




Socio-Economic Review

2024



 Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

 Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum



Socio-Economic Review 2024

In 2024, 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, except for Afghanistan, where only 294 residents of Kabul were interviewed. Data collection took place from July to November 2024 and was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews.

Surveys were conducted in Algeria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Libya, Morocco, Nigeria, Syria, Tunisia, and Afghanistan (Kabul). 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, and Egypt, Statistics Lebanon in Syria and Lebanon, Global for Survey and Consulting in Morocco, Independent Institute for Administration and Civil Society Studies in Iraq, and NOI Polls in Nigeria.

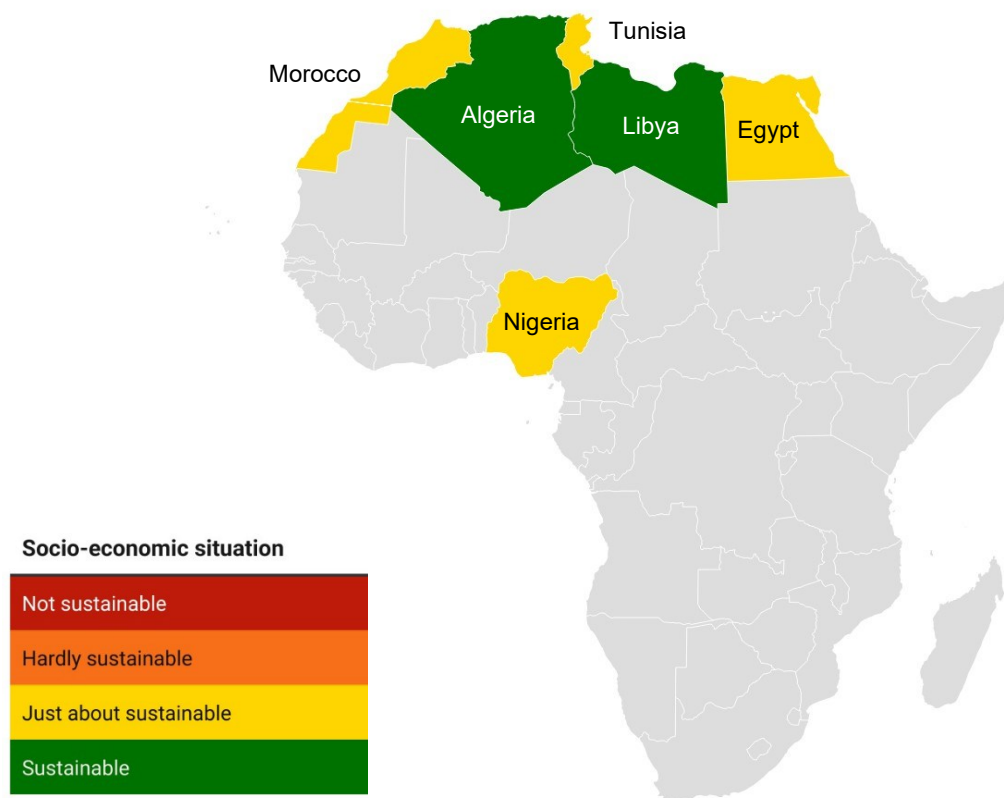
These quantitative structured surveys (Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviews, i.e. CATI) focus on the residents of major urban areas aged 16 to 35. The surveys include a minimum of 600 respondents per country and a minimum of 200 respondents per city.

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

Overview

Overall composite indicator – country level ¹



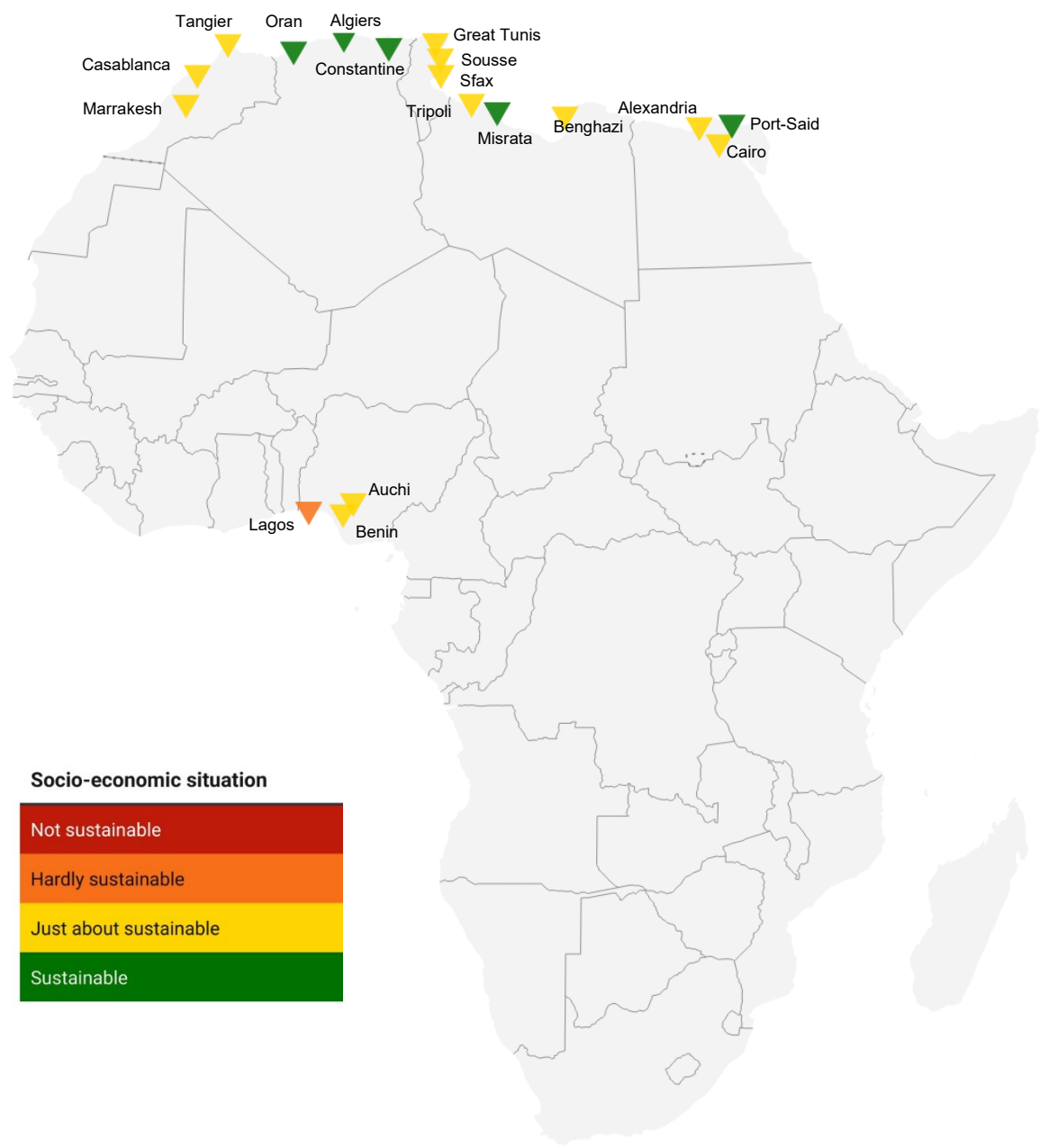
Overall composite indicator	Value
Algeria	0.839
Egypt	0.742
Libya	0.755
Morocco	0.634
Nigeria	0.508
Tunisia	0.702

¹ The overall composite indicator on the country level summarizes the results of the surveyed cities and is thus only representative for urban areas.

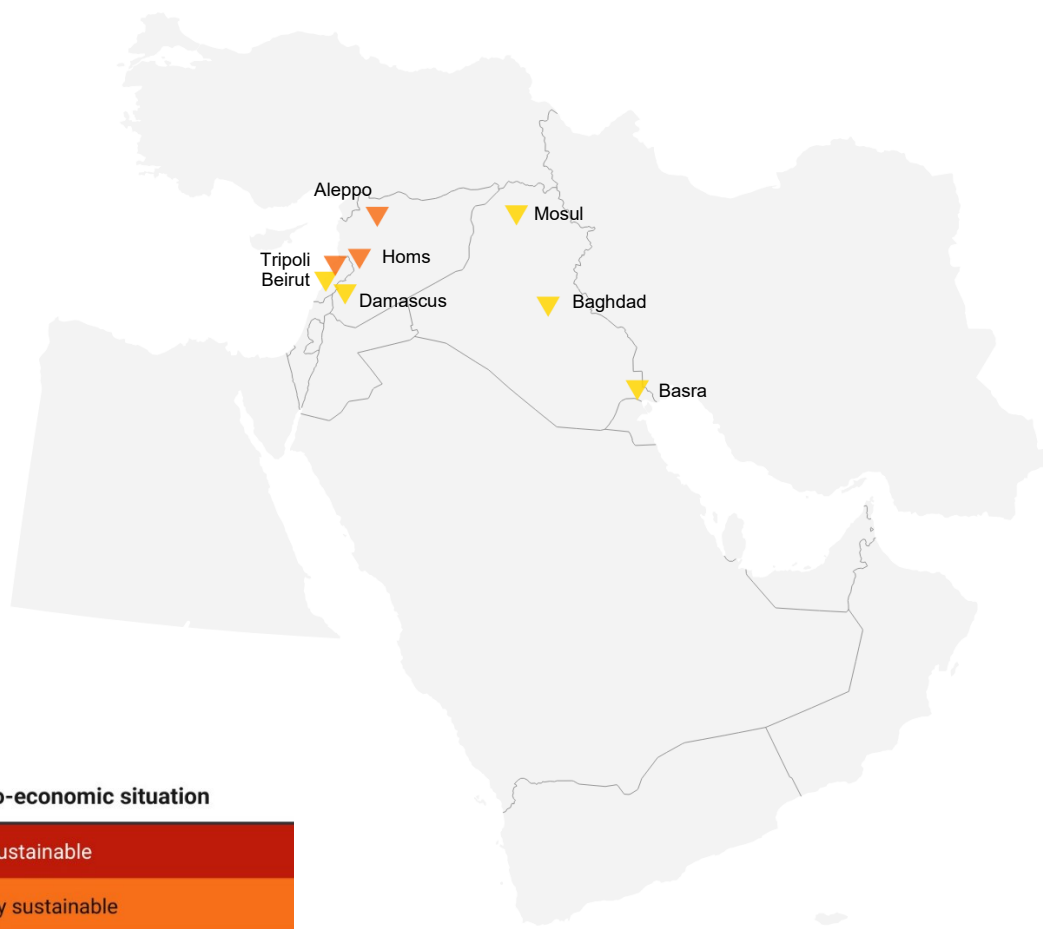


Overall composite indicator	Value
Iraq	0.659
Lebanon	0.483
Syria	0.477

Overall composite indicator – city level



Country	City	Value
Algeria	Algiers	0.841
	Oran	0.830
	Constantine	0.844
Egypt	Cairo	0.737
	Alexandria	0.734
	Port-Said	0.753
Libya	Tripoli	0.747
	Benghazi	0.737
	Misrata	0.779
Morocco	Casablanca	0.616
	Marrakesh	0.583
	Tangier	0.675
Nigeria	Lagos	0.462
	Auchi	0.507
	Benin	0.548
Tunisia	Great Tunis	0.733
	Sousse	0.707
	Sfax	0.666



Socio-economic situation



Country	City	Value
Iraq	Baghdad	0.672
	Basra	0.663
	Mosul	0.635
Lebanon	Beirut	0.611
	Tripoli	0.404
Syria	Damascus	0.524
	Aleppo	0.457
	Homs	0.443



Socio-economic situation

Not sustainable

Hardly sustainable

Just about sustainable

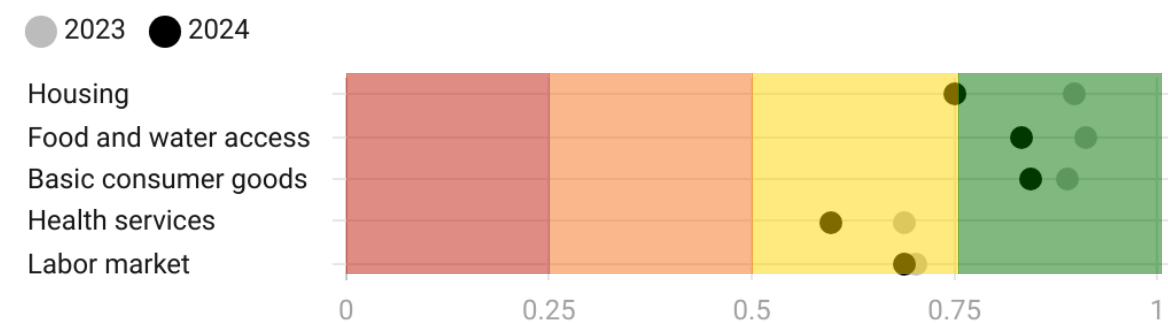
Sustainable

Country	City	Value
Afghanistan	Kabul	0.482

Trends

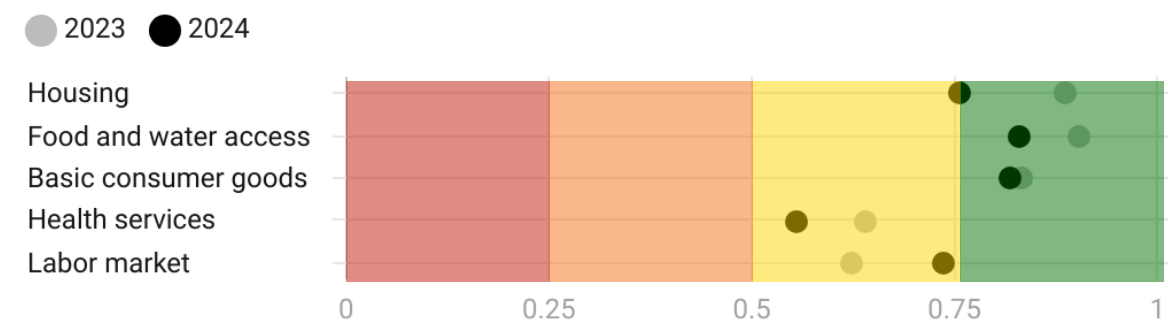
While no major changes took place on the country level - all surveyed countries remained overall in the same socio-economic situation as in 2023 - changes occurred on the city level. In the following cities a change in terms of the overall socio-economic situation is visible based on the composite indicator.

Libya – Tripoli



Dimension based indicator	2023	2024
Housing	0.897	0.749
Food and water access	0.912	0.831
Basic consumer goods	0.890	0.844
Health services	0.689	0.598
Labor market	0.702	0.690

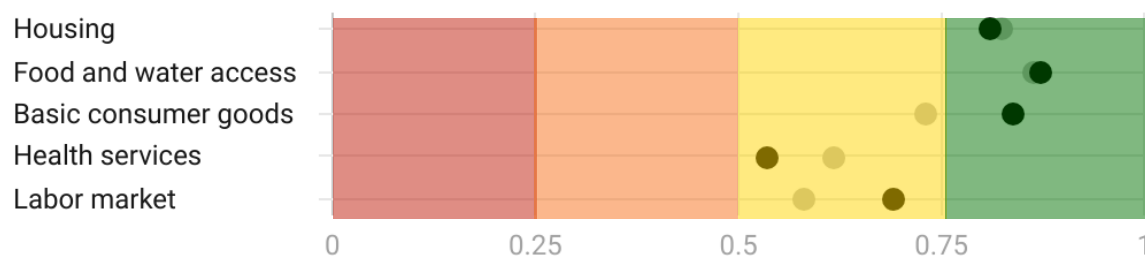
Libya – Benghazi



Dimension based indicator	2023	2024
Housing	0.886	0.756
Food and water access	0.903	0.830
Basic consumer goods	0.832	0.818
Health services	0.640	0.555
Labor market	0.622	0.738

Egypt – Port-Said

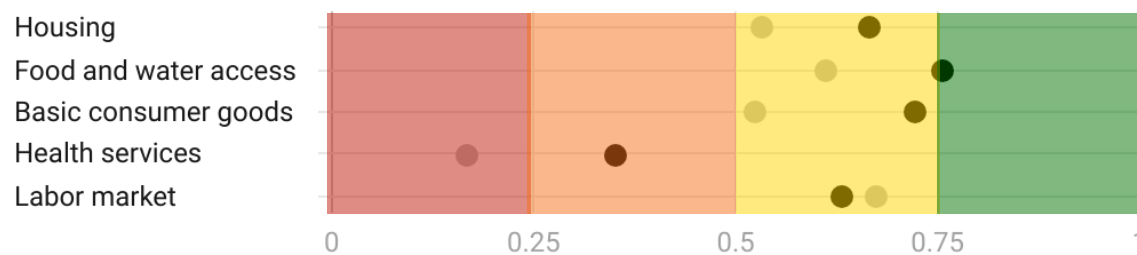
● 2023 ● 2024



Dimension based indicator	2023	2024
Housing	0.823	0.810
Food and water access	0.863	0.872
Basic consumer goods	0.731	0.838
Health services	0.619	0.536
Labor market	0.581	0.690

Lebanon – Beirut

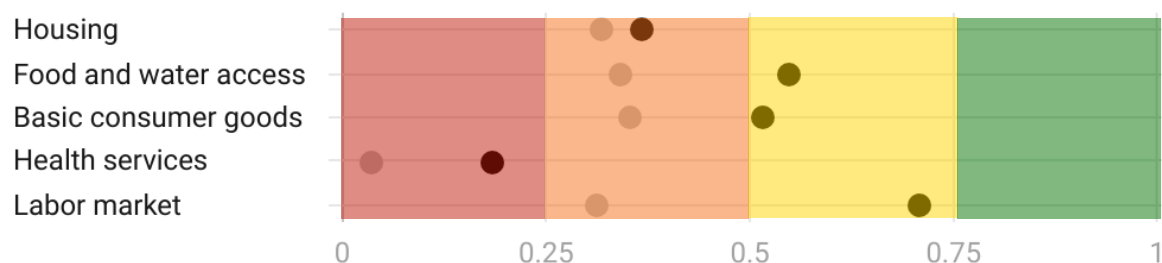
● 2023 ● 2024



Dimension based indicator	2023	2024
Housing	0.533	0.665
Food and water access	0.612	0.755
Basic consumer goods	0.523	0.723
Health services	0.168	0.352
Labor market	0.675	0.631

Lebanon – Tripoli

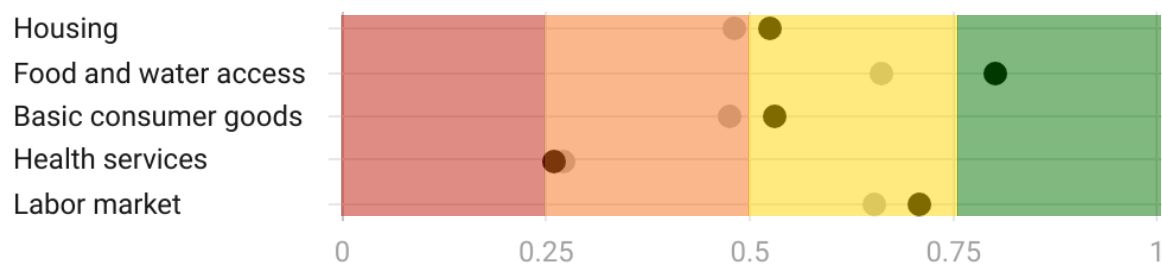
● 2023 ● 2024



Dimension based indicator	2023	2024
Housing	0.317	0.366
Food and water access	0.341	0.548
Basic consumer goods	0.353	0.516
Health services	0.035	0.185
Labor market	0.313	0.708

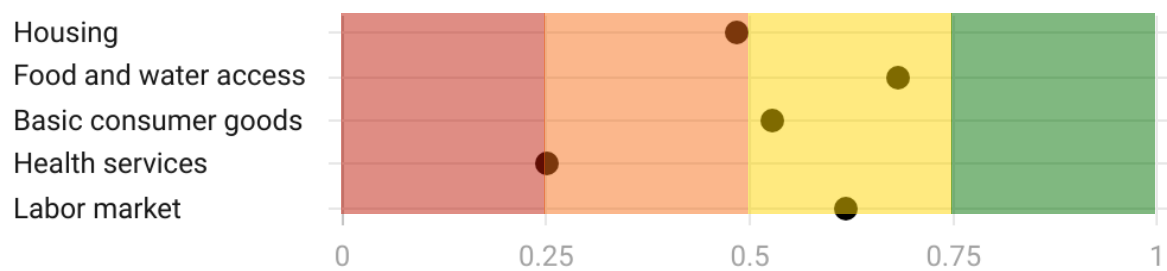
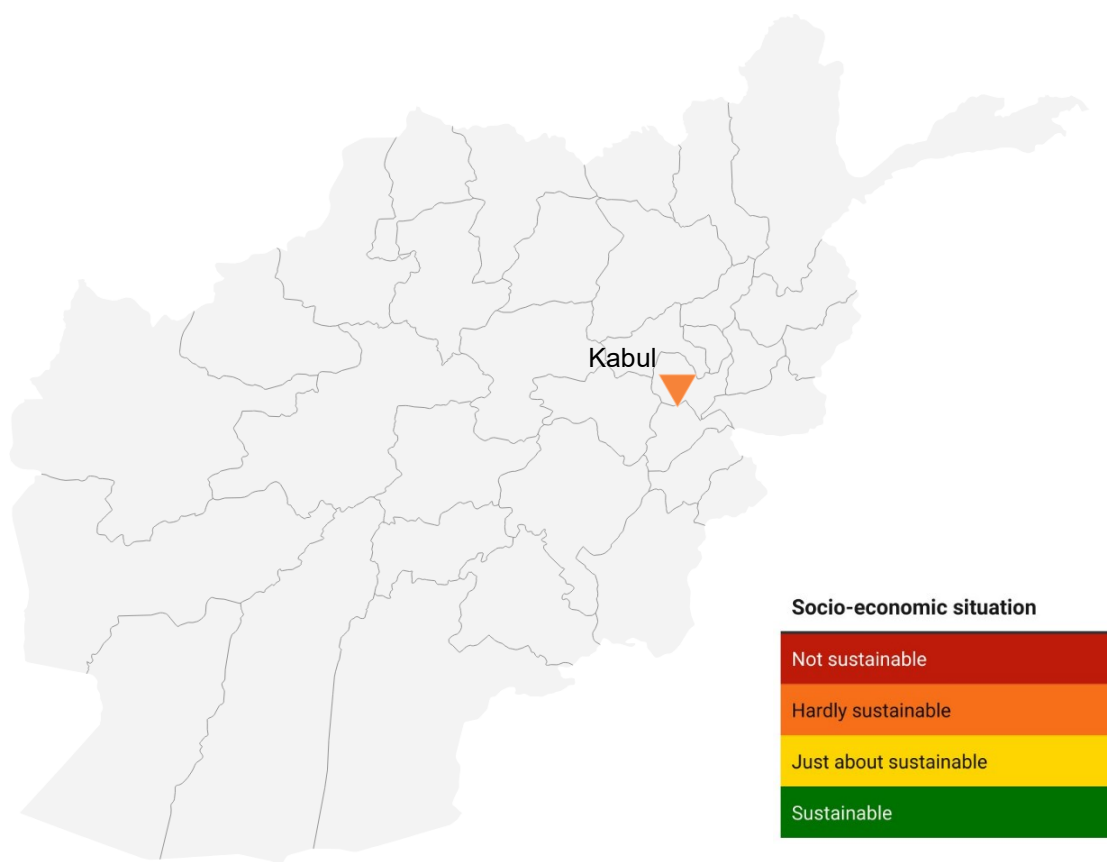
Syria – Damascus

● 2023 ● 2024



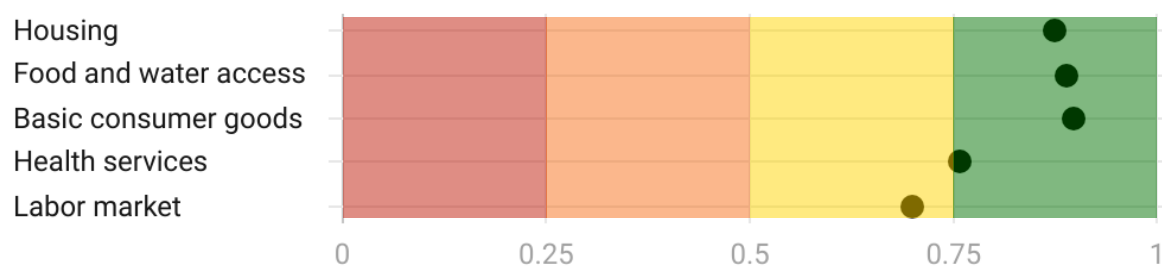
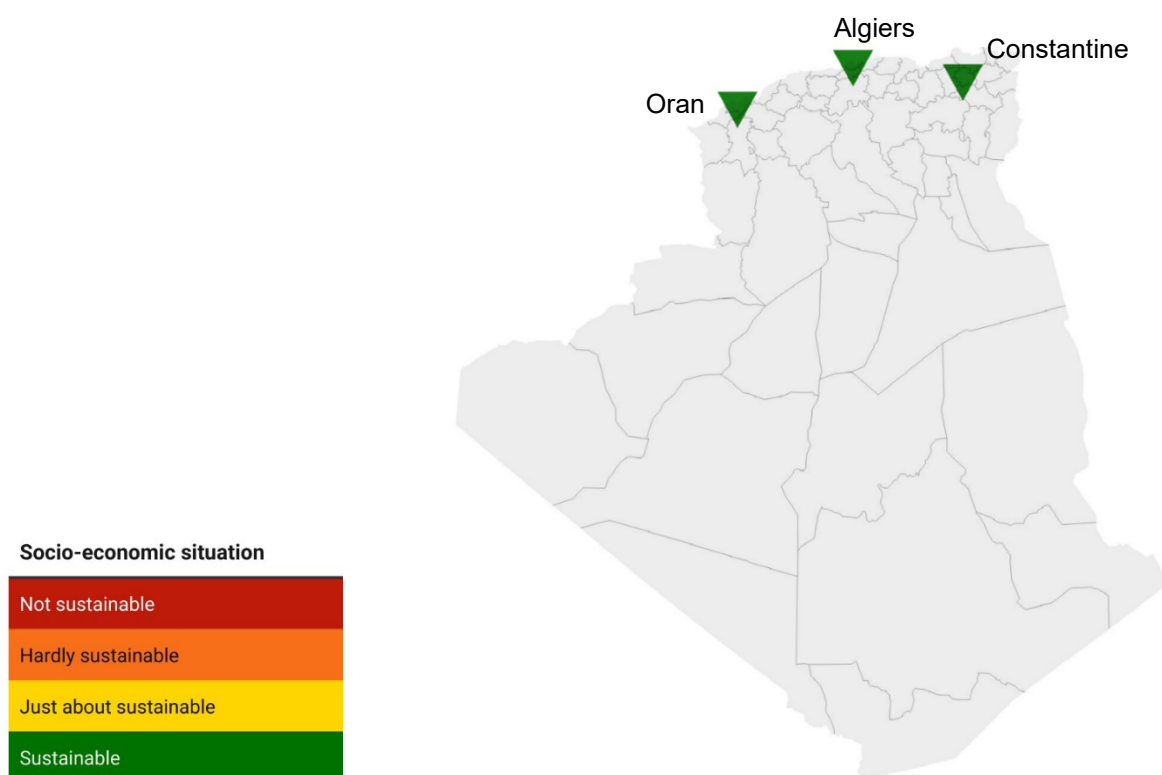
Dimension based indicator	2023	2024
Housing	0.482	0.526
Food and water access	0.662	0.800
Basic consumer goods	0.474	0.532
Health services	0.271	0.261
Labor market	0.653	0.709

Afghanistan (Kabul)



Dimension	Value	City	Value
Housing	0.485	Kabul	0.482
Food and water access	0.683		
Basic consumer goods	0.528		
Health services	0.250		
Labor market	0.619		

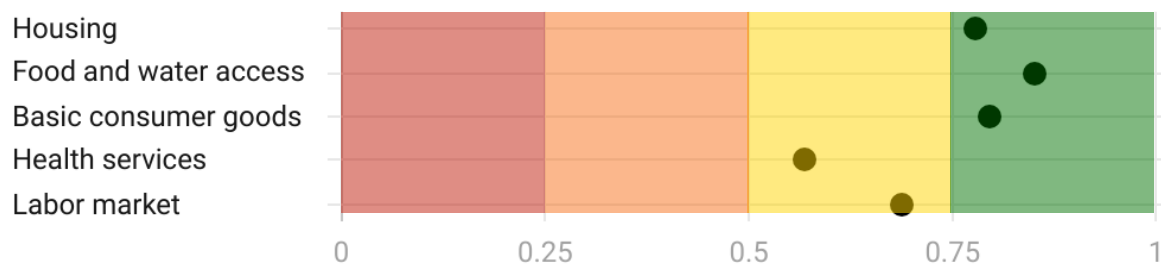
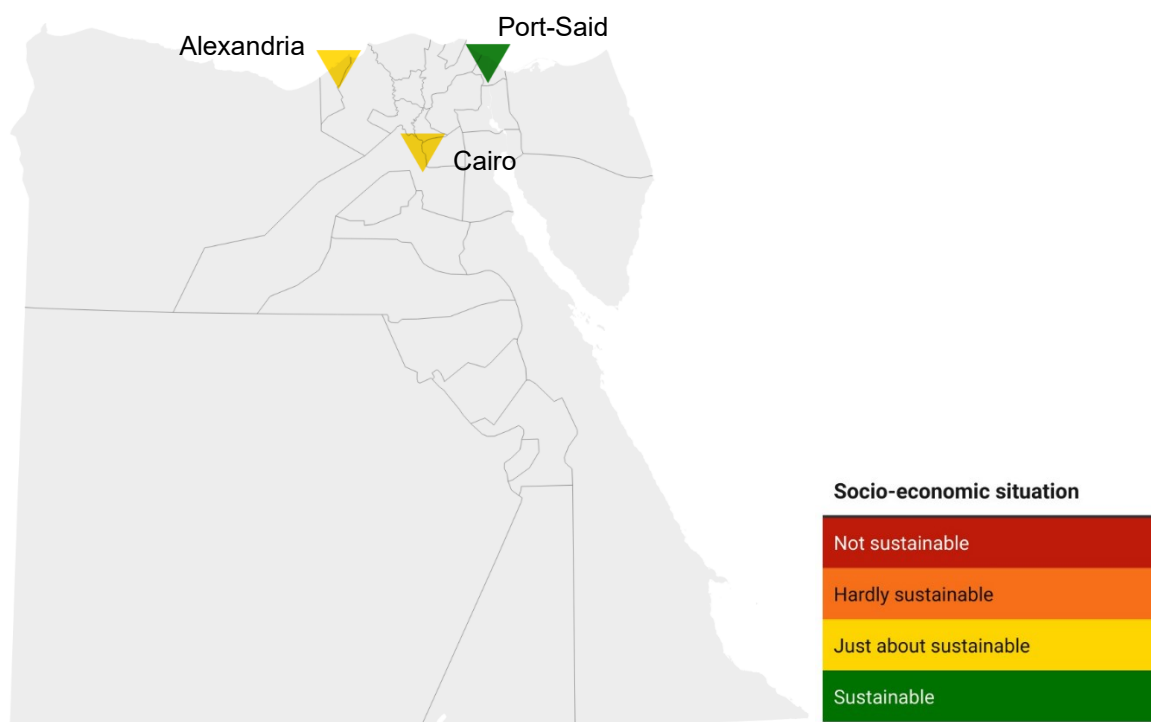
Algeria



Dimension	Value
Housing	0.874
Food and water access	0.889
Basic consumer goods	0.898
Health services	0.758
Labor market	0.699

City	Value
Algiers	0.841
Oran	0.830
Constantine	0.844

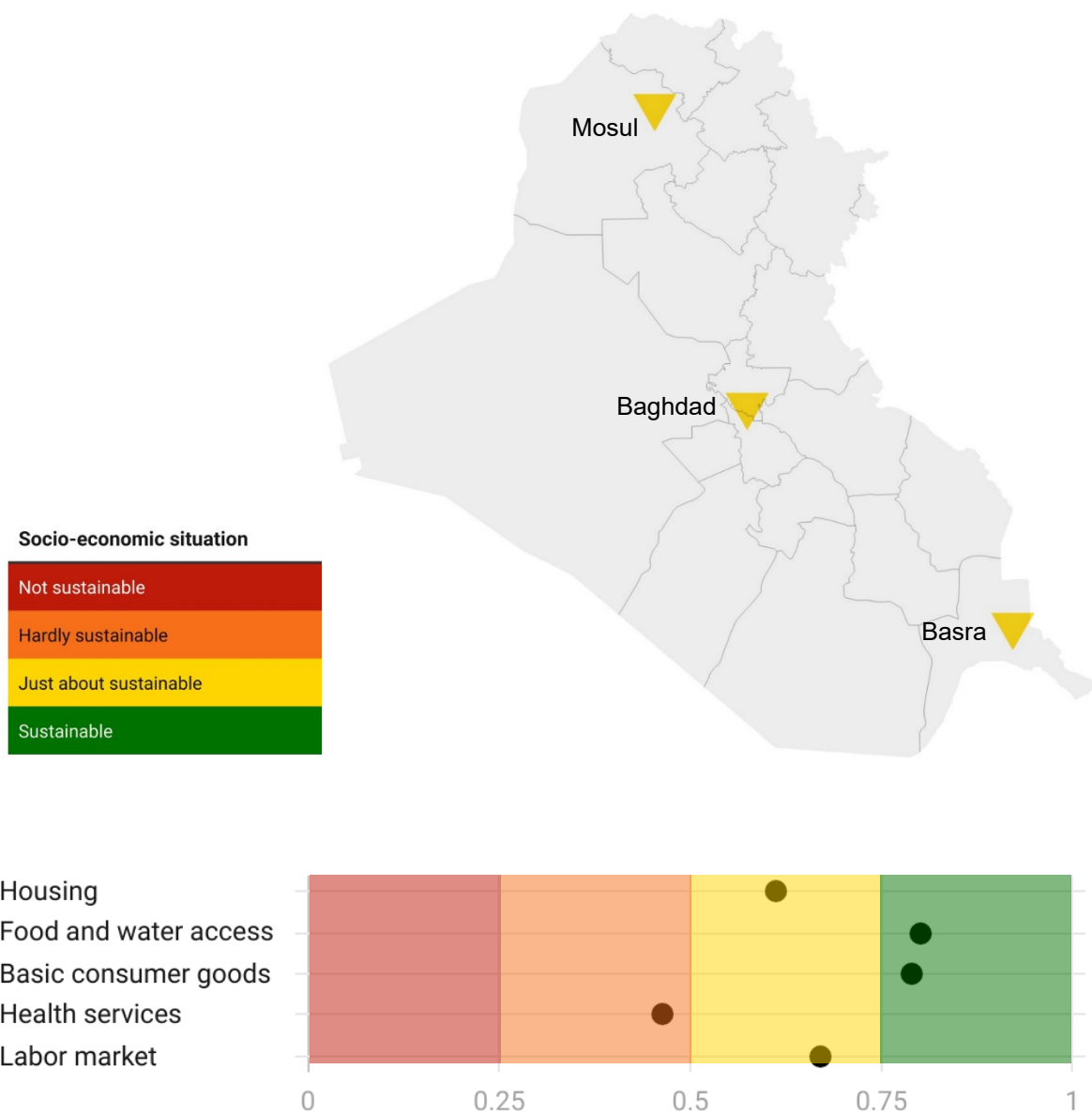
Egypt



Dimension	Value
Housing	0.777
Food and water access	0.852
Basic consumer goods	0.796
Health services	0.568
Labor market	0.689

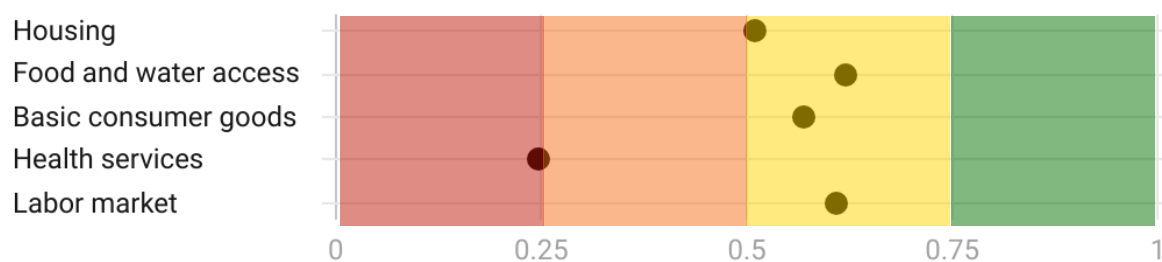
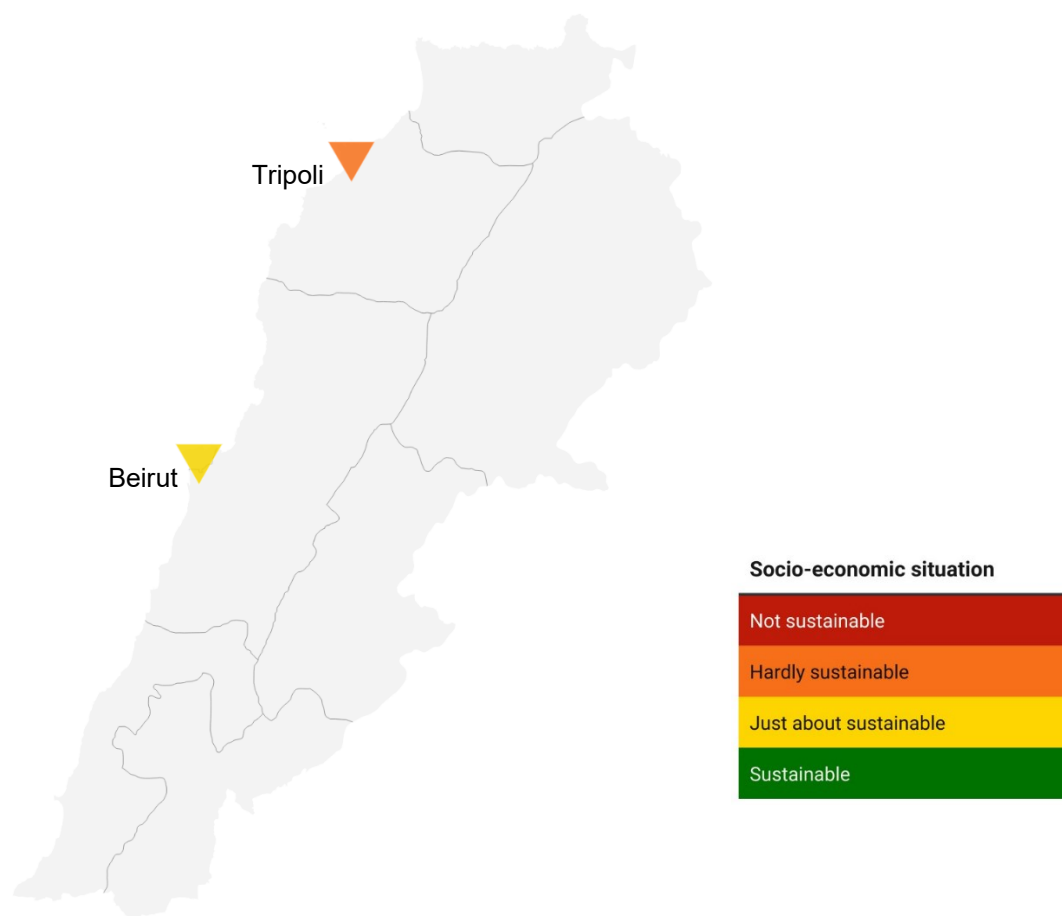
City	Value
Cairo	0.737
Alexandria	0.734
Port-Said	0.753

Iraq



Dimension	Value	City	Value
Housing	0.613	Baghdad	0.672
Food and water access	0.802	Basra	0.663
Basic consumer goods	0.790	Mosul	0.635
Health services	0.465		
Labor market	0.671		

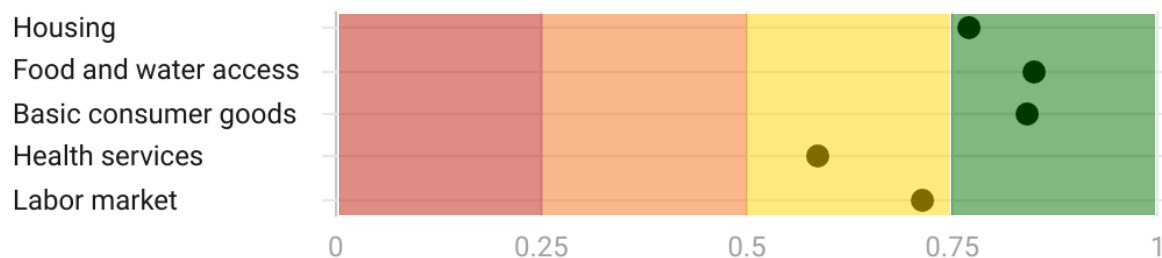
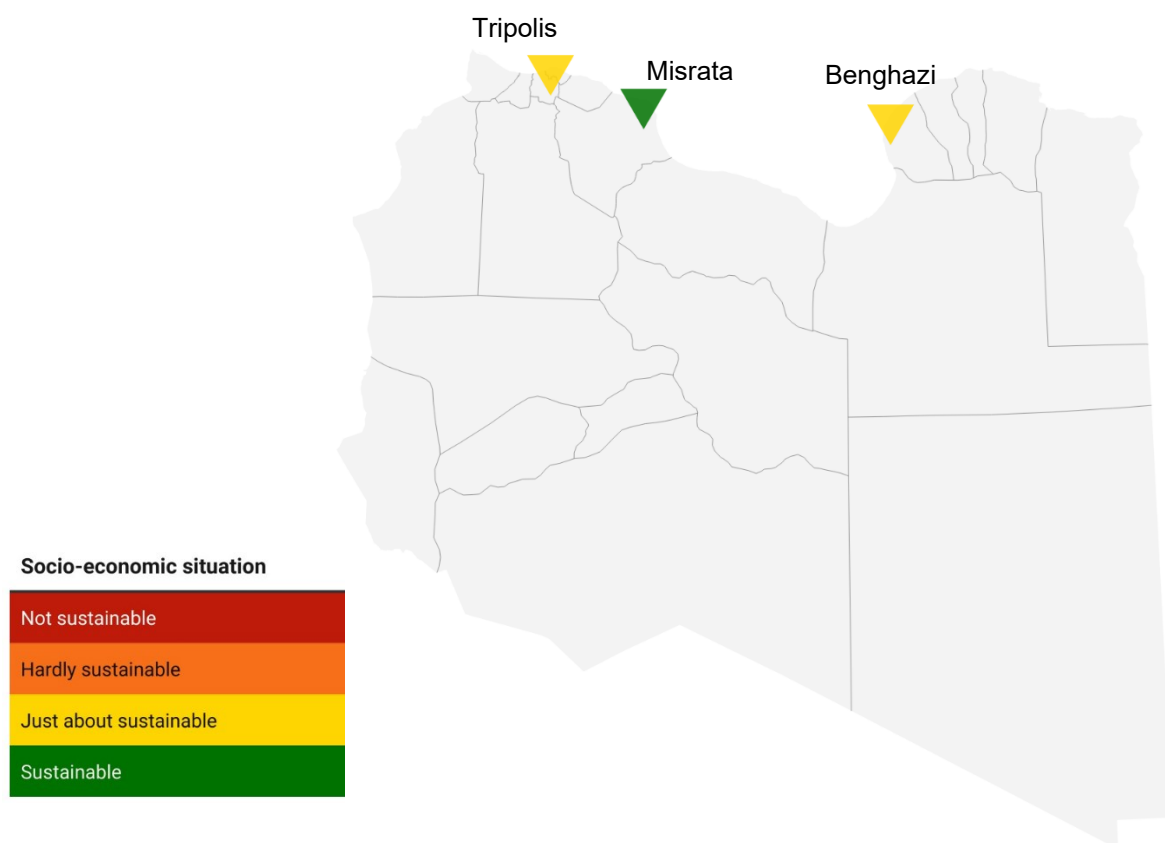
Lebanon



Dimension	Value
Housing	0.511
Food and water access	0.621
Basic consumer goods	0.570
Health services	0.248
Labor market	0.610

City	Value
Beirut	0.611
Tripoli	0.404

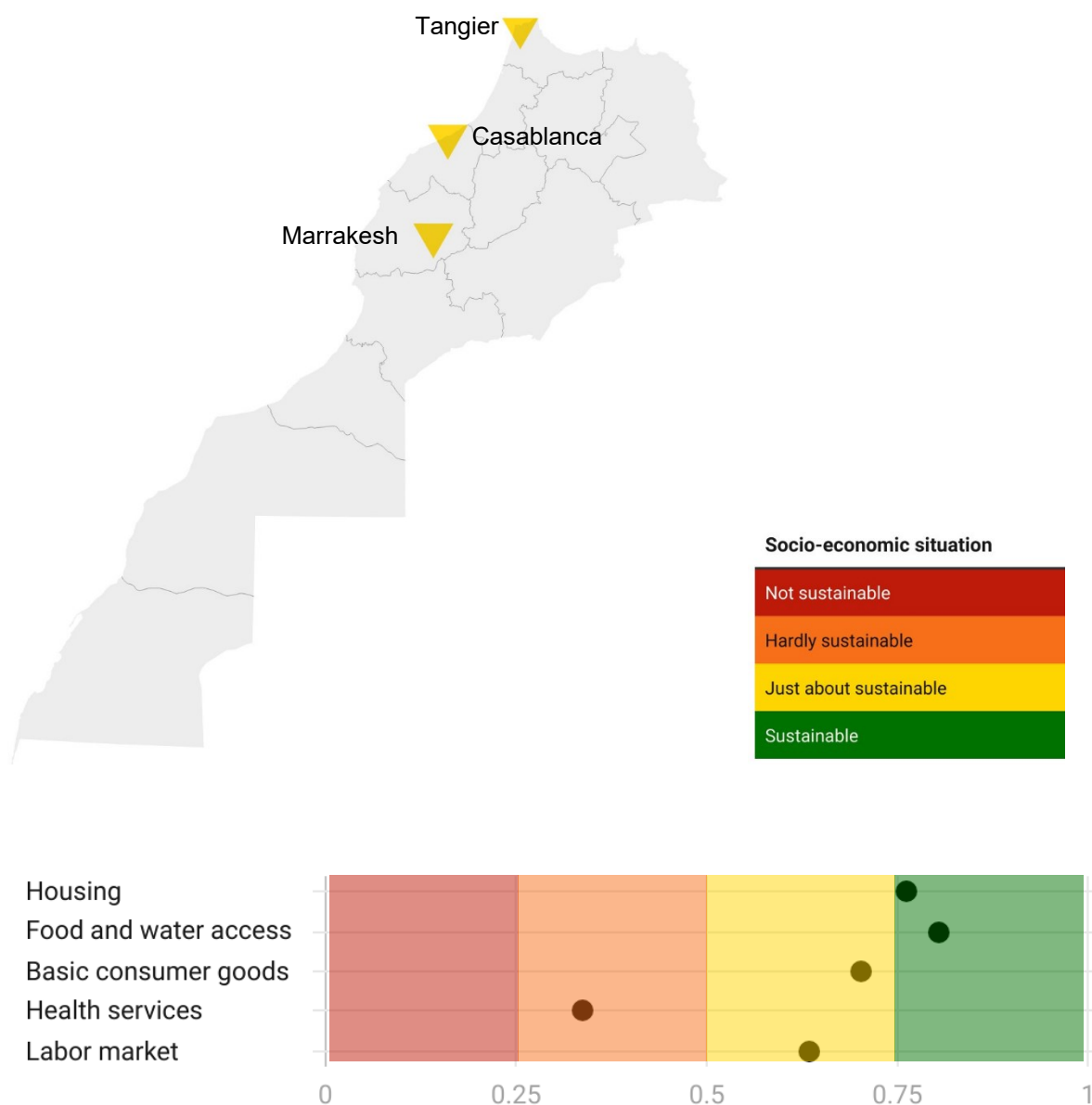
Libya



Dimension	Value
Housing	0.771
Food and water access	0.850
Basic consumer goods	0.840
Health services	0.586
Labor market	0.713

City	Value
Tripoli	0.747
Benghazi	0.737
Misrata	0.779

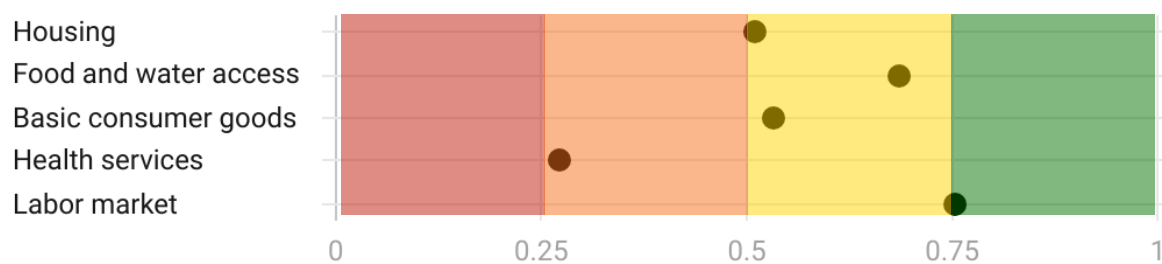
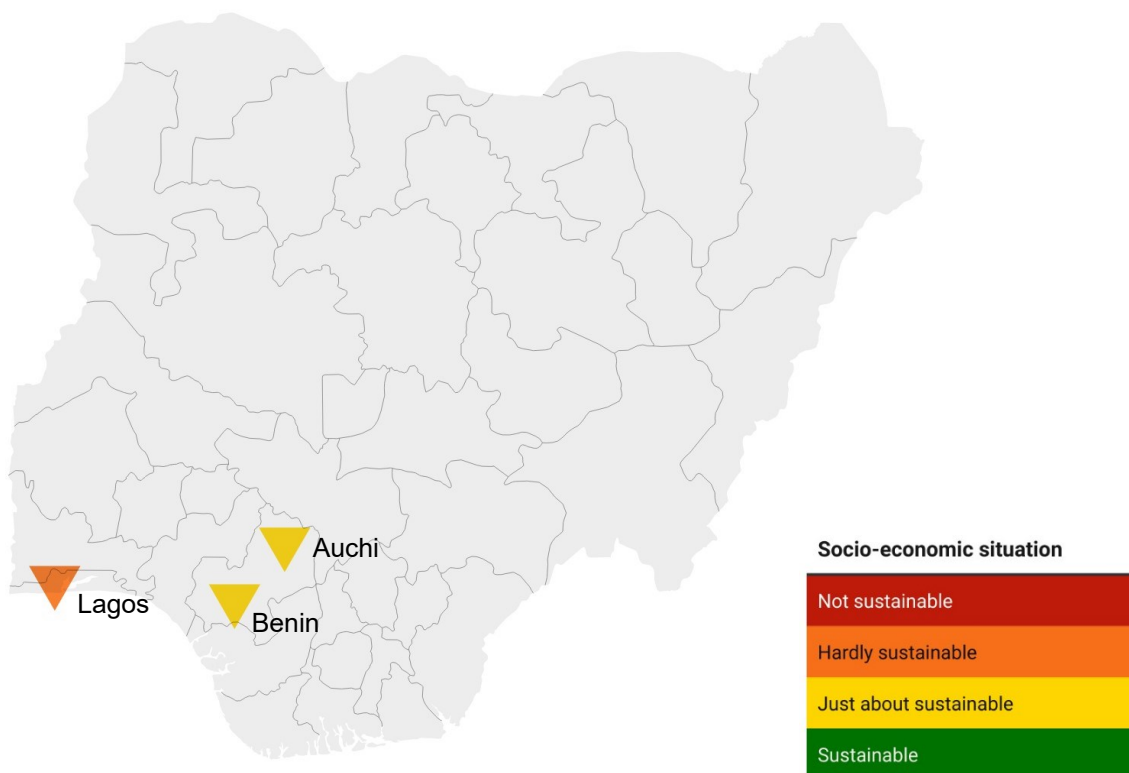
Morocco



Dimension	Value
Housing	0.761
Food and water access	0.804
Basic consumer goods	0.703
Health services	0.338
Labor market	0.634

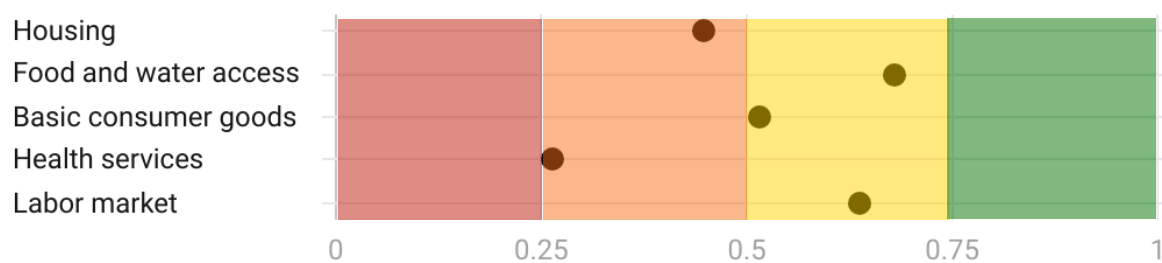
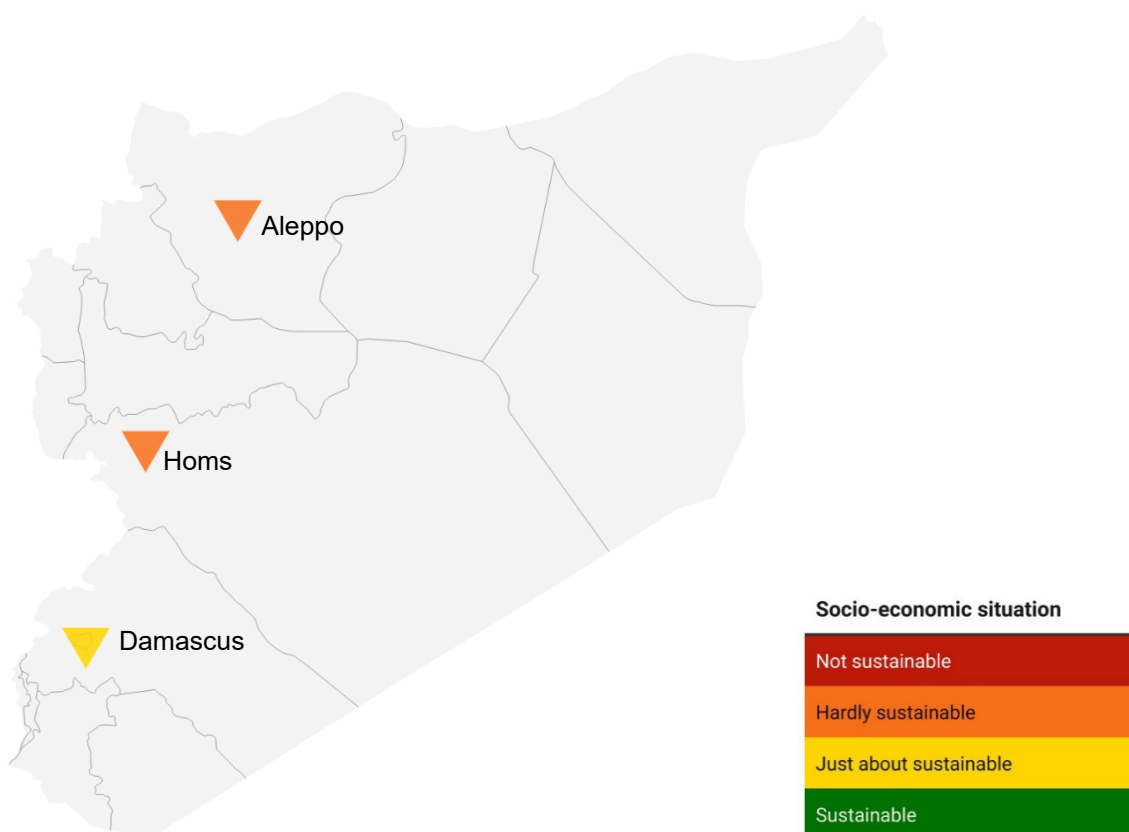
City	Value
Casablanca	0.616
Marrakesh	0.583
Tangier	0.675

Nigeria



Dimension	Value	City	Value
Housing	0.510	Lagos	0.462
Food and water access	0.685	Auchi	0.507
Basic consumer goods	0.534	Benin	0.548
Health services	0.273		
Labor market	0.753		

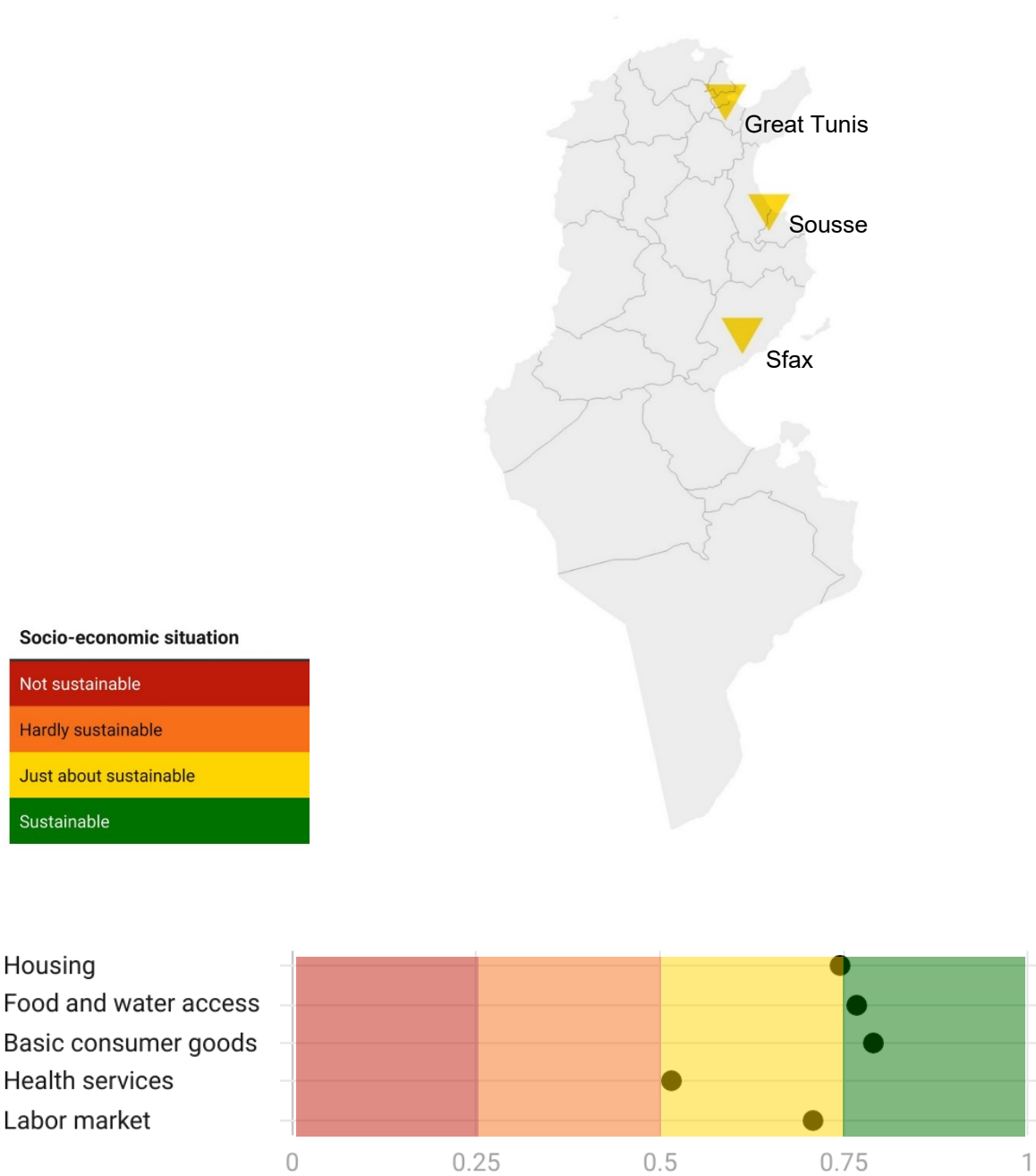
Syria



Dimension	Value
Housing	0.449
Food and water access	0.681
Basic consumer goods	0.516
Health services	0.263
Labor market	0.636

City	Value
Damascus	0.524
Aleppo	0.457
Homs	0.443

Tunisia



Dimension	Value
Housing	0.745
Food and water access	0.767
Basic consumer goods	0.791
Health services	0.516
Labor market	0.707

City	Value
Great Tunis	0.733
Sousse	0.707
Sfax	0.666

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 Commission² and the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe³ 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.

² OECD, Joint Research Centre-European Commission (2008). Handbook on constructing composite indicators: methodology and user guide.

³ 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 access, but cannot afford	1	0,000
					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 code
(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/Madrassa

No response (*do not read*)

Q1 To begin, I would like to ask you about the security situation in your neighborhood: Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?⁴

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

⁴ Not asked in Syria.

No response (*do not read*)

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response (*do not read*)

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

Other

No response (*do not read*)

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

We manage to afford housing costs

We can just about to afford housing costs

We hardly manage to afford housing costs

We cannot manage to afford housing costs

No response (*do not read*)

Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

I always have electricity available

I mostly have electricity available

I sometimes have electricity available

I never have electricity available

No response (*do not read*)

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

We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

No response (*do not read*)

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

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response (*do not read*)

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response (*do not read*)

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

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

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

No response (*do not read*)

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

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response (*do not read*)

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

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don't have the necessary hygiene products

No response (*do not read*)

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

	We always have access and can afford	We have access, but cannot afford	We have no access	No response (do not read)
Vaccinations	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)

Appendix III: Question based indicator

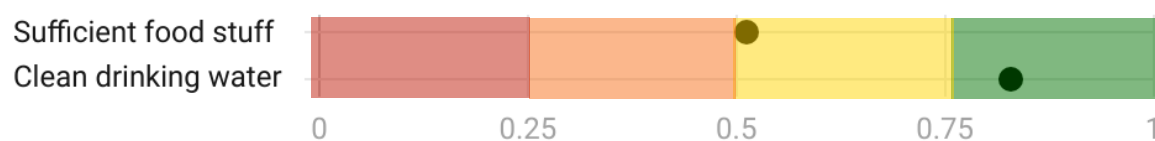
A. Afghanistan (Kabul)

Housing



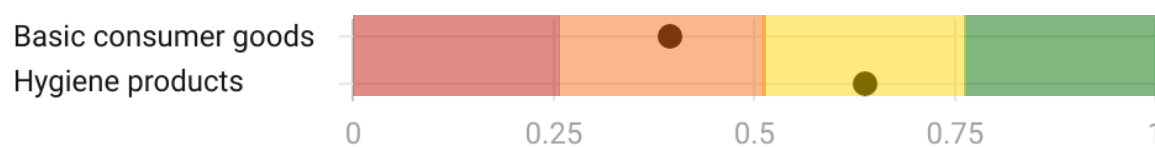
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.493
Electricity	0.474

Food and water access



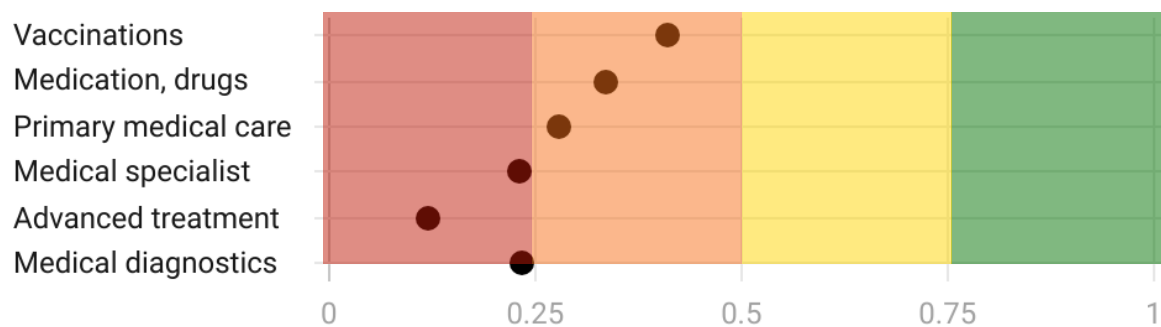
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.511
Clean drinking water	0.828

Basic consumer goods



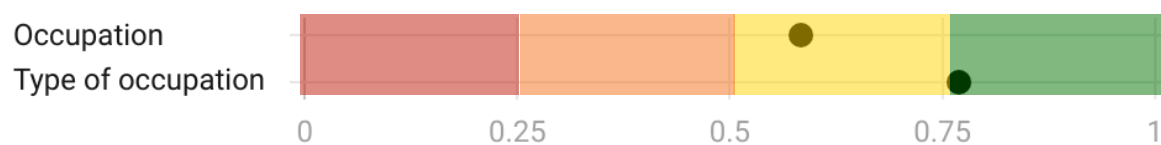
Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.397
Hygiene products	0.639

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.410
Medication, drugs	0.334
Primary medical care	0.279
Medical specialist	0.229
Advanced treatment	0.118
Medical diagnostics	0.234

Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.586
Type of occupation	0.771

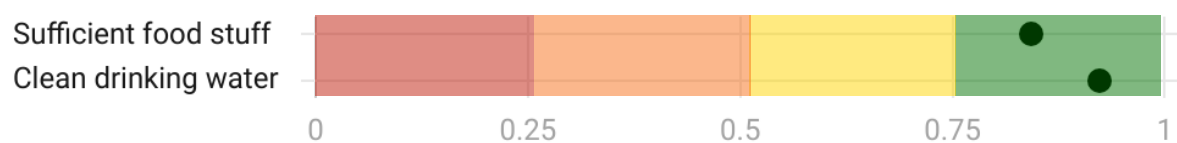
B. Algeria

Housing



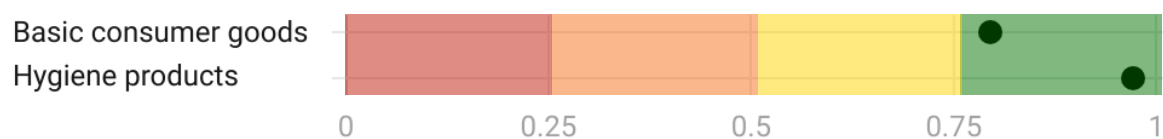
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.830
Electricity	0.945

Food and water access



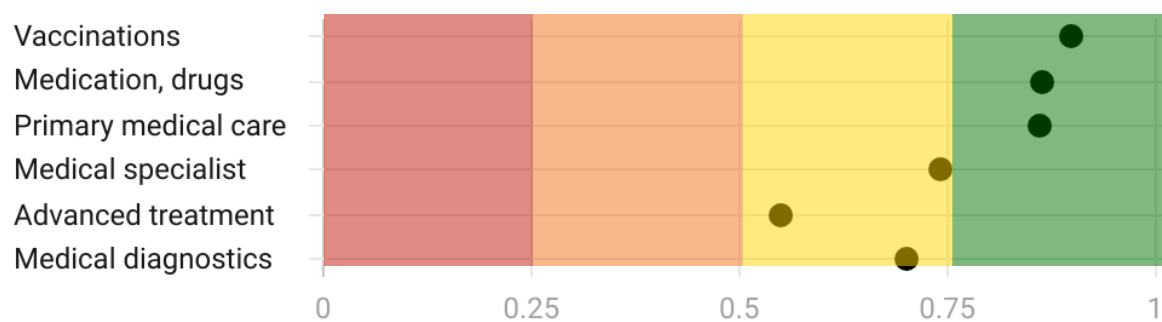
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.843
Clean drinking water	0.921

Basic consumer goods



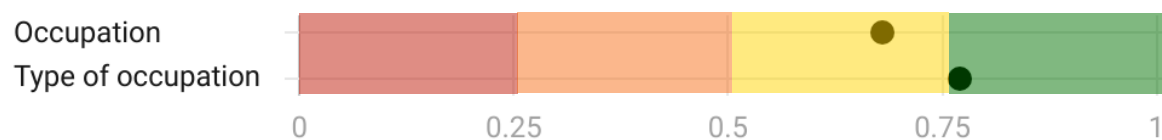
Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.796
Hygiene products	0.972

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.898
Medication, drugs	0.863
Primary medical care	0.861
Medical specialist	0.740
Advanced treatment	0.549
Medical diagnostics	0.699

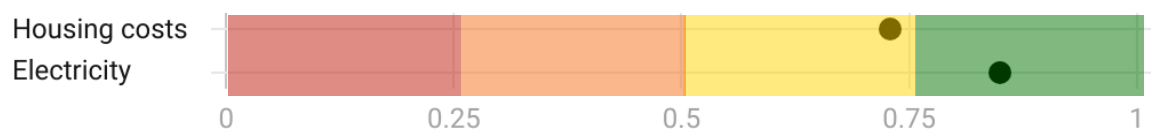
Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.681
Type of occupation	0.772

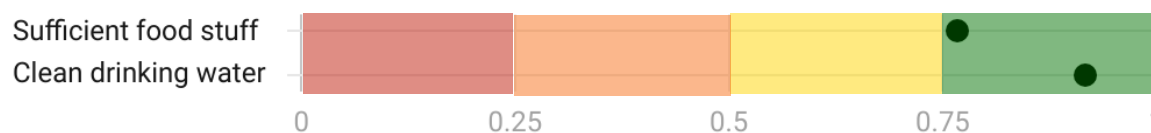
C. Egypt

Housing



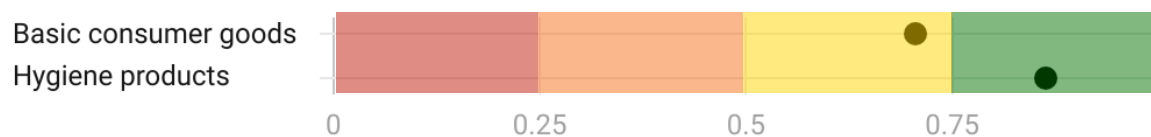
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.731
Electricity	0.852

Food and water access



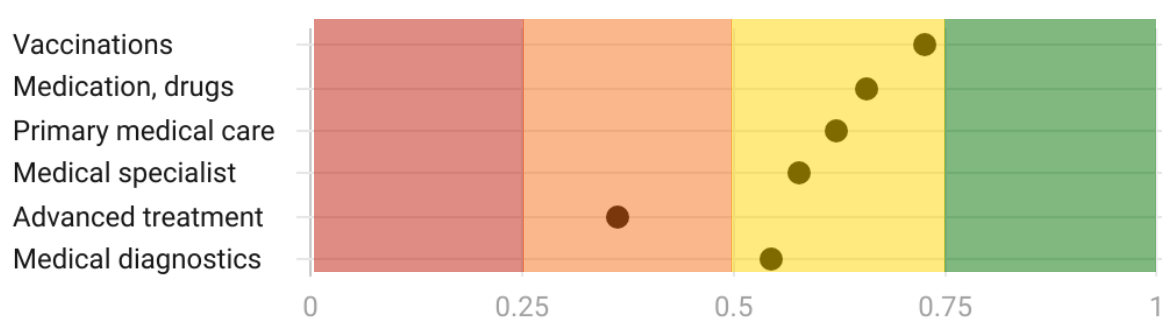
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.765
Clean drinking water	0.916

Basic consumer goods



Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.705
Hygiene products	0.863

Health services



Question based indicator

Value

Vaccinations	0.726
Medication, drugs	0.657
Primary medical care	0.622
Medical specialist	0.576
Advanced treatment	0.361
Medical diagnostics	0.545

Labor market



Question based indicator

Value

Occupation	0.711
Type of occupation	0.608

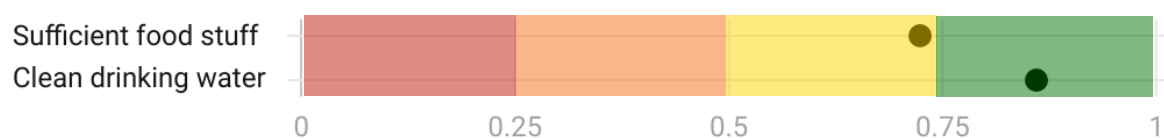
D. Iraq

Housing



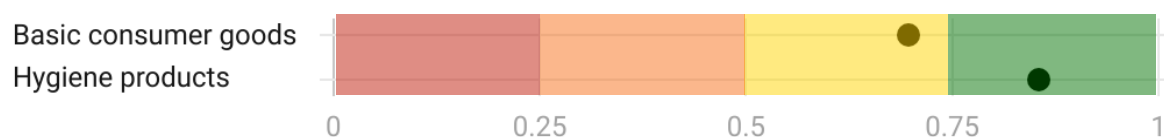
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.578
Electricity	0.671

Food and water access



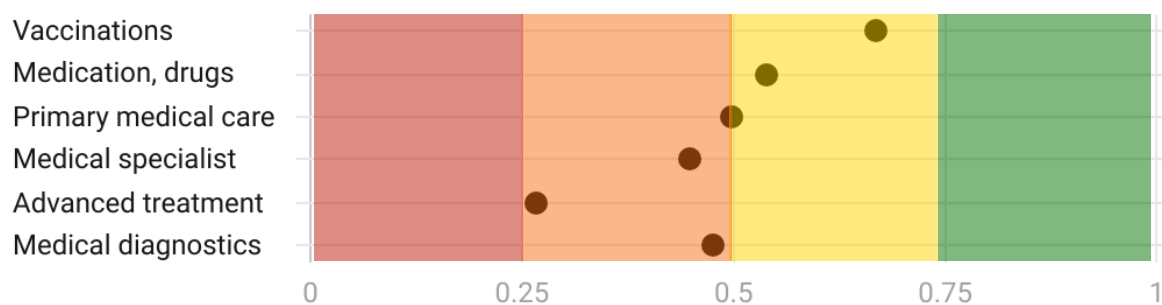
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.723
Clean drinking water	0.859

Basic consumer goods



Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.699
Hygiene products	0.857

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.667
Medication, drugs	0.538
Primary medical care	0.496
Medical specialist	0.448
Advanced treatment	0.267
Medical diagnostics	0.475

Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.692
Type of occupation	0.592

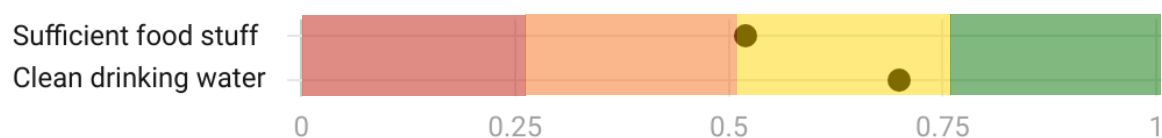
E. Lebanon

Housing



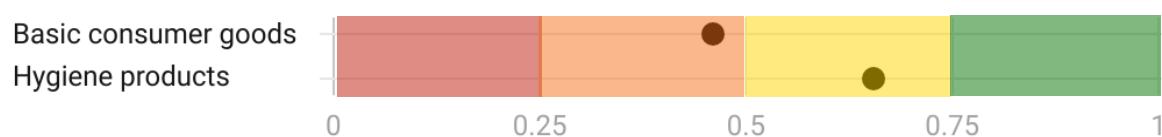
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.475
Electricity	0.571

Food and water access



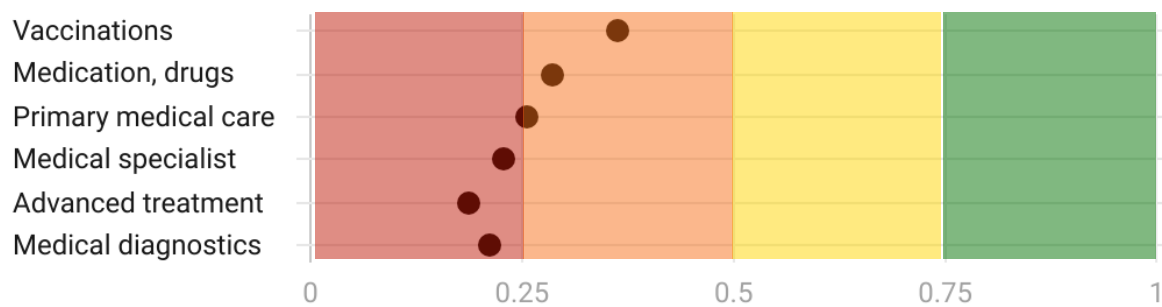
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.519
Clean drinking water	0.699

Basic consumer goods



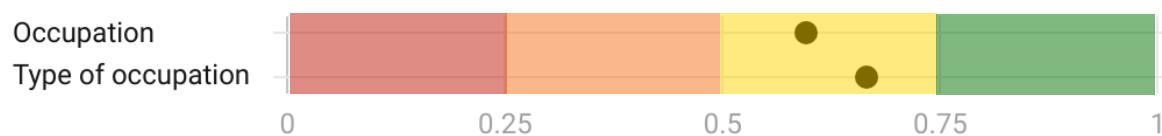
Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.462
Hygiene products	0.656

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.361
Medication, drugs	0.285
Primary medical care	0.254
Medical specialist	0.227
Advanced treatment	0.187
Medical diagnostics	0.212

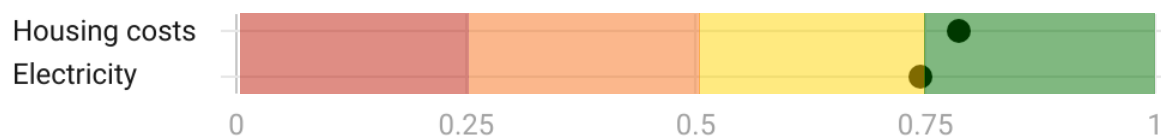
Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.597
Type of occupation	0.665

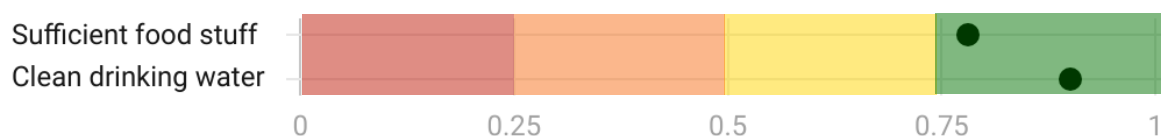
F. Libya

Housing



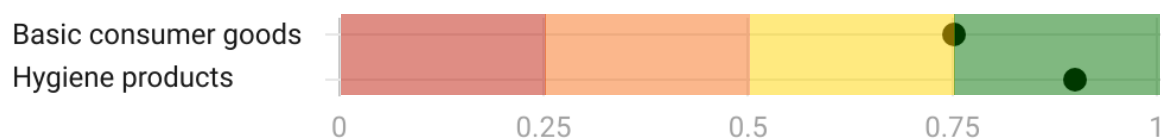
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.788
Electricity	0.747

Food and water access



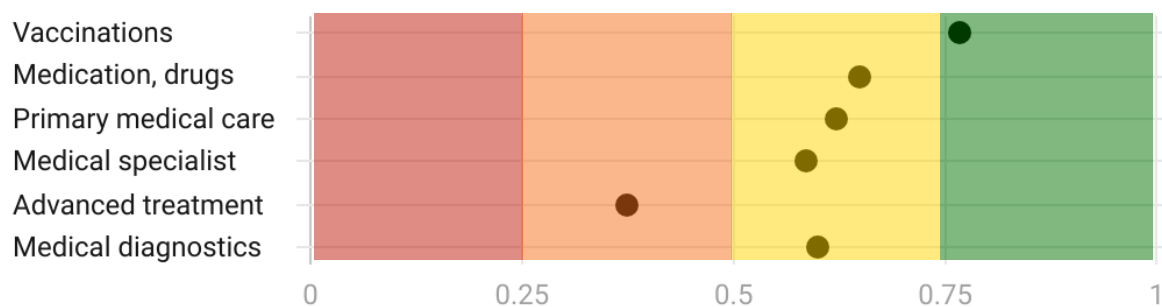
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.781
Clean drinking water	0.899

Basic consumer goods



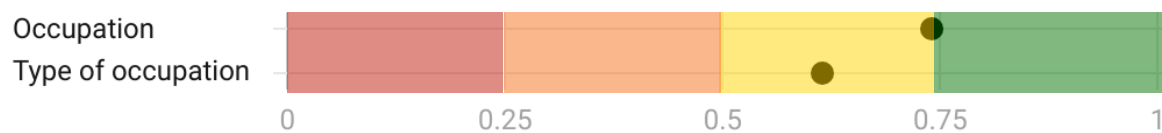
Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.754
Hygiene products	0.902

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.765
Medication, drugs	0.647
Primary medical care	0.621
Medical specialist	0.586
Advanced treatment	0.374
Medical diagnostics	0.600

Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.740
Type of occupation	0.616

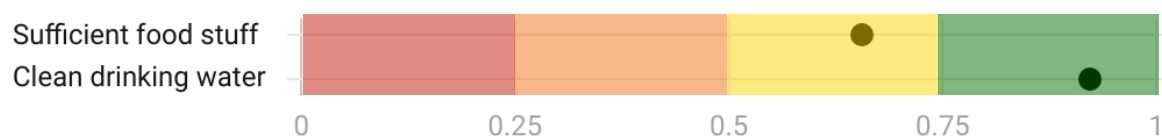
G. Morocco

Housing



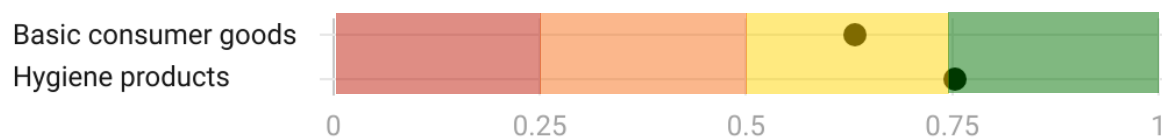
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.679
Electricity	0.903

Food and water access



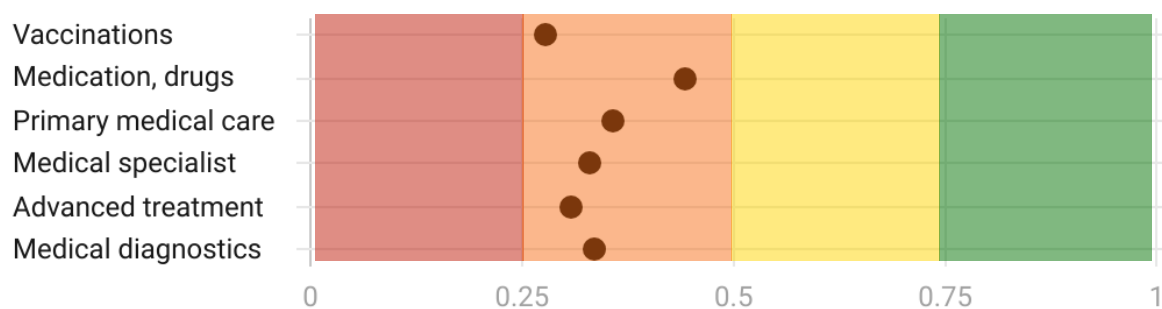
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.654
Clean drinking water	0.922

Basic consumer goods



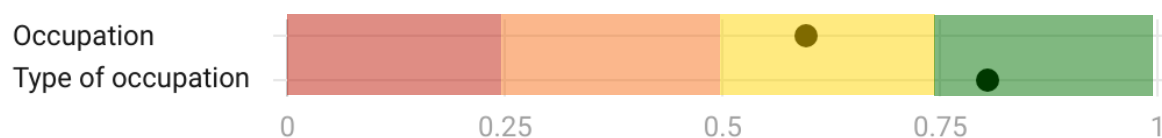
Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.634
Hygiene products	0.754

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.277
Medication, drugs	0.443
Primary medical care	0.357
Medical specialist	0.330
Advanced treatment	0.307
Medical diagnostics	0.336

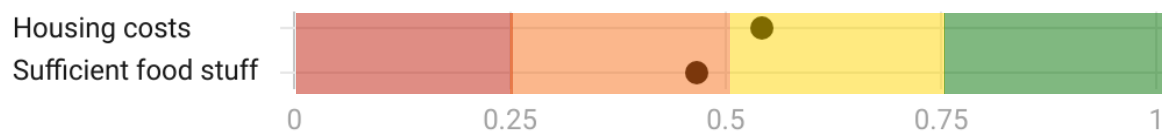
Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.597
Type of occupation	0.805

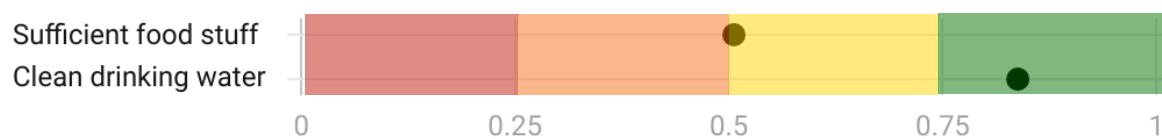
H. Nigeria

Housing



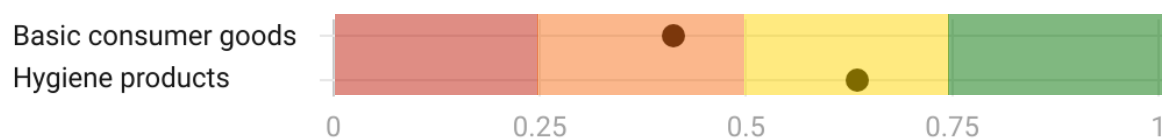
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.542
Electricity	0.465

Food and water access



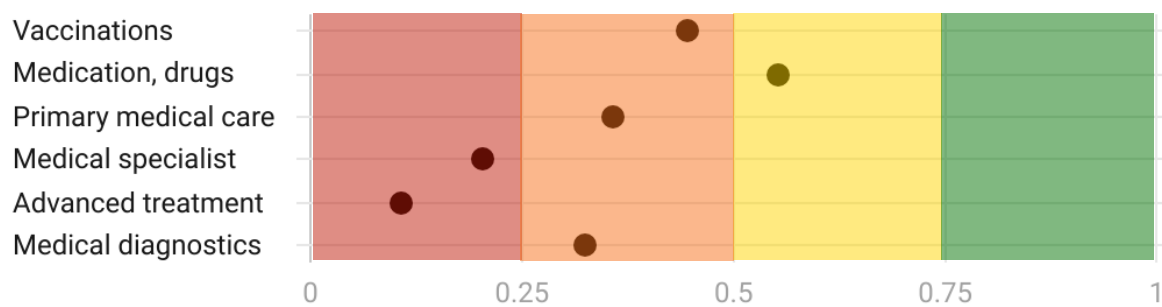
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.506
Clean drinking water	0.838

Basic consumer goods



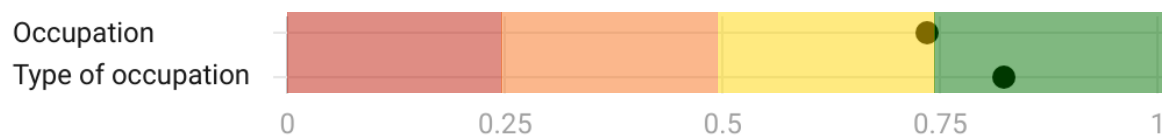
Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.413
Hygiene products	0.635

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.446
Medication, drugs	0.551
Primary medical care	0.357
Medical specialist	0.202
Advanced treatment	0.107
Medical diagnostics	0.324

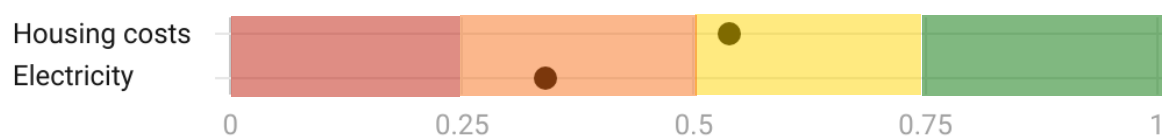
Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.736
Type of occupation	0.823

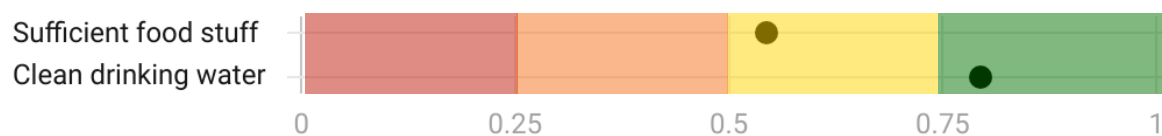
I. Syria

Housing



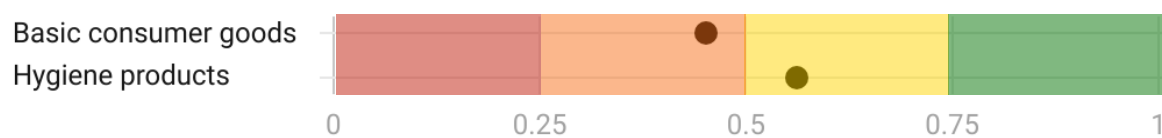
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.539
Electricity	0.341

Food and water access



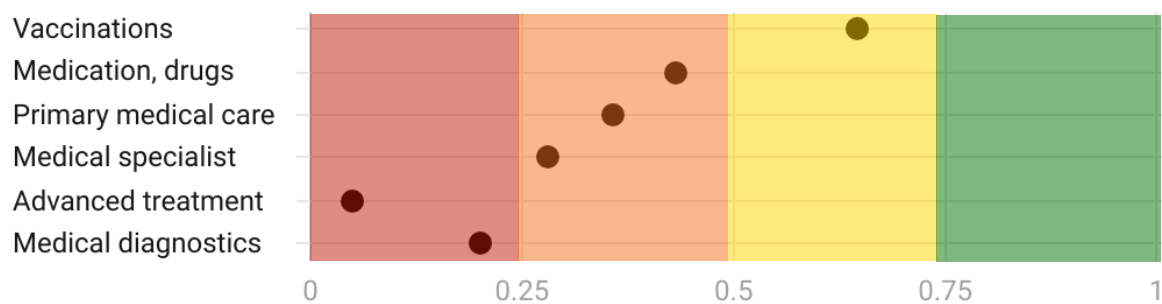
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.542
Clean drinking water	0.793

Basic consumer goods



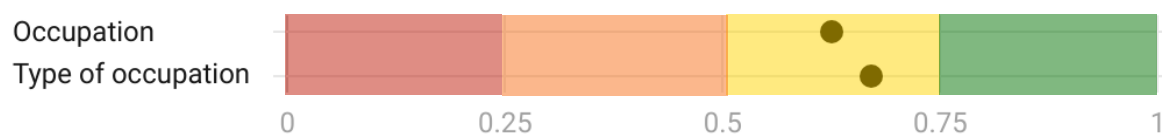
Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.452
Hygiene products	0.563

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.645
Medication, drugs	0.430
Primary medical care	0.357
Medical specialist	0.280
Advanced treatment	0.049
Medical diagnostics	0.199

Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.627
Type of occupation	0.673

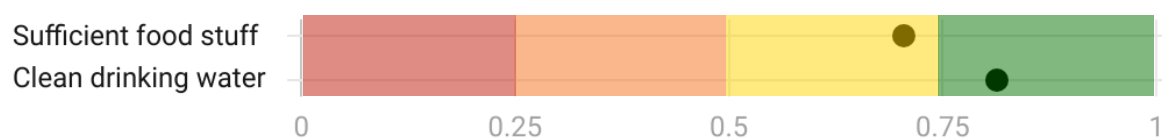
J. Tunisia

Housing



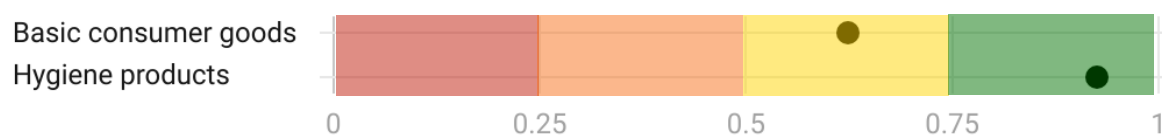
Question based indicator	Value
Housing costs	0.656
Electricity	0.902

Food and water access



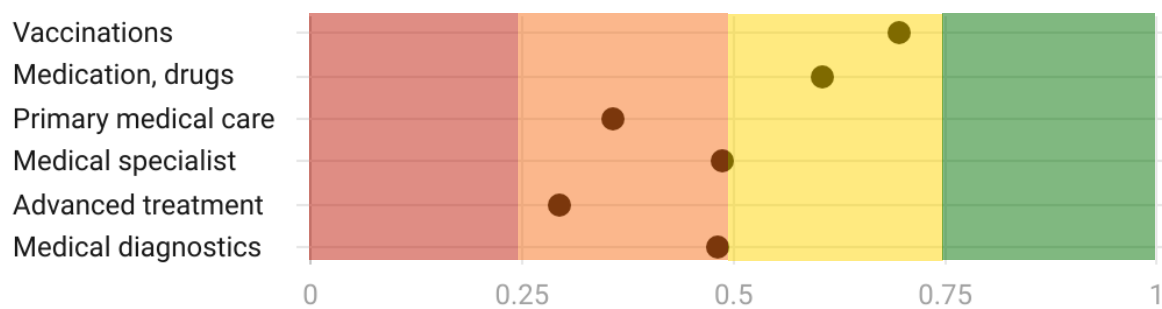
Question based indicator	Value
Sufficient food stuff	0.704
Clean drinking water	0.813

Basic consumer goods



Question based indicator	Value
Basic consumer goods	0.625
Hygiene products	0.925

Health services



Question based indicator	Value
Vaccinations	0.695
Medication, drugs	0.604
Primary medical care	0.357
Medical specialist	0.487
Advanced treatment	0.294
Medical diagnostics	0.480

Labor market



Question based indicator	Value
Occupation	0.707
Type of occupation	0.709

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