

Dossier



Socio-Economic Survey 2025 - MOROCCO

from the COI-CMS

[Country of Origin Information – Content Management System](#)

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Version 1

Publication date: 2025-11-27

(See date of actualization at each section heading)



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

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1 Executive Summary

Last modification 2025-11-26 09:58

One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Morocco on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between August 21 and September 24, 2025.

The survey consisted of a total of 607 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 206 residents of Casablanca, 201 residents of Marrakesh, and 200 residents of Tangier. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation.

2 Main Results

Last modification 2025-11-26 09:59

Sense of security

- 82% of all respondents (n = 607) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 16% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 1% do not feel safe at all.
- 85% of Tangier respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 81% of Marrakesh respondents, and 79% of Casablanca respondents. 18% of Casablanca respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 17% of Marrakesh respondents, and 13% of Tangier respondents. 2% of Casablanca respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 1% of each Marrakesh and Tangier respondents. Among all cities, 1% each do not feel safe in their neighborhood.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 68% manage to afford the housing costs, while 17% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 607). 12% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 2% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 607) shows that 74% of Casablanca respondents, 68% of Marrakesh, and 62% of Tangier respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 20% of Tangier respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 18% of Marrakesh and 18% of Casablanca residents. 15% of Tangier respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 12% of Marrakesh and 8% of Casablanca respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Casablanca residents with 4%, followed by Tangier respondents with 2%, and Marrakesh respondents with 1%. Among Marrakesh and Tangier respondents, 1% each did not answer.

Access to electricity

- 91% of the respondents (n = 607) always have electricity available, while 5% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 2% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 1% never have electricity available. 1% did not answer.
- 93% of Marrakesh residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 91% of Tangier and 90% of Casablanca respondents. 7% of Tangier respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Casablanca and Marrakesh respondents with each 5%. Among Casablanca and Tangier respondents, 2% each sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 1%. 2% of Casablanca residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 1% of Marrakesh residents. 1% of Casablanca respondents did not answer.

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

- 67% of the respondents (n = 607) 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. 9% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 2% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Casablanca with 72%, followed by Marrakesh with 66%, and Tangier with 63%. 26% of Marrakesh respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 22% of respondents in Tangier and 18% of residents in Casablanca. 12% of Tangier residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 8% of Casablanca and 7% of Marrakesh respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Casablanca and Tangier residents with each 2%, followed by Marrakesh with 1%. 1% of Tangier respondents did not answer.

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

- 57% of all respondents (n = 607) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 30% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 10% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 2% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family. 1% did not answer.
- 62% of Casablanca residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 57% of Marrakesh and 52% of Tangier residents. 32% of Marrakesh respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for

their family, followed by Tangier respondents with 30%, and Casablanca respondents with 27%. 15% of Tangier respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 10% of Marrakesh and 7% of Casablanca respondents. 4% of Casablanca respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 1% of each Marrakesh and Tangier respondents. 2% of Tangier respondents did not answer.

Access to clean drinking water

- 90% of the participants (n = 607) always have access to clean drinking water, while 7% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 1% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water. 2% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 607) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Tangier with 91%, followed by Marrakesh with 90% and Casablanca with 88%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Marrakesh respondents with 9%, followed by Casablanca respondents with 7%, and Tangier respondents with 5%. 2% of Casablanca respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 1% of Tangier respondents. 3% of Tangier respondents never have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 1% of each Casablanca and Marrakesh respondents. 1% of Casablanca respondents did not answer.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 92% of the survey participants (n = 607) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 6% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products. 1% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene. 1% did not answer.
- Among all respondents (n = 607), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Marrakesh and Tangier respondents with each 92%, followed by Casablanca respondents with 91%. Among Casablanca and Tangier respondents, 7% each just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 5% of Marrakesh respondents. 1% of Casablanca respondents hardly have all the necessary hygiene products. Among Marrakesh respondents, 2% never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 1% of Casablanca respondents. Among Marrakesh and Tangier respondents, 1% each did not answer.

Access to medical services

- 76% of the respondents (n = 607) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 9% have access but they are not able to afford them. 4% do not have any access to vaccinations. 11% did not answer.
- 68% of the survey participants (n = 607) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 19% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 11% did not answer.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 62% of the respondents (n = 607) always have access and can afford a visit, while 23% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 3% have no access to primary medical care. 12% did not answer.
- 54% of the participants (n = 607) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 30% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 12% did not answer.
- 30% of the participants (n = 607) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 40% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 11% have no access at all. 19% did not answer.
- 52% of the participants (n = 607) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 6% have no access. 13% did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 90% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 6% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 4% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Marrakesh with 93%, followed by Casablanca and Tangier with each 88%. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Casablanca with 12%, followed by Tangier with 6%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Marrakesh respondents with 7%, followed by Tangier with 6%.

Contribution to household income

- 6% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income. 4% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the

household income. A majority of 88% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income. 2% did not answer.

- City comparison reveals that 12% of Tangier respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while the same is true for 3% of each Casablanca and Marrakesh respondents. Among Tangier respondents, 12% stated that their children worked little to support the household income, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 3%. 92% of Casablanca respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 94% of Marrakesh and 76% of Tangier respondents. 5% of Casablanca respondents did not answer.

3 Trends

Last modification 2025-11-26 09:59

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

Housing

While in 2024, 36% managed to afford the housing costs, the proportion has increased to 68% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to afford housing costs	36	68
Can just about afford housing costs	38	17
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	20	12
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	6	2

While in 2024, 75% always had electricity available, the proportion has increased to 91% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have electricity available	75	91
Mostly have electricity available	22	5
Sometimes have electricity available	2	2
Never have electricity available	1	1

Food and water access

In terms of securing food for the family, in 2024, 30% could manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, the proportion has increased to 67% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	30	67
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	41	22
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	24	9
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	5	2

While in 2024, 78% always had access to clean drinking water, the proportion has increased to 90% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access to clean drinking water	78	90
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	20	7
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	2	1
Never have access to clean drinking water		2

Basic consumer goods

While in 2024, 27% could manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion has increased to 57% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	27	57
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	41	30

Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	26	10
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	6	2

Necessary hygiene products

While in 2024, 43% had all necessary hygiene products, the proportion has increased to 92% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Have all necessary hygiene products	43	92
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	44	6
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	10	
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	3	1

Health services

Vaccinations

While in 2024, 28% had always access and could afford vaccinations, the proportion has increased to 76% in 2025. The proportion of those having no access at all has decreased from 11% in 2024 to 4% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	28	76
Have access, but cannot afford	61	9
Have no access	11	4

Medication and drugs

While in 2024, 44% had always access to medication and drugs and could afford it, the proportion has increased to 68% in 2025. However, the proportion of those having no access at all has decreased from 12% in 2024 to 2% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	44	68
Have access, but cannot afford	44	19
Have no access	12	2

Primary medical care (family doctor)

While in 2024, 36% had always access to primary medical care and could afford it, the proportion has increased to 62% in 2025. However, the proportion of those having no access at all has decreased from 11% in 2024 to 3% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	36	62
Have access, but cannot afford	53	23
Have no access	11	3

Medical specialist

While in 2024, 32% had always access to a medical specialist and could afford it, the proportion has increased to 54% in 2025. However, the proportion of those having no access at all has decreased from 27% in 2024 to 4% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	32	54
Have access, but cannot afford	38	30
Have no access	27	4

Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)

While in 2024, 29% had access to advanced treatment but could not afford it, the proportion has increased to 40% in 2025. However, the proportion of those having no access at all has decreased from 38% in 2024 to 11% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	29	30

Have access, but cannot afford	29	40
Have no access	38	11

Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)

While in 2024, 33% had always access to medical diagnostics and could afford it, the proportion has increased to 52% in 2025. However, the proportion of those having no access at all has decreased from 36% in 2024 to 6% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	33	52
Have access, but cannot afford	31	29
Have no access	36	6

4 Methodology

Last modification 2025-11-26 09:59

One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Morocco on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between August 21 and September 24, 2025.

The survey consisted of a total of 607 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 206 residents of Casablanca, 201 residents of Marrakesh, and 200 residents of Tangier. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation.

The data collection process was conducted over a period of four days. Prior to initiation, sampling quotas were defined for each city, based on the most recent demographic and socio-economic data published by the High Commission for Planning of Morocco (RGPH 2024)¹. These quotas were stratified by age group, gender, and administrative region (governorate) to ensure representative coverage of the population.

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

Each generated telephone number was ensured to be unique, with no duplication across the dataset. The randomization process was independently executed for each demographic sub-

¹ https://www.hcp.ma/Indicateurs-demographiques-et-socioeconomiques-du-Royaume-du-Maroc-selon-les-resultats-du-RGPH-2024_a4022.html.

group to maintain stratified randomness within the sampling design. The sampling framework encompassed all licensed telecommunications providers in Morocco, namely Maroc Telecom, Orange Maroc, and Inwi, thereby ensuring comprehensive coverage across the national mobile and landline networks.

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

5 Chapter Summary

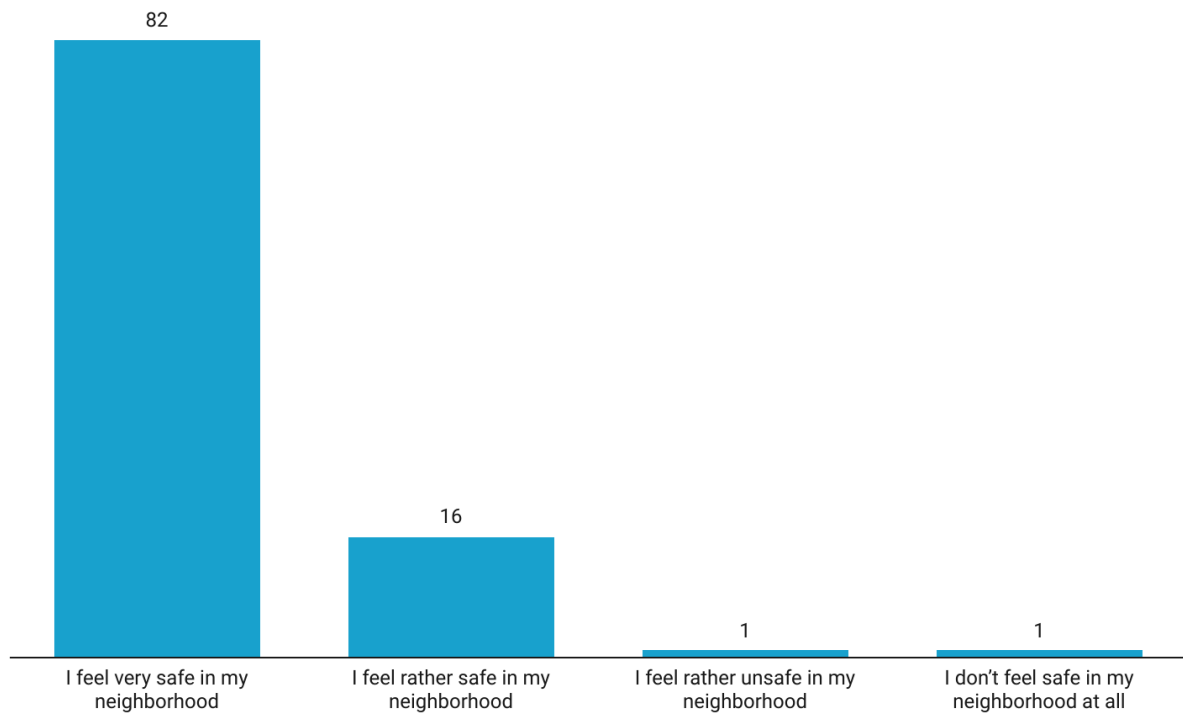
5.1 Sense of security

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82% of all respondents (n = 607) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 16% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 1% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 1% do not feel safe at all.

Sense of security – Total (n = 607)

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

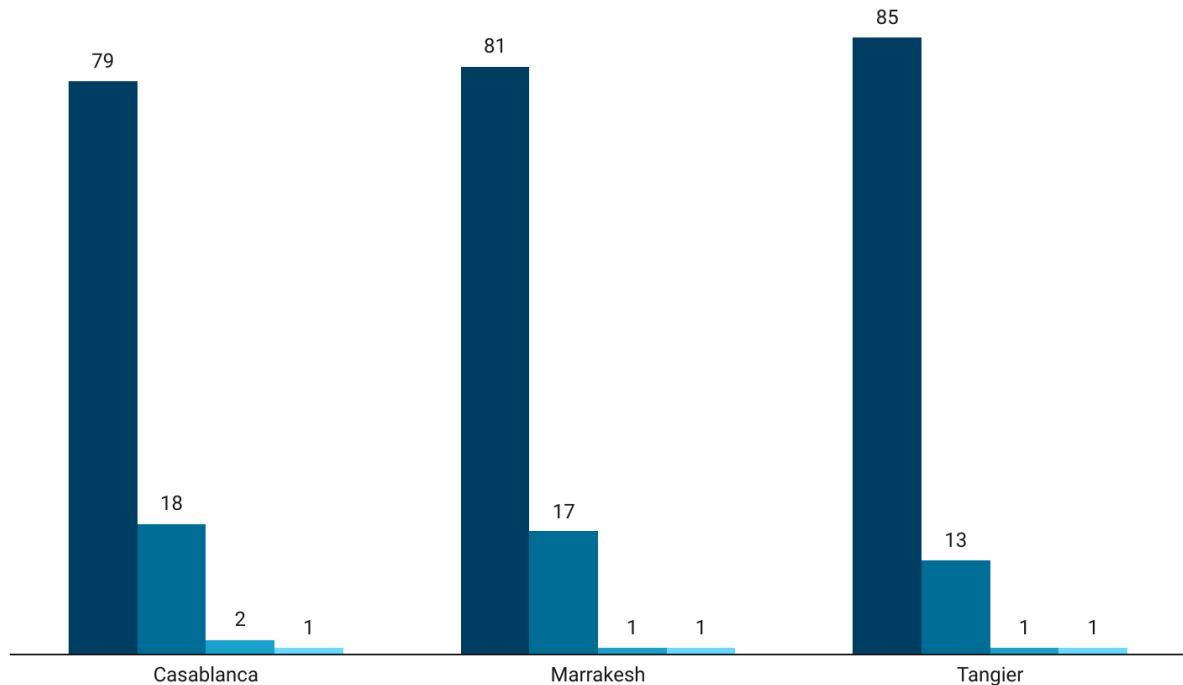


85% of Tangier respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 81% of Marrakesh respondents, and 79% of Casablanca respondents. 18% of Casablanca respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, followed by 17% of Marrakesh respondents, and 13% of Tangier respondents. 2% of Casablanca respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 1% of each Marrakesh and Tangier respondents. Among all cities, 1% each do not feel safe in their neighborhood.

Sense of security – City (n = 607)

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

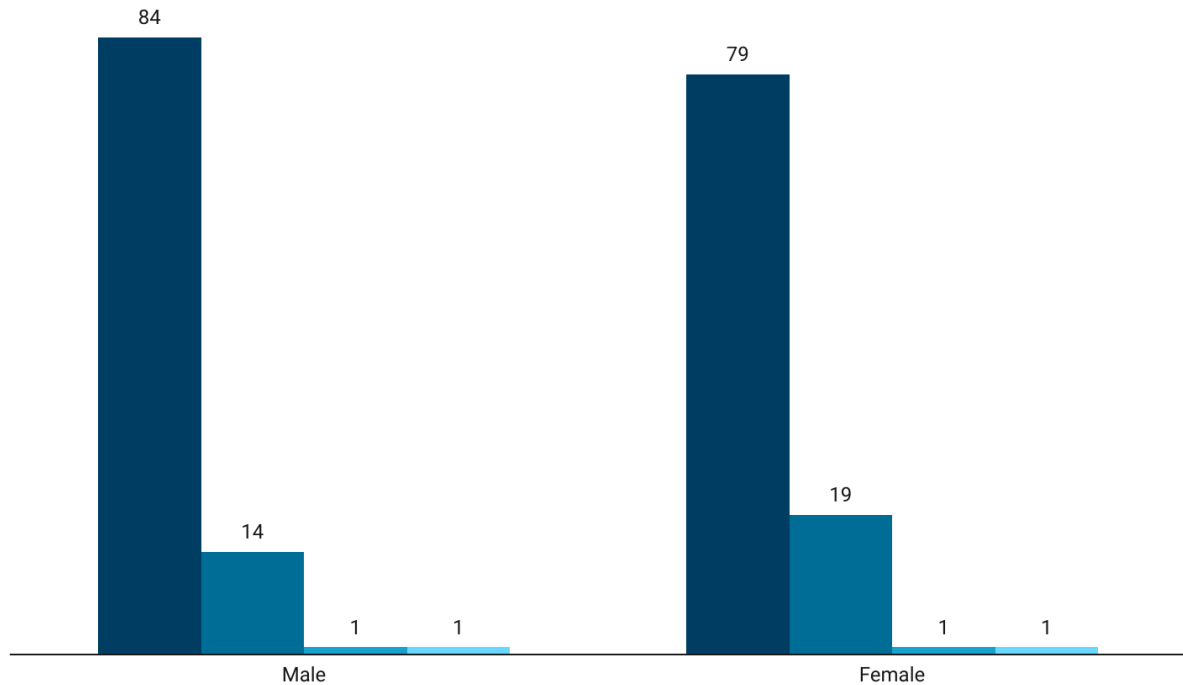


84% of male respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 79% of female respondents. 19% of female survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 14% of male respondents. 1% of each male and female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 1% of each male and female respondents do not feel safe in their neighbourhood.

Sense of security – Gender (n = 607)

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

■ I feel very safe in my neighborhood ■ I feel rather safe in my neighborhood ■ I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood ■ I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all



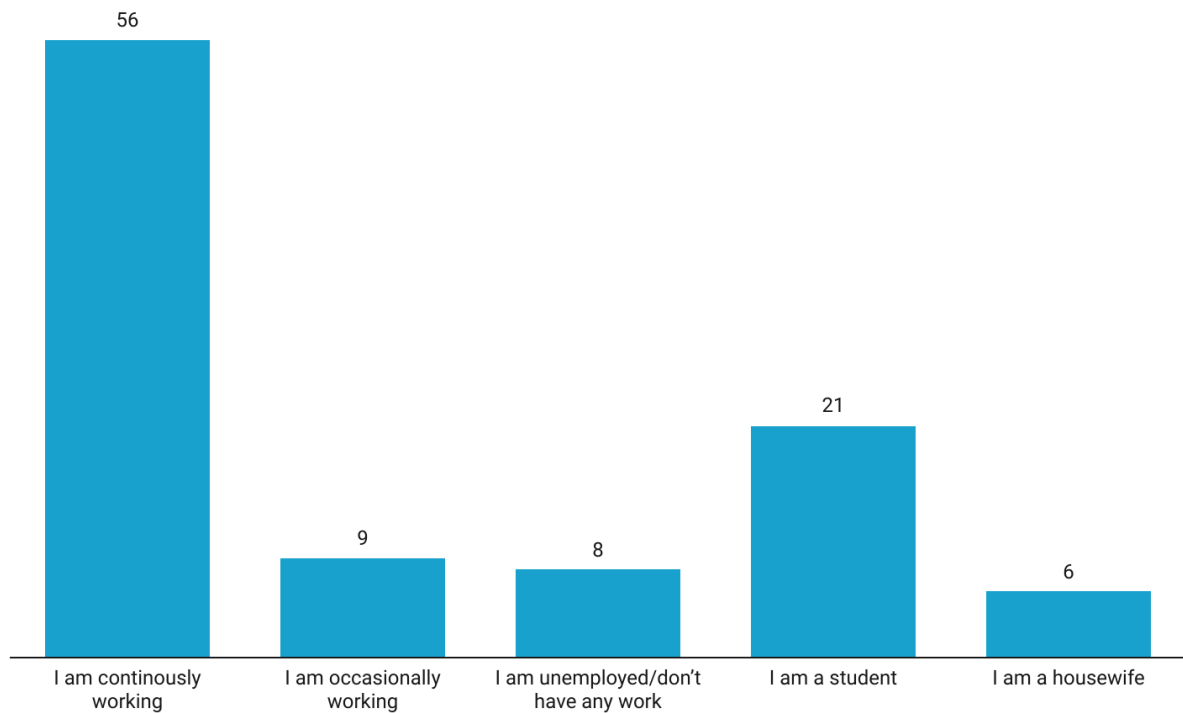
5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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In the present sample (n = 607), 56% work continuously, while 9% have occasional jobs. 21% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 6% are housewives, while 8% are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 607)

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

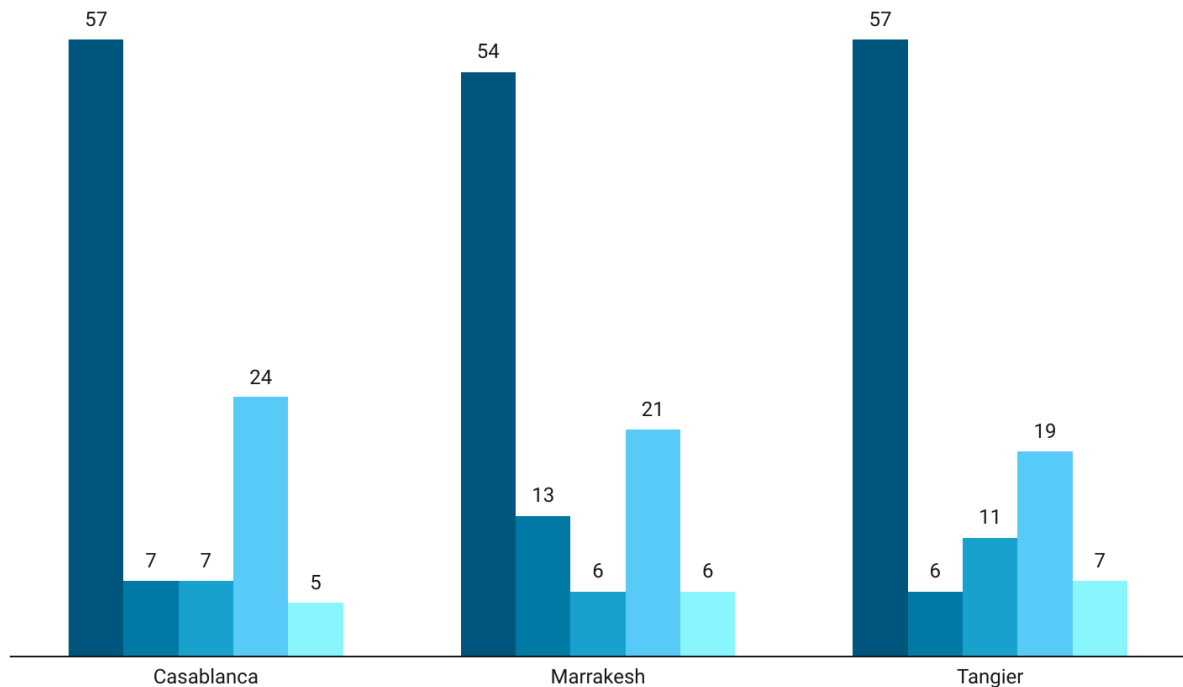


Among all Casablanca and Tangier respondents, 57% each work continuously, while the same is true for 54% of Marrakesh respondents. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Marrakesh with 13%, followed by Casablanca with 7%, and Tangier with 6%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest among Tangier respondents with 11%, followed by Casablanca with 7%, and Marrakesh with 6%. 24% of Casablanca respondents are students, while the same is true for 21% of Marrakesh and 19% of Tangier residents. 7% of Tangier respondents are housewives, while this is true for 6% of Marrakesh respondents, and 5% of Casablanca respondents.

Occupation – City (n = 607)

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

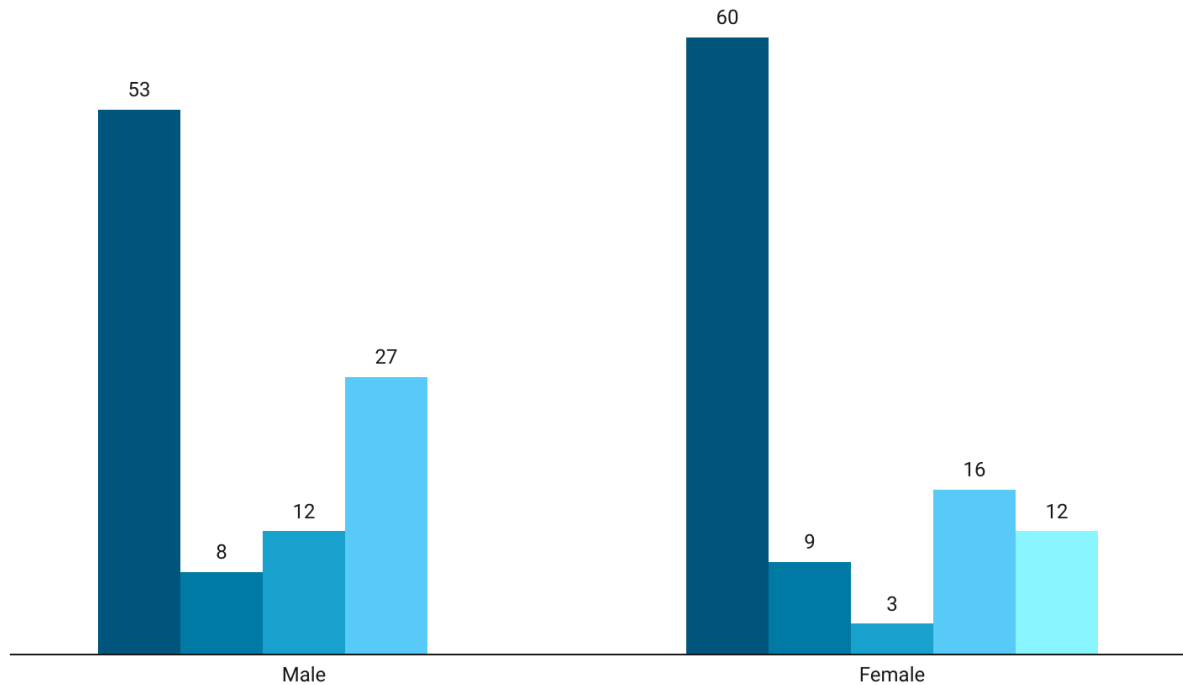


Gender comparison (n = 607) reveals that 60% of female respondents work continuously, while this is true for 53% of male respondents. 9% of female respondents and 8% of male respondents work occasionally. 12% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 3% of female respondents. 27% of male respondents are students, while the same is true for 16% of female respondents. 12 % of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 607)

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

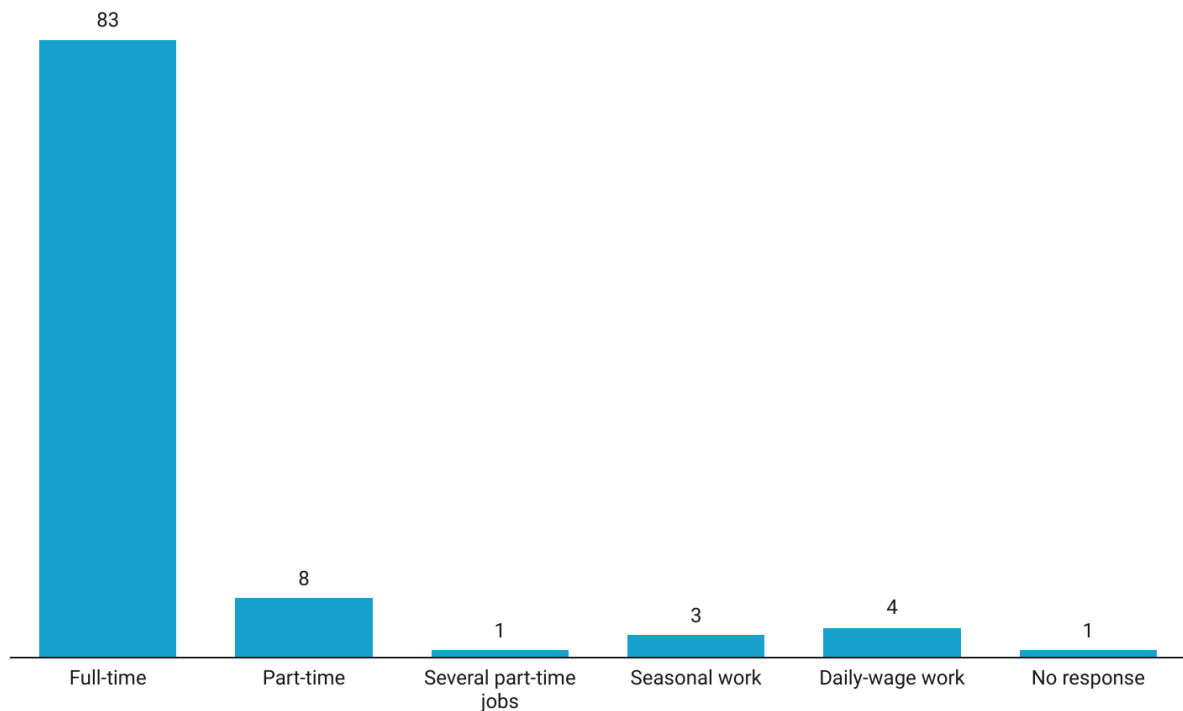
■ I am continuously working ■ I am occasionally working ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work ■ I am a student ■ I am a housewife



83% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 391) are full-time workers, while 8% are part-time workers. 1% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, while 3% work as seasonal workers. 4% work as daily wage workers. 1% did not answer.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 391)

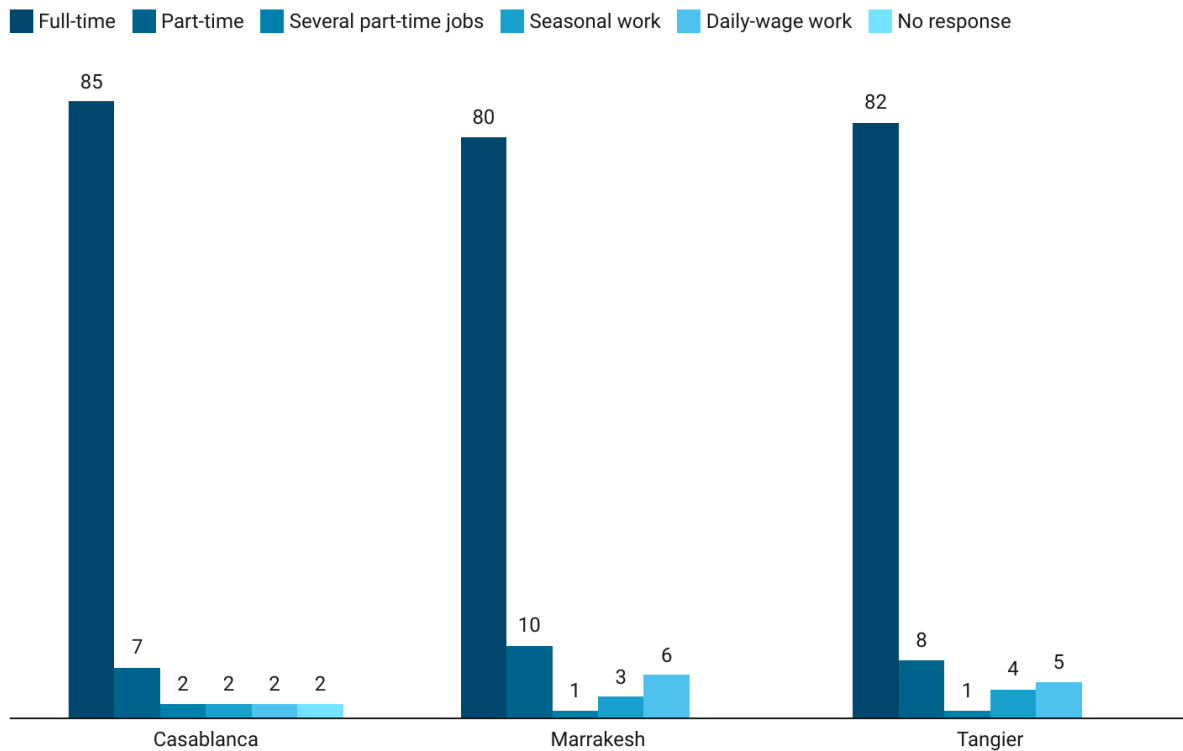
Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?



The largest share of full-time workers (n = 391) can be found among Casablanca respondents with 85%, followed by Tangier respondents with 82%, and Marrakesh respondents with 80%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 10% in Marrakesh, 8% in Tangier, and 7% in Casablanca. 2% of Casablanca respondents have several part-time jobs, while the same is true for 4% of each Marrakesh and Tangier respondents. Among Tangier residents, 4% are seasonal workers, while the same is true for 3% of Marrakesh and 2% of Casablanca respondents. 6% of Marrakesh, 5% of Tangier, and 2% of Casablanca respondents are daily-wage workers. 2% of Casablanca respondents did not answer.

Type of occupation – City (n = 391)

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

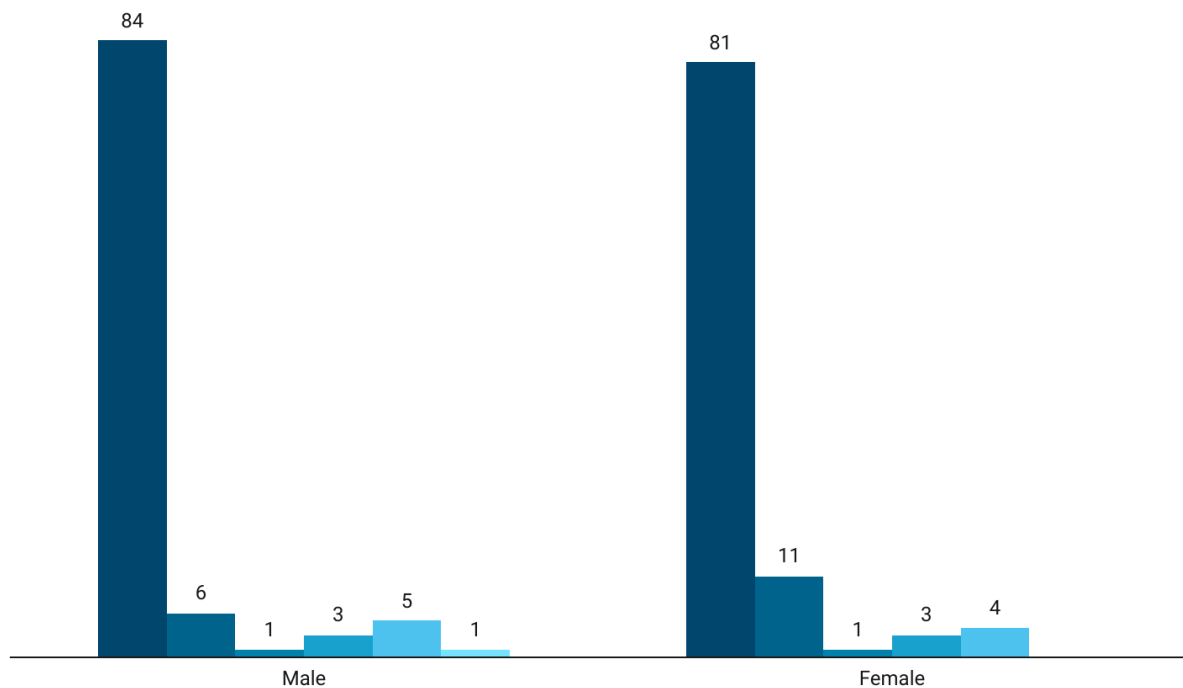


Gender comparison (n = 391) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is slightly higher among male respondents (84%) than among female respondents (81%). 11% of female and 6% of male respondents work part-time. 1% of each male and female respondents have several part-time jobs. 3% of each male and female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is slightly higher among men (5%) than among women (4%). 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Type of occupation – Gender (n = 391)

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



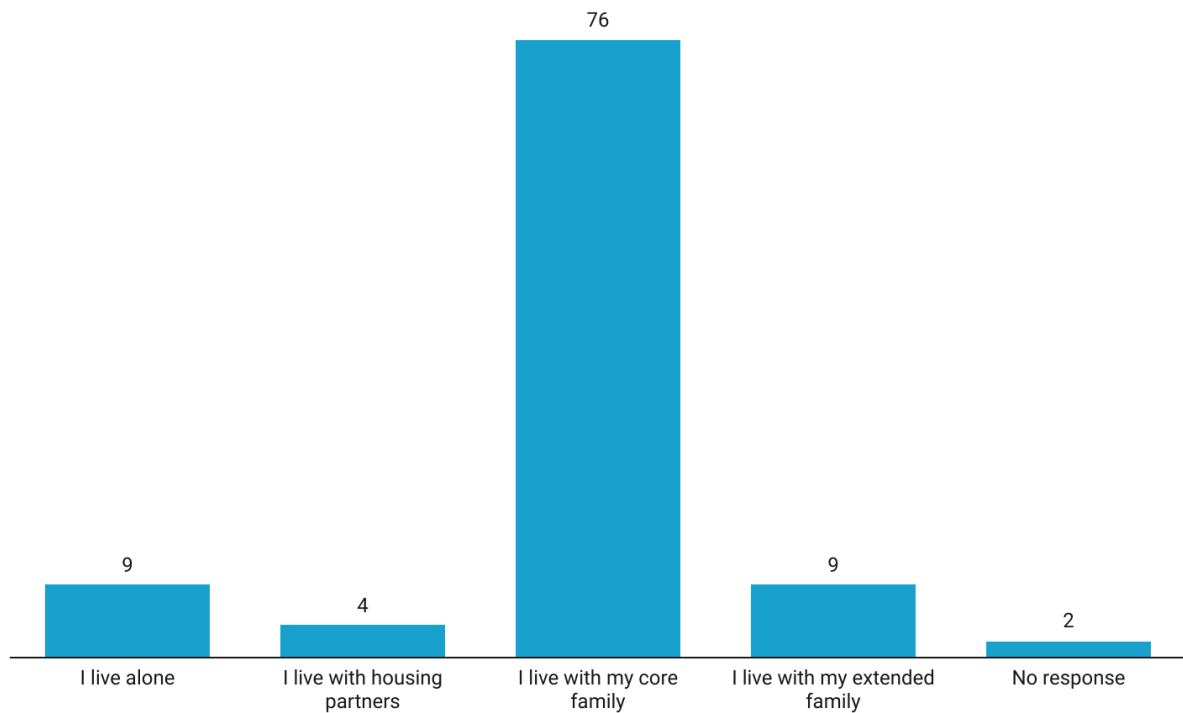
5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing costs

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9% of the respondents (n = 607) live alone, while 4% live with their housing partners. 76% live with their core family, while 9% live with their extended family. 2% did not answer.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 607)

What is your current housing situation?

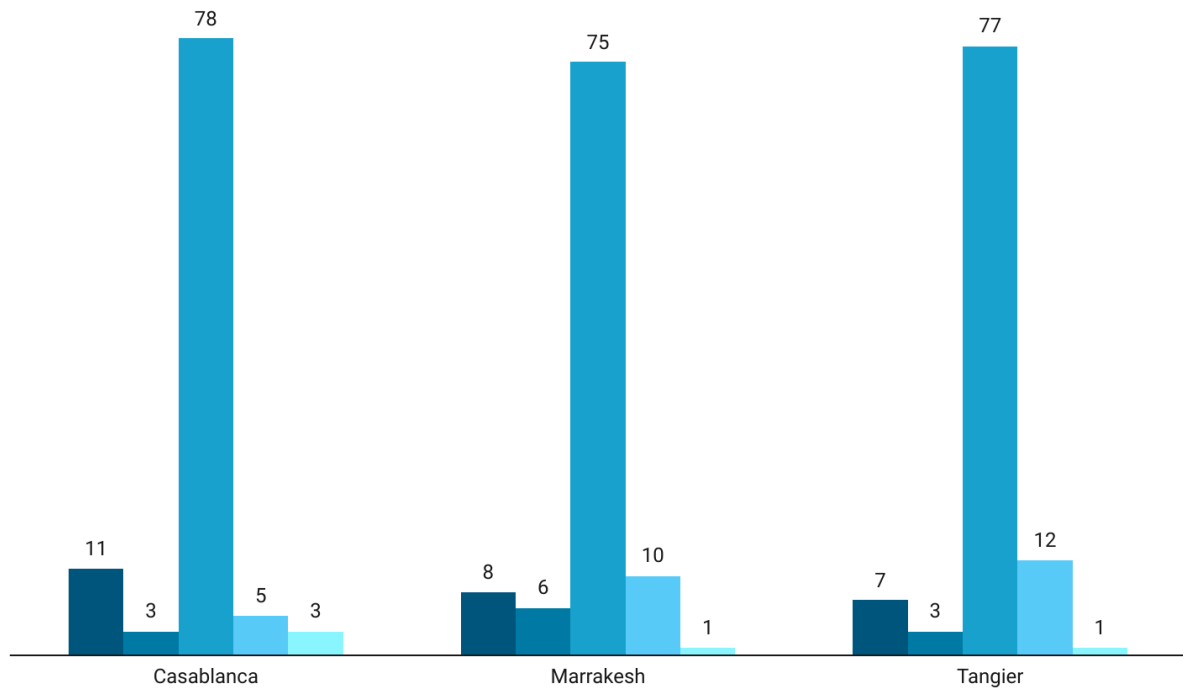


City comparison (n = 607) displays that the highest proportion of those living alone is to be found among Casablanca respondents with 11%, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 8%, and Tangier respondents with 7%. Among Marrakesh respondents, 6% live with their housing partners, followed by Casablanca and Tangier respondents with each 3%. The highest proportion of those living with their core family can be found in Casablanca with 78%, followed by Tangier with 77%, and Marrakesh with 75%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Tangier with 12%, followed by Marrakesh with 10%, and Casablanca with 5%. 3% of Casablanca respondents did not answer, while the same is true for 1% of each Marrakesh and Tangier respondents.

Current housing situation – City (n = 607)

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

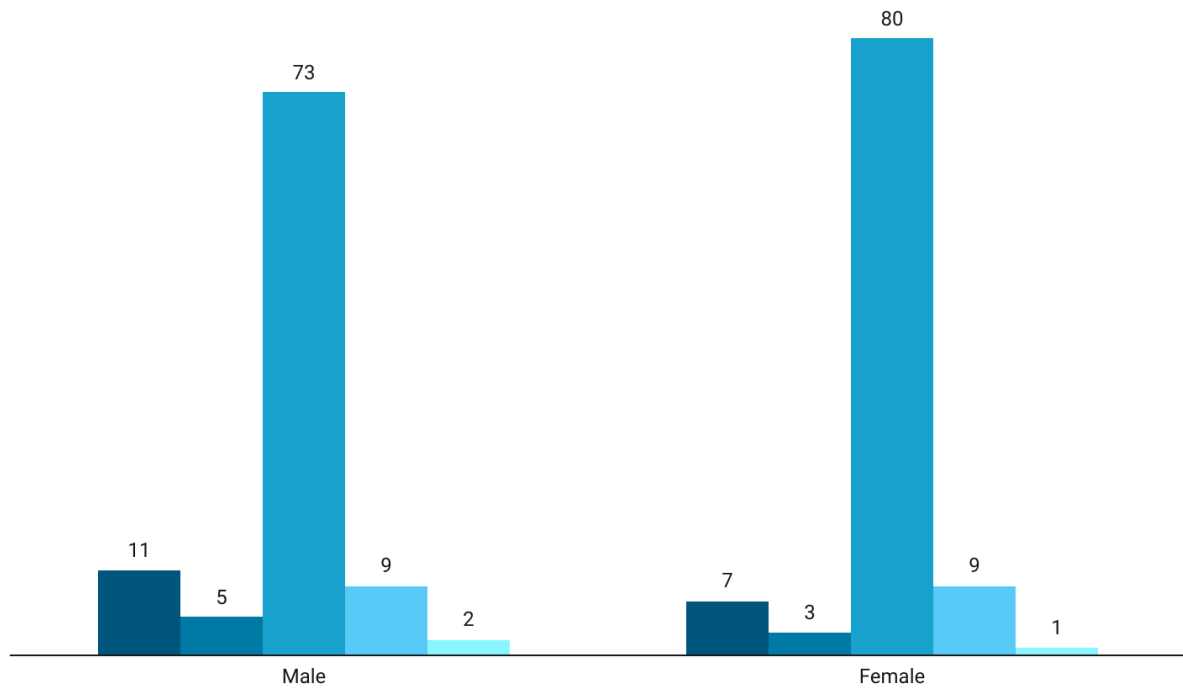


Among male respondents, 11% live alone, while this is also true for 7% of female respondents. 5% of male respondents live with their housing partners, while the same is true for 3% of female respondents. Gender comparison (n = 607) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (80%) compared to male respondents (73%). 9% of each male and female survey participants live with their extended family. 2% of male and 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 607)

What is your current housing situation?

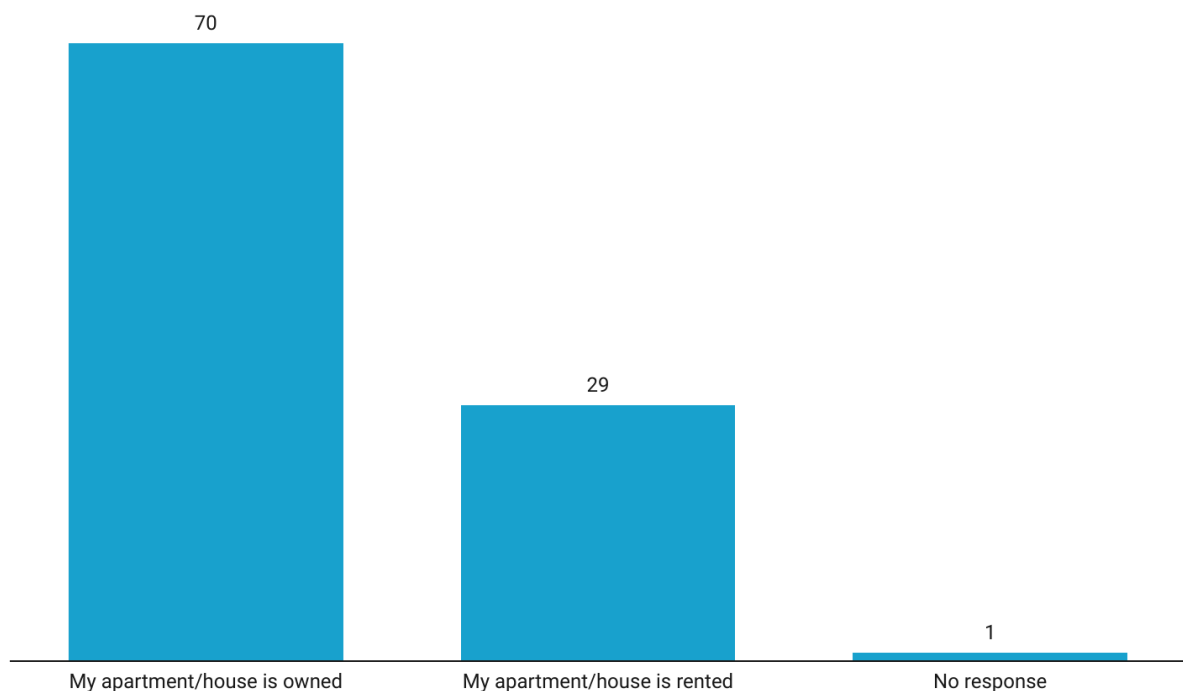
■ I live alone ■ I live with housing partners ■ I live with my core family ■ I live with my extended family ■ No response



70% of the respondents (n = 607) live in an apartment or house they own, while 29% live in an apartment or house they rent. 1% did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 607)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

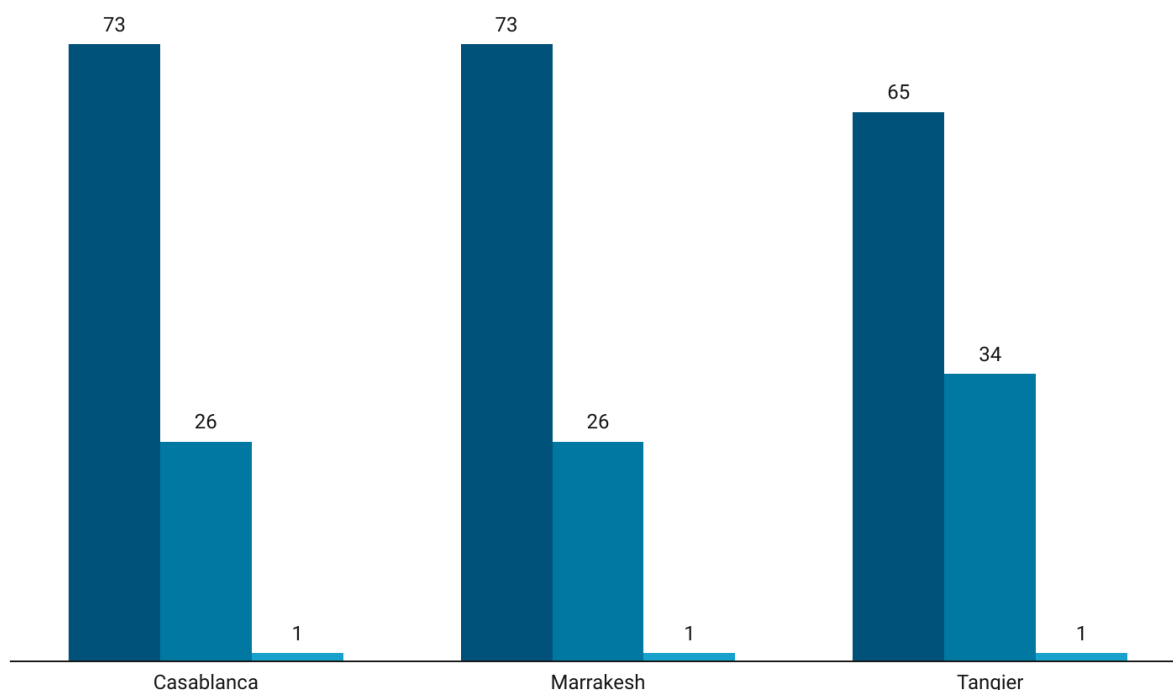


City comparison (n = 607) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Casablanca and Marrakesh with each 73%, followed by Tangier with 65%. Among Tangier respondents, 34% live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by Marrakesh and Casablanca with each 26%. Among all cities, 1% each did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 607)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

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

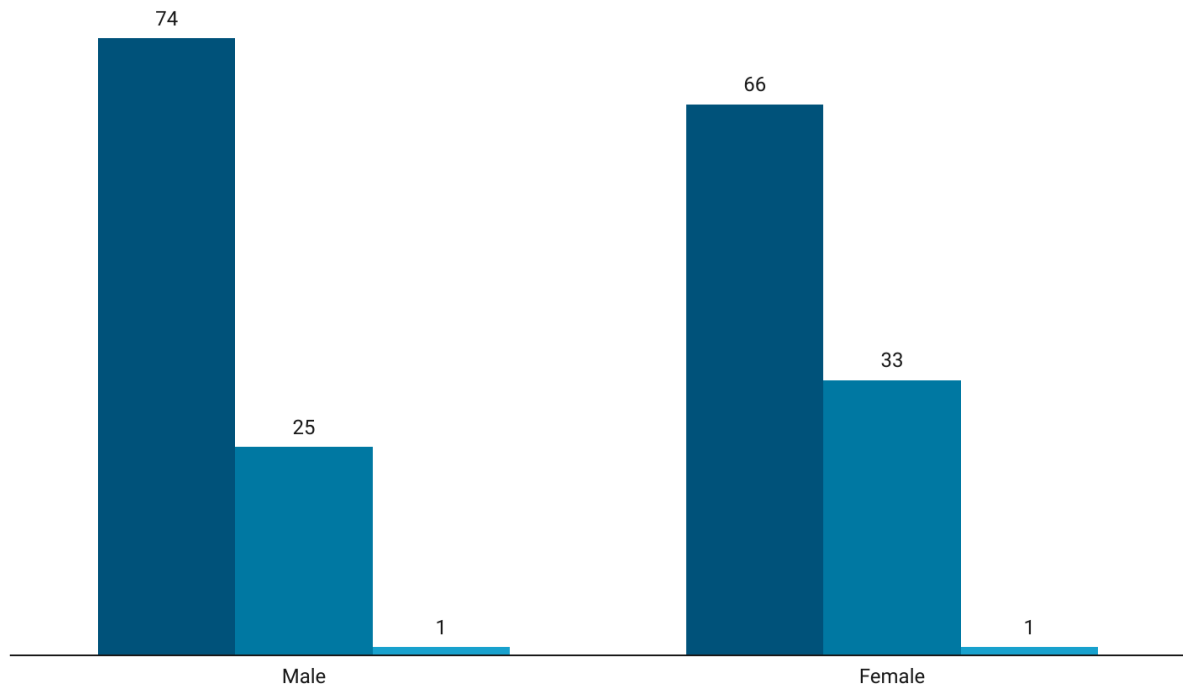


74% of male and 66% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 33% of female respondents and 25% of male respondents live in an accommodation they rent. 1% of each male and female respondents did not answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 607)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

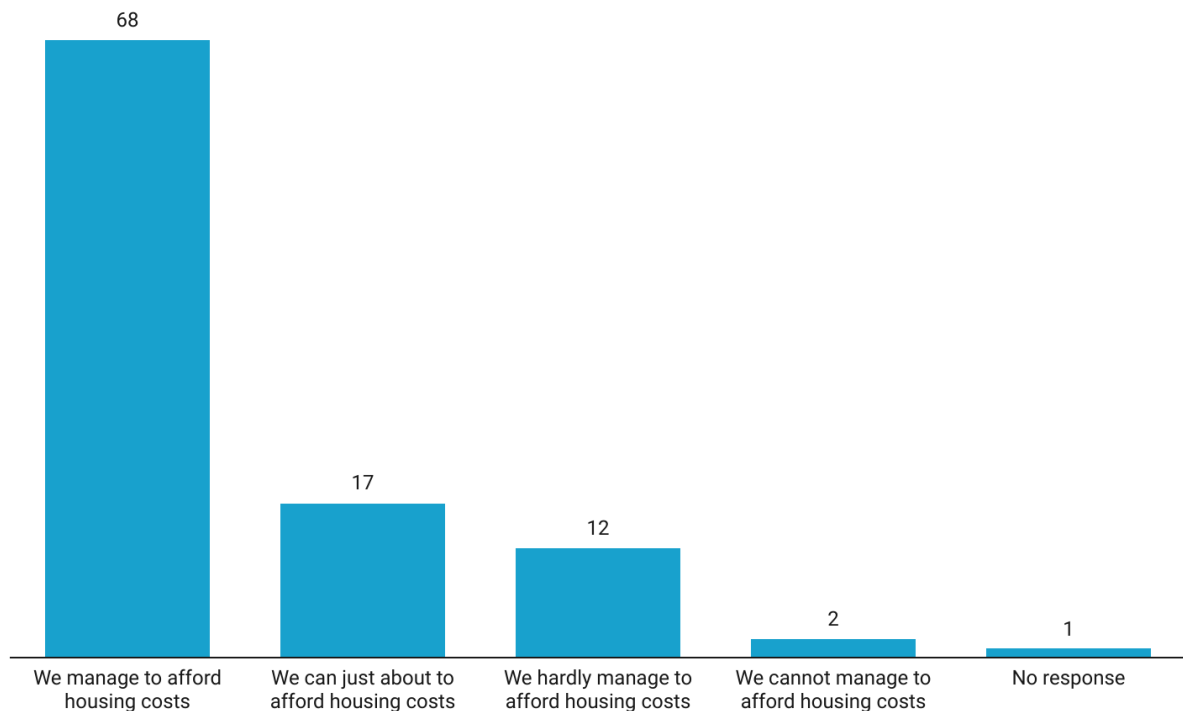
■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented ■ No response



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 68% manage to afford the housing costs, while 17% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 607). 12% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 2% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs. 1% did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs – Total (n = 607)

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

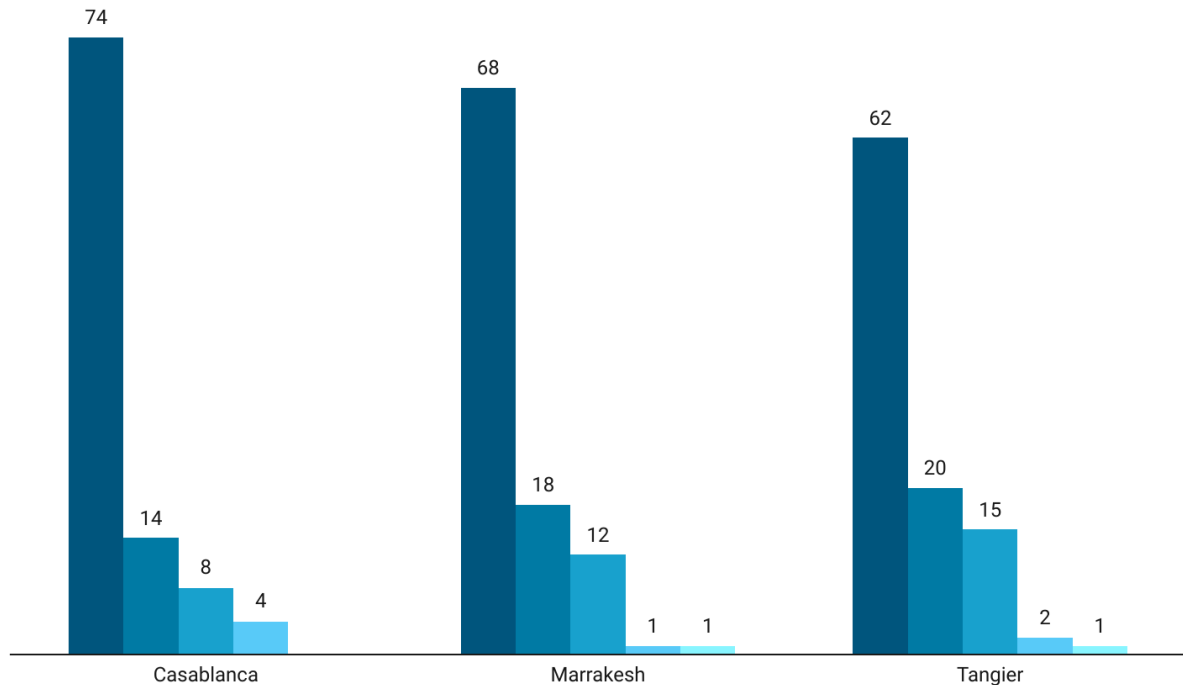


City comparison (n = 607) shows that 74% of Casablanca respondents, 68% of Marrakesh, and 62% of Tangier respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 20% of Tangier respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 18% of Marrakesh and 18% of Casablanca residents. 15% of Tangier respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 12% of Marrakesh and 8% of Casablanca respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Casablanca residents with 4%, followed by Tangier respondents with 2%, and Marrakesh respondents with 1%. Among Marrakesh and Tangier respondents, 1% each did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs – City (n = 607)

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

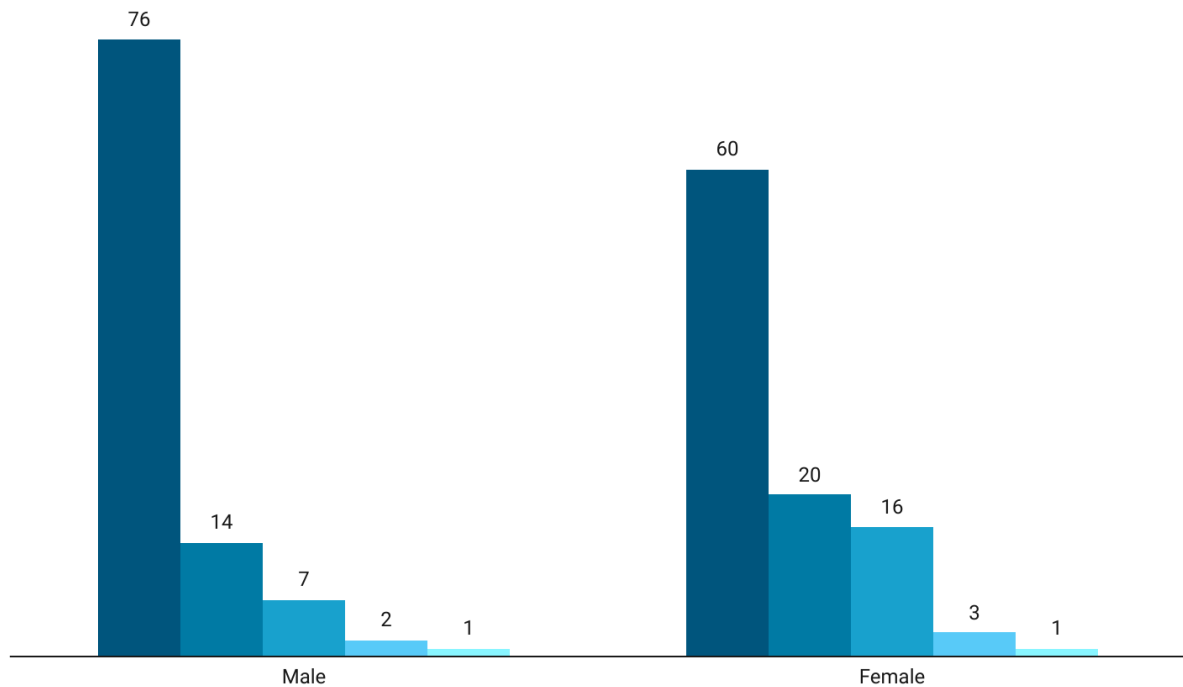


76% of male respondents and 60% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 20% of female respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 14% of male respondents. 16% of female respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among male respondents is 7%. The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is 3% among female and 2% among male respondents. Among male and female respondents. 1% of each did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs – Gender (n = 607)

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



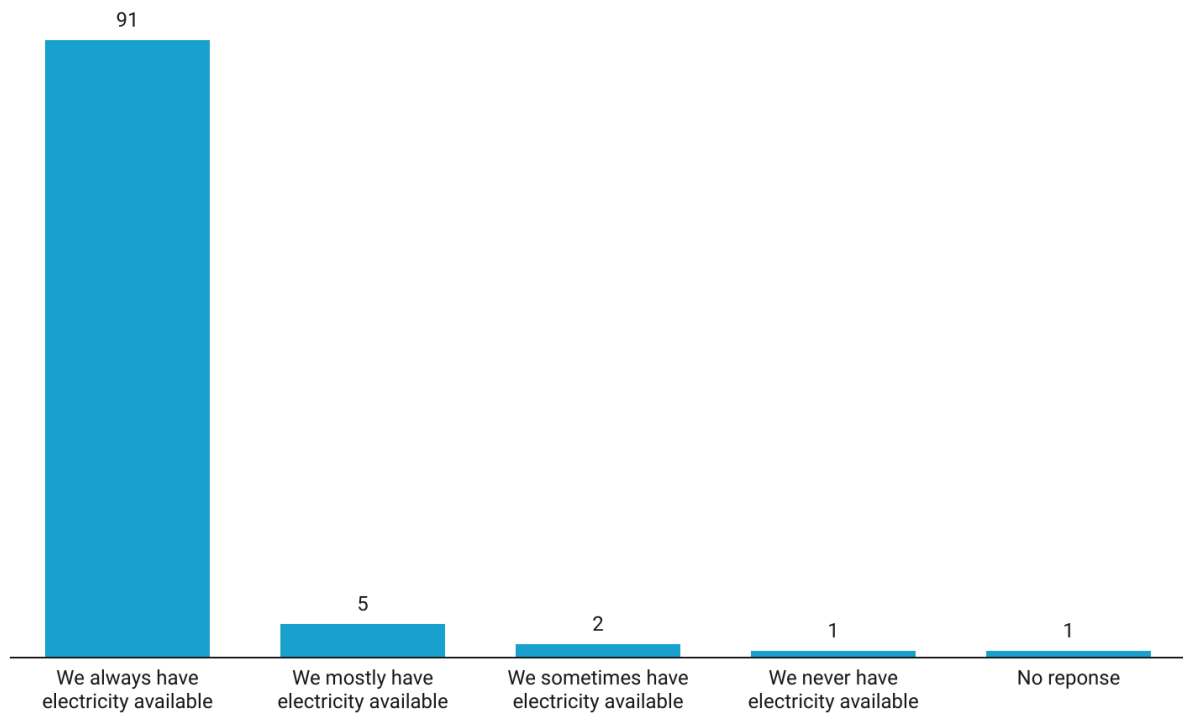
5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2025-11-26 10:00

91% of the respondents (n = 607) always have electricity available, while 5% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 2% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 1% never have electricity available. 1% did not answer.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 607)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

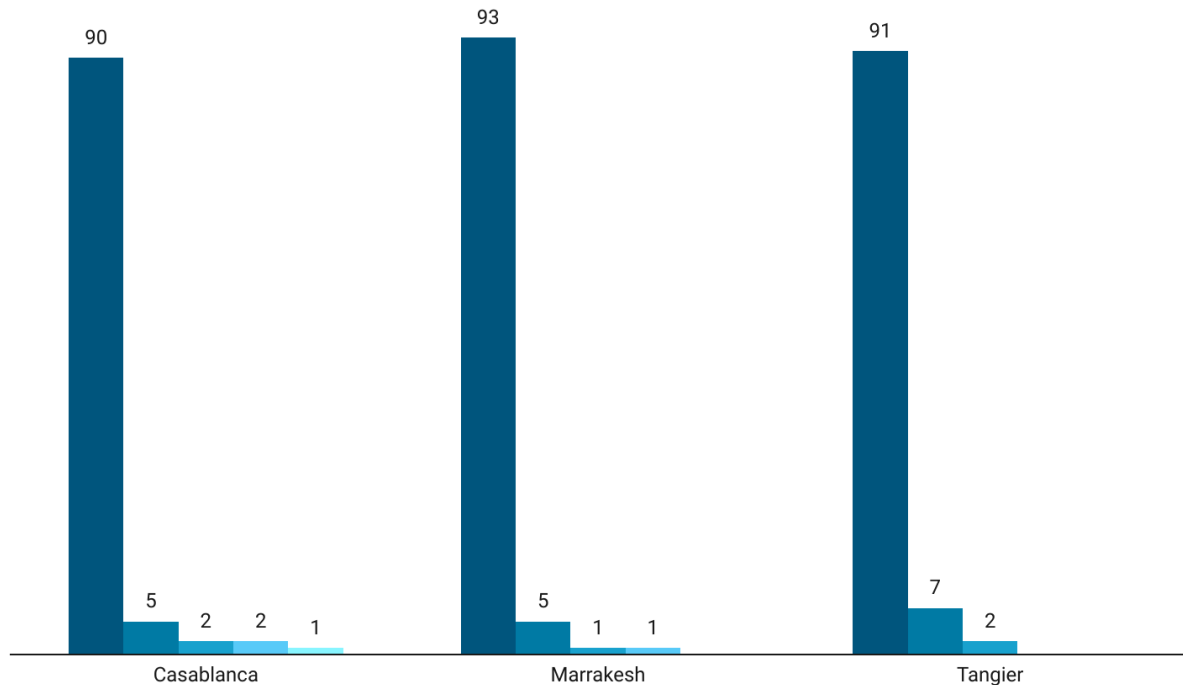


93% of Marrakesh residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 91% of Tangier and 90% of Casablanca respondents. 7% of Tangier respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Casablanca and Marrakesh respondents with each 5%. Among Casablanca and Tangier respondents, 2% each sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 1%. 2% of Casablanca residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 1% of Marrakesh residents. 1% of Casablanca respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity – City (n = 607)

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

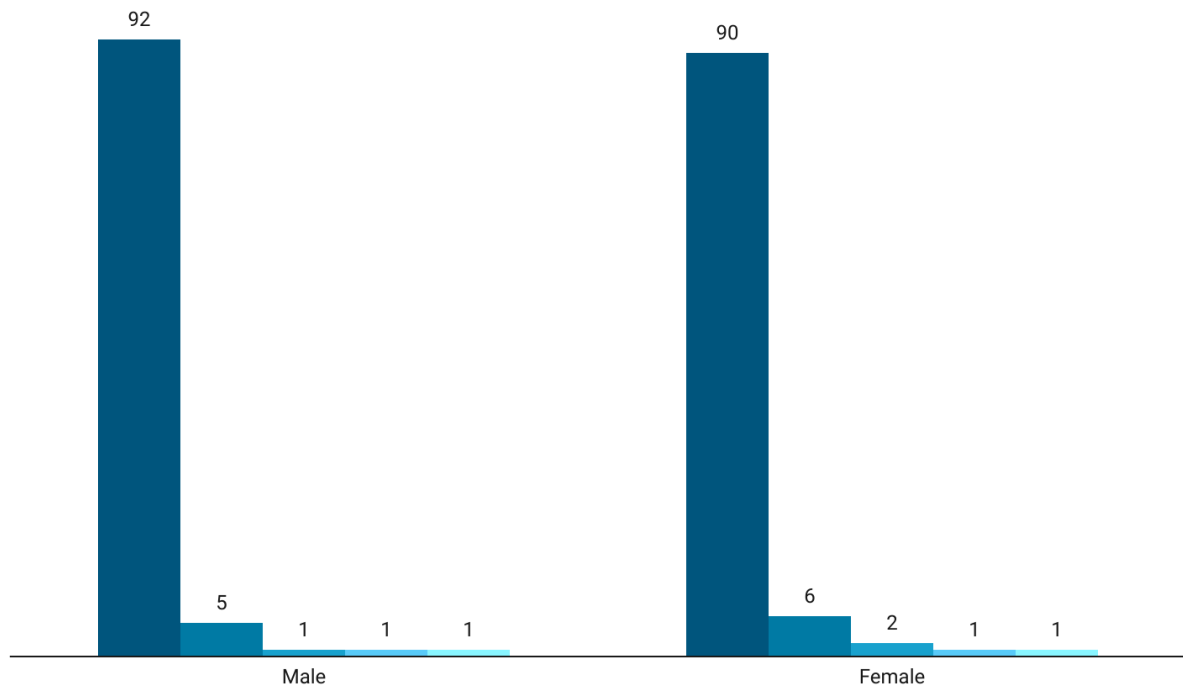


Gender comparison (n = 607) shows that 92% of male and 90% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 6% of female and 5% of male participants mostly have access to electricity. 2% of female and 1% of male respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 1% of each male and female survey participants never have access to electricity. Among male and female respondents, 1% each did not answer.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 607)

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



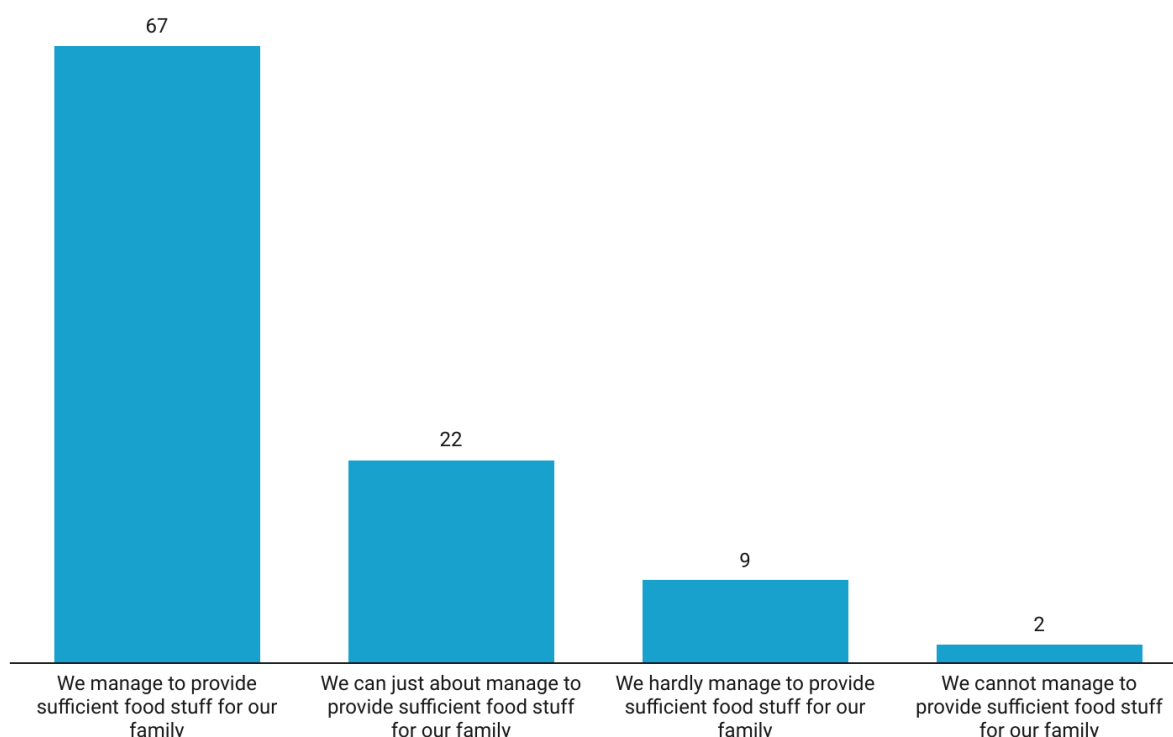
5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2025-11-26 10:01

67% of the respondents (n = 607) 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. 9% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 2% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – Total (n = 607)

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

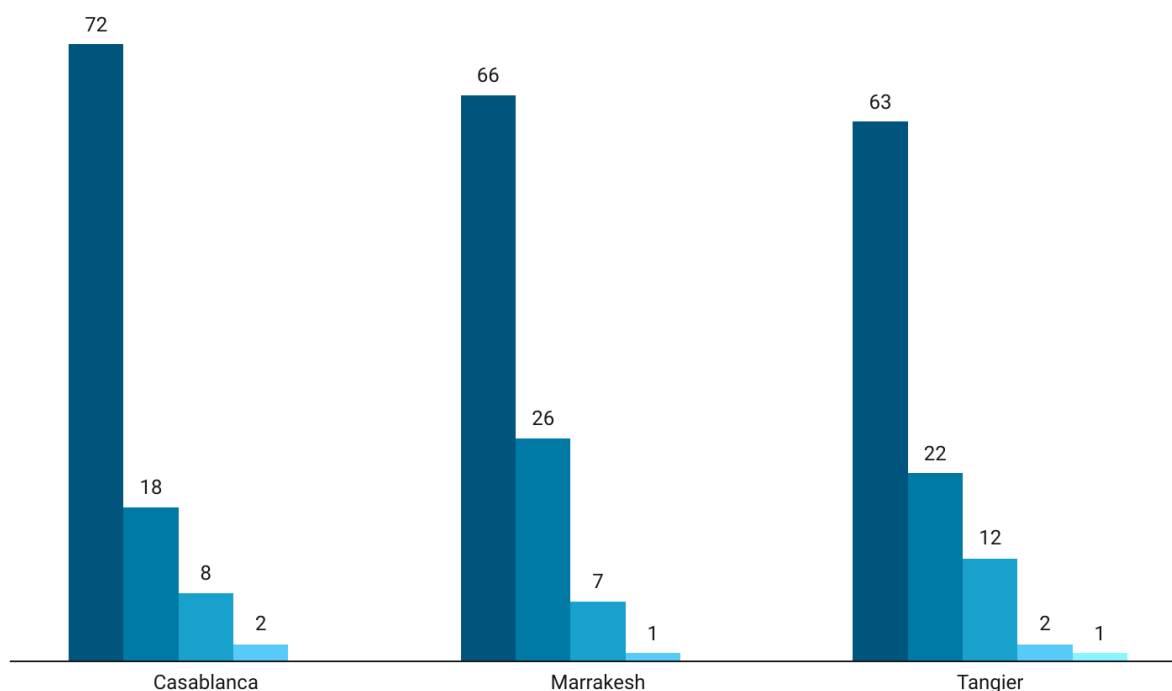


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Casablanca with 72%, followed by Marrakesh with 66%, and Tangier with 63%. 26% of Marrakesh respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 22% of respondents in Tangier and 18% of residents in Casablanca. 12% of Tangier residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 8% of Casablanca and 7% of Marrakesh respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Casablanca and Tangier residents with each 2%, followed by Marrakesh with 1%. 1% of Tangier respondents did not answer.

Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – City (n = 607)

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

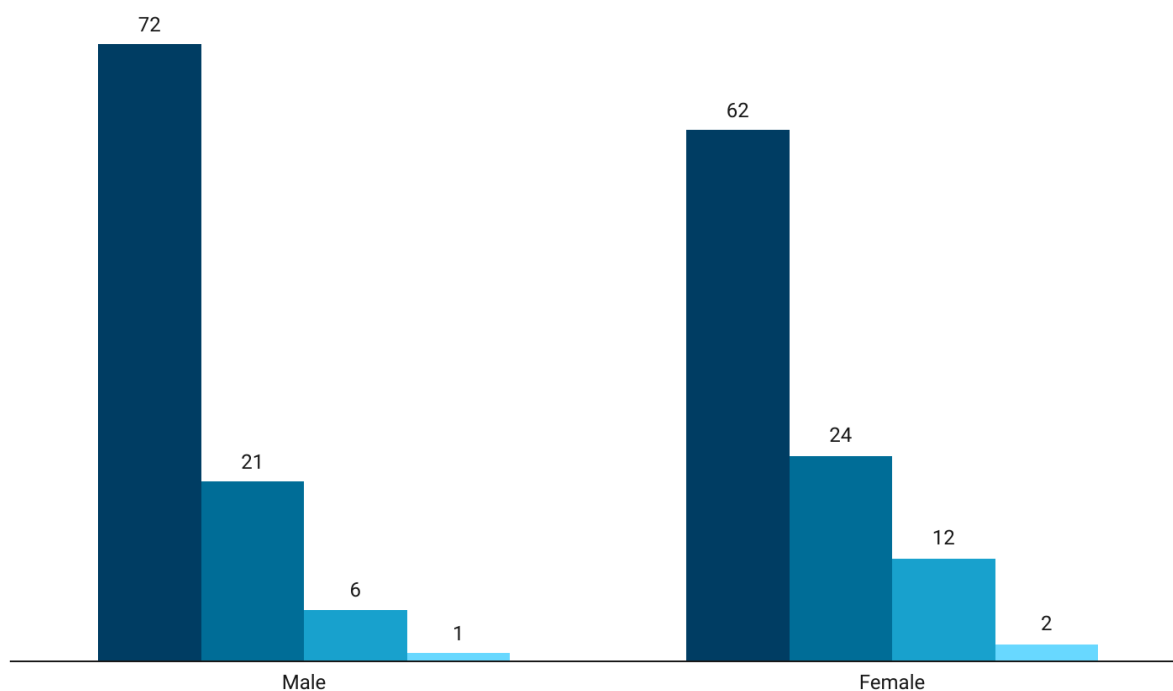


72% of male and 62% of female respondents (n = 607) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 24% of female and 21% of male respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 12% of female and 6% of male respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 2% of female and 1% of male 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 = 607)

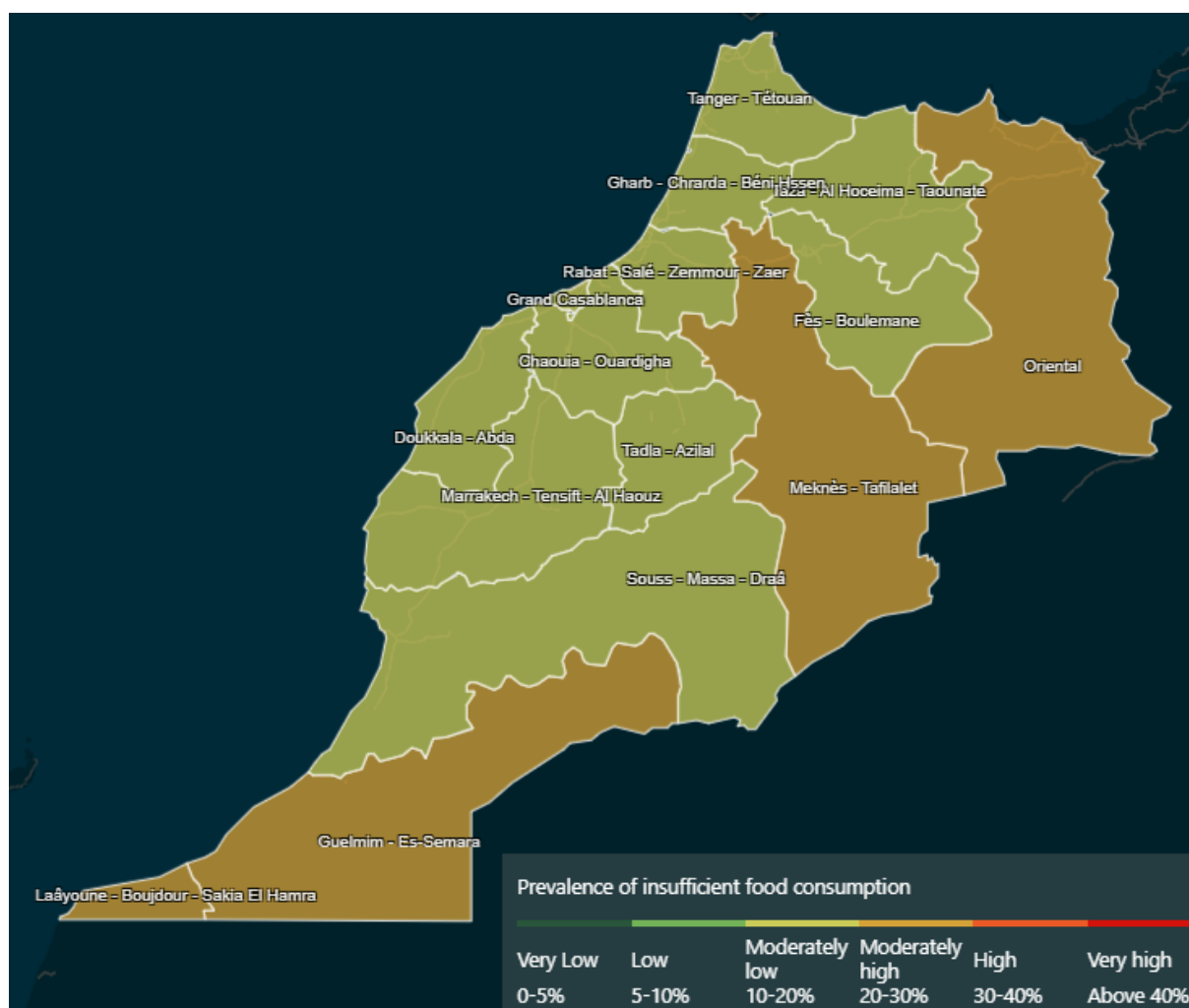
What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

■ 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 Morocco. As shown in the figure, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Morocco: 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 not affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured light green/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/>).



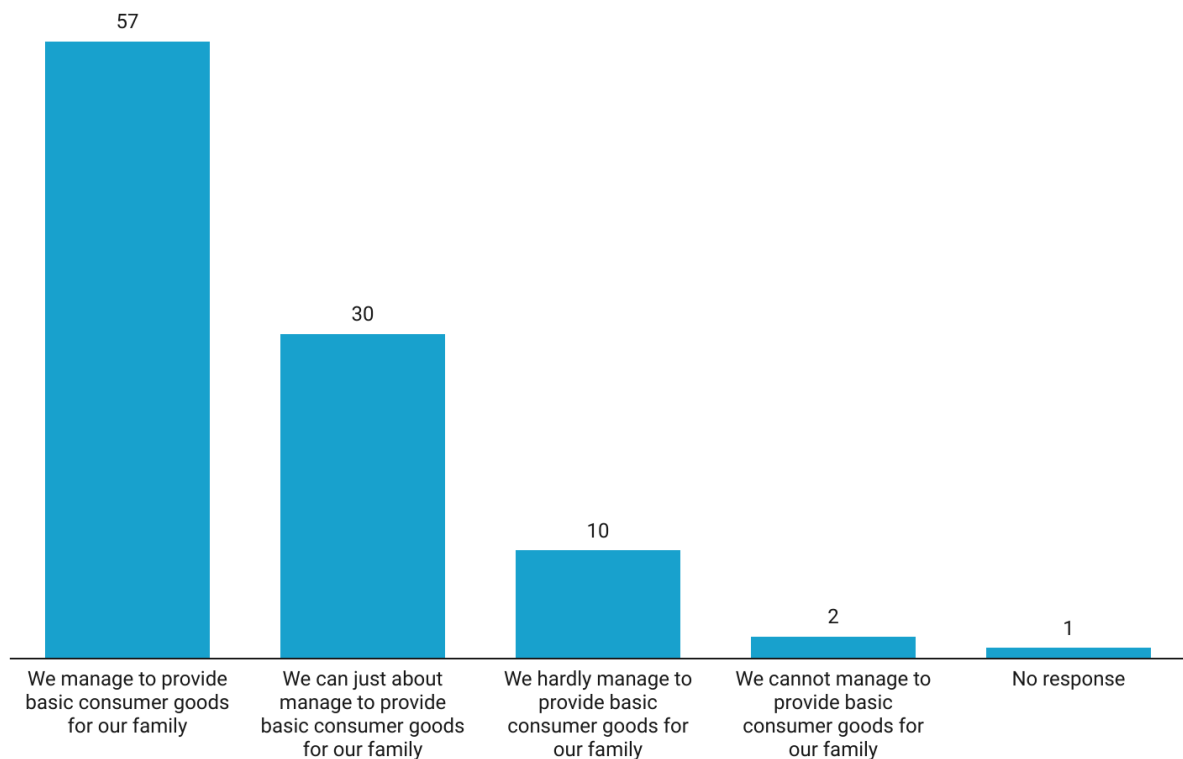
5.6 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods

Last modification 2025-11-26 10:07

57% of all respondents (n = 607) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 30% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 10% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 2% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family. 1% did not answer.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 607)

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

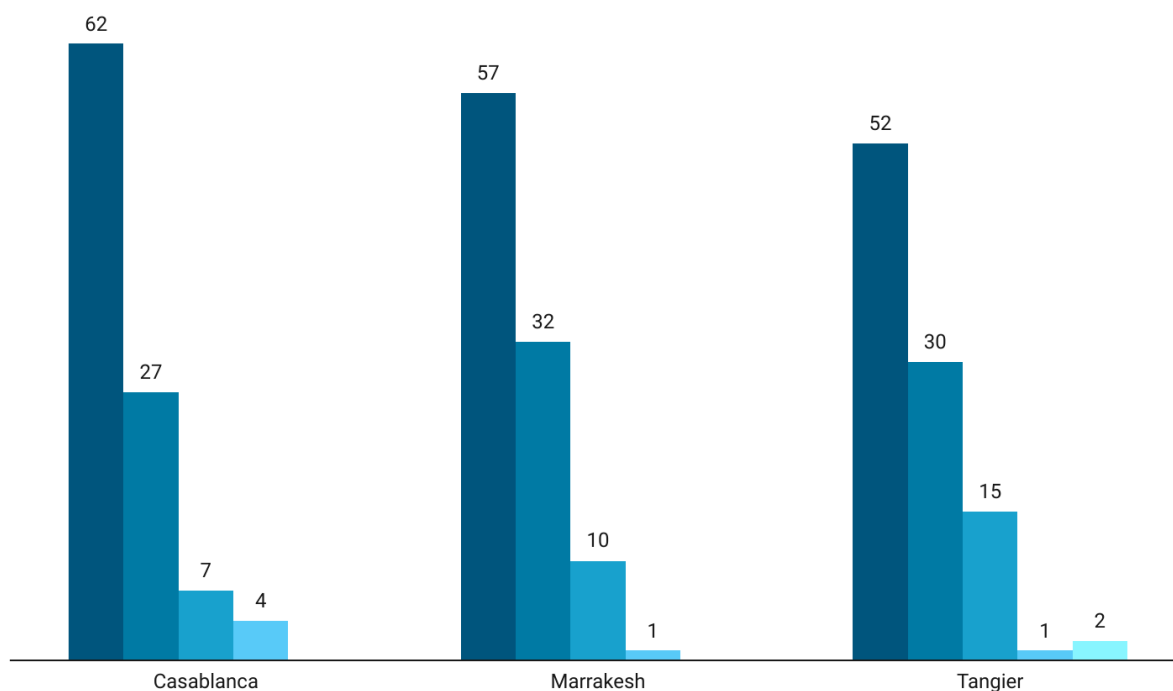


62% of Casablanca residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 57% of Marrakesh and 52% of Tangier residents. 32% of Marrakesh respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Tangier respondents with 30%, and Casablanca respondents with 27%. 15% of Tangier respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 10% of Marrakesh and 7% of Casablanca respondents. 4% of Casablanca respondents cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 1% of each Marrakesh and Tangier respondents. 2% of Tangier respondents did not answer.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – City (n = 607)

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

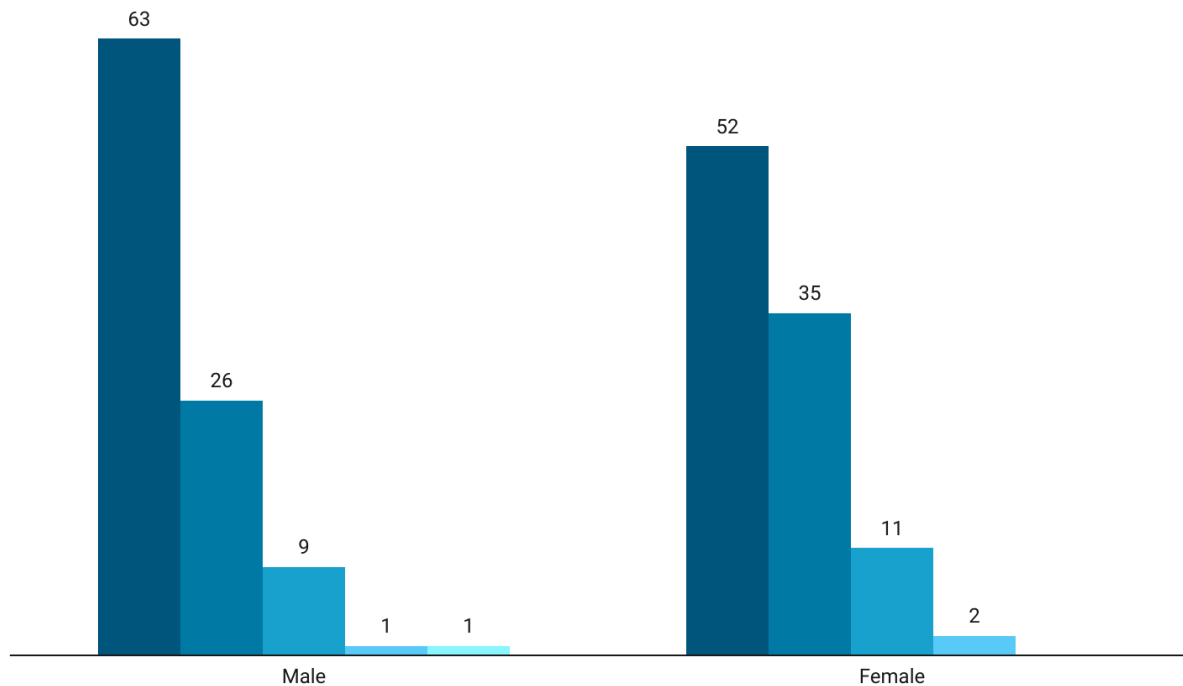


Gender comparison reveals that 62% of male and 52% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 35% of female and 26% of male respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 11% of female respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 9% of male respondents. 2% of female respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 1% of male respondents. 1% of male respondents did not answer.

Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Gender (n = 607)

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

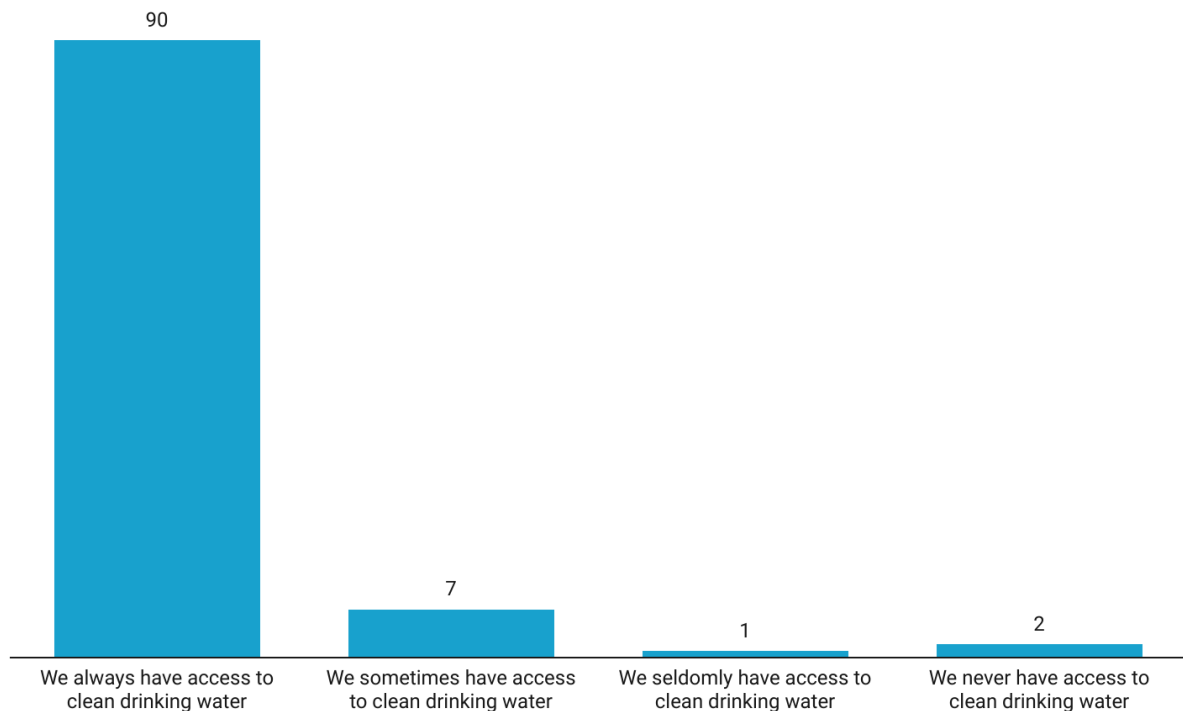
Last modification 2025-11-26 10:08

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

90% of the participants (n = 607) always have access to clean drinking water, while 7% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 1% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water. 2% never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean drinking water – Total (n = 607)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

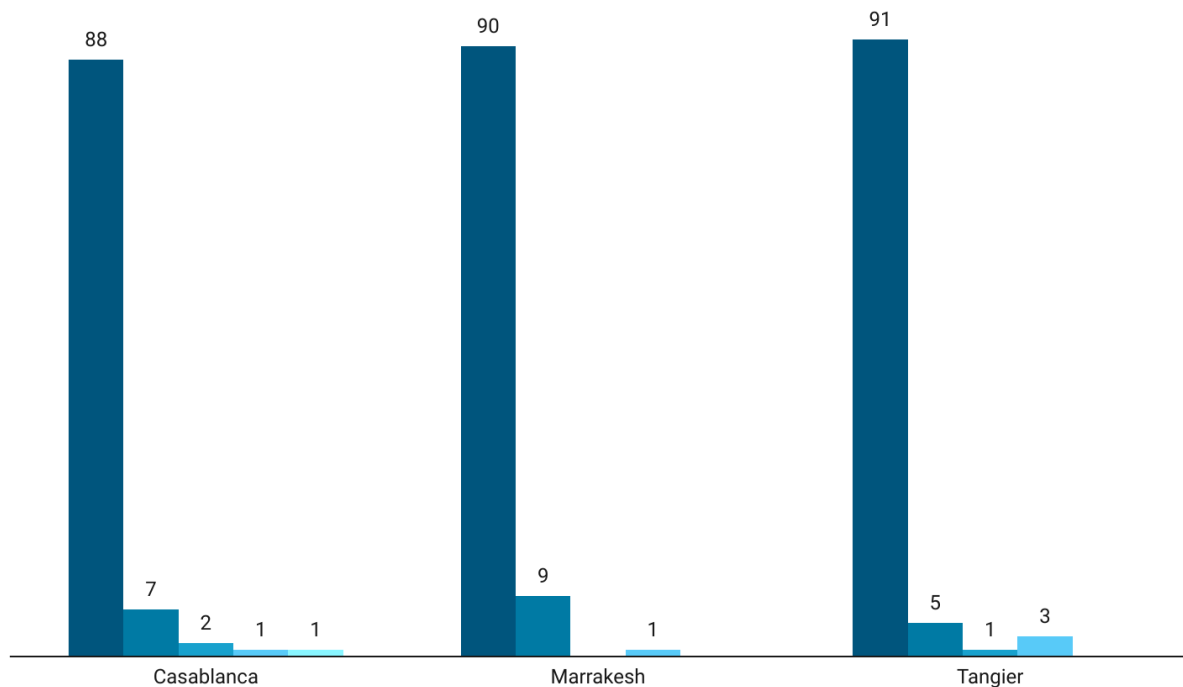


City comparison (n = 607) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Tangier with 91%, followed by Marrakesh with 90% and Casablanca with 88%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Marrakesh respondents with 9%, followed by Casablanca respondents with 7%, and Tangier respondents with 5%. 2% of Casablanca respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 1% of Tangier respondents. 3% of Tangier respondents never have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 1% of each Casablanca and Marrakesh respondents. 1% of Casablanca respondents did not answer.

Access to clean drinking water – City (n = 607)

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

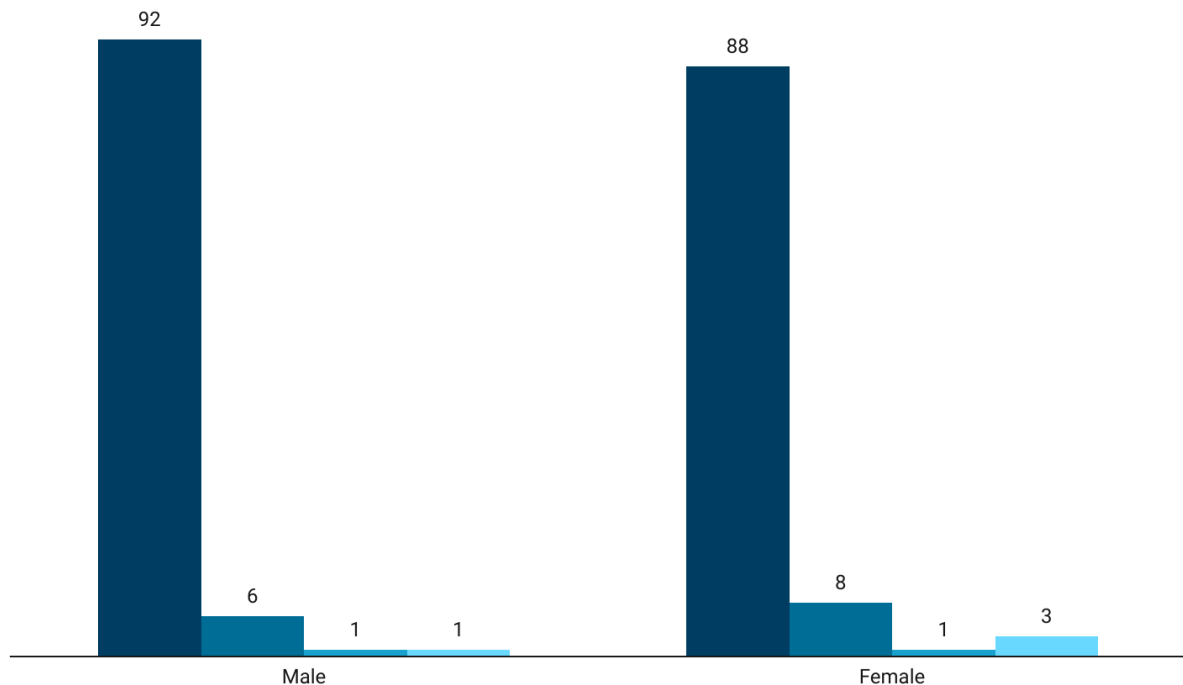


Gender comparison (n = 607) shows that 92% of male respondents and 88% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is slightly higher among female survey participants (8%) than male participants (6%). 1% of each male and female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water. 3% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 1% of male respondents.

Access to clean drinking water – Gender (n = 607)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

■ We always have access to clean drinking water ■ We sometimes have access to clean drinking water ■ We seldomly have access to clean drinking water ■ We never have access to clean drinking water



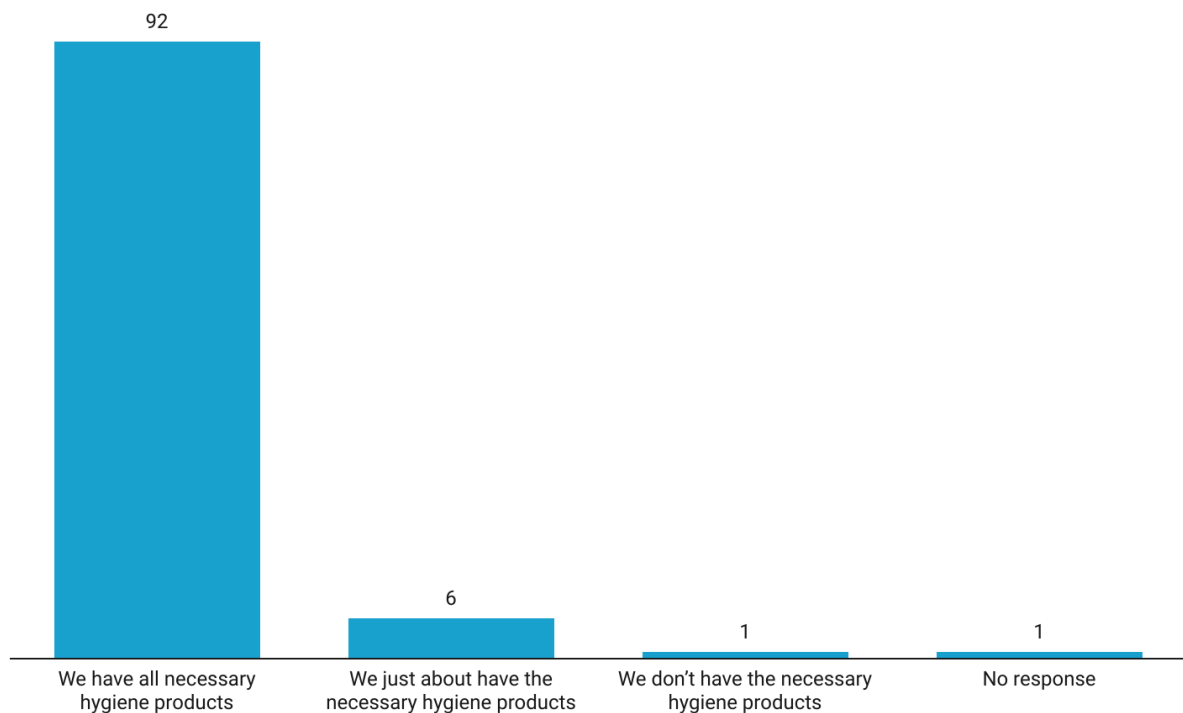
5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

Last modification 2025-11-26 10:08

92% of the survey participants (n = 607) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 6% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products. 1% of the respondents never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene. 1% did not answer.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Total (n = 607)

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.]

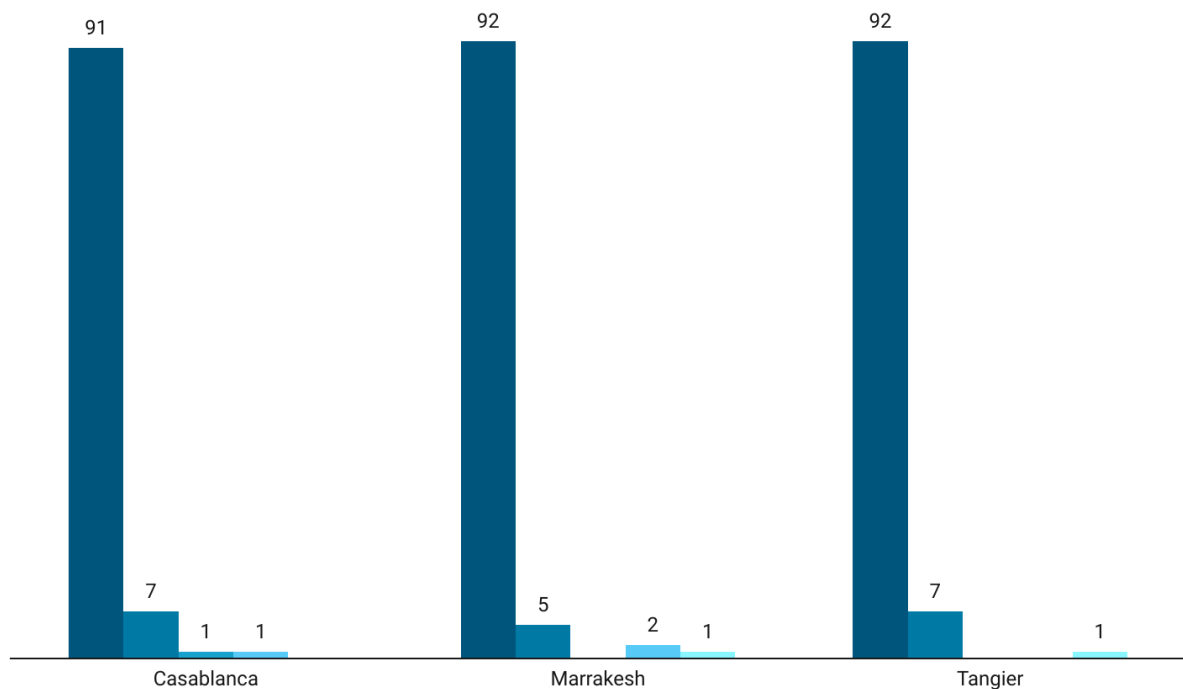


Among all respondents (n = 607), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Marrakesh and Tangier respondents with each 92%, followed by Casablanca respondents with 91%. Among Casablanca and Tangier respondents, 7% each just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 5% of Marrakesh respondents. 1% of Casablanca respondents hardly have all the necessary hygiene products. Among Marrakesh respondents, 2% never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 1% of Casablanca respondents. Among Marrakesh and Tangier respondents, 1% each did not answer.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – City (n = 607)

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

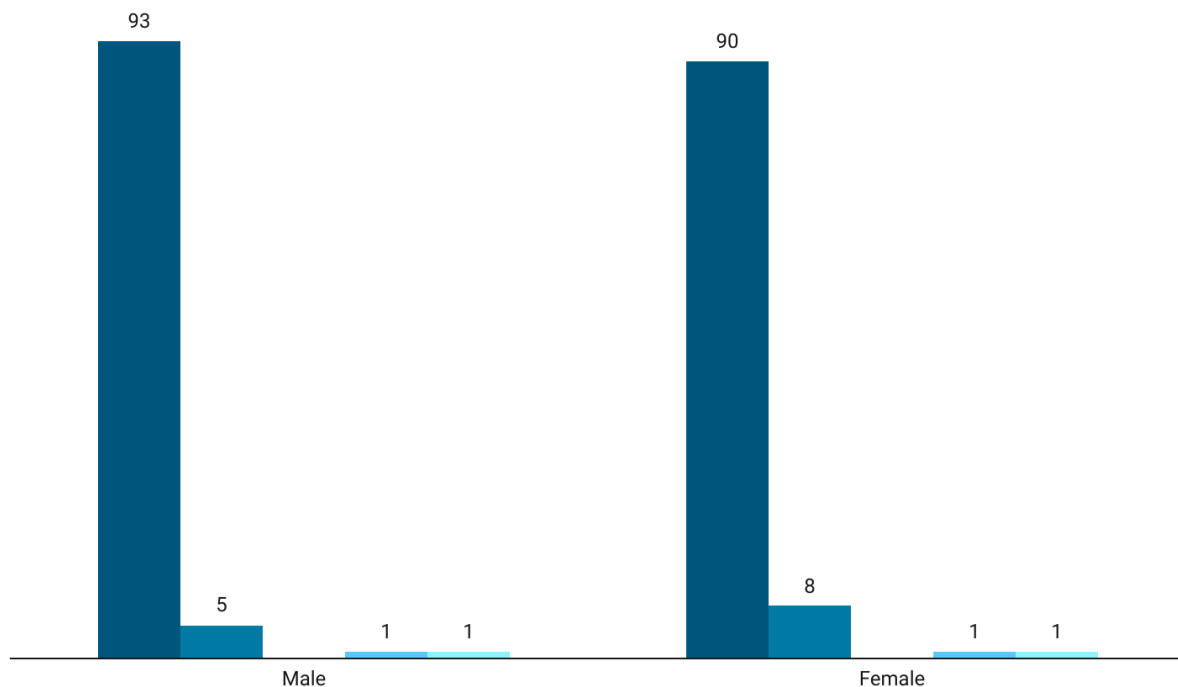


93% of male and 90% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 607) have all necessary hygienic products, while 8% of female and 5% of male interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products. 1% of each male and female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products. 1% of each male and female respondents did not answer.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Gender (n = 607)

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 2025-11-26 10:08

76% of the respondents (n = 607) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 9% have access but they are not able to afford them. 4% do not have any access to vaccinations. 11% did not answer.

68% of the survey participants (n = 607) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 19% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 11% did not answer.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 62% of the respondents (n = 607) always have access and can afford a visit, while 23% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 3% have no access to primary medical care. 12% did not answer.

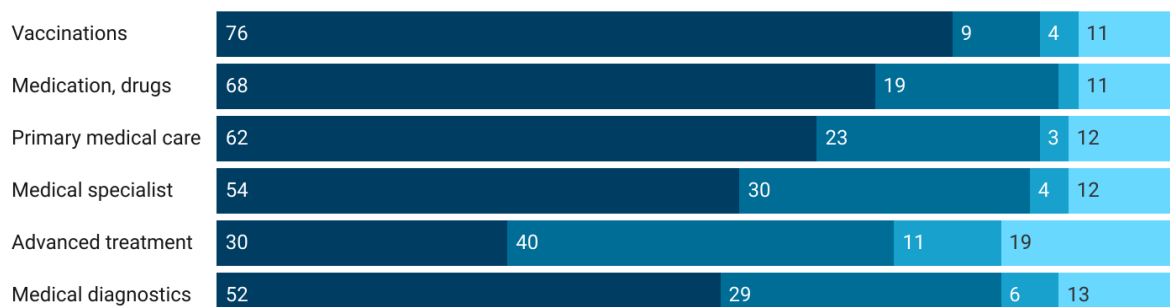
54% of the participants (n = 607) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 30% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 12% did not answer.

30% of the participants (n = 607) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 40% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 11% have no access at all. 19% did not answer.

52% of the participants (n = 607) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 6% have no access. 13% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Total (n = 607)

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



66% of Casablanca residents (n = 206) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 10% have access but cannot afford them. 3% do not have access to vaccinations. 21% did not answer.

62% of Casablanca respondents (n = 206) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 15% have access but is not able to afford it. 2% have no access at all. 21% did not answer.

56% of respondents in Casablanca (n = 206) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 19% have access but cannot afford it. 3% do not have access to primary medical care. 22% did not answer.

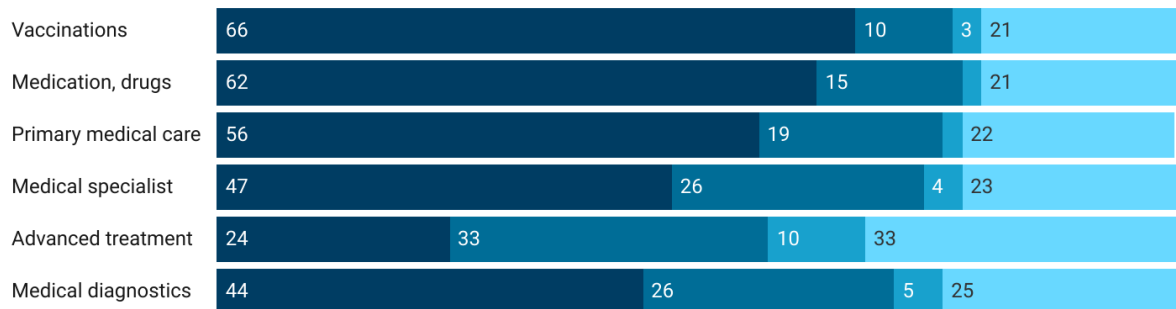
47% of the Casablanca sample (n = 206) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 26% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist. 23% did not answer.

24% of Casablanca respondents (n = 206) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 33% have access but cannot afford it, while 10% have no access at all. 33% did not answer.

44% of Casablanca respondents (n = 206) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 26% have access but cannot afford it. 5% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 25% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Casablanca (n = 206)

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



78% of Marrakesh residents (n = 201) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 8% have access but cannot afford them. 4% do not have access. 10% did not answer.

Among Marrakesh residents (n = 201), 68% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 21% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 9% have no access to medication or drugs. 9% did not answer.

67% of Marrakesh respondents (n = 201) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 20% have access but cannot afford it. 4% do not have access to primary medical care. 9% did not answer.

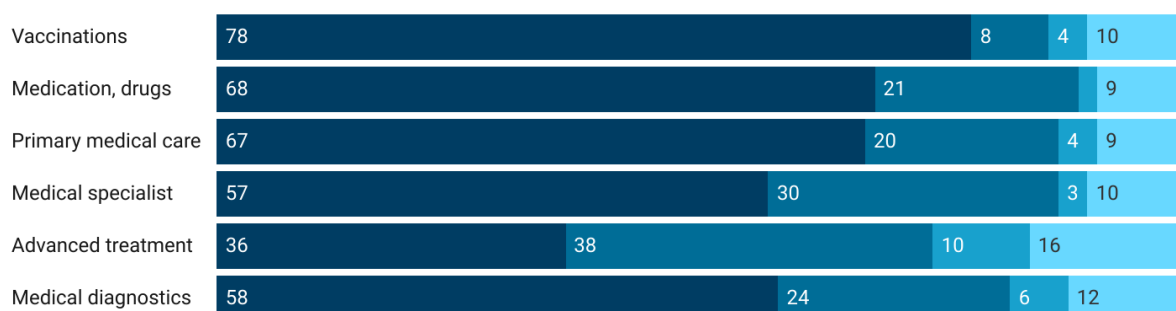
57% of Marrakesh residents (n = 201) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 30% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access to a medical specialist. 10% did not answer.

36% of Marrakesh respondents (n = 201) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 38% have access but cannot afford it, while 10% do not have access at all. 16% did not answer.

58% of Marrakesh respondents (n = 201) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 24% have access but cannot afford it. 6% have no access at all. 12% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Marrakesh (n = 201)

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



84% of Tangier residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 10% have access but cannot afford them. 4% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 2% did not answer.

74% of Tangier respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 21% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 2% have no access to medication/drugs. 3% did not answer.

64% of Tangier respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 29% have access but cannot afford it. 3% do not have access to primary medical care. 5% did not answer.

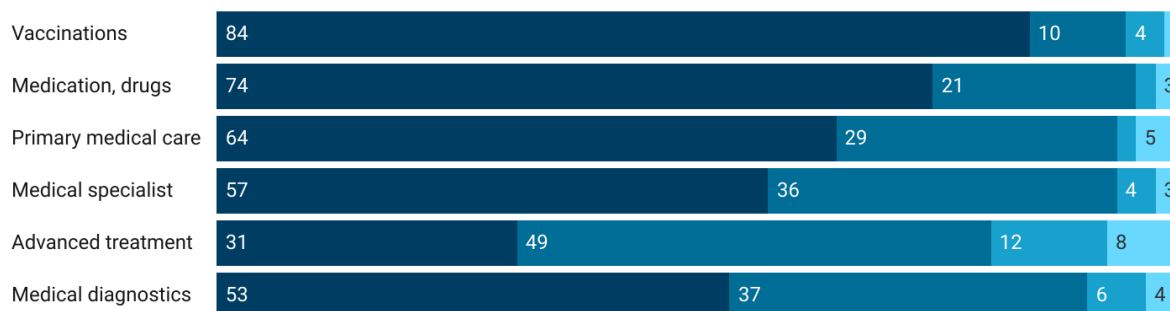
57% of Tangier sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 36% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist. 3% did not answer.

31% of Tangier respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 49% have access but cannot afford it, while 12% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.

53% of Tangier respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 6% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 4% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Tangier (n = 200)

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



75% of male respondents (n = 307) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 6% have access but cannot afford them. 3% have no access to vaccinations. 16% did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 307), 65% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 16% have access but cannot afford it. 3% have no access at all. 16% did not answer.

58% of male respondents (n = 307) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 21% have access but cannot afford it. 5% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 16% did not answer.

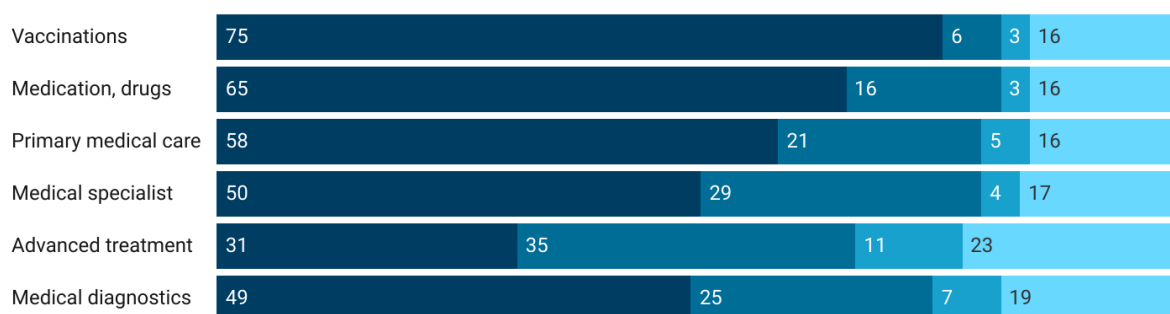
50% of all male participants (n = 307) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 29% have access but cannot afford the visit. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist. 17% did not answer.

31% of male respondents (n = 307) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 35% have access but cannot afford them, while 11% have no access. 23% did not answer.

49% of male respondents (n = 307) 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. 19% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Male (n = 307)

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



77% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 12% have access but cannot afford them. 5% never have access to vaccinations. 6% did not answer.

71% of all female survey participants (n = 300) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 22% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 1% have no access to medication or drugs. 6% did not answer.

67% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 24% have access but cannot afford it. 2% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 7% did not answer.

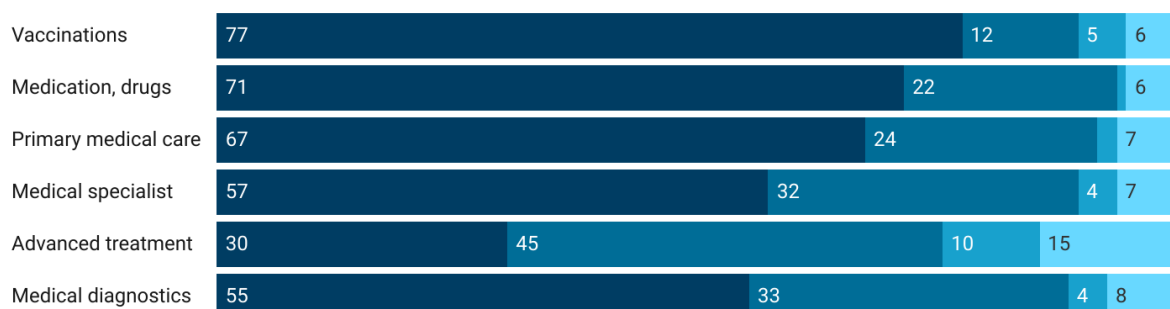
57% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford it. 4% do not have access to a medical specialist. 7% did not answer.

30% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 45% have access but cannot afford it, while 10% have no access. 15% did not answer.

55% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. 4% have no access to medical diagnostics. 8% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 300)

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



5.10 Access to internet/wifi

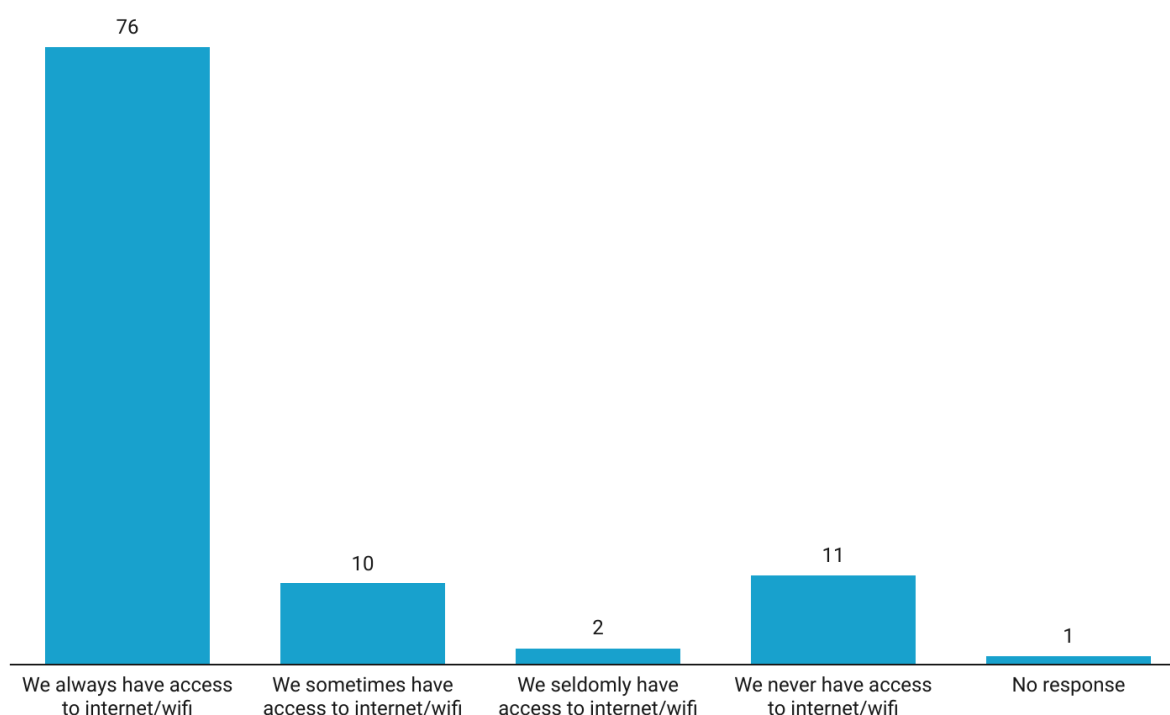
Last modification 2025-11-26 10:08

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.

76% of the respondents (n = 607) always have access to internet/wifi, while 10% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 2% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 11% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi. 1% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi – Total (n = 607)

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

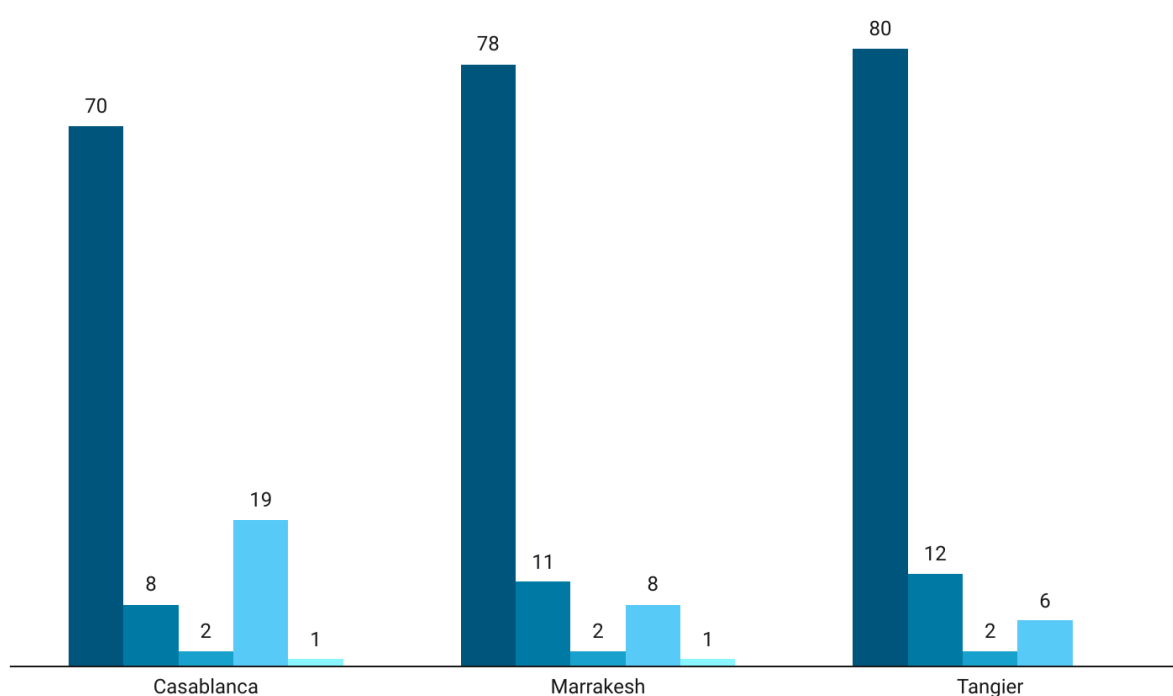


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Tangier with 80%, followed by Marrakesh with 78%, and Casablanca with 70%. 12% of Tangier respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 11% of Marrakesh respondents, and 8% of Casablanca respondents. Among all three groups, 2% each seldomly have access to internet. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is highest among Casablanca residents with 19%, followed by Marrakesh residents with 8%, and Tangier respondents with 6%. Among Casablanca and Marrakesh respondents, 1% each did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi – City (n = 607)

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

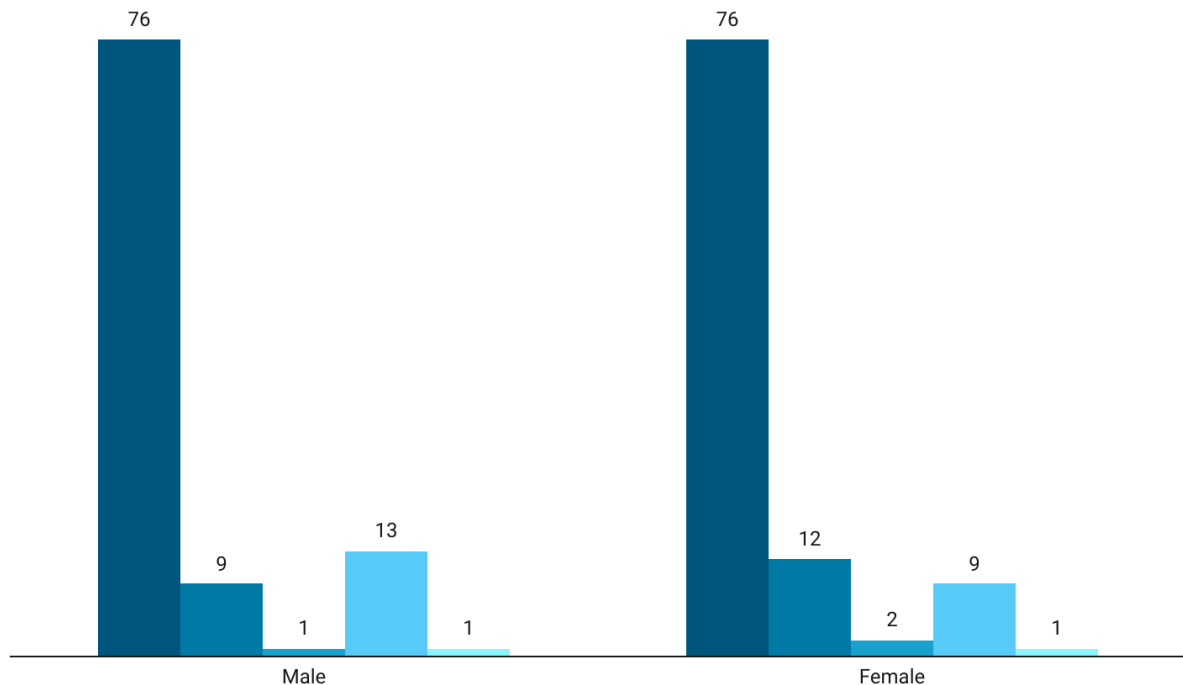


Among male and female participants, 76% each always have access to internet/wifi, while 12% of female and 9% of male respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 2% of female and 1% of male respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is higher among male respondents (13%) than among female respondents (9%). Among male and female respondents, 1% each did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi – Gender (n = 607)

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

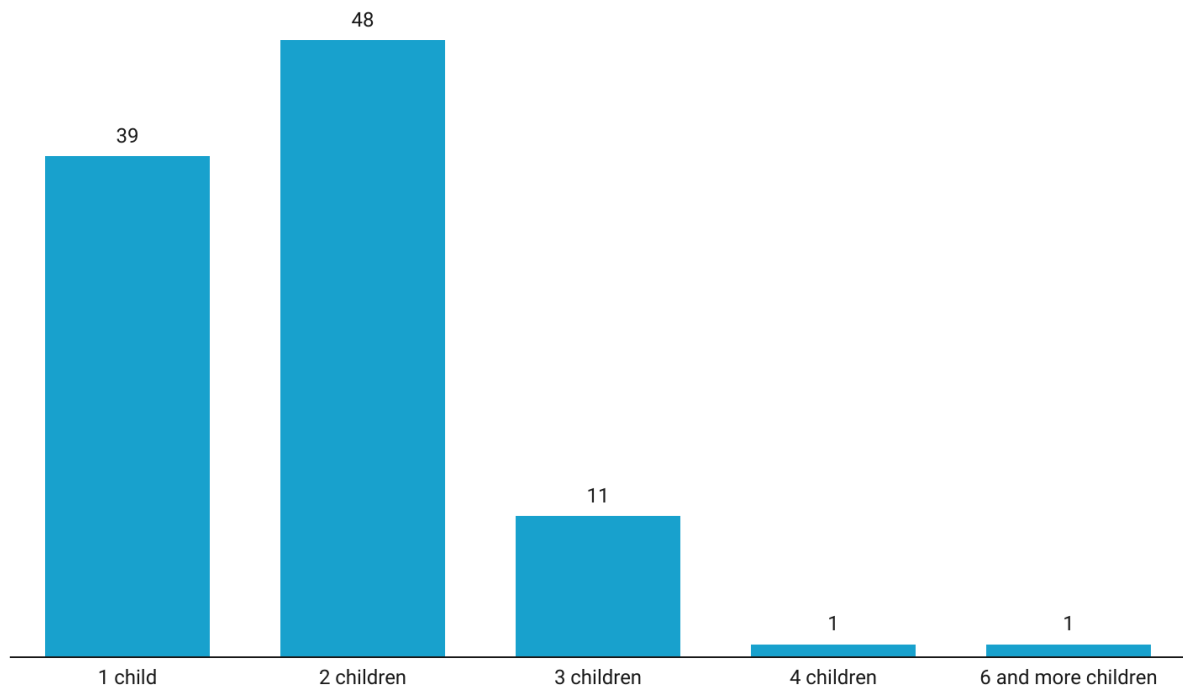
Last modification 2025-11-26 10:08

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 435). In total, of those (n = 172) stating not being single, 35% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 112) is among those having 2 children with 48%, followed by those having 1 child with 39%. 11% have 3 children, 1% have 4 children, and 1% have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 112)

Number of children?

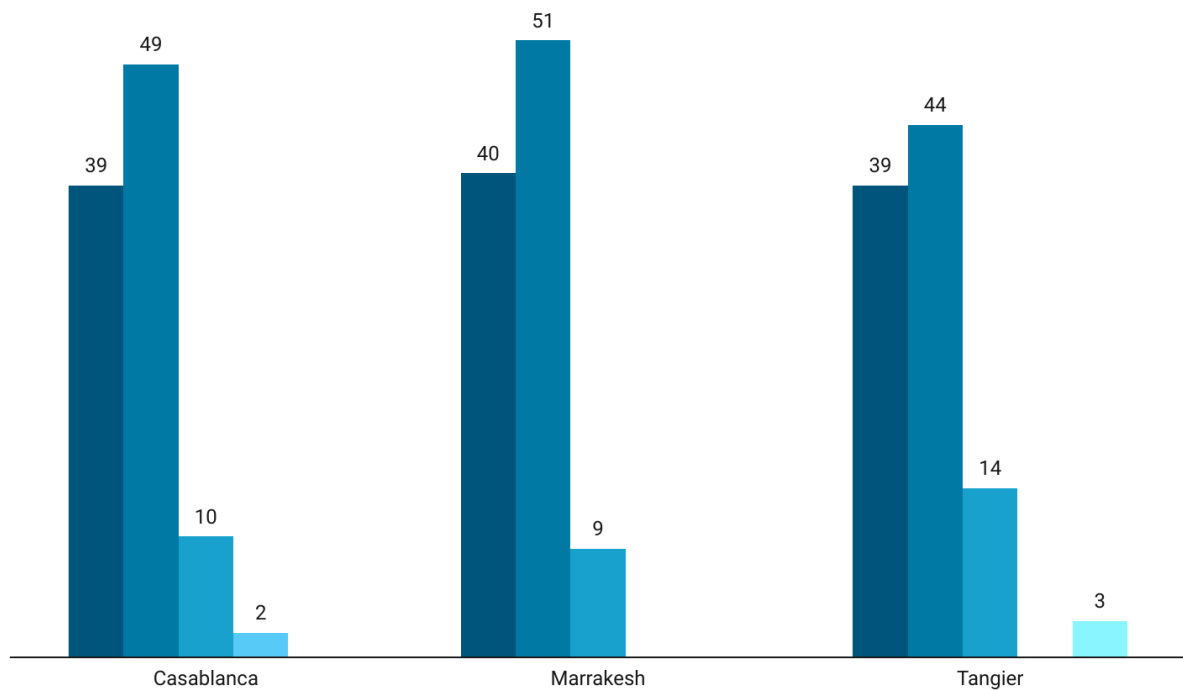


40% of Marrakesh respondents have only 1 child, while this is true for 39% of each Casablanca and Tangier respondents. 51% of Marrakesh respondents have 2 children, followed by 49% of Casablanca and 44% of Tangier respondents. The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Tangier respondents with 14%, followed by Casablanca with 10%, and Marrakesh with 9%. 2% of Casablanca respondents have 4 children. 3% of Tangier respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – City (n = 112)

Number of children?

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

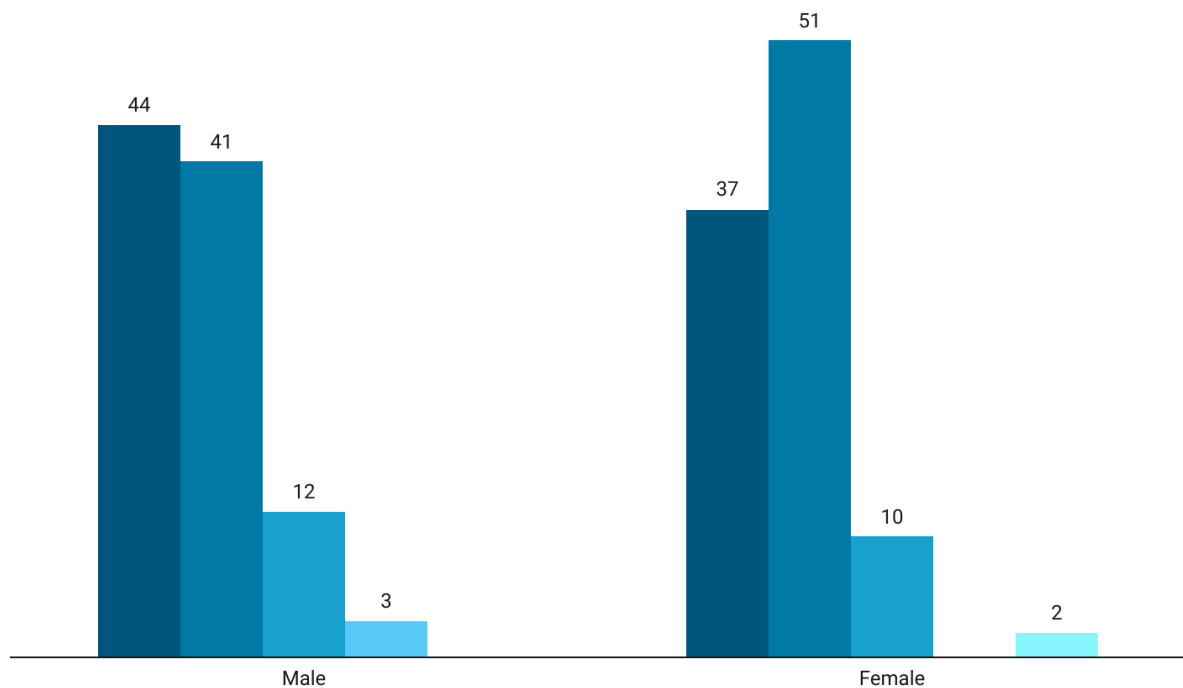


44% of male respondents and 37% female respondents have only 1 child, while 41% of male and 51% of female respondents have 2 children. 12% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 10% of female respondents. 3% of male survey participants have 4 children, while 2% of female respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 112)

Number of children?

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



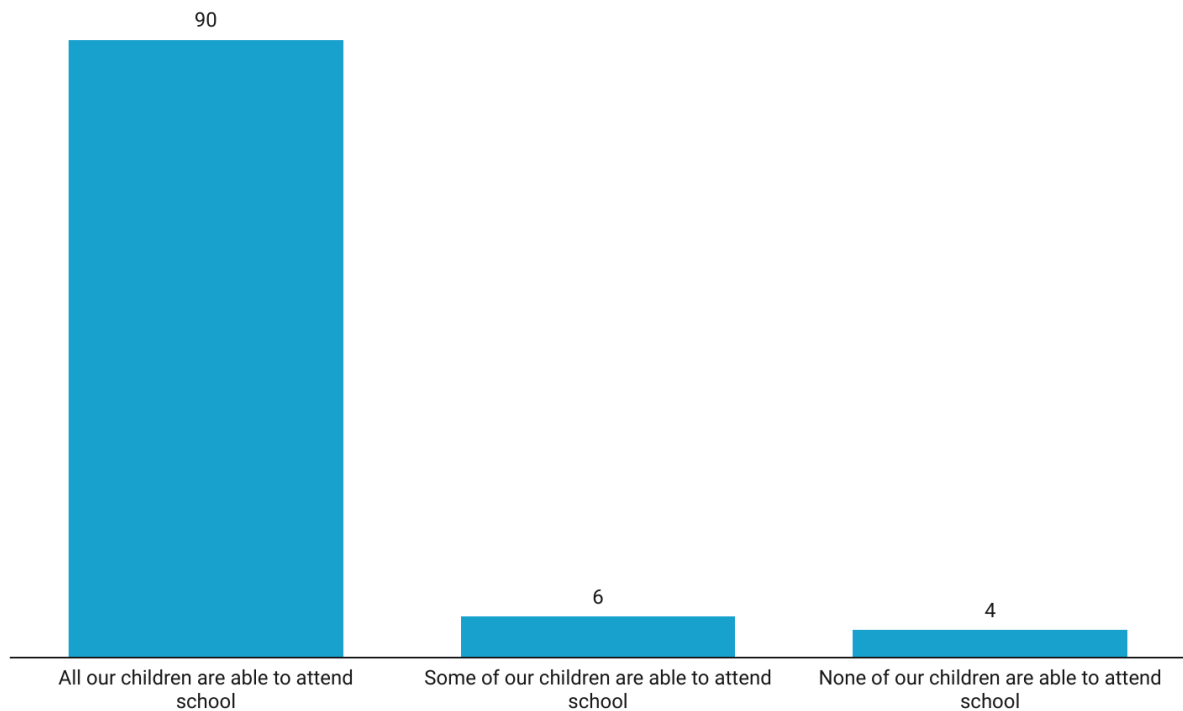
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 82% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 92.

In Casablanca, 88% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 89% among Marrakesh respondents, and 69% among Tangier respondents. 88% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 80% among female respondents.

Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 90% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 6% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 4% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Total (n = 68)

Are your children able to attend school?

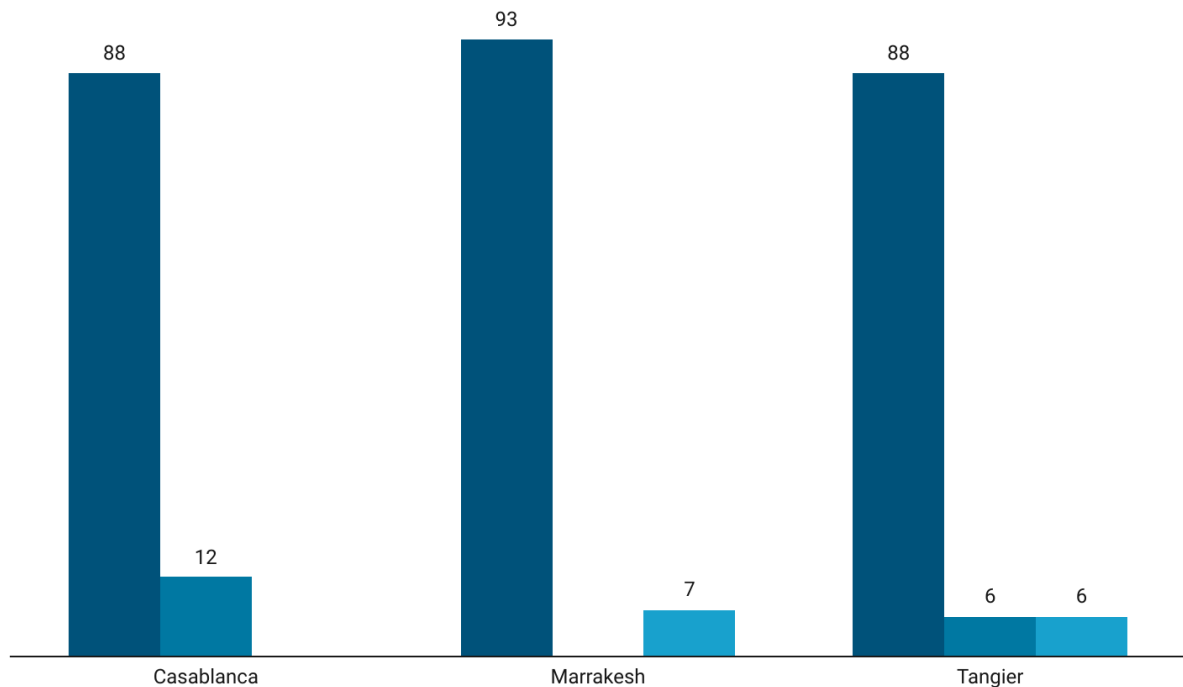


City comparison reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Marrakesh with 93%, followed by Casablanca and Tangier with each 88%. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Casablanca with 12%, followed by Tangier with 6%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Marrakesh respondents with 7%, followed by Tangier with 6%.

School attendance – City (n = 68)

Are your children able to attend school?

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

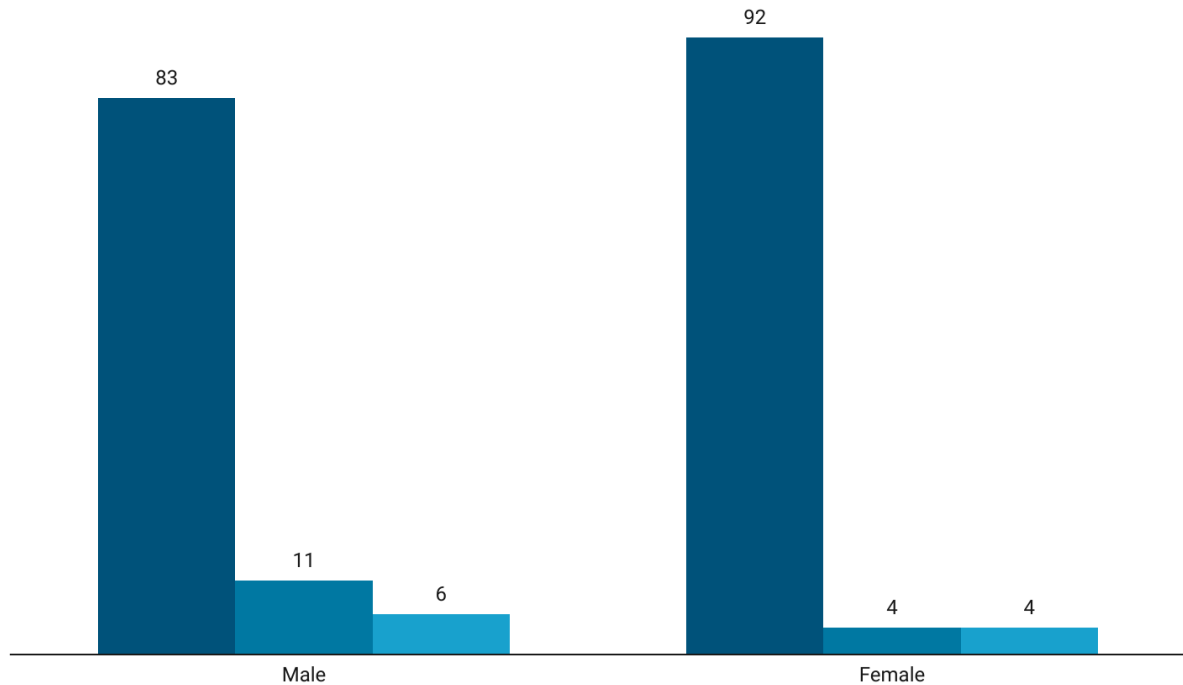


Gender comparison shows that 83% of male and 92% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 11% of male and 4% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school. 6% of male and 4% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Gender (n = 68)

Are your children able to attend school?

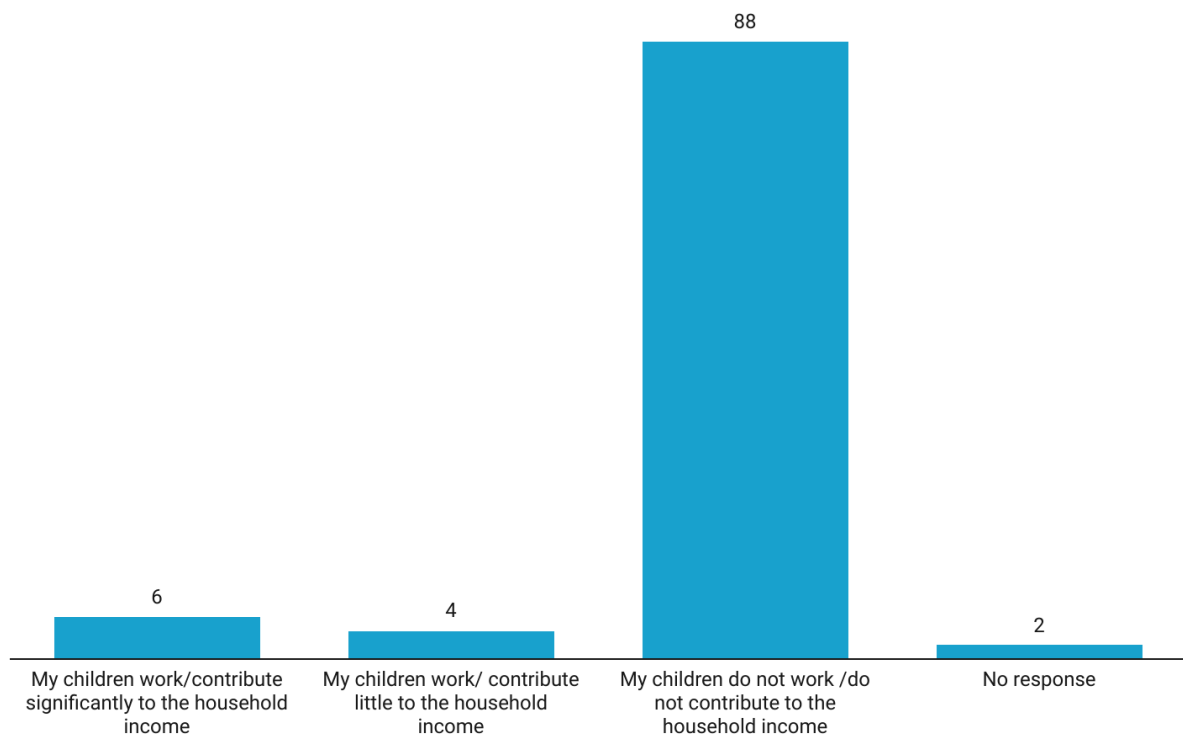
■ All our children are able to attend school ■ Some of our children are able to attend school ■ None of our children are able to attend school



6% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income. 4% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. A majority of 88% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income. 2% did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 92)

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

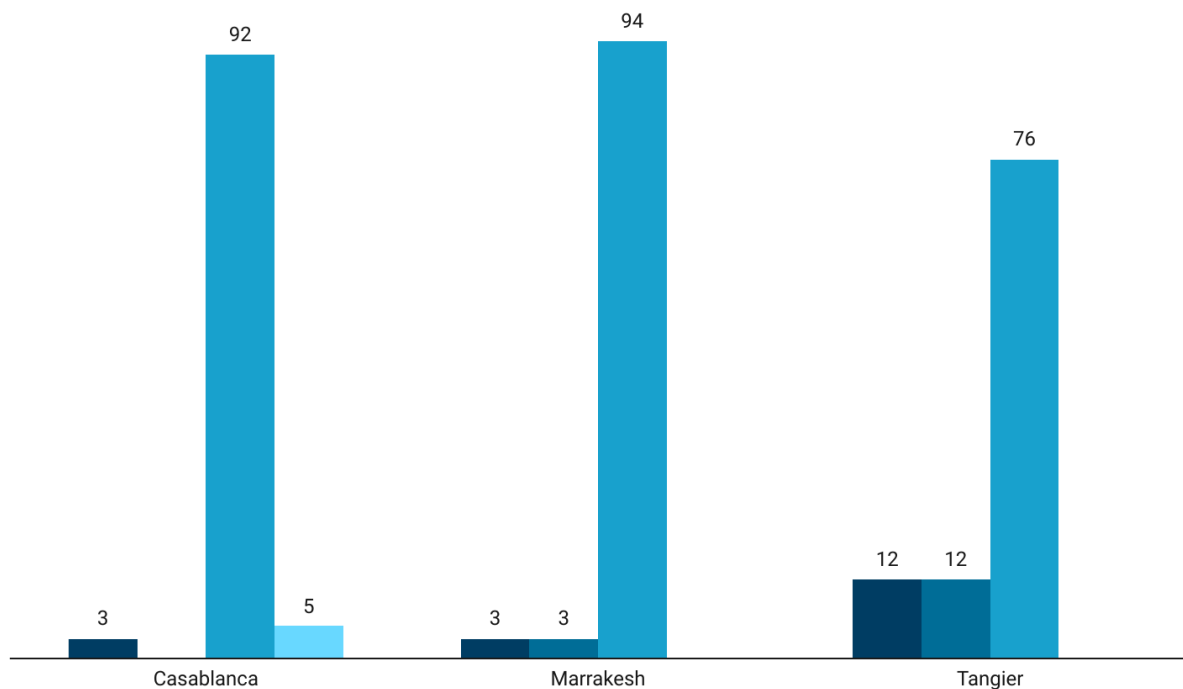


City comparison reveals that 12% of Tangier respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while the same is true for 3% of each Casablanca and Marrakesh respondents. Among Tangier respondents, 12% stated that their children worked little to support the household income, followed by Marrakesh respondents with 3%. 92% of Casablanca respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 94% of Marrakesh and 76% of Tangier respondents. 5% of Casablanca respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 92)

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

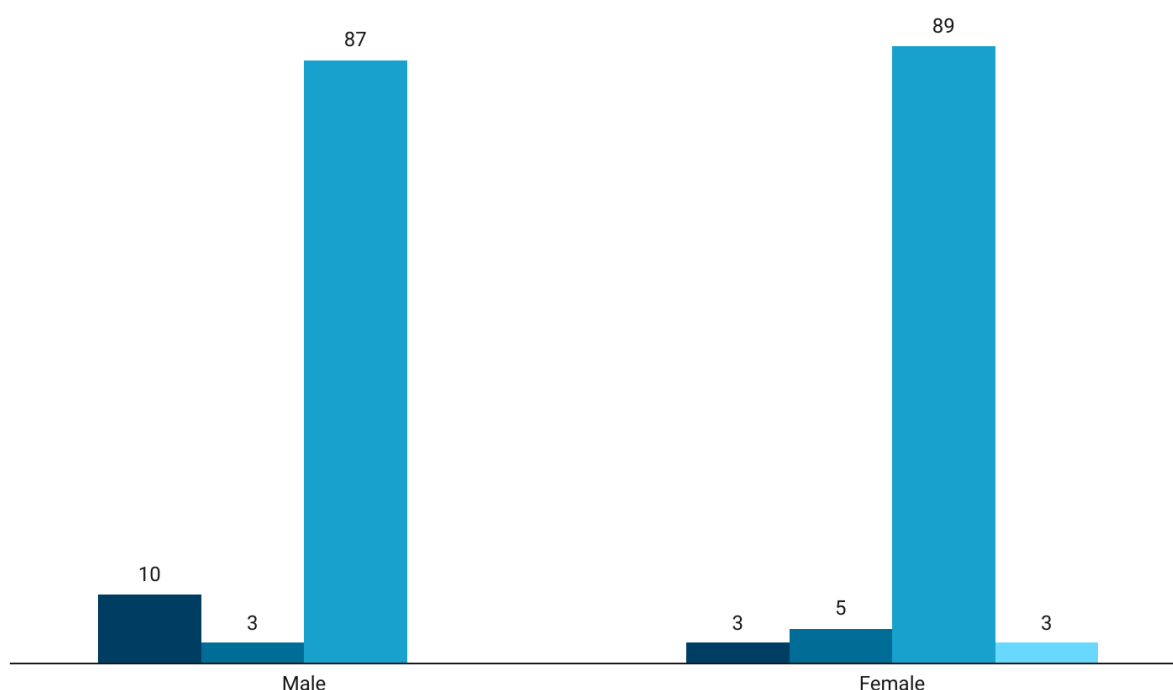


Gender comparison shows that 10% of male respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support the household income, while the same is true for 3% of female respondents. 5% of female respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income, while the same is true for 3% of male respondents. Among female respondents, 89% stated that none of their children worked to support the household income, while this is true for 87% of male respondents. 3% of female respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 92)

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



6 Demographics

Last modification 2025-11-26 10:08

One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Morocco on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between August 21 and September 24, 2025.

The survey consisted of a total of 607 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 206 residents of Casablanca, 201 residents of Marrakesh, and 200 residents of Tangier. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation.

6.1 Location

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Governorate (n = 607)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Casablanca	206	34
Marrakesh	201	34
Tangier	200	32

Total	607	100
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6.2 Gender and age

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Gender (n = 607)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	307	51
Female	300	49
Total	607	100

Age (n = 607)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
16-19	101	17
20-24	149	24
25-29	163	27
30-35	194	32
Total	607	100

6.3 Highest level of education

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Highest level of education (n = 607)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	2	0
Elementary school	15	3
Preparatory School	15	3
Secondary School	176	29
Vocation/ technical training	54	9
College/ University	342	56
Islamic School/Madrassa	3	0
Total	607	100

6.4 Marital status

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Marital status (n = 607)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	435	72
Married	151	25
Cohabitation	5	1
Divorced/Separated	12	2
Widower/Widow	4	0
Total	607	100

6.5 Children

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Number of children (n = 112)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	44	39
2	54	48
3	12	11
4	1	1
6 or more	1	1
Total	112	100

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 112)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	92	82
No	20	18
Total	112	100

Children able to attend school (n = 68)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
All our children are able to attend school	61	90
Some of our children are able to attend school	4	6
None of our children are able to attend school	3	4
Total	68	100

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 92)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	5	6
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	4	4
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	81	88
No response	2	2
Total	92	100

7 Appendix: Questionnaire

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A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Casablanca

Marrakesh

Tangier

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (do not read)

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (do not read)

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (do not read)

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

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 medical care (family doctor)				
Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)				
Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)				

Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)				
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Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (do not read)

8 Imprint

Last modification 2025-11-26 10:09

Published by

Mag. Thomas Schrott

Country of Origin Information Unit (Staatendokumentation)

Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum

Vienna, Austria

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Cover Design

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

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