


DOSSIER

SYRIA

Socio-Economic Survey 2023



 Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

 Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum



Imprint

Published by

Mag. Thomas Schrott

Country of Origin Information Unit (Staatendokumentation)

Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum

Vienna, Austria

www.staatendokumentation.at

BFA-Staatendokumentation@bmi.gv.at

Research Design

Alexander Schahbasi, PhD

Author

Dr. Monika Potkanski-Palka

Data visualization: www.datawrapper.de

Data Collection

Statistics Lebanon

Beirut, Lebanon

www.statisticslebanonltd.com

slebanon@dm.net.lb

Cover Design

Martin Angel

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

data@naturalearthdata.com

Disclaimer

This survey has been commissioned by the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum within the framework of its DOSSIER series. Liability for the correctness, completeness and up-to-dateness of contents cannot be incurred. The Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum does not assume any liability for possible damages or consequences arising from the usage, application or dissemination of the contents offered. The responsibility for the correctness of the information lies with the respective contractor and thus excludes liability by the publishers. The contents of this publication do not represent positions of the Country of

Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. The boundaries on maps used in this publication do not imply official endorsement of acceptance. The publication does not claim completeness and is based on the quoted sources.

The survey is only representative at the household level, but not at the individual level. The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups.

Copyright

This publication and all the data therein are protected by copyright. All rights of utilization are reserved to the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Reproduction and distribution in any possible way – for commercial and non-commercial usage – are prohibited without prior written permission by the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum.

Privacy Notice

The Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum processes data in accordance with the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR. Regulation (EU) of the European Parliament and the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons with regard to the processing of personal data and on the free movement of such data, and repealing Directive 95/46/EC) and the Austrian Data Protection Act (Federal Act concerning the Protection of Personal Data, Federal Law Gazette I No. 165/1999 as amended). For the purpose of distribution, name, postal and/or e-mail addresses are stored.

Recipients have the general right to information, rectification, deletion, restriction, data transferability, revocation and objection. The subscription can be cancelled at any time (e-mail with the subject line "unsubscribe" to BFA-Staatendokumentation@bmi.gv.at).

© 2023 Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum

Table of Contents

List of figures	4
1. Main Results	5
2. Methodology	10
3. Chapter Summary	11
3.1. Occupation and Type of Employment	11
3.2. Housing Situation and Impact of Housing Costs	16
3.3. Access to electricity in dwelling	23
3.4. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food	26
3.5. Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods	30
3.6. Access to clean drinking water	33
3.7. Access to the necessary hygiene products	36
3.8. Access to medical services	39
3.9. Access to internet/wifi	46
3.10. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income	48
4. Demographics	59
4.1. Location	59
4.2. Gender, and Age	59
4.3. Highest Level of Education	60
4.4. Marital Status	60
4.5. Children	60
5. Appendix: Questionnaire	62

List of figures

Figure 1. Hunger map of Syria

29

1. Main Results

Impact of current housing costs

- 6% manage to afford the housing costs (including rent, heating, electricity and water), and 46% just about manage to afford the housing costs (n = 600). 34% hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 14% cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 9% of Damascus respondents, 5% of Aleppo and 4% of Homs respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 51% of Damascus respondents just about manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 44% among Aleppo and 42% among Homs residents. 50% of Homs respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the shares in both Damascus and Aleppo are 27% each. The highest proportion of those not managing to afford housing costs is in Aleppo (24%), followed by Damascus (13%), and Homs (4%).

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

- 13% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 47% just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 25% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 15% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- The highest proportion of those answering being able to provide sufficient food for their family is among Homs respondents (25%), followed by Damascus (7%), and Aleppo (5%). 58% of Homs respondents just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 44% of Damascus and 39% of Aleppo respondents.
- 32% of Damascus residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Aleppo this is true for 28% and in Homs for 15%. The highest proportion of those not being able to provide sufficient food stuff can be found among Aleppo residents (28%), followed by Damascus (17%), and Homs (2%).

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

- 4% of participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 33% just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. The highest proportion is among those hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family (44%), while 19% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

- 6% of Damascus residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, this is true for 5% of Aleppo and only 1% of Homs residents. 37% of Homs residents just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Damascus residents with 35%, and Aleppo residents with 25%.
- 58% of Homs residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 39% of Damascus and 37% of Aleppo residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Aleppo residents with 33%, followed by Damascus (20%) and 4% of Homs residents.

Access to clean drinking water

- 38% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 40% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 17% seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 5% never have access to clean drinking water.
- 61% of Damascus residents always have access to clean drinking water, followed by Aleppo with 41%, and 12% in Homs. 58% of Homs residents sometimes have access to clean drinking water, followed by Aleppo (31%), and Damascus (29%).
- 28% of Homs respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 15% of Aleppo respondents, and 8% of Damascus respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Aleppo with 12%, followed by Damascus and Homs (each 2%).

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 7% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to necessary hygiene products (all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc). 38% just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 44% hardly have access to them. 11% never have access to necessary hygiene products.
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary hygiene products is among Damascus respondents (13%), followed by Aleppo respondents (8%). None of the respondents in Homs always have all necessary hygienic products. 53% of Aleppo respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 41% of Damascus and 20% of Homs respondents.

- The largest proportion of those hardly having all necessary hygienic products is in Homs (76%), followed by Damascus (34%), and Aleppo (21%). However, among the respondent group in Aleppo, the share of those never having all the necessary hygiene products is the highest among all cities with 18%. In Damascus, 12% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 4% of Homs residents.

Access to medical services

- In general, the accessibility to health care services is limited among all respondents participating in the present survey. 47% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 40% have access but cannot afford them. 13% have no access to vaccinations.
- 60% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 31% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to medication or drugs.
- 38% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford primary medical care, while the same proportion (38%) have access but cannot afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 23% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer the question.
- 18% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 71% have access to a medical specialist but cannot afford it. 10% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer the question.
- Only 3% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 47% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 41% have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 9% did not give an answer on this question.
- 20% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while more than two thirds of the respondents (67%) have access but cannot afford it. 12% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer the question.

Access to internet/wifi

- 9% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 30% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 47% seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 14% never have access to internet/wifi.
- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Damascus with 17%, followed by Aleppo with 8%, and Homs with 2%. 44% of Damascus residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 34% of Aleppo residents, and 13% of Homs residents.
- 82% of Homs residents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while in Damascus it is 32%, and in Aleppo 26%. However, the highest proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Aleppo residents (32%), followed by Damascus (7%), and Homs (3%).

School attendance

- 32% of the respondents (n = 204) with children aged 15 years or younger stated that all of their children were able to attend school. The same proportion (32%) answered that only some of their children were able to attend school, while 35% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- 48% of Aleppo respondents with children aged 15 years or younger stated that all of their children were able to attend school, followed by 31% in Damascus, and 11% in Homs. 41% of Homs respondents admitted that only some of their children were able to attend school, followed by Damascus with 32%, and Aleppo with 23%.
- 48% of Homs respondents stated that none of their children were able to attend school, followed by Damascus with 32%, and Aleppo with 27%.

Contribution to household income

- 6% admitted that their children worked somewhat, while 8% stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 85% stated that none of their children worked. 1% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 204) reveals that 8% in Aleppo stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while this is true for 6% in Homs, and 3%

in Damascus. 13% of Aleppo respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 7% in Homs, and 4% in Damascus.

2. Methodology

Statistics Lebanon Ltd executed a socio-economic survey in Syria for the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. In Syria, data collection took place between August 11 and September 6, 2023.

The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups: 200 Damascus residents, 200 Aleppo residents, and 200 Homs residents aged between 16 and 35 years old. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

Statistics Lebanon has invested in a CATI database covering all the territories of Syria, the proprietary database contains up to 200,000 telephonic contacts derived from SL fieldwork operations. Divided into geographic regions, the database provides socio-economic indicator details relevant to the population distribution of the country, its denominations, education, age, income etc.

To ensure that the database remains consistently reliable and valid, it is updated every year and a half (18 months), starting with a new roster on the 19th month and replacing older outdated data of the past months.

Based on Statistics Lebanon's database, "The Systematic Choosing Technique" was adopted in order to best represent the respondents. Systematic sampling is defined as a probability sampling method in which a random starting point and a fixed sampling interval are selected. The latter is calculated based on the following formula N/n in which N is the population size and n is the sample size. The interval is then added to a chosen random starting point each time a survey is conducted.

The data collection tools were prepared by the COI unit and translated into colloquial Arabic by Statistics Lebanon. The questionnaires were then programmed on the data collection software. The software used for this activity is ODK. ODK is an open-source mobile data collection platform that enables surveyors to fill out forms offline on tablets and send completed forms to the SL server when a connection is found. ODK is developed in a way that prohibits the entry of wrong data and is equipped with a data entry control system. The questionnaire was developed on ODK and downloaded on tablets for data collection. All control and logical rules were defined to prevent data entry errors. The data was uploaded to the company's database. A senior statistician analysed the results statistically using SPSS. The data was processed, cleaned and coded.

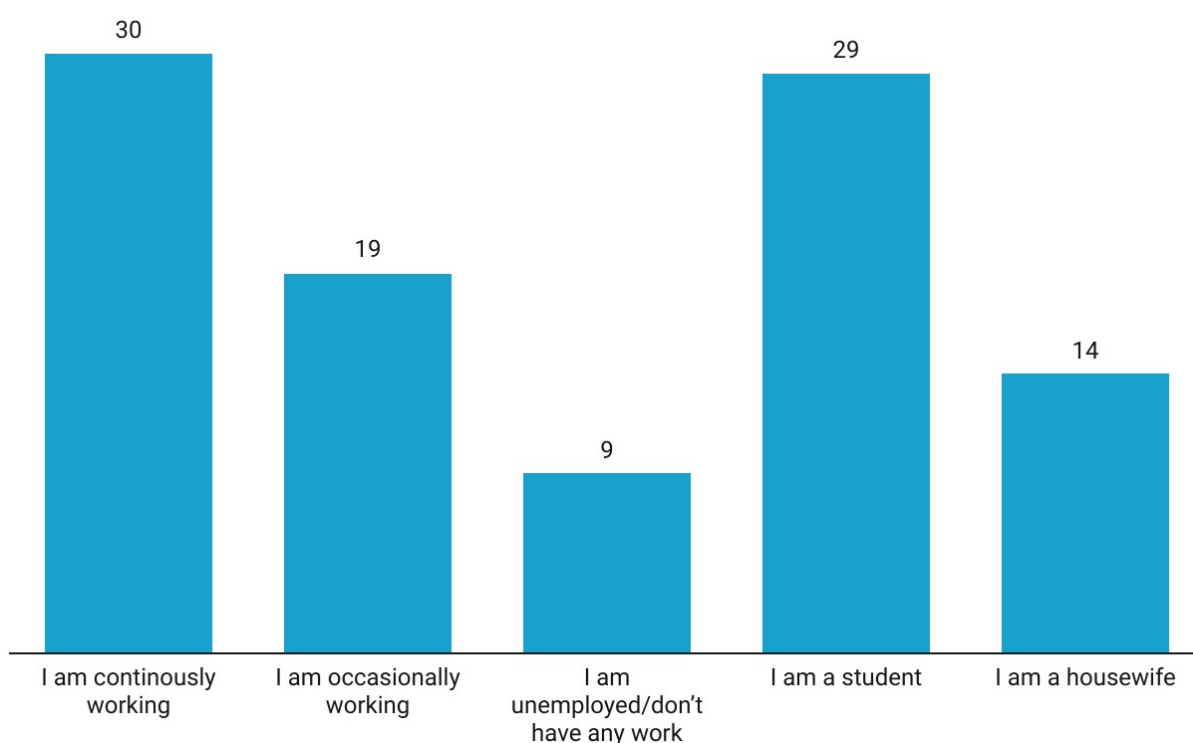
3. Chapter Summary

3.1. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 600), 30% work continuously, while 19% have occasional jobs. 29% of the survey participants are pursuing their education (29%). 14% are a housewife, while 9% are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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

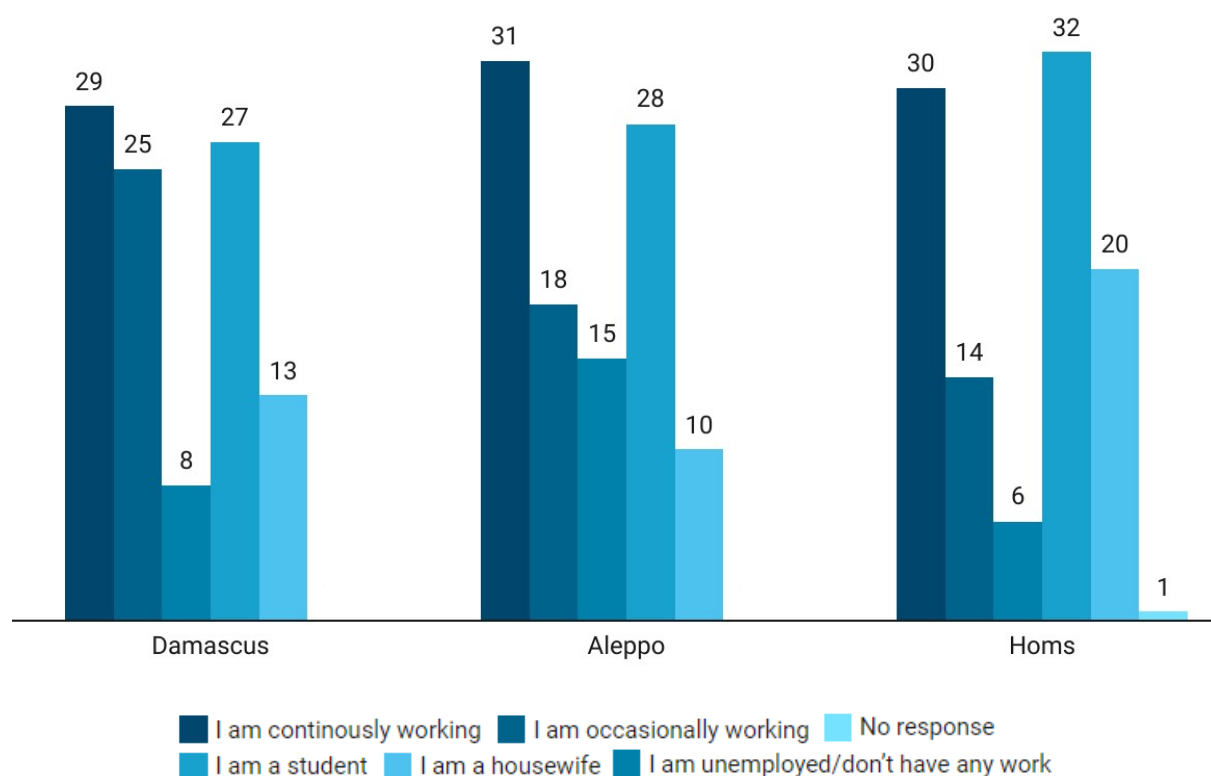


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 29% work continuously in Damascus, while this is true for 31% in Aleppo and 30% in Homs. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Damascus (25%), followed by Aleppo with 18%, and Homs with 14%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Aleppo with 15%, followed by Damascus with 8%, and Homs with 6%.

It should also be noted that the proportion of students is relatively high in the present sample, with the highest proportion in Homs (32%), followed by Aleppo (28%), and Damascus (27%).

Occupation – City (n = 600)

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

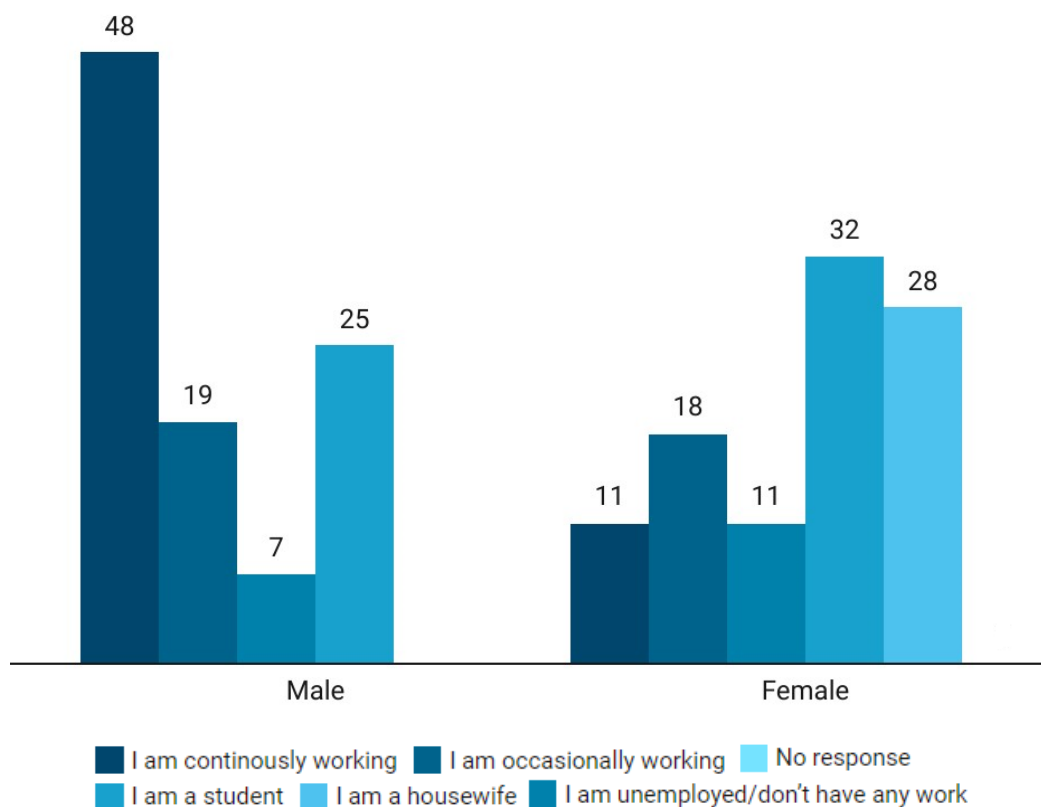


Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that almost half of the male respondents (48%) work continuously, while this is true for 11% of female respondents. 19% of male respondents and 18% of female respondents work occasionally.

7% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 11% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (32%) than among men (25%). 28% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

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

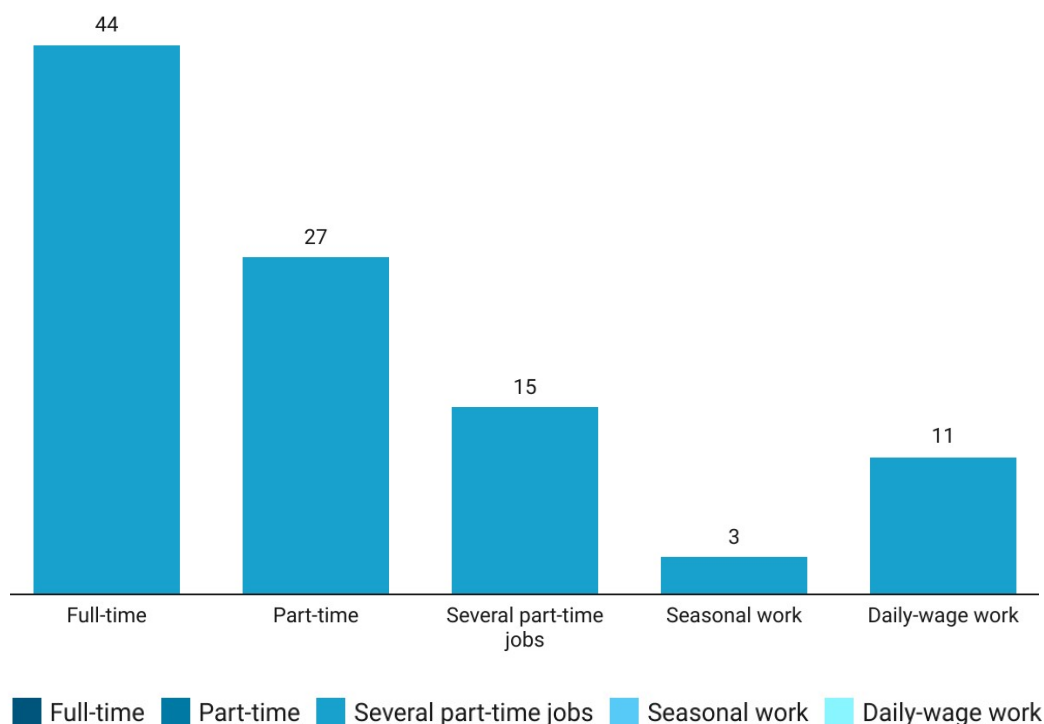


When it comes to the type of occupation, 44% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 290) are full-time workers, while 27% are part-time workers. 15% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 11% who work as daily wage workers. Only 3% work as seasonal workers.

Type of Occupation – Total (n = 290*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



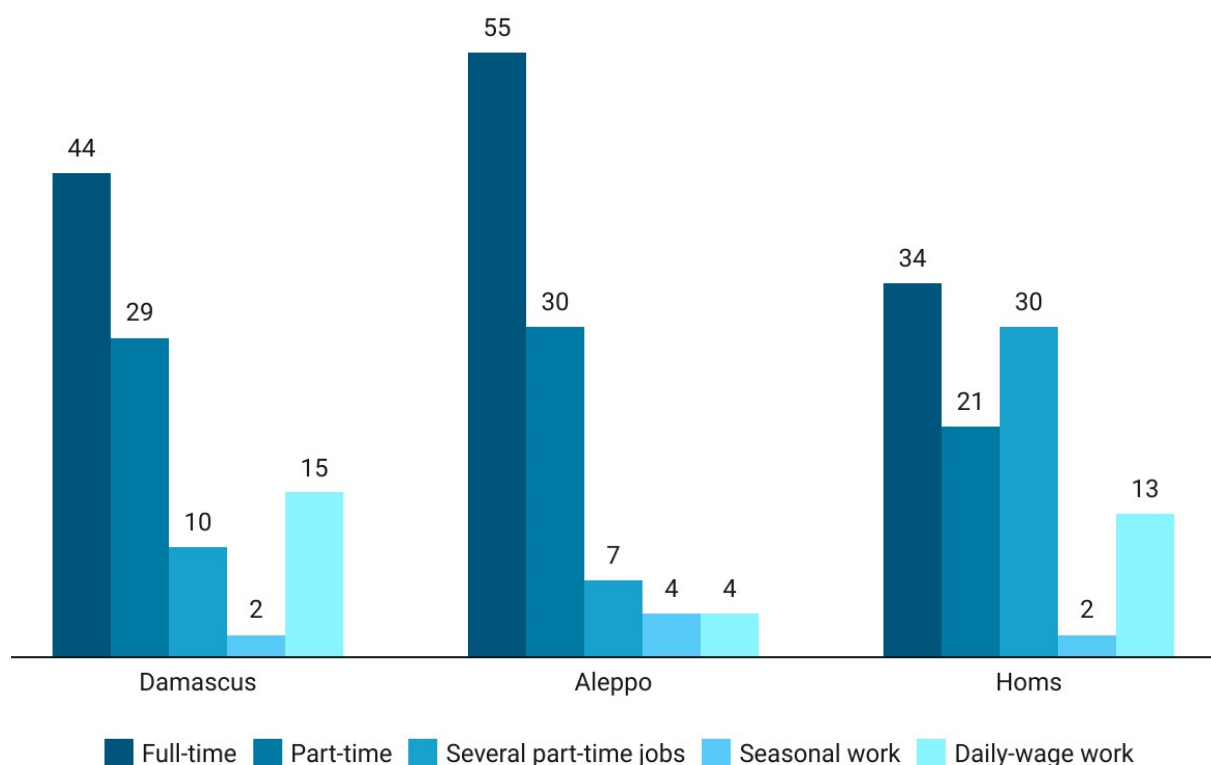
The largest share of full-time workers can be found among Aleppo residents (55%), followed by Damascus with 44%, and Homs with 34%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 30% in Aleppo, 29% in Damascus, and 21% in Homs.

The largest proportion of those having several part-time jobs can be found among Homs respondents with 30%, followed by Damascus respondents with 10%, and only 7% among Aleppo respondents. 15% of Damascus residents are daily-wage workers, followed by 13% of Homs residents, and only 4% of Aleppo residents.

Type of Occupation – City (n = 290*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



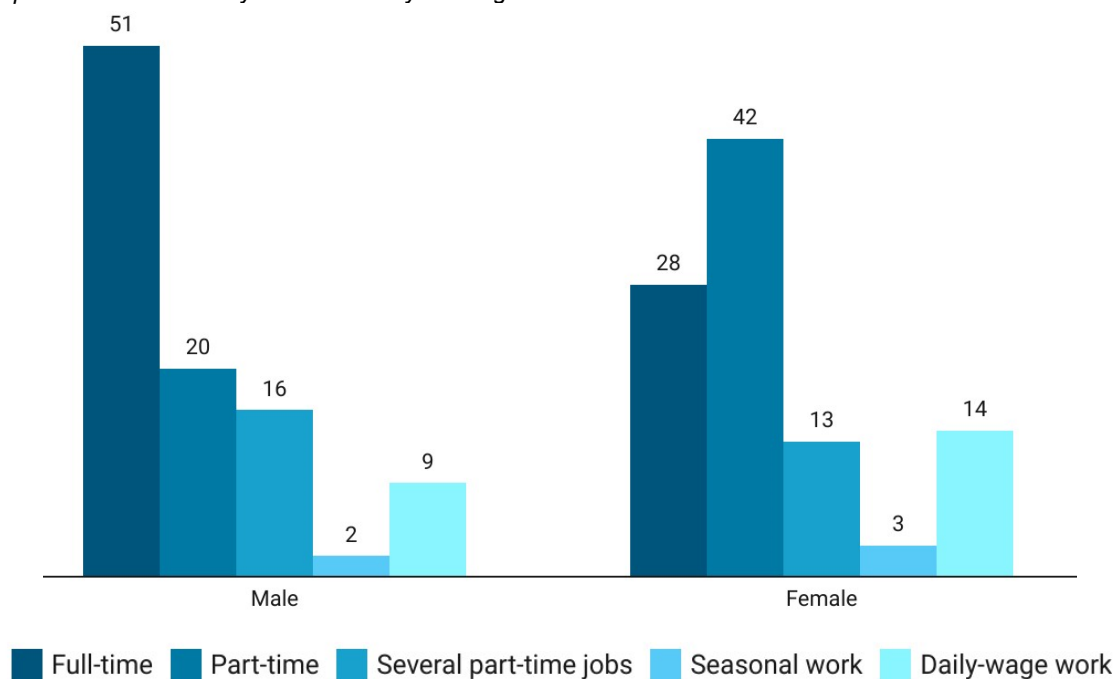
Gender comparison (n = 290) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among male respondents (51%) than among female respondents (28%). On the contrary, the proportion of part-time workers among women (42%) is higher than among men (20%).

16% of male respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 13% of female respondents. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among women (14%) than among men (9%). 2% of male and 3% of female respondents work as seasonal workers.

Type of Occupation – Gender (n = 290*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

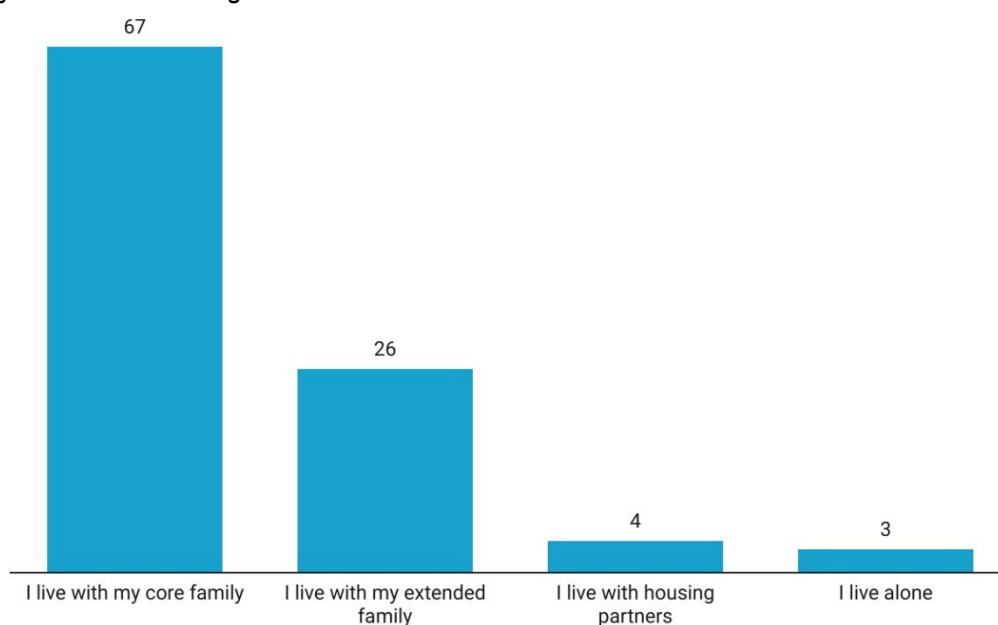


3.2. Housing Situation and impact of housing costs

3% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 4% live with their housing partners. 67% live with their core family, while 26% live with their extended family.

Current Housing Situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

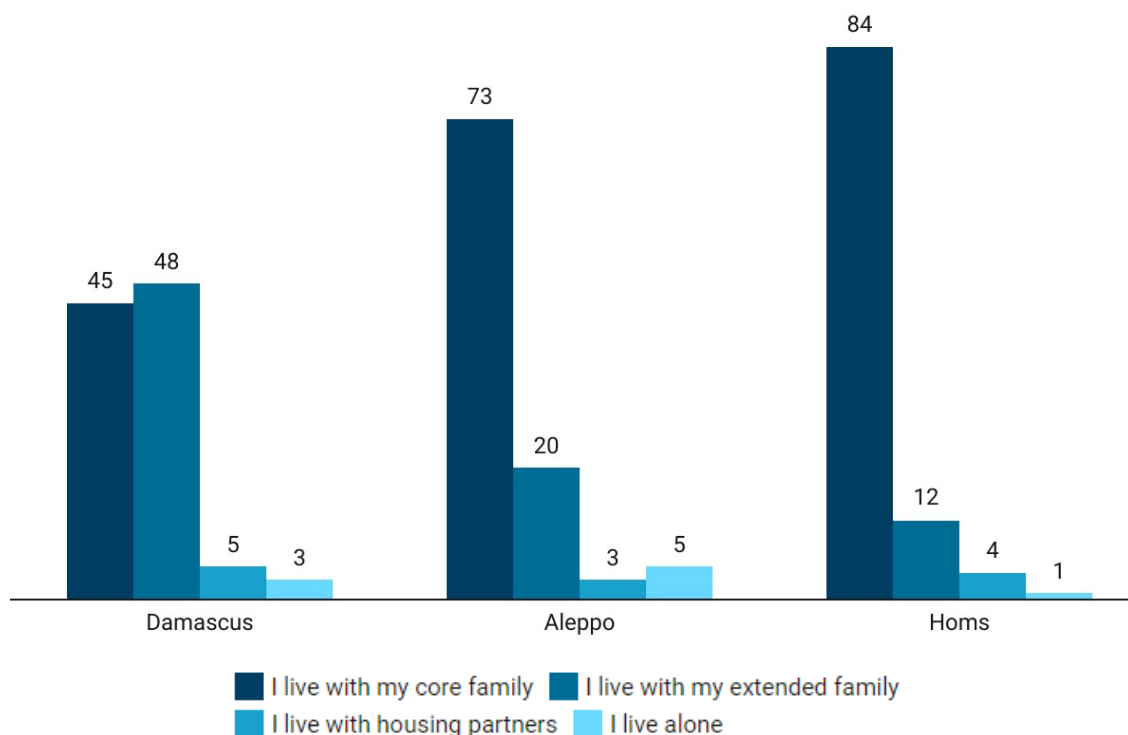


City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Homs respondents (84%), followed by Aleppo with 73%, and Damascus with 45%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Damascus with 48%, followed by Aleppo (20%), and Homs (12%).

5% of Damascus respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 4% in Homs, and 3% in Aleppo. In Aleppo, the highest proportion of those living alone is to be found with 5%, followed by Damascus with 3%, and only 1% in Homs.

Current Housing Situation – City (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

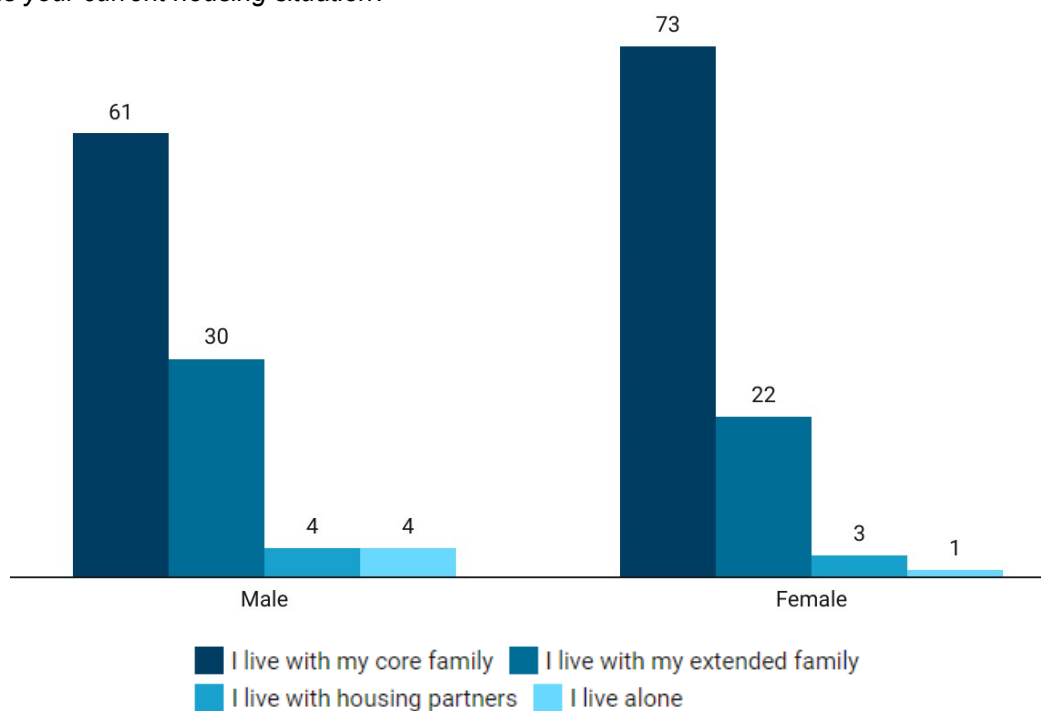


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (73%) compared to male respondents (61%). However, 30% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 22% of female participants.

Among male respondents, 4% each live with their housing partners or alone. Among female respondents, 3% live with their housing partners, while only 1% live alone.

Current Housing Situation – Gender (n = 600)

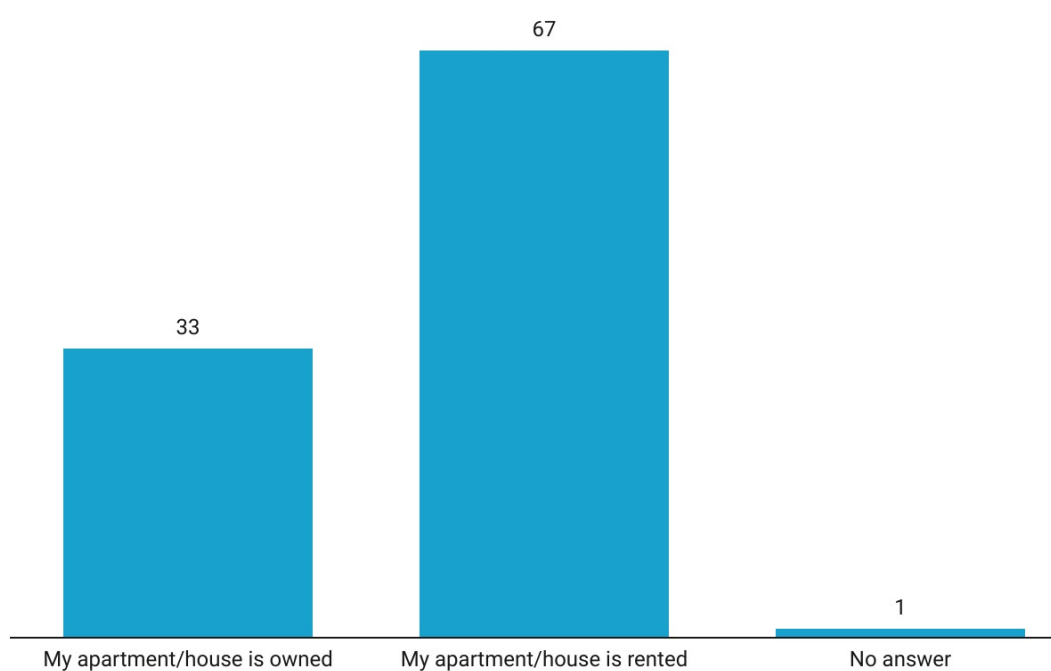
What is your current housing situation?



32% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 67% live in an apartment or house they rent. 1% did not give an answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

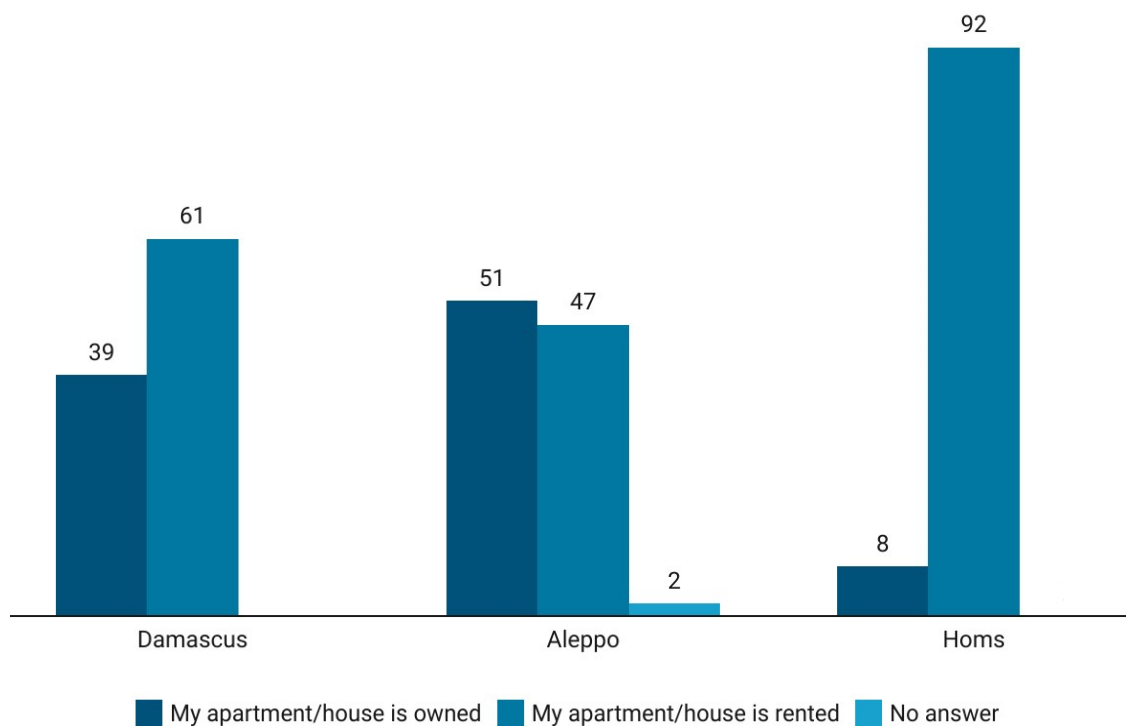
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those renting an apartment or house is to be found in Homs (92%). Only 8% of Homs residents live in an accommodation they own. In contrast, the highest proportion of those living in an apartment or house they own is in Aleppo with 51%, followed by Damascus with 39%. 61% of Damascus respondents live in a rented accommodation, while this is true for 47% of Aleppo respondents.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)

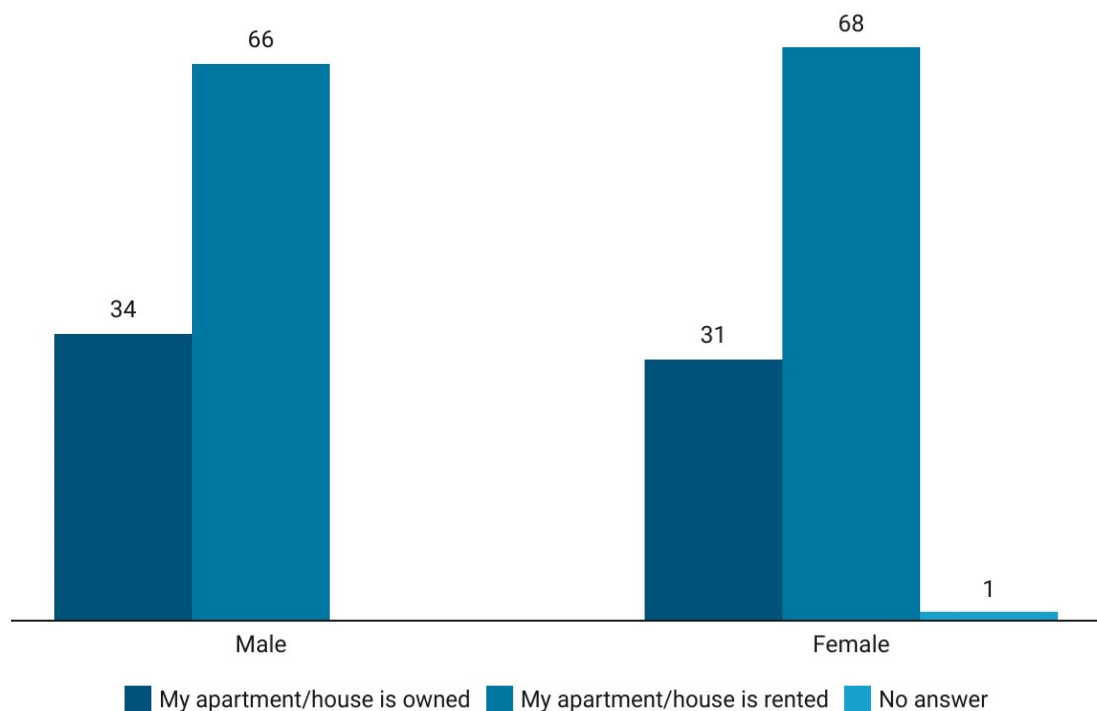
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows a relative similar response behaviour among both genders: 66% of male and 68% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they rent, while 34% of male respondents and 31% of female respondents live in an accommodation they own. 1% of female respondents did not answer the question.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

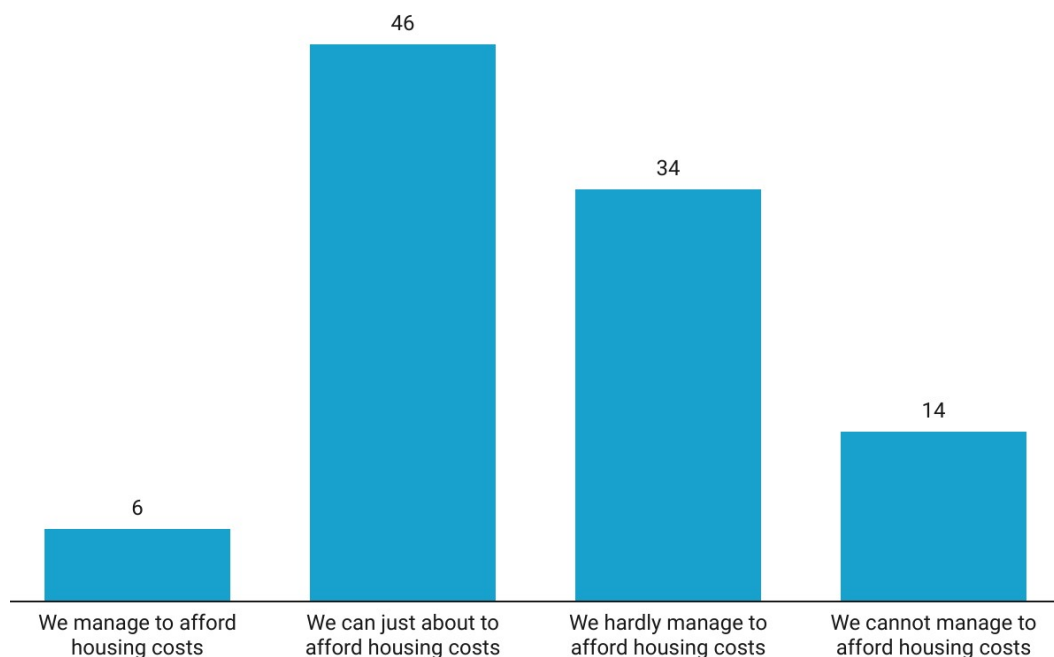


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 6% manage to afford the housing costs. 46% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600).

34% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 14% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

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

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



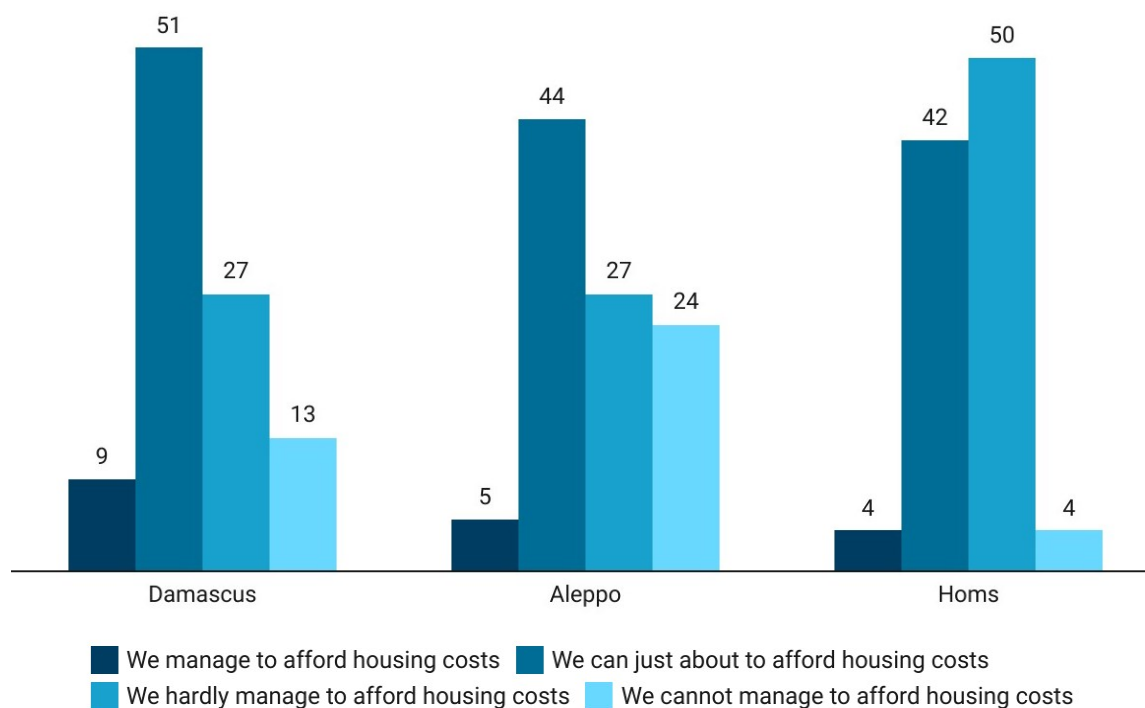
City comparison (n = 600) shows that 9% of Damascus respondents, 5% of Aleppo respondents, and only 4% of Homs respondents manage to afford the housing costs. More than half of Damascus residents (51%) can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 44% of Aleppo and 42% of Homs residents.

In contrast, 50% of Homs respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the shares in both Damascus and Aleppo are 27% each.

The highest proportion of those who do not manage to cover housing costs is to be found among Aleppo residents with 24%, followed by Damascus with 13%, and Homs with 4%.

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

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



7% of male respondents and 4% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. Almost half of female respondents (49%) can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 42% of male residents.

In contrast, 36% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 34%.

The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is slightly higher among male respondents (15%) than female respondents (13%).

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

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



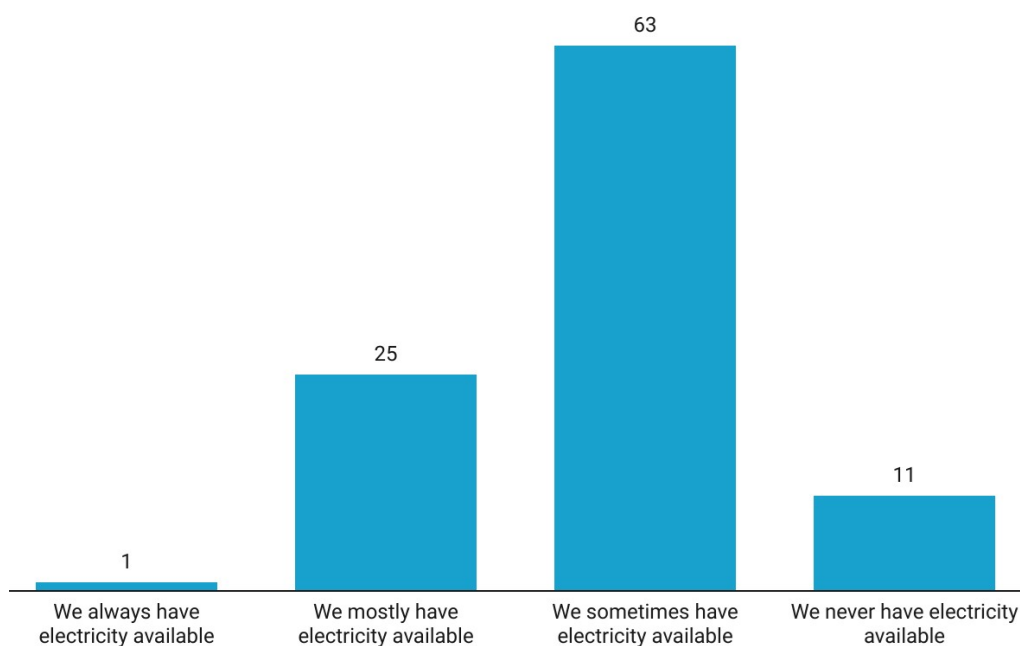
3.3. Access to electricity in dwelling

Only 1% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, followed by those who mostly have electricity available (25%).

The largest proportion of respondents are those sometimes having electricity available (63%). A share of 11% never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



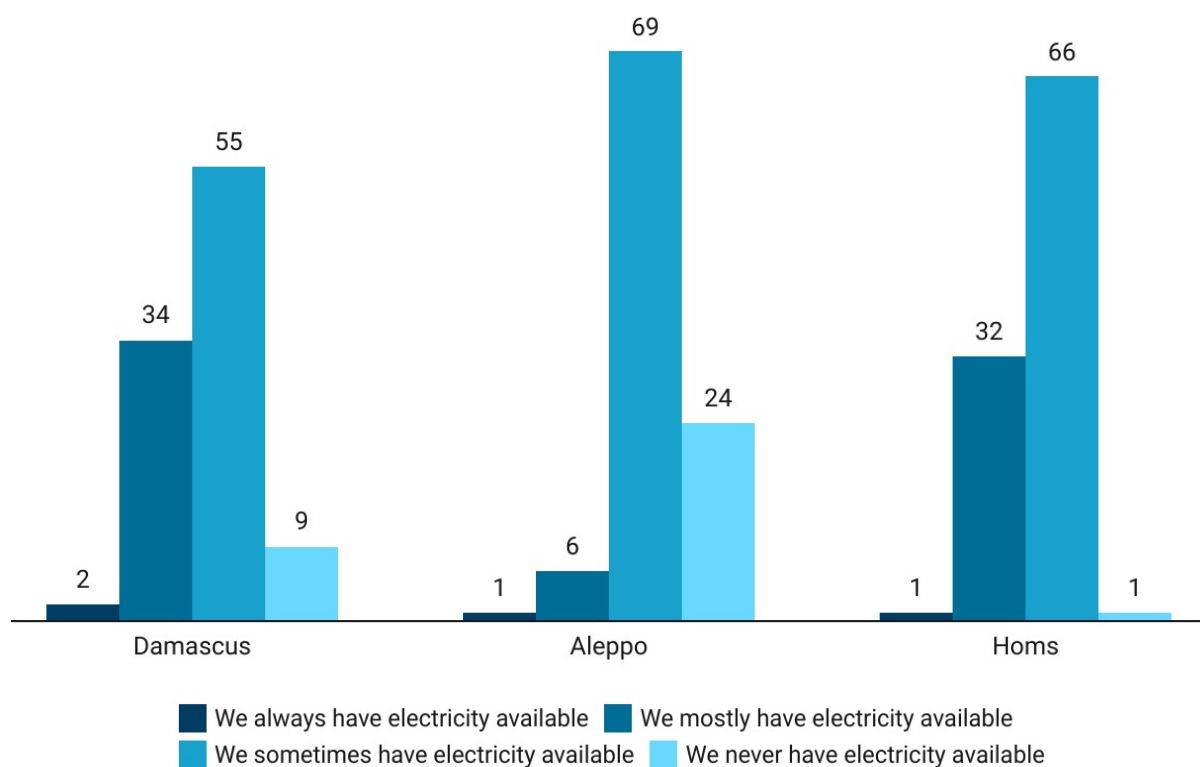
Comparing Damascus, Aleppo and Homs (n = 600), it should be highlighted that the access to electricity is limited in general. 2% of Damascus residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 1% in each Aleppo and Homs. 34% of respondents living in Damascus mostly have access to electricity, followed by Homs with 32%, and 6% in Aleppo.

69% of Aleppo residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Homs with 66%, and Damascus with 55%.

24% of Aleppo residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 9% in Damascus, and 1% in Homs.

Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

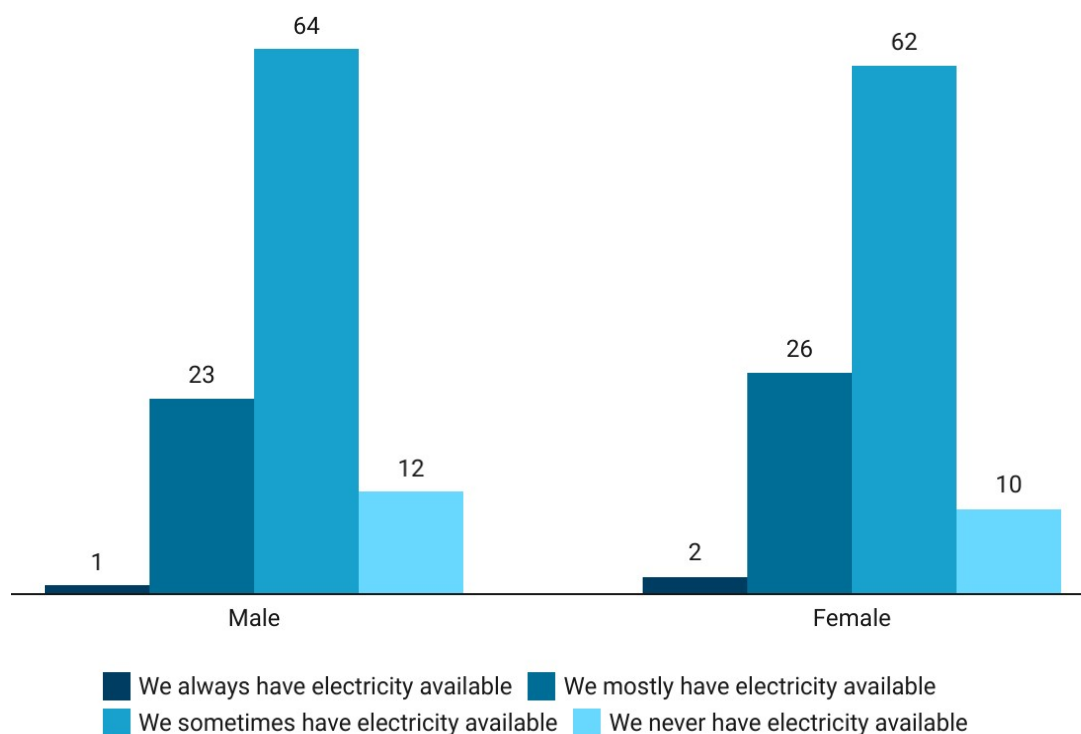


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows an approximately similar response behaviour among both genders. 1% of male and 2% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 23% of male and 26% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

64% of male and 62% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 12% of male survey participants never have access to electricity. This is true for 19% of female participants.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



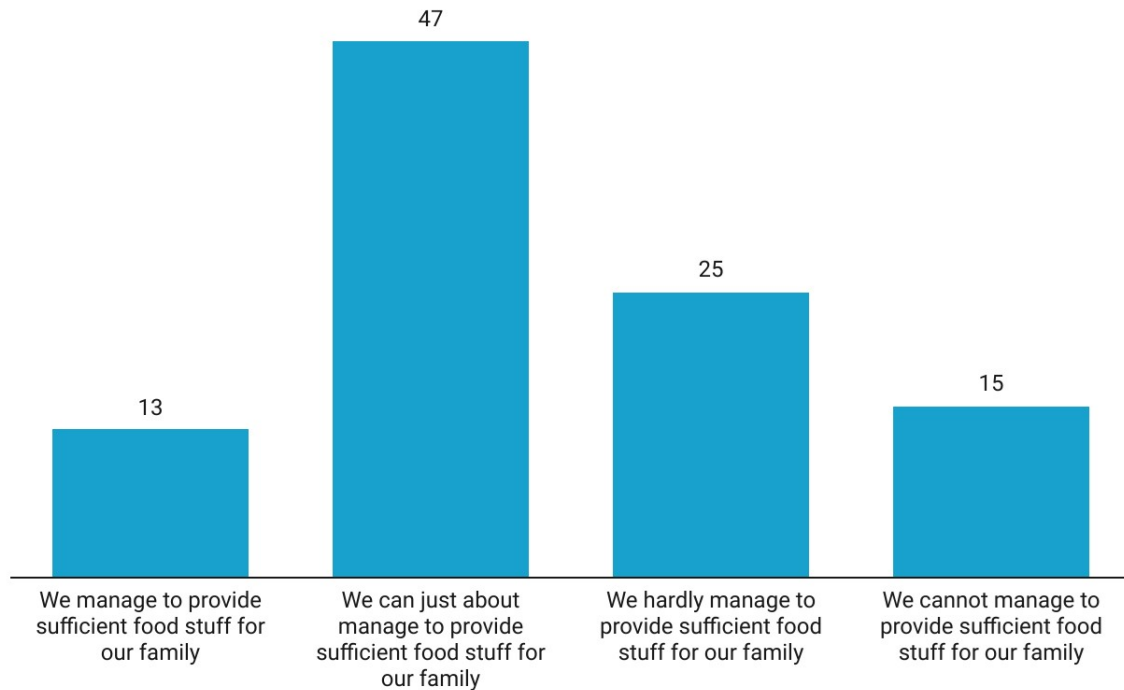
3.4. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

13% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while the highest proportion of respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family (47%).

One quarter (25%) of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 15% 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?

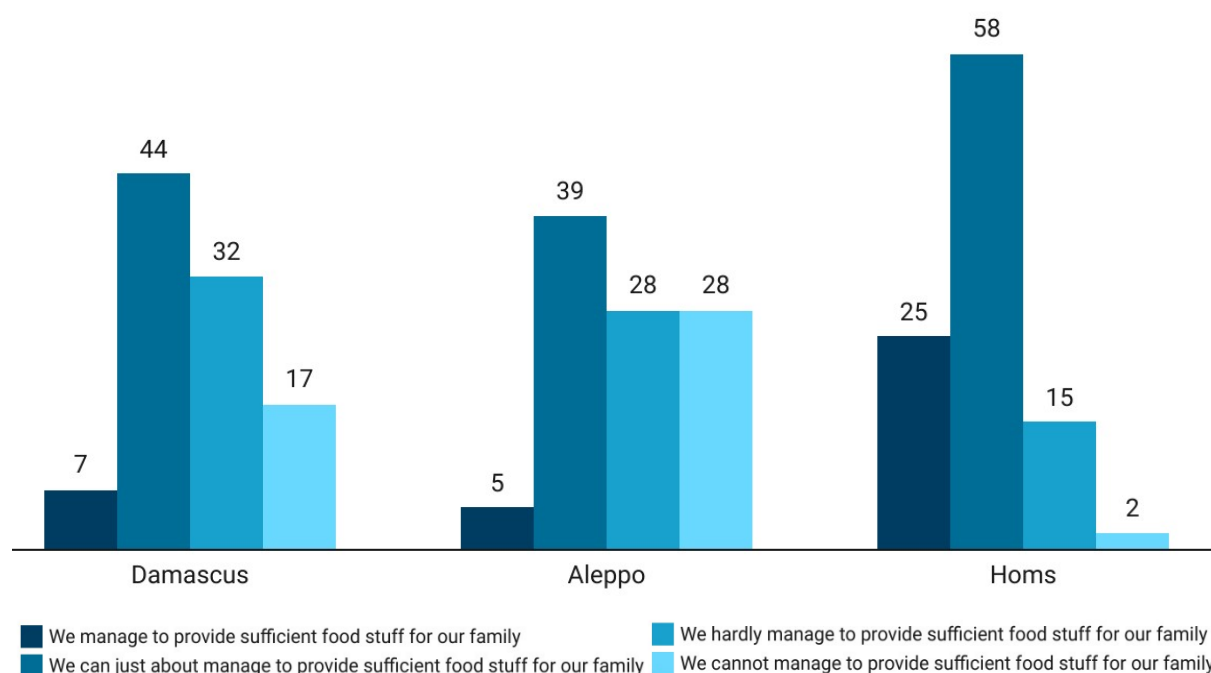


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Homs with 25%, followed by Damascus with 7%, and Aleppo with 5%. It is also in Homs, where 58% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 44% of respondents in Damascus, and 39% of respondents in Aleppo.

32% of Damascus residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Aleppo this is true for 28%, and in Homs for 15% of the respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Aleppo residents with 28%, followed by Damascus with 17%, and Homs 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?



13% of male and 12% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 45% of male and 48% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

In contrast, 24% of male and 27% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 18% of male respondents and 13% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

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

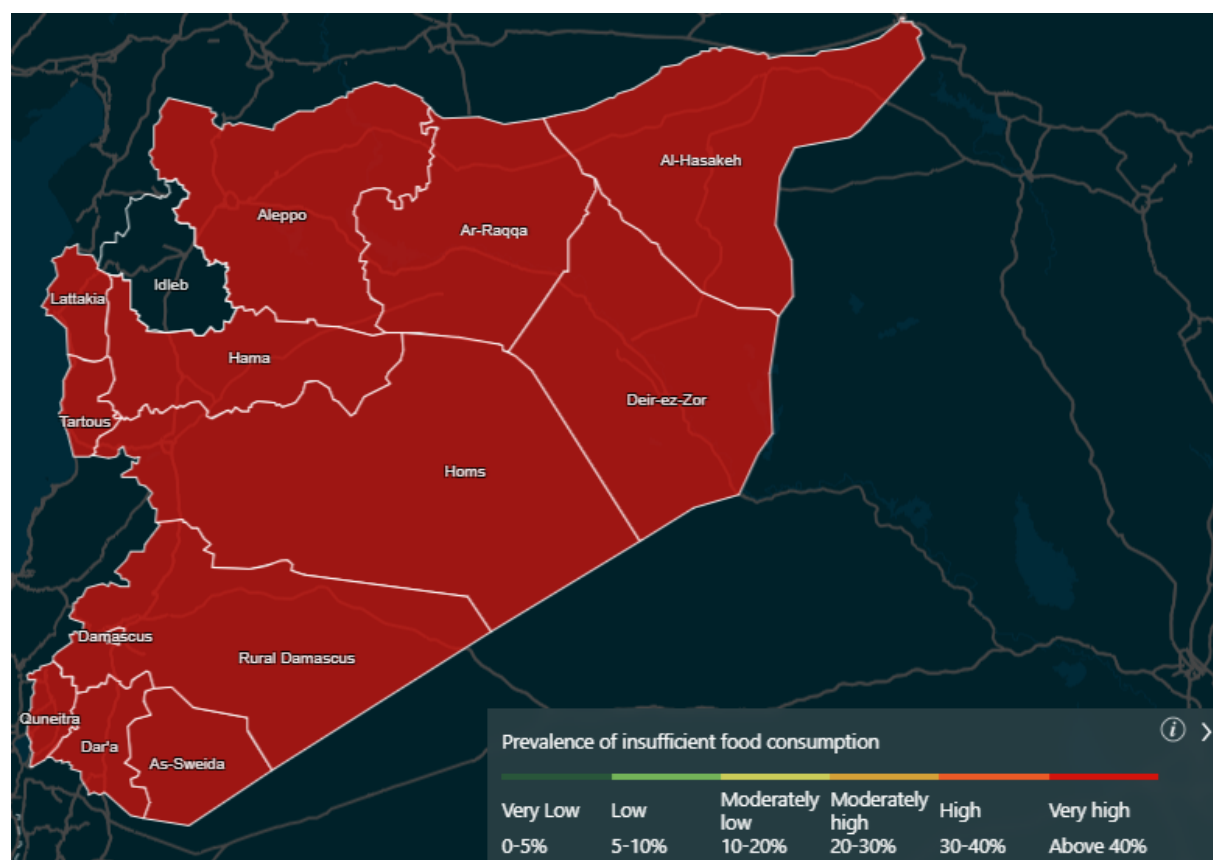
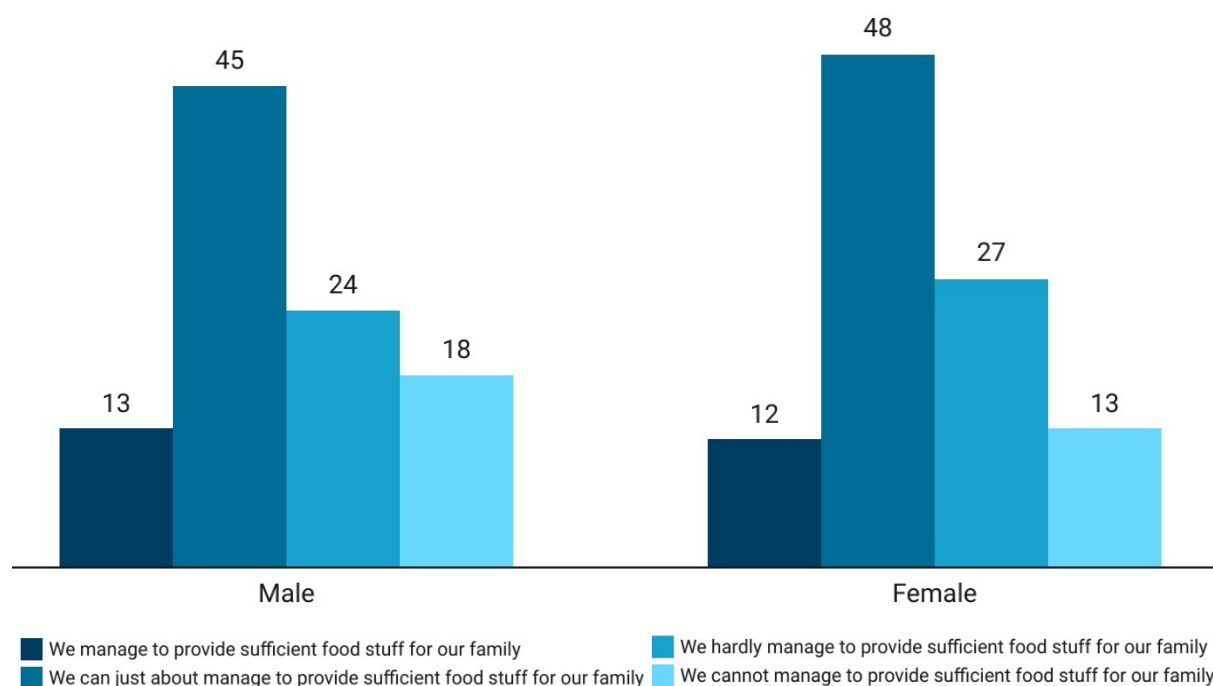


Figure 1. Hunger map of Syria (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>, access on 2023/10/26)

The results of this study are supported by the findings of the HungerMap¹ on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Syria. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Syria: red signals areas where people are not meeting the required food intake levels and thus require urgent assistance. As can be seen from the virtual map, the whole country is affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured red).

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

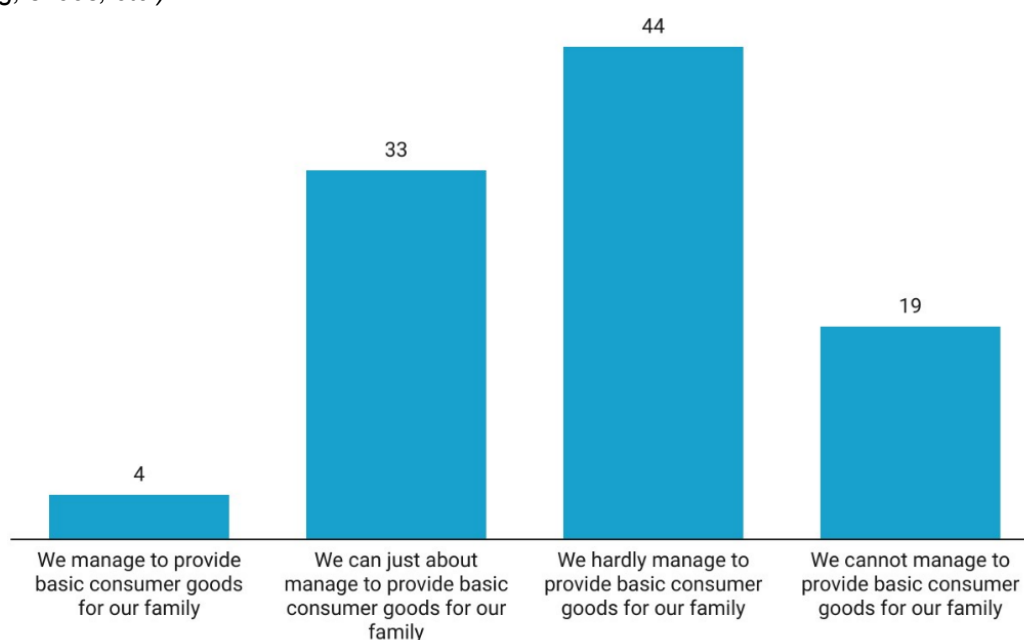
Only 4% of surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 33% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

The highest proportion is among those hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family (44%), while a noticeable proportion of 19% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

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://hungersmap.wfp.org/>).

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.)?

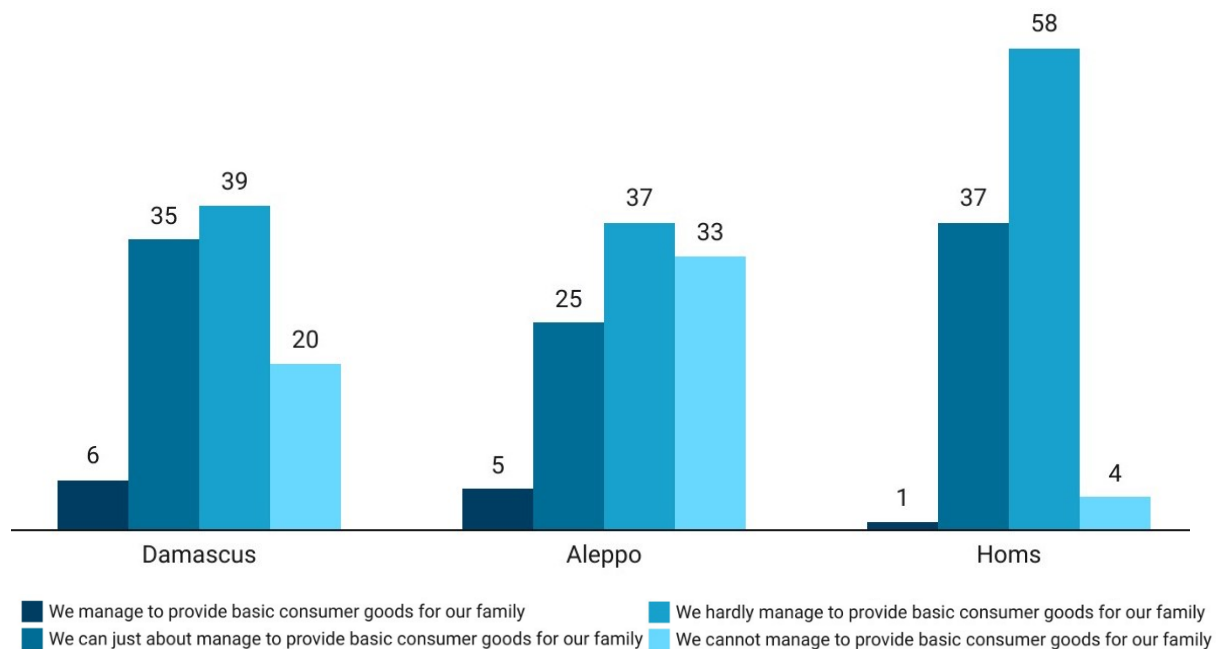


6% of Damascus residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. In Aleppo this is true for 5% of the residents, in Homs for only 1% of the residents. 37% of Homs residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Damascus residents with 35%, and Aleppo residents with 25%.

58% of Homs residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 39% of Damascus residents, and 37% of Aleppo residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Aleppo residents with 33%, followed by Damascus residents with 20%, but only 4% of Homs residents.

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 4% of male and 3% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 32% of male and 33% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

The shares of those hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family as well as those not being able to provide basic consumer goods for their family are the same among both genders with each 45% and 19%.

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.)?



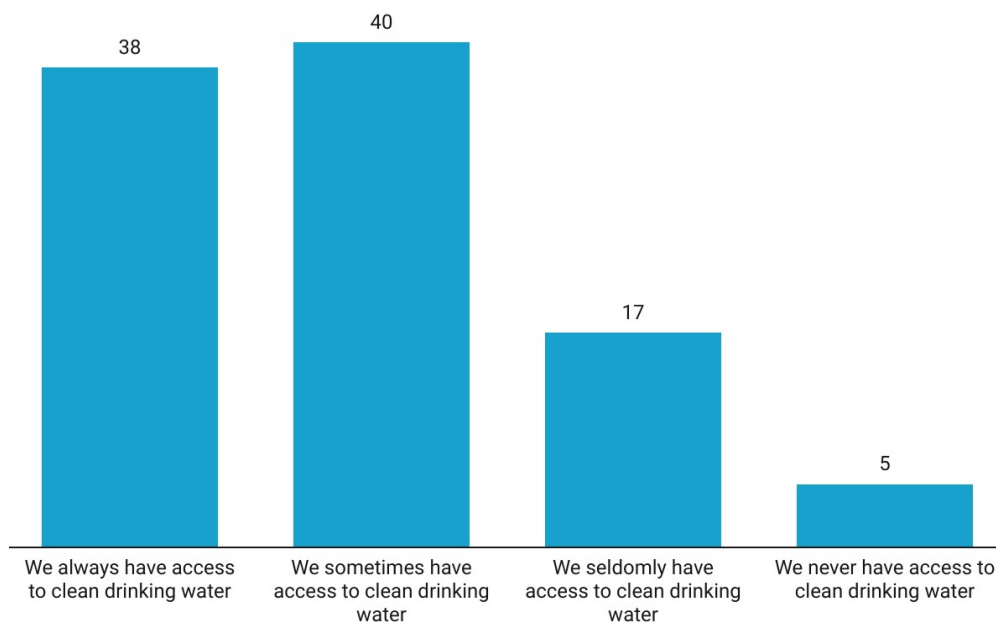
3.6. Access to clean drinking water

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

38% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 40% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 17% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 5% 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?

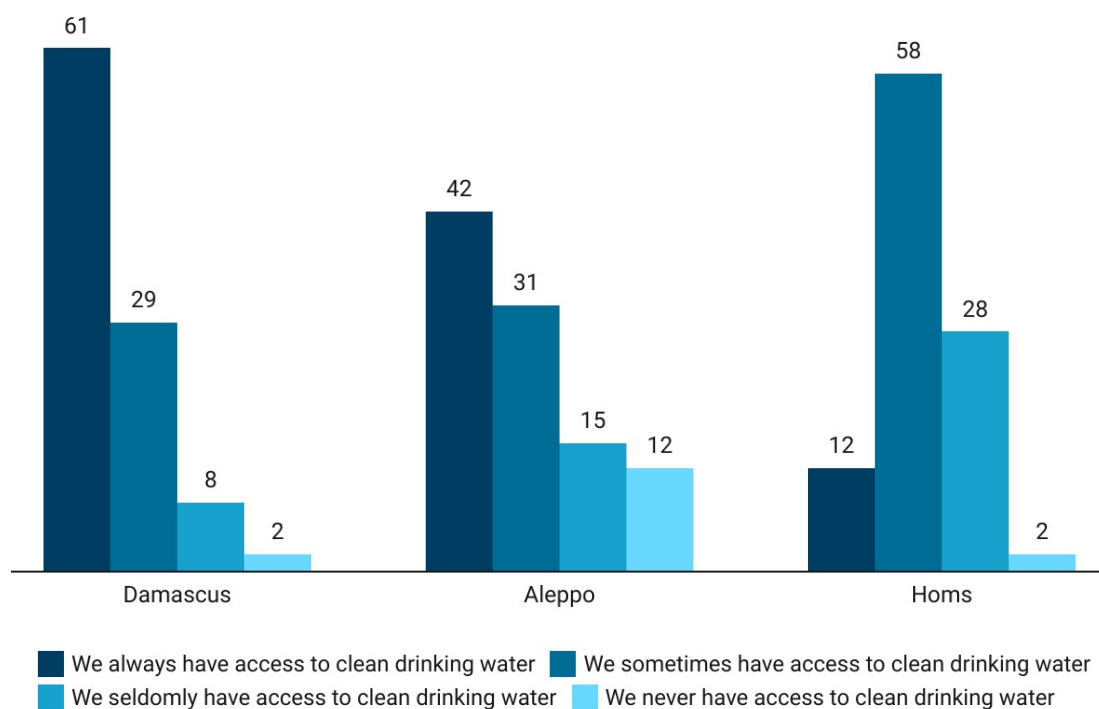


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Damascus with 61%, followed by Aleppo with 41%, and only 12% in Homs. On the other hand, the highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Homs respondents with 58%, followed by Aleppo respondents with 31%, and Damascus respondents with 29%.

28% of Homs respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 15% of Aleppo respondents, and 8% of Damascus respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Aleppo with 12%, followed by Damascus and Homs (only 2% each).

Access to clean Drinking Water – City (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

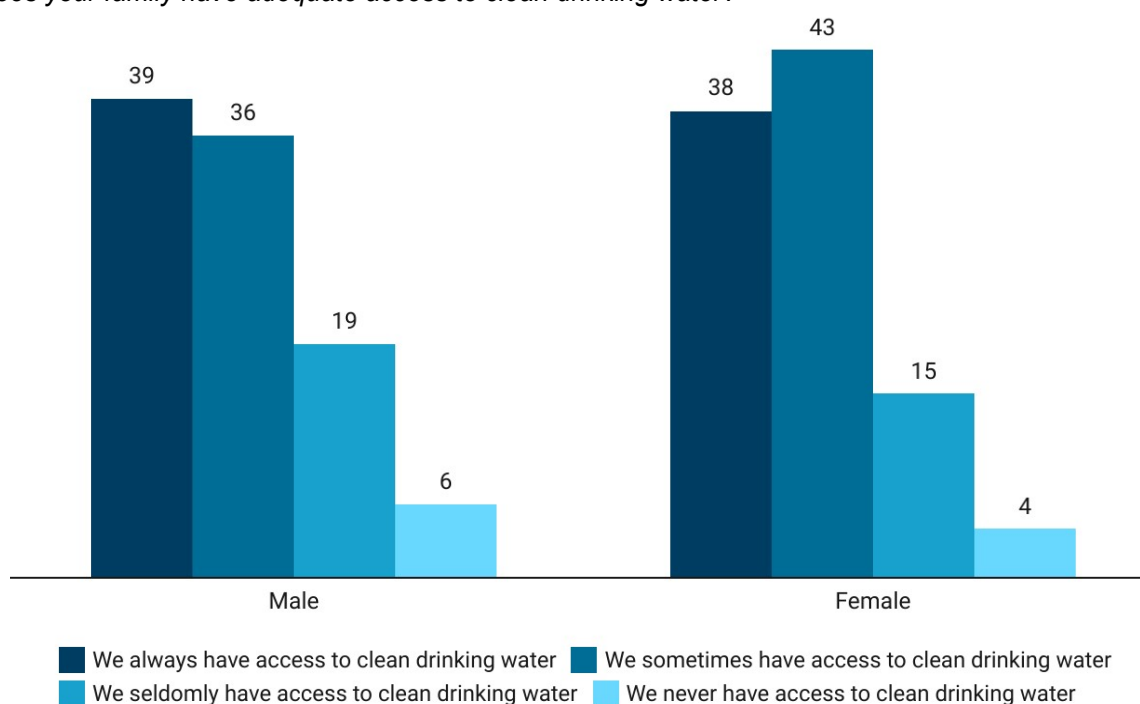


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 39% of male respondents and 38% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is higher among female survey participants (43%) than male participants (36%).

19% of male respondents and 15% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while at least 6% of male and 4% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean Drinking Water – Gender (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



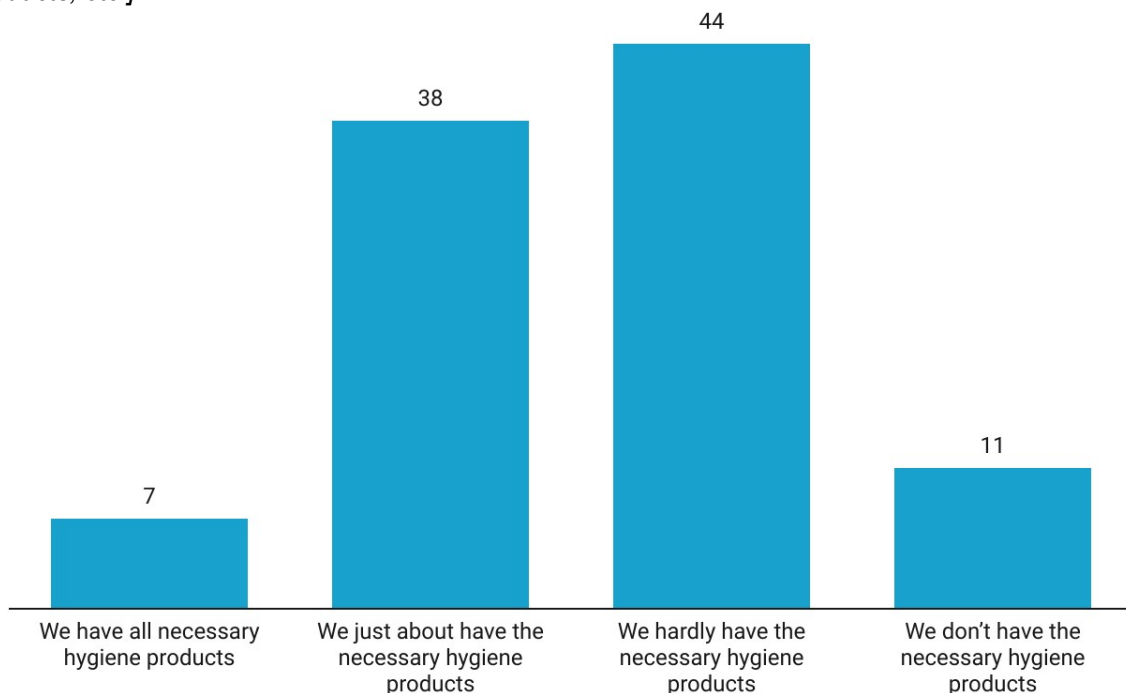
3.7. Access to the necessary hygiene products

Only 7% 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. More than one third of the respondents (38%) just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 44% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

A proportion of 11% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).

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.]

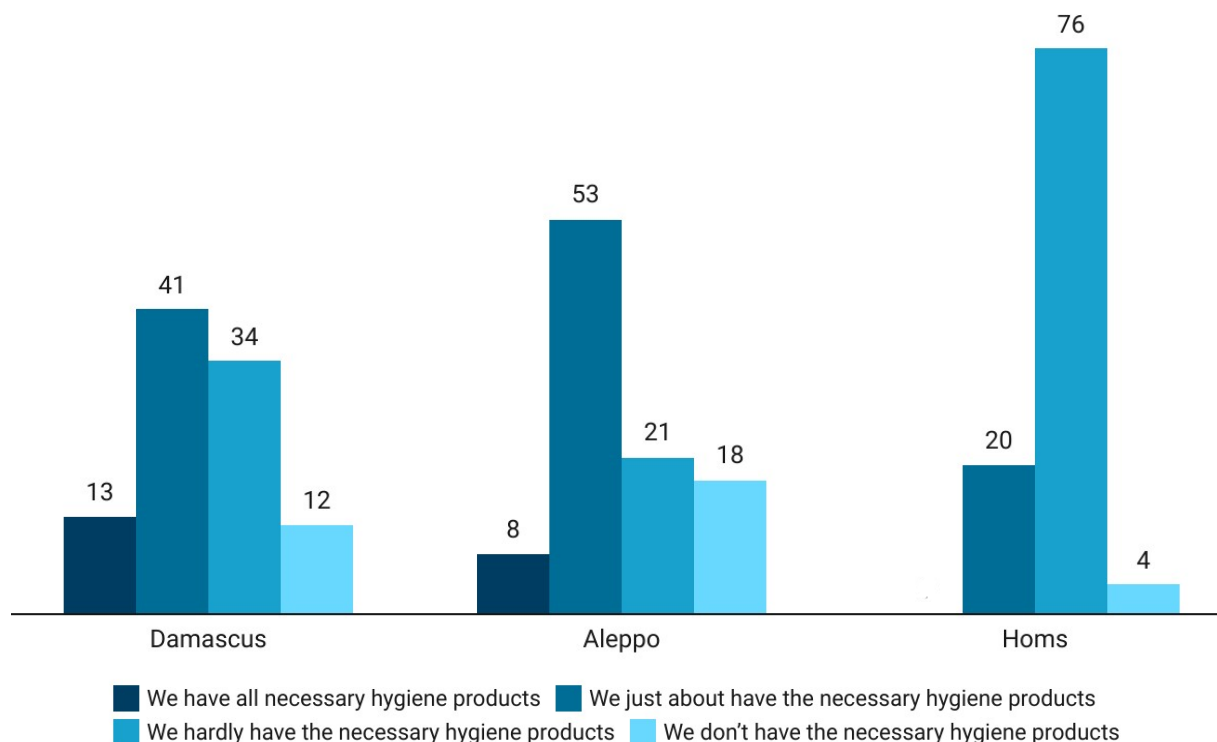


Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Damascus respondents with 13%, followed by Aleppo respondents (8%). None of the interviewees in Homs always have all necessary hygienic products. 53% of Aleppo respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 41% of Damascus respondents, and 20% of Homs respondents.

With a majority, the largest proportion of those hardly having all necessary hygienic products is to be found in Homs with 76%, followed by Damascus with 34%, and Aleppo with 21%. However, among the respondent group in Aleppo, the percentage of those never having all the necessary hygiene products is the highest compared to the other cities (18%). In Damascus, 12% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 4% of Homs residents.

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.]



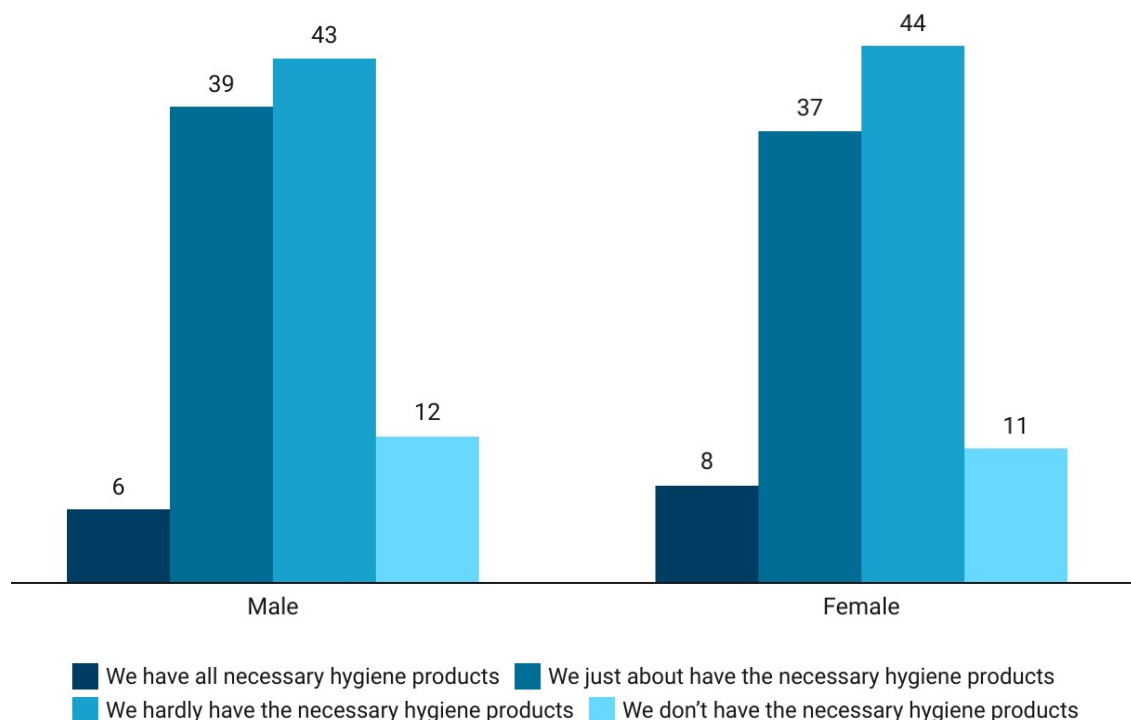
Taking gender comparison into consideration, 6% of male and 8% of female respondents of the sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 39% of male and 37% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

43% of male and 44% 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.

12% of male respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 11% of female respondents.

Access to the necessary Hygiene Products – Gender (n = 600)

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



3.8. Access to medical services

In general, the accessibility to health care services such as vaccinations, medication, visiting the family doctor or a medical specialist like a dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician, is limited among all respondents participating in the survey.

47% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 40% have access but they are not able to afford them. 13% do not have any access to vaccinations.

60% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 31% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 38% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while the same percentage (38%) have access

but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 23% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not give an answer.

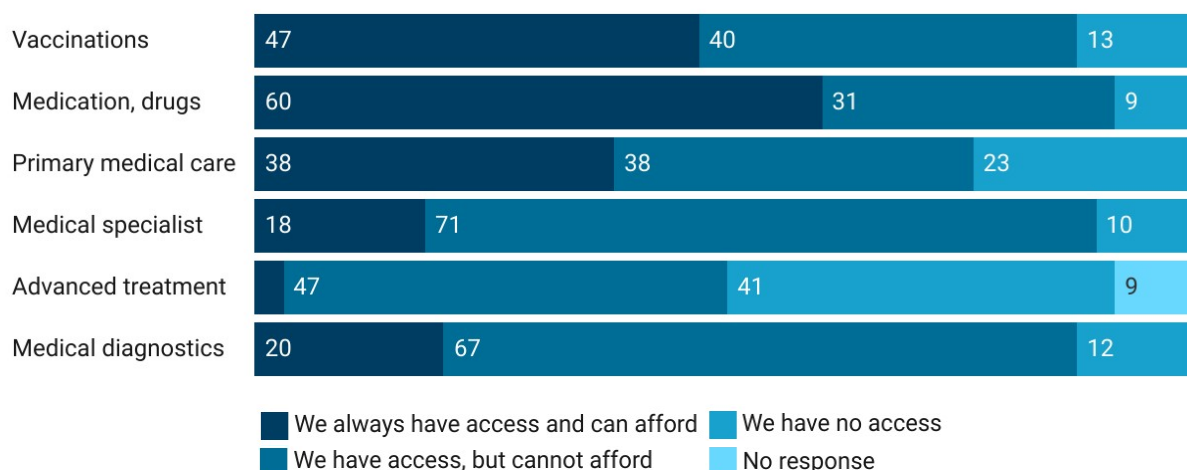
In the present survey, 18% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while a noticeable proportion of 71% have access to a medical specialist but is not able to afford the visit. 10% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer the question.

Only 3% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 47% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 41% have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 9% did not give an answer on this question.

20% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while more than two thirds of the respondents (67%) have access but cannot afford it. 12% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer the question.

Access to Medical Services – Total (n = 600)

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



57% of Damascus residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 33% have access but cannot afford them. 10% do not have access to vaccinations.

The highest proportion of those having access and being able to afford it, can be found in the category of medication and drugs in Damascus (n = 200) with 58%, while 32% of Damascus

residents have access to medication and drugs but is not able to afford them. 10% have no access to medication or drugs.

Half of the respondents (50%) in Damascus (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 34% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 14% of Damascus respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer the question.

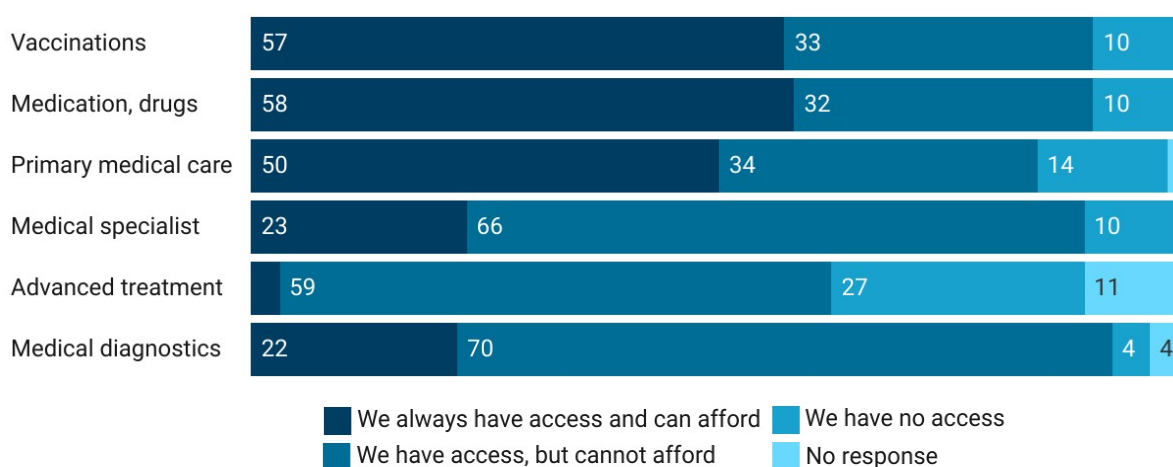
23% of the Damascus sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while two third (66%) have access but is not able to afford the visit. 10% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer the question.

Only 3% of Damascus respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 59% have access but cannot afford it, while 27% have no access at all. 11% of the Damascus respondents did not give an answer on that question.

22% of Damascus respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 70% have access but cannot afford it. 4% have no access to medical diagnostics at all, while 4% did not give an answer.

Access to Medical Services – Damascus (n = 200)

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



48% of Aleppo residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and are to afford them, while 32% have access but cannot afford them. 20% do not have access to vaccinations at all.

Among Aleppo residents (n = 200), 38% always have access to medication and drugs and are able to afford them, while 47% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 15% have no access to medication or drugs.

22% of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 43% of Aleppo respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

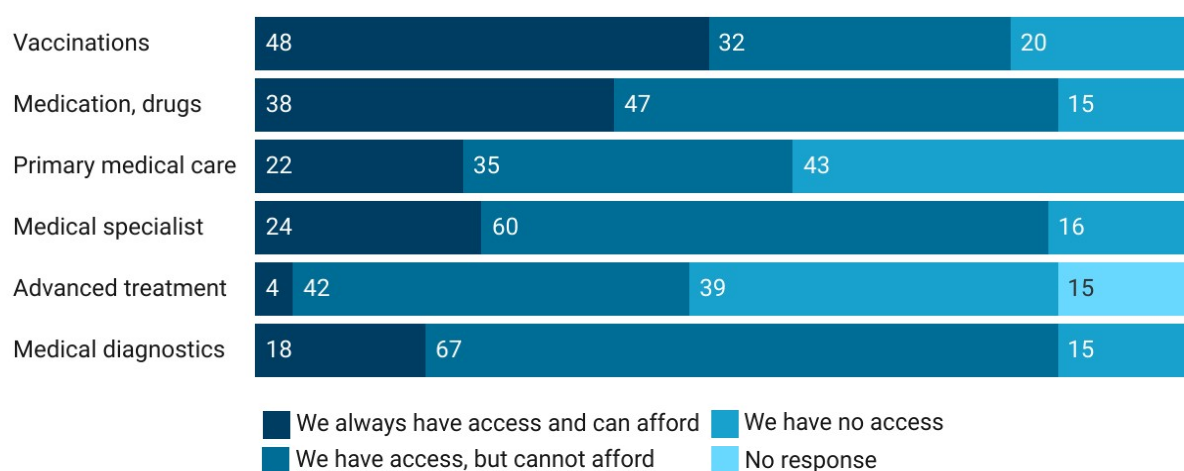
24% of Aleppo residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 60% have access but is not able to afford it. 16% do not have access to a medical specialist.

Only 4% of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 42% have access but do not have the financial resources to afford it, while 39% do not have access at all. 15% of Aleppo respondents did not give an answer on that question.

18% of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 67% have access but cannot afford it. 15% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to Medical Services – Aleppo (n = 200)

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



35% of Homs residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 55% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to vaccinations at all.

Among Homs respondents (n = 200), 84% always have access to medication and drugs and are able to afford them, while 15% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 1% have no access to medication/drugs among Homs respondents.

41% of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 45% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 14% of Homs respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

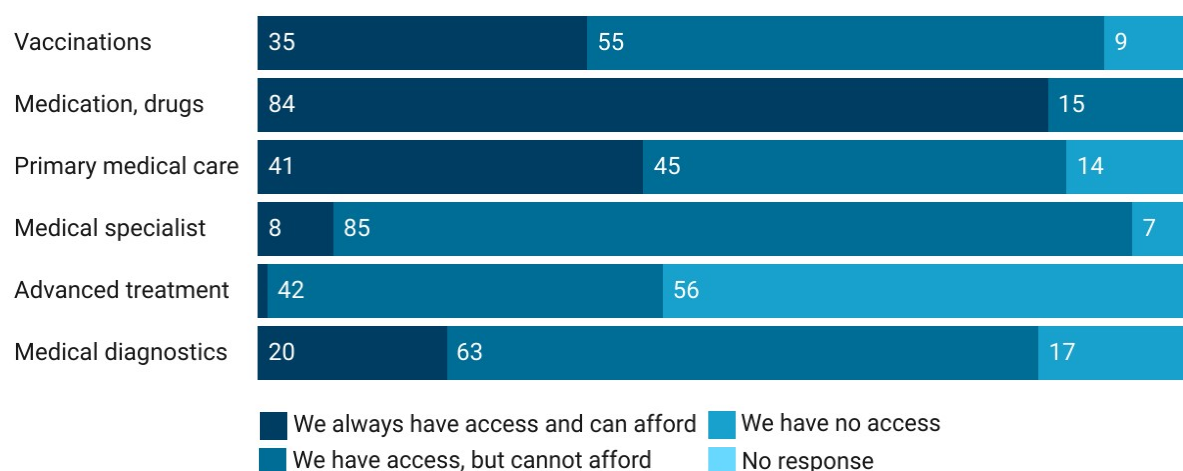
8% of Homs sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 85% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 7% do not have access to a medical specialist.

1% of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 42% have access but cannot afford it, while 56% have no access at all. 1% did not answer the question.

20% of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 63% have access but cannot afford it. 17% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to Medical Services – Homs (n = 200)

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



46% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 37% have access but cannot afford them. 16% have no access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer the question.

Among male respondents (n = 300), 56% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 35% have access but cannot afford them. 9% have no access to medication or drugs.

37% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 36% have access but cannot afford it. 25% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer the question.

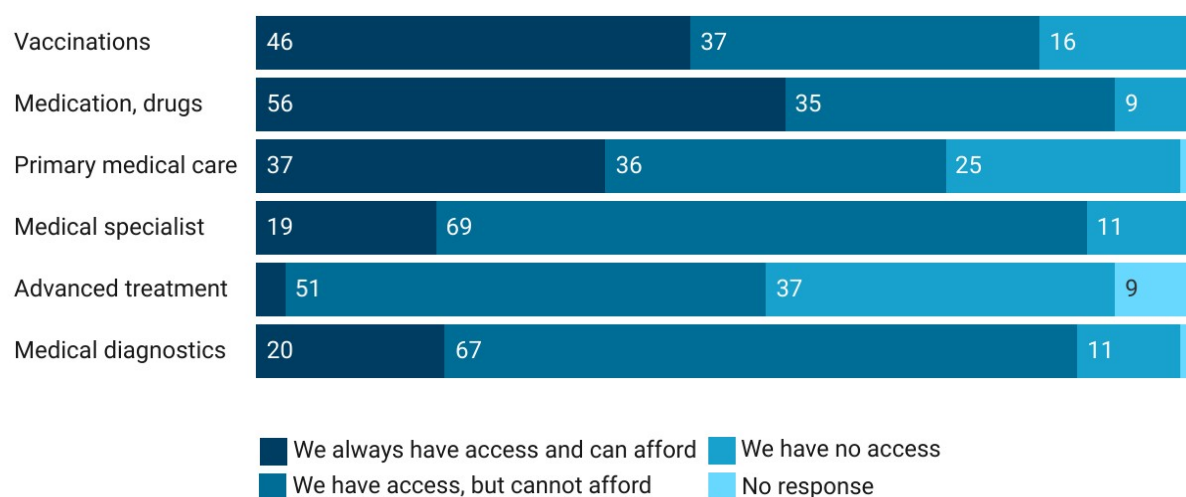
19% of the male participants (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 69% have access but cannot afford the visit. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer the question.

Only 3% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 51% have access but cannot afford them, while 37% have no access. A percentage of 9% did not answer this question.

20% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 67% have access but cannot afford it. 11% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer the question.

Access to Medical Services – Male (n = 300)

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



47% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 42% have access but cannot afford them. 10% never have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer the question.

Among female survey participants (n = 300), 64% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 27% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 9% have no access to medication or drugs.

37% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 40% have access but cannot afford it. 22% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer the question.

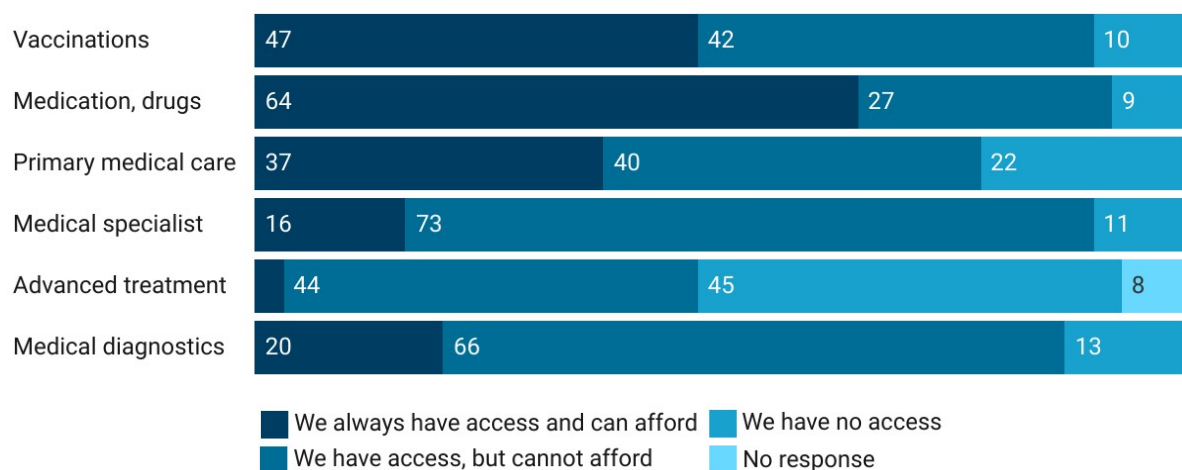
16% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 73% have access but cannot afford the visit. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist.

Only 3% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 44% have access but cannot afford it, while 45% have no access. 8% of female respondents did not give an answer on that question.

20% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 66% have access but cannot afford it. 13% have no access to medical diagnostics. 1% did not answer the question.

Access to Medical Services – Female (n = 300)

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



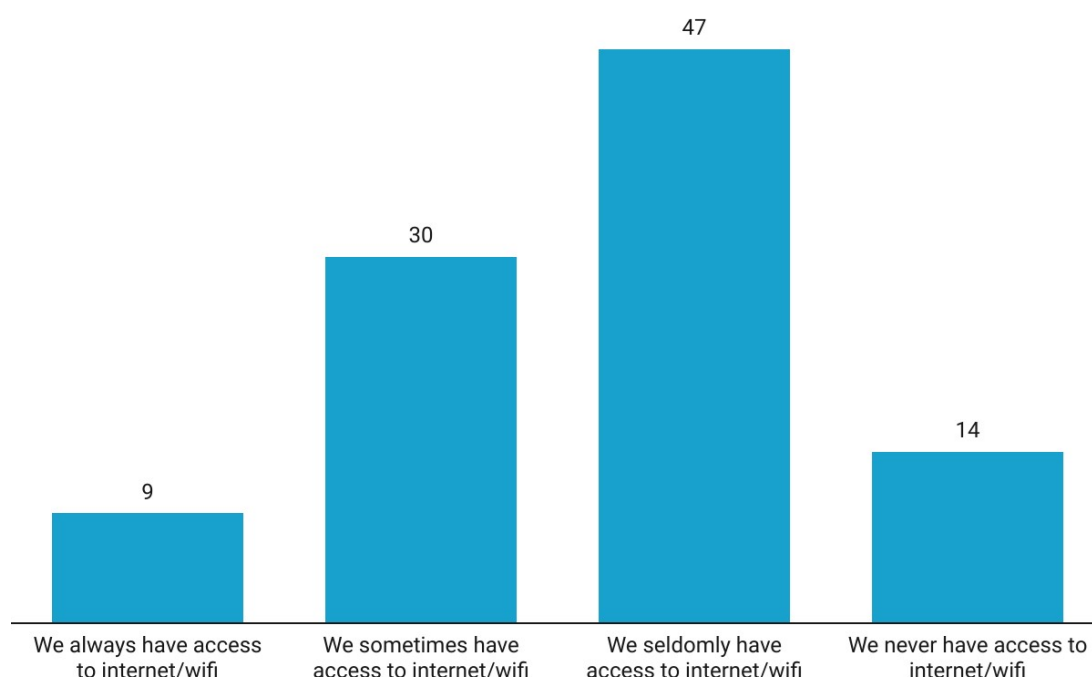
3.9. Access to internet/wifi

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.

9% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 30% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. The majority of respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi (47%), while 14% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



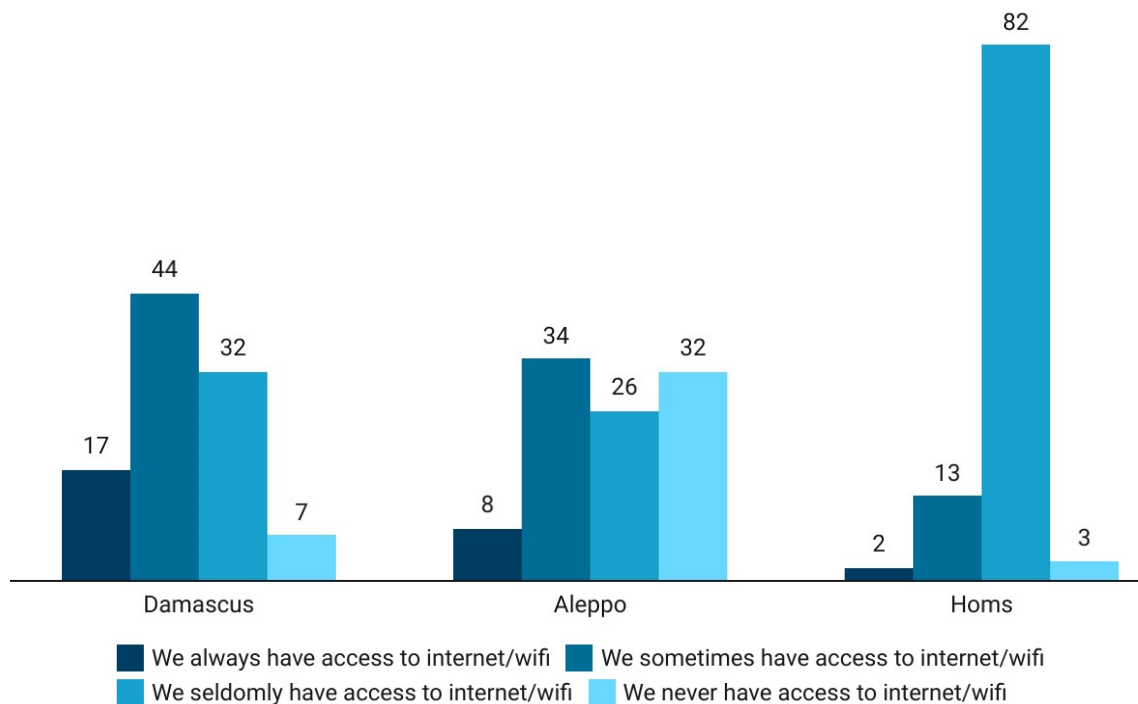
The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Damascus with 17%, followed by Aleppo with 8%, and Homs with only 2%. 44% of Damascus residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 34% of Aleppo residents, and 13% of Homs residents.

The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Homs residents with 82%, while in Damascus the proportion is 32%, and in Aleppo 26%.

However, the highest proportion of those never having access to internet/ wifi is among Aleppo residents (32%), followed by Damascus (7%), and Homs (3%).

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

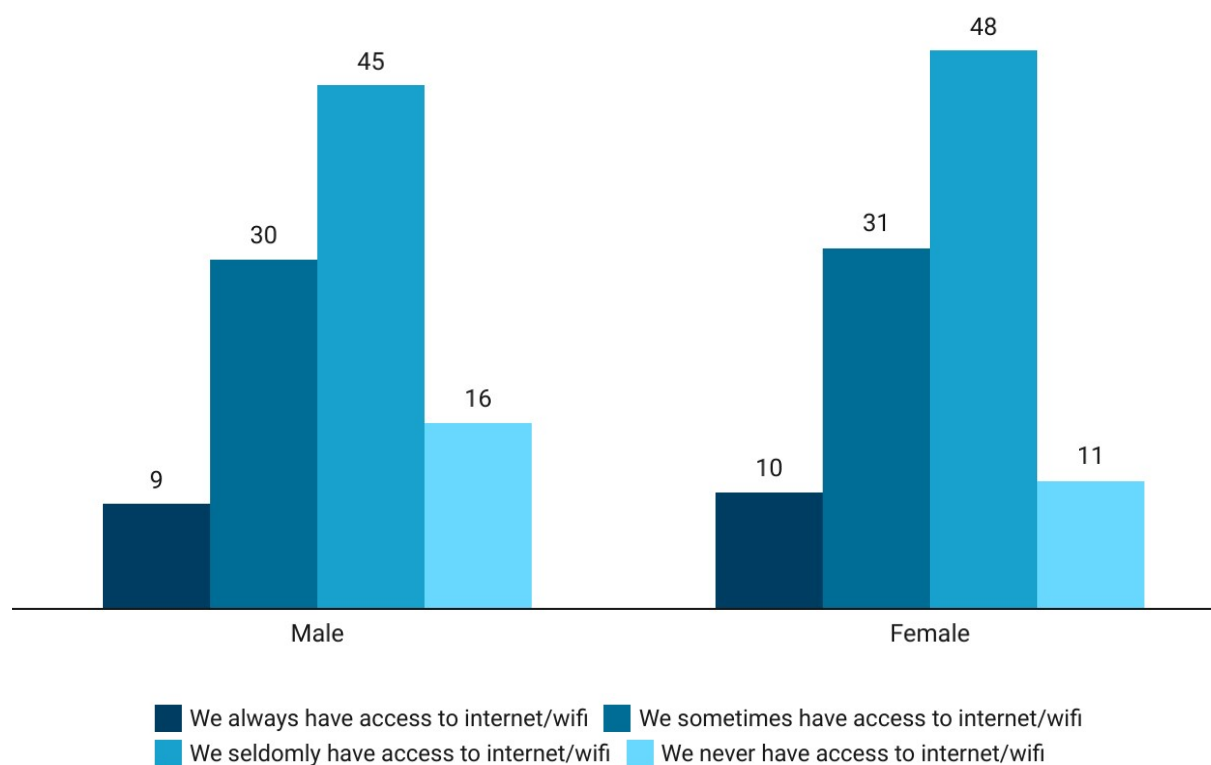


9% of male and 10% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 30% of male and 31% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi.

The highest proportion can be found among those seldomly having access to internet/wifi among both genders. 45% of male and 48% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is higher among male respondents (16%) than among female respondents (11%).

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



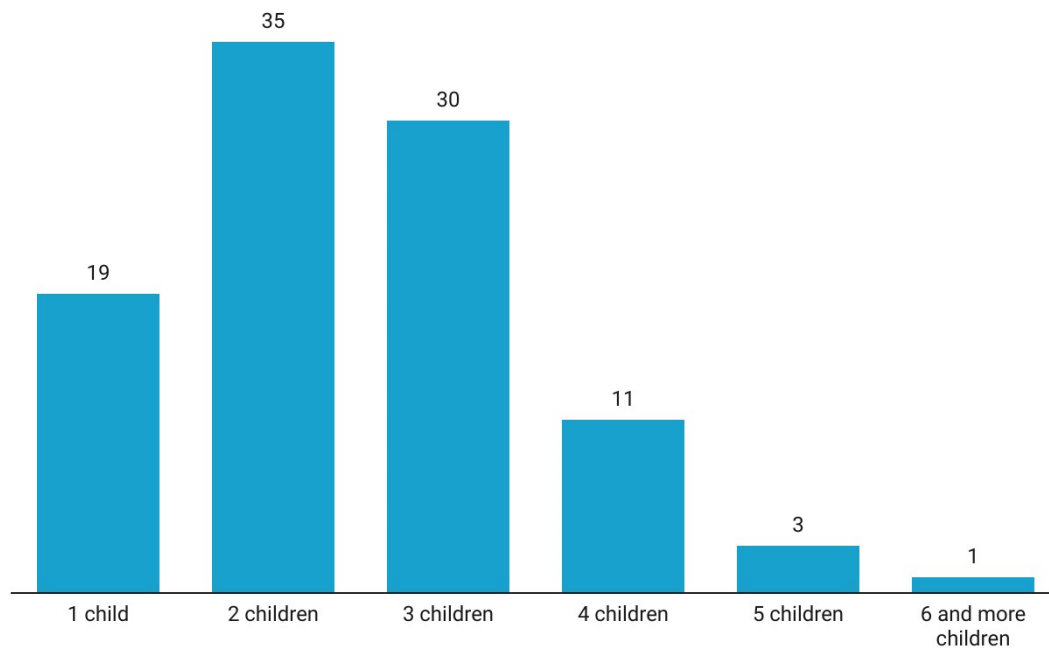
3.10. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 365). In total, of those (n = 235) stating to not be single, 11% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 209) is among those having 2 children (35%), followed by 30% having 3 children, and 19% having only one child. 11% have 4 children, and 3% have 5 children. Only 1% have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 209)

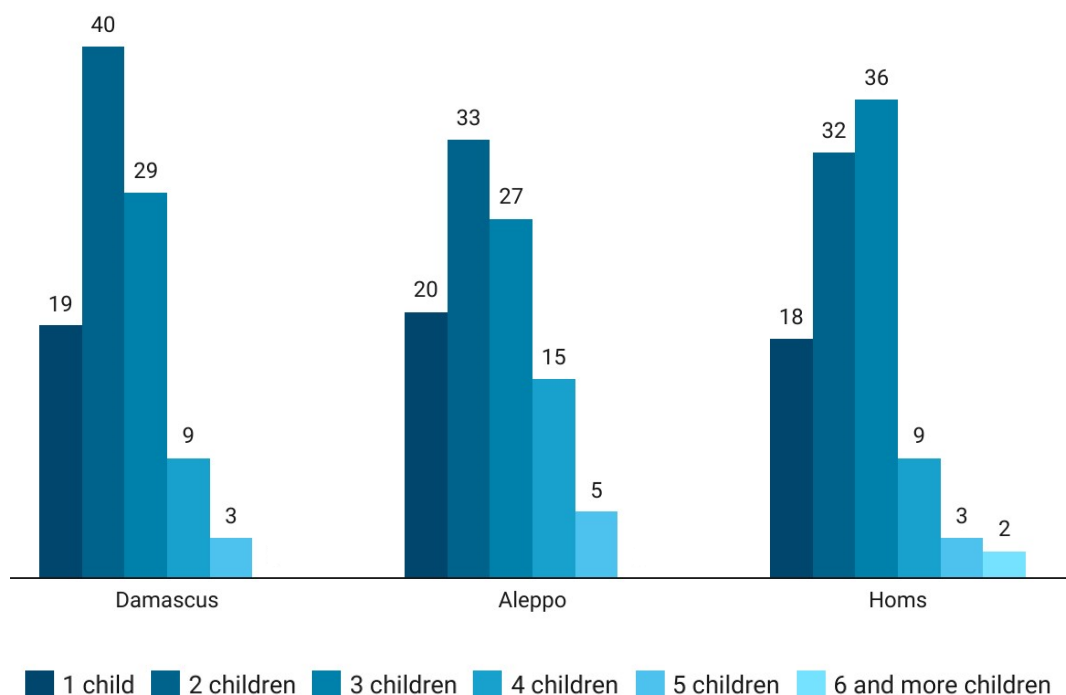
Number of children?



20% of Aleppo respondents, 19% of Damascus respondents, and 18% of Homs respondents have only 1 child, while 40% of Damascus respondents, 33% of Aleppo respondents, and 32% of Homs respondents have 2 children. The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Homs respondents, followed by Damascus (29%) and Aleppo respondents (27%).

Number of children by – City (n = 209)

Number of children?

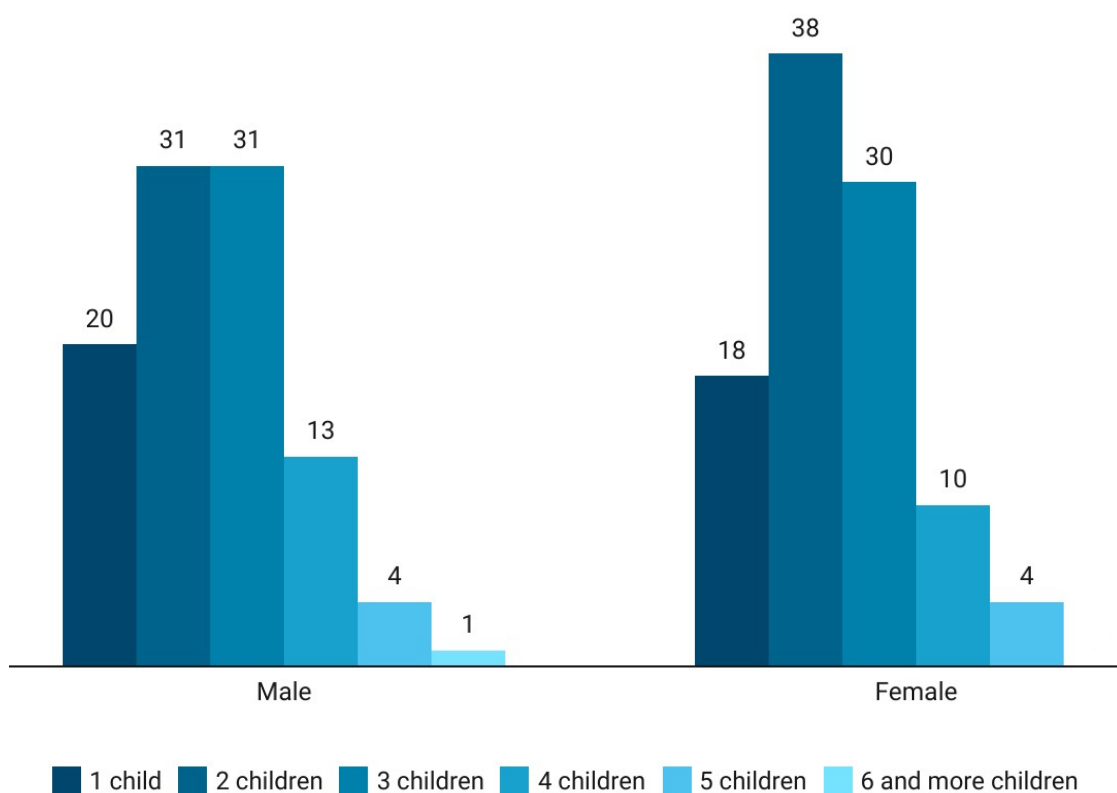


20% of male respondents and 18% female respondents have only 1 child, while 31% of male respondents, and 38% of female respondents have 2 children. The same proportion of male respondents also have 3 children (31%), while this is true for 30% of female respondents.

13% of male and 10% of female survey participants have 4 children, while the same proportion of male respondents as female respondents (each 4%) have 5 children. 1% of male respondents had 6 or more children.

Number of children by – Gender (n = 209)

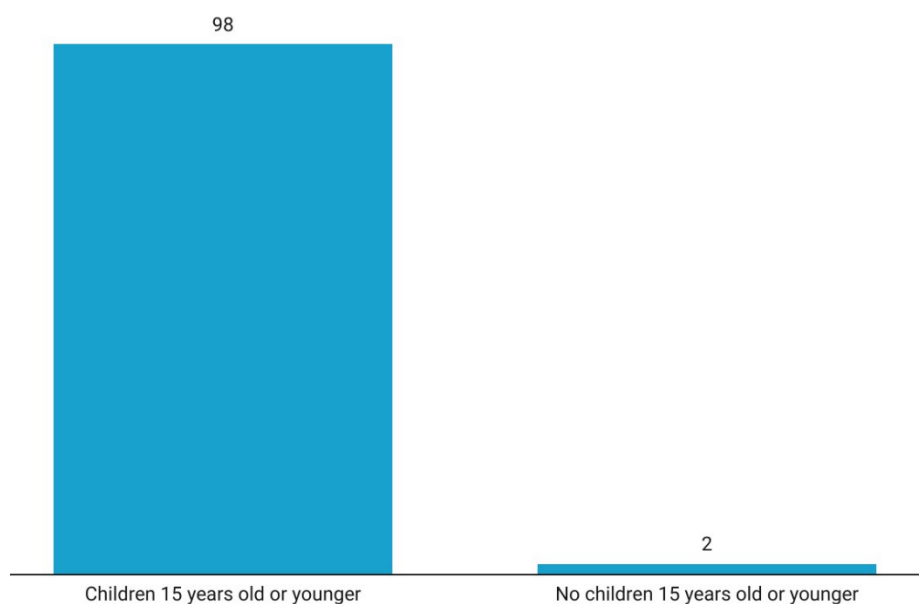
Number of children?



Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 98% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 204.

Children under 15 Years – Total (n = 209)

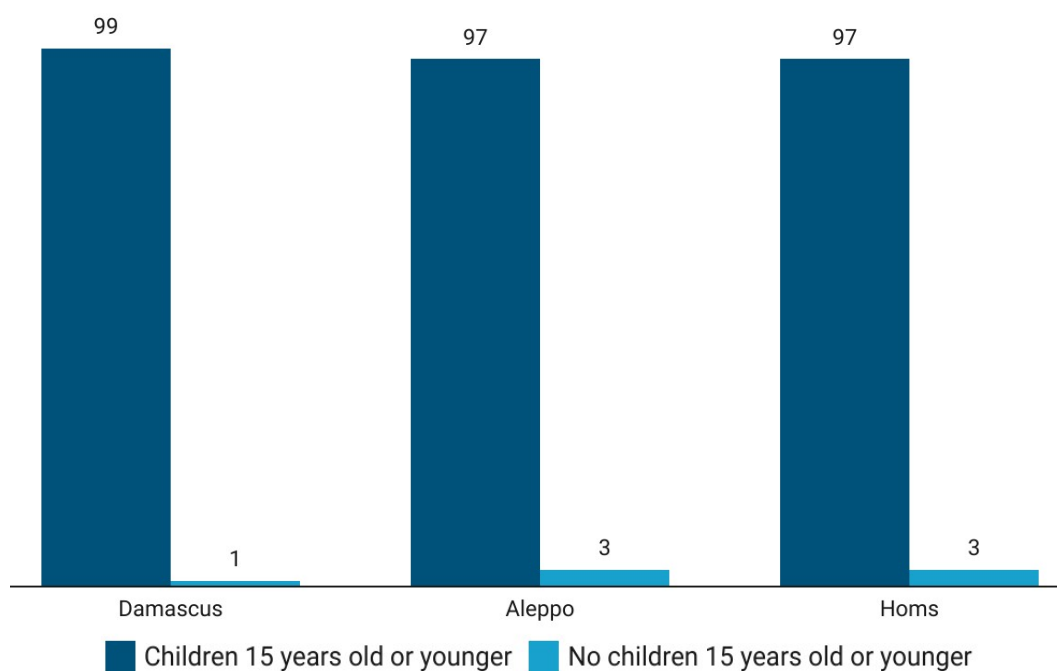
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



In Damascus, 99% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 97% among Aleppo respondents as well as Homs respondents.

Children under 15 Years – City (n = 209)

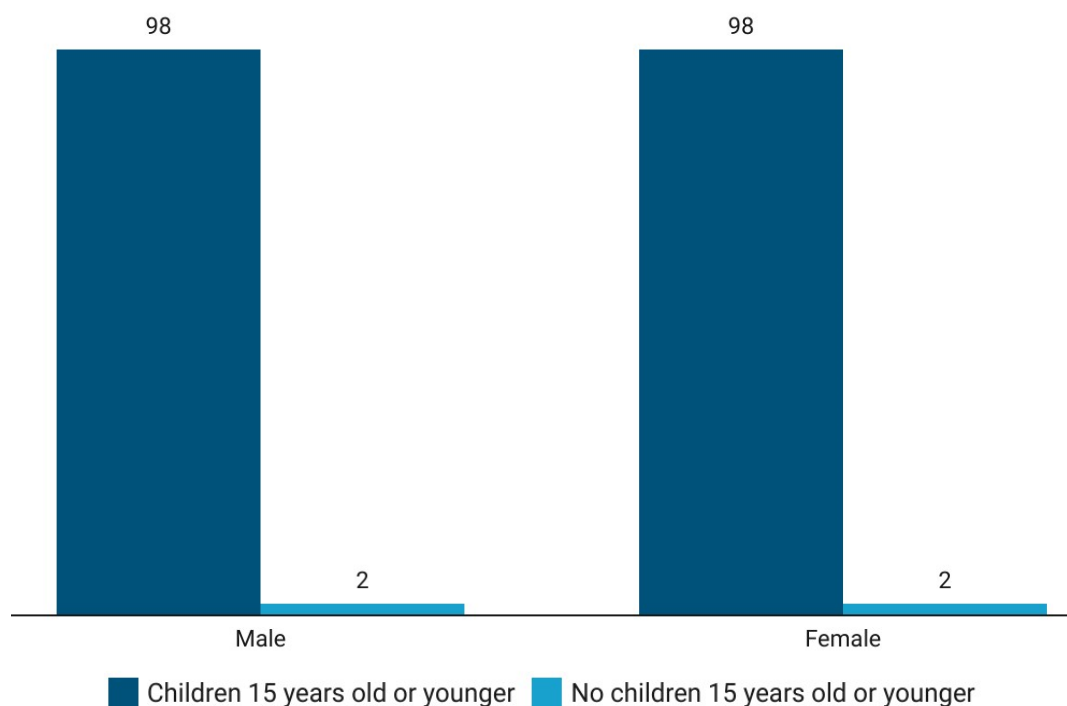
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



98% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger. The same proportion is to be found among female respondents (98%).

Children under 15 Years – Gender (n = 209)

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

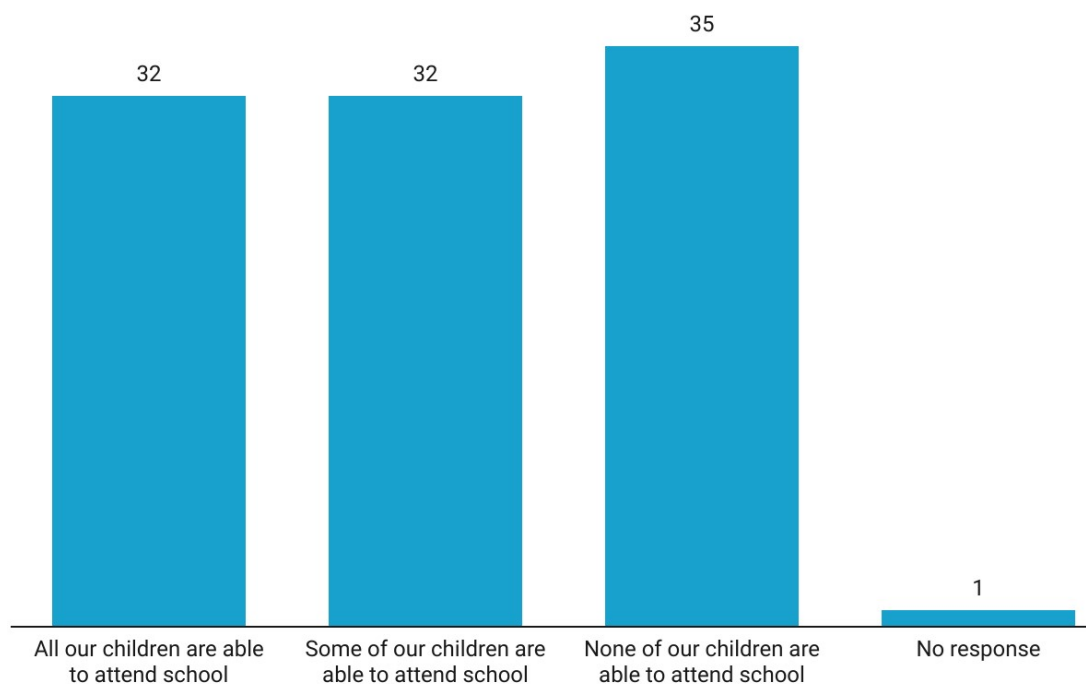


Asking all respondents (n = 204) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 32% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. The same proportion (32%) answered that only some of their children were able to attend school, while 35% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 1% did not give any answer on that question.

School Attendance – Total (n = 204)

Are your children able to attend school?



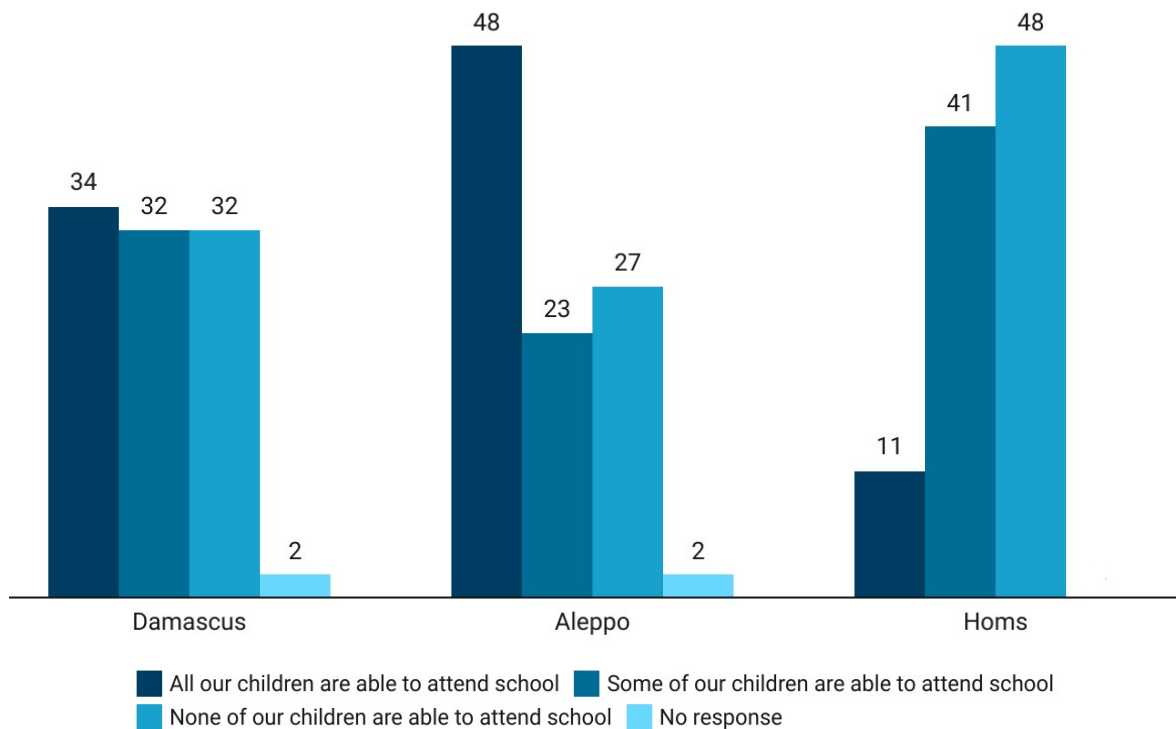
City comparison (n = 204) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Aleppo with 48%, followed by 31% in Damascus, and only 11% in Homs. However, the highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Homs (41%), followed by Damascus with 32%, and Aleppo with 23%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Homs respondents with a share of 48%, followed by Damascus with 32%, and Aleppo with 27%.

Among both Damascus and Aleppo, 2% of the respondents did not answer this question.

School Attendance – City (n = 204)

Are your children able to attend school?



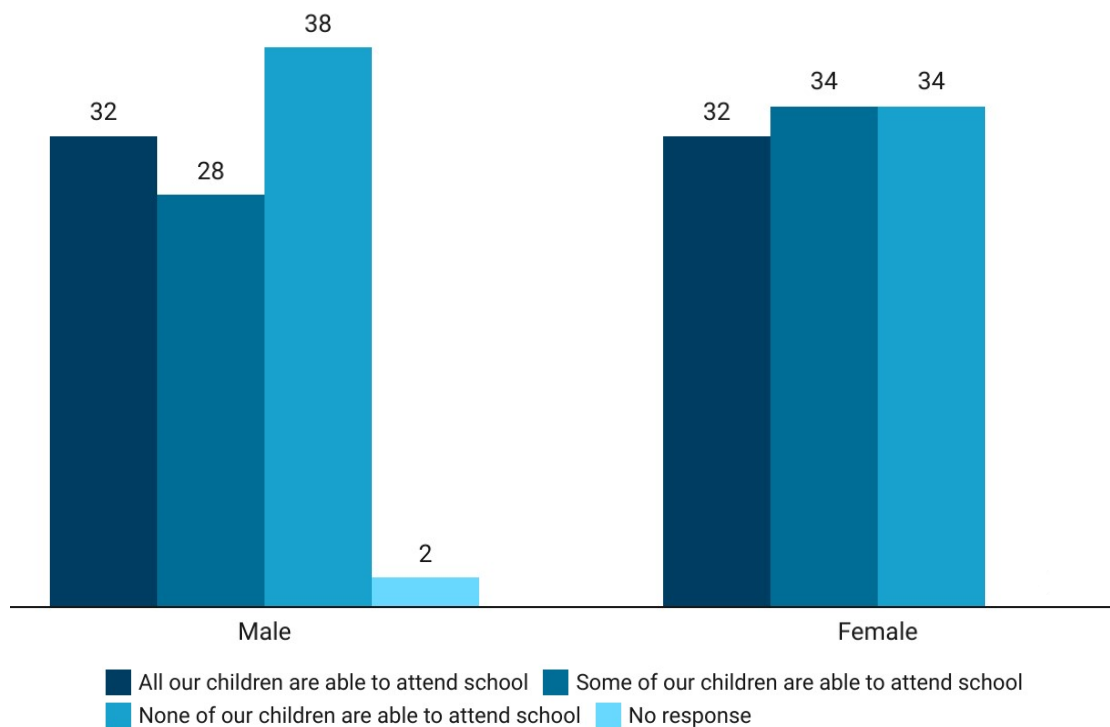
Gender comparison (n = 204) shows that a proportion of 32% among both male and female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 28% of male and 34% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school.

38% of male and 34% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

2% of male respondents refused to give an answer on this question.

School Attendance – Gender (n = 204)

Are your children able to attend school?



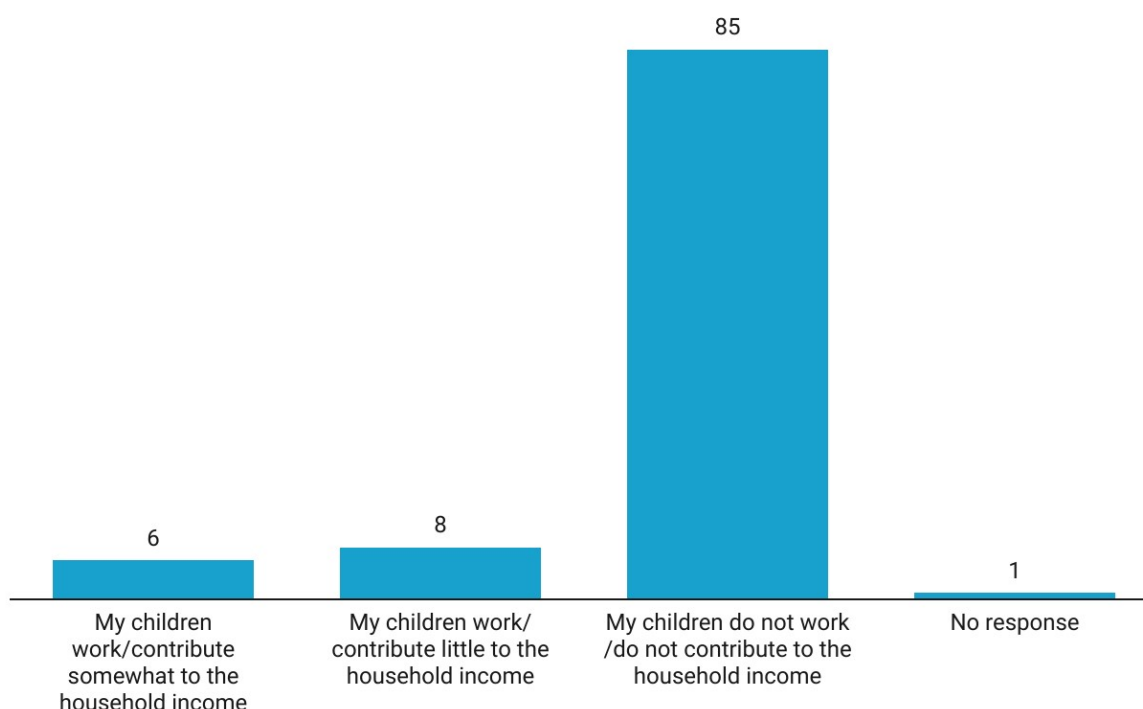
In general, the proportion of those stating that their children had to work to support the household income were low among the respondents (n = 204). None of the respondents answered that any of their children had to work significantly to support the household income.

6% admitted that their children worked or contributed somewhat to the household income, while 8% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income.

In contrast, 85% stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income. 1% did not answer the question.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 204)

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



City comparison (n = 204) reveals that none of the respondents answered that any of their children significantly worked to support household income. 8% in Aleppo stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income, while this is true for 6% of respondents in Homs, and 3% of respondents in Damascus.

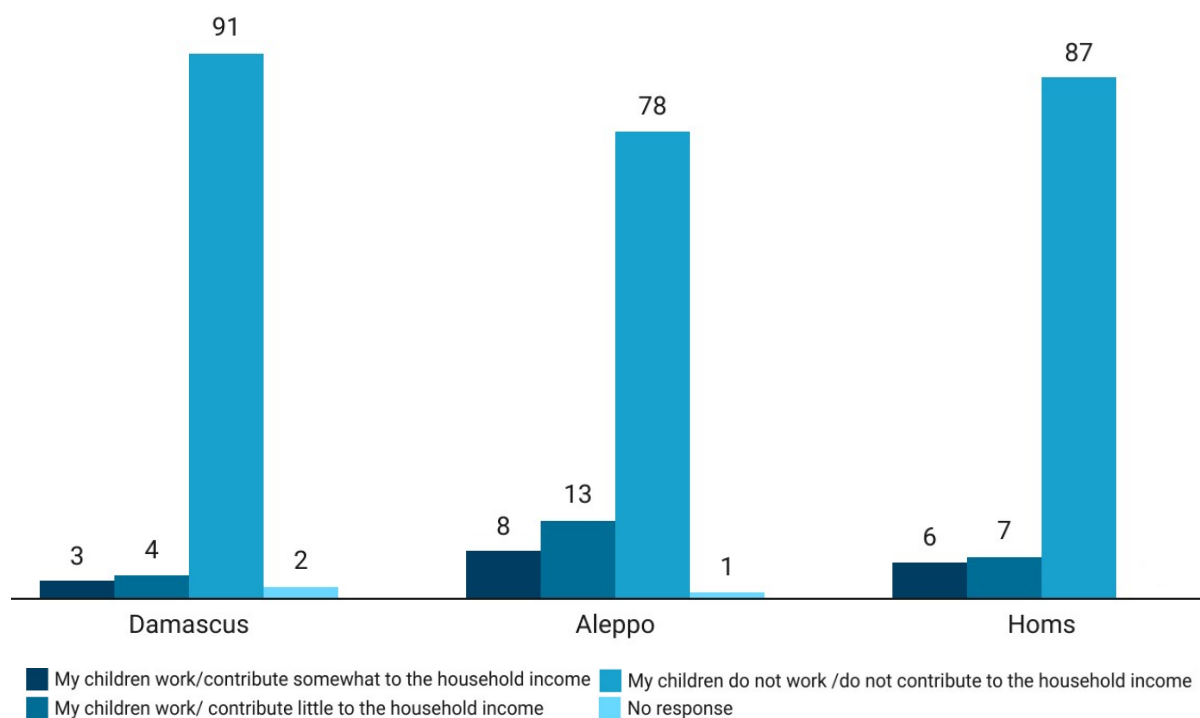
13% of Aleppo respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 7% in Homs, and 4% in Damascus.

The highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Damascus respondents with 91%, followed by Homs respondents with 87%, and Aleppo respondents with 78%.

A small proportion in Damascus (2%) as well as Aleppo (1%) did not give an answer on this question.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 204)

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 (n = 204) shows that none of the respondents answered that any of their children significantly worked to support household income.

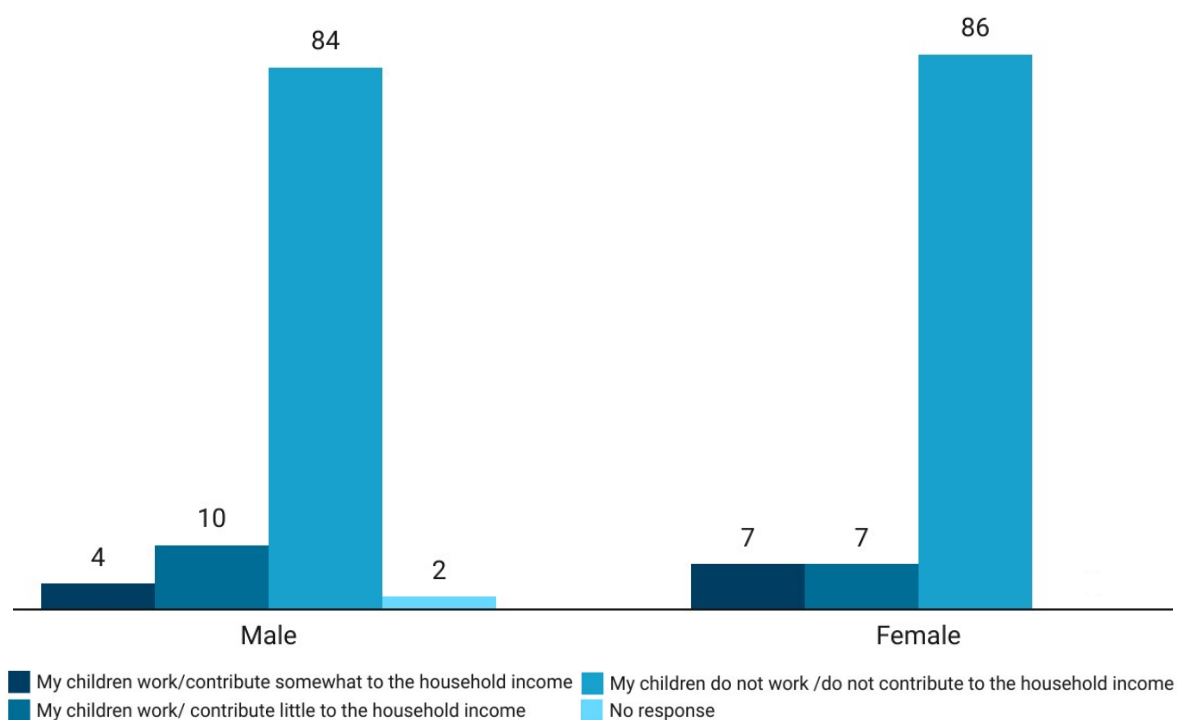
4% of male respondents and 7% of female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income. 10% of male respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, while this is true for 7% of female respondents.

The highest proportion of those stating that none of their children worked to support household income is to be found among female respondents with 86%, however 84% of male respondents agreed on it too.

A small proportion among male respondents (2%) did not give an answer on this question.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 204)

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?



4. Demographics

The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups: 200 Damascus residents, 200 Aleppo residents, and 200 Homs residents aged between 16 and 35 years old. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

4.1. Location

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Damascus	200	33.3%
Aleppo	200	33.3%
Homs	200	33.3%
Total	600	100%

4.2. Gender, and Age

Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	300	50%
Female	300	50%
Total	600	100%

Age (n = 400)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	93	23.3%
20-24	112	28.0%
25-29	104	26.0%
30-35	91	22.8%
Total	400	100%

4.3. Highest Level of Education

Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	4	0.7%
Elementary school	37	6.2%
Primary school	70	11.7%
Secondary school	239	39.8%
Vocational/technical training	82	13.7%
College/university	165	27.5%
Master and above	1	0.2%
No response	2	0.3%
Total	600	100%

4.4. Marital Status

Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	365	60.8%
Married	224	37.3%
Cohabitation	0	0%
Divorced/separated	4	0.7%
Widower/widow	7	1.2%
Total	600	100%

4.5. Children

Number of children (n = 235*)

	Frequency	Percent
No children	26	11.1%
1	40	17%
2	74	31.5%
3	63	26.8%
4	23	9.8%
5	8	3.4%
6 and more	1	0.4%
Total	235	100%

* missing values = Singles (n = 365)

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 209)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	204	97.6%
No	5	2.4%
Total	209	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 204)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	65	31.9%
Some of our children are able to attend school	65	31.9%
None of our children are able to attend school	72	35.3%
No response	2	1%
Total	204	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 204)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	0	0%
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	12	5.9%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	16	7.8%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	174	85.3%
No response	2	1%
Total	204	100%

Appendix: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Damascus

Aleppo

Homs

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (*do not read*)

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (*do not read*)

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (*do not read*)

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response (*do not read*)

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	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*)

Table of Contents

List of figures	4
1. Main Results	5
2. Methodology	10
3. Chapter Summary	11
3.1. Occupation and Type of Employment	11
3.2. Housing Situation and Impact of Housing Costs	16
3.3. Access to electricity in dwelling	23
3.4. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food	26
3.5. Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods	30
3.6. Access to clean drinking water	33
3.7. Access to the necessary hygiene products	36
3.8. Access to medical services	39
3.9. Access to internet/wifi	46
3.10. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income	48
4. Demographics	59
4.1. Location	59
4.2. Gender, and Age	59
4.3. Highest Level of Education	60
4.4. Marital Status	60
4.5. Children	60
5. Appendix: Questionnaire	62

List of figures

Figure 1. Hunger map of Syria

29

1. Main Results

Impact of current housing costs

- 6% manage to afford the housing costs (including rent, heating, electricity and water), and 46% just about manage to afford the housing costs (n = 600). 34% hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 14% cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 9% of Damascus respondents, 5% of Aleppo and 4% of Homs respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 51% of Damascus respondents just about manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 44% among Aleppo and 42% among Homs residents. 50% of Homs respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the shares in both Damascus and Aleppo are 27% each. The highest proportion of those not managing to afford housing costs is in Aleppo (24%), followed by Damascus (13%), and Homs (4%).

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

- 13% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 47% just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 25% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 15% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- The highest proportion of those answering being able to provide sufficient food for their family is among Homs respondents (25%), followed by Damascus (7%), and Aleppo (5%). 58% of Homs respondents just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 44% of Damascus and 39% of Aleppo respondents.
- 32% of Damascus residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Aleppo this is true for 28% and in Homs for 15%. The highest proportion of those not being able to provide sufficient food stuff can be found among Aleppo residents (28%), followed by Damascus (17%), and Homs (2%).

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

- 4% of participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 33% just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. The highest proportion is among those hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family (44%), while 19% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

- 6% of Damascus residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, this is true for 5% of Aleppo and only 1% of Homs residents. 37% of Homs residents just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Damascus residents with 35%, and Aleppo residents with 25%.
- 58% of Homs residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 39% of Damascus and 37% of Aleppo residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Aleppo residents with 33%, followed by Damascus (20%) and 4% of Homs residents.

Access to clean drinking water

- 38% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 40% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 17% seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 5% never have access to clean drinking water.
- 61% of Damascus residents always have access to clean drinking water, followed by Aleppo with 41%, and 12% in Homs. 58% of Homs residents sometimes have access to clean drinking water, followed by Aleppo (31%), and Damascus (29%).
- 28% of Homs respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 15% of Aleppo respondents, and 8% of Damascus respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Aleppo with 12%, followed by Damascus and Homs (each 2%).

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 7% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to necessary hygiene products (all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc). 38% just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 44% hardly have access to them. 11% never have access to necessary hygiene products.
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary hygiene products is among Damascus respondents (13%), followed by Aleppo respondents (8%). None of the respondents in Homs always have all necessary hygienic products. 53% of Aleppo respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 41% of Damascus and 20% of Homs respondents.

- The largest proportion of those hardly having all necessary hygienic products is in Homs (76%), followed by Damascus (34%), and Aleppo (21%). However, among the respondent group in Aleppo, the share of those never having all the necessary hygiene products is the highest among all cities with 18%. In Damascus, 12% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 4% of Homs residents.

Access to medical services

- In general, the accessibility to health care services is limited among all respondents participating in the present survey. 47% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 40% have access but cannot afford them. 13% have no access to vaccinations.
- 60% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 31% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to medication or drugs.
- 38% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford primary medical care, while the same proportion (38%) have access but cannot afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 23% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer the question.
- 18% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 71% have access to a medical specialist but cannot afford it. 10% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer the question.
- Only 3% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 47% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 41% have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 9% did not give an answer on this question.
- 20% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while more than two thirds of the respondents (67%) have access but cannot afford it. 12% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer the question.

Access to internet/wifi

- 9% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 30% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 47% seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 14% never have access to internet/wifi.
- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Damascus with 17%, followed by Aleppo with 8%, and Homs with 2%. 44% of Damascus residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 34% of Aleppo residents, and 13% of Homs residents.
- 82% of Homs residents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while in Damascus it is 32%, and in Aleppo 26%. However, the highest proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among Aleppo residents (32%), followed by Damascus (7%), and Homs (3%).

School attendance

- 32% of the respondents (n = 204) with children aged 15 years or younger stated that all of their children were able to attend school. The same proportion (32%) answered that only some of their children were able to attend school, while 35% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- 48% of Aleppo respondents with children aged 15 years or younger stated that all of their children were able to attend school, followed by 31% in Damascus, and 11% in Homs. 41% of Homs respondents admitted that only some of their children were able to attend school, followed by Damascus with 32%, and Aleppo with 23%.
- 48% of Homs respondents stated that none of their children were able to attend school, followed by Damascus with 32%, and Aleppo with 27%.

Contribution to household income

- 6% admitted that their children worked somewhat, while 8% stated that their children worked little to support the household income. 85% stated that none of their children worked. 1% did not answer.
- City comparison (n = 204) reveals that 8% in Aleppo stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while this is true for 6% in Homs, and 3%

in Damascus. 13% of Aleppo respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 7% in Homs, and 4% in Damascus.

2. Methodology

Statistics Lebanon Ltd executed a socio-economic survey in Syria for the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. In Syria, data collection took place between August 11 and September 6, 2023.

The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups: 200 Damascus residents, 200 Aleppo residents, and 200 Homs residents aged between 16 and 35 years old. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

Statistics Lebanon has invested in a CATI database covering all the territories of Syria, the proprietary database contains up to 200,000 telephonic contacts derived from SL fieldwork operations. Divided into geographic regions, the database provides socio-economic indicator details relevant to the population distribution of the country, its denominations, education, age, income etc.

To ensure that the database remains consistently reliable and valid, it is updated every year and a half (18 months), starting with a new roster on the 19th month and replacing older outdated data of the past months.

Based on Statistics Lebanon's database, "The Systematic Choosing Technique" was adopted in order to best represent the respondents. Systematic sampling is defined as a probability sampling method in which a random starting point and a fixed sampling interval are selected. The latter is calculated based on the following formula N/n in which N is the population size and n is the sample size. The interval is then added to a chosen random starting point each time a survey is conducted.

The data collection tools were prepared by the COI unit and translated into colloquial Arabic by Statistics Lebanon. The questionnaires were then programmed on the data collection software. The software used for this activity is ODK. ODK is an open-source mobile data collection platform that enables surveyors to fill out forms offline on tablets and send completed forms to the SL server when a connection is found. ODK is developed in a way that prohibits the entry of wrong data and is equipped with a data entry control system. The questionnaire was developed on ODK and downloaded on tablets for data collection. All control and logical rules were defined to prevent data entry errors. The data was uploaded to the company's database. A senior statistician analysed the results statistically using SPSS. The data was processed, cleaned and coded.

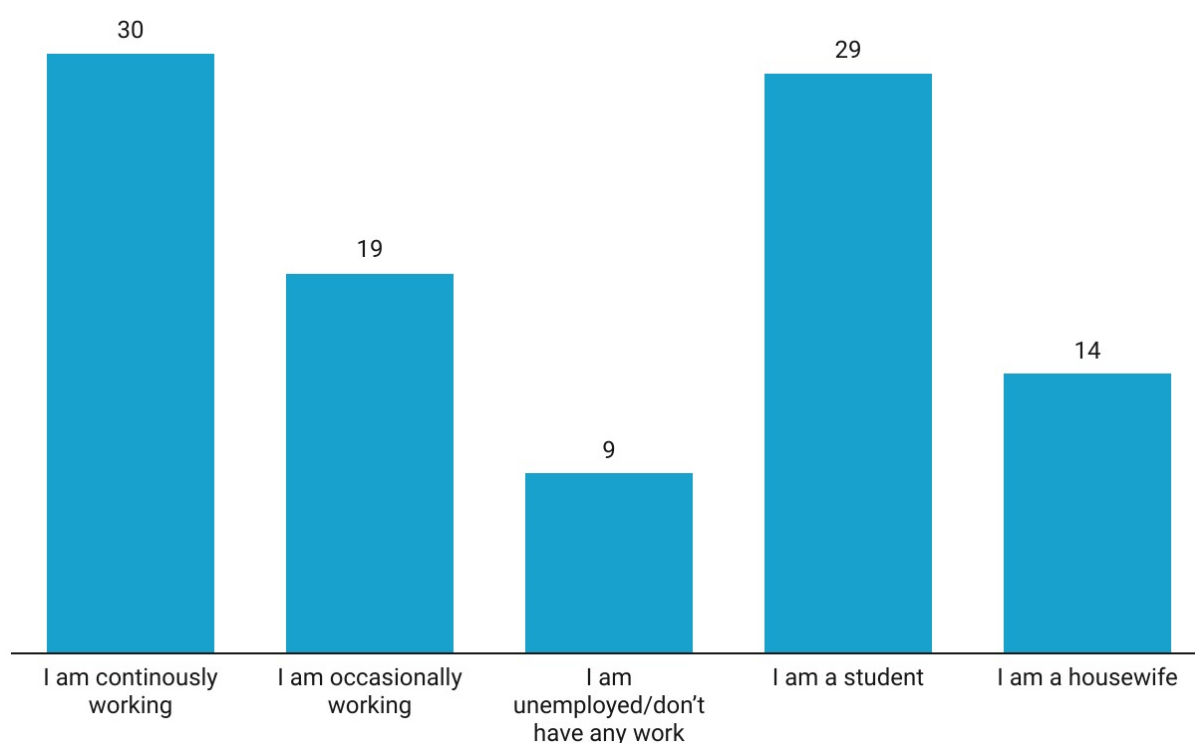
3. Chapter Summary

3.1. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 600), 30% work continuously, while 19% have occasional jobs. 29% of the survey participants are pursuing their education (29%). 14% are a housewife, while 9% are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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

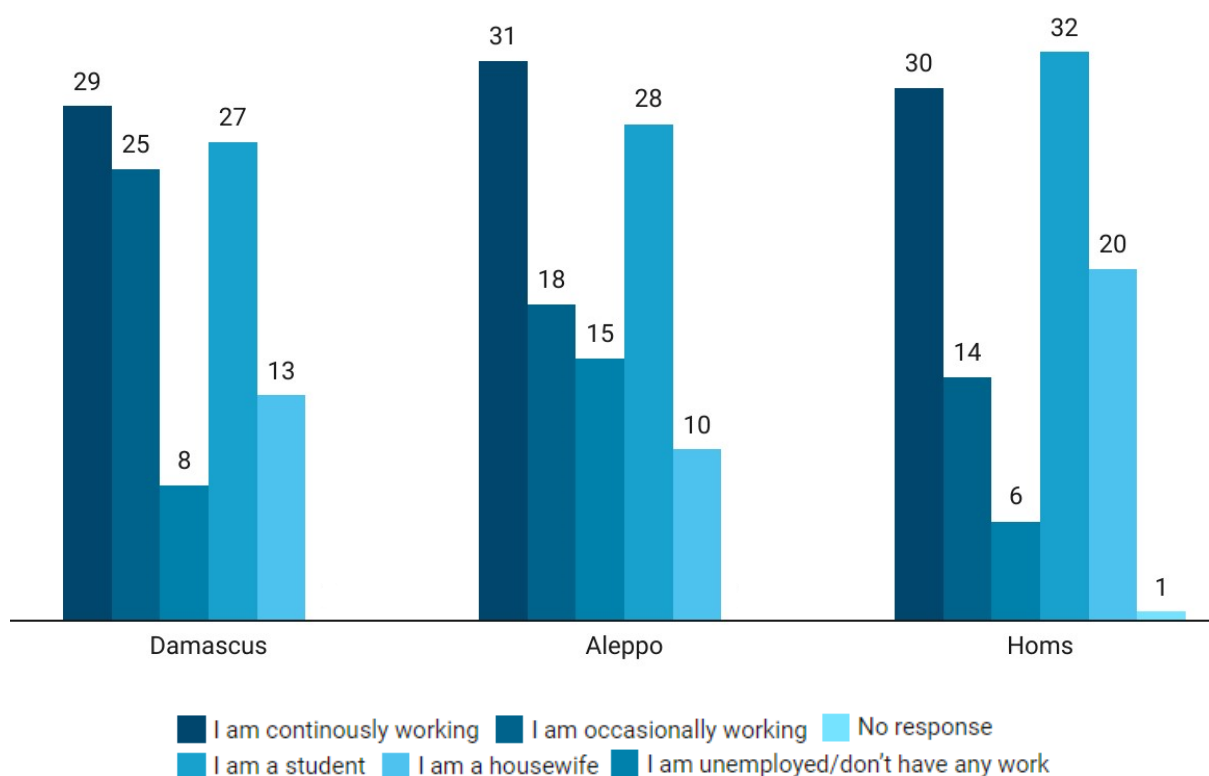


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 29% work continuously in Damascus, while this is true for 31% in Aleppo and 30% in Homs. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Damascus (25%), followed by Aleppo with 18%, and Homs with 14%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Aleppo with 15%, followed by Damascus with 8%, and Homs with 6%.

It should also be noted that the proportion of students is relatively high in the present sample, with the highest proportion in Homs (32%), followed by Aleppo (28%), and Damascus (27%).

Occupation – City (n = 600)

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

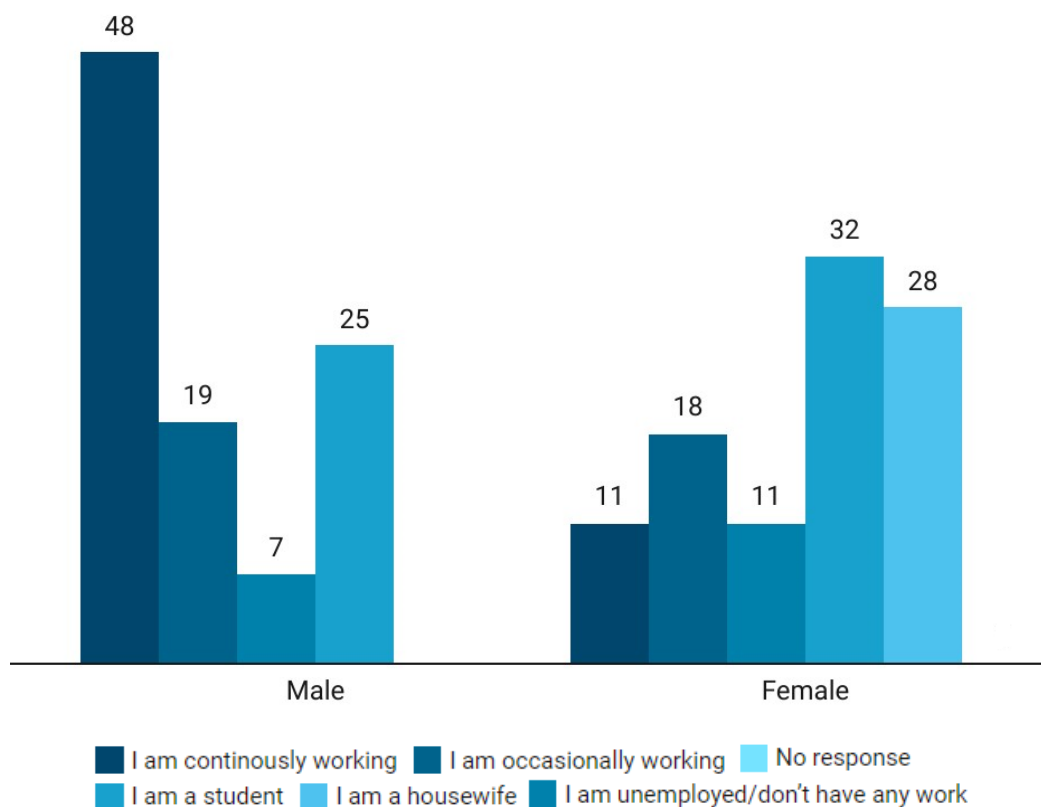


Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that almost half of the male respondents (48%) work continuously, while this is true for 11% of female respondents. 19% of male respondents and 18% of female respondents work occasionally.

7% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 11% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among women (32%) than among men (25%). 28% of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

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

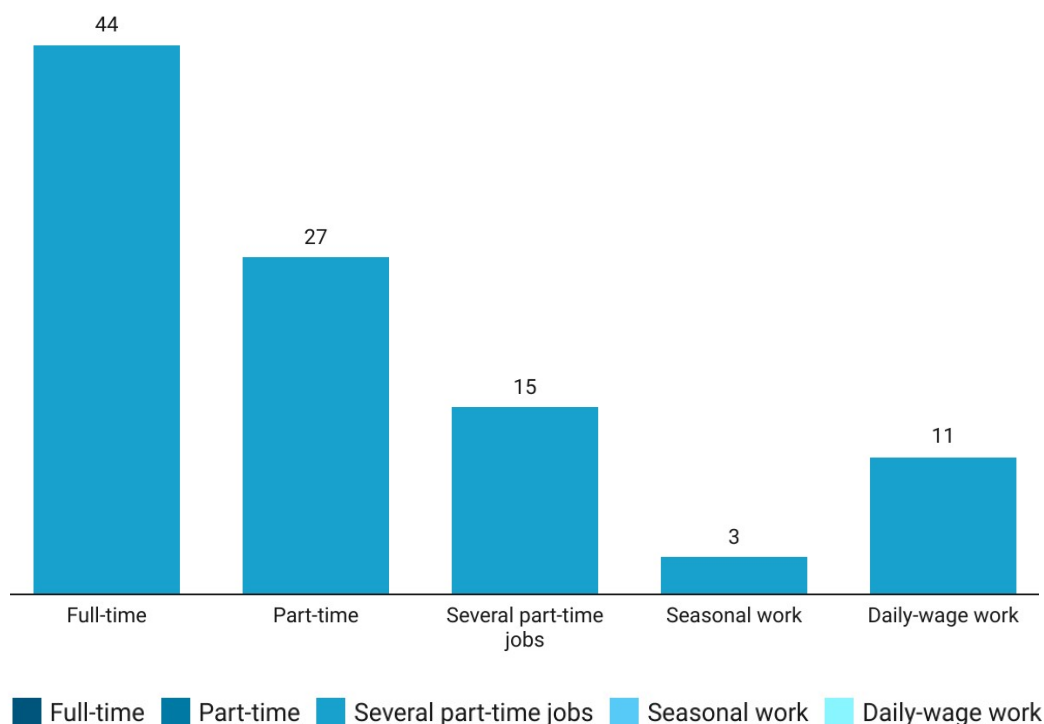


When it comes to the type of occupation, 44% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 290) are full-time workers, while 27% are part-time workers. 15% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 11% who work as daily wage workers. Only 3% work as seasonal workers.

Type of Occupation – Total (n = 290*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



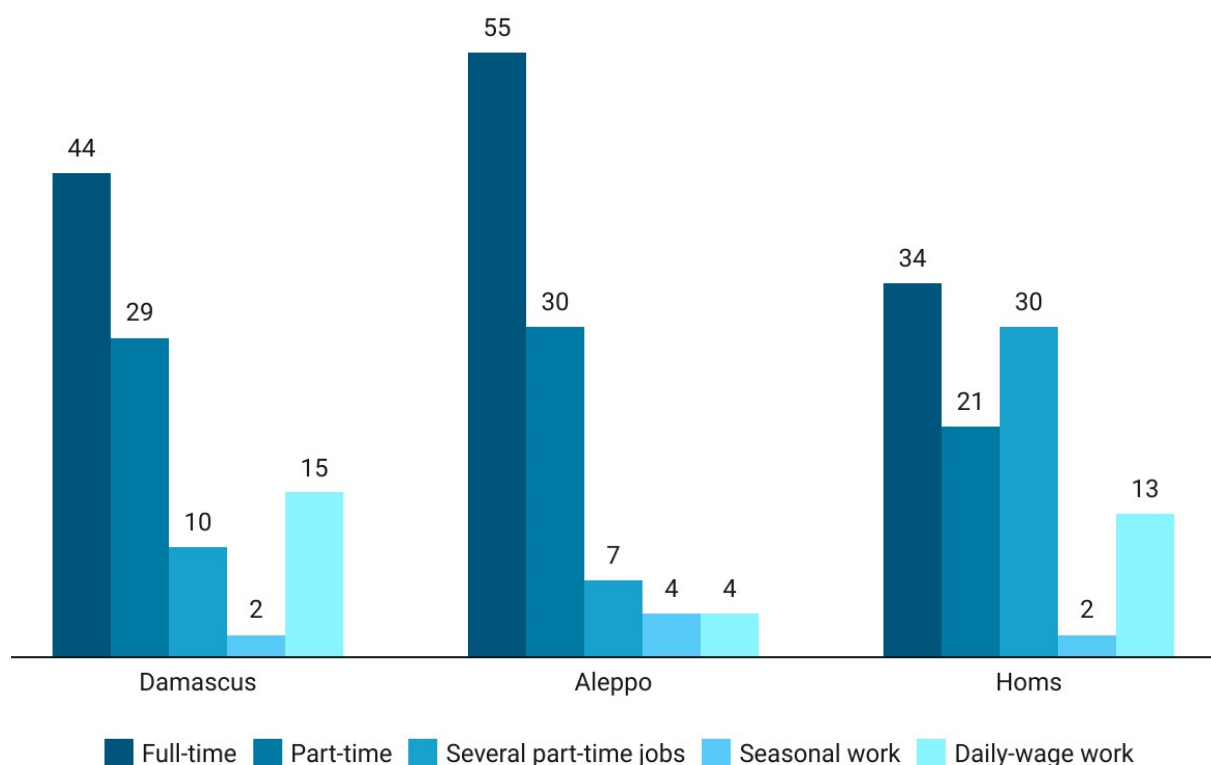
The largest share of full-time workers can be found among Aleppo residents (55%), followed by Damascus with 44%, and Homs with 34%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 30% in Aleppo, 29% in Damascus, and 21% in Homs.

The largest proportion of those having several part-time jobs can be found among Homs respondents with 30%, followed by Damascus respondents with 10%, and only 7% among Aleppo respondents. 15% of Damascus residents are daily-wage workers, followed by 13% of Homs residents, and only 4% of Aleppo residents.

Type of Occupation – City (n = 290*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



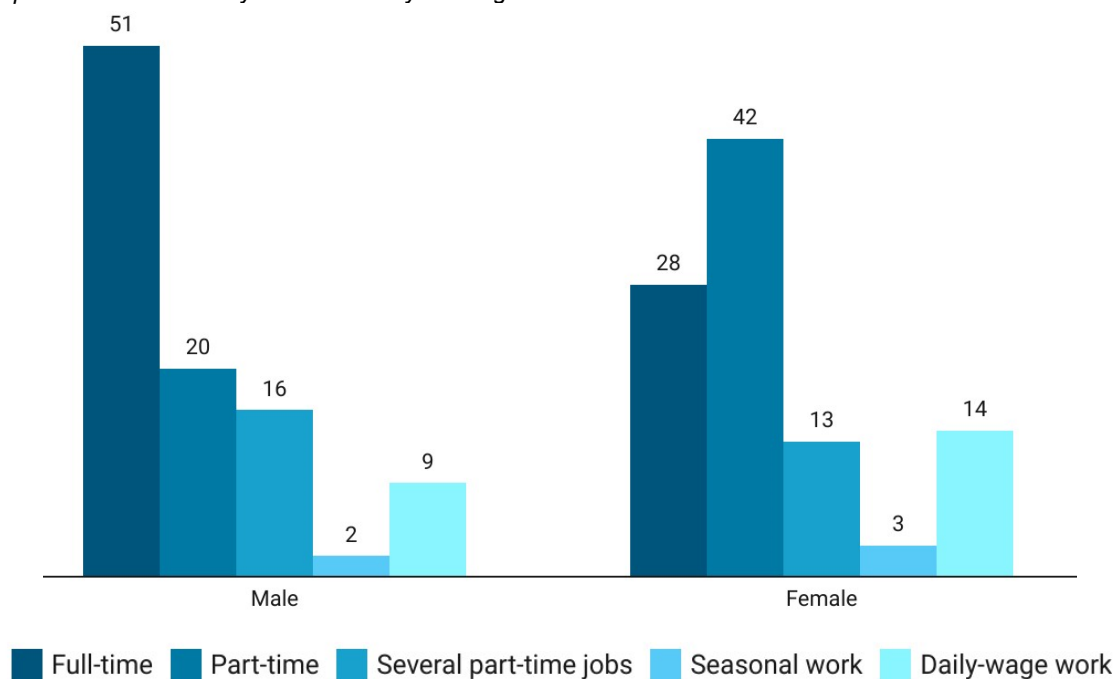
Gender comparison (n = 290) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among male respondents (51%) than among female respondents (28%). On the contrary, the proportion of part-time workers among women (42%) is higher than among men (20%).

16% of male respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 13% of female respondents. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among women (14%) than among men (9%). 2% of male and 3% of female respondents work as seasonal workers.

Type of Occupation – Gender (n = 290*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

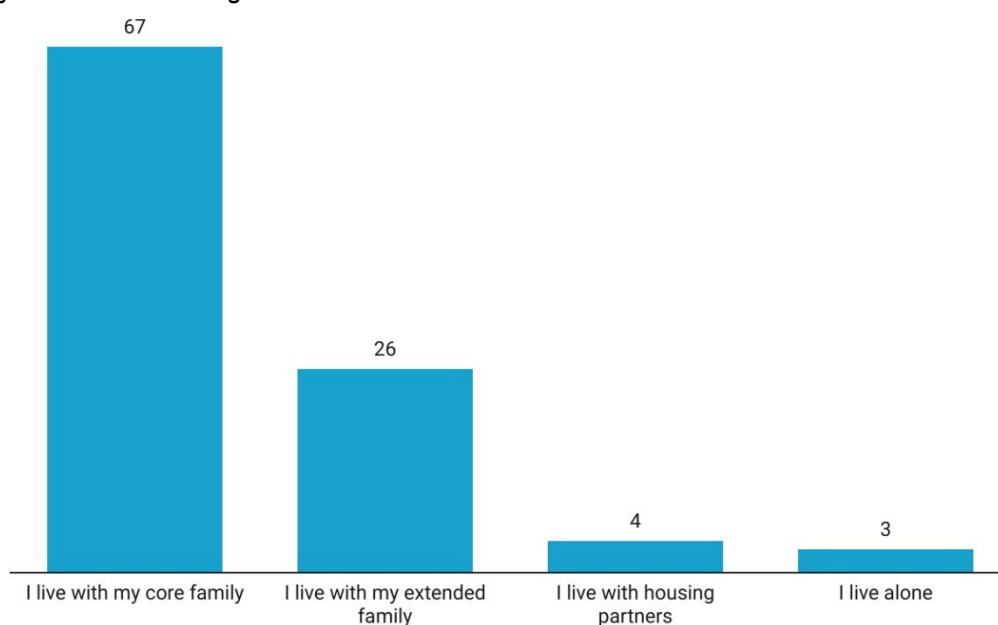


3.2. Housing Situation and impact of housing costs

3% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 4% live with their housing partners. 67% live with their core family, while 26% live with their extended family.

Current Housing Situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

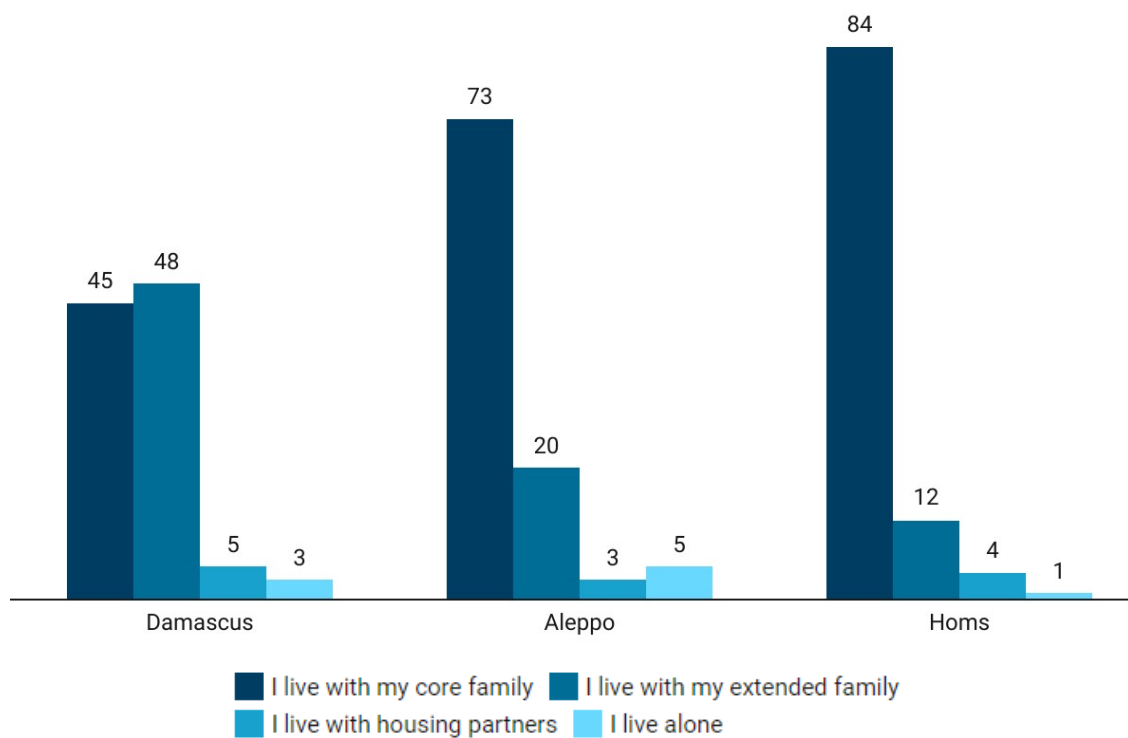


City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Homs respondents (84%), followed by Aleppo with 73%, and Damascus with 45%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Damascus with 48%, followed by Aleppo (20%), and Homs (12%).

5% of Damascus respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 4% in Homs, and 3% in Aleppo. In Aleppo, the highest proportion of those living alone is to be found with 5%, followed by Damascus with 3%, and only 1% in Homs.

Current Housing Situation – City (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

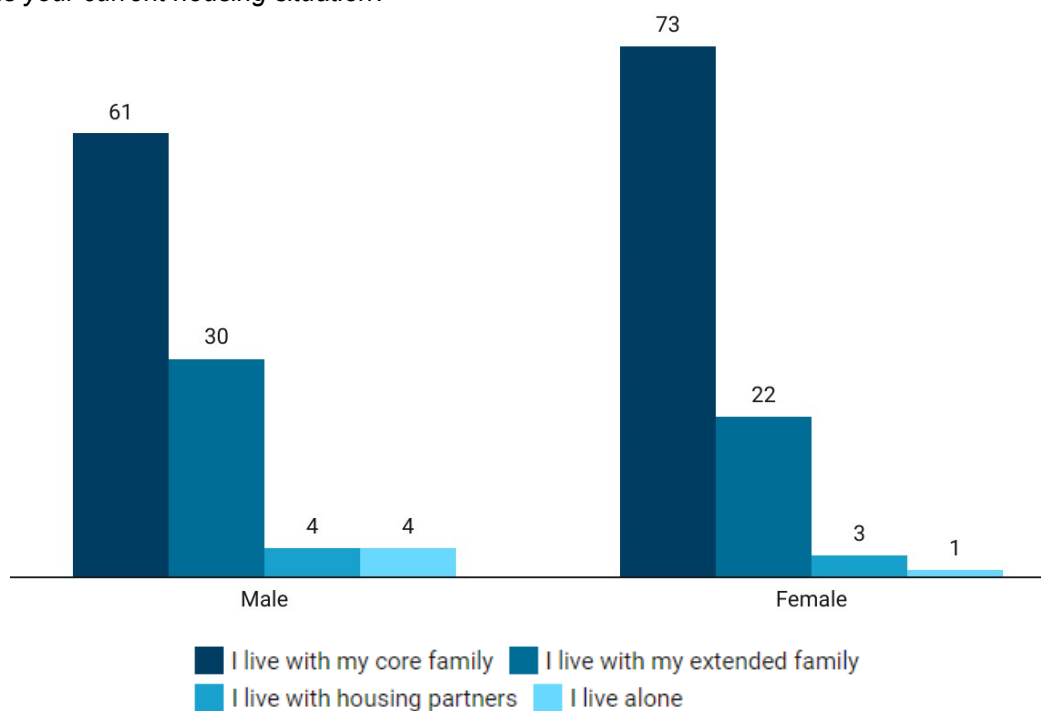


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (73%) compared to male respondents (61%). However, 30% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 22% of female participants.

Among male respondents, 4% each live with their housing partners or alone. Among female respondents, 3% live with their housing partners, while only 1% live alone.

Current Housing Situation – Gender (n = 600)

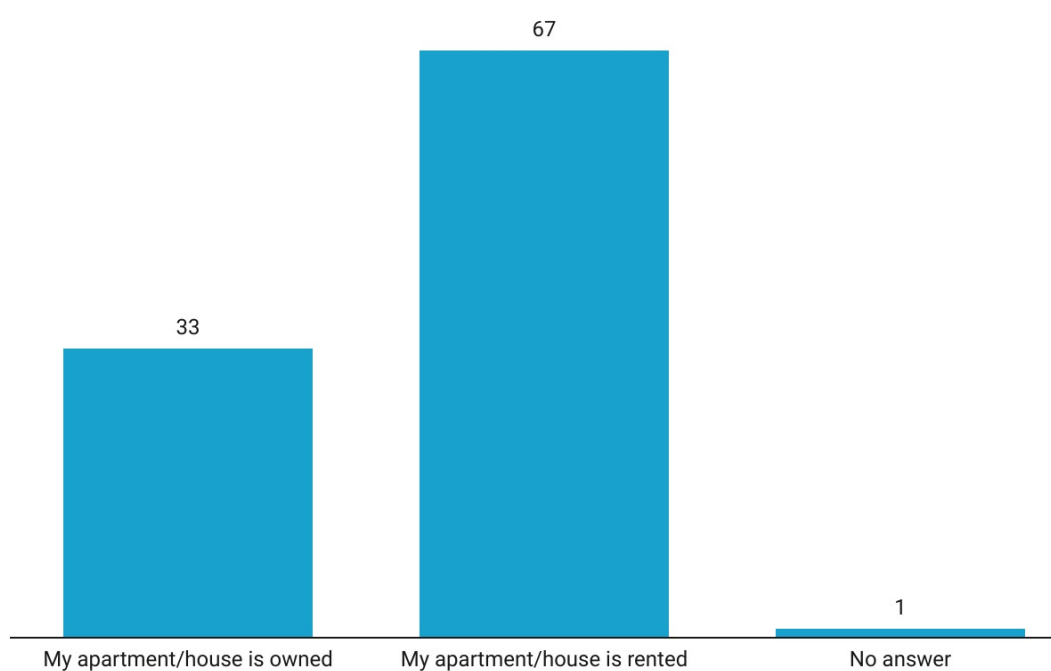
What is your current housing situation?



32% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 67% live in an apartment or house they rent. 1% did not give an answer.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

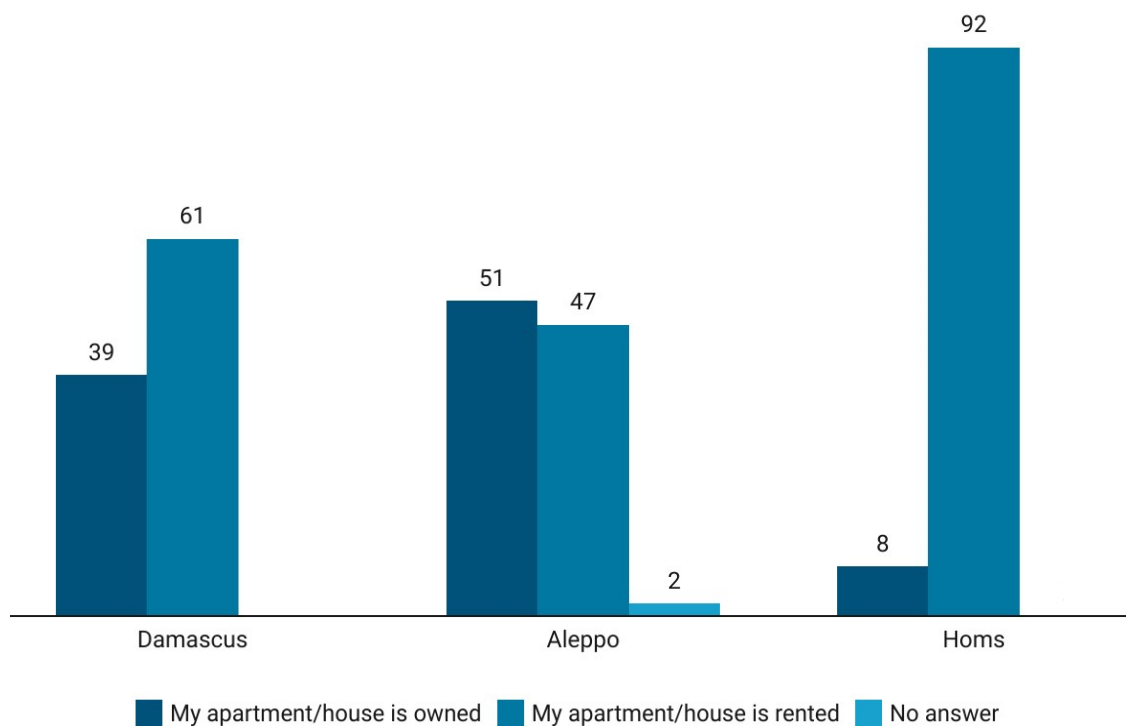
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those renting an apartment or house is to be found in Homs (92%). Only 8% of Homs residents live in an accommodation they own. In contrast, the highest proportion of those living in an apartment or house they own is in Aleppo with 51%, followed by Damascus with 39%. 61% of Damascus respondents live in a rented accommodation, while this is true for 47% of Aleppo respondents.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)

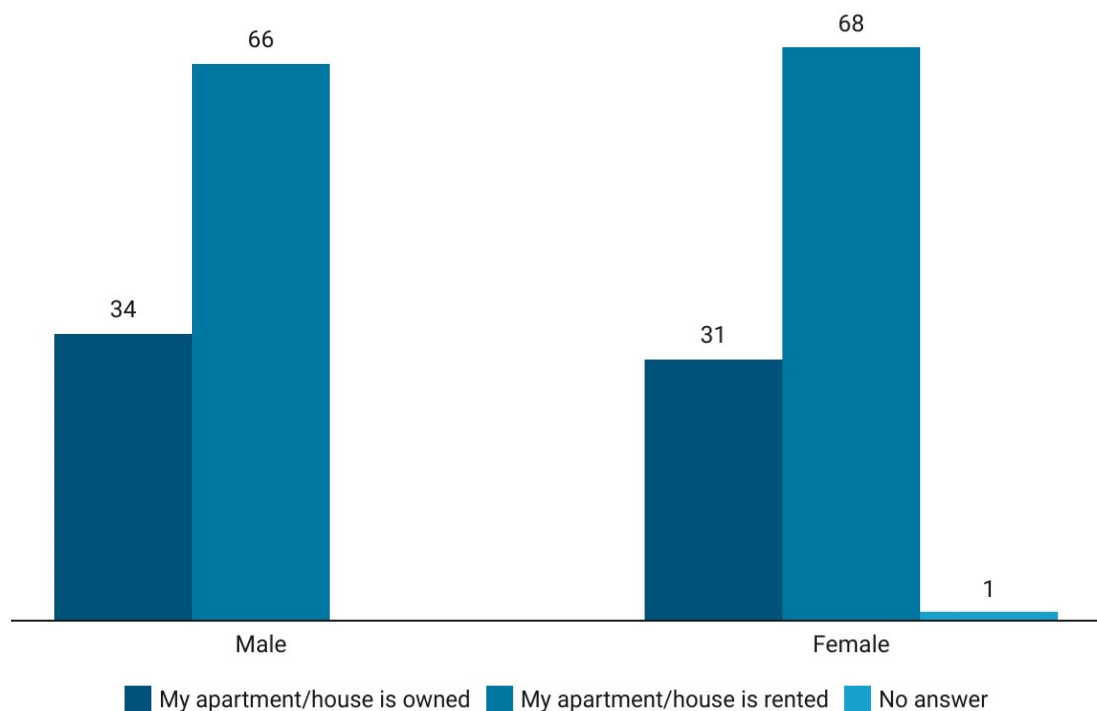
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows a relative similar response behaviour among both genders: 66% of male and 68% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they rent, while 34% of male respondents and 31% of female respondents live in an accommodation they own. 1% of female respondents did not answer the question.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

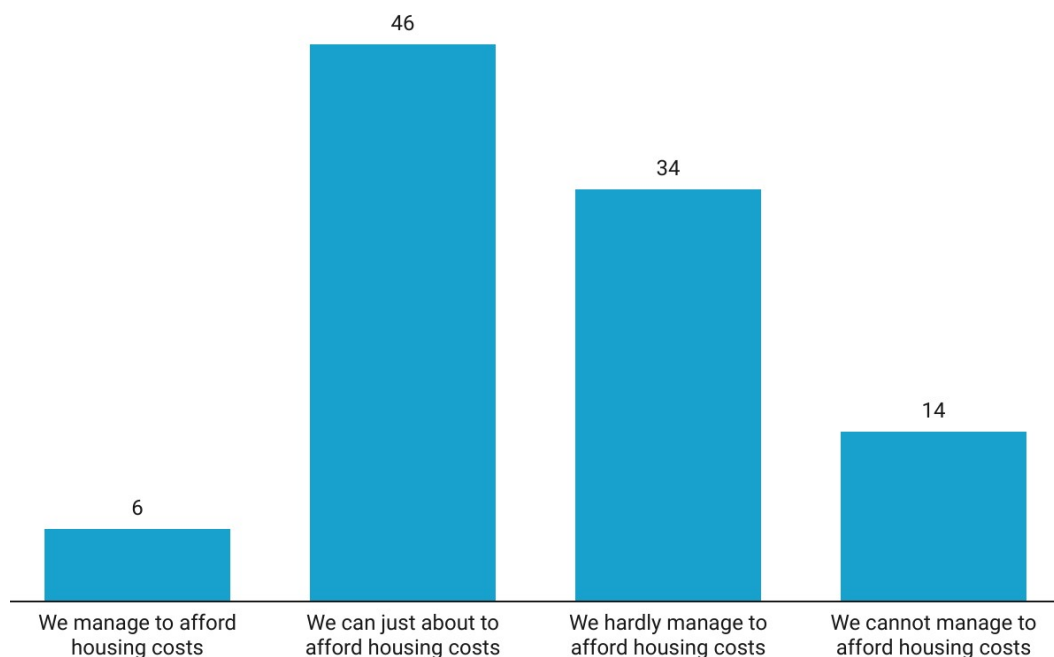


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 6% manage to afford the housing costs. 46% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600).

34% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 14% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

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

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



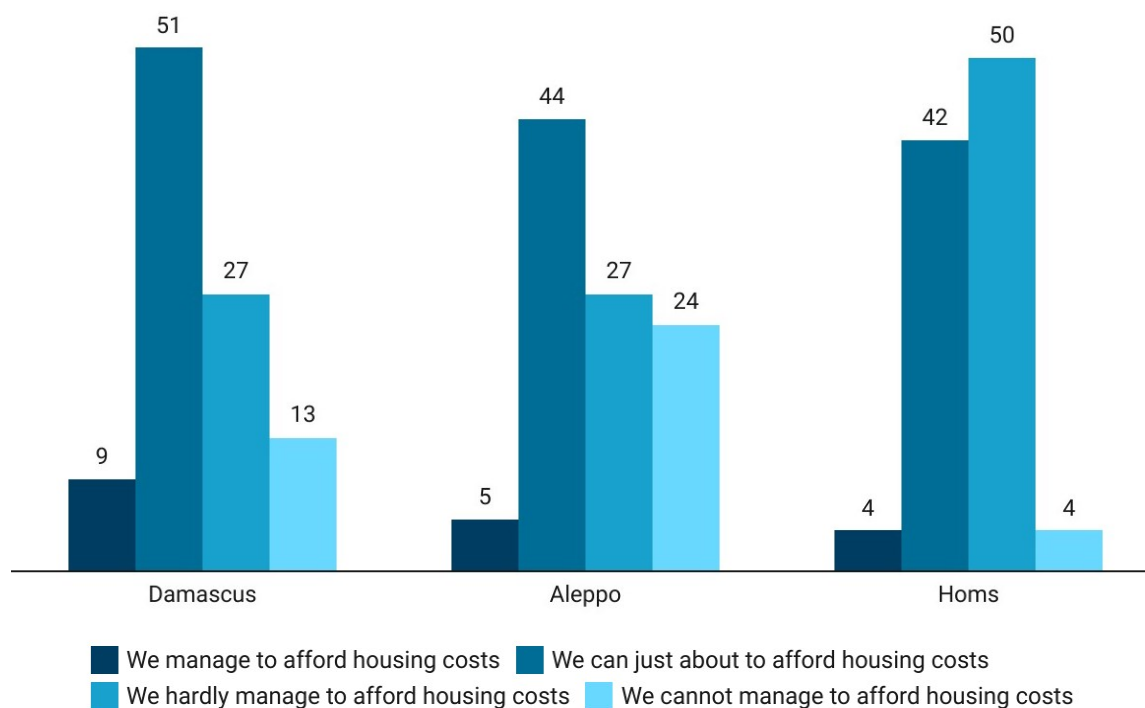
City comparison (n = 600) shows that 9% of Damascus respondents, 5% of Aleppo respondents, and only 4% of Homs respondents manage to afford the housing costs. More than half of Damascus residents (51%) can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 44% of Aleppo and 42% of Homs residents.

In contrast, 50% of Homs respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the shares in both Damascus and Aleppo are 27% each.

The highest proportion of those who do not manage to cover housing costs is to be found among Aleppo residents with 24%, followed by Damascus with 13%, and Homs with 4%.

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

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



7% of male respondents and 4% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. Almost half of female respondents (49%) can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 42% of male residents.

In contrast, 36% of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 34%.

The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is slightly higher among male respondents (15%) than female respondents (13%).

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

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



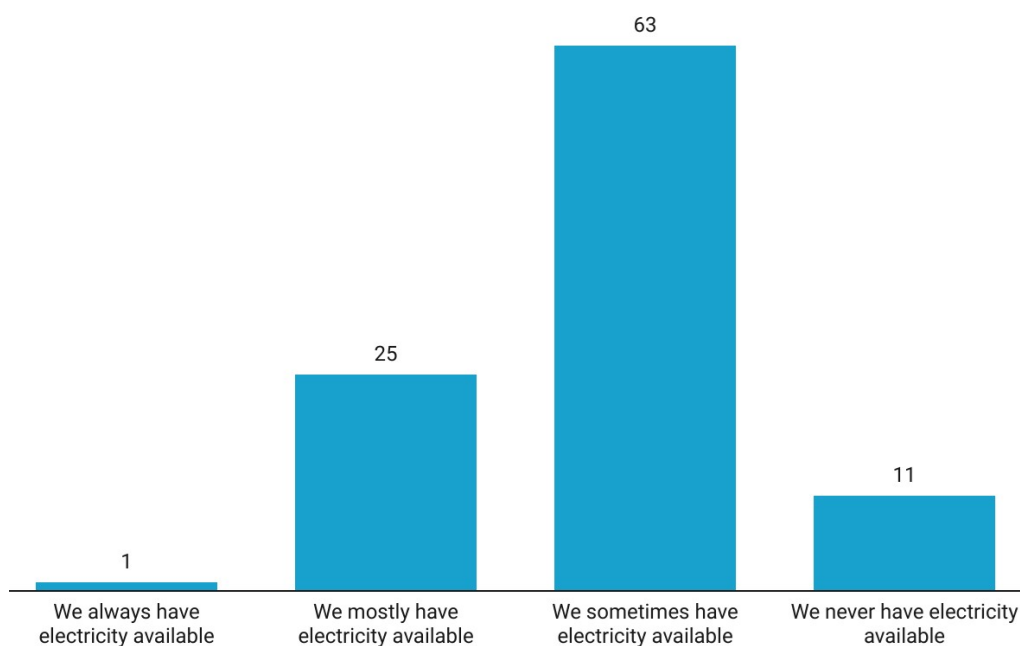
3.3. Access to electricity in dwelling

Only 1% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, followed by those who mostly have electricity available (25%).

The largest proportion of respondents are those sometimes having electricity available (63%). A share of 11% never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



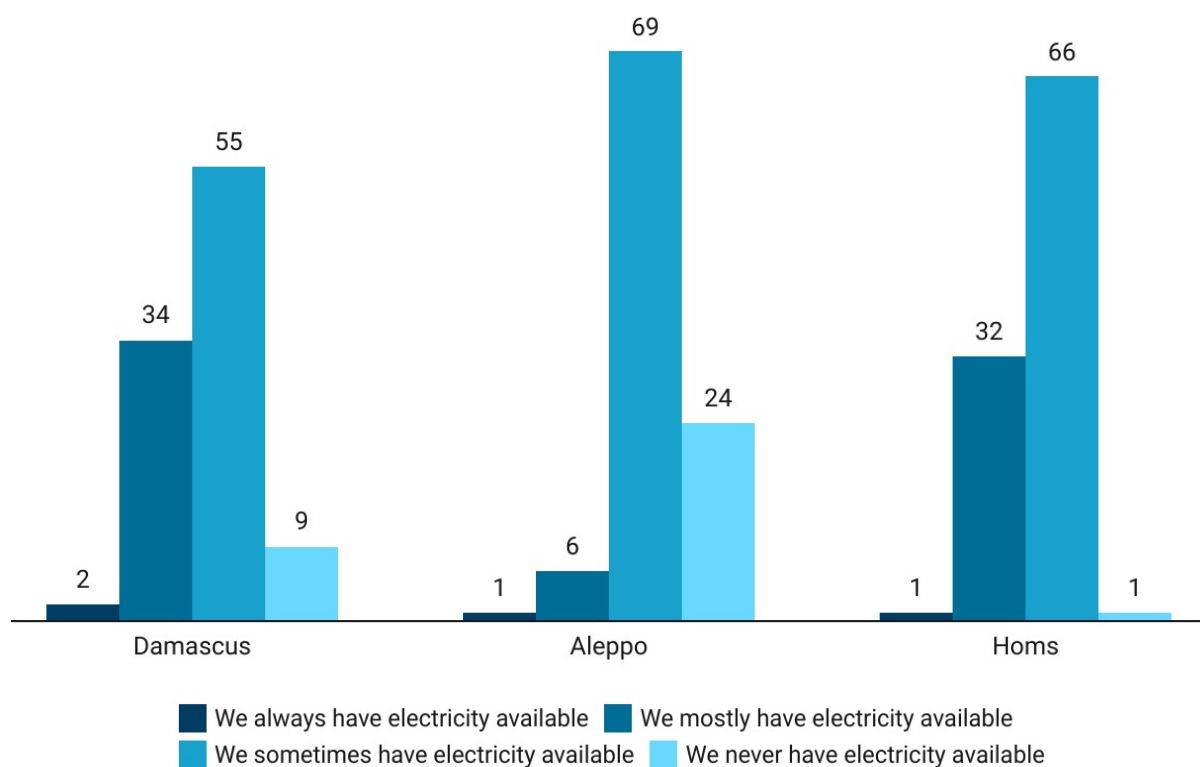
Comparing Damascus, Aleppo and Homs (n = 600), it should be highlighted that the access to electricity is limited in general. 2% of Damascus residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 1% in each Aleppo and Homs. 34% of respondents living in Damascus mostly have access to electricity, followed by Homs with 32%, and 6% in Aleppo.

69% of Aleppo residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Homs with 66%, and Damascus with 55%.

24% of Aleppo residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 9% in Damascus, and 1% in Homs.

Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

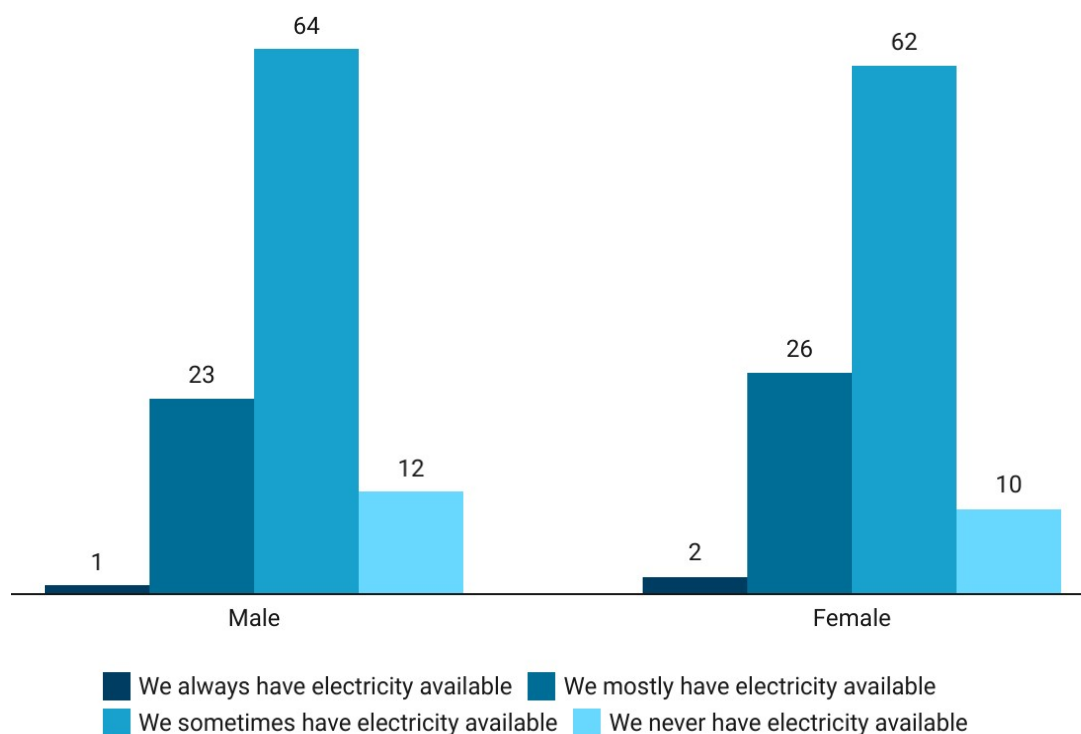


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows an approximately similar response behaviour among both genders. 1% of male and 2% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 23% of male and 26% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

64% of male and 62% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 12% of male survey participants never have access to electricity. This is true for 19% of female participants.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



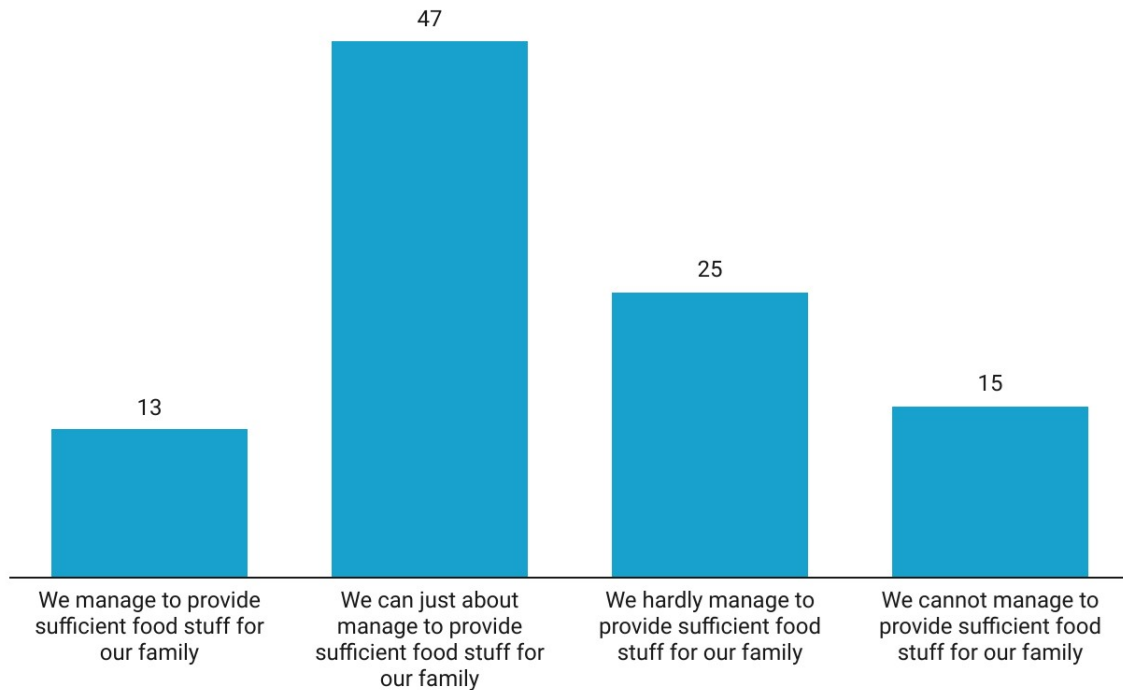
3.4. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

13% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while the highest proportion of respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family (47%).

One quarter (25%) of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 15% 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?

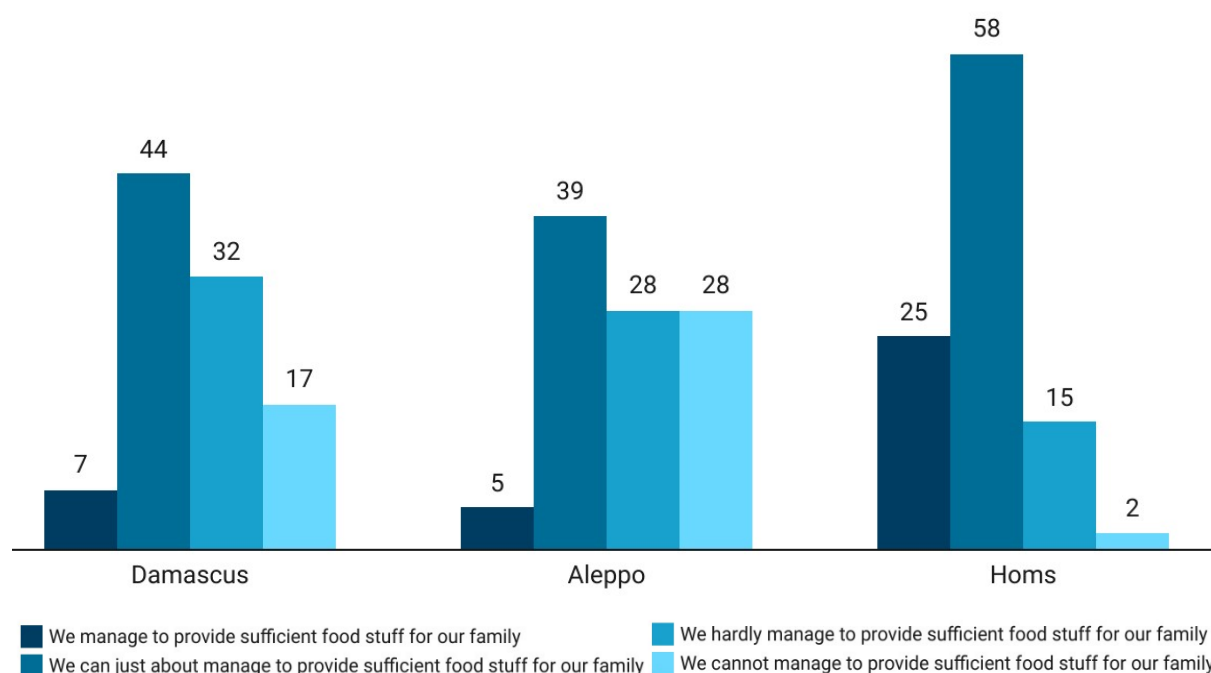


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Homs with 25%, followed by Damascus with 7%, and Aleppo with 5%. It is also in Homs, where 58% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 44% of respondents in Damascus, and 39% of respondents in Aleppo.

32% of Damascus residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Aleppo this is true for 28%, and in Homs for 15% of the respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Aleppo residents with 28%, followed by Damascus with 17%, and Homs 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?



13% of male and 12% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 45% of male and 48% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

In contrast, 24% of male and 27% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 18% of male respondents and 13% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

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

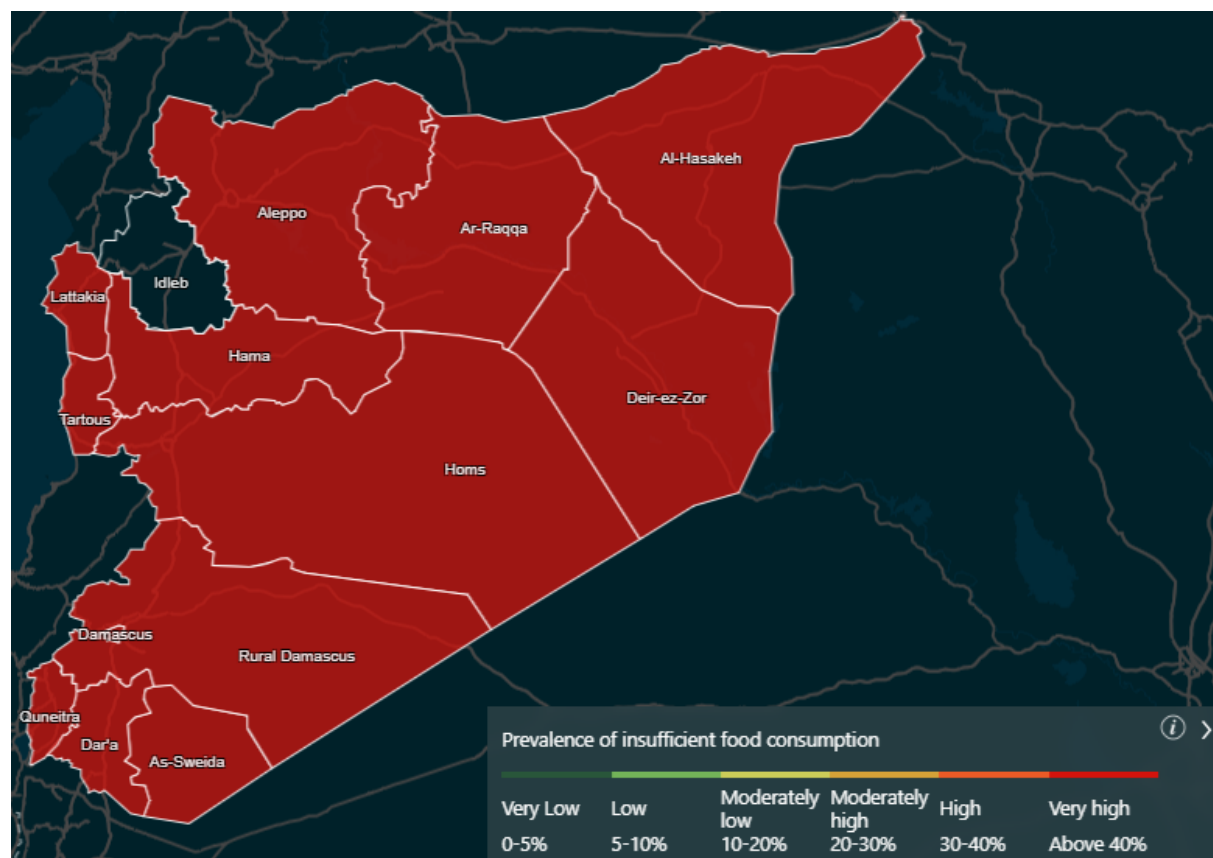
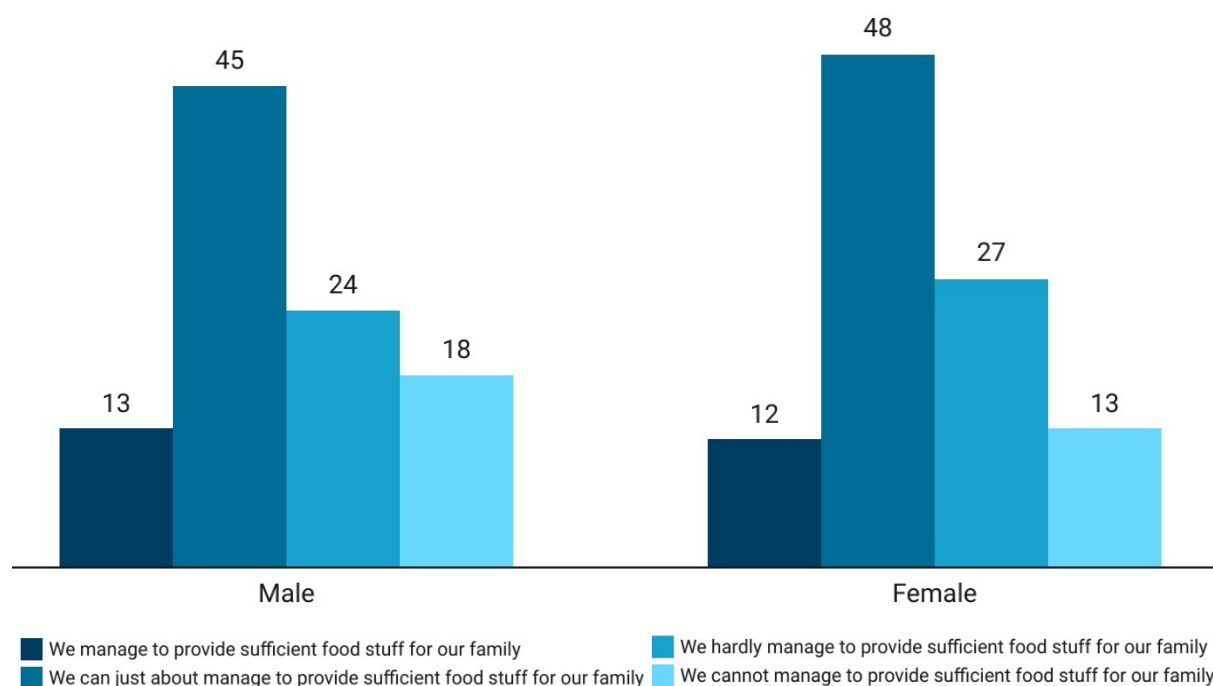


Figure 1. Hunger map of Syria (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>, access on 2023/10/26)

The results of this study are supported by the findings of the HungerMap¹ on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Syria. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Syria: red signals areas where people are not meeting the required food intake levels and thus require urgent assistance. As can be seen from the virtual map, the whole country is affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured red).

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

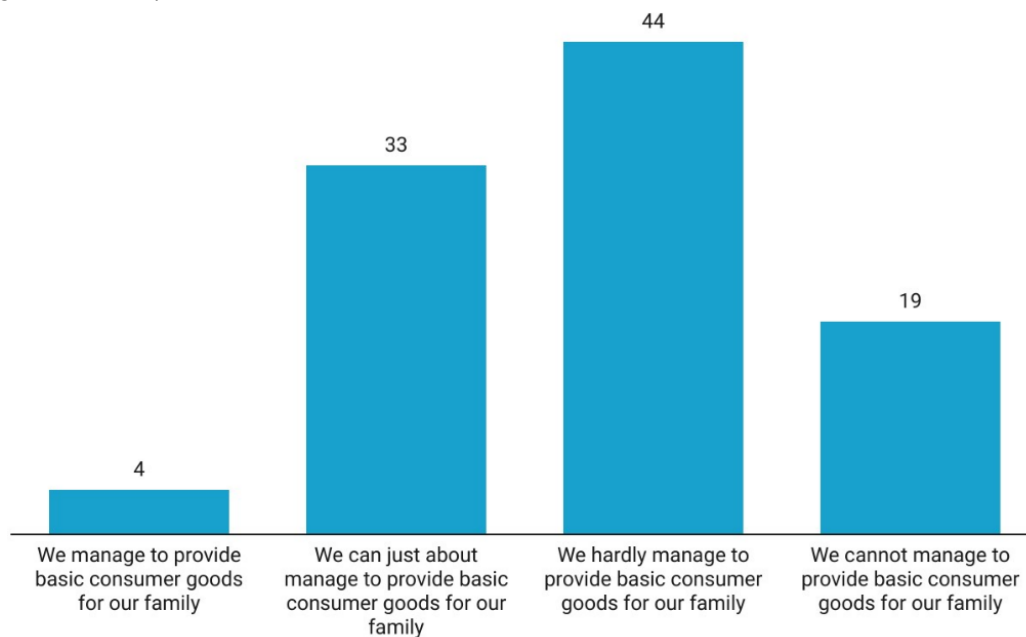
Only 4% of surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 33% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

The highest proportion is among those hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family (44%), while a noticeable proportion of 19% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

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://hungersmap.wfp.org/>).

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.)?

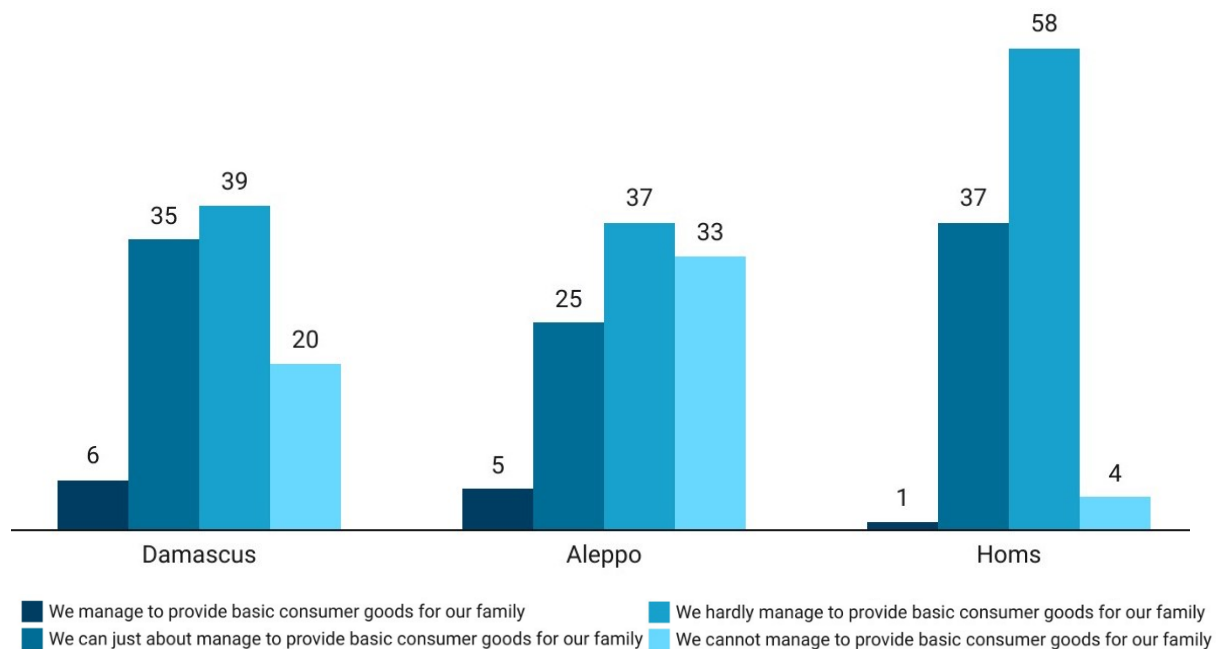


6% of Damascus residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. In Aleppo this is true for 5% of the residents, in Homs for only 1% of the residents. 37% of Homs residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Damascus residents with 35%, and Aleppo residents with 25%.

58% of Homs residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 39% of Damascus residents, and 37% of Aleppo residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Aleppo residents with 33%, followed by Damascus residents with 20%, but only 4% of Homs residents.

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 4% of male and 3% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 32% of male and 33% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

The shares of those hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family as well as those not being able to provide basic consumer goods for their family are the same among both genders with each 45% and 19%.

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.)?



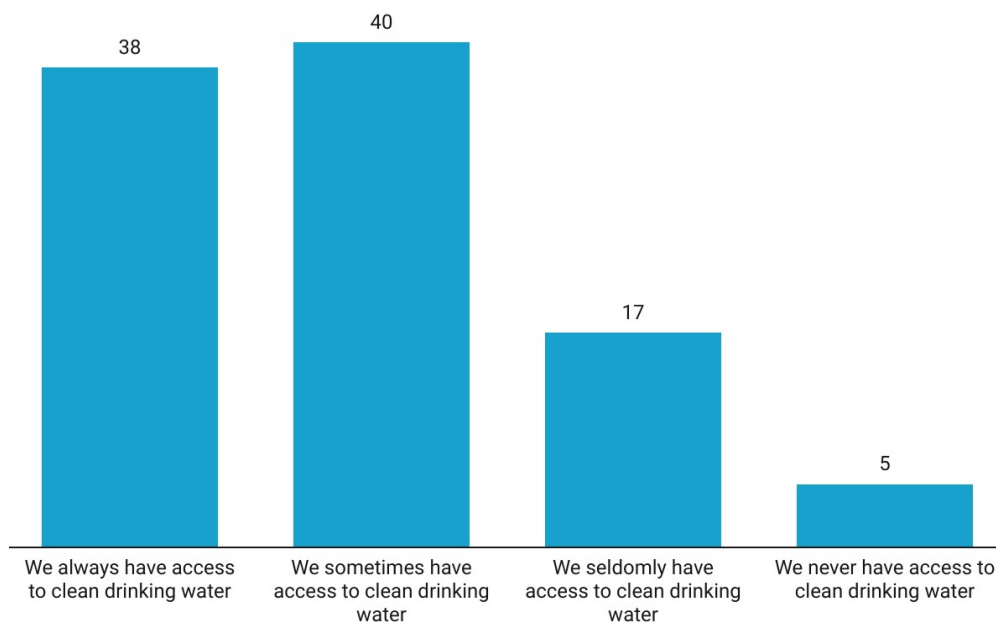
3.6. Access to clean drinking water

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

38% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 40% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 17% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 5% 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?

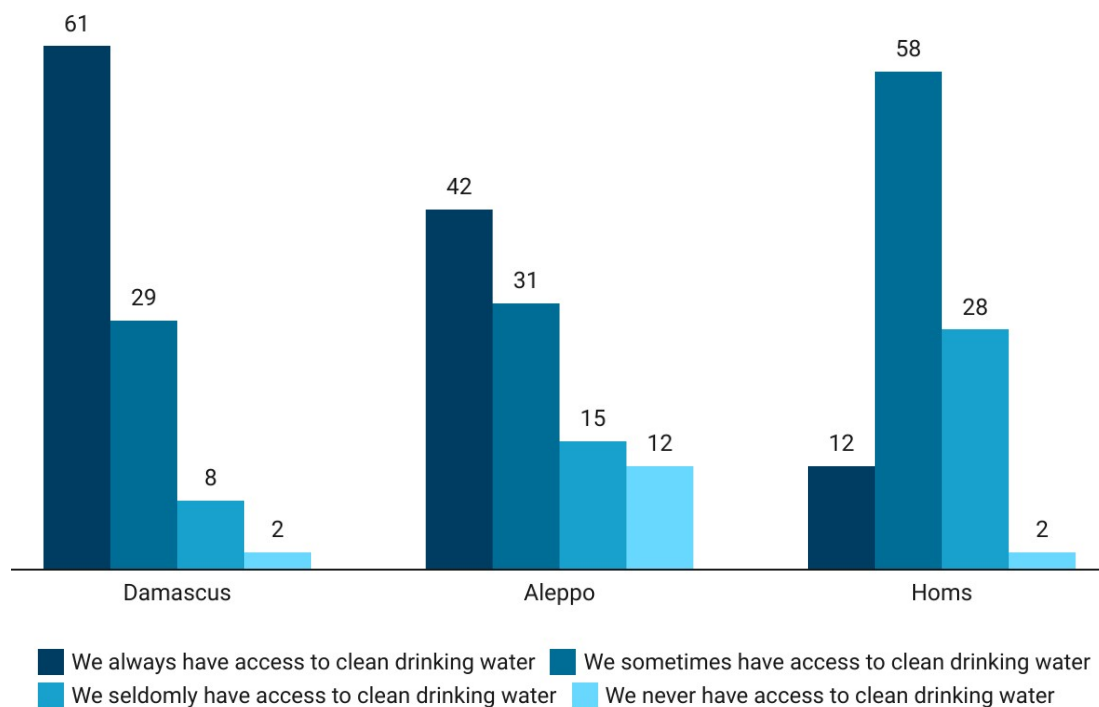


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Damascus with 61%, followed by Aleppo with 41%, and only 12% in Homs. On the other hand, the highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Homs respondents with 58%, followed by Aleppo respondents with 31%, and Damascus respondents with 29%.

28% of Homs respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 15% of Aleppo respondents, and 8% of Damascus respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Aleppo with 12%, followed by Damascus and Homs (only 2% each).

Access to clean Drinking Water – City (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

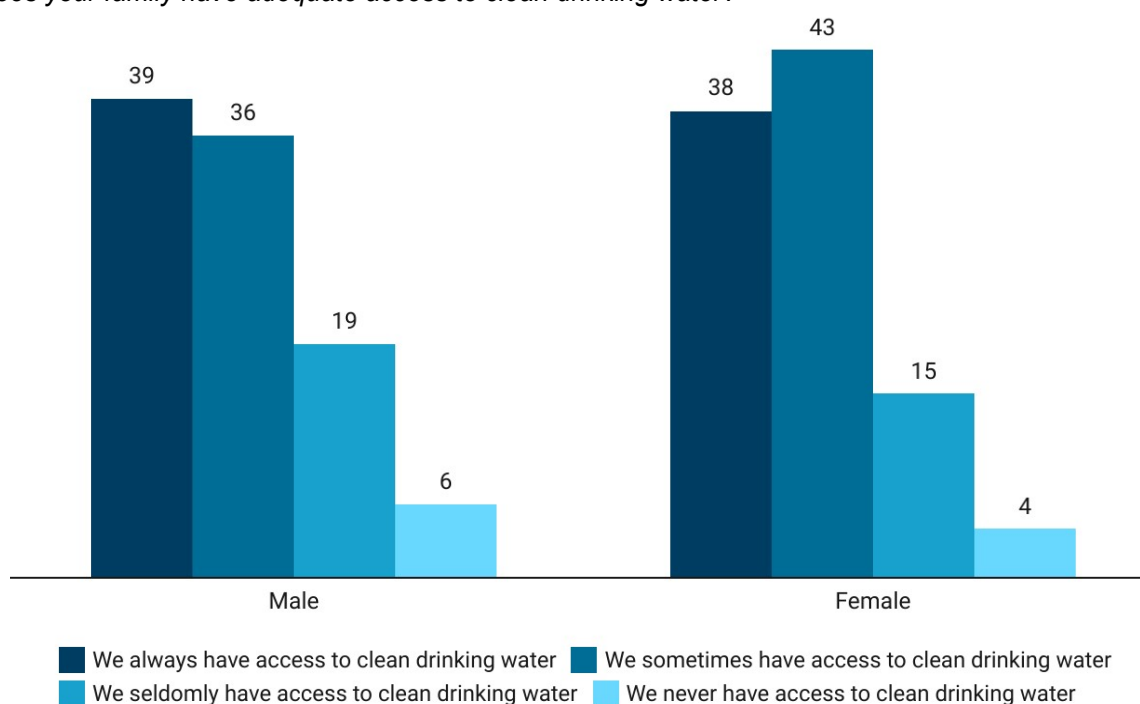


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 39% of male respondents and 38% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is higher among female survey participants (43%) than male participants (36%).

19% of male respondents and 15% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while at least 6% of male and 4% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to clean Drinking Water – Gender (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



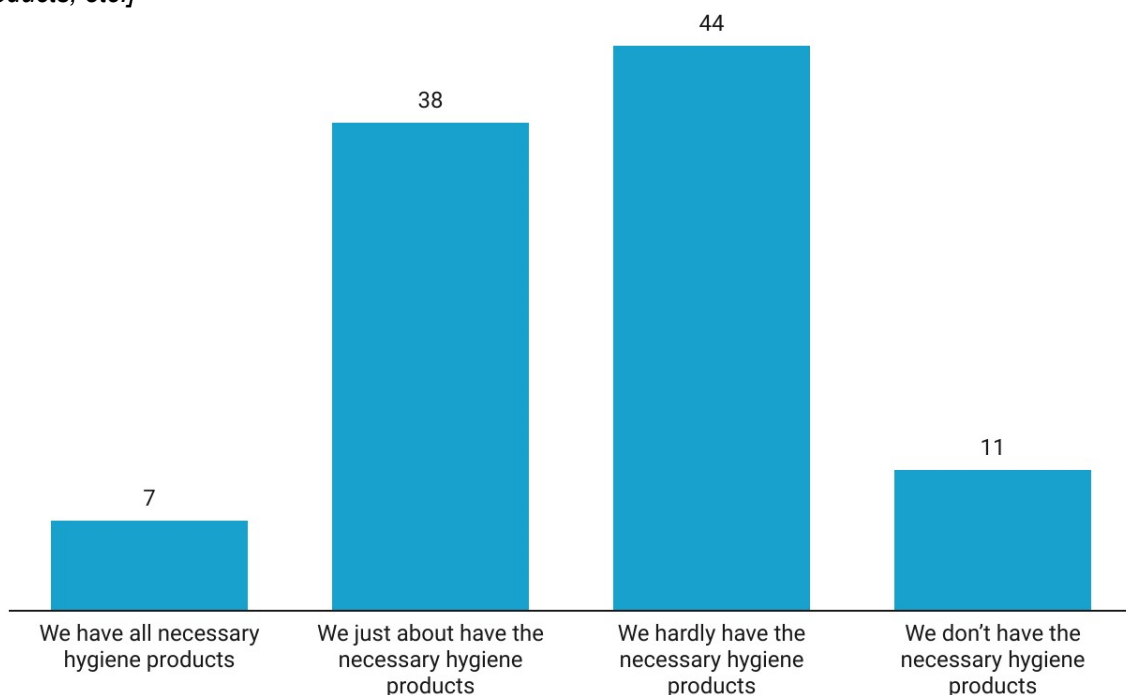
3.7. Access to the necessary hygiene products

Only 7% 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. More than one third of the respondents (38%) just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 44% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

A proportion of 11% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).

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.]

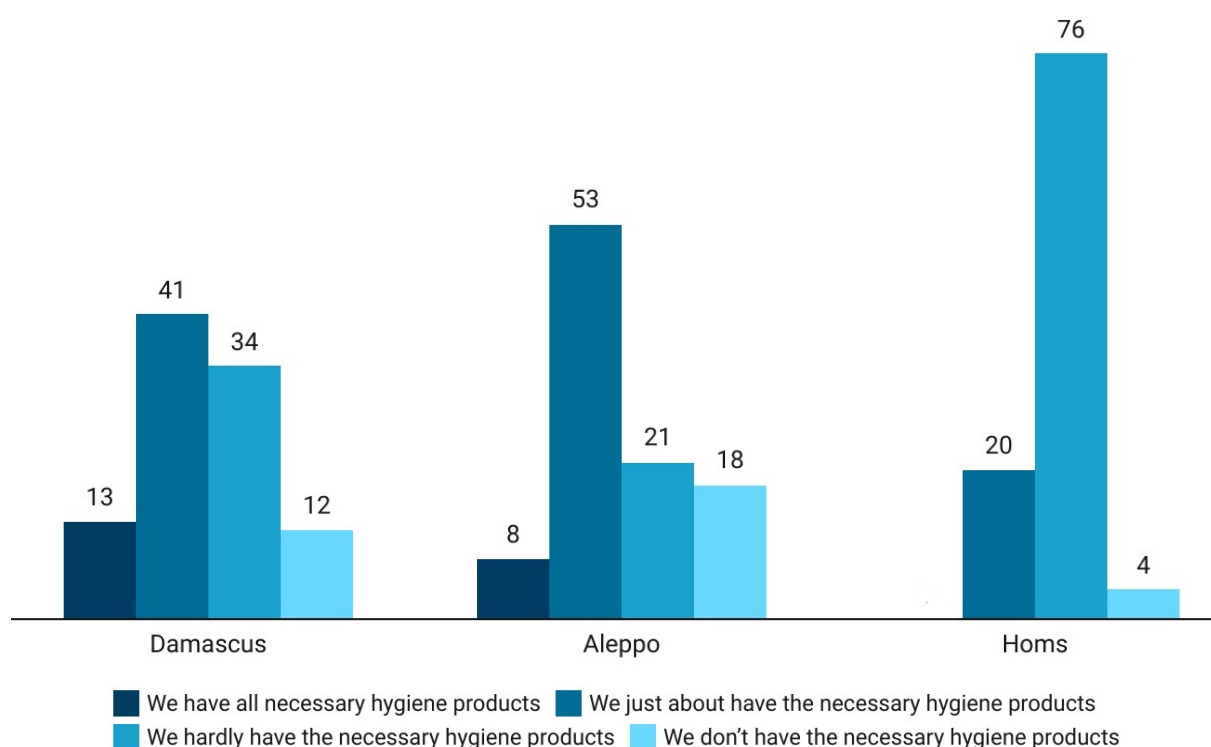


Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Damascus respondents with 13%, followed by Aleppo respondents (8%). None of the interviewees in Homs always have all necessary hygienic products. 53% of Aleppo respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 41% of Damascus respondents, and 20% of Homs respondents.

With a majority, the largest proportion of those hardly having all necessary hygienic products is to be found in Homs with 76%, followed by Damascus with 34%, and Aleppo with 21%. However, among the respondent group in Aleppo, the percentage of those never having all the necessary hygiene products is the highest compared to the other cities (18%). In Damascus, 12% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 4% of Homs residents.

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.]



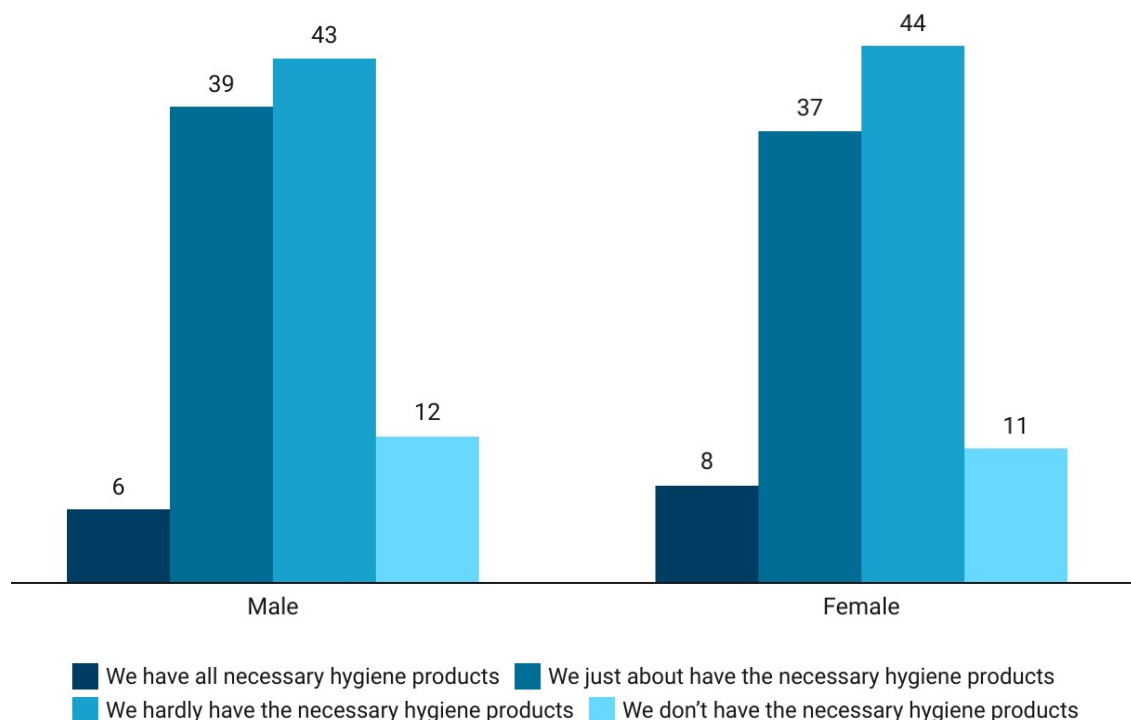
Taking gender comparison into consideration, 6% of male and 8% of female respondents of the sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 39% of male and 37% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

43% of male and 44% 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.

12% of male respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 11% of female respondents.

Access to the necessary Hygiene Products – Gender (n = 600)

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



3.8. Access to medical services

In general, the accessibility to health care services such as vaccinations, medication, visiting the family doctor or a medical specialist like a dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician, is limited among all respondents participating in the survey.

47% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 40% have access but they are not able to afford them. 13% do not have any access to vaccinations.

60% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 31% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 38% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while the same percentage (38%) have access

but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 23% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not give an answer.

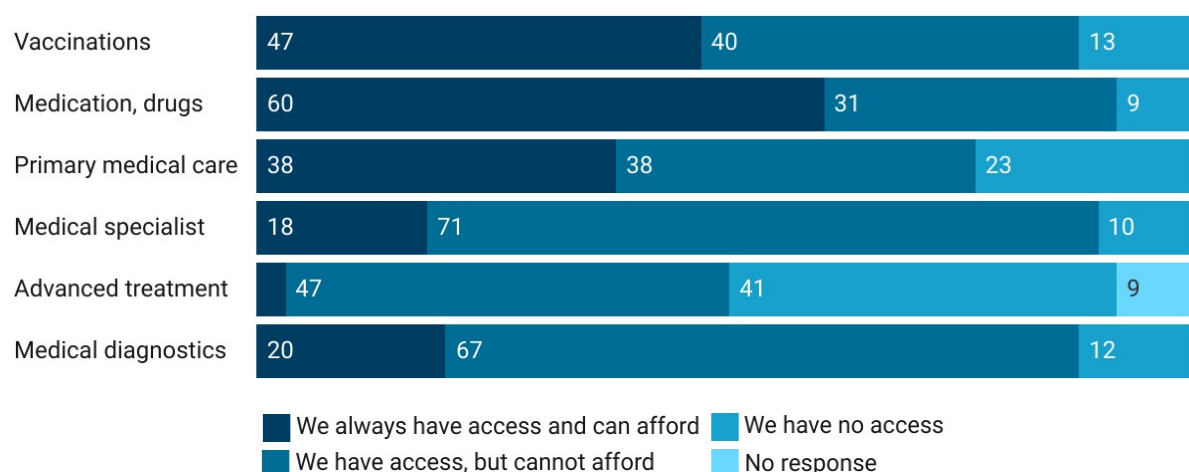
In the present survey, 18% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while a noticeable proportion of 71% have access to a medical specialist but is not able to afford the visit. 10% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer the question.

Only 3% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 47% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 41% have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 9% did not give an answer on this question.

20% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while more than two thirds of the respondents (67%) have access but cannot afford it. 12% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer the question.

Access to Medical Services – Total (n = 600)

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



57% of Damascus residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 33% have access but cannot afford them. 10% do not have access to vaccinations.

The highest proportion of those having access and being able to afford it, can be found in the category of medication and drugs in Damascus (n = 200) with 58%, while 32% of Damascus

residents have access to medication and drugs but is not able to afford them. 10% have no access to medication or drugs.

Half of the respondents (50%) in Damascus (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 34% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 14% of Damascus respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer the question.

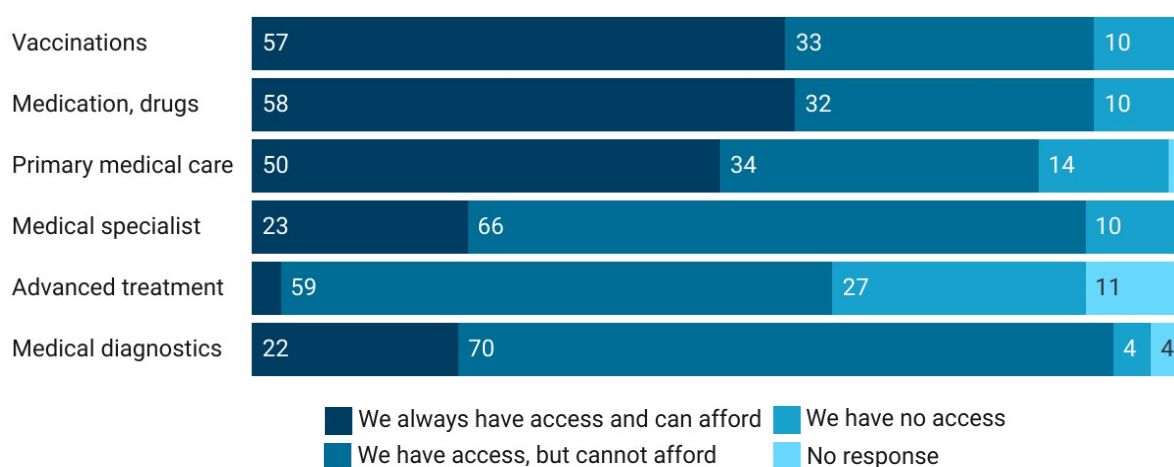
23% of the Damascus sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while two third (66%) have access but is not able to afford the visit. 10% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer the question.

Only 3% of Damascus respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 59% have access but cannot afford it, while 27% have no access at all. 11% of the Damascus respondents did not give an answer on that question.

22% of Damascus respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 70% have access but cannot afford it. 4% have no access to medical diagnostics at all, while 4% did not give an answer.

Access to Medical Services – Damascus (n = 200)

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



48% of Aleppo residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and are to afford them, while 32% have access but cannot afford them. 20% do not have access to vaccinations at all.

Among Aleppo residents (n = 200), 38% always have access to medication and drugs and are able to afford them, while 47% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 15% have no access to medication or drugs.

22% of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 35% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 43% of Aleppo respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

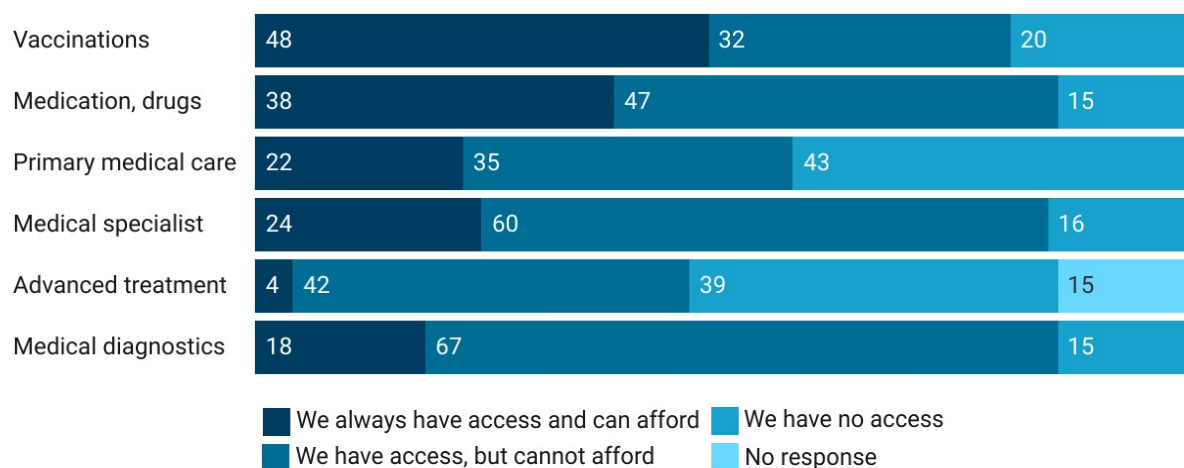
24% of Aleppo residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 60% have access but is not able to afford it. 16% do not have access to a medical specialist.

Only 4% of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 42% have access but do not have the financial resources to afford it, while 39% do not have access at all. 15% of Aleppo respondents did not give an answer on that question.

18% of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 67% have access but cannot afford it. 15% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to Medical Services – Aleppo (n = 200)

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



35% of Homs residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 55% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access to vaccinations at all.

Among Homs respondents (n = 200), 84% always have access to medication and drugs and are able to afford them, while 15% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 1% have no access to medication/drugs among Homs respondents.

41% of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 45% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 14% of Homs respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

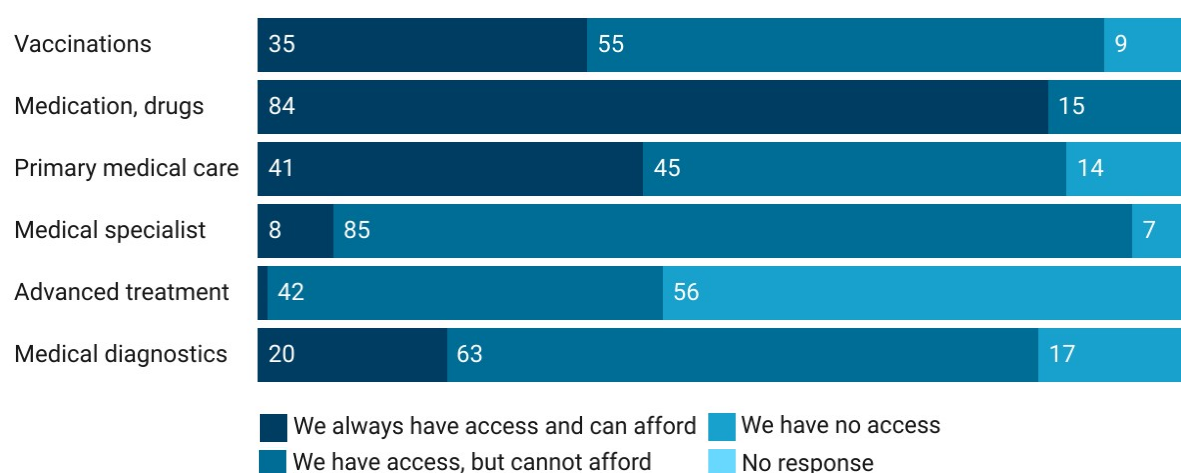
8% of Homs sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 85% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 7% do not have access to a medical specialist.

1% of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 42% have access but cannot afford it, while 56% have no access at all. 1% did not answer the question.

20% of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 63% have access but cannot afford it. 17% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to Medical Services – Homs (n = 200)

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



46% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 37% have access but cannot afford them. 16% have no access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer the question.

Among male respondents (n = 300), 56% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 35% have access but cannot afford them. 9% have no access to medication or drugs.

37% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 36% have access but cannot afford it. 25% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 2% did not answer the question.

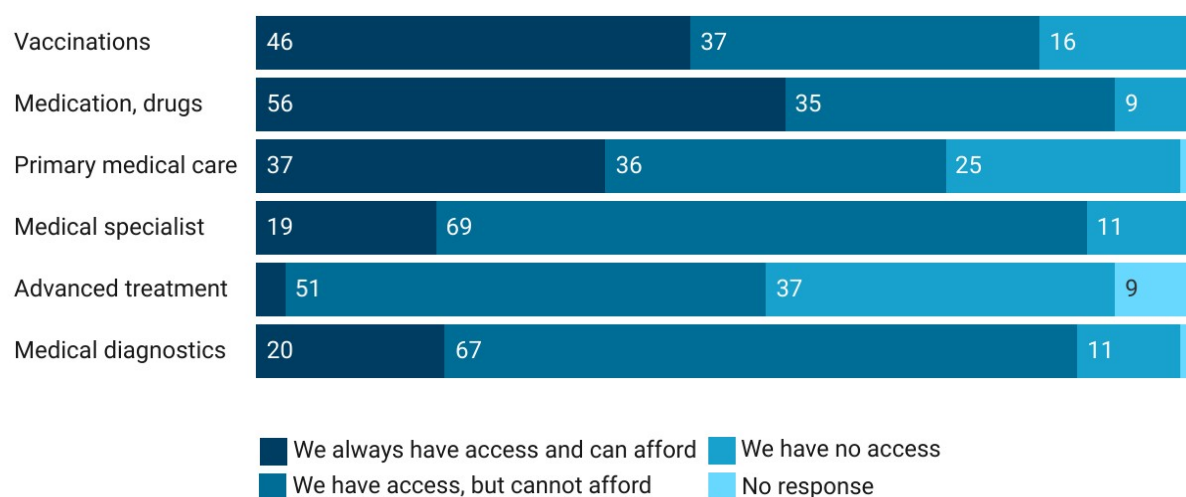
19% of the male participants (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 69% have access but cannot afford the visit. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist. 1% did not answer the question.

Only 3% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 51% have access but cannot afford them, while 37% have no access. A percentage of 9% did not answer this question.

20% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 67% have access but cannot afford it. 11% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer the question.

Access to Medical Services – Male (n = 300)

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



47% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 42% have access but cannot afford them. 10% never have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer the question.

Among female survey participants (n = 300), 64% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 27% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 9% have no access to medication or drugs.

37% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 40% have access but cannot afford it. 22% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer the question.

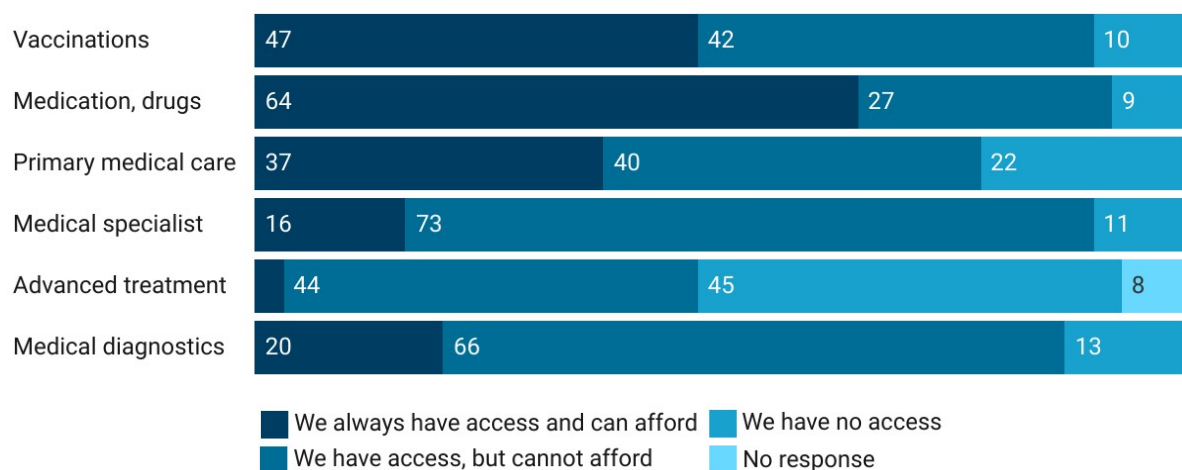
16% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 73% have access but cannot afford the visit. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist.

Only 3% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 44% have access but cannot afford it, while 45% have no access. 8% of female respondents did not give an answer on that question.

20% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 66% have access but cannot afford it. 13% have no access to medical diagnostics. 1% did not answer the question.

Access to Medical Services – Female (n = 300)

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



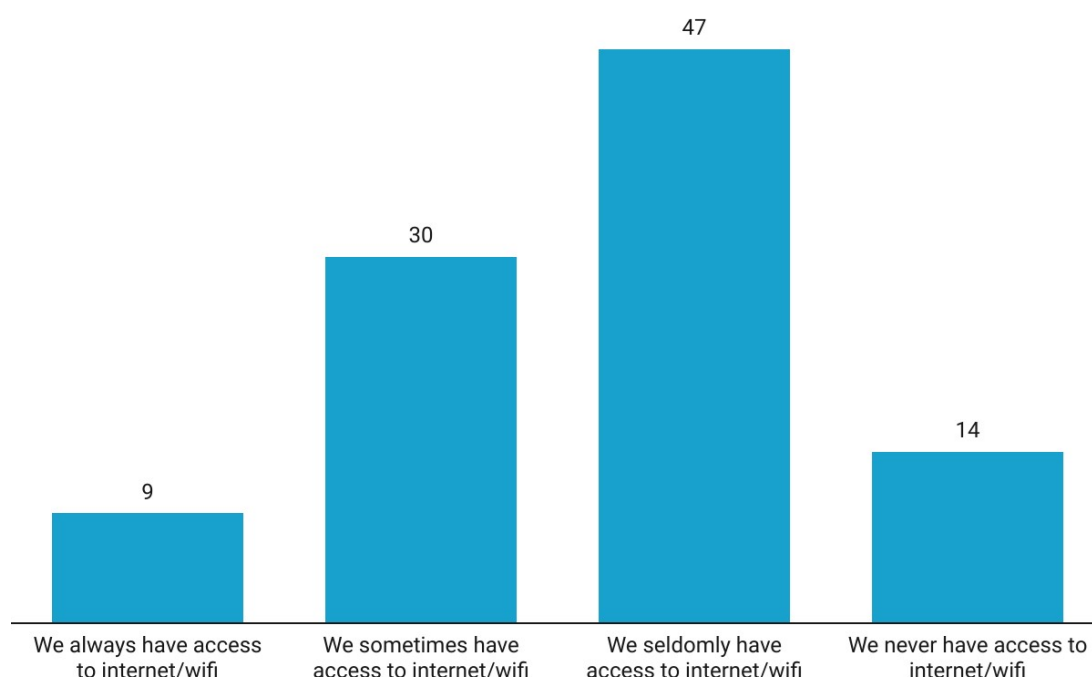
3.9. Access to internet/wifi

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.

9% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 30% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. The majority of respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi (47%), while 14% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



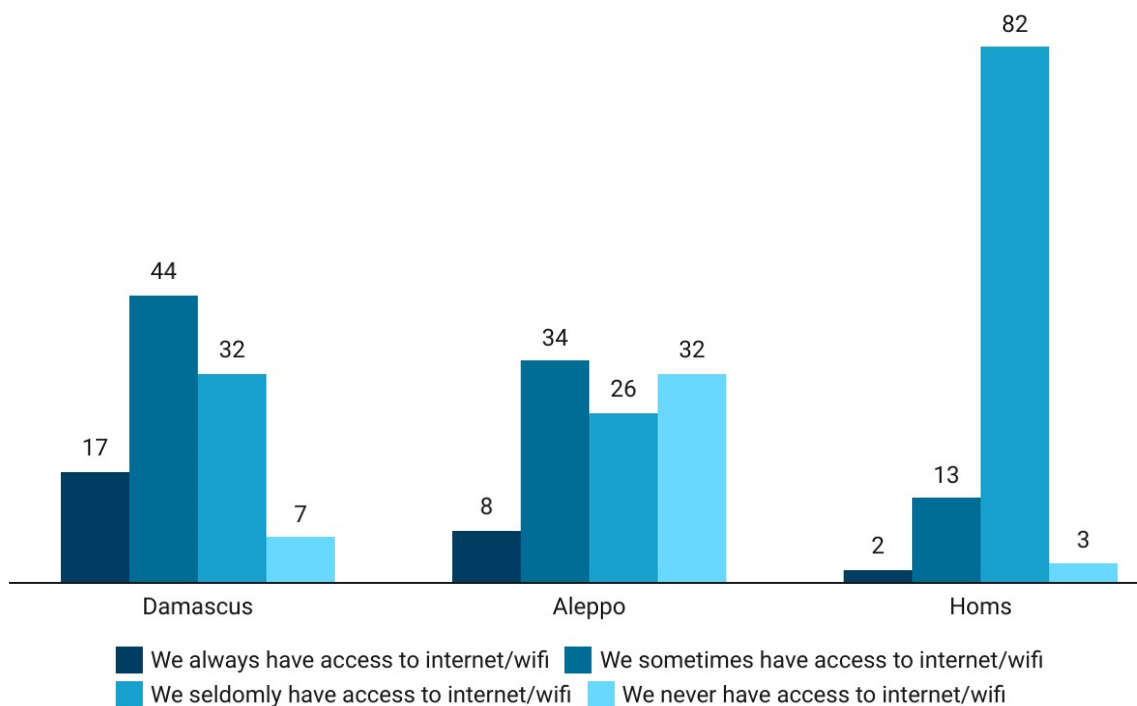
The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Damascus with 17%, followed by Aleppo with 8%, and Homs with only 2%. 44% of Damascus residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 34% of Aleppo residents, and 13% of Homs residents.

The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Homs residents with 82%, while in Damascus the proportion is 32%, and in Aleppo 26%.

However, the highest proportion of those never having access to internet/ wifi is among Aleppo residents (32%), followed by Damascus (7%), and Homs (3%).

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

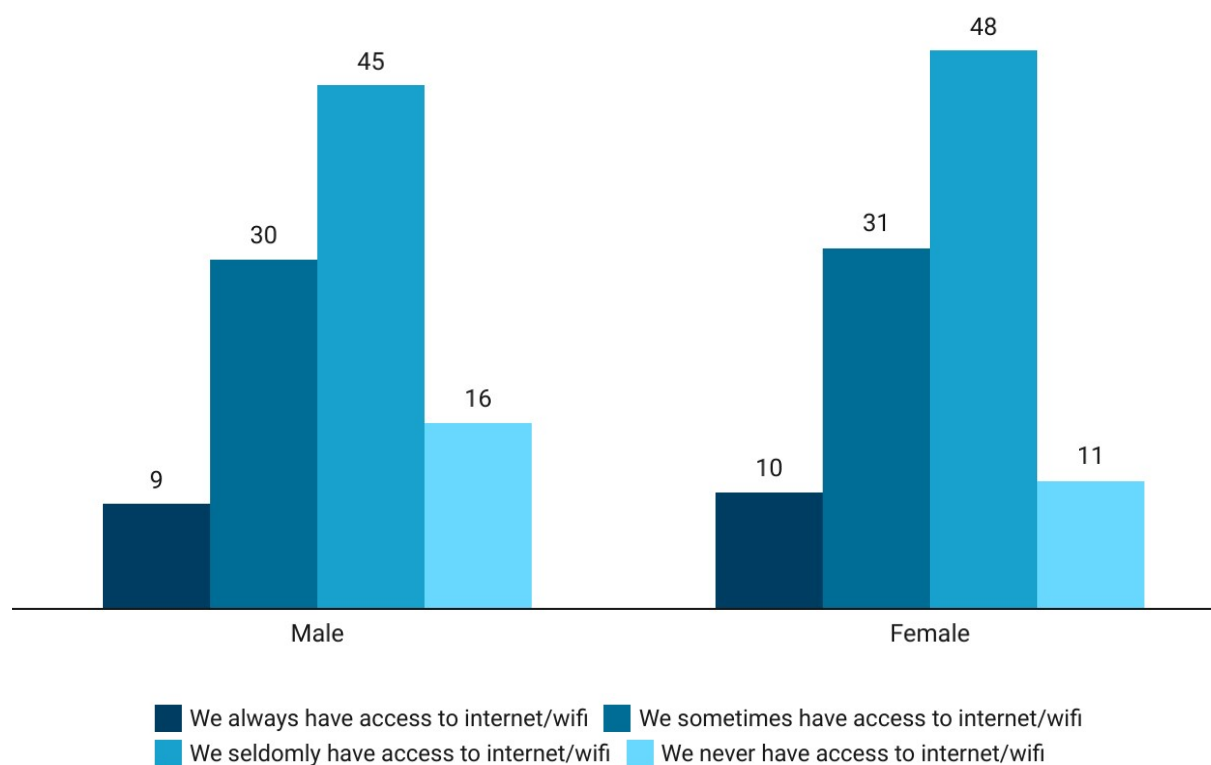


9% of male and 10% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 30% of male and 31% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi.

The highest proportion can be found among those seldomly having access to internet/wifi among both genders. 45% of male and 48% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is higher among male respondents (16%) than among female respondents (11%).

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



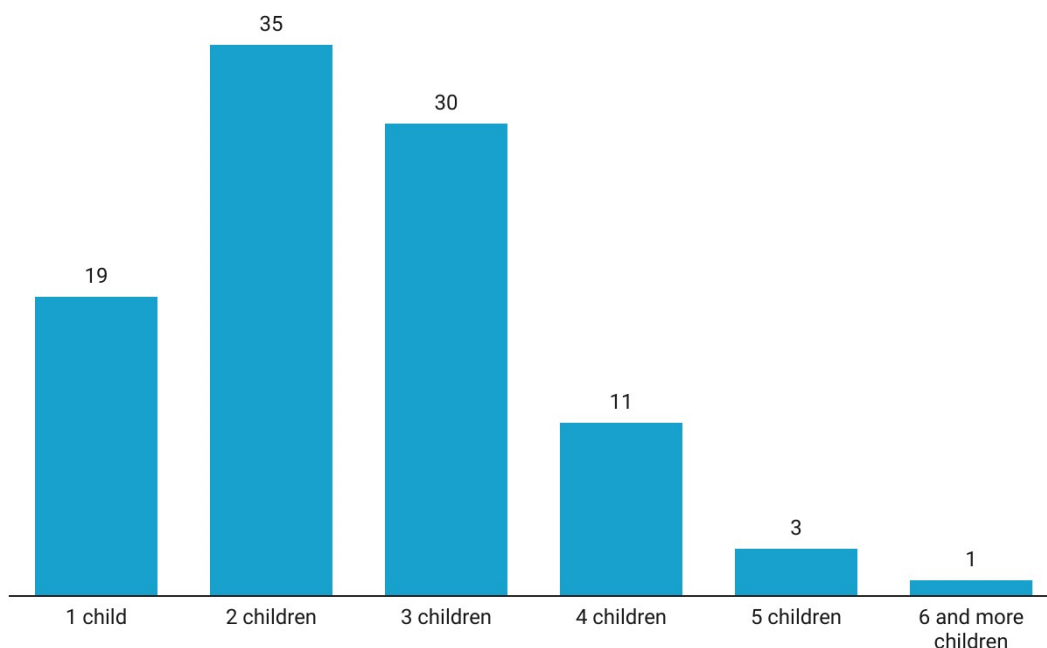
3.10. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 365). In total, of those (n = 235) stating to not be single, 11% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 209) is among those having 2 children (35%), followed by 30% having 3 children, and 19% having only one child. 11% have 4 children, and 3% have 5 children. Only 1% have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 209)

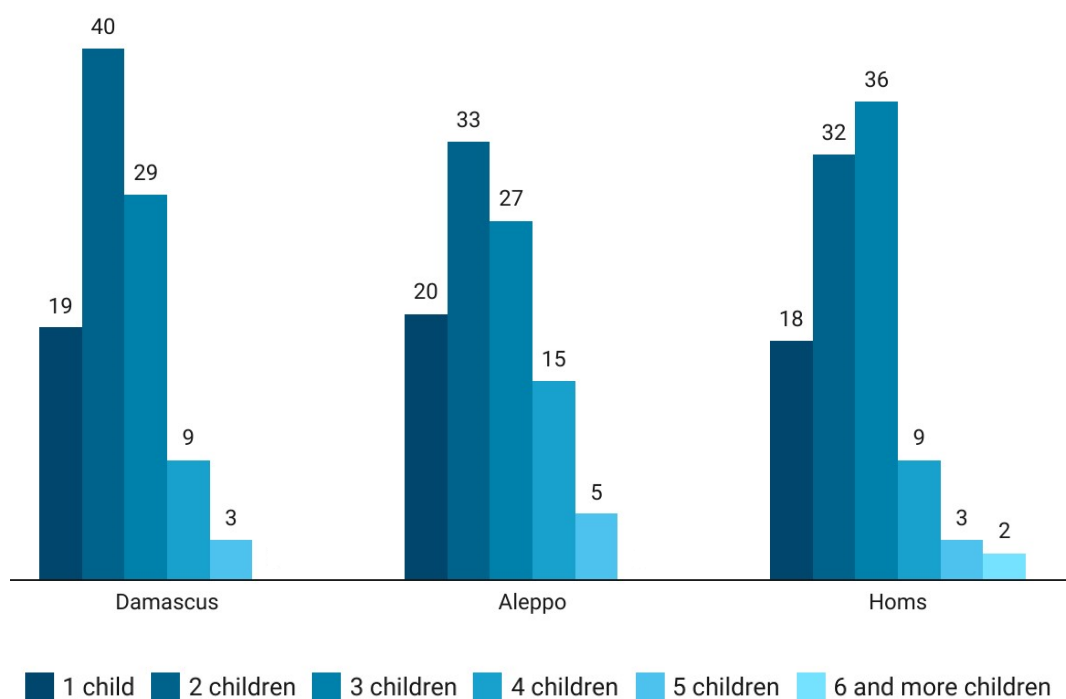
Number of children?



20% of Aleppo respondents, 19% of Damascus respondents, and 18% of Homs respondents have only 1 child, while 40% of Damascus respondents, 33% of Aleppo respondents, and 32% of Homs respondents have 2 children. The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Homs respondents, followed by Damascus (29%) and Aleppo respondents (27%).

Number of children by – City (n = 209)

Number of children?

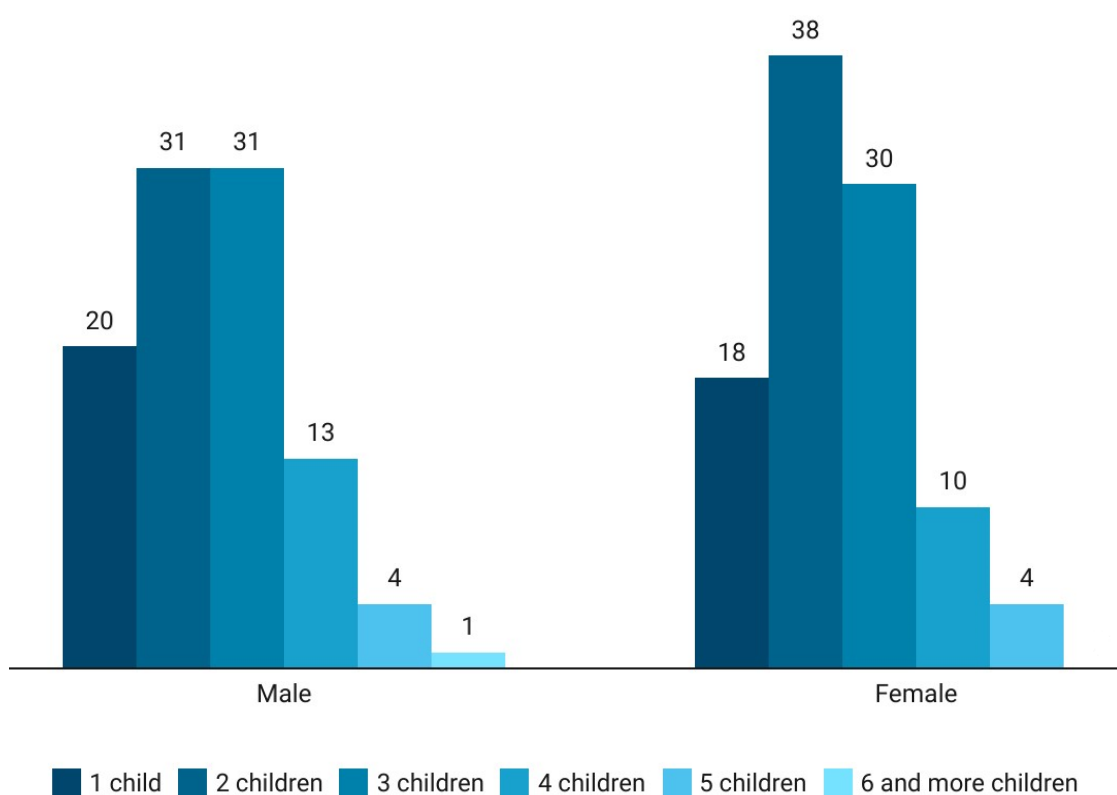


20% of male respondents and 18% female respondents have only 1 child, while 31% of male respondents, and 38% of female respondents have 2 children. The same proportion of male respondents also have 3 children (31%), while this is true for 30% of female respondents.

13% of male and 10% of female survey participants have 4 children, while the same proportion of male respondents as female respondents (each 4%) have 5 children. 1% of male respondents had 6 or more children.

Number of children by – Gender (n = 209)

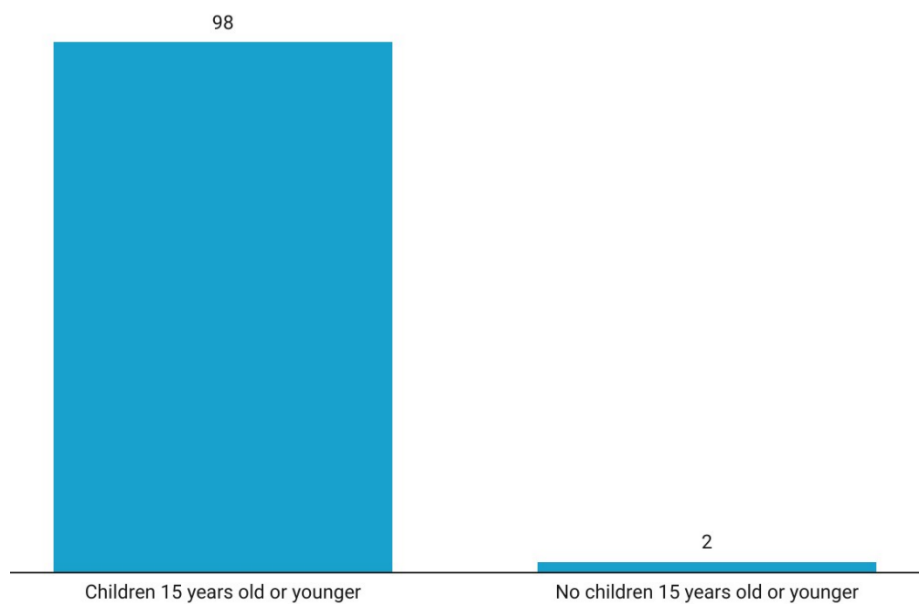
Number of children?



Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 98% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 204.

Children under 15 Years – Total (n = 209)

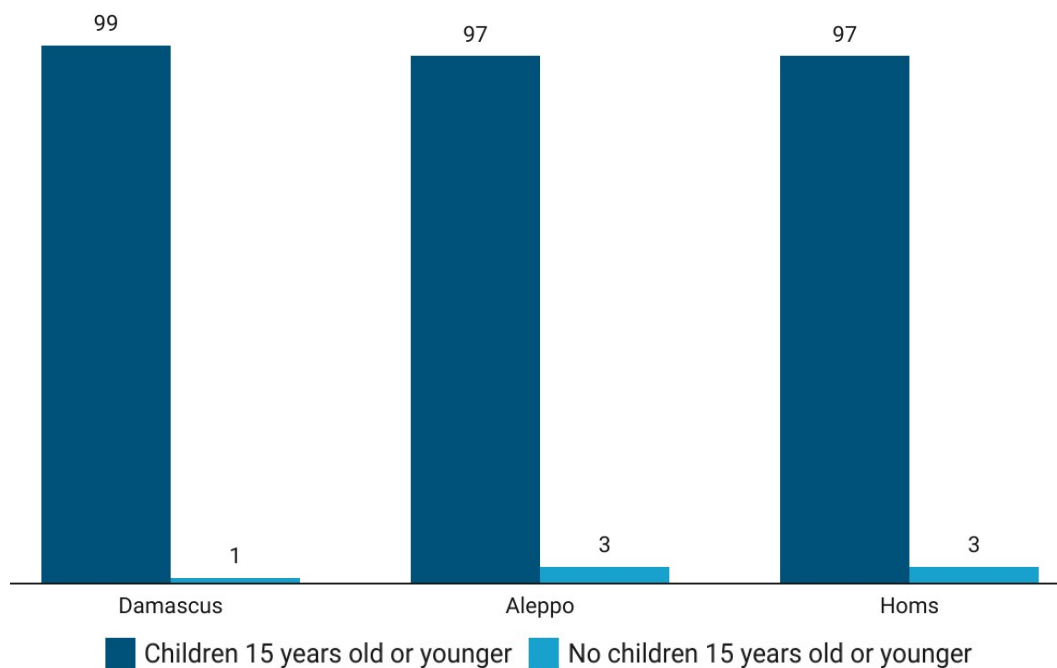
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



In Damascus, 99% of the respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 97% among Aleppo respondents as well as Homs respondents.

Children under 15 Years – City (n = 209)

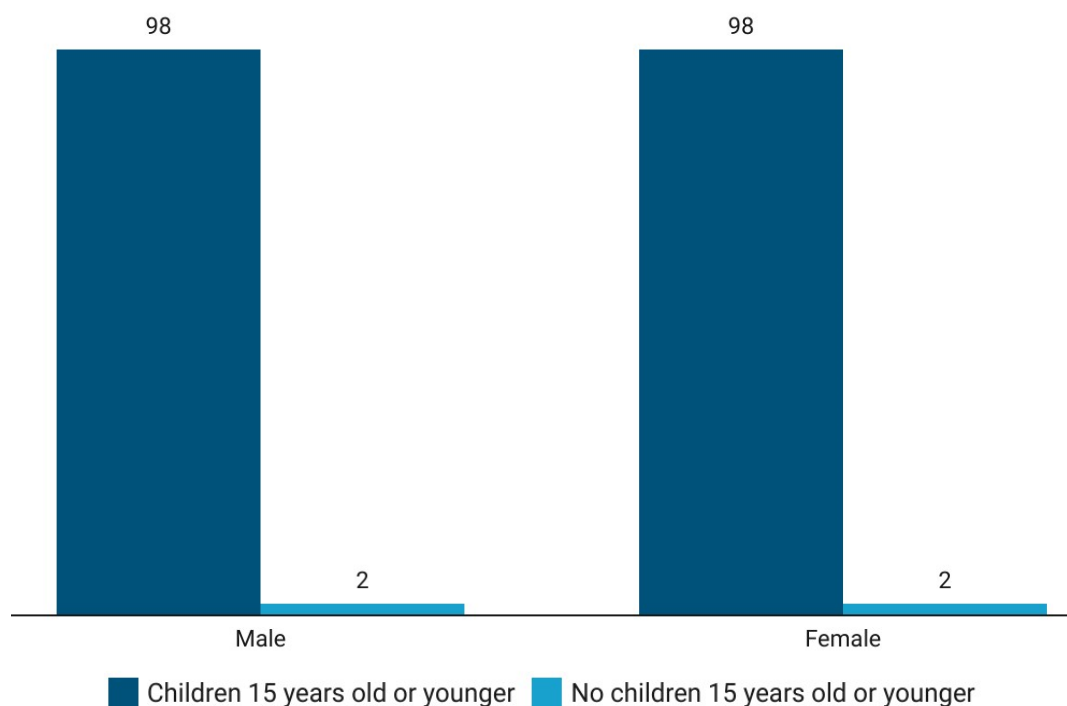
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



98% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger. The same proportion is to be found among female respondents (98%).

Children under 15 Years – Gender (n = 209)

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

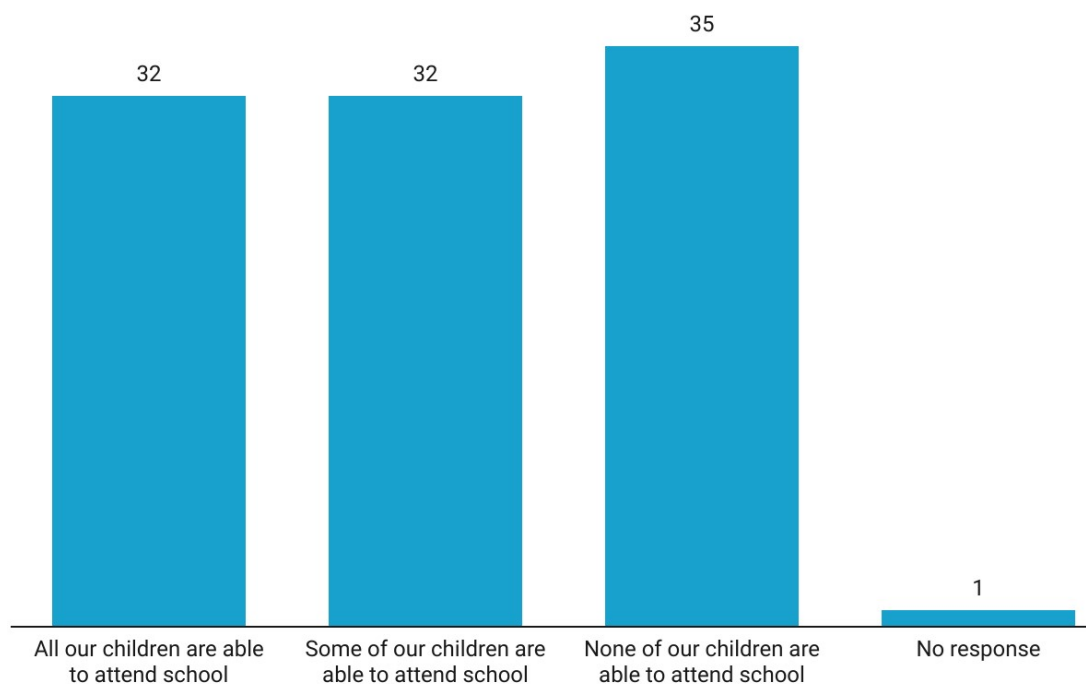


Asking all respondents (n = 204) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 32% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. The same proportion (32%) answered that only some of their children were able to attend school, while 35% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 1% did not give any answer on that question.

School Attendance – Total (n = 204)

Are your children able to attend school?



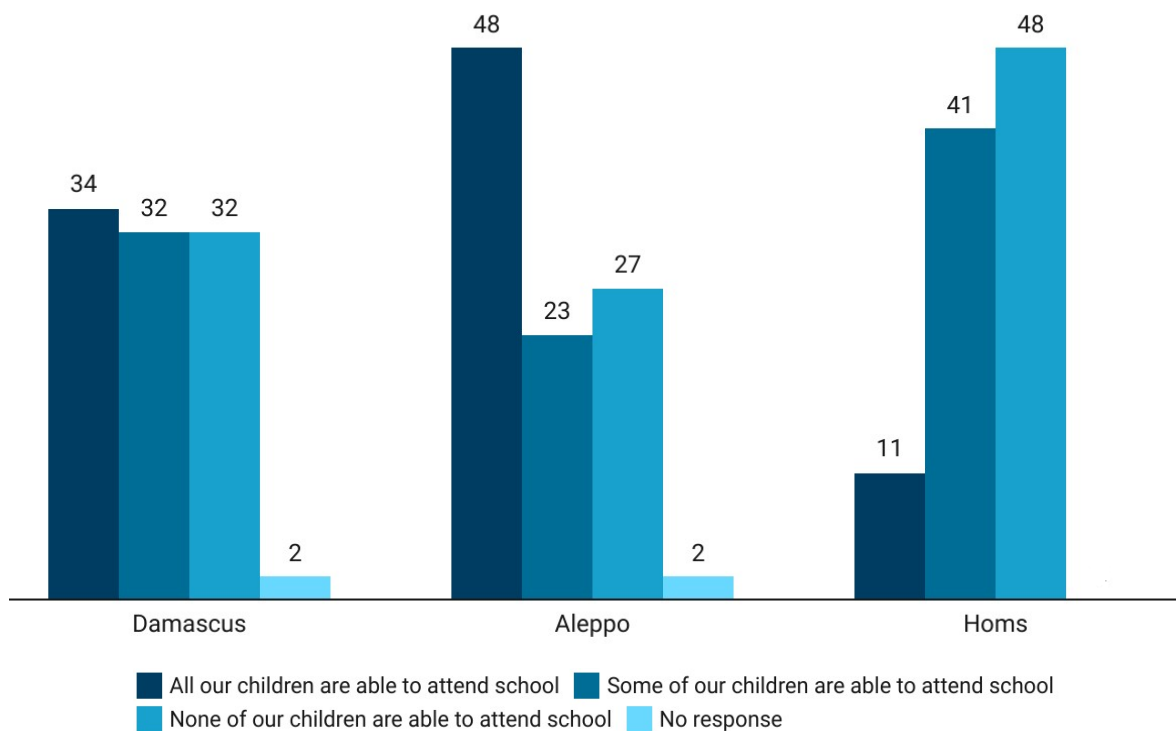
City comparison (n = 204) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Aleppo with 48%, followed by 31% in Damascus, and only 11% in Homs. However, the highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Homs (41%), followed by Damascus with 32%, and Aleppo with 23%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Homs respondents with a share of 48%, followed by Damascus with 32%, and Aleppo with 27%.

Among both Damascus and Aleppo, 2% of the respondents did not answer this question.

School Attendance – City (n = 204)

Are your children able to attend school?



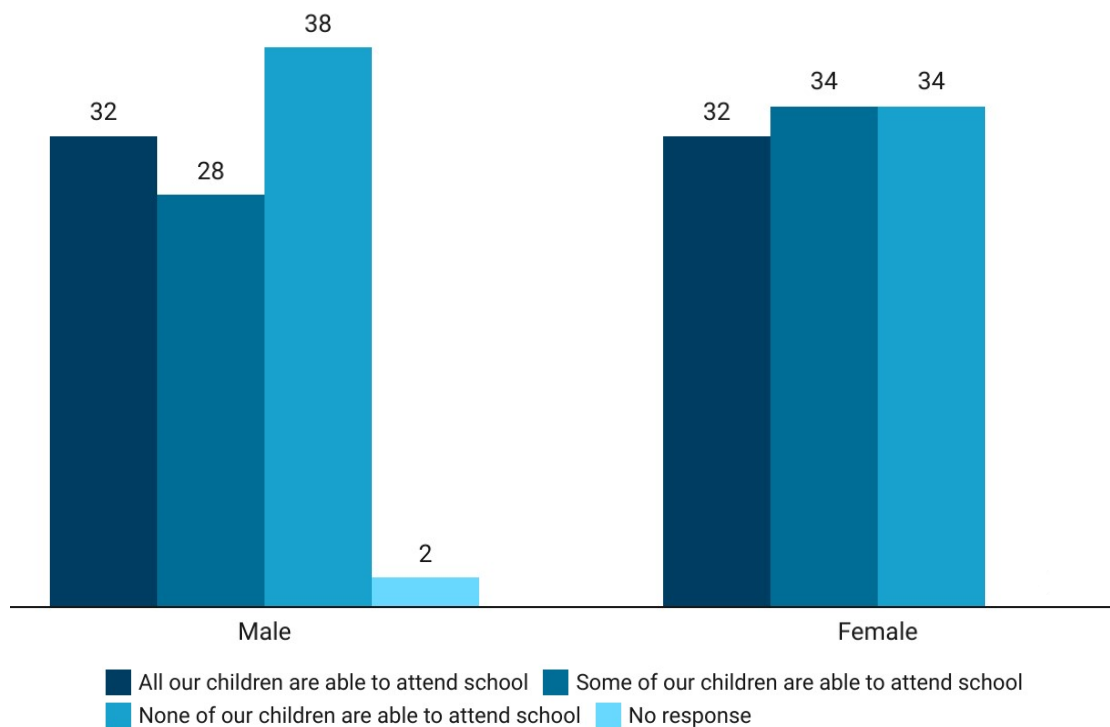
Gender comparison (n = 204) shows that a proportion of 32% among both male and female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 28% of male and 34% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school.

38% of male and 34% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

2% of male respondents refused to give an answer on this question.

School Attendance – Gender (n = 204)

Are your children able to attend school?



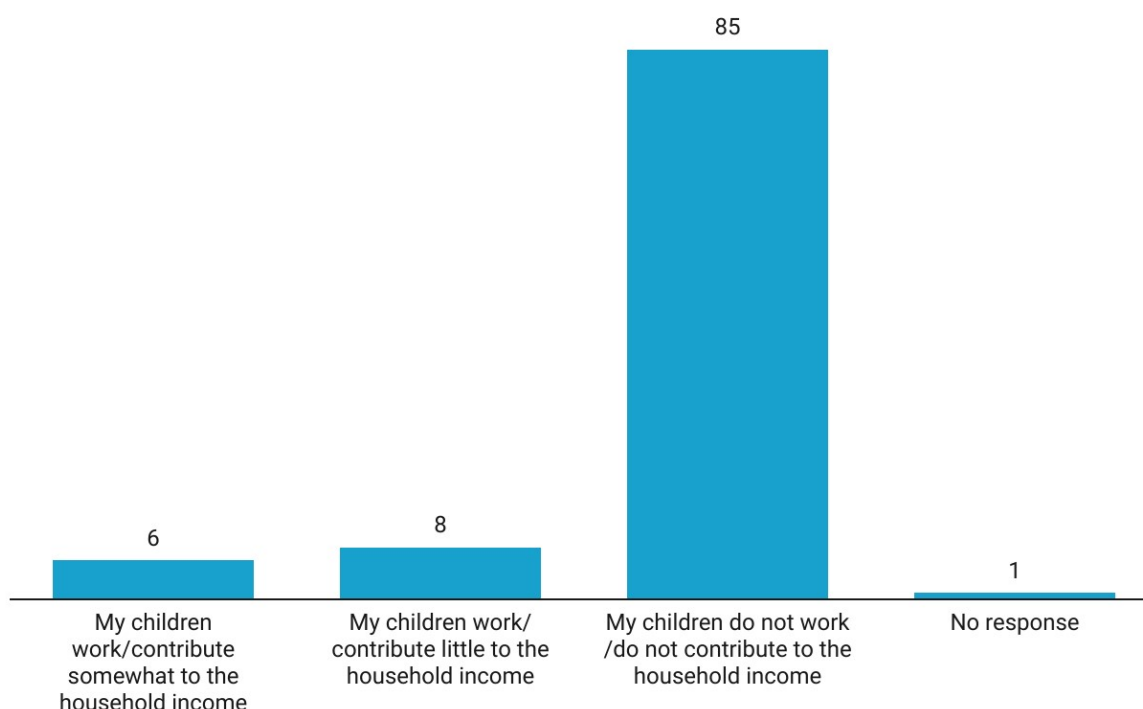
In general, the proportion of those stating that their children had to work to support the household income were low among the respondents (n = 204). None of the respondents answered that any of their children had to work significantly to support the household income.

6% admitted that their children worked or contributed somewhat to the household income, while 8% stated that their children worked little to support the family and the household income.

In contrast, 85% stated that none of their children had to work or contribute to the household income. 1% did not answer the question.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 204)

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



City comparison (n = 204) reveals that none of the respondents answered that any of their children significantly worked to support household income. 8% in Aleppo stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income, while this is true for 6% of respondents in Homs, and 3% of respondents in Damascus.

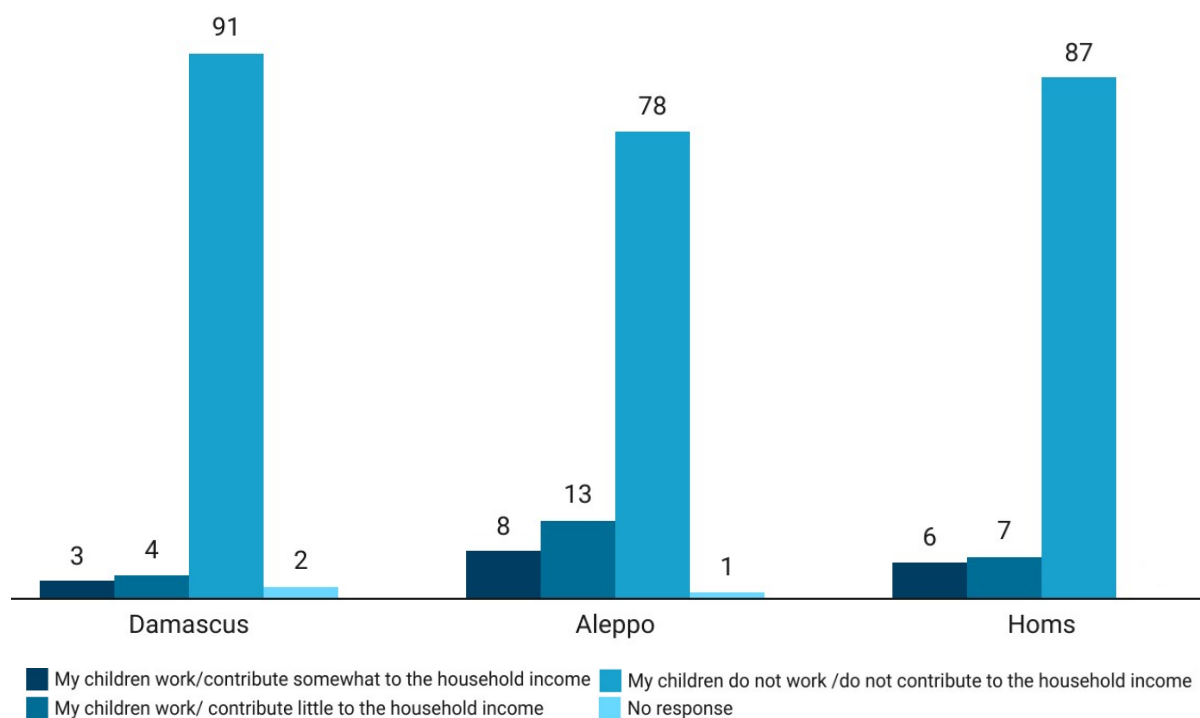
13% of Aleppo respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 7% in Homs, and 4% in Damascus.

The highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Damascus respondents with 91%, followed by Homs respondents with 87%, and Aleppo respondents with 78%.

A small proportion in Damascus (2%) as well as Aleppo (1%) did not give an answer on this question.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 204)

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 (n = 204) shows that none of the respondents answered that any of their children significantly worked to support household income.

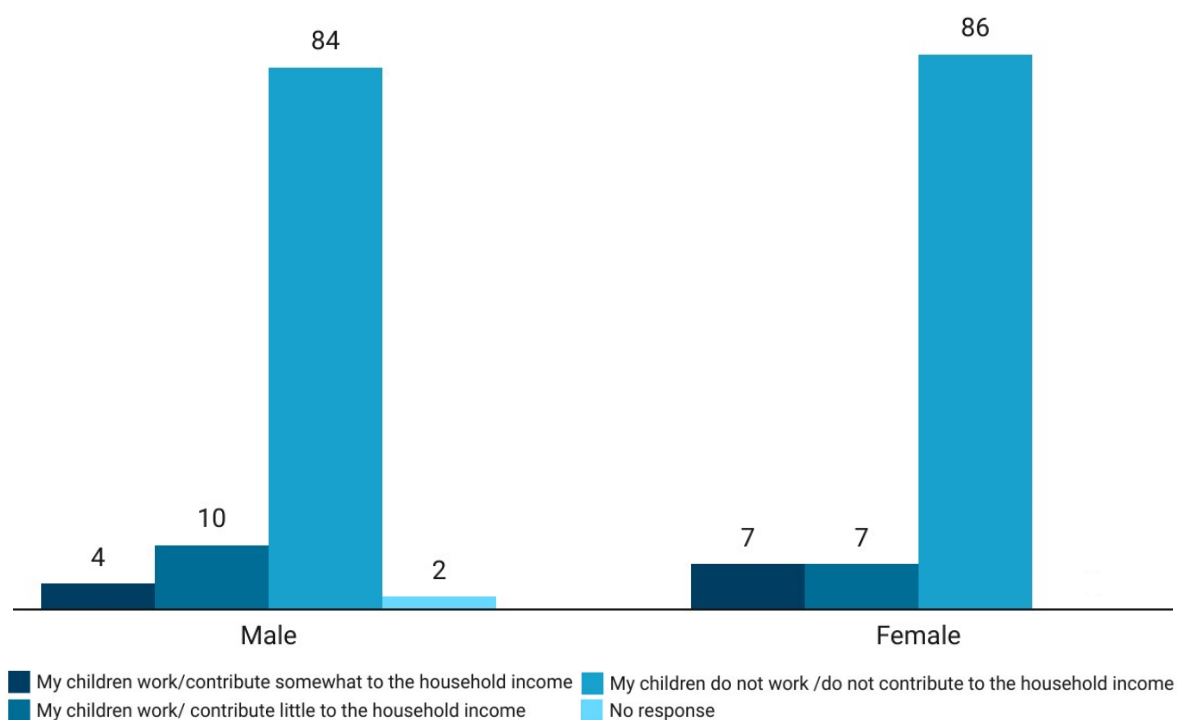
4% of male respondents and 7% of female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income. 10% of male respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, while this is true for 7% of female respondents.

The highest proportion of those stating that none of their children worked to support household income is to be found among female respondents with 86%, however 84% of male respondents agreed on it too.

A small proportion among male respondents (2%) did not give an answer on this question.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 204)

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?



4. Demographics

The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups: 200 Damascus residents, 200 Aleppo residents, and 200 Homs residents aged between 16 and 35 years old. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

4.1. Location

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Damascus	200	33.3%
Aleppo	200	33.3%
Homs	200	33.3%
Total	600	100%

4.2. Gender, and Age

Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	300	50%
Female	300	50%
Total	600	100%

Age (n = 400)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	93	23.3%
20-24	112	28.0%
25-29	104	26.0%
30-35	91	22.8%
Total	400	100%

4.3. Highest Level of Education

Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	4	0.7%
Elementary school	37	6.2%
Primary school	70	11.7%
Secondary school	239	39.8%
Vocational/technical training	82	13.7%
College/university	165	27.5%
Master and above	1	0.2%
No response	2	0.3%
Total	600	100%

4.4. Marital Status

Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	365	60.8%
Married	224	37.3%
Cohabitation	0	0%
Divorced/separated	4	0.7%
Widower/widow	7	1.2%
Total	600	100%

4.5. Children

Number of children (n = 235*)

	Frequency	Percent
No children	26	11.1%
1	40	17%
2	74	31.5%
3	63	26.8%
4	23	9.8%
5	8	3.4%
6 and more	1	0.4%
Total	235	100%

* missing values = Singles (n = 365)

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 209)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	204	97.6%
No	5	2.4%
Total	209	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 204)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	65	31.9%
Some of our children are able to attend school	65	31.9%
None of our children are able to attend school	72	35.3%
No response	2	1%
Total	204	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 204)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	0	0%
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	12	5.9%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	16	7.8%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	174	85.3%
No response	2	1%
Total	204	100%

Appendix: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Damascus

Aleppo

Homs

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (*do not read*)

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (*do not read*)

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (*do not read*)

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response (*do not read*)

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	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*)

- 1** **IRAQ**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021
- 2** **AFGHANISTAN**
Socio-Economic Survey 2021
- 3** **TUNISIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 4** **EGYPT**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 5** **LEBANON**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 6** **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 7** **ALGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 8** **LIBYA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 9** **MOROCCO**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 10** **KABUL**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 11** **LEBANON**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023
- 12** **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2023

www.bfa.gv.at
www.staatendokumentation.at



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