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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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Table of Contents

List of figures	4
1. Main Results	5
2. Methodology	9
3. Chapter Summary	10
3.1. Sense of security	10
3.2. Occupation and Type of Employment	13
3.3. Housing situation and Impact of Housing Costs	20
3.4. Access to electricity in dwelling	30
3.5. Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food	33
3.6. Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods	38
3.7. Access to clean drinking water	41
3.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products	44
3.9. Access to medical services	48
3.10. Access to internet/wifi	54
3.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income	57
4. Demographics	69
4.1. Demographics Lebanese Sample	69
4.1.1. Location	69
4.1.2. Gender, Religion, and Age	69
4.1.3. Highest Level of Education	70
4.1.4. Marital Status	70
4.1.5. Children	71
4.2. Demographics Syrian Refugee Sample	72
4.2.1. Location	72
4.2.2. Gender and Age	72
4.2.3. Highest Level of Education	73
4.2.4. Marital Status	73
4.2.5. Children	73
5. Appendix: Questionnaire	75

List of figures

Figure 1. Hunger map of Lebanon

37

1. Main Results

Sense of security

- 21% of all respondents (n = 600) admitted not feeling safe in their neighbourhood at all, while 16% stated to rather feel unsafe. 45% answered to feel rather safe, while at least 17% feel very safe in their neighbourhood.
- A discrepancy between Tripoli and Beirut residents as well as Syrian refugees in terms of feeling safe is evident among the respondents. While only 4% of Beirut residents stated that they feel unsafe in their neighbourhood, 55% agreed in Tripoli. Among Syrian refugees the share is 22%.

Impact of current housing costs

- 20% of the participants (n = 600) admitted that they cannot manage to afford housing costs (including rent, heating, electricity and water), followed by 52% stating to hardly manage to afford the current housing costs. 22% answered just about to afford housing costs, while only 6% manage to afford housing costs.
- Comparison of Beirut and Tripoli respondents as well as Syrian refugees shows a clear picture: housing costs represent a significant challenge especially for residents of Tripoli as well as Syrian refugees. 42% of Tripoli residents and 28% of Syrian refugees cannot manage to afford their housing costs. This is true for only 3% of Beirut residents.

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

- Considering all respondents (n = 600), 15% cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family at all, followed by 54% answering to hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff. A share of 26% can just about to manage to provide sufficient food stuff, while only 5% manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- 28% of Syrian refugees and 24% of Tripoli respondents admitted not managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their families, while this is true for only 1% of Beirut residents.

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

- 24% of all surveyed participants (n = 600) stated not being able to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, followed by 55% who hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods. 18% are just about to manage to provide

basic consumer goods, while only 3% answered being able to manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

- Tripoli respondents as well as Syrian refugees struggle the most in terms of the family's ability to provide basic consumer goods (clothing, shoes, etc.). 45% of Tripoli residents stated not being able to provide basic consumer goods at all, within the group of Syrian refugees the share is 35%. Only 5% of Beirut residents admitted not being able to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

Access to clean drinking water

- 20% of all respondents (n = 600) have never access to clean drinking water, while 26% have seldomly access to clean drinking water. 26% of all respondents answered to sometimes have access to clean drinking water, while at least 28% stated to always have access to clean drinking water.
- 47% of Tripoli residents stated never having access to clean drinking water. Among all surveyed groups this is by far the highest level of proportion, compared to 25% of Syrian refugees and only 3% of Beirut residents.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 16% of all participants (n = 600) of the survey stated that they do not have access to necessary hygiene products, while 39% have hardly access to necessary hygiene products (all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc.). 34% answered just having about access to necessary hygiene products, followed by only 11% who have all necessary hygiene products.
- Group comparison reveals that 30% of Syrian refugees do not have any access to necessary hygiene products, followed by 19% of Tripoli residents and only 3% of Beirut residents.

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.

- When it comes to primary medical care (family doctor), which forms the foundation of health systems, 47% of all participants (n = 600) stated not having access to it, whereas 40% do have access but cannot afford it. Only 13% have always access and can afford it.
- 27% of all participants (n = 600) do not have access to a medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, or paediatrician), while 62% do have access but cannot afford it. Only 11% always have and can afford a medical specialist.
- 23% of all participants (n = 600) have no access to medication or drugs, while 65% have access but are not able to afford it. Only 11% answered having always access and being able to afford medication or drugs.
- When it comes to access to vaccinations, 29% of all respondents (n = 600) do not have access to them, while 49% stated having access to vaccinations but not being able to afford them. After all, 20% stated to always have access and to afford vaccinations.
- In terms of advanced treatment such as surgery or cancer treatment, 58% of all participants (n = 600) have no access, while 33% have access but are not able to afford the advanced treatment. Only 4% have always access and are able to afford it.
- 35% of all participants (n = 600) admitted having no access at all to medical diagnostics (such as radiologist, laboratories, etc.), while 54% do have access but cannot afford it. 9% stated to always have access and being able to afford it.

Access to internet/wifi

- 37% of all respondents (n = 600) never have and 22% seldomly have access to internet or wifi, 19% sometimes have access to internet or wifi. At least 21% stated to always have access to internet or wifi.
- A comparison among Beirut and Tripoli respondents as well as Syrian refugees shows that 66% of Tripoli respondents and 83% of Syrian refugees have either never or seldomly access to wifi, while among Beirut respondents the share is only 39%.

School attendance

- Asking all respondents having at least of child under 15 years old (n = 189) about school attendance, 42% admitted that none of their children are able to attend school. 24% answered that only some of their children are able to attend to school, while at least

28% stated that all of their children are able to attend school. A significant high percentage of 6% did not answer.

- With a significant difference, the largest proportion of those whose children cannot attend school is among the group of Syrian refugees with 68%, followed by Tripoli residents (25%) and Beirut residents (8%). However, 17% of Beirut residents did not answer this question.

Contribution to household income

- 77% of those respondents having at least one child under 15 years old (n = 189) stated that none of their children is working in order to contribute to the household income, while 14% admitted that their children work little to support the family. However, 3% each stated their children work significantly or to some extent to contribute to the household income, while 3% did not answer the question.
- A comparison among Beirut and Tripoli respondents as well as Syrian refugees shows the highest proportion of those stating that their children significantly contribute to the household income is among Tripoli respondents with 8%. This value is higher compared to both groups of Beirut residents (2%) and Syrian refugees (3%).

2. Methodology

Statistics Lebanon Ltd executed a socio-economic survey in Lebanon for the Country of Origin Information Unit (COI) of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. In Lebanon, data collection took place between August 10 and September 8, 2023.

The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups: 266 Beirut residents, 134 Tripoli residents, and 200 Syrian refugees aged between 16 and 35 years old. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

Statistics Lebanon has invested in a CATI database covering all the territories of Lebanon, the database contains up to 350,000 telephonic contacts derived from SL fieldwork operations all over the country and with all resident Lebanese communities. Divided into geographic regions, the database provides socio-economic details relevant to the population's distribution in the country, its sects, education, age, income, etc.

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

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

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

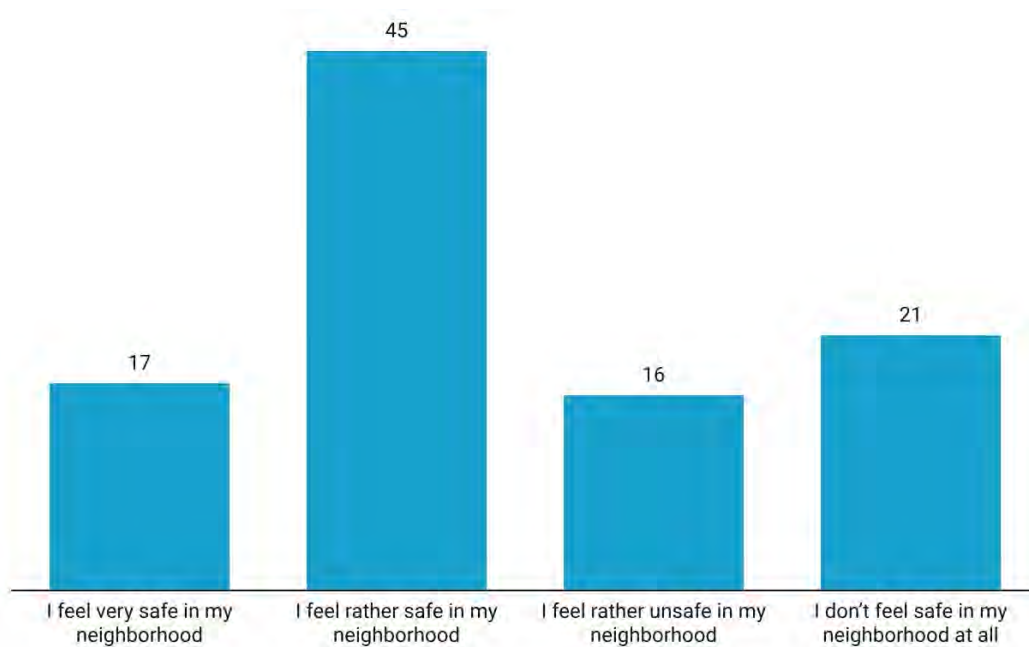
3. Chapter Summary

3.1. Sense of security

In the present sample, 17% of all respondents (n = 600) stated to feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 45% answered to feel rather safe in their neighborhood. However, after all, a percentage of 16% feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 21% do not feel safe at all.

Sense of Security – Total (n = 600)

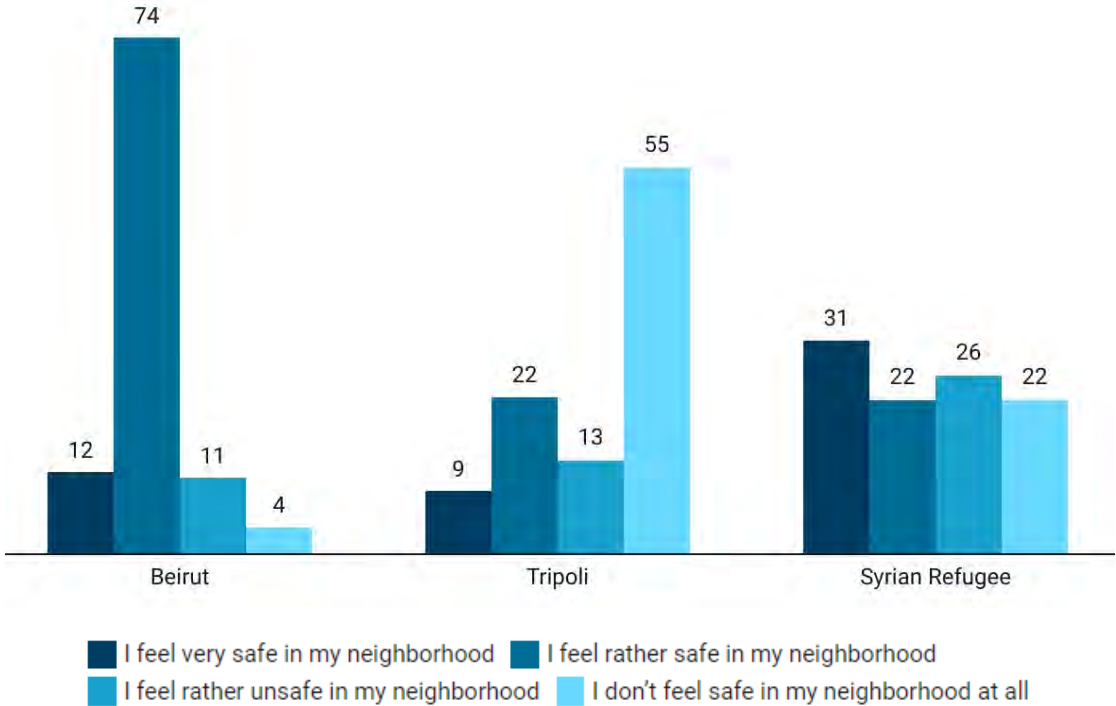
Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?



A discrepancy between Tripoli and Beirut in terms of sense of security is evident among the respondents. While almost 74% of Beirut residents stated that they feel rather safe in their neighborhood, only 22% agreed on that in Tripoli. In contrast, more than half of the respondents in Tripoli (55%) answered they do not feel safe in their neighborhood (only 4% in Beirut). What is striking is the distribution of the answers of the Syrian refugees which is relatively balanced and therefore no tendency is apparent. 31% answered that they feel very safe in their neighborhood while 22% stated they do not feel safe in their neighborhood.

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

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



Taking a closer look at the sense of security, a similar distribution with regard to the answers among male and female respondents is shown. 46% male and 44% female respondents answered that they feel rather safe in their neighborhood, while after all 23% male and 20% female respondents do not feel safe at all.

Sense of Security – Gender (n = 600)

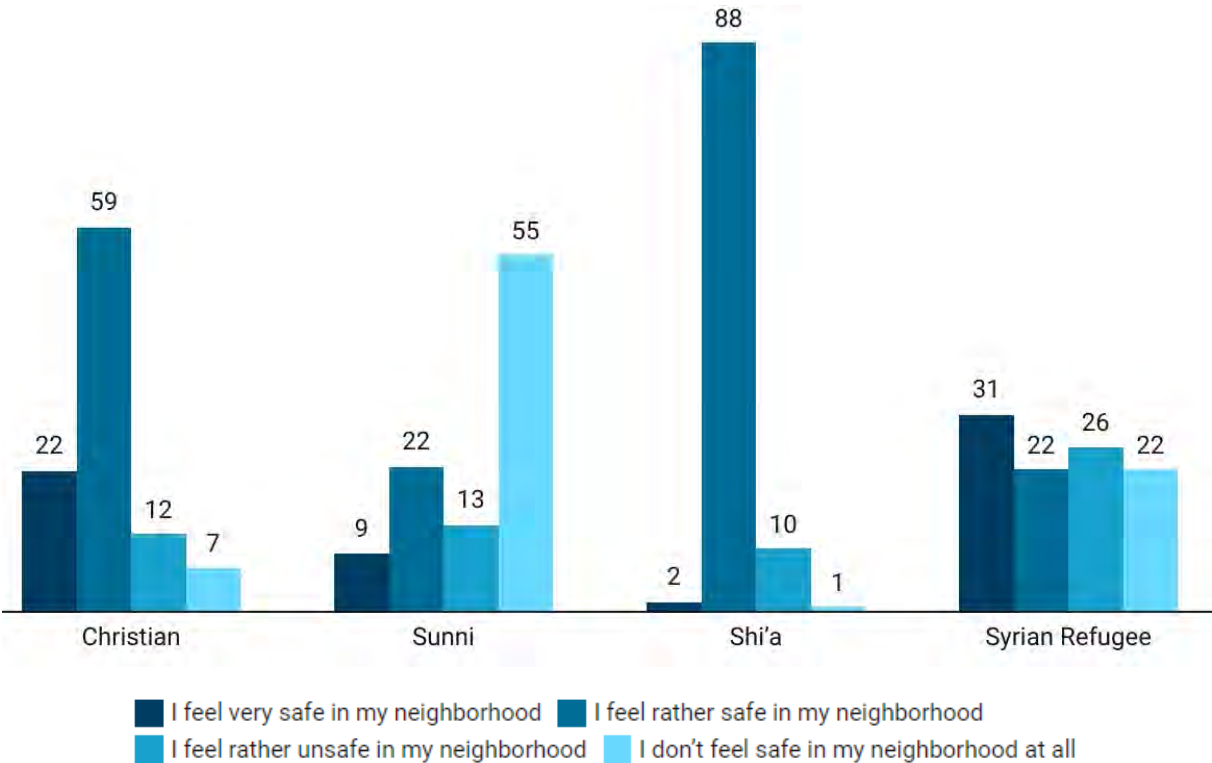
Generally speaking, how safe do you feel in your neighborhood?



Shi'a respondents generally have a higher sense of security than other religious groups surveyed: 88% answered they feel rather safe in their neighborhood (only 1% answered they do not feel safe). Sunni respondents tend to have a lack of sense of security as half of them answered that they do not feel safe in their neighborhood (55%). When it comes to Christians, most respondents feel or rather feel safe in their neighborhood (22% and 59%). As for Syrian refugees, 31% answered that they feel very safe in their neighborhood while 22% stated they do not feel safe in their neighborhood.

Sense of Security – Religion (n = 600)

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

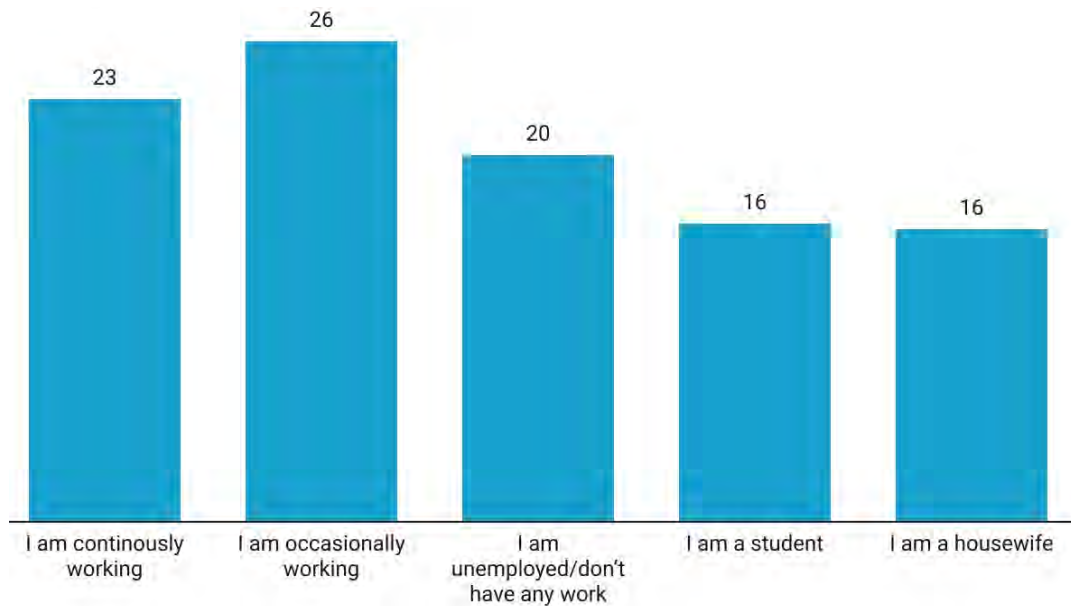


3.2. Occupation and type of employment

23% of respondents are continuously working while 26% have occasional jobs, while 20% are unemployed or do not have any work currently. 16% of survey participants are pursuing their education.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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

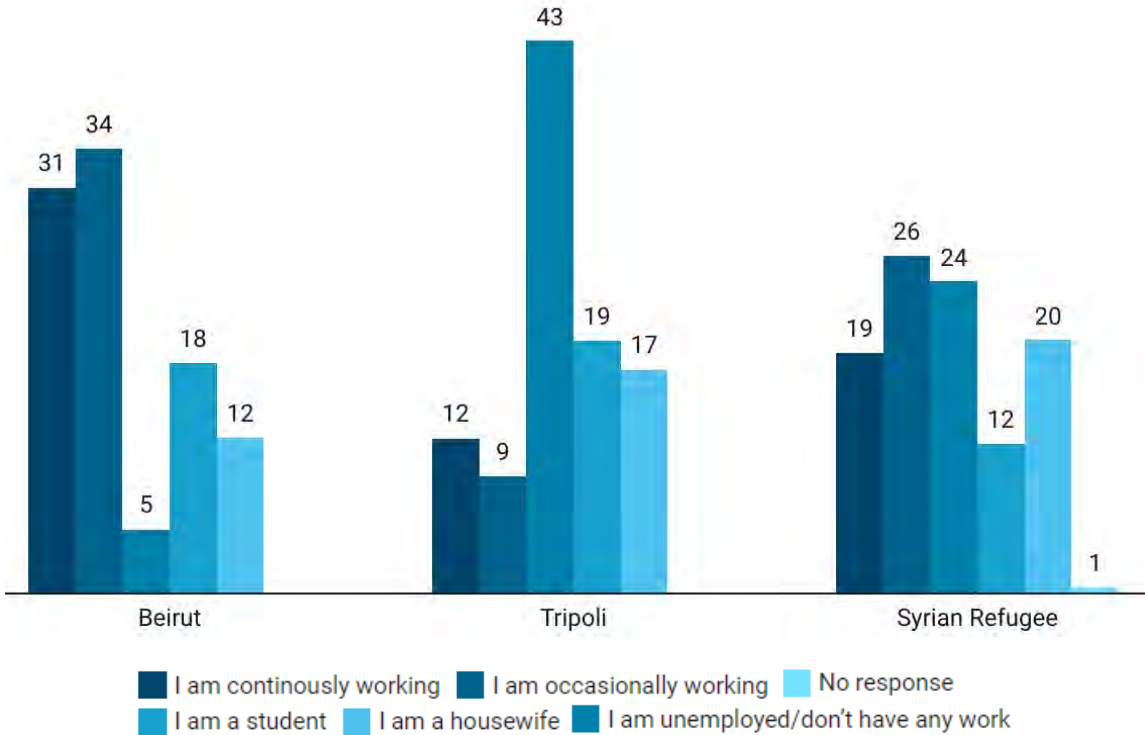


The comparison between the two cities of Beirut and Tripoli shows a clear disparity in terms of employment. The results in Beirut show that 31% of the respondents are continuously working and 34% work occasionally. Only 5% answered that they are not working currently. The percentages grow increasingly strong to 43% in Tripoli for those not working. Accordingly, the percentages of those who are continuously working (12%) and those who are occasionally working (9%) are comparatively low.

19% of Syrian refugees are continuously working and a percentage of 26% works in casual jobs. The proportion of housewives is relatively equal in all three groups, with values of 12% among Beirut residents, 17% among Tripoli residents, and 20% among Syrian refugees.

Occupation – Respondent Group/City (n = 600)

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



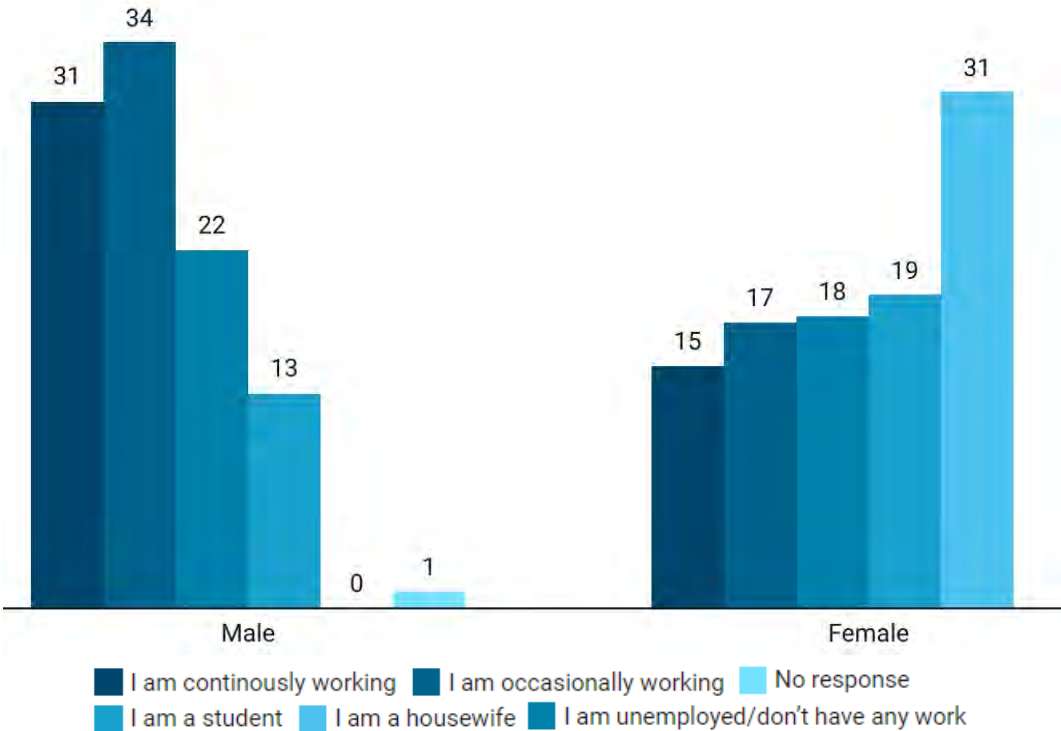
The proportion of those who work either continuously or occasionally is higher among male respondents than among female respondents. 31% of all male respondents answered to work consciously, while this is true for only 15% of all female respondents. When it comes to occasional work, the percentage among male respondents is 34%, while it is only 17% among female respondents.

Although the proportion of unemployed/not currently working respondents is higher among male respondents (22%) than among women (18%), almost one third of female respondents reported being a housewife (31%).

It should also be noted that the proportion of students in this sample is 13% among men and 19% among women.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

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

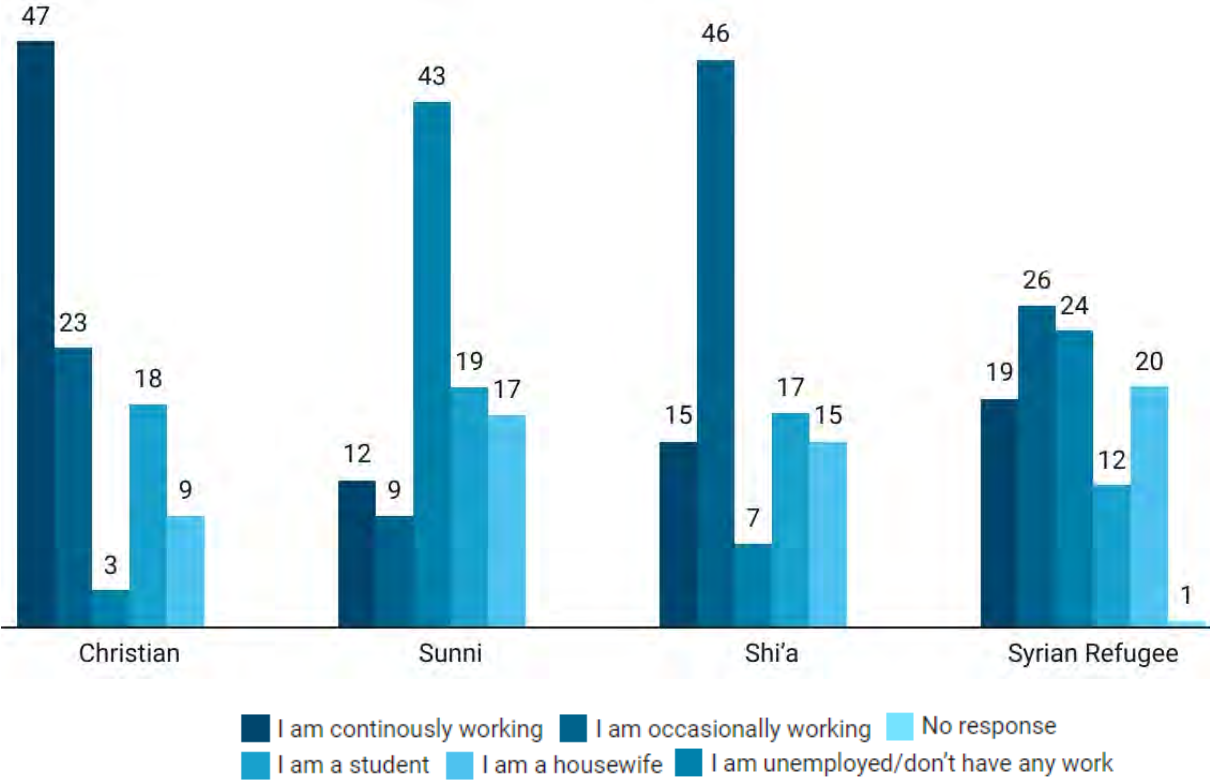


The data reveals that there is a significant difference in the occupation of the respondents in relation to their religion. With almost half of the respondents (47%), Christian respondents are the group most likely to working continuously.

46% of Shi'a respondents have occasional jobs while only 15% are continuously working which implies that occasional jobs are more widespread among Shi'a workers. The largest proportion of those being unemployed or not working can be found among Sunni respondents (43%).

Occupation – Religion (n = 600)

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



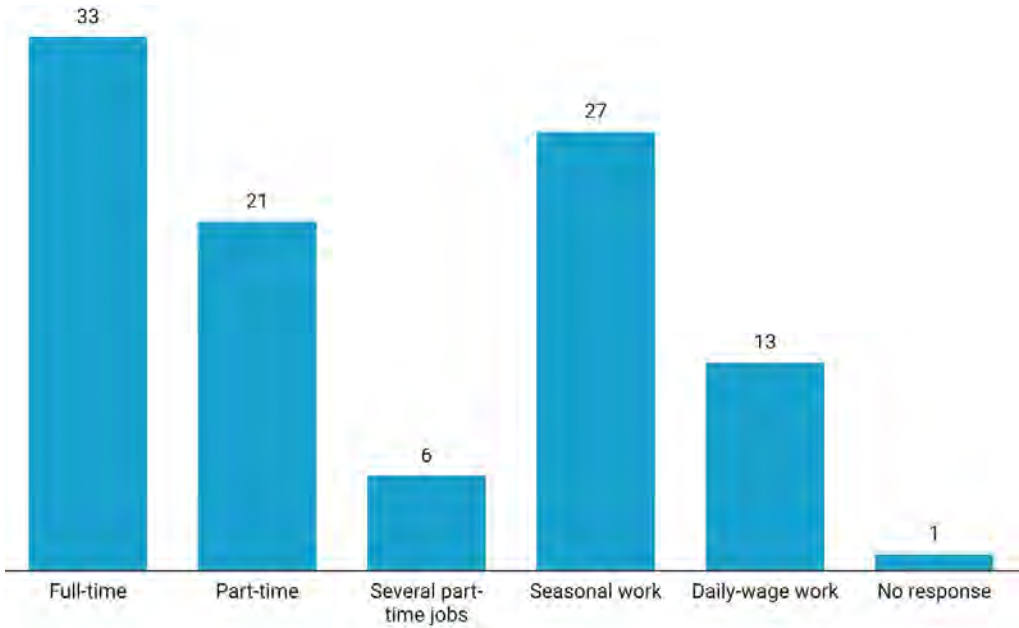
When it comes to the type of occupation, 33% of those who stated to work either continuously or occasionally (n = 291) work full-time, while 21% work part-time.

27% of all working respondents are seasonal workers, while 6% have several part-time jobs, followed by a percentage of 13 who have stated to work as a daily wage worker.

Type of Occupation – Total (n = 291*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



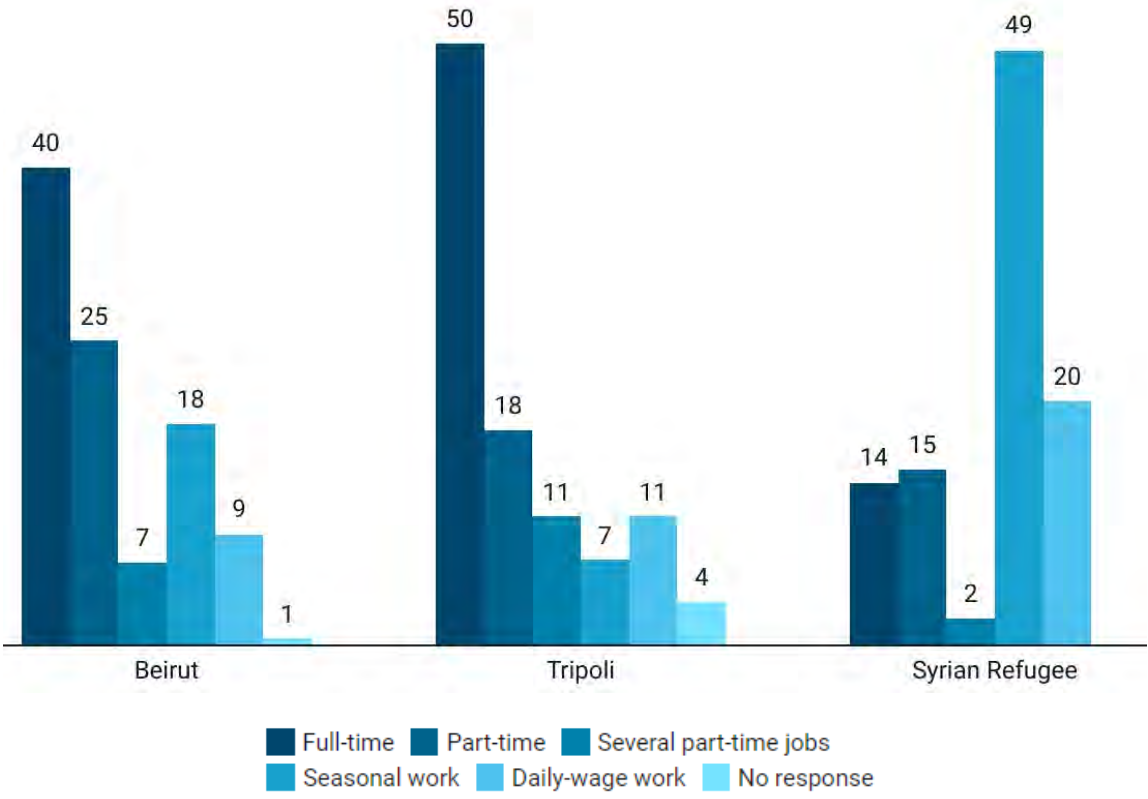
Although the largest share of unemployment/not working among respondents is found in Tripoli (43%), the largest share of those working full-time can be found here with a percentage of 50, followed by part-time workers (18%). A similar ratio is found in Beirut, where the largest proportion of respondents work full-time (40%), followed by part-time (self-)employment respondents (25%).

49% of Syrian refugees work as seasonal workers while only 14% are continuously working which implies that occasional/seasonal jobs are more common among Syrian workers.

Type of Occupation – Respondent Group/City (n = 291*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



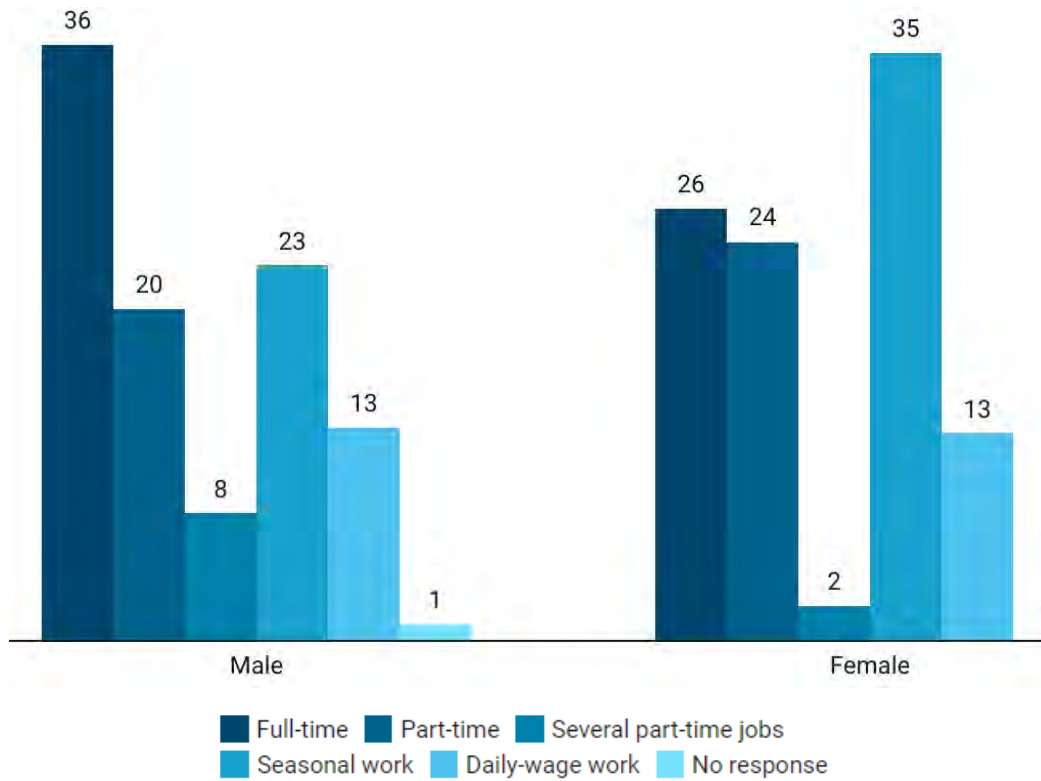
Looking at the type of occupation by gender, there are no significant differences between male and female respondents in the present survey. 36% of male and 26% of female respondents answered that they work full-time.

A slight difference between the genders can be found in relation to several part-time jobs and seasonal jobs. Male respondents tend to have more often several part-time jobs compared to women (8% vs. 2%), while in the sample the proportion of women working as seasonal workers is higher than the proportion of men (35% vs. 23%).

Type of Occupation – Gender (n = 291*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working



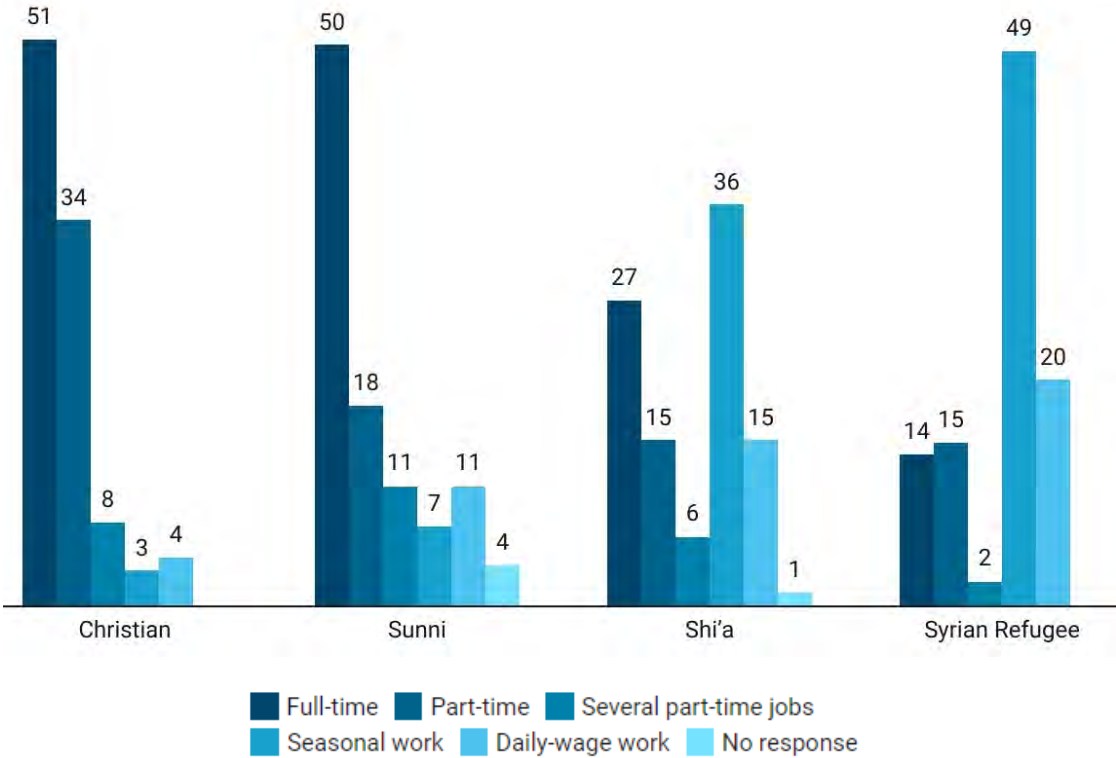
Among both Christian and Sunni respondents, half of the respondent group answered that they work full-time. Among Shi'a respondents, the proportion is 27%, while among Syrian refugees, only 14% are working full-time.

Both Shi'a respondents and Syrian refugees work predominantly as seasonal workers. Here, the proportion is 36% among Shi'a respondents, while among the Syrian refugees the proportion rises to 49%.

Type of Occupation – Religion (n = 291*)

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

* Respondents continuously or occasionally working

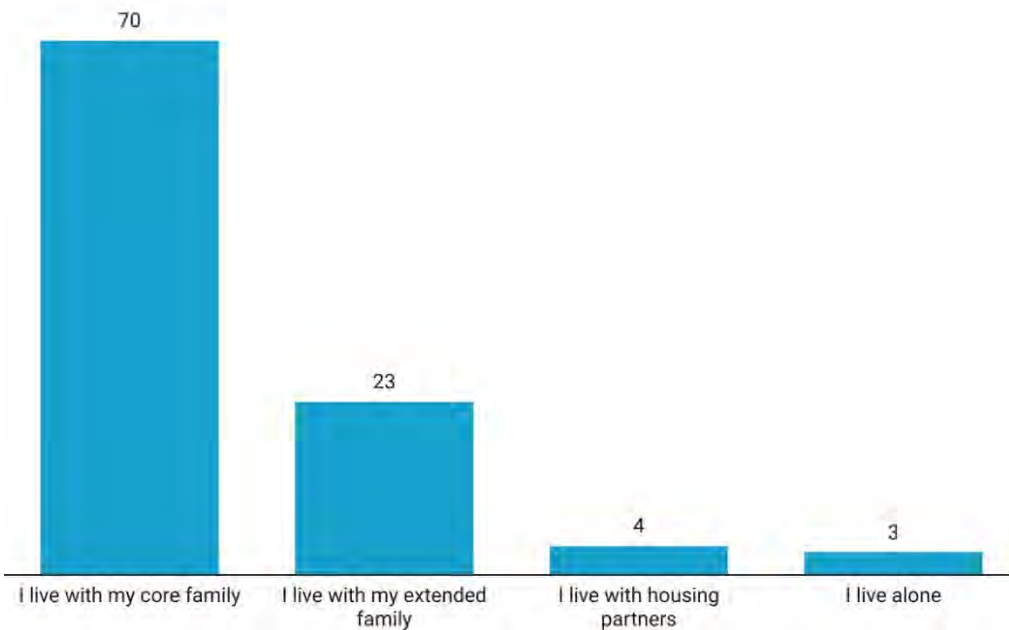


3.3. Housing Situation and impact of housing costs

70% of respondents stated they live with their family, followed by 23% answering that they live with their extended family in a household. Only 3% of all respondents participating in the present survey answered to live alone. A proportion of 4% answered to live with housing partners.

Current Housing Situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

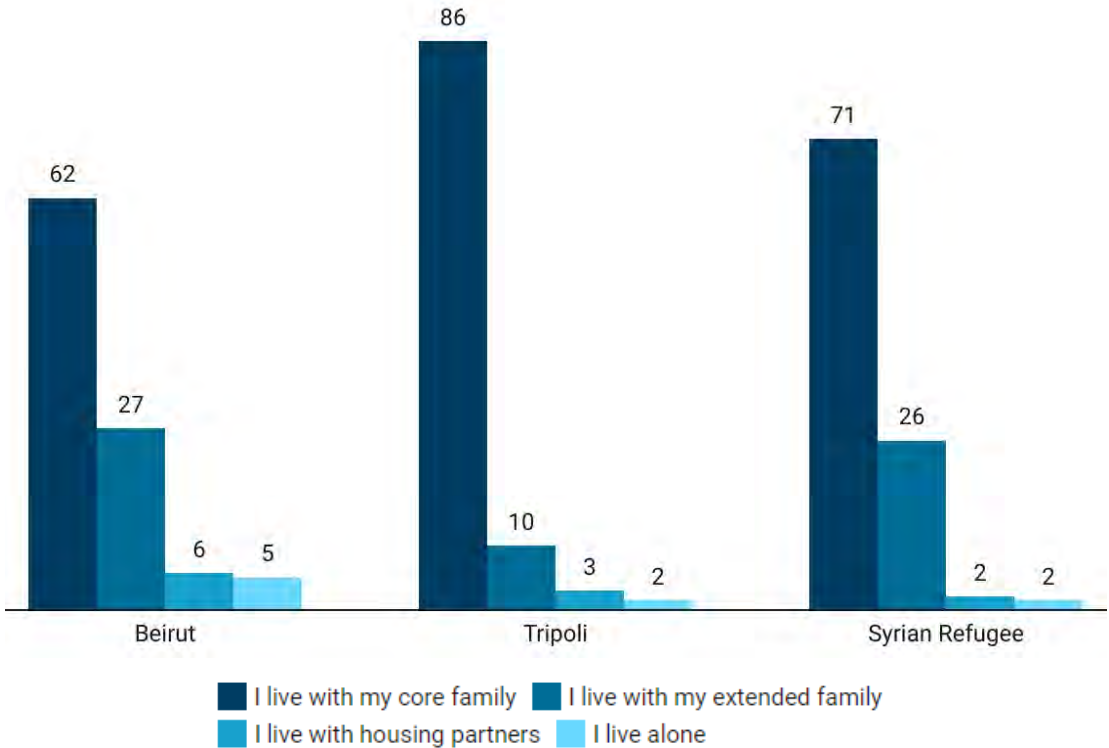


A comparison between the three groups surveyed displays that the highest proportion of those living with their core family lives in Tripoli (86%). In contrast, only 2% stated living alone or with a housing partner (3%). 71% of Syrian refugees and 62% of Beirut residents answered to live with their core family. Among Syrian refugees and Beirut residents it seems to be common to live with the extended family too.

27% of Beirut residents, and 26% of Syrian refugees answered to live with the extended family. Furthermore, it can be highlighted that the highest proportion of those who are living alone or living with a housing partner can be found in Beirut: 5% stated that they are living alone, while 6% live with housing partners.

Current Housing Situation – Respondent Group/City (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

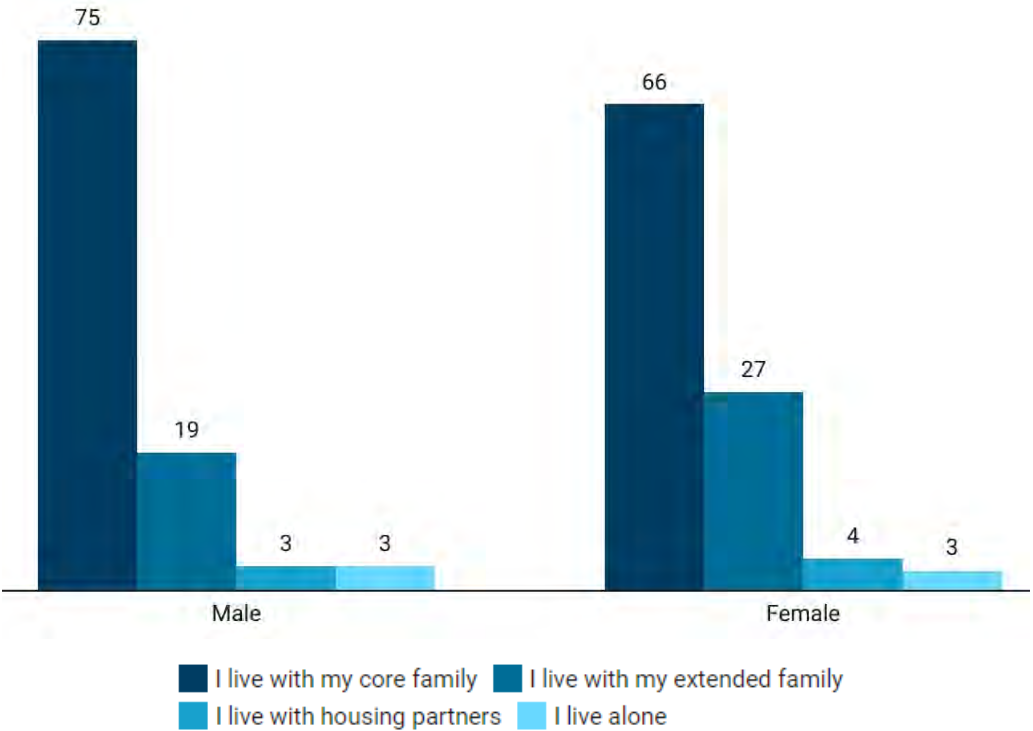


The largest proportion among both genders is among those who answered that they live with their core family. Among male respondents, it is a percentage of 75%, while among female respondents, a share of 66% live with their core family.

19% of all male respondents stated to live with their extended family, while this is true for a higher proportion of female respondents with 27%. The smallest proportion of both genders are those who live alone (only 3% each).

Current Housing Situation – Gender (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?



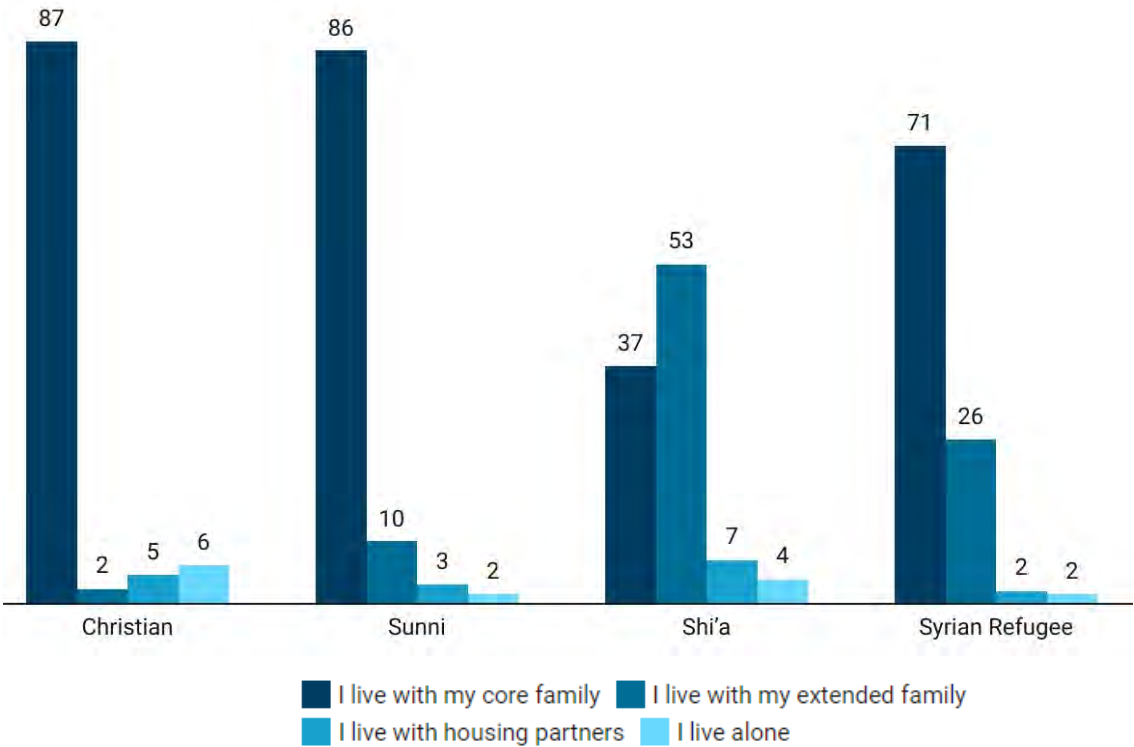
Among all religious groups, those who responded that they live with their core family are in clear majority, with the exception of Shi'a respondents. 87% of Christian respondents live with their core family, while this is true for 86% of Sunni respondents, and 71% of Syrian refugees.

Only 37% of Shi'a respondents stated to live with their core family, while the biggest proportion is those living with their extended family (53%). It can be concluded that Shi'a respondents tend to live with their extended family rather than their core family.

Among Syrian refugees, too, a comparatively high proportion reported to live with their extended family (26%).

Current Housing Situation – Religion (n = 600)

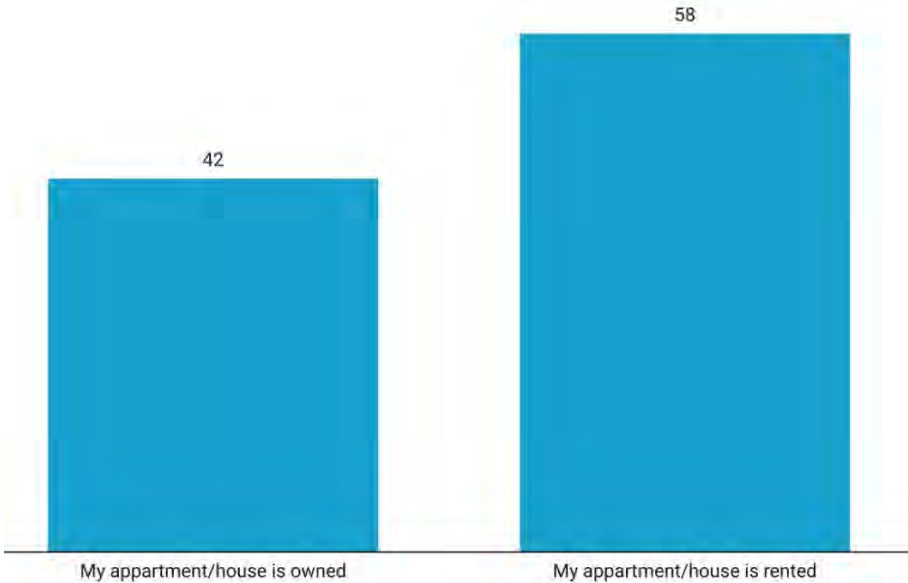
What is your current housing situation?



58% of the respondents live in a rented apartment or house, while 42% stated living in a house or apartment they own.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

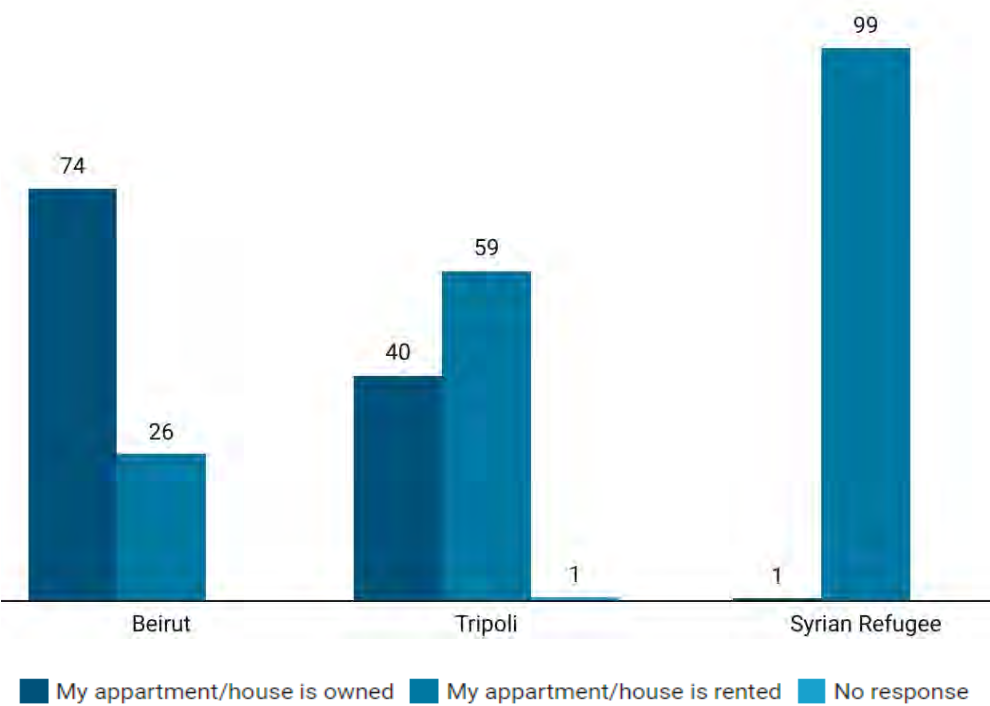
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



Looking at the three respondent groups, Syrian refugees do not live in apartments or houses they own (99%). Comparing Beirut with Tripoli residents, the proportion of those respondents living in properties they own is much higher in Beirut (74%) than Tripoli (40%). Accordingly, 59% of Tripoli respondents live in rented apartments or houses. Among Syrian refugees, it can be concluded that (almost) all respondents live in rented dwelling.

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

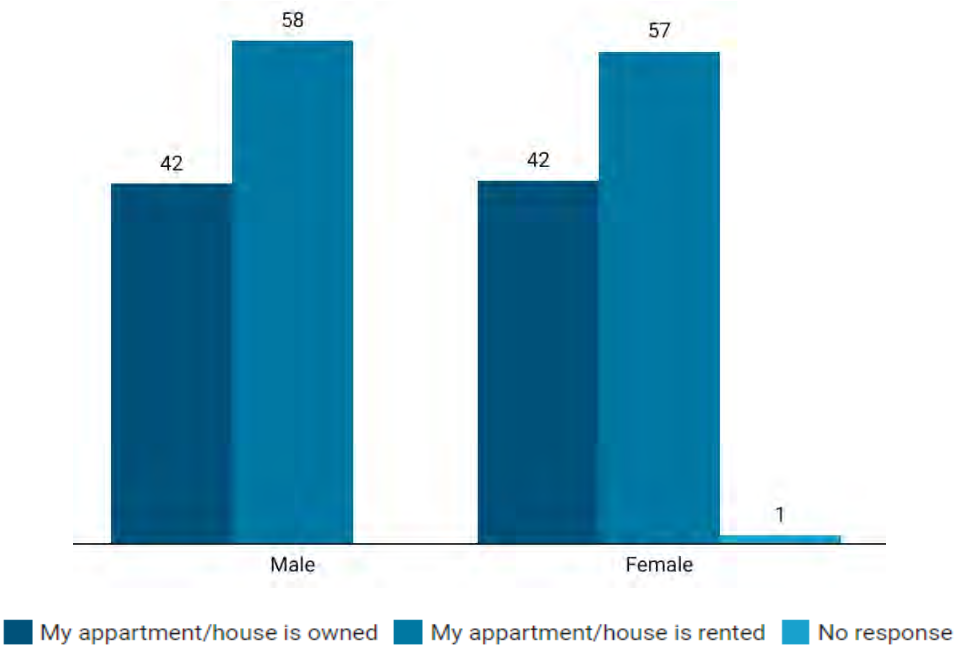
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



The gender comparison reveals that there is no significant difference in terms of rented or owned dwelling. 42% of both male and female respondents stated they live in an apartment or house they own, while 58% or male and 57% of female survey participants responded living in a rented apartment or house.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

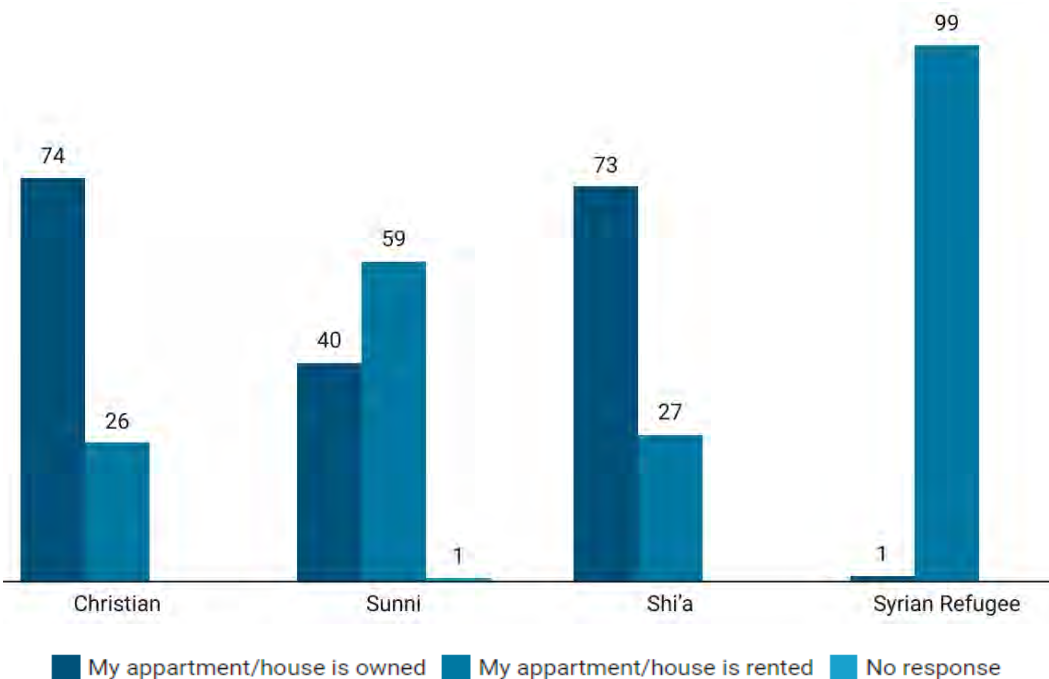
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



The largest proportion of homeowners is to be found among Christian respondents with 74%, followed by Shi'a respondents with 73%, and Sunni respondents with 40%. Among all Syrian refugees, only 1% stated to live in an apartment or house they own. With 99%, the share of those living in rented accommodation is among the Syrian refugees, followed by Sunni respondents with a percentage of 59.

Dwelling rented or owned – Religion (n = 600)

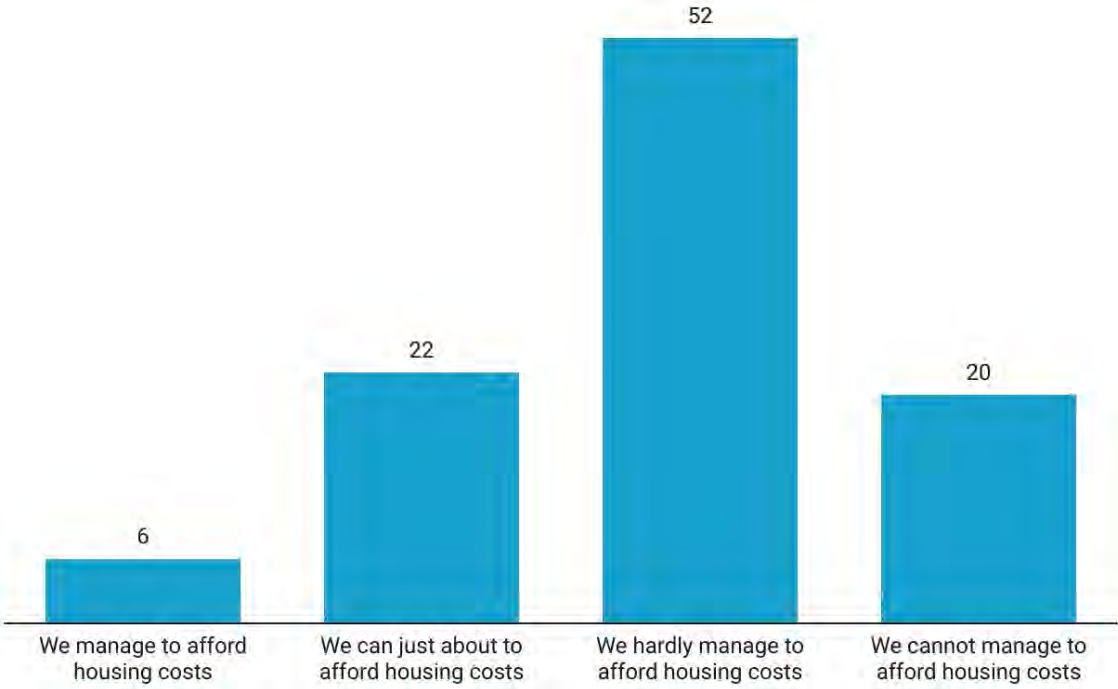
Is your dwelling rented or owned?



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 52% of all respondents stated that they hardly manage to afford the costs, followed by 22% who just about to afford housing costs. At least 20% answered that they cannot manage to afford housing costs. Grouping those who cannot manage and hardly manage to afford the housing costs, for 72% of the surveyed respondents housing costs represent a major challenge and they can hardly cover it – if at all.

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

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



The comparison of the three groups surveyed in Beirut, Tripoli as well as among Syrian refugees shows a clear picture: housing costs represent a significant challenge especially for residents of Tripoli as well as Syrian refugees. 42% of Tripoli residents and 28% of Syrian refugees cannot manage to afford their housing costs. However, all three surveyed groups struggle to cover their housing costs, even in Beirut where more than half of the respondents (53%) state to hardly manage to afford the costs.

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

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

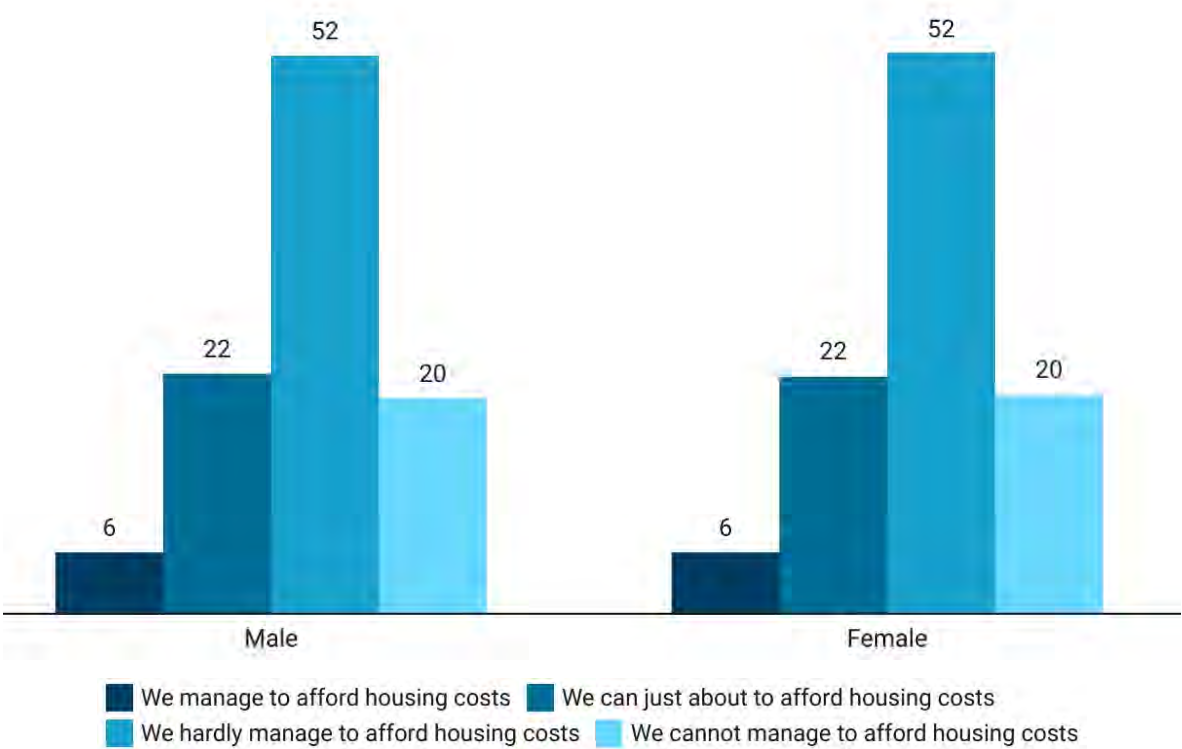


There is no difference visible in the response behaviour of male and female participants of the present survey in the terms of the impact of the current housing costs. The share of those answering they hardly manage to afford housing costs is for both men and women the highest with 52%, followed with 22% of those stating that they can just about to afford housing costs.

One fifth of all female and male participants in the study admitted that they could not afford the current costs (20%), while on the opposite, for a share of only 6% the current housing costs are not challenging and they can afford them. This is true for both male and female respondents.

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

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



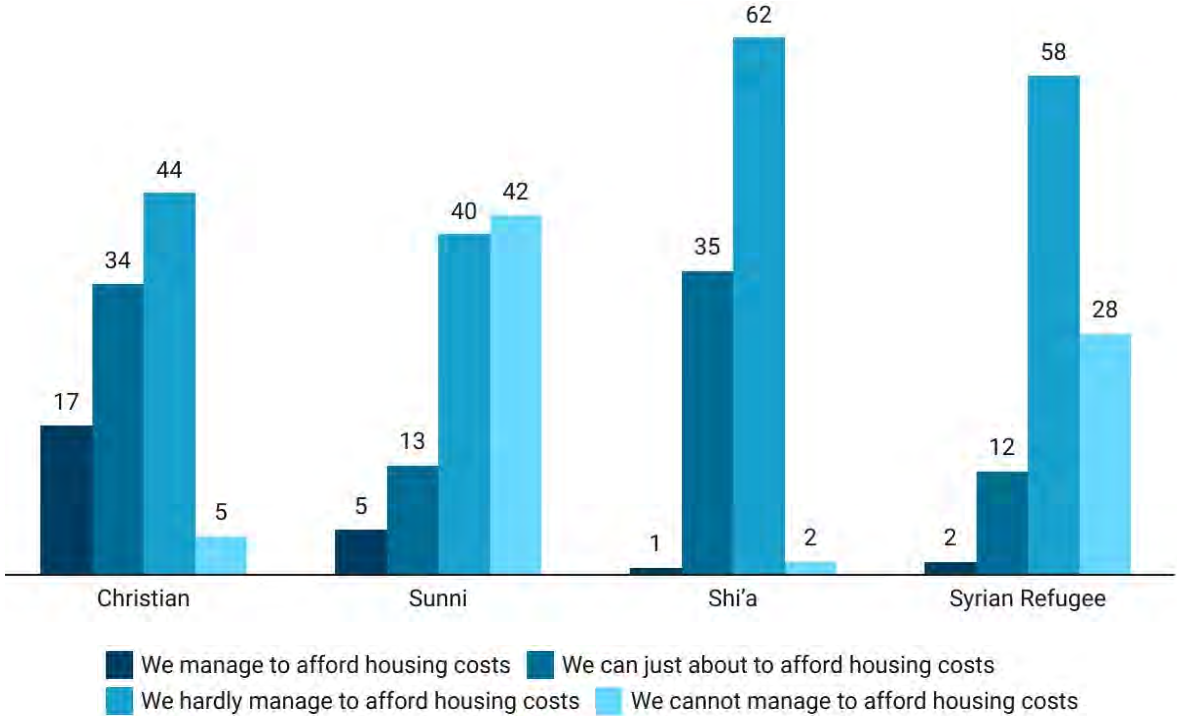
Sunni respondents in particular, as well as the Syrian refugees, have great difficulty meeting current household expenses. 42% of Sunni respondents and 28% of Syrian refugees are not able to manage affording current housing costs, while a proportion of almost 40% of Sunni respondents and 58% of Syrian refugees stated that they only hardly manage to cover the current housing costs.

In contrast, Christian respondents seem to be the most likely to be able to pay their current housing costs (including rent, heating, electricity, water, etc.), even though 5% answered not being able to afford them currently. After all, the proportion of those who are financially able to meet household expenses is to be found among Christians, with a value of 17%, followed by those who are just about to afford housing costs with a share of 34%.

Among Shia respondents, the largest proportions of responses can be identified in the midfield, whereas the proportion of those who hardly manage to afford the current housing costs is much higher with a percentage of 62 than those who are just about to afford their housing costs with a share of 35%.

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

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

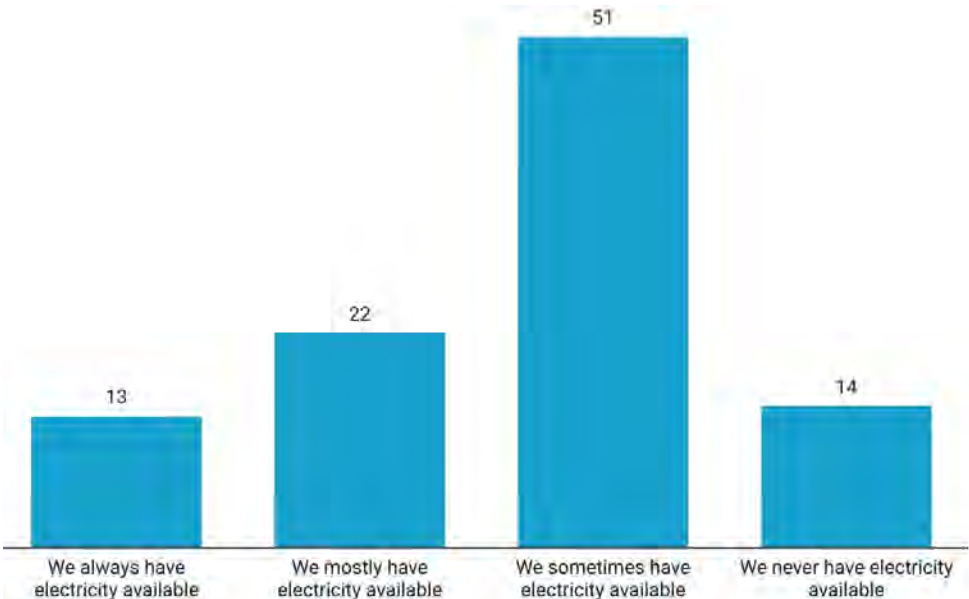


3.4. Access to electricity in dwelling

In general, 51% of all respondents answered that they sometimes have electricity available, followed by those who mostly have electricity available (22%). However, a share of 14% stated to never have electricity available, followed by 13% having always electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

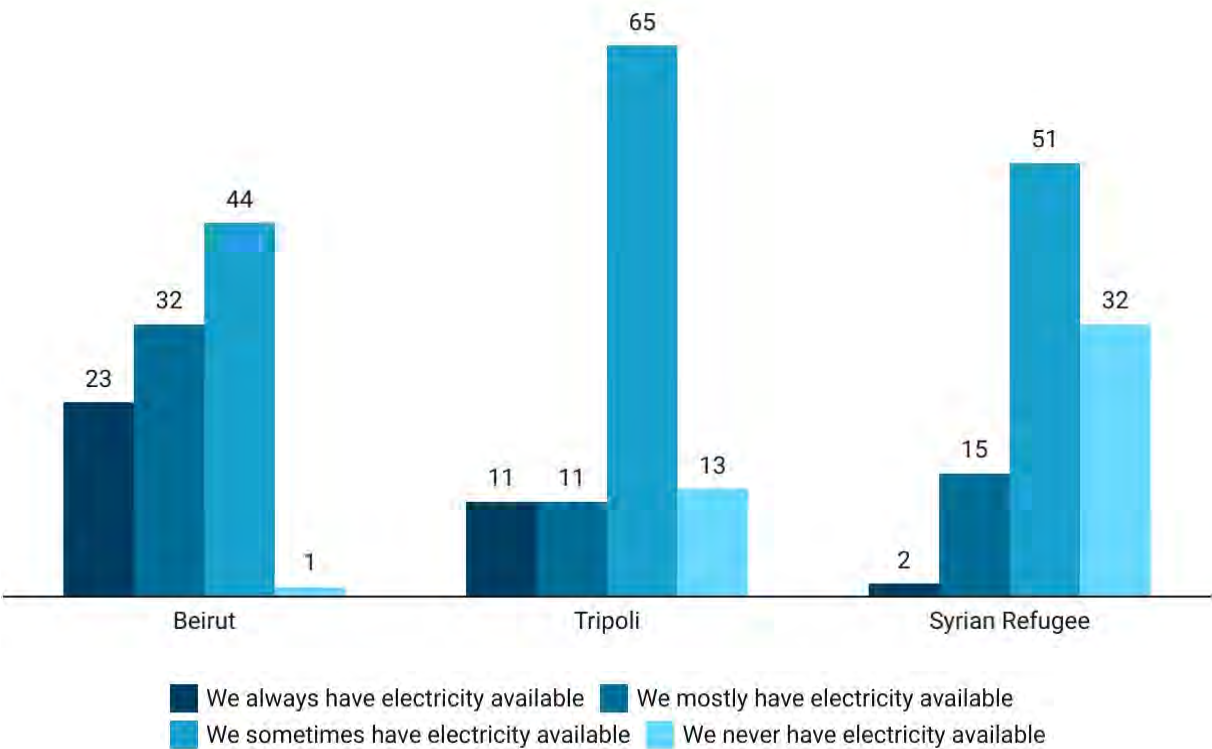


Comparing both regions Beirut and Tripoli, it can be stated that the proportion of those who have limited access to electricity is higher in Tripoli than in Beirut. Almost two thirds of the interviewees in Tripoli answered that they only have sometimes access to electricity, while the same is true for only 44% in Beirut.

Syrian refugees are the group of respondents with the least access to electricity. Almost one third of the Syrian refugees surveyed stated that they never have electricity available (32%), followed by more than half of the respondents (51%) answering only sometimes having electricity available.

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

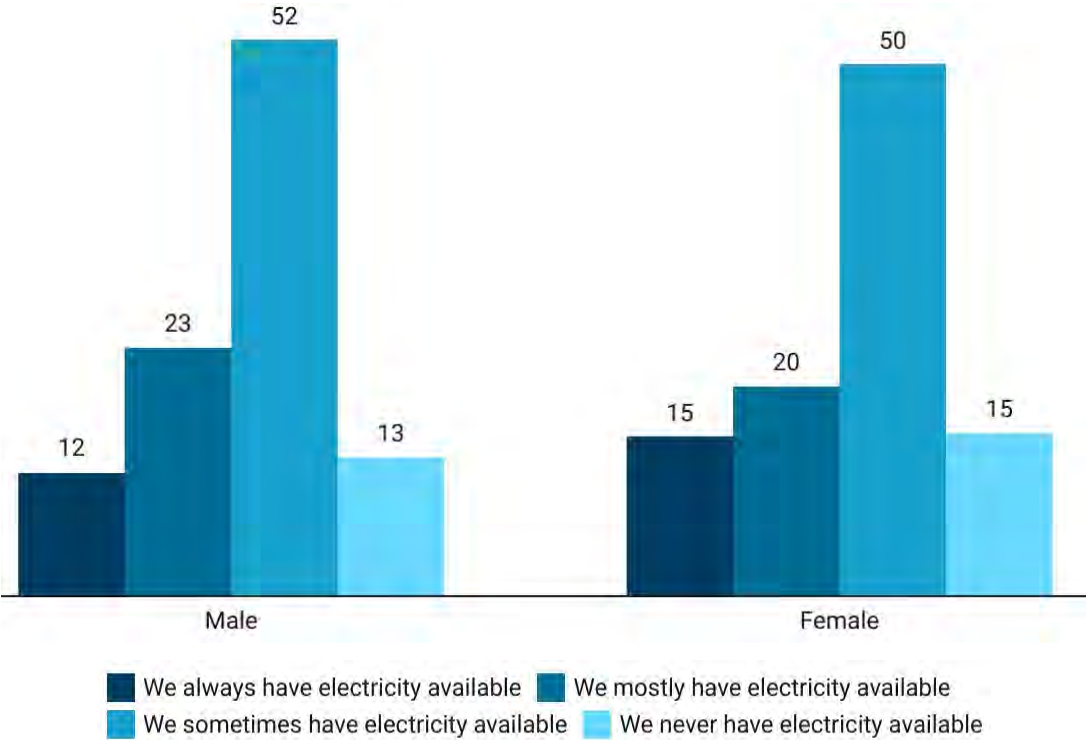
Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



An almost equal proportion of both male and female respondents stated that they only sometimes have electricity available. For male respondents the proportion is 52%, for female respondents it is 50%, i.e., about half of the respondents of both genders answered that they only sometimes have electricity available. 13% of male and 15% of female respondents have never electricity available, while at least 12% of male and 15% of female participants have always electricity available.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

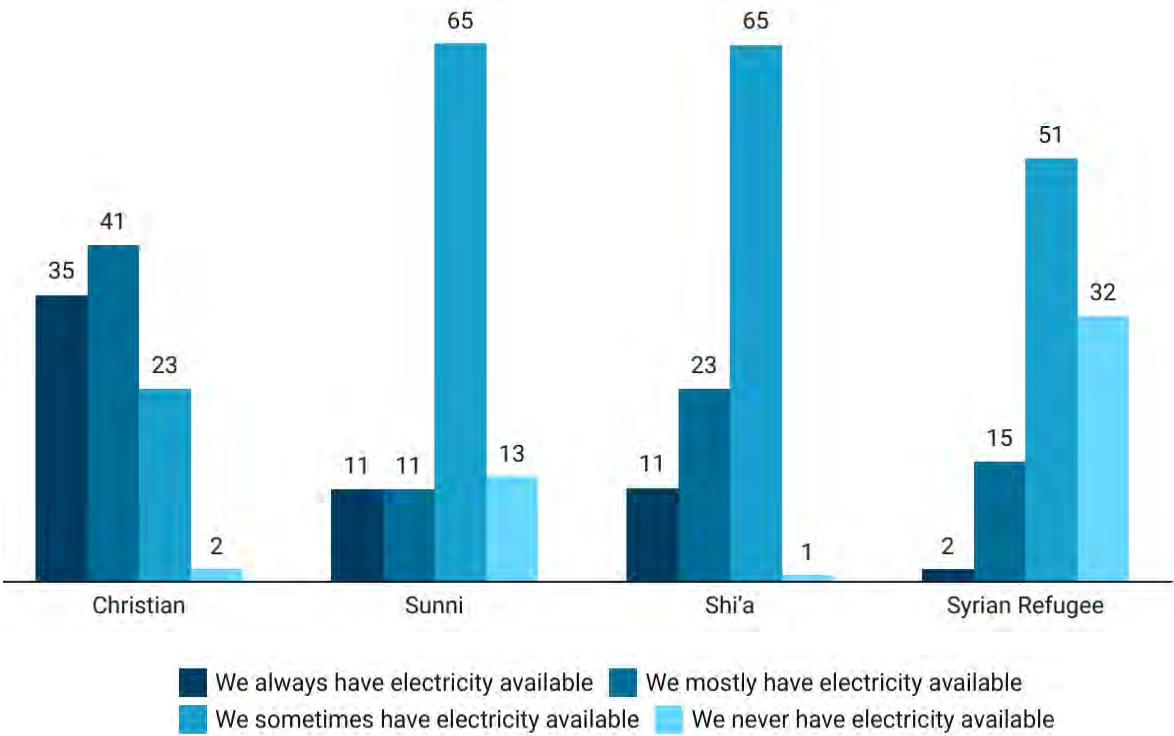


A closer look at the access to electricity with regards to religious groups reveals that besides Syrian refugees, two groups in particular have limited access to electricity. 65% of Sunni respondents and of Shi’a respondents stated having only sometimes electricity available. Furthermore, at least 13% of Sunni respondents also indicated never having electricity available, while this is true for 2% of Christian respondents and only 1% for Shi’a respondents in the present survey.

Christian respondents seem to have the best access to electricity as 35% stated to always have electricity available, and 41% mostly have electricity available. The proportion of those who always have electricity available is, by comparison, lower among the other religious groups, with 23% among Shi’a respondents, 15% among Syrian refugees, and 11% among Sunni respondents.

Access to electricity – Religion (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?



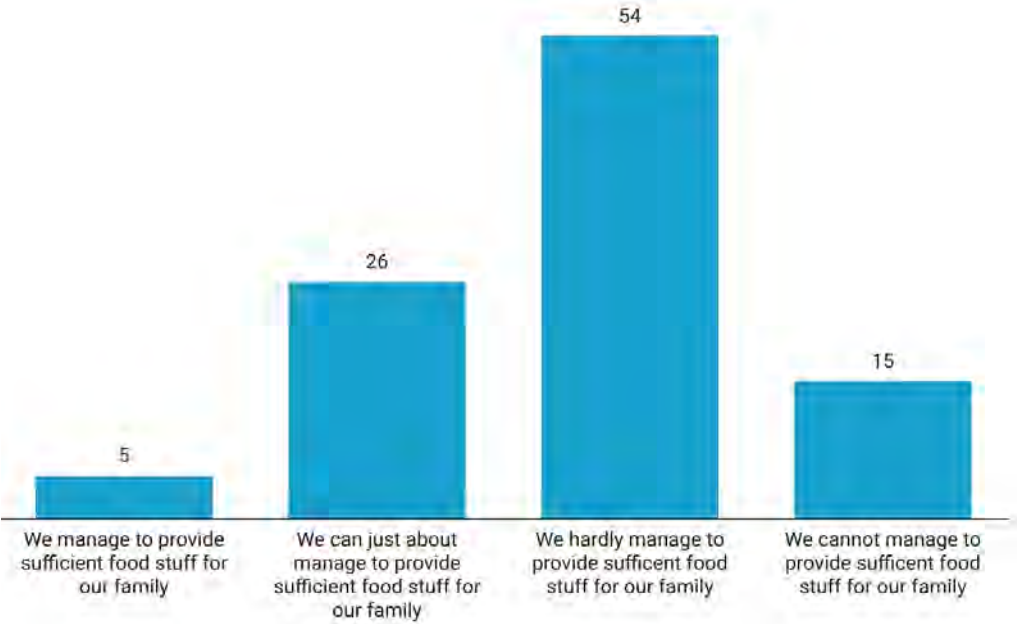
3.5. Impact of current food prices on family’s ability to buy food

Considering all respondents, over two thirds answered that they either hardly manage (54%) or cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family at all (15%). Only 5% stated being able to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while for a share of 26% can just about to manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

It can be concluded that for share of 69% (more than two thirds of all respondents participating in the present study), the food supply of the family is challenging and they either hardly or not at all manage to provide their family with sufficient food.

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?

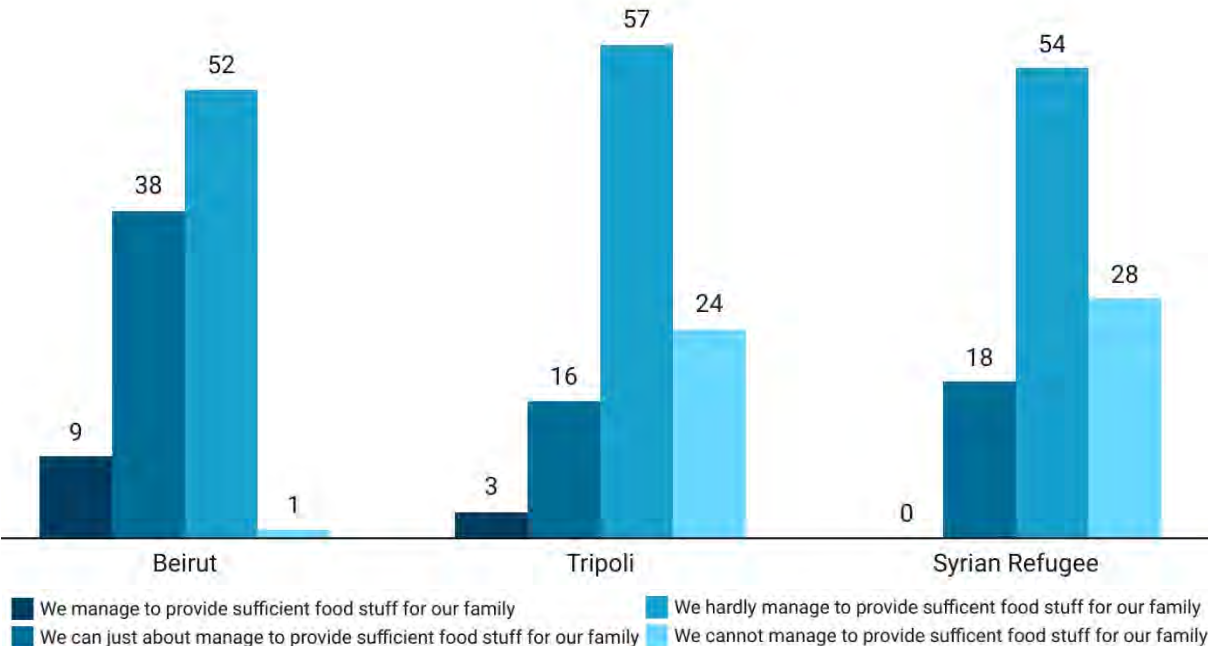


The distribution of responses according to respondent group/city reveals a similar situation among respondents and their families. In all three groups, slightly more than half of the respondents answered hardly managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, whereby the proportion of respondents in Tripoli is the highest at 57%, followed by Syrian refugees (54%) and residents of Beirut (52%). Rising food prices and high levels of unemployment (43% among Tripoli respondents) mean that Tripoli respondents struggle with the ability of providing food for their family in particular.

However, Syrian refugees are likewise significantly affected by food shortages. 28% stated not being able to manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, followed by those who hardly manage to feed their family adequately (54%).

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

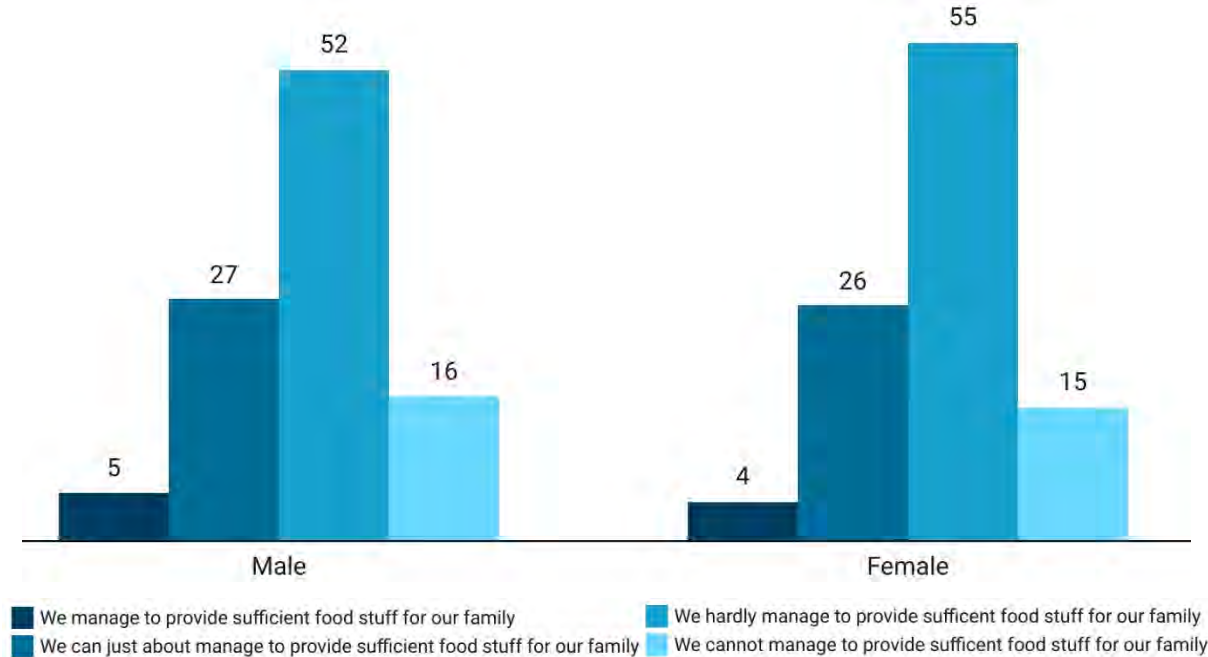
What is the impact of current food prices on your family’s ability to buy food?



In terms of gender, a relatively similar response behaviour can be observed. 55% of female and 52% of male respondents are hardly managing to provide sufficient food stuff for their families, while 16% of male and 15% of female respondents are not able to provide sufficient food stuff for their family members at all.

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?



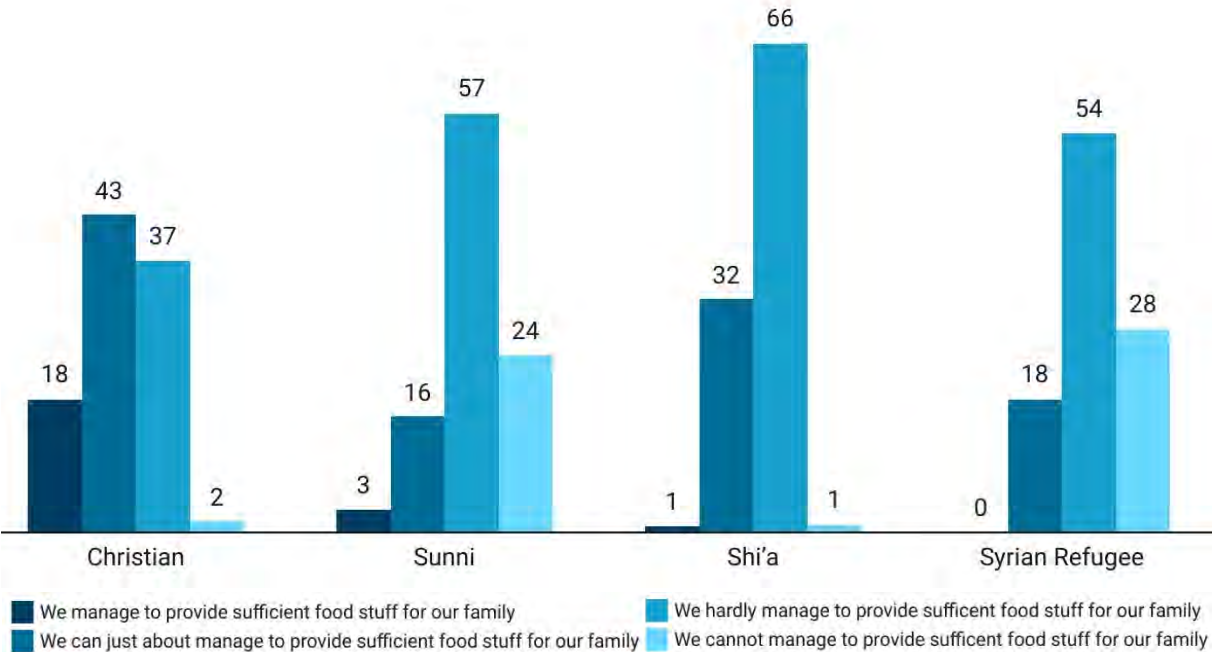
Comparing the response behaviour of occupation and the impact of food prices on family’s ability to buy food, a relation to religion can be identified: 47% of Christian respondents stated working continuously. It is also this religious group at least struggling with the ability to manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 18% answered to be able to manage and 43% stated to just about to be able to manage to provide sufficient food for the family members.

46% of Shi’a respondents stated to have occasional jobs while only 15% are continuously working. The low employment rate as well as the seasonal work are reflected in the ability of buying food for the family. 66% of Shi’a respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for their family.

A comparison between Shi’a respondents and Syrian refugees reveals a similar respondent behaviour: 28% of Syrian refugees cannot manage to provide enough food for their family, while the same is true for 24% of Sunni respondents. These relatively high proportions correspond to the equally relatively high proportions of unemployed respondents in both groups surveyed.

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

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



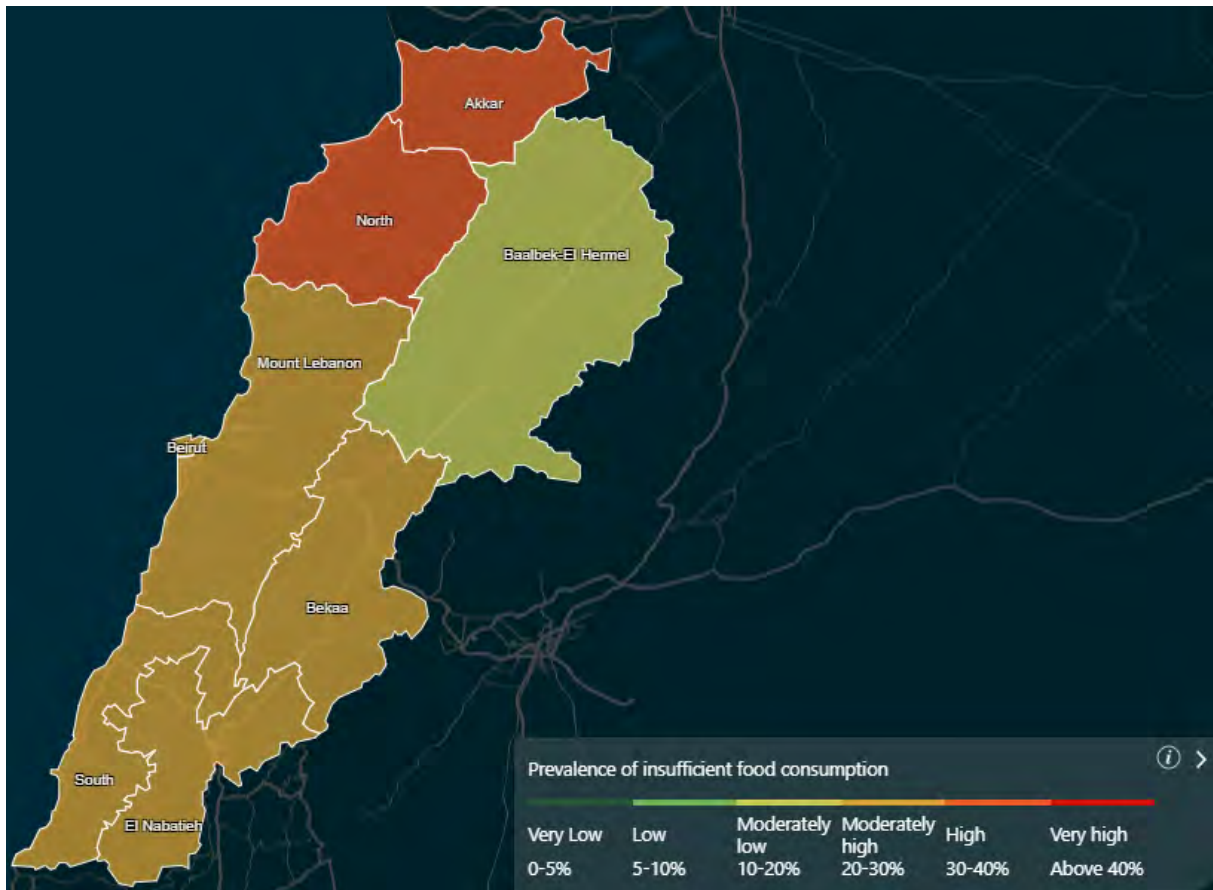


Figure 1. Hunger map of Lebanon (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>, access on 2023/09/21)

The results of this study are supported by the findings of the HungerMap¹ on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Lebanon. As shown in figure 1, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in the Lebanon: red signals areas where people are not meeting the required food intake levels and thus require urgent assistance. At the same time, the brightness of a region or country indicates how populated the area is - wherein brighter areas signal the presence of more people. As can be seen from the virtual map, the north of the country (Tripoli) in particular is affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured red), while the situation in the area around Beirut is moderately high.

In addition, HungerMap data shows that out of a total population of 6.8 million, 1.7 million do not have adequate food supplies. After all, that is a quarter of Lebanon's population.

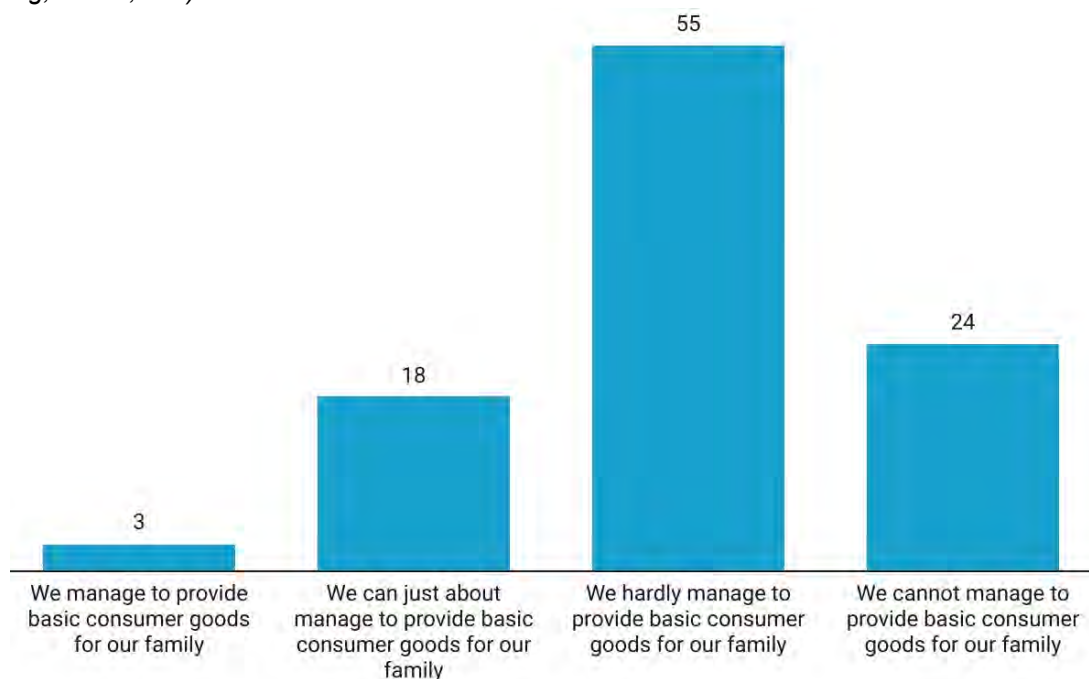
¹ The World Food Programme's HungerMapLIVE tracks and predicts key aspects of food insecurity every day and shows near real-time data on the food situation in more than 90 countries. The interactive map combines several current data sets to identify hunger hotspots (<https://hungermap.wfp.org/>).

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

55% of all surveyed participants stated to hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family. The share of those not being able to provide basic consumer goods at all is 24%. Only 23% answered being able to manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

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

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

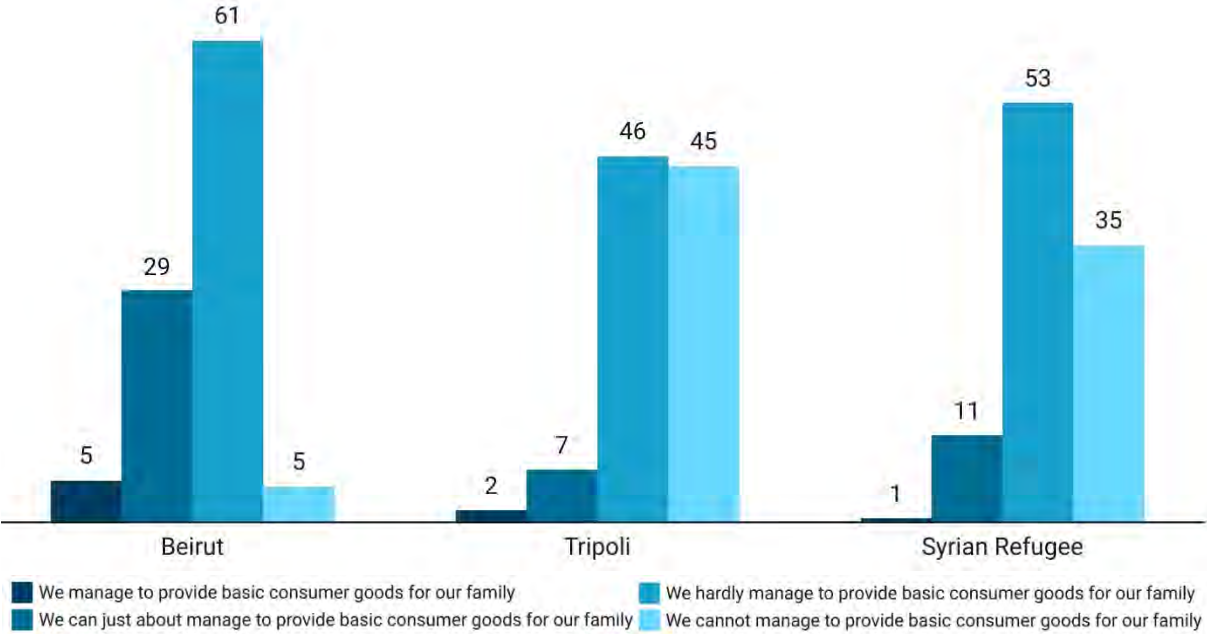


Taking a closer look at the impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods, Tripoli respondents as well as Syrian refugees struggle the most. 45% of Tripoli residents stated not being able to provide basic consumer goods for their family, within the group of Syrian refugees the share is 35% after all. Combining those who cannot manage and those who hardly manage to buy basic consumer goods, the proportion is 91% among Tripoli respondents and 88% among Syrian refugees.

In Beirut, 61% respondents answered to hardly manage to buy basic consumer goods, however, the share of those being able (5%) or being just about to manage to provide basic consumer goods (29%) is significantly higher than among the other two respondent groups surveyed.

Impact of market prices on ability to buy basic consumer goods – Respondent Group/City (n = 600)

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

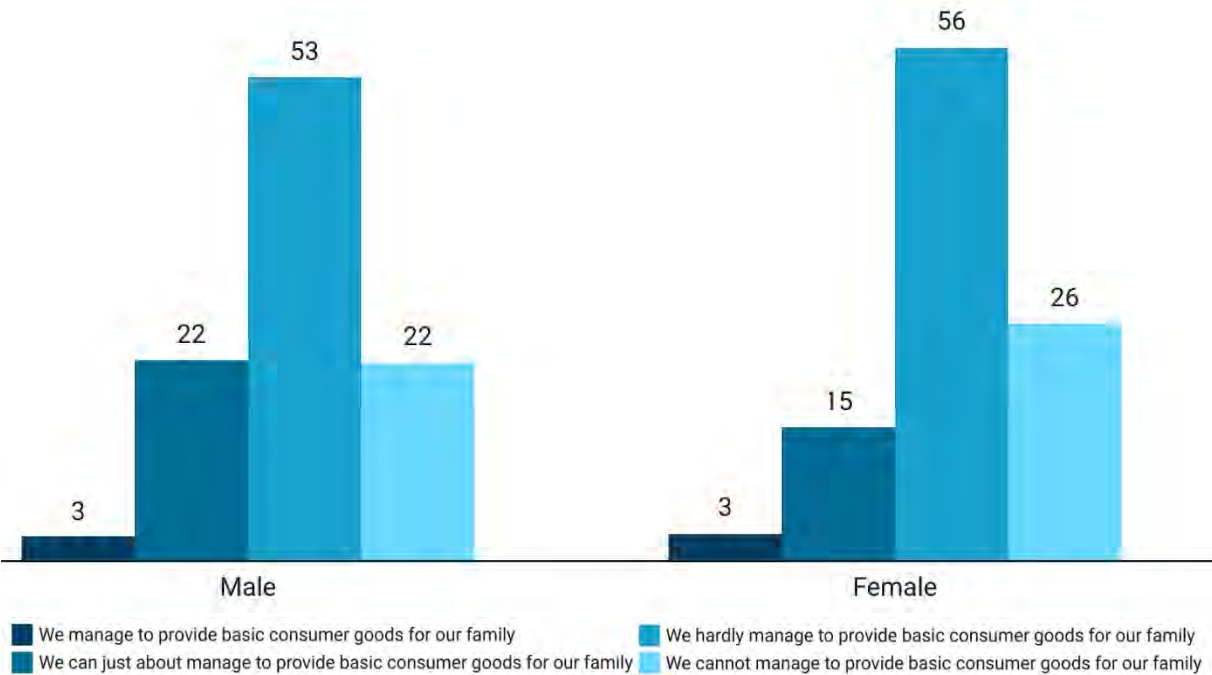


The gender comparison shows that the percentage of women stating to hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family is 3% higher than among men with a share of 53%. The share of those not being able to provide basic consumer goods at all is among female respondents 26%, while for male respondents this is true for only 22%.

Only 3% among both genders answered being able to manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while there is again a slight difference in terms of those who are just about managing to provide basic consumer goods for their families. Among women, the share is 15%, while among men it is 22%.

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

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

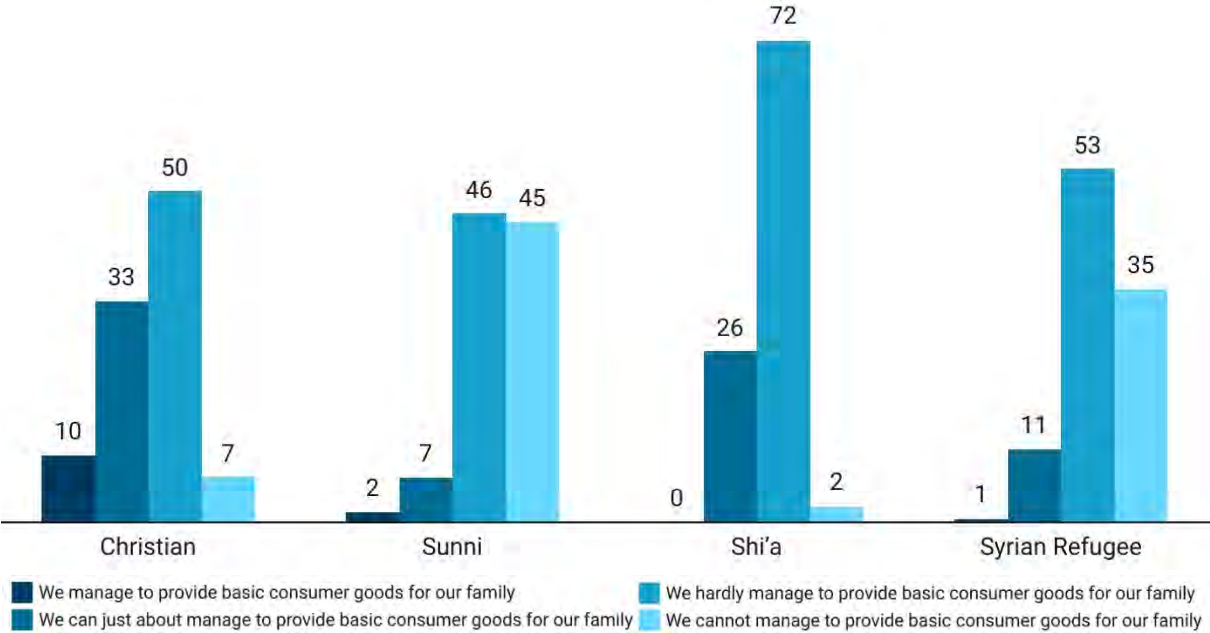


When it comes to religion, Sunni respondents are in the most precarious situation to managing to buy basic consumer goods. 45% stated not being able at all and 46% answered hardly managing to provide basic consumer goods for their family. Christian respondents are those who among all groups manage most likely to buy basic consumer goods: 10% stated being able and 33% answered to just about being able to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

The share of those who cannot manage to buy basic consumer goods at all is the smallest among the Shi’a respondents with only 2%. However, the respondents’ answers indicate that 72% of Shi’a respondents are hardly to manage to buy basic consumer goods such as shoes and clothes.

Impact of market prices on ability to buy basic consumer goods – Religion (n = 600)

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



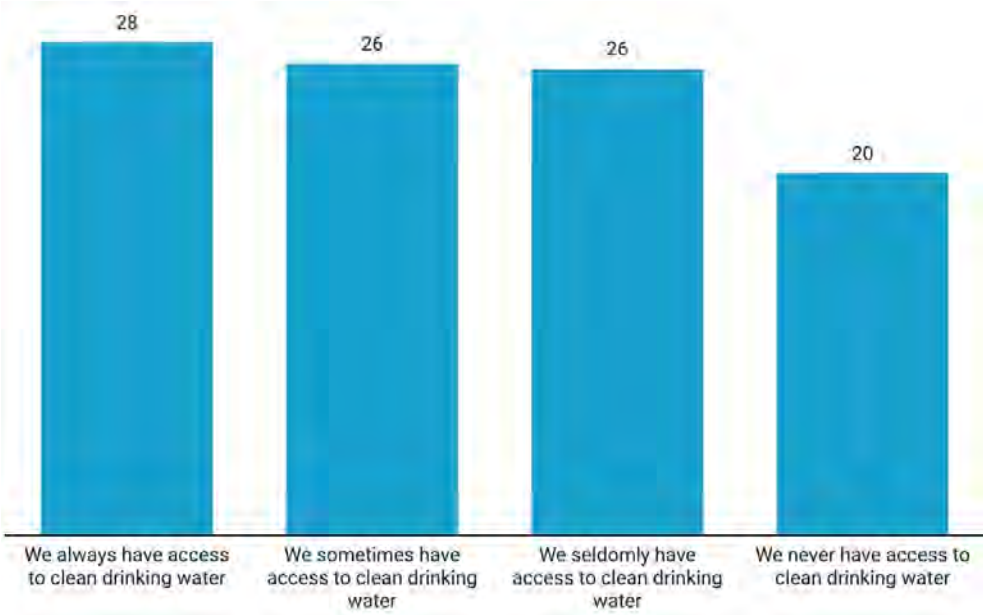
3.7. Access to clean drinking water

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

Looking at the information on access to drinking water of all 600 respondents participating in the survey, a relatively even distribution of answers emerges. 28% stated that they always have access to clean drinking water, and 26% answered having sometimes access to clean drinking water. The same share (26%) also answered to have seldomly access to clean drinking water, while one fifth of all respondents to the survey (20%) stated to never have access to clean drinking water.

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

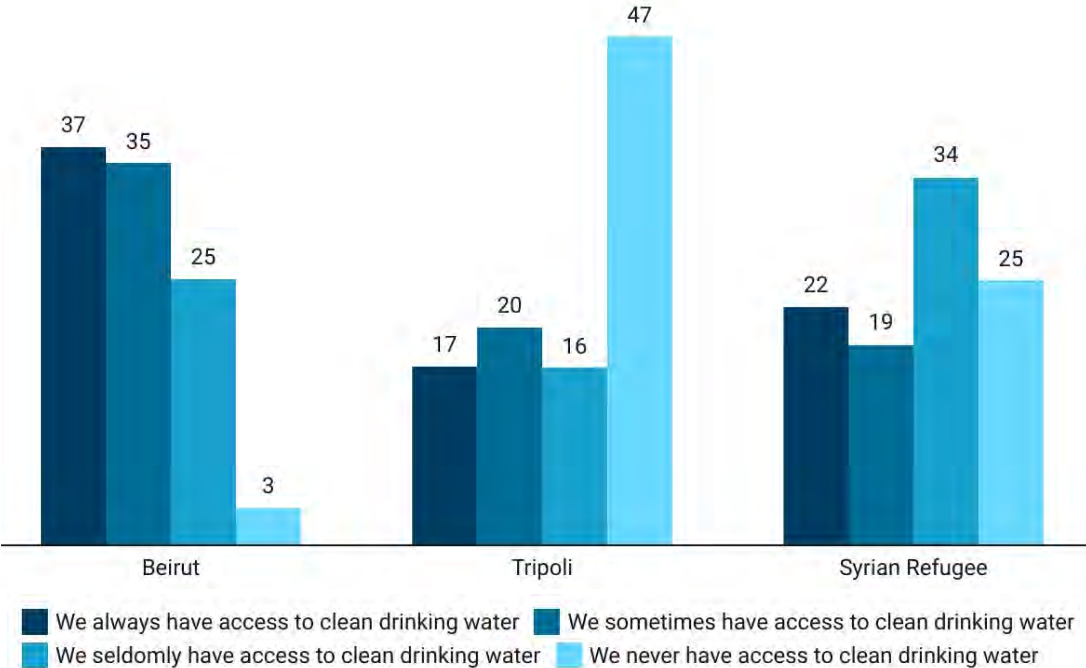
Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



47% of Tripoli residents stated never having access to clean drinking water. Among all three surveyed groups this is by far the highest level of proportion, compared to 25% of Syrian refugees and only 3% of Beirut residents answering this option. In contrast, in Beirut 37% stated to have always and 35% to have sometimes access to clean drinking water. Thus, the group of respondents in Beirut has the best conditions in terms of drinking water.

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

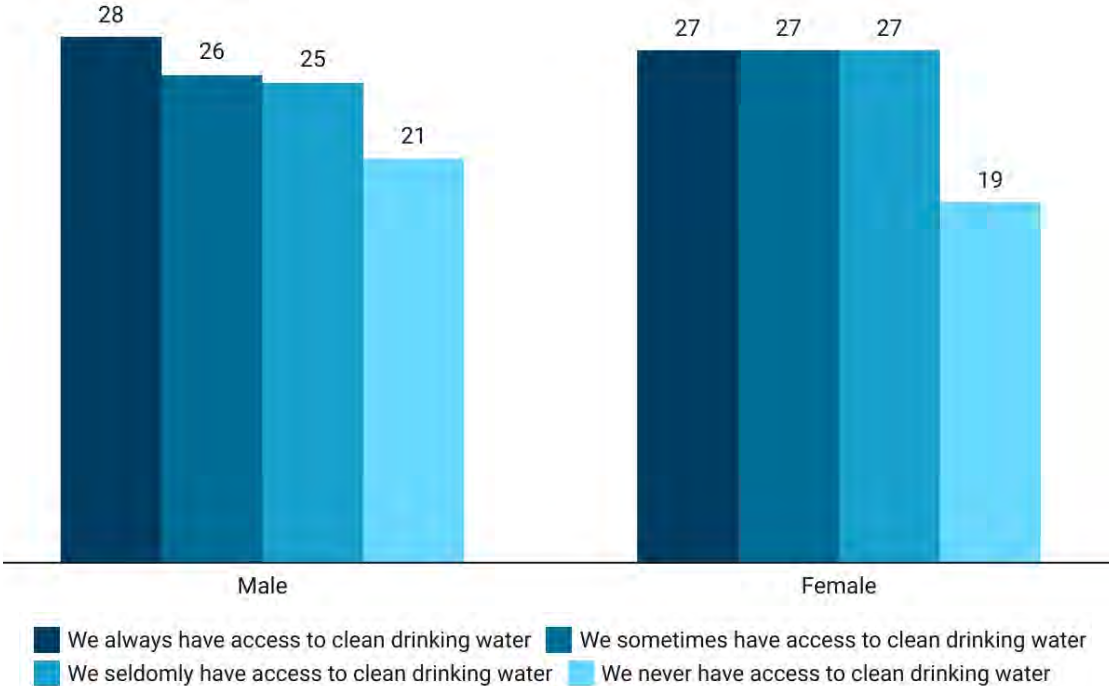
Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



With regard to gender, there is no significant difference in the response behaviour of the male and female respondents. 21% of male and 19% of female residents admitted never having access to clean drinking water. In contrast, 28% of men and 27% of women taking part in the present survey stated to have always, and 26% of men and 27% of women stated to have sometimes access to clean drinking water.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



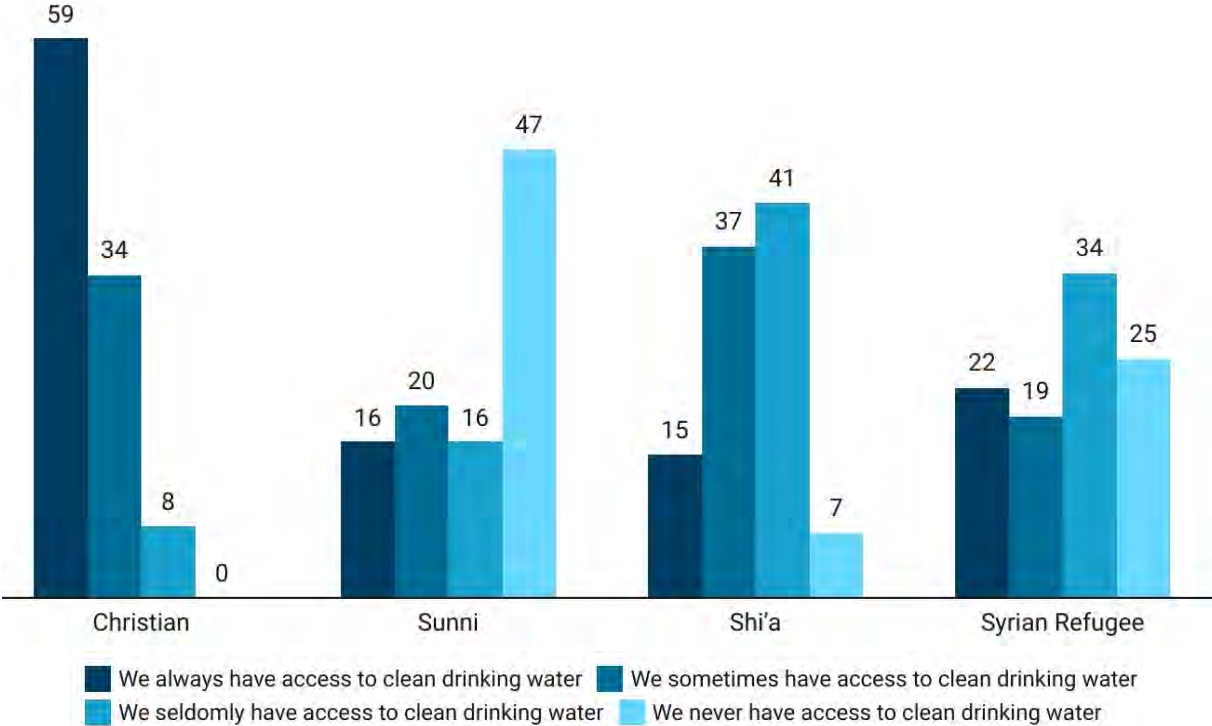
A comparison of access to drinking water and religious affiliation shows that the Christian population in Lebanon has the best access to clear and clean drinking water. 59% answered to always and 34% to sometimes have access to clean drinking water. Furthermore, none of the Christian respondents stated to never have access to drinking water. In contrast, Sunni respondents are those with the highest share of answering to never having access to clean drinking water with 47%, followed by Syrian refugees (25%), and Shi’a respondents (7%). However, Shi’a respondents also represent the group of those who sometimes (37%) or seldomly (41%) have access to drinking water, which sum up to over 78% in total.

Syrian refugees show quite diverse answer behaviour. While 22% stated to always have access to clean and clear drinking water, almost the same number of respondents (25%) answered never having access to drinking water. However, there is a slightly tendency towards

those who never or seldomly have access to clean and clear drinking water among Syrian refugees.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?



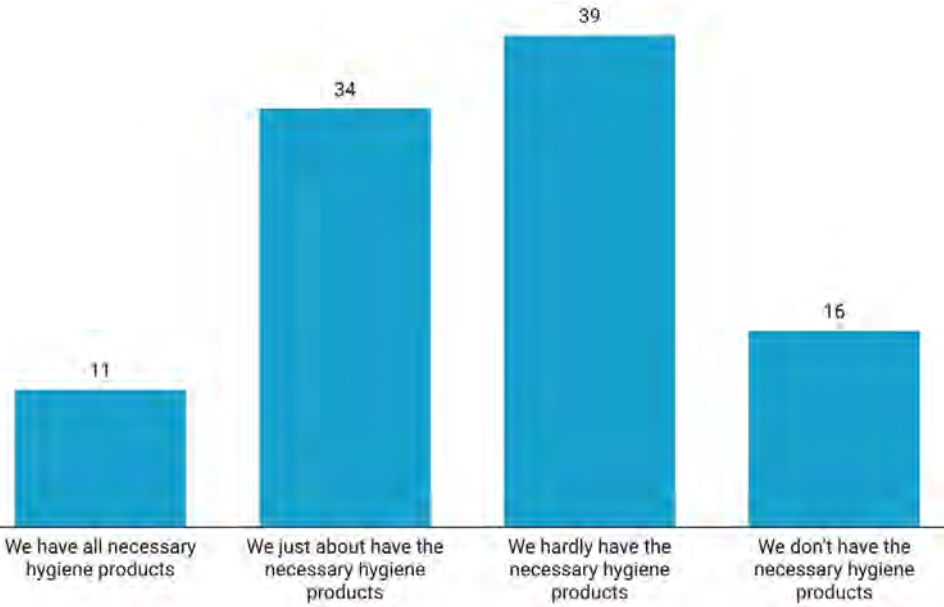
3.8. Access to the necessary hygiene products

73% of all participants of the survey stated that they either have just about the access (34%) or hardly have the access to necessary hygiene products (39%).

16% answered never having access to hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. Only a share of 11% stated that they and their family have access to all hygiene products.

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

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

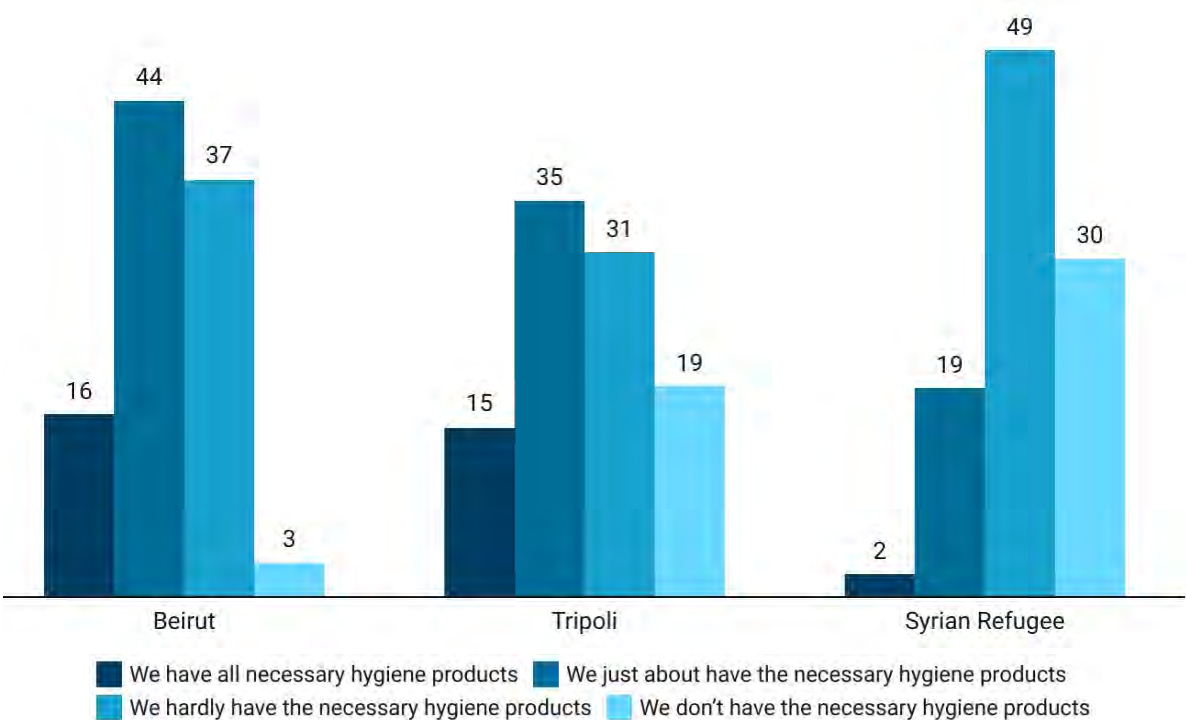


Comparing Beirut and Tripoli residents as well as Syrian refugees, a significant difference can be identified when it comes to access to necessary hygiene products. Only 2% of Syrian refugees stated to always have access to personal hygiene products, while the share of those hardly having access to hygiene products is 49%. With a share of 30%, almost one in three Syrian refugees said they never have access to hygienic products at all.

An approximately equal proportion of respondents in Tripoli (16%) and Beirut (15%) answered that they always have access to hygienic products. Nevertheless, the proportion of people who never have sufficient access to hygienic products is six times higher in Tripoli than in Beirut (19% vs. 3%).

Access to the necessary Hygiene Products – Respondent Group/City (n = 600)

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

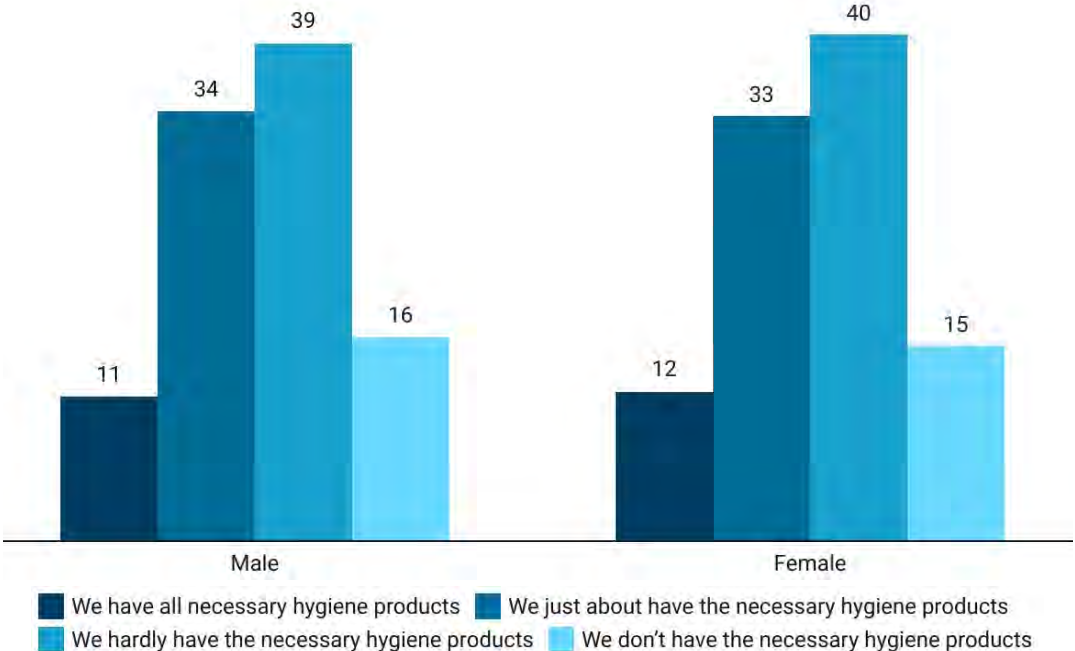


There is no significant difference in terms of gender and access to the necessary hygiene products. 11% of male and 12% of female respondents have always access to necessary hygiene products, while the share of those who are just about having the necessary hygiene products is 34% among male respondents, and 33% among female respondents.

39% of all men participating in the survey hardly have the necessary hygiene products for themselves and their families, while this is true for 40% of all women. The share of those admitting to never have access to necessary hygiene products is slightly higher among men with 16% compared to 15% among women participating in the present survey.

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.]



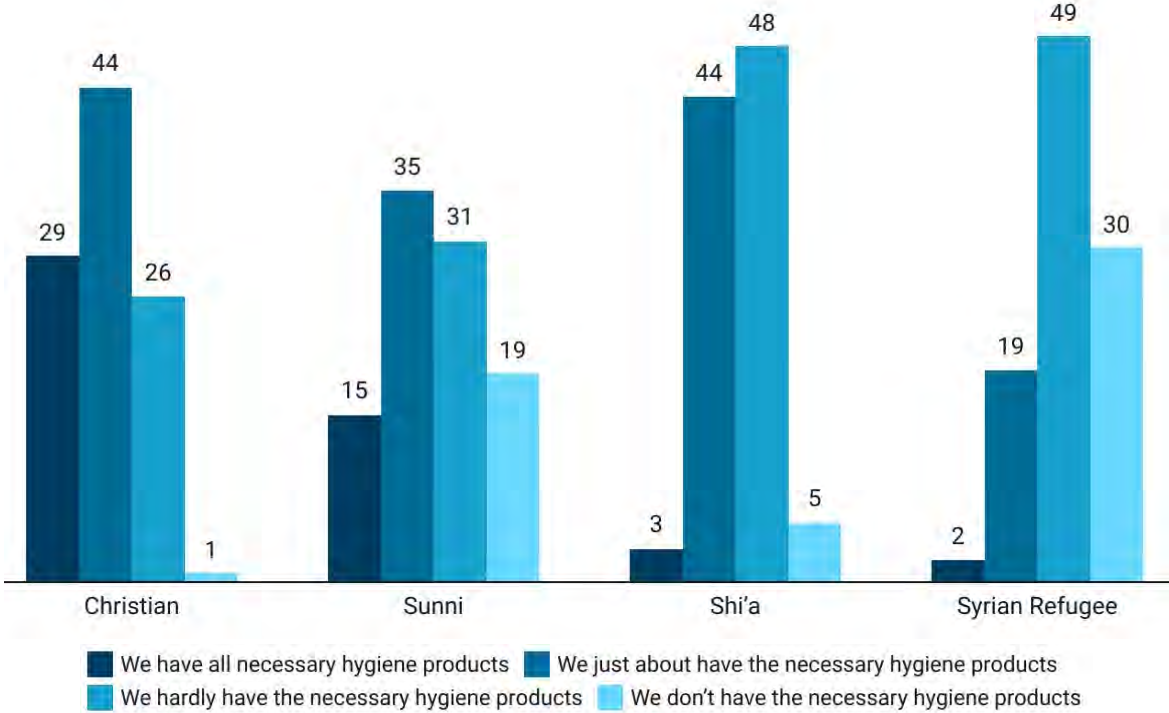
With a share of 29% Christian respondents answered that they always have access to personal hygiene products such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc., followed by 44% stating to sometimes have access to personal hygiene products. Thus, in this survey, Christians represent the religious group that have the best access to hygiene and hygienic products.

The majority of Shi'a respondents have either just about the necessary hygiene products (44%) or hardly have the necessary hygiene products (48%), while this is true for 35% of Sunni respondents (have just about the necessary hygiene products) and 31% of Sunni participants (hardly have the necessary hygiene products).

In contrast, 79% of Syrian refugees answered not having any access or hardly having access to necessary hygiene products such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. Syrian refugees represent the group which have the less access to hygiene and personal hygiene products among of all surveyed participants.

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

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



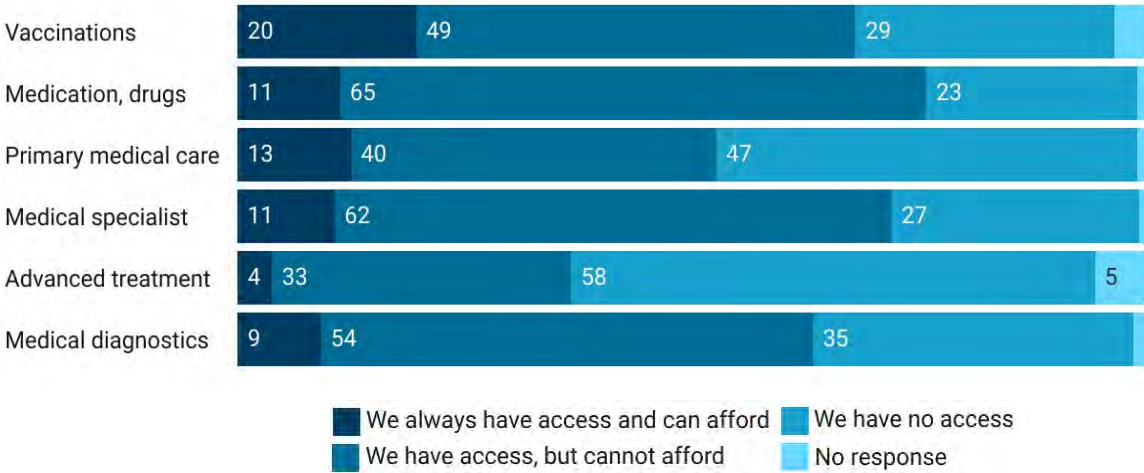
3.9. Access to medical services

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. What needs to be stated is that the respondents do have access but cannot afford it or, and this is true in particular for advanced treatment such as a surgery or cancer treatment, they do not have access at all.

In the present survey, 58% of all participants stated to not having access to advanced treatment, while 33% have access but cannot afford it. When it comes to primary medical care, which forms the foundation of health systems, 47% stated not having access to it, whereas 40% do have access but cannot afford it. Almost two thirds of the respondents could get/buy medication and drugs, however they are not able to afford it (65%). The same is true for the visit of a medical specialist, such as dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, or paediatrician (62%).

Access to Medical Services – Total (n = 600)

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



Comparing Beirut and Tripoli respondents, a significant difference in regards to the lack of access to medical services can be identified. In general, the percentage of those without access to health care and treatment is significantly higher in Tripoli than in Beirut, although the percentages are twice as high in Tripoli as in Beirut, but above average in two categories. In particular this is true for the visit of a medical specialist: 55% of Tripoli respondents answered not having access to a medical specialist while this is true for only 3% in Beirut. A similar result can be seen in terms of the access to medication/drugs: 45% of Tripoli respondents have no access to medication/drugs, while this is true for only 6% of Beirut residents.

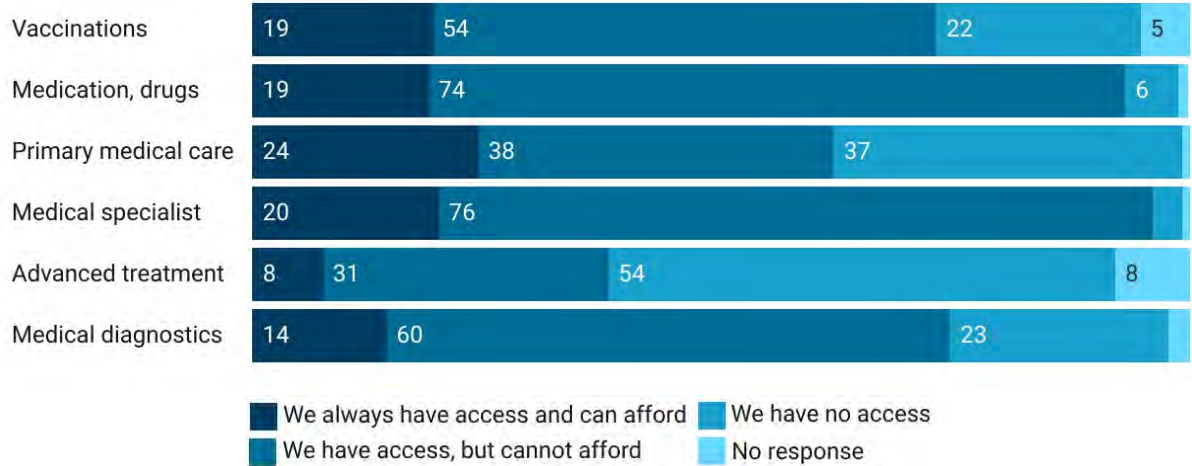
It can be stated that Beirut respondents have better access to medical care than Tripoli respondents, however they cannot always afford to use the medical service. This is true for especially the access to a medical specialist (76%) as well as the access to medication and drugs (74%). In each of the other categories, a higher proportion of Beirut respondents reported to have access but not being able to use the health care due to financial reasons.

The proportion of respondents who have access to medical care and can actually use it because they have the financial resources is relatively low, both in Beirut and Tripoli. Nevertheless, there is a significant difference between the two regions: in Beirut, the proportions of those who can afford health care are significantly higher than in Tripoli, and this is true for all categories. 24% of Beirut respondents stated having access and being able to afford to get primary health care (family doctor), while this is true for only 2% of Tripoli respondents. Likewise, the access and affordability of a medical specialist is possible for 20% of Beirut respondents but only for 2% of Tripoli respondents. The access to advanced

treatment is generally not always given, but if, 8% of Beirut and only 1% of Tripoli respondents can afford it.

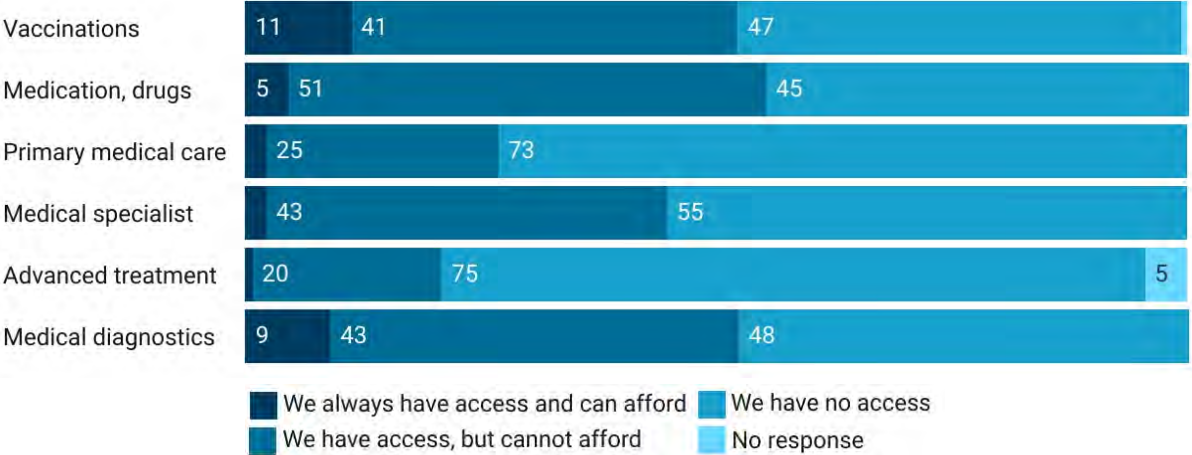
Access to Medical Services – Beirut (n = 266)

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



Access to Medical Services – Tripoli (n = 134)

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

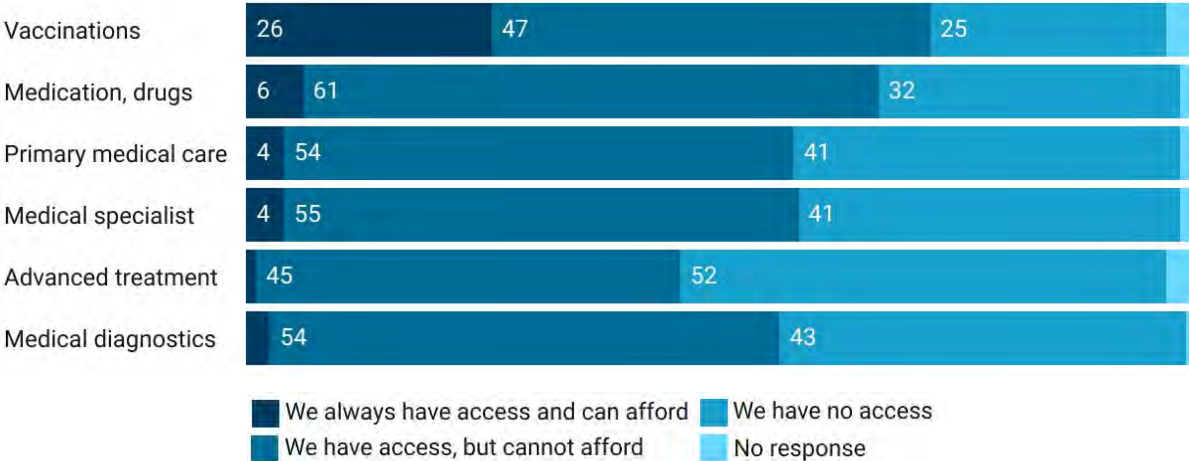


In the case of Syrian refugees, a clear picture emerges: it can be concluded that this group is divided on the one hand, in those respondents who have access to medical care and treatment, but cannot afford it financially, and on the other hand in those respondents who do not have access to medical treatment at all. This is true for all categories of medical treatment. In particular, when it comes to advanced treatment, more than a half answer not having access

(52%). A small exception is the category about having access to vaccinations: 26% stated that they have access to vaccinations and can afford them.

Access to Medical Services – Syrian Refugees (n = 200)

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



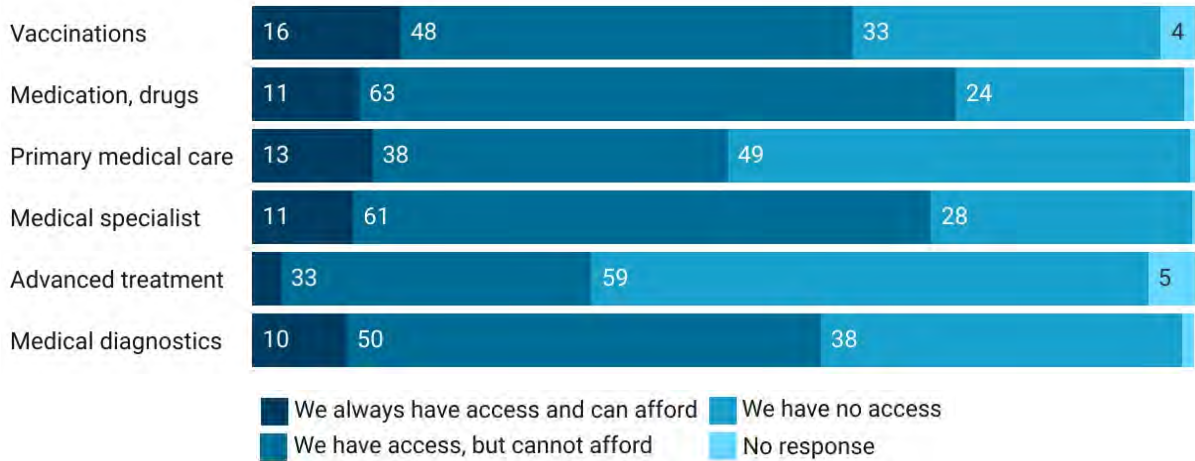
Gender comparison reveals no significant differences, however when it comes to vaccinations, 24% of female respondents stated to always have access and can afford it, while this is true for only 16% of male participants of the present study.

When it comes to the access of medical services but not being able to afford it, the proportions among both genders show a roughly similar picture. With the largest share of 66%, women admitted that they have access to medication, but cannot afford it. Among male respondents, the share is 63%. This also applies to access to a medical specialist such as a dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician, which is available, but the respondents cannot afford it for financial reasons (men: 61%, women: 62%).

59% of male and 57% of female respondents stated not having access to advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment) at all. When it comes to primary medical care (family doctor) at least 49% of men and 44% of women participating in the present survey answered not having access to it at all, while 38% of male and 43% of female respondents admitted having access but not being able to afford a visit.

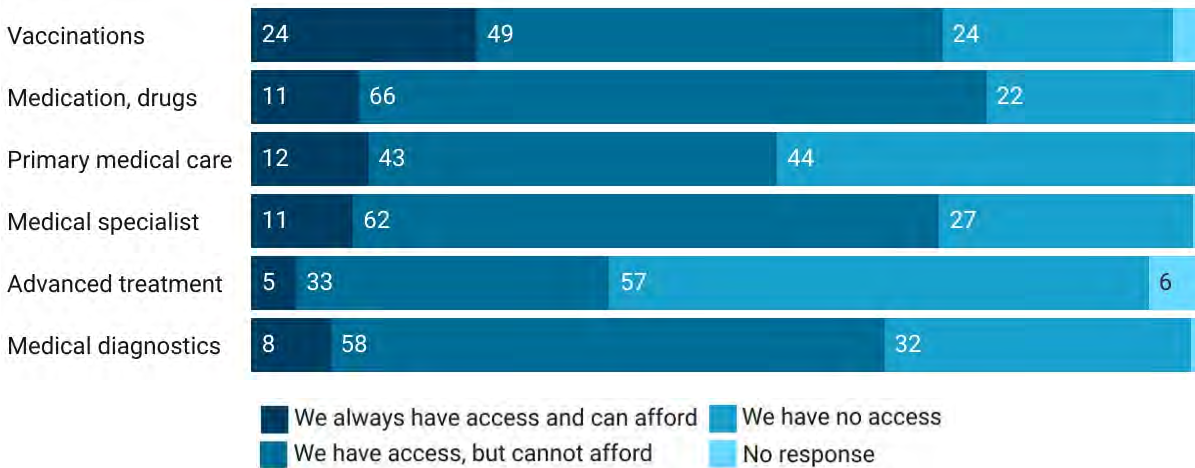
Access to Medical Services – Male Respondents (n = 300)

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



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

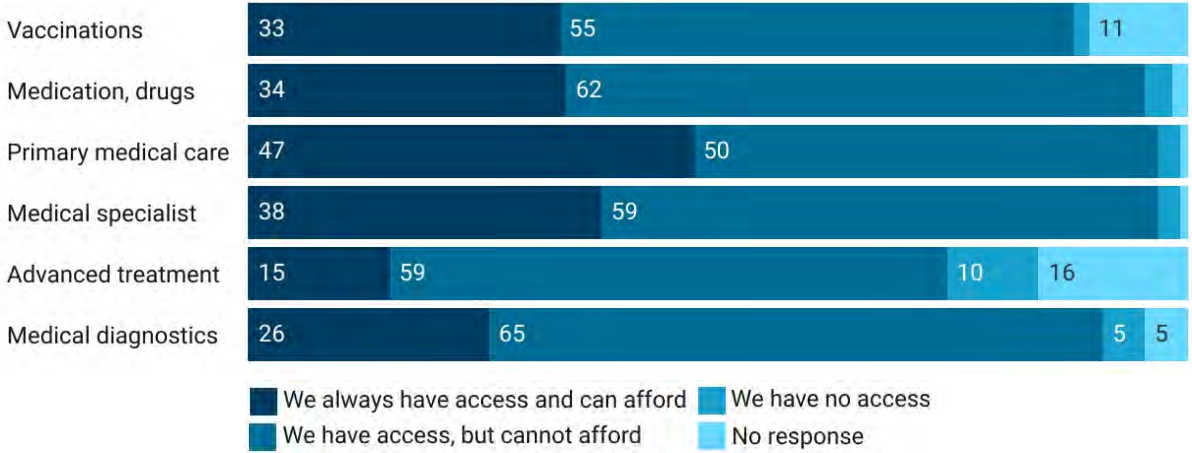
In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



Christian respondents seem to have the best access to health care. They are by far the group of respondents who not only have the best access in all categories, but are also able to pay for medical care. In particular this is true for the visit of the family doctor (primary medical care): 47% answered to have access and can afford the medical visit, followed by 38% who have access and can afford a medical specialist such as a dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, or paediatrician. Even though Christian respondents have generally spoken access to medical care, medical treatment, however, is not affordable for many: 62% stated having access, but not being able to afford medication and drugs, followed by advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment) and a medical specialist with each 59%. Especially medical diagnostics (radiologist, laboratories) is not affordable for almost two third of the respondents (65%).

Access to Medical Services – Christians (n = 133)

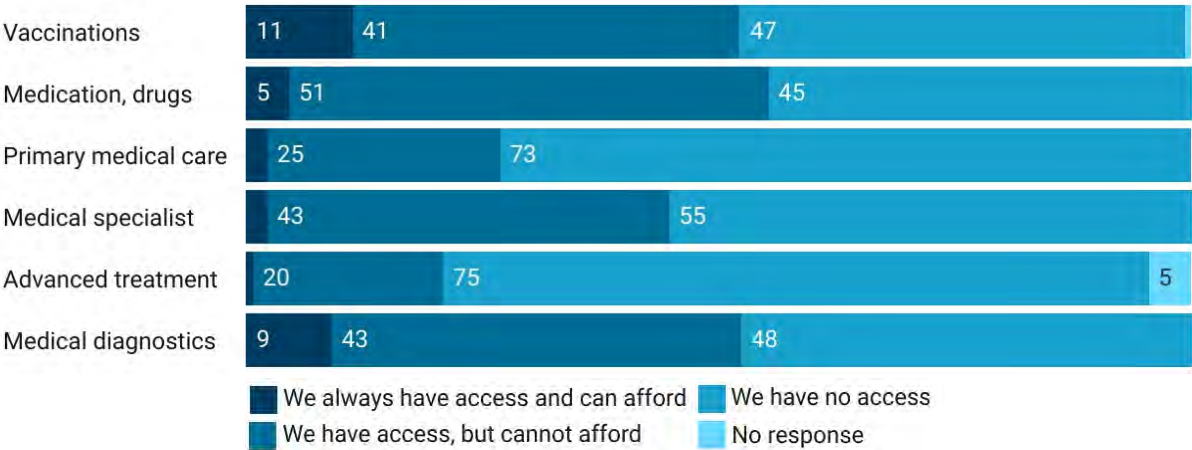
In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



Sunni respondents represent a disadvantaged group in terms of medical care. Sunni respondents either do not have access to medical treatment at all, or if having access, they are unable to use it due to lack of financial resources. 75% stated not having access to advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment), 73% answered not having access to primary medical care (family doctor). This is more than two thirds of all respondents in these categories. When it comes to medication and drugs, medical diagnostics as well as the visit of a medical specialist, the ratio of those who have no access at all and those who have access but cannot afford the treatment is about 50 to 50. Only with regard to vaccinations, 11% stated that they have access and can afford them.

Access to Medical Services – Sunni (n = 134)

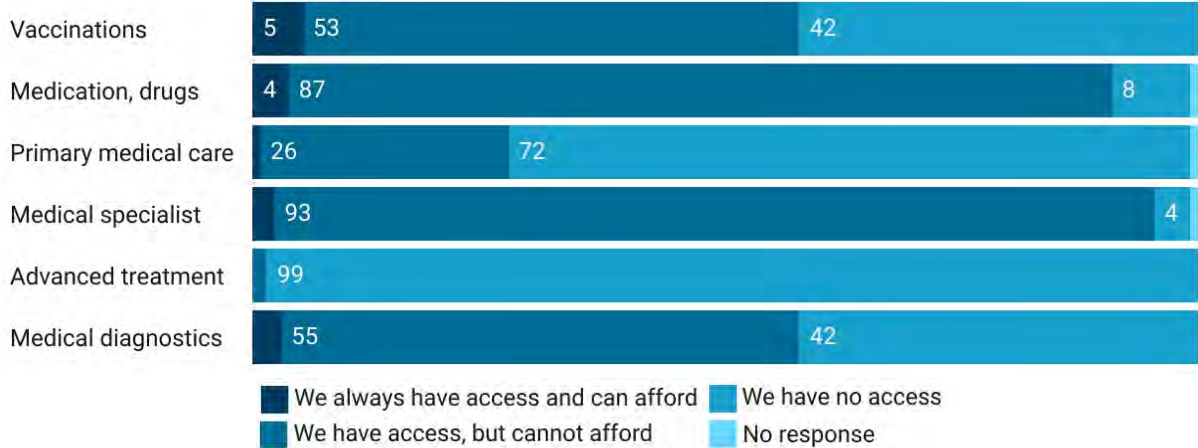
In general, how would you describe your family's access to each of the following services?



What is particularly noticeable among Shi'a respondents are the two categories of medical specialist (dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, paediatrician) as well as advanced treatment (surgery, cancer treatment). 93% stated not being able to pay for the visit of a medical specialist but having access to it. With a response rate of almost all respondents, 99% answered not having access to advanced medical treatment. The proportion of those who do not have access to a family doctor (primary medical care) is also relatively high at 72%. It should also be emphasised that although access to medication/drugs is available, a considerable number of Shi'a respondents do not have access to them due to financial constraints (87%). Only vaccinations represent a small exception, as at least 11% stated having access and being able to afford them.

Access to Medical Services – Shi'a (n = 133)

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

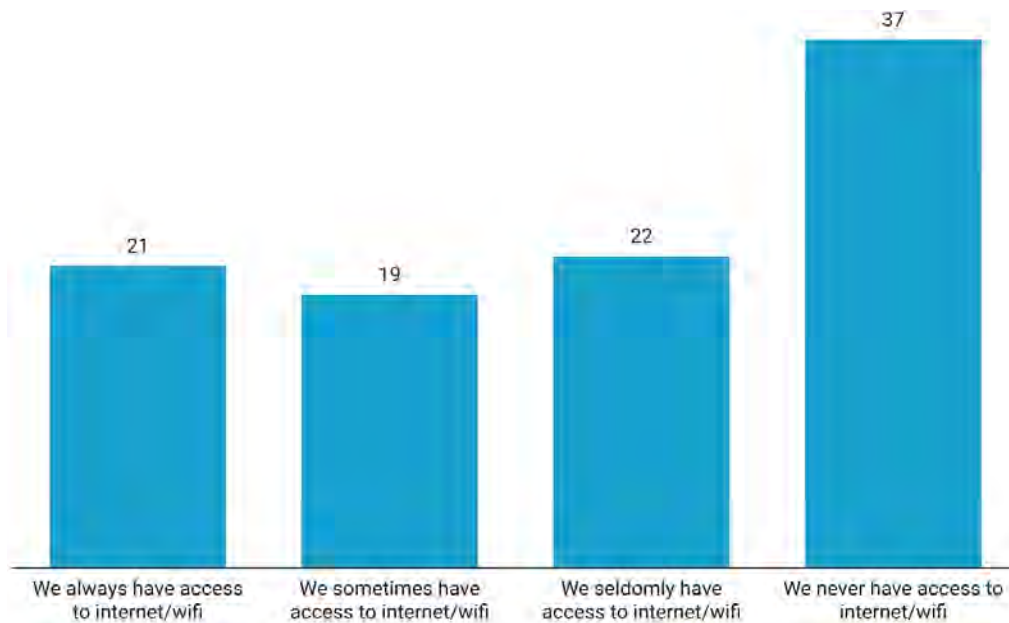


3.10. Access to internet/wifi

Modern communication technology is a necessity. Internet might support social, economic, civic and political self-determination. The United Nations Human Rights Council therefore declared internet access a human right in a 2016 resolution. Despite all the progress in access to the internet, there are glaring differences depending on region, gender, highest level of education, and religion. In general, the data shows that 37% never have and 22% seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 21% always have and 19% sometimes have access to internet/wifi. Therefore, the distribution seems to be quite balanced, with a slight dominance of those who have no or hardly any internet access. However, there are clear regional differences.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

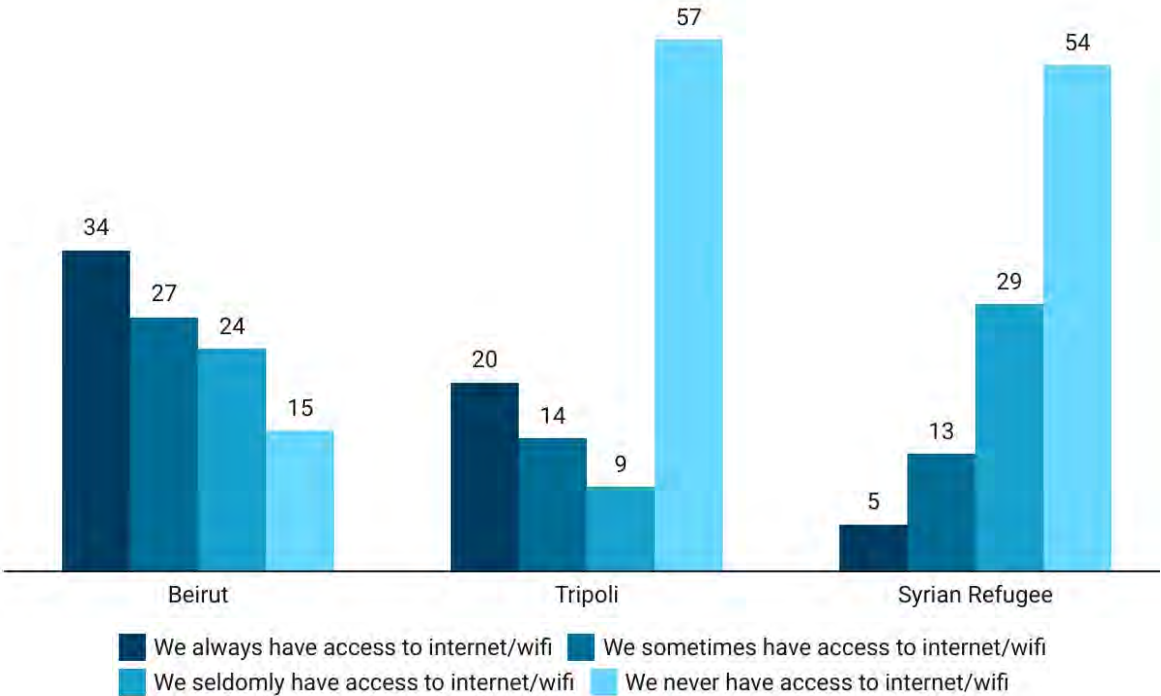


With a clear preponderance, Tripoli respondents represent the group with the least internet access among all respondent groups: 57% answered never to have access to internet/wifi. Likewise, more than half of the Syrian refugees also answered that they do not have access to the internet (54%), followed by those who only seldomly have access (29%). In contrast, 34% of Tripoli respondents have always and 27% have sometimes access to internet/wifi. Compared with Tripoli residents as well as Syrian refugees, the proportion of Beirut respondents not having access to internet is only 15%.

Also, a significance can be found looking at the highest level of education. In general, it can be stated that the higher the education level of person is, the probability of an adequate access of internet/wifi increases. 43% of college or university graduates stated to always have access to internet, while this is true for only 3% of illiterates. Combining those who have never (55%) and seldomly (36%) have internet access, a total of 91% of illiterates lack internet access. Besides other reasons, a main barrier could be the costs of having internet. Within those who are currently unemployed, illiterate respondents are the largest group (30%).

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

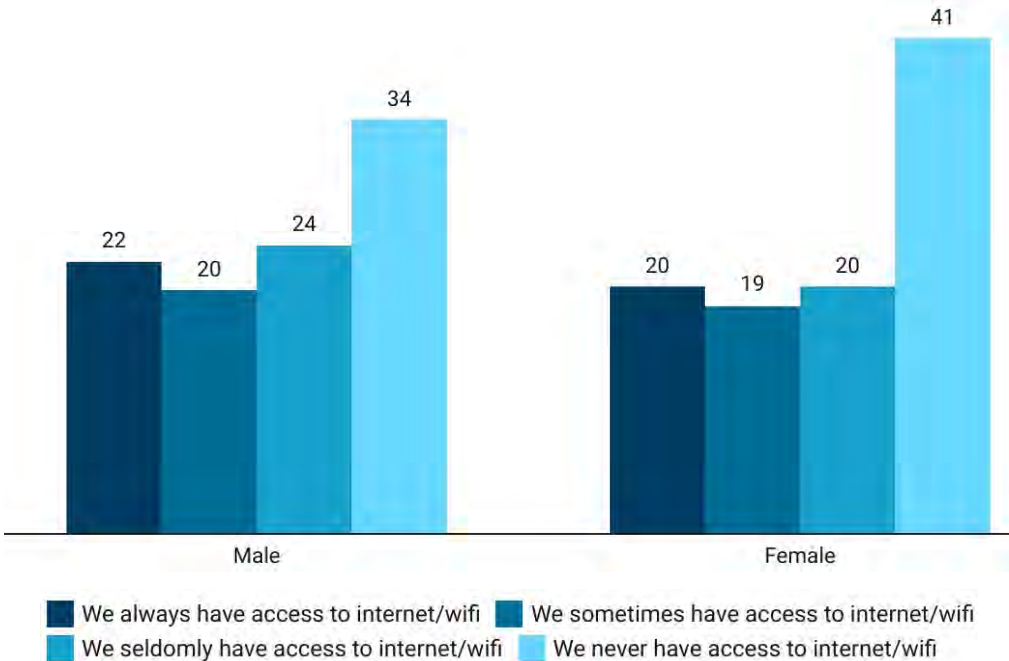
Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



The lack of internet access as well as the inequality between men and women, can also be shown in the survey, although the gradient is not equally pronounced. While the proportion of men (22%) and women (20%) stating they always have internet access is relatively equal, the proportion of women who never have internet access is with 41% particularly striking.

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

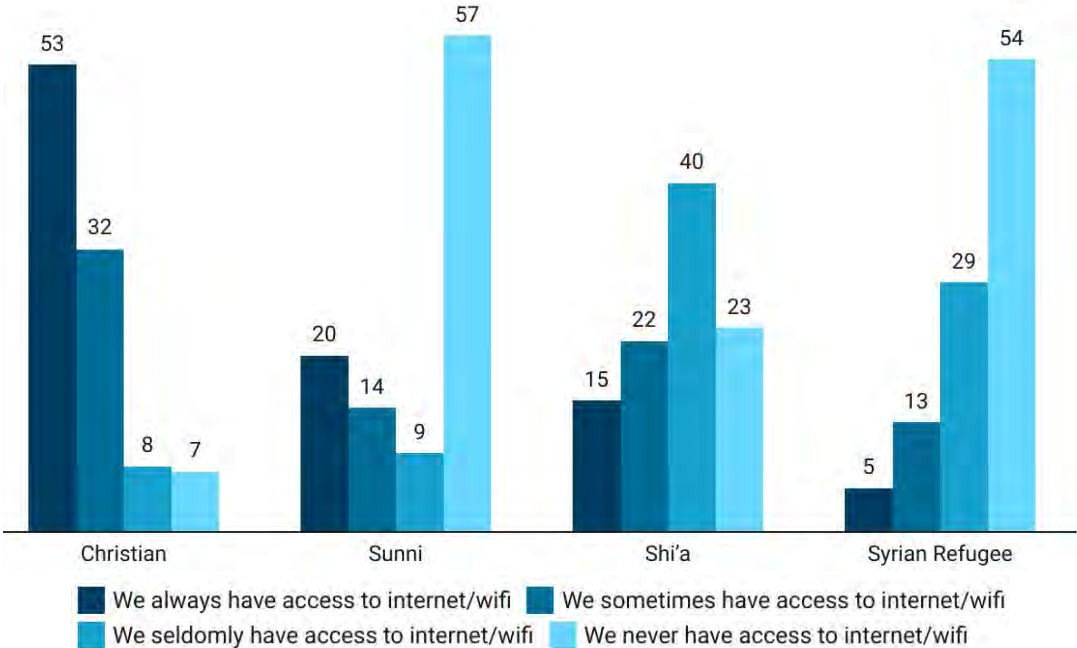
Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



53% of surveyed Christian respondents have always and 32% have sometimes internet access. Among all religious groups participating in the survey, this is by far the largest share. In contrast, 57% of Sunni respondents and 54% of Syrian refugees do not have internet access at all, and thus do not participate within digital inclusion. Likewise, Shi'a respondents are also partially excluded from the digital world as 23% have never and 40% have seldomly access to internet/wifi. Combined, these are two thirds of the respondents.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?



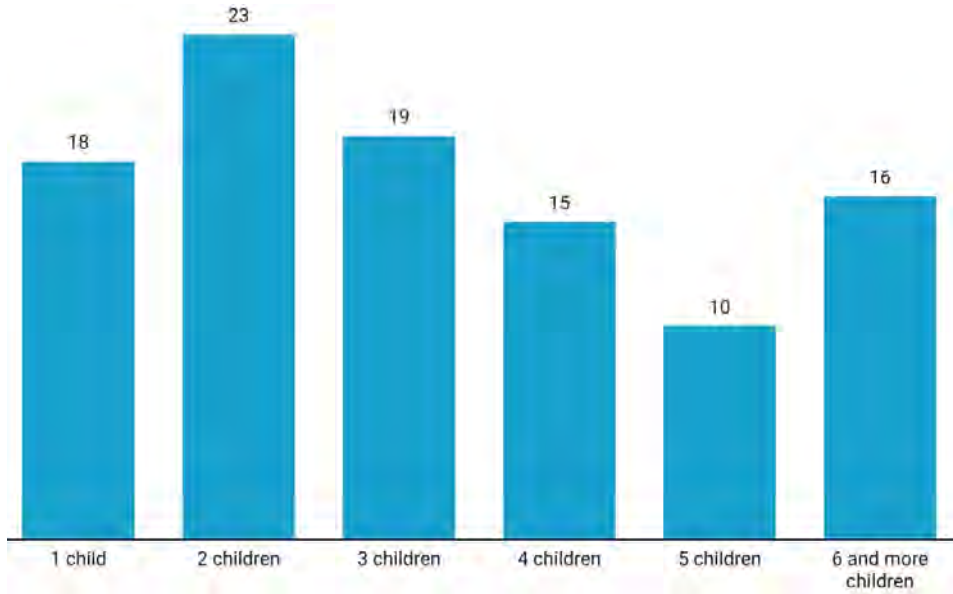
3.11. Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

Respondents were asked about the number of children they have, excluding those respondents answering previously they were single (n = 273). Of those 327 respondents not being single, 23% answered not having children, while 1 respondent did not answer on that question at all. In the following section, only those answering to have at least one child are taking into account (n = 252).

In total, of those (n = 252) stating to have children, the highest proportion have 2 children (23%), followed by 19% of those having 3 children and 18% having only one child. 15% stated being parents of 4 children, and 10% answered to have 5 children. A share of 16% in the present study stated to have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 252)

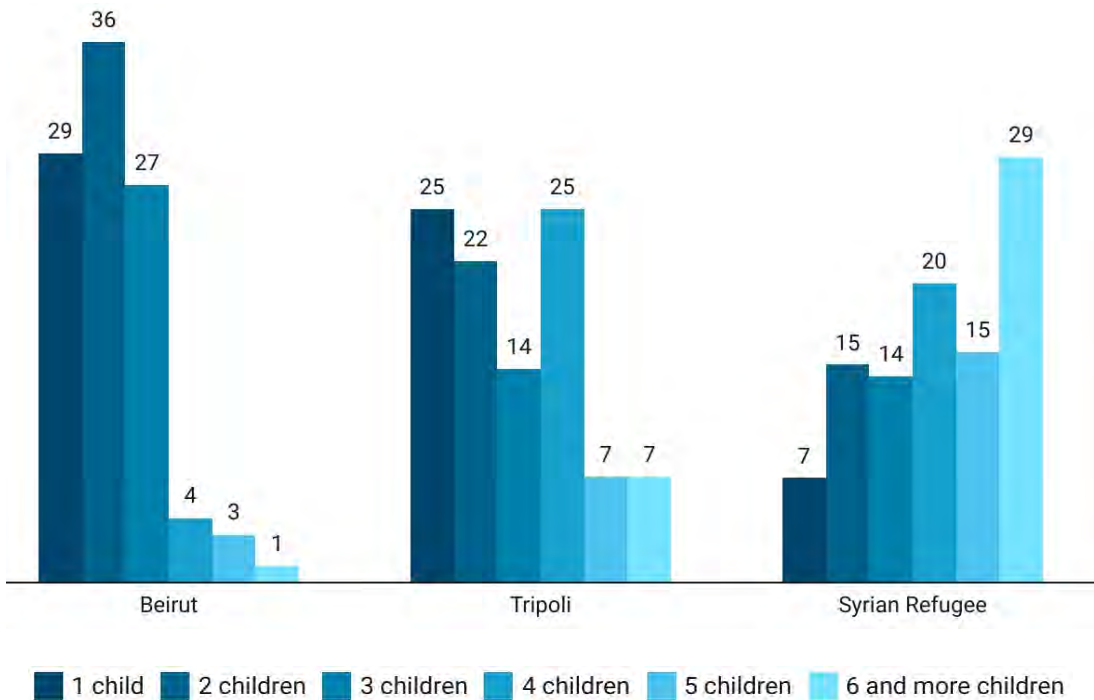
Number of children?



The data shows that in the present sample, respondents in Beirut have fewer children than respondents in Tripoli. 29% of Tripoli and 36% of Beirut residents have only one child or 2 children, while the percentages are lower in Tripoli, however, the shares increase with the number of children in Tripoli. 25% answered to have 4 children, while 7% each reported having 5 children and 6 or more children. Syrian refugees have the most children by far. 29% stated to have 6 or more children, followed by those having 4 children (20%) or 5 children (15%).

Number of children – Respondent Group/City (n = 252)

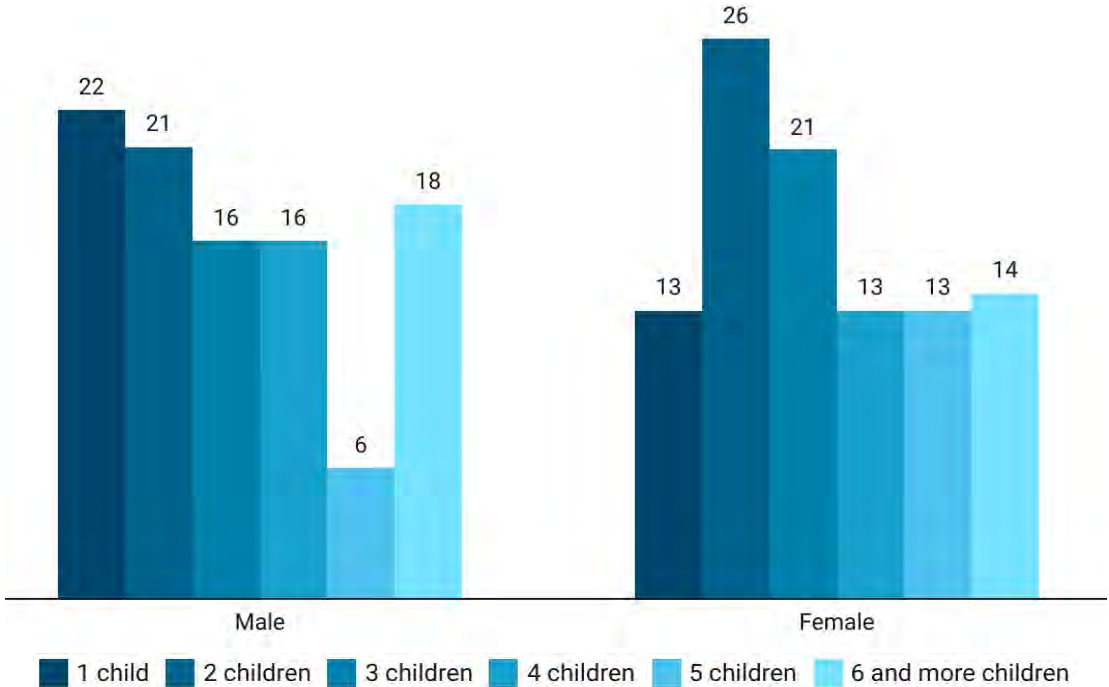
Number of children?



Among male respondents, 18% stated to have 6 or more children, while this is true for 15% of female respondents. However, in the present study, it is also men having the less children (22% stating to have one child) compared to women of those 13% answered to have only one child, followed by 26% admitting to have 2 children and 21% to have 3 children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 252)

Number of children?



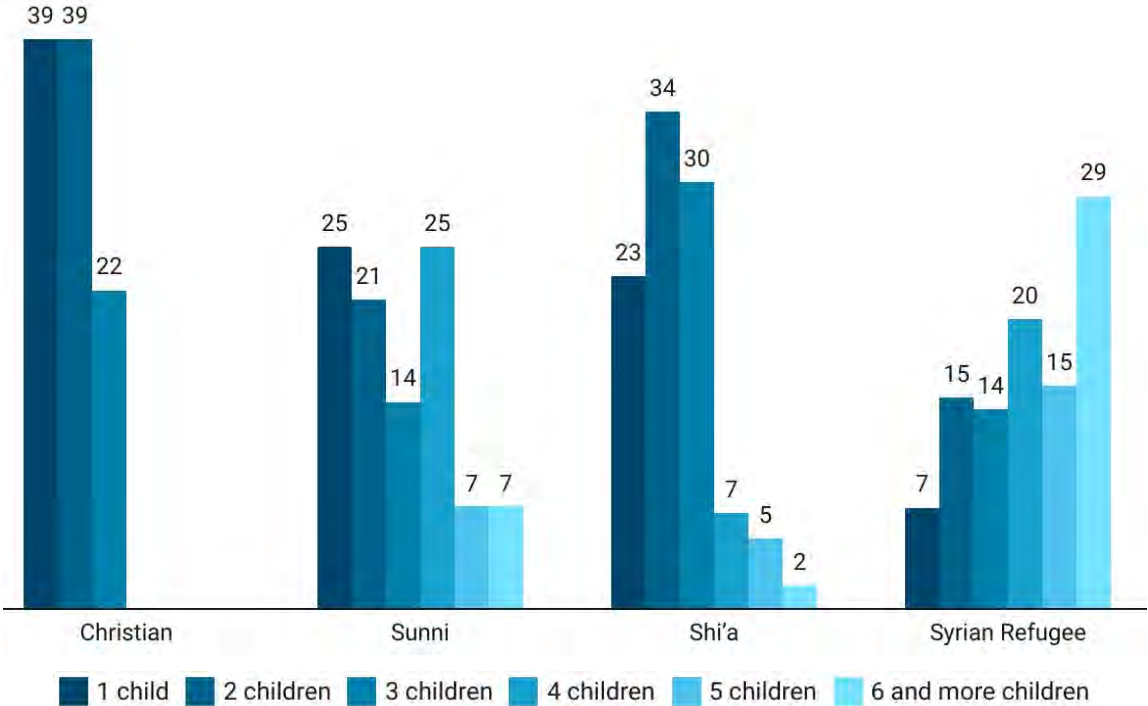
Christian respondents have the lowest number of offspring in the present study: 39% stated to have only one child, while the same number of respondents (39%) answered having 2 children. None of the Christians have more than 3 children in the present survey. One fourth of Sunni respondents have one child, while the same percentage have 4 children (25%). 21% of Sunni participants have 2 children and 14% have 3 children. At least 7% stated to have 6 or more children.

Shi'a respondents tend to have less children compared to Sunni respondents and Syrian refugees. 23% of Shi'a participants have one child, while 34% have 2 children and 30% have 3 children. Only 2% admitted to have 6 or more children.

Syrian refugees have the most children by far. 29% stated to have 6 or more children, followed by those having 4 children (20%) or 5 children (15%).

Number of children – Religion (n = 252)

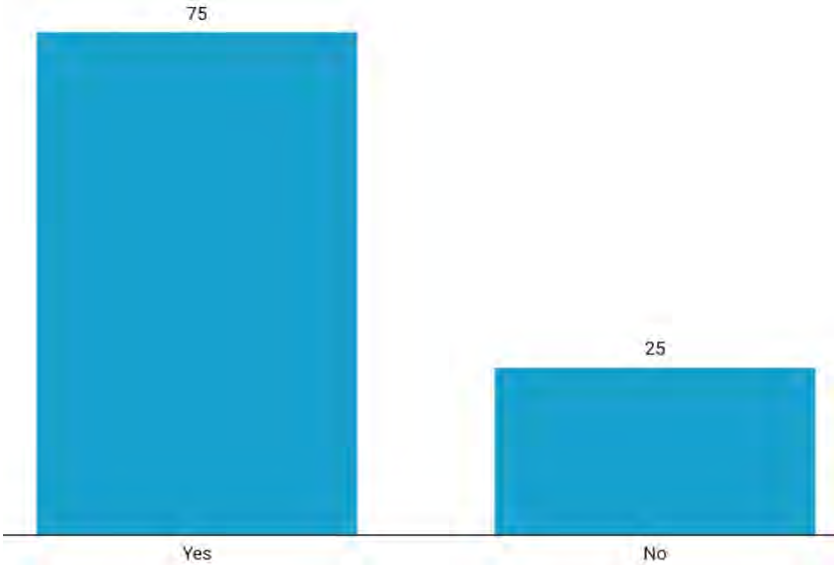
Number of children?



Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of the children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 75% answered that at least of their children is 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 189.

Children under 15 Years – Total (n = 252)

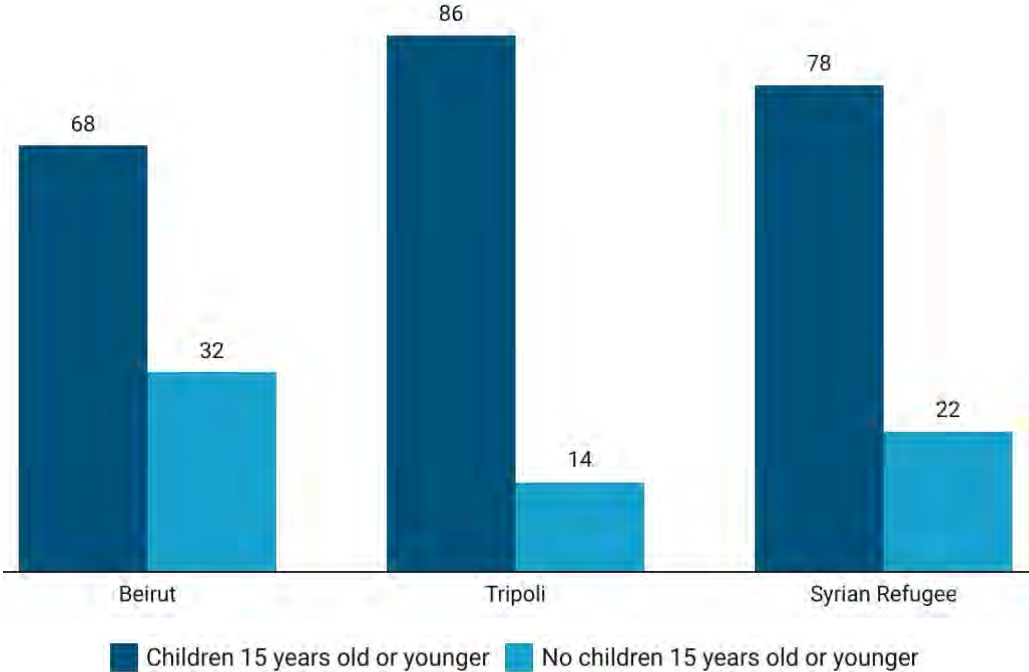
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



68% of Beirut respondents answered that at least one of their children is 15 years old or younger, while in Tripoli it is 86%, and among Syrian refugees it is 78%.

Children under 15 Years – Respondent Group/City (n = 252)

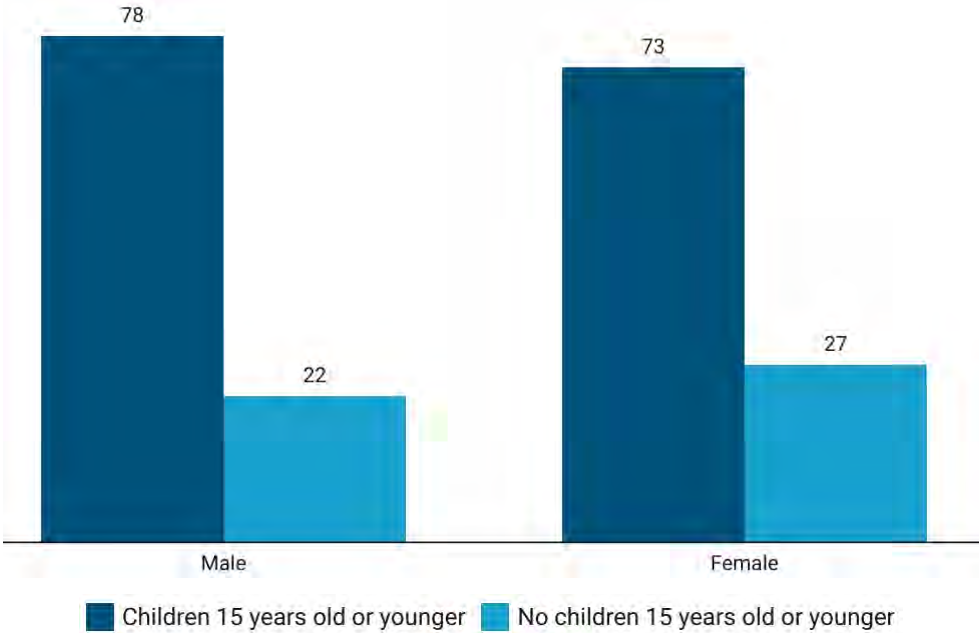
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



Gender comparison shows that 78% of male respondents having children aged 15 or younger, while the share among female respondents is 73%.

Children under 15 Years – Gender (n = 252)

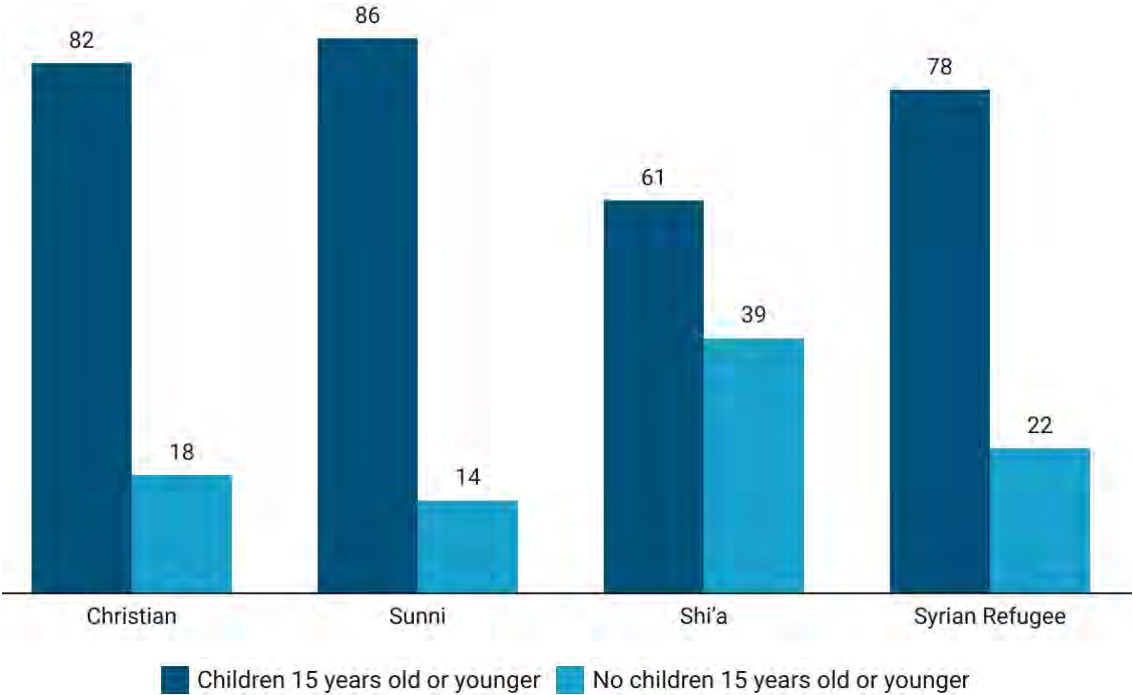
Is at least one of the children 15 years old or younger?



In the present study, Shi'a respondents seem to have the oldest children as 39% stated that they do not have children under 15 years old younger. The highest proportion of parents with children aged 15 or younger can be found among Sunni respondents (86%), followed by Christian respondents (82%), and Syrian refugees (78%).

Children under 15 Years – Religion (n = 252)

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

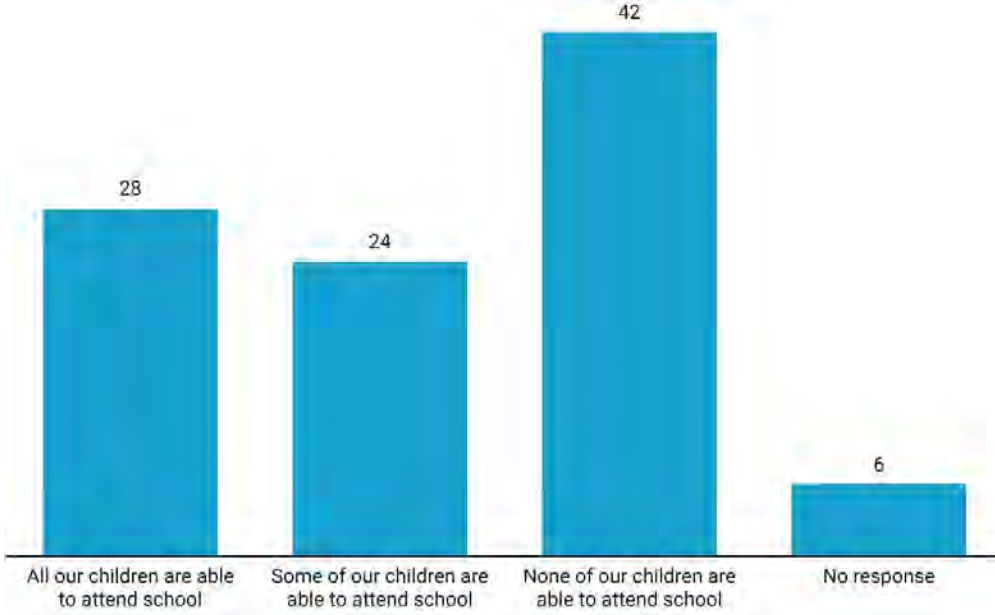


Asking all respondents (n = 189) who have stated to have children about if their offspring is able to attend school, only 28% of all respondents can agree on it. 24% stated that only some of their children are able to attend school, while 42% answered that none of their children is able to attend school. It also needs to be highlighted that a percentage of at least 6% did not give any answer on that question.

There is also a connection between the highest level of education and the children's school attendance. 73% of illiterates stated none of their children can attend school, while this is true for 39% of those whose highest level of education is primary school, as well as for 38% of those whose highest level of education is secondary school. The higher the parents' highest level of education, the more likely it is that all or at least some of their children are able to attend school.

School Attendance – Total (n = 189)

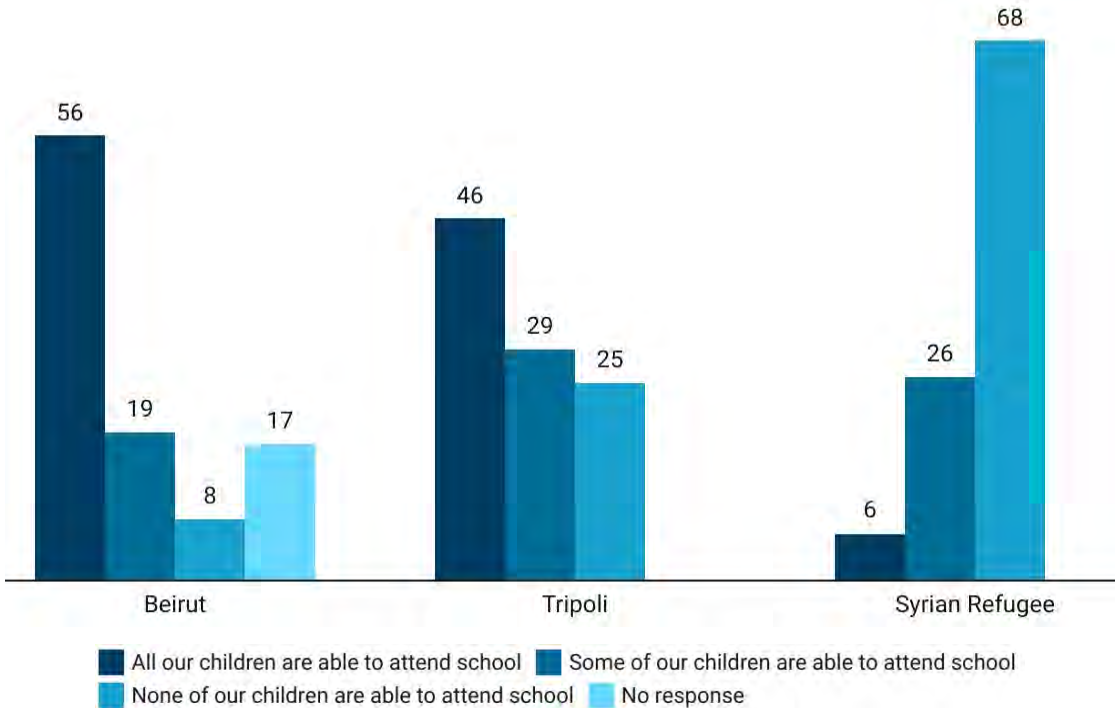
Are your children able to attend school?



With a significant difference, the largest proportion of those whose children cannot attend school is among the group of Syrian refugees (68%). Only 6% of Syrian refugees answered that all of their children are able to attend school. In contrast, the share of those whose all children are able to attend school is in Beirut with 56%, in Tripoli with 46%. It is also worth noting the relatively high proportion of Beirut respondents not answering the question (17%).

School Attendance – Respondent Group/City (n = 189)

Are your children able to attend school?

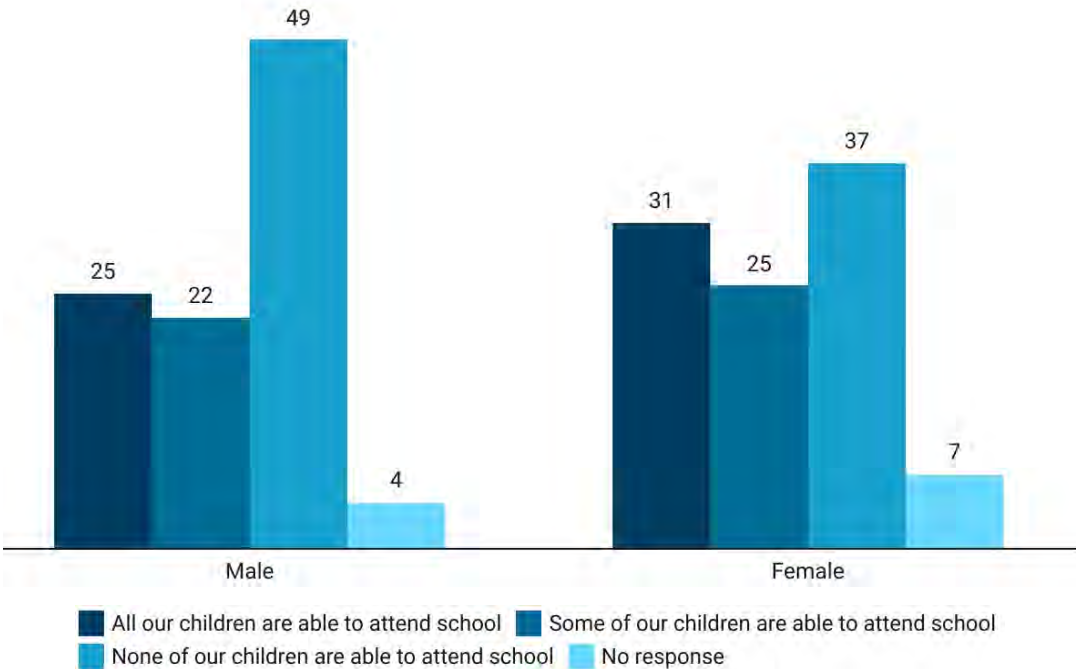


Almost half of male respondents stated that their children are not able to attend school (49%), while the share of female respondents is lower with 37%. However, 7% of female respondents did not answer this question.

25% of male and 31% of female respondents answered that all of their children are able to attend school, while 22% of male and 25% of female participants admitted that only some of their children can attend school.

School Attendance – Gender (n = 189)

Are your children able to attend school?

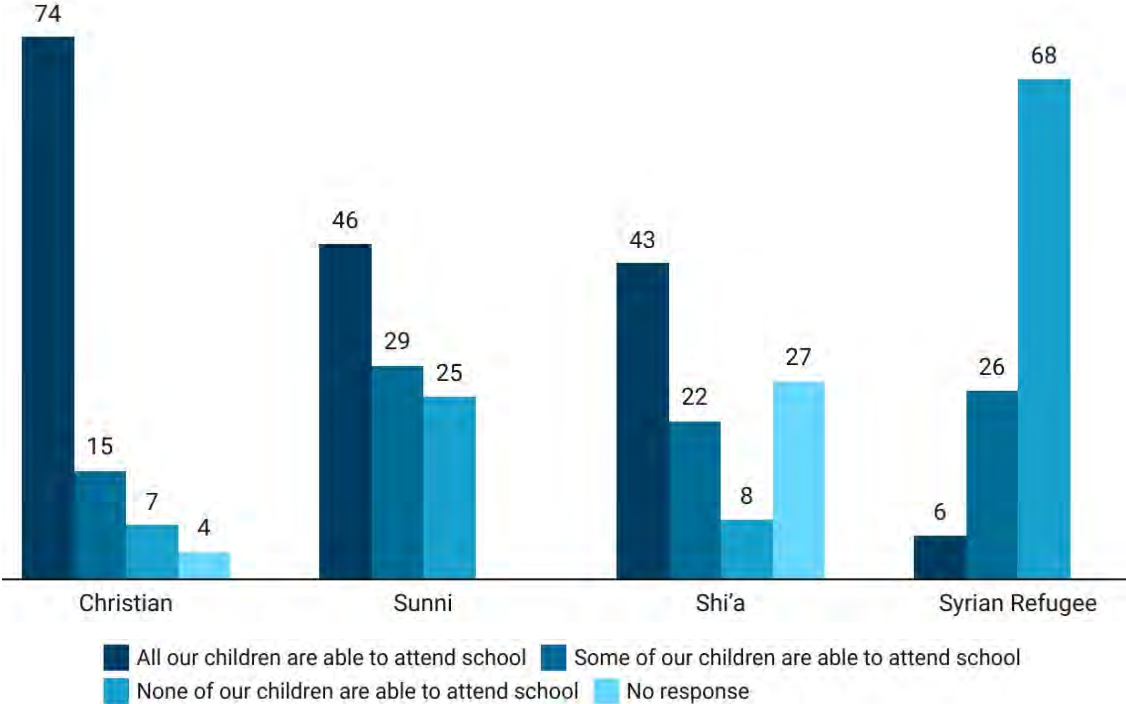


The majority of 74% of Christian respondents stated that all their children are able to attend school. This is true for 46% of Sunni respondents, and 43% of Shi'a respondents. Only 6% of Syrian refugees are able to send all of their children to school.

Only 4% of Christian respondents answered that none of their children is able to attend school, while among Sunni respondents this is true for 25% after all, among Shi'a respondents this figure is only 8%. However, among the Shi'a respondents, there is a remarkably high proportion of respondents who did not answer the question at all (27%).

School Attendance – Religion (n = 189)

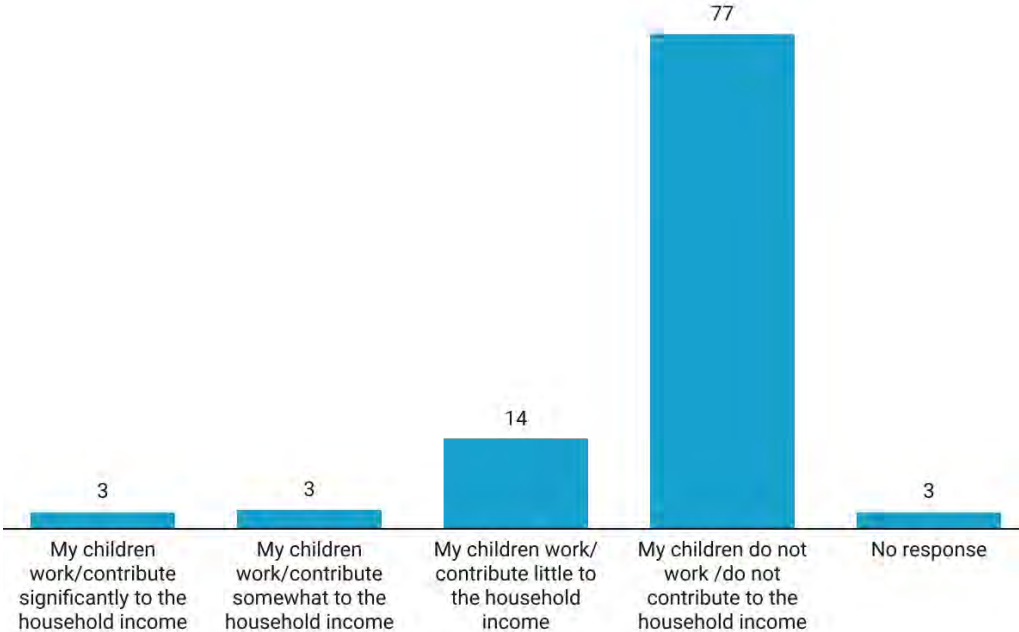
Are your children able to attend school?



77% of all respondents stating that at least one of their children is 15 years old or younger stated that their children are not working to support family, while 14% admitted that they contribute a little to the household income. However, 3% each stated their children work significantly or somewhat to contribute to the household income.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 189)

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



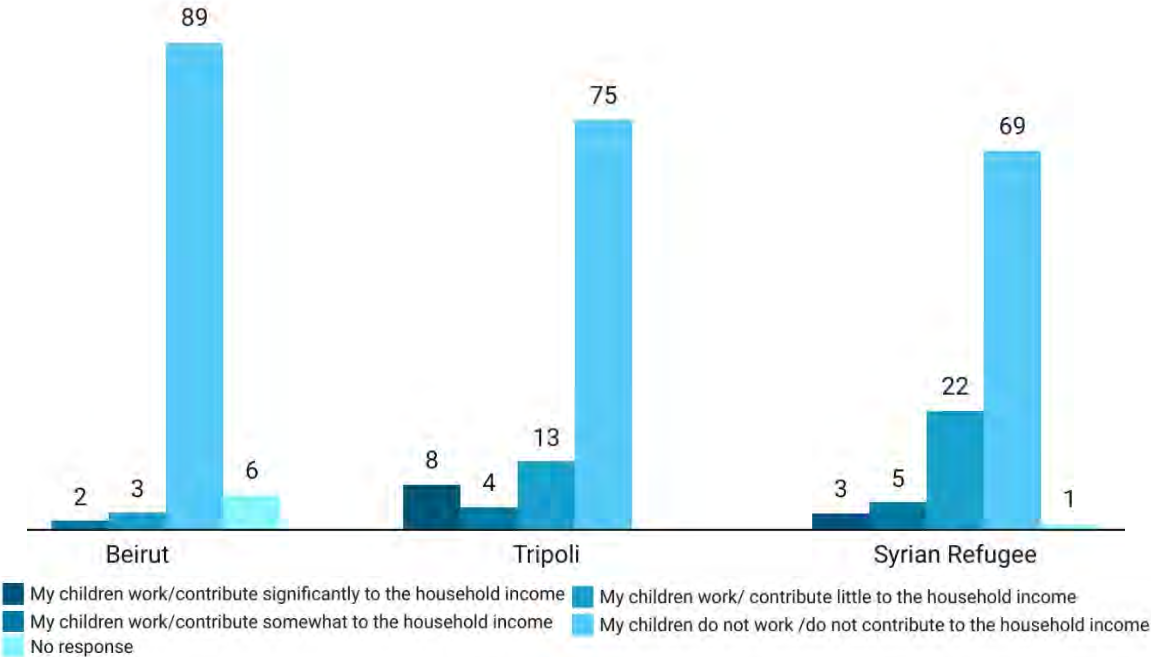
In general, the proportion of those stating that their children have to work to support the household income are low in all groups surveyed, except the group of Tripoli respondents of those 8% answered that their children need to work significantly to contribute the household.

89% of Beirut respondents and 75% of Tripoli respondents answered that their children (up to age 15) do not work/contribute to the household income, while among the group of Syrian refugees, the proportion is 69%. However, among Beirut respondents, there is a relatively high proportion of respondents who did not answer the question at all (6%).

It needs to be highlighted that the biggest proportion of those answering that their children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income significantly is to be found among the Tripoli respondents with 8%. This value is significantly higher compared to both groups of Beirut residents (2%) as well as Syrian refugees (3%). Among Syrian refugees, the proportion of those answering that their children work/contribute little to the household income is 22%, followed by the group of Tripoli respondents with 13% and only 3% in Beirut.

Children work/contribute to household income – Respondent Group/City (n = 189)

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

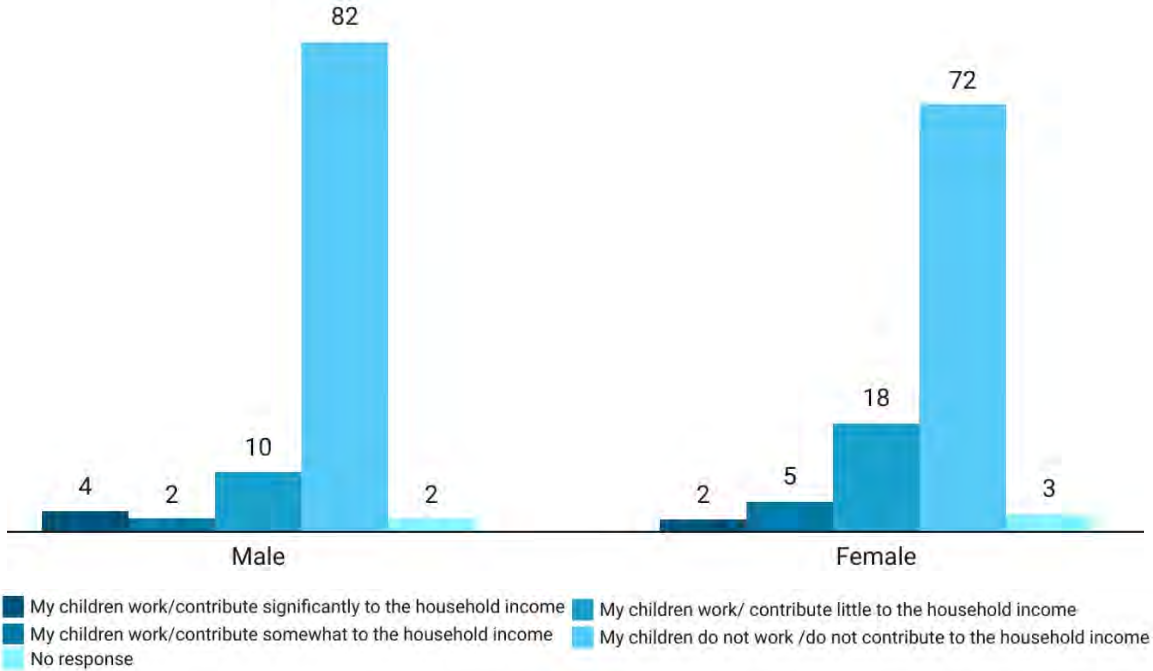


82% of male and 72% of female respondents stated that none of their children do not work/contribute to the household income. 10% of male participants admitted that their children contribute little to the household income, while this is true for 18% of female participants of the

present survey. The percentage of those stating their children significantly contribute to the household income is 4% among men and 2% among women.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 189)

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

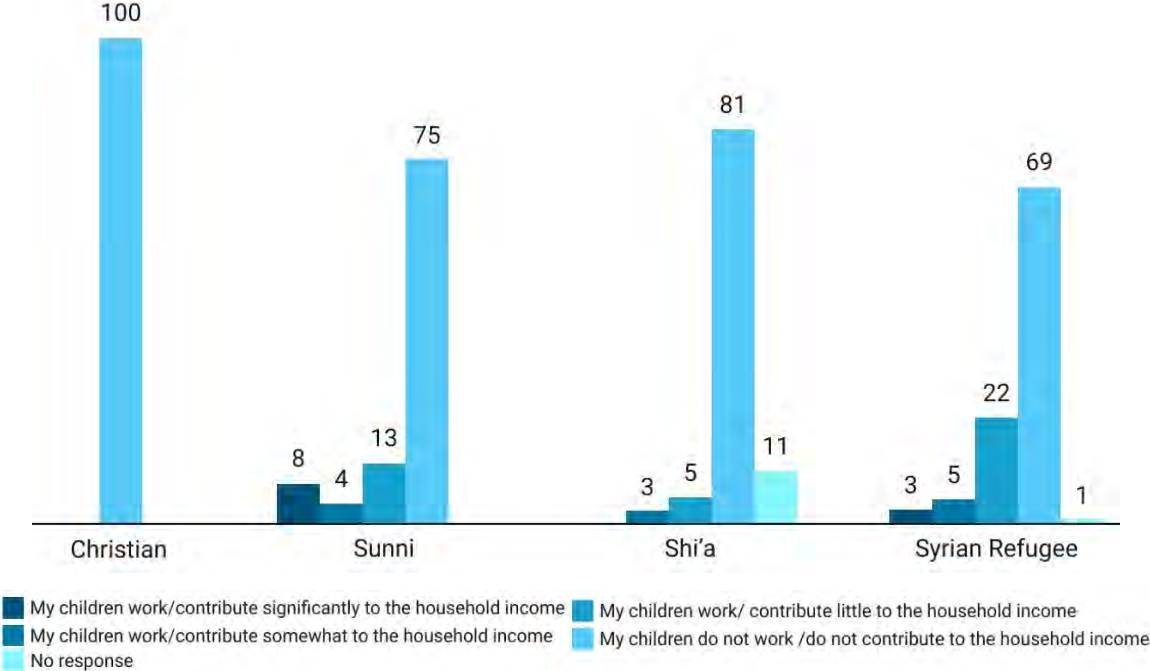


With regard to religion, all Christian respondents stated that none of their children have to work to support the family/household income financially. The percentage of those whose children also do not work is 81% among Shi'a respondents, 75% among Sunni respondents, and 69% among Syrian refugees.

On the other hand, with 8%, Sunni respondents represent the largest proportion who answered that their children contribute significantly to the household income, whereas these proportions are clearly smaller among the other groups with 3% among Shi'a respondents, and 3% among Syrian refugees. Among Shi'a respondents, the largest proportion of those who do not answer this question can also be highlighted (11%).

Children work/contribute to household income – Religion (n = 189)

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



4. Demographics

The survey consisted of 600 respondents divided into three target groups: 266 Beirut residents and 134 Tripoli residents (Lebanese sample) as well as 200 Syrian refugees aged between 16 and 35 years old. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population. This survey was conducted using the Computer Assisted Telephone Interviewing technique (CATI).

4.1. Demographics Lebanese Sample

4.1.1. Location

Governorate (n = 400)

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

Zone (n = 400)

	Frequency	Percent
Bachoura	61	15%
Basta Faouka	41	10%
Zqaq El Blat	31	8%
Achrafiye	30	8%
Ghabi	21	5%
Furn El Hayek	21	5%
Qobaiyat	21	5%
Tebbeny	21	5%
Al Tal	21	5%
Haddadine	21	5%
Mar Mikhael mdawar	20	5%
Remeil	20	5%
Al Qobby	20	5%
Al Noury	20	5%
Al Zahereyye	20	5%
Al Hadid	11	3%
Total	400	100%

4.1.2. Gender, Religion, and Age

Gender (n = 400)

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

Religion (n = 400)

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

Age (n = 400)

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

4.1.3. Highest Level of Education

Highest level of education (n = 400)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	11	3%
Elementary school	15	4%
Primary school	66	17%
Secondary school	136	34%
Vocational/technical training	73	18%
College/university	91	23%
Master and above	8	2%
Total	400	100%

4.1.4. Marital Status

Marital status (n = 400)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	226	57%
Married	152	38%
Cohabitation	2	1%
Divorced/separated	12	3%
Widower/widow	8	2%
Total	400	100%

4.1.5. Children

Number of children (n = 174*)

	Frequency	Percent
No children	51	29%
1	34	20%
2	40	23%
3	29	17%
4	11	6%
5	5	3%
6 and more	3	2%
No response	1	1%
Total	174	100%

* missing values = Singles (n = 226)

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 122)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	88	72%
No	34	28%
Total	122	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 88)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	47	53%
Some of our children are able to attend school	19	22%
None of our children are able to attend school	11	13%
No response	11	13%
Total	88	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 88)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	2	2%
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	2	2%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	5	6%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	75	85%
No response	4	5%
Total	88	100%

4.2. Demographics Syrian Refugee Sample

4.2.1. Location

Zone (n = 200)

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

4.2.2. Gender and Age

Gender (n = 200)

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

Age (n = 200)

	Frequency	Percent
16-19	29	15%
20-24	46	23%
25-29	25	13%
30-35	100	50%
Total	400	100%

4.2.3. Highest Level of Education

Highest level of education (n = 200)

	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	87	44%
Elementary school	53	27%
Primary school	32	16%
Secondary school	24	12%
Vocational/technical training	0	0%
College/university	4	2%
Master and above	0	0%
Total	200	100%

4.2.4. Marital Status

Marital status (n = 200)

	Frequency	Percent
Single	47	24%
Married	144	72%
Cohabitation	0	0%
Divorced/separated	2	1%
Widower/widow	7	4%
Total	200	100%

4.2.5. Children

Number of children (n = 153*)

	Frequency	Percent
No children	23	15%
1	10	7%
2	19	12%
3	18	12%
4	26	17%
5	20	13%
6 and more	37	24%
No response	0	0%
Total	153	100%

* missing values = Singles (n = 47)

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 130)

	Frequency	Percent
Yes	101	77%
No	29	23%
Total	130	100%

Children able to attend school (n = 101)

	Frequency	Percent
All our children are able to attend school	6	6%
Some of our children are able to attend school	26	26%
None of our children are able to attend school	69	68%
Total	101	100%

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 101)

	Frequency	Percent
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	3	3%
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	5	5%
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	22	22%
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	70	69%
No response	1	1%
Total	101	100%

Appendix: Questionnaire

A1 Gender

Male

Female

A2 Governorate/City

Beirut

Tripoli

Syrian refugee

A3 Age

16–19

20-24

25-29

30-35

No response (*do not read*)

A4 Marital status

Single

Married

Cohabitation

Divorced/separated

Widower/widow

No response (*do not read*)

A5 Number of children

1

2

3

4

5

6 and more

No children

No response (*do not read*)

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

Yes

No

A7 Highest level of education

Illiterate

Elementary school

Primary school

Secondary school

Vocational/technical training

College/university

No response (*do not read*)

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

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (*do not read*)

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (*do not read*)

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (*do not read*)

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

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

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

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

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

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

Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

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

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

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

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

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response (*do not read*)

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response (*do not read*)

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

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

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

No response (*do not read*)

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

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response (*do not read*)

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

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don't have the necessary hygiene products

No response (*do not read*)

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

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

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (*do not read*)

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- 2** **AFGHANISTAN**
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- 3** **TUNISIA**
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- 4** **EGYPT**
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- 5** **LEBANON**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 6** **SYRIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 7** **ALGERIA**
Socio-Economic Survey 2022
- 8** **LIBYA**
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