


# DOSSIER

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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 Syria 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 29 July 2024.

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

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## 1. Main Results

### Impact of current housing costs

- 16% manage to afford the housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water. 43% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 27% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 14% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- 22% of Damascus respondents, 14% of each Aleppo respondents and Homs respondents manage to afford the housing costs. Half of Damascus residents (50%) can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 39% of Aleppo and 40% of Homs residents. In contrast, 29% of Aleppo respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 26% of Damascus and 25% of Homs residents in the recent study. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Homs residents with 21%, followed by Aleppo with 19%, and Damascus with 2%.

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

- 16% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while the highest proportion of respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family (44%). 28% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 12% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Damascus with 21%, followed by Aleppo with 14%, and Homs with 11%. It is also in Damascus, where 49% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 44% of respondents in Homs, and 39% of respondents in Aleppo.
- 30% of Aleppo residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Homs this is true for 29%, and in Damascus for 25% of the respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Aleppo residents with 17%, followed by Homs with 16%, and Damascus with 5%.

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

- 6% of surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 39% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. The highest proportion is among those hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family (40%), while a noticeable proportion of 15% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 6% of Damascus residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. In Aleppo this is true for 9% of the residents, in Homs for 4% of the residents. 46% of Damascus residents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Homs residents with 38%, and Aleppo residents with 33%.
- 42% of Damascus residents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by 40% of Homs residents, and 36% of Aleppo residents. The highest proportion among those not managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family can be found among Aleppo residents with 22%, followed by Homs residents with 18%, and 6% of Damascus residents.

### **Access to clean drinking water**

- 56% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 31% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 8% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 5% never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Damascus with 84%, followed by Aleppo with 44%, and 39% in Homs. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Homs respondents with 42%, followed by Aleppo respondents with 37%, and Damascus respondents with 15%.
- 13% of Aleppo respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 10% of Homs respondents, and 1% of Damascus respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Homs with 9%, followed by Aleppo with 6%.



### **Access to the necessary hygiene products**

- 11% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 54% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 29% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. 6% never have access to necessary hygiene products.
- The highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Aleppo respondents with 17%, followed by Homs respondents with 10%, and Damascus respondents with 7%. 57% of Homs respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 53% of Damascus respondents, and 51% of Aleppo respondents.
- The largest proportion of those hardly having all necessary hygienic products is to be found in Damascus with 40%, followed by Aleppo and Homs with each 23%. However, among the respondent group in Damascus, no respondent stated to never have all the necessary hygiene products, while in Homs, 10% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 9% of Aleppo residents.

### **Access to medical services**

- 64% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 26% have access but they are not able to afford them. 9% do not have any access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.
- 43% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 43% have access but cannot afford them. 14% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 44% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 29% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 27% have no access to primary medical care.
- 28% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 62%

have access to a medical specialist but is not able to afford the visit. 10% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

- Only 4% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 58% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 32% have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 6% did not give an answer on this question.
- 20% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 70% have access but cannot afford it. 10% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

### **Access to internet/wifi**

- 10% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 57% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. The majority of respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi (24%), while 9% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.
- The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Damascus with 15%, followed by Aleppo with 10%, and Homs with 5%. 67% of Damascus residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 53% of Aleppo residents, and 51% of Homs residents.
- The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Homs residents with 31%, while in Aleppo the proportion is 24%, and in Damascus 18%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among both Aleppo and Homs residents 13% each.

### **School attendance**

- Asking all respondents (n = 140) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 26% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 46% answered that only some of their children were able to attend school, while 28% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- City comparison (n = 140) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Damascus with 44%, followed

by 19% in Homs, and 17% in Aleppo. However, the highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Homs (51%), followed by Aleppo with 47%, and Damascus with 39%.

- The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Aleppo respondents with a share of 36%, followed by Homs with 30%, and Damascus with 17%.

### **Contribution to household income**

- 1% of the respondents (n = 140) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 7% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 14% of the respondents (n = 140) answered that their children worked little to support the family and the household income, while a majority of 78% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.
- City comparison (n = 140) reveals that none of the respondents in Damascus and Aleppo answered that any of their children significantly worked to support household income, except of 2% in Homs. 11% in Homs stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income, while this is true for 8% of respondents in Aleppo, and 2% of respondents in Damascus. 19% of Homs respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 15% in Aleppo, and 9% in Damascus.
- The highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Damascus respondents with 89%, followed by Aleppo respondents with 77%, and Homs respondents with 68%.

## 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 rose to 16% in 2024. There was no change for those who could not afford the housing costs in 2023. With regard to electricity, there is a slight trend towards deterioration: the proportion of those who cannot afford electricity grew by 5%.

	2023	2024
Manage to afford housing costs	6	↑ 16
Can just about afford housing costs	46	43
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	34	↓ 27
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	14	14

	2023	2024
Always have electricity available	1	2
Mostly have electricity available	25	↓ 14
Sometimes have electricity available	63	↑ 68
Never have electricity available	11	↑ 16

### Food and water access

The developments in terms of securing food for the family are not significant, but a slight trend towards improvement can be seen, as the proportion of those who say they do not manage to afford the food has fallen slightly between 2023 and 2024. A significant improvement in access to clean drinking water can be seen in the comparison between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 38% had access to clean drinking water, the proportion rose to 56% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	13	16
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	47	44
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	25	28
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	15	12

	2023	2024
Always have access to clean drinking water	38	↑ 56
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	40	↓ 31
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	17	↓ 8
Never have access to clean drinking water	5	5

### Basic consumer goods

In general, an improvement towards the ability to manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family can be seen between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 19% answered they could not manage to provide basic consumer goods for the family, the proportion declined to 15% in 2024. A similar positive trend can be identified in terms of the access to necessary hygiene products: while in 2023, 11% did not have the necessary hygiene products, in 2024 the proportion declined to 6%.

	2023	2024
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	4	6
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	33	↑ 39
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	44	40
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	19	15

	2023	2024
Have all necessary hygiene products	7	11
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	38	↑ 54
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	44	↓ 29
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	11	↓ 6

## Health services

### Vaccinations

A positive trend towards the access to vaccinations can be seen between 2023 and 2024: while in 2023, 47% always had access and could afford them, this is true for 64% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	47	↑ 64
Have access, but cannot afford	40	↓ 26
Have no access	13	9

### Medication and drugs

In contrast, the access to medication and drugs has become more limited: in 2023, 60% always had access and could afford medication and drugs, while in 2024, this is true for 43%. In addition, the proportion of those not having access rose from 9% to 14%.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	60	↓ 43
Have access, but cannot afford	31	↑ 43
Have no access	9	↑ 14

### Primary medical care (family doctor)

While the proportion of those always having access and being able to afford primary medical care rose from 38% in 2023 to 44% in 2024, a slight increase can also be seen for those not having access at all (23% in 2023 compared to 27% in 2024).

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	38	↑ 44
Have access, but cannot afford	38	↓ 29
Have no access	23	27

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

A positive development is to be noticed in case of the access to medical specialists: in 2023, 18% always had access and could afford a visit, while this is true for 28% in 2024. In addition, the proportion of those having access but not being able to afford it declined to 62% in 2024 compared to 71% in 2023.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	18	↑ 28
Have access, but cannot afford	71	↓ 62
Have no access	10	10

### Advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment)

The proportion of those not having access to advanced treatment declined from 41% in 2023 to 32% in 2024, however, the proportion of those having access but not being able to afford it increased from 47% in 2023 to 58% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	3	4
Have access, but cannot afford	47	↑ 58
Have no access	41	↓ 32

### Medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories)

In terms of medical diagnostics, no significant changes can be highlighted between 2023 and 2024. The biggest proportion is made up by those having access but not being able to afford medical diagnostics with 67% in 2023 and 70% in 2024.

	2023	2024
Always have access and can afford	20	20
Have access, but cannot afford	67	70
Have no access	12	10

### 3. Methodology

Statistics Lebanon Ltd conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Syria on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 4 July and 29 July, 2024.

The survey consisted of a total 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Damascus, 200 residents of Aleppo, and 200 residents of Homs. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) focusing on the socio-economic situation of households. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population.

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

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

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



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



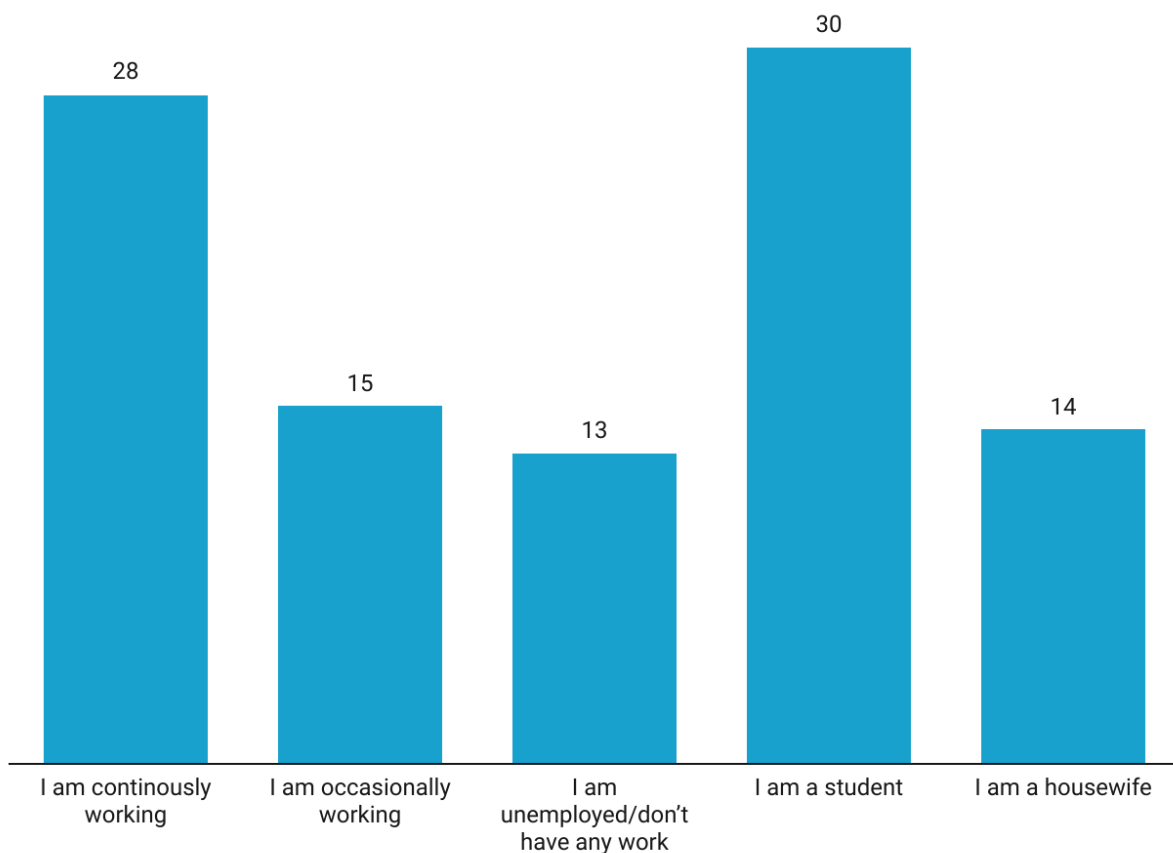
## 4. Chapter Summary

### 4.1. Occupation and type of employment

In the present sample (n = 600), 28% work continuously, while 15% have occasional jobs. 30% of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 14% are housewives, while 13% are unemployed/do not work currently.

#### Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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

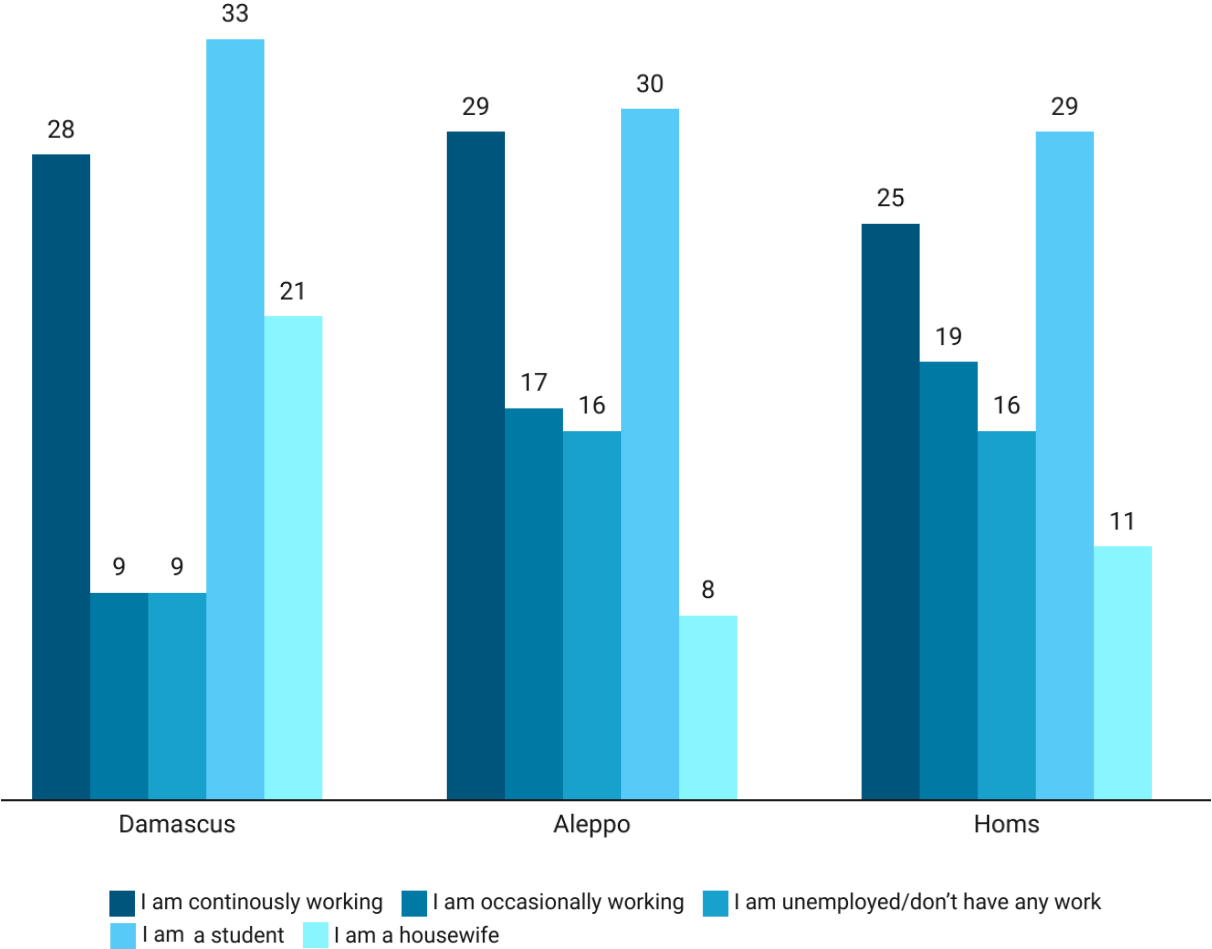


City comparison (n = 600) shows that 28% work continuously in Damascus, while this is true for 29% in Aleppo and 25% in Homs. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Homs (19%), followed by Aleppo with 17%, and Damascus with 9%. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Homs as well as in Aleppo with each 16%, followed by Damascus with 9%.

It should also be noted that the proportion of students is relatively high in the present sample, with the highest proportion in Damascus (33%), followed by Aleppo (30%), and Damascus (29%). 21% of Damascus respondents are housewives, while this is true for 11% in Homs, and 8% in Aleppo.

**Occupation – City (n = 600)**

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

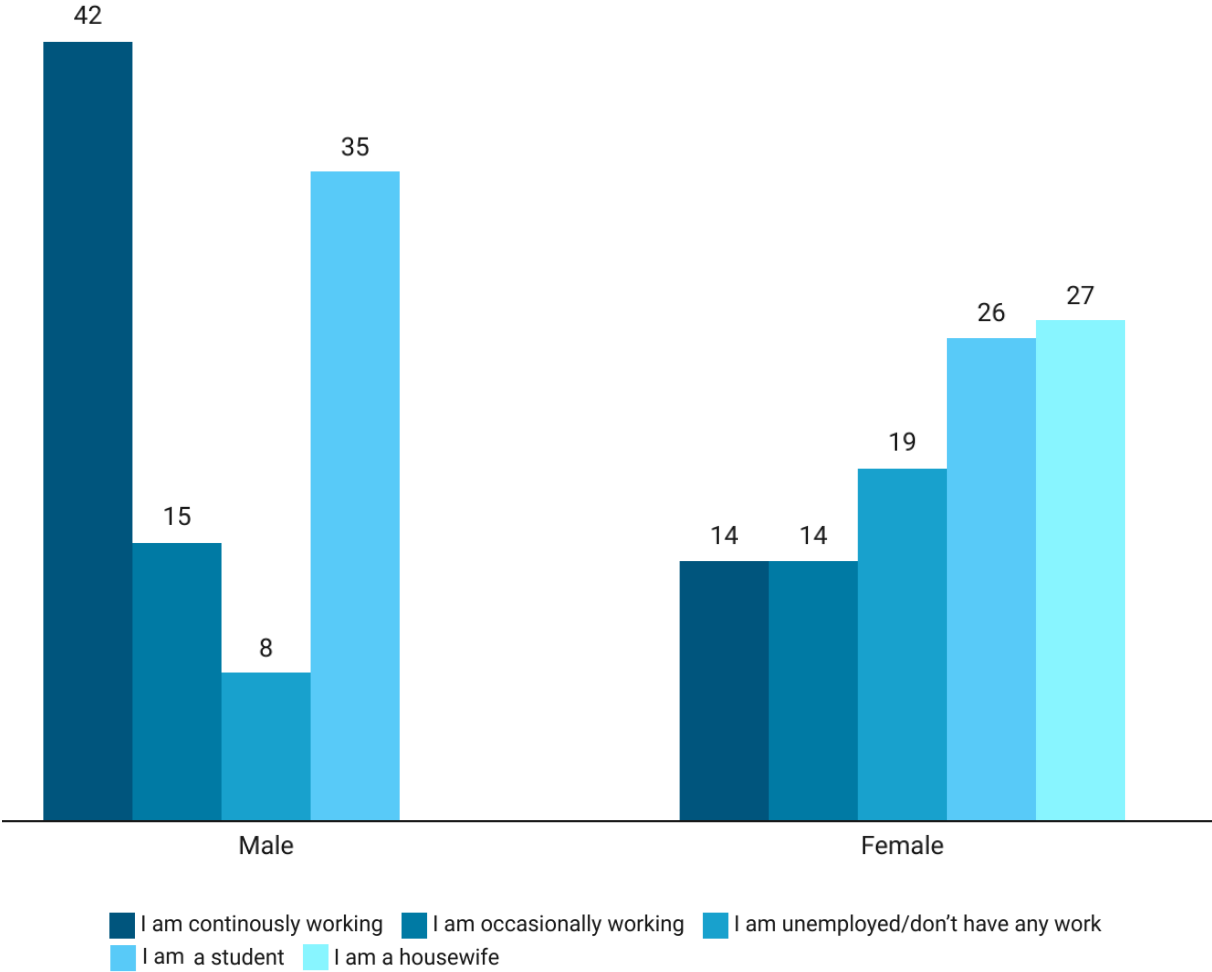


Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 42% of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 14% of female respondents. 15% of male respondents and 14% of female respondents work occasionally.

8% of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 19% of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is higher among men (35%) than among women (26%). 27% of female respondents are housewives.

**Occupation – Gender (n = 600)**

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

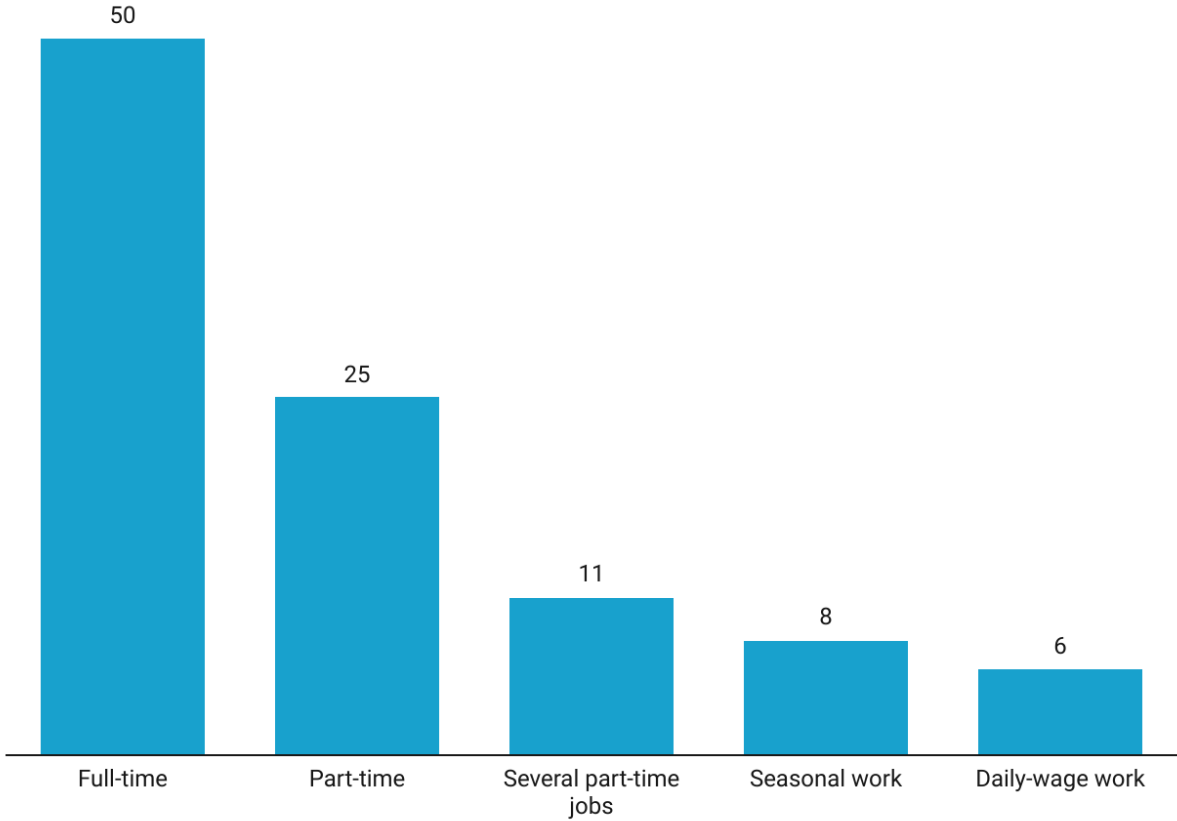


50% of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 254) are full-time workers, while 25% are part-time workers. 11% of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, followed by 8% who work as seasonal workers. 6% work as daily wage workers.

**Type of Occupation – Total (n = 254\*)**

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

*\* Respondents continuously or occasionally working*



The largest share of full-time workers can be found among Damascus residents (58%), followed by Aleppo with 50%, and Homs with 44%. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 28% in Homs, 26% in Aleppo, and 21% in Damascus.

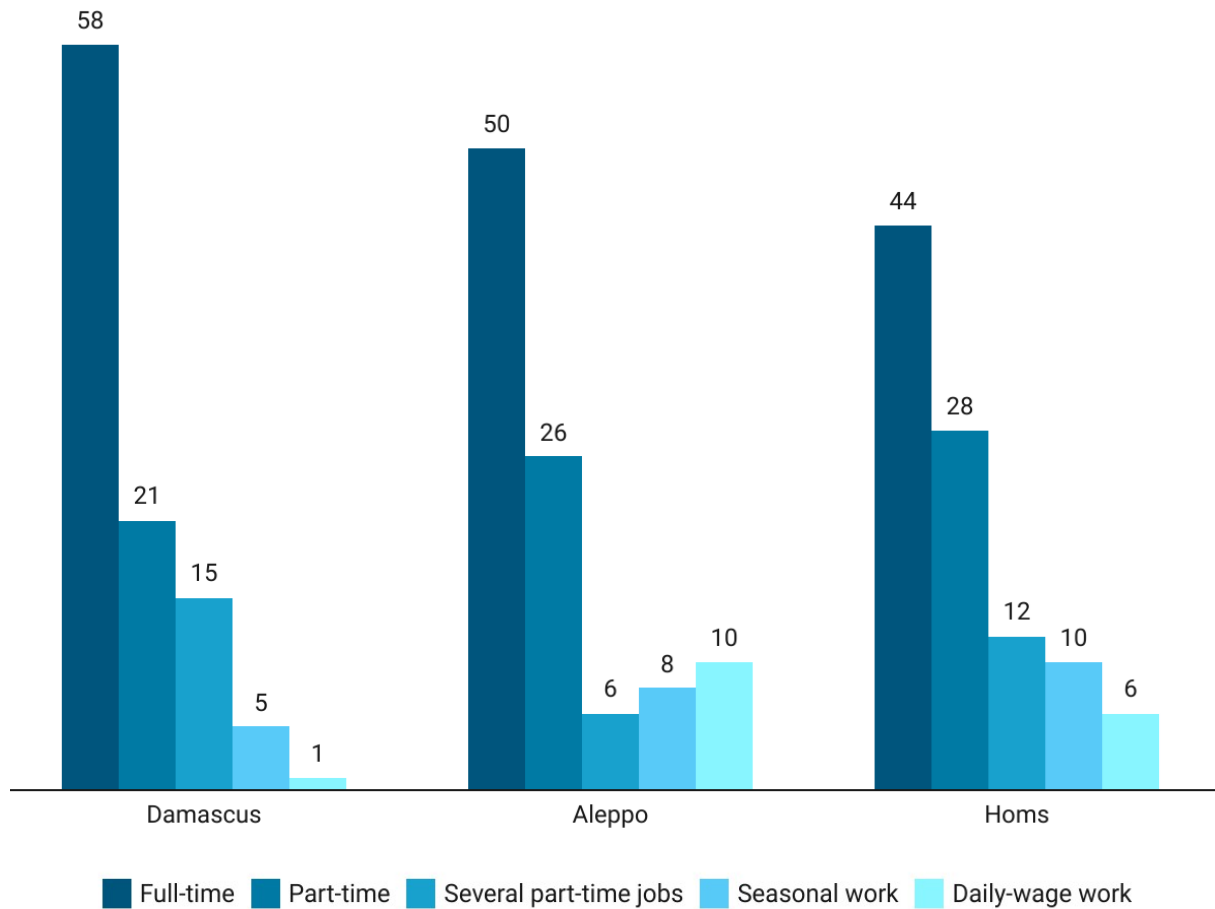
The largest proportion of those having several part-time jobs can be found among Damascus respondents with 15%, followed by Homs respondents with 12%, and 6% among Aleppo respondents.

10% of Homs residents are seasonal workers, followed by 8% of Aleppo residents, and 5% of Damascus residents. 10% of Aleppo respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 6% of Homs, and 1% of Damascus respondents.

## Type of Occupation – City (n = 254\*)

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

\* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



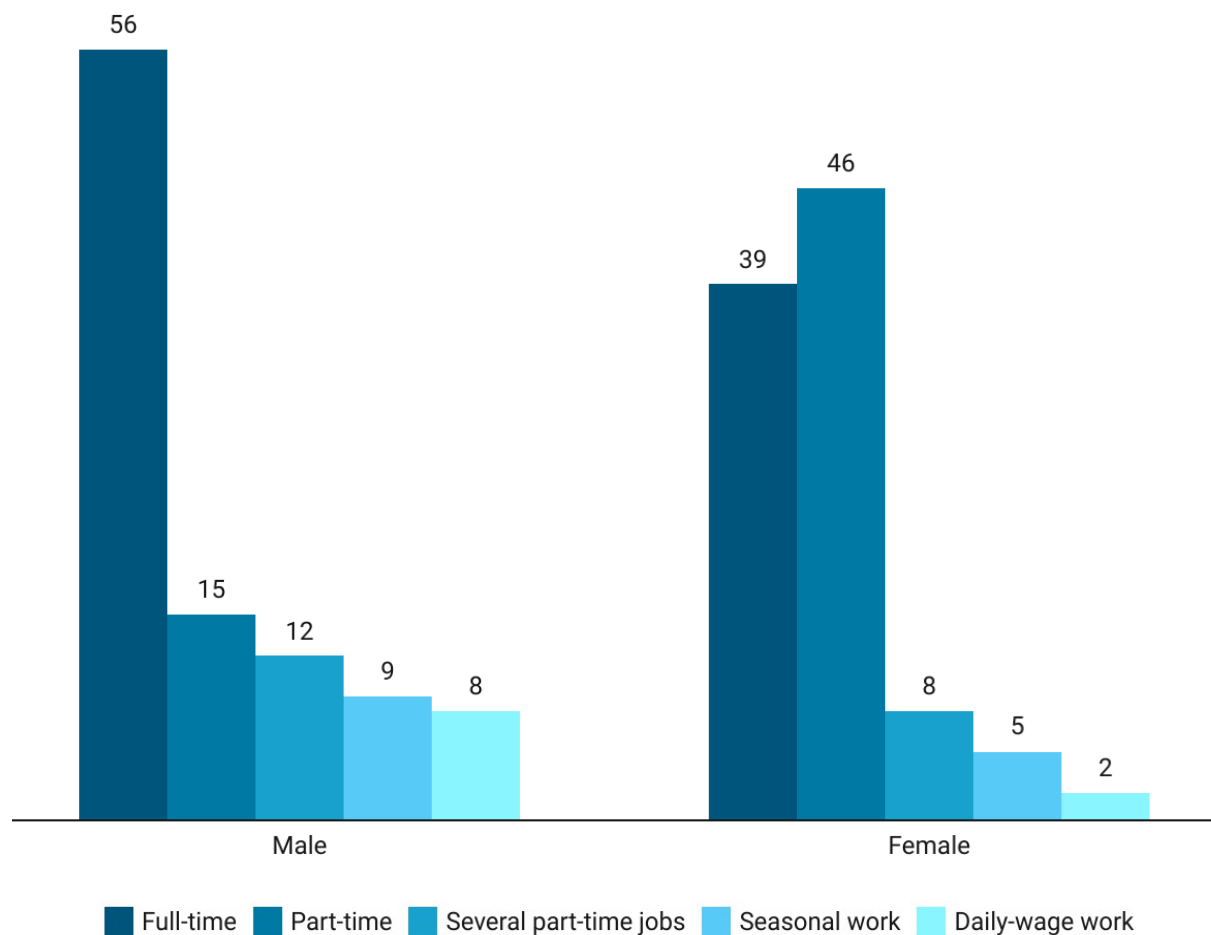
Gender comparison (n = 254) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among male respondents (56%) than among female respondents (39%). On the contrary, the proportion of part-time workers among women (46%) is higher than among men (15%).

12% of male respondents have several part-time jobs, while this is true for 8% of female respondents. The proportion of daily-wage workers is higher among men (8%) than among women (2%). 9% of male and 5% of female respondents work as seasonal workers.

## Type of Occupation – Gender (n = 254\*)

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

\* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

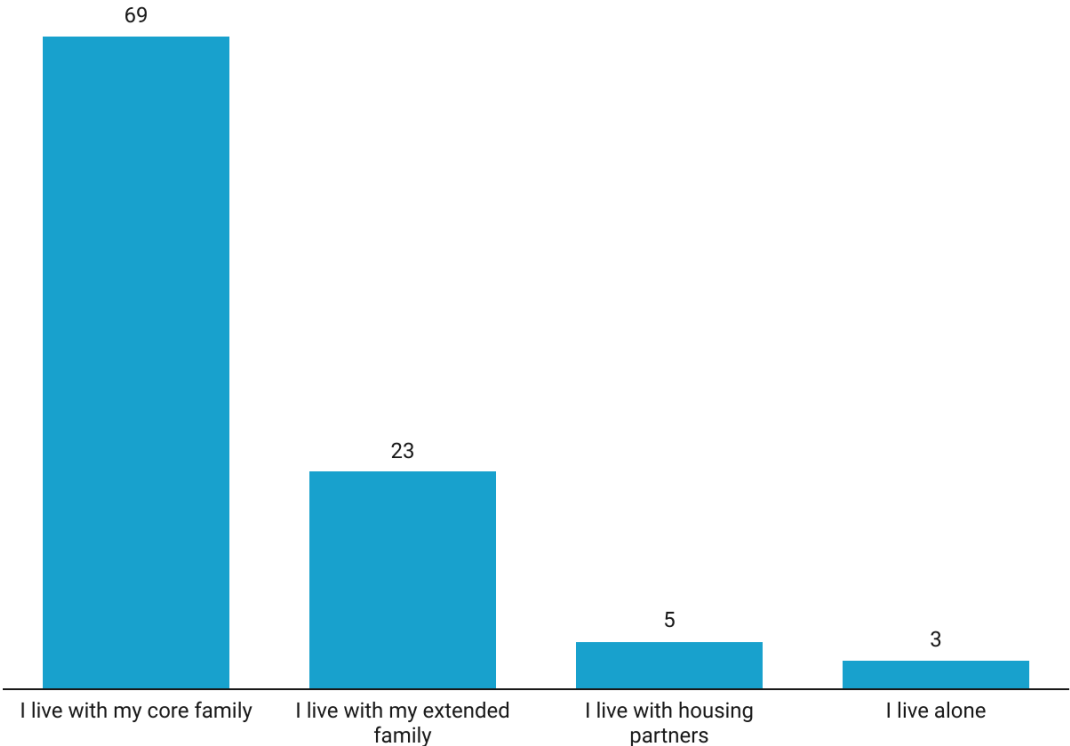


### 4.2. Housing Situation and impact of housing costs

3% of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 5% live with their housing partners. 69% live with their core family, while 23% live with their extended family.

**Current Housing Situation – Total (n = 600)**

*What is your current housing situation?*

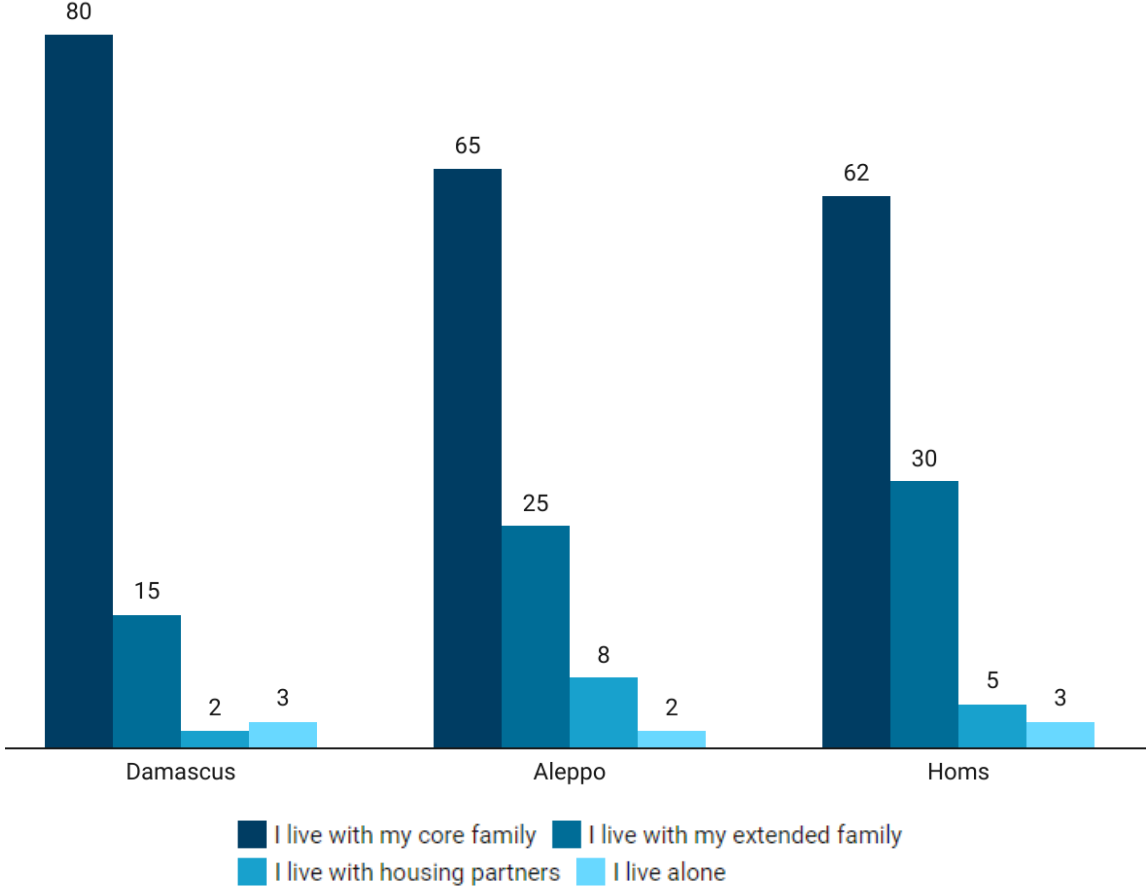


City comparison (n = 600) displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family is to be found among Damascus respondents (80%), followed by Aleppo with 65%, and Homs with 62%. The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Homs with 30%, followed by Aleppo (25%), and Damascus (15%).

8% of Aleppo respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 5% in Homs, and 2% in Aleppo. In both, Damascus and Homs, 3% each live alone, while this is true for 2% in Aleppo.

**Current Housing Situation – City (n = 600)**

*What is your current housing situation?*



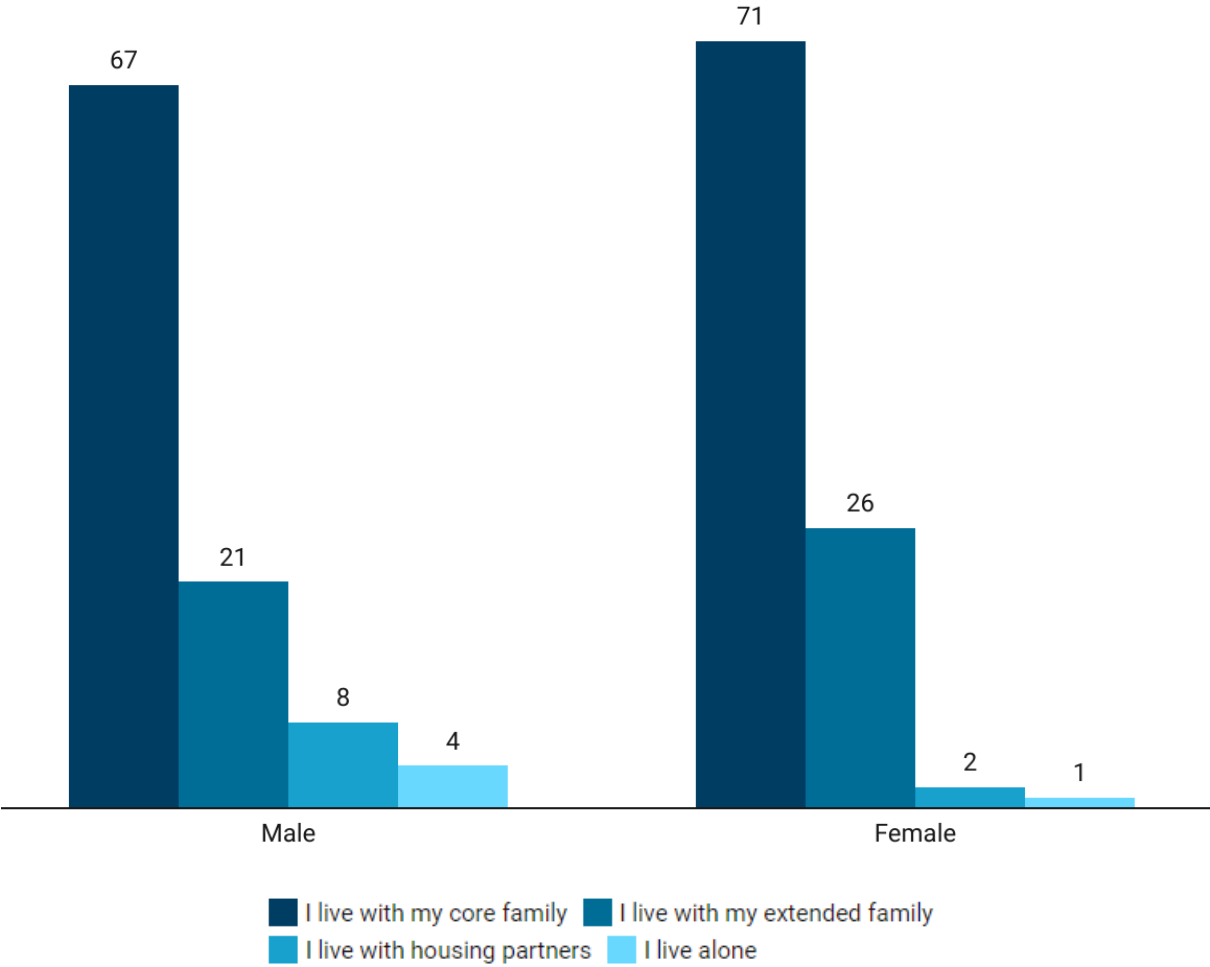
Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that a higher proportion of female respondents live with their core family (71%) compared to male respondents (67%). 21% of male survey participants live with their extended family, while this is true for 26% of female participants.

Among male respondents, 8% live with their housing partners, while this is true for 2% of female respondents. Among male respondents, 4% live alone, while this is true for only 1% of female respondents.



**Current Housing Situation – Gender (n = 600)**

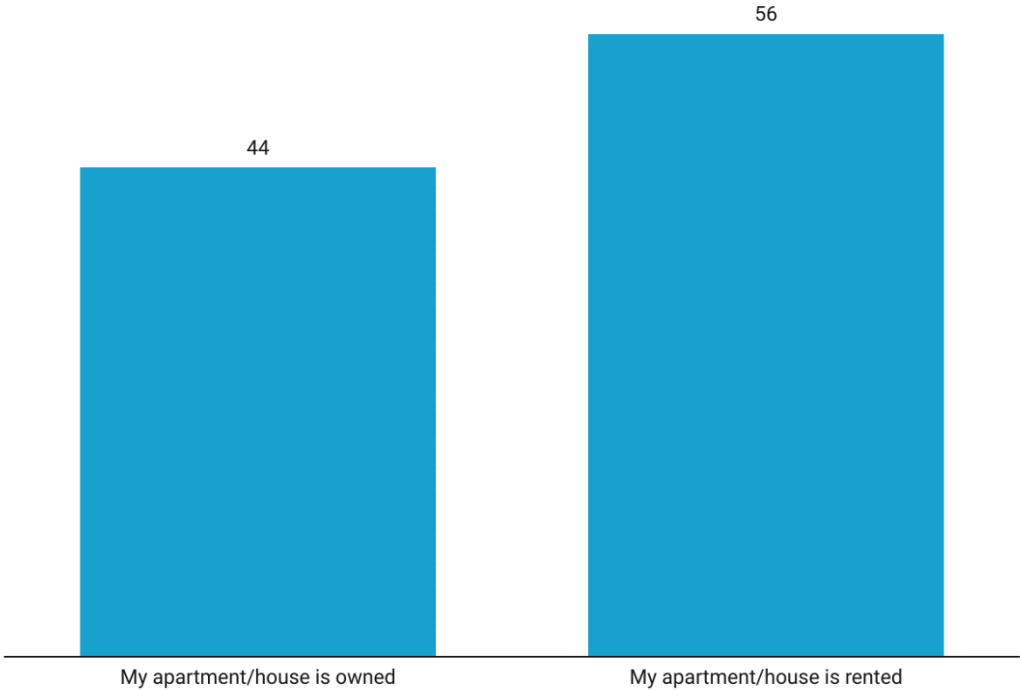
*What is your current housing situation?*



44% of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 56% live in an apartment or house they rent.

**Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)**

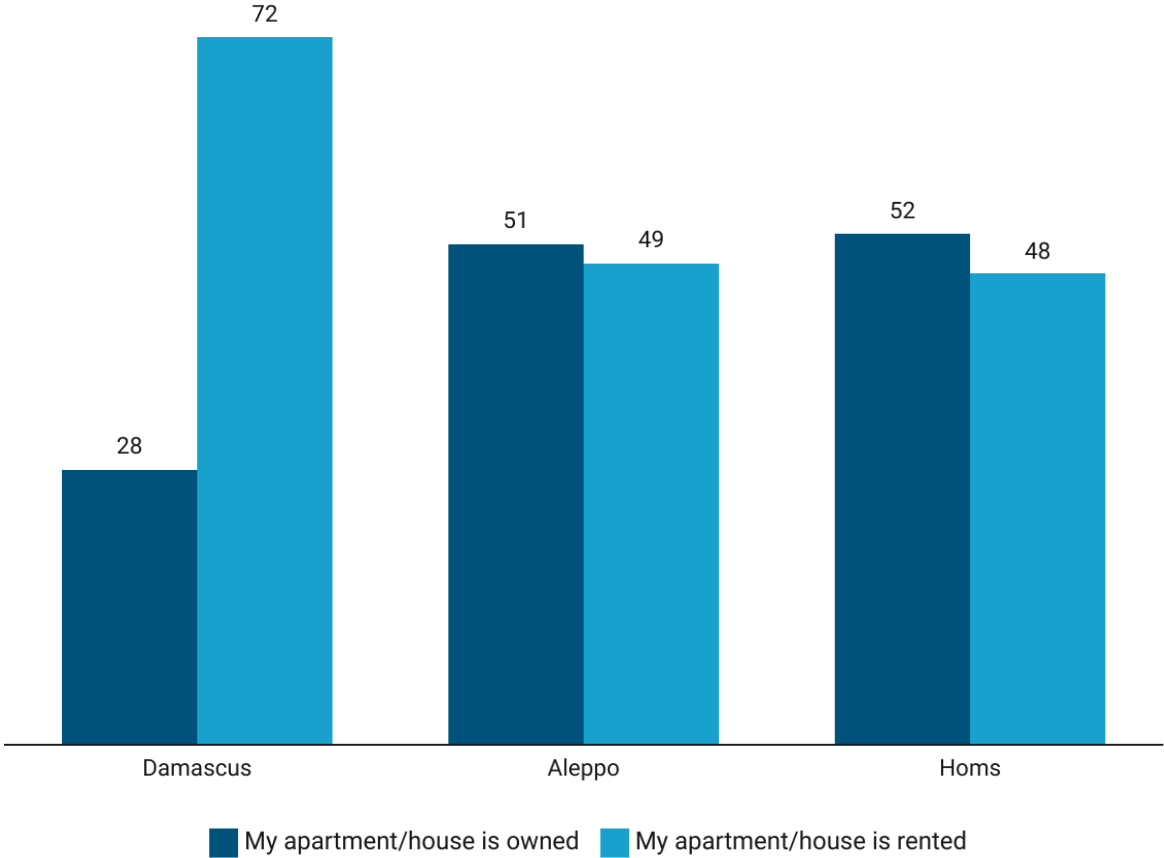
*Is your dwelling rented or owned?*



City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those renting an apartment or house is to be found in Damascus with 72%, while 28% of Damascus residents live in an accommodation they own. The highest proportion of those living in an apartment or house they own is in Homs with 52%, followed by Aleppo with 51%. 48% of Homs respondents live in a rented accommodation, while this is true for 49% of Aleppo respondents.

**Dwelling rented or owned – City (n = 600)**

*Is your dwelling rented or owned?*



47% of male and 40% of female respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 53% of male respondents and 60% of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent.

**Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)**

*Is your dwelling rented or owned?*

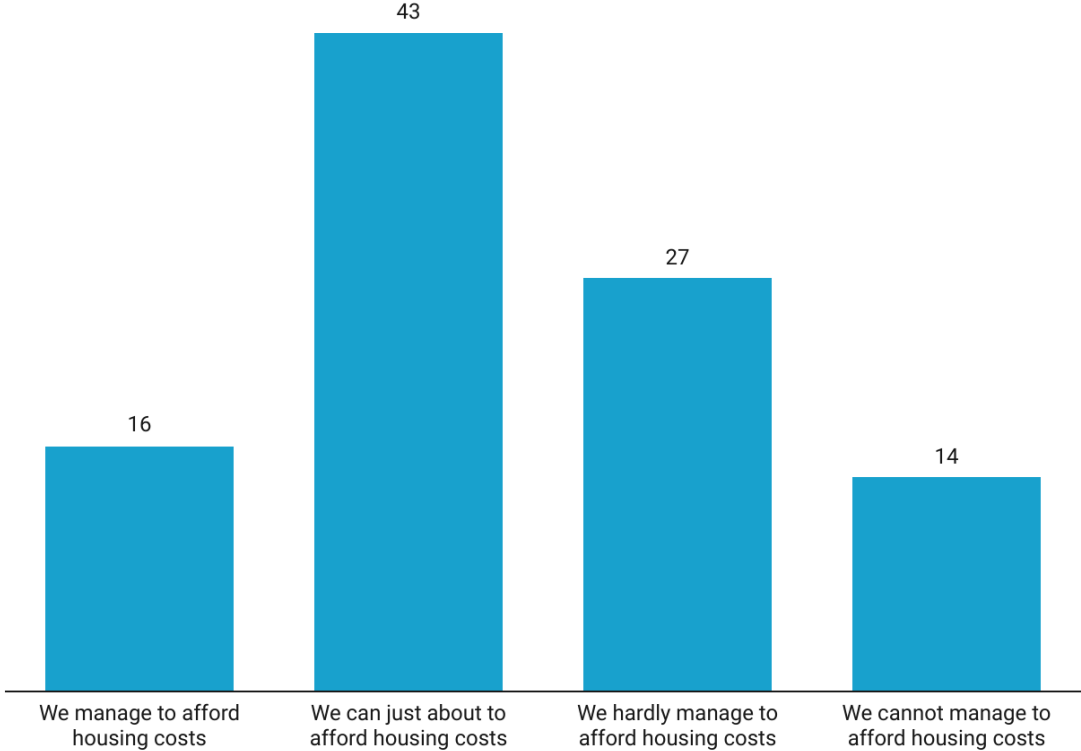


Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 16% manage to afford the housing costs. 43% of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600).

27% of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 14% of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

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

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



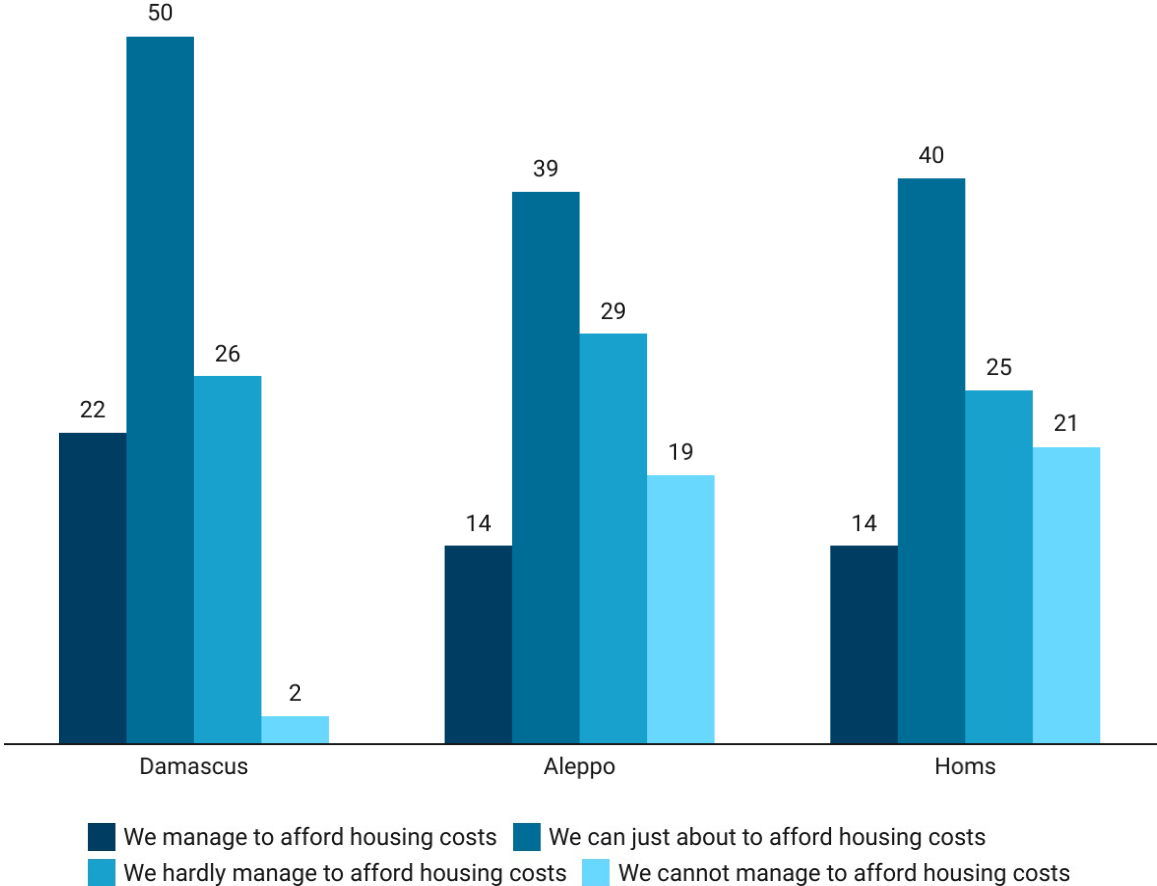
City comparison (n = 600) shows that 22% of Damascus respondents, 14% of each Aleppo respondents and Homs respondents manage to afford the housing costs. Half of Damascus residents (50%) can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 39% of Aleppo and 40% of Homs residents.

In contrast, 29% of Aleppo respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 26% of Damascus and 25% of Homs residents in the recent study.

The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Homs residents with 21%, followed by Aleppo with 19%, and Damascus with 2%.

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

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



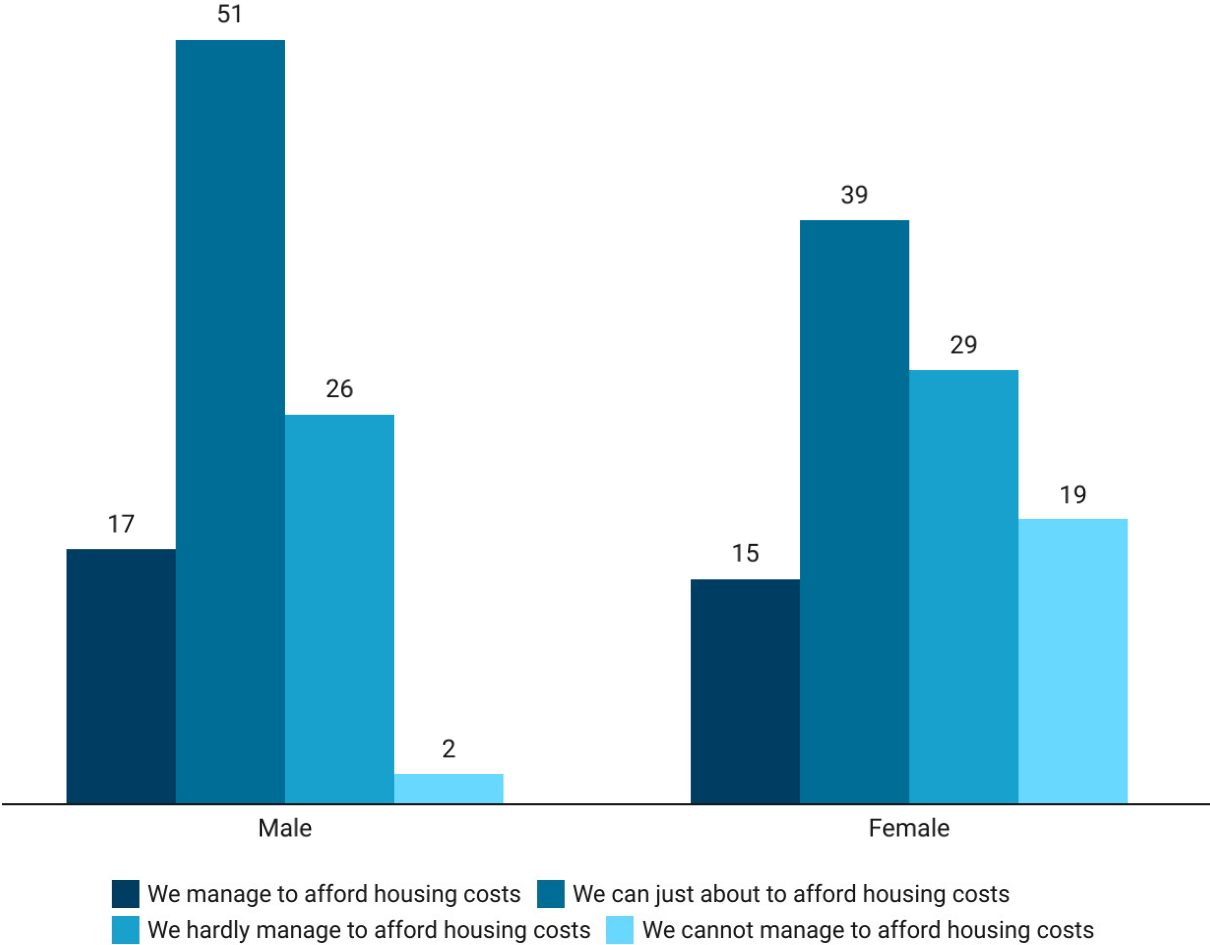
17% of male respondents and 15% of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. More than half of male respondents (51%) can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 39% of female residents.

In contrast, 29% of female respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among male respondents is 26%.

The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is significantly higher among female respondents (19%) than male respondents (2%).

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

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



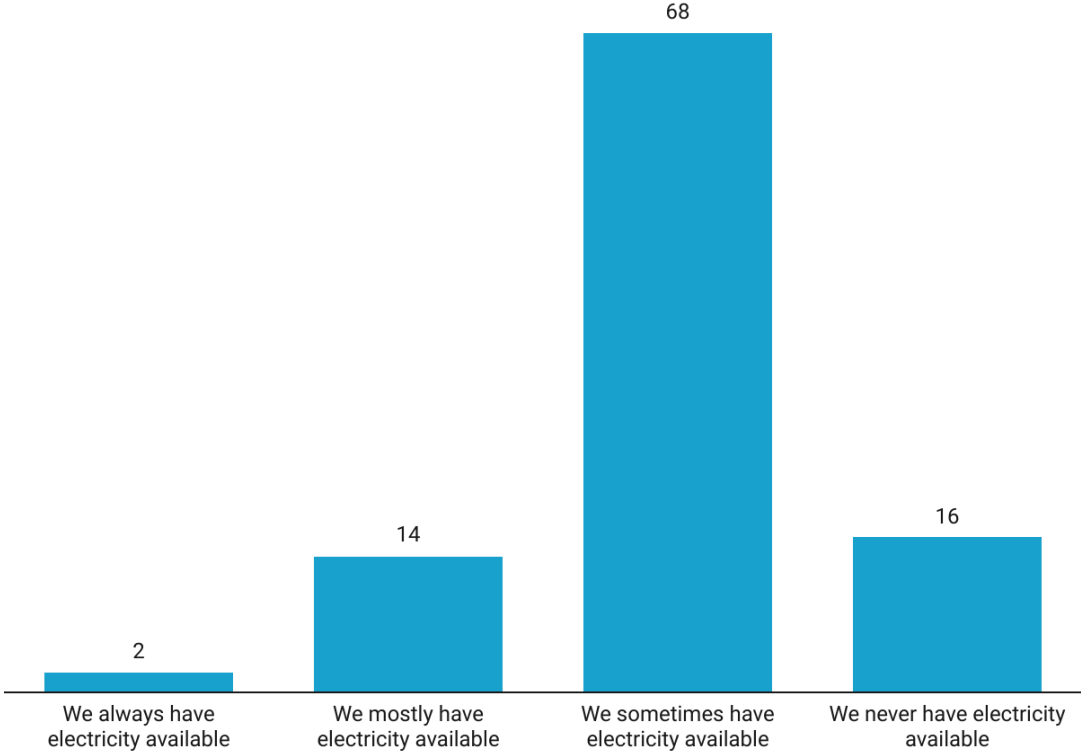
**4.3. Access to electricity in dwelling**

2% of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, followed by those who mostly have electricity available (14%).

The largest proportion of respondents are those sometimes having electricity available (68%). A share of 16% never have electricity available.

**Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)**

*Do you have electricity in your dwelling?*



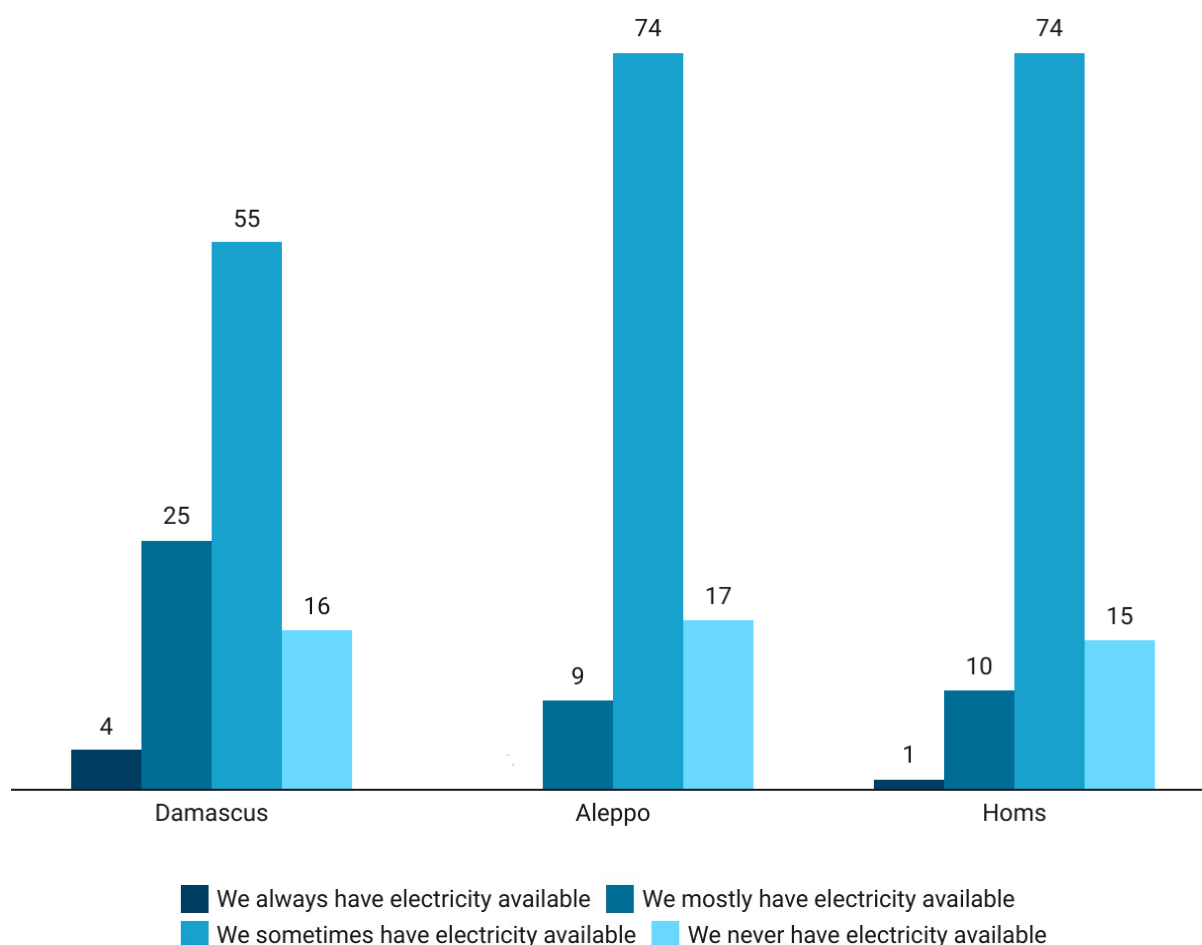
Comparing Damascus, Aleppo and Homs (n = 600), it should be highlighted that the access to electricity is limited in general. 4% of Damascus residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 1% in Homs. None of the respondents living in Aleppo stated to have access to electricity. 25% of respondents living in Damascus mostly have access to electricity, followed by Homs with 10%, and Aleppo with 9%.

74% of each Aleppo and Homs residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Damascus with 55%. 17% of Aleppo residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 15% in Homs, and 16% in Damascus.



## Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

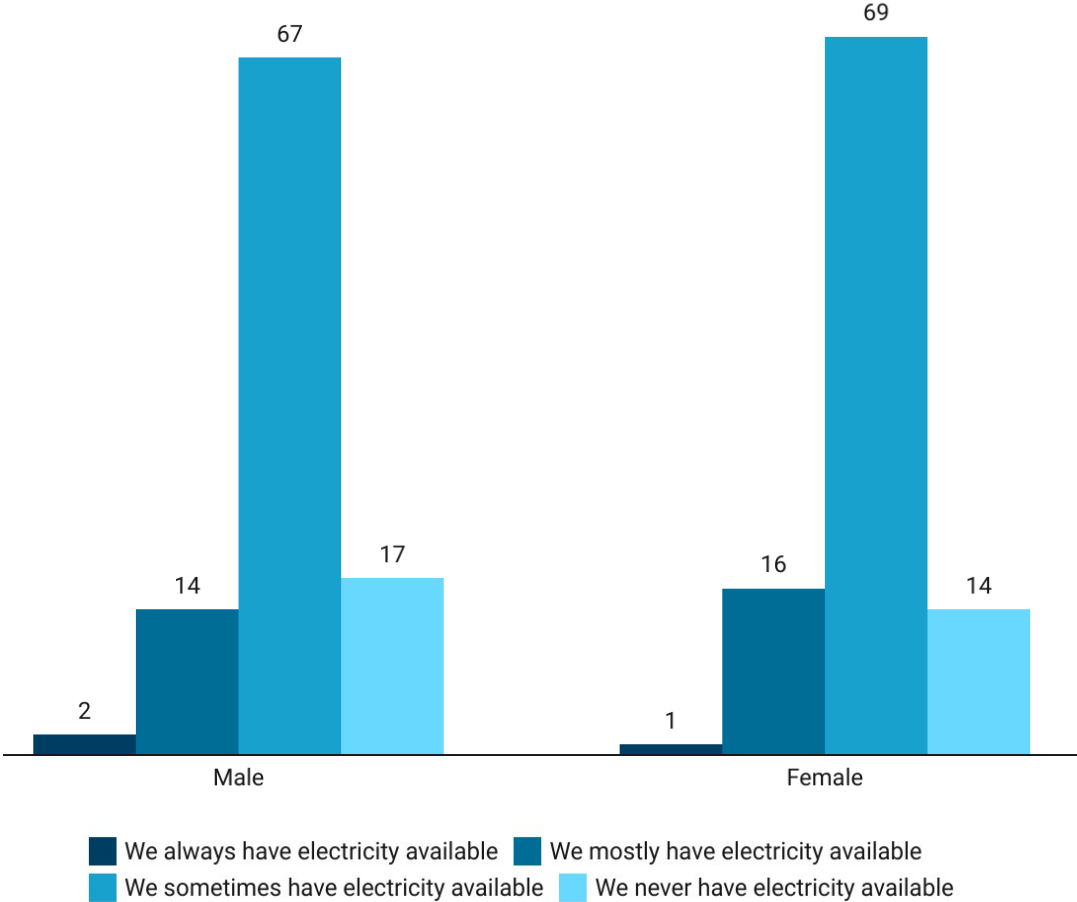


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 2% of male and 1% of female respondents always have access to electricity, while 14% of male and 16% of female participants mostly have access to electricity.

67% of male and 69% of female respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 17% of male survey participants never have access to electricity. This is true for 14% of female participants.

**Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)**

*Do you have electricity in your dwelling?*



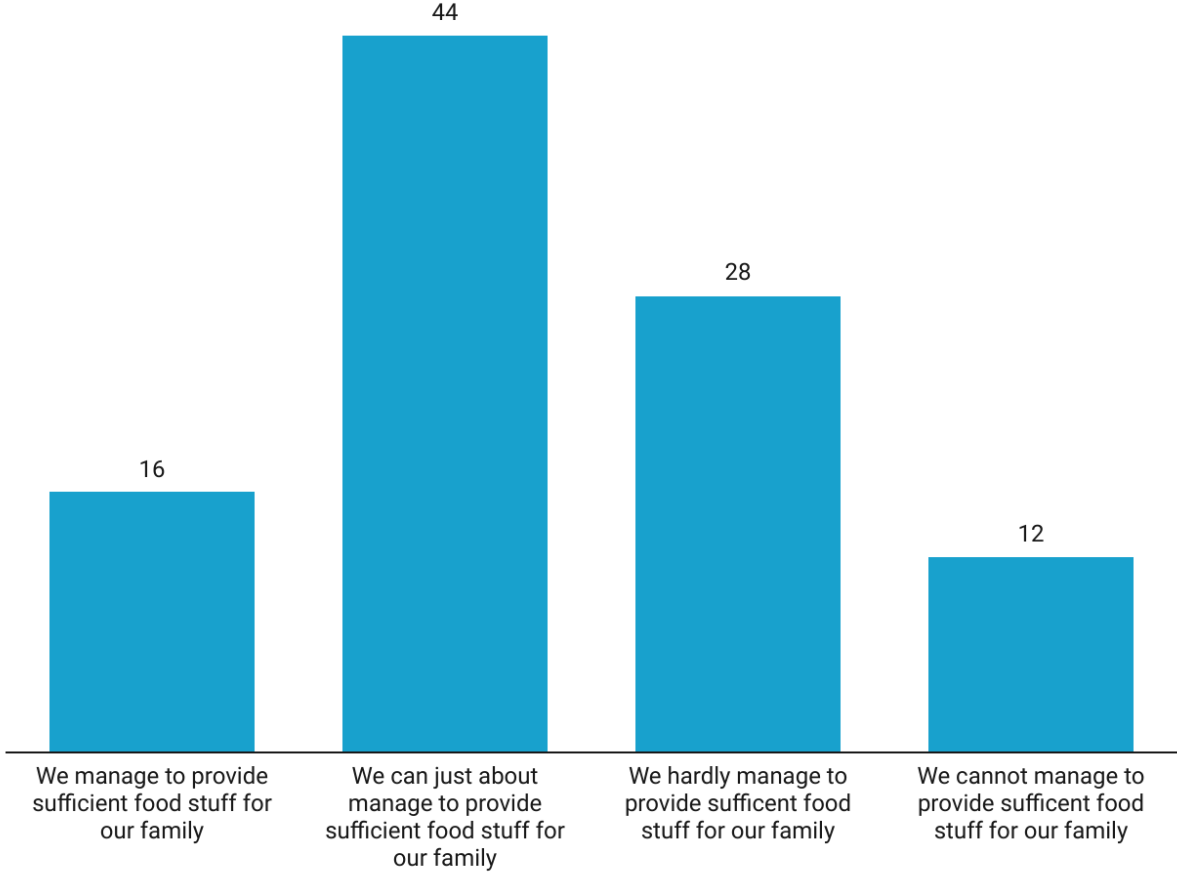
**4.4. Impact of current food prices on family’s ability to buy food**

16% of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while the highest proportion of respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family (44%).

28% of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 12% cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

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

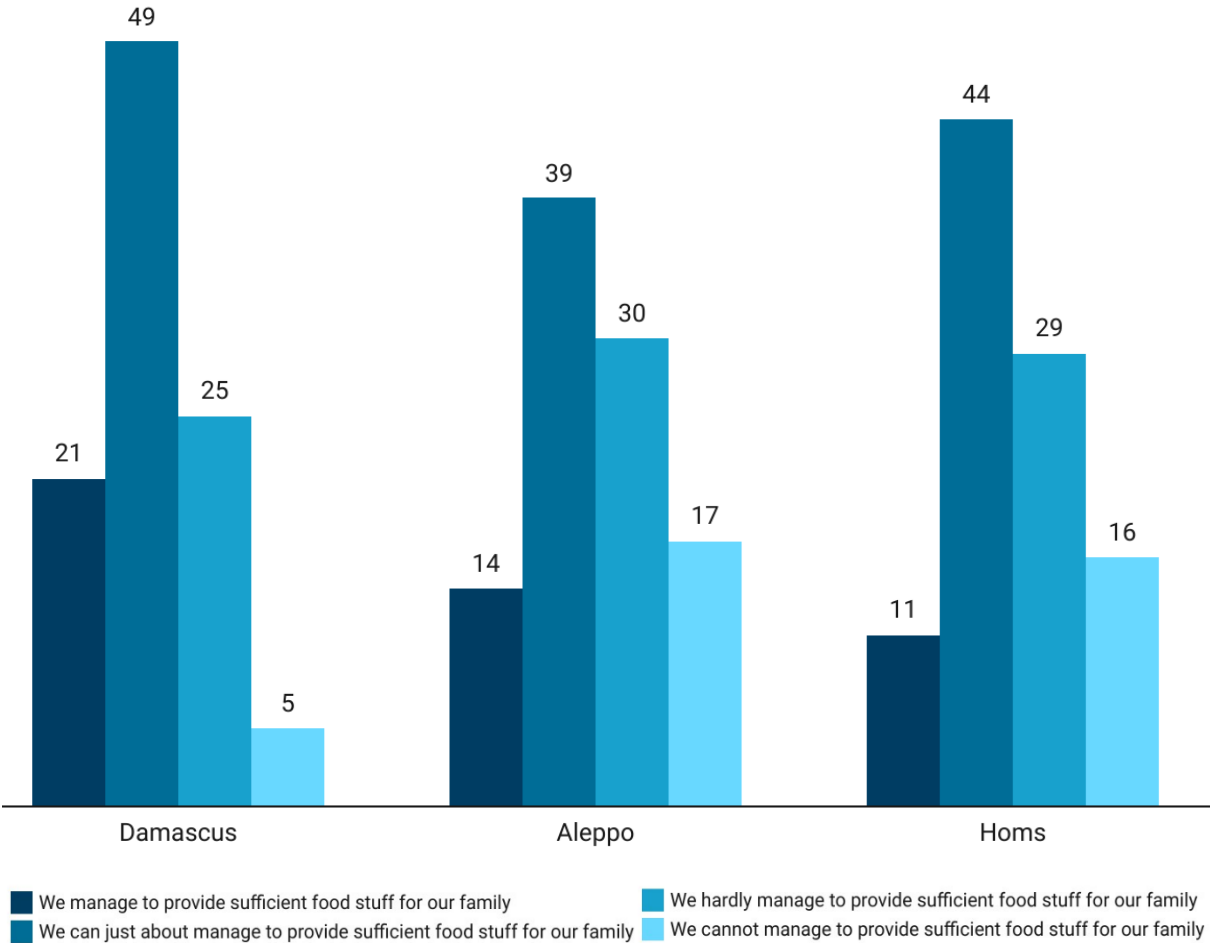


The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Damascus with 21%, followed by Aleppo with 14%, and Homs with 11%. It is also in Damascus, where 49% of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 44% of respondents in Homs, and 39% of respondents in Aleppo.

30% of Aleppo residents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, in Homs this is true for 29%, and in Damascus for 25% of the respondents. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Aleppo residents with 17%, followed by Homs with 16%, and Damascus with 5%.

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

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

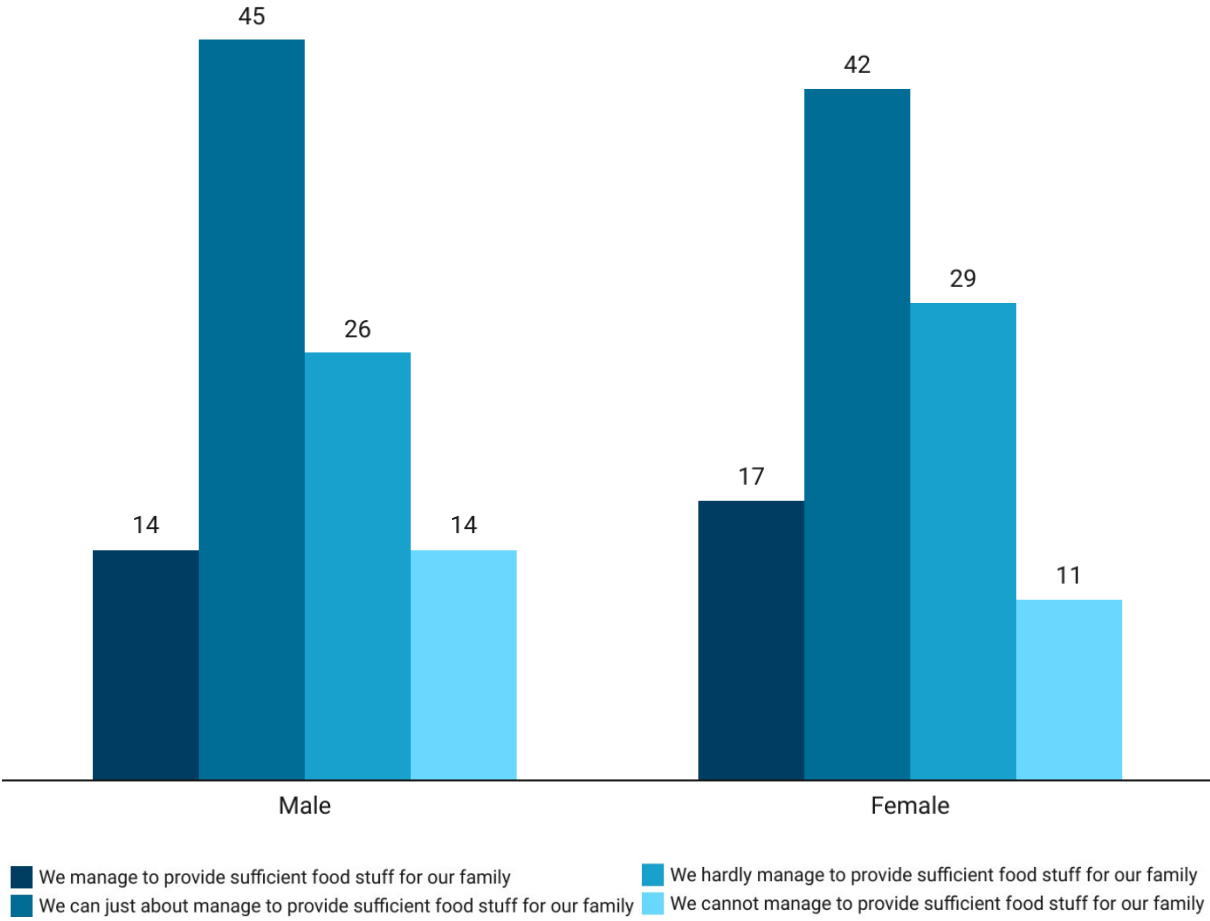


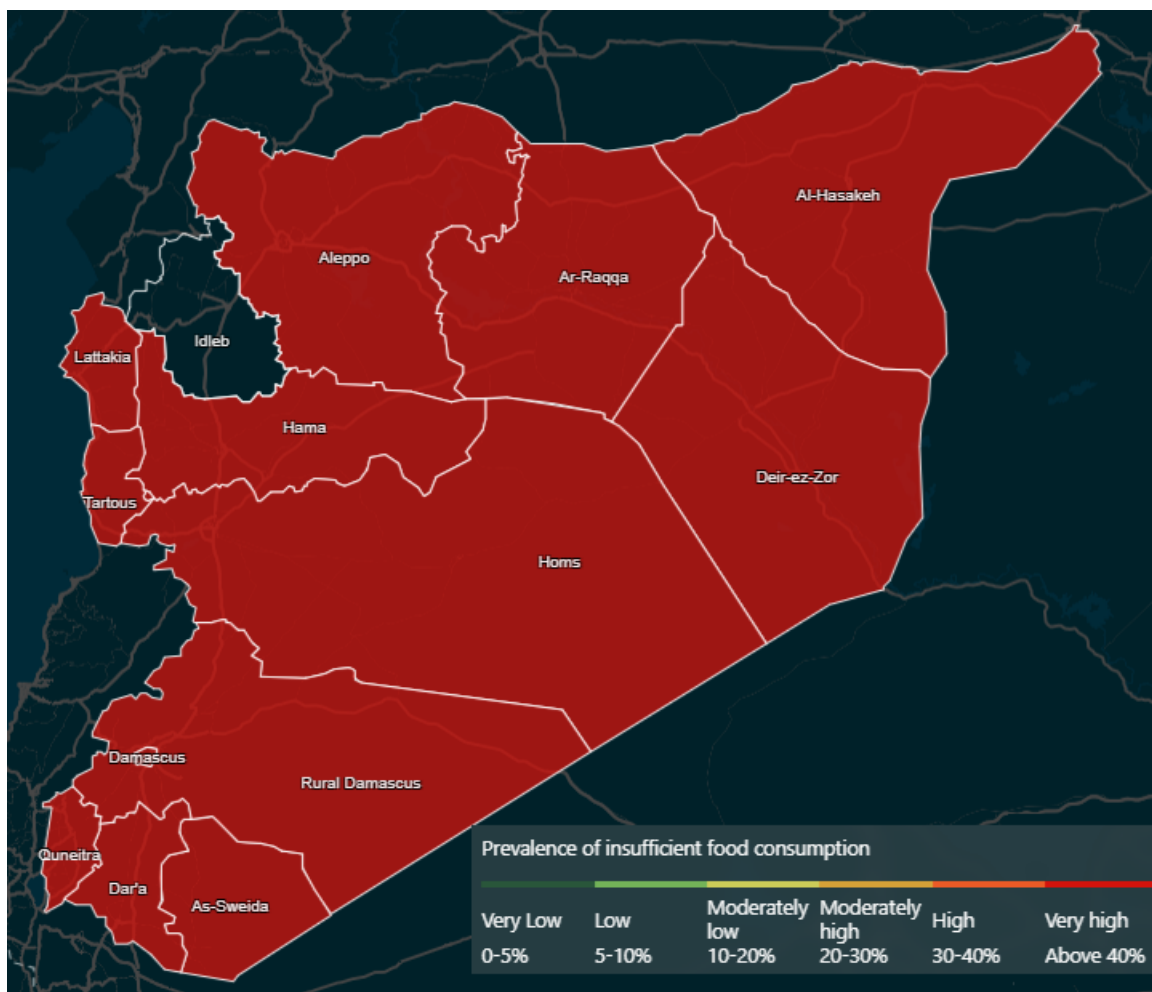
14% of male and 17% of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 45% of male and 42% of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

In contrast, 26% of male and 29% of female respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 14% of male respondents and 11% of female respondents participating in the present survey cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

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





**Figure 1.** Hunger map of Syria (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>, access on 2024/08/27)

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

<sup>1</sup> 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/>).

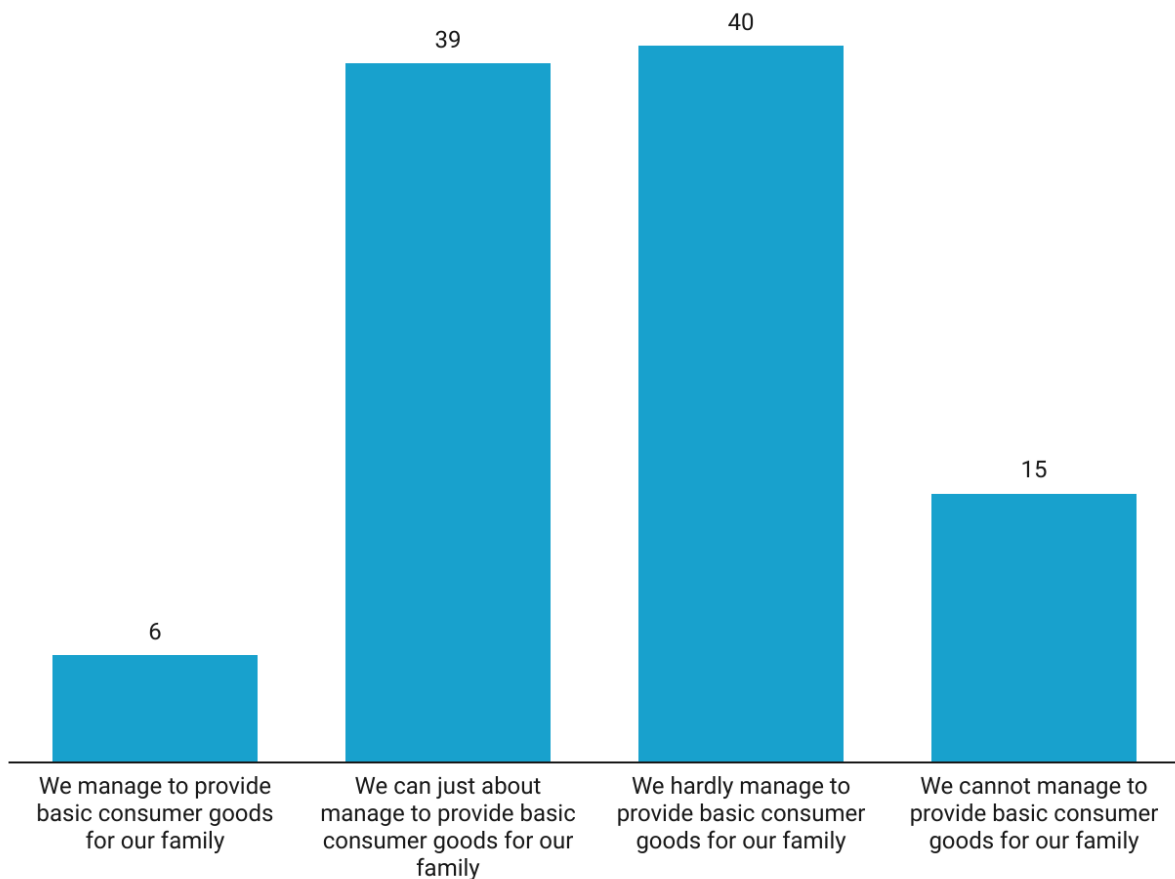
#### 4.5. Impact of current market prices on family's ability to basic consumer goods

6% of surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 39% can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

The highest proportion is among those hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family (40%), while a noticeable proportion of 15% cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.

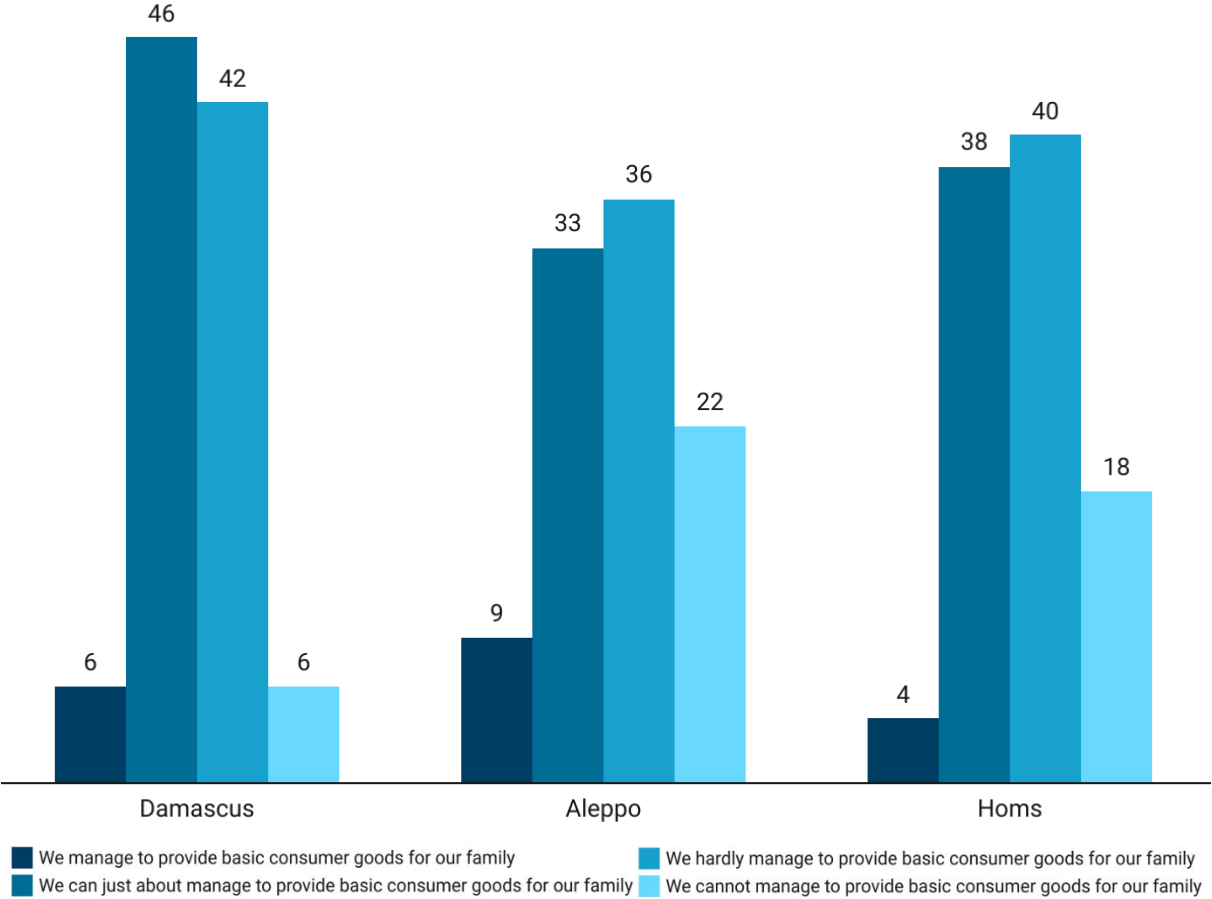
#### Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods – Total (n = 600)

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



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

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



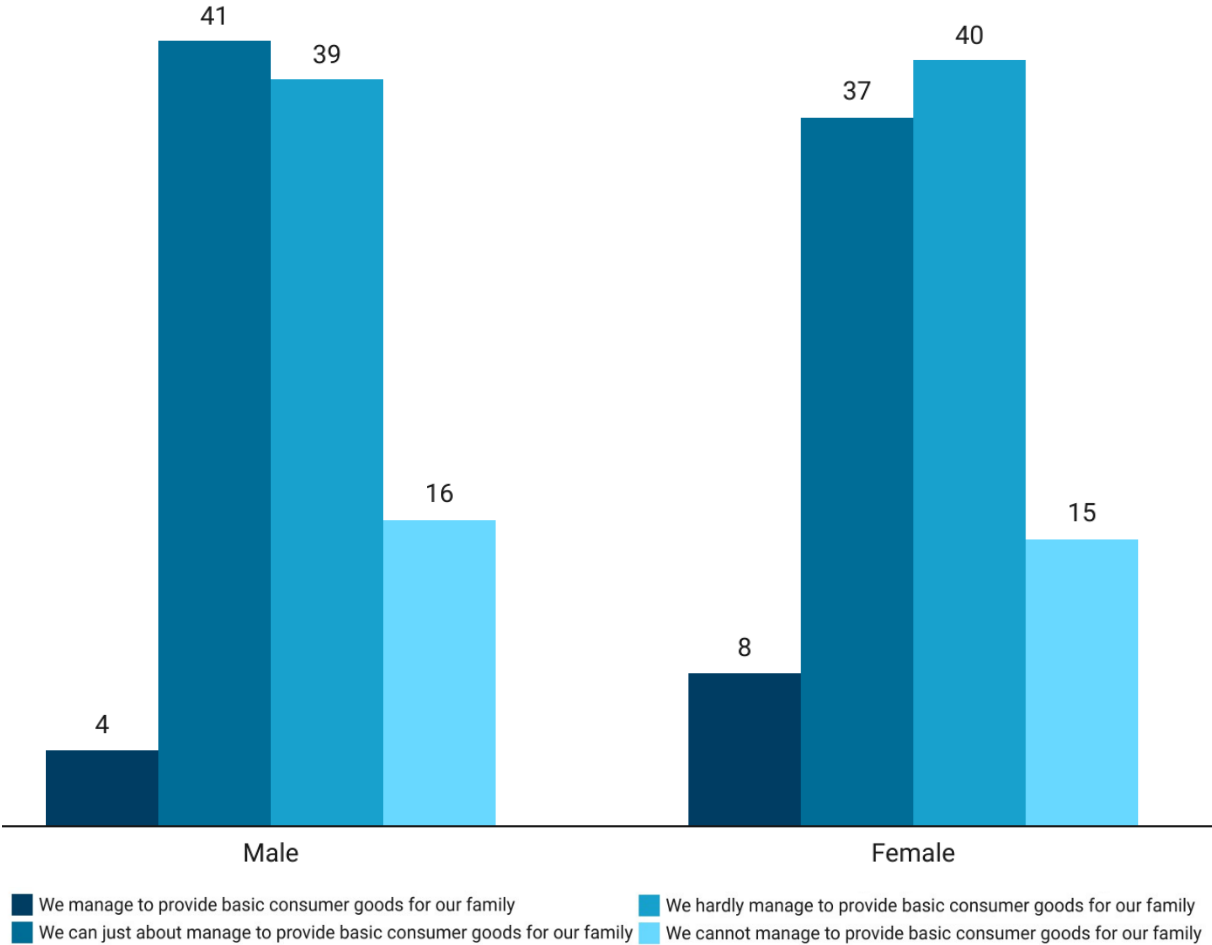
Gender comparison reveals that 4% of male and 8% of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 41% of male and 37% of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

39% of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 40% of female respondents. 16% of male respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 15% of female respondents.



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

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



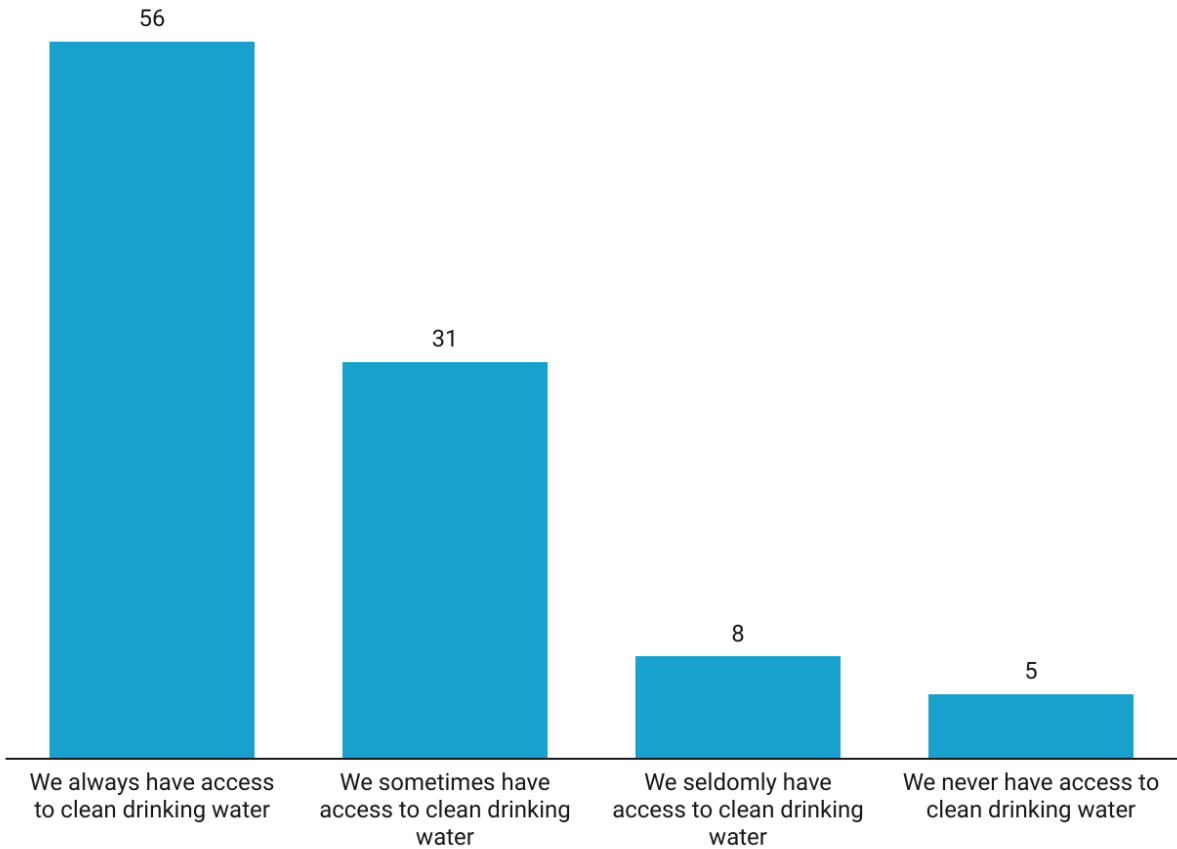
**4.6. Access to clean drinking water**

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

56% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 31% sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 8% of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 5% never have access to clean drinking water.

**Access to clean Drinking Water – Total (n = 600)**

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

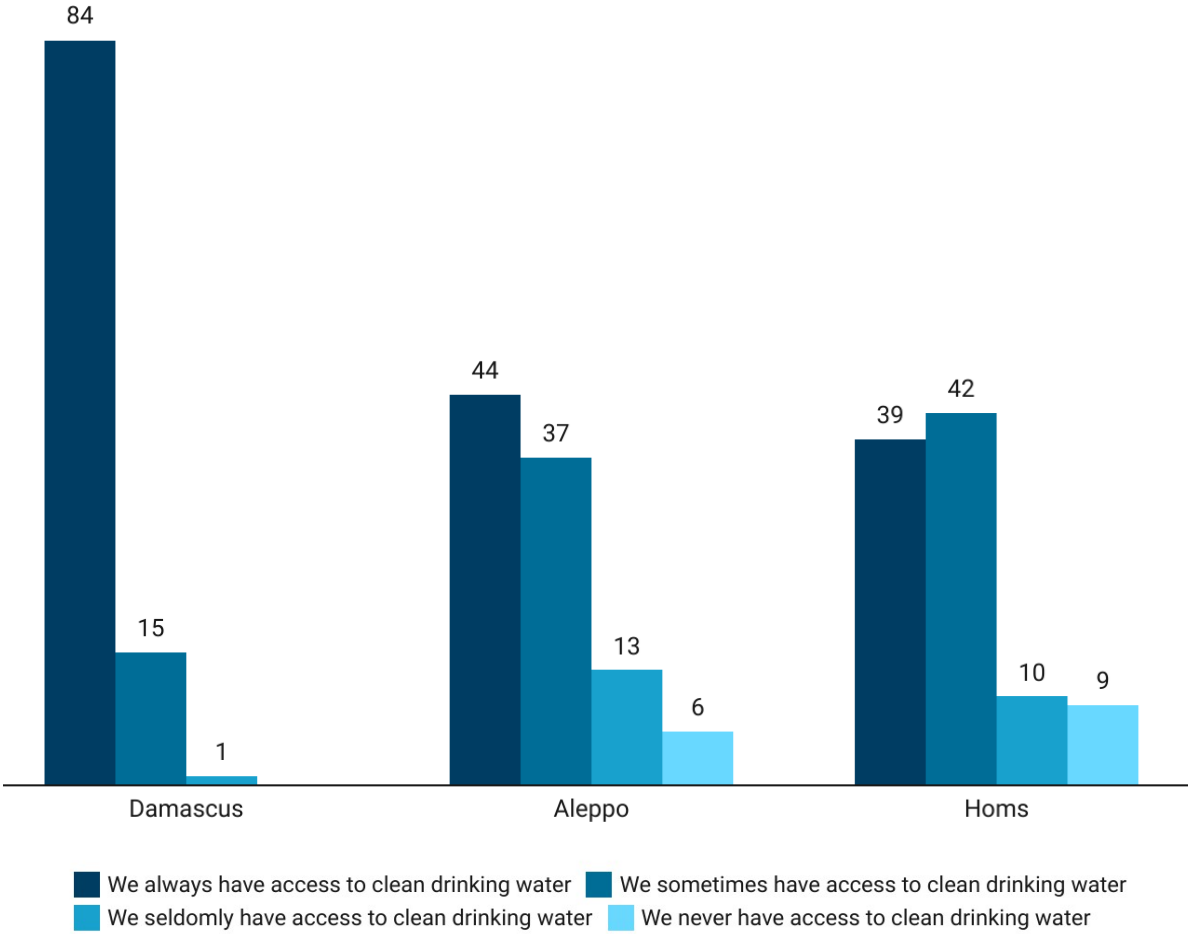


City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Damascus with 84%, followed by Aleppo with 44%, and 39% in Homs. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Homs respondents with 42%, followed by Aleppo respondents with 37%, and Damascus respondents with 15%.

13% of Aleppo respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 10% of Homs respondents, and 1% of Damascus respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Homs with 9%, followed by Aleppo with 6%.

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

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

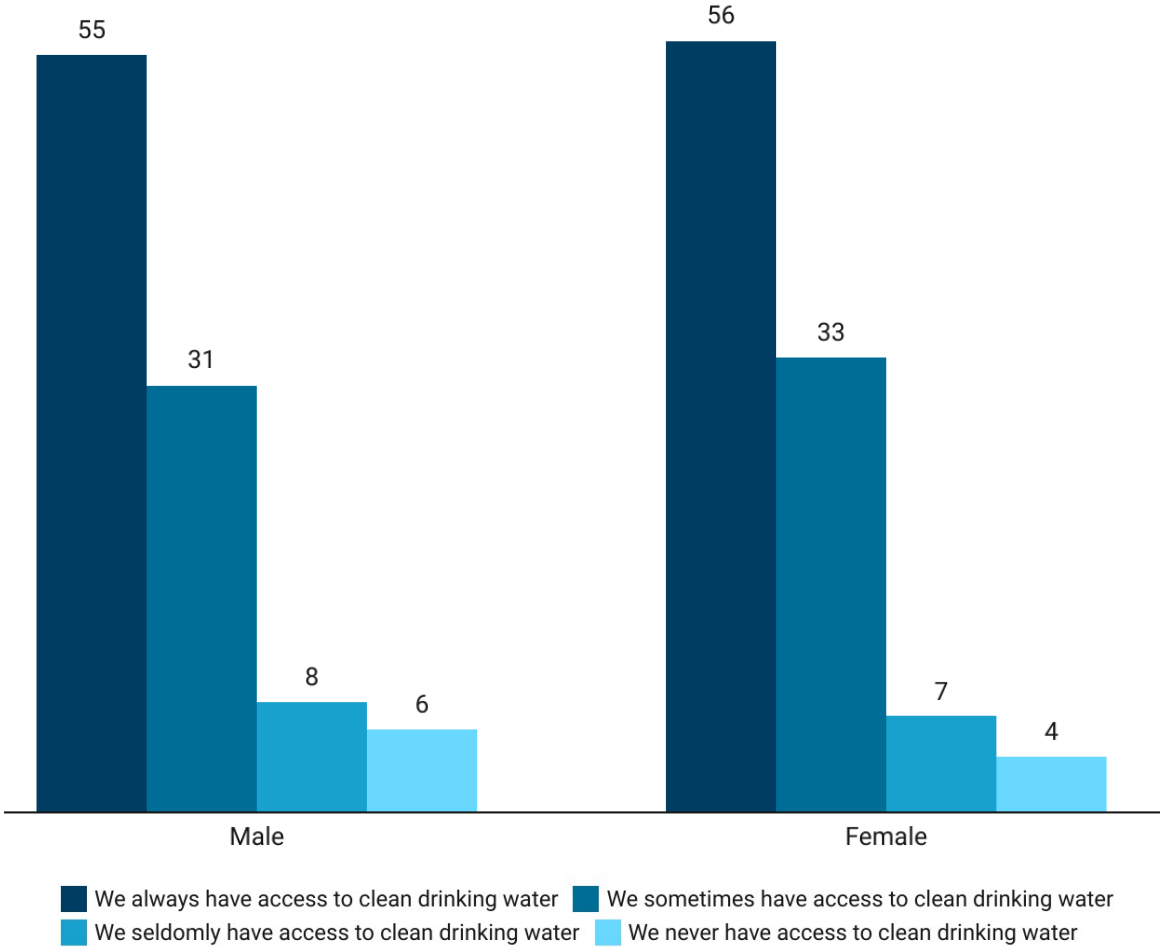


Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 55% of male respondents and 56% of female respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is slightly higher among female survey participants (33%) than male participants (31%).

8% of male respondents and 7% of female respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while at least 6% of male and 4% of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.

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

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



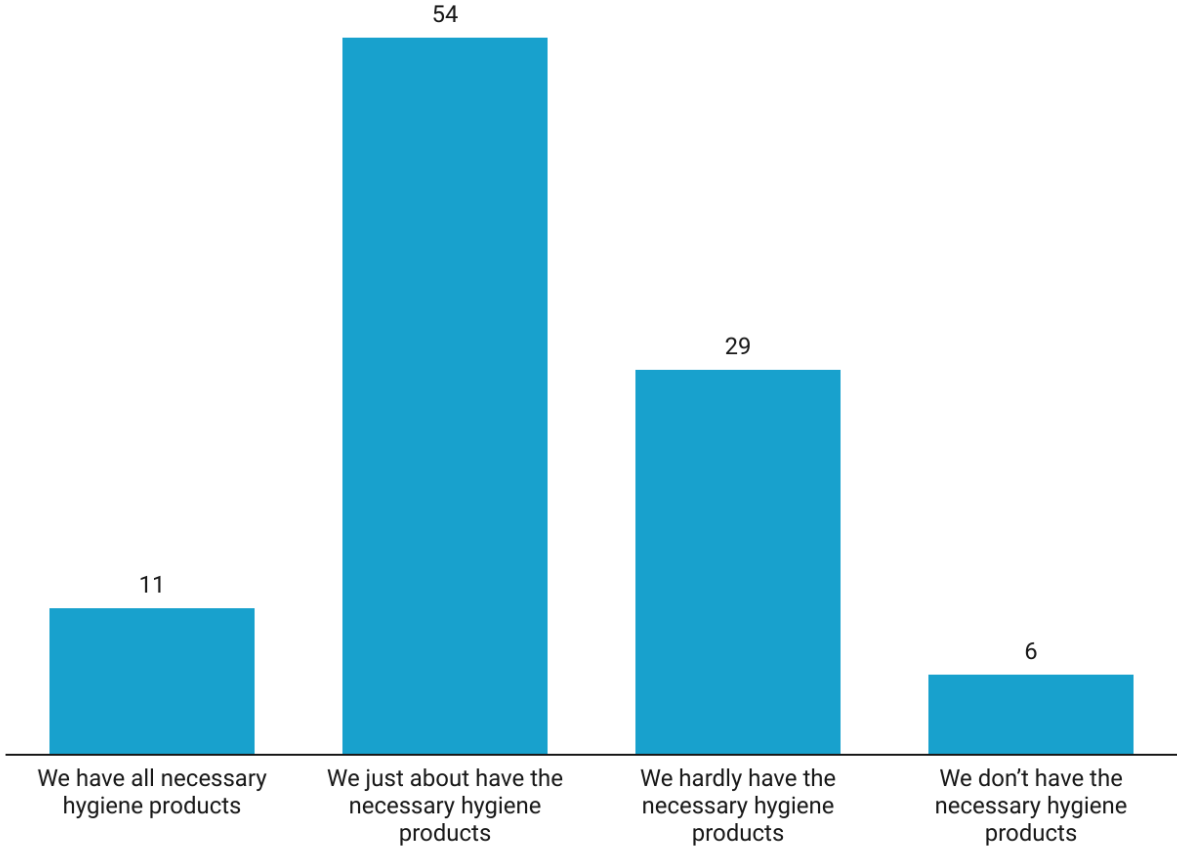
**4.7. Access to the necessary hygiene products**

11% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to necessary hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 54% of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 29% hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

A proportion of 6% never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).

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

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

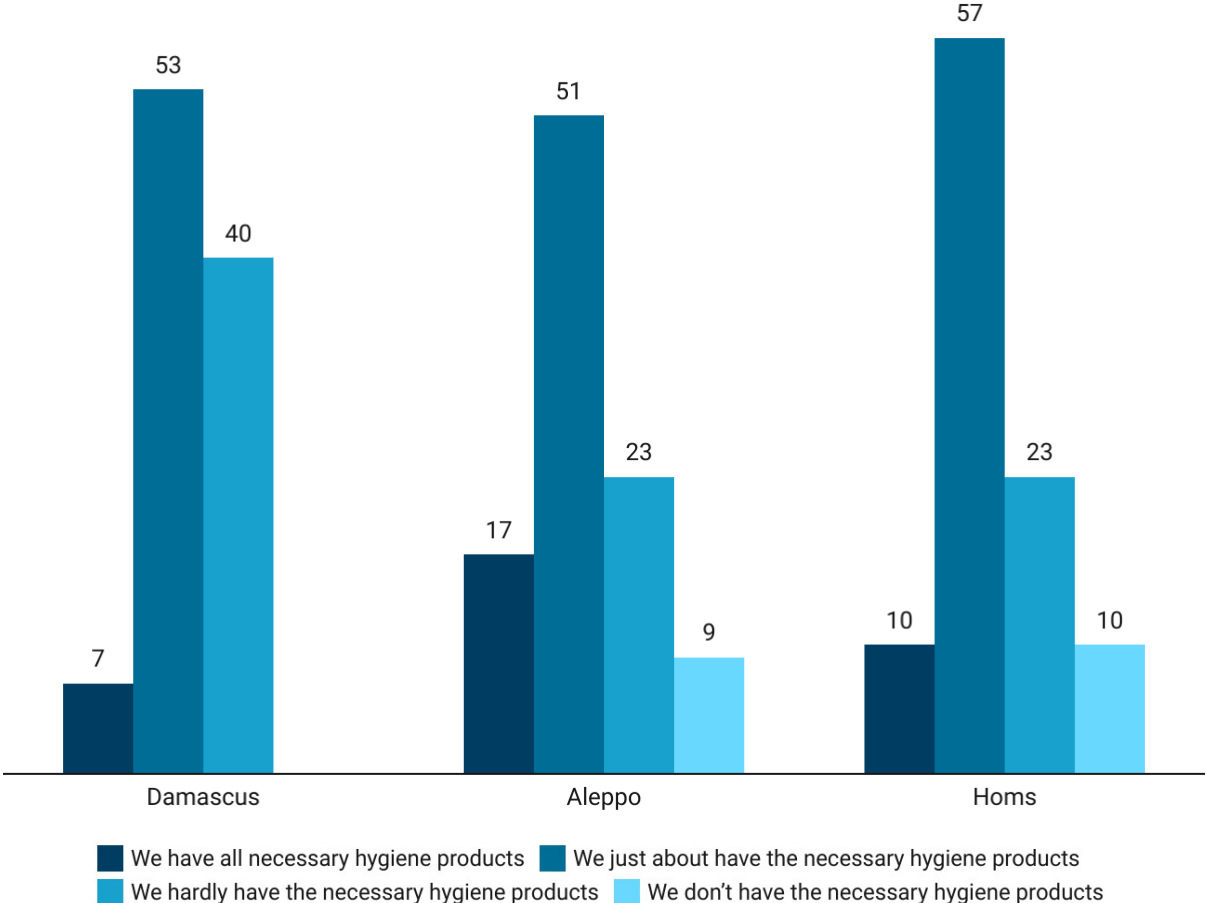


Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Aleppo respondents with 17%, followed by Homs respondents with 10%, and Damascus respondents with 7%. 57% of Homs respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 53% of Damascus respondents, and 51% of Aleppo respondents.

With a majority, the largest proportion of those hardly having all necessary hygienic products is to be found in Damascus with 40%, followed by Aleppo and Homs with each 23%. However, among the respondent group in Damascus, no respondent stated to never have all the necessary hygiene products, while in Homs, 10% do not have all necessary hygienic products, while this is true for 9% of Aleppo residents.

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

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



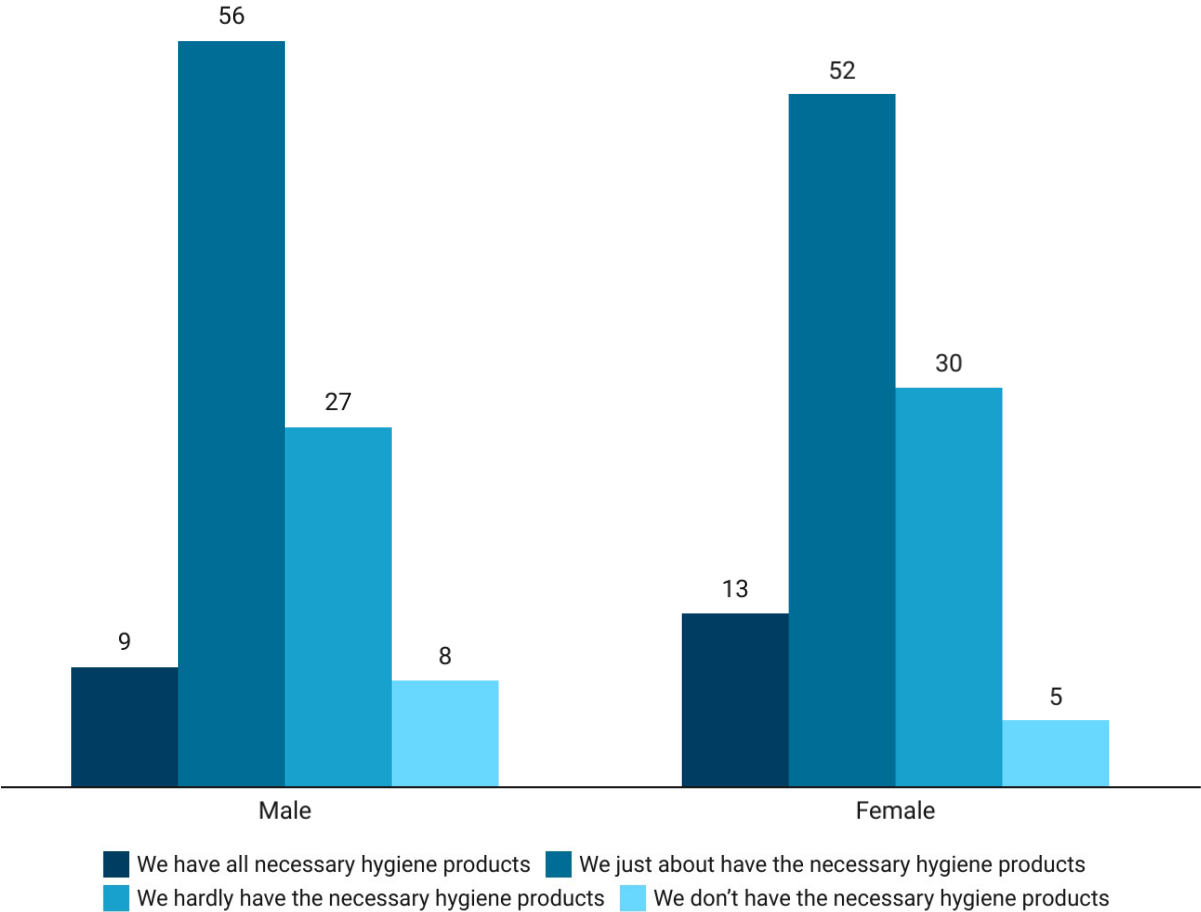
Taking gender comparison into consideration, 9% of male and 13% of female respondents of the sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 56% of male and 52% of female interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products.

27% of male and 30% of female survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.

8% of male respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 5% of female respondents.

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

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



**4.8. Access to medical services**

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

64% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 26% have access but they are not able to afford them. 9% do not have any access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer.

43% of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 43% have access but cannot afford them. 14% do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 44% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 29% have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 27% have no access to primary medical care.

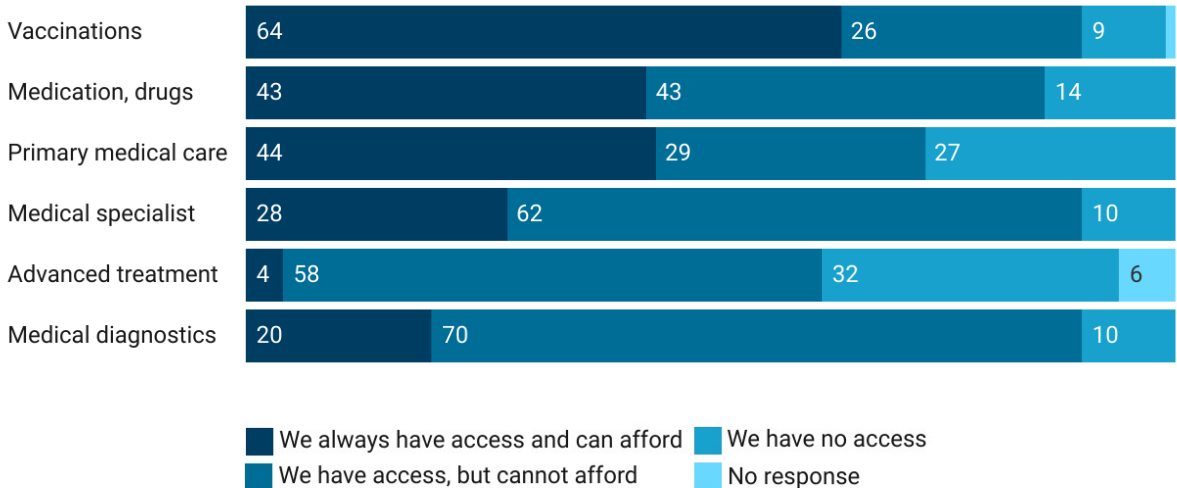
28% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 62% have access to a medical specialist but is not able to afford the visit. 10% do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

Only 4% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 58% have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 32% have no access at all. It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of 6% did not give an answer on this question.

20% of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 70% have access but cannot afford it. 10% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

**Access to Medical Services – Total (n = 600)**

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





71% of Damascus residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 2% do not have access to vaccinations, while 1% did not answer.

50% of Damascus respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 35% have access but is not able to afford it. 15% have no access at all.

65% of respondents in Damascus (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 25% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 10% of Damascus respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

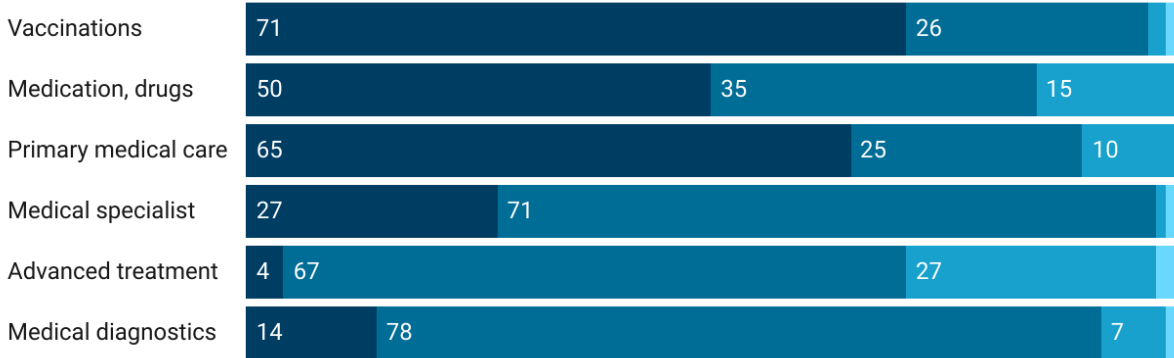
27% of the Damascus sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 71% have access but is not able to afford the visit. 1% do not have access to a medical specialist, while another 1% did not answer the question.

4% of Damascus respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 67% have access but cannot afford it, while 27% have no access at all. 2% of the Damascus respondents did not give an answer.

14% of Damascus respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 78% have access but cannot afford it. 7% have no access to medical diagnostics at all, while 1% did not give an answer.

**Access to Medical Services – Damascus (n = 200)**

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



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

62% of Aleppo residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 27% have access but cannot afford them. 10% do not have access. 1% did not answer.

Among Aleppo residents (n = 200), 39% always have access to medication and drugs and are able to afford them, while 48% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 13% have no access to medication or drugs.

32% of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 30% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 38% of Aleppo respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

29% of Aleppo residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 60% have access but is not able to afford it. 11% do not have access to a medical specialist.

6% of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 54% have access but do not have the financial resources to afford it, while 30% do not have access at all. 10% of Aleppo respondents did not give an answer on that question.

26% of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 65% have access but cannot afford it. 9% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

**Access to Medical Services – Aleppo (n = 200)**

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



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

58% of Homs residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 27% have access but cannot afford them. 14% do not have access to vaccinations at all. 1% did not answer.

Among Homs respondents (n = 200), 40% always have access to medication and drugs and are able to afford them, while 46% have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 14% have no access to medication/drugs among Homs respondents.

36% of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 33% have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 31% of Homs respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

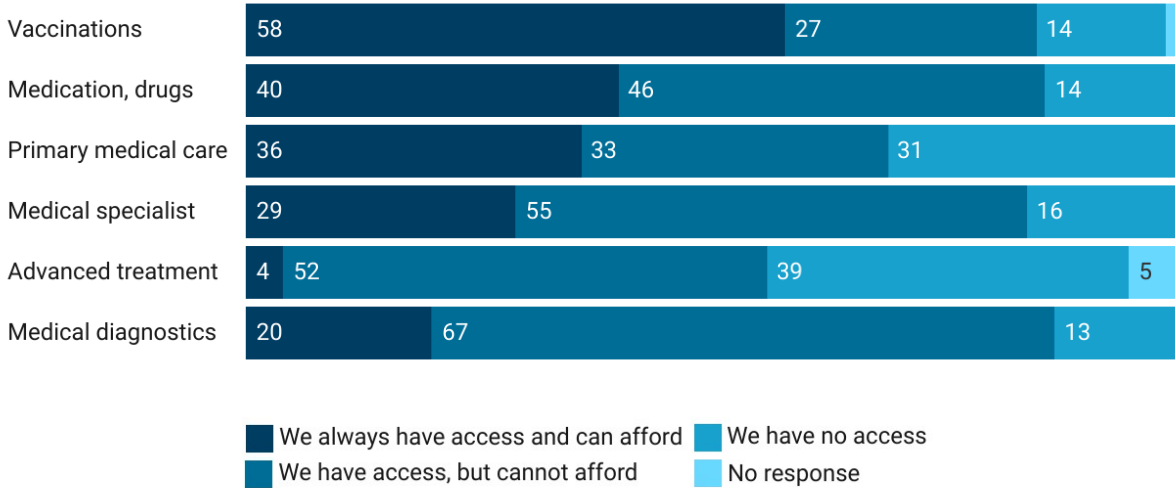
29% of Homs sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 55% have access but are not able to afford the visit. 16% do not have access to a medical specialist.

4% of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 52% have access but cannot afford it, while 39% have no access at all. 5% did not answer the question.

20% of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 67% have access but cannot afford it. 13% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

**Access to Medical Services – Homs (n = 200)**

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



63% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 27% have access but cannot afford them. 9% have no access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer the question.

Among male respondents (n = 300), 41% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 43% have access but cannot afford them. 16% have no access to medication or drugs.

43% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 31% have access but cannot afford it. 26% of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

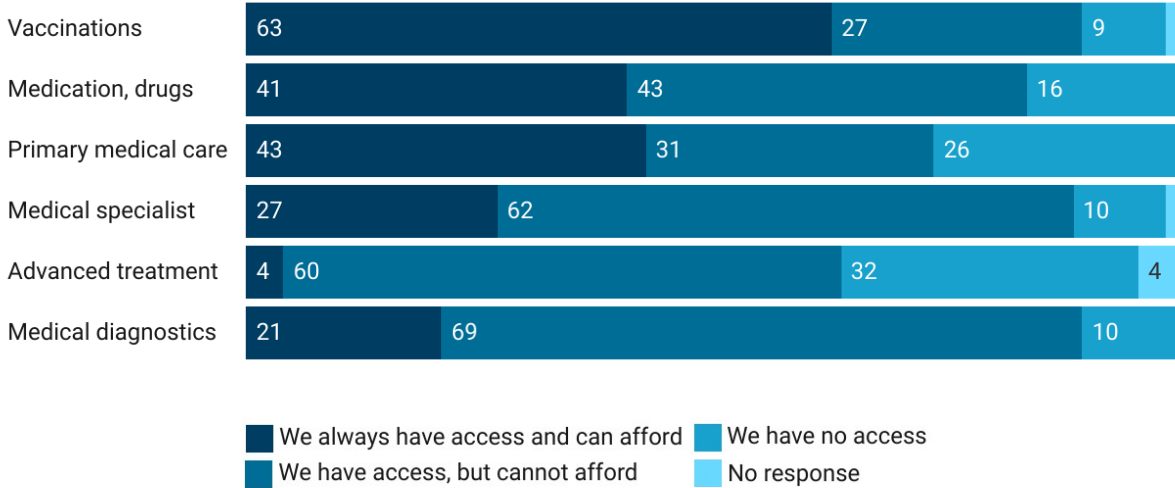
27% of the male participants (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 62% have access but cannot afford the visit. 10% do not have access to a medical specialist.

4% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 60% have access but cannot afford them, while 32% have no access. A percentage of 4% did not answer this question.

21% of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 69% have access but cannot afford it. 10% have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

**Access to Medical Services – Male (n = 300)**

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



65% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 26% have access but cannot afford them. 8% never have access to vaccinations. 1% did not answer the question.

Among female survey participants (n = 300), 42% always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while another 42% have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 16% have no access to medication or drugs.

44% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 28% have access but cannot afford it. 28% of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

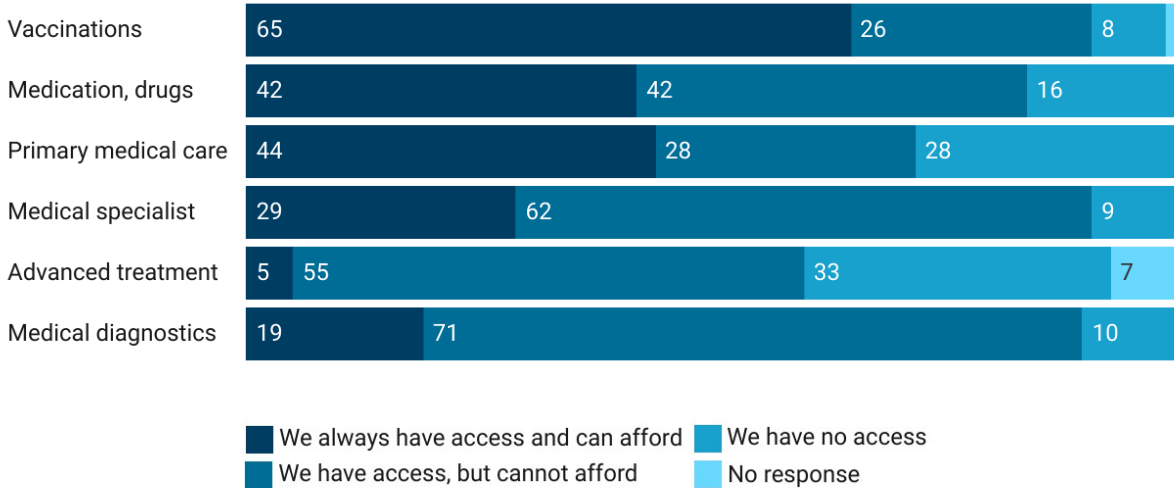
29% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 62% have access but cannot afford the visit. 9% do not have access to a medical specialist.

5% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 55% have access but cannot afford it, while 33% have no access. 7% of female respondents did not give an answer on that question.

19% of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 71% have access but cannot afford it. 10% have no access to medical diagnostics.

**Access to Medical Services – Female (n = 300)**

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



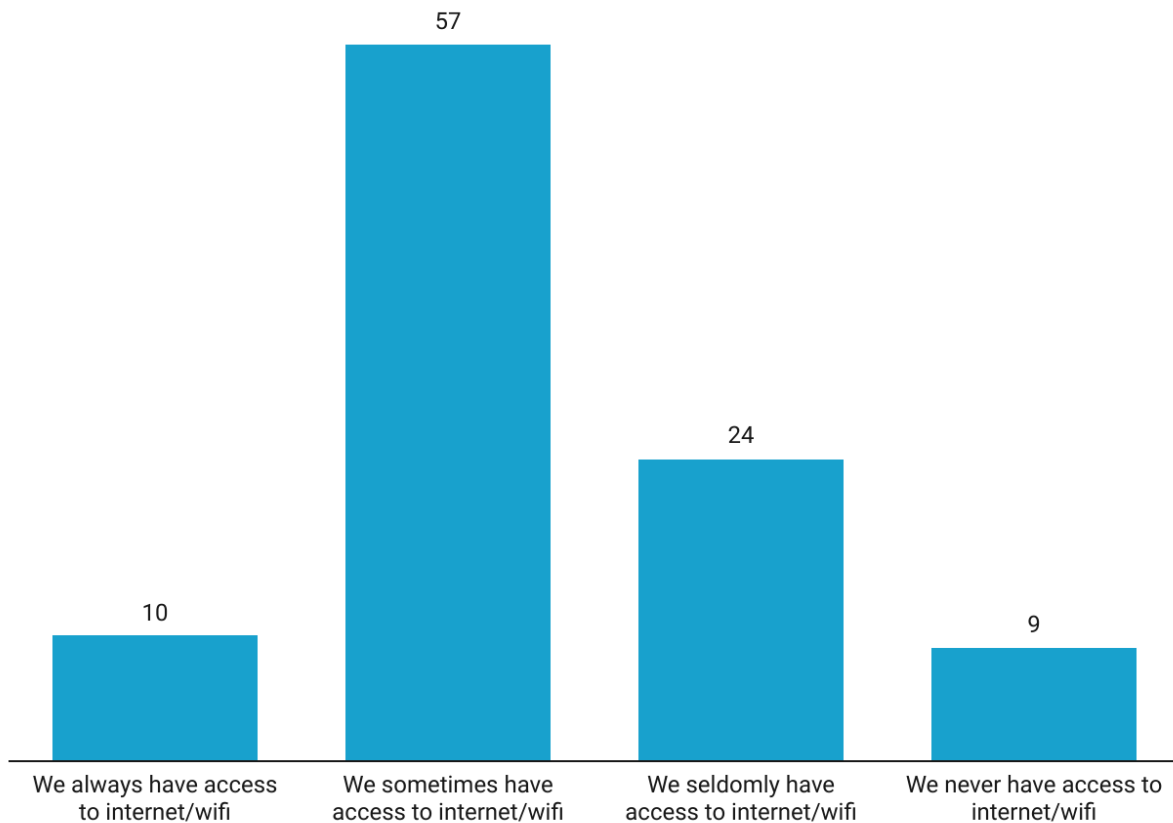
#### 4.9. Access to internet/wifi

Modern communication technology is a necessity. Internet might support social, economic, civic and political self-determination. The United Nations Human Rights Council therefore declared internet access a human right in a 2016 resolution. Despite all the progress in access to the internet, there are glaring differences depending on region, gender, highest level of education, and religion.

10% of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 57% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. The majority of respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi (24%), while 9% of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

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

*Does your family have access to internet/wifi?*



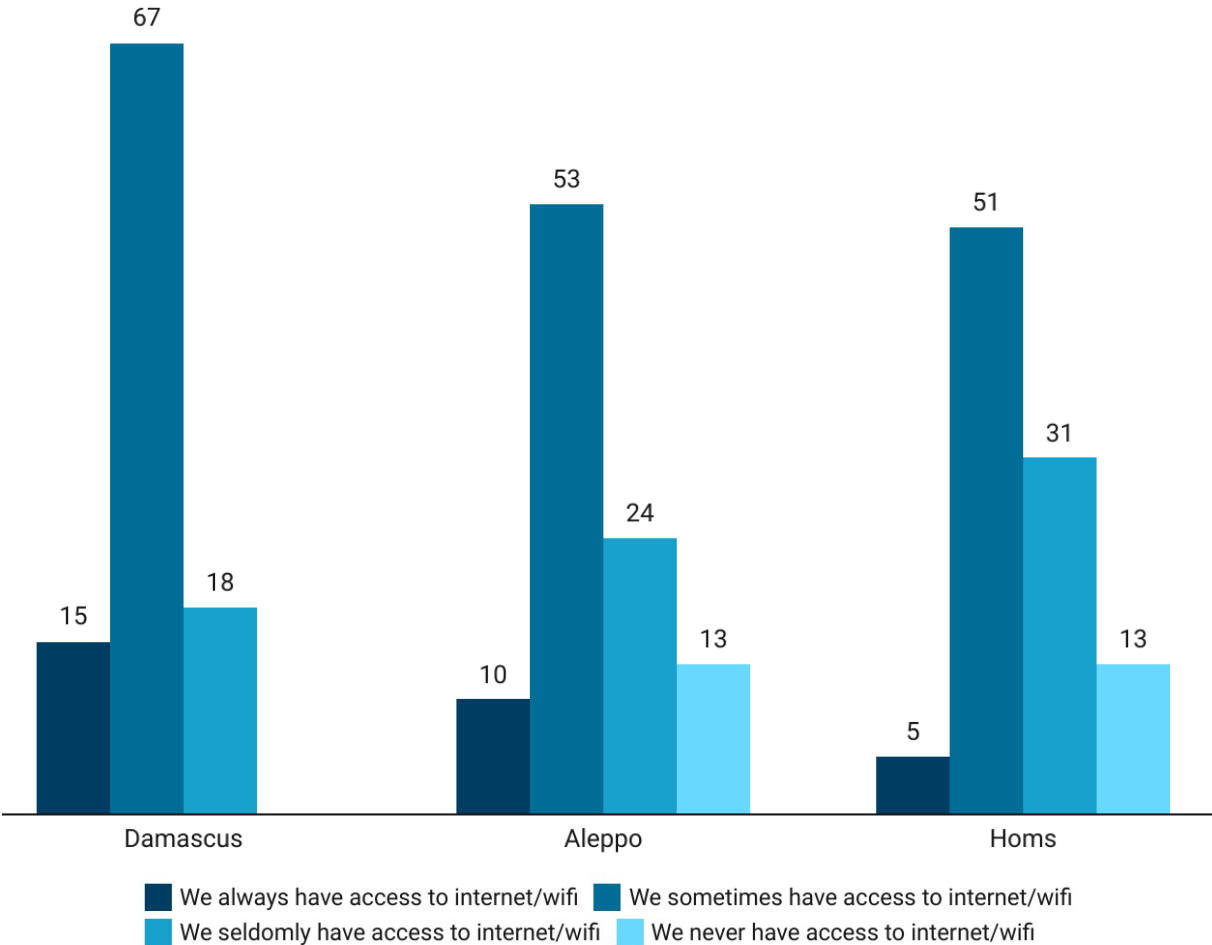
The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Damascus with 15%, followed by Aleppo with 10%, and Homs with 5%. 67% of Damascus

residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 53% of Aleppo residents, and 51% of Homs residents.

The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Homs residents with 31%, while in Aleppo the proportion is 24%, and in Damascus 18%. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is among both Aleppo and Homs residents 13% each.

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

*Does your family have access to internet/wifi?*

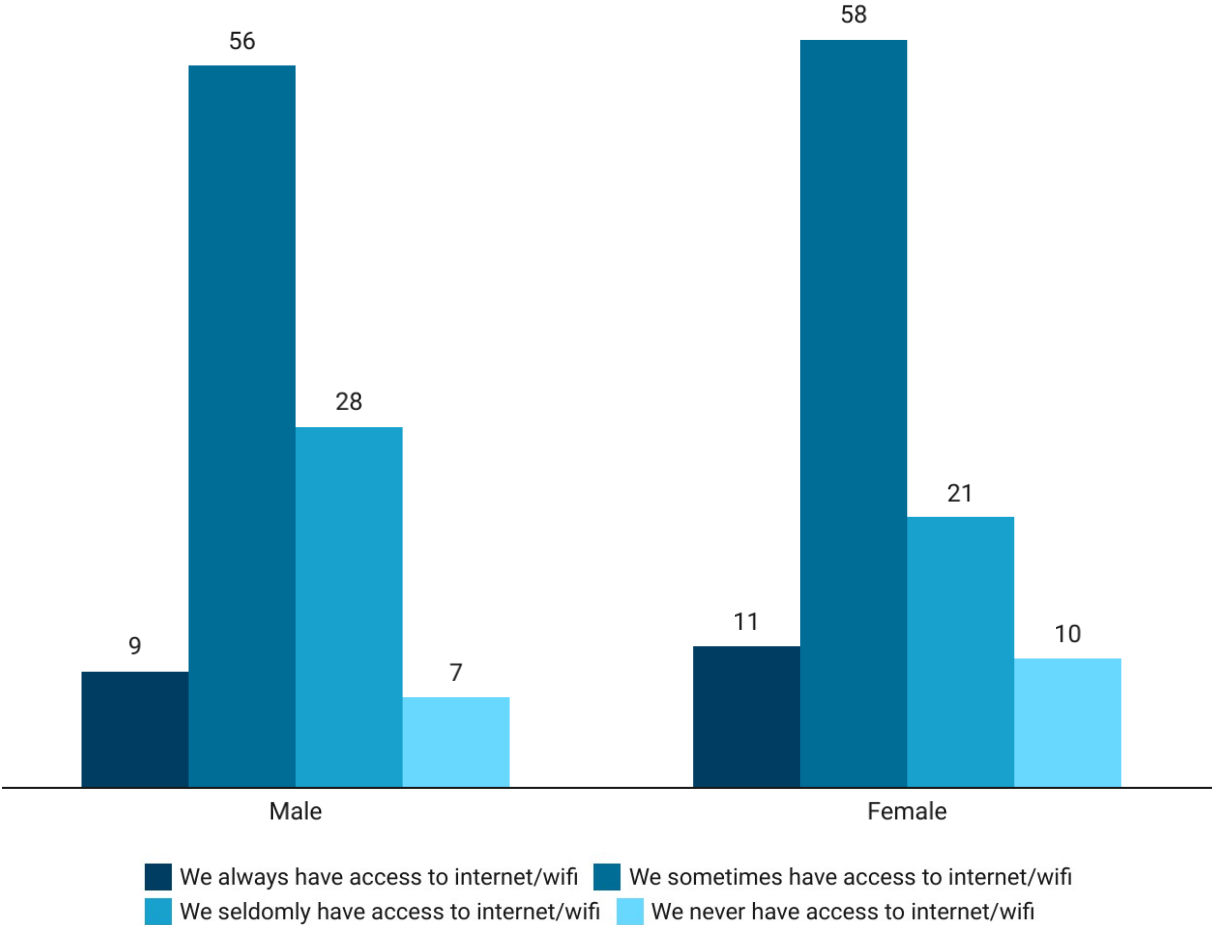


9% of male and 11% of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 56% of male and 58% of female respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi.

28% of male and 21% of female respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is higher among female respondents (10%) than among male respondents (7%).

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

*Does your family have access to internet/wifi?*



**4.10. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income**

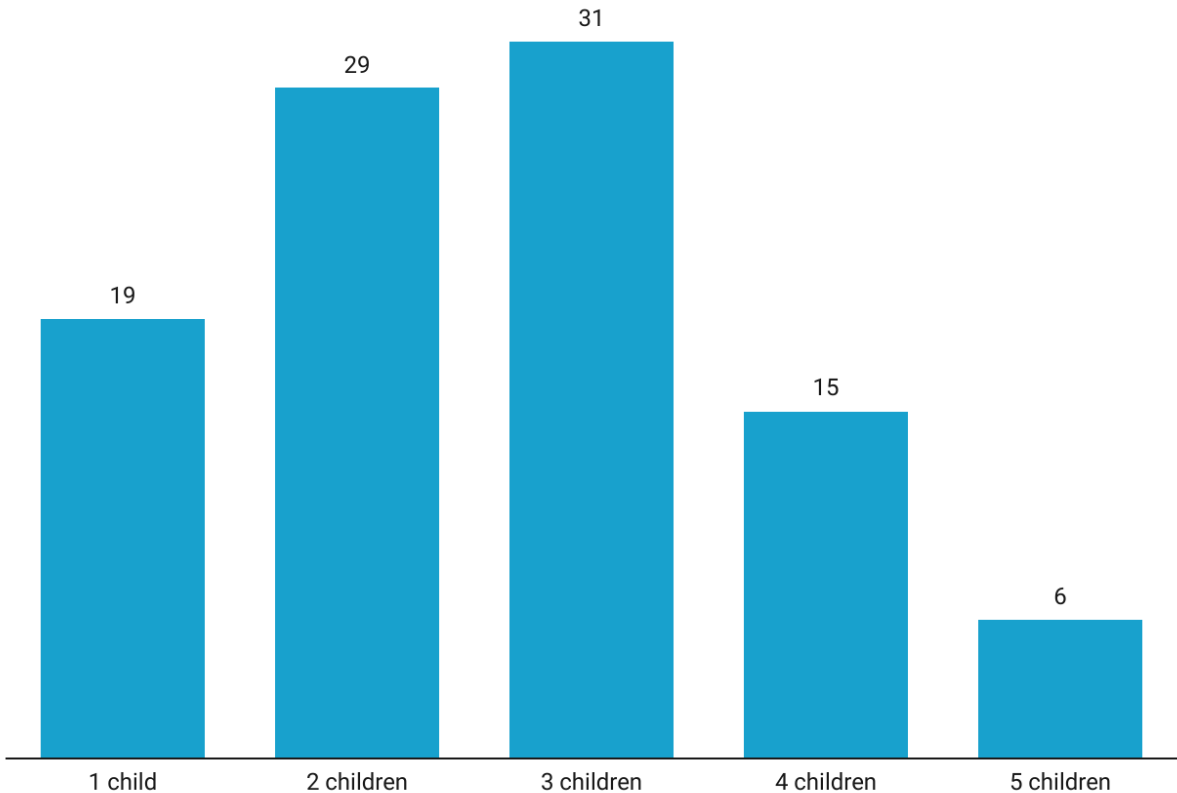
Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 382). In total, of those (n = 218) stating to not be single, 11% stated to not have children.



The highest proportion of those respondents answering to have at least one child (n = 155) is among those having 3 children (31%), followed by 29% having 2 children, and 19% having only one child. 15% have 4 children, and 6% have 5 children.

**Number of children – Total (n = 155)**

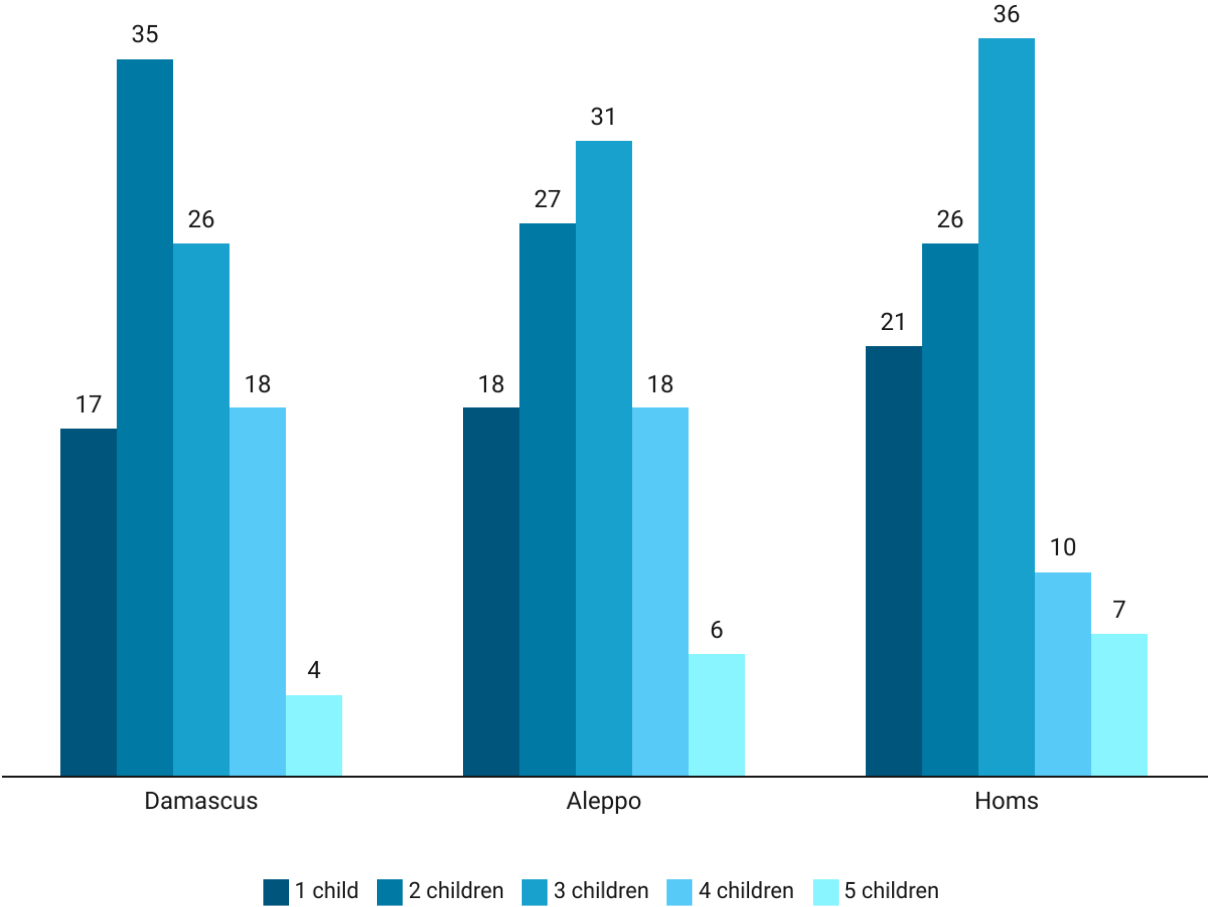
*Number of children?*



21% of Homs respondents, 18% of Aleppo respondents, and 17% of Damascus respondents have only 1 child, while 35% of Damascus respondents, 27% of Aleppo respondents, and 26% of Homs respondents have 2 children. The highest proportion of those having 3 children is among Homs respondents with 36%, followed by Aleppo (31%) and Damascus respondents (26%).

**Number of children by – City (n = 155)**

*Number of children?*

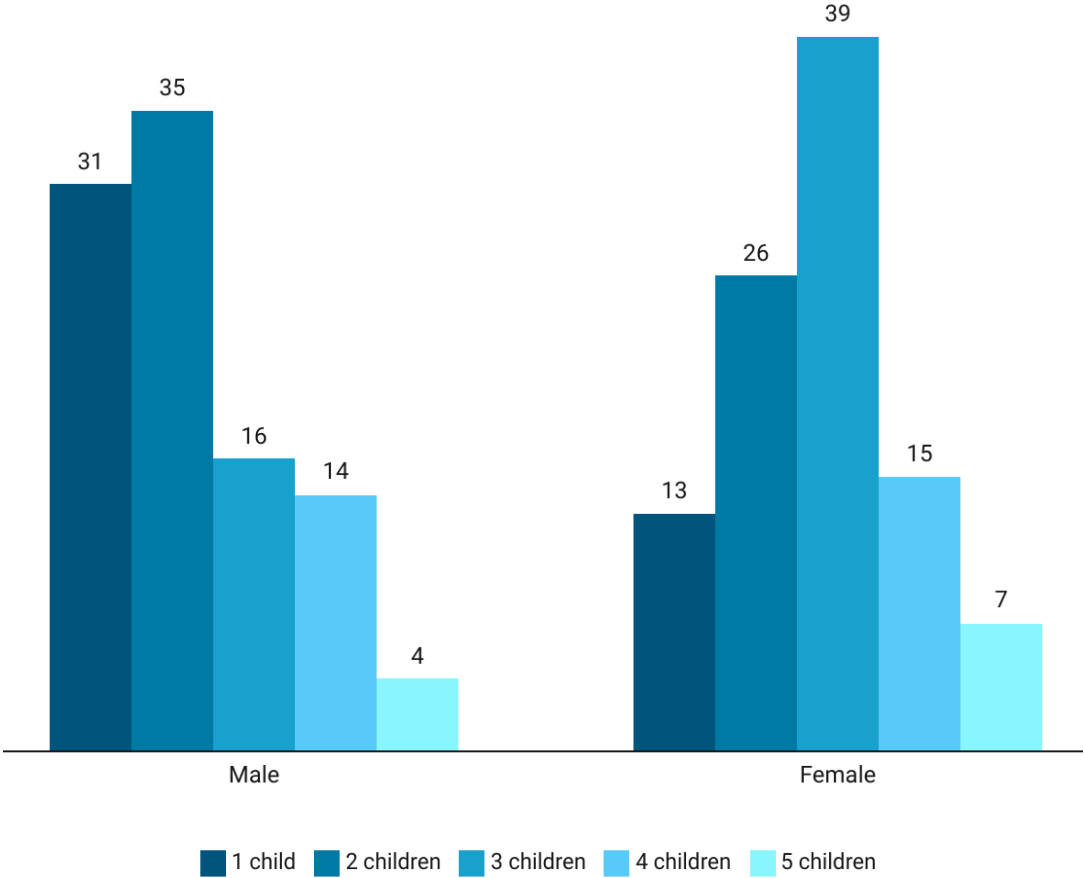


31% of male respondents and 13% female respondents have only 1 child, while 35% of male respondents, and 26% of female respondents have 2 children. A proportion of 16% of male respondents have 3 children, while this is true for 39% of female respondents.

14% of male and 15% of female survey participants have 4 children, while 4% of male respondents and 7% of female respondents have 5 children.

**Number of children by – Gender (n = 155)**

*Number of children?*



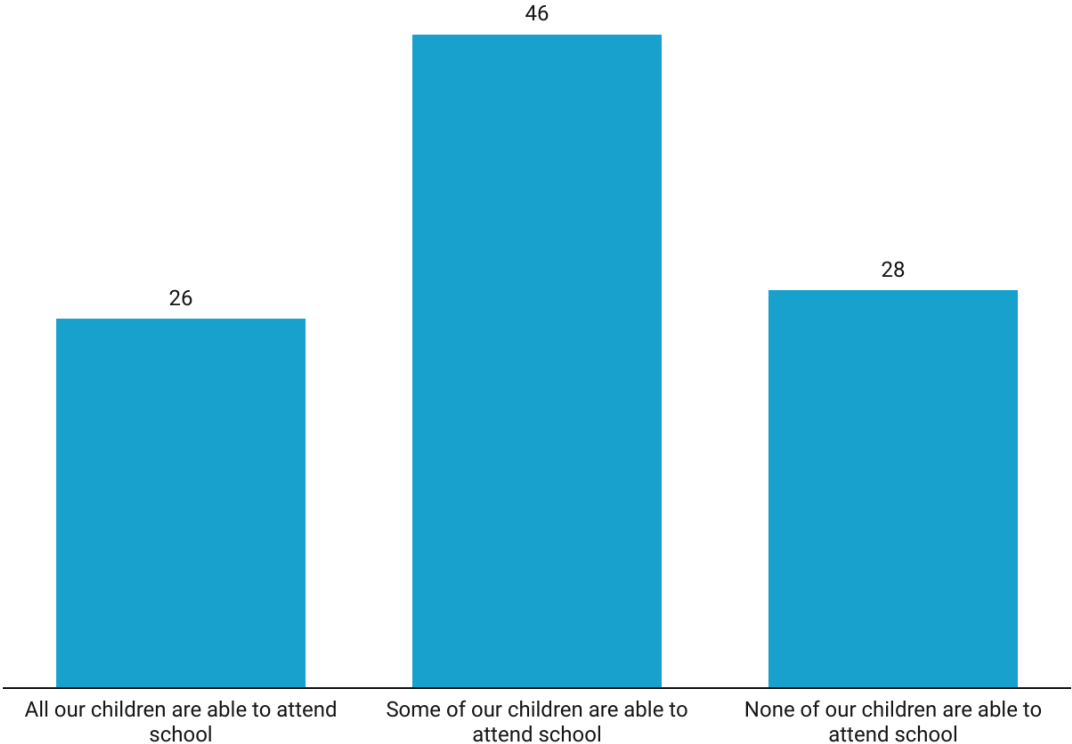
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 90% answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 140.

In Damascus, all respondents have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 92% among Aleppo respondents and 81% among Homs respondents. 76% of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 97% among female respondents.

Asking all respondents (n = 140) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 26% stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 46% answered that only some of their children were able to attend school, while 28% admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

**School Attendance – Total (n = 140)**

*Are your children able to attend school?*

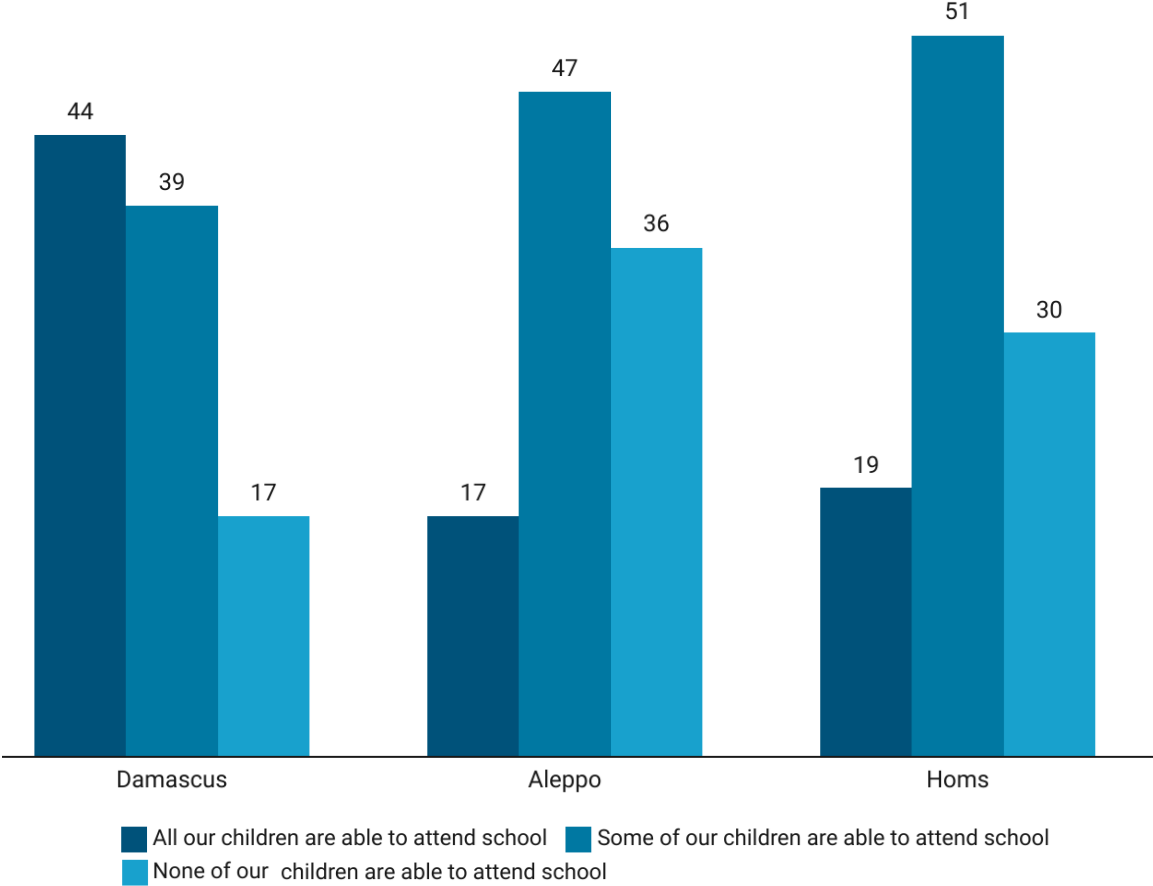


City comparison (n = 140) reveals that the highest proportion of those stating that all of their children were able to attend school is to be found in Damascus with 44%, followed by 19% in Homs, and 17% in Aleppo. However, the highest proportion of those admitting that only some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Homs (51%), followed by Aleppo with 47%, and Damascus with 39%.

The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Aleppo respondents with a share of 36%, followed by Homs with 30%, and Damascus with 17%.

**School Attendance – City (n = 140)**

*Are your children able to attend school?*

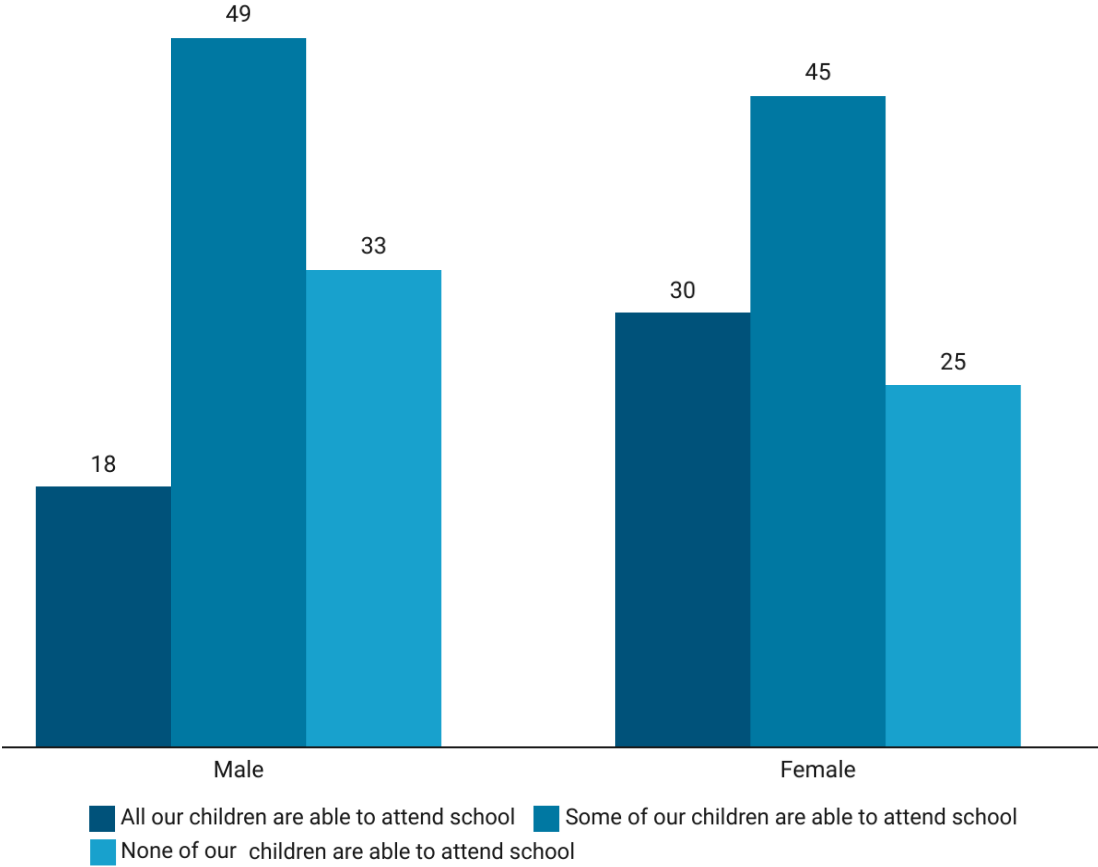


Gender comparison (n = 140) shows that a proportion of 18% of male and 30% of female respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 49% of male and 45% of female survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school.

33% of male and 25% of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

**School Attendance – Gender (n = 140)**

*Are your children able to attend school?*

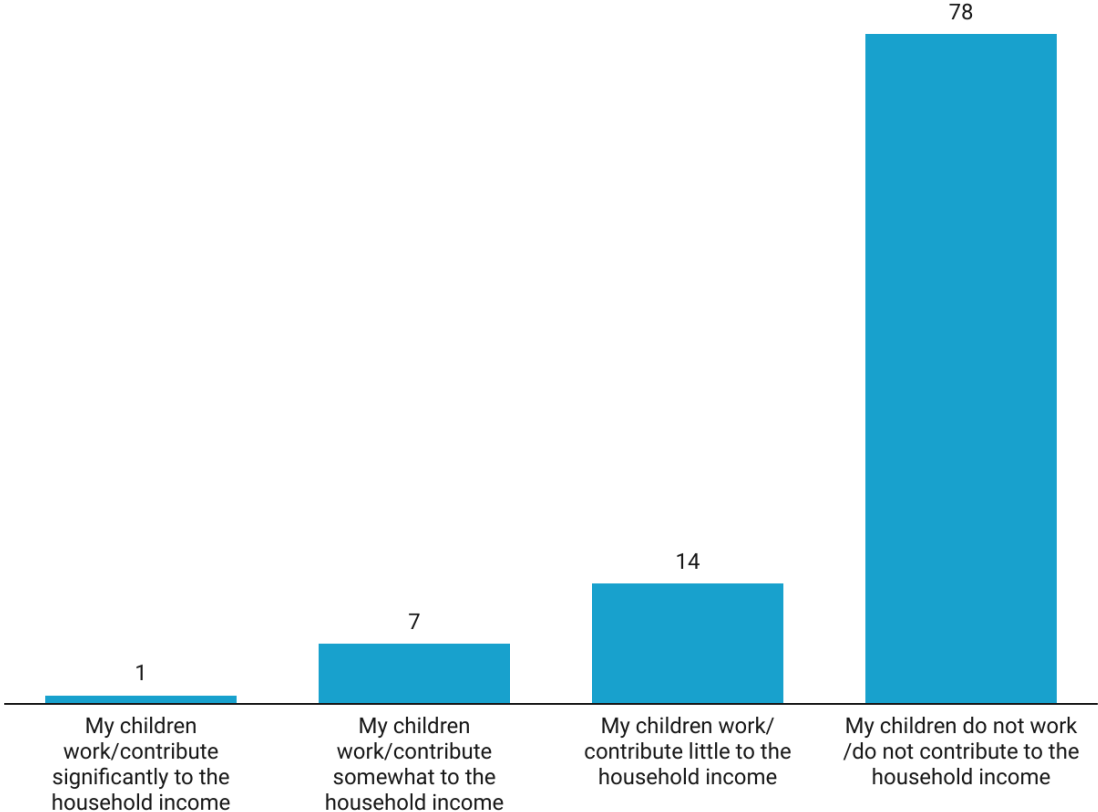


1% of the respondents (n = 140) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 7% stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income.

14% of the respondents (n = 140) answered that their children worked little to support the family and the household income, while a majority of 78% stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

**Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 140)**

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



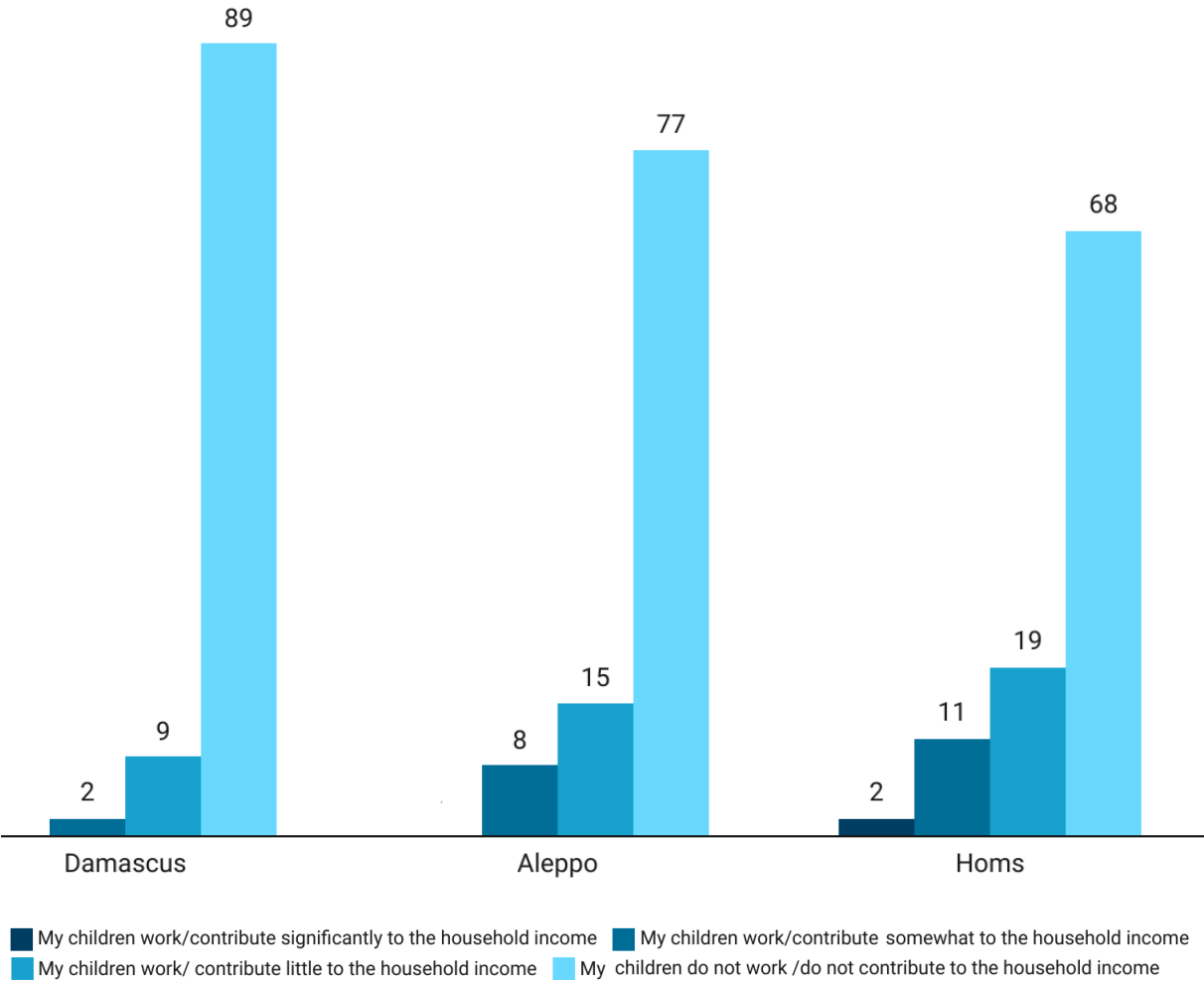
City comparison (n = 140) reveals that none of the respondents in Damascus and Aleppo answered that any of their children significantly worked to support household income, except of 2% in Homs. 11% in Homs stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income, while this is true for 8% of respondents in Aleppo, and 2% of respondents in Damascus.

19% of Homs respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 15% in Aleppo, and 9% in Damascus.

The highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Damascus respondents with 89%, followed by Aleppo respondents with 77%, and Homs respondents with 68%.

**Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 140)**

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



Gender comparison (n = 140) shows that none of male respondents answered that any of their children significantly worked to support household income, while this is true for 1% of female respondents.

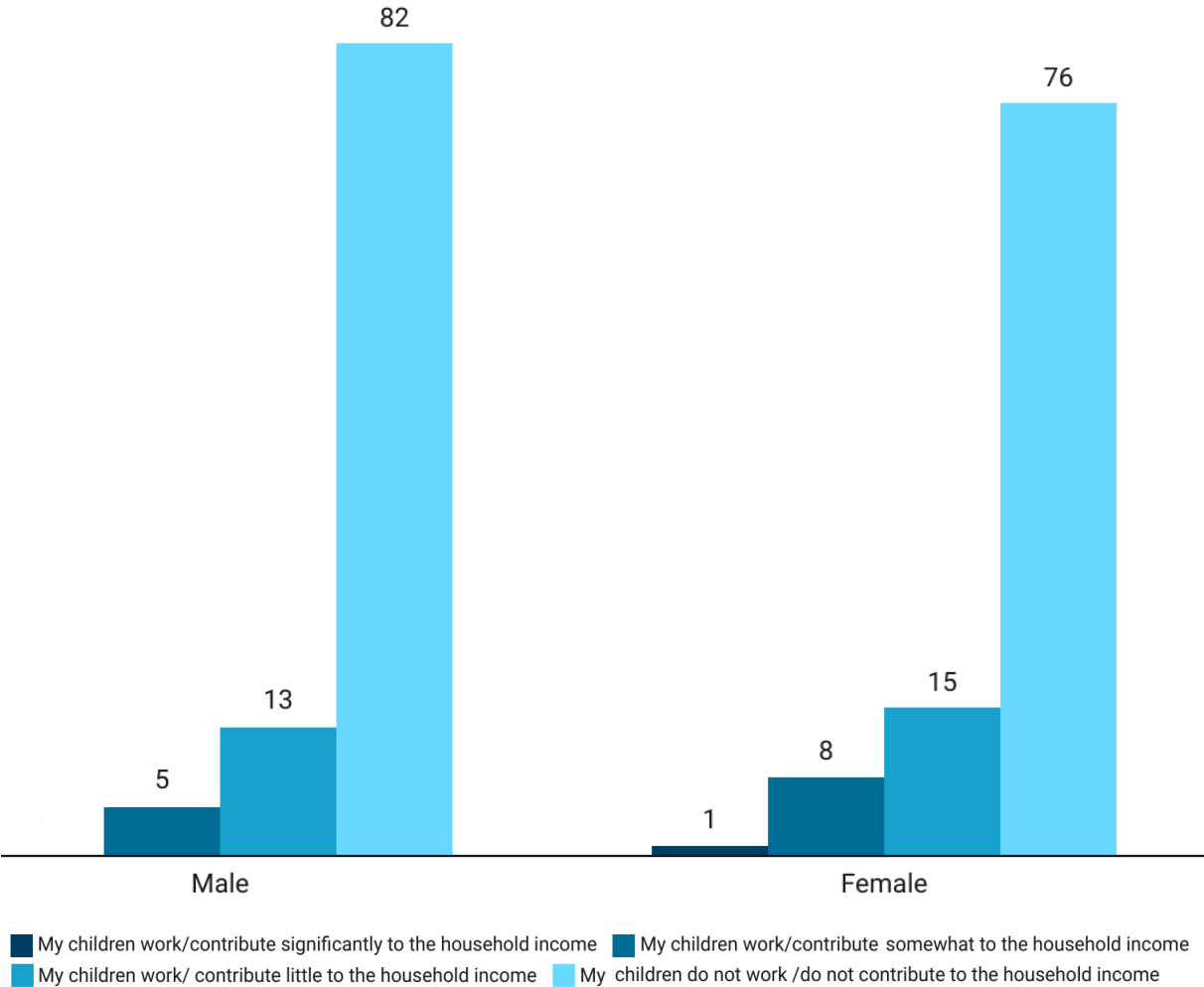
5% of male respondents and 8% of female respondents stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income. 13% of male respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, while this is true for 15% of female respondents.



The highest proportion of those stating that none of their children worked to support household income is to be found among male respondents with 82%, however 76% of female respondents agreed on it too.

**Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 140)**

*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?*



## 5. Demographics

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

### 5.1. Location

**Governorate** (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Damascus</b>	200	33.3%
<b>Aleppo</b>	200	33.3%
<b>Homs</b>	200	33.3%
<b>Total</b>	600	100%

### 5.2. Gender, and Age

**Gender** (n = 600)

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

**Age** (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>16-19</b>	120	23%
<b>20-24</b>	180	28%
<b>25-29</b>	180	26%
<b>30-35</b>	120	23%
<b>Total</b>	600	100%

### 5.3. Highest Level of Education

Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Illiterate</b>	23	4%
<b>Elementary school</b>	63	10%
<b>Primary school</b>	104	17%
<b>Secondary school</b>	212	36%
<b>Vocational/technical training</b>	66	11%
<b>College/university</b>	132	22%
<b>Total</b>	600	100%

### 5.4. Marital Status

Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Single</b>	382	64%
<b>Married</b>	200	33%
<b>Divorced/separated</b>	11	2%
<b>Widower/widow</b>	7	1%
<b>Total</b>	600	100%

### 5.5. Children

Number of children (n = 155)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>1</b>	29	19%
<b>2</b>	45	29%
<b>3</b>	49	31%
<b>4</b>	23	15%
<b>5</b>	9	6%
<b>Total</b>	155	100%

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 155)

	Frequency	Percent
<b>Yes</b>	140	90%
<b>No</b>	15	10%
<b>Total</b>	155	100%

**Children able to attend school (n = 140)**

	Frequency	Percent
<b>All our children are able to attend school</b>	37	26%
<b>Some of our children are able to attend school</b>	64	46%
<b>None of our children are able to attend school</b>	39	28%
<b>Total</b>	140	100%

**Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 140)**

	Frequency	Percent
<b>My children work/contribute significantly to the household income</b>	1	1%
<b>My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income</b>	10	7%
<b>My children work/ contribute little to the household income</b>	20	14%
<b>My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income</b>	109	78%
<b>Total</b>	140	100%

## Appendix: Questionnaire

### A1 Gender

Male

Female

### A2 Governorate/City

Damascus

Aleppo

Homs

### A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (*do not read*)

### A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (*do not read*)

### A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (*do not read*)

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

Yes

No

**A7 Highest level of education**

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response (*do not read*)

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (*do not read*)

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (*do not read*)

**Q4 What is your current housing situation?**

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response (*do not read*)

**Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?**

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

No response (*do not read*)

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

We manage to afford housing costs

We can just about to afford housing costs

We hardly manage to afford housing costs

We cannot manage to afford housing costs

No response (*do not read*)

**Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?**

I always have electricity available

I mostly have electricity available

I sometimes have electricity available

I never have electricity available

No response (*do not read*)

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

We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

No response (*do not read*)

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

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response (*do not read*)

**Q10 Are your children able to attend school?**

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response (*do not read*)

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

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

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

No response (*do not read*)

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

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response (*do not read*)

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

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don't have the necessary hygiene products

No response (*do not read*)



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

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

**Q15** Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (*do not read*)

- 1 **IRAQ**  
Socio-Economic Survey 2021
- 2 **AFGHANISTAN**  
Socio-Economic Survey 2021
- 3 **TUNISIA**  
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 4 **EGYPT**  
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 5 **LEBANON**  
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