

## Introduction

The HSOS<sup>1</sup> Urban Household Assessment is a quarterly review of the humanitarian situation inside cities in Northeast Syria (NES). The assessment collects multi-sectoral information from host community households and internally displaced households in urban locations. This factsheet presents findings on the access to services, living conditions, economic conditions, and priority needs across accessible areas in Al-Hasakeh city.

With a significant proportion of the response that targets out of camp and host communities in NES located in urban areas,<sup>2</sup> the assessment addresses the need for comprehensive and regular information on the humanitarian conditions in cities where the impact of an increasingly complex crisis has hit hundreds of thousands.

Sustained economic deterioration and climate shocks resulting in unstable

markets and worsening food and water access compound the pre-existing vulnerabilities of urban populations who face persistent insecurity, damaged infrastructure, and complex population dynamics.

To support sustainable interventions, the assessment aims to integrate a durable solutions lens by (1) providing representative data on household behaviours and perceptions of both

host community and internally displaced persons (IDPs); and (2) by drawing indicators from the Syria Analytical Framework<sup>3</sup>.

The HSOS Urban Household Assessment is conducted in cooperation with the NES Forum.

The complete multi-sectoral descriptive analysis can be accessed on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).

## Methodology

The HSOS Urban Household Assessment is conducted using a **household methodology at city level**. Face-to-face data collection was carried out by REACH enumerators between **8 and 16 May 2022** from **205 households** (104 host community households and 101 IDP households) in Al-Hasakeh city. The recall period to which indicators refer is specified throughout the factsheet, either in the title, or with the following symbols: ■ (refers to the current situation at the time of data collection), and ● (refers to 3 months prior to data collection).

Findings can be generalised to **the Syrian host community<sup>4</sup> and the IDP population<sup>5</sup>** at city level for the neighbourhoods assessed, with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error. Representative samples of the host and IDP populations were calculated according to the population estimates collected by the Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) in February 2022. **Stratified simple random household selection** was conducted through random spatial sampling using geographic information systems and considered population estimates by neighbourhood to distribute the random

samples according to population density.

The random spatial sampling was conducted across residential areas of the city, as classified by OpenStreetMap. Areas under the control of the Government of Syria and areas in their proximity, and areas identified as security concerns, were not covered.<sup>6</sup> Due to data collection protocols, the sample excludes households whose members are all below 18. Due to logistical limitations, the sample is biased towards households where at least one adult member is at home during the time of data collection, and towards cooperative, readily

▼ FINDINGS ARE NOT REPRESENTATIVE (SEE NOTES ON ANALYSIS, PAGE 18)

◆ THE DIFFERENCE IN FINDINGS FOR THE HOST AND IDP POPULATIONS IS STATISTICALLY SIGNIFICANT AT 0.05 LEVEL (SEE NOTES ON ANALYSIS, PAGE 18)

► THE INDICATOR ALIGNS WITH THE SYRIA ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK FROM THE DURABLE SOLUTIONS PLATFORM

 HOST COMMUNITY HOUSEHOLDS

 IDP HOUSEHOLDS



**Households struggled meeting basic needs.** As the economic situation continues to deteriorate, its impacts are being acutely felt by both host community and IDP households. The economic downturn, in conjunction with strong price increases, and a decline in people's purchasing power, largely impacted both host community and IDP households' ability to meet basic needs, with a quarter of the host community households and more than half of the IDP households rating their ability to meet basic needs as poor or very poor. In the context of rising prices and lower incomes, 70% of households reported that their ability to meet basic needs worsened in the 3 months prior to data collection, while for the same proportion of households their income was lower than the estimated monthly expenses. As a result, 78% of households were in debt and 74% of them were unable to pay back their debts within the next 6 months.



**Access to water remained challenging.** Almost all households (99%) reported having insufficient access to water to fulfill all their needs. While households mainly rely on the piped network for drinking water, a lack of water from the network forced households to use costly private water trucking to meet their drinking water needs. The high cost of water meant that households had to spend money on water at the cost of other necessities. The most commonly used strategy to avoid running out of water being reducing non-drinking water consumption. As groundwater levels declined and rainfall levels will likely remain low,<sup>7</sup> the situation is likely to worsen during the summer.



**Although access to electricity slightly improved, rationing continued.** In January 2022, 54% of households reported having 9 or more hours of electricity per day – by May, this increased to 60%. Although access to electricity somewhat improved, rationing by local authorities continued and was reported as the main barrier to accessing electricity (reported by 96% of surveyed households). Households struggled coping with network shortages as the alternatives, solar and fuel-powered generators, were beyond the purchasing power of most.



**The education system remained fractured and under-resourced, limiting the ability of children to access education services regularly.** Over 40% of households with school-aged children (3-17) reported that not all or none of the children were regularly attending school in the month prior to data collection. The number of children attending school is lowest for IDPs. Indeed, 24% of IDP households with school-aged children reported none of the children attended school in the month prior to data collection (8% for host community households). Economic duress, children not wanting to go to school and a lack of available age-appropriate facilities prevented households from sending their children to school. When attending school, children faced a number of challenges including overcrowded classrooms, perceived poor quality of education, and a lack of learning/teaching materials, class furniture and trained teachers.

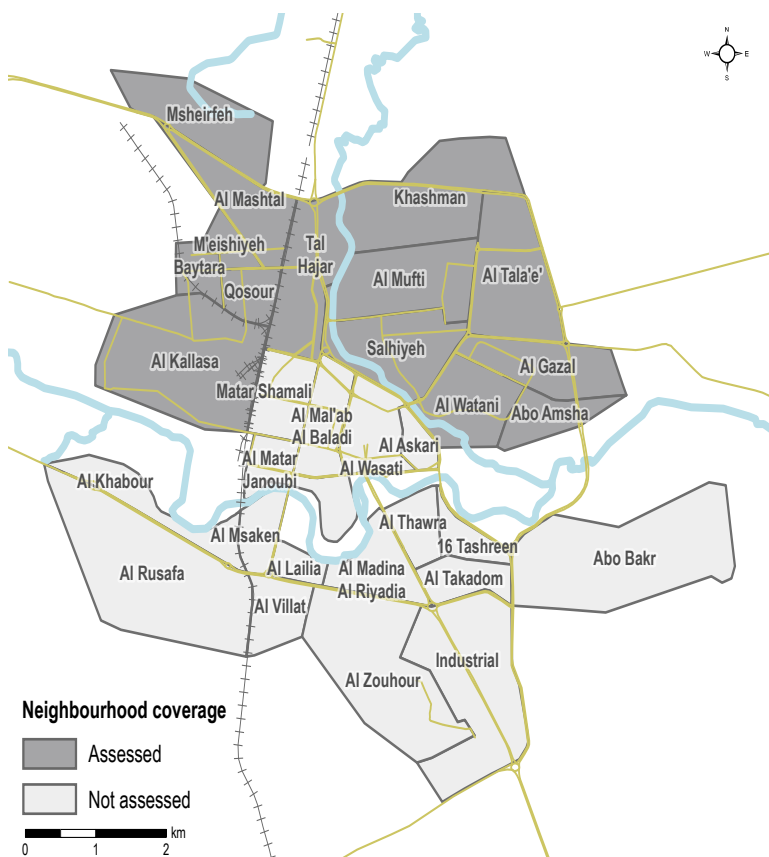


**Food prices continued to rise with unaffordability driving food insecurity.** Similar to the previous reporting period (January 2022), almost 90% of households had issues with accessing sufficient food because they did not have enough money, which was likely due to prices rising faster than wages (reported by 89% of households). This represents a 10 percentage point increase from January 2022 (79% of households), indicating a decrease in purchasing power compared to the previous reporting period. Furthermore, 36% of IDP households reported poor or borderline food consumption in Hasakeh city. Faced with difficult economic conditions, households tend to prioritise the consumption of more affordable food types. This may reduce their ability to consume adequate and diverse nutrients. During the reporting period, poor diets were higher among IDPs, with 26% of IDP households not consuming any animal proteins during the week that preceded interviews, and 67% not consuming any type of fruit during the same period. To cope with a lack of food, 60% of households who experienced barriers reduced the number of meals eaten per day, while in 30% of households, adults restricted food consumption so that young children could eat, in the 7 days prior to data collection.



## Coverage

Hasakeh City neighbourhoods covered in the sample



## Priority Needs



Most commonly reported **first, second, and third** and **overall** priority needs for host community households (by % of host community households)

	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	OVERALL	
1	Livelihoods	Water	Livelihoods	Livelihoods	75%
2	Food	Livelihoods	Electricity <sup>†</sup>	Water	65%
3	Water	Food	Water	Food	59%





Most commonly reported **first, second, and third** and **overall** priority needs for IDP households (by % of IDP households)

	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	OVERALL	
1	Livelihoods	Food	Livelihoods	Livelihoods	79%
2	Shelter <sup>†</sup>	Water/Livelihoods	Water/Food	Food	59%
3	Food	Water/Livelihoods	Water/Food	Water	47%



## Household Composition

AVERAGE	# OF HOUSEHOLD MEMBERS	# OF CHILDREN 0-4	# OF CHILDREN 5-17	# OF ADULTS 18-59	# OF OLDER PERSONS 60+
	5.8	1.0	1.7	3.3	0.4
	6.1	0.8	1.8	3.2	0.4

**31%** % of households with newborns (0-1)

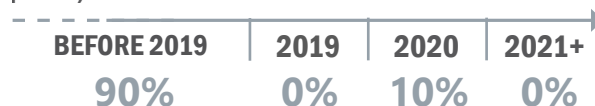
**57%** % of households with young children (0-4)

**66%** % of households with school-aged children (3-17)

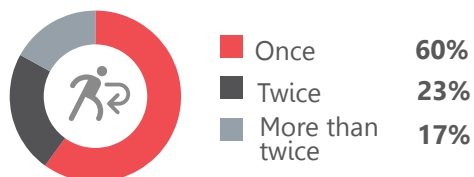
**87%** % of households with children (0-17)

## Returnees

Date of return (by % of households that returned in each period)



### Times of displacement



**1.6** average number of displacements for returnee households

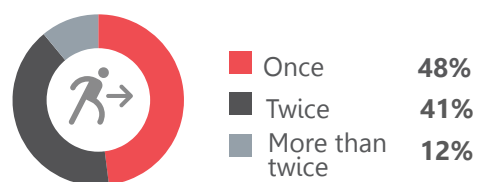
**29%** % of host community households who are returnees

## IDPs

Date of arrival (by % of households that arrived in each period)



### Times of displacement



**1.7** average number of displacements for IDP households

### Most common Governorates of origin for IDP households

<b>1</b>	Al-Hasakeh	69%
<b>2</b>	Deir-ez-Zor	28%
<b>3</b>	Aleppo	3%

### Most common Sub-districts of origin for IDP households

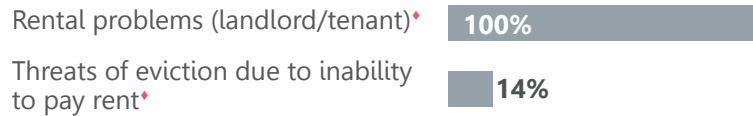
<b>1</b>	Ras Al Ain	57%
<b>2</b>	Deir-ez-Zor	15%
<b>3</b>	Al Mayadin	5%


 **8%** % of households with members who lack civil documents and need them 

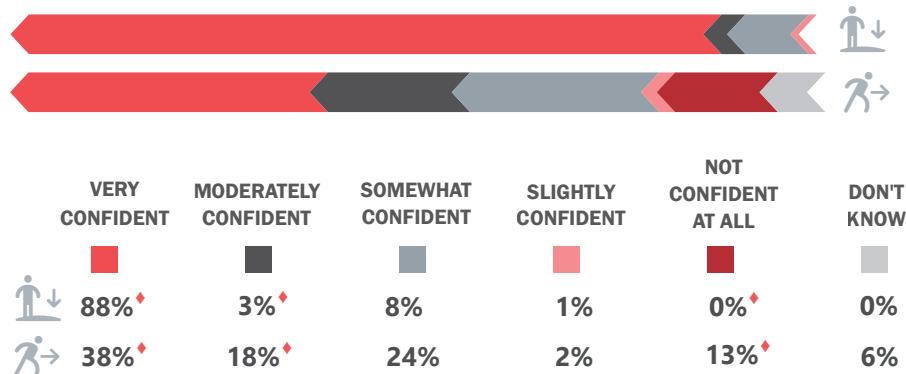
**51%** of host community households and **46%** of IDP households face theft as a security concern 

**13%** of host community households and **83%** of IDP households reported facing housing, land and property concerns 

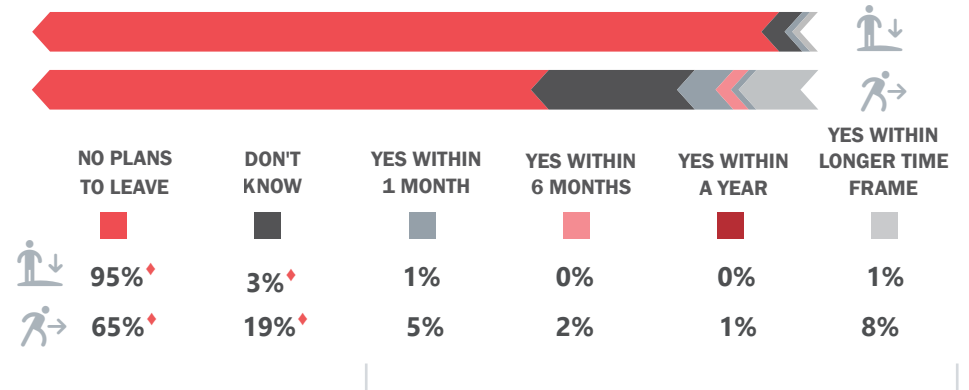
**Top housing, land and property concerns for IDP households<sup>8,•</sup>**



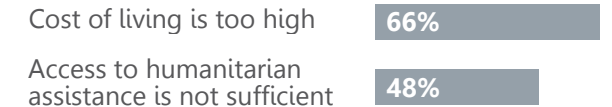
**Confidence of being able to reside in the current place of residence for 3 more months, for host community and IDP households **



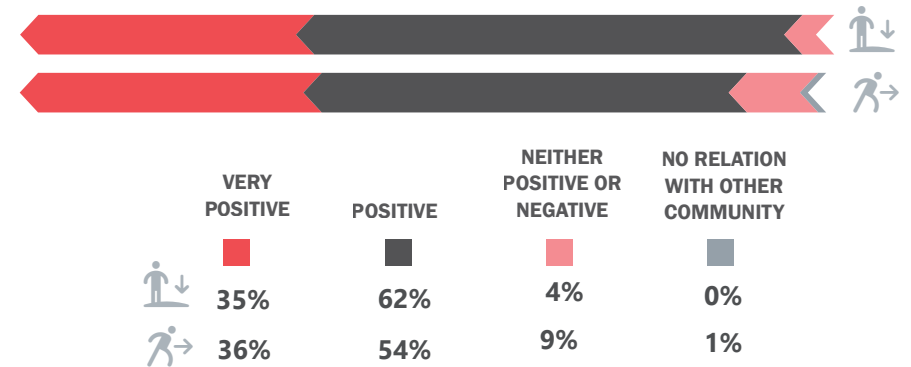
**Movement intentions for host community and IDP households **



**Reasons for leaving (by % of households who intend to leave)<sup>8,•</sup>**



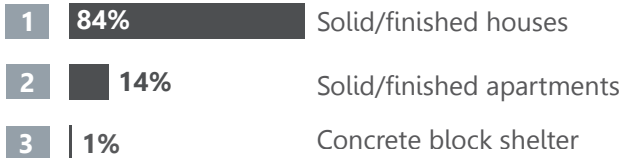
**Household's relationship with other community members for host community and IDP households **



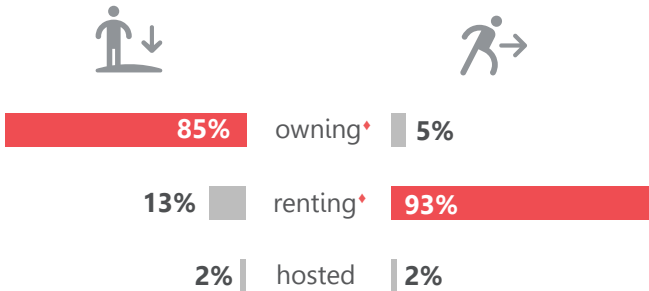




## Housing Situation

### Most common shelter types

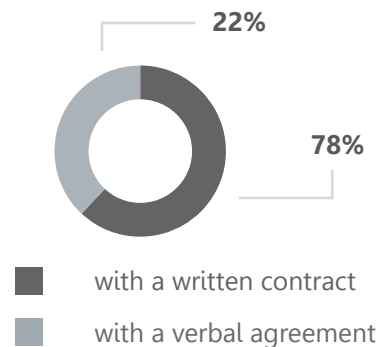


### Most common occupancy arrangements

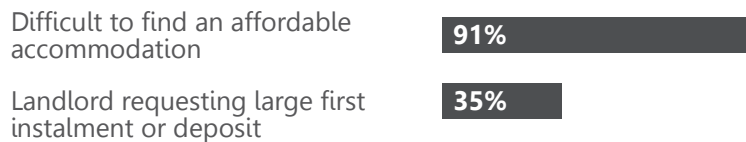


			
AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON RENT <sup>9</sup>			
30%		30%	
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON RENT AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE <sup>9</sup>			
22%		22%	

### Rental contract (by % of IDP households who are renting [93%])



### Most common challenges in finding a place to rent for households (by % of households who face challenges [89%])<sup>8</sup>





 **89%**  
% of households renting a property who faced challenges in finding a place to rent

## Shelter Conditions

**83%** % of households whose shelter had inadequacies

### Most common shelter inadequacies (by % of households)<sup>8</sup>




	52%	Lack of lighting inside shelter	59%	
	31%	Lack of space/overcrowding	34%	
	26%	Leakage from roof/ceiling during rain	35%	
	22%	Poor sanitation	37%	
	19%	Lack of privacy	21%	
	10%	Windows/doors not sealed	26%	
	14%	Unable to lock home securely	18%	
	11%	Lack of ventilation	11%	
	5%	Lack of water (fixtures)	16%	
	7%	Lack of electricity (fixtures)	12%	
	9%	Lack of lighting around shelter	8%	
	1%	High temperature inside shelter	1%	



## Access to Water

### Primary sources of drinking water



	Piped network	73%
	Private water trucking	26%
	Public or NGO water trucking	>1%






**8%** % of households who do not have a secondary source of drinking water

### Most common secondary sources of drinking water for households whose primary source of drinking water is piped water network

Private water trucking	98%
Public or NGO water trucking	2%
Community water tank	2%

### Primary sources of non-drinking water



	Private water trucking	44%
	Piped network	34%
	Community borehole or well	12%
	Private borehole or well	9%
	Public or NGO water-trucking	>1%











**64%** % of households experience issues with drinking water

**Water is calcareous** is the top problem with drinking water for households

**7%** of host community households and **6%** of IDP households reported perceiving drinking water is **making people sick**

**73%** % of households who do not use any methods to make drinking water safer



### Water needs for which households had to reduce consumption because of not having access to sufficient water


	Cleaning outside the house	89%		Gardening	18%
	Cleaning inside the house	73%		Handwashing	16%
	Doing laundry	69%		Cooking	0%
	Bathing	54%		Drinking	0%
	Toilet usage	25%		Baby formula	0%







## Access to Water



	
<b>AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON WATER<sup>9</sup></b>	
<b>6%</b>	<b>5%</b>
<b>AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON WATER AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE<sup>9</sup></b>	
<b>5%</b>	<b>4%</b>

 **99%**  
 % of households who had insufficient access to water to fulfill their needs<sup>8</sup>

### Common barriers to accessing water for households (by % of households who had insufficient water access [99%])<sup>8</sup>

		
<b>1</b>	Water is too expensive	<b>78%</b> <b>89%</b>
<b>2</b>	Storage containers are too expensive	<b>66%</b> <b>71%</b>
<b>3</b>	Not enough water tanks or tanks not big enough	<b>67%</b> <b>69%</b>
<b>4</b>	Not enough water from the network	<b>43%</b> <b>38%</b>
<b>5</b>	Waterpoints too far or difficult to reach	<b>7%</b> <b>1%</b>

### Common strategies used by households to avoid running out of water<sup>8</sup>

		
<b>1</b>	Reducing non drinking water consumption	<b>100%</b> <b>98%</b>
<b>2</b>	Spending money on water that is usually spent on other things	<b>74%</b> <b>67%</b>
<b>3</b>	Relying on drinking water stored previously	<b>62%</b> <b>58%</b>
<b>4</b>	Receiving water on credit/borrowing water	<b>12%</b> <b>9%</b>

## Access to Sanitation

 **77%** % of households who experience sanitation issues<sup>8</sup>

### Common sanitation issues for households<sup>8</sup>

<b>1</b>	<b>65%</b>	Sewage system needs cleaning
<b>2</b>	<b>30%</b>	Sewage system needs repair
<b>3</b>	<b>27%</b>	Solid waste/trash in the street
<b>4</b>	<b>16%</b>	Waste collection services too infrequent
<b>5</b>	<b>11%</b>	Rodents/or pests frequently visible in the street



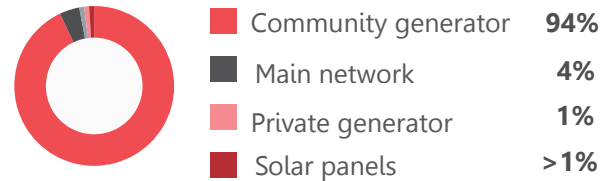


## Access to Electricity

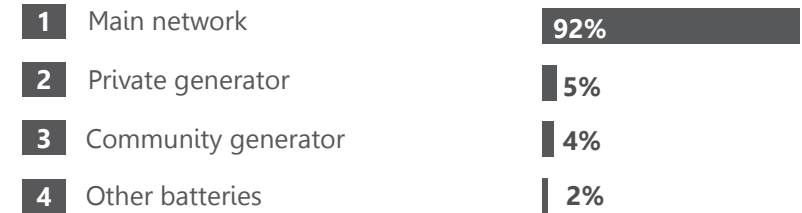


AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON ELECTRICITY <sup>9</sup>	
5%	5%
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON ELECTRICITY AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE <sup>8</sup>	
4%	3%

### Primary sources of electricity<sup>•</sup>



### Secondary sources of electricity (by % of households who have access to a secondary source [99%])<sup>8, •</sup>



**1%** % of households who did not have access to a secondary source of electricity<sup>•</sup>

### Most common barriers to accessing electricity<sup>8, •</sup>



### Average number of hours of electricity per day<sup>•</sup>

13 OR MORE	12-11	10-9	8-7	6-5	4-3	2-1	0
6%	6%	48%	38%	1%	0%	0%	0%

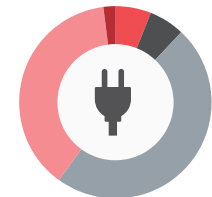


 **100%**

% of households who experienced issues with accessing electricity<sup>•</sup>

 **9.3hrs**

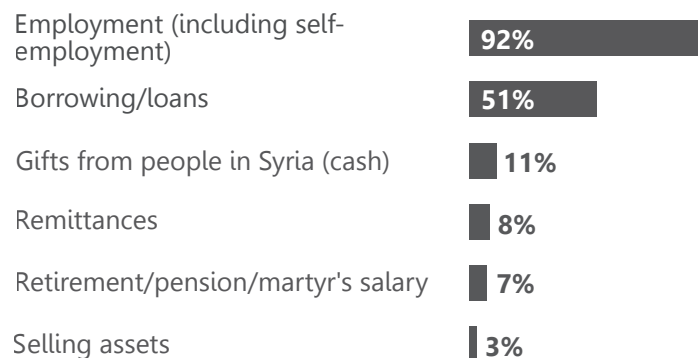
Average hours of electricity per day available to households<sup>•</sup>





### Income sources and employment

#### Sources of income in the month prior to data collection<sup>8</sup>



#### Most common primary source of income for host households



- 1 Self-employment/entrepreneurship 39%
- 2 Formal longer-term<sup>10</sup> employment 31%
- 3 Informal day-to-day work agreements 7%

#### Most common primary source of income for IDP households



- 1 Self-employment/entrepreneurship 32%
- 1 Formal longer-term<sup>10</sup> employment 32%
- 2 Informal day-to-day work agreements 19%

#### Most common employment sectors (by % of households where employment is a source of income [92%])<sup>8</sup>

1 Armed forces	19%	6 Education/childcare	9%
2 Real estate/construction	16%	7 Electrical/gas/water/sewage/waste	8%
3 Marketplace vending	15%	8 Wholesale/retail	8%
4 Trade/transportation	12%	9 Machinery/mechanics/repairs	6%
5 Government/public services	9%	10 Hospitality industry	3%

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULTS PER HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE:		
EMPLOYED	1.3	1.3
NOT IN EMPLOYMENT	2	2
NOT EMPLOYED AND LOOKING FOR A JOB (UNEMPLOYED) <sup>11</sup>	0.5	0.6

**36%** % of households where self-employment/entrepreneurship is a source of income

**12%** % of households where informal day-to-day work is the only income source

### Income and Expenses

	AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME FOR A FAMILY OF 6 MEMBERS <sup>12</sup>	AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENSE FOR A FAMILY OF 6 MEMBERS <sup>13</sup>	AVERAGE MONTHLY DEFICIT FOR A FAMILY OF 6 MEMBERS
	587,656 SYP	654,958 SYP	-67,302 SYP
	481,515 SYP	631,909 SYP	-150,394 SYP



### Income and Expenses

Average monthly expense calculated for households that had the expense (for host community households and IDP households ) and share of households who spent money on the expense category in the 30 days prior to data collection (for host community households and IDP households ).

#### → Food

294,663 SYP

258,861 SYP



#### → Communication

13,666 SYP

13,635 SYP



#### → Water

24,396 SYP

21,863 SYP



#### → Electricity

22,287 SYP

17,821 SYP



#### → Transportation

32,809 SYP

34,628 SYP



#### → Healthcare

50,789 SYP

51,813 SYP



#### → Non Food Items (NFIs)

20,641 SYP

20,010 SYP



#### → Tobacco

41,586 SYP

46,727 SYP



#### → Education

54,779 SYP

36,769 SYP



#### → Rent

114,285 SYP

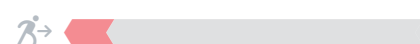
122,584 SYP



#### → COVID-19

12,735 SYP

9,583 SYP



#### → Social gifts

23,333 SYP

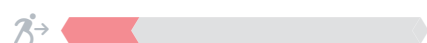
21,000 SYP



#### → Debt repayment

73,333 SYP

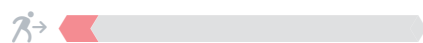
95,454 SYP



#### → Asset maintenance

61,750 SYP

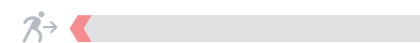
35,555 SYP



#### → Family support

47,000 SYP

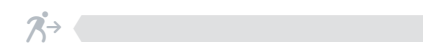
30,000 SYP



#### → Productive assets

20,000 SYP

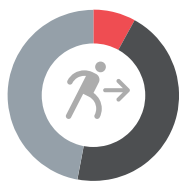
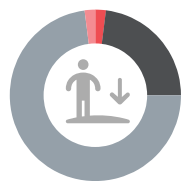
0 SYP





### Ability to Meet Basic Needs

#### Households' perceived ability to meet basic needs

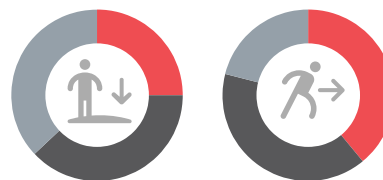


- Very poor
- Poor
- Fair
- Good

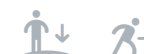


2%	9%
23% <sup>♦</sup>	45% <sup>♦</sup>
73% <sup>♦</sup>	47% <sup>♦</sup>
2%	0%

#### Change in the households' perceived ability to meet basic needs



- Significant deterioration
- Some deterioration
- No change
- Some improvement
- Significant improvement



25%	39%
38%	40%
37%	22%
0%	0%
0%	0%

# 69%

% of households whose monthly income is lower than their estimated monthly expenses

# 50%

% of households whose monthly income would not cover minimum expenses (as estimated by the SMEB)<sup>14</sup>

#### Most common barriers to meeting basic needs

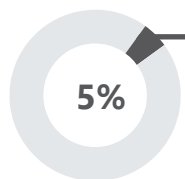
- The wage is not in line with the rising prices 89%
- Lack of employment opportunities 79%
- Lack of skills for a better paying job 48%

#### Most common coping strategies adopted to meet basic needs

- Borrowing money<sup>♦</sup> 77%
- Purchasing items on credit 60%
- Decreasing non-food expenditures 45%

#### % of households with savings

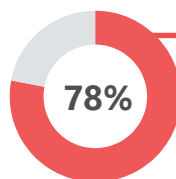
#### Change in savings



- Significantly decreased 20%
- Slightly decreased 11%
- Stayed the same 69%
- Slightly increased 0%
- Significantly increased 0%

#### % of households in debt

#### % of households able to repay their debt in 6 months



- Yes 13%
- Don't know 14%
- No 74%



#### AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON DEBT REPAYMENT<sup>9</sup>

# 16%

# 17%

#### AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON DEBT REPAYMENT AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE<sup>9</sup>












# 12%

# 12%

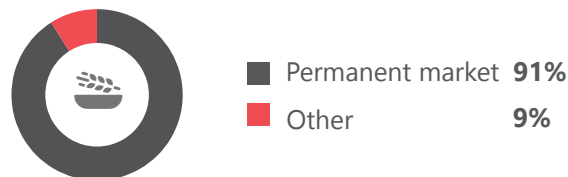


## Food Access and Consumption

Average number of days food groups were consumed by households in the 7 days prior to data collection

		
 FISH/MEAT/EGGS	1.8	1.8
 FRUIT	0.6	0.4
 PULSES, NUTS, AND SEEDS	2.0	1.9
 TUBERS/ROOTS	2.8	2.5
 VEGETABLES AND LEAVES	3.7	3.5
 MILK, AND DAIRY	3.5	3.4
 BREAD AND CEREALS	6.2	6.6
 SWEETS	6.8	6.8
 OILS AND FATS	6.8	7

### Most common source of food





**98%** % of households who experienced issues with accessing sufficient quantities and quality of food

### Barriers to accessing sufficient quantities and quality of food

- 1** Not enough money for food **89%**
- 2** Delayed or skipped assistance or distribution **18%**
- 3** Household members are on a diet or unable to cook or eat because of health problems **9%**
- 4** Not all essential food items are available **9%**

**20%** % of households reporting perceiving that at least one member had lost weight due to insufficient food access

	
AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON FOOD <sup>9</sup>	
<b>61%</b>	<b>59%</b>
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AS A % OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE <sup>9</sup>	
<b>53%</b>	<b>43%</b>
AVERAGE MONTHLY FOOD EXPENDITURE PER PERSON IN A HOUSEHOLD	
<b>56,676 SYP</b>	<b>44,833 SYP</b>
% HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE MONTHLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IS MORE THAN 50% OF THEIR TOTAL EXPENDITURE	
<b>62%</b>	<b>26%</b>

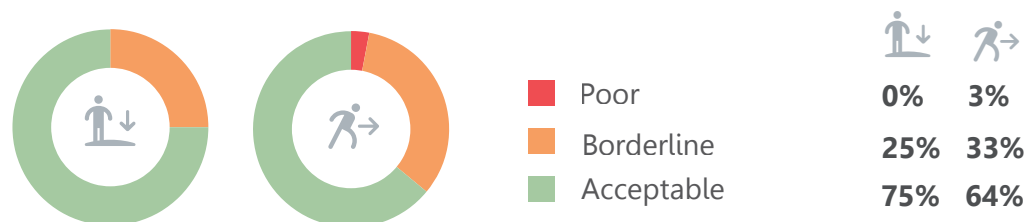
**16%** % of households who did not consume any eggs, meat or fish in the 7 days prior to data collection

**61%** % of households who did not consume any fruit in the 7 days prior to data collection



## Food Consumption Score (FCS)

**Food Consumption Score** (by % of host community and IDP households)



 **27%** % of host community households with children with **poor** or **borderline** food consumption

 **36%** % of IDP households with children with **poor** or **borderline** food consumption

### FCS Interpretation

**Poor Food Consumption (score between 0-21):** This category includes households that are not consuming staples and vegetables every day and never or very seldom consume protein-rich food such as meat and dairy.<sup>15</sup>

**Borderline Food Consumption (score between 21.5-35):** This category includes households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oils and pulses a few times a week.<sup>15</sup>

**Acceptable Food Consumption (score >35):** This category includes households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oils and pulses and occasionally meat, fish and dairy.<sup>15</sup>

## Coping strategies

### 9.9 Average reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) in Hasakeh city

The rCSI is a relative score to measure the frequency and severity of food-related negative coping mechanisms adopted by households to cover their needs. A decrease in score suggests an amelioration in food security. Results indicate a lower rCSI in the second round (9.9) compared to the first round (13.3), meaning that households adopted fewer coping strategies to cover food and other basics in May compared to January.

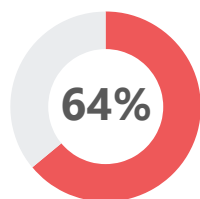
### Coping strategies (CS) in the 7 days prior to data collection (for households that experienced barriers to accessing sufficient food)

	AVERAGE #DAYS PER WEEK CS	% HHs THAT APPLIED CS
Relied on less preferred/less expensive food	4.2	85%
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends	0.5	19%
Reduced the portion size of meals at meal time	1.1	32%
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	1.9	60%
Restricted the consumption by adults in order for young children to eat	1	30%
At least one member of the household spent a whole day without eating	0.05	2%



## Access to healthcare

% of households with unmet health needs <sup>16</sup>



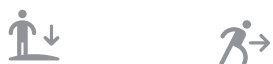
### Most common inaccessible health treatments (by % of households with unmet health needs [64%])<sup>8, 16</sup>

1	Medicines or other commodities	60%
2	Treatment for chronic diseases	52%
3	Surgical services	12%
4	Paediatric consultations	11%
5	Eye services	9%

### Most common inaccessible types of medicines (by % of households with unmet health needs regarding medicines and other commodities [70%])<sup>8, 16</sup>

1	Painkillers/analgesics	57%
2	Medications for hypertension/heart conditions	49%
3	Diabetes medicines	32%
4	Antibiotics	31%
5	Ointments or other medication to treat skin disease	20%

95% % of households who experienced issues with accessing healthcare<sup>9</sup>



AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON HEALTHCARE<sup>9</sup>

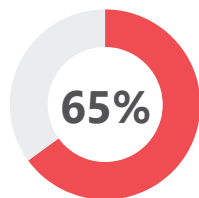
12% 12%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON HEALTHCARE AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE<sup>9</sup>

9% 8%

### Most common barriers to accessing healthcare<sup>8, 16</sup>

1	Cannot afford price of medicines	86%
2	Cannot afford treatment costs	85%
3	Health facilities overcrowded and/or long waiting times	31%



% of households with at least one member who showed signs of psychological distress<sup>16</sup>

### Most common coping strategies (by % of host community households with unmet health needs [64%])<sup>8, 16</sup>



1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	93%
2	Substituting prescribed medication for herbal medicine	31%
3	Foregoing non-essential treatment	15%

### Most common coping strategies (by % of IDP households with unmet health needs)<sup>8, 16</sup>



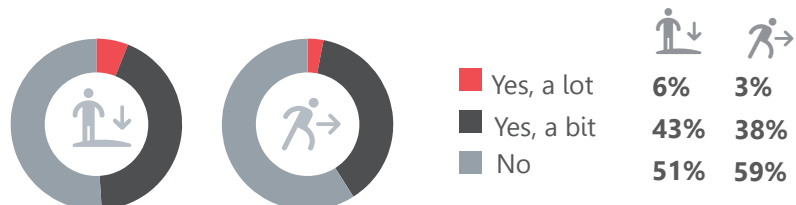
1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	92%
2	Substituting prescribed medication for herbal medicine	33%
3	Foregoing non-essential treatment	13%



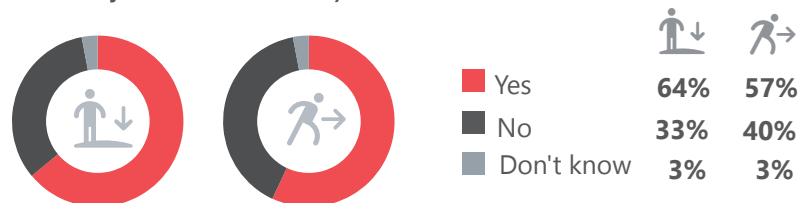


## COVID-19

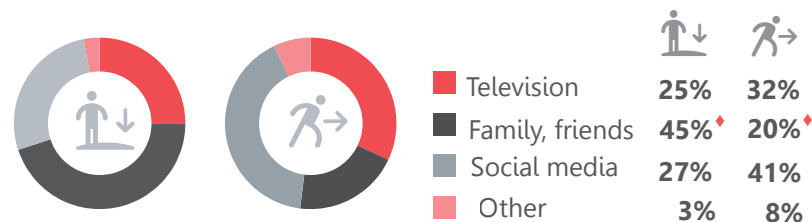
Household's worry about contracting COVID-19 (by % of host community and IDP households)



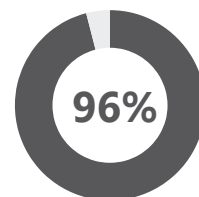
Willingness to see a doctor or seek a test if a household member had COVID-19 symptoms (by % of host community and IDP households)



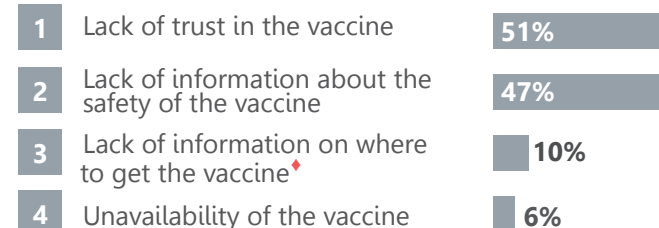
Main source of information on COVID-19 (by % of host community and IDP households)



% of households where not all adult members are vaccinated against COVID-19



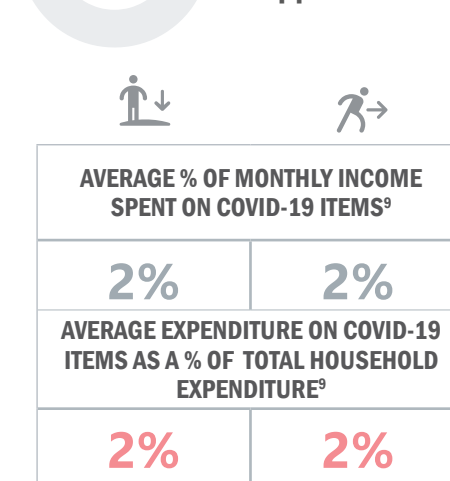
Reasons why adult household members are not vaccinated against COVID-19 (by % of households where at least one adult member is not vaccinated [96%])



Applied behaviours aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19 (by % of host community and IDP households)



% of households where no COVID-19 preventive measure is applied





## Access to education



**66%** % of households with school-aged children (3-17)

OF WHICH:

**58%** are households where all school-aged children (3-17) regularly attended school in the month prior to data collection

**27%** are households where not all school-aged children (3-17) regularly attended school in the month prior to data collection

**15%** are households where none of school-aged children (3-17) attended school in the month prior to data collection

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON EDUCATION <sup>9</sup>	
9%	9%
AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE <sup>9</sup>	
7%	6%

**Barriers to accessing education in the month prior to data collection** (by % of host community households with school-aged children [67%])<sup>8, ▼</sup>

- 1 Social issues **42%**
- 2 Unable to afford learning material and/or pay for school fees **31%**
- 3 Barriers related to transportation **19%**
- 4 Children have to work **15%**
- 4 There is no school for child's age-group **15%**

**Challenges faced by school-aged children while attending school** (by % of host community households with school-aged children [67%])<sup>8, ▼, ●</sup>

- 1 Classes are overcrowded **72%**
- 2 Quality of available education is poor/perceived to be poor **67%**
- 3 School lacks learning and teaching materials **23%**
- 4 School lacks proper class furniture **13%**
- 5 School lacks trained teachers **13%**

**Barriers to accessing education in the month prior to data collection** (by % of IDP households with school-aged children [67%])<sup>8, ▼</sup>

- 1 Unable to afford learning material and/or pay for school fees **52%**
- 2 Barriers related to transportation **26%**
- 3 Social issues **23%**
- 3 Children have to work **23%**
- 4 Challenges specific to girls **13%**

**Challenges faced by school-aged children while attending school** (by % of IDP households with school-aged children [67%])<sup>8, ▼, ●</sup>

- 1 Classes are overcrowded **76%**
- 2 Quality of available education is poor/perceived to be poor **48%**
- 3 School lacks learning and teaching **24%**
- 4 School lacks trained teachers **19%**
- 5 School lacks proper class furniture **15%**



## Notes on Analysis

All indicators were analysed disaggregated by population group, as well as aggregated to the entire Syrian city population. Confidence intervals were calculated to assess whether the target margin of error was met, and thus findings were representative. For some indicators, a reduced sample of households answered the question as a result of a skip logic in the questionnaire. In some of these cases, the

reduced sample of households also resulted in non-representative findings, which are indicated throughout the factsheet with the icon ▼.

In order to identify statistically significant differences between findings for host and IDP populations =, a two-sided significance test was run for each indicator resulting in a total of 488 significance tests. When multiple

hypotheses are simultaneously tested, an adjustment for the multiplicity of tests is necessary to control for the total number of false discoveries and address the problem of selective inference. The false discovery rate (FDR) method was preferred to Family Wise Error Rate (FWER) techniques as they were considered too conservative for this application. With FDR p-value adjustment method, the null-hypothesis

(i.e., host and IDP populations have the same characteristics) was rejected in 26 instances at level 0.05, which are indicated throughout the factsheet with the icon ♦.

The complete multi-sectoral descriptive analysis can be accessed on the [REACH Resource Centre](#).

## Footnotes

1. The Humanitarian Situation Overview Syria (HSOS) project comprises regular multi-sectoral assessments reviewing information on humanitarian needs and conditions across accessible areas in northern Syria. The HSOS monthly KI assessments can be found [here](#).

2. Findings from a 4W review in January 2022 indicated that roughly 60% of the out of camp response activities in NES are based in urban locations.

3. The Syria Analytical Framework is a Syria-specific analytical tool developed by the Durable Solutions Platform to guide the incorporation of a durable solutions lens into research and tool design.

4. Host populations are defined as individuals or groups of people who currently reside in their community of origin, or community of permanent residence prior to 2011. This includes populations that were never displaced as well as previously displaced populations that have returned to their community of origin (defined as returnees).

5. IDPs are defined as individuals or groups of people who have left their homes or places of habitual residence and have settled in the assessed city after 2011, as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalised violence, or violations of human rights.

6. Out of the 31 neighbourhoods of Al-Hasakeh city, 30 are residential and 1 is industrial. Out of the 30 residential neighbourhoods, 1 is under Government of Syria (GoS) control, 3 are in proximity to GoS areas, 1 is next to military sites, and 11 were not assessed due to security concerns. Consequently, the remaining 14 neighbourhoods were assessed.

7. REACH. (April 2022). Briefing Note: Humanitarian Impact of Water Shortages in Northeast Syria. Retrieved from: [reliefweb.int](#)

8. Respondents could select multiple answers, thus findings might exceed 100%.

9. Computed for households who had this particular expense in the 30 days prior to data collection.

10. Longer-term formal employment is defined as employment with a written agreement whose duration is more than 1 month. Short-term formal employment is defined as employment with a written agreement whose duration is less than 1 month.

11. Calculated for households where employment is a source of income.

12. Computed as the mean of (household income/number of household members)\*6.

13. Computed as the mean of (household expense/number of household members)\*6.

14. Computed by comparing (household income/number of household members) to (620,653 SYP/6), where 607,618 is the median value of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) for a family of 6 in Al-Hasakeh city, from the April 2022 Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI). According to the JMMI data, Al-Hasakeh city registered the third highest median SMEB value in NES in April 2022, after Ein Issa (1) and Karama (2). In April 2022, the median SMEB value was 594,819 SYP in the Governorate of Al-Hasakeh and 585,524 SYP in NES.

15. The United Nations World Food Programme (WFP). (May 2014). WFP Food Consumption Score - Technical Guidance Sheet. Retrieved from: <https://fscluster.org/>

16. Unmet health needs refer to anyone in the household who needed or wanted to access healthcare (including medicines) but could not access it.