



Socio-Economic Review

2025



 Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

 Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum



Socio-Economic Review 2025

In 2025, the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum commissioned quantitative structured surveys in ten countries to assess the socio-economic standard of households in urban areas.

600 residents aged between 16 and 35 years were interviewed in each country. Data collection took place from March to September 2025 and was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews.

Surveys were conducted in Afghanistan, Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Syria, and Tunisia. Educated respondents were overrepresented in the samples which may be reflected in the findings.

To allow an overall quantification and comparability of the general economic situation of households in the surveyed areas a composite indicator for the socio-economic surveys was developed.

The index is composed of the following dimensions: housing, food and water, basic consumer goods, health services, and labor market and allows a categorization of the survey findings, ranging from sustainable to not sustainable.

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Introduction and Background

To better assess the socio-economic situation in countries of origin the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum conducts quantitative surveys in countries of origin in collaboration with local partners: One to One for Research and Polling in Libya, Tunisia, Algeria, Egypt, and Morocco, Statistics Lebanon in Syria and Lebanon, Independent Institute for Administration and Civil Society Studies in Iraq, NOI Polls in Nigeria, and Ipsos in Afghanistan.

These quantitative structured surveys (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews, i.e. CATI) focus on the residents of major urban areas aged 16 to 35. The surveys include a minimum of 600 respondents per country and a minimum of 200 respondents per city.

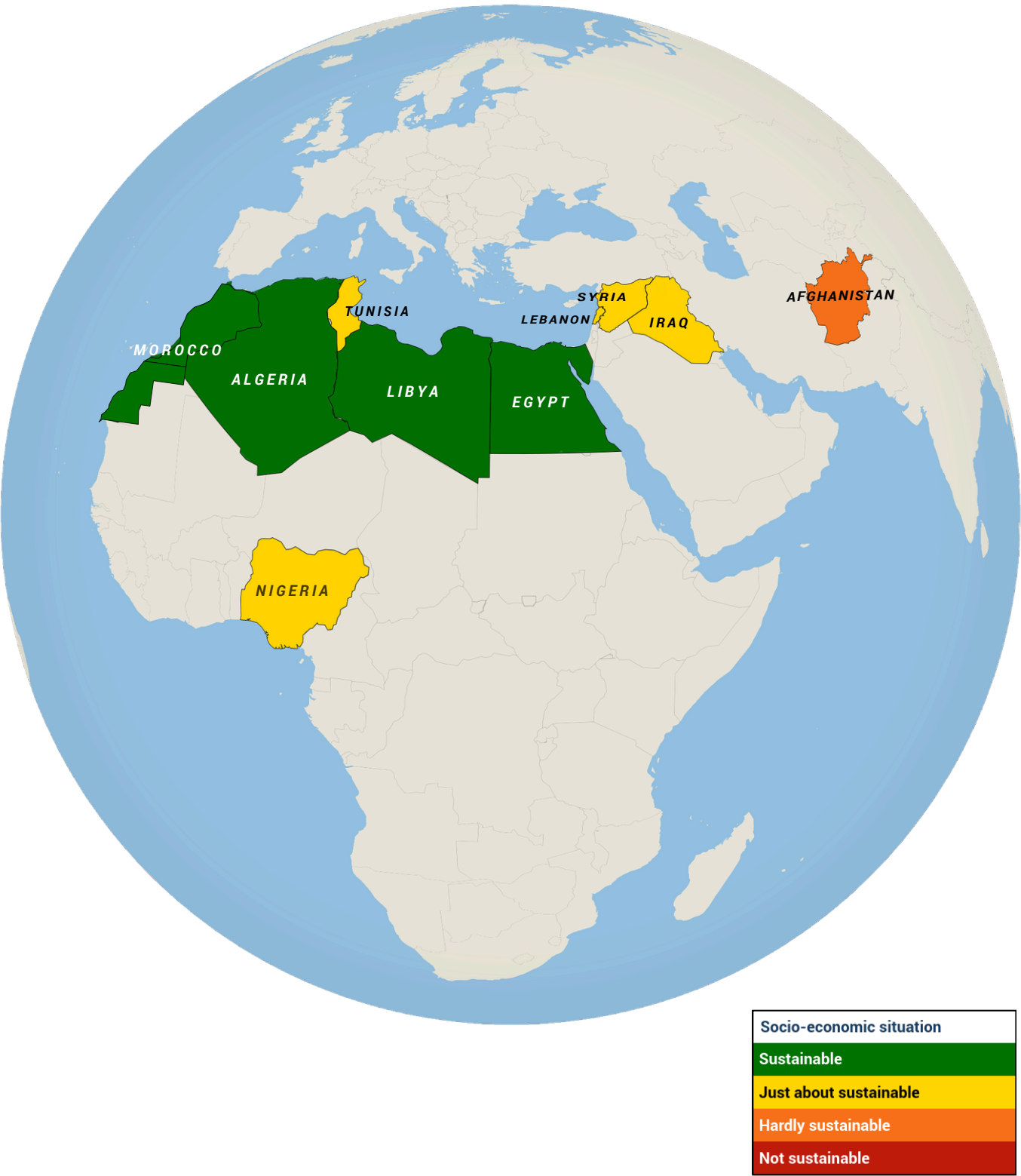
In this context, a composite indicator for the socio-economic surveys was developed by Elisa Omodei (Central European University) to allow an overall quantification of the general economic situation of households in the surveyed areas. The indicator is a practical tool, allowing to categorize the survey findings. To develop the indicator, the guidelines developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the European Commission and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe on constructing composite indicators were adopted.

The index is composed of the following dimensions: housing, food and water, basic consumer goods, health services, and labor market. The value of each of the indicators defined above (question-, dimension- and overall-level) ranges between 0 and 1, with values close to zero indicating unsustainable socio-economic standards and values close to one indicating sustainable socio-economic standards. Each range of values is associated with a specific socio-economic situation category and a color code.

Indicator's values range	Socio-economic situation	Color
0 - 0.25	Not sustainable	Red
0.25 - 0.5	Hardly sustainable	Orange
0.5 - 0.75	Just about sustainable	Yellow
0.75 - 1	Sustainable	Green

The table shows the socio-economic situation category and color associated with each value range (i.e. "Hardly sustainable" is assigned when the value of the indicator is greater or equal to 0.25 but smaller than 0.5).

Socio-economic situation of households in urban areas



The overall composite indicator on the country level summarizes the results of the surveyed cities and is thus only representative for urban areas.

Socio-economic situation of households in urban areas



COUNTRY	VALUE
ALGERIA	0.913
EGYPT	0.755
LIBYA	0.873
MOROCCO	0.832
NIGERIA	0.507
TUNISIA	0.744

Socio-economic situation
Sustainable
Just about sustainable
Hardly sustainable
Not sustainable

The overall composite indicator on the country level summarizes the results of the surveyed cities and is thus only representative for urban areas.

Socio-economic situation of households in urban areas



COUNTRY	VALUE
AFGHANISTAN	0.483
IRAQ	0.651
LEBANON	0.510
SYRIA	0.543

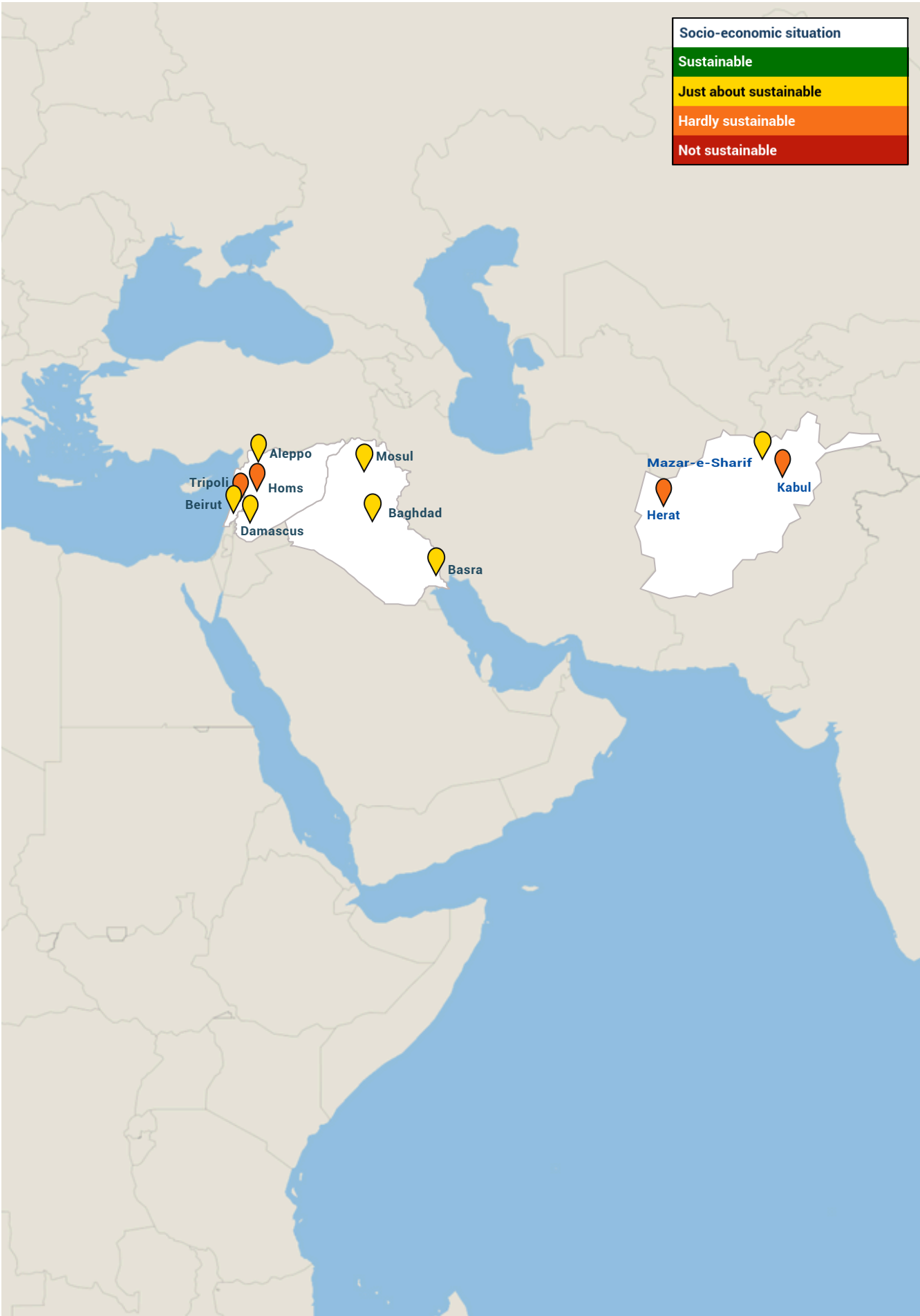


The overall composite indicator on the country level summarizes the results of the surveyed cities and is thus only representative for urban areas.

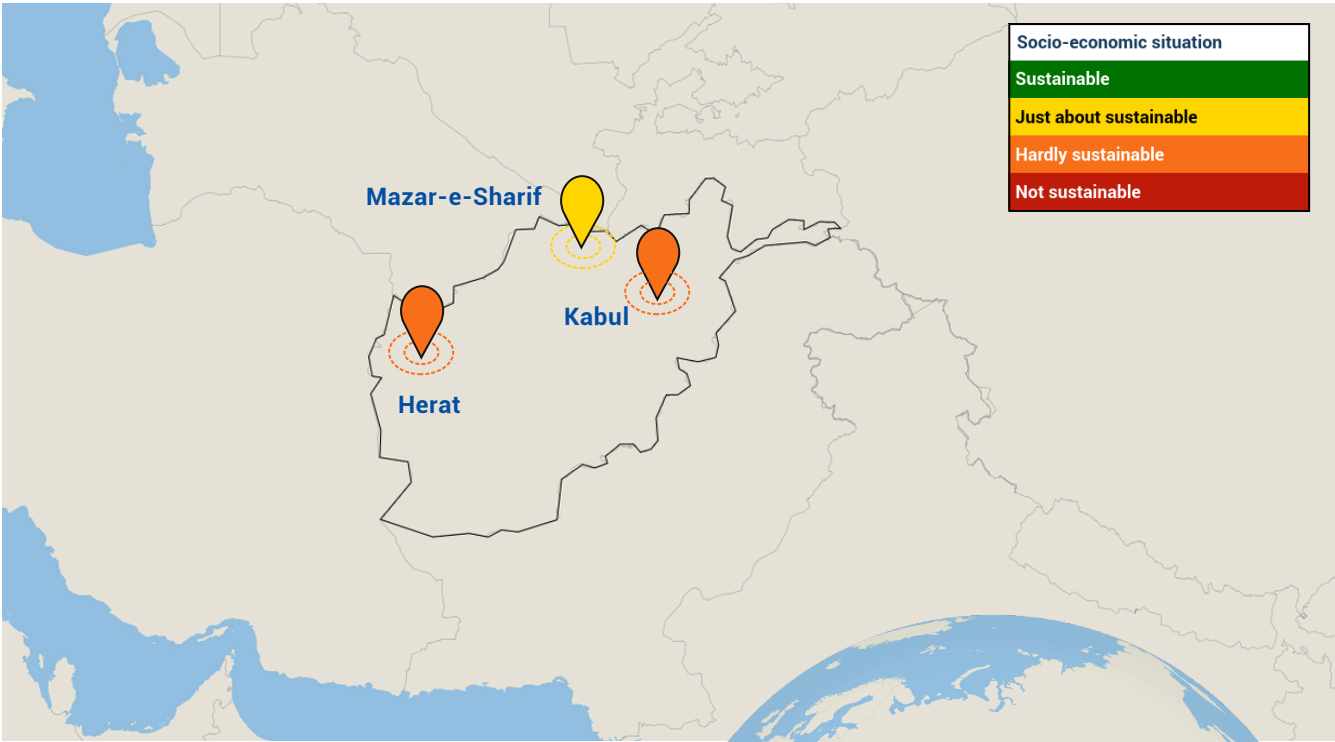
Socio-economic situation of households in urban areas



Socio-economic situation of households in urban areas



AFGHANISTAN



Dimension based indicator

CITY	VALUE
Herat	0.443
Kabul	0.470
Mazar-e-Sharif	0.533

Dimension



Housing

2025
0,482



Food and water access

0,629



Basic consumer goods

0,533



Health services

0,320



Labor market

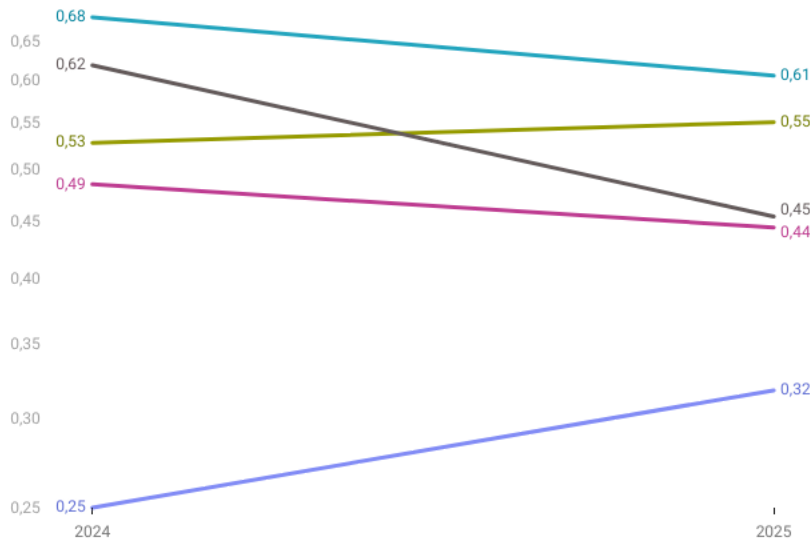
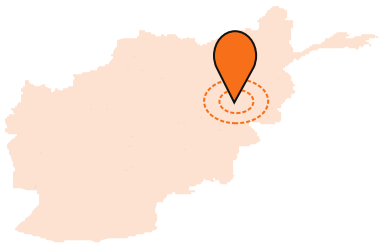
0,470

Data collection in Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif was not possible in 2024. Dimension based data on Afghanistan is thus only available for 2025.

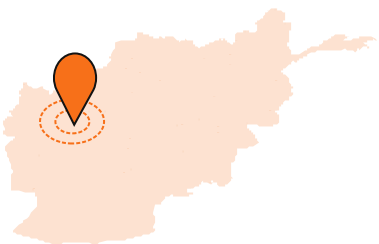
AFGHANISTAN

 **Housing**  **Food and water access**  **Basic consumer goods**  **Health services**  **Labor market**

Kabul



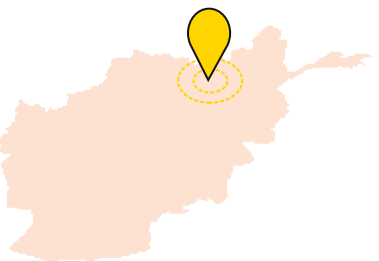
Herat



2025



Mazar-e-Sharif

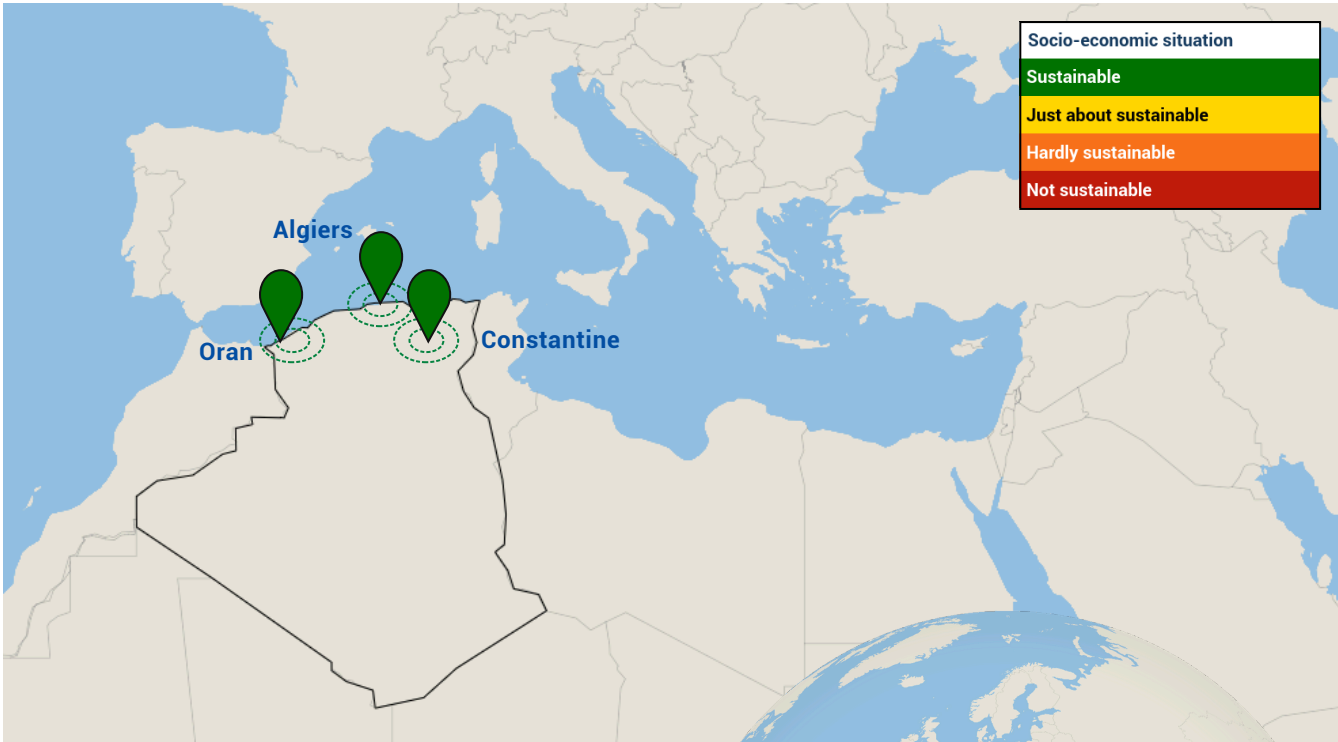


2025



Data collection in Herat and Mazar-e-Sharif was not possible in 2024.

ALGERIA

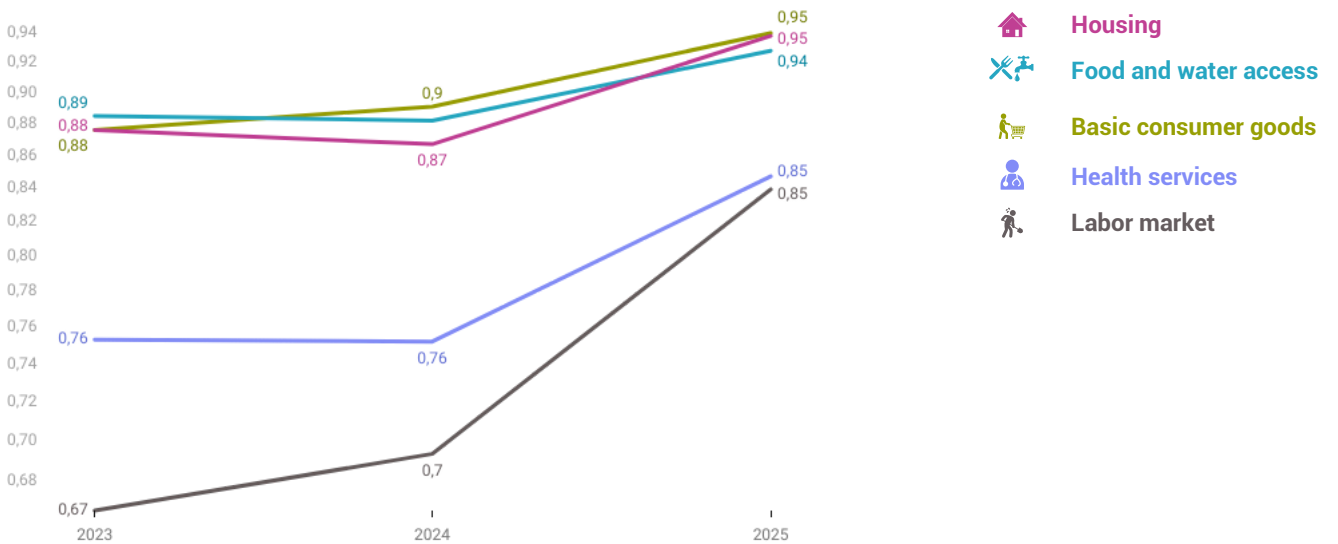


Dimension based indicator

CITY	VALUE
Algiers	0.923
Constantine	0.926
Oran	0.892



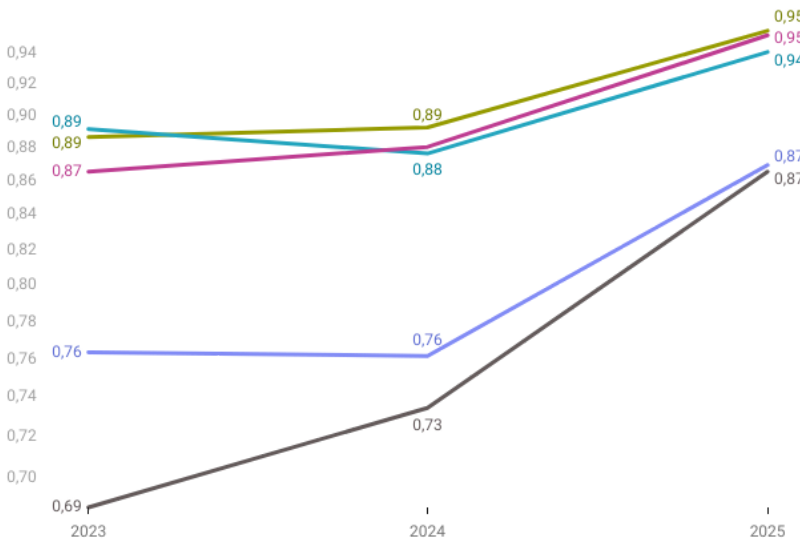
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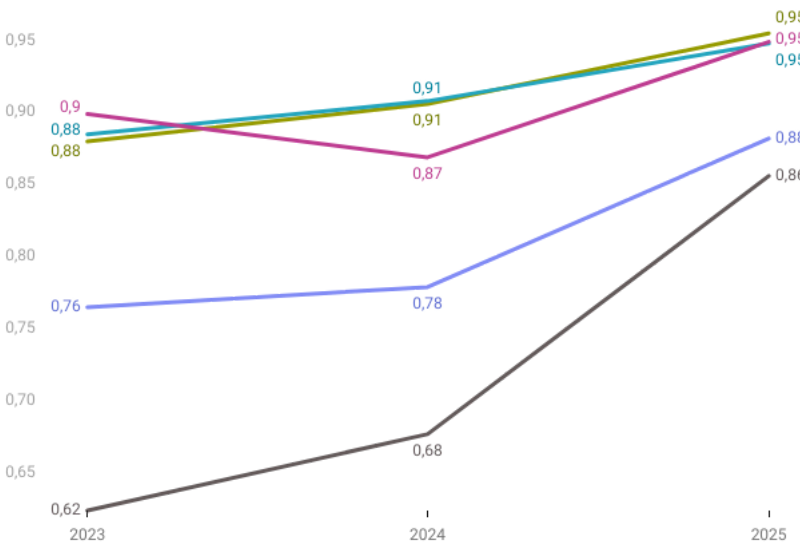
ALGERIA

-  Housing
-  Food and water access
-  Basic consumer goods
-  Health services
-  Labor market

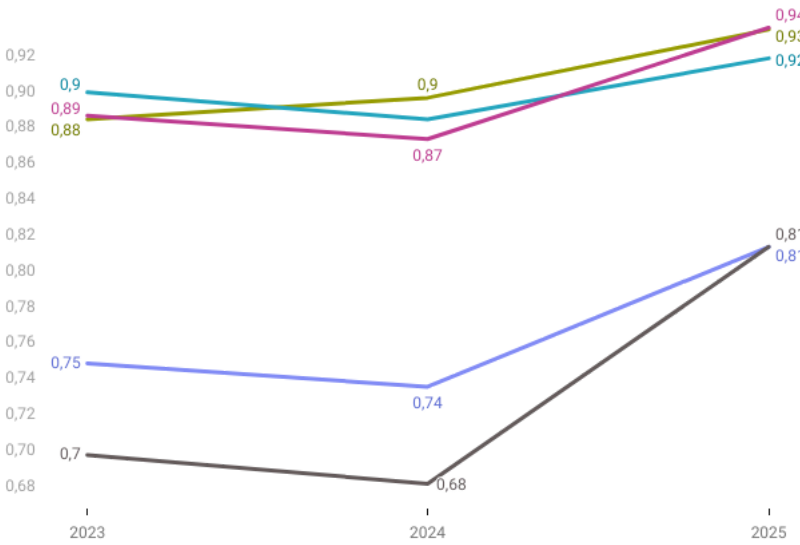
Algiers



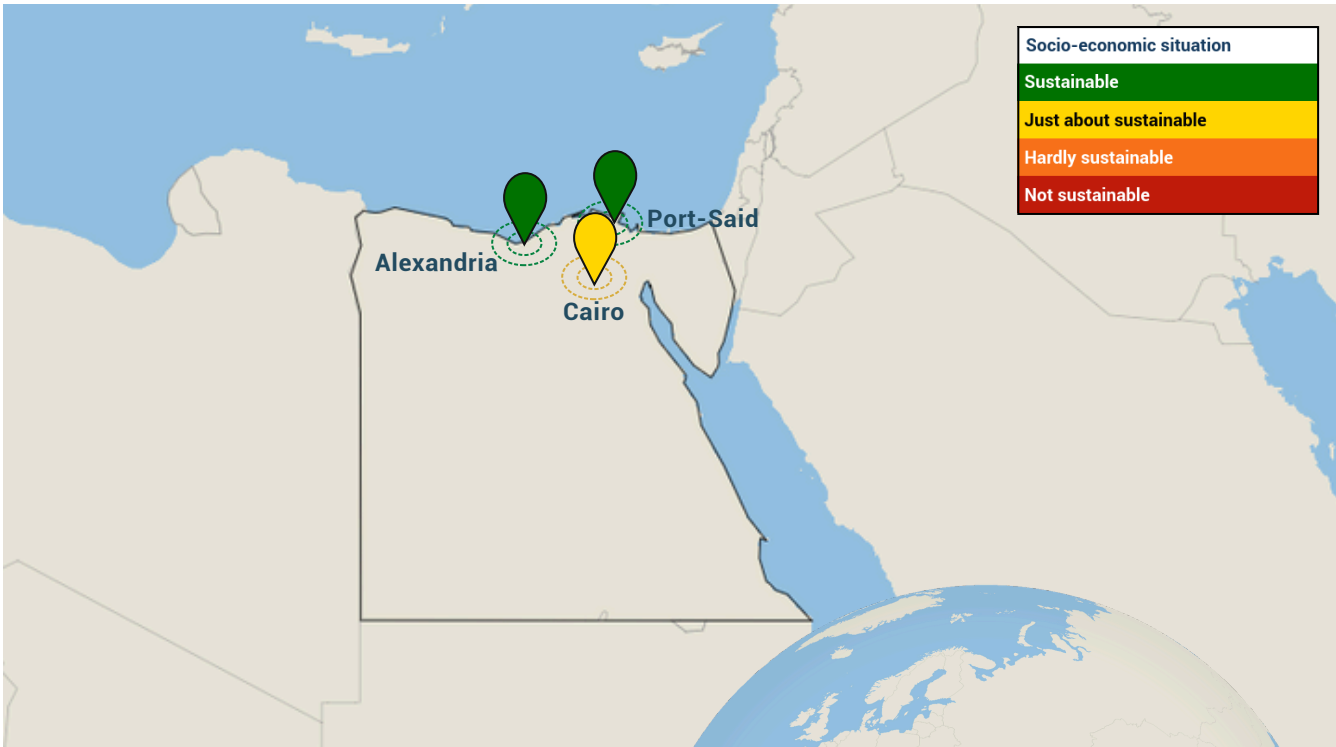
Constantine



Oran



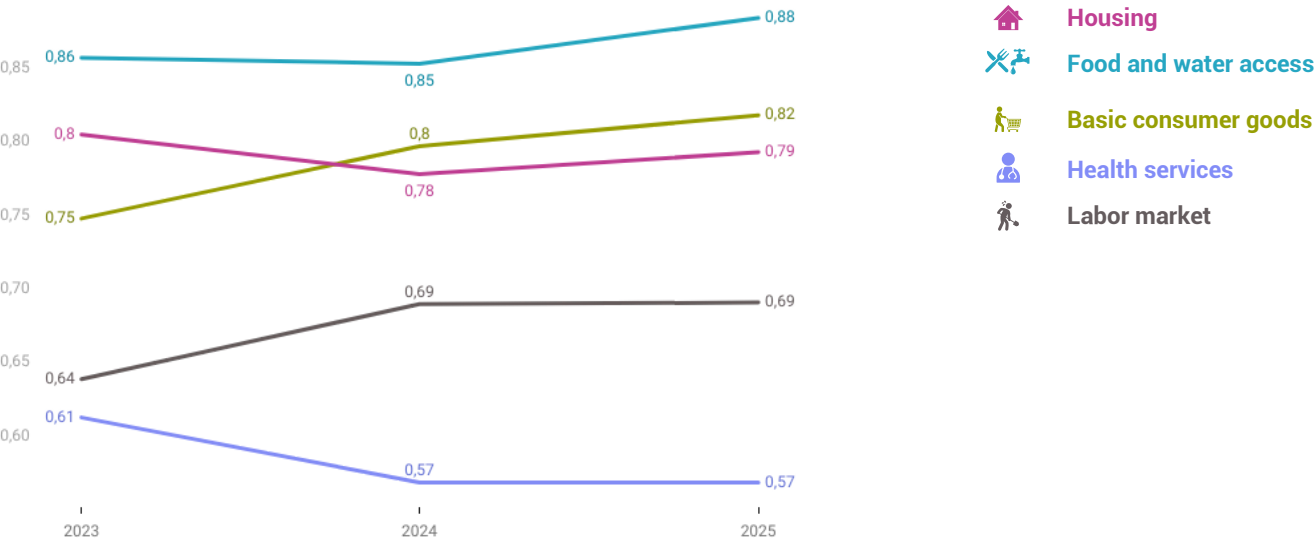
EGYPT



Dimension based indicator

CITY	VALUE
Alexandria	0.789
Cairo	0.726
Port-Said	0.797

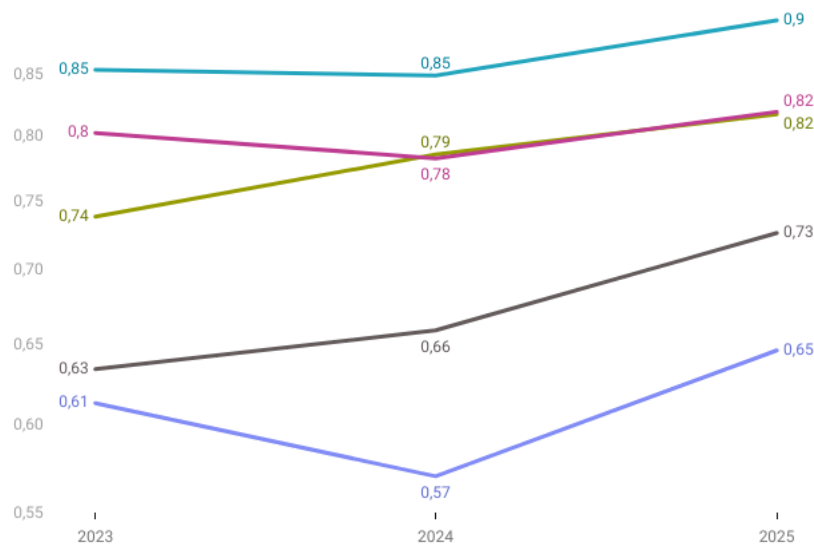
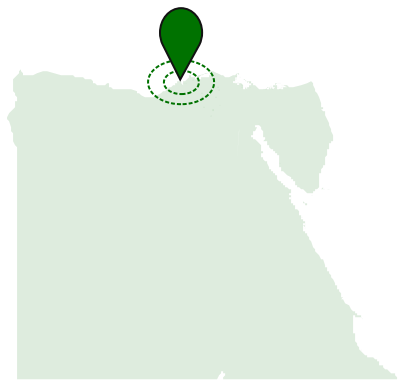
Dimension



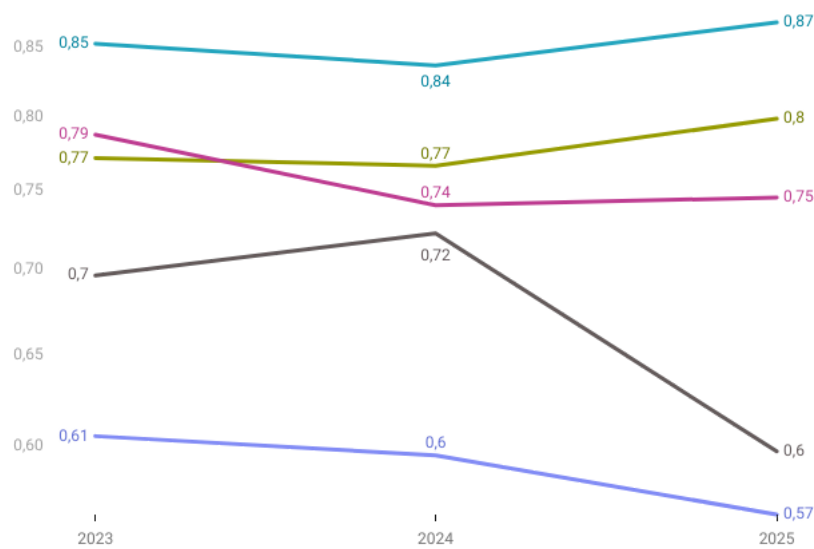
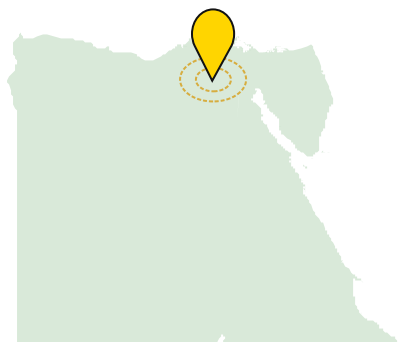
EGYPT

-  Housing
-  Food and water access
-  Basic consumer goods
-  Health services
-  Labor market

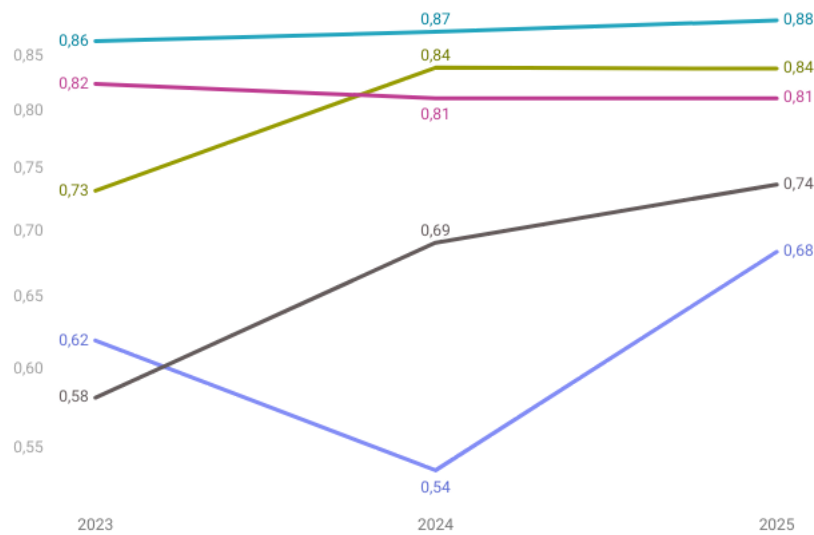
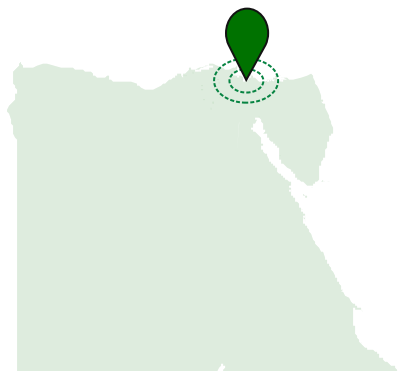
Alexandria



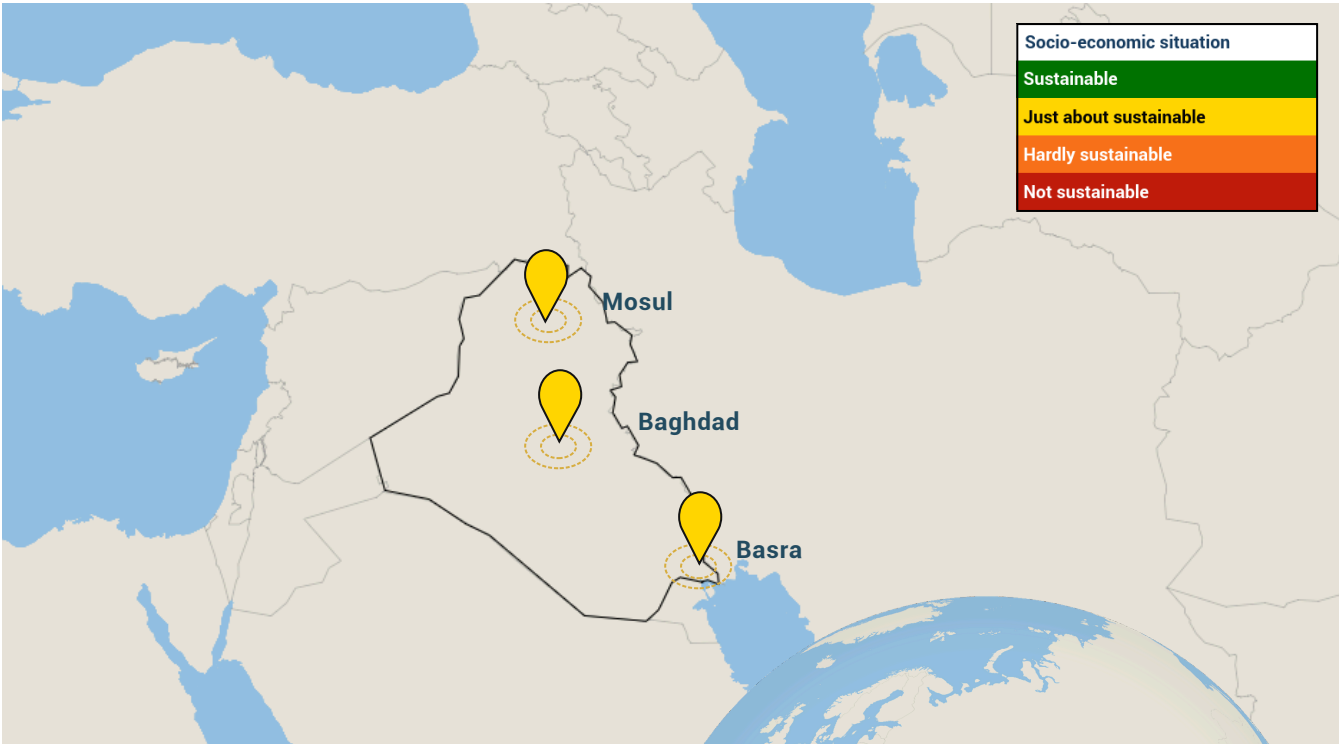
Cairo



Port-Said



IRAQ

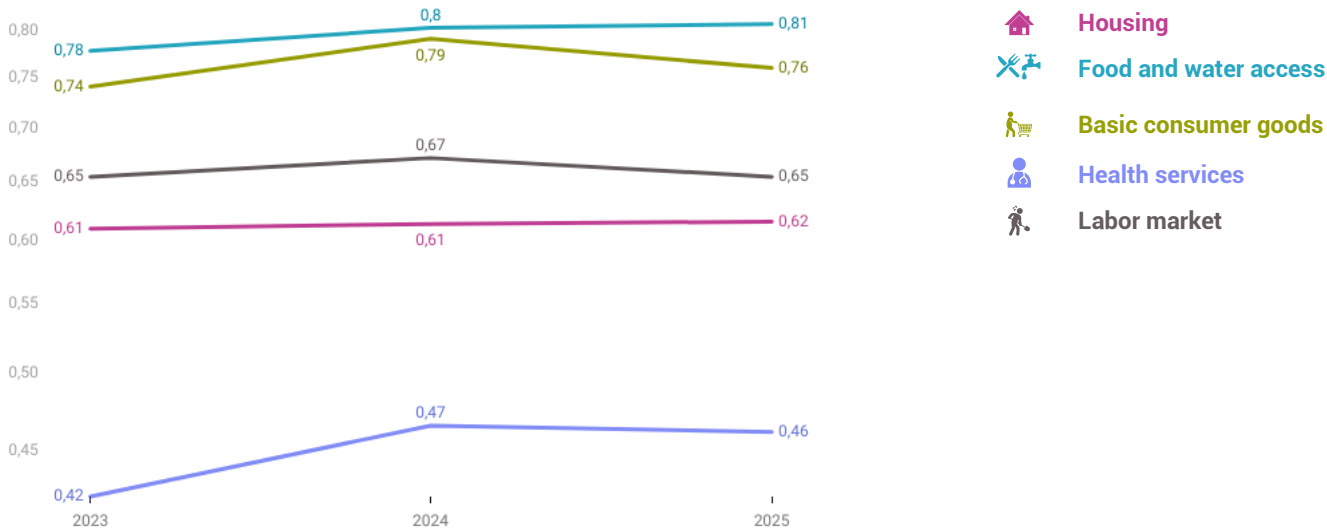


Dimension based indicator

CITY	VALUE
Baghdad	0.714
Basra	0.662
Mosul	0.575



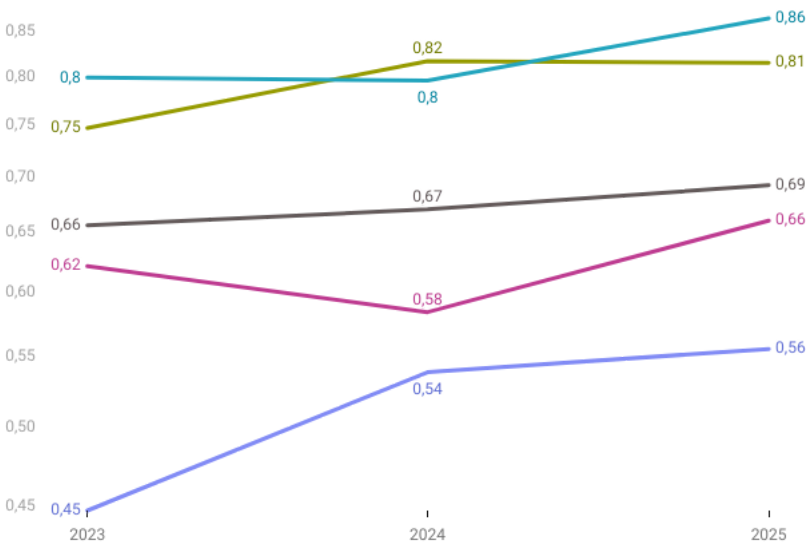
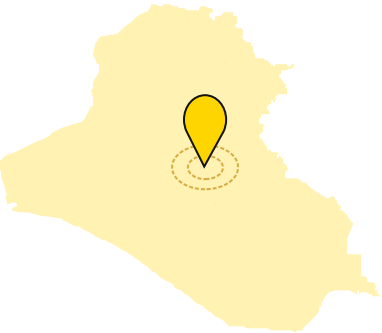
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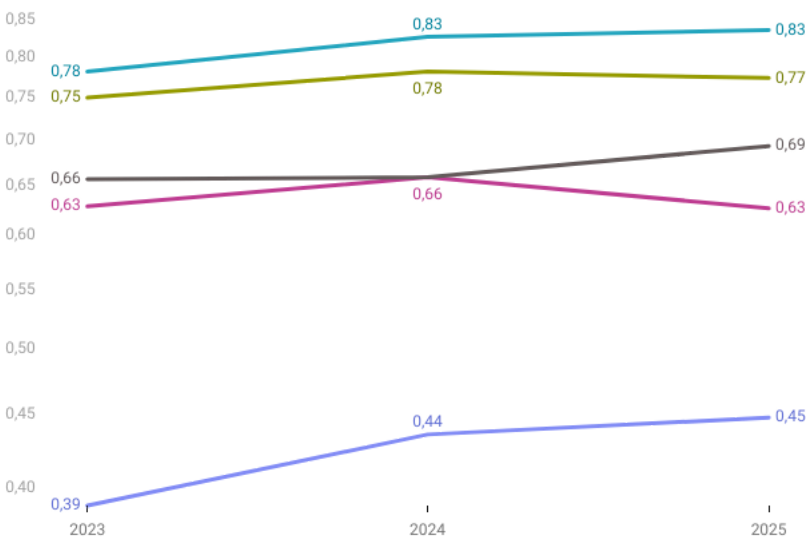
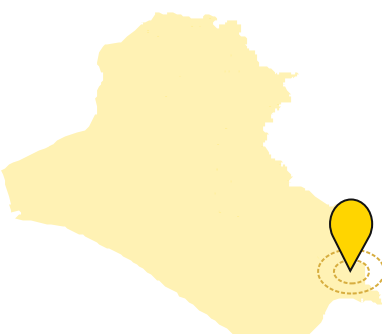
IRAQ

 Housing  Food and water access  Basic consumer goods  Health services  Labor market

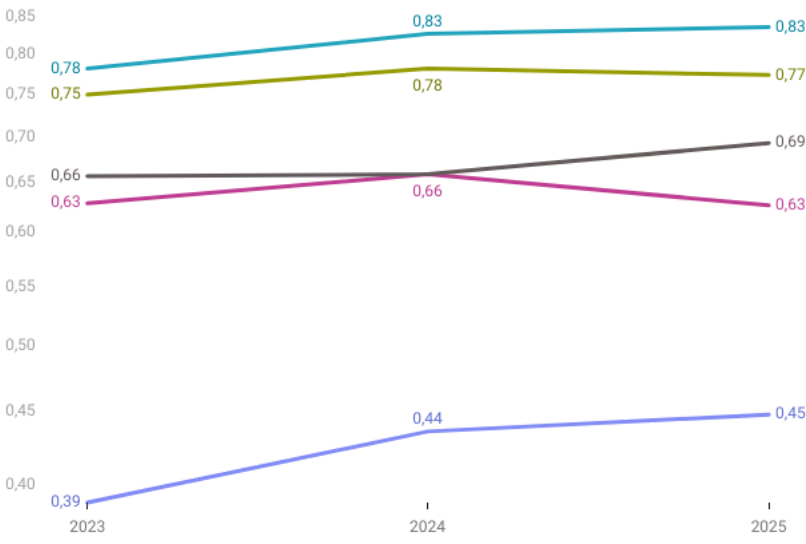
Baghdad



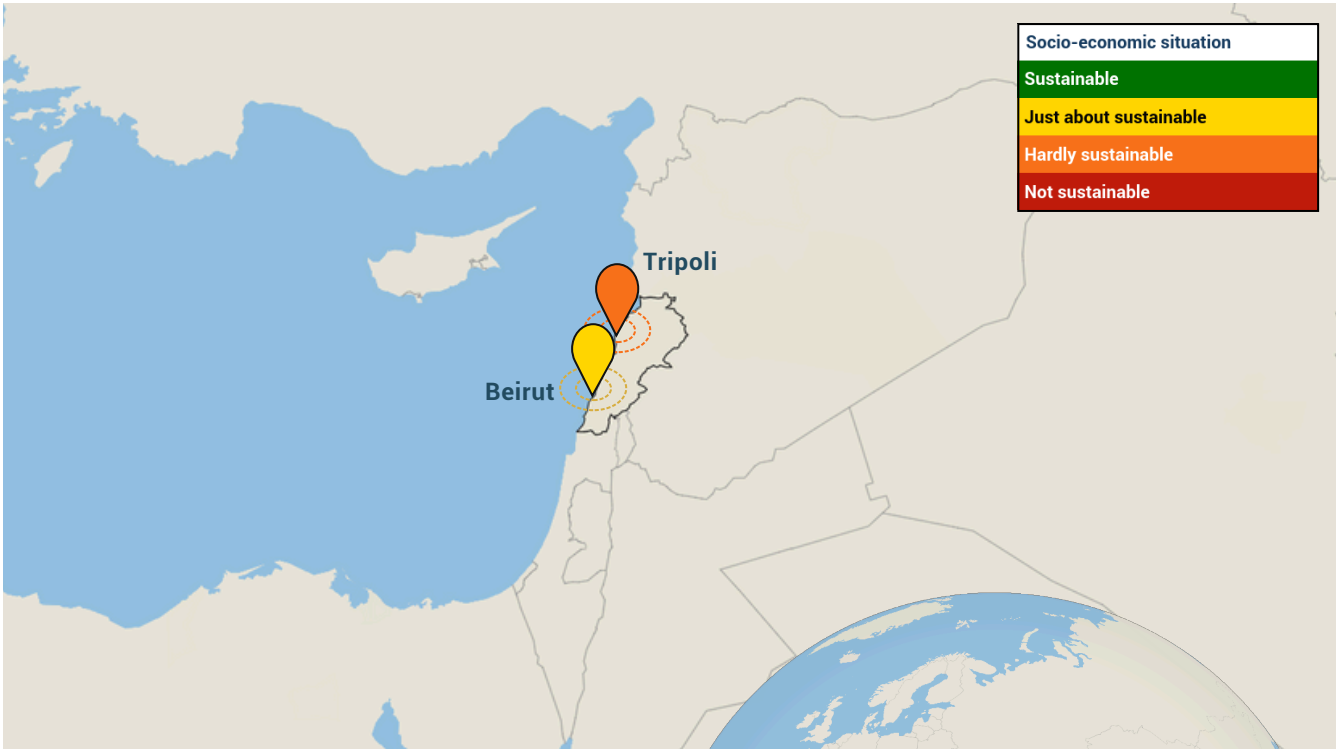
Basra



Mosul



LEBANON

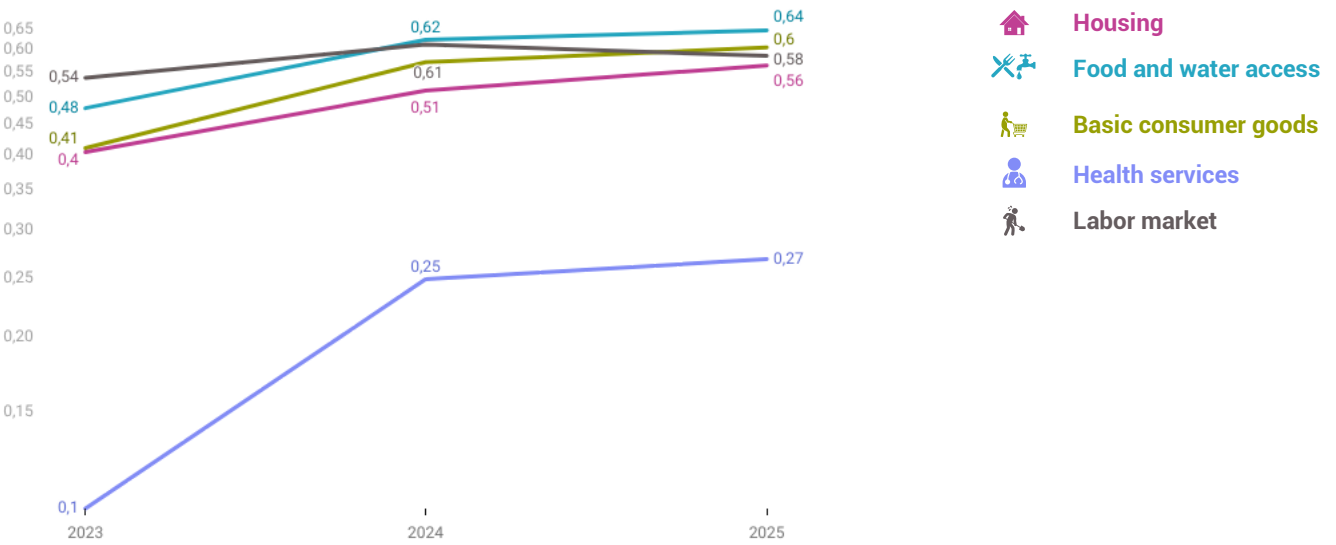


Dimension based indicator

CITY	VALUE
Beirut	0.683
Tripoli	0.491



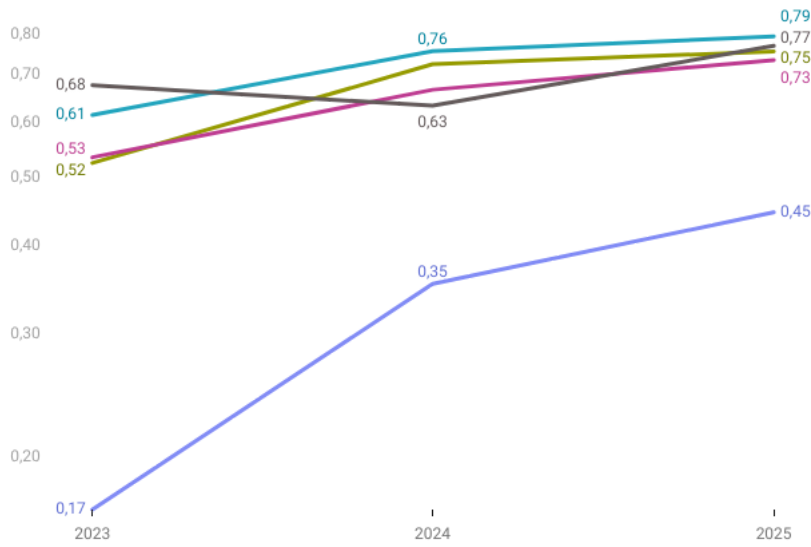
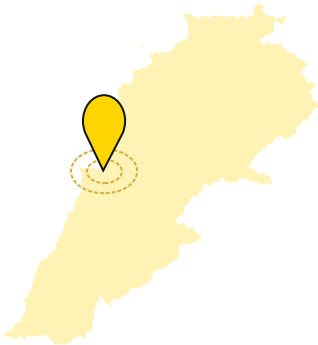
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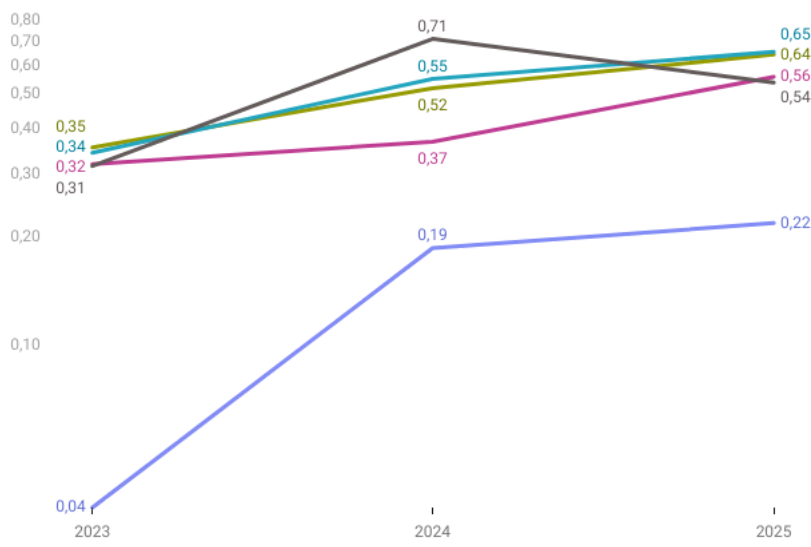
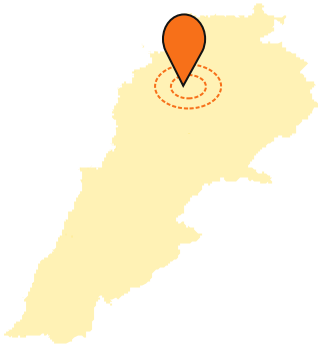
LEBANON

-  Housing
-  Food and water access
-  Basic consumer goods
-  Health services
-  Labor market

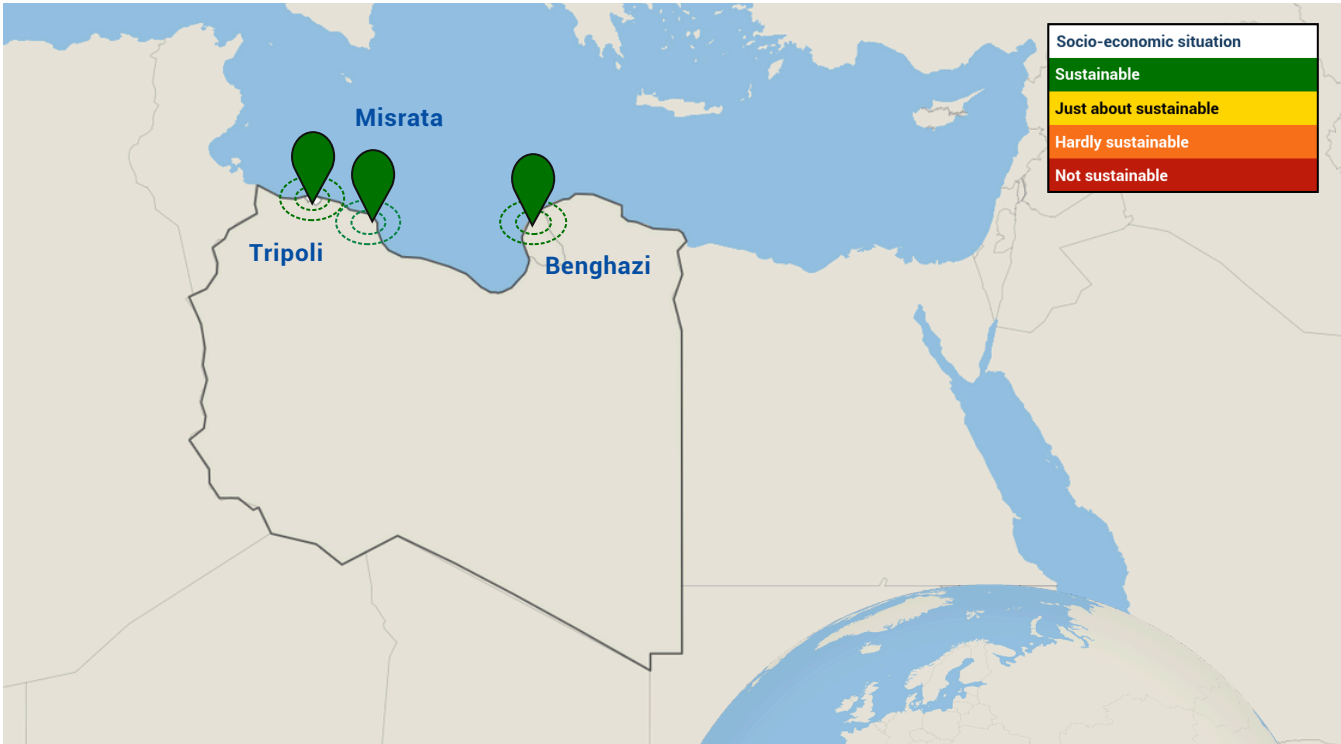
Beirut



Tripoli



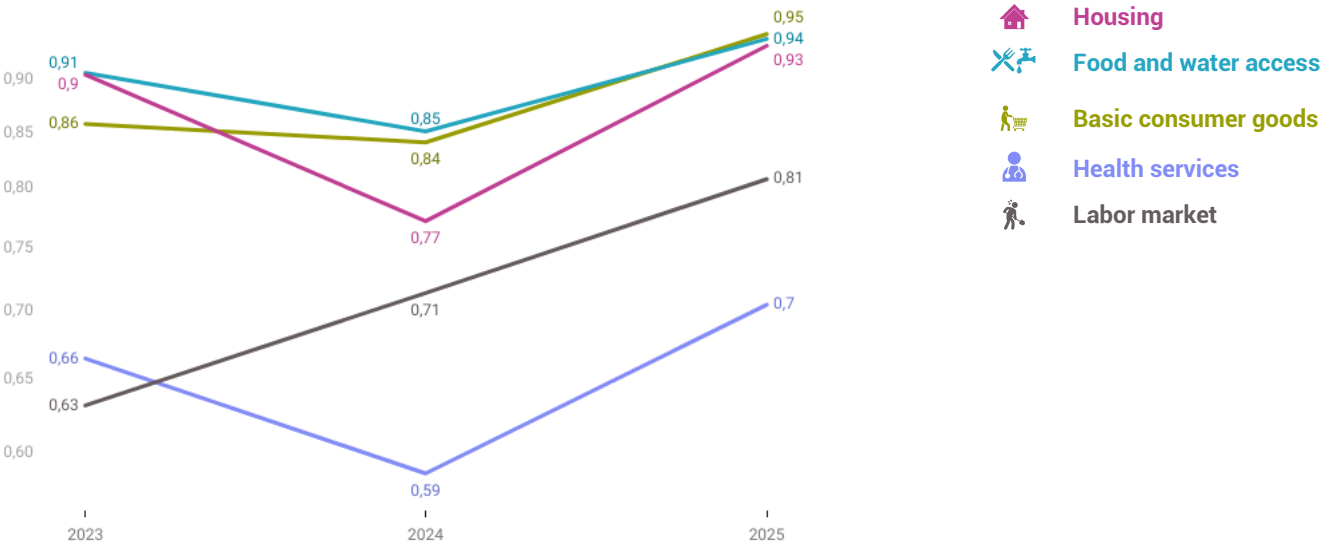
LIBYA



Dimension based indicator

CITY	VALUE
Benghazi	0.875
Misrata	0.858
Tripoli	0.881

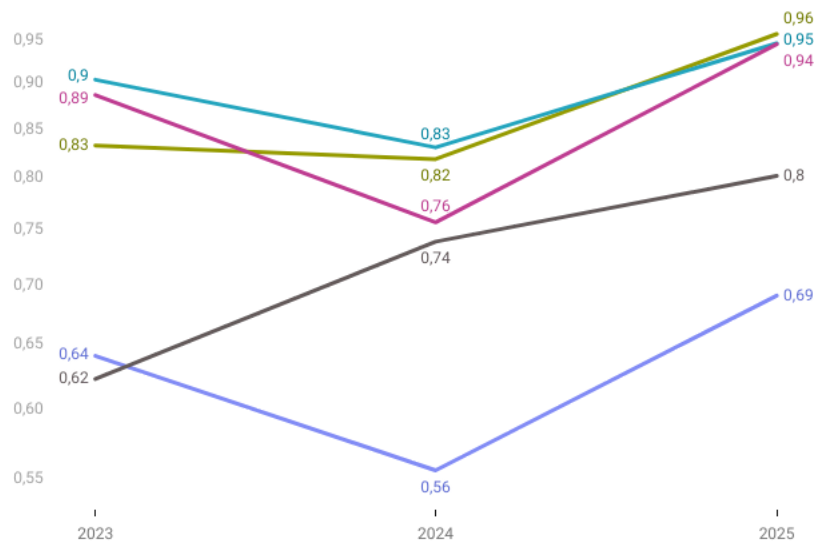
Dimension



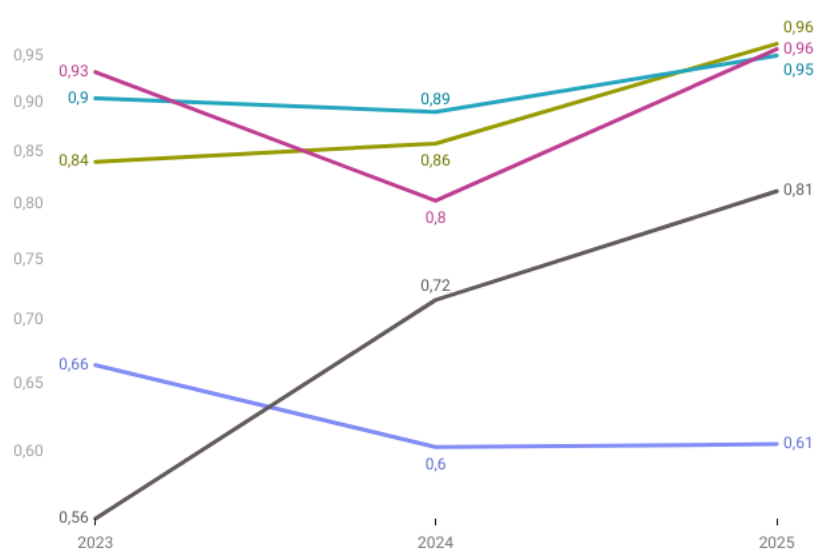
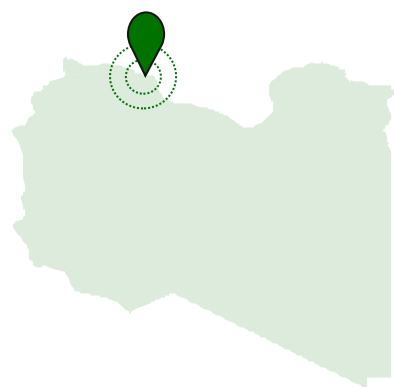
LIBYA

 Housing  Food and water access  Basic consumer goods  Health services  Labor market

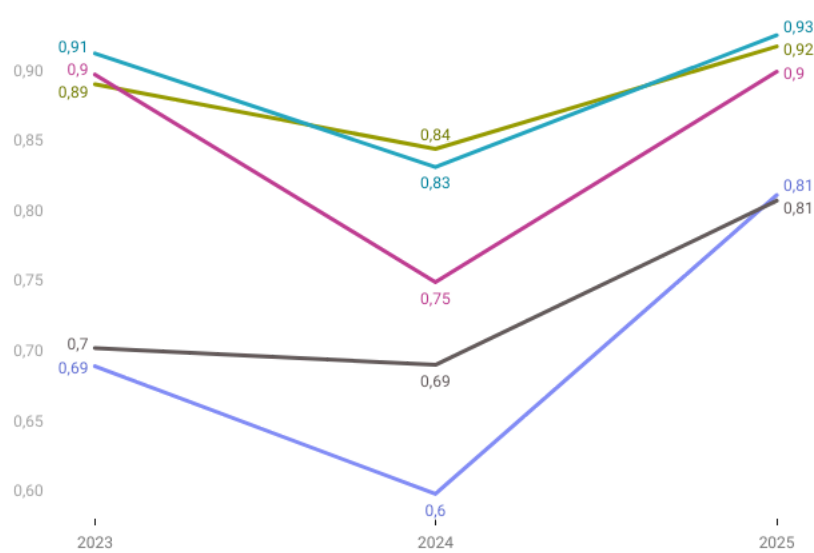
Benghazi



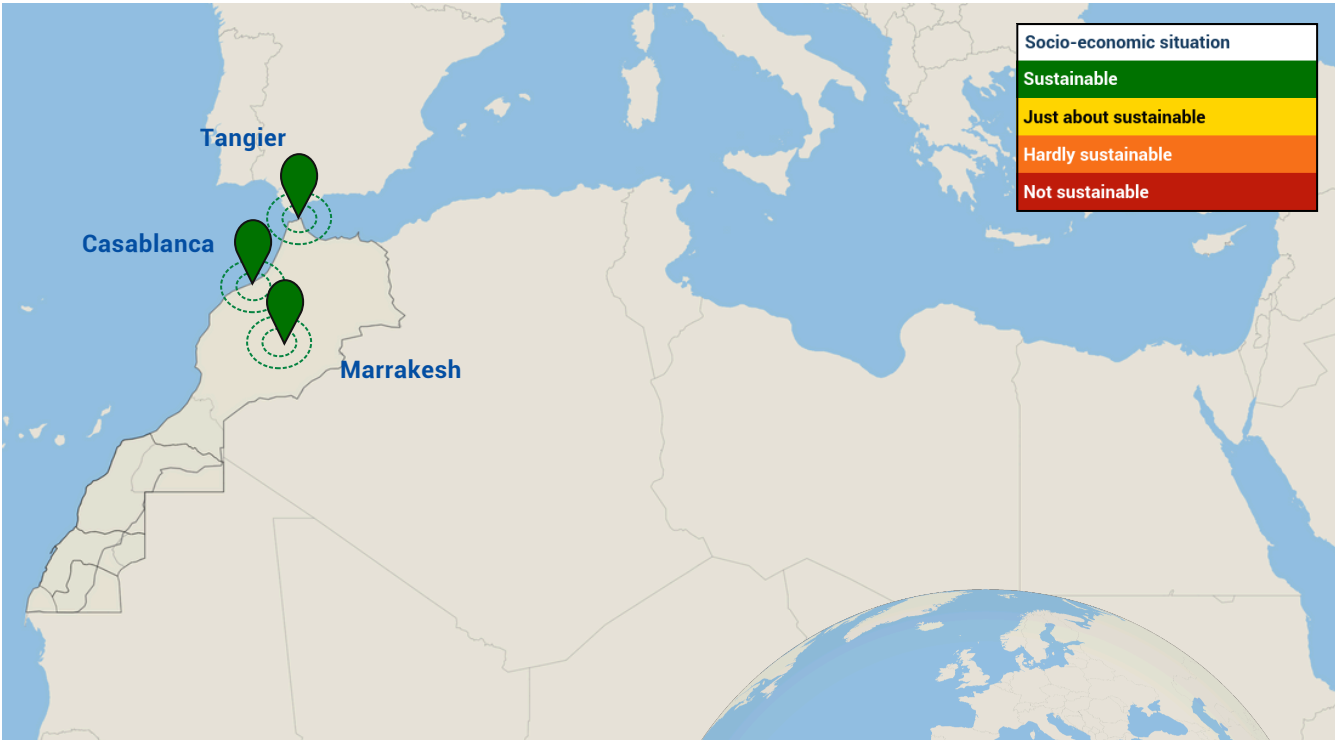
Misrata



Tripoli



MOROCCO

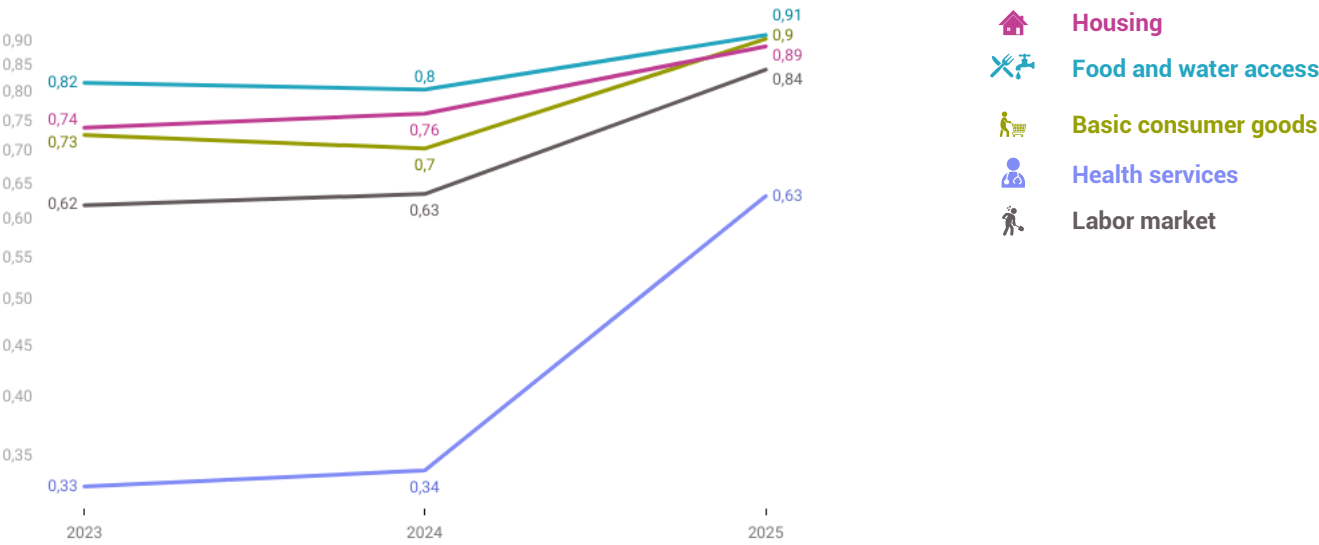


Dimension based indicator

CITY	VALUE
Casablanca	0.838
Marrakesh	0.843
Tangier	0.816



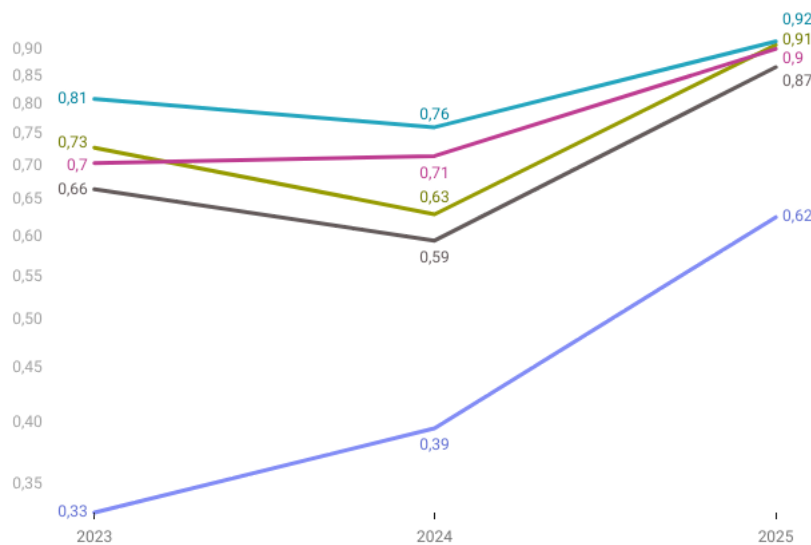
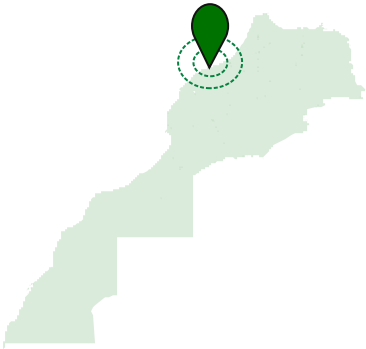
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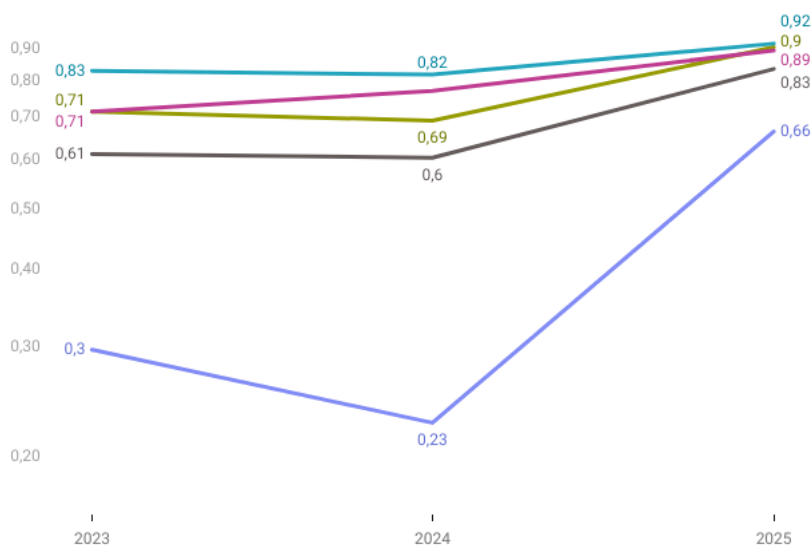
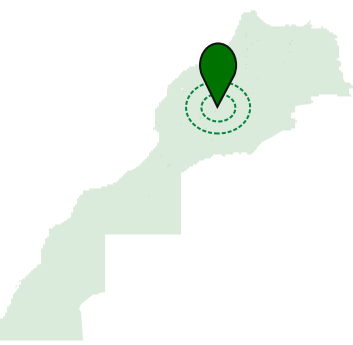
MOROCCO

 Housing  Food and water access  Basic consumer goods  Health services  Labor market

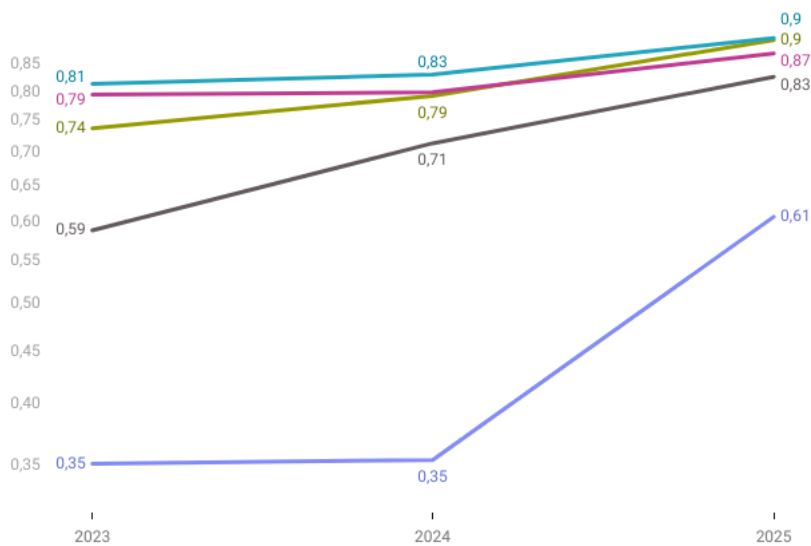
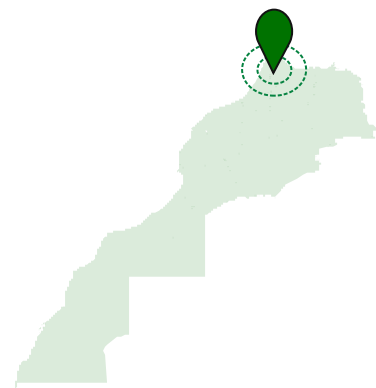
Casablanca



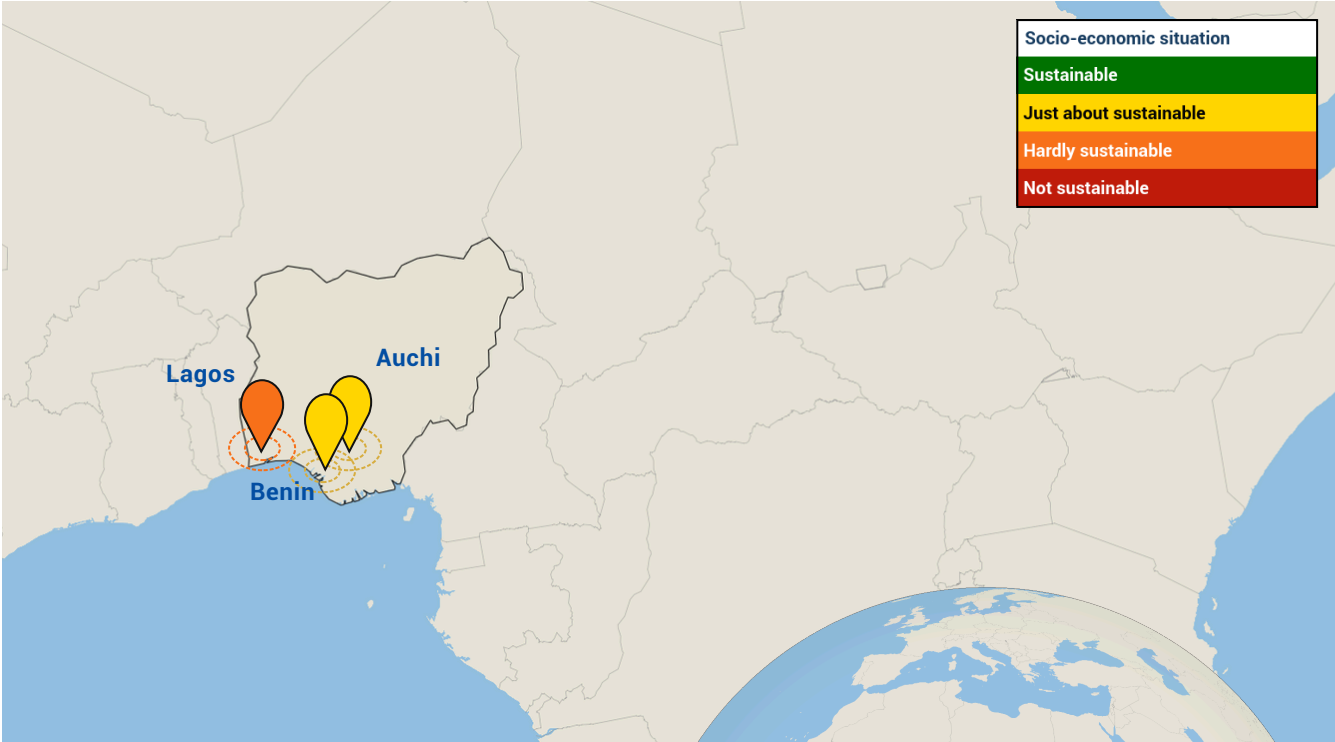
Marrakesh



Tangier



NIGERIA

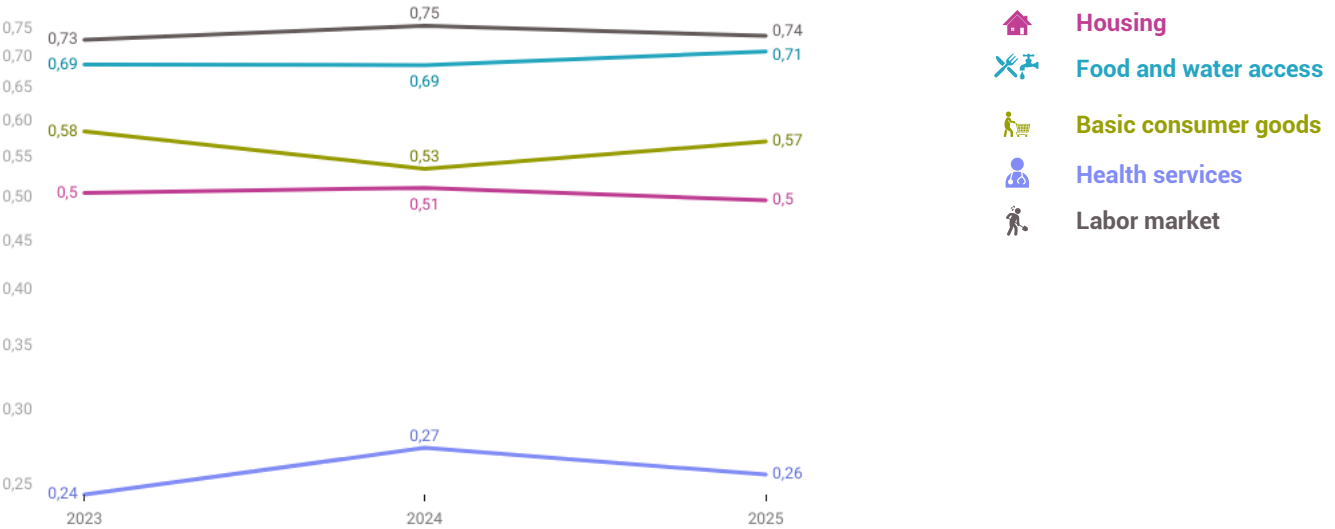


Dimension based indicator

CITY	VALUE
Auchi	0.513
Benin	0.532
Lagos	0.477



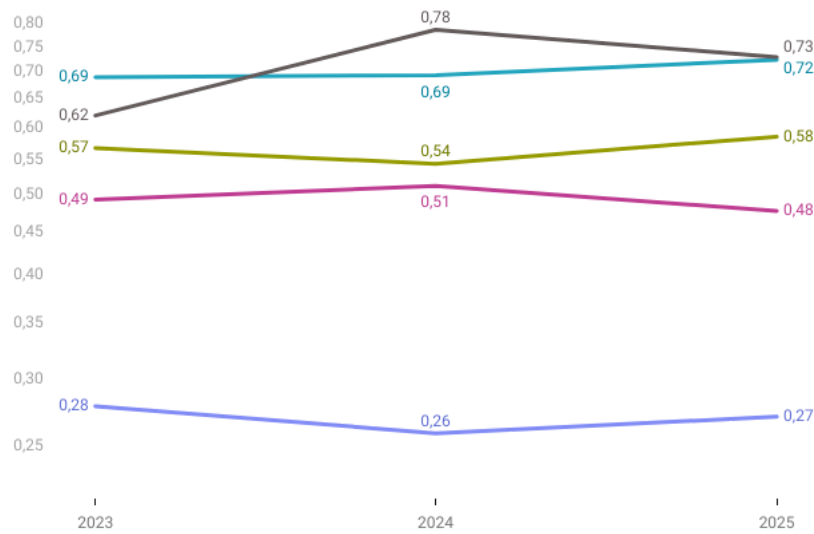
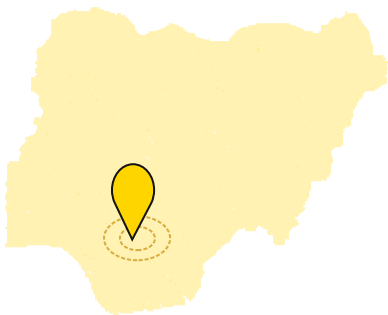
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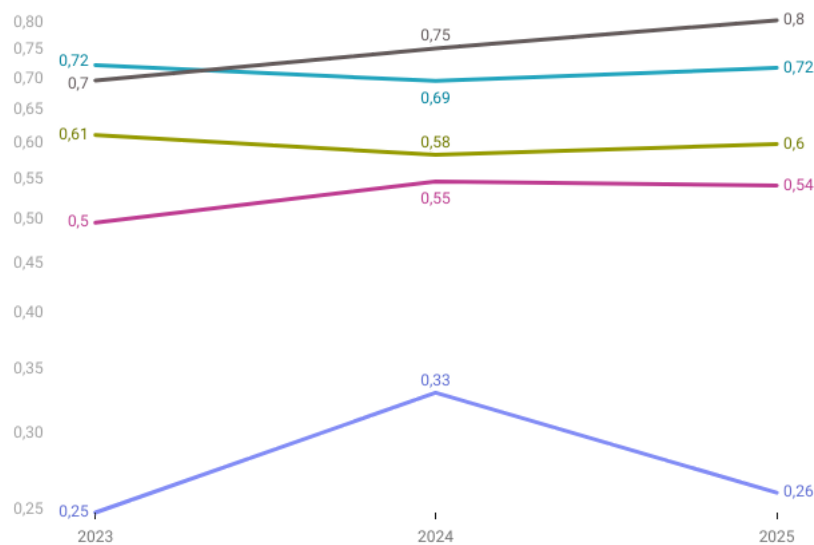
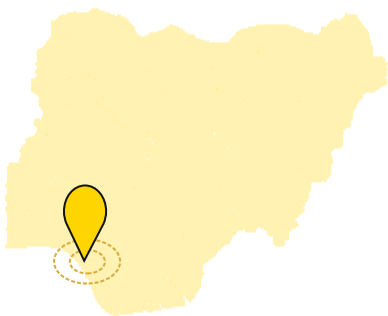
NIGERIA

 Housing  Food and water access  Basic consumer goods  Health services  Labor market

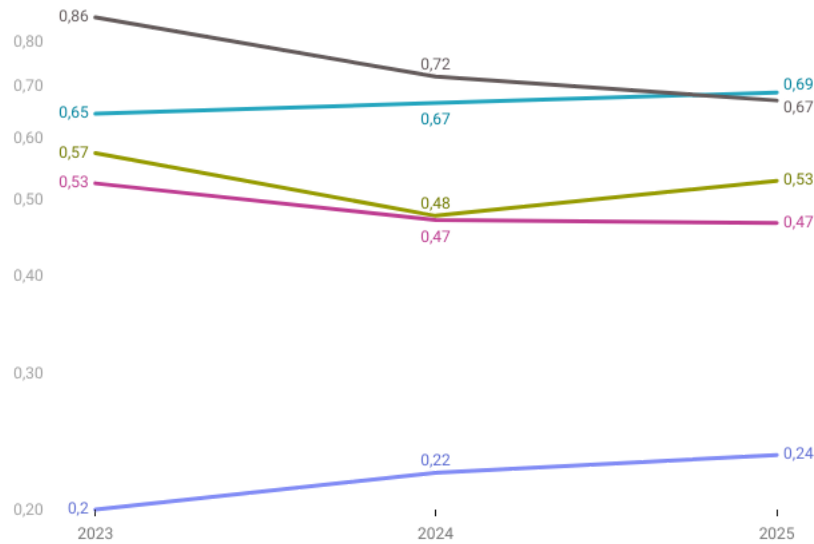
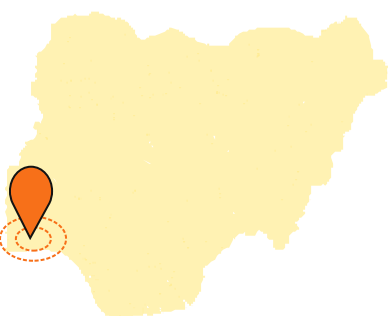
Auchi



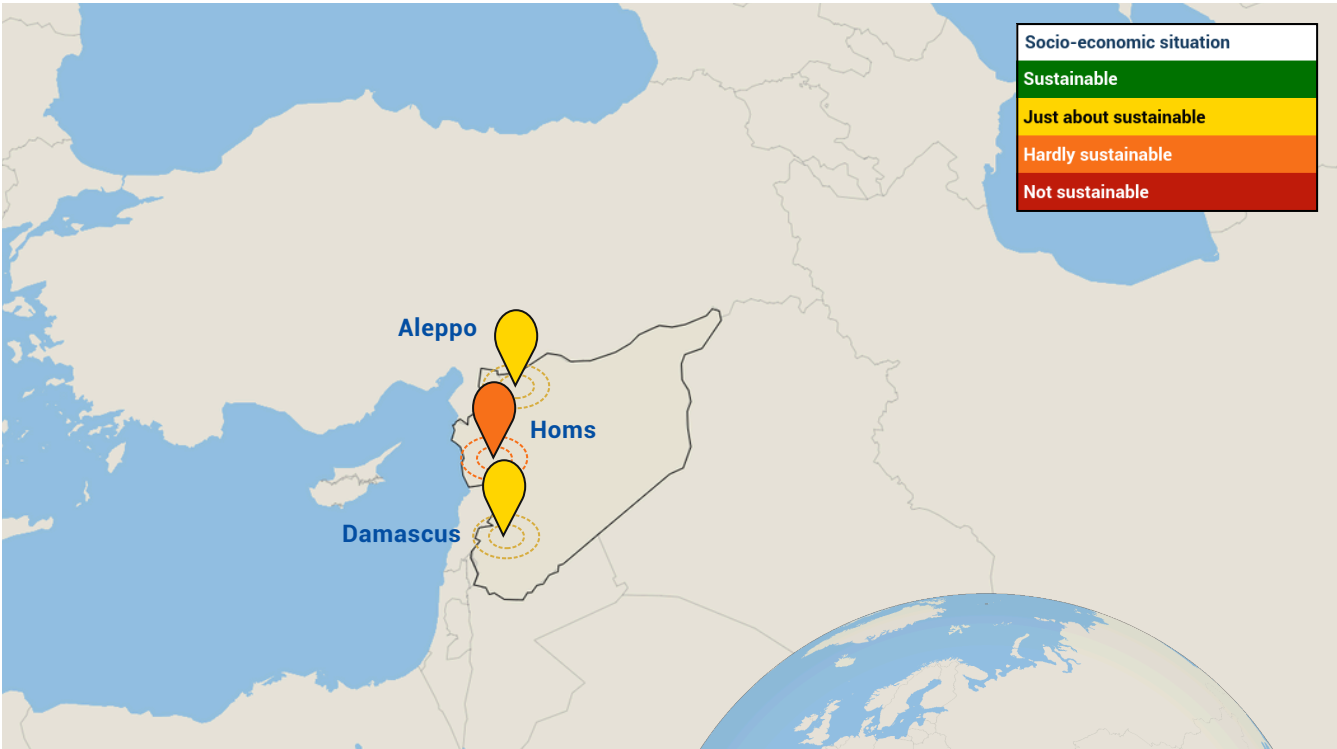
Benin



Lagos



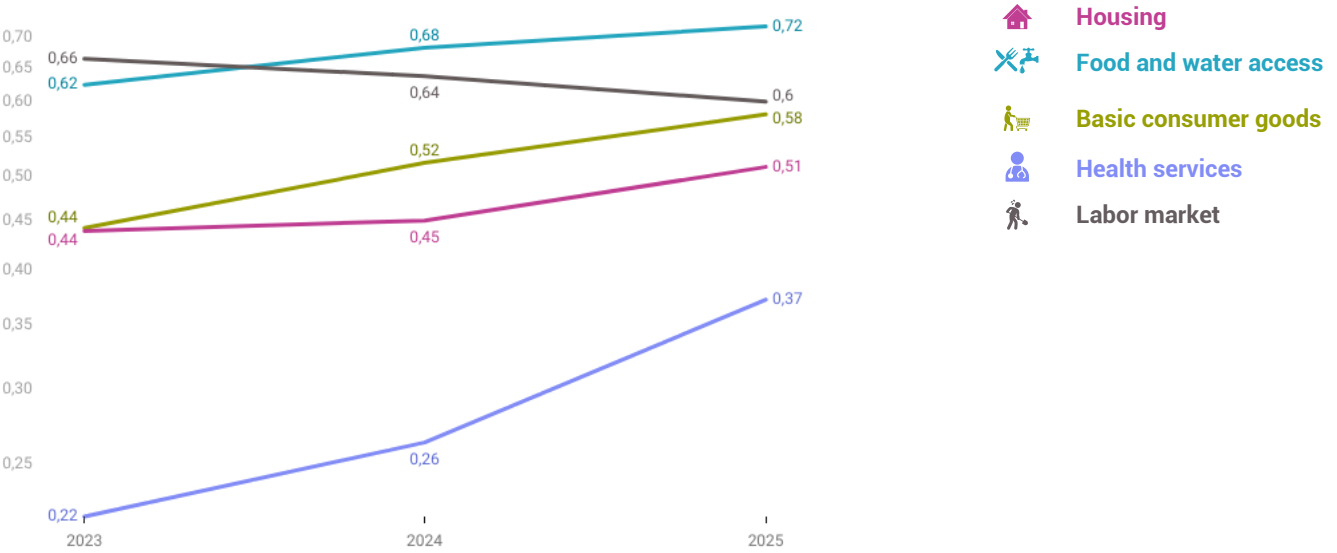
SYRIA



Dimension based indicator

CITY	VALUE
Aleppo	0.529
Damascus	0.603
Homs	0.486

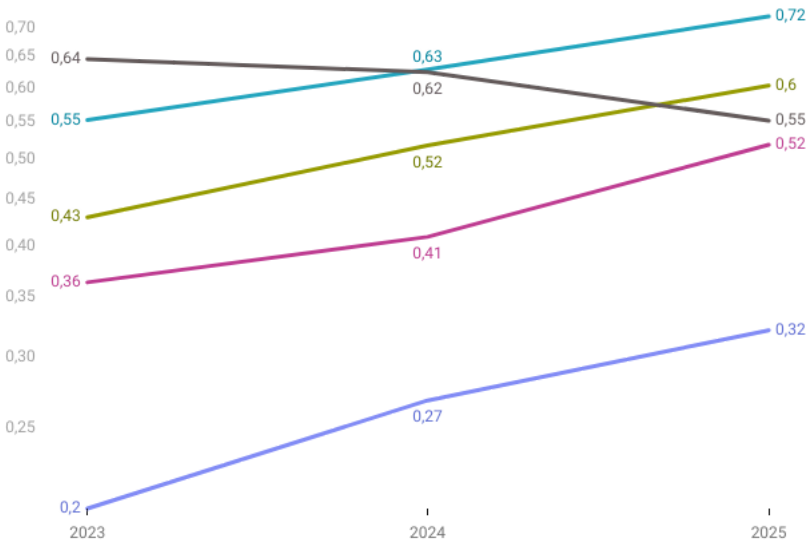
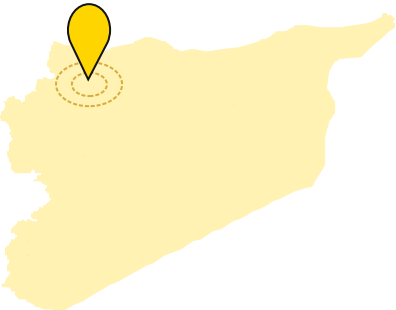
Dimension



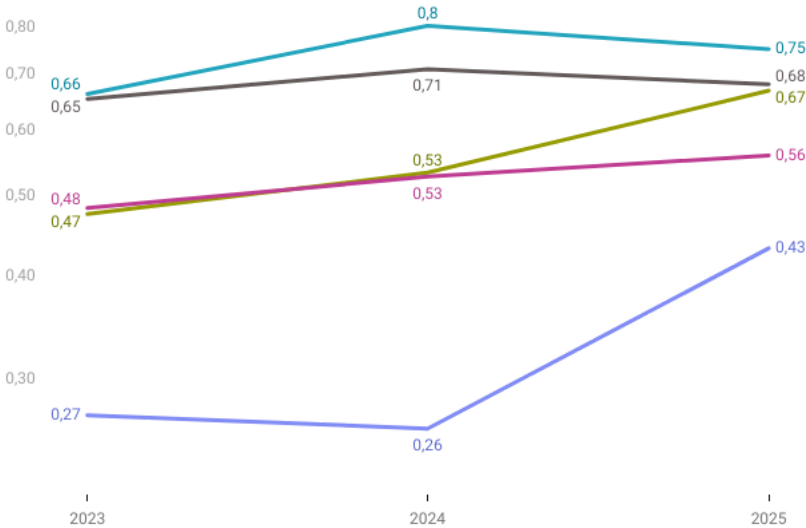
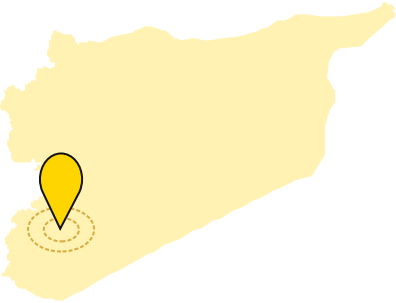
SYRIA

 Housing  Food and water access  Basic consumer goods  Health services  Labor market

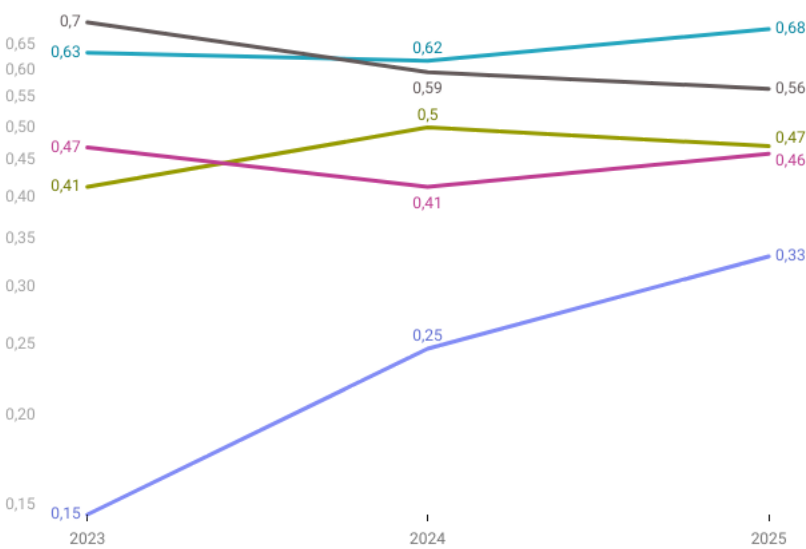
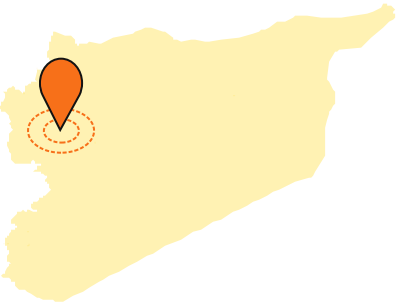
Aleppo



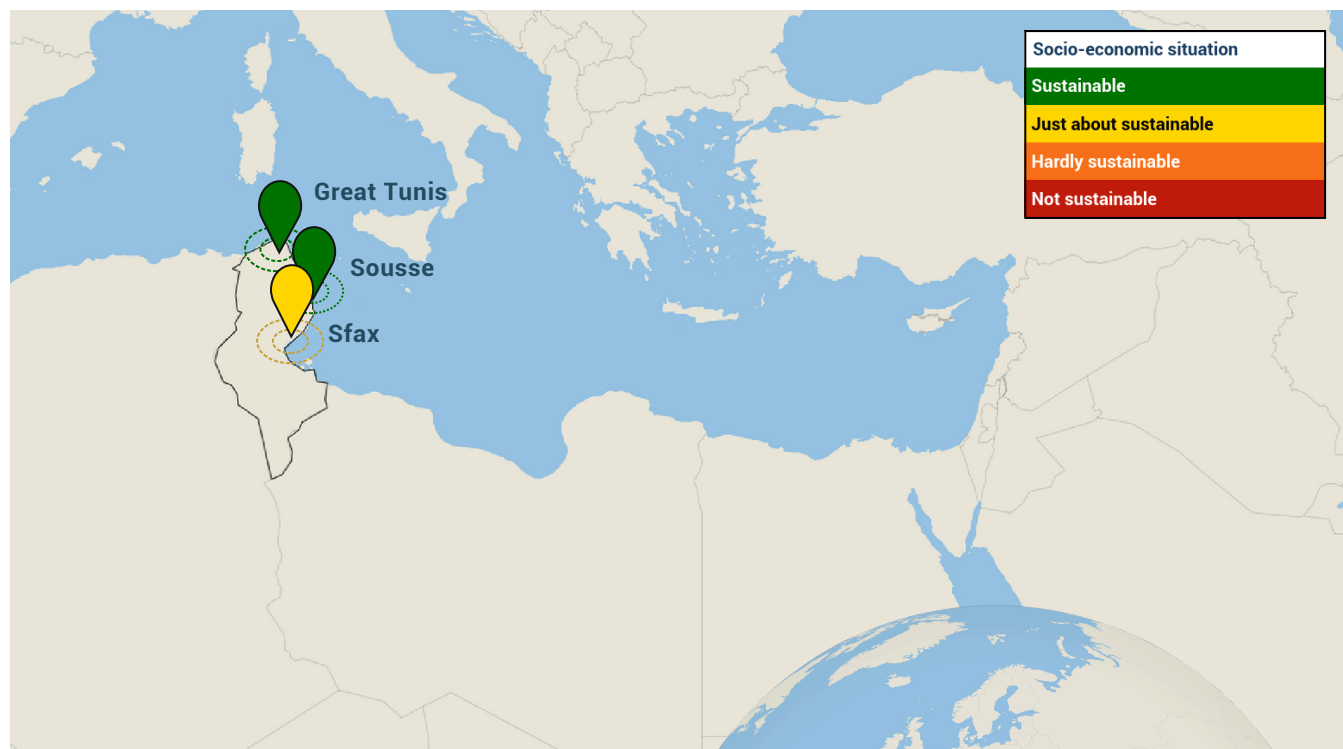
Damascus



Homs



TUNISIA

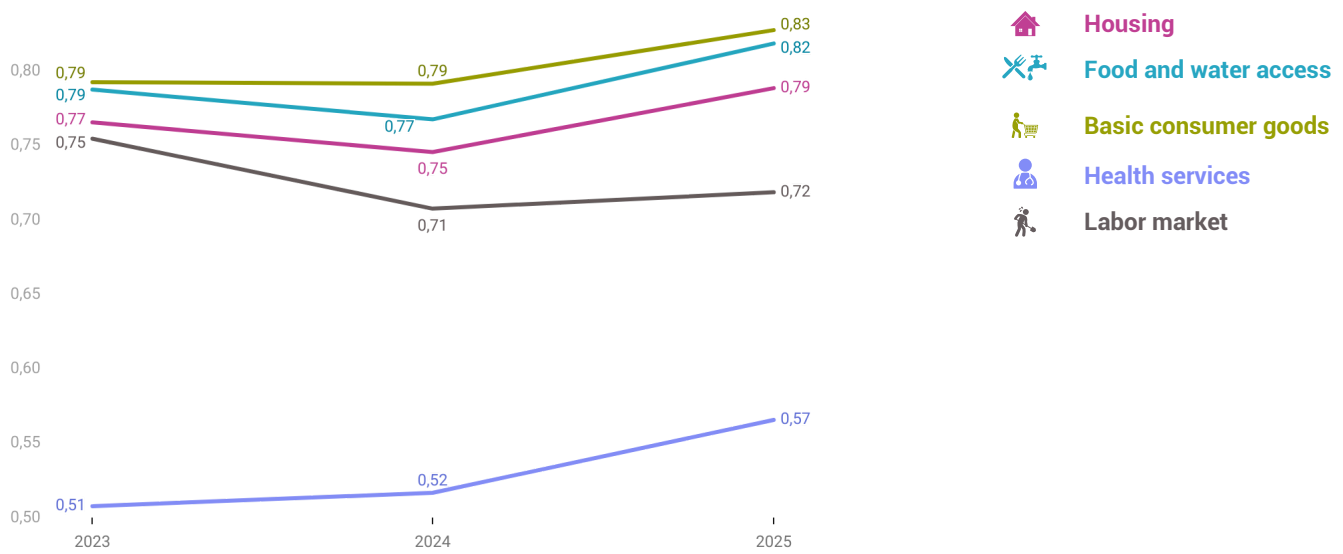


Dimension based indicator

CITY	VALUE
Great Tunis	0.757
Sousse	0.752
Sfax	0.723



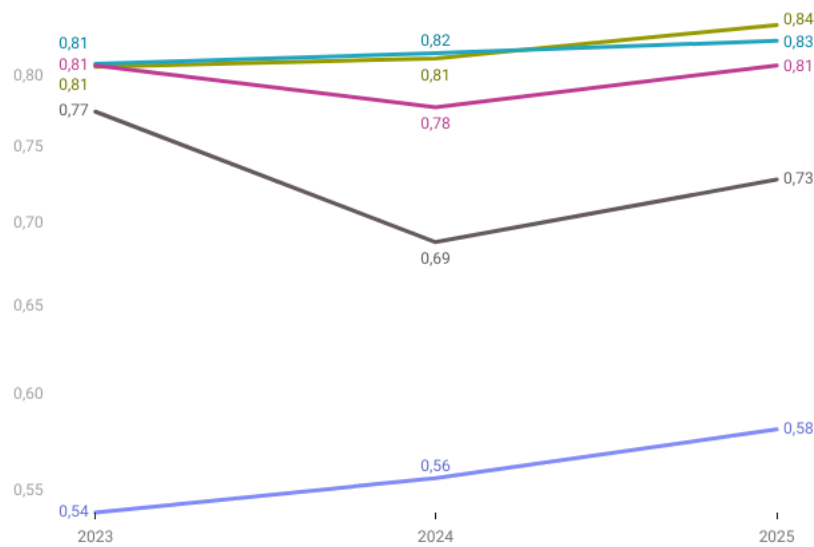
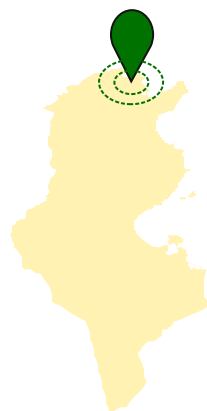
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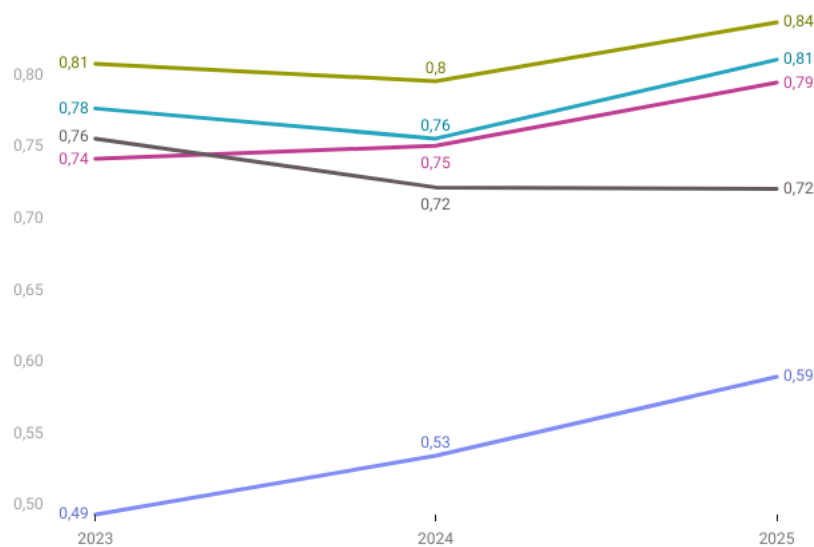
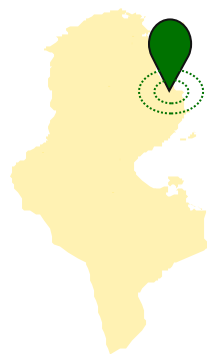
TUNISIA

 Housing  Food and water access  Basic consumer goods  Health services  Labor market

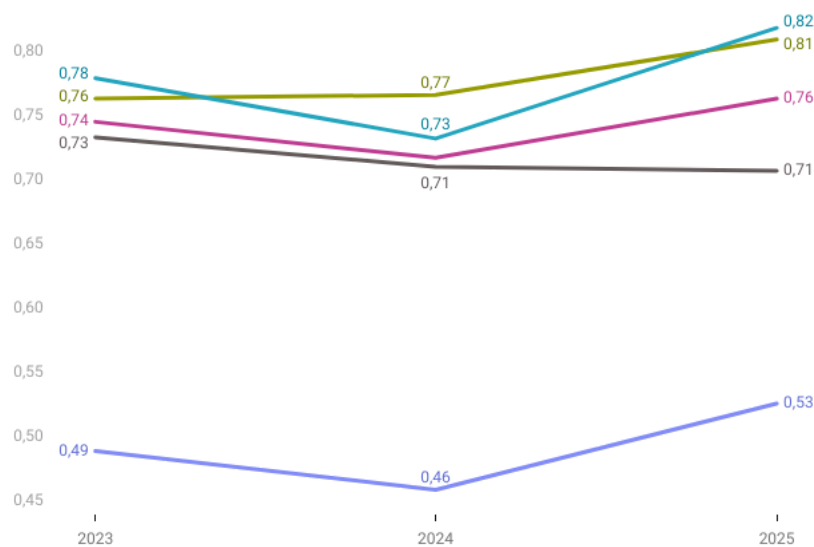
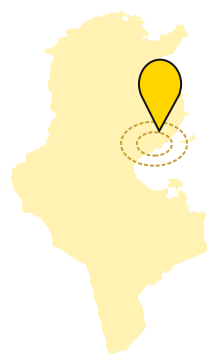
Great Tunis



Sousse



Sfax



Appendix I: Methodology

To better assess the socio-economic situation in countries of origin the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum conducts quantitative surveys in countries of origin that are relevant to asylum procedures in collaboration with local partners. These quantitative structured surveys (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews, i.e., CATI) focus on the residents of major urban areas aged 16 to 35. The surveys include a minimum of 600 respondents per country (min. 200 per city) and are based on a questionnaire of 15 questions (multiple choice response options). In this context, COI needed to develop a composite indicator for their socio-economic surveys to allow for an overall quantification of the general economic situation of households in the surveyed areas. The indicator should be a practical tool allowing them to subsequently calculate the index for each survey.

The composite indicator was developed through regular discussions with COI, specifically with Alexander Schahbasi, PhD. The methodology was then reviewed by Valerio Giuffrida from the Research, Assessment and Monitoring Division of the United Nations World Food Programme.

To develop the indicator, the guidelines developed by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), the European Commission¹ and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe² on constructing composite indicators were adopted as a starting point, specifically for what concerns the development of the conceptual framework. Developing the conceptual framework for a composite indicator includes the following steps:

1. Defining the **concept** (the definition should give a clear sense of what is being measured by the composite indicator),
2. Determining the **dimensions** that are part of it,
3. Identifying the **indicators** of each dimension.

Moreover, the framework should also indicate how the individual indicators should be weighted and how indicators of the different dimensions should be aggregated. This can be done on the basis of expert-opinion or on the basis of statistical methods.

¹ OECD, Joint Research Centre-European Commission (2008). Handbook on constructing composite indicators: methodology and user guide.

² United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (2019). Guidelines on producing leading, composite and sentiment indicators.

Defining the **concept**. The proposed composite indicator should provide a quantification of the general socio-economic standard of households of a country's major urban areas.

Determining the **dimensions**. We decided to focus on the following dimensions, which we deemed to be the aspects that play the most important role in the general socio-economic situation of a household:

- Housing
- Food and water access
- Basic consumer goods
- Health services
- Labor market

Other dimensions available from the surveys were: sense of security, children's school attendance and contribution to household income, and internet connectivity. We decided to exclude the sense of security given its highly subjective nature. We also decided to exclude the other two dimensions because we deemed that they do not capture essential livelihood dimensions but rather higher socio-economic standards that are beyond the scope of the standards that the indicator should assess.

Identifying the indicators of each dimension. Each dimension is composed of the following indicators, each corresponding to a question asked in the survey and assumed to contribute positively to the socio-economic status of the household:

Housing

- Managing to afford housing costs
- Having electricity available

Food and water access

- Having access to clean drinking water
- Managing to provide sufficient food stuff for the family

Basic consumer goods

- Having necessary hygiene products
- Managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family

Health services, i.e. having access and being able to afford:

- Vaccinations
- Medication, drugs
- Primary medical care (family doctor)
- Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynecologist, urologist, pediatrician)
- Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)
- Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)

Labor market

- Currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)
- Type of employment

Weighting. How the individual dimensions and indicators are weighted and aggregated can be based on either expert opinion or statistical methods (e.g., PCA). The choice should depend on current data availability and to what extent this procedure should lead to a tool that can be directly applied “as is” or which can entail ad-hoc data analysis for each country. Given the purpose of this indicator, the expert opinion approached seemed the most suitable in this case.

Housing and access to water and food were assigned 50% of the total weight, since they constitute survival dimensions, i.e. there is no basic socio-economic standards without a roof above your head or with nothing to eat or drink. Hence, we assigned a weight of 25% to housing and 25% to food and water access. The remaining half of the total weight was distributed among the other dimensions in the following way: 20% to basic consumer goods and 20% to health services, both necessary to live a healthy life, and 10% to labor market, since this is a somewhat contingent dimension: people can be unemployed because they are in education, unable to work, or currently unemployed, but still have decent socio-economic standards based on family relationships or savings.

Within housing, we assigned 60% of the weight to being able to afford the housing costs and 40% to having electricity available, since affording housing is in most cases a necessary (but not sufficient) condition to access to electricity. Within food and water access, we assigned 60% of the weight to access to clean drinking water and 40% to food access, since water is, at least on the short term, more necessary for survival than food. Within basic consumer goods, we assigned 60% to hygiene products and 40% to other basic consumer goods (e.g. clothing, shoes, etc.), since the former are more strictly related to basic health needs than the latter.

Health services were all equally weighted (i.e. weights equal to 1/6, since there are six different categories), since different household can face different equally important health challenges. Finally, we assigned 80% of the labor market weight to currently working or not, since the type of employment (to which we assigned the remaining 20%) does not determine income per se (e.g., a person can have a well-paid part time job or make enough money for the whole year through a seasonal job). Table 1 summarizes all the discussed weights.

Dimension	Dimension Weight	Indicator	Indicator Weight
Housing	0.25	Managing to afford housing costs	0.6
		Having electricity available	0.4
Food and water access	0.25	Having access to clean drinking water	0.6
		Managing to provide sufficient food stuff for the family	0.4
Basic consumer goods	0.2	Having necessary hygiene products	0.6
		Managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family	0.4
Health services	0.2	Vaccinations	0.167
		Medication, drugs	0.167
		Primary medical care (family doctor)	0.167
		Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynecologist, urologist, pediatrician)	0.167
		Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)	0.167
		Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)	0.167
Labor market	0.1	Currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)	0.8
		Type of employment	0.2

Table 1. The table summarizes all the considered dimensions and indicators, and it reports all corresponding weights.

Aggregation. Aggregation is then performed in the following way. Since each indicator corresponds to a specific survey question q , we assign a value to each reply, with 1 being the lowest value and corresponding to the worst socio-economic situation, and with the highest value depending on the number of options question q has and corresponding to the best socio-economic situation. These values i are then normalized by subtracting the minimum value and dividing by the difference between the maximum and minimum value, i.e.:

$$v_i^{norm} = (v_i - v^{min}) / (v^{max} - v^{min})$$

where i is an index representing each possible question reply. In most cases, values range from 1 to 4 and the corresponding normalized values are therefore: 0, 0.333, 0.667 and 1. In the case of access to health services we however determined that access to the service and being able to afford it are both required to guarantee a decent socio-economic standard, and hence we assigned a value of 1 (0 in the normalized case) to both the “have no access” and “have access, but cannot afford” replies. Moreover, for the question on type of employment, we assigned the same value to “part-time” and “several part-time jobs”, since we assume that they both represent a similar socioeconomic situation. The values, both absolute and normalized, assigned to each question’s reply are reported Table 2.

The normalized values are then used to aggregate the survey replies to obtain question-level indicators as weighted sums of the number of respondents per reply, i.e.:

$$I_q = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^k v_i^{norm} n_i}{\sum_{i=1}^k v_i^{norm}}$$

where k is the number of possible replies for question q , and n_i the number of respondents who selected that option.

It should be noted that this approach allows for unequal response rates across the different questions of the survey: respondents who do not answer a specific question are simply dropped, as the proposed aggregation process normalizes the data for each question. The dimension-level indicators are then obtained as weighted geometric mean of the question-level indicators, using the weights reported in the "indicator weight" column of Table 1, i.e.:

$$I_d = \prod_{q=1}^Q I_q^{w_q}$$

where Q is the number of questions/indicators composing the given dimension d , and W_q its weight (and $\sum_{q=1}^Q w_q = 1$)

Finally, the overall composite socio-economic indicator is obtained as a weighted geometric mean of the dimension-level indicators, using the weights reported in the "dimension weight" column of Table 1, i.e.:

$$I_{composite} = \prod_{d=1}^D I_d^{w_d}$$

where D is the overall number of dimensions, in our case $D = 5$, and $\sum_{d=1}^D w_d = 1$.

The multiplicative aggregation approach (i.e., using the weighted geometric mean) was chosen because it offers inferior compensability for indicators with lower values compared to an additive approach (i.e., using the weighted arithmetic mean instead).

Dimension	Dimension weight	Question ID	Question weight	Reply	Value	Value (normalized)
Housing	0.25	Q6	0.6	Manage to afford housing costs	4	1,000
				Can just about to afford housing costs	3	0,667
				Hardly manage to afford housing costs	2	0,333
				Cannot manage to afford housing costs	1	0,000
		Q7	0.4	Always have electricity available	4	1,000
				Mostly have electricity available	3	0,667
				Sometimes have electricity available	2	0,333
				Never have electricity available	1	0,000
Food and water access	0.25	Q8	0.4	Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family	4	1,000
				Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family	3	0,667
				Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family	2	0,333
				Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family	1	0,000
		Q12	0.6	Always have access to clean drinking water	4	1,000
				Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	3	0,667

				Seldomly have access to clean drinking water		2	0,333
				Never have access to clean drinking water		1	0,000
Basic consumer goods	0.2	Q9	0.4	Manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family		4	1,000
				Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family		3	0,667
				Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family		2	0,333
				Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family		1	0,000
		Q13	0.6	Have all necessary hygiene products		4	1,000
				Just about have the necessary hygiene products		3	0,667
				Hardly have the necessary hygiene products		2	0,333
				Don't have the necessary hygiene products		1	0,000
Health services	0.2	Q14	0.167	Vaccinations	Always have access and can afford	2	1,000
					Have access, but cannot afford	1	0,000
					Have no access	1	0,000
			0.167	Medication, drugs	Always have access and can afford	2	1,000
					Have access, but cannot afford	1	0,000
					Have no access	1	0,000
			0.167	Primary medical care (family doctor)	Always have access and can afford	2	1,000
					Have	1	0,000

					access, but cannot afford				
					Have no access	1	0,000		
			0.167	Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynecologist, urologist, pediatrician)	Always have access and can afford	2	1,000		
					Have access, but cannot afford	1	0,000		
					Have no access	1	0,000		
			0.167	Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)	Always have access and can afford	2	1,000		
					Have access, but cannot afford	1	0,000		
					Have no access	1	0,000		
			0.167	Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)	Always have access and can afford	2	1,000		
					Have access, but cannot afford	1	0,000		
					Have no access	1	0,000		
			Labor market	0.1	Q2	0.8	Continuously working	3	1,000
							Occasionally working	2	0,500
							Unemployed/don't have any work	1	0,000
Q3	0.2	Full-time			4	1,000			
		Seasonal work			3	0,667			
		Part-time			2	0,333			
		Several part-time jobs			2	0,333			
		Daily-wage work			1	0,000			

Table 2. The table reports the values (absolute and normalized) assigned to each question's reply option, as well as the corresponding survey question IDs. For completeness, the table also includes the dimension- and indicator-level weights already reported in Table 1.

Final output. The value of each of the indicators defined above (question-, dimension- and overall-level) ranges between 0 and 1, with values close to zero indicating unsustainable socio-economic standards and values close to one indicating the highest socio-economic standards. The final step we took was to bin the set of possible values in order to provide easy-to-use interpretable results. Each range of values is associated with a final socio-economic situation category and a color, as reported in Table 3.

Indicator's values range	Socio-economic situation	Color
0 - 0.25	Not sustainable	Red
0.25 - 0.5	Hardly sustainable	Orange
0.5 - 0.75	Just about sustainable	Yellow
0.75 - 1	Sustainable	Green

Table 3. The table reports the socio-economic situation category and color associated with each value range. Round parentheses indicate that the value is included, squared parentheses that it is excluded (i.e. "Hardly sustainable" is assigned when the value of the indicator is greater or equal to 0.25 but smaller than 0.5).

Appendix II: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

A

B

C

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (*do not read*)

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (*do not read*)

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (*do not read*)

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

Islamic School/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?³

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*)

³ Not asked in Syria.

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 never have electricity available

No response (*do not read*)

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

We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

No response (*do not read*)

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

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response (*do not read*)

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response (*do not read*)

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

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

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

No response (*do not read*)

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

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response (*do not read*)

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

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don't have the necessary hygiene products

No response (*do not read*)

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

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

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (do not read)

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