

Introduction

The HSOS¹ 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 Ar-Raqqa city.

With a significant proportion of the response that targets out of camp and host

communities in NES located in urban areas², 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, a durable solutions lens was integrated during the design of the HSOS Urban Household Assessment, and indicators from the Syria Analytical Framework³ were included in the questionnaire. Given the low number of internally displaced persons (IDPs)⁴ in Ar-Raqqa city, this assessment provides representative data on all households residing in Ar-Raqqa city, without making a distinction between IDPs and host

community⁵ households.

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

The complete multi-sectoral descriptive analysis can be accessed [online](#) or can be downloaded as an [excel file](#). All HSOS products remain accessible 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 **3 and 10 January 2023** from **104 households** in Ar-Raqqa 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 population at city level**, with a 95%

confidence level and 10% margin of error. The representative sample of the population was calculated according to the population estimates collected by the Humanitarian Needs Assessment Programme (HNAP) in September 2022. **Stratified simple random household selection** was conducted through random spatial sampling using geographic information systems. The selection considered population estimates by neighbourhood and distributed the random samples according to population density.

The random spatial sampling was conducted across residential areas of the city, as classified by OpenStreetMap. Areas unsafe for data collection were not covered (see coverage map on page 3).⁶ 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 available households.

▼ FINDINGS ARE NOT 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 resulted in findings that are not representative with a 95% confidence level and 10% margin of error, indicated with the symbol above.

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



The deteriorated economic conditions kept affecting households' ability to meet their basic needs. 87% of Raqqa's households noted a deterioration in their capacity to meet their basic needs in the past three months. To subsist, many had to borrow money (77% of households) or purchase items on credits (49%). Another increasingly reported coping strategy was the reduction of non-food expenditures, experienced by 53% of households in January, compared to 36% in the October round. It is worth noting that between October and January, the Syrian Pound exchange rate with US dollars rose from 4,950 SYP to 6,070 in NES⁷ (+22.6%) while the average monthly income for a family of 6 people in Raqqa slightly declined during the same period, from 560,575 SYP to 529,072 (-5.6%). This deteriorated economic context exacerbated households' economic vulnerability, as their monthly deficit (difference between income and expenditures) increased from 150,122 SYP (30 USD) to 323,659 SYP (53 USD) between October and January.



Decreased diversity of food diet in Raqqa city. 97% of households in Raqqa experienced difficulties in accessing sufficient quantity and quality of food during the reporting period (October 2022 to January 2023). Among them, a large majority (96%) cited the unaffordability of food products as an obstacle to accessing food. Reduced food diversity was particularly important in the reporting period, with 81% of households recording a poor and borderline Food Consumption Score (FCS), compared to 62% in October round. The FCS is used to measure food diversity and frequency of consumption of the different food groups in a 7-days period.⁸ While the consumption of fruits remained low with households consuming them less than one day per week on average, the consumption of vegetables and leaves significantly decreased between October and January, dropping from 3.7 days to 1.6 days per week in average. This may be the consequence of high selling prices combined with a reduced availability of vegetables in winter. Furthermore, the growing prices of fuel and fertilizers kept hindering farmers to cultivate their crops.⁹



High costs continued to limit households' access to healthcare. Raqqa city recorded growing medical needs in the three months prior to data collection, with almost all households (99%) having experienced issues with accessing healthcare and 42% having reported unmet health needs (compared to 34% in October round). Among the households who could not fulfill all their health needs, 89% indicated that it was due to the inaccessibility of medicines and other commodities (compared to 56% in October). The inaccessibility of medicines was mainly caused by their unaffordable prices, which was reported as an obstacle to accessing medical care by 95% of households. Hence, the average expenditure on health reached 33% of households' incomes in January, while it represented 17% of their incomes in October. 46% of Raqqa households also faced overcrowded health facilities and long waiting times, likely aggravated by the spread of flu and winter diseases in the city during the reporting period.¹⁰ It is worth adding that a quarter of the households intending to leave Raqqa mentioned the insufficient access to health services as a reason for leaving.

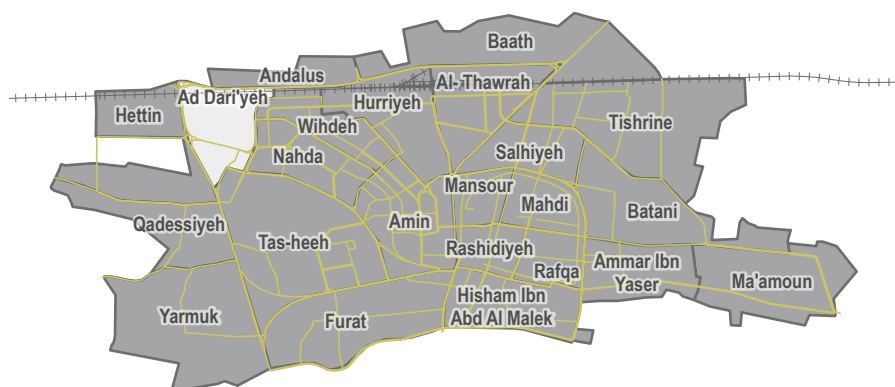


High proportion of households reported shelter inadequacies. 84% of Raqqa's households experienced shelter inadequacies between October and January. The lack of lighting inside the shelter was an issue for 48% of households and coincided with the decrease of the average number of electricity hours available per day which fell from 10.1 hours in August 2022 to 8.7 in October and reached 8.4 hours in January 2023. Other commonly reported shelter inadequacies were linked to security concerns, such as unsealed windows and doors (45% of households) or the inability to lock the house securely (43%). The percentage of households reporting theft as a security concern reached 59% in January (compared to 53% in October). This moderate increase may correspond to a greater sense of insecurity in the city following the attacks targeting military buildings in Raqqa at the end of December.¹¹

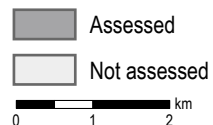


Coverage

Ar-Raqqa City neighbourhoods covered in the sample






Neighbourhood coverage



Priority Needs

Most commonly reported **first, second, and third** and **overall** priority needs

	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	OVERALL
1	Food	Food	Winterisation	 Livelihoods 92%
2	Livelihoods	Livelihoods	Livelihoods	 Food 91%
3	Shelter	Health	NFIs [▲]	 Winterisation 34%

Household composition

AVERAGE # OF	AVERAGE # OF CHILDREN 0-5	AVERAGE # OF CHILDREN 6-17	AVERAGE # OF ADULTS (18-59)	AVERAGE # OF OLDER PERSONS 60+
6.6	1.4	2.2	3.0	0.3

44% % of households with newborns (0-1)

71% % of households with young children (0-5)

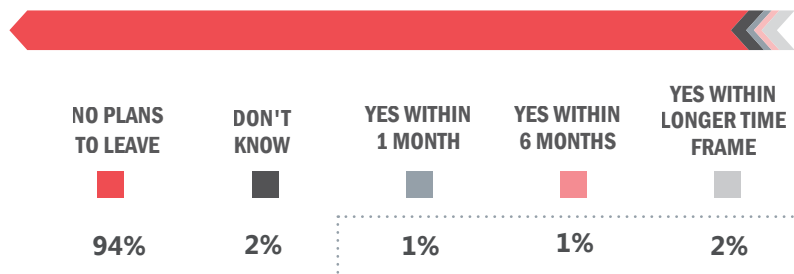
72% % of households with school-aged children (6-17)

92% % of households with children (0-17)



Movement intentions

Households' movement intentions

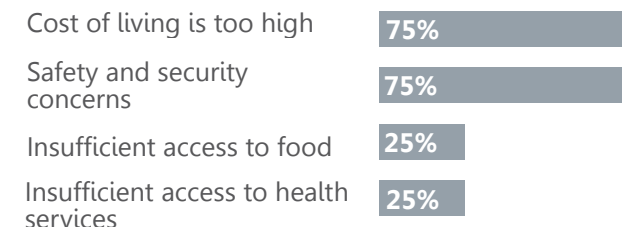


Intended destination (by % of households who intend to leave) ▼



- A community in Syria different from the area of origin **50%**
- A camp in Syria **50%**

Most common reasons for leaving (by % of households who intend to leave)¹² ▼

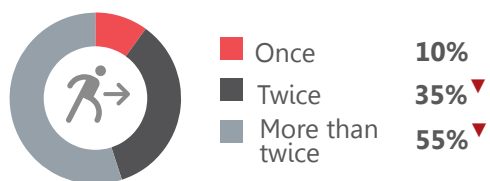


Returnees

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



Times of displacement



2.6 average number of displacements for returnee households

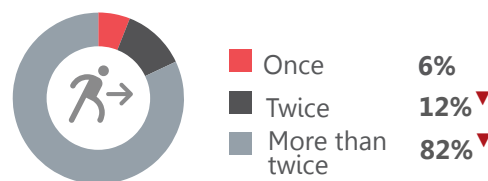
100% % of host community households who are returnees

IDPs

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



Times of displacement ▼



3.9 average number of displacements for IDP households

Most common Governorates of origin for IDP households ▼


1	Deir-ez-Zor	35%
2	Ar-Raqqa	24%
3	Homs	18%

Most common Sub-districts of origin for IDP households ▼

1	Sabka	12%
1	Tadmor	12%
1	Deir-ez-Zor	12%

Protection

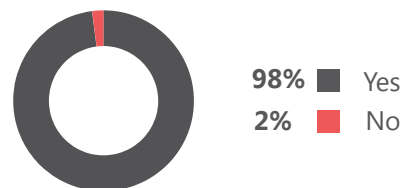
 **36%** % of households with members who lacked civil documents and needed them  

Most common civil documents that household members lack and need (as % of household where at least one member lacks and needs a document [36%]) 

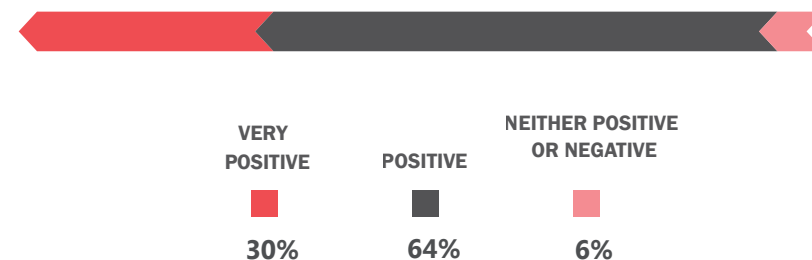
- 1** Syrian identity card issued by the Government of Syria (GoS) **49%**
- 2** Birth certificate issued by GoS **32%**
- 3** Marriage certificate issued by GoS **30%**
- 4** Family booklet issued by local authorities (non-GoS) **24%**

59% of households reported **theft** as a security concern 

Movement freedom for all household members within the location



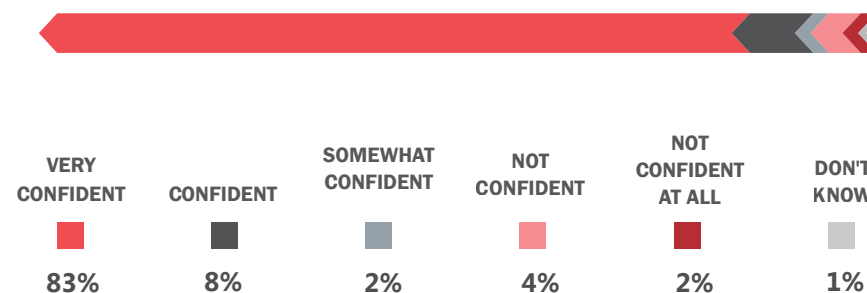
Household's relationship with other community members  



26% of households reported housing, land and property concerns 

 **Rental problems (landlord/tenant issues)** was the most commonly reported housing, land and property concern (reported by 74% of households facing these concerns) 

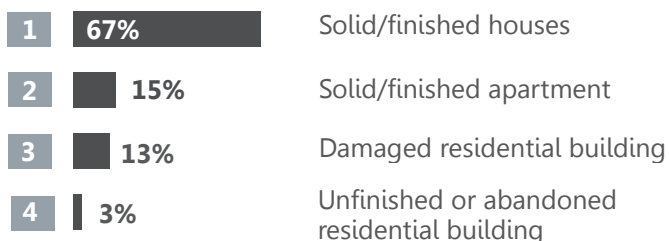
Confidence of being able to reside in the current place of residence for 3 more months 



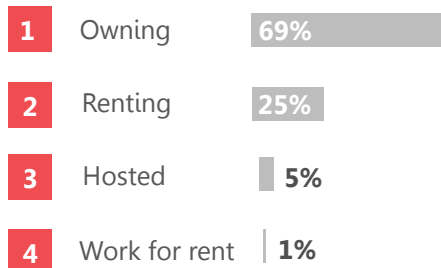


Housing Situation

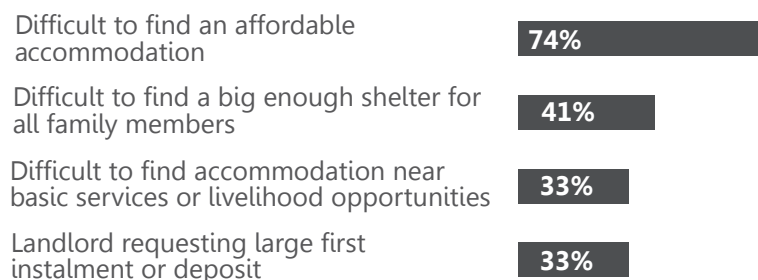
Most common shelter types



Most common occupancy arrangements



Most common challenges in finding a place to rent for households (by % of households who are renting and facing challenges)^{12,}



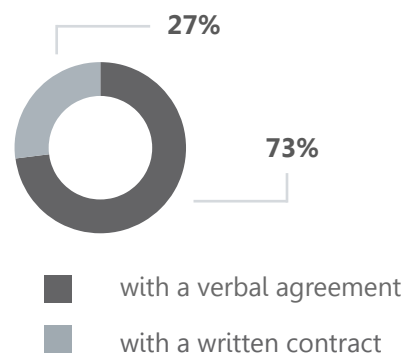
AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON RENT¹³

39%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON RENT AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE¹³

22%

Rental contract (by % of households who are renting [25%])



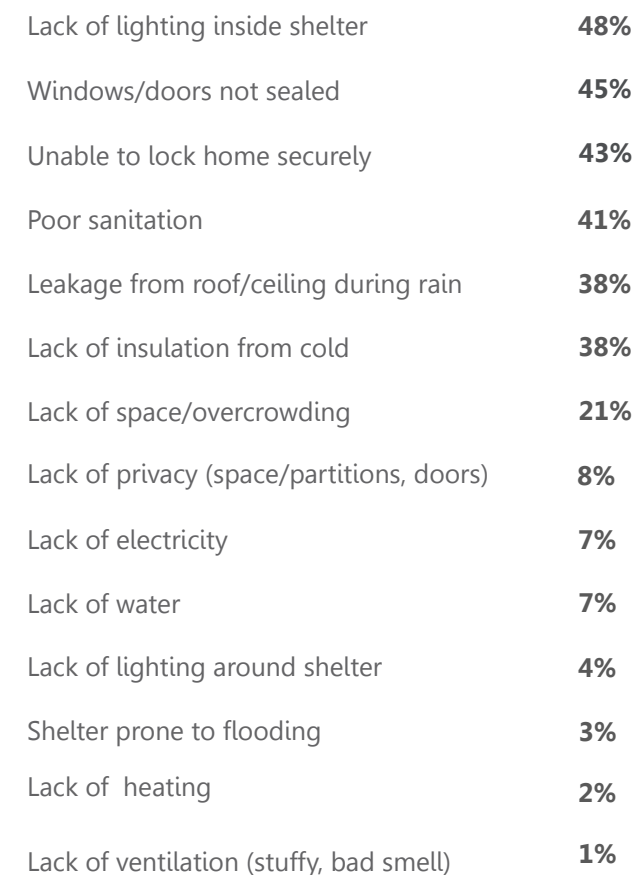
74%

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

Shelter Conditions


84% % of households whose shelter had inadequacies  

Shelter inadequacies (by % of households)^{12,}





Access to Water

 **81%** % of households had sufficient access to water to fulfill all their needs[•]

100% % of households reported **piped water network** as the primary source of drinking and non-drinking water[•]

99% % of households did not have a secondary source of drinking water[•]

69% % of households experienced issues with drinking water[•]

Water issues^{12, •}

1	Water has a bad colour	56%
2	Water tastes bad	35%
3	Water smells bad	11%
4	Water was perceived to be making people sick	8%

35% % of households did not use any methods to make drinking water safer[•]

Methods to make water safer[•]

1	Storage and sedimentation	62%
2	Boiling	10%
3	Household filters	5%
4	Chlorine tablets	2%

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON WATER¹³

0.7%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON WATER AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE¹³

0.4%






Common barriers to accessing water for households (by % of households who could not meet all water needs [19%])^{12, •, ▼}

1	Storage containers are too expensive	90%
2	Not enough water tanks or water tanks not big enough to store sufficient water	75%

Common strategies used by households to avoid running out of water (by % of households who applied some coping strategy [35%])^{12, •, ▼}

1	Relying on drinking water stored previously	94%
2	Reducing non-drinking water consumption	57%

Water needs for which households had to reduce consumption because of not having access to sufficient water^{12, •}




 Cleaning inside the house	19%	 Doing laundry	3%	 Gardening	1%
 Cleaning outside the house	17%	 Bathing	2%		



Access to Electricity

Primary sources of electricity[•]



	Main network	61%
	Community generator	38%
	Private generator	1%

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME
SPENT ON ELECTRICITY¹³

7%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON
ELECTRICITY AS A % OF TOTAL
HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE¹³

4%

Secondary sources of electricity (by % of households who have access to a secondary source [84%])^{12, •}

1	Community generator	50%
2	Main network	24%
3	Car battery	7%
4	Other batteries	7%

16% % of households did
not use a secondary
source of electricity[•]

Most common barriers to accessing electricity^{12, •}

1	Rationing of electricity by local authorities	74%
2	Electricity from the community generator too expensive	61%
3	Solar panels too expensive	60%
4	Private generators too expensive	39%
5	Other batteries too expensive	34%

Average number of hours of electricity per day reported by households[•]

13 OR MORE	12-11	10-9	8-7	6-5	4-3	2-1	0
4%	12%	24%	49%	4%	8%	0%	0%



97%

% of households who
experienced issues
with accessing
electricity[•]



8.4hrs

Average hours
of electricity per
day available to
households[•]

Access to Sanitation



76% % of households who
experienced sanitation issues[•]

Common sanitation issues for households (as % of households that experienced sanitation issues [76%])^{12, •, ▼}

1	57%	Sewage system needs cleaning
2	56%	Waste collection services too infrequent
3	41%	Sewage system needs repair
4	25%	Waste (solid waste/trash) in the street
5	18%	Sewage network leaks and pollutes public areas



Income sources and employment

Sources of income in the month prior to data collection¹² ▶

Employment (including self-employment)	93%
Borrowing/loans	55%
Humanitarian assistance (cash vouchers)	10%
Remittances	6%
Gifts from people in Syria (cash)	5%
Retirement/pension/martyr's salary	4%

Most common primary source of income for host households ▶

1	Self employment/entrepreneurship	26%
2	Informal day-to-day work agreement	25%
3	Informal longer-term ¹⁴ agreement	20%

AVERAGE NUMBER OF ADULTS PER HOUSEHOLDS WHO ARE:	
EMPLOYED	1.2
NOT IN EMPLOYMENT	1.9
UNEMPLOYED AND LOOKING FOR A JOB ¹⁵	0.7

Most common employment sectors (by % of households where employment is a source of income [88%])¹² ▶

1	Real estate/construction	35%	6	Livestock	6%
2	Machinery/mechanics/repairs	8%	7	Wholesale/retail	6%
3	Marketplace vending	8%	7	Agriculture	5%
4	Trade/transportation	8%	7	Armed forces	4%
5	Education/childcare	7%	8	Electricity/gas/water/sewage/waste	4%

93% % of households where **employment (self-employment/entrepreneurship)** was a source of income

11% % of households where **informal day-to-day work** was the only income source



Income and Expenses ▶

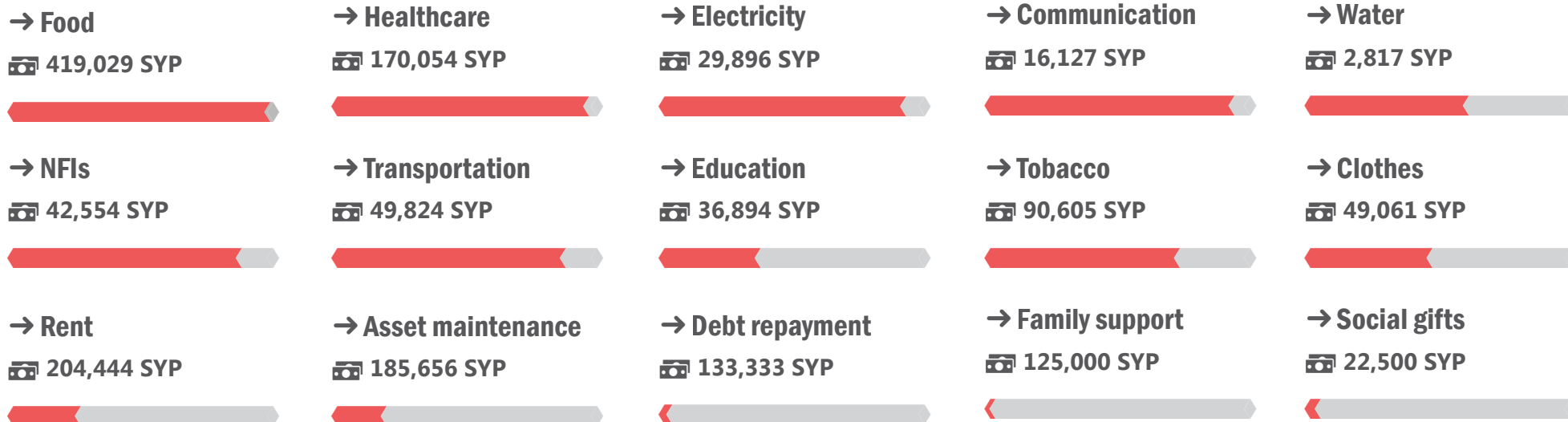
AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME FOR A FAMILY OF 6 MEMBERS ¹⁶	AVERAGE MONTHLY EXPENSE FOR A FAMILY OF 6 MEMBERS ¹⁷	AVERAGE MONTHLY DEFICIT FOR A FAMILY OF 6 MEMBERS
529,072 SYP	852,731 SYP	-323,659 SYP



Income and Expenses

 Average monthly expense for households who had expenses in the following categories

 Share of households who spent money on the expense category
 Share of households who did not spend money on the expense category

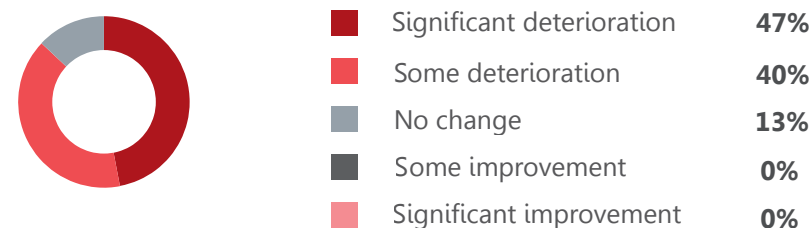


Ability to Meet Basic Needs

Households' perceived ability to meet basic needs 



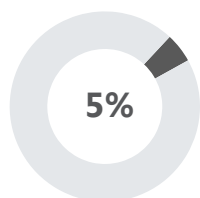
Change in the households' perceived ability to meet basic needs 





Ability to Meet Basic Needs

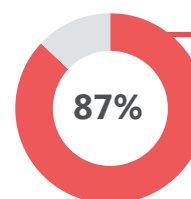
% of households with savings¹²



100%

% of households with savings whose saving decreased in the past 3 months.

% of households in debt¹²



% of households able to repay their debt in 6 months¹²



Yes	16%
Don't know	25%
No	59%
Prefer not to answer	0%

Most common coping strategies adopted to meet basic needs (by % of households who experienced barriers to meeting basic needs [100%])^{12, 13, 14}

1	Borrowing money	77%
2	Decreasing non-food expenditures	53%
3	Purchasing items on credit	49%
4	Selling household assets/goods	13%
4	Sending children below 15 to work	13%
5	Withdrawing children from school	11%
6	Skipping paying rent	8%
7	Decreasing expenditure on productive assets	6%

Most common barriers to meeting basic needs (by % of households that experienced barriers [100%])^{12, 13, 14}

1	Lack of employment opportunities	91%
2	The wage is not in line with the rising prices	85%
3	Lack of skills for a better paying job	54%

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON DEBT REPAYMENT¹³

24%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON DEBT REPAYMENT AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE¹³

11%

92%

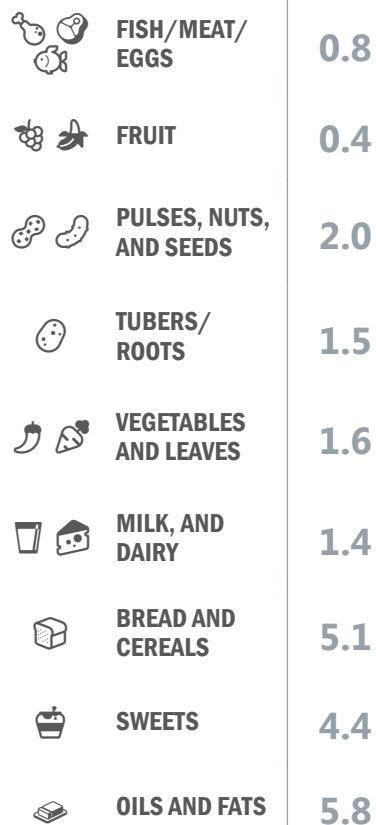
% of households whose monthly income was lower than their estimated monthly expenses¹⁵

53%

% of households whose monthly income would not cover minimum expenses as estimated by the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB)^{18, 19}

Food Access and Consumption

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

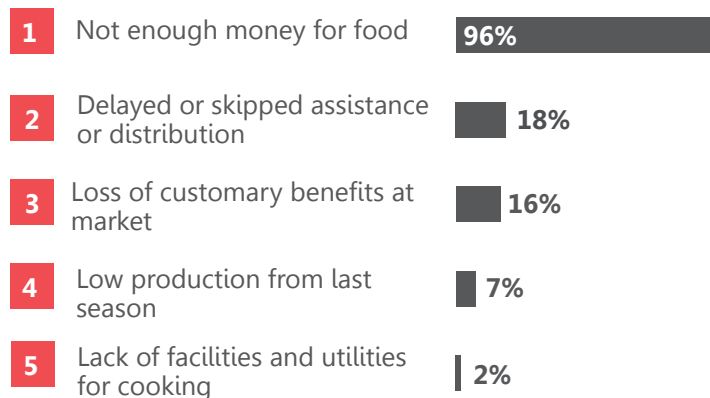


Most common source of food[■]



97% % of households who experienced issues with accessing sufficient quantities and quality of food[●]

Most common barriers to accessing sufficient food (by % of households that experienced barriers [97%])^{12, ●}



8% % of households reporting perceiving that at least one member had lost weight due to insufficient food access[●]

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON FOOD¹³

85%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON FOOD AS A % OF THE TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE¹³

49%

AVERAGE MONTHLY FOOD EXPENDITURE PER PERSON IN A HOUSEHOLD

66,130 SYP

% HOUSEHOLDS WHOSE MONTHLY FOOD EXPENDITURE IS MORE THAN 50% OF THEIR TOTAL EXPENDITURE

43%

42% % of households who did not consume any eggs, meat or fish in the 7 days prior to data collection

63% % 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 households)



80% % of households with children with **poor** or **borderline** food consumption

FCS Interpretation

Poor Food Consumption (score between 0-28): 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.⁸

Borderline Food Consumption (score between >28-42): This category includes households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, accompanied by oils and pulses a few times a week.⁸

Acceptable Food Consumption (score >42): This category includes households that are consuming staples and vegetables every day, frequently accompanied by oils and pulses and occasionally meat, fish and dairy.⁸

Coping strategies

7.5 Average reduced Coping Strategies Index (rCSI) in Ar-Raqqa 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. Based on the Syria 2021 Inter-Sector Severity Model, the thresholds for the Reduced Coping Strategies Index are: (1) None/Minimal (rCSI = 0-2), (2) Stress (rCSI = 3-6), (3) Severe (rCSI = 7-11), (4) Extreme (rCSI = 12-19), (5) Catastrophic (rCSI >19).¹⁹ Thus, results indicate a severe level of coping in Ar-Raqqa city.

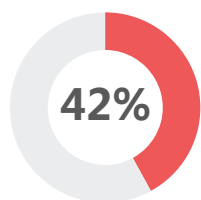
Coping strategies (CS) in the 7 days prior to data collection (for households that experienced barriers to accessing sufficient food)

	AVERAGE #DAYS PER WEEK CS WAS APPLIED	% HHs THAT APPLIED CS
Relied on less preferred/less expensive food	3.6	100%
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	1.6	61%
Reduced the portion size of meals at meal time	1.3	55%
Restricted the consumption by adults in order for young children to eat	0.3	18%
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends	0.2	11%
At least one member of the household spent a whole day without eating	0.0	1%



Access to healthcare

% of households with unmet health needs ^{12, 20}



Most common inaccessible health treatments (by % of households with unmet health needs [42%])^{12, 20}

1	Medicine or other commodities	89%
2	Treatment for chronic diseases	52%
3	Dental services	14%
3	General and/or specialist surgical services	14%
3	Treatment for parasitic infections	14%

Most common inaccessible types of medicines (by % of households with unmet health needs regarding medicines and other commodities [19%])^{12, 20}

1	Painkillers/analgesics	74%
2	Antibiotics	49%
3	Medications for hypertension/heart conditions	44%
4	Medication for parasitic infections	18%

99% % of households who experienced issues with accessing healthcare²⁰

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON HEALTHCARE¹³

33%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON HEALTHCARE AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE¹³

17%

Most common barriers to accessing healthcare^{12, 20}

1	Cannot afford price of medicines	95%
2	Cannot afford treatment costs	94%
3	Health facilities overcrowded and/or long waiting times	46%
4	Lack of medicines and/or medical equipment at facilities	43%
5	Cannot afford travel costs to reach health facilities	26%

Most common coping strategies (by % of households with unmet health needs [42%])^{12, 20}

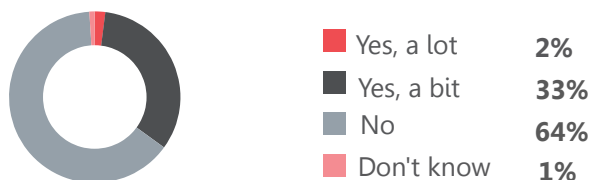
1	Going to a pharmacy instead of a clinic	93%
2	Foregoing non-essential treatment	64%
3	Substituting prescribed medication for herbal medicine	45%
4	Seeking non-professional care	30%
5	Taking lower than the recommended dosage of medication	27%

87% % of households with at least one member who showed signs of psychological distress²⁰

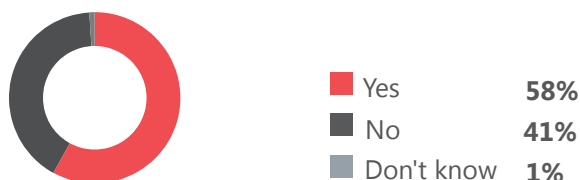


COVID-19

Household's worry about contracting COVID-19



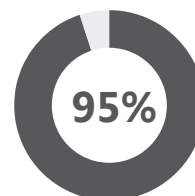
Willingness to see a doctor or seek a test if a household member had COVID-19 symptoms



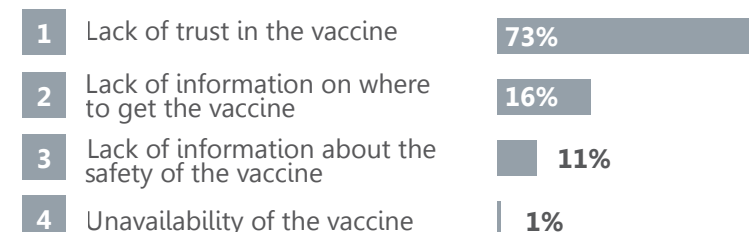
Main source of information on COVID-19



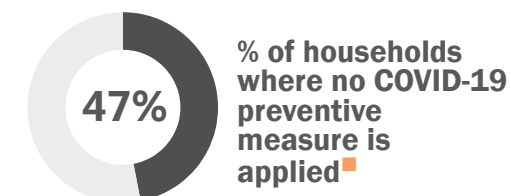
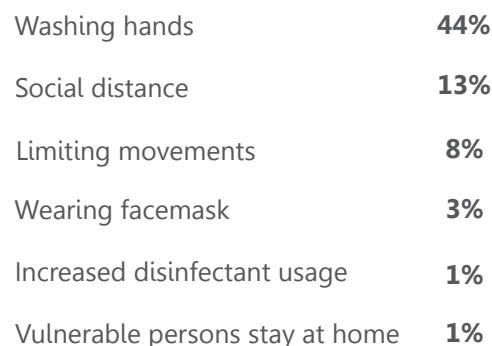
% of households where not all adult members are vaccinated against COVID-19



Reasons why adult household members are not vaccinated against COVID-19 (by % of households where at least one adult member is not vaccinated [95%])^{12, 13}



Applied behaviours aimed at preventing the spread of COVID-19 (by % of households)^{12, 13}



AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON COVID-19 ITEMS¹³

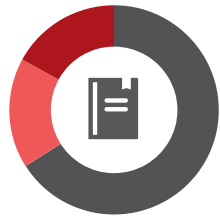
0%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON COVID-19 ITEMS AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE¹³

0%

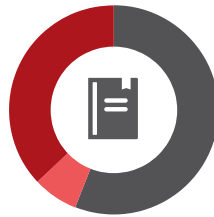
Access to education

School attendance for children aged 6-11 (by % of households with school-aged children (6-11))



all regularly attended school ▼ 66%
not all regularly attended school 17%
none attended school 17%

School attendance for children aged 12-14 (by % of households with school-aged children (12-14)) ▼



all regularly attended school ▼ 56%
not all regularly attended school 7%
none attended school ▼ 37%

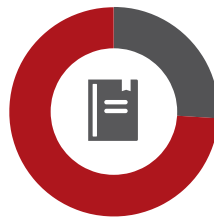
Barriers to accessing education in the month prior to data collection (by % of households with school-aged children [53%] where at least one of the children does not regularly attend school)^{12, ▼}

- 1 Unable to afford learning material and/or pay for school fees 51%
- 2 Children have to work 31%
- 3 There is no school for child's age-group 21%
- 4 Children do not have proper clothes/shoes to attend 18%
- 5 Challenges specific to girls 15%

Challenges faced by school-aged children while attending school (by % of households with school-aged children [81%] where at least one of the children attended school)^{12, ▼, ●}

- 1 Quality of available education is poor/perceived to be poor 63%
- 2 Classes are overcrowded 45%
- 3 School lacks learning and teaching materials 37%
- 4 School lacks trained teachers 30%
- 5 School lacks proper class furniture 23%

School attendance for children aged 15-17 (by % of households with school-aged children (15-17)) ▼



all regularly attended school 26%
not all regularly attended school 0%
none attended school 74%

AVERAGE % OF MONTHLY INCOME SPENT ON EDUCATION¹³

8%

AVERAGE EXPENDITURE ON EDUCATION AS A % OF TOTAL HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE¹³

4%



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. 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.
5. 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).
6. Areas consistently identified as security concerns, including check points, their surroundings, or military presence, were not covered. Out of the 23 residential neighbourhoods, 1 was not assessed due to security concerns. Consequently, the remaining 22 neighbourhoods were assessed.
7. REACH. (January 2023). Northeast Syria Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI). Retrieved from: <https://reliefweb.int>
8. Food and Assistance Technical Assistance (FANTA), Famine Early Warning Systems Network (FEWSET). (December 2015). Comparing Household Food Consumption Indicators to Inform Acute Food Insecurity Phase Classification. Retrieved from: <https://fews.net>
9. North Press Agency. (January 2023). Syria's Raqqa farmers stop operations due to high prices, no support. Retrieved from: <https://npasyria.com>
10. North Press Agency. (January 2023). Closing of Raqqa medical center confounds residents. Retrieved from: <https://npasyria.com>
11. Al Jazeera. (December 2022). Attacks in Syria's Raqqa kill several Kurdish security officers. Retrieved from: <https://aljazeera.com>
12. Respondents could select multiple answers, thus findings might exceed 100%.
13. Computed for households who had this particular expense in the 30 days prior to data collection.
14. Longer-term informal employment is defined as employment with a verbal agreement whose duration is more than 1 month. Short-term informal employment is defined as employment with a verbal agreement whose duration is less than 1 month.
15. Calculated for households where employment is a source of income.
16. Computed as the mean of (household income/number of household members)*6.
17. Computed as the mean of (household expense/number of household members)*6.
18. Computed by comparing (household income/number of household members) to (868,436 SYP/6), where 868,436 is the median value of the Survival Minimum Expenditure Basket (SMEB) for a family of 6 in Ar-Raqqa city, from the January 2023 Joint Market Monitoring Initiative (JMMI). In January 2023, the median SMEB value was 868,436 SYP in the Governorate of Ar-Raqqa and 784,789 SYP in NES.
19. The United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA). (February 2022). 2022 Humanitarian Needs Overview: Syrian Arab Republic. Retrieved from: <https://www.humanitarianresponse.info>
20. Unmet health needs refer to anyone in the household who needed or wanted to access healthcare (including medicines) but could not access it.