The mean household size has stabilized, averaging 4.9 members in 2018 (same as 2017). Over the years, the household size declined from 6.6 in 2014, to 5.3 in 2015 and 5.1 in 2016.

The gender ratio and the proportion of adults and children under 18 remained in line with 2017 results.

### PROTECTION

#### Legal residency

The number of households with all members having legal residency remained stable at 18% (2017:19%), 73% of those surveyed above the age of 15 do not have legal residency. Most respondents cited the cost of renewal as the main reason.

Households with all members having legal residency

Reasons for not having residency

- 27% difficulty to find a sponsor
- 76% Cost of renewal

#### Birth registration

21% of Syrian children born in Lebanon since January 2011 are registered at the level of the Foreigners’ Registry of the Personal Status Department (PSD). Not registering a birth with the relevant authorities increases the risk of statelessness for refugees.

Cumulative percentage of highest level birth registration document for the period 2018-19

- Children registered to the level of Foreigners’ Registry are considered ‘registered’ under Lebanese law.

#### Child protection

73% of children under age 18 subjected to violent discipline (2017: 78%)

29% of girls aged 15-19 were married at the time of the survey (2017: 22%)

### SHELTER

The majority of Syrian refugee households live in residential buildings (66%, mostly in Beirut and Mt. Lebanon, down from 73% in 2017), followed by non-permanent structures (19%, mostly in Bekaa, up from 17% in 2017) and non-residential buildings (15%, up from 9% in 2017).

#### Housing conditions

- 34% lived in overcrowded conditions (<4.5m² per person).
- 35% of households lived in substandard shelters.

#### Eviction

Eviction is one of the main reasons forcing refugees out of their homes. 37% of households who changed accommodation in the last six months did so due to eviction by landlord or authorities - an estimated 11,300 households across Lebanon (2017: an estimated 14,000 households).

For 58% of households, rent was the primary factor when choosing their accommodation (up from 51% in 2017 and 36% in 2016).

### LIVELIHOODS

Sources of household income remained unsustainable. 26% reported WFP assistance as their primary source of income, followed by informal credit/debt (16%), construction (16%), services (11%) and agriculture (9%).

32% of households reported that no member worked in the past 30 days.

Main reason for not working (by gender)

- Male
- Female

- Injury / medical condition
- No work in the area
- Gender considerations
- Dependent member(s)
- Dependent children
- Lack of skills / experience
- Continuing education

- 38% 16%
- 35% 10%
- 29% 2%
- 23% 7%
- 17% 4%
- 8% 2%
- 7% 2%
**WATER AND SANITATION**

91% of households have access to improved drinking water sources
85% of households use basic drinking water service
43% of households rely on bottled mineral water
20% of households access water from the tap or water network

Households reporting available sanitation facilities

- Households using improved sanitation facilities: 87%
- Households using basic sanitation facilities: 68%
- Disabled persons using disability-adjusted sanitation facilities: 89%

**FOOD SECURITY**

Food insecurity remained stable but still critically high over the past year, with 90% of Syrian refugee households presenting some level of food insecurity.

Food insecurity is mainly associated with high economic vulnerability and limited income earning opportunities.

Households reported using coping strategies that depleted their assets to cope with lack of food or money to buy it, including: buying food on credit (79%), reducing food expenses (75%), reducing expenses on health (51%) and education (22%), spending savings (30%), and selling household goods (22%).

Food security is measured using three dimensions: current consumption (food consumption score), food as a share of total expenditure, and livelihood coping strategies.

**SOCIAL STABILITY**

The majority cited competition for jobs as the key issue driving community tensions in their area, while another 54% said there were no tensions.

**EDUCATION**

51% of children aged 3-17 years are out of school. However, the share of children aged 3-5 enrolled in school increased, reaching 20% in 2018 (2017: 15%).

Households living under poverty line

- Under SMEB (extreme poverty): 58%
- Under poverty line: 51%

The share of households living below poverty line (< USD 3.84 / person / day) and under SMEB (< USD 2.8 / person / day) has decreased since 2017.

Average expenditure has increased by 13% to $111 per person per month, 40% of which is spent on food. 82% of households borrowed money in the last 3 months.

Overall, female-headed households remained more vulnerable than their male-headed counterparts, despite significant improvements since 2017.

**HEALTH**

The most common reasons for not being able to access needed primary and secondary health care were: cost of treatment or medication, doctor’s fees, transportation costs, and the inability to secure a deposit for hospitalization.

The share of households requiring primary health care (2017: 11%) and secondary health care (2017: 22%) was unable to access the care they needed.

The share of females aged 3 to 17 years with disabilities is out of school.

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