VULNERABILITY ASSESSMENT FRAMEWORK FOR REFUGEES IN JORDAN

2021/2022: VAF PRELIMINARY RESULTS

Out-of-Camp Population

March 2022

Click here for interactive VAF Sector Dashboard

Click here for interactive Livelihoods & Economic Inclusion Dashboard
**BACKGROUND**

- **Fourth bi-annual survey** assessing multi-sectoral vulnerability for a representative sample of registered refugee families in Jordan

- **In 2021/2022, VAF expanded** to include non-Syrian refugees and Syrian refugees residing in Camps (Zaatari and Azraq)*

- **Joint UNHCR –World Bank analysis** to harmonize targeting for cash assistance for all refugee populations

- **Governorate and Camp level insights across nationalities** on key areas such as protection, access to services, food security, livelihoods, income and expenditure, and COVID-19

- **Results can inform strategic planning** of humanitarian and development partners on refugee related matters and **provide evidence-based inputs** for the Jordan Response Plan, UN Common Country Analysis and UN Strategic Framework

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* This presentation only contains results on the out-of-camp population; Camp population will be presented separately
Methodology
METHODOLOGY
FIELDWORK 5 July - 9 October

Completed Visits
6,427
Refugee Households

31,328
Individuals

Teams
7

Enumerators
22
(3 per team)

Supervisors
7

Household visits per team
12 to 14 per day

Duration
16 Weeks
5 July / 9 October

Field Data Collection

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency
Demographics
**DEMOGRAPHICS**

**SAMPLE SIZE**

- **Total individuals:** 31,348
  - Registered: 28,657 (91%)
  - Unregistered: 2,691 (9%)

### HOUSEHOLDS
- **Total:** 6,427
  - Syrian: 4,546
  - Iraqi: 833
  - Other: 1,048

### FAMILIES
- **Total:** 8,562
  - Syrian: 5,978
  - Iraqi: 1,344
  - Other: 1,240

### INDIVIDUALS
- **Total:** 28,657
  - Syrian: 22,712
  - Iraqi: 3,253
  - Other: 2,692

*Number of families refers to UNHCR proGres Case/Registration Group

* 'Unregistered' consists of individuals pending UNHCR registration or Jordanians/other non-refugees in mixed families; the analytical results only include registered individuals.
## DEMOGRAPHICS

### SAMPLE SIZE AND METHODOLOGY

**Distribution of families by Governorate | 2021**

Number of Syrian families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Governorate</th>
<th>Number of Syrian Families</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amman</td>
<td>1245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>736</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mafraq</td>
<td>720</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zarqa</td>
<td>605</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AlKarak</td>
<td>380</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aqaba</td>
<td>370</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma’an</td>
<td>361</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AlBalqa</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerash</td>
<td>354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Madaba</td>
<td>341</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajloun</td>
<td>308</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tafila</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Distribution of families by Region | 2021**

Number of Iraqi and Other Nationality families

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Iraqi</th>
<th>Other Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amman</td>
<td>622</td>
<td>511</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Central/Outside Amman</td>
<td>440</td>
<td>245</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North</td>
<td>238</td>
<td>156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sample methodology** was based on three nationality groups and region (based on population density)
- Syrian families are representative across the 12 governorate levels
- Iraqi and other nationalities are representative across 4 regional levels
- Families were randomly selected using UNHCR’s Registration Database (proGres)
99% of households are composed of one single sharing group (multiple families pooling resources).

34% of families have at least one member with a disability.

*Family size is calculated using case level data. Only registered individuals are counted for average family size whereas all household members (registered and unregistered) are counted for average household size.

*Age, gender and disability breakdown is based on registered individuals and families’ Disability identification is based on Washington Group Questions.
Shelter
↑ 6 percent point increase in Syrian refugee families living in unfinished or informal shelters between 2018 and 2021.
55% of Syrian families and 54% of other nationalities’ families are living in sub-standard shelters, unsafe shelters, with leaking roofs and/or no windows. (vs. 38% of Syrian families in 2018)

* Sub-standard shelter conditions refers to status of roof leakage, non-functioning windows, exposed wires/electrical installation, minimal natural light/ventilation
More than half of refugees’ families have no written agreement.

18% and 19% of Syrian and non-Syrian families have received verbal or written threats of eviction in 2021, compared to 8% (Syrian) in 2018.
Both Syrian and non-Syrian families report spending almost 5% of their total household budget on electrical bills*

*Figure only includes families who reported spending any budget on electrical bills
Water and Sanitation
90% of refugee families report having access to water through the municipality (piped).

32% of refugee households do not consider their water storage capacity to be sufficient to cover for all family needs (hygiene, cooking, cleaning).

6% and 5% of their total monthly household budget on WASH, while non-Syrian families report 5%, on average.

*WASH expenditure includes water bill, drinking water and sanitation items; water bill includes 1-2% of total expenditure
*Insufficient water storage indicates households who run out of water more than once a month
The vast majority of families consider the latrines to be physically accessible and safe to all household members.

Access to exclusive household latrines has improved since 2018.

88% of families with disabilities have access to safe latrines (vs. 92% of those without disabilities)

**Accessibility to toilet | 2018-2021**
Percentage of families (%)

- **Physical accessibility**: 96% 92% 92%
- **Exclusive latrine**: 97% 97%
- **Perception of safety**: 92% 90% 90%
Solid waste related vector diseases remain the biggest issue in sanitation systems, despite a slight improvement since 2018.
Health
14% and 10% of Syrian and non-Syrian families report having at least one household member with a disability that affects their daily life.

45% and 35% of Syrian and non-Syrian families report having at least one family member with a chronic illness that affects their daily life.
A \(13\%\) point increase in Syrian families who needed access to medical services and did not get it, from 2018-2021.
Health expenditure, share of total expenditure | 2018-2021

Percentage of families (%)

- <5%
- 5-10%
- 10-25%
- >25%

| Health expenditure, share of total expenditure | 2018-2021 |
|-----------------------------------------------|
| Percentage of families (%)                    |
| 2018 Syrians                                  |
| 48% <5%                                      |
| 16% 5-10%                                    |
| 8% 10-25%                                    |
| 28% >25%                                     |
| 2021 Syrians                                  |
| 10% <5%                                      |
| 35% 5-10%                                    |
| 26% 10-25%                                   |
| 14% >25%                                     |
| 2021 Non-Syrians                              |
| 14% <5%                                      |
| 30% 5-10%                                    |
| 22% 10-25%                                   |
| 10% >25%                                     |

71% and 66% of Syrian and non-Syrian families with medium to very high health expenditure share. (vs. 52% of Syrian households in 2018)

*Medical masks for coronavirus was added to 2021 health expenditure*
COVID-19
COVID-19 KNOWLEDGE

88% and 86% of Syrian and non-Syrian households, know of at least three symptoms of COVID-19.

28% and 27% of Syrian and non-Syrian households, know how the virus is transmitted*.

32% and 25% of Syrian and non-Syrian households, do not know where to get a vaccine.

* Households who selected all three categories: through air, surfaces and handshaking, and did not select through food
93% and 96% of Syrian and non-Syrian households think that COVID-19 is a serious health concern.

92% and 88% of Syrian and non-Syrian households think that refugees and local populations have the same likelihood of contracting COVID-19.
96% and 99% of Syrian and non-Syrian households self-isolated, sought medical treatment, or both, when they suspected they had COVID-19.

38% and 46% of Syrian and non-Syrian households have been tested for COVID-19.
COVID-19
VACCINES

Household COVID-19 vaccination status | 2021
Percentage of households (%)

Two Doses  First Dose  Not Vaccinated

Syrians

- 55% Two Doses
- 14% First Dose
- 31% Not Vaccinated

Non-Syrians

- 31% Two Doses
- 54% First Dose
- 15% Not Vaccinated

59% and 54% of Syrian and Non-Syrian households who did not plan to receive the COVID-19 vaccine reported that they were worried about the side effects.

* These questions were most frequently answered by the head of the household and might not reflect the vaccination status of every member of the household.
Education
### Education attendance | 2018-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>2018 Syrians</th>
<th>2021 Syrians</th>
<th>2021 Iraqis</th>
<th>2021 Other Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Education attendance (%)</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>70%</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- **2018 Syrians**: 12% (10%) of families attended through remote learning, 18% (13%) through in-person schooling, 17% (17%) through half or less (50%), and 8% (10%) attended no children.
- **2021 Syrians**: 18% (13%) of families attended through remote learning, 19% (9%) through in-person schooling, 17% (10%) through half or less (50%), and 10% (13%) attended no children.
- **2021 Iraqis**: 19% (10%) of families attended through remote learning, 19% (10%) through in-person schooling, 13% (10%) through half or less (50%), and 17% (13%) attended no children.
- **2021 Other Nationality**: 17% (17%) of families attended through remote learning, 18% (13%) through in-person schooling, 19% (10%) through half or less (50%), and 13% (9%) attended no children.

*A 18% point decrease in Syrian families where all school-aged children attend school from 2018.*

13% of both Syrian and non-Syrian families have children with prolonged absence (3+ consecutive years missed from school) (15% of Syrian families in 2018).

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*2021 figures indicate the 2020-2021 school year, where remote learning was the main modality.*

*Calculated for families (n=4,081) with individuals between the ages of 5 and 18 (n= 10,326).*
Main Challenges faced by those in school | 2021
Percentage of individuals of school age * (%)
Children who selected ‘not school age’ for main reason, and thus were not included in this analysis (n = 1272, 12% of all school-aged children)

**Challenges faced by those in school | 2021**
Percentage of individuals of school age * (%)
25% of total school-aged children (5–18) are not enrolled in school
Food Security
FOOD SECURITY

FOOD CONSUMPTION

Food consumption (FCS score) | 2018-2021
Percentage of families (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2018 Syrians</th>
<th>2021 Syrians</th>
<th>2021 Non-Syrians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Acceptable FCS (&gt;42.5)</strong></td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Borderline FCS (28.5-42)</strong></td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>27%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Poor FCS (&lt;28.5)</strong></td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

33% point decrease in Syrian families presenting an acceptable FCS between 2018 and 2021.

*FCS of a household based on dietary diversity, food frequency and relative nutritional importance of different food groups, over a 7-day recall period*
Food expenditure, share of total expenditure | 2018-2021

Percentage of families (%)

- <50%
- 50-65%
- 65-75%
- >75%

- 90% of 2018 Syrians
- 99% of 2021 Syrians
- 98% of 2021 Non-Syrians

99% and 98% of Syrian and non-Syrian families with a low (<50%) food expenditure share.
FOOD SECURITY

FOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

Food-based coping strategies | 2018-2021
Percentage of families who relied on coping mechanism at least once in the past week (%)
### Food Security

**Reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI)**

**Food Insecurity Classification of rCSI scores | 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Minimal</th>
<th>Stressed</th>
<th>Crisis</th>
<th>Emergency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>2018 Syrians</strong></td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2021 Syrians</strong></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>32%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>2021 Non-Syrians</strong></td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>49%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Minimal**: rCSI $\leq 3$

**Stressed**: $3 > rCSI \leq 18$

**Crisis**: $18 > rCSI \leq 42$

**Emergency**: $rCSI > 42$
LCSI levels | 2021
Percentage of families (%)

- **Non-Syrians**
- **Syrians**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Coping Strategy</th>
<th>No coping strategies</th>
<th>Stress coping strategies</th>
<th>Crisis coping strategies</th>
<th>Emergency coping strategies</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><em>No coping strategies</em></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Stress coping strategies</em></td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Crisis coping strategies</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Emergency coping strategies</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Stress CS:** Spent Savings, Took loan for non-food essentials, Bought food on credit, Sold household goods/assets, Changed accommodation to reduce rental expenses.

**Crisis CS:** Sold productive assets, Reduced non-food expenses, Withdrew children from school.

**Emergency CS:** Accepted high-risk job, Adult begging, Child begging, Child working, Child marriage.

*Indicator refers to families relying on coping strategy during the 30 days prior to the interview in order to meet basic needs*
Stress level coping mechanisms | 2018-2021

Percentage of families (%)

- **2018 Syrians**
- **2021 Syrians**
- **2021 Non-Syrians**

- **Bought food on credit**
  - 2018: 64%
  - 2021 Syrians: 58%
  - 2021 Non-Syrians: 58%
  - 2018: 45%

- **Spent Savings**
  - 2018: 18%
  - 2021 Syrians: 23%
  - 2021 Non-Syrians: 28%

- **Sold household goods/assets**
  - 2018: 15%
  - 2021 Syrians: 25%
  - 2021 Non-Syrians: 24%

- **Took loan for non-food essentials**
  - 2018: 3%
  - 2021 Syrians: 12%
  - 2021 Non-Syrians: 13%

- **Changed accommodation**
  - 2018: 14%
  - 2021 Syrians: 10%
  - 2021 Non-Syrians: 11%
Crisis level coping mechanisms | 2018-2021
Percentage of families (%)

- Reduced non-food expenses
  - 2018 Syrians: 54%
  - 2021 Syrians: 52%
  - 2021 Non-Syrians: 49%

- Sold productive assets
  - 2018 Syrians: 6%
  - 2021 Syrians: 11%
  - 2021 Non-Syrians: 10%

- Withdrew children from school
  - 2018 Syrians: 5%
  - 2021 Syrians: 6%
  - 2021 Non-Syrians: 2%
Emergency level coping mechanisms | 2018-2021
Percentage of families (%)

- Accepted high-risk job
- Adult begging
- Child begging
- Child working
- Child marriage

2018 Syrians
2021 Syrians
2021 Non-Syrians
Dependency Ratio
DEPENDENCY RATIO
AUTONOMOUS ADULTS

Average number of autonomous adults per family | 2021

- Syrian
- Non-Syrian

1.36
1.14

*Autonomous adults refers to individuals aged 18-59 with no serious medical condition or disability*
Average number of dependents per autonomous adults | 2021

- **Children**: Syrian - 2.02, Non-Syrian - 0.96
- **Elderly**: Syrian - 0.15, Non-Syrian - 0.18
- **Dependent adults**: Syrian - 0.49, Non-Syrian - 0.39

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency
10% and 9% of Syrian and non-Syrian families report having at least one family member with a disability that affects their working ability.

41% and 35% of Syrian and non-Syrian families report having at least one family member with a chronic illness that affects their working ability.
Income and Livelihoods
4% and 5% point drop in employment for Syrian and non-Syrian individuals of working age, before and after COVID-19.

2% point drop for non-Syrian individuals, but a slight increase in employment for Syrian individuals aged between 18 and 25, before and after COVID-19.

16% of disabled individuals are currently employed.

Employment status before COVID-19 and now | Before COVID-19 - 2021
Percentage of individuals aged 18 through 60 (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Before COVID-19</th>
<th>Now</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Syrian</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>26%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Before COVID-19 refers to the period before April 2020 and the initial government lockdown
*Disability identification is based on Washington Group Questions
Sector of work before COVID-19 and now | Before COVID-19 - 2021

Percentage of individuals (%)

- **Construction**: Before COVID-19: 27%, Now: 28%
- **Accommodation & Food Services**: Before COVID-19: 20%, Now: 18%
- **Shop workers (Wholesale and retail, repair)**: Before COVID-19: 11%, Now: 11%
- **Manufacturing**: Before COVID-19: 11%, Now: 10%
- **Agriculture**: Before COVID-19: 11%, Now: 9%
- **Other**: Before COVID-19: 7%, Now: 8%
- **Transportation & Storage**: Before COVID-19: 5%, Now: 6%
- **Electricity/Water supply**: Before COVID-19: 3%, Now: 3%
- **Home Based Business/Freelance**: Before COVID-19: 3%, Now: 3%
- **Barber/Hair Salon**: Before COVID-19: 2%, Now: 2%

*Before COVID-19 refers to the period before April 2020 and the initial government lockdown*
INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME FROM WORK

Non-Syrian family
172 JOD

Syrian family
191 JOD

*Figure only for families which report work income
INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

Main sources of income | 2021
Percentage of family income (%)

*8% of families have no reported income
*Includes families which receive no humanitarian cash assistance
## INCOME AND LIVELIHOODS

### HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND SMEB RATIO

56% and 37% of Syrian and non-Syrian families have at least one working family member.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Monthly SMEB (JOD)</th>
<th>Average Monthly Work Income (JOD)</th>
<th>Ratio of income to SMEB value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>211</td>
<td>146%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-Syrian</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>144%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) refers to monthly average cost for rent, electricity and water bills; SMEB calculation does not include food cost.

*Average monthly work income only calculated for households which report work income.

Work income is calculated at the **household level** and income increases as families pool resources.
Basic Needs
Debt levels | 2018-2021
Percentage of families by debt per capita level (%)

- 2018 Syrians
- 2021 Syrians
- 2021 Non-Syrians

↑ 25% point increase in Syrian households holding debt from 2018 to 2021.

There are more Syrian households holding debt, but non-Syrian households tend to hold larger debt per capita.
### BASIC NEEDS

#### DEBT

**Reasons for borrowing money | 2021***

- **Paying rent**
  - Non-Syrians: 37%
  - Syrians: 40%
- **Healthcare expenses**
  - Non-Syrians: 22%
  - Syrians: 31%
- **Buying food**
  - Non-Syrians: 22%
  - Syrians: 28%
- **Other**
  - Non-Syrians: 9%
  - Syrians: 5%
- **Educational expenses**
  - Non-Syrians: 3%
  - Syrians: 2%
- **Business-related expenses**
  - Non-Syrians: 1%
  - Syrians: 1%

*The most selected ‘Other’ responses being family debts to a shop owner, bank loan, electricity or gas bill and various expenses
The majority of borrowed money comes from informal sources.

Both Syrians and non-Syrians mostly borrow from friends and neighbours in Jordan.

Syrians tend to borrow more from relatives in Jordan.
**BASIC NEEDS EXPENDITURE**

**Top average monthly expenditures | 2021**
Share of total average monthly expenditure (%)

- **2018 Syrians**
- **2021 Syrians**
- **2021 Non-Syrians**
- **2021 Avg. monthly expenditure (JOD)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>26.7</td>
<td>23.0</td>
<td>26.7</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Average total per capita monthly expenditure is 75JOD for Syrians and 91JOD for Non-Syrians
*Health includes hospital costs and medications from pharmacy
**BASIC NEEDS**

**EXPENDITURE**

**Percentage of families spending below the SMEB | 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of families (%)</th>
<th>Non-Syrians</th>
<th>Syrians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>66%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) refers to monthly average cost for rent, electricity and water bills; SMEB calculation does not include food cost.*
Child Labour
3.3% of children between the ages of 6 and 17 are currently engaged in work activities, an increase from 1.8% in 2016*

91% (277 children) of working children are involved in child labour

75% and 16% (228 boys, 49 girls) of working boys and girls between the ages of 6 and 17 are currently involved in child labour activities

59% (182 children) of working children are exposed to hazardous work environments

*2016 figure from National Child Labour Survey (NCLS, 2016)
Click here for interactive dashboard
THE TOTAL SAMPLE OF WORKING CHILDREN IS N=306.
Work activities for working children (at least one hour spent on the activity in the last month) | 2021

Percentage of children (%)

- Run a business: 60%
- Work for wage: 14%
- Unpaid work for household business: 10%
- Fetch water or collect firewood: 6%
- Construction on own land/plot: 5%
- Paid domestic work: 3%
- Farm on household's land: 1%
- Produce goods for HH: 1%

* The total sample of working children is N=306.
Gender Analysis
GENDER ANALYSIS

WATER AND SANITATION

Female Headed Households (FHH) are slightly more likely to not have physical access to latrine to all household members than Male Headed Households (MHH) (9% vs. 7%).

DEBT AND EXPENDITURE

FHH are equally likely than MHH to have debt. However their debt levels tend to be lower.

FHH and MHH are equally likely to be below the SMEB.

FHH have lower total monthly expenditure than MHH (351 JOD vs. 396 JOD)

FHH spend on average 2% more of their monthly expenditures on rent than MHH.

MHH spend more on cigarettes (2% vs. 4%), medical prescriptions (5% vs. 7.5%) than FHH.

COPING MECHANISMS

FHH are less likely to engage in emergency coping mechanisms than MHH (19% vs. 24%):
- MHH are more likely to have accepted high risk jobs (22% vs. 15%)

FHH are more likely to have relied on less preferred foods than MHH (84% vs. 80%)

HEALTH AND EDUCATION

MHH and FHH have similar levels of health expenditure, access and vulnerability.

FHH are more likely to have all-school aged children in school than MHH (63% vs. 51%)

LIVELIHOODS

Women of working age (between 18 and 60) are less likely than men to be engaged in the workforce both now (5% vs. 55%) and before COVID-19 (7% vs. 62%)
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Phone: +962 6 530 20 00
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