BACKGROUND

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

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

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

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

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

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

Completed Visits
6,427
Refugee Households

31,328
Individuals

Teams
7

Enumerators
22
(3 per team)

Supervisors
7

Household visits per team
12 to 14 per day

Duration
16 Weeks
5 July / 9 October

Field Data Collection

UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency
Demographics
## DEMOGRAPHICS

### SAMPLE SIZE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Total Individuals</th>
<th>Registered 28,657</th>
<th>Unregistered 2,691</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>31,348</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### HOUSEHOLDS

| Syrian        | 4,546             |
| Iraqis        | 833               |
| Others        | 1,048             |
| **Total**     | 6,427             |

### FAMILIES

| Syrian        | 5,978             |
| Iraqis        | 1,344             |
| Others        | 1,240             |
| **Total**     | 8,562             |

### INDIVIDUALS

| Syrian        | 22,712            |
| Iraqis        | 3,253             |
| Others        | 2,692             |
| **Total**     | 28,657            |

* Number of families refers to UNHCR proGres Case/Registration Group
* 'Unregistered' consists of individuals pending UNHCR registration or Jordanians/other non-refugees in mixed families; the analytical results only include registered individuals
Sample methodology was based on three nationality groups and region (based on population density):
- Syrian families are representative across the 12 governorate levels
- Iraqi and other nationalities are representative across 4 regional levels
- Families were randomly selected using UNHCR’s Registration Database (proGres)
99% of households are composed of one single sharing group (multiple families pooling resources).

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

Average household and family size | 2021*

Average number of individuals

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Nationality</th>
<th>Household size</th>
<th>Family size</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Syrian</td>
<td>5.3</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Iraqi</td>
<td>4.4</td>
<td>2.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Nationality</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Age cohort

- Below 18: 47%
- 18 or above: 53%

Gender of individuals

- Male 51%
- Female 49%

Head of Household

- Male 77%
- Female 23%

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

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

Families living in acceptable shelter conditions | 2018-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 Syrians</th>
<th>2021 Syrians</th>
<th>2021 Non-Syrians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percentage</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>46%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

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

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

Access to exclusive household latrines has improved since 2018.

88% of families with disabilities have access to safe latrines (vs. 92% of those without disabilities)
Solid waste related vector diseases remain the biggest issue in sanitation systems, despite a slight improvement since 2018.
Health
14% and 10% of Syrian and non-Syrian families report having at least one household member with a disability that affects their daily life.

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

**HEALTH EXPENDITURE**

Health expenditure, share of total expenditure | 2018-2021

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of families (%)</th>
<th>&lt;5%</th>
<th>5-10%</th>
<th>10-25%</th>
<th>&gt;25%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2018 Syrians</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021 Syrians</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>26%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2021 Non-Syrians</td>
<td>34%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Medical masks for coronavirus was added to 2021 health expenditure*

71% and 66% of Syrian and non-Syrian families with medium to very high health expenditure share.

(vs. 52% of Syrian households in 2018)
COVID-19
COVID-19 KNOWLEDGE

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

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

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

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

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

38% and 46% of Syrian and non-Syrian households have been tested for COVID-19.
These questions were most frequently answered by the head of the household and might not reflect the vaccination status of every member of the household.

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

* These questions were most frequently answered by the head of the household and might not reflect the vaccination status of every member of the household.
Education
13% of both Syrian and non-Syrian families have children with prolonged absence (3+ consecutive years missed from school) (15% of Syrian families in 2018)

A 18% point decrease in Syrian families where all school-aged children attend school from 2018.
Main Challenges faced by those in school | 2021
Percentage of individuals of school age * (%)

*Calculated from all individuals between the ages of 5 and 18 who responded that they attend school (n = 7,765, 75% of all individuals of school age)
Challenges faced by those in school | 2021
Percentage of individuals of school age * (%)
Percentage of school-age children not enrolled by age group and nationality | 2021

Percentage of individuals (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age Group</th>
<th>Syrian</th>
<th>Iraqi</th>
<th>Other Nationality</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5 years old</td>
<td>95%</td>
<td>89%</td>
<td>87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-15 years old</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16-17 years old</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18 years old</td>
<td>41%</td>
<td>35%</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

25% of total school-aged children (5–18) are not enrolled in school.
Food Security
Food security

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>2018 Syrians</th>
<th>2021 Syrians</th>
<th>2021 Non-Syrians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acceptable FCS (&gt;42.5)</td>
<td>88%</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>54%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borderline FCS (28.5-42)</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>28%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Poor FCS (&lt;28.5)</td>
<td>55%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*FCS of a household based on dietary diversity, food frequency and relative nutritional importance of different food groups, over a 7-day recall period.

↓ 33% point decrease in Syrian families presenting an acceptable FCS between 2018 and 2021.
Food expenditure, share of total expenditure | 2018-2021

Percentage of families (%)
- <50%
- 50-65%
- 65-75%
- >75%

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mechanism</th>
<th>2018 Syrian</th>
<th>2021 Syrian</th>
<th>2021 Non-Syrian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Relied on less preferred, less expensive foods</td>
<td>75%</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced the number of meals eaten per day</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>62%</td>
<td>62%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Reduced portion sizes of meals</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>56%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borrowed food or relied on help from relatives</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>36%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Restrict consumption by adults in order for young children to eat</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>48%</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Changes:**
- Relied on less preferred, less expensive foods: **7%** increase
- Reduced the number of meals eaten per day: **25%** increase
- Reduced portion sizes of meals: **19%** increase
- Borrowed food or relied on help from relatives: **24%** increase

**Source:** UNHCR
FOOD SECURITY
REDUCED COPING STRATEGIES INDEX (rCSI)

Food Insecurity Classification of rCSI scores | 2021
Percentage of families (%)

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

Minimal: rCSI <= 3
Stressed: 3 > rCSI <= 18
Crisis: 18 > rCSI <= 42
Emergency: 42 > rCSI
Livelihood Coping Strategy Index
LCSI
LIVELIHOOD-BASED COPING STRATEGIES

LCSI levels | 2021
Percentage of families (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Non-Syrians</th>
<th>Syrians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No coping strategies</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress coping strategies</td>
<td>79%</td>
<td>79%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis coping strategies</td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency coping strategies</td>
<td>20%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

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

Percentage of families (%)

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>2018</th>
<th>2021</th>
<th>Change</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bought food on credit</td>
<td>45%</td>
<td>64%</td>
<td>+19%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spent Savings</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>23%</td>
<td>+5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sold household goods/assets</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>+10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Took loan for non-food essentials</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>+9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Changed accommodation</td>
<td>14%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>-4%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Crisis level coping mechanisms | 2018-2021
Percentage of families (%)

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

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

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

- 2018 Syrians
- 2021 Syrians
- 2021 Non-Syrians

- Accepted high-risk job: 31% (2018), 21% (2021), 19% (2021)
- Adult begging: 1%, 1%, 2%
- Child begging: 1%, 1%, 1%
- Child working: 4%, 4%, 1%
- Child marriage: 1%, 0%, 0%
Dependency Ratio
Average number of autonomous adults per family | 2021

- Syrian: 1.36
- Non-Syrian: 1.14

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

- Syrian
- Non-Syrian

Children: 2.02
Elderly: 0.15
Dependent adults: 0.49

Children: 0.96
Elderly: 0.18
Dependent adults: 0.39
10% and 9% of Syrian and non-Syrian families report having at least one family member with a disability that affects their working ability.

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

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

16% of disabled individuals are currently employed.

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

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

Non-Syrian family
172 JOD

Syrian family
191 JOD

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

### MAIN INCOME SOURCES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Syrian</th>
<th>Non-Syrian</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Work</td>
<td>52%</td>
<td>39%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WFP Assistance</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNHCR Assistance</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irregular Assistance</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Income</td>
<td>2%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Remittances</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNICEF Assistance</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other Assistance</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pension</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Assets in Country of Origin</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**HOUSEHOLD COMPOSITION AND SMEB RATIO**

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

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

Work income is calculated at household level and income increases as families pool resources.

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

*Average monthly work income only calculated for households which report work income.
Basic Needs
Debt levels | 2018-2021

Percentage of families by debt per capita level (%)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Debt Level</th>
<th>2018 Syrians</th>
<th>2021 Syrians</th>
<th>2021 Non-Syrians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>No debt</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>11%</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0-40 JOD</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41-100 JOD</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>14%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 100 JOD</td>
<td>42%</td>
<td>51%</td>
<td>56%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

There are more Syrian households holding debt, but non-Syrian households tend to hold larger debt per capita.
Reasons for borrowing money | 2021*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Non-Syrians</th>
<th>Syrians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Paying rent</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Healthcare expenses</td>
<td>22%</td>
<td>31%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Buying food</td>
<td>28%</td>
<td>22%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Educational expenses</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Business-related expenses</td>
<td>1%</td>
<td>1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

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

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

**Top average monthly expenditures | 2021**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>2018 Syrians</th>
<th>2021 Syrians</th>
<th>2021 Non-Syrians</th>
<th>2021 Avg. monthly expenditure (JOD)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Rent</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>29%</td>
<td>30%</td>
<td>112.7 JOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>18%</td>
<td>72.3 JOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>26.7 JOD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>23.0 JOD</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

**EXPENDITURE**

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Percentage of families (%)</th>
<th>Non-Syrians</th>
<th>Syrians</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) refers to monthly average cost for rent, electricity and water bills; SMEB calculation does not include food cost
| 66%                        |             | 71%     |

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

WORKING CHILDREN

3.3% (306 children) of children between the ages of 6 and 17 are currently engaged in work activities, an increase from 1.8% in 2016*

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

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

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

*2016 figure from National Child Labour Survey (NCLS, 2016)
Click here for interactive dashboard
Sector of work for working children | 2021

Percentage of children involved in work (%)

- Accommodation & Food Services: 19%
- Agriculture: 17%
- Shop workers (Wholesale and retail, repair): 17%
- Construction: 13%
- Manufacturing: 8%
- Home Based Business/Freelance: 6%
- Transportation & Storage: 6%
- Hair Salon/Barber Shop: 5%
- Street Vendor: 5%
- Electrician/Water Supply: 4%
- Other: 2%
- Mining: 1%

* The total sample of working children is N=306.
Work activities for working children (at least one hour spent on the activity in the last month) | 2021

Percentage of children (%)

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

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

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

DEBT AND EXPENDITURE
FHH are equally likely than MHH to have debt. However their debt levels tend to be lower.
FHH and MHH are equally likely to be below the SMEB.
FHH have lower total monthly expenditure than MHH (351 JOD vs. 396 JOD)
FHH spend on average 2% more of their monthly expenditures on rent than MHH.
MHH spend more on cigarettes (2% vs. 4%), medical prescriptions (5% vs. 7.5%) than FHH.

COPING MECHANISMS
FHH are less likely to engage in emergency coping mechanisms than MHH (19% vs. 24%):
• MHH are more likely to have accepted high risk jobs (22% vs. 15%)
FHH are more likely to have relied on less preferred foods than MHH (84% vs. 80%)

HEALTH AND EDUCATION
MHH and FHH have similar levels of health expenditure, access and vulnerability.
FHH are more likely to have all-school aged children in school than MHH (63% vs. 51%)

LIVELIHOODS
Women of working age (between 18 and 60) are less likely than men to be engaged in the workforce both now (5% vs. 55%) and before COVID-19 (7% vs. 62%)
UNHCR Jordan
319 Wasfi Al-Tal Street
Khalda, Amman
Jordan
Phone: +962 6 530 20 00
https://www.unhcr.org/jo/

For more information please contact:
Maria Lagourou
VAF Coordinator
Lagourou@unhcr.org