

VAF WELFARE MODEL

1) 86% of Syrian refugees in urban areas are living below the Jordanian poverty line

- According to the VAF Welfare model, 86% of Syrian refugee individuals are living below the Jordanian poverty line of 68 JD per capita per month, and are rated as highly or severely vulnerable.
- This corresponds with 68% of family units or 'cases'. This implies that highly and severely vulnerable families have larger family sizes.

2) Northern and Eastern Jordan have the highest proportion of highly and severely vulnerable refugees. There is also the highest proportion Syrian refugees relative to Jordanians in these areas

- The Welfare model predicts 64% of cases in the Northern region are rated as highly vulnerable or above, versus 30% in the Central region.
- The Central region includes Amman and Zarqa where the majority of 'least vulnerable' families live. More rural areas, including Madaba and Balqa, have higher levels of vulnerability. The South has the highest proportion of 'least vulnerable' families, relative to the total population.
- The proportion of Syrians to Jordanians in Mafraq sub-district is 38%. In Irbid sub-district, 15.7%, and in Amman Qasaban, 6.4%, implying that the absorption capacity in the north may be particularly over-stretched.

3) Severely vulnerable refugee families have more family members, more children and a higher 'dependency ratio'

- The dependency ratio is an indicator of the economically active to economically inactive people in family, such as children, elderly and disabled. Over 60% of Syrian refugee individuals belong to cases that have a 'severe' dependency ratio.
- A family with a 'low' vulnerability have no or fewer children. 59% of a severe vulnerable case will be children.
- Families with low vulnerability will have 2 rooms per person. Severely vulnerable families have 4 people per room.

4) Over 80% of Syrian refugees are using crisis or emergency coping strategies.

- Refugees have exhausted their savings and they are depleting their food intake, sending family members (including children) out to beg or resorting to high risk, illegal or socially degrading jobs.
- Over 60% of Syrian non-camp families have a high or severely vulnerable level of debt per capita, influencing their ability to cope economically even if receiving an income/assistance.
- 56% of families with 'low' vulnerability have work permits. 17% of severely vulnerable families have work permits.