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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.

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Statistics Lebanon Ltd conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Lebanon on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 4 July and 15 July, 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 266 residents of Beirut, 134 residents of Tripoli, and 200 Syrian refugees¹. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

¹ A list of the percentage distribution of this group can be found on page 88.
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1. Main Results

Sense of security

- 19% of all respondents (n = 600) stated to feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 50% answered to feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 12% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 19% do not feel safe at all.
- 22% of Syrian refugees feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 20% of Beirut and 12% of Tripoli residents. 63% of Beirut residents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, while the same is true for 48% of Syrian refugees and 27% of Tripoli residents. 13% of both Syrian refugees and Tripoli residents feel rather unsafe, while 48% of Tripoli residents do not feel safe in their neighborhood, followed by Syrian refugees with 17%, and Beirut residents with 5%.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 15% of the respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while 31% can just about to afford the housing costs. 36% of all respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 18% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- The comparison of the three groups surveyed in Beirut, Tripoli as well as among Syrian refugees reveals that 28% of Beirut respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 6% of Tripoli, and 4% of Syrian refugees. 41% of Beirut respondents can just about to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 23% of each Tripoli residents and Syrian refugees.
- 47% of Syrian refugees hardly manage to afford the housing costs, followed by Tripoli respondents with 39%, and Beirut respondents with 26%. 32% of Tripoli cannot manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 28% of Syrian refugees, and 5% of Beirut residents.

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

- 16% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 32% can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 42% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 10% cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

- 30% of Beirut respondents manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 7% of Tripoli residents, and 4% of Syrian refugees. 44% of Beirut respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, followed by Tripoli residents with 28%, and Syrian refugees with 20%.
- 61% of Syrian refugees hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 51% of Tripoli and 23% of Beirut respondents. 15% of Syrian refugees cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, followed by Tripoli residents with 14%, and Beirut residents with 3%.

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

- 14% of all surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while 30% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family. 36% of all respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while 20% cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family.
- 30% of Beirut respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while this is true for 3% of Tripoli respondents, and only 1% of Syrian refugees. 43% of Beirut respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, followed by Tripoli respondents with 22%, and Syrian refugees with 17%.
- 45% of each Tripoli respondents as well as Syrian refugees hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while this is true for 25% of Beirut respondents. 37% of Syrian refugees and 30% of Tripoli respondents cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while this is true for only 2% of Beirut respondents.

Access to clean drinking water

- 42% of all respondents (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 34% of all respondents sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 16% of the surveyed respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 8% never have access to clean drinking water.
- 55% of Beirut respondents always have access to clean drinking water, while the same is true for 34% of Tripoli respondents, and 30% of Syrian refugees. 37% of Beirut respondents, 35% of Syrian refugees, and 26% of Tripoli respondents sometimes have access to clean drinking water.

- 31% of Tripoli respondents and 20% of Syrian refugees seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 5% of Christian respondents. 15% of Syrian refugees never have access to clean drinking water, followed by Tripoli respondents with 9%, and Beirut respondents with 3%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 33% of all respondents (n = 600) always have all necessary hygiene products such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc., while 36% just about have all necessary hygiene products. 26% of all respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, while 5% never have all necessary hygiene products.
- 46% of Beirut respondents always have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 40% of Tripoli residents, and 11% of Syrian refugees. 38% of Beirut respondents and 35% of Syrian refugees just about have all necessary hygiene products, while the same is true for 33% of Tripoli respondents.
- 45% of Syrian refugees hardly have all necessary hygiene products, followed by 25% of Tripoli and 13% of Beirut respondents. 9% of Syrian refugees do not have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 3% of Beirut and 2% of Tripoli respondents.

Access to medical services

- 35% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 46% have access but they are not able to afford them. 16% do not have any access to vaccinations. 3% did not answer.
- 28% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 61% have access but cannot afford them. 10% do not have access to medication and drugs. 1% did not answer.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 25% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 54% have access but they cannot afford to see a family doctor. 20% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

- 23% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 59% have access to a medical specialist but cannot afford the visit. 17% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer.
- 18% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 51% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 26% have no access at all. 5% did not answer.
- 21% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 58% have access but cannot afford it. 19% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi

- 51% of all respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 18% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 9% have seldomly access to internet/wifi, while 22% never have access to internet/wifi.
- 73% of Beirut respondents always have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 33% of Syrian refugees, and 32% of Tripoli residents. 27% of Tripoli respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, followed by Syrian refugees with 21%, and Beirut residents with 12%.
- 14% of Syrian refugees seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while the same is true for 11% of Tripoli and 4% of Beirut residents. 32% of Syrian refugees never have access to internet/wifi, followed by 29% of Tripoli and 11% of Beirut residents. 1% of Tripoli residents did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking all respondents (n = 182) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 50% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 19% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 30% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 1% did not answer.
- 77% of Tripoli and 67% of Beirut respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school while this is true for 37% of Syrian refugees. 24% of Beirut respondents and 21% of Syrian refugees answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while the same is true for 9% of Tripoli respondents.

- 41% of Syrian refugees admitted that none of their children were able to attend school, followed by Tripoli residents with 14%, and Beirut residents with 6%. 3% of Beirut respondents and 1% of Syrian refugees did not answer.

Contribution to household income

- 5% of the respondents (n = 182) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 5% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 8% of the respondents (n = 182) 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.
- 97% of Beirut respondents stated that none of their children worked or contributed to the household income, while the same is true for 97% of Tripoli residents, and 75% of Syrian refugees. 11% of Syrian refugees and 3% of Tripoli residents answered that their children worked little to support the household income. 3% of Beirut residents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while this is true for 5% of Syrian refugees. 9% of Syrian refugees admitted that their children worked significantly to support the household income.

2. Trends

The difference in percentages in comparison to the previous year is indicated with an arrow (pointing up or down depending on in- or decrease) if the change is above or equal to 5% (ensuring that the margin of error is not mistaken for a trend).

Housing

While 6% stated that they could afford the housing costs in 2023, the proportion increased to 15% in 2024. In contrast, the proportion of those hardly managing to afford housing costs decreased from 52% in 2023 to 36% in 2024. With regard to electricity, there is a positive trend: the proportion of those always and mostly having electricity available increased, while the proportion of those sometimes having electricity available decreased from 51% in 2023 to 35% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to afford housing costs	6	↑ 15
Can just about afford housing costs	22	↑ 31
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	52	↓ 36
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	20	18

	2023	2024
Always have electricity available	13	↑ 25
Mostly have electricity available	22	↑ 30
Sometimes have electricity available	51	↓ 35
Never have electricity available	14	10

Food and water access

A trend towards improvement can be seen in terms of managing to provide sufficient food for the family: in 2023, 5% managed to provide sufficient food, while this is true for 16% in 2024. A positive trend can be also seen regarding the access to clean drinking water: while in 2023, 28% had access to clean drinking water, the proportion increased to 42% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	5	↑ 16
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	26	↑ 32
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	54	↓ 42
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	15	↓ 10

	2023	2024
Always have access to clean drinking water	28	↑ 42
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	26	↑ 34
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	26	↓ 16
Never have access to clean drinking water	20	↓ 8

Basic consumer goods

An improvement towards managing to provide basic consumer goods for the family can be seen between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 3% answered they could manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion increased to 14% in 2024. A positive trend can be identified in terms of the access to necessary hygiene products: while in 2023, 11% had all necessary hygiene products, in 2024 the proportion increased to 33%.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	3	↑ 14
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	18	↑ 30
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	55	↓ 36
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	24	20

	2023	2024
Have all necessary hygiene products	11	↑ 33
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	34	36
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	39	↓ 26
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	16	↓ 5

Health services

Vaccinations

A positive trend towards the access to vaccinations can be seen between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 20% always had access and could afford them, this is true for 35% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	20	↑ 35
Have access, but cannot afford	49	46
Have no access	29	↓ 16

Medication and drugs

A positive trend can be seen in terms of the access to medication and drugs: in 2023, 11% always had access and could afford medication and drugs, while in 2024, this is true for 28%.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	11	↑ 28
Have access, but cannot afford	65	61
Have no access	23	↓ 10

Primary medical care (family doctor)

While the proportion of those always having access and being able to afford primary medical care increased from 13% in 2023 to 25% in 2024, a decrease can be seen for those not having access at all (47% in 2023 compared to 21% in 2024).

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	13	↑ 25
Have access, but cannot afford	40	↑ 54
Have no access	47	↓ 21

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

A positive trend is to be noticed in case of the access to medical specialists: in 2023, 11% always had access and could afford a visit, while this is true for 23% in 2024. In addition, the proportion of those having access but not being able to afford it declined to 18% in 2024 compared to 24% in 2023.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	11	↑ 23
Have access, but cannot afford	62	59
Have no access	27	↓ 18

Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)

The proportion of those not having access to advanced treatment increased from 4% in 2023 to 18% in 2024, however, the proportion of those having access but not being able to afford it increased from 33% in 2023 to 52% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	4	↑ 18
Have access, but cannot afford	33	↑ 52
Have no access	58	↓ 26

Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)

In terms of medical diagnostics, a positive trend can be noticed between 2023 and 2024: in 2023, 9% had always access to medical diagnostics, while this is true for 21% in 2024. In addition, the proportion of those never having access decreased from 35% in 2023 to 19% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	9	↑ 21
Have access, but cannot afford	54	58
Have no access	35	↓ 19

3. Methodology

Statistics Lebanon Ltd conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Lebanon on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 4 July and 15 July, 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 266 residents of Beirut, 134 residents of Tripoli, and 200 Syrian refugees. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews 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 Lebanon, the database contains up to 350,000 telephonic contacts derived from SL fieldwork operations all over the country and with all resident Lebanese communities. Divided into geographic regions, the database provides socio-economic details relevant to the population's distribution in the country, its sects, 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.

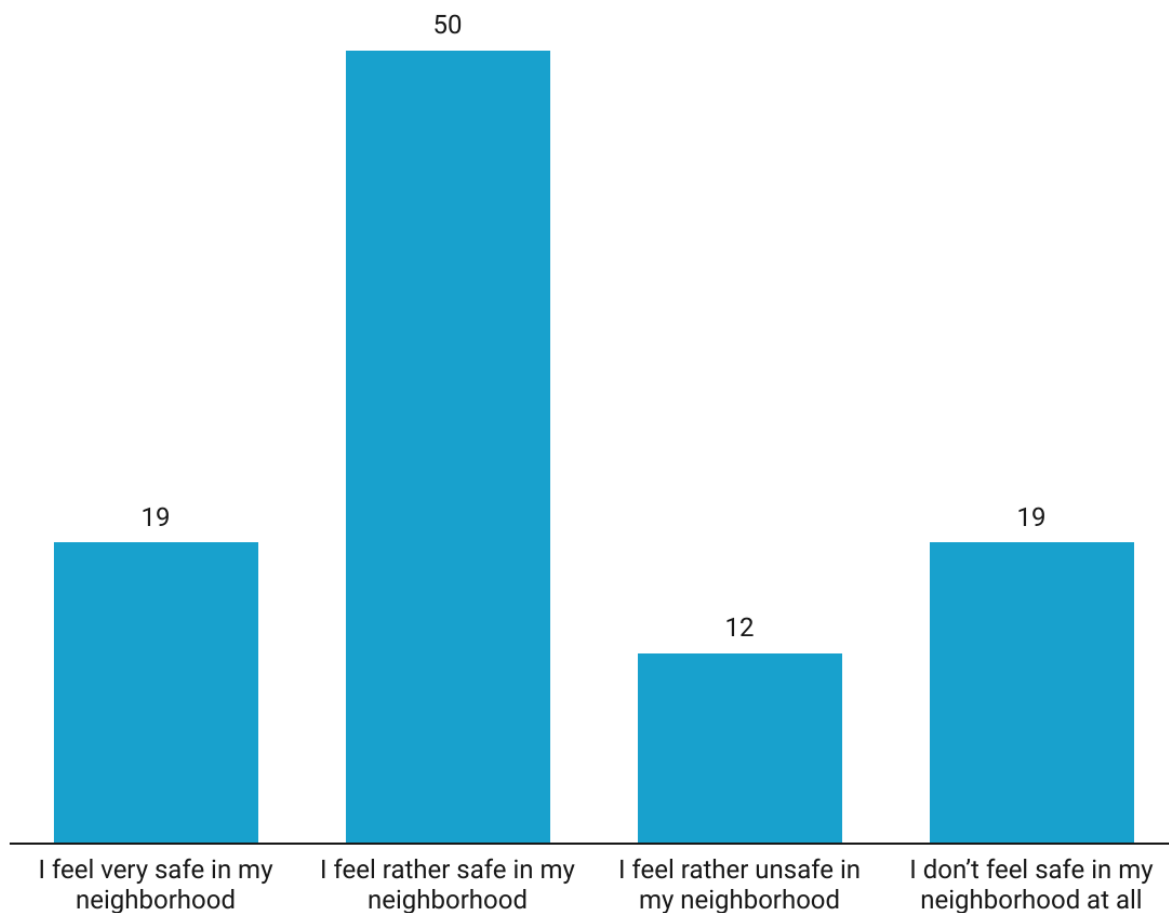
4. Chapter Summary

4.1. Sense of security

In the present sample, 19% of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 50% feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 12% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 19% do not feel safe at all.

Sense of security – Total (n = 600)

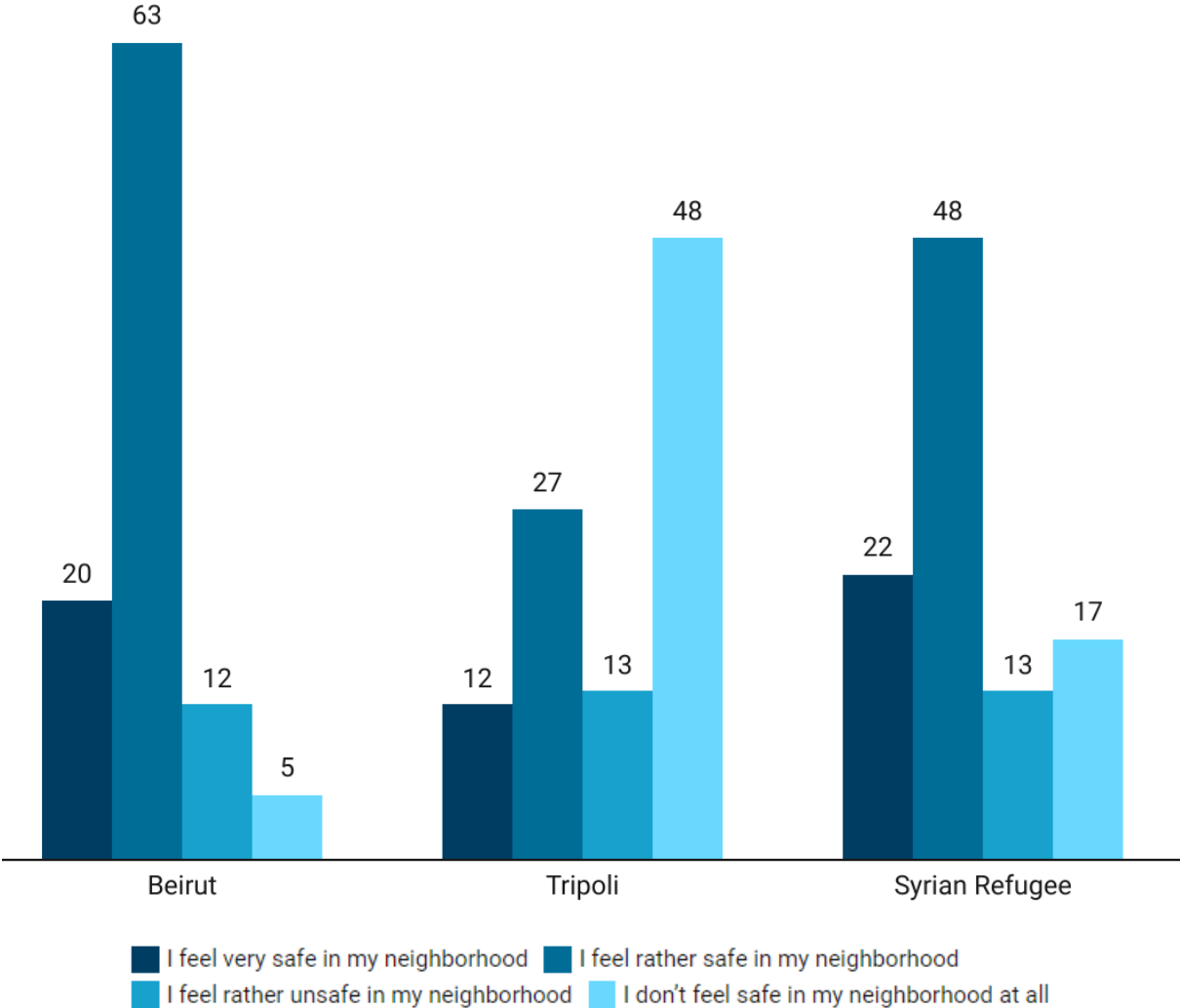
Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?



22% of Syrian refugees feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 20% of Beirut and 12% of Tripoli residents. 63% of Beirut residents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, while the same is true for 48% of Syrian refugees and 27% of Tripoli residents. 13% of both Syrian refugees and Tripoli residents feel rather unsafe, while 48% of Tripoli residents do not feel safe in their neighborhood, followed by Syrian refugees with 17%, and Beirut residents with 5%.

Sense of security – Respondent Group/City (n = 600)

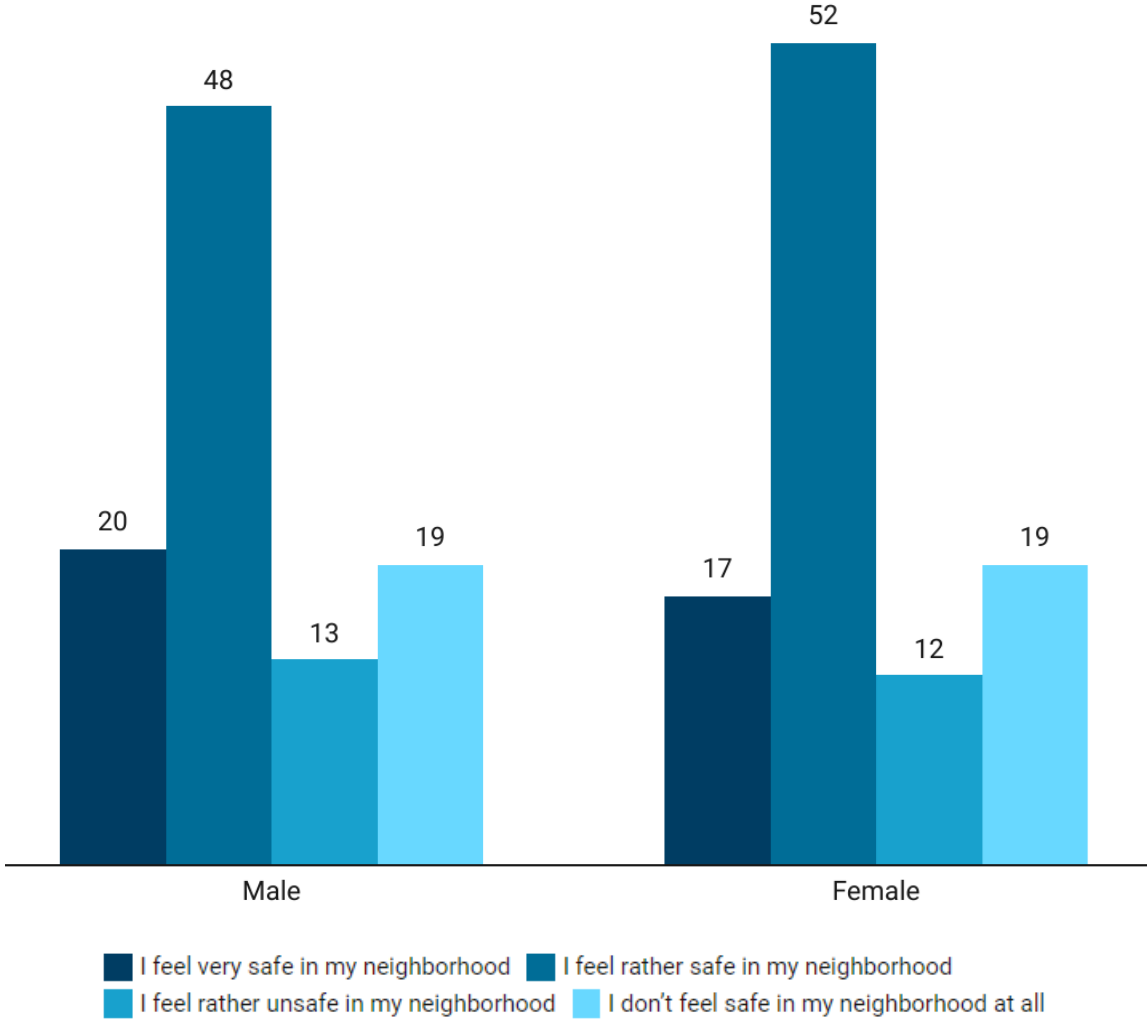
Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?



Taking a closer look at the sense of security, a quite similar distribution with regard to the answers among male and female respondents is shown. 20% of male and 17% of female respondents feel safe in their neighborhood, while 48% of male and 52% of female respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 13% of male and 12% of female respondents feel rather unsafe, while 19% of each male and female respondents do not feel safe in their neighborhood.

Sense of security – Gender (n = 600)

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

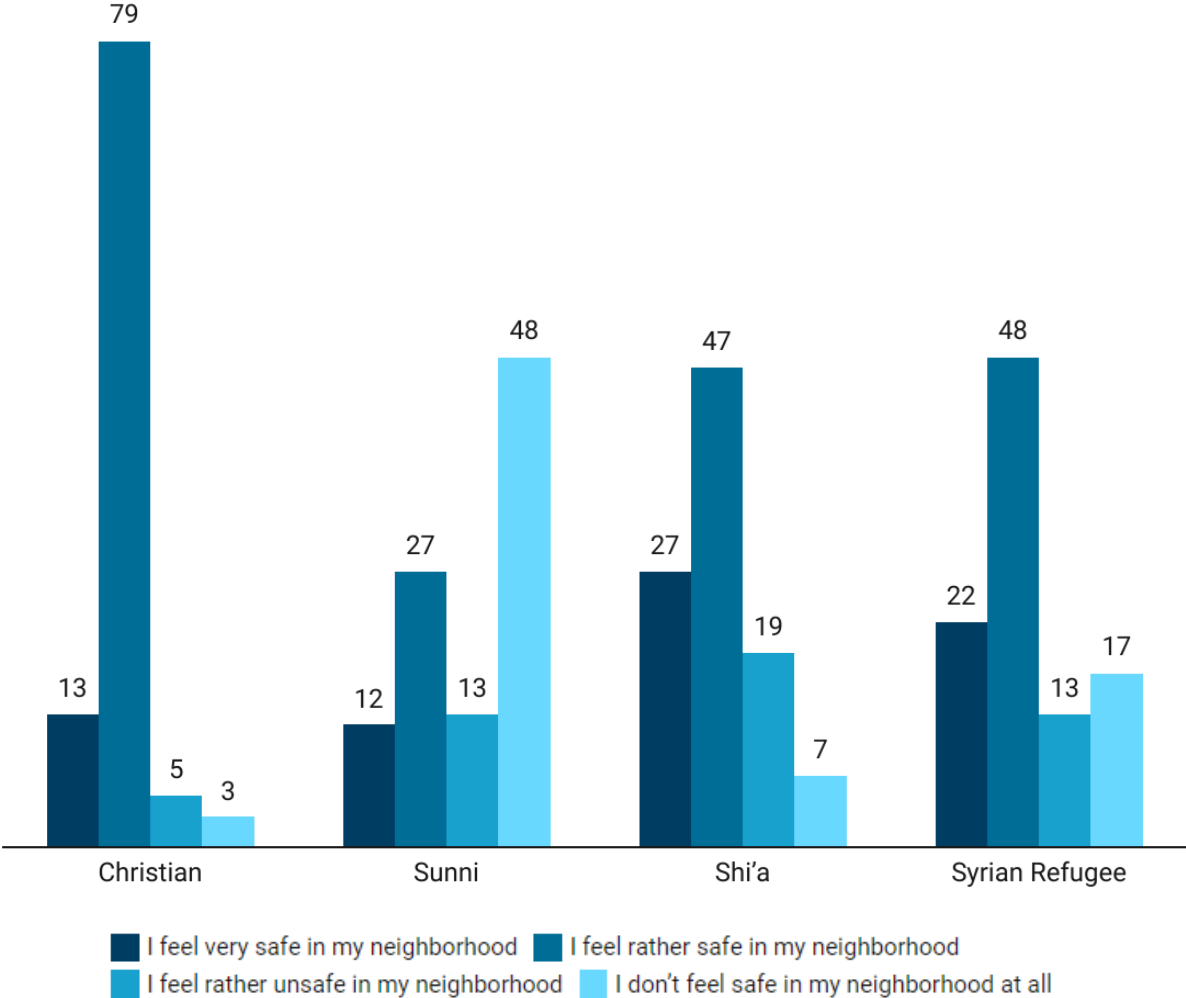


27% of Shi'a respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 22% of Syrian refugees, 13% of Christian and 12% of Sunni respondents. 79% of Christian respondents feel rather safe, compared to 48% of Syrian refugees, 47% of Shi'a respondents, and 27% of Sunni respondents.

19% of Shi'a respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 13% of each Sunni respondents and Syrian refugees, followed by Christian respondents with 5%. 48% of Sunni respondents do not feel safe in their neighborhood, followed by 17% of Syrian refugees, 7% of Shi'a respondents, and 3% of Christian respondents.

Sense of security – Religion (n = 600)

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

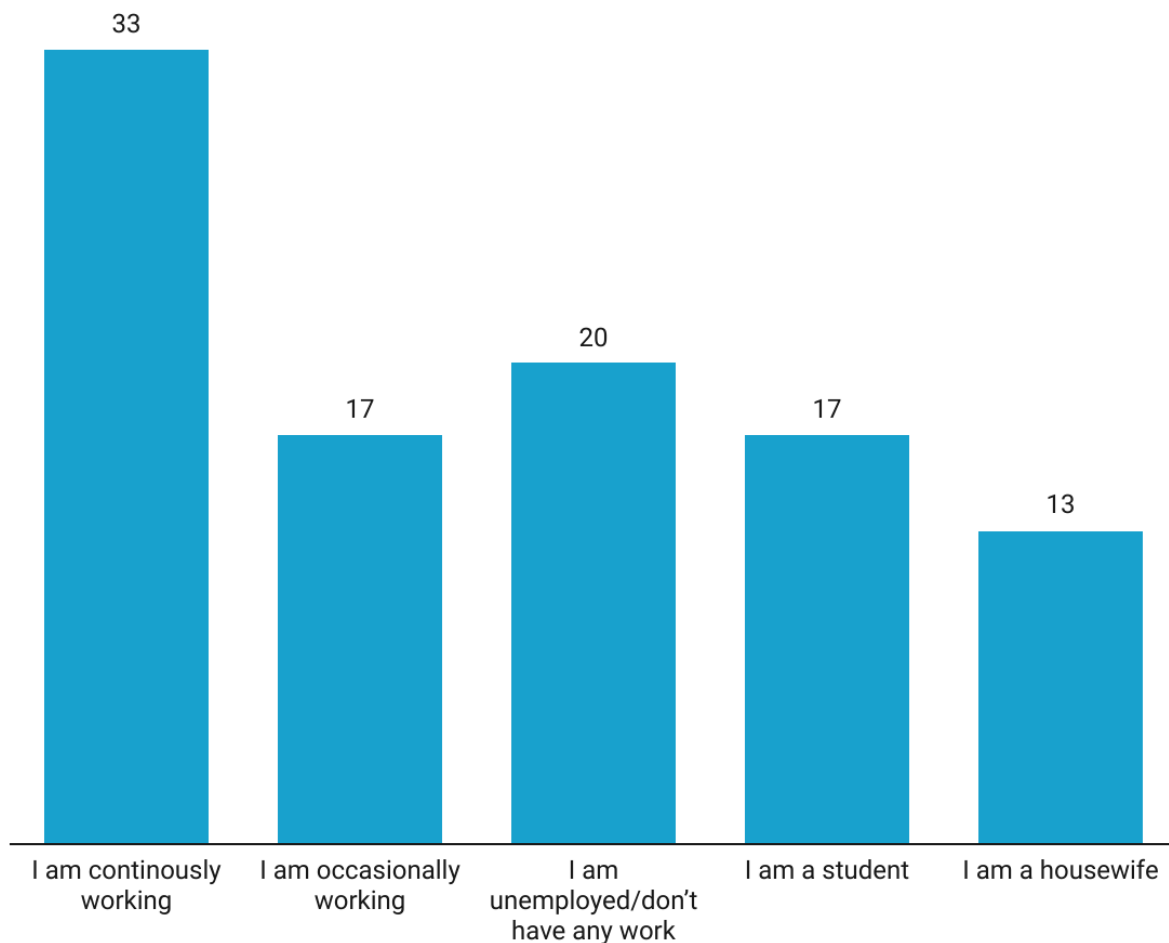


4.2. Occupation and type of employment

33% of respondents are continuously working, while 17% have occasional jobs. 20% are unemployed or do not have any work currently. 17% of survey participants are pursuing their education. 13% of the respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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



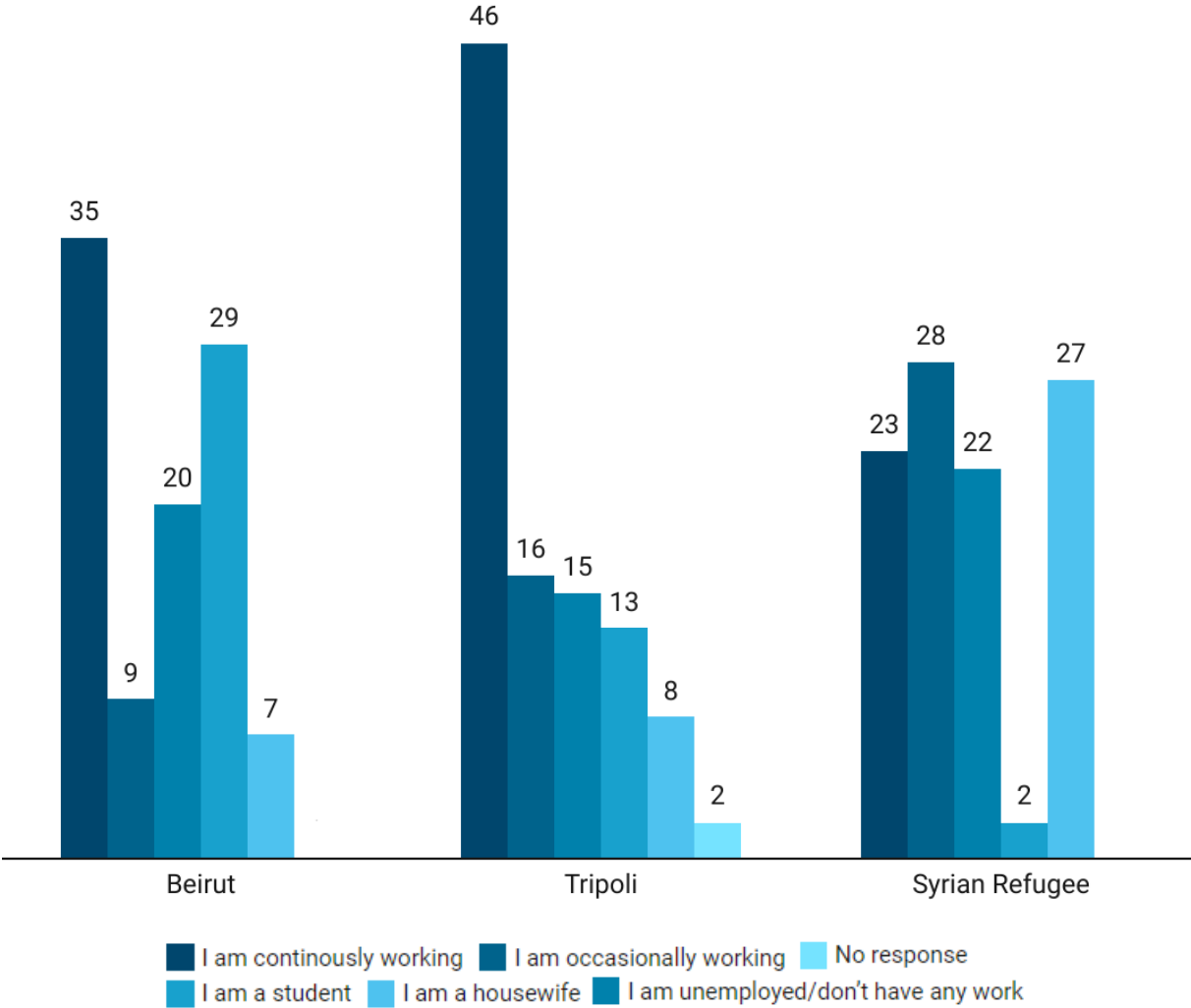
The comparison between the two cities of Beirut and Tripoli shows a disparity in terms of employment. 35% of the respondents in Beirut are continuously working, while this is true for 46% in Tripoli. 23% of Syrian refugees work continuously. 28% of Syrian refugees work occasionally, while this is true for 16% of Tripoli and 9% if Beirut respondents.

22% of Syrian refugees are unemployed/are not working currently, while this is true for 20% of Beirut and 15% of Tripoli respondents. The highest proportion of students can be found among

Beirut respondents with 29%, followed by Tripoli respondents with 13%, and only 2% of Syrian refugees. The highest proportion of those stating to be housewives is to be found among Syrian refugees with 27%, followed by Beirut respondents (7%), and Tripoli respondents (8%).

Occupation – Respondent Group/City (n = 600)

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

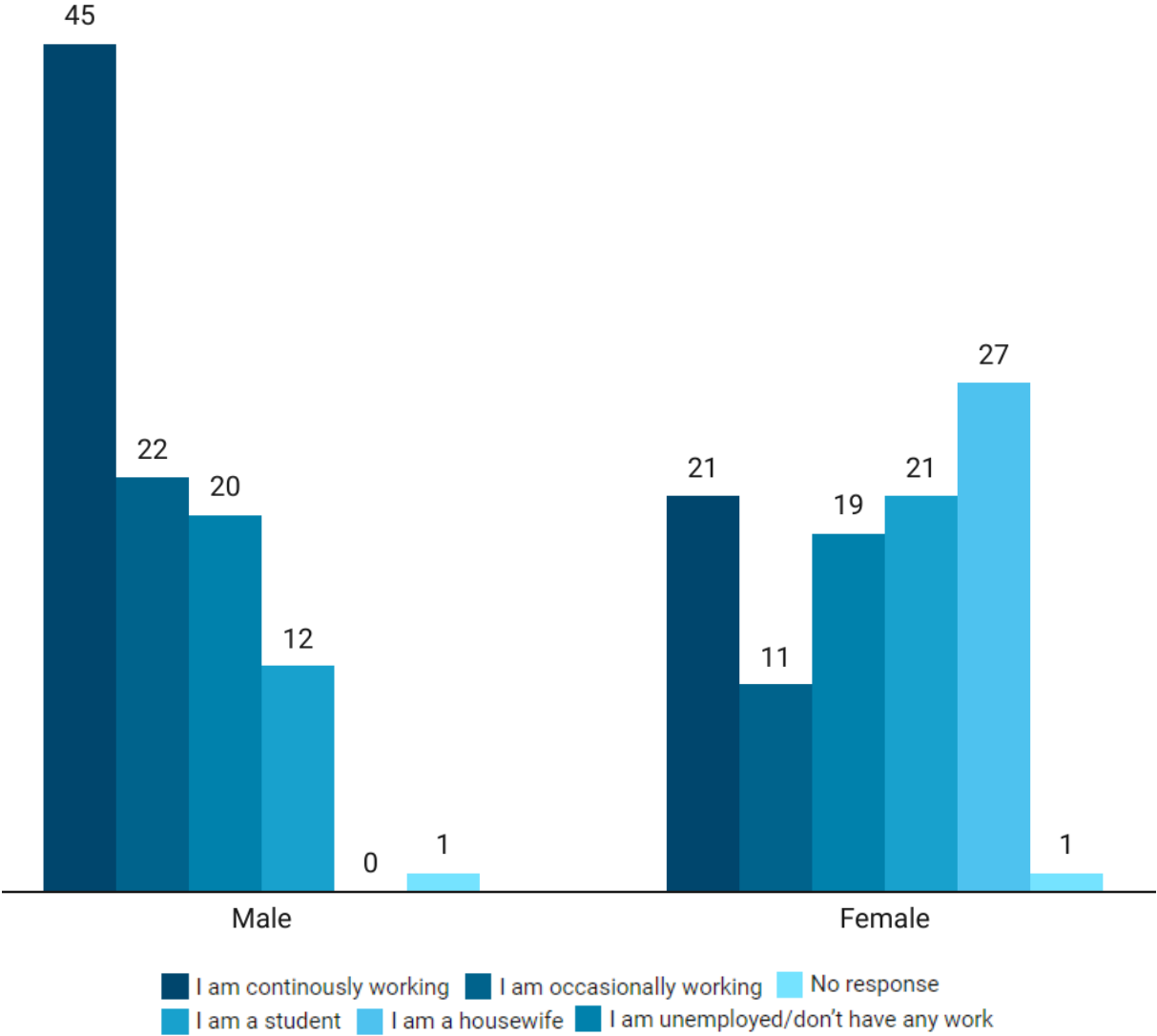


The proportion of those who work either continuously or occasionally is higher among male respondents than among female respondents. 45% of all male respondents work continuously, while this is true for only 21% of all female respondents. When it comes to occasional work, the percentage among male respondents is 22%, while it is 11% among female respondents.

20% of male respondents and 19% of female respondents do not work currently, while 27% of female respondents reported being a housewife. It should also be noted that the proportion of students in this sample is 12% among men and 21% among women.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

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

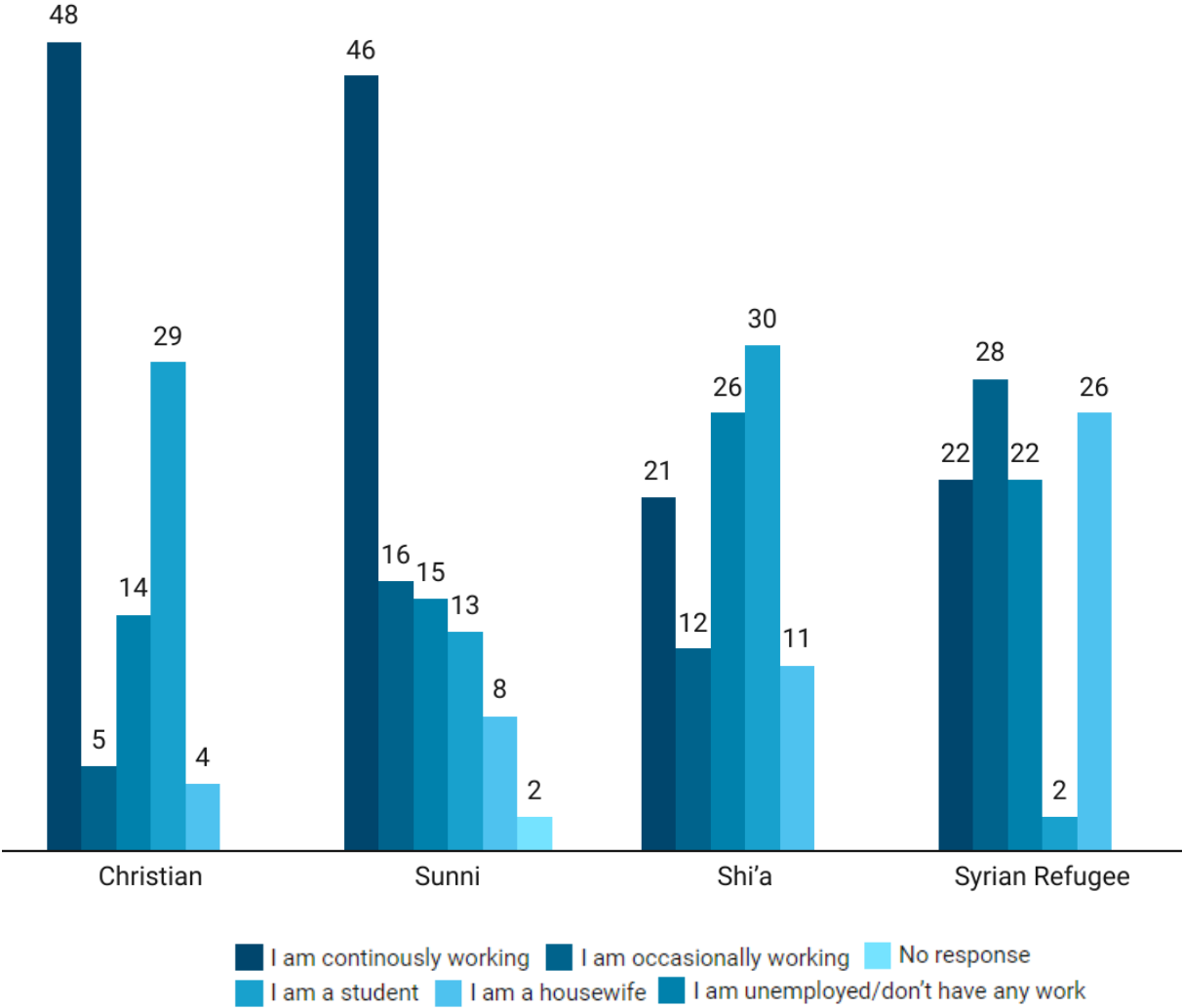


The data reveals that there is a significant difference in the occupation of the respondents in relation to their religion. With almost half of the respondents (48%), Christian respondents are the group most likely to working continuously, followed by Sunni respondents with 46%, Syrian refugees with 22%, and Shi'a respondents with 21%.

28% of Syrian refugees have occasional jobs, while this is true for 16% of Sunni, 12% of Shi'a, and 5% of Christian respondents. The largest proportion of those being unemployed or not working can be found among Shi'a respondents (26%).

Occupation – Religion (n = 600)

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



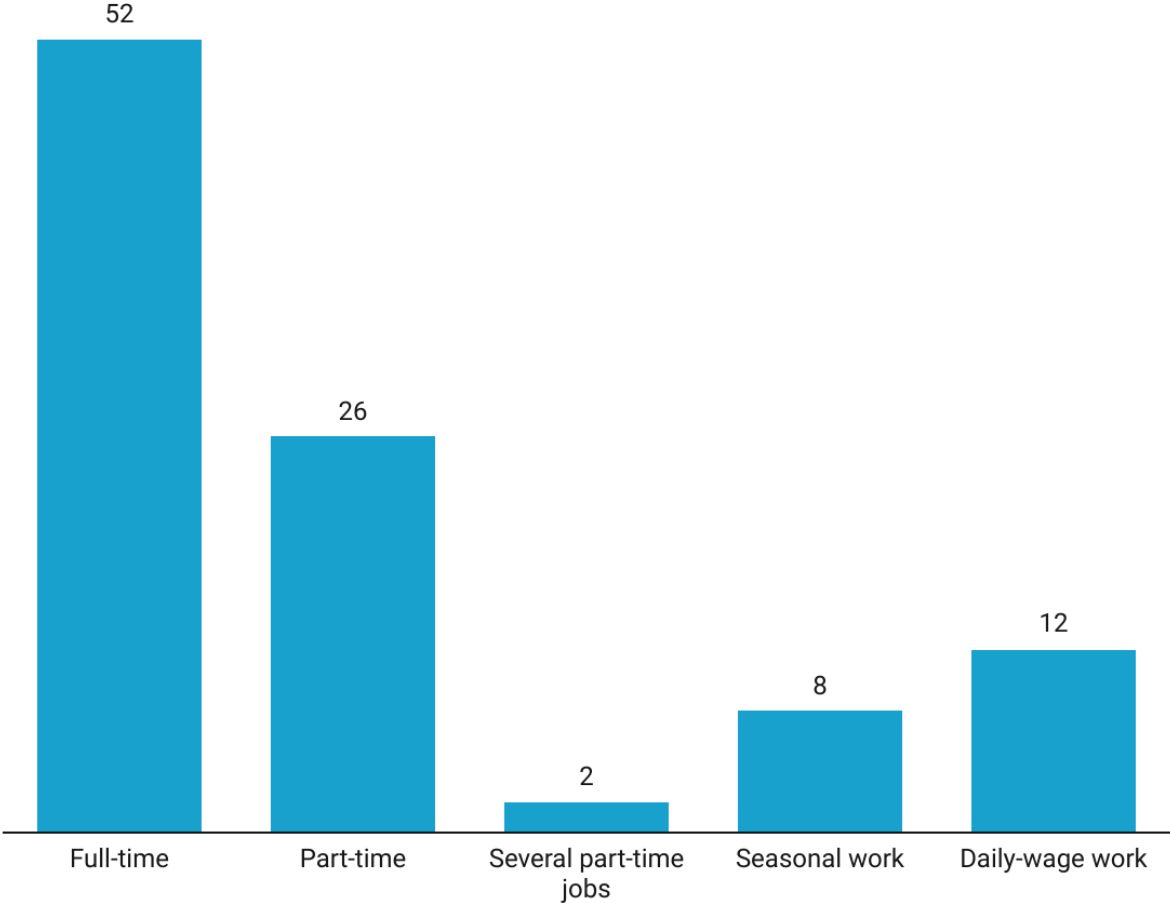
When it comes to the type of occupation, 52% of those who stated to work either continuously or occasionally (n = 299) work full-time, while 26% work part-time.

8% are seasonal workers, while 2% have several part-time jobs, followed by 12% working as daily-wage workers.

Type of occupation – Total (n = 299*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



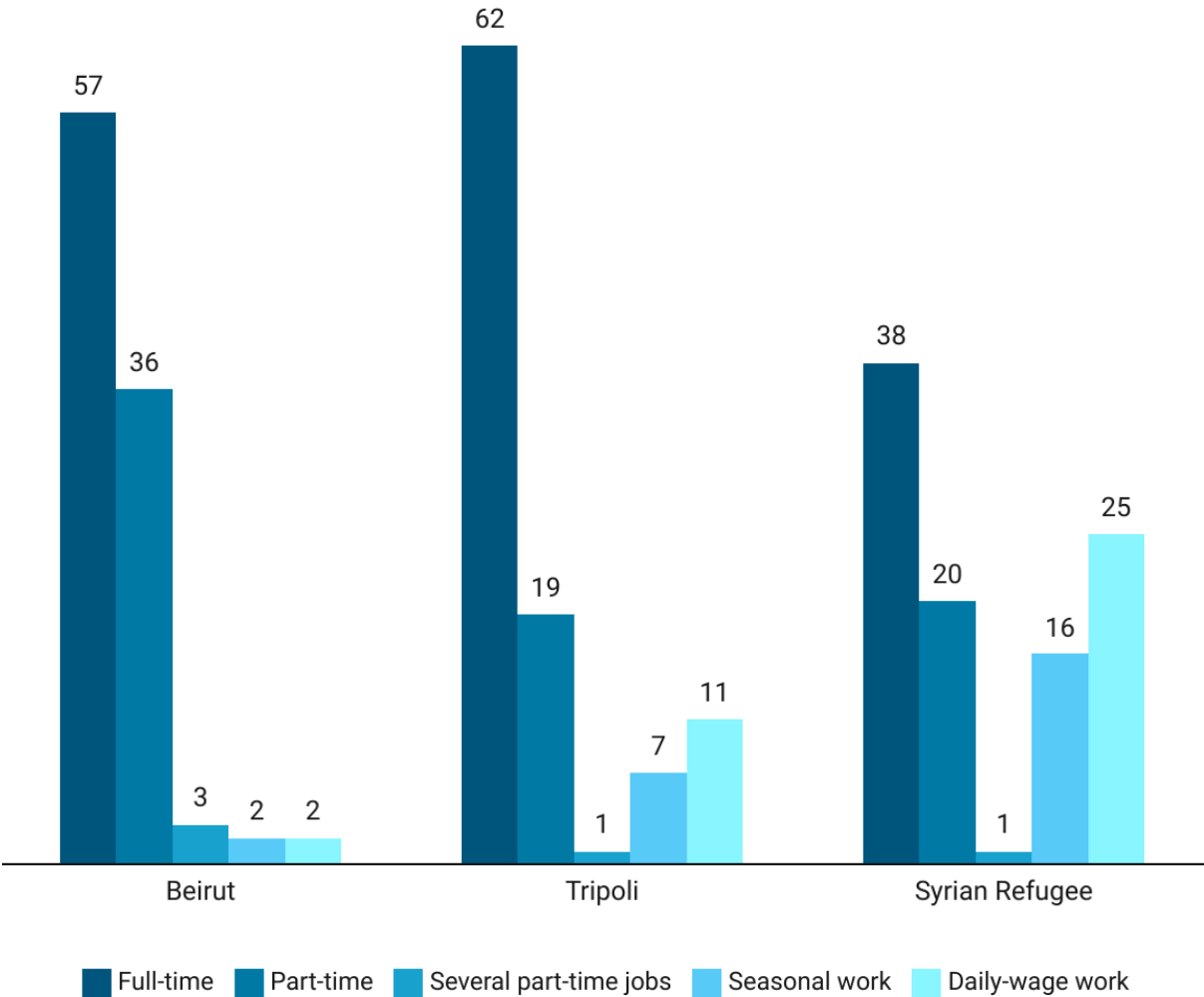
62% of Tripoli respondents work full-time, while this is true for 57% of Beirut respondents, and 38% of Syrian refugees. 36% of Tripoli respondents work part-time, followed by 20% of Syrian refugees, and 19% of Beirut respondents. 3% of Beirut respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 1% of Tripoli respondents as well as 1% of Syrian refugees.

16% of Syrian refugees are seasonal workers, followed by 7% of Beirut and 2% of Tripoli respondents. 25% of Syrian refugees are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 11% of Beirut and 2% of Tripoli respondents.

Type of occupation – Respondent Group/City (n = 299*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

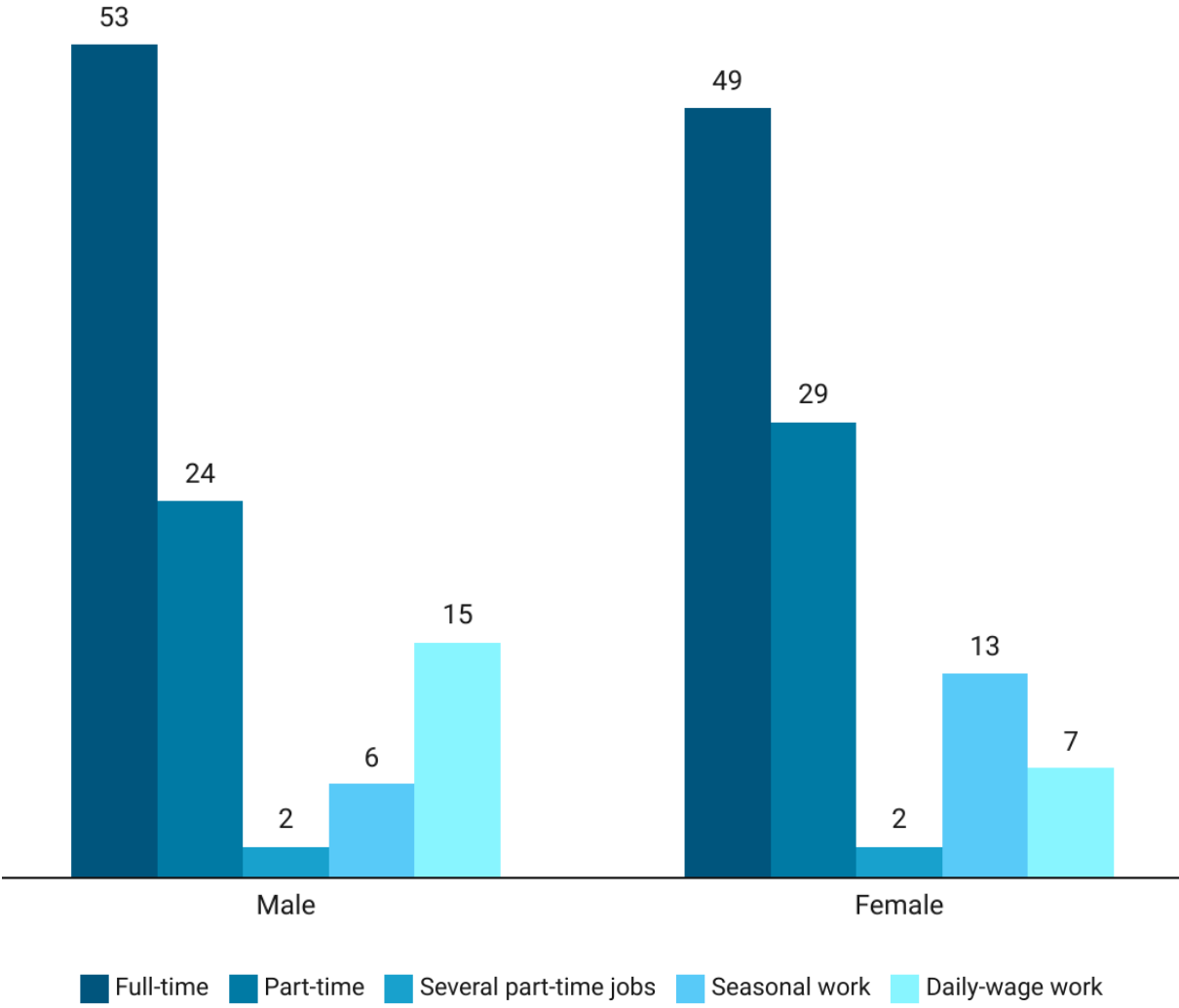


53% of male and 49% of female respondents work full-time, while 29% of female and 24% of male respondents work part-time. 2% of each male and female respondents have several part-time jobs, while 13% of female and 6% of male respondents work as seasonal workers. 15% of male and 7% of female respondents of the current survey are daily-wage workers.

Type of occupation – Gender (n = 299*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



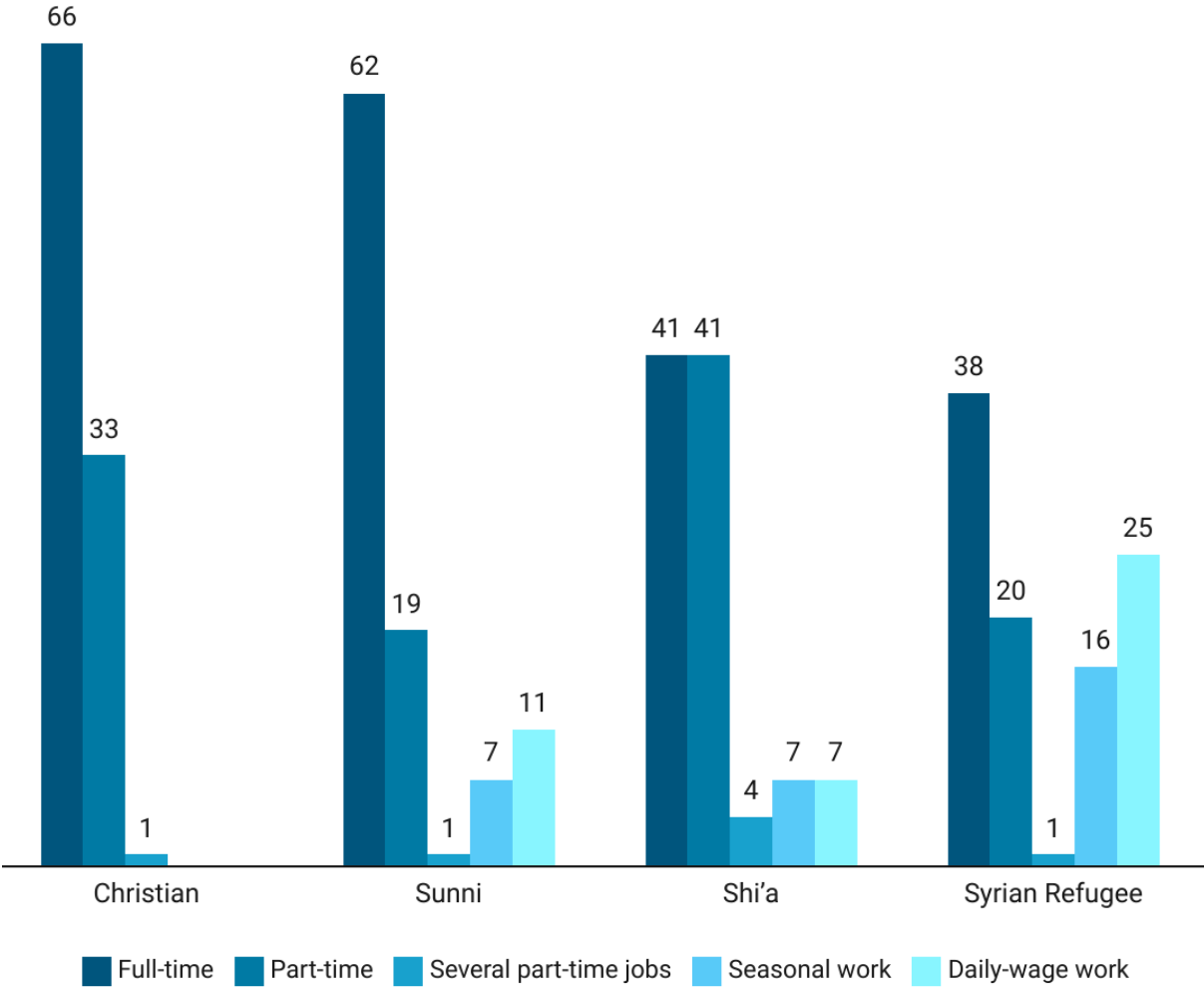
66% of Christian and 62% of Sunni respondents work full-time, while this is true for 41% of Shi'a respondents, and 38% of Syrian refugees. 41% of Shi'a respondents work part-time, followed by Christian respondents with 33%, Syrian refugees with 20%, and Sunni respondents with 19%.

25% of Syrian refugees work as daily-wage workers, while this is true for 11% of Sunni and 7% of Shi'a respondents. 16% of Syrian refugees work as seasonal workers, followed by Sunni and Shi'a respondents with each 7%.

Type of occupation – Religion (n = 299*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

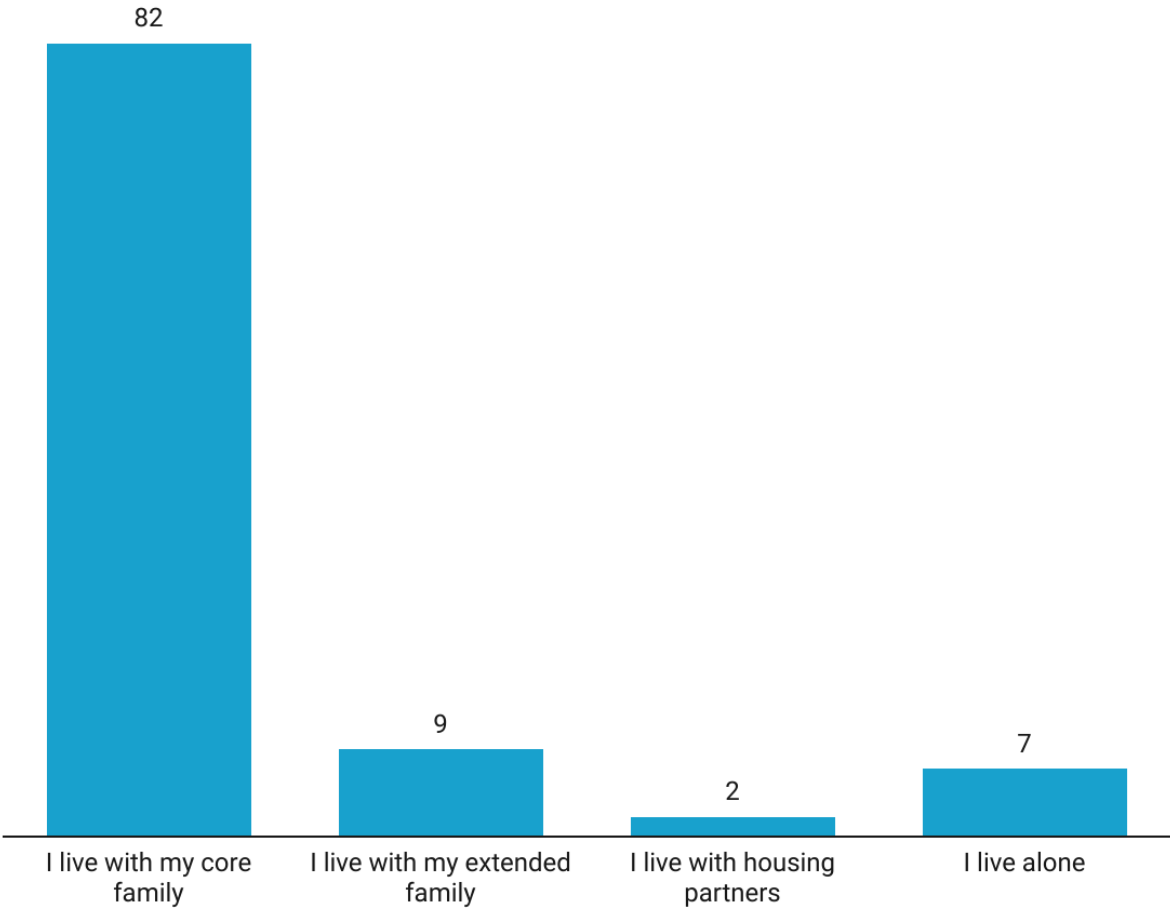


4.3. Housing situation and impact of housing costs

82% of the respondents live with their core family, followed by 9% living with their extended family in a household. 7% of all respondents participating in the present survey live alone. A proportion of 2% live with their housing partners.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

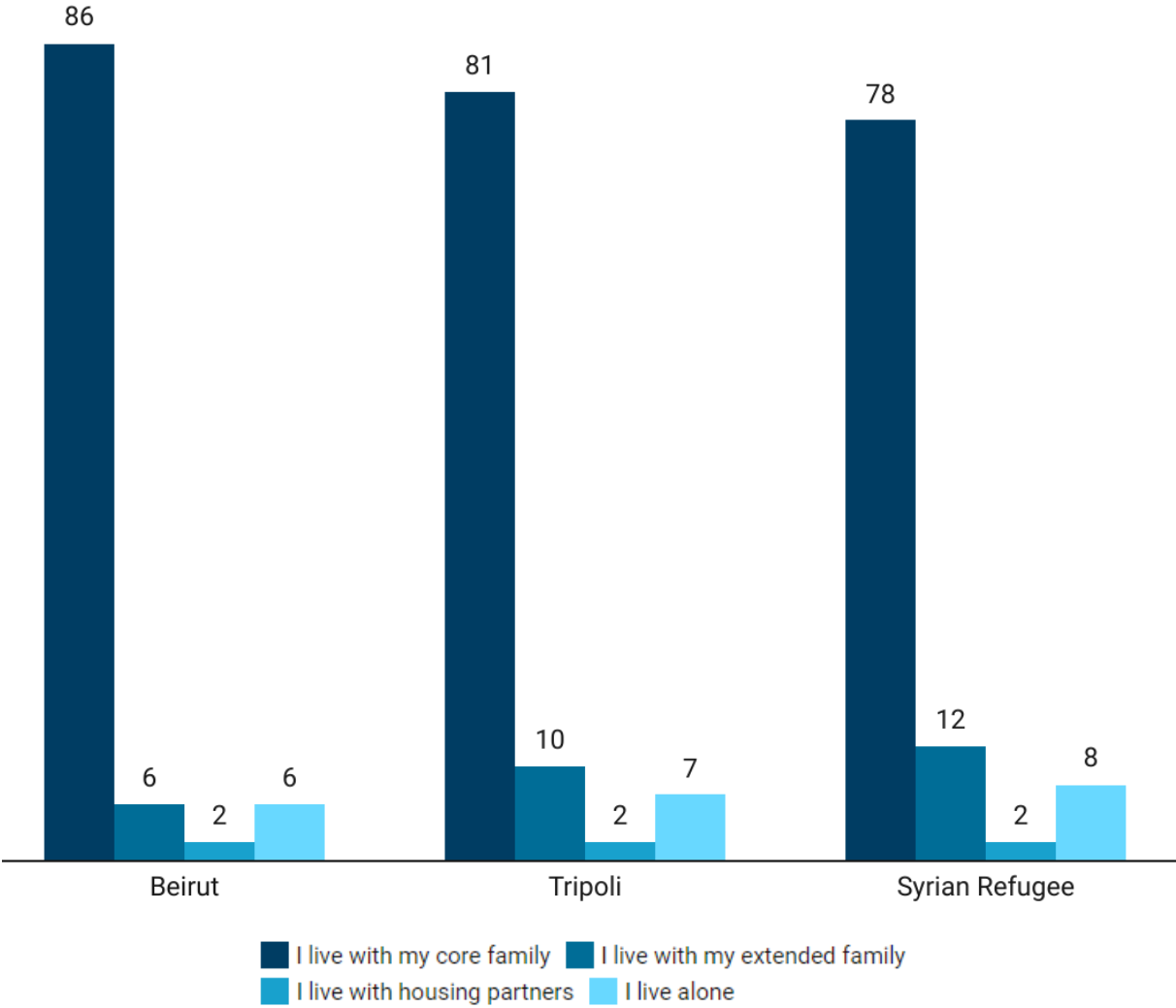


A comparison between the three groups surveyed displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family lives in Beirut (86%), followed by 81% in Tripoli, and 78% of Syrian refugees.

12% of Syrian refugees live with their extended family, while this is true for 10% of Tripoli and 6% of Beirut respondents. 2% of each respondent group live with their housing partners. 8% of Syrian refugees live alone, followed by 7% of Tripoli and 6% of Beirut respondents.

Current housing situation – Respondent Group/City (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

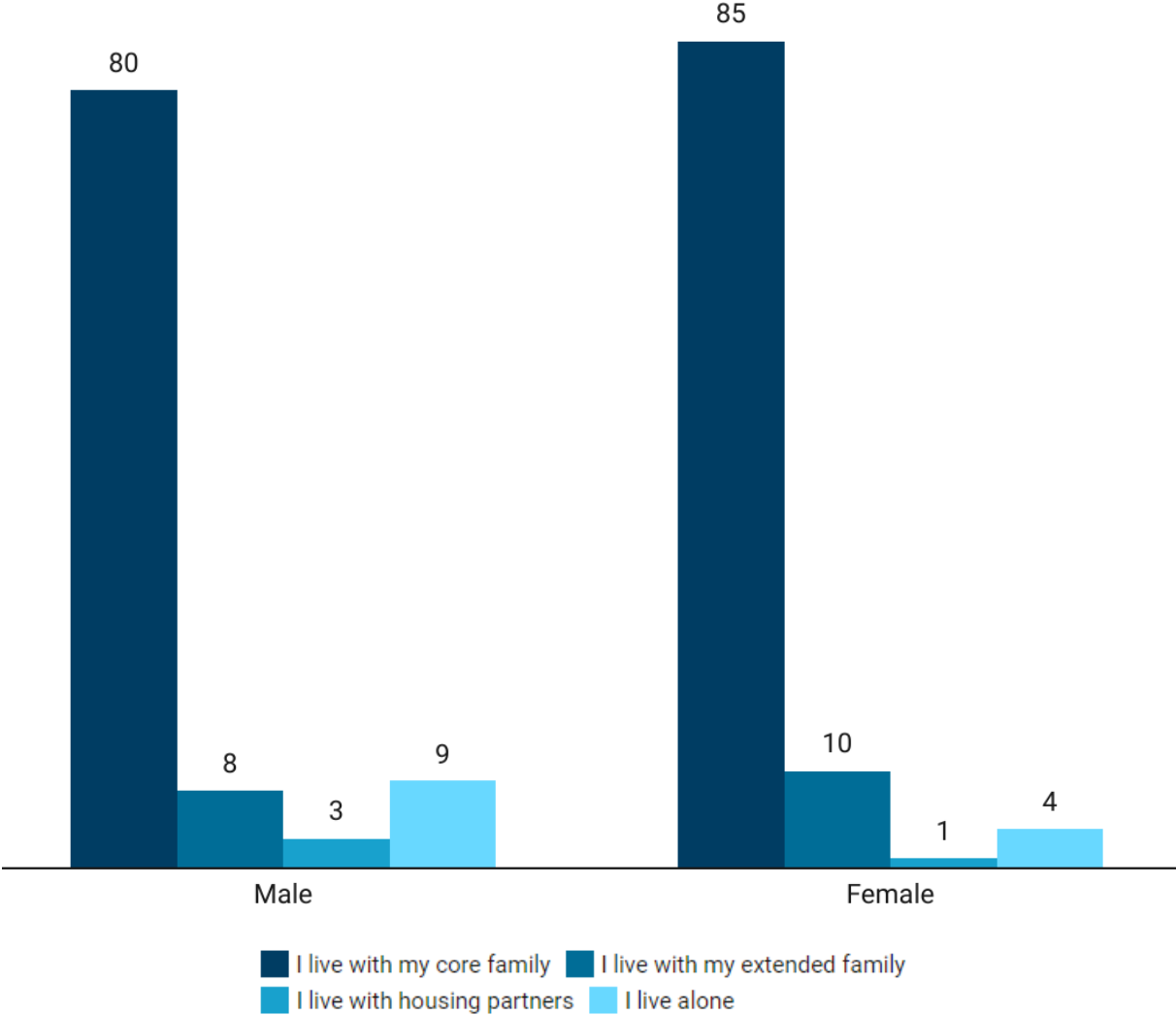


85% of female and 80% of male respondents live with their core family, while 10% of female and 8% of male respondents live with their extended family.

9% of male and 4% of female respondents live alone, while 3% of male and 1% of female respondents of the current survey live with their housing partners.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

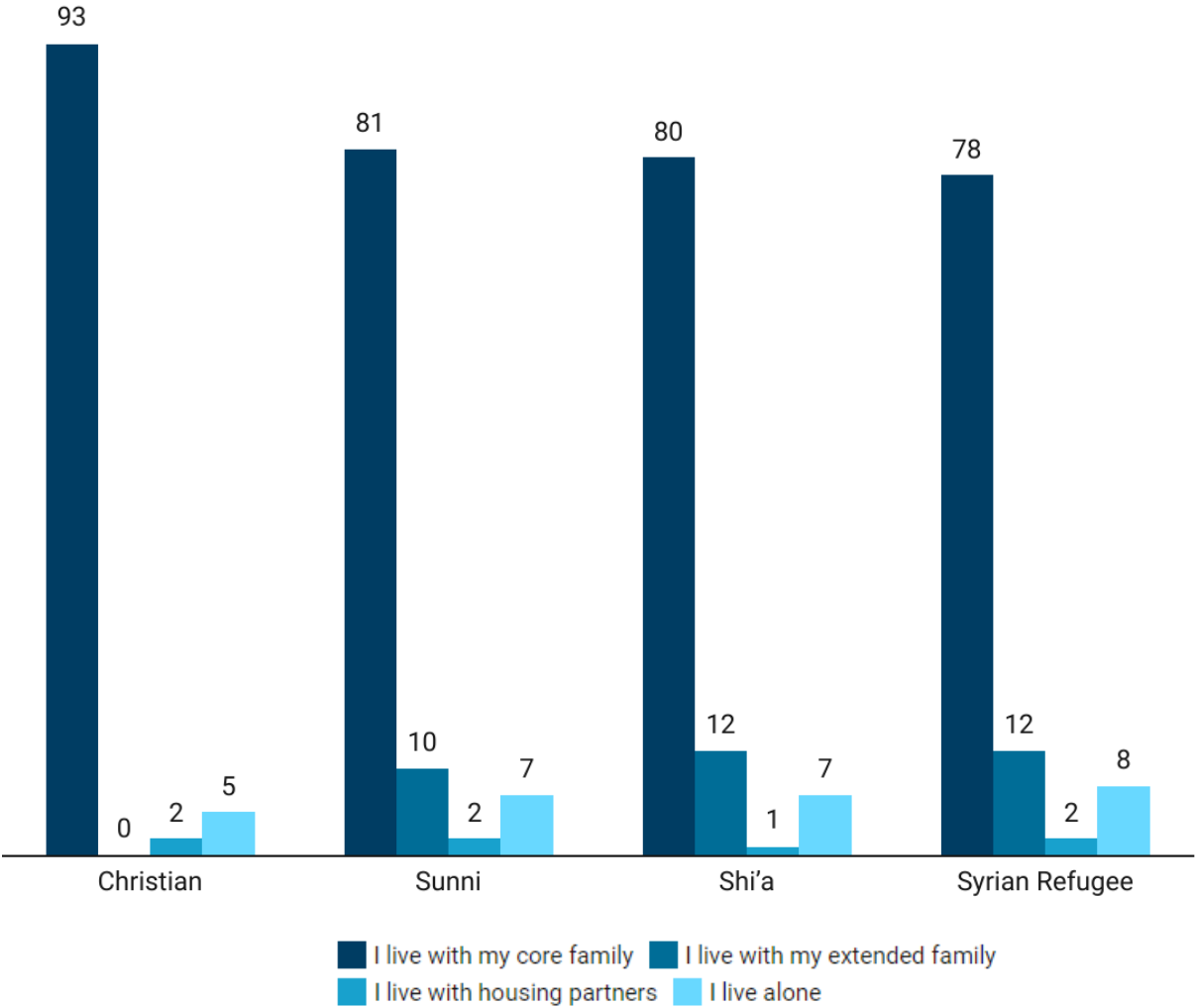


93% of Christian respondents live with their core family, while this is true for 81% of Sunni respondents, 80% of Shi’a respondents, and 78% of Syrian refugees.

12% of each Shi’a respondents as well as Syrian refugees live with their extended family, followed by Sunni respondents with 10%. 2% of each Christian and Sunni respondents as well as Syrian refugees live with their housing partners, while this is true for 1% of Shi’a respondents. 8% of Syrian refugees live alone, followed by 7% of each Shi’a and Sunni respondents, and 5% of Christian respondents.

Current housing situation – Religion (n = 600)

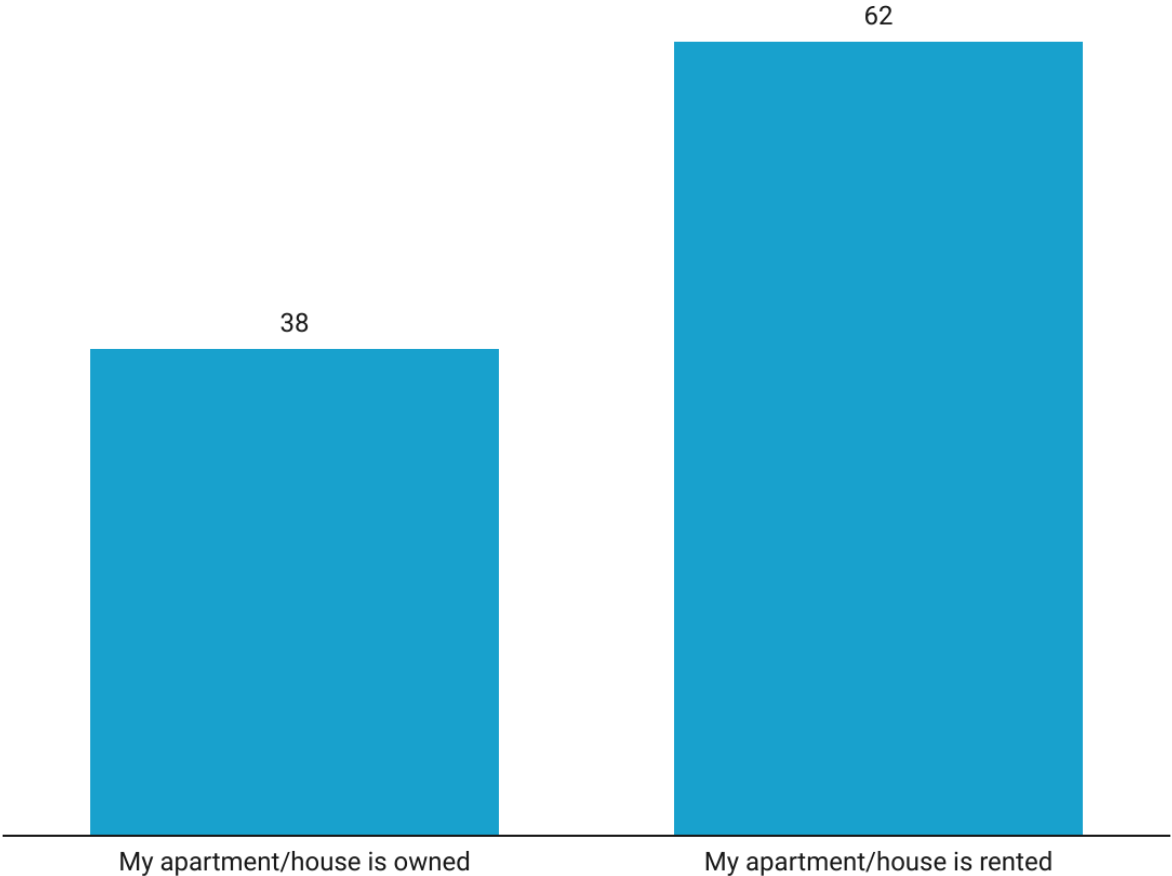
What is your current housing situation?



38% of the respondents live in an apartment of house they own, while 62% live in an apartment of house they rent.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

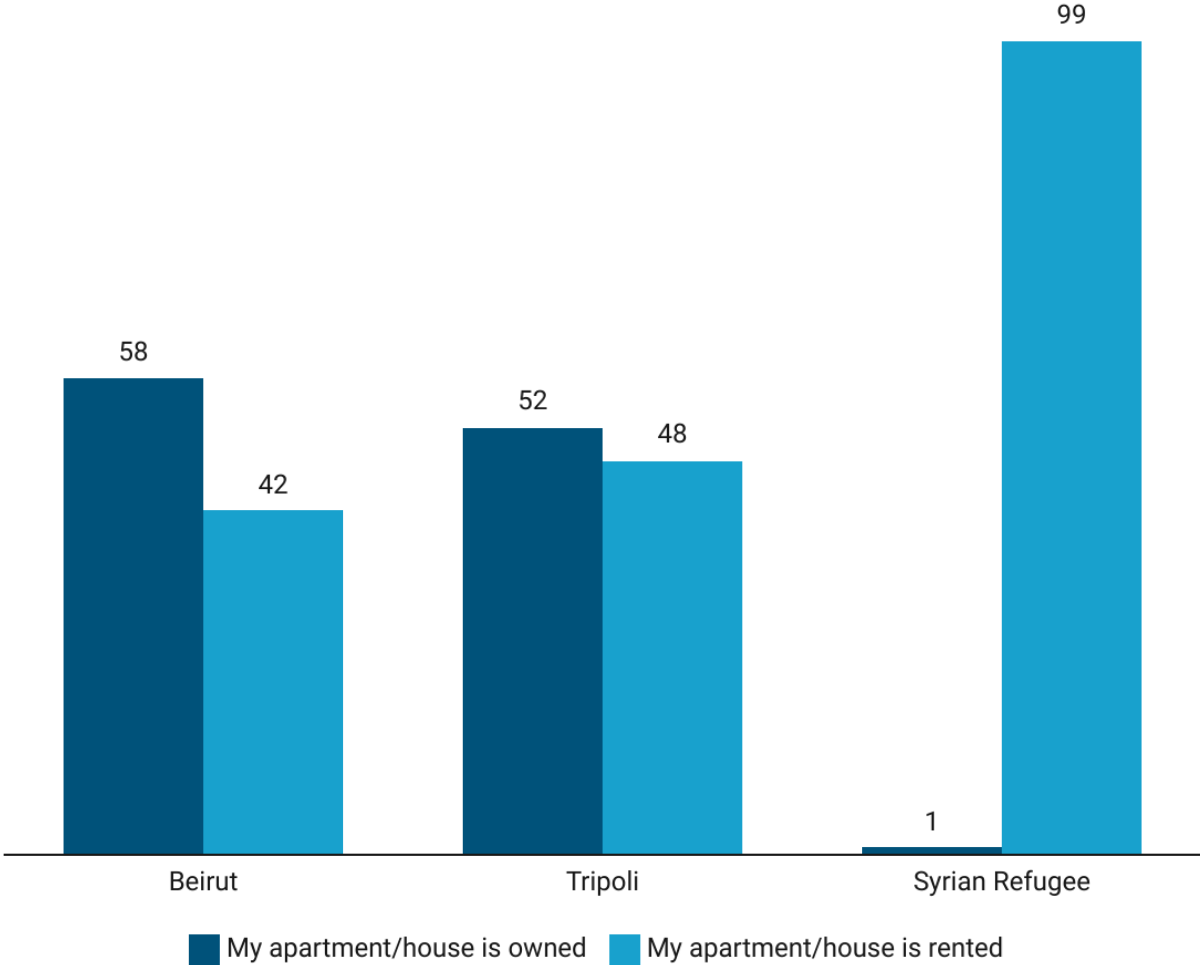


Looking at the three respondent groups, 99% of Syrian refugees live in apartments or houses they rent, while only 1% live in properties they own.

58% of Beirut respondents live in apartments they own, while 42% live in accommodations they own. 52% of Tripoli respondents live in apartments or houses they own, while 48% live in accommodations they rent.

Dwelling rented or owned – Respondent Group/City (n = 600)

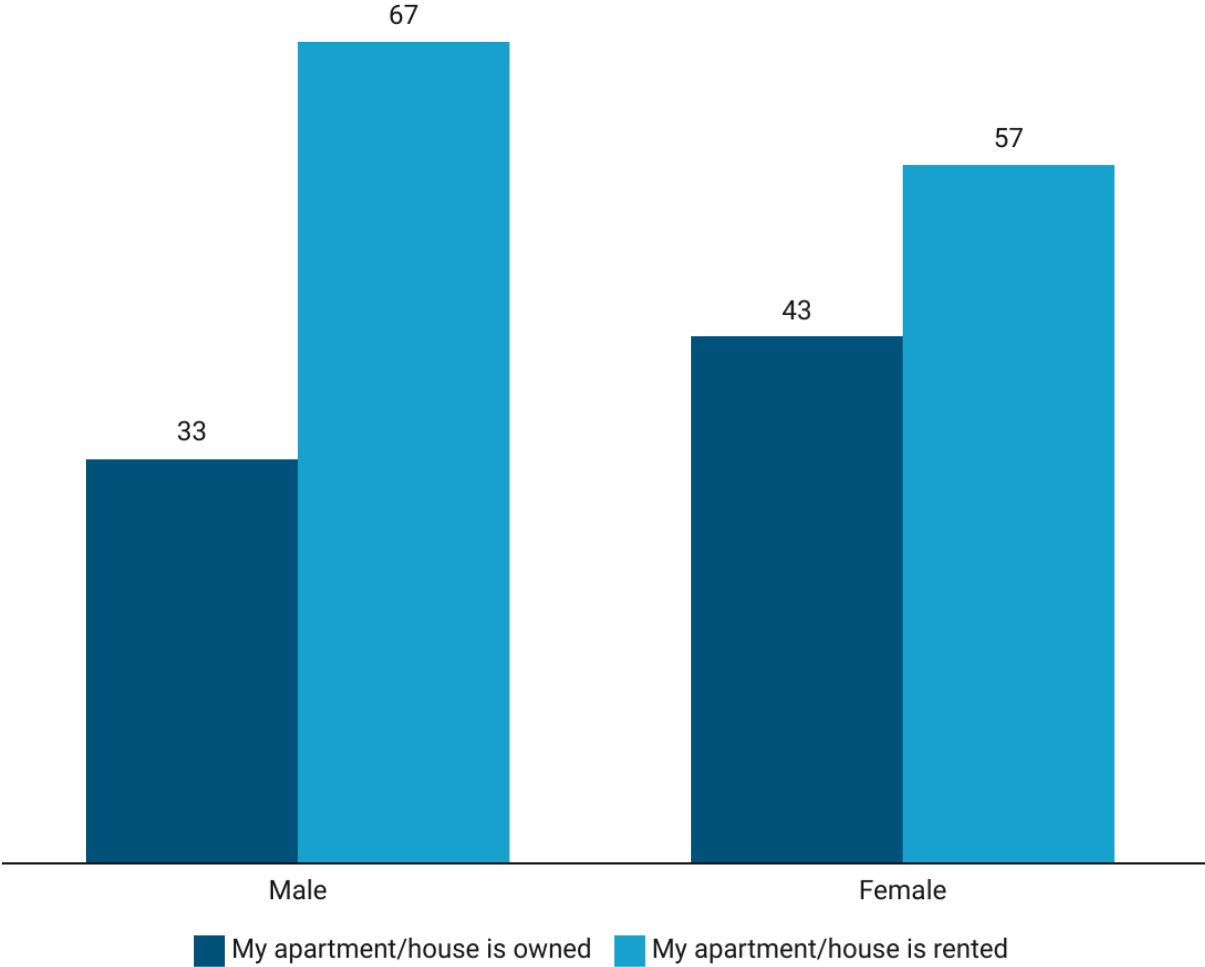
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



The gender comparison reveals that 33% of male and 43% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 67% of male and 57% of female survey participants live in a rented apartment or house.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

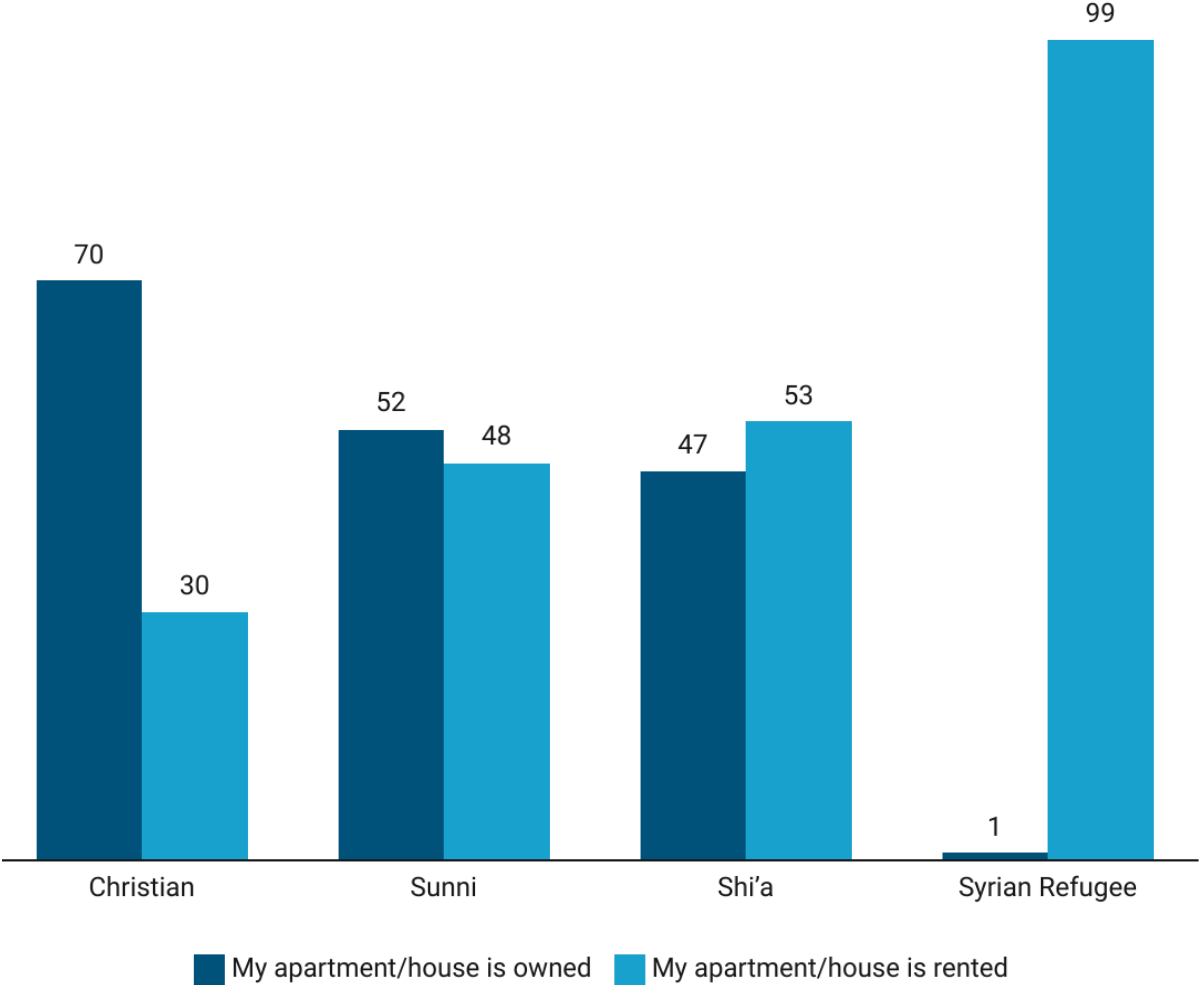


The largest proportion of homeowners is to be found among Christian respondents with 70%, followed by Sunni respondents with 52%, and Shi'a respondents with 47%. Among all Syrian refugees, only 1% stated to live in an apartment or house they own.

With 99%, the share of those living in rented accommodation is the highest among Syrian refugees, followed by Shi'a respondents with 53%, Sunni respondents with 48%, and Christian respondents with 30%.

Dwelling rented or owned – Religion (n = 600)

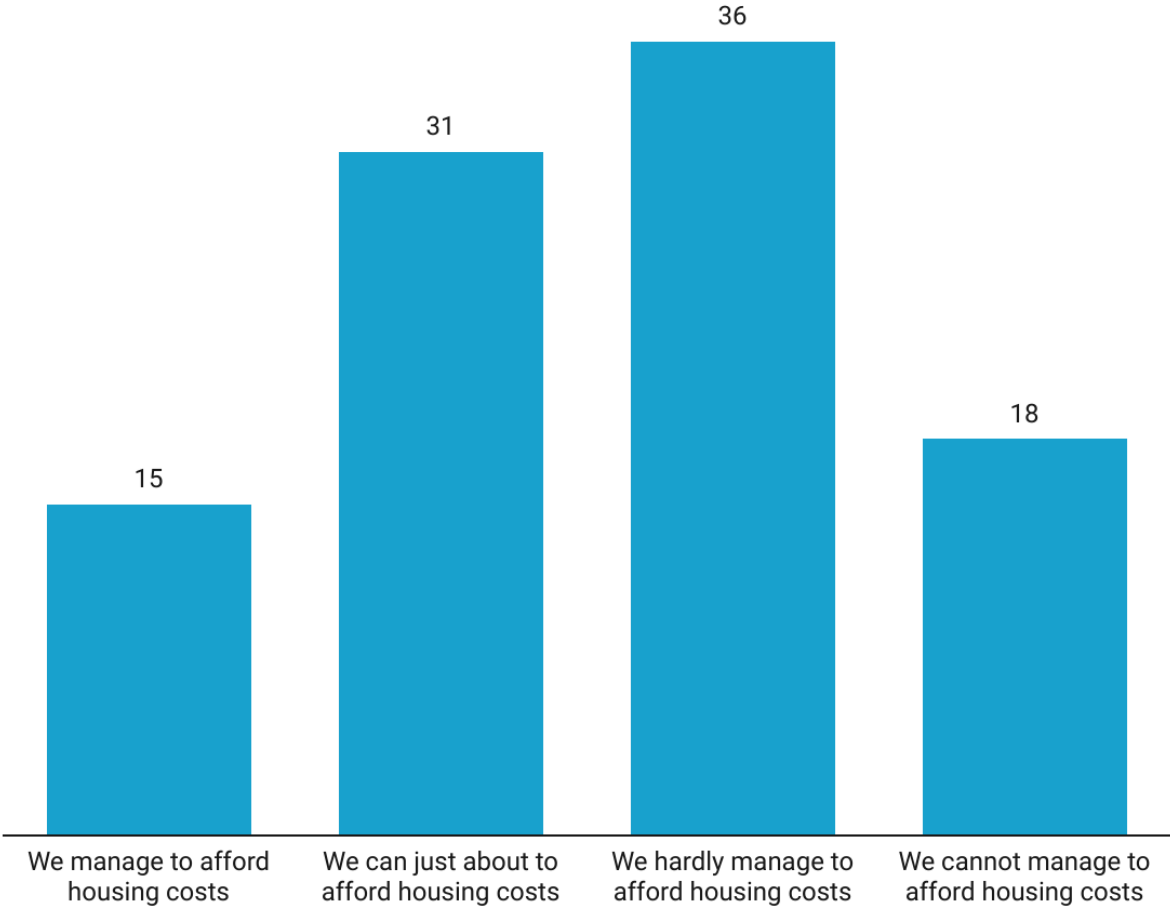
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 15% of the respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while 31% can just about to afford the housing costs. 36% of all respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 18% 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)?

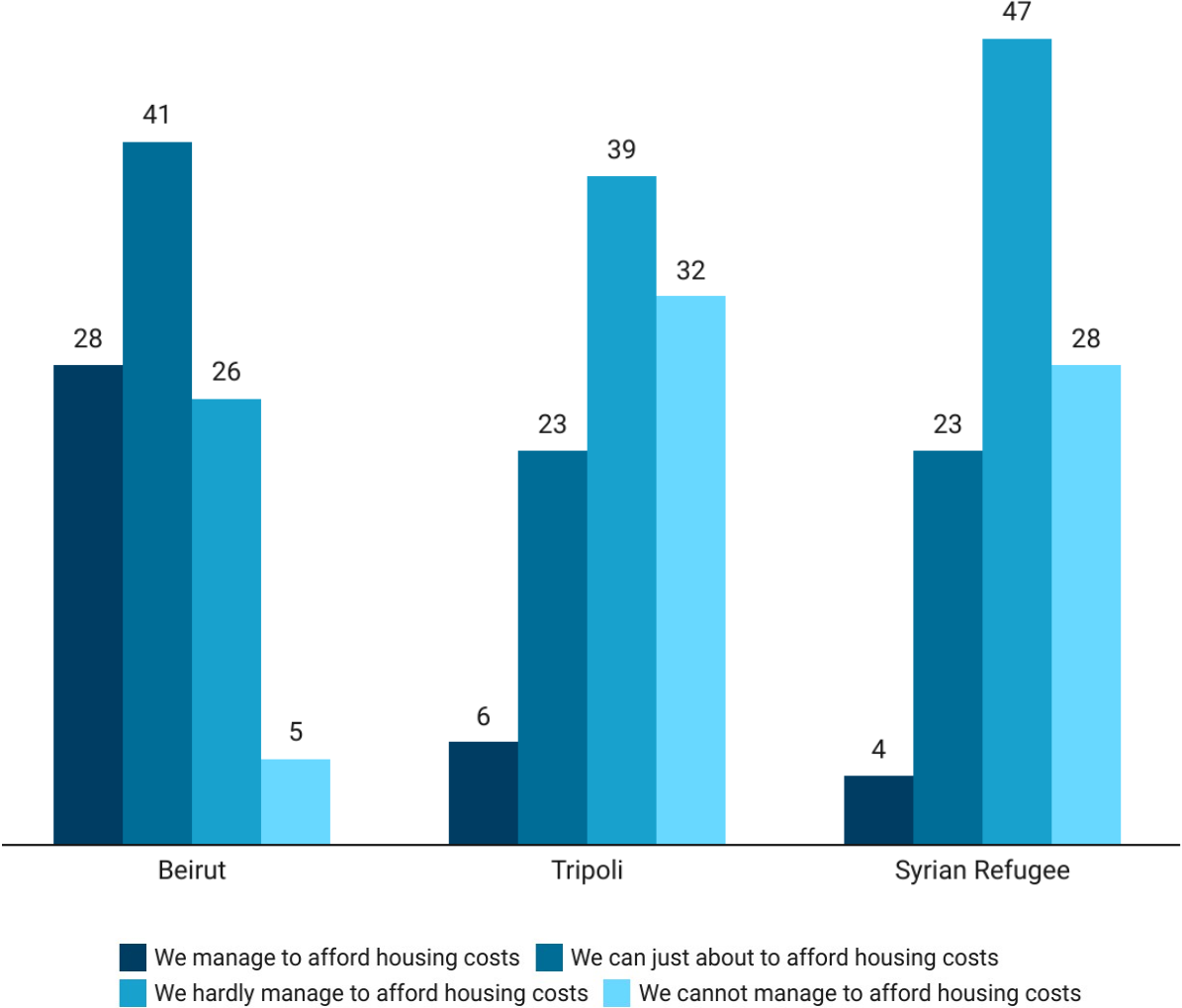


The comparison of the three groups surveyed in Beirut, Tripoli as well as among Syrian refugees reveals that 28% of Beirut respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 6% of Tripoli, and 4% of Syrian refugees. 41% of Beirut respondents can just about to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 23% of each Tripoli residents and Syrian refugees.

47% of Syrian refugees hardly manage to afford the housing costs, followed by Tripoli respondents with 39%, and Beirut respondents with 26%. 32% of Tripoli cannot manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 28% of Syrian refugees, and 5% of Beirut residents.

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

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

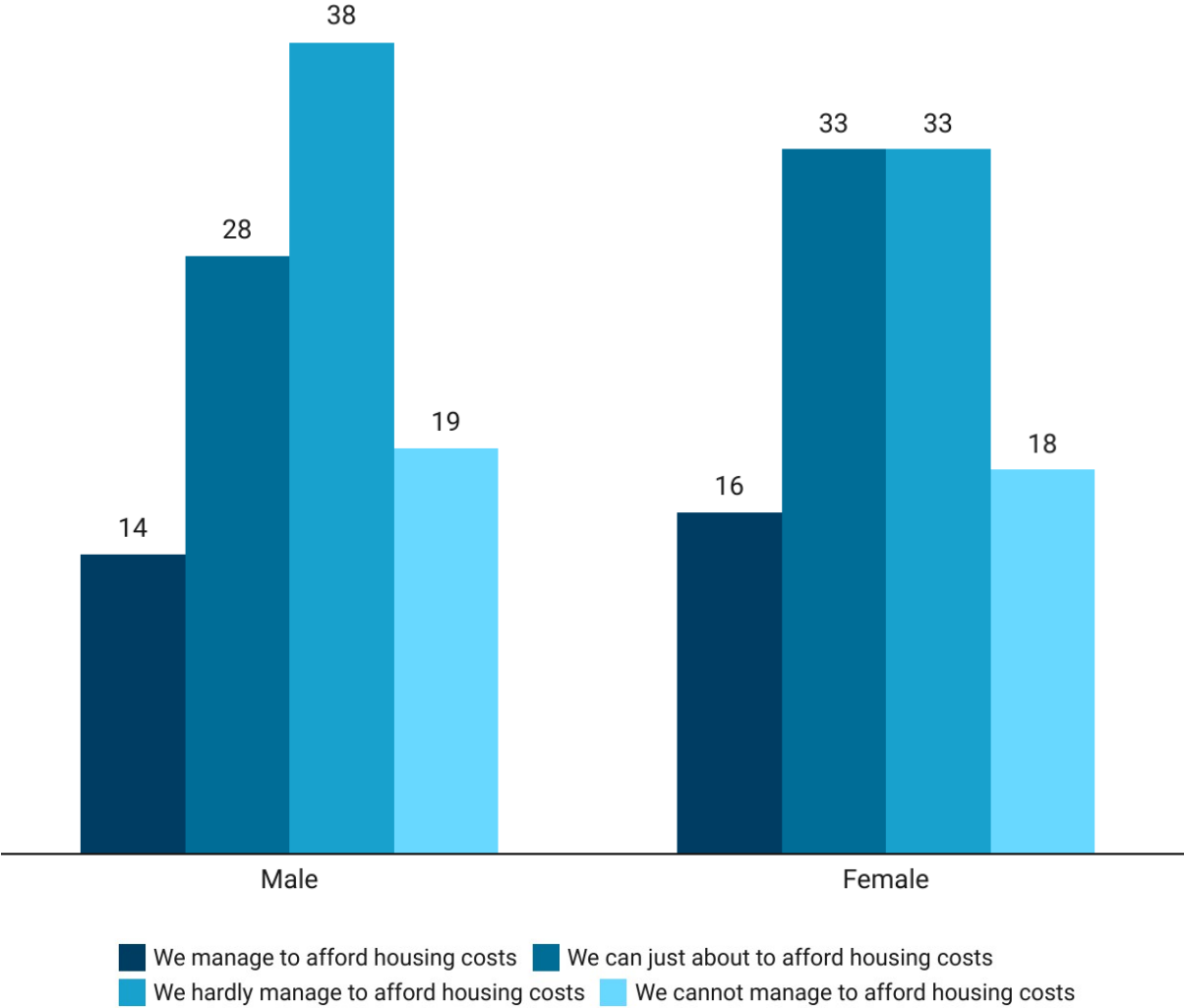


14% of male respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 16% of female respondents. 28% of male respondents can just about to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 33% of female respondents.

38% of male respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, followed by female respondents with 33%. 19% of male and 18% of female respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

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

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

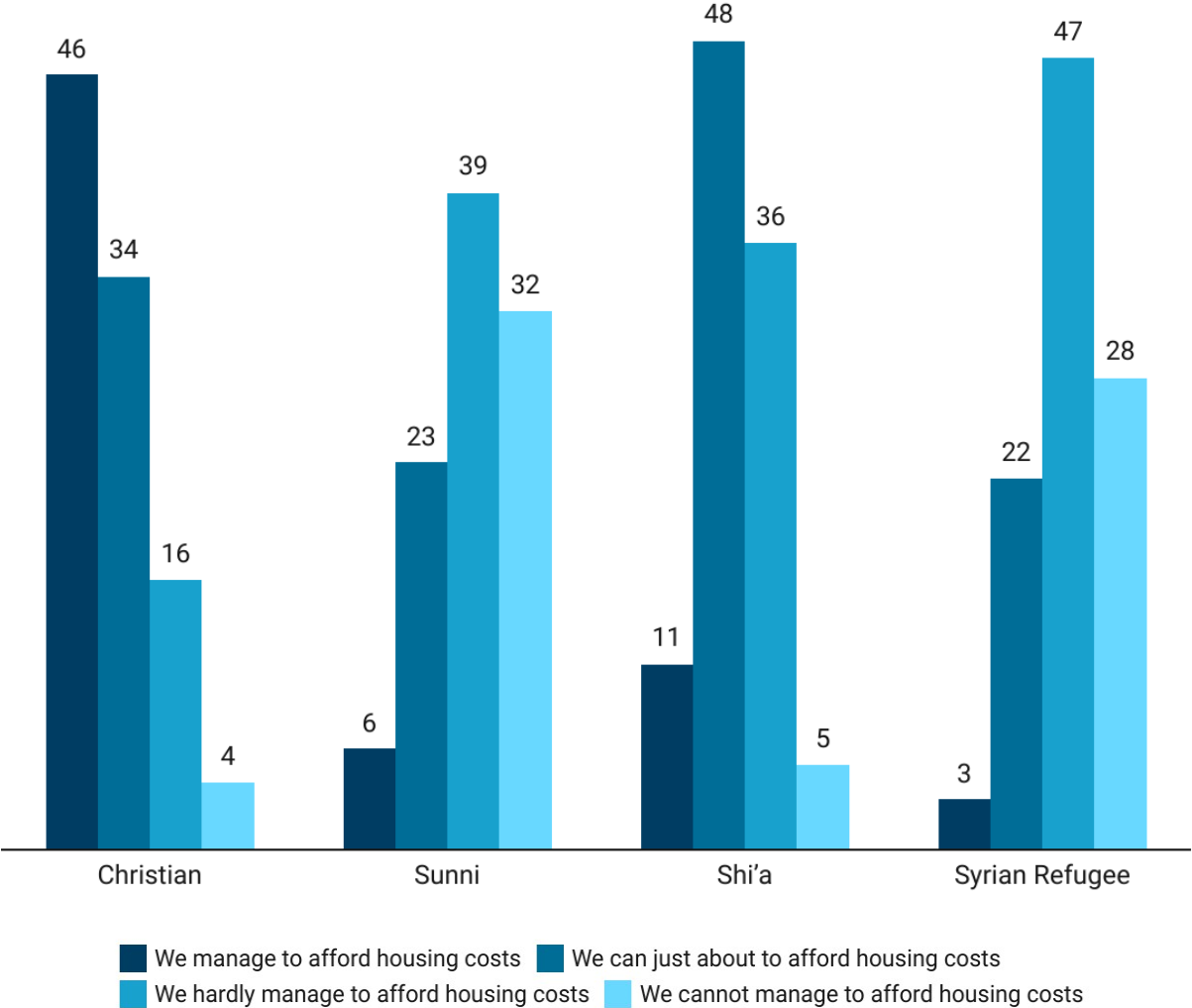


46% of Christian respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 11% of Shi'a respondents, 6% of Sunni respondents, and 3% of Syrian refugees. 48% of Shi'a respondents can just about to afford the housing costs, followed by Christian respondents with 34%, Sunni respondents with 23%, and Syrian refugees with 22%.

47% of Syrian refugees hardly manage to afford the housing costs, followed by Sunni respondents with 39%, Shi'a respondents with 36%, and Christian respondents with 16%. 32% of Sunni respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 28% of Syrian refugees, 5% of Shi'a respondents, and 4% of Christian respondents.

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

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

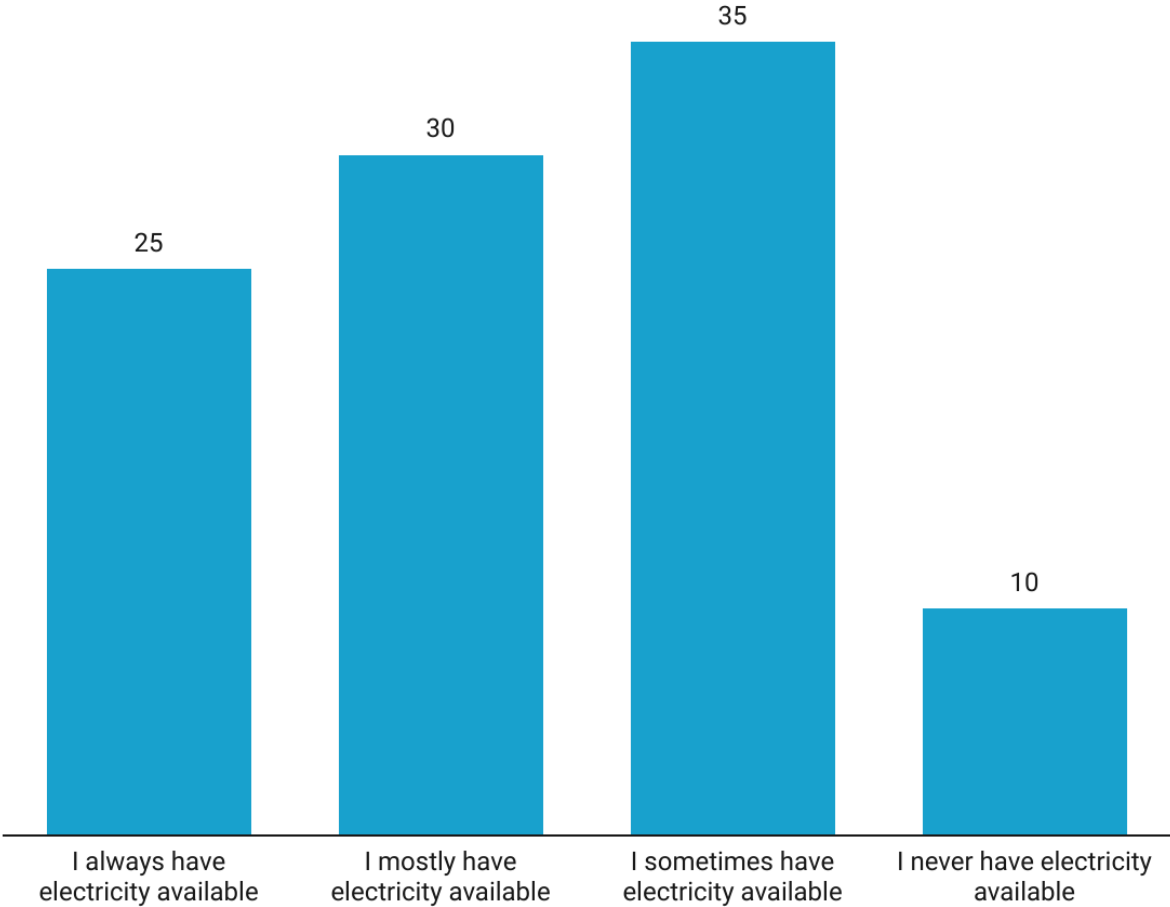


4.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

25% of all respondents always have electricity available, while 30% of the respondents mostly have electricity available. 35% of all respondents sometimes have electricity available, while 10% never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

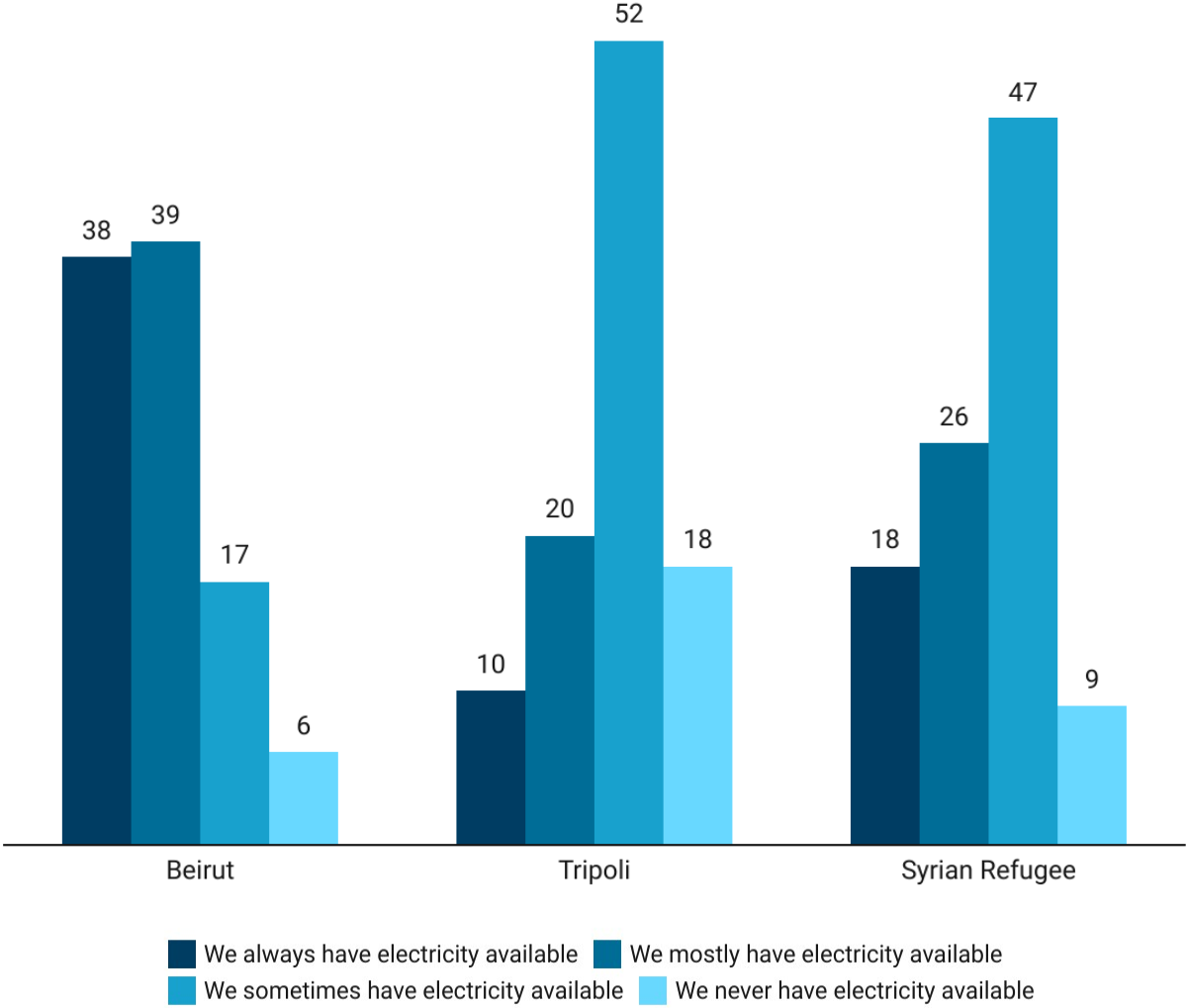


38% of Beirut respondents always have electricity available, while this is true for 18% of Syrian refugees, and 10% of Tripoli respondents. 39% of Beirut respondents mostly have electricity available, followed by Syrian refugees with 26%, and Tripoli respondents with 20%.

52% of Tripoli respondents sometimes have electricity available, while this is true for 47% of Syrian refugees, and 17% of Beirut respondents. 18% of Tripoli respondents never have electricity available, followed by Syrian refugees with 9%, and Beirut respondents with 6%.

Access to electricity – Respondent Group/City (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

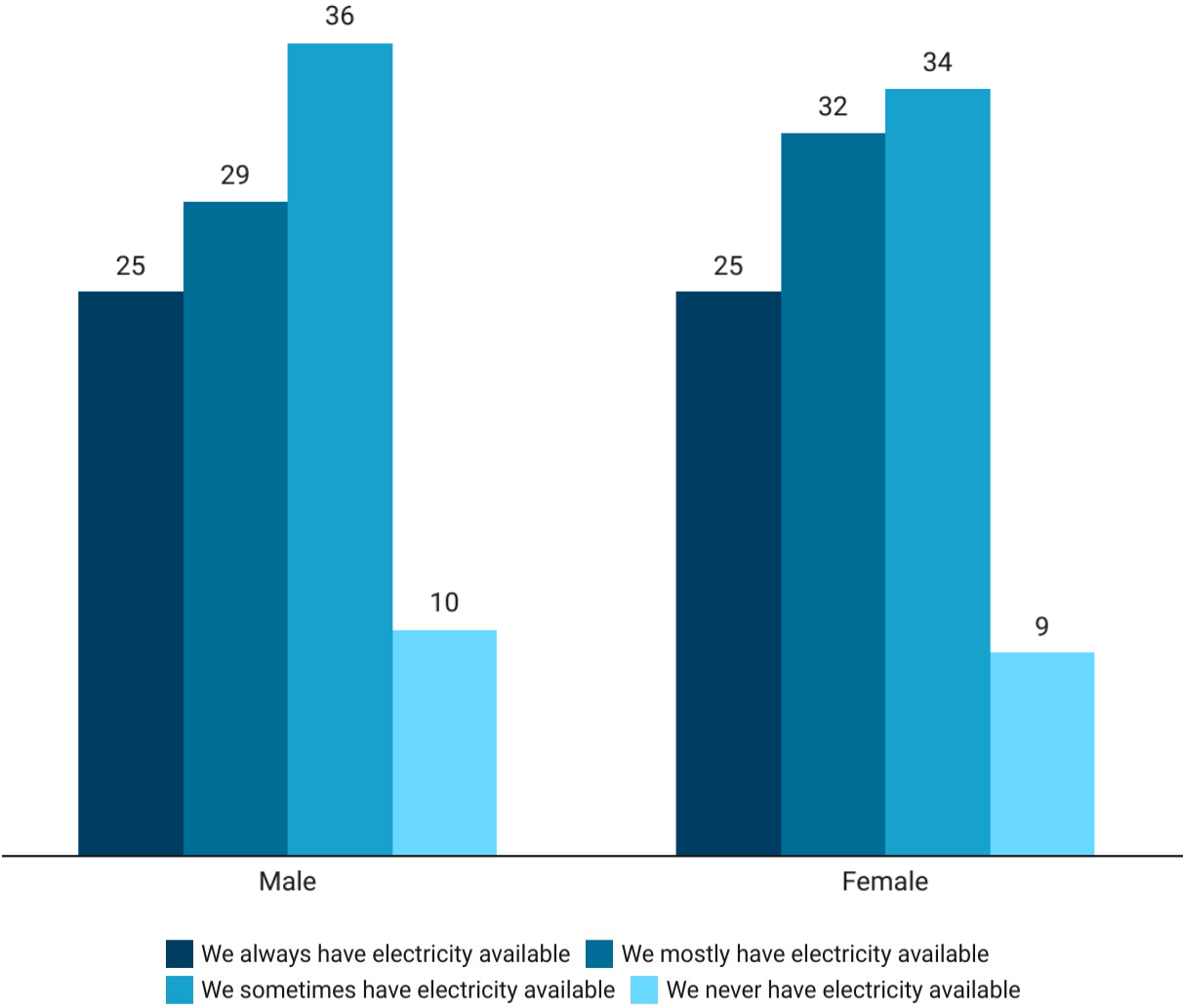


25% of both male and female respondents always have electricity available, while 29% of male and 32% of female respondents mostly have electricity available.

36% of male and 34% of female respondents sometimes have electricity available, while 10% of male and 9% of female respondents never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

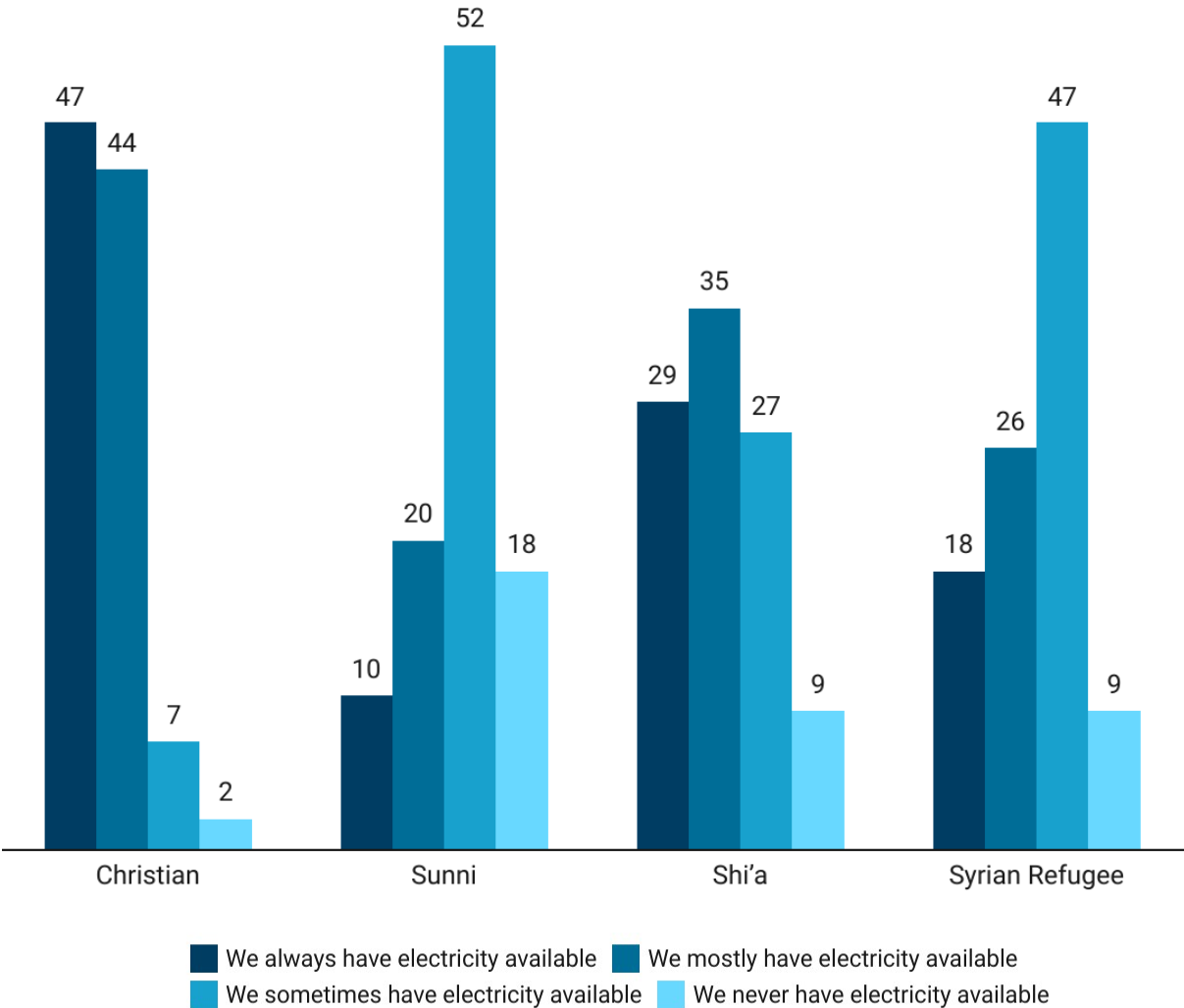


47% of Christian respondents always have electricity available, while this is true for 29% of Shi’a respondents, 18% of Syrian refugees, and 10% of Sunni respondents. 44% of Christian respondents mostly have electricity available, followed by Shi’a respondents with 35%, Sunni refugees with 26%, and Sunni respondents with 20%.

52% of Sunni respondents sometimes have electricity available, followed by Syrian refugees with 47%, Shi’a respondents with 27%, and Christian respondents with 7%. 19% of Sunni respondents never have electricity available, while this is true for both Shi’a respondents and Syrian refugees with each 9%. 2% of Christian respondents never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Religion (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



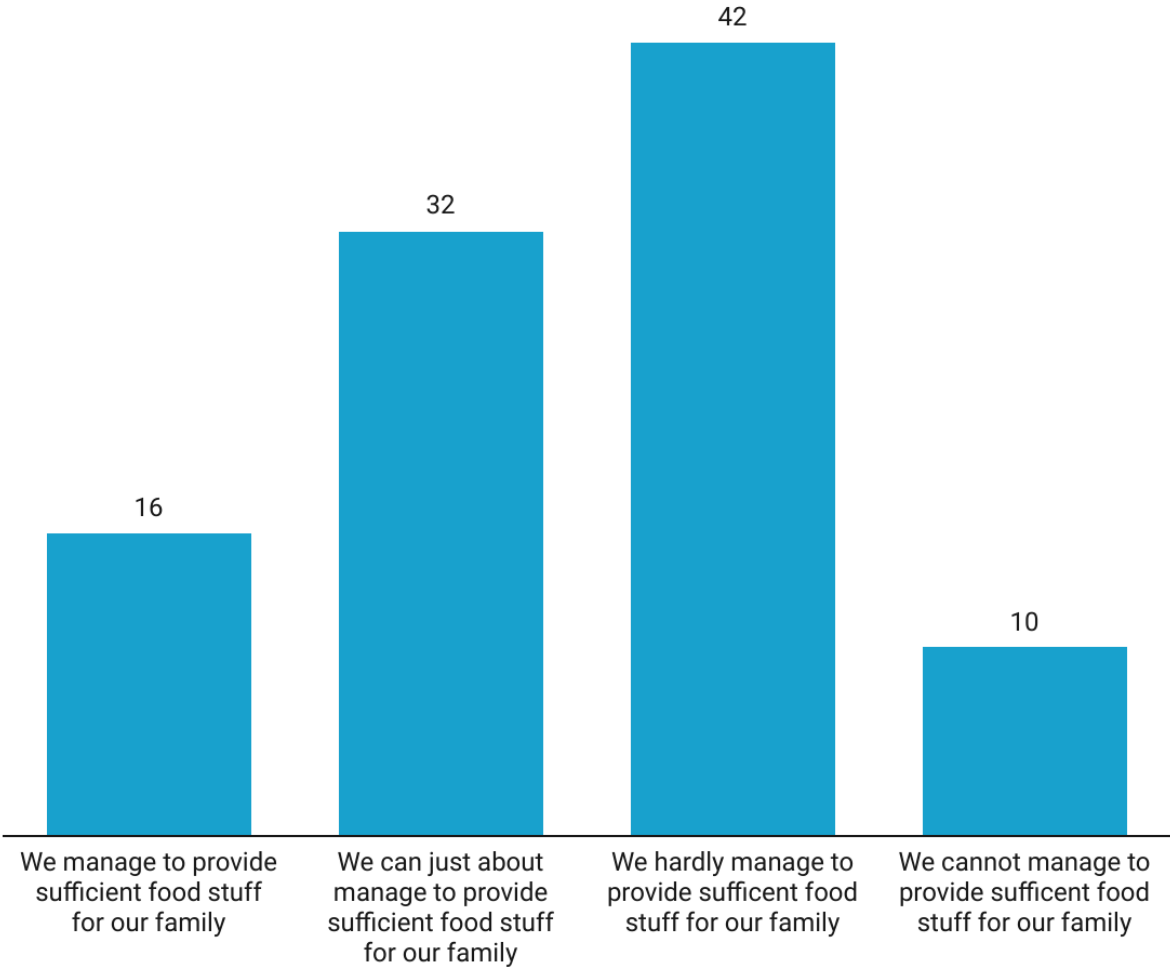
4.5. Impact of current food prices on family’s ability to buy food

16% of all respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 32% can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

42% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 10% cannot manage to 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?

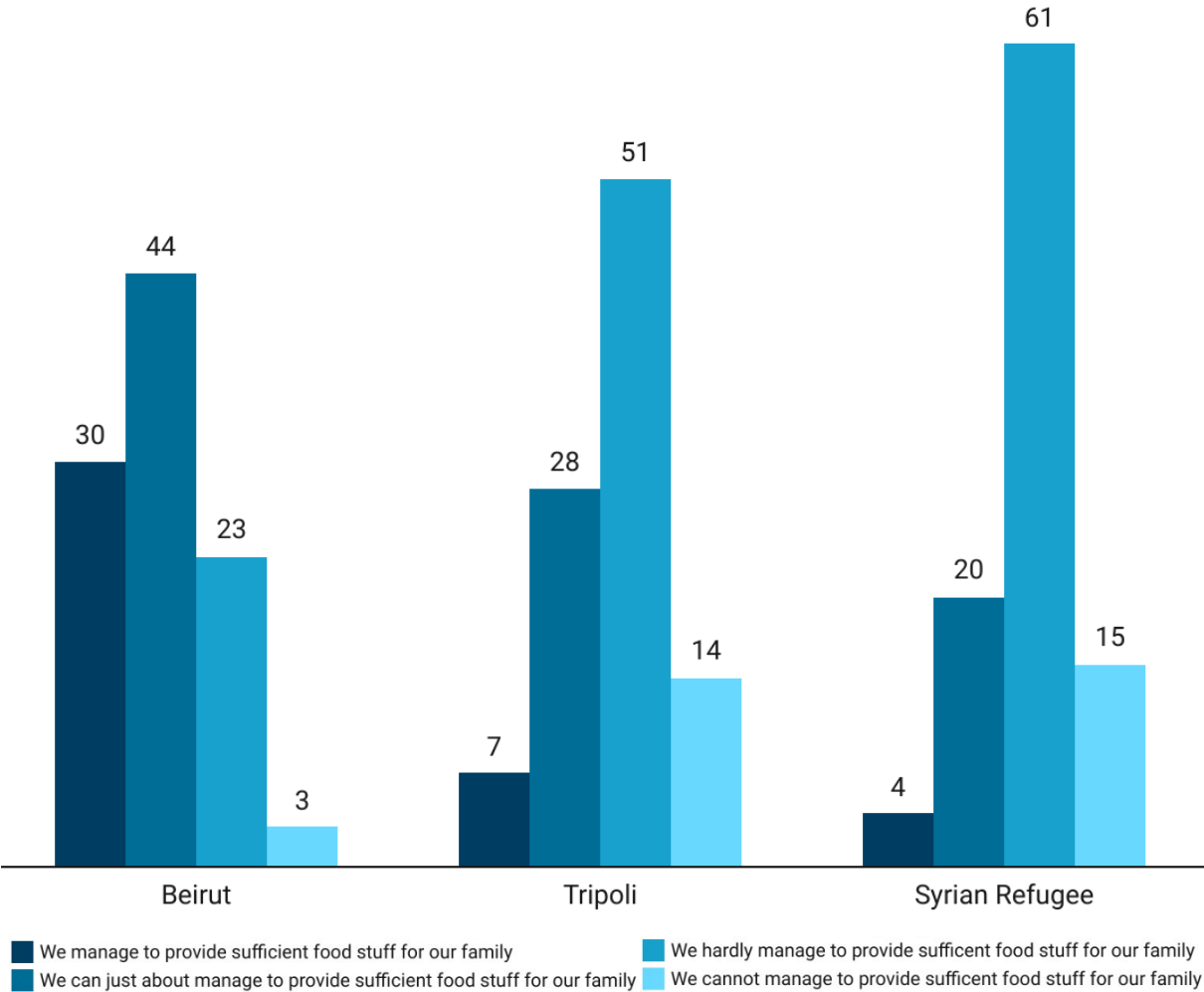


30% of Beirut respondents manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 7% of Tripoli residents, and 4% of Syrian refugees. 44% of Beirut respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, followed by Tripoli residents with 28%, and Syrian refugees with 20%.

61% of Syrian refugees hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 51% of Tripoli and 23% of Beirut respondents. 15% of Syrian refugees cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, followed by Tripoli residents with 14%, and Beirut residents with 3%.

Impact of current food prices on family’s ability to buy food – Respondent Group/City (n = 600)

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

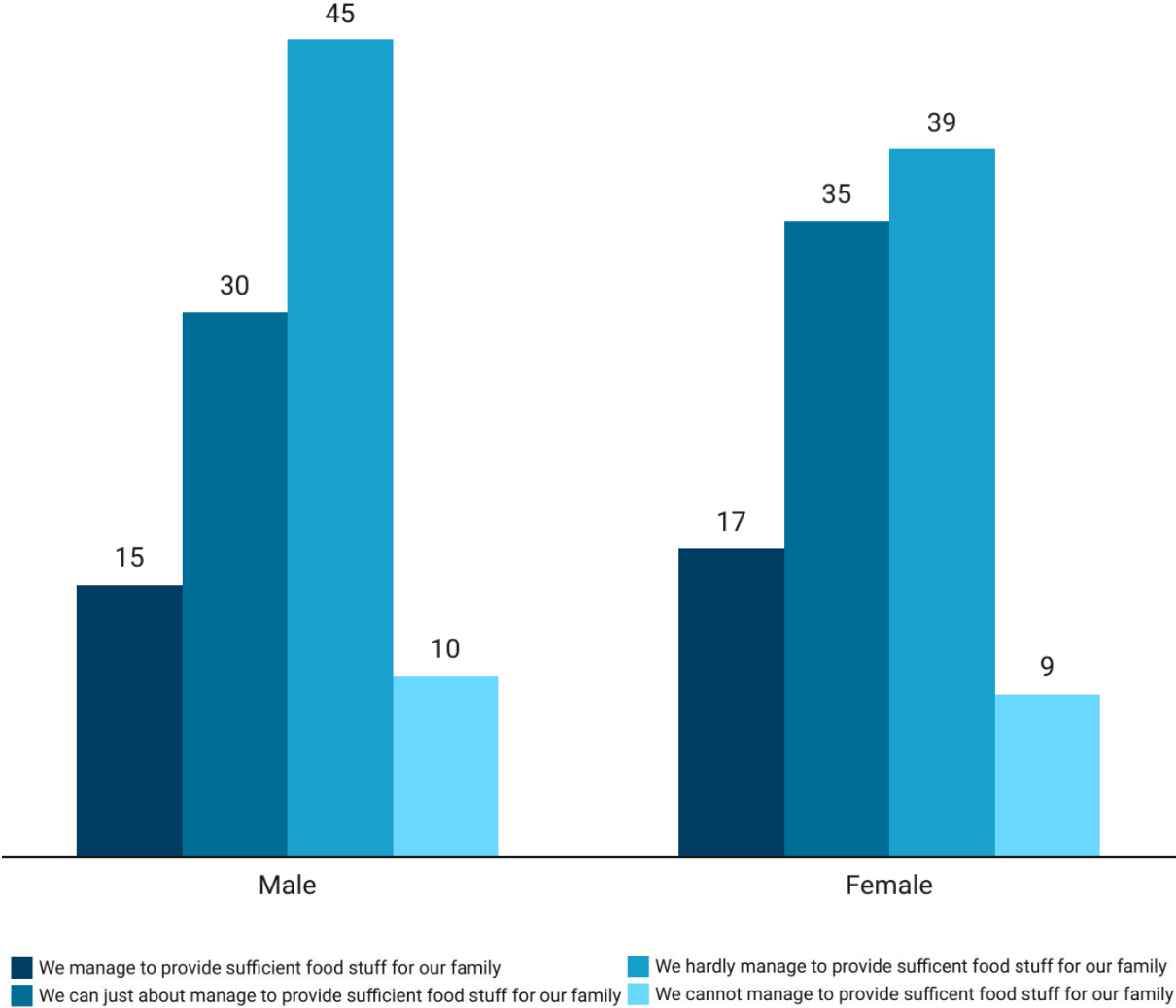


In terms of gender, 15% of male and 17% of female respondents manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 30% of male and 35% of female survey participants can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

45% of male respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 39% of female respondents. 10% of male and 9% of female respondents 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?

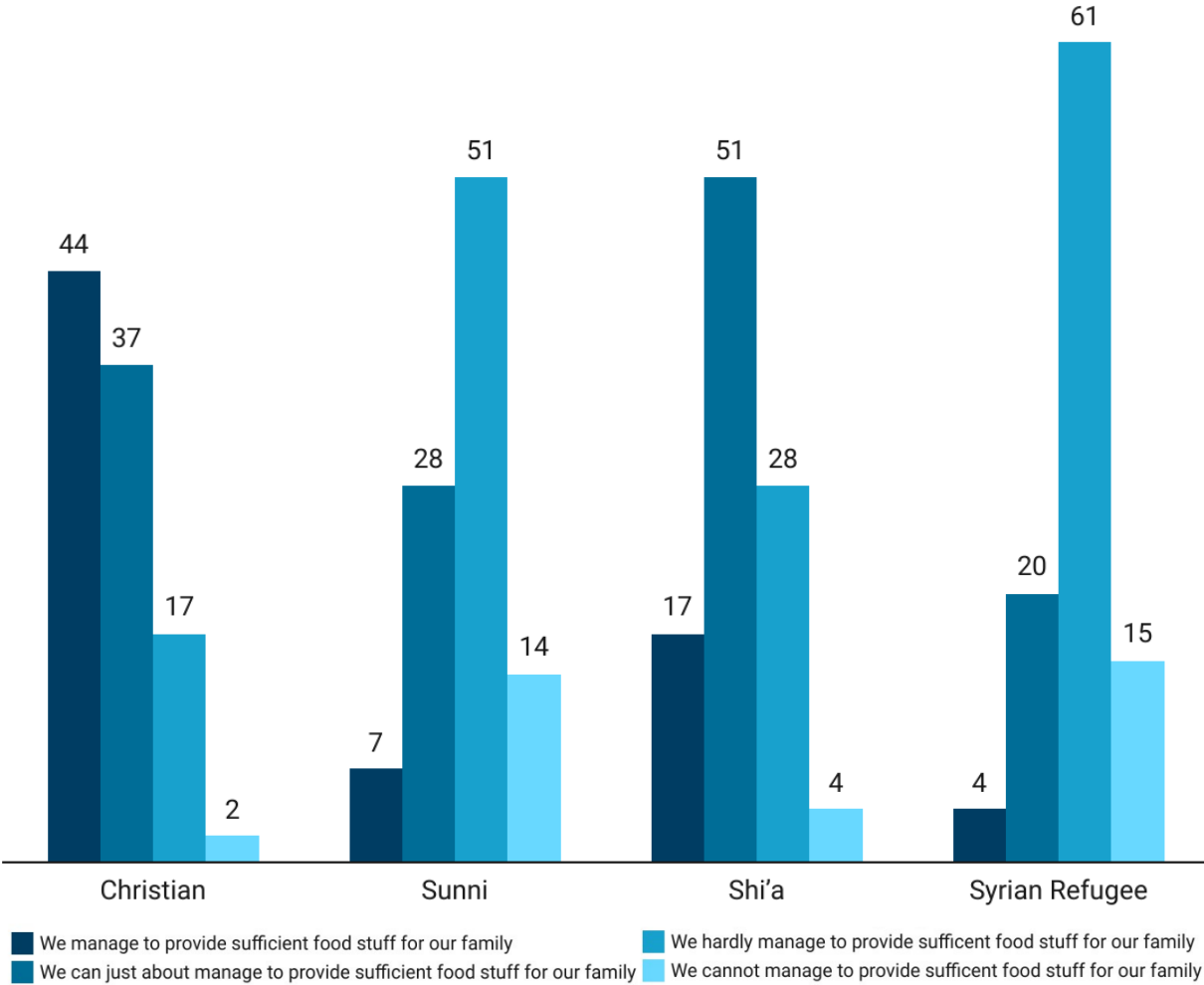


44% of Christian respondents manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 17% of Shi’a respondents, 7% of Sunni respondents, and 4% of Syrian refugees. 51% of Shi’a respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, followed by Christian respondents with 37%, Sunni respondents with 28%, and Syrian refugees with 20%.

61% of Syrian refugees hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 51% of Sunni respondents, 28% of Shi’a respondents, and 17% of Christian respondents. 15% of Syrian refugees cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, followed by Sunni respondents (14%), Shi’a respondents (2%), and Christian respondents (2%).

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

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



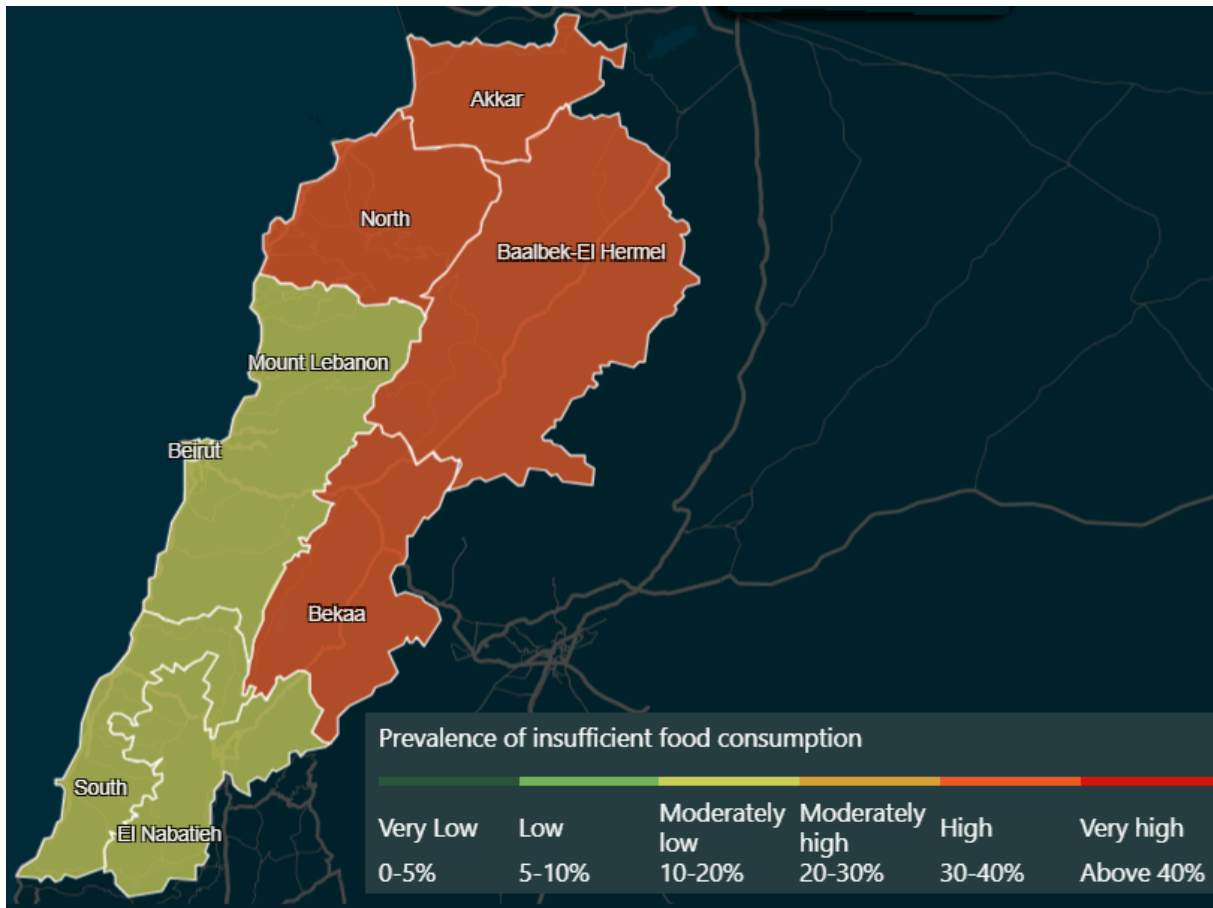


Figure 1. Hunger map of Lebanon (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>, access on 2024/09/09)

The results of this study are supported by the findings of the HungerMap² on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Lebanon. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Lebanon: red signals areas where people are not meeting the required food intake levels and thus require urgent assistance. At the same time, the brightness of a region or country indicates how populated the area is - wherein brighter areas signal the presence of more people. As can be seen from the virtual map, the north of the country (Tripoli) in particular is affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured red), while the situation in the area around Beirut and in the South is low.

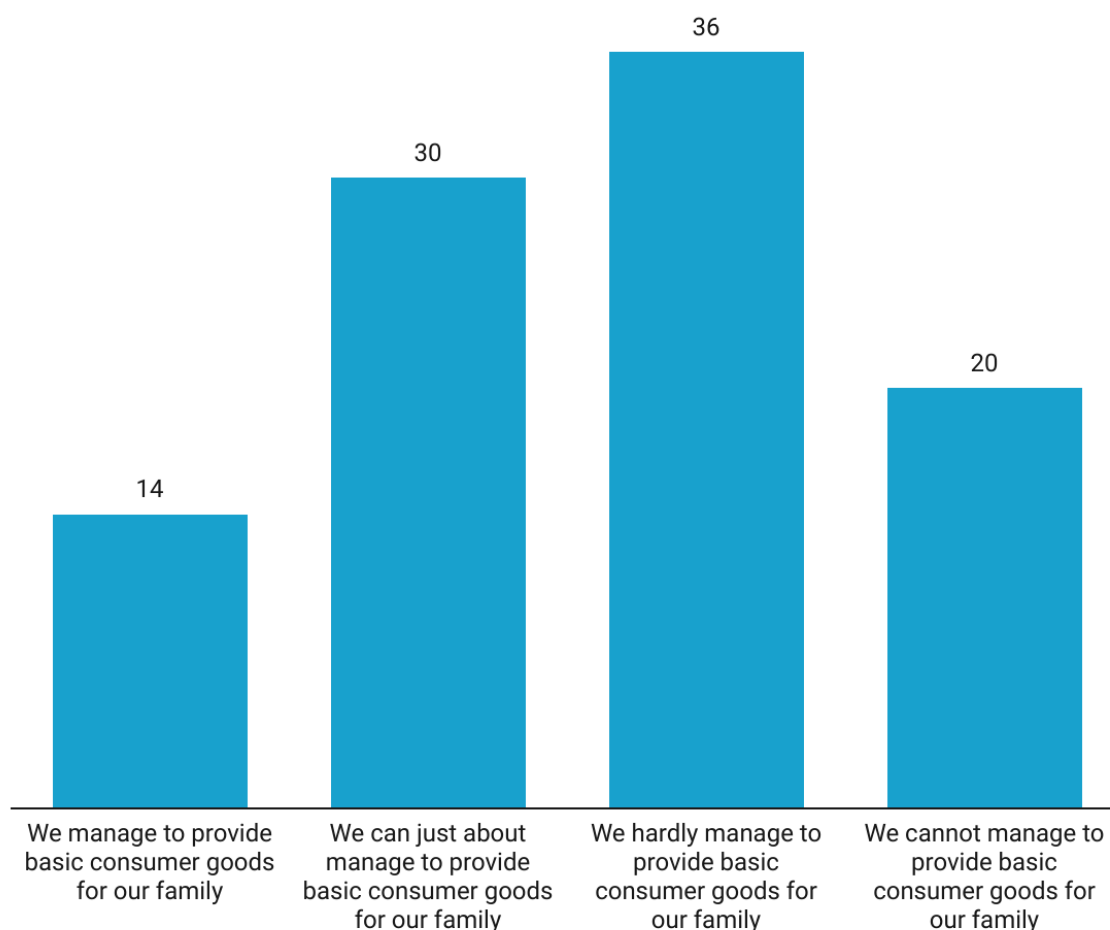
² The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>).

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

14% of all surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while 30% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family. 36% of all respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while 20% cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family.

Impact of market prices on 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.)?



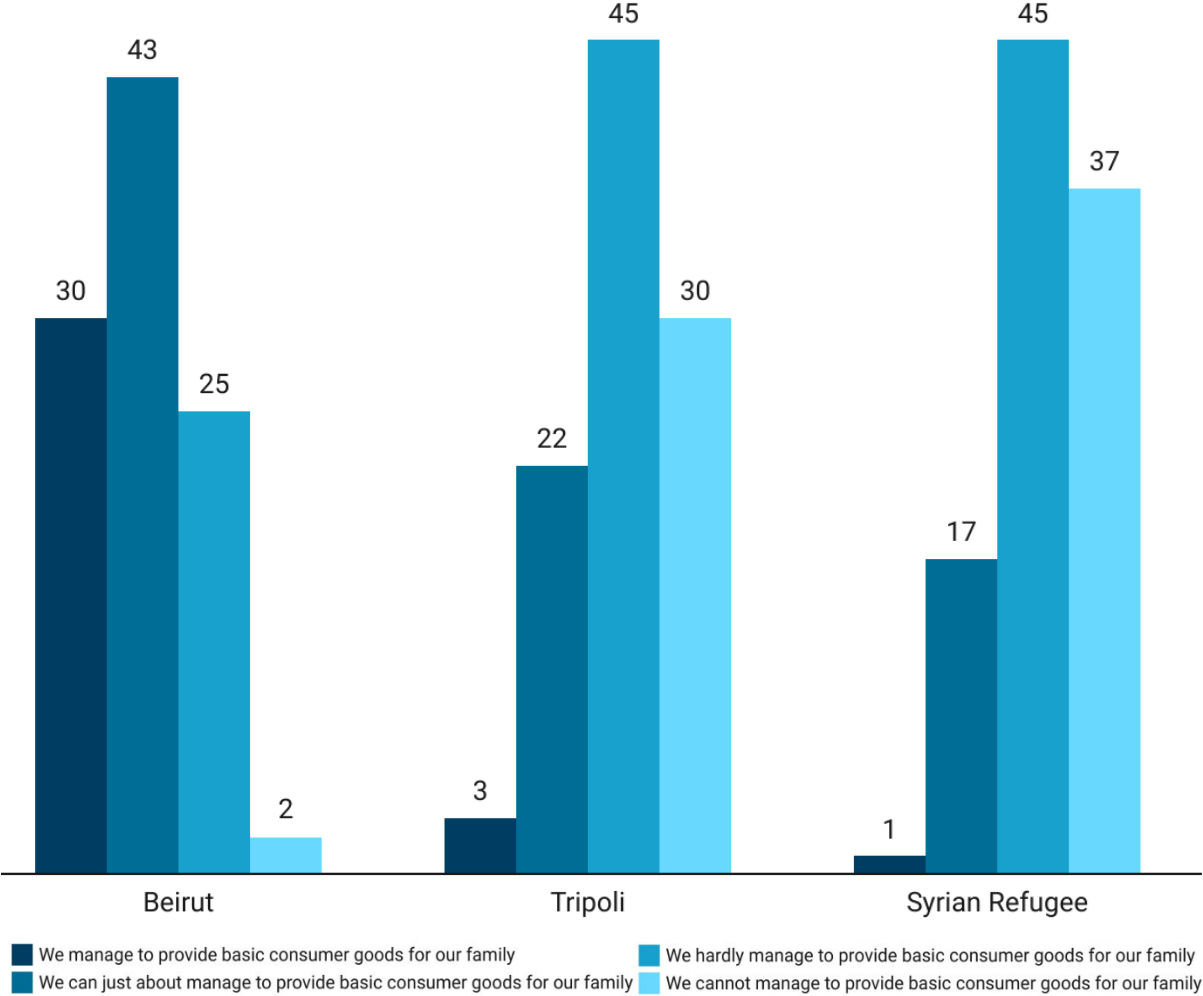
30% of Beirut respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while this is true for 3% of Tripoli respondents, and only 1% of Syrian refugees. 43% of Beirut respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, followed by Tripoli respondents with 22%, and Syrian refugees with 17%.

45% of each Tripoli respondents as well as Syrian refugees hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while this is true for 25% of Beirut respondents. 37% of Syrian

refugees and 30% of Tripoli respondents cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while this is true for only 2% of Beirut respondents.

Impact of market prices on ability to buy basic consumer goods – Respondent Group/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.)?

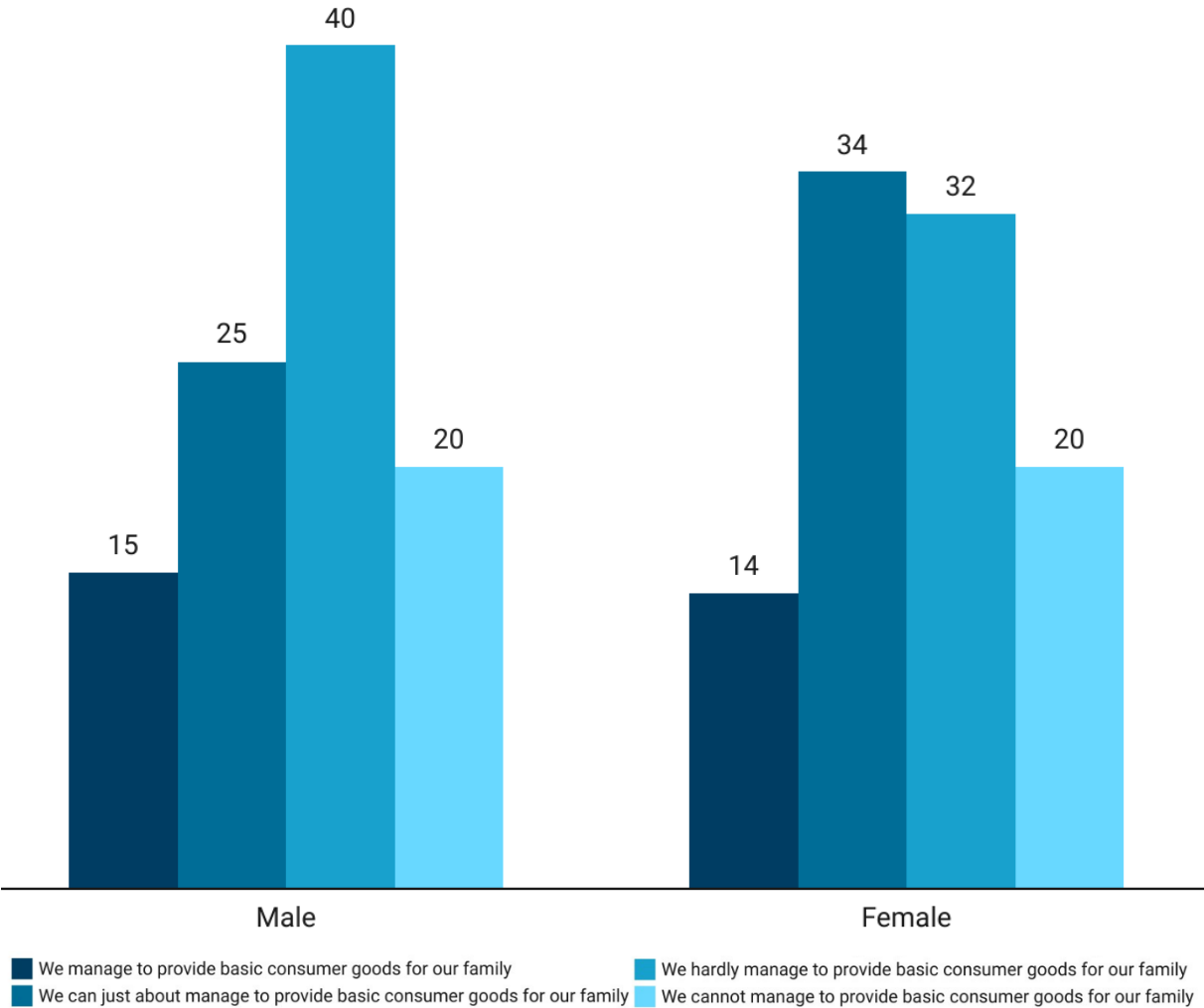


15% of male and 14 of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while 25% of male and 34% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family.

40% of male and 32% of female respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while 20% of each male and female respondents cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family.

Impact of market prices on 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.)?

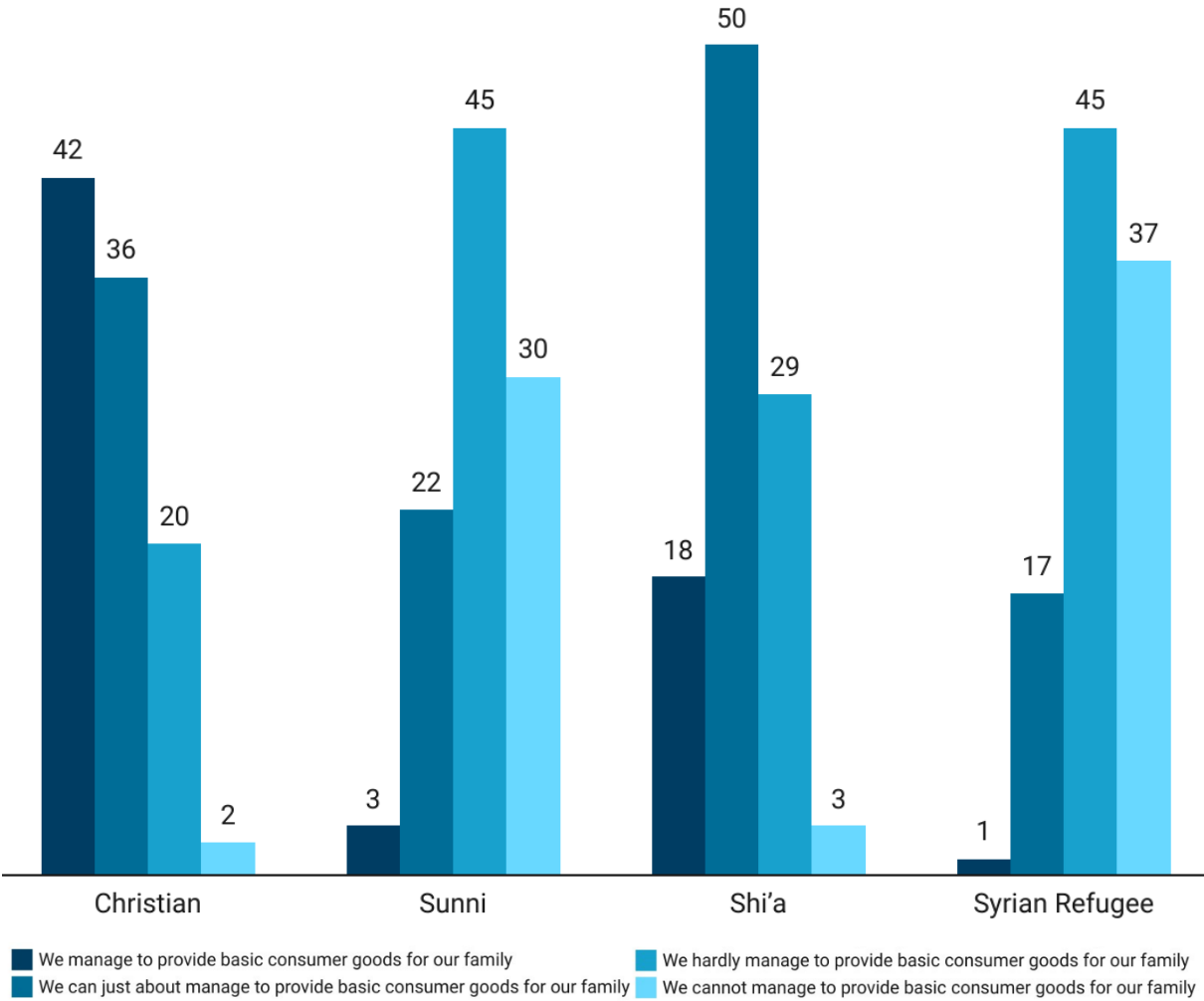


When it comes to religion, 42% of Christian respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while this is true for 18% of Shi’a and 3% of Sunni respondents. 50% of Shi’a respondents, 36% of Christian and 22% of Sunni respondents, as well as 17% of Syrian refugees can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family.

45% of each Sunni respondents and Syrian refugees hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while this is true for 29% of Shi’a and 20% of Christian respondents. 37% of Syrian refugees cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, while the same is true for 30% of Sunni, 3% of Shi’a and 2% of Christian respondents.

Impact of market prices on ability to buy basic consumer goods – Religion (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.)?



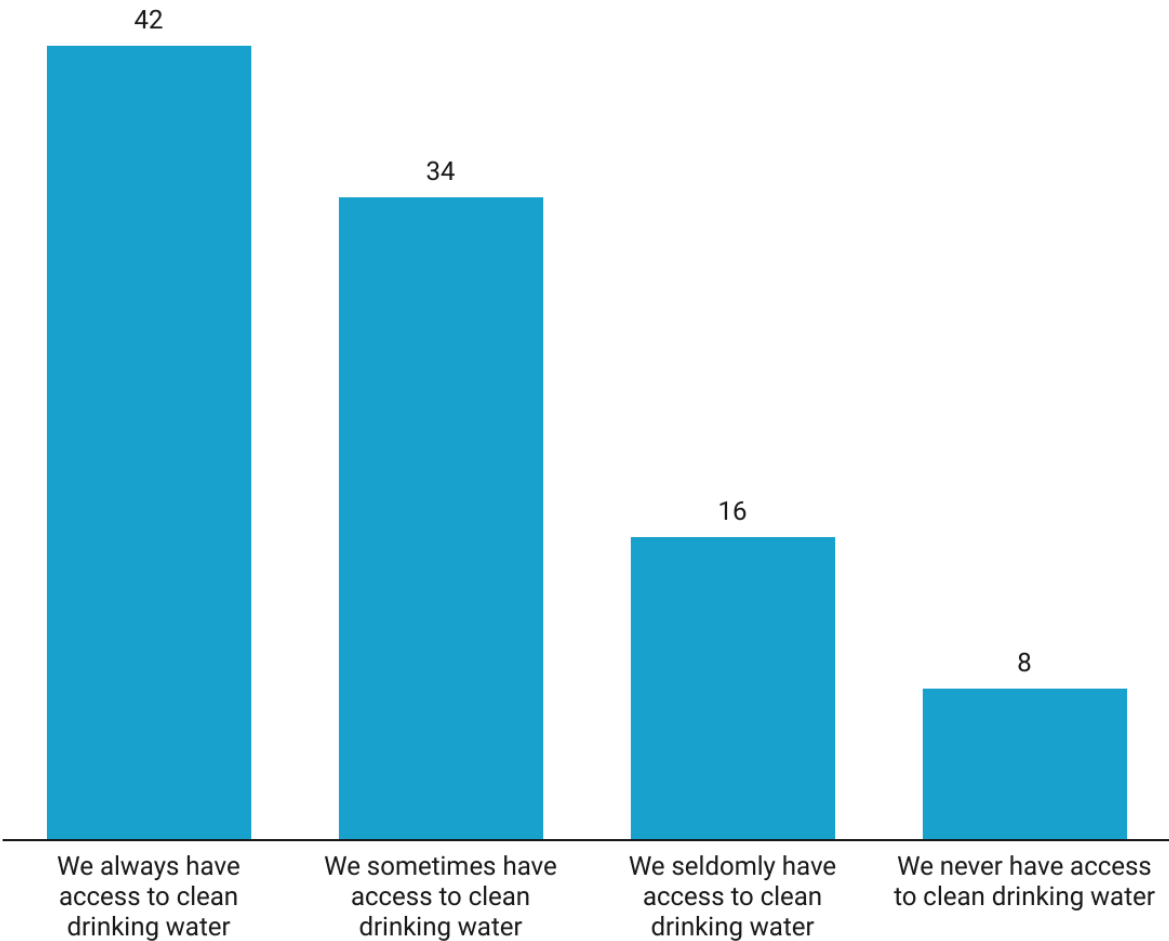
4.7. Access to clean drinking water

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.

42% of all respondents (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 34% of all respondents sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 16% of the surveyed respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 8% 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?

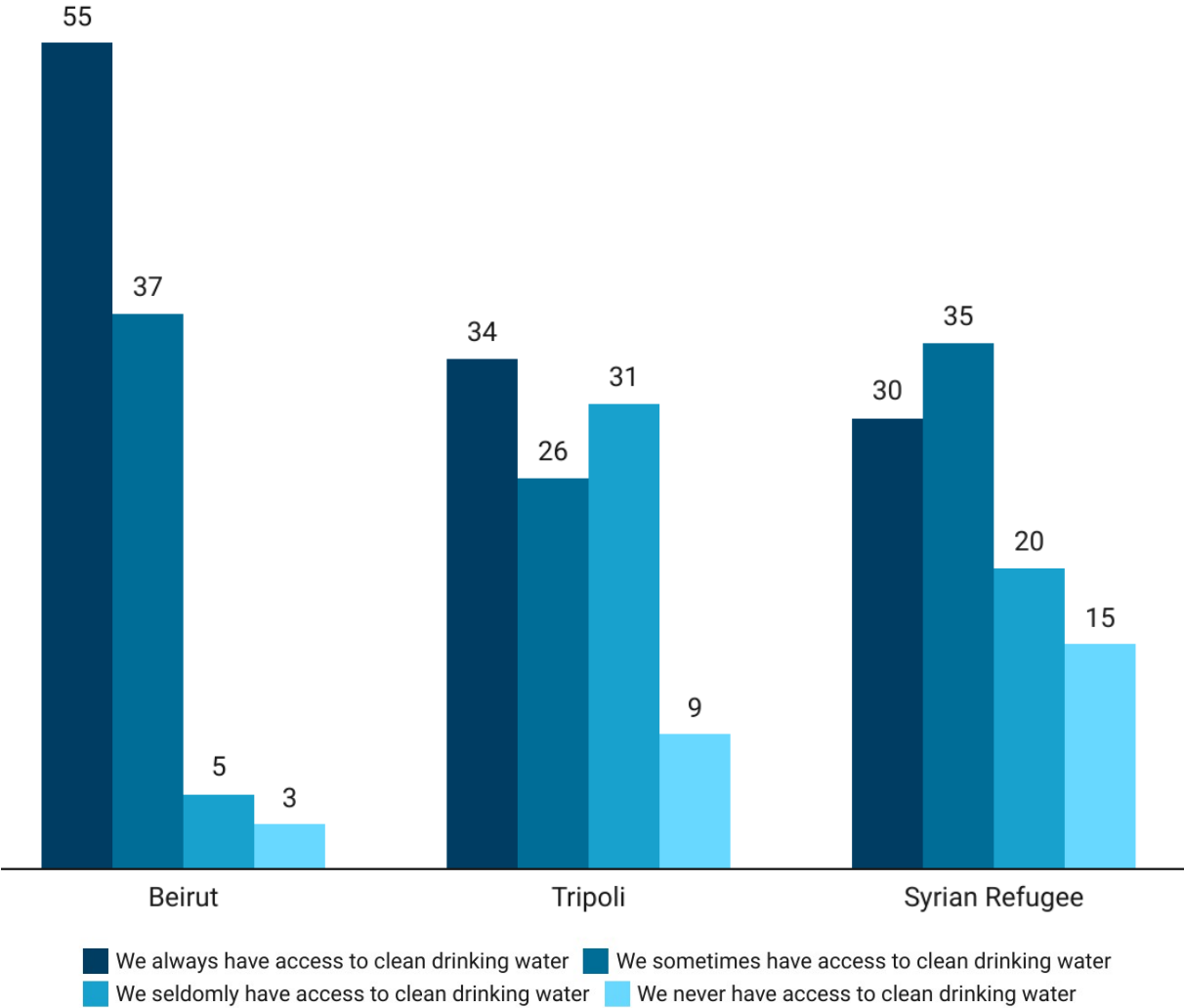


55% of Beirut respondents always have access to clean drinking water, while the same is true for 34% of Tripoli respondents, and 30% of Syrian refugees. 37% of Beirut respondents, 35% of Syrian refugees, and 26% of Tripoli respondents sometimes have access to clean drinking water.

31% of Tripoli respondents and 20% of Syrian refugees seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 5% of Christian respondents. 15% of Syrian refugees never have access to clean drinking water, followed by Tripoli respondents with 9%, and Beirut respondents with 3%.

Access to clean drinking water – Respondent Group/City (n = 600)

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

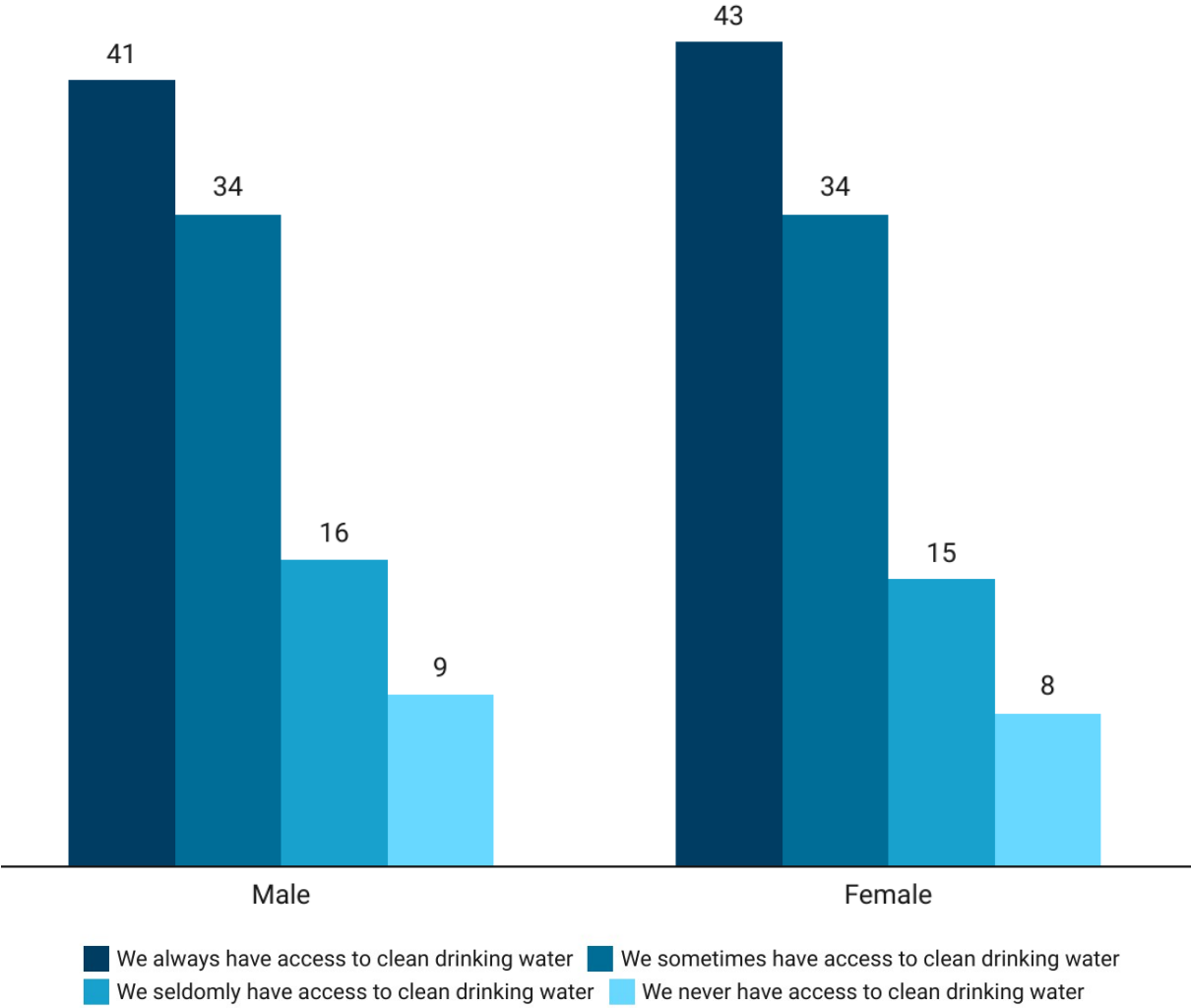


43% of female and 41% of male respondents always have access to clean drinking water, while 34% of each male and female respondents sometimes have access to clean drinking water.

16% of male and 15% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 9% of male and 8% of female respondents 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?

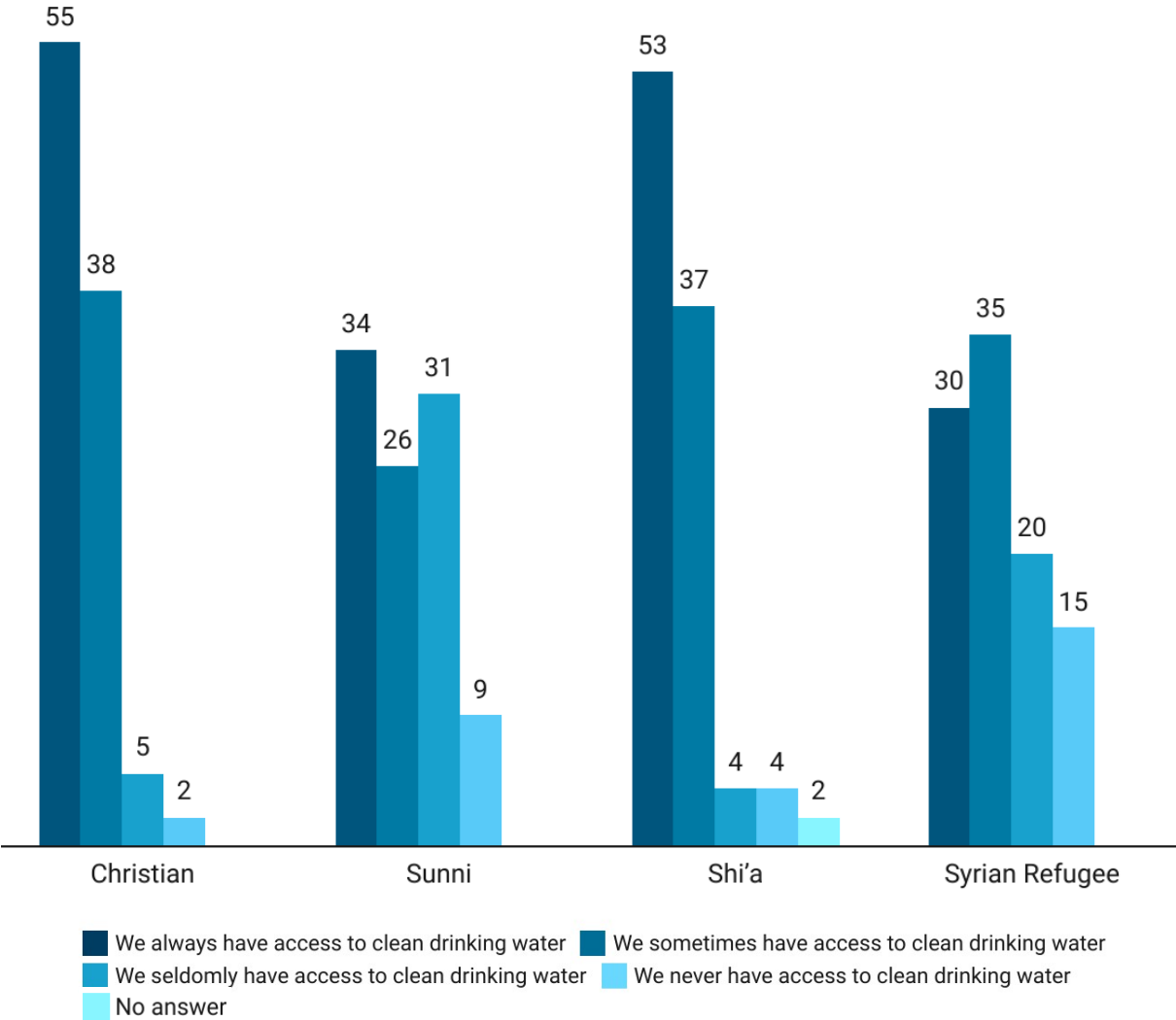


55% of Christian, 53% of Shi'a and 33% of Sunni respondents always have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 30% of Syrian refugees. 38% of Christian respondents sometimes have access to clean drinking water, while the same is true for 37% of Shi'a respondents, 35% of Syrian refugees, and 26% of Sunni respondents.

31% of Sunni respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, followed by 20% of Syrian refugees, 5% of Christian and 4% of Shi'a respondents. 15% of Syrian refugees never have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 9% of Sunni, 4% of Shi'a and 2% of Christian respondents. 2% of Shi'a respondents did not answer.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



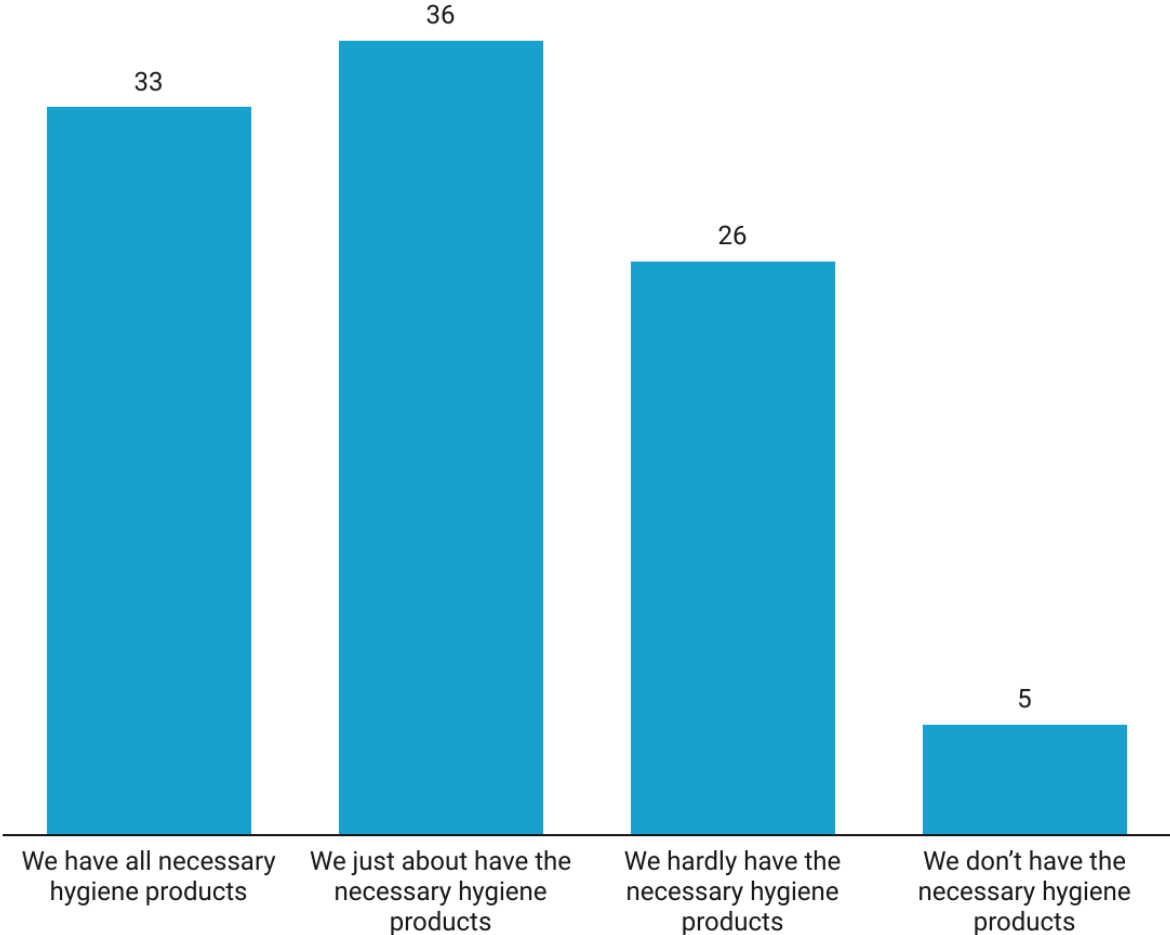
4.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

33% of all respondents (n = 600) always have all necessary hygiene products such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc., while 36% just about have all necessary hygiene products.

26% of all respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, while 5% never have all necessary hygiene products.

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

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

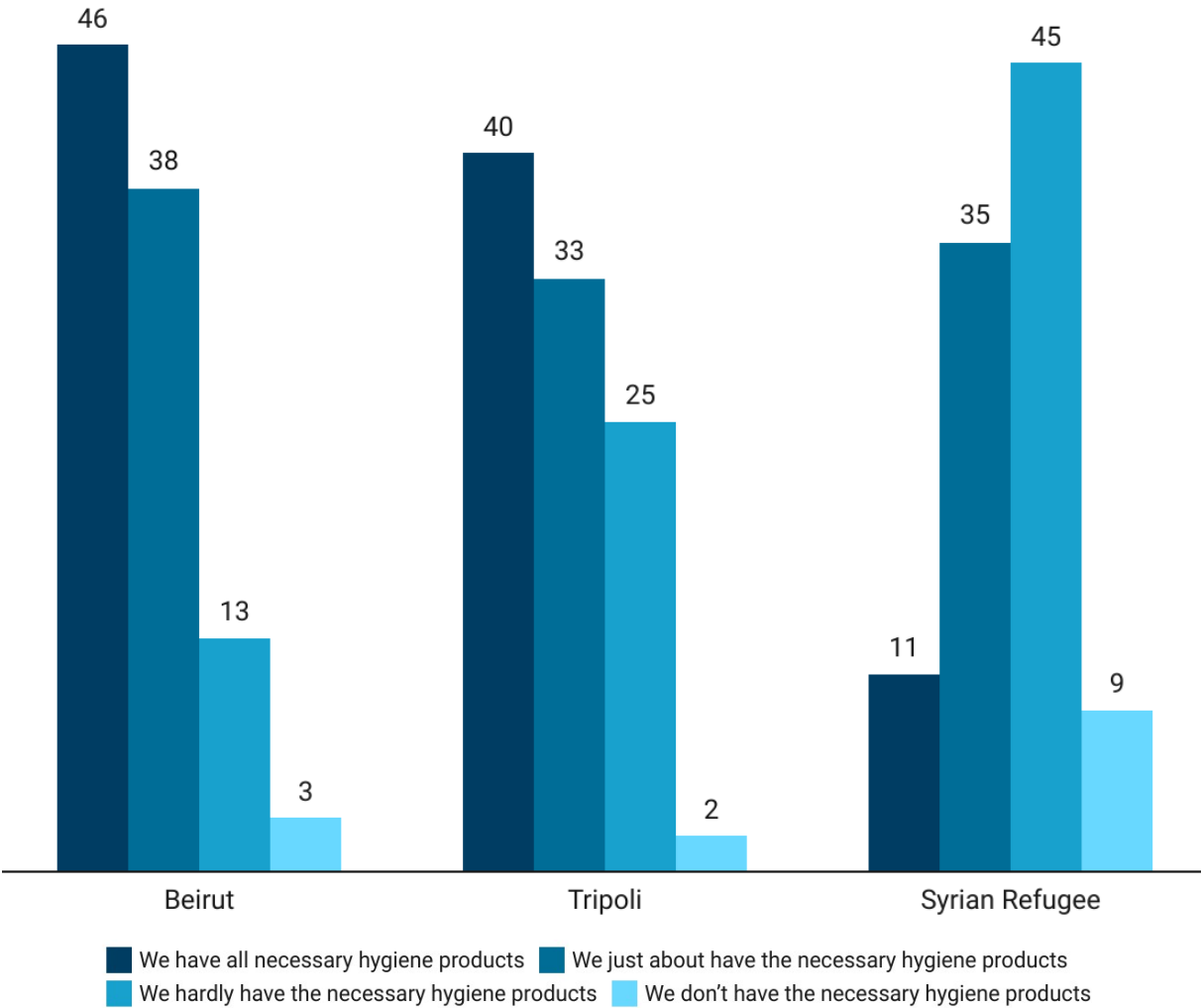


46% of Beirut respondents always have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 40% of Tripoli residents, and 11% of Syrian refugees. 38% of Beirut respondents and 35% of Syrian refugees just about have all necessary hygiene products, while the same is true for 33% of Tripoli respondents.

45% of Syrian refugees hardly have all necessary hygiene products, followed by 25% of Tripoli and 13% of Beirut respondents. 9% of Syrian refugees do not have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 3% of Beirut and 2% of Tripoli respondents.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Respondent Group/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.]

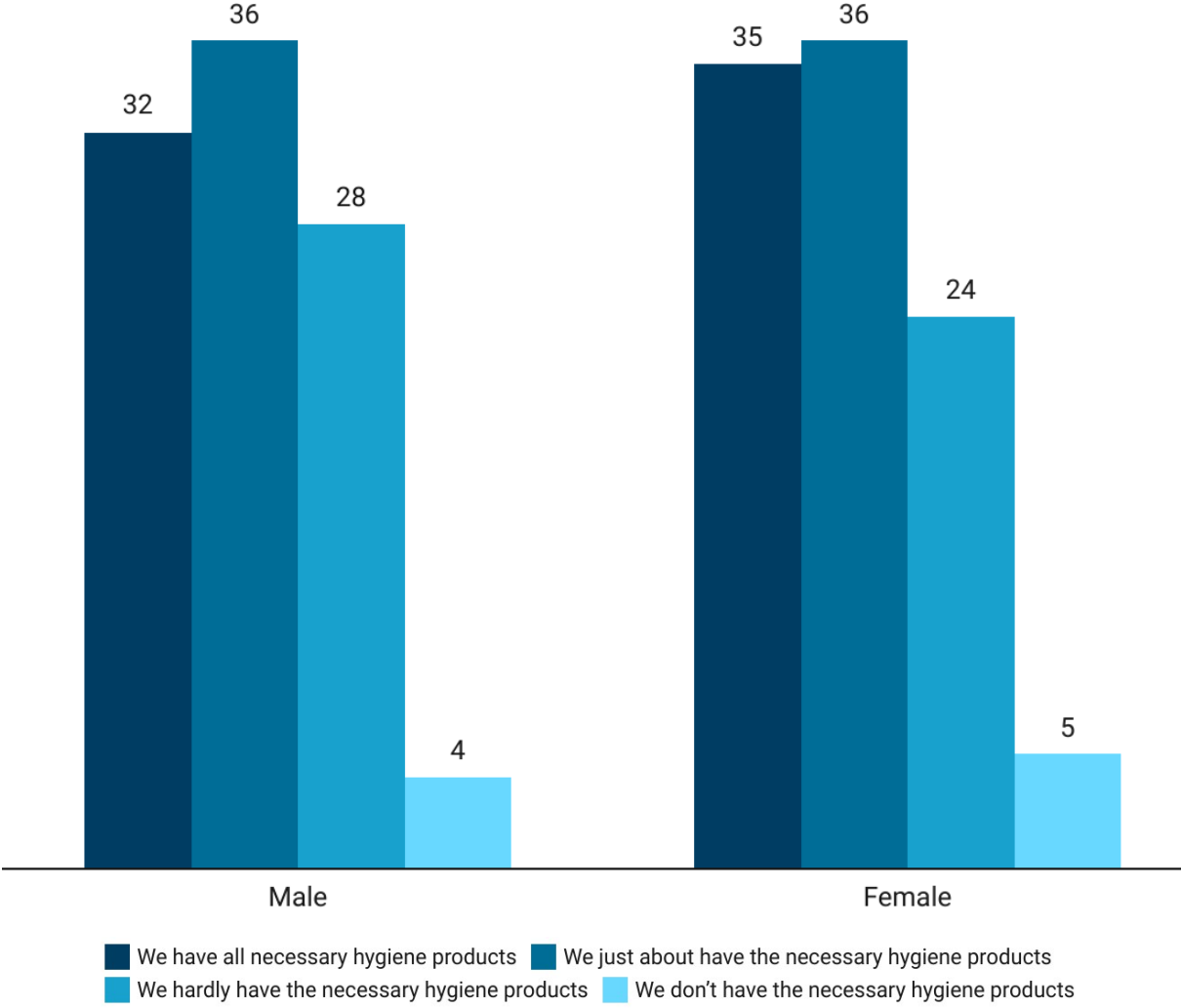


35% of female and 32% of male respondents always have all necessary hygiene products, while 36% of each male and female survey participants just about have all necessary hygiene products.

28% of male respondents hardly have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 24% of female respondents. 5% of female and 4% of male respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products.

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.]

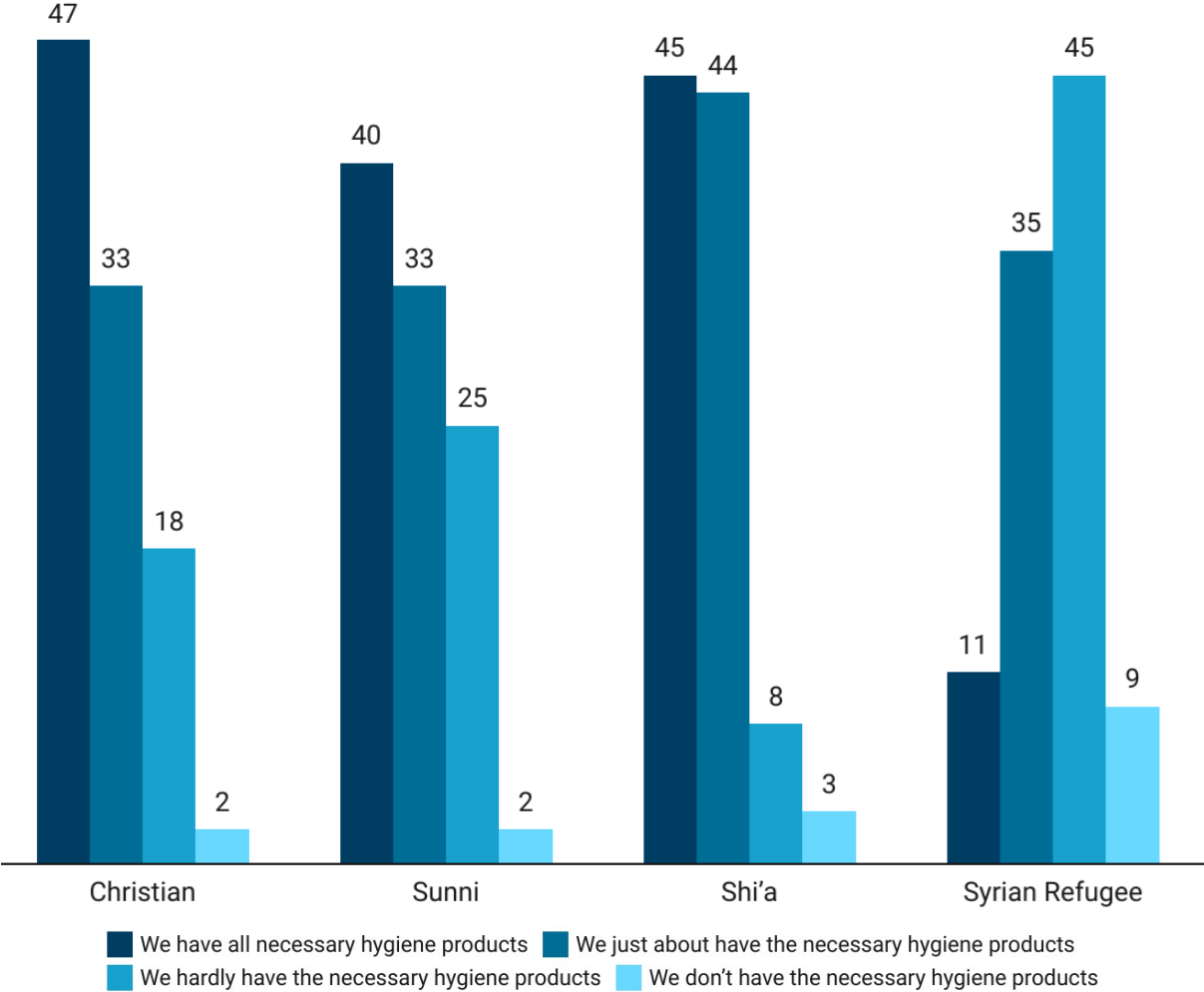


47% of Christian respondents always have all necessary hygiene products, followed by Shi'a respondents with 45%, Sunni respondents with 40%, and Syrian refugees with 11%. 44% of Shi'a respondents just about have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for both Christian and Sunni respondents with each 33%, and 35% of Syrian refugees.

45% of Syrian refugees hardly have all necessary hygiene products, followed by Sunni respondents (25%), Christian respondents (18%), and Shi'a respondents (8%). 9% of Syrian refugees do not have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 3% of Shi'a respondents, and both Christian and Sunni respondents with each 2%.

Access to the necessary hygiene products – Religion (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.]



4.9. Access to medical services

35% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 46% have access but they are not able to afford them. 16% do not have any access to vaccinations. 3% did not answer.

28% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 61% have access but cannot afford them. 10% do not have access to medication and drugs. 1% did not answer.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 25% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 54% have access but they cannot afford to see a family doctor. 20% have no access to primary medical care. 1% did not answer.

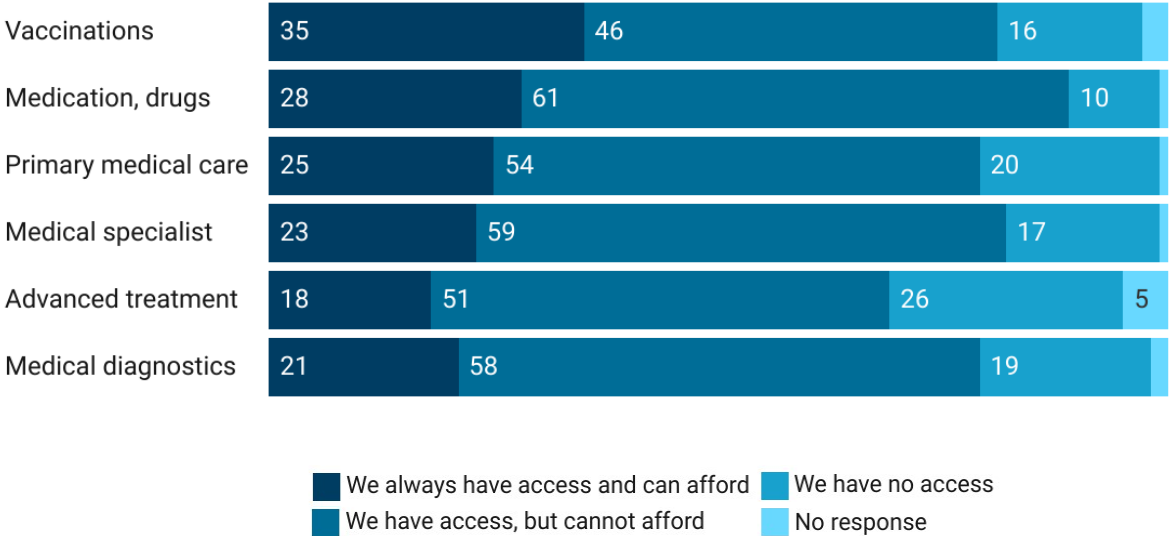
23% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 59% have access to a medical specialist but cannot afford the visit. 17% do not have access to a medical specialist at all. 1% did not answer.

18% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 51% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 26% have no access at all. 5% did not answer.

21% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 58% have access but cannot afford it. 19% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Total (n = 600)

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



35% of Beirut respondents (n = 266) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 42% have access but they are not able to afford them. 21% do not have any access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

39% of Beirut participants (n = 266) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 54% have access but cannot afford them. 7% do not have access to medication and drugs.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 35% of Beirut respondents (n = 266) always have access and can afford a visit, while 45% have access but they cannot afford to see a family doctor. 20% have no access to primary medical care.

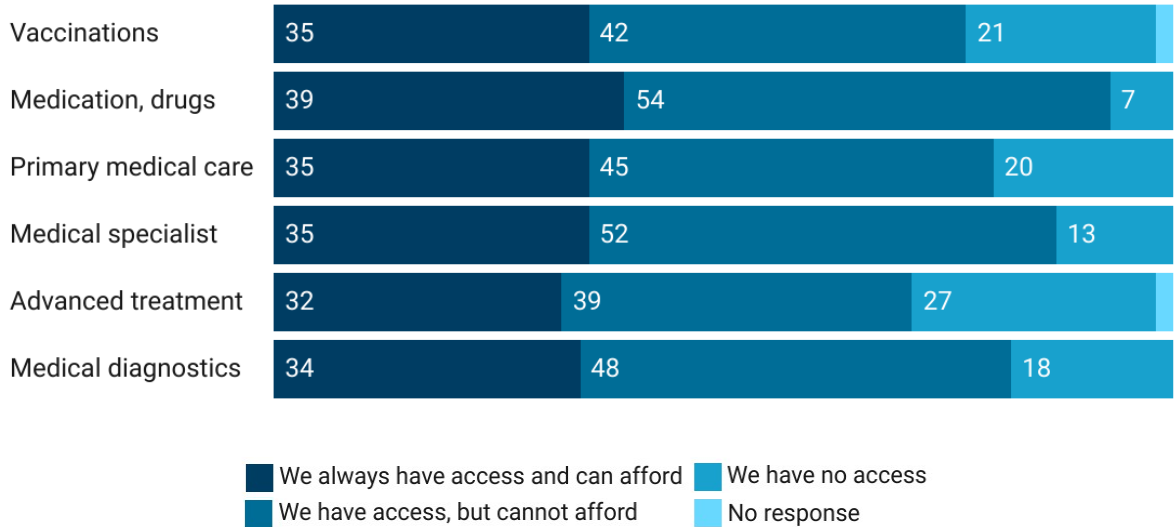
35% of Beirut participants (n = 266) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 52% have access to a medical specialist but cannot afford the visit. 13% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

32% of Beirut participants (n = 266) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 39% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 27% have no access at all. 2% did not answer.

34% of Beirut participants (n = 266) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 48% have access but cannot afford it. 18% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

Access to medical services – Beirut (n = 266)

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



28% of Tripoli respondents (n = 134) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 55% have access but cannot afford them. 10% do not have any access to vaccinations. 7% did not answer.

22% of Tripoli participants (n = 134) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 67% have access but cannot afford them. 10% do not have access to medication and drugs. 1% did not answer.

22% of Tripoli respondents (n = 134) always have access and can afford a family doctor, while 62% have access but cannot afford it. 14% have no access, while 2% did not answer.

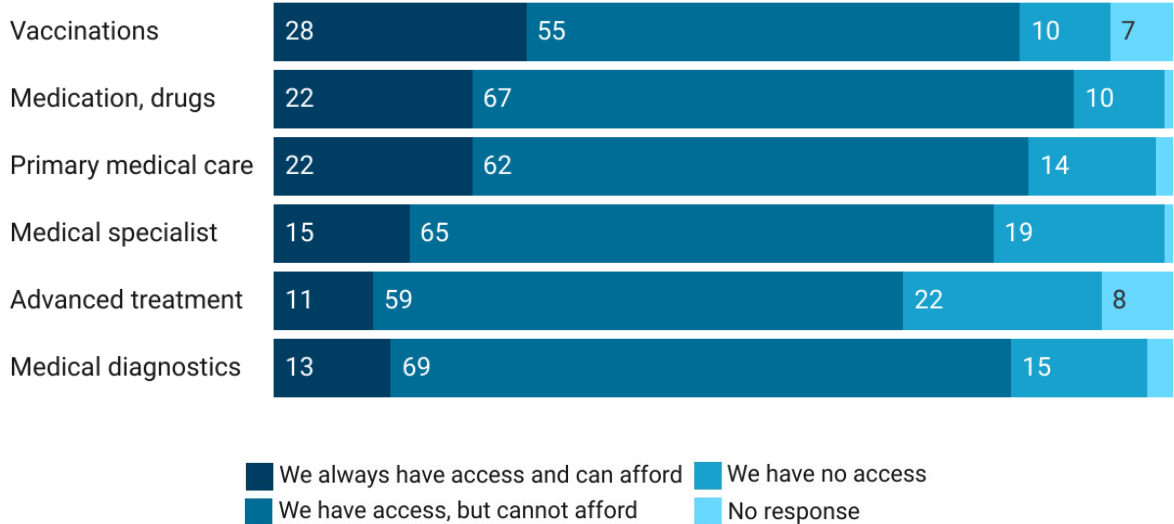
15% of Tripoli participants (n = 134) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 65% have access but cannot afford the visit. 19% do not have access at all. 1% did not answer.

11% of Tripoli participants (n = 134) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 59% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 22% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.

13% of Tripoli participants (n = 134) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 69% have access but cannot afford it. 15% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Tripoli (n = 134)

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



39% of Syrian refugees (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 44% have access but cannot afford them. 15% do not have access to vaccinations. 2% did not answer.

18% of Syrian refugees (n = 200) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 65% have access but cannot afford them. 16% do not have access to medication and drugs. 1% did not answer.

15% of Syrian refugees (n = 200) always have access and can afford a family doctor, while 59% have access but cannot afford it. 25% have no access at all, while 1% did not answer.

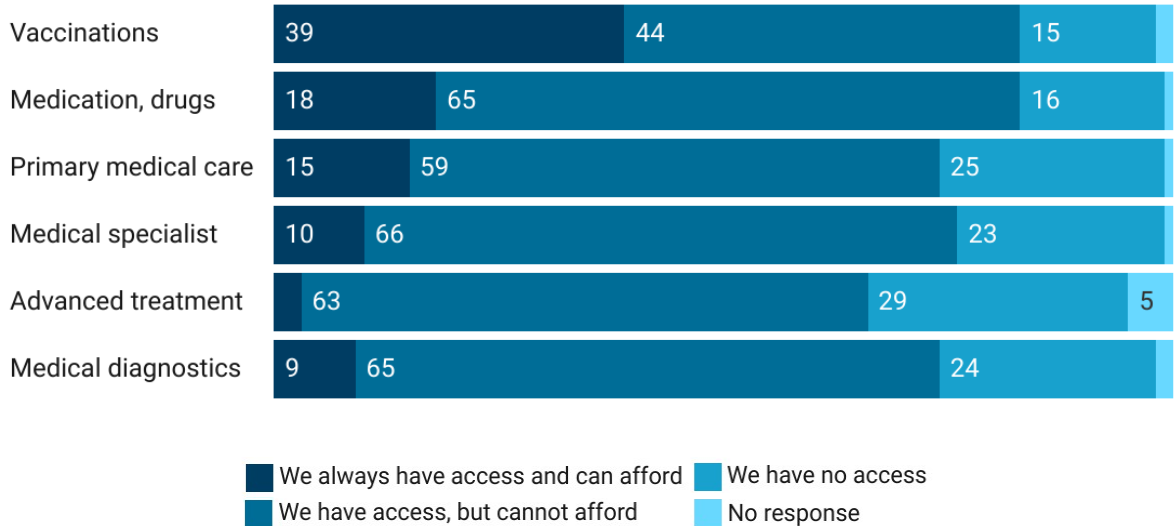
10% of Syrian refugees (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 66% have access but cannot afford the visit. 23% do not have access at all. 1% did not answer.

Only 3% of Syrian refugees (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 63% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 29% have no access at all. 5% did not answer.

9% of Syrian refugees (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 65% have access but cannot afford it. 24% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 2% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Syrian Refugees (n = 200)

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



34% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 44% have access but cannot afford them. 19% do not have access to vaccinations. 3% did not answer.

28% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 61% have access but cannot afford them. 10% do not have access to medication and drugs. 1% did not answer.

25% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access and can afford primary medical care, while 55% have access but cannot afford it. 20% have no access at all.

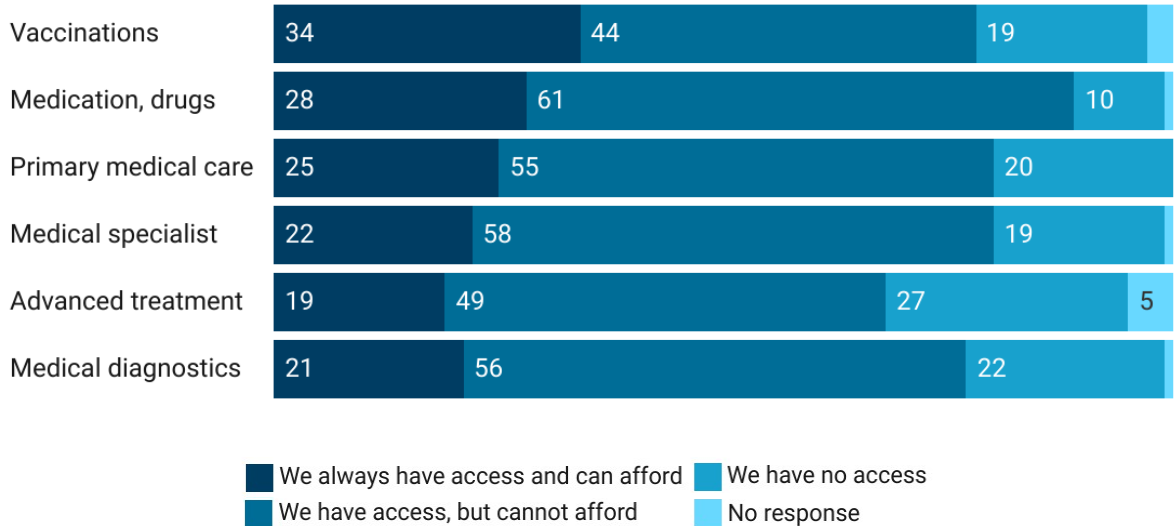
22% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 58% have access but cannot afford the visit. 19% do not have access at all. 1% did not answer.

19% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatment such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 49% have access to advanced treatment but cannot afford it, while 27% have no access at all. 5% did not answer.

21% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 56% have access but cannot afford it. 22% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Male Respondents (n = 300)

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



36% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 48% have access but cannot afford them. 13% do not have access. 3% did not answer.

29% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 61% have access but cannot afford them. 10% do not have access to medication and drugs.

25% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access and can afford primary medical care, while 52% have access but cannot afford it. 22% have no access. 1% did not answer.

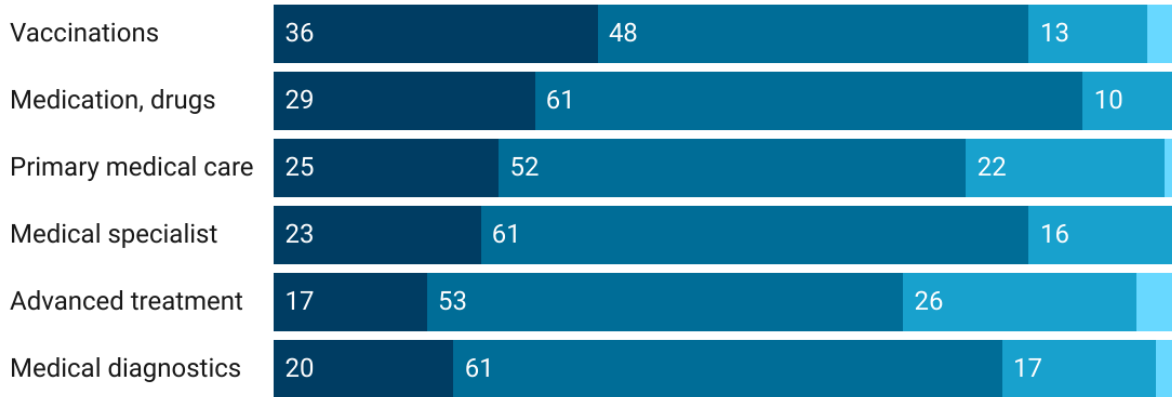
23% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 61% have access but cannot afford the visit. 16% do not have access at all.

17% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatment such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 53% have access to advanced treatment but cannot afford it, while 26% have no access at all. 5% did not answer.

20% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 61% have access but cannot afford it. 17% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Female Respondents (n = 300)

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

57% of Christian respondents (n = 133) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 43% have access but cannot afford them.

59% of Christian respondents (n = 133) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 41% have access but cannot afford them.

56% of Christian respondents (n = 133) always have access and can afford primary medical care, while 43% have access but cannot afford it. 1% have no access.

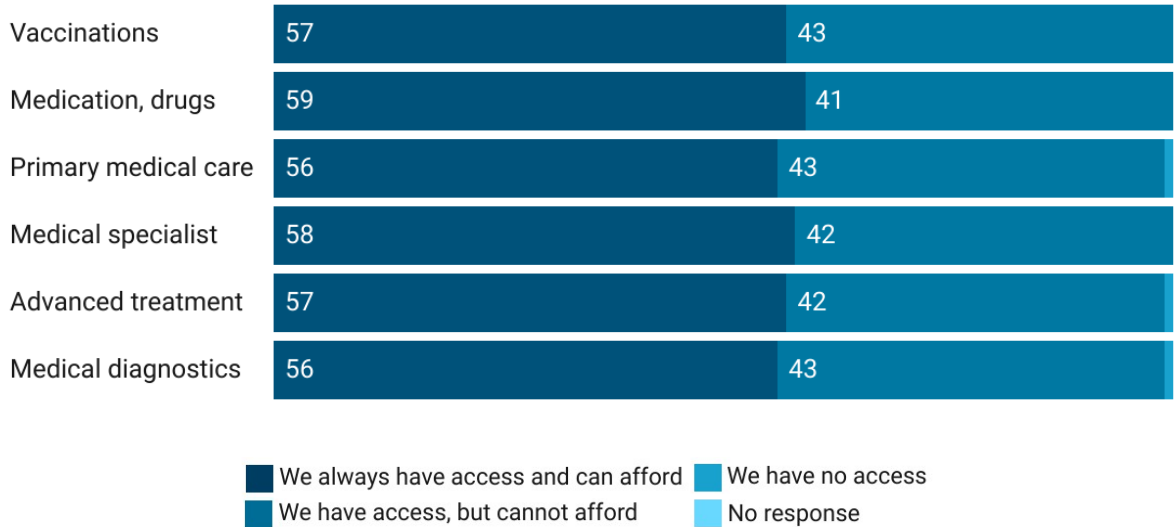
58% of Christian respondents (n = 133) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 42% have access but cannot afford the visit.

57% of Christian respondents (n = 133) always have access to advanced treatment such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 42% have access to advanced treatment but cannot afford it, while 1% have no access.

56% of Christian respondents (n = 133) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 43% have access but cannot afford it. 1% have no access to medical diagnostics.

Access to medical services – Christians (n = 133)

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



28% of Sunni respondents (n = 134) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 55% have access but cannot afford them. 9% do not have access. 8% did not answer.

22% of Sunni respondents (n = 134) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 67% have access but cannot afford them. 10% do not have access to medication and drugs. 1% did not answer.

22% of Sunni respondents (n = 134) always have access and can afford primary medical care, while 62% have access but cannot afford it. 14% have no access. 2% did not answer.

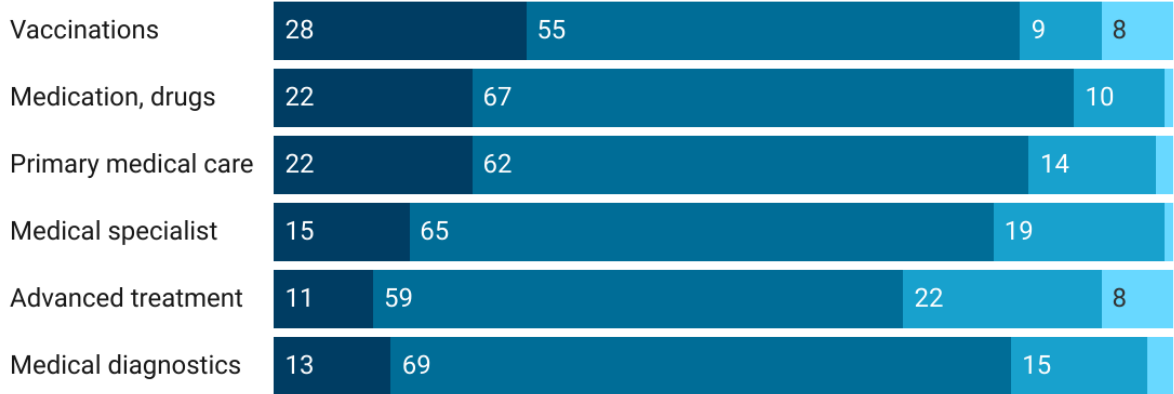
15% of Sunni respondents (n = 134) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 65% have access but cannot afford the visit. 19% do not have access at all. 1% did not answer.

11% of Sunni respondents (n = 134) always have access to advanced treatment such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 59% have access to advanced treatment but cannot afford it, while 22% have no access at all. 8% did not answer.

13% of Sunni respondents (n = 134) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 69% have access but cannot afford it. 15% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 3% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Sunni (n = 134)

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

14% of Shi'a respondents (n = 133) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 41% have access but cannot afford them. 41% do not have access. 4% did not answer.

19% of Shi'a respondents (n = 133) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 68% have access but cannot afford them. 13% do not have access to medication and drugs.

13% of Shi'a respondents (n = 133) always have access and can afford primary medical care, while 46% have access but cannot afford it. 40% have no access. 1% did not answer.

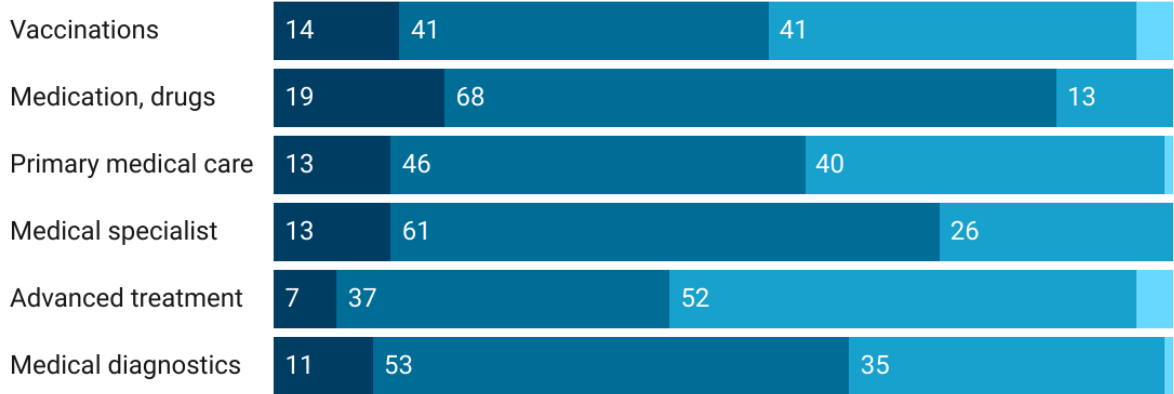
13% of Shi'a respondents (n = 133) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 61% have access but cannot afford the visit. 26% do not have access at all.

7% of Shi'a respondents (n = 133) always have access to advanced treatment such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 37% have access to advanced treatment but cannot afford it, while 52% have no access at all. 4% did not answer.

11% of Shi'a respondents (n = 133) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 53% have access but cannot afford it. 35% have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1% did not answer.

Access to medical services – Shi'a (n = 133)

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

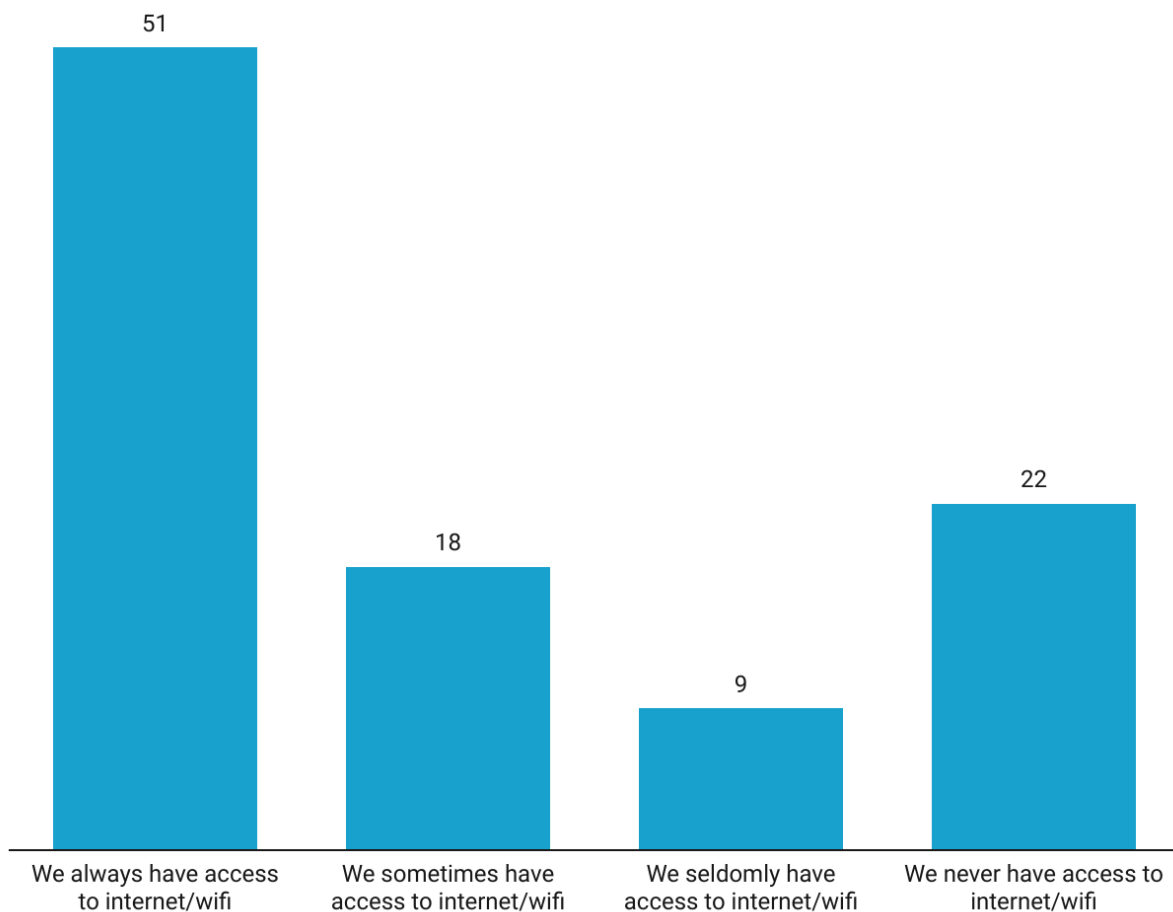
4.10. Access to internet/wifi

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.

51% of all respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 18% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 9% have seldomly access to internet/wifi, while 22% never have access to internet/wifi.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

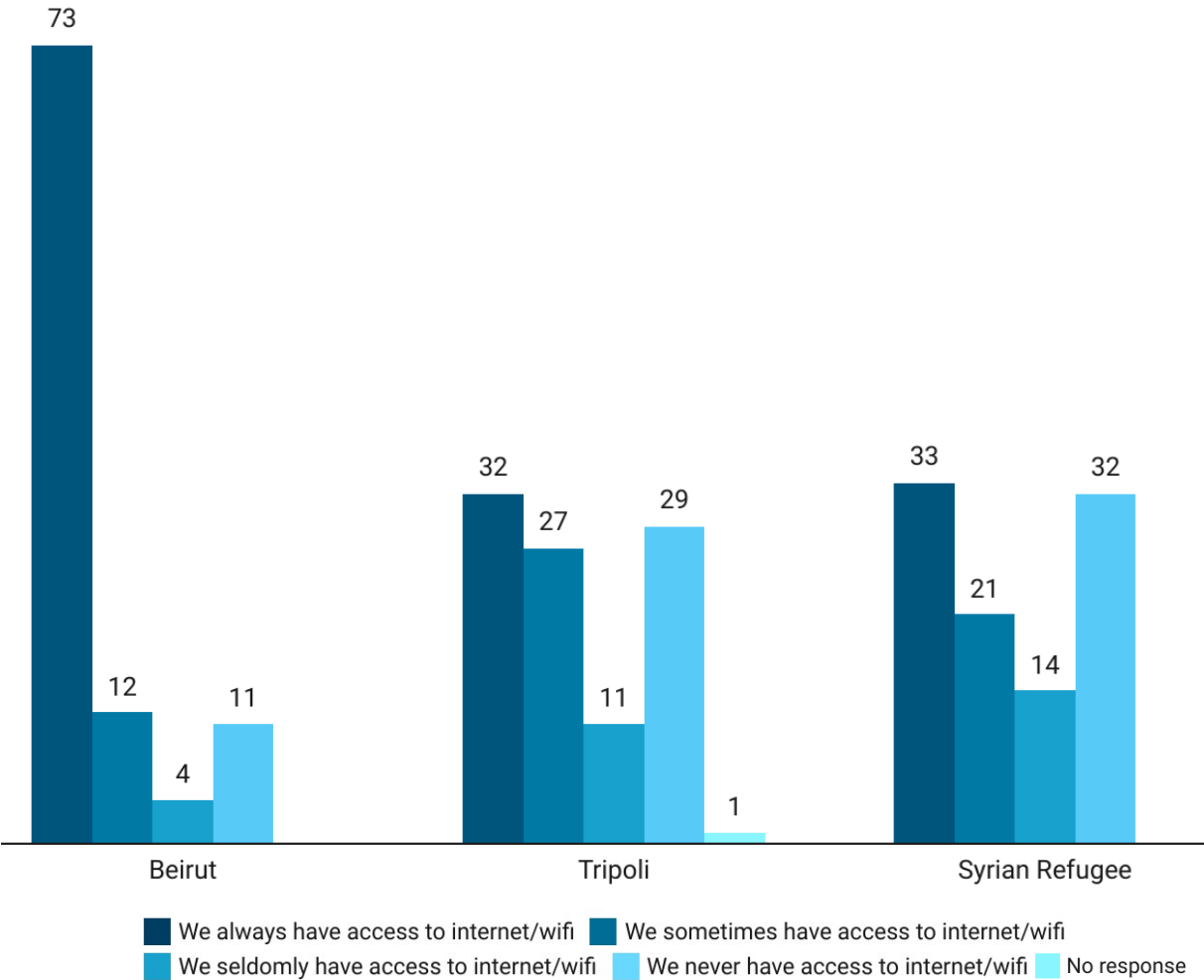


73% of Beirut respondents always have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 33% of Syrian refugees, and 32% of Tripoli residents. 27% of Tripoli respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, followed by Syrian refugees with 21%, and Beirut residents with 12%.

14% of Syrian refugees seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while the same is true for 11% of Tripoli and 4% of Beirut residents. 32% of Syrian refugees never have access to internet/wifi, followed by 29% of Tripoli and 11% of Beirut residents. 1% of Tripoli residents did not answer.

Access to internet/wifi – Respondent Group/City (n = 600)

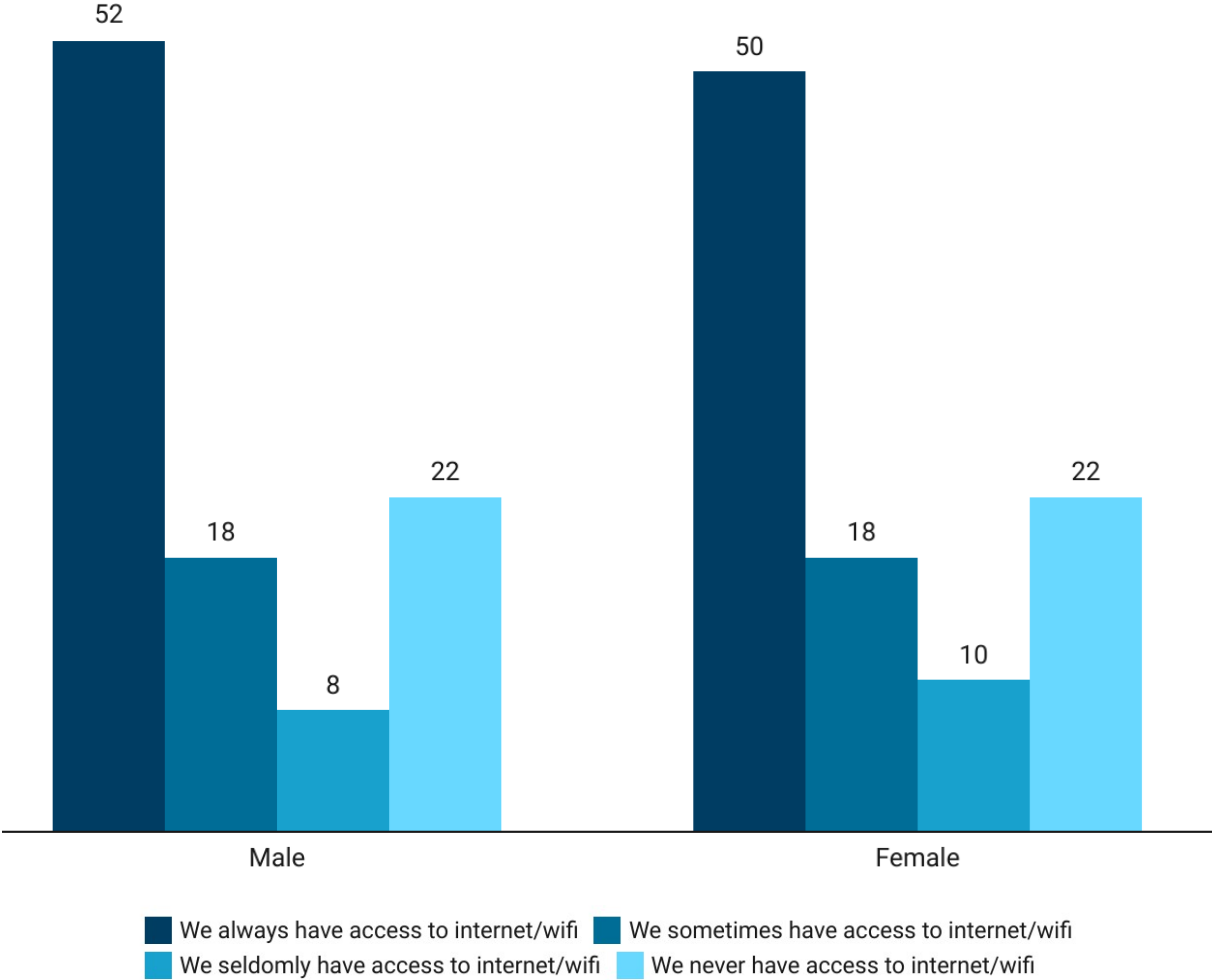
Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



52% of male and 50% of female respondents always have access to internet/wifi, while 18% of each male and female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 8% of male respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while the same is true for 10% of female respondents. 22% of each male and female respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



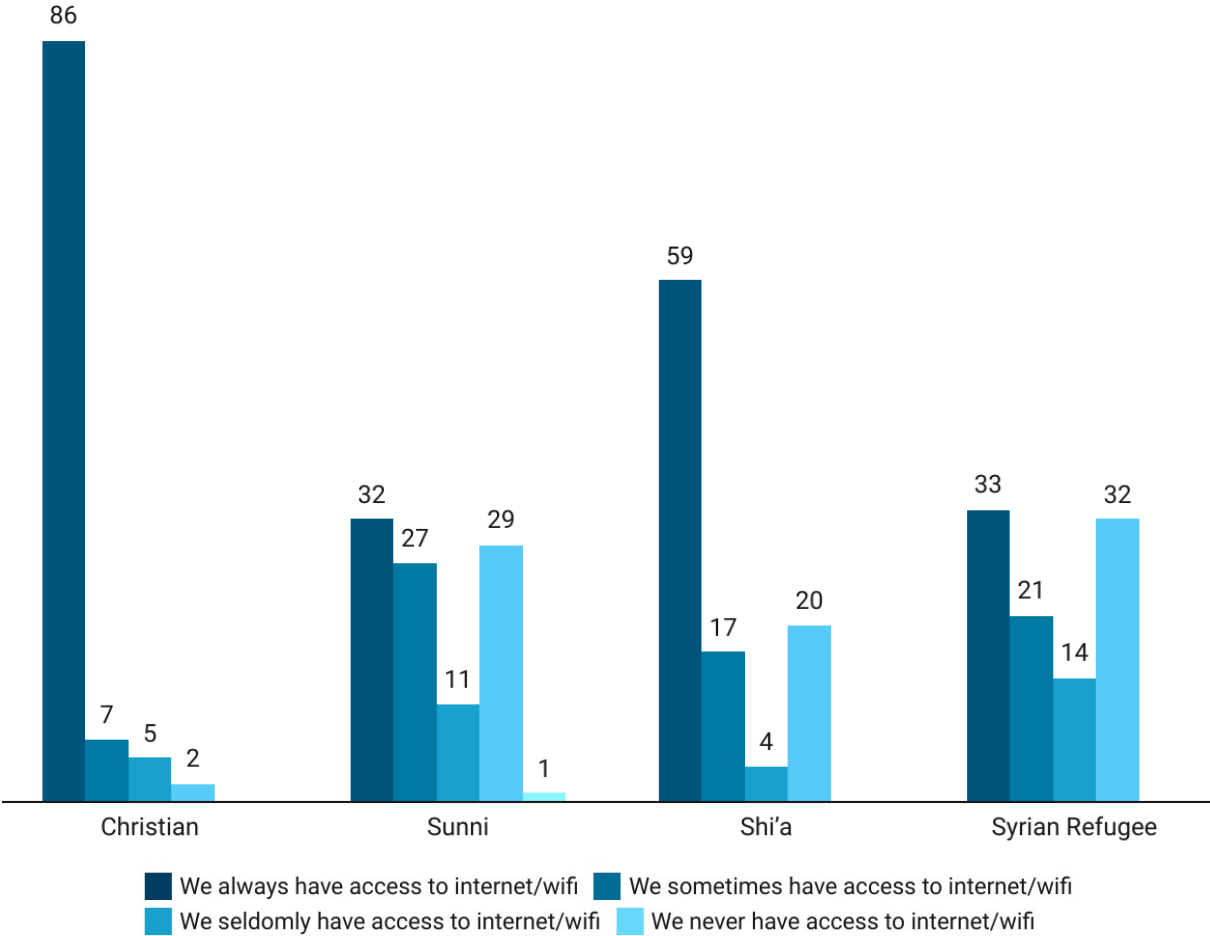
86% of Christian respondents always have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 59% of Shi’a and 32% of Sunni respondents, and 33% of Syrian refugees. 27% of Sunni respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, followed by 21% of Syrian refugees, 17% of Shi’a and 7% of Christian respondents.

14% of Syrian refugees seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while the same is true for 11% of Sunni, 5% of Christian, and 4% of Shi’a respondents.

32% of Syrian refugees never have access to internet/wifi, followed by 29% of Sunni, 20% of Shi’a, and 2% of Christian respondents. 1% of Sunni respondents did not answer.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



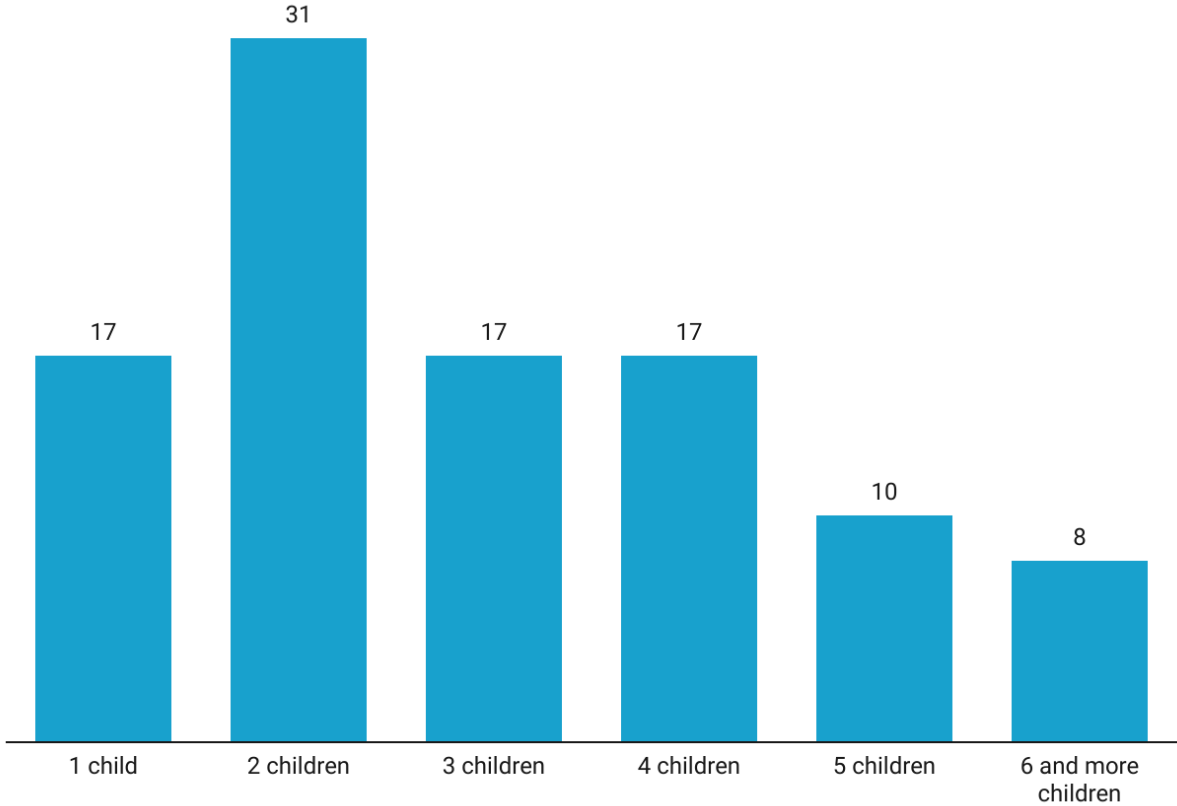
4.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 360). In total, of those (n = 240) stating to not be single, 9% stated to not have children.

The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 219) is among those having 2 children (31%), followed by 17% of each having 1 child, 3 children, and 4 children. 10% have 5 children, while 8% have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 219)

Number of children?

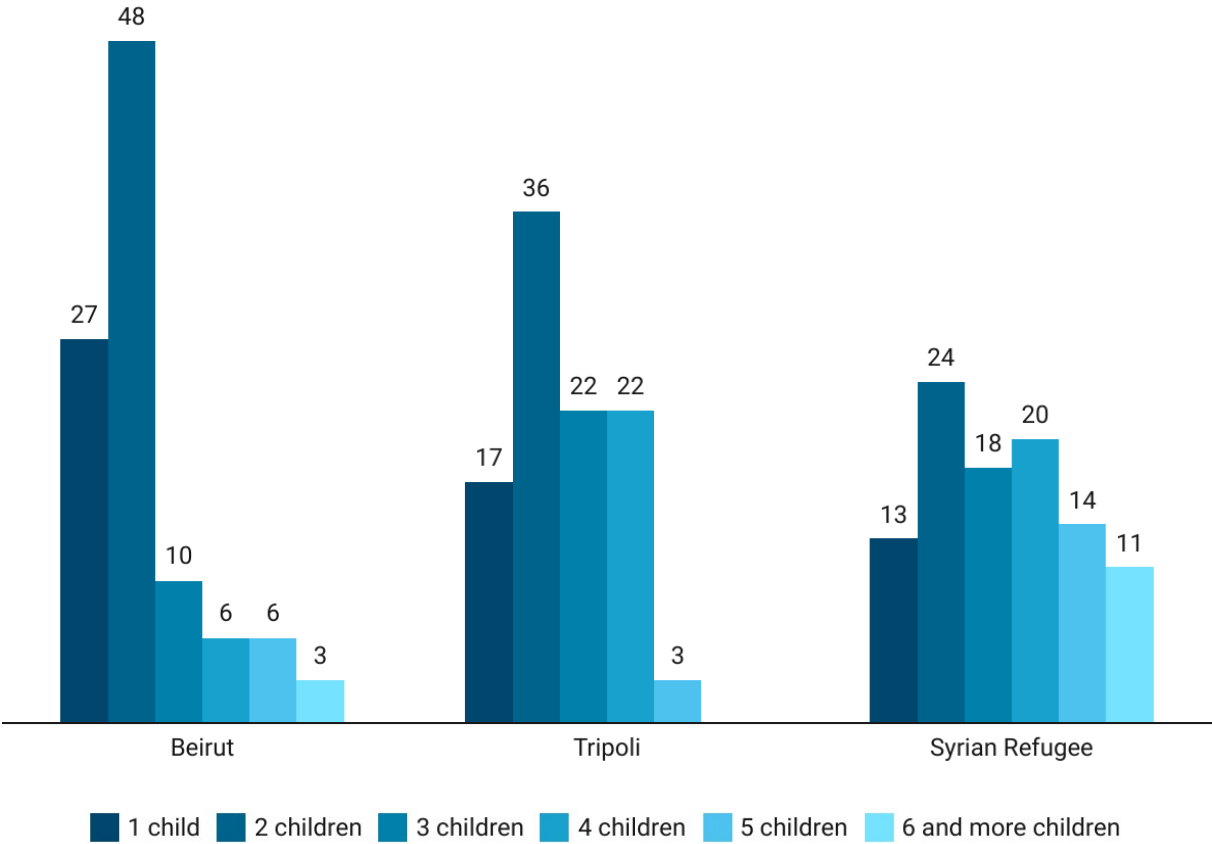


27% of Beirut respondents have 1 child, while this is true for 17% of Tripoli respondents and 13% of Syrian refugees. 48% of Beirut residents have 2 children, followed by 36% of Tripoli residents, and 24% of Syrian refugees. 22% of Tripoli and 10% of Beirut respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 18% of Syrian refugees.

While none of the respondents in Tripoli has 6 or more children, this is true for 11% of Syrian refugees, and 3% of Beirut residents.

Number of children – Respondent Group/City (n = 219)

Number of children?

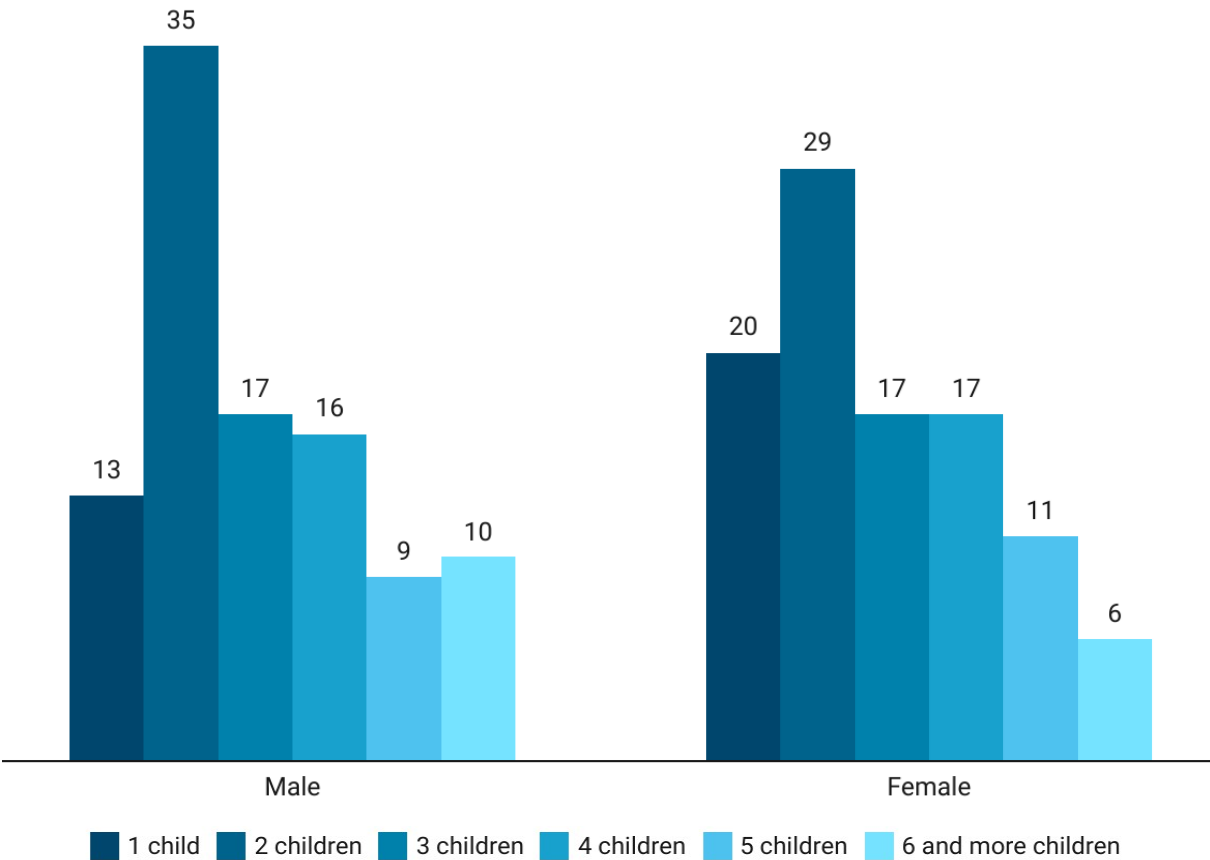


13% of male and 20% of female respondents have only 1 child, while 38% of male and 29% of female respondents have 2 children. 17% of both male and female respondents have 3 children, while 16% of male and 17% of female respondents have 4 children.

While 9% of male and 11% of female respondents have 5 children, 10% of male and 6% of female respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 219)

Number of children?

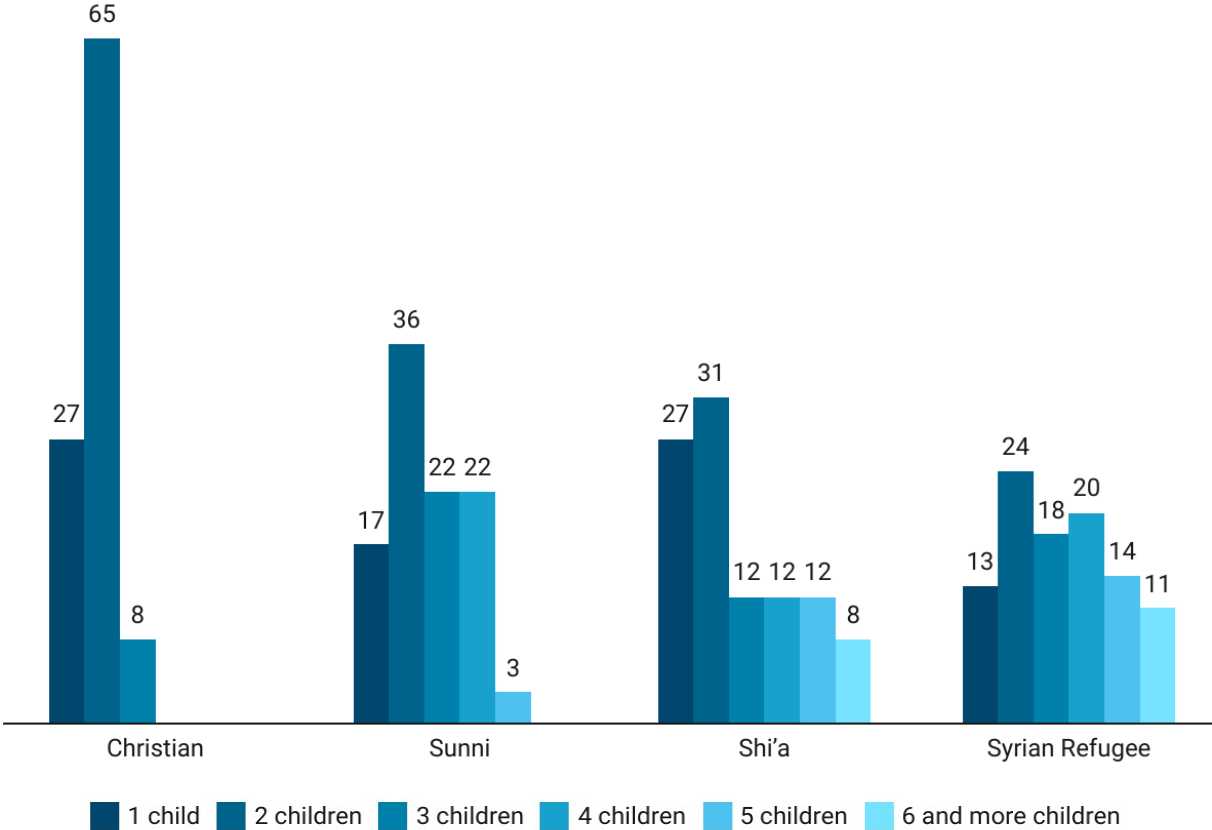


27% of both Christian and Shi'a respondents have one child, while this is true for 17% of Sunni respondents, and 13% of Syrian refugees. 65% of Christian respondents have 2 children, followed by 36% of Sunni and 31% of Shi'a respondents, and 24% of Syrian refugees.

8% of Christian respondents have 3 children, while the same is true for 22% of Sunni respondents, 18% of Syrian refugees, and 12% of Shi'a respondents. Only Shi'a respondents (8%) and Syrian refugees (11%) have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Religion (n = 219)

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, 83% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 182.

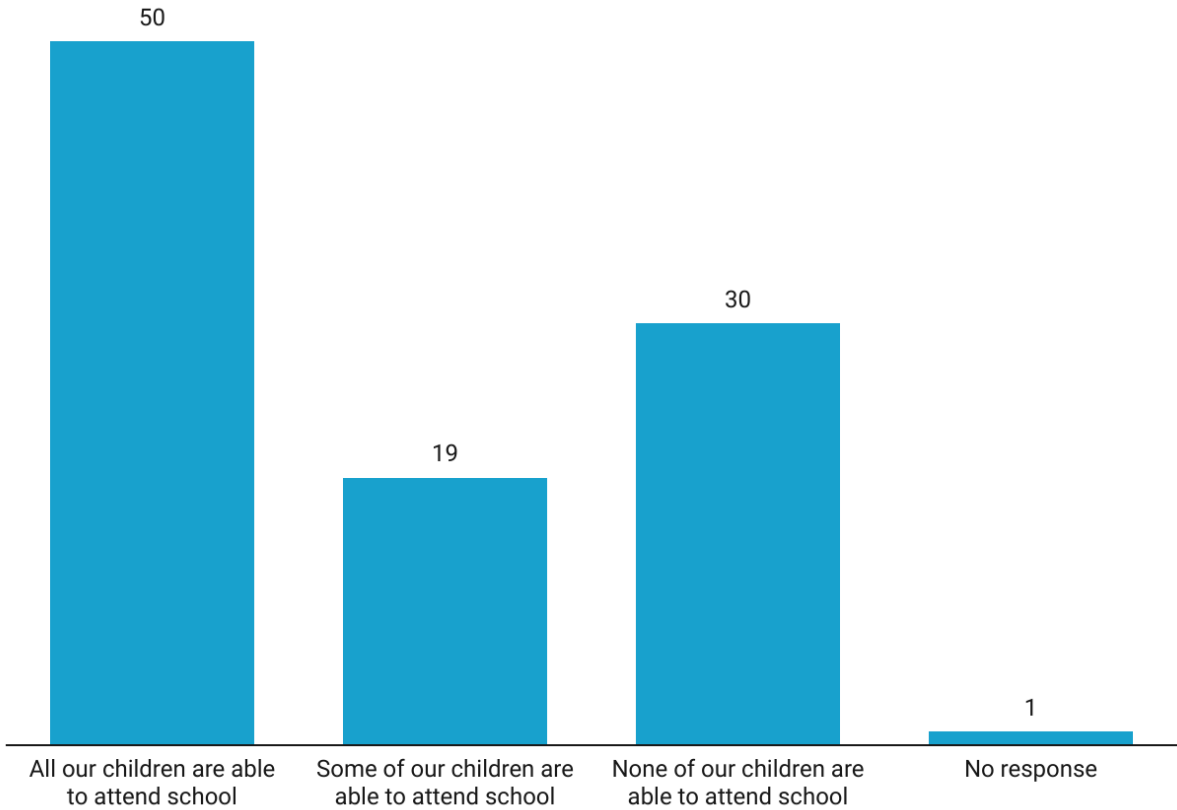
In Beirut, 64% have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 97% among Tripoli respondents and 87% among Syrian refugees. 78% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 87% among female respondents.

46% of Christian respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 97% of Sunni respondents, 81% of Shi'a respondents, and 87% of Syrian refugees.

Asking all respondents (n = 182) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 50% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 19% answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 30% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 1% did not answer.

School attendance – Total (n = 182)

Are your children able to attend school?

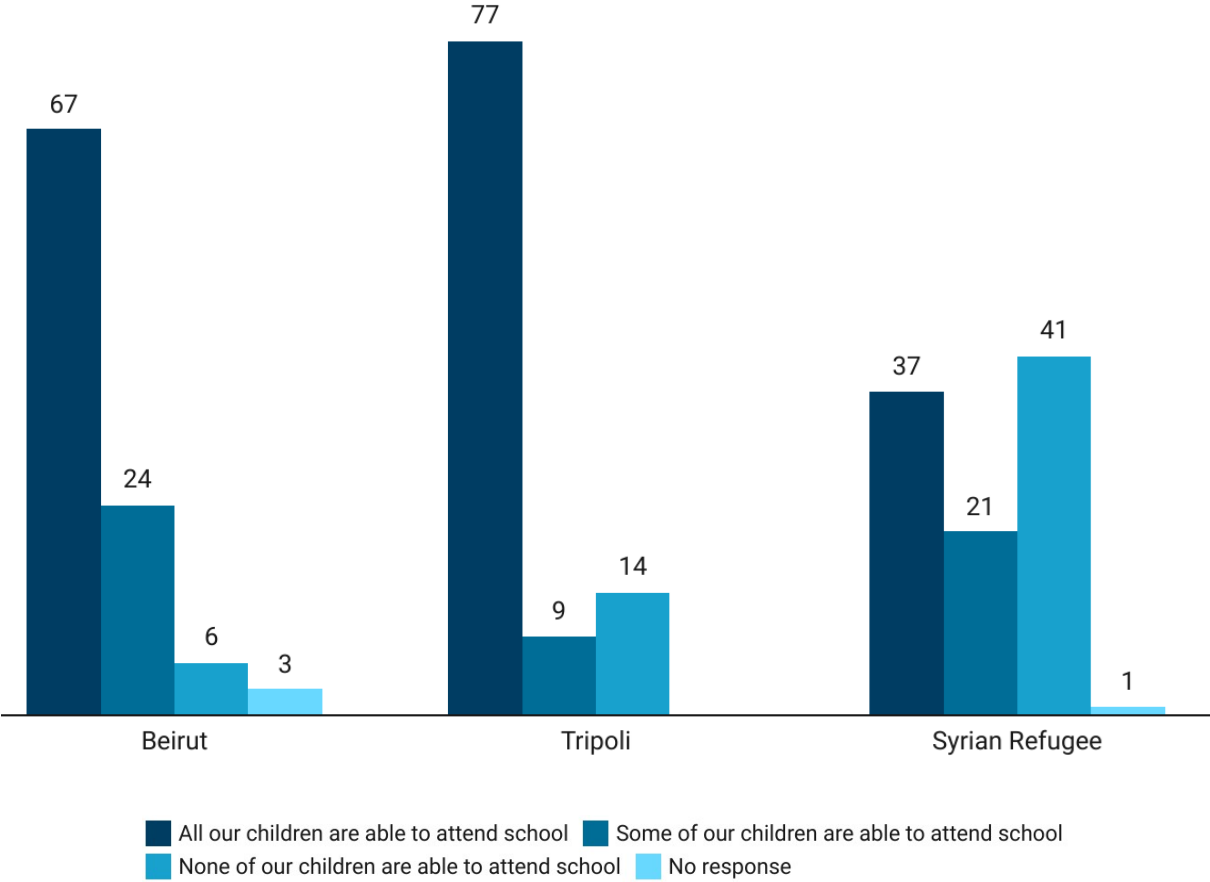


77% of Tripoli and 67% of Beirut respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school while this is true for 37% of Syrian refugees. 24% of Beirut respondents and 21% of Syrian refugees answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while the same is true for 9% of Tripoli respondents.

41% of Syrian refugees admitted that none of their children were able to attend school, followed by Tripoli residents with 14%, and Beirut residents with 6%. 3% of Beirut respondents and 1% of Syrian refugees did not answer.

School attendance – Respondent Group/City (n = 182)

Are your children able to attend school?

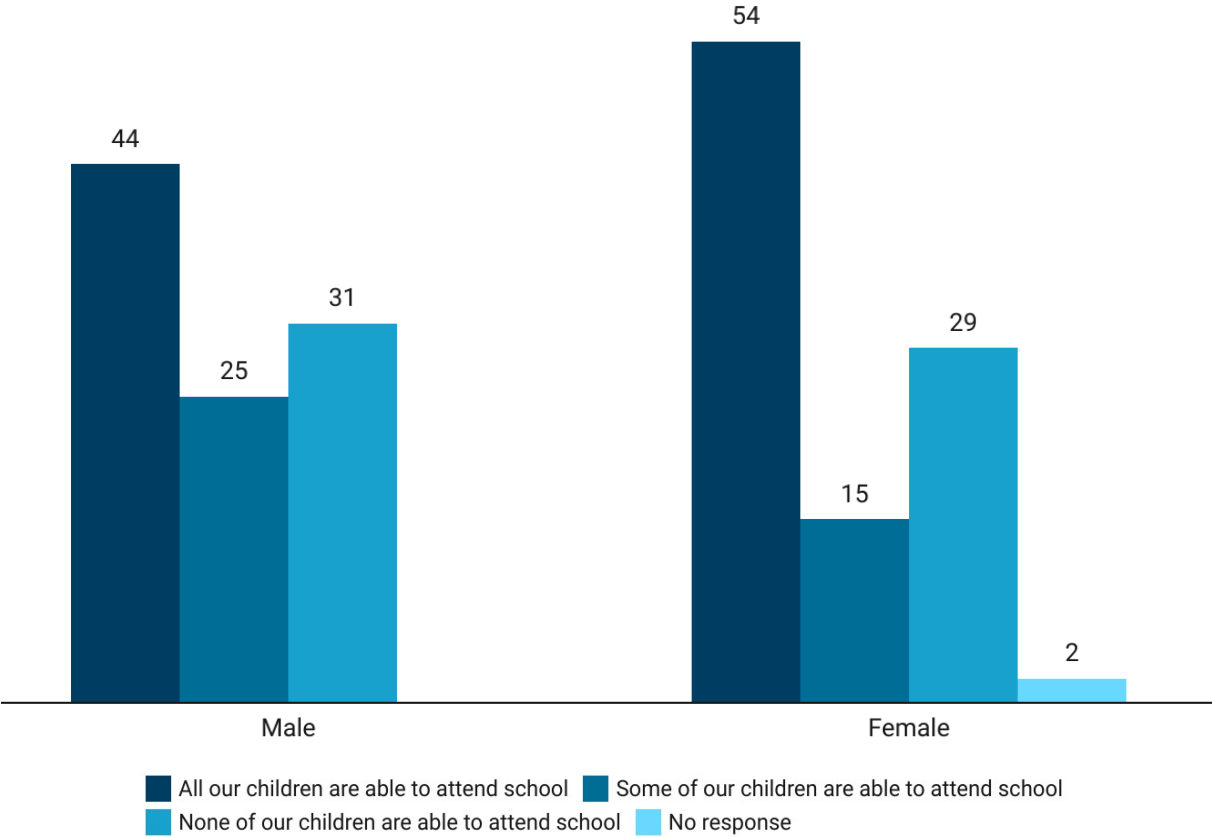


44% of male and 54% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 25% of male and 15% of female respondents answered that some of their children were able to attend school.

31% of male and 29% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school, while 2% of female respondents did not answer.

School attendance – Gender (n = 182)

Are your children able to attend school?

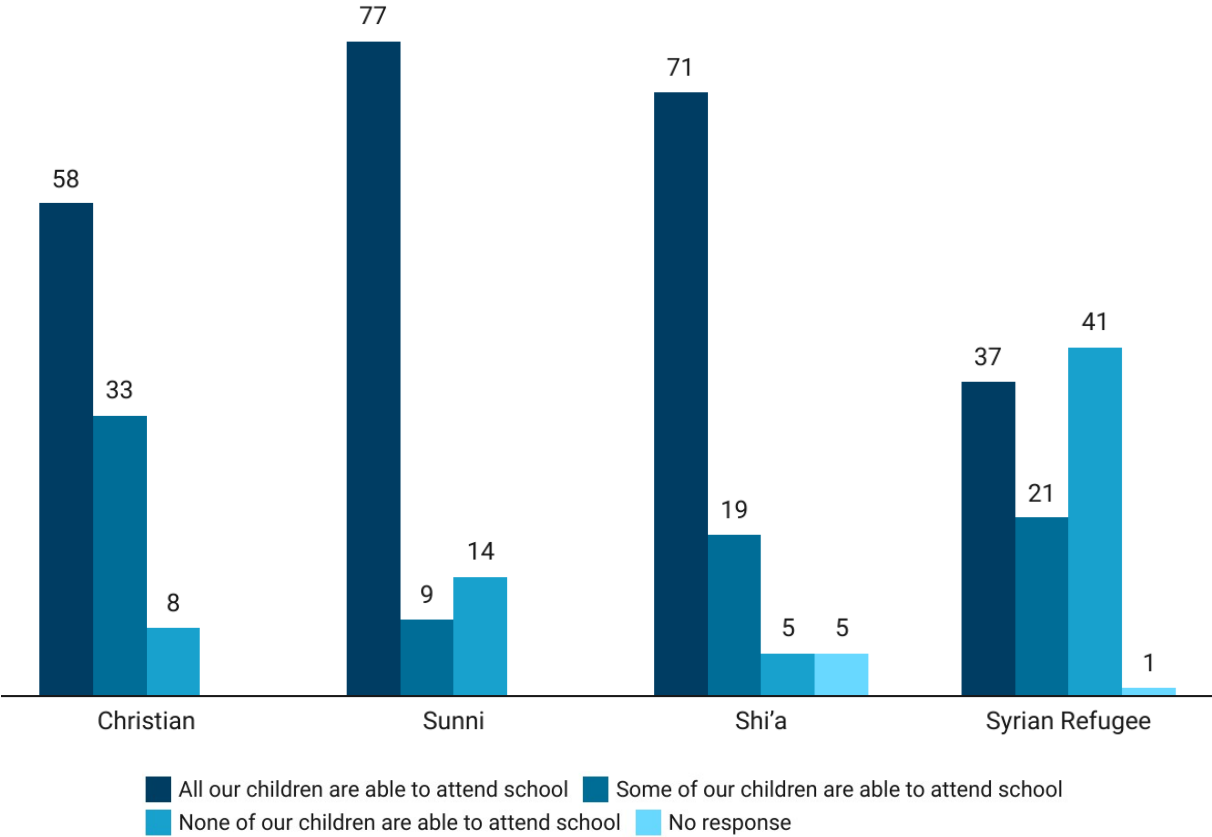


77% of Sunni and 71% of Shi'a respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school while this is true for 58% of Christian respondents, and 37% of Syrian refugees. 33% of Christian respondents and 21% of Syrian refugees answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while the same is true for 19% of Shi'a and 9% of Sunni respondents.

41% of Syrian refugees admitted that none of their children were able to attend school, followed by Sunni respondents with 14%, and Christian respondents with 8%, as well as Shi'a respondents with 5%. 5% of Shi'a respondents and 1% of Syrian refugees did not answer.

School attendance – Religion (n = 182)

Are your children able to attend school?

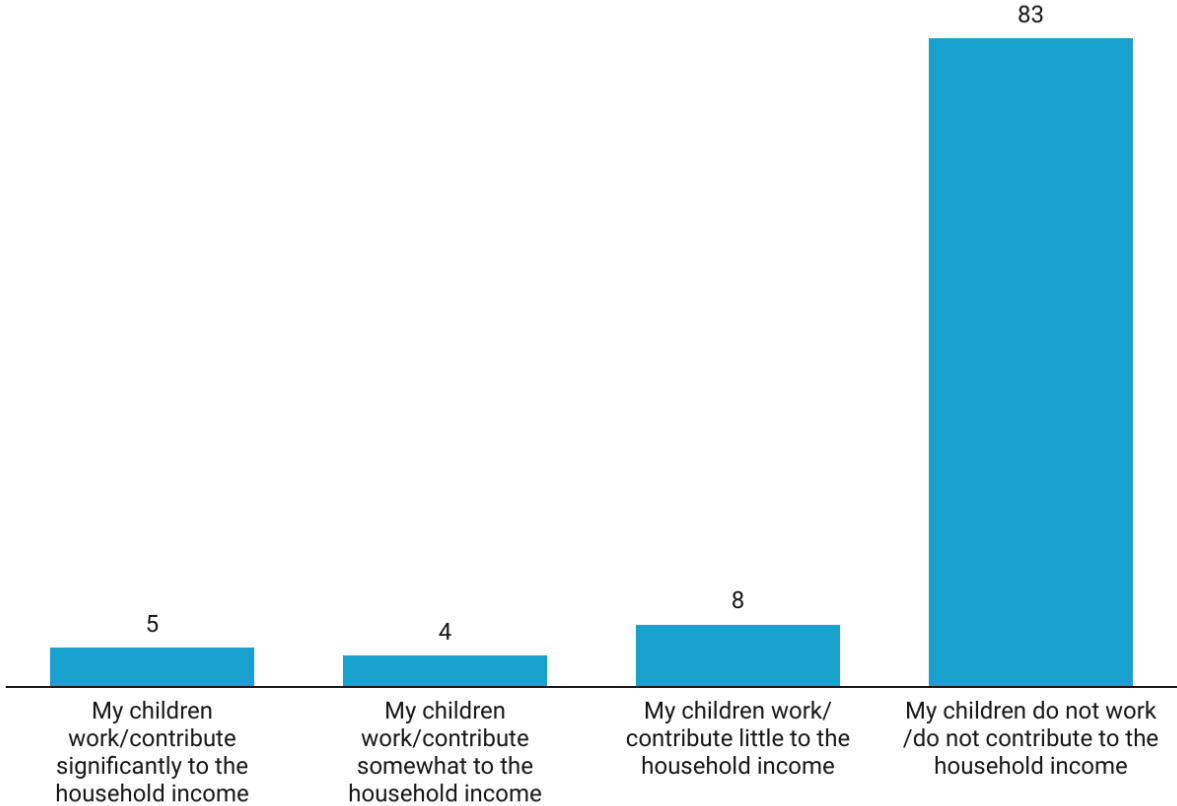


5% of the respondents (n = 182) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 5% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income.

8% of the respondents (n = 182) 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 = 182)

Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

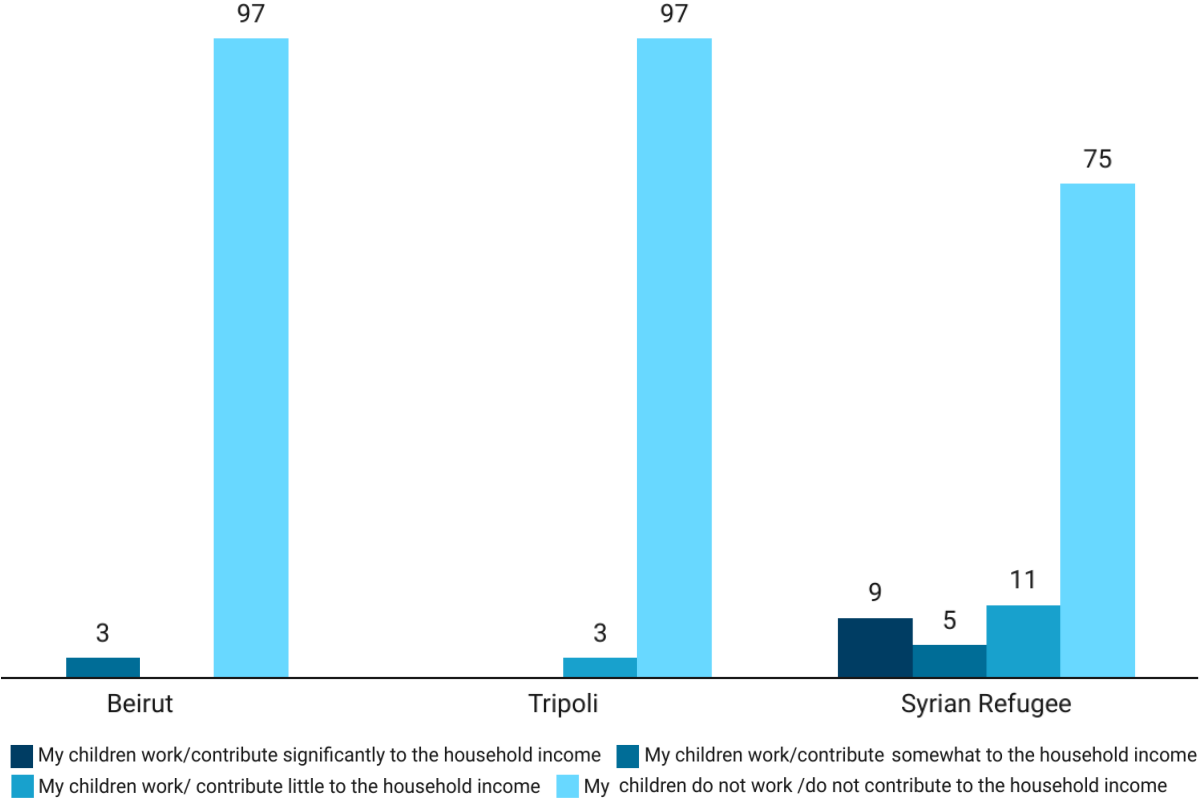


97% of Beirut respondents stated that none of their children worked or contributed to the household income, while the same is true for 97% of Tripoli residents, and 75% of Syrian refugees. 11% of Syrian refugees and 3% of Tripoli residents answered that their children worked little to support the household income.

3% of Beirut residents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while this is true for 5% of Syrian refugees. 9% of Syrian refugees admitted that their children worked significantly to support the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Respondent Group/City (n = 182)

Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

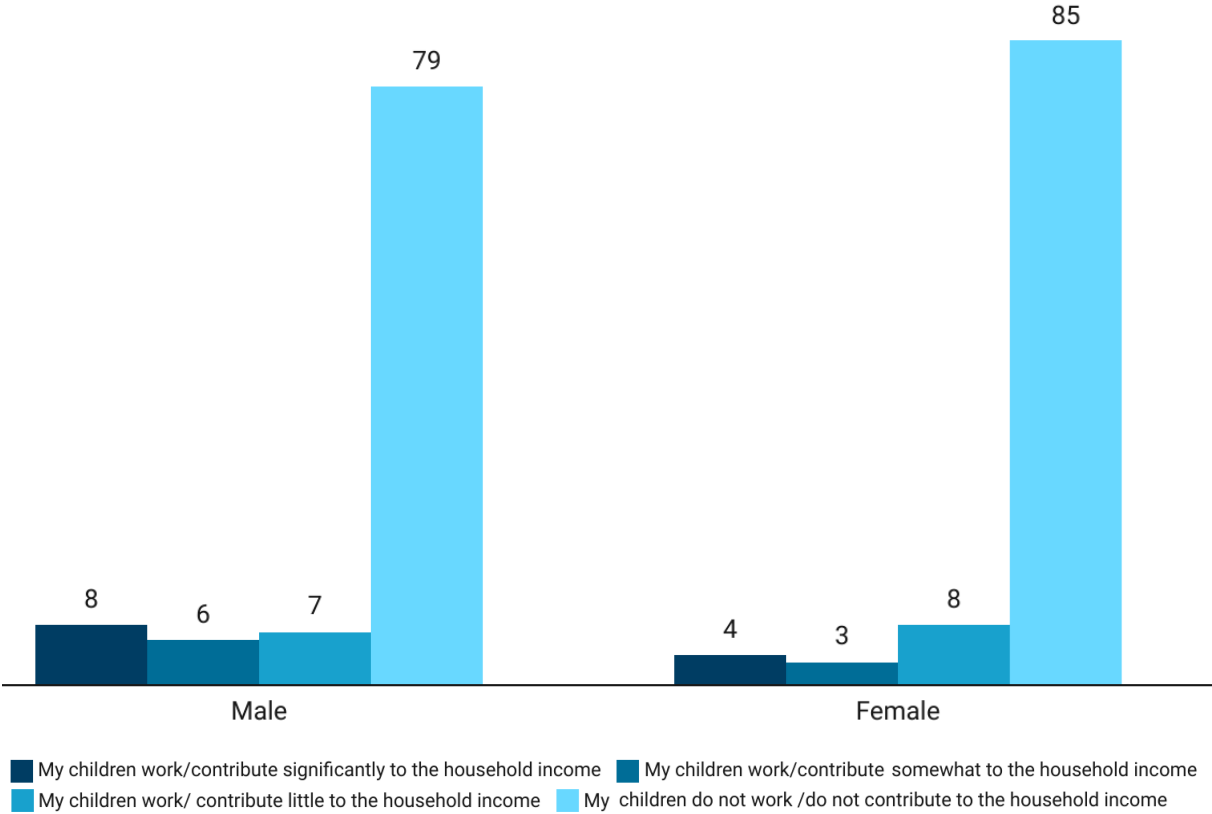


85% of female and 79% of male respondents stated that none of their children worked or contributed to the household income. 8% of female and 7% of male survey participants answered that their children worked little to support the household income.

6% of male and 3% of female participants stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while 8% of male and 4% of female respondents admitted that their children worked significantly to support the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 182)

Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?

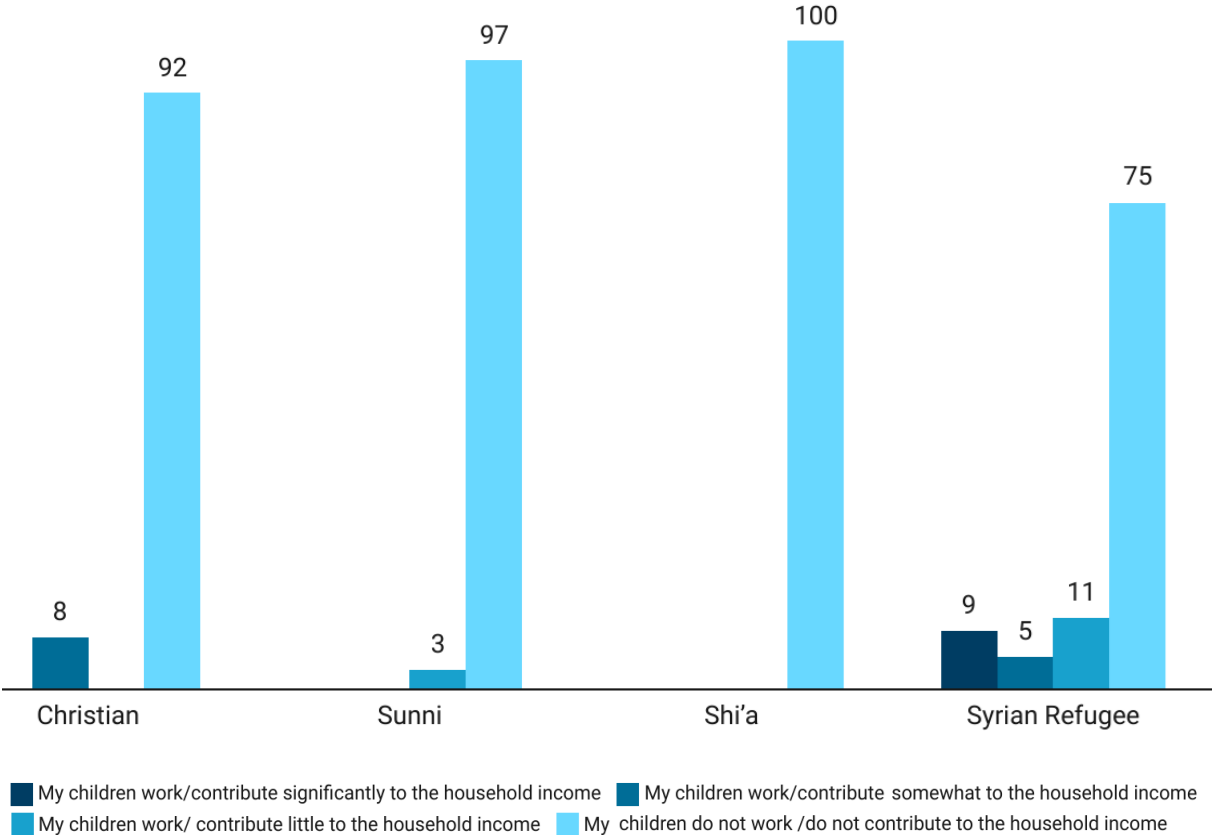


All of Shi’a respondents (100%) stated that none of their children worked or contributed to the household income, while the same is true for 97% of Sunni and 92% of Christian respondents, as well as 75% of Syrian refugees. 11% of Syrian refugees and 3% of Sunni respondents answered that their children worked little to support the household income.

8% of Christian respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support the household income, while this is true for 5% of Syrian refugees. 9% of Syrian refugees admitted that their children worked significantly to support the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Religion (n = 182)

Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?



5. Demographics

The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups: 266 Beirut residents and 134 Tripoli residents (Lebanese sample) as well as 200 Syrian refugees 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).

5.1. Demographics Lebanese Sample

5.1.1. Location

Governorate (n = 400)

	Frequency	Percent
Beirut	266	67%
Tripoli	134	33%
Total	400	100%

5.1.2. Gender, Religion, and Age

Gender (n = 400)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	200	50%
Female	200	50%
Total	400	100%

Religion (n = 400)

	Frequency	Percent
Sunni	134	33%
Christian	133	33%
Shi'a	133	34%
Total	400	100%

Age (n = 400)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	93	23%
20-24	112	28%
25-29	104	26%
30-35	91	23%
Total	400	100%

5.1.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 400)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	12	3%
Elementary school	26	7%
Primary school	73	18%
Secondary school	103	26%
Vocational/technical training	54	13%
College/university	132	33%
Total	400	100%

5.1.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 400)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	300	75%
Married	93	23%
Divorced/separated	7	2%
Total	400	100%

5.1.5. Children

Number of children (n = 88)

-	Frequency	Percent
1	20	23%
2	38	43%
3	13	15%
4	11	12%
5	4	5%
6 and more	2	2%
Total	88	100%

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 88)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	68	77%
No	20	23%
Total	88	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 68)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	49	72%
Some of our children are able to attend school	11	16%
None of our children are able to attend school	7	10%
No response	1	2%
Total	68	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 68)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	1	2%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	1	1%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	66	97%
Total	68	100%

5.2. Demographics Syrian Refugee Sample

5.2.1. Location

Location (n = 200)

		Frequency	Percent
Akkar	Aamayer	14	7%
	Mhammara	10	5%
North	Minieh	12	6%
	Beddaoui	22	11%
	Tripoli Zeitoun	16	8%
Mount Lebanon	Chiyah	26	13%
	Bourj El Brajneh	14	7%
	Choueifat Aamrousiye	12	6%
	Bourj Hammoud	6	3%
Bekaa	Bar Elias	36	18%
	Marj	16	8%
	Majdal Aanjar	16	8%
Total		200	100%

5.2.2. Gender and age

Gender (n = 200)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	100	50%
Female	100	50%
Total	200	100%

Age (n = 200)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	33	16%
20-24	33	16%
25-29	43	22%
30-35	91	46%
Total	200	100%

5.2.3. Highest level of education

Highest level of education (n = 200)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	43	22%
Elementary school	66	33%
Primary school	62	31%
Secondary school	19	9%
Vocational/technical training	6	3%
College/university	4	2%
Total	200	100%

5.2.4. Marital status

Marital status (n = 200)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	60	30%
Married	133	67%
Divorced/separated	2	1%
Widower/widow	5	3%
Total	200	100%

5.2.5. Children

Number of children (n = 131)

	Frequency	Percent
1	17	13%
2	31	24%
3	24	18%
4	26	20%
5	18	14%
6 and more	15	11%
Total	131	100%

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 131)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	114	87%
No	17	13%
Total	131	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 114)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	42	37%
Some of our children are able to attend school	24	21%
None of our children are able to attend school	47	41%
No response	1	1%
Total	114	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 114)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	10	9%
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	6	5%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	13	11%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	85	75%
Total	114	100%

Appendix: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Beirut

Tripoli

Syrian refugee

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*)

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

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (*do not read*)

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (*do not read*)

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (*do not read*)

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

- I live alone
- I live with housing partners
- I live with my core family
- I live with my extended family
- No response (*do not read*)

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

- My apartment/house is owned
- My apartment/house is rented
- No response (*do not read*)

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

- We manage to afford housing costs
- We can just about to afford housing costs
- We hardly manage to afford housing costs
- We cannot manage to afford housing costs
- No response (*do not read*)

Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

- I always have electricity available
- I mostly have electricity available
- I sometimes have electricity available
- I never have electricity available
- No response (*do not read*)

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

- We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family
- We can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family
- We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family
- We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family
- No response (*do not read*)

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

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response (*do not read*)

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response (*do not read*)

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

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

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

No response (*do not read*)

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

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response (*do not read*)

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

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don't have the necessary hygiene products

No response (*do not read*)

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

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

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (*do not read*)

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- 2 **AFGHANISTAN**
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