



EGYPT

Socio-Economic Survey 2025



 Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

 Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum



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1 Executive Summary

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One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Egypt on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 22 April and 06 May, 2025. The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Cairo, 210 residents of Alexandria, and 190 residents of Port-Said. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

2 Main Results

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Sense of security

- 73% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 22% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 3% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not answer.
- 76% of Cairo respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 74% of Alexandria respondents, and 71% of Port-Said respondents. 24% of Port-Said respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 21% of Alexandria respondents, and 20% of Cairo respondents. 2% of Alexandria respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 1% of each Cairo and Port-Said respondents. 4% of Port-Said respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 3% of Cairo and 1% of Alexandria residents. 2% of Alexandria respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 51% manage to afford the housing costs. 24% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 16% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 7% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 2% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 54% of Port-Said respondents, 53% of Alexandria respondents, and 45% of Cairo respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 25% of Port-Said respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 23% of each Cairo and Alexandria residents. 19% of Cairo respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 16% of Alexandria and 14% of Port-Said respondents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Cairo residents with 10%, followed by Alexandria and Port-Said with each 6%. 3% of Cairo, 2% of Alexandria, and 1% of Port-Said respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity

- 75% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 15% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 6% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 2% never have electricity available. 2% did not answer.
- 85% of Alexandria residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 73% of Port-Said and 68% of Cairo respondents. 20% of Port-Said respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Cairo with 17%, and Alexandria with 8%. 7% of Cairo residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Port-Said with 6%, and Alexandria with 4%. 4% of Cairo residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 1% of each Port-Said and Alexandria residents. 4% of Cairo and 2% of Alexandria residents did not answer.

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

- 64% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 23% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 10% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 3% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Alexandria with 66%, followed by Cairo with 64%, and Port-Said with 61%. 29% 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 Alexandria, and 20% of respondents in Cairo. 12% of Cairo residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 9% of Alexandria, and 8% of Port-Said respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Cairo residents with 4%, followed by both Alexandria and Port-Said respondents with each 2%. Among Alexandria respondents 1% did not answer.

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

- 49% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 29% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 14% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 6% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family. 2% did not answer.
- 52% of Port-Said residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 49% of Alexandria residents, and 45% of Cairo residents. 30% of each Alexandria and Port-Said respondents can just about manage to

provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Cairo respondents with 26%. 19% of Cairo respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 14% of Alexandria and 10% of Port-Said residents. 8% of Alexandria and 7% of Port-Said respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 5% of Alexandria respondents. 2% of each Cairo and Alexandria respondents did not answer, while this is true for 1% of Port-Said respondents.

Access to clean drinking water

- 82% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 12% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 2% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% never have access to clean drinking water. 2% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Alexandria and Port-Said respondents with each 83%, followed by Cairo respondents with 81%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Alexandria respondents with 13%, followed by Port-Said respondents with 12%, and Cairo respondents with 11%. 2% 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 in Cairo with 4%, followed by Port-Said respondents with 3%, and Alexandria respondents with 1%. 2% of Cairo and 1% of Alexandria respondents did not answer.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 70% 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. 23% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products. 3% of the respondents hardly have access to all necessary hygiene products, while 3% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.). 1% did not answer.
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Port-Said respondents with 73%, followed by Cairo respondents with 70%, and Alexandria respondents with 68%. Among Alexandria and Port-Said respondents, 24% each just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 21% of Cairo respondents. Among Cairo and Alexandria respondents, 4% each hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Port-Said respondents with 1%. Among Cairo respondents, 4% never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 3% of Alexandria, and 2% of Port-Said respondents. 2% of Cairo and 1% of Alexandria respondents did not answer.

Access to medical services

- 67% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 18% have access but they are not able to afford them. 10% do not have any access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.
- 65% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 23% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 3% did not answer.
- 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 23% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 10% have no access to primary medical care. 3% did not answer.
- 62% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 25% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 10% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 3% did not answer.
- 46% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 32% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 14% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.
- 59% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 11% have no access. 5% did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 73% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 21% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 4% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 2% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 135) 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 84%, followed by 73% in Alexandria, and 59% in Port-Said. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Port-Said with 41%, followed by Alexandria with 17%, and Cairo with 10%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Alexandria respondents with 8%, while this is true for 2% among Cairo respondents. 4% of Cairo and 2% of Alexandria respondents did not answer.

Contribution to household income

- 3% of the respondents (n = 137) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 5% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 5% answered that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. A majority of 85% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income, while 2% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 137) reveals that 7% of Cairo respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while this is true for 2% of Alexandria respondents. 8% of Port-Said respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while this is true for 4% of Alexandria and 2% of Cairo respondents. 7% of Alexandria respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while the same is true for 6% of Port-Said and 2% of Cairo respondents. 87% of Alexandria respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 86% of Port-Said and 83% of Cairo respondents. 6% of Cairo respondents did not answer.

3 Trends

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

Housing and electricity

No significant trend can be seen in regard to housing between 2024 and 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to afford housing costs	50	51
Can just about afford housing costs	25	24
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	18	16
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	7	7

The proportion of those who always have electricity available was 70% in 2024, while the proportion has increased to 75% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have electricity available	70	75
Mostly have electricity available	17	15

Sometimes have electricity available	9	6
Never have electricity available	3	2

Food and water access

In terms of securing food for the family, in 2024, 53% managed to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while in 2025, the proportion has increased to 64%.

	2024	2025
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	53	64
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	28	23
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	13	10
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	5	3

No significant trend can be seen regarding the access to clean drinking water comparing the years 2024 and 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access to clean drinking water	81	82
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	14	12
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	3	2
Never have access to clean drinking water	2	2

Basic consumer goods

No significant trend can be seen regarding managing to provide basic consumer goods for the family comparing the years 2024 and 2025.

	2024	2025
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Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	46	49
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	30	29
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	14	14
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	10	6

Access to necessary hygiene products

No significant trend can be seen regarding having all necessary hygiene products comparing the years 2024 and 2025.

	2024	2025
Have all necessary hygiene products	72	70
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	19	23
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	5	3
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	4	3

Health services

Vaccinations

While in 2024, 72% always had access and could afford vaccinations, the proportion has decreased to 67% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	72	67
Have access, but cannot afford	19	18
Have no access	8	10

Medication, drugs

No significant trend can be seen regarding the access to medication and drugs comparing the years 2024 and 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	65	65
Have access, but cannot afford	26	23
Have no access	8	9

Primary medical care

While in 2024, 28% had access but could not afford primary medical care, the proportion has decreased to 23% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	61	64
Have access, but cannot afford	28	23
Have no access	10	10

Medical specialist

No significant trend can be seen regarding the access to a medical specialist comparing the years 2024 and 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	58	62
Have access, but cannot afford	29	25
Have no access	13	10

Advanced treatment

While in 2024, 34% always had access and could afford advanced treatment, the proportion has increased to 46% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	34	46

Have access, but cannot afford	38	32
Have no access	22	14

Medical diagnostics

While in 2024, 54% always had access and could afford medical diagnostics, the proportion has increased to 59% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	54	59
Have access, but cannot afford	31	25
Have no access	14	11

4 Methodology

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One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Egypt on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 22 April and 06 May, 2025.

The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Cairo, 210 residents of Alexandria, and 190 residents of Port-Said. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

The preparation for the 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 exiting 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

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

questionnaires matched the target one by checking of missing questionnaires and removing duplicate ones. Therefore, the obtained quotas were compared to the established one to detect differences. This was done on a regular basis in order to track the quality of data. Thirdly, the quality of open-ended responses was reviewed, verified and corrected in case of unclear or incoherent answers.

5 Chapter Summary

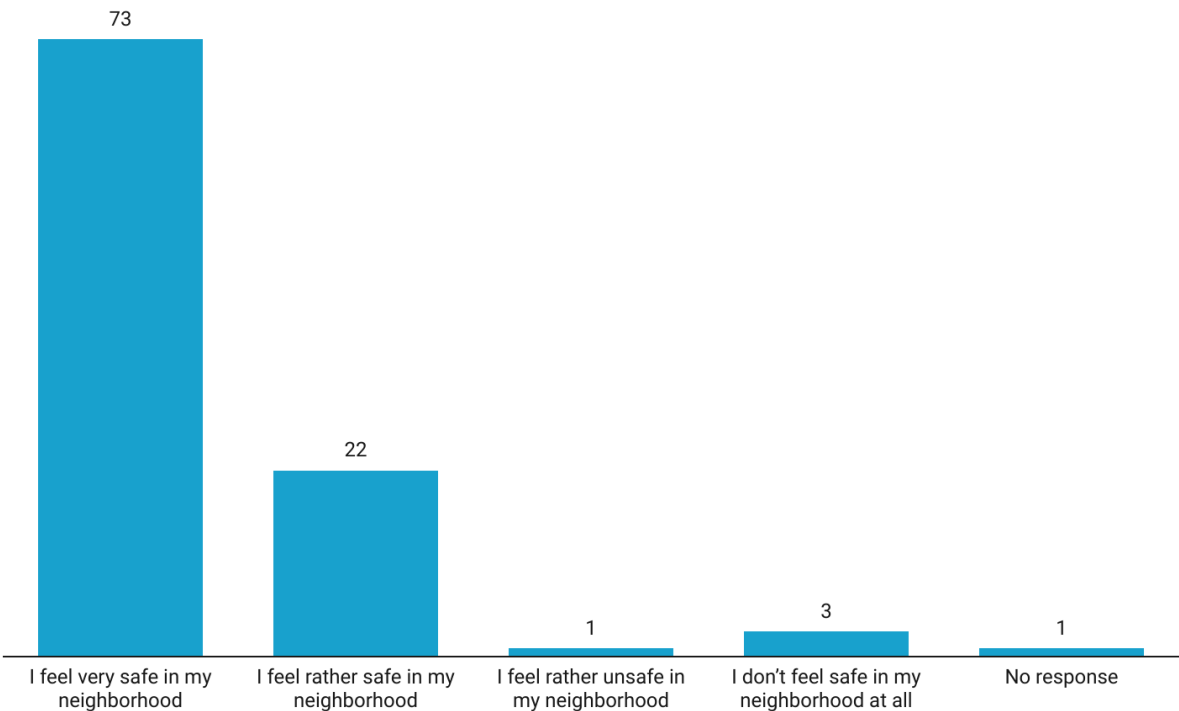
5.1 Sense of security

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73% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 22% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 3% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not answer.

Sense of security – Total (n = 600)

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

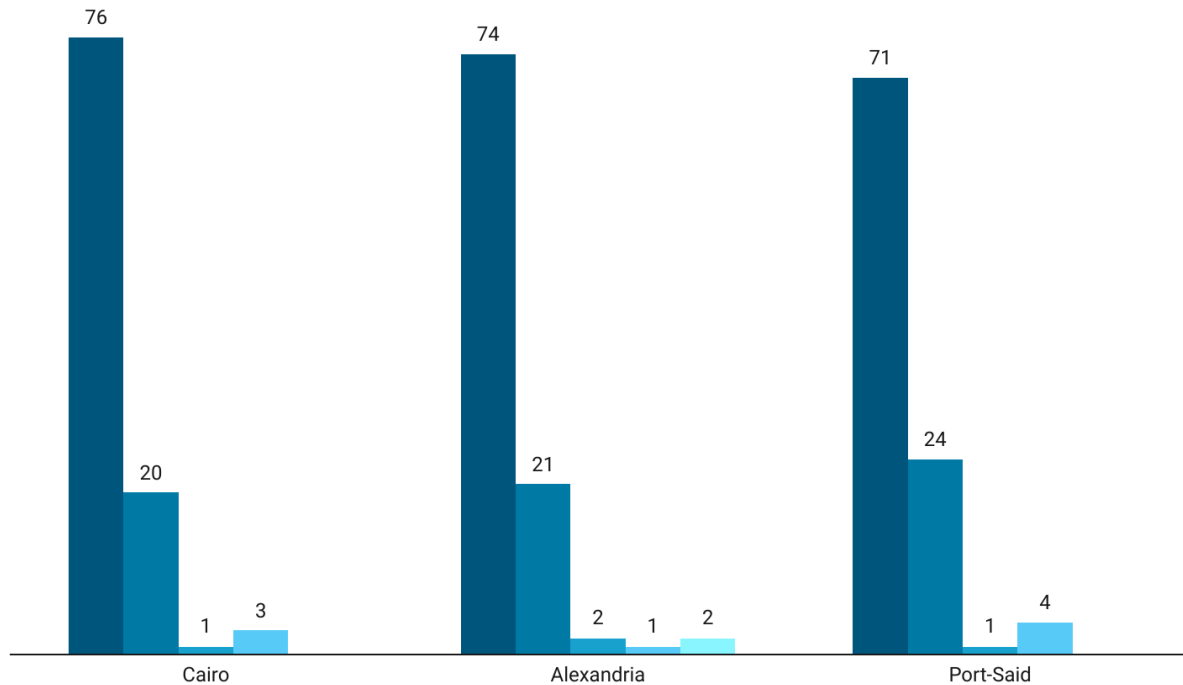


76% of Cairo respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 74% of Alexandria respondents, and 71% of Port-Said respondents. 24% of Port-Said respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 21% of Alexandria respondents, and 20% of Cairo respondents. 2% of Alexandria respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 1% of each Cairo and Port-Said respondents. 4% of Port-Said respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 3% of Cairo and 1% of Alexandria residents. 2% of Alexandria respondents did not answer.

Sense of security – City (n = 600)

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

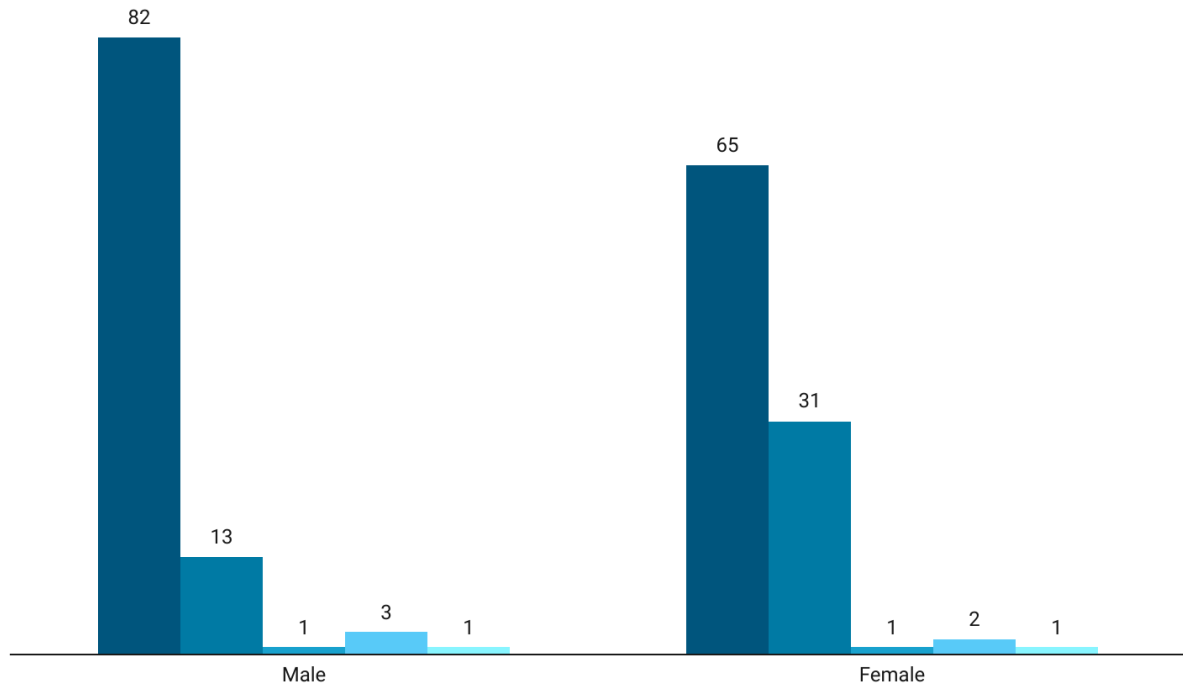


82% of male respondents feel very safe, while 65% of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood. 31% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 13% of male respondents. 1% of each female and male respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood. 3% of male survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 2% of female respondents. 1% of each male and female respondents did not answer.

Sense of security – Gender (n = 600)

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



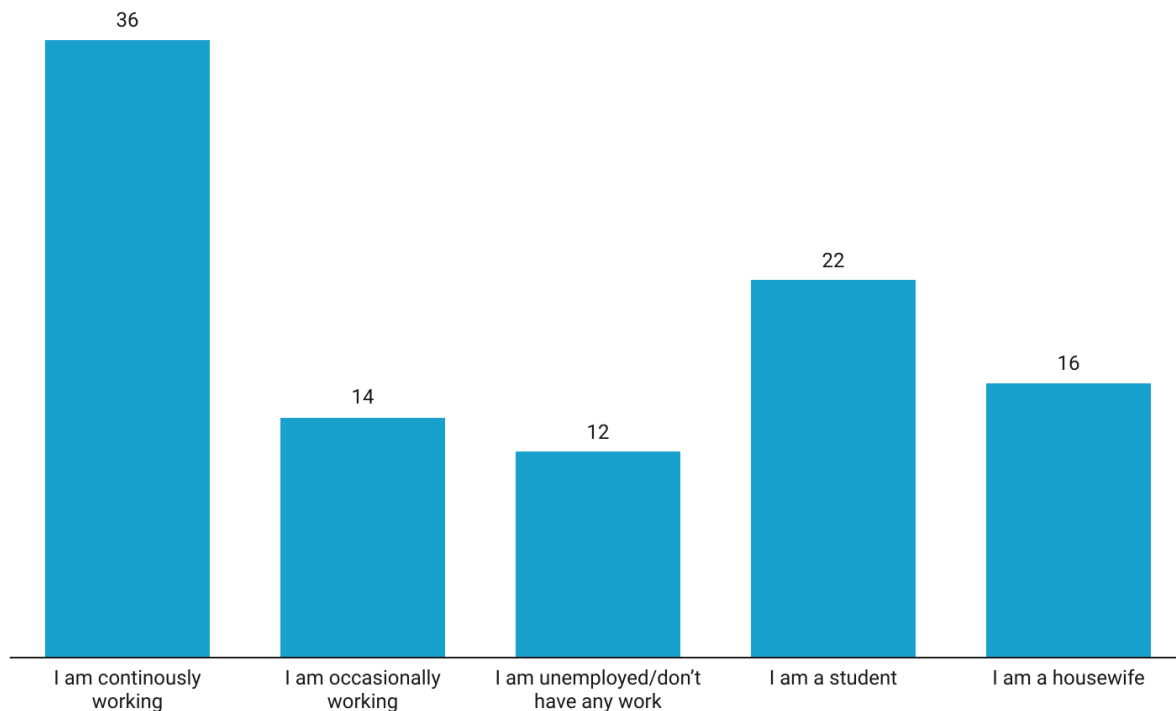
5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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In the present sample (n = 600), 36% work continuously, while 14% have occasional jobs. 22% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 16% are housewives, while 12% are unemployed/ do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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

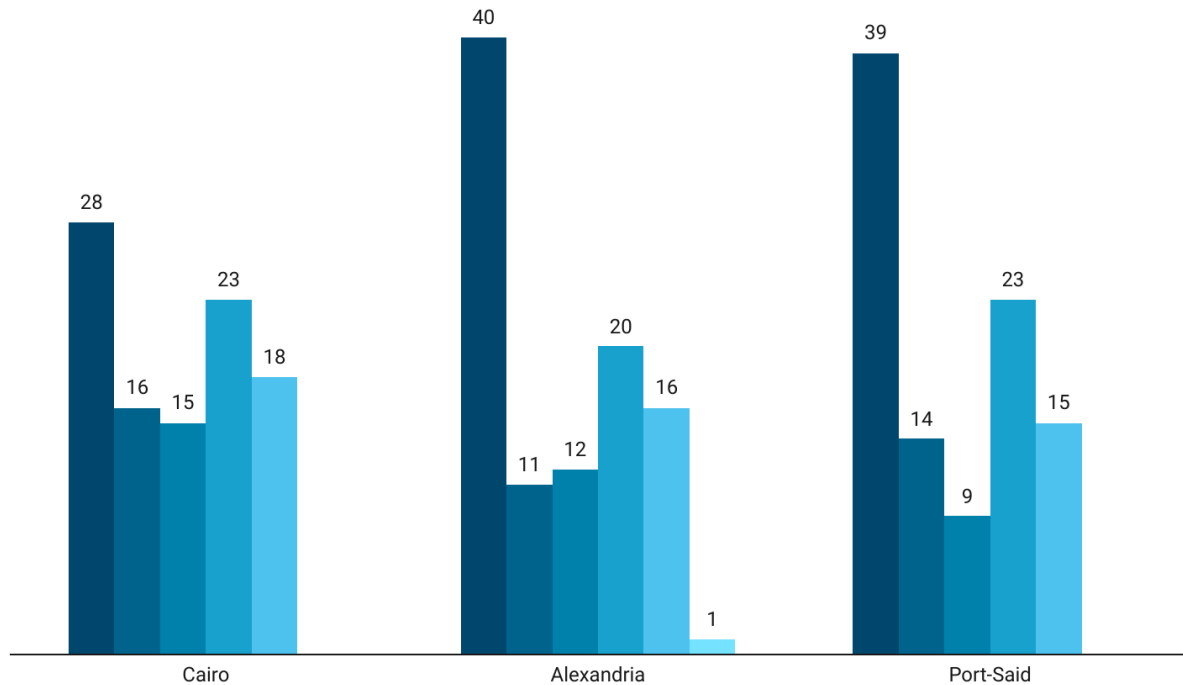


40% work continuously in Alexandria, while this is true for 39% in Port-Said, and 28% in Cairo. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Cairo with 16%, followed by 14% in Port-Said, and 11% in Alexandria. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest among Cairo respondents with 15%, followed by Alexandria respondents with 12%, and Port-Said respondents with 9%. 23% of each Cairo and Port-Said respondents are students, while the same is true for 20% of Alexandria residents. 18% of Cairo respondents are housewives, while this is true for 16% of Alexandria respondents, and 15% of Port-Said respondents. 1% of Alexandria respondents did not answer.

Occupation – City (n = 600)

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

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

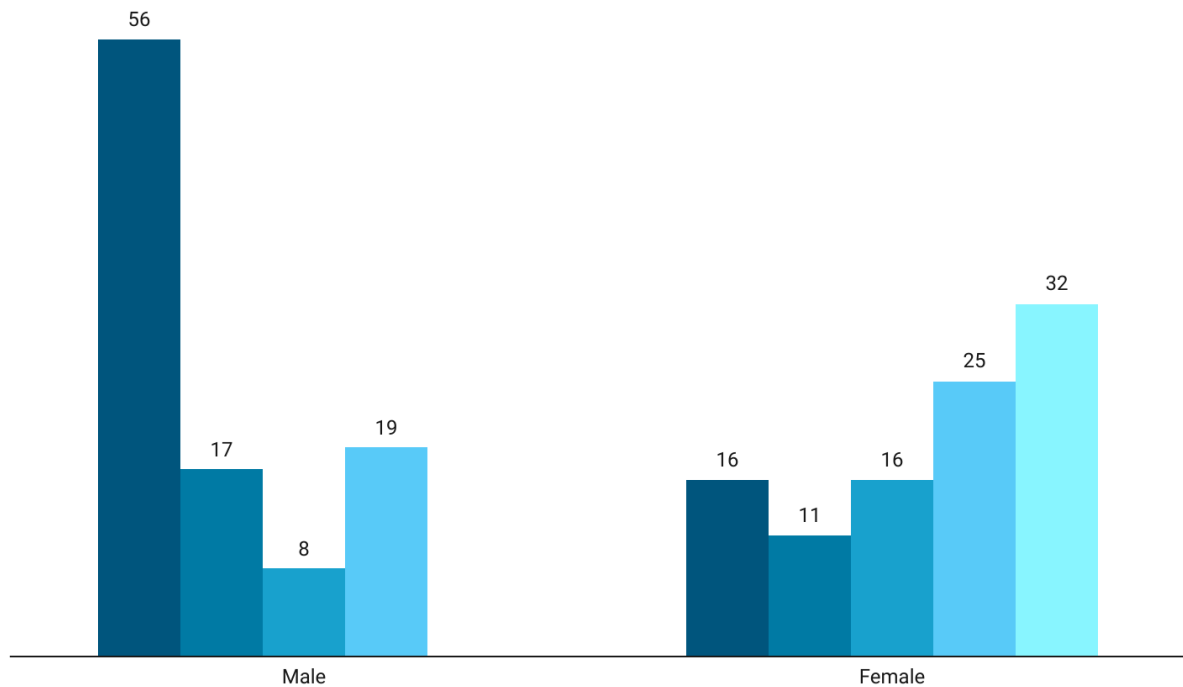


Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 56% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 16% of female respondents. 17% of male respondents and 11% of female respondents work occasionally. 16% of female respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 8% of male respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (25%) than among men (19%). 32% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

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

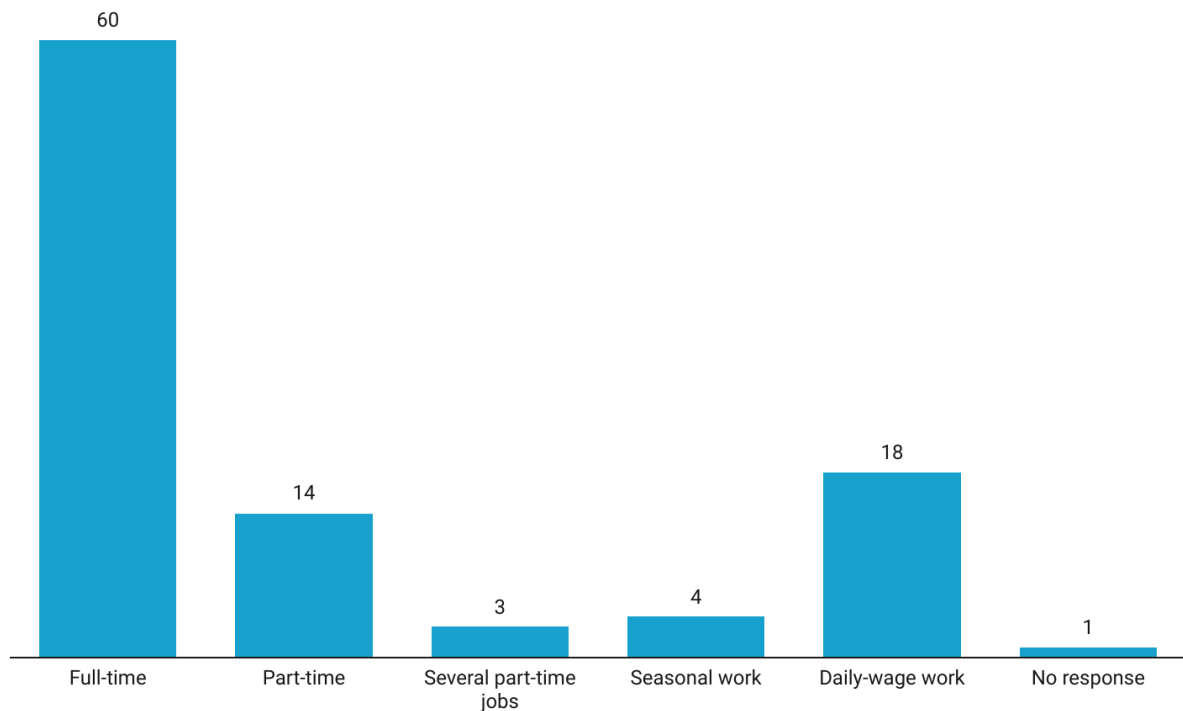
■ I am continuously working ■ I am occasionally working ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work ■ I am a student ■ I am a housewife



60% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 297) are full-time workers, while 14% are part-time workers. 3% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, while 4% work as seasonal workers. 18% work as daily wage workers. 1% did not answer.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 297)

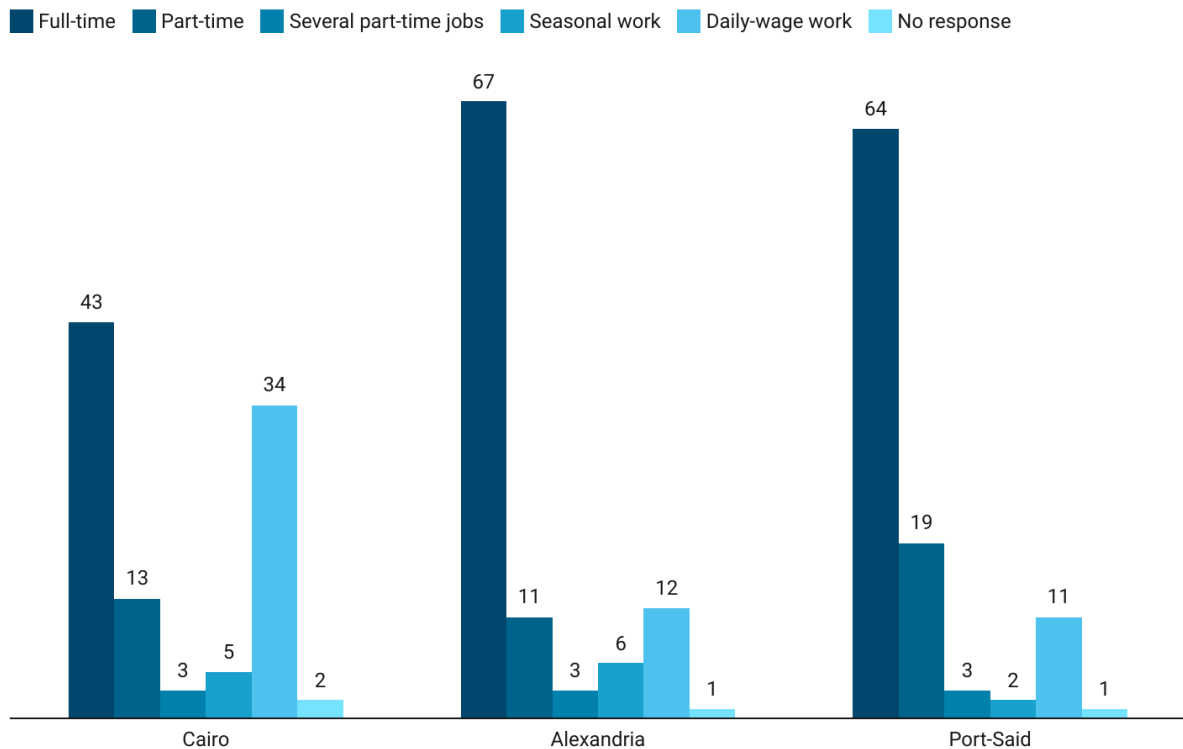
Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?



The largest share of full-time workers (n = 297) can be found among Alexandria residents with 67%, followed by Port-Said residents with 64%, and Cairo residents with 43%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 19% in Port-Said, 13% in Cairo, and 11% in Alexandria. Among Cairo, Alexandria and Port-Said respondents 3% each have several part-time jobs. Among Alexandria residents, 6% are seasonal workers, followed by 5% of Cairo respondents, and 2% of Port-Said residents. 34% of Cairo respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 12% of Alexandria and 11% of Port-Said respondents. 2% of Cairo residents did not answer, while this is true for 1% of each Alexandria and Port-Said respondents.

Type of occupation – City (n = 297)

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

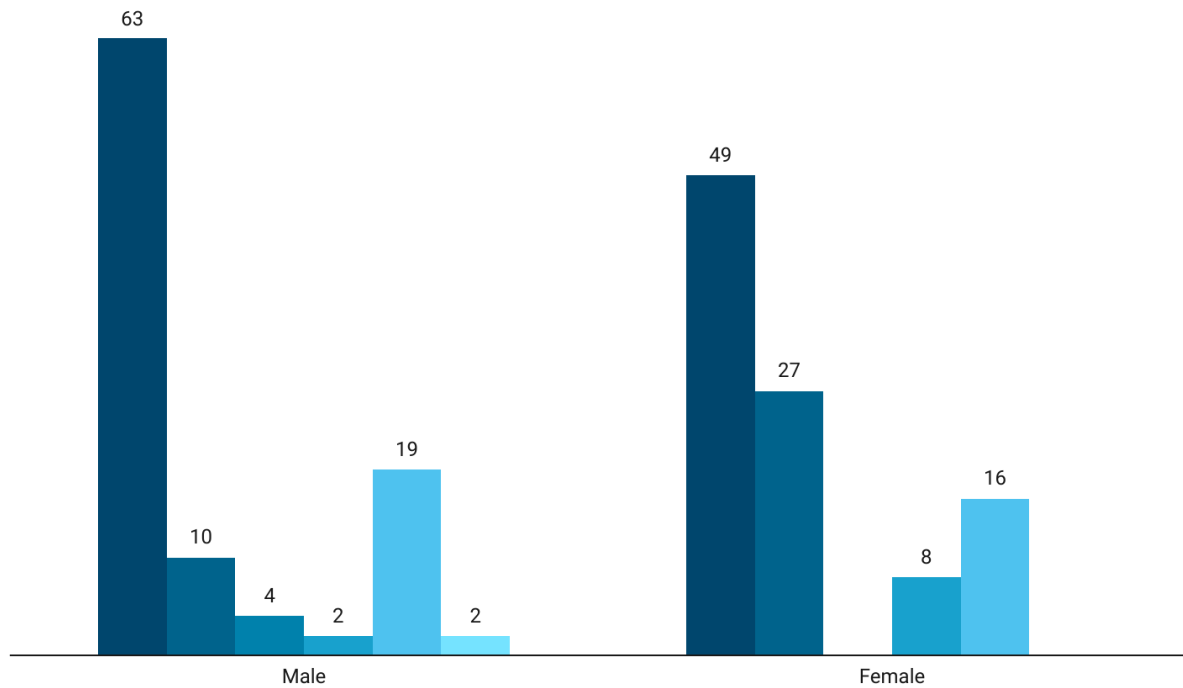


Gender comparison (n = 297) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among male respondents (63%) than among female respondents (49%). The proportion of part-time workers is 27% among women and 20% among men. 4% of male respondents have several part-time jobs. 8% of female and 2% of male respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among men (19%) than among women (16%). 2% of male respondents did not answer.

Type of occupation – Gender (n = 297)

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



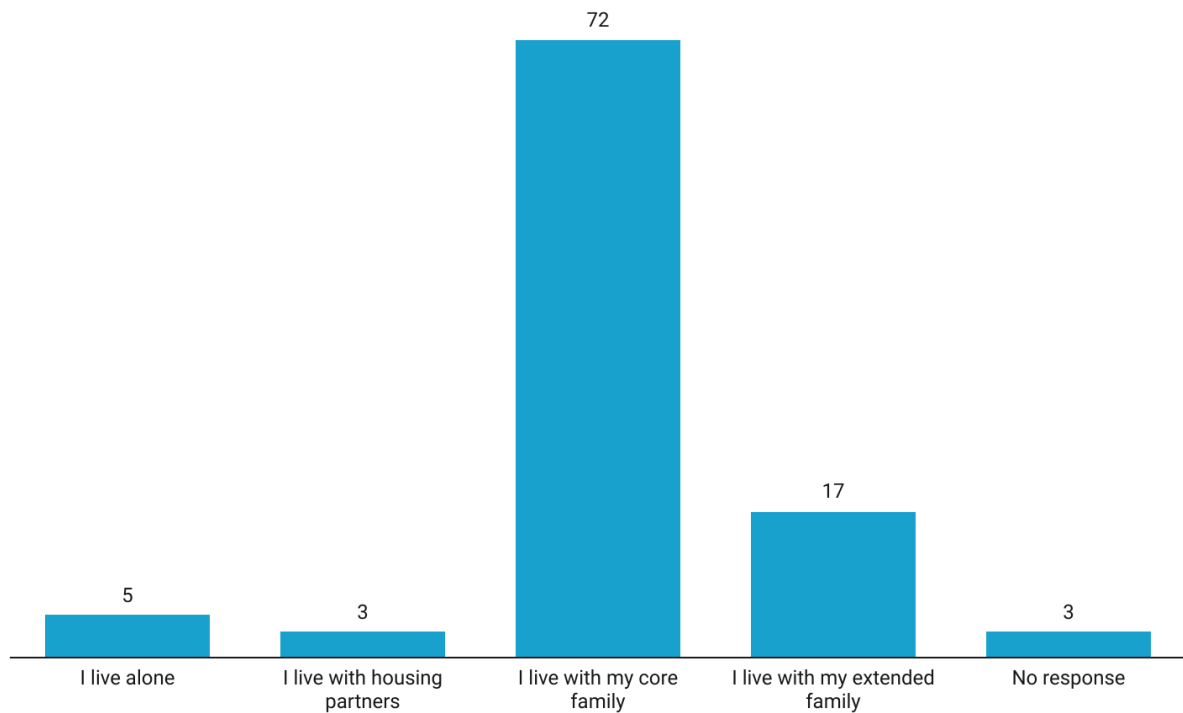
5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing costs

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5% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 3% live with their housing partners. 72% live with their core family, while 17% live with their extended family. 3% did not answer.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

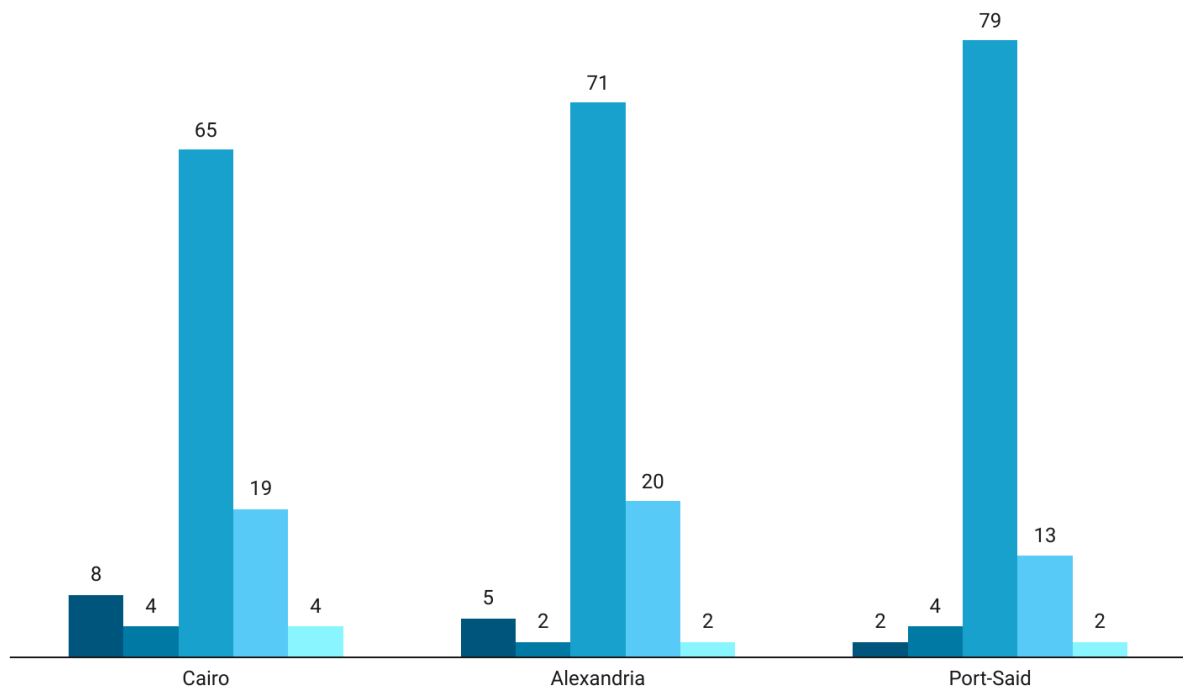


City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Port-Said respondents (79%), followed by Alexandria with 71%, and Cairo with 65%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Alexandria with 20%, followed by Cairo with 19%, and Port-Said with 13%. 8% of Cairo respondents live alone, while this is true for 5% of Alexandria and 2% of Port-Said respondents. Among Cairo and Port-Said respondents, 4% each live with their housing partners, followed by Alexandria respondents with 2%. Among Cairo residents, 4% did not answer, while the same is true for 2% of each Alexandria and Port-Said respondents.

Current housing situation – City (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

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

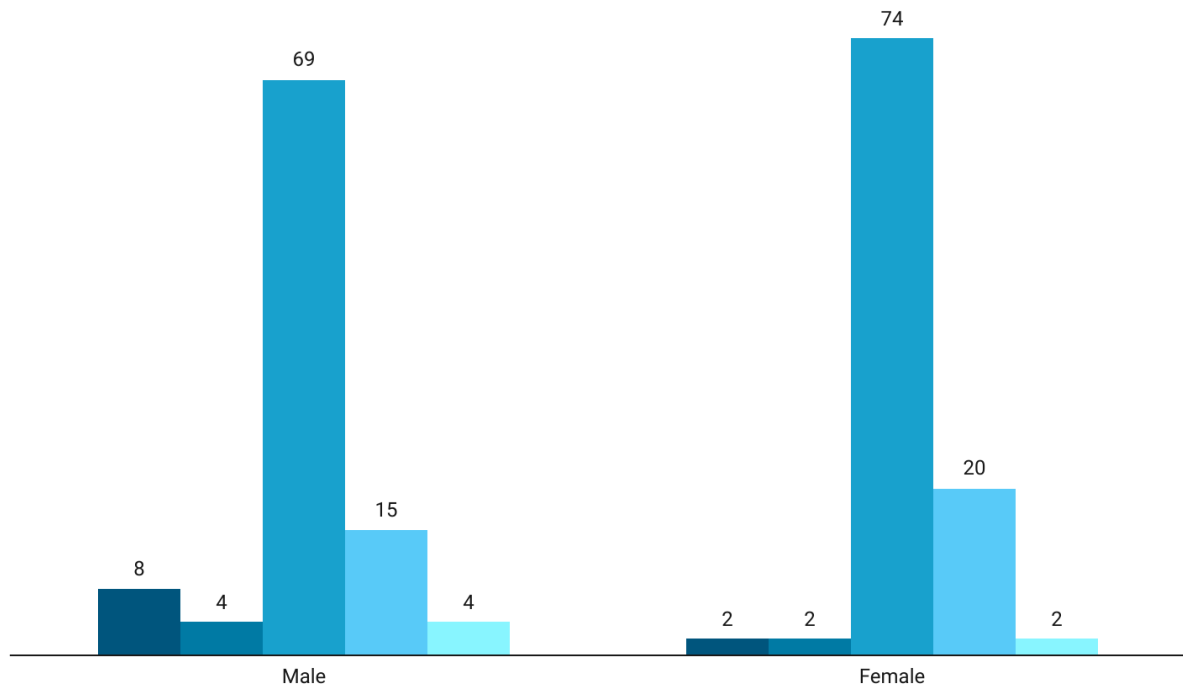


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (74%) compared to male respondents (69%). 20% of female survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 15% of male participants. Among male respondents, 8% live alone, while this is also true for 2% of female respondents. 4% of male respondents live with their housing partners, while the same is true for 2% of female respondents. 4% of male and 2% of female respondents did not answer.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

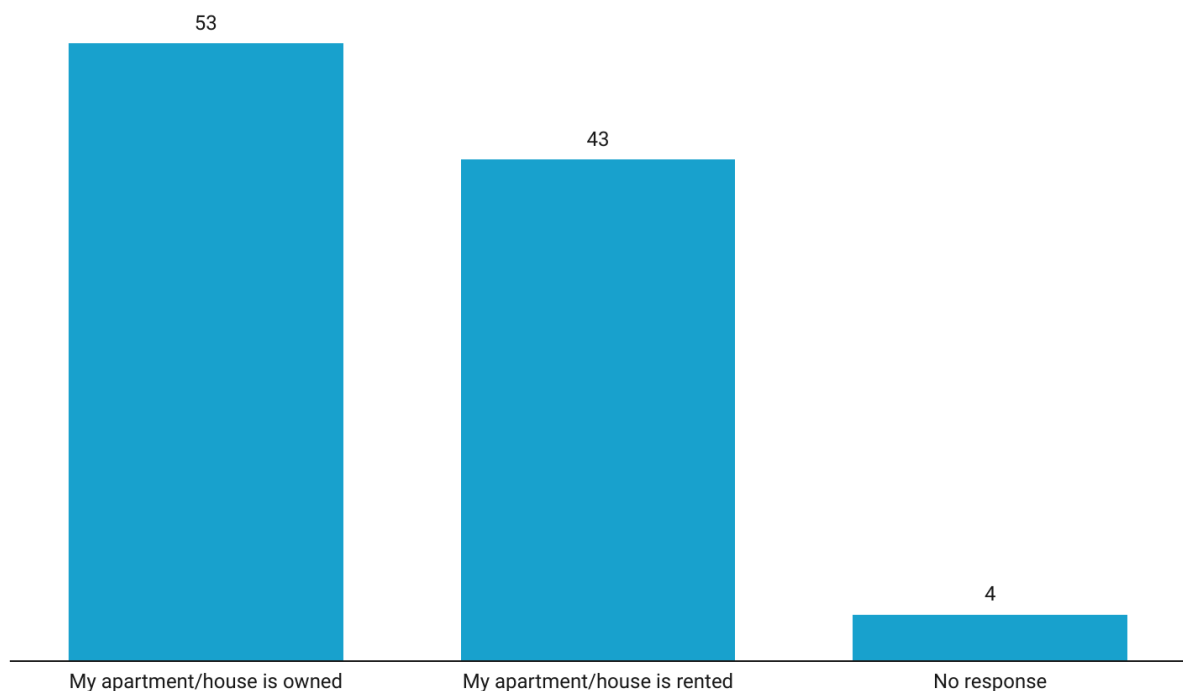
■ I live alone ■ I live with housing partners ■ I live with my core family ■ I live with my extended family ■ No response



53% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 43% live in an apartment or house they rent. 4% did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

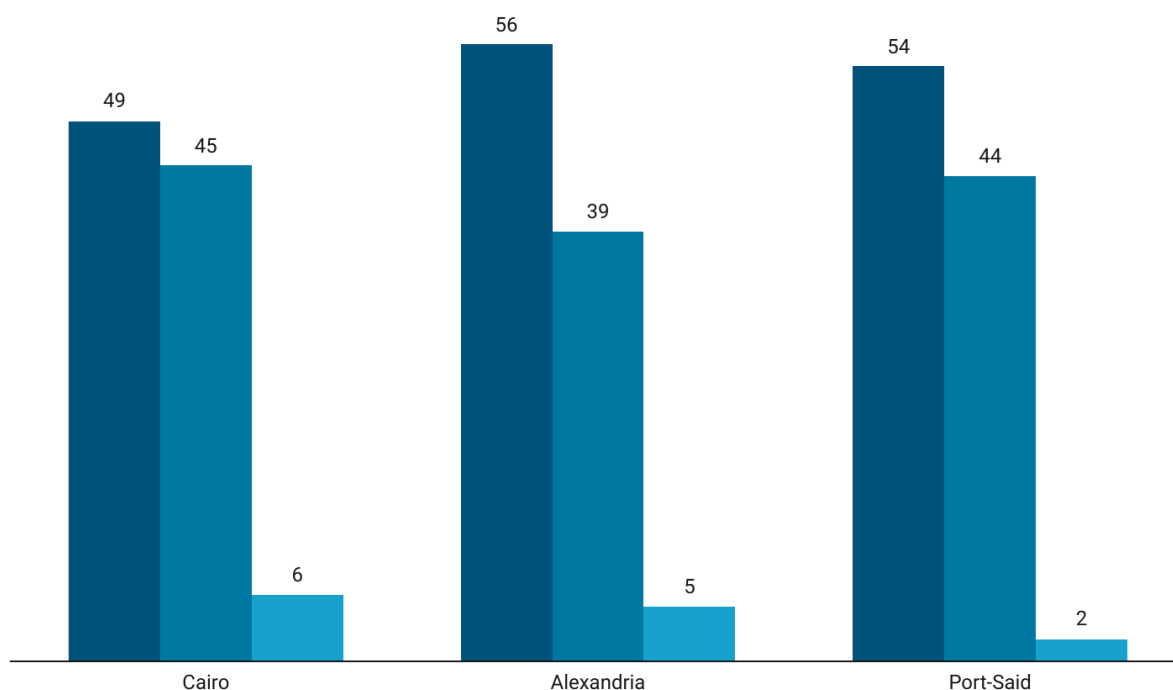


City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Alexandria with 56%, followed by Port-Said with 54%, and Cairo with 49%. Among Cairo respondents, 45% live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by Port-Said residents with 44%, and Alexandria residents with 39%. 6% in Cairo, 5% in Alexandria, and 2% in Port-Said did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

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

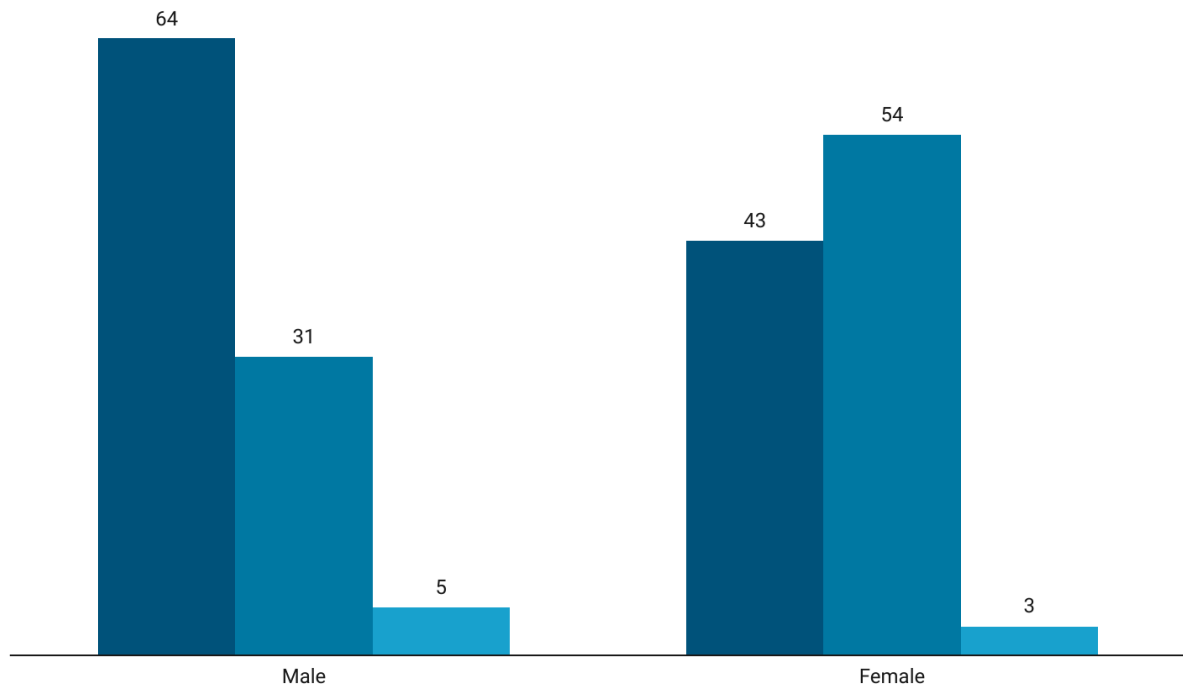


64% of male and 43% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 31% of male respondents and 54% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent. 5% of male and 3% of female respondents did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

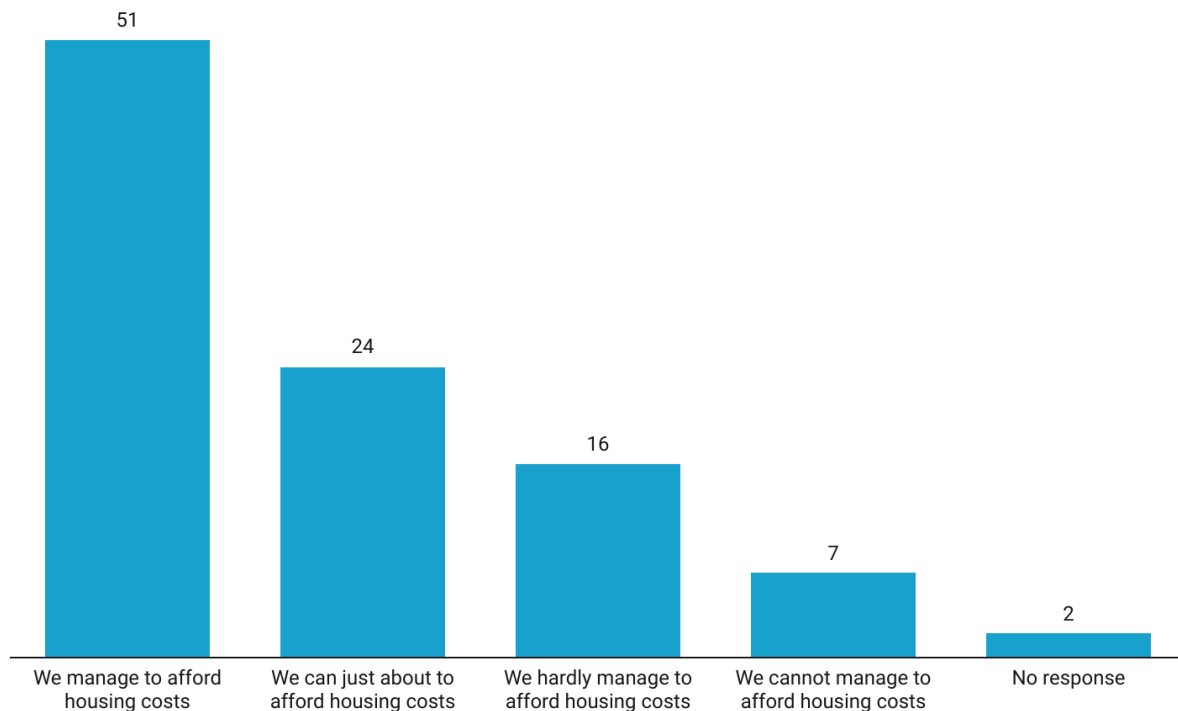
■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented ■ No response



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 51% manage to afford the housing costs. 24% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 16% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 7% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 2% did not answer.

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

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

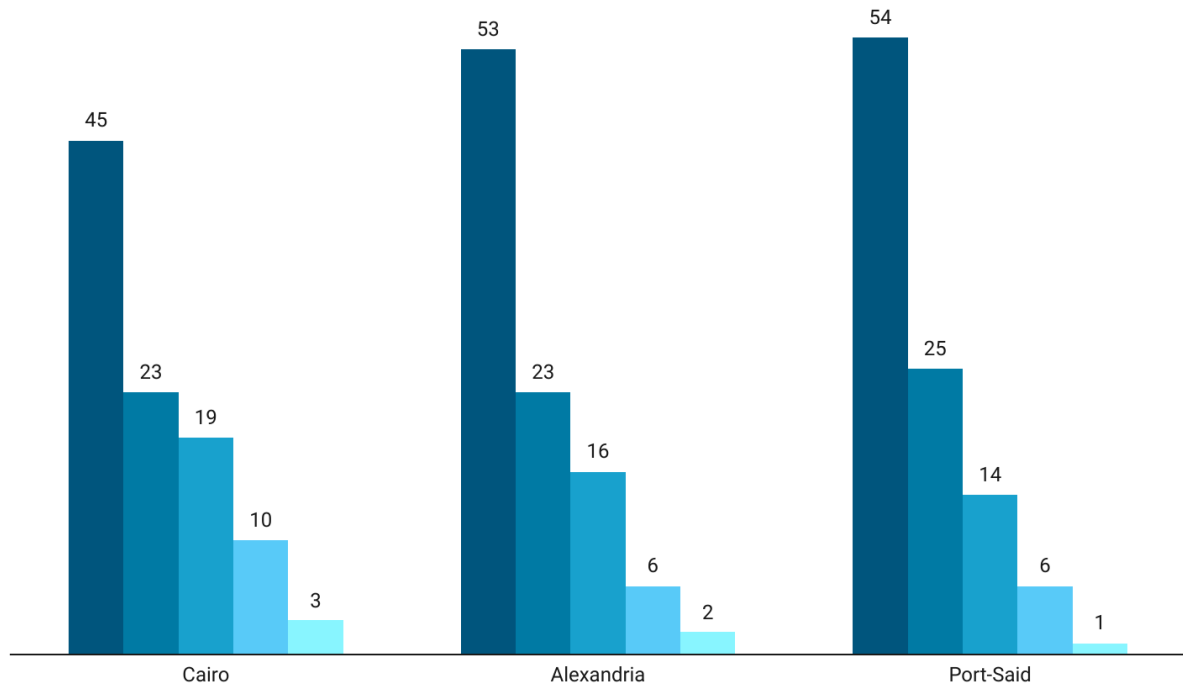


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 54% of Port-Said respondents, 53% of Alexandria respondents, and 45% of Cairo respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 25% of Port-Said respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 23% of each Cairo and Alexandria residents. 19% of Cairo respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 16% of Alexandria and 14% of Port-Said respondents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Cairo residents with 10%, followed by Alexandria and Port-Said with each 6%. 3% of Cairo, 2% of Alexandria, and 1% of Port-Said respondents did not answer.

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

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

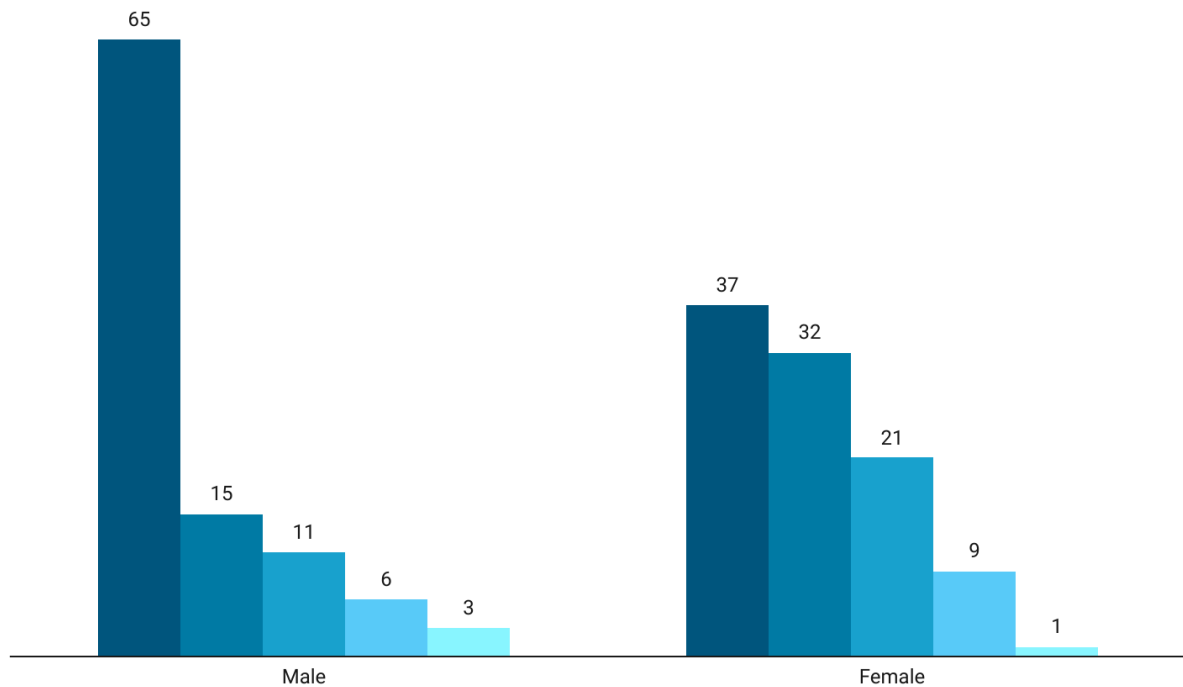


65% of male respondents and 37% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 32% of female respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 15% of male respondents. 21% of female respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among male respondents is 11%. The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is slightly higher among female respondents (9%) than male respondents (6%). 3% of male and 1 % of female respondents did not answer.

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

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

■ We manage to afford housing costs ■ We can just about to afford housing costs ■ We hardly manage to afford housing costs
■ We cannot manage to afford housing costs ■ No response



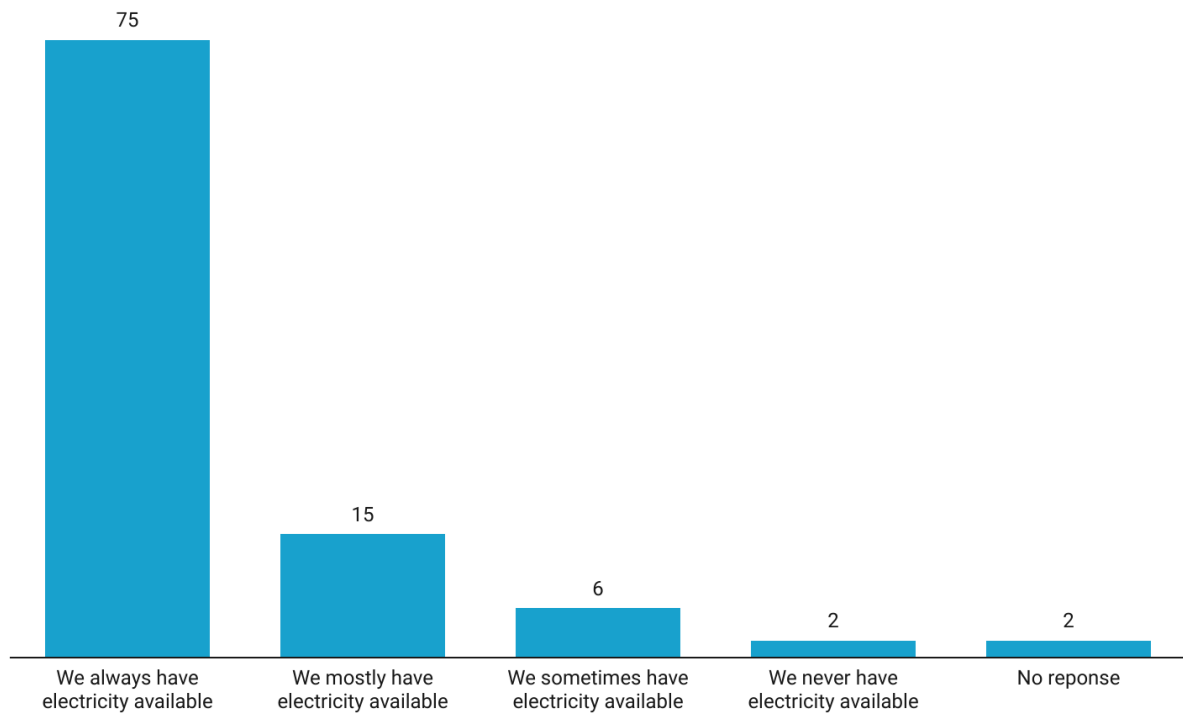
5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2025-11-21 10:22

75% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 15% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 6% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 2% never have electricity available. 2% did not answer.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

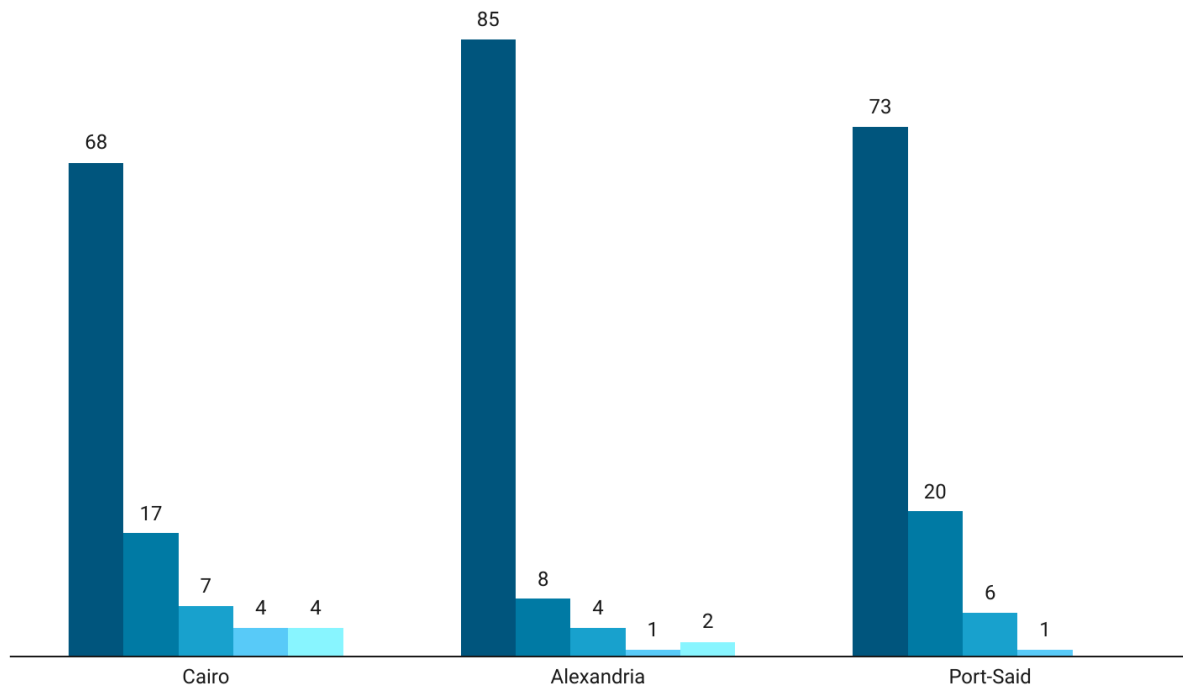


85% of Alexandria residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 73% of Port-Said and 68% of Cairo respondents. 20% of Port-Said respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Cairo with 17%, and Alexandria with 8%. 7% of Cairo residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Port-Said with 6%, and Alexandria with 4%. 4% of Cairo residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 1% of each Port-Said and Alexandria residents. 4% of Cairo and 2% of Alexandria residents did not answer.

Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

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

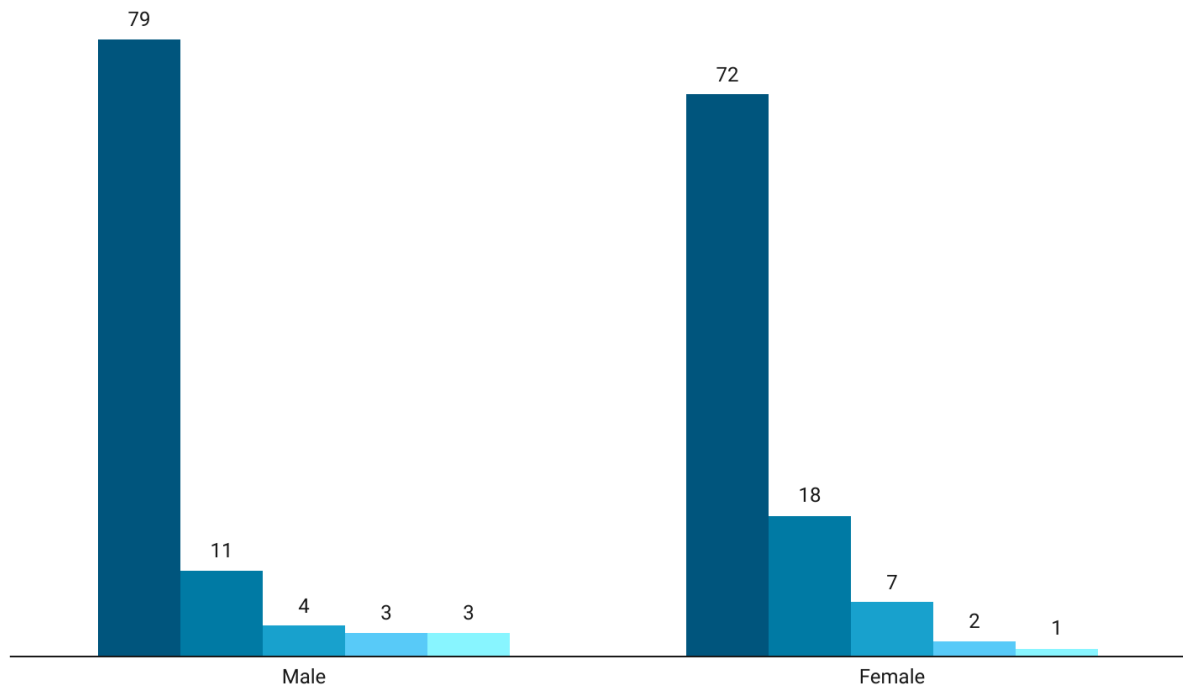


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 79% of male and 72% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 18% of female and 11% of male participants mostly have access to electricity. 7% of female and 4% of male respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 3% of male and 2% of female survey participants never have access to electricity. 3% of male and 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

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



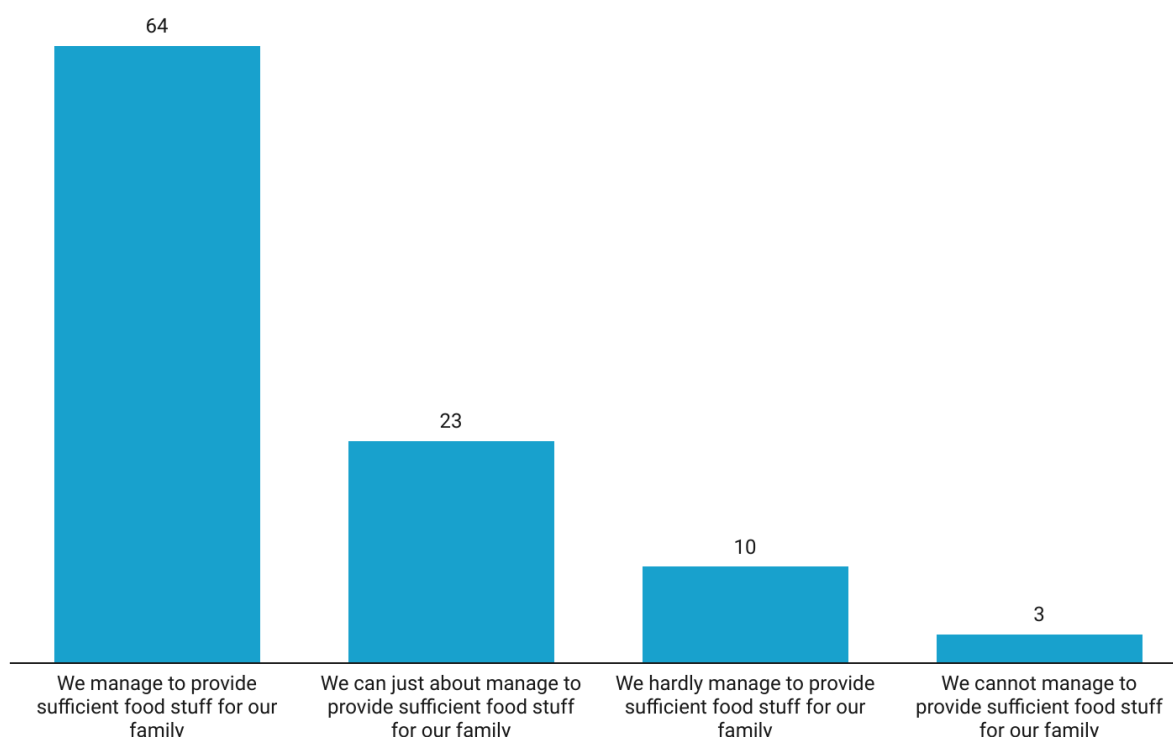
5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2025-11-21 10:22

64% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 23% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 10% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 3% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

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

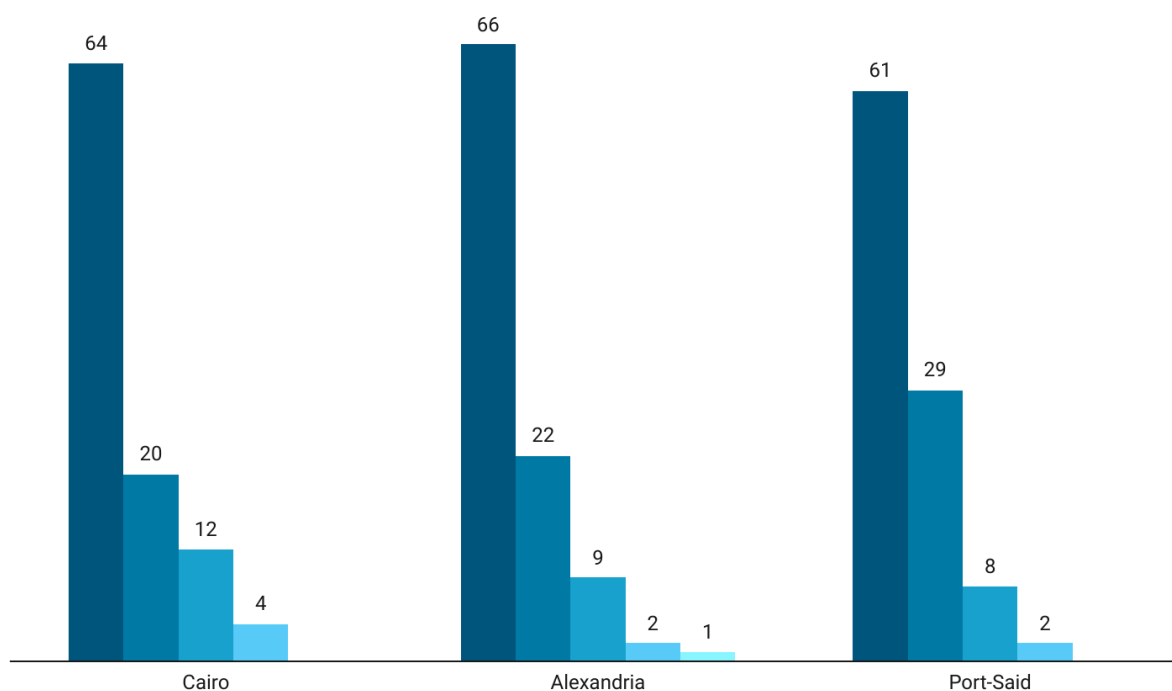


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Alexandria with 66%, followed by Cairo with 64%, and Port-Said with 61%. 29% of Port-Said respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 22% of respondents in Alexandria, and 20% of respondents in Cairo. 12% of Cairo residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 9% of Alexandria, and 8% of Port-Said respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Cairo residents with 4%, followed by both Alexandria and Port-Said respondents with each 2%. Among Alexandria respondents 1% did not answer.

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?

■ 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

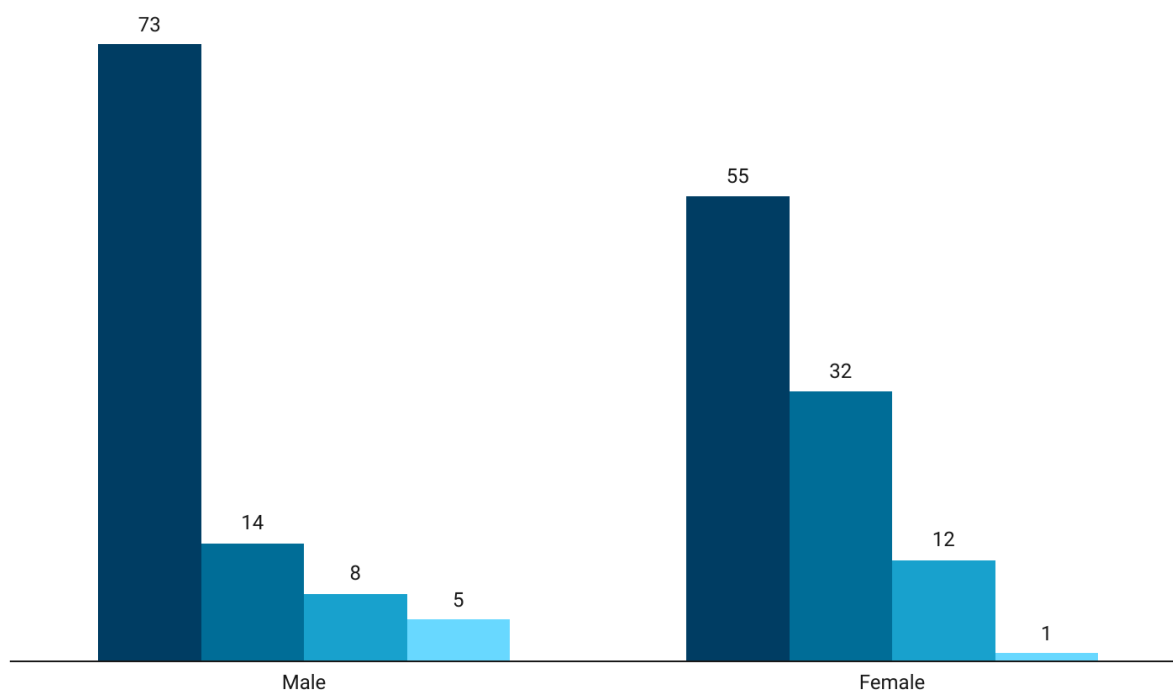


73% of male and 55% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 32% of female and 14% of male respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 12% of female and 8% of male respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 5% of male and 1% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

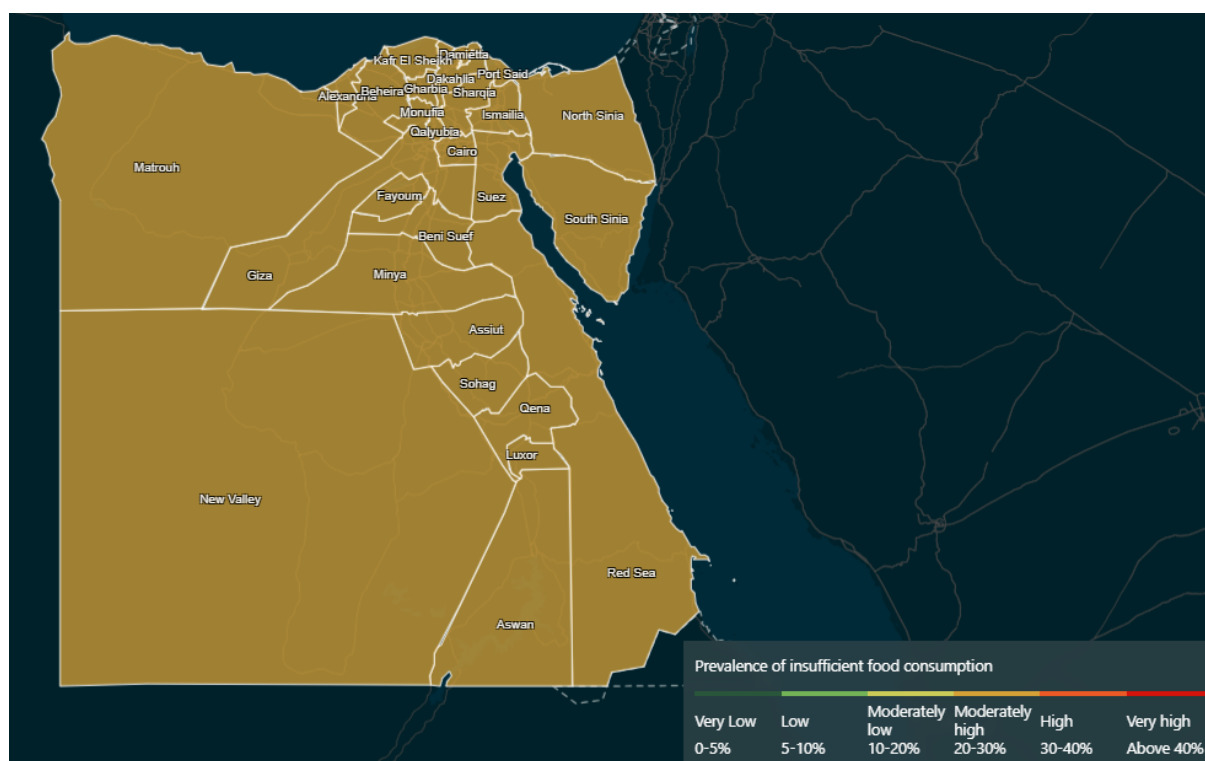
What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

■ 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



The results of this study are mostly supported by the findings of the HungerMap² on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Egypt. As shown in the figure, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Egypt: green signals areas where people are meeting the required food intake levels and thus do not require urgent assistance. As can be seen from the virtual map, the country is somehow affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured ochre).

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://hungermap.wfp.org/>).



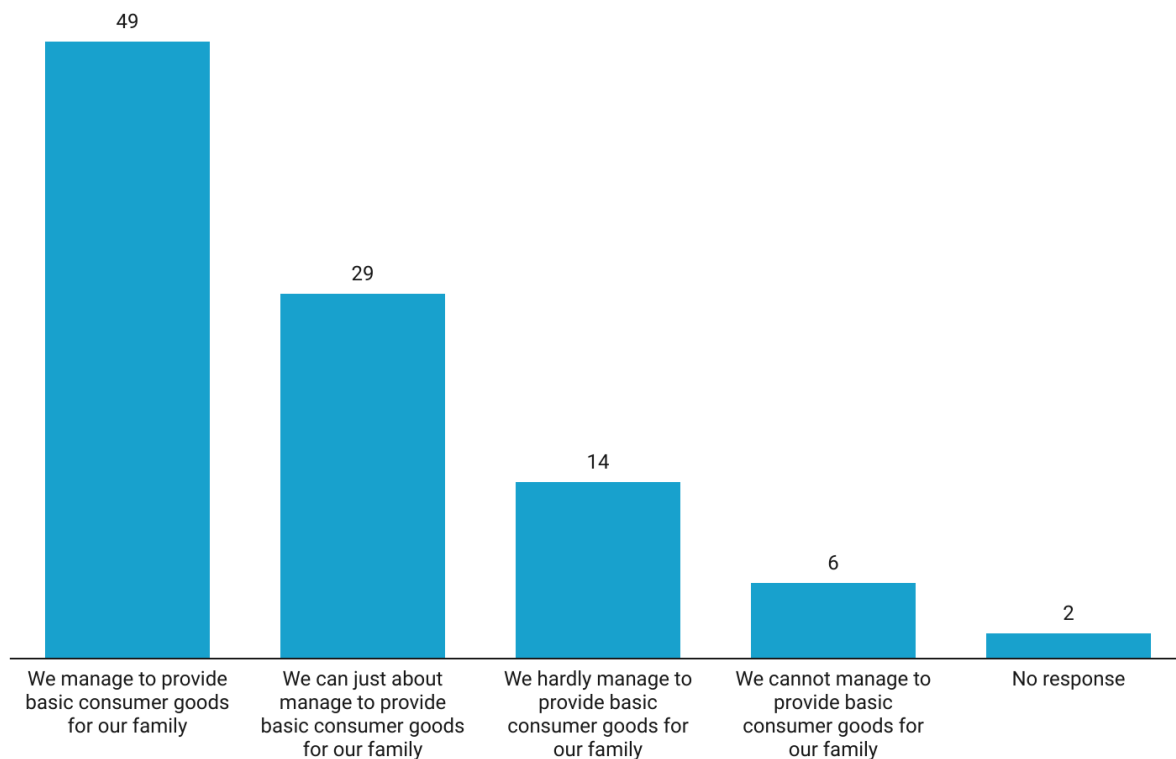
5.6 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods

Last modification 2025-11-21 10:23

49% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 29% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 14% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 6% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family. 2% did not answer.

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

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

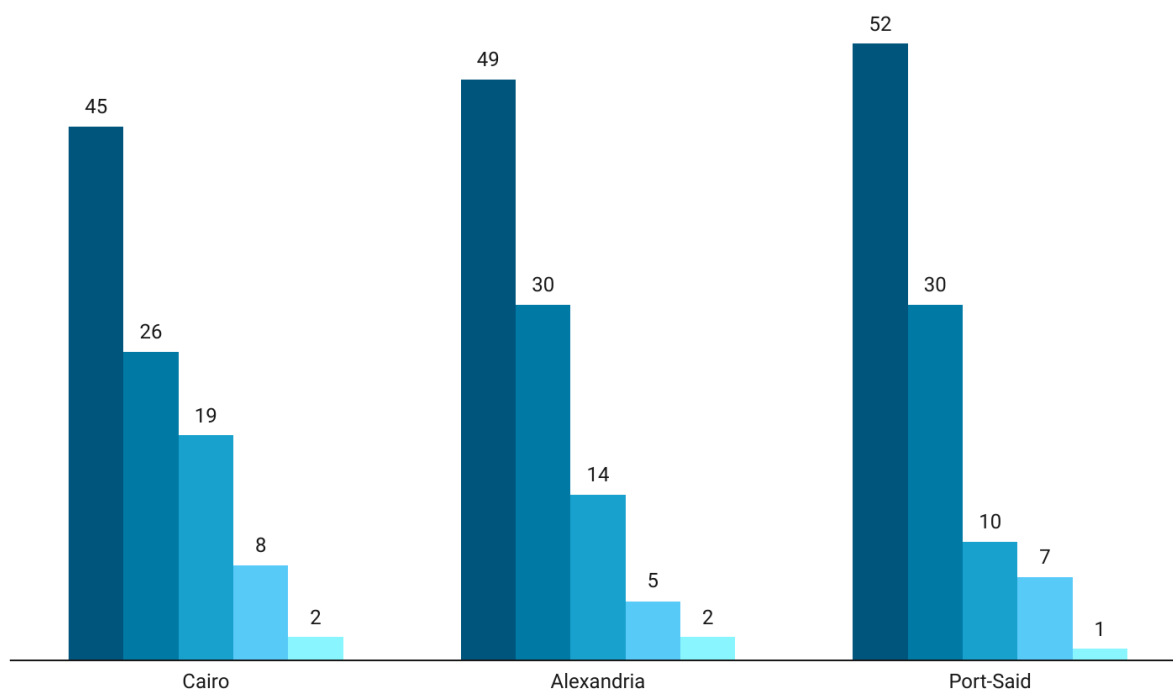


52% of Port-Said residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 49% of Alexandria residents, and 45% of Cairo residents. 30% of each Alexandria and Port-Said respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Cairo respondents with 26%. 19% of Cairo respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 14% of Alexandria and 10% of Port-Said residents. 8% of Alexandria and 7% of Port-Said respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 5% of Alexandria respondents. 2% of each Cairo and Alexandria respondents did not answer, while this is true for 1% of Port-Said respondents.

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.)?

■ 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

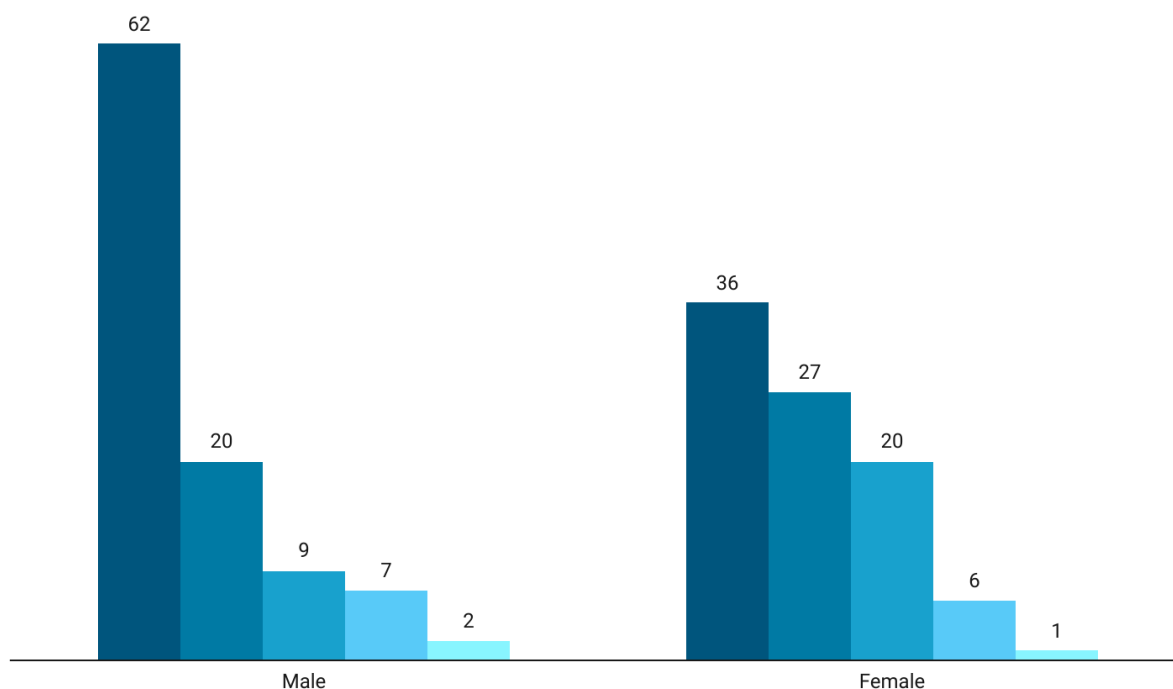


Gender comparison reveals that 62% of male and 36% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 27% of female and 20% of male respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 20% of female respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 9% of male respondents. 7% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 6% of female respondents. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents did not answer.

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.)?

■ 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



5.7 Access to clean drinking water

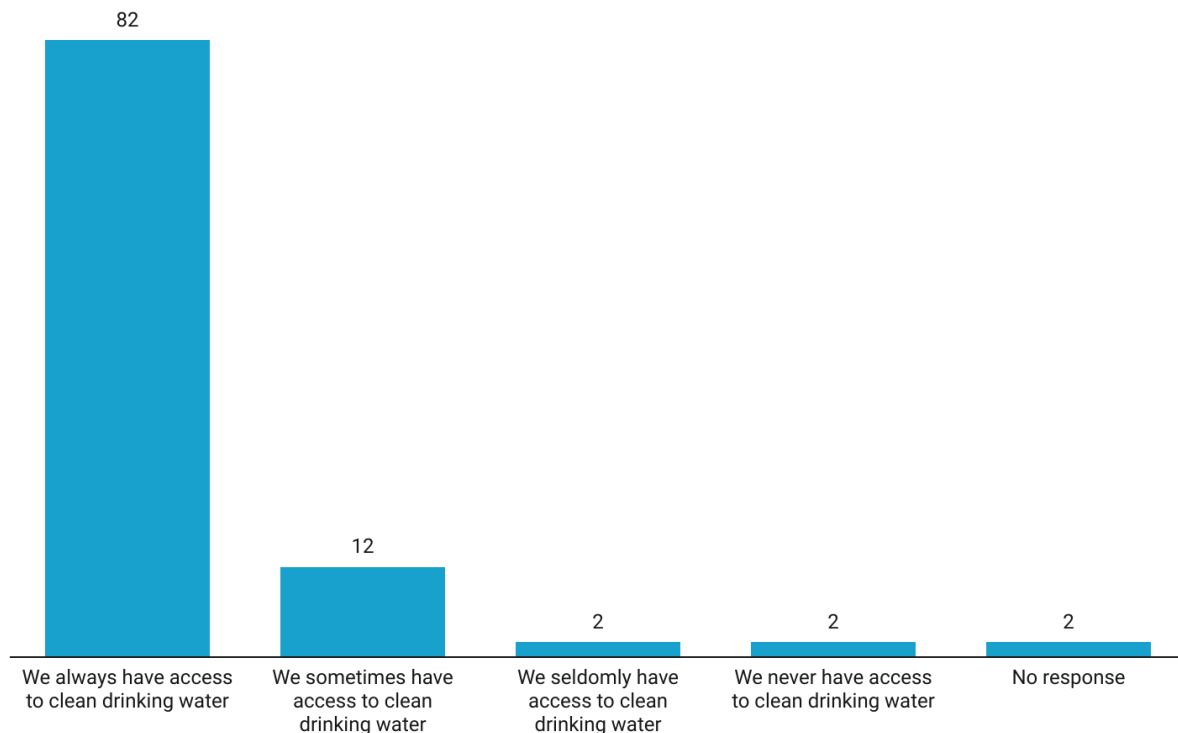
Last modification 2025-11-21 10:23

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.

82% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 12% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 2% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2% never have access to clean drinking water. 2% did not answer.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

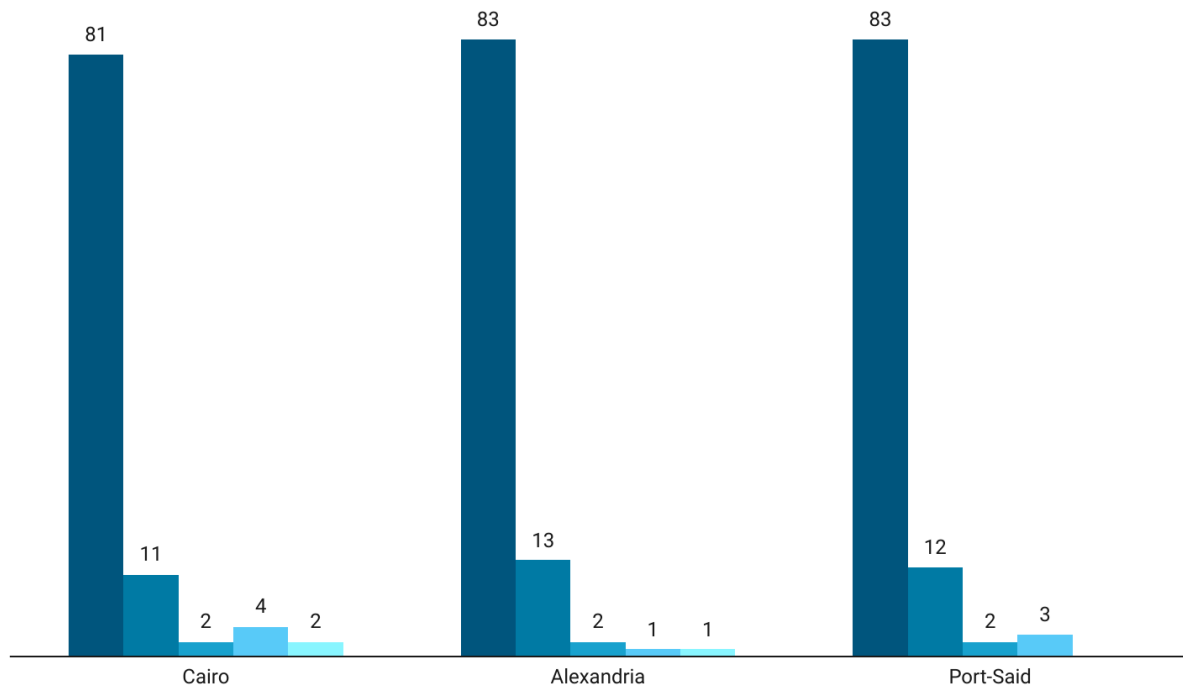


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Alexandria and Port-Said respondents with each 83%, followed by Cairo respondents with 81%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Alexandria respondents with 13%, followed by Port-Said respondents with 12%, and Cairo respondents with 11%. 2% 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 in Cairo with 4%, followed by Port-Said respondents with 3%, and Alexandria respondents with 1%. 2% of Cairo and 1% of Alexandria respondents did not answer.

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

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

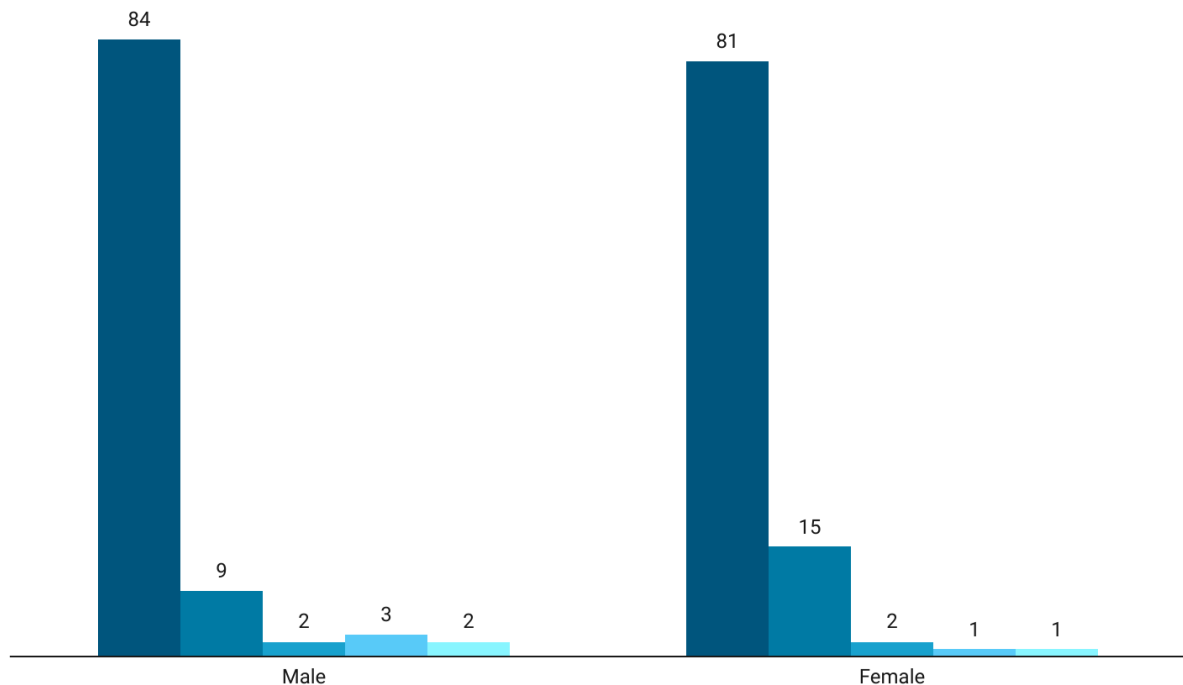


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 84% of male respondents and 81% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is higher among female survey participants (15%) than male participants (9%). 2% of each male and female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 3% of male and 1% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents did not answer.

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

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



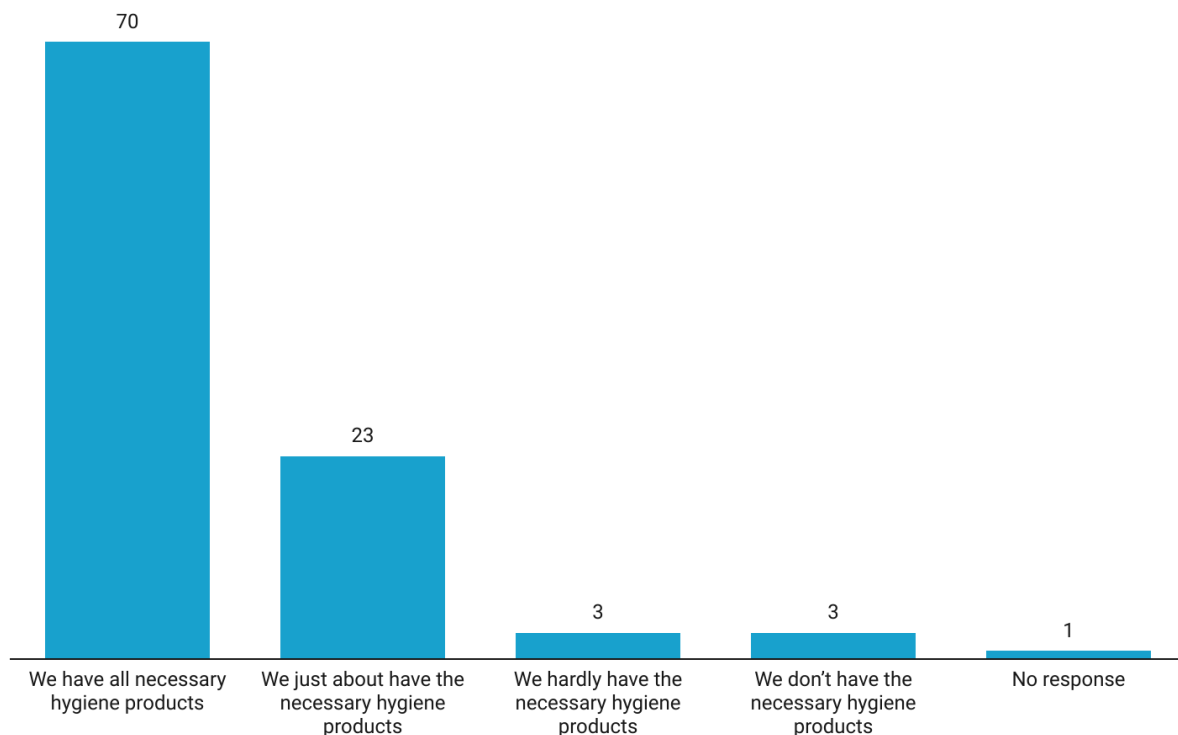
5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

Last modification 2025-11-21 10:23

70% 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. 23% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products. 3% of the respondents hardly have access to all necessary hygiene products, while 3% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.). 1% did not answer.

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

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

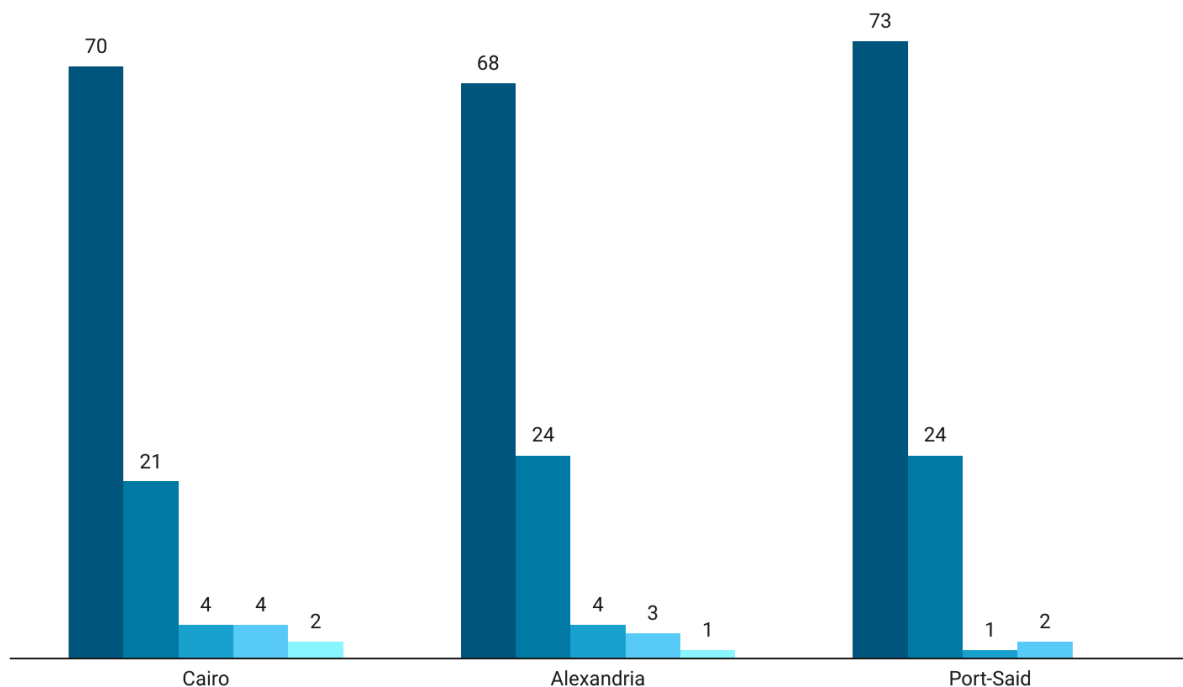


Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Port-Said respondents with 73%, followed by Cairo respondents with 70%, and Alexandria respondents with 68%. Among Alexandria and Port-Said respondents, 24% each just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 21% of Cairo respondents. Among Cairo and Alexandria respondents, 4% each hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Port-Said respondents with 1%. Among Cairo respondents, 4% never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 3% of Alexandria, and 2% of Port-Said respondents. 2% of Cairo and 1% of Alexandria respondents did not answer.

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.]

■ 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

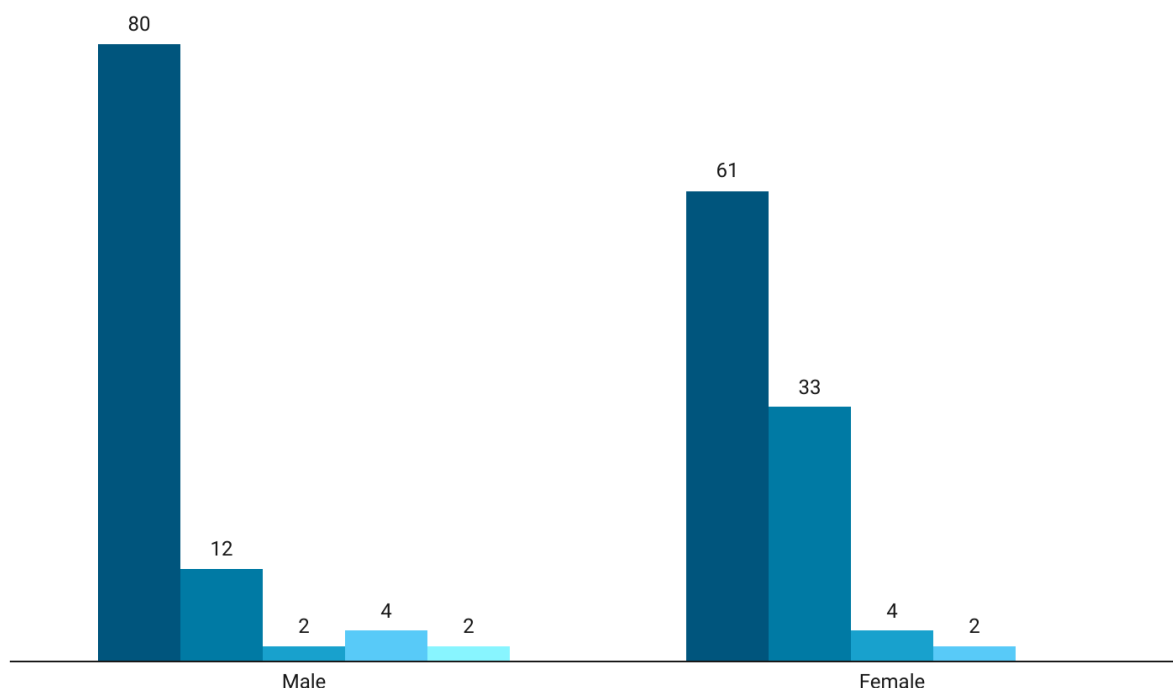


80% of male and 61% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 33% of female and 12% of male interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products. 4% of female and 2% of male survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 4% of male and 2% of female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products. 2% of male respondents did not answer.

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.]

■ 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



5.9 Access to medical services

Last modification 2025-11-21 10:23

67% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 18% have access but they are not able to afford them. 10% do not have any access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.

65% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 23% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 3% did not answer.

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 23% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 10% have no access to primary medical care. 3% did not answer.

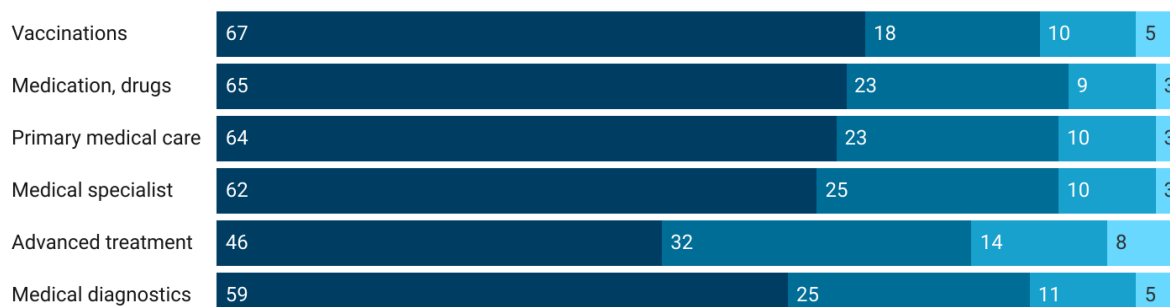
62% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 25% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 10% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 3% did not answer.

46% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 32% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 14% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.

59% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 11% have no access. 5% 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?



61% of Cairo residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 19% have access but cannot afford them. 15% do not have access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.

57% of Cairo respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 30% have access but is not able to afford it. 11% have no access at all. 2% did not answer.

58% of respondents in Cairo (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 27% have access but cannot afford it. 13% do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer.

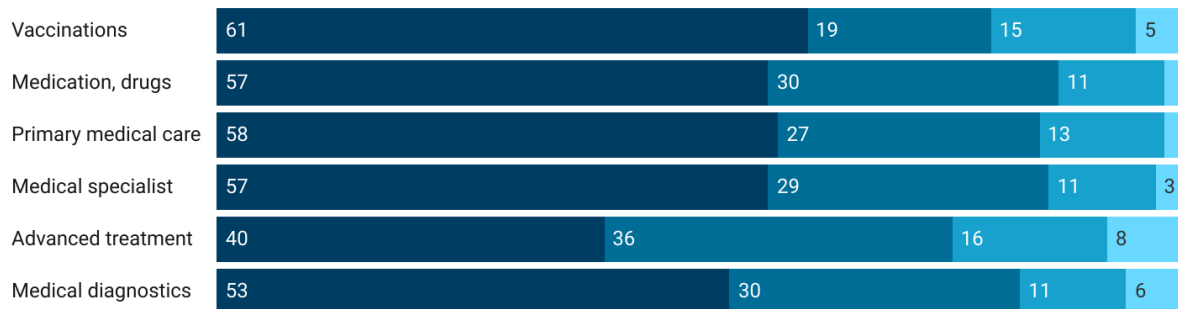
57% of the Cairo sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 29% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist. 3% did not answer.

40% of Cairo respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 36% have access but cannot afford it, while 16% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.

53% of Cairo respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 30% have access but cannot afford it. 11% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 6% 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?



70% of Alexandria residents (n = 210) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 17% have access but cannot afford them. 10% do not have access. 3% did not answer.

Among Alexandria residents (n = 210), 68% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 19% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 10% have no access to medication or drugs. 3% did not answer.

64% of Alexandria respondents (n = 210) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 23% have access but cannot afford it. 11% do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer.

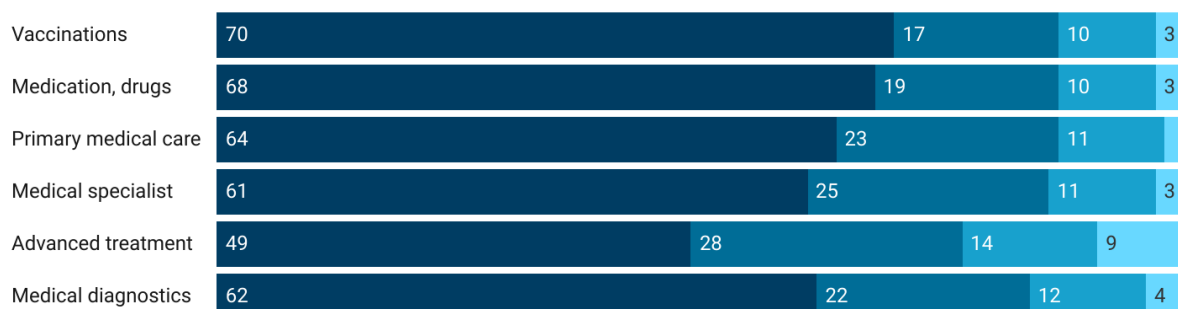
61% of Alexandria residents (n = 210) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 11% have no access to a medical specialist. 3% did not answer.

49% of Alexandria respondents (n = 210) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 28% have access but cannot afford it, while 14% do not have access at all. 9% did not answer.

62% of Alexandria respondents (n = 210) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 22% have access but cannot afford it. 12% have no access at all. 4% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Alexandria (n = 210)

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



72% of Port-Said residents (n = 190) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 18% have access but cannot afford them. 5% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 5% did not answer.

72% of Port-Said respondents (n = 190) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 20% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 4% have no access to medication/drugs. 4% did not answer.

70% of Port-Said respondents (n = 190) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 19% have access but cannot afford it. 7% do not have access to primary medical care. 4% did not answer.

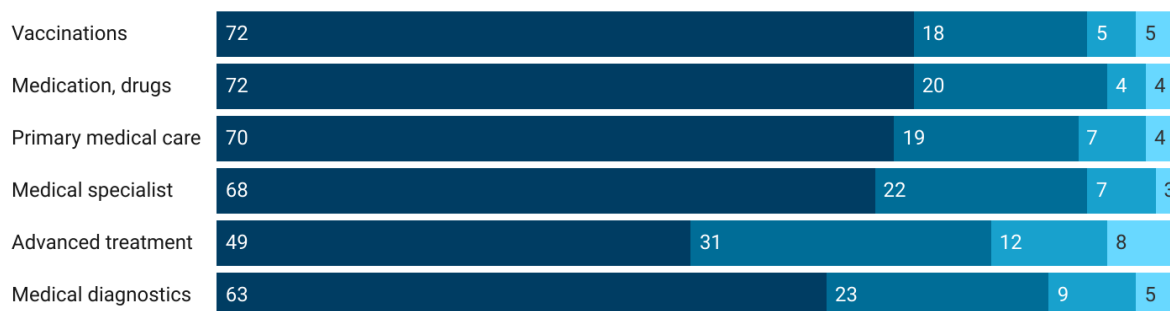
68% of Port-Said sample (n = 190) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 22% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 7% do not have access to a medical specialist. 3% did not answer.

49% of Port-Said respondents (n = 190) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 31% have access but cannot afford it, while 12% have no access at all. 8% did not answer the question.

63% of Port-Said respondents (n = 190) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 23% have access but cannot afford it. 9% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 5% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Port-Said (n = 190)

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



76% of male respondents (n = 296) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 11% have access but cannot afford them. 6% have no access to vaccinations. 7% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 296), 76% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 15% have access but cannot afford it. 4% have no access at all. 5% did not answer.

76% of male respondents (n = 296) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 14% have access but cannot afford it. 6% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 4% did not answer.

73% of all male participants (n = 296) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 16% have access but cannot afford the visit. 7% do not have access to a medical specialist. 4% did not answer.

62% of male respondents (n = 296) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 21% have access but cannot afford them, while 7% have no access. 10% did not answer.

72% of male respondents (n = 296) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 17% have access but cannot afford it. 5% have no access to medical diagnostics. 6% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Male (n = 296)

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



59% of female respondents (n = 304) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 25% have access but cannot afford them. 14% never have access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

55% of all female survey participants (n = 304) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 30% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 14% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

52% of female respondents (n = 304) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 32% have access but cannot afford it. 15% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

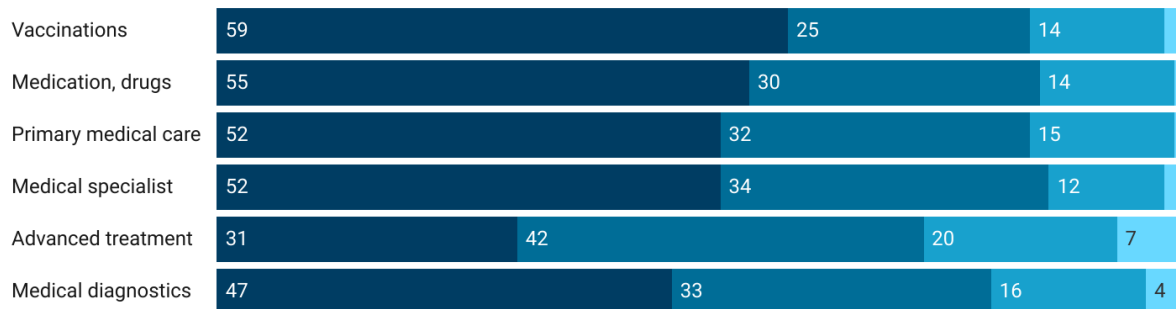
52% of female respondents (n = 304) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 34% have access but cannot afford it. 12% do not have access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

31% of female respondents (n = 304) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 42% have access but cannot afford it, while 20% have no access. 7% did not answer.

47% of female respondents (n = 304) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 16% have no access to medical diagnostics. 4% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 304)

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



5.10 Access to internet/wifi

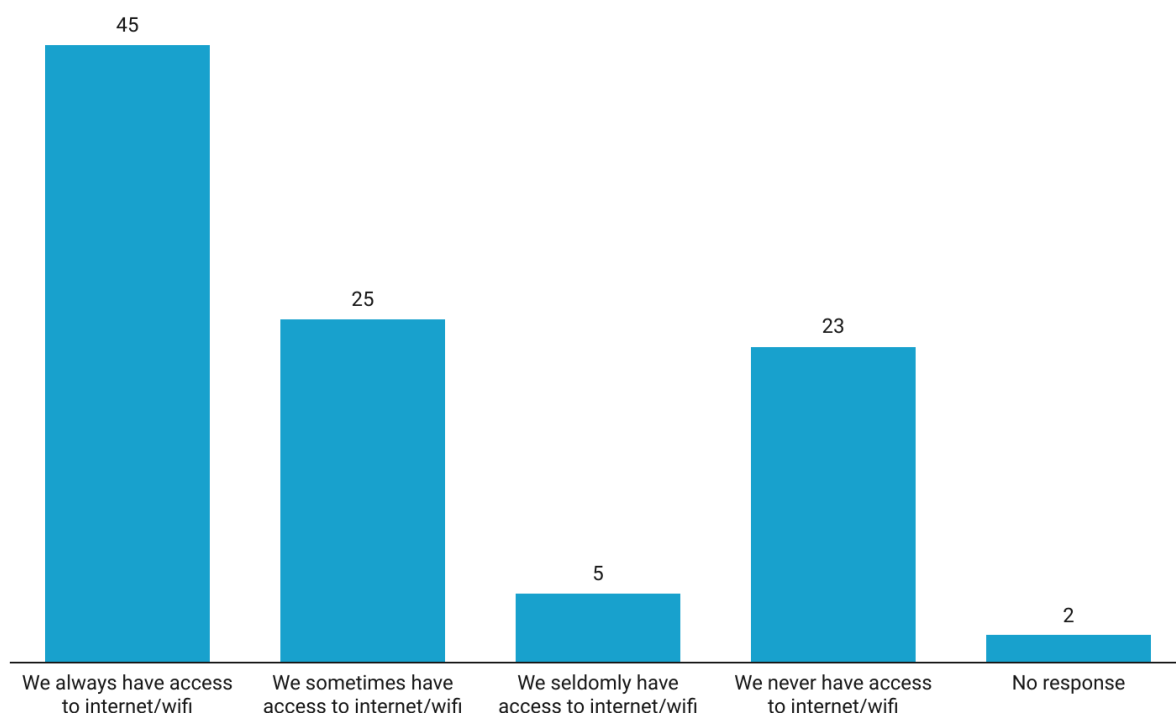
Last modification 2025-11-21 10:24

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.

45% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 25% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 5% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 23% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 2% did not answer.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

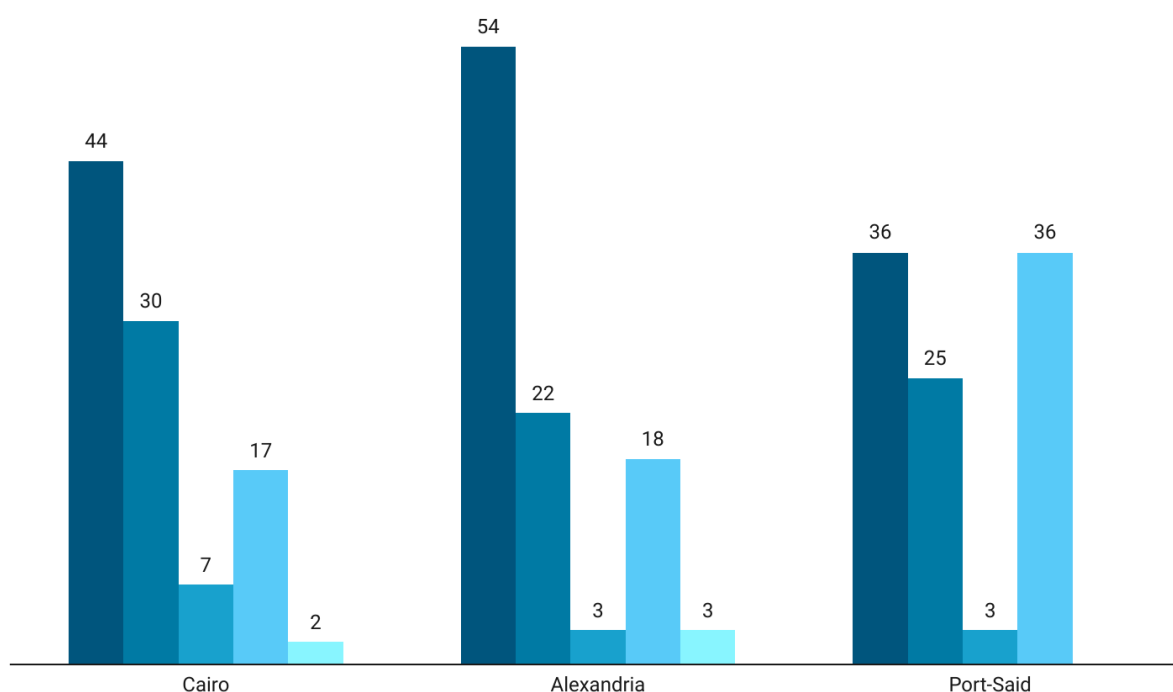


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Alexandria with 54%, followed by Cairo with 44%, and Port-Said with 36%. 30% of Cairo respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 25% of Port-Said respondents, and 22% of Alexandria respondents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Cairo residents with 7%, followed by Port-Said and Alexandria respondents with each 3%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Port-Said residents with 36%, followed by Alexandria residents with 18%, and Cairo residents with 17%. 3% of Alexandria and 2% of Cairo respondents did not answer.

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

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

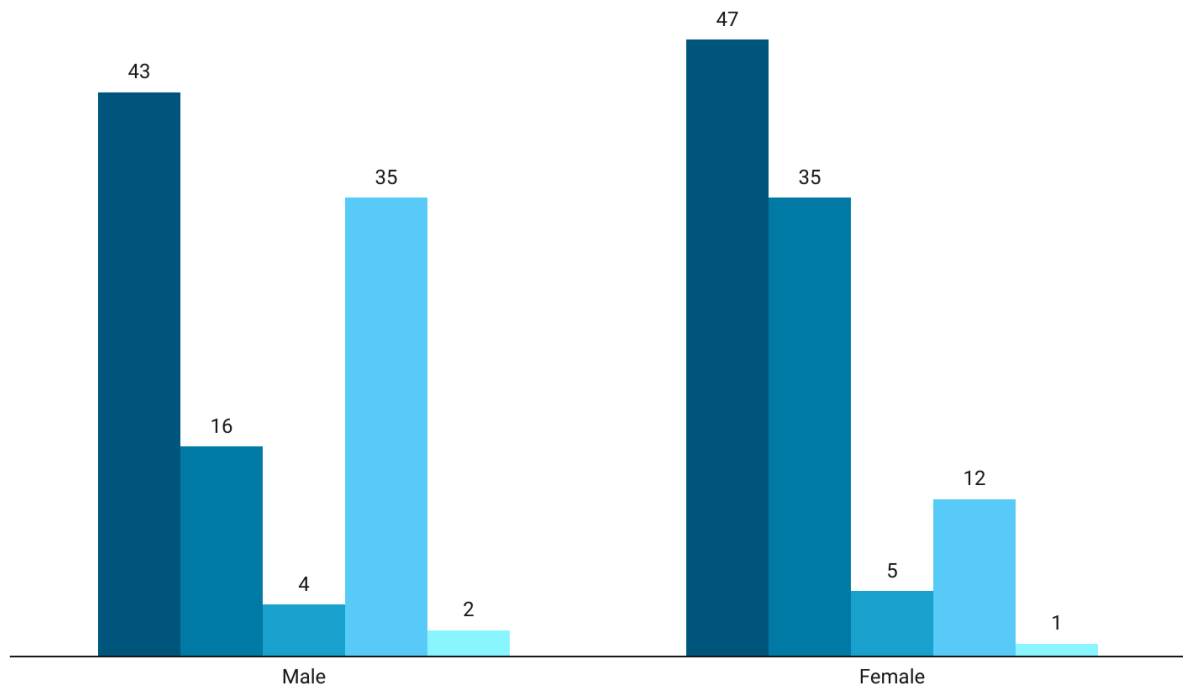


47% of female and 43% of male survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 35% of female and 16% of male respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 5% of female and 4% of male respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is higher among male respondents (35%) than among female respondents (12%). 2% of male and 1% of female respondents did not answer.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

■ We always have access to internet/wifi ■ We sometimes have access to internet/wifi ■ We seldomly have access to internet/wifi ■ We never have access to internet/wifi ■ No response



5.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

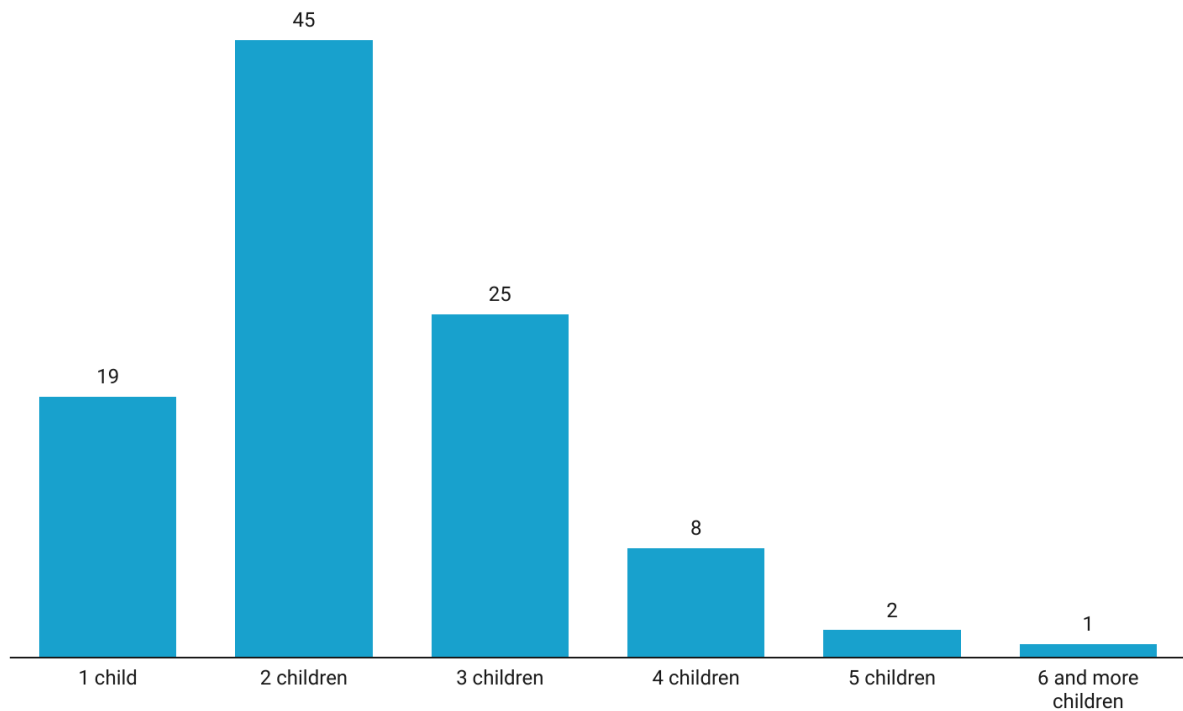
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Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 337). In total, of those (n = 263) stating to not be single, 23% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 203) is among those having 2 children (45%), followed by 25% having 3 children, and 19% having only one child. 8% have 4 children, and 2% have 5 children. 1% of the respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 203)

Number of children?

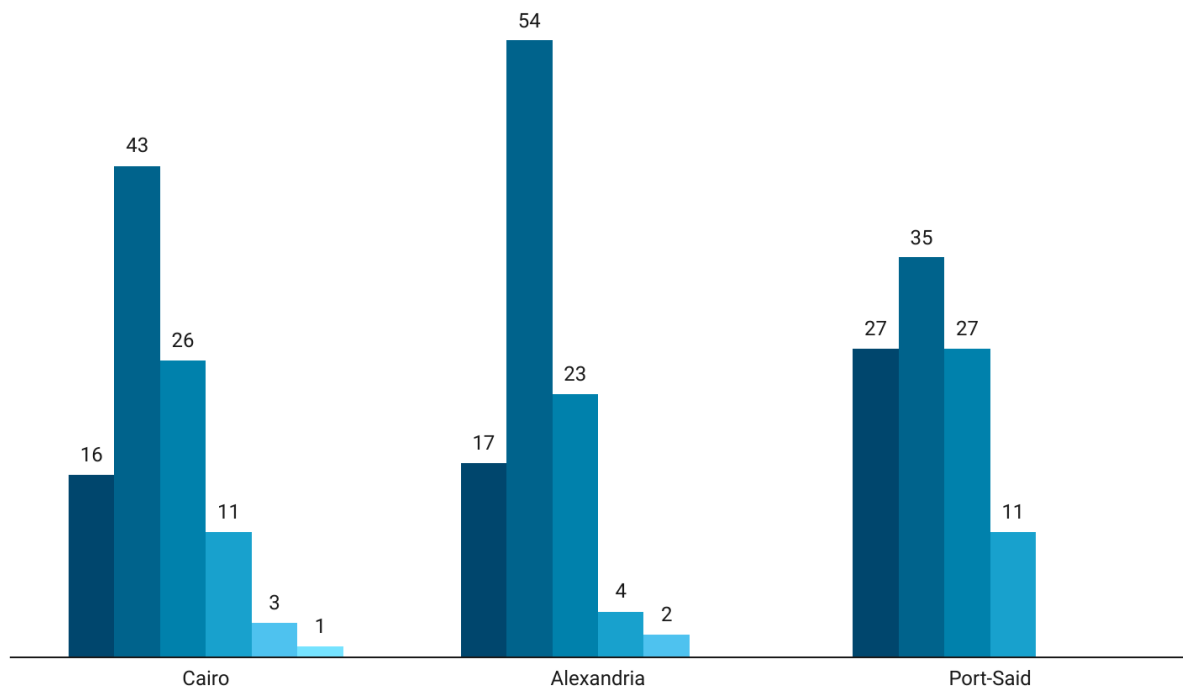


27% of Port-Said respondents have only 1 child, while this is true for 17% of Alexandria and 16% of Cairo respondents. 54% of Alexandria respondents have 2 children, followed by 43% of Cairo and 35% of Port-Said respondents. The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Port-Said respondents with 27%, followed by 26% of Cairo and 23% of Alexandria respondents. Among Cairo and Port-Said respondents, 11% of each have 4 children, while the same is true for 4% of Alexandria respondents. 3% of Cairo respondents have 5 children, while this is true for 2% of Alexandria respondents. 1% of Cairo respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – City (n = 203)

Number of children?

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

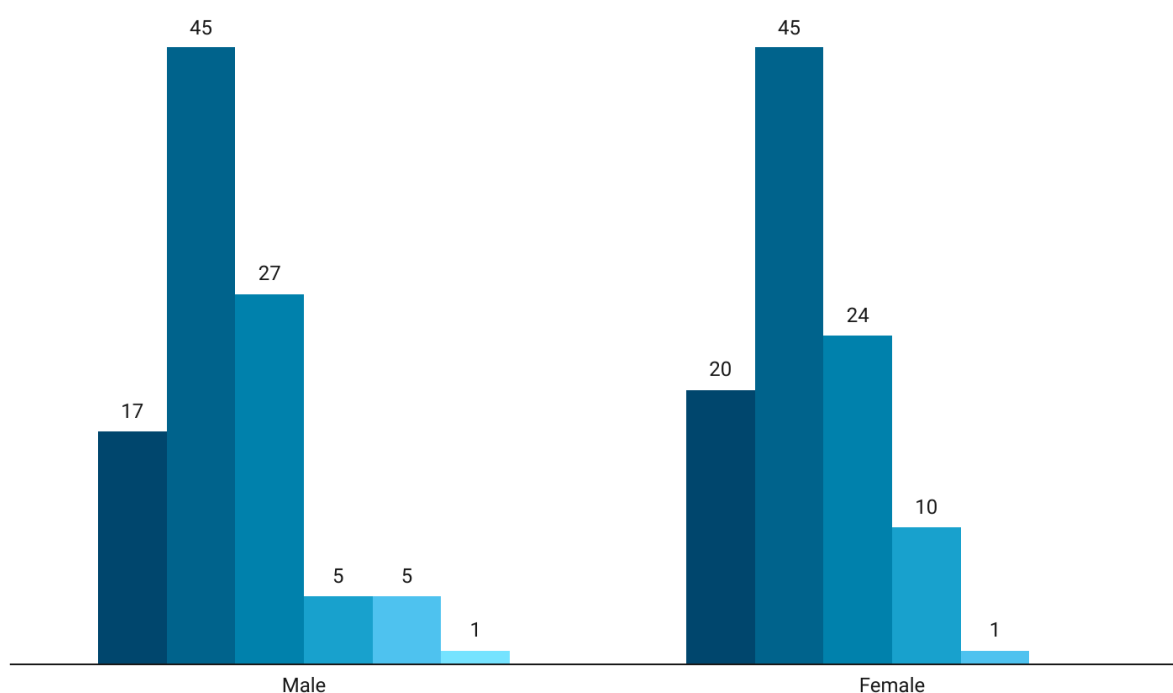


20% of female respondents and 17% male respondents have only 1 child, while among male and female respondents 45% each have 2 children. 27% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 24% of female respondents. 10% of female and 5% of male survey participants have 4 children, while 5% of male and 1% of female respondents have 5 children. 1% of male respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 203)

Number of children?

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



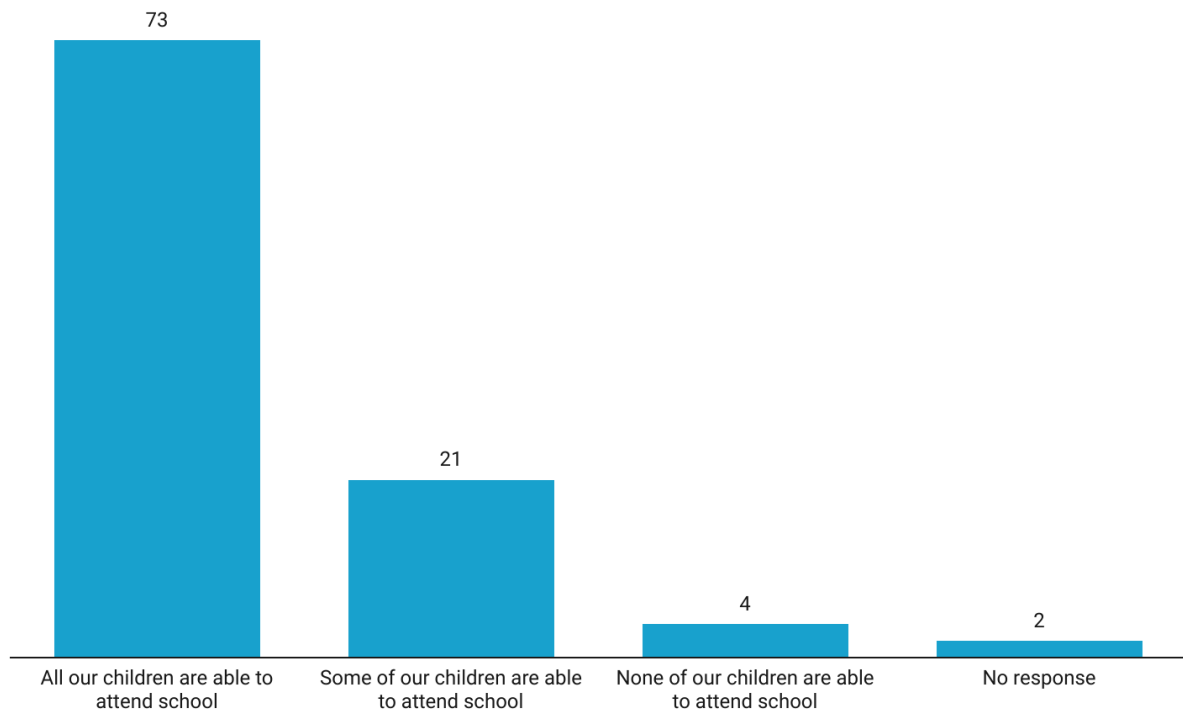
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 68% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 137.

In Cairo, 64% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 71% among Alexandria respondents, and 67% among Port-Said respondents. 62% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 70% among female respondents.

Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 73% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 21% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 4% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 2% did not answer.

School attendance – Total (n = 135)

Are your children able to attend school?

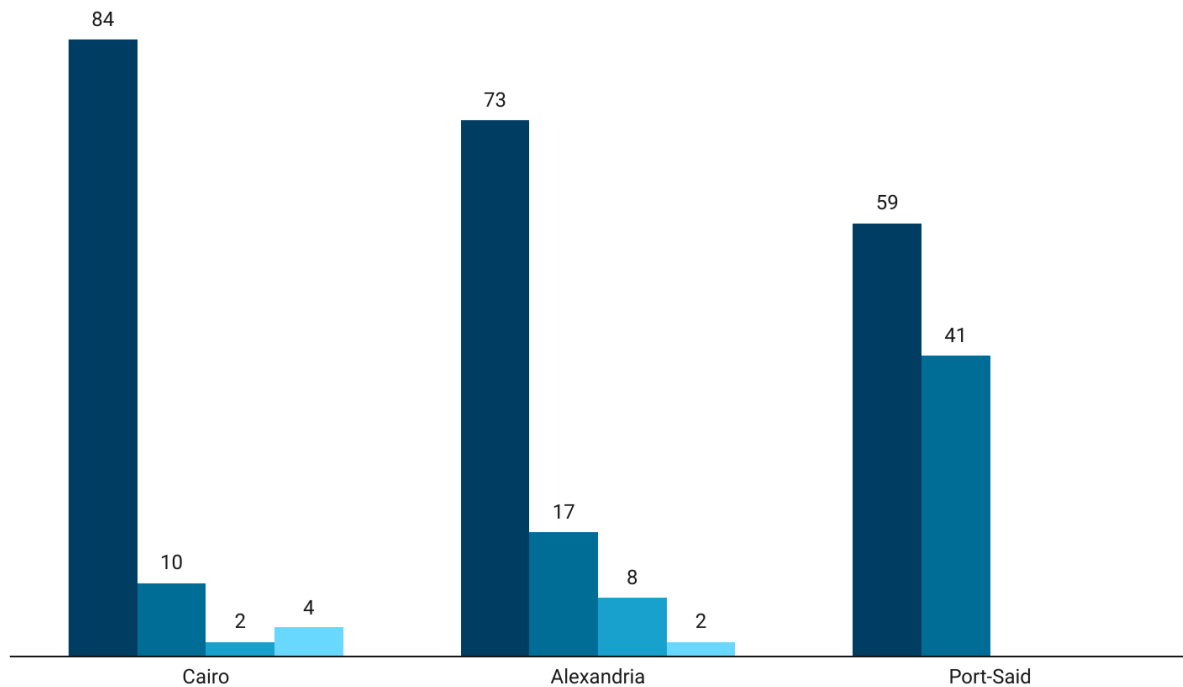


City comparison (n = 135) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Cairo with 84%, followed by 73% in Alexandria, and 59% in Port-Said. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Port-Said with 41%, followed by Alexandria with 17%, and Cairo with 10%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Alexandria respondents with 8%, while this is true for 2% among Cairo respondents. 4% of Cairo and 2% of Alexandria respondents did not answer.

School attendance – City (n = 135)

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

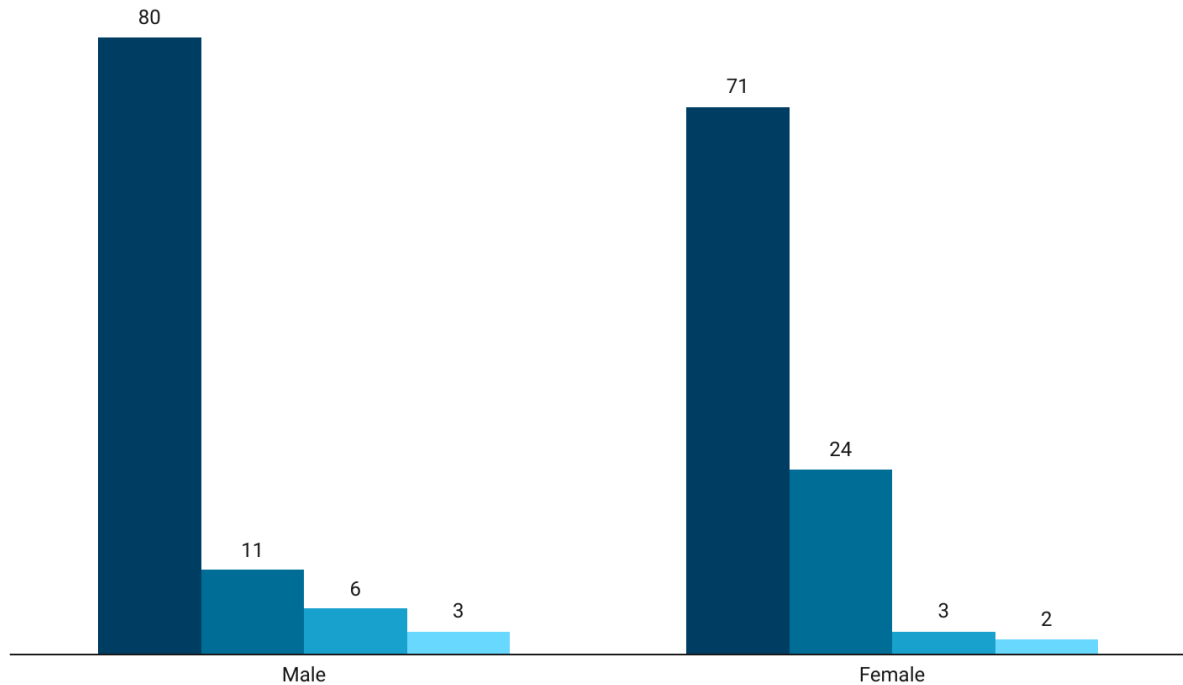


Gender comparison (n = 135) shows that 80% of male and 71% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 24% of female and 11% of male survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school. 6% of male and 3% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 3% of male and 2% of female respondents did not answer.

School attendance – Gender (n = 135)

Are your children able to attend school?

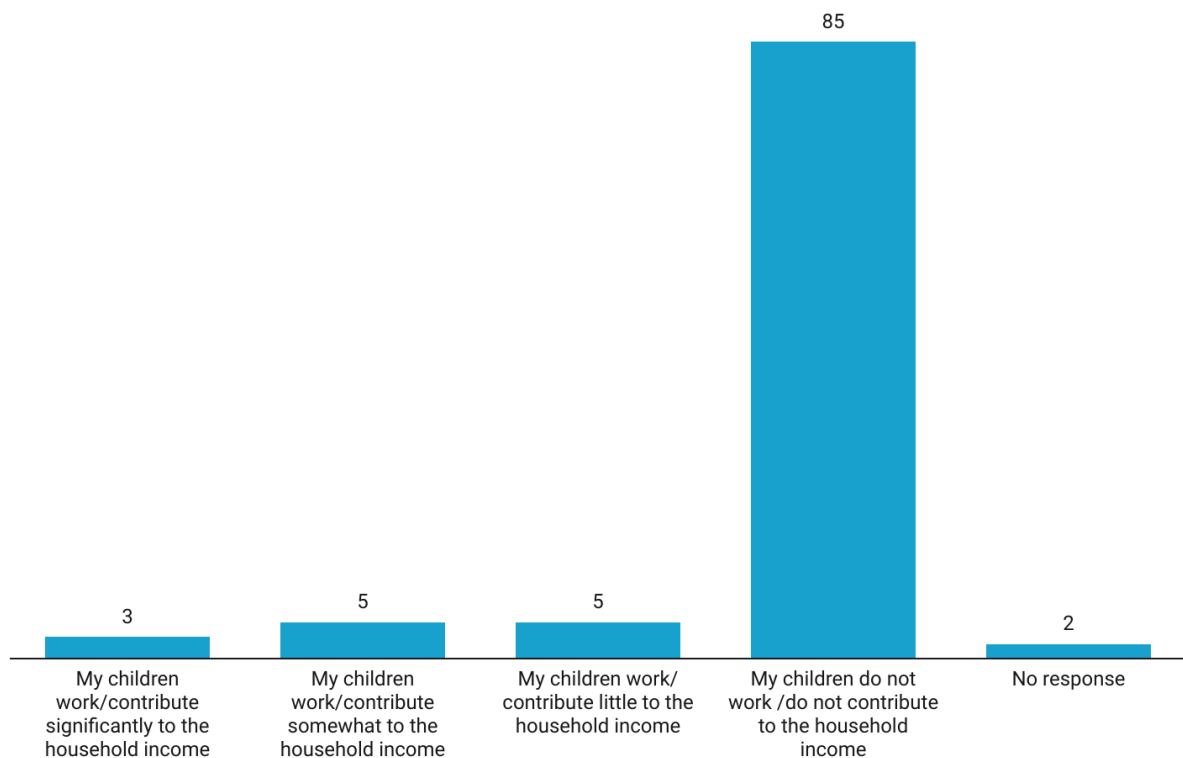
■ All our children are able to attend school ■ Some of our children are able to attend school ■ None of our children are able to attend school ■ No response



3% of the respondents (n = 137) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 5% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 5% answered that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. A majority of 85% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income, while 2% did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 137)

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?

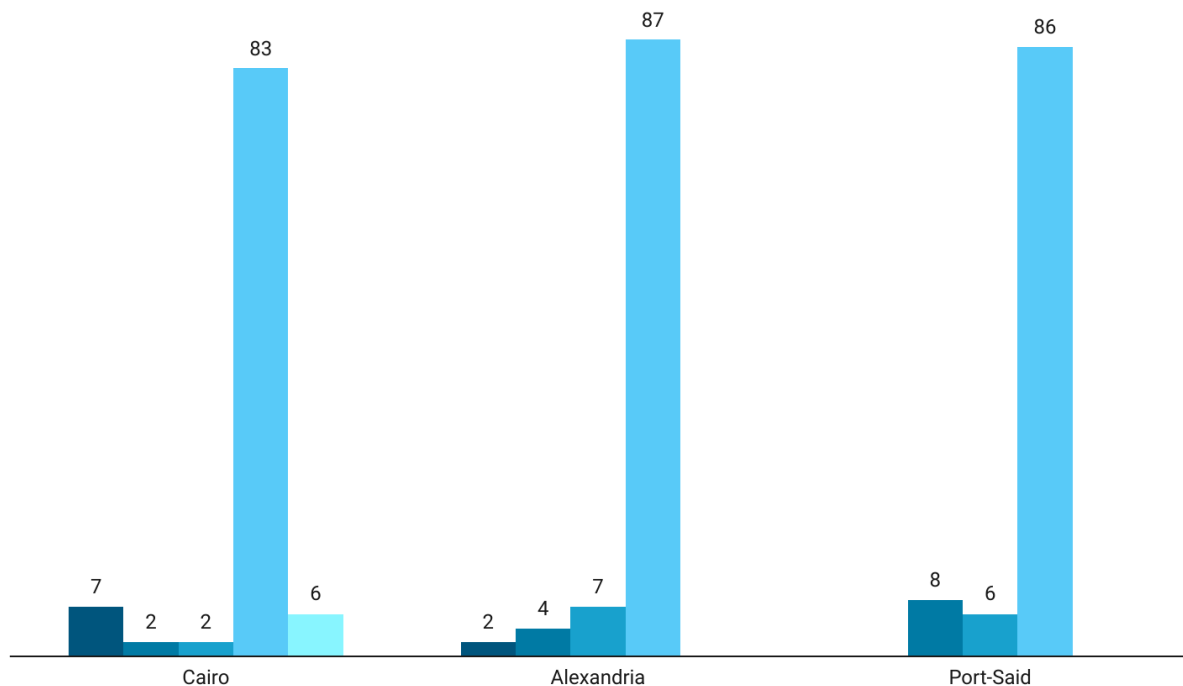


City comparison (n = 137) reveals that 7% of Cairo respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while this is true for 2% of Alexandria respondents. 8% of Port-Said respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while this is true for 4% of Alexandria and 2% of Cairo respondents. 7% of Alexandria respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while the same is true for 6% of Port-Said and 2% of Cairo respondents. 87% of Alexandria respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 86% of Port-Said and 83% of Cairo respondents. 6% of Cairo respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 137)

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

■ My children work/contribute significantly to the household income
 ■ My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income
 ■ My children work/ contribute little to the household income
 ■ My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income
 ■ No response

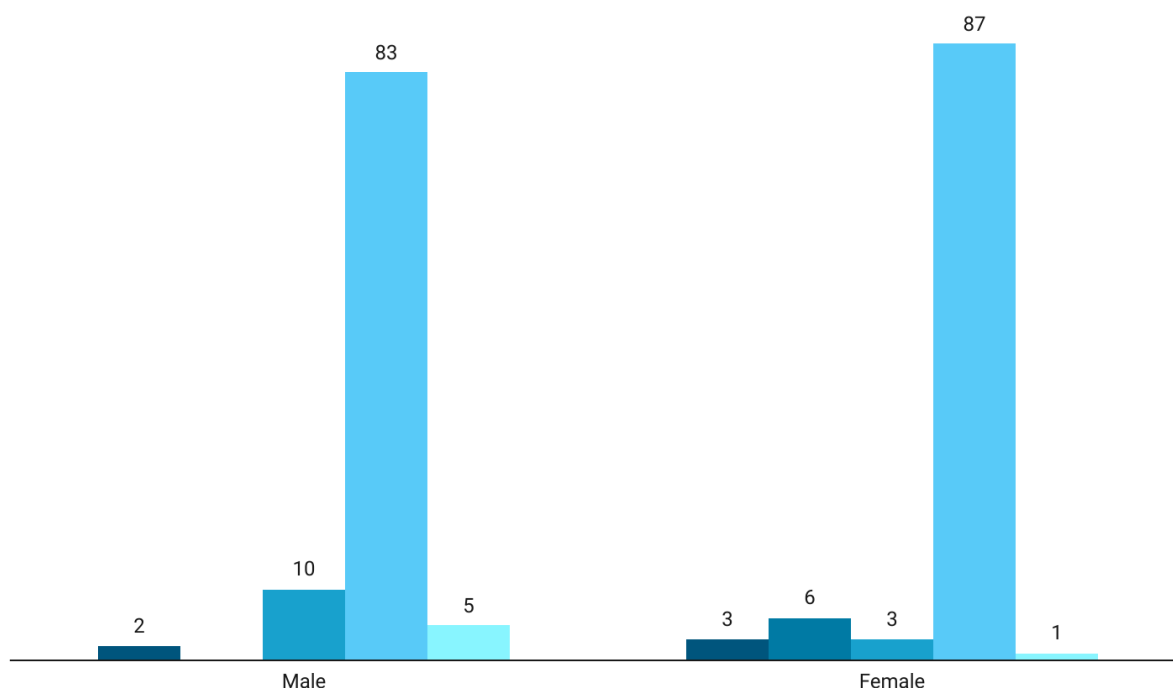


Gender comparison (n = 137) shows that 3% of female and 2% of male respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income. 6% of female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. 10% of male and 3% of female respondents answered that their children worked little to support the household income. 87% of female and 83% of male respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income. 5% of male and 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 137)

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

■ My children work/contribute significantly to the household income
 ■ My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income
 ■ My children work/ contribute little to the household income
 ■ My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income
 ■ No response



6 Demographics

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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 22 April and 06 May, 2025.

The survey consisted of a total 600 of respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Cairo, 210 residents of Alexandria, and 190 residents of Port-Said. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

6.1 Location

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Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Cairo	200	33
Alexandria	210	35
Port-Said	190	32

Total	600	100
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6.2 Gender and age

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Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	296	49
Female	304	51
Total	600	100

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
16-19	122	20
20-24	143	24
25-29	163	27
30-35	172	29
Total	600	100

6.3 Highest level of education

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Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	14	2
Elementary school	26	4
Preparatory School	55	9
Secondary School	177	30
Vocation/ technical training	30	5
College/ University	295	49
No response	3	1
Total	600	100

6.4 Marital status

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	Frequency	Percentage (%)
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Single	337	56
Married	227	38
Cohabitation	2	0
Divorced/Separated	27	5
Widower/Widow	7	1
Total	600	100

6.5 Children

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Number of children (n = 203)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	39	19
2	91	45
3	51	25
4	17	8
5	4	2
6 or more	1	1
Total	203	100

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 203)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	137	68
No	66	32
Total	203	100

Children able to attend school (n = 135)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
All our children are able to attend school	99	73
Some of our children are able to attend school	28	21
None of our children are able to attend school	5	4
No response	3	2
Total	135	100

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 137)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	4	3
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	6	5
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	7	5
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	117	85
No response	3	2
Total	137	100

7 Appendix: Questionnaire

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A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Cairo

Alexandria

Port-Said

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (do not read)

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (do not read)

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (do not read)

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

Islamic School/Madrassa

No response (do not read)

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

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (do not read)

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (do not read)

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (do not read)

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response (do not read)

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

Other

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				
Medication, drugs				
Primary med- ical care (family doctor)				
Medical spe- cialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecolo- gist, urologist, paediatrician)				

Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)				
Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)				

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (do not read)

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