

SHELTER PHONE SURVEY

March-2014

PREPARED BY:

STATISTICS LEBANON LTD.

Introduction

- ❖ In order to provide adequate shelter responses to the Syrian refugees in Lebanon, UNHCR has been contracting research companies in the country to conduct surveys on the shelter conditions of Syrian refugees
- ❖ For the third survey, UNHCR contracted Statistics Lebanon Ltd. (SL) -a research and polling company- to conduct a phone survey with Syrian refugees that aims at assessing their shelter situation
- ❖ The survey was implemented according to the Computer Assisted Telephone Technique (CATI), over a sample of **n=6000** Syrian refugee selected from a pool of **11000** contacts provided by the UNHCR. The sample was selected according to the Probability Proportional to Size sampling Technique (PPS) since it ensures obtaining unbiased estimators for our target of interest. It is worth mentioning that the confidence level of the survey is 95%, and a **margin of error of 0.76%**

Project Methodology

Data Collection

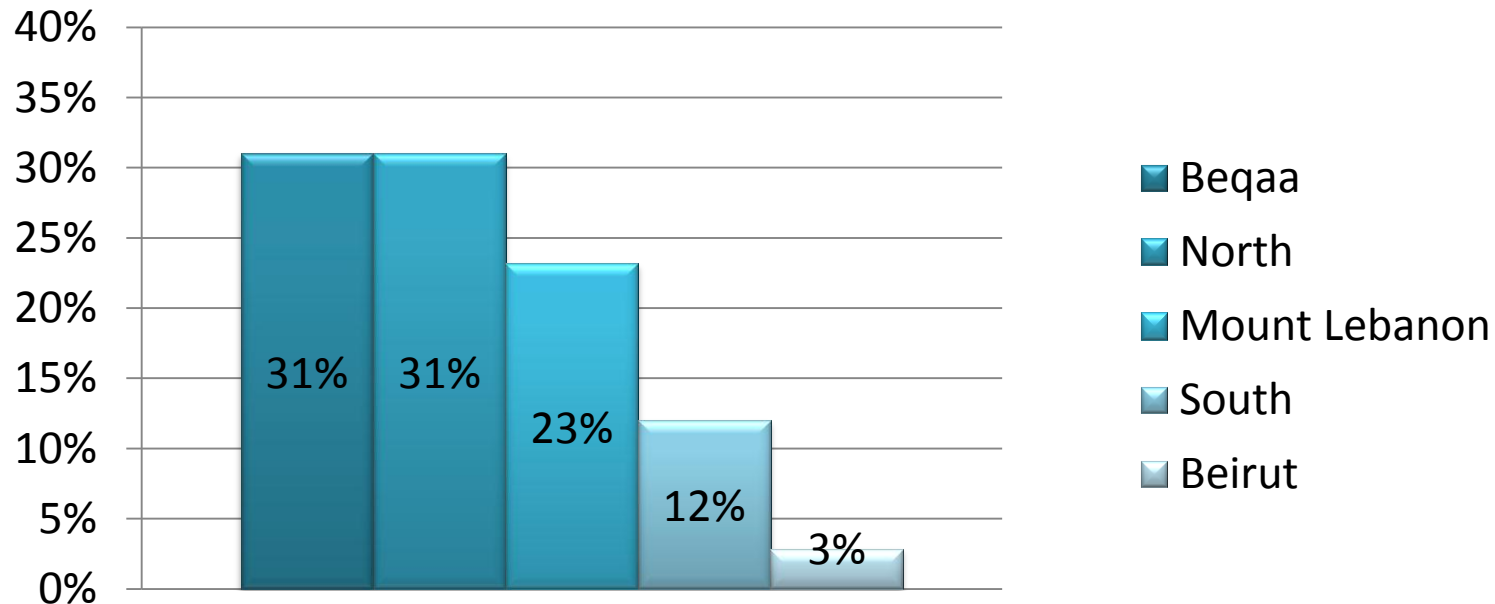
- ❖ The data collection activity:
 - Started on March 10, 2014
 - Ended on March 21, 2014
 - A total of 11 days

- ❖ A questionnaire prepared by UNHCR was used in the survey, questions focused on:
 - Accommodation type, condition and sharing
 - Rent fees, source of income and expenditure
 - Mobility
 - Other information

Sample

- ❖ n=6000 Syrian refugees selected according to the PPS technique
- ❖ The PPS technique insures the right representation of refugees in each governorate in Lebanon
- ❖ The sample distribution by governorate is as follows:

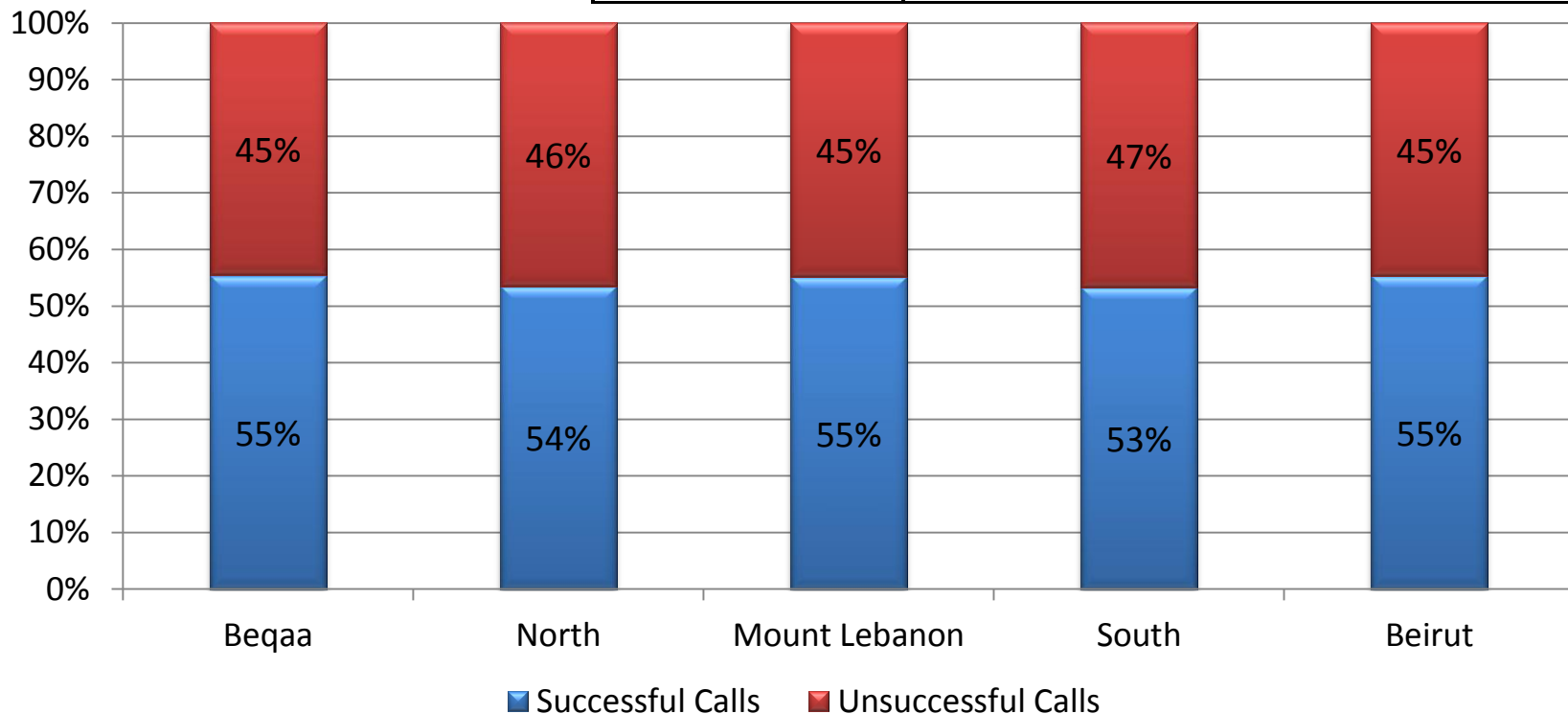
	Beqaa	North	Mount Lebanon	South	Beirut
Sample (n)	1860	1860	1380	720	180
Total	6000				



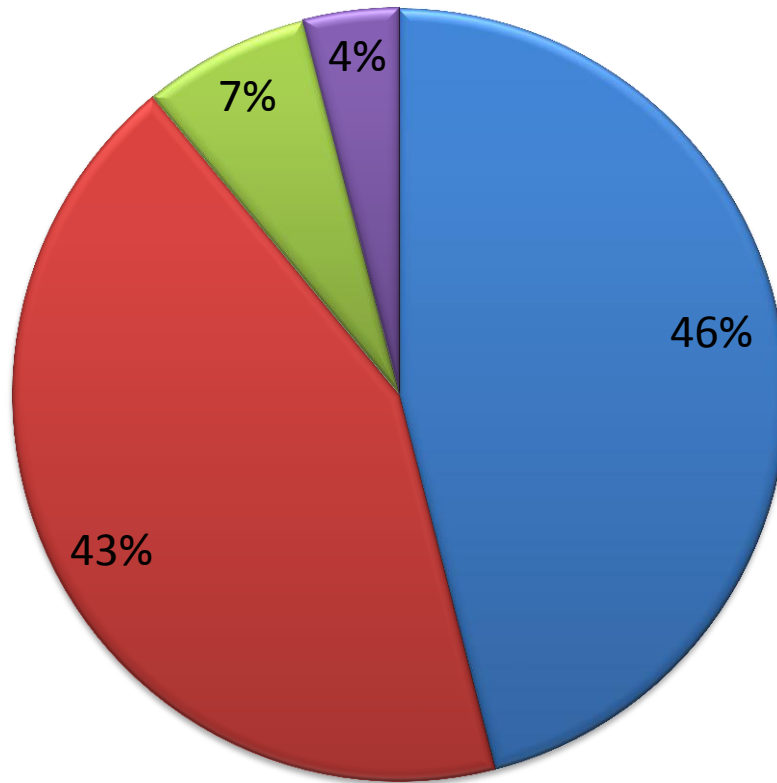
Successful Vs. Unsuccessful Calls

A table and figure summarizing the number of successful and unsuccessful calls performed to achieve a sample of n=11000

	Successful Calls	Unsuccessful Calls
Beqaa	1860	1492
North	1860	1613
Mount Lebanon	1380	1120
South	720	630
Beirut	180	145
Total	11000	



Reasons for Unsuccessful Calls



■ No answer

■ Line is deactivated

■ Lebanese host own number and no longer has access to syrian tenant

■ Contact no longer owns number

Data Analysis

❖ Data Analysis included:

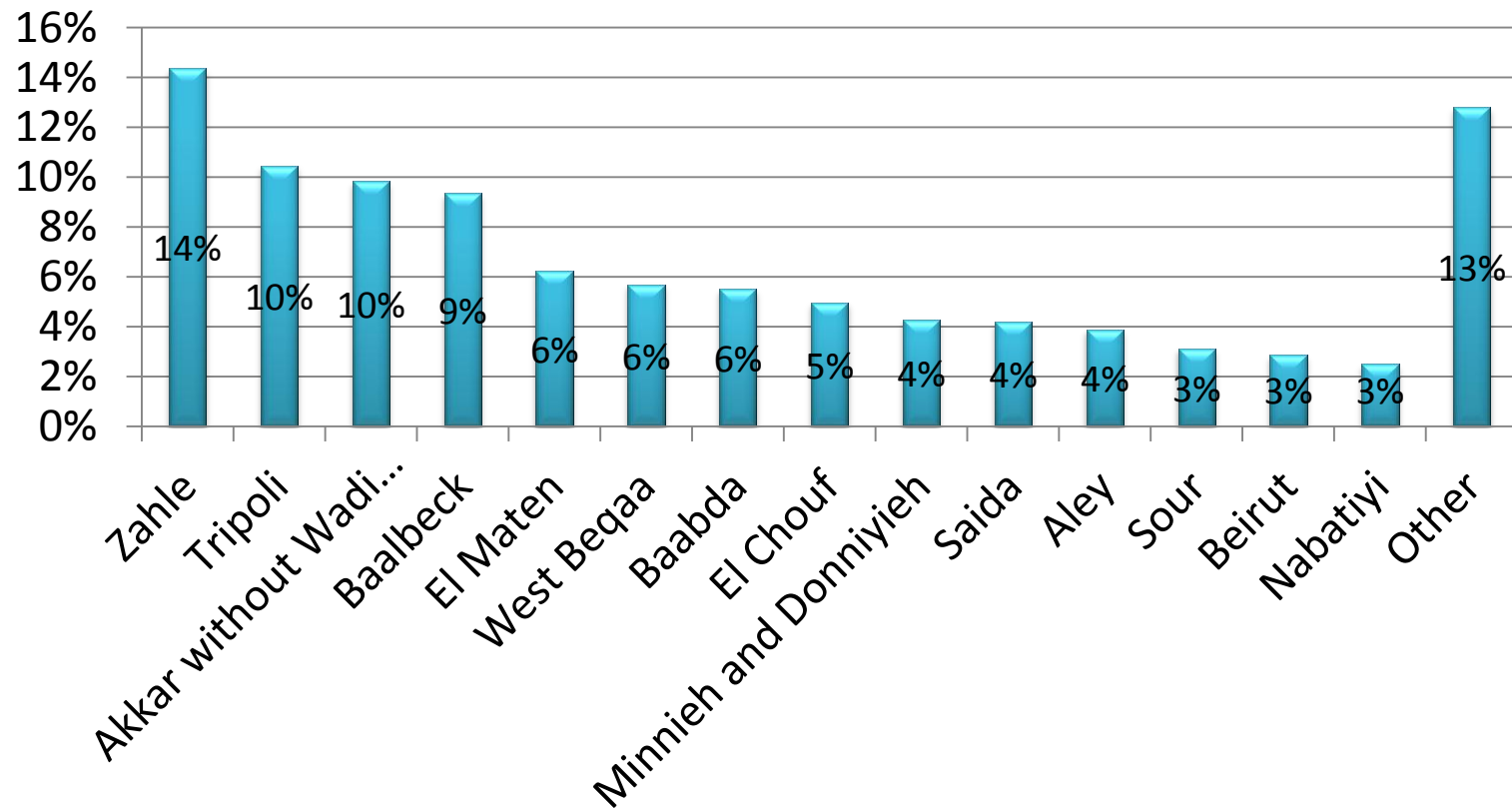
- ❖ Statistical analysis: frequency tables of data were prepared, in addition to the cross tabulation of all findings with 2 variables (Kaza and governorate). Some additional cross tabulations were performed to study some associations in data
- ❖ Analytical report: an analytical report and a PowerPoint presentation were prepared for the survey

Respondents' Profile

Geographical Distribution

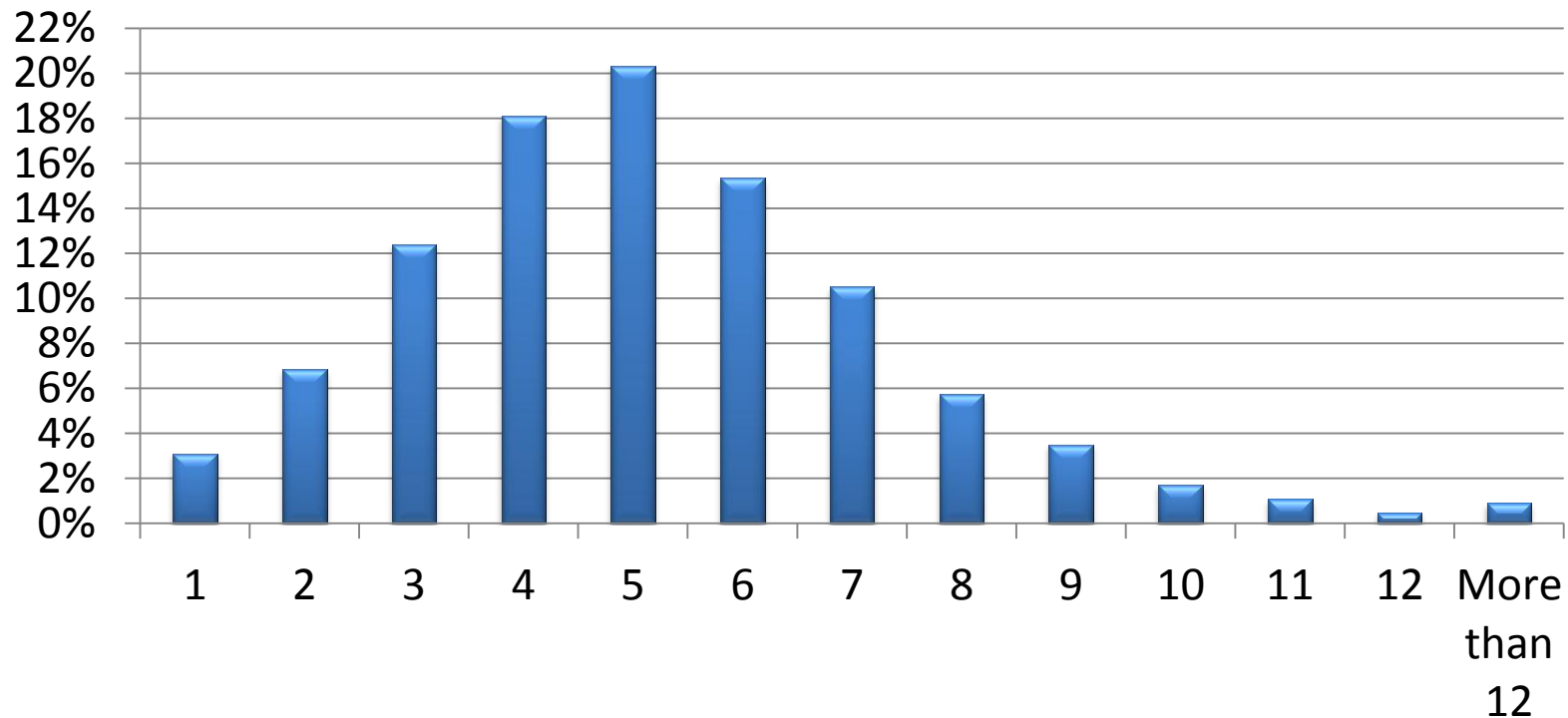
- ❖ The highest concentration of Syrian refugees selected is in Zahle, followed by Tripoli, Akkar (without Wadi Khaled) and Baalbeck

DISTRIBUTION BY KAZA



Family Composition

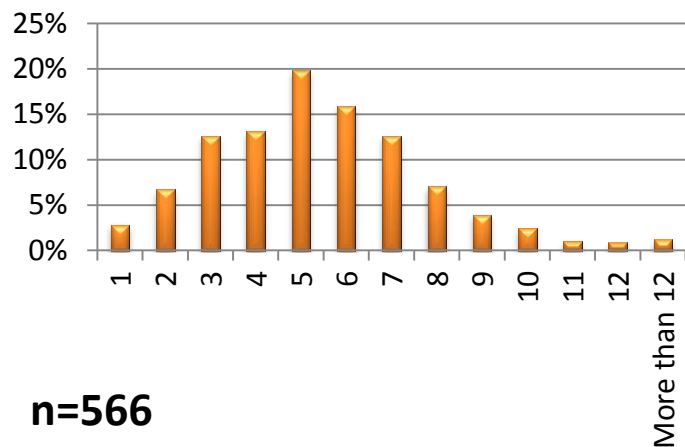
- ❖ The average number of Syrian refugee family members is **5.19**
- ❖ 20% of Syrian refugees in Lebanon belong to families of 5 members, 18% belong to families with 4 members, 15% belong to families with 6 members



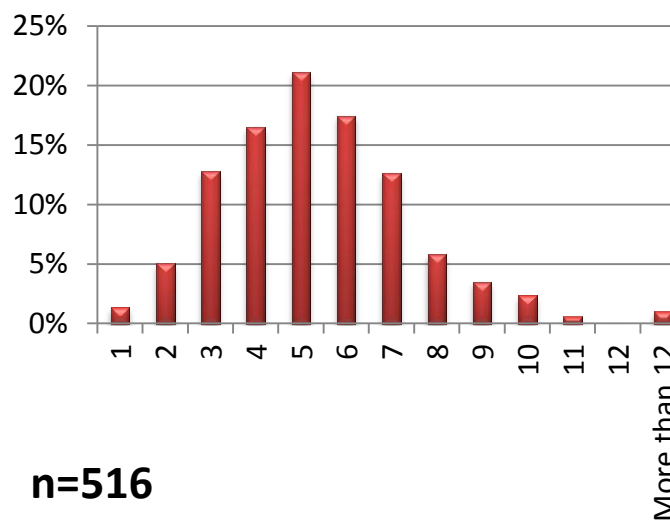
NUMBER OF PERSONS IN FAMILIES

Family Members Number x Kaza

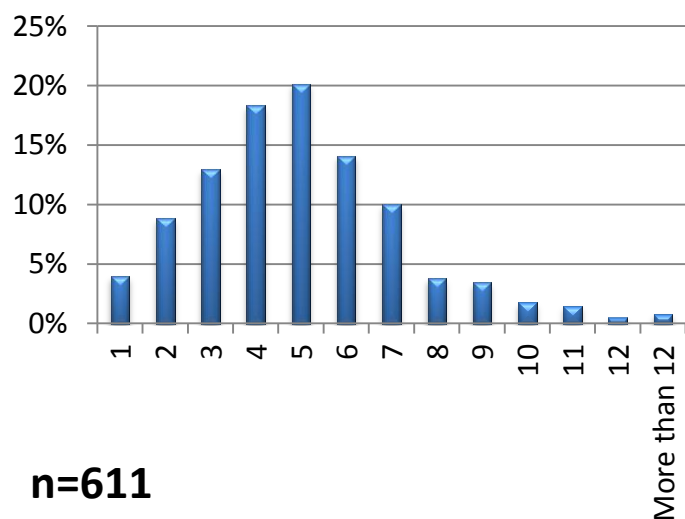
Akkar without Wadi khaled



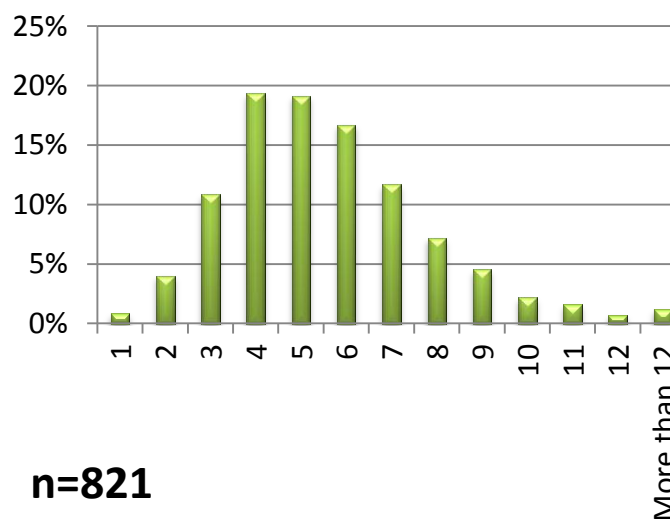
Baalbeck



Tripoli



Zahle

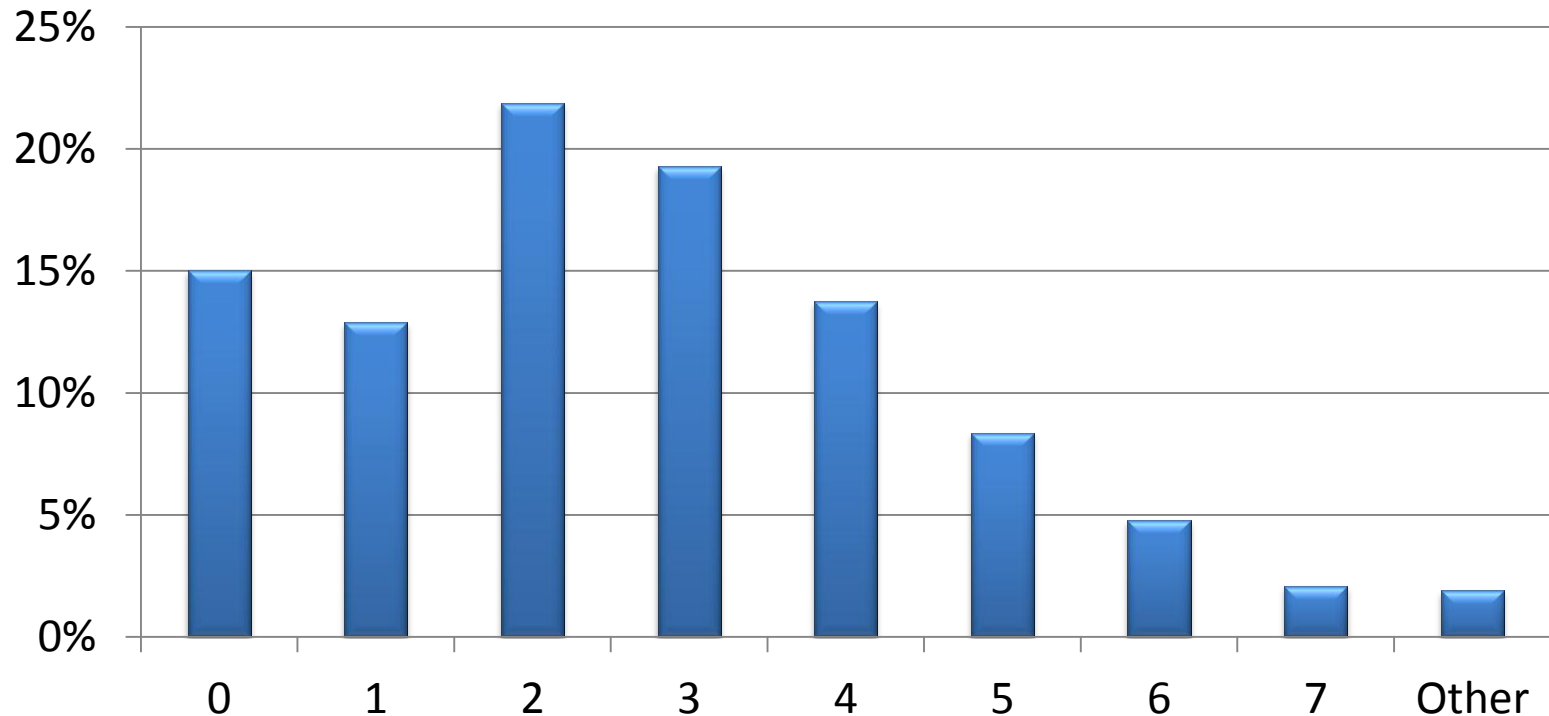


Comparing Akkar, Baalbeck, Tripoli and Zahle, one can notice a slight difference in terms of family members number, where they almost share the same pattern. It is also noticed that large and extra large families seem to be located in the Beqaa region

Family Composition

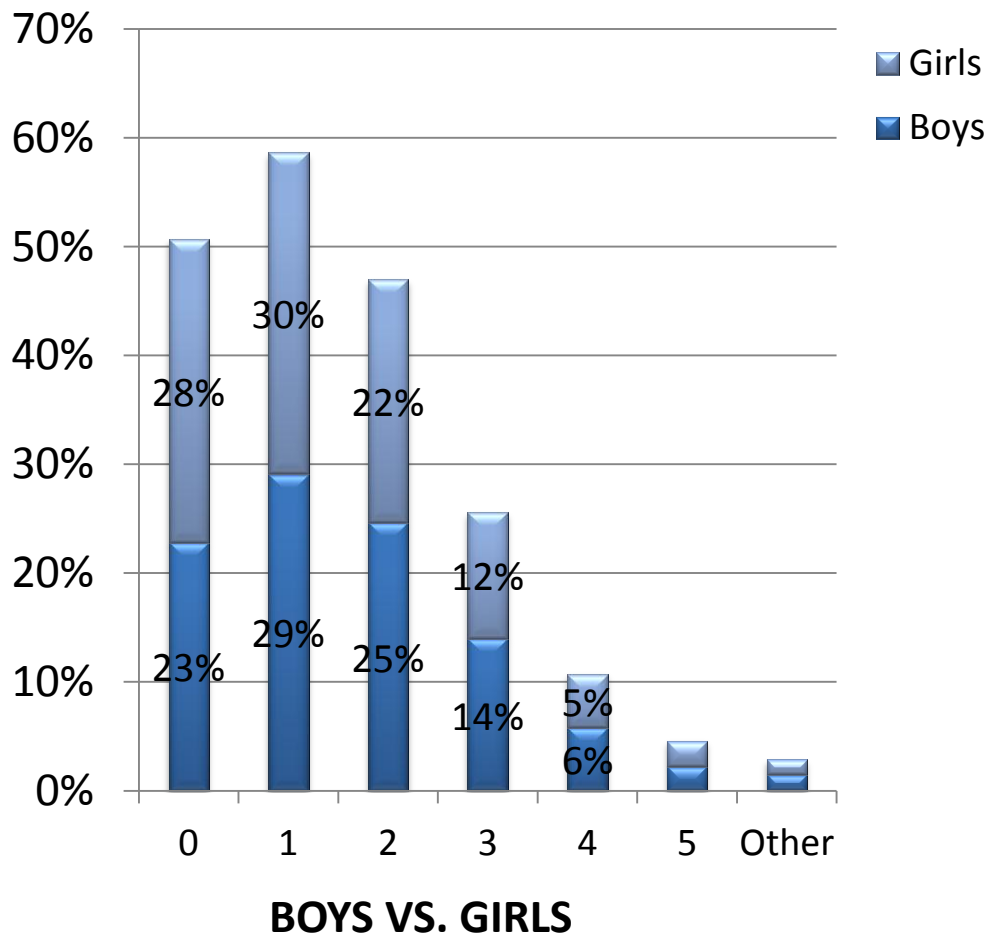
- ❖ The average number of individuals under 18 per family is **2.72**
- ❖ **22%** of Syrian refugee families have 2 persons under 18, 19% have 3 persons under 18 and 15% don't have any persons under 18

NUMBER OF PERSONS UNDER 18 IN FAMILIES

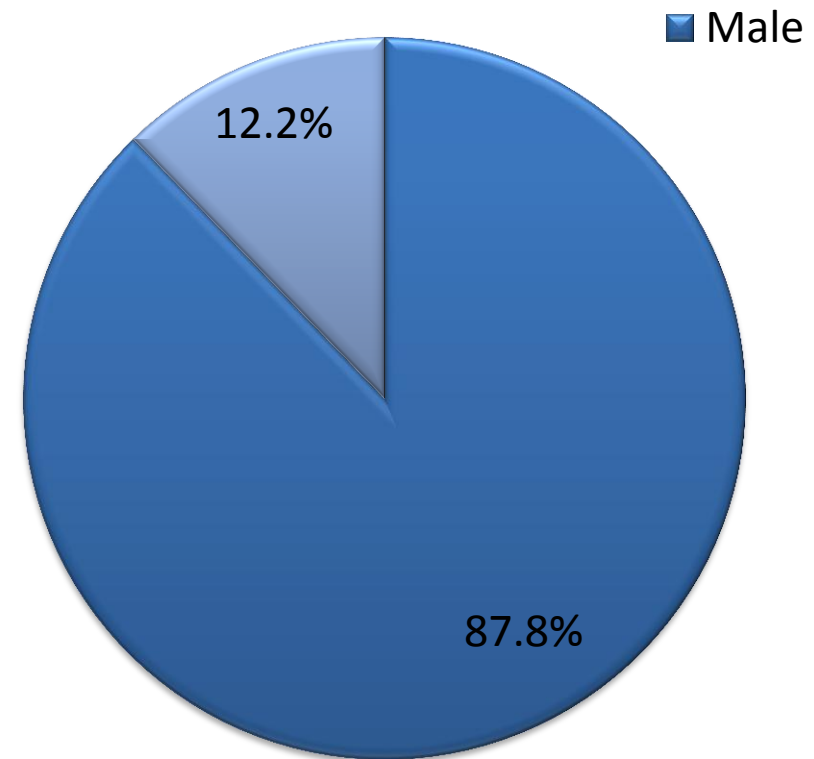


Family Composition

- ❖ The average number of boys per family Vs. the average number of girls is **1.65 Vs. 1.5**



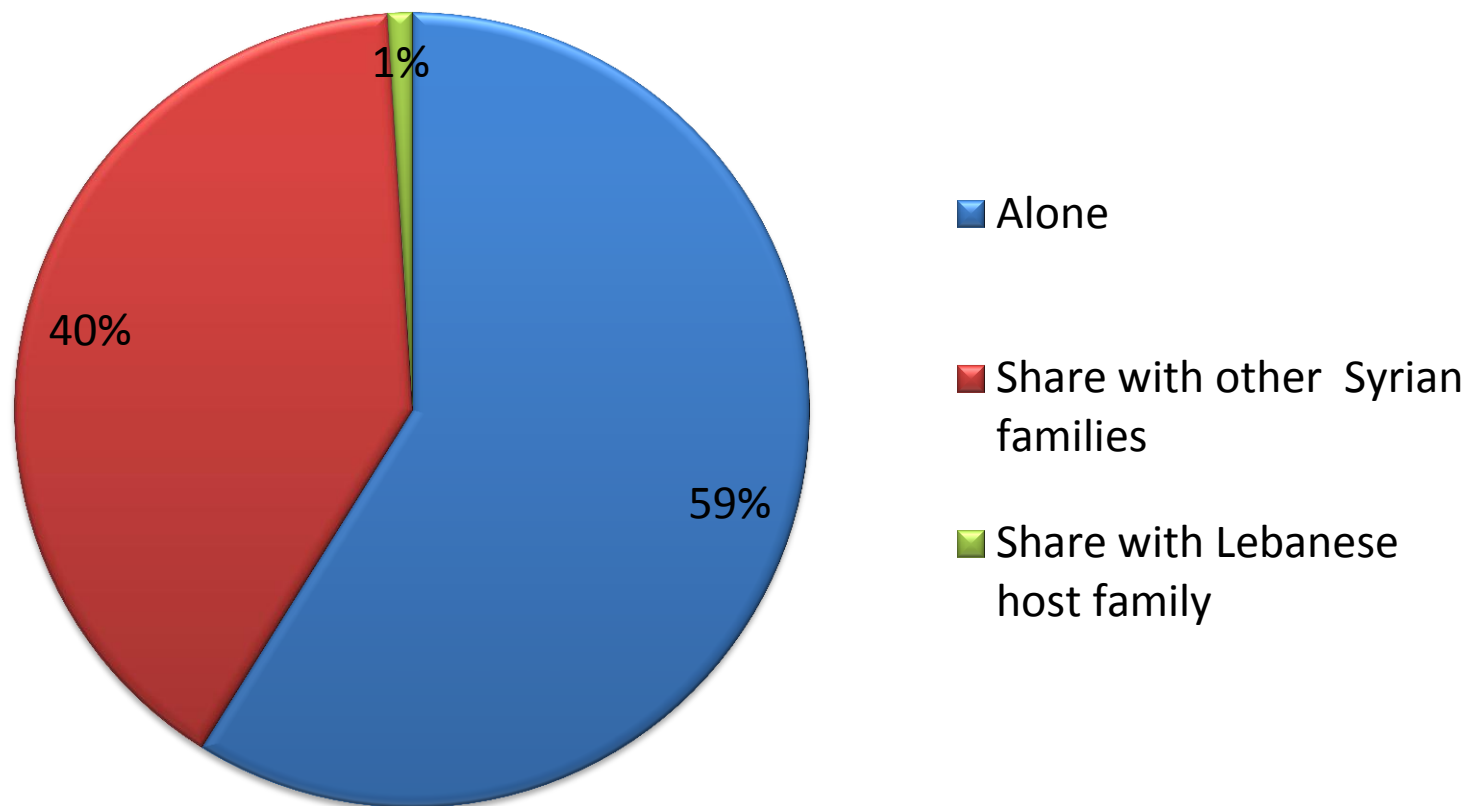
- ❖ Most of the Syrian refugee families have male heads with a percentage of **87.8%**



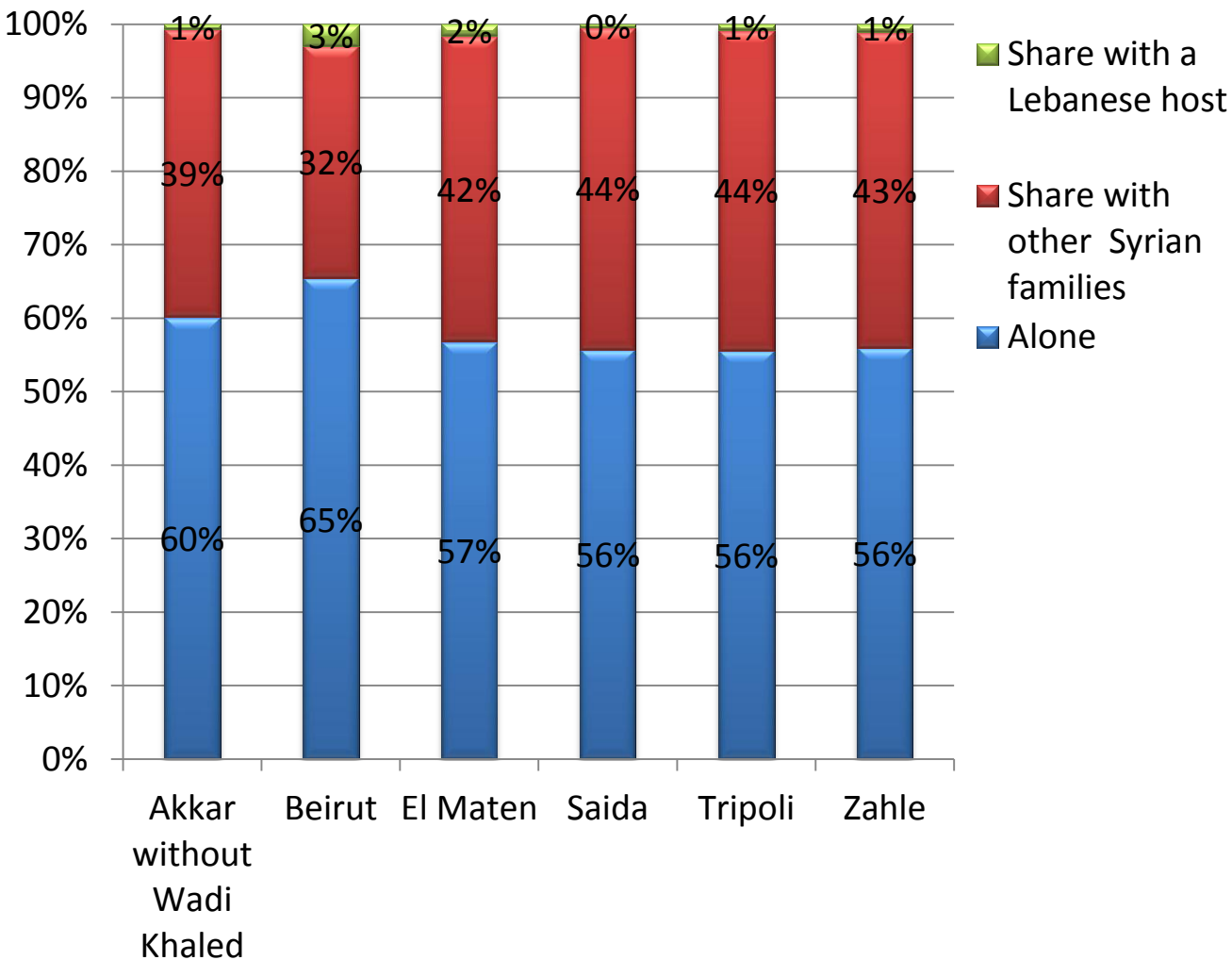
Pattern of Occupation & Sharing Accommodation

Pattern of Occupation

- ❖ The highest percentage **59%** of Syrian refugee families are living in accommodations alone



Pattern of Occupation x Kaza



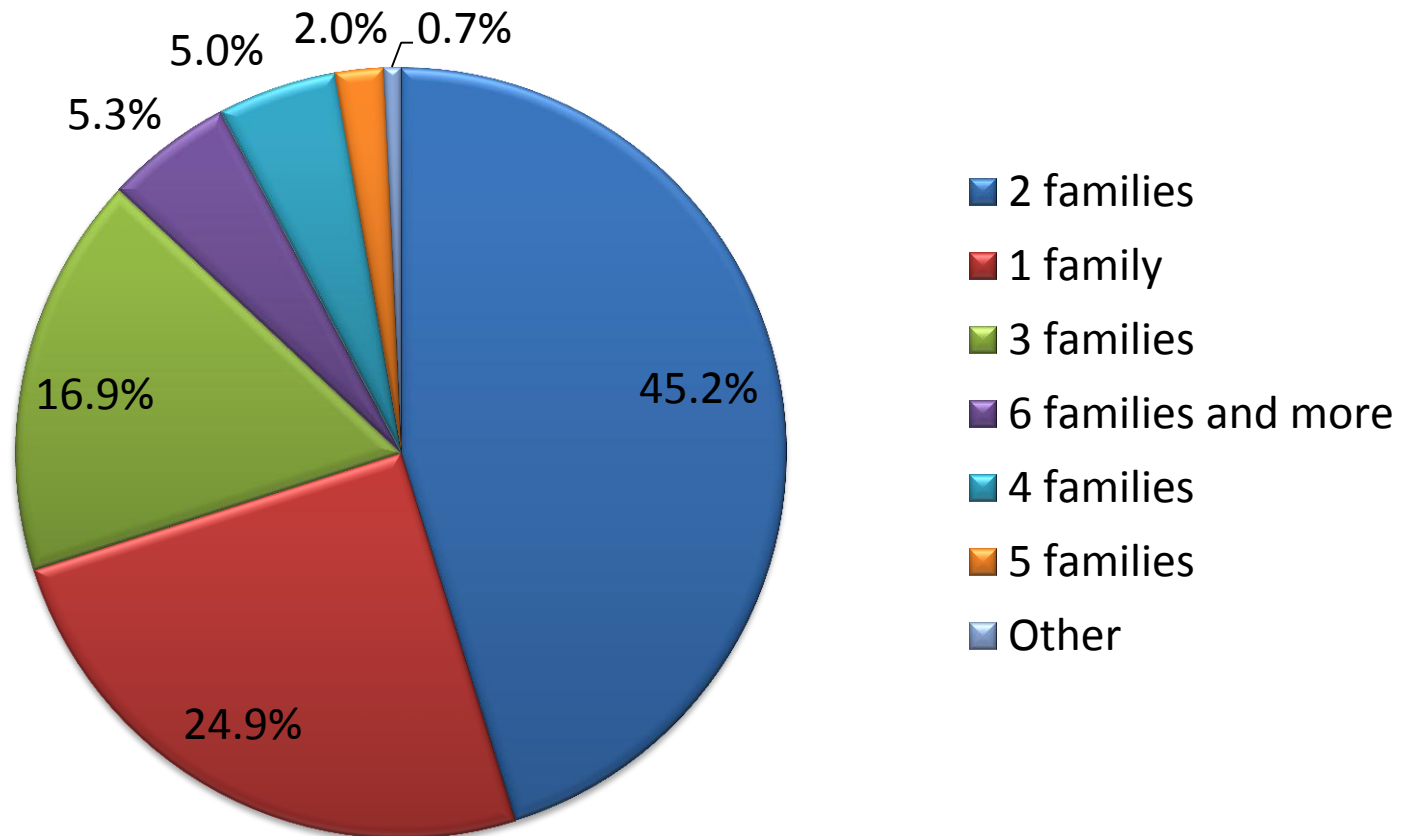
The highest percentage of Syrian refugee families sharing their accommodations with other families is in Saida and Tripoli (44%) and the highest percentage of them living alone is reported in Beirut. It is worth mentioning that the number of Syrian refugee families living with Lebanese hosts is very low in all of their areas of concentration

	Akkar without Wadi Khaled	Beirut	El Maten	Saida	Tripoli	Zahle
Sample (n)	590	171	373	251	627	862

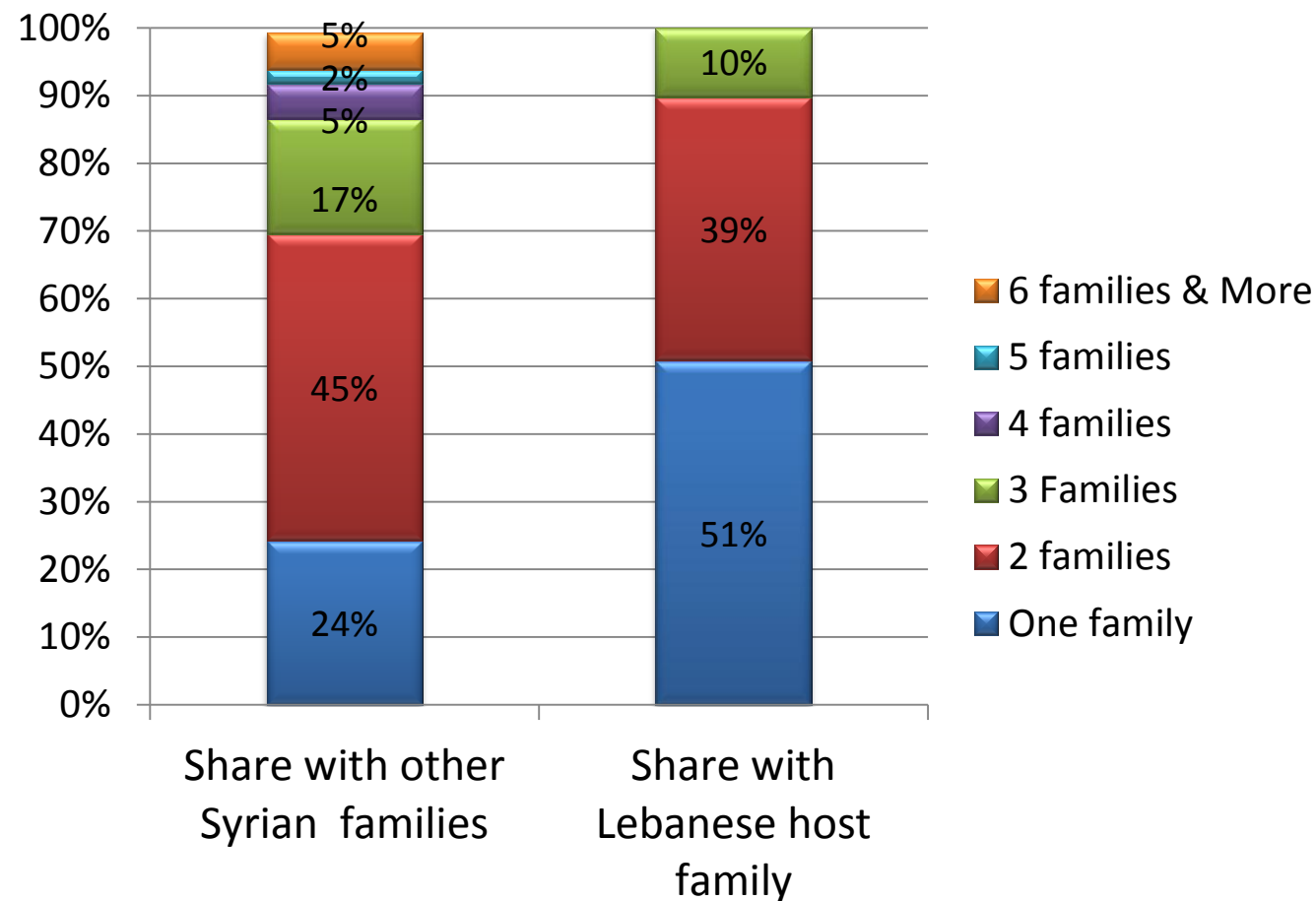
Sharing Accommodation

❖ **41%** of Syrian refugees are sharing their accommodations with other families (Syrian and Lebanese host ones), among those:

n=2467



Pattern of Occupation x Number of Families



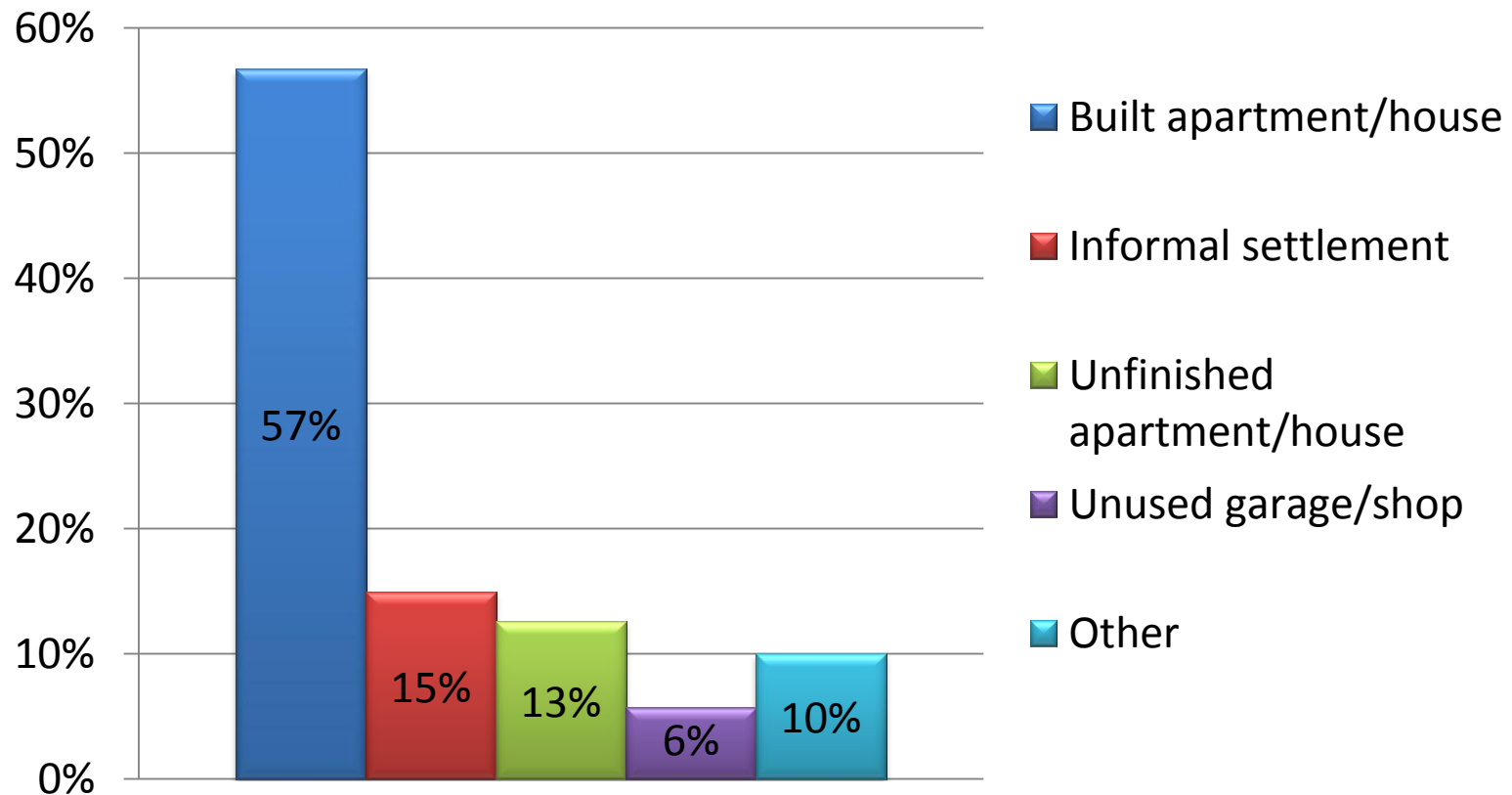
This figure shows that most of the Syrian refugee families are living with 2 other Syrian families in the same accommodation (45%)

	Share with other Syrian families	Share with Lebanese host family
Sample (n)	2408	59

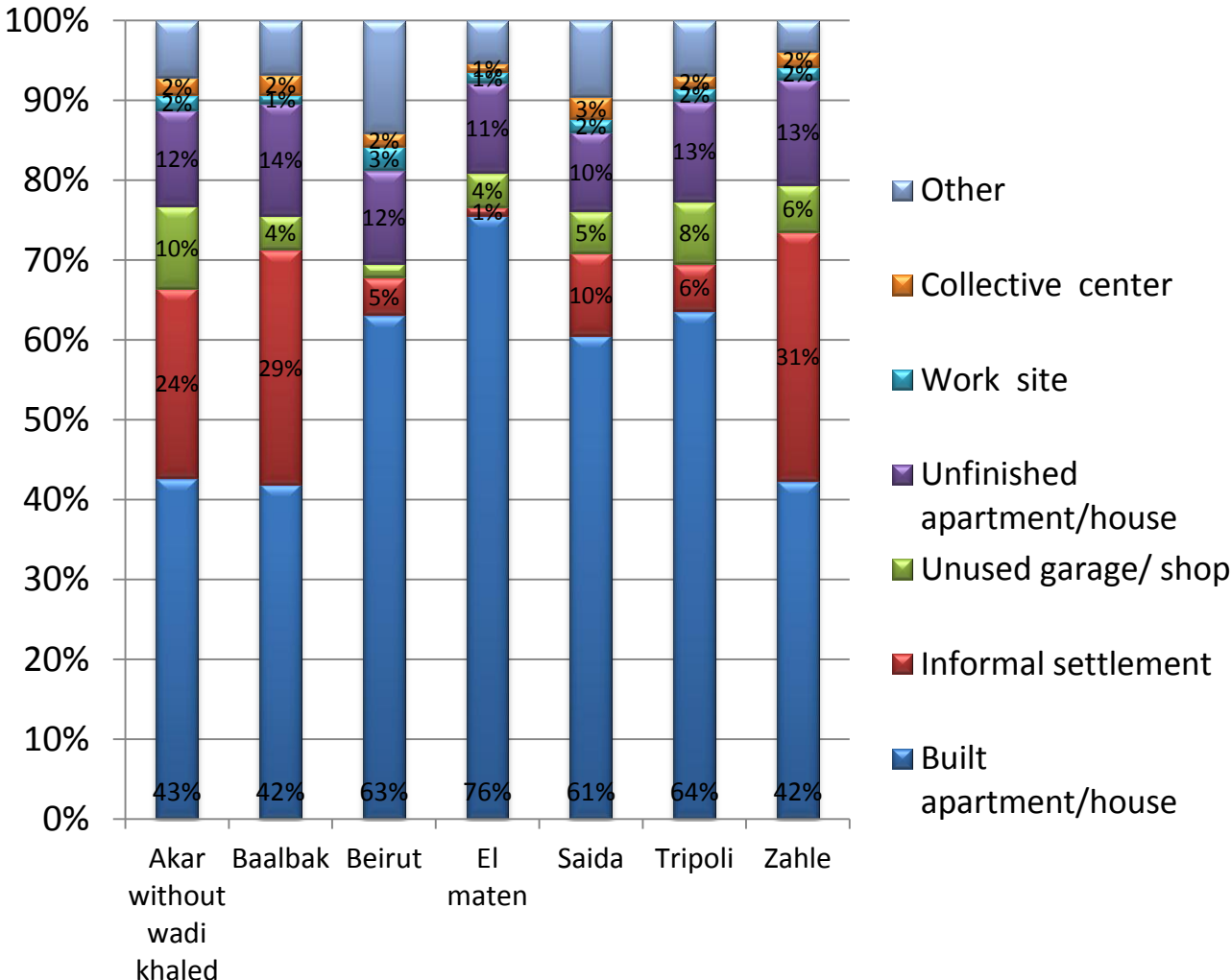
Type of Accommodation & Number of Bedrooms

Type of Accommodation

- ❖ The highest percentage of Syrian refugee families **57%** live in apartments/houses



Type of Accommodation x Kaza

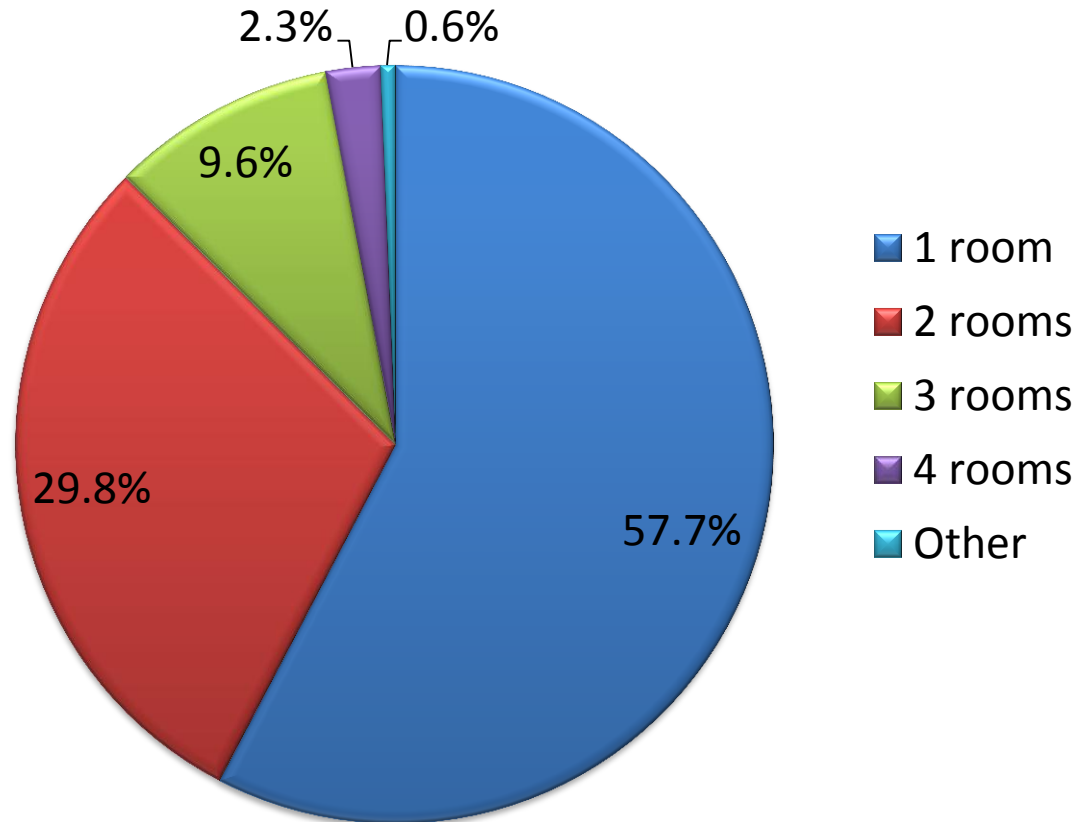


The figure shows that the percentage of Syrian refugee families living in built apartments/houses is highest in urban areas, whereas informal settlements are prominently prevalent in rural areas and in Zahle

	Akkar without Wadi Khaled	Beirut	El Maten	Saida	Tripoli	Zahle	Baalbeck
Sample (n)	590	171	373	251	627	862	561

Number of Rooms Used for Sleep

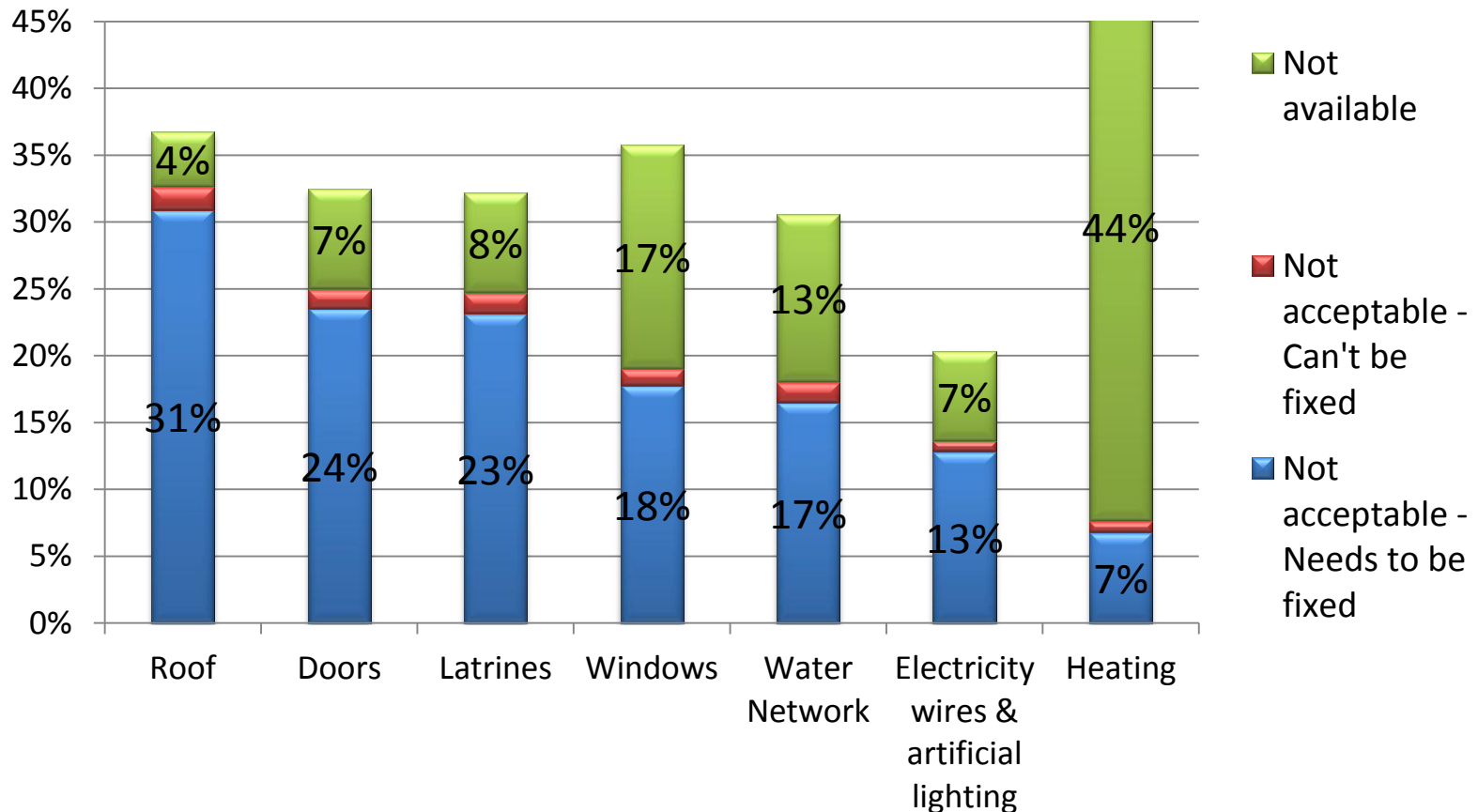
- ❖ The highest percentage of Syrian refugee families **57.7%** have 1 bedroom



Condition of Accommodation & Assistance Preference

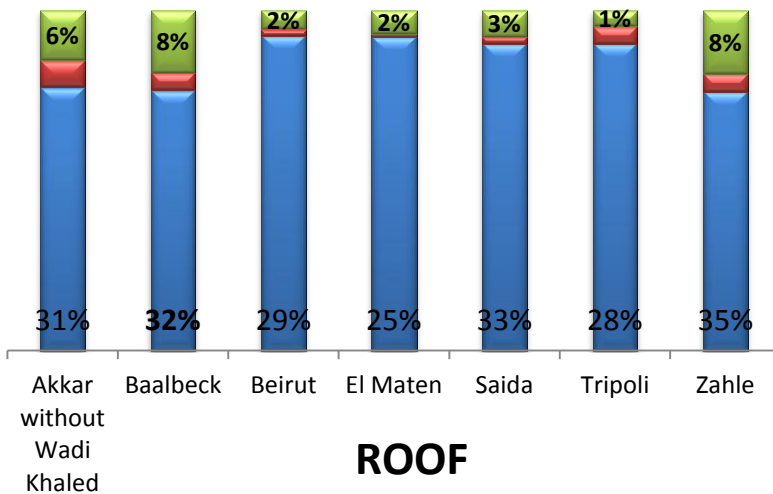
Condition of Shelter

- ❖ In Syrian refugees' accommodations, roofs were reported to be the most in need of repair, followed by doors and latrines.
- ❖ It was noted that a lot of the surveyed refugees reported that they don't even have some of the components under study, such as heating mainly followed by windows

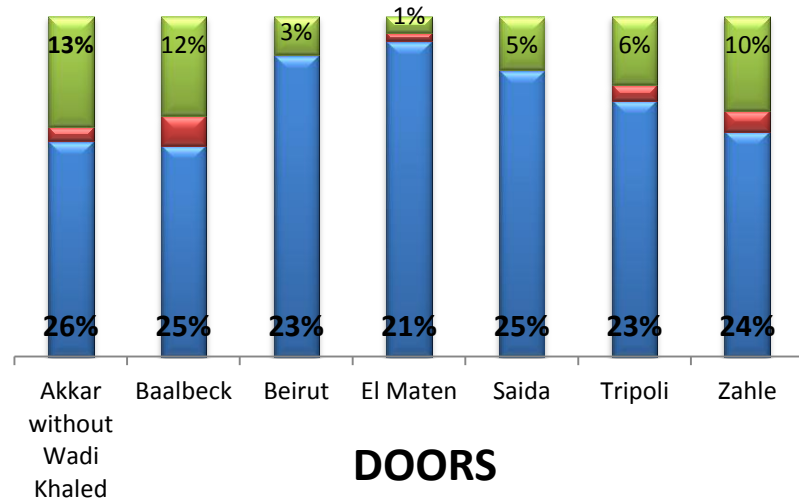


Condition of Shelter x Kaza

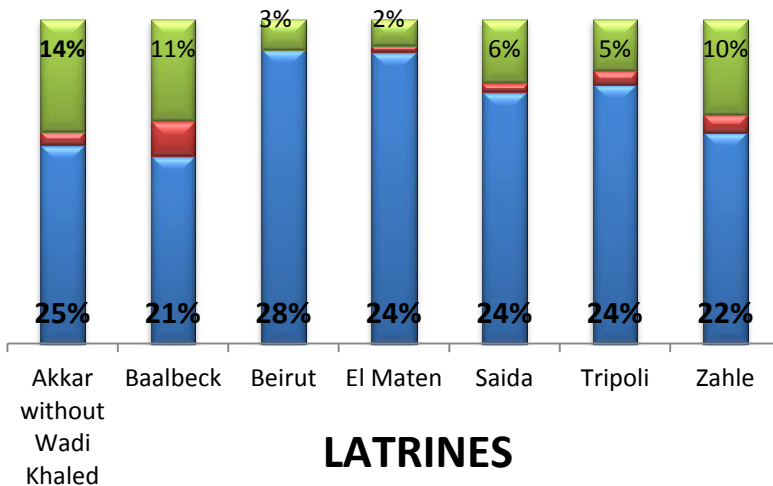
■ Not acceptable - Needs to be fixed ■ Not acceptable - Can't be fixed ■ Doesn't exist



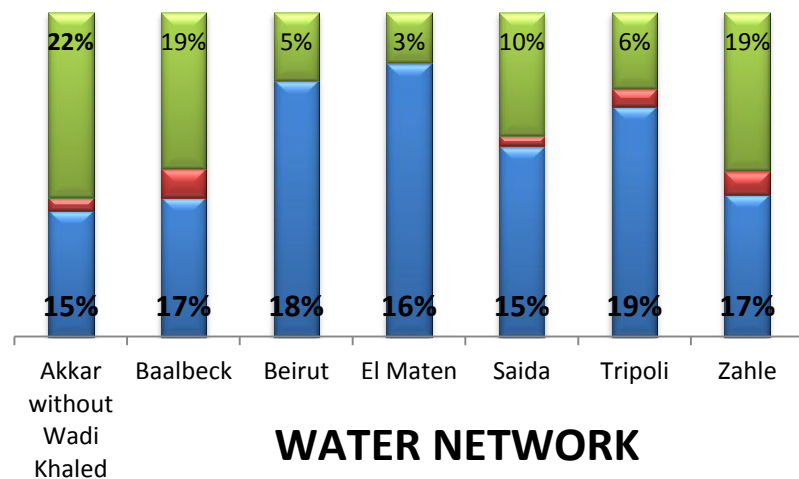
■ Not acceptable - Needs to be fixed ■ Not acceptable - Can't be fixed ■ Doesn't exist



■ Not acceptable - Needs to be fixed ■ Not acceptable - Can't be fixed ■ Doesn't exist

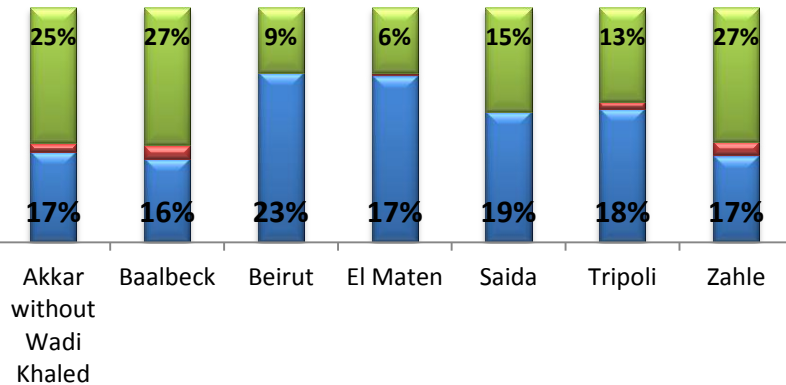


■ Not acceptable - Needs to be fixed ■ Not acceptable - Can't be fixed ■ Doesn't exist



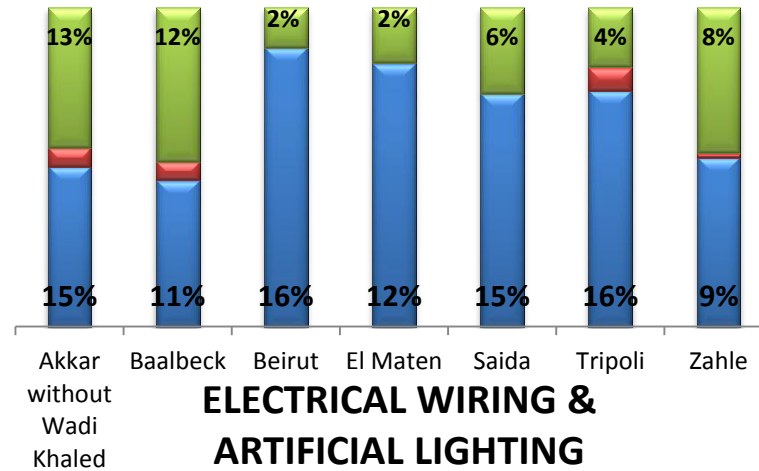
Condition of Shelter x Kaza

■ Not acceptable - Needs to be fixed ■ Not acceptable - Can't be fixed ■ Doesn't exist



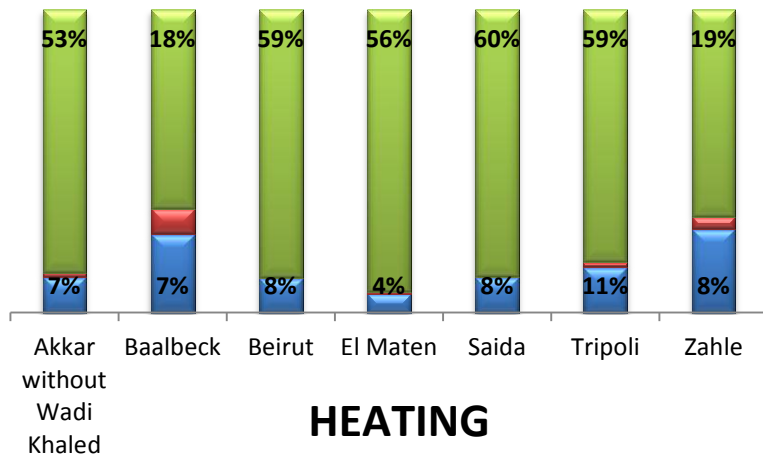
WINDOWS

■ Not acceptable - Needs to be fixed ■ Not acceptable - Can't be fixed ■ Doesn't exist



ELECTRICAL WIRING & ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING

■ Not acceptable - Needs to be fixed ■ Not acceptable - Can't be fixed ■ Doesn't exist



HEATING

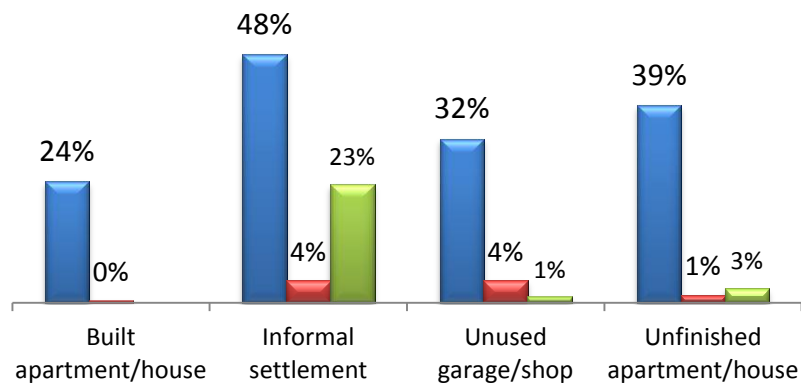
Accommodations in all the selected Kazas seem to share a similar poor condition; except for some of the components where they are missing in certain areas more than others, such as a “water network” and “electrical wiring and artificial lighting” in Akkar, Baalbeck and Zahle

Condition of Accommodation x Type

■ Not acceptable - Needs to be fixed ■ Not acceptable - Can't be fixed

■ Doesn't exist

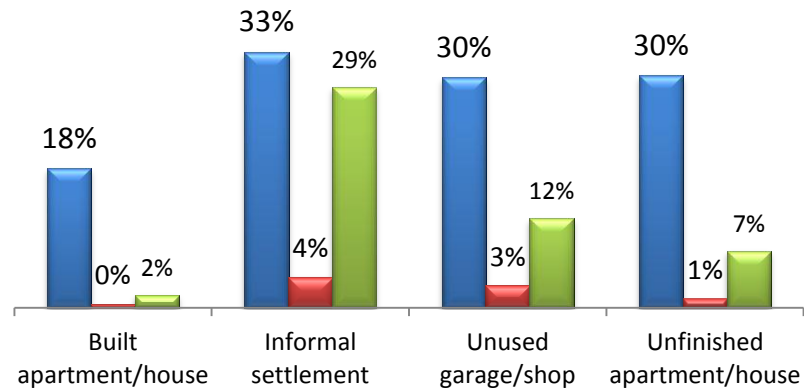
ROOF



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■ Doesn't exist

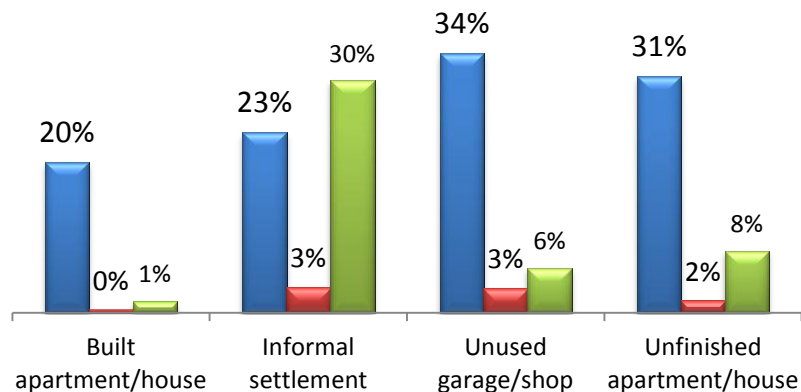
DOORS



■ Not acceptable - Needs to be fixed ■ Not acceptable - Can't be fixed

■ Doesn't exist

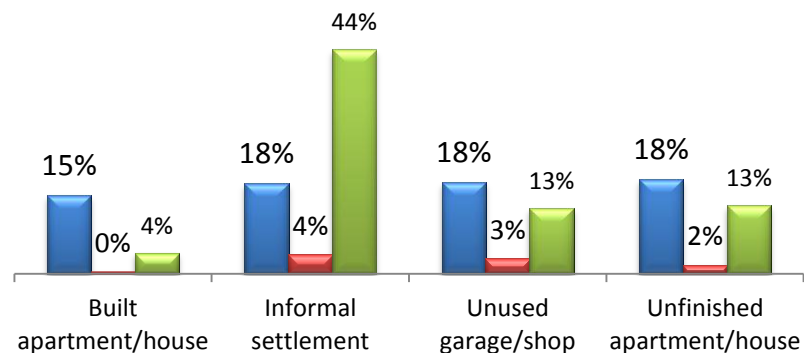
LATRINES



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■ Doesn't exist

WATER NETWORK

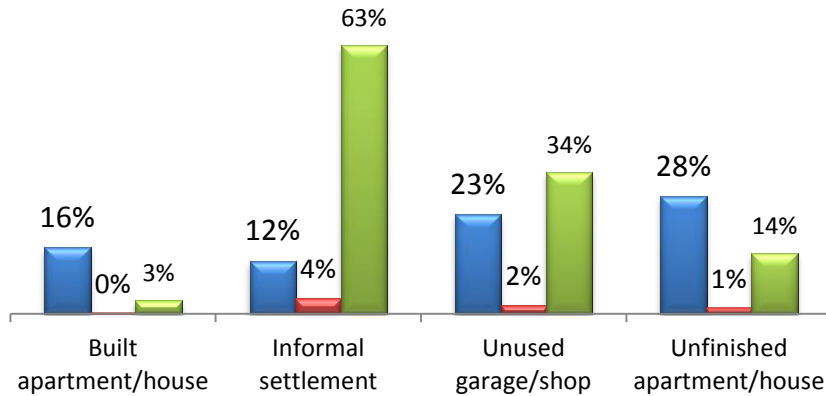


Condition of Accommodation x Type

■ Not acceptable - Needs to be fixed ■ Not acceptable - Can't be fixed

■ Doesn't exist

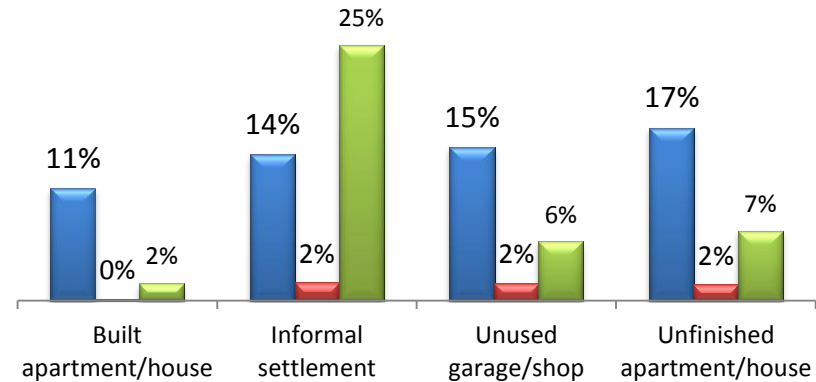
WINDOWS



■ Not acceptable - Needs to be fixed ■ Not acceptable - Can't be fixed

■ Doesn't exist

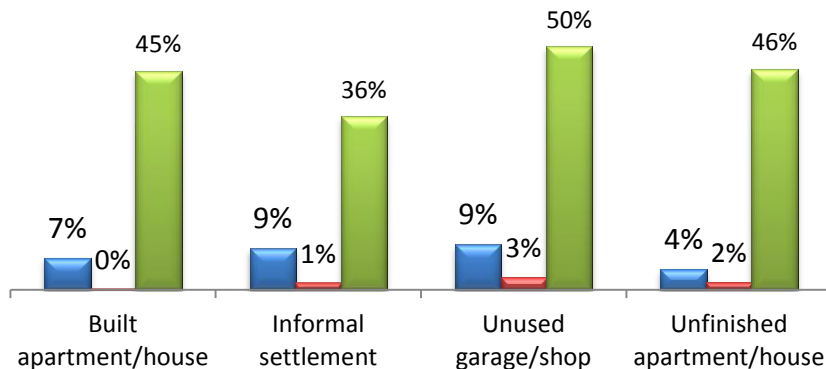
ELECTRICAL WIRING & ARTIFICIAL LIGHTING



■ Not acceptable - Needs to be fixed ■ Not acceptable - Can't be fixed

■ Doesn't exist

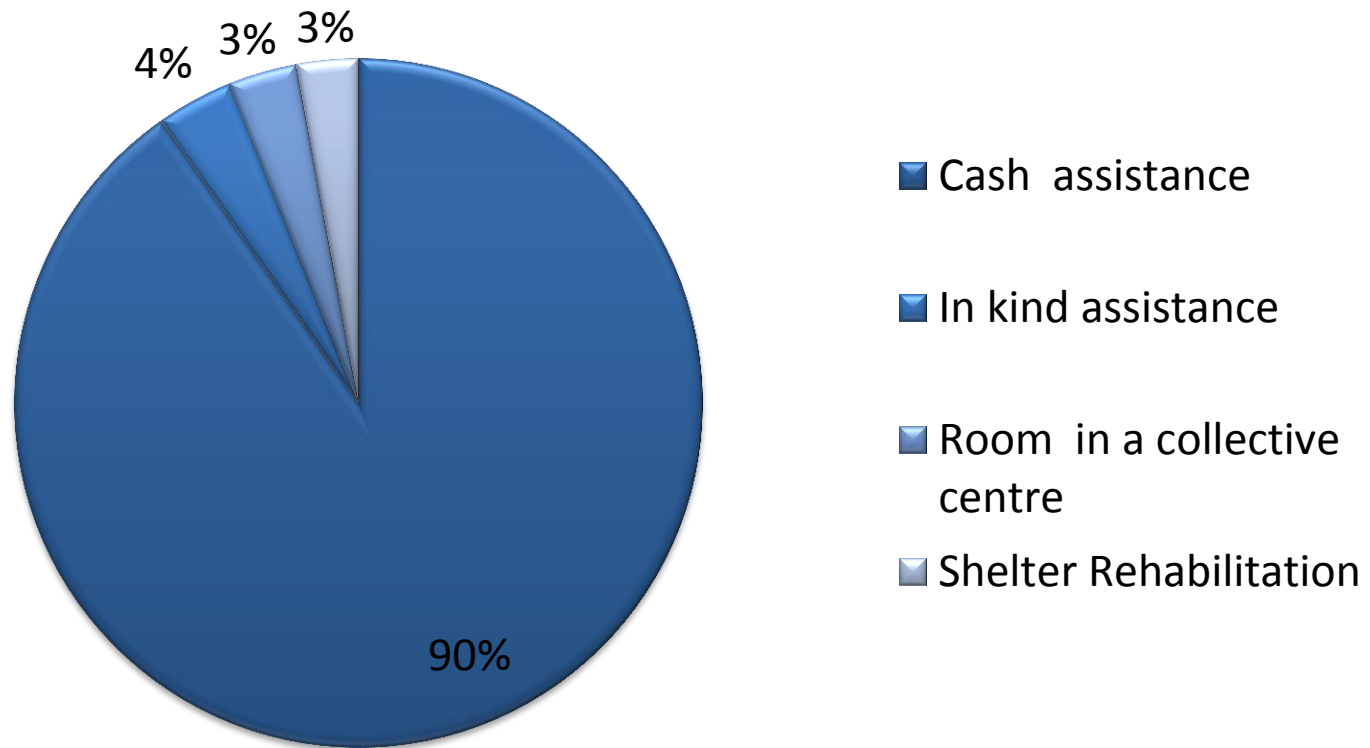
HEATING



The figures show that informal settlements are suffering the most from poor conditions and a lack of many of the components under study, they are followed by unused garages/shops

Assistance Preference

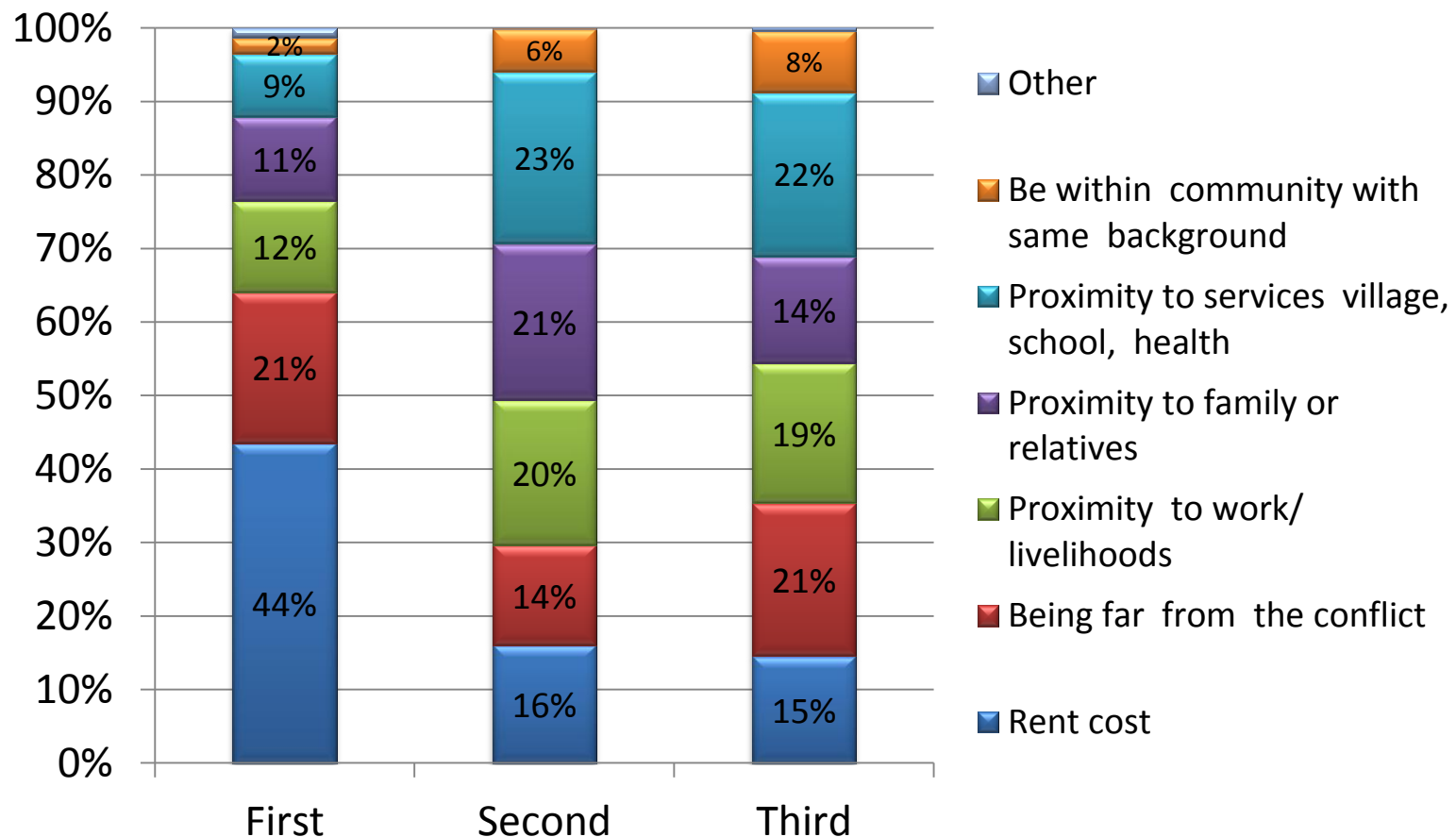
- ❖ The **majority 90%** of the Syrian refugees surveyed reported that they prefer to receive cash assistance



Factors Affecting Choice of Accommodation

Order of Factors Affecting Choice of Accommodation by Importance

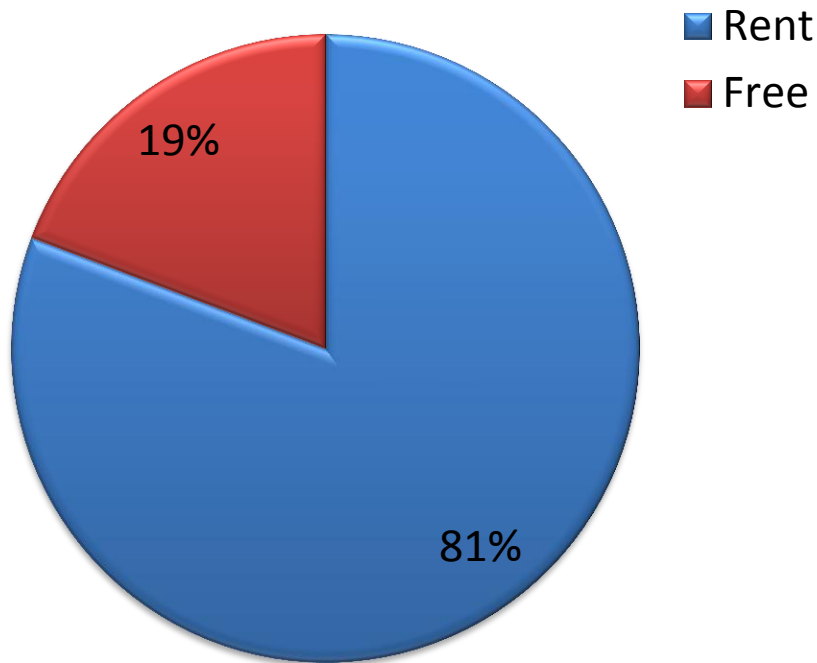
- ❖ The **first** factor reported the most is the rent cost, the **second and third** factor reported the most is proximity to services village/school health facilities



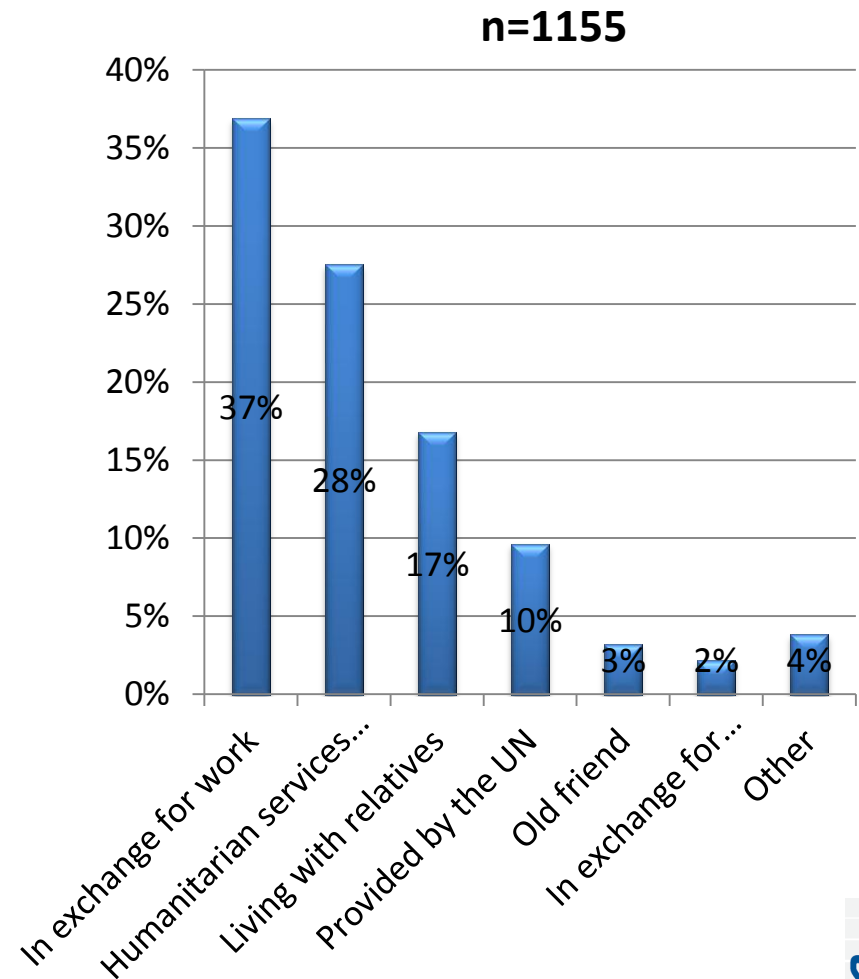
Rent Fees
Vs.
Number of Families Sharing Rent

Free Stay & Reasons behind it

- ❖ **19%** of the surveyed Syrian refugees don't pay a monthly rent for their accommodation (free)

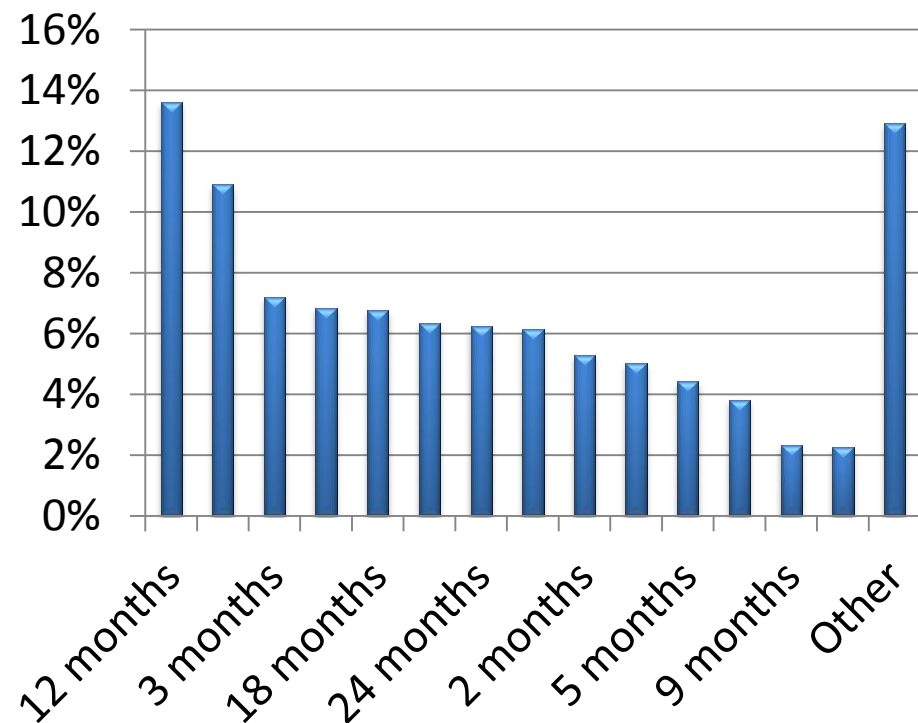


- ❖ Their **majority 37%** are staying for free in exchange for work

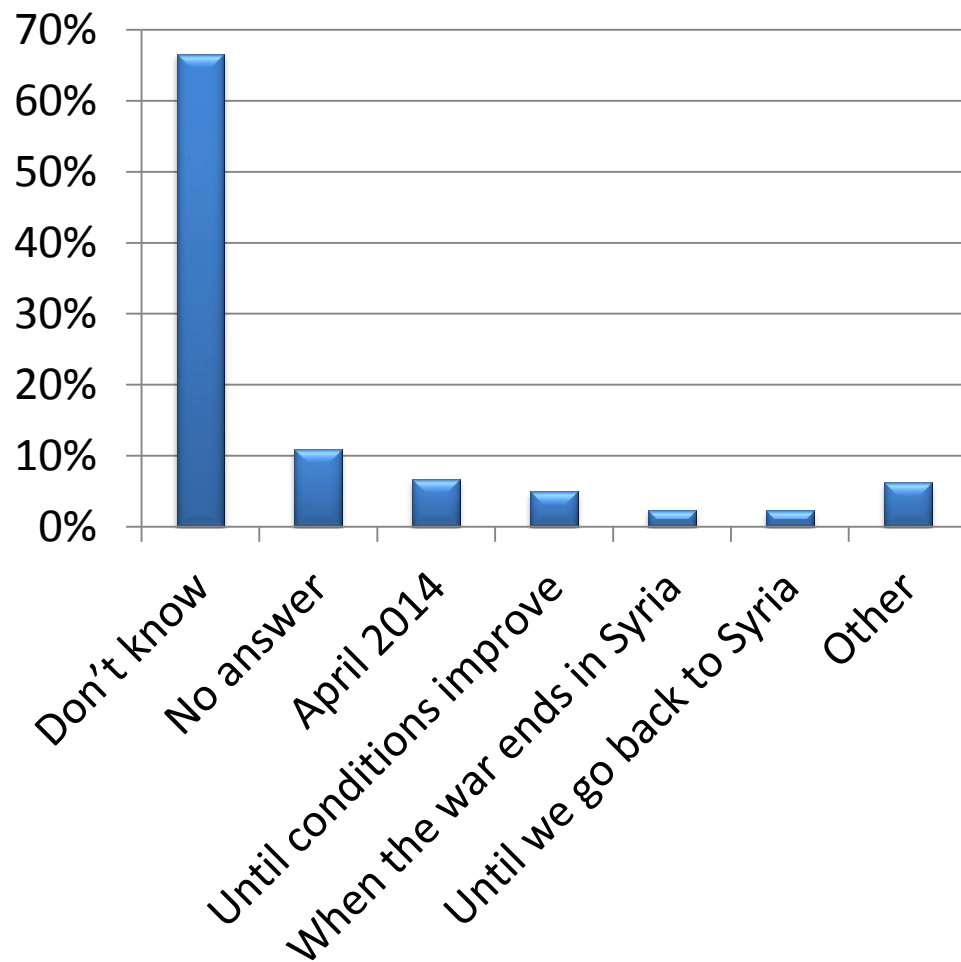


Free Stay: Starting & Ending Dates

❖ Free stay since:

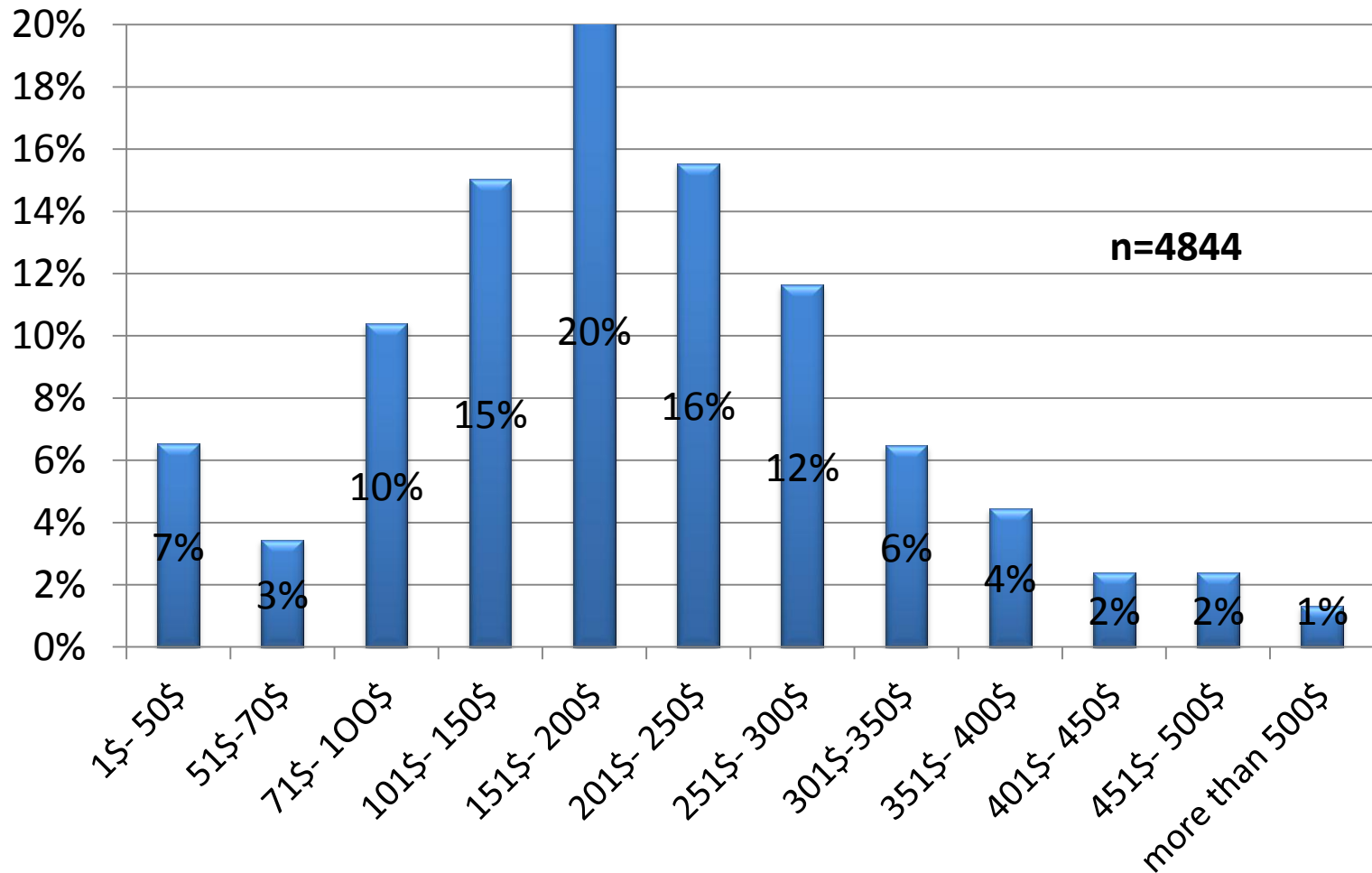


❖ Free stay until:



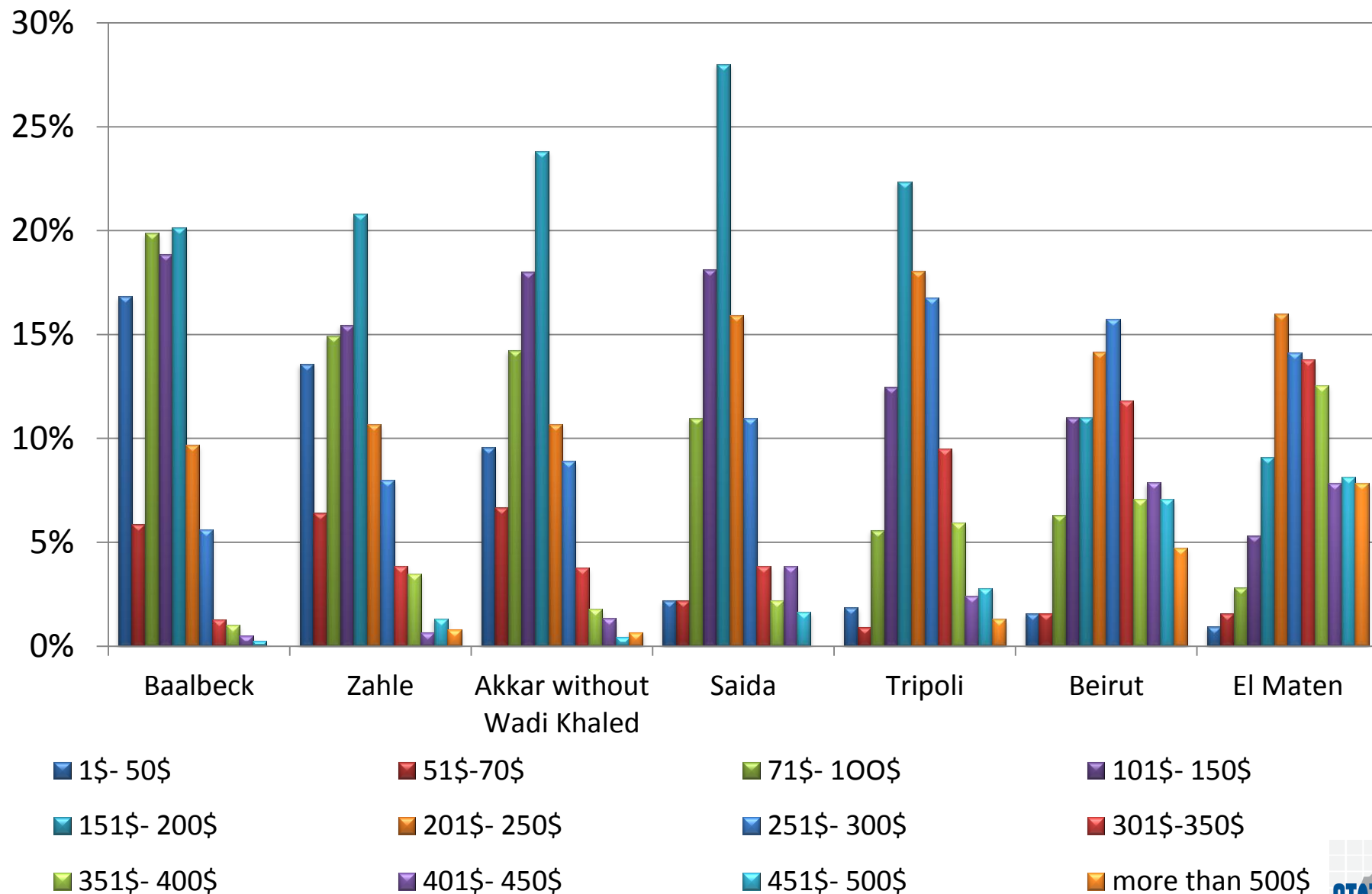
Rent Fees

- ❖ **20%** of the Syrian refugee families are paying 151\$ to 200\$, 16% are paying 201\$ to 250\$ and 15% are paying 101\$ to 150\$



Rent Fees x Kaza

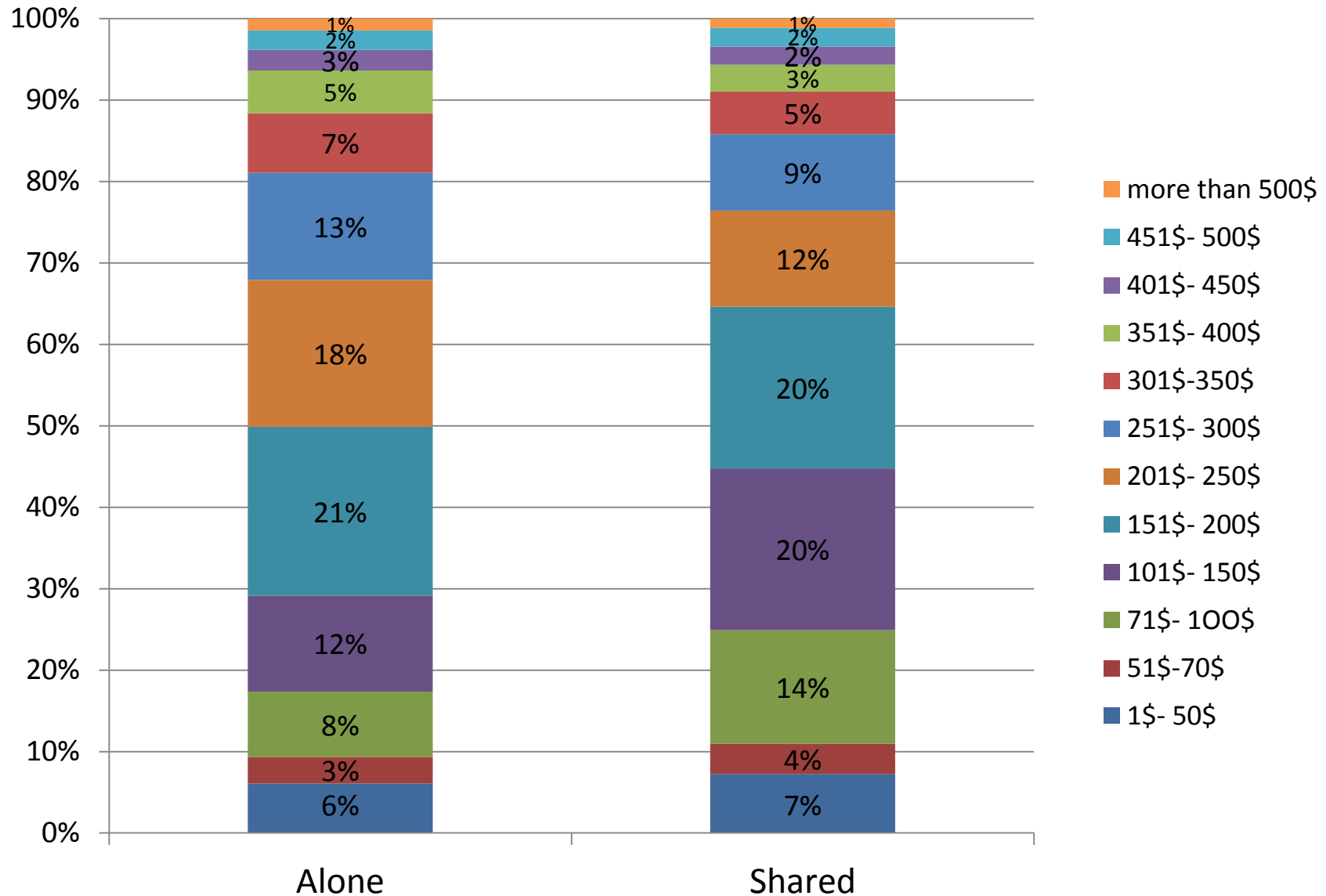
	Akkar without Wadi Khaled	Beirut	El Maten	Saida	Tripoli	Zahle	Baalbeck
Sample (n)	590	171	373	251	627	862	561



Rent Fees x Kaza

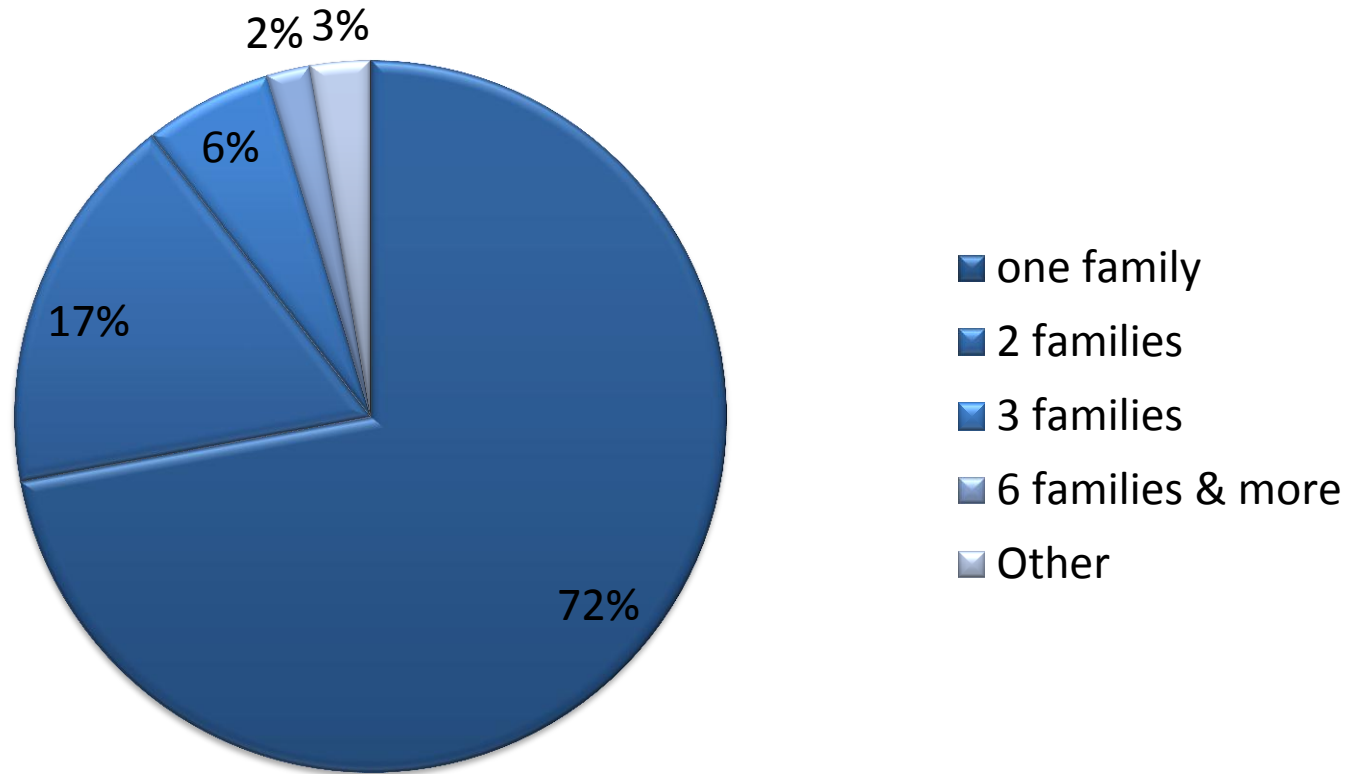
- ❖ The figure shows that Baalbeck is offering the cheapest prices for accommodations (1\$ - 100\$) and Maten the highest (401\$ - 500\$ +)
- ❖ The price range 151\$ - 200\$ for an accommodation is the most prominent in all the Kazas compared
- ❖ Beirut and Maten have a similar prices pattern for accommodations, this could be attributed to their urban nature

Rent Fees x Accommodation Pattern



Sharing Rent Fees

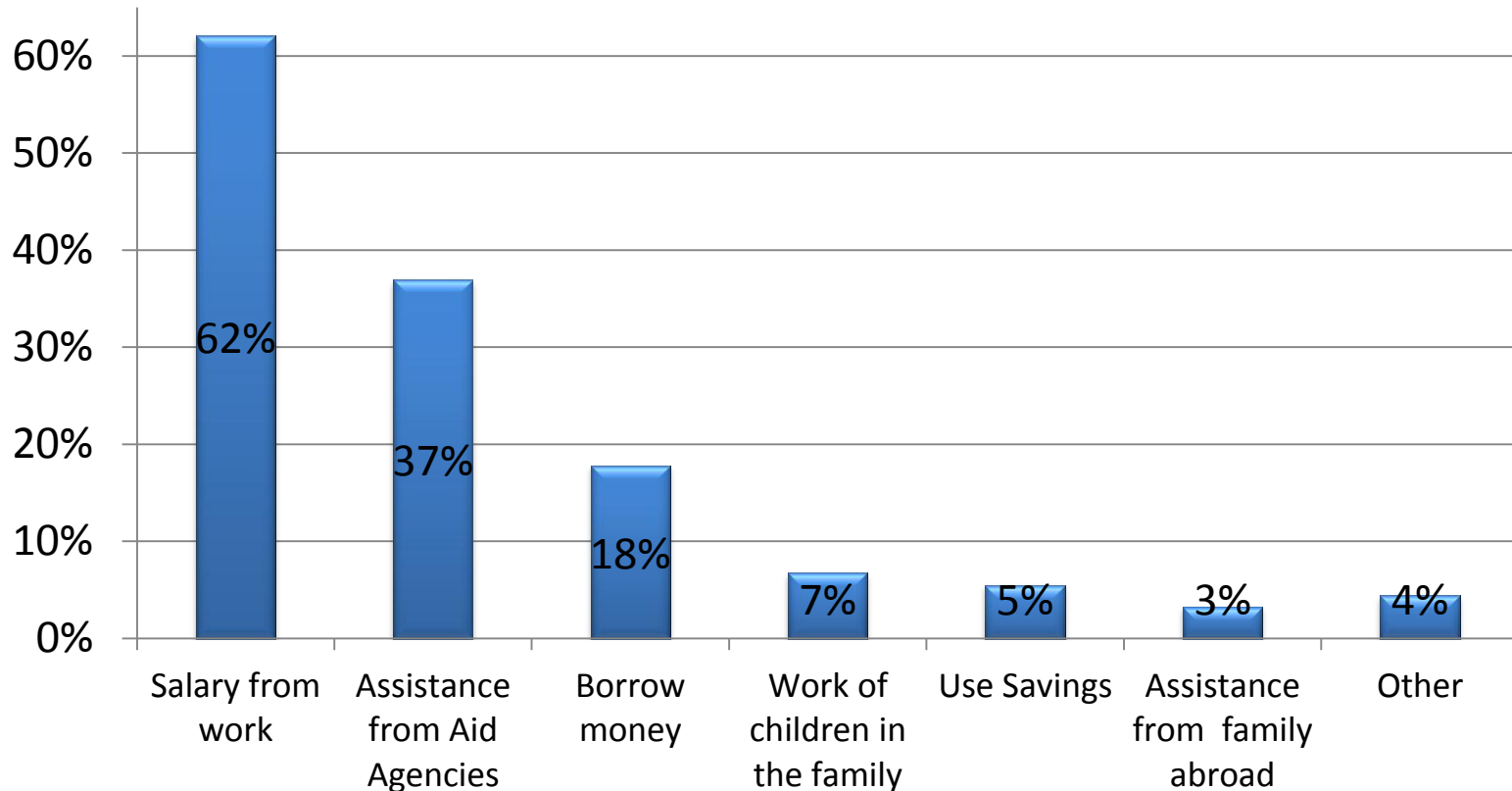
❖ **72%** of the Syrian refugees are sharing their rent fees with one other family



Source of Income & Expenditure

Source of Income

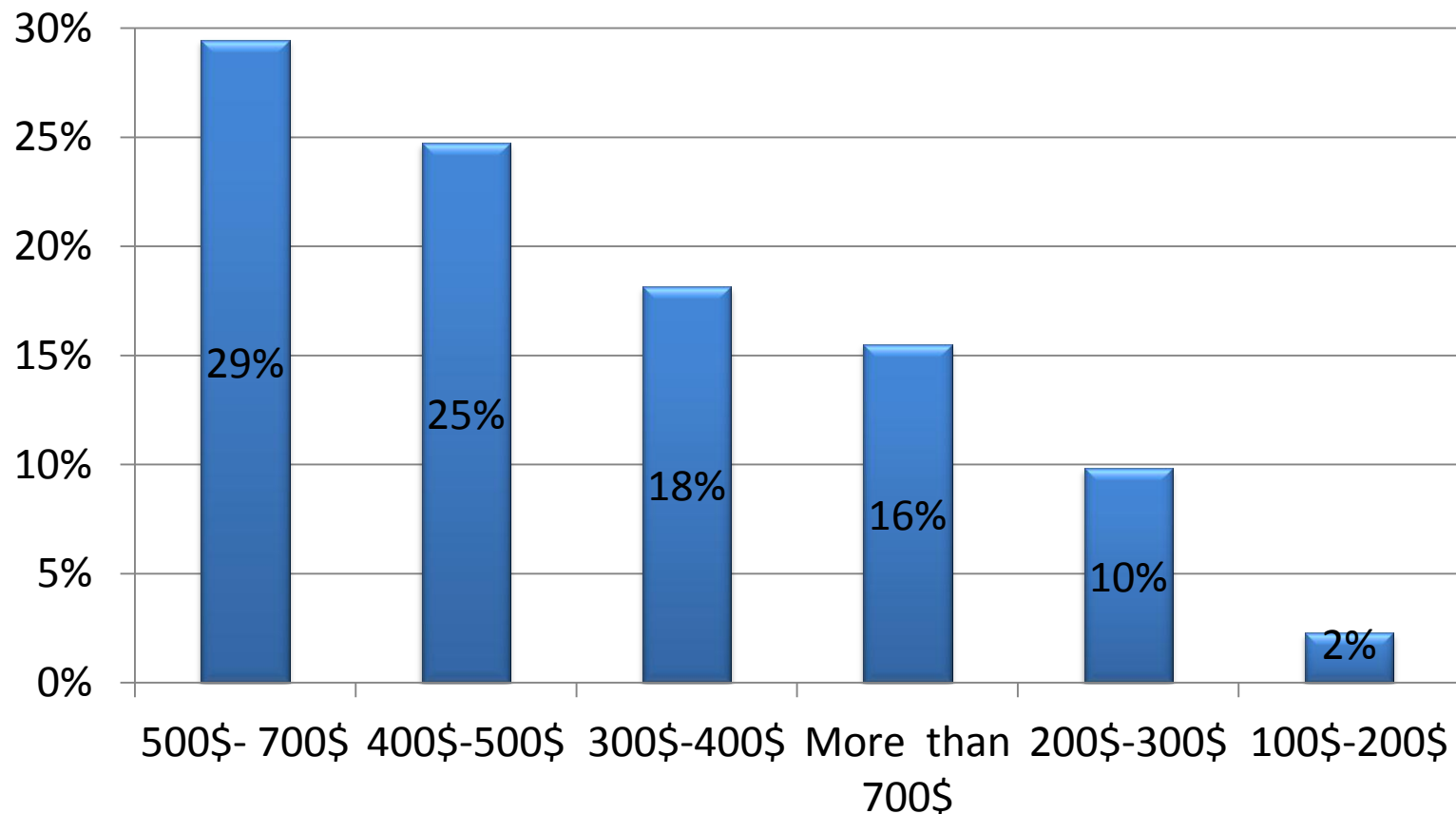
- ❖ **62%** of the Syrian refugees surveyed depend on their salaries as their main source of income, 37% depend on assistance from aid agencies and 18% borrow money as a source of income



**The total percentages in this graph is more than 100% because it is a more than one answer question*

Expenditure

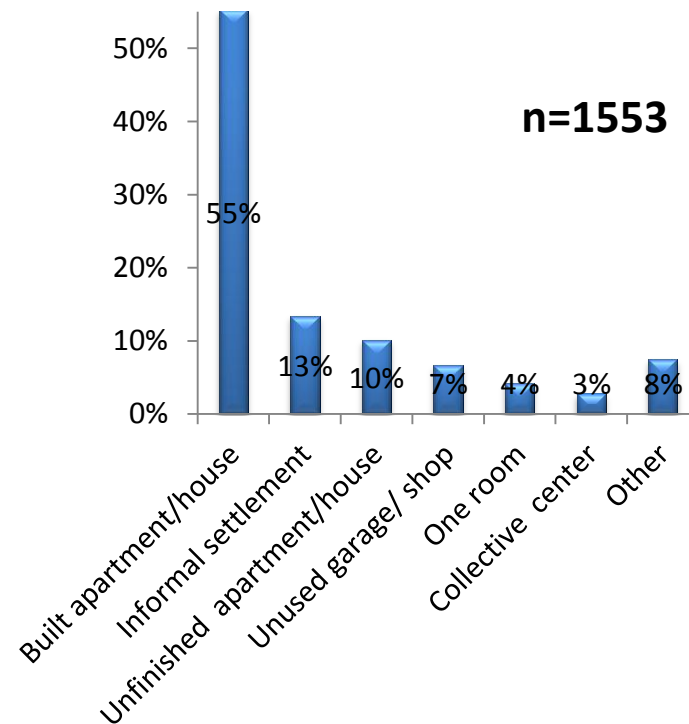
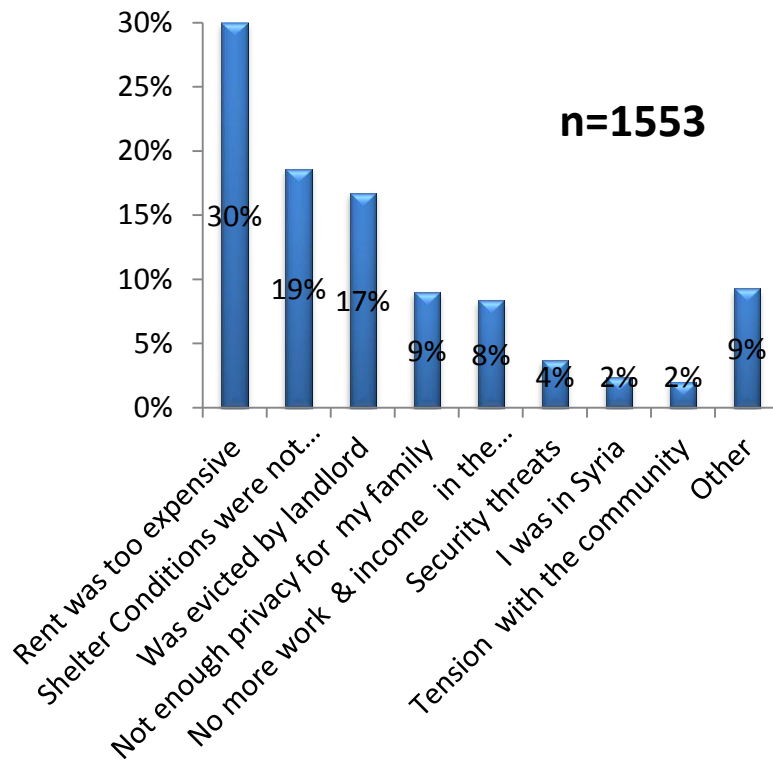
- ❖ **29%** of the Syrian refugees surveyed reported that they spend 500\$ to 700\$ monthly including rent



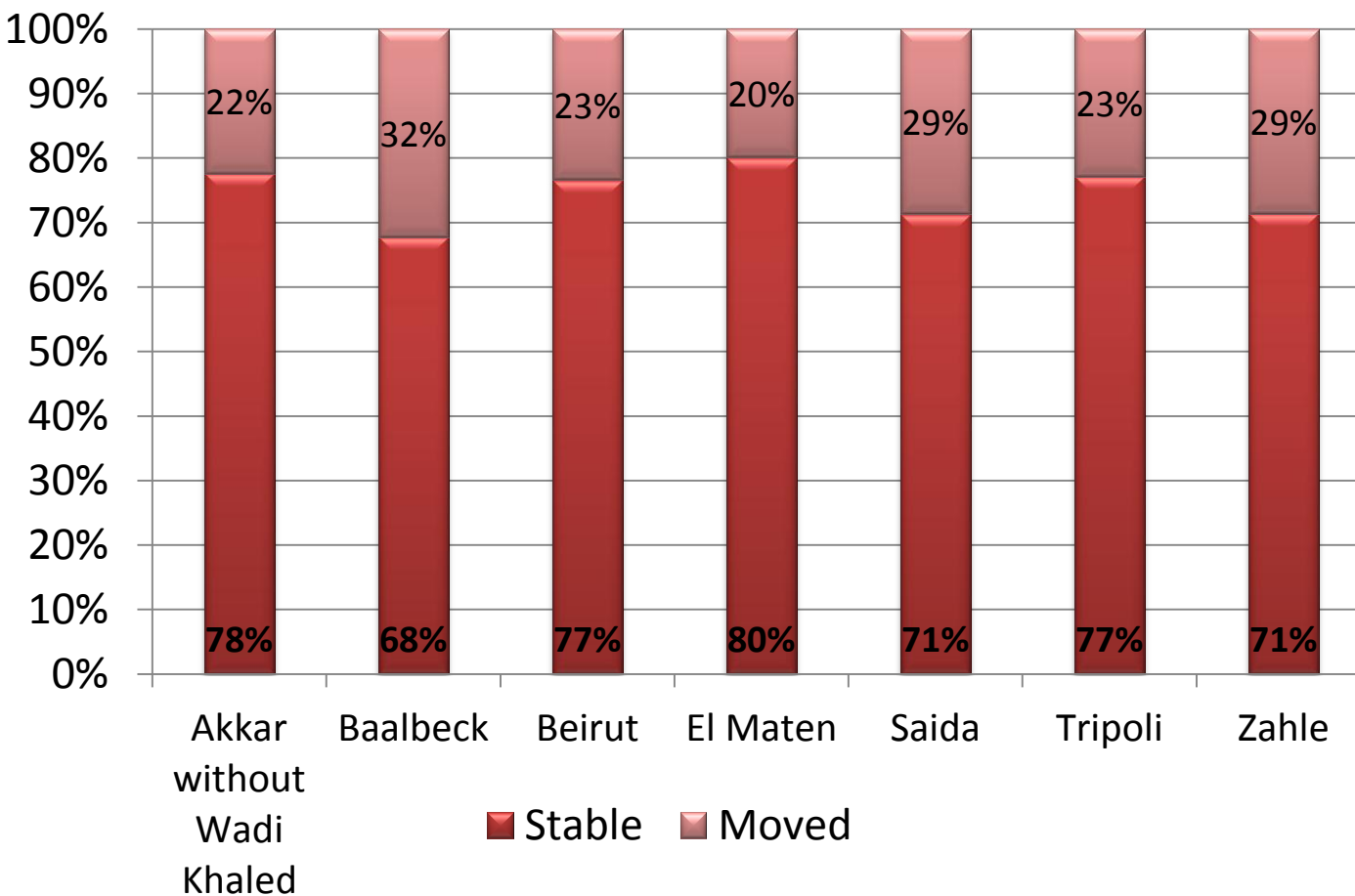
Mobility Status & Determinants

Accommodation Change and Reasons

- ❖ **25%** of the Syrian refugees interviewed **did move** from a former accommodation (n=1553)
- ❖ **30%** of those who moved, did so because the rent was too expensive
- ❖ **55%** of those who moved, used to live in built apartments/houses



Accommodation Change x Kaza



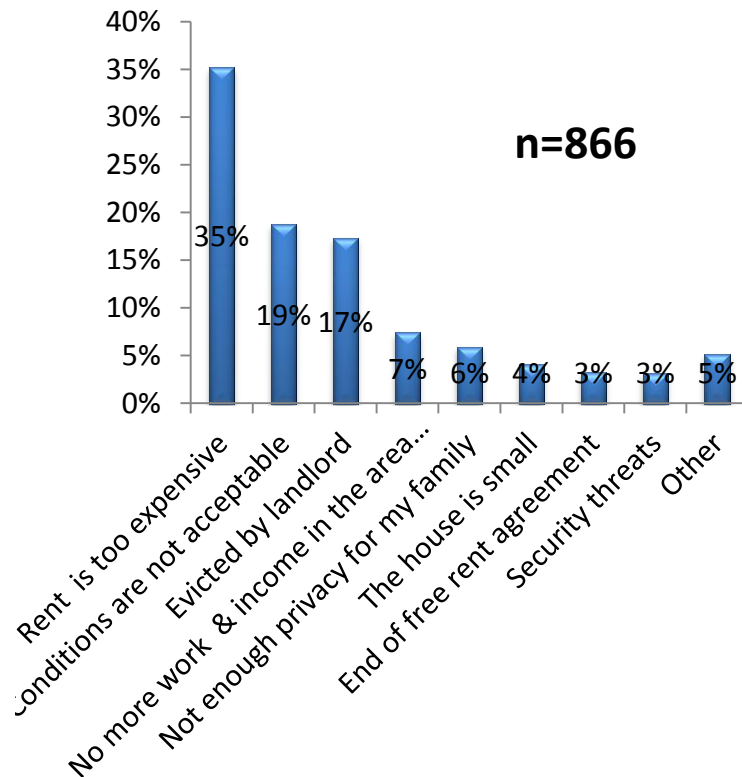
This figure tells us that the highest movement was witnessed in Baalbeck, Zahle and Saida. It is worth mentioning that the movement is somewhat similar in all the Kazas

	Akkar without Wadi Khaled	Beirut	El Maten	Saida	Tripoli	Zahle	Baalbeck
Sample (n)	590	171	373	251	627	862	561

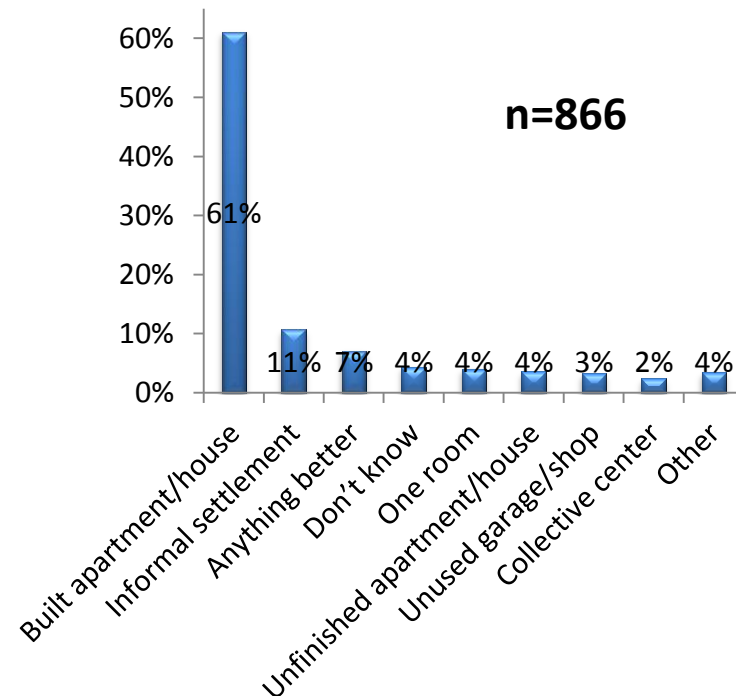
Planning to Move and Reasons

❖ **14%** of the Syrian refugees interviewed are **planning to move** to a new accommodation

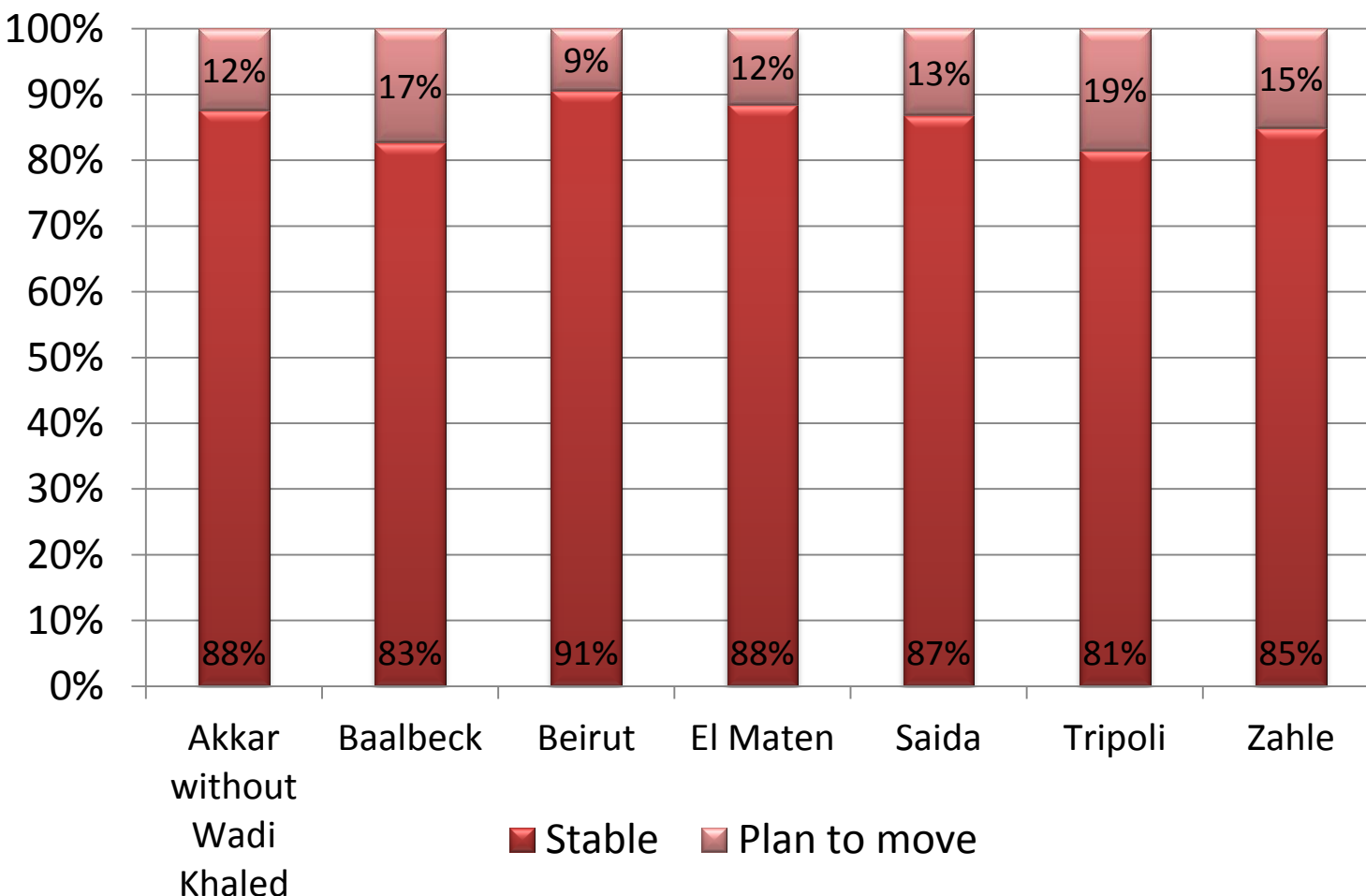
❖ **35%** of those who are planning to move, want to because the rent is too expensive



❖ **61%** of those who are planning to move, want to move into a built apartment/house



Plan to Move x Kaza



The figure shows that the highest percentage of Syrian refugees planning to move is from Tripoli, followed by Baalbeck

	Akkar without Wadi Khaled	Beirut	El Maten	Saida	Tripoli	Zahle	Baalbeck
Sample (n)	590	171	373	251	627	862	561

Conclusions

- ❖ The survey non-response rate is 45.5%
- ❖ Main 2 reasons for non response were “no answer” and “non-active line”
- ❖ The highest concentration of Syrian refugees sampled is:
 - ❖ From Beqaa: Zahle and Baalbeck
 - ❖ From the North: Tripoli and Akkar without Wadi Khaled
 - ❖ From Mount Lebanon: Al Maten
 - ❖ From the South: Saida
 - ❖ Beirut

- ❖ The average number of Syrian refugee family members is 5.19
- ❖ The average number of individuals under 18 per family is 2.72
- ❖ The highest percentage 59% of Syrian refugee families are living in accommodations alone
- ❖ The highest percentage of Syrian refugee families sharing their accommodations with other families is in Saida and Tripoli and the highest percentage of them living alone is reported in Beirut
- ❖ The highest percentage of Syrian refugee families 57% live in apartments/houses

- ❖ Syrian refugee families living in built apartments/houses is highest in Maten, followed by Tripoli and Beirut
- ❖ Roofs followed by doors and latrines were reported to be the most in need of repair, some of the other shelter components such as heating and windows were unavailable in many cases especially in informal settlements and unused garages/shops
- ❖ Rent cost was reported as the first and most important factor in dictating the choice of accommodation, the second and third factor reported the most is proximity to services village/school health facilities

- ❖ 19% of the Syrian refugees pay no rent fee for their accommodations, their majority do it in exchange for work
- ❖ 20% of the Syrian refugees are paying 151\$ to 200\$, 16% are paying 201\$ to 250\$ and 15% are paying 101\$ to 150\$ (n=4844)
- ❖ Baalbeck is offering the cheapest prices for accommodations versus Maten which offers them for the highest
- ❖ The price range 151\$ - 200\$ for an accommodation is the most prominent in all the main Kazas compared
- ❖ 72% of the Syrian refugees are sharing their rent fees with one other family

- ❖ 62% of the Syrian refugees surveyed depend on their salaries as their main source of income, 37% depend on assistance from aid agencies and 18% borrow money as a source of income
- ❖ 29% of the Syrian refugees surveyed reported that they spend 500\$ to 700\$ monthly including rent
- ❖ 25% of the Syrian refugees did move from a former accommodation (n=1553) mainly because the rent was too expensive
- ❖ Movement from Beqaa and South was slightly higher than other areas

- ❖ 14% of the Syrian refugees are planning to move to a new accommodation, mainly because the rent is too expensive
- ❖ Future movement is slightly higher from Tripoli and Baalbeck than other areas.