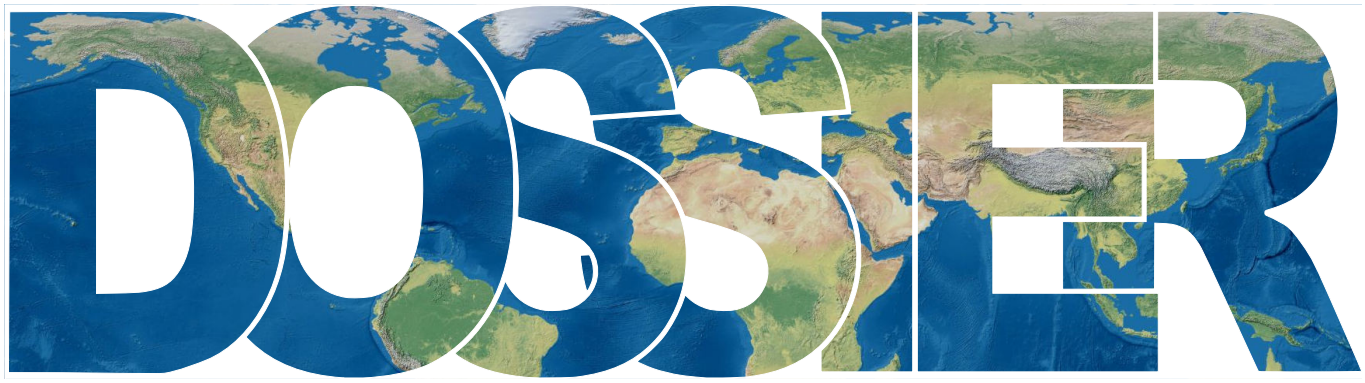


TUNESIA

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 Tunisia on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 14 April and 09 May, 2025. The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 199 residents of Great Tunis, 200 residents of Sousse, and 201 residents of Sfax. 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

- 40% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighbourhood, while 41% feel rather safe in their neighbourhood. 7% feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 11% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not answer.
- 46% of Sfax respondents feel very safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 43% of Sousse respondents, and 32% of Great Tunis respondents. 42% of Great Tunis respondents feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, followed by 41% of Sousse respondents, and 39% of Sfax respondents. 8% of Great Tunis respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 6% of each Sousse and Sfax respondents. 17% of Great Tunis respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 10% of Sousse and 8% of Great Tunis residents. 1% of each Great Tunis and Sfax respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 42% manage to afford the housing costs, while 31% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 21% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 6% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- 45% of Sousse respondents, 44% of Great Tunis respondents, and 38% of Sfax respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 31% of each Great Tunis and Sfax respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 30% of Sousse residents. 25% of Sfax respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 21% of Great Tunis and 18% of Sousse respondents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Sousse residents with 7%, followed by Sfax respondents with 6%, and Great Tunis respondents with 3%. 1% of Great Tunis residents did not answer.

Access to electricity

- 86% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 10% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 3% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 1% never have electricity available.
- 89% of Sousse residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 87% of Great Tunis and 81% of Sfax respondents. 14% of Sfax respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Great Tunis with 10%, and Sousse with 7%. 4% of Sfax residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Sousse residents with 3%, and Great Tunis with 2%. 1% of each Great Tunis, Sfax and Sousse residents never have electricity available.

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

- 43% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 35% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 19% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 3% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Sousse with 48%, followed by Great Tunis with 42%, and Sfax with 39%. 37% of Great Tunis respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 36% of respondents in Sfax, and 32% of respondents in Sousse. 23% of Sfax residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 18% of Great Tunis respondents and 16% of Sousse respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Sousse residents with 4%, followed by Great Tunis residents with 3%, and Sfax residents with 2%.

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

- 30% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 43% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 21% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 6% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 33% of Great Tunis residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 32% of Sousse and 27% of Sfax residents. 46% of Sousse respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Great Tunis respondents (42%), and Sfax respondents (41%). 26% of Sfax respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while

the same is true for 18% of Great Tunis and 17% of Sousse residents. Among Great Tunis respondents 7% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 6% of Sfax and 5% of Sousse respondents.

Access to clean drinking water

- 77% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 15% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 4% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 4% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Great Tunis and Sfax residents with each 79%, followed by Sousse with 74%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Sousse and Great Tunis respondents with each 15%, followed by Sfax respondents with 14%. 5% of Sousse respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for Great Tunis and Sfax respondents with each 4%. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Sousse with 6%, followed by Sfax with 3% and Great Tunis with 2%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 90% 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. 9% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 1% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.). is among Great Tunis respondents with 92%, followed by Sousse respondents with 89%, and Sfax respondents with 88%. 10% of Sfax respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 9% of Sousse respondents, and 7% of Great Tunis respondents. 2% of Sfax respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Sousse with 1%. Among Great Tunis and Sousse respondents, 1% each never have all the necessary hygiene products.

Access to medical services

- 69% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 19% have access but they are not able to afford them. 7% do not have any access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.
- 64% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 30% have access but cannot afford them. 5% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 1% did not answer.

- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 69% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 24% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 6% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.
- 52% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 34% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 12% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 2% did not answer.
- 32% 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 25% have no access at all. 11% did not answer.
- 50% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 15% have no access. 4% did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 78% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 12% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 10% 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 Sfax with 90%, followed by 82% in Great Tunis, and 62% in Sousse. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Sousse with 15%, followed by Sfax with 10%, and Great Tunis with 9%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Sousse respondents with a share of 23%, followed by Great Tunis with 9%.

Contribution to household income

- 2% of the respondents admitted that their children worked or contributed somewhat to the household income, while 1% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income. A majority of 97% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.
- City comparison reveals that 7% of Great Tunis respondents answered that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. Among Sousse respondents, 4% stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 100% of Sfax respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 96% of Sousse and 93% of Great Tunis respondents.

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

While 36 % stated that they managed to afford the housing costs in 2024, the proportion has increased to 42 % in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to afford housing costs	36	42
Can just about afford housing costs	31	31
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	27	21
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	6	6

While 79 % stated that they always had electricity available in 2024, the proportion has increased to 86 % in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have electricity available	79	86
Mostly have electricity available	14	10
Sometimes have electricity available	6	3
Never have electricity available	1	1

Food and water access

In 2024, 39 % managed to provide sufficient food, while the proportion has increased to 43 % in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	39	43

Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	37	35
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	19	19
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	5	3

While in 2024, 63% had always access to clean drinking water, the proportion has increased to 77% in 2025.

	2024	**2025**
Always have access to clean drinking water	63	77
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	23	15
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	8	4
Never have access to clean drinking water	6	4

Basic consumer goods

While in 2024, 26% managed to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion has increased to 30% in 2025.

	2024	**2025**
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	26	30
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	42	43
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	24	21
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	8	6

While in 2024, 83% had all necessary hygiene products, the proportion has increased to 90% in 2025.

	2024	2025
Have all necessary hygiene products	83	90
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	13	9
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	2	1
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	2	

Health services

Vaccinations

No significant trend can be identified in terms of access to vaccinations.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	68	69
Have access, but cannot afford	22	19
Have no access	8	7

Medication and drugs

In 2024, 60% always had access and could afford medication and drugs, while in 2025 the proportion has increased to 64%.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	60	64
Have access, but cannot afford	30	30
Have no access	9	5

Primary medical care

While in 2024, 65% always had access and could afford primary medical care, the proportion has increased to 69% in 2025.

	2024	2025

Always have access and can afford	65	69
Have access, but cannot afford	27	24
Have no access	8	6

Medical specialist

No significant trend can be identified in terms of the access to a medical specialist.

	2024	**2025**
Always have access and can afford	49	52
Have access, but cannot afford	37	34
Have no access	14	12

Advanced treatment

While in 2024, 27% always had access and could afford advanced treatment, the proportion has increased to 32% in 2025. Simultaneously, the proportion of those having access but not being able to afford it has decreased from 44% in 2024 to 32% in 2025.

	2024	**2025**
Always have access and can afford	27	32
Have access, but cannot afford	44	32
Have no access	22	25

Medical diagnostics

While in 2024, 36% had access but could not afford medical diagnostics, the proportion has decreased to 31% in 2025.

	2024	**2025**
Always have access and can afford	48	50
Have access, but cannot afford	36	31
Have no access	15	15

4 Methodology

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One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Tunisia on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 14 April and 09 May, 2025.

The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 199 residents of Great Tunis, 200 residents of Sousse, and 201 residents of Sfax. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

The preparation for data collection took 4 days. Before starting the data collection, the sampling expert has prepared the quotas for each city. The quotas were established based on the most recent official available data from the National Statistics Institute (NSI) of each city. Quotas were fixed by age, gender, and governorates.

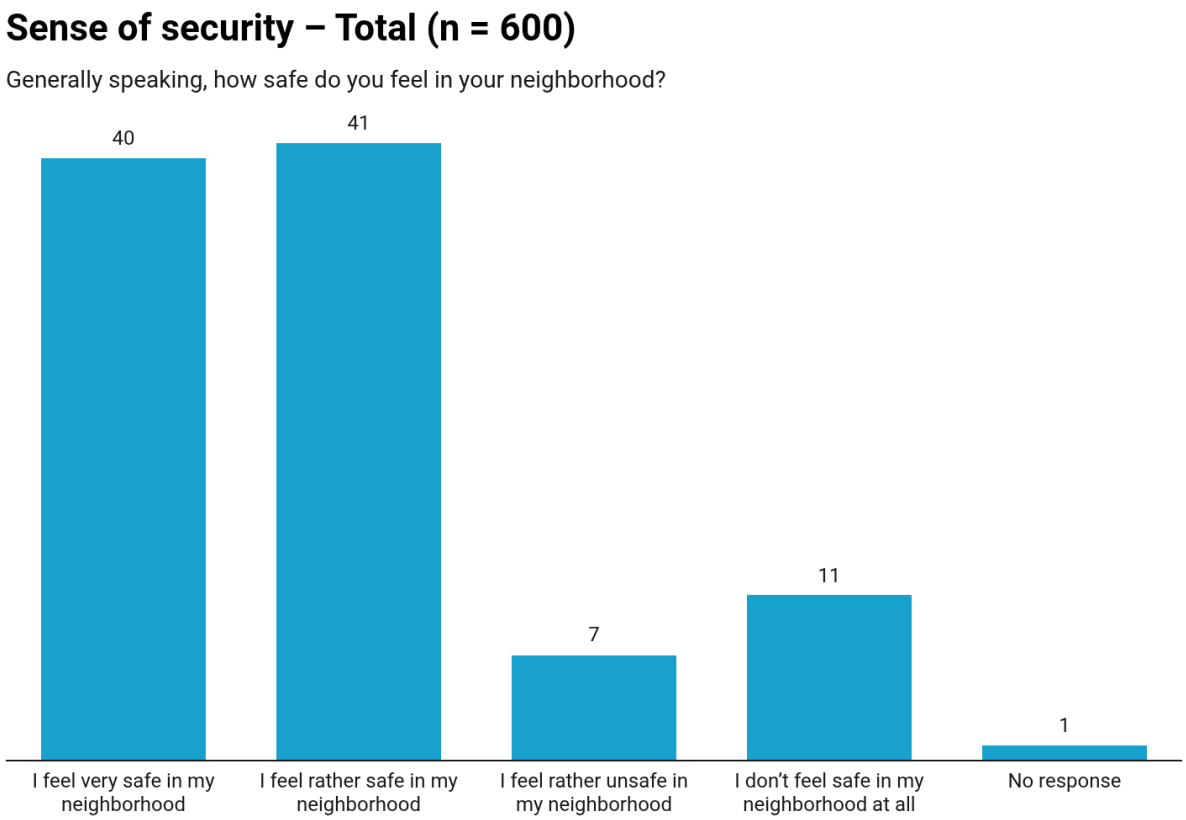
One to One for Research and Polling created a frame composed of all possible exiting numbers with the different existing prefixes (all possible combinations for the remaining numbers), then the system selected randomly numbers and injected each time a set of 10,000, until reaching the targeted sample.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

5 Chapter Summary

5.1 Sense of security

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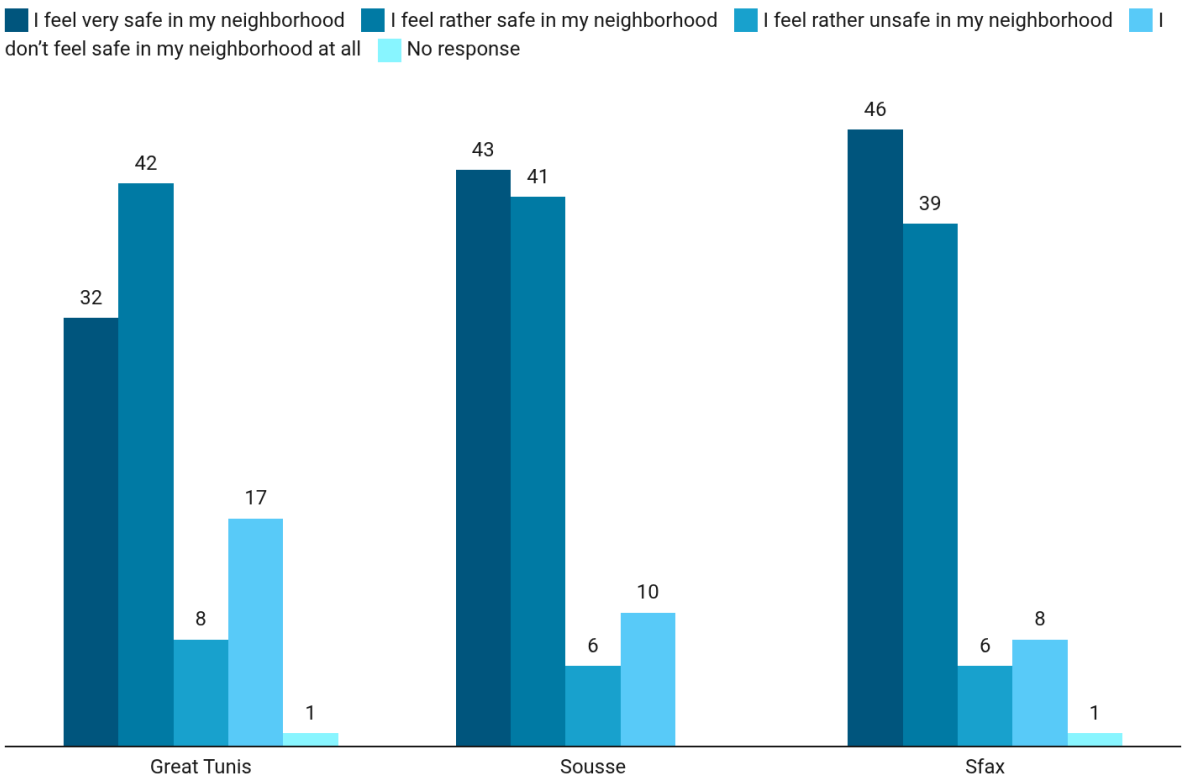
40% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighbourhood, while 41% feel rather safe in their neighbourhood. 7% feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 11% do not feel safe at all. 1% did not answer.



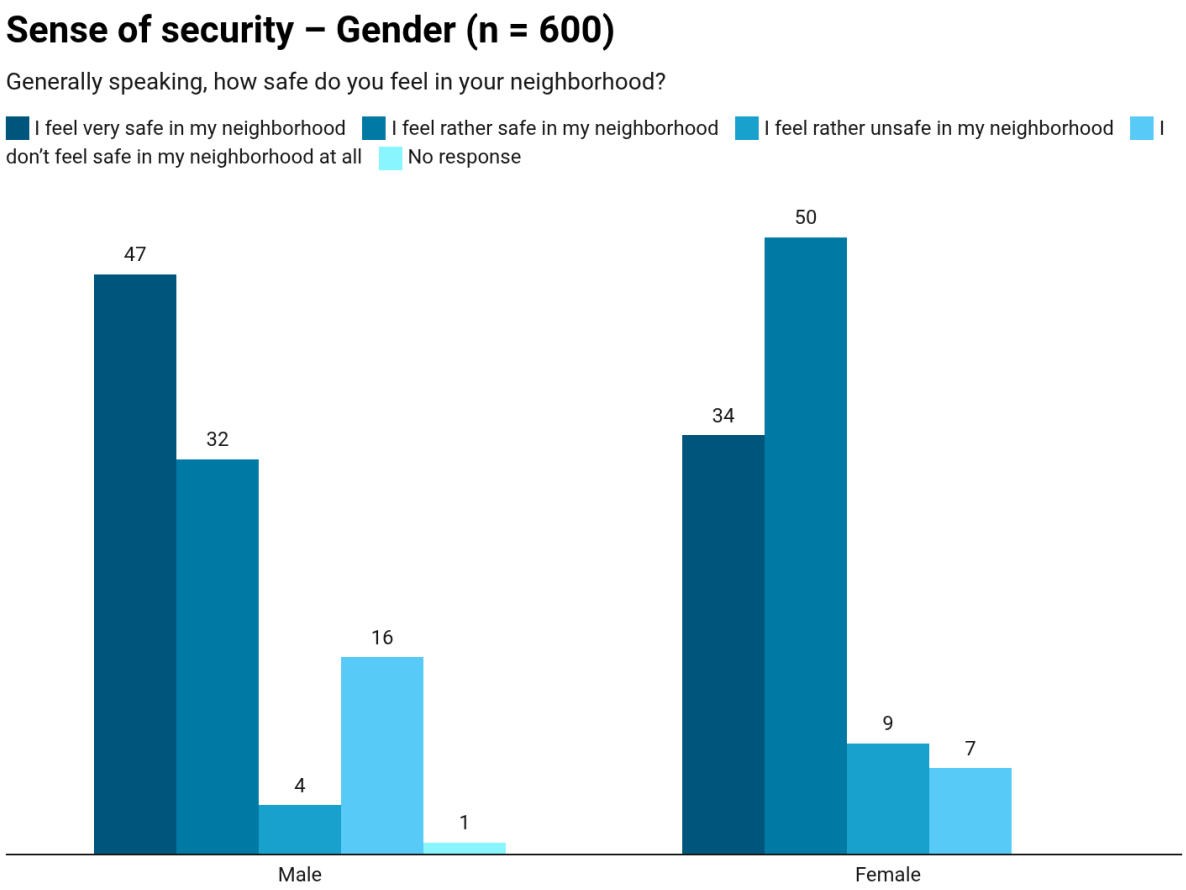
46% of Sfax respondents feel very safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 43% of Sousse respondents, and 32% of Great Tunis respondents. 42% of Great Tunis respondents feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, followed by 41% of Sousse respondents, and 39% of Sfax respondents. 8% of Great Tunis respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 6% of each Sousse and Sfax respondents. 17% of Great Tunis respondents do not feel safe, while the same is true for 10% of Sousse and 8% of Great Tunis residents. 1% of each Great Tunis and Sfax respondents did not answer.

Sense of security – City (n = 600)

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



47% of male respondents feel very safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 34% of female respondents. 32% of male survey participants feel rather safe in their neighbourhood, while this is true for 50% of female respondents. 4% of male and 9% of female respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighbourhood, while 16% of male and 7% of female survey participants do not feel safe in their neighbourhood. 1% of male respondents did not answer.



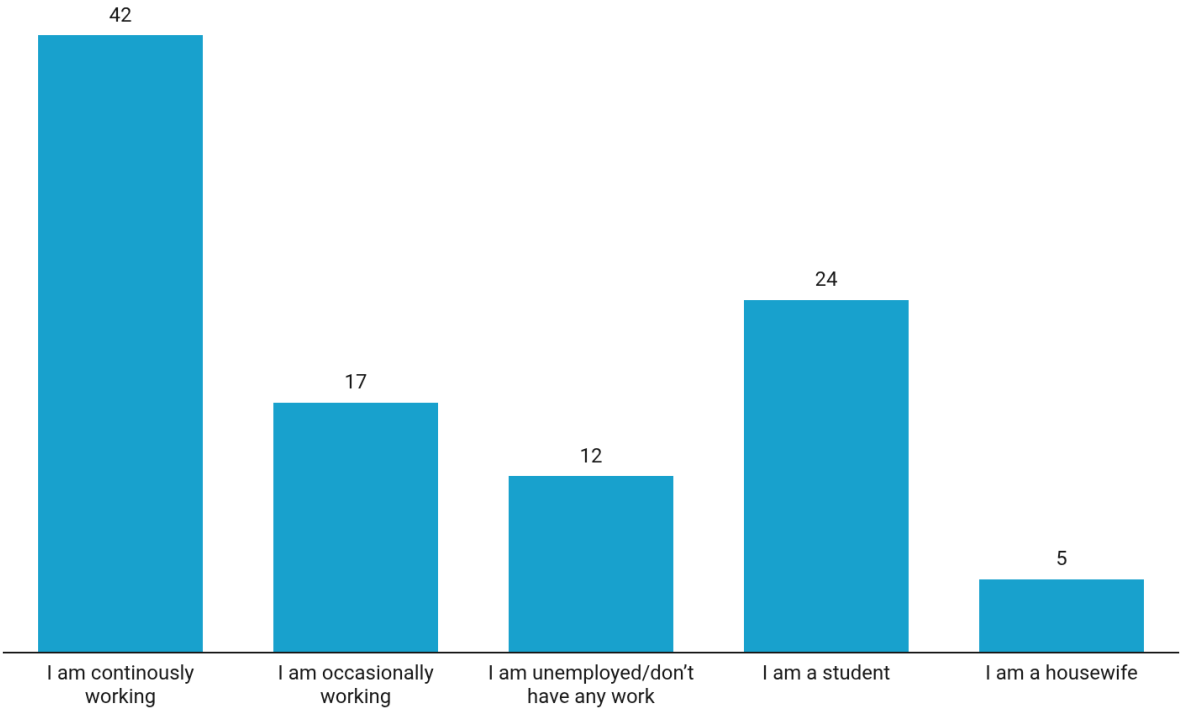
5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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In the present sample (n = 600), 42% work continuously, while 17% have occasional jobs. 12% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 24% are unemployed/do not work currently, while 5% are housewives.

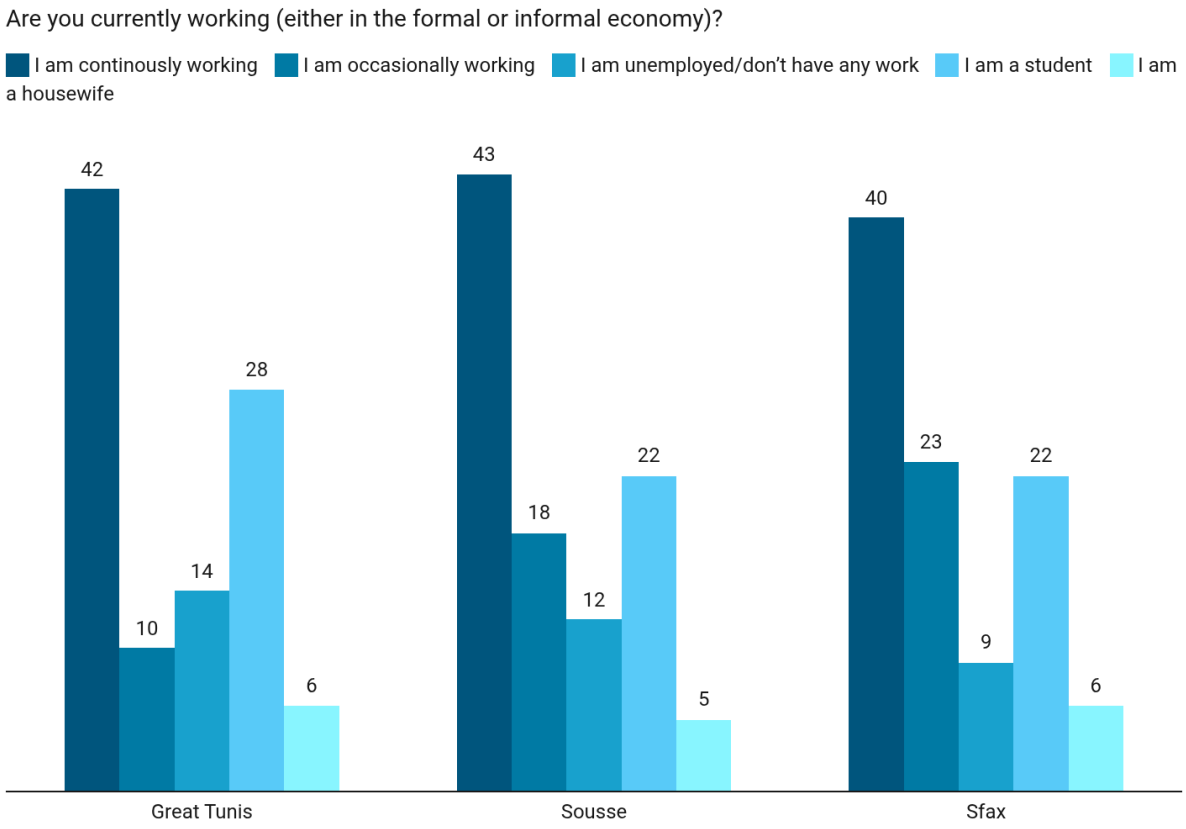
Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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



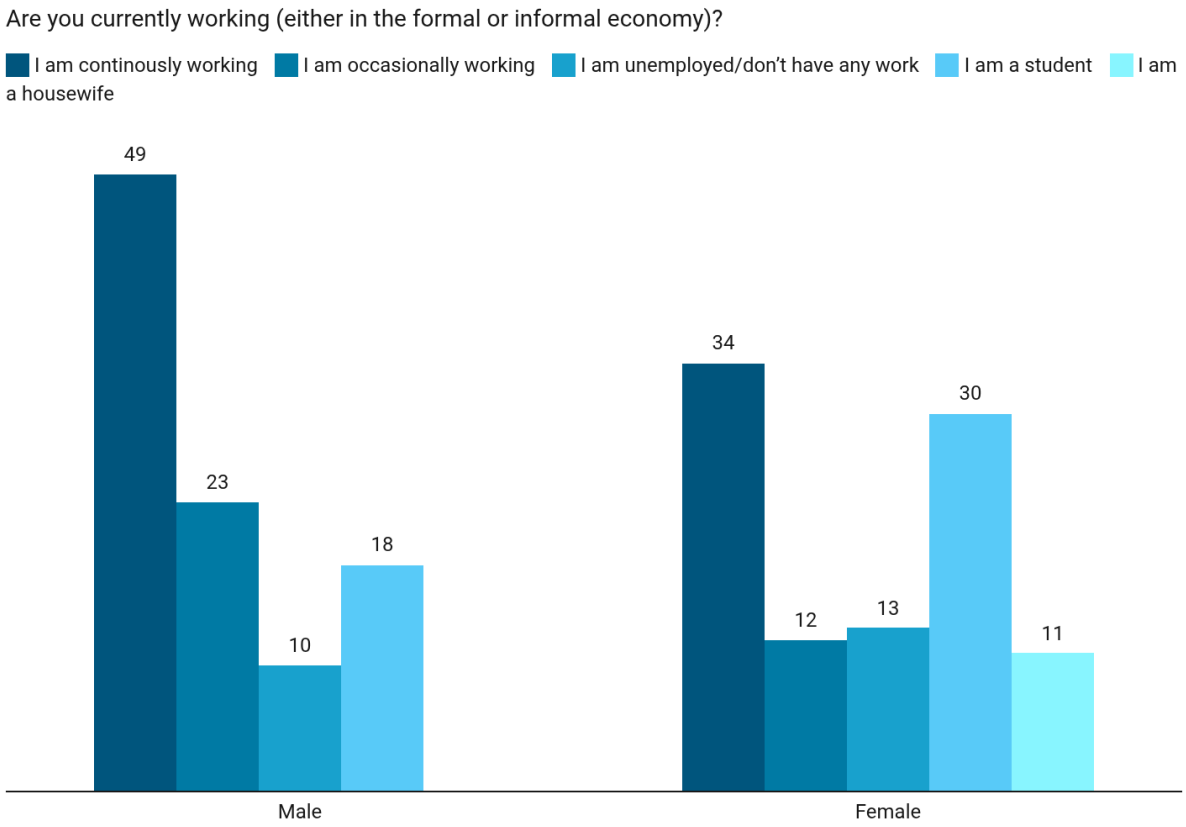
43% work continuously in Sousse, while this is true for 42% in Great Tunis, and 40% in Sfax. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Sfax with 23%, followed by Sousse with 18% and Great Tunis with 10%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest among Great Tunis respondents with 14%, followed by Sousse with 12%, and Sfax with 9%. 28% of Great Tunis respondents are students, while the same is true for 22% of each Sousse and Sfax residents. 6% of each Great Tunis and Sfax respondents are housewives, while this is true for 5% of Sousse respondents.

Occupation – City (n = 600)



Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 49% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 34% of female respondents. 23% of male respondents and 12% of female respondents work occasionally. 10% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 13% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (30%) than among men (18%). 11% of female respondents are housewives.

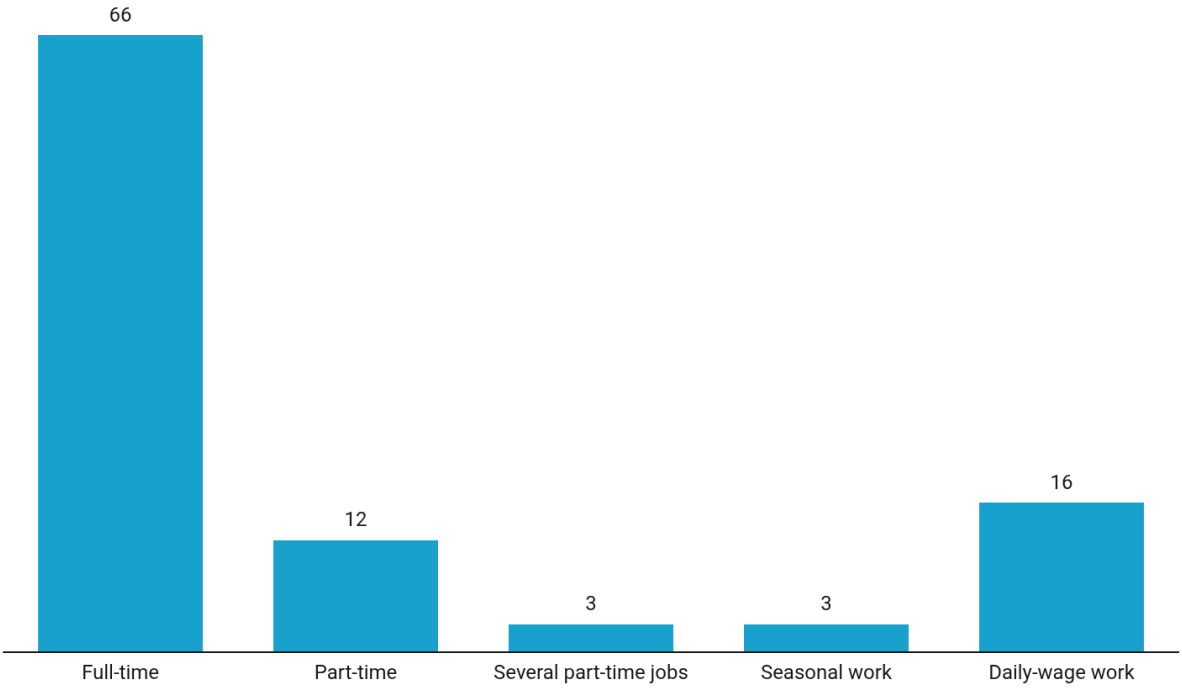
Occupation – Gender (n = 600)



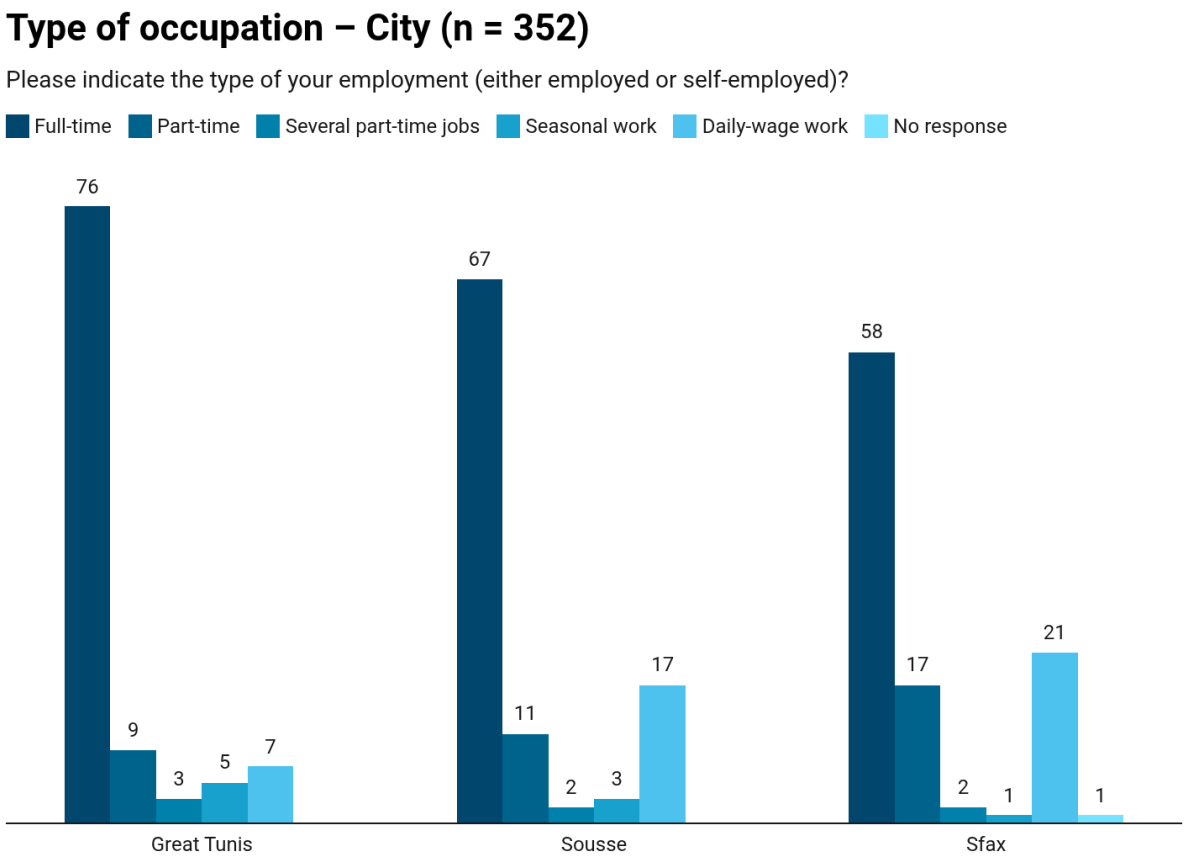
66% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 352) are full-time workers, while 12% are part-time workers. 3% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 3% who work as seasonal workers. 16% work as daily wage workers.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 352)

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



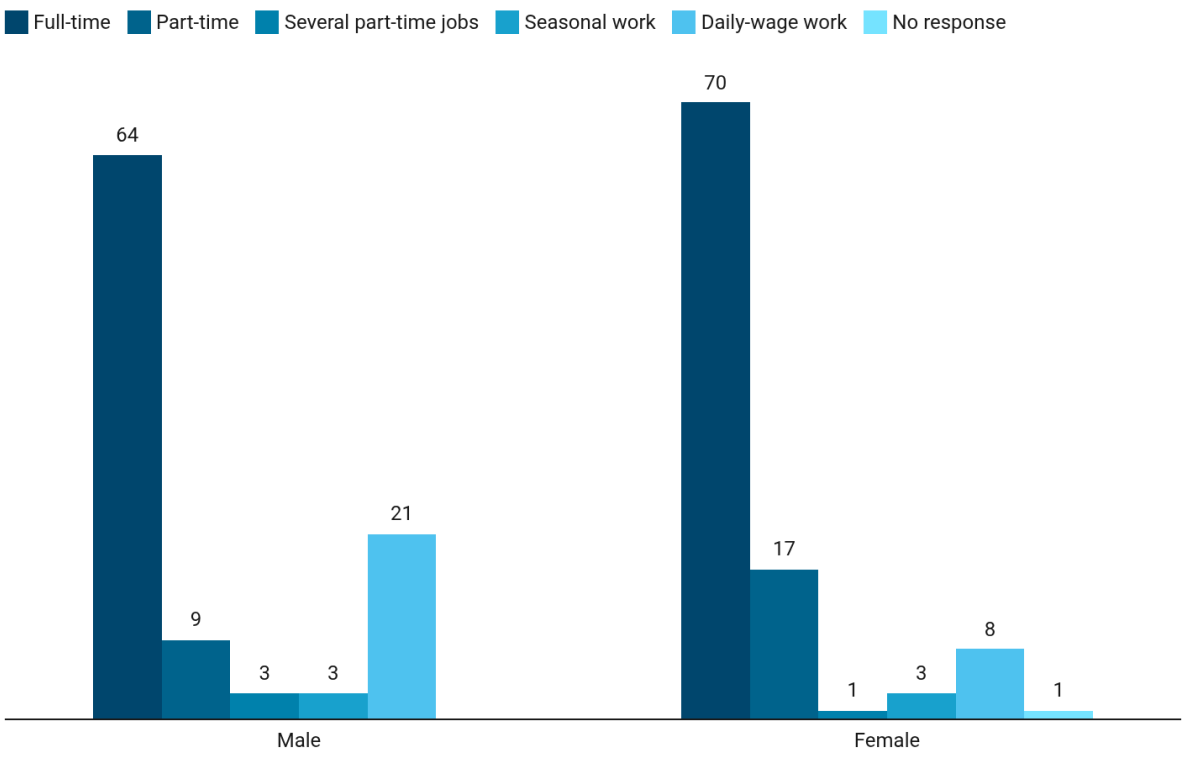
The largest share of full-time workers (n = 352) can be found among Great Tunis respondents with 76%, followed by Sousse respondents with 67%, and Sfax respondents with 58%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 17% in Sfax, 11% in Sousse, and 9% in Great Tunis. 3% of Great Tunis respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by Sousse and Sfax respondents with each 2%. Among Great Tunis residents 5% are seasonal workers, followed by 3% of Sousse residents and 1% of Sfax residents. 21% of Sfax respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 17% of Sousse and 7% of Great Tunis respondents. Among Sfax respondents, 1% did not answer.



Gender comparison reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is slightly higher among female respondents (70%) than among male respondents (64%). The same is true when it comes to part-time workers: the proportion among women (17%) is higher than among men (9%). 3% of male respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 1% among female respondents. 3% of each male and female respondents are seasonal workers. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among men (21%) than among women (8%). 1% of female respondents did not answer.

Type of occupation – Gender (n = 352)

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



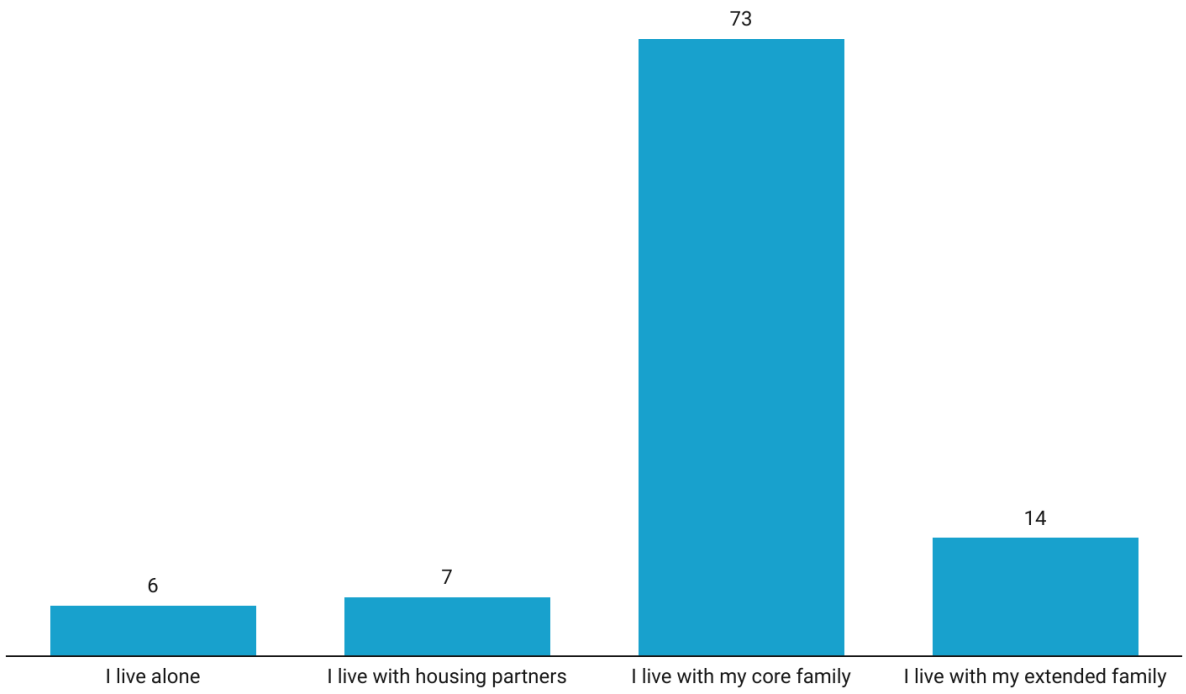
5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing costs

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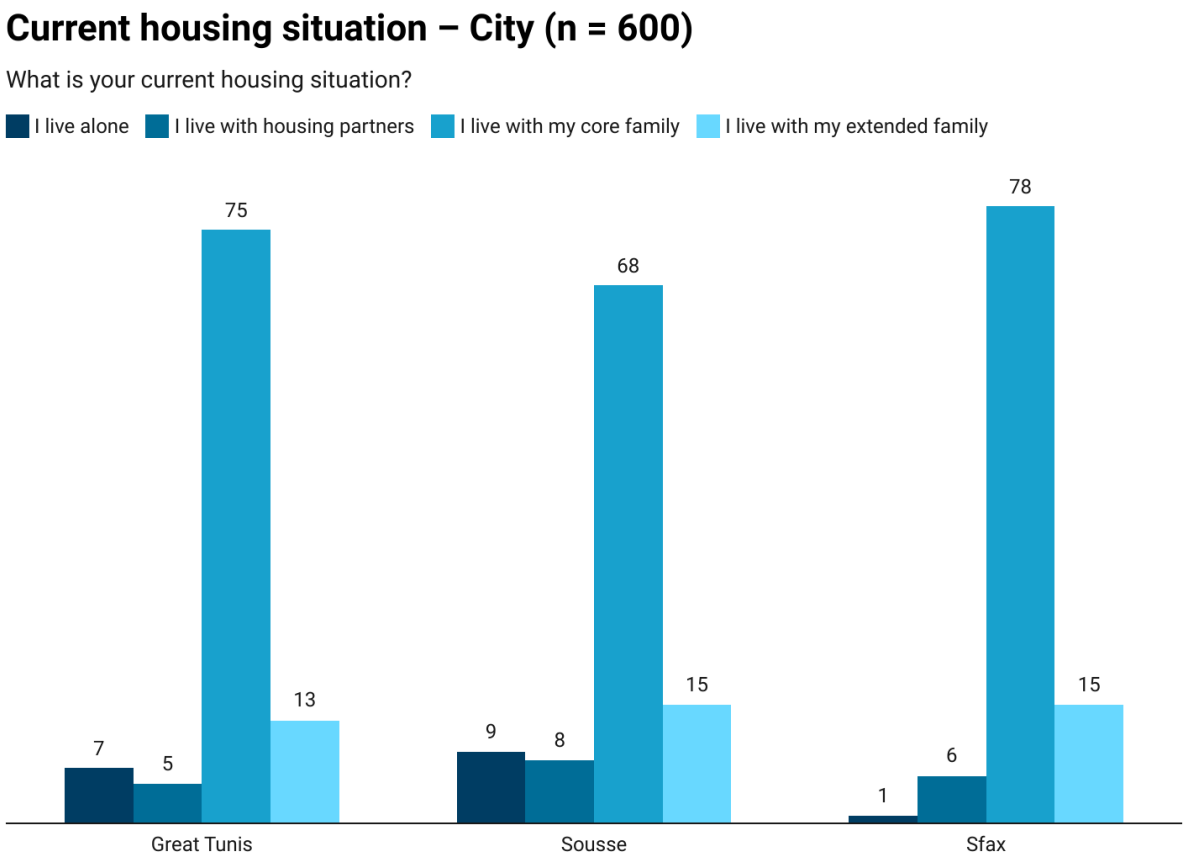
6% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 7% live with their housing partners. 73% live with their core family, while 14% live with their extended family.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 600)

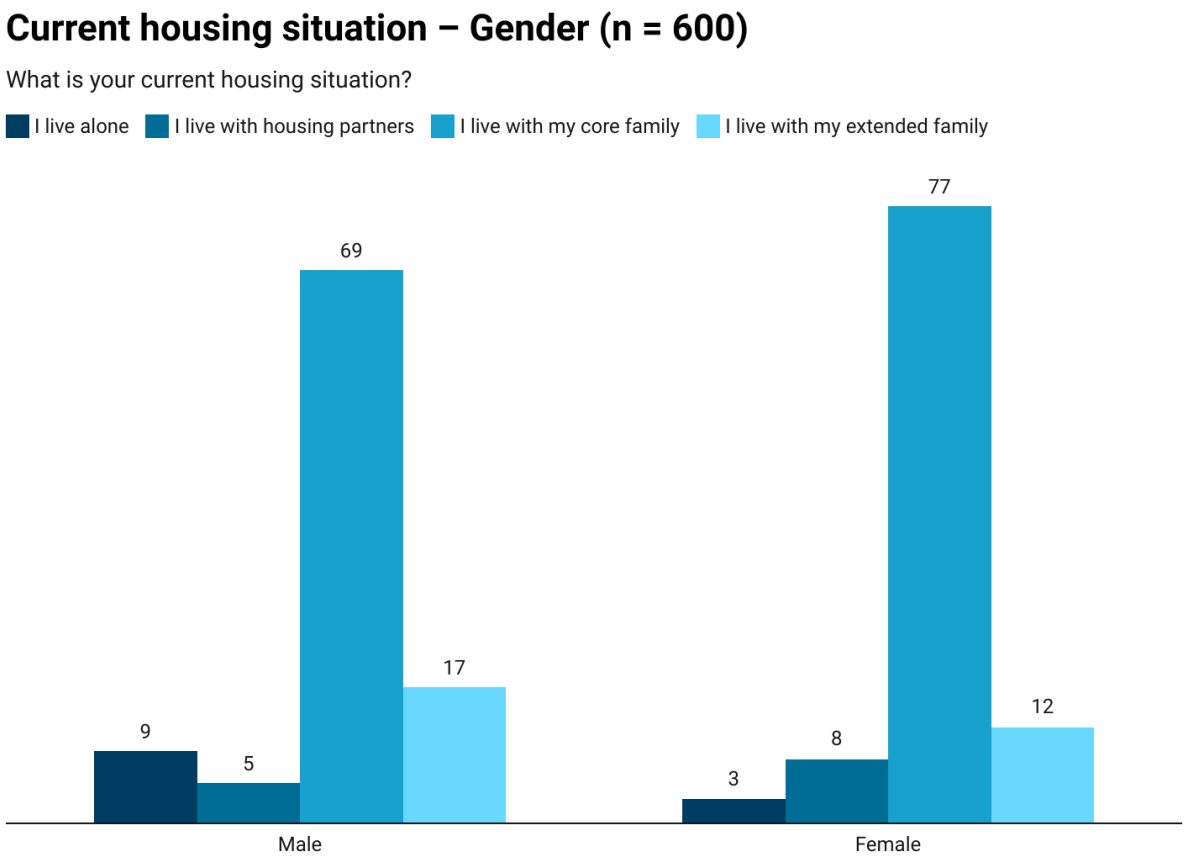
What is your current housing situation?



City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living alone is to be found among Sousse respondents with 9%, followed by Great Tunis respondents with 7%, and Sfax respondents with 1%. Among Sousse respondents 8% live with their housing partners, followed by Sfax respondents with 6%, and Great Tunis respondents with 5%. The highest proportion of those living with their core family can be found in Sfax with 78%, followed by Great Tunis with 75%, and Sousse with 68%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found among Sousse and Sfax respondents with each 15%, followed by Great Tunis respondents with 13%.

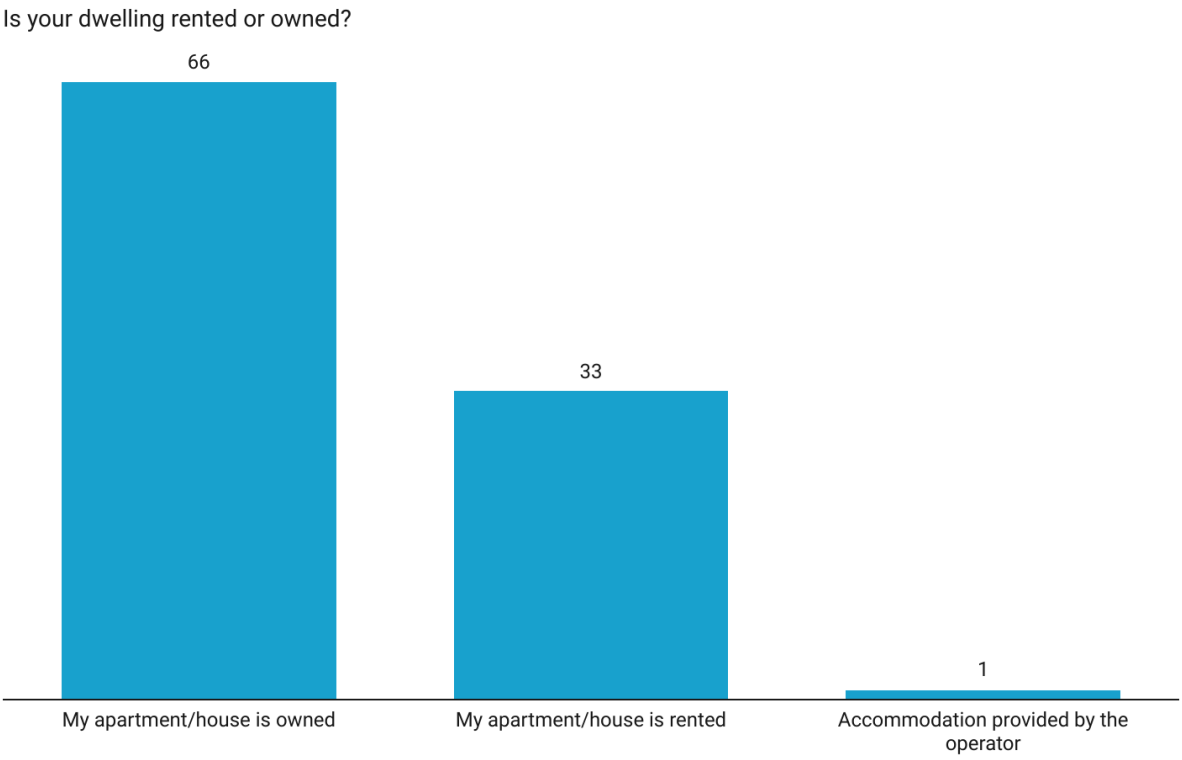


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (77%) compared to male respondents (69%). 17% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 12% of female participants. Among male respondents, 9% live alone, while this is also true for 3% of female respondents. 5% of male respondents live with their housing partners, while the same is true for 8% of female respondents.

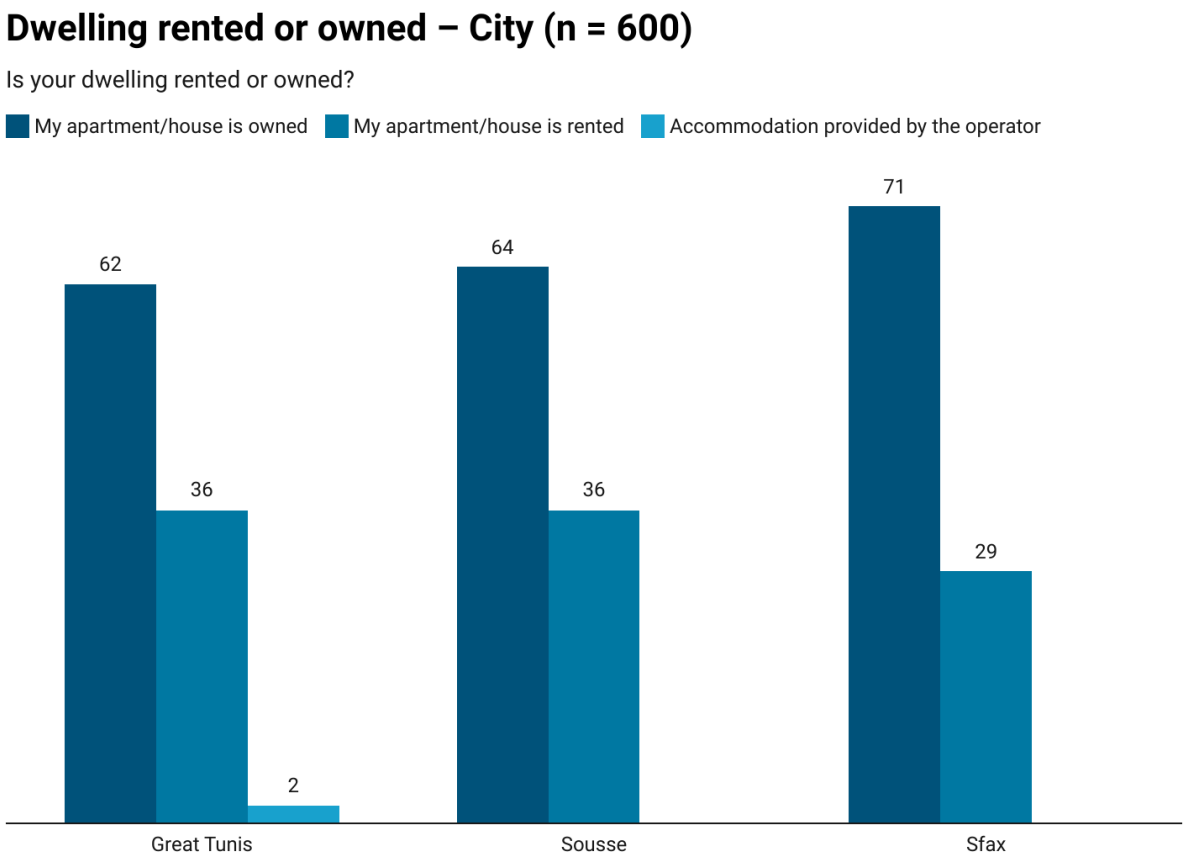


66% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 33% live in an apartment or house they rent. 1% live in an accommodation provided by the operator.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)



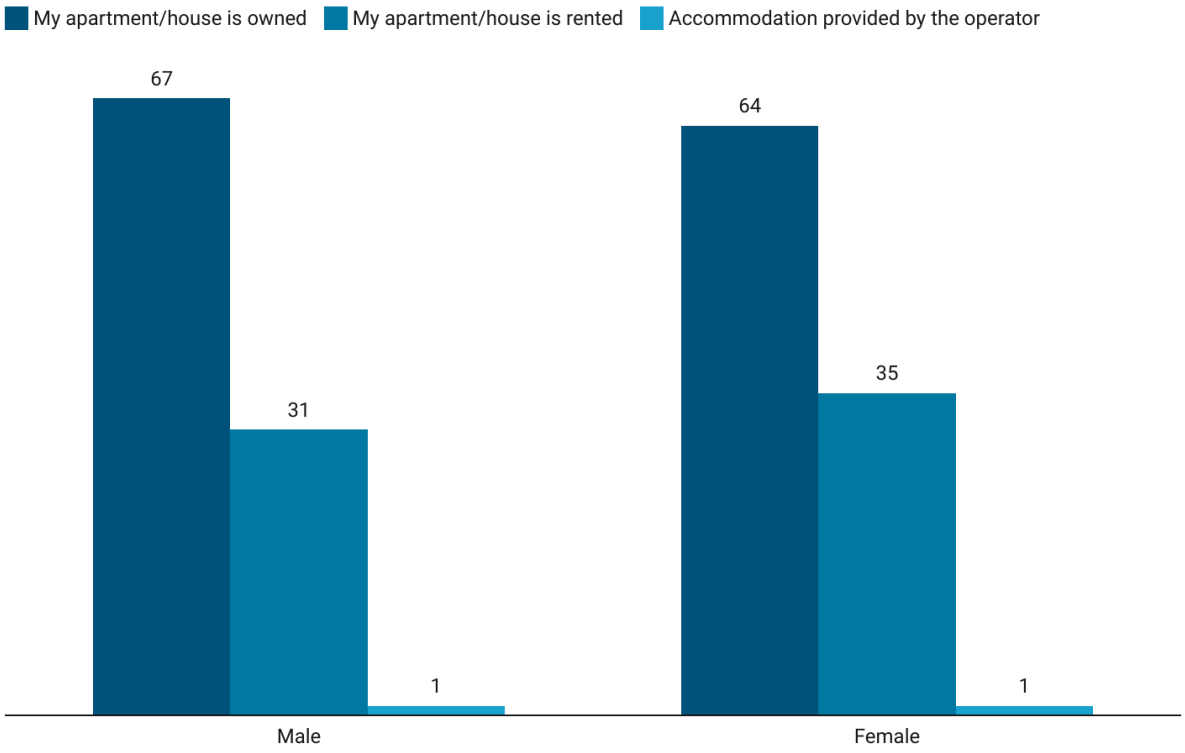
City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Sfax with 71%, followed by Sousse with 64%, and Great Tunis with 62%. Among Great Tunis and Sousse respondents, 36% each live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by Sfax respondents with 29%. 2% of Great Tunis respondents live in an accommodation provided by the operator.



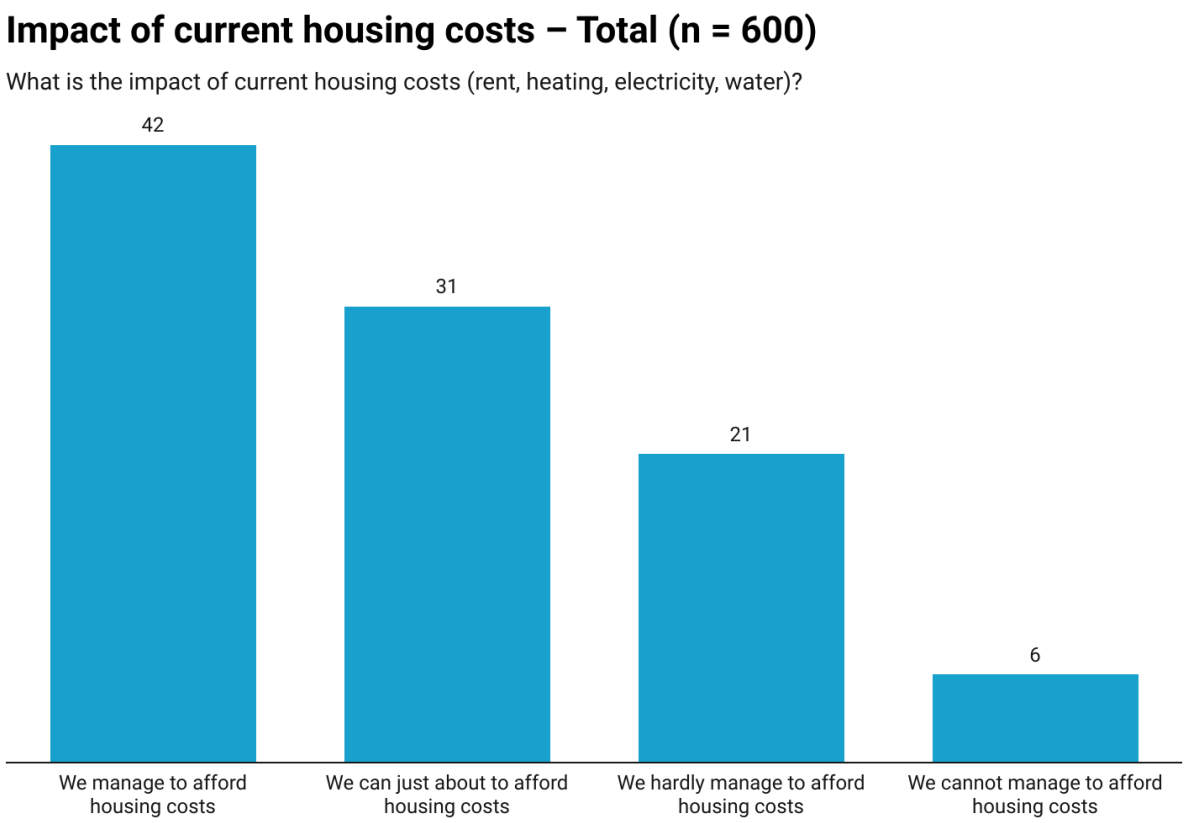
67% of male and 64% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 31% of male respondents and 35% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent. Among male and female respondents 1% each live in an accommodation provided by the operator.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?



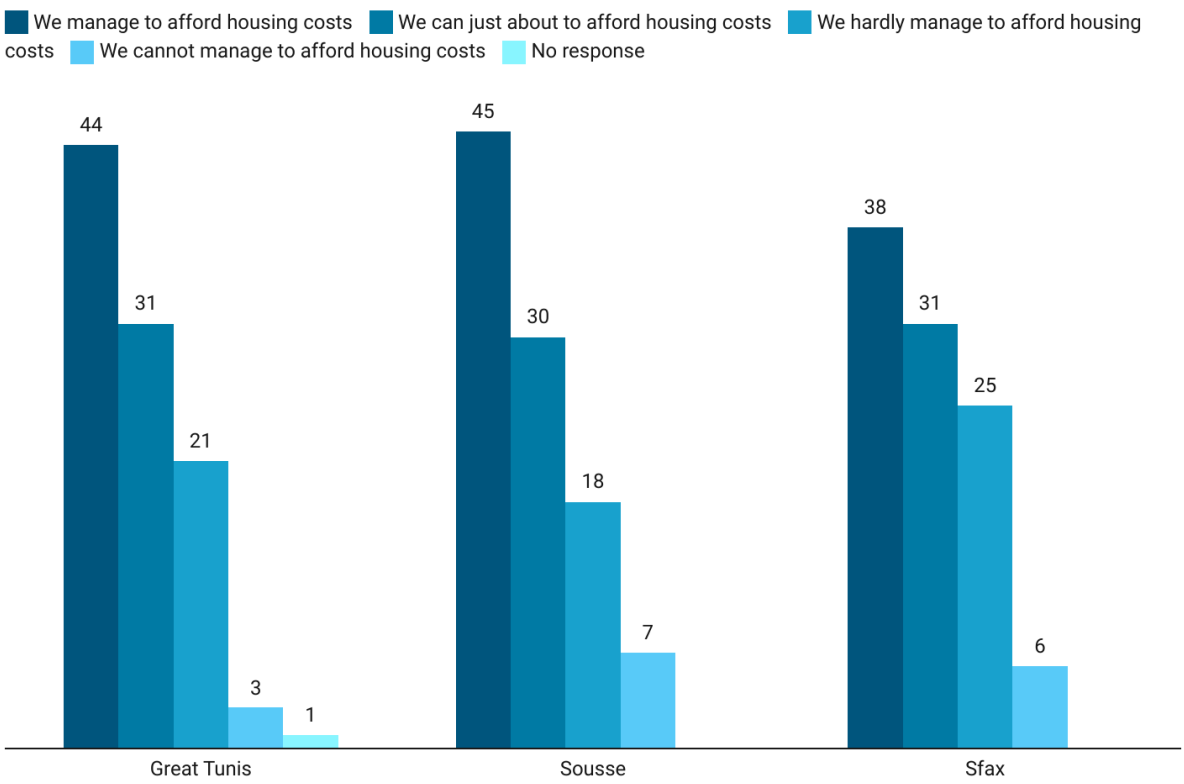
Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 42% manage to afford the housing costs, while 31% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 21% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 6% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.



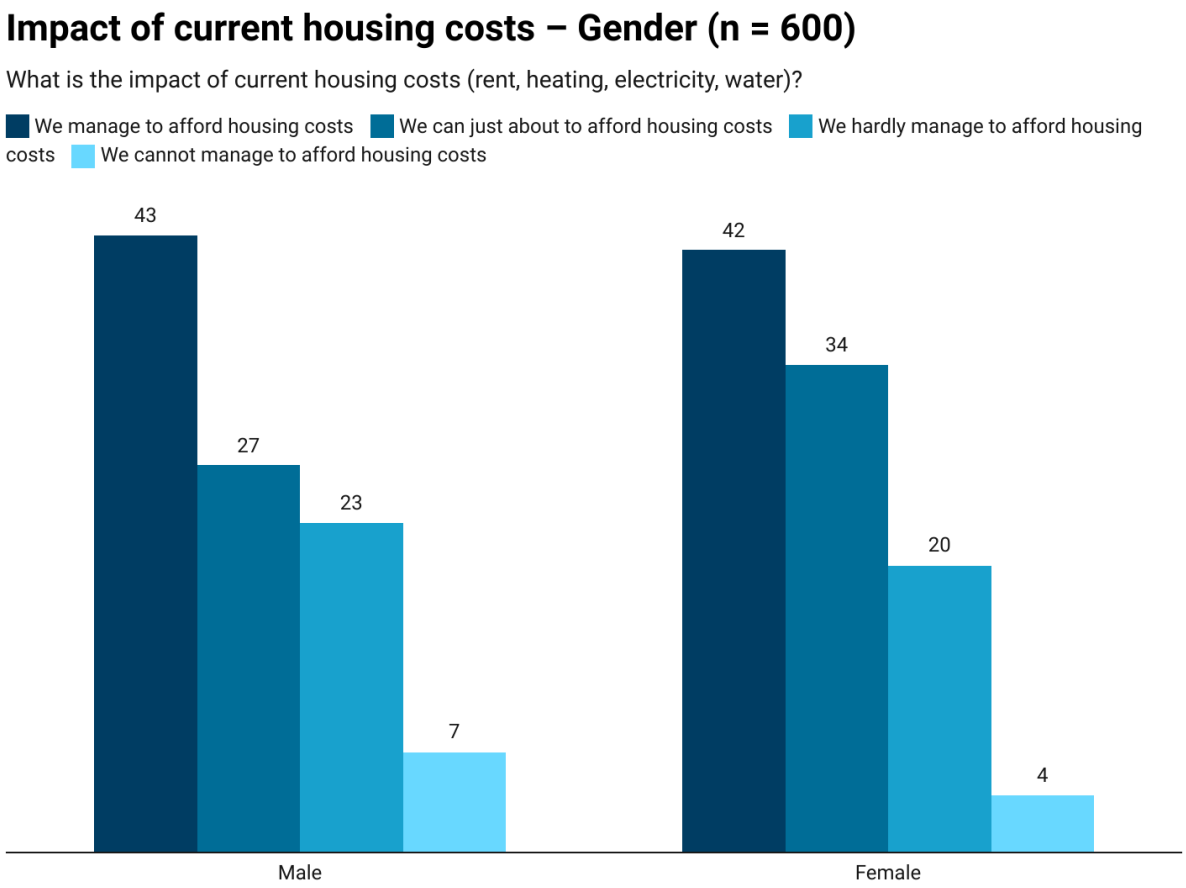
45% of Sousse respondents, 44% of Great Tunis respondents, and 38% of Sfax respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 31% of each Great Tunis and Sfax respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 30% of Sousse residents. 25% of Sfax respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 21% of Great Tunis and 18% of Sousse respondents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Sousse residents with 7%, followed by Sfax respondents with 6%, and Great Tunis respondents with 3%. 1% of Great Tunis residents did not answer.

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

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



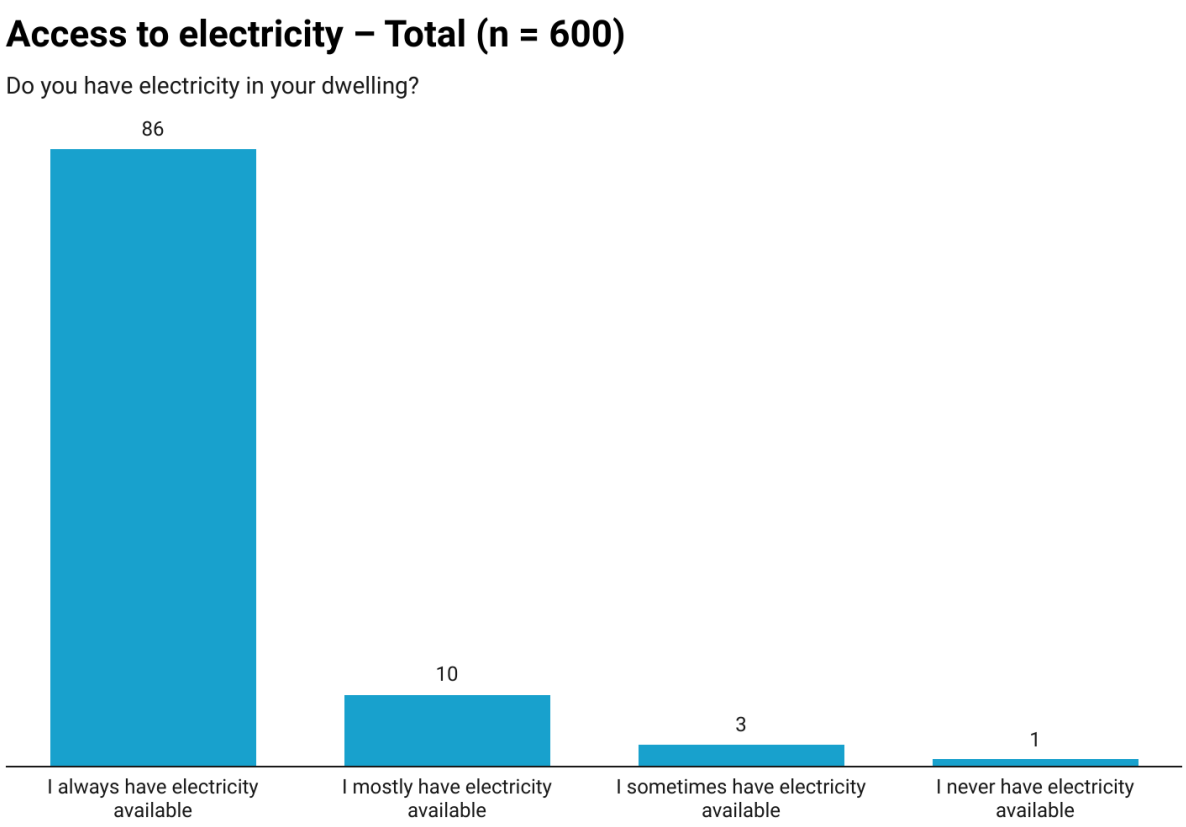
43% of male respondents and 42% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 34% of female respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 27% of male respondents. 23% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 20%. The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is slightly higher among male respondents (7%) than female respondents (4%).



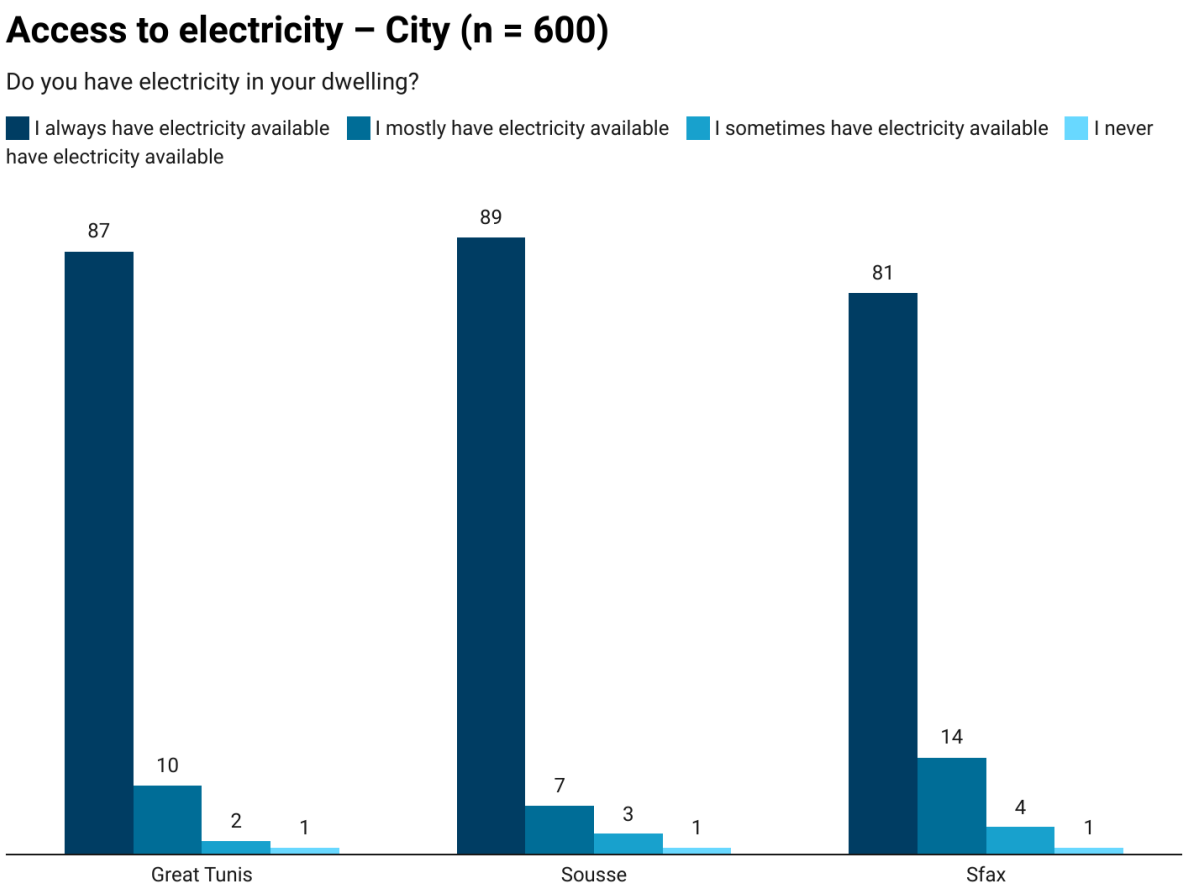
5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

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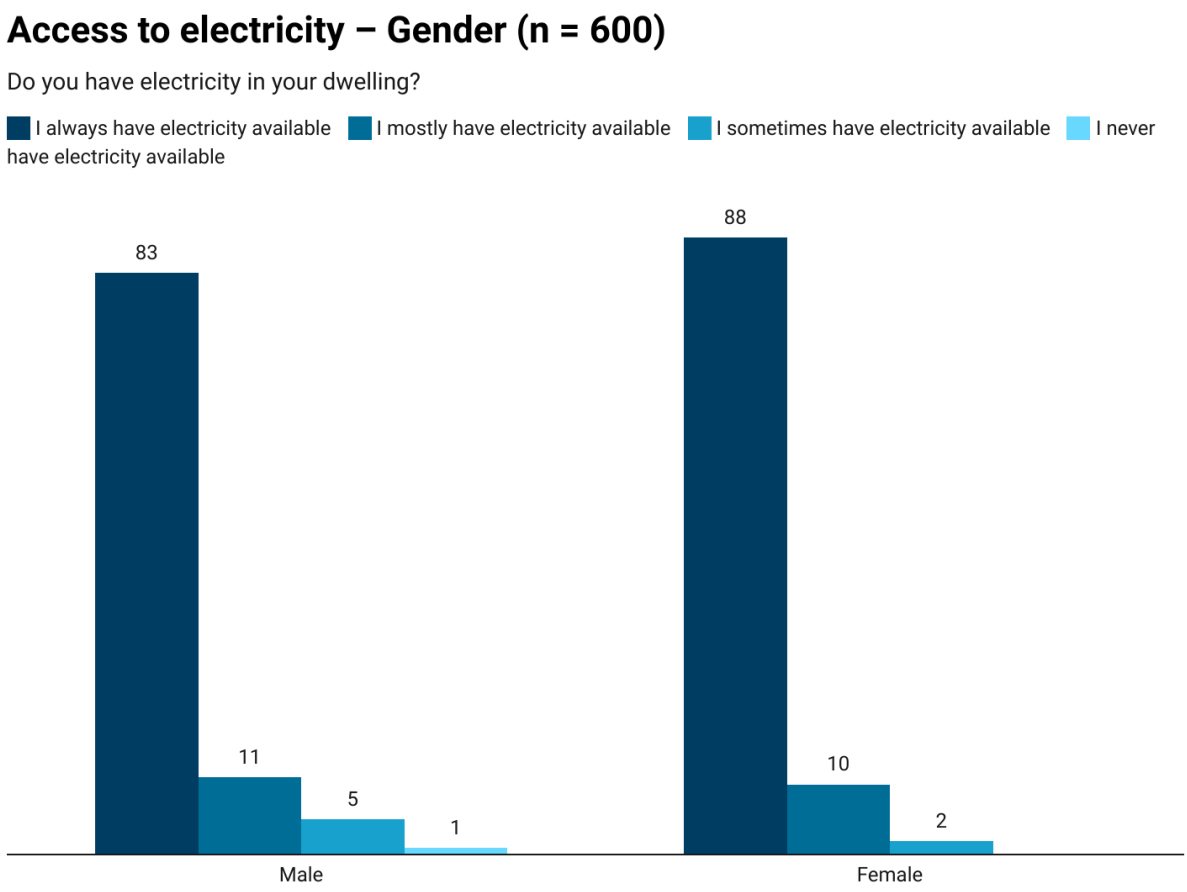
86% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 10% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 3% of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 1% never have electricity available.



89% of Sousse residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 87% of Great Tunis and 81% of Sfax respondents. 14% of Sfax respondents mostly have access to electricity, followed by Great Tunis with 10%, and Sousse with 7%. 4% of Sfax residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Sousse residents with 3%, and Great Tunis with 2%. 1% of each Great Tunis, Sfax and Sousse residents never have electricity available.



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 83% of male and 88% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 11% of male and 10% of female participants mostly have access to electricity. 5% of male and 2% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 1% of male survey participants never have access to electricity.



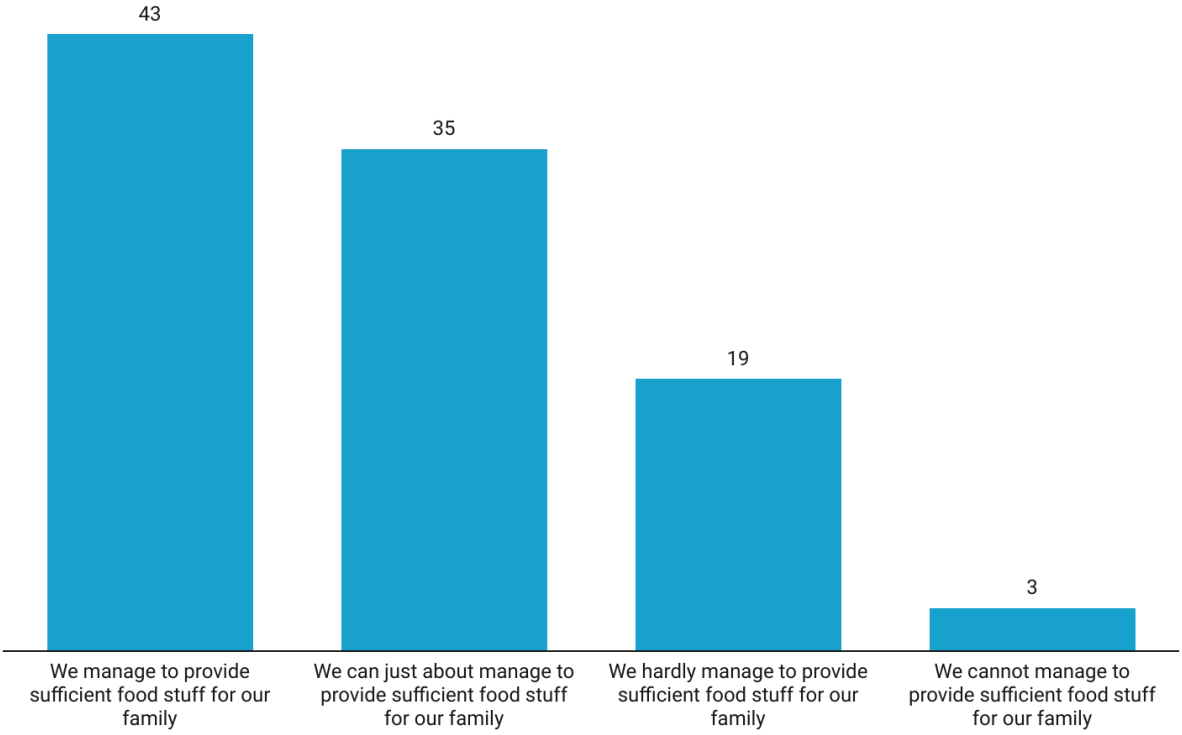
5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

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43% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 35% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 19% 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)

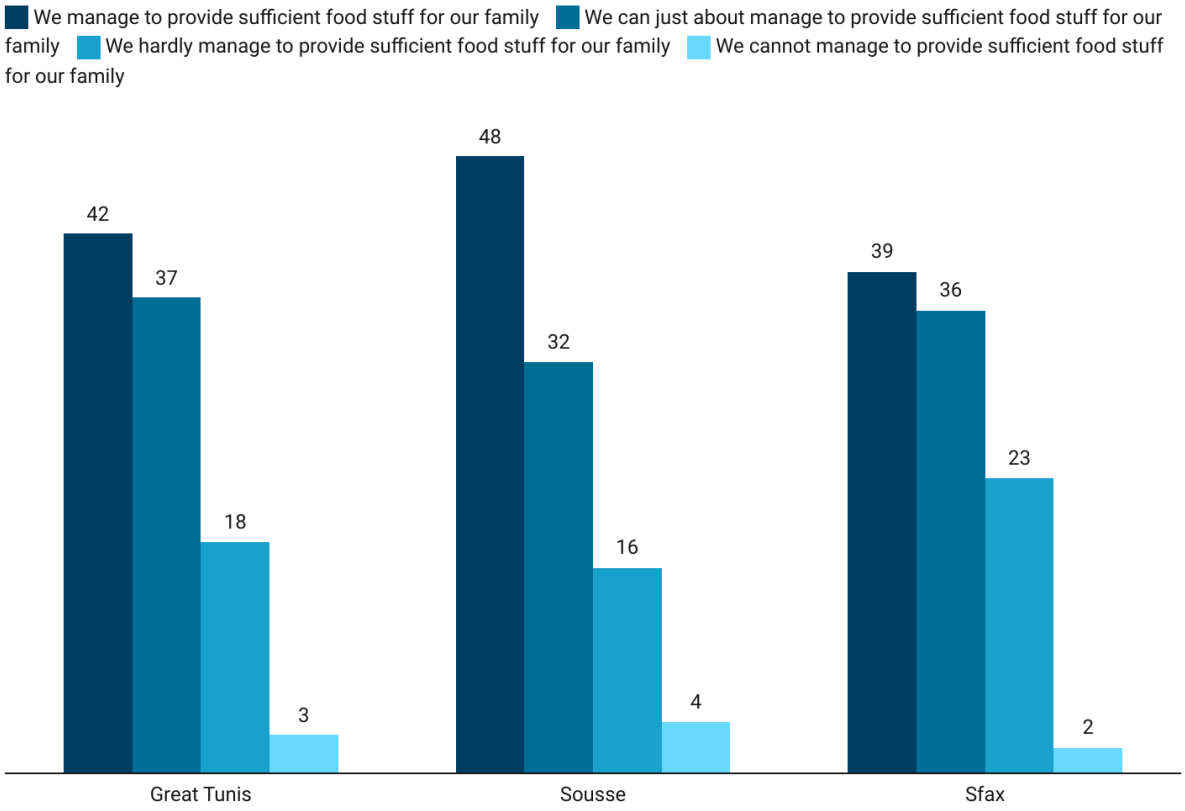
What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?



The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Sousse with 48%, followed by Great Tunis with 42%, and Sfax with 39%. 37% of Great Tunis respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 36% of respondents in Sfax, and 32% of respondents in Sousse. 23% of Sfax residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 18% of Great Tunis respondents and 16% of Sousse respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Sousse residents with 4%, followed by Great Tunis residents with 3%, and Sfax residents with 2%.

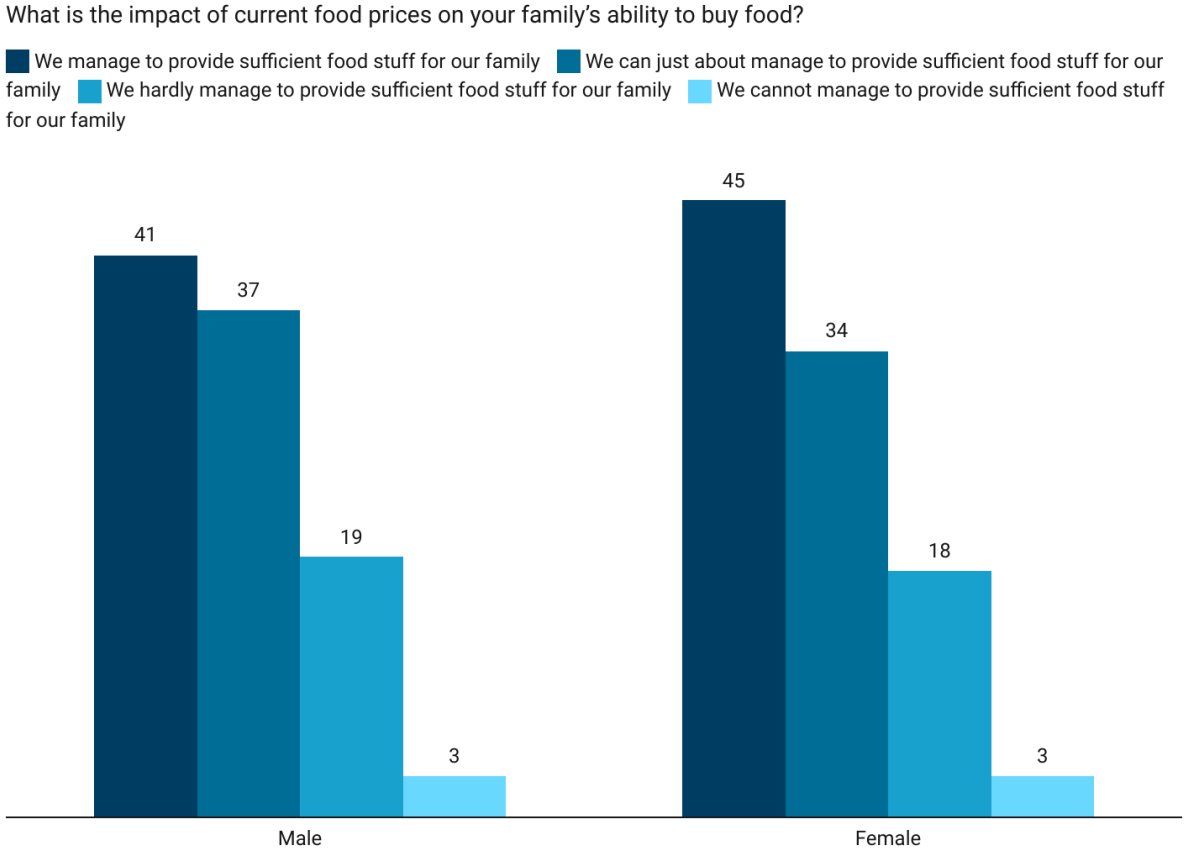
Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food – City (n = 600)

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



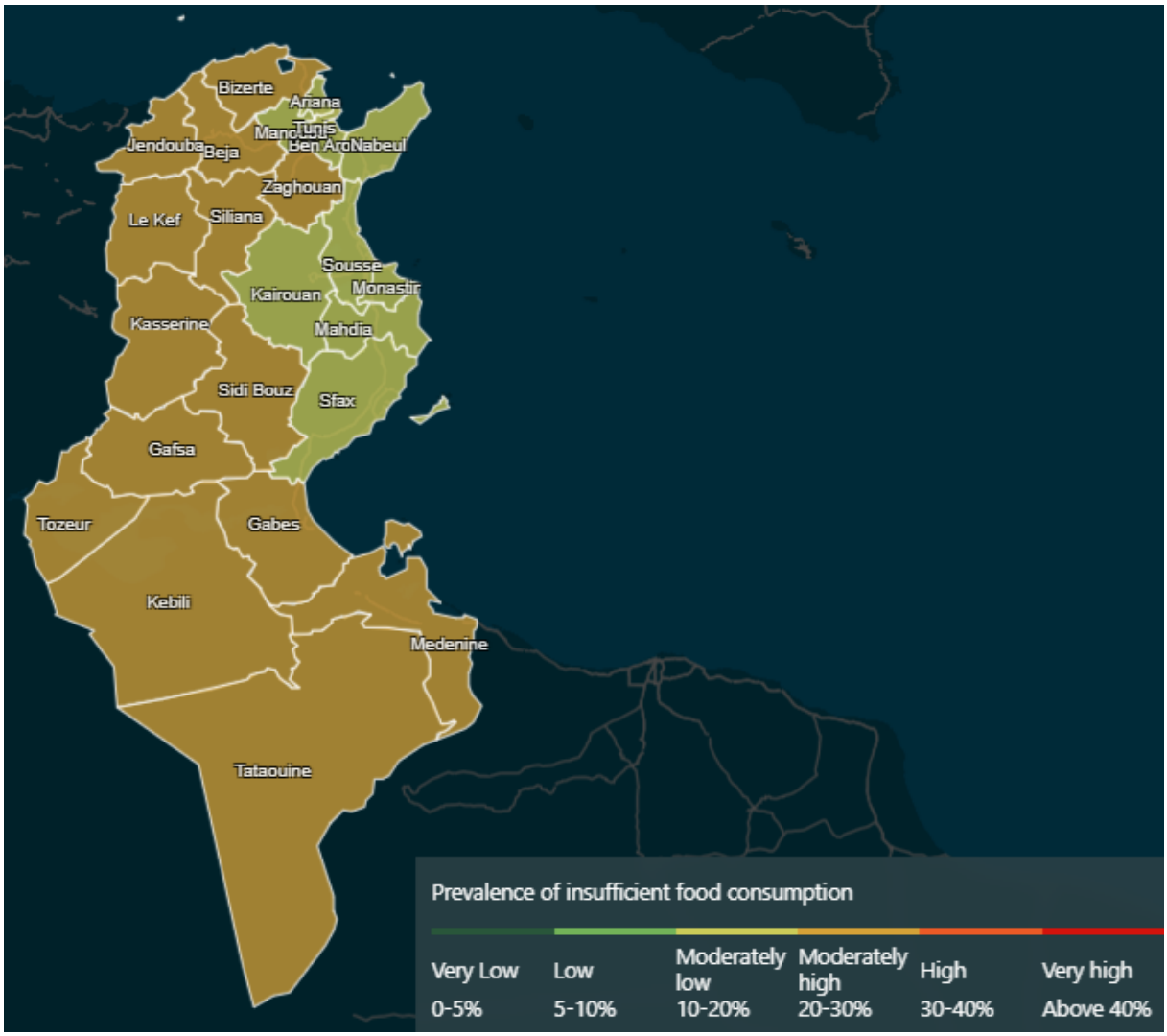
41% of male and 45% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 37% of male and 34% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 19% of male and 18% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 3% of each male and 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)



The results of this study are mostly supported by the findings of the HungerMap[1] on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Tunisia. As shown in the figure, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Tunisia: 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 highly affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured light green/ochre).

1 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/)



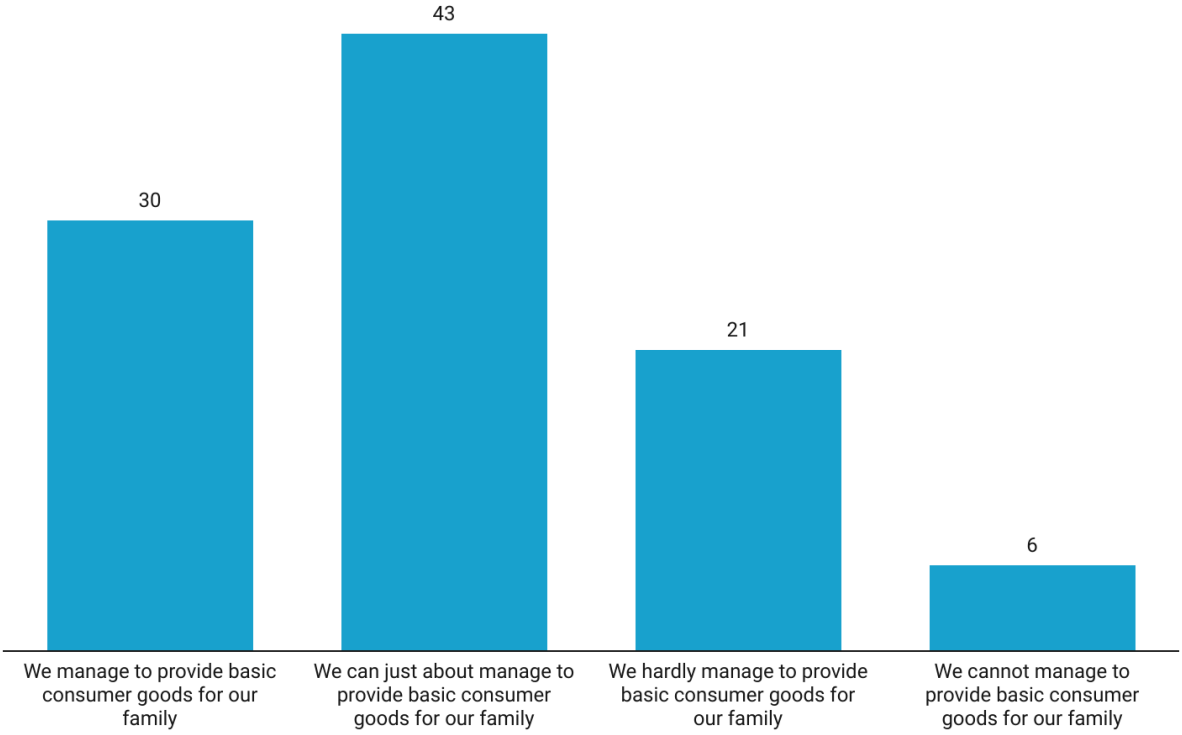
5.6 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods

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30% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 43% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 21% of the respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 6% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

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

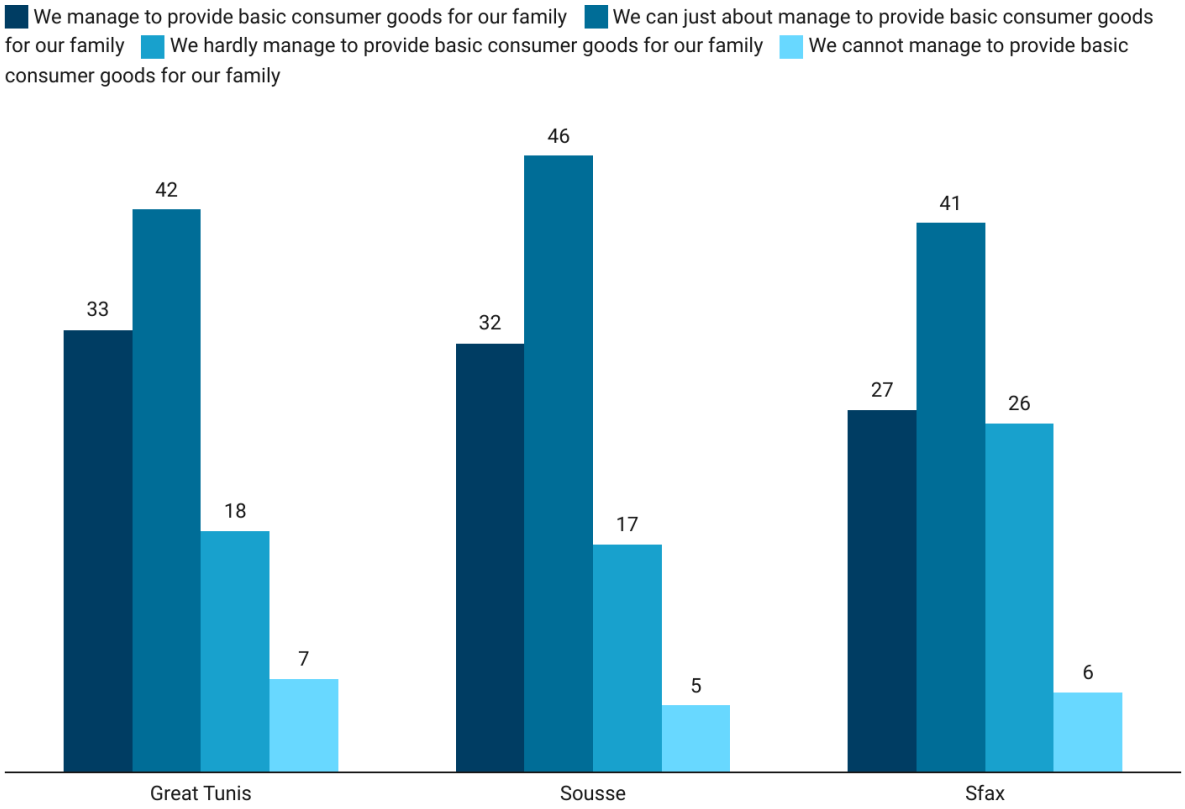
What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?



33% of Great Tunis residents manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while this is true for 32% of Sousse and 27% of Sfax residents. 46% of Sousse respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Great Tunis respondents (42%), and Sfax respondents (41%). 26% of Sfax respondents hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 18% of Great Tunis and 17% of Sousse residents. Among Great Tunis respondents 7% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 6% of Sfax and 5% of Sousse respondents.

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

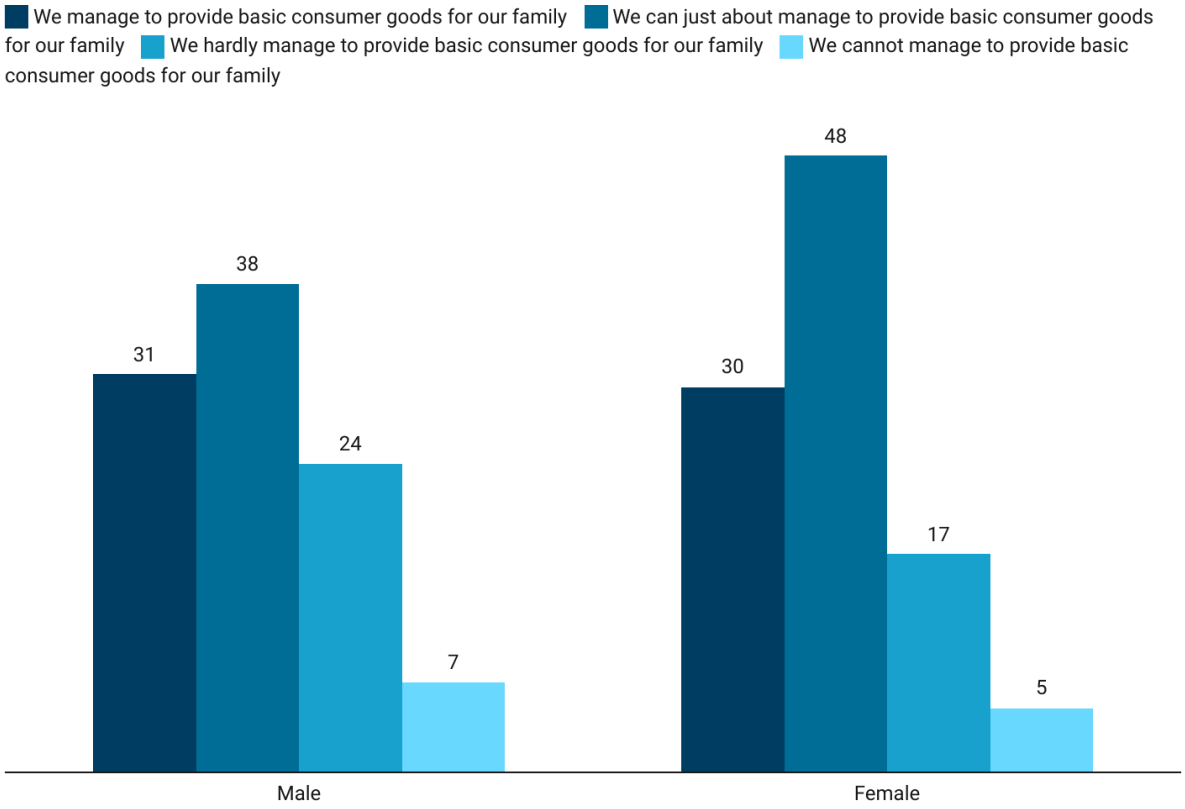
What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?



Gender comparison reveals that 31% of male and 30% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 38% of male and 48% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 24% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 17% of female respondents. 7% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 5% of female respondents.

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

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



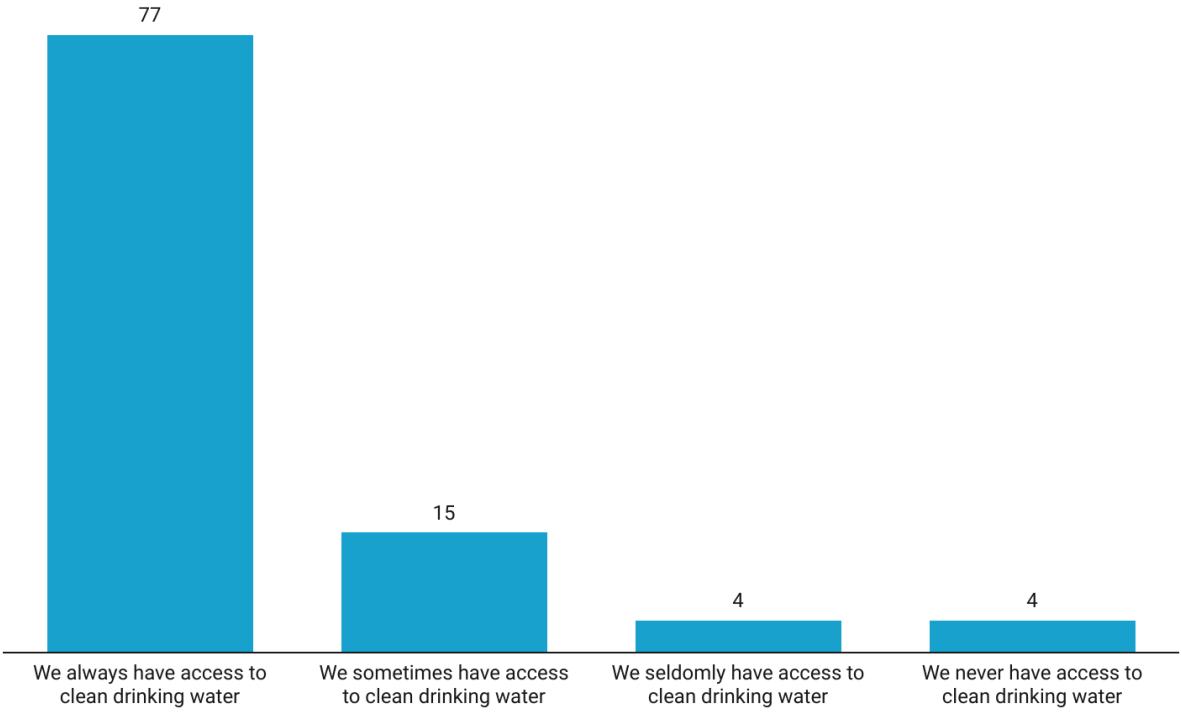
5.7 Access to clean drinking water

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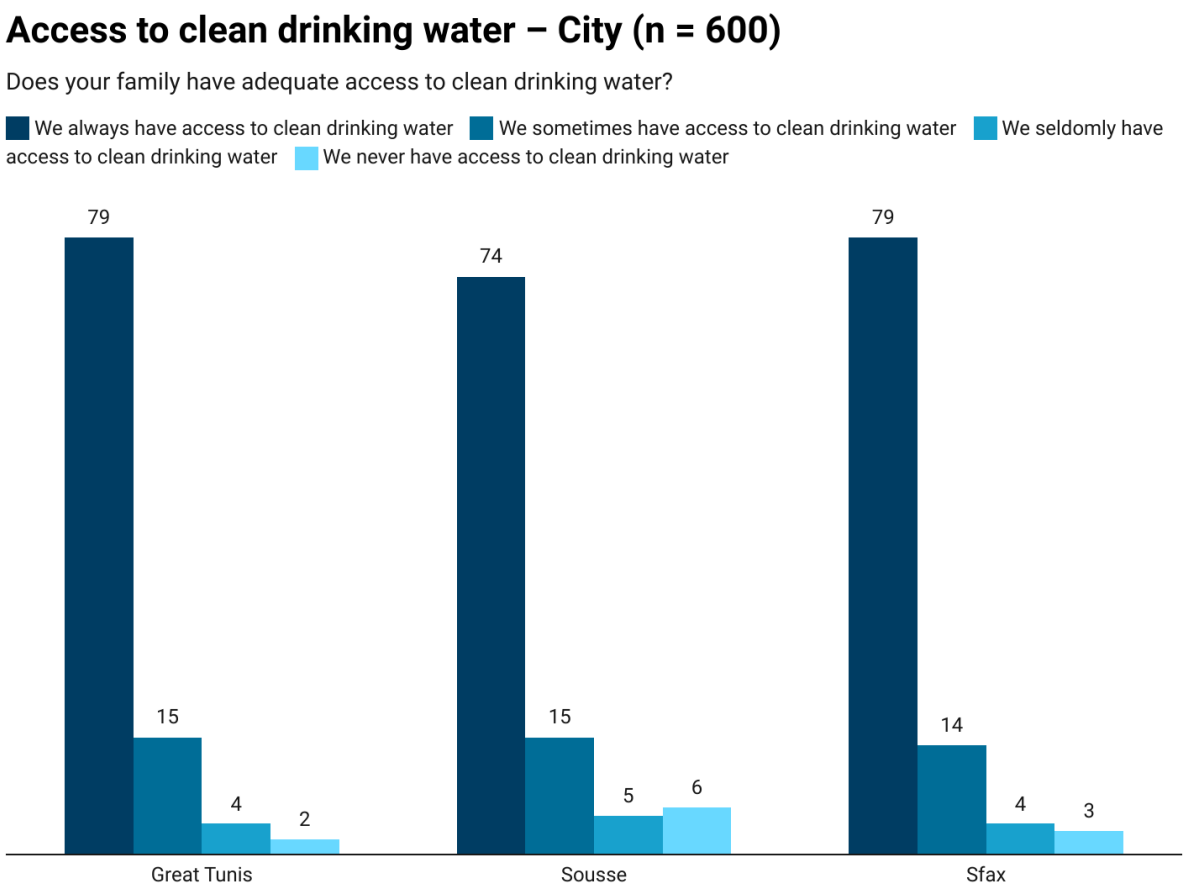
77% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 15% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 4% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 4% never have access to clean drinking water.

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

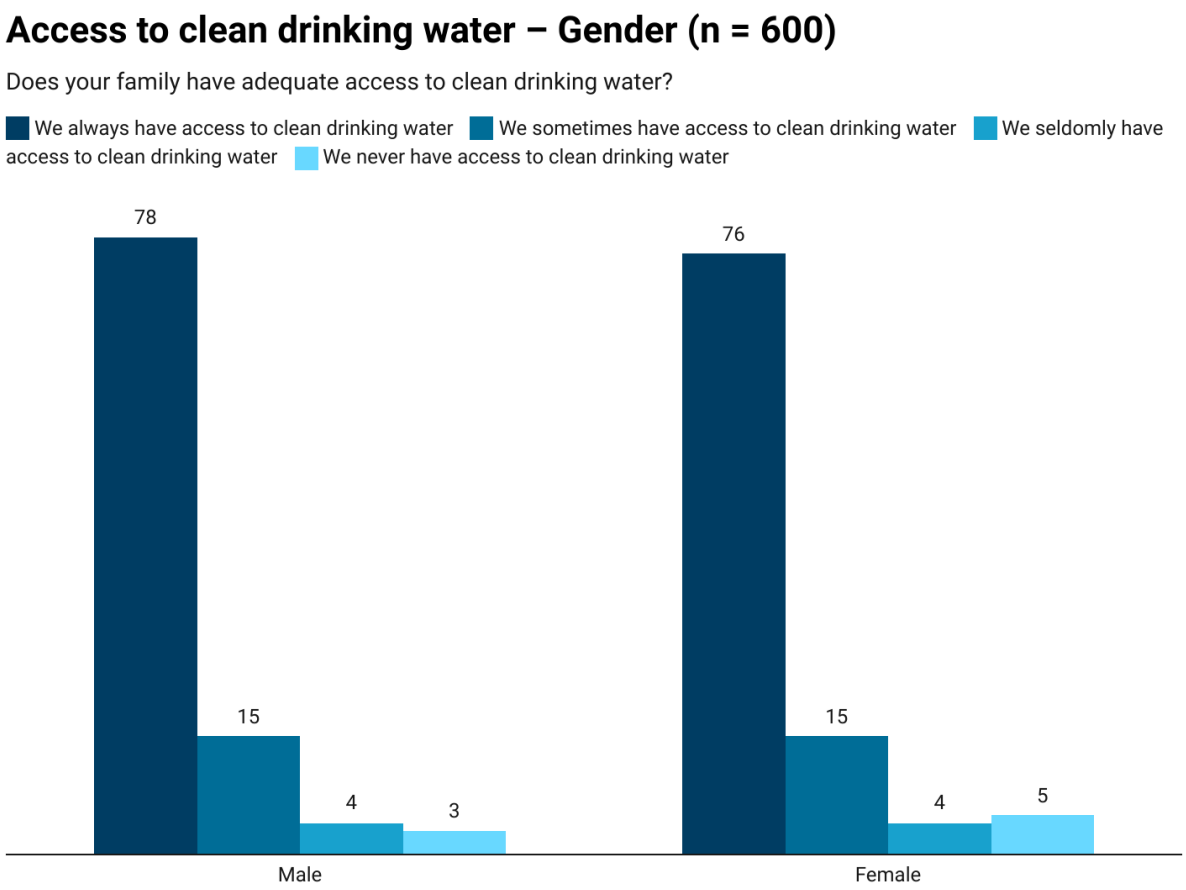
Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found among Great Tunis and Sfax residents with each 79%, followed by Sousse with 74%. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Sousse and Great Tunis respondents with each 15%, followed by Sfax respondents with 14%. 5% of Sousse respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for Great Tunis and Sfax respondents with each 4%. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Sousse with 6%, followed by Sfax with 3% and Great Tunis with 2%.



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 78% of male respondents and 76% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is 15% among both male and female survey participants. 4% of each male and female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 3% of male and 5% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.



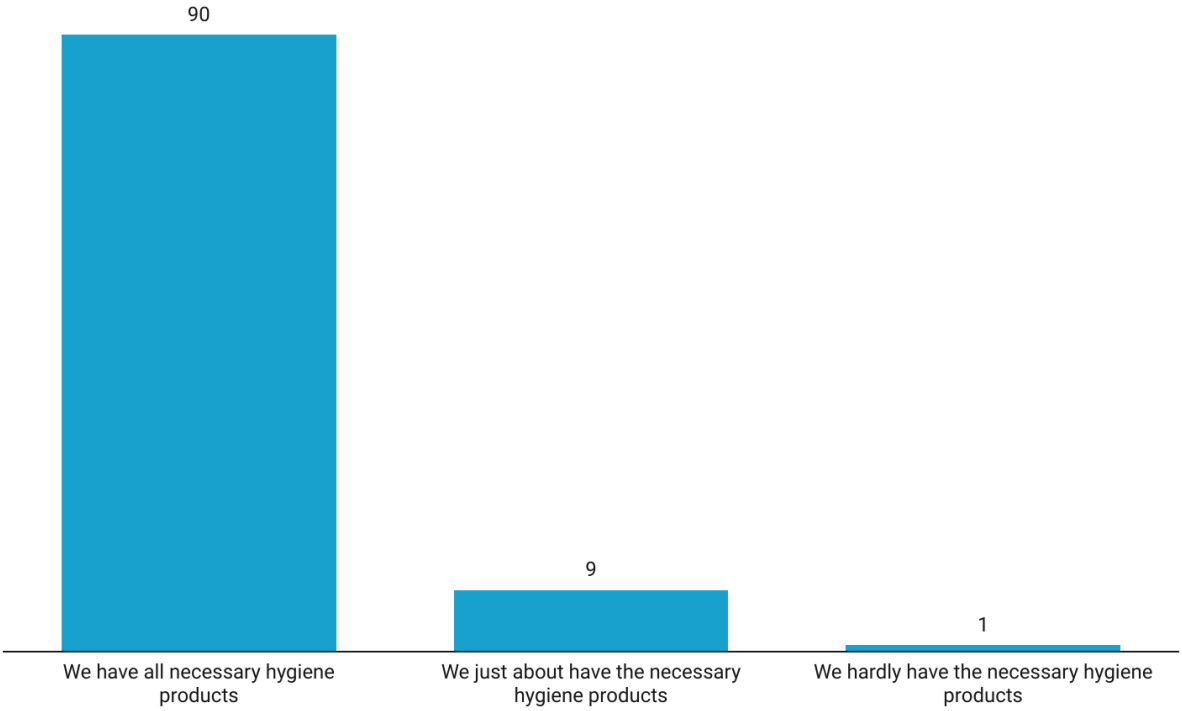
5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

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90% 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. 9% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 1% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

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

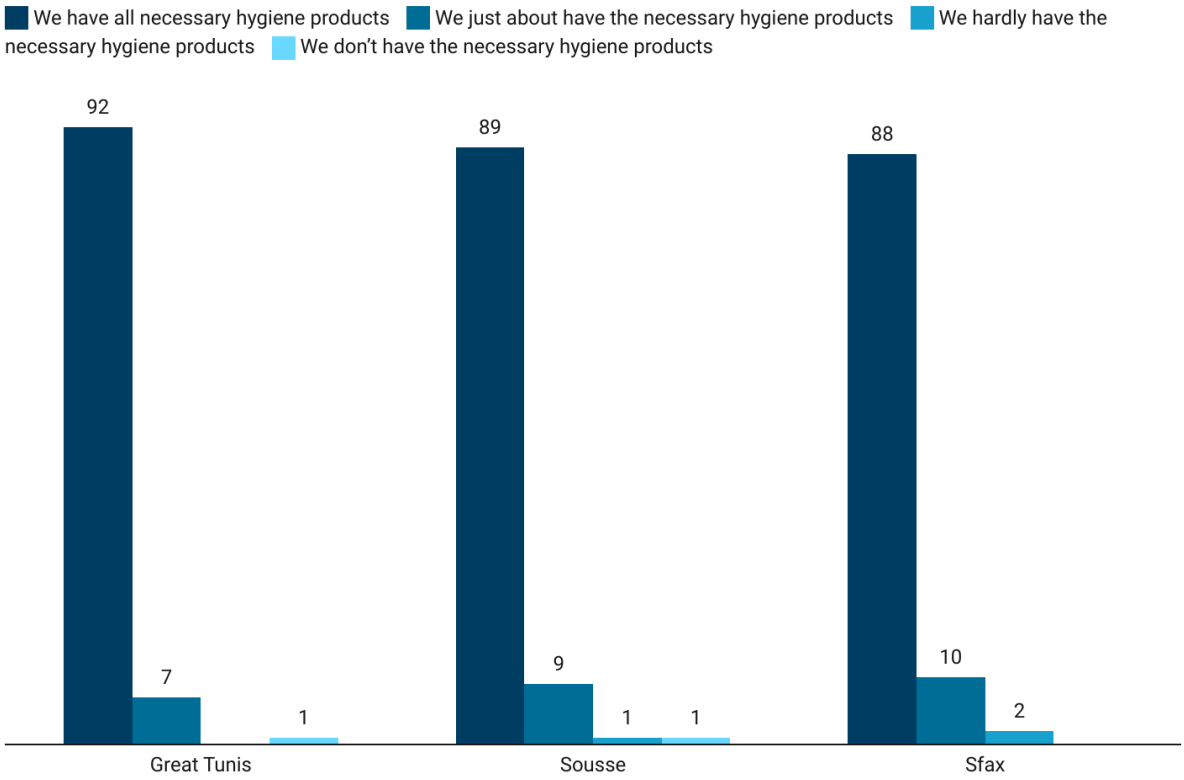
Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]



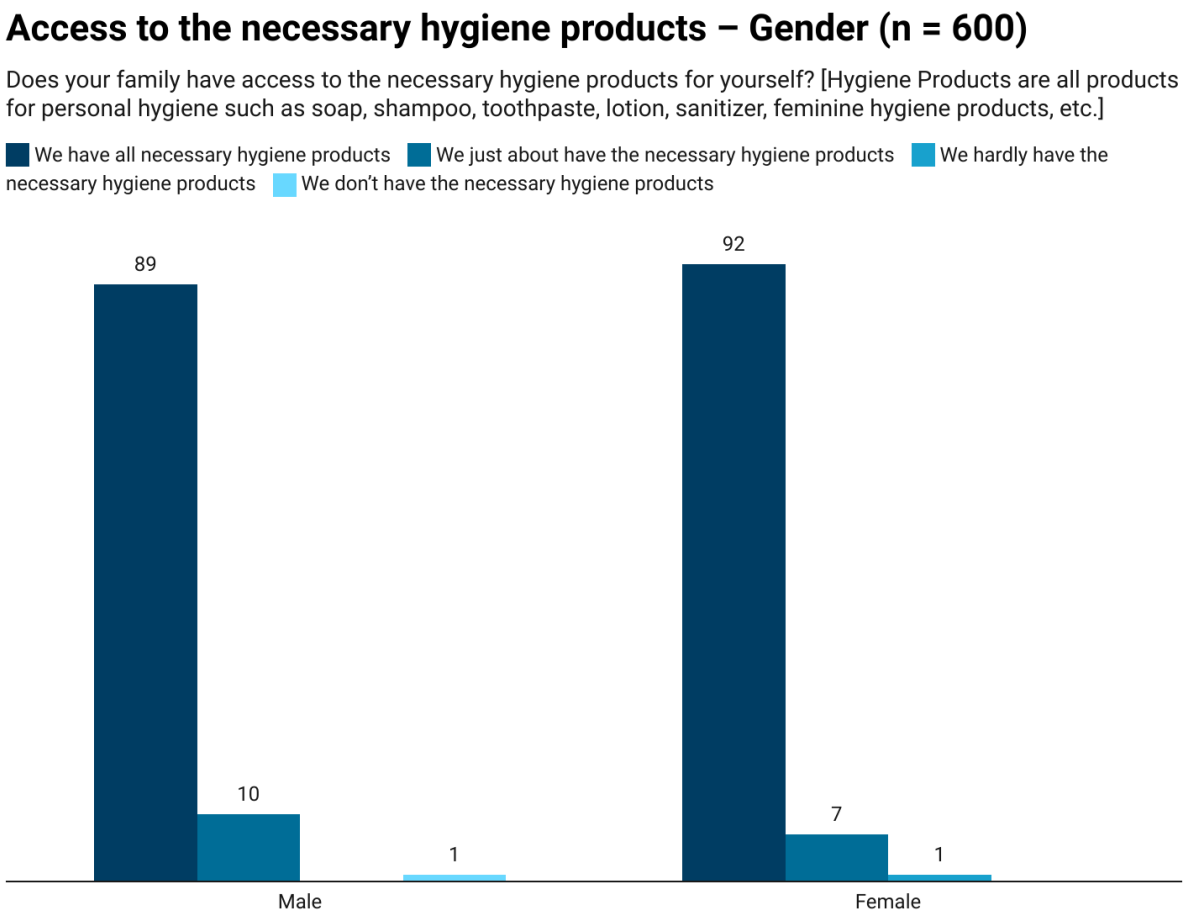
Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.), is among Great Tunis respondents with 92%, followed by Sousse respondents with 89%, and Sfax respondents with 88%. 10% of Sfax respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 9% of Sousse respondents, and 7% of Great Tunis respondents. 2% of Sfax respondents hardly have all necessary hygienic products, followed by Sousse with 1%. Among Great Tunis and Sousse respondents, 1% each never have all the necessary hygiene products.

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.]



89% of male and 92% of female respondents of the present sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 10% of male and 7% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products. 1% of female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 1% of male respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.



5.9 Access to medical services

Last modification 2025-12-23 15:37

69% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 19% have access but they are not able to afford them. 7% do not have any access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.

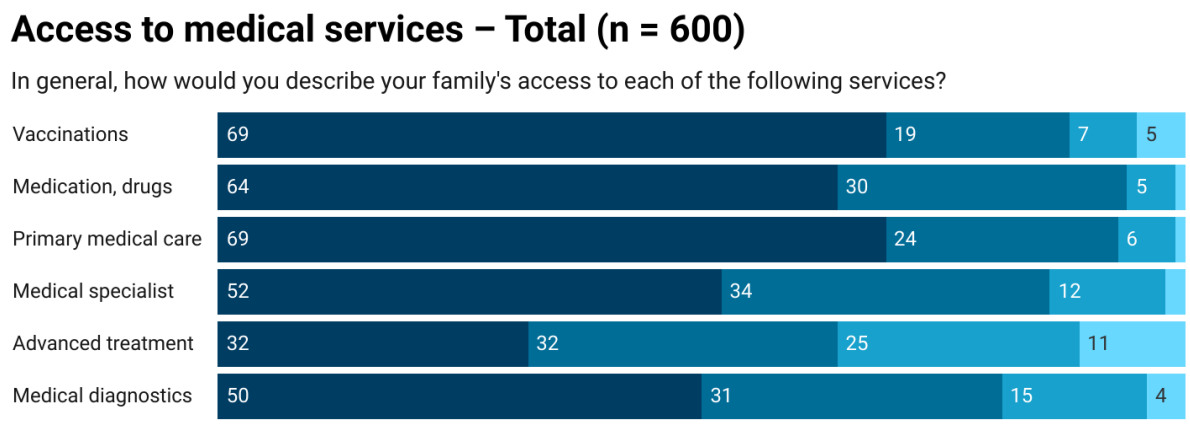
64% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 30% have access but cannot afford them. 5% do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 1% did not answer.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 69% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 24% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 6% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

52% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 34% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 12% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 2% did not answer.

32% 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 25% have no access at all. 11% did not answer.

50% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 15% have no access. 4% did not answer.



70% of Great Tunis residents (n = 199) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 17% have access but cannot afford them. 8% do not have access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.

65% of Great Tunis respondents (n = 199) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 29% have access but is not able to afford it. 5% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

66% of respondents in Great Tunis (n = 199) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 24% have access but cannot afford it. 7% do not have access to primary medical care. 3% did not answer.

54% of the Great Tunis sample (n = 199) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 32% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 13% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

33% of Great Tunis respondents (n = 199) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 32% have access but cannot afford it, while 21% have no access at all. 14% did not answer.

54% of Great Tunis respondents (n = 199) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 12% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Great Tunis (n = 199)

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



70% of Sousse residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 20% have access but cannot afford them. 7% do not have access. 3% did not answer.

Among Sousse residents (n = 200), 68% always have access to medication and is able to afford it, while 27% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 5% have no access to medication or drugs.

72% of Sousse respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 23% have access but cannot afford it. 5% do not have access to primary medical care.

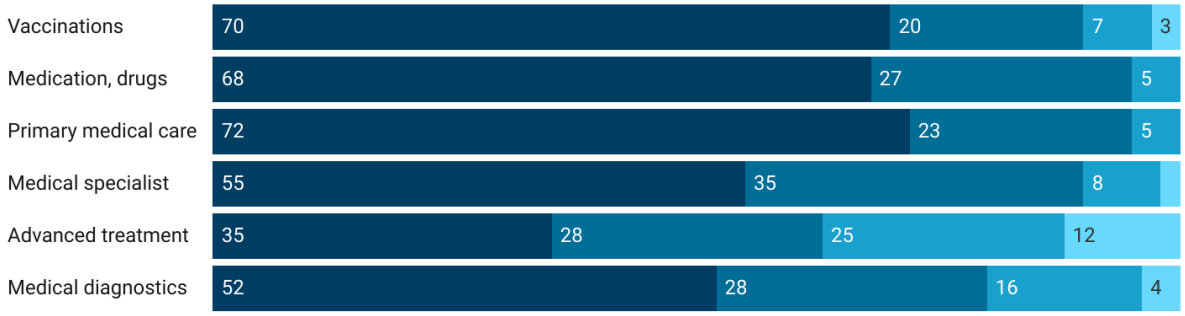
55% of Sousse residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford it. 8% have no access to a medical specialist. 2% did not answer.

35% of Sousse respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 28% have access but cannot afford it, while 25% do not have access at all. 12% did not answer.

52% of Sousse respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 16% have no access at all. 4% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Sousse (n = 200)

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



66% of Sfax residents (n = 201) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 21% have access but cannot afford them. 8% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 5% did not answer.

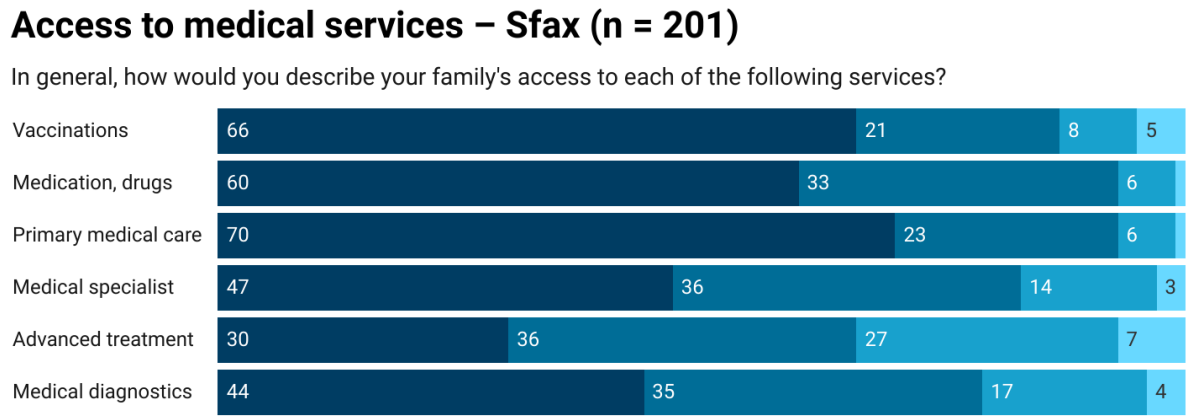
60% of Sfax respondents (n = 201) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 33% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 6% have no access to medication/drugs. 1% did not answer.

70% of Sfax respondents (n = 201) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 23% have access but cannot afford it. 6% do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

47% of Sfax sample (n = 201) 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. 14% do not have access to a medical specialist. 3% did not answer.

30% of Sfax respondents (n = 201) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 36% have access but cannot afford it, while 27% have no access at all. 7% did not answer.

44% of Sfax respondents (n = 201) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford it. 17% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 4% did not answer.



68% of male respondents (n = 297) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 18% have access but cannot afford them. 9% have no access to vaccinations. 5% did not answer.

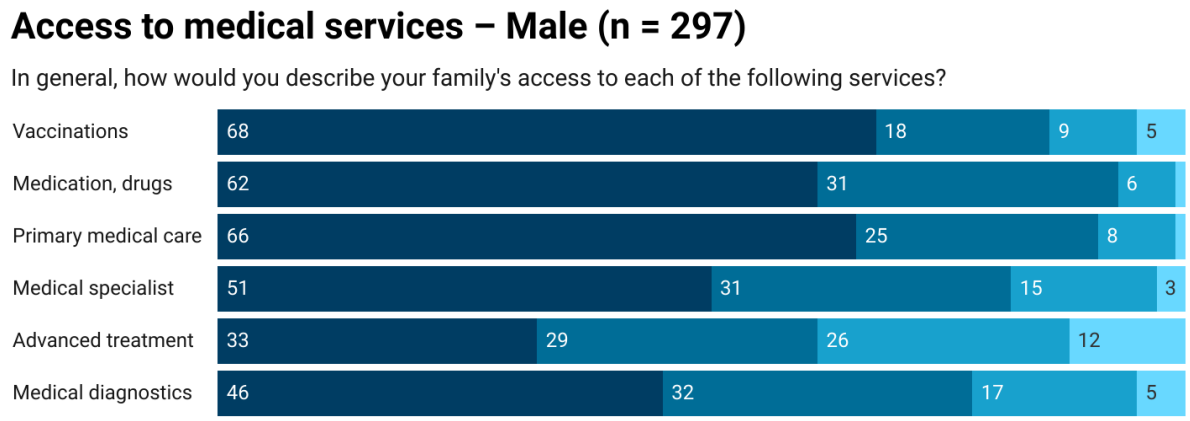
Among male respondents (n = 297), 62% always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 6% have no access at all. 1% did not answer.

66% of male respondents (n = 297) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 25% have access but cannot afford it. 8% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

51% of all male participants (n = 297) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford the visit. 15% do not have access to a medical specialist. 3% did not answer.

33% of male respondents (n = 297) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 29% have access but cannot afford them, while 26% have no access. 12% did not answer.

46% of male respondents (n = 297) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 32% have access but cannot afford it. 17% have no access to medical diagnostics. 5% did not answer.



70% of female respondents (n = 303) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 20% have access but cannot afford them. 6% never have access to vaccinations. 4% did not answer.

66% of all female survey participants (n = 303) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 28% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 5% have no access to medication or drugs. 1% did not answer.

73% of female respondents (n = 303) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 22% have access but cannot afford it. 4% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

53% of female respondents (n = 303) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 37% have access but cannot afford it. 9% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer.

32% of female respondents (n = 303) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 35% have access but cannot afford it, while 23% have no access. 10% did not answer.

54% of female respondents (n = 303) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 12% have no access to medical diagnostics. 3% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 303)

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



5.10 Access to internet/wifi

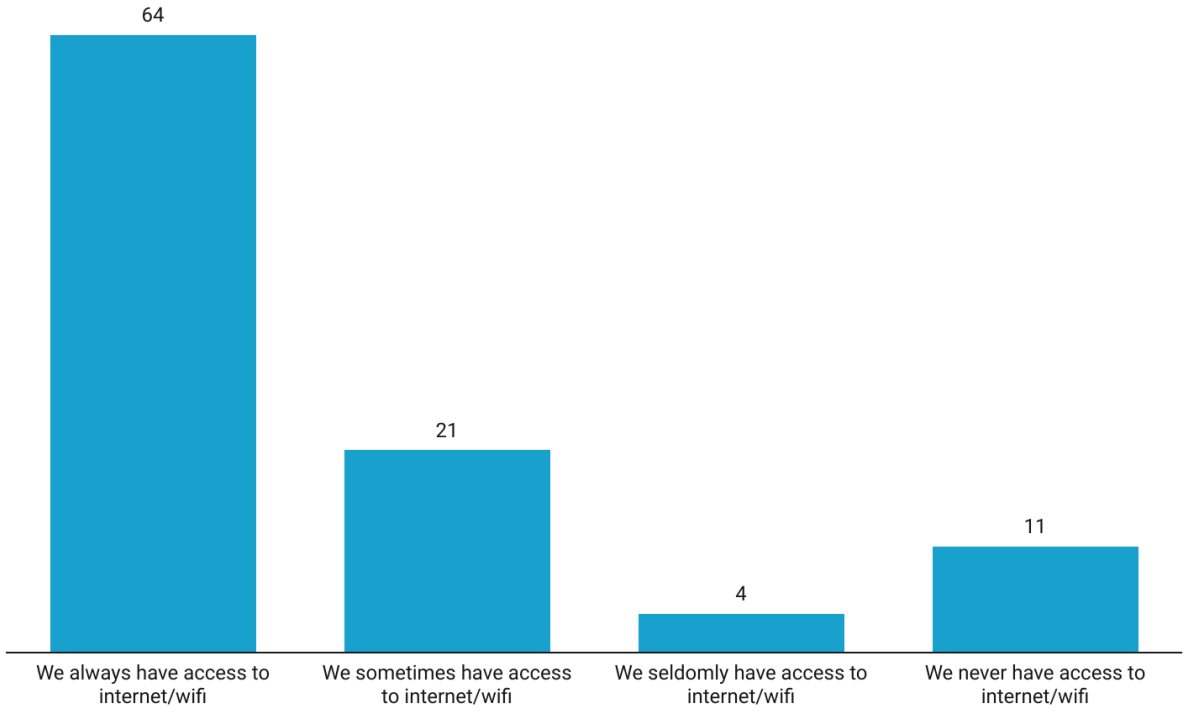
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Modern communication technology is a necessity. Internet might support social, economic, civic and political self-determination. The United Nations Human Rights Council therefore declared internet access a human right in a 2016 resolution. Despite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

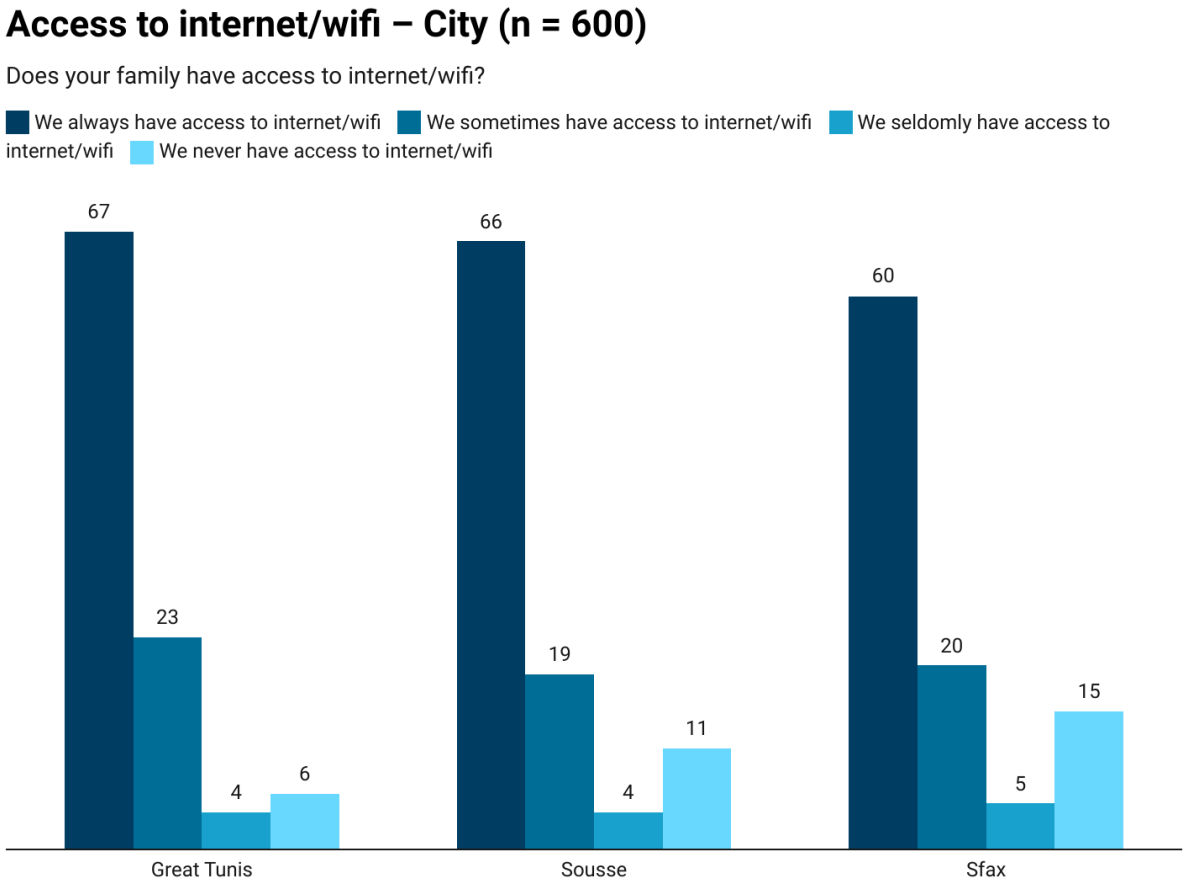
64% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 21% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 4% of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 11% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

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

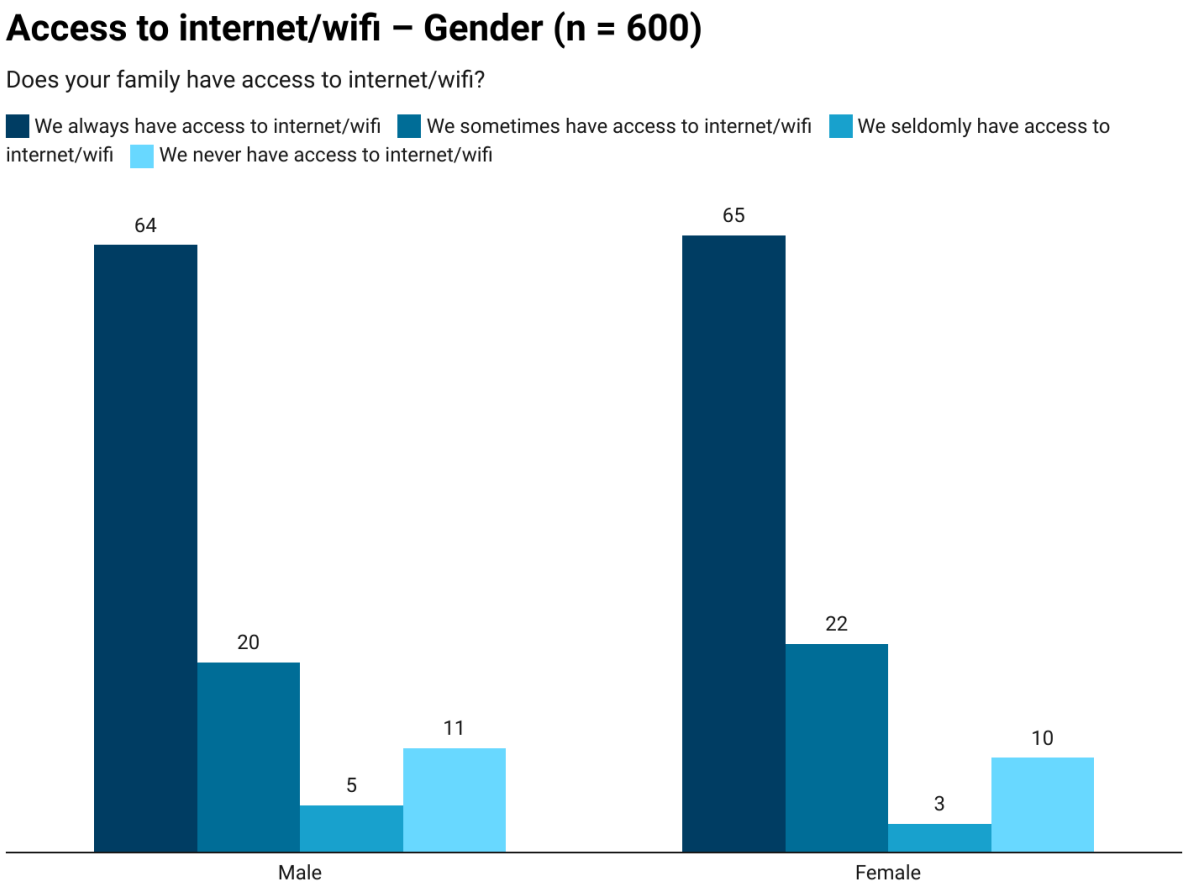
Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Great Tunis with 67%, followed by Sousse with 66%, and Sfax with 60%. 23% of Great Tunis respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 20% of Sfax and 19% of Sousse respondents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Sfax residents with 5%, followed by Great Tunis and Sousse residents with each 4%. 15% of Sfax residents never have access to internet/wifi is, followed by Sousse residents with 11%, and Great Tunis residents with 6%.



64% of male and 65% of female respondents always have access to internet/wifi, while 20% of male and 22% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 5% of male and 3% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. 11% of male and 10% of female respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

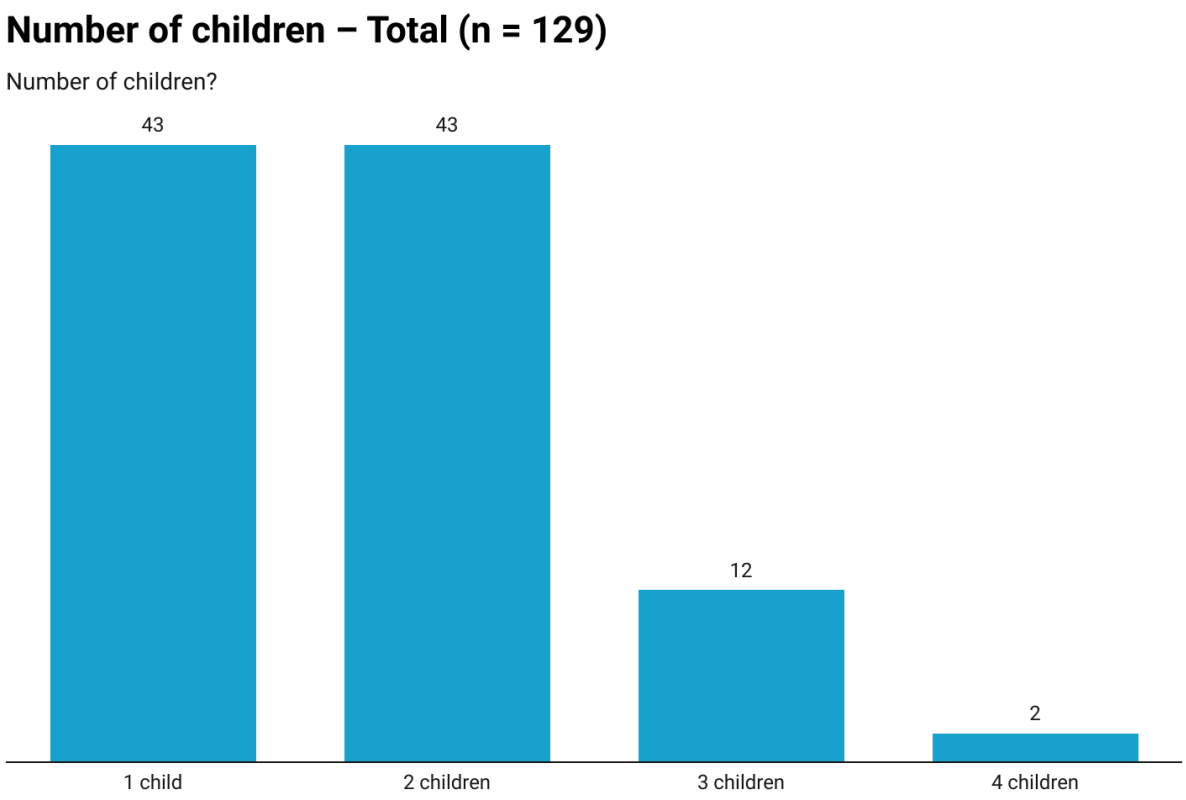


5.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

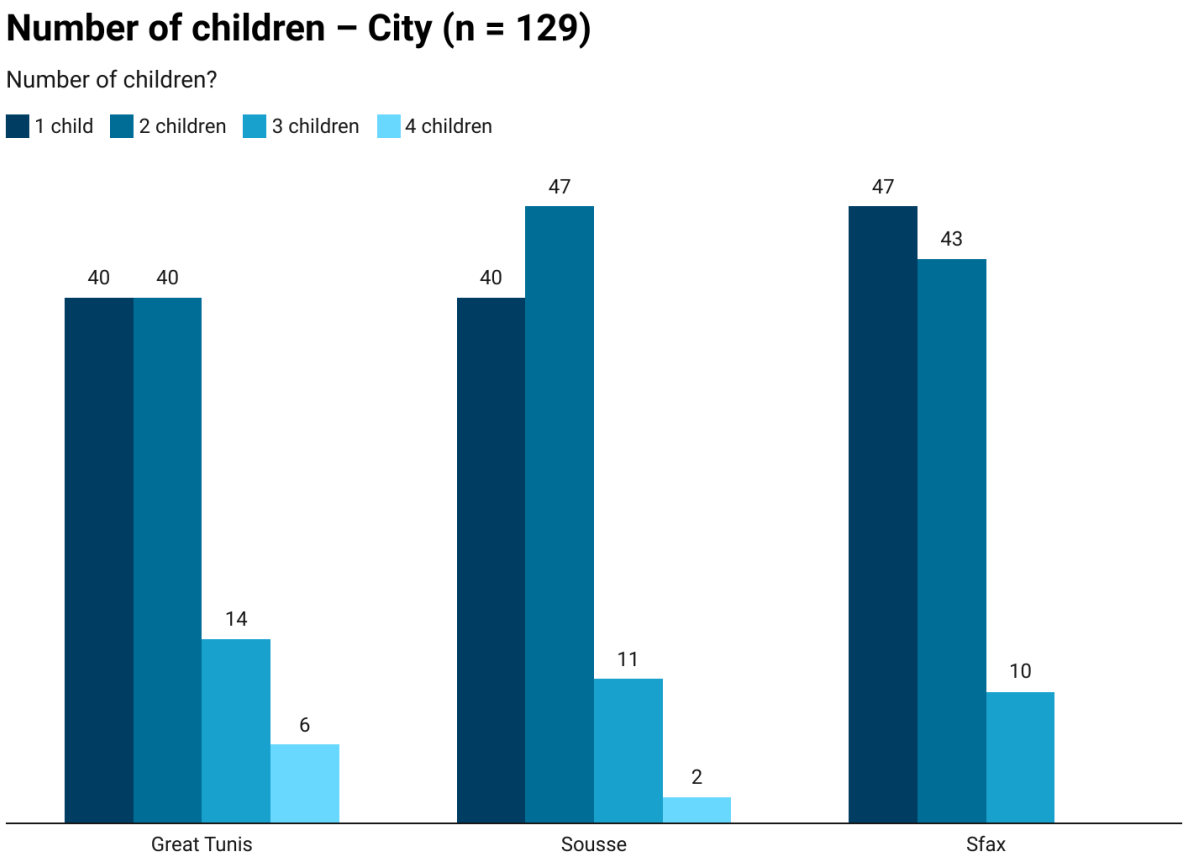
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Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 430). In total, of those (n = 170) stating not being single, 24% stated to not have children.

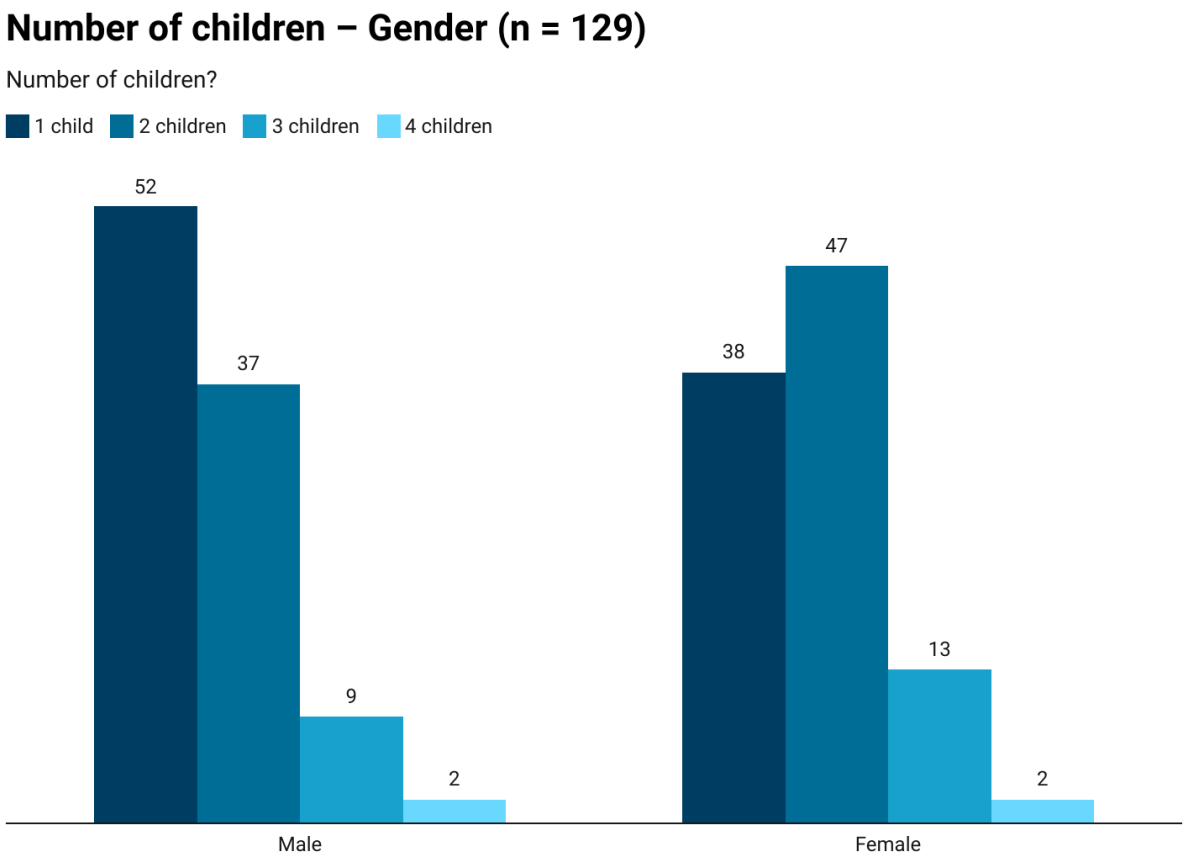
43% have one child, while another 43% have two children (n = 129). 12% have three children, while 2% have four children.



47% of Sfax respondents have only one child, while this is true for 40% of each Great Tunis and Sousse respondents. 47% of Sousse respondents have two children, followed by 43% of Sfax and 40% of Great Tunis respondents. The highest proportion of those having three children is among Great Tunis respondents with 14%, followed by Sousse respondents with 11%, and Sfax respondents with 10%. 6% of Great Tunis respondents have four children, while the same is true for 2% Sousse respondents.



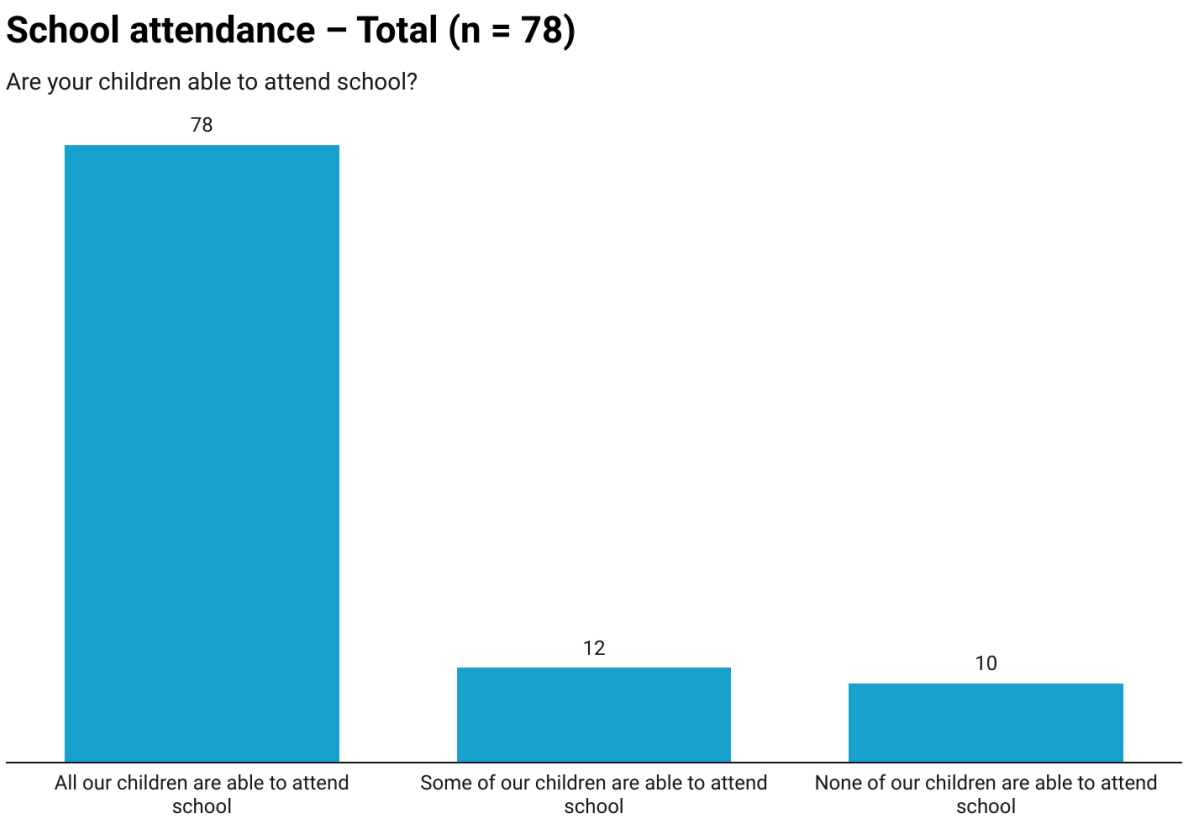
52% of male respondents and 38% female respondents have one child, while 37% of male and 47% of female respondents have two children. 9% of male respondents have three children, while this is true for 13% of female respondents. 2% of each male and 3% of female survey participants have four children.



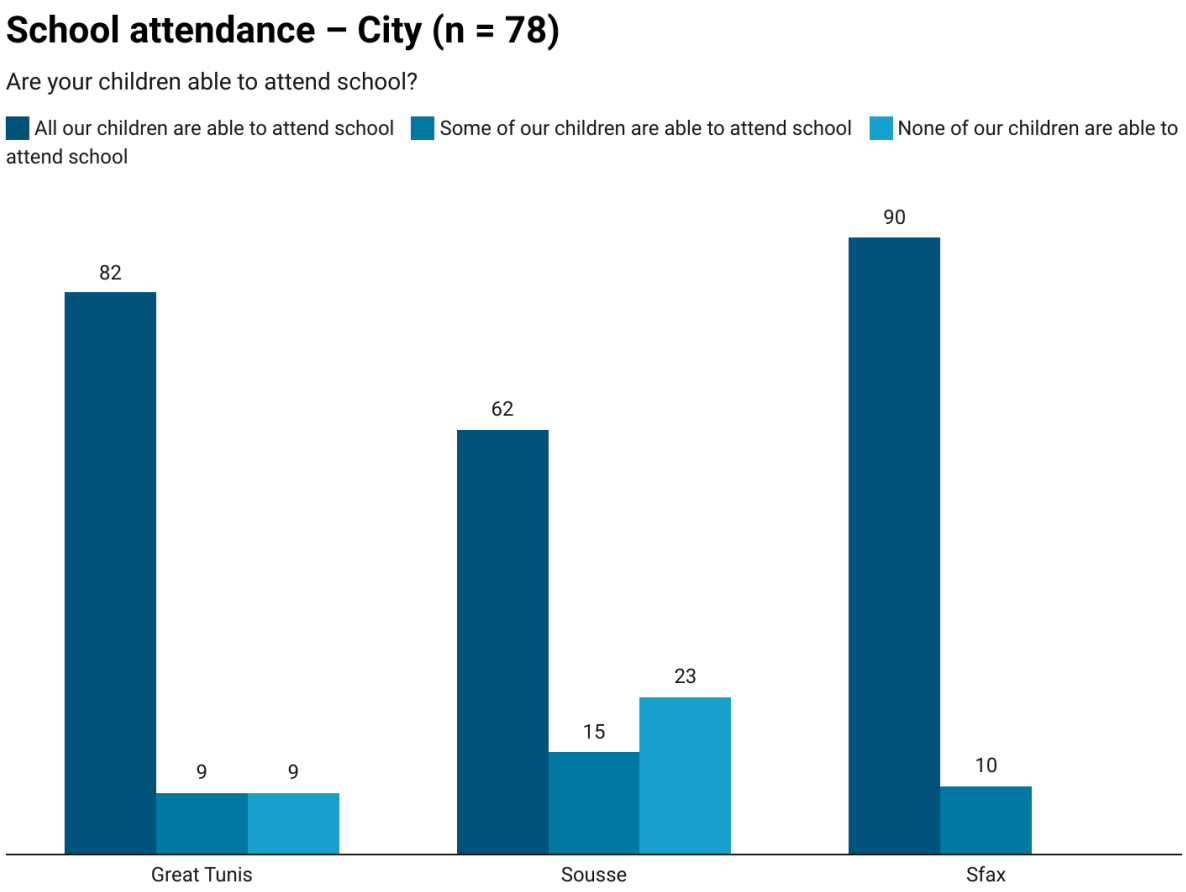
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 73% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 94.

In Great Tunis, 77% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 60% among Sousse respondents, and 82% among Sfax respondents. 68% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 75% among female respondents.

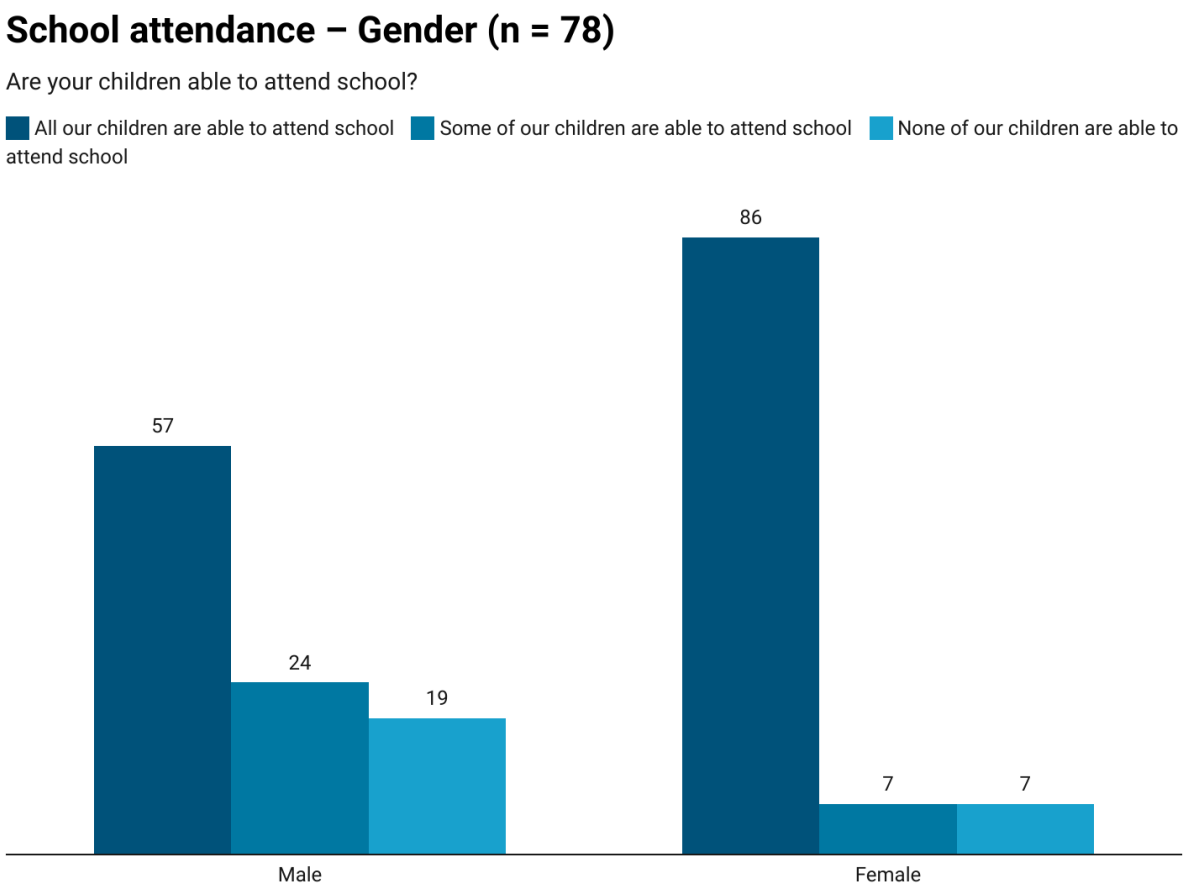
Asking respondents with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 78% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 12% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 10% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.



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 Sfax with 90%, followed by 82% in Great Tunis, and 62% in Sousse. The highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Sousse with 15%, followed by Sfax with 10%, and Great Tunis with 9%. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Sousse respondents with a share of 23%, followed by Great Tunis with 9%.



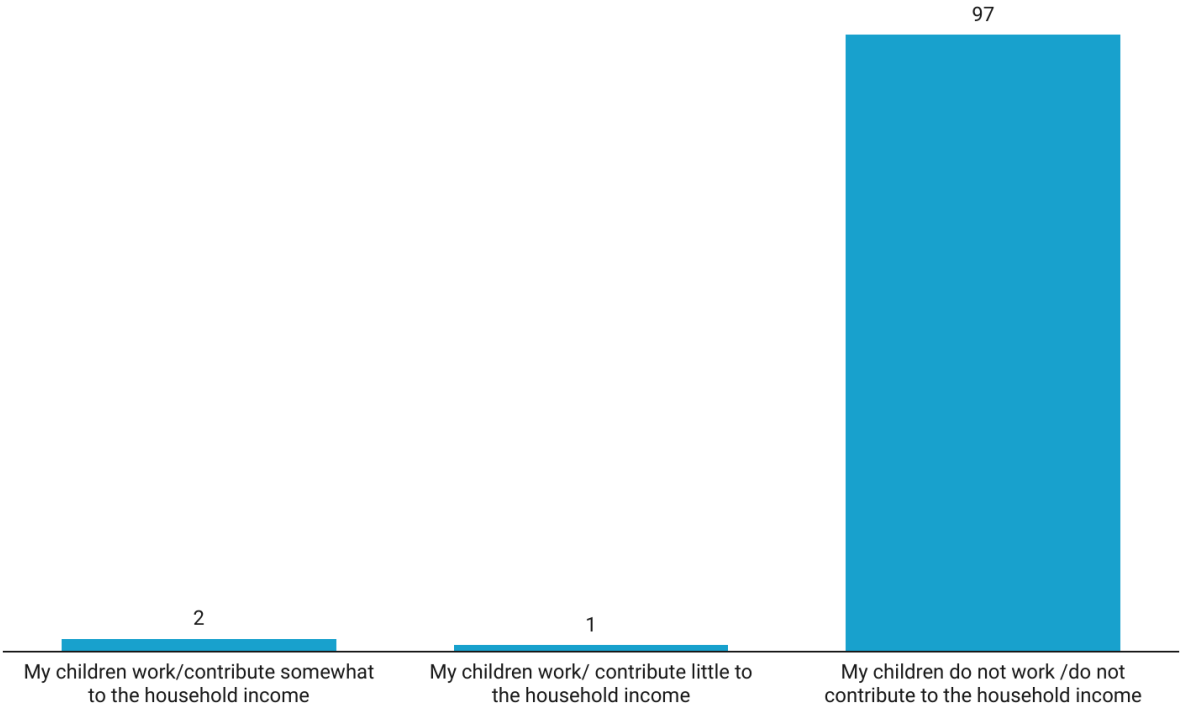
Gender comparison shows that 57% of male and 86% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 24% of male and 7% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school. 19% of male and 7% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.



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

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 94)

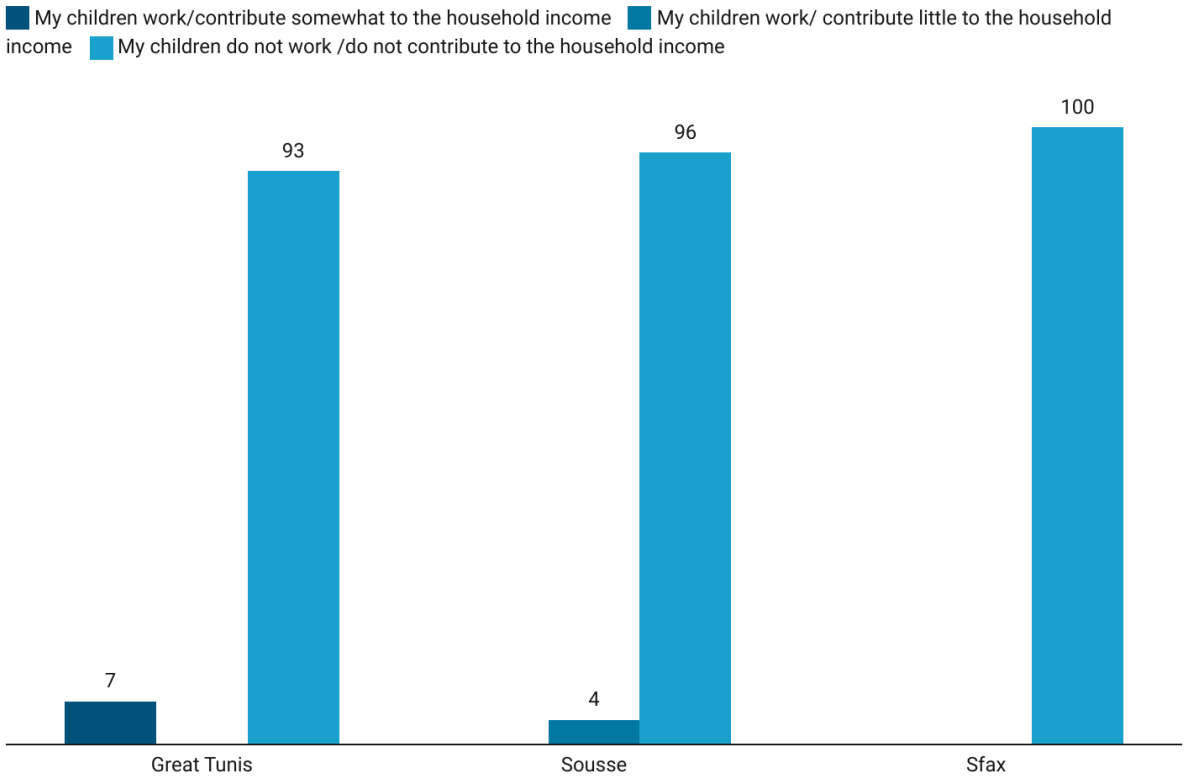
Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?



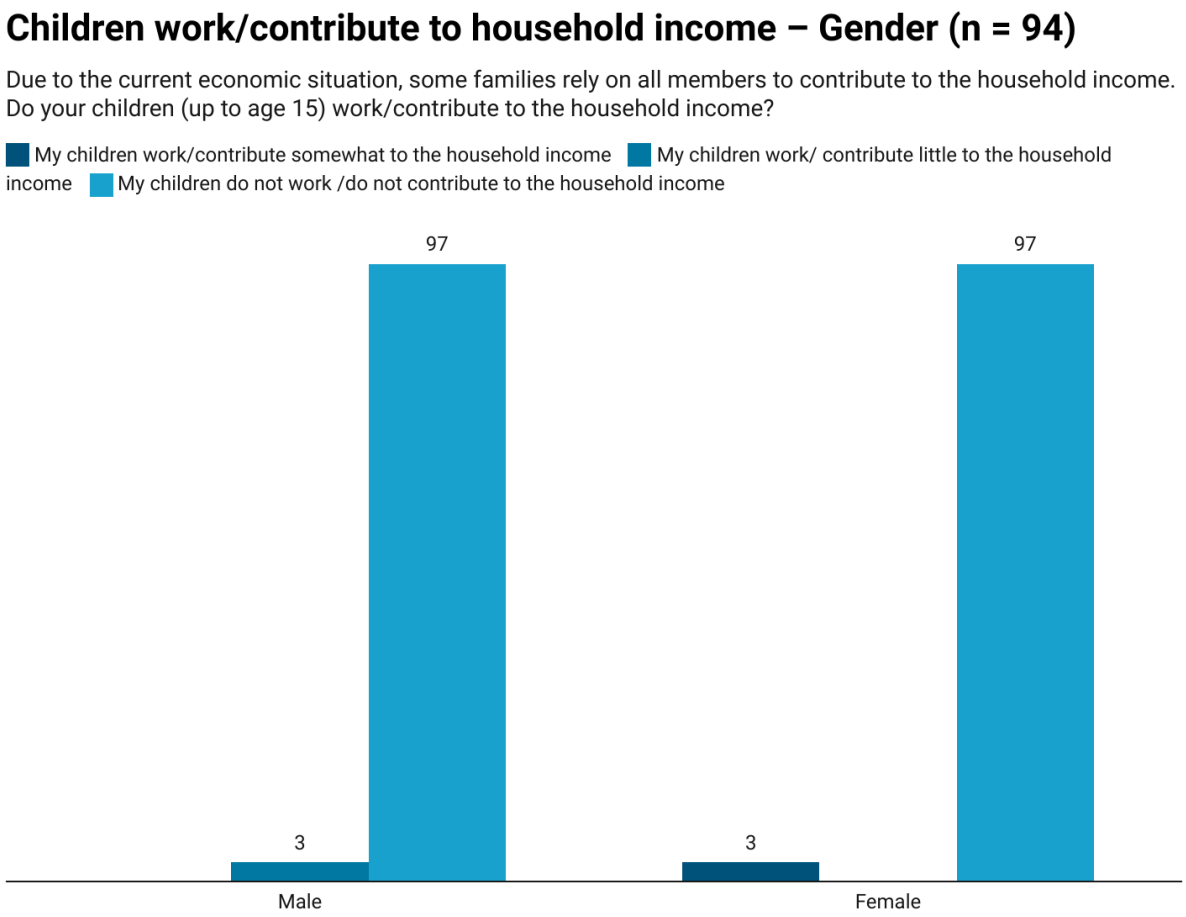
City comparison reveals that 7% of Great Tunis respondents answered that their children worked somewhat to support the household income. Among Sousse respondents, 4% stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 100% of Sfax respondents stated that none of their children had to work to support the household income, while this is true for 96% of Sousse and 93% of Great Tunis respondents.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 94)

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



Gender comparison shows that 3% of female respondents answered that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while 3% of male respondents stated that their children worked little to support the household income. Among male and female respondents 97% each stated that none of their children worked to support the household income.



6 Demographics

Last modification 2025-12-23 15:37

One to One for Research and Polling conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Tunisia on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 14 April and 09 May, 2025.

The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 199 residents of Great Tunis, 200 residents of Sousse, and 201 residents of Sfax. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of household

6.1 Location

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Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Great Tunis	199	33
Sousse	200	33

Sfax	201	34
Total	600	100

6.2 Gender and age

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Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	297	50
Female	303	50
Total	600	100

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
16-19	100	17
20-24	151	25
25-29	158	26
30-35	191	32
Total	600	100

6.3 Highest level of education

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Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	1	0
Elementary school	17	3
Preparatory school	70	12
Secondary school	166	27
Vocational/technical training	84	14
College/university	262	44
Total	600	100

6.4 Marital status

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Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	430	72
Married	154	26
Cohabitation	3	0
Divorced/ separated	12	2
Widower/ widow	1	0
Total	600	100

6.5 Children

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Number of children (n = 129)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1 child	55	43
2 children	56	43
3 children	15	12
4 children	3	2
Total	129	100

Number of children (n = 129)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	94	73
No	35	27
Total	129	100

Children able to attend school (n = 78)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
All our children are able to attend school	61	78
Some of our children are able to attend school	9	12
None of our children are able to attend school	8	10
Total	78	100

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 94)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	2	2
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	1	1
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	91	97
Total	94	100

7 Appendix: Questionaire

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A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Great Tunis

Sousse

Sfax

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (do not read)

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/ separated

Widower/ widow

No response (do not read)

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (do not read)

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Preparatory school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

Islamic School/Madrasa

No response (do not read)

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

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (do not read)

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (do not read)

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (do not read)

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response (do not read)

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

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)				

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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