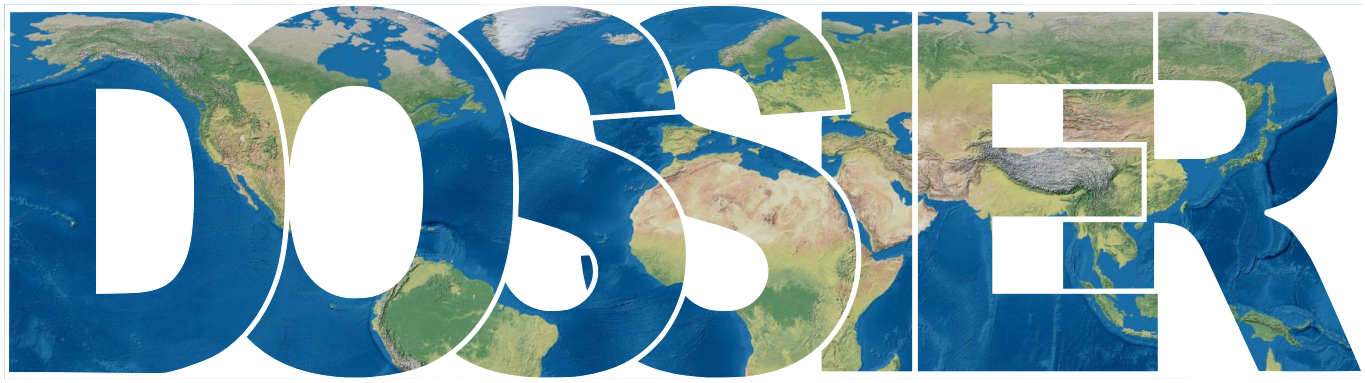
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SYRIA

Socio-Economic Survey 2026

Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum

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1 Executive summary

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Ipsos 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 15 January and 12 February 2026.
The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Damascus, 200 residents of Aleppo, and 200 residents of Homs. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households.

2 Main results

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Sense of security

- 65 % of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 30 % feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 3 % feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 2 % do not feel safe at all.
- 73 % of Damascus respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 64 % of Homs and 57 % of Aleppo respondents. 37 % of Aleppo residents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, while the same is true for 31 % of Homs and 21 % of Damascus residents. Among all three city groups, 3 % each feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood. 3 % of Aleppo respondents do not feel safe in their neighborhood, while the same is true for 2 % of each Damascus and Homs respondents. 1 % of Damascus respondents did not answer.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 12 % manage to afford the housing costs. 15 % of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 55 % of the respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 18 % of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- City comparison (n = 600) shows that 15 % of Damascus respondents, 12 % of Homs respondents, and 9 % of Aleppo respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 17 % of Aleppo residents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 16 % of Homs and 14 % of Damascus residents. 57 % of Damascus respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while this is true for 54 % of Aleppo and 52 % of Homs residents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Aleppo and Homs residents with each 20 %, followed by Damascus with 14 %.

Access to electricity

- 9 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 47 % mostly have electricity available. 39 % of respondents sometimes have electricity available. A share of 5 % never have electricity available.
- 14 % of Aleppo residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 7 % in Damascus, and 6 % in Homs. 55 % of respondents living in Homs mostly have access to electricity, followed by Aleppo and Damascus with each 43 %. 46 % of Damascus residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Homs with 36 %, and Aleppo with 35 %. 8 % of Aleppo residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 4 % of Damascus and 3 % of Homs residents.

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

- 30 % of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 26 % of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 40 % of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 4 % cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Aleppo with 32 %, followed by Damascus with 30 %, and Homs with 26 %. It is in Homs, where 29 % of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 25 % of respondents in Damascus, and 24 % of respondents in Aleppo. 42 % of Aleppo respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while among Damascus and Homs residents, 40 % each hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Damascus and Homs residents with each 5 %, followed by Aleppo with 2 %.

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

- 14 % of surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 21 % can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 44 % of the respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 21 % cannot provide basic consumer goods for their family.
- 14 % of Damascus residents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while this is true for 13 % of each Aleppo and Homs respondents. 23 % of Aleppo respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 21 % of Damascus and 19 % of Homs respondents. 47 % of Aleppo respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 44 % of Damascus and 42 % of Homs respondents. 26 % of Homs residents

do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 21 % of Damascus and 17 % of Aleppo respondents.

Access to clean drinking water

- 56 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 38 % sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 4 % of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2 % never have access to clean drinking water.
- City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Aleppo with 70 %, followed by Homs with 51 %, and Damascus with 46 %. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Damascus respondents with 44 %, followed by Homs respondents with 43 %, and Aleppo respondents with 27 %. 7 % of Damascus respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 4 % of Homs respondents, and 2 % of Aleppo respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Damascus with 3 %, followed by Homs with 2 %, and Aleppo with 1 %.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 56 % 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. 20 % of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 19 % hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. A proportion of 5 % never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).
- Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Damascus respondents with 58 %, followed by Homs respondents with 57 %, and Aleppo respondents with 53 %. 22 % of Aleppo respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 21 % of Homs and 16 % of Damascus respondents. The largest proportion of those hardly having all necessary hygienic products is to be found among Damascus and Aleppo respondents with each 20 %, followed by Homs respondents with 18 %. 6 % of Damascus respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 5 % of Aleppo and 4 % of Homs residents.

Access to medical services

- 49 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 33 % have access but they are not able to afford them. 14 % do not have any access to vaccinations. 4 % did not answer.
- 42 % of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 50 % have access but cannot afford them. 7 % do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 1 % did not answer.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 29 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 40 % have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 31 % have no access to primary medical care.
- 29 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 60 % have access to a medical specialist but are not able to afford the visit. 11 % do not have access to a medical specialist at all.
- 10 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 57 % have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 30 % have no access at all. 3 % did not answer.
- 27 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 54 % have access but cannot afford it. 18 % have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1 % did not answer.

School attendance

- Asking all respondents (n = 151) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 55 % stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 24 % answered that only some of their children were able to attend school, while 21 % admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- City comparison (n = 151) 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 70 %, followed by Homs with 49 %, and Aleppo with 46 %. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Homs with 33 %, followed by Aleppo with 25 %, and Damscus with 14 %. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Aleppo respondents with 29 %, followed by Homs with 18 %, and Damascus with 14 %. 2 % of Damascus respondents did not answer.

Contribution to household income

- 1 % of the respondents (n = 151) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 2 % stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 5 % of the respondents answered that their children worked little to support the family and the household income, while a majority of 92 % stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.
- 2 % of Damascus respondents answered that their children significantly worked to support household income. 4 % of Homs and 2 % of Aleppo residents stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income. 10 % of Damascus respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 6 % in Aleppo. The highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Homs respondents with 96 %, followed by Aleppo respondents with 92 %, and Damascus respondents with 88 %.

3 Trends

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

Housing and electricity

While 22 % stated that they could manage to afford the housing costs in 2025, the proportion has increased to 65 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to afford housing costs	22	65
Can just about afford housing costs	43	30
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	27	3
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	8	2

While 20 % mostly had electricity available in 2025, the proportion has increased to 47 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have electricity available	5	9
Mostly have electricity available	20	47
Sometimes have electricity available	69	39
Never have electricity available	6	5

Food and water access

While 41 % could just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 26 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	23	30
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	41	26
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	26	40
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	10	4

While 32 % sometimes had access to clean drinking water in 2025, the proportion has increased to 38 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access to clean drinking water	58	56
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	32	38
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	8	4
Never have access to clean drinking water	2	2

Basic consumer goods

While 37 % could just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 21 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	19	14
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	37	21
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	32	44
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	12	21

Necessary hygiene products

While 20 % had all necessary hygiene products in 2025, the proportion has increased to 56 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Have all necessary hygiene products	20	56
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	45	38
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	30	4
Don’t have the necessary hygiene products	5	2

Health services

Vaccinations

While 61 % always had access and could afford vaccinations in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 49 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	61	49
Have access, but cannot afford	33	33
Have no access	5	14

Medication and drugs

While 57 % always had access and could afford medication and drugs in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 42 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	57	42
Have access, but cannot afford	35	50
Have no access	8	7

Primary medical care (e.g. family doctor)

While 56 % always had access and could afford primary medical care in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 29 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	56	29
Have access, but cannot afford	30	40
Have no access	13	31

Medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician)

While 38 % always had access and could afford a medical specialist in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 29 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	38	29
Have access, but cannot afford	54	60
Have no access	8	11

Advanced treatment (e.g. surgery, cancer treatment)

While 65 % had access but could not afford advanced treatment in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 57 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	9	10
Have access, but cannot afford	65	57
Have no access	24	30

Medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories)

While 36 % always had access and could afford medical diagnostics in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 27 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	36	27
Have access, but cannot afford	57	54
Have no access	10	18

4 Methodology

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Ipsos 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 15 January and 12 February 2026.

The survey was designed and implemented using the Dimensions Computer-Assisted Telephone Interviewing (CATI) platform, which enabled real-time data capture, automated quota monitoring, and integrated quality control procedures. The CATI system facilitated structured questionnaire routing, minimized data entry errors, and allowed for immediate validation checks during interviews, thereby enhancing data reliability and operational efficiency. The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 200 residents of Damascus, 200 residents of Aleppo, and 200 residents of Homs.

A probabilistic sampling framework was adopted to ensure representativeness and minimize selection bias. Contact numbers were generated through random sampling from a comprehensive database comprising approximately 175,000 landline and mobile telephone records. The database was pre-coded by governorate and subsequently randomized to ensure unbiased selection across geographic strata. A total of 20,320 telephone numbers were dialed in order to achieve the target sample of 600 completed interviews. To optimize contact rates while maintaining proportional coverage, at least 70 % of completed interviews were conducted via landline, with the remaining interviews completed via mobile phones. Each selected number received up to three call attempts at different times of day before being replaced in accordance with the sampling protocol.

Eligibility and geographic accuracy were confirmed at the beginning of each interview through standardized screening questions, including verification of the respondent's city of residence. This procedure ensured adherence to predefined sampling quotas and geographic distribution requirements.

Data collection was carried out by a team of eight trained interviewers, supervised by one field supervisor and one quality controller. The interviewing facility operated in dual shifts to maximize respondent reach and improve contact probability across different population segments. All interviewers underwent structured training prior to field deployment. The training program covered survey objectives, strict adherence to the questionnaire script, maintenance of interviewer neut-

rality, standardized CATI procedures, and cultural sensitivity considerations. This preparation was intended to ensure methodological consistency and reduce interviewer-induced bias.

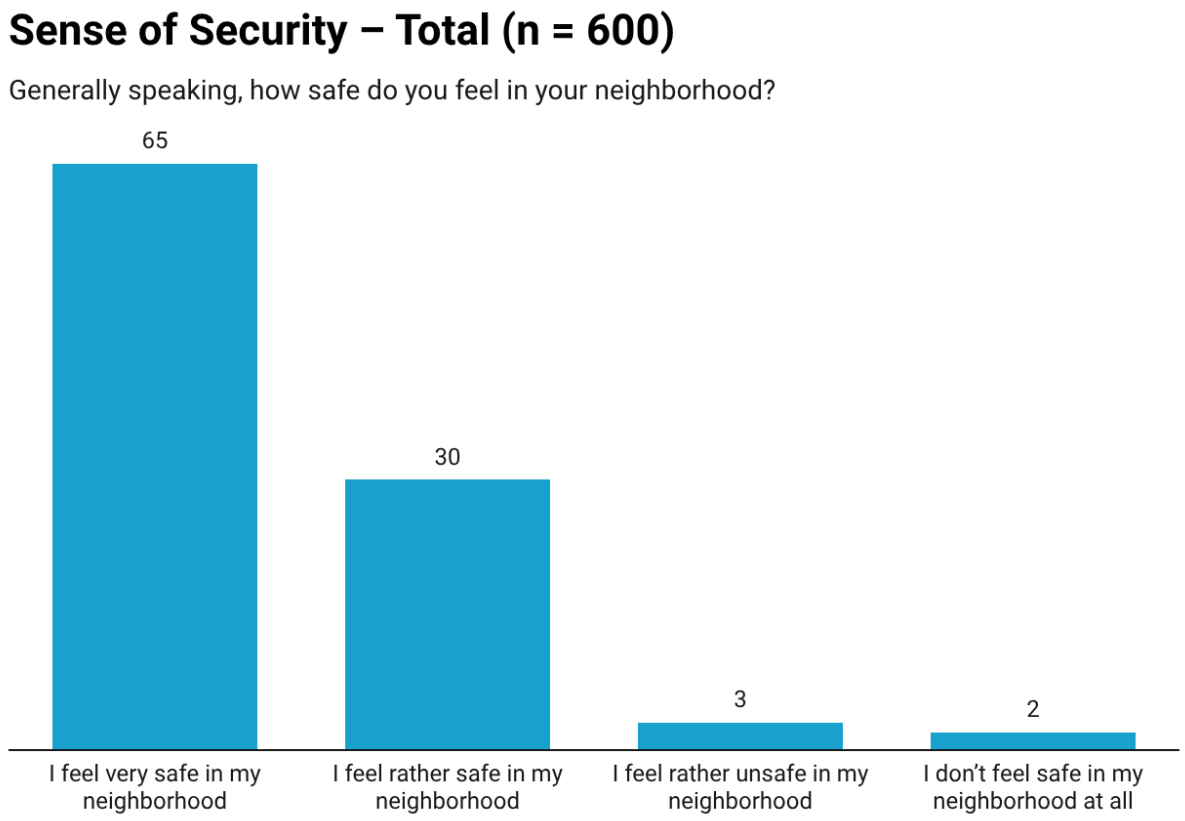
A comprehensive quality assurance framework was implemented throughout the data collection process. Monitoring procedures included live supervision of calls, systematic review of recorded interviews, and independent verification checks on a minimum of 30 % of completed interviews. These measures were designed to detect inconsistencies, confirm respondent authenticity, and ensure adherence to protocol. Following fieldwork, the dataset underwent thorough cleaning and validation procedures prior to final delivery. All processes were conducted in compliance with professional research ethics standards. No personally identifiable information (PII) was shared at any stage, in accordance with ESOMAR guidelines on data protection and respondent confidentiality.

5 Chapter summary

5.1 Sense of security

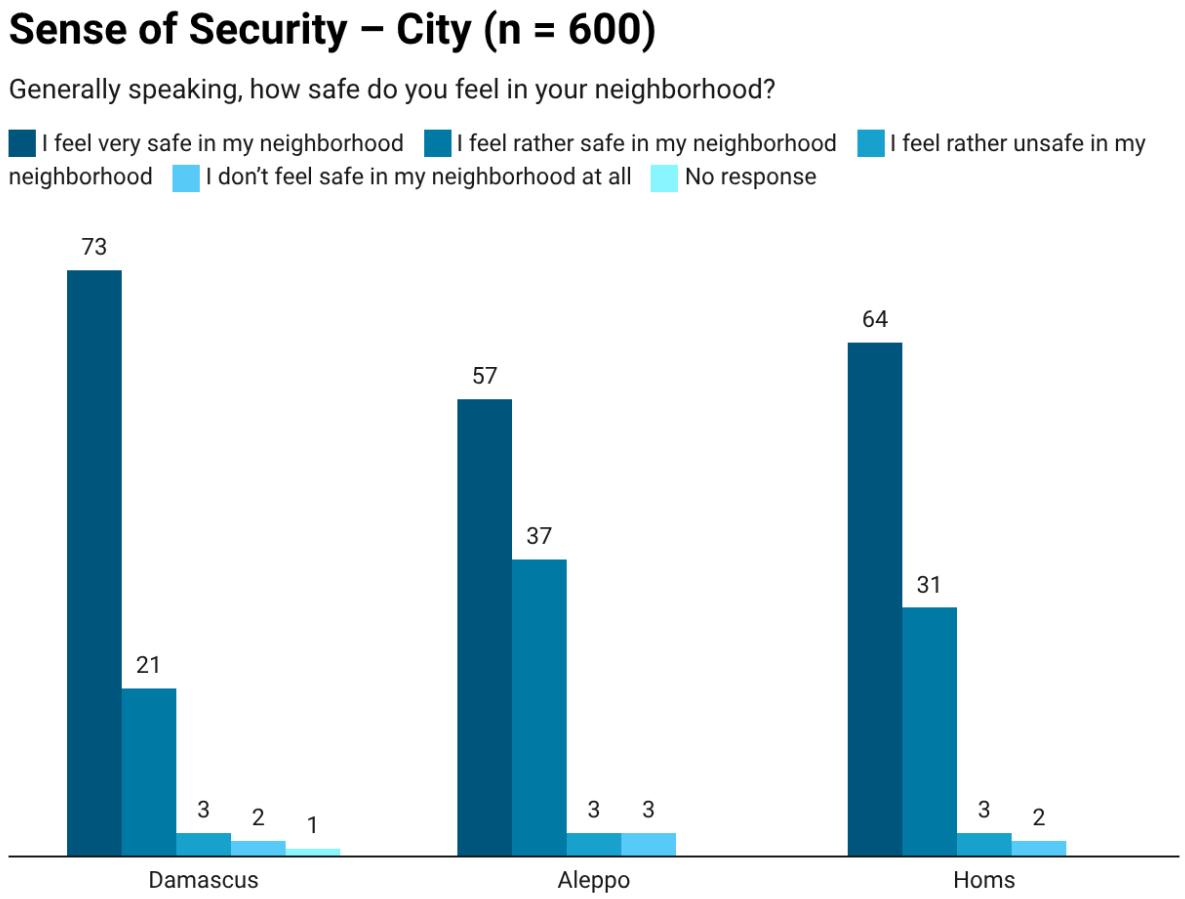
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65 % of all respondents (n = 600) feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 30 % feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 3 % feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 2 % do not feel safe at all.



73 % of Damascus respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 64 % of Homs and 57 % of Aleppo respondents. 37 % of Aleppo residents feel rather safe in their

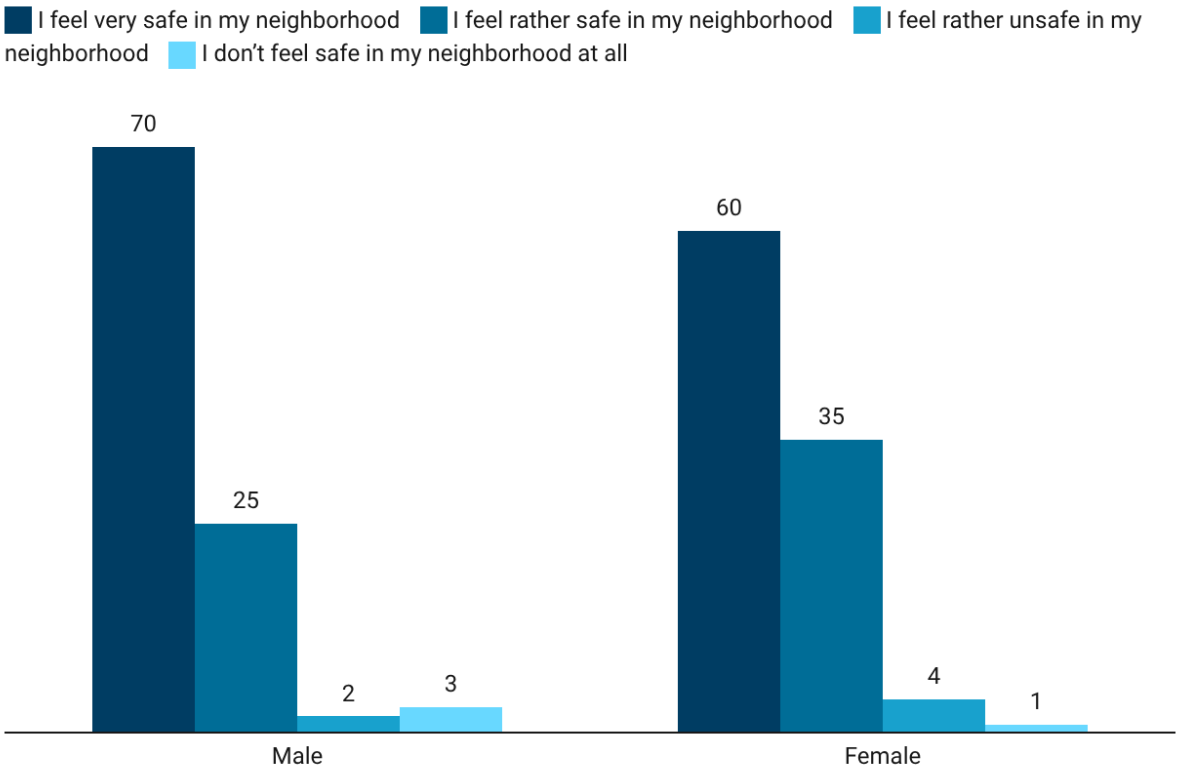
neighborhood, while the same is true for 31 % of Homs and 21 % of Damascus residents. Among all three city groups, 3 % each feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood. 3 % of Aleppo respondents do not feel safe in their neighborhood, while the same is true for 2 % of each Damascus and Homs respondents. 1 % of Damascus respondents did not answer.



70 % of male and 60 % of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 35 % of female and 25 % of male respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 4 % of female and 2 % of male respondents feel rather unsafe, while 3 % of male and 1 % of 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?



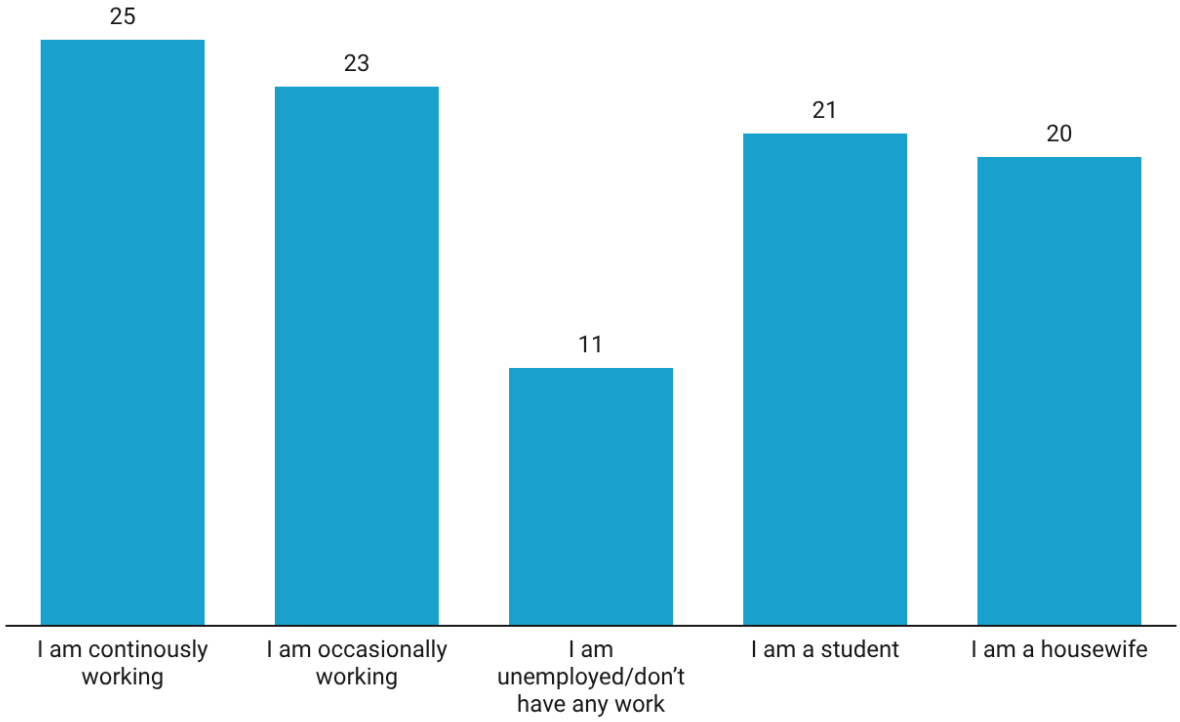
5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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In the present sample (n = 600), 25 % work continuously, while 23 % have occasional jobs. 21 % of the survey participants are pursuing their education. 20 % are housewives, while 11 % are unemployed/do not work currently.

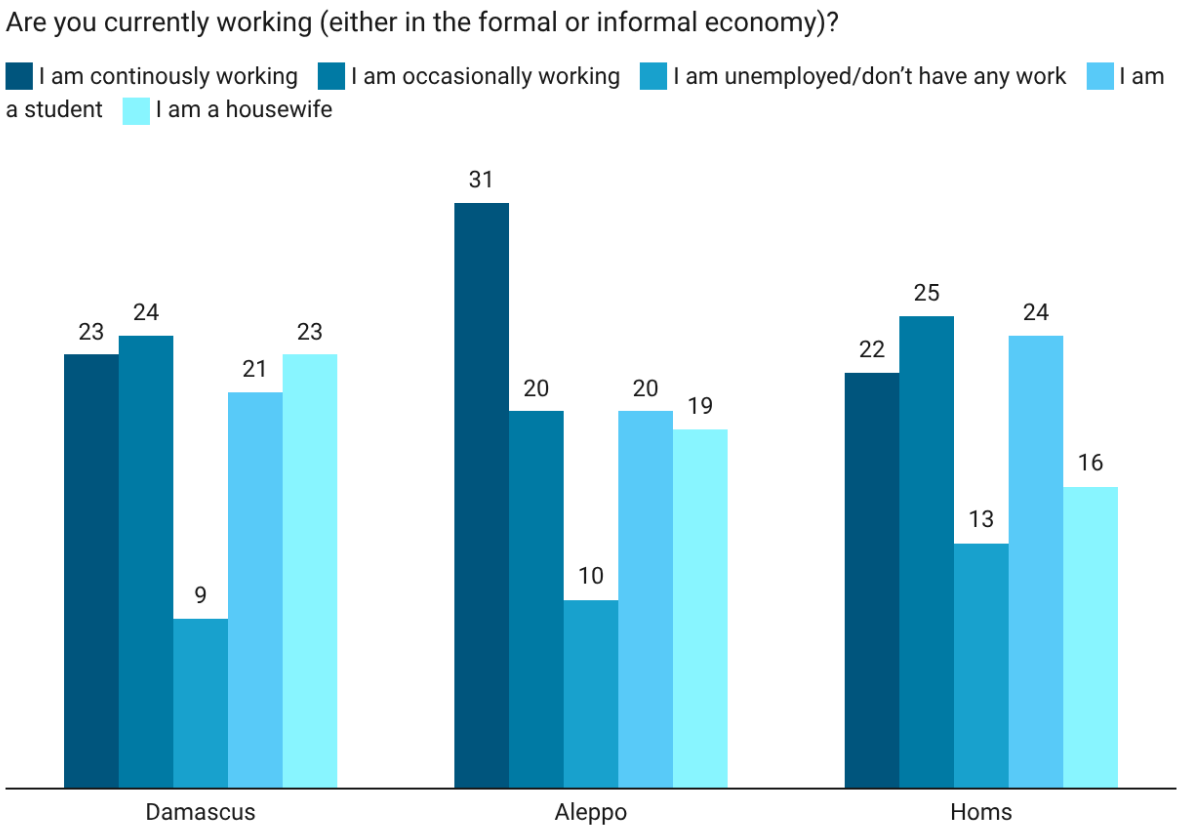
Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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



City comparison (n = 600) shows that 31 % work continuously in Aleppo, while this is true for 23 % in Damascus and 22 % in Homs. The proportion of those working occasionally is highest in Homs with 25 %, followed by Damascus with 24 %, and Aleppo with 20 %. The percentage of being unemployed/not working currently is highest in Homs with 13 %, followed by Aleppo with 10 % and Damascus with 9 %. The proportion of students is highest in Homs (24 %), followed by Damascus with 21 %, and Aleppo with 20 %. 23 % of Damascus respondents are housewives, while this is true for 19 % in Aleppo, and 16 % in Homs.

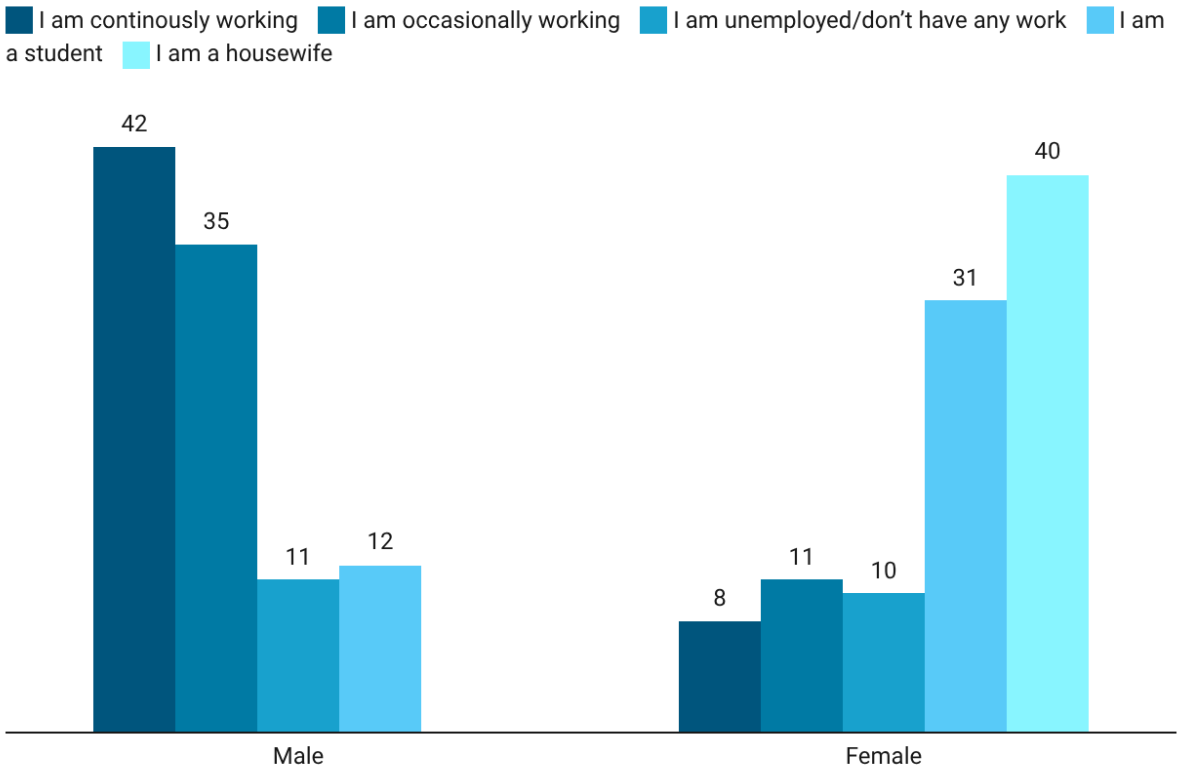
Occupation – City (n = 600)



Gender comparison (n = 600) reveals that 42 % of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 8 % of female respondents. 35 % of male respondents and 11 % of female respondents work occasionally. 11 % of male respondents are unemployed, while this is true for 10 % of female respondents. The proportion of those studying is lower among men (12 %) than among women (31 %). 40 % of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

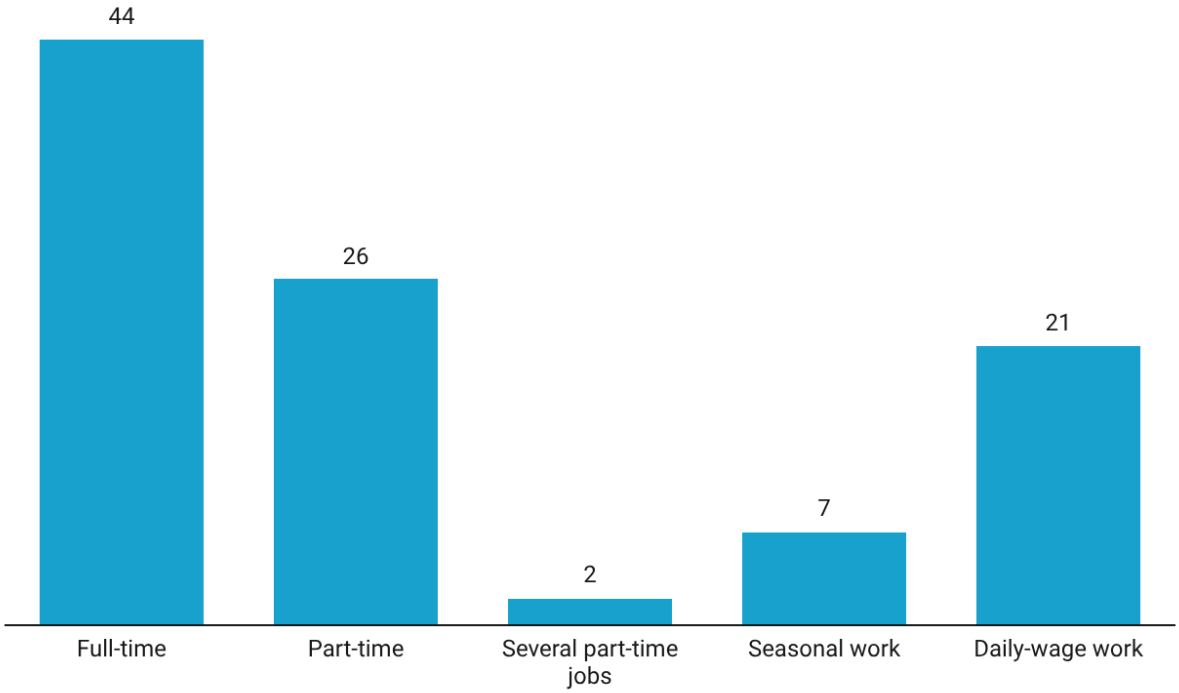
Are you currently working (either in the formal or informal economy)?



44 % of those working either continuously or occasionally (n = 290) are full-time workers, while 26 % are part-time workers. 2 % of all working respondents have several part-time jobs, while 7 % work as seasonal workers. 21 % work as daily wage workers.

Type of Occupation – Total (n = 290)

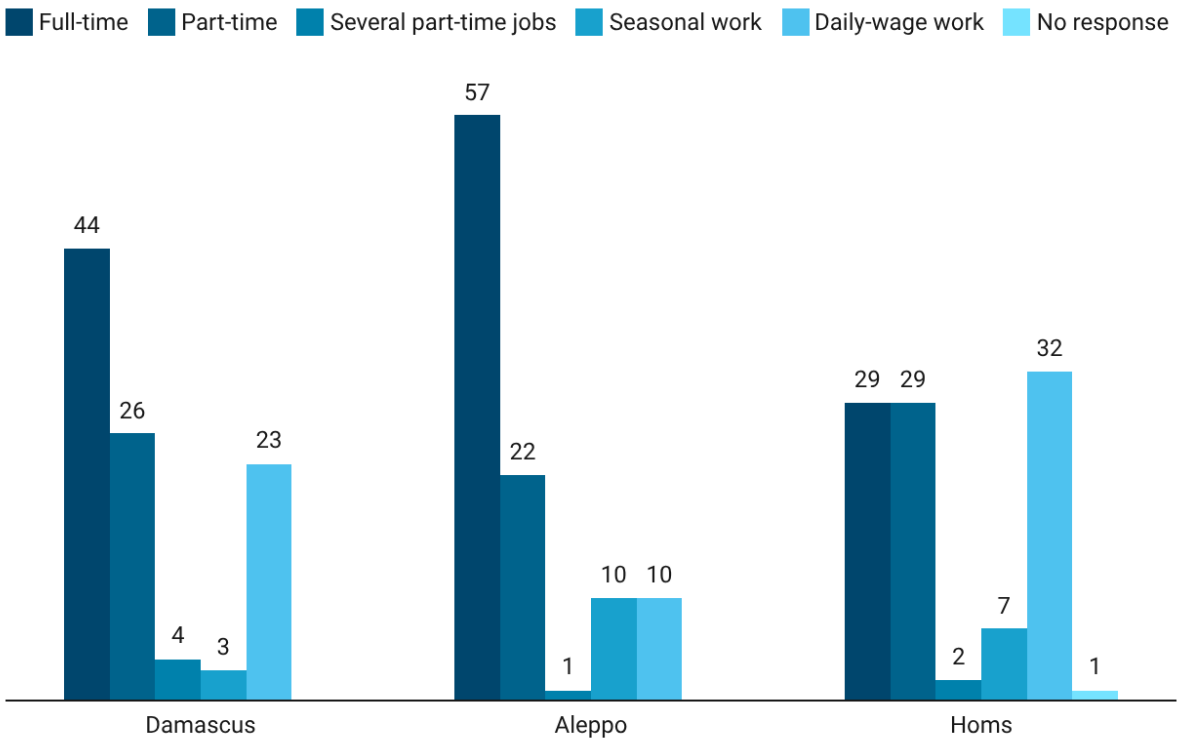
Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?



The largest share of full-time workers can be found among Aleppo residents with 57 %, followed by Damascus with 44 %, and Homs with 29 %. The percentage of those reporting to work part-time is 29 % in Homs, 26 % in Damascus, and 22 % in Aleppo. The largest proportion of those having several part-time jobs can be found among Damascus respondents with 4 %, followed by Homs respondents with 2 %, and Aleppo respondents with 1 %. 10 % of Aleppo residents are seasonal workers, followed by 7 % of Homs residents, and 3 % of Damascus residents. 32 % of Homs respondents are daily-wage workers, while this is true for 23 % of Damascus and 10 % of Aleppo respondents. 1 % of Homs respondents did not answer.

Type of Occupation – City (n = 290)

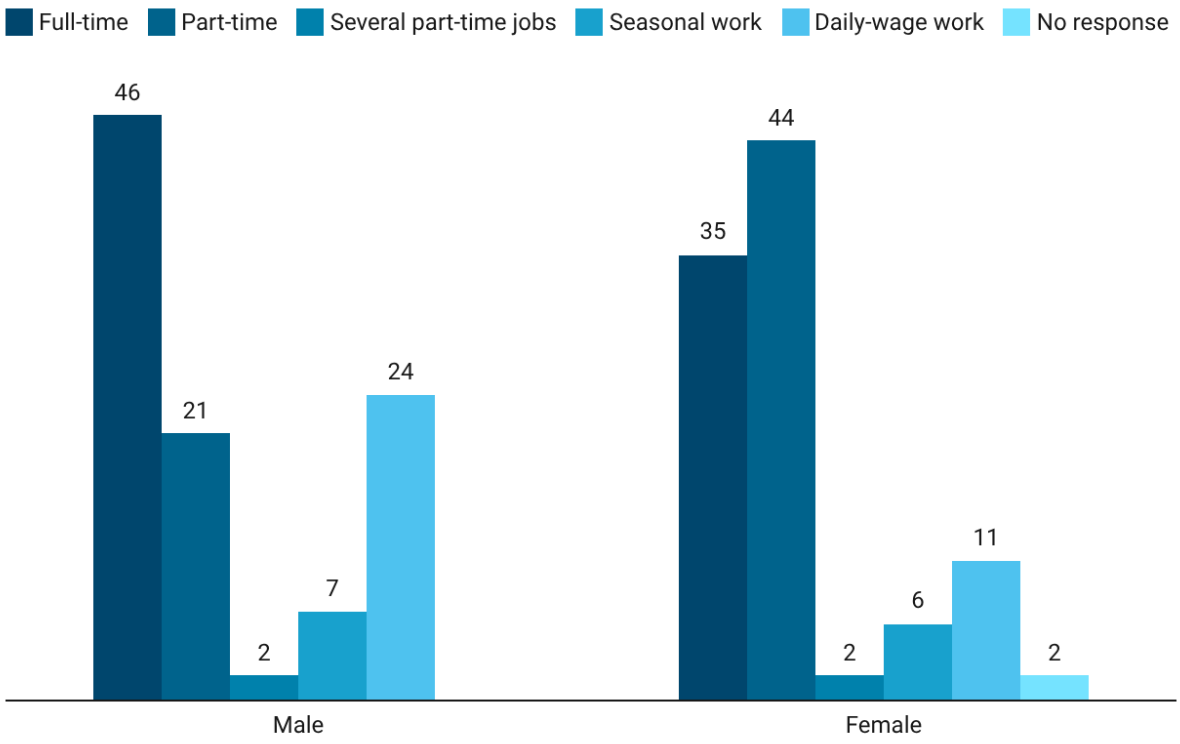
Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?



Gender comparison (n = 290) reveals that the percentage of those working full-time is higher among male respondents (46 %) than among female respondents (35 %). The proportion of part-time workers is higher among women with 44 % than among men with 21 %. Among male and female respondents, 2 % each have several part-time jobs. The proportion of daily-wage workers is 24 % among male and 11 % among female respondents. 7 % of male and 6 % of female respondents work as seasonal workers. 2 % of female respondents did not answer.

Type of Occupation – Gender (n = 290)

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



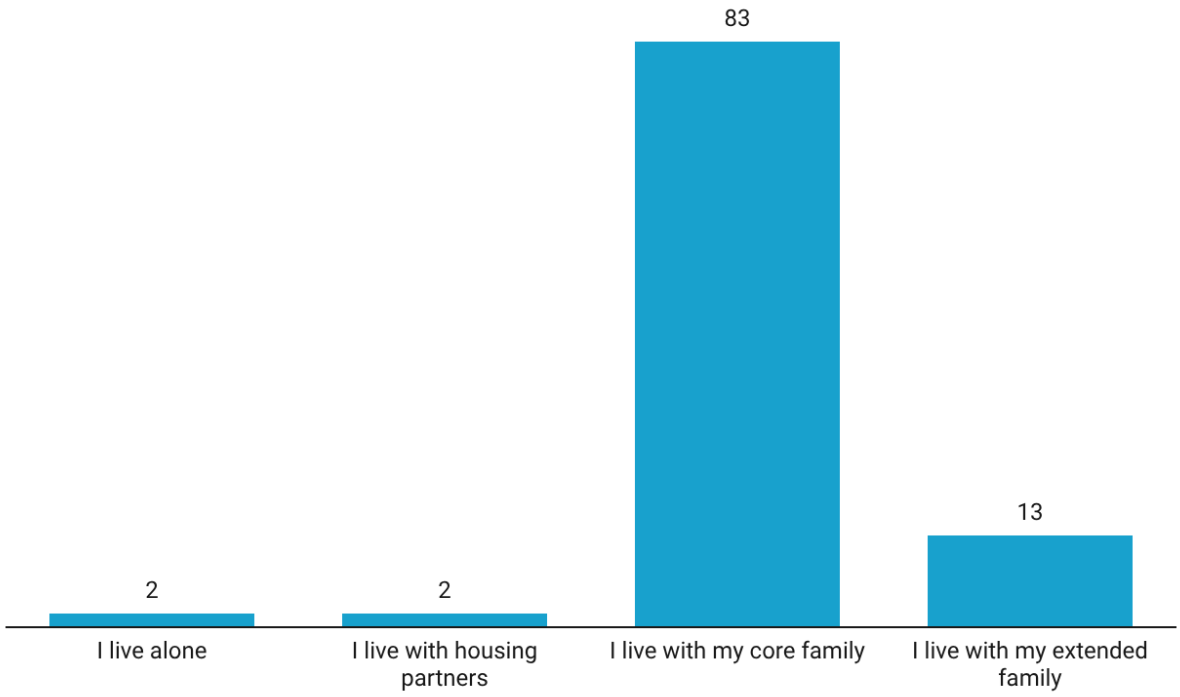
5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing costs

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2 % of the respondents (n = 600) live alone, while 2 % live with their housing partners. 83 % live with their core family, while 13 % live with their extended family.

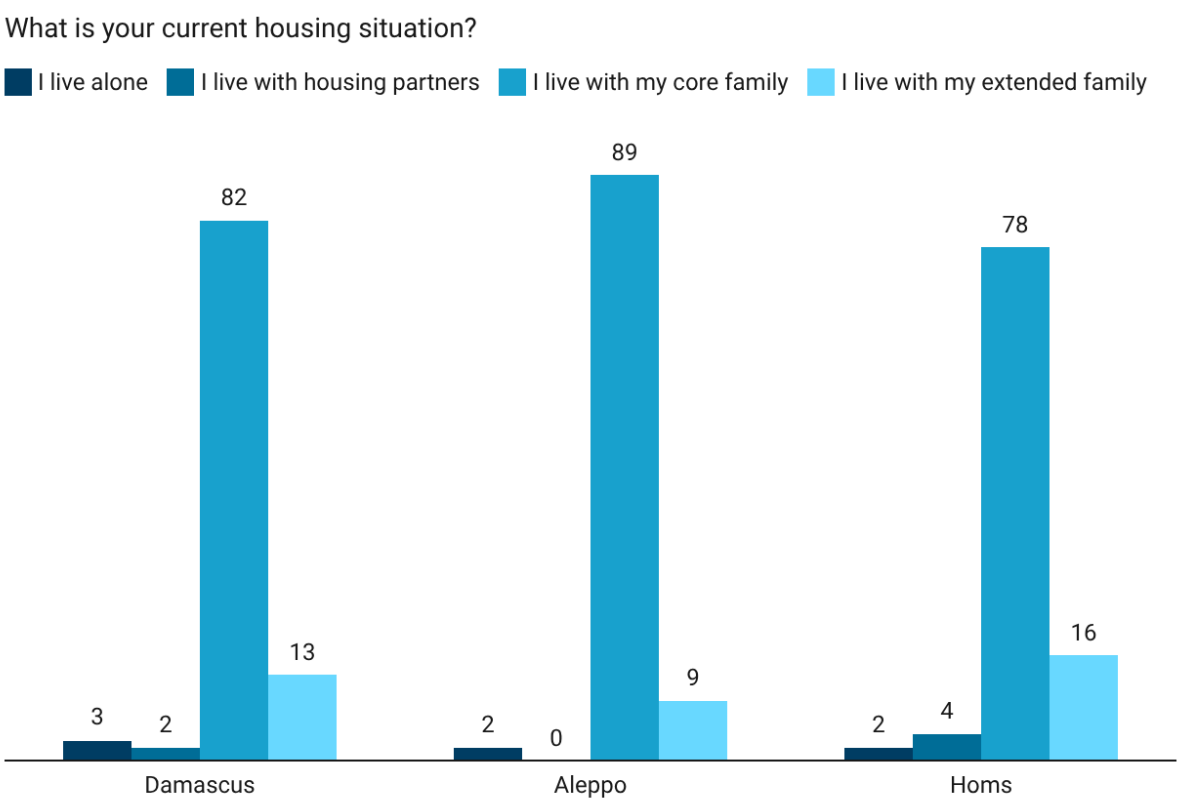
Current housing situation – Total (n = 600)

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 Aleppo respondents (89 %), followed by Damascus with 82 %, and Homs with 78 %.The highest proportion of those living with their extended family can be found in Homs with 16 %, followed by Damascus with 13 %, and Aleppo with 9 %. 4 % of Homs respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 2 % in Damascus. In Damascus, 3 % live alone, while this is true for 2 % among each Aleppo and Homs respondents.

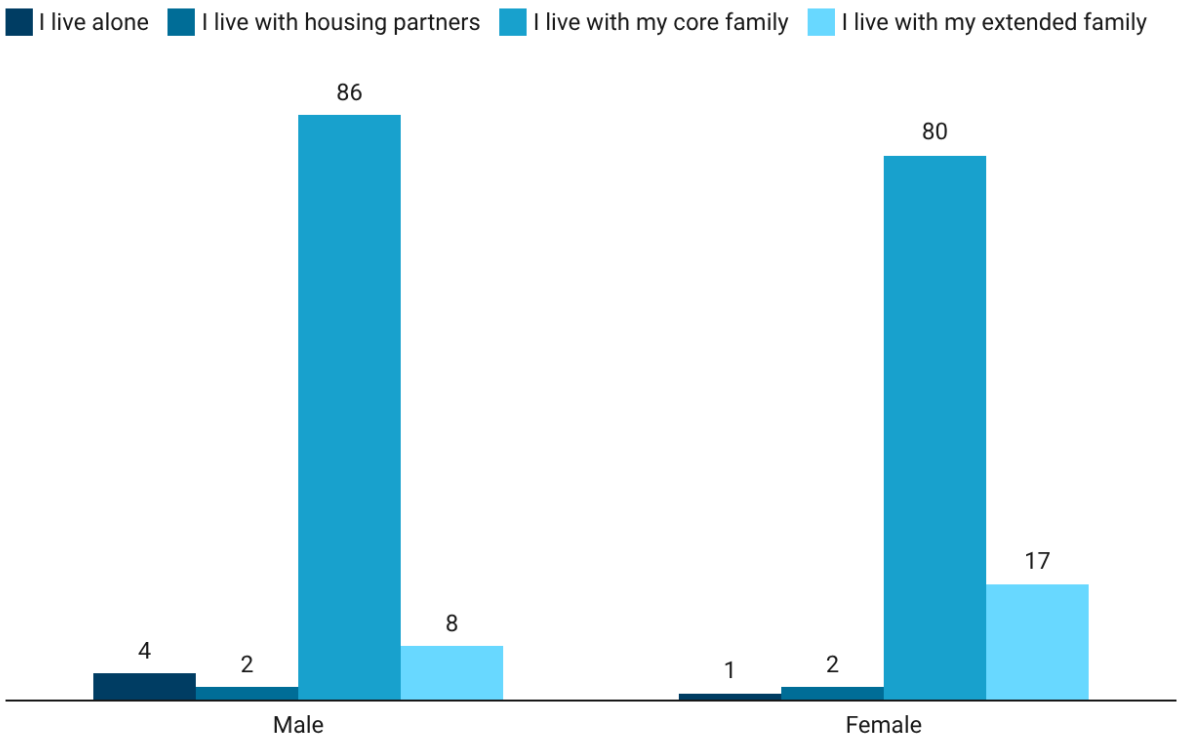
Current housing situation – City (n = 600)



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 86 % of male and 80 % of female respondents live with their core family. 17 % of female and 8 % of male survey participants live with their extended family. Among male respondents, 4 % live alone, while this is true for 1 % of female respondents. Among male and female respondents, 2 % each live with their housing partners.

Current housing situation – Gender (n = 600)

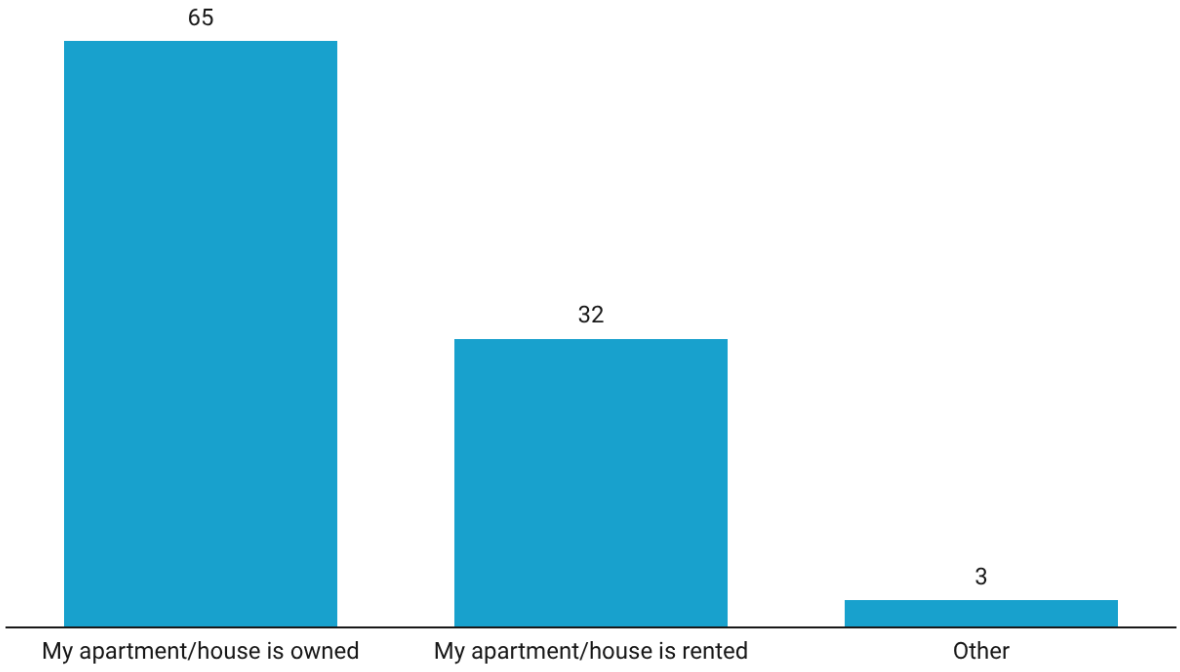
What is your current housing situation?



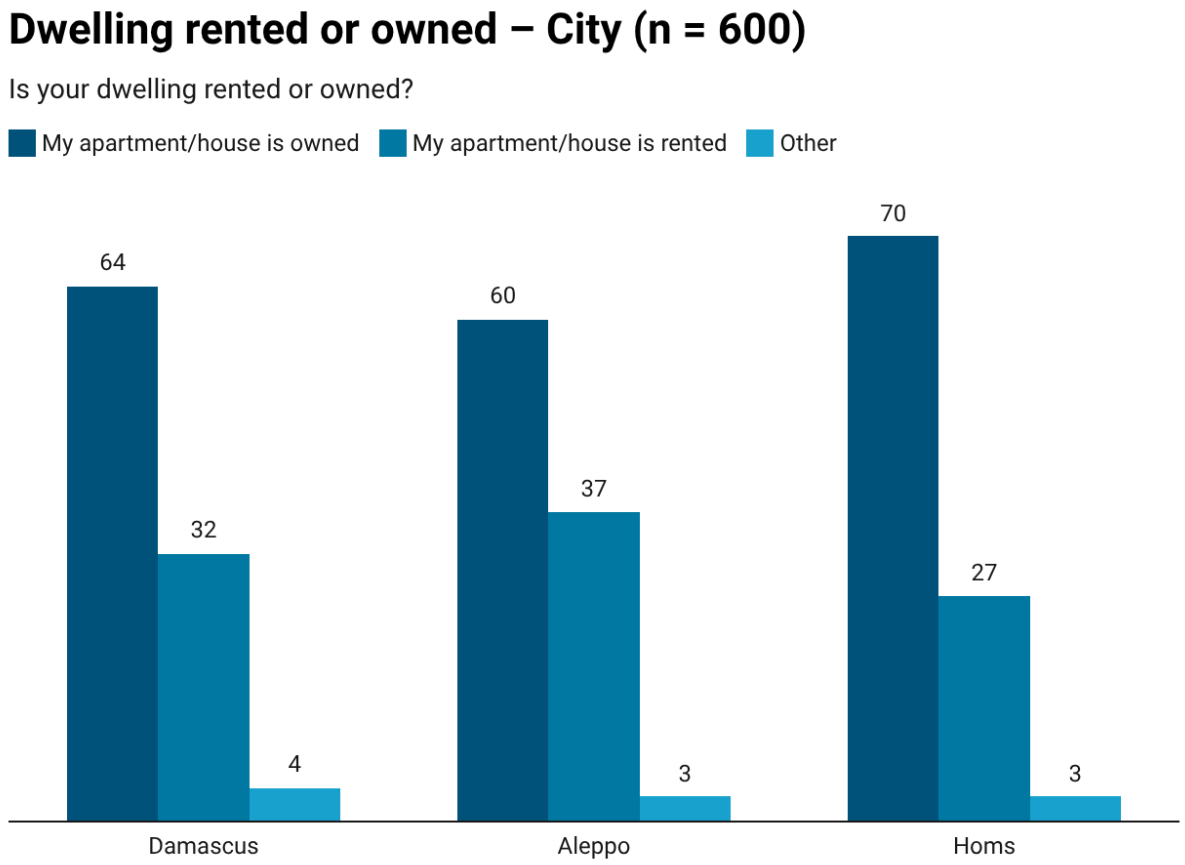
65 % of the respondents (n = 600) live in an apartment or house they own, while 32 % live in an apartment or house they rent. 3 % live in another type of accommodation.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

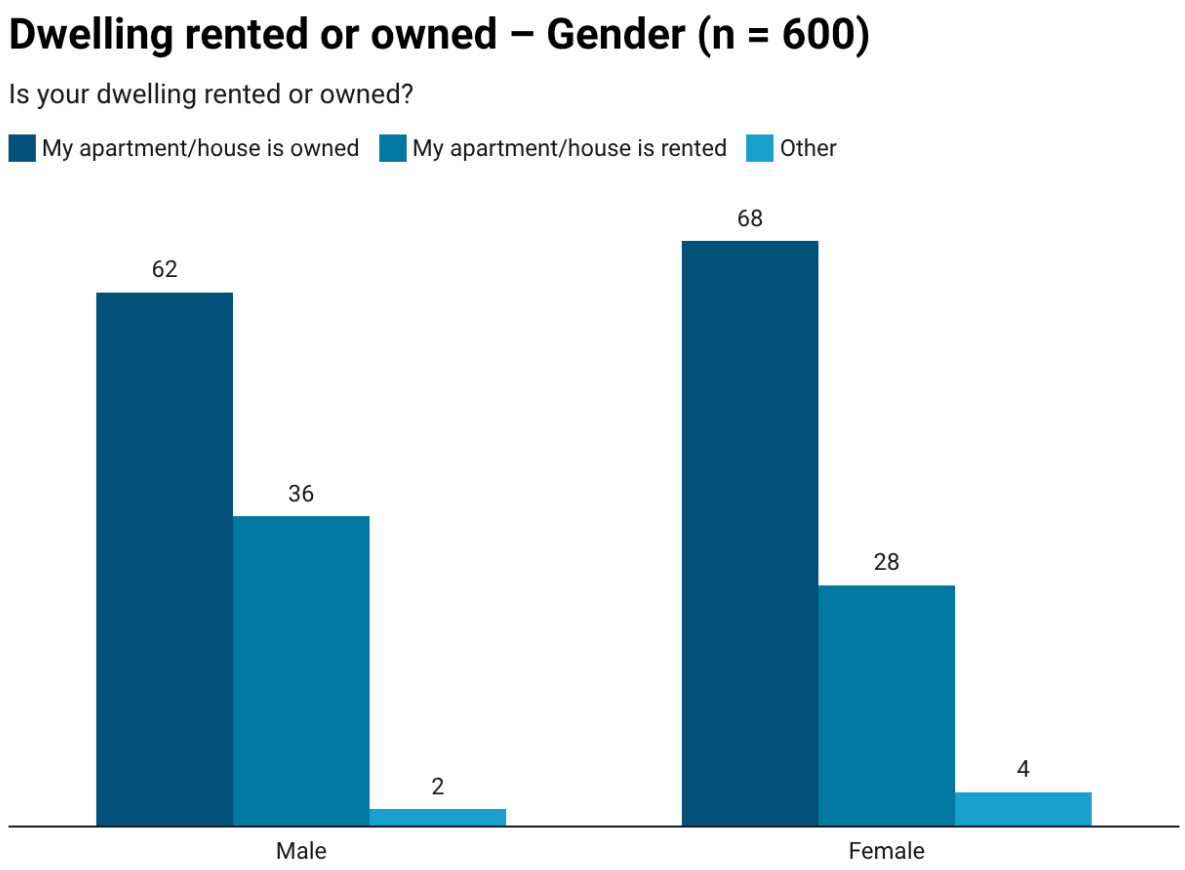
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



City comparison (n = 600) shows that the highest proportion of those owning an apartment or house is to be found in Homs with 70 %, while this is true for 64 % in Damascus, and 60 % in Aleppo. The highest proportion of those living in an apartment or house they rent is in Aleppo with 37 %, followed by Damascus with 32 %, and Homs with 27 %. 4 % of Damascus respondents live in another accommodation, while this is true for 3 % among each Aleppo and Homs respondents.



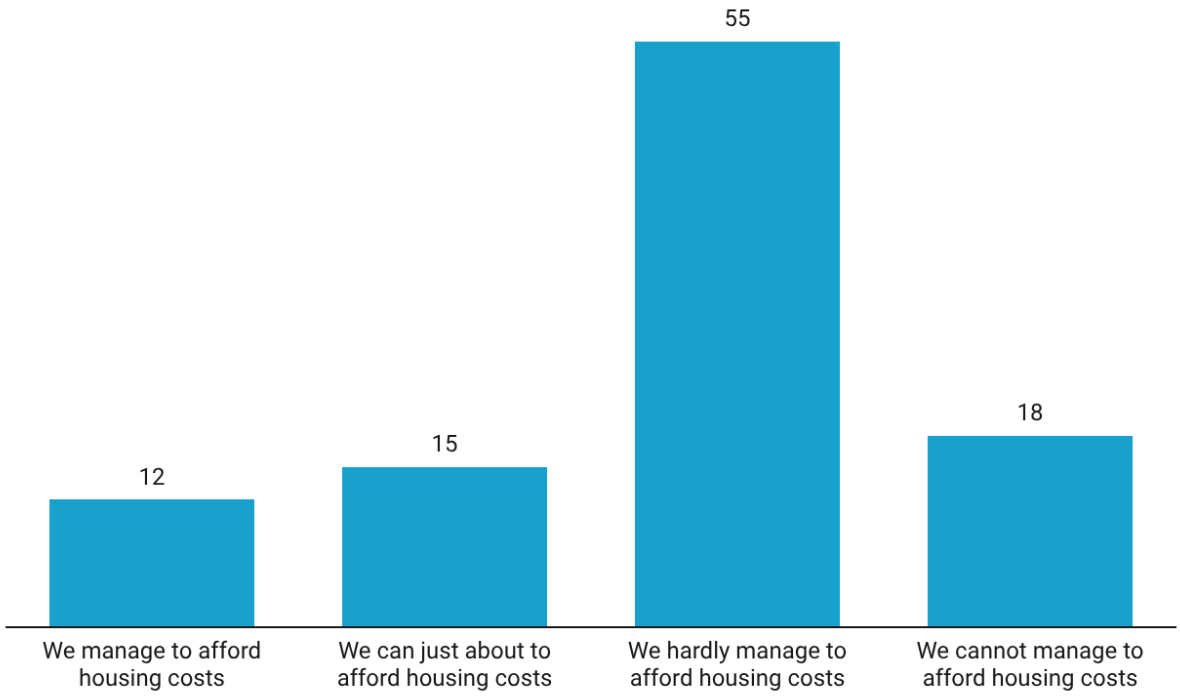
68 % of female and 62 % of male respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 36 % of male respondents and 28 % of female respondents live in an accommodation they rent. 4 % of female and 2 % of male respondents live in another accommodation.



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 12 % manage to afford the housing costs. 15 % of the respondents can just about afford the housing costs (n = 600). 55 % of the 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)

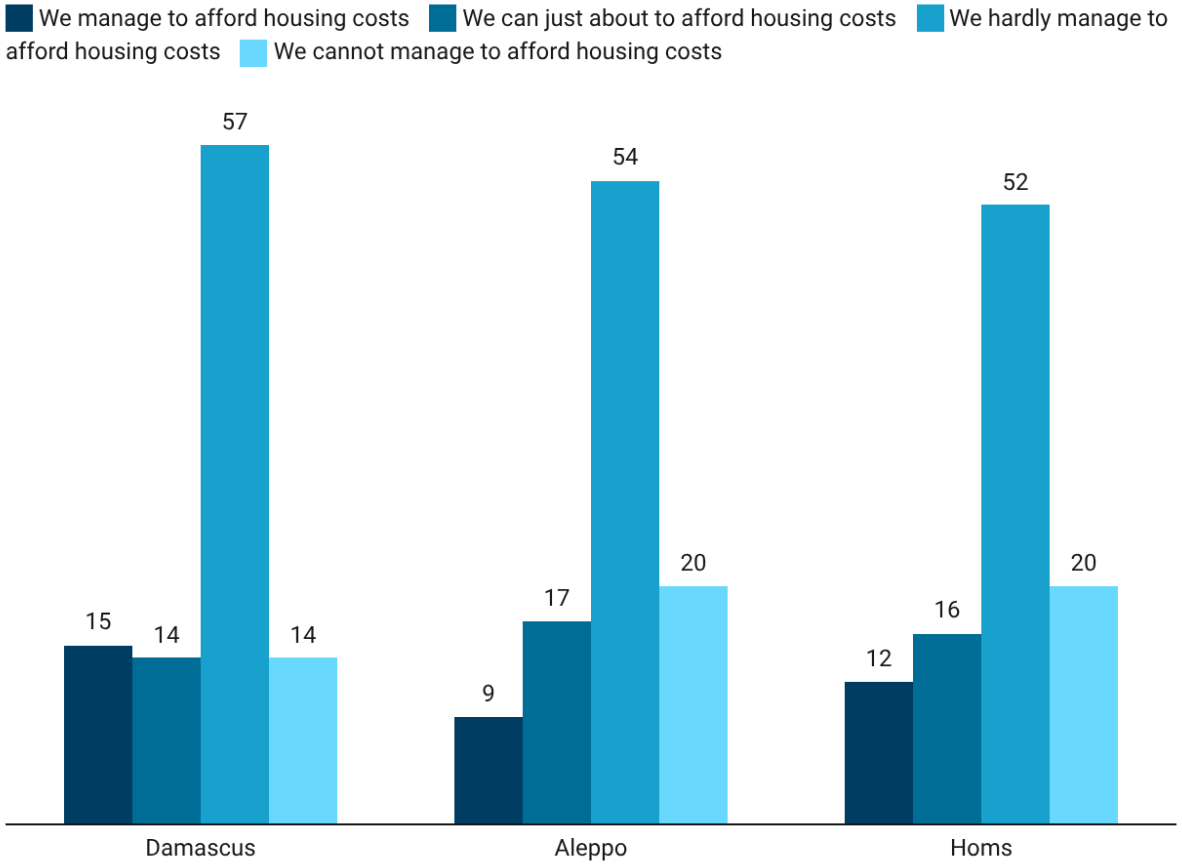
What is the impact of current housing costs (rent, heating, electricity, water)?



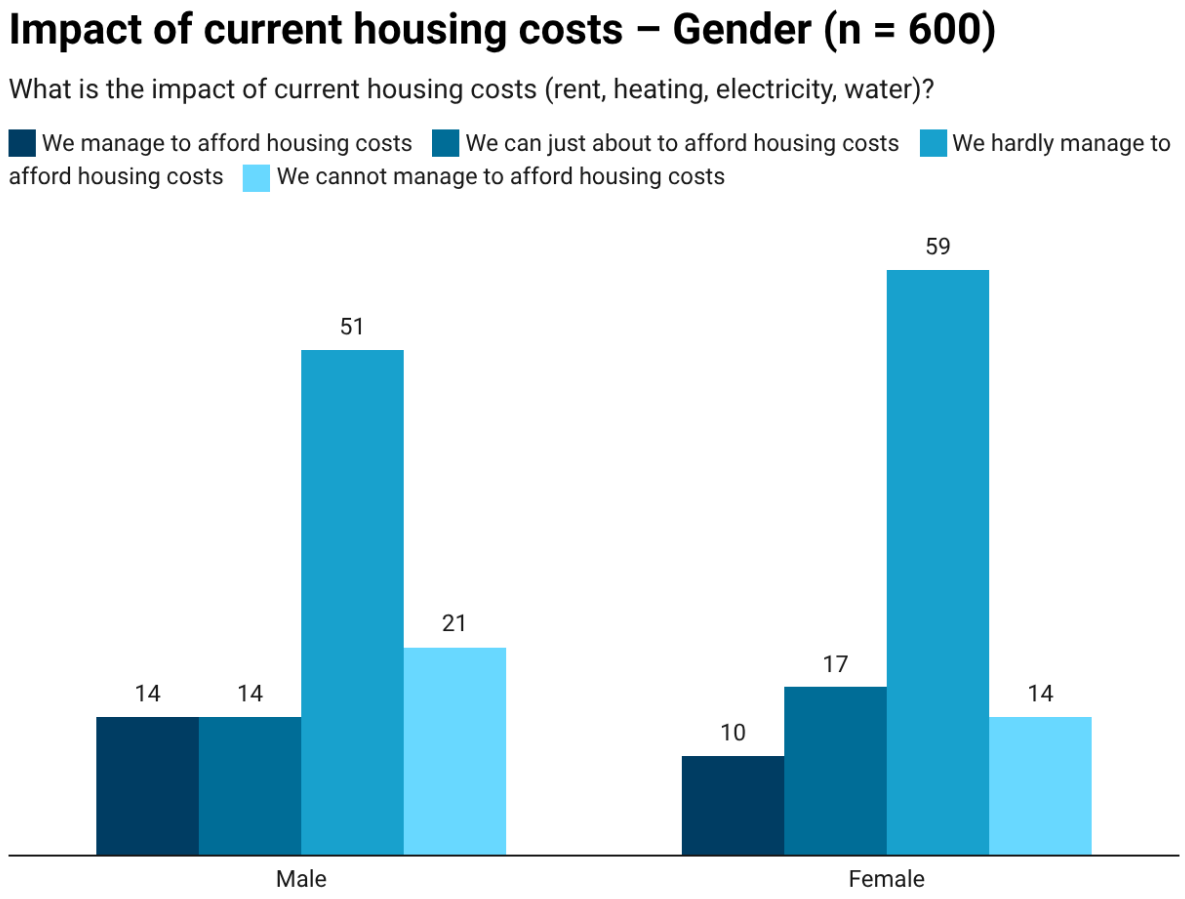
City comparison (n = 600) shows that 15 % of Damascus respondents, 12 % of Homs respondents, and 9 % of Aleppo respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 17 % of Aleppo residents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 16 % of Homs and 14 % of Damascus residents. 57 % of Damascus respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 54 % of Aleppo and 52 % of Homs residents. The highest proportion of those not managing to cover housing costs is to be found among Aleppo and Homs residents with each 20 %, followed by Damascus with 14 %.

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

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



14 % of male respondents and 10 % of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs. 17 % of female respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 14 % of male residents. 59 % of female respondents hardly manage to afford housing costs, while the share among male respondents is 51 %. The proportion of those who cannot manage to afford housing costs is 21 % among male respondents and 14 % among female respondents.



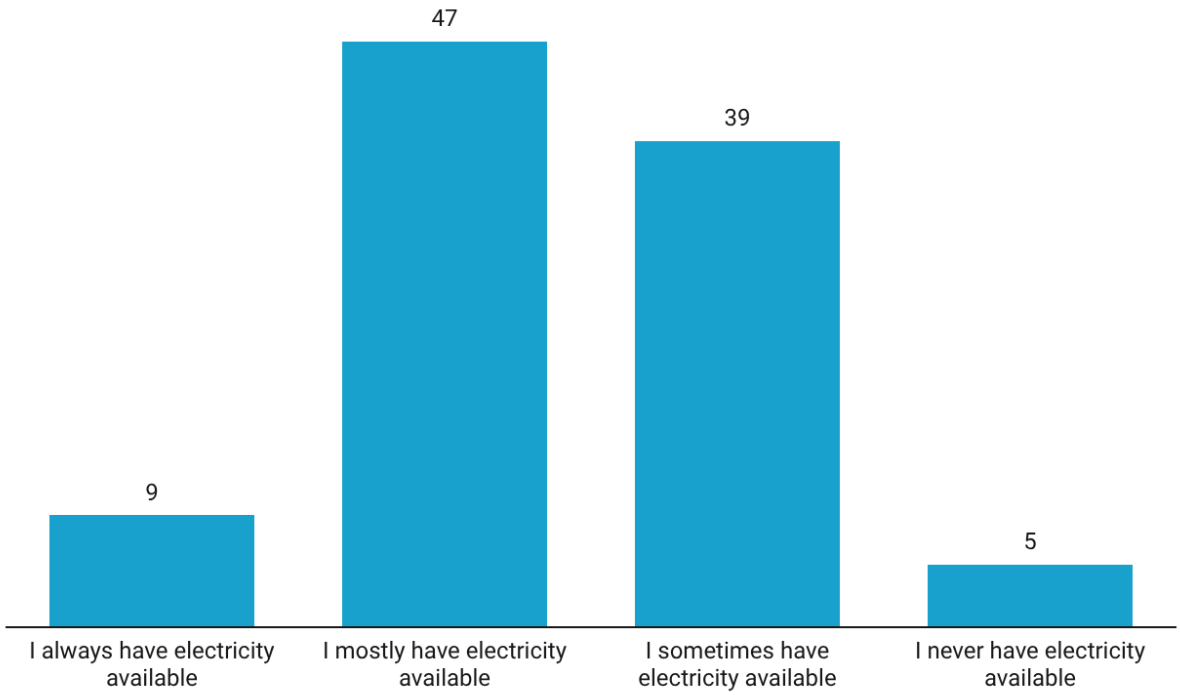
5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

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9 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 47 % mostly have electricity available. 39 % of the respondents sometimes have electricity available, while a share of 5 % never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

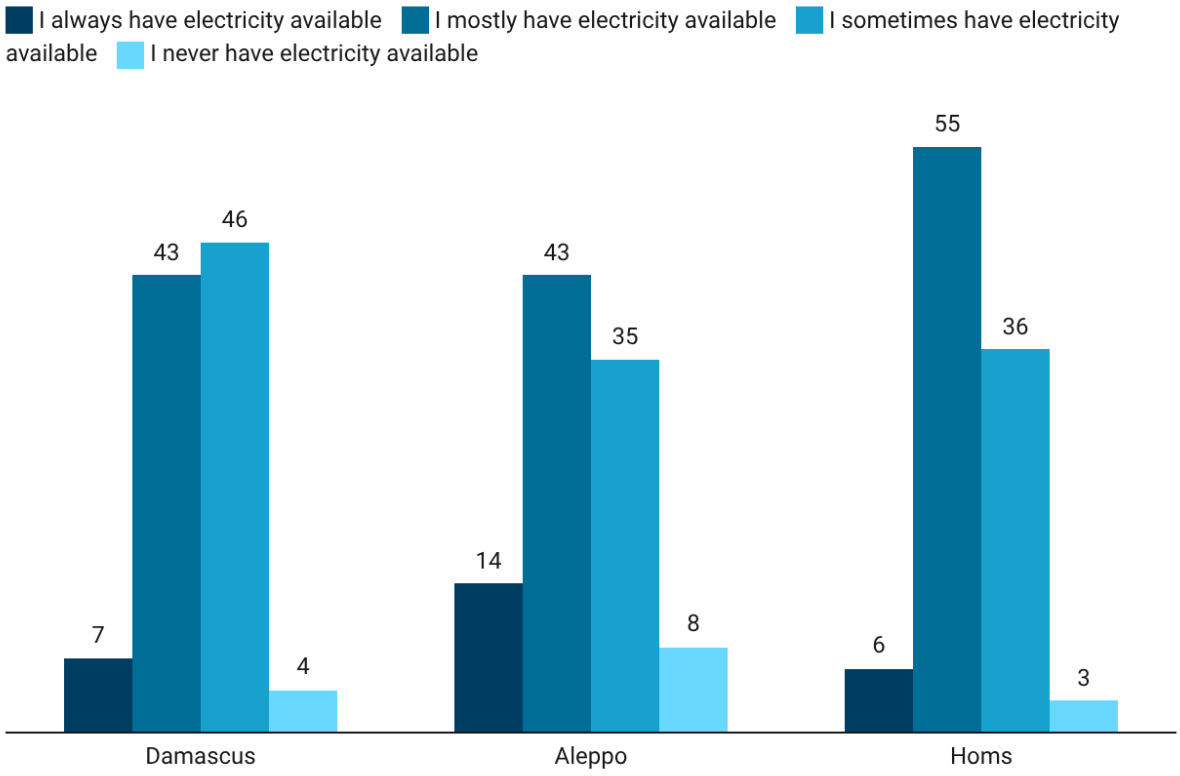
Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



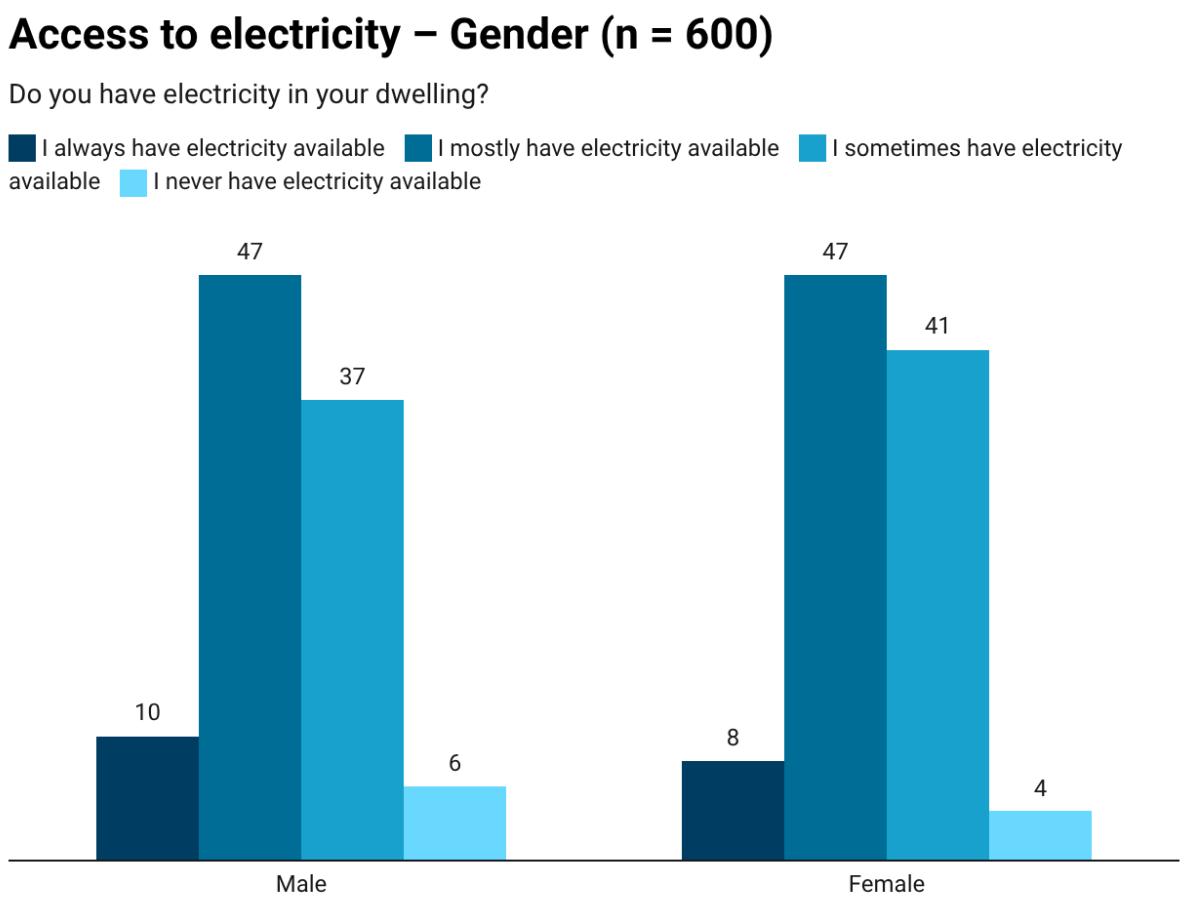
14 % of Aleppo residents always have access to electricity, while this is true for 7 % in Damascus, and 6 % in Homs. 55 % of respondents living in Homs mostly have access to electricity, followed by Aleppo and Damascus with each 43 %. 46 % of Damascus residents sometimes have access to electricity, followed by Homs with 36 %, and Aleppo with 35 %. 8 % of Aleppo residents never have access to electricity, while this is true for 4 % of Damascus and 3 % of Homs residents.

Access to electricity – City (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 10 % of male and 8 % of female respondents always have access to electricity, while among male and female participants, 47 % each mostly have access to electricity. 41 % of female and 37 % of male respondents sometimes have access to electricity, while 6 % of male and 4 % of female survey participants never have access to electricity.



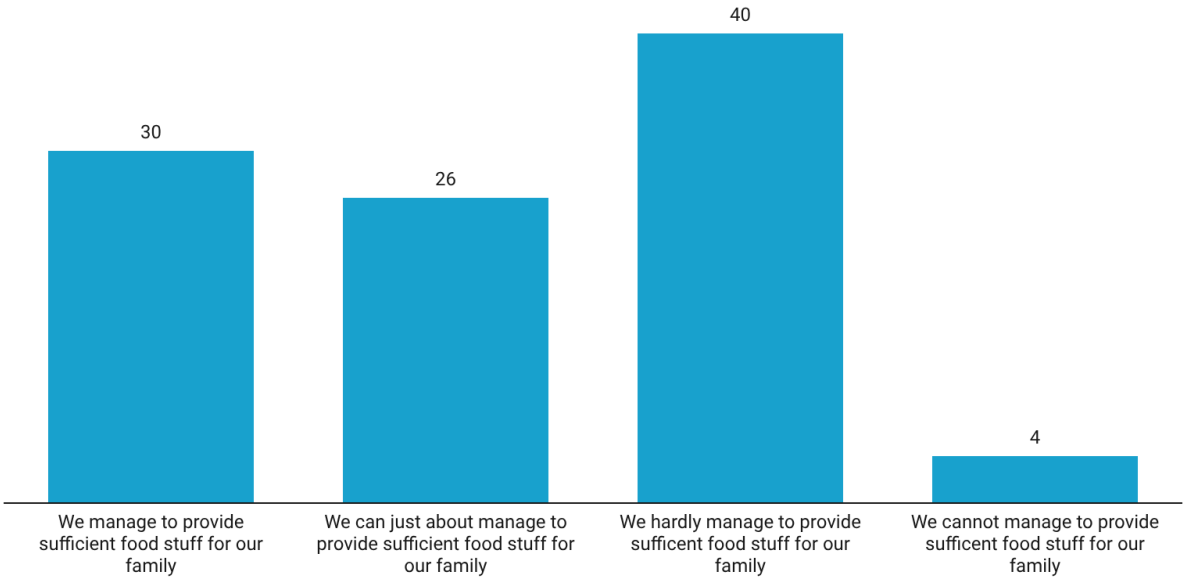
5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

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30 % of the respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 26 % of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for their family. 40 % of the respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family, while 4 % cannot provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

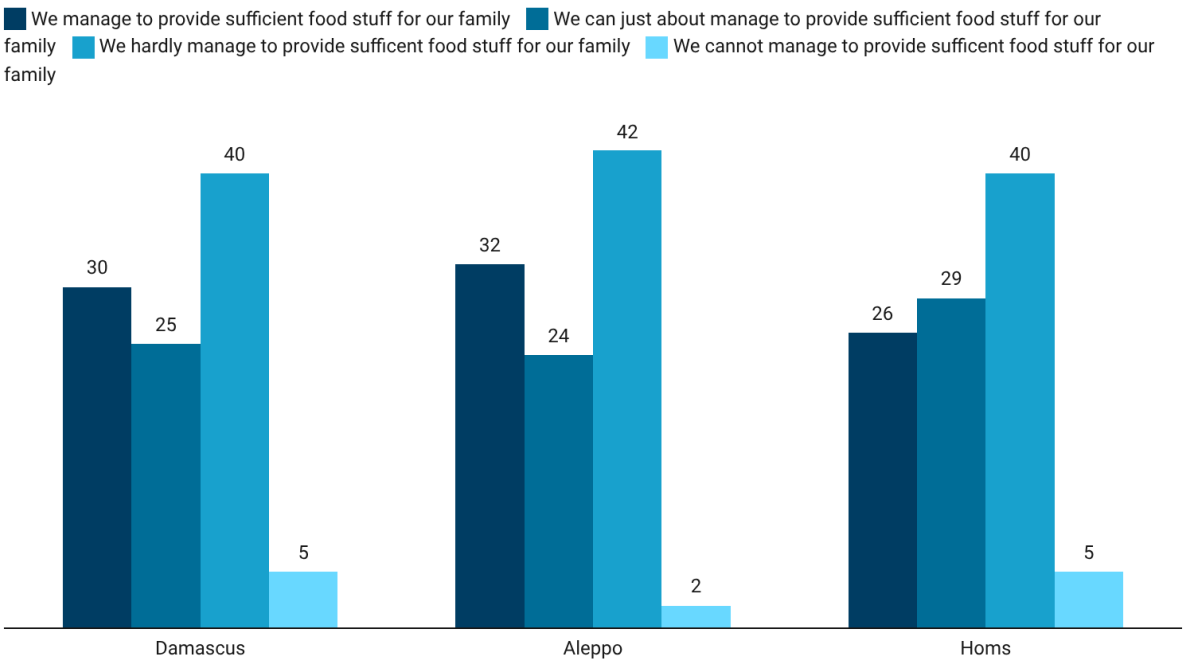
What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?



The highest proportion of those managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family is to be found in Aleppo with 32 %, followed by Damascus with 30 %, and Homs with 26 %. It is in Homs, where 29 % of the respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby this is true for 25 % of respondents in Damascus, and 24 % of respondents in Aleppo. 42 % of Aleppo respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while among Damascus and Homs residents, 40 % each hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. The highest proportion of those not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family can be found among Damascus and Homs residents with each 5 %, followed by Aleppo with 2 %.

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

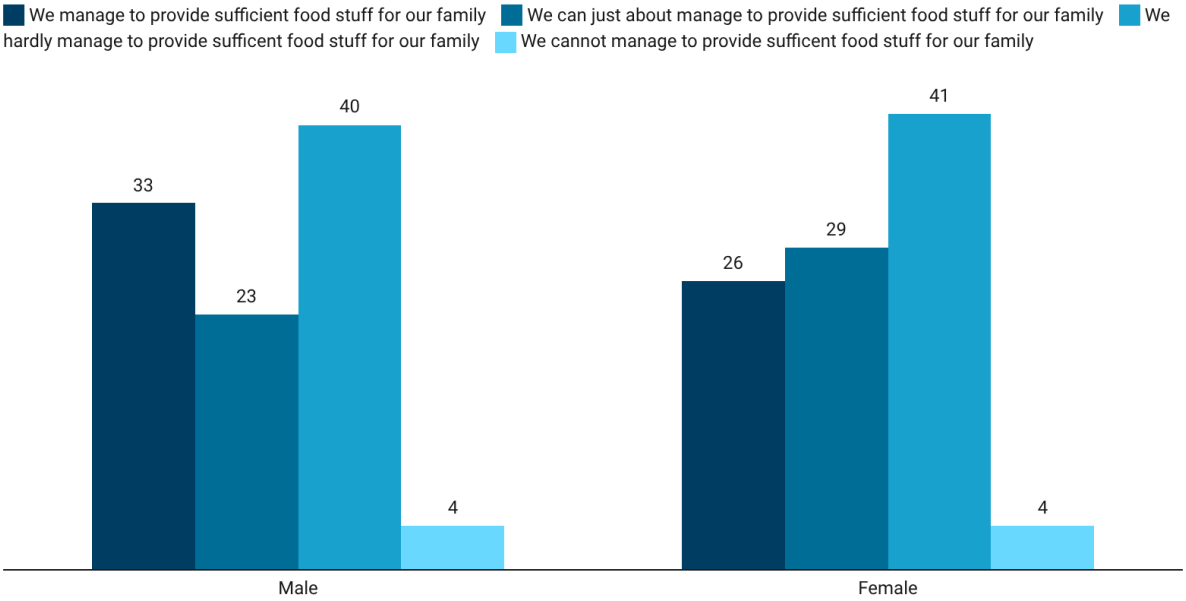
What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?



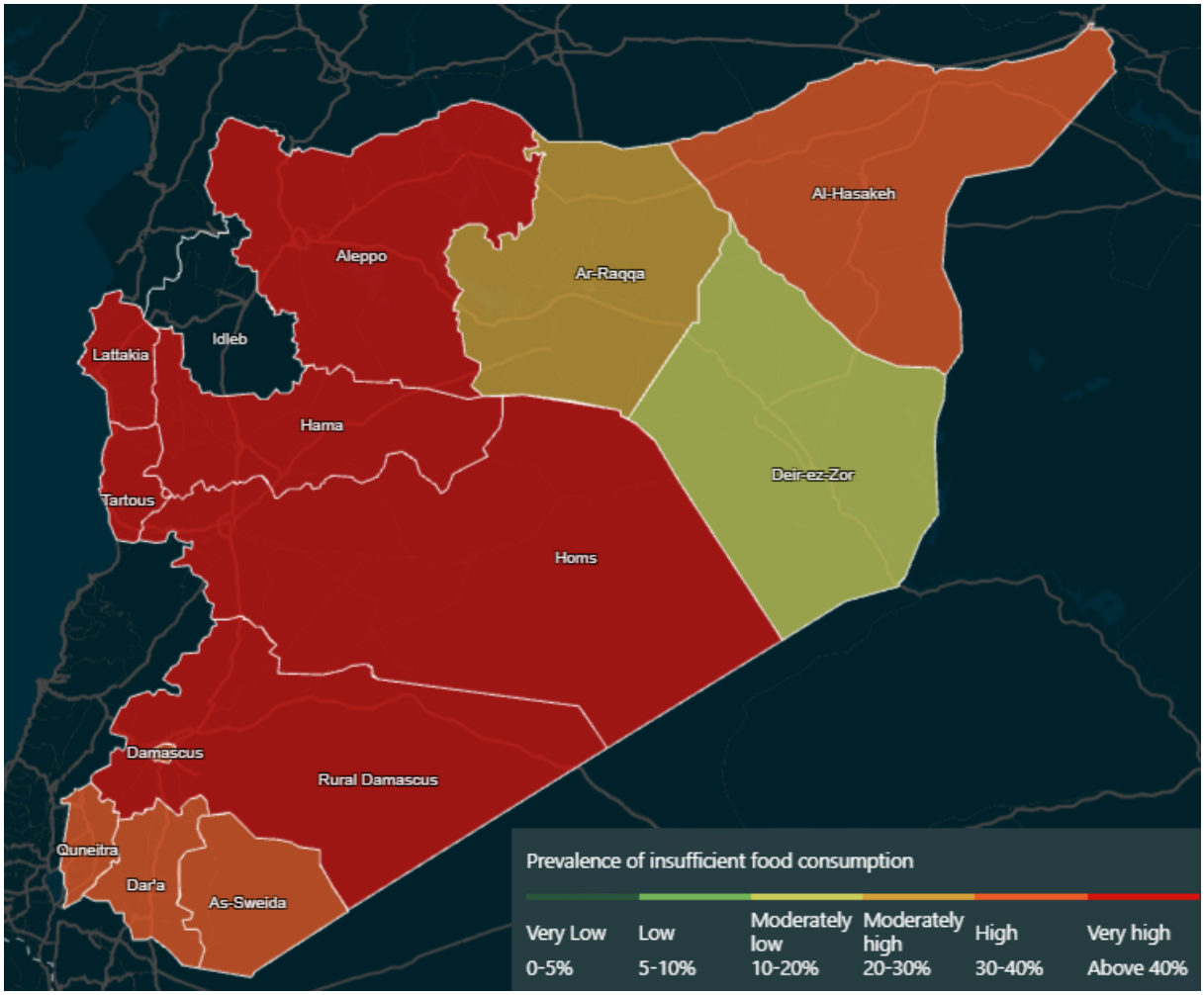
33 % of male and 26 % of female respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 29 % of female and 23 % of male respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 41 % of female and 40 % of male respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. Among male and female respondents, 4 % each 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?



The results of this study are supported by the findings of the HungerMap[1] on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Syria. As shown in the figure below, 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 Western parts of the country are affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured red).



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

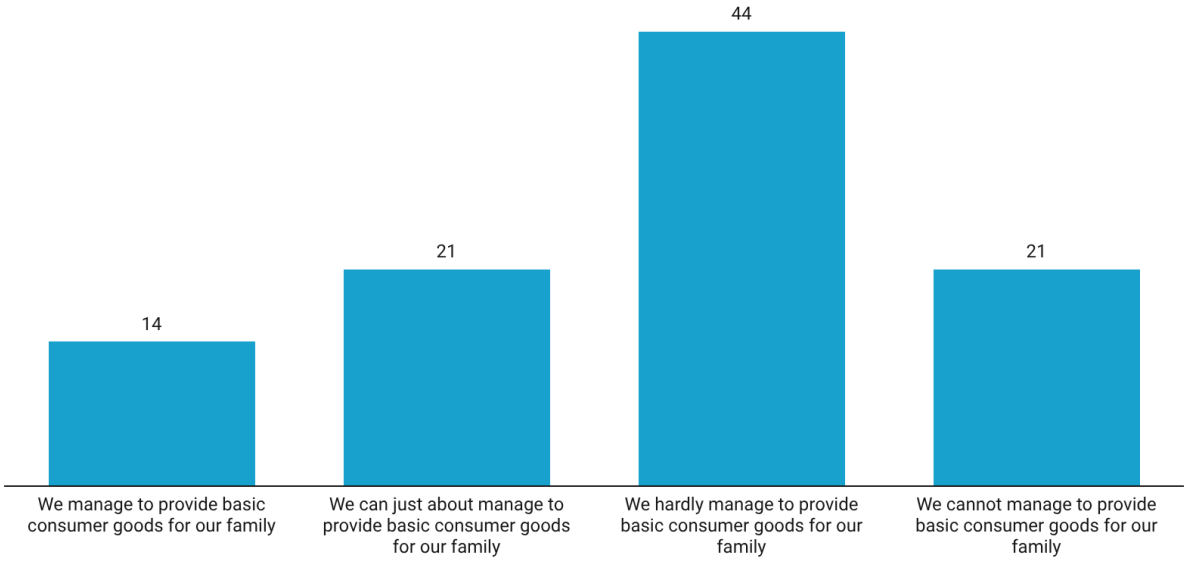
1 The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (https://hungermap.wfp.org/).

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14 % of surveyed participants (n = 600) manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 21 % can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 44 % of the respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 21 % 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)

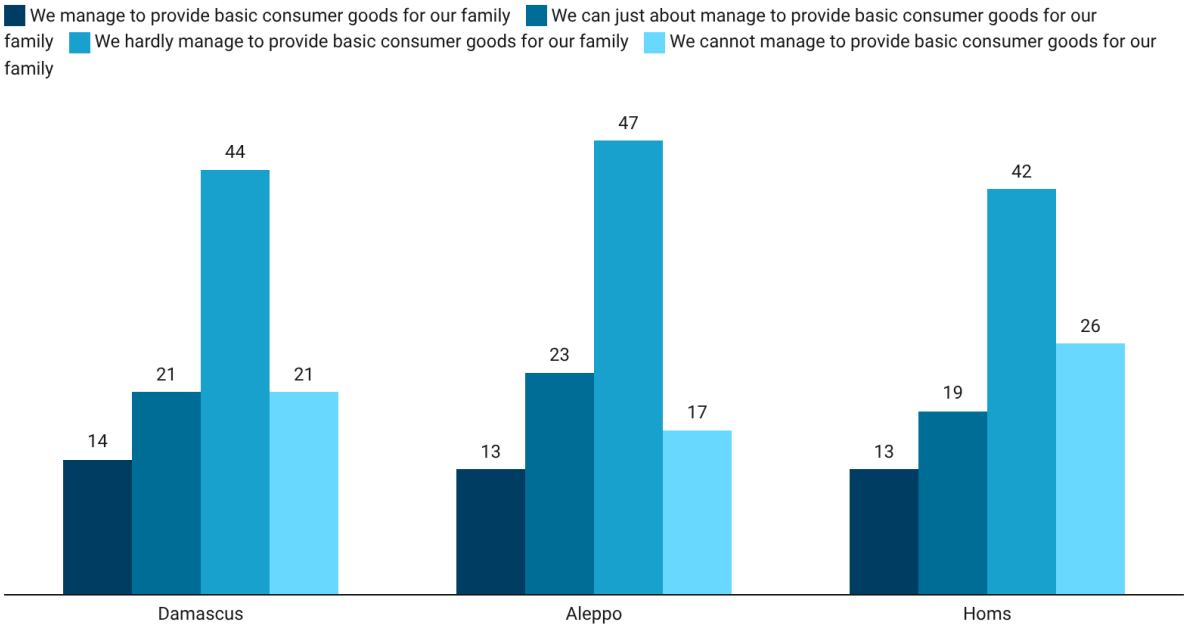
What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?



14 % of Damascus residents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while this is true for 13 % of each Aleppo and Homs respondents. 23 % of Aleppo respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 21 % of Damascus and 19 % of Homs respondents. 47 % of Aleppo respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 44 % of Damascus and 42 % of Homs respondents. 26 % of Homs residents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 21 % of Damascus and 17 % of Aleppo respondents.

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

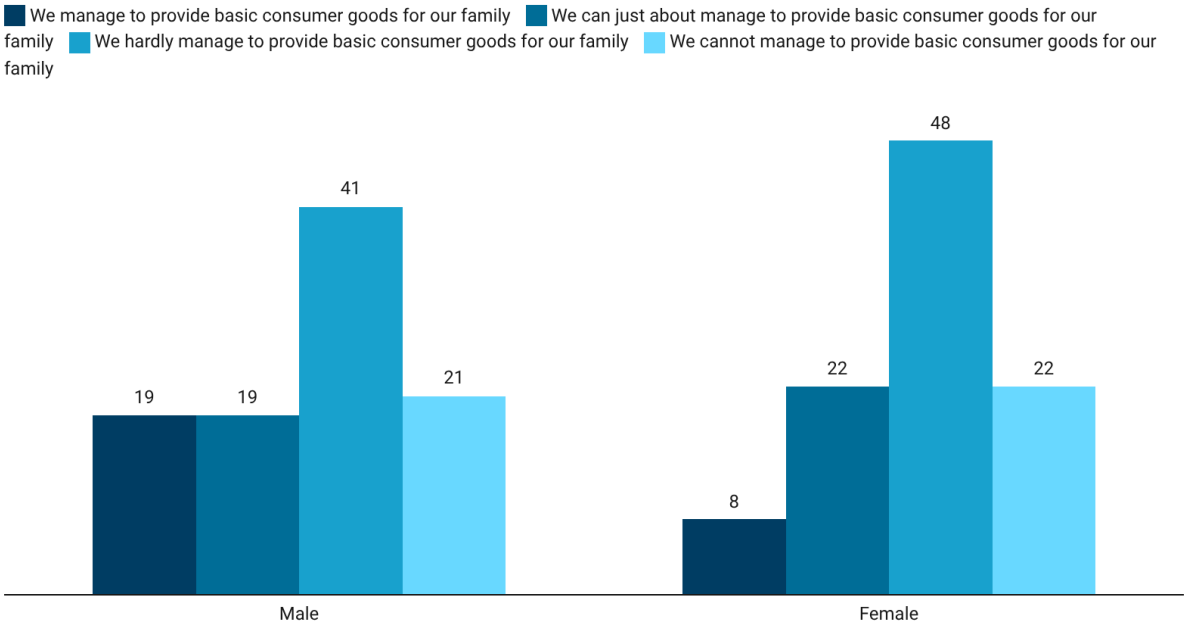
What is the impact of current market prices on your family's ability to buy basic consumer goods (e.g., clothing, shoes, etc.)?



Gender comparison reveals that 19 % of male and 8 % of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods (shoes, clothing, etc.) for their family, while 22 % of female and 19 % of male respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 48 % of female respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 41 % of male respondents. 22 % of female respondents do not manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 21 % of male 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.)?



5.7 Access to clean drinking water

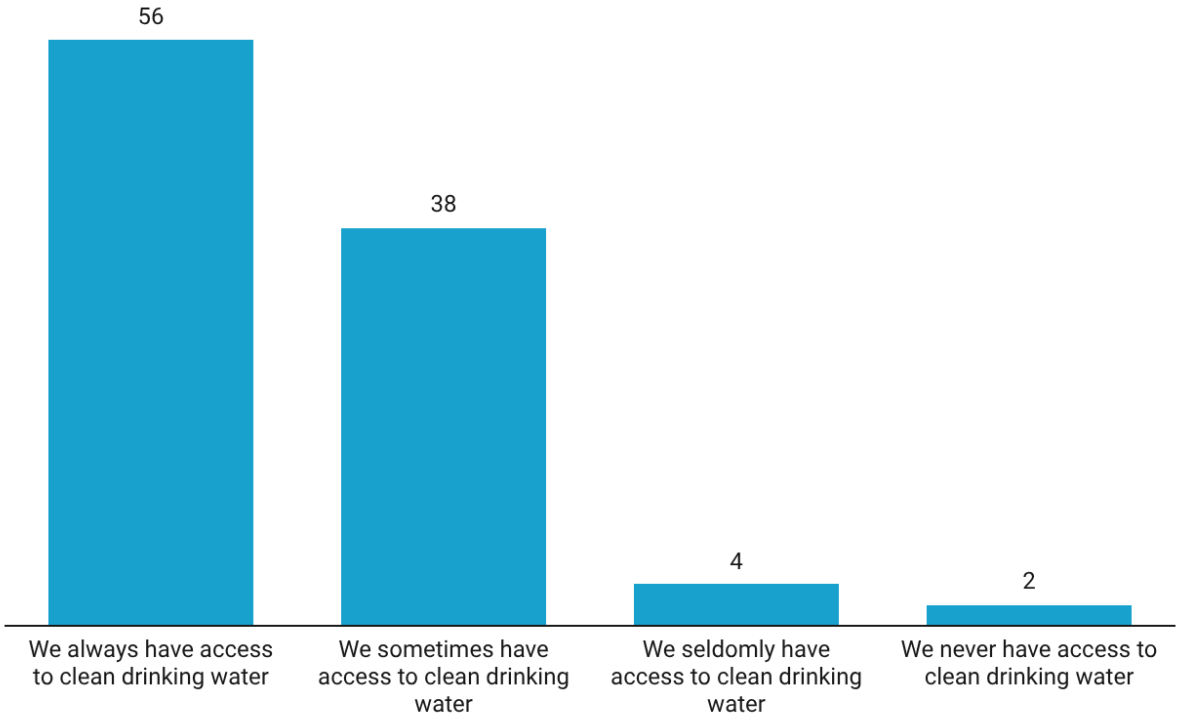
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Access to clean drinking water is a prerequisite for individual health. Drinking water is needed for drinking, food preparation and personal hygiene. Access to clean drinking water is a recognised human right.

56 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to clean drinking water, while 38 % sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 4 % of the survey participants seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 2 % never have access to clean drinking water.

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

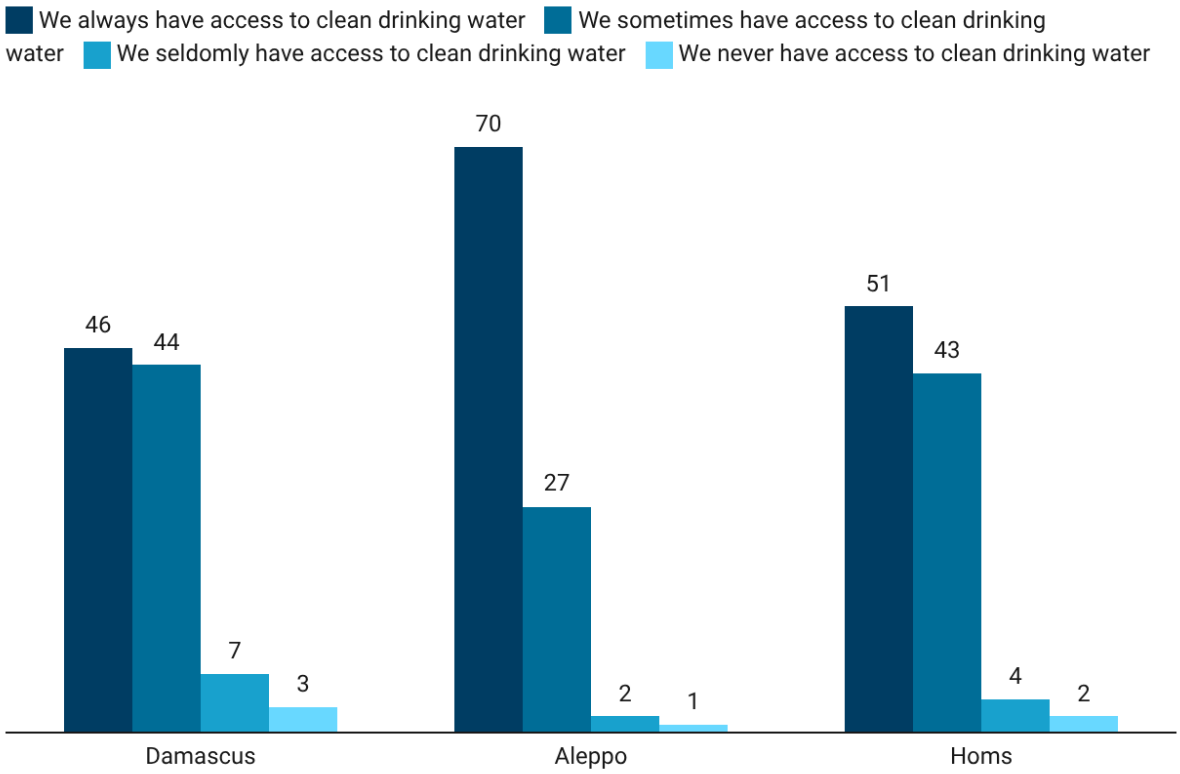
Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



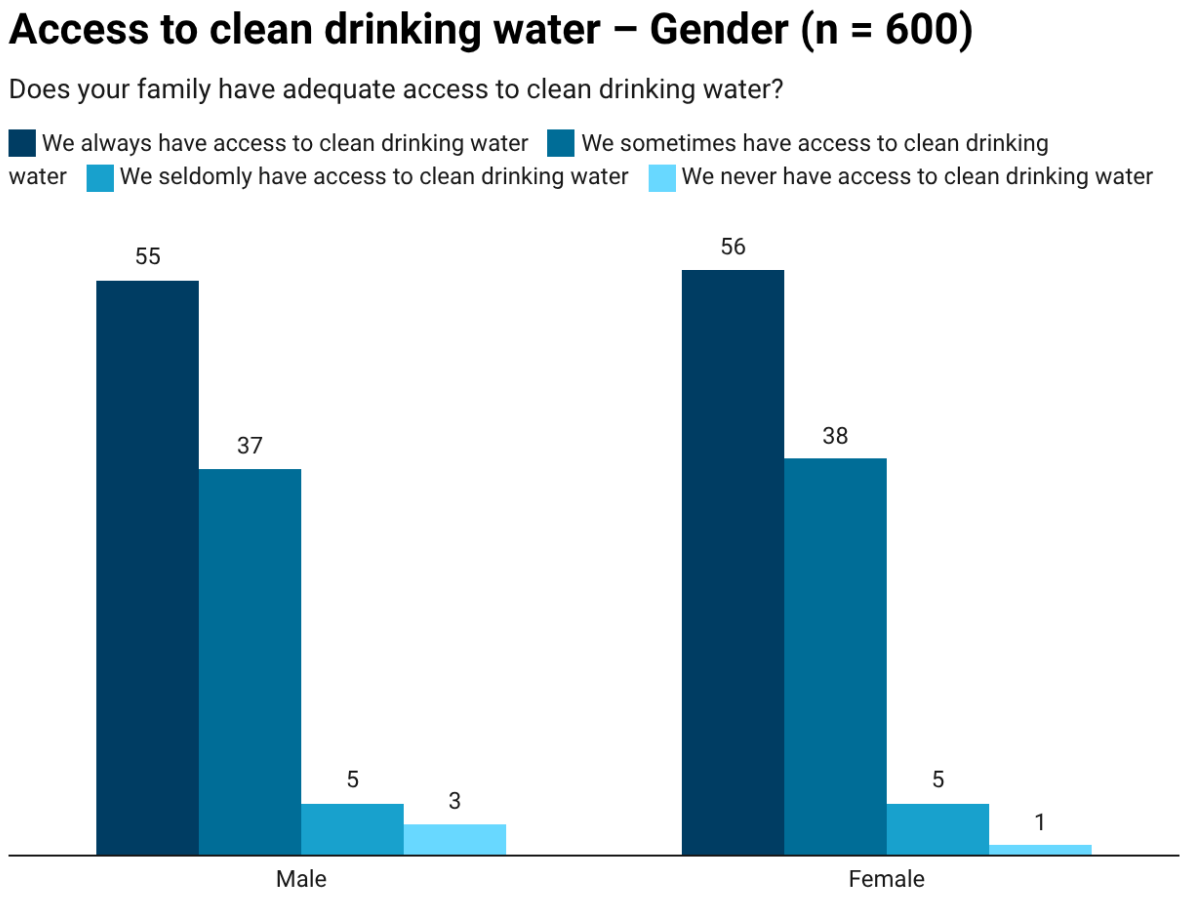
City comparison (n = 600) reveals that the highest proportion of those always having access to clean drinking water can be found in Aleppo with 70 %, followed by Homs with 51 %, and Damascus with 46 %. The highest share of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is to be found among Damascus respondents with 44 %, followed by Homs respondents with 43 %, and Aleppo respondents with 27 %. 7 % of Damascus respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 4 % of Homs respondents, and 2 % of Aleppo respondents. The highest proportion of those never having access to clean drinking water can be found in Damascus with 3 %, followed by Homs with 2 %, and Aleppo with 1 %.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



Gender comparison (n = 600) shows that 56 % of female respondents and 55 % of male respondents always have access to clean drinking water. The proportion of those sometimes having access to clean drinking water is 38 % among female and 37 % among male respondents. Among male and female respondents, 5 % each seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 3 % of male and 1 % of female survey participants never have access to clean drinking water.



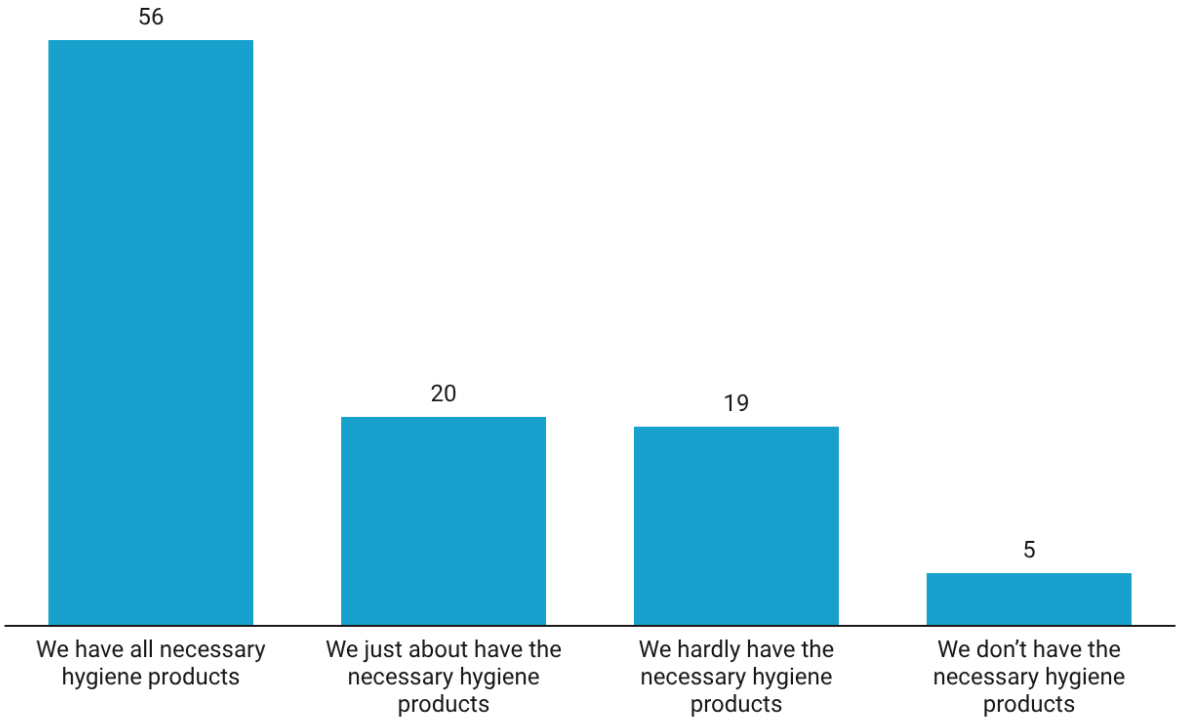
5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

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56 % 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. 20 % of the respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 19 % hardly have access to necessary hygiene products. A proportion of 5 % never have access to necessary hygiene products including products for personal hygiene (soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.).

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

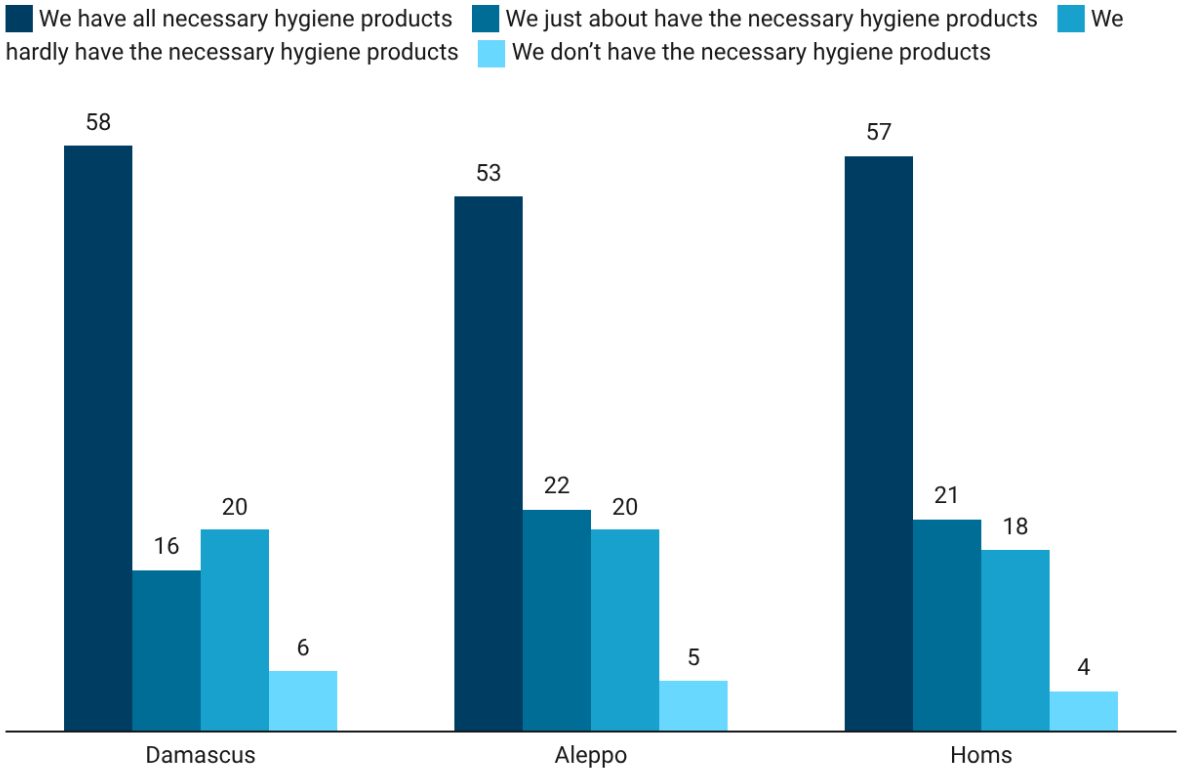
Does your family have access to the necessary hygiene products for yourself? [Hygiene Products are all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.]



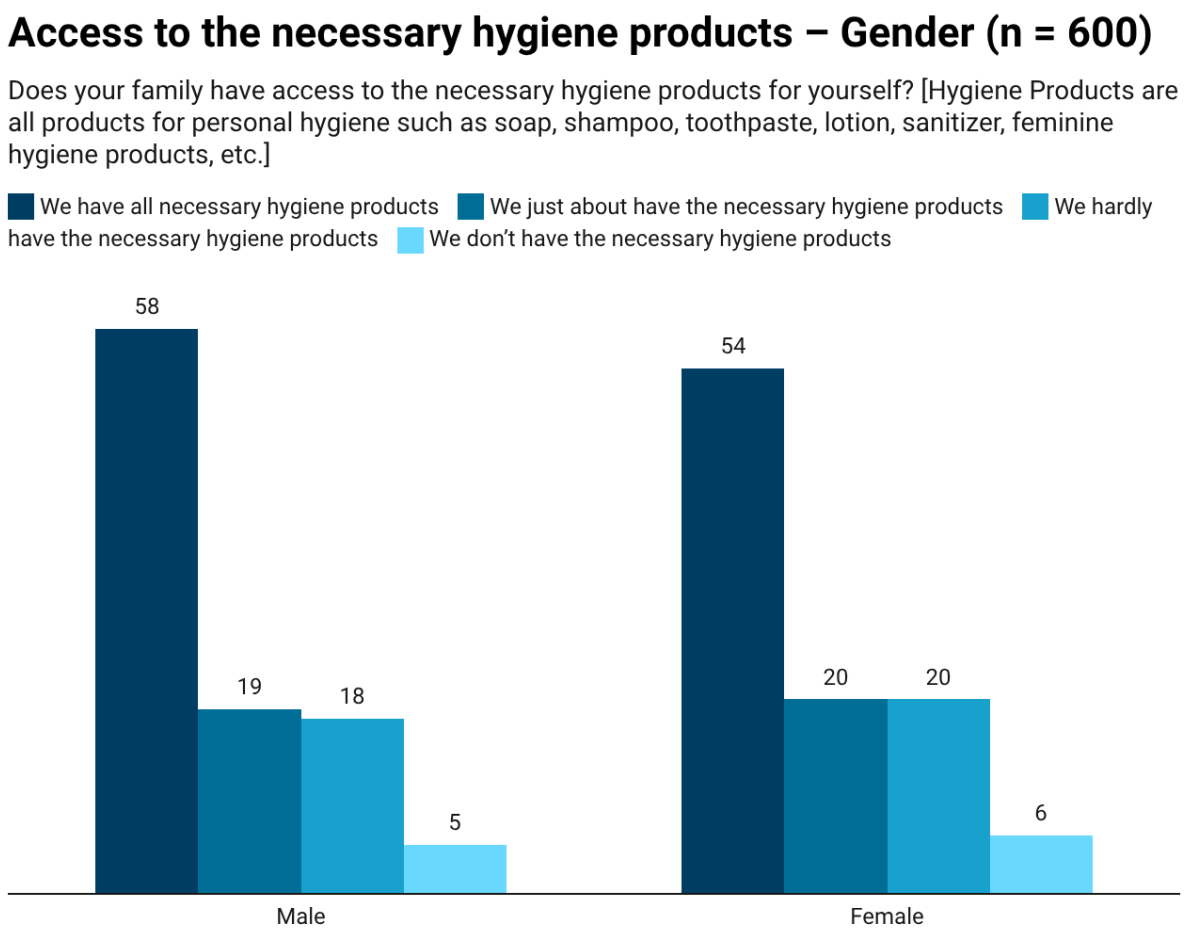
Among all respondents (n = 600), the highest proportion of those always having all necessary products (e.g., soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.) is among Damascus respondents with 58 %, followed by Homs respondents with 57 %, and Aleppo respondents with 53 %. 22 % of Aleppo respondents just about have the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 21 % of Homs and 16 % of Damascus respondents. The largest proportion of those hardly having all necessary hygienic products is to be found among Damascus and Aleppo respondents with each 20 %, followed by Homs respondents with 18 %. 6 % of Damascus respondents never have all the necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 5 % of Aleppo and 4 % of Homs residents.

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

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



Taking gender comparison into consideration, 58 % of male and 54 % of female respondents of the sample (n = 600) have all necessary hygienic products, while 20 % of female and 19 % of male interviewees just about have all necessary hygienic products. 20 % of female and 18 % of male survey participants hardly have the necessary hygiene products including all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 6 % of female respondents do not have all necessary hygiene products, while this is true for 5 % of male respondents.



5.9 Access to medical services

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49 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 33 % have access but they are not able to afford them. 14 % do not have any access to vaccinations. 4 % did not answer.

42 % of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 50 % have access but cannot afford them. 7 % do not have access to medication or drugs at all. 1 % did not answer.

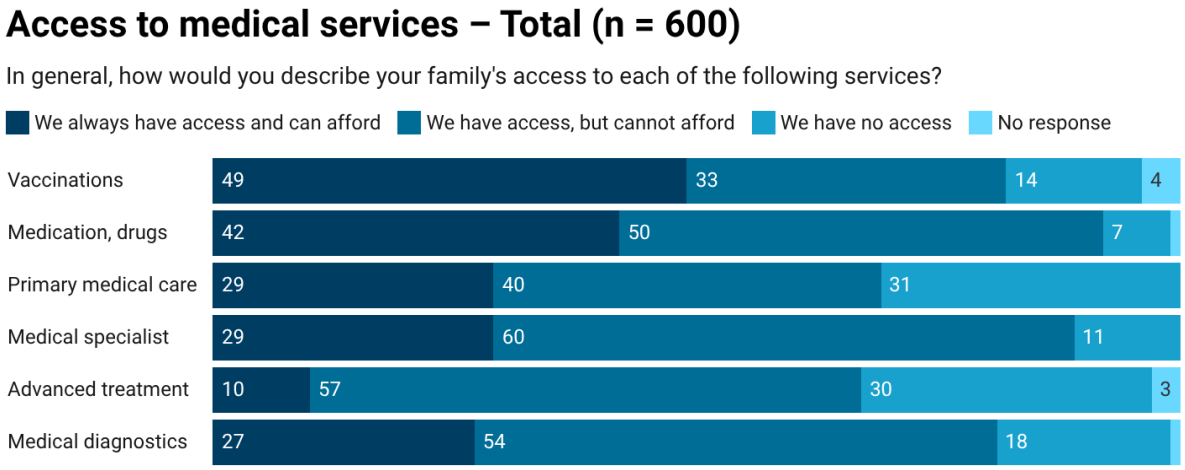
When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 29 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 40 % have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor (primary medical care). 31 % have no access to primary medical care.

29 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 60 % have access to a medical specialist but are not able to afford the visit. 11 % do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

10 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 57 % have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while a proportion of 30 % have no access at all. 3 % did not answer.

27 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g.

radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 54 % have access but cannot afford it. 18 % have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1 % did not answer.



50 % of Damascus residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 31 % have access but cannot afford them. 16 % do not have access to vaccinations. 3 % did not answer.

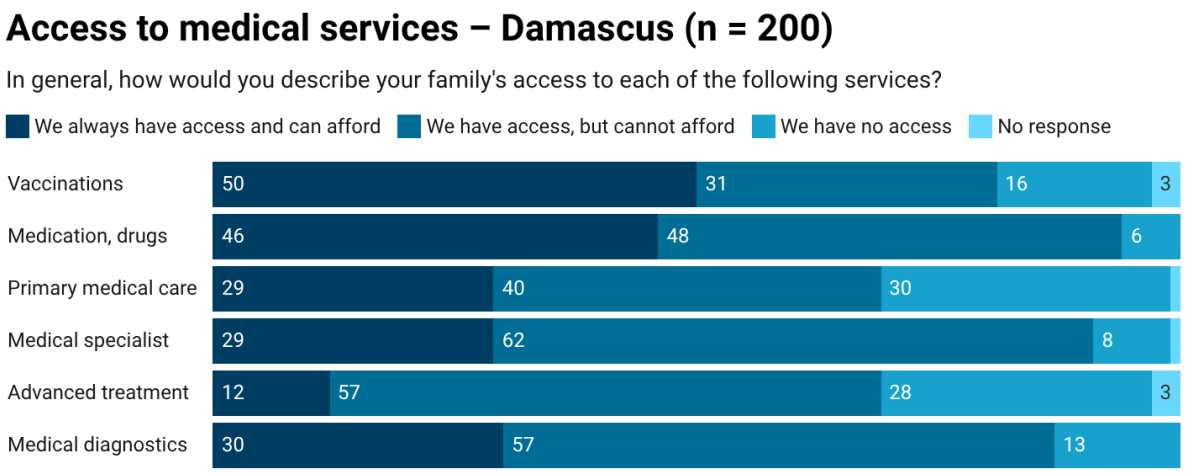
46 % of Damascus respondents (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 48 % have access but are not able to afford it. 6 % have no access at all.

29 % of respondents in Damascus (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 40 % have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 30 % of Damascus respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1 % did not answer.

29 % of the Damascus sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 62 % have access but are not able to afford the visit. 8 % do not have access to a medical specialist. 1 % did not answer.

12 % of Damascus respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 57 % have access but cannot afford it, while 28 % have no access at all. 3 % of the Damascus respondents did not answer.

30 % of Damascus respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 57 % have access but cannot afford it. 13 % have no access to medical diagnostics at all.



49 % of Aleppo residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 29 % have access but cannot afford them. 19 % do not have access. 3 % did not answer.

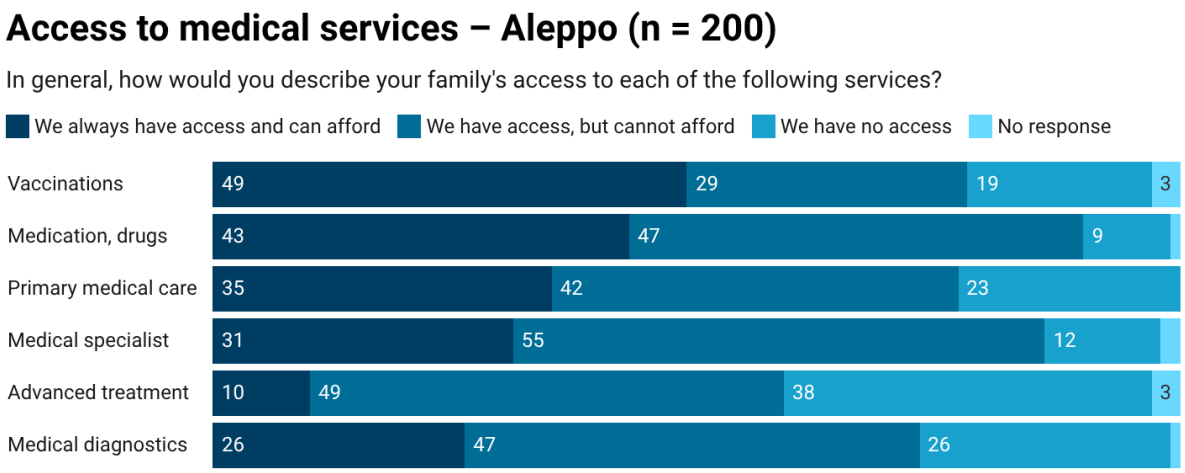
Among Aleppo residents (n = 200), 43 % always have access to medication and drugs and are able to afford them, while 47 % have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 9 % have no access to medication or drugs. 1 % did not answer.

35 % of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 42 % have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 23 % of Aleppo respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

31 % of Aleppo residents (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 55 % have access but are not able to afford it. 12 % do not have access to a medical specialist. 2 % did not answer.

10 % of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 49 % have access but cannot afford it, while 38 % do not have access at all. 3 % did not answer.

26 % of Aleppo respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 47 % have access but cannot afford it. 26 % have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1 % did not answer.



48 % of Homs residents (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 38 % have access but cannot afford them. 8 % do not have access to vaccinations at all. 6 % did not answer.

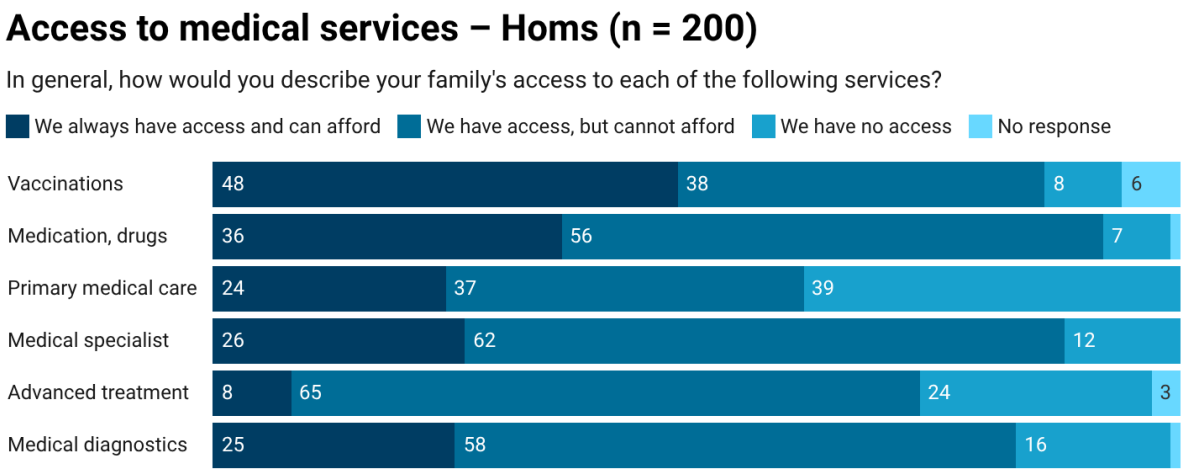
Among Homs respondents (n = 200), 36 % always have access to medication and drugs and are able to afford them, while 56 % have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 7 % have no access to medication/drugs among Homs respondents. 1 % did not answer.

24 % of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 37 % have access but cannot afford to see e.g., the family doctor. 39 % of Homs respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

26 % of Homs sample (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 62 % have access but are not able to afford the visit. 12 % do not have access to a medical specialist.

8 % of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 65 % have access but cannot afford it, while 24 % have no access at all. 3 % did not answer the question.

25 % of Homs respondents (n = 200) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 58 % have access but cannot afford it. 16 % have no access to medical diagnostics at all. 1 % did not answer.



45 % of male respondents (n = 309) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 37 % have access but cannot afford them. 14 % have no access to vaccinations. 4 % did not answer.

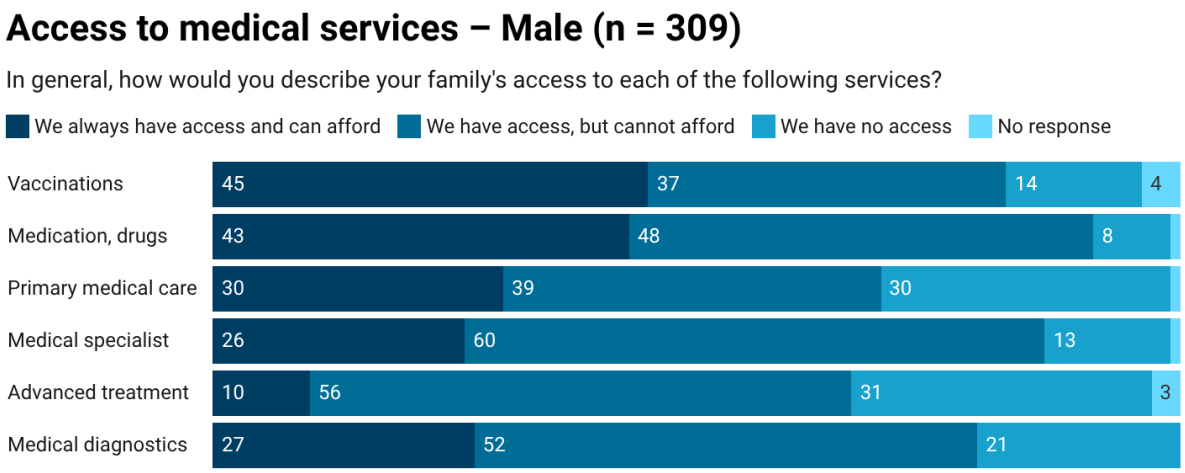
Among male respondents (n = 309), 43 % always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 48 % have access but cannot afford them. 8 % have no access to medication or drugs. 1 % did not answer.

30 % of male respondents (n = 309) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 39 % have access but cannot afford it. 30 % of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care. 1 % did not answer.

26 % of the male participants (n = 309) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 60 % have access but cannot afford the visit. 13 % do not have access to a medical specialist. 1 % did not answer.

10 % of male respondents (n = 309) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 56 % have access but cannot afford them, while 31 % have no access. 3 % did not answer.

27 % of male respondents (n = 309) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 52 % have access but cannot afford it. 21 % have no access to medical diagnostics at all.



53 % of female respondents (n = 291) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 28 % have access but cannot afford them. 15 % never have access to vaccinations. 4 % did not answer.

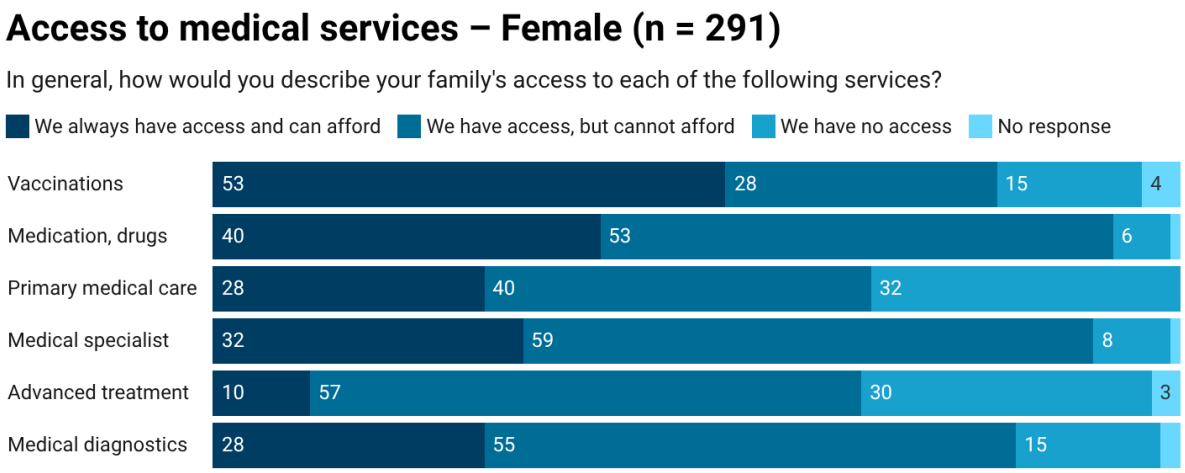
Among female survey participants (n = 291), 40 % always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while another 53 % have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 6 % have no access to medication or drugs. 1 % did not answer.

28 % of female respondents (n = 291) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 40 % have access but cannot afford it. 32 % of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

32 % of female respondents (n = 291) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 59 % have access but cannot afford the visit. 8 % do not have access to a medical specialist. 1 % did not answer.

10 % of female respondents (n = 291) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 57 % have access but cannot afford it, while 30 % have no access. 3 % of female respondents did not answer.

28 % of female respondents (n = 291) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 55 % have access but cannot afford it. 15 % have no access to medical diagnostics. 2 % did not answer.

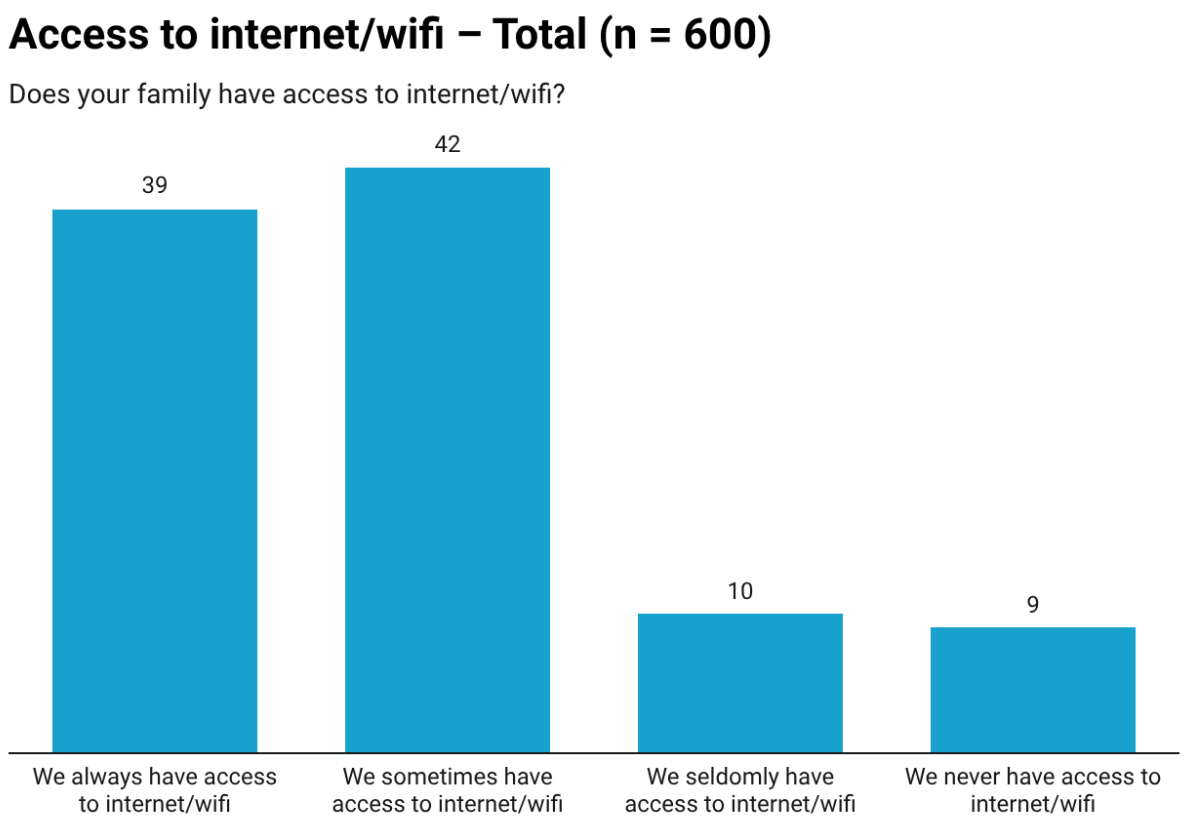


5.10 Access to internet/wifi

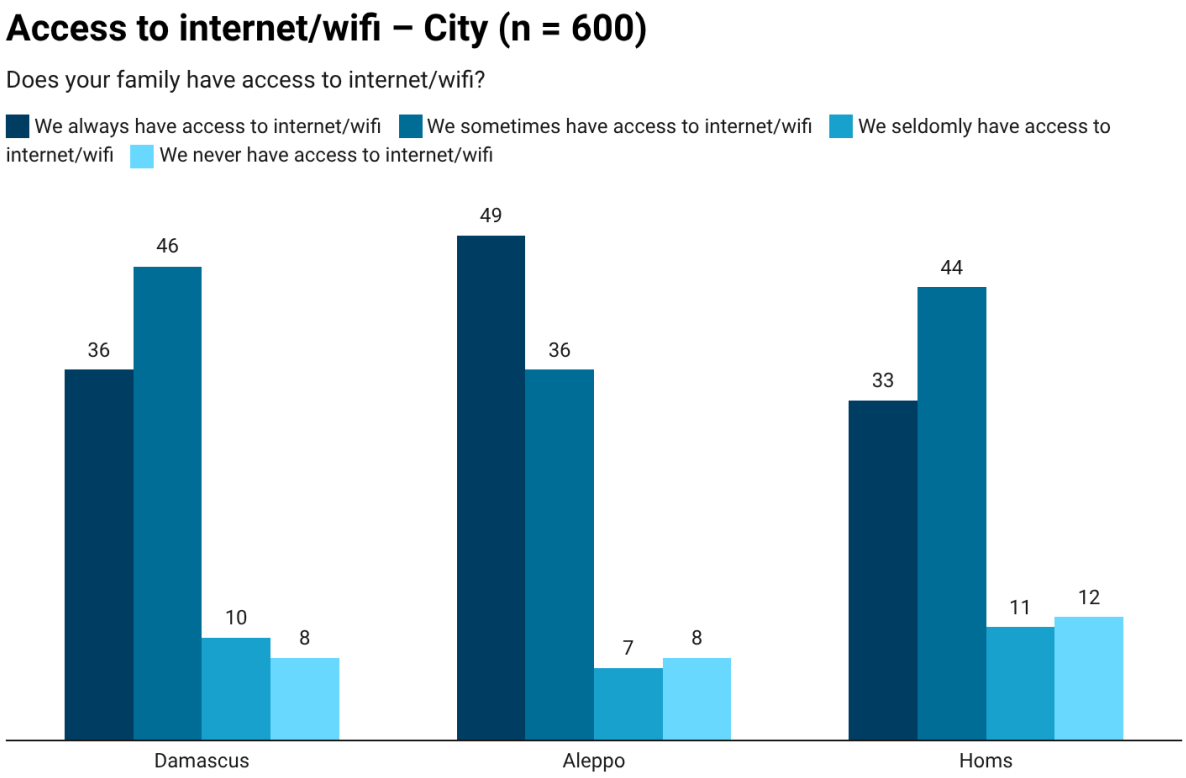
Last modification 2026-06-19 07:15

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.

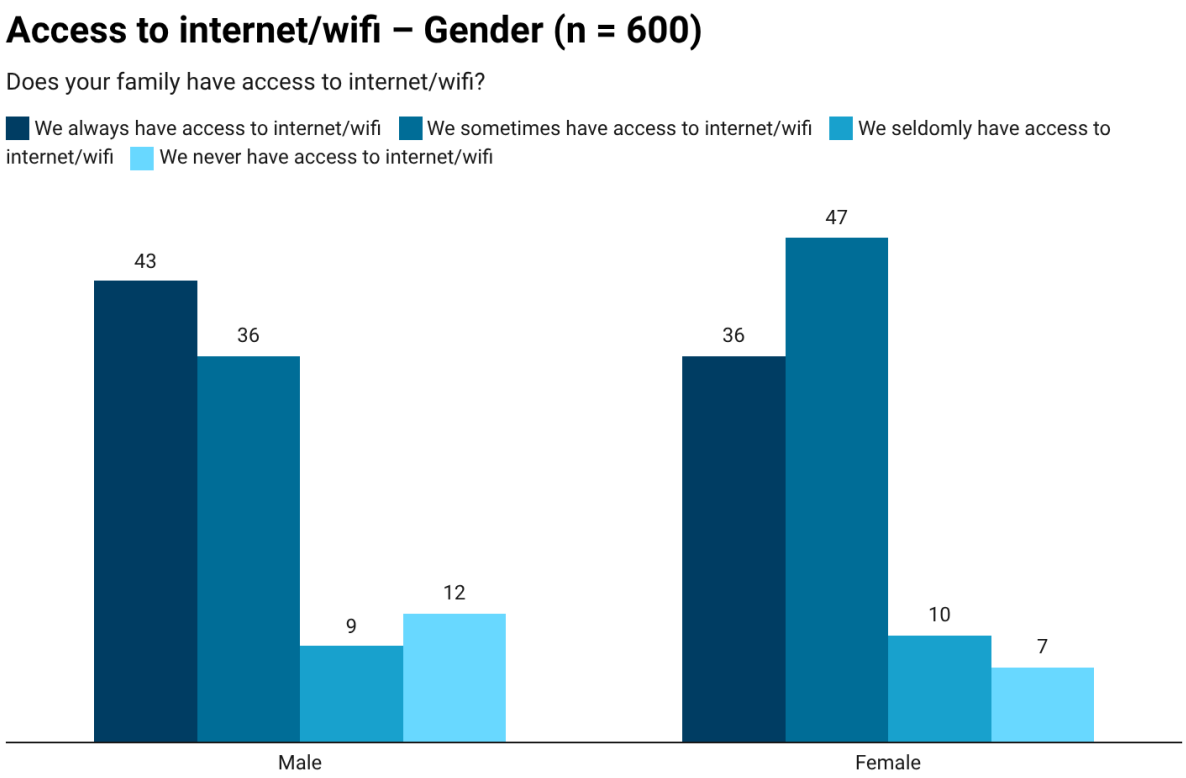
39 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 42 % sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 10 % of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 9 % of the respondents never have access to internet/wifi.



The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Aleppo with 49 %, followed by Damascus with 36 %, and Homs with 33 %. 46 % of Damascus residents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 44 % of Homs residents, and 36 % of Aleppo residents. The highest proportion of those seldomly having access to internet/wifi is to be found among Homs residents with 11 %, while in Damascus the proportion is 10 %, and in Aleppo it is 7 %. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is 12 % among Homs respondents, and 8 % among each Damascus and Aleppo respondents.



43 % of male and 36 % of female survey participants always have access to internet/wifi, while 47 % of female and 36 % of male respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 10 % of female and 9 % of male respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi. The proportion of those never having access to internet/wifi is 12 % among male respondents and 7 % among female respondents.



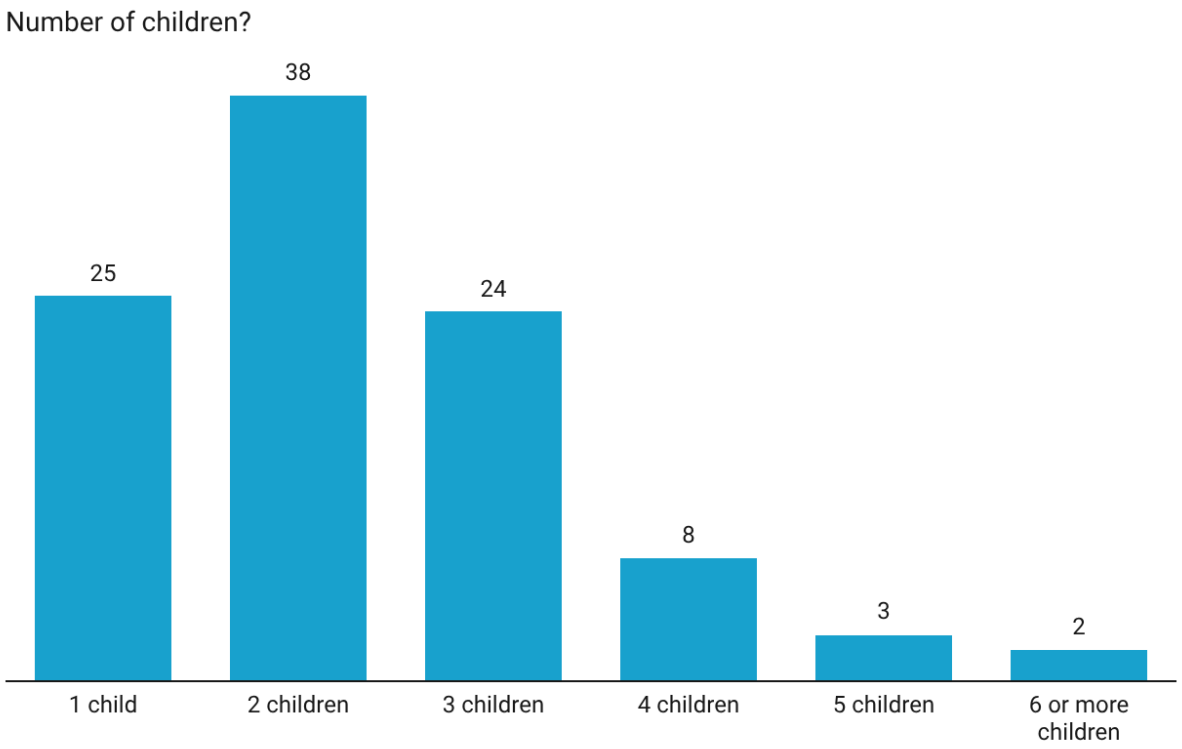
5.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

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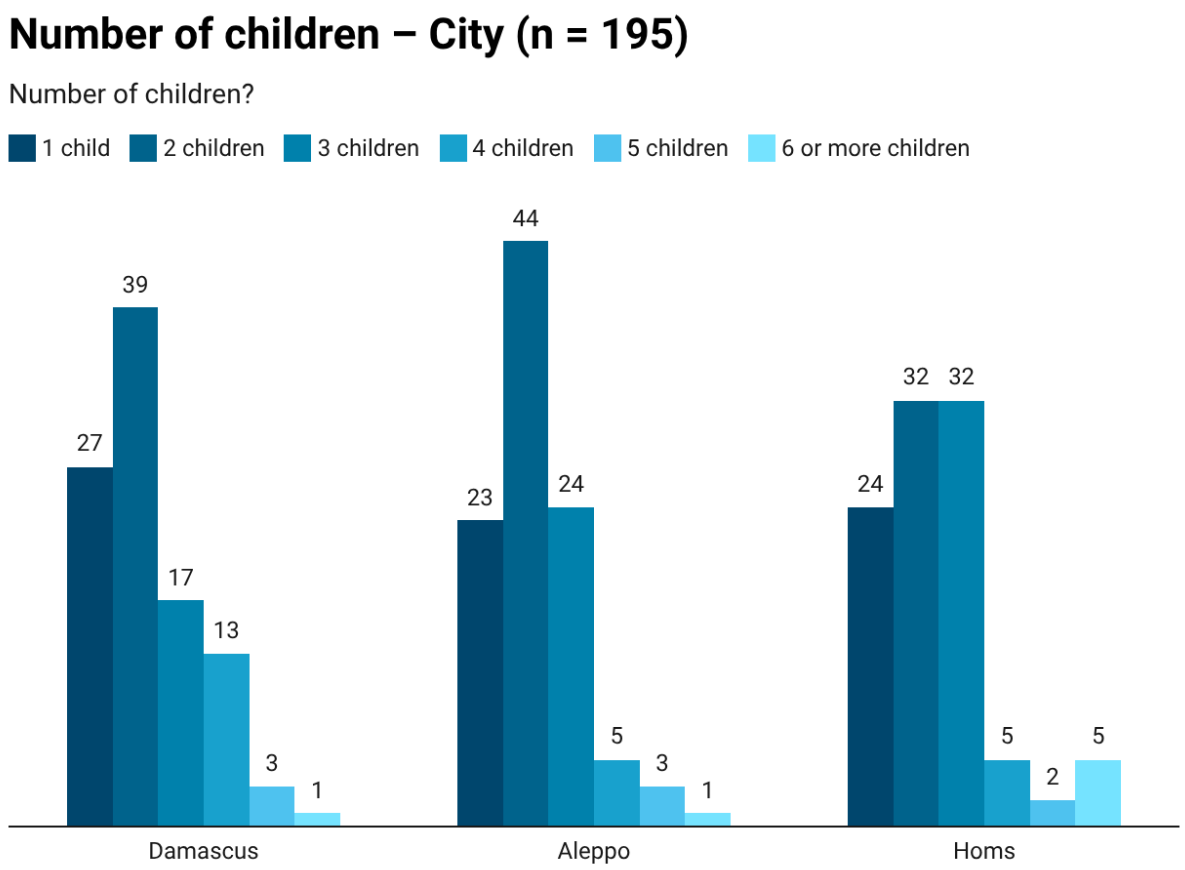
Respondents were asked about the number of children they had, excluding those answering previously that they were single (n = 371). In total, of those (n = 229) stating to not be single, 15 % stated to not have children.

25 % of the respondents (n = 195) have one child, while 38 % have two children. 24 % have three children, while 8 % have four children. 3 % have five children, while 2 % have six or more children.

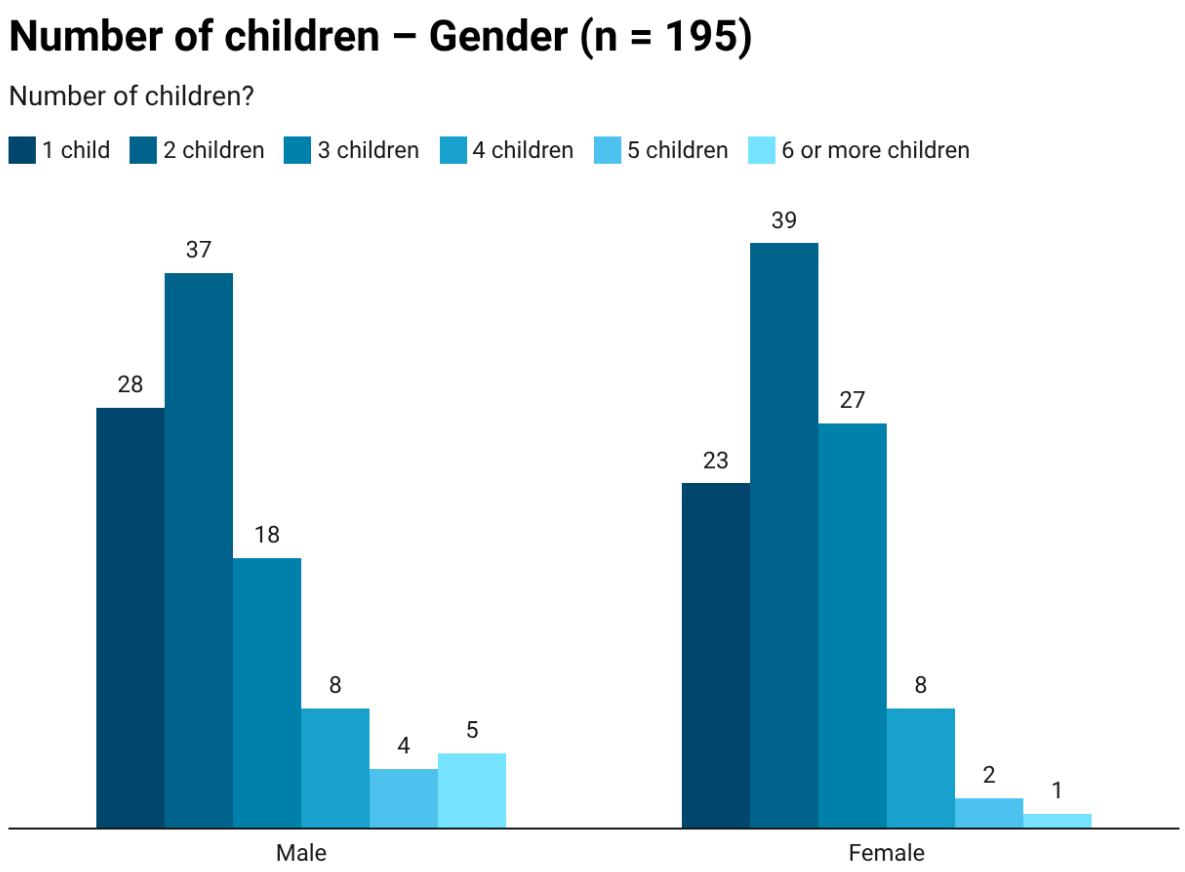
Number of children – Total (n = 195)



27 % of Damascus respondents have one child, while this is true for 24 % of Homs and 23 % of Aleppo respondents. 44 % of Aleppo respondents have two children, followed by 39 % of Damascus and 32 % of Homs respondents. 32 % of Homs respondents have three children, while this is true for 24 % of Aleppo and 17 % of Damascus respondents. 13 % of Damascus respondents have four children, while this is true for 5 % of each Aleppo and Homs respondents. Among Damascus and Aleppo respondents, 3 % each have five children, followed by Homs respondents with 2 %. 5 % of Homs respondents have six or more children, followed by Damascus and Aleppo respondents with each 1 %.



28 % of male respondents and 23 % female respondents have one child, while 37 % of male respondents and 39 % of female respondents have two children. A proportion of 18 % of male respondents have three children, while this is true for 27 % of female respondents. Among male and female survey participants, 8 % each have four children, while 4 % of male respondents and 2 % of female respondents have five children. 5 % of male and 1 % of female respondents have six or more children.



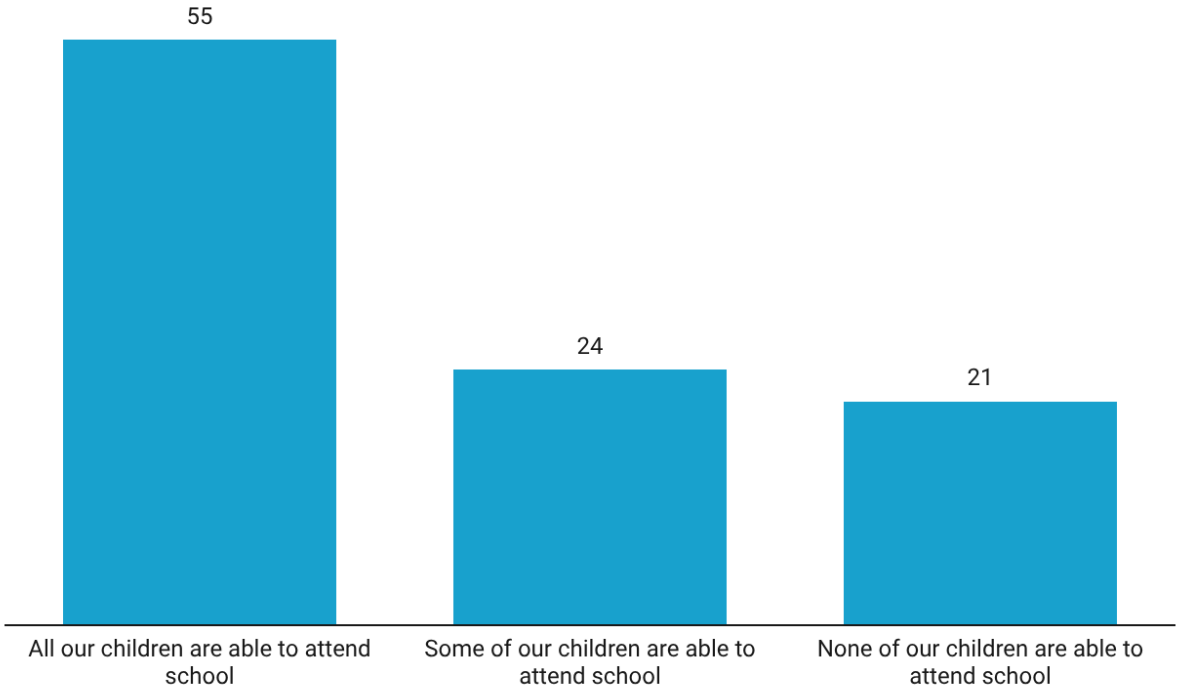
Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 77 % answered that at least one of their children was 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 151.

In Damascus, 70 % have children aged 15 years or younger, while this is true for 84 % among Aleppo respondents and 79 % among Homs respondents. 79 % of male respondents have children aged 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 77 % among female respondents.

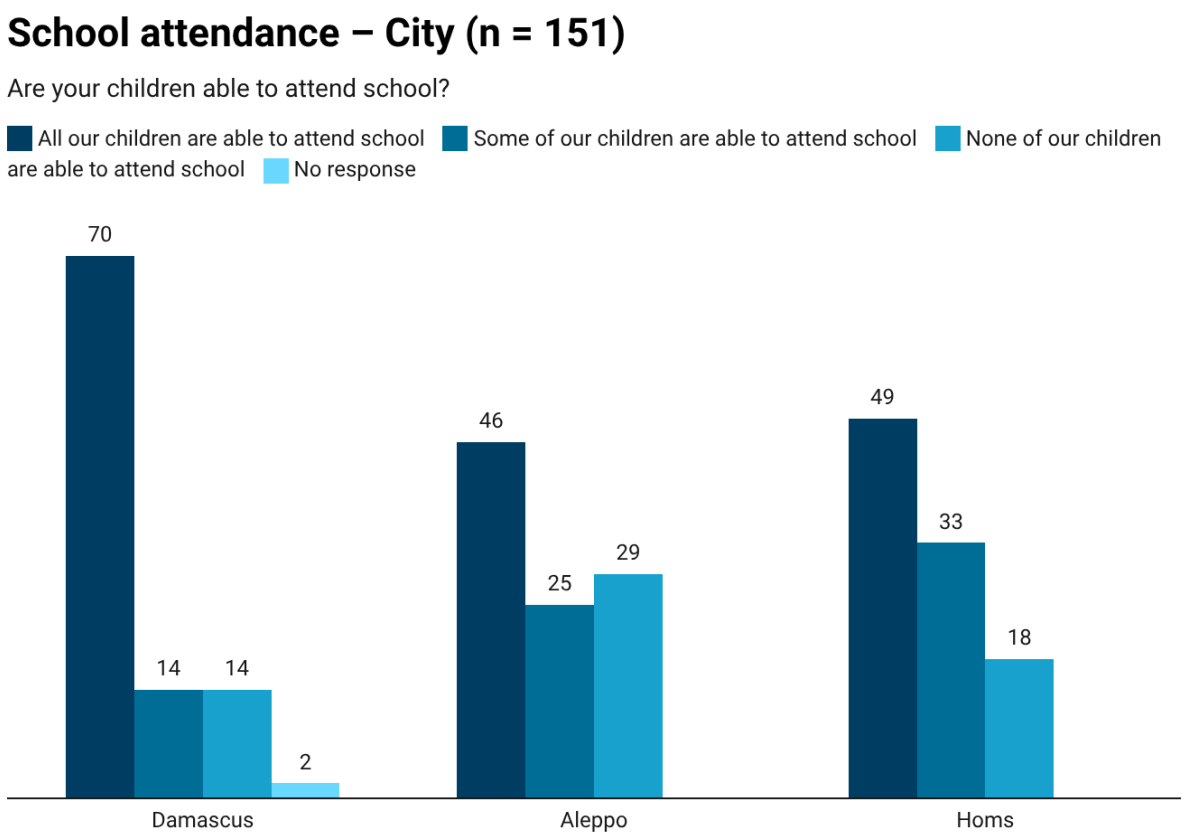
Asking all respondents (n = 151) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 55 % stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 24 % answered that only some of their children were able to attend school, while 21 % admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Total (n = 151)

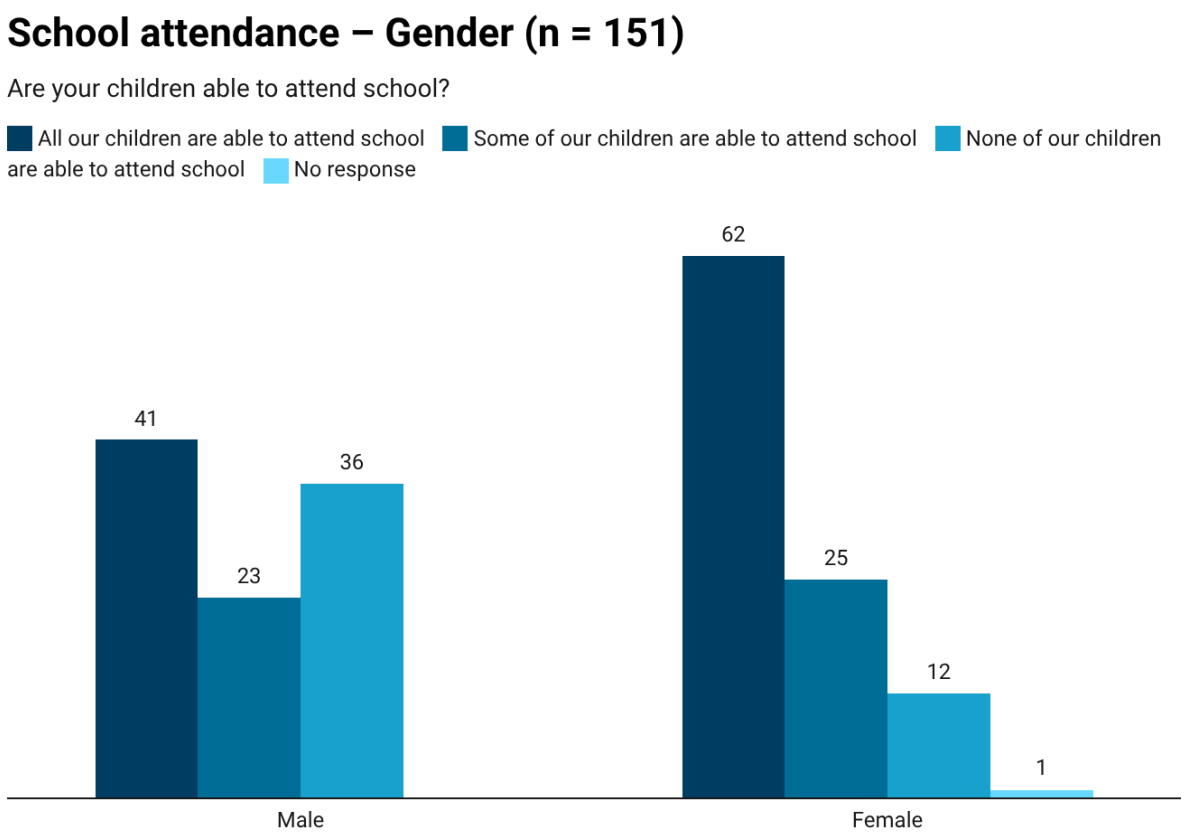
Are your children able to attend school?



City comparison (n = 151) 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 70 %, followed by Homs with 49 %, and Aleppo with 46 %. The highest proportion of those admitting that some of their children were able to attend school can be found in Homs with 33 %, followed by Aleppo with 25 %, and Damascus with 14 %. The highest proportion of those admitting that none of their children were able to attend school is to be found among Aleppo respondents with 29 %, followed by Homs with 18 %, and Damascus with 14 %. 2 % of Damascus respondents did not answer.



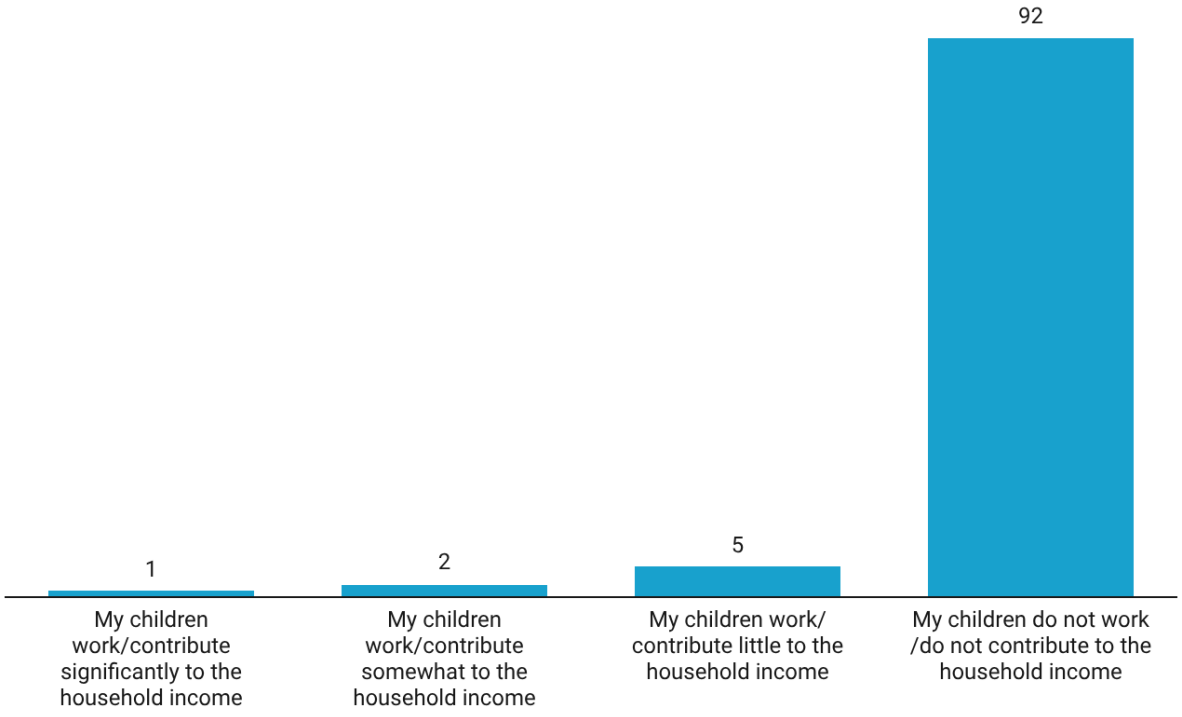
Gender comparison (n = 151) shows that a proportion of 62 % of female and 41 % of male respondents stated that all of their children were able to attend school, while 25 % of female and 23 % of male survey participants answered that only some of their children were able to attend school. 36 % of male and 12 % of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school. 1 % of female respondents did not answer.



1 % of the respondents (n = 151) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 2 % stated that their children worked somewhat to support the family and the household income. 5 % of the respondents answered that their children worked little to support the family and the household income, while a majority of 92 % stated that their children did not work to support the family and the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 151)

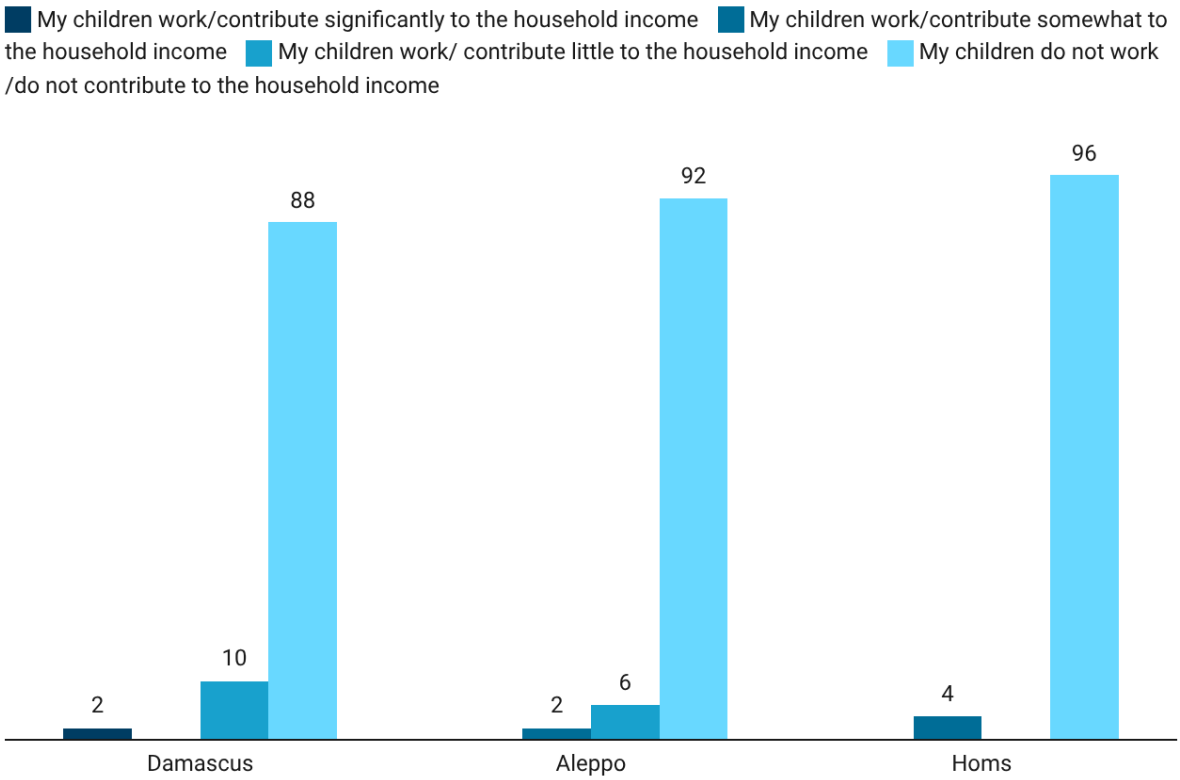
Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?



2 % of Damascus respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support household income. 4 % of Homs and 2 % of Aleppo residents stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income. 10 % of Damascus respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income, followed by 6 % in Aleppo. The highest proportion of those stating that none of their children had to work to support household income is to be found among Homs respondents with 96 %, followed by Aleppo respondents with 92 %, and Damascus respondents with 88 %.

Children work/contribute to household income – City (n = 151)

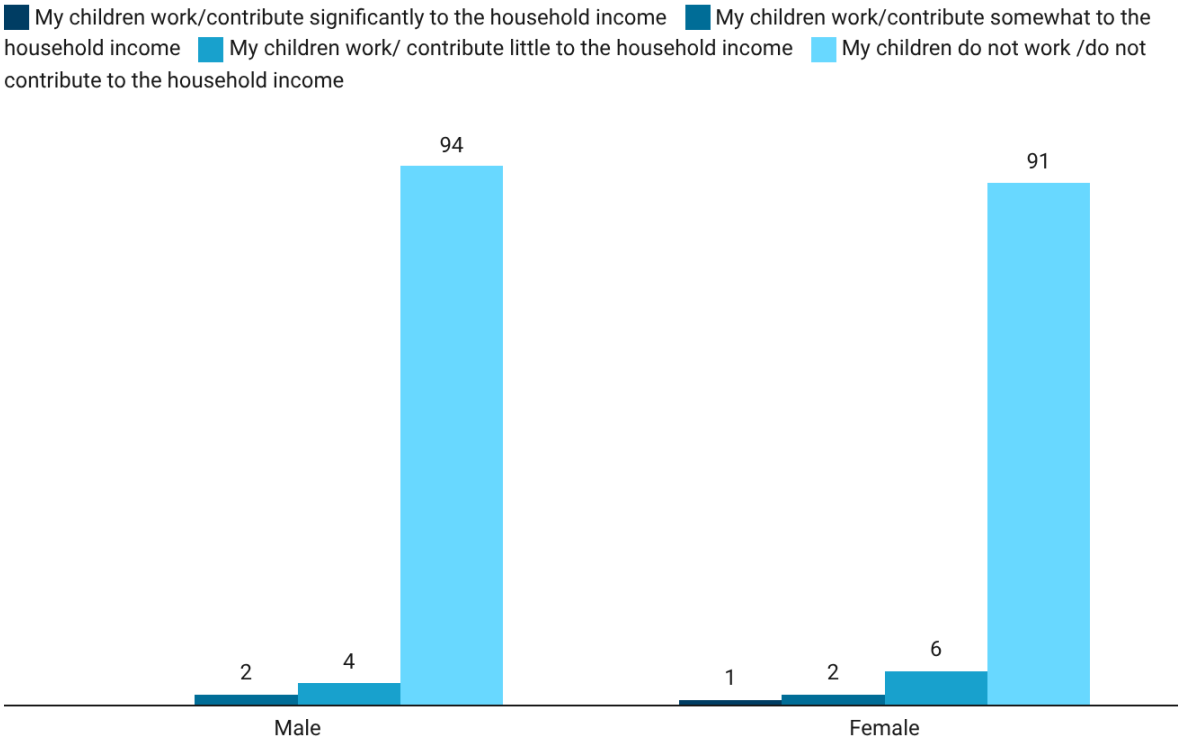
Due to the current economic situation, some families rely on all members to contribute to the household income. Do your children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income?



Gender comparison (n = 151) shows that 1 % of female respondents answered that their children worked significantly to support household income. Among male and female respondents, 2 % each stated that their children worked somewhat to support household income. 6 % of female and 4 % of male respondents answered that their children worked little to support household income. The highest proportion of those stating that none of their children worked to support household income is to be found among male respondents with 94 %, while this is true for 91 % of female respondents.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 151)

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?



6 Demographics

Last modification 2026-06-19 07:15

Ipsos 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 15 January and 12 February 2026.

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

6.1 Location

Last modification 2026-06-19 06:59

Governorate (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Damascus	200	33
Aleppo	200	33
Homs	200	33
Total	600	100

6.2 Gender and age

Last modification 2026-06-19 07:00

Gender (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Male	309	52
Female	291	48
Total	600	100

Age (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
16–19	210	35
20-24	120	20
25-29	141	24
30-35	129	21
Total	600	100

6.3 Highest level of education

Last modification 2026-06-19 07:00

Highest level of education (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	4	1
Elementary school	67	11
Primary school	160	27
Secondary school	150	25
Vocational/technical training	11	2
College/university	208	34
Total	600	100

6.4 Marital status

Last modification 2026-06-19 07:03

Marital status (n = 600)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	371	62
Married	211	35
Divorced/separated	10	2
Widower/widow	7	1
No response	1	0
Total	600	100

6.5 Children

Last modification 2026-06-19 07:03

Number of children (n = 195)

	Frequency	Percent
1 child	48	25
2 children	75	39
3 children	47	24
4 children	15	8
5 children	5	2
6 or more children	5	2
Total	195	100

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 195)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	151	77
No	44	23
Total	195	100

Children (up to age 15) able to attend school (n = 151)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	83	55
Some of our children are able to attend school	36	24
None of our children are able to attend school	31	21
No response	1	0
Total	151	100

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 151)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	1	1
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	3	2
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	8	5
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	139	92
Total	151	100

7 Appendix: Questionnaire

Last modification 2026-06-19 07:16

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Damascus

Aleppo

Homs

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (do not read)

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (do not read)

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (do not read)

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

Islamic School/Madrasa

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

Other

No response (do not read)

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

We manage to afford housing costs

We can just about to afford housing costs

We hardly manage to afford housing costs

We cannot manage to afford housing costs

No response (do not read)

Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

I always have electricity available

I mostly have electricity available

I sometimes have electricity available

I never have electricity available

No response (do not read)

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

We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

No response (do not read)

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

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response (do not read)

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response (do not read)

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

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

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

No response (do not read)

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

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response (do not read)

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

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don’t have the necessary hygiene products

No response (do not read)

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

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

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (do not read)

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