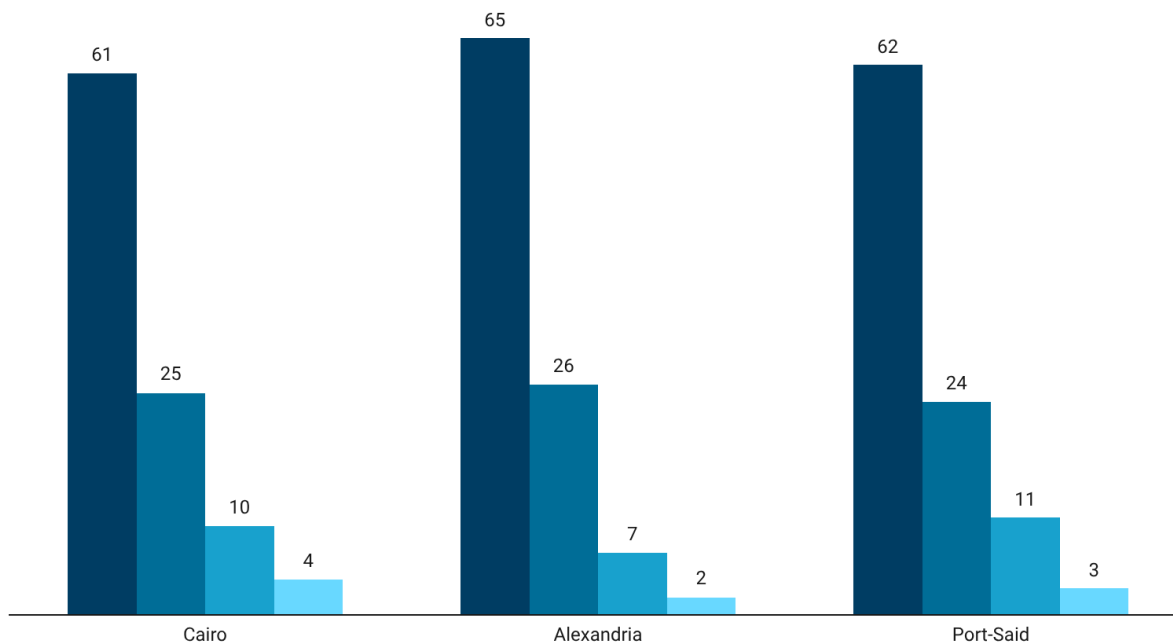


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Alexandria with 65%, followed by Port-Said with 62%, and Cairo with 61%. 26% of Alexandria respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 25% of respondents in Cairo, and 24% of respondents in Port-Said. 11% of Port-Said residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 10% of Cairo, and 7% of Alexandria respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Cairo residents with 4%, followed by Port-Said respondents with 3%, and Alexandria respondents with 2%.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – City (n = 610)

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

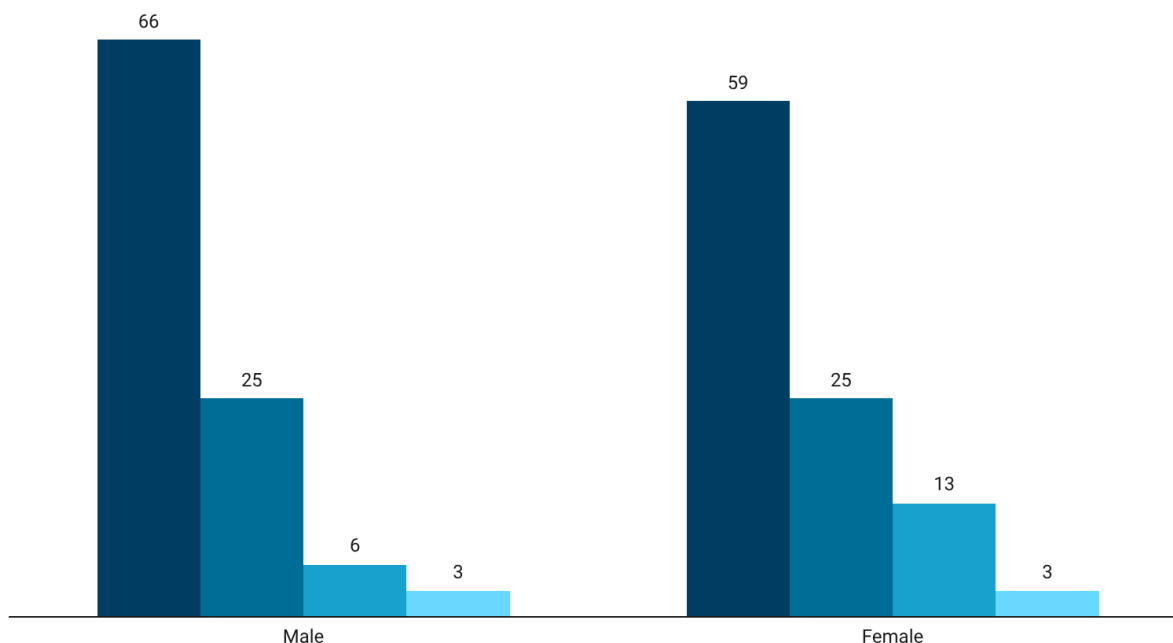


66% of male and 59% of female respondents (n = 610) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 25% of each male and female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 6% of male and 13% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. Among male and female respondents, 3% each cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Gender (n = 610)

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



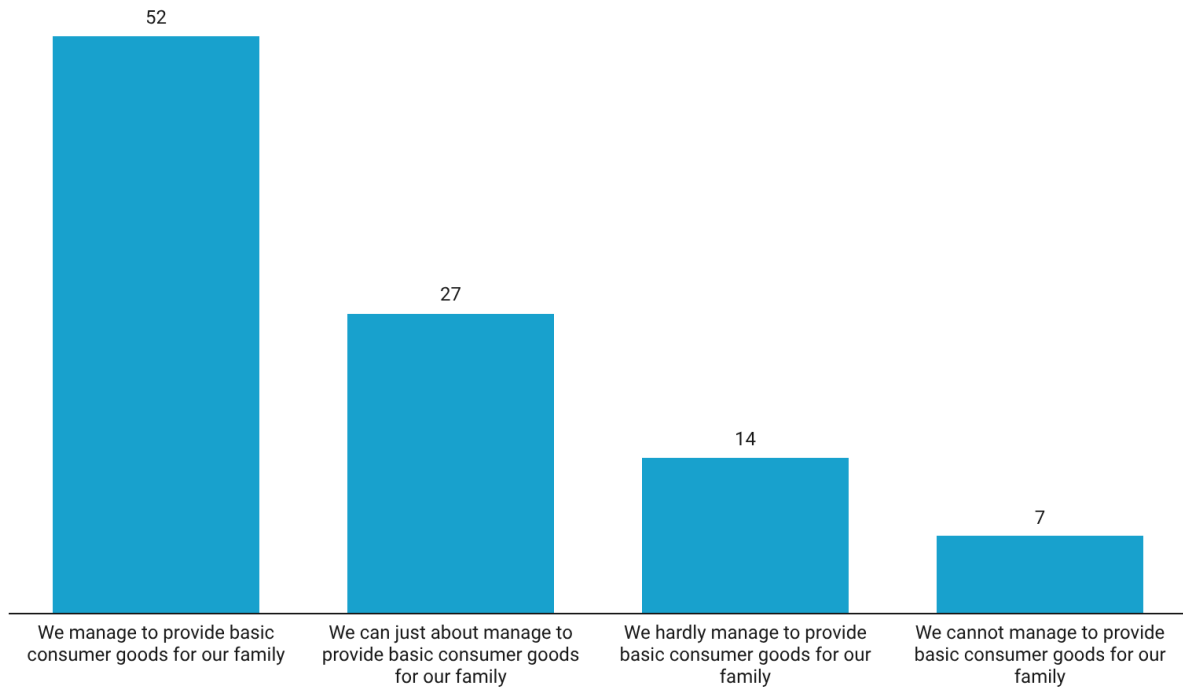
5.6 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:41

52% of all respondents (n = 610) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 27% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 14% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 7% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 610)

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

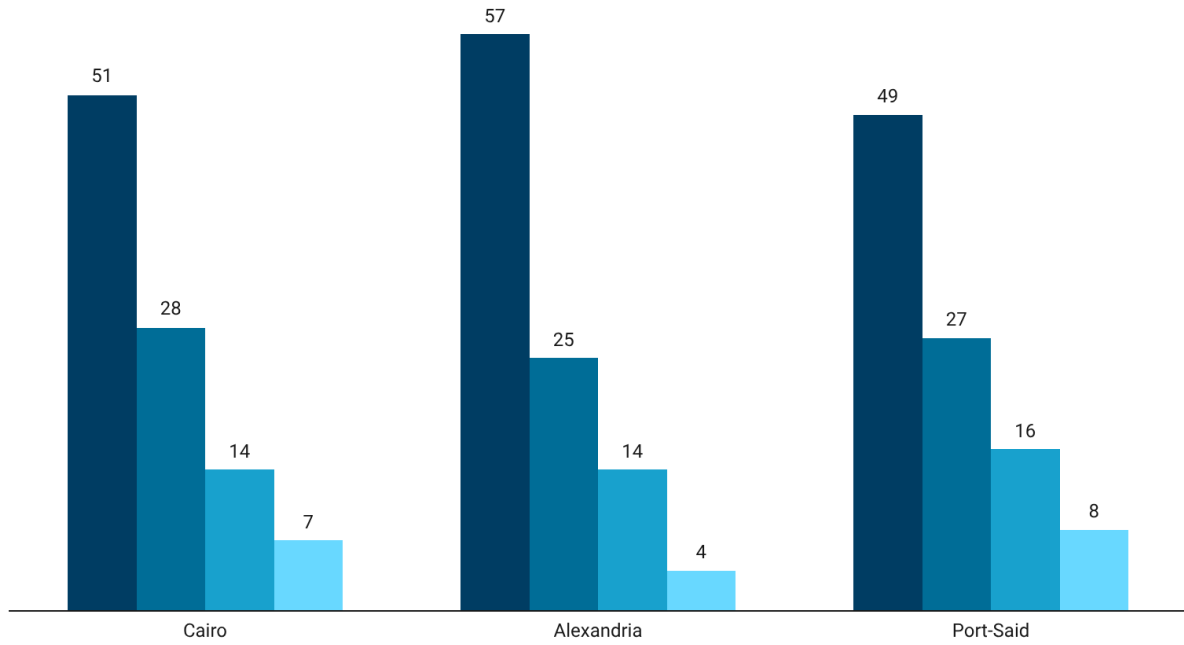


57% of Alexandria residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 51% of Cairo residents, and 49% of Port-Said residents. 28% of Cairo respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Port-Said respondents with 27%, and Alexandria residents with 25%. 16% of Port-Said respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for Cairo and Alexandria respondents with each 14%. 8% of Port-Said respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 7% of Cairo respondents, and 4% of Alexandria respondents.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 610)

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

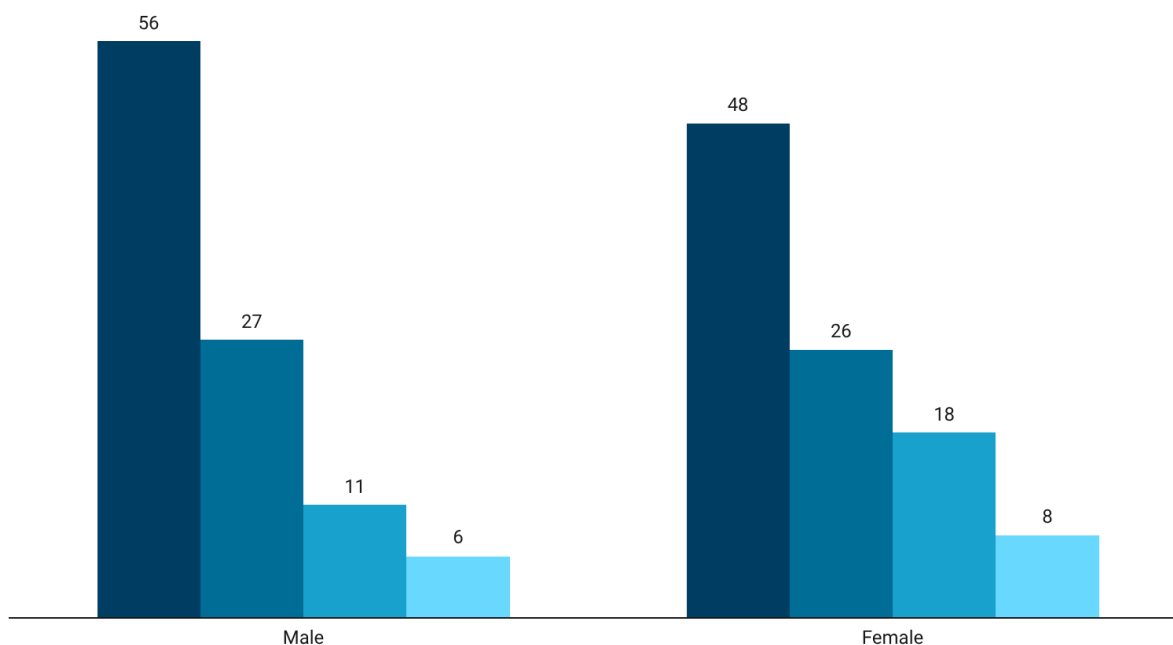


Gender comparison reveals that 56% of male and 48% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 27% of male and 26% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 11% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 18% of female respondents. 6% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 8% of female respondents.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 610)

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



5.7 Access to clean drinking water

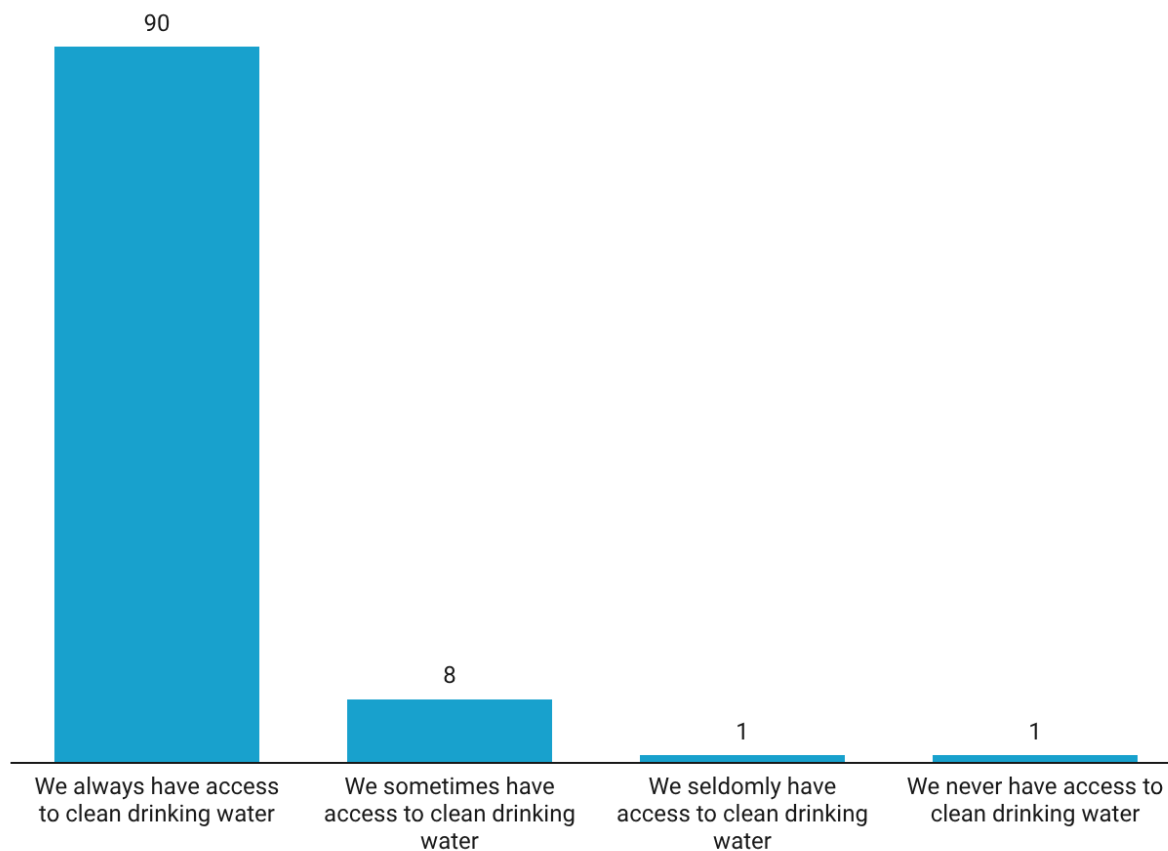
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Access to clean drinking water is a prerequisite for individual health. Drinking water is needed for drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene. Access to clean drinking water is a recognised human right.

90% of the participants (n = 610) always have access to clean drinking water, while 8% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 1% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 1% never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean drinking water – Total (n = 610)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

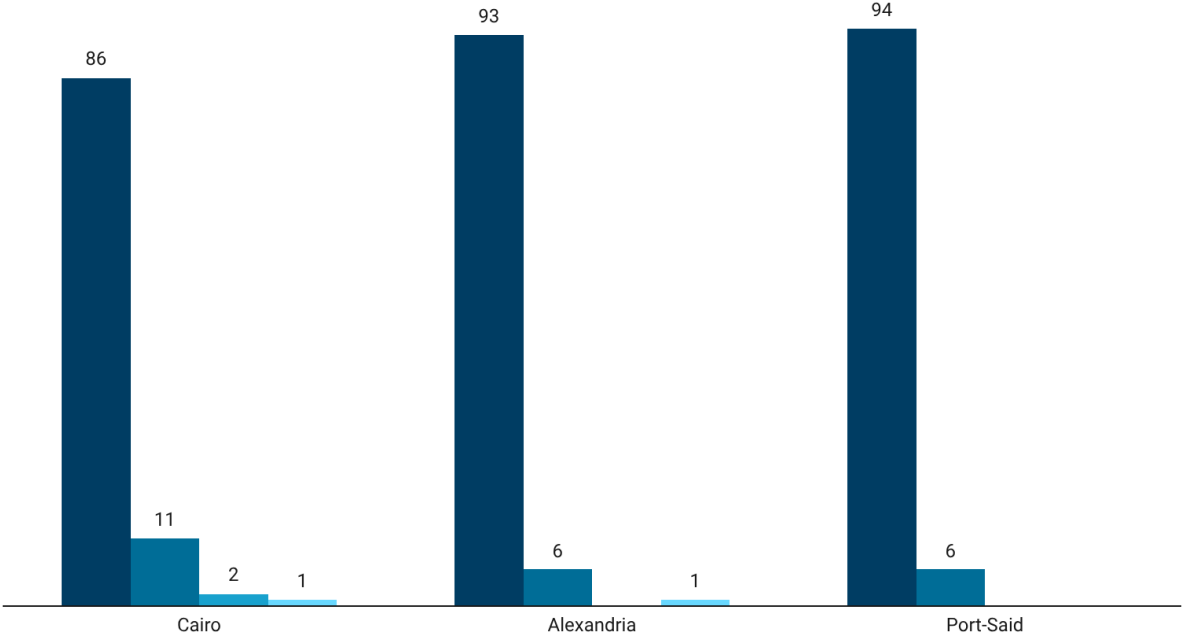


City comparison (n = 610) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Port-Said respondents with 94%, followed by Alexandria respondents with 93%, and Cairo respondents with 86%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Cairo respondents with 11%, followed by Alexandria and Port-Said respondents with each 6%. 2% of Cairo respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among Cairo and Alexandria respondents with each 1%.

Access to clean drinking water – City (n = 610)

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

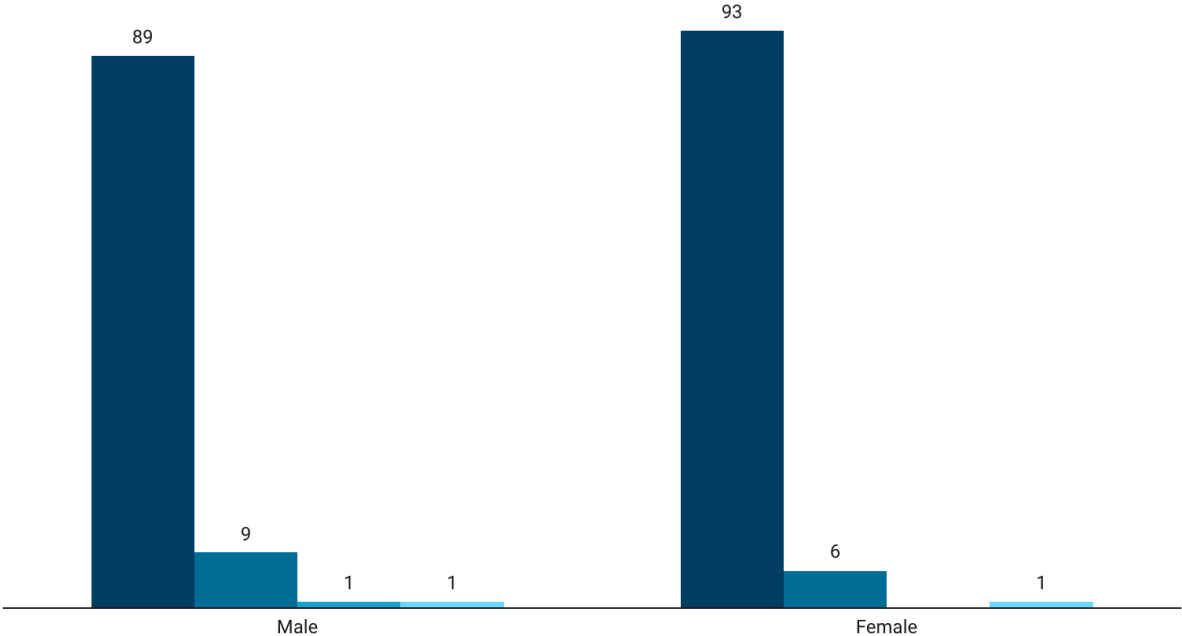


Gender comparison (n = 610) shows that 89% of male respondents and 93% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is 9% among male respondents, and 6% among female respondents. 1% of male respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while among male and female survey participants, 1% each never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean drinking water – Gender (n = 610)

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



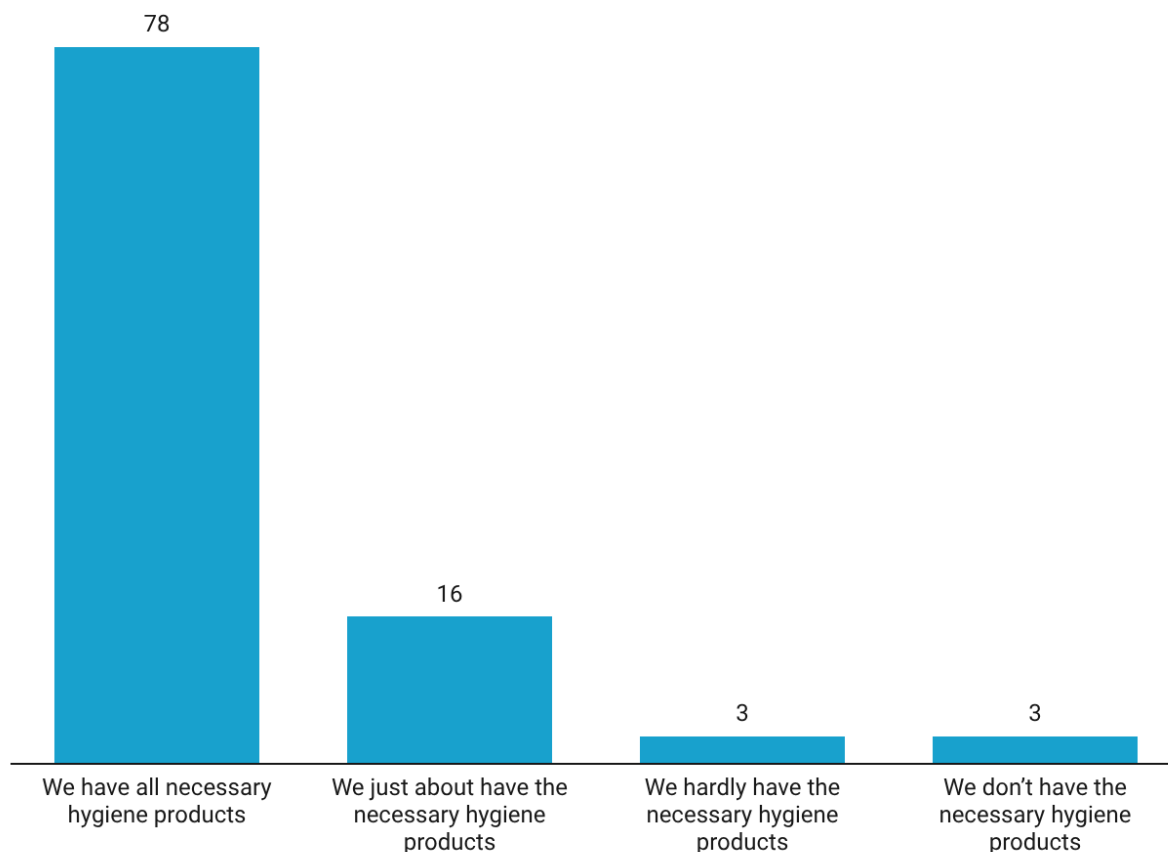
5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:41

78% of the survey participants (n = 610) 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. 16% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products. 3% hardly have all necessary hygiene products, while 3% do not have access to necessary hygiene products.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Total (n = 610)

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.]

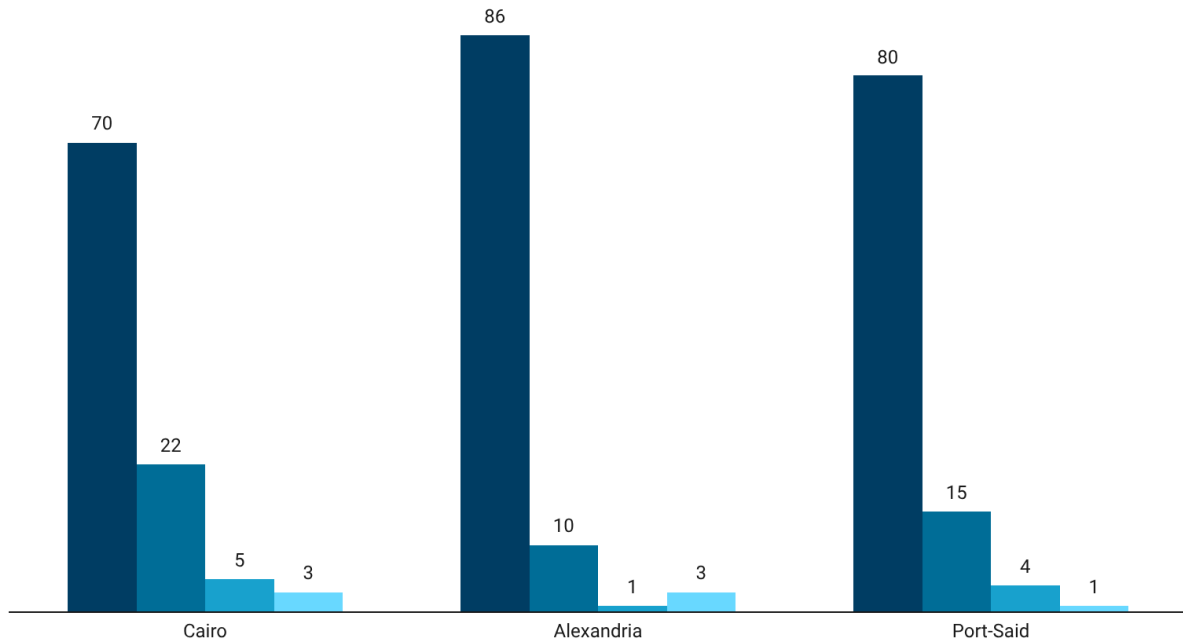


Among all respondents (n = 610), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Alexandria respondents with 86%, followed by Port-Said respondents with 80%, and Cairo respondents with 70%. Among Cairo respondents, 22% just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 15% of Port-Said, and 10% of Alexandria respondents. Among Cairo respondents, 5% hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Port-Said respondents with 4%, and Alexandria respondents with 1%. Among Cairo and Alexandria respondents, 3% each never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 1% of Port-Said respondents.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – City (n = 610)

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.]

■ 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

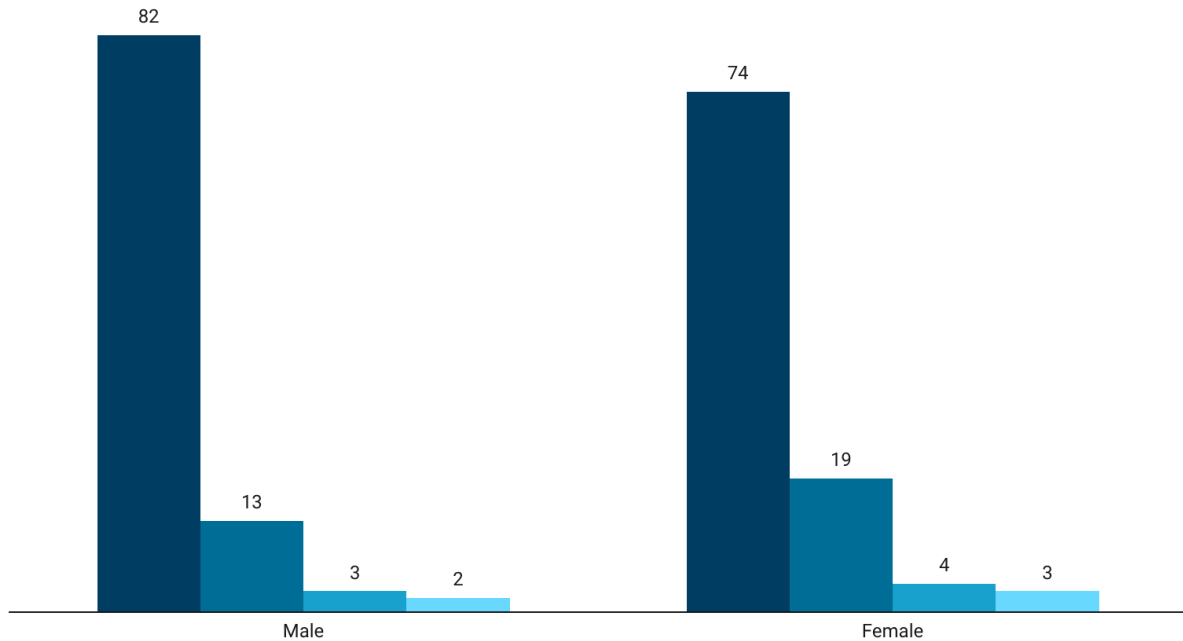


82% of male and 74% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 610) have all necessary hygienic products, while 13% of male and 19% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products. 3% of male and 4% of female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 2% of male and 3% of female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Gender (n = 610)

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.]

■ 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



5.9 Access to medical services

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:41

68% of the respondents (n = 610) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 17% have access but they are not able to afford them. 5% do not have any access to vaccinations. 10% did not answer.

74% of the survey participants (n = 610) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 23% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 1% did not answer.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 73% of the respondents (n = 610) always have access and can afford a visit, while 22% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 4% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

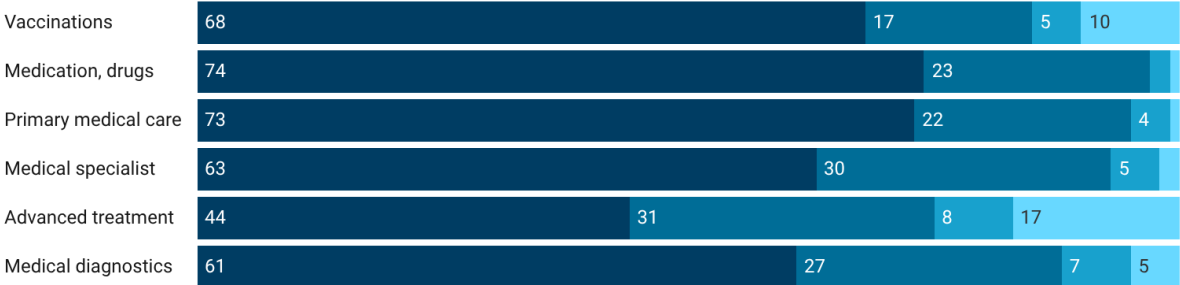
63% of the participants (n = 610) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 30% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 5% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 2% did not answer.

44% of the participants (n = 610) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 31% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 8% have no access at all. 17% did not answer.

61% of the participants (n = 610) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 27% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access. 5% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Total (n = 610)

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



66% of Cairo residents (n = 213) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 16% have access but cannot afford them. 7% do not have access to vaccinations. 11% did not answer.

71% of Cairo respondents (n = 213) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 25% have access but is not able to afford it. 3% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

73% of respondents in Cairo (n = 213) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 19% have access but cannot afford it. 8% do not have access to primary medical care.

62% of the Cairo sample (n = 213) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 30% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 6% do not have access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

43% of Cairo respondents (n = 213) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 30% have access but cannot afford it, while 11% have no access at all. 16% did not answer.

65% of Cairo respondents (n = 213) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 24% have access but cannot afford it. 8% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Cairo (n = 213)

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



72% of Alexandria residents (n = 205) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 17% have access but cannot afford them. 3% do not have access. 8% did not answer.

Among Alexandria residents (n = 205), 79% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 19% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 2% have no access to medication or drugs.

73% of Alexandria respondents (n = 205) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 23% have access but cannot afford it. 3% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

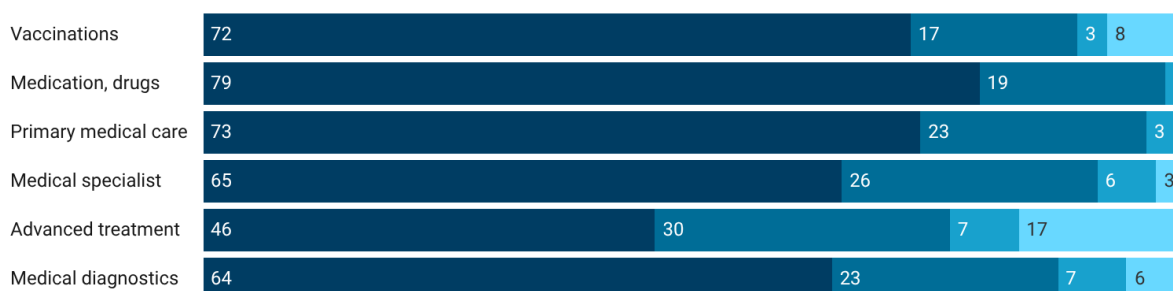
65% of Alexandria residents (n = 205) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 26% have access but cannot afford it. 6% have no access to a medical specialist. 3% did not answer.

46% of Alexandria respondents (n = 205) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 30% have access but cannot afford it, while 7% do not have access at all. 17% did not answer.

64% of Alexandria respondents (n = 205) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 23% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access at all. 6% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Alexandria (n = 205)

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



65% of Port-Said residents (n = 192) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 19% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 10% did not answer.

72% of Port-Said respondents (n = 192) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 25% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 2% have no access to medication/drugs. 1% did not answer.

72% of Port-Said respondents (n = 192) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 26% have access but cannot afford it. 1% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

62% of Port-Said sample (n = 192) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 34% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 2% do not have access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

43% of Port-Said respondents (n = 192) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 34% have access but cannot afford it, while 6% have no access at all. 17% did not answer the question.

56% of Port-Said respondents (n = 192) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 5% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 6% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Port-Said (n = 192)

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



73% of male respondents (n = 326) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 15% have access but cannot afford them. 4% have no access to vaccinations. 8% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 326), 76% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 20% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

77% of male respondents (n = 326) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 19% have access but cannot afford it. 3% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

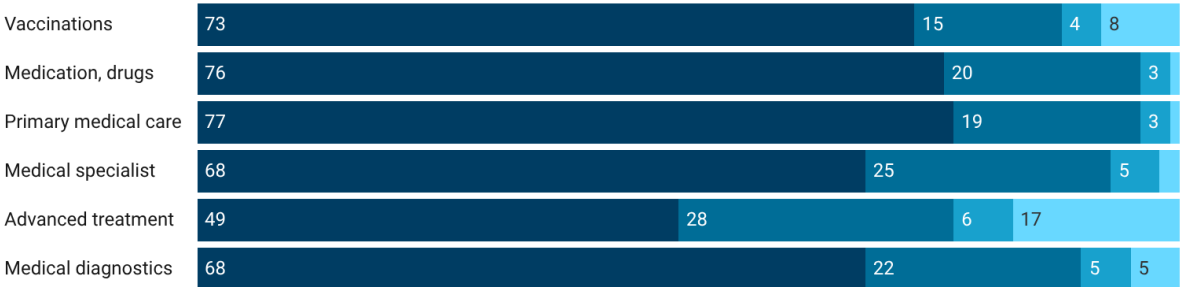
68% of all male participants (n = 326) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford the visit. 5% do not have access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

49% of male respondents (n = 326) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 28% have access but cannot afford them, while 6% have no access. 17% did not answer.

68% of male respondents (n = 326) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 22% have access but cannot afford it. 5% have no access to medical diagnostics. 5% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Male (n = 326)

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



61% of female respondents (n = 284) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 19% have access but cannot afford them. 8% never have access to vaccinations. 12% did not answer.

71% of all female survey participants (n = 284) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 26% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 3% have no access to medication or drugs.

69% of female respondents (n = 284) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 26% have access but cannot afford it. 4% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

57% of female respondents (n = 284) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 36% have access but cannot afford it. 5% do not have access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

39% of female respondents (n = 284) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 34% have access but cannot afford it, while 10% have no access. 17% did not answer.

55% of female respondents (n = 284) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford it. 8% have no access to medical diagnostics. 5% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 284)

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



5.10 Access to internet/wifi

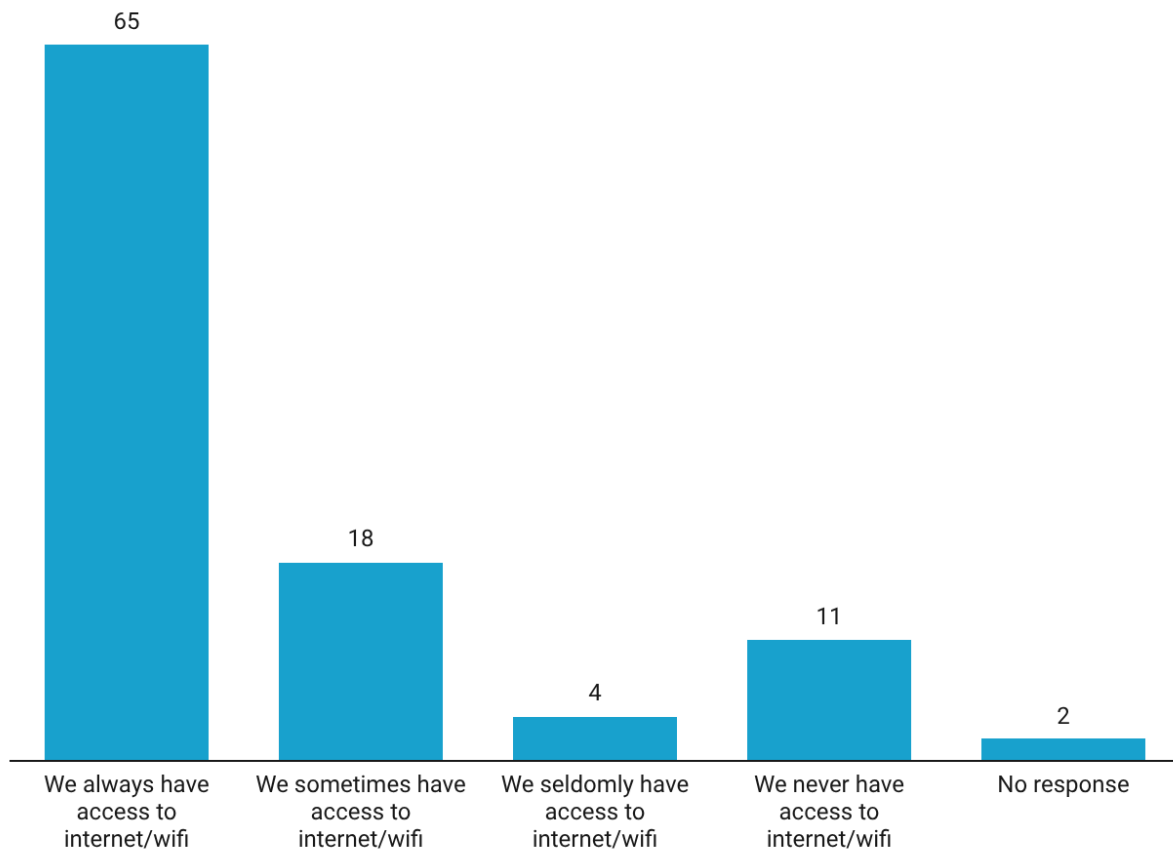
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Modern communication technology is a necessity. Internet might support social, economic, civic and political self-determination. The United Nations Human Rights Council therefore declared internet access a human right in a 2016 resolution. Despite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

65% of the respondents (n = 610) always have access to internet/wifi, while 18% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 4% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 11% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 2% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi – Total (n = 610)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

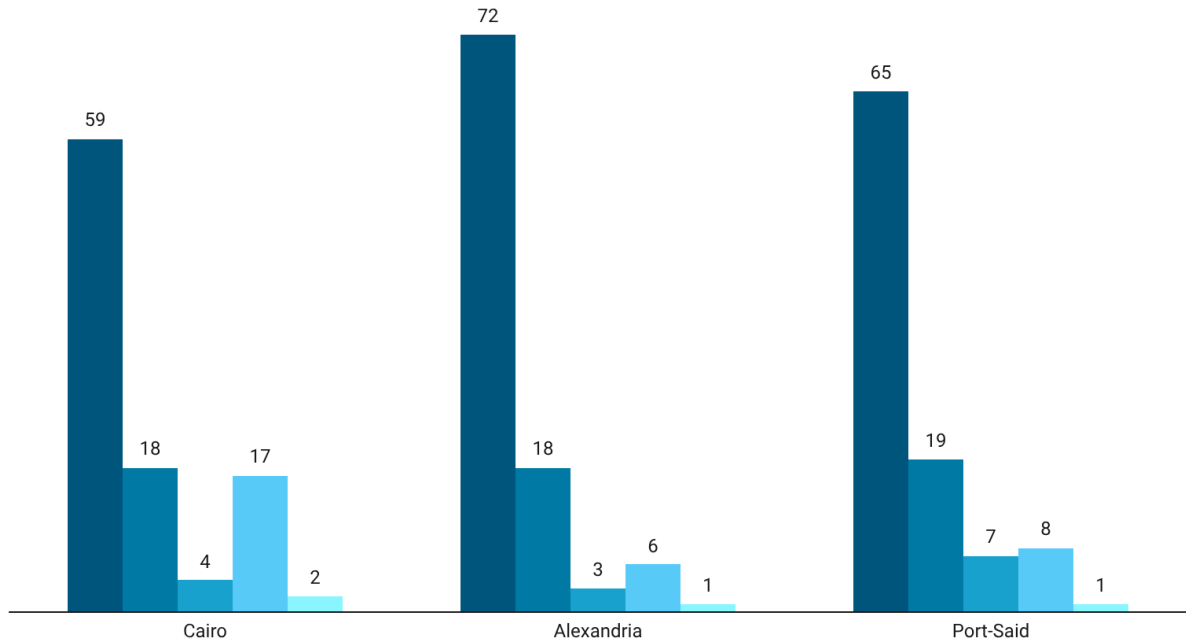


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Alexandria with 72%, followed by Port-Said with 65%, and Cairo with 59%. 19% of Port-Said respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 18% among each Cairo and Alexandria respondents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Port-Said residents with 7%, followed by Cairo respondents with 4%, and Alexandria respondents with 3%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Cairo residents with 17%, followed by Port-Said residents with 8%, and Alexandria residents with 6%. 2% of Cairo respondents did not answer, while the same is true among Alexandria and Port-Said respondents with each 1%.

Access to internet/wifi – City (n = 610)

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

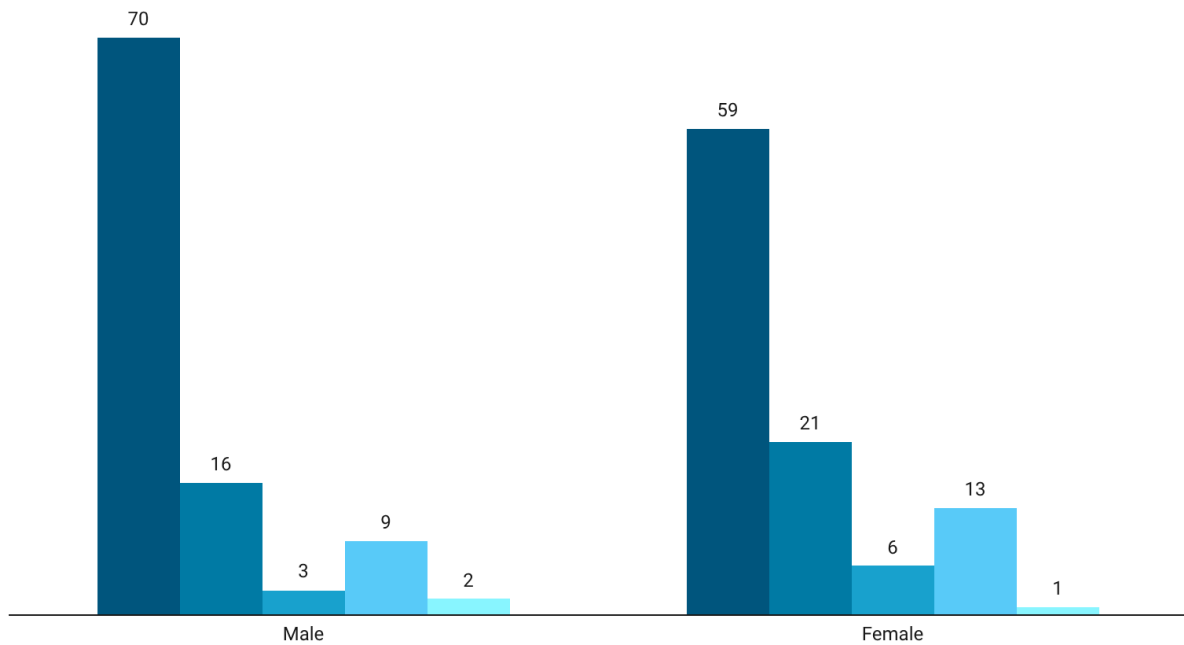


70% of male and 59% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 16% of male and 21% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 3% of male and 6% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is 9% among male respondents and 13% among female respondents. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi – Gender (n = 610)

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



5.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

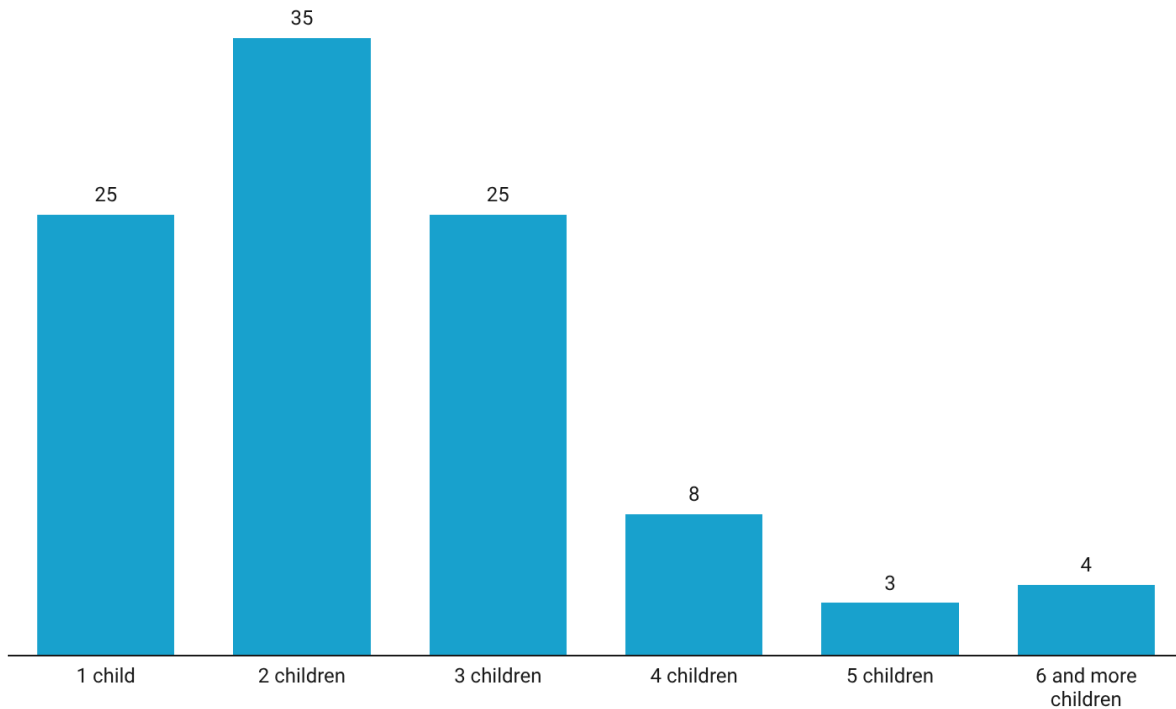
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Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 372). In total, of those (n = 238) stating to not be single, 16% stated to not have children.

25% have one child, while 35% have two children (n = 199). 25% have three children, and 8% have four children. 3% have five children, while 4% have six or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 199)

Number of children?

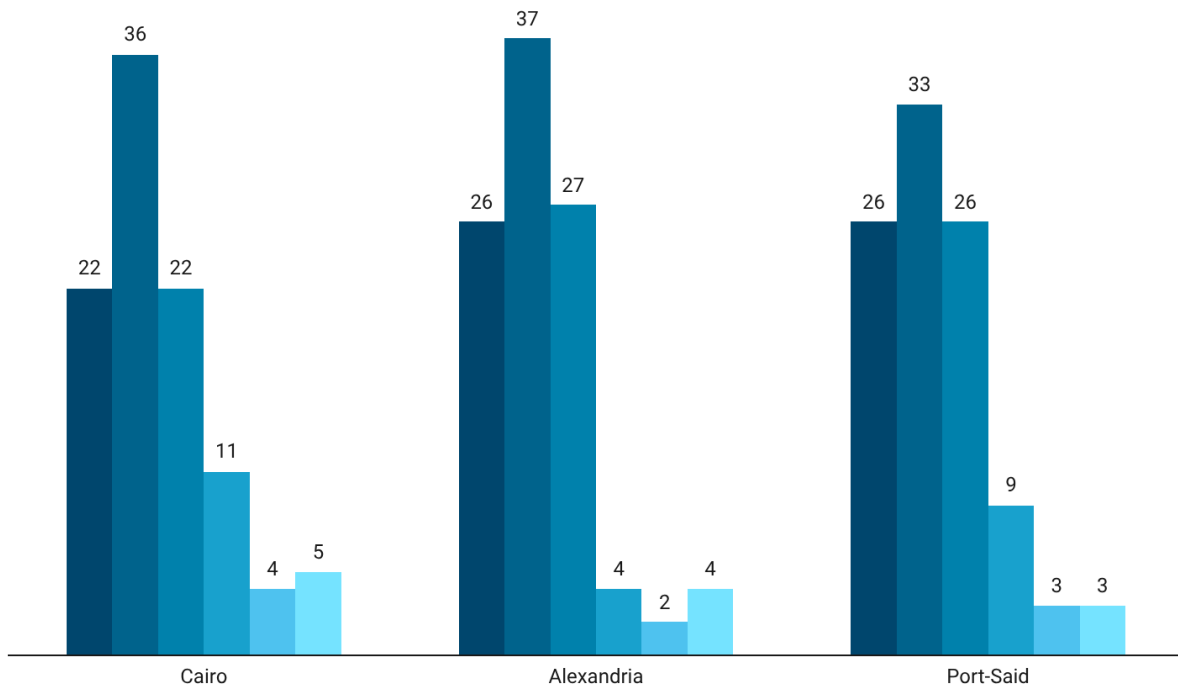


Among Alexandria and Port-Said respondents, 26% each have one child, while this is true for 22% of Cairo respondents. 37% of Alexandria respondents have two children, followed by 36% of Cairo and 33% of Port-Said respondents. The highest proportion of those having three children is among Alexandria respondents with 27%, followed by 26% of Port-Said and 22% of Cairo respondents. Among Cairo respondents, 11% of have four children, while the same is true for 9% of Port-Said and 4% of Alexandria respondents. 4% of Cairo respondents have five children, while this is true for 3% of Port-Said and 2% of Alexandria respondents. 5% of Cairo respondents have six or more children, while the same is true for 4% of Alexandria and 3% of Port-Said respondents.

Number of children – City (n = 199)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children 6 and more children

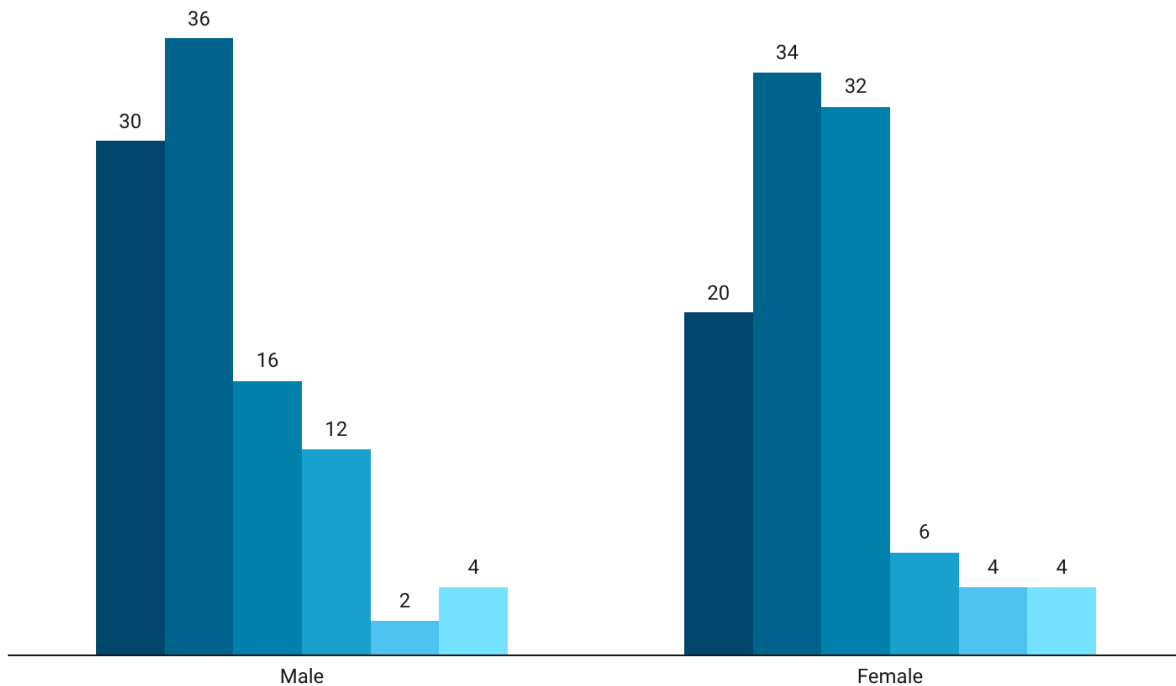


30% of male and 20% female respondents have one child, while 36% of male and 34% of female respondents have two children. 16% of male respondents have three children, while this is true for 32% of female respondents. 12% of male and 6% of female survey participants have four children, while 2% of male and 4% of female respondents have five children. Among male and female respondents, 4% have six or more children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 199)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children 6 and more children



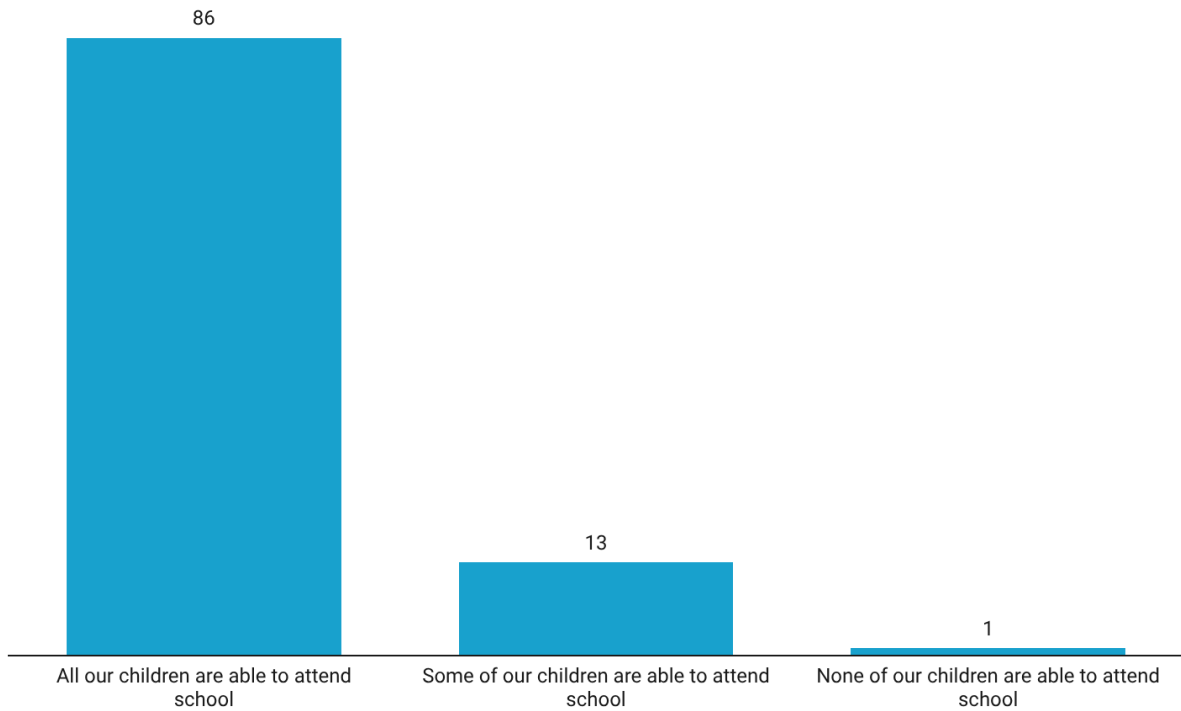
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 88% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 176.

In Cairo, 90% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 82% among Alexandria respondents, and 91% among Port-Said respondents. 92% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 85% among female respondents.

Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 86% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 13% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 1% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Total (n = 118)

Are your children able to attend school?

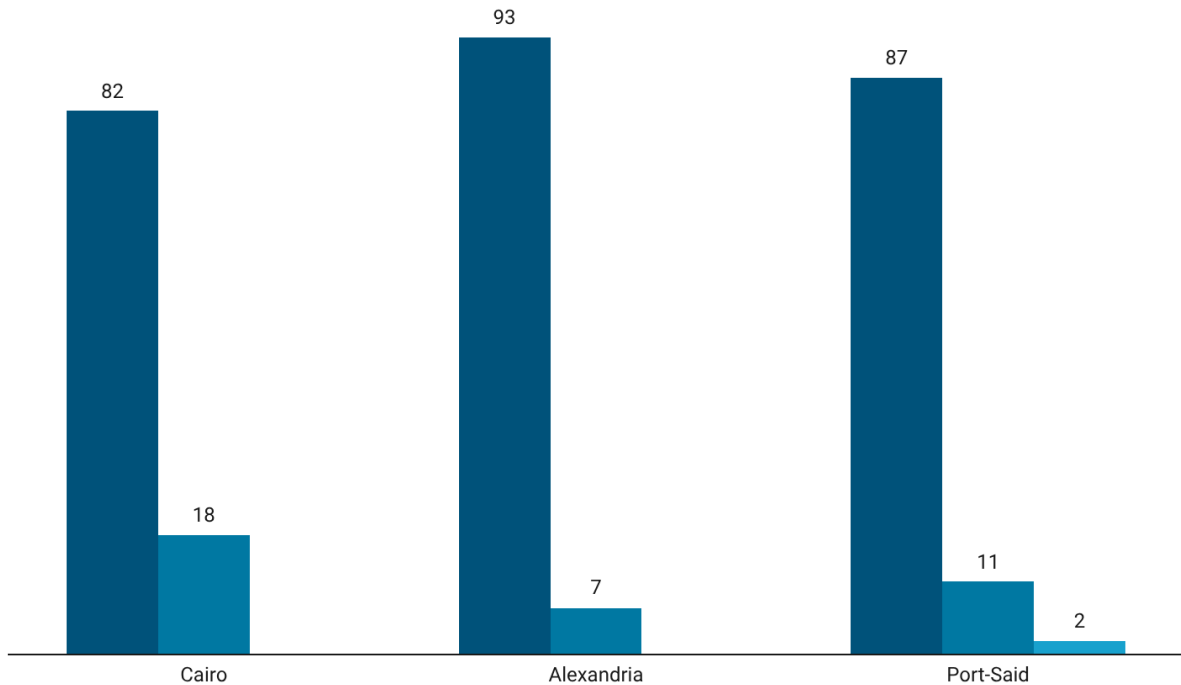


City comparison (n = 118) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Alexandria with 93%, followed by 87% in Port-Said, and 82% in Cairo. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Cairo with 18%, followed by Port-Said with 11%, and Alexandria with 7%. 2% of Port-Said respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – City (n = 118)

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

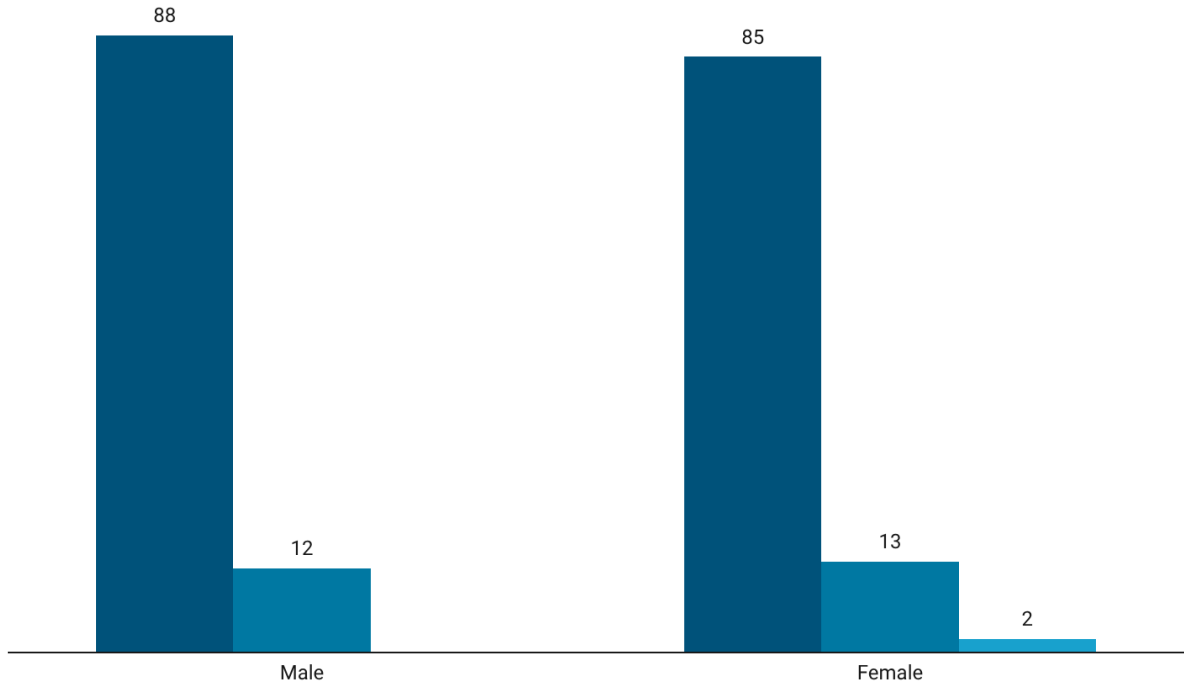


Gender comparison (n = 118) shows that 88% of male and 85% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 12% of male and 13% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school. 2% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Gender (n = 118)

Are your children able to attend school?

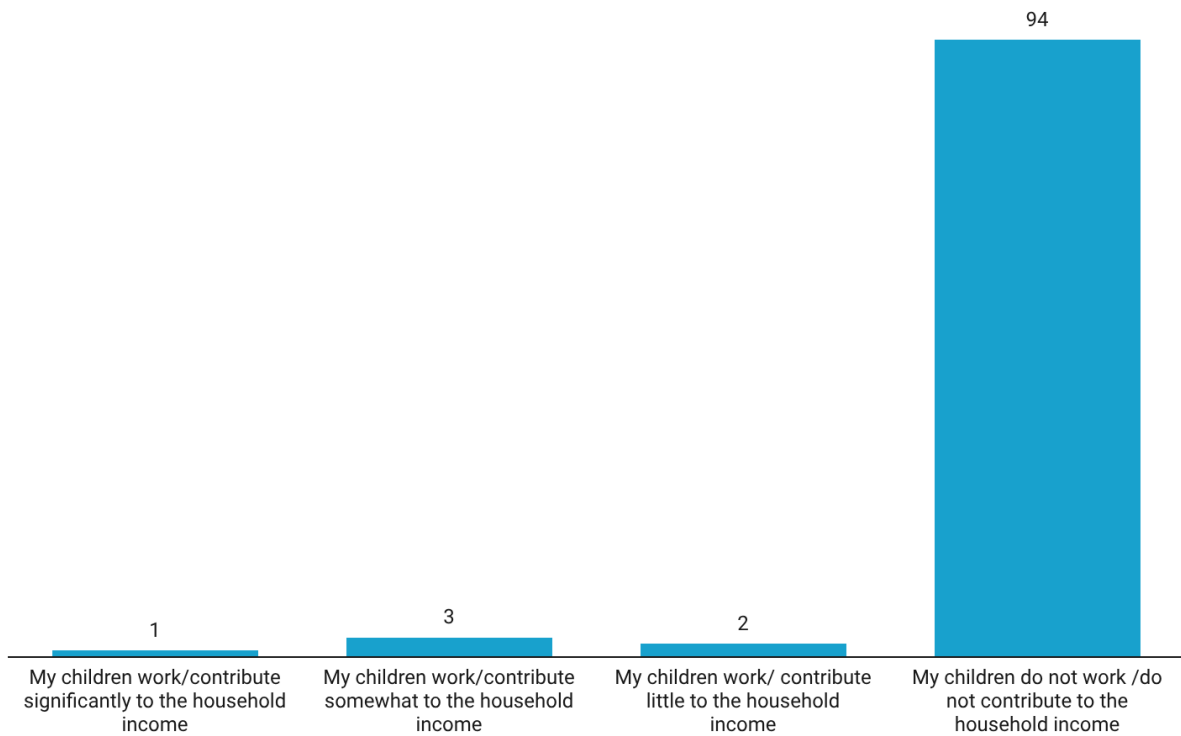
■ All our children are able to attend school ■ Some of our children are able to attend school ■ None of our children are able to attend school



1% of the respondents (n = 176) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 3% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 2% answered that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. A majority of 94% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 176)

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

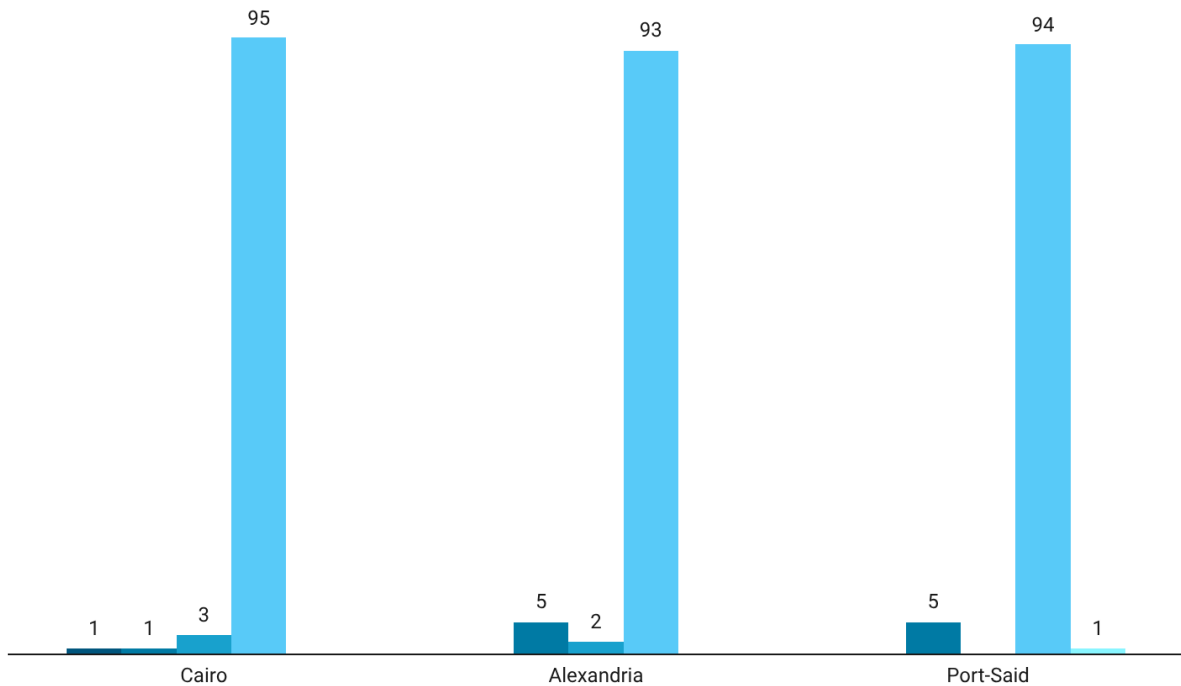


City comparison (n = 176) reveals that 1% of Cairo respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. Among Alexandria and Port-Said respondents, 5% each stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while this is true for 1% of Cairo respondents. 3% of Cairo respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while the same is true for 2% of Alexandria respondents. 95% of Cairo respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 94% of Port-Said and 93% of Alexandria respondents. 1% of Port-Said respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 176)

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

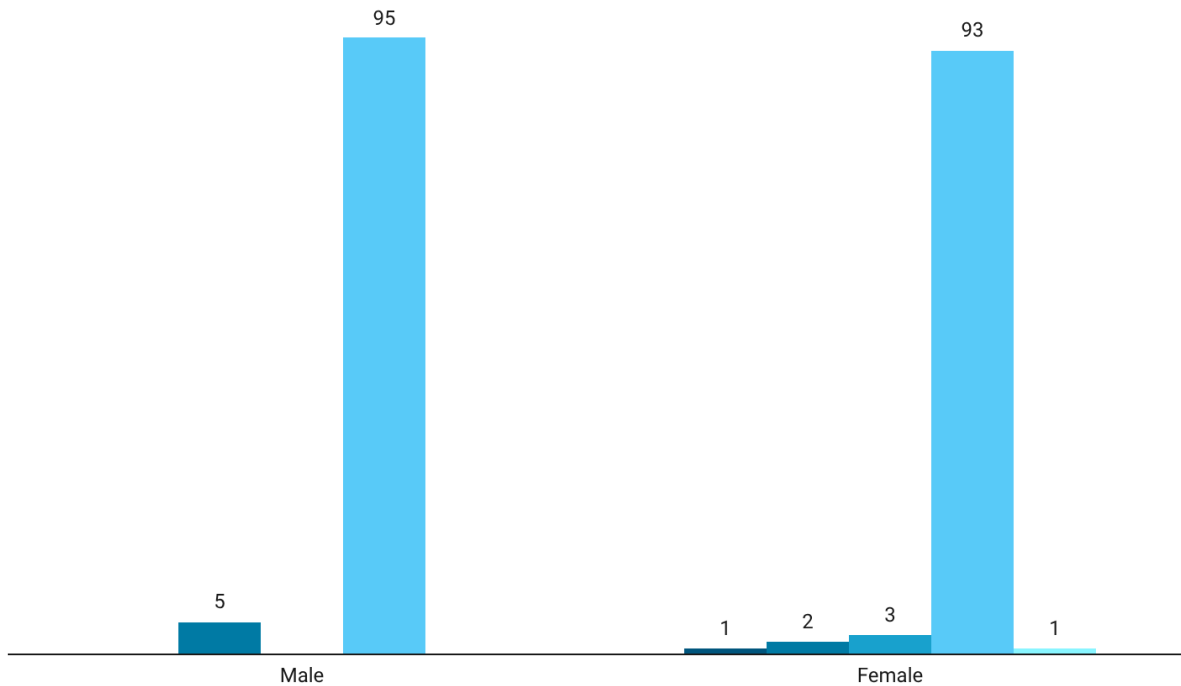


Gender comparison (n = 176) shows that 1% of female respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 5% of male and 2% of female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. 3% of female respondents answered that their children worked little to support the household income. 95% of male and 93% of female respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income. 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 176)

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



6 Demographics

Last modification 2026-06-19 09:41

One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Egypt on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 6 January and 23 February, 2026.

The survey consisted of a total of 610 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 213 residents of Cairo, 205 residents of Alexandria, and 192 residents of Port-Said. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

6.1 Location

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Governorate (n = 610)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Cairo	213	35

Alexandria	205	34
Port-Said	192	31
Total	610	100

6.2 Gender and age

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Gender (n = 610)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	326	53
Female	284	47
Total	610	100

Age (n = 610)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
16-19	120	20
20-24	158	26
25-29	158	26
30-35	174	28
Total	610	100

6.3 Highest level of education

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Highest level of education (n = 610)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Illiterate	16	2
Elementary school	29	5
Preparatory school	59	10
Secondary school	181	30
Vocation/ technical training	64	10
College/ University	250	41
No response	11	2
Total	610	100

6.4 Marital status

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Marital status (n = 610)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Single	372	61
Married	222	36
Divorced/separated	9	2
Widower/widow	7	1
Total	610	100

6.5 Children

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Number of children (n = 199)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	49	25
2	70	35
3	49	25
4	17	8
5	6	3
6 or more	8	4
Total	199	100

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 199)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	176	88
No	23	12
Total	199	100

Children (up to age 15) able to attend school (n = 118)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
All our children are able to attend school	102	86
Some of our children are able to attend school	15	13
None of our children are able to attend school	1	1
Total	118	100

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 176)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	1	1
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	6	3
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	3	2
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	165	94
No response	1	0
Total	176	100

7 Appendix: Questionnaire

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A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Cairo

Alexandria

Port-Said

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

Islamic School/Madrassa

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 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
Vaccinations				
Medication, drugs				
Primary medical care (family doctor)				
Medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)				

Advanced treatment (e.g. surgery, cancer treatment)				
Medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories)				

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (do not read)

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BFA-Staatendokumentation@bmi.gv.at

Research Design

Alexander Schahbasi, PhD

Author

Dr. Monika Potkanski-Palka

Data visualization: www.datawrapper.de

Data Collection

One to One for Research and Polling

Tunis, Tunisia

<https://121polling.tn/en/>

info@121polling.com

Cover Design

Martin Angel

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data@naturalearthdata.com

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