Jordan

Vulnerability Assessment Framework

2017 Population Survey Report

SECTOR VULNERABILITY REVIEW

An overview of the socio-economic vulnerabilities of Syrian refugees residing amongst the Jordanian host community, through the lens of the Vulnerability Assessment Framework

Acknowledgements

This report and the background analysis has been produced by UNHCR Cash Based Interventions (CBI) team, Jordan on behalf of the VAF Advisory Board. It was principally authored by Harry Brown and Sarah Winton. Data and mapping visualisations were provided by Dan Vulanovic and Nathan Nougue. We are grateful to the sectoral working groups for reviewing the report and providing the operational contexts.

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List of acronyms

3RP	Regional Refugee and Resilience Plan
CARI	Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators
CBI	Cash-based Interventions
FCS	Food Consumption Score
HAUS	Health and Access Utilization Survey
INGO	International Non-Government Organisation
JRP	Jordan Response Plan
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
MOI	Ministry of Interior
NFI	Non-Food Items
PA	Principle Applicant
PMT	Proxy Means Test
RAIS	Refugee Assistance Information System
SHH	Single Headed-Household
UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
VAF	Vulnerability Assessment Framework
WASH	Water, Sanitation And Hygiene
WFP	World Food Programme
WG	Washington Group

Contents

Introduction

The VAF Sector Vulnerability Review represents the Vulnerability Assessment Framework's (VAF) multi-dimensional approach to measuring vulnerability. The main objective of this document is to present a vulnerability review for each sector, showing the distribution of all vulnerability indicators and disaggregating by sex, family size and location (an update to the 2015 Baseline Survey report[1]). Secondly, is to highlight the changes from the original indicators that were created in 2015 following the VAF sector vulnerability review workshop[2].

The Vulnerability Assessment Framework

After the onset of the Syria crisis, by the beginning of the VAF project in late 2013, considerable amounts of data on Syrian refugees were being recorded and used by many humanitarian partners. However, the tools used to analyse and collect this data varied significantly. The use of different vulnerability criteria meant that data was not fully comparable or able to be combined into a comprehensive picture. The VAF created a harmonized definition and measurement tool for vulnerability.

In 2014 the VAF Steering Committee[3] defined vulnerability as:

The risk of exposure of Syrian refugee households to harm, primarily in relation to protection threats, inability to meet basic needs, limited access basic services, and food insecurity, and the ability of the population to cope with the consequences of this harm.

The VAF is a collaborative initiative developed with the engagement of donors, UN agencies and INGOs operating in Jordan[4]. The development of a standardized data collection tool, criteria for vulnerability and the different thresholds allows for humanitarian actors to talk about relative vulnerabilities in equivalent terms, to track those vulnerabilities across the refugee population and both map and respond to the vulnerabilities identified.

By using the VAF questionnaire as the standard and agreed tool within broader assessments, data collected by different agencies for different purposes can become more comparable, contributing to a greater store of knowledge and analysis of the refugee population. Through sustainably pooling household assessments by different organizations the VAF expands operational response and coverage in terms of reaching those that are the most vulnerable. Coordinated data collection and vulnerability assessments can create more cohesion between humanitarian actors by:

[1] *Vulnerability Assessment Framework Baseline Survey, May 2015 (http://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/45570)*
[2] *VAF Sector Tree Review, 2016 (https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/53636)*
[3] *The VAF Steering Committee was formed to provide governance and direction to the VAF during its inception, it was originally comprised of two donors, four UN agencies and four NGOs. It has since been replaced by the VAF Advisory Board with a similar composition.*
[4] *VAF Governance Framework (https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/53637)*

1. Informing strategic decision making for humanitarian partner organizations through coordinated assessments, gap analysis and prioritization.
2. Planning and strategy development including sectoral plans, adherence to standards and funding needs.
3. Advocacy to address identified concerns on behalf of Sectors and affected population.

Using the VAF Home Visit data collection tool, the UNHCR office in Jordan continues to collect comprehensive data on Syrian refugees living outside of formal camp settings that allow for UNHCR and partners alike to better identify the needs and vulnerabilities of the population of concern and prioritize cases in need of urgent assistance.

The VAF puts in place an observation and reporting system that supports the humanitarian community to:

1. Establish a profile of vulnerability among Syrian refugee cases and enable monitoring of changes in vulnerability over time.
2. Target assistance in a more efficient and equitable manner, based on the application of common vulnerability criteria.
3. Strengthen the coordination and decision-making of the delivery of humanitarian assistance.

In 2017 UNHCR conducted over 60,000 assessments, and VAF data collection partners[5] contributed nearly 10,000 more. Through the Refugee Assistance Information System[6] (RAIS), the VAF vulnerability indicators were made available.

Vulnerability indicators

VAF indicators have been developed through consultative processes with humanitarian partners operational in different sectors, using different combinations of data points. The UNHCR VAF team worked with each of the sectors to develop customized indicators based on the data points available in the VAF questionnaire. Along with ten top-line indicators, the VAF produces fifty-five additional sub-level indicators that provide a rich source of information for each sector (see **Table 1**).

- **The top-line indicators** are composite indexes comprised of indicators chosen and weighted by experts and practitioners from each field. The sector rating summarizes a number of composite indicators deemed to be important for identifying vulnerability. There are six sector indicators and four universal indicators. These indicators can result in one of four categories:

  1 **–** Low vulnerability

  2 – Moderate vulnerability

  3 – High vulnerability

  4 – Severe vulnerability

- **The composite indicators** form distinct aspects of vulnerability within a sector that, when combined together, give a complete picture. The composite indicators can provide a technical focus on intervention provision based on vulnerability priorities at the sector level. There are eighteen composite indicators.

[5] *Action against Hunger, Danish Refugee Council, MercyCorps, Norwegian Refugee Council.*

[6] *RAIS is a UNHCR and partner facing online database that puts interactions with the refugees at its centre. RAIS creates a log of interactions with refugees, such as calls to Help Line, tracking referrals between units and partners, storing the assessment information from the Home Visit assessments, coordinating assistance between partners to avoid unnecessary duplication, and finally recording all assistances that have been provided to beneficiaries. RAIS performs the data processing functions for calculating vulnerability indicators.*

- **The atomic indicators** are less abstract, clearer measures from the data that combine into the composite indicators. There are thirty-seven atomic indicators.

Each top-line VAF rating is described through a vulnerability model, which is illustrated by a 'tree-diagram' for clarity and describes the relationship between the different tiers of indicators, commonly referred to as "sector-trees".

Table 1: Number of indicators associated with each sector

	Top-line	Composite	Atomic	Total
SECTORS				
Basic needs	1	1	2	**4**
Education	1	3	6	**10**
Food security	1	2	5	**8**
Health	1	4	7	**12**
Shelter	1	2	6	**9**
WASH	1	4	7	**12**
UNIVERSAL INICATORS				
Predicted welfare	1	-	-	**1**
Documentation status	1	2	4	**7**
Coping strategies	1	-	-	**1**
Dependency ratio	1	-	-	**1**
Total	**10**	**18**	**37**	**65**

Changes to vulnerability definitions over time

In mid-2016 the VAF Secretariat with the assistance and guidance of the Sector chairs and Co-chairs (from Health, Basic Needs, Shelter, WASH, Education, Food Security and sub-sector Disability) undertook a formal review of existing VAF vulnerability indicators[7]. After more than a year since the inception of the VAF, the utility of the information being captured at sector level was evaluated. This was to ensure that sectors' strategic and operational priorities were being reached in addressing and identifying the most vulnerable urban Syrian refugees to prioritize assistance and/or services. During the review the sectors advised that the existing sector trees needed revision, highlighting incidents of over and under-inflation in the scoring mechanisms. In some cases, initial indicators that were earlier determined as sector priority were no longer relevant based on a change in circumstance or in the sector in terms of operational policy, and new objectives. The review process highlighted that periodically adapting approaches to intervention and operational needs is required.

The changes to the vulnerability indicators are described in this report.

[7] *VAF Sector Tree Review, 2016 (https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/53636)*

Sector vulnerability data sheets

This report presents each vulnerability indicator in the following ways:

1. Each indicator definition is described, outlining the core-components.
2. Each indicator's model is visualised using a hierarchical tree diagram.
3. A summary of observations is provided with charts and tables disaggregating the results by sex of Principle Applicant, case size and geographic location (all results represent the number of individuals in each vulnerability category).
4. Finally, there is a description of the changes to the model and impact on measured distribution from the 2015 to 2017 definitions.

Methodology

The VAF 2017 Population Survey

This report analyses data collected during the VAF 2017 Population Survey using the comprehensive, multi-sectoral VAF data collection tool. Sampling is representative of all Syrian refugees living in host communities in Jordan, not including refugees residing in camps. Data was collected during May 2017, before the Muslim holy month of Ramadan (a month during which spending habits change dramatically).

The difference between VAF and the VAF Population Survey

The **VAF 2017 Population Survey** data is a random, representative sample of registered Syrian refugee population that is gathered to provide insight into the state of Syrian refugees in Jordan and will become an annual process by UNHCR.

The **VAF Home Visits** are an ongoing method for data collection used by the UNHCR Jordan Cash Based Interventions unit to determine cash eligibility as well as other VAF data collection partners for additional purposes. This data is gathered through periodic home visits of registered refugees and of those appealing for UNHCR multi-purpose cash assistance. Using the VAF Home Visit data could introduce bias for statistical analysis.

In 2015, UNHCR used the same detailed multi-sectoral questionnaire for both the Population Sample Baseline and ongoing VAF data collection. However, it became clear that the detailed questionnaire consumed a large amount of time to complete and cash assistance targeting could be done based on a reduced number of core questions. It was therefore decided to reduce the scope of questions included in the ongoing VAF home visit questionnaire, while maintaining the full questionnaire for future population samples.

Survey design

The tool used for the research is a comprehensive, multi-sectoral survey that is used to collect socio-economic information about persons of concern in order to characterize the vulnerability of Syrian refugees Jordan. It was designed to allow for a continuation of analysis from the 2015 Baseline as well as being compatible with the on-going VAF Home Visits. One significant change was to allow for the enumeration of multi-case[8] households, where more than one case are sharing a dwelling. This meant that some information in the form, such as shelter conditions, was captured once for all cases, while other information was captured at the case or individual level. In order to learn more about how cases living together shared financial resources and livelihood coping strategies, the form asked if cases living together pool resources or acted independently. The vast majority, over 97%, pool resources. **Annex 1** describes how information about pooled resources that were recorded at the house level were transformed for case-level analysis.

[8] *A case is normative level of registration for refugees and represents a nuclear family. It is possible that family members might be registered separately.*

Sampling Strategy

The data collection was undertaken in May 2017 during the four weeks preceding Ramadan. **Figure 1** and ***Table 2*** show the distribution of households sampled by governorate and sex. Sample sizes were calculated to be representative at the 95% confidence interval with a six percent margin of error for the three governorates with the largest populations of Syrian refugees (78% of the refugee population) and for Jordan as a whole. The random sample was weighted using the relative percentage of refugees in the governorate compared to the total refugee population such that each region still met the minimum number of cases to reach a representative sample. The sample within each governorate was adjusted to match the same split of the sex Principle Applicant. After data cleaning, the sample of 2,000 households represented 2,900 cases and 10,500 individuals.

Figure 1: Sampling distribution by governorate

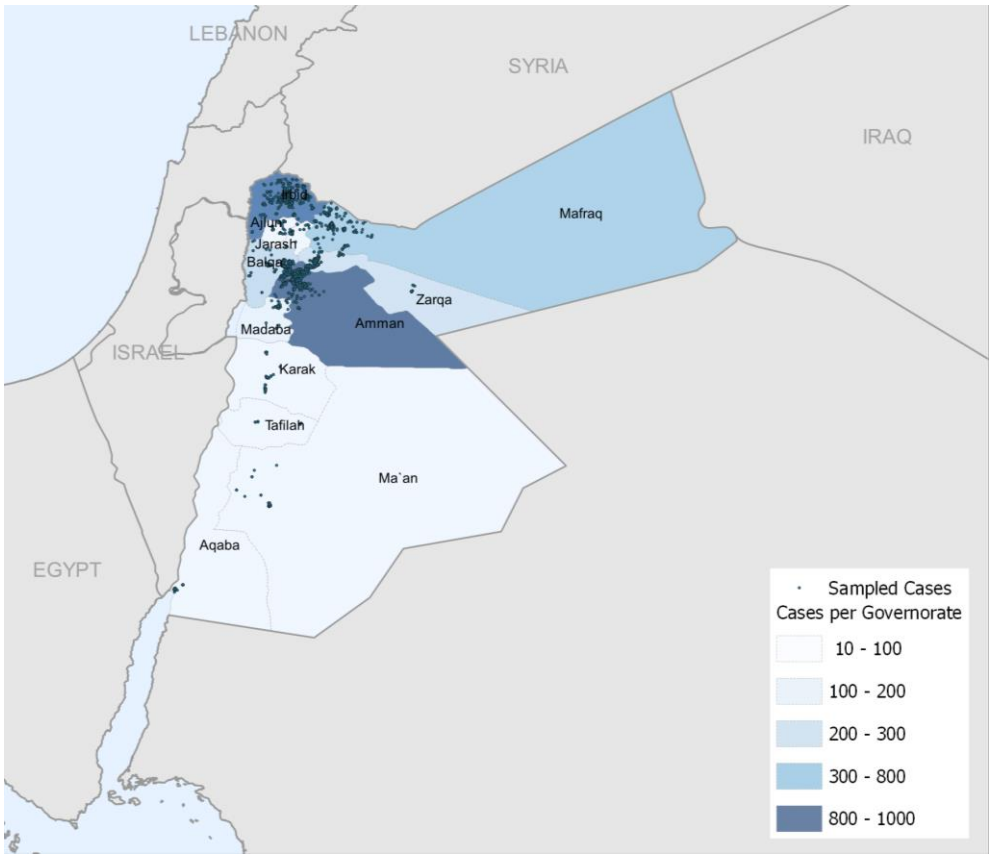


Table 2: Sample Size by Sex and Geographical Distribution (Households)

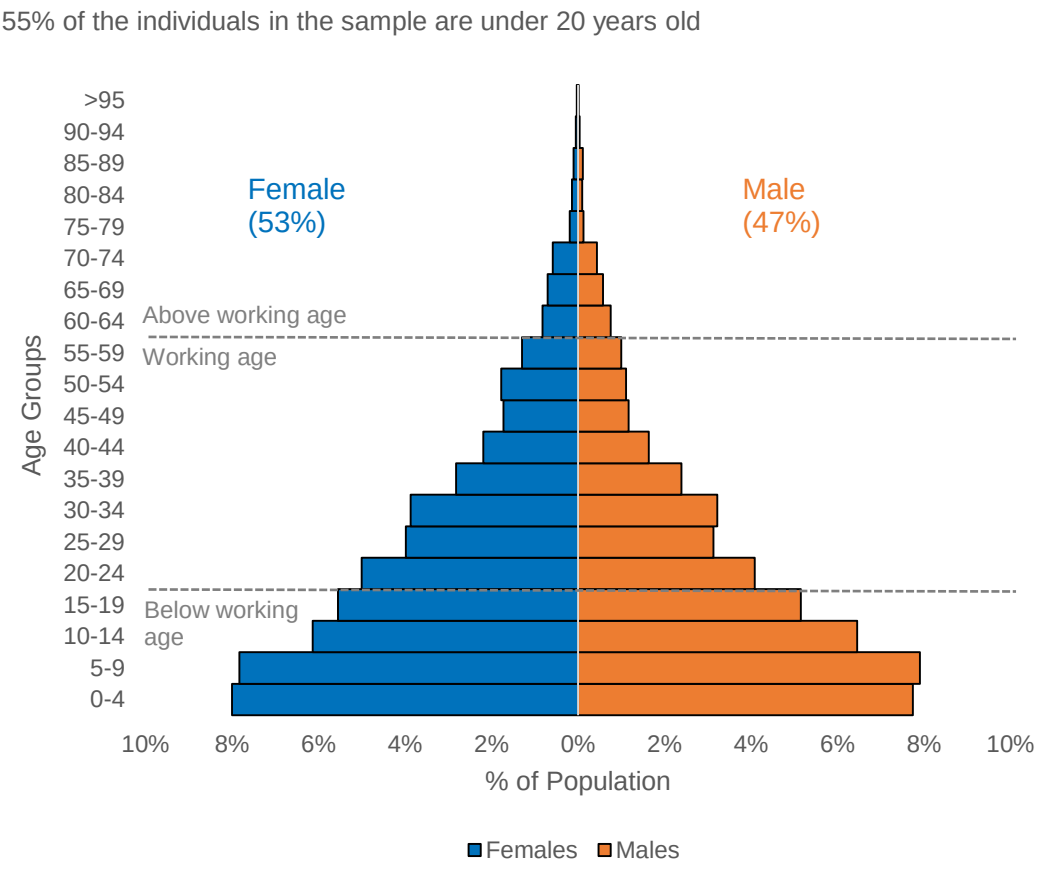
Governorate	Population Size	Percent of Population	Female PA Sample Size	Male PA Sample Size	Total Sample Size
Top three governorates by population					
Amman	59,205	38%	234	534	**768**
Irbid	39,998	26%	227	292	**519**
Mafraq	21,150	14%	113	161	**274**
Remaining governorates					
Zarqa	14,237	9%	74	111	**185**
Balqa	5,590	4%	24	48	**72**
Madaba	3,112	2%	12	28	**40**
Jerash	2,742	2%	14	22	**36**
Karak	2,479	2%	10	22	**32**
Ma'an	2,126	1%	8	20	**28**
Ajloun	2,071	1%	12	15	**27**
Aqaba	1,063	1%	4	10	**14**
Tafiela	441	0%	2	4	**6**
Total	**154,214**	**100%**	**734**	**1,267**	**2,001**

Respondents' sex, age and disability

Figure 2 shows a demographic breakdown of the respondents. Of the 10,505 individuals surveyed, there is a slightly higher skew toward females (53%) than to males (47%) than seen in the ongoing home visits. The average age of respondents is 22, and in relation to workforce standards, the respondents fall into the below categories:

- 51% below working age (under 18)
- 44% of working age (between 18-59)
- Five percent above working age (60 and above)

Figure 2: Population Pyramid of the Sample (Individuals)



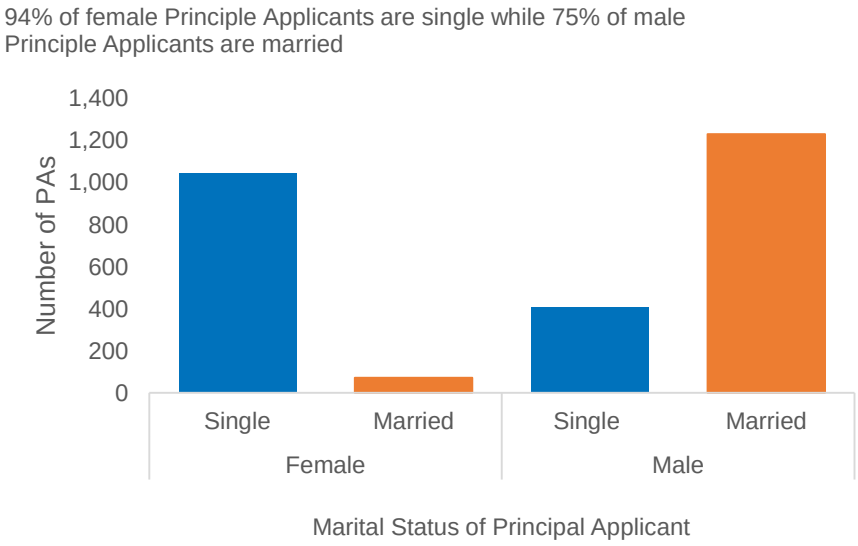
Sex of Principle Applicants

The Principal Applicant of a case is determined at registration. The head of household is represented by either the Principal Applicant of a single case household, or the declared head of household in a multi-case house. As a result, households containing with multiple cases may also include multiple heads of Principle Applicants. However, it still provides important insight into who plays a key role in family decisions, finances, and affairs.

Female principal applicants (or heads of household) represent 40.5% of cases while males represent 59.5% of cases. Males are much more likely to be the principal applicant if they are married while females are much more likely to be the principal applicant if they are single (or widowed). Less than 6.5% of female principal applicants are married (see **Figure 3**). This correlation points to the patriarchal structure of most Syrian refugee families.

Men serve as the head of household by default and women only become the head of household in the absence of a husband. Also, this relationship means that the majority of single headed households are female.

Figure 3: Sex and marital status disaggregated for heads of household



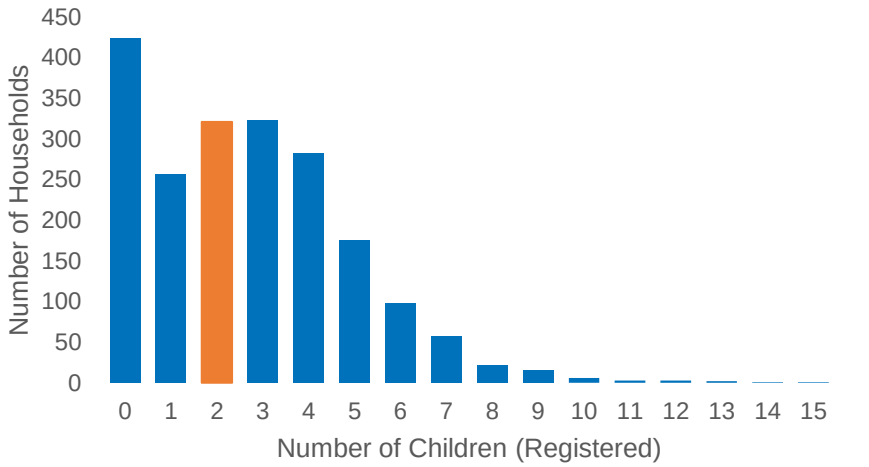
Initial analysis of the VAF dataset suggests that, for most indicators, there is not a significant difference based on the sex of the Principle Applicant. However a couple of caveats should be noted:

- The data collection tool did not contain questions relating to protection based issues many of which address specific gender issues, challenges and vulnerabilities, including gender-based violence. The VAF is not the most appropriate tool to collect such data.
- The analysis is at the case level and there are many Female-headed cases living within Male-headed households; the vulnerability dynamics should be further investigated in the next population sample.
- Aggregate comparisons between female and male-headed households therefore need to be carefully considered, especially in relation to coping mechanisms and the specific needs of men, women, girls and boys.

Age

Sixty-three percent of cases have one or more children in the family. The distribution of children among households provides valuable insight into household composition and the needs of a family. For families with children the average number of children per household is 2.9 and a median of 3 (see **Figure 4**). Most have fewer adults relative to children with a few outliers having more adults. The average proportion of children per household is nearly two thirds (58%). Although the majority of the population are below the age of 18, children, as heads of household, appear very rarely within the sample. Only 1.3% of cases have a child (someone under 18) as the Principal Applicant.

Figure 4: Distribution of children across households (Household level)
The median household has 2 children



Disability

In addition to sex, this report looks at disability as a way of disaggregating data. Disability levels tend to be higher among refugee populations due to their exposure to conflict zones and violence. This year the population survey tested the inclusion of the Washington Group (WG) Short Set of Questions (WG questions) as a means to measure disability. It should be noted that disabilities identified at registration are recorded for a different purpose and using a different methodology[9]. The WG's overall objective is to identify populations at greater risk of being socially excluded through participation restrictions, while UNHCR registration data on persons with disabilities is used to identify persons with specific needs, inform programme and protection responses. The WG questions records self-reported disabilities focusing on functionality and the ability to carry out day-to-day tasks, while UNHCR registration emphasizes the medical nature of disabilities that are documented by medical professionals, in order to provide targeted assistance and protection responses. For comparison, the UNHCR registration data on disabilities (including serious medical conditions) was compared against the WG questions.

According to registration data, nine percent of individuals that participated in the survey have some level of disability. At the case level, 25% of cases had one or more individuals with a disability. At the house level 34% of cases had one or more individual with a disability (See **Table 3**).

[9] *The Washington Group on Disability Statistics is a UN city group established under the United Nations Statistical Commission, whose mandate is the promotion and co-ordination of international co-operation in the area of health statistics focusing on disability data collection tools suitable for censuses and national surveys. In line with this, they have designed questions that are aimed at identifying disabilities. Due to the complexity of disability, the questions were not designed to measure all aspects of difficulty in functioning that people may experience, but rather those domains of functioning that restrict participation. The WG questions do not identify particular health conditions or diagnostic categories but rather captures the possible impact of these conditions on functional abilities. Disability identification during registration and disability identification through the WG questions were designed for different purposes, they include different definitions of vulnerability, different phrasing of questions and means of verification. To date there has been limited research to investigate how well the WG Questions are suited for recording disabilities for refugees, who have a unique set of needs.*

Table 3: Percentage of individuals identified with special needs and disability during registration

	Not Disabled	Disabled	Total	Percentage Disabled
Individuals	9,560	945	10,505	**9%**
Case	2,185	728	2,913	**25%**
Household	1,321	680	2,001	**34%**

According to the WG Questions, 13% of individuals have some disability. At the case level, 31% of cases have at least one individual with a disability. At the house level, 40% of households reported having at least one disabled member (See **Table 4**). This difference can also be explained by the fact that for some cases, the disability might not have been present at the time of registration.

Table 4: Percentage of individuals with self-reported disability via the Washington Group Questions

	Not Disabled	Disabled	Total	Percentage Disabled
Individuals	9,139	1,366	10,505	**13%**
Case	2,010	903	2,913	**31%**
Household	1,201	800	2,001	**40%**

Executive summary

This report presents vulnerability information from a representative sample of Syrian refugees living outside of camps in Jordan. It is an update to the original 2015 VAF baseline report[10] and presents updated vulnerability results for the different operational sectors and other universal vulnerability indicators, which can be used for humanitarian intervention planning.

The VAF aims to create a shared and consistent profile of vulnerability for Syrian refugee cases, which enables monitoring of changes in vulnerability over time, in order to target assistance in a more efficient and equitable manner based on the application of common vulnerability criteria. In this report, vulnerability for each sector is described by a comprehensive definition of the core components for identifying vulnerability. In total, sixty-five indicators are mapped and disaggregated, providing a rich information source. Some sectors have updated their definitions of vulnerability since the 2015 Baseline, so this report presents a comparison of the changes and the effect on measuring.

Basic Needs: The Basic Needs indicator was modified in 2017 to simplify the model. Dependency Ratio and Coping Strategy indicators were previously part of the Basic Needs calculation; these were removed so that the indicators could be used in conjunction with Basic Needs or independently. Following the changes the number of cases identified as vulnerable (96%) and not vulnerable remained fairly constant, although there was a large increase in vulnerability from the highly vulnerable category to the severe. This was largely driven by the increase of vulnerability related to Welfare. Overall male and female headed-cases are equally vulnerable, however male headed-cases are likely to have incurred higher levels of debt per capita. All governorates have relatively equal distributions of vulnerability.

Education: The Education sector modified the vulnerability identification formula in 2017 to expand its scope and align it with the Jordan Response Plan.[11] The adjusted model more evenly distributed vulnerability identification, where previously 98% of the population were identified as vulnerable. In 2017, 78% of cases were identified as not vulnerable for Education, however the school attendance rating still identified 25% as vulnerable. There were improvements in the distribution of the school attendance indicator, with 57% identified as low vulnerability in 2017 compared to 21% in 2015. Overall male and female headed-cases were equally vulnerable. Large family sizes are likely to be slightly more vulnerable, which is explained by the fact that large family sizes are more likely to have more children present. For most indicators the governorate does not affect the average vulnerability rating.

Food Security: The Food security indicator was modified only slightly, to expand its definition of vulnerable cases. Meanwhile, the numbers of people identified as vulnerable shifted considerably from 2015 to 2017; 54% were identified as vulnerable 2015 compared to 39% in 2017. Although that shift represents an overall decrease in vulnerability, there was an also increase in the identification of severely vulnerable people from 18% in 2015 to 28% in 2017. Male headed cases are slightly less food secure than female headed cases. Case size does not affect food security vulnerability. All regions are relatively equal in their vulnerability.

[10] Available on UNHCR Data Portal http://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/45570

[11] The Jordan Response Plan 2018-2020 is available at http://www.jrpsc.org/

Health: The Health sector modified the vulnerability identification formula in 2017. While the atomic indicators remained largely the same, the way that they were combined was changed in order to reflect observations in other, similar, assessments. Along with the model change there was a change in the distribution of identified vulnerabilities. 52% of people were identified as not vulnerable in 2015 compared with 44% in 2017. The biggest change occurred between the high and severely vulnerable categories, in 2015, 25% of cases were severely vulnerable and 23% highly vulnerable, in 2017 this changed to 5% being severely vulnerable and 50% being highly vulnerable. Sex of Principle Applicant did not affect the cases' vulnerability. Larger cases sizes are more likely to be vulnerable than smaller cases. All regions are relatively equal in their vulnerability.

Shelter: The Shelter sector modified the vulnerability identification formula in 2017. The method used for calculating house crowding was changed to use people per room instead of the number people living in an estimated floor area. Other indicators were removed such as basic house assets. Finally, similar to the changes to the Basic Needs, some other indicators such as Dependency Ratio could be used in conjunction with the Shelter indicator and so were removed from the Shelter indicator. Given the changes to the shelter model there was a significant change in the vulnerability identification; 59% of people now identified with moderate vulnerability compared to a previous 85% being identified as vulnerable in 2015. Sex of Principle Applicant did not affect the cases vulnerability. Case size does not affect shelter vulnerability. All regions are relatively equal in their vulnerability.

WASH: The WASH sector modified the vulnerability identification formula in 2017, most of the modifications were re-weighting the same indicators that were captured in 2015, although some were removed. Given the changes to the WASH model there was a significant change in the vulnerability identification. In 2015, 86% of cases were identified as vulnerable while in 2017 the majority of cases were identified as moderately vulnerable (70%). The largest shifts in vulnerability were recorded in the Sharing Latrine, Access to Safe Water, WASH Expenditure, Reliability of Waste Management and Vector Evidence indicators. Eighty-nine percent of people are low or moderate in their WASH vulnerability. WASH Expenditure and Sex of Principle Applicant did not affect cases' vulnerability. Larger case sizes are more likely to be vulnerable than smaller cases. WASH has the greatest variability in vulnerability for its indicators based in governorate than any other sector.

Documentation status: No updates were made to the Documentation Status Model meaning that any decrease in registration vulnerability from 2015 to 2017 indicates an improvement in registration among Syrian refugees. There has been a positive improvement in vulnerability; in 2017, 96% are identified as low vulnerable compared to 86% in 2015. Sex of Principle Applicant did not affect cases' vulnerability. Larger cases sizes are more likely to be vulnerable than smaller cases. All regions are relatively equal in their vulnerability.

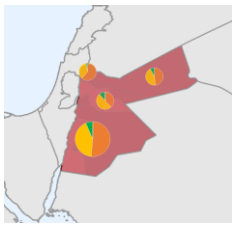
Coping Strategies: There were no changes to the Coping Strategies indicator, however there was a shift in vulnerability identified compared to the 2015 Baseline observations. When results were compared to the ongoing home visit assessment the distribution of vulnerability is aligned. Given the scale of difference to the 2015 observations it is likely that these are an anomaly. Seventy-three percent of people are identified as vulnerable. The sex of Principle Applicant did not affect the cases vulnerability. Case size does not affect coping strategy vulnerability. All regions are relatively equal in their vulnerability.

Dependency Ratio: There were no changes to the dependency ratio indicator. Comparing the results from the population samples in 2015 and 2017, the distribution of Dependency Ratio ratings have shifted to increased

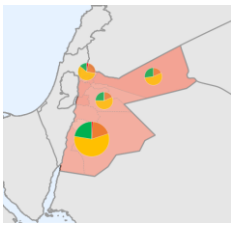
vulnerability with a nine percent increase in severely vulnerable. The sex of Principle Applicant did not affect the cases vulnerability. Large case size is more likely to be vulnerable than smaller case size. All regions are relatively equal in their vulnerability.

Geographic averages of the top-line vulnerability indicators

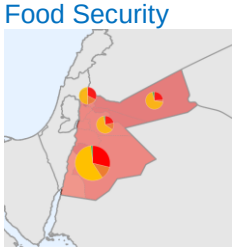
Basic needs



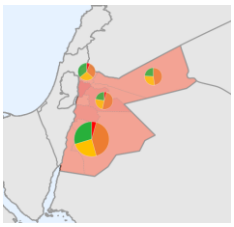
Education



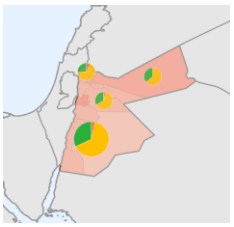
Food Security



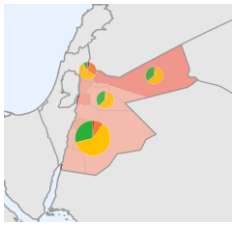
Health



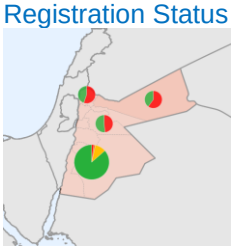
Shelter



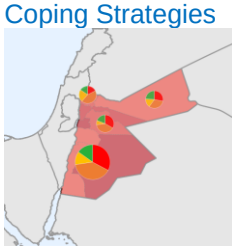
WASH



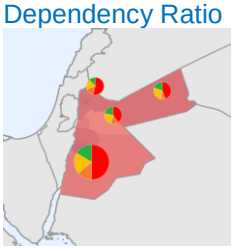
Registration Status



Coping Strategies



Dependency Ratio



Vulnerability information sheets

Basic Needs

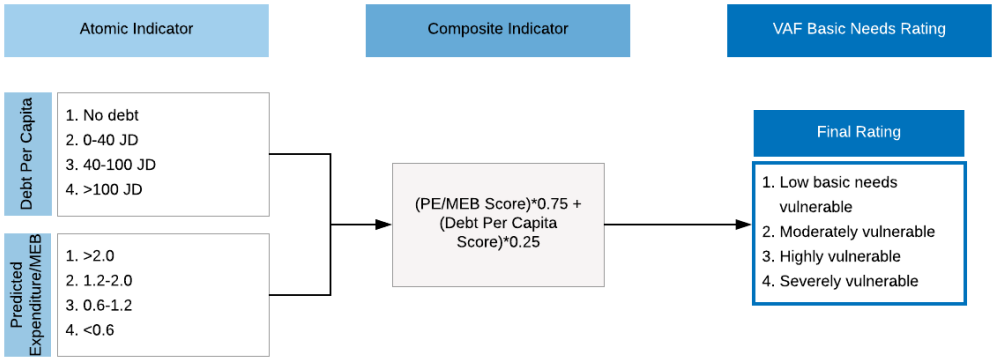
Sectoral context

Basic needs are the financial and non-financial minimum standards a family needs to be able to maintain their welfare and dignity. The majority of Syrian refugee families have limited access to sustainable livelihood options and are in need of financial, non-financial, and other types of assistance. Many families have depleted all assets and are living in unfurnished or semi-furnished apartments without access to regular income or financial support that would allow them to manage their own needs.

Eight years into the crisis, Syrians in host communities remain highly vulnerable and in need of social assistance and social protection. The most vulnerable Syrian families remain heavily reliant on cash assistance. Following the February 2016 Jordan Compact[12], access to legal employment for Syrians has increased, but many families remain unable to support themselves. Families continue to rely on negative coping mechanisms, including early marriage and child labour, to meet basic needs.

Core components of vulnerability identification for Basic Needs

- High levels of debt
- Low levels of expenditure per capita

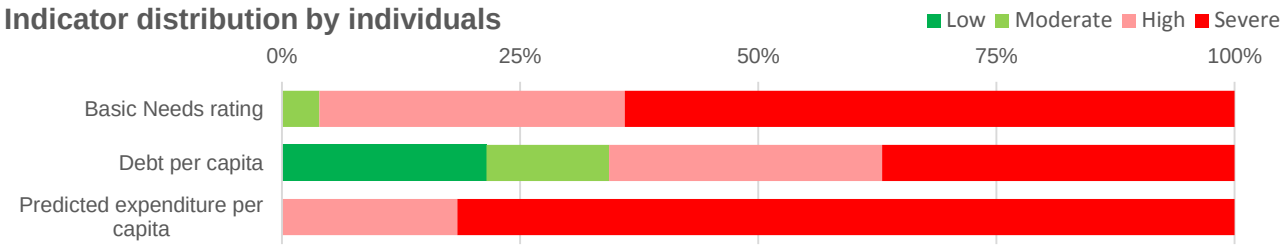


Observations from the survey

Indicator distribution

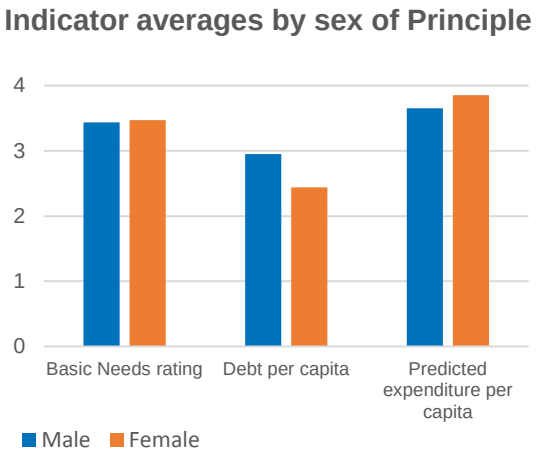
- Ninety-two percent of cases are highly or severely vulnerable.
- Cases were more vulnerable in terms of their predicted expenditure to Minimum Expenditure Basket (MEB) than their debt per capita; 96% of cases were classified as highly or severely vulnerable in terms of debt per capita.
- Cases with disabled individuals did not show higher vulnerability ratings.

[12] *https://reliefweb.int/report/jordan/jordan-compact-new-holistic-approach-between-hashemite-kingdom-jordan-and*



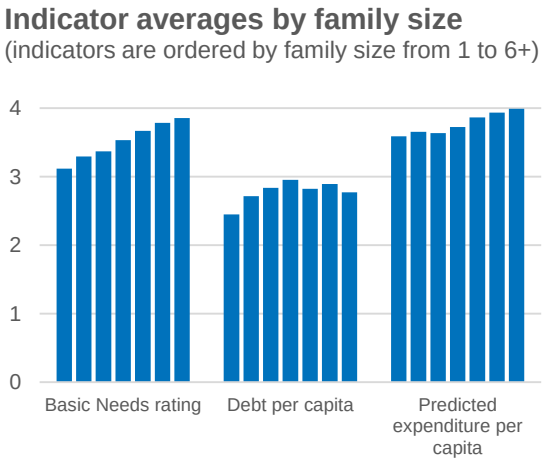
Sex of Principle Applicant

- Despite the Basic needs rating being equal for males and females, cases with a male Principle Applicant were on average more vulnerable for debt per capita, while females were marginally more vulnerable for predicted expenditure but not by a significant amount.



Case size

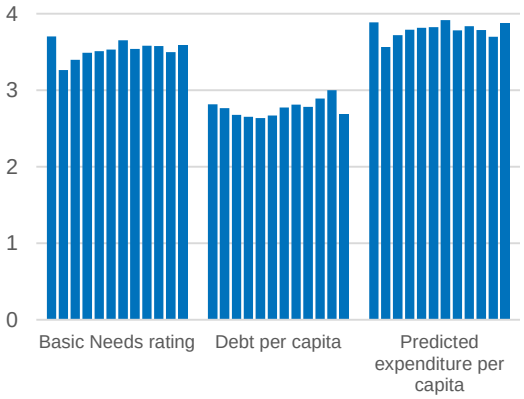
- A large family is on average more vulnerable than a small family. A family's expenditure per capita is more likely to decrease as the family size increases.



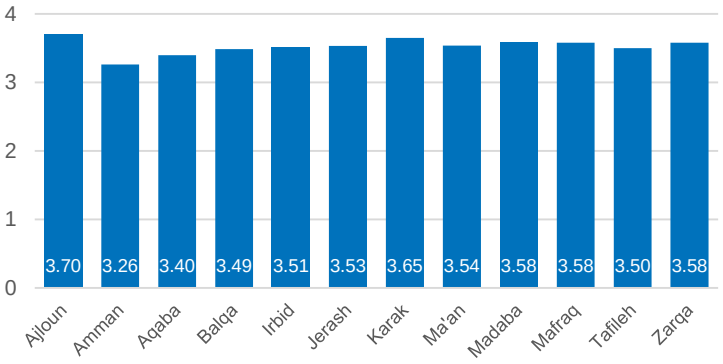
Governorate

- There is minimal regional variation

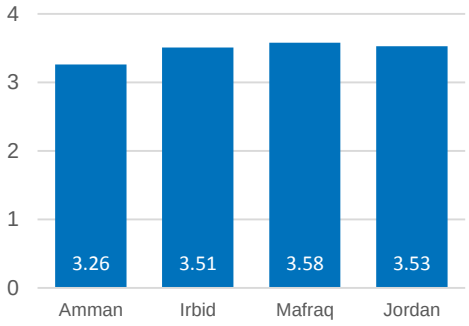
Indicator averages by governorate
(indicators are ordered by Governorate aplhabetically)



Average Basic Needs rating
(all govts.)

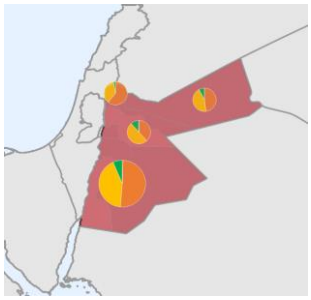


Average Basic Needs rating
(representative govts.)



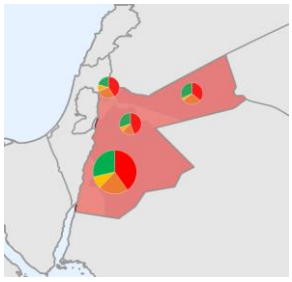
Geographical distribution of Basic Needs vulnerability indicators

Basic Needs Rating

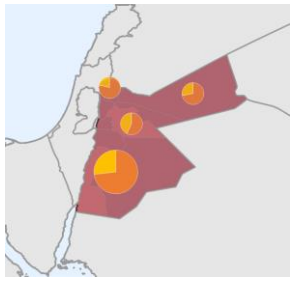


- The pie charts show the distribution of each indicator in the three representative governorates Amman, Irbid and Mafraq (small charts) and for the whole of Jordan (large chart).
- The background colour describes the average vulnerability rating for that governorate.

Debt per capita



Predicted expenditure



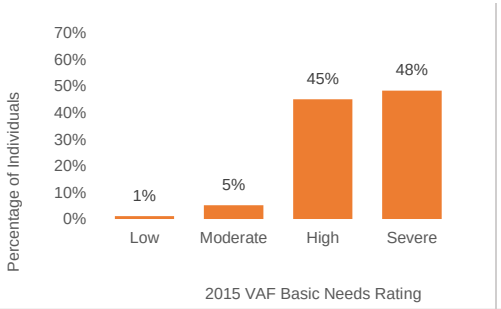
Changes to Basic Needs vulnerability definitions over time

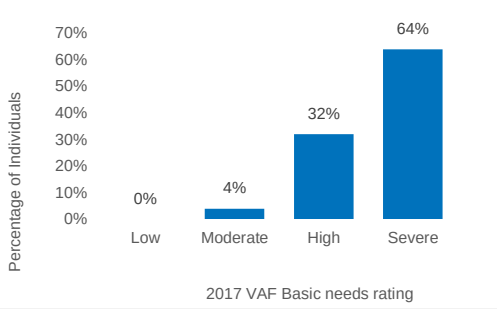
In December 2016, the Basic Needs sector working group determined that the current Basic Needs model contained other independent VAF indicators such as Dependency ratio and Coping Strategies. The Basic Needs sector removed these from the model, and provided guidance to partners to review Dependency ratio and Coping Strategies in addition to Basic Needs to provide a comprehensive understanding. Not all sectors followed this approach; other sectors kept indicators like Dependency ratio and Welfare integrated in their models. As a result, the following changes were made to the Basic Needs sector model:

1. The removal of coping strategies as a composite indicator.
2. The removal of dependency ratio as a composite indicator due to its use as a stand-alone indicator of vulnerability.
3. The introduction of a weighting schema between the remaining atomic indicators: predicted expenditure as a percentage of MEB and debt per capita.

Assessing the impact of the change in definition

The adjustments by the Basic Needs sector to the model were made to simplify it (since Dependency ratio and Coping Strategy indicators could be applied in conjunction) and not to alter the distribution of vulnerability. In 2015 6% of cases were found to be not vulnerable, and in 2017 the figure had dropped slightly to 4%. The largest change was the shift from high to severe vulnerability; in 2015 45% of cases were highly vulnerable and 48% were severe, in 2017 64% were identified as severely vulnerably and the highly vulnerable had reduced to 32%, largely driven by the change in Welfare vulnerability.





	VAF 2015	VAF 2017
Low	1%	0%
Moderate	5%	4%
High	45%	32%
Severe	48%	64%

		2015				2017			
		Low	Moderate	High	Severe	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Basic Needs Rating	Sector	**1%**	**5%**	**45%**	**48%**	**0%**	**4%**	**32%**	**64%**
Debt Per Capita	Atomic	23%	10%	31%	36%	21%	13%	29%	37%
Predicted Expenditure/MEB	Atomic	2%	8%	82%	8%	0%	0%	18%	82%

Education

Sectoral context

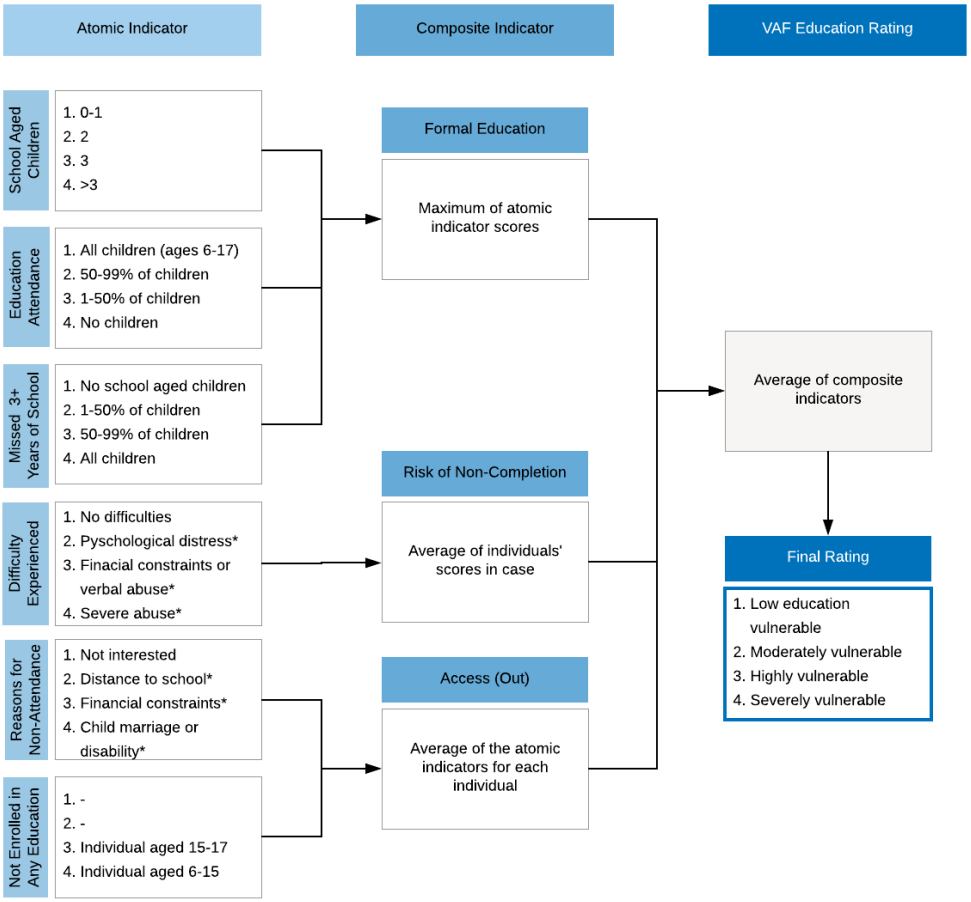
The Syria crisis has directly impacted the public education sector, with a significant increase in public expenditure on education. The capacity of both the education system and educators is overstretched, and schools have limited capacity to absorb the increased demand which has led to overcrowding. The Syria crisis has also further accelerated the depreciation of infrastructure and equipment. Of the 650,000 registered Syrian refugees in Jordan, 212,463 (33%) are school-aged (6-17) and 130,668 (20%) were enrolled in public school in 2017-2018. 73,137 (11%) children remain out of formal school.

The Ministry of Education (MoE) has focused on improving access to formal education services for Syrian refugee children. Significant funding has been allocated to strengthen the ability of the public education system to absorb large numbers of students, as well as system-wide support in the form of direct financial assistance, teacher training, infrastructure support, and teaching and learning supplies. Gaps remain and there are several barriers to education, including poverty, access for children with disability, and reported violence in schools affecting both Jordanian and Syrian learners.

The results of the education sector model are used to identify trend data to inform education planning and management, as well as provide information about individual families/children who can be supported to access and/or complete compulsory education.

Core components of vulnerability identification for Education

- Completion of formal education and missed schooling.
- Children who are at risk of not completing their education (i.e. early ‘drop out’).
- Access to education.



Extended Criteria for Select Atomic Indicators

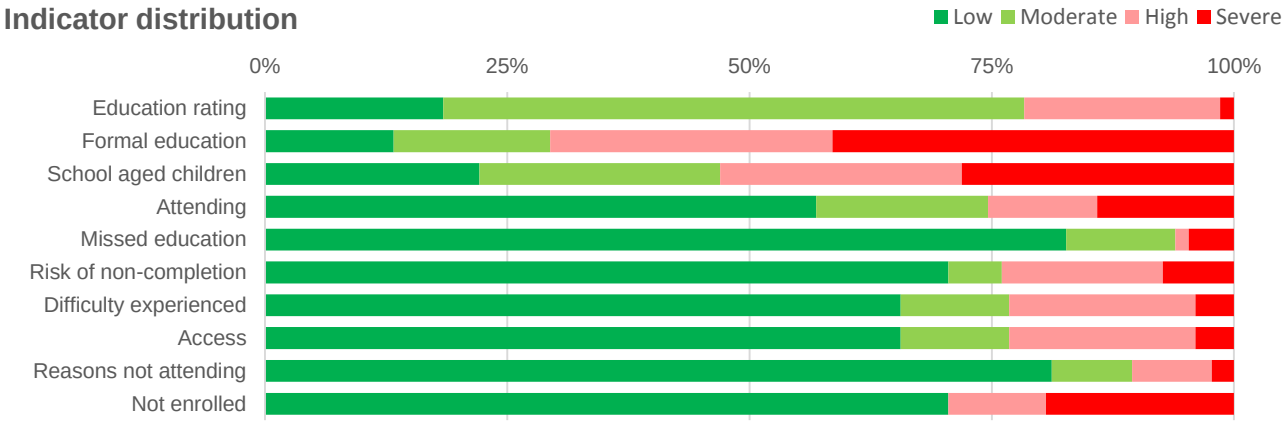
Difficulty Experienced Indicator
2. Psychological distress, safety feers, poor quality of school management
3. Financial constraints, distance to school, discrimination, verbal abuse, poor quality of infastructure
4. Severe abuse (either physical or prolonged verbal), child labor, eraly marriage, not inclusive for those with disabilities

Reasons for Non-Attendance Indicator
2. Distane from school, missed more than 3 years of school, lack of documentation
3. Financial constraints, child labor, safety fears for movement, serious health condition
4. Child marriage, disability, family obligations, refused entry into school due to disability

Observations from the survey

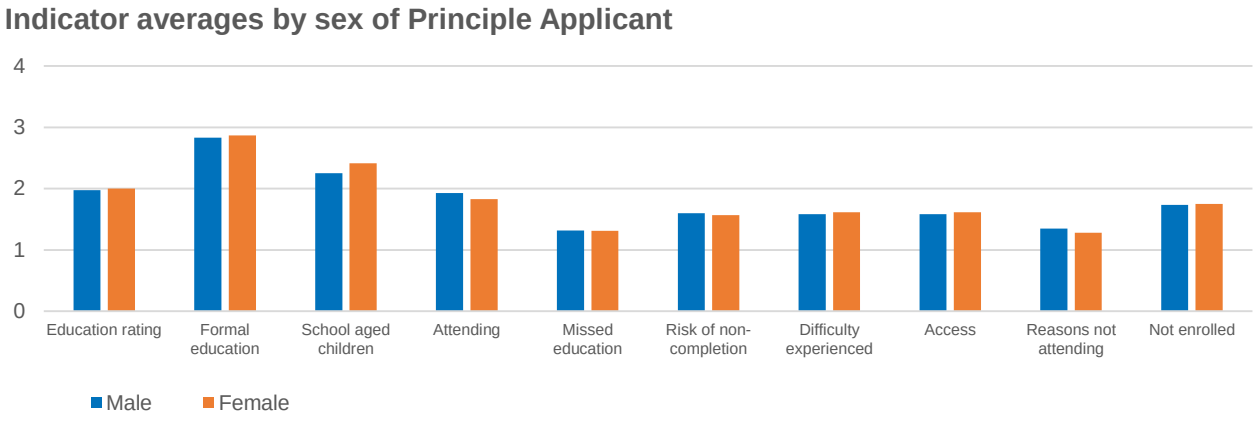
Indicator distribution

- In 2017, 78% of cases are rated as not vulnerable for Education. However, 71% of cases are rated as vulnerable with regard to the Formal education indicator, which is a combination of the number of school-aged children, percentage attendance and years of Missed education.
- Cases are least vulnerable with respect to missed years of schooling.
- Fifty-three percent of cases have three or more school-aged children.
- Cases with disabled individuals did not have higher vulnerability ratings.



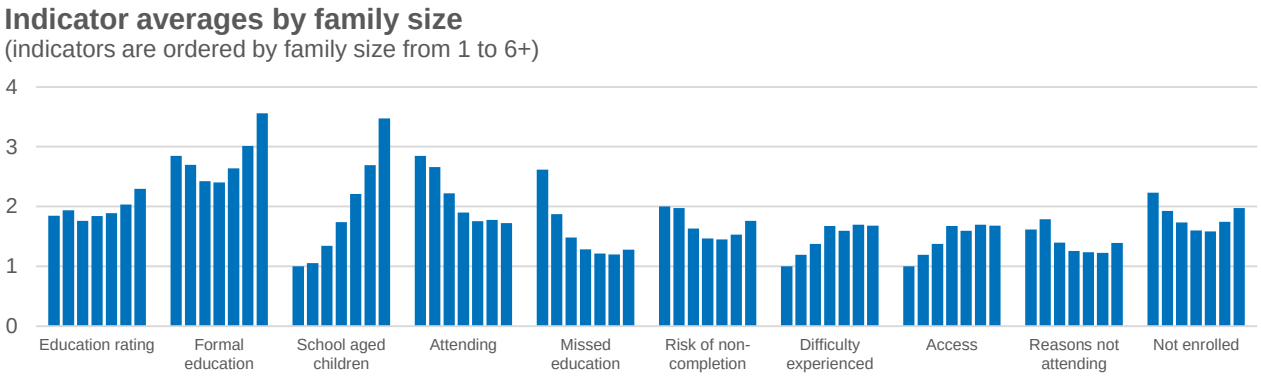
Sex of Principle Applicant

- There is no significant difference to education vulnerability relating to the sex of the Principle Applicant.



Case size

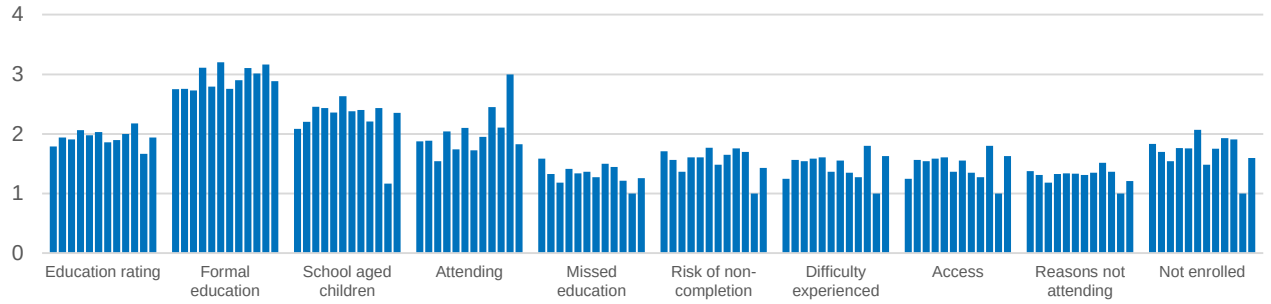
- Large-sized families are likely to be slightly more vulnerable, which is explained by the fact they are more likely to have more children present.
- For school attendance and missed education, vulnerability decreases as family size increases. This could be due even though some cases are missing school, more than 50% of cases are attending.



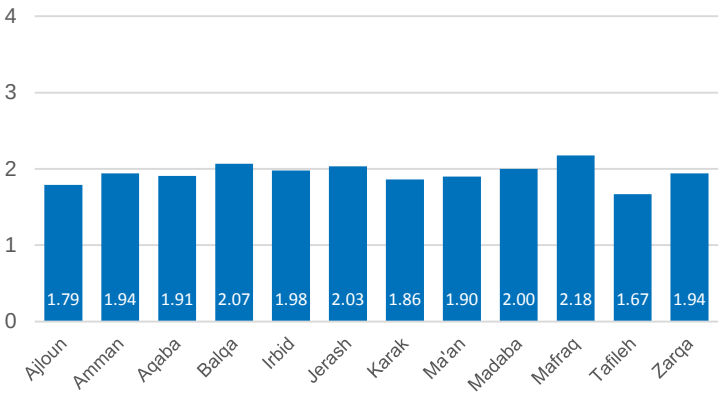
Governorate

- For most indicators the governorate does not affect the average rating, however Tafiela had the worst rating for years of missed school attendance (although due to the low sampling in this region we cannot measure this with statistical confidence).

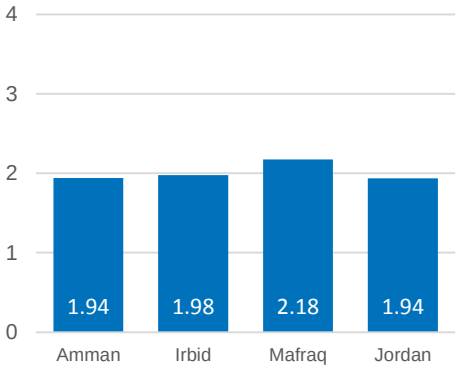
Indicator averages by governorate
(indicators are ordered by Governorate aplhabetically)



Average Education rating
(all govts.)

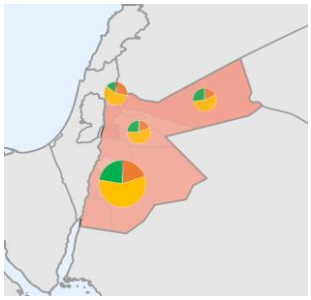


Average Education rating
(representative govts.)



Geographical distribution of Education vulnerability indicators

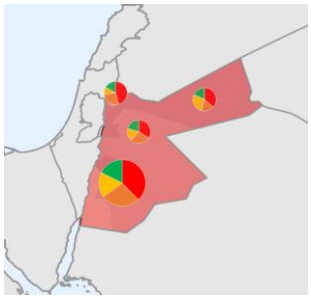
Education Rating



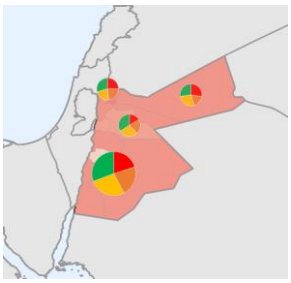
The pie charts show the distribution of each indicator in the three representative governorates Amman, Irbid and Mafraq (small charts) and for the whole of Jordan (large chart).

The background colour describes the average vulnerability rating for that governorate.

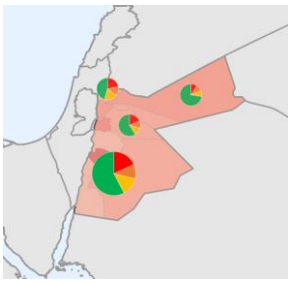
Formal education



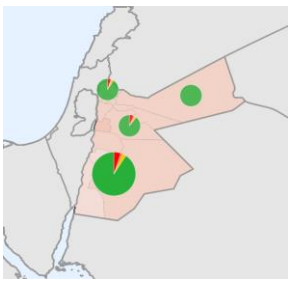
School aged children



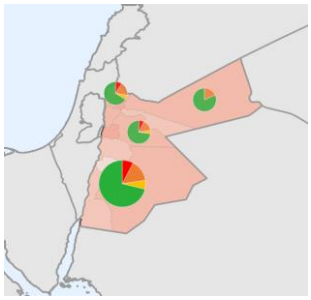
Attending



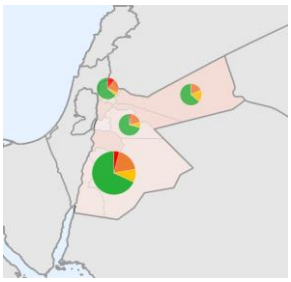
Missed education



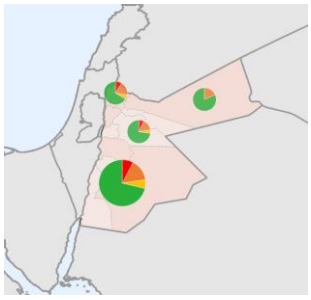
Risk of non-completion



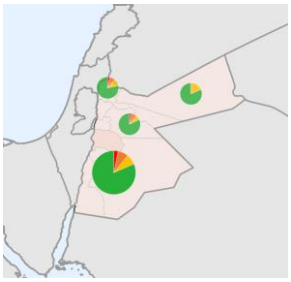
Difficulties experienced



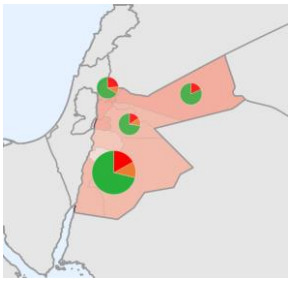
Access



Reasons non-attendance



Enrolment



Changes to Education vulnerability definition over time

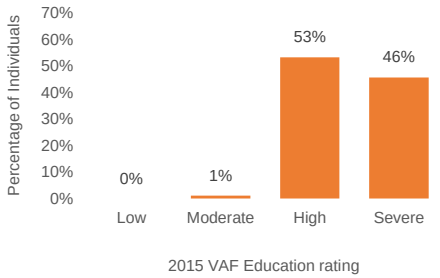
The original sector model was developed by the Education sector chairs and partners in 2014. While the VAF is traditionally a case-level assessment, the Education sector acknowledged the need to gather specific information from individuals within the case that were of school age in order to better assess vulnerability. In the December 2016 review, experts agreed that the original sector model was limited in terms of scope, and restrained in terms of the questions it asked. It was decided by the members of the Education sector to dramatically change the existing model to be more tightly aligned with the education objectives within the JRP and 3RP.

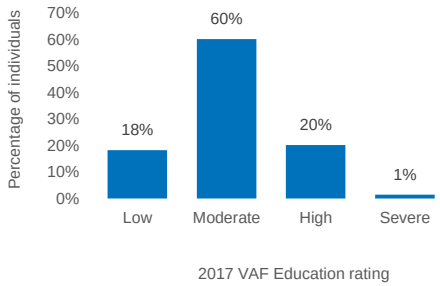
The experts further identified that the existing model over-estimated vulnerability through the final education rating, as a result of taking the 'maximum' value from both atomic and composite indicators and carrying it over to the final rating. In order to improve the identification and response to education vulnerabilities, and to enable prioritizing individuals that are severely vulnerable, the following changes were made:

1. Adding indicators for the risks of non-enrolment / non-attendance and the reasons why children are not attending school. This was done because access to education can often be a multi-faceted issue and several underlying issues eventuating in a child not attending school.
2. Changing 'Missed Education' (or years of schooling) from a composite indicator to an atomic indicator.
3. Creating a Risk of Non-Completion composite indicator that focuses on identifying potential reasons why a child may drop out of school.
4. Creating severity weighting for different reasons for non-enrolment or non-completion.

Assessing the impact of the change in definition

According to sector working group, the original education sector model over-estimated vulnerability among Syrian refugees. As expected, the adjusted model presents a more balanced view of education vulnerability. In 2015, 99% of cases were either highly or severely vulnerable for the Education sector rating, by comparison, in 2017, only 21% of cases were highly or severely vulnerable. Not all of the indicators in the 2017 model could be retroactively computed, of those that were improvements in, the distribution of the School attendance indicator improved greatly with 57% identified as low vulnerability in 2017 compared to 21% in 2015.





	VAF 2015	VAF 2017
Low	0%	18%
Moderate	1%	60%
High	52%	20%
Severe	47%	1%

		2015				2017			
		Low	Moderate	High	Severe	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Education rating	**Sector rating**	**0%**	**1%**	**53%**	**46%**	**18%**	**60%**	**20%**	**1%**
Formal education	Composite	61%	15%	4%	20%	13%	16%	29%	41%
School aged children	Atomic	21%	29%	24%	27%	22%	25%	25%	28%
Attending	Atomic	21%	29%	20%	8%	57%	18%	11%	14%
Missed education	Atomic	61%	6%	29%	5%	83%	11%	1%	5%
Risk of non-completion	Composite	Could not compute				71%	6%	17%	7%
Difficulty experienced	Atomic	Could not compute				66%	11%	19%	4%
Access	Composite	Could not compute				66%	11%	19%	4%
Reasons not attending	Atomic	Could not compute				81%	8%	8%	2%
Not enrolled	Atomic	Could not compute				71%	0%	10%	19%

Food security

Sectoral context

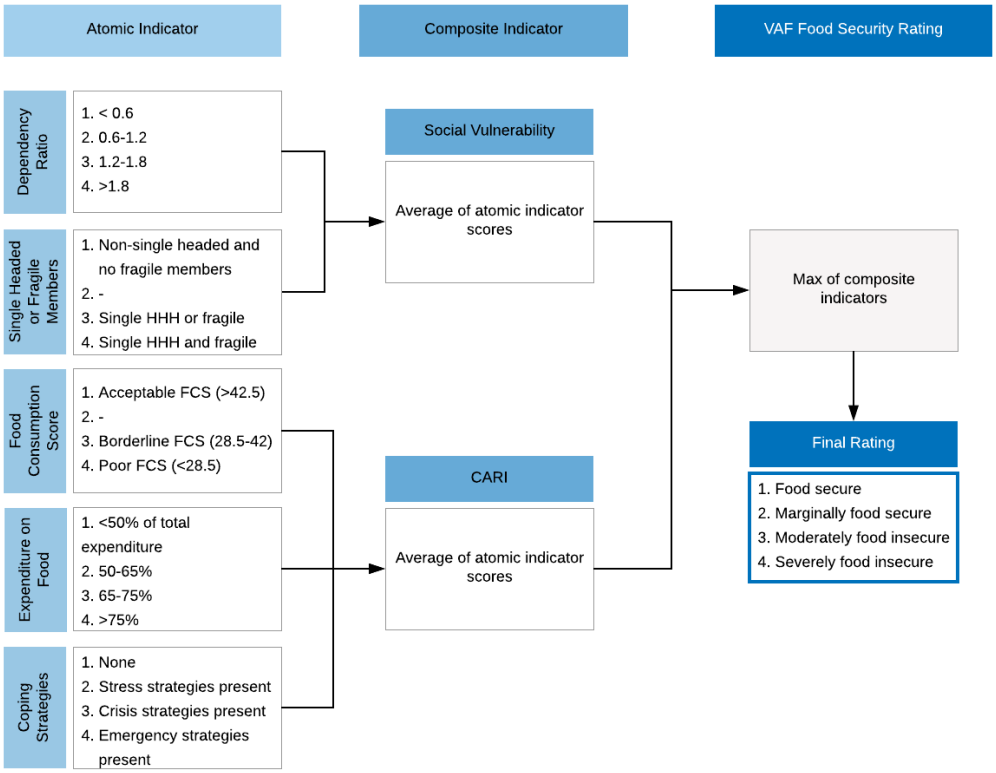
While most Syrian refugees have at least one member working in the cases and one in four cases have access to a work permit, the food security situation amongst the population has not improved as livelihood opportunities/initiatives have expanded.

In 2018, the majority of Syrian refugees remain food insecure or vulnerable to food insecurity. This can be explained by increases in prices in food and non-food commodities, reduction of assistance and the type of work opportunities cases have been able to access (temporary or seasonal as opposed to regular). These factors have required cases to rely on consumption and livelihood-based coping strategies to better meet their food needs. For example, half of Syrians living in communities reduce the number of meals consumed to ensure that cases' food needs are met. Furthermore, the majority of cases utilise a form of livelihood coping strategy, such as sending children to work or reducing essential non-food expenditures (education and health) to meet basic food needs.

The food security sector determines vulnerability among cases based on their abilities to maintain their food security. The food security model utilizes factors related to food vulnerability based on globally recognized standards and tools.

Core components of vulnerability identification for Food Security

- Social vulnerability, which is assessed through identifying high dependency ratios (cases with a high proportion of children and elderly, here referred to as 'fragile') and those cases more inclined to face challenges in meeting their food needs, for example cases with a disability, a medical condition, and single headed cases.
- The CARI (Consolidated Approach for Reporting Indicators of Food Security), which is a WFP global methodology used for assessing food security. CARI measures a case's:
    - Access to food (food consumption score (FCS));
    - Coping capacity; and
    - Economic vulnerability (food expenditure share).



Observations from the survey

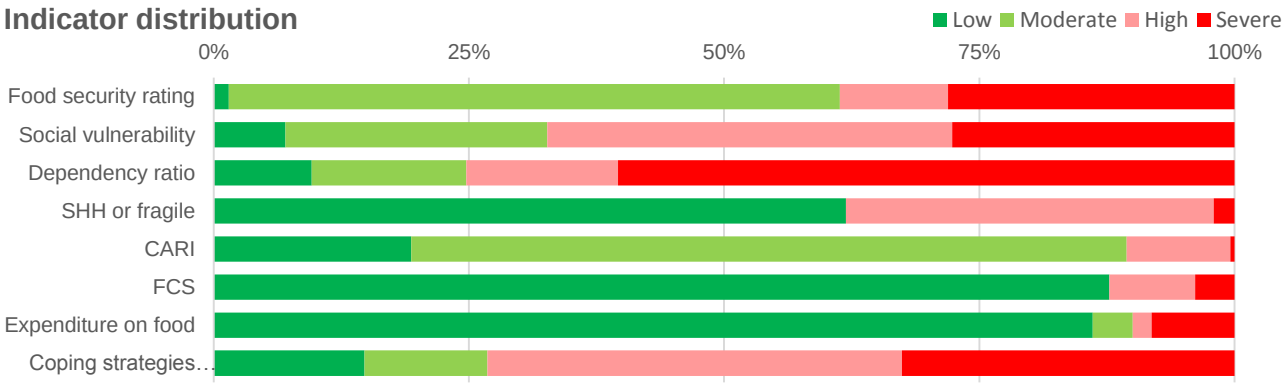
Indicator distribution

- The definitions ‘moderate’, ‘high’ and ‘severe’ are synonymous with WFP’s categories of ‘acceptable’, ‘borderline’ and ‘poor’ in terms of food security.
- Sixty-one percent of individuals are identified as not vulnerable for food security (1% low and 60% moderately vulnerable).
- Thirty-nine percent of individuals are identified as vulnerable for Food Security (11% highly and 28% severely vulnerable).
- Eighty-eight percent of individuals are rated as not vulnerable for Food Consumption Score. Most respondents receive WFP food voucher, so it is likely that the situation would worsen if their assistance was removed, as previous experience showed in 2015.
- The majority did not have a high proportion of their expenditures allotted to food.
- Individuals are most vulnerable on average for the following atomic indicators: livelihood coping strategies[13] (73% highly vulnerable or worse) and dependency ratio[14] (75% highly vulnerable or worse).

[13] *See the Coping Strategy indicator for the livelihoods coping strategy questions relating to actions taken by cases in the previous 30 days in order to meet their food needs.*

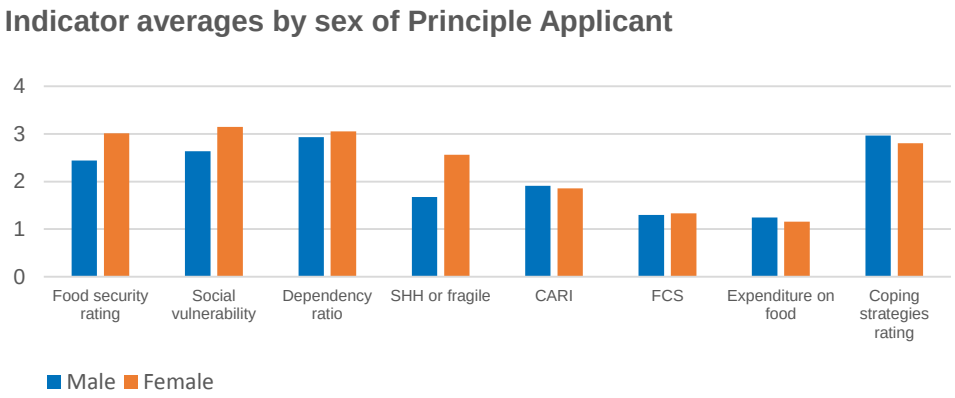
[14] *See Dependency Ratio indicator*

- Cases with disabled members are more vulnerable. This is a result of the Single headed-household or fragile members indicator having disability as part of its definition. There was no difference in the effect of identification based on registration or WG Questions recorded disability.



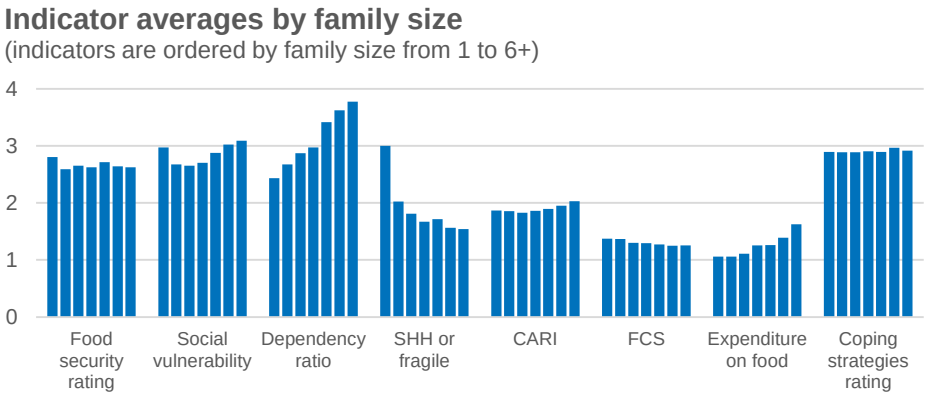
Sex of Principle Applicant

- Cases with female Principle Applicants are identified as being more food secure than male headed cases.



Case size

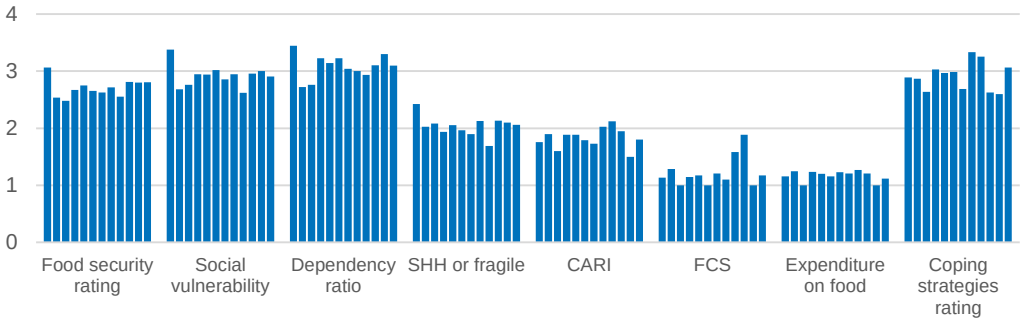
- Most indicators are not impacted by increased family sizes with the exception of dependency ratio and expenditure on food, which is to be expected.
- By definition, Single member cases (case size = one) will have higher vulnerability rating.



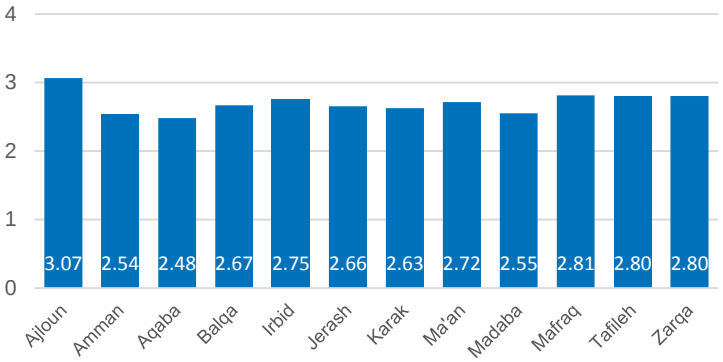
Governorate

- There is minimal region variation, although the sample from Mafraq included a higher proportion of cases with food insecurity compared to Amman governorate.

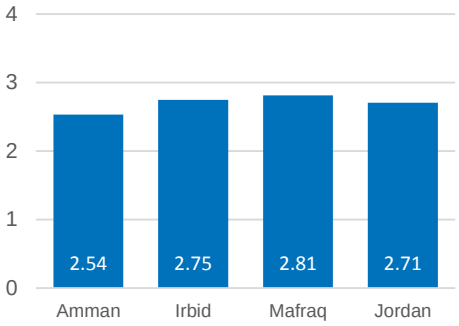
Indicator averages by governorate
(indicators are ordered by Governorate aplhabetically)



Average Food Security rating
(all govts.)

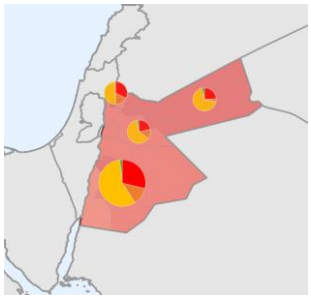


Average Food Security rating
(representative govts.)



Geographical distribution of Food Security vulnerability indicators

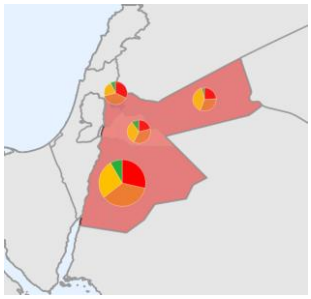
Food Security Rating



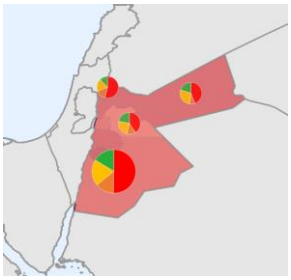
The pie charts show the distribution of each indicator in the three representative governorates Amman, Irbid and Mafraq (small charts) and for the whole of Jordan (large chart).

The background colour describes the average vulnerability rating for that governorate.

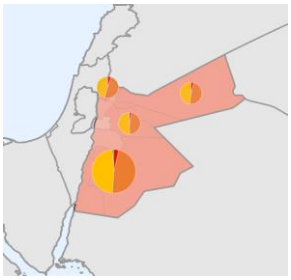
Social vulnerability



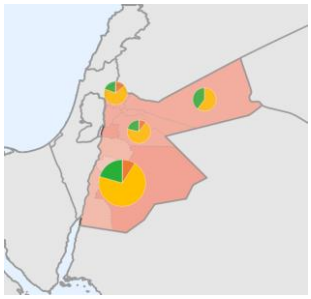
Dependency ratio



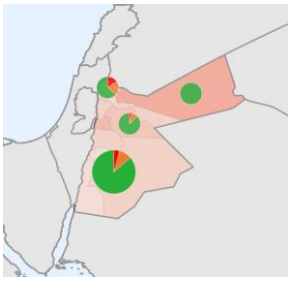
SSH Female



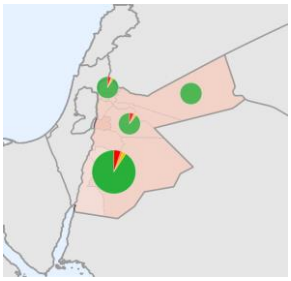
CARI



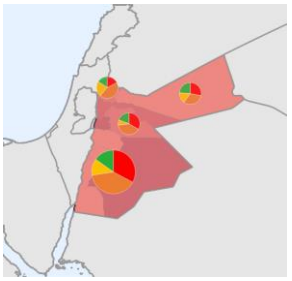
Food consumption score



Expenditure on food



Coping strategies



Changes to Food Security vulnerability definition over time

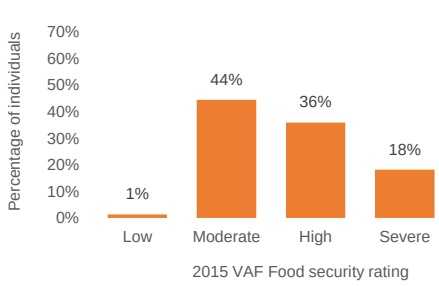
In December 2016, after a year of implementation and using the original sector vulnerability definition, and following three months of consultations, WFP recommended broadening the model's social vulnerability criteria in order to better identify vulnerable cases. The following change was made:

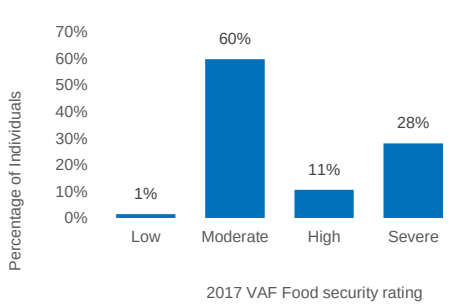
1. A vulnerable case now includes single headed-cases with disability and/or chronic disease, and/or cases with other vulnerable members with disability and/or chronic disease.

All other aspects of the food security sector model remained unchanged between its creation in 2015 and its current implementation.

Assessing the impact of the change in definition

Despite broadening the criteria of a vulnerable case to include vulnerable or fragile individuals, overall high and severe levels of food insecurity decreased between 2015 and 2017, from 54% to 39%. While the number of individuals with high food insecurity decreased by 25%, the number of cases with severe food insecurity increased by ten percent. The graph below demonstrates the changes in food security classification amongst the population between the two years. In 2017 more refugee cases moved into the moderate category from the high category, reflecting the protracted nature of the crisis. However, it is critical to note that based on 2017 data, around two in five (39%) refugee cases had high or severe level of food insecurity, suggesting that these population still struggles to meet their food needs.





	VAF 2015	VAF 2017
Low	1%	1%
Moderate	44%	60%
High	36%	11%
Severe	18%	28%

		2015				2017			
		Low	Moderate	High	Severe	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Food security rating	**Sector rating**	**1%**	**44%**	**36%**	**18%**	**1%**	**60%**	**11%**	**28%**
Social vulnerability	Composite	11%	37%	34%	18%	7%	26%	40%	28%
Dependency ratio	Atomic	17%	16%	16%	51%	10%	15%	15%	60%
SHH or fragile	Atomic	Could not compute				62%	0%	36%	2%
CARI	Composite	12%	84%	4%	0%	19%	70%	10%	0%
FCS	Atomic	100%	0%	0%	0%	88%s	0%	8%	4%
Expenditure on food	Atomic	94%	3%	1%	2%	86%	4%	2%	8%
Coping strategies rating	Atomic	8%	5%	4%	83%	15%	12%	41%	33%

Health

Sectoral context

The influx of Syrian refugees has placed ever increasing demands on the national health system where one third (32%) of the Jordanian population do not have access to universal health coverage[15]. Meanwhile, Jordan has undergone a significant epidemiological transition towards non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in recent years, whereby premature NCDs mortality has increased compared to the global average[16]. Jordan is also experiencing a declining crude death rate and changing population demographic[17]. With the continuation of the Syrian crisis, the evolving humanitarian context poses new demands on health systems in Jordan and consequently on the Health Sector. Syrian refugees health needs in Jordan continue to place additional pressure on the national health system and its ability to respond. This is aggravated by high out of pocket expenditure for health care and the increased prevalence of NCDs among refugees. Women and children, disabled, war-wounded, and older refugees needs also present significant challenges; these vulnerable groups require wide range of costly health services for long time. Significant vulnerabilities still exist for maternal and child nutrition in Jordan.

The health sector in Jordan continues to face increasing needs and vulnerabilities with continued demand for services from refugees, a changing population demographic, changing epidemiology of disease and increasing rates of determinants of poor health. Rising healthcare costs, of both services and supplies, also raise issues of sustainable financing mechanisms for this increased demand. The health sector response strategy will focus on durable solutions and aims to maintain humanitarian programming and continue to meet the immediate and short-term health needs of individual refugees whilst also undertaking health systems strengthening and promoting resilience.

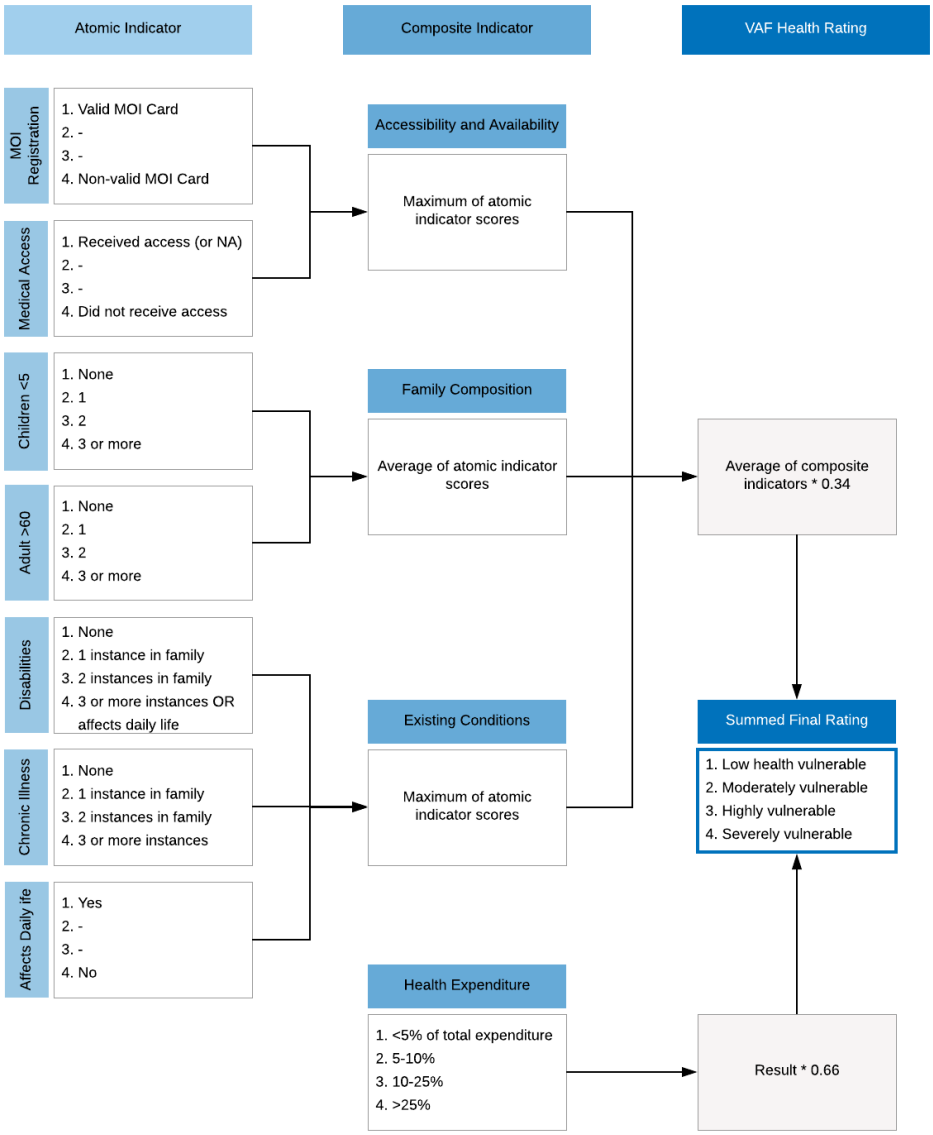
The health sector aims to reinforce centrality of the national health system to the Syria crisis response. The response spans a range of activities from direct interventions that ensure the short-term critical needs of Syrian refugees are met, through support for primary, secondary, and tertiary health services in camps, rural and urban settings and systematic investments that reinforce the capacity of the national health system.

The health sector model for vulnerability does not aim to assess the extent of medical issues within families, but rather it focuses on factors that are likely to impact a family's ability to mitigate health risks.

Core components of vulnerability identification for Health

- Access and availability of health care.
- Family composition.
- Pre-existing conditions, and
- The proportion of expenditure on health-related items.

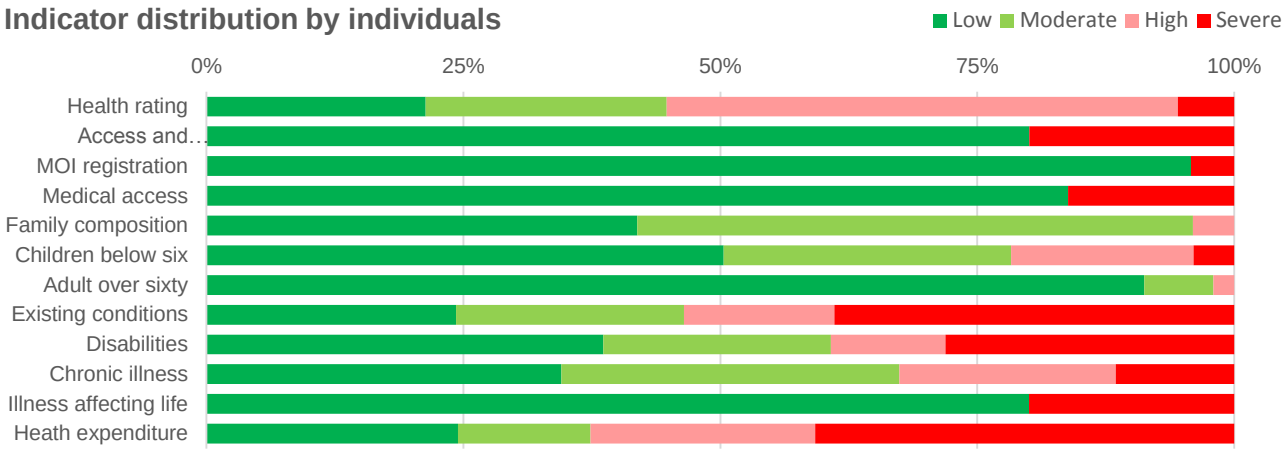
[15] The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan- High Health Counsel, 2016.
[16] 727 per 100,000 people compared to global average of 573 per 100,000 people in 2008
[17] The proportion of the population over the age of sixty years is expected to reach 7.6 percent in 2020, up from 5.2 percent in 2011, and nearly half the population are under the age of 18 years



Observations from the survey

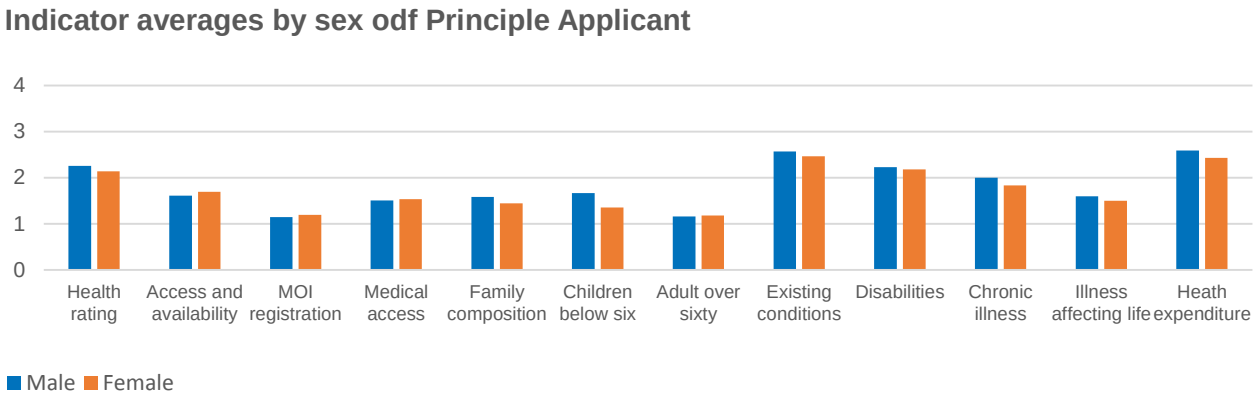
Indicator distribution

- Fifty-five percent of individuals are either highly or severely vulnerable.
- For composite indicators, Syrian refugees are most vulnerable in terms of their health expenditures (63% vulnerable) and Pre-existing conditions (54% vulnerable).
- Cases are least vulnerable in terms of their family composition and the existence of medical conditions.
- Cases with disabled members are more vulnerable and this varies if the disabilities are identified at registration or with the WG Questions. The indicators that increased with the presence of disabilities by definition are Existing conditions, Disabilities and Chronic illness. Other indicators affected are Adults over sixty, but only for registration identified disability, and Health expenditure but only for disabilities identified by the WG Questions.



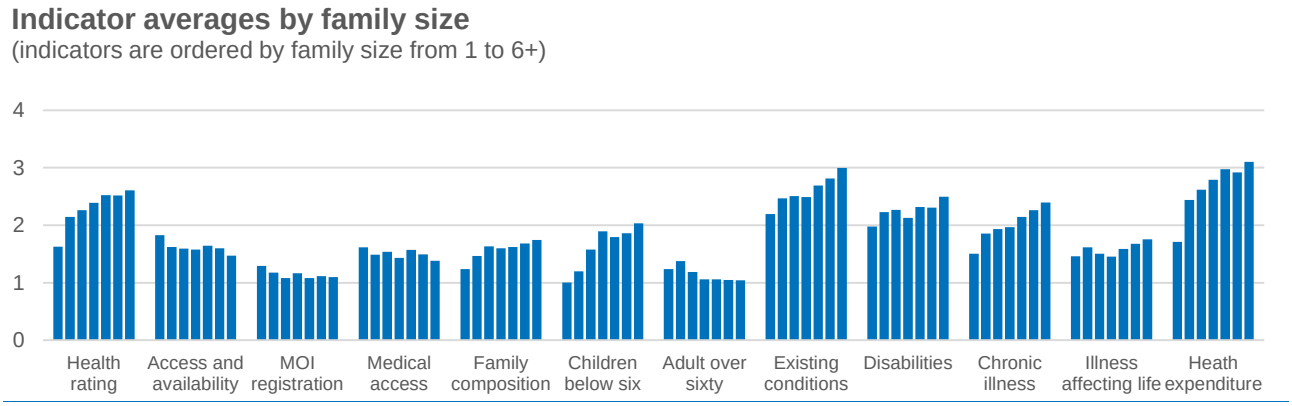
Sex of Principle Applicant

- Sex of Principle Applicant does not have a significant impact on a cases Health vulnerability.



Case size

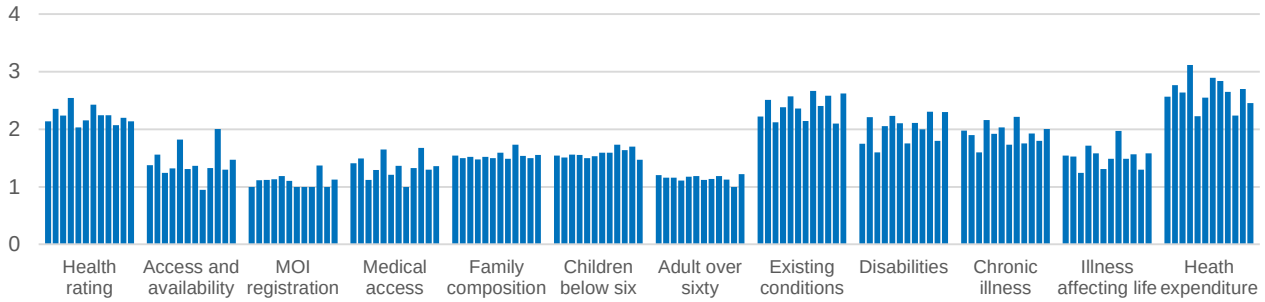
- As expected, larger case sizes negatively impacts the health rating as there are a number of indicators that are based on of family size, such as Family composition, Number of children and Count of existing conditions.



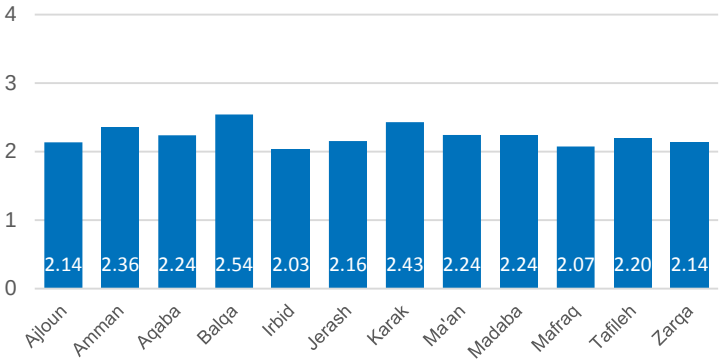
Governorate

- There is minimal region variation, although cases are more vulnerable if they are from Amman compared to Irbid and Mafraq.

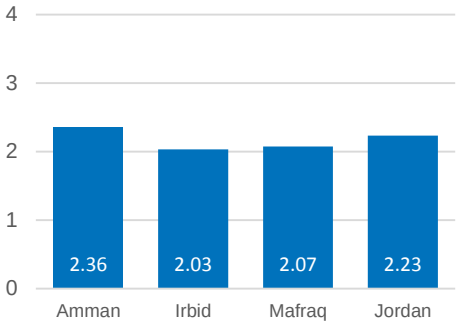
Indicator averages by governorate
(indicators are ordered by Governorate aplhabetically)



Average Health rating (all govts.)

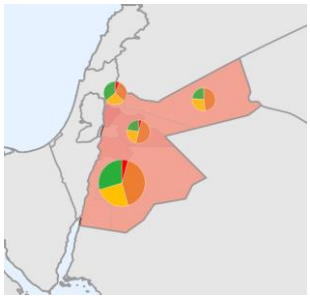


Average Health rating (representative govts.)



Geographical distribution of Health vulnerability indicators

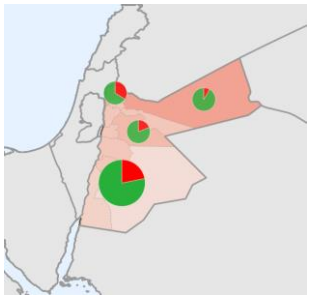
Health Rating



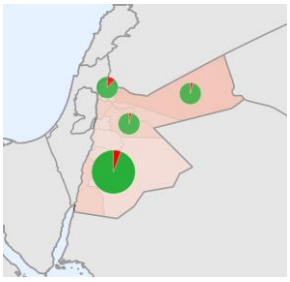
The pie charts show the distribution of each indicator in the three representative governorates Amman, Irbid and Mafraq (small charts) and for the whole of Jordan (large chart).

The background colour describes the average vulnerability rating for that governorate.

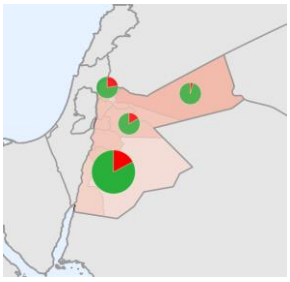
Access and availability



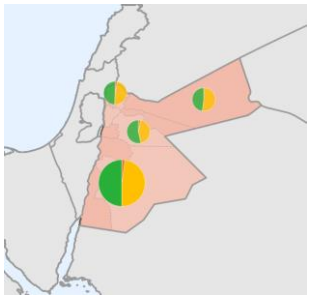
MOI registration



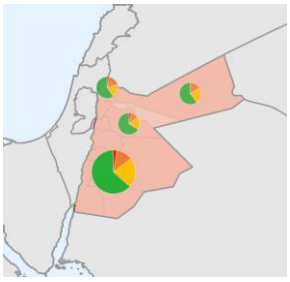
Medical access



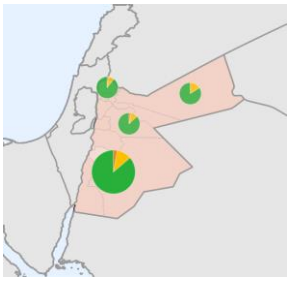
Family composition



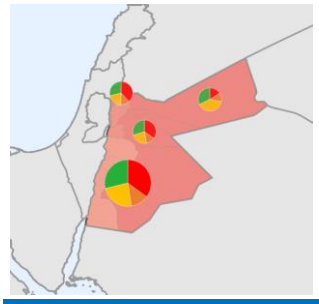
Children below six



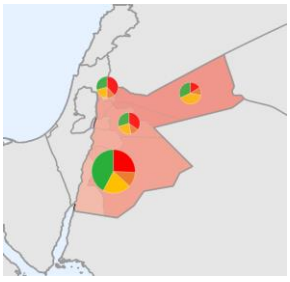
Adults over sixty



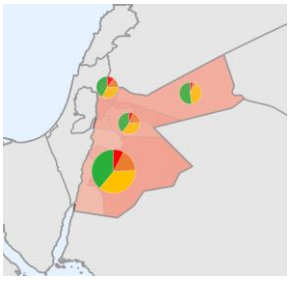
Existing conditions



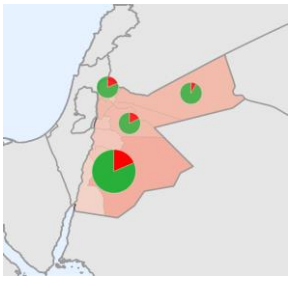
Disabilities



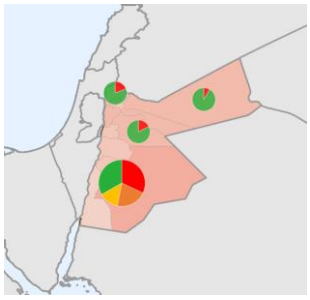
Chronic illness



Affecting daily life



Health expenditure



Changes to Health vulnerability definition over time

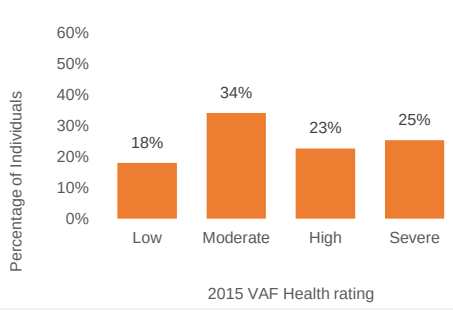
During the December 2016 review, the health vulnerability ratings were determined to be over-estimated compared to the data obtained by follow-up Health and Access Utilization Survey (HAUS) conducted in May 2015[18]. Comparing the results between the two data sets, there is little variation in the rating distributions of the atomic indicators. However, the calculated final health VAF rating was significantly different between the two. This was a result of the method used to calculate the final rating, which produced these major discrepancies and over-estimated results.

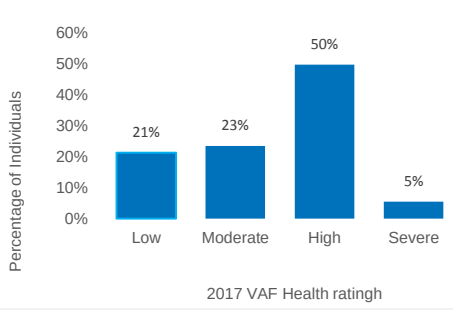
The new sector model has been modified based on the result of the 2015 baseline survey results, health services provision polices, and the projected weight of atomic indicators. Specifically, the following changes were made:

1. The atomic indicators have been classified into two group; Group A includes indicators on access, case composition and existing condition while Group B includes expenditure on health.
2. The Group A indicators are given a weight of 1/3 as they are interrelated and one indicator might affect another in different ways (e.g. poor access level will be less factored if existing condition has low vulnerability level or when existing condition and composition have high level vulnerable and access well granted).
3. The Group B indicator (health expenses) has been given a weighting of 2/3 it reflects the combination of all other factors' effect on health vulnerability.

Assessing the impact of the change in definition

When comparing the results of VAF 2017 to VAF 2015 data, the impact of the new VAF Health Model becomes apparent. As intended, the updated VAF Health rating does not identify as many cases as severely vulnerable as its predecessor. Primarily, the updated model led to the reduction of cases that received a rating of severely vulnerable from 25% in 2015 to 5% 2017.





	VAF 2015	VAF 2017
Low	18%	21%
Moderate	34%	23%
High	23%	50%
Severe	25%	5%

[18] *Health access and utilization survey. Access to health services in Jordan among Syrian refugees (https://data2.unhcr.org/en/documents/details/55906)*

		2015				2017			
		Low	Moderate	High	Severe	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Health rating	**Sector rating**	**18%**	**34%**	**23%**	**25%**	**21%**	**23%**	**50%**	**5%**
Access and availability	Composite	74%	9%	4%	13%	80%	0%	0%	20%
MOI registration	Atomic	98%	0%	0%	2%	96%	0%	0%	4%
Medical access	Atomic	42%	35%	19%	4%	84%	0%	0%	16%
Family composition	Composite	42%	35%	19%	4%	42%	54%	4%	0%
Children below six	Atomic	48%	31%	18%	4%	50%	28%	18%	4%
Adult over sixty	Atomic	93%	5%	2%	0%	91%	7%	2%	0%
Existing conditions	Composite	53%	26%	10%	10%	24%	22%	15%	39%
Disabilities	Atomic	100%	0%	0%	0%	39%	22%	11%	28%
Chronic illness	Atomic	59%	29%	9%	2%	35%	33%	21%	12%
Illness affecting life	Atomic	45%	0%	0%	8%	80%	0%	0%	20%
Heath expenditure	Composite	86%	9%	3%	1%	24%	13%	22%	41%

Shelter

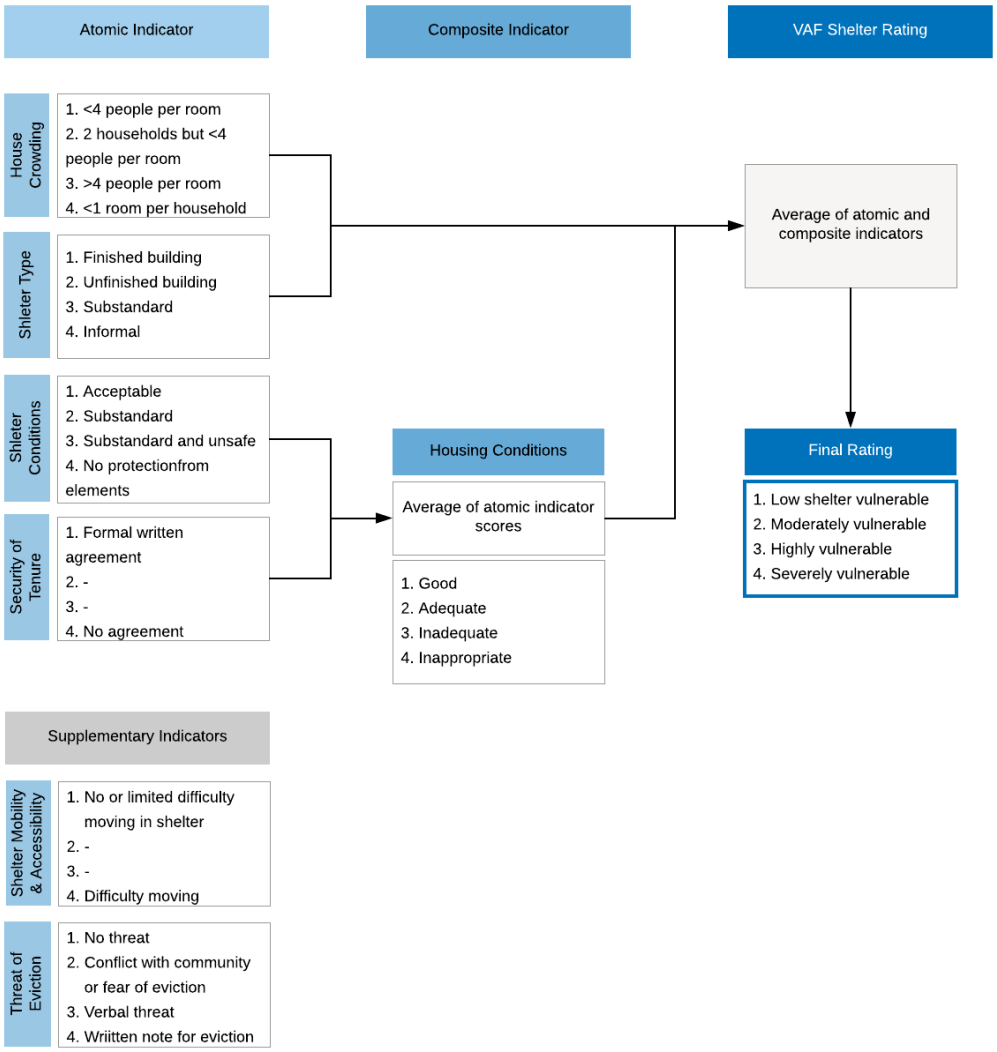
Sectoral context

The majority of the total Syrian refugee population in Jordan live in the urban host communities. As such, the housing market was one of the sectors directly impacted as a result of the Syria Crisis; this is particularly true for areas hosting the largest number of refugees. Seven years into their displacement, refugees living outside of camps are faced with increasing economic pressures to meet their essential need for safe and secure housing. With housing conditions deteriorating and evictions having increased in the past 3 years, the refugee population is mobile across all governorates in search of better housing conditions and cheaper accommodation.

The shelter sector model aims to harmonize and standardize the vulnerability assessment framework for shelter in Jordan, using common parameters identified by the shelter sector collaboratively.

Core components of vulnerability identification for Shelter

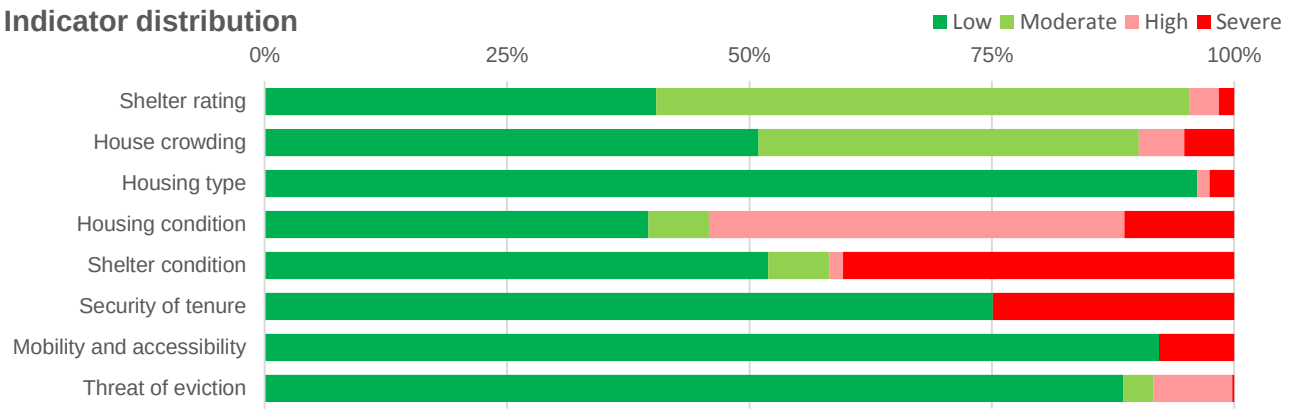
- House crowding.
- Shelter type, and
- Shelter condition.



Observations from the survey

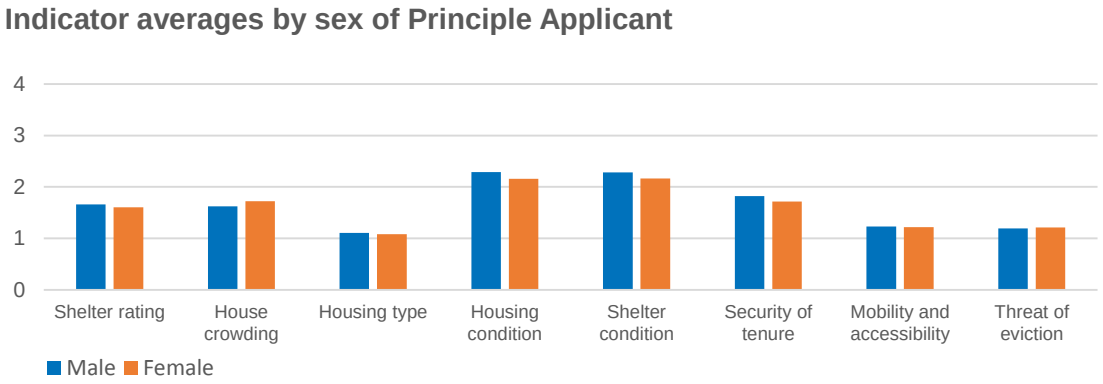
Indicator distribution

- 95% of individuals were classified as low or moderate in their shelter vulnerability using the updated shelter sector model in 2017.
- People are least vulnerable for the atomic indicator Housing type, where 96% received a rating of low vulnerability for living in finished buildings.
- 58% of individuals received a rating of moderately vulnerable in terms of shelter condition and a quarter of cases have no tenancy agreement with their landlords.
- 96% of cases have low vulnerability for the complimentary indicators Mobility and accessibility and Treat of eviction.
- Cases with disabled individuals did not have higher vulnerability ratings.



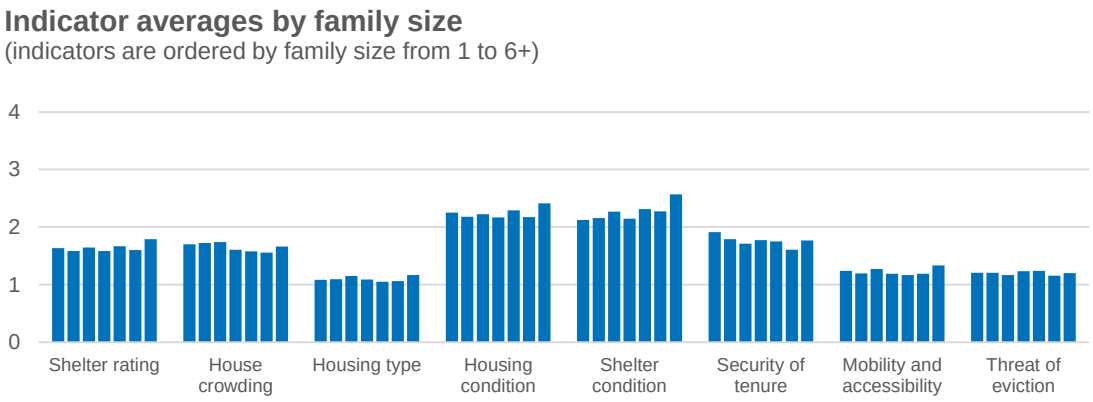
Sex of Principle Applicant

- Sex of Principle Applicant does not have a significant impact on a case's shelter vulnerability.



Case size

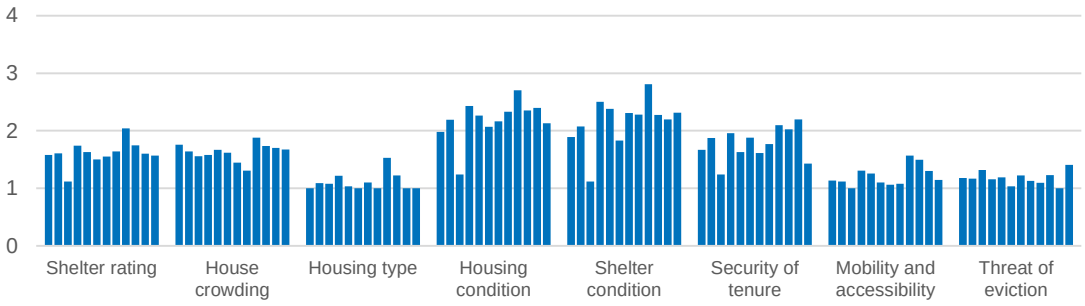
- Case size does not affect the average ratings for shelter; interestingly even House crowding does not negatively impact larger case sizes.



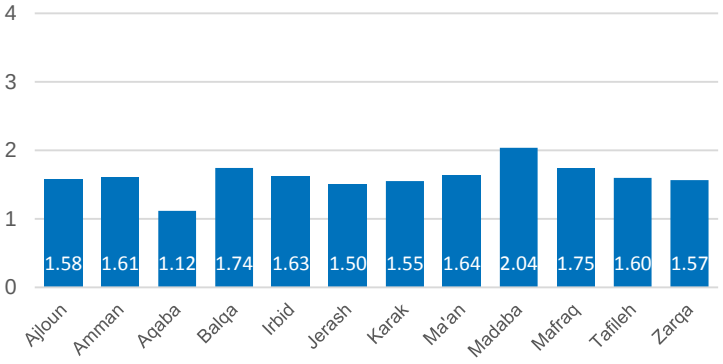
Governorate

- There is minimal region variation.

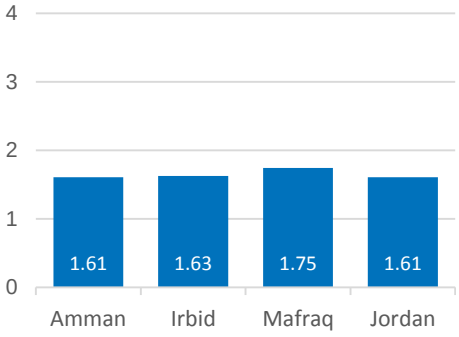
Indicator averages by governorate
(indicators are ordered by Governorate aplhabetically)



Average Shelter rating (all govts.)

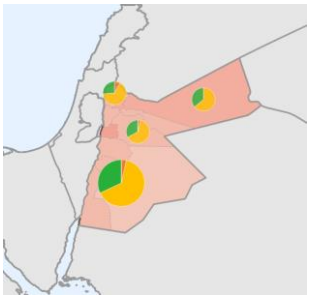


Average Shelter rating (representative govts.)



Geographical distribution of Shelter vulnerability indicators

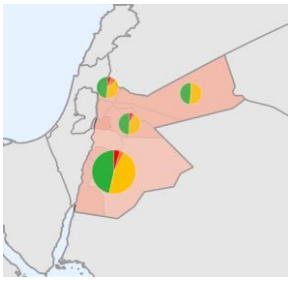
Shelter Rating



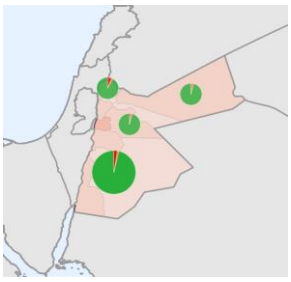
The pie charts show the distribution of each indicator in the three representative governorates Amman, Irbid and Mafraq (small charts) and for the whole of Jordan (large chart).

The background colour describes the average vulnerability rating for that governorate.

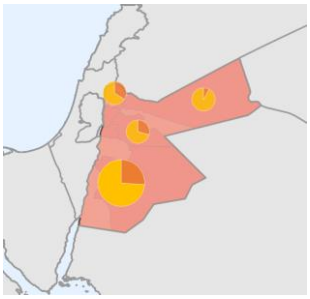
House crowding



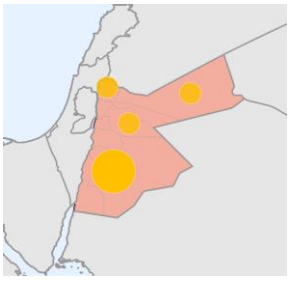
Housing type



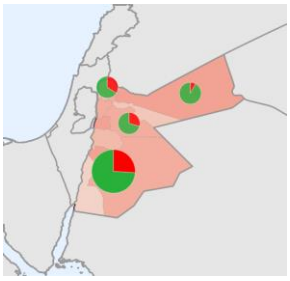
Housing conditions



Shelter conditions



Security of tenure



Changes to Shelter vulnerability definition over time

Given the changing parameters of the Syrian refugee crisis in Jordan, the shelter sector's definition of vulnerability has to be adapted periodically. The sector working group identified that the 2015 shelter sector model, while comprehensive in capturing various indicators, contained some indicators that are no longer relevant. Other indicators were removed as they are duplicative and captured in the VAF elsewhere and could therefore be used complementarily.

The Shelter Sector working group agreed to remove the following atomic indicator components from the original sector tree:

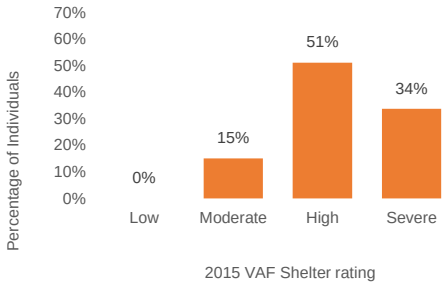
1. Lack of basic house assets was determined to be irrelevant to current shelter interventions and more closely associated with Basic Needs / NFI intervention.
2. Debt per capita captured within the Basic Needs sector tree and Basic needs sector scores can be used complementarily with the shelter score to improve vulnerability identification.
3. Dependency ratio currently captured as a universal indicator within the VAF and can be used with shelter score if required.
4. Enumerator Judgement was removed, as "Shelter conditions" now highlights specific threats and risks in identifying required shelter repairs and maintenance.

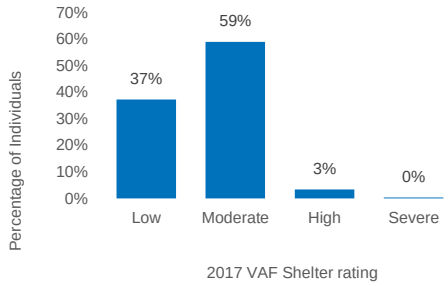
It also led to the restructuring of the following existing indicators:

5. House crowding: there was a decision to shift away from the metric of > 3.5m2, =3.5m2 or <3.5m2 and instead use the new definition for "House Crowding (density)" in terms of people per room.
6. Shelter type: It was agreed to remove duplication by combining two of the original indicators in to one 'Type of Accommodation and Enumerator Judgement' and be reclassified as Shelter Type.
7. Shelter conditions: the Norwegian Refugee Council assessment results recognize that a majority of refugees share similar concerns about the need to maintain and/or repair their shelter/housing at varying degrees. This will be ascertained by recording the status of the shelter condition by scoring each category separately.

Assessing the impact of the change in definition

Given the substantial restructuring of the shelter sector model, a significant shift in the distribution of the VAF rating between 2015 and 2017 is to be expected. Under the 2015 shelter sector model, the majority of cases were classified as vulnerable (84%). Comparatively, under the 2017 updates, the majority of cases are now considered low or moderately shelter vulnerable (96%). According to sector experts, this is a more accurate characterization of the situation for the Syrian refugee population. The effect of changing the House Crowding indicator can be seen with 91% being identified as low vulnerable in 2015 compared with 51% in 2017.





	VAF 2015	VAF 2017
Low	0%	40%
Moderate	15%	55%
High	51%	3%
Severe	34%	2%

		2015				2017			
		Low	Moderate	High	Severe	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Shelter rating	**Sector rating**	**0%**	**15%**	**51%**	**34%**	**40%**	**55%**	**3%**	**2%**
House crowding	Atomic	91%	0%	1%	8%	51%	39%	5%	5%
Housing type	Atomic	96%	0%	1%	3%	96%	0%	1%	3%
Housing condition	Composite	0%	53%	14%	33%	40%	6%	43%	11%
Shelter condition	Atomic	100%	0%	0%	0%	52%	6%	1%	40%
Security of tenure	Atomic	67%	0%	0%	33%	75%	0%	0%	25%
Mobility and accessibility	Complimentary					92%	0%	0%	8%
Threat of eviction	Complimentary					89%	3%	8%	0%

WASH

Sectoral context

Jordan is one of the most water scarce countries in the world and the country is facing chronic challenges to provide sustainable access to clean water and sanitation services to its population. With the influx of refugees in recent years, Jordan's scarce resources are further stretched and the capacity of national institutions to deliver essential services to all people remains insufficient. In host communities, an estimated 91% of the population have access to a piped water system[19]. However, despite such high levels of access, leakage along the water network results in huge losses (an average of 50%) and inefficient operation modalities.

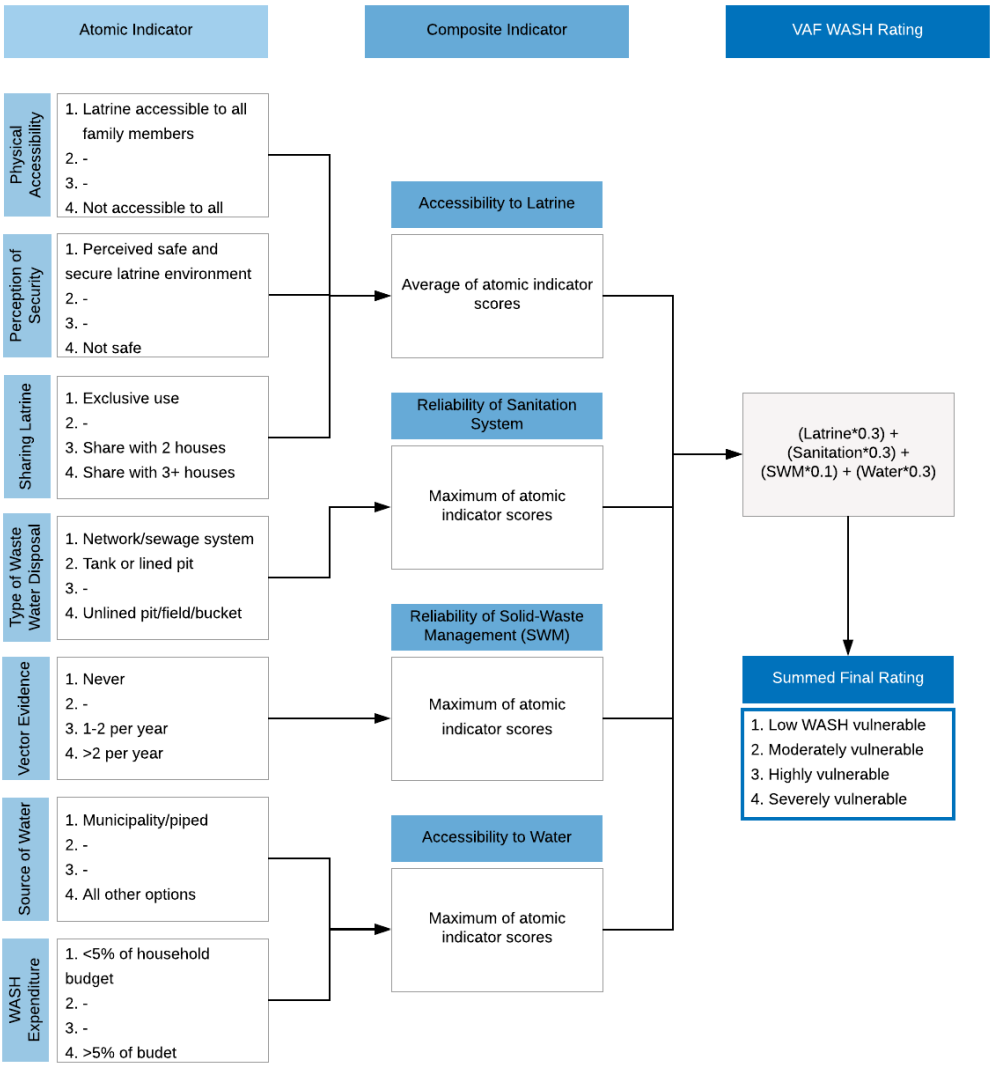
To address this, the WASH working group and partners operating within WASH, are supporting the Government in rehabilitating existing water infrastructure in selected communities. The majority of Syrian refugee families and Jordanian host community families have access to the formal Jordanian national water and sewage networks. However, in different areas of the country and at different times of year the Jordanian water supply varies in quality and reliability. The limited water resources are exposed to pollution and population growth as a result of the Syrian refugee crisis has increased the pressure on available resources. Similarly, sector assessments have identified that while water may be available, the most severely vulnerable families may not have access to sufficient or safe water storage. Those that are more prominently afflicted by this are Syrian families rather than Jordanian families as access to water is very much relative to expenditure. For example, costs involved to truck water if not connected to municipal piping, and costs and expenses related to water storage, and waste water management.

The WASH sector assesses vulnerability in terms of access to sustainable clean water and sanitation services. Access to WASH services is crucial to many aspects of a refugee's daily life, from hygiene to drinking water and waste disposal. As such, there are many discrete, non-related, contributing factors that make up the WASH sector model.

Core components of vulnerability identification for WASH

- Accessibility to latrine.
- Reliability of sanitation system.
- Reliability of solid waste system.
- Accessibility to water.

[19] *Joint Monitoring Programme Update 2014*

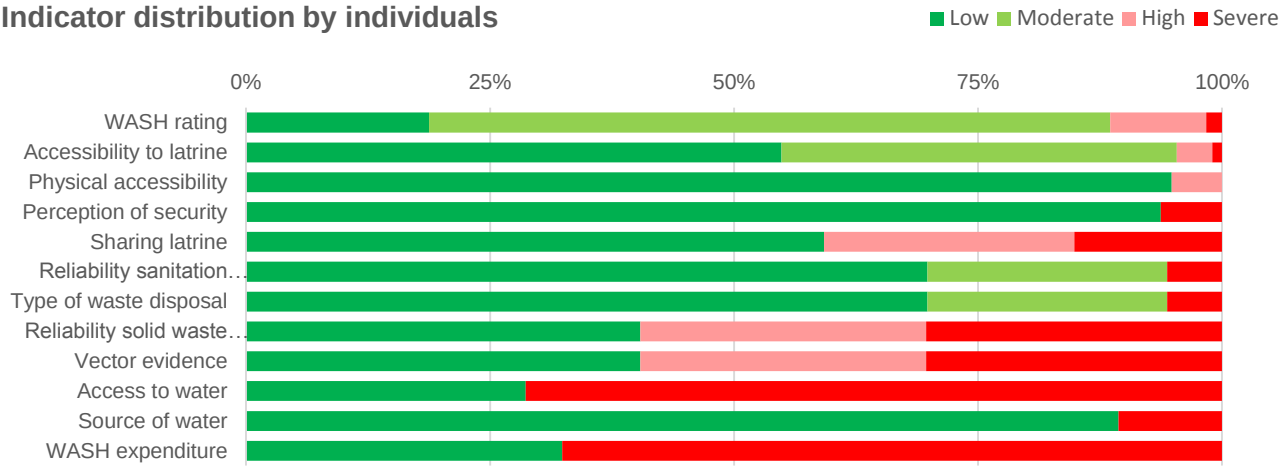


Observations from the survey

Indicator distribution

- Eighty-nine percent of people are low or moderate in their WASH vulnerability.
- Physical accessibility and Perception of security have low levels of vulnerability. Despite many cases sharing latrines, the overall Accessibility to latrine vulnerability is low. Vulnerability from the Reliability of waste disposal is also low.
- Despite vulnerabilities relating to the Source of water being low, the percentage of WASH expenditures in relation to overall expenditures is high, meaning the Access to water vulnerability rating is high, with 71% of people being vulnerable.
- 60% of people are vulnerable due to the Reliability of solid waste disposal.

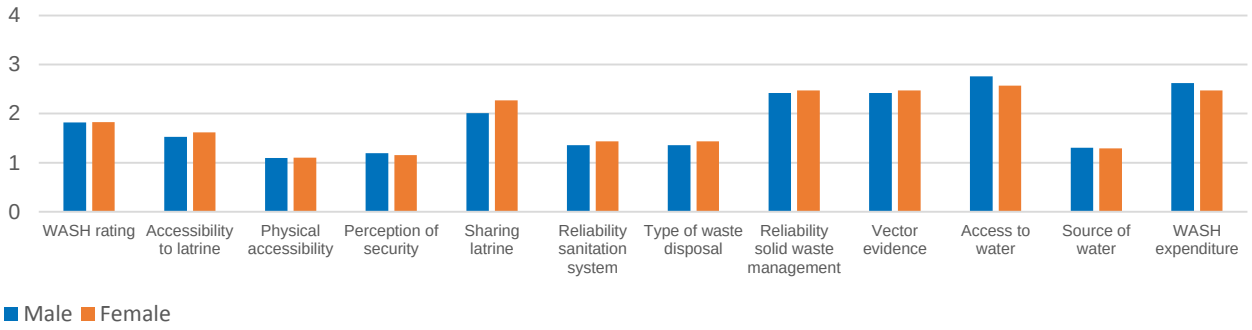
Indicator distribution by individuals



Sex of Principle Applicant

- Sex of Principle Applicant does not have a significant impact on a cases health vulnerability.

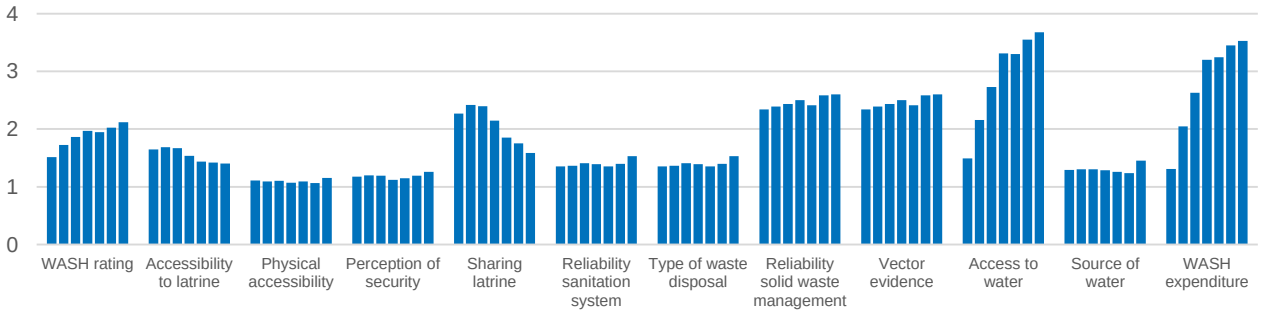
Indicator averages by sex of Principle Applicant



Case size

- Although larger cases are identified as more WASH vulnerable than a single-member case, this is not observed across all indicators.
- Smaller-size cases are more vulnerable than larger cases for Sharing latrines as larger families are likely to have facilities in their residence. Larger-size cases are more vulnerable than smaller cases for WASH expenditure (which then affects the Access to water composite indicator).

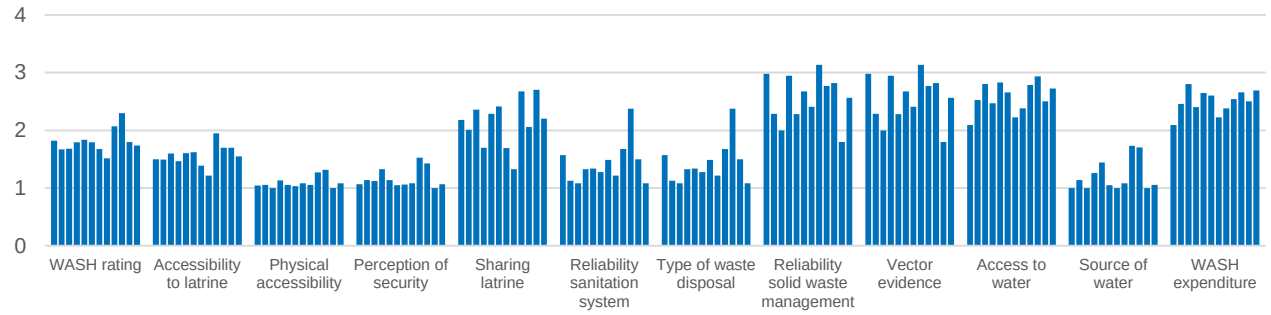
Indicator averages by family size
(indicators are ordered by family size from 1 to 6+)



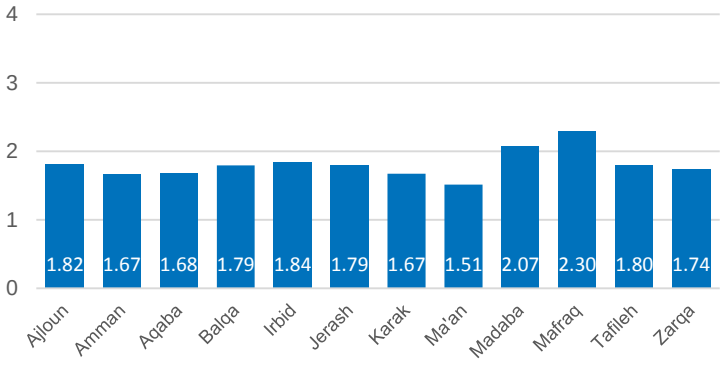
Governorate

- Cases are slightly more vulnerable if they are from Mafraq compared to Amman.
- There is more regional variation for WASH than for other sector indicators, particularly for Sharing latrine, Reliability of solid waste management and WASH expenditure. Due to the sampling, we cannot comment on each governorate however we would recommend further research in this area.

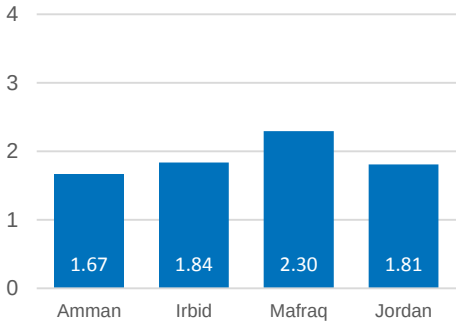
Indicator averages by governorate
(indicators are ordered by Governorate aplhabetically)



Average WASH rating
(all govts.)

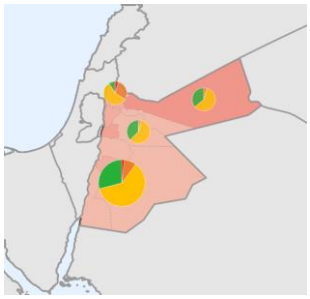


Average WASH rating
(representative govts.)



Geographical distribution of WASH vulnerability indicators

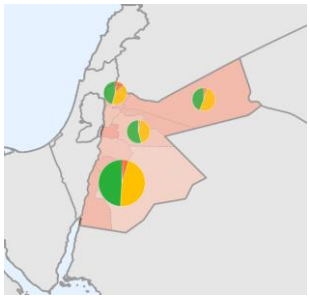
WASH Rating



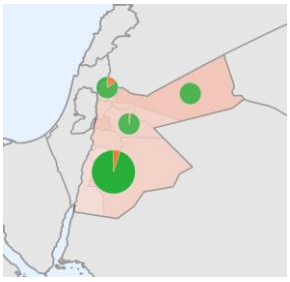
The pie charts show the distribution of each indicator in the three representative governorates Amman, Irbid and Mafraq (small charts) and for the whole of Jordan (large chart).

The background colour describes the average vulnerability rating for that governorate.

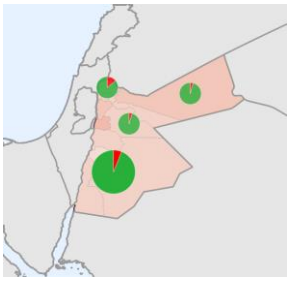
Access to latrine



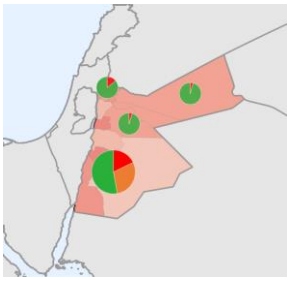
Physical accessibility



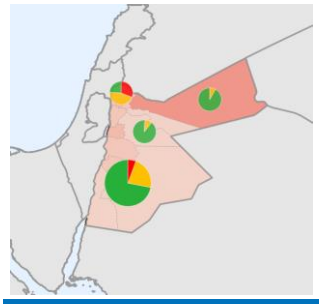
Perception of security



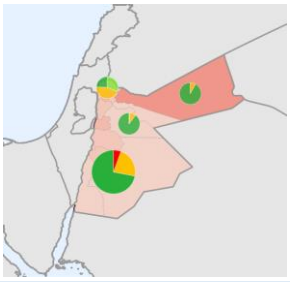
Sharing latrine



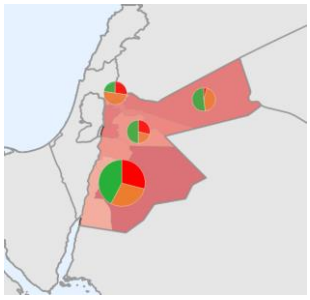
Reliability of sanitation



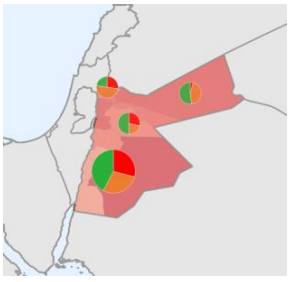
Type of disposal



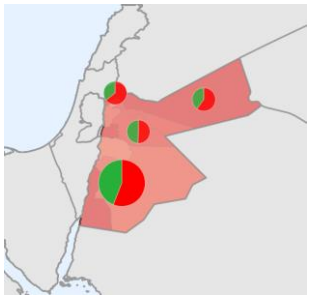
Solid waste management



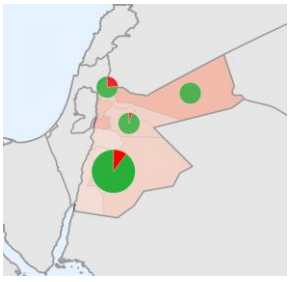
Vector evidence



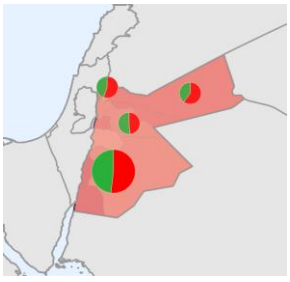
Access to water



Source of water



WASH expenditure



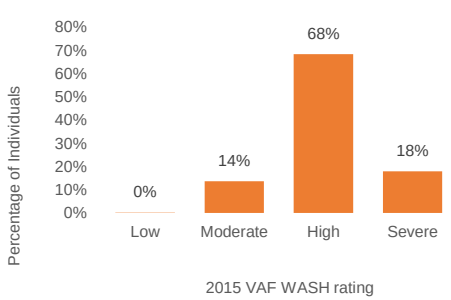
Changes to WASH vulnerability definition over time

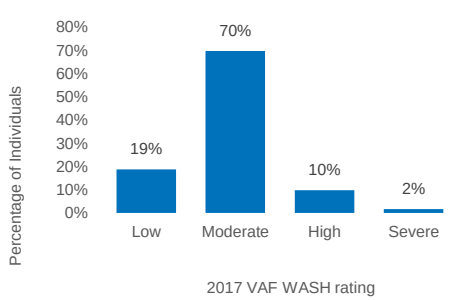
In December 2016, the WASH working group requested a review of the existing vulnerability measurement definition and identified the following requirements:

- Using the maximum value for all indicators over-estimated the vulnerability ratings. Instead the tool needed to be more diverse in scoring capability for case prioritization so the weighting was restructured.
- Source of water required increased vulnerability weighting for cases not connected to municipal water distribution systems (e.g. Other/not connected).
- WASH expenditure component needed revision on scale in original sector tree. Value of < or > five percent of income expenditure on WASH was determined as the threshold based on available WASH literature.
- Diarrhoea and the WASH related health indicator not relevant to Jordan context and so the indicator was deleted
- Solid Waste management needed increased weighting.
- Sharing Latrine required increased weighting, at the same time eliminating the WASH Hygiene indicator as it duplicated information on sharing facilities.
- Frequency without water was deleted.
- Source of water was identified as a more accurate measure of refugees' access to water.

Assessing the impact of the change in definition

The central aim of updating the WASH sector model was to produce a more accurate representation of WASH vulnerability among Syrian refugees. The 2015 model was believed to over-estimate vulnerability ratings. In fact, when comparing the distributions of VAF WASH ratings between 2015 and 2017, the cases surveyed in 2015 appeared much more vulnerable than those in 2017. In 2015, 86% of cases were considered vulnerable in terms of WASH while only two 12% were identified in 2017. The largest shifts in vulnerability were recorded in the Sharing latrine, Access to safe water, WASH expenditure, Reliability of waste management and Vector evidence indicators.





	VAF 2015	VAF 2017
Low	0%	19%
Moderate	14%	70%
High	68%	10%
Severe	18%	2%

		2015				2017			
		Low	Moderate	High	Severe	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
WASH rating	**Sector rating**	**0%**	**14%**	**68%**	**18%**	**19%**	**70%**	**10%**	**2%**
Accessibility to latrine	Composite					55%	41%	4%	1%
Physical accessibility	Atomic	64%	29%	0%	7%	95%	0%	5%	0%
Perception of security	Atomic	96%	0%	0%	4%	94%	0%	0%	6%
Sharing latrine	Atomic	68%	30%	0%	3%	95%	0%	5%	59%
Reliability sanitation system	Composite	Could not compute				70%	25%	0%	6%
Type of waste disposal	Atomic	Could not compute				70%	25%	0%	6%
Reliability solid waste management	Composite	2%	19%	79%	0%	40%	0%	29%	30%
Vector evidence	Atomic	2%	19%	79%	0%	40%	0%	29%	30%
Access to water	Composite	82%	15%	1%	2%	29%	0%	0%	71%
Source of water	Atomic	92%	7%	1%	0%	89%	0%	0%	11%
WASH expenditure	Atomic	Could not compute				32%	0%	0%	68%

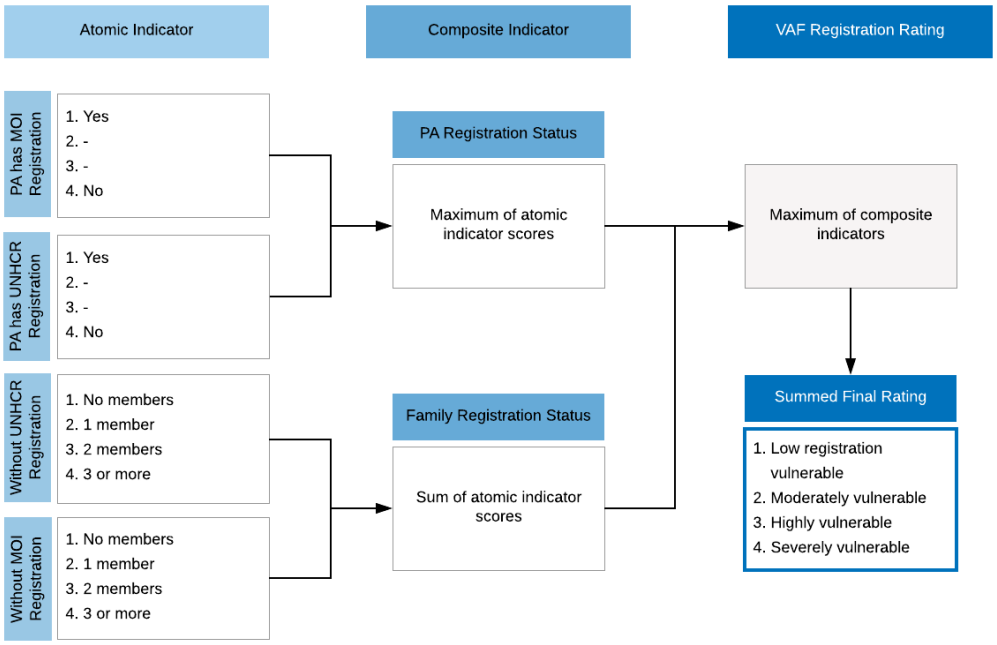
Documentation status

Context

The Documentation Status indicator measures the coverage off registration documentation for a given case. The rating relies on both MOI registration and UNHCR registration. Each type of registration is looked at for the principal applicant of the case and all family members.

Core components of vulnerability identification for Documentation Status

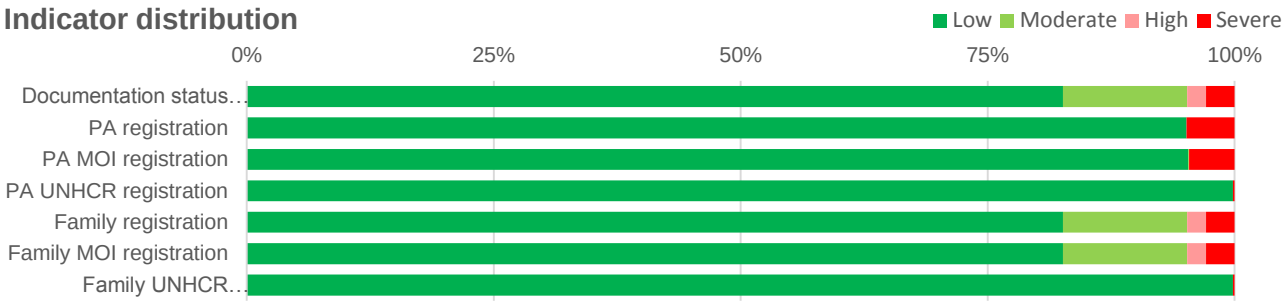
- UNHCR registration status for the Principle Applicant and family members.
- MOI registration status for the Principle Applicant and family members.



Observations from the survey

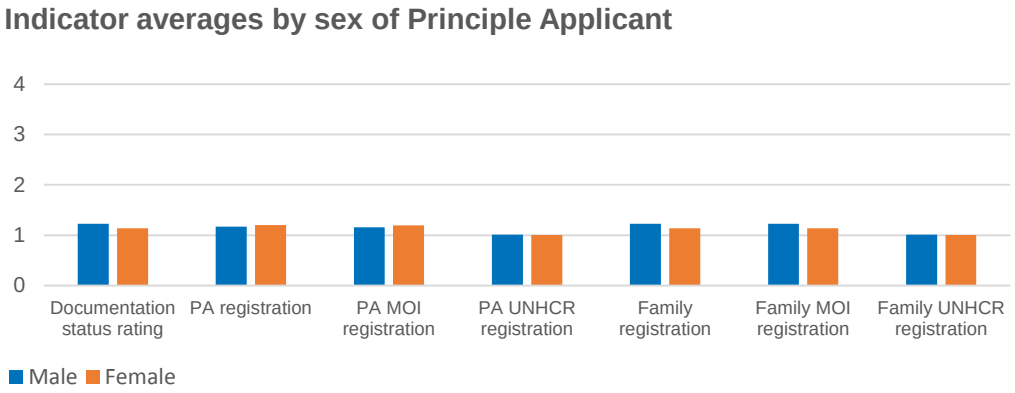
Indicator distribution

- Since no updates were made to the sector model, the decrease in registration vulnerability from 2015 to 2017 indicates an improvement in registration among Syrian refugees.
- All PAs have low vulnerability for registration, however this result is bias since the sampling strategy relied upon selecting active registered cases with UNHCR.
- Ninety-five percent of PA's and family members in the 2017 VAF Population Sample received a low vulnerability rating for missing MOI documents.
- Cases with disabilities were no more likely to have a higher or lower rating.



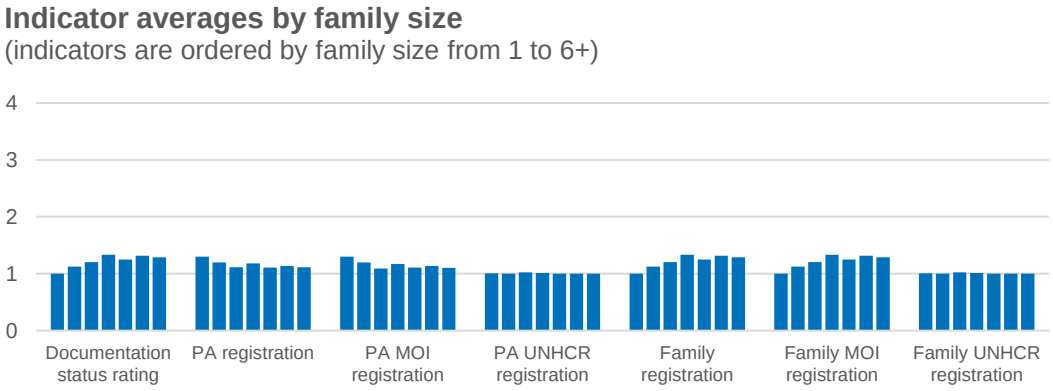
Sex of Principle Applicant

- Sex of Principle Applicant does not have a significant impact on a cases documentation status vulnerability.



Case size

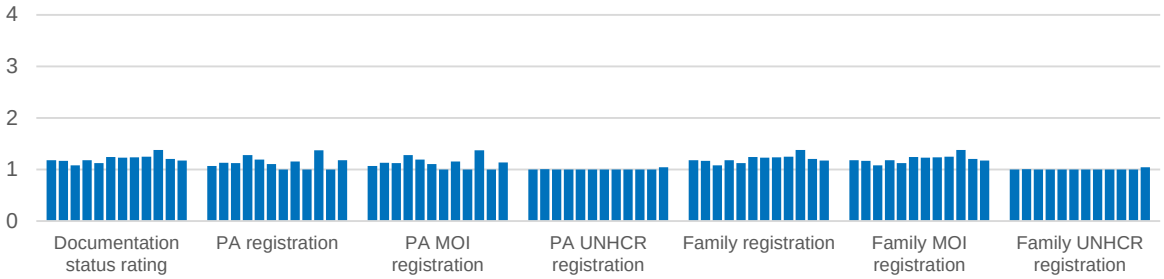
- Case size has a marginal impact on the documentation vulnerability, due to the increase in missing family documents being related to family size.



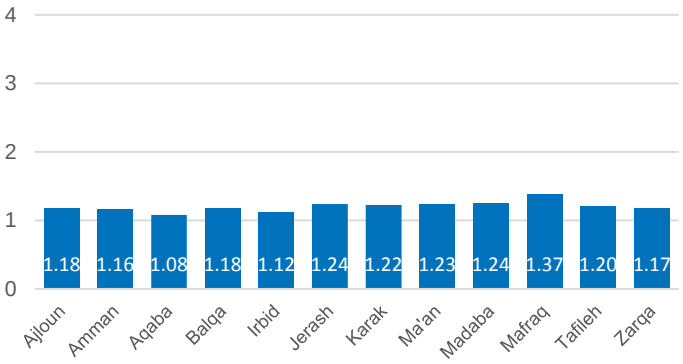
Governorate

- There is minimal region variation.

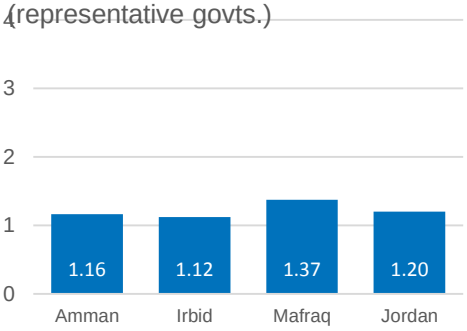
Indicator averages by governorate
(indicators are ordered by Governorate aplhabetically)



Average Documentation status rating
(all govts.)

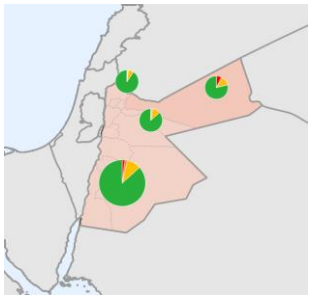


Average Documentation status rating
(representative govts.)



Geographical distribution of Documentation Status vulnerability indicators

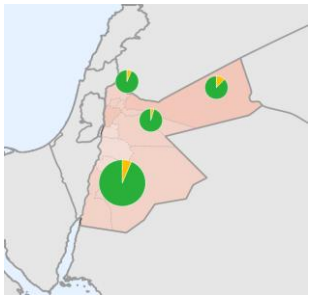
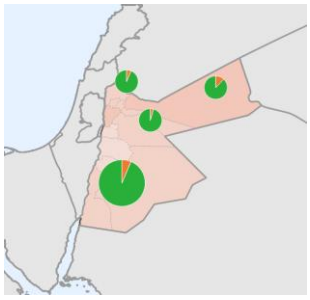
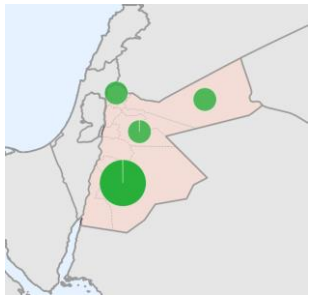
Documentation Status Rating



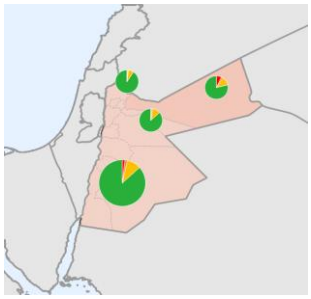
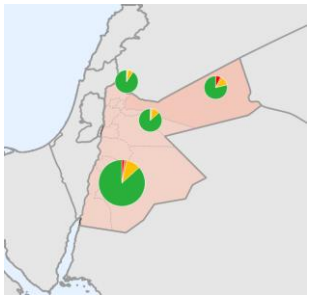
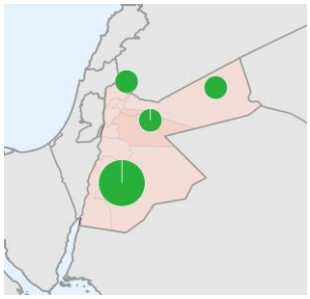
The pie charts show the distribution of each indicator in the three representative governorates Amman, Irbid and Mafraq (small charts) and for the whole of Jordan (large chart).

The background colour describes the average vulnerability rating for that governorate.

Principle applicant	PA MOI registration	PA UNHCR registration

Rest of family	Family MOI registration	Family UNHCR registration

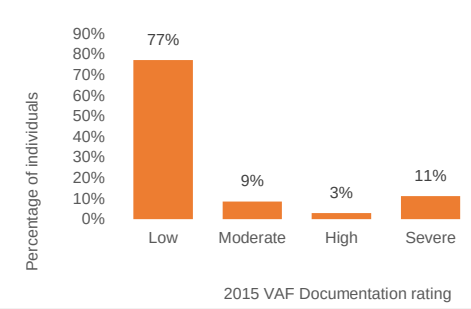




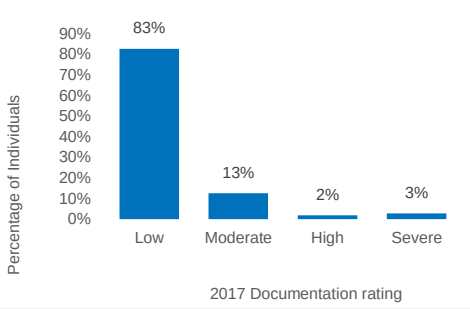
Changes to Documentation status vulnerability definition over time

During the December 2016 sector model review, there were no updates made to the Registration sector model. The original 2015 model is still currently in use.

Overall change in vulnerability distribution

There has been a positive improvement in registration status vulnerability over time; in 2017, 96% are identified as low vulnerable compared to 86% in 2015.





	VAF 2015	VAF 2017
Low	77%	83%
Moderate	9%	13%
High	3%	2%
Severe	11%	3%

		2015				2017			
		Low	Moderate	High	Severe	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Documentation status rating	Sector	**77%**	**9%**	**3%**	**11%**	**83%**	**13%**	**2%**	**3%**
PA registration	Composite	90%	0%	0%	10%	95%	0%	0%	5%
PA MOI registration	Atomic	91%	0%	0%	9%	95%	0%	0%	5%
PA UNHCR registration	Atomic	99%	0%	0%	1%	100%	0%	0%	0%
Family registration	Composite	79%	14%	4%	3%	83%	13%	2%	3%
Family MOI registration	Atomic	94%	2%	1%	1%	83%	13%	2%	3%
Family UNHCR registration	Atomic	99%	0%	0%	1%	100%	0%	0%	0%

Coping Strategies

Context

Coping strategies are practices utilized by cases to attain their necessary expenditure levels and meet basic needs and can be used to measure a case's resilience to potential shocks. Based on the WFP Livelihoods Coping Strategies indicator the VAF Coping Strategy Rating is a universal indicator that relies on differentiating between the degrees of severity of different coping strategies. The indicator asks a series of questions regarding the case's experience from the previous 30 days, regarding livelihood stress and asset depletion.

Core components of vulnerability identification for Coping Strategies

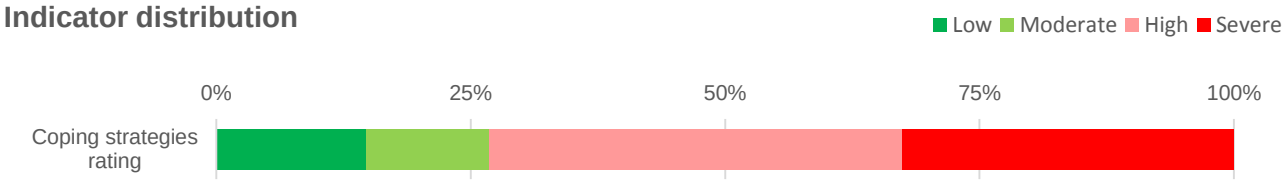
- Cases engaging in routine economic activities that did not involve any of the following would be considered as low Coping Strategy vulnerable.
- Stress coping strategies, such as borrowing money or spending savings, are those which indicate a reduced ability to deal with future shocks due to a current reduction in resources or increase in debts.
- Crisis coping strategies, such as selling productive assets, directly reduce future productivity, including human capital formation.
- Emergency coping strategies, such as selling one's land, also affects future productivity, but are more difficult to reverse or more dramatic in nature.

NEGATIVE COPING STRATEGY	YES, STRATEGY IS USED	NO, BECAUSE STRATEGY HAS BEEN EXHAUSTED
Adult members of case accepted social degrading, exploitative, high risk or illegal temporary jobs	Emergency	Emergency
Sent adult members to beg	Emergency	Emergency
Sent children members to beg	Emergency	Emergency
Reduced essential non-food expenditure	Crisis	Emergency
Sell household assets or goods	Crisis	Emergency
Sell productive assets or means of transport	Crisis	Emergency
Sent children to work	Crisis	Emergency
Spent savings	Crisis	Emergency
Withdrew children from school	Stress	Crisis
Bought food on credit or borrowed money to purchase food	Stress	Crisis
Changed accommodation in order to reduce rental expenditure	Stress	Crisis

Observations from the survey

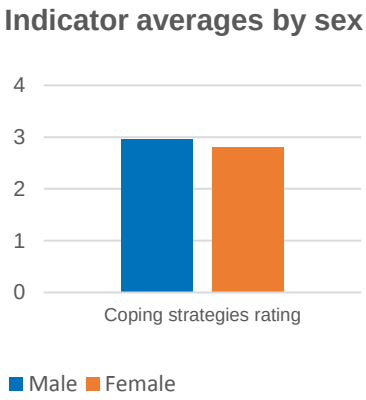
Indicator distribution

- Seventy-three percent of cases rely on either a crisis or emergency coping strategy to meet basic needs.
- Cases with disabilities were no more likely to have a higher or lower rating.



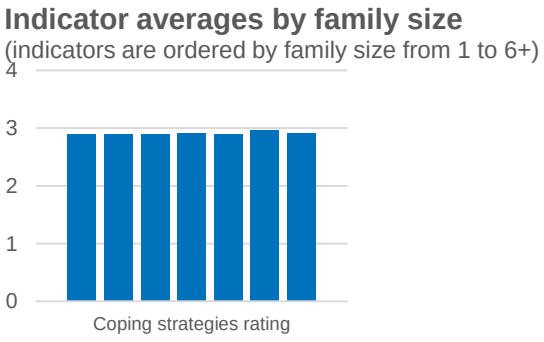
Sex of Principle Applicant

- Sex of Principle Applicant does not have a significant impact on a cases coping strategy vulnerability.



Case size

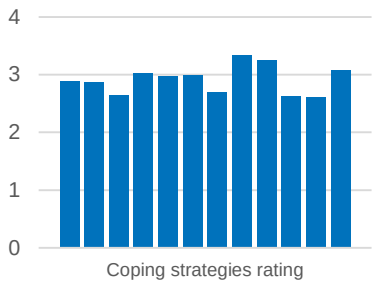
- A larger case is no more likely to be more vulnerable according to coping strategies than a small case.



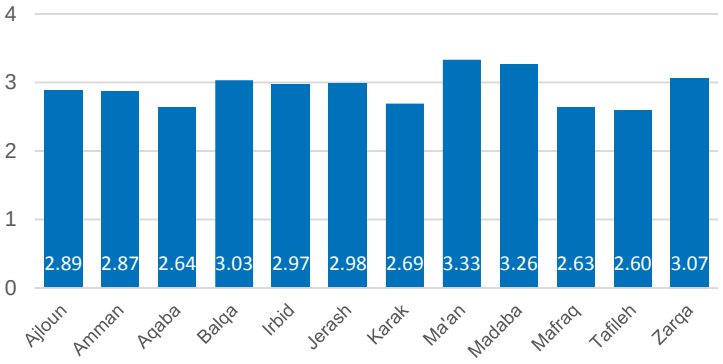
Governorate

- For the governorates with representative sampling there is no significant regional variation.

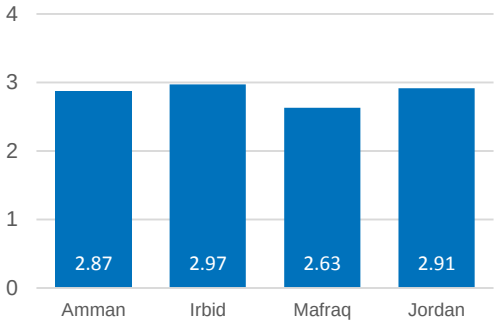
Indicator averages by governorate
(indicators are ordered by Governorate aplhabetically)



Average Coping Strategy rating (all govts.)

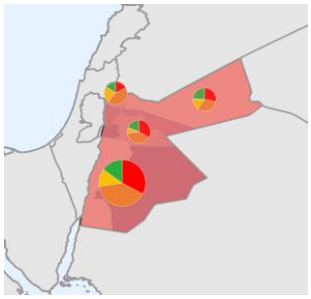


Average Coping Strategy rating (Representativegovts.)



Geographical distribution of Coping Strategies vulnerability indicators

Coping Strategies Rating



The pie charts show the distribution of each indicator in the three representative governorates Amman, Irbid and Mafraq (small charts) and for the whole of Jordan (large chart).

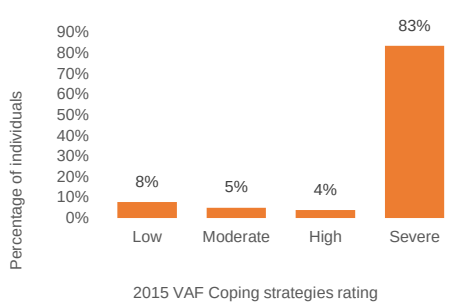
The background colour describes the average vulnerability rating for that governorate.

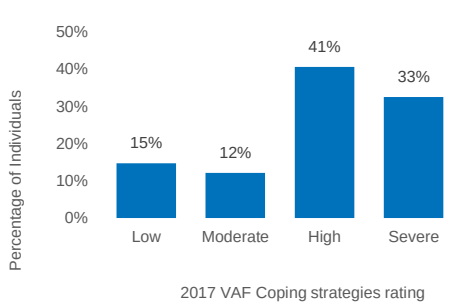
Changes to Coping Strategies vulnerability definition over time

During the December 2016 sector model review, there were no updates made to the computation of coping strategies as a universal indicator. The original 2015 model is still currently in use.

Overall change in vulnerability distribution

In comparing the results from the population samples in 2015 and 2017, there is a significant increase in the number of cases employing crisis and emergency coping strategies. In investigating this discrepancy, UNHCR compared the on-going Home Visit data from 2015 and 2017. The VAF 2017 Population Sample distribution for coping strategy ratings are aligned with the ongoing Home Visit data. Further analysis is needed to determine whether results were based on the reclassification of the response “No, I have exhausted option”, or whether the 2015 results were an anomaly.





	VAF 2015	VAF 2017
Low	8%	15%
Moderate	5%	12%
High	4%	41%
Severe	83%	33%

		2015				2017			
		Low	Moderate	High	Severe	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Coping Strategy Rating	Universal rating	8%	5%	4%	83%	15%	12%	41%	33%

Dependency Ratio

Context

The dependency ratio rating is a universal indicator that measures the economically active members of a family relation to its inactive members, or the the number of dependents relative to the number of non-dependents. A low dependency ratio (closer to zero) means that a family has a higher amount of non-dependents relative to dependents. A high dependency ratio means that the family has many dependents and relatively few non-dependents. Higher dependency ratios imply greater vulnerability since a family does not have the non-dependents needed to support all of its dependents. The VAF computes a Dependency Ratio Rating based on the ratio of dependents to non-dependents for a case.

Core components of vulnerability identification for Dependency Ratio

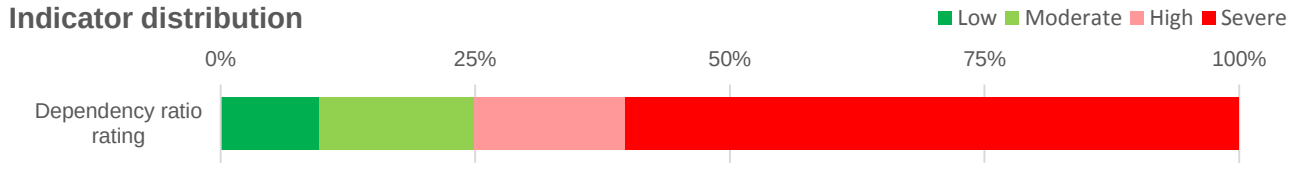
- Dependents: those individuals who are under 18, are above 60, or possess a severe disability
- Non-Dependents: those individuals who are not dependents (working aged and non-disabled)

	Dependency Ratio	Vulnerability Rating
= Number of dependents / Number of non-dependents	<0.6	Low
	0.6-1.2	Moderate
	1.2-1.8	High
	>1.8	Severe

Observations from the survey

Indicator distribution

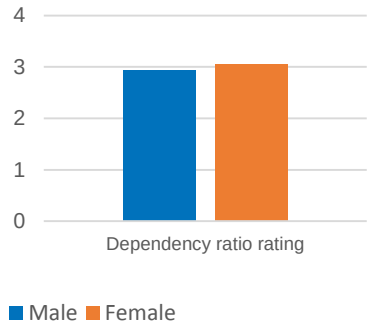
- Seventy-five of the population in the 2017 VAF Population Sample are identified as vulnerable due to the dependency ration of the case.
- Cases with disabled family members are likely to be more vulnerable. This is expected due to the definition of autonomous and non-autonomous adults. The WG Questions identify more cases as having disabled members than registration disability identification.



Sex of Principle Applicant

- Sex of Principle Applicant does not have a significant impact on a case's dependency ratio vulnerability.

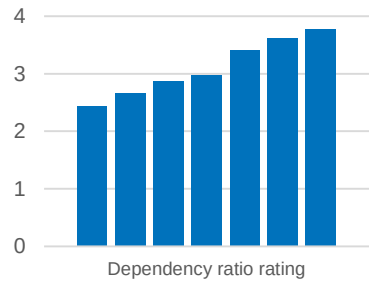
Indicator averages by sex of Principle Applicant



Case size

- Larger cases are likely to be more vulnerable than a single-member case due to the fact that the composition of a larger cases is likely to have more child dependents.

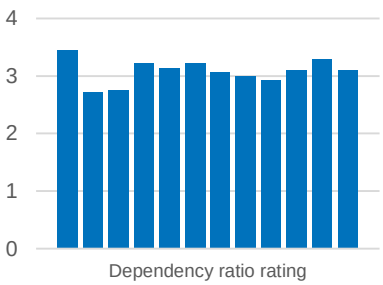
Indicator averages by family size
(indicators are ordered by family size from 1 to 6+)

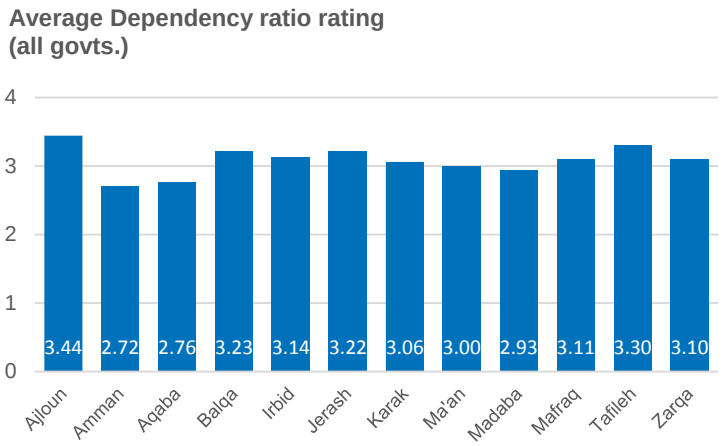


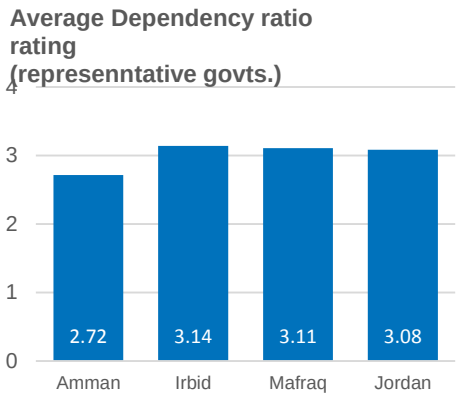
Governorate

- There is minimal region variation, although cases are likely to be more vulnerable if they are from Irbid compared to Amman.

Indicator averages by governorate
(indicators are ordered by Governorate aplhabetically)

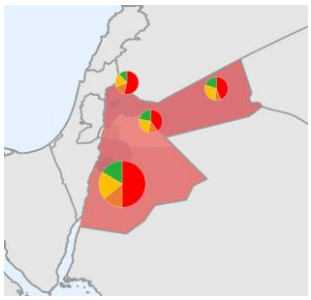






Geographical distribution of Dependency Ratio vulnerability indicators

Dependency Ratio Rating



The pie charts show the distribution of each indicator in the three representative governorates Amman, Irbid and Mafraq (small charts) and for the whole of Jordan (large chart).

The background colour describes the average vulnerability rating for that governorate.

Changes to Dependency Ratio vulnerability definition over time

During the December 2016 sector model review, there were no updates made to calculation of the dependency ratio as a universal indicator. The original 2015 model is still currently in use.

Overall change in vulnerability distribution

In comparing the results from the population samples in 2015 and 2017, the distribution of dependency ratio ratings has shifted towards more vulnerability with a nine percent increase in severely vulnerable. The sample had a large percentage of people under the age of 18 which could impact the results.

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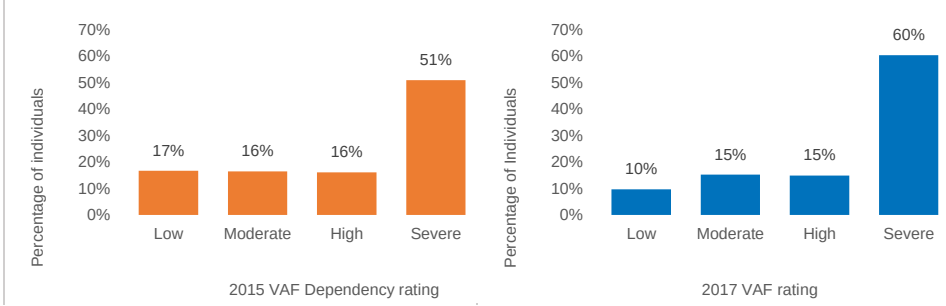


	VAF 2015	VAF 2017
Low	17%	10%
Moderate	16%	15%
High	16%	15%
Severe	51%	60%

		2015				2017			
		Low	Moderate	High	Severe	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Dependency Ratio Rating	Universal rating	17%	16%	16%	51%	10%	15%	15%	60%

Recommendations

After reviewing the vulnerability indicators for each sector, recalibrating the predicted Welfare rating and researching different levels of measurement, the following recommendations are made

- **Enable case and household measurement in the ongoing VAF home visit surveys.** UNHCR recommend incorporating household identification in the ongoing home visit surveys and suggests re-weighting financial data points to the case level. The form should also treat the income, debt and assistance sections the same as the expenditure questions, by asking if they are shared/pooled at the case or household level.
- **Further investigation in describing dependency at the household level, not the case level**. UNHCR recommend further investigation into describing refugee dependency in terms of households as this more accurately represents how those earning livelihoods and those taking on family support roles organize themselves outside of the UNHCR construct of the case.
- **Add standardized global indicators to the Universal indicators.** UNHCR recommend adding addition standardized global indicators to the VAF. Although some of the suggested indicators already exist as composite indicators within other sectors, by presenting them as standalone indicators could facilitate access to them and therefore increase their utility. These would include and are not limited to:
    - Food Consumption Score*
    - CARI rating*
    - Reduced Coping Strategy Index
    - Livelihoods coping strategy index**
    - Multi-dimensional Poverty Index
    - Child poverty index
    - Welfare
    - Dependency ratio

* Indicator already exists as a composite indicator and so should be highlighted as universal indicator as well.

** Indicator exists as VAF Coping Strategies, however it needs minor modification for global alignment.

Annex 1: Units of analysis

In operational contexts organisations frequently refer to refugee 'individuals,' 'cases' and 'households'. The term 'case' is the unit of registration by UNHCR and typically corresponds to a nuclear family. Until now UNHCR has measured vulnerability at the case level since this is the normative grouping for legal and protection purposes. 'Household' is the common level of measurement used by statistics offices globally and is defined as individuals living in a single shelter. The sizable presence of multiple cases within a single household can profoundly affect subsequent analysis because cases can choose to pool their resources and operate as a single household or operate independently of one another. Of the households with multiple cases, 97.7% of such cases share food and expenditure while 98.4% share coping strategies.

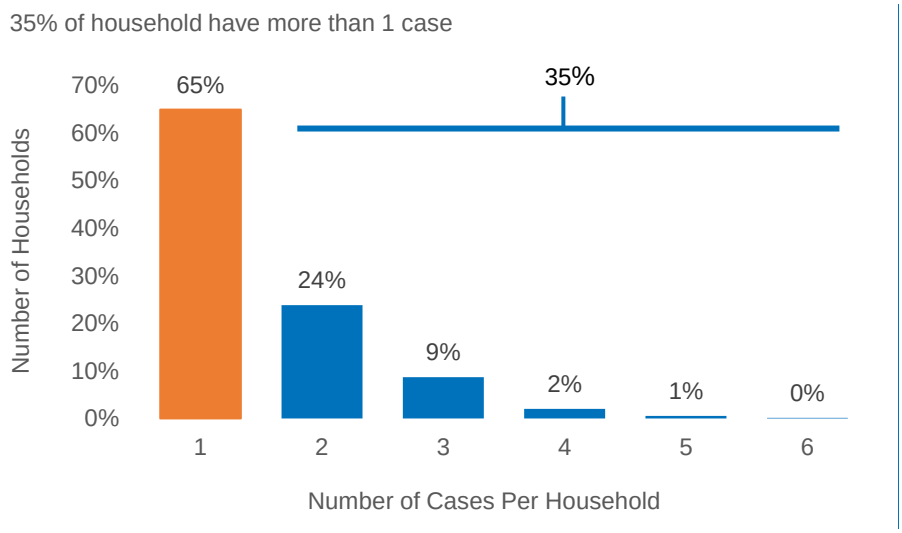
In this section, we explore the following questions:

1. How does the case compare to the household?
2. What is the impact of assessing vulnerability at the household vs. the case level?

Cases living together as households

In the 2017 VAF Population Survey data, 65% of households in the sample are comprised of a single case. The remaining 35% of households have more than one case living together (see **Figure 5** for the distribution). In terms of cases, the frequency of multi-case households corresponds to 65% of cases in the sample living alone while 35% live with at least one other case.

Figure 5. Distribution of Number of Cases per Household

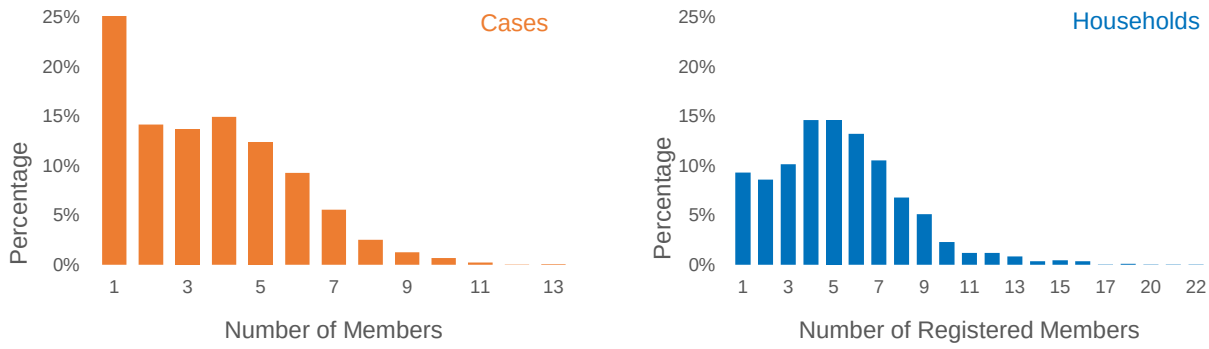


Describing demographic vulnerability at different levels

Household and Case Size

In the VAF 2017 population sample, the mean household size is 5.4 individuals and the median size is 5 (see **Figure 6**). As anticipated, the average case size is smaller since a sizable proportion of households are comprised of more than one case. The mean case size is 3.5 individuals and the median case size is 3.

Figure 6: Comparative distribution of the number of registered members in a household versus a case



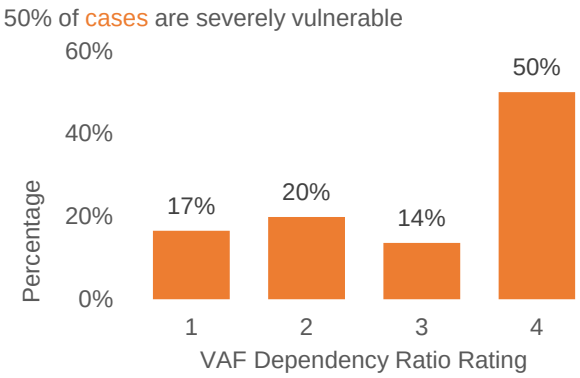
Dependency Ratio

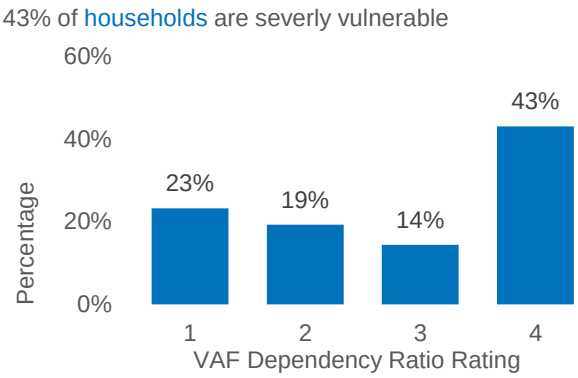
The dependency ratio measures the number of dependents relative to the number of non-dependents (working age, non-disabled people) in a household or case. UNHCR defines dependents as those individuals who are under 18, are above 60, or possess a severe disability. All other individuals are categorized as non-dependents. A low dependency ratio (closer to zero) then means that a family has a higher amount of non-dependents relative to dependents. A high dependency ratio means that the family has many dependents and relatively few non-dependents. Higher dependency ratios imply greater vulnerability since a family does not have the non-dependents needed to support all of its dependents. The VAF computes a Dependency Ratio Rating based on the ratio of dependents to non-dependents for a case. For dependency, 4 indicates a high dependency ratio (more dependents than non-dependents) and 1 indicates a low dependency ratio.

The overall distribution of VAF dependency ratio ratings is significantly different between case and household, which means unit of analysis matters. Using households as the unit of analysis, Syrian refugees are less vulnerable in terms of their dependency ratios. Fifty percent of cases received a VAF Dependency Ratio rating of 4 for severely vulnerable (see

Figure 7). Comparatively, only 43% of household are classified as severely vulnerable in terms of dependency ratio. This implies that Syrian refugees benefit from the practice of cases living together, as it reduces their dependency ratio. In this way, multi-case households can be viewed as engaging in a positive coping mechanism through cohabitation.

Figure 7: Distribution of VAF Dependency Ratio ratings by case





Case and household transformations

The sizable presence of multiple cases within a single household effects the subsequent analysis of this report because cases can choose to pool their resources and operate as a single household or operate independently of one another. Of the households with multiple cases, 97.7% of such cases share food and expenditure while 98.4% share coping strategies. If the cases choose to share resources (such as expenditure, food, and coping strategies), then their financial situations should be adjusted. For this study, depending on the section in question, all analyses are carried out at the case level, therefore such data needs to be transformed from household-level to case-level for analysis.

Measures such as expenditure, which is recorded at the household-level for nearly all respondents, must be reweighted to reflect that the case is sharing resources with other cases at the household level. The transformation applied to these measurers is as follows: take the household level value, divide by the total number of people in the household, and multiply by the size of the case. For example **Table 5**, shows the transformation applied to a household of 4 members with 3 cases that shares resources.

Table 5: Illustration of the transformation of data collected at household level to the case level

Case	Household Expenditure	Formula	Adjusted Case Expenditure
A (1 person)	200	= [(200)/4]* 1	50
B (2 people)		= [(200)/4]* 2	100
C (1 person)		= [(200)/4]* 1	50

For other financial measures, it is less obvious whether this transformation should be applied since cases were not directly asked if they pool their income, debt, and assistance. However, if expenditures are shared, there is a compelling argument that all variables related to a household's financial situation are shared as well.

These financial measures are also different from expenditure items because they are all recorded at the case level, even if expenditures are shared. Thus, again, the measure must be adjusted: sum the individual case values, divide by the total number of people in the household, and multiply by the size of the case. To illustrate the effect of this transformation, consider the example in **Table 6**.

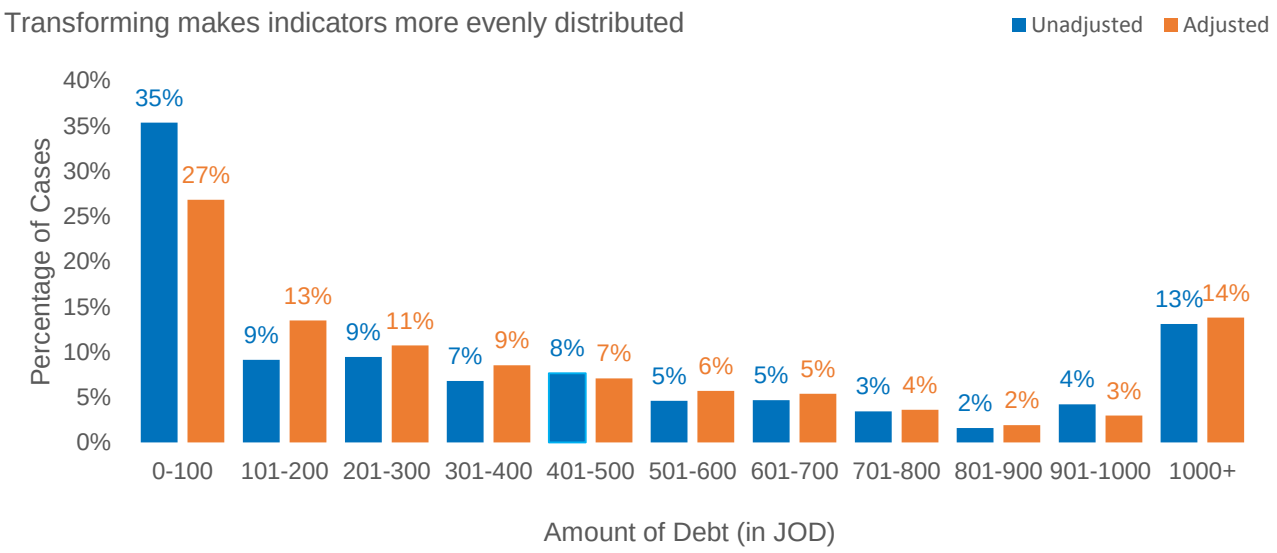
Table 6: Illustration of the transformation of data collected at the case level to reflect sharing resources at the household level

Case	Reported Case Income	Formula	Adjusted Case Income
A (2 person)	50	= [(50 + 300 + 0)/7]* 2	100
B (4 people)	300	= [(50 + 300 + 0)/7]*4	200
C (1 person)	0	= [(50 + 300 + 0)/7]* 1	50

Implementing this transformation creates significantly different results. Primarily, the transformation distributes the variable more evenly across the population. In the example in **Table 6** reported income is concentrated in Case B while adjusted income is more equitably distributed across cases. This can be clearly seen when applying the transformation to debt, **Figure 8** shows the distribution of the amount of debt held by cases before and after applying the transformation to the data, showing that the debt levels from 0 to 400 are more evenly distributed.

NOTE: Because the transformation offers more even distributions of various financial measures, this report will only report the adjusted variables reported at the case level. The results of the recalibrated welfare model used the transformed expenditure figures.

Figure 8: Distribution of debt among cases



Annex 2: Sector data tables

All sector data tables represent the number of individuals in each vulnerability category.

Basic needs

Indicator	Indicator type	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Basic Needs rating	Sector rating	**0%**	**4%**	**32%**	**64%**
Economic state	Composite indicator	0%	0%	36%	64%
Debt per capita	Atomic indicator	21%	13%	29%	37%
Predicted expenditure per capita	Atomic indicator	0%	0%	18%	82%

	Sex	
Indicator	Male	Female
Basic Needs rating	**3.43**	**3.47**
Economic state	3.51	3.51
Debt per capita	2.95	2.44
Predicted expenditure per capita	3.65	3.85

	Disability PG		Disability WG	
Indicator	No	Yes	No	Yes
Basic Needs rating	**3.44**	**3.46**	**3.44**	**3.47**
Economic state	3.51	3.52	3.50	3.53
Debt per capita	2.78	2.70	2.75	2.77
Predicted expenditure per capita	3.72	3.76	3.72	3.74

	Case size						
Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6	6+
Basic Needs rating	**3.11**	**3.29**	**3.37**	**3.53**	**3.67**	**3.79**	**3.85**
Economic state	3.25	3.37	3.43	3.57	3.69	3.81	3.86
Debt per capita	2.45	2.72	2.83	2.95	2.82	2.89	2.77
Predicted expenditure per capita	3.59	3.65	3.64	3.72	3.86	3.93	3.99

	Governorate											
Indicator	Ajloun	Amman	Aqaba	Balqa	Irbid	Jerash	Karak	Ma'an	Madaba	Mafraq	Tafiela	Zarqa
Basic Needs rating	**3.70**	**3.26**	**3.40**	**3.49**	**3.51**	**3.53**	**3.65**	**3.54**	**3.58**	**3.58**	**3.50**	**3.58**
Economic state	3.70	3.38	3.48	3.55	3.55	3.57	3.67	3.54	3.61	3.61	3.50	3.62
Debt per capita	2.82	2.77	2.68	2.65	2.64	2.67	2.78	2.81	2.78	2.89	3.00	2.68
Predicted expenditure per capita	3.89	3.57	3.72	3.79	3.82	3.83	3.92	3.78	3.84	3.79	3.70	3.88

Bolded governorates have statistically representative samples

Education

Indicator	Indicator type	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Education rating	Sector rating	**18%**	**60%**	**20%**	**1%**
Formal education	Composite indicator	13%	16%	29%	41%
School aged children	Atomic indicator	22%	25%	25%	28%
Attending	Atomic indicator	57%	18%	11%	14%
Missed education	Atomic indicator	83%	11%	1%	5%
Risk of non-completion	Composite indicator	71%	6%	17%	7%
Difficulty experienced	Atomic indicator	66%	11%	19%	4%
Access	Composite indicator	66%	11%	19%	4%
Reasons not attending	Atomic indicator	81%	8%	8%	2%
Not enrolled	Atomic indicator	71%	0%	10%	19%

Indicator	Sex	
	Male	Female
Education rating	**1.97**	**2.00**
Formal education	2.83	2.87
School aged children	2.25	2.41
Attending	1.93	1.83
Missed education	1.32	1.31
Risk of non-completion	1.60	1.57
Difficulty experienced	1.58	1.61
Access	1.58	1.61
Reasons not attending	1.35	1.28
Not enrolled	1.73	1.75

Indicator	Disability PG		Disability WG	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Education rating	**1.96**	**2.08**	**1.96**	**2.05**
Formal education	2.83	2.94	2.88	2.81
School aged children	2.29	2.42	2.35	2.27
Attending	1.87	1.99	1.87	1.97
Missed education	1.30	1.38	1.31	1.35
Risk of non-completion	1.54	1.77	1.55	1.69
Difficulty experienced	1.57	1.69	1.53	1.74
Access	1.57	1.69	1.53	1.74
Reasons not attending	1.29	1.41	1.29	1.38
Not enrolled	1.68	1.99	1.70	1.88

Indicator	Case size						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6+
Education rating	**1.85**	**1.94**	**1.76**	**1.84**	**1.89**	**2.03**	**2.30**
Formal education	2.85	2.70	2.42	2.40	2.64	3.02	3.56
School aged children	1.00	1.05	1.34	1.74	2.21	2.69	3.47
Attending	2.85	2.66	2.22	1.90	1.75	1.78	1.72
Missed education	2.62	1.87	1.48	1.28	1.21	1.20	1.28
Risk of non-completion	2.00	1.97	1.63	1.47	1.45	1.53	1.76
Difficulty experienced	1.00	1.19	1.38	1.67	1.60	1.70	1.68
Access	1.00	1.19	1.38	1.67	1.60	1.70	1.68
Reasons not attending	1.62	1.78	1.40	1.25	1.24	1.22	1.39
Not enrolled	2.23	1.92	1.73	1.60	1.58	1.74	1.98

Indicator	Governorate											
	Ajloun	Amman	Aqaba	Balqa	Irbid	Jerash	Karak	Ma'an	Madaba	Mafraq	Tafiela	Zarqa
Education rating	**1.79**	**1.94**	**1.91**	**2.07**	**1.98**	**2.03**	**1.86**	**1.90**	**2.00**	**2.18**	**1.67**	**1.94**
Formal education	2.75	2.76	2.73	3.11	2.79	3.20	2.76	2.90	3.10	3.02	3.17	2.89
School aged children	2.08	2.20	2.45	2.43	2.36	2.63	2.38	2.40	2.21	2.44	1.17	2.36
Attending	1.88	1.89	1.55	2.04	1.74	2.10	1.72	1.95	2.45	2.11	3.00	1.83
Missed education	1.58	1.33	1.18	1.41	1.34	1.37	1.28	1.50	1.45	1.22	1.00	1.26
Risk of non-completion	1.71	1.56	1.36	1.61	1.61	1.77	1.48	1.65	1.76	1.70	1.00	1.43
Difficulty experienced	1.25	1.57	1.55	1.59	1.61	1.37	1.55	1.35	1.28	1.80	1.00	1.63
Access	1.25	1.57	1.55	1.59	1.61	1.37	1.55	1.35	1.28	1.80	1.00	1.63
Reasons not attending	1.38	1.31	1.18	1.33	1.34	1.33	1.31	1.35	1.52	1.37	1.00	1.21
Not enrolled	1.83	1.70	1.55	1.76	1.76	2.07	1.48	1.75	1.93	1.91	1.00	1.60

Bolded governorates have statistically representative samples

Food security

Indicator	Indicator type	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Food security rating	Sector rating	**1%**	**60%**	**11%**	**28%**
Social vulnerability	Composite indicator	7%	26%	40%	28%
Dependency ratio	Atomic indicator	10%	15%	15%	60%
SHH or fragile	Atomic indicator	62%	0%	36%	2%
CARI	Composite indicator	19%	70%	10%	0%
FCS	Atomic indicator	88%	0%	8%	4%
Expenditure on food	Atomic indicator	86%	4%	2%	8%
Coping strategies rating	Atomic indicator	15%	12%	41%	33%

Indicator	Sex	
	Male	Female
Food security rating	2.45	3.01
Social vulnerability	2.64	3.15
Dependency ratio	2.93	3.06
SHH or fragile	1.68	2.56
CARI	1.91	1.85
FCS	1.30	1.33
Expenditure on food	1.24	1.16
Coping strategies rating	2.97	2.81

Indicator	Disability PG		Disability WG	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Food security rating	2.64	2.84	2.59	2.90
Social vulnerability	2.75	3.17	2.74	3.10
Dependency ratio	2.83	3.43	2.84	3.26
SHH or fragile	2.04	2.13	1.99	2.22
CARI	1.89	1.88	1.87	1.93
FCS	1.32	1.30	1.28	1.39
Expenditure on food	1.21	1.20	1.21	1.20
Coping strategies rating	2.91	2.89	2.89	2.93

Indicator	Case size						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6+
Food security rating	2.80	2.59	2.65	2.62	2.71	2.64	2.62
Social vulnerability	2.97	2.67	2.65	2.70	2.88	3.02	3.09
Dependency ratio	2.43	2.68	2.87	2.97	3.41	3.62	3.77
SHH or fragile	3.00	2.02	1.81	1.67	1.72	1.56	1.54
CARI	1.87	1.86	1.83	1.86	1.89	1.95	2.03
FCS	1.37	1.37	1.30	1.30	1.27	1.25	1.25
Expenditure on food	1.06	1.06	1.11	1.26	1.26	1.39	1.62
Coping strategies rating	2.80	2.59	2.65	2.62	2.71	2.64	2.62

Indicator	Governorate											
	Ajloun	Amman	Aqaba	Balqa	Irbid	Jerash	Karak	Ma'an	Madaba	Mafraq	Tafiela	Zarqa
Food security rating	3.07	2.54	2.48	2.67	2.75	2.66	2.63	2.72	2.55	2.81	2.80	2.80
Social vulnerability	3.38	2.68	2.76	2.95	2.94	3.02	2.85	2.95	2.62	2.96	3.00	2.91
Dependency ratio	3.44	2.72	2.76	3.23	3.15	3.22	3.04	3.00	2.93	3.10	3.30	3.10
SHH or fragile	2.42	2.03	2.08	1.94	2.05	1.97	1.90	2.13	1.69	2.13	2.10	2.06
CARI	1.76	1.89	1.60	1.89	1.88	1.79	1.73	2.03	2.12	1.95	1.50	1.80
FCS	1.13	1.29	1.00	1.14	1.17	1.00	1.21	1.10	1.58	1.88	1.00	1.17
Expenditure on food	1.16	1.25	1.00	1.24	1.20	1.16	1.23	1.21	1.27	1.21	1.00	1.12
Coping strategies rating	3.07	2.54	2.48	2.67	2.75	2.66	2.63	2.72	2.55	2.81	2.80	2.80

Bolded governorates have statistically representative samples

Health

Indicator	Indicator type	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Health rating	Sector rating	**21%**	**23%**	**50%**	**5%**
Access and availability	Composite indicator	80%	0%	0%	20%
MOI registration	Atomic indicator	96%	0%	0%	4%
Medical access	Atomic indicator	84%	0%	0%	16%
Family composition	Composite indicator	42%	54%	4%	0%
Children below six	Atomic indicator	50%	28%	18%	4%
Adult over sixty	Atomic indicator	91%	7%	2%	0%
Existing conditions	Composite indicator	24%	22%	15%	39%
Disabilities	Atomic indicator	39%	22%	11%	28%
Chronic illness	Atomic indicator	35%	33%	21%	12%
Illness affecting life	Atomic indicator	80%	0%	0%	20%
Heath expenditure	Composite indicator	24%	13%	22%	41%

	Sex	
Indicator	Male	Female
Health rating	2.25	2.14
Access and availability	1.61	1.69
MOI registration	1.14	1.19
Medical access	1.51	1.53
Family composition	1.58	1.44
Children below six	1.66	1.35
Adult over sixty	1.16	1.18
Existing conditions	2.57	2.46
Disabilities	2.23	2.18
Chronic illness	2.00	1.83
Illness affecting life	1.59	1.50
Health expenditure	2.59	2.43

	Disability PG		Disability WG	
Indicator	No	Yes	No	Yes
Health rating	**2.13**	**2.41**	**2.07**	**2.50**
Access and availability	1.65	1.53	1.62	1.62
MOI registration	1.14	1.10	1.15	1.09
Medical access	1.54	1.44	1.50	1.55
Family composition	1.49	1.61	1.47	1.63
Children below six	1.57	1.41	1.56	1.47
Adult over sixty	1.08	1.41	1.07	1.36
Existing conditions	2.28	3.40	2.04	3.69
Disabilities	1.95	3.05	1.65	3.47
Chronic illness	1.76	2.53	1.69	2.51
Illness affecting life	1.38	2.12	1.21	2.32
Health expenditure	2.45	2.74	2.40	2.78

	Case size						
Indicator	1	2	3	4	5	6	6+
Health rating	**1.63**	**2.14**	**2.26**	**2.39**	**2.52**	**2.52**	**2.60**
Access and availability	1.83	1.62	1.60	1.58	1.64	1.60	1.47
MOI registration	1.29	1.18	1.08	1.16	1.08	1.11	1.10
Medical access	1.62	1.49	1.54	1.43	1.57	1.50	1.38
Family composition	1.24	1.46	1.63	1.60	1.62	1.68	1.74
Children below six	1.00	1.20	1.58	1.89	1.79	1.86	2.03
Adult over sixty	1.24	1.37	1.19	1.06	1.06	1.05	1.04
Existing conditions	2.20	2.47	2.51	2.49	2.69	2.81	3.00
Disabilities	1.98	2.23	2.27	2.13	2.32	2.30	2.50
Chronic illness	1.50	1.86	1.94	1.97	2.15	2.26	2.39
Illness affecting life	1.46	1.61	1.51	1.45	1.59	1.68	1.76
Health expenditure	1.71	2.44	2.62	2.79	2.97	2.92	3.10

Indicator	Governorate											
	Ajloun	Amman	Aqaba	Balqa	Irbid	Jerash	Karak	Ma'an	Madaba	Mafraq	Tafiela	Zarqa
Health rating	**2.14**	**2.36**	**2.24**	**2.54**	**2.03**	**2.16**	**2.43**	**2.24**	**2.24**	**2.07**	**2.20**	**2.14**
Access and availability	1.38	1.56	1.24	1.32	1.82	1.31	1.37	0.95	1.32	2.01	1.30	1.47
MOI registration	1.00	1.12	1.12	1.13	1.19	1.10	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.37	1.00	1.13
Medical access	1.41	1.49	1.12	1.29	1.65	1.21	1.37	1.00	1.32	1.67	1.30	1.36
Family composition	1.55	1.50	1.52	1.48	1.52	1.50	1.59	1.49	1.73	1.54	1.50	1.56
Children below six	1.55	1.51	1.56	1.55	1.50	1.53	1.59	1.59	1.73	1.64	1.70	1.47
Adult over sixty	1.20	1.16	1.16	1.11	1.18	1.19	1.12	1.14	1.19	1.13	1.00	1.22
Existing conditions	2.22	2.51	2.12	2.38	2.57	2.36	2.14	2.67	2.41	2.58	2.10	2.62
Disabilities	1.75	2.21	1.60	2.05	2.23	2.10	1.76	2.11	2.00	2.31	1.80	2.30
Chronic illness	1.98	1.90	1.60	2.16	1.92	2.03	1.73	2.22	1.76	1.93	1.80	2.00
Illness affecting life	1.55	1.52	1.24	1.72	1.58	1.31	1.49	1.97	1.49	1.57	1.30	1.58
Health expenditure	2.57	2.77	2.64	3.12	2.23	2.55	2.90	2.84	2.65	2.24	2.70	2.45

Bolded governorates have statistically representative samples

Shelter

Indicator	Indicator type	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Shelter rating	Sector rating	**40%**	**55%**	**3%**	**2%**
House crowding	Atomic indicator	51%	39%	5%	5%
Housing type	Atomic indicator	96%	0%	1%	3%
Housing condition	Composite indicator	40%	6%	43%	11%
Shelter condition	Atomic indicator	52%	6%	1%	40%
Security of tenure	Atomic indicator	75%	0%	0%	25%
Mobility & accessibility	Complimentary indicator	92%	0%	0%	8%
Threat of eviction	Complimentary indicator	89%	3%	8%	0%

Indicator	Sex	
	Male	Female
Shelter rating	**1.66**	**1.60**
House crowding	1.62	1.72
Housing type	1.10	1.08
Housing condition	2.29	2.16
Shelter condition	2.28	2.16
Security of tenure	1.82	1.72
Mobility & accessibility	1.23	1.22
Threat of eviction	1.19	1.21

Indicator	Disability PG		Disability WG	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Shelter rating	**1.64**	**1.64**	**1.62**	**1.68**
House crowding	1.62	1.66	1.62	1.67
Housing type	1.09	1.12	1.08	1.13
Housing condition	2.26	2.23	2.23	2.31
Shelter condition	2.23	2.26	2.17	2.39
Security of tenure	1.83	1.73	1.84	1.74
Mobility & accessibility	1.21	1.26	1.19	1.30
Threat of eviction	1.21	1.21	1.19	1.25

Indicator	Case size						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6+
Shelter rating	**1.64**	**1.58**	**1.65**	**1.58**	**1.67**	**1.60**	**1.79**
House crowding	1.70	1.72	1.74	1.60	1.58	1.56	1.66
Housing type	1.08	1.10	1.15	1.09	1.05	1.06	1.16
Housing condition	2.25	2.18	2.22	2.17	2.29	2.18	2.41
Shelter condition	2.12	2.16	2.27	2.15	2.31	2.27	2.57
Security of tenure	1.91	1.79	1.71	1.77	1.75	1.60	1.77
Mobility & accessibility	1.24	1.20	1.27	1.19	1.16	1.19	1.33
Threat of eviction	1.20	1.21	1.17	1.23	1.24	1.15	1.20

Indicator	Governorate											
	Ajloun	Amman	Aqaba	Balqa	Irbid	Jerash	Karak	Ma'an	Madaba	Mafraq	Tafiela	Zarqa
Shelter rating	**1.58**	**1.61**	**1.12**	**1.74**	**1.63**	**1.50**	**1.55**	**1.64**	**2.04**	**1.75**	**1.60**	**1.57**
House crowding	1.76	1.64	1.56	1.58	1.67	1.62	1.45	1.31	1.88	1.73	1.70	1.67
Housing type	1.00	1.09	1.08	1.22	1.03	1.00	1.10	1.00	1.53	1.23	1.00	1.00
Housing condition	1.98	2.19	1.24	2.43	2.26	2.07	2.16	2.33	2.70	2.35	2.40	2.13
Shelter condition	1.89	2.08	1.12	2.51	2.38	1.83	2.31	2.28	2.81	2.28	2.20	2.31
Security of tenure	1.67	1.87	1.24	1.96	1.63	1.88	1.61	1.77	2.09	2.03	2.20	1.43
Mobility & accessibility	1.13	1.12	1.00	1.31	1.26	1.10	1.06	1.08	1.57	1.50	1.30	1.15
Threat of eviction	1.18	1.17	1.32	1.15	1.19	1.03	1.22	1.13	1.09	1.23	1.00	1.41

Bolded governorates have statistically representative samples

WASH

Indicator	Indicator type	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
WASH rating	Sector rating	**19%**	**70%**	**10%**	**2%**
Accessibility to latrine	Composite indicator	55%	41%	4%	1%
Physical accessibility	Atomic indicator	95%	0%	5%	0%
Perception of security	Atomic indicator	94%	0%	0%	6%
Sharing latrine	Atomic indicator	59%	0%	26%	15%
Reliability sanitation system	Composite indicator	70%	25%	0%	6%
Type of waste disposal	Atomic indicator	70%	25%	0%	6%
Reliability solid waste management	Composite indicator	40%	0%	29%	30%
Vector evidence	Atomic indicator	40%	0%	29%	30%
Access to water	Composite indicator	29%	0%	0%	71%
Source of water	Atomic indicator	89%	0%	0%	11%
WASH expenditure	Atomic indicator	32%	0%	0%	68%

Indicator	Sex	
	Male	Female
WASH rating	**1.82**	**1.83**
Accessibility to latrine	1.53	1.62
Physical accessibility	1.10	1.10
Perception of security	1.19	1.16
Sharing latrine	2.01	2.27
Reliability sanitation system	1.36	1.43
Type of waste disposal	1.36	1.43
Reliability solid waste management	2.42	2.47
Vector evidence	2.42	2.47
Access to water	2.76	2.57
Source of water	1.31	1.29
WASH expenditure	2.62	2.47

Indicator	Disability PG		Disability WG	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
WASH rating	**1.83**	**1.84**	**1.80**	**1.89**
Accessibility to latrine	1.53	1.61	1.53	1.60
Physical accessibility	1.08	1.15	1.07	1.16
Perception of security	1.16	1.25	1.15	1.25
Sharing latrine	2.05	2.10	2.07	2.06
Reliability sanitation system	1.40	1.41	1.38	1.46
Type of waste disposal	1.40	1.41	1.38	1.46
Reliability solid waste management	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.49
Vector evidence	2.46	2.46	2.45	2.49
Access to water	2.69	2.70	2.66	2.75
Source of water	1.31	1.32	1.30	1.32
WASH expenditure	2.57	2.55	2.52	2.65

Indicator	Case size						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6+
WASH rating	**1.51**	**1.72**	**1.86**	**1.97**	**1.94**	**2.03**	**2.12**
Accessibility to latrine	1.64	1.68	1.67	1.53	1.44	1.42	1.41
Physical accessibility	1.11	1.09	1.10	1.07	1.09	1.07	1.15
Perception of security	1.18	1.20	1.19	1.12	1.15	1.19	1.26
Sharing latrine	2.27	2.42	2.40	2.14	1.85	1.75	1.59
Reliability sanitation system	1.35	1.37	1.41	1.39	1.35	1.40	1.53
Type of waste disposal	1.35	1.37	1.41	1.39	1.35	1.40	1.53
Reliability solid waste management	2.34	2.39	2.44	2.50	2.41	2.58	2.60
Vector evidence	2.34	2.39	2.44	2.50	2.41	2.58	2.60
Access to water	1.49	2.16	2.73	3.31	3.30	3.55	3.68
Source of water	1.29	1.30	1.31	1.28	1.26	1.24	1.45
WASH expenditure	1.31	2.04	2.63	3.20	3.24	3.45	3.53

Indicator	Governorate											
	Ajloun	Amman	Aqaba	Balqa	Irbid	Jerash	Karak	Ma'an	Madaba	Mafraq	Tafiela	Zarqa
WASH rating	**1.82**	**1.67**	**1.68**	**1.79**	**1.84**	**1.79**	**1.67**	**1.51**	**2.07**	**2.30**	**1.80**	**1.74**
Accessibility to latrine	1.50	1.49	1.60	1.47	1.60	1.62	1.39	1.22	1.95	1.70	1.70	1.55
Physical accessibility	1.05	1.06	1.00	1.13	1.05	1.03	1.08	1.05	1.27	1.31	1.00	1.08
Perception of security	1.07	1.14	1.12	1.33	1.14	1.05	1.06	1.08	1.53	1.42	1.00	1.06
Sharing latrine	2.18	2.01	2.36	1.70	2.29	2.41	1.69	1.32	2.68	2.06	2.70	2.20
Reliability sanitation system	1.57	1.13	1.08	1.33	1.34	1.28	1.49	1.22	1.68	2.37	1.50	1.08
Type of waste disposal	1.57	1.13	1.08	1.33	1.34	1.28	1.49	1.22	1.68	2.37	1.50	1.08
Reliability solid waste management	2.98	2.29	2.00	2.95	2.28	2.67	2.41	3.14	2.77	2.82	1.80	2.56
Vector evidence	2.98	2.29	2.00	2.95	2.28	2.67	2.41	3.14	2.77	2.82	1.80	2.56
Access to water	2.09	2.52	2.80	2.47	2.83	2.66	2.22	2.38	2.78	2.93	2.50	2.72
Source of water	1.00	1.14	1.00	1.26	1.44	1.05	1.00	1.08	1.73	1.70	1.00	1.05
WASH expenditure	2.09	2.45	2.80	2.40	2.65	2.60	2.22	2.38	2.54	2.66	2.50	2.69

Bolded governorates have statistically representative samples

Documentation status

Indicator	Indicator type	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Documentation status rating	Universal rating	**83%**	**13%**	**2%**	**3%**
registration	Composite indicator	95%	0%	0%	5%
PA MOI registration	Atomic indicator	95%	0%	0%	5%
PA UNHCR registration	Atomic indicator	100%	0%	0%	0%
Family registration	Composite indicator	83%	13%	2%	3%
Family MOI registration	Atomic indicator	83%	13%	2%	3%
Family UNHCR registration	Atomic indicator	100%	0%	0%	0%

Indicator	Sex	
	Male	Female
Documentation status rating	**1.23**	**1.14**
registration	1.17	1.20
PA MOI registration	1.16	1.20
PA UNHCR registration	1.01	1.00
Family registration	1.23	1.14
Family MOI registration	1.23	1.14
Family UNHCR registration	1.01	1.00

Indicator	Disability PG		Disability WG	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Documentation status rating	**1.21**	**1.15**	**1.21**	**1.16**
registration	1.15	1.10	1.15	1.09
PA MOI registration	1.14	1.10	1.15	1.09
PA UNHCR registration	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01
Family registration	1.21	1.15	1.21	1.16
Family MOI registration	1.21	1.15	1.21	1.16
Family UNHCR registration	1.01	1.00	1.01	1.01

Indicator	Case size						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6+
Documentation status rating	**1.00**	**1.13**	**1.20**	**1.33**	**1.25**	**1.32**	**1.29**
registration	1.30	1.20	1.11	1.18	1.11	1.13	1.11
PA MOI registration	1.30	1.20	1.09	1.17	1.11	1.13	1.10
PA UNHCR registration	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00
Family registration	1.00	1.13	1.20	1.33	1.25	1.32	1.29
Family MOI registration	1.00	1.13	1.20	1.33	1.25	1.32	1.29
Family UNHCR registration	1.00	1.00	1.02	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00

Indicator	Governorate											
	Ajloun	Amman	Aqaba	Balqa	Irbid	Jerash	Karak	Ma'an	Madaba	Mafraq	Tafiela	Zarqa
Documentation status rating	**1.18**	**1.16**	**1.08**	**1.18**	**1.12**	**1.24**	**1.22**	**1.23**	**1.24**	**1.37**	**1.20**	**1.17**
registration	1.07	1.13	1.12	1.28	1.19	1.10	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.37	1.00	1.18
PA MOI registration	1.07	1.13	1.12	1.28	1.19	1.10	1.00	1.15	1.00	1.37	1.00	1.14
PA UNHCR registration	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04
Family registration	1.18	1.16	1.08	1.18	1.12	1.24	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.37	1.20	1.17
Family MOI registration	1.18	1.16	1.08	1.18	1.12	1.24	1.22	1.23	1.24	1.37	1.20	1.17
Family UNHCR registration	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.04

Bolded governorates have statistically representative samples

Coping strategies

Indicator	Indicator type	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Coping strategies rating	Universal rating	**15%**	**12%**	**41%**	**33%**

Indicator	Sex	
	Male	Female
Coping strategies rating	**2.97**	**2.81**

Indicator	Disability PG		Disability WG	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Coping strategies rating	**2.91**	**2.89**	**2.89**	**2.93**

Indicator	Case size						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6+
Coping strategies rating	**2.90**	**2.89**	**2.89**	**2.91**	**2.89**	**2.96**	**2.91**

Indicator	Governorate											
	Ajloun	Amman	Aqaba	Balqa	Irbid	Jerash	Karak	Ma'an	Madaba	Mafraq	Tafiela	Zarqa
Coping strategies rating	**2.89**	**2.87**	**2.64**	**3.03**	**2.97**	**2.98**	**2.69**	**3.33**	**3.26**	**2.63**	**2.60**	**3.07**

Bolded governorates have statistically representative samples

Dependency ratio

Indicator	Indicator type	Low	Moderate	High	Severe
Dependency ratio rating	Universal rating	10%	15%	15%	60%

Indicator	Disability PG		Disability WG	
	No	Yes	No	Yes
Dependency ratio rating	2.83	3.43	2.84	3.26

Indicator	Case size						
	1	2	3	4	5	6	6+
Dependency ratio rating	2.43	2.67	2.86	2.97	3.41	3.62	3.77

Indicator	Governorate											
	Ajloun	Amman	Aqaba	Balqa	Irbid	Jerash	Karak	Ma'an	Madaba	Mafraq	Tafiela	Zarqa
Dependency ratio rating	3.44	2.72	2.76	3.23	3.14	3.22	3.06	3.00	2.93	3.11	3.30	3.10

Bolded governorates have statistically representative samples