DOSSIER

MOROCCO

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 Morocco on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between January 09 and March 25, 2026.
The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 203 residents of Casablanca, 209 residents of Marrakesh, and 188 residents of Tangier. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

2 Trends

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

Housing

While in 2025, 68% managed to afford housing costs, the proportion has decreased to 59% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to afford housing costs	68	59
Can just about afford housing costs	17	25
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	12	12
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	2	3

In regards to the access to electricity in the dwelling, there is no significant change between the years 2025 and 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have electricity available	91	90
Mostly have electricity available	5	7
Sometimes have electricity available	2	1
Never have electricity available	1	1

Food and water access

While in 2025, 67% managed to provide sufficient food stuff for the family, the proportion has slightly increased to 70% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	67	70
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	22	23
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	9	5
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	2	2

While in 2025, 90% always had access to clean drinking water, the proportion has slightly increased to 93% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access to clean drinking water	90	93
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	7	5
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	1	1
Never have access to clean drinking water	2	1

Basic consumer goods

While in 2025, 30% could just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion has decreased to 26% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	57	60
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	30	26
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	10	11
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	2	3

Necessary hygiene products

In regards to the access to necessary hygiene products, there is no significant change between the years 2025 and 2026.

	2025	2026
Have all necessary hygiene products	92	91
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	6	7
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products		1
Don’t have the necessary hygiene products	1	1

Health services

Vaccinations

While in 2025, 9% had access but could not afford vaccinations, the proportion has increased to 14% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	76	73
Have access, but cannot afford	9	14
Have no access	4	4

Medication and drugs

While in 2025, 68% always had access to medication and drugs and could afford them, the proportion has increased to 78% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	68	78
Have access, but cannot afford	19	18
Have no access	2	2

Primary medical care (family doctor)

While in 2025, 62% always had access to primary medical care and could afford it, the proportion has increased to 78% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	62	78
Have access, but cannot afford	23	17
Have no access	3	4

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

While in 2025, 54% always had access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician) and could afford it, the proportion has increased to 66% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	54	66
Have access, but cannot afford	30	27
Have no access	4	4

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

While in 2025, 30% always had access to advanced treatment (e.g. surgery, cancer treatment) and could afford it, the proportion has increased to 39% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	30	39
Have access, but cannot afford	40	32
Have no access	11	10

Medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories)

While in 2025, 52% always had access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and could afford it, the proportion has increased to 57% in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	52	57
Have access, but cannot afford	29	29
Have no access	6	7

3 Main results

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Sense of security

- 80% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 15% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 2% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 2% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not response.
- 83% of Marrakesh respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 80% of Casablanca respondents, and 74% of Tangier respondents. 19% of Tangier respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 17% of Casablanca respondents, and 10% of Marrakesh respondents. 4% of Marrakesh respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 3% of Tangier and 1% of Casablanca respondents. 3% of Tangier respondents feel not safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 2% of Marrakesh and 1% of Casablanca respondents. Among all cities, 1% did not answer.

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, while 25% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 12% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 3% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 67% of Casablanca respondents, 58% of Marrakesh, and 52% of Tangier respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 30% of Tangier respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 25% of Marrakesh and 20% of Casablanca residents. 15% of Tangier respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 11% of each Marrakesh and Casablanca respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Marrakesh residents with 5%, followed by Tangier respondents with 3%. Among Casablanca respondents, 2% did not answer, while this is true for Marrakesh and Tangier respondents with each 1%.

Access to electricity

- 90% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available in their dwelling, while 7% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 1% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 1% never have electricity available. 1% did not answer.

- 92% of Casablanca residents always have access to electricity in their dwelling, while this is true for 90% of Marrakesh and 88% of Tangier respondents. Among Marrakesh and Tangier respondents, 9% each mostly have access to electricity, followed by Casablanca respondents with 5%. Among Casablanca and Marrakesh respondents, 1% each sometimes have access to electricity. Among Casablanca and Tangier residents, 1% each never have access to electricity. 1% of Casablanca and 2% of Tangier respondents did not answer.

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

- 70% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 23% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 5% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 2% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Casablanca with 72%, followed by Marrakesh with 70%, and Tangier with 67%. 25% of Marrakesh respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 22% of respondents in Tangier and 21% of residents in Casablanca. 9% of Tangier residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 5% of Casablanca and 4% of Marrakesh respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Casablanca and Tangier residents with each 2%, followed by Marrakesh with 1%.

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

- 60% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 26% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 11% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 3% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 63% of Casablanca residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 60% of Marrakesh and 56% of Tangier residents. 28% of Marrakesh respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Casablanca respondents with 26%, and Tangier respondents with 25%. 14% of Tangier respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 10% of Marrakesh and 9% of Casablanca respondents. 5% of Casablanca respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 2% of Marrakesh and 1% of Tangier respondents. 1% of Casablanca respondents did not answer.

Access to clean drinking water

- 93% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 5% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 1% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 1% do not 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 Tangier with 94%, followed by Casablanca and Marrakesh with each 93%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Casablanca respondents with 6%, followed by Marrakesh and Tangier respondents with each 4%. Among Marrakesh and Tangier respondents, 2% each seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while among Casablanca and Marrakesh respondents, 1% each never have access to clean drinking water.

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% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products. 1% of the respondents hardly have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene, while 1% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products.
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Casablanca respondents with 92%, followed by Tangier respondents with 91%, and Marrakesh respondents with 90%. Among Marrakesh respondents, 9% just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 7% of Casablanca respondents, and 5% of Tangier respondents. 3% of Tangier respondents hardly have all the necessary hygiene products. Among all three respondent groups, 1% each never have all the necessary hygiene products.

Access to medical services

- 73% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 14% have access but they are not able to afford them. 4% do not have any access to vaccinations. 9% did not answer.
- 78% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 18% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 2% did not answer.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 78% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 17% 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.
- 66% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 27% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 3% did not answer.
- 39% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 32% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 10% have no access at all. 19% did not answer.
- 57% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access. 7% did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 95% stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 5% answered that some of their children were able to attend school.
- City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Casablanca with 100%, followed by Tangier with 95%, and Marrakesh with 90%. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Marrakesh with 10%, followed by Tangier with 5%.

Contribution to household income

- 1% of the respondents admitted that their children (up to age 15) worked or contributed significantly to the household income. 3% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 2% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. 94% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.
- City comparison reveals that 3% of Casablanca respondents answered that their children (up to age 15) worked significantly to support the household income. Among all three city groups, 3% each stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. 3% of Tangier and 2% of Casablanca respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 97% of Marrakesh respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 94% of Tangier and 92% of Casablanca respondents.

4 Methodology

Last modification 2026-07-13 16:05

One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Morocco on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between January 09 and March 25, 2026.

The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 203 residents of Casablanca, 209 residents of Marrakesh, and 188 residents of Tangier. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation.

The data collection process was conducted over a period of four days. Prior to initiation, sampling quotas were defined for each city, based on the most recent demographic and socio-economic data published by the High Commission for Planning of Morocco (RGPH 2024) (https://www.hcp.ma/Indicateurs-demographiques-et-socioeconomiques-du-Royaume-du-Maroc-selon-les-resultats-du-RGPH-2024_a4022.html). These quotas were stratified by age group, gender, and administrative region (governorate) to ensure representative coverage of the population.

One to One developed a comprehensive sampling frame comprising all theoretically possible telephone numbers, constructed by combining existing national and regional dialling prefixes with all feasible permutations of the remaining digits. From this universe of potential numbers, the system employed a random selection algorithm to generate batches of 10,000 unique numbers per iteration, repeating the process until the predefined sample size for each target stratum was achieved.

Each generated telephone number was ensured to be unique, with no duplication across the dataset. The randomization process was independently executed for each demographic subgroup to maintain stratified randomness within the sampling design. The sampling framework encompassed all licensed telecommunications providers in Morocco, namely Maroc Telecom, Orange Maroc, and Inwi, thereby ensuring comprehensive coverage across the national mobile and landline networks.

During the data cleaning phase, the primary objective was to ensure the integrity and completeness of the dataset in alignment with predefined sampling targets. An initial verification step involved confirming that the number of fully completed questionnaires matched the target sample size. This included identifying and excluding incomplete responses as well as detecting and removing duplicate entries. Quota compliance was systematically monitored throughout the data collection process. Achieved quotas were regularly compared against the originally established targets to identify any deviations or imbalances. This comparative analysis was performed iteratively during fieldwork to support real-time quality tracking, and once again upon completion of data collection to validate final sample representativeness. Further quality assurance procedures included the evaluation of open-ended responses to assess the depth, relevance, and internal consistency of the information provided.

5 Chapter summary

5.1 Sense of security

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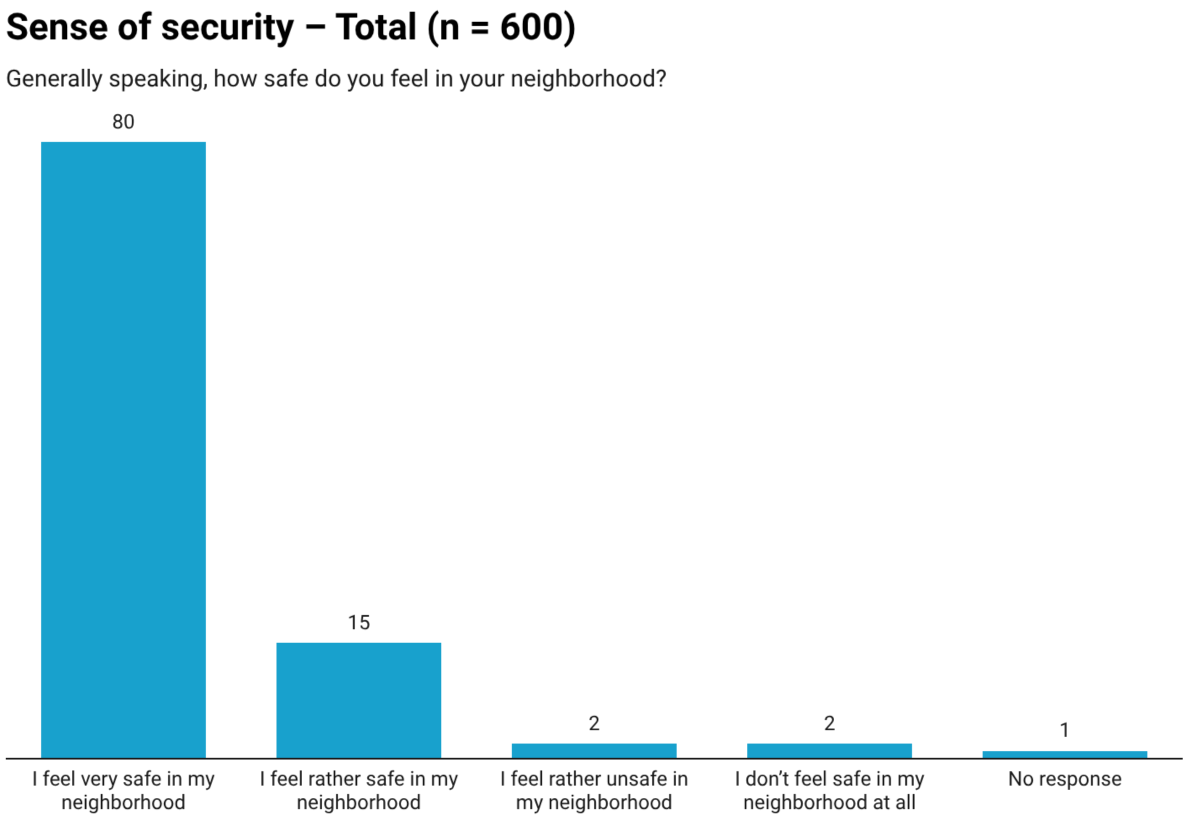
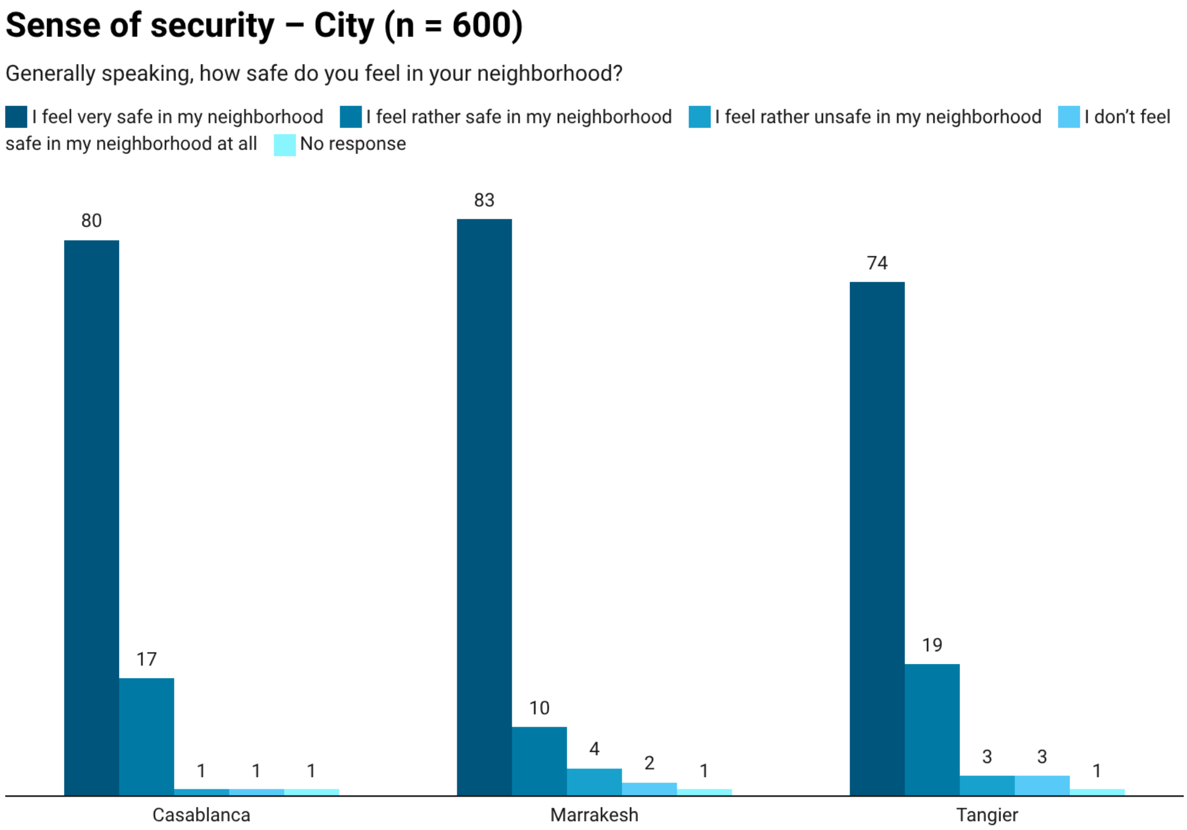
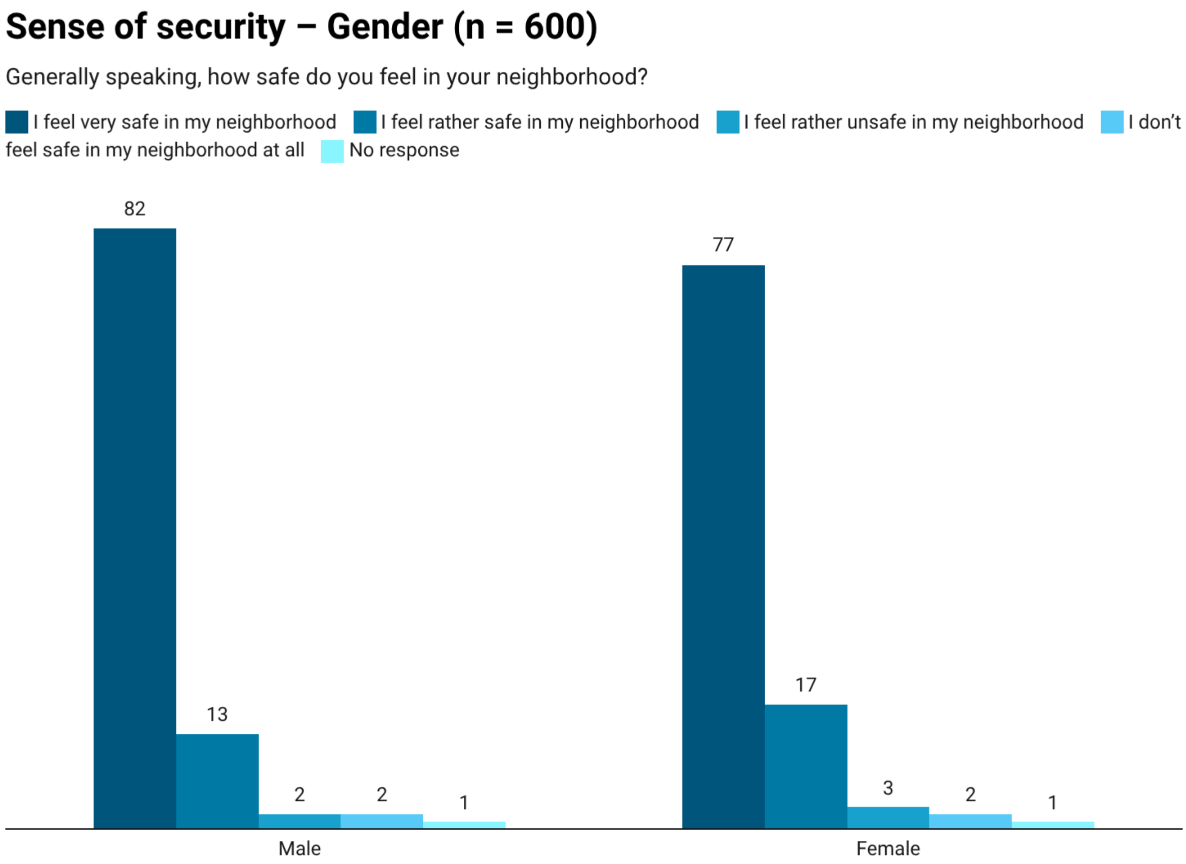
80% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 15% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 2% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 2% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not response.



83% of Marrakesh respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 80% of Casablanca respondents, and 74% of Tangier respondents. 19% of Tangier respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 17% of Casablanca respondents, and 10% of Marrakesh respondents. 4% of Marrakesh respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 3% of Tangier and 1% of Casablanca respondents. 3% of Tangier respondents feel not safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 2% of Marrakesh and 1% of Casablanca respondents. Among all cities, 1% did not answer.



82% of male respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 77% of female respondents. 13% of male survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 17% of female respondents. 2% of male and 3% of female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 2% of each male and female respondents do not feel safe in their neighbourhood. 1% of each male and female respondents did not answer.



5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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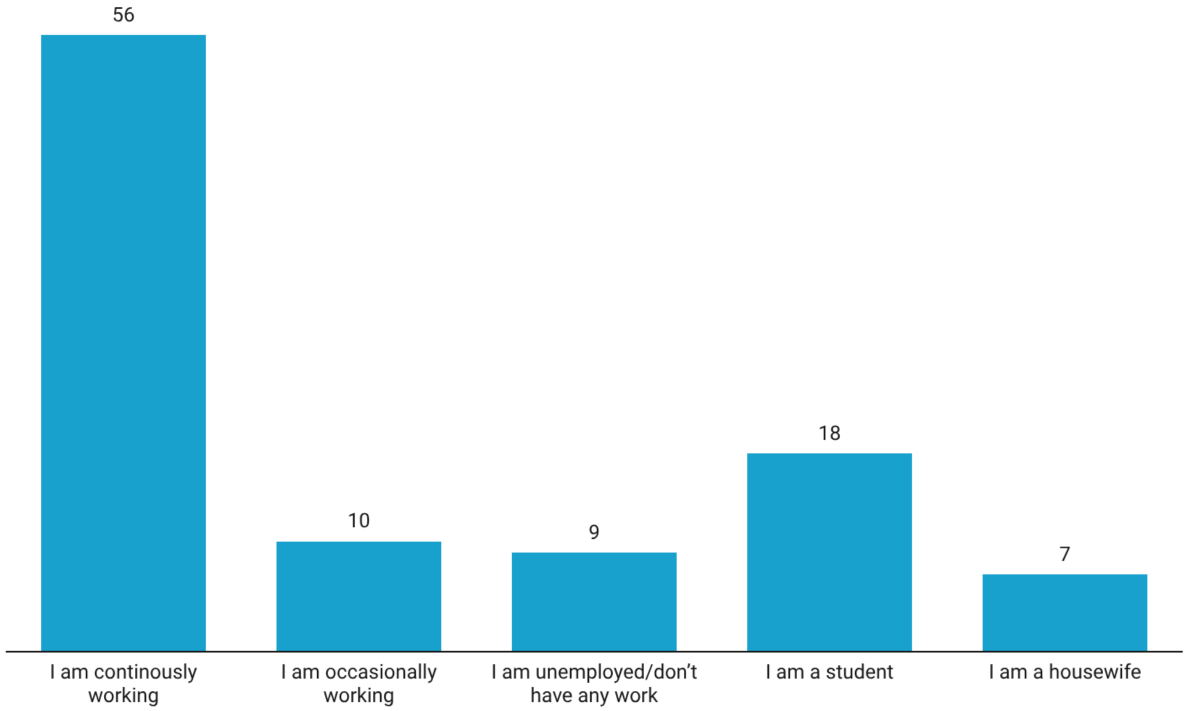
In the present sample (n = 600), 56% work continuously, while 10% have occasional jobs. 18% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 7% are housewives, while 9% are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

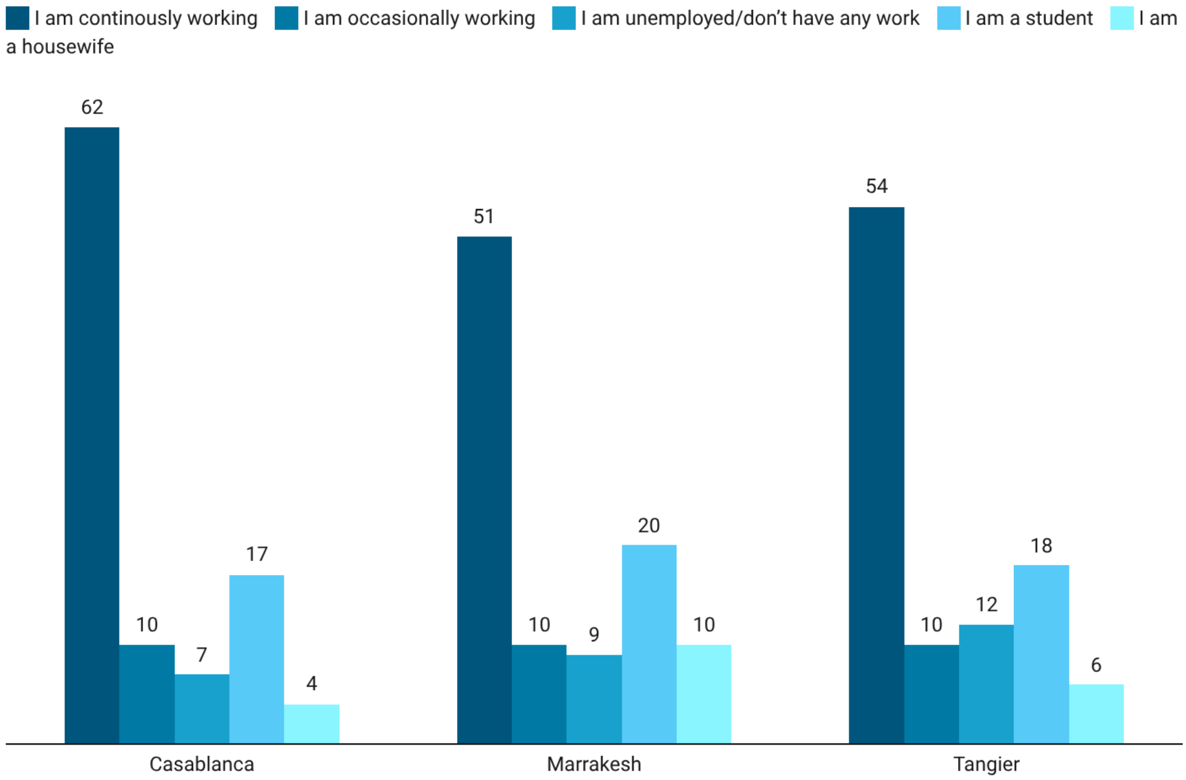
Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?



Among Casablanca respondents, 62% work continuously, while the same is true for 54% of Tangier respondents, and 51% of Marrakesh respondents. The proportion of those working occasionally is 10% among all three cities. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest among Tangier respondents with 12%, followed by Marrakesh with 9%, and Casablanca with 7%. 20% of Marrakesh respondents are students, while the same is true for 18% of Tangier and 17% of Casablanca residents. 10% of Marrakesh respondents are housewives, while this is true for 6% of Tangier respondents, and 4% of Casablanca respondents.

Occupation – City (n = 600)

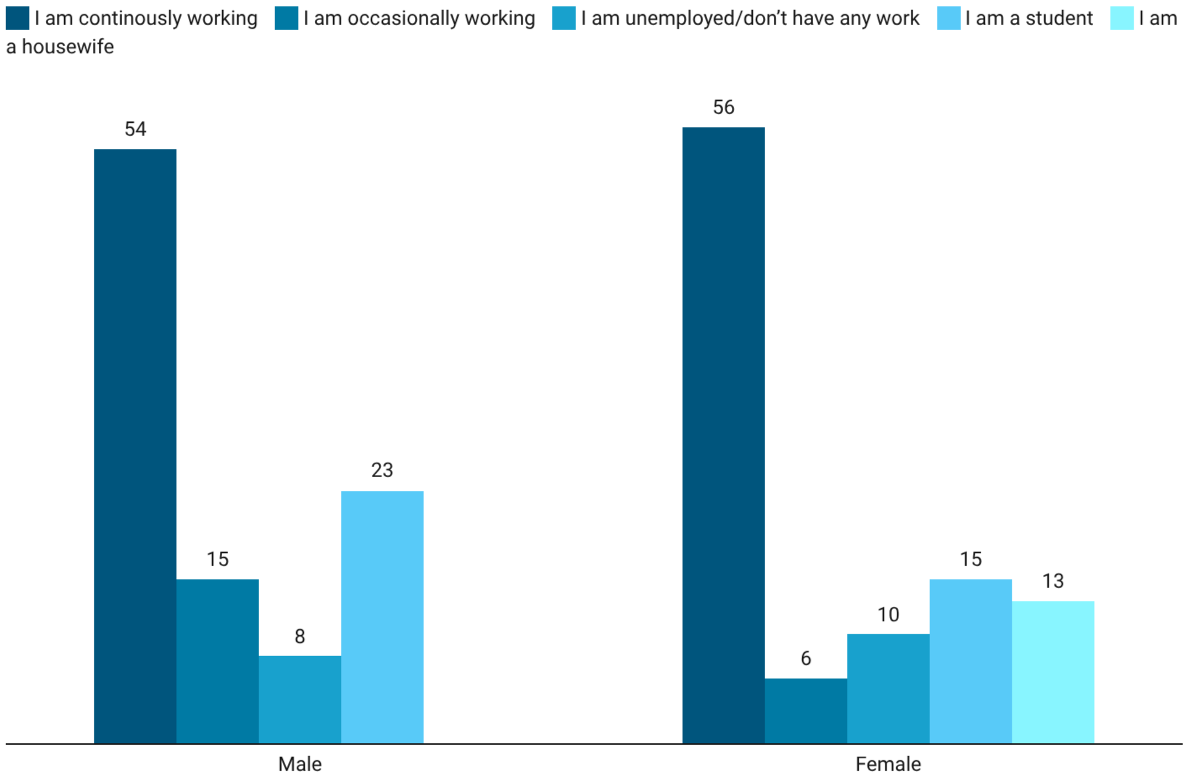
Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?



Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 54% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 56% of female respondents. 15% of male respondents and 6% of female respondents work occasionally. 8% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 10% of female respondents. 23% of male respondents are students, while the same is true for 15% of female respondents. 13% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

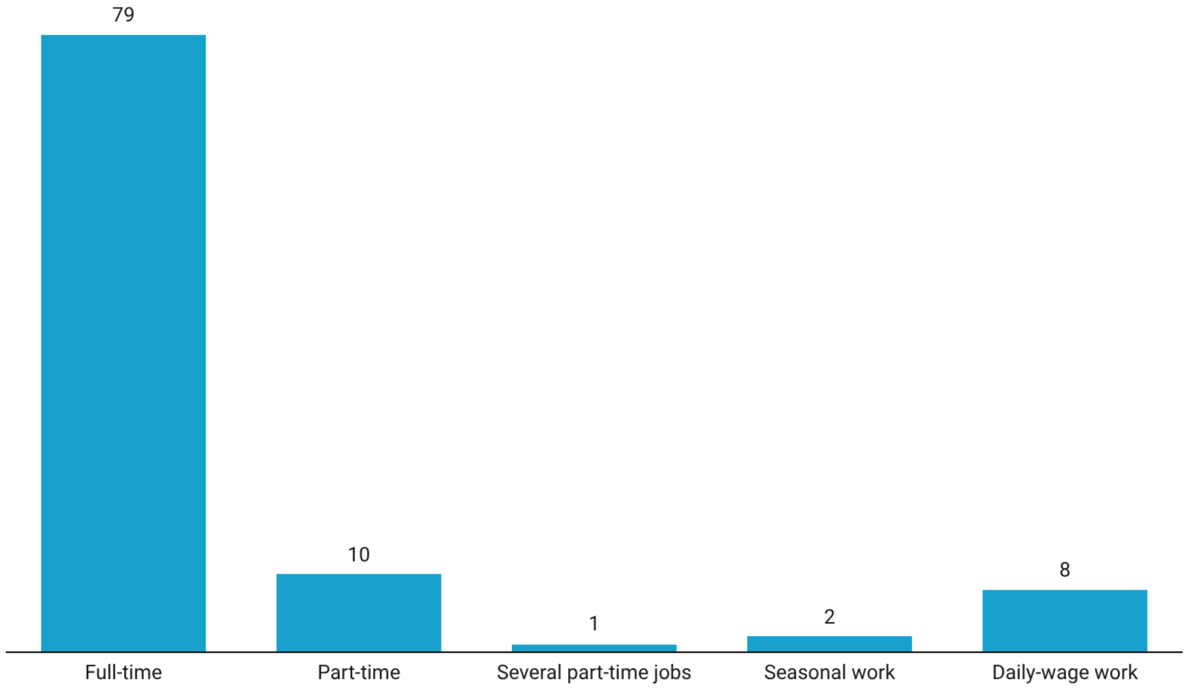
Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?



79% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 394) are full-time workers, while 10% are part-time workers. 1% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, while 2% work as seasonal workers. 8% work as daily wage workers.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 394)

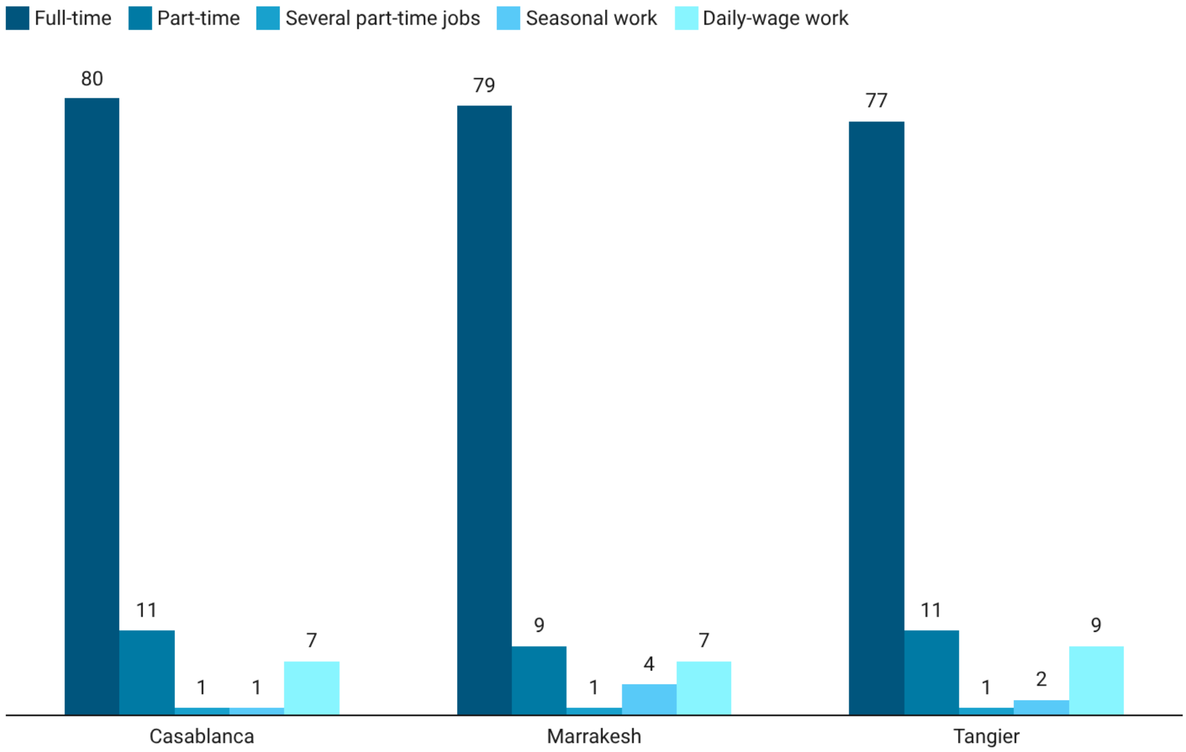
Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?



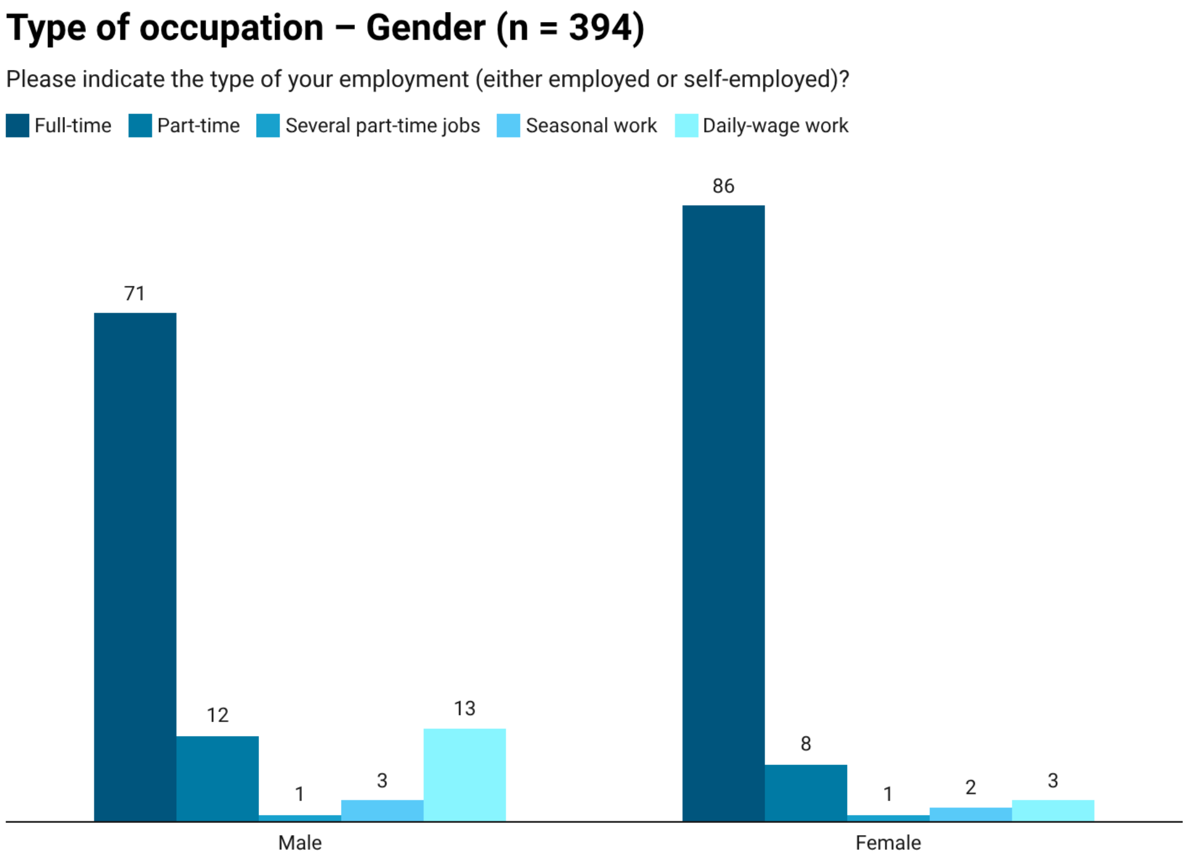
The largest share of full-time workers (n = 394) can be found among Casablanca respondents with 80%, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 79%, and Tangier respondents with 77%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 11% among each Casablanca and Tangier respondents, followed by 9% of Marrakesh respondents. Among all three respondent groups, 1% each have several part-time jobs. Among Marrakesh residents, 4% are seasonal workers, while the same is true for 2% of Tangier respondents, and 1% of Casablanca respondents. 9% of Tangier, are daily-wage workers, while the same is true for 7% among both Casablanca and Marrakesh respondents.

Type of occupation – City (n = 394)

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



Gender comparison (n = 394) reveals that 71% of male and 86% of female work full-time. 12% of male and 8% of female respondents work part-time. 1% of each male and female respondents have several part-time jobs. 3% of male and 2% of female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among men with 13% than among women with 3%.



5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing hosts

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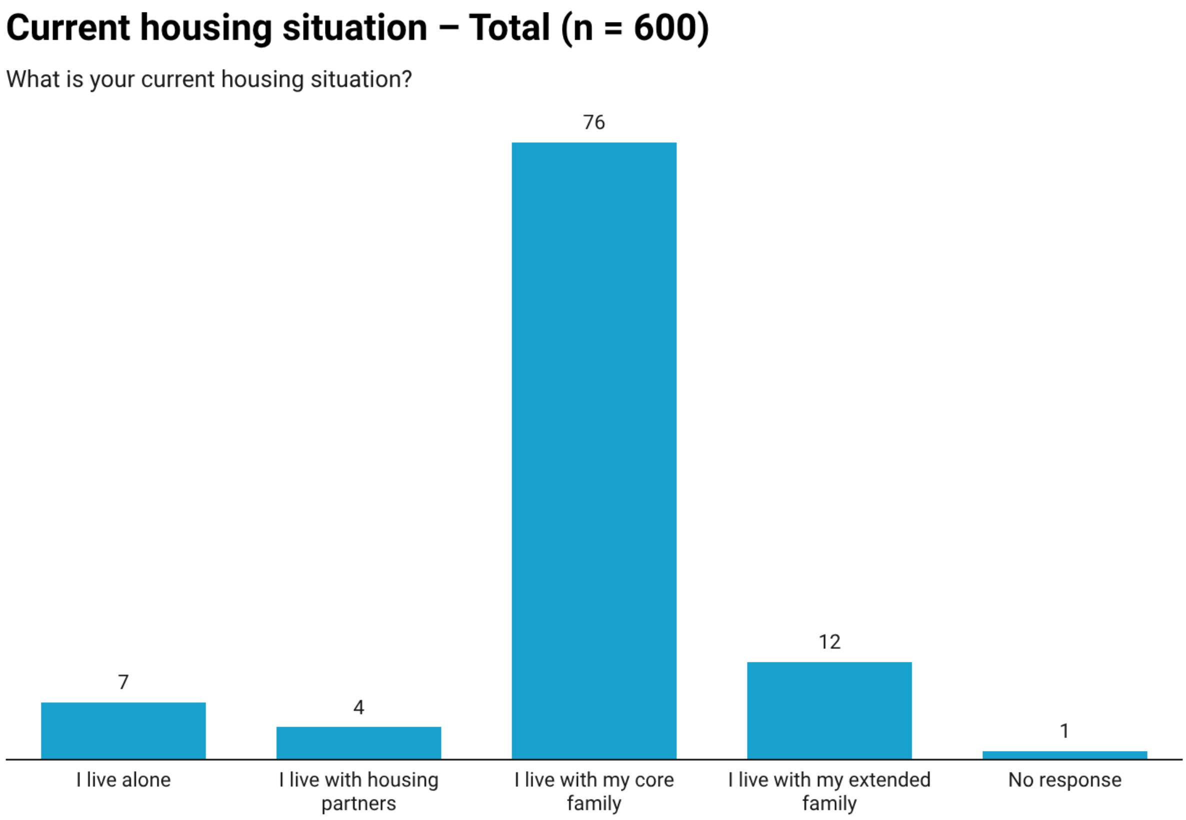
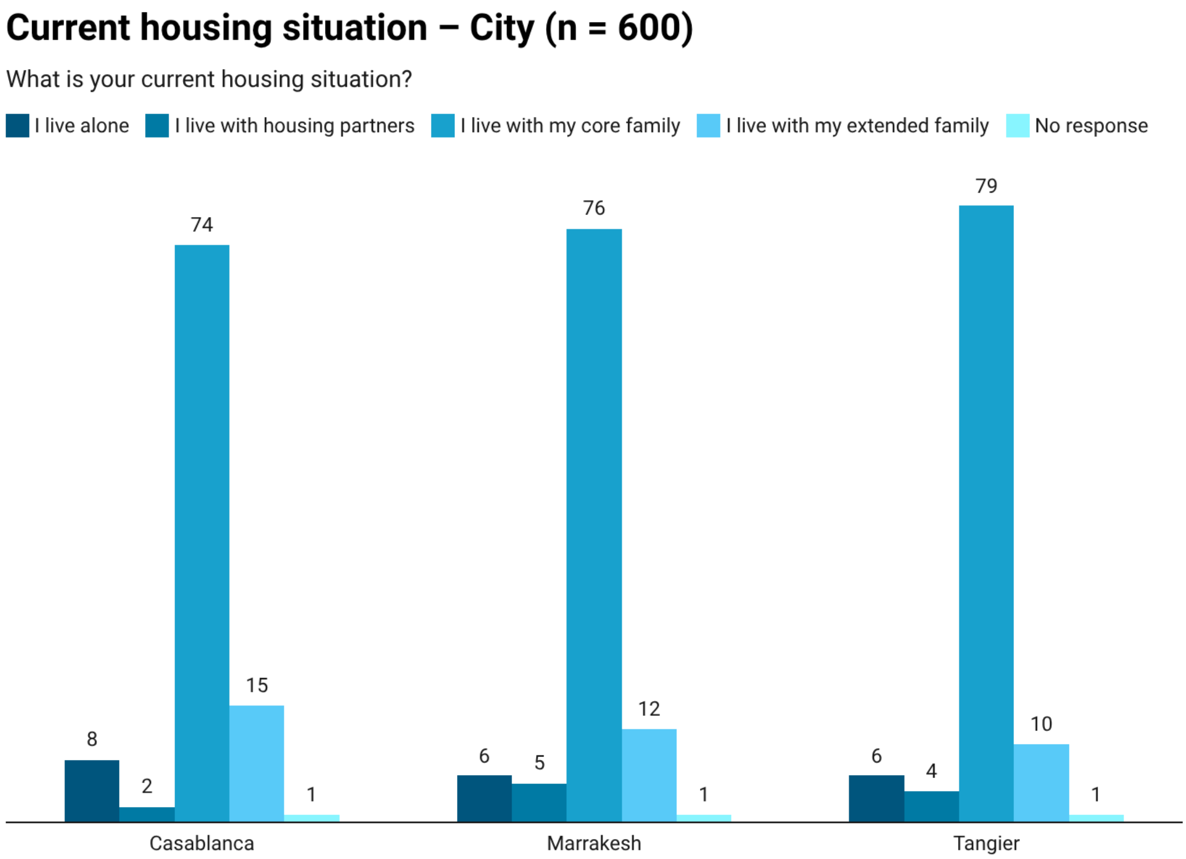
7% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 4% live with their housing partners. 76% live with their core family, while 12% live with their extended family. 1% did not answer.



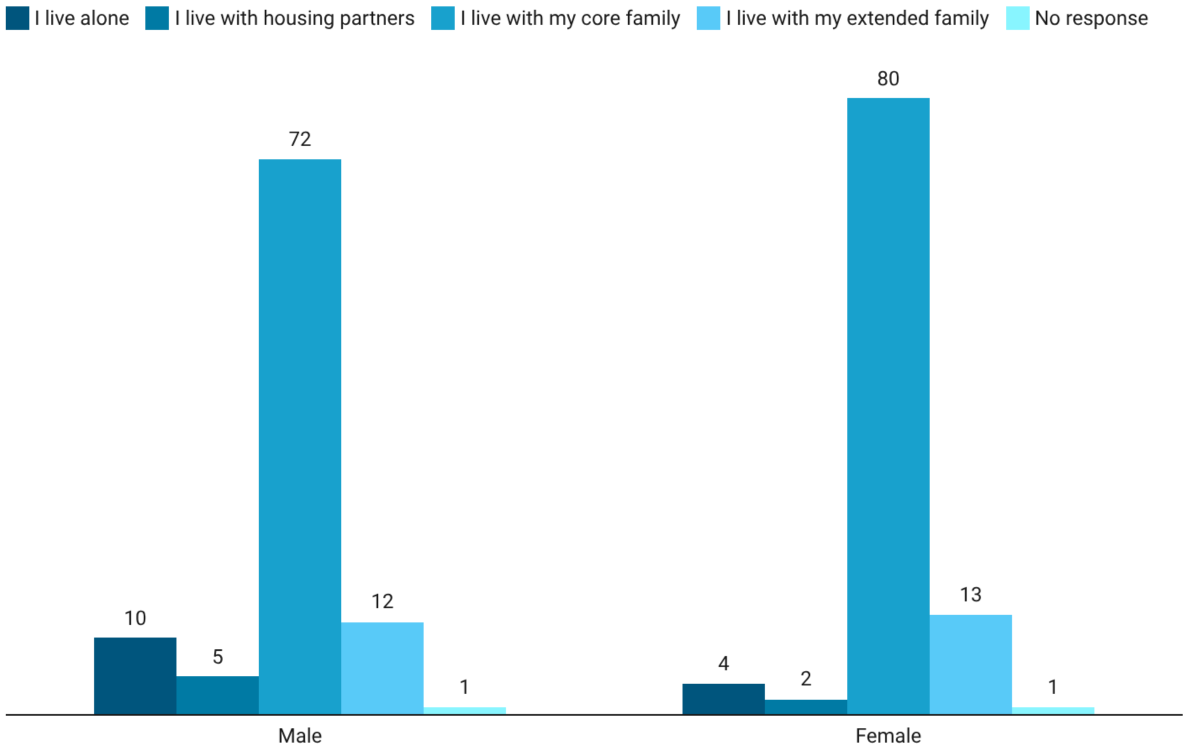
City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living alone is to be found among Casablanca respondents with 8%, followed by Marrakesh and Tangier respondents with each 6%. Among Marrakesh respondents, 5% live with their housing partners, followed by Tangier respondents with 4%, and Casablanca respondents with 2%. The highest proportion of those living with their core family can be found in Tangier with 79%, while the same is true for 76% among Marrakesh and 74% among Casablanca respondents. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Casablanca with 15%, followed by Marrakesh with 12%, and Tangier with 10%. Among all three cities, 1% each did not answer.



Among male respondents, 10% live alone, while this is also true for 4% of female respondents. 5% of male respondents live with their housing partners, while the same is true for 2% of female respondents. Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 72% of male and 80% of female respondents live with their core family. 12% of male and 13% of female survey participants live with their extended family. 1% of each male and female respondents did not answer.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 600)

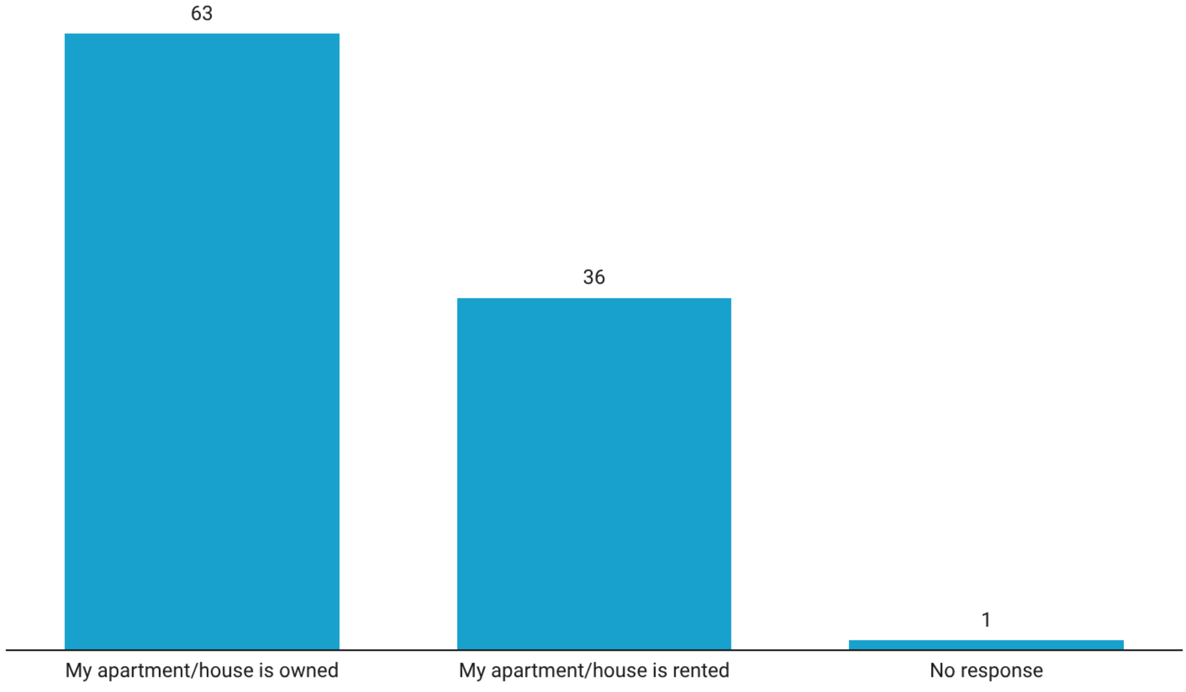
What is your current housing situation?



63% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 36% live in an apartment or house they rent. 1% did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

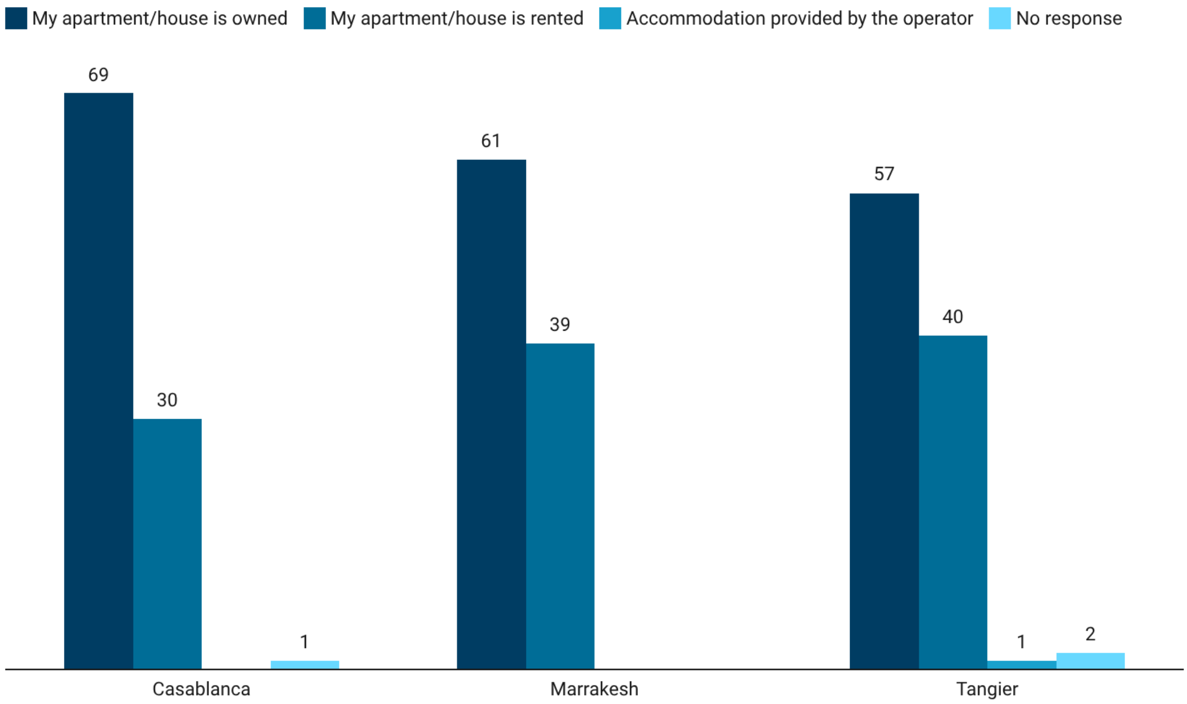
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Casablanca with 69%, followed by Marrakesh with 61%, and Tangier with 57%. Among Tangier respondents, 40% live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 39%, and Casablanca respondents with 30%. Among Tangier respondents, 1% live in an accommodation provided by the operator. 2% of Tangier and 1% of Casablanca respondents did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)

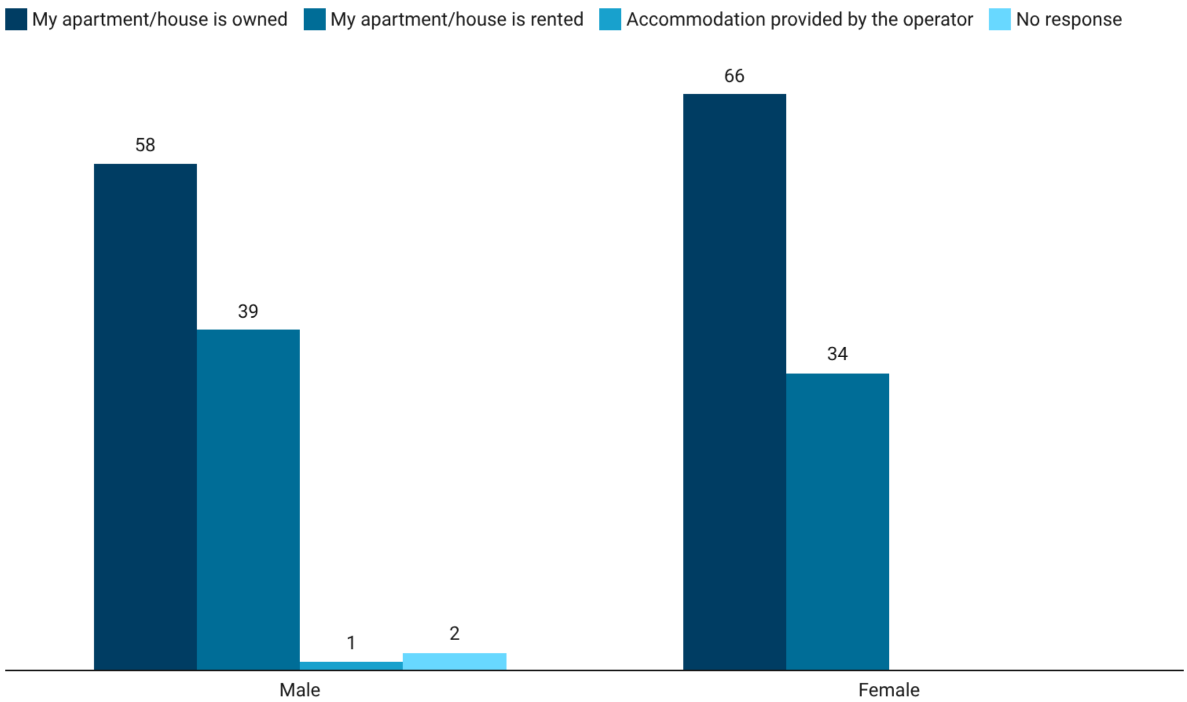
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



58% of male and 66% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 39% of male respondents and 34% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent. 1% of male respondents live in an accommodation provided by the operator. 2% of male respondents did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

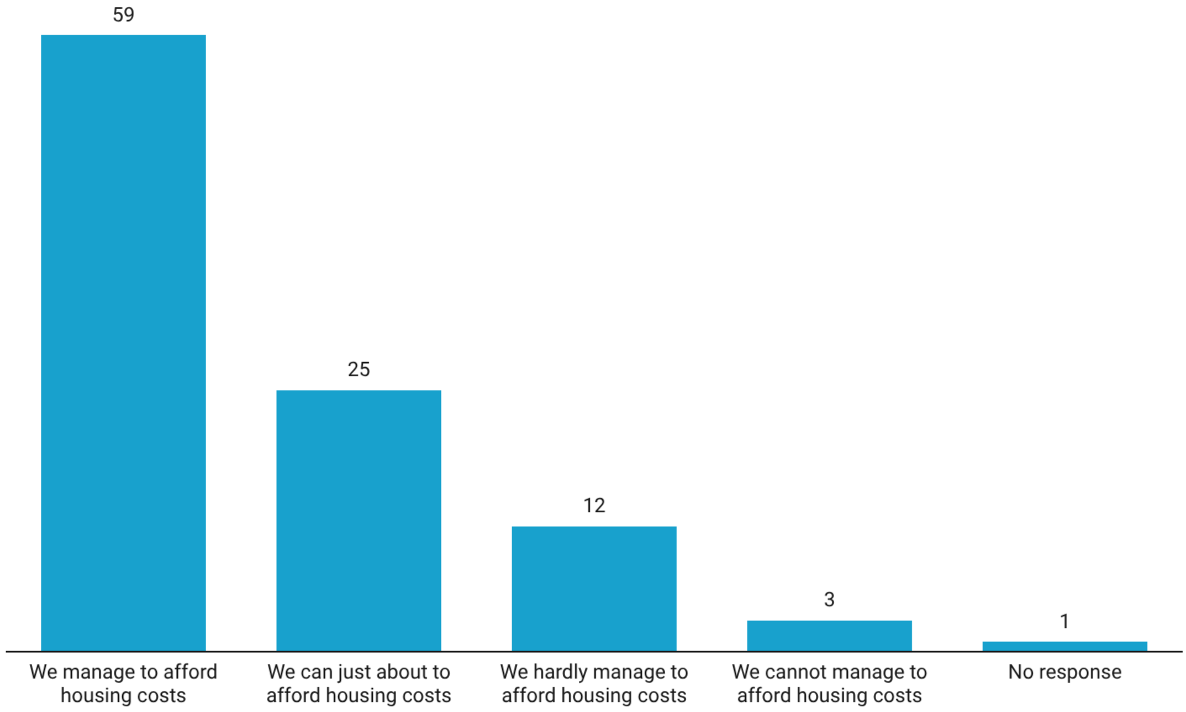
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



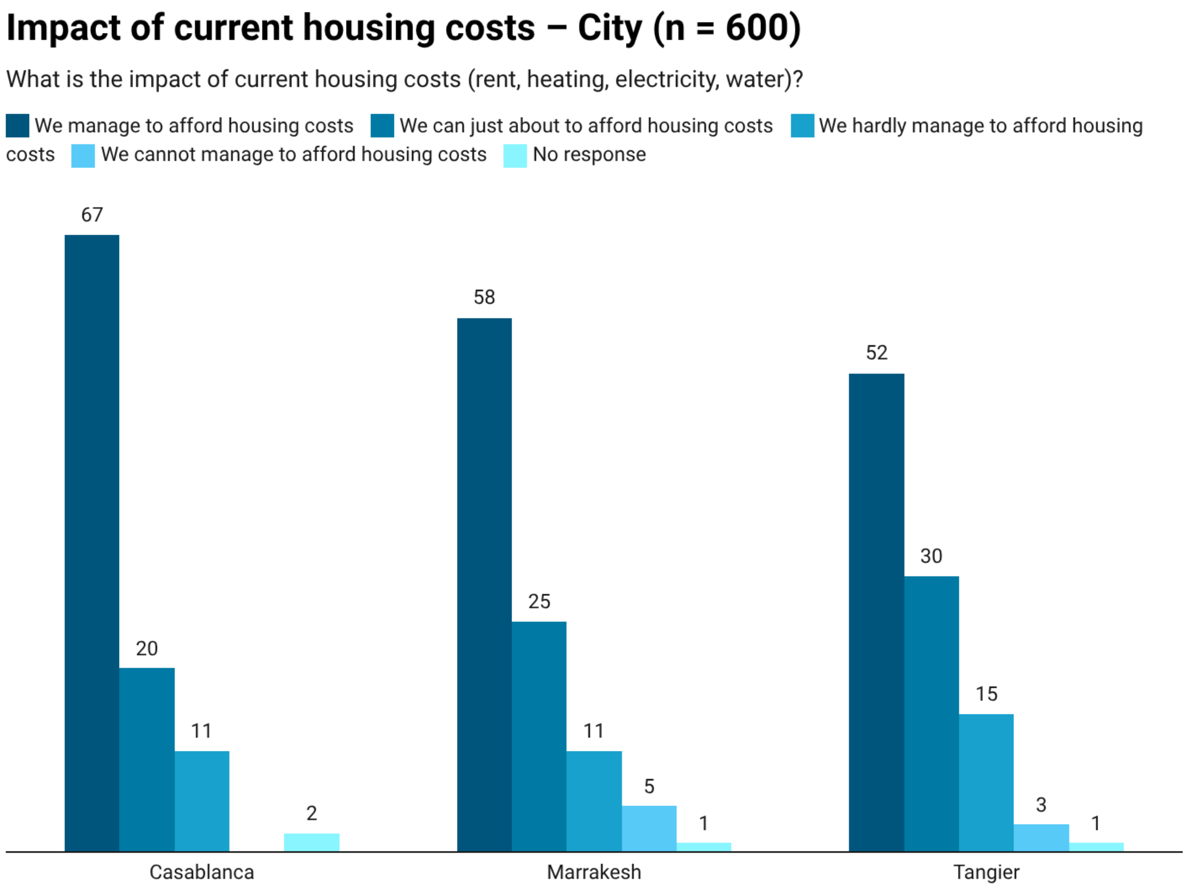
Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 59% manage to afford the housing costs, while 25% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 12% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 3% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.

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

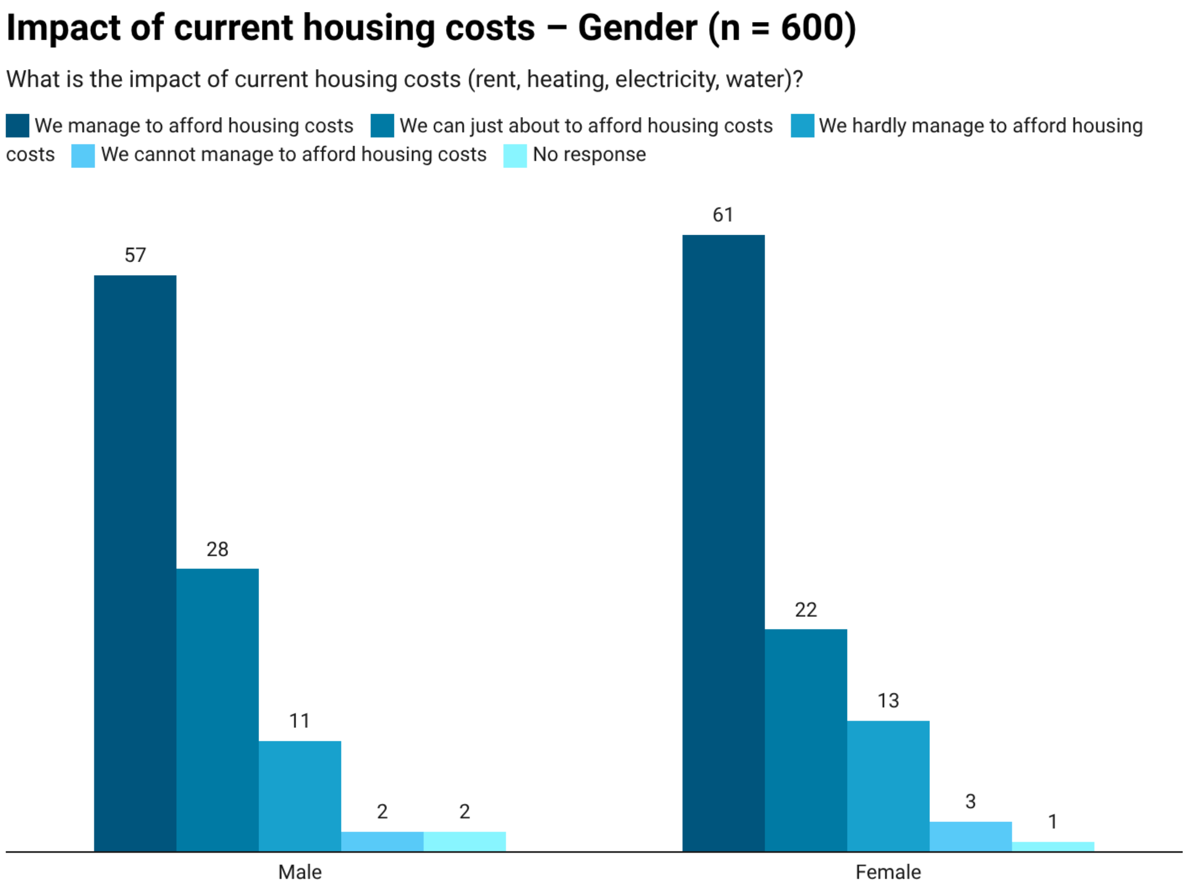
What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?



City comparison (n = 600) shows that 67% of Casablanca respondents, 58% of Marrakesh, and 52% of Tangier respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 30% of Tangier respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 25% of Marrakesh and 20% of Casablanca residents. 15% of Tangier respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 11% of each Marrakesh and Casablanca respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Marrakesh residents with 5%, followed by Tangier respondents with 3%. Among Casablanca respondents, 2% did not answer, while this is true for Marrakesh and Tangier respondents with each 1%.



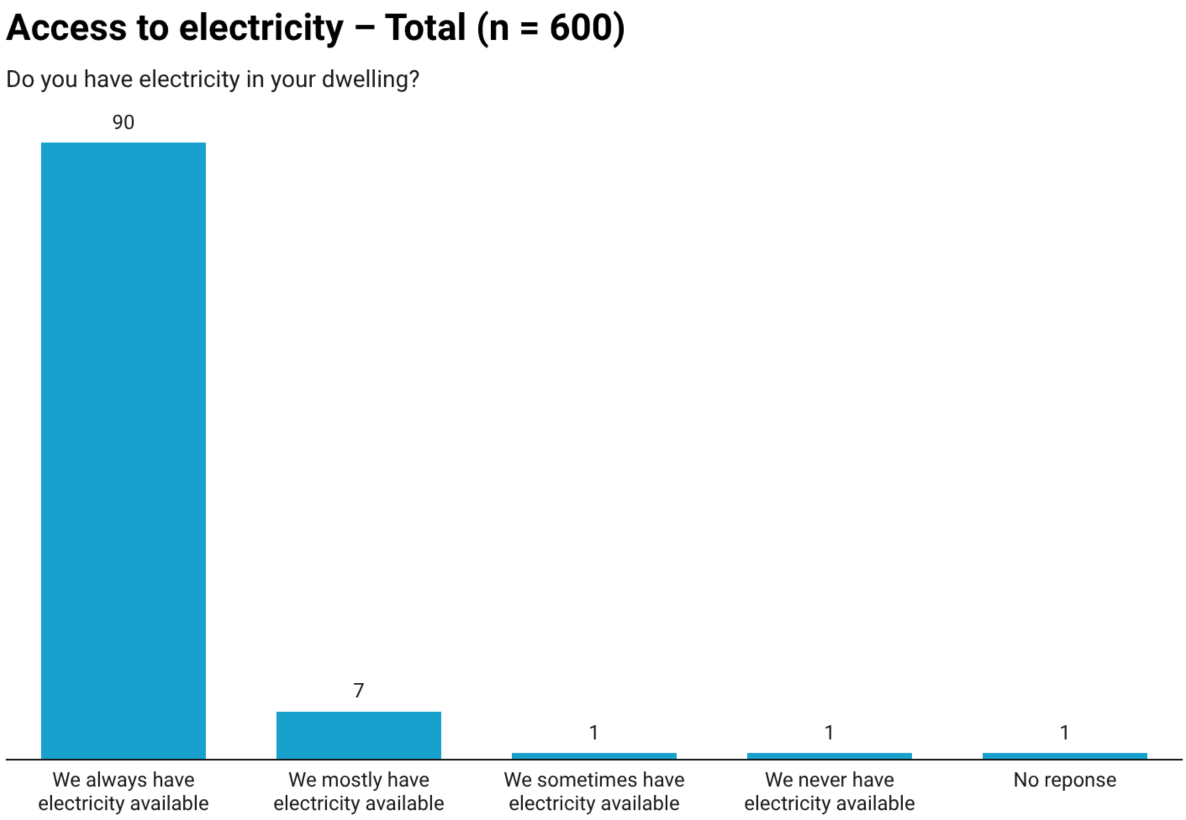
57% of male respondents and 61% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 28% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 22% of female respondents. 11% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 13%. The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is 2% among male and 3% among female respondents. Among male respondents, 2% did not answer, while this is true for 1% of female respondents.



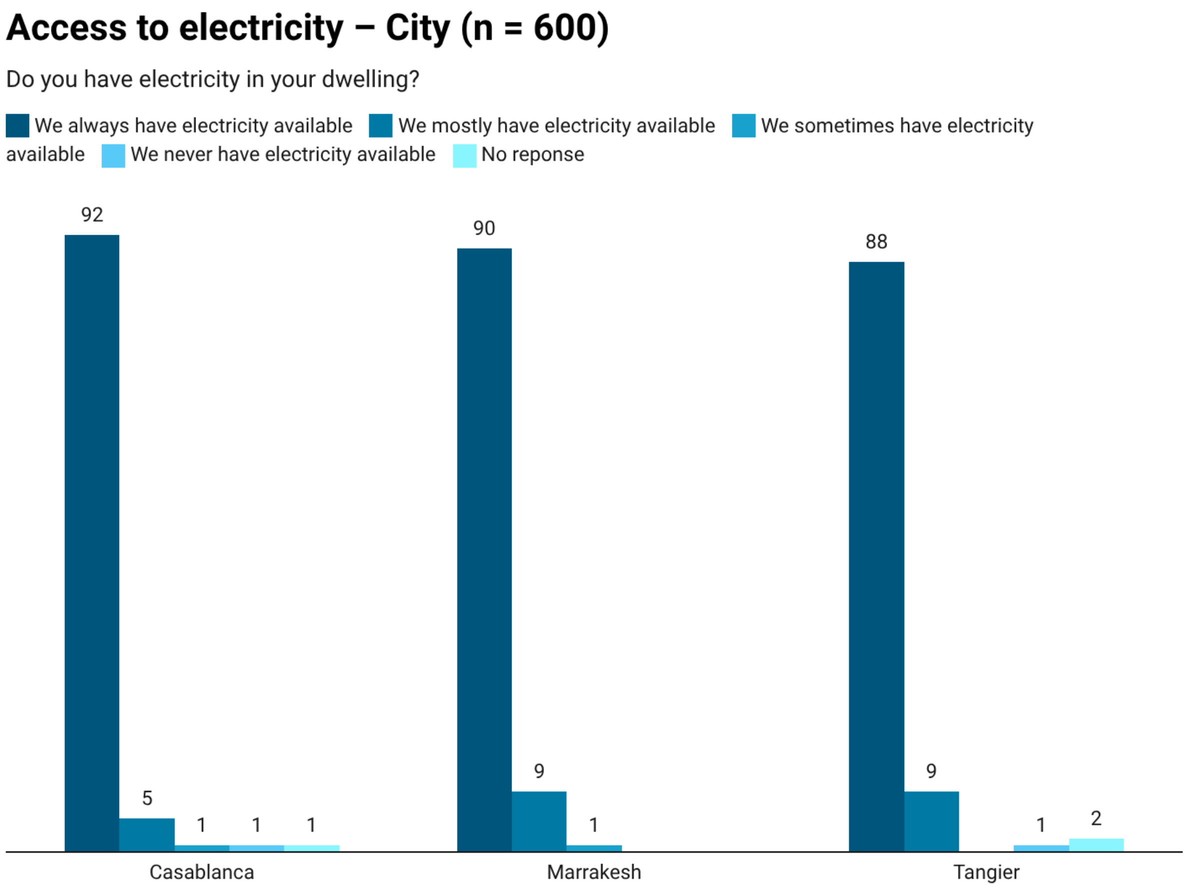
5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2026-07-13 16:06

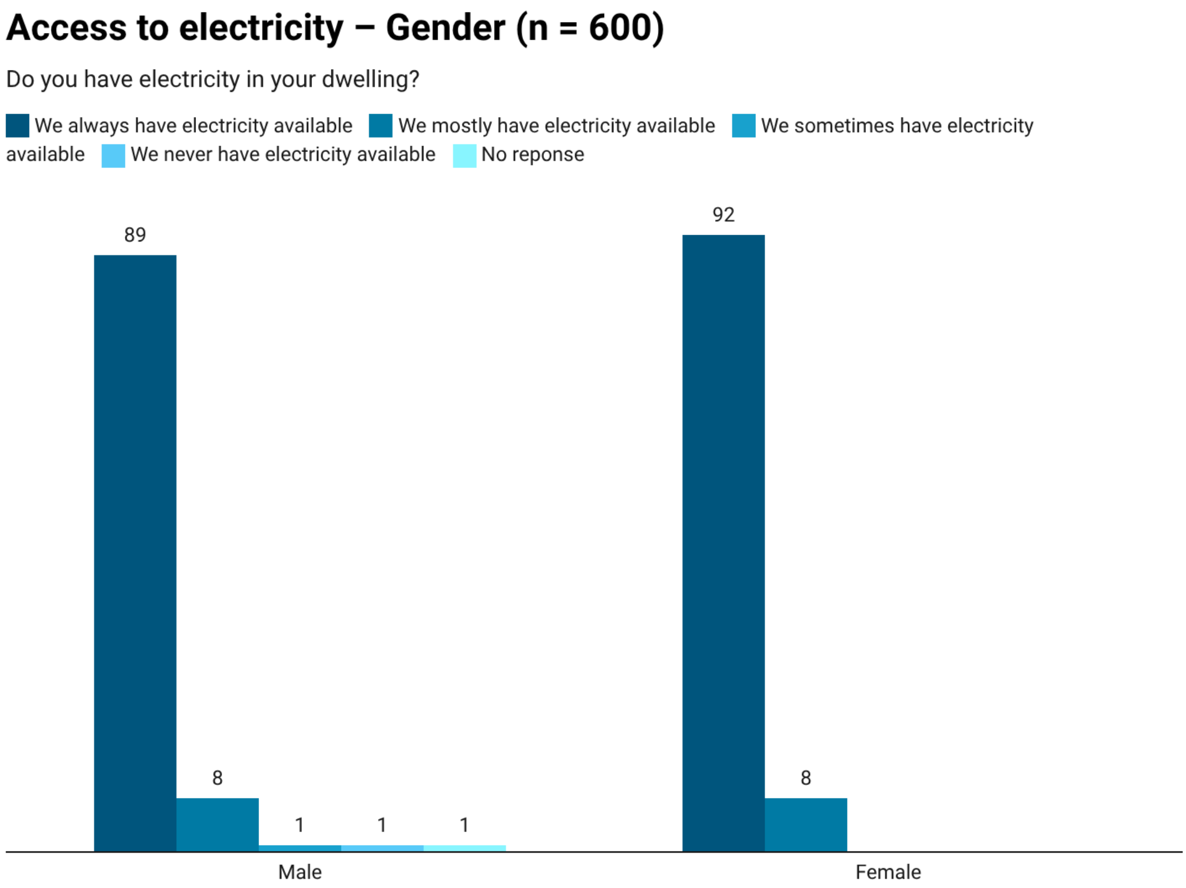
90% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available in their dwelling, while 7% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 1% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 1% never have electricity available. 1% did not answer.



92% of Casablanca residents always have access to electricity in their dwelling, while this is true for 90% of Marrakesh and 88% of Tangier respondents. Among Marrakesh and Tangier respondents, 9% each mostly have access to electricity, followed by Casablanca respondents with 5%. Among Casablanca and Marrakesh respondents, 1% each sometimes have access to electricity. Among Casablanca and Tangier residents, 1% each never have access to electricity. 1% of Casablanca and 2% of Tangier respondents did not answer.



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 89% of male and 92% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while among male and female participants 8% each mostly have access to electricity. 1% of male respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while another 1% of male survey participants never have access to electricity. Among male respondents, 1% did not answer.



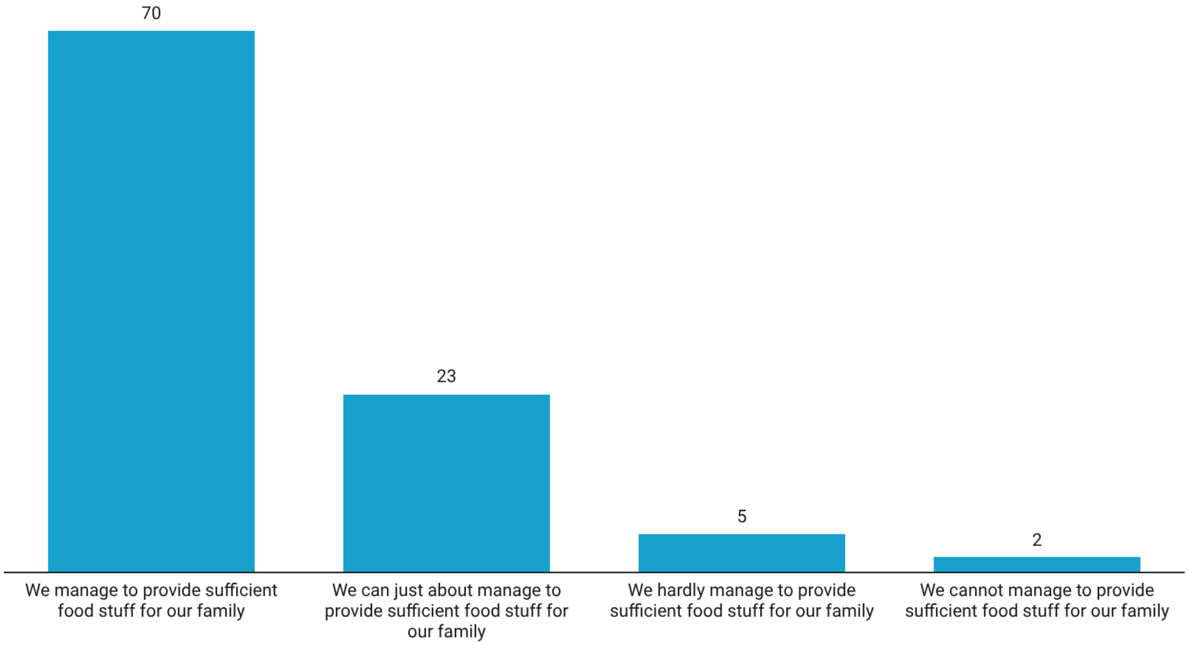
5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2026-07-13 16:06

70% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 23% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 5% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 2% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

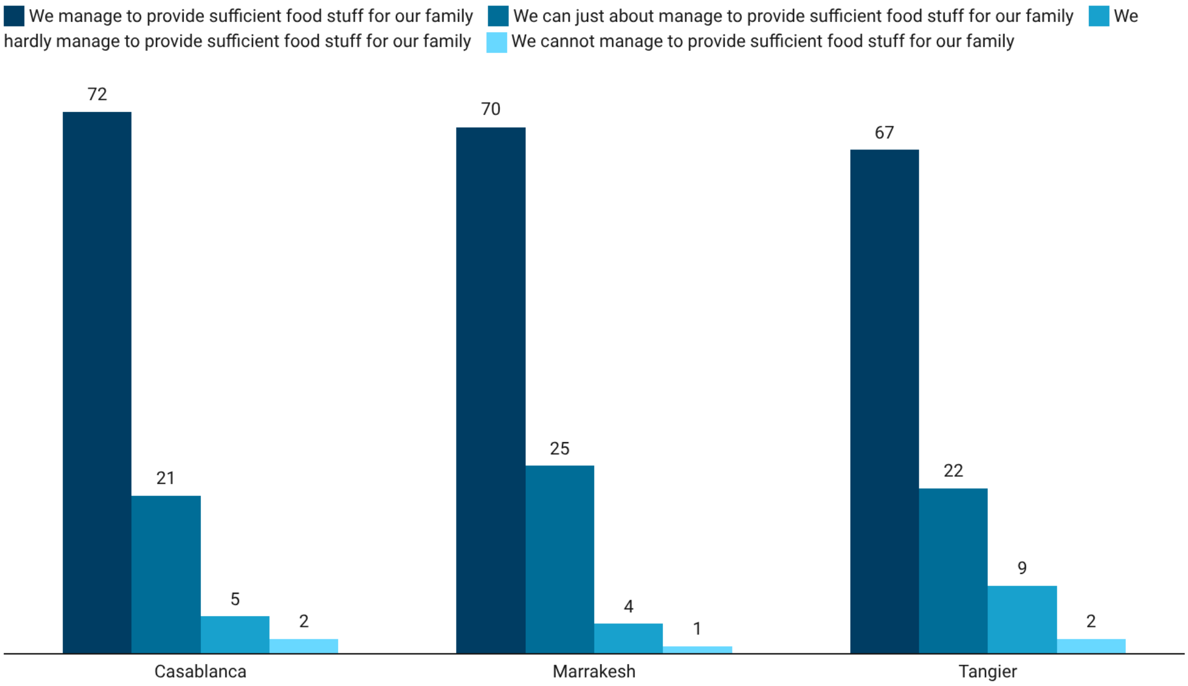
What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?



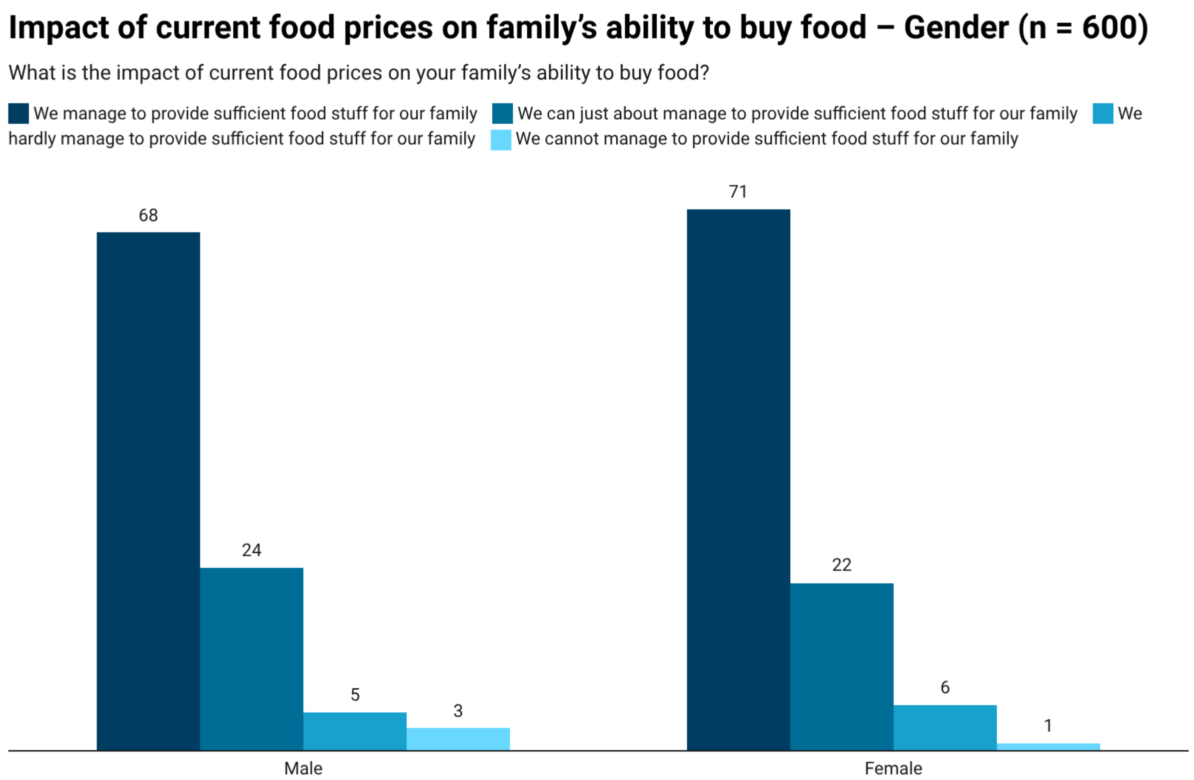
The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Casablanca with 72%, followed by Marrakesh with 70%, and Tangier with 67%. 25% of Marrakesh respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 22% of respondents in Tangier and 21% of residents in Casablanca. 9% of Tangier residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 5% of Casablanca and 4% of Marrakesh respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Casablanca and Tangier residents with each 2%, followed by Marrakesh with 1%.

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?



68% of male and 71% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 24% of male and 22% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 5% of male and 6% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 3% of male and 1% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.



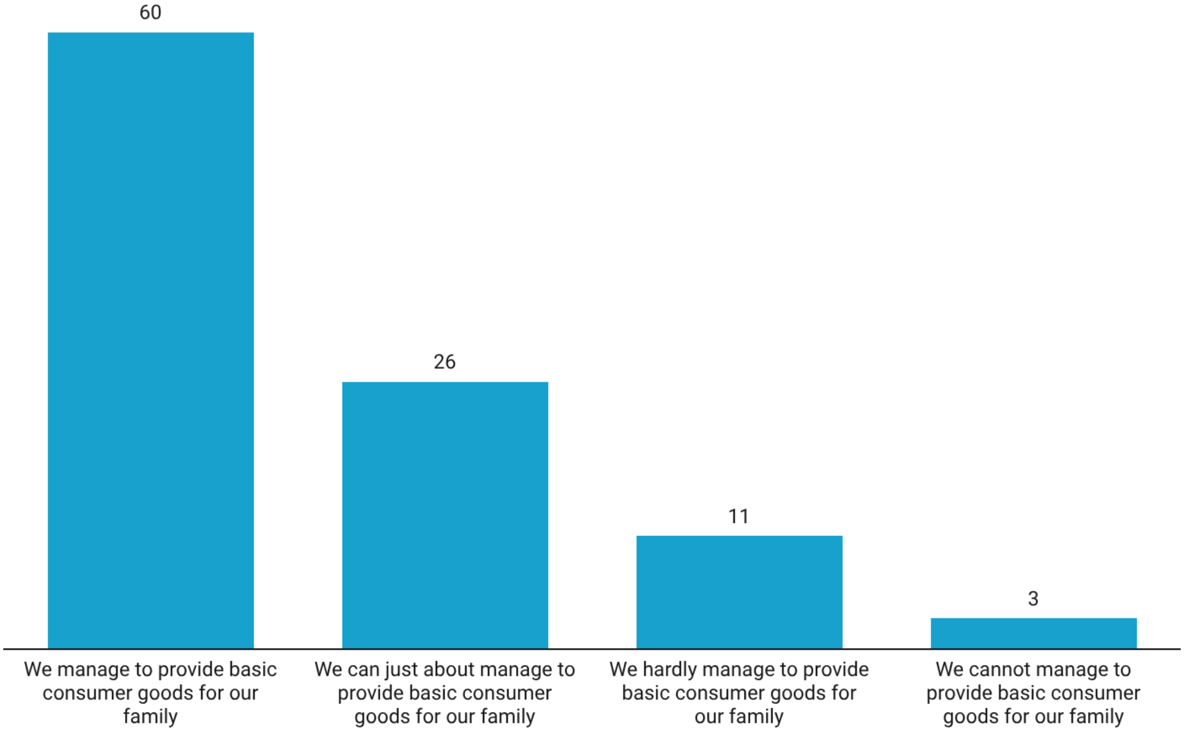
5.6 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods

Last modification 2026-07-13 16:06

60% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 26% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 11% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 3% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

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

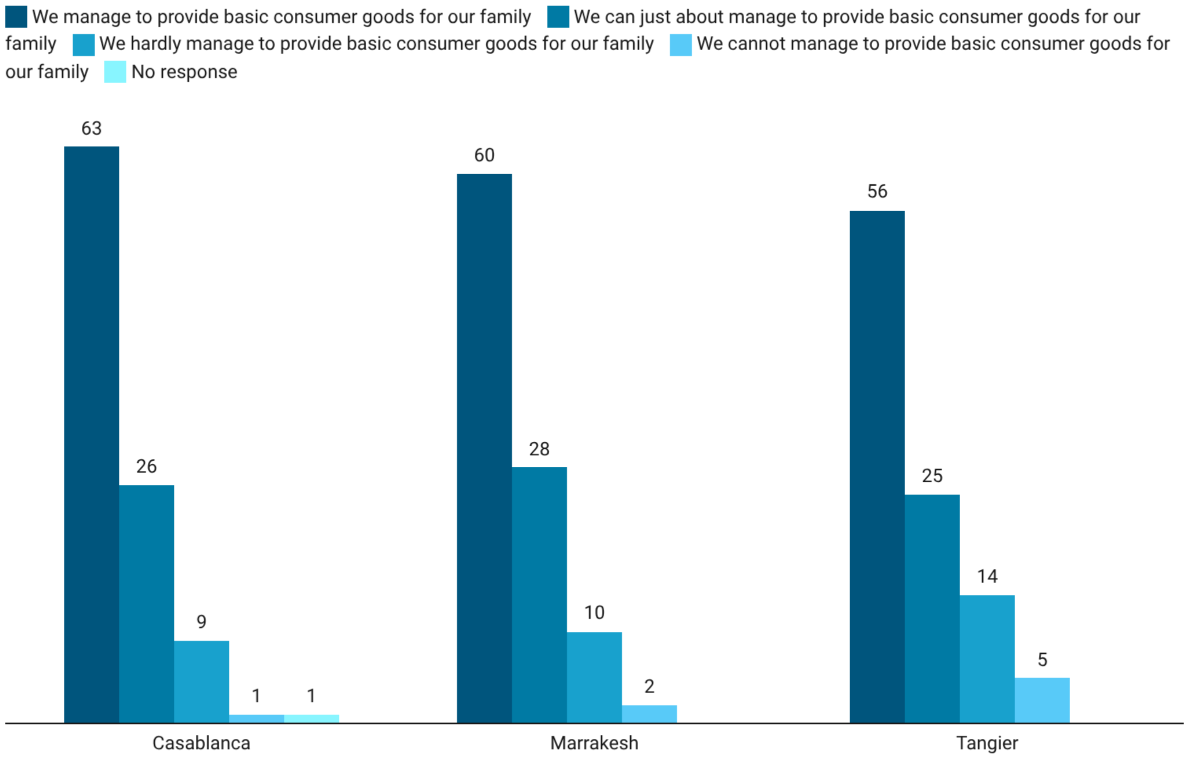
What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?



63% of Casablanca residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 60% of Marrakesh and 56% of Tangier residents. 28% of Marrakesh respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Casablanca respondents with 26%, and Tangier respondents with 25%. 14% of Tangier respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 10% of Marrakesh and 9% of Casablanca respondents. 5% of Tangier respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 2% of Marrakesh and 1% of Casablanca respondents. 1% of Casablanca respondents did not answer.

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

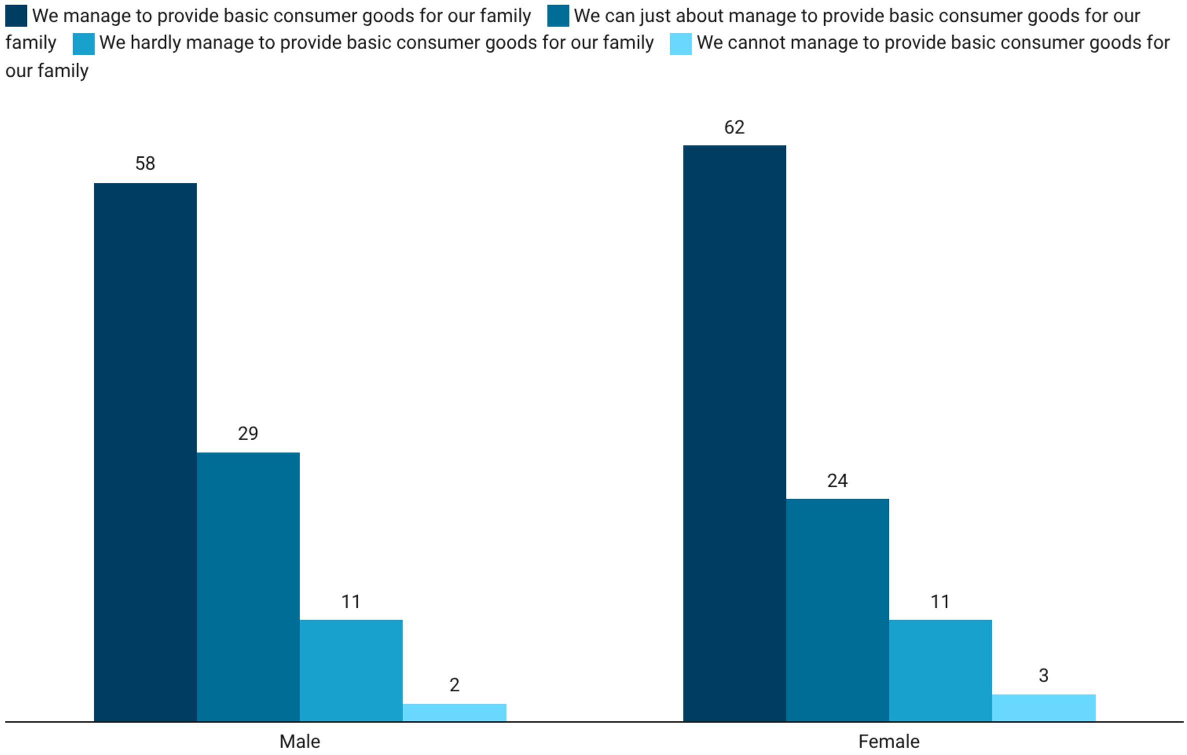
What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?



Gender comparison reveals that 58% of male and 62% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 29% of male and 24% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. Among male and female respondents, 11% each hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 2% of male and 3% of female respondents do not 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)

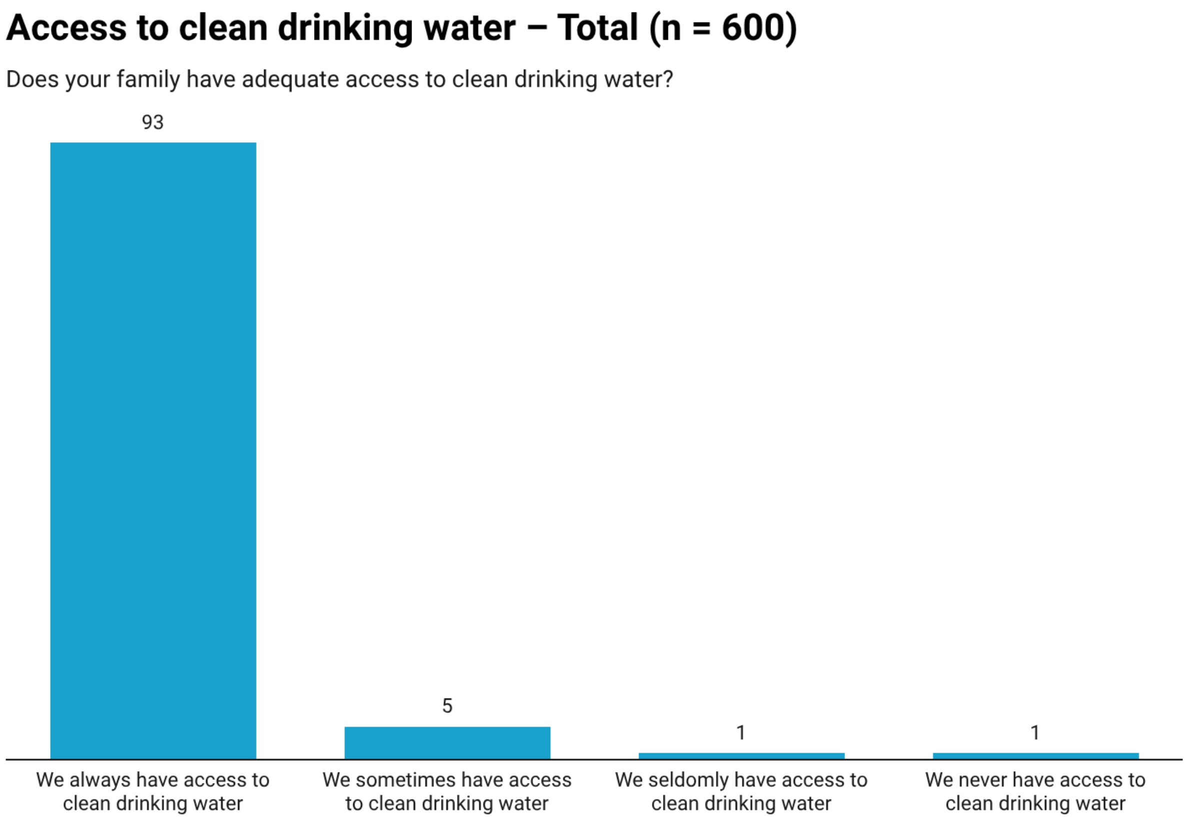
What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?



5.7 Access to clean drinking water

Last modification 2026-07-13 16:06

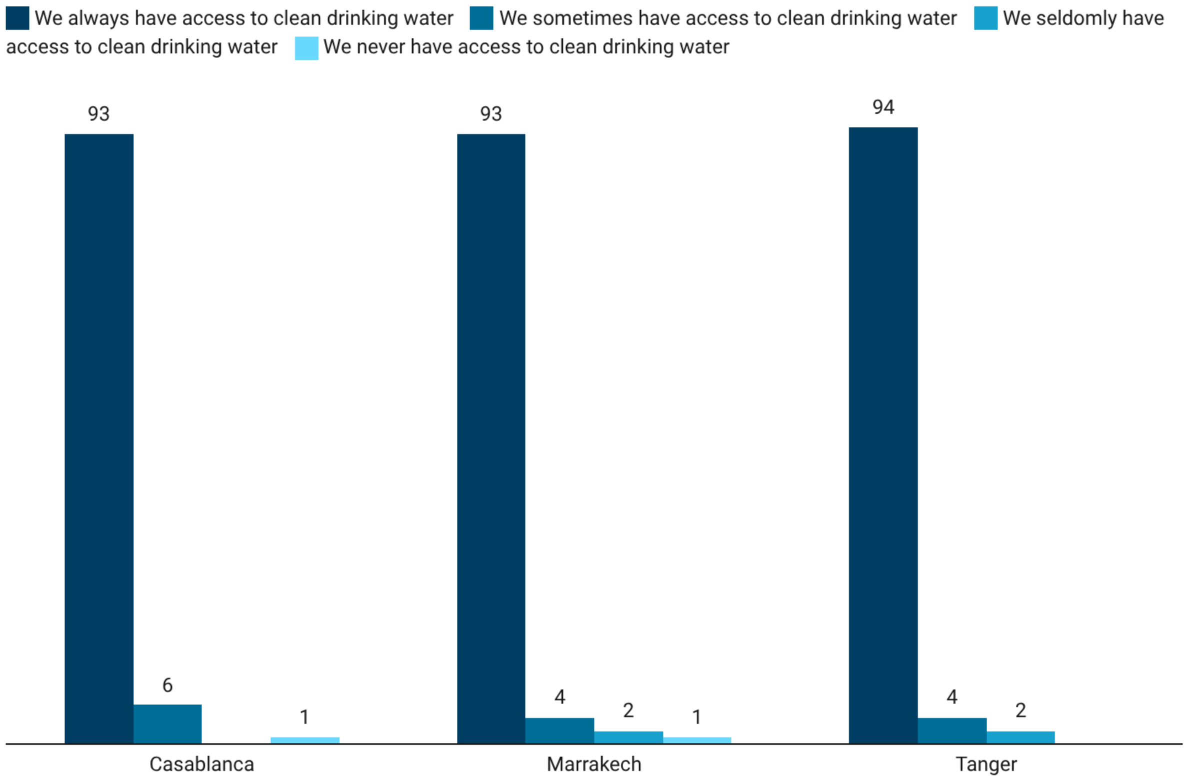
93% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 5% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 1% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 1% do not have access to clean drinking water.



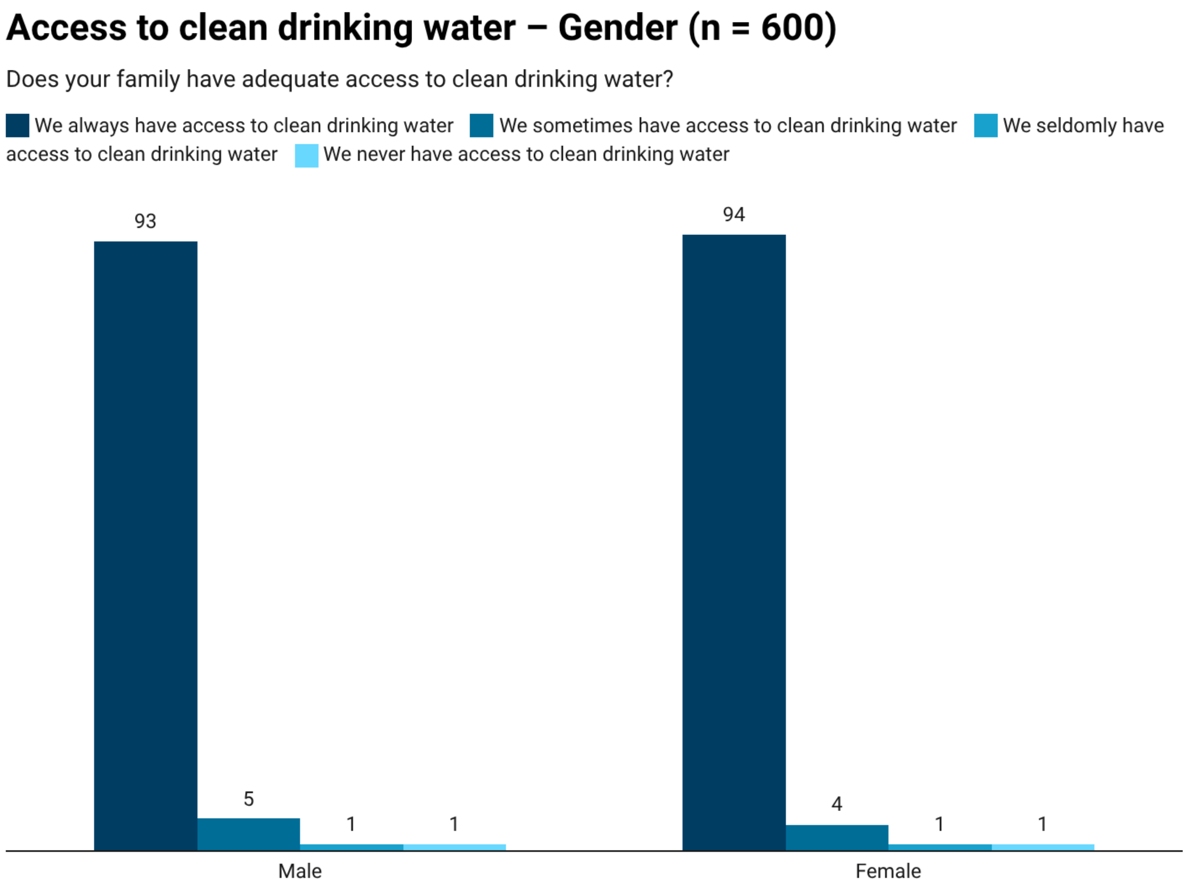
City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Tangier with 94%, followed by Casablanca and Marrakesh with each 93%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Casablanca respondents with 6%, followed by Marrakesh and Tangier respondents with each 4%. Among Marrakesh and Tangier respondents, 2% each seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while among Casablanca and Marrakesh respondents, 1% each never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean drinking water – City (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 93% of male respondents and 94% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is 5% among male and 4% among female survey participants. 1% of each male and female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 1% each among male and female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.



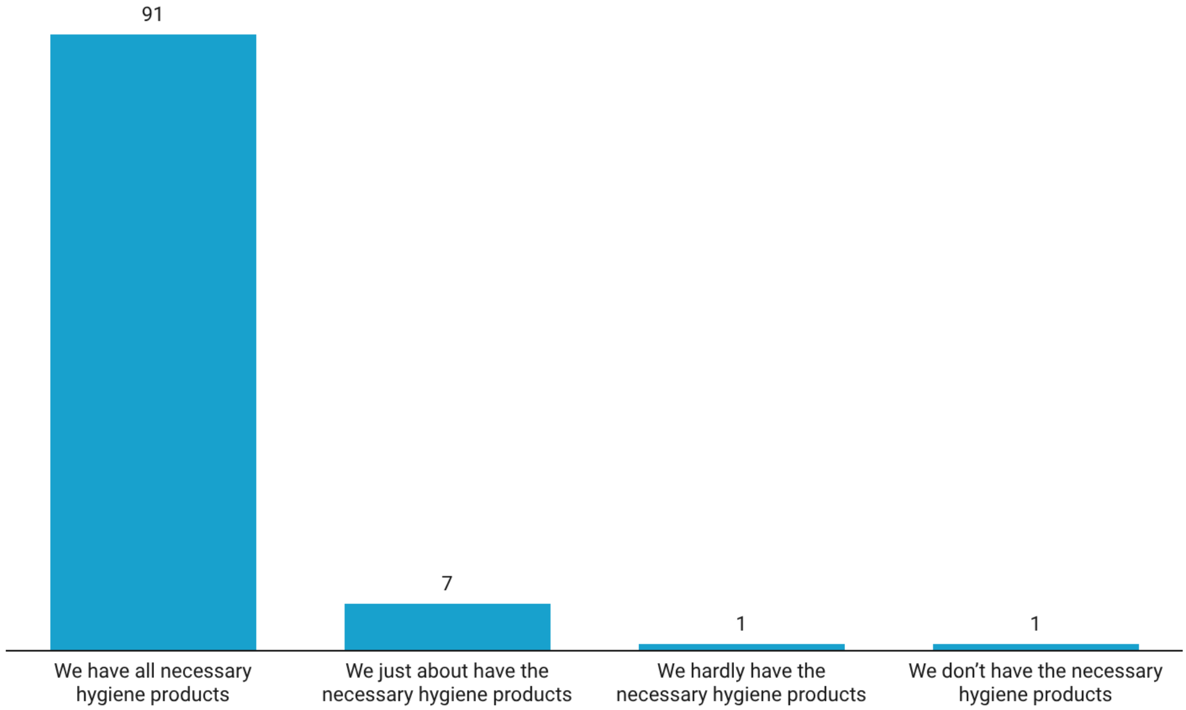
5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

Last modification 2026-07-13 16:06

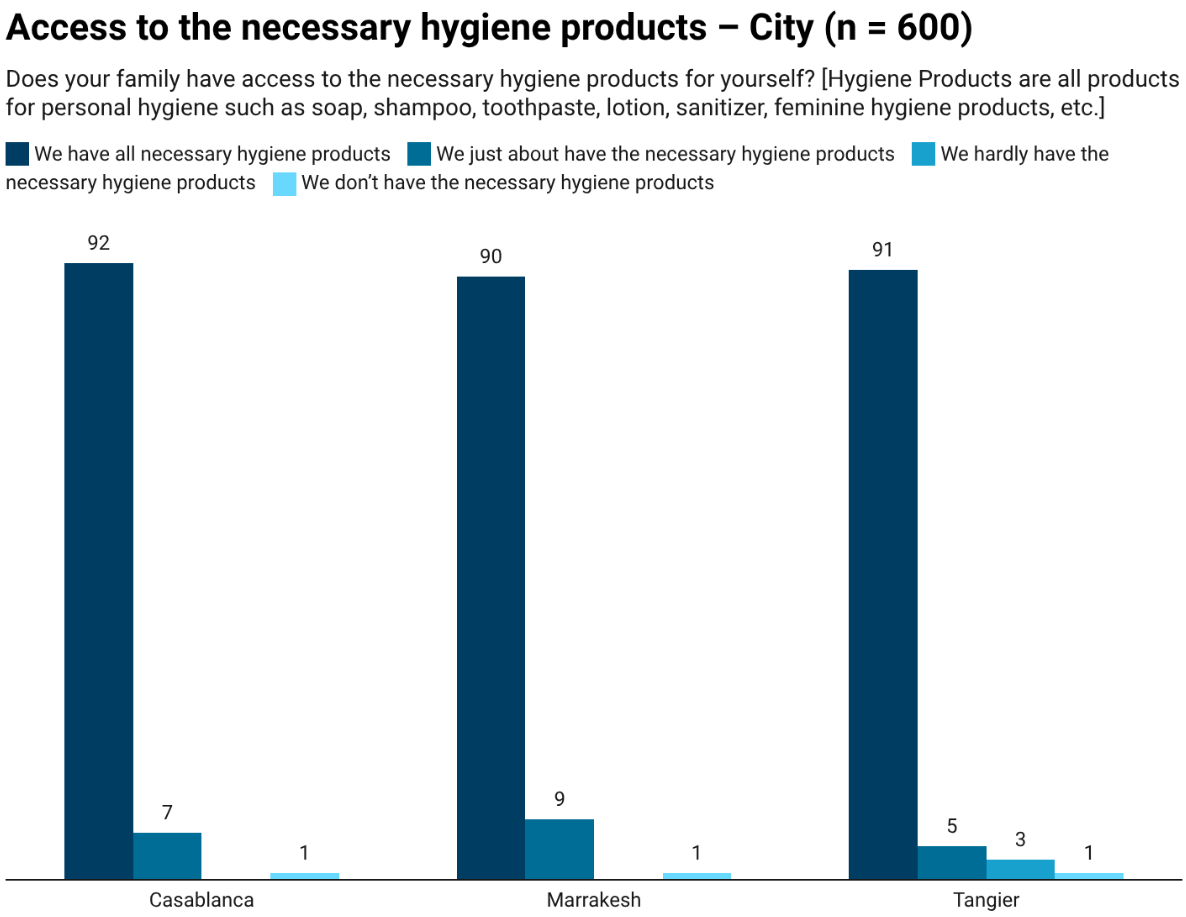
91% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 7% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products. 1% of the respondents hardly have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene, while 1% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Total (n = 600)

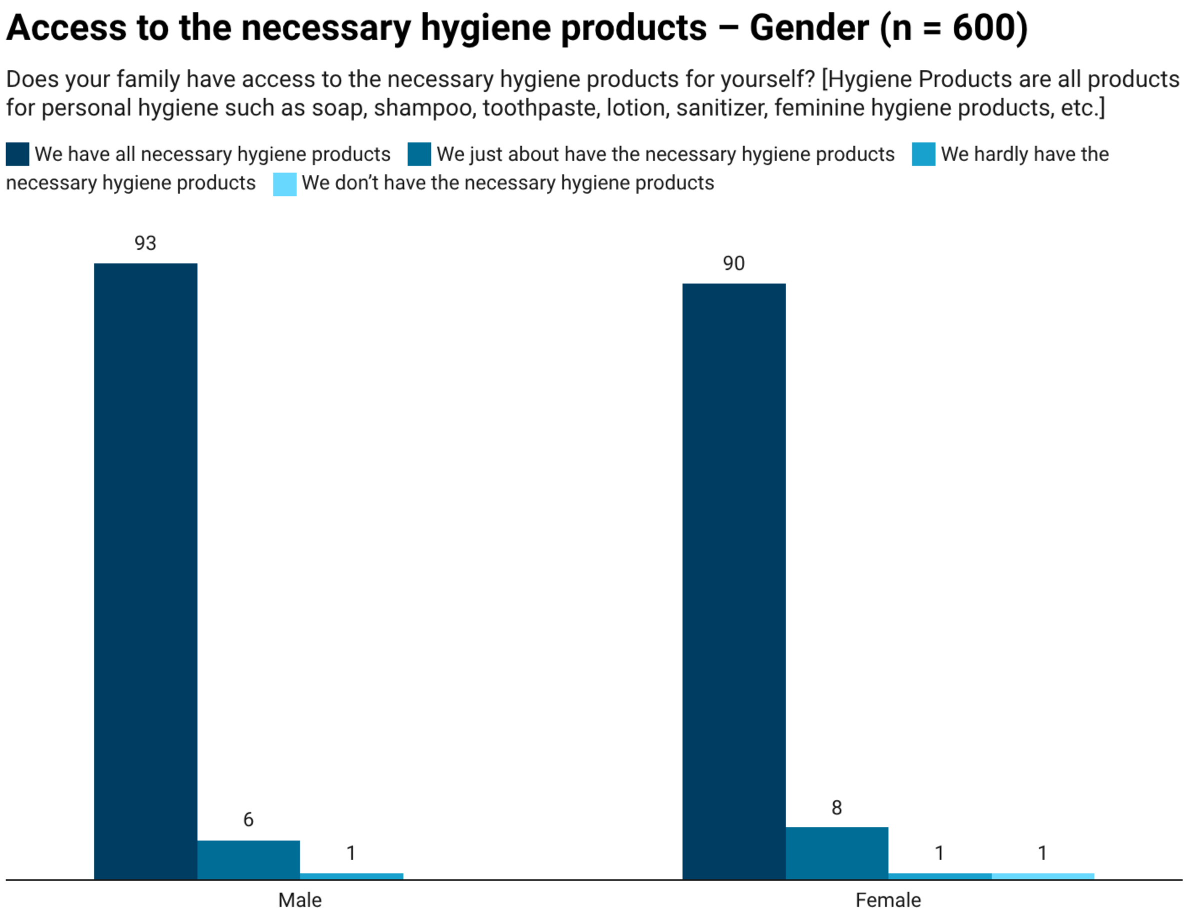
Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]



Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Casablanca respondents with 92%, followed by Tangier respondents with 91%, and Marrakesh respondents with 90%. Among Marrakesh respondents, 9% just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 7% of Casablanca respondents, and 5% of Tangier respondents. 3% of Tangier respondents hardly have all the necessary hygiene products. Among all three respondent groups, 1% each never have all the necessary hygiene products.



93% of male and 90% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 6% of male and 8% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products. 1% of each male and female respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, while 1% of female respondents never have all necessary hygiene products.



5.9 Access to medical services

Last modification 2026-07-13 16:06

73% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 14% have access but they are not able to afford them. 4% do not have any access to vaccinations. 9% did not answer.

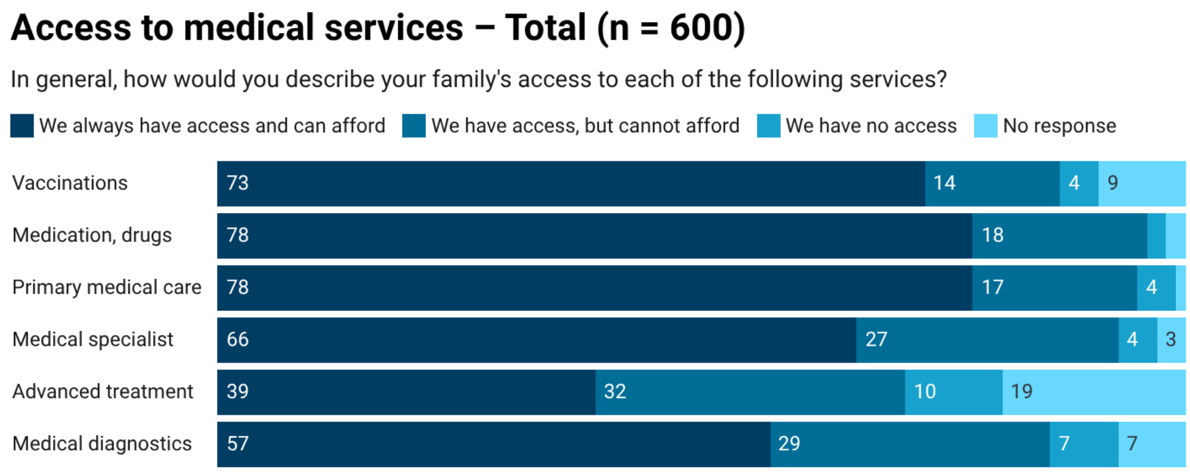
78% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 18% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 2% did not answer.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 78% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 17% 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.

66% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 27% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 3% did not answer.

39% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 32% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 10% have no access at all. 19% did not answer.

57% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access. 7% did not answer.



79% of Casablanca residents (n = 203) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 9% have access but cannot afford them. 3% do not have access to vaccinations. 9% did not answer.

86% of Casablanca respondents (n = 203) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 13% have access but is not able to afford it. 1% did not answer.

87% of respondents in Casablanca (n = 203) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 10% have access but cannot afford it. 3% do not have access to primary medical care.

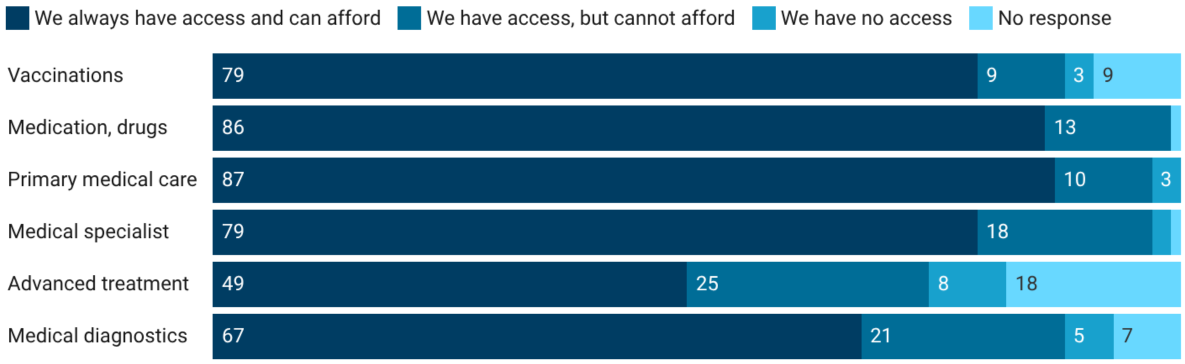
79% of the Casablanca sample (n = 203) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 18% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 2% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

49% of Casablanca respondents (n = 203) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 25% have access but cannot afford it, while 8% have no access at all. 18% did not answer.

67% of Casablanca respondents (n = 203) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 21% have access but cannot afford it. 5% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 7% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Casablanca (n = 203)

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



70% of Marrakesh residents (n = 209) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 18% have access but cannot afford them. 3% do not have access. 9% did not answer.

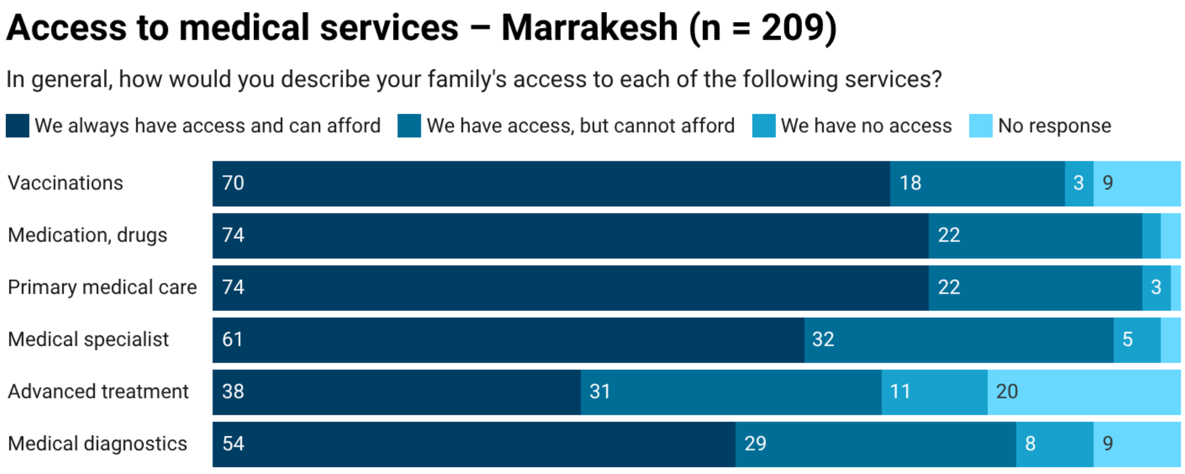
Among Marrakesh residents (n = 209), 74% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 22% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 2% have no access to medication or drugs. 2% did not answer.

74% of Marrakesh respondents (n = 209) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 22% have access but cannot afford it. 3% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

61% of Marrakesh residents (n = 209) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford it. 5% have no access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

38% of Marrakesh respondents (n = 209) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 31% have access but cannot afford it, while 11% do not have access at all. 20% did not answer.

54% of Marrakesh respondents (n = 209) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 8% have no access at all. 9% did not answer.



69% of Tangier residents (n = 188) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 15% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 10% did not answer.

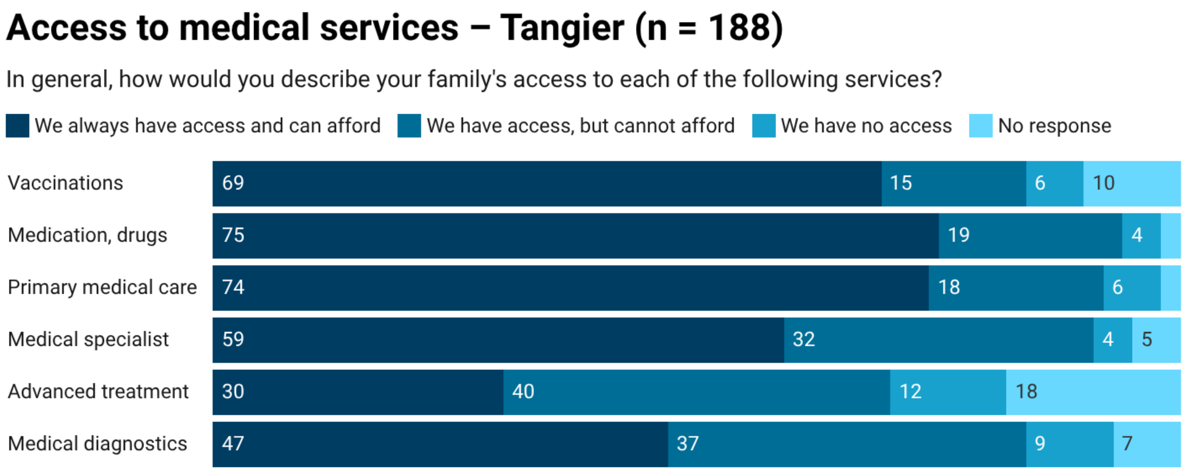
75% of Tangier respondents (n = 188) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 19% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 4% have no access to medication/drugs. 2% did not answer.

74% of Tangier respondents (n = 188) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 18% have access but cannot afford it. 6% do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer.

59% of Tangier sample (n = 188) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 32% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist. 5% did not answer.

30% of Tangier respondents (n = 188) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 40% have access but cannot afford it, while 12% have no access at all. 18% did not answer.

47% of Tangier respondents (n = 188) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 9% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 7% did not answer.



72% of male respondents (n = 276) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 17% have access but cannot afford them. 4% have no access to vaccinations. 7% did not answer.

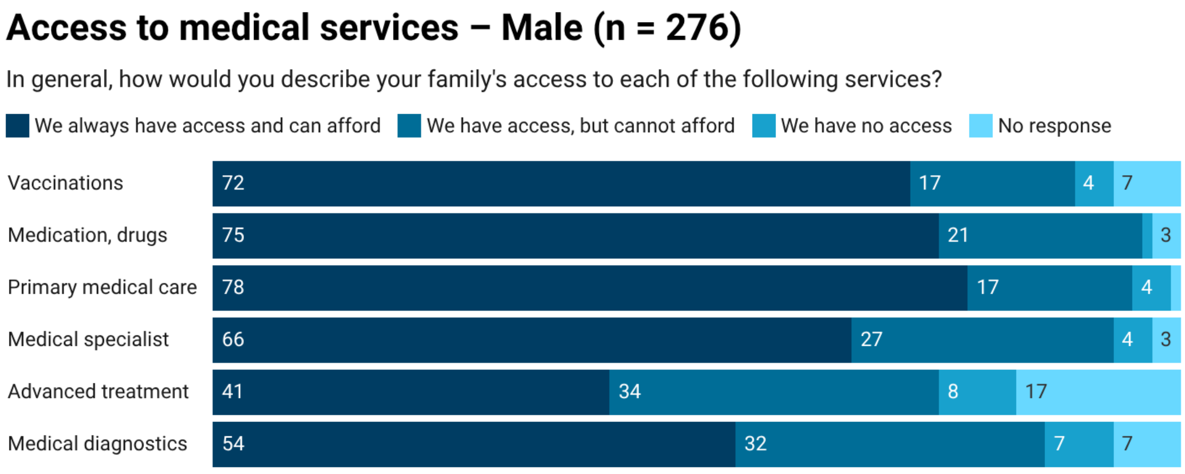
Among male respondents (n = 276), 75% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 21% have access but cannot afford it. 1% have no access at all. 3% did not answer.

78% of male respondents (n = 276) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 17% have access but cannot afford it. 4% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

66% of all male participants (n = 276) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 27% have access but cannot afford the visit. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist. 3% did not answer.

41% of male respondents (n = 276) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 34% have access but cannot afford them, while 8% have no access. 17% did not answer.

54% of male respondents (n = 276) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access to medical diagnostics. 7% did not answer.



74% of female respondents (n = 324) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 12% have access but cannot afford them. 3% never have access to vaccinations. 11% did not answer.

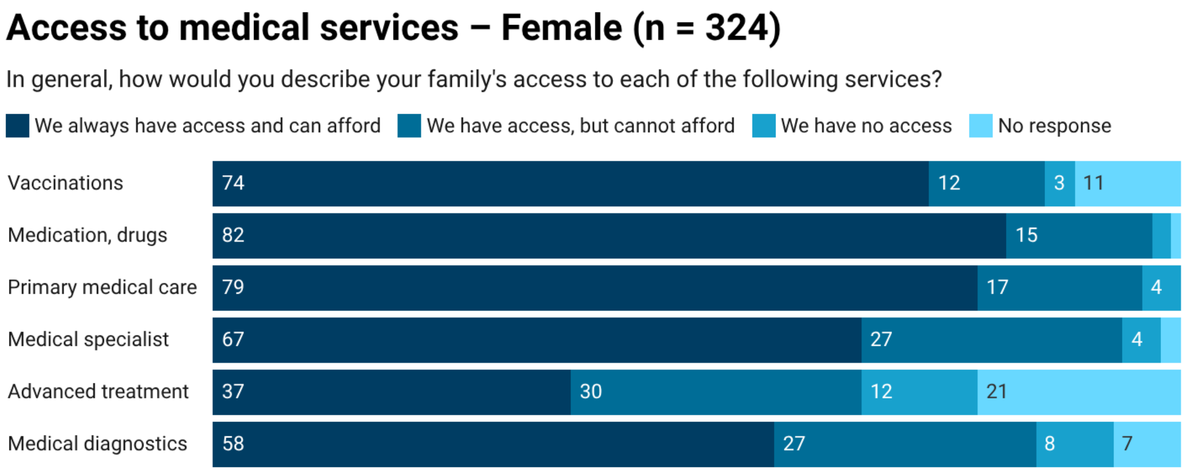
82% of all female survey participants (n = 324) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 15% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 2% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

79% of female respondents (n = 324) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 17% have access but cannot afford it. 4% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

67% of female respondents (n = 324) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 27% have access but cannot afford it. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

37% of female respondents (n = 324) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 30% have access but cannot afford it, while 12% have no access. 21% did not answer.

58% of female respondents (n = 324) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 27% have access but cannot afford it. 8% have no access to medical diagnostics. 7% did not answer.



5.10 Access to internet/wifi

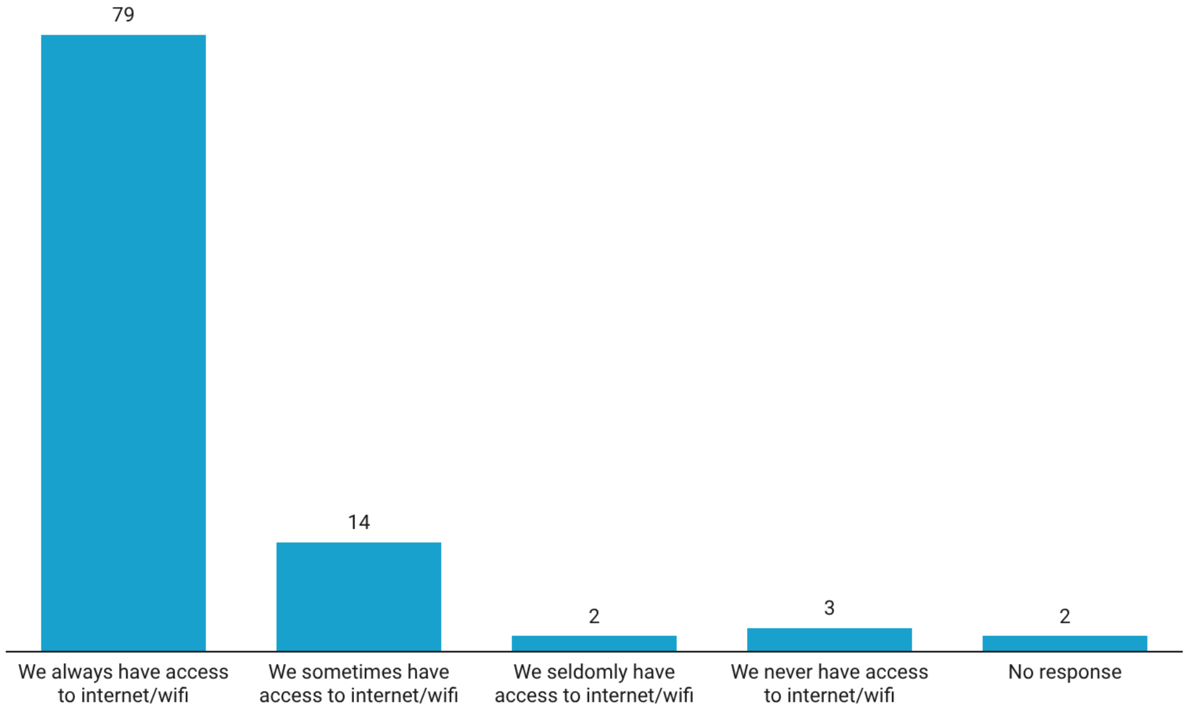
Last modification 2026-07-13 16:07

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.

79% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 14% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 2% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 3% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 2% did not answer.

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

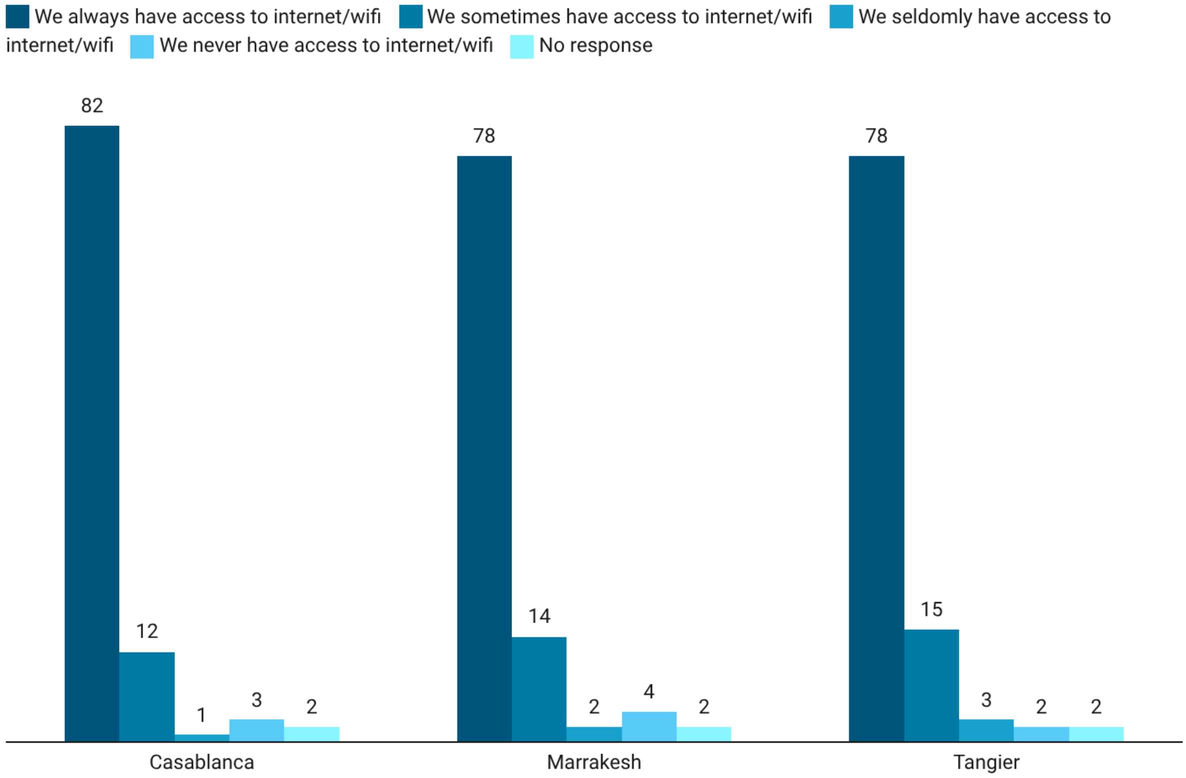
Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



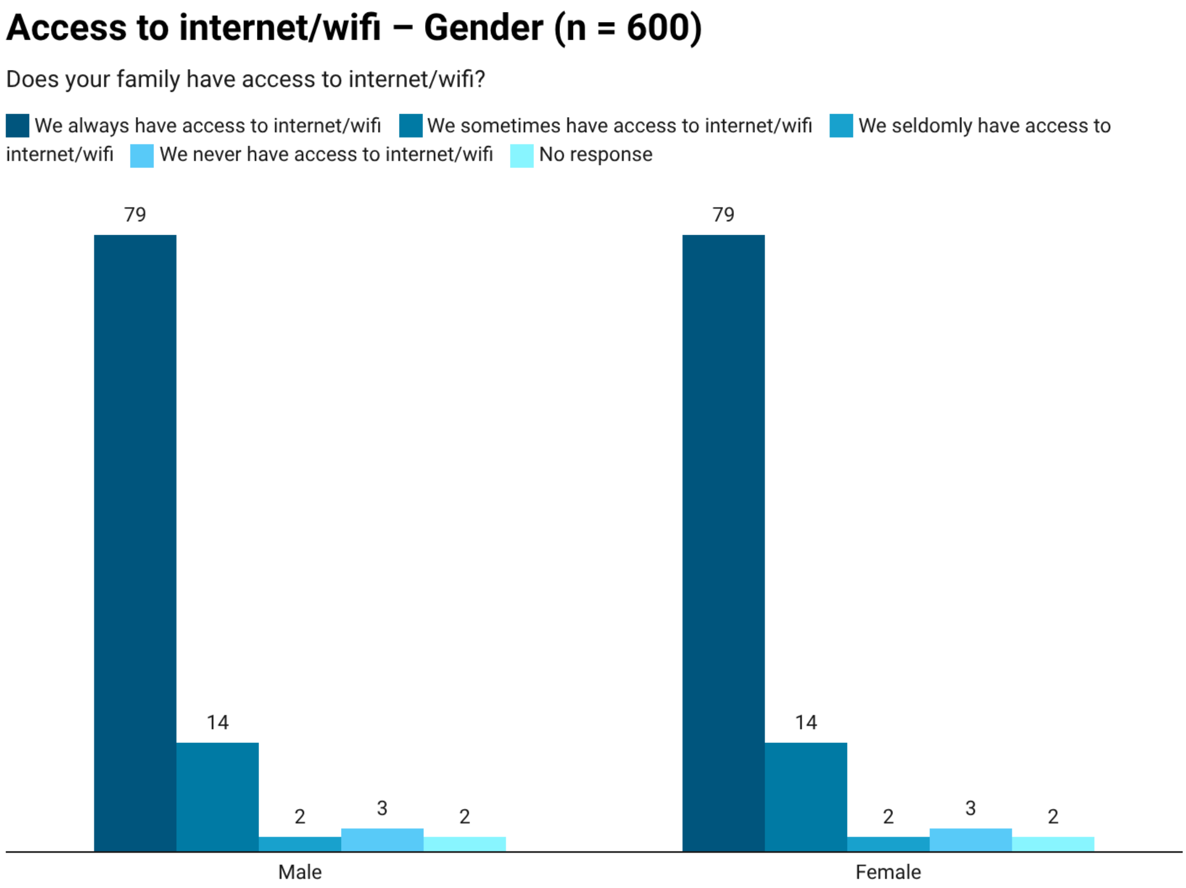
The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Casablanca with 82%, followed by Marrakesh and Tangier with each 78%. 15% of Tangier respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 14% of Marrakesh respondents, and 12% of Casablanca respondents. Among Tangier respondents, 3% each seldomly have access to internet, while this is true for 2% of Marrakesh and 1% of Casablanca respondents. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is highest among Marrakesh residents with 4%, followed by Casablanca residents with 3%, and Tangier respondents with 2%. Among all respondent groups, 2% each did not answer.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



Among male and female participants, 79% each always have access to internet/wifi, while among male and female respondents, 14% each sometimes have access to internet/wifi. Among male and female respondents, 2% seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is 3% among both and female respondents. Among male and female respondents, 2% each did not answer.



5.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

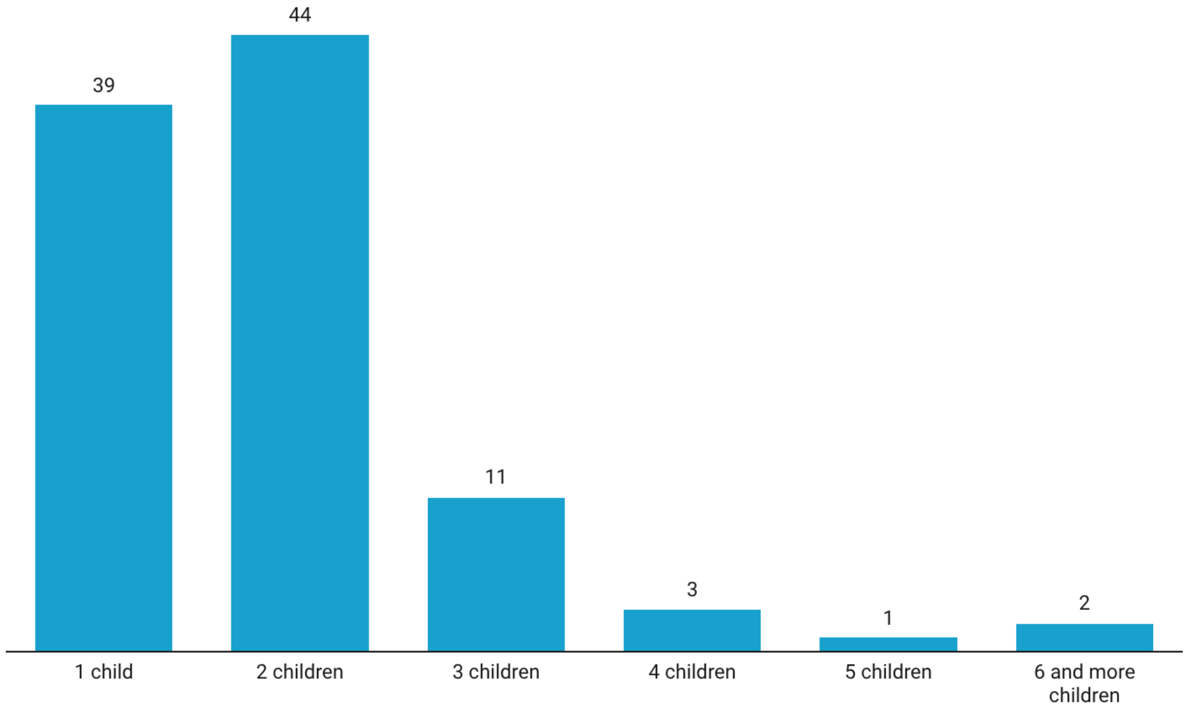
Last modification 2026-07-13 16:07

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 421). In total, of those (n = 179) stating not being single, 33% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 119) is among those having 2 children with 44%, followed by those having 1 child with 39%. 11% have 3 children, 3% have 4 children, and 1% have 5 children, while 2% have 6 or more children.

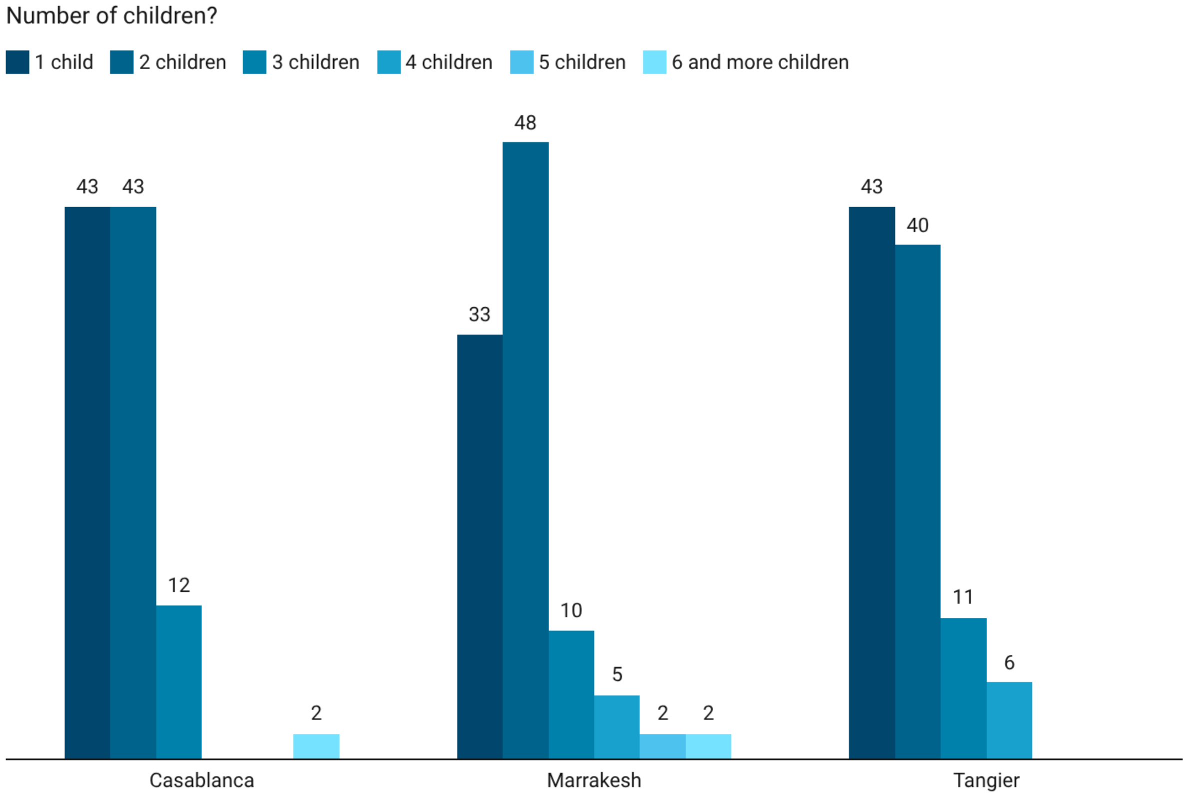
Number of children – Total (n = 119)

Number of children?



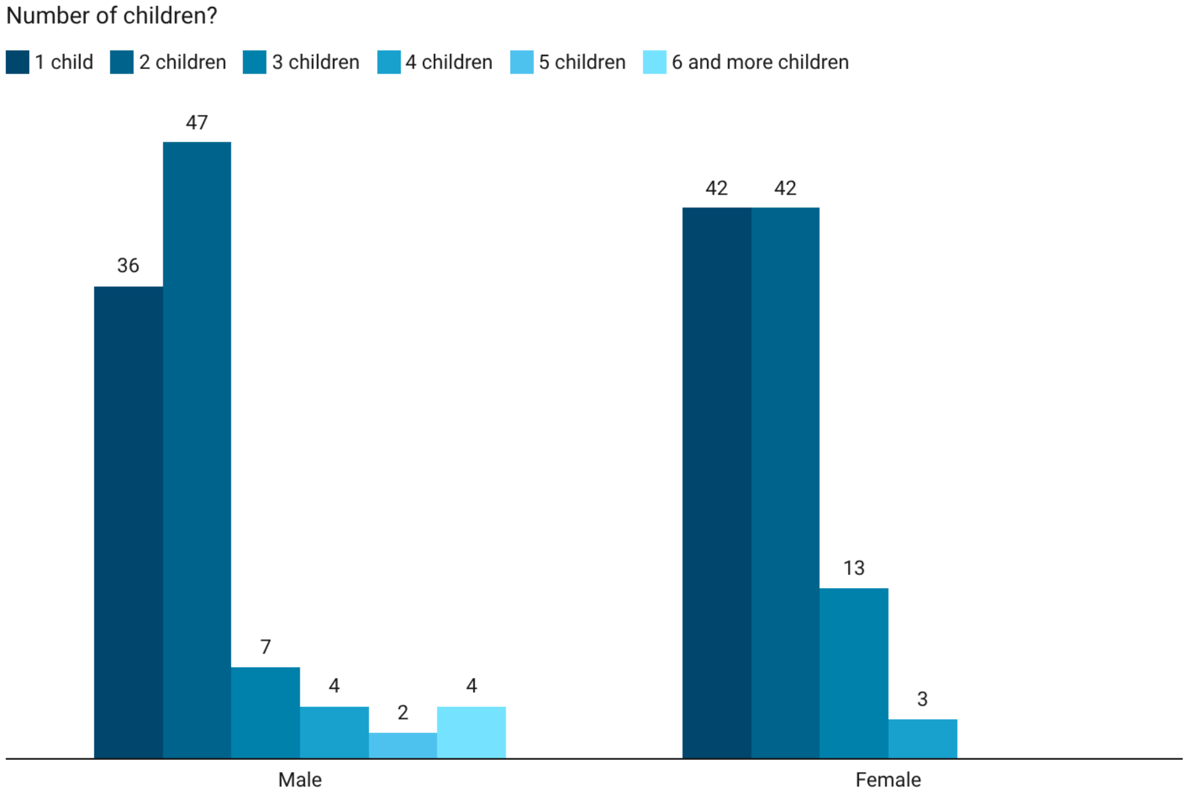
Among Casablanca and Tangier respondents, 43% each have one child, while this is true for 33% of Marrakesh respondents. 48% of Marrakesh respondents have 2 children, followed by 43% of Casablanca and 40% of Tangier respondents. The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Casablanca respondents with 12%, followed by Tangier with 11%, and Marrakesh with 10%. 5% of Marrakesh respondents have 4 children, while 2% of Marrakesh respondents have 5 children. Among Casablanca and Marrakesh respondents, 2% each have 6 or more children.

Number of children – City (n = 119)



36% of male respondents and 42% female respondents have one child, while 47% of male and 42% of female respondents have 2 children. 7% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 13% of female respondents. 4% of male and 3% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 2% of male respondents have 5 children. 4% of male respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 119)



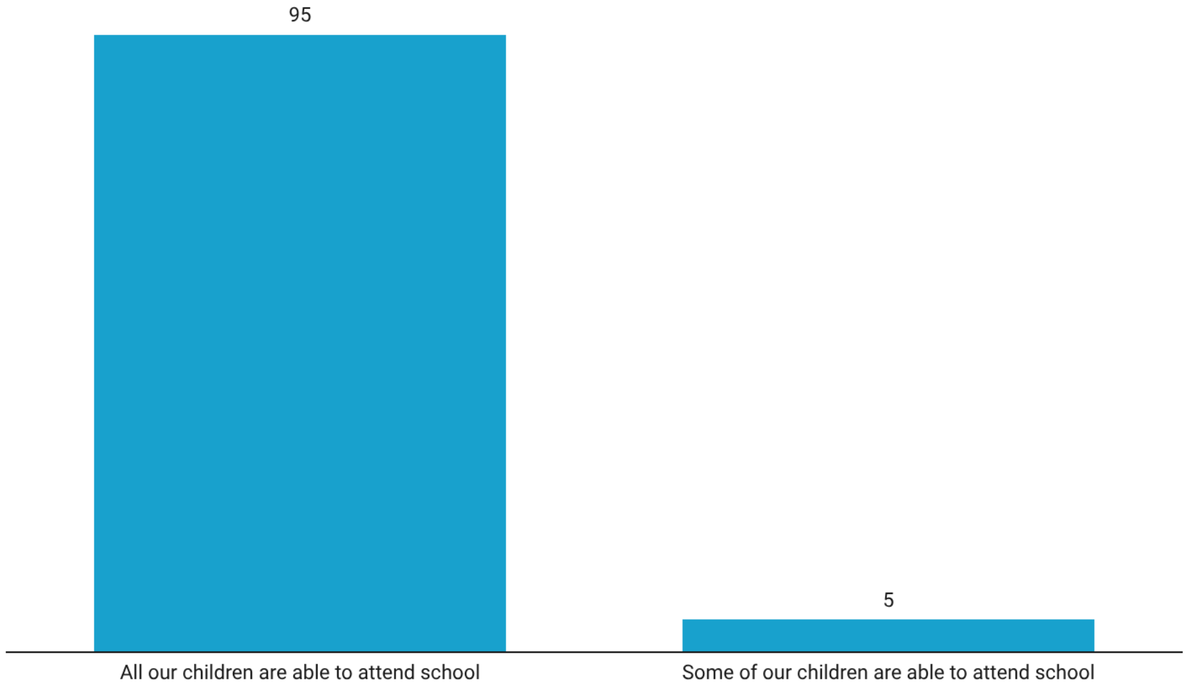
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 93% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 11.

In Casablanca, 86% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 95% among Marrakesh respondents, and 100% among Tangier respondents. 91% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 95% among female respondents.

Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 95% stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 5% answered that some of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Total (n = 81)

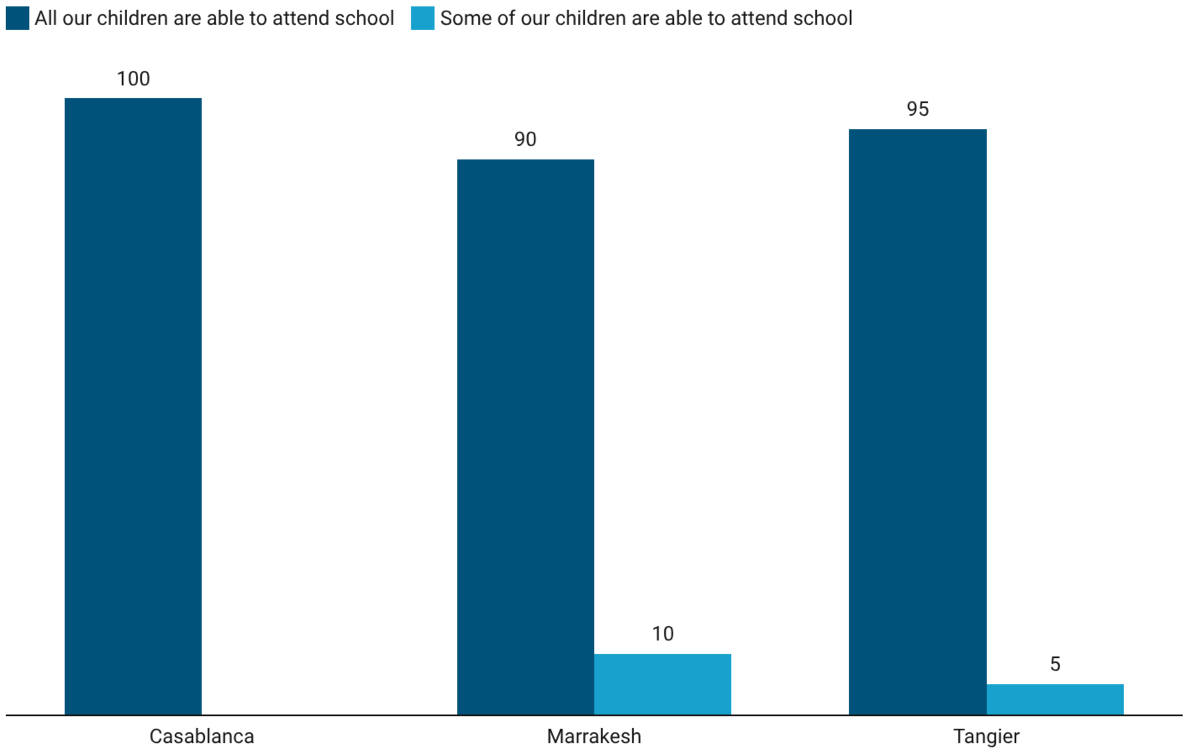
Are your children able to attend school?



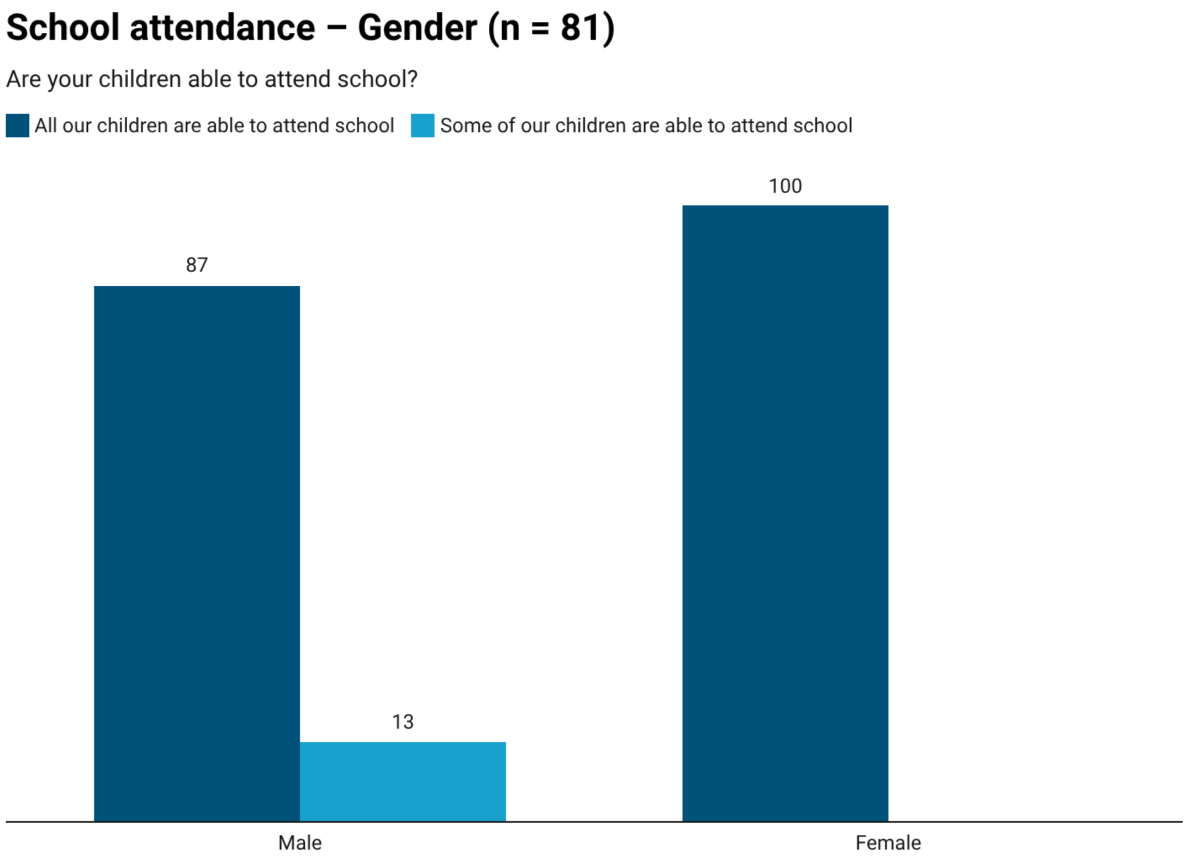
City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Casablanca with 100%, followed by Tangier with 95%, and Marrakesh with 90%. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Marrakesh with 10%, followed by Tangier with 5%.

School attendance – City (n = 81)

Are your children able to attend school?



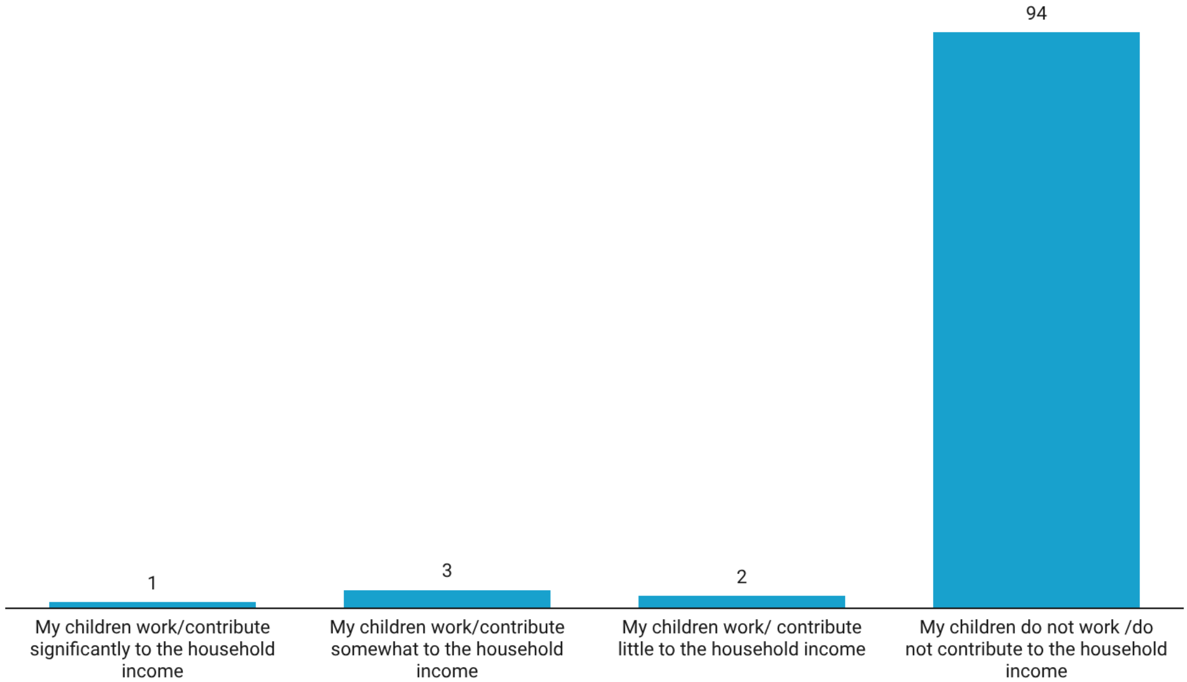
Gender comparison shows that 87% of male and 100% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 13% of male survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school.



1% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income. 3% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 2% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. 94% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 111)

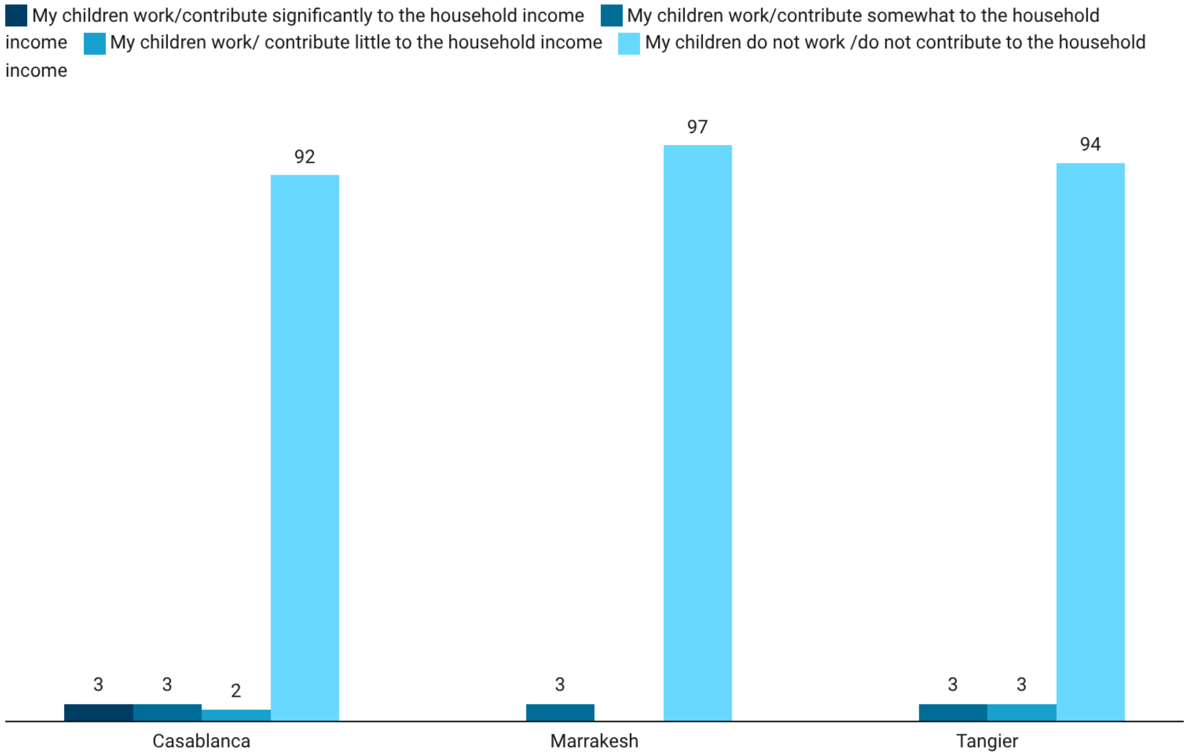
Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?



City comparison reveals that 3% of Casablanca respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. Among all three city groups, 3% each stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. 3% of Tangier and 2% of Casablanca respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 97% of Marrakesh respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 94% of Tangier and 92% of Casablanca respondents.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 111)

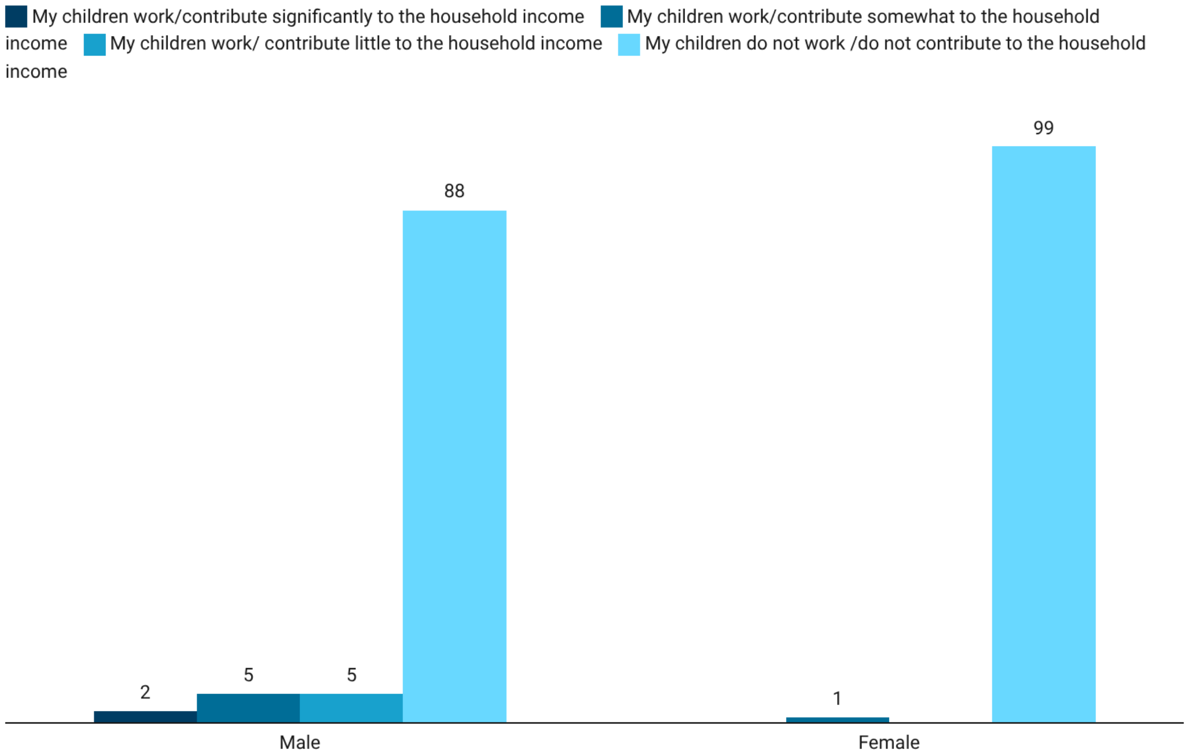
Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?



Gender comparison shows that 2% of male respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 5% of male and 1% of female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while 5% of male respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income. Among male respondents, 88% stated that none of their children worked to support the household income, while this is true for 99% of female respondents.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 111)

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



6 Demographics

Last modification 2026-07-13 16:05

One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Morocco on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between January 09 and March 25, 2026.

The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 203 residents of Casablanca, 209 residents of Marrakesh, and 188 residents of Tangier. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation.

6.1 Location

Last modification 2026-07-13 16:07

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Casablanca	203	34
Marrakesh	209	35
Tangier	188	31
Total	600	100

6.2 Gender and age

Last modification 2026-07-13 16:07

Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Male	276	46
Female	324	54
Total	600	100

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
16-19	102	17
20-24	152	25
25-29	163	27
30-35	183	31
Total	600	100

6.3 Highest level of education

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Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Illiterate	9	1
Elementary school	15	3
Preparatory School	51	9
Secondary School	176	29
Vocation/ technical training	54	9
College/ University	291	48
Islamic School/Madrasa	3	1
No response	1	0
Total	600	100

6.4 Marital status

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Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Single	421	70
Married	159	27
Cohabitation	1	0
Divorced/Separated	16	3
Widower/Widow	2	0
No response	1	0
Total	600	100

6.5 Children

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Number of children (n = 119)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	47	39
2	52	44
3	13	11
4	4	3
5	1	1
6 or more	2	2
Total	119	100

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 119)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	111	93
No	8	7
Total	119	100

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

	Frequency	Percent (%)
All our children are able to attend school	77	95
Some of our children are able to attend school	4	5
Total	81	100

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 111)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	1	1
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	3	3
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	2	2
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	105	94
Total	111	100

7 Appendix: Questionnaire

Last modification 2026-07-13 16:05

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Casablanca

Marrakesh

Tangier

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (do not read)

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (do not read)

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (do not read)

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

Islamic School/Madrasa

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

Other

No response (do not read)

Q6 What is the impact of current housing costs (e.g. 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 (clothing, shoes, etc.)?

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response (do not read)

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response (do not read)

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

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

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

No response (do not read)

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

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response (do not read)

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

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don't have the necessary hygiene products

No response (do not read)

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

	We always have access and can afford	We have access, but cannot afford	We have no access	No response (do not read)
Vaccinations				
Medication, drugs				
Primary medical care (family doctor)				
Medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)				

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

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (do not read)

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