# DOSSIER

# TUNISIA

## Socio-Economic Survey 2026

Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum

## Disclaimer

This product of Staatendokumentation, the Country of Origin Information (COI) unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum (Bundesamt für Fremdenwesen und Asyl, BFA), was compiled in line with Staatendokumentation's methodology and in accordance with the standards of Staatendokumentation's advisory board (Staatendokumentationsbeirat).

The Country of Origin Information - Content Management System (COI-CMS) is a database for COI content that is compiled in accordance with Staatendokumentation's standards using information from existing, reliable and primarily public sources based on the requirements of asylum and immigration procedures (BFA, courts, etc.). The COI-CMS provides a case-independent overview of the situation regarding relevant facts in countries of origin and EU member states. Users can select countries and topics from the COI-CMS to compile country information relevant to their specific needs.

The COI-CMS serves the needs of asylum and immigration authorities. Section 5 of the BFA-G (Federal Act on the implementation and organisation of the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum) applies. This product has been designed as a working aid for Austrian authorities and courts. With this in mind, an emphasis was put on readability, flexible usability and ease of use in decision-making. All information is corroborated by at least one source; however, for the reasons mentioned above, original quotations are not highlighted – not least because this does not add any value to the decision-making process.

This product does not claim to be exhaustive with regard to the information provided. This product does not determine any conclusion for the legal assessment of a specific case. Products of the COI-CMS constitute neither a general nor individual binding guideline for legal decisions. In particular, this document cannot be interpreted as a political statement on the part of Staatendokumentation or the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Administrative boundaries on maps used in this publication do not imply official recognition.

This product may contain informal working translations of non-German-language sources that have been created by automatic translation programmes. A professional translation is recommended in order to ensure that possible regional nuances are fully reproduced. It should also be noted that transliterations or transcriptions of proper names may vary in some languages depending on the source.

## Information about the DOSSIER series

This report has been commissioned by Staatendokumentation within the framework of its DOSSIER series. Liability for the correctness, completeness, and up-to-dateness of its content cannot be incurred. Staatendokumentation does not assume any liability for possible damages or consequences arising from the use, application or dissemination of the content offered. The responsibility for the correctness of the information lies with the respective contractor, thereby excluding any liability on the part of the publishers. The content of this publication does not represent positions of Staatendokumentation or the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and

Asylum. The publication does not claim to be exhaustive and is based on the sources indicated. The survey is only representative at the household level, but not at the individual level.

### Automatic translations

'Automatic translations' of products within the COI-CMS are machine translations of COI created by translation software in a target language specified by the user. As this translation is generated directly by the user, it is not checked for grammar, spelling or meaning. It is intended only to give a first impression of the content of the original document or the sources cited. Staatendokumentation accepts no responsibility for the accuracy of the machine translation. If the product is to be used for further purposes, in particular for a legal decision, it is strongly recommended that the translation be checked or carried out by a professional translator.

### Publication notice

This product is made public in accordance with Section 4 IFG (Federal Act on Access to Information (Freedom of Information Act)) (proactive publication) on Staatendokumentation's homepage (https://www.staatendokumentation.at) – a cooperation with ACCORD of the Red Cross.

### Date of update

The date of update corresponds to the date on which the chapter was approved. The duration of the revision process and the quality assurance cycle may vary depending on the workload, but are documented internally and can be accessed if required. The aim of the Staatendokumentation is to keep the period between the final revision and approval as short as possible.

# Contents

# 1 Executive summary

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:03

One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Tunisia on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 05 January and 19 February, 2026.

The survey consisted of a total of 613 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 204 residents of Great Tunis, 201 residents of Sousse, and 208 residents of Sfax. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

# 2 Main results

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:03

**Sense of security**

- 44% of all respondents (n = 613) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 43% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 5% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 8% do not feel safe at all.
- 47% of Sfax respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 45% of Sousse respondents, and 40% of Great Tunis respondents. 44% of Sousse respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 43% of Great Tunis respondents, and 42% of Sfax respondents. 6% of Great Tunis respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 5% of Sfax respondents, and 2% of Sousse respondents. 11% of Great Tunis respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 9% of Sousse and 5% of Great Tunis residents. 1% of Sfax respondents did not answer.

**Impact of current housing costs**

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 48% manage to afford the housing costs, while 29% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 613). 20% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 3% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- 53% of Sousse respondents, 48% of Great Tunis respondents, and 43% of Sfax respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 32% of Sfax respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 29% of Great Tunis and 26% of Sousse residents. 22% of Sfax respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 20% of Great Tunis and 17% of Sousse respondents in the recent study. Among all three city groups, 3% each cannot manage to afford housing costs. 1% of Sousse residents did not answer.

### Access to electricty

- 90% of the respondents (n = 613) always have electricity available, while 8% of the respondents mostly have electricity available in their dwelling. 2% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available in their dwelling.
- 93% of Sousse residents always have access to electricity in their dwelling, while this is true for 89% of Great Tunis and 88% of Sfax respondents. 10% of Sfax respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Great Tunis with 9%, and Sousse with 4%. 3% of Sousse residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Great Tunis and Sfax respondents with each 2%.

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

- 51% of the respondents (n = 613) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 33% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 13% 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 Sousse with 53%, followed by Great Tunis with 52%, and Sfax with 48%. 34% of Sousse respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 33% of respondents in Great Tunis, and 32% of respondents in Sfax. 18% of Sfax residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 11% of Great Tunis respondents and 8% of Sousse respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Sousse residents with 5%, followed by Great Tunis residents with 3%, and Sfax residents with 2%. 1% of Great Tunis respondents did not answer.

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

- 39% of all respondents (n = 613) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 38% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 18% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 5% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 42% of Sousse residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for Great Tunis and Sfax residents with each 37%. 40% of Great Tunis respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Sousse respondents with 39%, and Sfax respondents with 36%. 21% of Sfax respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 17% of Sousse and 15% of Great Tunis residents. Among Great Tunis respondents 8% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 6% of Sfax and 2% of Sousse respondents.

**Access to clean drinking water**

- 81% of the participants (n = 613) always have access to clean drinking water, while 13% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 3% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 3% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 613) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Sousse respondents with 88%, followed by Great Tunis respondents with 82%, and Sfax respondents with 74%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Sfax respondents with 19%, while the same is true for 12% of Great Tunis and 9% of Sousse respondents. 4% of Sfax respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for Great Tunis respondents with 3%, and Sousse respondents with 2%. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among Great Tunis and Sfax respondents with each 3%, followed by Sousse respondents with 1%.

**Access to the necessary hygiene products**

- 92% of the survey participants (n = 613) 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. 6% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 1% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 1% never have access to necessary hygiene products.
- Among all respondents (n = 613), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Sousse respondents with 95%, followed by Sfax respondents with 93%, and Great Tunis respondents with 90%. 7% of Sfax respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 6% of Great Tunis and 4% of Sousse respondents. 2% of Great Tunis respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Sousse with 1%. Among Great Tunis respondents, 2% never have all the necessary hygiene products.

**Access to medical services**

- 70% of the respondents (n = 613) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 19% have access but they are not able to afford them. 5% do not have any access to vaccinations. 6% did not answer.
- 67% of the survey participants (n = 613) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 29% have access but cannot afford them. 4% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 75% of the respondents (n = 613) always have access and can afford a visit, while 21% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 4% have no access to primary medical care.

- 59% of the participants (n = 613) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 34% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 6% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer.

- 36% of the participants (n = 613) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 38% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 12% have no access at all. 14% did not answer.

- 55% of the participants (n = 613) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access. 3% did not answer.

**School attendance**

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 92% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 3% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 5% admitted that none 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 Great Tunis with 100%, followed by Sfax with 90%, and Sousse with 86%. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found among Sousse and Sfax respondents with each 5%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Sousse respondents with a share of 9%, followed by Sfax with 5%.

**Contribution to household income**

- 1% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 2% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income (n = 103). A majority of 97% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

- City comparison reveals that 3% of Great Tunis respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. Among Sousse and Sfax respondents, 3% each stated that their children worked little to support the household income. Among all three city groups, 97% each stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income.

## 3 Trends

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:03

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 42% managed to afford housing costs in 2025, the proportion has increased to 48% in 2026.

| | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| Manage to afford housing costs | 42 | 48 |
| Can just about afford housing costs | 31 | 29 |
| Hardly manage to afford housing costs | 21 | 20 |
| Cannot manage to afford housing costs | 6 | 3 |

While 86% always had electricity available in their dwelling in 2025, the proportion has increased to 90% in 2026.

| | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have electricity available | 86 | 90 |
| Mostly have electricity available | 10 | 8 |
| Sometimes have electricity available | 3 | 2 |
| Never have electricity available | 1 | |

### Food and water access

While 43% managed to provide sufficient food stuff for their family in 2025, the proportion has increased to 51% in 2026.

| | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family | 43 | 51 |
| Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family | 35 | 33 |
| Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family | 19 | 13 |
| Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family | 3 | 3 |

No significant change regarding the access to clean drinking water can be seen between 2025 and 2026.

| | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have access to clean drinking water | 77 | 81 |
| Sometimes have access to clean drinking water | 15 | 13 |
| Seldomly have access to clean drinking water | 4 | 3 |
| Never have access to clean drinking water | 4 | 3 |

### Basic consumer goods

While 30% managed to provide basic consumer goods for their family in 2025, the proportion has increased to 39% in 2026.

| | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family | 30 | 39 |
| Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family | 43 | 38 |
| Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family | 21 | 18 |
| Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family | 6 | 5 |

### Necessary hygiene products

No significant change regarding the access to necessary hygiene products can be seen between 2025 and 2026.

| | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| Have all necessary hygiene products | 90 | 92 |
| Just about have the necessary hygiene products | 9 | 6 |
| Hardly have the necessary hygiene products | 1 | 1 |
| Don’t have the necessary hygiene products | | 1 |

### Health services

### Vaccinations

No significant change regarding the access to vaccinations can be identified between 2025 and 2026.

| | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have access and can afford | 69 | 70 |
| Have access, but cannot afford | 19 | 19 |
| Have no access | 7 | 5 |

### Medication and drugs

While 64% always had access and could afford medication and drugs in 2025, the proportion has increased to 67% in 2026.

| | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have access and can afford | 64 | 67 |
| Have access, but cannot afford | 30 | 29 |
| Have no access | 5 | 4 |

### Primary medical care (family doctor)

While 69% always had access and could afford primary medical care in 2025, the proportion has increased to 75% in 2026.

| | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have access and can afford | 69 | 75 |
| Have access, but cannot afford | 24 | 21 |
| Have no access | 6 | 4 |

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

While 52% always had access and could afford a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician) in 2025, the proportion has increased to 59% in 2026.

| | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have access and can afford | 52 | 59 |
| Have access, but cannot afford | 34 | 34 |
| Have no access | 12 | 6 |

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

While 32% always had access but could not afford advanced treatment (e.g. surgery, cancer treatment) in 2025, the proportion has increased to 38% in 2026. Simultaneously, the proportion of those never having access to advanced treatment has decreased form 25% in 2025 to 12% in 2026.

| | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have access and can afford | 32 | 36 |
| Have access, but cannot afford | 32 | 38 |
| Have no access | 25 | 12 |

### Medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories)

While 50% always had access and could afford medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) in 2025, the proportion has increased to 55% in 2026. Simultaneously, the proportion of those never having access to advanced treatment has decreased form 15% in 2025 to 7% in 2026.

| | 2025 | 2026 |
|---|---|---|
| Always have access and can afford | 50 | 55 |
| Have access, but cannot afford | 31 | 35 |
| Have no access | 15 | 7 |

## 4 Methodology

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:03

One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Tunisia on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 05 January and 19 February, 2026.

The survey consisted of a total of 613 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 204 residents of Great Tunis, 201 residents of Sousse, and 208 residents of Sfax. 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 the National Statistics Institute[1] (NSI) of each city. Quotas were fixed by age, gender, and governorates.

One to One for Research and Polling created a frame composed of all possible exiting numbers with the different existing prefixes (all possible combinations for the remaining numbers), then

1 https://www.ins.tn/.

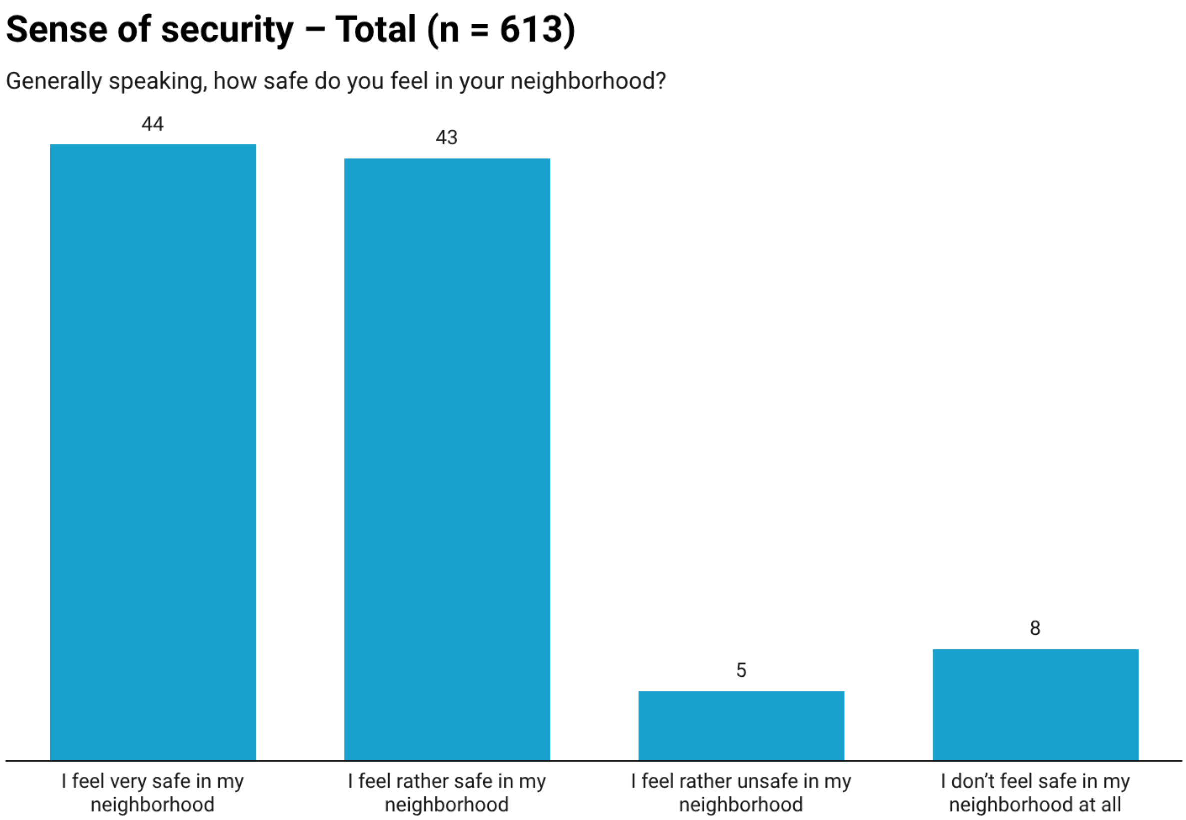
the system selected randomly numbers and injected each time a set of 10,000, until reaching the targeted sample. The random generation of numbers was done for each new survey. Each created number was unique, and all the lists came from a unique frame without duplicates. The list created was composed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

# 5 Chapter summary

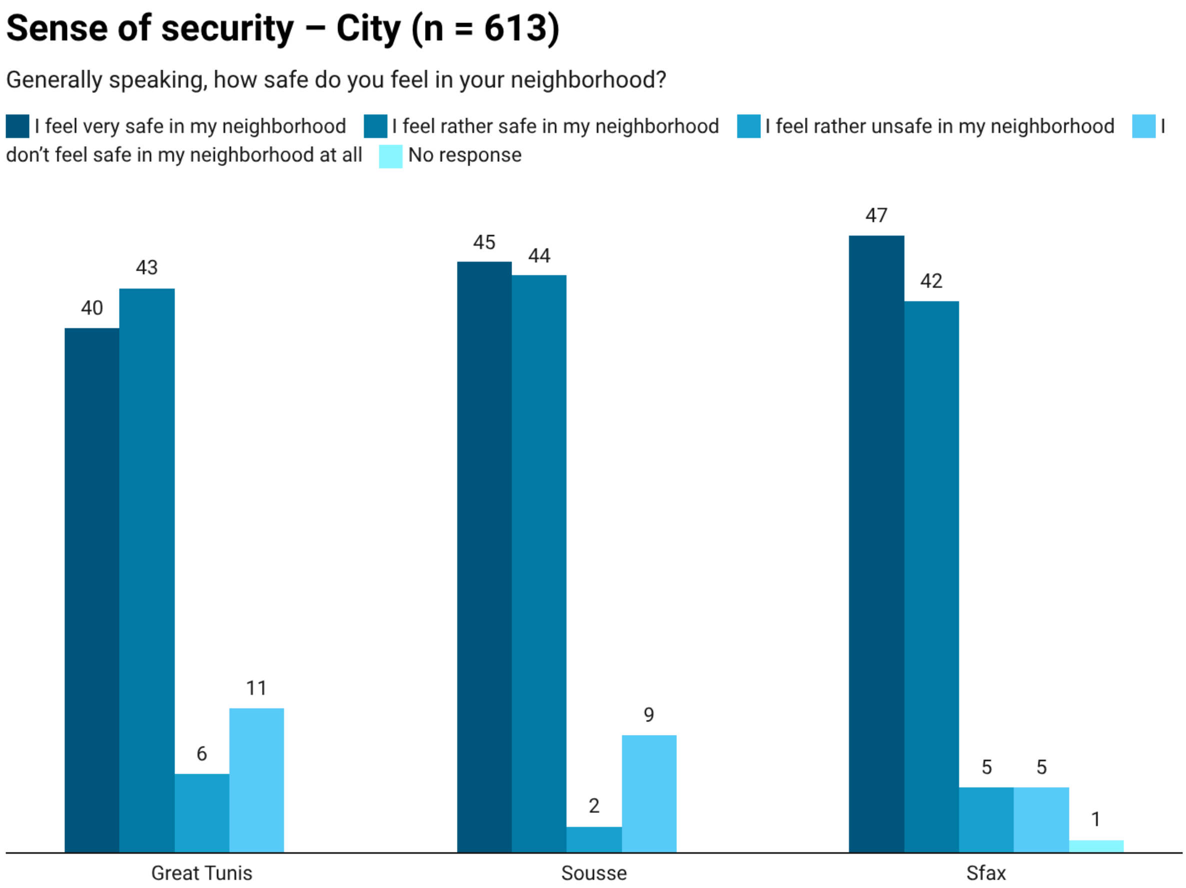
## 5.1 Sense of security

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:03

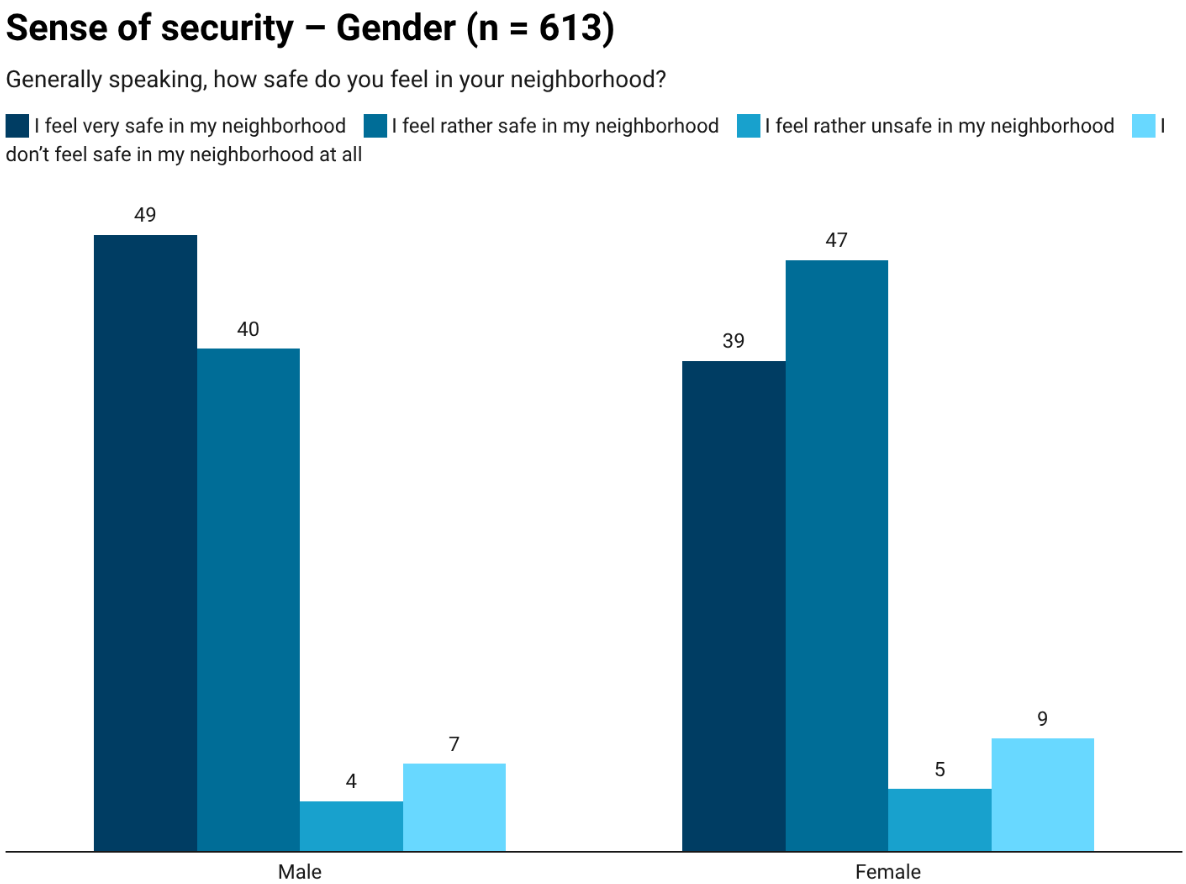
44% of all respondents (n = 613) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 43% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 5% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 8% do not feel safe at all.



47% of Sfax respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 45% of Sousse respondents, and 40% of Great Tunis respondents. 44% of Sousse respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 43% of Great Tunis respondents, and 42% of Sfax respondents. 6% of Great Tunis respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 5% of Sfax respondents, and 2% of Sousse respondents. 11% of Great Tunis respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 9% of Sousse and 5% of Great Tunis residents. 1% of Sfax respondents did not answer.




49% of male respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 39% of female respondents. 40% of male survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 47% of female respondents. 4% of male and 5% of female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 7% of male and 9% of female survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood.



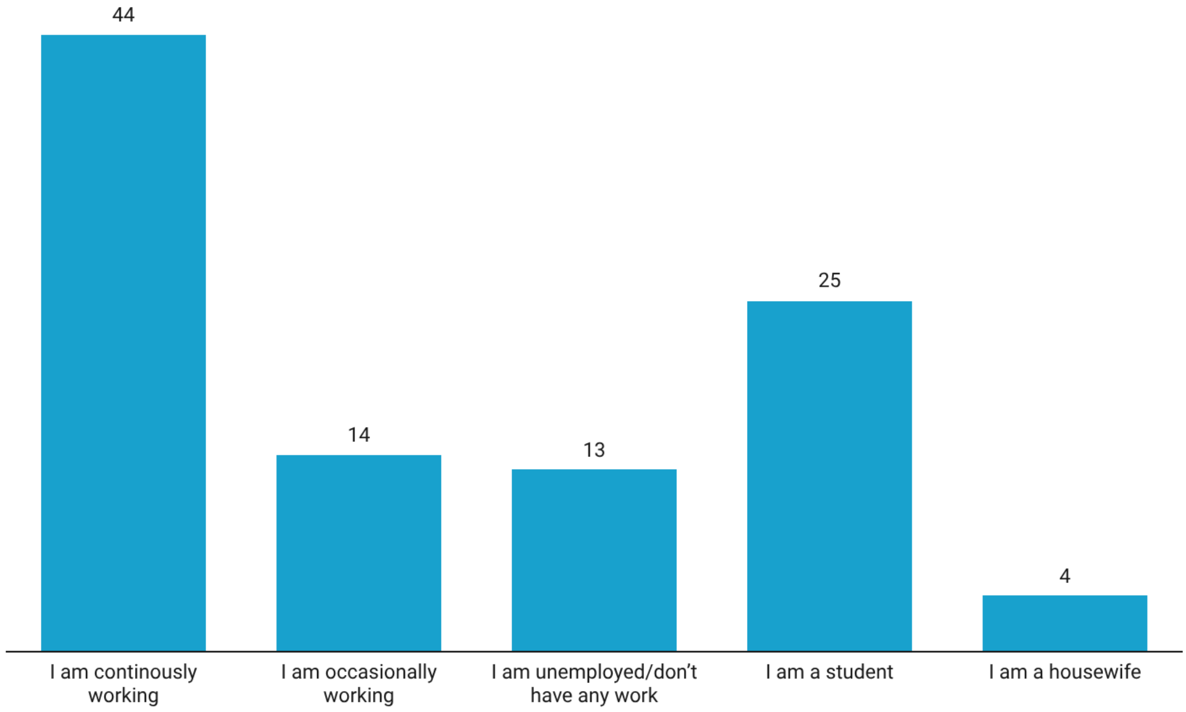

## 5.2 Occupation and type of employment

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:03

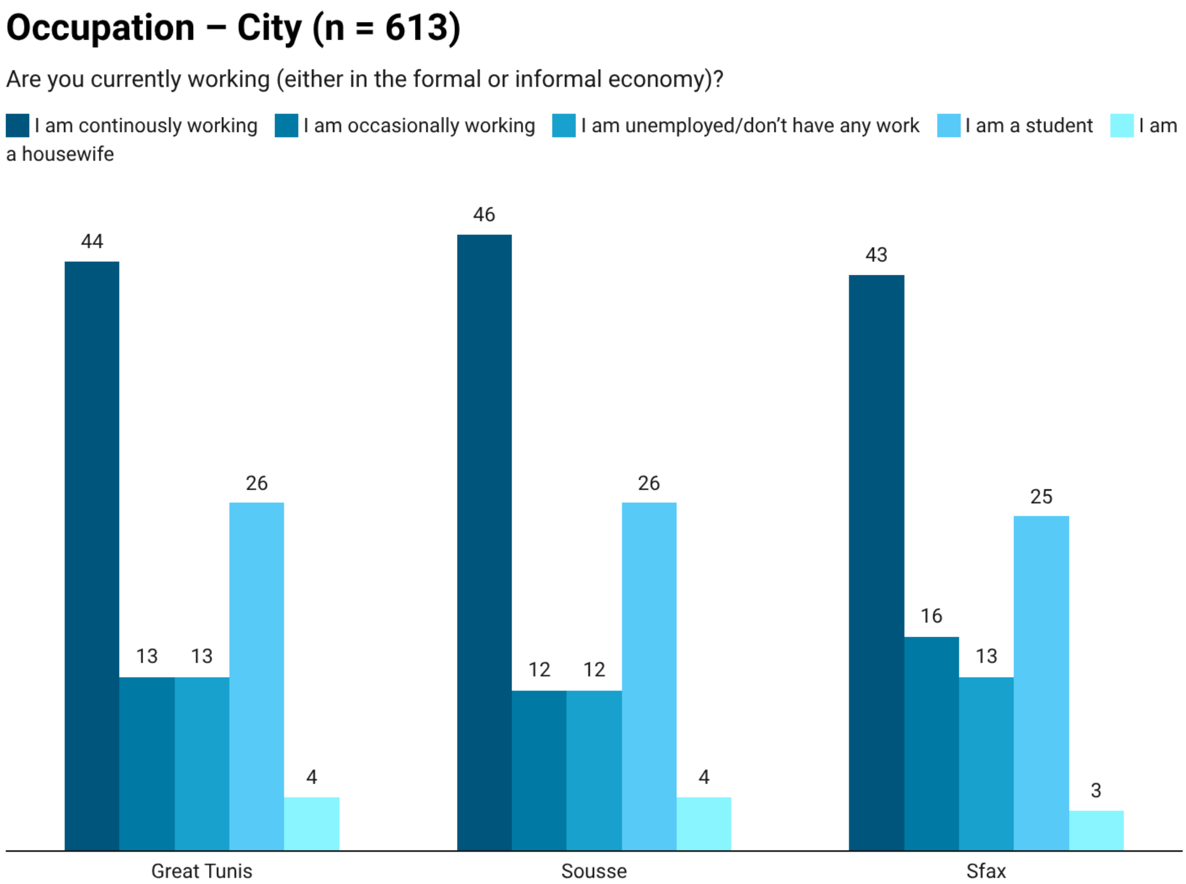
In the present sample (n = 613), 44% work continuously, while 14% have occasional jobs. 25% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 13% are unemployed/do not work currently, while 4% are housewives.

### Occupation – Total (n = 613)

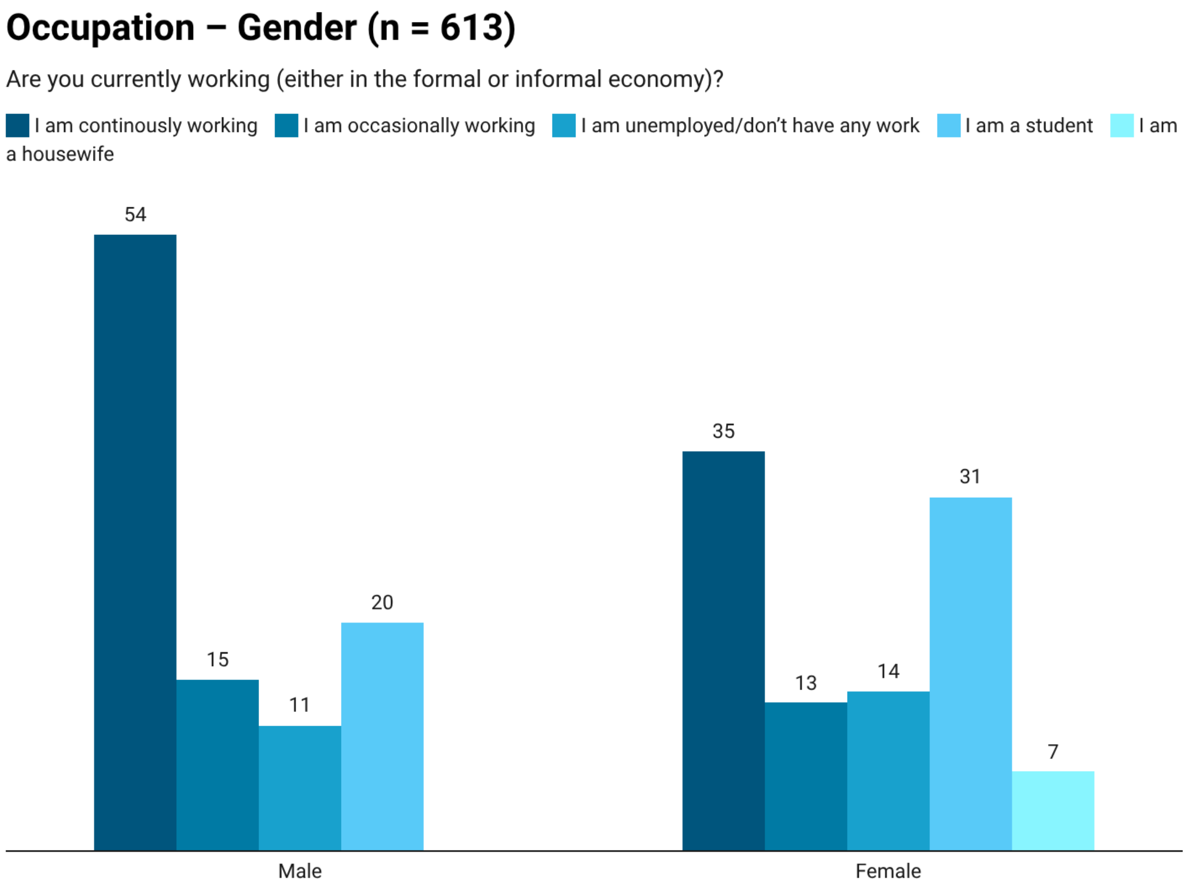
Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?




46% work continuously in Sousse, while this is true for 44% in Great Tunis, and 43% in Sfax. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Sfax with 16%, followed by Great Tunis with 13%, and Sousse with 12%.The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest among Great Tunis and Sfax respondents with each 13%, followed by Sousse with 12%. Among Great Tunis and Sousse respondents, 26% each are students, while the same is true for 25% of Sfax residents. Among Great Tunis and Sousse respondents, 4% each are housewives, while this is true for 3% of Sfax respondents.



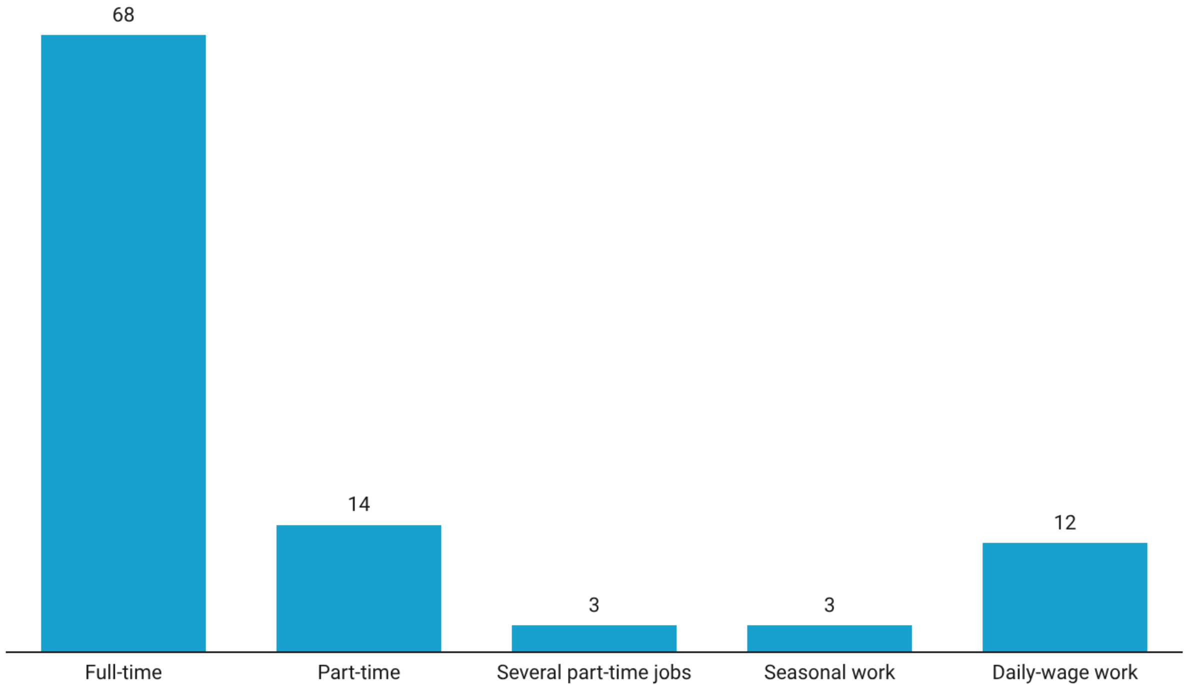

Gender comparison (n = 613) reveals that 54% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 35% of female respondents. 15% of male respondents and 13% of female respondents work occasionally. 11% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 14% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (31%) than among men (20%). 7% of female respondents are housewives.



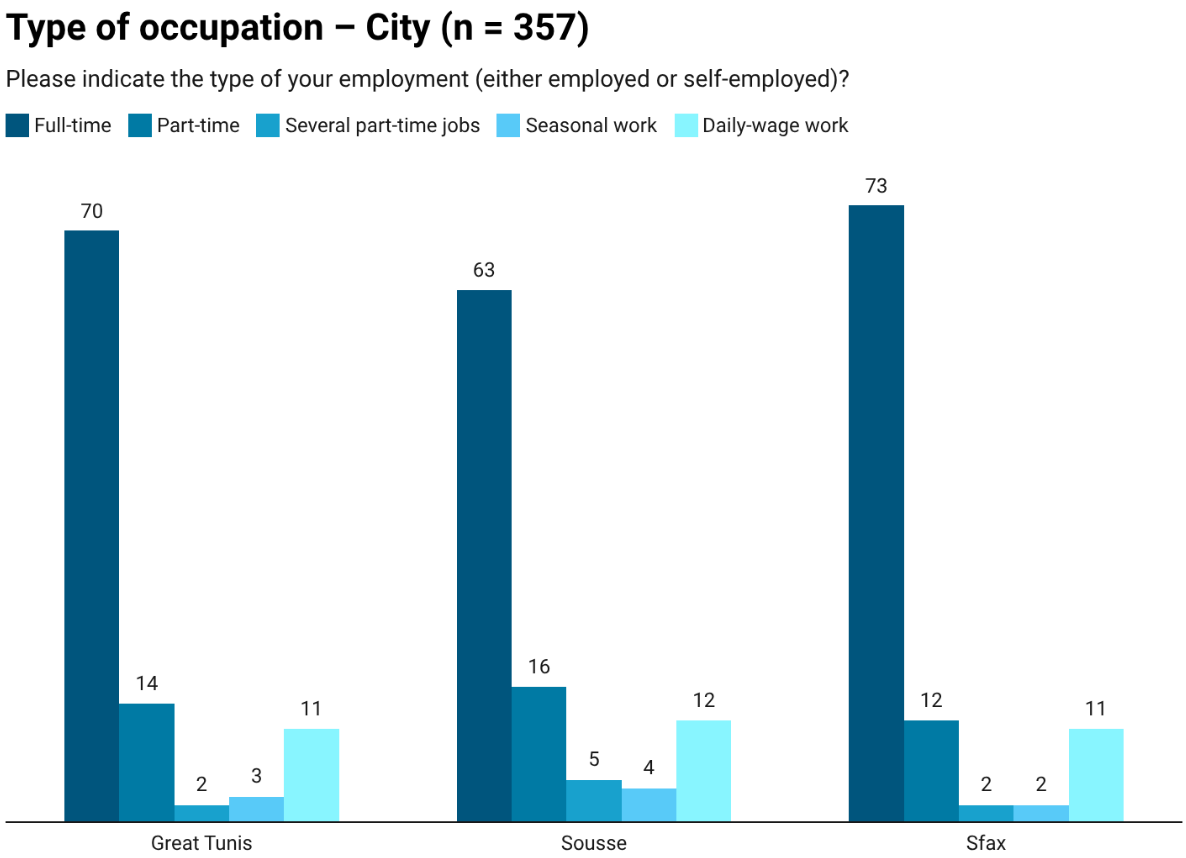

68% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 357) are full-time workers, while 14% are part-time workers. 3% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, while 3% work as seasonal workers. 12% work as daily wage workers.

## Type of occupation – Total (n = 357)

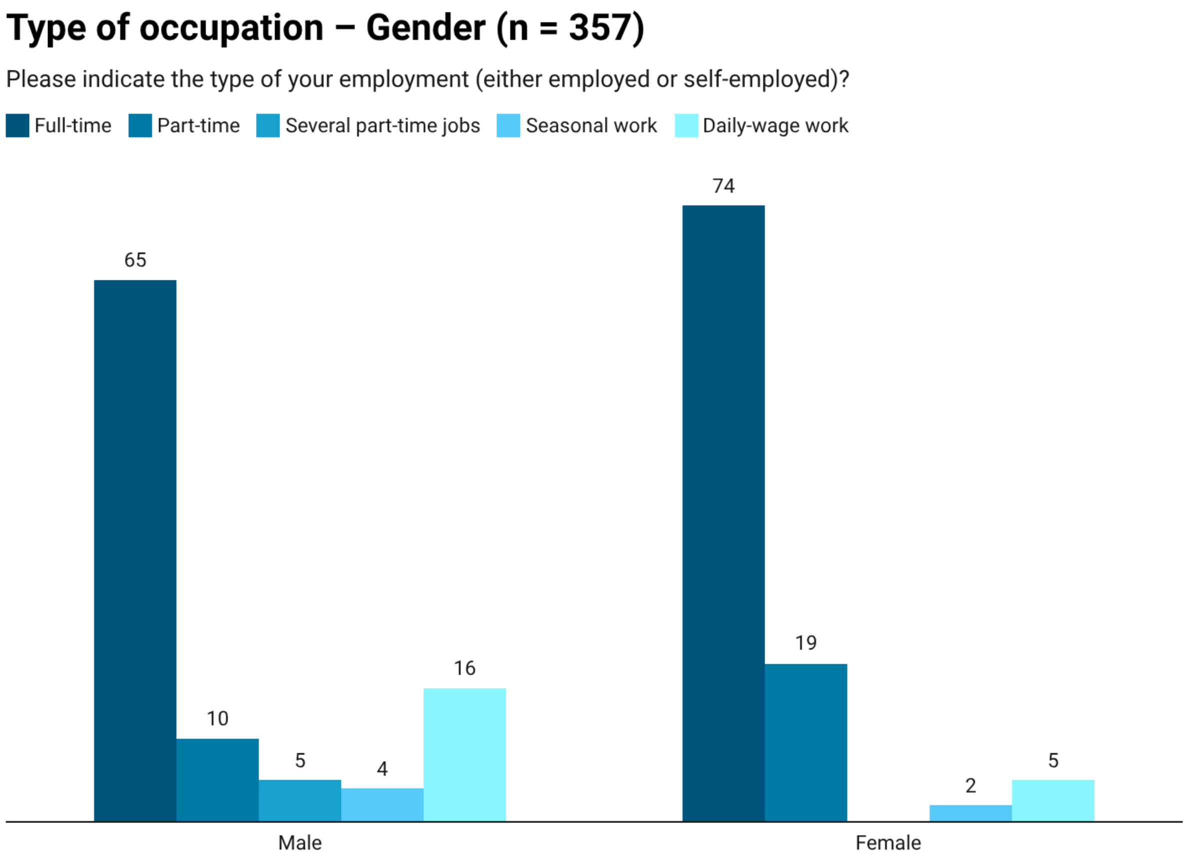
Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?




The largest share of full-time workers (n = 357) can be found among Sfax respondents with 73%, followed by Great Tunis respondents with 70%, and Sousse respondents with 63%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 16% in Sousse, 14% in Great Tunis, and 12% in Sfax. 5% of Sousse respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by Great Tunis and Sfax respondents with each 2%. Among Sousse residents 4% are seasonal workers, followed by 3% of Great Tunis residents and 2% of Sfax residents. 12% of Sousse respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for Great Tunis and Sfax respondents with each 11%.



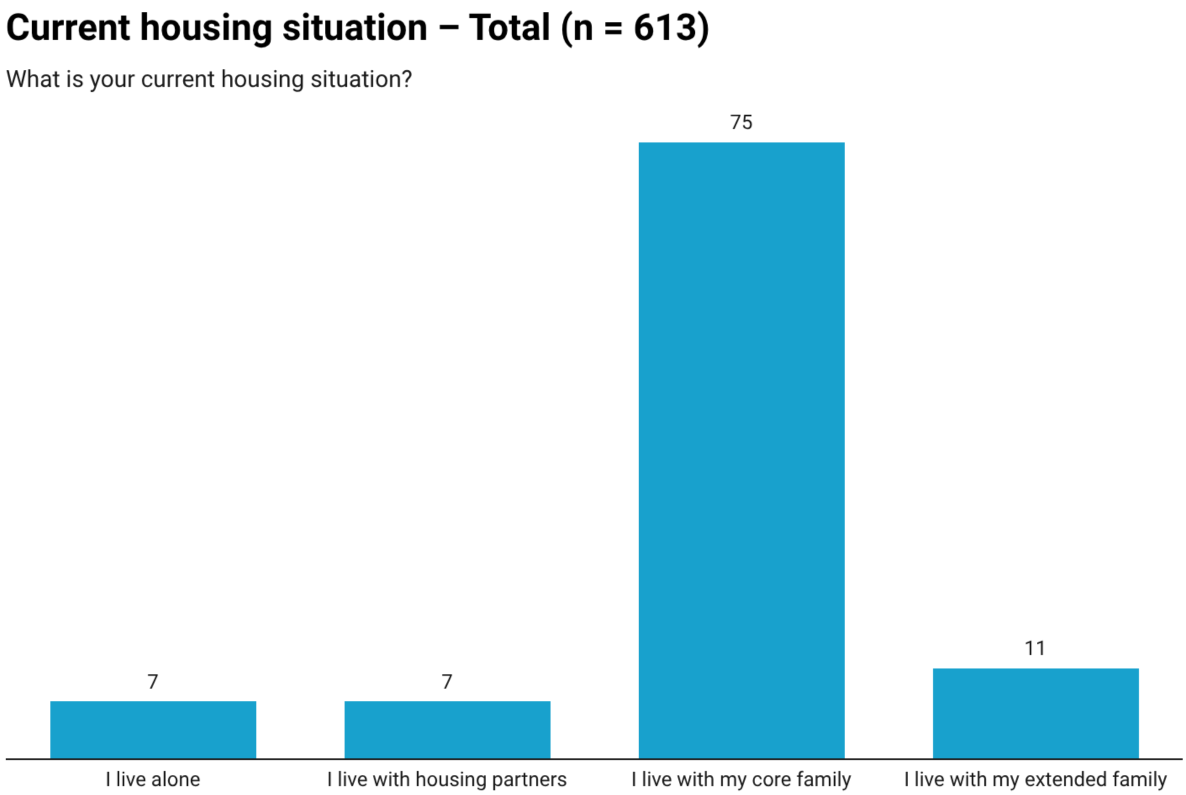

Gender comparison reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among female respondents (74%) than among male respondents (65%). The same is true when it comes to part-time workers: the proportion among women (19%) is higher than among men (10%). 5% of male respondents have several part-time jobs. 4% of male and 2% of female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among men (16%) than among women (5%).




## 5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing hosts

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:03

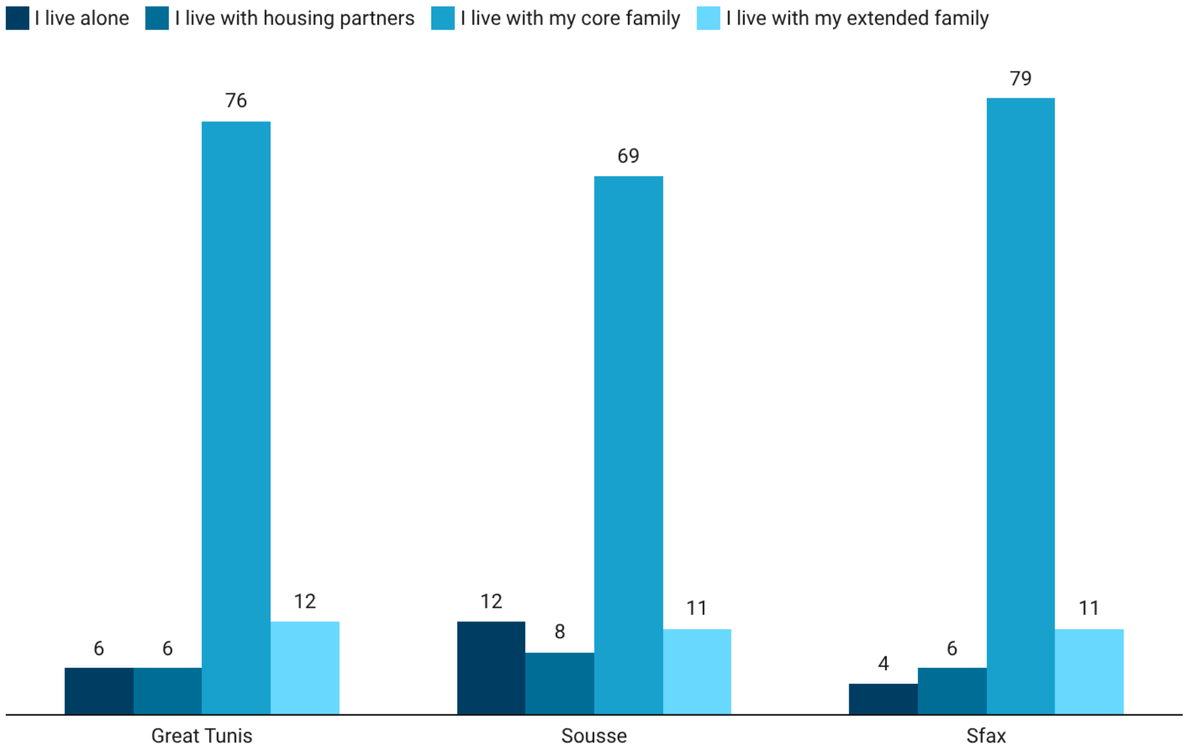
7% of the respondents (n = 613) live alone, while 7% live with their housing partners. 75% live with their core family, while 11% live with their extended family.




City comparison (n = 613) displays that the highest proportion of those living alone is to be found among Sousse respondents with 12%, followed by Great Tunis respondents with 6%, and Sfax respondents with 4%. Among Sousse respondents 8% live with their housing partners, followed by Great Tunis and Sfax respondents with 6%. The highest proportion of those living with their core family can be found in Sfax with 79%, followed by Great Tunis with 76%, and Sousse with 69%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found among Great Tunis with 12%, followed by Sousse and Sfax respondents with each 11%.

## Current housing situation – City (n = 613)

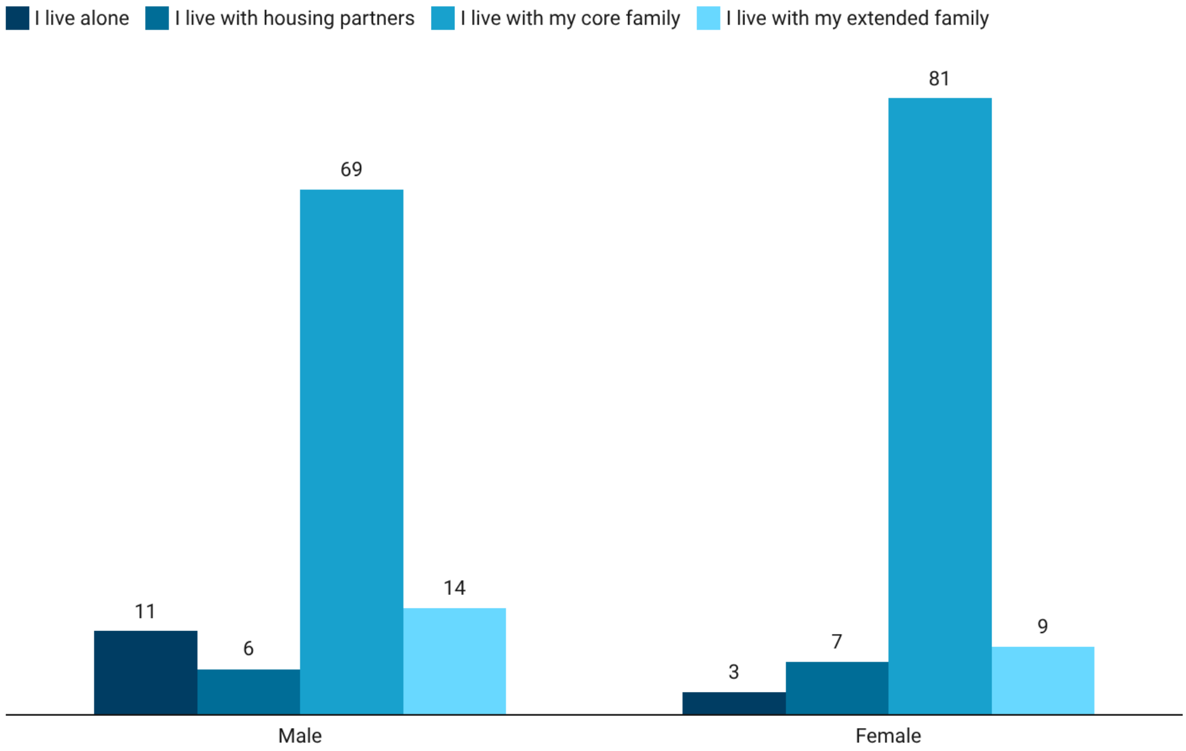
What is your current housing situation?




Among male respondents, 11% live alone, while this is also true for 3% of female respondents. 6% of male respondents live with their housing partners, while the same is true for 7% of female respondents. Gender comparison (n = 613) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (81%) compared to male respondents (69%). 14% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 9% of female participants.

## Current housing situation – Gender (n = 613)

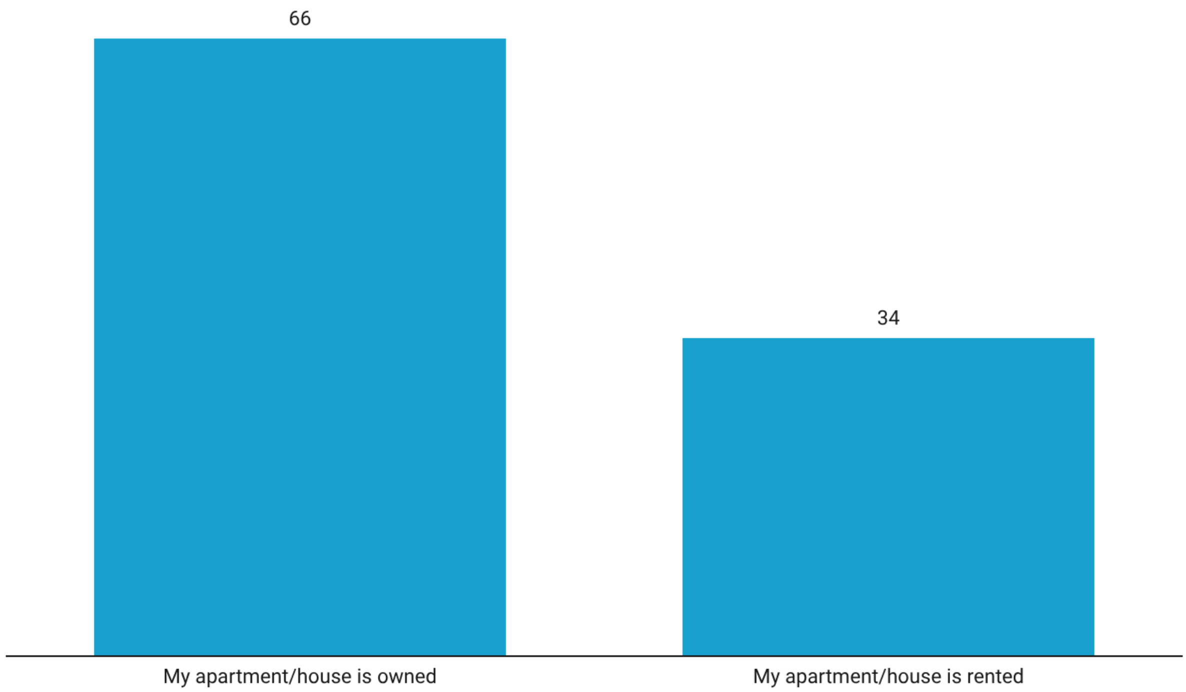
What is your current housing situation?



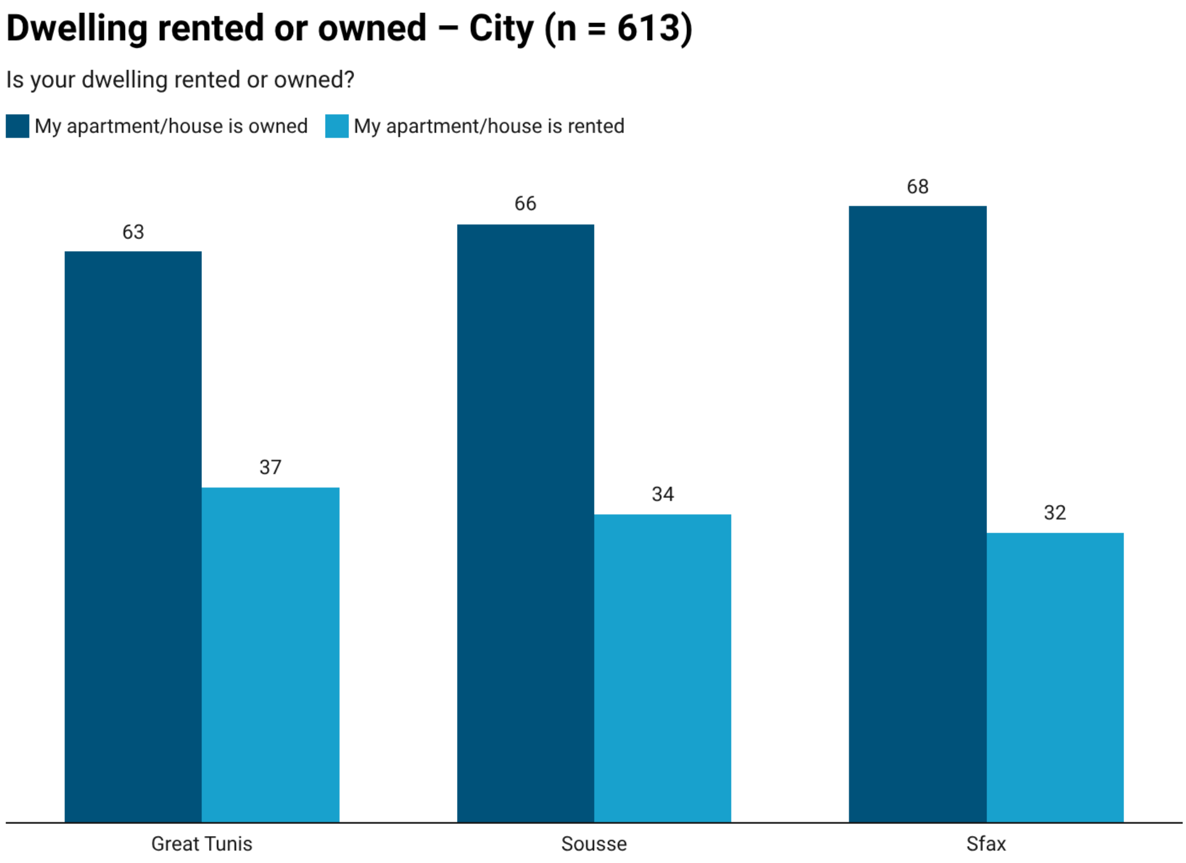

66% of the respondents (n = 613) live in an apartment or house they own, while 34% live in an apartment or house they rent.

## Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 613)

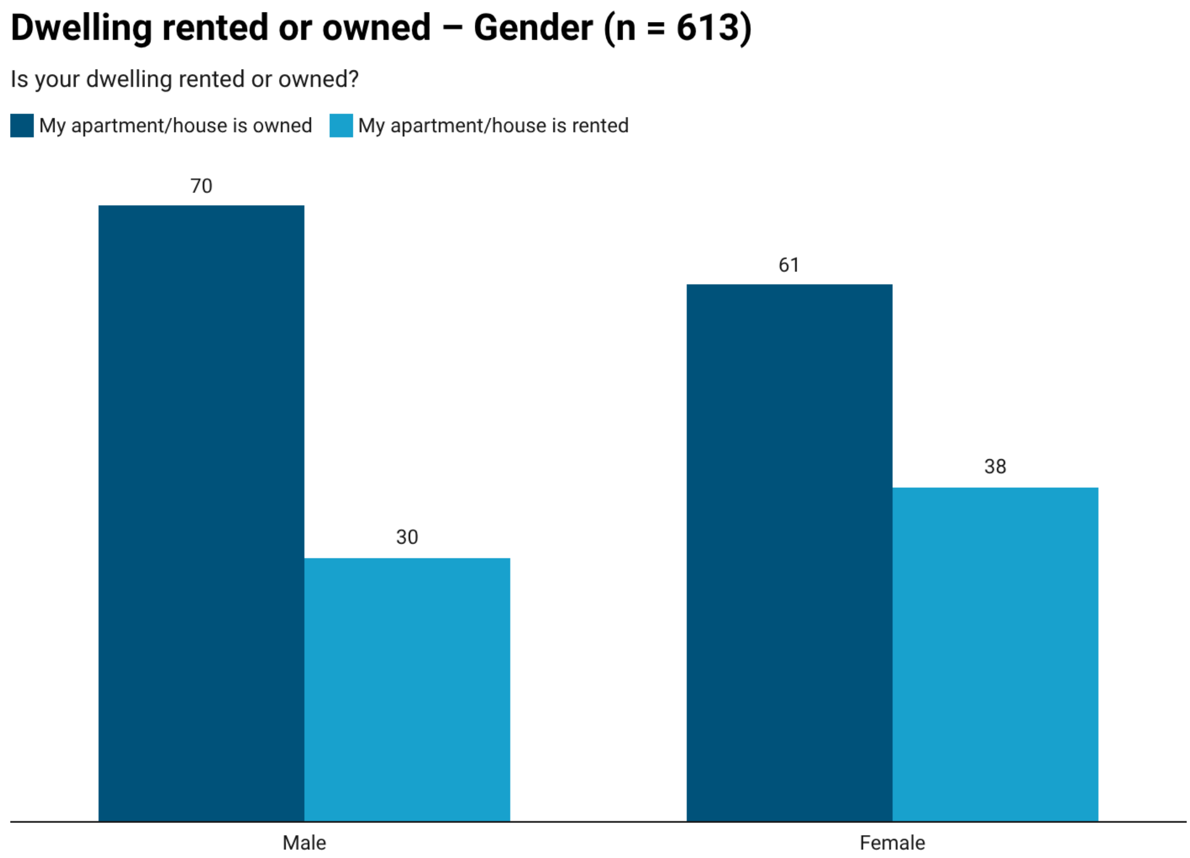
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



City comparison (n = 613) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Sfax with 68%, followed by Sousse with 66%, and Great Tunis with 63%. Among Great Tunis respondents, 37% live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by Sousse respondents with 34%, and Sfax respondents with 32%.



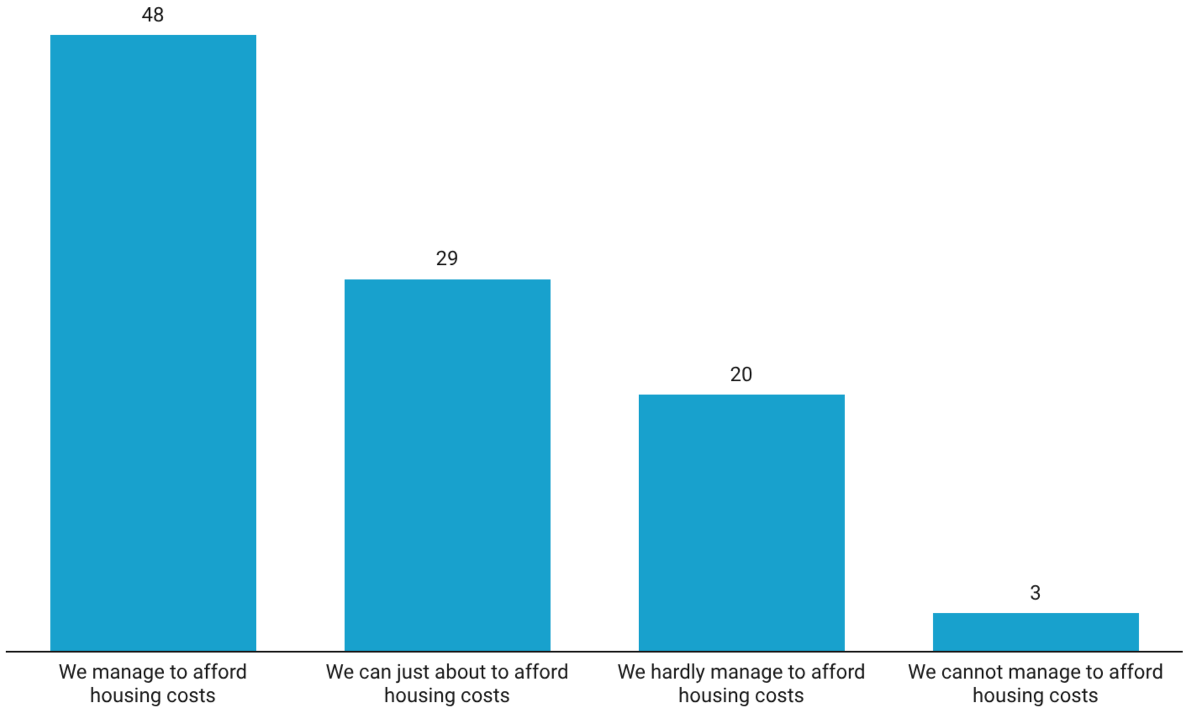

70% of male and 61% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 30% of male respondents and 38% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent.




Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 48% manage to afford the housing costs, while 29% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 613). 20% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 3% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

## Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 613)

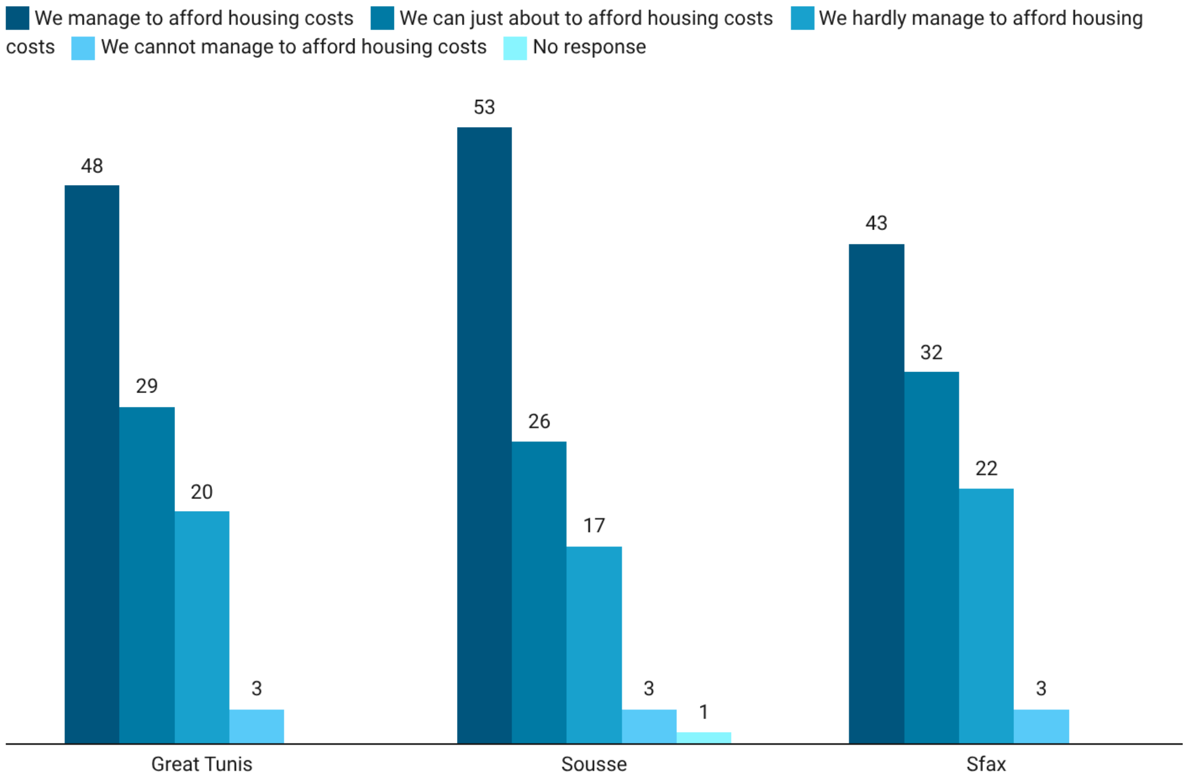
What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?



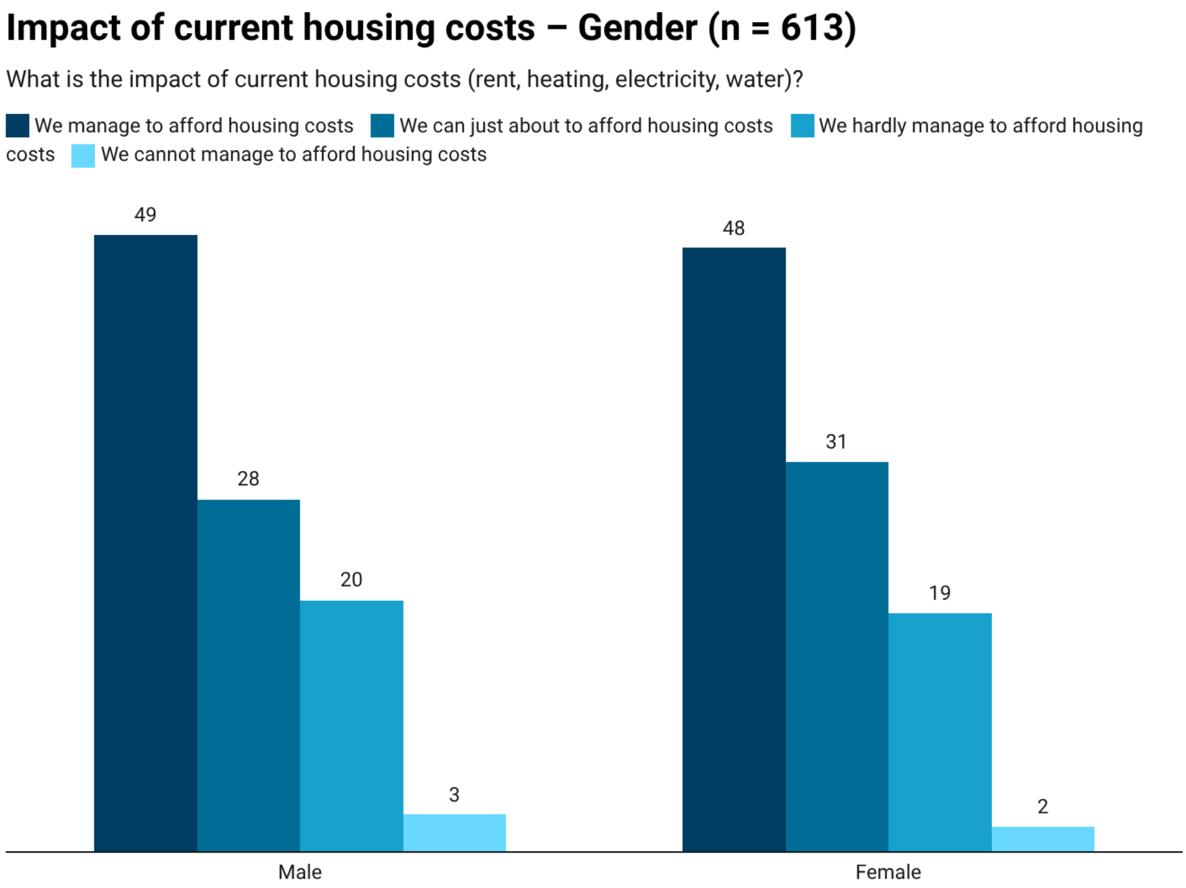

53% of Sousse respondents, 48% of Great Tunis respondents, and 43% of Sfax respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 32% of Sfax respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 29% of Great Tunis and 26% of Sousse residents. 22% of Sfax respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 20% of Great Tunis and 17% of Sousse respondents in the recent study. Among all three city groups, 3% each cannot manage to afford housing costs. 1% of Sousse residents did not answer.

## Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 613)

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



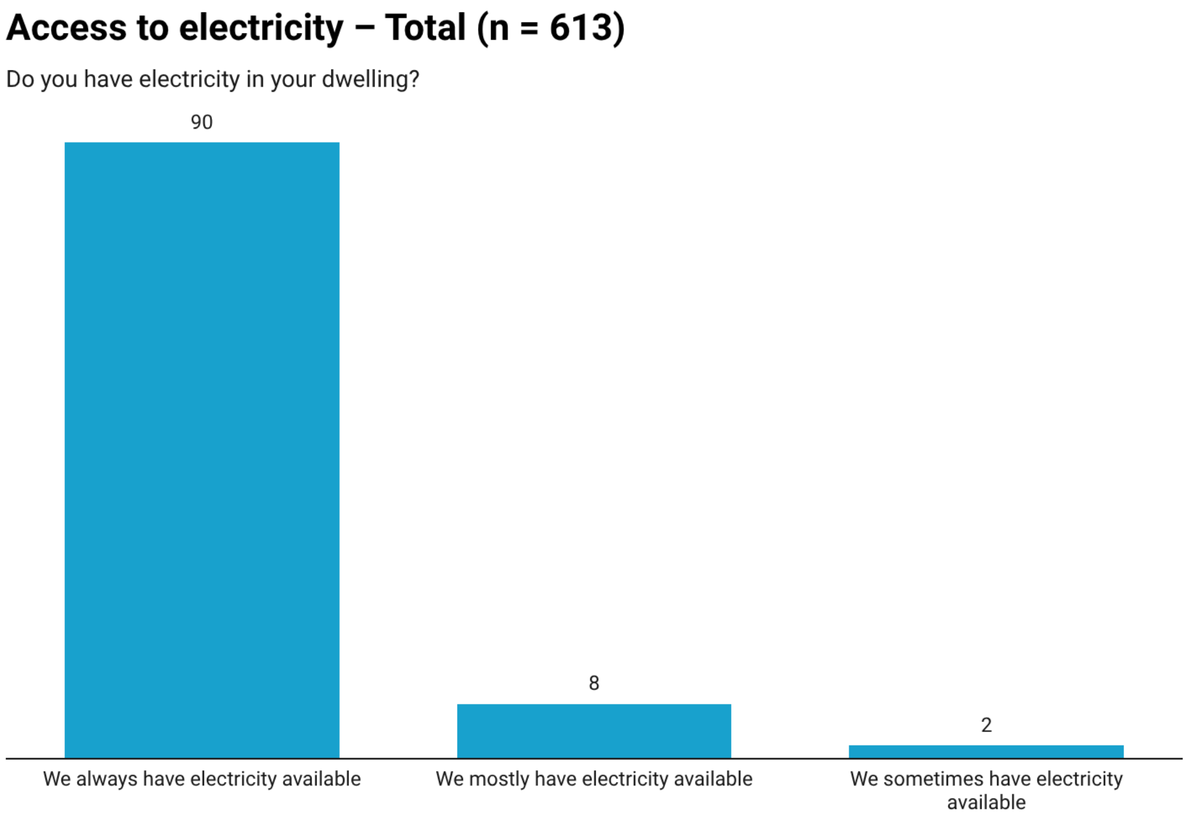

49% of male respondents and 48% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 28% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 31% of female respondents. 20% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 19%. The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is 3% among male and 2% among female respondents.




## 5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:03

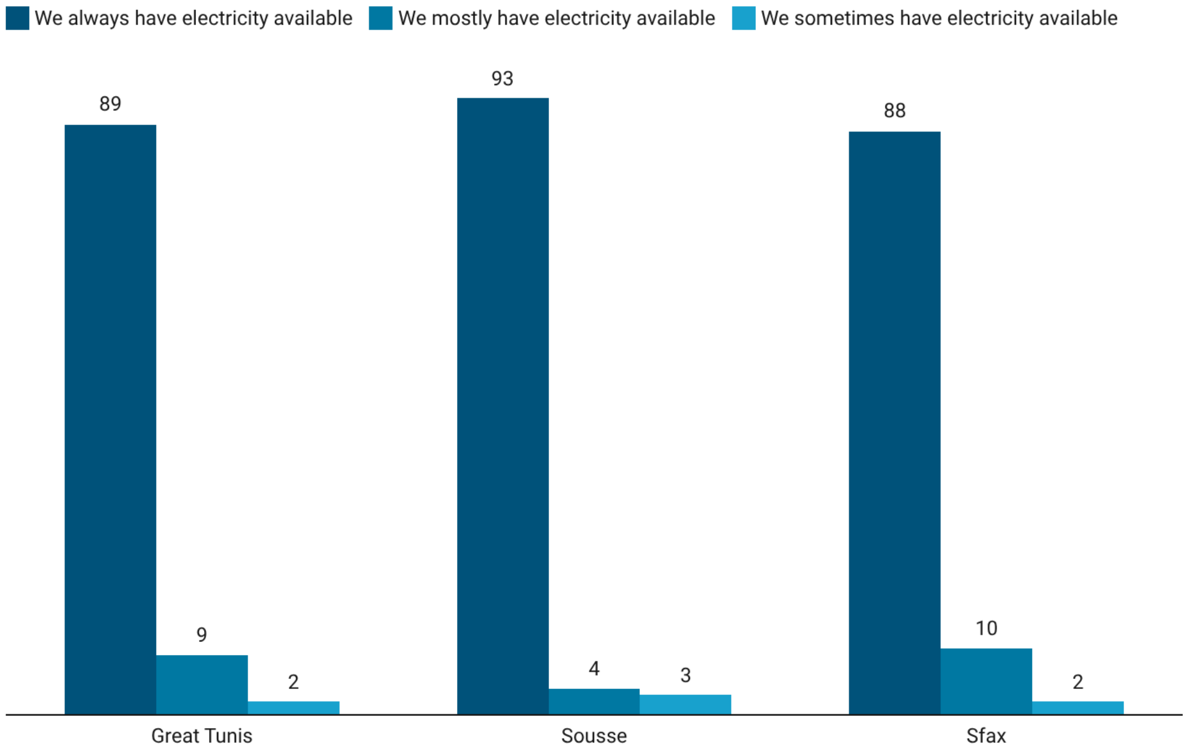
90% of the respondents (n = 613) always have electricity available, while 8% of the respondents mostly have electricity available in their dwelling. 2% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available in their dwelling.



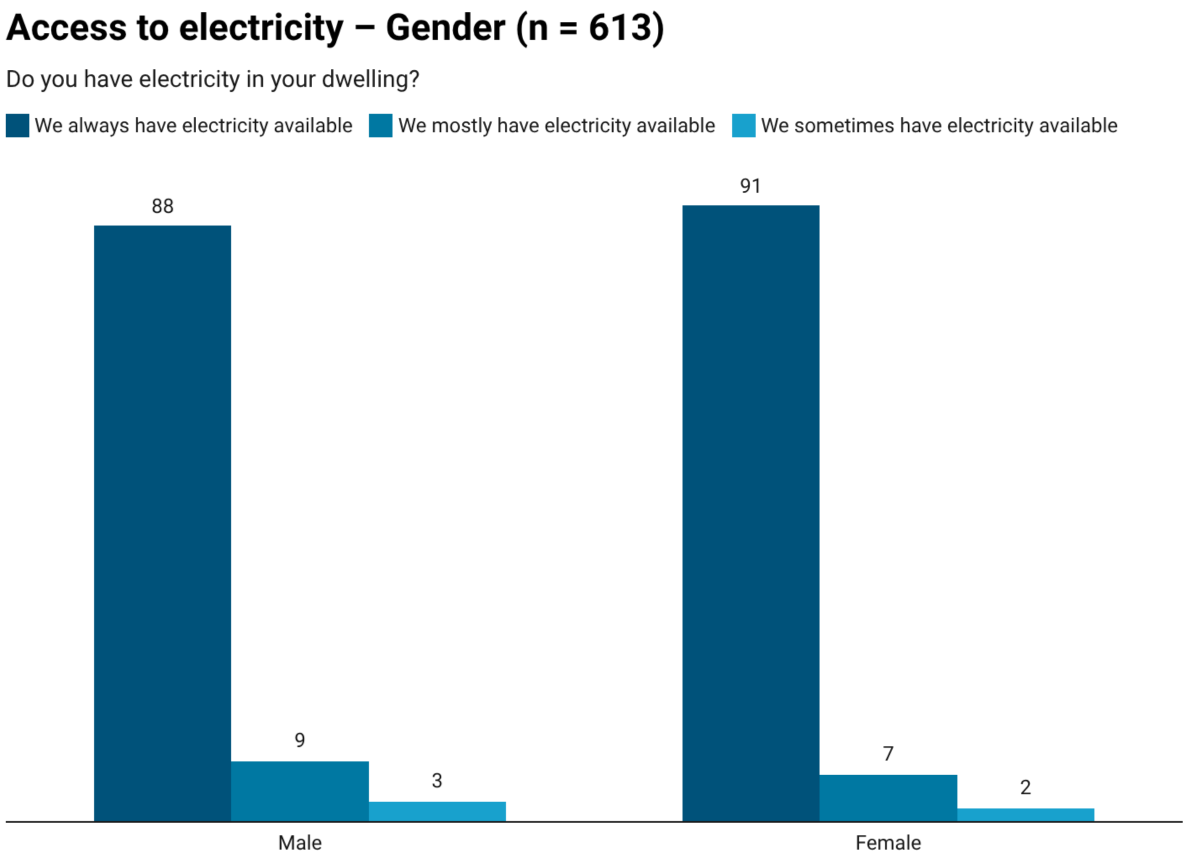

93% of Sousse residents always have access to electricity in their dwelling, while this is true for 89% of Great Tunis and 88% of Sfax respondents. 10% of Sfax respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Great Tunis with 9%, and Sousse with 4%. 3% of Sousse residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Great Tunis and Sfax respondents with each 2%.

## Access to electricity – City (n = 613)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



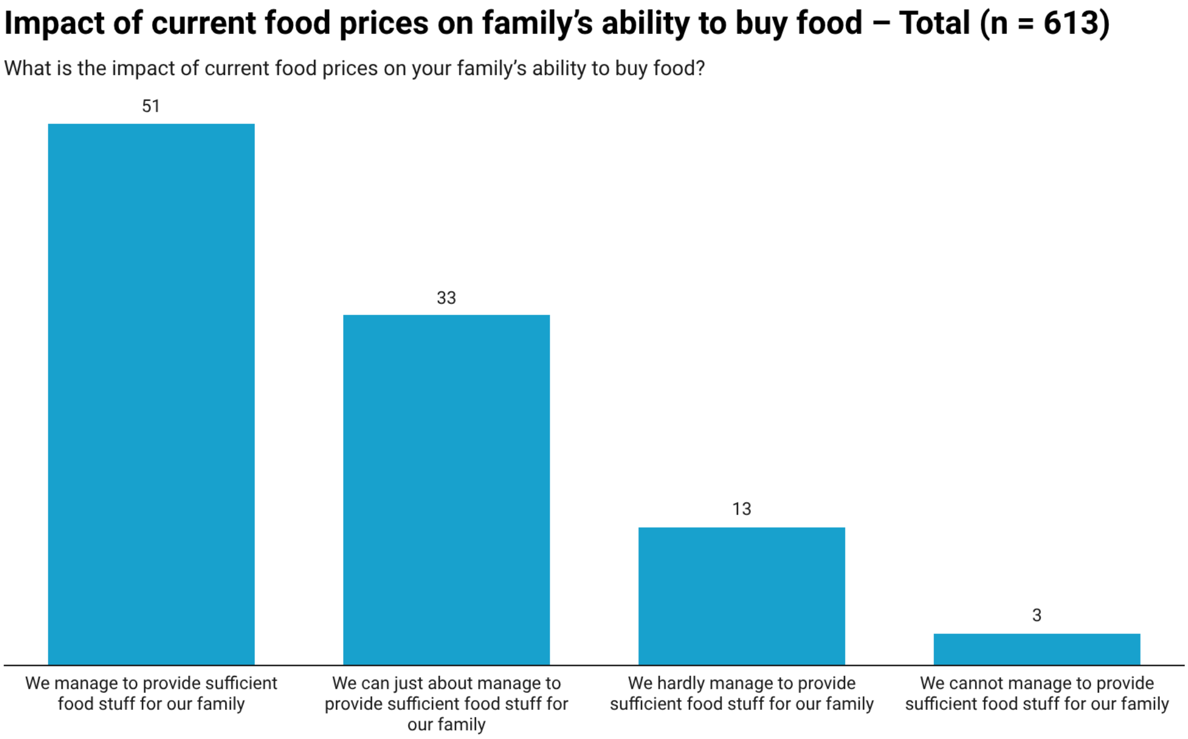

Gender comparison (n = 613) shows that 88% of male and 91% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 9% of male and 7% of female participants mostly have access to electricity. 3% of male and 2% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity.



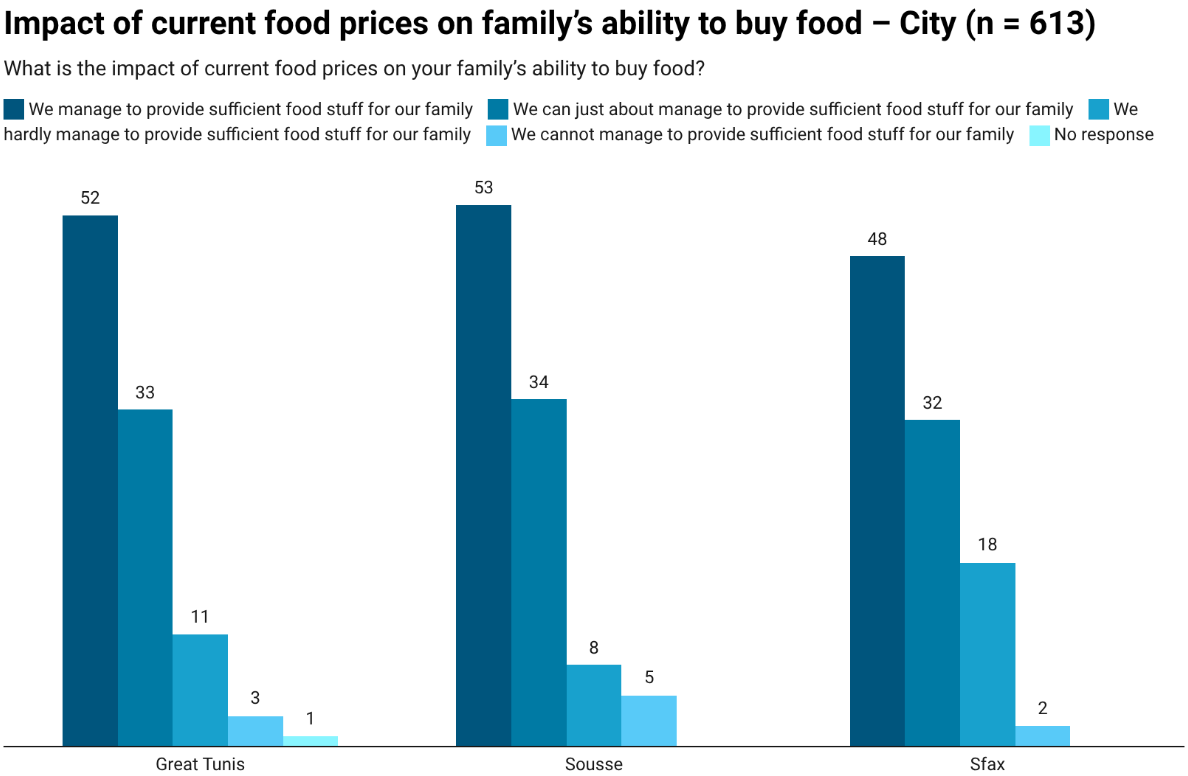

### 5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:03

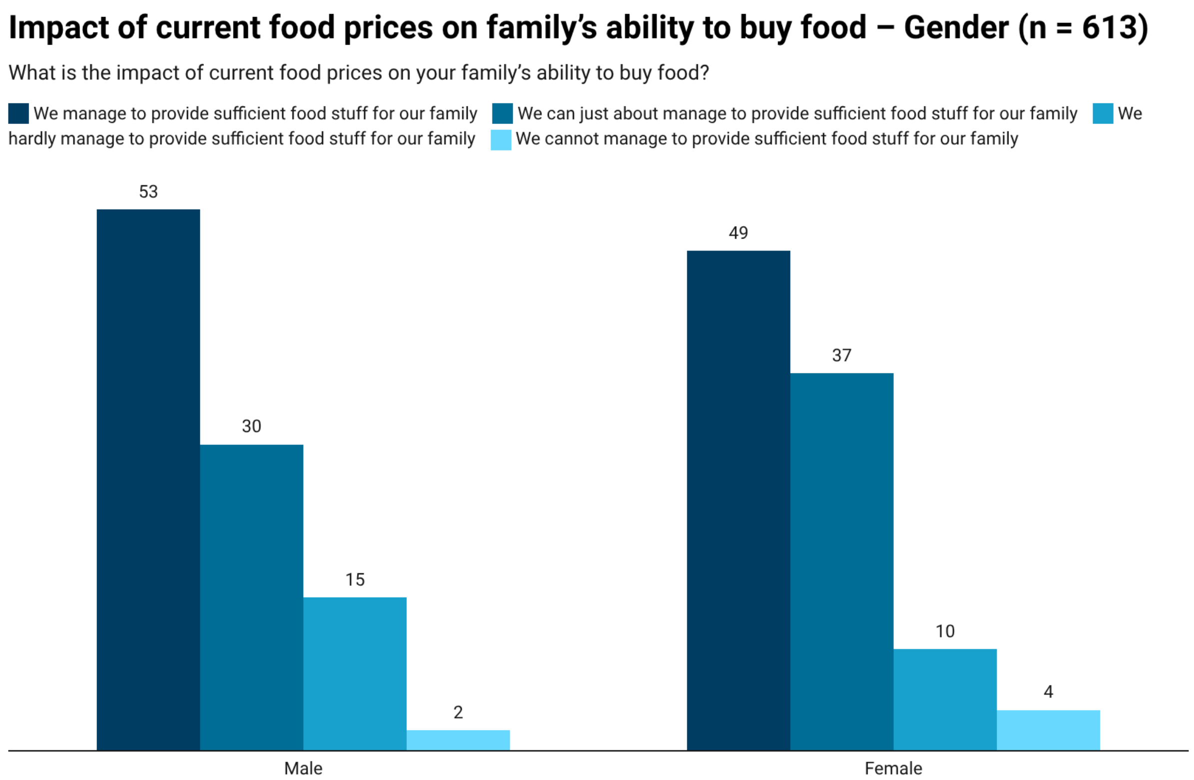
51% of the respondents (n = 613) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 33% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 13% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 3% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.




The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Sousse with 53%, followed by Great Tunis with 52%, and Sfax with 48%. 34% of Sousse respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 33% of respondents in Great Tunis, and 32% of respondents in Sfax. 18% of Sfax residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 11% of Great Tunis respondents and 8% of Sousse respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Sousse residents with 5%, followed by Great Tunis residents with 3%, and Sfax residents with 2%. 1% of Great Tunis respondents did not answer.




53% of male and 49% of female respondents (n = 613) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 30% of male and 37% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 15% of male and 10% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 2% of male and 4% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.



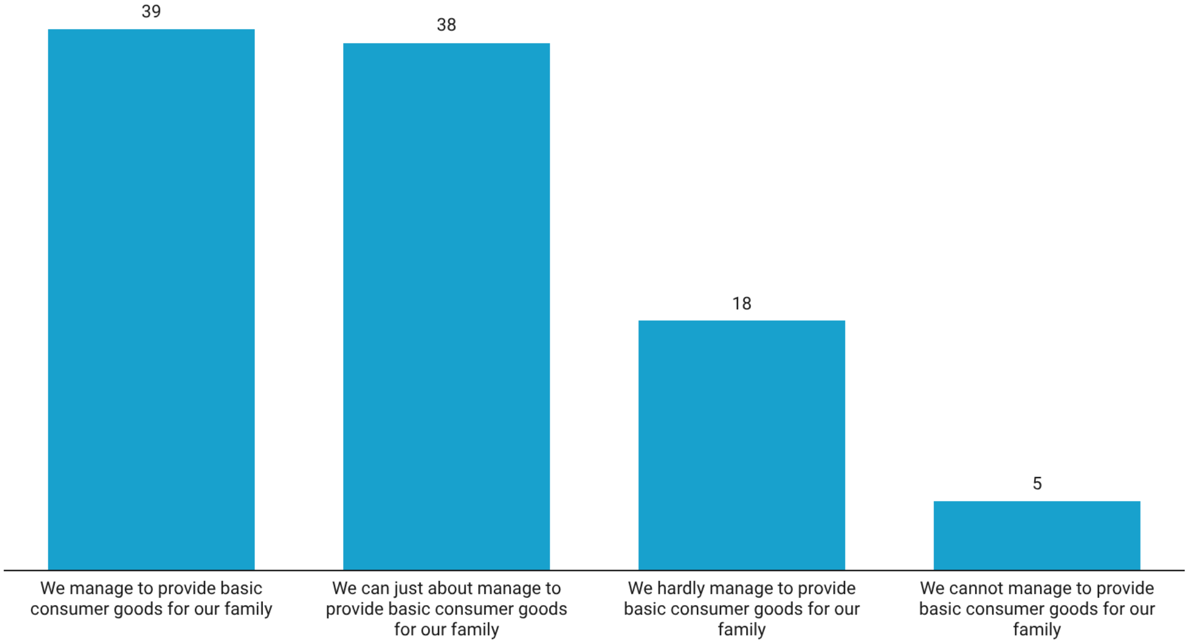

## 5.6 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:03

39% of all respondents (n = 613) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 38% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 18% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 5% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

### Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 613)

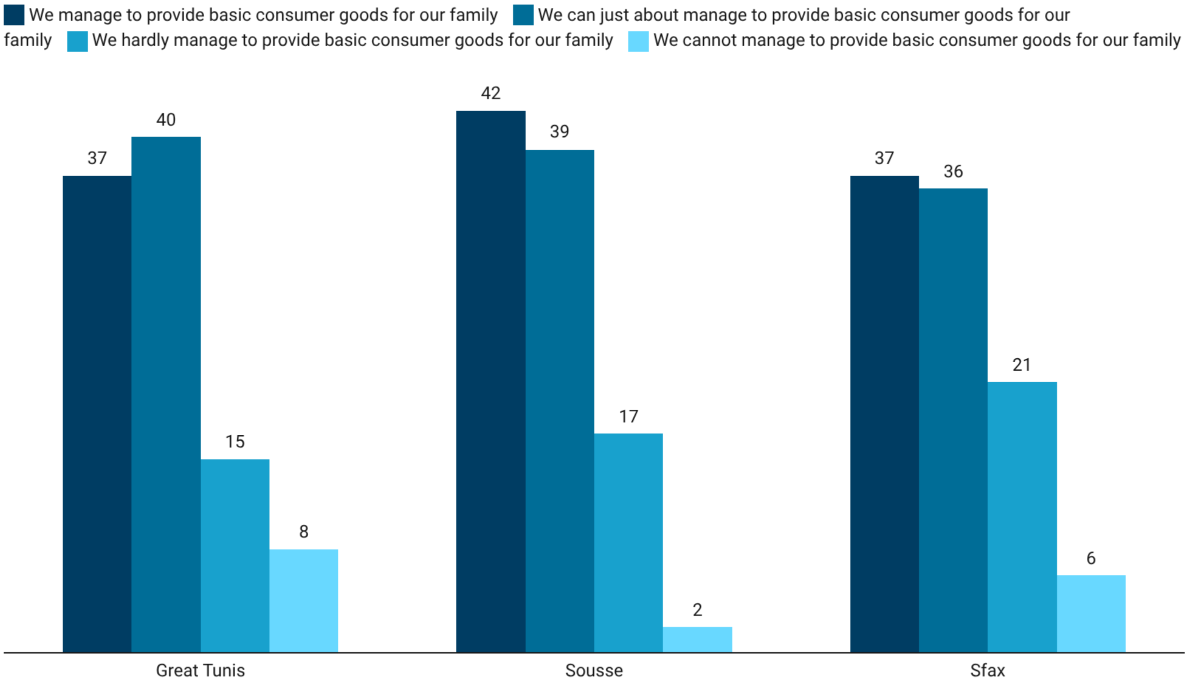
What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?




42% of Sousse residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for Great Tunis and Sfax residents with each 37%. 40% of Great Tunis respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Sousse respondents with 39%, and Sfax respondents with 36%. 21% of Sfax respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 17% of Sousse and 15% of Great Tunis residents. Among Great Tunis respondents 8% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 6% of Sfax and 2% of Sousse respondents.

## Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 613)

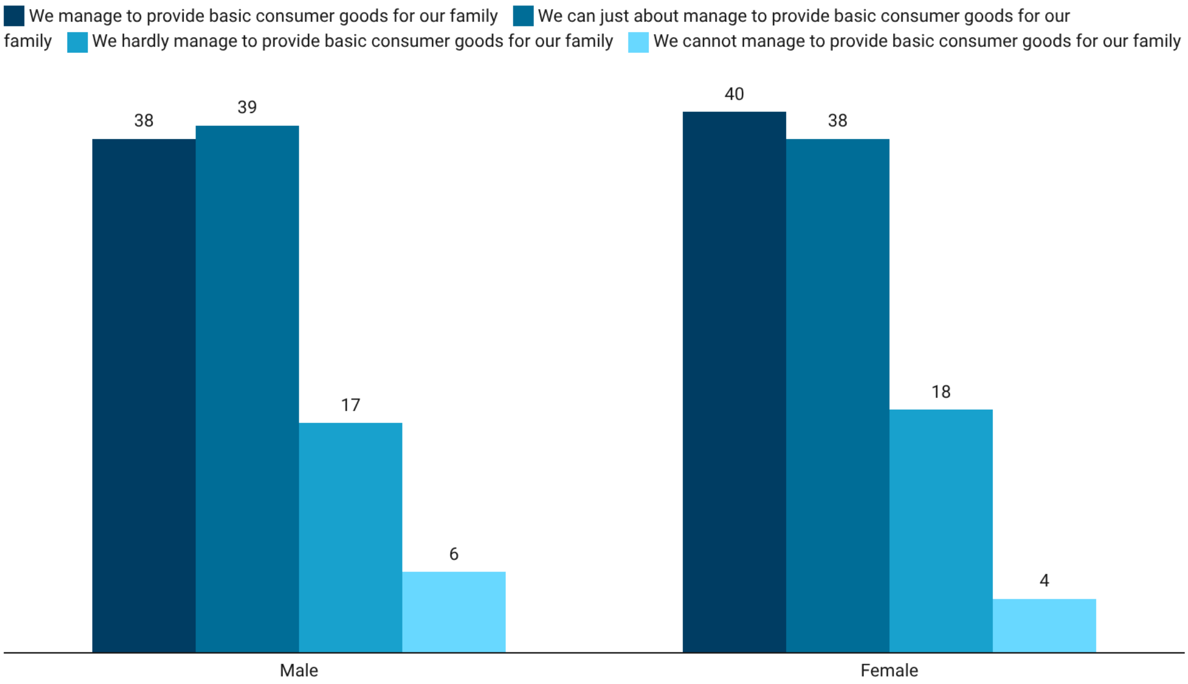
What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?




Gender comparison reveals that 38% of male and 40% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 39% of male and 38% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 17% 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 4% of female respondents.

**Impact of current market prices on family’s ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 613)**

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

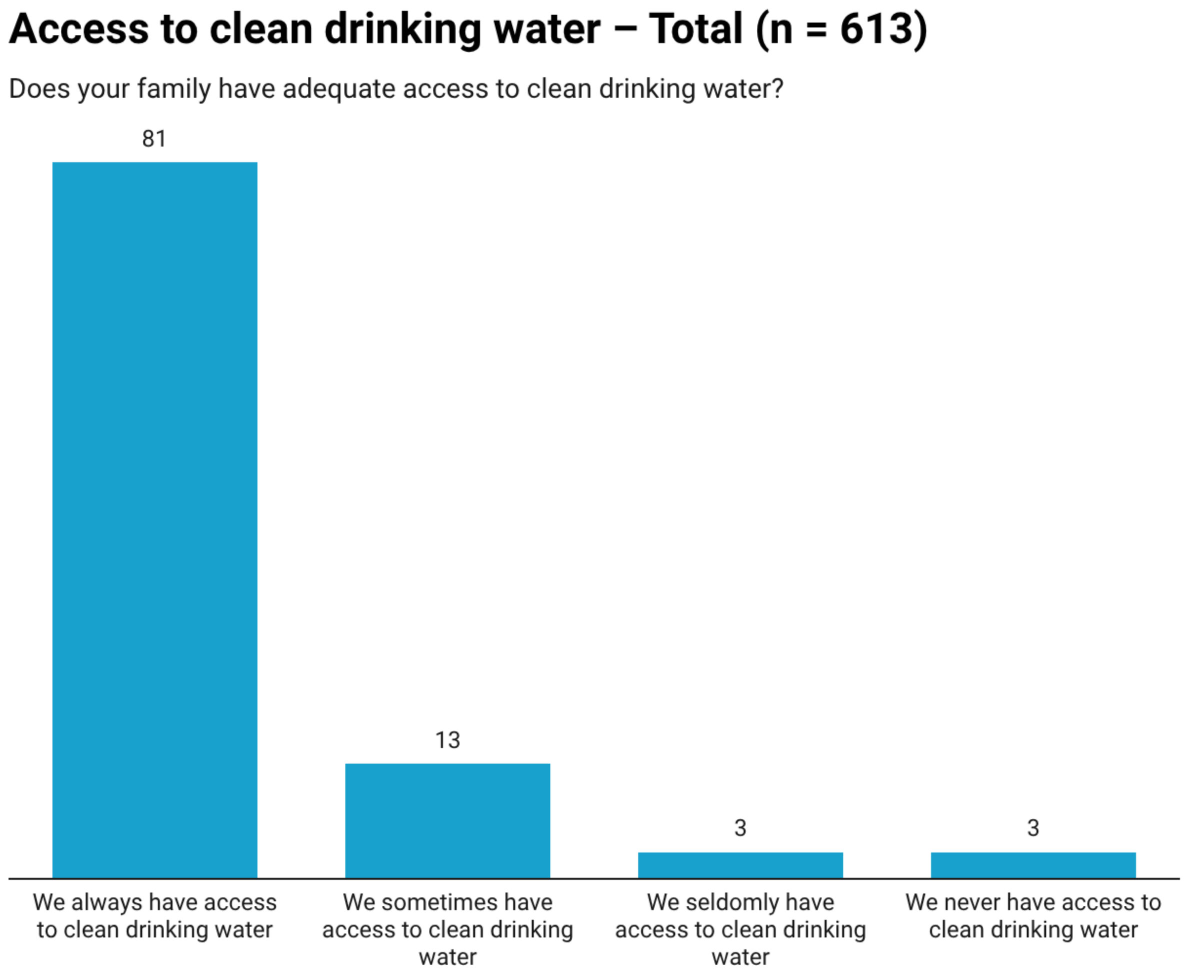



## 5.7 Access to clean drinking water

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:03

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.

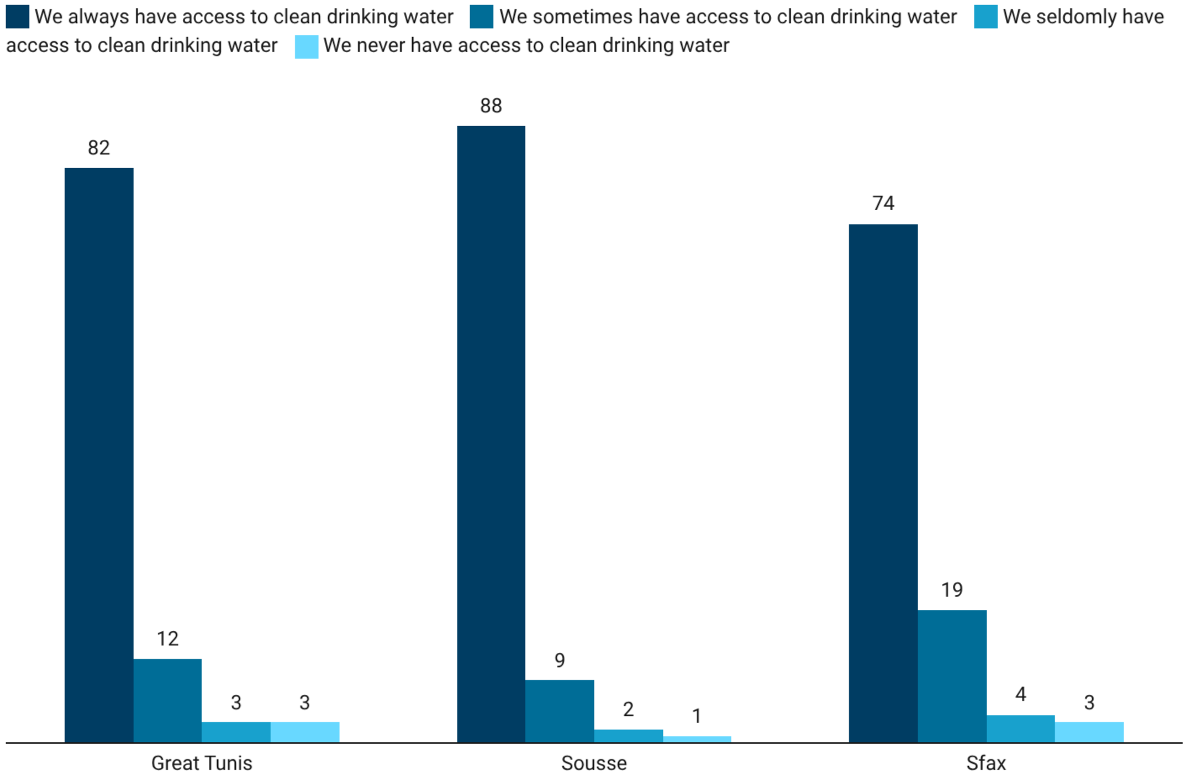
81% of the participants (n = 613) always have access to clean drinking water, while 13% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 3% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 3% never have access to clean drinking water.



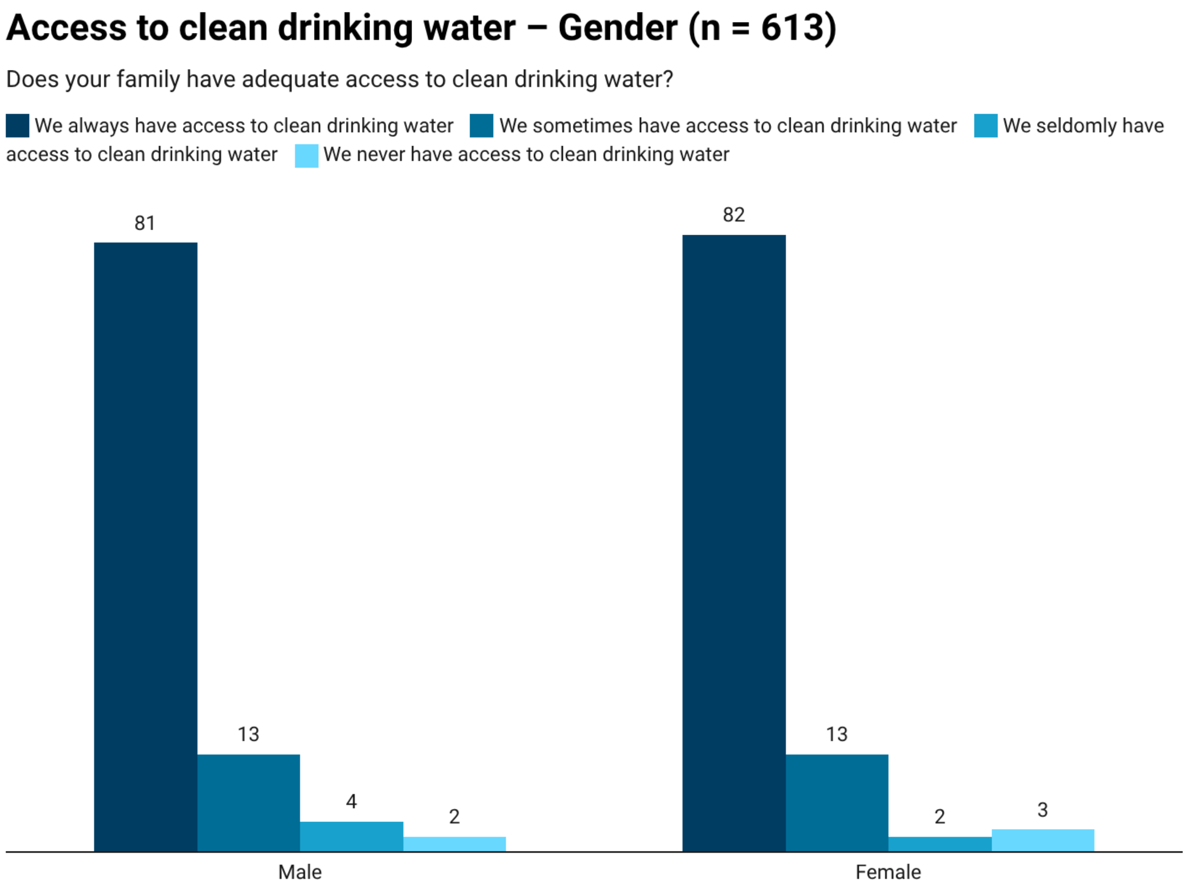

City comparison (n = 613) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Sousse respondents with 88%, followed by Great Tunis respondents with 82%, and Sfax respondents with 74%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Sfax respondents with 19%, while the same is true for 12% of Great Tunis and 9% of Sousse respondents. 4% of Sfax respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for Great Tunis respondents with 3%, and Sousse respondents with 2%. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among Great Tunis and Sfax respondents with each 3%, followed by Sousse respondents with 1%.

## Access to clean drinking water – City (n = 613)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?




Gender comparison (n = 613) shows that 81% of male respondents and 82% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is 13% among both male and female survey participants. 4% of male and 2% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% of male and 3% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.



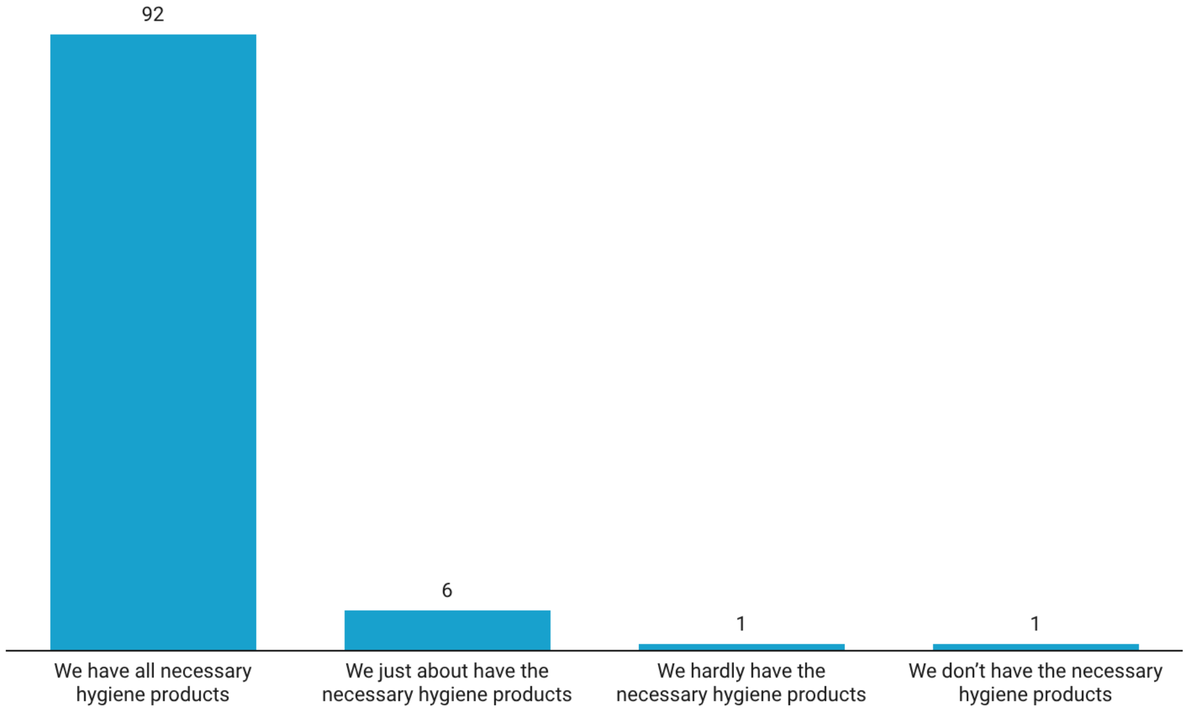

## 5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:03

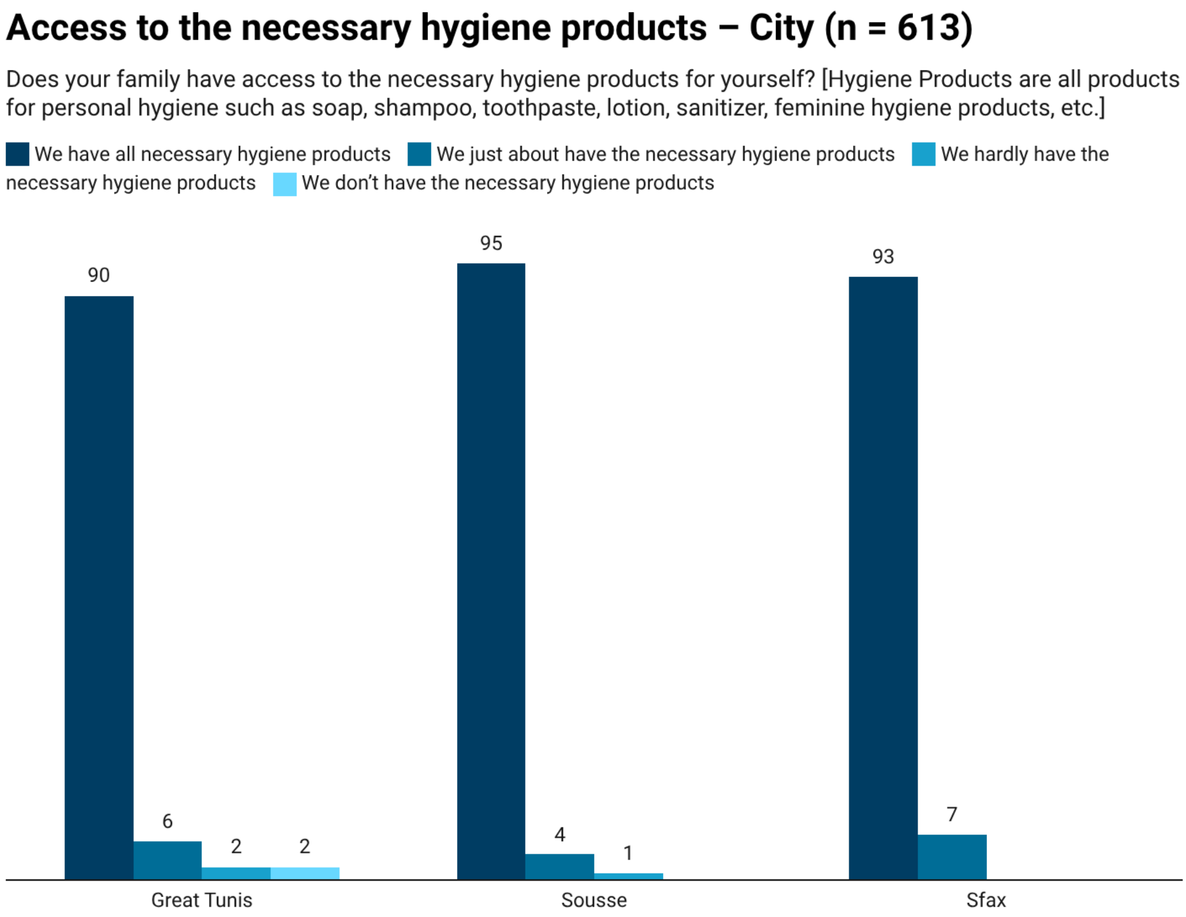
92% of the survey participants (n = 613) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 6% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 1% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 1% never have access to necessary hygiene products.

## Access to the necessary hygiene products – Total (n = 613)

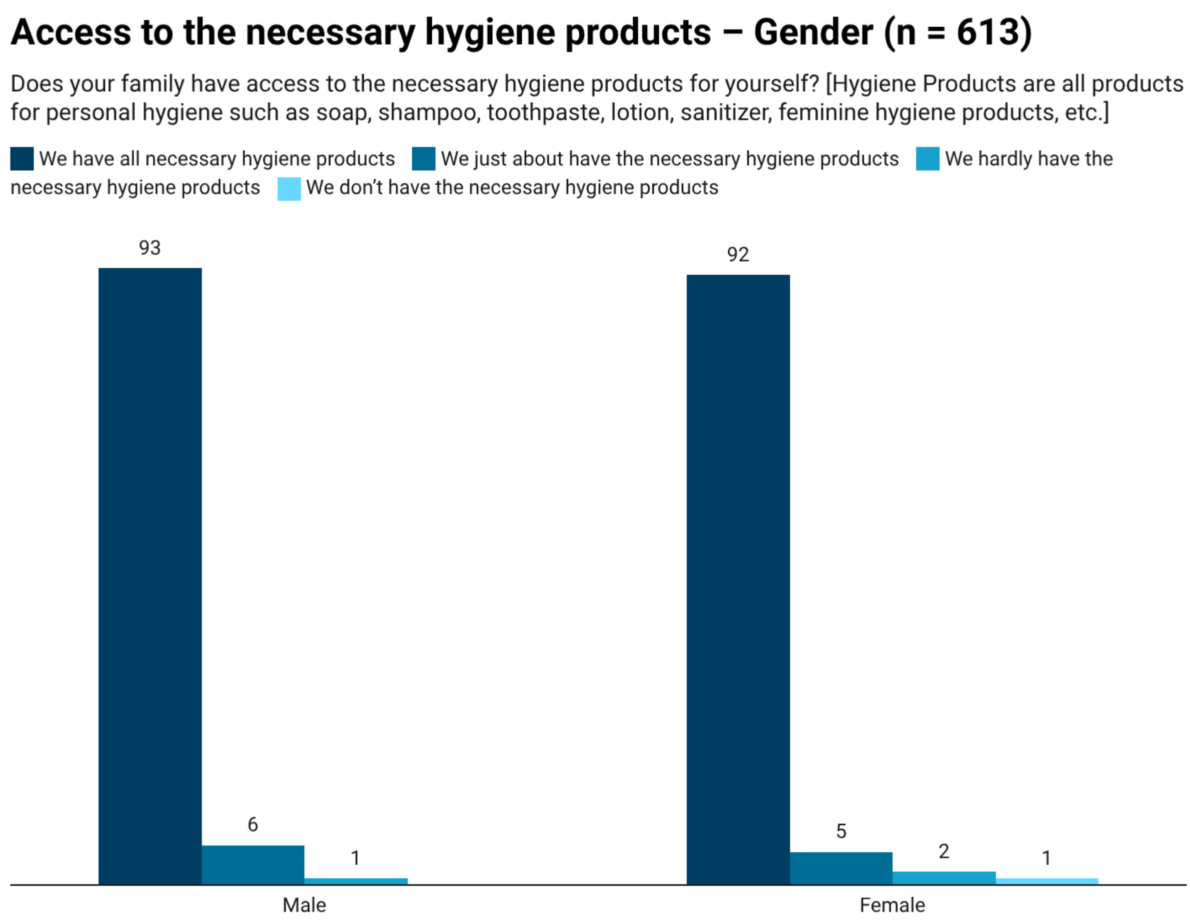
Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]




Among all respondents (n = 613), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Sousse respondents with 95%, followed by Sfax respondents with 93%, and Great Tunis respondents with 90%. 7% of Sfax respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 6% of Great Tunis and 4% of Sousse respondents. 2% of Great Tunis respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Sousse with 1%. Among Great Tunis respondents, 2% never have all the necessary hygiene products.




93% of male and 92% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 613) have all necessary hygienic products, while 6% of male and 5% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products. 1% of male and 2% of female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 1% of female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.




## 5.9 Access to medical services

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:04

70% of the respondents (n = 613) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 19% have access but they are not able to afford them. 5% do not have any access to vaccinations. 6% did not answer.

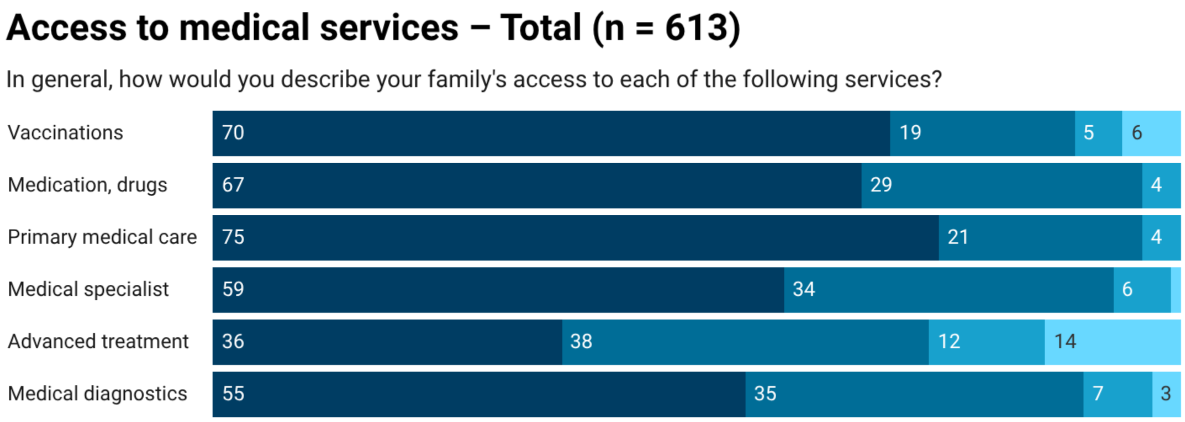
67% of the survey participants (n = 613) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 29% have access but cannot afford them. 4% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 75% of the respondents (n = 613) always have access and can afford a visit, while 21% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 4% have no access to primary medical care.

59% of the participants (n = 613) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 34% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 6% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer.

36% of the participants (n = 613) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 38% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 12% have no access at all. 14% did not answer.

55% of the participants (n = 613) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access. 3% did not answer.




70% of Great Tunis residents (n = 204) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 16% have access but cannot afford them. 6% do not have access to vaccinations. 8% did not answer.

70% of Great Tunis respondents (n = 204) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 25% have access but is not able to afford it. 4% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

74% of respondents in Great Tunis (n = 204) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 21% have access but cannot afford it. 4% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

61% of the Great Tunis sample (n = 204) 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 is not able to afford the visit. 6% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

32% of Great Tunis respondents (n = 204) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 39% have access but cannot afford it, while 13% have no access at all. 16% did not answer.

54% of Great Tunis respondents (n = 204) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 4% did not answer.

## Access to medical services – Great Tunis (n = 204)

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


72% of Sousse residents (n = 201) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 20% have access but cannot afford them. 3% do not have access. 5% did not answer.

Among Sousse residents (n = 201), 72% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 25% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 3% have no access to medication or drugs.

76% of Sousse respondents (n = 201) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 20% have access but cannot afford it. 3% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

62% of Sousse residents (n = 201) 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. 1% did not answer.

38% of Sousse respondents (n = 201) 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% do not have access at all. 18% did not answer.

57% of Sousse respondents (n = 201) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access at all. 3% did not answer.

## Access to medical services – Sousse (n = 201)

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

70% of Sfax residents (n = 208) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 22% have access but cannot afford them. 4% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 4% did not answer.

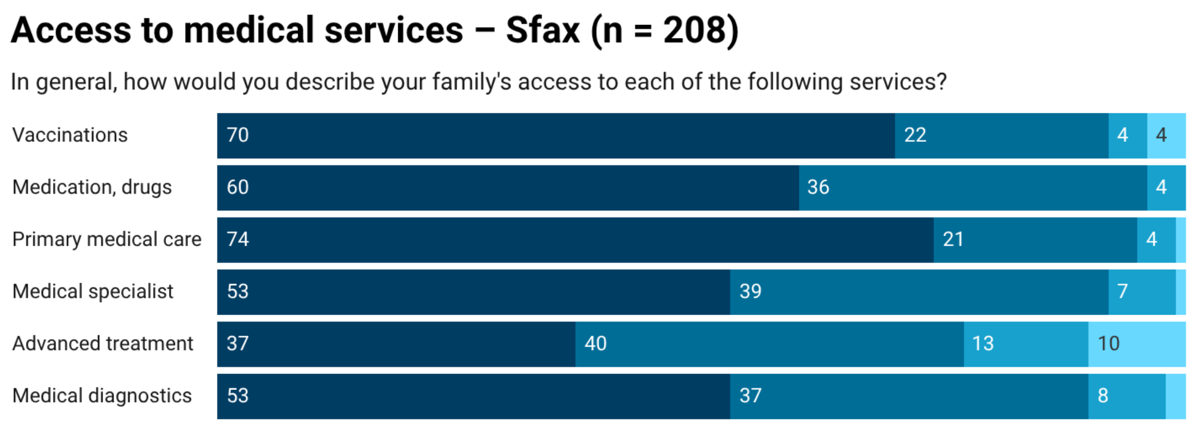
60% of Sfax respondents (n = 208) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 36% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 4% have no access to medication/drugs.

74% of Sfax respondents (n = 208) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 21% have access but cannot afford it. 4% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

53% of Sfax sample (n = 208) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 39% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 7% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

37% of Sfax respondents (n = 208) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 40% have access but cannot afford it, while 13% have no access at all. 10% did not answer.

53% of Sfax respondents (n = 208) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 8% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.




68% of male respondents (n = 306) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 22% have access but cannot afford them. 5% have no access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.

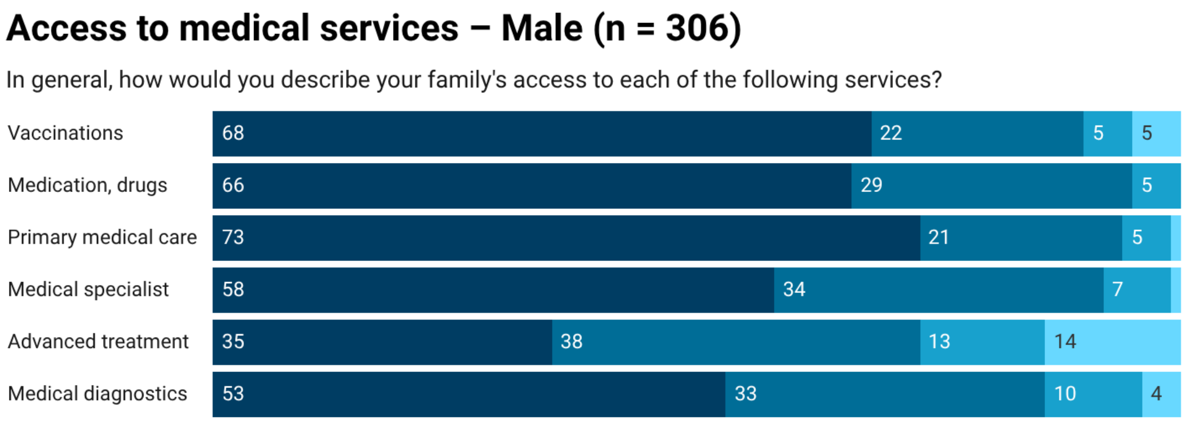
Among male respondents (n = 306), 66% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 5% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

73% of male respondents (n = 306) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 21% have access but cannot afford it. 5% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

58% of all male participants (n = 306) 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 cannot afford the visit. 7% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

35% of male respondents (n = 306) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 38% have access but cannot afford them, while 13% have no access. 14% did not answer.

53% of male respondents (n = 306) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 10% have no access to medical diagnostics. 4% did not answer.




73% of female respondents (n = 307) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 17% have access but cannot afford them. 4% never have access to vaccinations. 6% did not answer.

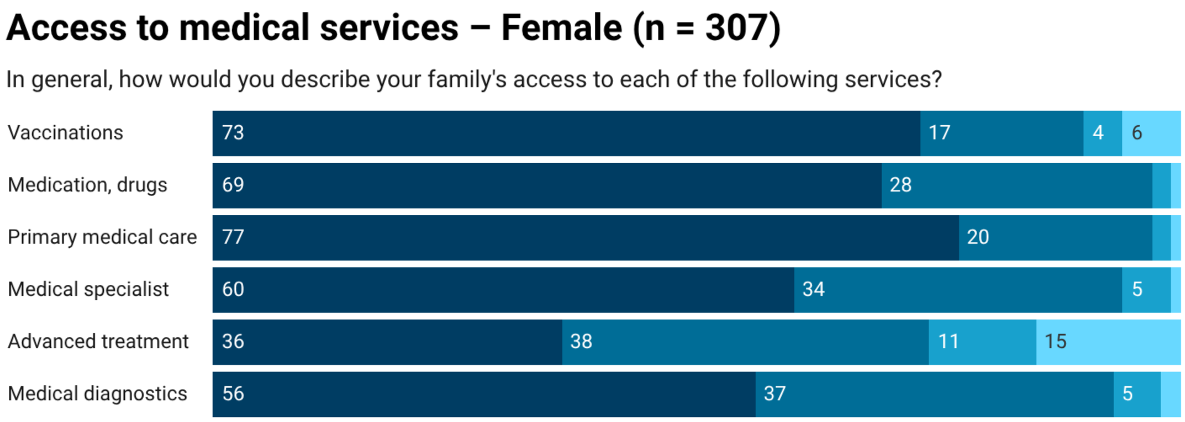
69% of all female survey participants (n = 307) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 28% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 2% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

77% of female respondents (n = 307) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 20% have access but cannot afford it. 2% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

60% of female respondents (n = 307) 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 cannot afford it. 5% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

36% of female respondents (n = 307) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 38% have access but cannot afford it, while 11% have no access. 15% did not answer.

56% of female respondents (n = 307) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 5% have no access to medical diagnostics. 2% did not answer.

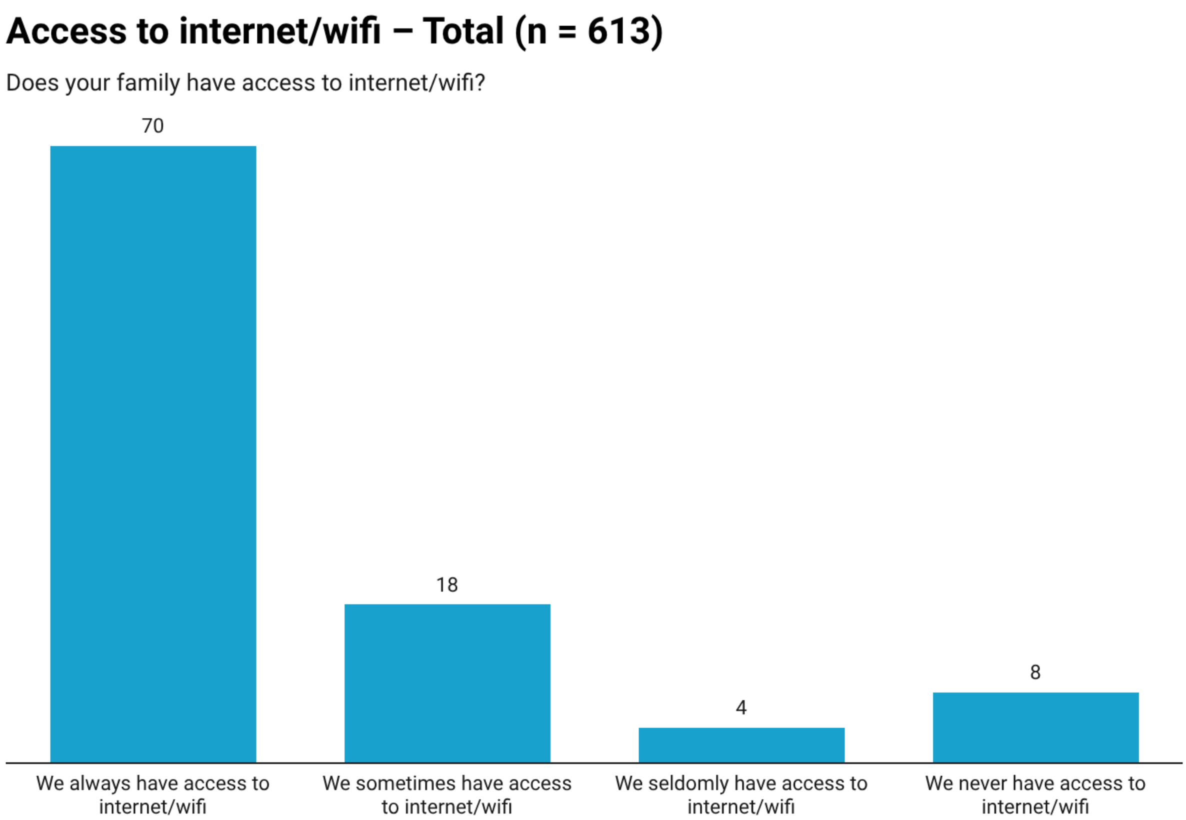



## 5.10 Access to internet/wifi

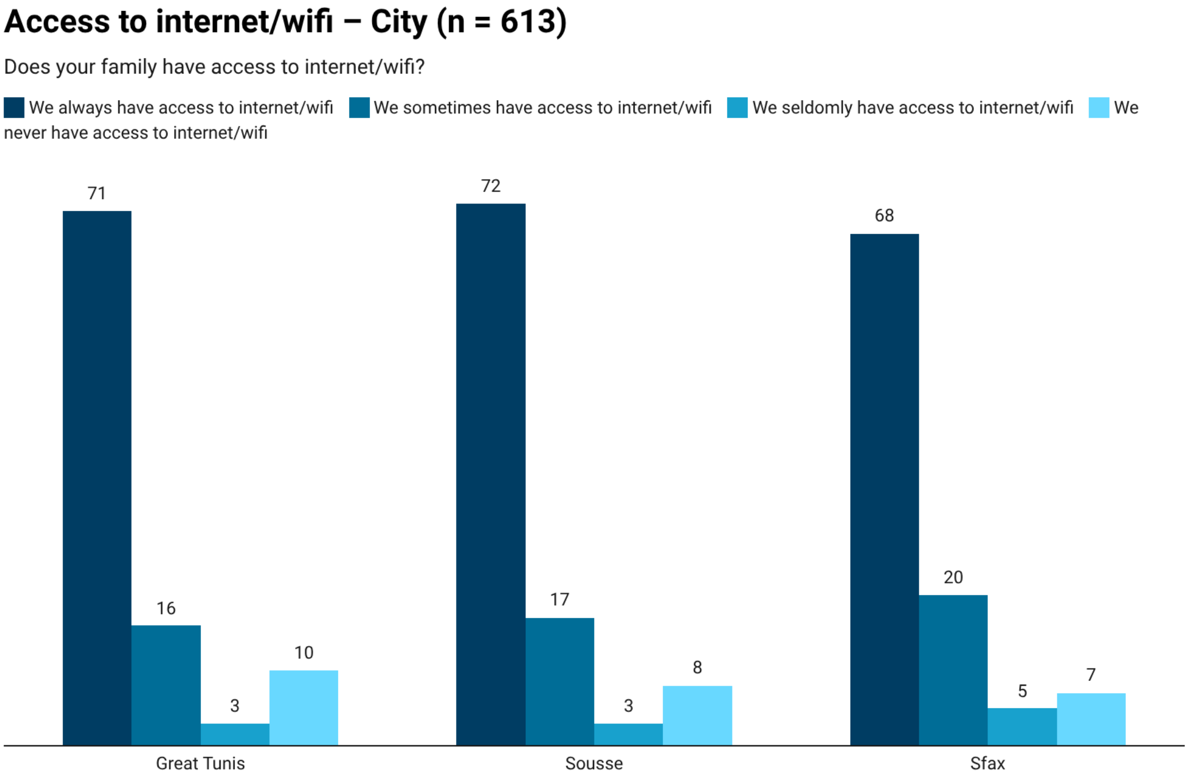
Last modification 2026-06-19 10:04

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.

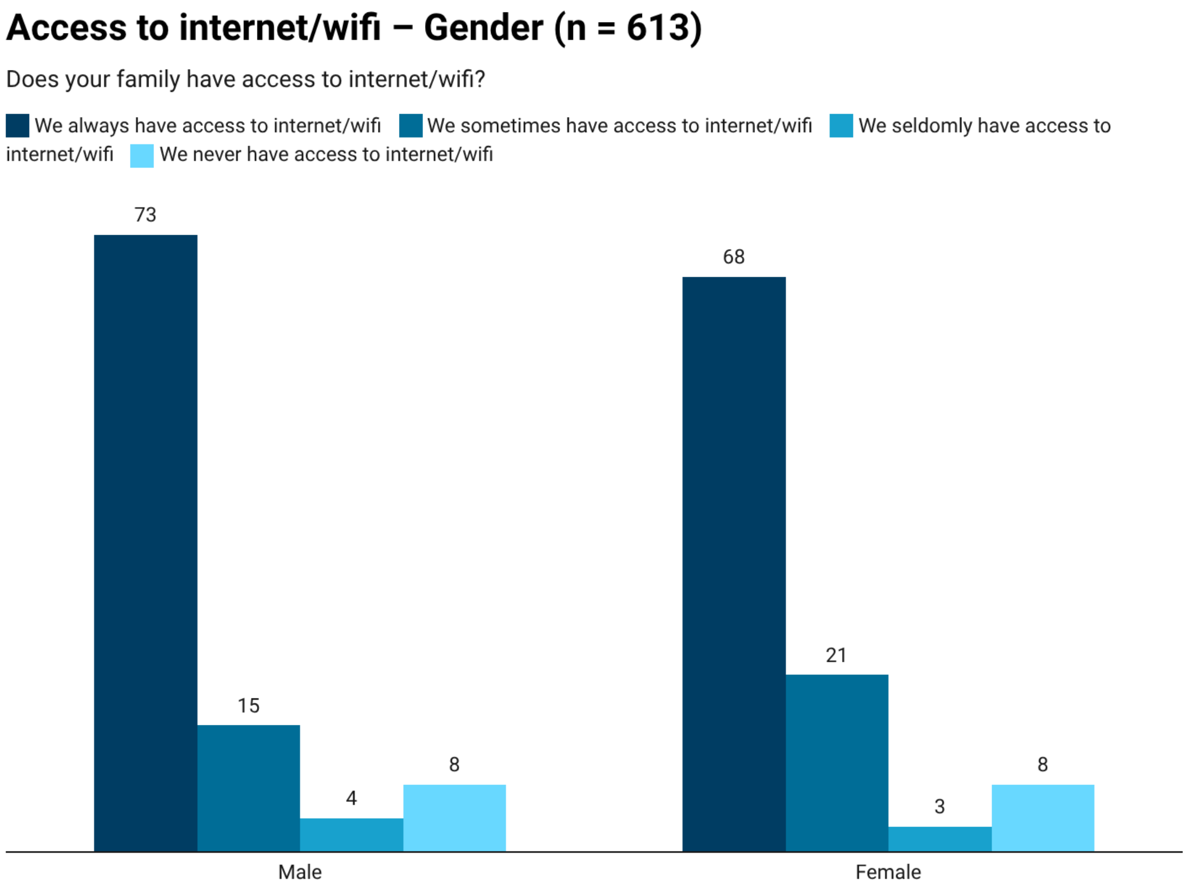
70% of the respondents (n = 613) always have access to internet/wifi, while 18% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 4% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 8% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.



The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Sousse with 72%, followed by Great Tunis with 71%, and Sfax with 68%. 20% of Sfax respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 17% of Sousse and 16% of Great Tunis respondents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Sfax residents with 5%, followed by Great Tunis and Sousse residents with each 3%. 10% of Great Tunis residents never have access to internet/wifi is, followed by Sousse residents with 8%, and Sfax residents with 7%.




73% of male and 68% of female respondents always have access to internet/wifi, while 15% of male and 21% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 4% of male and 3% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. Among male and female respondents, 8% each never have access to internet/wifi.

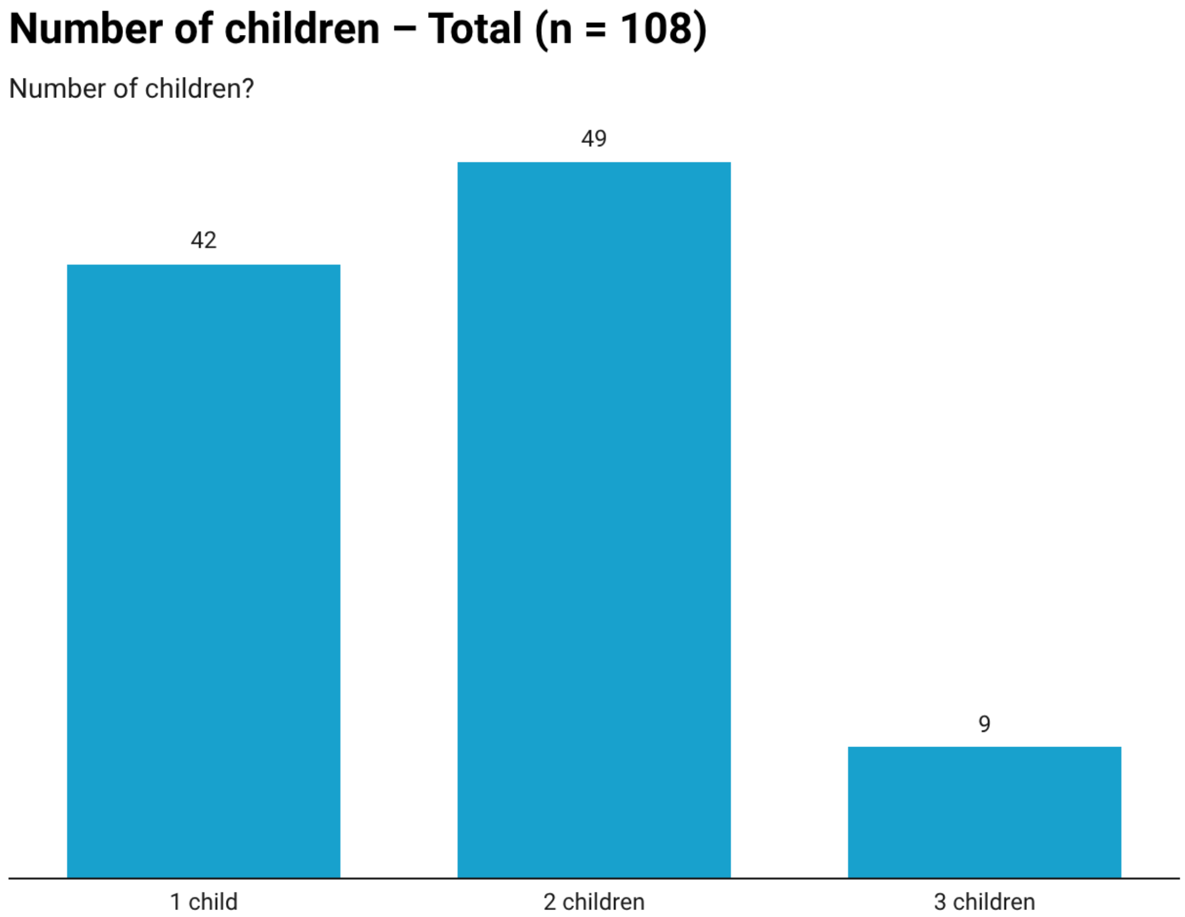



## 5.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:04

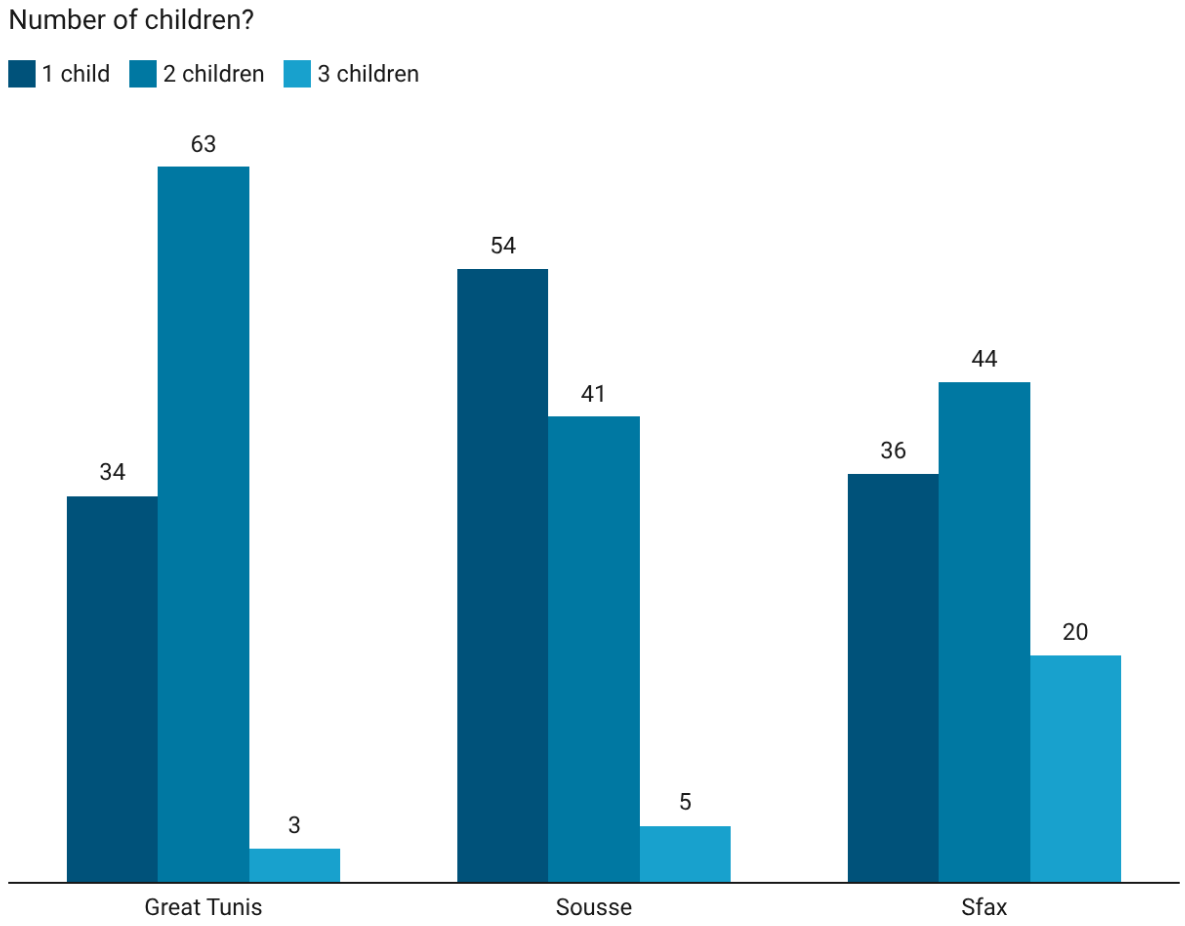
Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 460). In total, of those (n = 153) stating not being single, 29% stated not having children.

42% have one child, while 49% have two children (n = 108). 9% have three children.

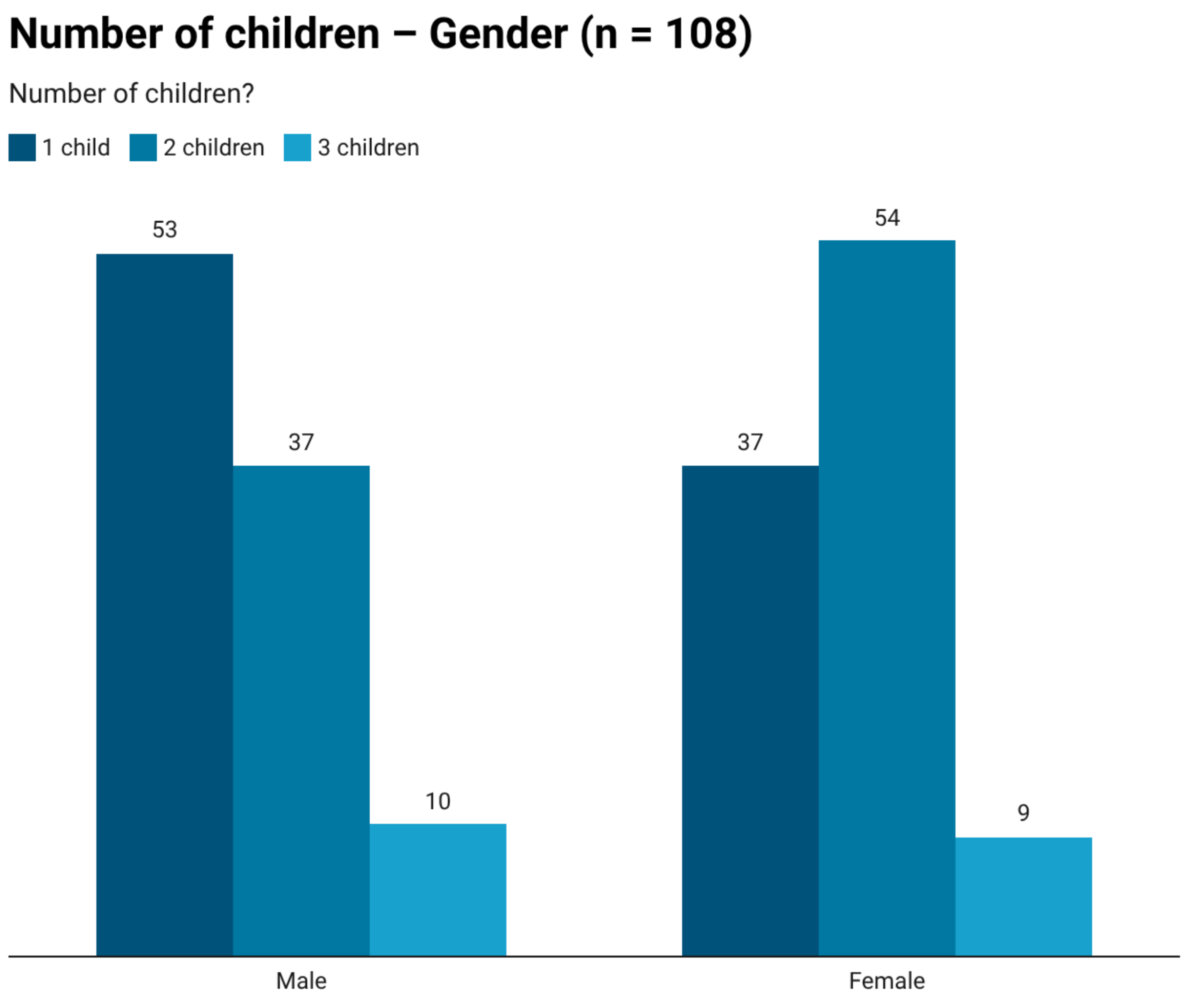



54% of Sousse respondents have one child, while this is true for 36% of Sfax and 34% of Great Tunis respondents. 63% of Great Tunis respondents have two children, followed by 44% of Sfax and 41% of Sousse respondents. The highest proportion of those having three children is among Sfax respondents with 20%, followed by Sousse respondents with 5%, and Great Tunis respondents with 3%.

## Number of children – City (n = 108)



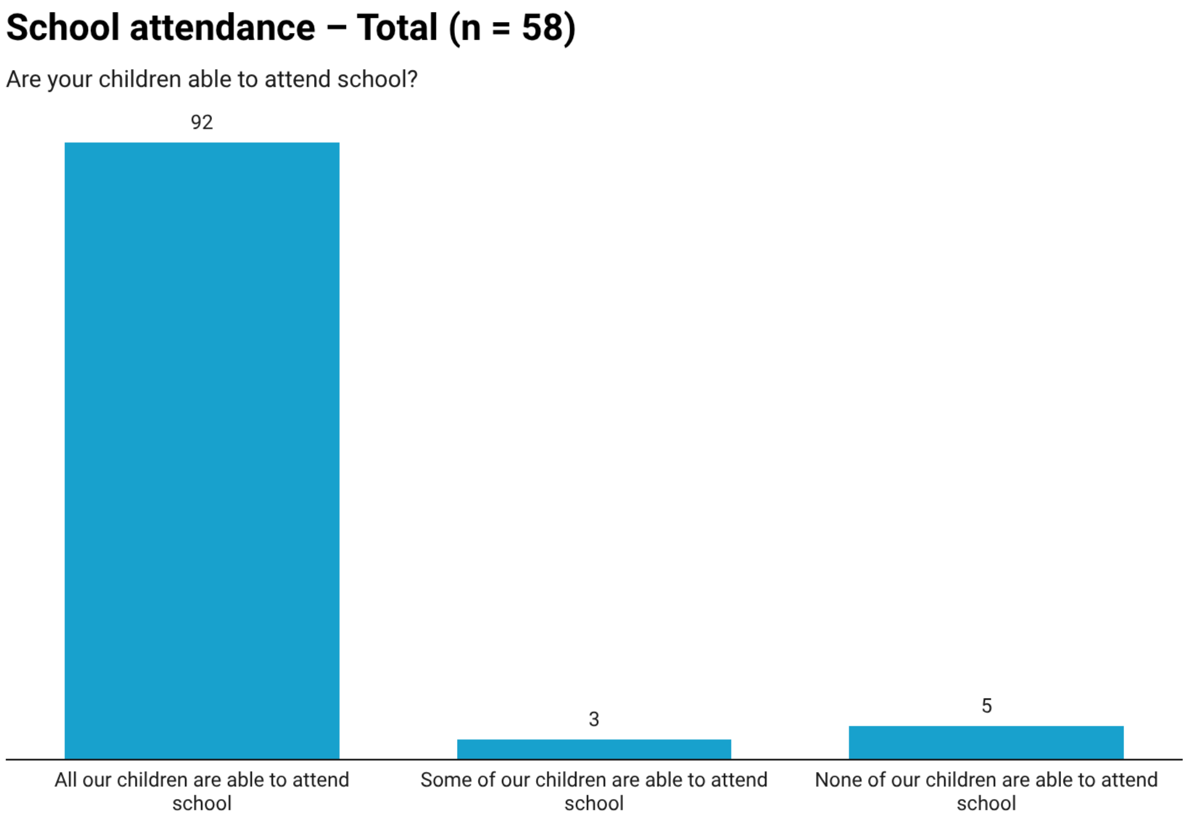

53% of male respondents and 37% female respondents have one child, while 37% of male and 54% of female respondents have two children. 10% of male respondents have three children, while this is true for 9% of female respondents.




Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 95% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 103.

In Great Tunis, 94% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 97% among Sousse respondents, and 94% among Sfax respondents. 97% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 95% among female respondents.

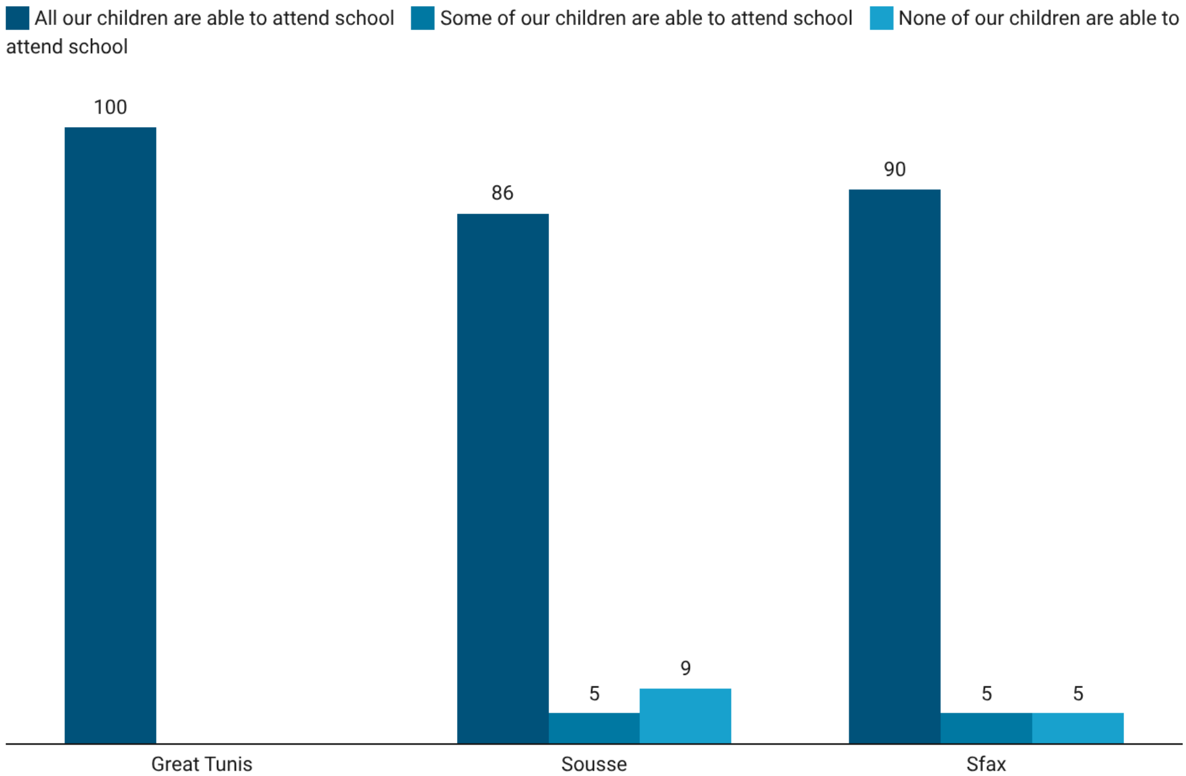
Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 92% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 3% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 5% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.




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 Great Tunis with 100%, followed by Sfax with 90%, and Sousse with 86%. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found among Sousse and Sfax respondents with each 5%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Sousse respondents with a share of 9%, followed by Sfax with 5%.

## School attendance – City (n = 58)

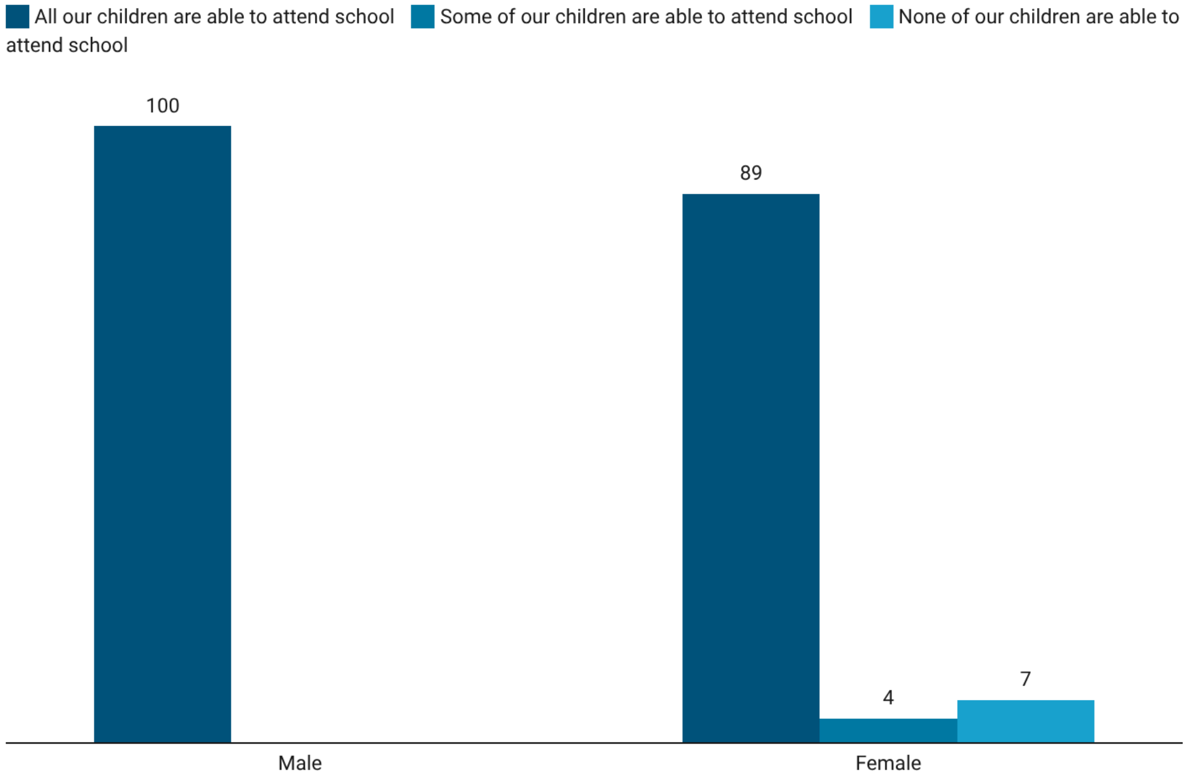
Are your children able to attend school?



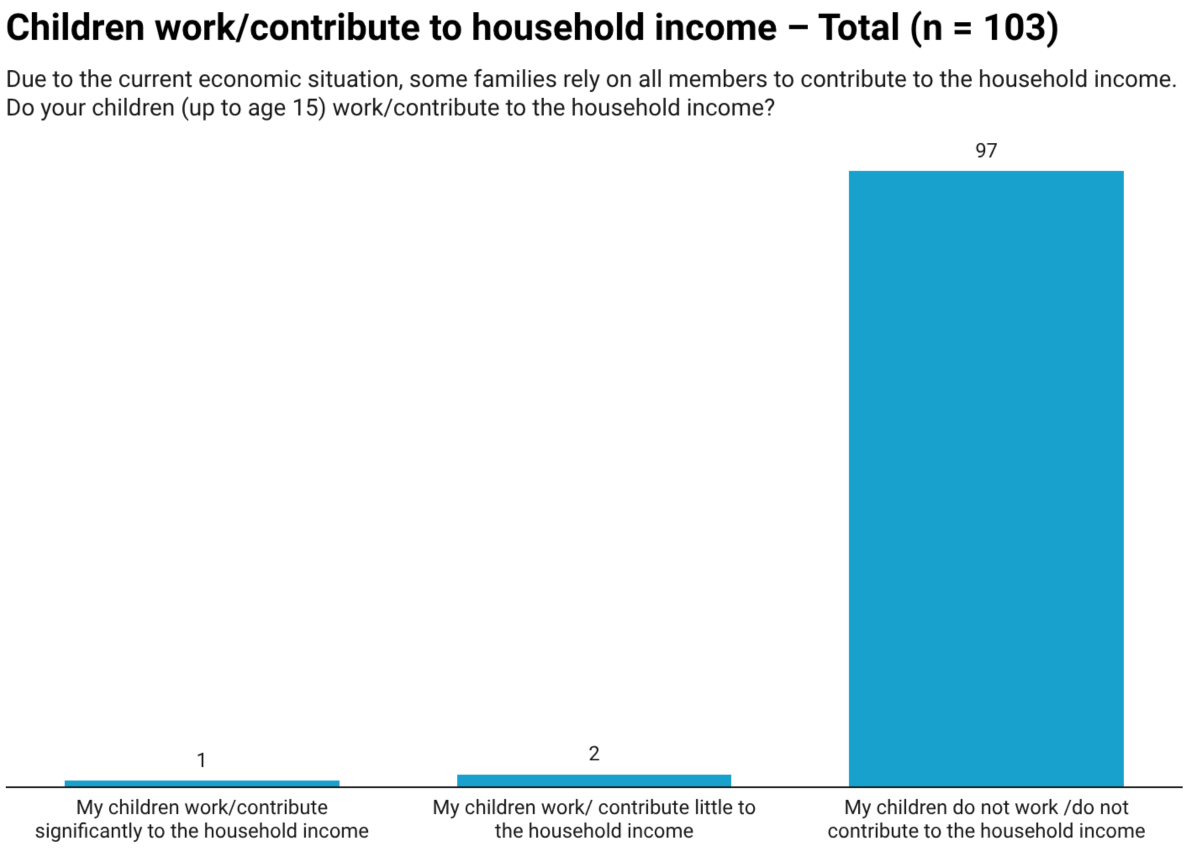

Gender comparison shows that 100% of male and 89% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 4% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school. 7% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

## School attendance – Gender (n = 58)

Are your children able to attend school?



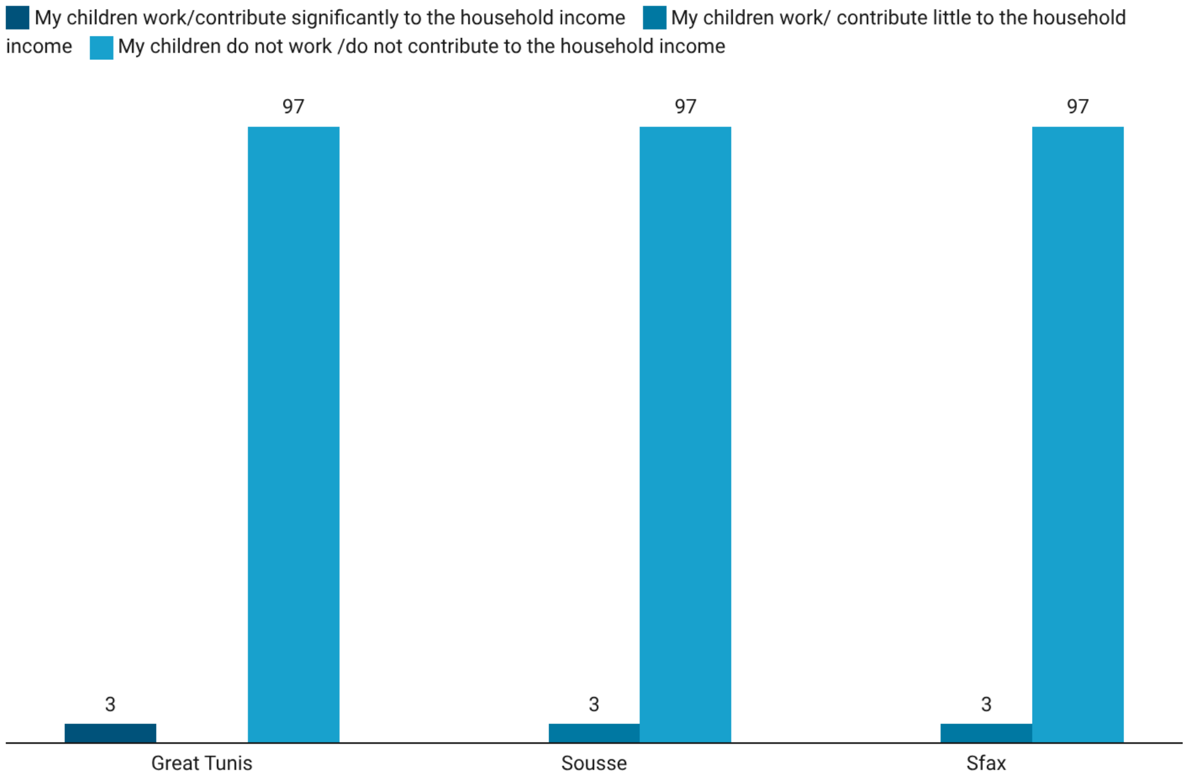

1% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 2% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. A majority of 97% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.



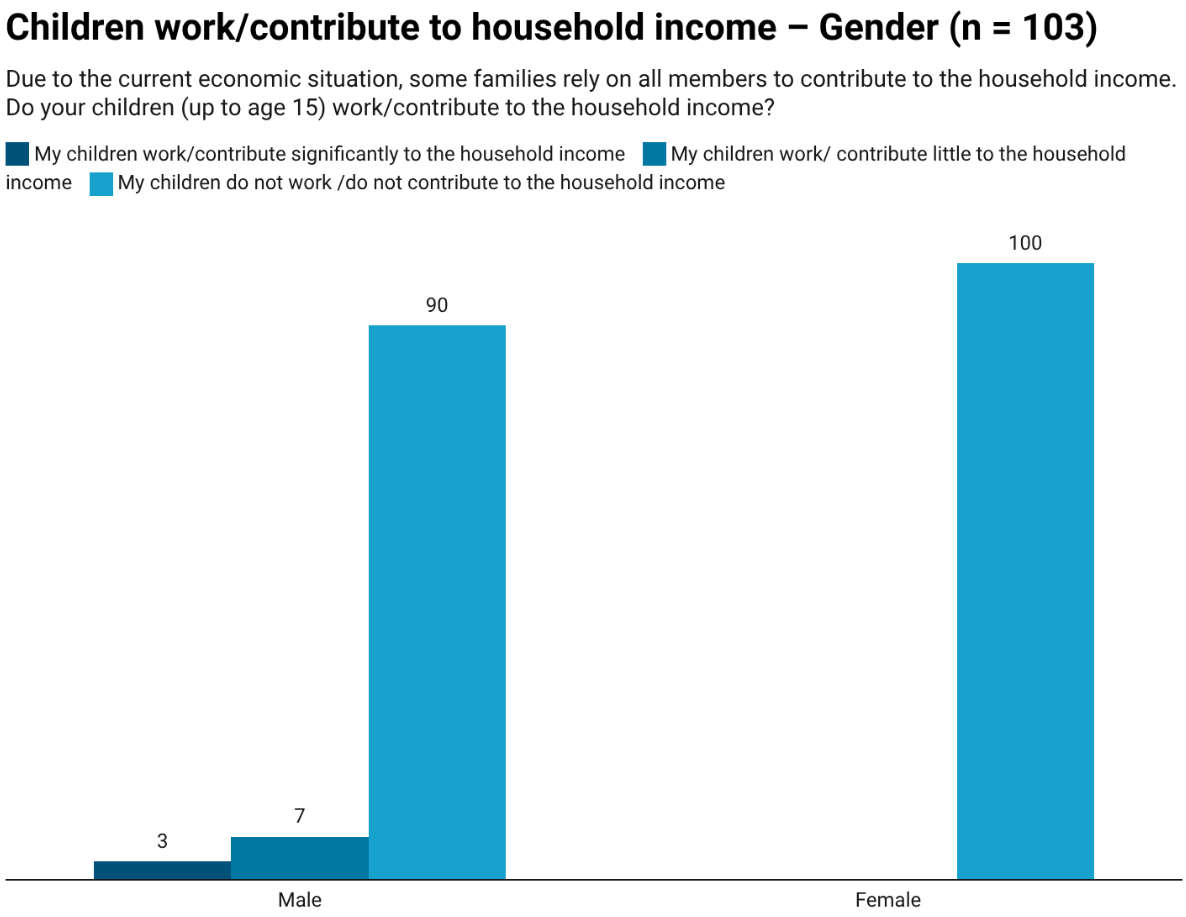

City comparison reveals that 3% of Great Tunis respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. Among Sousse and Sfax respondents, 3% each stated that their children worked little to support the household income. Among all three city groups, 97% each stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income.

### Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 103)

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 3% of male respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while 7% of male respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income. Among male respondents 90% stated that none of their children worked to support the household income, while the same is true for 100% of female respondents.




## 6 Demographics

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:04

One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Tunisia on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 05 January and 19 February, 2026.

The survey consisted of a total of 613 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 204 residents of Great Tunis, 201 residents of Sousse, and 208 residents of Sfax. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

### 6.1 Location

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:04

Governorate (n = 613)

| | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **Great Tunis** | 204 | 33 |
| **Sousse** | 201 | 33 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Sfax** | 208 | 34 |
| **Total** | 613 | 100 |

## 6.2 Gender and age

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:04

Gender (n = 613)

| | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **Male** | 306 | 50 |
| **Female** | 307 | 50 |
| **Total** | 613 | 100 |

Age (n = 613)

| | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **16 - 19** | 115 | 19 |
| **20 - 24** | 160 | 26 |
| **25 - 29** | 145 | 24 |
| **30 - 35** | 193 | 31 |
| **Total** | 613 | 100 |

## 6.3 Highest level of education

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:04

Highest level of education (n = 613)

| | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **Illiterate** | 3 | 0 |
| **Elementary school** | 18 | 3 |
| **Preparatory School** | 59 | 10 |
| **Secondary School** | 188 | 31 |
| **Vocation/ technical training** | 55 | 9 |
| **College/ University** | 290 | 47 |
| **Total** | 613 | 100 |

## 6.4 Marital status

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:04

Marital status (n = 613)

| | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **Single** | 460 | 75 |
| **Married** | 137 | 22 |
| **Divorced/Separated** | 12 | 2 |
| **Widower/Widow** | 4 | 1 |
| **Total** | 613 | 100 |

### 6.5 Children

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:04

Number of children (n = 108)

| | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **1 child** | 45 | 42 |
| **2 children** | 53 | 49 |
| **3 children** | 10 | 9 |
| **Total** | 108 | 100 |

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 108)

| | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **Yes** | 103 | 95 |
| **No** | 5 | 5 |
| **Total** | 108 | 100 |

Children able to attend school (n = 58)

| | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|---|---|---|
| **All our children are able to attend school** | 53 | 92 |
| **Some of our children are able to attend school** | 2 | 3 |
| **None of our children are able to attend school** | 3 | 5 |
| **Total** | 58 | 100 |

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 103)

| | Frequency | Percent (%) |
|---|---|---|

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| **My children work/contribute significantly to the household income** | 1 | 1 |
| **My children work/ contribute little to the household income** | 2 | 2 |
| **My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income** | 100 | 97 |
| **Total** | 103 | 100 |

## 7 Appendix: Questionnaire

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:04

**A1 Gender**

Male

Female

**A2 Governorate/City**

Great Tunis

Sousse

Sfax

**A3 Age**

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (do not read)

**A4 Marital status**

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (do not read)

**A5 Number of children**

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (do not read)

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

Yes

No

**A7 Highest level of education**

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response (do not read)

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

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (do not read)

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (do not read)

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (do not read)

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

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response (do not read)

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

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

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 (e.g. clothing, shoes, etc.)?**

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response (do not read)

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

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response (do not read)

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

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

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

No response (do not read)

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

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response (do not read)

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

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don't have the necessary hygiene products

No response (do not read)

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

| | **We always have access and can afford** | **We have access, but cannot afford** | **We have no access** | **No response (do not read)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Vaccinations** | | | | |
| **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)

## 8 Imprint

Last modification 2026-06-19 10:04

**Published by**

Mag. Thomas Schrott

Country of Origin Information Unit (Staatendokumentation)

Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum

Vienna, Austria

www.staatendokumentation.at

BFA-Staatendokumentation@bmi.gv.at

**Research Design**

Alexander Schahbasi, PhD

**Author**

Dr. Monika Potkanski-Palka

Data visualization: www.datawrapper.de

**Data Collection**

One to One for Research and Polling

Tunis, Tunisia

https://121polling.tn/en/

info@121polling.com

**Cover Design**

Martin Angel

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

data@naturalearthdata.com

1 **AFGHANISTAN**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025

2 **ALGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025

3 **EGYPT**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025

4 **IRAQ**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025

5 **LIBYA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025

6 **MOROCCO**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025

7 **NIGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025

8 **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025

9 **TUNISIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025

10 **LEBANON**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025

11 **2025**
Socio-Economic Review

12 **IRAQ**
Socio-Economic Survey 2026

13 **LEBANON**
Socio-Economic Survey 2026

14 **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025

15 **AFGHANISTAN**
Socio-Economic Survey 2026

16 **SOMALIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2026

17 **EGYPT**
Socio-Economic Survey 2026

18 **TUNISIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2026

19 **ALGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2026

20 **NIGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2026

21 **MOROCCO**
Socio-Economic Survey 2026

www.bfa.gv.at
www.staatendokumentation.at

This project was co-financed by the Asylum, Migration and Integration Fund