


SYRIA

Socio-Economic Survey 2025



 Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

 Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum



Disclaimer

This report 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 or 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 Country of Origin Information - Content Management System (COI-CMS) is a database for COI contents drawn up in conformity with COI standards to satisfy the requirements of immigration and asylum procedures (regional directorates, initial reception centres, Federal Administrative Court) based on research of existing, credible and primarily publicly accessible information. The content of the COI-CMS provides a general view of the situation with respect to relevant facts in countries of origin or in EU Member States, independent of any given individual case.

The content of the COI-CMS is intended for use by the target audience in the institutions tasked with asylum and immigration matters. Section 5, para 5, last sentence of the Act on the Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum (BFA-G) applies to them, i.e. content of the COI-CMS is as such not part of the country of origin information accessible to the general public. However, it becomes accessible to the party in question by being used in proceedings (party's right to be heard, use in the decision letter) and to the general public by being used in the decision.

Quality assurance of the machine translation of DeepL: The translation, which is not labelled as an 'automatic translation', has been quality assured by a professional translator. Any discrepancies or differences in the translation are not binding and have no legal effect for compliance or enforcement purposes. If you have any questions about the accuracy of the quality-assured translation, please contact Staatendokumentation at BFA-Staatendokumentation@bmi.gv.at.

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.

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

Contents

- 1 Executive Summary 1**
- 2 Main Results 1**
- 3 Trends 4**
- 4 Methodology 8**
- 5 Chapter Summary 9**
 - 5.1 Occupation and type of employment 10
 - 5.2 Housing situation and impact of housing costs 15
 - 5.3 Access to electricity in dwelling 23
 - 5.4 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food 26
 - 5.5 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods 31
 - 5.6 Access to clean drinking water 33
 - 5.7 Access to the necessary hygiene products 36
 - 5.8 Access to medical services 39
 - 5.9 Access to internet/wifi 44
 - 5.10 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income 46
- 6 Demographics 55**
 - 6.1 Location 55
 - 6.2 Gender and age 56
 - 6.3 Highest level of education 56
 - 6.4 Marital status 56
 - 6.5 Children 57
- 7 Appendix: Questionnaire 58**
- 8 Imprint 63**

1 Executive Summary

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:48

Statistics Lebanon Ltd conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Syria on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 20 May and 28 May, 2025.

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

2 Main Results

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:49

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 22 % manage to afford the housing costs. 43 % of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 27 % of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 8 % of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 28 % of Aleppo respondents, 23 % of Damascus respondents and 15 % of Homs respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 50 % of Damascus residents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 36 % of Aleppo and 42 % of Homs residents. 33 % of Homs respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 24 % of each Damascus and Aleppo residents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Aleppo residents with 12 %, followed by Homs with 10 %, and Damascus with 3 %.

Access to electricity in dwelling

- 5 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 20 % mostly have electricity available. The largest proportion of respondents are those sometimes having electricity available (69 %). A share of 6 % never have electricity available.
- Comparing Damascus, Aleppo and Homs (n = 600), it should be highlighted that the access to electricity is limited in general. 8 % of Aleppo residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 4 % in Damascus, and 1 % in Homs. 30 % of respondents living in Damascus mostly have access to electricity, followed by Aleppo with 19 %, and Homs with 10 %. 84 % of Homs residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Aleppo with 62 %, and Damascus with 61 %. 11 % of Aleppo residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 5 % of each Damascus and Homs residents.

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

- 23 % 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 (41 %). 26 % of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 10 % cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Aleppo with 31 %, followed by Damascus with 20 %, and Homs with 16 %. It is in Damascus, where 48 % of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 39 % of respondents in Homs, and 37 % of respondents in Aleppo. 33 % of Homs residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 26 % in Damascus, and 21 % in Aleppo. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Homs residents with 12 %, followed by Aleppo with 11 %, and Damascus with 6 %.

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

- 19 % of surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 37 % can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 32 % hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 12 % cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 27 % of Aleppo residents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while this is true for 26 % of Damascus and 6 % of Homs residents. 43 % of Damascus respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 37 % of Homs and 31 % of Aleppo respondents. 42 % of Homs respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 27 % of Aleppo and 26 % of Damascus respondents. 15 % of each Aleppo and Homs residents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 5 % of Damascus respondents.

Access to clean drinking water

- 58 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 32 % sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 8 % of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2 % never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Damascus with 63 %, followed by Homs with 59 %, and Aleppo with 50 %. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Aleppo respondents with 37 %, followed by Damascus respondents with 32 %, and Homs respondents with 27 %. 11 % of Homs respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 10 % of Aleppo respondents, and 5 % of Damascus respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Aleppo and Homs with each 3 %.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 20 % 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. 45 % of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 30 % hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. A proportion of 5 % never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (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 33 %, followed by Aleppo respondents with 24 %, and Homs respondents with 4 %. 46 % of each Damascus and Aleppo respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 42 % of Homs respondents. The largest proportion of those hardly having all necessary hygienic products is to be found in Homs with 47 %, followed by Aleppo with 25 %, and Damascus with 18 %. Among the respondent group in Homs, 7 % stated to never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 5 % of Aleppo and 3 % of Damascus residents.

Access to medical services

- 61 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 33 % have access but they are not able to afford them. 5 % do not have any access to vaccinations. 1 % did not answer.
- 57 % of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 35 % have access but cannot afford them. 8 % do not have access to medication or drugs at all.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 56 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 30 % have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 13 % have no access to primary medical care. 1 % did not answer.
- 38 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 54 % have access to a medical specialist but are not able to afford the visit. 8 % do not have access to a medical specialist at all.
- 9 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 65 % have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 24 % has no access at all. 2 % did not answer.
- 36 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 57 % have access but cannot afford it. 7 % have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

School attendance

- Asking all respondents (n = 176) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 18 % stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 45 % 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. 2 % did not answer.

- City comparison (n = 176) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Damascus with 25 %, followed by Aleppo with 24 %, and Homs with 5 %. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Homs (56 %), followed by Damascus with 43 %, and Aleppo with 37 %. 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 38 %, followed by Aleppo with 37 %, and Damascus with 30 %. 2 % of each Damascus and Aleppo respondents did not answer, while the same is true for 1 % of Homs residents.

Contribution to household income

- 3 % of the respondents (n = 176) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 6 % stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 8 % of the respondents answered that their children worked little to support the family and the household income, while a majority of 83 % stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.
- 4 % of Damascus respondents answered that their children significantly worked to support household income, while the same is true for 3 % of Aleppo and 2 % of Homs respondents. 11 % of Aleppo residents stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income, while this is true for 5 % of Damascus respondents. 15 % of Aleppo respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 5 % 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 Homs respondents with 93 %, followed by Damascus respondents with 87 %, and Aleppo respondents with 71 %.

3 Trends

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:49

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

Housing

While 16 % stated that they could afford the housing costs in 2024, the proportion has increased to 22 % in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to afford housing costs	16	22

Can just about afford housing costs	43	43
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	27	27
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	14	8

The proportion of those who mostly have electricity available has increased from 14 % in 2024 to 20 % in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have electricity available	2	5
Mostly have electricity available	14	20
Sometimes have electricity available	68	69
Never have electricity available	16	6

Food and water access

While in 2024, 16 % managed to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, the proportion has increased to 23 % in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	16	23
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	44	41
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	28	26
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	12	10

No significant changes in terms of the access to clean drinking water can be seen in the comparison between 2024 and 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access to clean drinking water	56	58
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	31	32
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	8	8
Never have access to clean drinking water	5	2

Basic consumer goods

While 6 % answered they could manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family in 2024, the proportion has increased to 19 % in 2025.

	2024	2025
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	6	19
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	39	37
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	40	32
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	15	12

A positive trend can be identified in terms of the access to necessary hygiene products: while in 2024, 11 % had all necessary hygiene products, the proportion has increased to 20 % in 2025.

	2024	2025
Have all necessary hygiene products	11	20
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	54	45
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	29	30
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	6	5

Health services

Vaccinations

A negative trend towards the access to vaccinations can be seen between 2024 and 2025: while in 2024, 26 % had access but could not afford vaccinations, the proportion has increased to 33 % in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	64	61
Have access, but cannot afford	26	33
Have no access	9	5

Medication and drugs

In 2024, 43 % always had access and could afford medication and drugs, while in 2025, this is true for 57 %. In addition, the proportion of those not having access has decreased from 14 % to 8 %.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	43	57
Have access, but cannot afford	43	35
Have no access	14	8

Primary medical care (family doctor)

In 2024, 44 % always had access and could afford primary medical care, the proportion has increased to 56 % in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	44	56
Have access, but cannot afford	29	30
Have no access	27	13

Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)

A positive development is to be noticed in case of the access to medical specialists: in 2024, 28 % always had access and could afford a visit, while this is true for 38 % in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	28	38
Have access, but cannot afford	62	54
Have no access	10	8

Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)

The proportion of those always having access to advanced treatment has increased from 4 % in 2024 to 9 % in 2025. However, the proportion of those having access but not being able to afford it has increased from 58 % in 2024 to 65 % in 2025. While in 2024, 32 % had no access, the proportion has decreased to 24 % in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	4	9
Have access, but cannot afford	58	65
Have no access	32	24

Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)

In 2024, 20 % always had access and could afford medical diagnostics, while the proportion has increased to 36 % in 2025.

	2024	2025
Always have access and can afford	20	36
Have access, but cannot afford	70	57
Have no access	10	7

4 Methodology

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:49

Statistics Lebanon Ltd conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Syria on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 20 May and 28 May, 2025.

The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Damascus, 200 residents of Aleppo, and 200 residents of Homs. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) focusing on the socio-economic

situation of households. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population.

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.

5 Chapter Summary

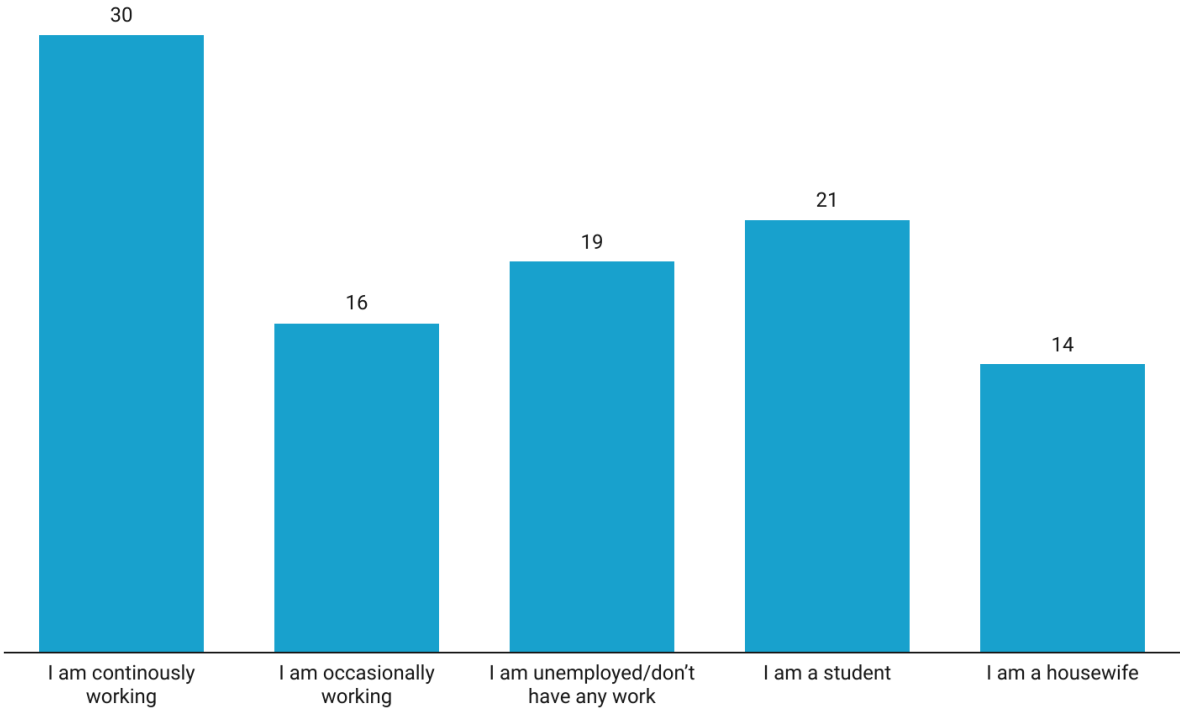
5.1 Occupation and type of employment

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:49

In the present sample (n = 600), 30 % work continuously, while 16 % have occasional jobs. 21 % of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 14 % are housewives, while 19 % are unemployed/do not work currently.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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

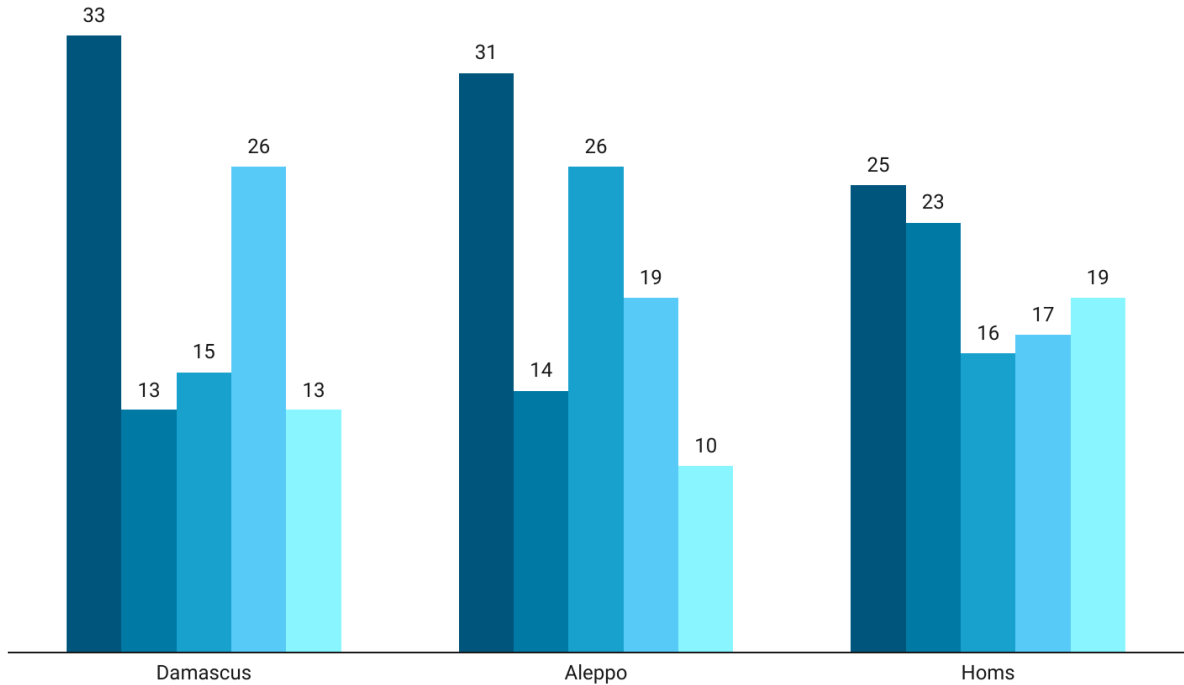


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 33 % work continuously in Damascus, while this is true for 31 % in Aleppo and 25 % in Homs. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Homs with 23 %, followed by Aleppo with 14 %, and Damascus with 13 %. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Aleppo with 26 %, followed by Homs with 16 % and Damascus with 15 %. The proportion of students is highest in Damascus (26 %), followed by Aleppo (19 %), and Homs (17 %). 19 % of Homs respondents are housewives, while this is true for 13 % in Damascus, and 10 % in Aleppo.

Occupation – City (n = 600)

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

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

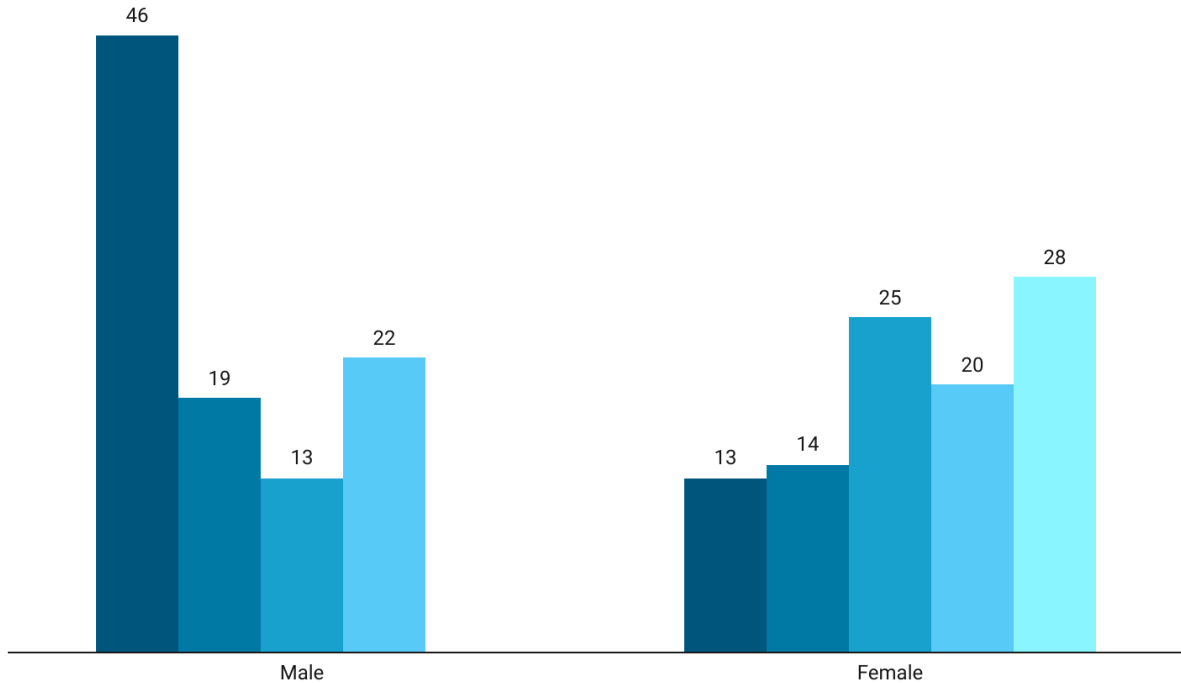


Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 46 % of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 13 % of female respondents. 19 % of male respondents and 14 % of female respondents work occasionally. 13 % of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 25 % of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among men (22 %) than among women (20 %). 28 % of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

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

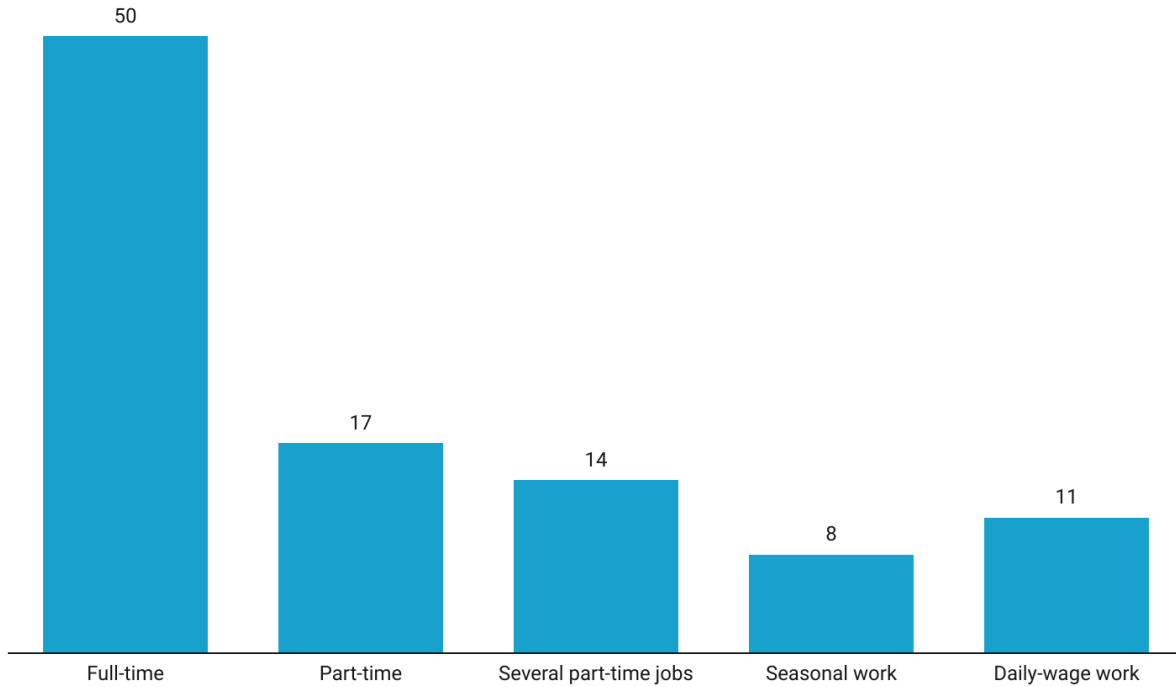
■ I am continuously working ■ I am occasionally working ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work ■ I am a student ■ I am a housewife



50 % of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 277) are full-time workers, while 17 % are part-time workers. 14 % of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 8 % who work as seasonal workers. 11 % work as daily wage workers.

Type of Occupation – Total (n = 277)

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

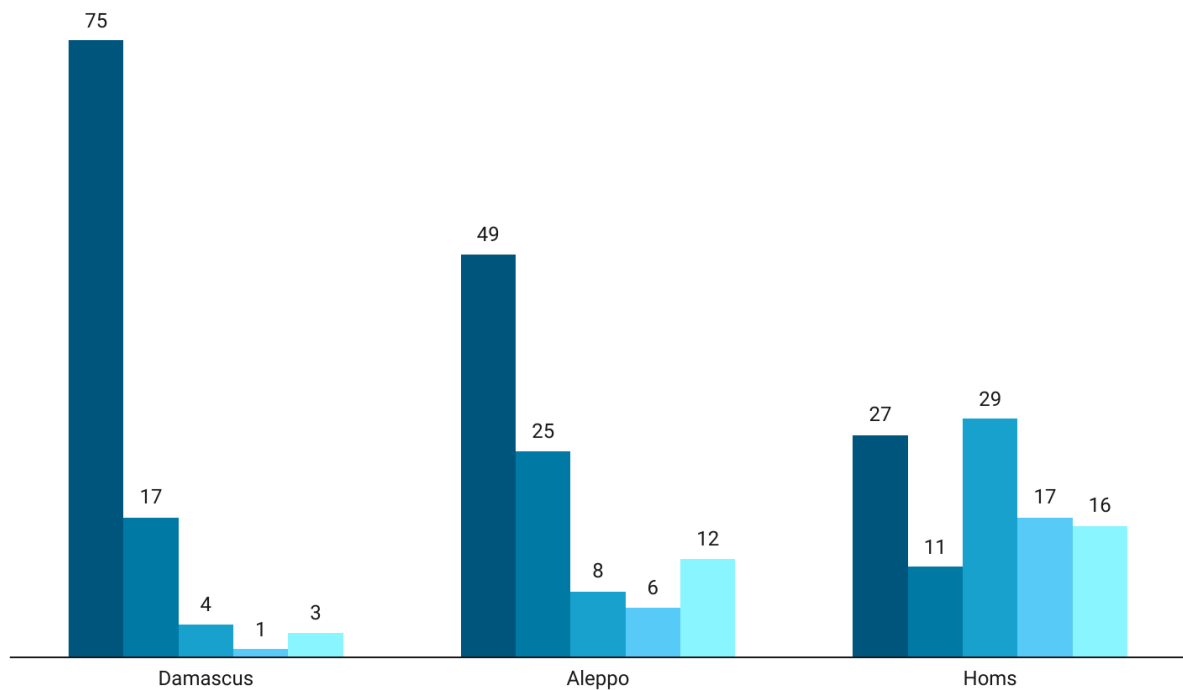


The largest share of full-time workers can be found among Damascus residents with 75 %, followed by Aleppo with 49 %, and Homs with 27 %. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 25 % in Aleppo, 17 % in Damascus, and 11 % in Homs. The largest proportion of those having several part-time jobs can be found among Homs respondents with 29 %, followed by Aleppo respondents with 8 %, and 4 % among Damascus respondents. 17 % of Homs residents are seasonal workers, followed by 6 % of Aleppo residents, and 1 % of Damascus residents. 16 % of Homs respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 12 % of Aleppo, and 3 % of Damascus respondents.

Type of Occupation – City (n = 277)

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

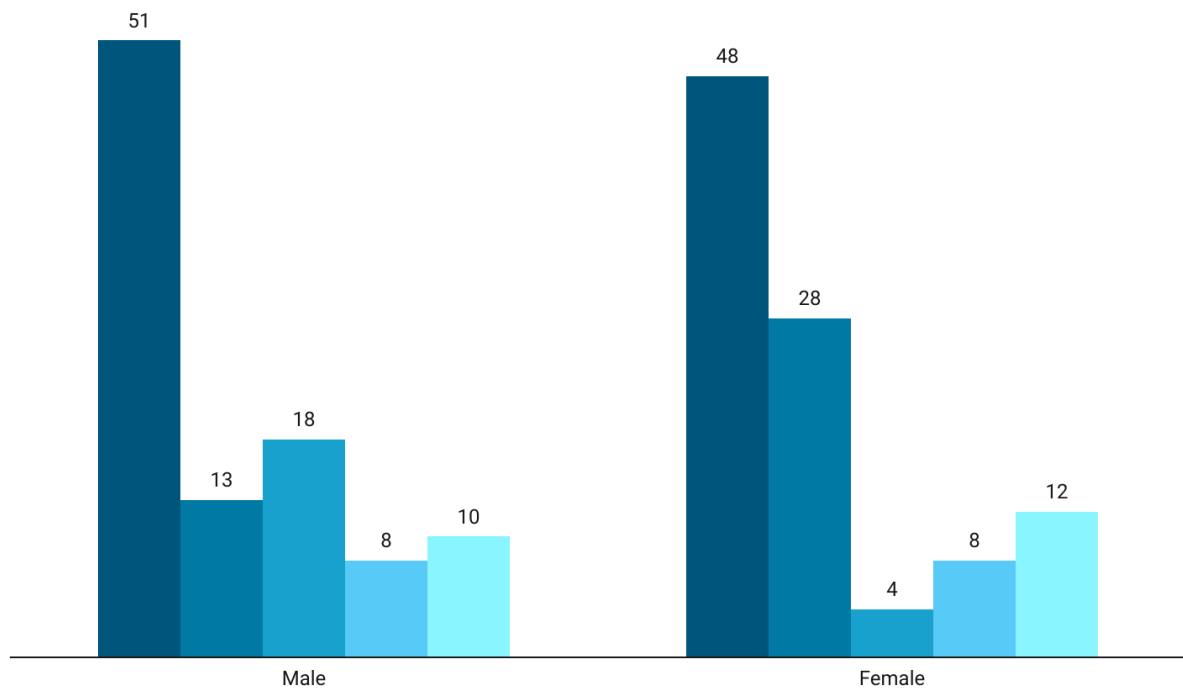


Gender comparison (n = 277) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among male respondents (51 %) than among female respondents (48 %). On the contrary, the proportion of part-time workers is higher among women (28 %) than among men (13 %). 18 % of male respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 4 % of female respondents. The proportion of daily-wage workers is 8 % among both male and female respondents. 10 % of male and 12 % of female respondents work as seasonal workers.

Type of Occupation – Gender (n = 277)

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



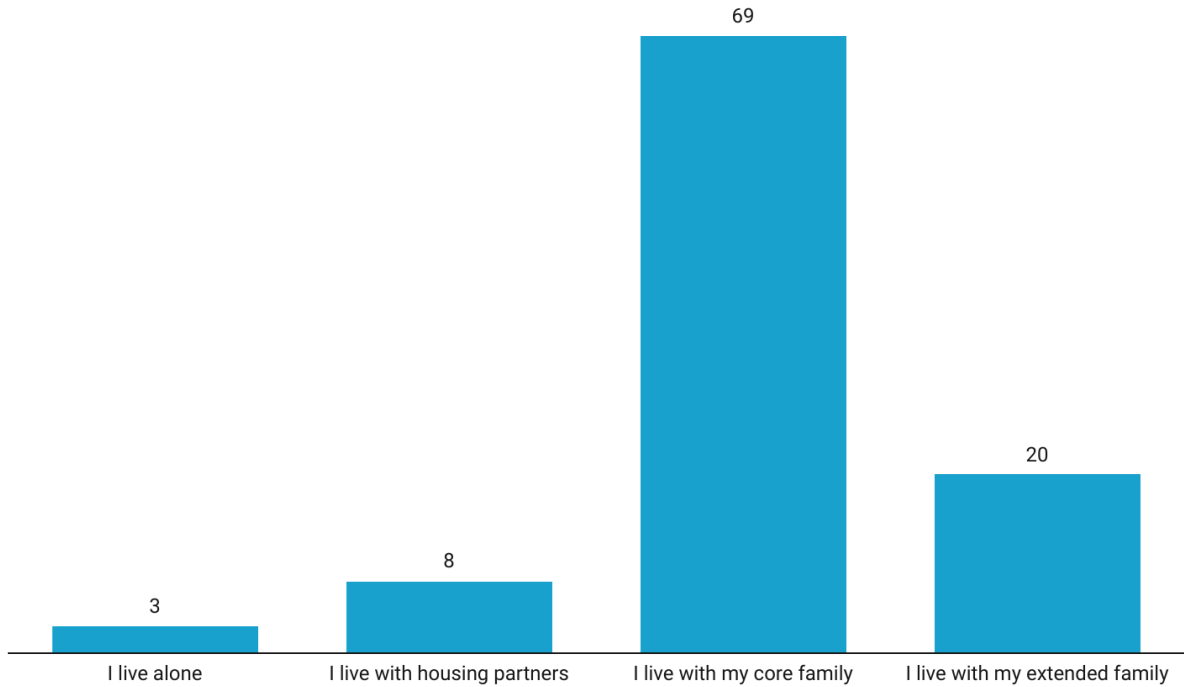
5.2 Housing situation and impact of housing costs

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:49

3 % of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 8 % live with their housing partners. 69 % live with their core family, while 20 % live with their extended family.

Current Housing Situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

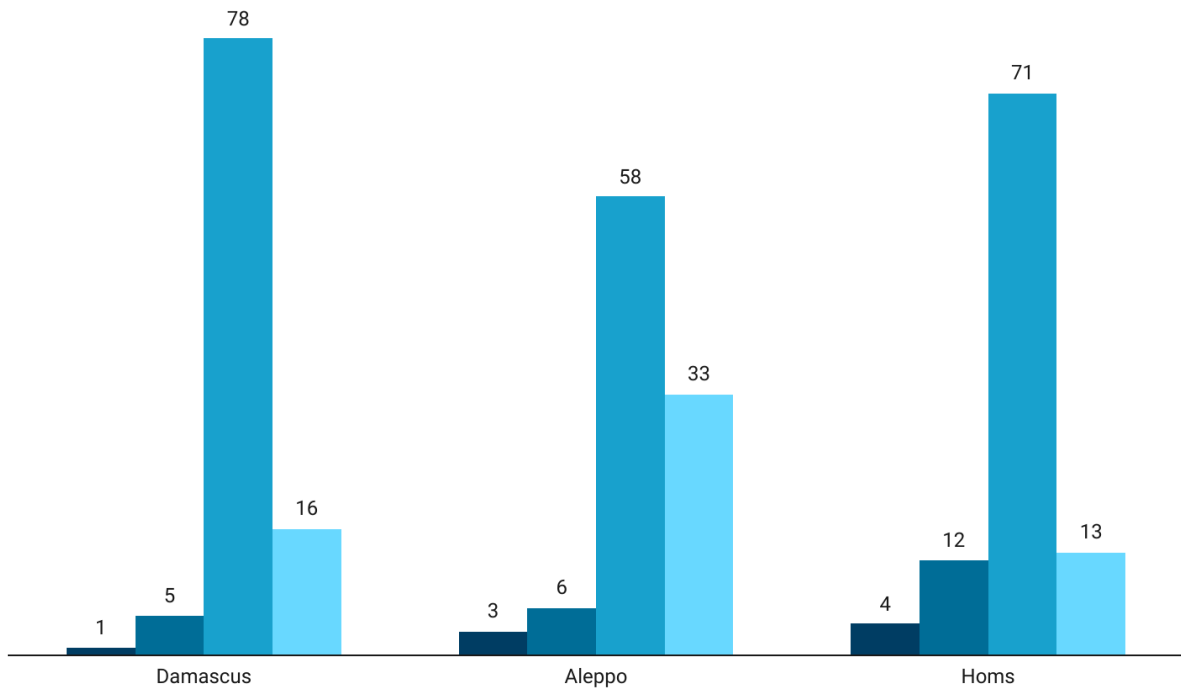


City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Damascus respondents (78 %), followed by Homs with 71 %, and Aleppo with 58 %. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Aleppo with 33 %, followed by Damascus (16 %), and Homs (13 %). 12 % of Homs respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 6 % in Aleppo, and 5 % in Damascus. In Homs, 4 % live alone, while this is true for 3 % in Aleppo, and 1 % of Damascus.

Current Housing Situation – City (n = 600)

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

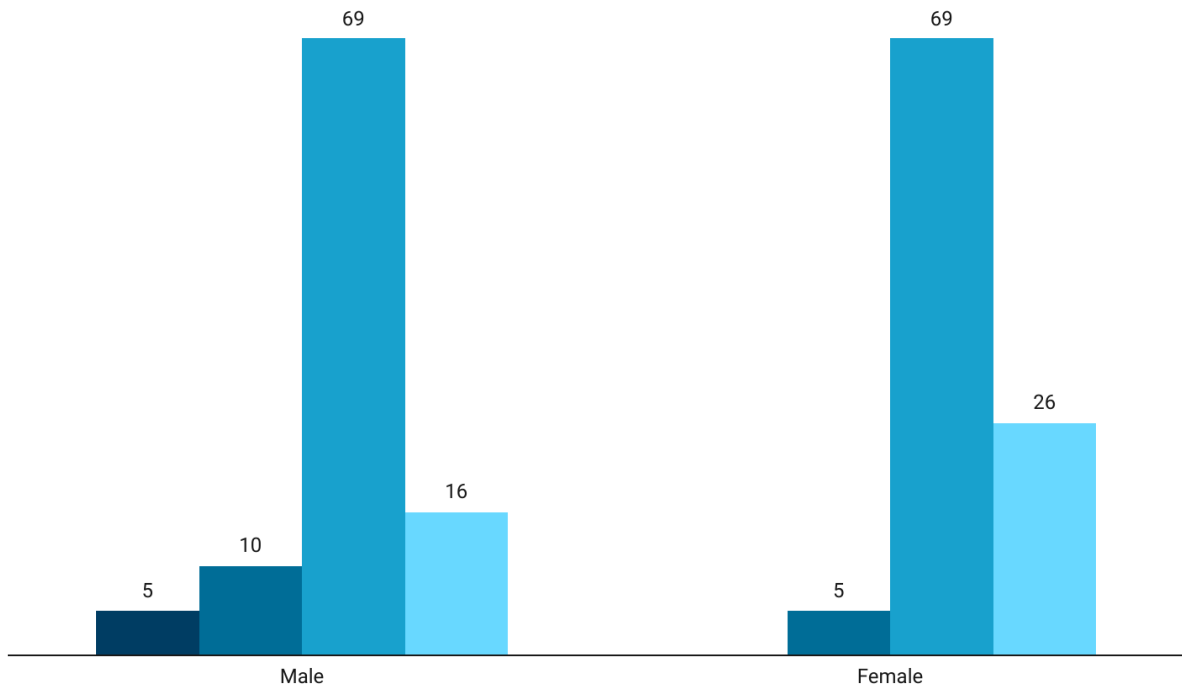


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 69 % of each male and female respondents live with their core family. 16 % of male and 26 % of female survey participants live with their extended family. Among male respondents, 5 % live alone. 10 % of male respondents and 5 % of female respondents live with their housing partners.

Current Housing Situation – Gender (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

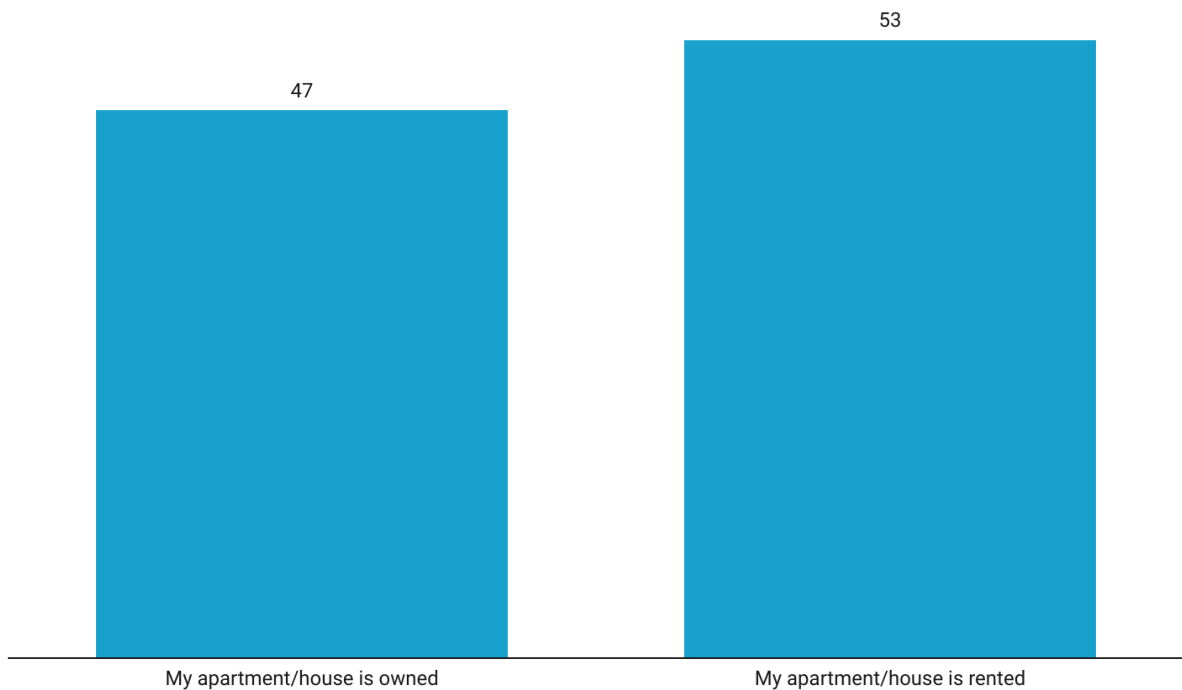
■ I live alone ■ I live with housing partners ■ I live with my core family ■ I live with my extended family



47 % of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 53 % live in an apartment or house they rent.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

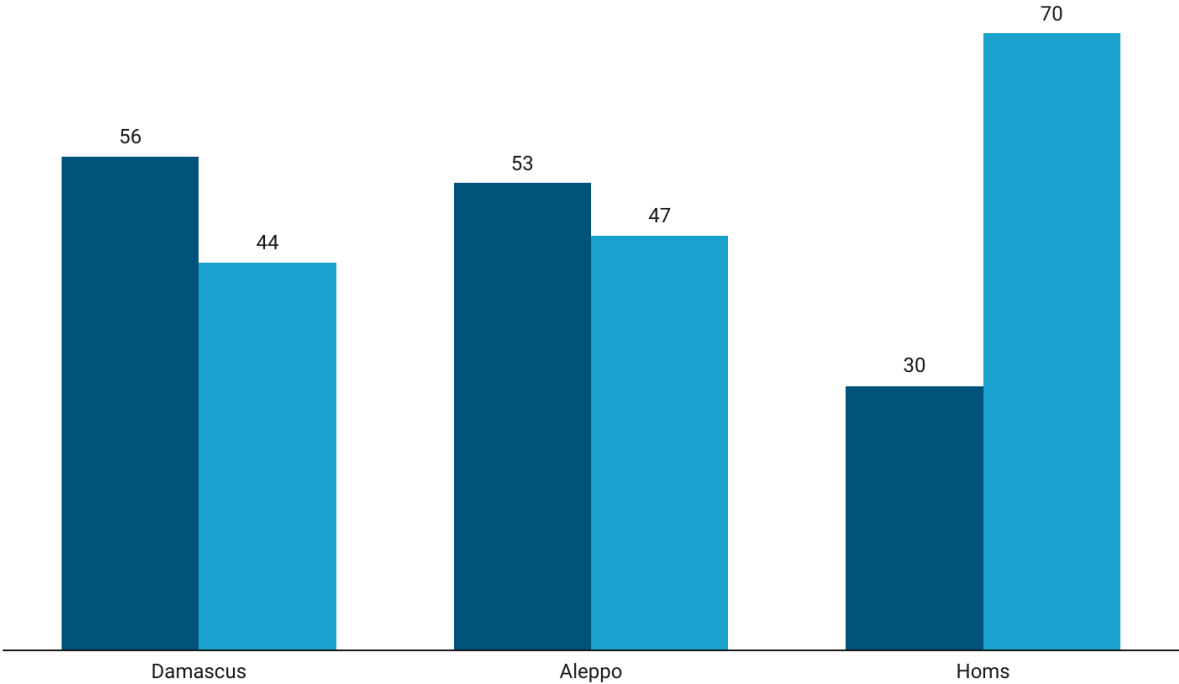


City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Damascus with 56 %, while this is true for 53 % in Aleppo, and 30 % in Homs. The highest proportion of those living in an apartment or house they rent is in Homs with 70 %, followed by Aleppo with 47 %, and Damascus with 44 %.

Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented

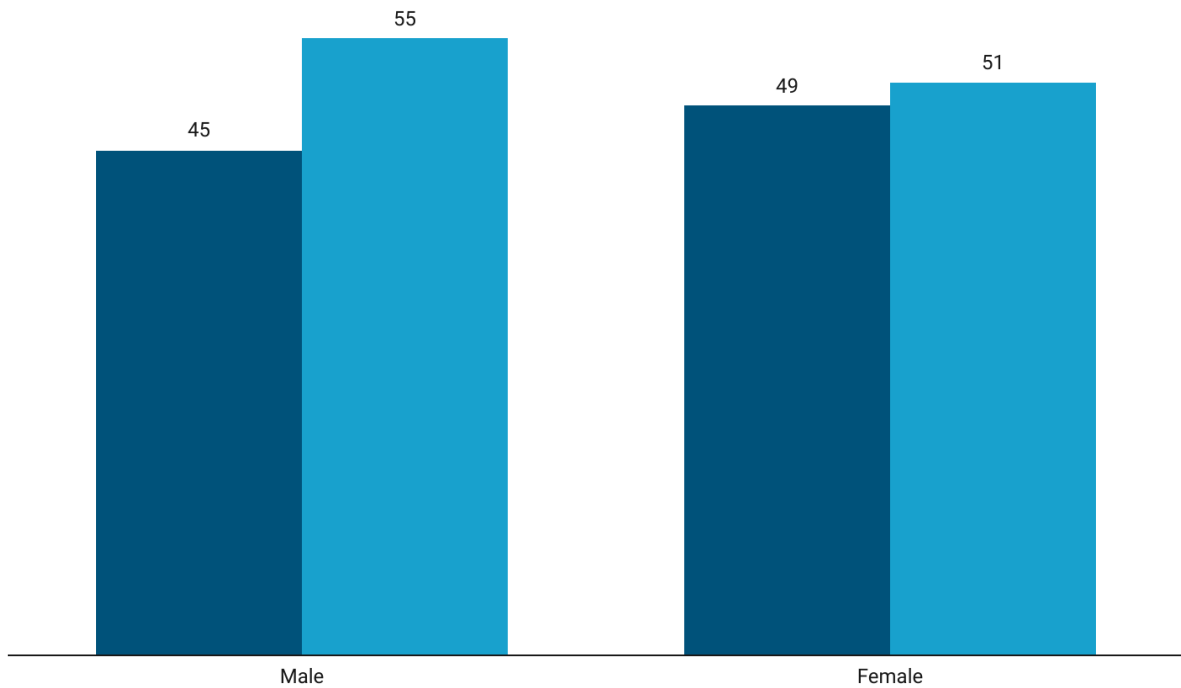


45 % of male and 49 % of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 55 % of male respondents and 51 % of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

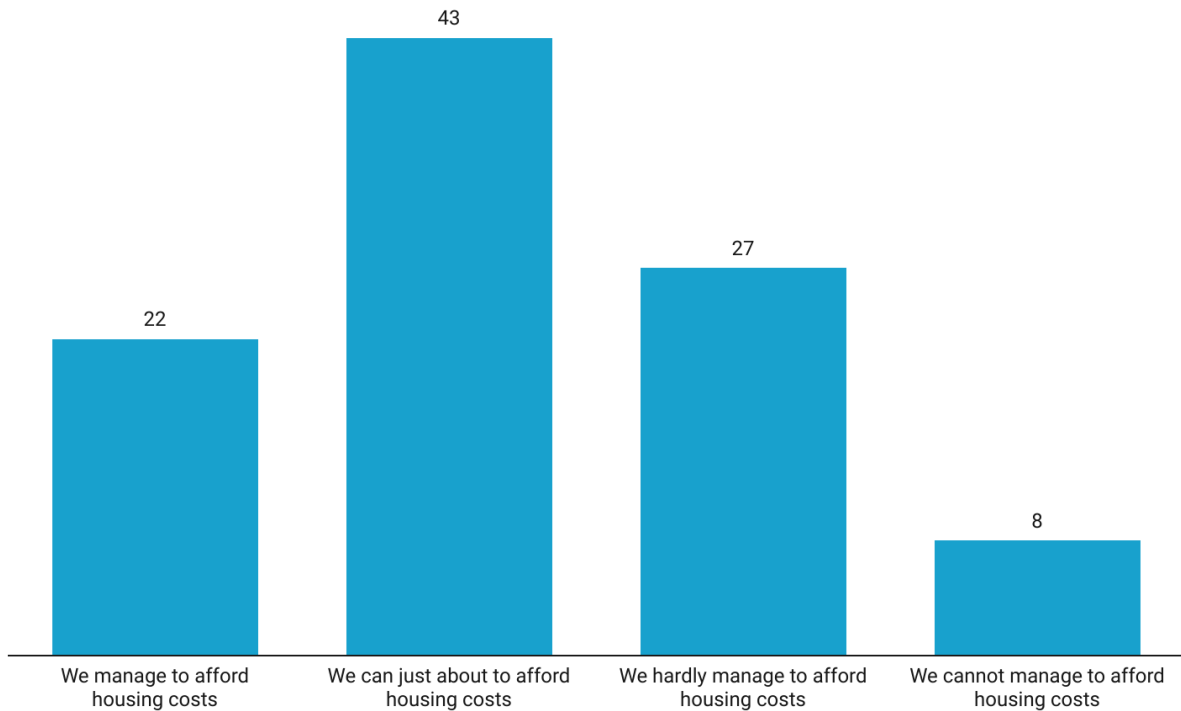
■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 22 % manage to afford the housing costs. 43 % of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 27 % of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 8 % 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)?

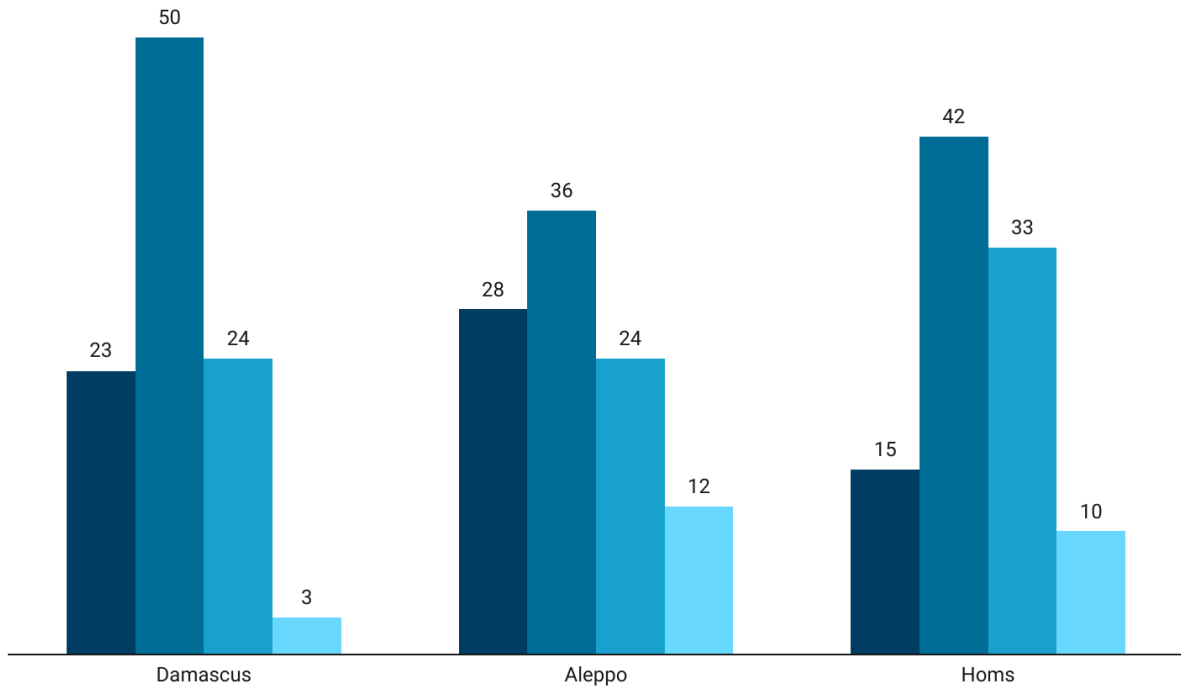


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 28 % of Aleppo respondents, 23 % of Damascus respondents and 15 % of Homs respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 50 % of Damascus residents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 36 % of Aleppo and 42 % of Homs residents. 33 % of Homs respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 24 % of each Damascus and Aleppo residents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Aleppo residents with 12 %, followed by Homs with 10 %, and Damascus with 3 %.

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

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

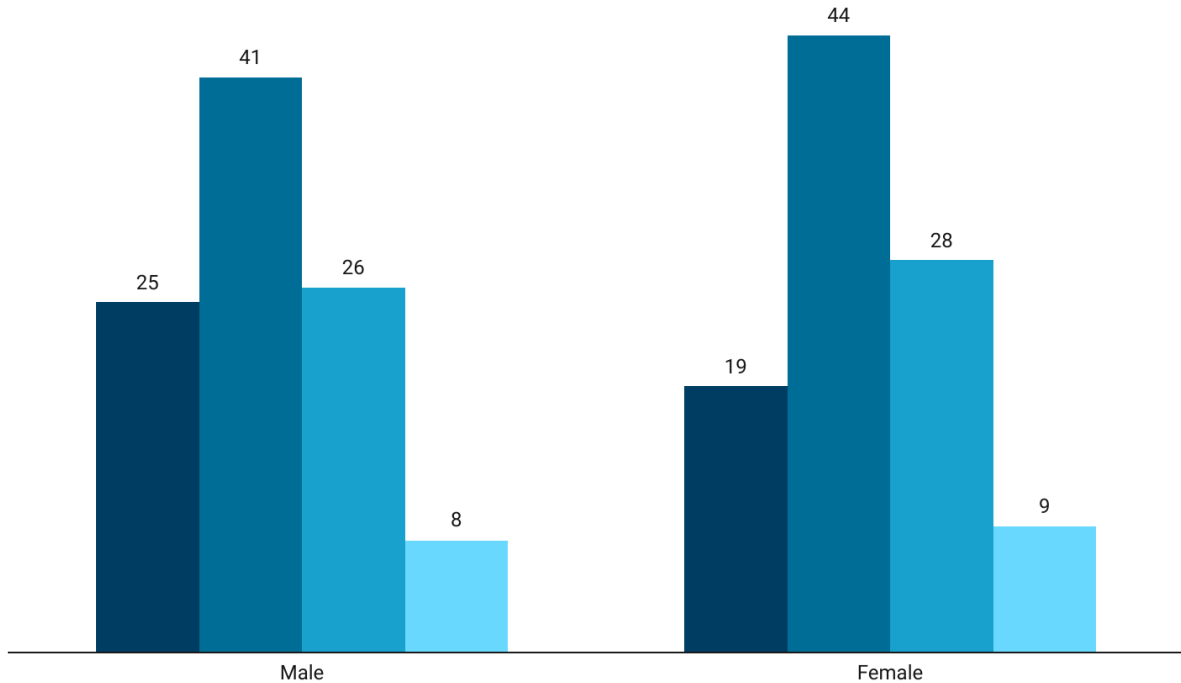


25 % of male respondents and 19 % of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 41 % of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 44 % of female residents. 26 % of male respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among female respondents is 28 %. The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is 8 % among male respondents and 9 % among male respondents.

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

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



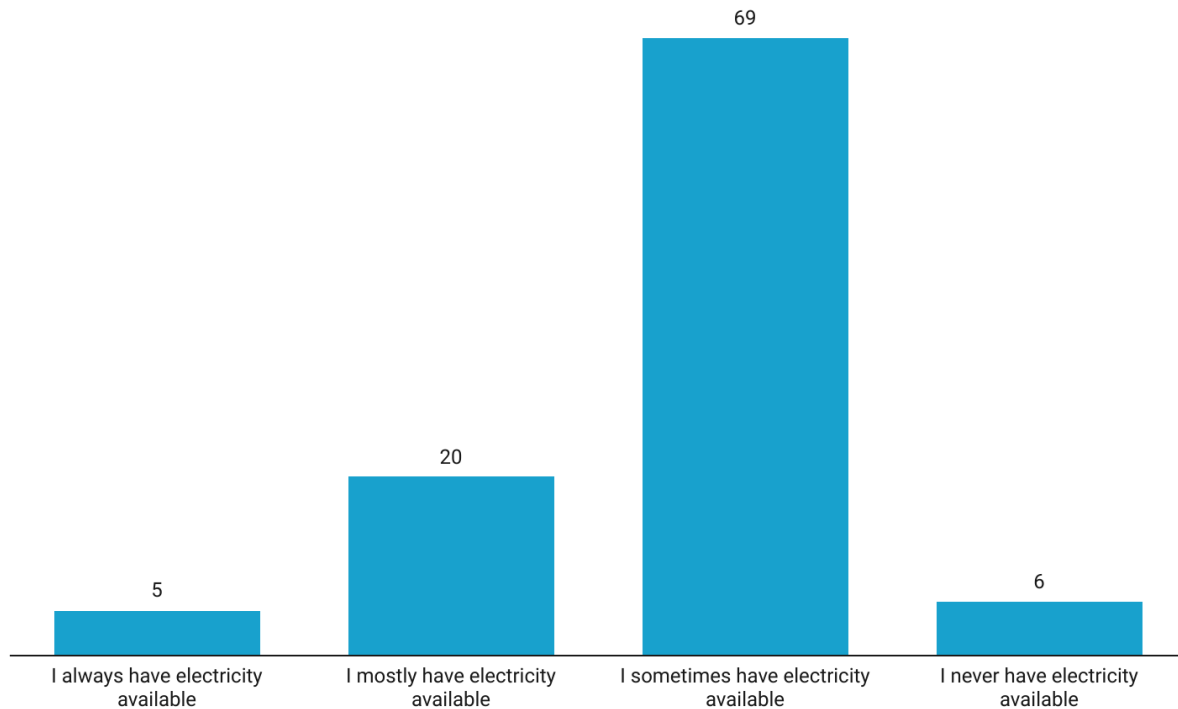
5.3 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:49

5 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 20 % mostly have electricity available. The largest proportion of respondents are those sometimes having electricity available (69 %). A share of 6 % never has electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

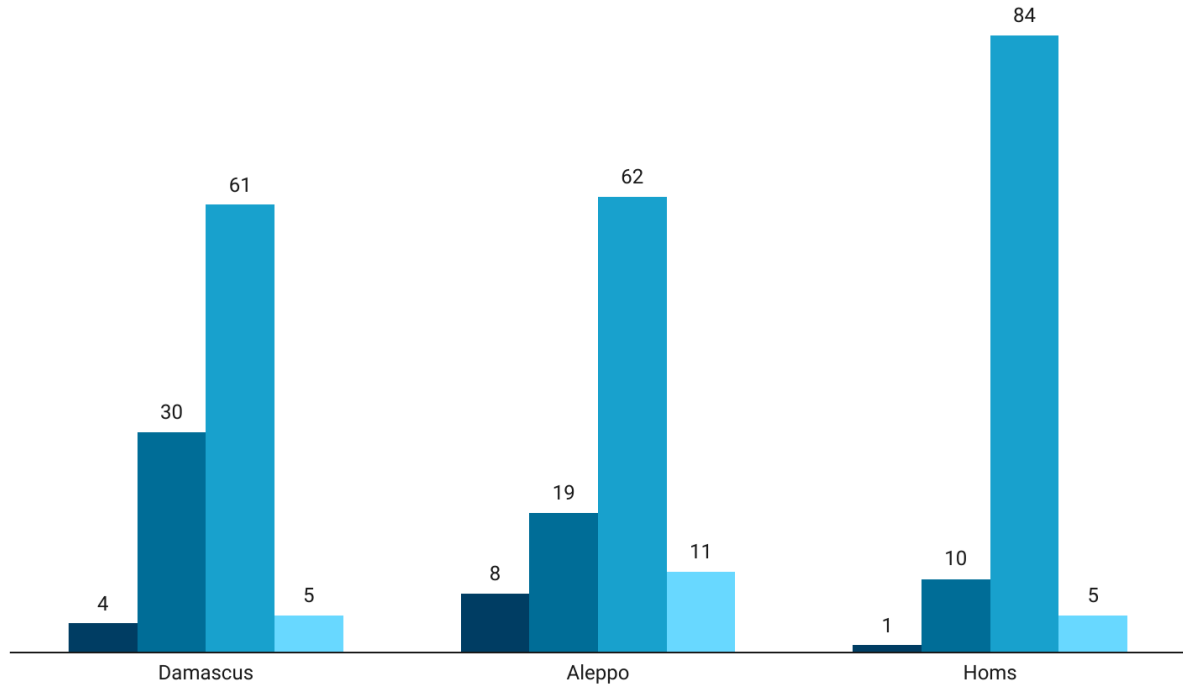


Comparing Damascus, Aleppo and Homs (n = 600), it should be highlighted that the access to electricity is limited in general. 8 % of Aleppo residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 4 % in Damascus, and 1 % in Homs. 30 % of respondents living in Damascus mostly have access to electricity, followed by Aleppo with 19 %, and Homs with 10 %. 84 % of Homs residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Aleppo with 62 %, and Damascus with 61 %. 11 % of Aleppo residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 5 % of each Damascus and Homs residents.

Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

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

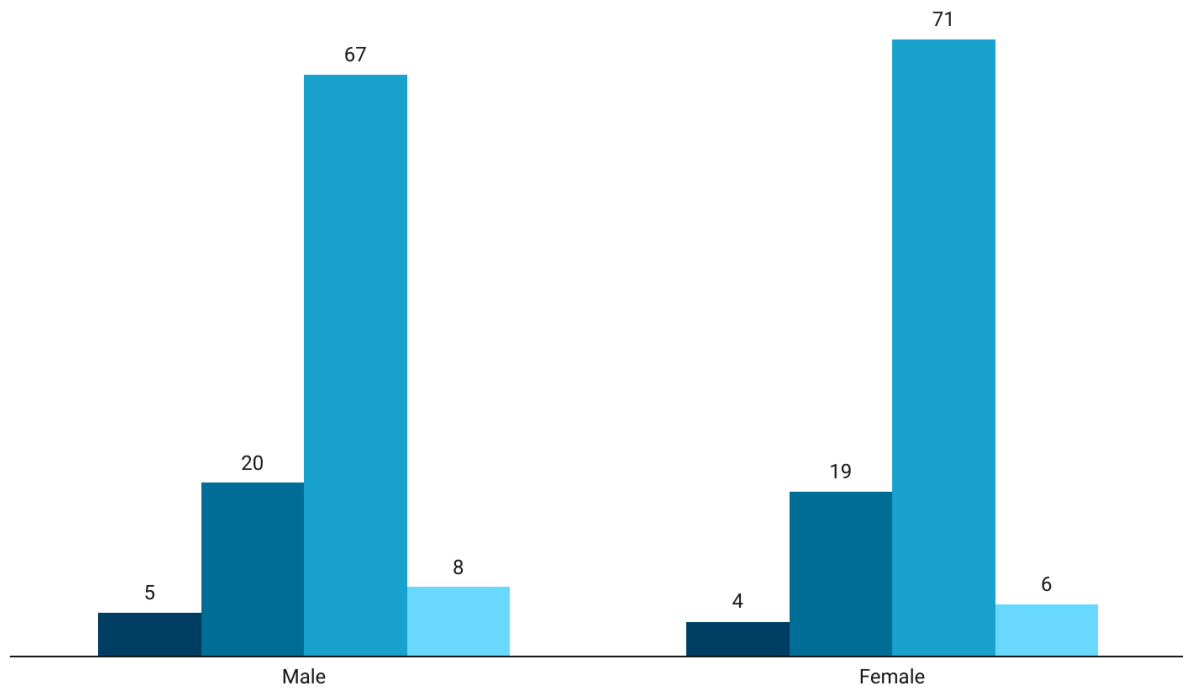


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 5 % of male and 4 % of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 20 % of male and 19 % of female participants mostly have access to electricity. 67 % of male and 71 % of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 8 % of male survey participants never have access to electricity. This is true for 6 % of female participants.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

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



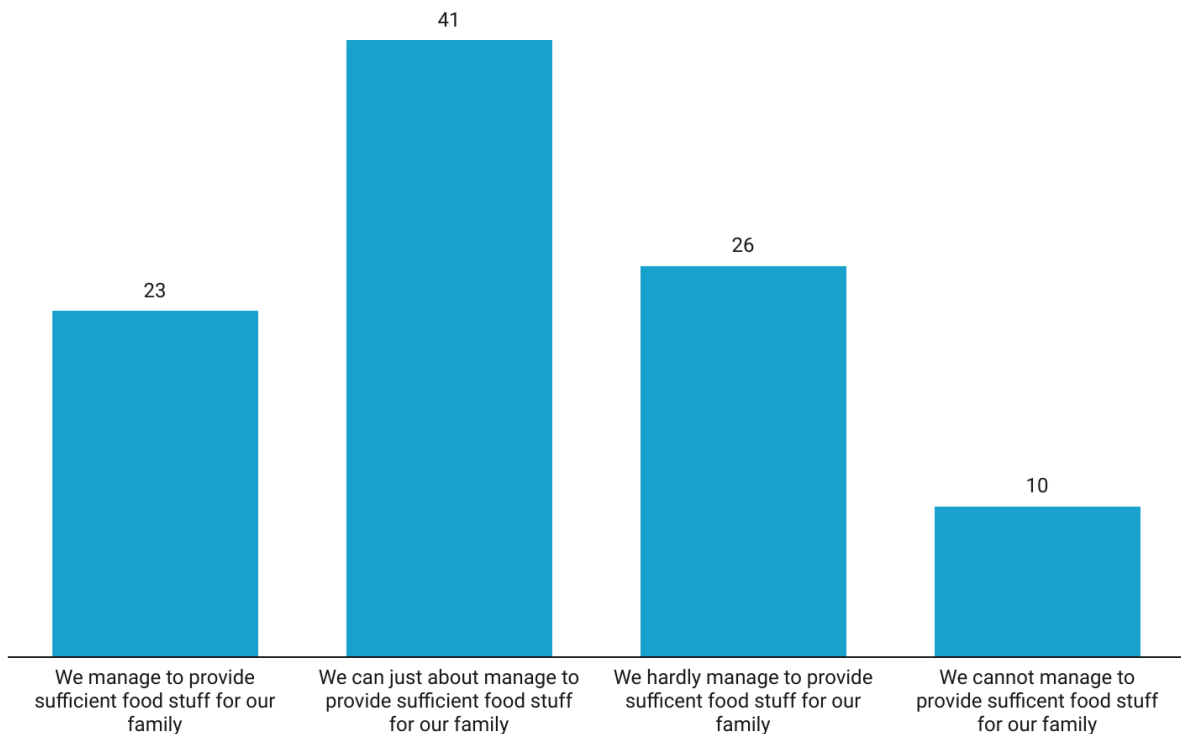
5.4 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:49

23 % 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 (41 %). 26 % of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 10 % 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?

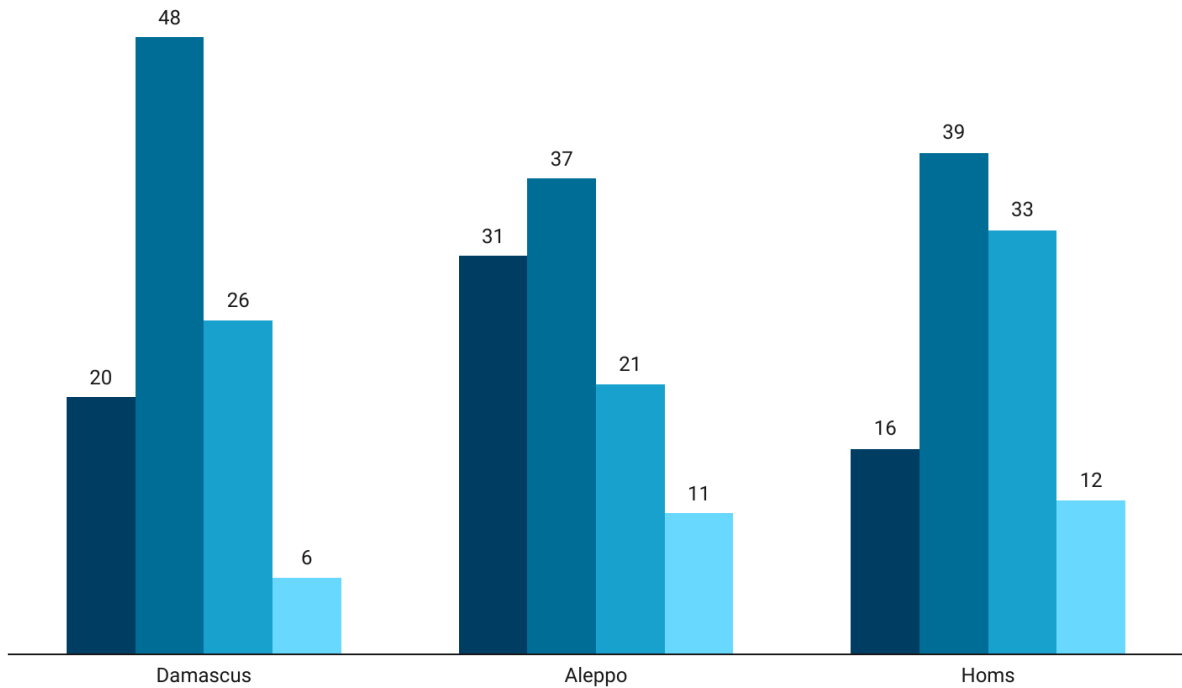


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Aleppo with 31 %, followed by Damascus with 20 %, and Homs with 16 %. It is in Damascus, where 48 % of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 39 % of respondents in Homs, and 37 % of respondents in Aleppo. 33 % of Homs residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 26 % in Damascus, and 21 % in Aleppo. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Homs residents with 12 %, followed by Aleppo with 11 %, and Damascus with 6 %.

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?

■ 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

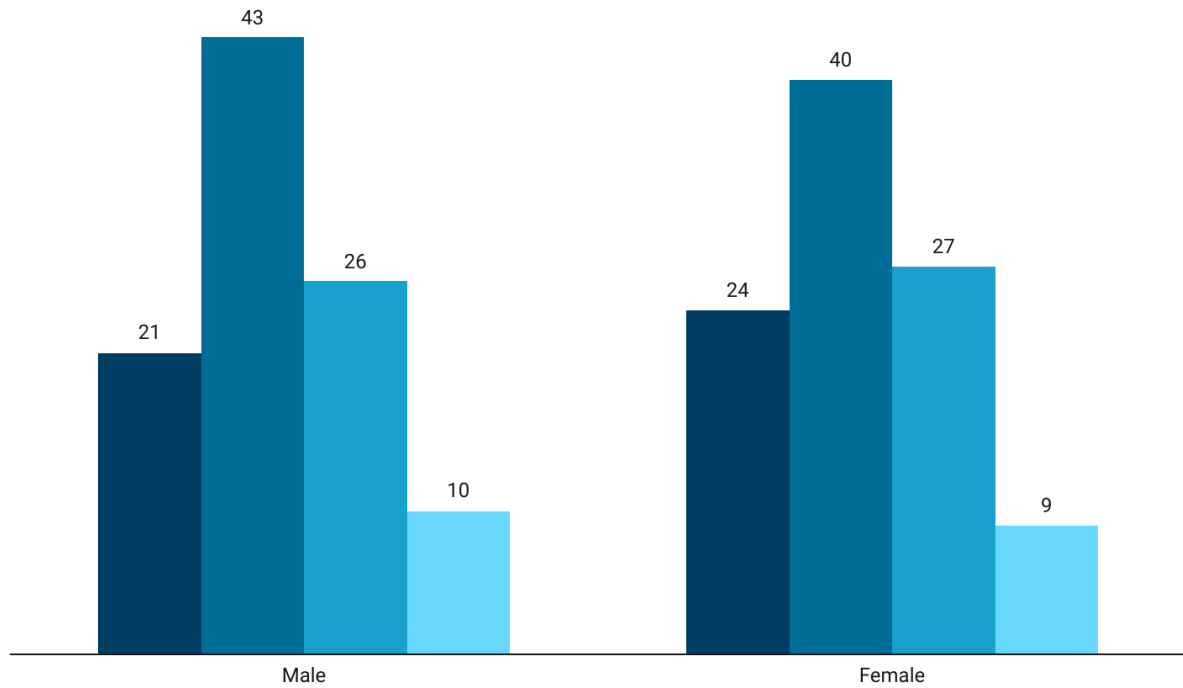


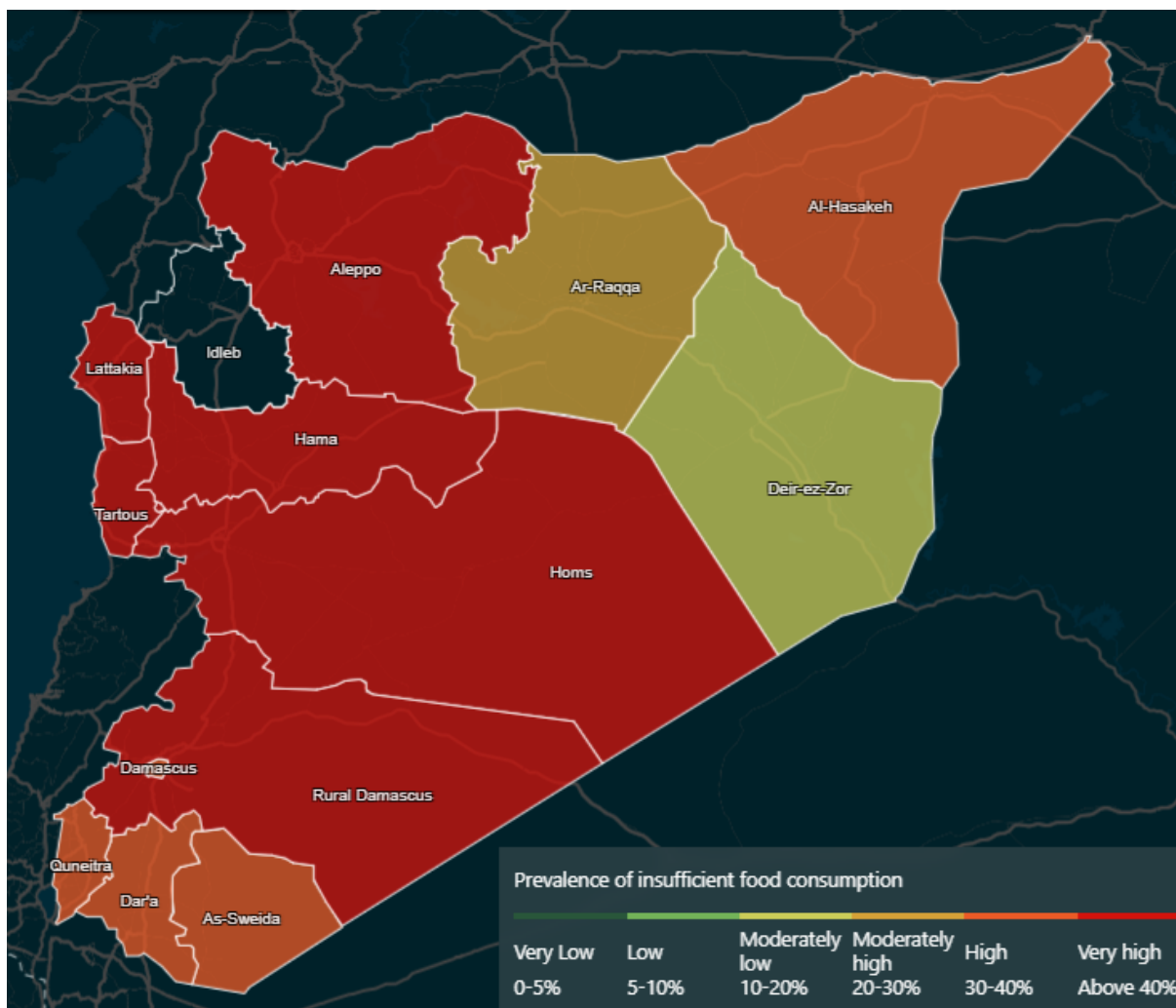
21 % of male and 24 % of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 43 % of male and 40 % of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 26 % of male and 27 % of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 10 % of male respondents and 9 % 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?

■ We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family ■ We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family ■ We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family ■ We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family





The results of this study are 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, almost the whole country is affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured red or orange).

¹ The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>).

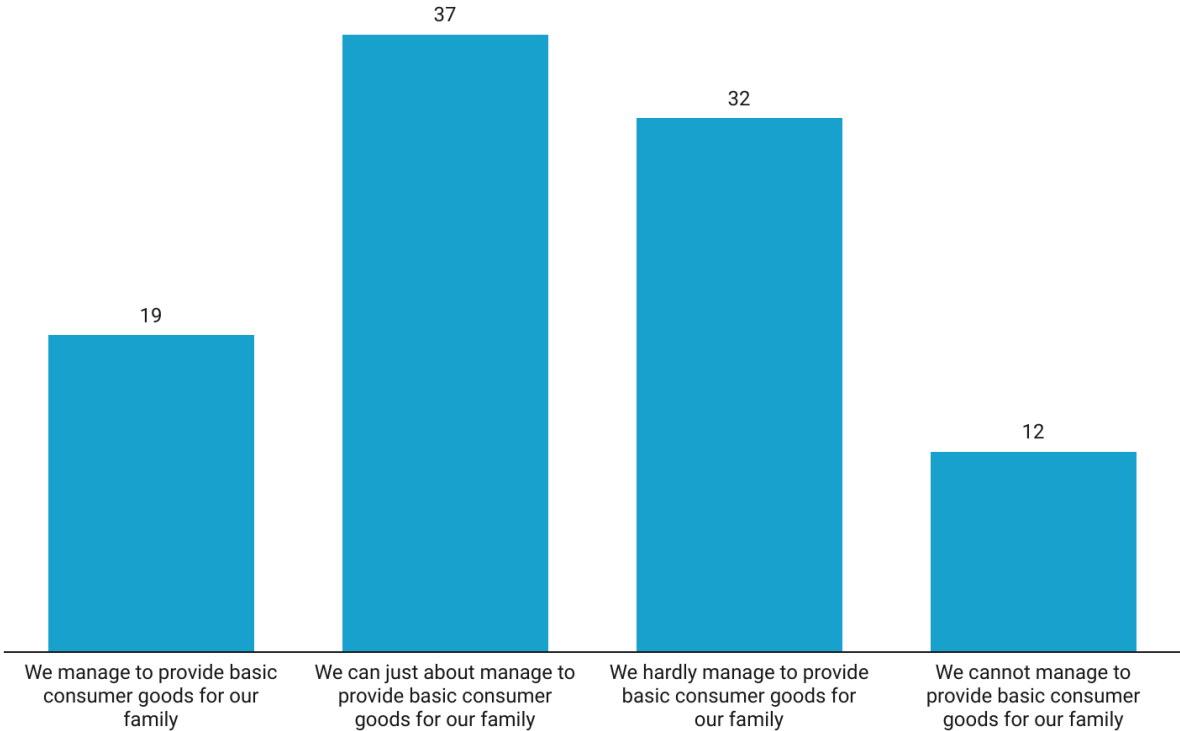
5.5 Impact of current market prices on family’s ability to buy basic consumer goods

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:49

19 % of surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 37 % 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 (32 %), while 12 % cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

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

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

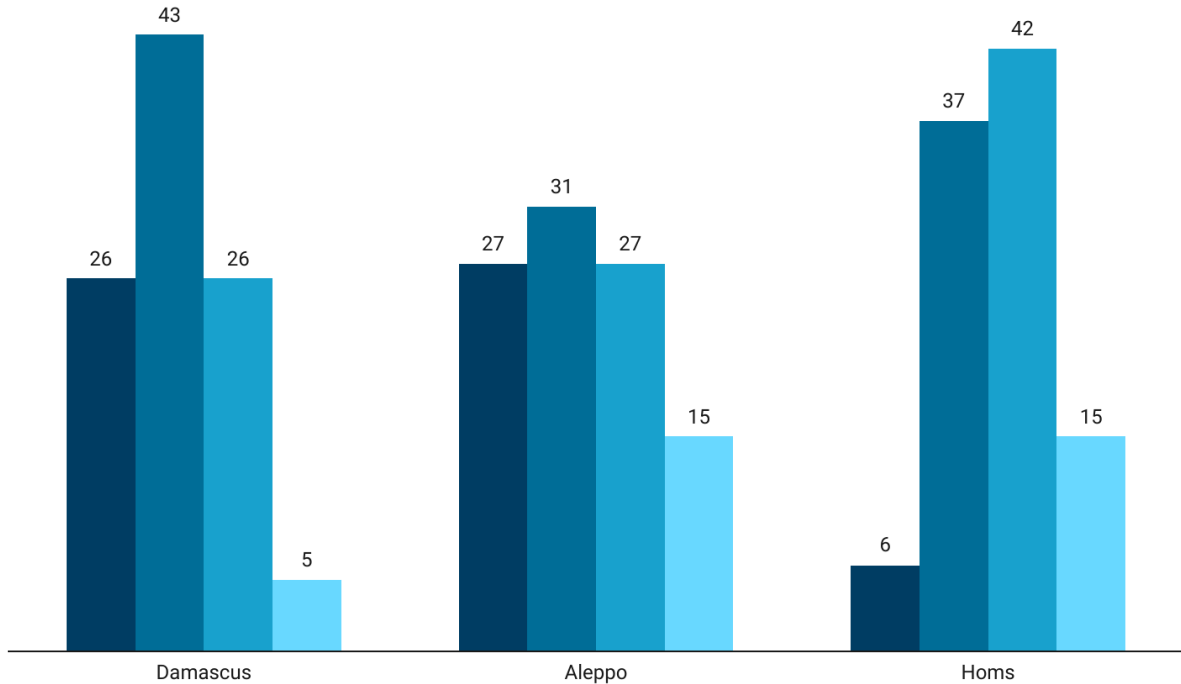


27 % of Aleppo residents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while this is true for 26 % of Damascus and 6 % of Homs residents. 43 % of Damascus respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 37 % of Homs and 31 % of Aleppo respondents. 42 % of Homs respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 27 % of Aleppo and 26 % of Damascus respondents. 15 % of each Aleppo and Homs residents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 5 % of Damascus respondents.

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

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

■ 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

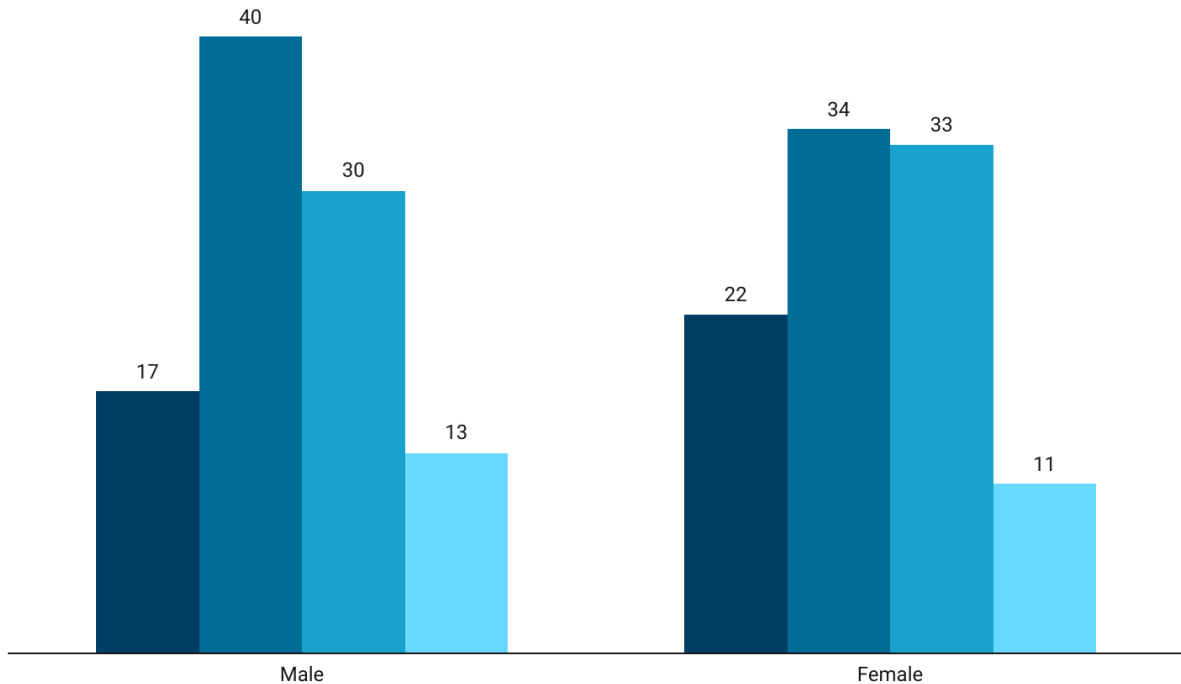


Gender comparison reveals that 17 % of male and 22 % of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 40 % of male and 34 % of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 30 % of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 33 % of female respondents. 13 % of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 11 % of female respondents.

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

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

■ 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



5.6 Access to clean drinking water

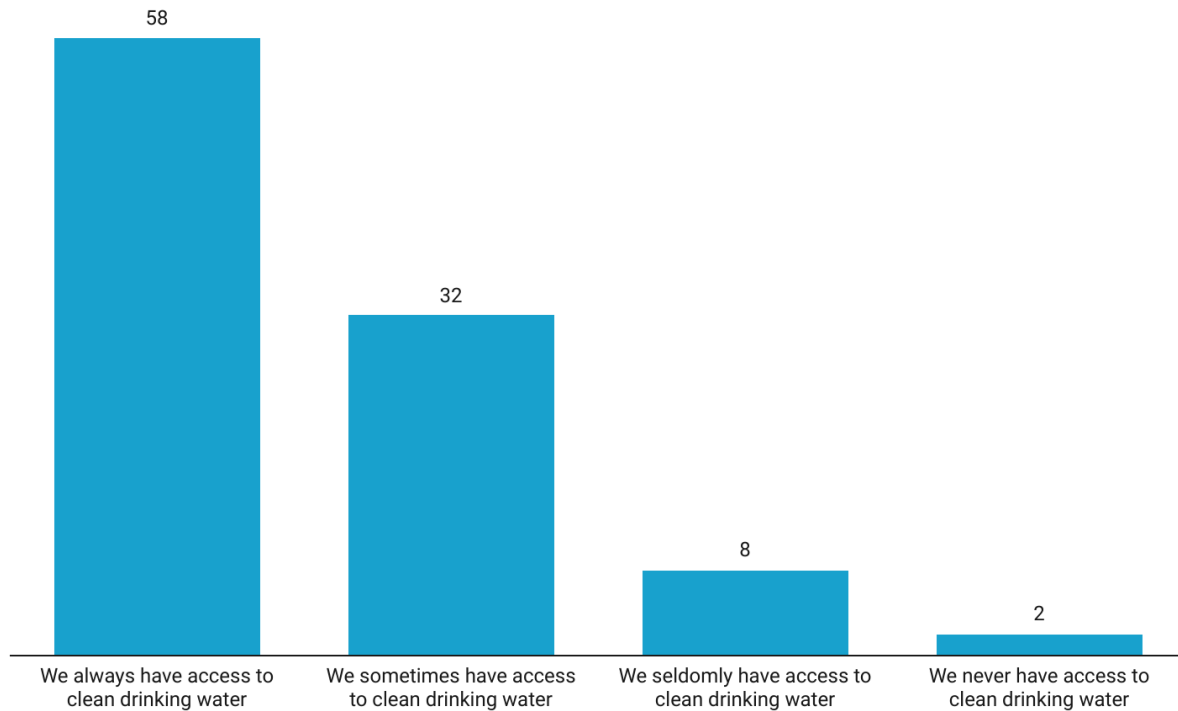
Last modification 2025-10-24 15:49

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.

58 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 32 % sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 8 % of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2 % 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?

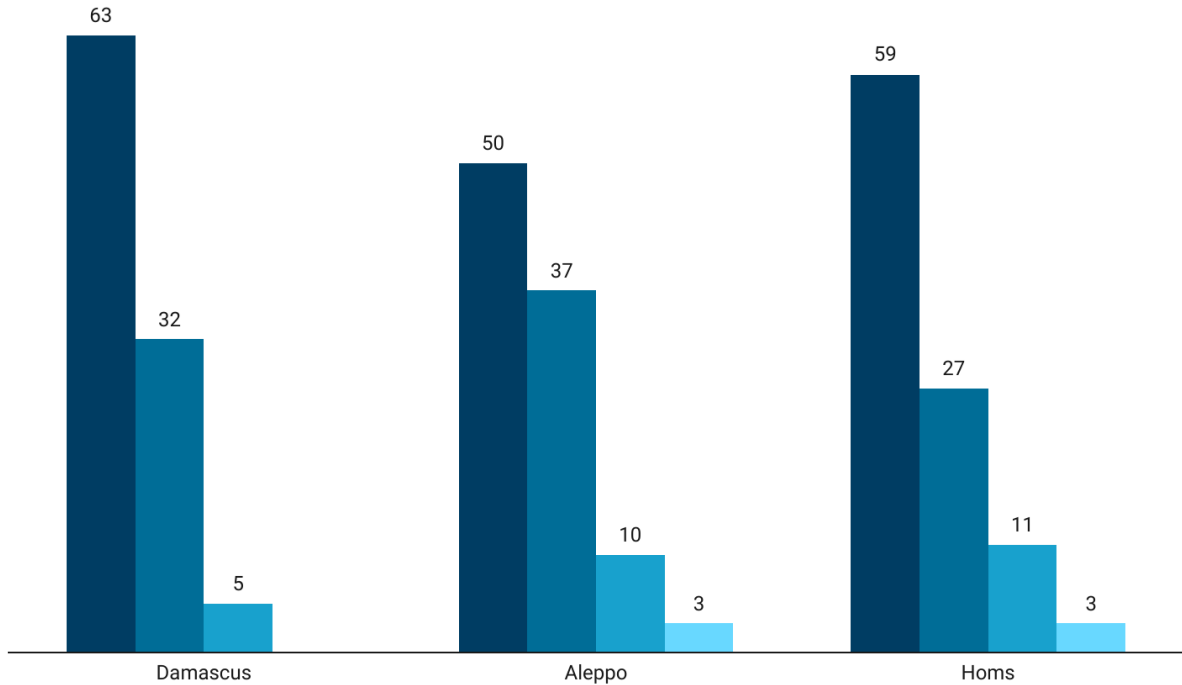


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Damascus with 63 %, followed by Homs with 59 %, and Aleppo with 50 %. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Aleppo respondents with 37 %, followed by Damascus respondents with 32 %, and Homs respondents with 27 %. 11 % of Homs respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 10 % of Aleppo respondents, and 5 % of Damascus respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Aleppo and Homs with each 3 %.

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

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

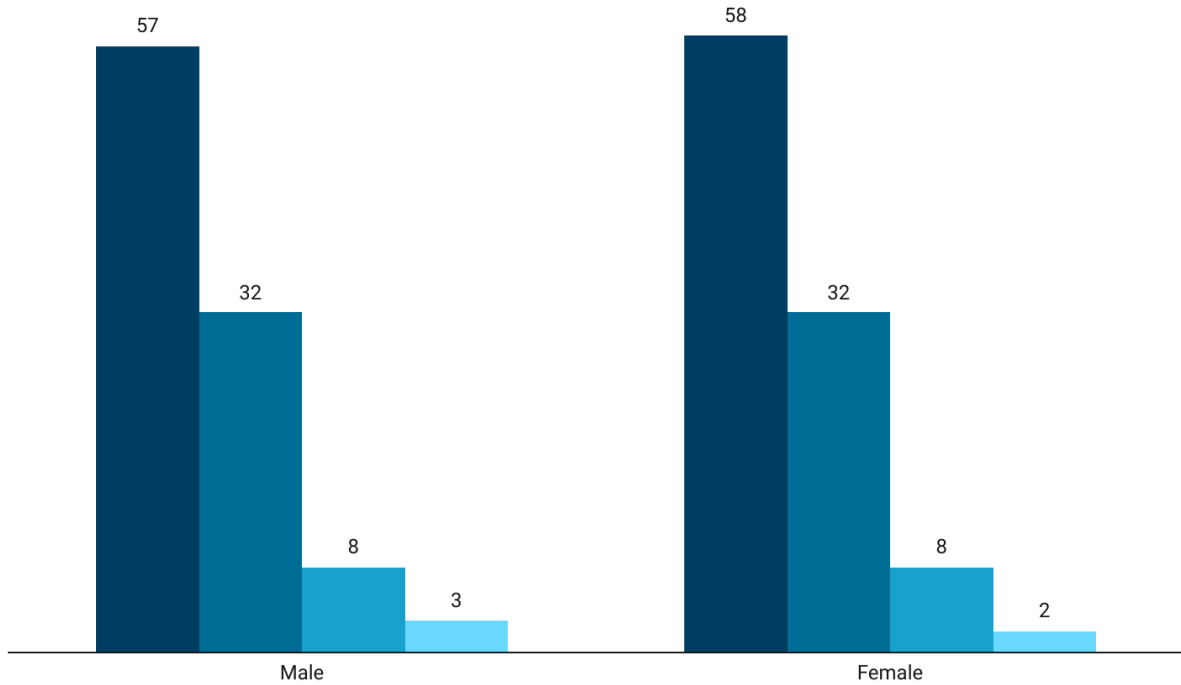


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 57 % of male respondents and 58 % of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is 32 % among both male and female respondents. 8 % of each male and female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 3 % of male and 2 % 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?

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



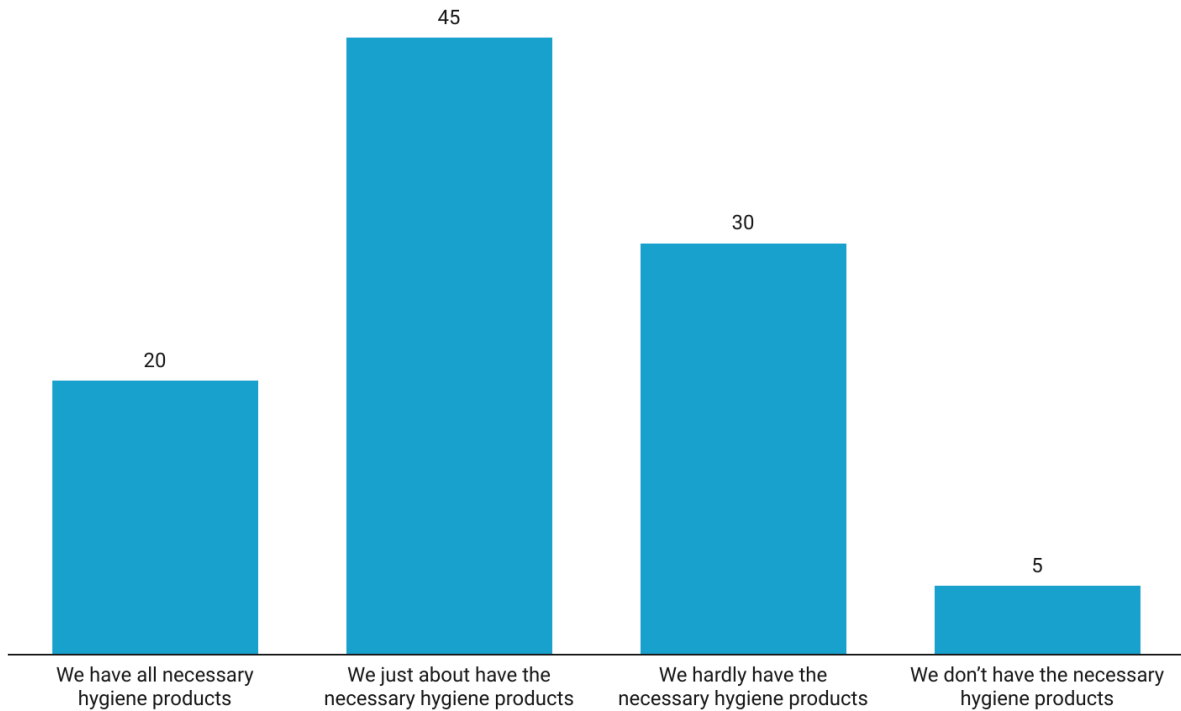
5.7 Access to the necessary hygiene products

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:49

20 % 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. 45 % of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 30 % hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. A proportion of 5 % never has 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.]

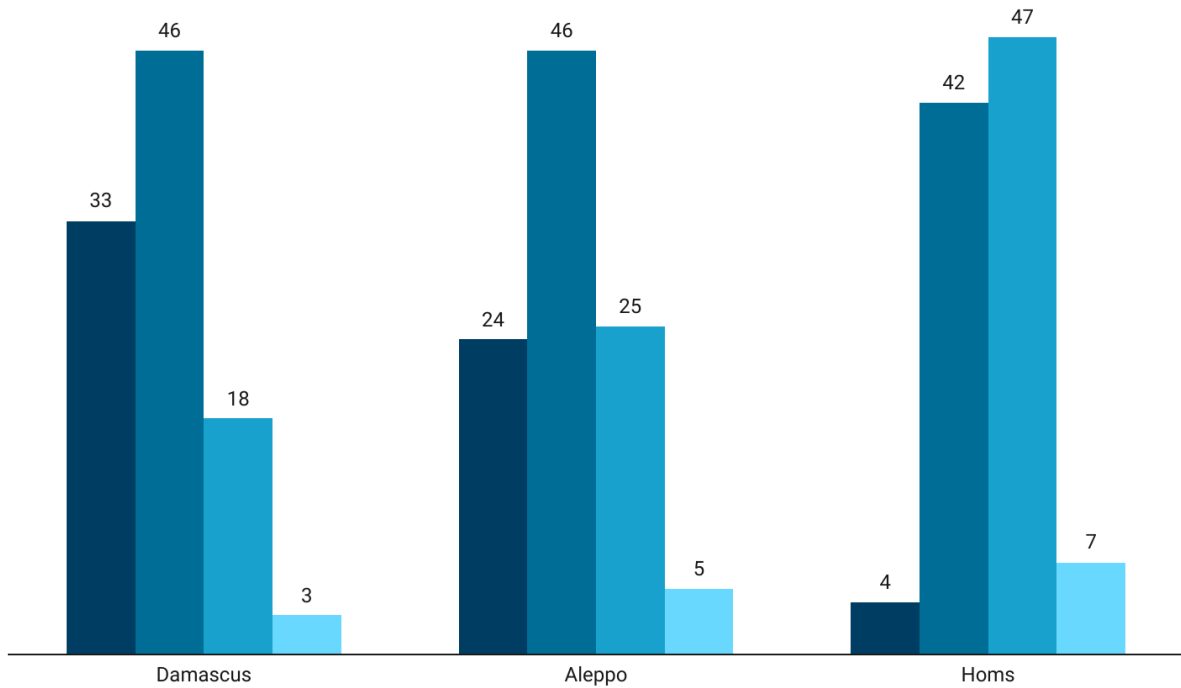


Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Damascus respondents with 33 %, followed by Aleppo respondents with 24 %, and Homs respondents with 4 %. 46 % of each Damascus and Aleppo respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 42 % of Homs respondents. The largest proportion of those hardly having all necessary hygienic products is to be found in Homs with 47 %, followed by Aleppo with 25 %, and Damascus with 18 %. Among the respondent group in Homs, 7 % stated to never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 5 % of Aleppo and 3 % of Damascus 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.]

■ 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

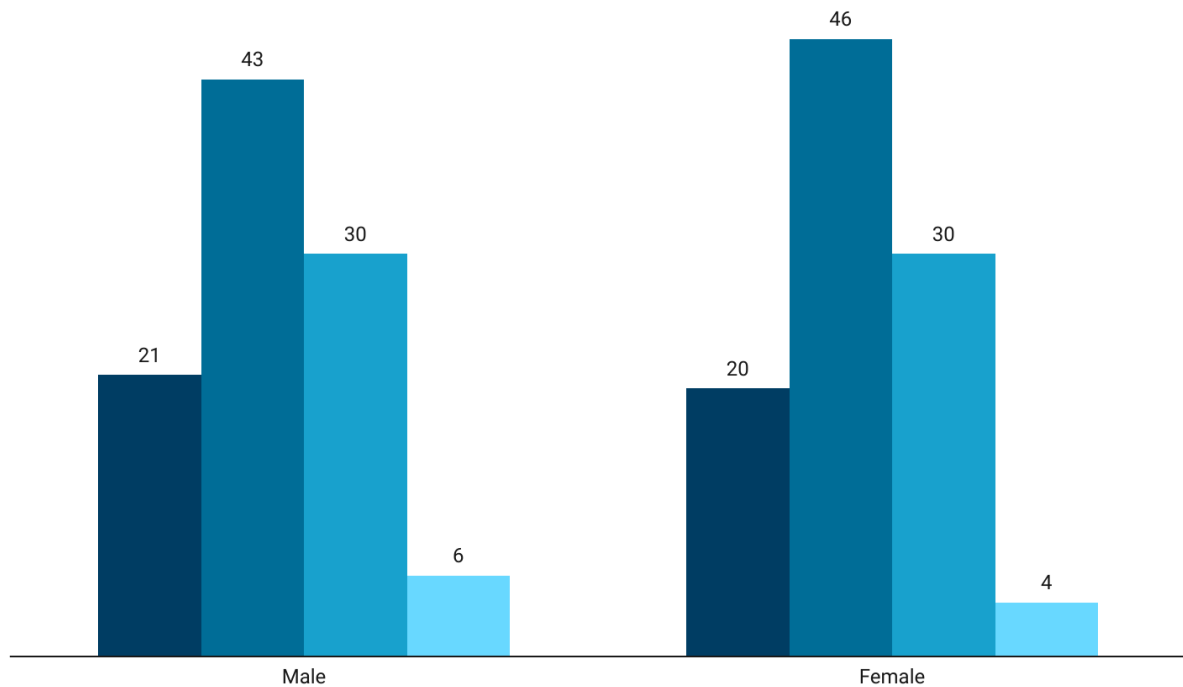


Taking gender comparison into consideration, 21 % of male and 20 % of female respondents of the sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 43 % of male and 46 % of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products. 30 % of each male and female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 6 % of male respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 4 % 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.]

■ 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



5.8 Access to medical services

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:50

61 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 33 % have access but they are not able to afford them. 5 % do not have any access to vaccinations. 1 % did not answer.

57 % of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 35 % have access but cannot afford them. 8 % do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 56 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 30 % have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 13 % have no access to primary medical care. 1 % did not answer.

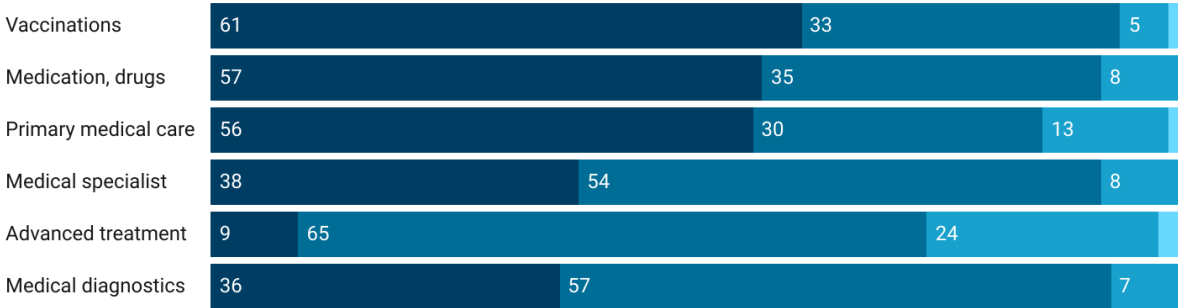
38 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 54 % have access to a medical specialist but is not able to afford the visit. 8 % do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

9 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 65 % have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 24 % has no access at all. 2 % did not answer.

36 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 57 % have access but cannot afford it. 7 % have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to Medical Services – Total (n = 600)

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



56 % of Damascus residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 43 % have access but cannot afford them. 1 % do not have access to vaccinations.

63 % of Damascus respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 34 % have access but is not able to afford it. 2 % have no access at all. 1 % did not answer.

66 % of respondents in Damascus (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 33 % have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 1 % of Damascus respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

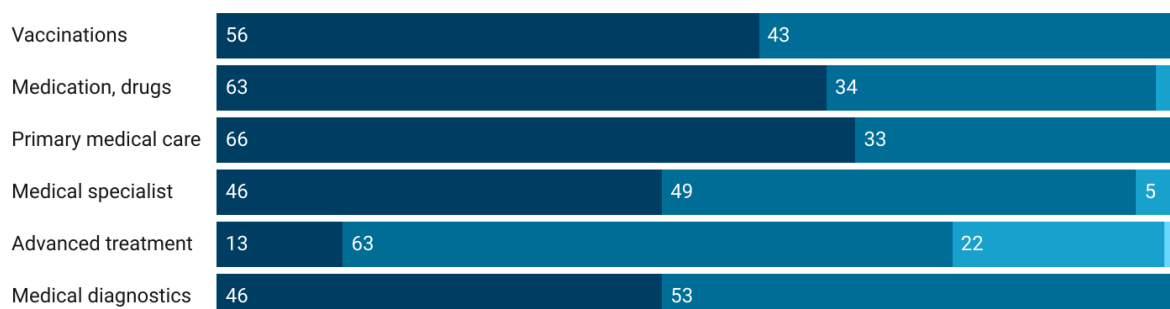
46 % of the Damascus sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 49 % have access but are not able to afford the visit. 5 % do not have access to a medical specialist.

13 % of Damascus respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 63 % have access but cannot afford it, while 22 % have no access at all. 2 % of the Damascus respondents did not give an answer.

46 % of Damascus respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 53 % have access but cannot afford it. 1 % have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to Medical Services – Damascus (n = 200)

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



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

Among Aleppo residents (n = 200), 46 % always have access to medication and drugs and are able to afford them, while 42 % have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 12 % have no access to medication or drugs.

27 % of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 38 % have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 35 % of Aleppo respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

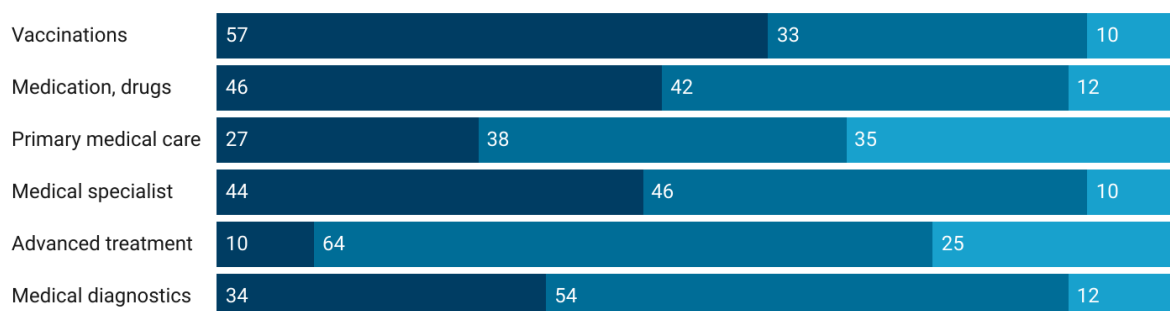
44 % of Aleppo residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 46 % have access but are not able to afford it. 10 % do not have access to a medical specialist.

10 % of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 64 % have access but do not have the financial resources to afford it, while 25 % do not have access at all. 1 % did not answer.

34 % of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 54 % have access but cannot afford it. 12 % 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?



70 % of Homs residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 22 % have access but cannot afford them. 5 % do not have access to vaccinations at all. 3 % did not answer.

Among Homs respondents (n = 200), 61 % always have access to medication and drugs and are able to afford them, while 30 % have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 9 % have no access to medication/drugs among Homs respondents.

74 % of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 22 % have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 3 % of Homs respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1 % did not answer.

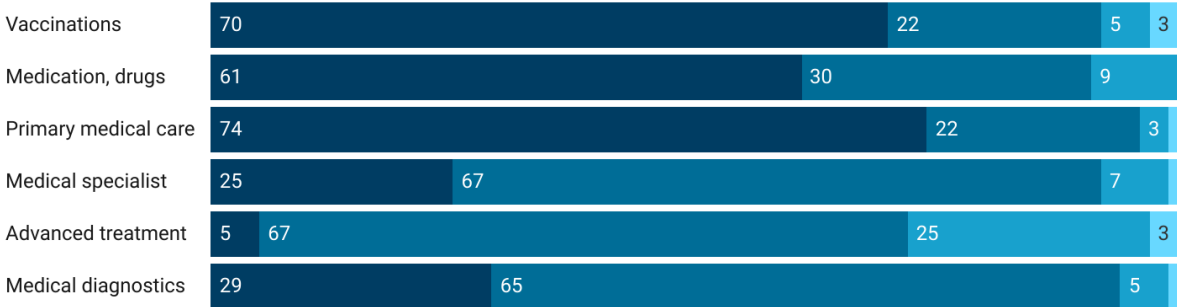
25 % of Homs sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 67 % have access but are not able to afford the visit. 7 % do not have access to a medical specialist. 1 % did not answer.

5 % of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 67 % have access but cannot afford it, while 25 % have no access at all. 3 % did not answer the question.

29 % of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 65 % have access but cannot afford it. 5 % have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1 % did not answer.

Access to Medical Services – Homs (n = 200)

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



62 % of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 32 % have access but cannot afford them. 5 % have no access to vaccinations. 1 % did not answer the question.

Among male respondents (n = 300), 57 % always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 36 % have access but cannot afford them. 7 % have no access to medication or drugs.

52 % of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 32 % have access but cannot afford it. 15 % of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1 % did not answer.

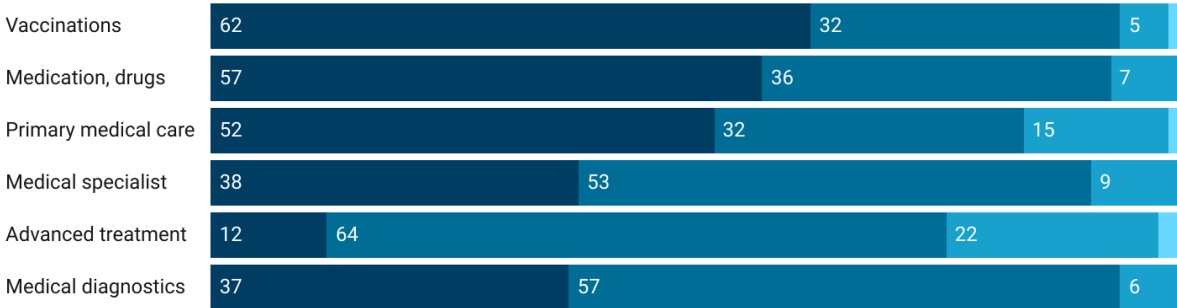
38 % of the male participants (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 53 % have access but cannot afford the visit. 9 % do not have access to a medical specialist.

12 % of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 64 % have access but cannot afford them, while 22 % have no access. 2 % did not answer.

37 % of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 57 % have access but cannot afford it. 6 % have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to Medical Services – Male (n = 300)

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



60 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 33 % have access but cannot afford them. 6 % never have access to vaccinations. 1 % did not answer.

Among female survey participants (n = 300), 57 % always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while another 35 % have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 8 % have no access to medication or drugs.

59 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 29 % have access but cannot afford it. 11 % of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1 % did not answer.

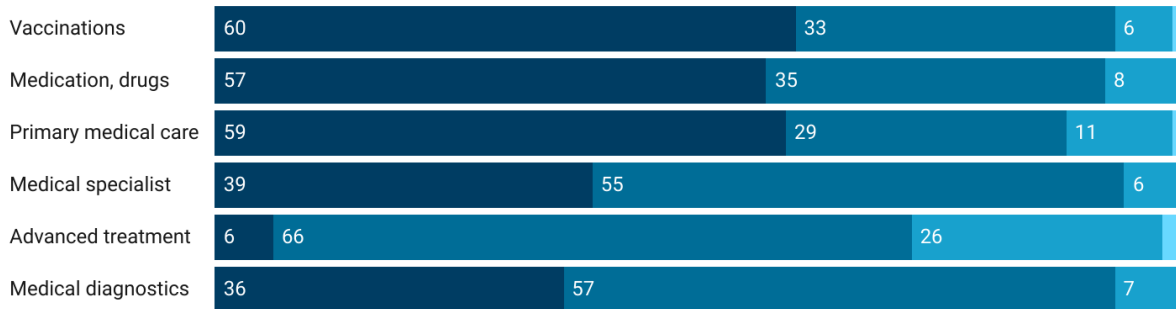
39 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 55 % have access but cannot afford the visit. 6 % do not have access to a medical specialist.

6 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 66 % have access but cannot afford it, while 26 % have no access. 2 % of female respondents did not answer.

36 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 57 % have access but cannot afford it. 7 % have no access to medical diagnostics.

Access to Medical Services – Female (n = 300)

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



5.9 Access to internet/wifi

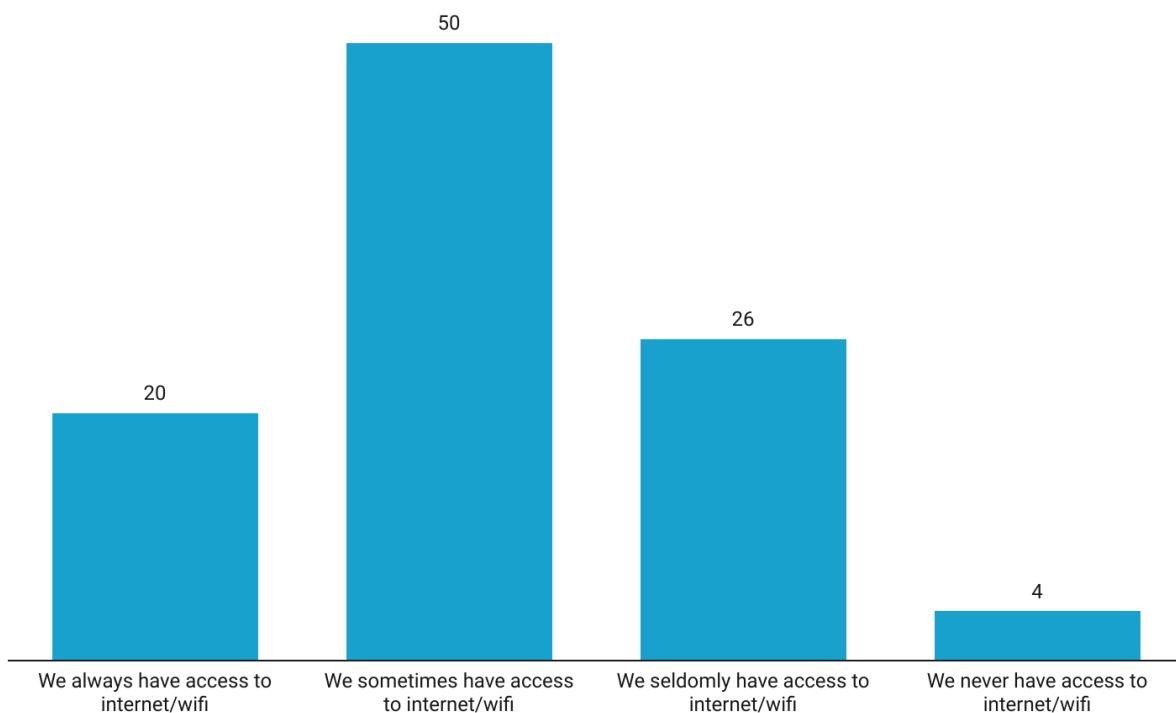
Last modification 2025-10-24 15:50

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.

20 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 50 % sometimes have access to internet/wifi. The majority of respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi (26 %), while 4 % of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

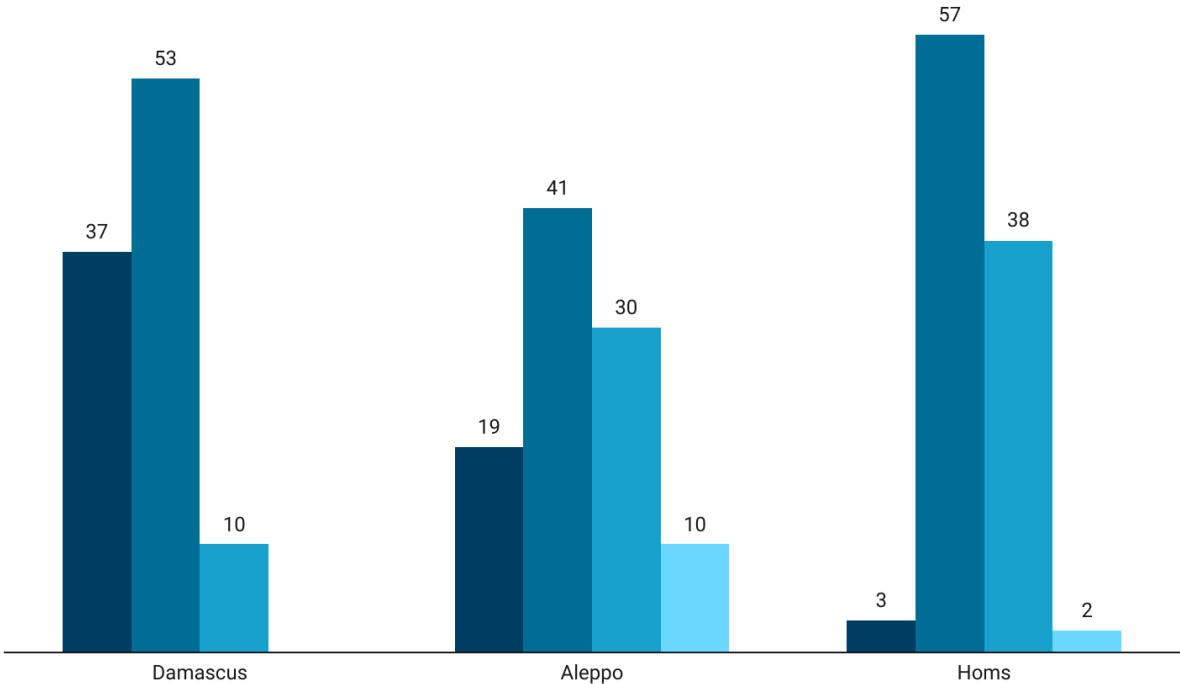


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Damascus with 37 %, followed by Aleppo with 19 %, and Homs with 3 %. 57 % of Homs residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 53 % of Damascus residents, and 41 % of Aleppo residents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Homs residents with 38 %, while in Aleppo the proportion is 30 %, and in Damascus 10 %. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is 10 % among Aleppo and 2 % Homs residents.

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

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

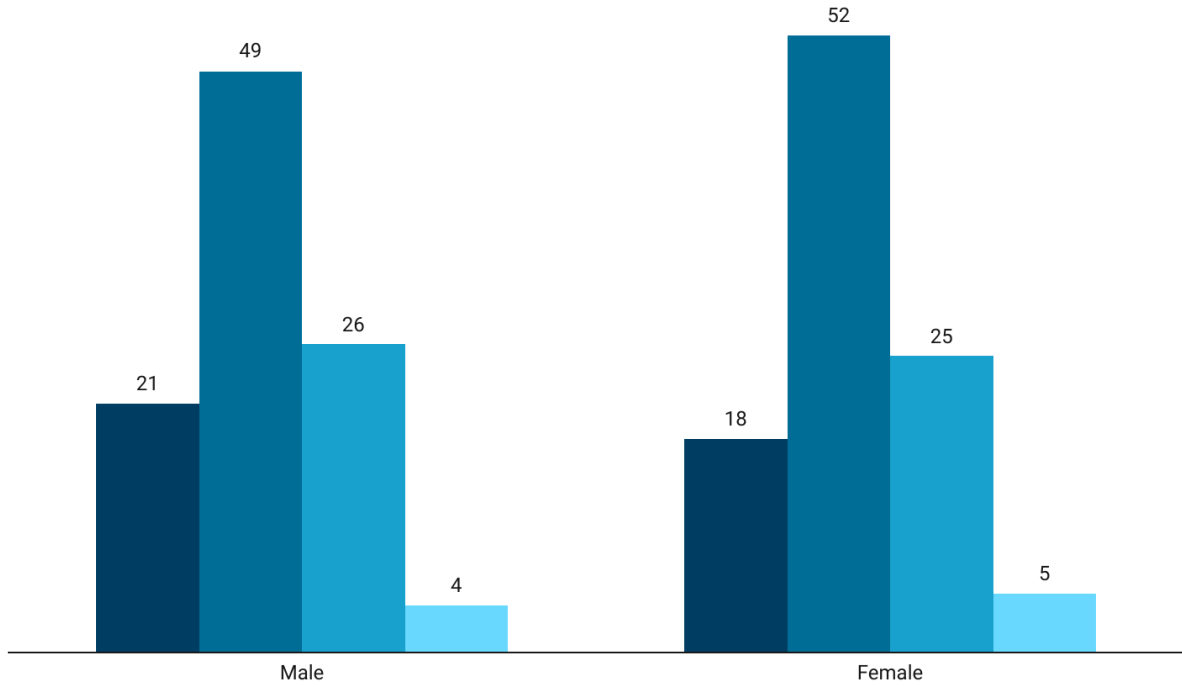


21 % of male and 18 % of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 49 % of male and 52 % of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 26 % of male and 25 % of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is 4 % among male respondents and 5 % among female respondents.

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

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



5.10 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

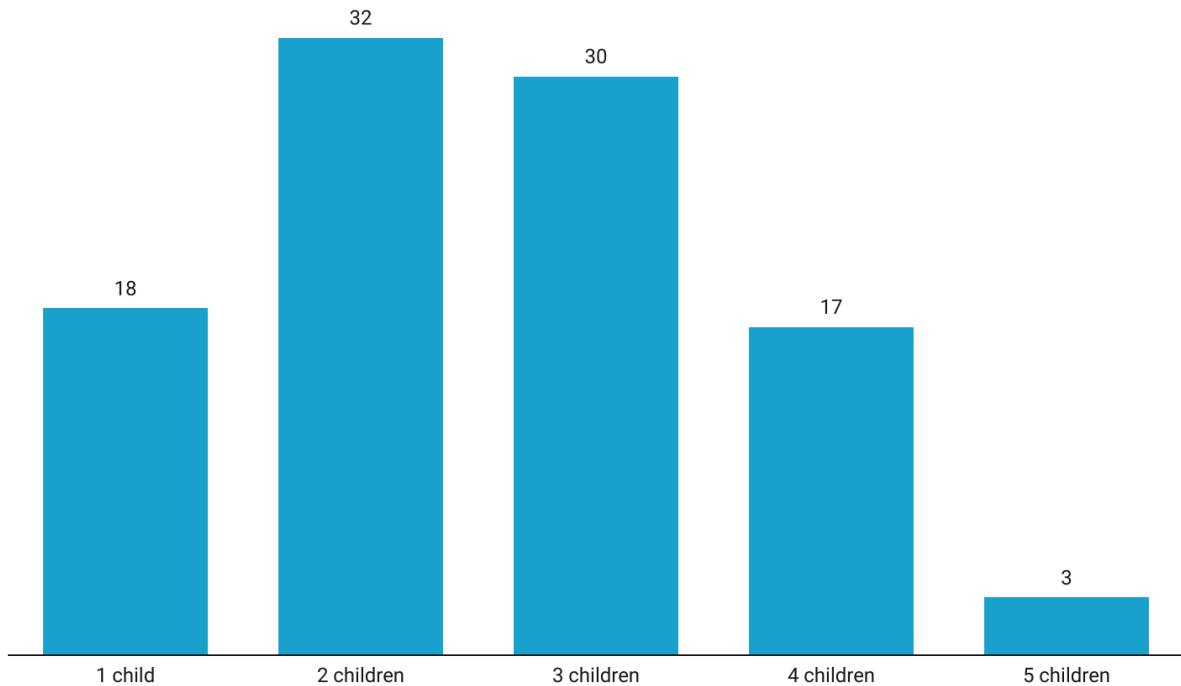
Last modification 2025-10-24 15:50

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 355). In total, of those (n = 245) stating to not be single, 24 % stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 186) is among those having 2 children (32 %), followed by 30 % having 3 children, and 18 % having only one child. 17 % have 4 children, and 3 % have 5 children.

Number of children – Total (n = 186)

Number of children?

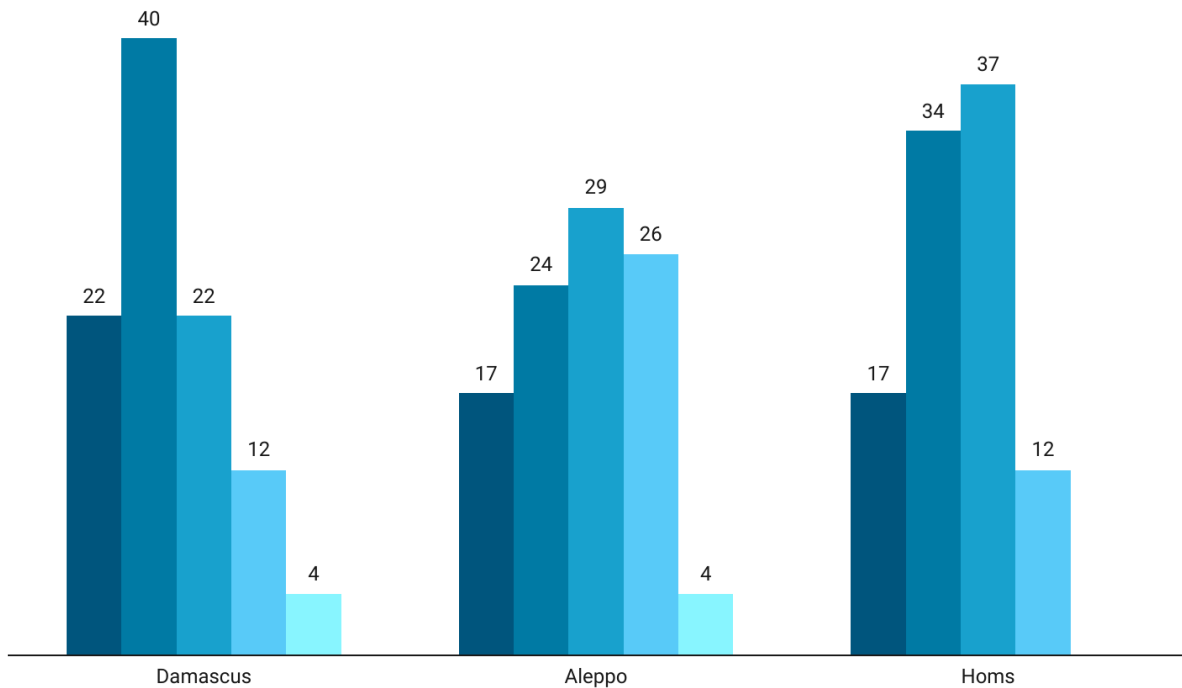


22 % of Damascus respondents, and 17 % of each Aleppo and Homs respondents have 1 child, while 40 % of Damascus respondents, 24 % of Aleppo respondents, and 34 % of Homs respondents have 2 children. The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Homs respondents with 37 %, followed by Aleppo (29 %) and Damascus respondents (22 %). 26 % of Aleppo respondents have 4 children, while the same is true for 12 % of each Damascus and Homs respondents. 4 % of each Damascus and Aleppo residents have 5 children.

Number of children – City (n = 186)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children

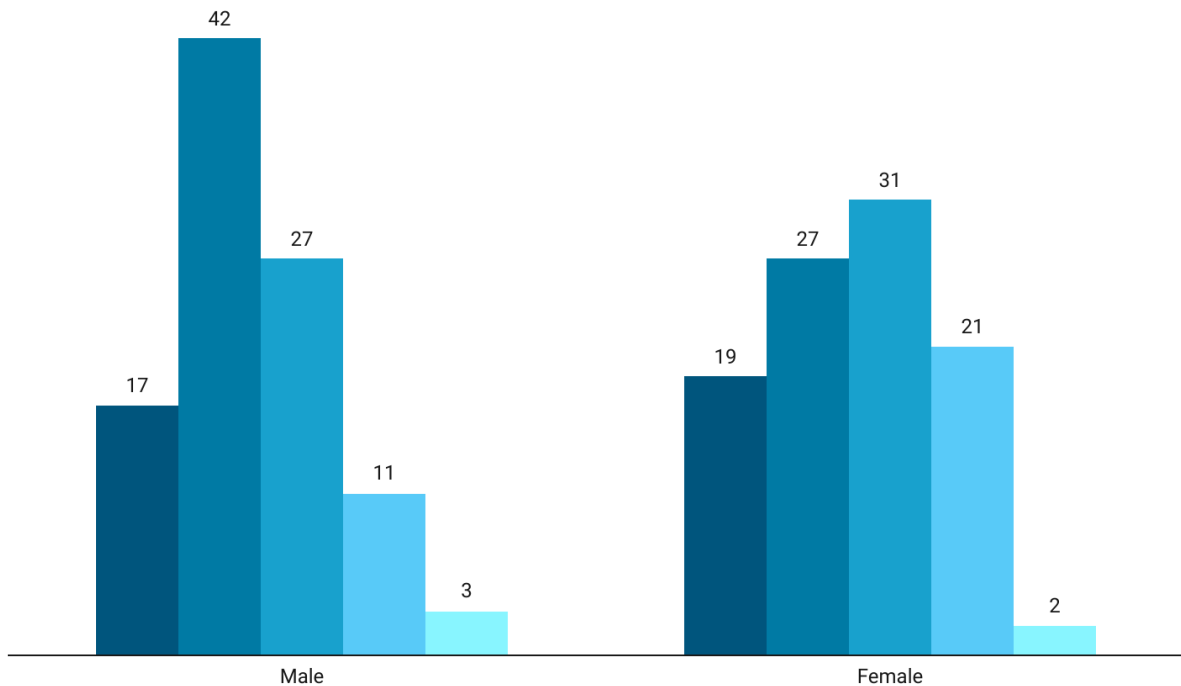


17 % of male respondents and 19 % female respondents have only 1 child, while 42 % of male respondents and 27 % of female respondents have 2 children. A proportion of 27 % of male respondents has 3 children, while this is true for 31 % of female respondents. 11 % of male and 21 % of female survey participants have 4 children, while 3 % of male respondents and 2 % of female respondents have 5 children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 186)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children



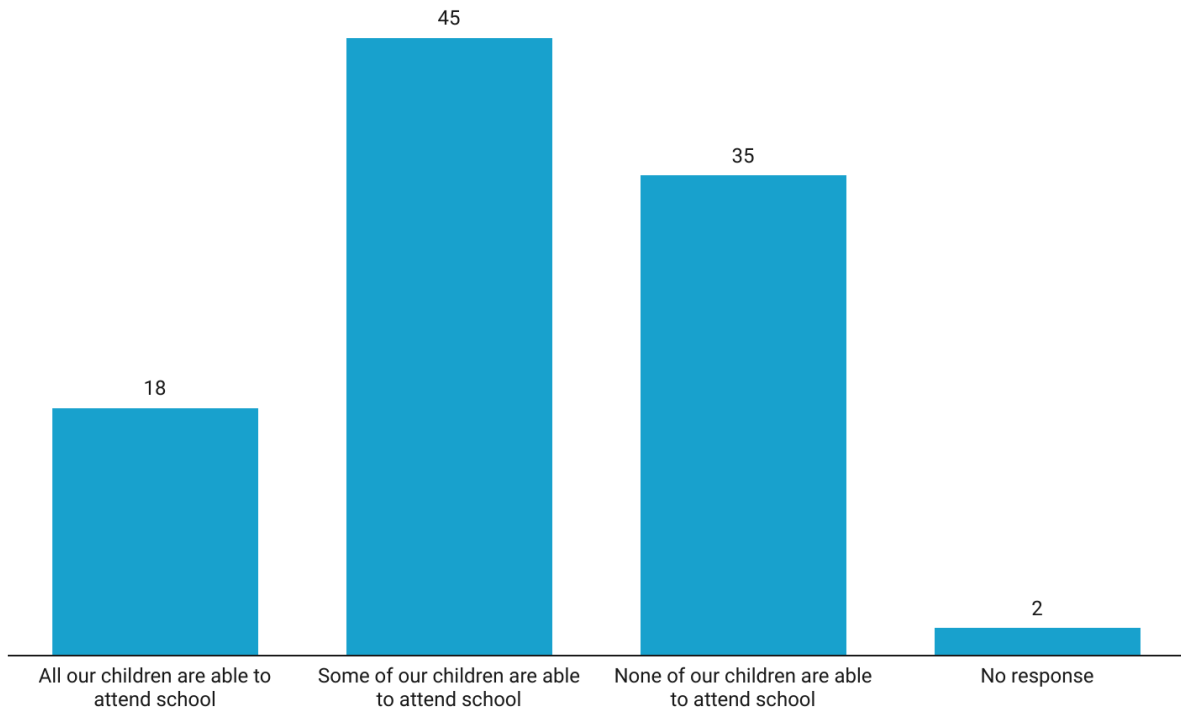
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 95 % answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 176.

In Damascus, 96 % have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 94 % among Aleppo respondents and 94 % among Homs respondents. 94 % of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 95 % among female respondents.

Asking all respondents (n = 176) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 18 % stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 45 % 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. 2 % did not answer.

School Attendance – Total (n = 176)

Are your children able to attend school?



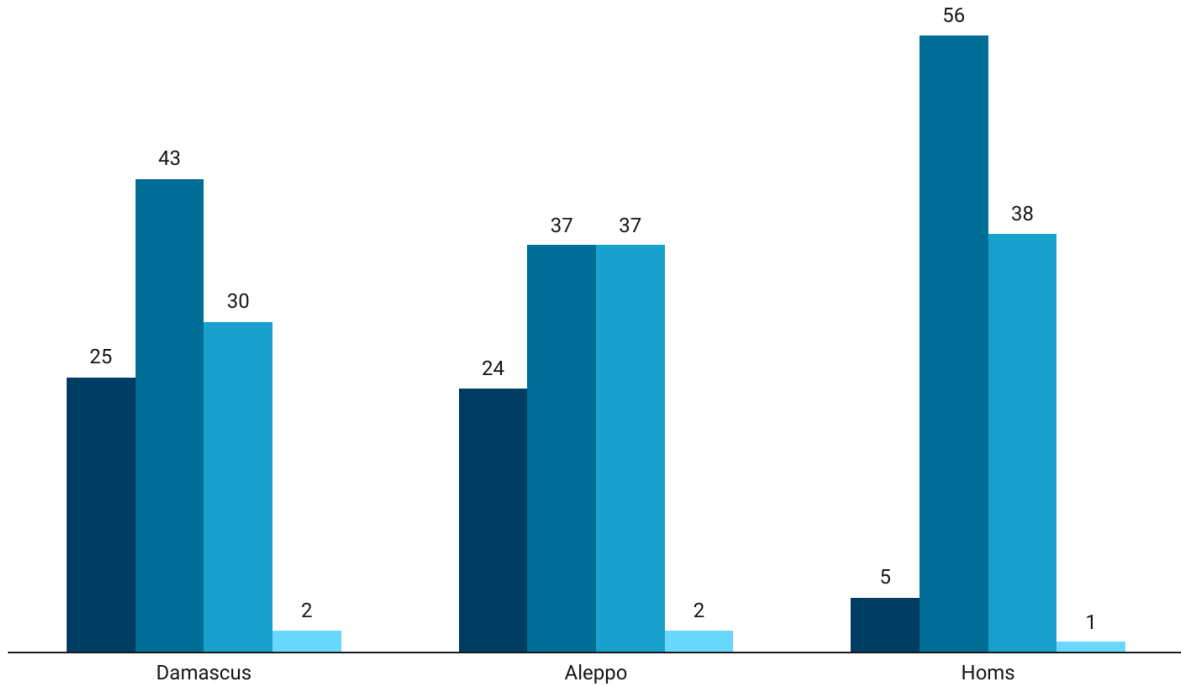
City comparison (n = 176) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Damascus with 25 %, followed by Aleppo with 24 %, and Homs with 5 %. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Homs (56 %), followed by Damascus with 43 %, and Aleppo with 37 %.

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 38 %, followed by Aleppo with 37 %, and Damascus with 30 %. 2 % of each Damascus and Aleppo respondents did not answer, while the same is true for 1 % of Homs residents.

School Attendance – City (n = 176)

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

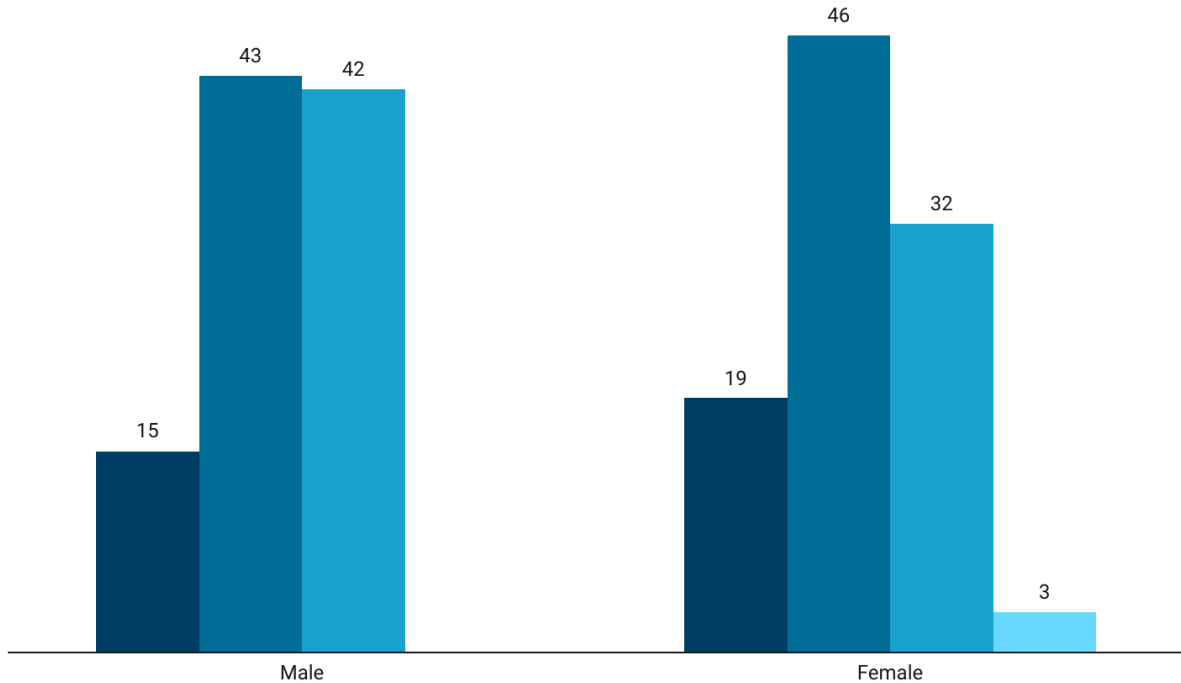


Gender comparison (n = 176) shows that a proportion of 15 % of male and 19 % of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 43 % of male and 46 % of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school. 42 % of male and 32 % of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 3 % of female respondents did not answer.

School Attendance – Gender (n = 176)

Are your children able to attend school?

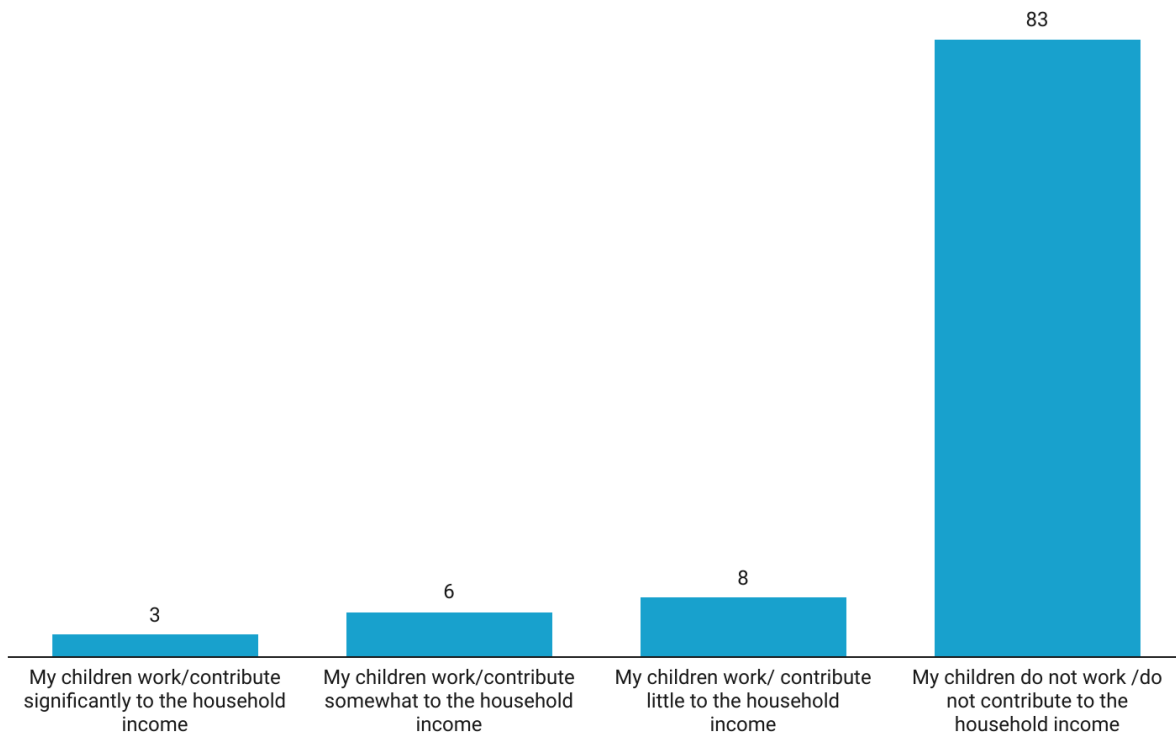
■ All our children are able to attend school ■ Some of our children are able to attend school ■ None of our children are able to attend school ■ No response



3 % of the respondents (n = 176) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 6 % stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 8 % of the respondents answered that their children worked little to support the family and the household income, while a majority of 83 % stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 176)

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?



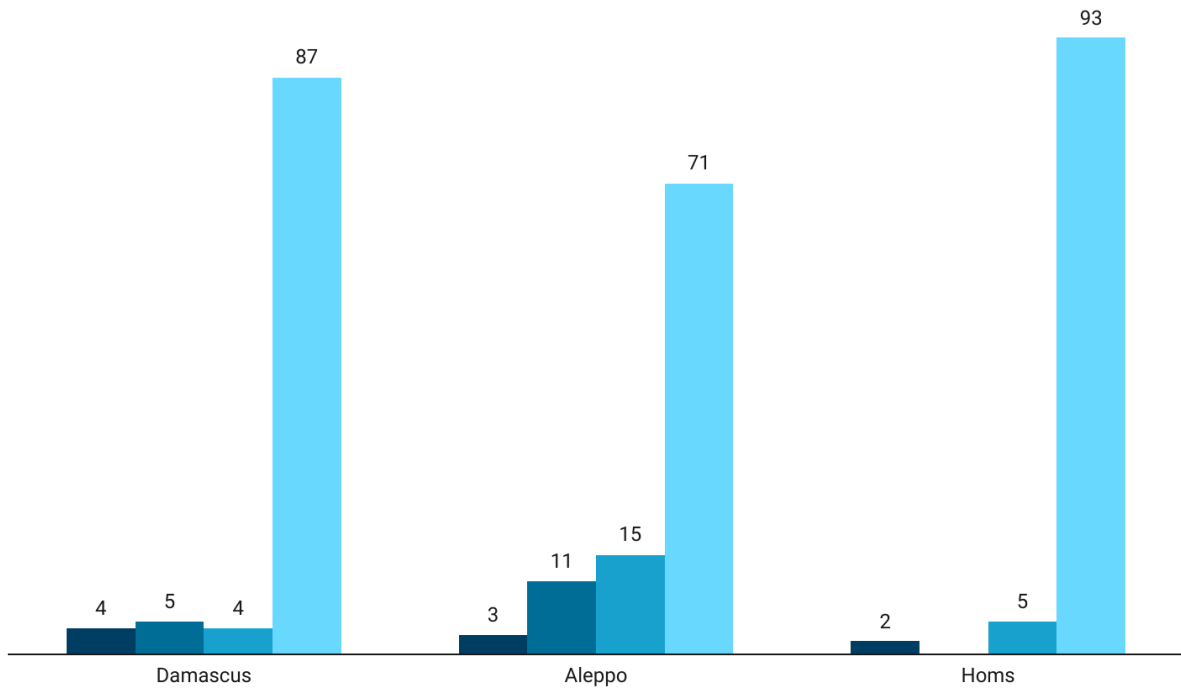
4 % of Damascus respondents answered that their children significantly worked to support household income, while the same is true for 3 % of Aleppo and 2 % of Homs respondents. 11 % of Aleppo residents stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income, while this is true for 5 % of Damascus respondents. 15 % of Aleppo respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 5 % 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 Homs respondents with 93 %, followed by Damascus respondents with 87 %, and Aleppo respondents with 71 %.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 176)

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



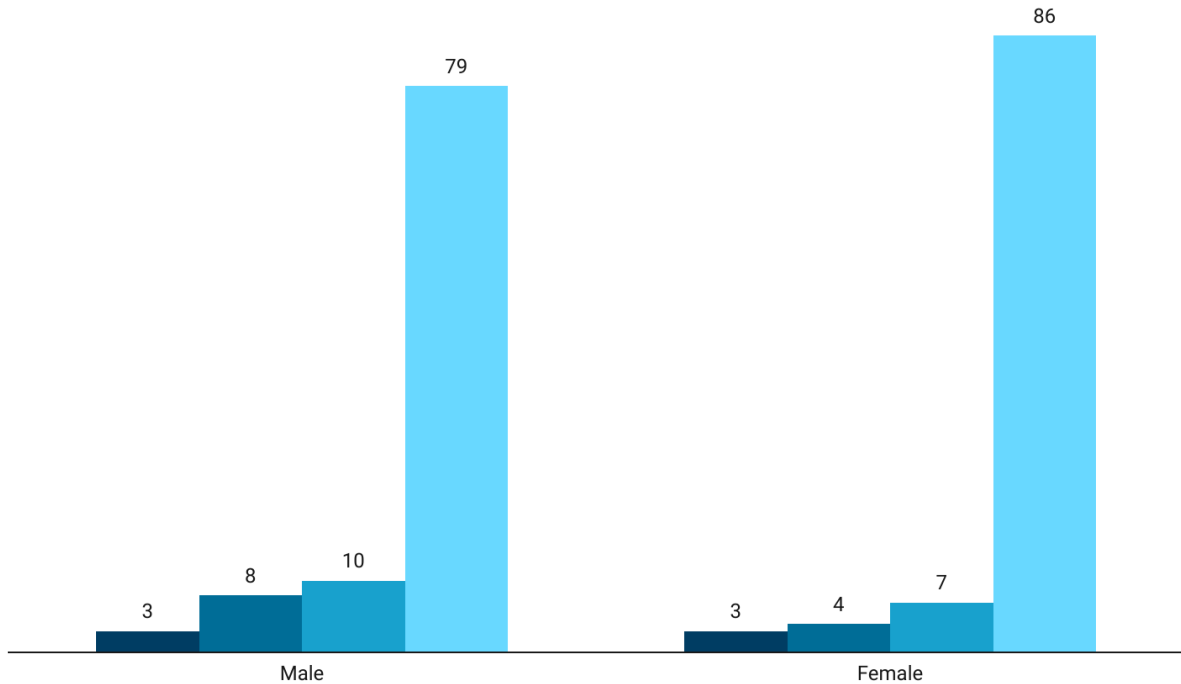
Gender comparison (n = 176) shows that 3 % of each male and female respondents answered that their children significantly worked to support household income. 8 % of male respondents and 4 % of female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income. 10 % of male respondents 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 %, while this is true for 79 % of male respondents.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 176)

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



6 Demographics

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:50

Statistics Lebanon Ltd conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Syria on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 20 May and 28 May, 2025. The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Damascus, 200 residents of Aleppo, and 200 residents of Homs. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

6.1 Location

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:50

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Damascus	200	33,3
Aleppo	200	33,3
Homs	200	33,3
Total	600	100

6.2 Gender and age

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:50

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Male	300	50
Female	300	50
Total	600	100

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
16-19 years	120	20
20-24 years	180	30
25-29 years	180	30
30-34 years	120	20
Total	600	100

6.3 Highest level of education

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:50

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	26	4
Elementary school	68	11
Primary school	95	16
Secondary school	196	33
Vocational/technical training	54	9
College/university	145	24
No response	16	3
Total	600	100

6.4 Marital status

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:50

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Single	355	59
Married	208	35
Divorced / separated	24	4
Widower / widow	13	2
Total	600	100

6.5 Children

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:50

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 186)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Yes	176	95
No	10	5
Total	186	100

Children able to attend school (n = 176)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
All our children are able to attend school	31	18
Some of our children are able to attend school	80	45
None of our children are able to attend school	62	35
No response	3	2
Total	176	100

Children work/contribute to household income (n = 176)

	Frequency	Percentage (%)
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	5	3
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	10	6
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	14	8
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	147	83
Total	176	100

7 Appendix: Questionnaire

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:50

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

Islamic School/Madrassa

No response (do not read)

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (do not read)

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (do not read)

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response (do not read)

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

Other

No response (do not read)

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

We manage to afford housing costs

We can just about to afford housing costs

We hardly manage to afford housing costs

We cannot manage to afford housing costs

No response (do not read)

Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

I always have electricity available

I mostly have electricity available

I sometimes have electricity available

I never have electricity available

No response (do not read)

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

We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

No response (do not read)

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

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response (do not read)

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response (do not read)

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

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

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

No response (do not read)

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

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response (do not read)

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

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don't have the necessary hygiene products

No response (do not read)

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

	We always have access and can afford	We have access, but cannot afford	We have no access	No response
Vaccinations				

Medication, drugs				
Primary medical care (family doctor)				
Medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)				
Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)				
Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)				

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (do not read)

8 Imprint

Last modification 2025-10-24 15:50

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

- 1** **AFGHANISTAN**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025
- 2** **ALGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025
- 3** **EGYPT**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025
- 4** **Iraq**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025
- 5** **LIBYA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025
- 6** **MOROCCO**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025
- 7** **NIGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025
- 8** **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025
- 9** **TUNESIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2025
- 10** **2025**
Socio-Economic Review

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



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