

Socio-Economic Survey on Refugees in Jordan 2024: AT A GLANCE



UNHCR's new socio-economic survey 2024 on refugees in Jordan, also known as VAF (the Vulnerability Assessment Framework), provides in-depth analysis of various vulnerabilities refugees face and enables tracking of changes in refugees' living situation over time. Data was collected in the second half of 2023.



Over **80%** of refugees live in host communities



Representative sample on **34,000** refugees



92% of the interviewed refugees are Syrians



67% of refugee families found **poor**, compared to 57% in 2021.



69% of refugees in communities live in **sub-standard conditions** (no natural light, unsafe electrical installation, with a leaking roof).



Levels of **debt are increasing**, reaching JOD 1,225 per person, equivalent to 6 months' salary of an average refugee.



Over 50% of the camp population and 66% of refugees in communities are **limiting how much they eat**.



The number of Syrian refugee **children** in host communities **working** has tripled to 11% since 2021, undermining their ability to attend school.



Only 29% of refugees are **employed** while only 7% of Syrian refugees in communities hold work permits.



79% of refugee children are **enrolled in school**.



76% of refugees in host communities have **access to healthcare**, a 30 percentage point increase from 2021.



Climate Vulnerability Index: In 2024 we introduced a climate vulnerability index to capture refugees' exposure to extreme weather such as heat waves and droughts, reflecting their sensitivity and their capacity to adapt. It shows that some 40% of refugees in Jordan are vulnerable to the impacts of climate change especially those living in camps.