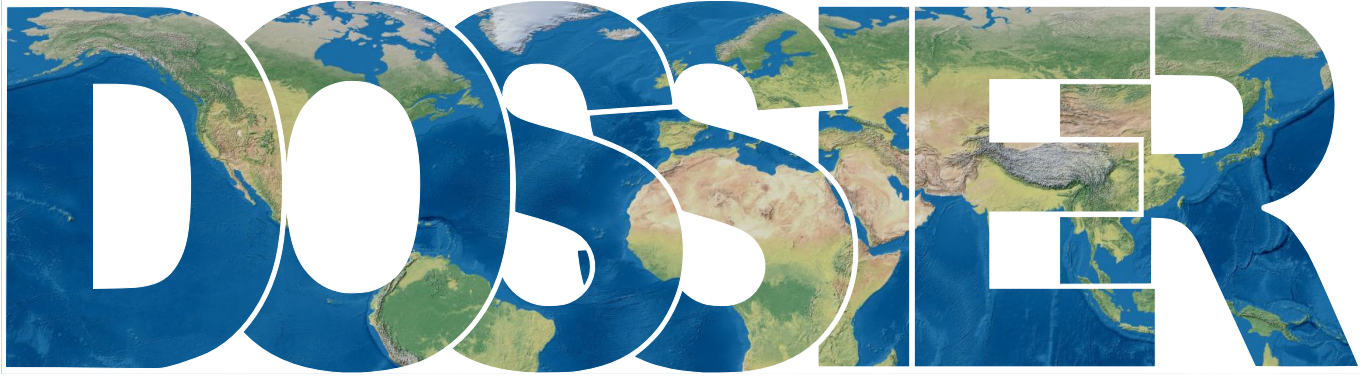




LEBANON

Socio-Economic Survey 2026



 Federal Ministry
Republic of Austria
Interior

 Federal Office for
Immigration
and Asylum



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1 Executive summary

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Statistics Lebanon Ltd conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Lebanon on behalf of the Country of Origin Information Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 26 January and 03 February, 2026.

The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 266 residents of Beirut, 134 residents of Tripoli, and 200 Syrian refugees. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews focusing on the socio-economic situation of households. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population.

2 Main results

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Sense of security

- In the present sample, 24 % of all respondents (n = 600) stated to feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 49 % answered to feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 20 % feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 7 % do not feel safe at all.
- Among Beirut and Tripoli respondents, 28 % each feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 16 % of Syrian refugees. 61 % of Beirut residents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, while the same is true for 48 % of Syrian refugees and 26 % of Tripoli residents. 33 % of Tripoli residents feel rather unsafe, while the same is true for 22 % of Syrian refugees and 11 % of Beirut residents. 14 % of Syrian refugees do not feel safe in their neighborhood, while the same is true for 13 % of Tripoli residents.

Impact of current housing costs

- Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 20 % of the respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while 37 % can just about to afford the housing costs. 38 % of all respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 5 % of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.
- 42 % of Beirut respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 6 % of Tripoli respondents. 50 % of Beirut respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 42 % of Tripoli residents and 16 % of Syrian refugees. 74 % of Syrian refugees hardly manage to afford the housing costs, followed by Tripoli respondents with 44 %, and Beirut respondents with 8 %. 10 % of Syrian refugees cannot manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 7 % of Tripoli residents. 1 % of Tripoli respondents did not answer.

Access to electricity

- 38 % of respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 43 % mostly have electricity available. 19 % sometimes have electricity available.
- 73 % of Beirut respondents always have electricity available, while the same is true for 12 % for Syrian refugees, and 8 % of Tripoli respondents. 78 % of Tripoli residents mostly have electricity available, while this is true for 54 % of Syrian refugees, and 17 % of Beirut residents. 34 % of Syrian refugees sometimes have electricity available, while this is true for 13 % of Tripoli and 10 % of Beirut respondents. 1 % of Tripoli respondents never have electricity available.

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

- 21 % of respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 45 % can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 32 % hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 2 % cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.
- 45 % of Beirut respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 4 % of Tripoli respondents. 60 % of Tripoli respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 53 % of Beirut residents, and 24 % of Syrian refugees. 71 % of Syrian refugees hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, followed by 34 % of Tripoli and 2 % of Beirut respondents. 5 % of Syrian refugees cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while the same is true for 2 % of Tripoli respondents.

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

- 20 % of the participants manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 38 % can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 33 % hardly manage to provide basic consumer for their family, while 9 % cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family.
- 42 % of Beirut residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 4 % of Tripoli respondents. 55 % of Beirut respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Tripoli respondents with 47 %, and Syrian refugees with 11 %. 64 % of Syrian refugees hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 44 % of Tripoli and 3 % of Beirut respondents. 25 % of Syrian refugees cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 5 % of Tripoli respondents.

Access to clean drinking water

- 45 % always have access to clean drinking water (n = 600), while 43 % sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 11 % have seldomly access to clean drinking water, while 1 % never have access to clean drinking water.
- 69 % of Beirut respondents always have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 29 % of Syrian refugees, and 20 % of Tripoli respondents. 57 % of Tripoli respondents sometimes have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 49 % of Syrian refugees, and 31 % of Beirut respondents. 23 % of Tripoli respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, followed by Syrian refugees with 17 %. 5 % of Syrian refugees never have access to clean drinking water.

Access to the necessary hygiene products

- 29 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 43 % just about have access to hygiene products, while 28 % hardly have access to all hygiene products.
- 53 % of Beirut respondents (n = 600) always have access to hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc., while this is true for 17 % of Tripoli respondents, and 5 % of Syrian refugees. 60 % of Tripoli respondents just about have access to hygiene products, followed by 46 % of Beirut respondents, and 27 % of Syrian refugees. 67 % of Syrian refugees hardly have access to all hygiene products, while this is true for 23 % of Tripoli and 1 % of Beirut respondents. 1 % of Syrian refugees do not have access to hygiene products.

Access to medical services

- 56 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 30 % have access but they are not able to afford them. 12 % do not have any access to vaccinations. 2 % did not answer.
- 49 % of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 50 % have access but cannot afford them. 1 % do not have access to medication or drugs at all.
- When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 45 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 49 % have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 6 % have no access to primary medical care.
- 23 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 71 % have access but are not able to afford the visit. 6 % do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

- 22 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 70 % have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while 8 % have no access at all.
- 22 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 72 % have access but cannot afford it. 6 % have no access.

School attendance

- Asking all respondents (n = 194) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 55 % stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 29 % answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 16 % admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.
- 89 % of Tripoli respondents (n = 194) with at least one child who is 15 years old or younger stated that all their children were able to attend school, while the same is true for 78 % of Beirut respondents and 35 % of Syrian refugees. 42 % of Syrian refugees stated that some of their children were able to attend to school, while this is true for 18 % of Beirut and 5 % of Tripoli respondents. 23 % of Syrian refugees admitted that none of their children were able to attend school, while this is true for 6 % of Tripoli and 4 % of Beirut respondents.

Contribution to household income

- 1 % of the respondents (n = 194) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 3 % stated that their children contributed somewhat to the household income. 21 % of the respondents admitted that their children contributed little to the household, while 74 % stated that none of their children worked to support the household income. 1 % did not answer.
- 4 % of Beirut respondents (n = 194) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 5 % of Syrian refugees stated that their children contributed somewhat to the household income. 37 % of Syrian refugees admitted that their children contributed little to the household. 100 % of Tripoli and 96 % of Beirut respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income, while this is true for 57 % of Syrian refugees. 1 % of Syrian refugees did not answer.

3 Trends

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

Housing and electricity

While 12 % stated that they could not manage to afford the housing costs in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 5 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to afford housing costs	20	20
Can just about afford housing costs	33	37
Hardly manage to afford housing costs	35	38
Cannot manage to afford housing costs	12	5

While 28 % always had electricity available in 2025, the proportion has increased to 38 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have electricity available	28	38
Mostly have electricity available	32	43
Sometimes have electricity available	35	19
Never have electricity available	5	

Food and water access

While 35 % could just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family in 2025, the proportion has increased to 45 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	19	21
Can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	35	45
Hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	37	32
Cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for family	9	2

While 34 % sometimes had access to clean drinking water in 2025, the proportion has increased to 43 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access to clean drinking water	44	45
Sometimes have access to clean drinking water	34	43
Seldomly have access to clean drinking water	17	11
Never have access to clean drinking water	5	1

Basic consumer goods

While 32 % could just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family in 2025, the proportion has increased to 38 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	17	20
Can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	32	38
Hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	36	33
Cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for family	15	9

Necessary hygiene products

While 37 % had all necessary hygiene products in 2025, the proportion has decreased to 29 % in 2026. However, while 35 % just about had the necessary hygiene products in 2025, the proportion has increased to 43 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Have all necessary hygiene products	37	29
Just about have the necessary hygiene products	35	43
Hardly have the necessary hygiene products	23	28
Don't have the necessary hygiene products	5	

Health services

Vaccinations

While 38 % always had access and could afford vaccinations in 2025, the proportion has increased to 56 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	38	56
Have access, but cannot afford	46	30
Have no access	14	12

Medication and drugs

While 33 % always had access and could afford medication and drugs in 2025, the proportion has increased to 49 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	33	49
Have access, but cannot afford	59	50
Have no access	8	1

Primary medical care (family doctor)

While 29 % always had access and could afford primary medical care in 2025, the proportion has increased to 45 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	29	45
Have access, but cannot afford	54	49
Have no access	17	6

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

While 62 % had access but could not afford a medical specialist in 2025, the proportion has increased to 71 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	25	23
Have access, but cannot afford	62	71
Have no access	13	6

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

While 56 % had access but could not afford advanced treatment in 2025, the proportion has increased to 70 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	17	22
Have access, but cannot afford	56	70
Have no access	25	8

Medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories)

While 60 % had access but could not afford medical diagnostics in 2025, the proportion has increased to 72 % in 2026.

	2025	2026
Always have access and can afford	23	22
Have access, but cannot afford	60	72
Have no access	16	6

4 Methodology

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Statistics Lebanon Ltd conducted a quantitative socio-economic survey in Lebanon on behalf of the Country of Origin Information (COI) Unit of the Austrian Federal Office for Immigration and Asylum. Data collection took place between 26 January and 03 February, 2026.

The survey consisted of a total of 600 respondents aged between 16 and 35 years: 266 residents of Beirut, 134 residents of Tripoli, and 200 Syrian refugees. Data collection was done using Computer Assisted Telephone Interviews (CATI) focusing on the socio-economic situation of households. Data collection was based on a detailed sample, ensuring an adequate representation of the selected population.

Statistics Lebanon (SL) 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.

5 Chapter summary

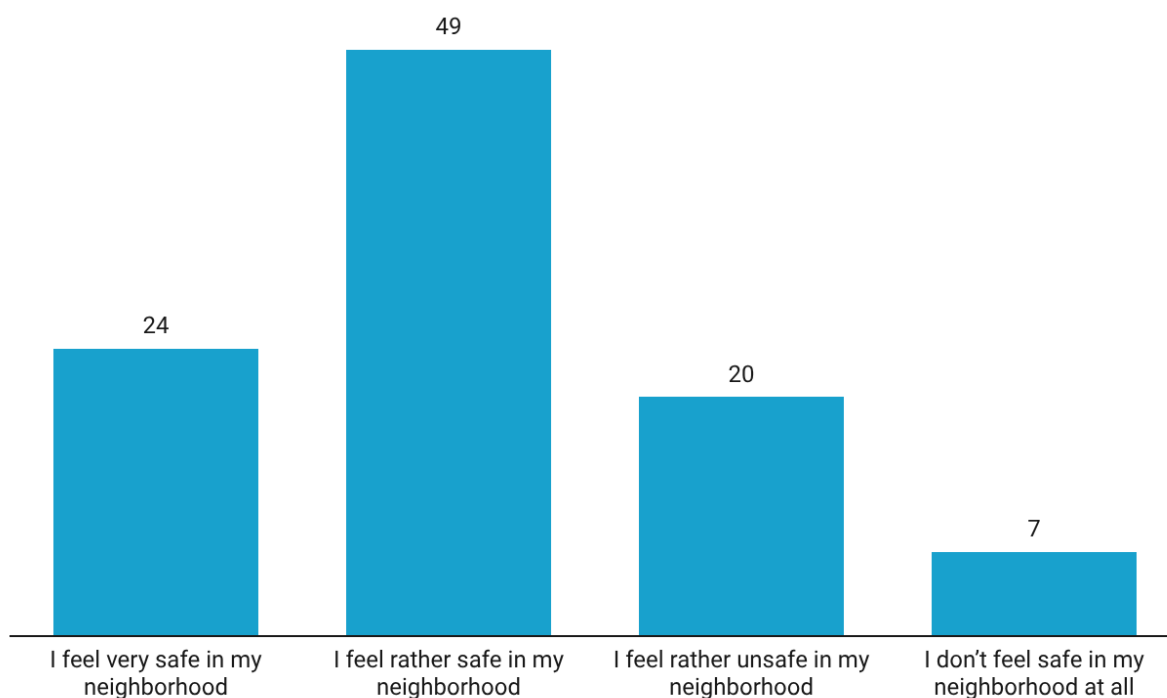
5.1 Sense of security

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In the present sample, 24 % of all respondents ($n = 600$) stated to feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 49 % answered to feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 20 % feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while 7 % do not feel safe at all.

Sense of Security – Total ($n = 600$)

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

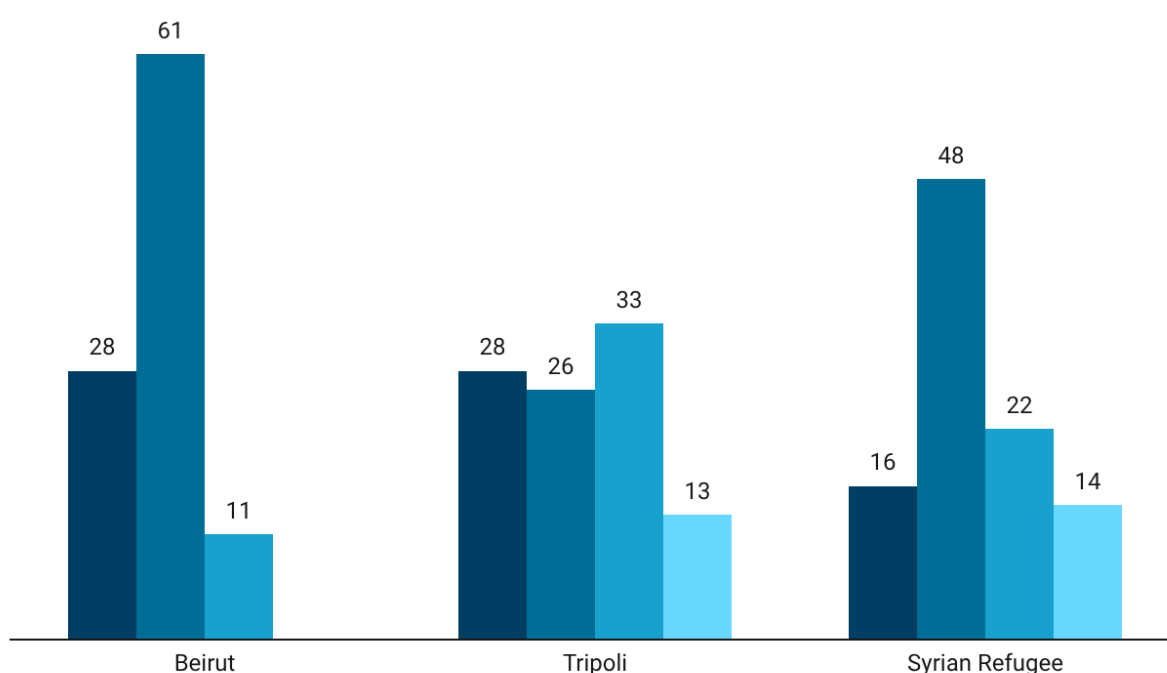


Among Beirut and Tripoli respondents, 28 % each feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 16 % of Syrian refugees. 61 % of Beirut residents feel rather safe in their neighborhood, while the same is true for 48 % of Syrian refugees and 26 % of Tripoli residents. 33 % of Tripoli residents feel rather unsafe, while the same is true for 22 % of Syrian refugees and 11 % of Beirut residents. 14 % of Syrian refugees do not feel safe in their neighborhood, while the same is true for 13 % of Tripoli residents.

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

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

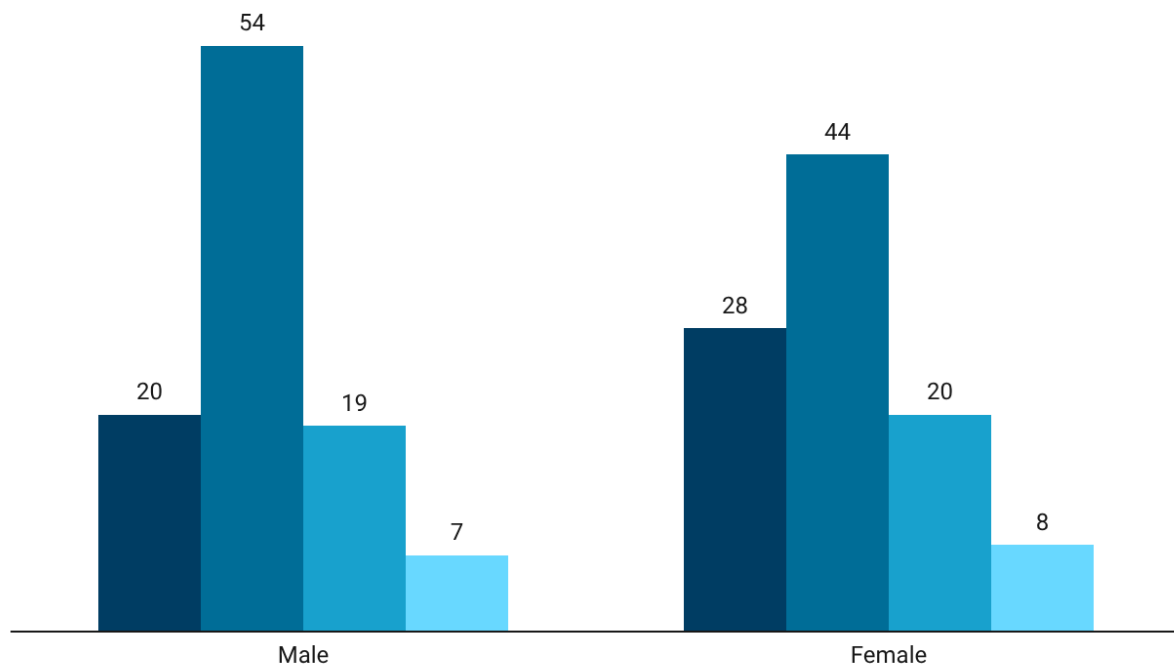


20 % of male and 28 % of female respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while 54 % of male and 44 % of female respondents feel rather safe in their neighborhood. 20 % of female and 19 % of male respondents feel rather unsafe, while 8 % of female and 7 % of male respondents do not feel safe in their neighborhood.

Sense of Security – Gender (n = 600)

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

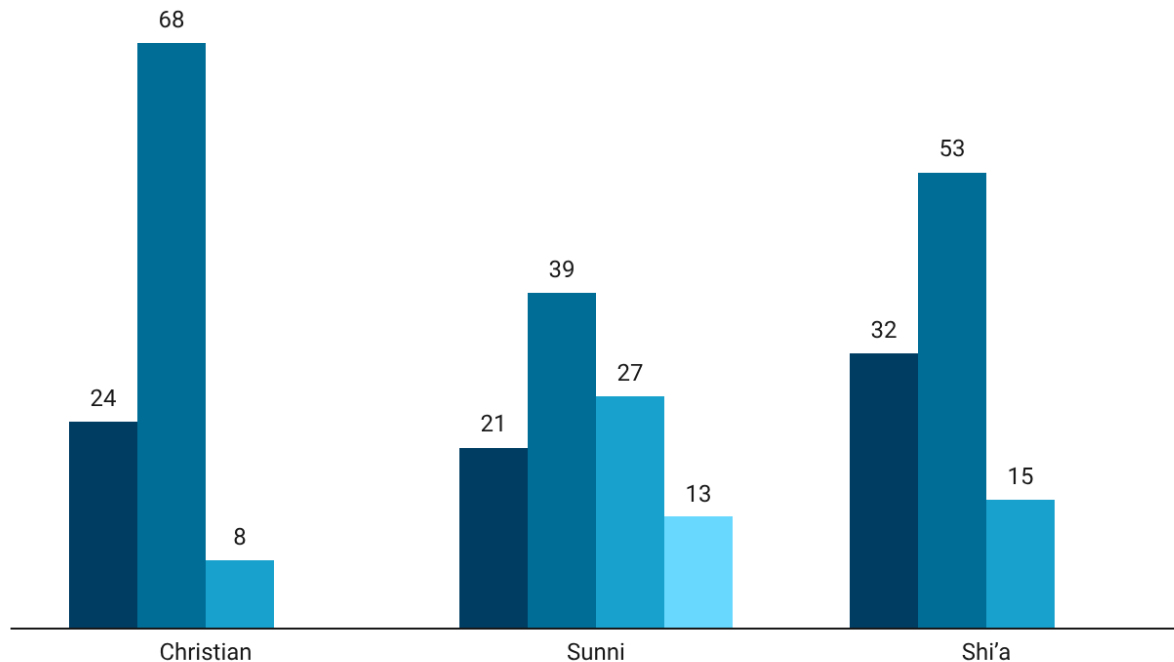


32 % of Shi'a respondents feel very safe in their neighborhood, while this is true 24 % of Christian and 21 % of Sunni respondents. 68 % of Christian respondents feel rather safe, followed by 53 % of Shi'a respondents, and 39 % of Sunni respondents. 27 % of Sunni respondents feel rather unsafe in their neighborhood, while this is true for 15 % of Shi'a and 8 % of Christian respondents. 13 % of Sunni respondents do not feel safe in their neighborhood.

Sense of Security – Religion (n = 600)

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



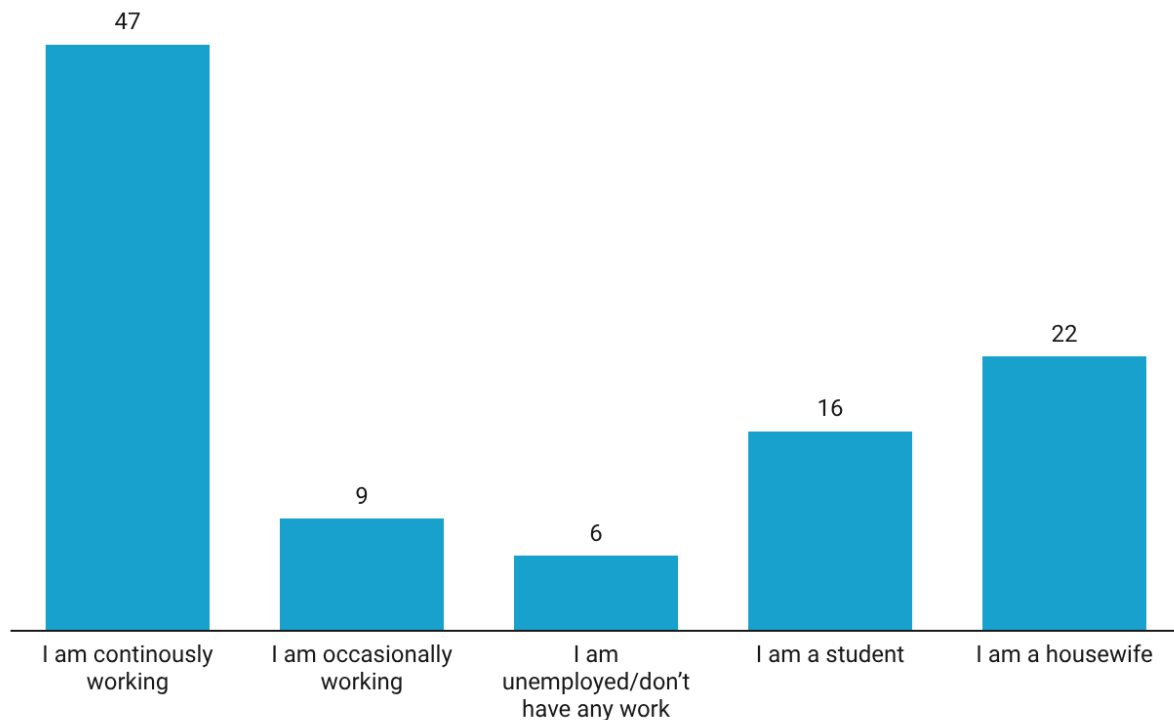
5.2 Occupation and type of employment

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47 % of respondents are continuously working, while 9 % have occasional jobs. 6 % are unemployed or do not have any work currently. 16 % of survey participants are pursuing their education. 22 % of the respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Total (n = 600)

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

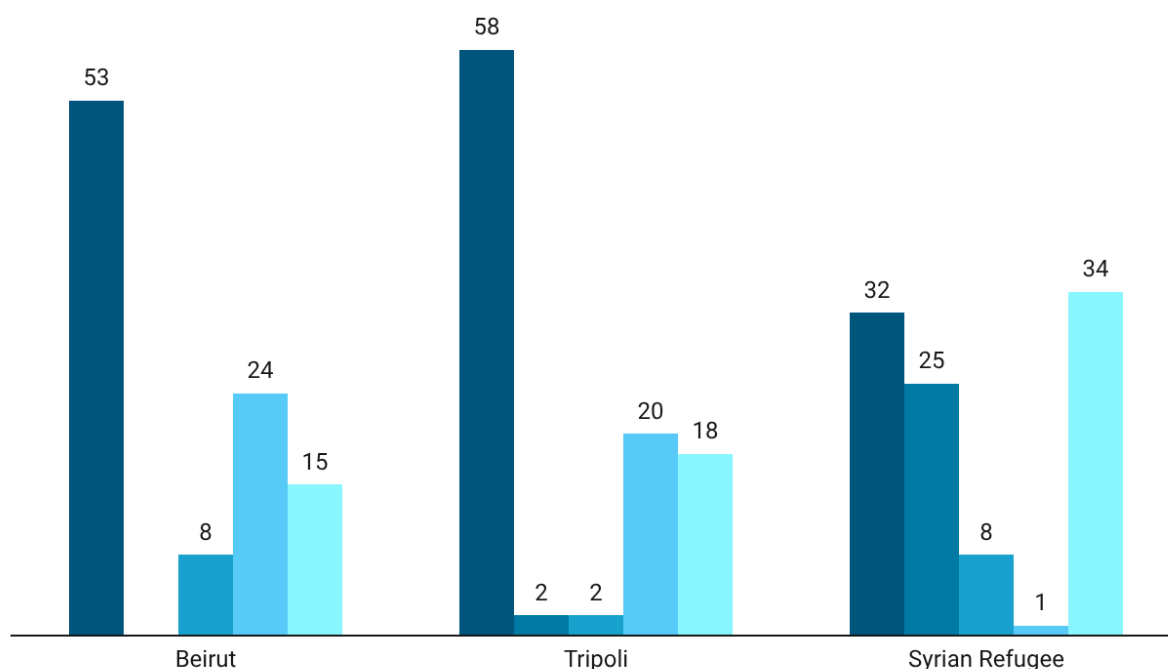


58 % of Tripoli respondents are continuously working, while this is true for 53 % of Beirut residents, and 32 % of Syrian refugees. 25 % of Syrian refugees work occasionally, while this is true for 2 % of Tripoli respondents. Among Beirut respondents and Syrian refugees, 8 % each are unemployed/are not working currently, while this is true for 2 % of Tripoli respondents. The highest proportion of students can be found among Beirut respondents with 24 %, followed by Tripoli respondents with 20 %, and 1 % of Syrian refugees. The highest proportion of those stating to be housewives is to be found among Syrian refugees with 34 %, followed by Tripoli respondents with 18 %, and Beirut respondents with 15 %.

Occupation – Respondent group/City (n = 600)

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

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

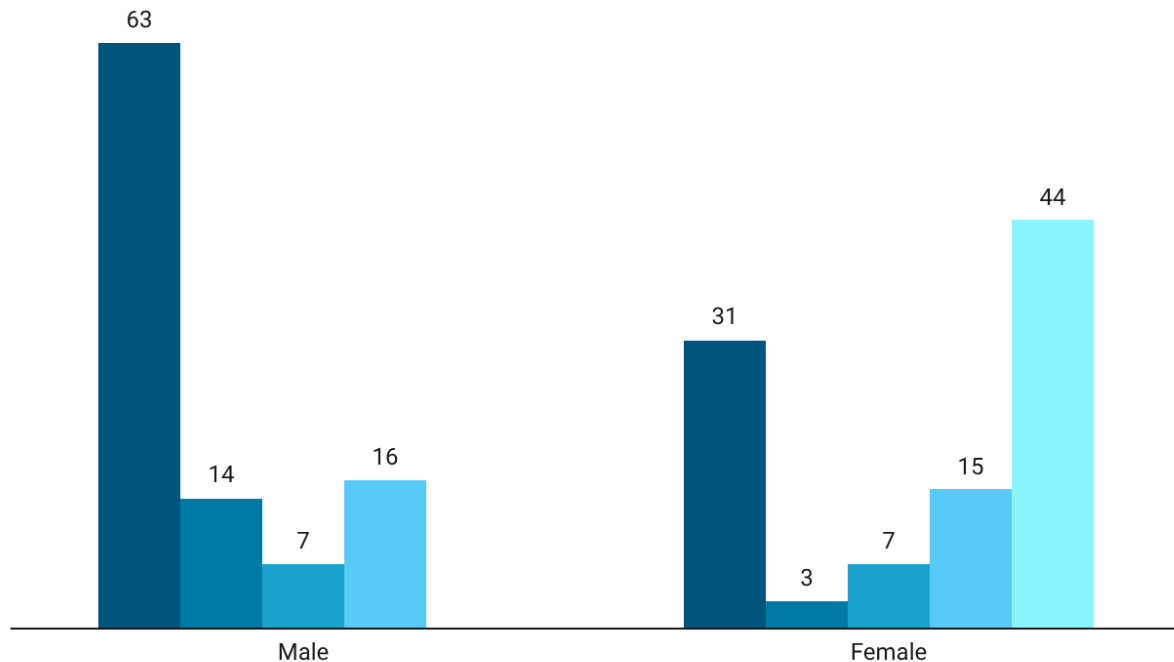


63 % of male respondents work continuously, while this is true for 31 % of all female respondents. When it comes to occasional work, the percentage among male respondents is 14 %, while it is 3 % among female respondents. Among male and female respondents, 7 % each are unemployed. 16 % of male and 15 % of female respondents are students, while 44 % of female respondents are housewives.

Occupation – Gender (n = 600)

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

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

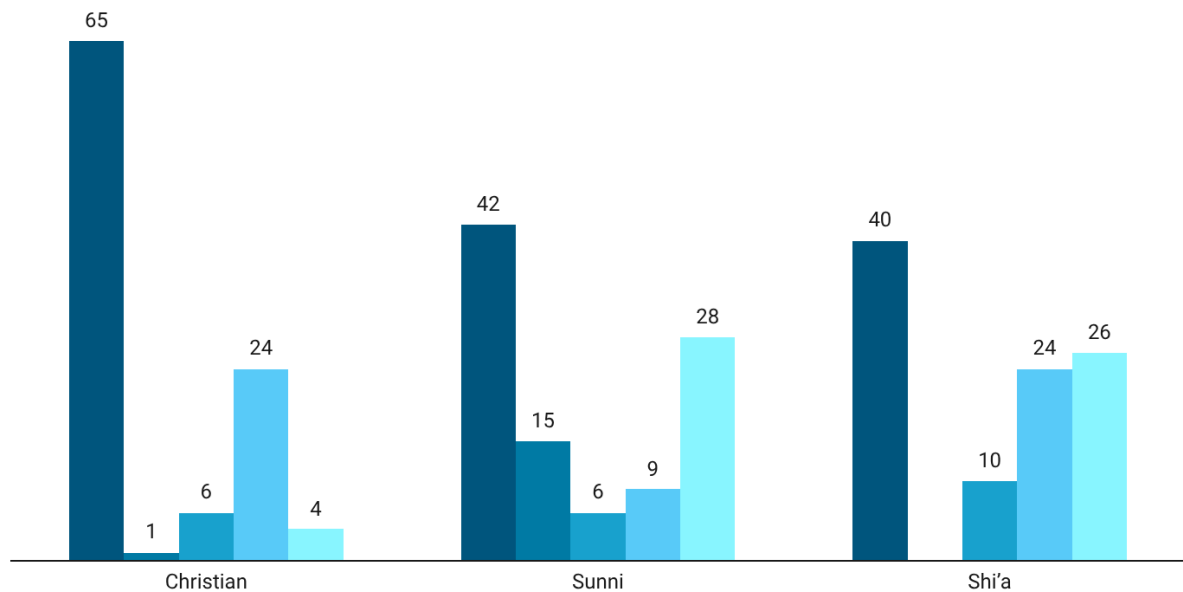


65 % of Christian respondents work continuously, followed by Sunni respondents with 42 %, and Shi'a respondents with 40 %. 15 % of Sunni respondents have occasional jobs, while this is true for 1 % of Christian respondents. The largest proportion of those being unemployed or not working can be found among Shi'a respondents with 10 %, while the same is true for 6 % among each Christian and Sunni respondents. Among Christian and Shi'a respondents, 24 % each are students, while this is true for 9 % of Sunni respondents. 28 % of Sunni respondents are housewives, while the same is true for 26 % of Shi'a respondents, and 4 % of Christian respondents.

Occupation – Religion (n = 600)

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

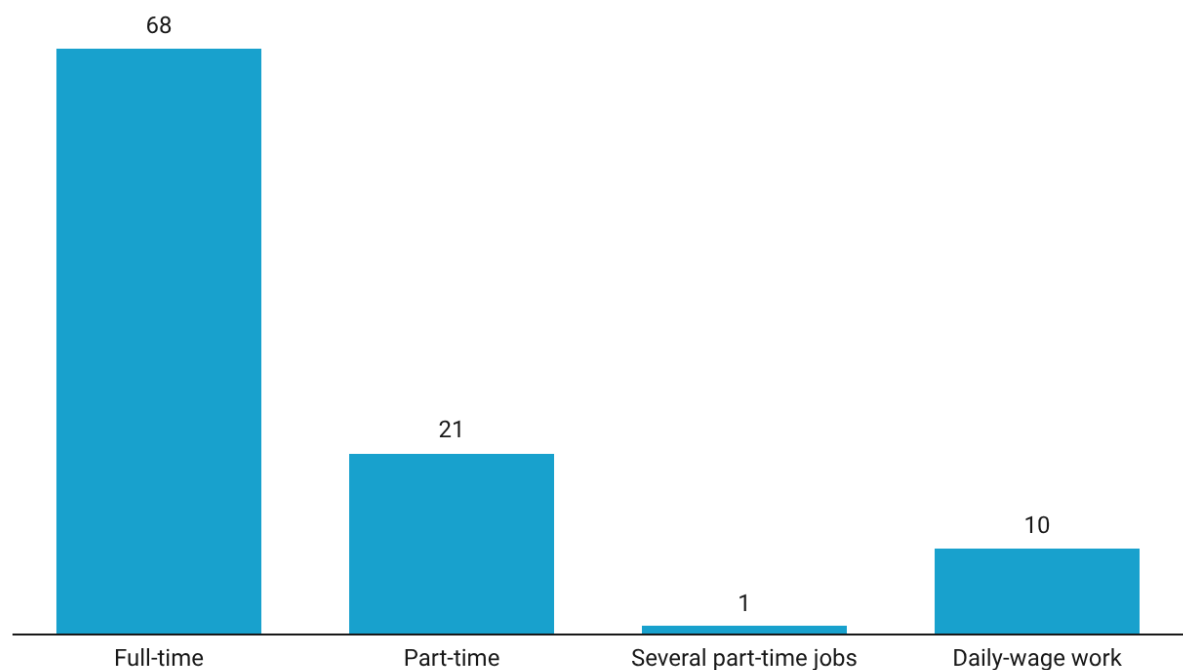
■ I am continuously working
 ■ I am occasionally working
 ■ I am unemployed/don't have any work
 ■ I am a student
 ■ I am a housewife



When it comes to the type of occupation, 68 % of those who stated to work either continuously or occasionally (n = 335) work full-time, while 21 % work part-time. 1 % have several part-time jobs, while 10 % work as daily-wage workers.

Type of Occupation – Total (n = 335)

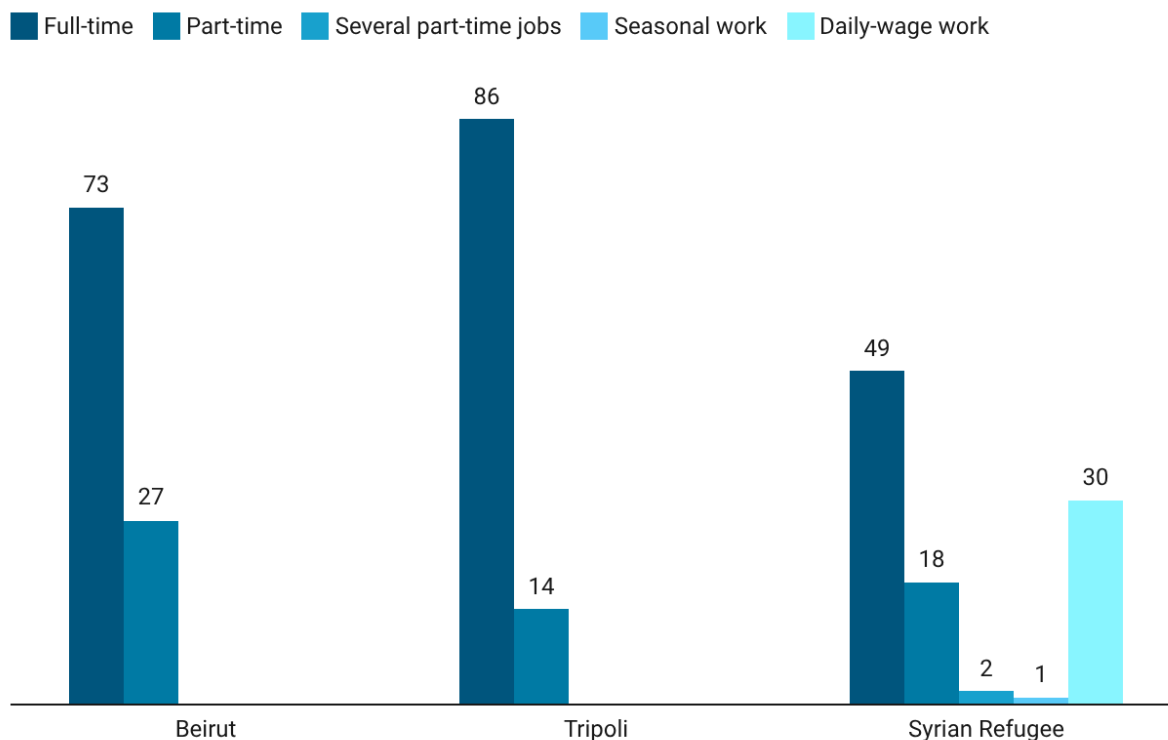
Please indicate the type of your employment (either employed or self-employed)?



86 % of Tripoli respondents work full-time, while this is true for 73 % of Beirut respondents, and 49 % of Syrian refugees. 27 % of Beirut respondents work part-time, followed by 18 % of Syrian refugees, and 14 % of Tripoli respondents. 2 % of Syrian refugees have several part-time jobs, while another 1 % of Syrian refugees are seasonal workers. 30 % of Syrian refugees are daily-wage workers.

Type of Occupation – Respondent group/City (n = 335)

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

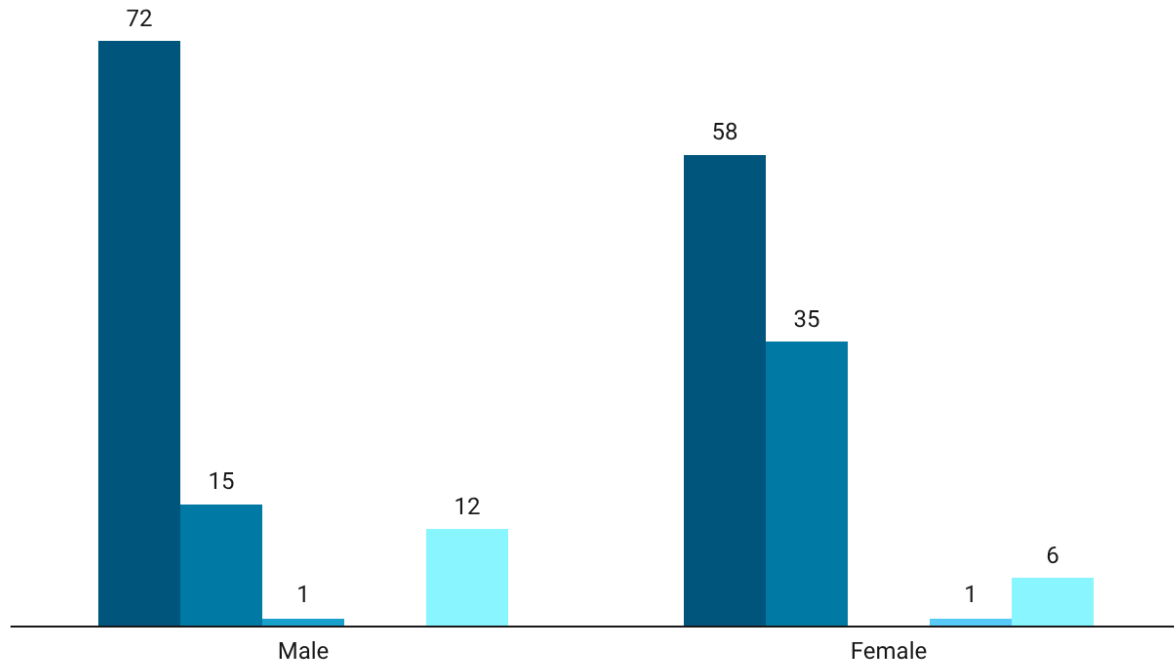


72 % of male and 58 % of female respondents work full-time, while 35 % of female and 15 % of male respondents work part-time. 1 % of male respondents have several part-time jobs, while 1 % of female respondents work as seasonal workers. 12 % of male and 6 % of female respondents of the current survey are daily-wage workers.

Type of Occupation – Gender (n = 335)

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

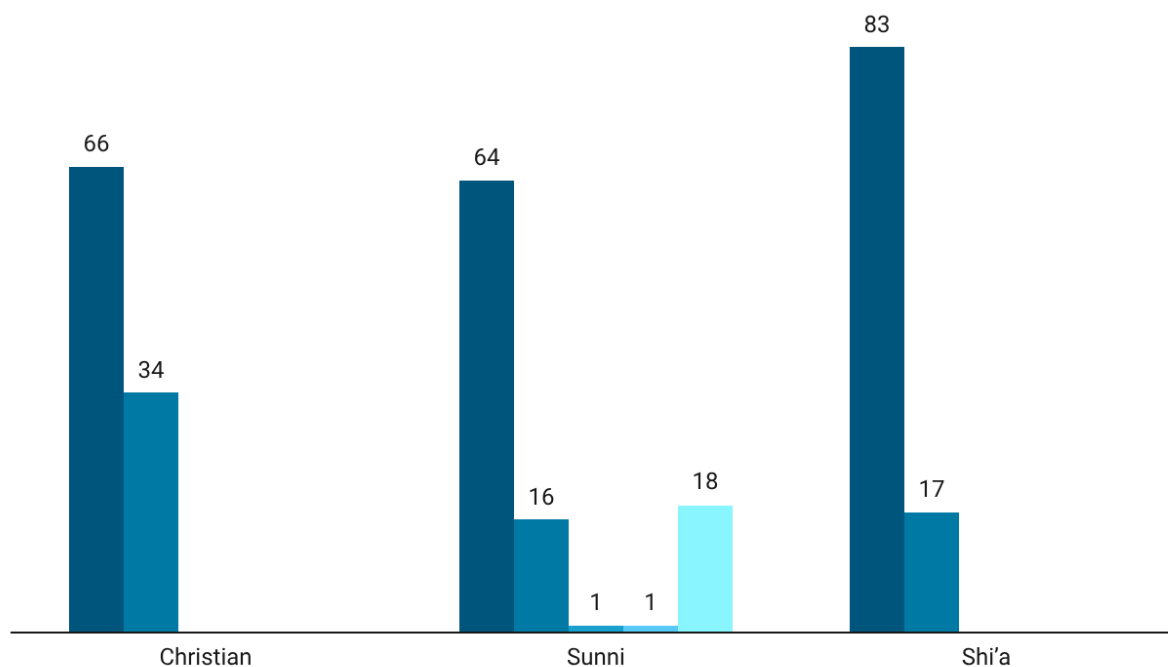


83 % of Shi'a respondents work full-time, while this is true for 66 % of Christian and 64 % of Sunni respondents. 34 % of Christian respondents work part-time, while this is true for 17 % of Shi'a respondents, and 16 % of Sunni respondents. 1 % of Sunni respondents work as daily-wage workers, while another 1 % of Sunni respondents work as seasonal workers. 18 % of Sunni respondents work as daily-wage workers.

Type of Occupation – Religion (n = 335)

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

■ Full-time ■ Part-time ■ Several part-time jobs ■ Seasonal work ■ Daily-wage work



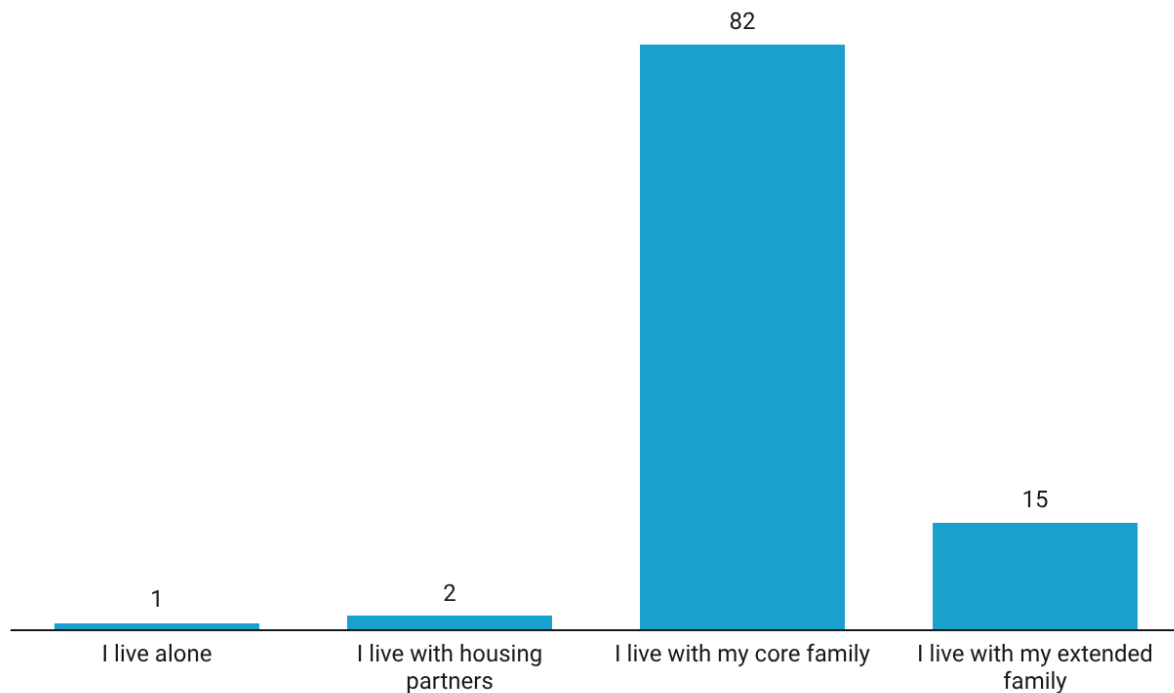
5.3 Housing situation and impact of housing costs

Last modification 2026-03-18 11:41

82 % of the respondents live with their core family, followed by 15 % living with their extended family in a household. 2 % of all respondents participating in the present survey live with their housing partners, while 1 % live alone.

Current housing situation – Total (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

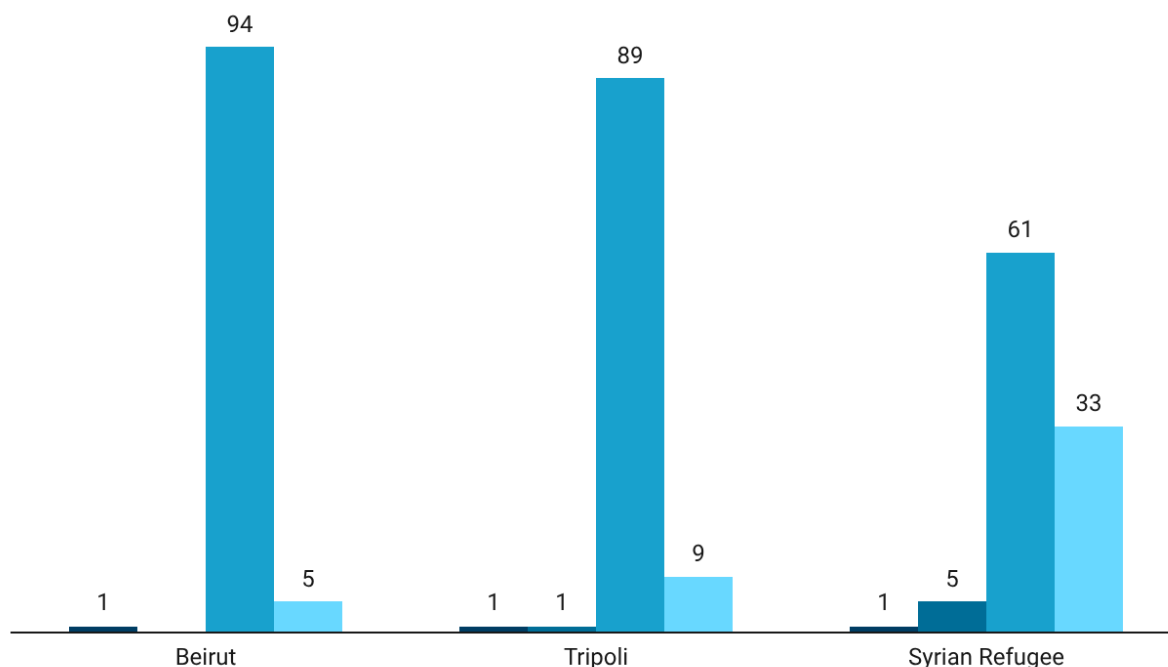


94 % of Beirut respondents live with their core family, while the same is true for 89 % of Tripoli respondents and 61 % of Syrian refugees. 33 % of Syrian refugees live with their extended family, while this is true for 9 % of Tripoli and 5 % of Beirut respondents. 5 % of Syrian refugees live with their housing partners, followed by 1 % of Tripoli respondents. Among all three groups, 1 % each live alone.

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

What is your current housing situation?

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

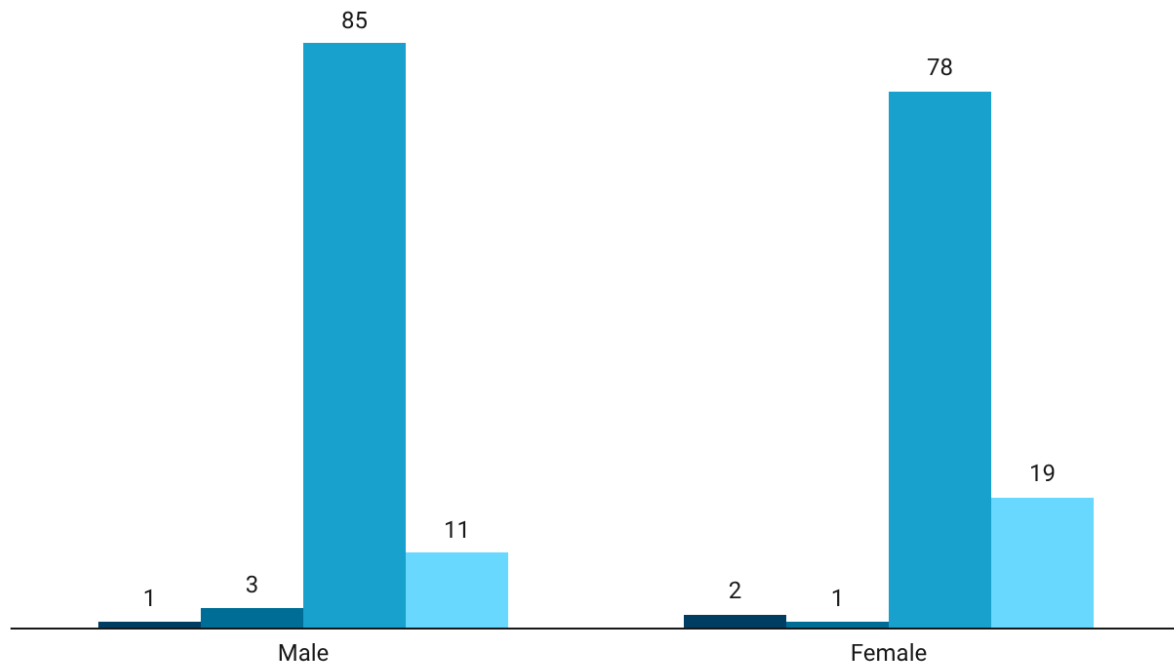


85 % of male and 78 % of female respondents live with their core family, while 19 % of female and 11 % of male respondents live with their extended family. 2 % of female and 1 % of male respondents live alone, while 3 % of male and 1 % of female respondents of the current survey live with their housing partners.

Current Housing Situation – Gender (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

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

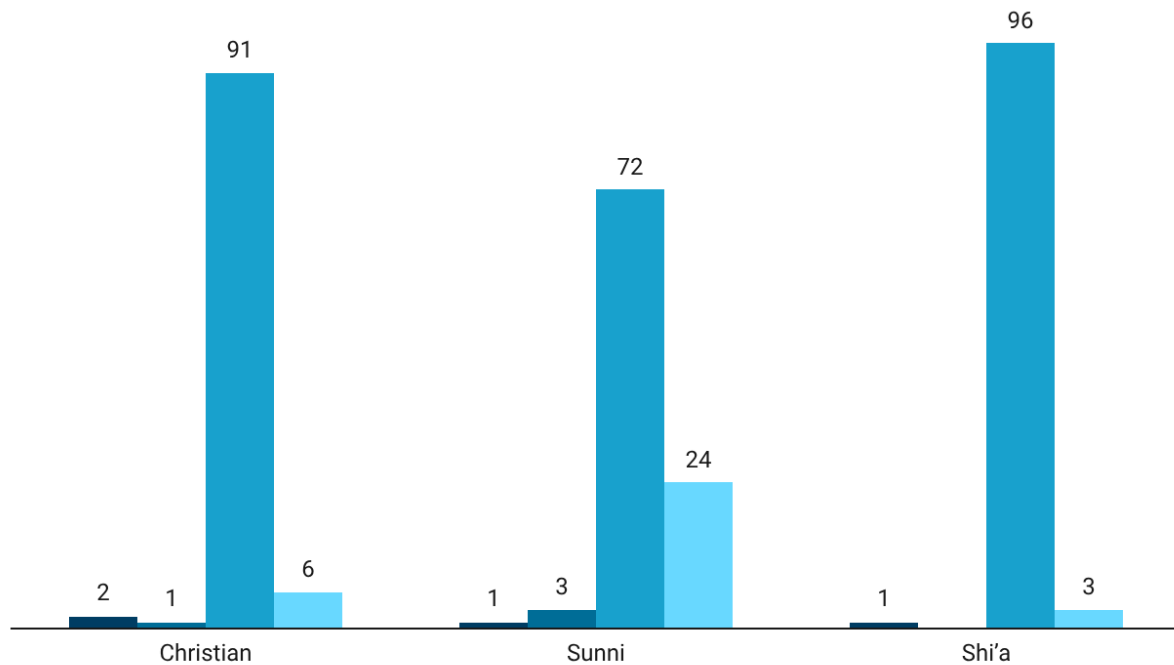


96 % of Shi'a respondents live with their core family, while this is true for 91 % of Christian respondents, and 72 % of Sunni respondents. 24 % of Sunni respondents live with their extended family, followed by Christian respondents with 6 %, and Shi'a respondents with 3 %. 3 % of Sunni respondents live with their housing partners, while this is true for 1 % of Christian respondents. 2 % of Christian respondents live alone, followed by Shi'a and Sunni respondents with each 1 %.

Current Housing Situation – Religion (n = 600)

What is your current housing situation?

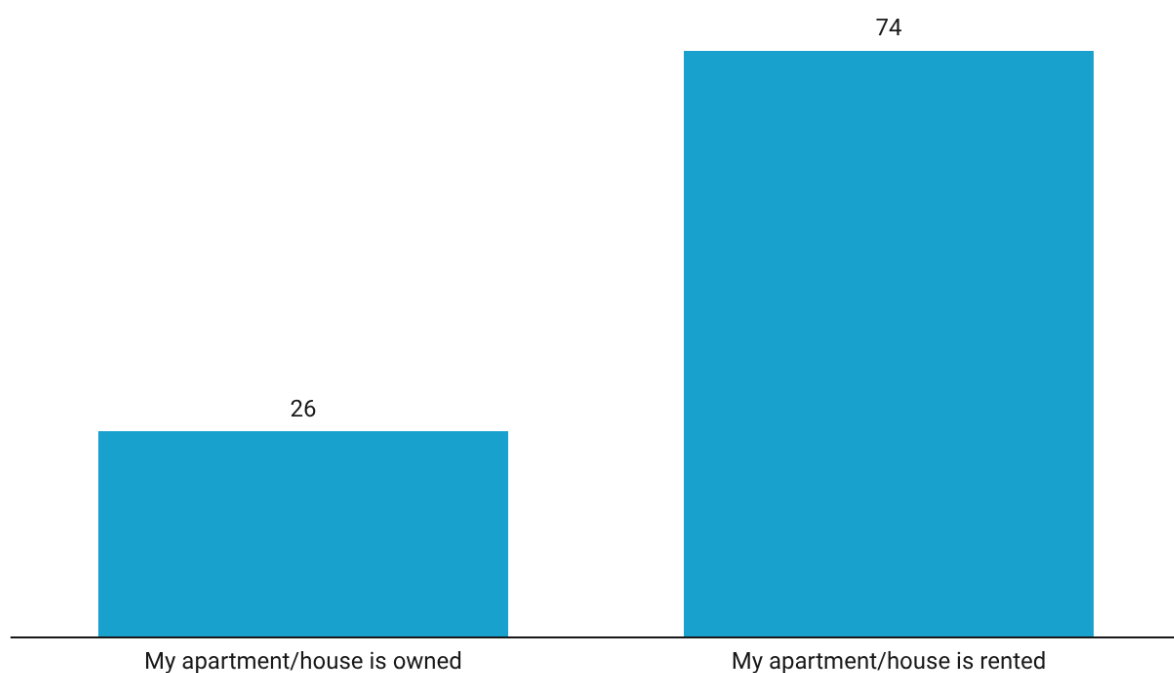
■ I live alone ■ I live with housing partners ■ I live with my core family ■ I live with my extended family



26 % of the respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 74 % live in an apartment or house they rent.

Dwelling rented or owned – Total (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

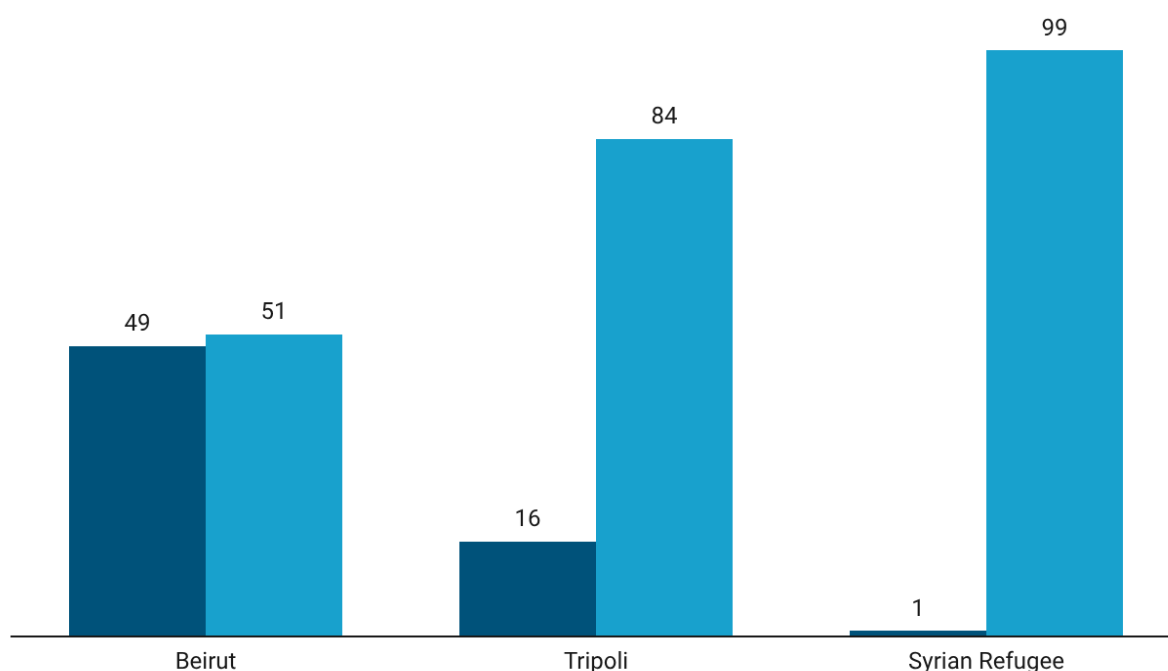


49 % of Beirut respondents live in apartments they own, while this is true for 16 % of Tripoli respondents, and 1 % of Syrian refugees. 99 % of Syrian refugees live in apartments or houses they rent, while the same is true for 84 % of Tripoli and 51 % of Beirut respondents.

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

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

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

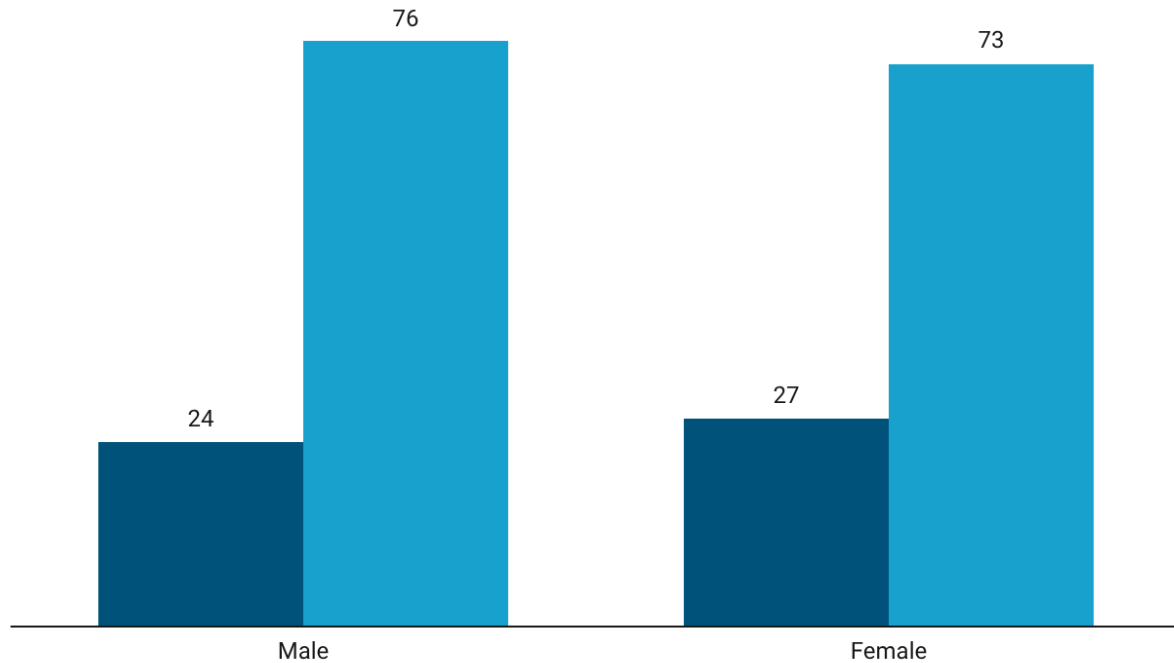


27 % of female and 24 % of male respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while 76 % of male and 73 % of female survey participants live in a rented apartment or house.

Dwelling rented or owned – Gender (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

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

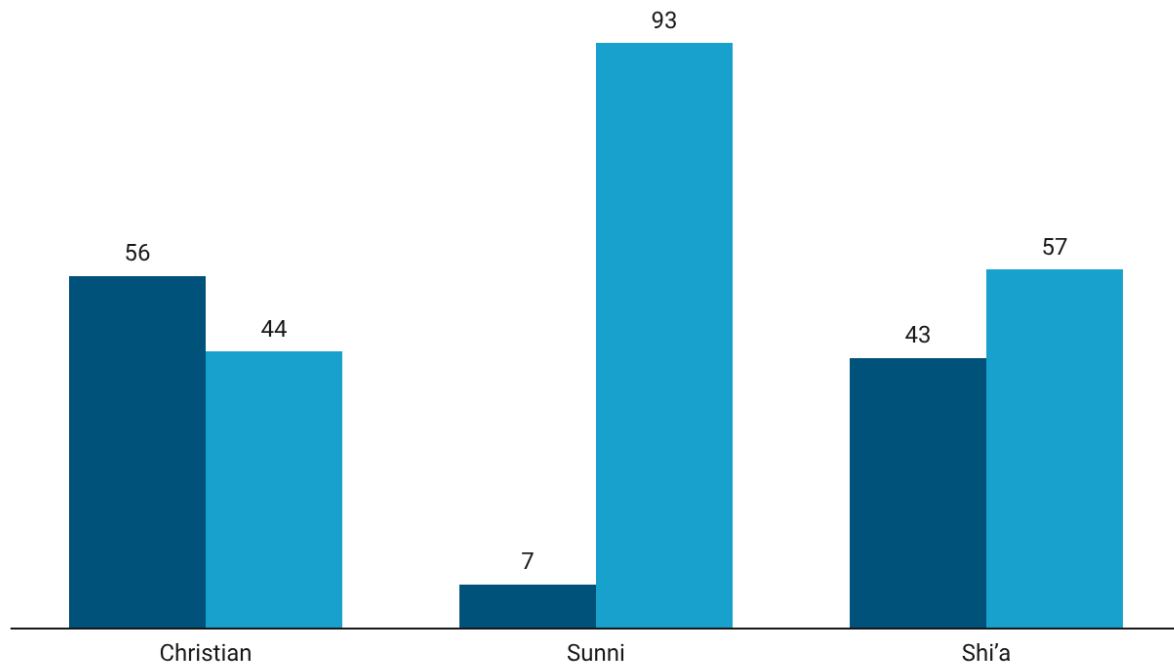


56 % of Christian respondents live in an apartment or house they own, while this is true for 43 % of Shi'a and 7 % of Sunni respondents. 93 % of Sunni respondents live in an apartment or house they rent, followed by 57 % of Shi'a and 44 % of Christian respondents.

Dwelling rented or owned – Religion (n = 600)

Is your dwelling rented or owned?

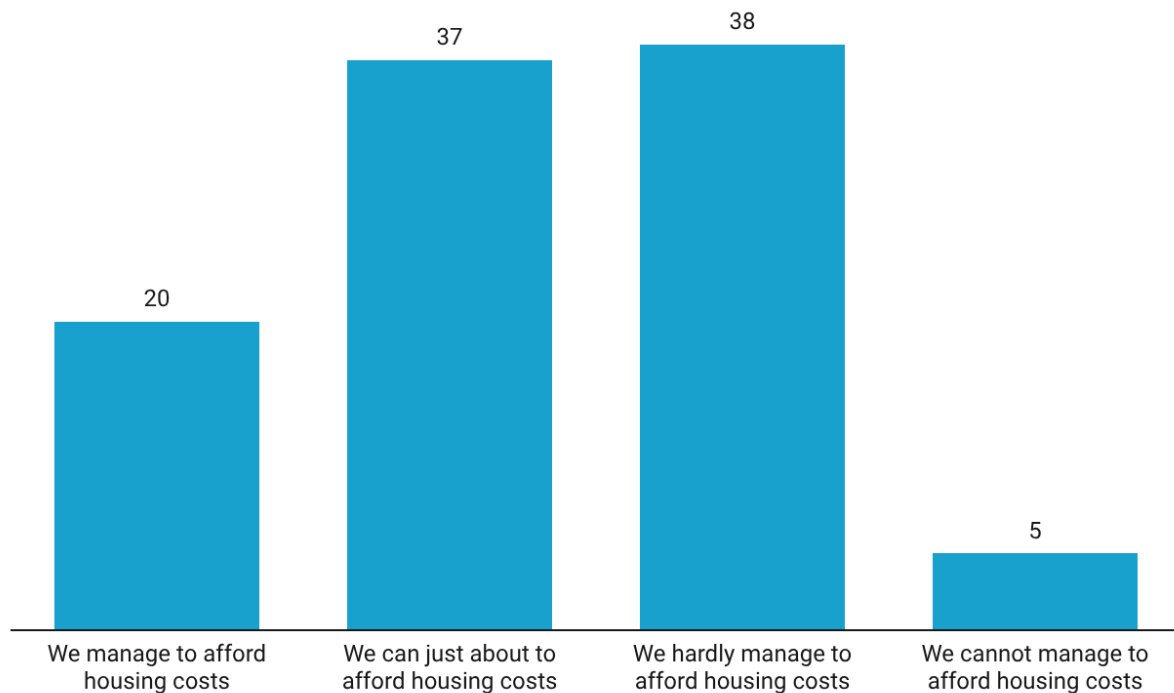
■ My apartment/house is owned ■ My apartment/house is rented



Asking about the impact of current housing costs including rent, heating, electricity and water, 20 % of the respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while 37 % can just about afford the housing costs. 38 % of all respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, while 5 % of the respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

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

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

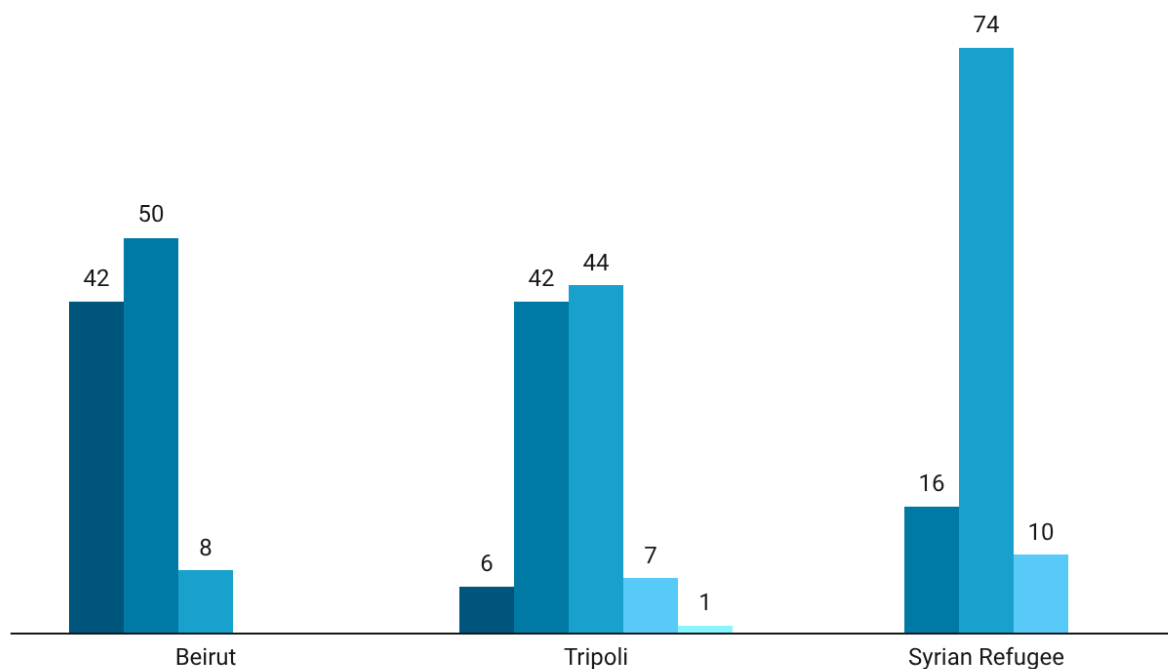


42 % of Beirut respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 6 % of Tripoli. 50 % of Beirut respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 42 % of Tripoli residents and 16 % of Syrian refugees. 74 % of Syrian refugees hardly manage to afford the housing costs, followed by Tripoli respondents with 44 %, and Beirut respondents with 8 %. 10 % of Syrian refugees cannot manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 7 % of Tripoli residents. 1 % of Tripoli respondents did not answer.

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

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

■ We manage to afford housing costs
 ■ We can just about to afford housing costs
 ■ We hardly manage to afford housing costs
 ■ We cannot manage to afford housing costs
 ■ No answer

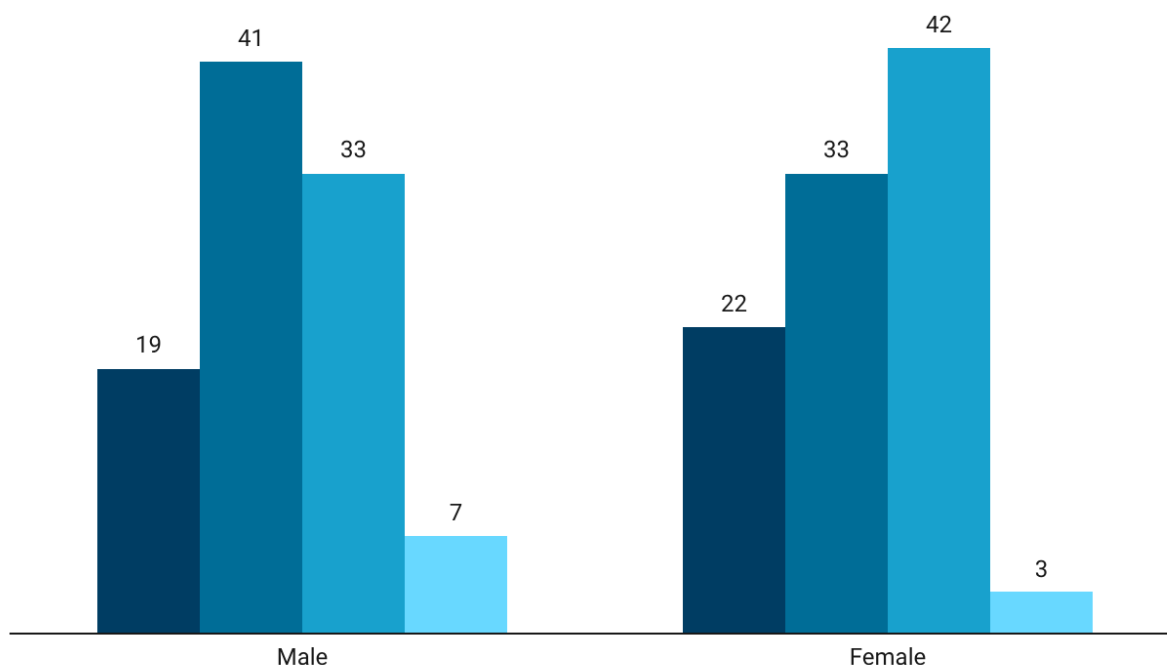


22 % of female respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 19 % of male respondents. 41 % of male respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 33 % of female respondents. 42 % of female respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, followed by male respondents with 33 %. 7 % of male and 3 % of female respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

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

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

■ 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

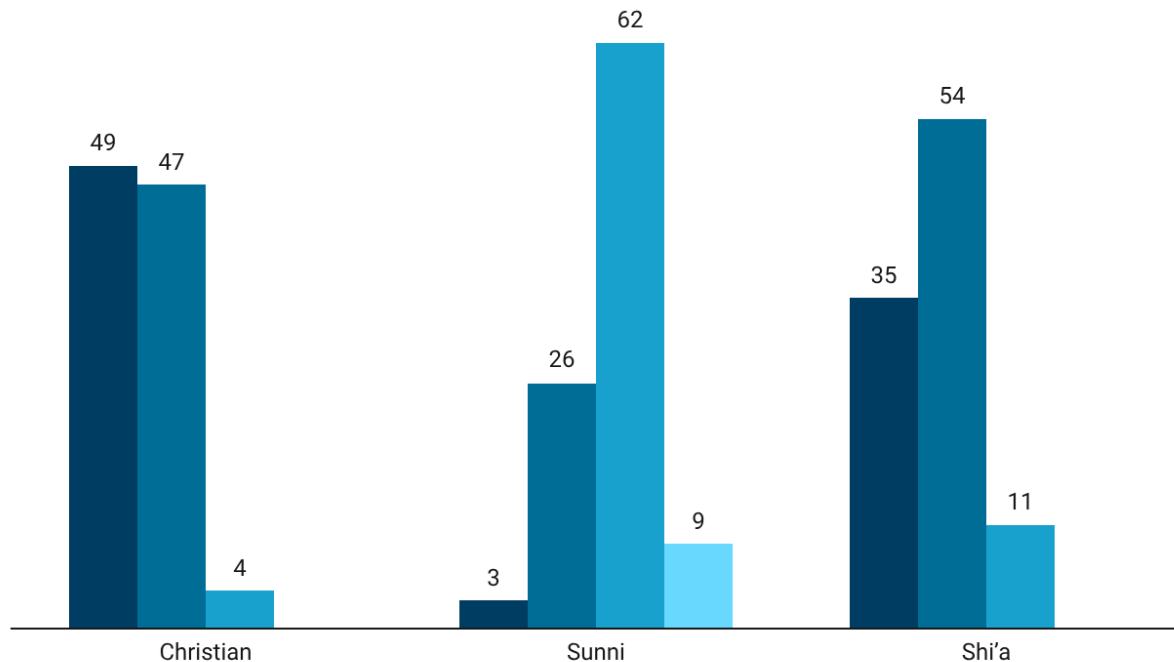


49 % of Christian respondents manage to afford the housing costs, while this is true for 35 % of Shi'a and 3 % of Sunni respondents. 54 % of Shi'a respondents can just about afford the housing costs, while this is true for 47 % of Christian and 26 % of Sunni respondents. 62 % of Sunni respondents hardly manage to afford the housing costs, followed by Shi'a respondents with 11 %, and Christian respondents with 4 %. 9 % of Sunni respondents cannot manage to afford the housing costs.

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

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

■ We manage to afford housing costs ■ We can just about to afford housing costs ■ We hardly manage to afford housing costs ■ We cannot manage to afford housing costs



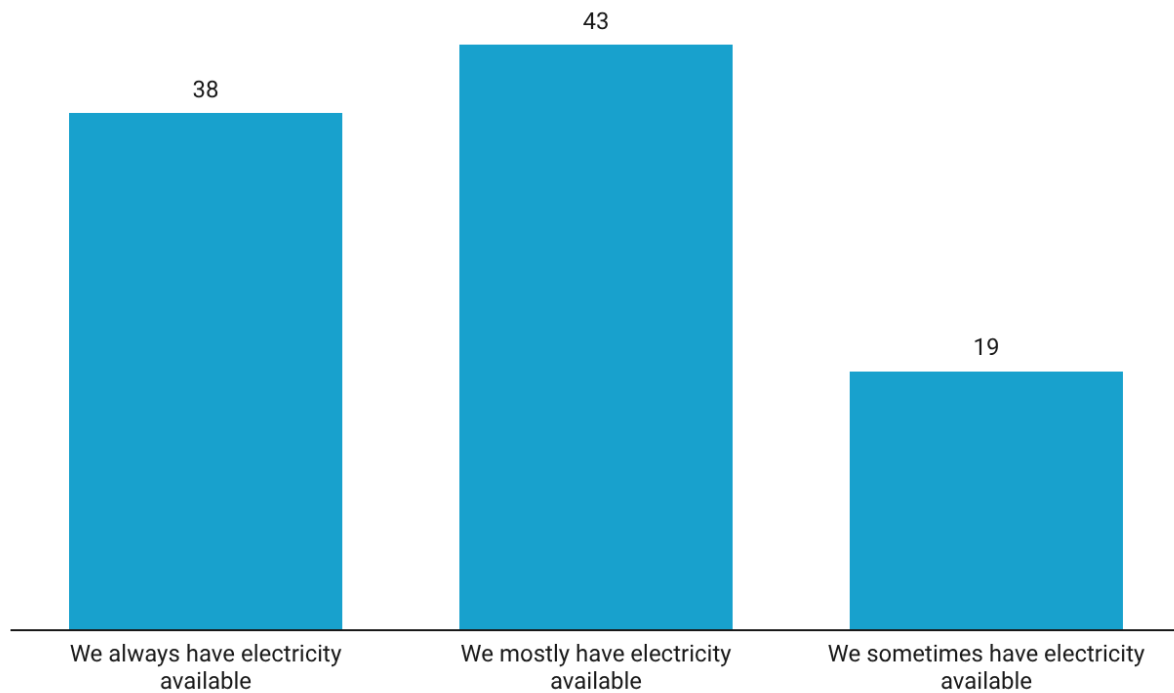
5.4 Access to electricity in dwelling

Last modification 2026-03-18 16:42

38 % of respondents (n = 600) always have electricity available, while 43 % mostly have electricity available. 19 % sometimes have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Total (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

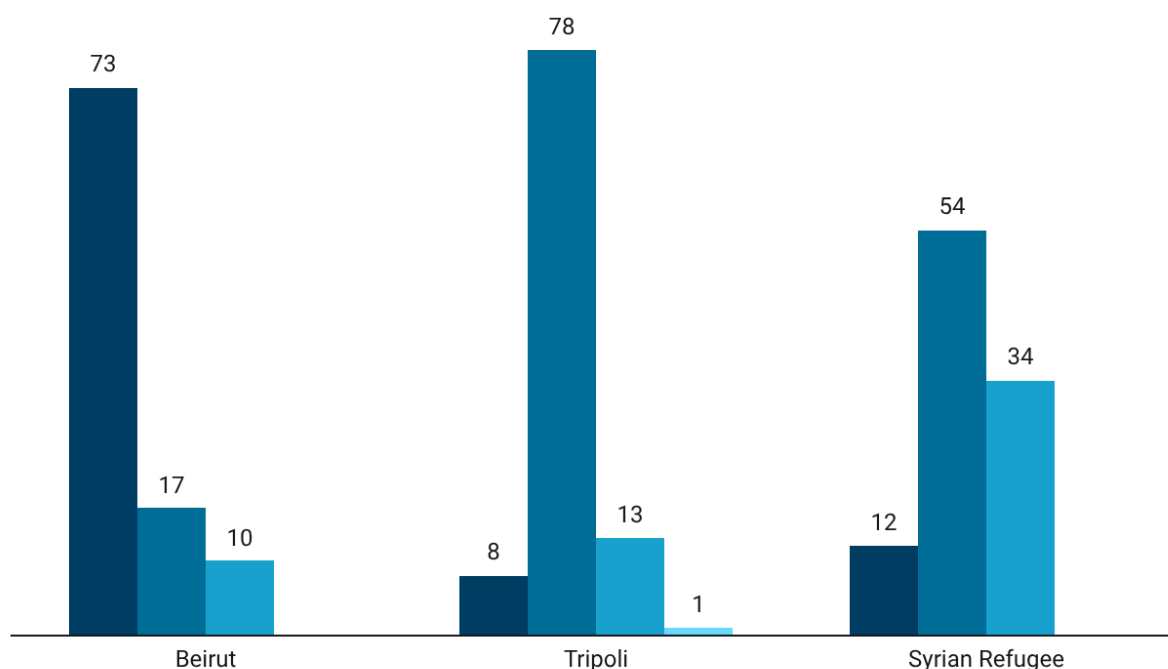


73 % of Beirut respondents always have electricity available, while the same is true for 12 % for Syrian refugees, and 8 % of Tripoli respondents. 78 % of Tripoli residents mostly have electricity available, while this is true for 54 % of Syrian refugees, and 17 % of Beirut residents. 34 % of Syrian refugees sometimes have electricity available, while this is true for 13 % of Tripoli and 10 % of Beirut respondents. 1 % of Tripoli respondents never have electricity available.

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

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

■ We always have electricity available ■ We mostly have electricity available ■ We sometimes have electricity available ■ We never have electricity available

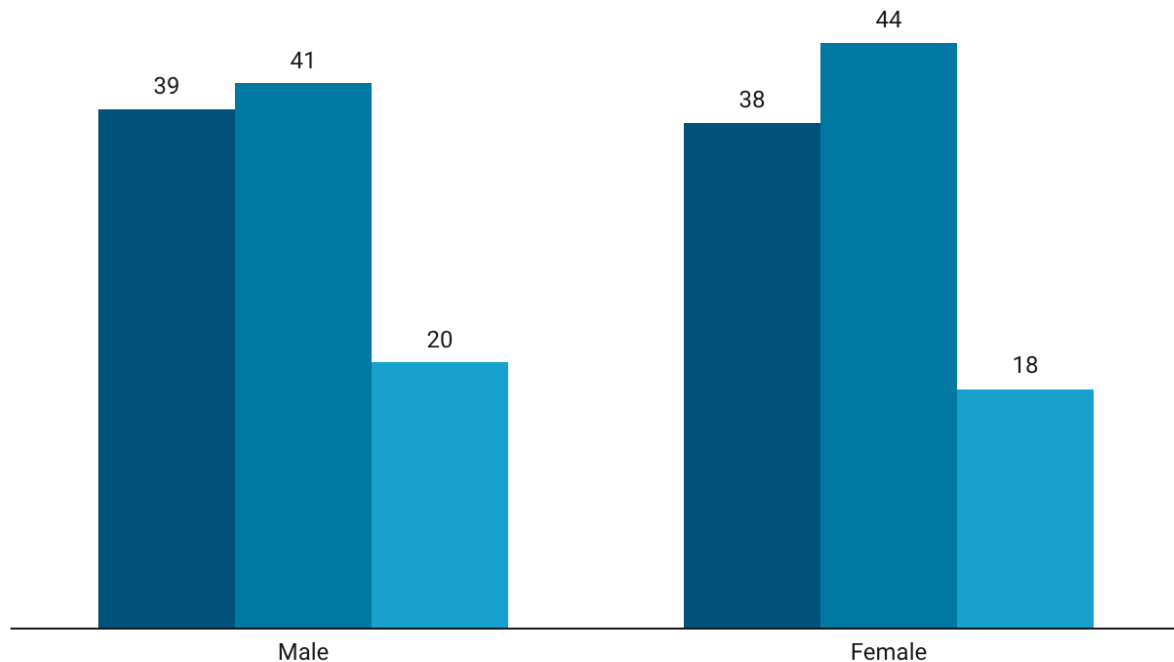


39 % of male and 38 % of female respondents always have electricity available, while 44 % of female and 41 % of male respondents mostly have electricity available. 20 % of male and 18 % of female respondents sometimes have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Gender (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

■ We always have electricity available ■ We mostly have electricity available ■ We sometimes have electricity available

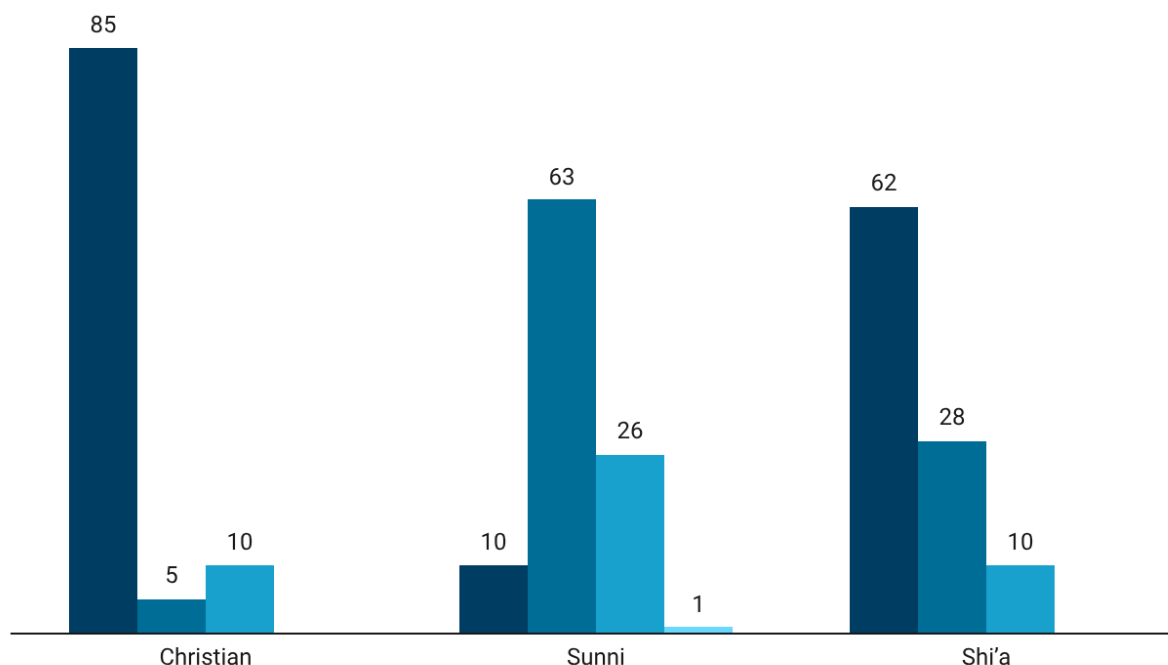


85 % of Christian respondents have always electricity available, while this is true for 62 % of Shi'a and 10 % of Sunni respondents. 63 % of Sunni respondents mostly have electricity available, while the same is true for 28 % of Shi'a and 5 % of Christian respondents. Among Christian and Shi'a respondents, 10 % each sometimes have electricity available, while this is true for 26 % of Sunni respondents. 1 % of Sunni respondents never have electricity available.

Access to electricity – Religion (n = 600)

Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

■ We always have electricity available ■ We mostly have electricity available ■ We sometimes have electricity available ■ We never have electricity available



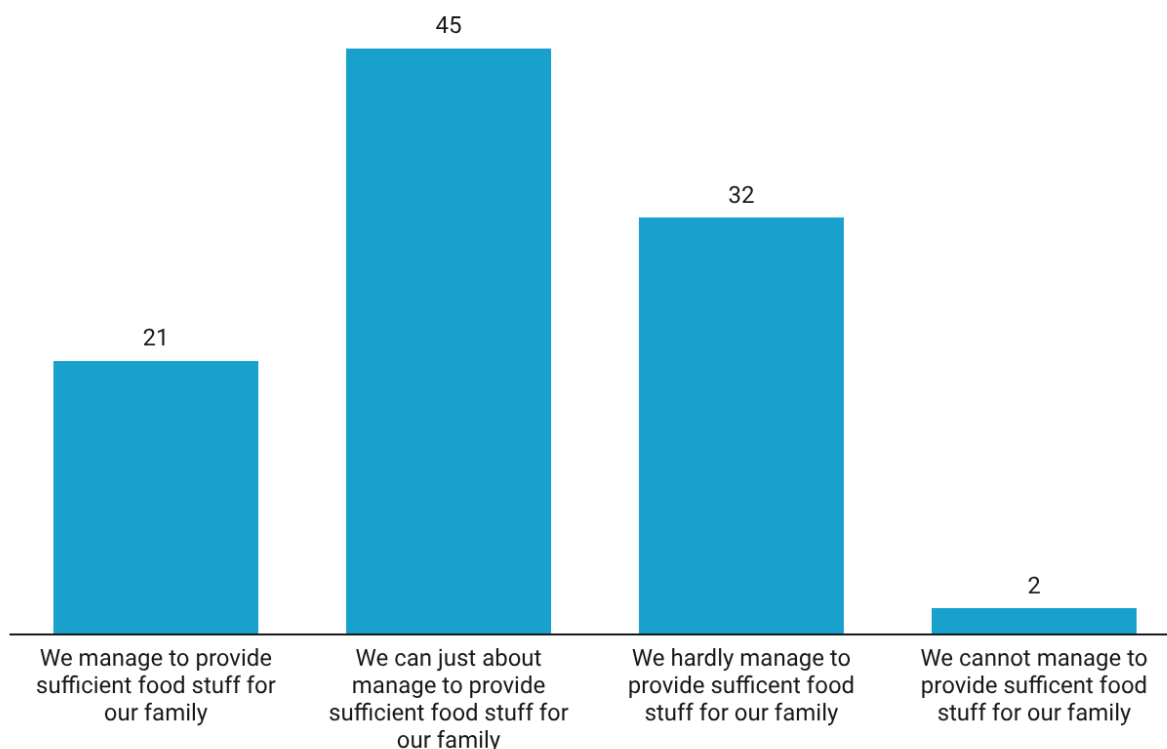
5.5 Impact of current food prices on family's ability to buy food

Last modification 2026-03-18 16:42

21 % of respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 45 % can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family. 32 % hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while 2 % cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family.

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

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

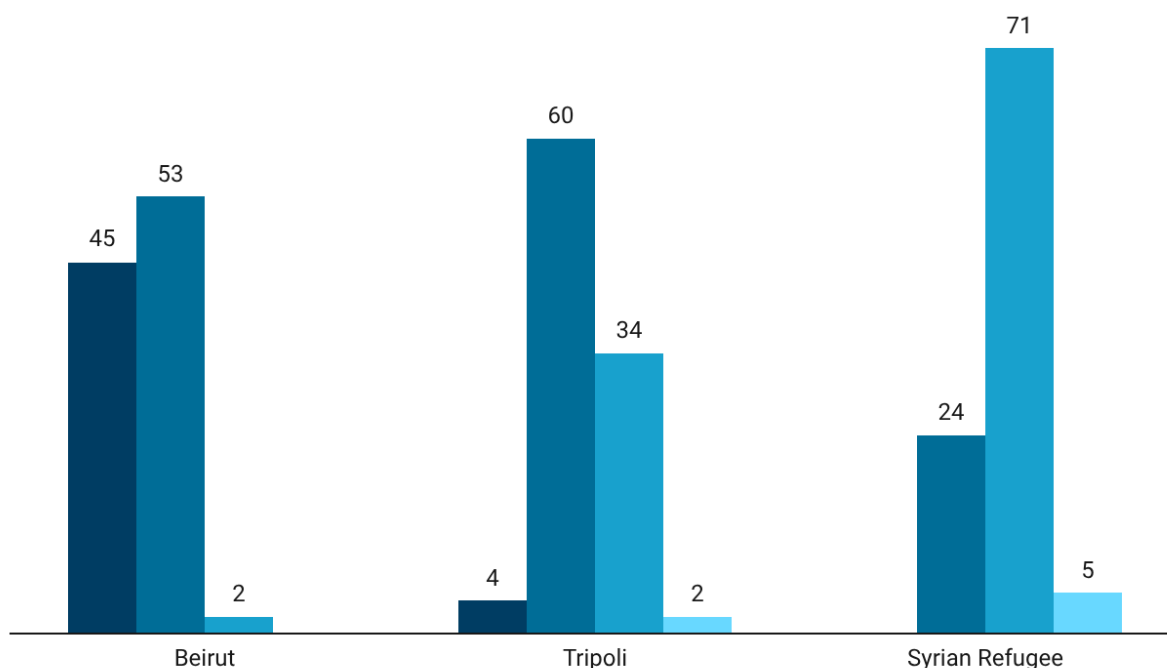


45 % of Beirut respondents (n = 600) manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 4 % of Tripoli respondents. 60 % of Tripoli respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while this is true for 53 % of Beirut residents, and 24 % of Syrian refugees. 71 % of Syrian refugees hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, followed by 34 % of Tripoli and 2 % of Beirut respondents. 5 % of Syrian refugees cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their family, while the same is true for 2 % of Tripoli respondents.

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?

■ 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

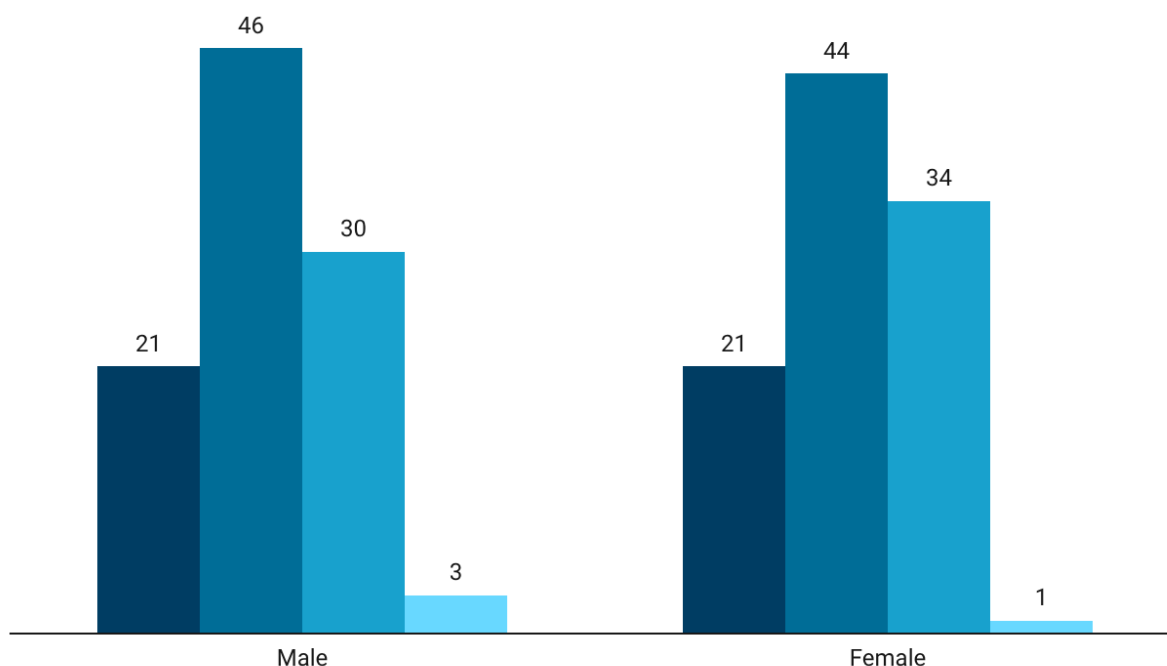


Among female and male respondents, 21 % each manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their families, while 46 % of male and 44 % of female respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their families. 34 % of female and 30 % of male respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their families, while 3 % of male and 1 % of female respondents cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for their families.

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

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

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

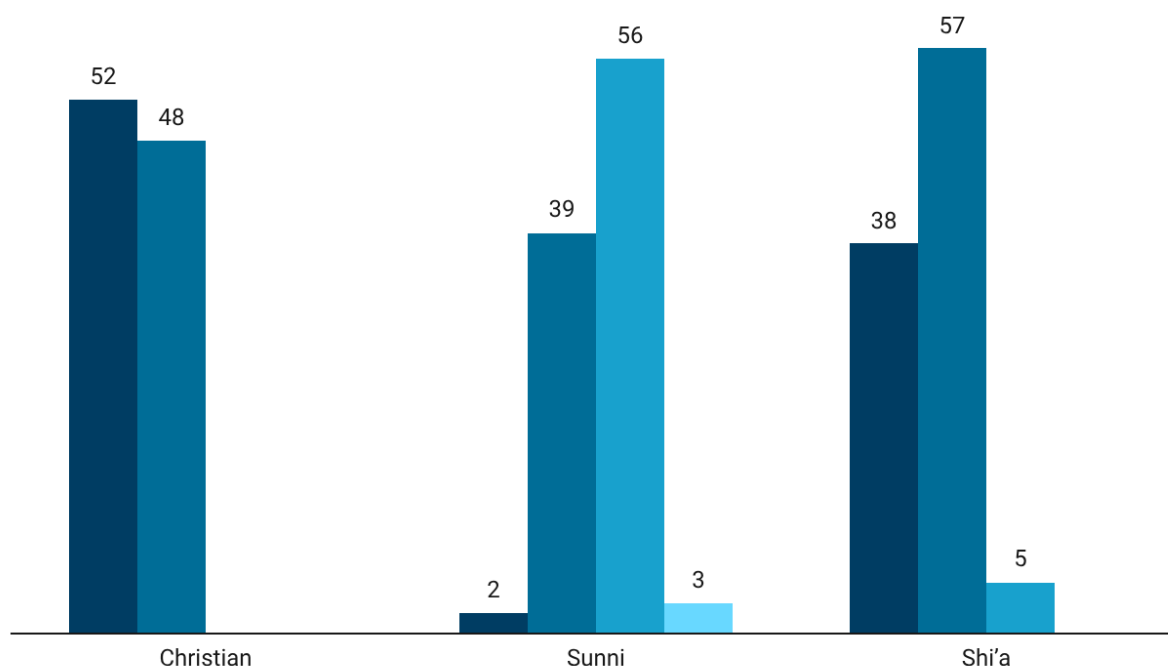


52 % of Christian respondents manage to provide sufficient food for the family, while the same is true for 38 % of Shi'a and 2 % of Sunni respondents. 57 % of Shi'a respondents can just about manage to provide sufficient food for the family, while the same is true for 48 % of Christian and 39 % of Sunni respondents. 56 % of Sunni and 5 % of Shi'a respondents hardly manage to provide sufficient food for the family, while 3 % of Sunni respondents cannot manage to provide sufficient food for the family.

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

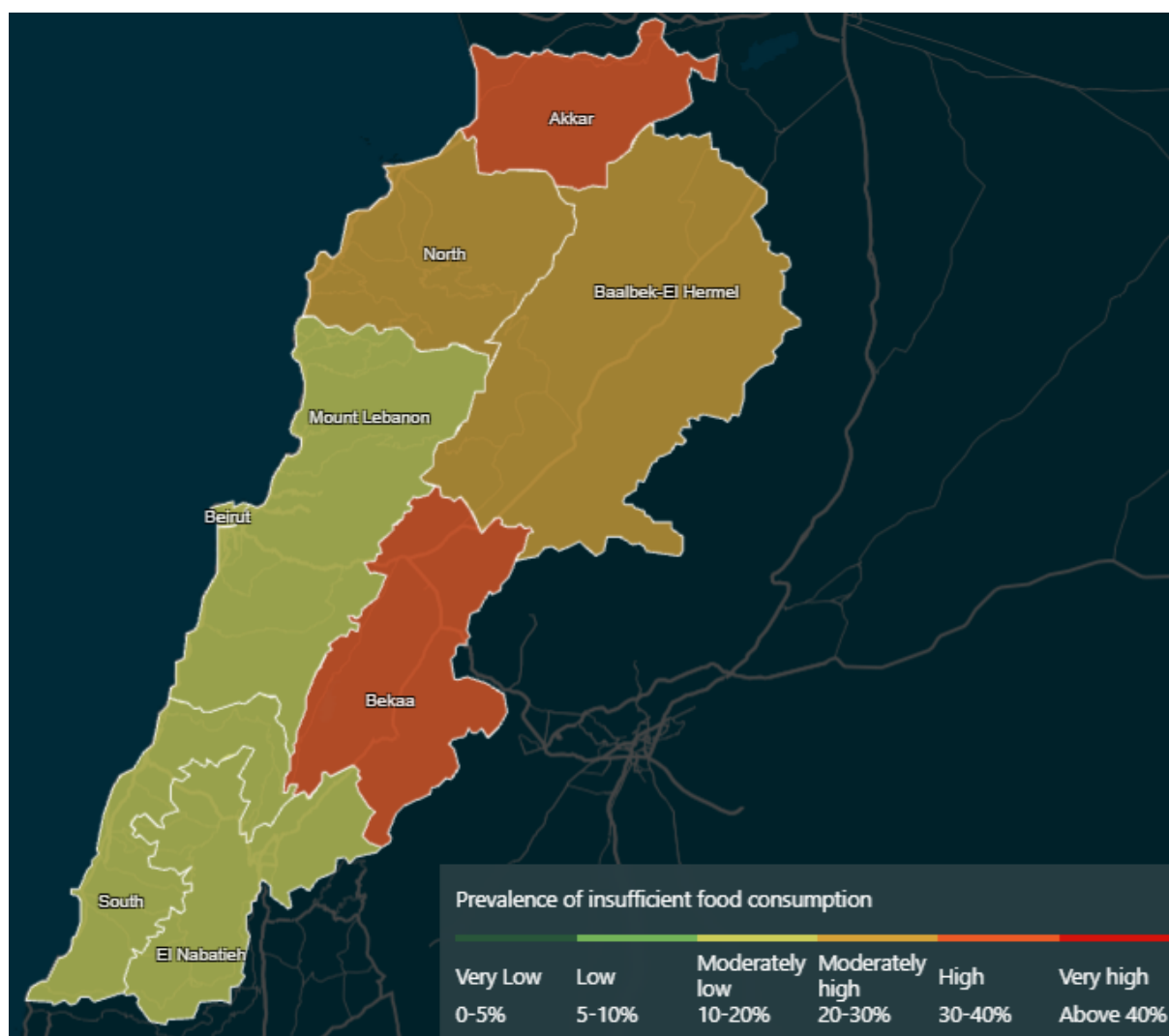
What is the impact of current food prices on your family's ability to buy food?

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



The results of this study are supported by the findings of the HungerMap¹ on the prevalence of insufficient food consumption in Lebanon. As shown in the figure below, the colour indicates the level of food insufficiency in 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 in particular is affected by insufficient food consumption (coloured red), while the West is coloured green.

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



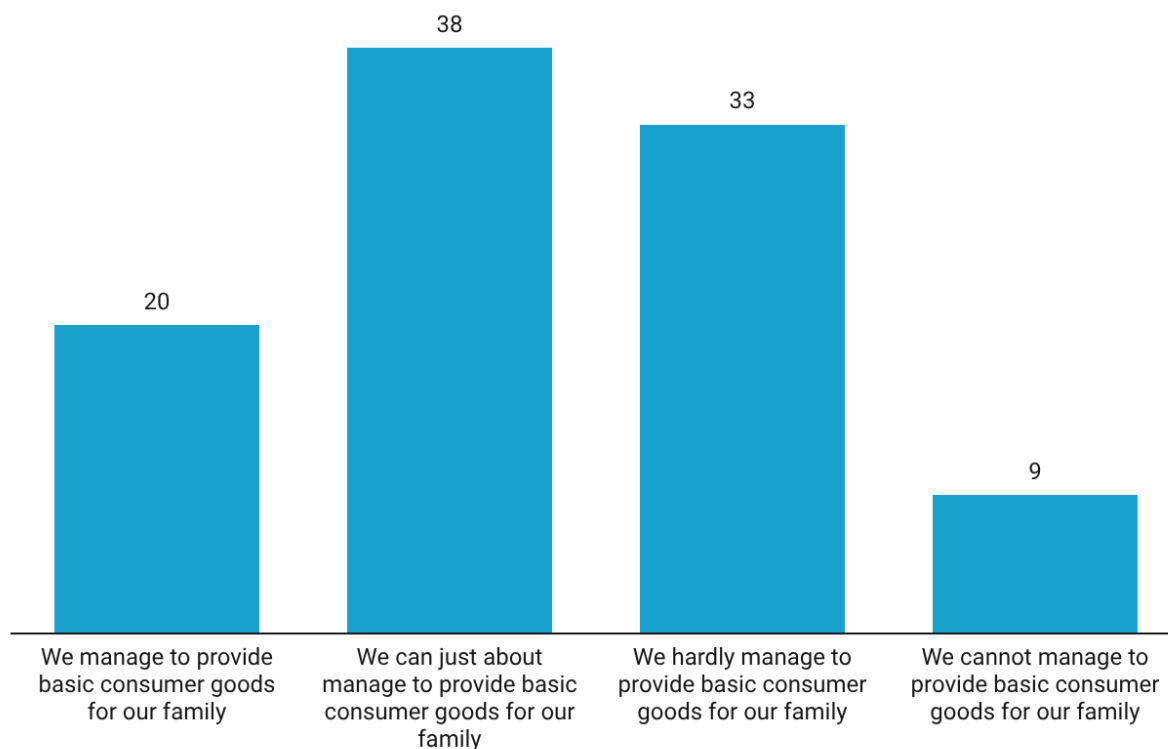
5.6 Impact of current market prices on family's ability to buy basic consumer goods

Last modification 2026-03-18 17:06

20 % of the participants manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes for their family, while 38 % can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 33 % hardly manage to provide basic consumer for their family, while 9 % cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods such as clothing or shoes 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.)?

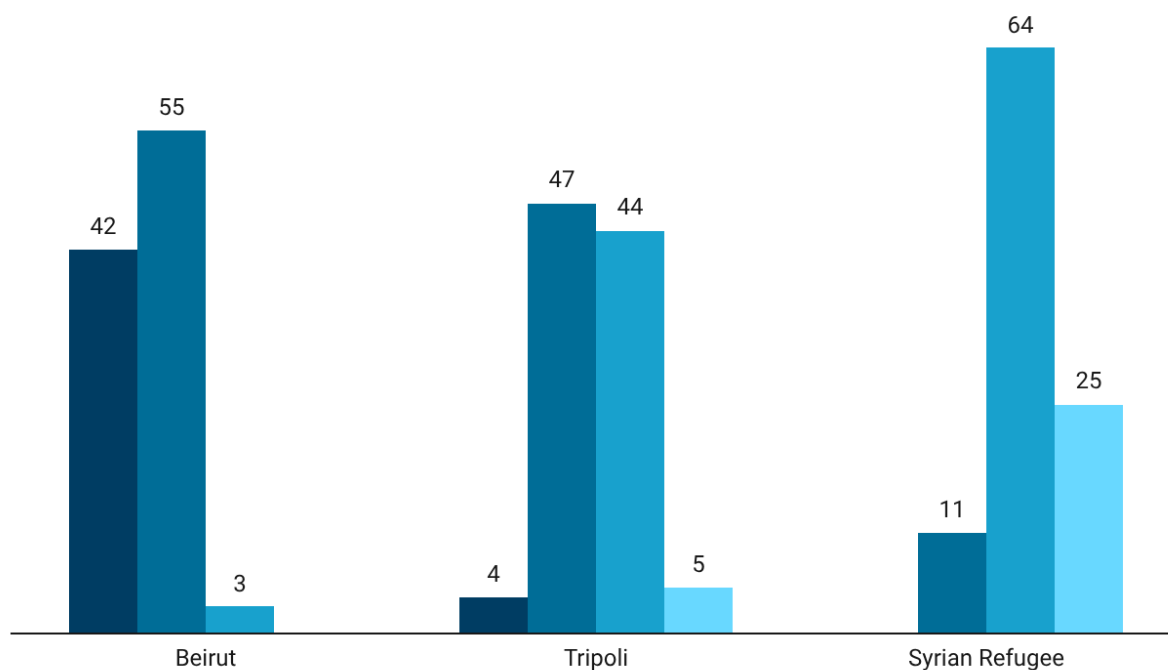


42 % of Beirut residents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 4 % of Tripoli respondents. 55 % of Beirut respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Tripoli respondents with 47 %, and Syrian refugees with 11 %. 64 % of Syrian refugees hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 44 % of Tripoli and 3 % of Beirut respondents. 25 % of Syrian refugees cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 5 % of Tripoli respondents.

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

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

■ 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

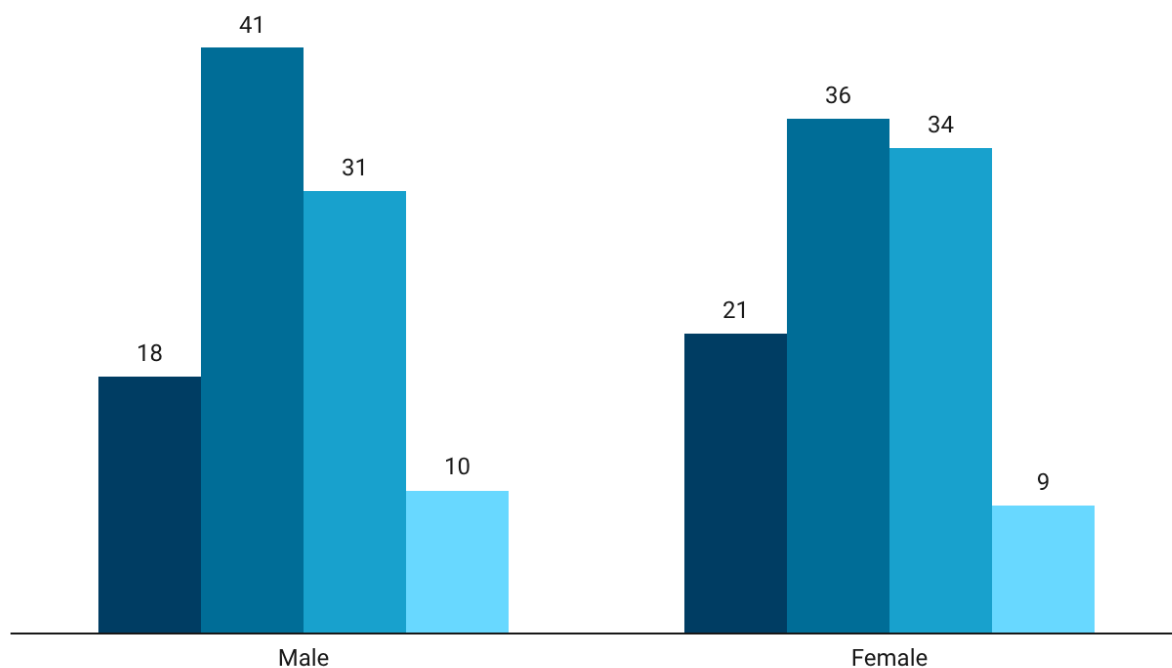


21 % of female respondents manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 18 % of male respondents. 41 % of male and 36 % of female respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while 34 % of female and 31 % of male respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family. 10 % of male and 9 % of female respondents cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

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

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

■ 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

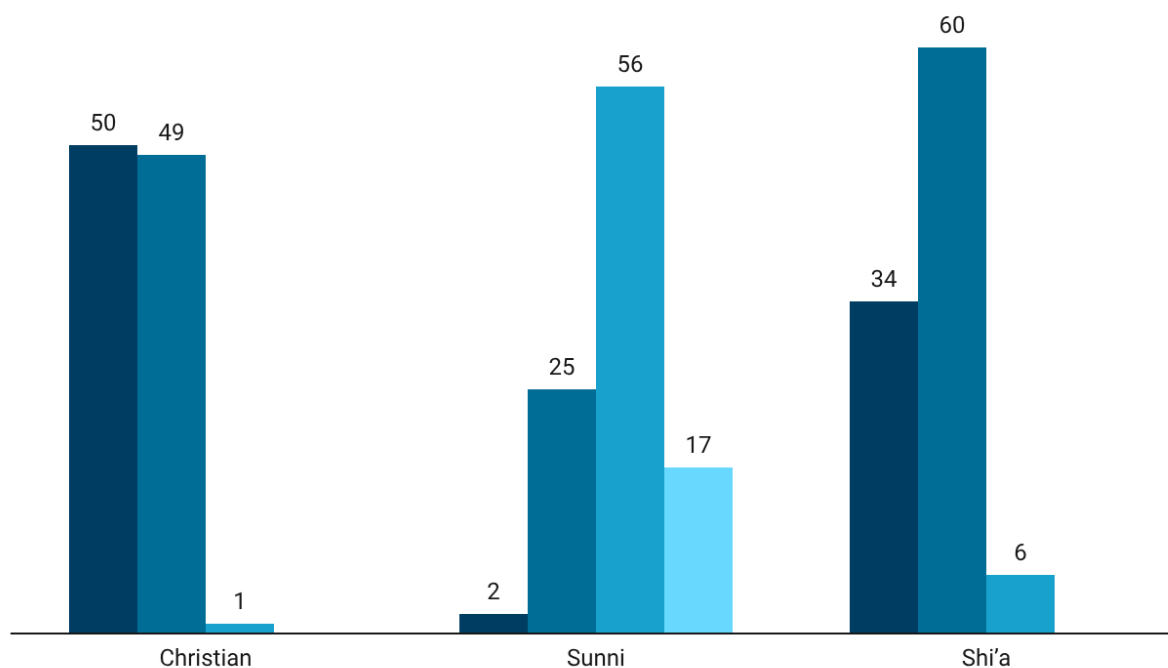


50 % of Christian respondents always manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while the same is true for 34 % of Shi'a and 2 % of Sunni respondents. 60 % of Shi'a respondents can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, followed by Christian respondents with 49 %, and Sunni respondents with 25 %. 56 % of Sunni respondents hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family, while this is true for 6 % of Shi'a and 1 % of Christian respondents. 17 % of Sunni respondents cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for their family.

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.)?

■ We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family
 ■ We can just about manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family
 ■ We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family
 ■ We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family



5.7 Access to clean drinking water

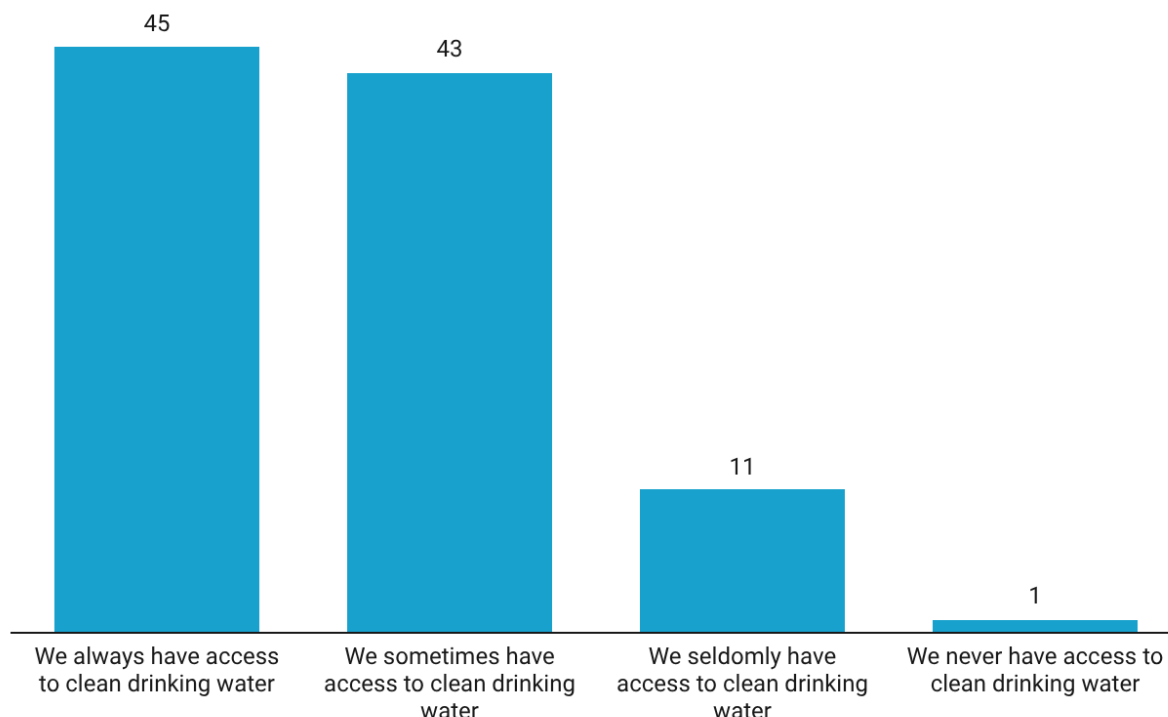
Last modification 2026-03-18 17:06

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.

45 % always have access to clean drinking water (n = 600), while 43 % sometimes have access to clean drinking water. 11 % have seldomly access to clean drinking water, while 1 % 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?

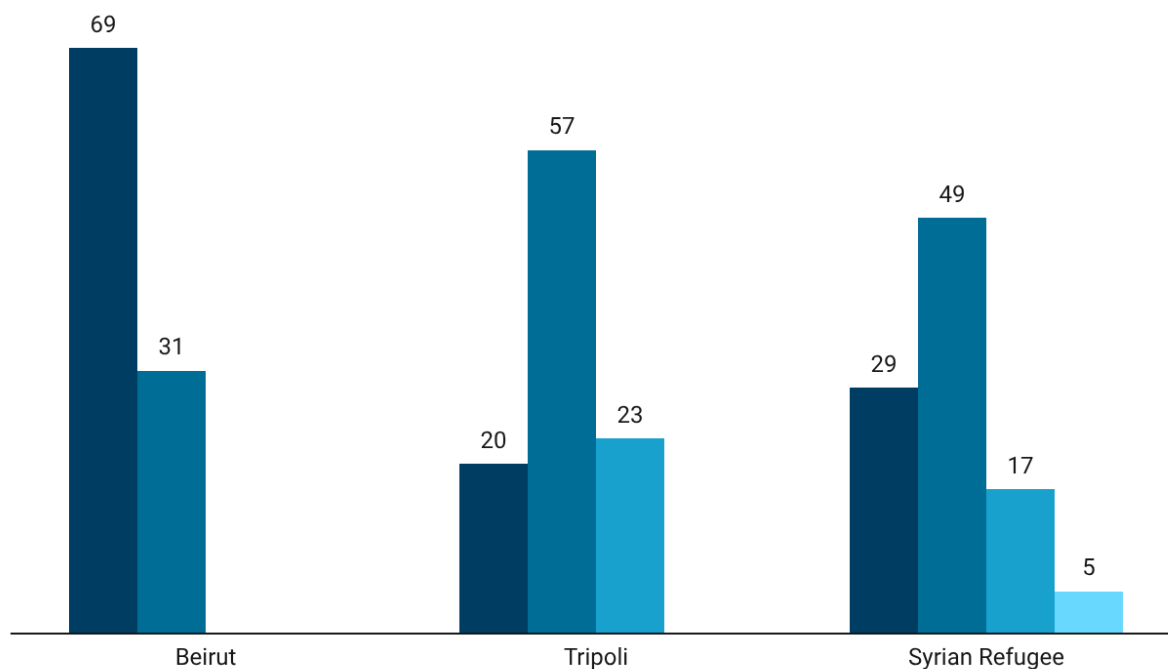


69 % of Beirut respondents always have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 29 % of Syrian refugees, and 20 % of Tripoli respondents. 57 % of Tripoli respondents sometimes have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 49 % of Syrian refugees, and 31 % of Beirut respondents. 23 % of Tripoli respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, followed by Syrian refugees with 17 %. 5 % of Syrian refugees never have access to clean drinking water.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

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

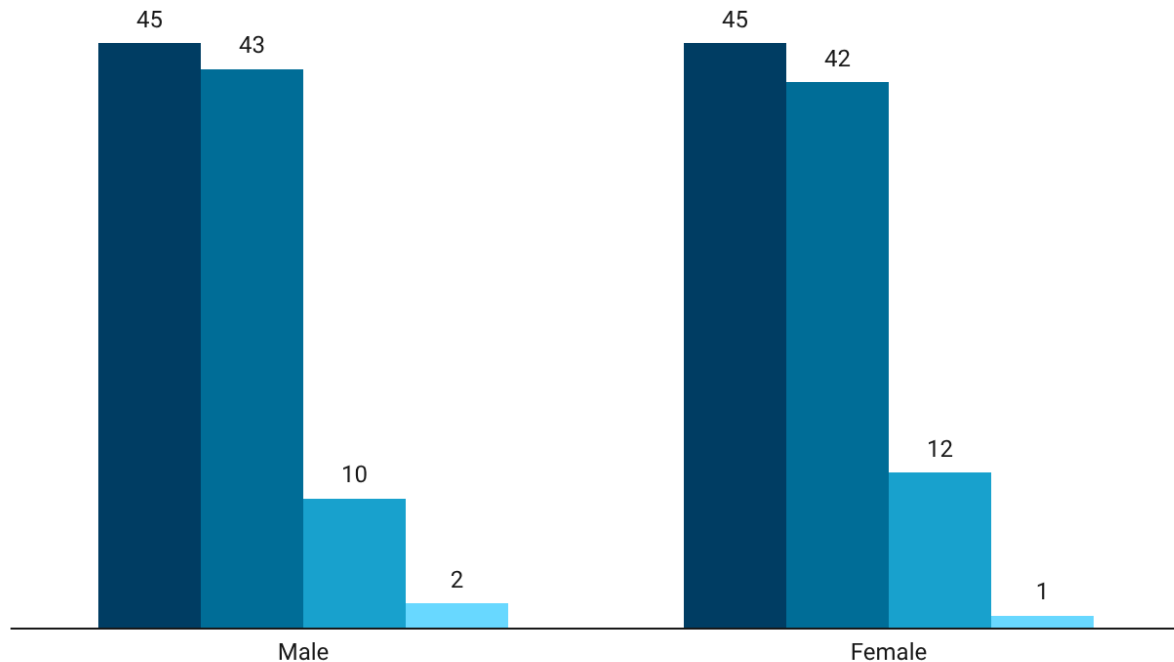


Among male and female respondents, 45 % each always have access to clean drinking water. 43 % of male and 42 % of female respondents sometimes have access to clean drinking water, while 12 % of female and 10 % of male respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water. 2 % of male and 1 % of female respondents never have access to clean drinking water.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

■ 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

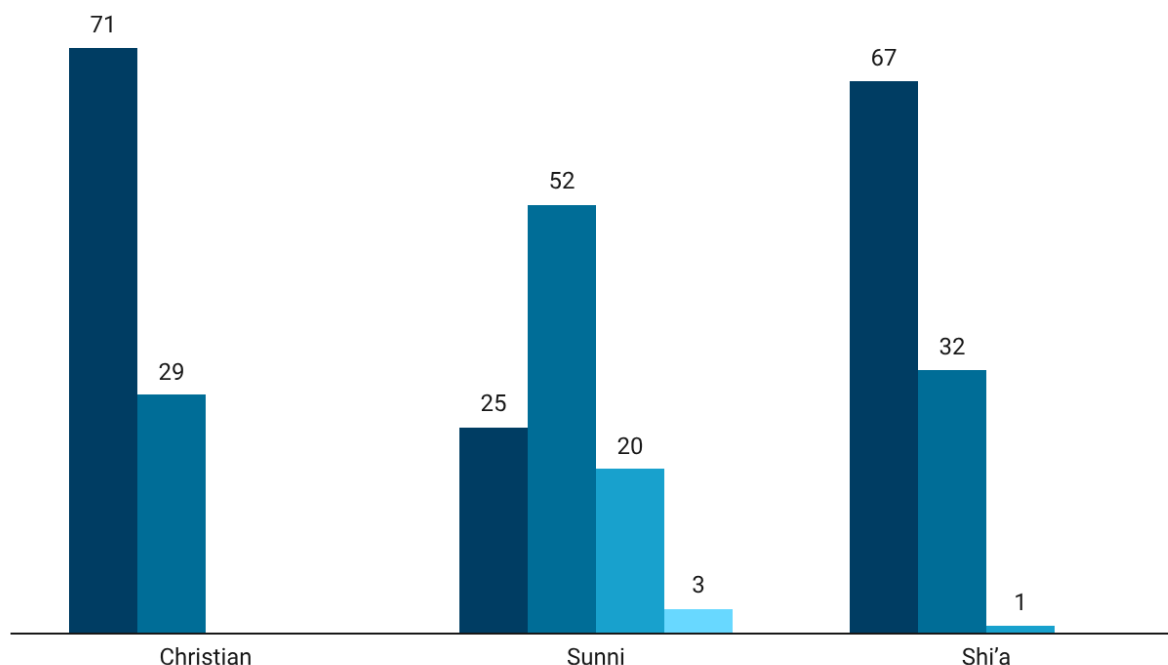


71 % of Christian respondents always have access to clean drinking water, followed by Shi'a respondents with 67 %, and Sunni respondents with 25 %. 52 % of Sunni respondents sometimes have access to clean drinking water, while this is true for 32 % of Shi'a and 29 % of Christian respondents. 20 % of Sunni and 1 % of Shi'a respondents seldomly have access to clean drinking water, while 3 % of Sunni respondents never have access to clean drinking water.

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

Does your family have adequate access to clean drinking water?

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



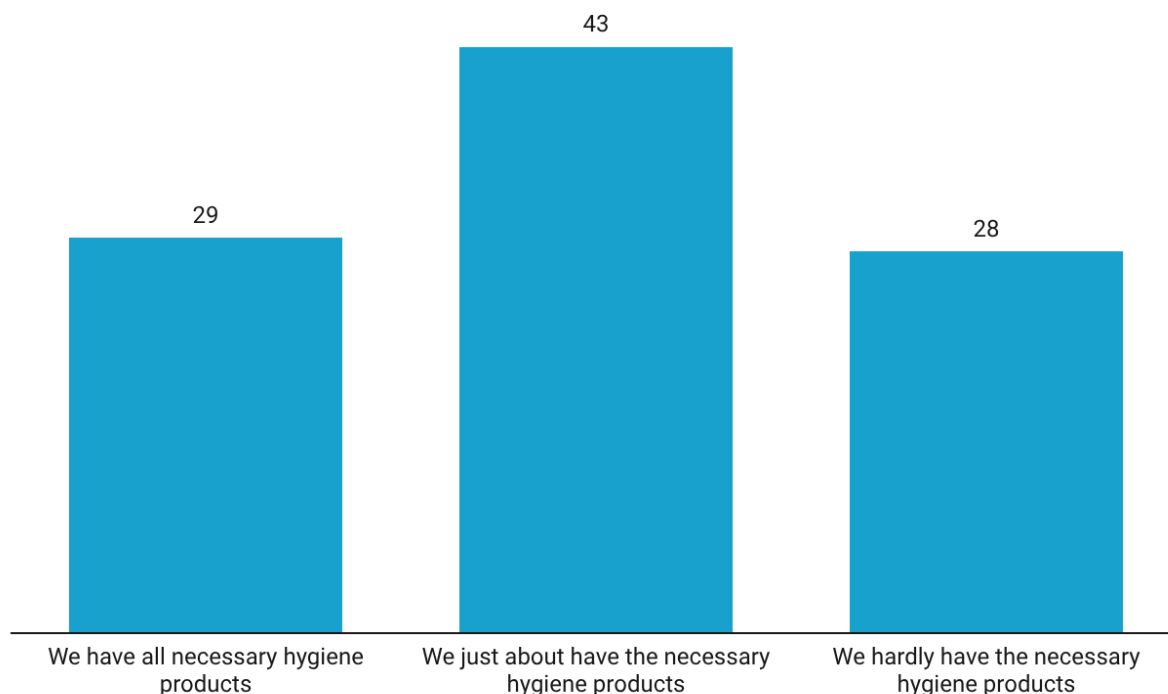
5.8 Access to the necessary hygiene products

Last modification 2026-03-18 17:06

29 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc. 43 % just about have access to hygiene products, while 28 % hardly 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.]

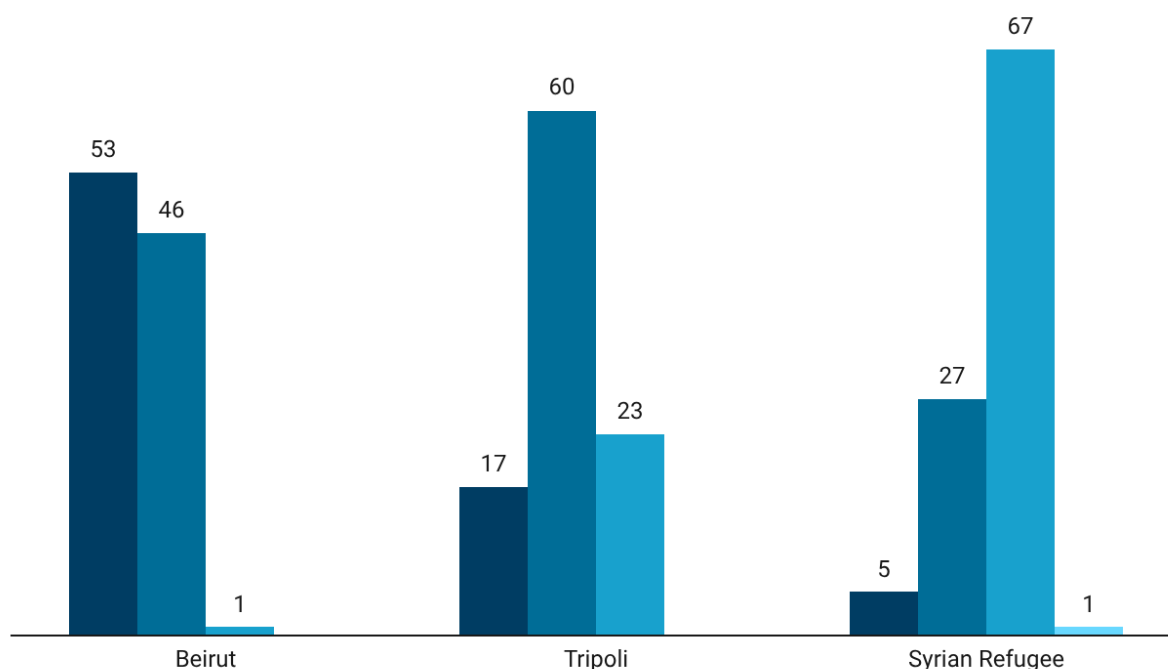


53 % of Beirut respondents (n = 600) always have access to hygiene products which include all products for personal hygiene such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, lotion, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc., while this is true for 17 % of Tripoli respondents, and 5 % of Syrian refugees. 60 % of Tripoli respondents just about have access to hygiene products, followed by 46 % of Beirut respondents, and 27 % of Syrian refugees. 67 % of Syrian refugees hardly have access to all hygiene products, while this is true for 23 % of Tripoli and 1 % of Beirut respondents. 1 % of Syrian refugees do not have access to hygiene products.

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.]

■ 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

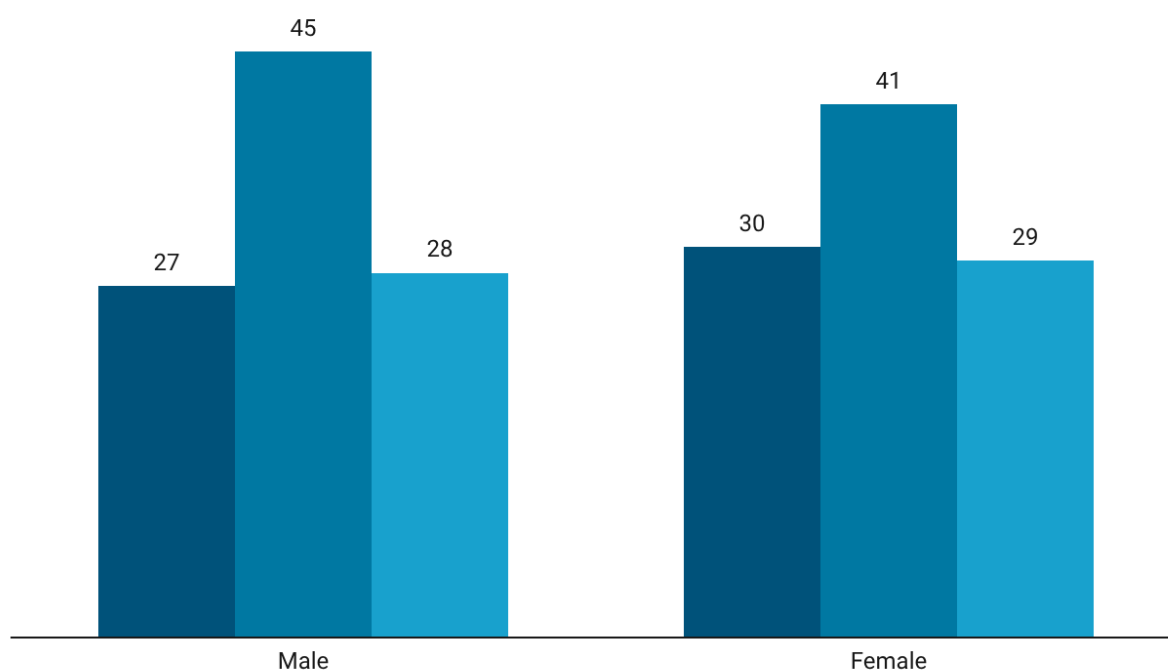


30 % of female and 27 % of male respondents always have access to necessary hygiene products, 45 % of male and 41 % of female respondents just about have access to necessary hygiene products, while 29 % of female and 28 % of male respondents hardly have access to necessary hygiene products.

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

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

■ We have all necessary hygiene products ■ We just about have the necessary hygiene products ■ We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

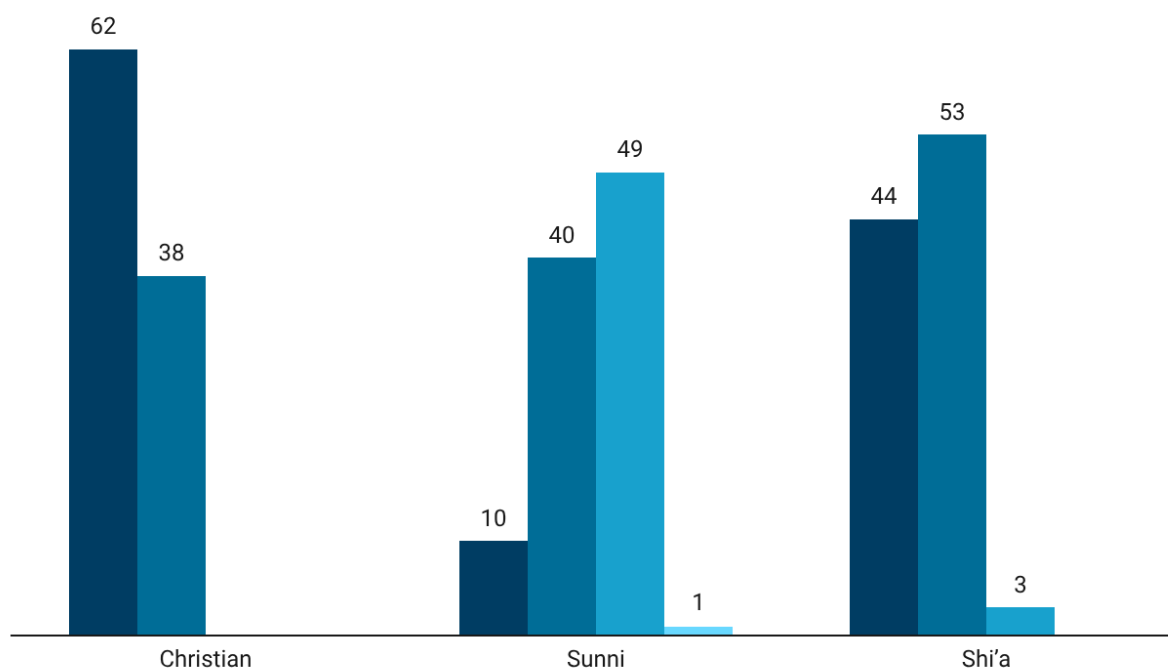


62 % of Christian respondents always have access to personal hygiene products such as soap, shampoo, toothpaste, sanitizer, feminine hygiene products, etc., followed by 44 % of Shi'a and 10 % of Sunni respondents. 53 % of Shi'a respondents sometimes have access to all hygiene products, while the same is true for 40 % of Sunni and 38 % of Christian respondents. 49 % of Sunni and 3 % of Shi'a respondents hardly have access to personal hygiene products, while 1 % of Sunni respondents do not have access to personal hygiene products.

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.]

■ We have all necessary hygiene products ■ We just about have the necessary hygiene products ■ We hardly have the necessary hygiene products ■ We don't have the necessary hygiene products



5.9 Access to medical services

Last modification 2026-03-18 17:06

56 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 30 % have access but they are not able to afford them. 12 % do not have any access to vaccinations. 2 % did not answer.

49 % of the survey participants (n = 600) always have access to medication and drugs and can afford them, while 50 % have access but cannot afford them. 1 % do not have access to medication or drugs at all.

When it comes to primary medical care such as a family doctor, 45 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access and can afford a visit, while 49 % have access but they are not able to afford to see a family doctor. 6 % have no access to primary medical care.

23 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, paediatrician) and can afford it, while 71 % have access but are not able to afford the visit. 6 % do not have access to a medical specialist at all.

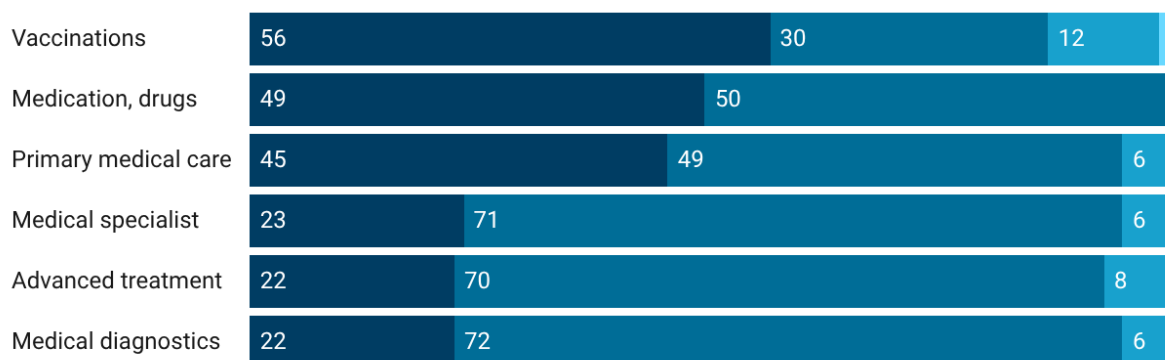
22 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 70 % have access to advanced treatments but cannot afford it, while 8 % have no access at all.

22 % of the participants (n = 600) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 72 % have access but cannot afford it. 6 % have no access.

Access to medical services – Total (n = 600)

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



82 % of Beirut residents (n = 266) always have access to vaccinations and is able to afford them, while 3 % have access but cannot afford them. 15 % do not have access to vaccinations.

78 % of Beirut respondents (n = 266) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 22 % have access but are not able to afford it.

72 % of respondents in Beirut (n = 266) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 28 % have access but cannot afford it.

48 % of the Beirut sample (n = 266) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 52 % have access but are not able to afford the visit.

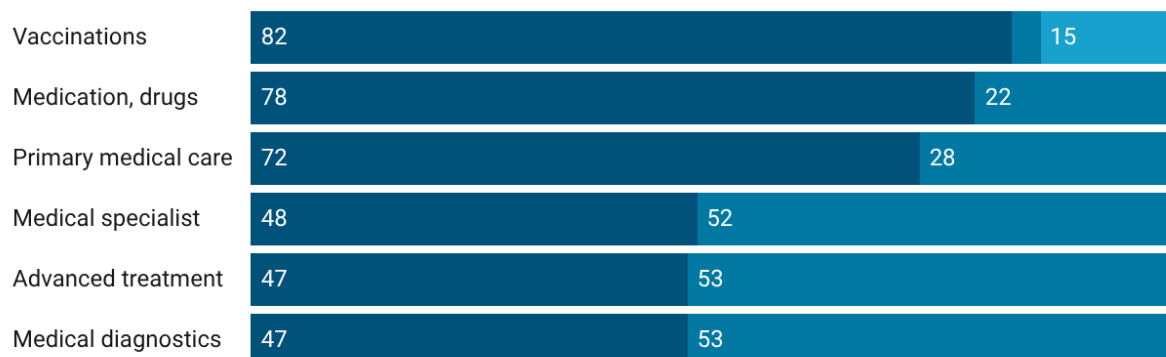
47 % of Beirut respondents (n = 266) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 53 % have access but cannot afford it.

47 % of Beirut respondents (n = 266) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 53 % have access but cannot 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?

■ We always have access and can afford ■ We have access, but cannot afford ■ We have no access



60 % of Tripoli residents (n = 134) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 21 % have access but cannot afford them. 19 % do not have access.

Among Tripoli residents (n = 134), 48 % always have access to medication and are able to afford it, while 51 % have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 1 % have no access to medication or drugs.

46 % of Tripoli respondents (n = 134) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 54 % have access but cannot afford it.

6 % of Tripoli residents (n = 134) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 93 % have access but cannot afford it. 1 % have no access to a medical specialist.

5 % of Tripoli respondents (n = 134) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 90 % have access but cannot afford it, while 5 % do not have access at all.

5 % of Tripoli respondents (n = 134) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 94 % have access but cannot afford it. 1 % have no access at all.

Access to medical services – Tripoli (n = 134)

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

■ We always have access and can afford ■ We have access, but cannot afford ■ We have no access



16 % of Syrian refugees (n = 200) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 72 % have access but cannot afford them. 5 % have no access. 7 % did not answer.

11 % of Syrian refugees (n = 200) always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 87 % have access to medication and drugs but are not able to afford them. 2 % have no access.

9 % of Syrian refugees (n = 200) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 72 % have access but cannot afford it. 19 % do not have access to primary medical care.

2 % of Syrian refugees (n = 200) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g.

dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 80 % have access but are not able to afford the visit. 18 % do not have access to a medical specialist.

81 % of Syrian refugees (n = 200) have access but cannot afford advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment, while 19 % have no access at all.

83 % of Syrian refugees (n = 200) have access but cannot afford access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories), while 17 % have no access to medical diagnostics at all.

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

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

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



57 % of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and are able to afford them, while 28 % have access but cannot afford them. 13 % have no access to vaccinations. 2 % did not answer.

Among male respondents (n = 300), 50 % always have access to medication/drugs and can afford it, while 49 % have access but cannot afford it. 1 % have no access at all.

45 % of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford it, while 47 % have access but cannot afford it. 8 % of male respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

24 % of all male participants (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 69 % have access but cannot afford the visit. 7 % do not have access to a medical specialist.

22 % of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford them. 70 % have access but cannot afford them, while 8 % have no access.

22 % of male respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 72 % have access but cannot afford it. 6 % have no access to medical diagnostics.

Access to medical services – Male (n = 300)

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

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



53 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to vaccinations and can afford them, while 32 % have access but cannot afford them. 12 % never have access to vaccinations. 3 % did not answer.

48 % of all female survey participants (n = 300) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 51 % have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 1 % have no access to medication or drugs.

45 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 50 % have access but cannot afford it. 5 % of female respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

23 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 72 % have access but cannot afford it. 5 % do not have access to a medical specialist.

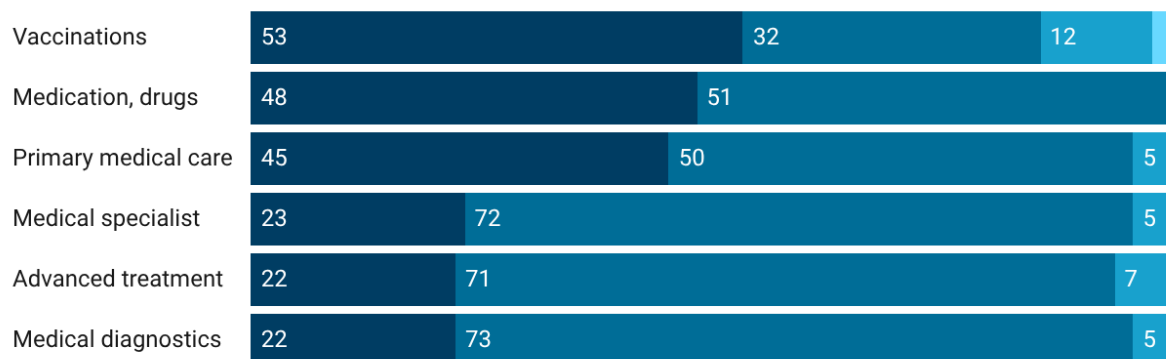
22 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 71 % have access but cannot afford it, while 7 % have no access.

22 % of female respondents (n = 300) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 73 % have access but cannot afford it. 5 % have no access to medical diagnostics.

Access to medical services – Female (n = 300)

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

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



87 % of Christian respondents (n = 133) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 2 % have access but cannot afford them. 11 % never have access to vaccinations.

83 % of all Christian survey participants (n = 133) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 17 % have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them.

72 % of Christian respondents (n = 133) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 28 % have access but cannot afford it.

56 % of Christian respondents (n = 133) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 44 % have access but cannot afford it.

54 % of Christian respondents (n = 133) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 46 % have access but cannot afford it.

54 % of Christian respondents (n = 133) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 46 % have access but cannot afford it.

Access to medical services – Christian (n = 133)

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

■ We always have access and can afford ■ We have access, but cannot afford ■ We have no access



34 % of Sunni respondents (n = 334) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 52 % have access but cannot afford them. 10 % never have access to vaccinations. 4 % did not answer.

26 % of Sunni respondents (n = 334) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 72 % have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them. 2 % have no access to medication or drugs.

24 % of Sunni respondents (n = 334) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 65 % have access but cannot afford it. 11 % of Sunni respondents do not have access to primary medical care.

3 % of Sunni respondents (n = 334) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 86 % have access but cannot afford it. 11 % do not have access to a medical specialist.

2 % of Sunni respondents (n = 334) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 84 % have access but cannot afford it, while 14 % have no access.

2 % of Sunni respondents (n = 334) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 87 % have access but cannot afford it. 11 % have no access to medical diagnostics.

Access to medical services – Sunni (n = 334)

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



77 % of Shi'a respondents (n = 133) always have access to vaccinations and afford them, while 5 % have access but cannot afford them. 18 % never have access to vaccinations.

72 % of Shi'a respondents (n = 133) always have access to medication and can afford it, while 28 % have access to medication and drugs but cannot afford them.

71 % of Shi'a respondents (n = 133) always have access to primary medical care (family doctor) and can afford the visit, while 29 % have access but cannot afford it.

40 % of Shi'a respondents (n = 133) always have access to a medical specialist (e.g. dentist, eye specialist, gynaecologist, urologist, and paediatrician) and can afford it, while 60 % have access but cannot afford it.

40 % of Shi'a respondents (n = 133) always have access to advanced treatments such as surgery or cancer treatment and can afford it. 60 % have access but cannot afford it.

39 % of Shi'a respondents (n = 133) always have access to medical diagnostics (e.g. radiologist, laboratories) and can afford it, while 61 % have access but cannot afford it.

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

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

■ We always have access and can afford ■ We have access, but cannot afford ■ We have no access



5.10 Access to internet/wifi

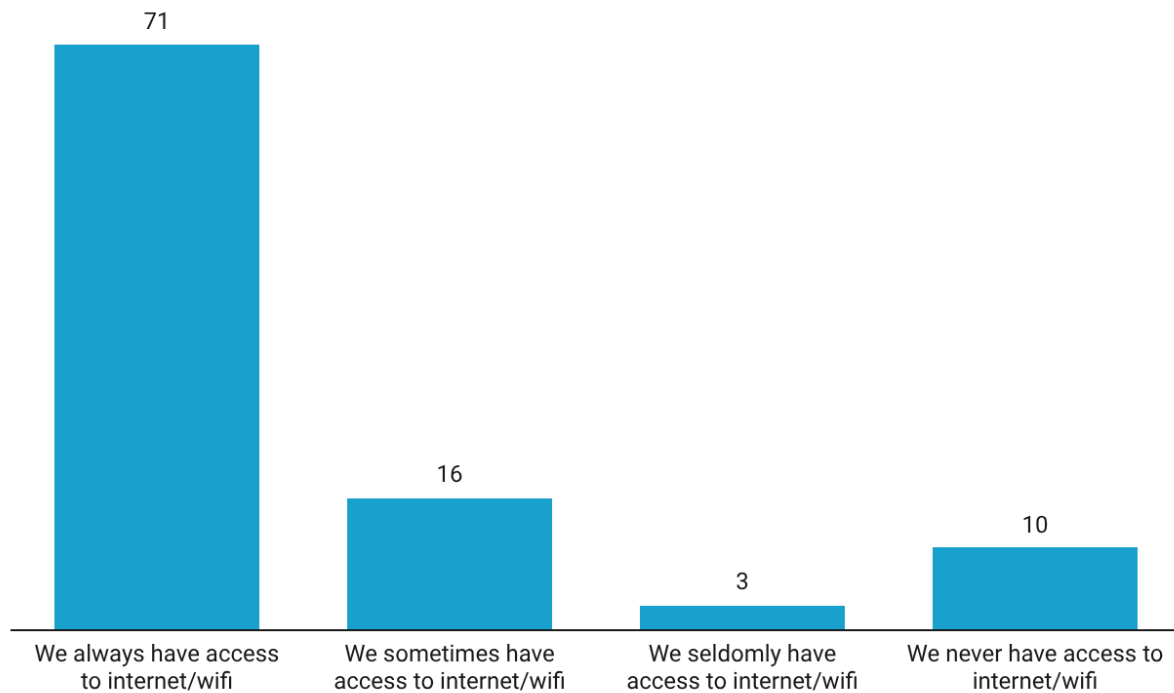
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Modern communication technology is a necessity. Internet might support social, economic, civic and political self-determination. The United Nations Human Rights Council therefore declared internet access a human right in a 2016 resolution. Despite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

71 % of the respondents (n = 600) always have access to internet/wifi, while 16 % sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 3 % of the respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 10 % never have access to internet/wifi.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

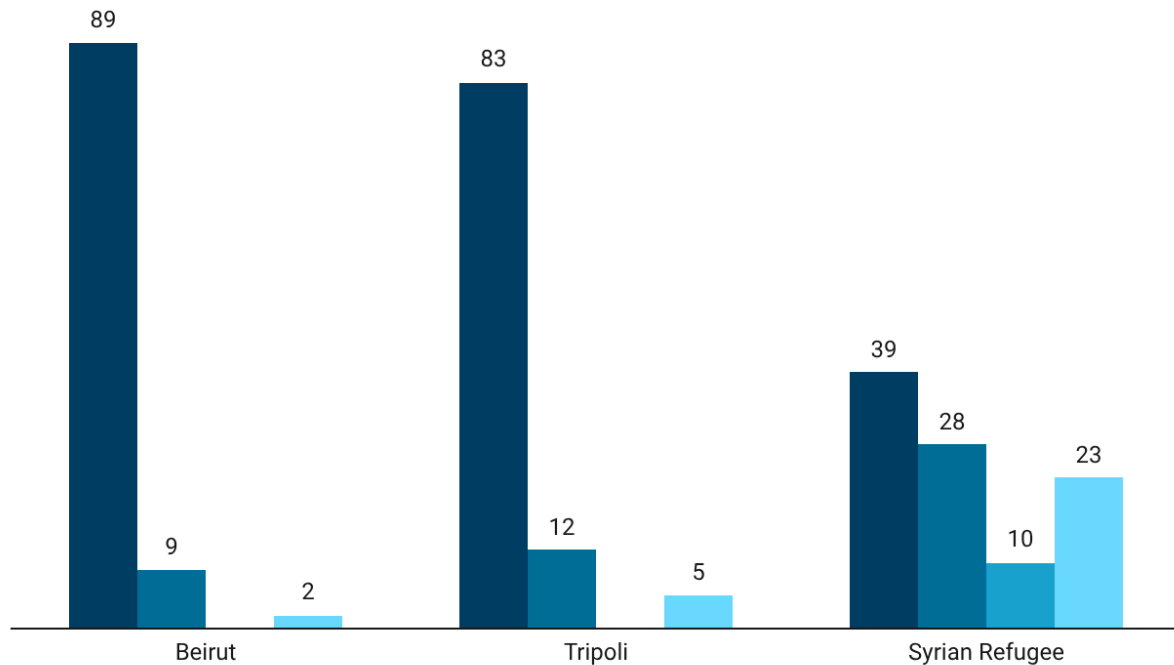


The highest proportion of those always having access to internet/wifi can be found in Beirut with 89 %, followed by Tripoli with 83 %, and Syrian refugees with 39 %. Among Syrian refugees 28 % sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while the same is true for 12 % of Tripoli and 9 % of Beirut respondents. 10 % of Syrian refugees seldomly have access to internet/wifi. 23 % of Syrian refugees never have access to internet/wifi, followed by Tripoli respondents with 5 %, and Beirut respondents with 2 %.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

■ We always have access to internet/wifi ■ We sometimes have access to internet/wifi ■ We seldomly have access to internet/wifi ■ We never have access to internet/wifi

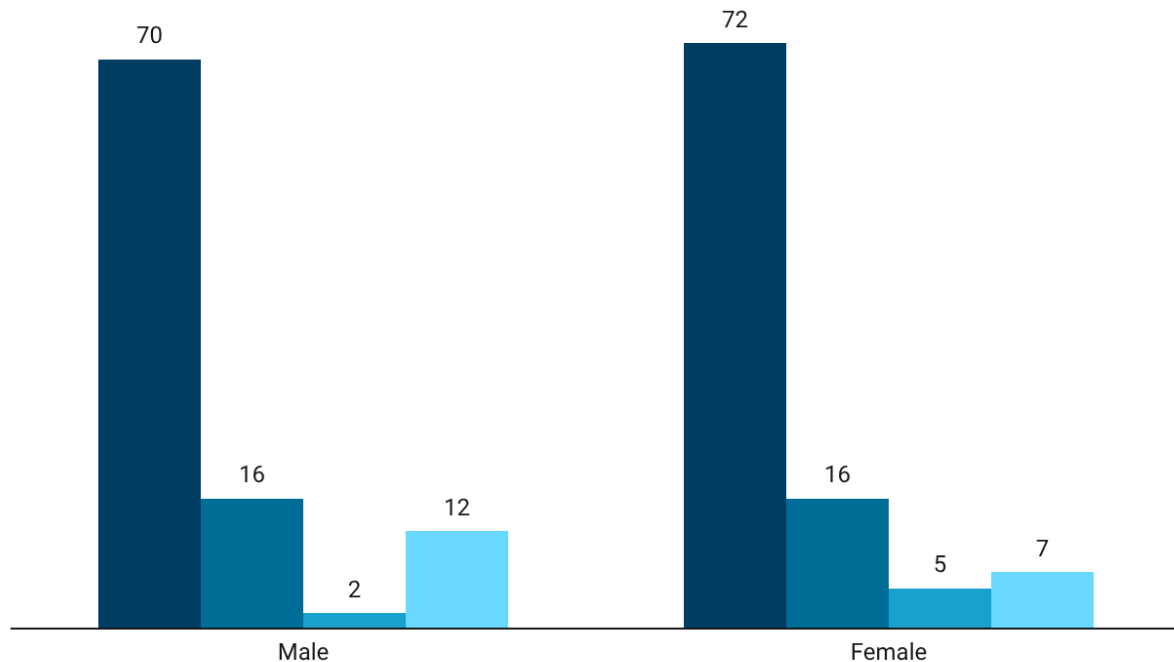


72 % of female and 70 % of male survey participants always have access to internet/wifi. Among female and male respondents, 16 % each sometimes have access to internet/wifi. 5 % of female and 2 % of male respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 12 % of male and 7 % of female respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

■ We always have access to internet/wifi ■ We sometimes have access to internet/wifi ■ We seldomly have access to internet/wifi ■ We never have access to internet/wifi

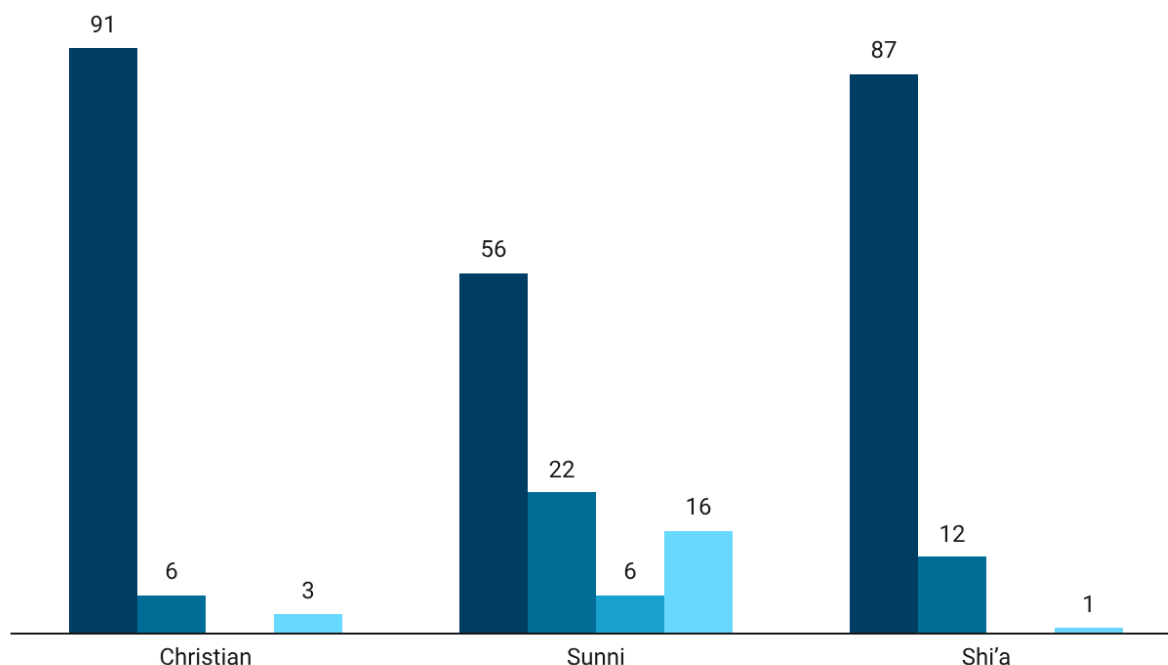


91 % of Christian respondents always have access to internet/wifi, while the same is true for 87 % of Shi'a and 56 % of Sunni respondents. 22 % of Sunni respondents sometimes have access to internet/wifi, while this is true for 12 % of Shi'a and 6 % of Christian respondents. 6 % of Sunni respondents seldomly have access to internet/wifi, while 16 % Sunni, 3 % of Christian, and 1 % of Shi'a respondents never have access to internet/wifi.

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

Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

■ We always have access to internet/wifi ■ We sometimes have access to internet/wifi ■ We seldomly have access to internet/wifi ■ We never have access to internet/wifi



5.11 Children: School attendance and contribution to household income

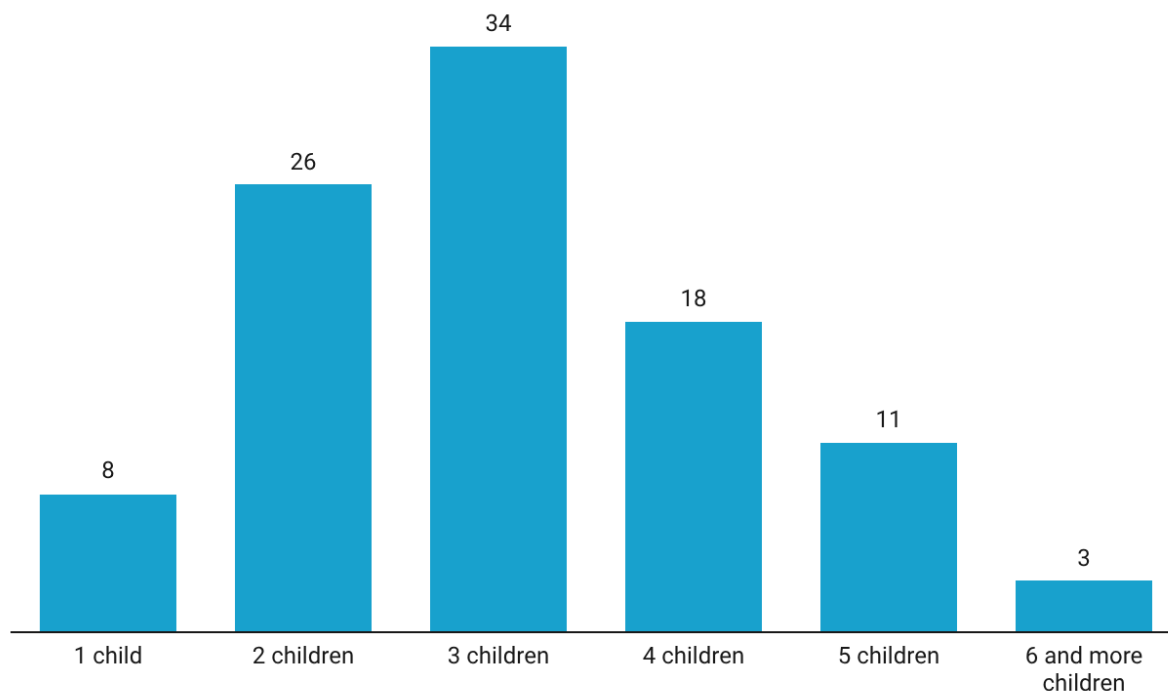
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Respondents were asked about the number of children they have, excluding those respondents answering previously they were single (n = 347). Of those 253 respondents not being single, 6 % answered not having children.

In total, of those (n = 238) stating to have children, 8 % have one child, while 26 % have 2 children. 34 % have 3 children, and 18 % have 4 children, while 11 % have 5 children. 3 % have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Total (n = 238)

Number of children?

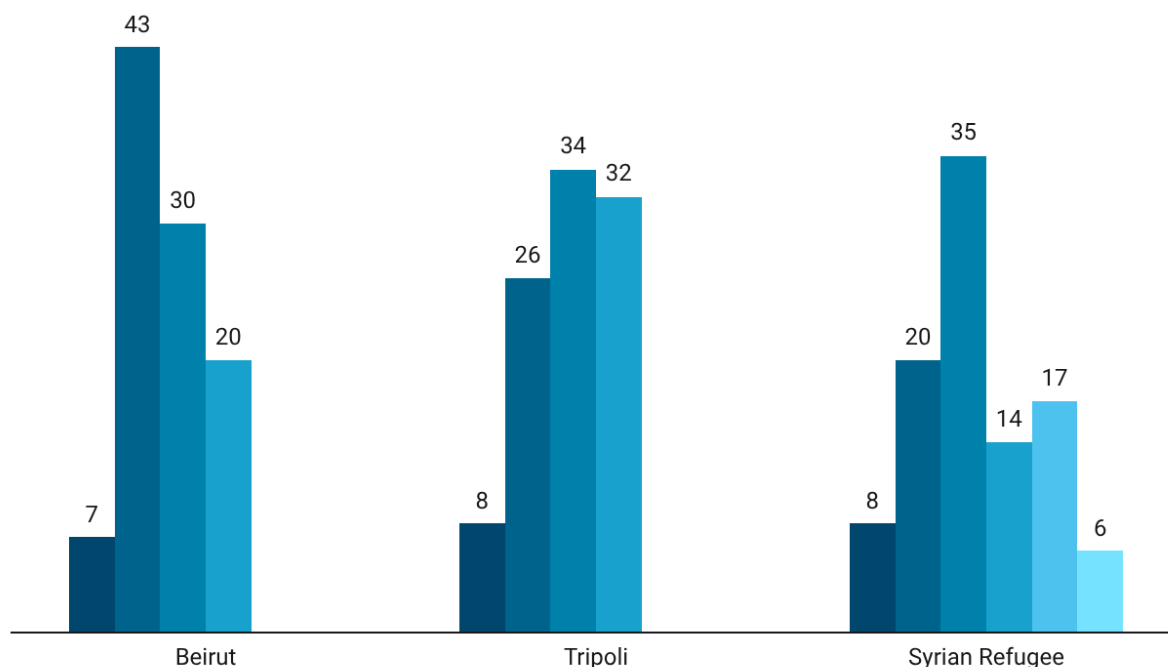


Among Tripoli respondents and Syrian refugees, 8 % each have one child, while 7 % of Beirut respondents have one child. 43 % of Beirut and 26 % of Tripoli respondents have 2 children, while the same is true for 20 % of Syrian refugees. 35 % of Syrian refugees have 3 children, followed by 34 % of Tripoli and 30 % of Beirut respondents. 32 % of Tripoli and 20 % of Beirut respondents have 4 children, while the same is true for 14 % of Syrian refugees. 17 % of Syrian refugees have 5 children, while another 6 % of Syrian refugees have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Respondent group/City (n = 238)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children 6 and more children

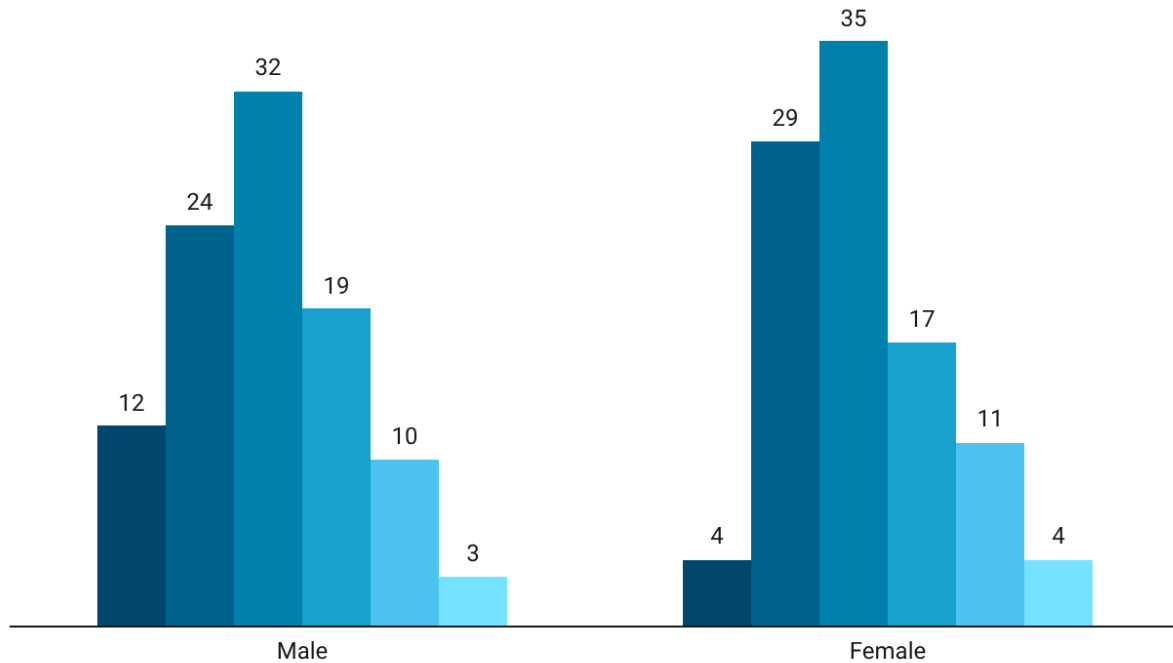


12 % of male and 4 % of female respondents have one child, while 29 % of female and 24 % of male respondents have 2 children. 35 % of female and 32 % of male respondents have 3 children, while 19 % of male and 17 % of female respondents have 4 children. 11 % of female and 10 % of male respondents have 5 children. 4 % of female and 3 % of male respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Gender (n = 238)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children 6 and more children

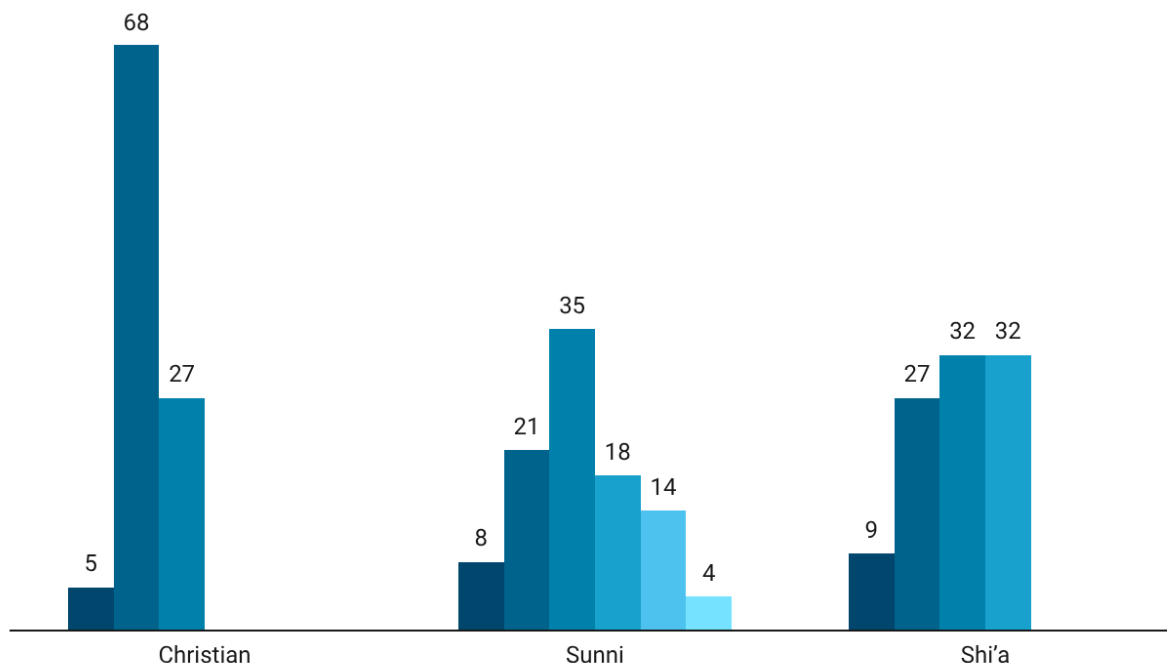


9 % of Shi'a, 8 % of Sunni, and 5 % of Christian respondents have one child, while 68 % of Christian, 27 % of Shi'a, and 21 % of Sunni respondents have 2 children. 35 % of Sunni respondents have 3 children, followed by 32 % of Shi'a and 27 % of Christian respondents. 32 % of Shi'a and 18 % of Sunni respondents have 4 children. 14 % of Sunni respondents have 5 children, while another 4 % of Sunni respondents have 6 or more children.

Number of children – Religion (n = 238)

Number of children?

1 child 2 children 3 children 4 children 5 children 6 and more children



Respondents stating to have children were asked whether at least one of the children was 15 years old or younger. In total, 82 % answered that at least one of their children is 15 years old or younger, which sum up to a total number of respondents of 194.

82 % of Beirut respondents answered that at least one of their children is 15 years old or younger, while in Tripoli it is 95 %, and among Syrian refugees it is 78 %.

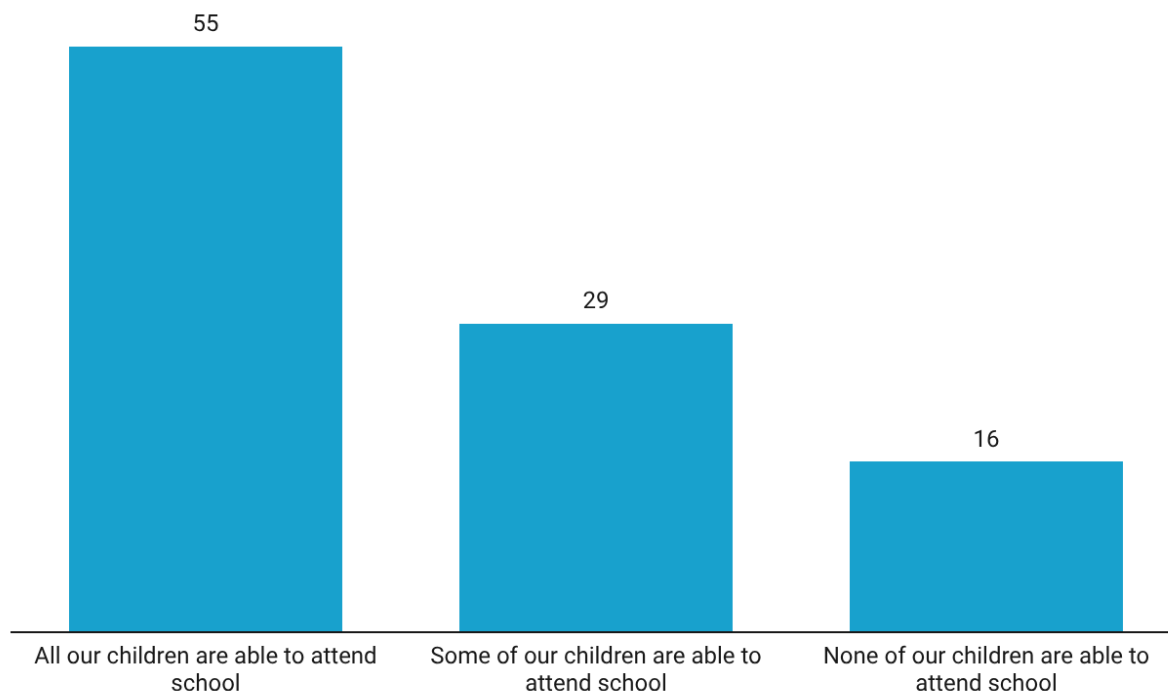
Gender comparison shows that 77 % of male respondents having children aged 15 or younger, while the share among female respondents is 85 %.

55 % of Christian respondents answered that at least one of their children is 15 years old or younger, while this is true for 81 % of Sunni and 100 % of Shi'a respondents.

Asking all respondents (n = 194) with children aged 15 years or younger about school attendance, 55 % stated that all of their children were able to attend school. 29 % answered that some of their children were able to attend school, while 16 % admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Total (n = 194)

Are your children able to attend school?

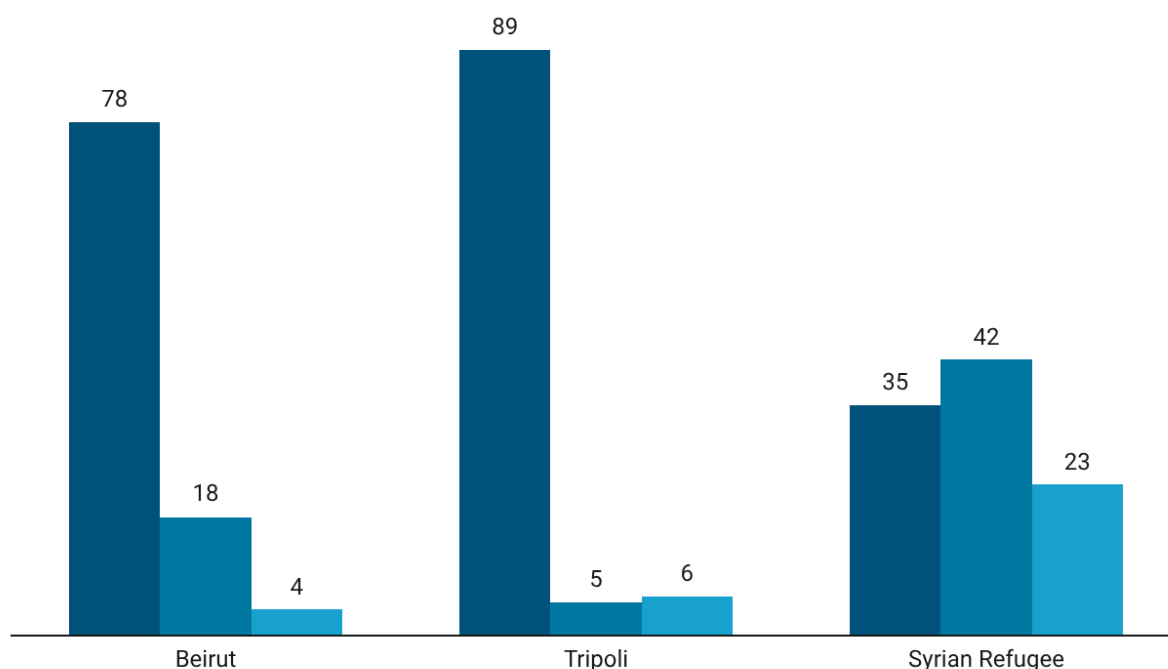


89 % of Tripoli respondents (n = 194) with at least one child who is 15 years old or younger stated that all their children were able to attend school, while the same is true for 78 % of Beirut respondents and 35 % of Syrian refugees. 42 % of Syrian refugees stated that some of their children were able to attend to school, while this is true for 18 % of Beirut and 5 % of Tripoli respondents. 23 % of Syrian refugees admitted that none of their children were able to attend school, while this is true for 6 % of Tripoli and 4 % of Beirut respondents.

School attendance – Respondent group/City (n = 194)

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

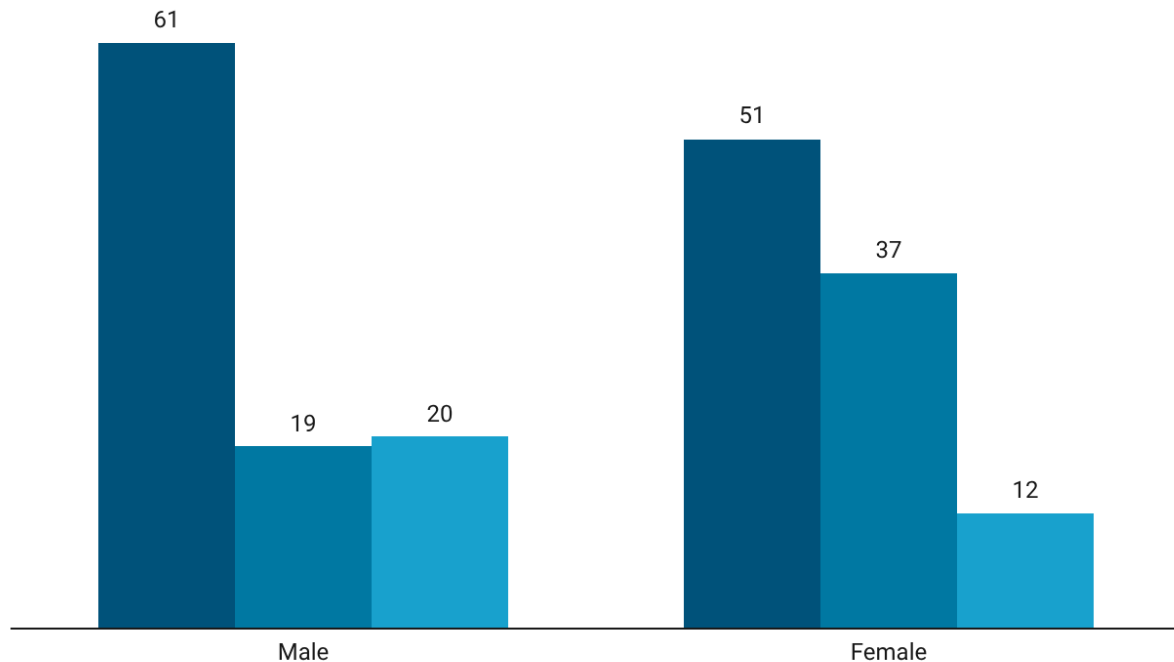


61 % of male and 51 % of female respondents (n = 194) with at least one child who is 15 years old or younger stated that all their children were able to attend school. 37 % of female and 19 % of male respondents stated that some of their children were able to attend to school. 20 % of male and 12 % of female respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Gender (n = 194)

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

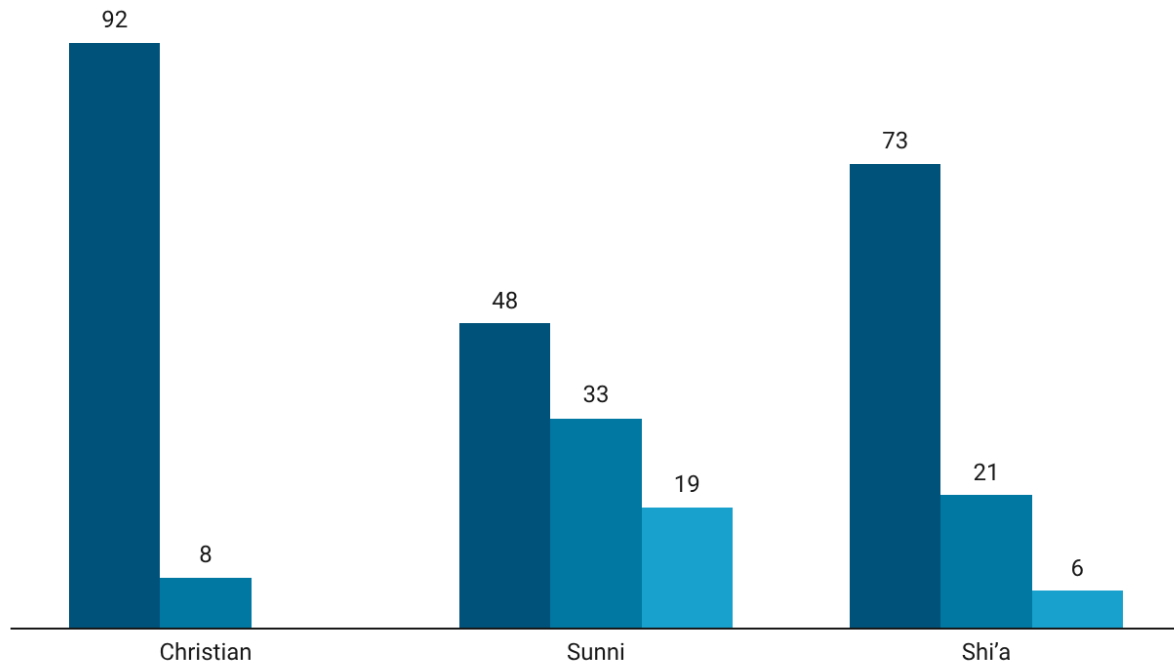


92 % of Christian, and 73 % of Shi'a, and 48 % of Sunni respondents (n = 194) with at least one child who is 15 years old or younger stated that all their children were able to attend school. 33 % of Sunni, 21 % of Shi'a, and 8 % of Christian respondents stated that some of their children were able to attend to school. 19 % of Sunni and 6 % of Shi'a respondents admitted that none of their children were able to attend school.

School attendance – Religion (n = 194)

Are your children able to attend school?

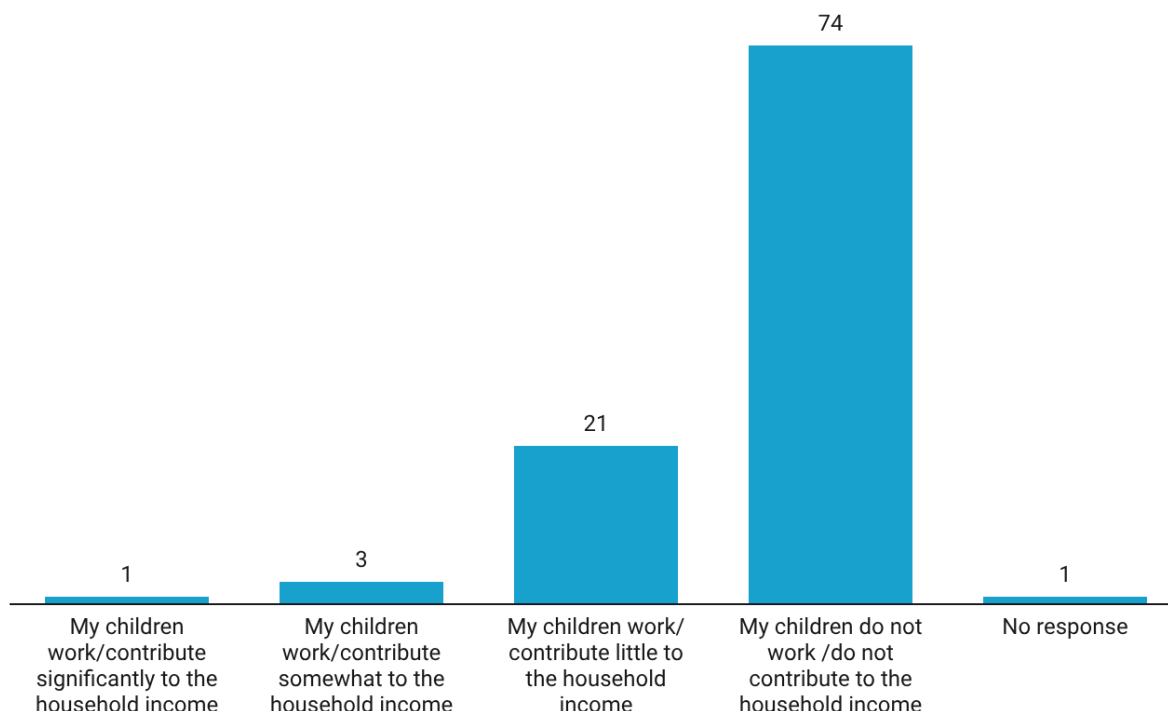
■ All our children are able to attend school ■ Some of our children are able to attend school ■ None of our children are able to attend school



1 % of the respondents (n = 194) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 3 % stated that their children contributed somewhat to the household income. 21 % of the respondents admitted that their children contributed little to the household, while 74 % stated that none of their children worked to support the household income. 1 % did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Total (n = 194)

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

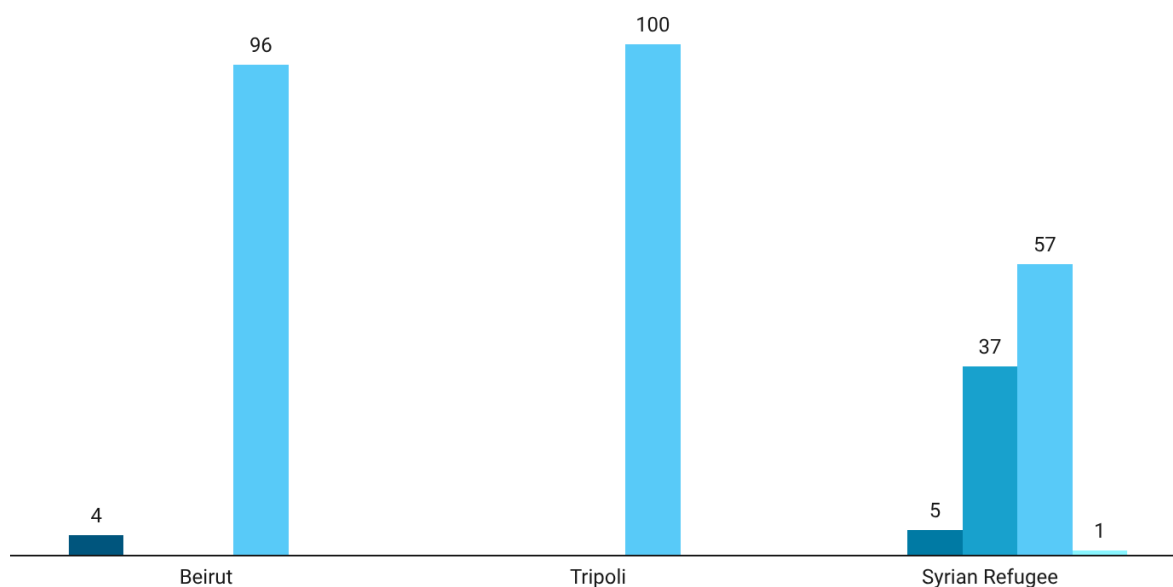


4 % of Beirut respondents (n = 194) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 5 % of Syrian refugees stated that their children contributed somewhat to the household income. 37 % of Syrian refugees admitted that their children contributed little to the household. 100 % of Tripoli and 96 % of Beirut respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income, while this is true for 57 % of Syrian refugees. 1 % of Syrian refugees did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Respondent group/City (n = 194)

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

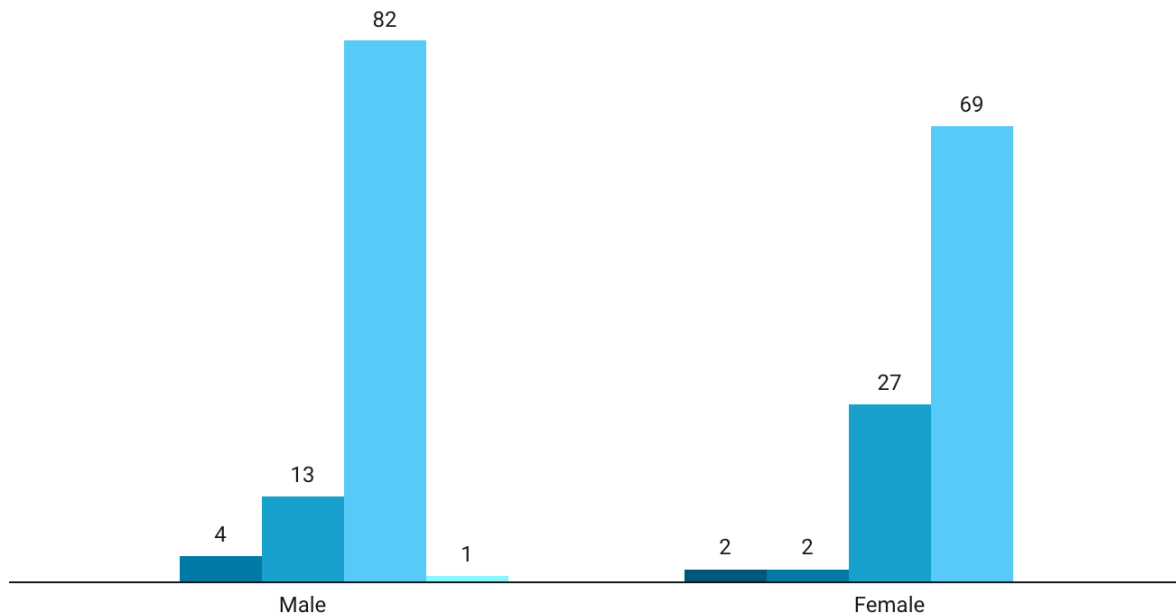


The percentage of those stating their children significantly contribute to the household income is 2 % among female respondents. 4 % of male and 2 % of female respondents stated that their children contributed somewhat to the household income. 27 % of female and 13 % of male respondents admitted that their children contributed little to the household, while 82 % of male and 69 % of female respondents stated that none of their children worked. 1 % of male respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Gender (n = 194)

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

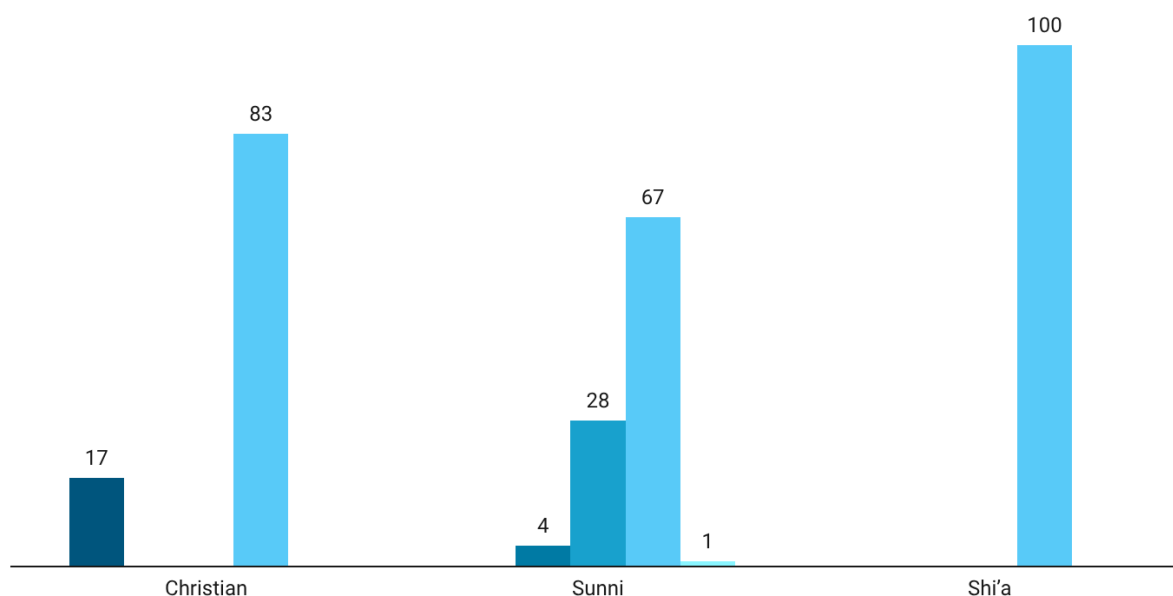


17 % of Christian respondents (n = 194) admitted that their children worked or contributed significantly to the household income, while 4 % of Sunni respondents stated that their children contributed somewhat to the household income. 28 % of Sunni respondents stated that their children contributed little to the household. 100 % of Shi'a, 83 % of Christian, and 67 % of Sunni respondents stated that none of their children worked to support the household income. 1 % of Sunni respondents did not answer.

Children work/contribute to household income – Religion (n = 194)

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



6 Demographics

Last modification 2026-03-18 09:47

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

6.1 Demographics Lebanese Sample

6.1.1 Location

Last modification 2026-03-18 17:08

Governorate (n = 400)

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

6.1.2 Gender, religion, and age

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Gender (n = 400)

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

Religion (n = 400)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Christian	133	33
Sunni	134	34
Shi'a	133	33
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

6.1.3 Highest level of education

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Highest level of education (n = 400)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Elementary school	5	1
Primary school	41	10
Secondary school	136	34
Vocational/technical training	63	16
College/university	154	39
No response	1	0
Total	400	100

6.1.4 Marital status

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	Frequency	Percent (%)
Single	296	74
Married	100	25
Divorced/separated	1	0
Widower/widow	3	1
Total	400	100

6.1.5 Children

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Number of children (n = 94)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
1 child	7	7
2 children	34	36
3 children	30	32
4 children	23	25
Total	94	100

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger? (n = 94)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	82	87
No	12	13
Total	94	100

Children(up to age 15) able to attend school (n = 82)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
All our children are able to attend school	68	83
Some of our children are able to attend school	10	12
None of our children are able to attend school	4	5
Total	82	100

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 82)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
My children work/contribute significantly to the household income	2	2
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	80	98
Total	82	100

6.2 Demographics Syrian refugees Sample

6.2.1 Gender and age

Last modification 2026-03-18 17:08

Gender (n = 200)

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

Age (n = 200)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
16-19	26	13
20-24	42	21
25-29	64	32
30-35	68	34
Total	200	100

6.2.2 Highest level of education

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Highest level of education (n = 200)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Illiterate	1	0
Elementary school	94	47
Primary school	81	41
Secondary school	17	9

Vocational/technical training	2	1
College/university	5	2
Total	200	100

6.2.3 Marital status

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Marital status (n = 200)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Single	51	26
Married	142	71
Divorced/separated	4	2
Widower/widow	3	1
Total	200	100

6.2.4 Children

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Number of children (n = 144)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
1 child	12	8
2 children	29	20
3 children	50	35
4 children	20	14
5 children	25	17
6 or more children	8	6
Total	144	100

At least one of the children 15 years old or younger (n = 144)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	112	78
No	32	22
Total	144	100

Children (up to age 15) able to attend school (n = 112)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
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All our children are able to attend school	39	35
Some of our children are able to attend school	47	42
None of our children are able to attend school	26	23
Total	112	100

Children (up to age 15) work/contribute to the household income (n = 112)

	Frequency	Percent (%)
My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income	6	5
My children work/ contribute little to the household income	41	37
My children do not work /do not contribute to the household income	64	57
No response	1	1
Total	112	100

7 Appendix: Questionnaire

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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

Islamic School/Madrassa

No response (do not read)

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

I feel very safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather safe in my neighborhood

I feel rather unsafe in my neighborhood

I don't feel safe in my neighborhood at all

No response (do not read)

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

I am continuously working

I am occasionally working

I am unemployed/don't have any work

I am a student

I am a housewife

No response (do not read)

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

Full-time

Part-time

Several part-time jobs

Seasonal work

Daily-wage work

No response (do not read)

Q4 What is your current housing situation?

I live alone

I live with housing partners

I live with my core family

I live with my extended family

No response (do not read)

Q5 Is your dwelling rented or owned?

My apartment/house is owned

My apartment/house is rented

Other

No response (do not read)

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

We manage to afford housing costs

We can just about to afford housing costs

We hardly manage to afford housing costs

We cannot manage to afford housing costs

No response (do not read)

Q7 Do you have electricity in your dwelling?

I always have electricity available

I mostly have electricity available

I sometimes have electricity available

I never have electricity available

No response (do not read)

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

We manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

We cannot manage to provide sufficient food stuff for our family

No response (do not read)

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

We manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

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

We hardly manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

We cannot manage to provide basic consumer goods for our family

No response (do not read)

Q10 Are your children able to attend school?

All our children are able to attend school

Some of our children are able to attend school

None of our children are able to attend school

No response (do not read)

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

My children work/contribute significantly to the household income

My children work/contribute somewhat to the household income

My children work/ contribute little to the household income

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

No response (do not read)

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

We always have access to clean drinking water

We sometimes have access to clean drinking water

We seldomly have access to clean drinking water

We never have access to clean drinking water

No response (do not read)

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

We have all necessary hygiene products

We just about have the necessary hygiene products

We hardly have the necessary hygiene products

We don't have the necessary hygiene products

No response (do not read)

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

	We always have access and can afford	We have access, but cannot afford	We have no access	No re- sponse (do not read)
Vaccinations				
Medication, drugs				
Primary med- ical care (family doctor)				

Medical specialist (dentist,
eye specialist,
gynaecolo-
gist, urologist,
paediatrician)

Advanced treatment (sur-
gery, cancer
treatment)

Medical diagnostics
(radiologist,
laboratories)

Q15 Does your family have access to internet/wifi?

We always have access to internet/wifi

We sometimes have access to internet/wifi

We seldomly have access to internet/wifi

We never have access to internet/wifi

No response (do not read)

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