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Socio-Economic Survey 2023



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

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One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Egypt on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 4 December and 22 December, 2023.

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

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1. Main Results

Sense of security

- 87% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 17% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% do not feel safe at all.
- 88% of Alexandria respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 87% of Cairo respondents and 86% of Port-Said respondents. 13% of Port-Said respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 12% of Alexandria respondents, and 11% of Cairo respondents. Only 1% of Port-Said respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood. 1% of Cairo respondents feel unsafe in their neighborhood, while another 1% did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 54% manage to afford the housing costs. 22% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 17% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 6% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 57% of Port-Said respondents, 54% of Cairo respondents, and 52% of Alexandria respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 24% of Alexandria respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 23% of Port-Said and 16% of Cairo residents. 21% of Cairo, 16% of Alexandria, and 14% of Port-Said respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Cairo residents with 8%, followed by Alexandria with 6%, and Port-Said with 5%. 2% of Alexandria respondents did not answer, while this is true for 1% each among Cairo and Port-Said residents.

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

- 57% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 22% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 15% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 5% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 1% did not answer.

- Among all three cities, 57% of the respondents manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 23% of Port-Said respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 22% of respondents in Cairo, and 21% of respondents in Alexandria.
- 16% of both Alexandria and Port-Said residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 13% of Cairo residents. 7% of Cairo residents, 4% of Alexandria residents, and 3% of Port-Said residents cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 2% of Alexandria residents did not answer, while this is true for 1% of each Cairo and Port-Said residents.

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

- 35% of surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 27% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 24% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while a noticeable proportion of 14% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 42% of Cairo residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while in Port-Said this is true for 33% of the residents, in Alexandria for 31% of the residents. 30% of Alexandria residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Port-Said residents with 26%, and Cairo residents with 24%.
- 26% of Port-Said residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 25% of Alexandria residents, and 21% of Cairo residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Port-Said residents with 15%, followed by Alexandria with 14% and Cairo residents with 13%.

Access to clean drinking water

- 85% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 9% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 3% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 3% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Cairo with 86%, followed by Port-Said

with 85%, and Alexandria with 84%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Port-Said respondents with 10%, followed by Alexandria respondents with 9%, and Cairo respondents with 7%.

- 3% of each Cairo, Alexandria, and Port-Said respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among both Cairo and Alexandria with each 4%, followed by Port-Said with 2%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 96% 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. 22% just about have access to necessary hygiene products. A proportion of 4% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products, while 5% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Alexandria respondents with 71%, followed by Port-Said respondents with 69%, and Cairo respondents (68%). 25% of Cairo respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 21% of Port-Said and 19% of Alexandria respondents.
- 5% of Alexandria respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 4% of each Cairo as well as Port-Said respondents. Among Port-Said respondents, 6% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for also 5% of Alexandria, and 3% of Cairo residents.

Access to medical services

- 61% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 29% have access but they are not able to afford them. 8% do not have any access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

- 69% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 27% have access but cannot afford them. 4% do not have access to medication and drugs.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 64% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 25% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 9% have no access to primary medical care. 2% did not give an answer.
- 61% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 28% have access to a medical specialist but cannot afford the visit. 9% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 2% did not answer.
- 44% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 34% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 15% have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 7% did not answer.
- 62% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi

- 60% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 20% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 4% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 15% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 1% did not answer.
- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Alexandria with 61%, followed by Cairo with 60%, and Port-Said with 58%. 22% of Port-Said residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 21% of Cairo, and 18% of Alexandria residents.
- 4% of both Cairo and Port-Said residents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while among Alexandria residents the proportion is 32%. 17% of Alexandria, 15% of Port-

Said, and 14% of Cairo residents never have access to internet/wifi. Among all three cities, 1% did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking respondents (n = 190) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 36% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 24% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 39% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 1% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 190) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Cairo with 51%, followed by 31% in Alexandria, and 23% in Port-Said. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Port-Said with 34%, followed by Alexandria with 31%, and Cairo with 8%.
- The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Port-Said respondents with a share of 43%, followed by Cairo with 41%, and Alexandria with 36%. 2% of Alexandria did not answer.

Contribution to household income

- In general, the proportion of those stating that their children had to work to support the household income was low among the respondents (n = 190). 97% stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income. 1% admitted that their children worked or contributed somewhat to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. 1% did not answer the question.
- City comparison (n = 190) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Alexandria respondents with 100%, followed by Port-Said respondents with 98%, and Cairo respondents with 92%. 2% of Cairo respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support household income, another 3% of Cairo respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income. Another 3% of Cairo respondents did not answer. 2% of Port-Said respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income.

2. Methodology

One to One for Research and Polling executed a socio-economic survey in Egypt for the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. In Egypt, data collection took place between 4 December and 22 December, 2023.

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

The preparation for data collection took 4 days. Before starting the data collection, the sampling expert has prepared the quotas for each city. The quotas were established based on the most recent official available data from General Census for Population, Housing and Establishments 2017¹. Quotas were fixed by age, gender, and governorates.

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

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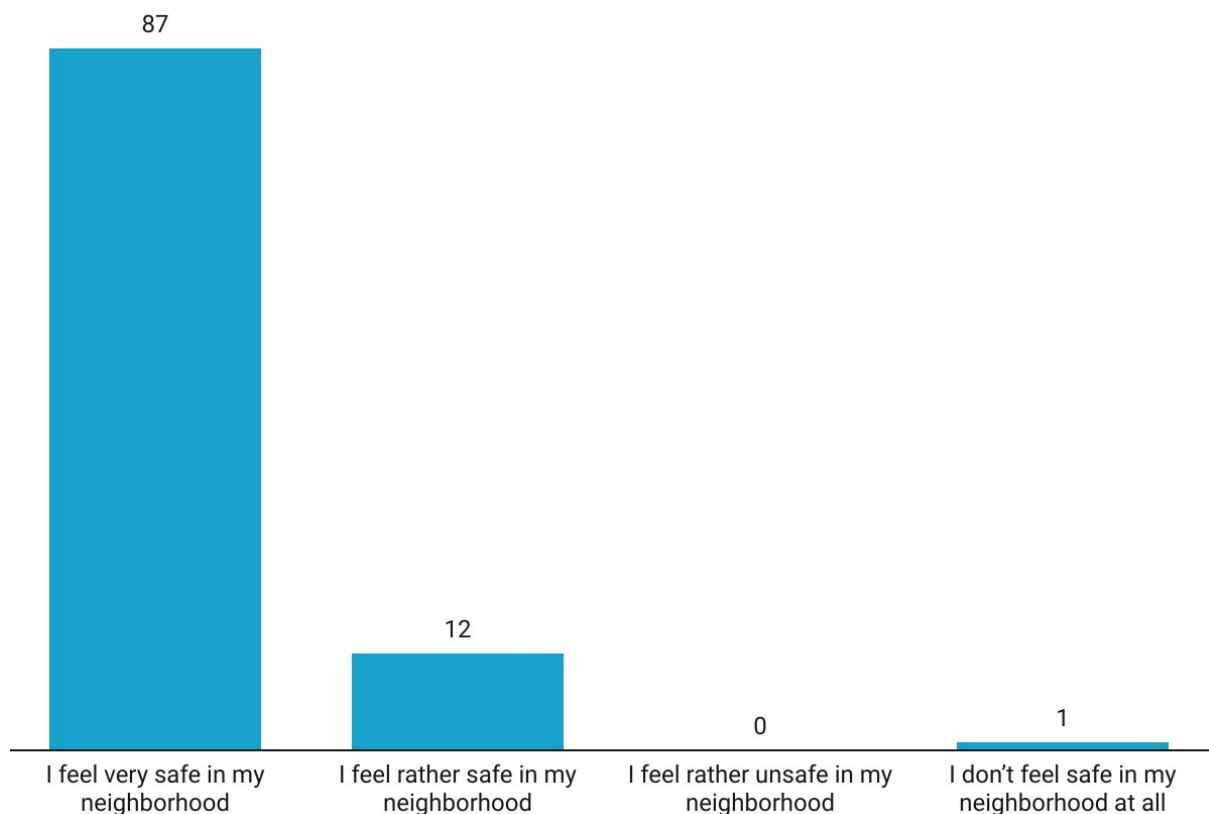
3. Chapter summary

3.1. Sense of security

87% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 17% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% do not feel safe at all.

Sense of Security – Total (n = 600)

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

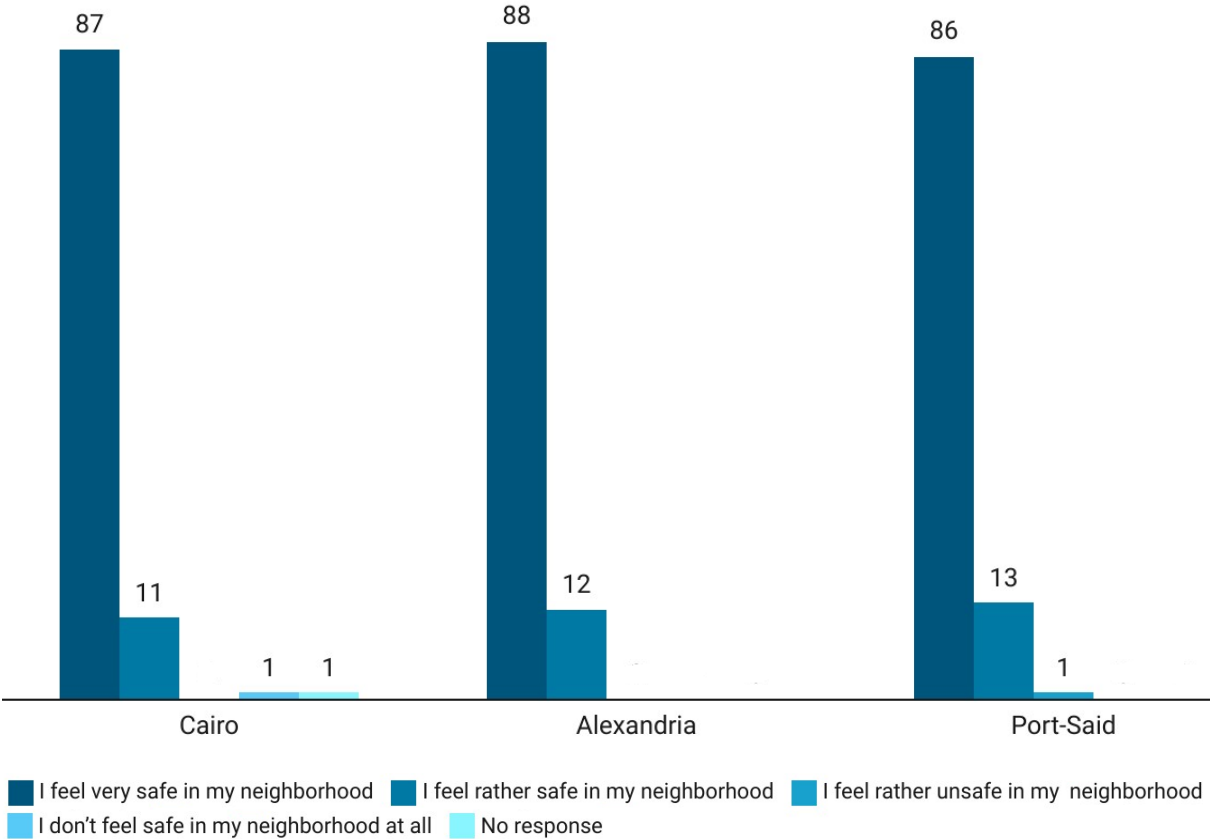


88% of Alexandria respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 87% of Cairo respondents and 86% of Port-Said respondents. 13% of Port-Said respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 12% of Alexandria respondents, and 11% of Cairo respondents.

Only 1% of Port-Said respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood. 1% of Cairo respondents feel unsafe in their neighborhood, while another 1% did not answer.

Sense of Security – City (n = 600)

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

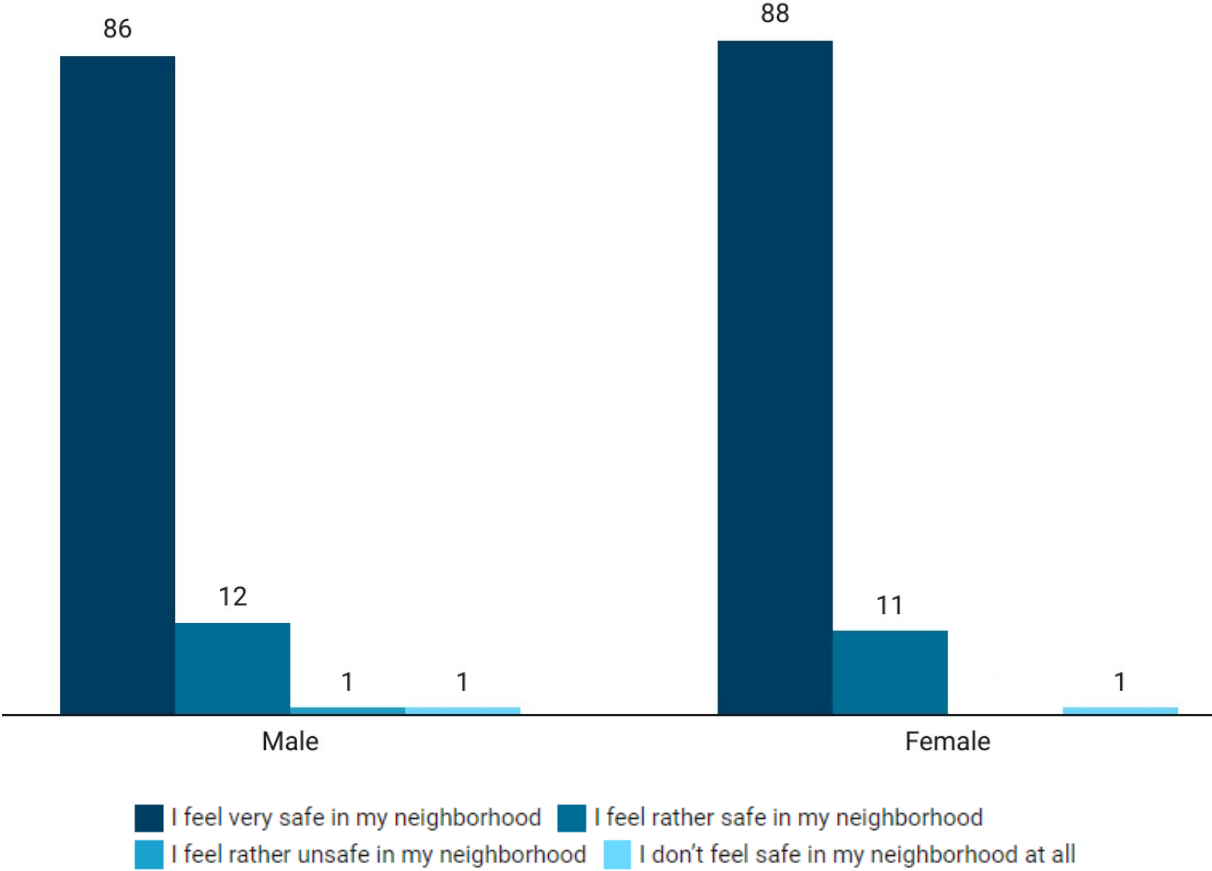


In general, it can be stated that both the male and female respondents feel safe or rather safe in their neighborhood. 86% of male respondents feel very safe, while this is true for 88% of female respondents. 11% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 12% of male respondents.

Only 1% of male respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood. 1% of each male and female survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood.

Sense of Security – Gender (n = 600)

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

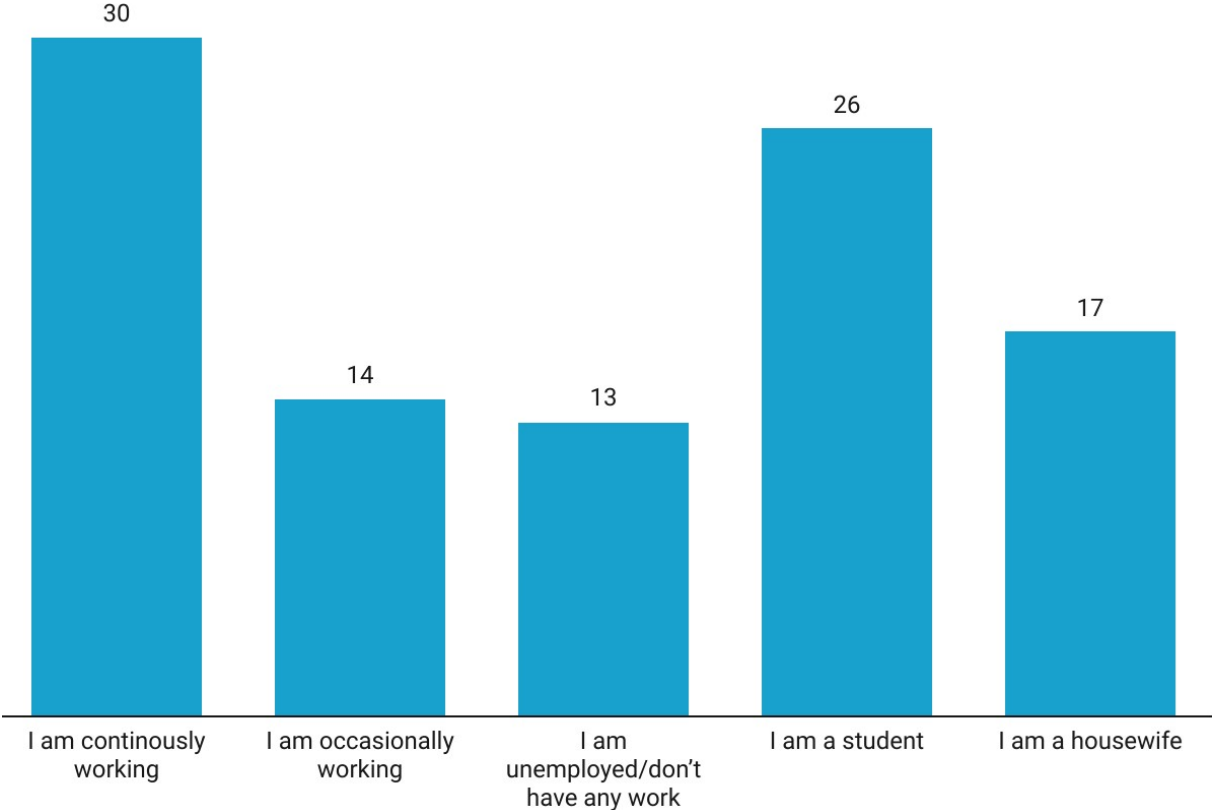


3.2. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 600), 30% work continuously, while 14% have occasional jobs. 26% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 17% are a housewife, while 13% are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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

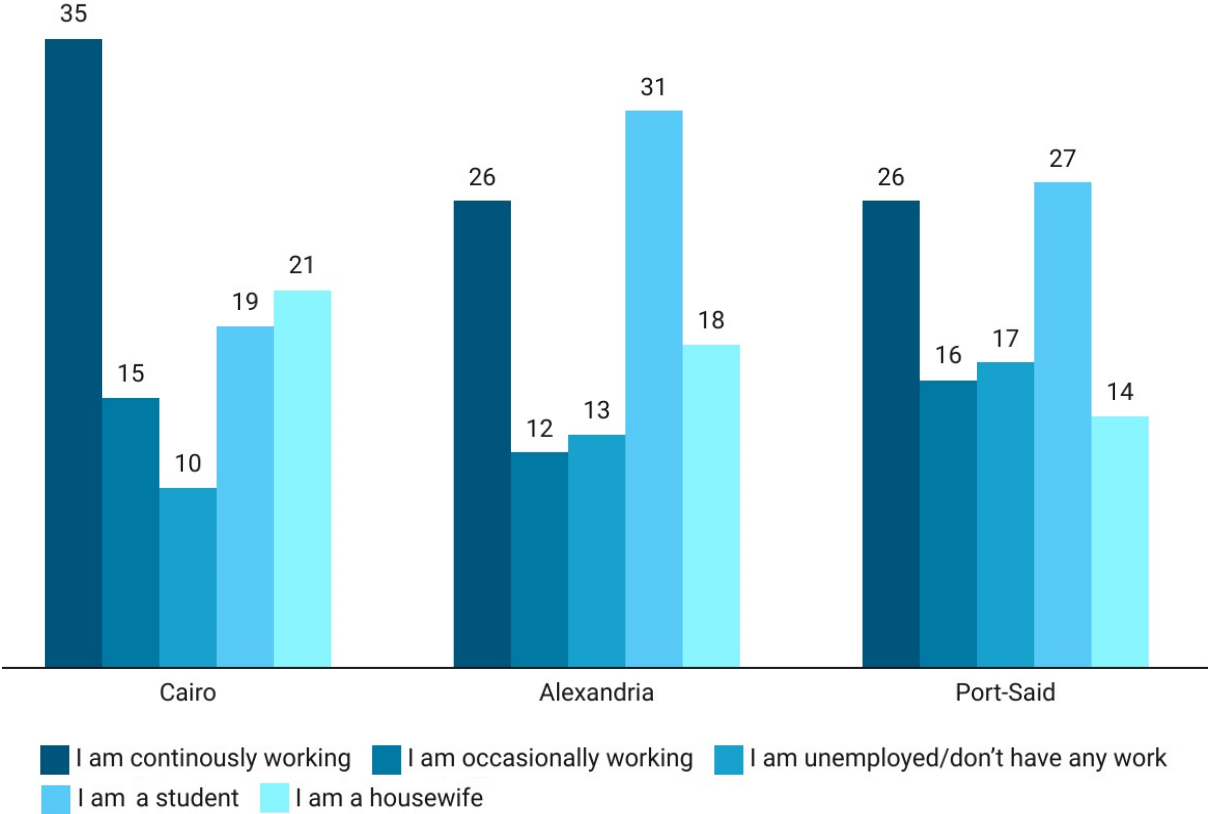


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 35% work continuously in Cairo, while this is true for 26% in both Alexandria and Port-Said. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Port-Said (16%), followed by Cairo (15%) and Alexandria (12%). The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Port-Said with 17%, followed by Alexandria with 13%, and Cairo with 10%.

31% of Alexandria respondents are students, while this is true for 27% of Port-Said respondents, and 19% of Cairo respondents. 21% of Cairo respondents are housewives, while this is true for 18% of Alexandria and 14% of Port-Said respondents.

Occupation – City (n = 600)

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

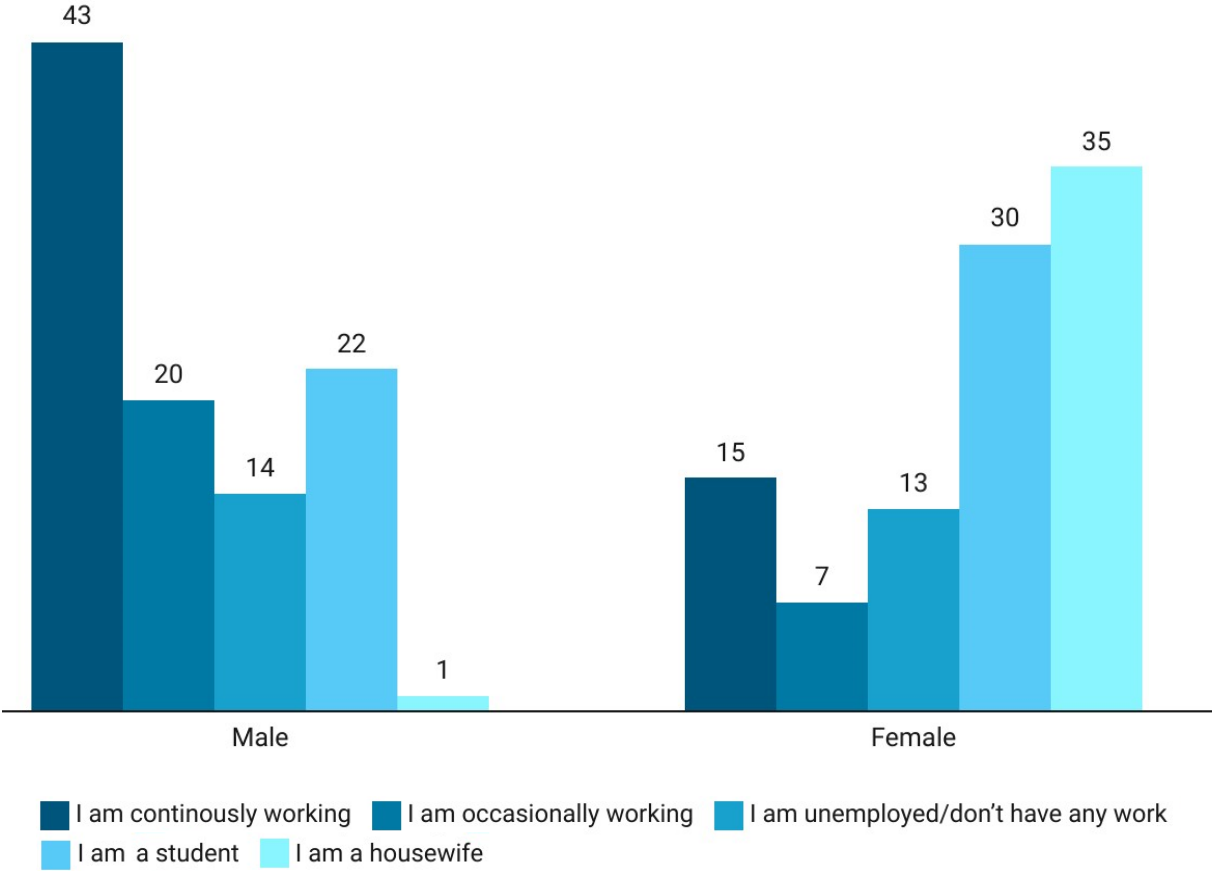


Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 43% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 15% of female respondents. 20% of male respondents and 7% of female respondents work occasionally.

14% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 13% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (30%) and men (22%). 35% of female respondents are housewives, while 1% of male respondents stated taking care of the household.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

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

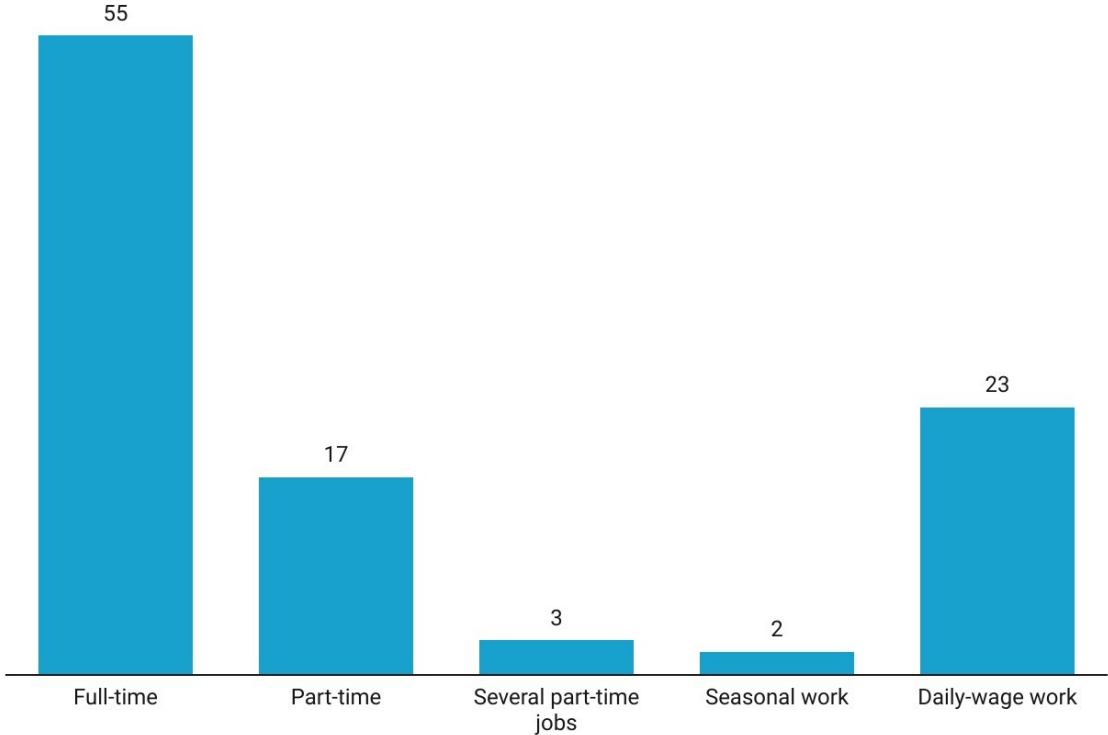


When it comes to the type of occupation, 55% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 261) are full-time workers, while 17% are part-time workers. Only 3% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs. 23% work as daily wage workers, while 2% work as seasonal workers.

Type of Occupation – Total (n = 261*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



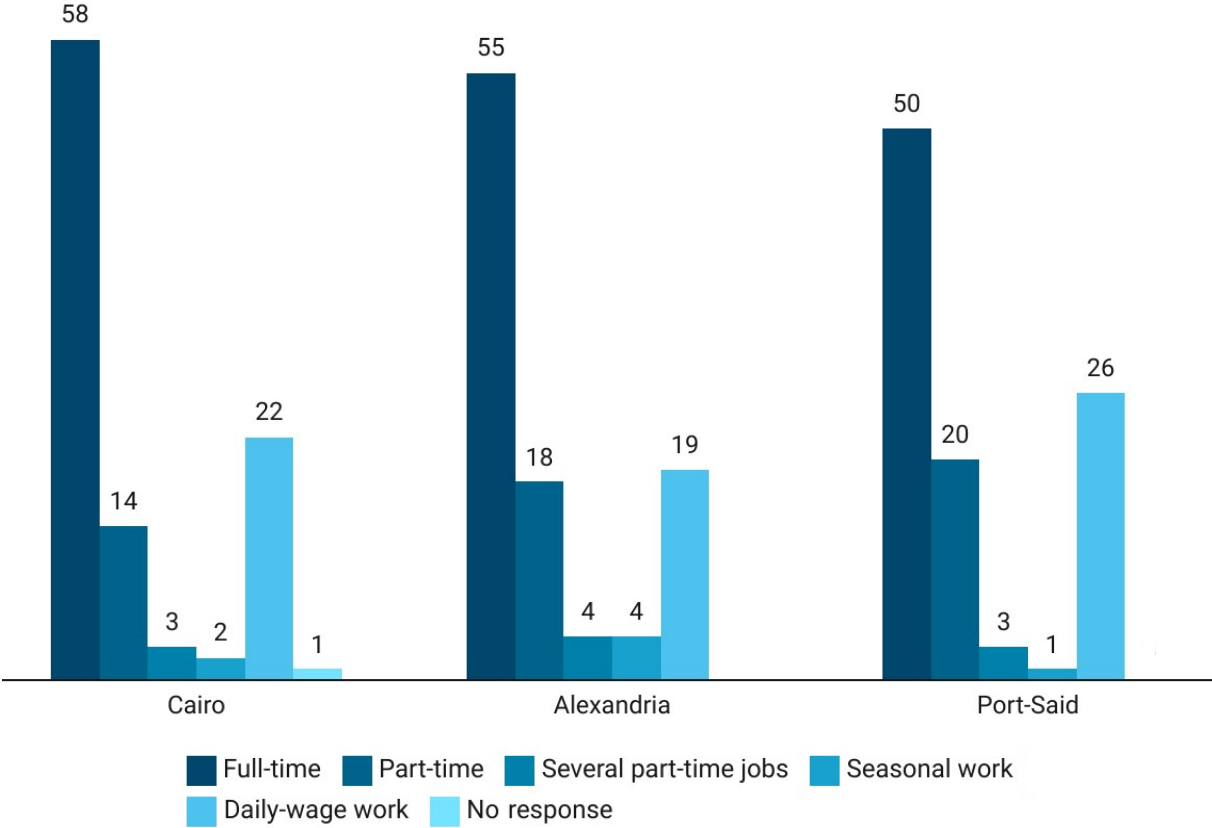
The largest share of full-time workers can be found among Cairo residents (58%), followed by Alexandria with 55%, and Port-Said with 50%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 20% in Port-Said, 18% in Alexandria, and 14% in Cairo.

The largest proportion of those having several part-time jobs can be found among Alexandria respondents with 4%, followed by both Cairo and Port-Said with each 3%. 4% of Alexandria residents are seasonal workers, while this is true for 2% of Cairo and 1% of Port-Said residents. 26% of Port-Said, 22% of Cairo and 19% of Alexandria residents are daily-wage workers. 1% of Cairo respondents did not answer.

Type of Occupation – City (n = 261*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



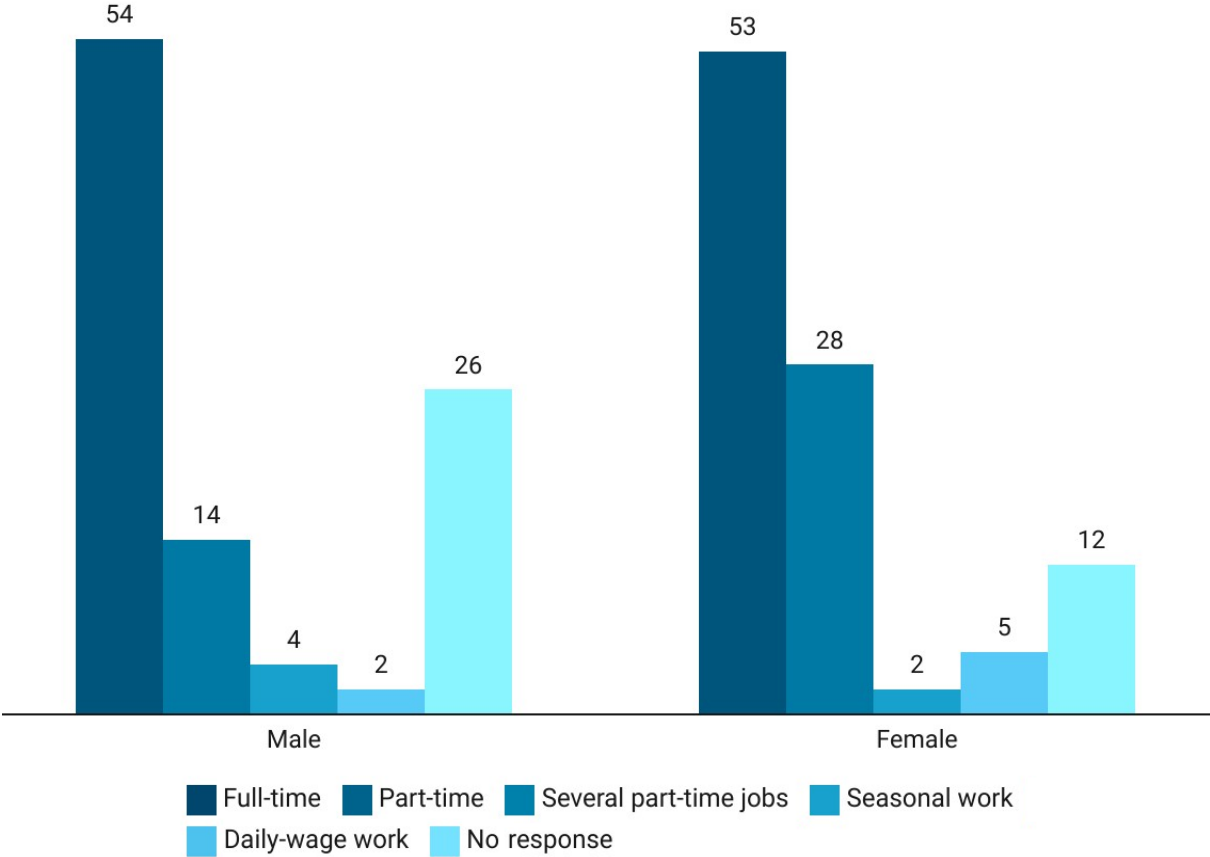
Gender comparison (n = 261) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is slightly higher among male respondents (54%) than among female respondents (53%). The proportion of part-time workers among women (28%) is higher than among men (14%).

4% of male and 2% of female respondents have several part-time jobs. 2% of male respondents work as seasonal workers, while this is also true for 5% of female respondents. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among men (26%) than among women (12%).

Type of Occupation – Gender (n = 261*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

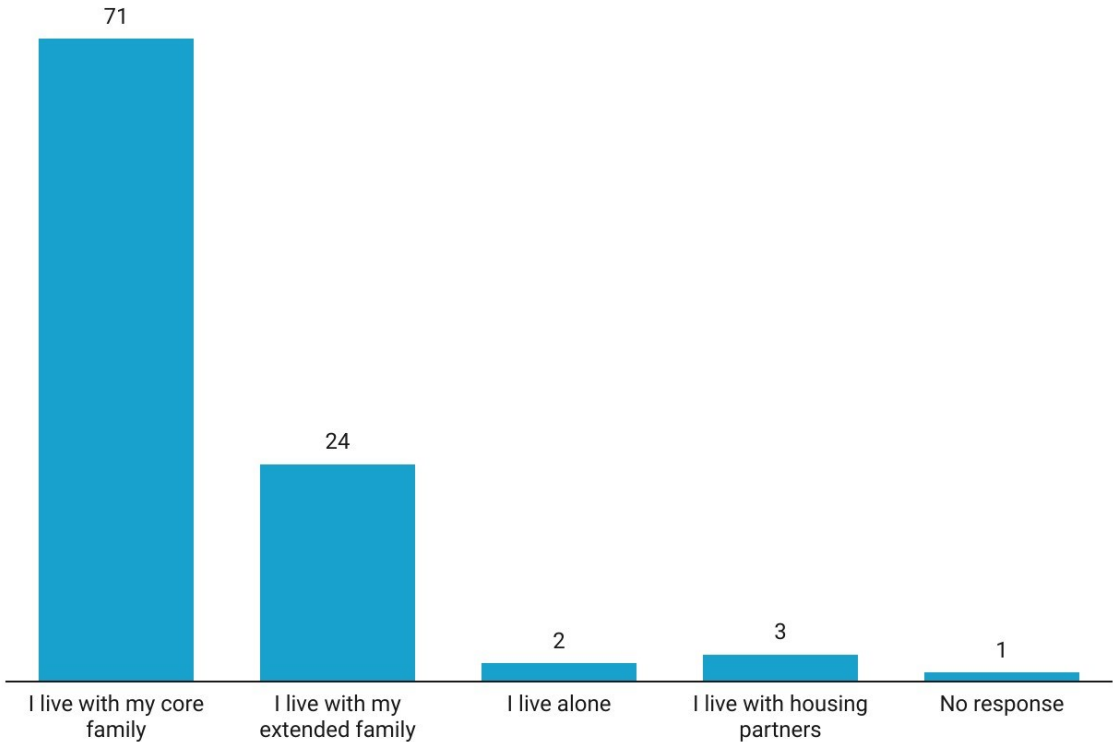


3.3. Housing situation and impact of housing costs

2% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 3% live with their housing partners. 71% live with their core family, while 24% live with their extended family. 1% did not answer.

Current Housing Situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

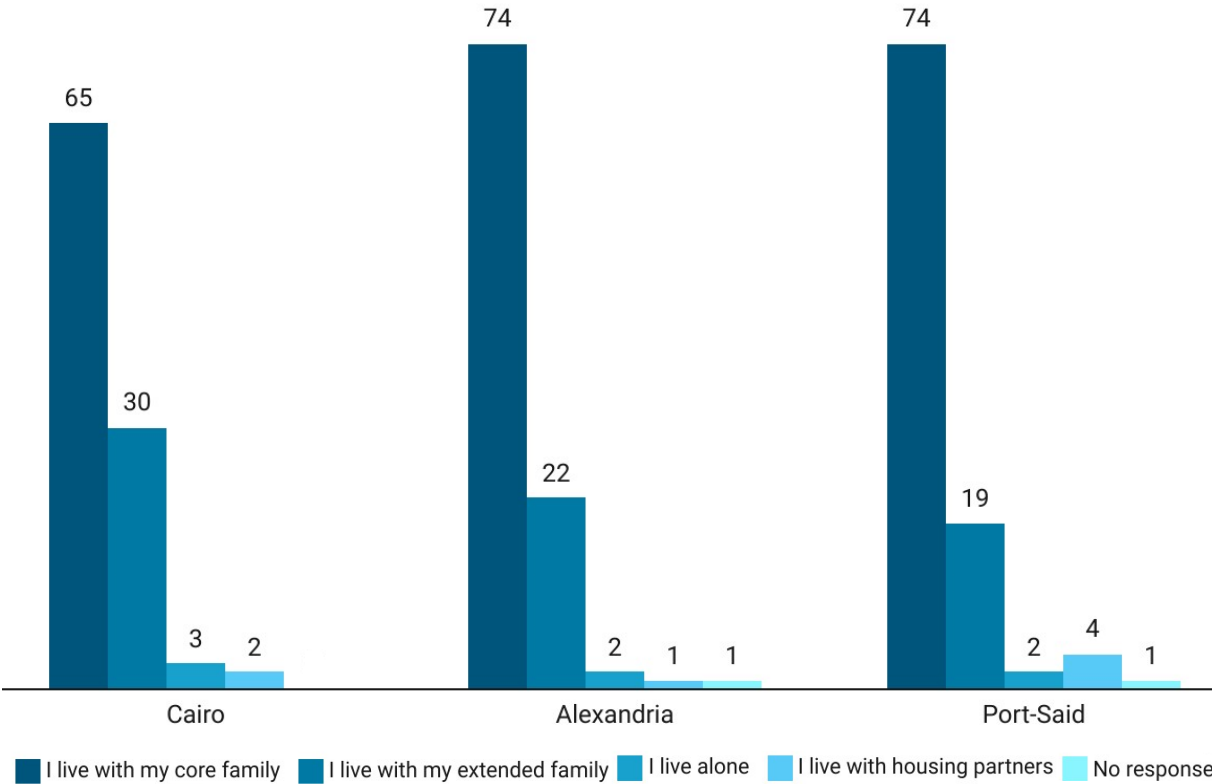


City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among both Alexandria and Port-Said respondents with each 74%, followed by Cairo with 65%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Cairo with 30%, followed by Alexandria (22%), and Port-Said (19%).

3% of Cairo respondents live alone, while this is true for 2% of both Alexandria and Port-Said residents. 4% of Port-Said respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 2% of Cairo respondents and 1% of Alexandria respondents. 1% of each Alexandria and Port-Said respondents did not answer.

Current Housing Situation – City (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

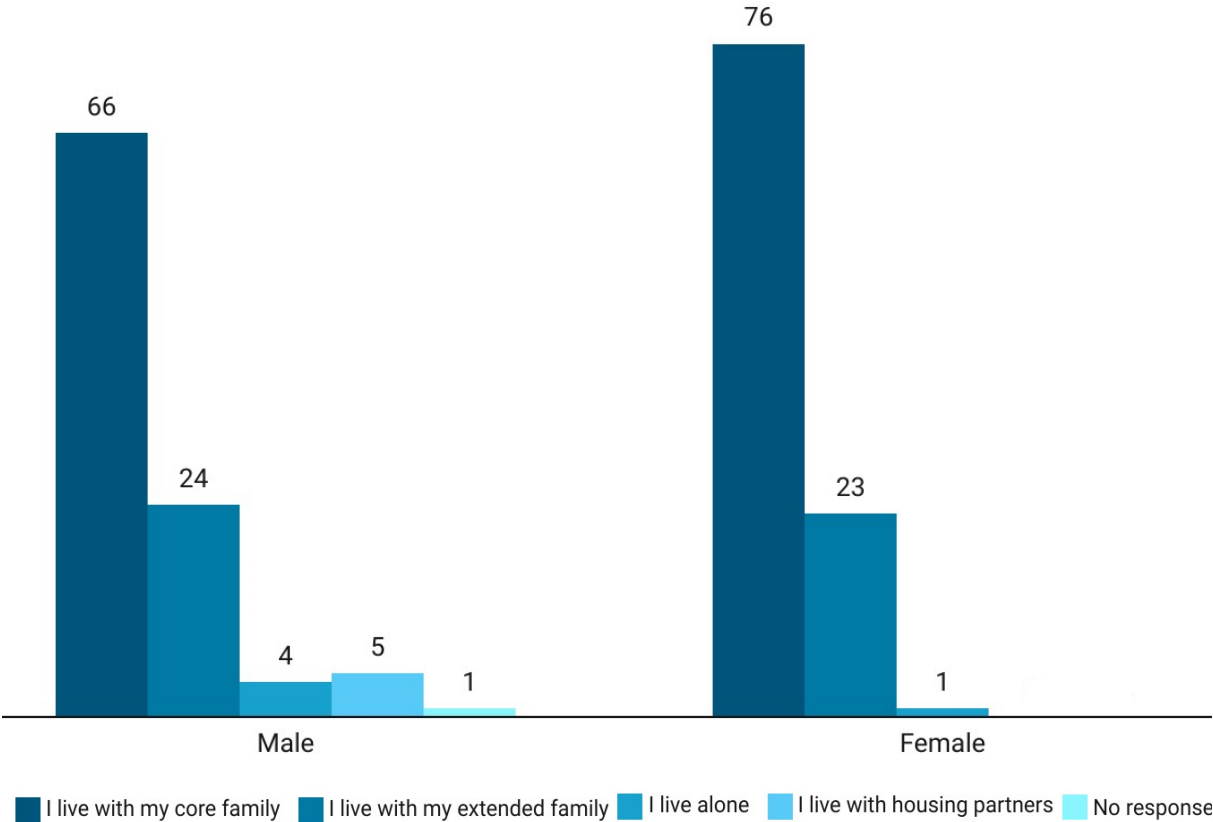


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 66% of male respondents live with their core family, while this is true for 76% of female respondents. 24% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 23% of female participants.

Among male respondents, 5% live with their housing partners, while none of the female respondents agreed on that. Among female respondents, 1% live alone, while this is true for 4% of male respondents. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Current Housing Situation – Gender (n = 600)

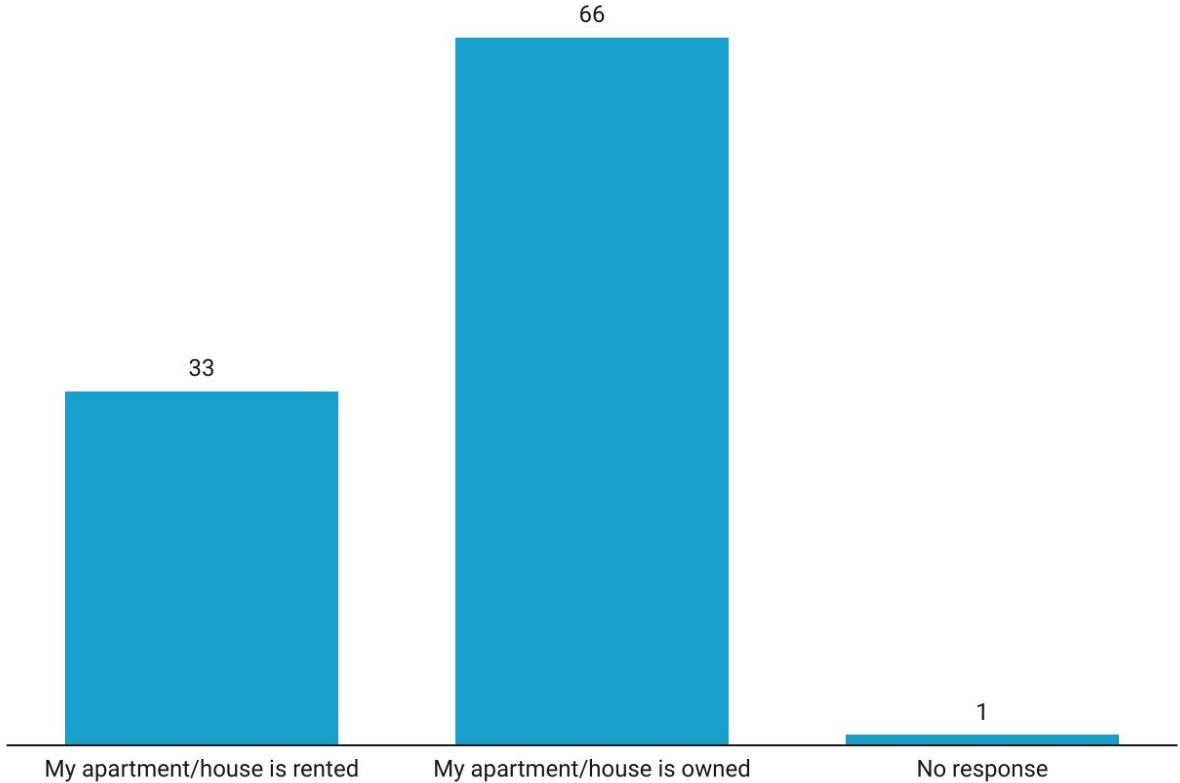
What is your current housing situation?



36% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 33% 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?

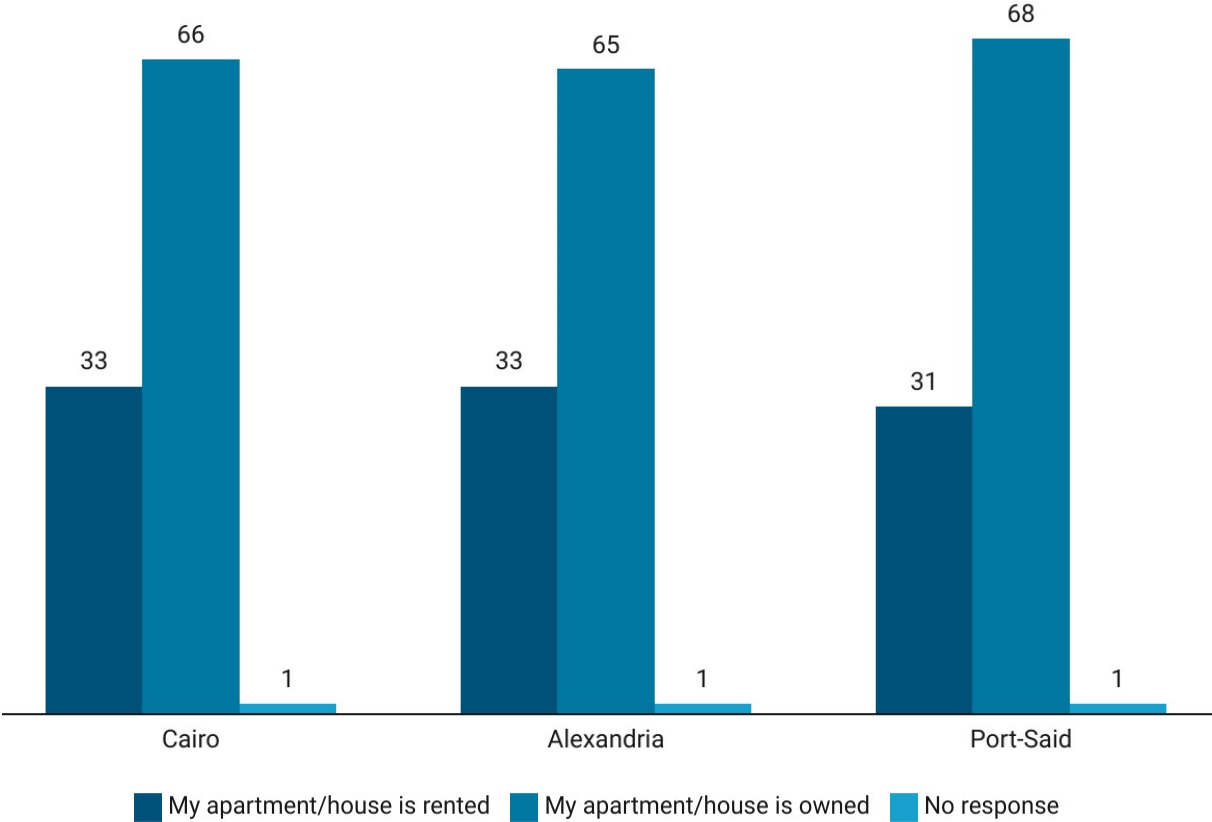


City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those renting an apartment or house is to be found among both Cairo and Alexandria respondents with each 33%, followed by Port-Said residents with 31%.

68% of Port-Said residents live in an accommodation they own, while this is true for 66% of Cairo residents, and 65% of Alexandria residents. 1% of each city respondent group did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 32% of male and 34% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they rent, while 67% of male respondents and 65% of female respondents live in an accommodation they own.

1% of each male and female respondents did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

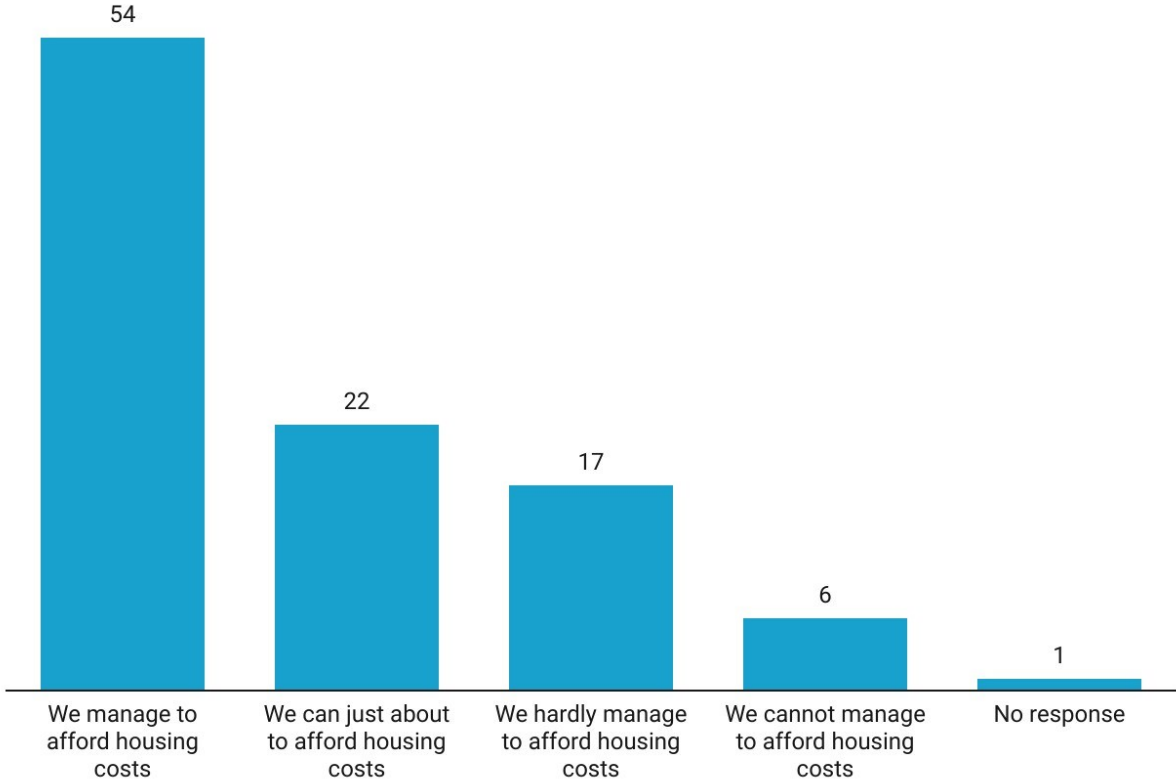


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 54% manage to afford the housing costs. 22% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600).

17% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 6% 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)?

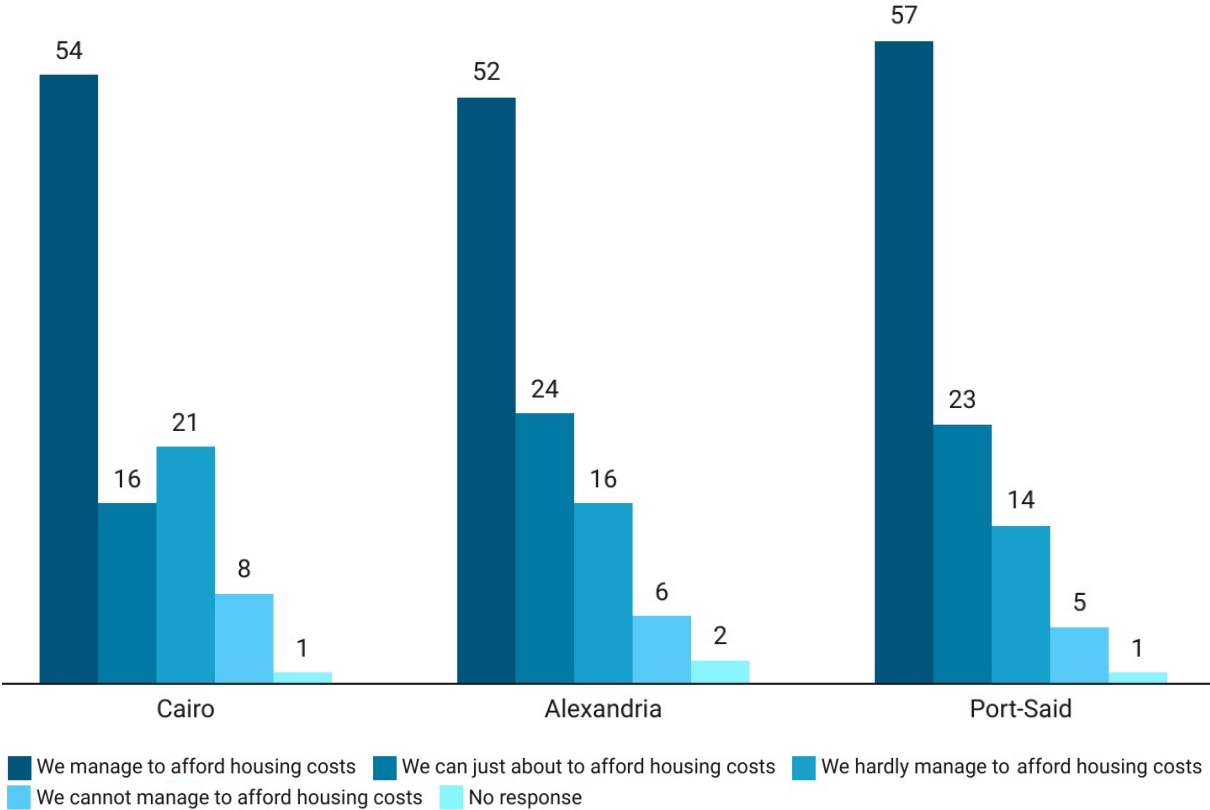


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 57% of Port-Said respondents, 54% of Cairo respondents, and 52% of Alexandria respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 24% of Alexandria respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 23% of Port-Said and 16% of Cairo residents.

21% of Cairo, 16% of Alexandria, and 14% of Port-Said respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Cairo residents with 8%, followed by Alexandria with 6%, and Port-Said with 5%. 2% of Alexandria respondents did not answer, while this is true for 1% each among Cairo and Port-Said residents.

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

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

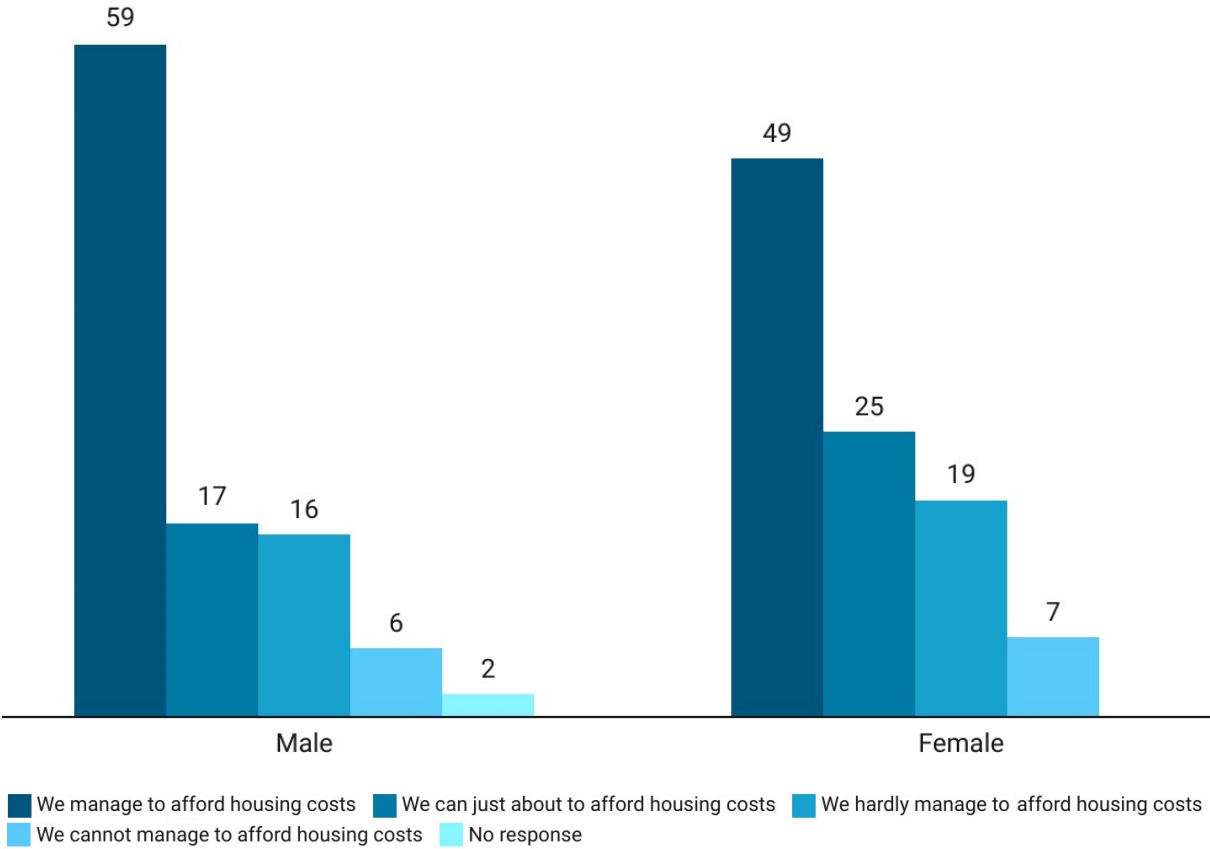


59% of male respondents and 49% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 17% of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 25% of female residents.

In contrast, 16% 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 slightly higher among female respondents (7%) than male respondents (6%). 2% of male respondents did not answer.

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

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



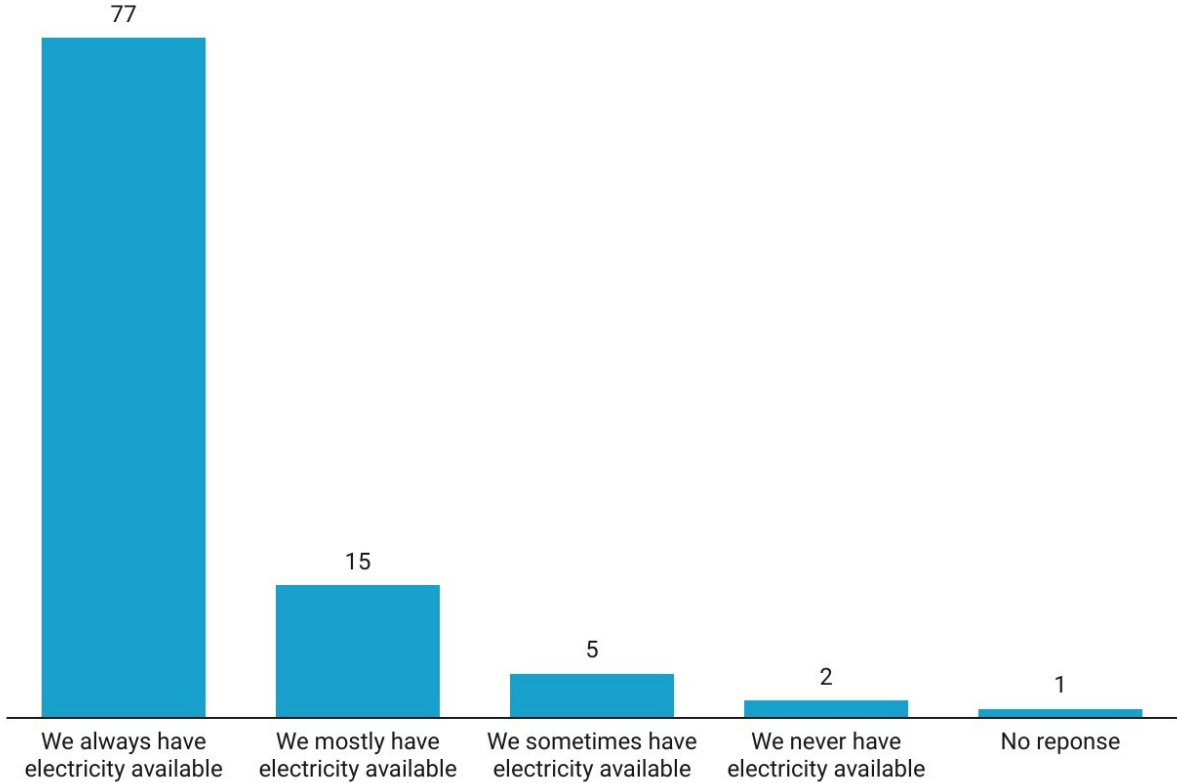
3.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

77% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, followed by those who mostly have electricity available (15%).

5% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while 2% of the respondents never have electricity available. 1% did not answer.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



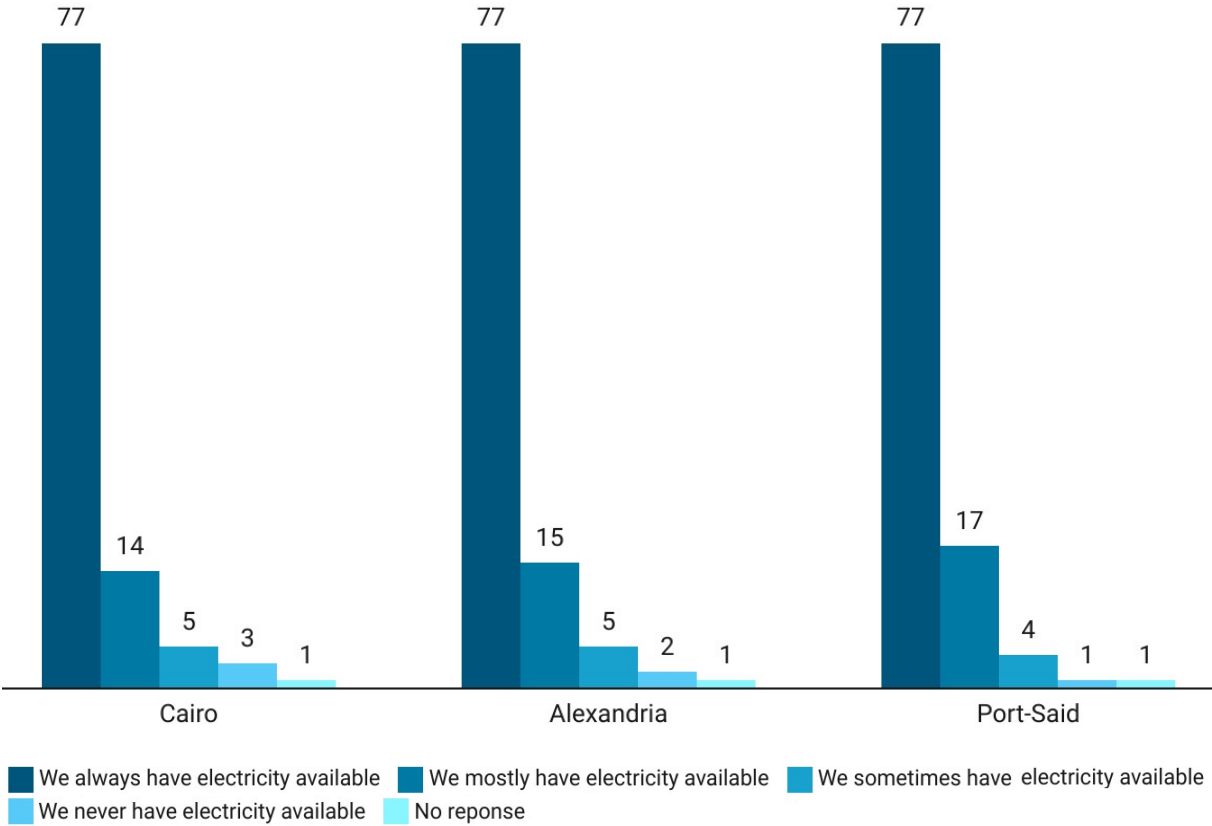
Comparing all three cities (n = 600), 77% of the respondents among all three cities always have access to electricity. 17% of respondents living in Port-Said mostly have access to electricity, followed by Alexandria with 15%, and Cairo with 14%.

5% of each Cairo and Alexandria residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Port-Said residents with 4%. 3% among Cairo residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 2% of Alexandria, and 1% of Port-Said residents.

1% of each of Cairo, Alexandria, and Port-Said respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

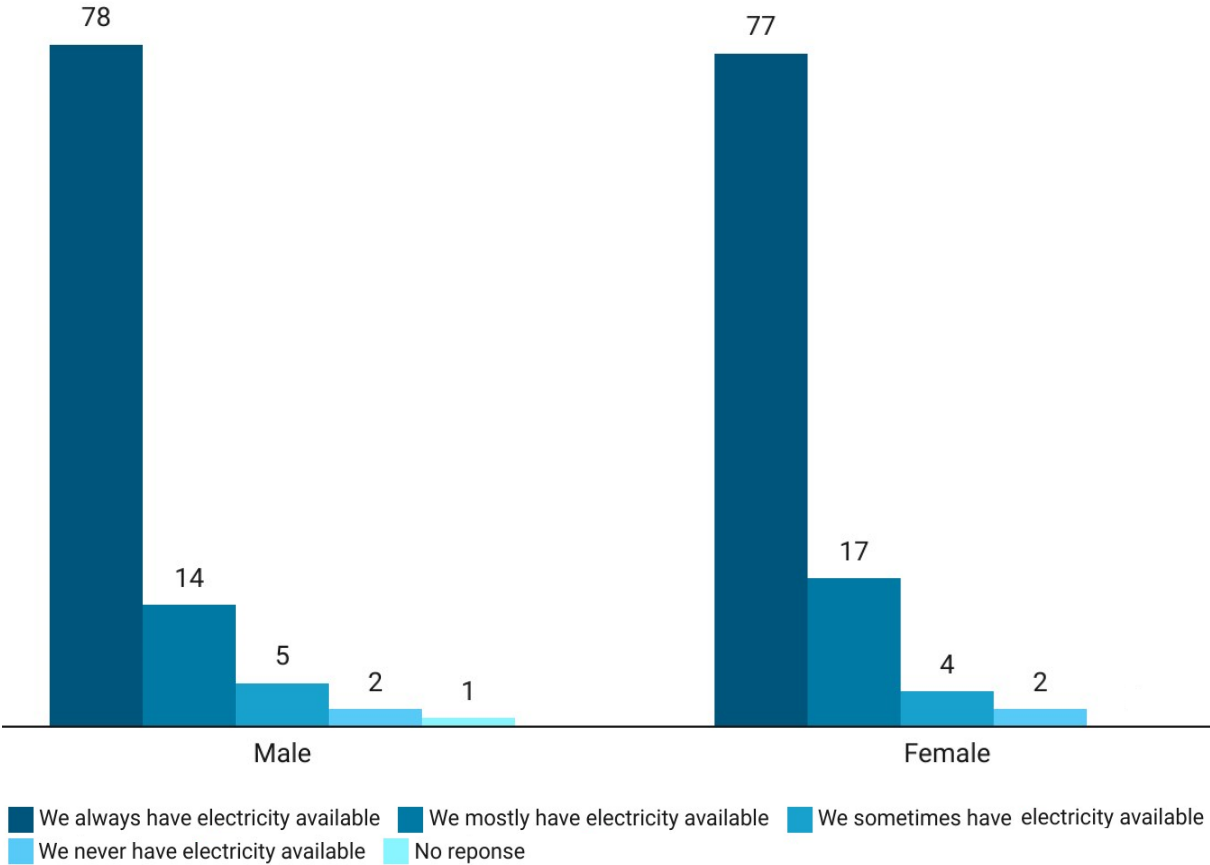


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows an approximately similar response behaviour among both genders. 78% of male and 77% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 14% of male and 17% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

5% of male and 4% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 2% among both male and female respondents stated that they never had access to electricity. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



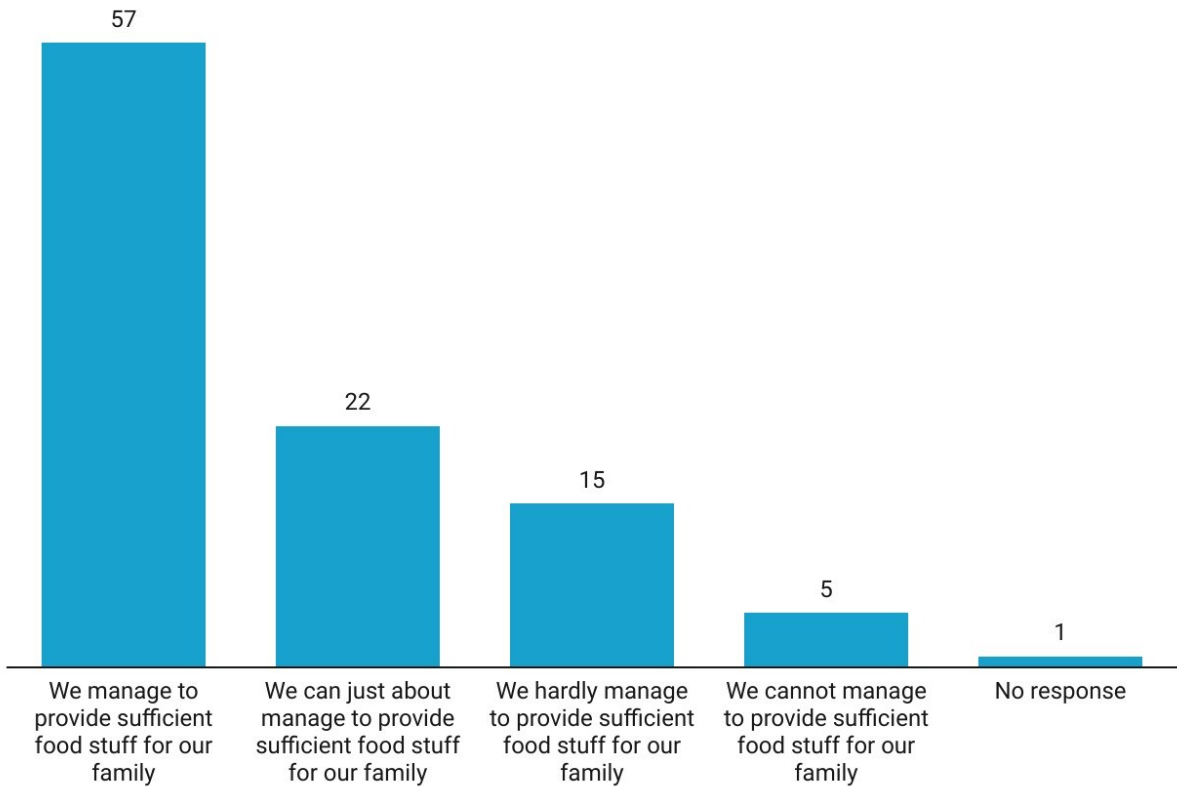
3.5. Impact of current food prices on family’s ability to buy food

57% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 22% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

15% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 5% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 1% did not answer.

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?

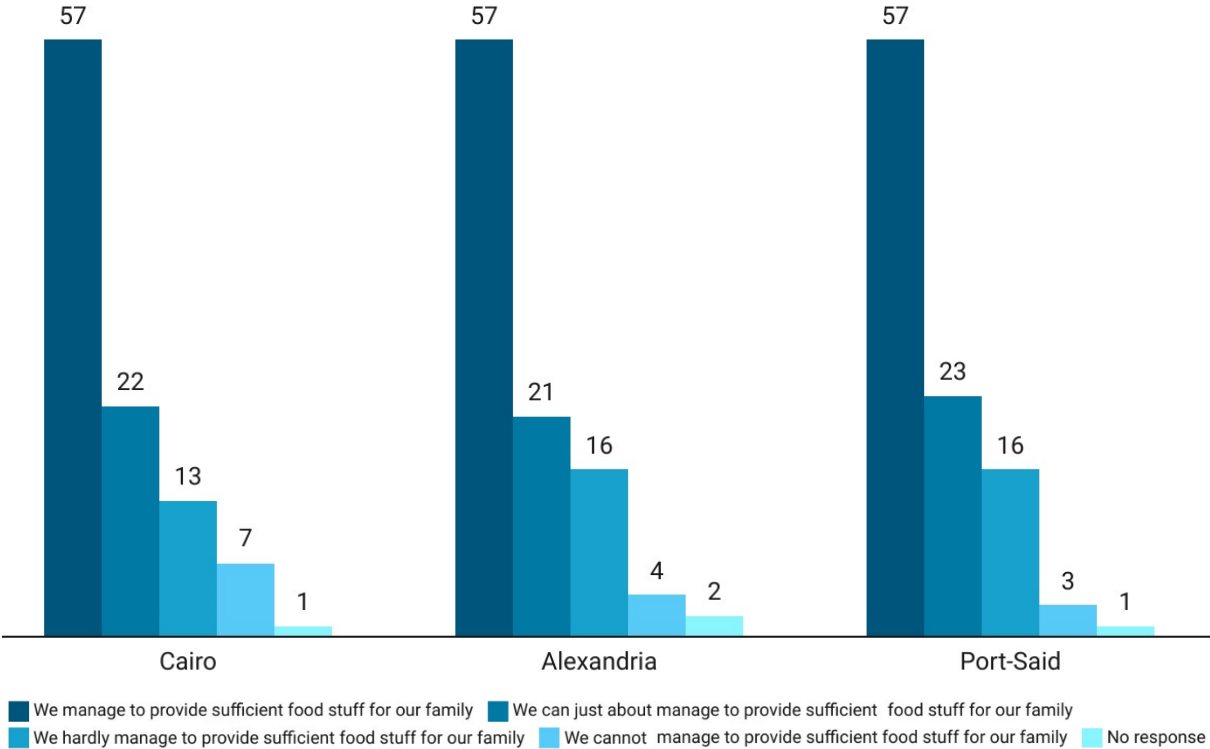


Among all three cities, 57% of the respondents manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 23% of Port-Said respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 22% of respondents in Cairo, and 21% of respondents in Alexandria.

16% of both Alexandria and Port-Said residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 13% of Cairo residents. 7% of Cairo residents, 4% of Alexandria residents, and 3% of Port-Said residents cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 2% of Alexandria residents did not answer, while this is true for 1% of each Cairo and Port-Said residents.

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

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



61% of male and 53% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 20% of male and 24% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

13% of male and 17% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 4% of male respondents and 6% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 2% of male participants did not answer.

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

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

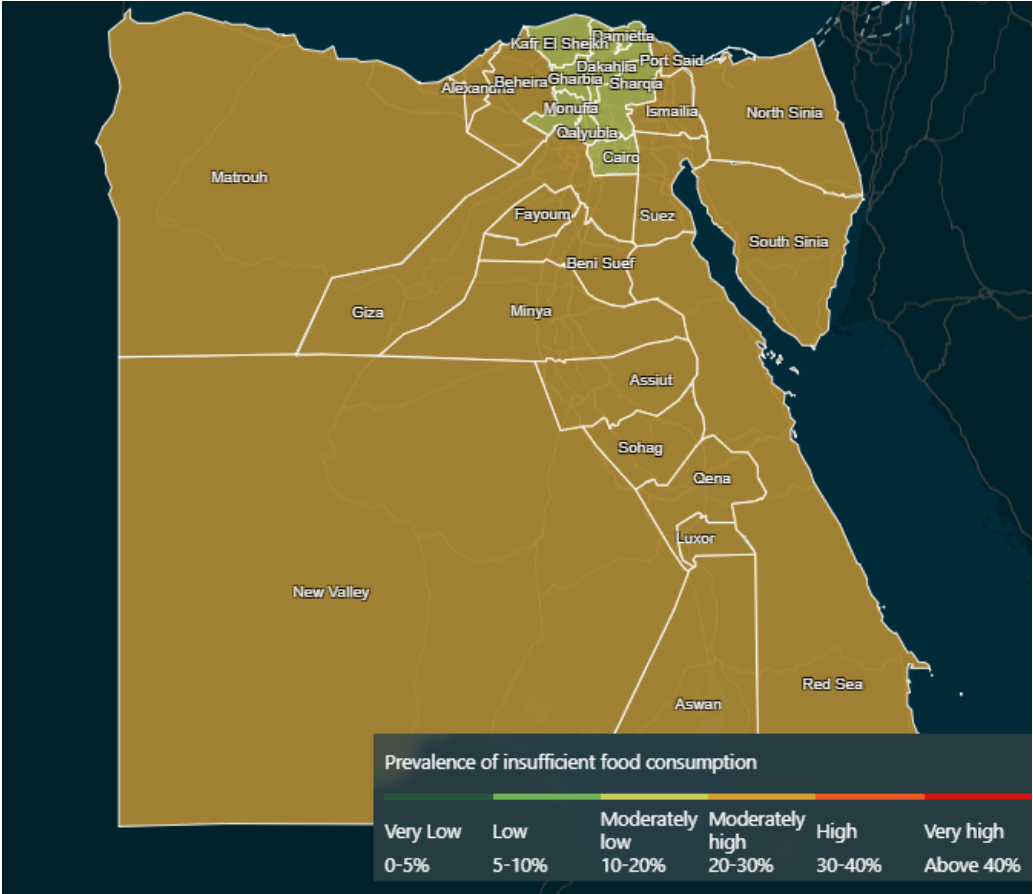
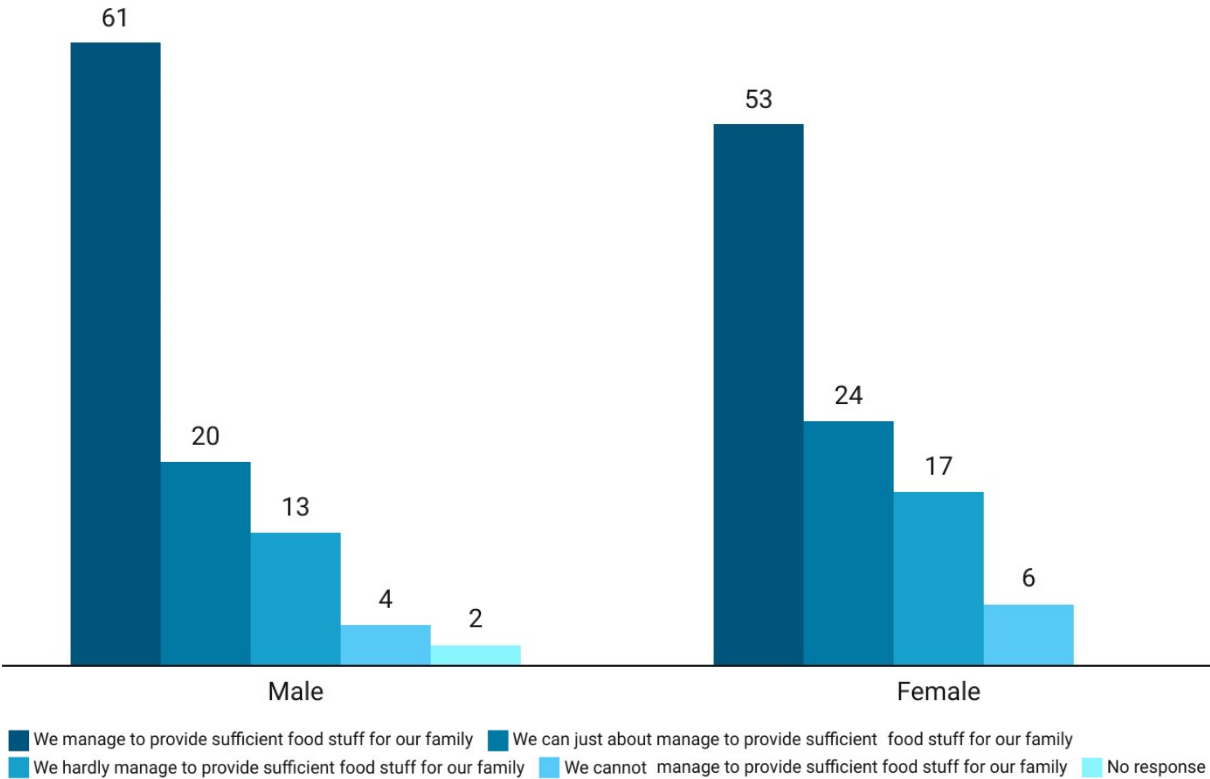


Figure 1. Hunger map of Egypt (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>, access on 2024/02/23)

The results of this study are supported by the findings of the HungerMap² on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Egypt. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in Egypt: red signals areas where people are not meeting the required food intake levels and thus require urgent assistance, while green signals areas where people meet the required food intake levels. As can be seen from the virtual map, most of the country is affected by moderately high insufficient food consumption (coloured ochre/light brown colour). Some areas in the North are coloured green (low prevalence of insufficient food consumption).

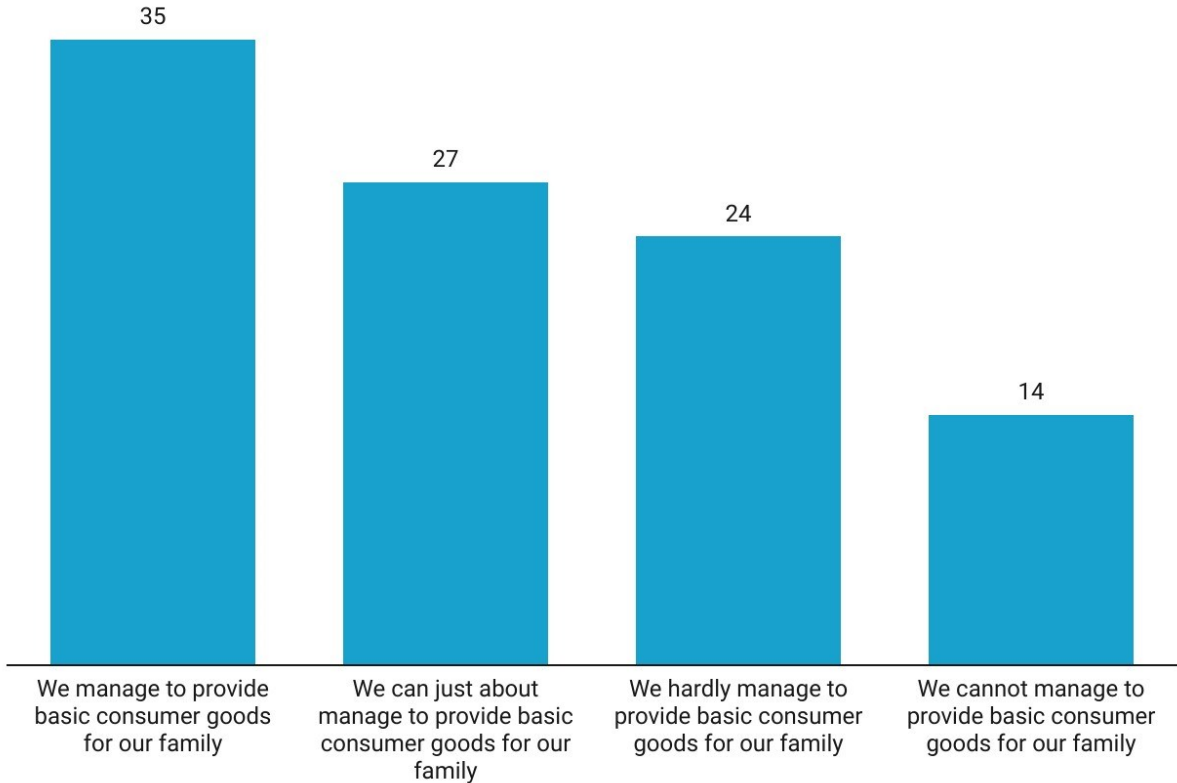
3.6. Impact of current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods

35% of surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 27% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 24% hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while a noticeable proportion of 14% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

² The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (<https://hungermmap.wfp.org/>).

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

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

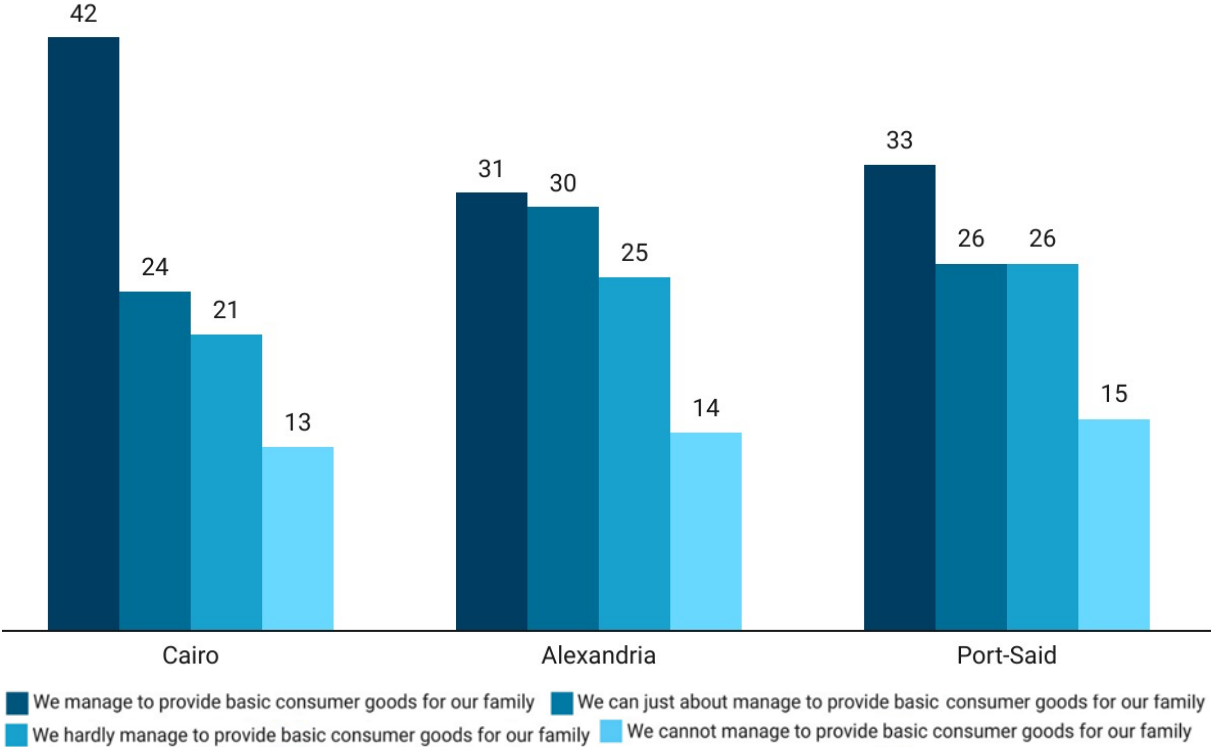


42% of Cairo residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while in Port-Said this is true for 33% of the residents, in Alexandria for 31% of the residents. 30% of Alexandria residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Port-Said residents with 26%, and Cairo residents with 24%.

26% of Port-Said residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 25% of Alexandria residents, and 21% of Cairo residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Port-Said residents with 15%, followed by Alexandria with 14% and Cairo residents with 13%.

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.)?

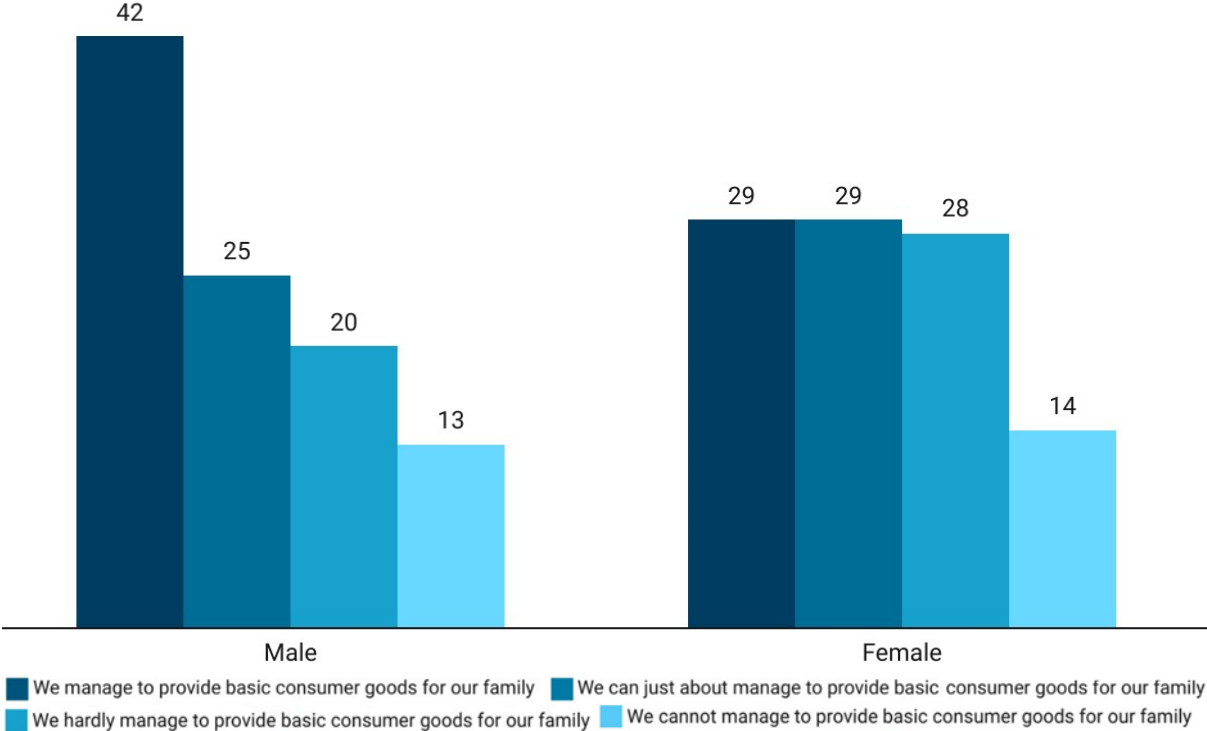


Gender comparison reveals that 42% of male and 29% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 25% of male and 29% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

20% of male and 28% of female respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 13% of male and 14% of female survey participants cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

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

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



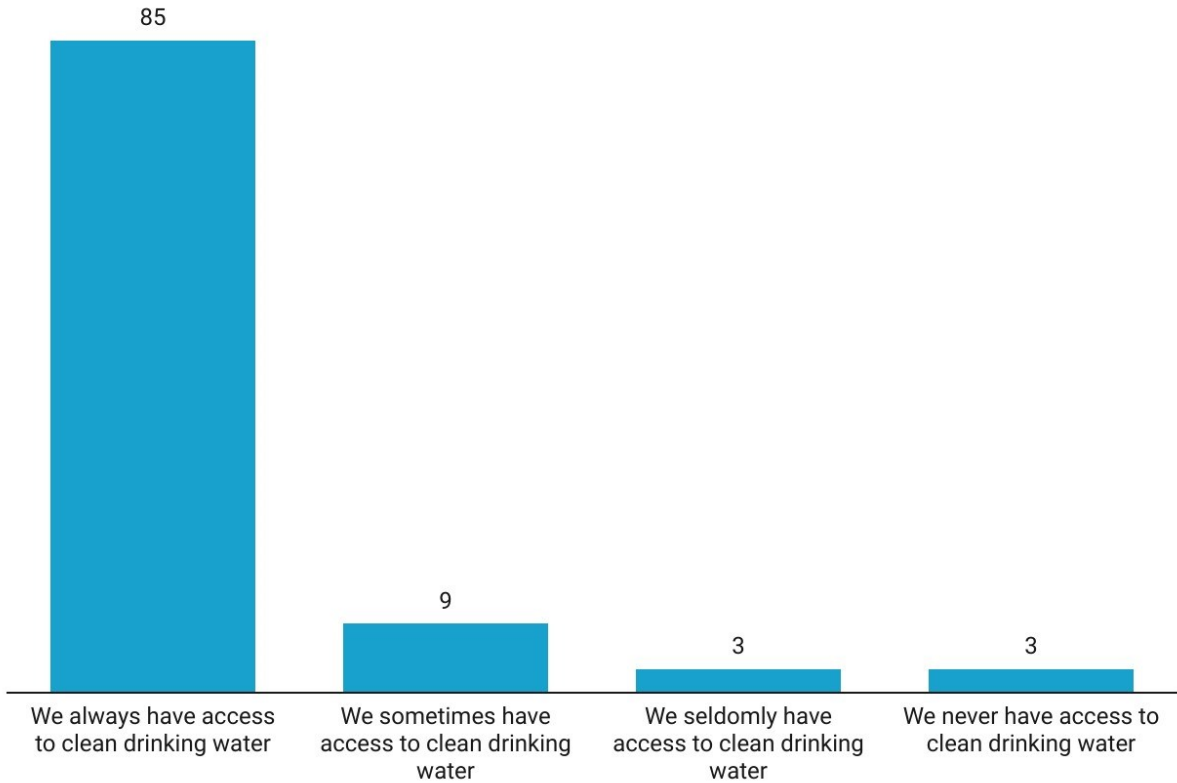
3.7. Access to clean drinking water

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

85% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 9% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 3% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 3% never have access to clean drinking water.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

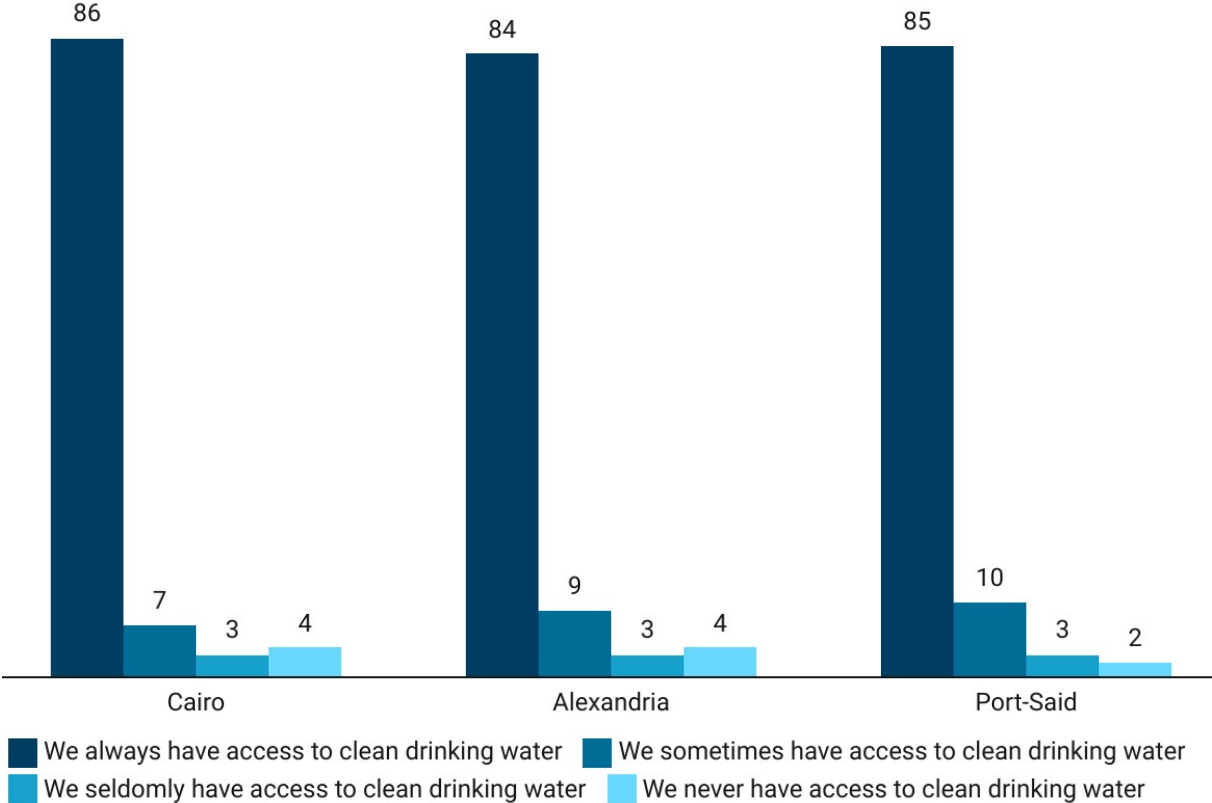


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Cairo with 86%, followed by Port-Said with 85%, and Alexandria with 84%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Port-Said respondents with 10%, followed by Alexandria respondents with 9%, and Cairo respondents with 7%.

3% of each Cairo, Alexandria, and Port-Said respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found among both Cairo and Alexandria with each 4%, followed by Port-Said with 2%.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

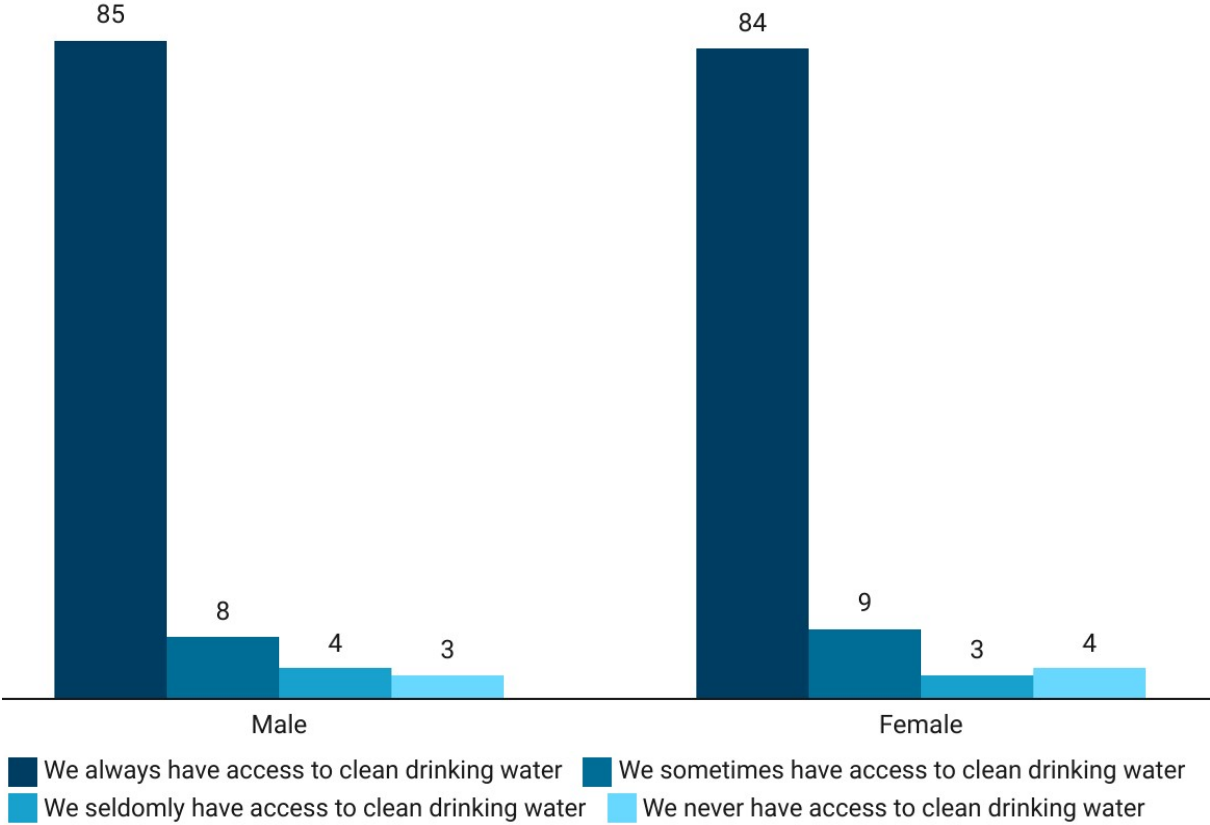


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 85% of male respondents and 84% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is slightly lower among male participants (8%) than female participants (9%).

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

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



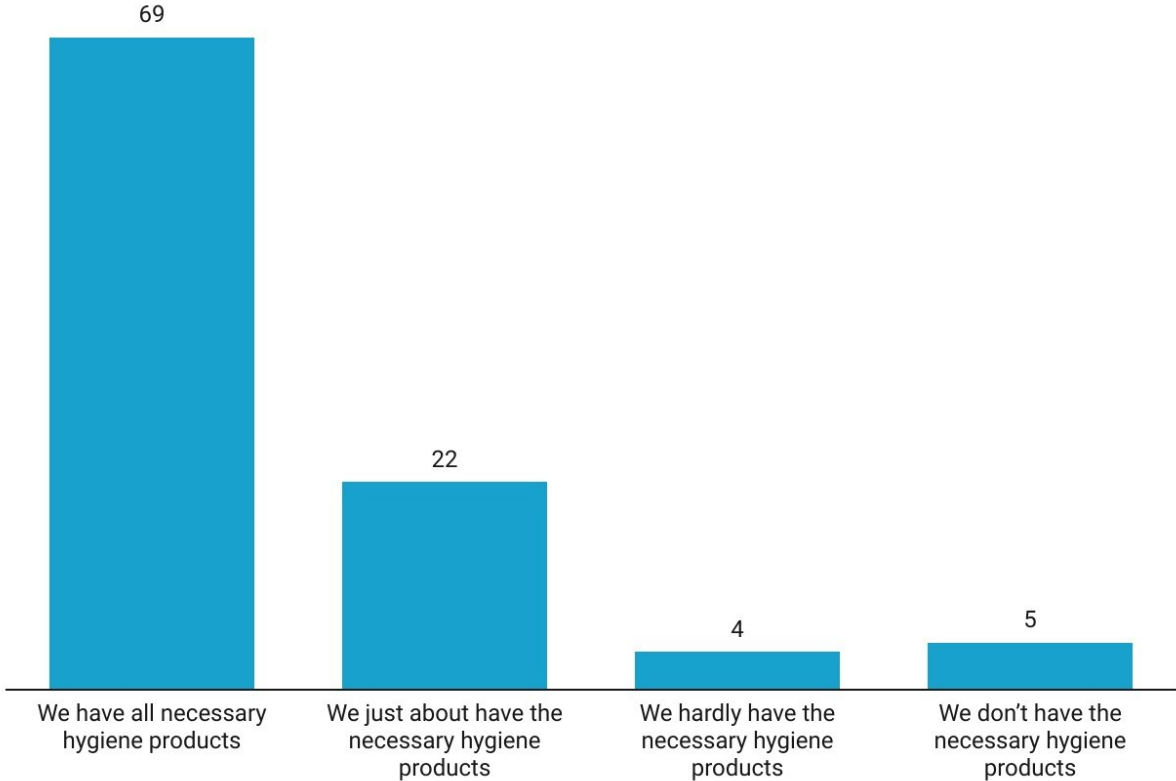
3.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

96% 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. 22% just about have access to necessary hygiene products.

A proportion of 4% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products, while 5% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).

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

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

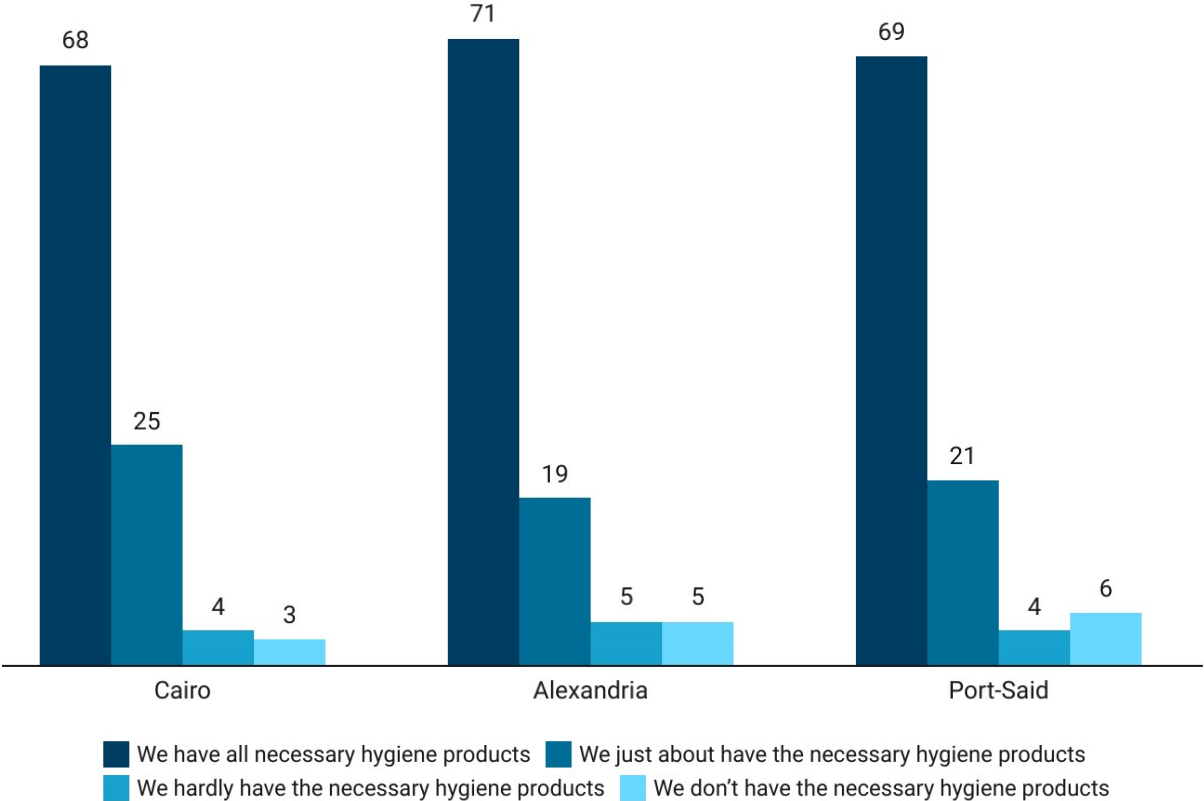


Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Alexandria respondents with 71%, followed by Port-Said respondents with 69%, and Cairo respondents (68%). 25% of Cairo respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 21% of Port-Said and 19% of Alexandria respondents.

5% of Alexandria respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 4% of each Cairo as well as Port-Said respondents. Among Port-Said respondents, 6% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for also 5% of Alexandria, and 3% of Cairo residents.

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

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

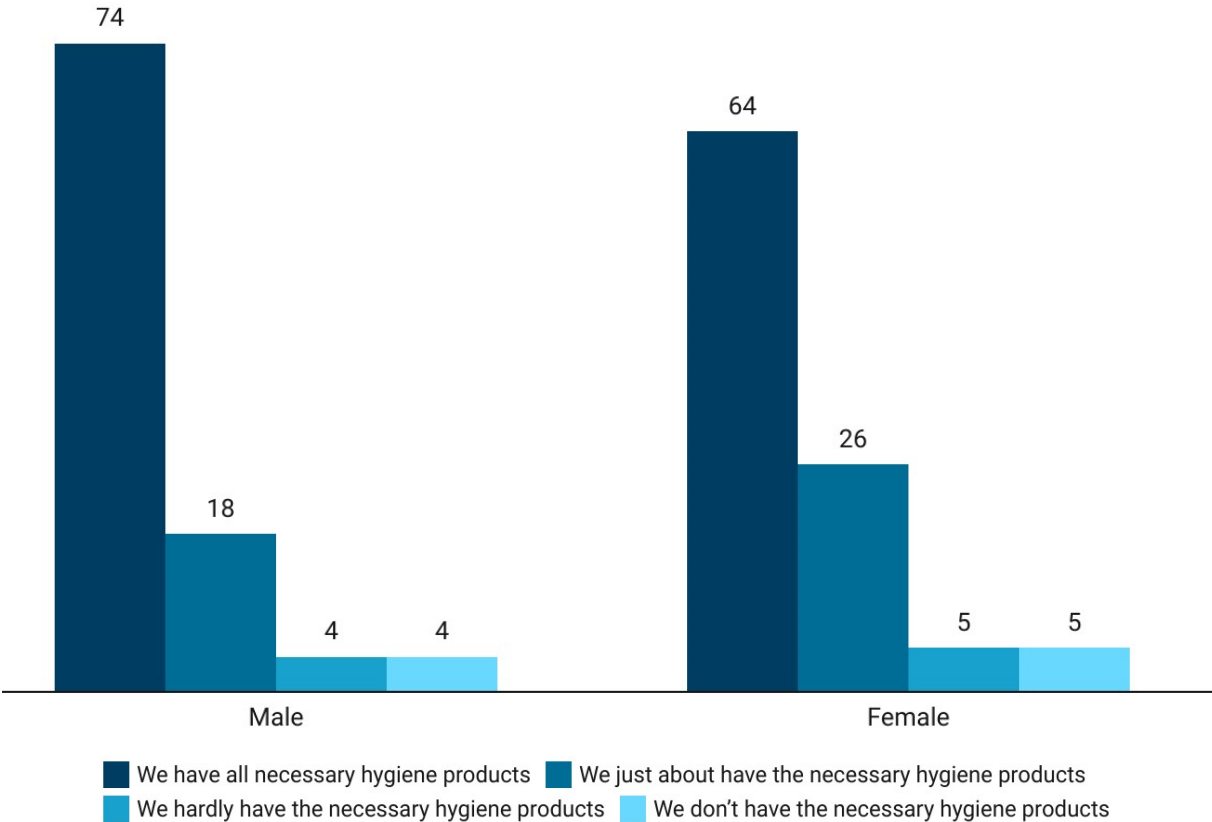


Taking gender comparison into consideration, 74% of male and 64% of female respondents (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 18% of male and 26% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

4% of female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc., while this is true for 4% of male respondents. 4% of male respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 5% of female respondents.

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

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



3.9. Access to medical services

61% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 29% have access but they are not able to afford them. 8% do not have any access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

69% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 27% have access but cannot afford them. 4% do not have access to medication and drugs.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 64% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 25% have access but they are not able

to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 9% have no access to primary medical care. 2% did not give an answer.

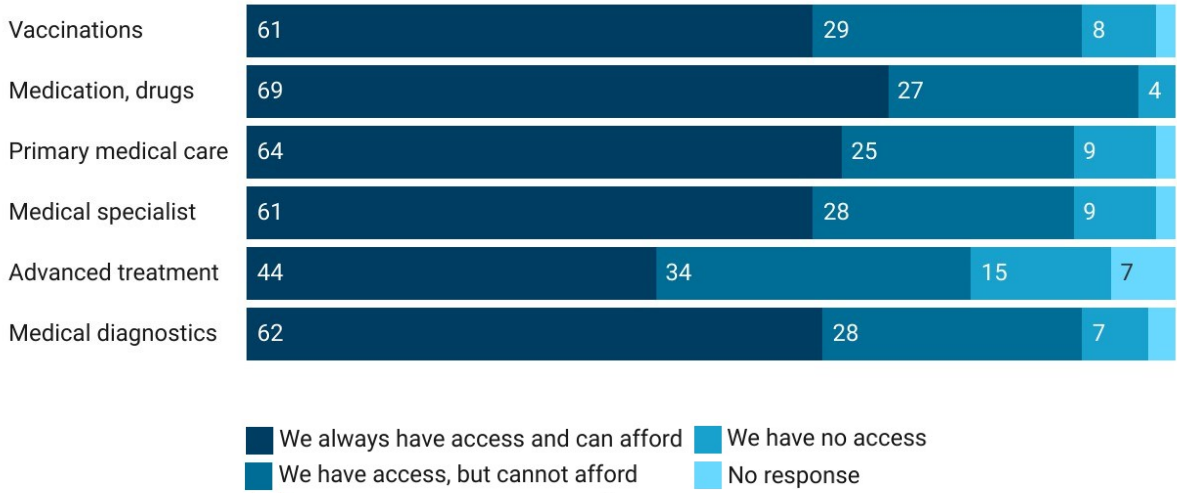
61% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 28% have access to a medical specialist but cannot afford the visit. 9% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 2% did not answer.

44% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 34% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 15% have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 7% did not answer.

62% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Total (n = 600)

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



59% of Cairo residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 31% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

70% of Cairo residents (n = 200) have access and are able to afford medication/drugs, while 26% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 4% have no access to medication or drugs.

67% of the respondents in Cairo (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 23% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 10% of Cairo respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

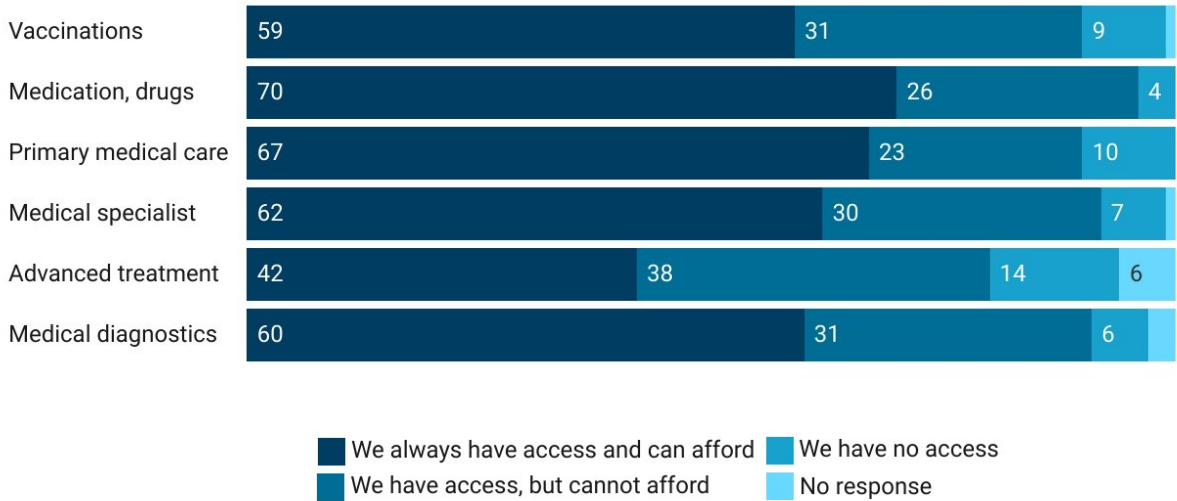
62% of the Cairo sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 30% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 7% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% refused to answer the question.

42% of Cairo respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 38% have access but cannot afford it, while 14% have no access at all. A noticeable percentage of 6% did not answer.

60% of Cairo respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 6% have no access to medical diagnostics at all, while 3% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Cairo (n = 200)

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



60% of Alexandria residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 31% have access but cannot afford them. 7% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 2% did not answer.

Among Alexandria residents (n = 200), 70% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 26% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 3% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

60% of Alexandria respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 27% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 11% do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer.

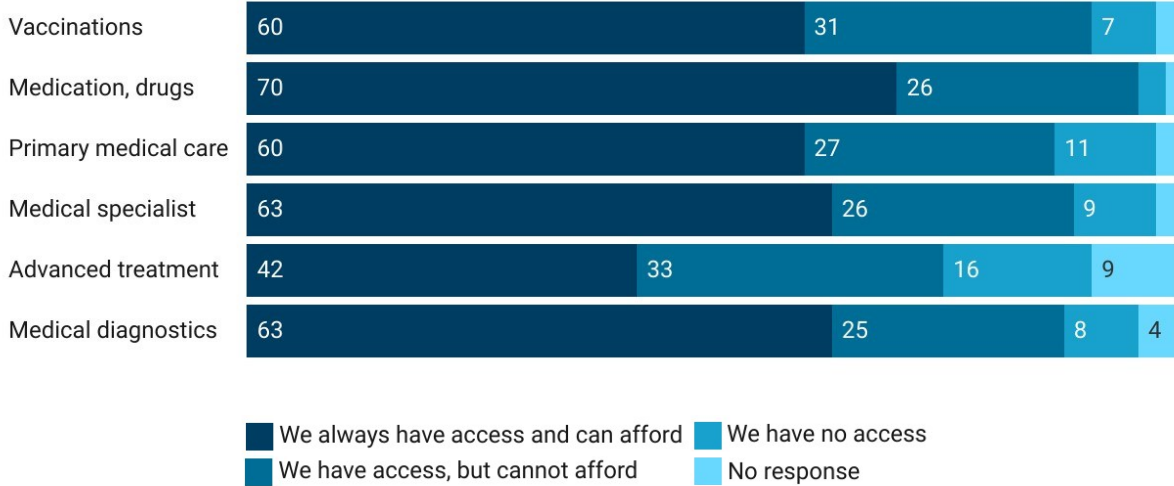
63% of Alexandria residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 26% have access but is not able to afford it. 9% do not have access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

42% of Alexandria respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 33% have access but do not have the financial resources to afford it, while 16% do not have access at all. 9% did not answer.

63% of Alexandria respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 8% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 4% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Alexandria (n = 200)

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



64% of Port-Said residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 8% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 2% did not answer.

Among Port-Said respondents (n = 200), 67% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 29% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 4% do not have access to medication and drugs.

65% of Port-Said respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 25% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 7% of Port-Said respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 3% refused to answer.

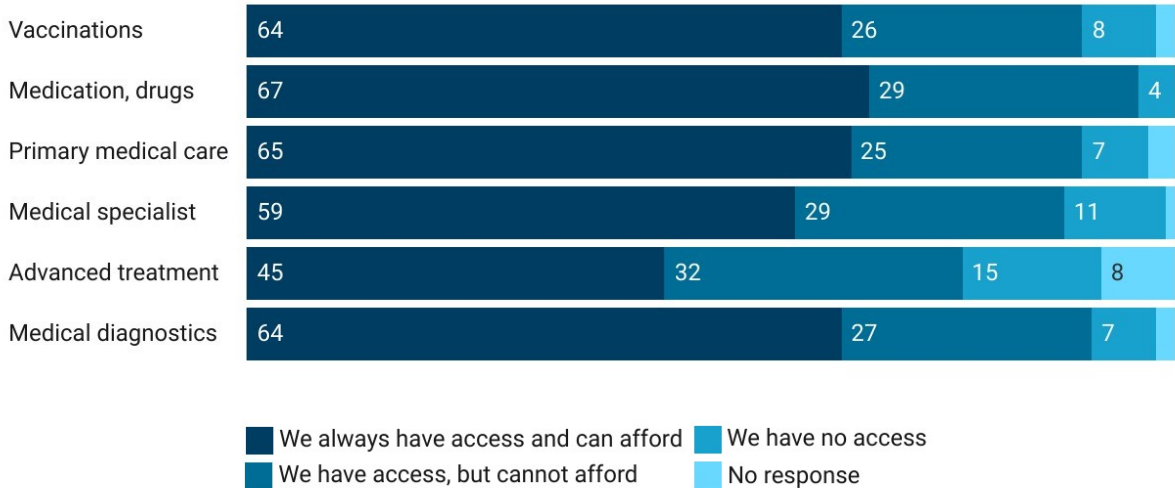
59% of Port-Said sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford the visit. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

45% of Port-Said respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 32% have access but cannot afford it, while 15% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.

64% of Port-Said respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 27% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Port-Said (n = 200)

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



66% of male respondents (n = 309) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 6% have no access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 309), 71% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 3% have no access.

70% of male respondents (n = 309) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 21% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access, while 2% did not answer.

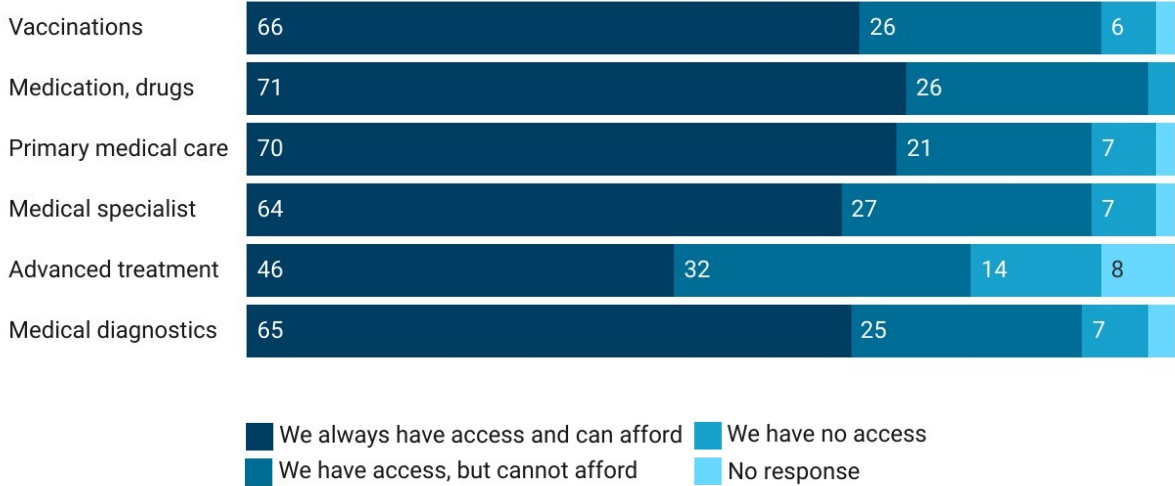
64% of the male participants (n = 309) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 27% have access but cannot afford the visit. 7% do not have access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

46% of male respondents (n = 309) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 32% have access but cannot afford them, while 14% have no access. A percentage of 8% did not answer this question.

65% of male respondents (n = 309) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Male (n = 309)

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



56% of female respondents (n = 291) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 33% have access but cannot afford them. 10% never have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

Among female survey participants (n = 291), 67% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 29% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 4% have no access to medication and drugs.

59% of female respondents (n = 291) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 11% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

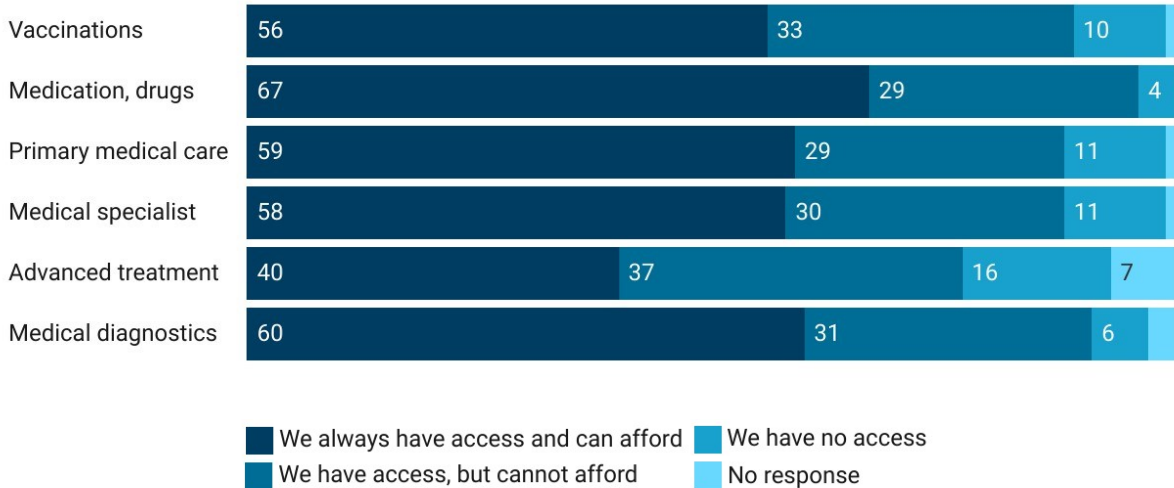
58% of female respondents (n = 291) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 30% have access but cannot afford the visit. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

40% of female respondents (n = 291) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 37% have access but cannot afford it, while 16% have no access. 7% of female respondents did not answer.

60% of female respondents (n = 291) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 6% have no access to medical diagnostics. 3% did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Female (n = 291)

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



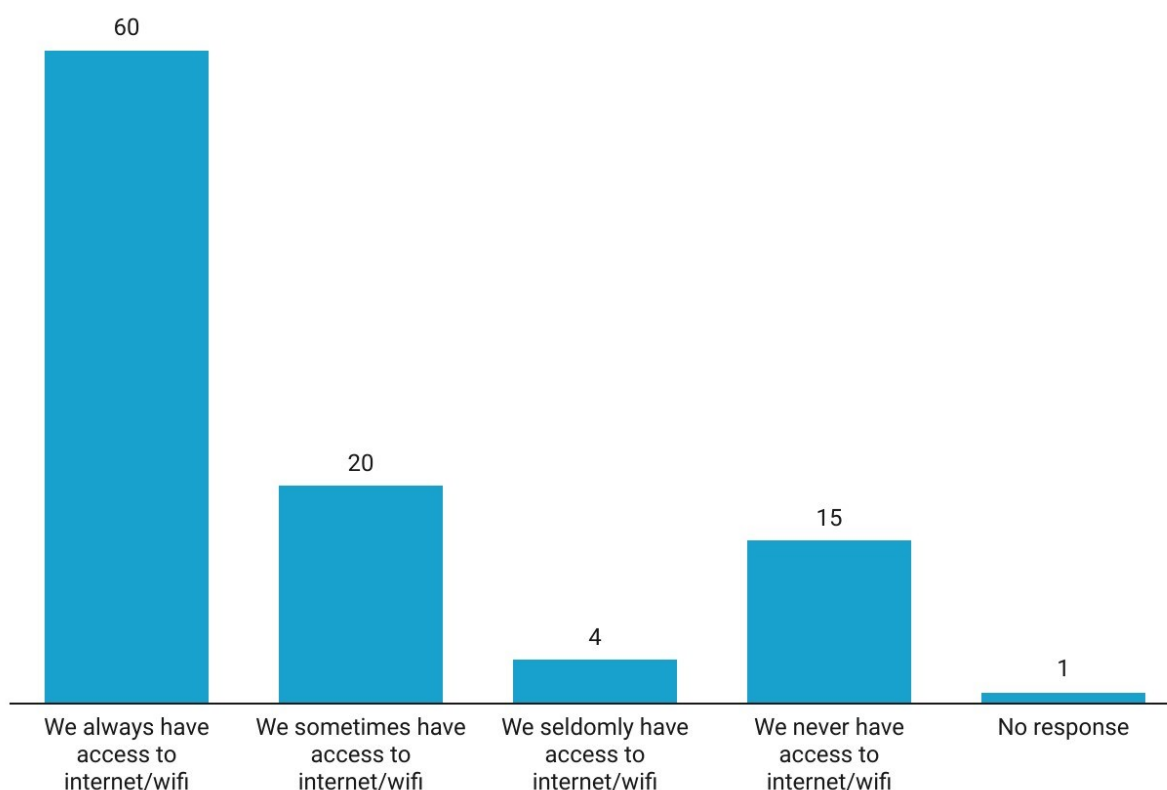
3.10. Access to internet/wifi

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

60% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 20% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 4% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 15% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 1% did not answer.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



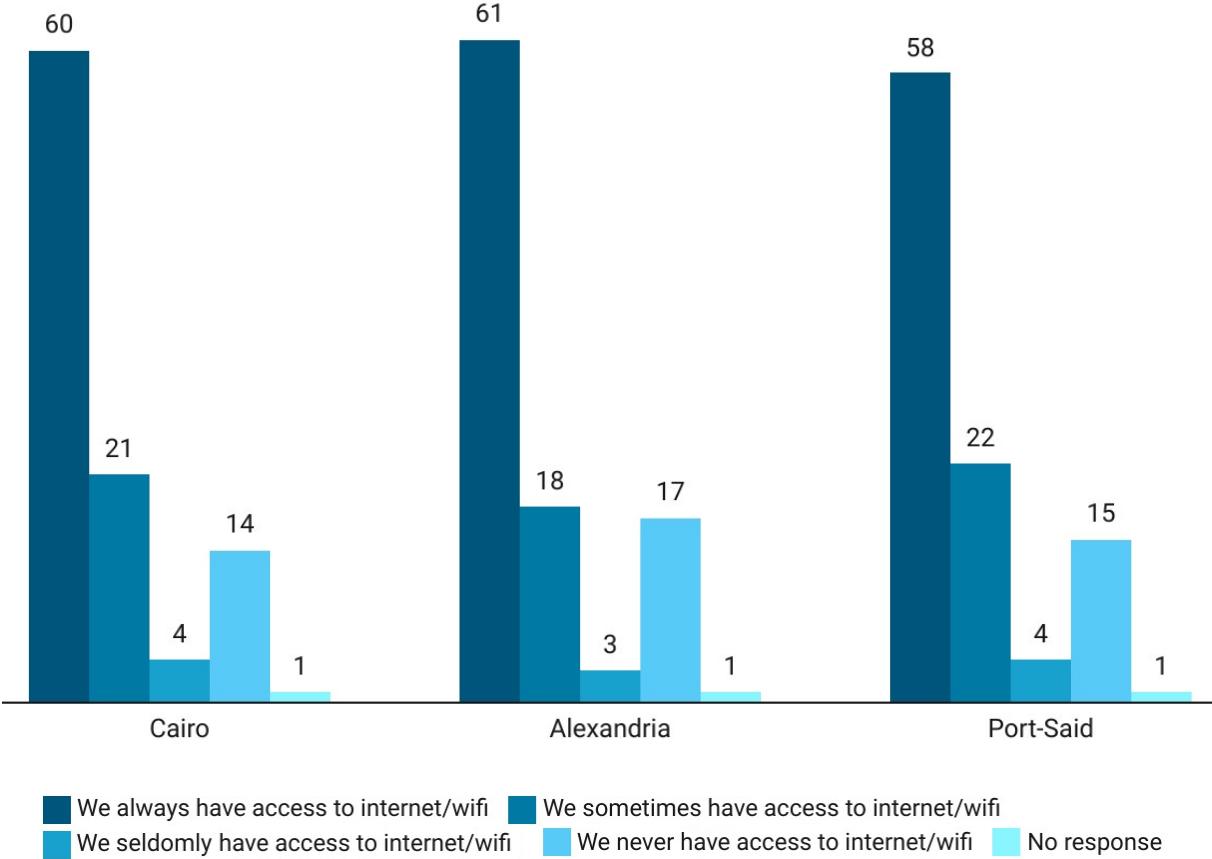
The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Alexandria with 61%, followed by Cairo with 60%, and Port-Said with 58%. 22% of Port-Said

residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 21% of Cairo, and 18% of Alexandria residents.

4% of both Cairo and Port-Said residents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while among Alexandria residents the proportion is 32%. 17% of Alexandria, 15% of Port-Said, and 14% of Cairo residents never have access to internet/wifi. Among all three cities, 1% did not answer.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

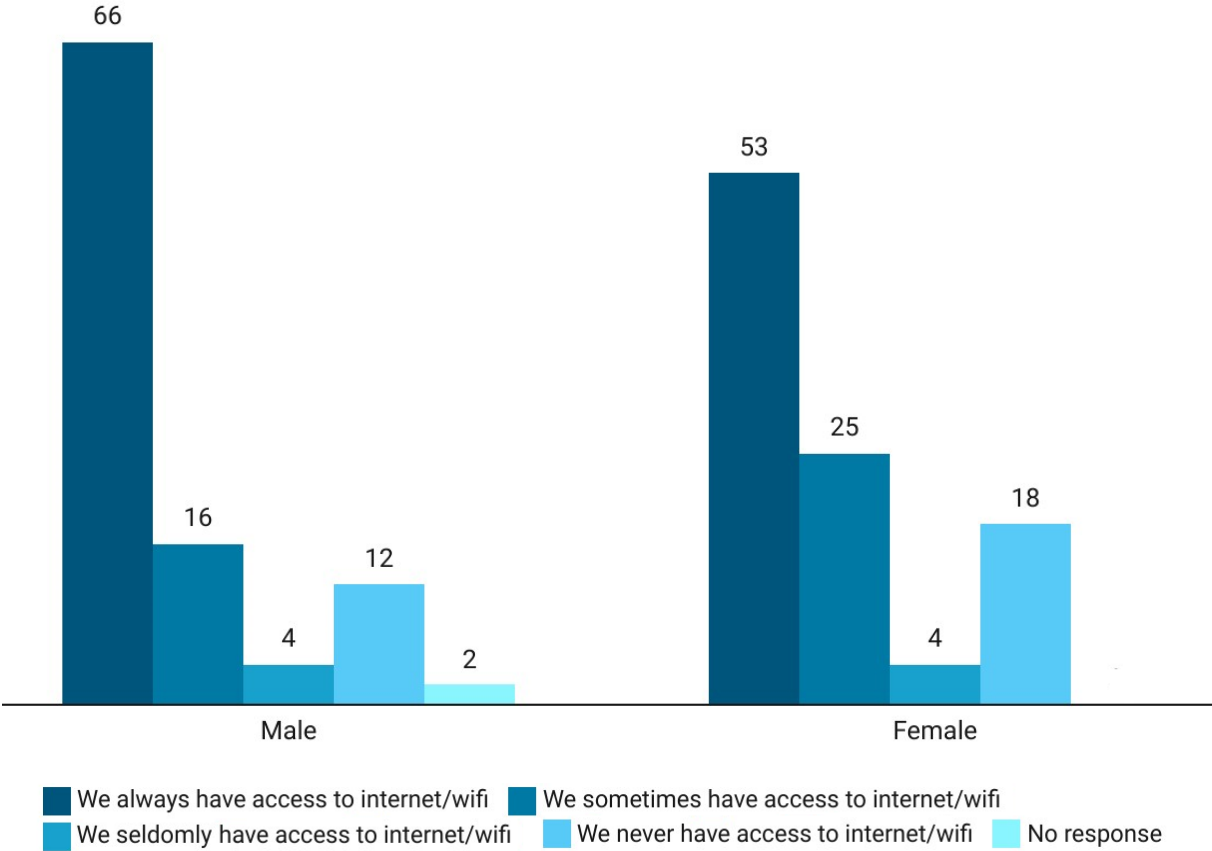


66% of male and 53% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 16% of male and 25% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 4% of each male and female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi.

12% of male respondents never have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 18% of female respondents. 2% of male respondents did not answer.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



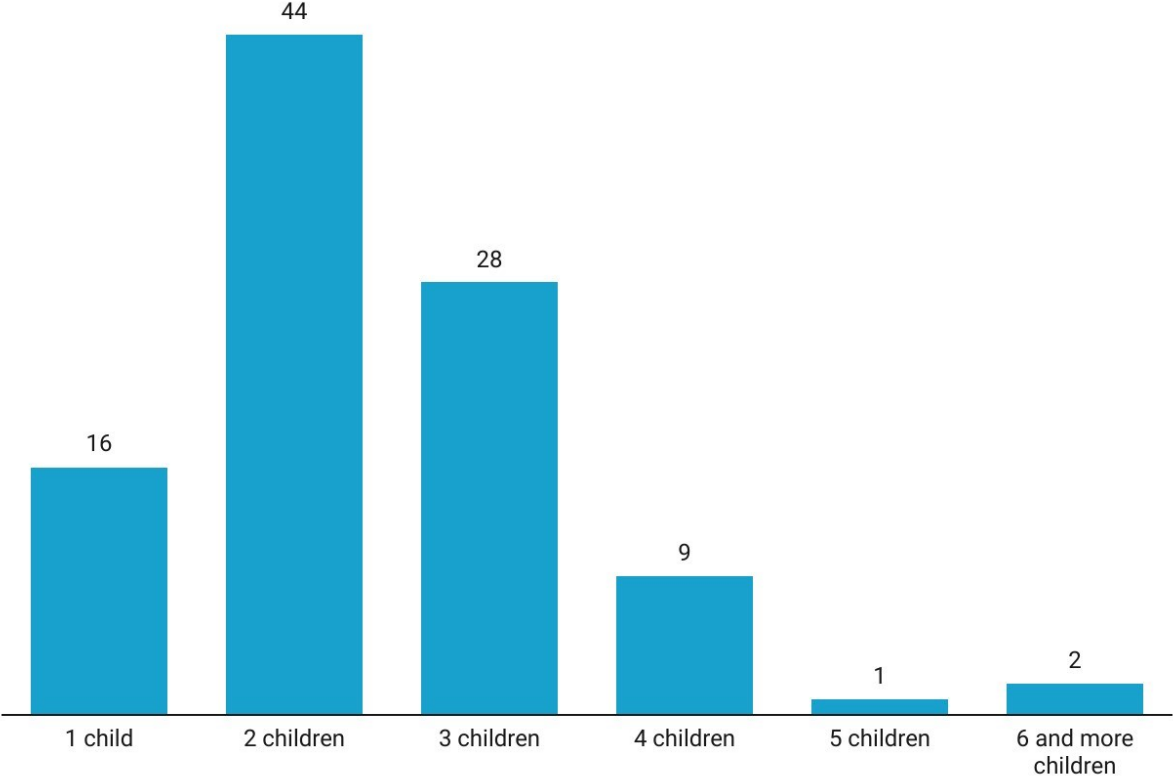
3.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 358). In total, of those (n = 242) stating not being single, 16% stated not having children, while 1% did not answer.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 201) is among those having 2 children (44%), followed by 28% having 3 children, and 16% having 1 child. 9% have 4 children, and 1% have 5 children. 2% of the respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 201)

Number of children?

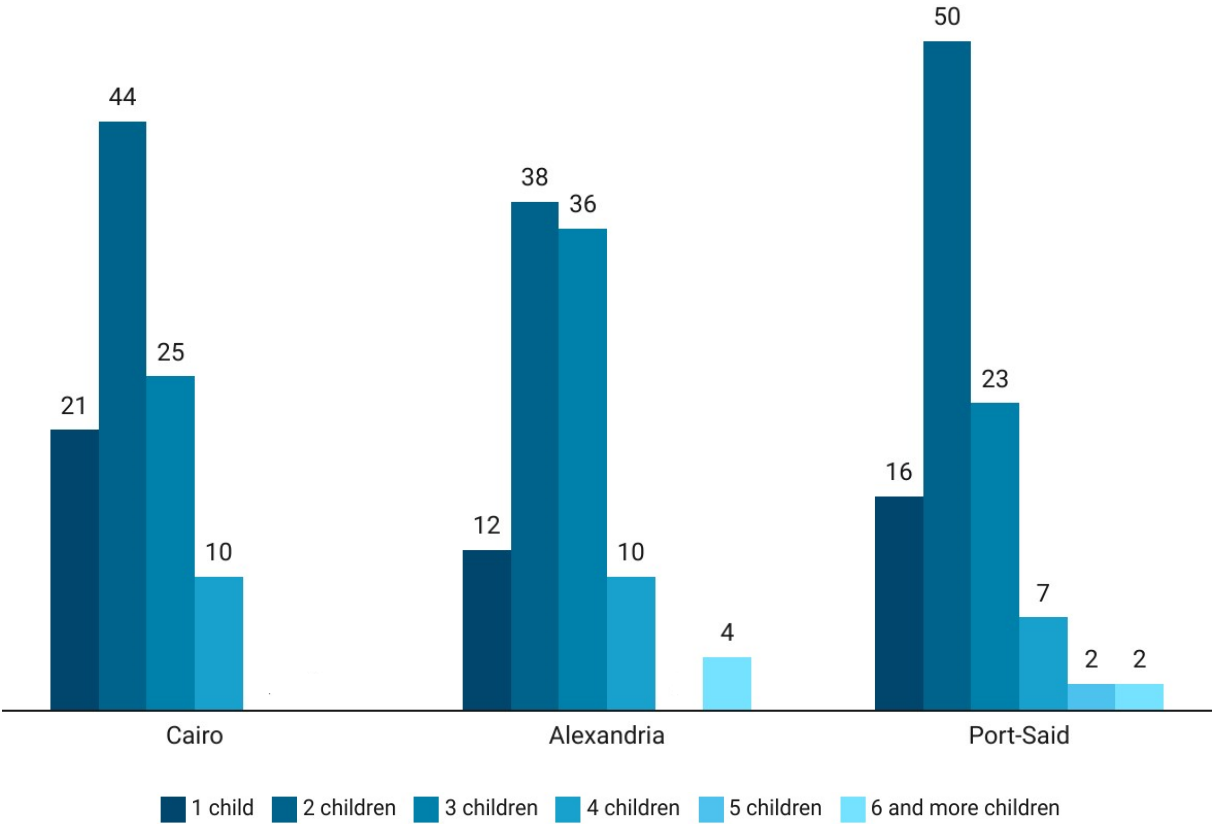


21% of Cairo respondents, 16% of Port-Said respondents, and 12% of Alexandria respondents have 1 child, while 50% of Port-Said, 44% of Cairo, and 38% of Alexandria respondents have 2 children.

The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Alexandria respondents with 36%, followed by Cairo with 25%, and Port-Said with 23%. 10% of each Cairo and Alexandria respondents have 4 children, while this is true for 7% of Port-Said respondents. 2% of Port-Said respondents have 5 children. 4% of Alexandria respondents have 6 or more children, while this is true for 2% of Port-Said respondents.

Number of children by – City (n = 201)

Number of children?

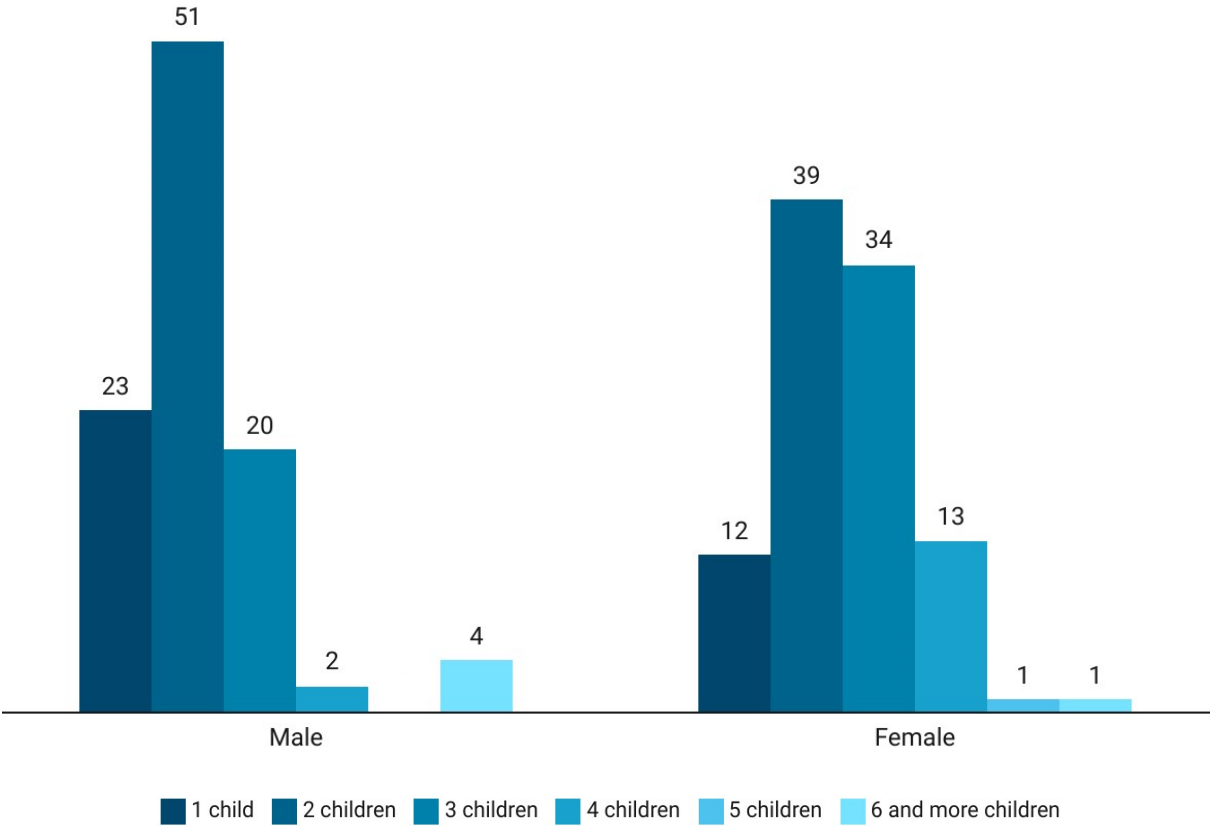


23% of male respondents and 12% female respondents have 1 child, while 51% of male and 39% of female respondents have 2 children. 20% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 34% of female respondents.

2% of male and 13% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 1% of female respondents have 5 children. 4% of male respondents have 6 or more children, while this is true for 1% of female respondents.

Number of children by – Gender (n = 201)

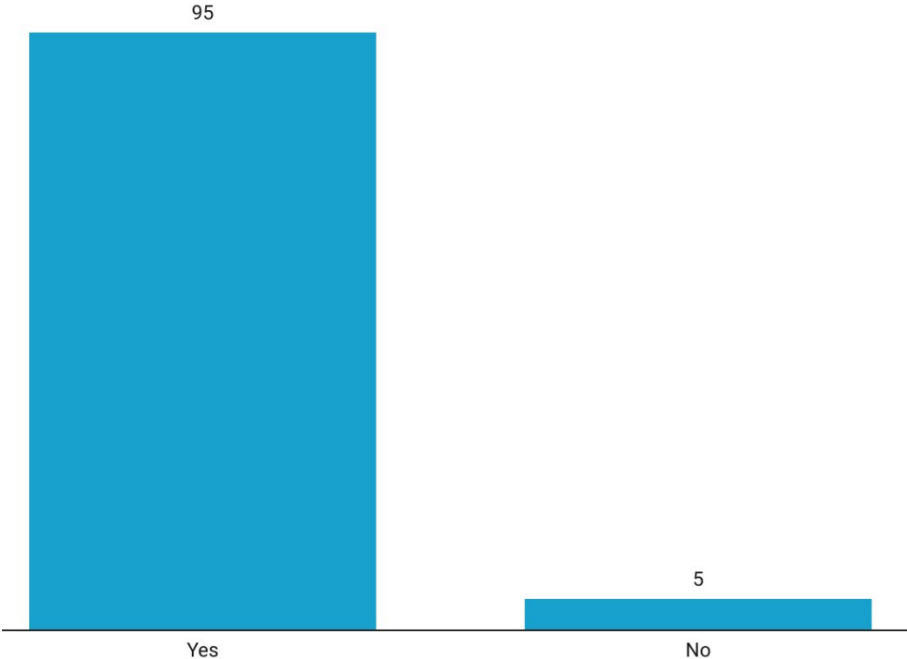
Number of children?



Respondents stating to have children (n = 201) 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 190 respondents.

Children under 15 Years – Total (n = 201)

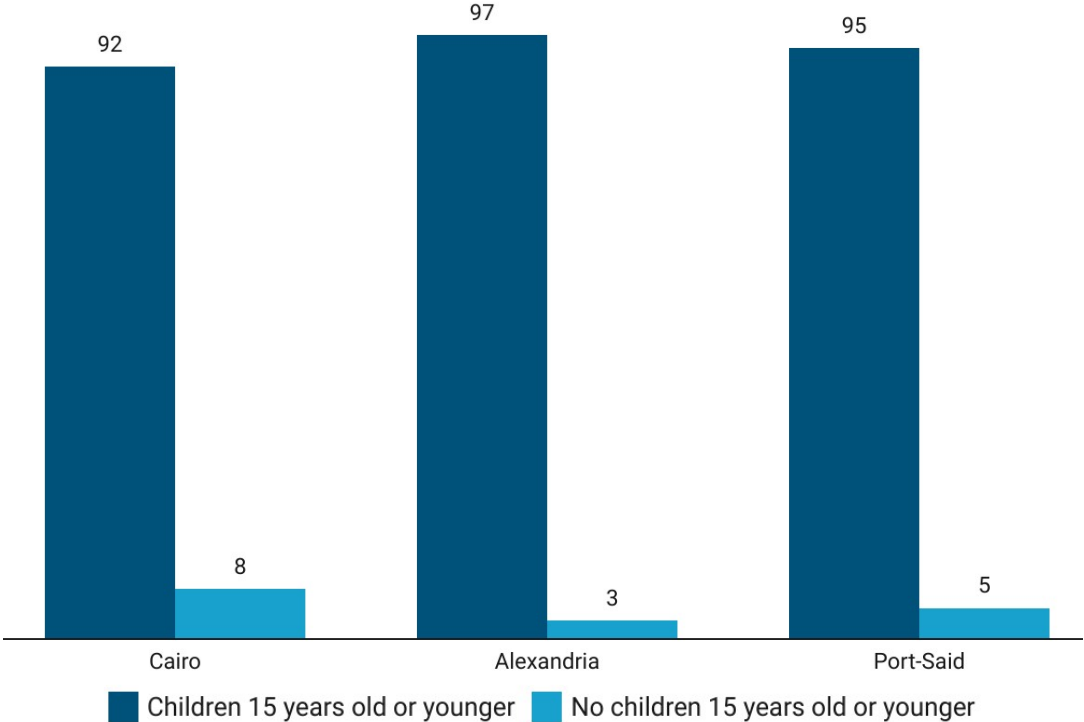
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



In Alexandria, 97% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 95% among Port-Said respondents, and 92% of Cairo respondents.

Children under 15 Years – City (n = 201)

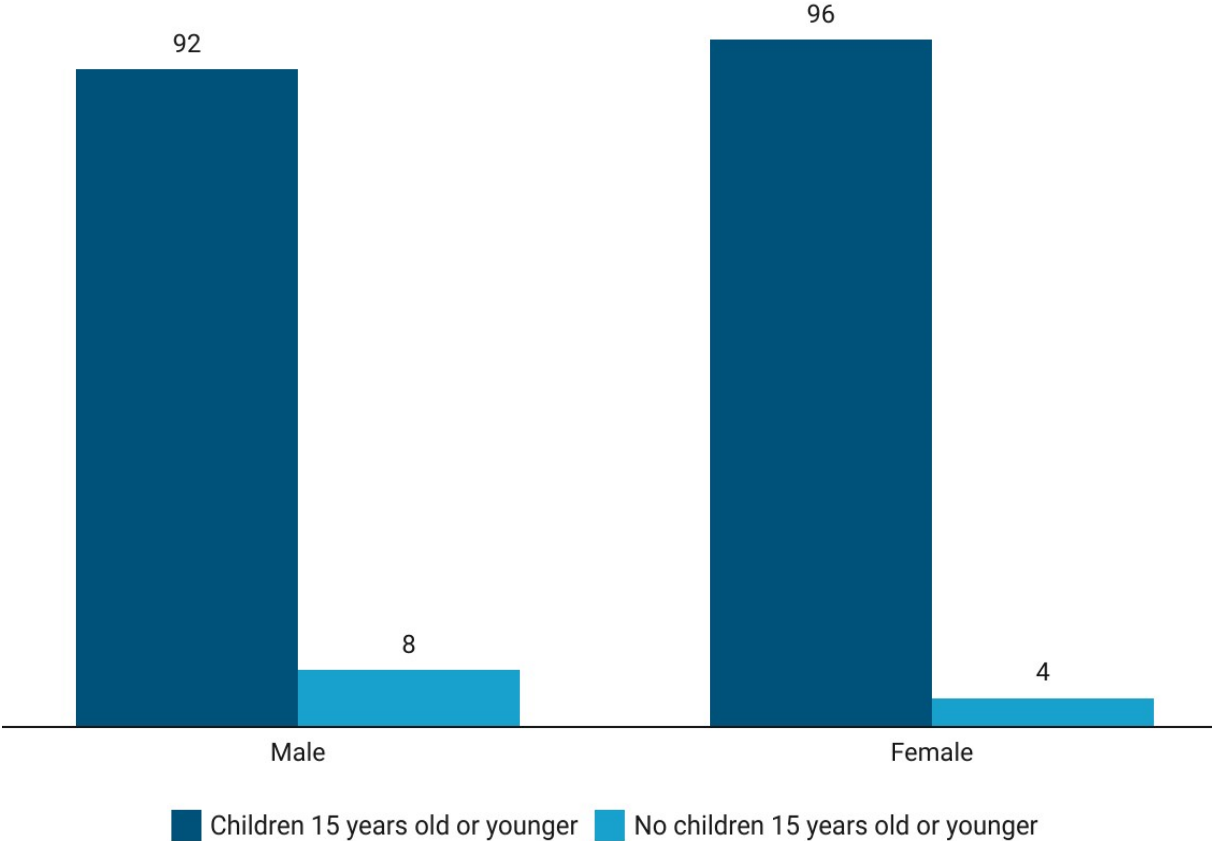
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



92% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 96% of female respondents.

Children under 15 Years – Gender (n = 201)

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

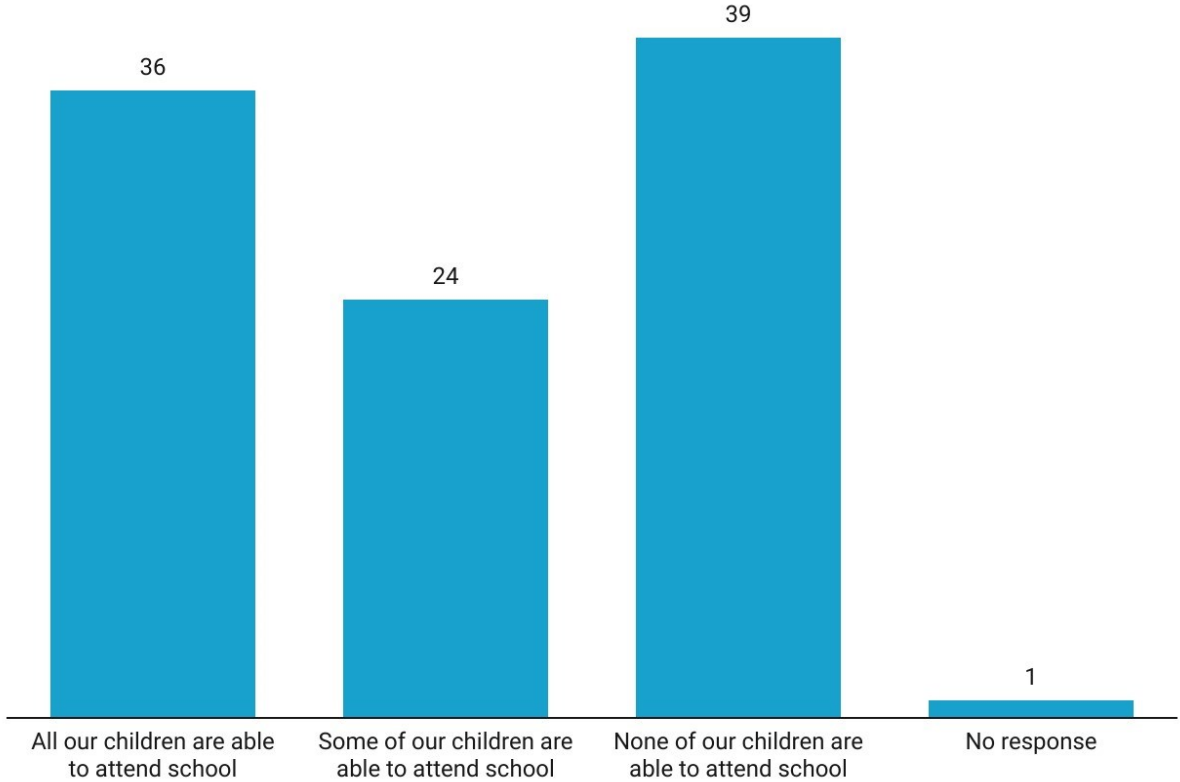


Asking respondents (n = 190) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 36% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 24% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 39% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 1% did not answer.

School Attendance – Total (n = 189*)

Are your children able to attend school?

* 1 missing value



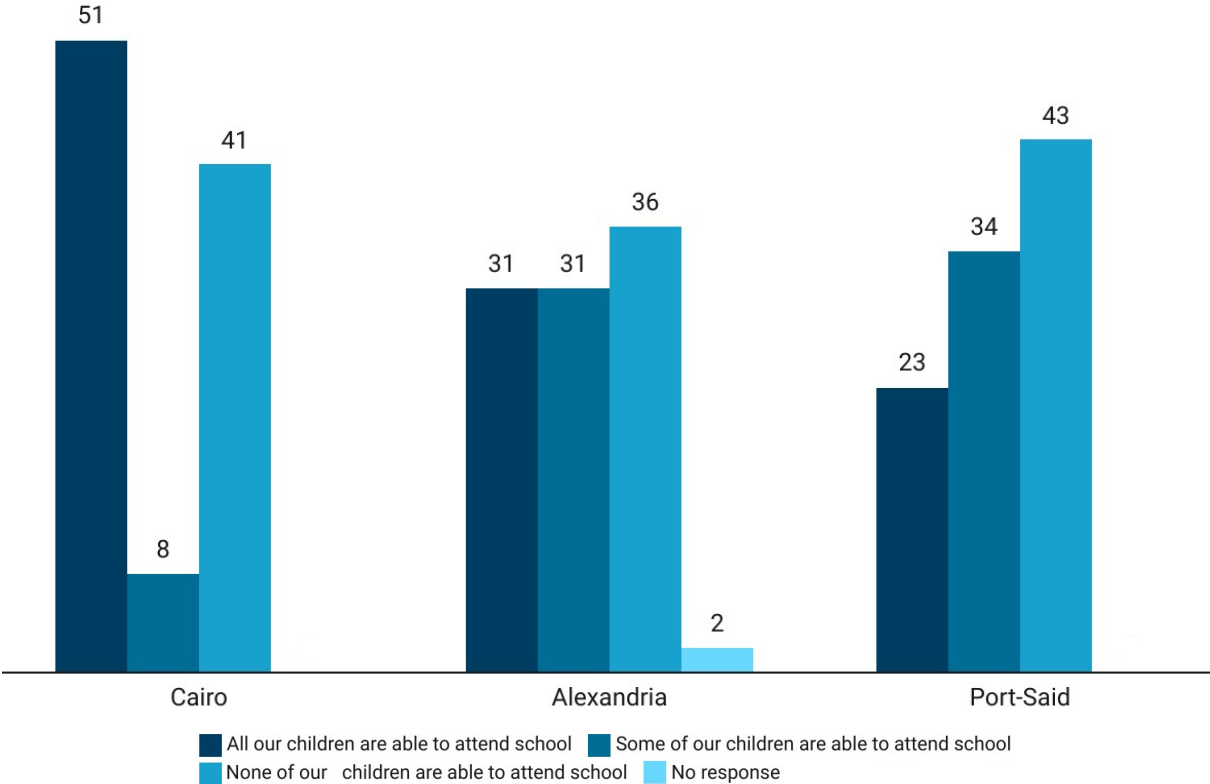
City comparison (n = 190) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Cairo with 51%, followed by 31% in Alexandria, and 23% in Port-Said. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Port-Said with 34%, followed by Alexandria with 31%, and Cairo with 8%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Port-Said respondents with a share of 43%, followed by Cairo with 41%, and Alexandria with 36%. 2% of Alexandria did not answer.

School Attendance – City (n = 189*)

Are your children able to attend school?

* 1 missing value



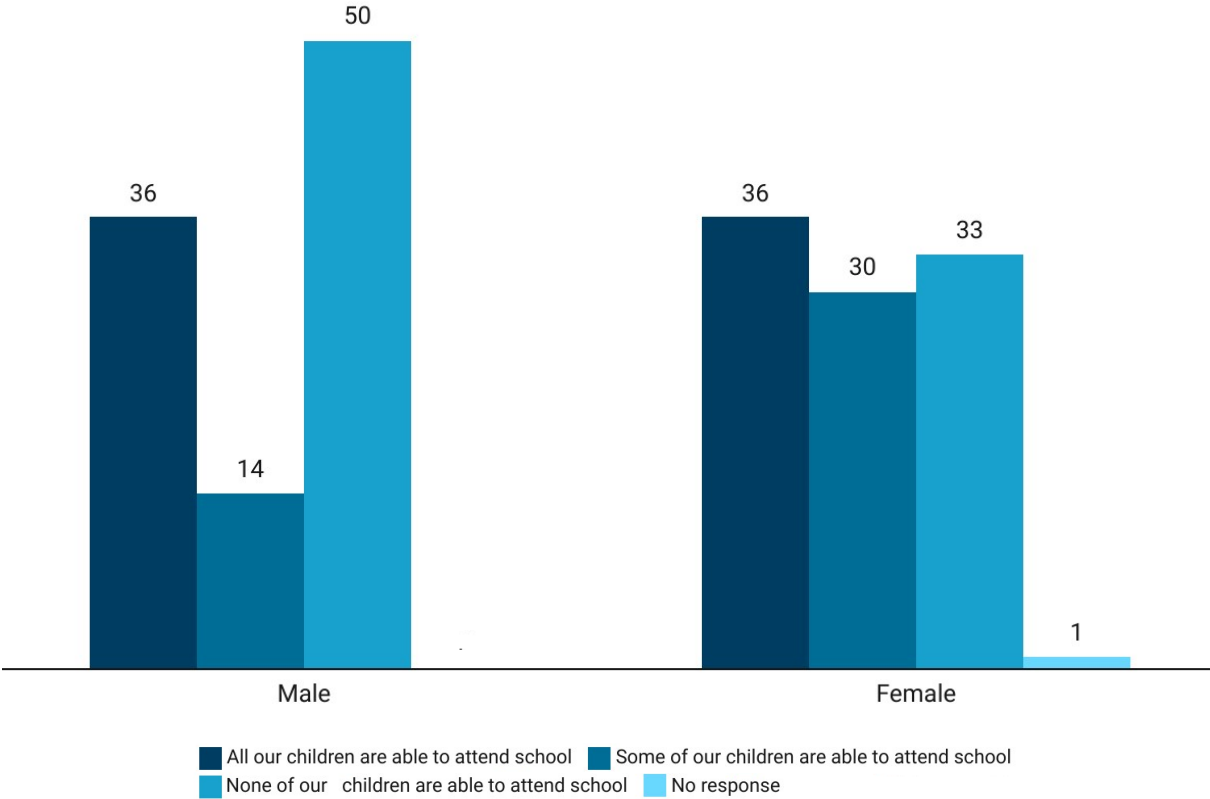
Gender comparison (n = 190) shows that a proportion of 36% among both male and female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school.

14% of male and 30% of female survey participants answered that some of their children were able to attend school. 50% of male and 33% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 1% of female respondents did not answer.

School Attendance – Gender (n = 189*)

Are your children able to attend school?

* 1 missing value



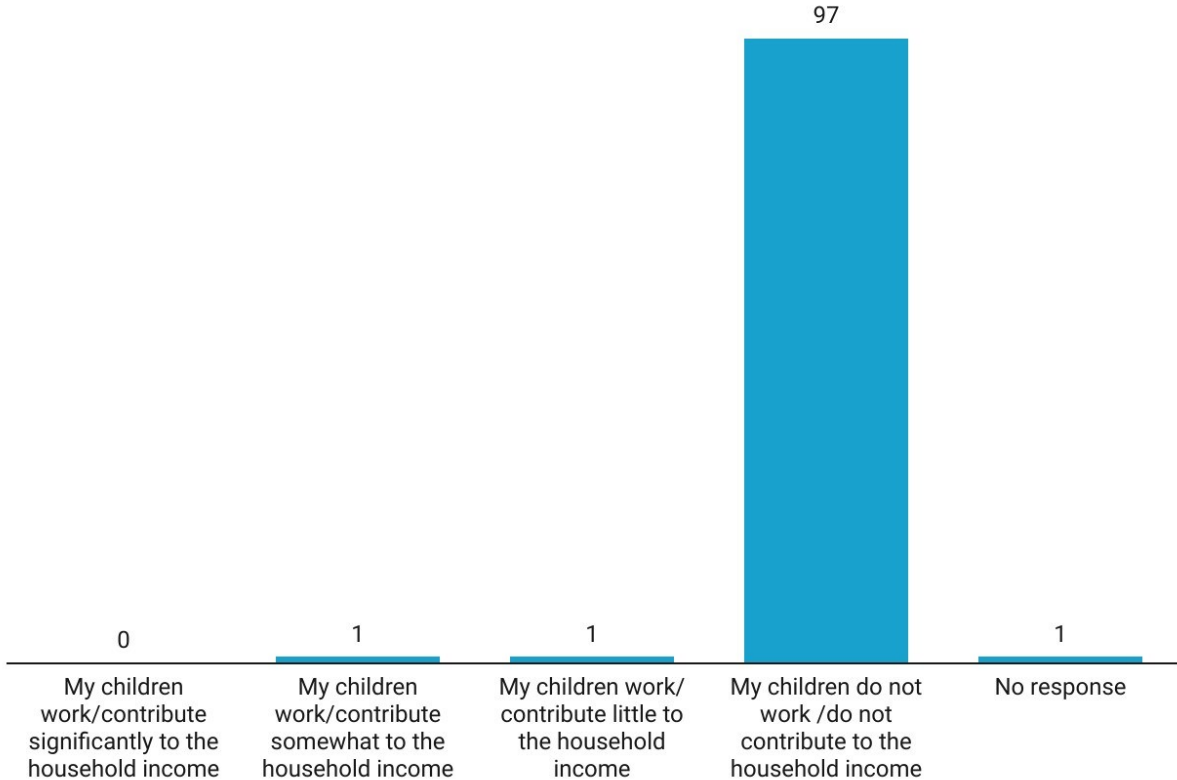
In general, the proportion of those stating that their children had to work to support the household income was low among the respondents (n = 190). 97% stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income.

1% admitted that their children worked or contributed somewhat to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income.

1% did not answer the question.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 190)

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



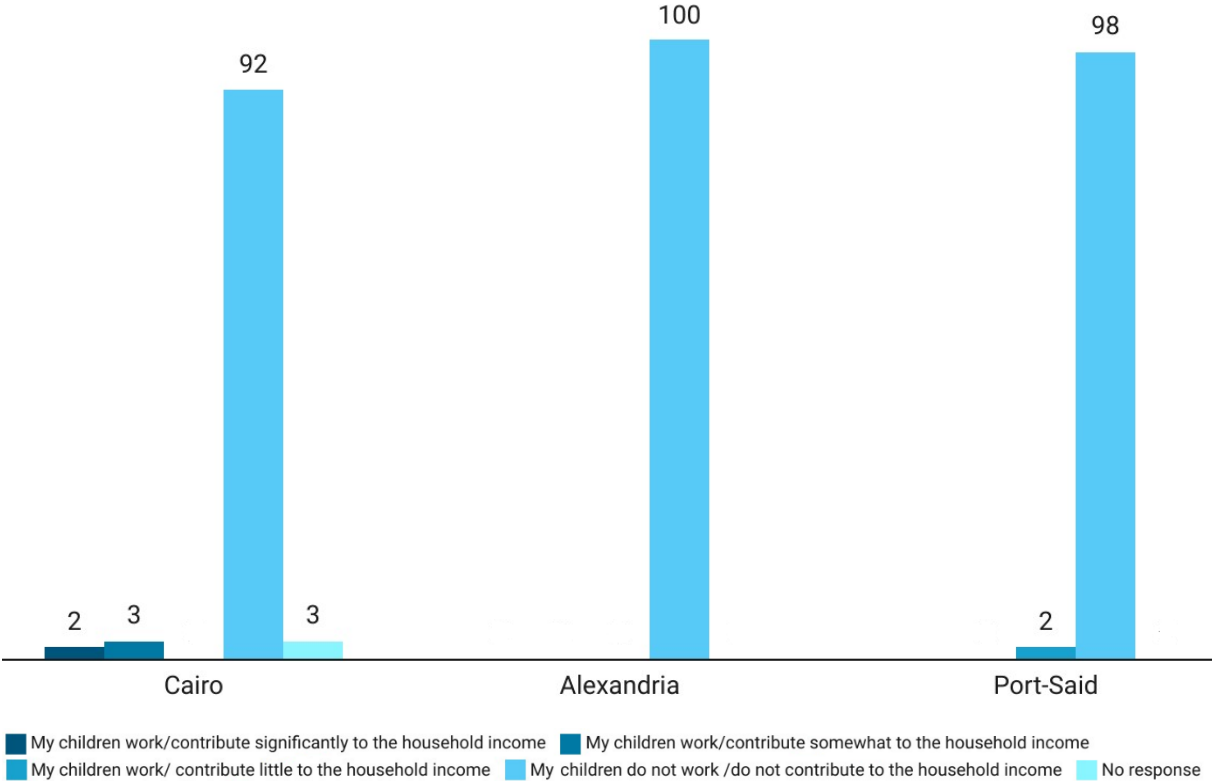
City comparison (n = 190) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Alexandria respondents with 100%, followed by Port-Said respondents with 98%, and Cairo respondents with 92%.

2% of Cairo respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support household income, another 3% of Cairo respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income. Another 3% of Cairo respondents did not answer.

2% of Port-Said respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 190)

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?

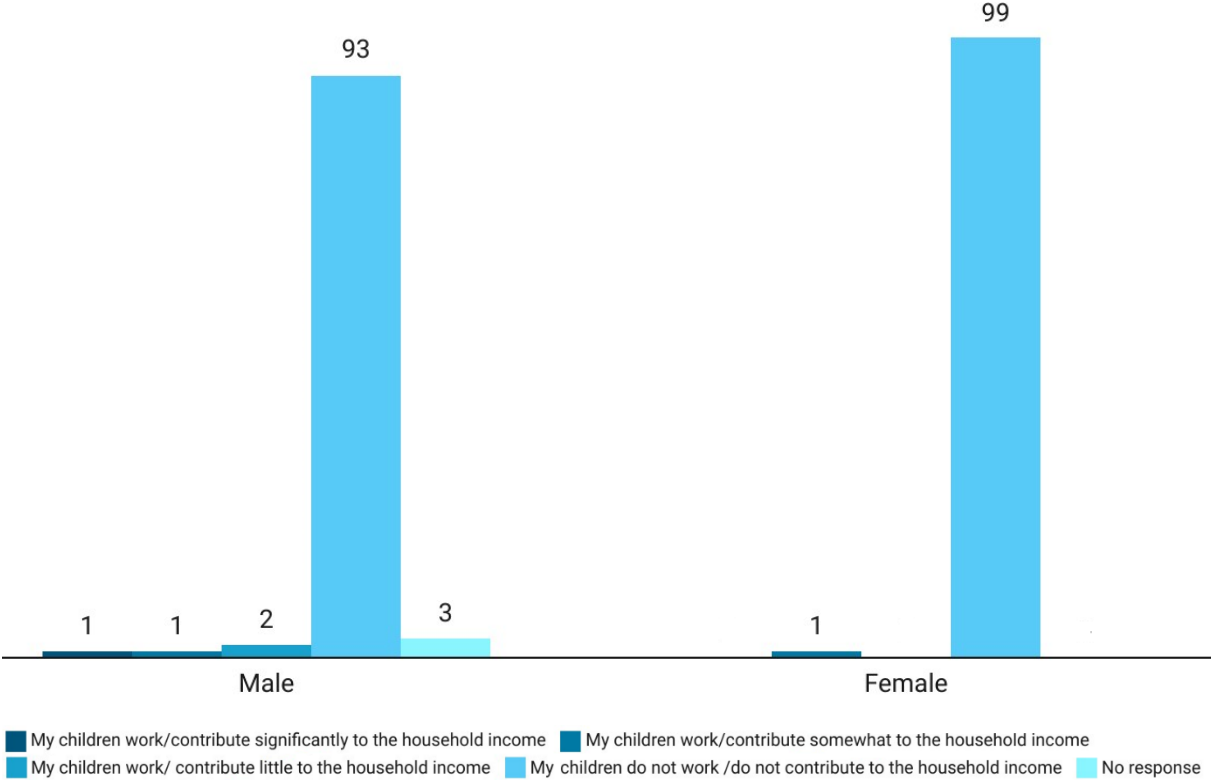


Gender comparison (n = 190) shows that only 1% of female respondents admitted that their children worked somewhat to support household income, while 99% of female respondents stated that none of their children were working to support family and household income.

1% of male respondents admitted that their children worked significantly to support household income, while another 1% stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income. 2% of male respondents stated that their children worked little to support household income, while the majority of male respondents reports that none of their children were working to support family and household income (93%). Another 3% of male respondents refused to answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 190)

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?



4. Demographics

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

4.1. Location

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Cairo	200	33,3%
Alexandria	200	33,3%
Port-Said	200	33,3%
Total	600	100%

4.2. Gender and age

Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	309	52%
Female	291	48%
Total	600	100%

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	118	20%
20-24	158	26%
25-29	160	27%
30-35	164	27%
Total	600	100%

4.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	7	1%
Elementary school	19	3%
Preparatory School	78	13%
Secondary School	179	30%
Vocation/ technical training	38	6%
College/ University	278	47%
No response	1	0%
Total	600	100%

4.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	358	60%
Married	233	39%
Cohabitation	2	0%
Divorced/Separated	6	1%
No response	1	0%
Total	600	100%

4.5. Children

Number of children (n = 201)

	Frequency	Percent
1	33	16
2	88	44
3	57	28
4	18	9
5	1	1
6 or more	4	2
Total	201	100%

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 201)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	190	95%
No	11	5%
Total	201	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 189)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	68	36%
Some of our children are able to attend school	45	24%
None of our children are able to attend school	75	39%
No response	1	1%
Total	189	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 189)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	1	1%
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	2	1%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	1	1%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	184	96%
No response	2	1%
Total	189	100%

Appendix: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Cairo

Alexandria

Port-Said

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (*do not read*)

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (*do not read*)

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (*do not read*)

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response (*do not read*)

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

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (*do not read*)

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (*do not read*)

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (*do not read*)

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

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

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

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

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

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

Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

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

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

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

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

- We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

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

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