

YOUNG SYRIANS PROJECT REPORT

Ipsos Public Affairs, Switzerland

24 February, 2021



ICRC

GAME CHANGERS



SUMMARY

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BACKGROUND & METHODOLOGY



BACKGROUND AND OBJECTIVE

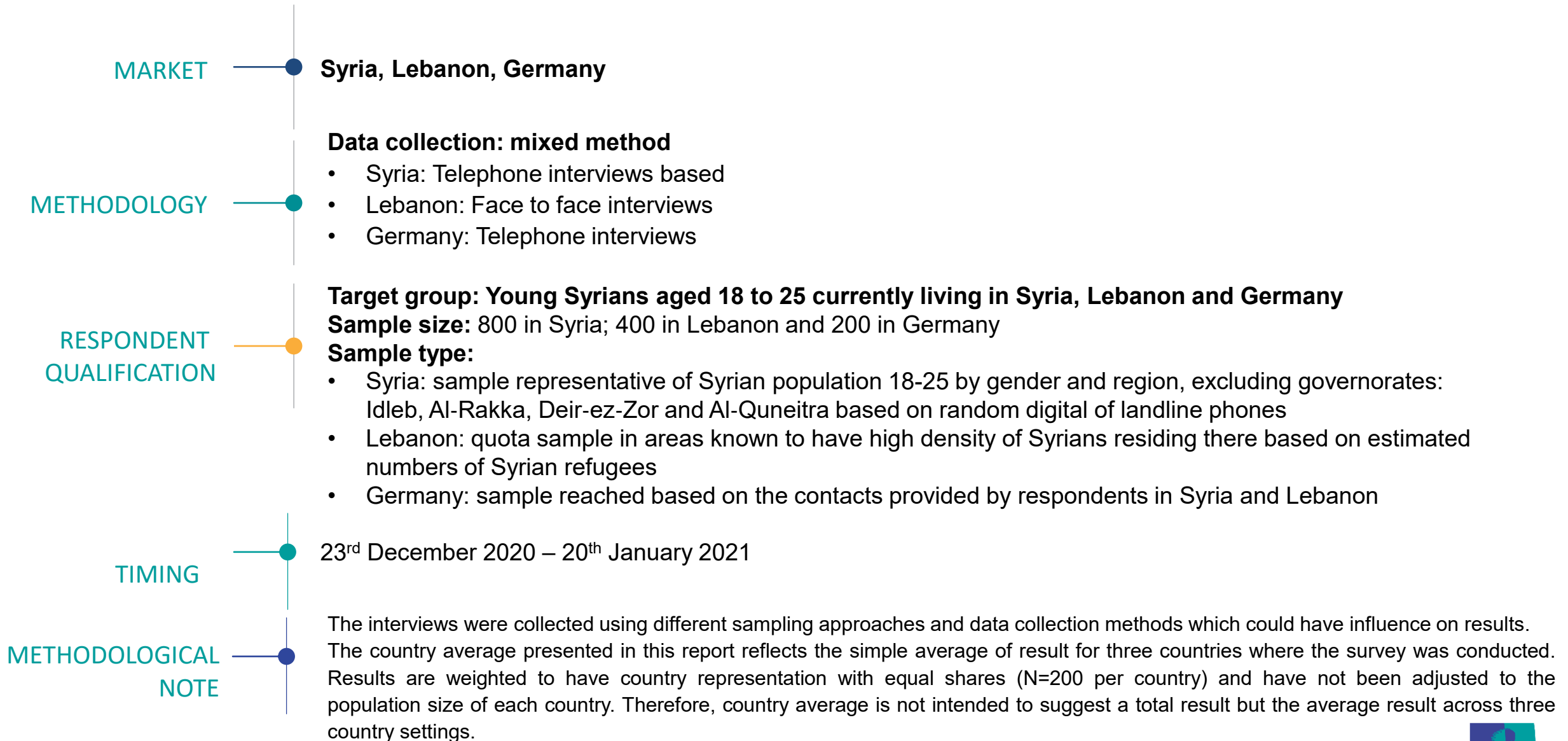
Background

- ICRC would like to conduct a study marking 10 years since the start of the Syrian conflict. This project should focus on Syrians aged 18-25 based across three countries; Syria, Lebanon and Germany

Objective

- To collect information from the young Syrians (18-25) in selected countries on the effects that the conflict has had on their day to day lives

STUDY DESIGN OVERVIEW



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Personal experience of the conflict

The impact of conflict on young Syrians' families and friendships has been devastating and tragical. Many lost their relatives or could not continue their education or were forced to leave their home:

- Nearly half of young Syrians in Syria (47%) and two in five Syrians in Lebanon (41%) and Germany (40%) have had a member of their immediate family or close friend killed.
- Two in five in Syria (41%), two in three in Lebanon (68%) and more than half in Germany (55%) lost contact with a close relative.
- More than half of young Syrians in Syria (51%) and Germany (51%) and over four in five in Lebanon (84%) were forced to leave their home.
- More than one in three (38%) young Syrians in Syria, almost half in Germany (49%) and over three in four in Lebanon (77%) had interrupted education.
- Many recounted interrupted plans, with approximately one in five young persons in Syria (22%), Lebanon (24%) and Germany (17%) reported having postponed their wedding because of the conflict.

Currently, young Syrians in all three countries still face many challenges related to their financial situation, education, opportunities to find adequate jobs and other everyday situations. Findings of this report further explores different aspects of their lives.

Financial situation

On average, across the three countries, more than half indicate salaried employment as the main source of income in the last year (53%). However, nearly two in ten (17%) have temporary employment as their main source of income or do not have any income (16%). In all three countries, more young women than men indicate that they do not have an income to sustain their household.

Amongst young Syrians in Syria, three in four (75%) live in households which struggled to meet their basic needs. This number is even higher in Lebanon, where nearly nine in ten (88%) indicated this, whereas in Germany just over half (54%) also indicated this. In Syria, the most common coping strategies include relying on less nutritious food (85% of those not being able to meet their basic needs), spending their savings (76%) and restricting food consumption (72%). In Lebanon, these strategies are accompanied with others, such as withdrawing children from school (60%).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Educational status

Most young Syrians in Syria have been educated to secondary (56%) or university level (20%), however, more than one in three within this country have missed at least one year of education because of the Syrian conflict.

- Even in Germany, where 70% young Syrians has completed secondary education and 20% university level, more than half (52%) lost at least one year of schooling due to the conflict.
- However, the situation is most striking in Lebanon where four in five young Syrians have missed at least one year of schooling and where, currently, more than eight in ten (84%) has not finished secondary school. Of this, one in twenty (5%) are illiterate.

The primary reason for missing some years of schooling was because the individual needed to flee their home. This is followed by school closure, or schools being damaged due to the conflict.

Employment status

Two in five young Syrians residing in Syria (40%) are currently full-time students and therefore not working for wages. More than one in four (28%) are working full or part time or in temporarily jobs. However, the same number is currently not working or is looking for a job (28%).

- On the other hand, in Lebanon, young Syrians are not studying. Almost half of them are working (47%) with another half being unemployed or inactive (50%).
- The situation looks better among young Syrians in Germany where most of them are full time students (45%) or are part of the working population (46%) with only a few being unemployed (7%).

Gender differences by employment status can be seen in all three country settings. However, the patterns are different:

- In Syria, there are more women than men who are unemployed or not working (53% women compared to 13% men). Similarly, in Lebanon, a large majority of young women are working at home as housewives/househusbands (59% women compared to 2% men).
- Conversely, young Syrian women living in Germany are primarily students (60% women compared to 29% men) whereas young Syrian men in Germany are predominantly working, either part time or full time (25% women compared to 64% men).

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Access to services and the main challenges

Currently, access and use of different services among young Syrians vary significantly depending on their country of residence and type of services trying to be accessed. Thus, in Syria, four in five young persons (80%) indicated that they have access to education, however only one in five indicate this for employment assistance (21%) or cash assistance (23%) too. Situation in Lebanon is even worse, where only half (53%) have access to education and less than half of them use these services (45%); this is far less than persons in Syria (94%).

In Syria, electricity is indicated by nearly seven in ten young people as the top resource they currently have most difficulty accessing. On the other hand, more than half of Syrians in Lebanon lack food and financial means. At the same time, it seems that Syrians in Germany are the least deprived of these three groups - six in ten indicated that there are no resources which they currently lack, compared to none in Lebanon and only one in five in Syria.

Findings further indicate that Syrians in Germany have better access to all resources and services compared to Syrians living in Syria and Lebanon and also use them personally to a much higher extent. Furthermore, young Syrians in Syria and Lebanon much more often than Syrians in Germany highlighted that they wanted to access to a variety of resources and services but were not able to.

In all three countries, the most common aspect people need help with is information and access to employment. In Germany, however, a significant majority (56%) indicate that they need help accessing psychological support while in Lebanon humanitarian support is indicated by almost half (49%).

Young people in Syria indicate finding an adequate job (27%), having enough money to live (21%), and getting a good education (16%) are their greatest challenges they are currently facing. Over half of young Syrians in Lebanon (54%) indicate not having enough money to live whereas one in four young Syrians in Germany indicate language difficulties and not being able to get a good education.

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Everyday life

Over seven in ten young Syrians residing in Syria are currently single, 15% are in relationship and 12% are married. While the situation is similar in Germany, in Lebanon more than half young Syrians is already married (51%). Unfortunately, nearly three out of ten young persons in Syria have lost touch with their friends from before the conflict. Those who have been able to keep in touch do so mostly via social media. In Lebanon, sadly, seven out of ten lost contact. They also use social media less frequently for staying in contact than Syrians in other two countries, relaying more on telephone contact.

In the past twelve months, the majority of young people in Syria have experienced anxiety (73%), distress (69%), frustration (62%), depression (58%) and sleep disorders (54%). These emotional changes occur even more frequently among young Syrians in Lebanon.

Hopes for the future

Despite the many challenges they have faced, over seven in ten (73%) young Syrians in Syria, nearly nine in ten (87%) in Germany, and half (50%) of those living in Lebanon are optimistic about their future. They are hoping to find stability, to be 'happy' in general and to have a family. These hopes reflect what they consider to bring them happiness, so, reflecting on this, almost four in five young Syrians in Syria name safety and security (78%), and more than seven in ten family and friends (73%) as the greatest sources of happiness.

Further, over nine in ten (94%) in Germany, and seven in ten (71%) in Lebanon feel accepted in their new country of residence. However, in both countries, the majority of respondents continue to consider Syria their home (80% in Lebanon and 60% in Germany). While an overwhelming majority of young Syrians in Germany project to stay there for another five years (80%), those in Lebanon are almost equally divided between returning to Syria (30%), remaining in the region (26%), or going to Europe (33%).

Finally, many young Syrians continue to feel that their experiences are not well understood by the wider public. They wish more people knew about the negative experiences caused by the conflict in Syria (51%) and how they felt through these years (33%).

RESEARCH FINDINGS

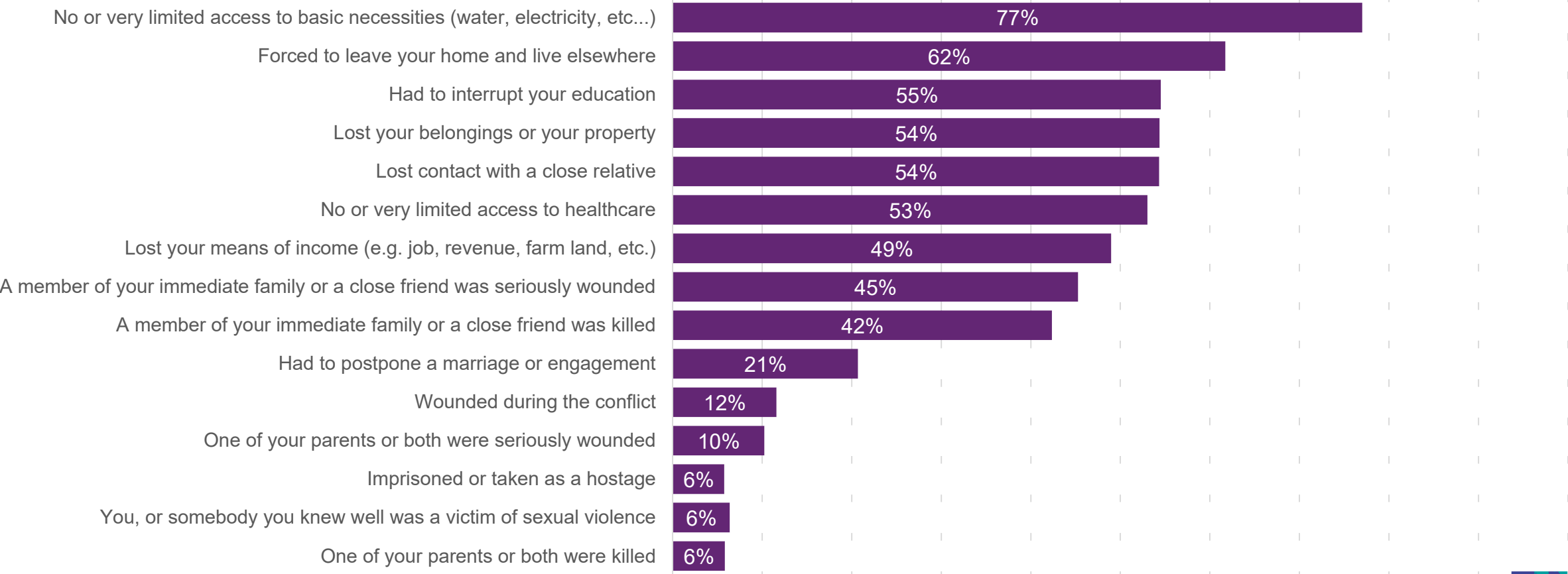


KEY FINDINGS

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IN SYRIA AND AFTER

WHEN ASKED ABOUT PERSONAL EXPERIENCES DURING THE CONFLICT, MANY YOUNG SYRIANS INDICATED A VARIETY OF DIFFERENT TRAGIC EXPERIENCES. ON AVERAGE, ACROSS THREE COUNTRIES, MOST MENTIONED ARE LACK OF ACCESS TO BASIC NECESSITIES, BEING FORCED TO LEAVE HOME AND INTERRUPTED EDUCATION.

E2. I'm going to ask you about your personal experiences during the conflict, [ADD FOR LEBANON AND GERMANY: while you still were in Syria]. Please tell me whether any of the following things happened to you personally or did not happen as a consequence of the conflict in Syria? For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you.

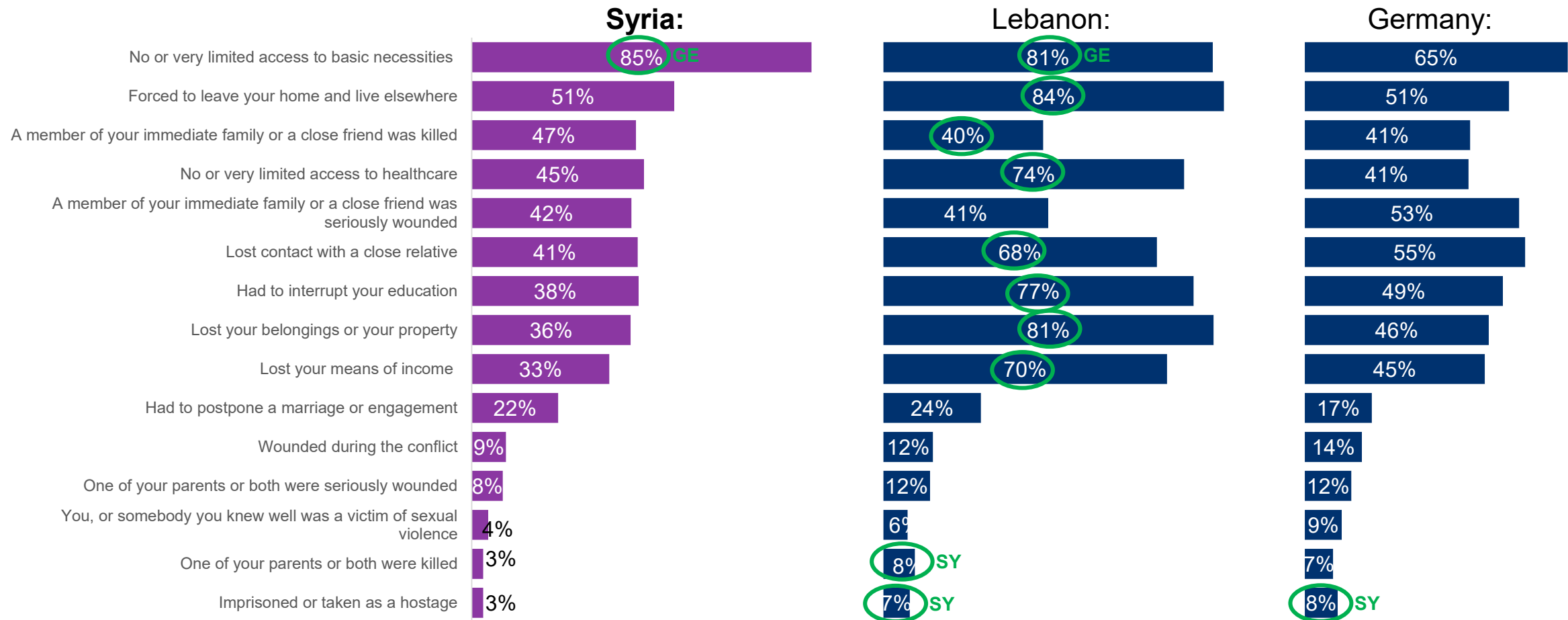


Base: Country average reflects the simple average for three countries. Results are weighted to have country representation with equal shares



IN LEBANON SPECIFICALLY, MORE THAN IN SYRIA AND GERMANY, YOUNG PERSONS INDICATED THAT THEY WERE FORCED TO LEAVE THEIR HOME, THAT THEY HAVE LIMITED ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE, INTERRUPTED EDUCATION AND OTHER EXPERIENCES

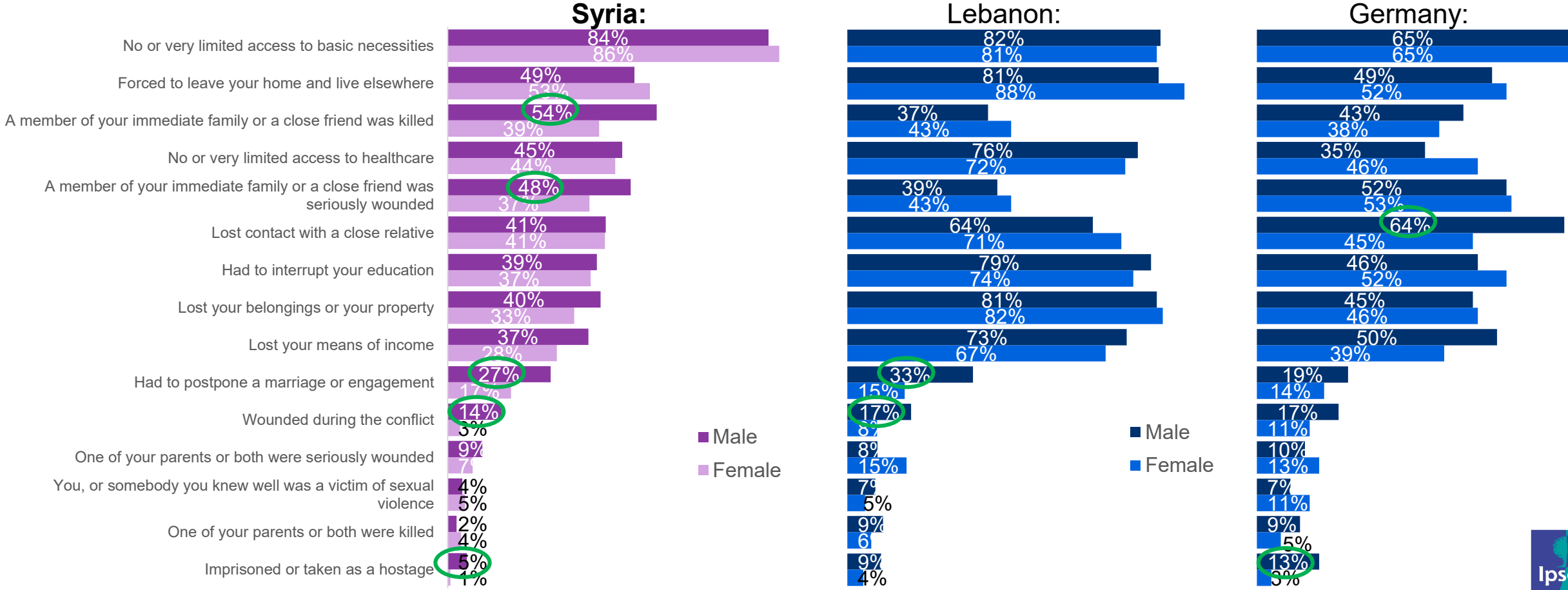
E2. I'm going to ask you about your personal experiences during the conflict, [ADD FOR LEBANON AND GERMANY: while you still were in Syria]. Please tell me whether any of the following things happened to you personally or did not happen as a consequence of the conflict in Syria? For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you.



Base Syria N=800 Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200

BY GENDER, MORE YOUNG MEN THAN WOMEN INDICATED THAT THEY WERE WOUNDED OR IMPRISONED DURING THE CONFLICT AND THAT THEY HAD TO POSTPONE THEIR MARRIAGE.

E2. I'm going to ask you about your personal experiences during the conflict, [ADD FOR LEBANON AND GERMANY: while you still were in Syria]. Please tell me whether any of the following things happened to you personally or did not happen as a consequence of the conflict in Syria? For each one, please indicate whether it happened or did not happen to you.



Base Syria N=800 Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200

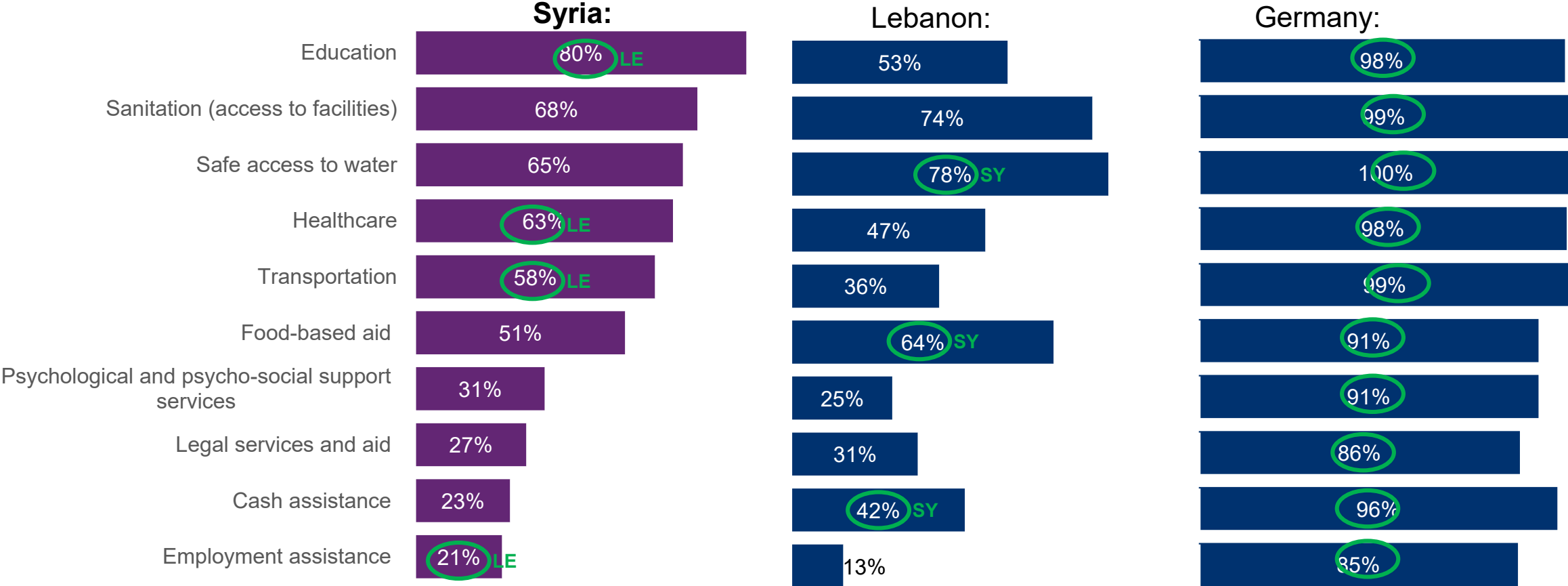


ACCESS TO RESOURCES AND SERVICES

CURRENTLY, FOUR IN FIVE YOUNG PERSONS IN SYRIA INDICATED THAT THEY HAVE ACCESS TO EDUCATION, HOWEVER, ONLY ONE IN FIVE INDICATE THAT FOR EMPLOYMENT OR CASH ASSISTANCE

The situation in Lebanon is even worse, where only half indicate they have access to education and only 13% that they have access to employment assistance. Across the board, persons residing in Germany have better access to all resources and services compared to Syria and Lebanon.

S1. IF GERMANY OR LEBANON: To the best of your knowledge, are the following resources and services available to Syrians in [COUNTRY]? IF SYRIA: To the best of your knowledge, are the following resources and services available to people living in Syria



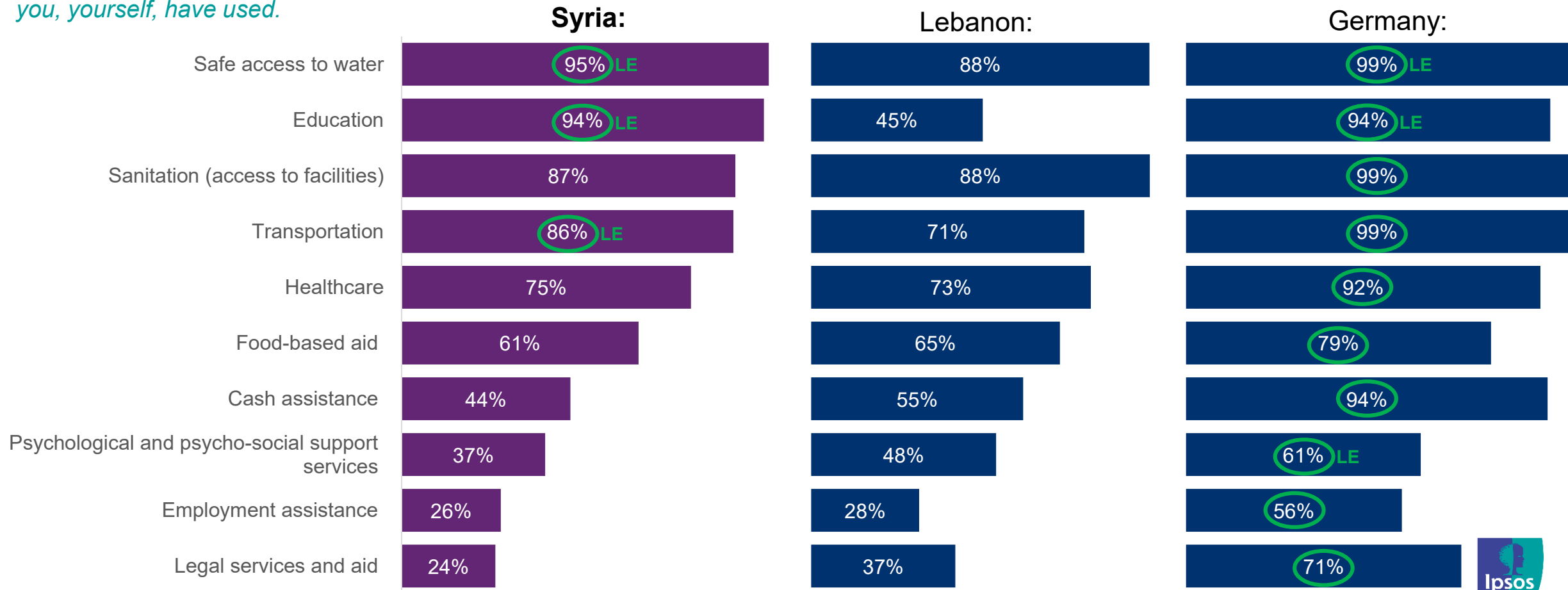
Base Syria N=800 Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200



AMONG THOSE YOUNG SYRIANS IN SYRIA WHO INDICATED THAT CERTAIN RESOURCES AND SERVICES ARE AVAILABLE TO THEM, LEGAL, EMPLOYMENT ASSISTANCE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL SUPPORT SERVICES ARE THE LEAST USED

Even among people who indicated that educational services are available to Syrians in their country, young Syrians living in Lebanon have personally used these services (45%) far less than persons in Syria (94%) and Germany (94%). Findings indicate that persons residing in Germany not only have better access to all resources and services compared to Syrians living in Syria and Lebanon, but also use them personally to much higher extent.

S2. Which of the following resources and services, if any, have you accessed in [COUNTRY]? I am speaking specifically here about services that you, yourself, have used.



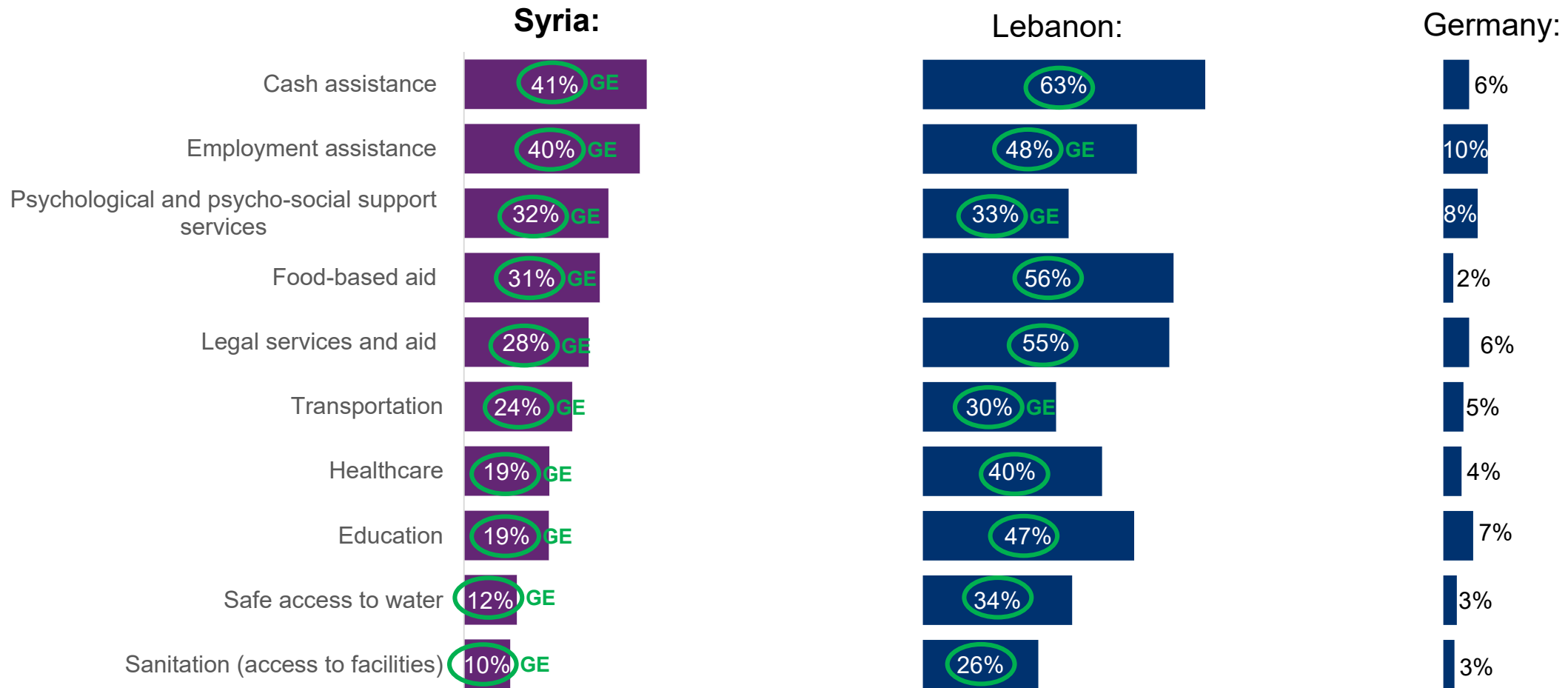
Base Respondents who indicated that this [RESOURCE OR SERVICE] is available for Syrians in [COUNTRY]



AMONG THOSE WHO ARE AWARE THAT CERTAIN RESOURCES AND SERVICES EXIST, SYRIANS RESIDING IN SYRIA AND LEBANON MORE OFTEN EXPERIENCE LACK OF ACCESS THAN PERSONS IN GERMANY

In Lebanon, over half of those aware that certain services exist, wanted access to cash assistance (63%), food based aid (56%) and legal services (55%) but were not able to receive it.

S3. Were there any resources and services on this list that you wanted to access but couldn't?



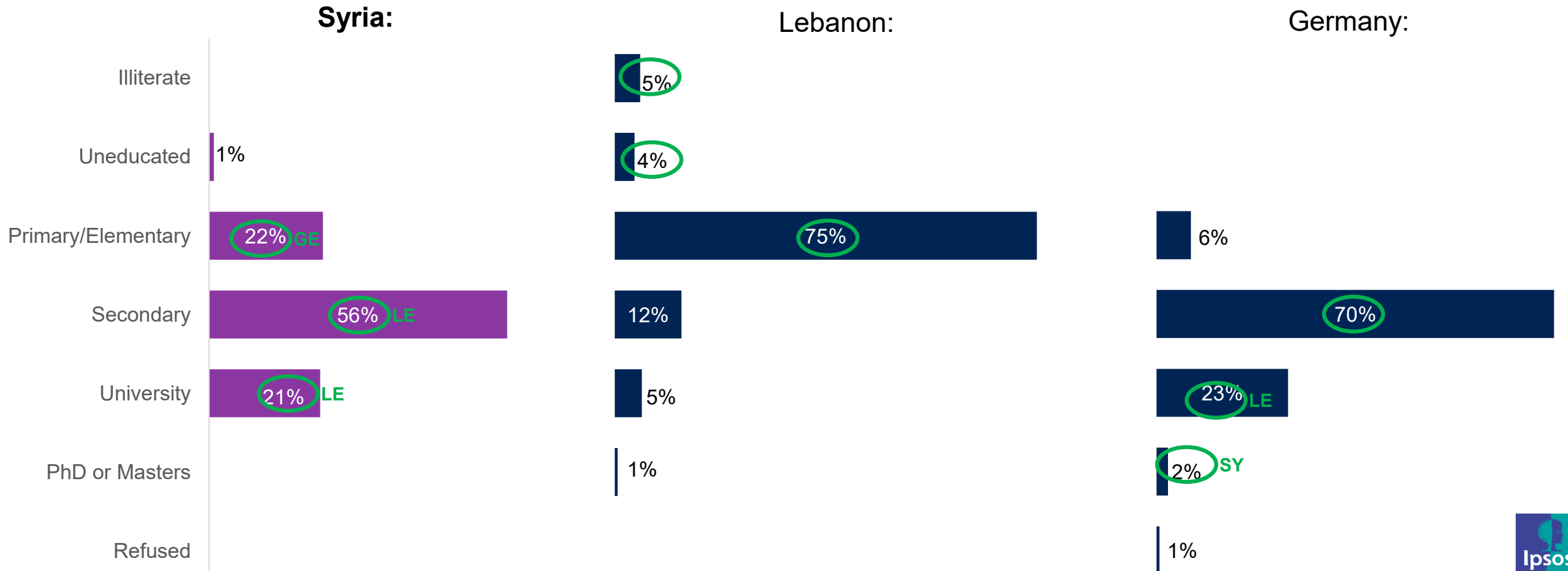
Base Respondents who indicated that this [RESOURCE OR SERVICE] is available for Syrians in [COUNTRY]

EDUCATIONAL STATUS

MOST YOUNG SYRIANS IN SYRIA HAVE BEEN EDUCATED TO SECONDARY LEVEL (56%). A FURTHER ONE IN FIVE ARE EDUCATED TO UNIVERSITY LEVEL

Similar to young Syrians in Syria, those in Germany have also been educated to secondary level (70%) and have one in five persons educated to university level. Young Syrians in Lebanon, however, lack education the most, with more than eight in ten (84%) not having finished secondary school. Of this, one in twenty (5%) are illiterate

A4. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

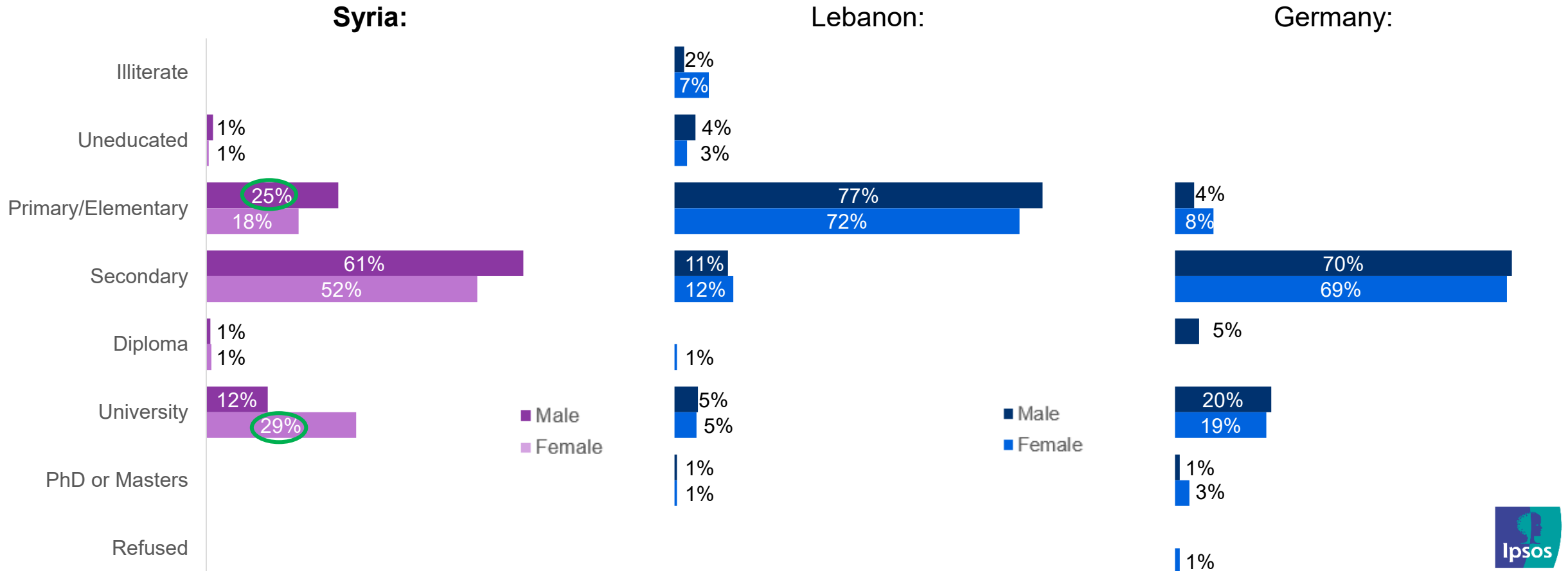


Base Syria N=800, Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200

WITHIN SYRIA, THERE ARE MORE YOUNG SYRIAN WOMEN THAN MEN WHO HAVE BEEN EDUCATED TO UNIVERSITY LEVEL

There are no significant differences in level of education attained by gender in either Lebanon nor Germany.

A4. What is the highest level of education you have completed?

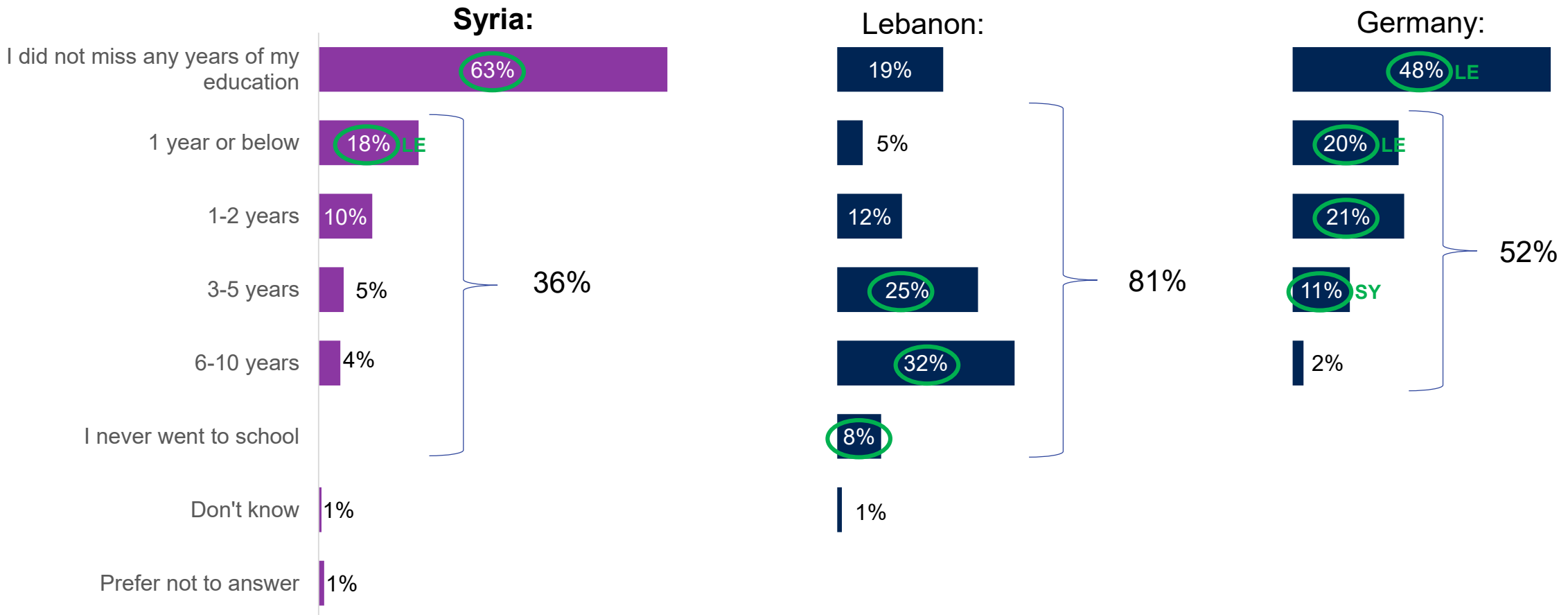


Base Syria N=800, Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200

MORE THAN ONE IN THREE YOUNG SYRIANS RESIDING IN SYRIA HAVE MISSED AT LEAST ONE YEAR OF THEIR EDUCATION DUE TO CONFLICT

Although there has been a high number of Syrians who have been deprived from schooling in all country settings, the situation is most striking in Lebanon, where four in five young Syrians have missed at least one year of schooling.

A5. Did you miss any of your education because of the Syrian conflict? If yes, how many years of education did you miss?



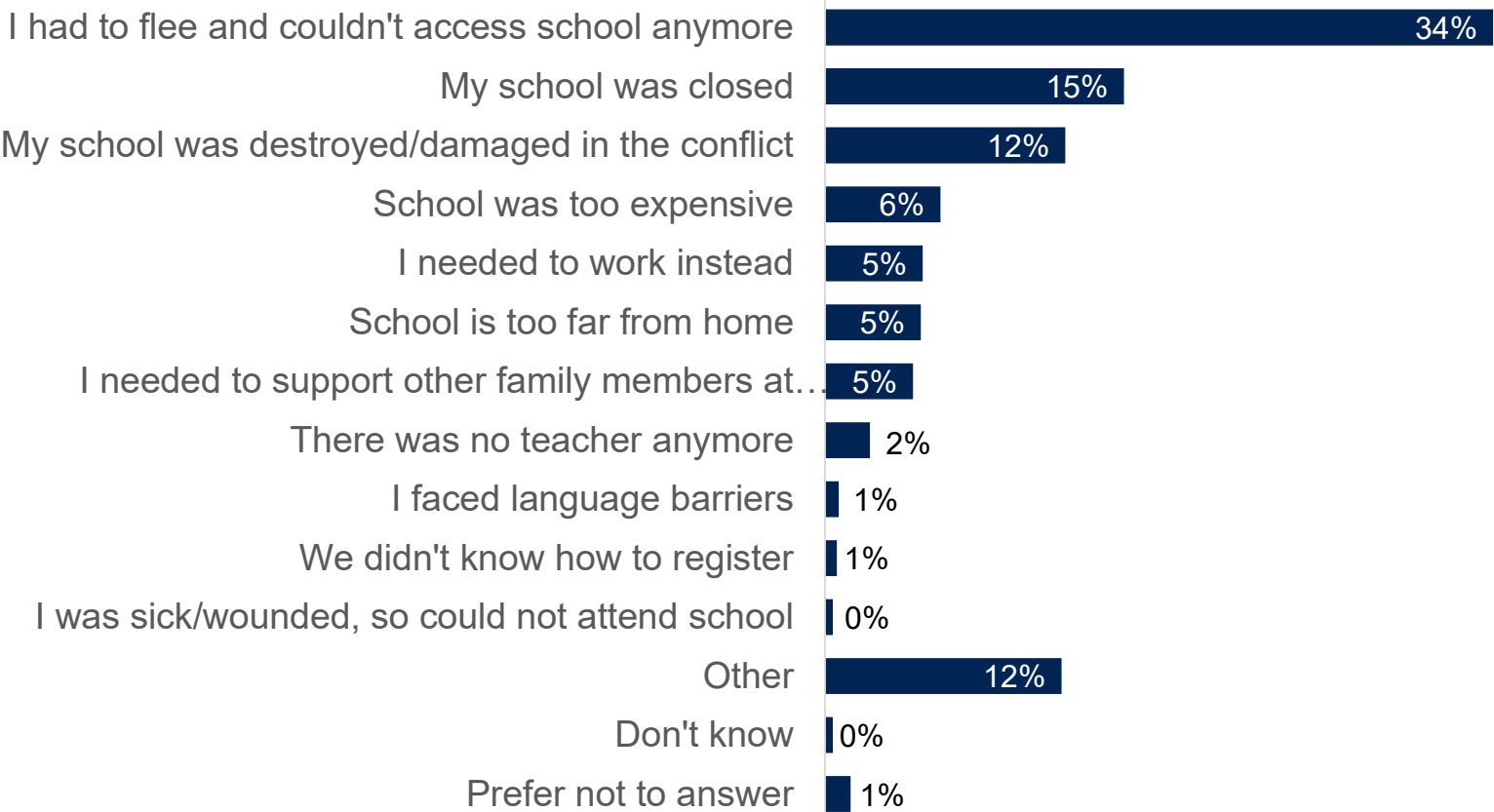
Base Syria N=800, Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200



OUT OF THOSE WHO MISSED SOME SCHOOLING, THE PRIMARY REASON INDICATED WAS BECAUSE THE INDIVIDUAL NEEDED TO FLEE THEIR HOME

This is followed by highlighting that their school faced closure, and that their school was damaged due to the conflict.

A6. Why did you miss [PIPE IN ANSWER FROM A5] of education? AND A6.5. Why did you not go to school? Combined



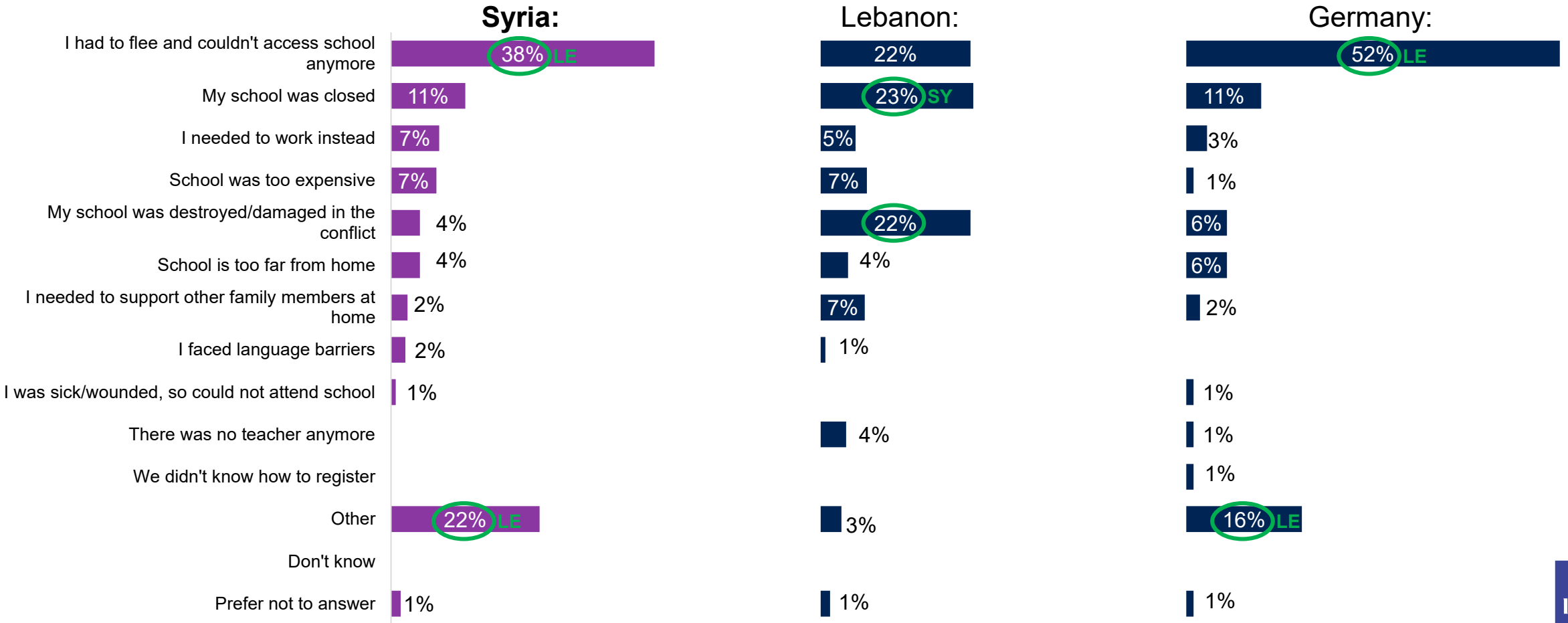
Base: Country average reflects the simple average for three countries. Results are weighted to have country representation with equal shares



THE MOST COMMON REASON FOR YOUNG SYRIANS RESIDING IN SYRIA TO MISS SOME YEARS OF SCHOOLING IS DUE TO THEM NEEDING TO FLEE THEIR AREA

More persons residing in Lebanon indicate that they missed some years of schooling because their school was damaged or closed than persons residing in Syria and Germany.

A6. Why did you miss [PIPE IN ANSWER FROM A5] of education? AND A6.5. Why did you not go to school? Combined



Base: Respondents who missed part of their education because of the Syrian conflict, Syria N=72, Lebanon N=161 Germany N=105

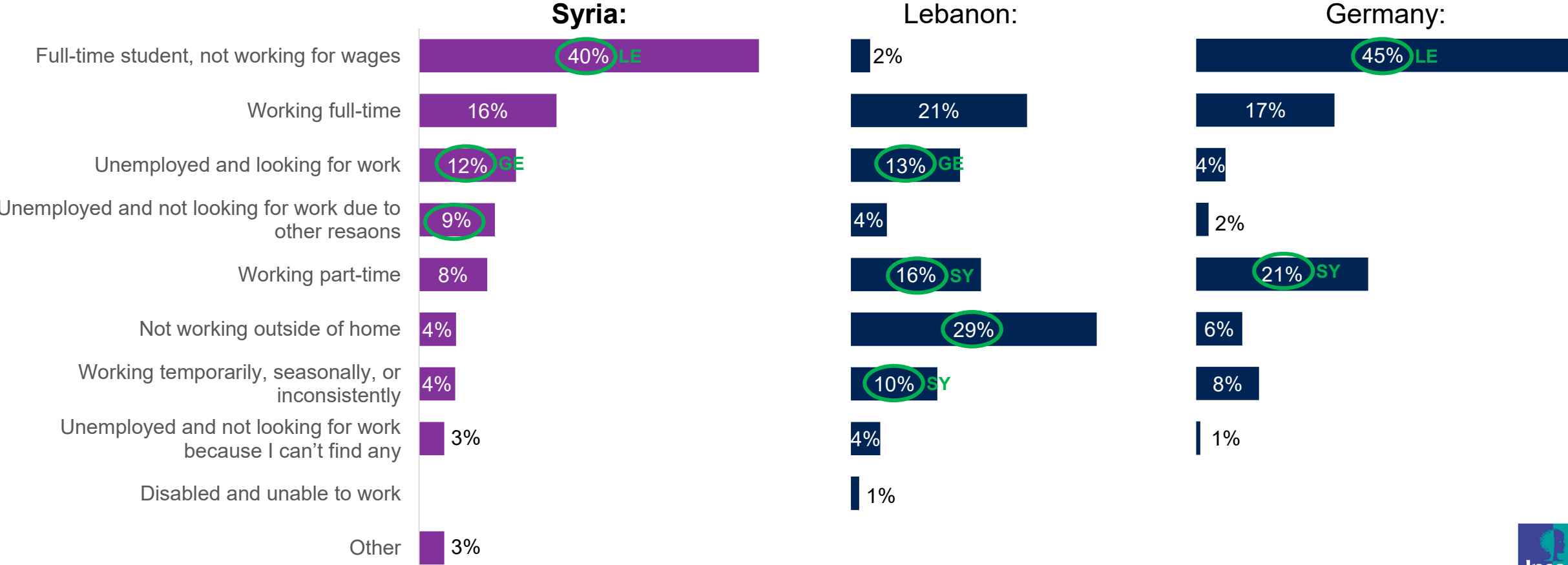


EMPLOYMENT STATUS

TWO IN FIVE YOUNG SYRIANS RESIDING IN SYRIA ARE CURRENTLY FULL-TIME STUDENTS AND THEREFORE NOT WORKING FOR WAGES

Young Syrians in Lebanon are not studying. Further, three in ten are not working outside of home.

A3. What is your current job status?



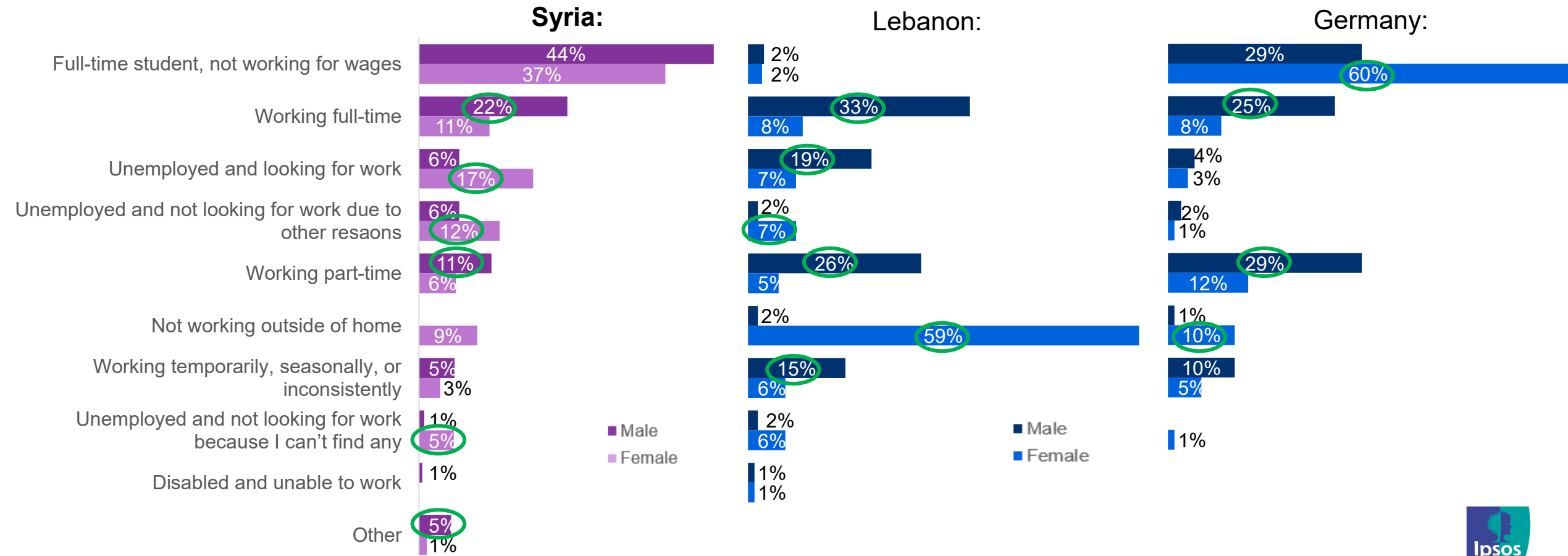
Base Syria N=800, Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200



IN SYRIA, THERE ARE MORE WOMEN THAN MEN WHO ARE UNEMPLOYED OR NOT WORKING OUTSIDE OF HOME

One third of young Syrian men living in Lebanon are working full time compared to less than one in ten young Syrian women - a large majority of these young women (59%) are not working outside of the home. Conversely, young Syrian women living in Germany are primarily students whereas young Syrian men in Germany are predominantly working, either part time or full time.

A3. What is your current job status?



Base Syria N=800, Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200

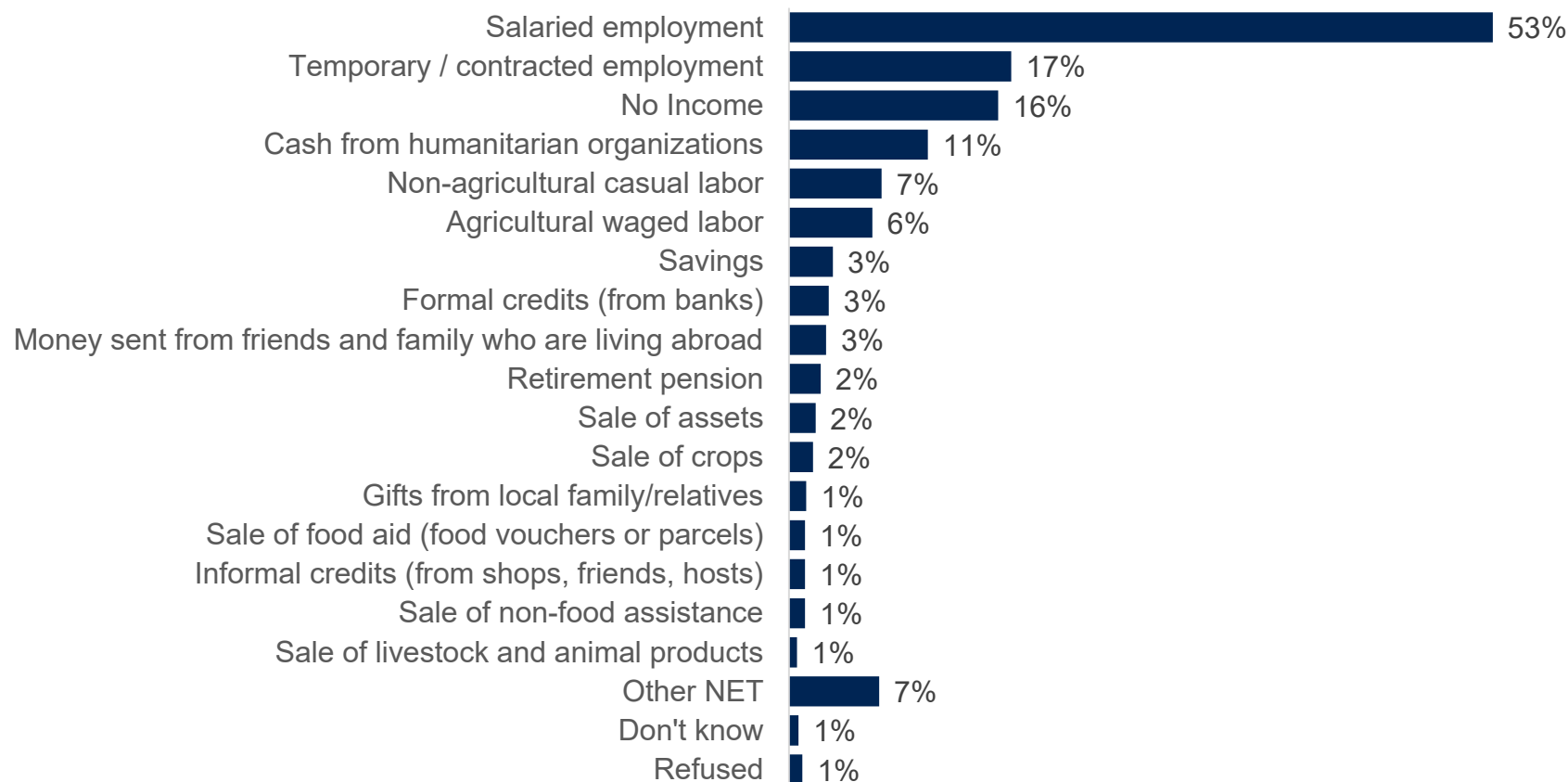


FINANCIAL SITUATION AND MAIN CHALLENGES

ON AVERAGE, ACROSS THE THREE COUNTRIES, MORE THAN HALF INDICATE SALARIED EMPLOYMENT AS THE MAIN SOURCE OF INCOME IN THE LAST YEAR.

However, nearly two in ten (17%) indicated that they are in temporary employment or currently do not have any income (16%)

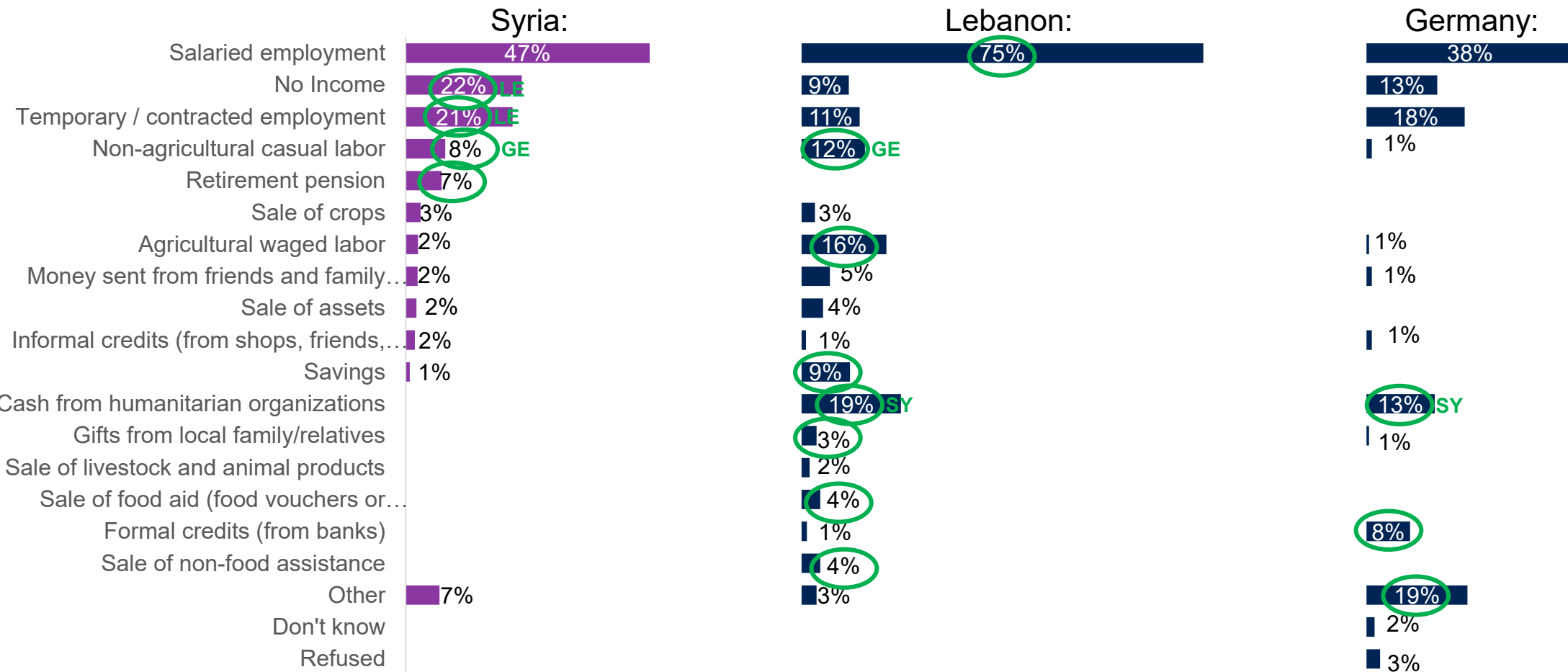
A8. In the last 12 months, what were the three main sources of cash/income used to sustain your household? - Total



THERE ARE MORE PEOPLE RESIDING IN SYRIA WITHOUT A SOURCE OF INCOME THAN THERE IS IN LEBANON AND GERMANY

The main source of income for the significant majority of people residing in Lebanon is through salaried employment (75%). This figure is much lower in Syria (47%) and Germany (38%).

A8. In the last 12 months, what were the three main sources of cash/income used to sustain your household?



Base Syria N=800, Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200



IN SYRIA, MORE YOUNG WOMEN THAN MEN INDICATE THAT THEY DO NOT HAVE AN INCOME TO SUSTAIN THEIR HOUSEHOLD

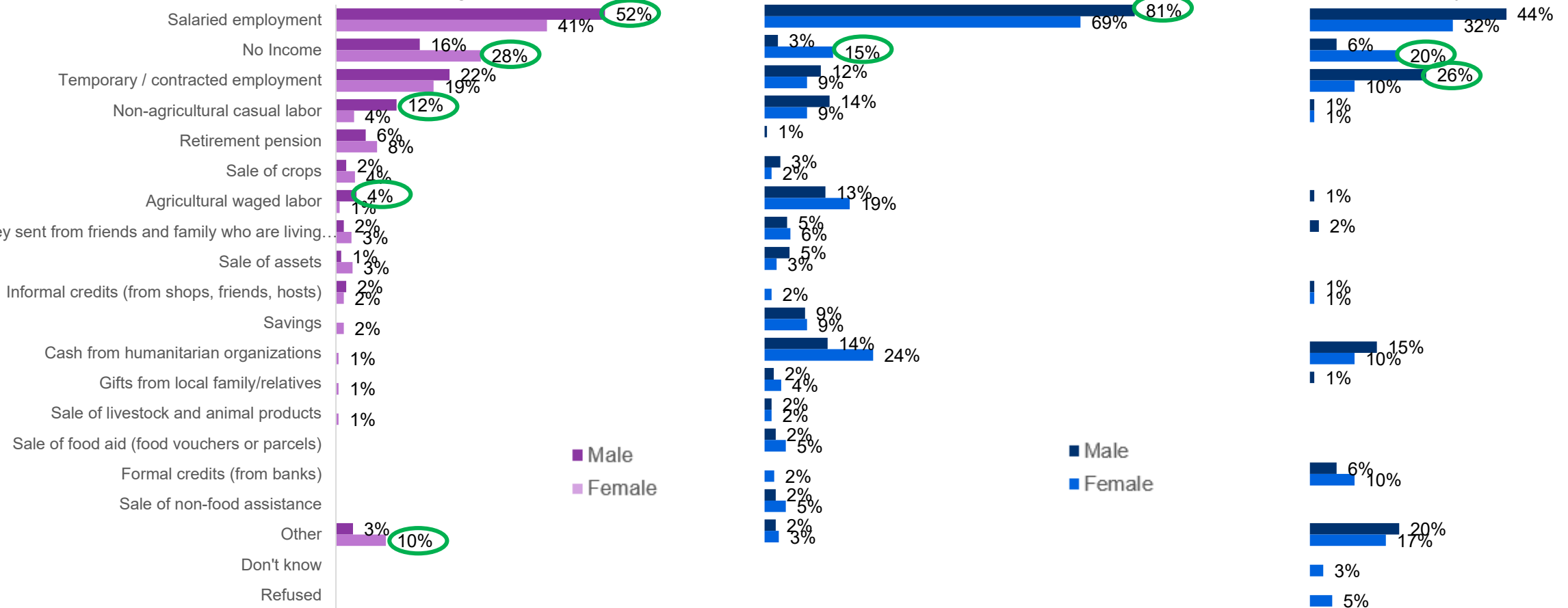
Similarly, there are more young Syrian women in both other country settings indicating that they do not have an income to sustain their household in comparison to young Syrian men.

A8. In the last 12 months, what were the three main sources of cash/income used to sustain your household?

Syria:

Lebanon:

Germany:



Base Syria N=800, Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200

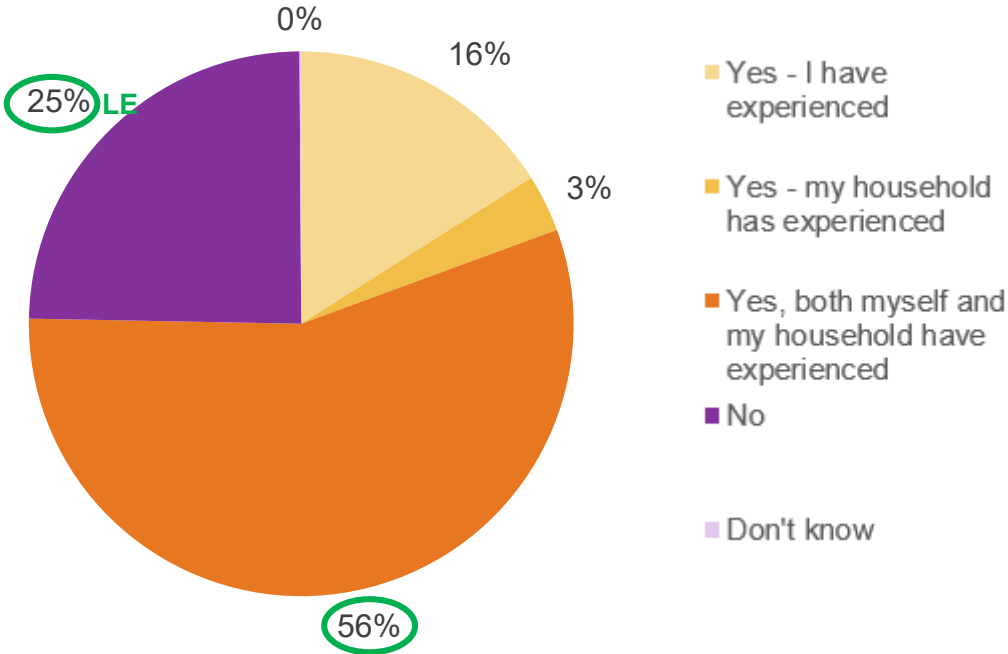


AMONGST YOUNG SYRIANS RESIDING IN SYRIA, THREE IN FOUR (75%) INDICATED THAT THEY OR THEIR HOUSEHOLD STRUGGLED TO MEET THEIR BASIC NEEDS

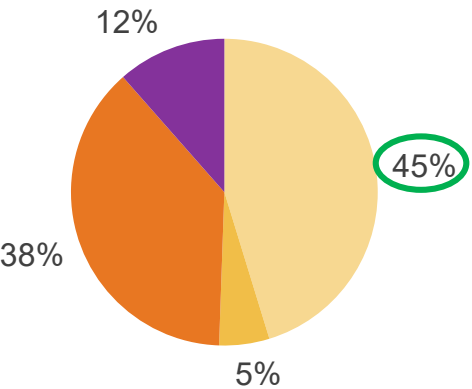
Among young Syrians residing in Lebanon, nearly nine in ten (88%) indicated that they or their household struggled to meet their basic needs whereas just over half of young Syrians in Germany (54%) also indicated this.

A9. Since the start of the conflict, have you or your household struggled to meet your basic needs? This include things like having enough food to eat, having adequate shelter, etc.

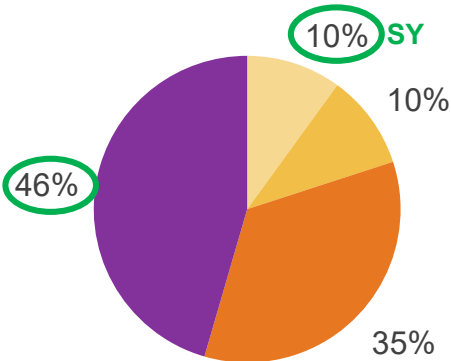
Syria:



Lebanon:



Germany:



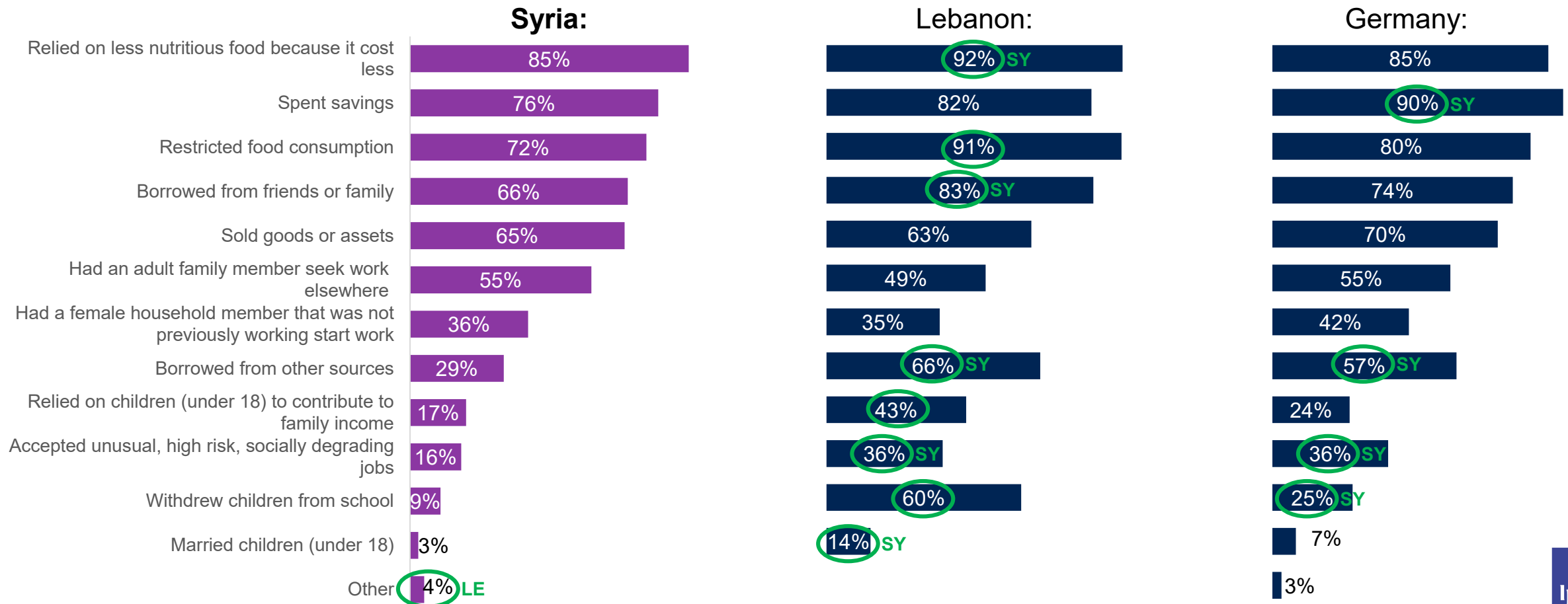
Base Syria N=800, Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200



THE MOST COMMON STRATEGIES FOR YOUNG SYRIANS IN SYRIA TO COPE WHEN UNABLE TO MEET THEIR DAILY NEEDS INCLUDE RELYING ON LESS NUTRITIOUS FOOD, SPENDING THEIR SAVINGS AND RESTRICTING FOOD CONSUMPTION

Over nine in ten young Syrians residing in Lebanon who struggled to meet their daily needs have rationed their food consumption in order to meet their other basic needs; this is higher than those living in Syria as well as Germany. A further six in ten young Syrians in Lebanon have also withdrawn children within their household from school in order to cope with meeting their basic needs

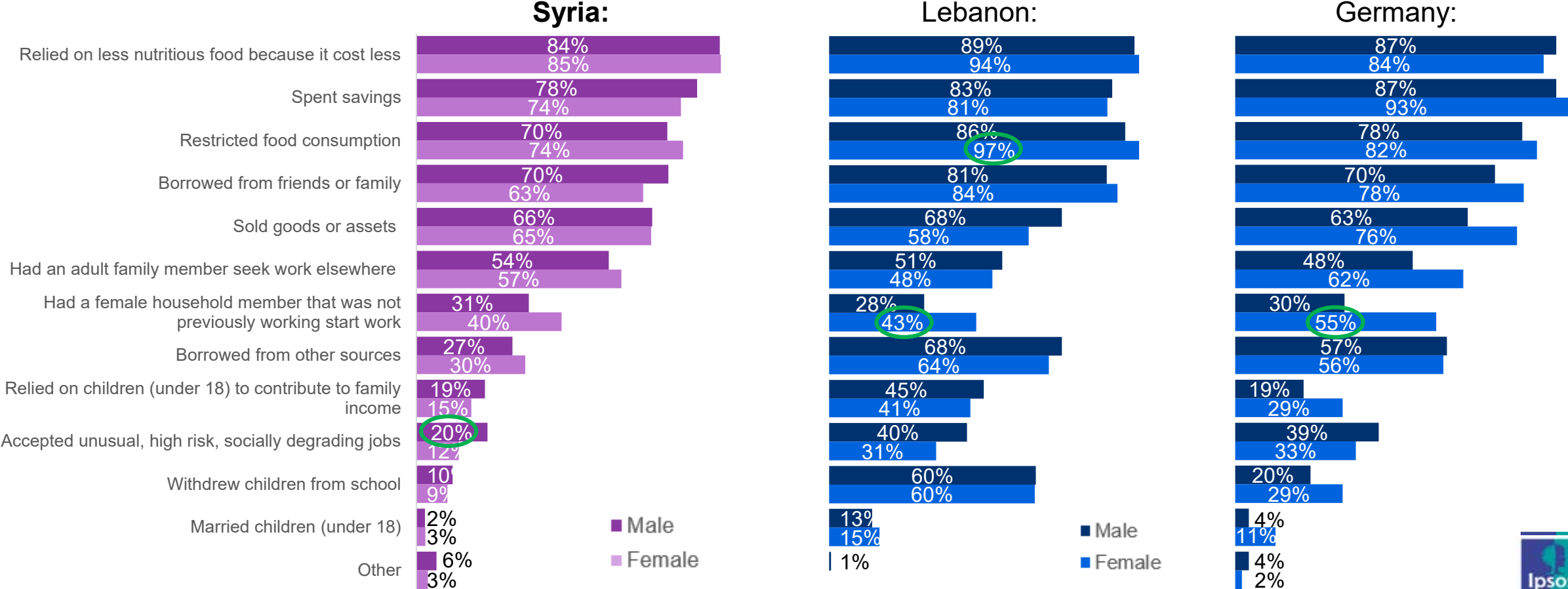
A10. What strategies have you or your household used to cope with not being able to meet your basic needs?



Base: Respondents who have struggled to meet their basic needs since the start of the Syrian conflict

IN LEBANON AND GERMANY, YOUNG SYRIAN WOMEN MORE OFTEN THAN MEN INDICATE THAT A FEMALE HOUSEHOLD MEMBER HAD TO START WORKING TO MEET THE BASIC NEEDS

A10. What strategies have you or your household used to cope with not being able to meet your basic needs?



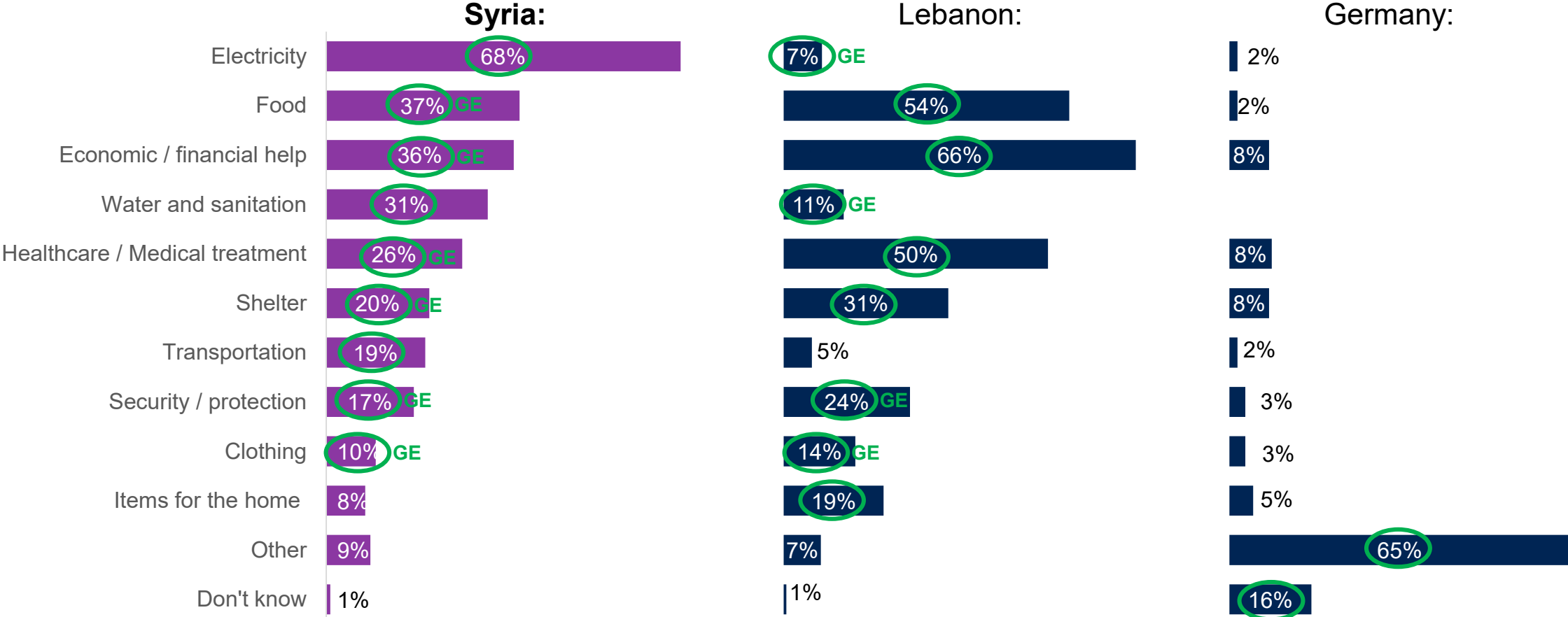
Base: Respondents who have struggled to meet their basic needs since the start of the Syrian conflict



IN SYRIA, ELECTRICITY IS INDICATED BY NEARLY SEVEN IN TEN YOUNG PEOPLE AS THE TOP RESOURCE THEY CURRENTLY HAVE MOST DIFFICULTY ACCESSING

On the other hand, more than half of young Syrians in Lebanon lack food and financial means. At the same time, it seems that young Syrians in Germany are the least deprived of these three country settings - six in ten indicated that there are no resources which they currently lack, compared to none in Lebanon and only one in five in Syria.

A1. What do you think are the three resources that [LEBANON: Syrians living in Lebanon/GERMANY: Syrians living in Germany/ SYRIA: people living in Syria] currently find most difficult to access to the amount or standards they require? Please select the three most important to you.



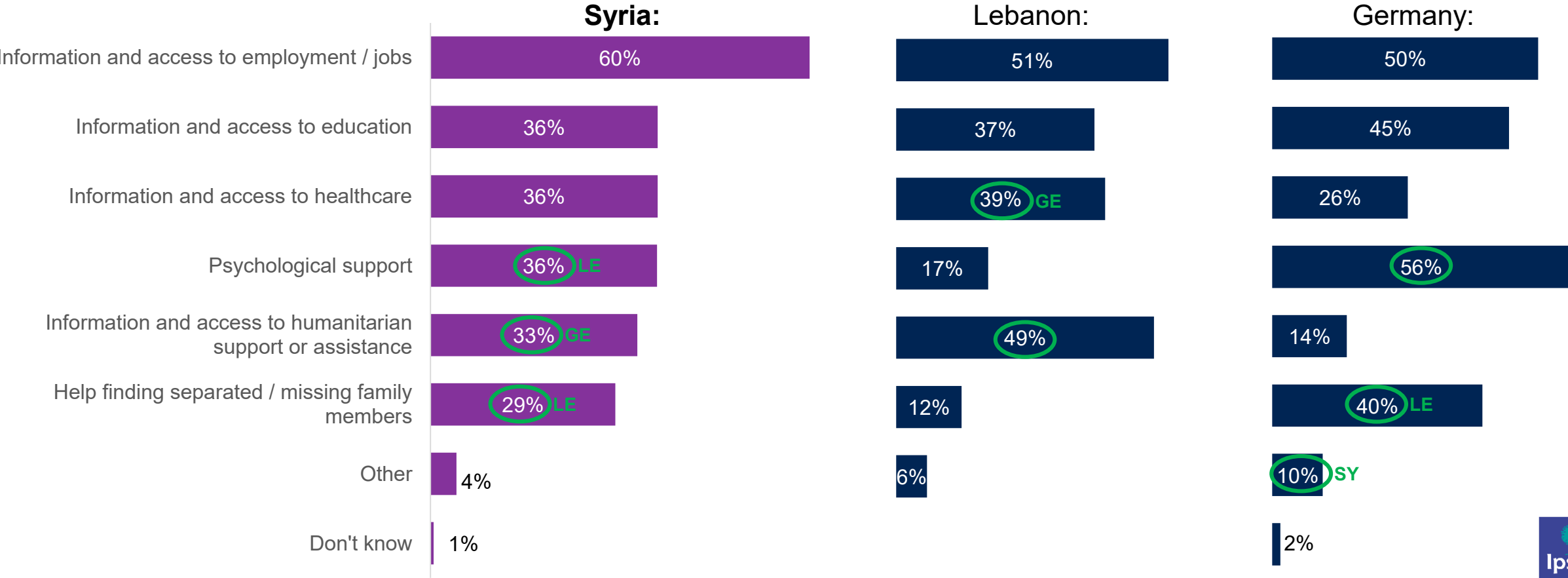
Base Syria N=800, Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200



IN ALL THREE COUNTRIES, THE MOST COMMON ASPECT PEOPLE NEED HELP WITH, INDICATED BY AT LEAST HALF OF SYRIANS AGED 18-25, IS INFORMATION AND ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT

For Germany, however, a significant majority of over half (56%) indicate that they need help accessing psychological support while in Lebanon humanitarian support is indicated by almost half (49%)

A2. What help do you think that [LEBANON: Syrians living in Lebanon/GERMANY: Syrians living in Germany/ SYRIA: people living in Syria] currently need the most? Please select the three most important to you



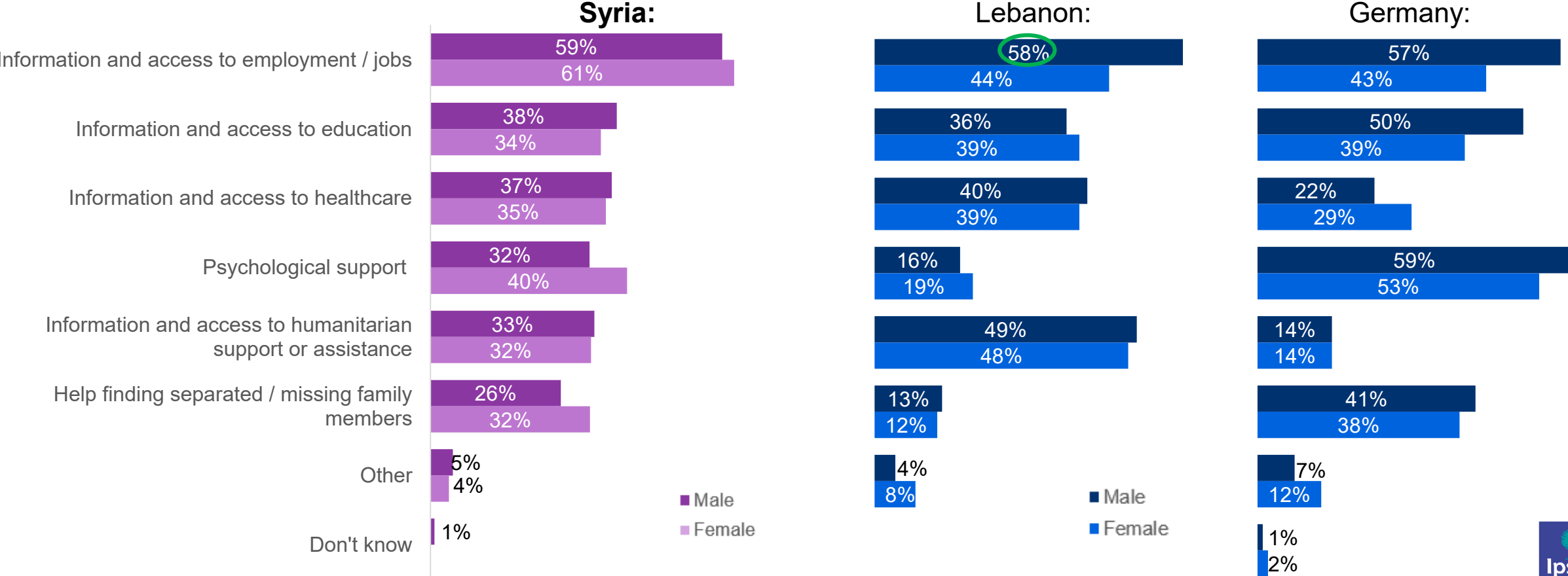
Base Syria N=800, Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200



FOR BOTH YOUNG SYRIAN MEN AND WOMEN RESIDING IN SYRIA, INFORMATION AND ACCESS TO EMPLOYMENT IS MOST NEEDED

In Lebanon, men more than women indicate that they need help accessing information to employment.

A2. What help do you think that [LEBANON: Syrians living in Lebanon/GERMANY: Syrians living in Germany/ SYRIA: people living in Syria] currently need the most? Please select the three most important to you



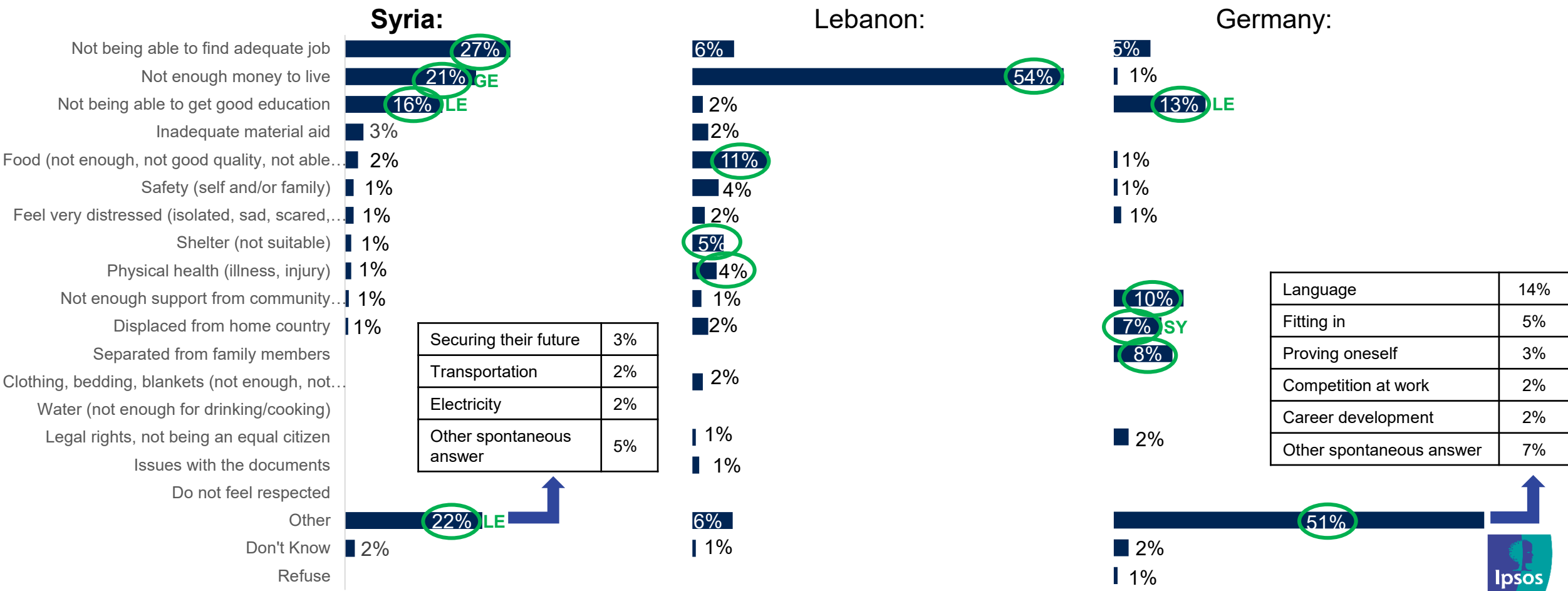
Base Syria N=800, Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200



FINDING AN ADEQUATE JOB, HAVING ENOUGH MONEY TO LIVE, AND GETTING A GOOD EDUCATION ARE THE KEY CHALLENGES FACED BY YOUNG SYRIANS IN SYRIA

Over half of young Syrians in Lebanon indicate not having enough money to live whereas one in four young Syrians in Germany indicate language difficulties and not being able to get a good education.

S5. Considering everything we have discussed, what is the greatest challenge you are facing right now?

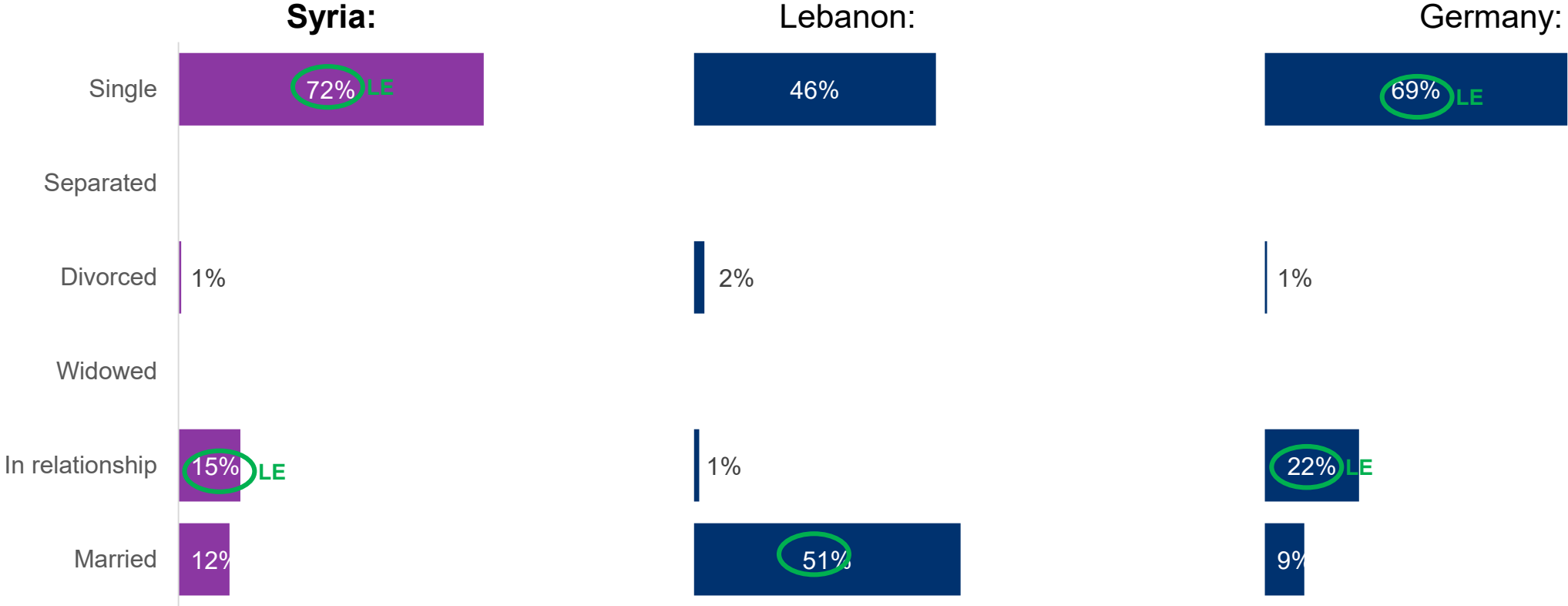


EVERYDAY LIFE

OVER SEVEN IN TEN YOUNG SYRIANS RESIDING IN SYRIA ARE CURRENTLY SINGLE

There are more young Syrians who are single or in a relationship (not married) in both Syria and Germany than in Lebanon.

H6. What is your marital status?

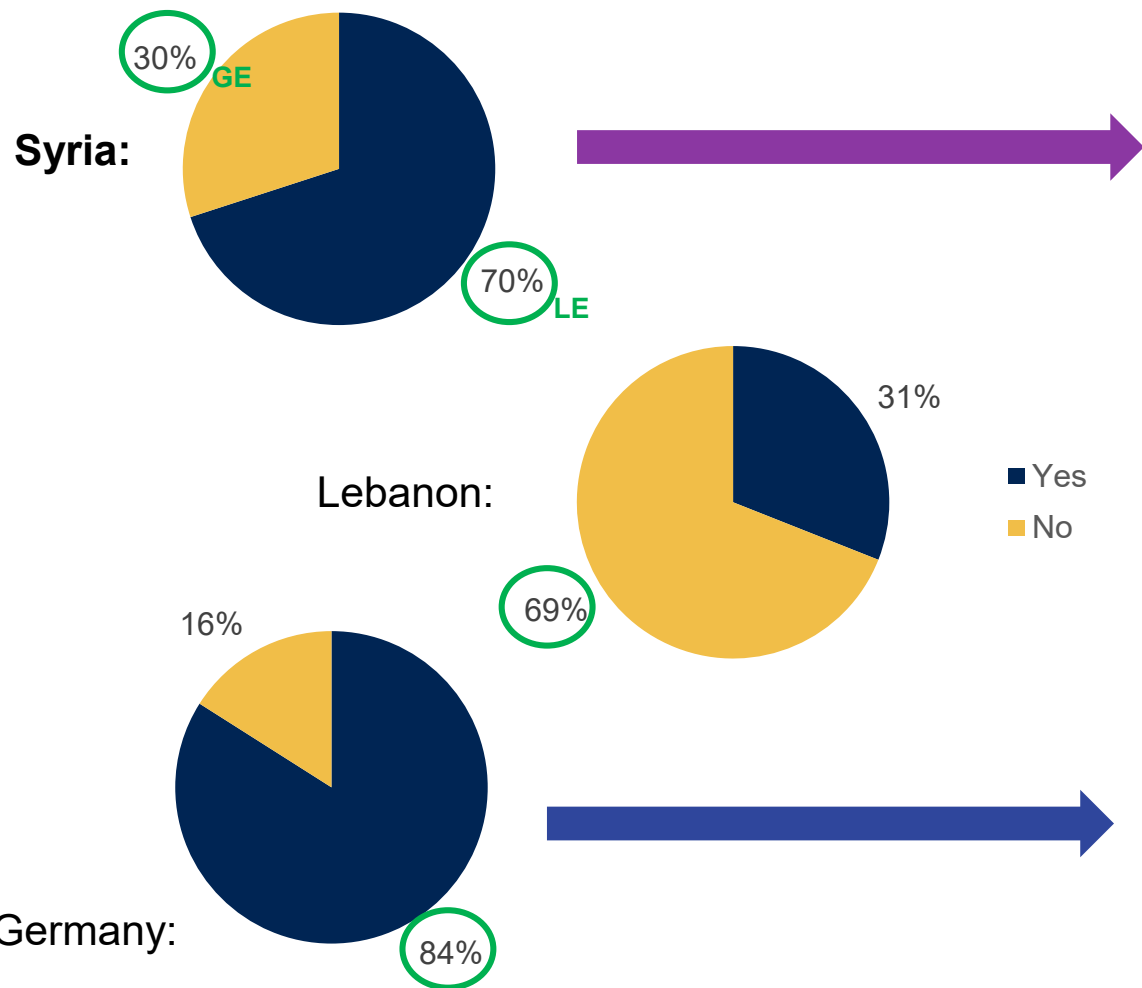


Base Syria N=800 Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200



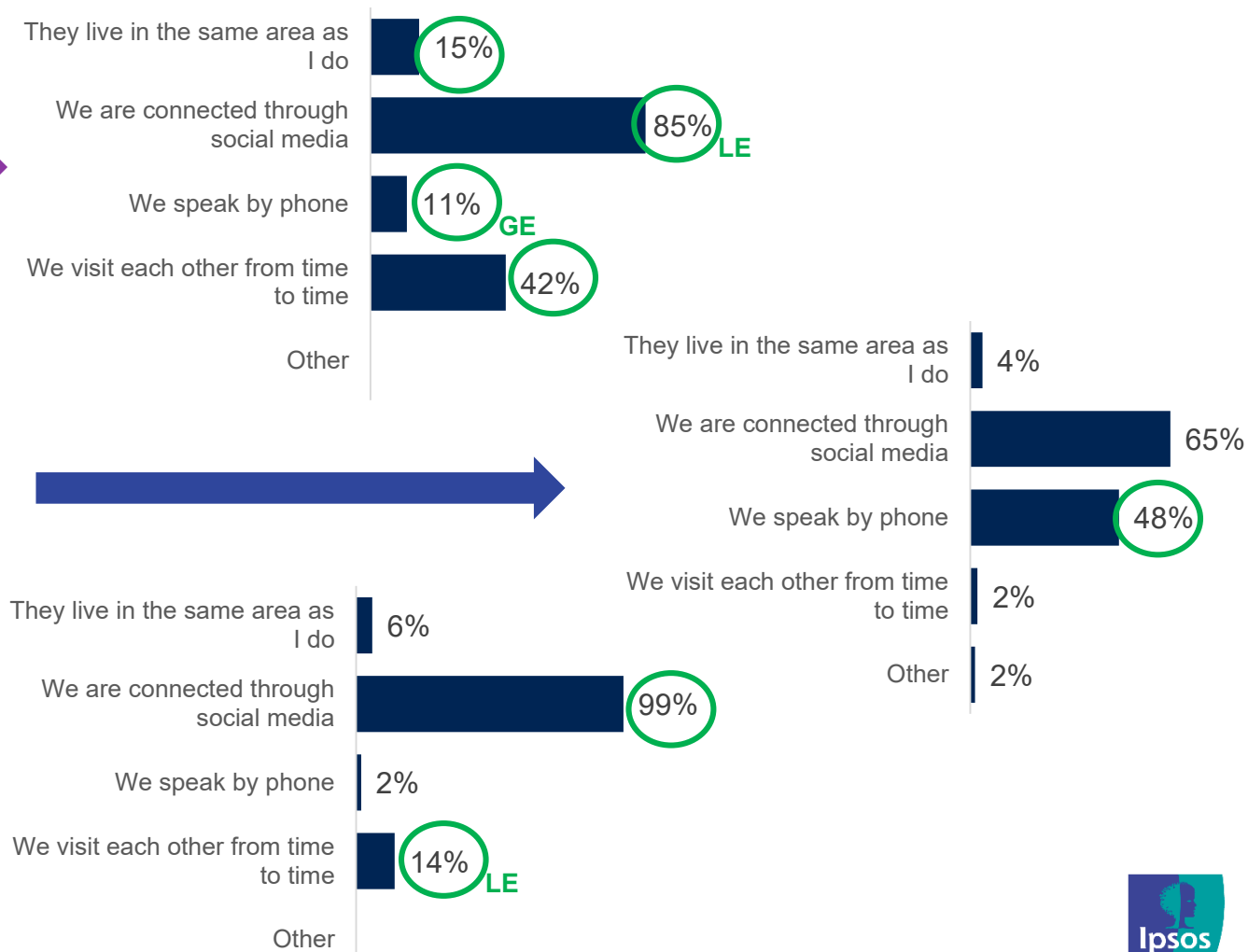
IN LEBANON, YOUNG SYRIANS ARE LESS IN CONTACT WITH THEIR FRIENDS BEFORE THE CONFLICT THAN THEIR PEERS IN SYRIA OR GERMANY. THEY ALSO USE SOCIAL MEDIA LESS FOR STAYING IN CONTACT THAN SYRIANS IN OTHER TWO COUNTRIES

H8. Are you still in contact with some of your old friends from before the conflict?



Base Syria N=800 Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200

H9. [If yes] How do you keep in contact with them?

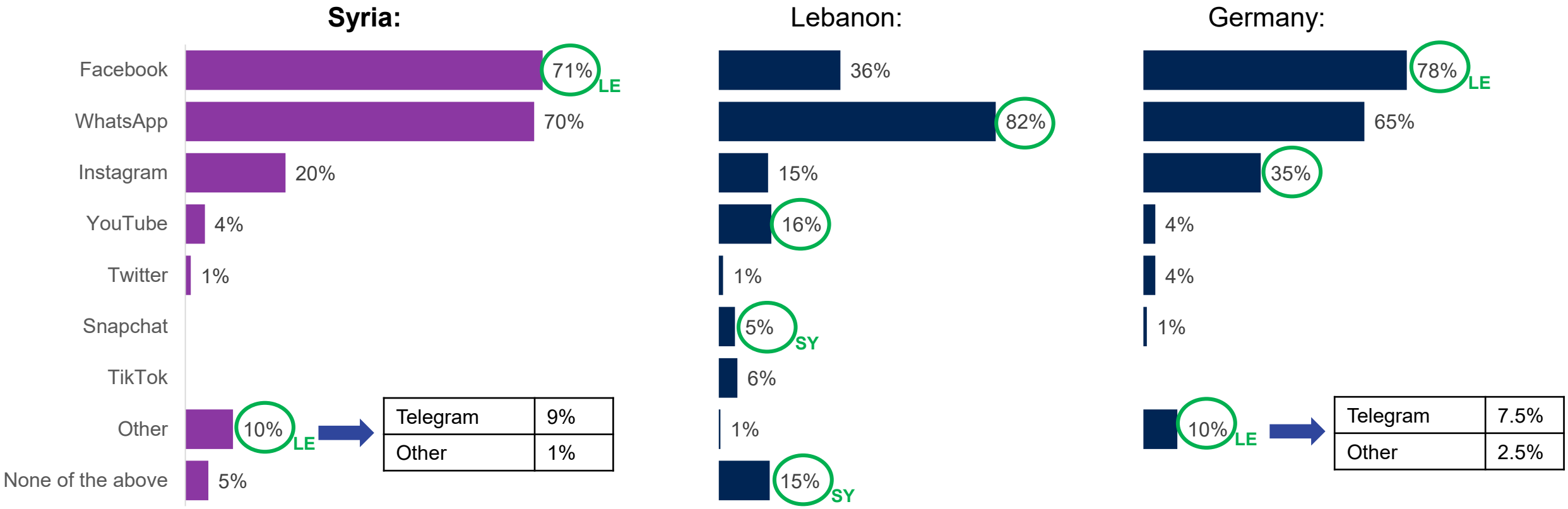


Base Respondents who said they are still in contact with old friends



IN BOTH SYRIA AND GERMANY, THE MOST POPULAR FORM OF SOCIAL MEDIA IS FACEBOOK. IN LEBANON, WHATSAPP

H10. Which, if any, of the following social media do you typically use once a week or more?



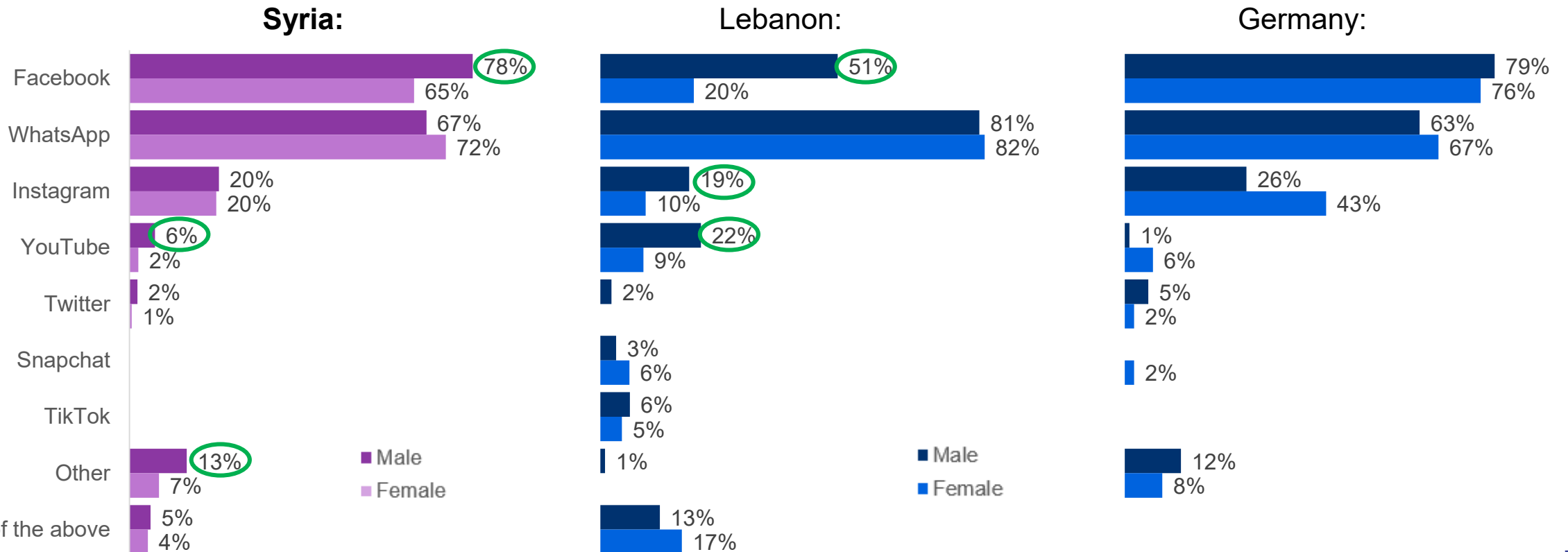
Base Syria N=800 Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200



IN BOTH SYRIA AND LEBANON, THERE ARE MORE MEN THAN WOMEN WHO REGULARLY USE FACEBOOK

Young Syrian women in Germany use Instagram more often than young Syrian men in Germany

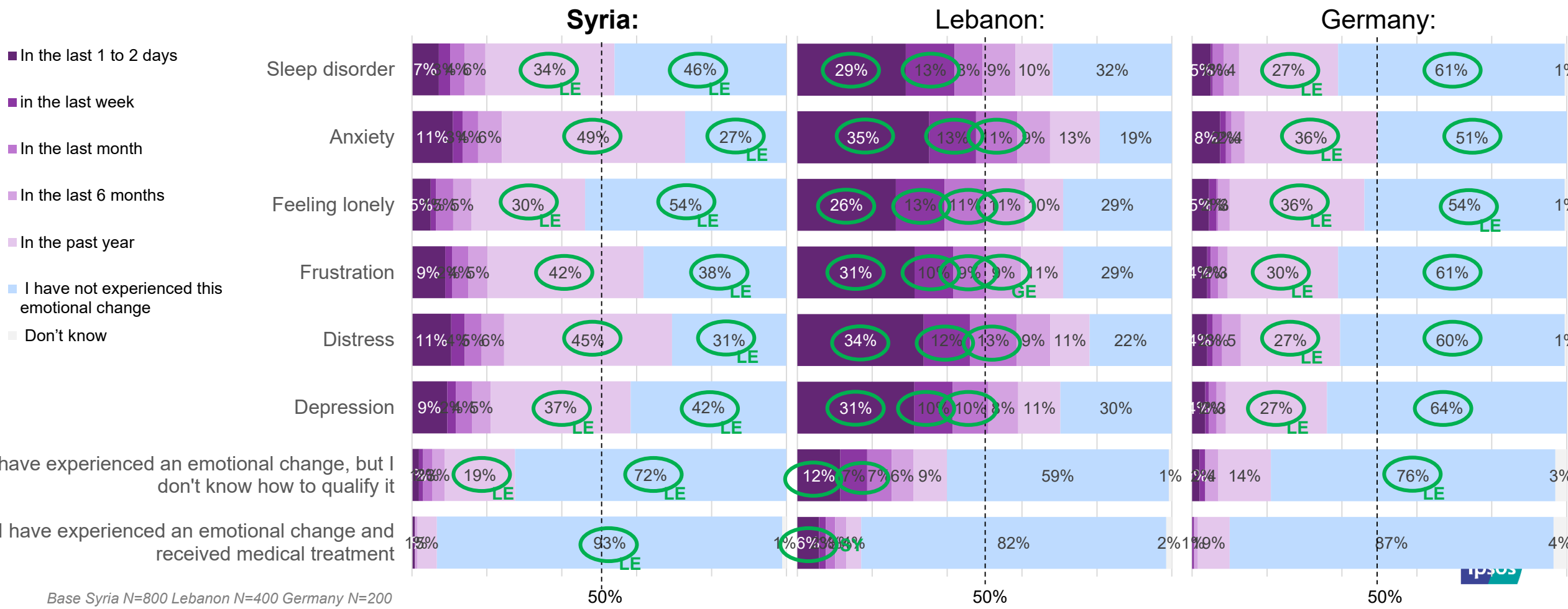
H10. Which, if any, of the following social media do you typically use once a week or more?



THE MOST COMMON NEGATIVE EMOTIONAL CHANGES EXPERIENCED BY YOUNG SYRIANS INCLUDE ANXIETY AND DISTRESS

Across the board, persons residing in Lebanon have experienced a negative emotional change in the last 1 to 2 days more often than persons in Syria and Germany

S4. Have you experienced any of the following emotional changes in relation to the conflict over the past year? If yes, please indicate whether you last experienced this emotional change in the last 1 to 2 days, in the last week, in the last month, within the last 6 months or in the past year



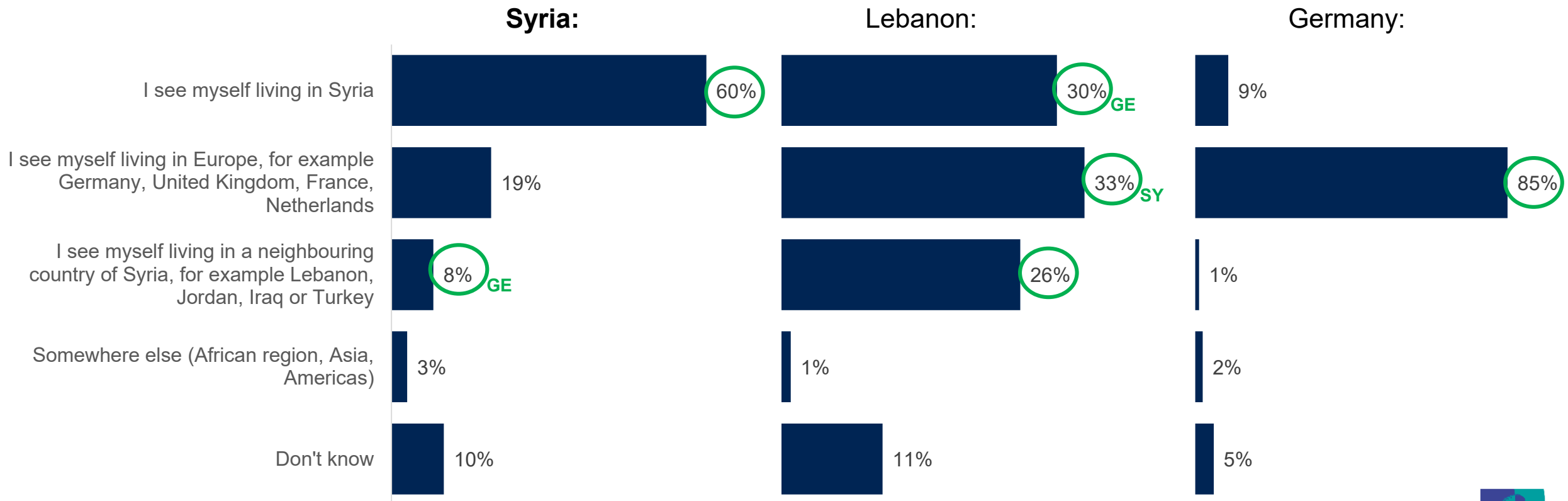
Base Syria N=800 Lebanon N=400 Germany N=200



HOPES FOR THE FUTURE

MORE PERSONS IN SYRIA AND LEBANON SEE THEMSELVES LIVING IN SYRIA IN THE NEXT FIVE YEARS THAN PERSONS IN GERMANY. YOUNGSTERS IN GERMANY WOULD LIKE TO STAY IN EUROPE (85%)

H11. Where do you see yourself living in the next 5 years?

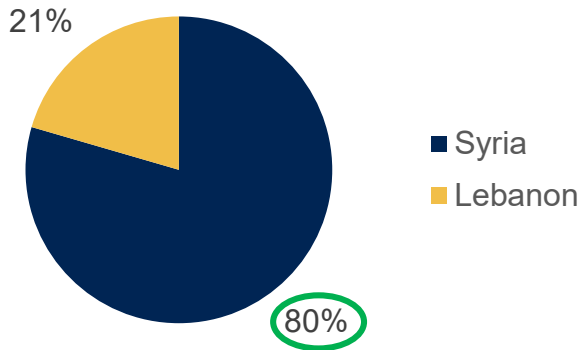


THE MAJORITY, IN BOTH LEBANON AND GERMANY, WOULD CONSIDER SYRIA TO BE THEIR HOME

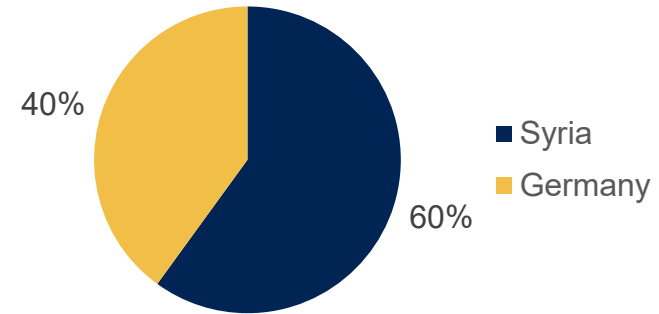
However, though most people feel accepted in their current country of residence, over half indicate they feel ‘very much’ accepted in Germany while only two in ten say the same in Lebanon. Furthermore, there are more persons based in Lebanon who do not feel accepted than persons in Germany (30% vs. 7%).

H1. Which country do you consider to be your home? – Lebanon (left) and Germany (right) only

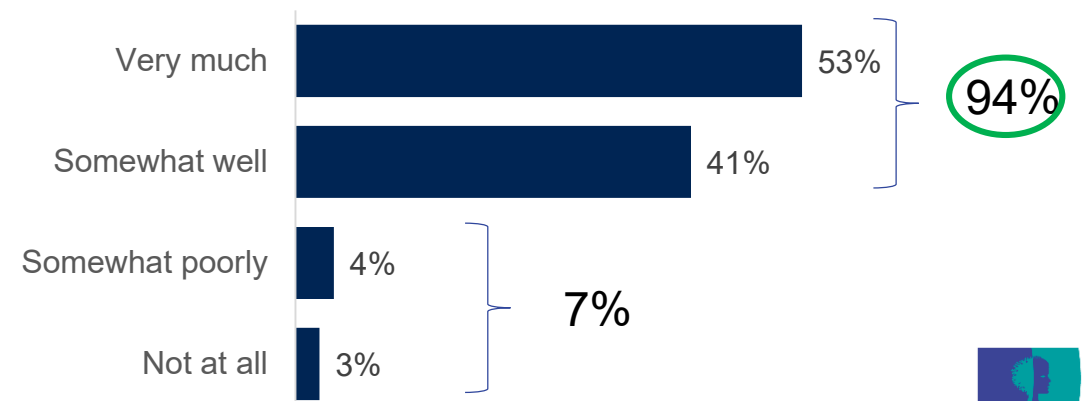
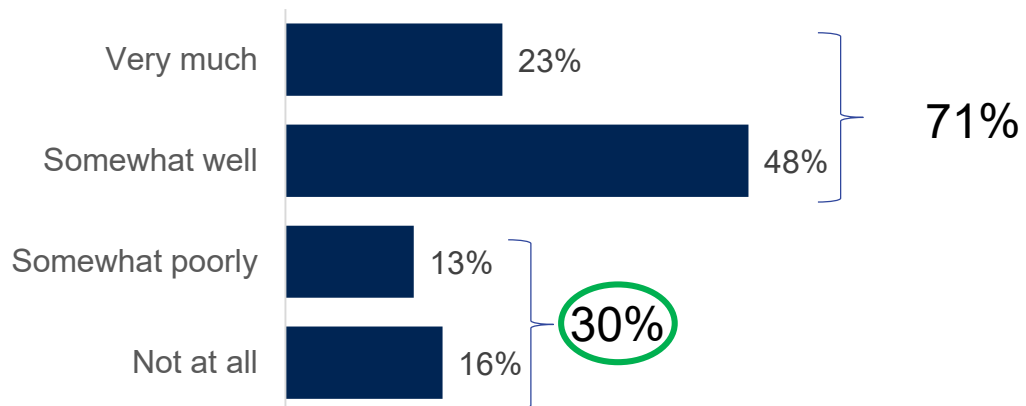
Lebanon:



Germany:



H2. Do you feel accepted in [LEBANON: Lebanon / GERMANY: Germany]?

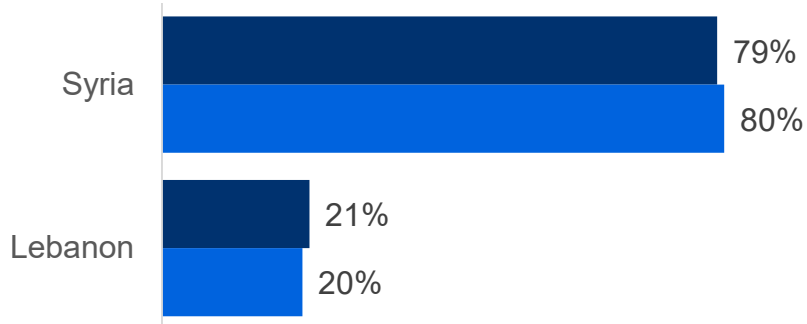


THERE ARE MORE YOUNG SYRIAN WOMEN THAN YOUNG SYRIAN MEN RESIDING IN GERMANY WHO CONSIDER SYRIA TO BE THEIR HOME

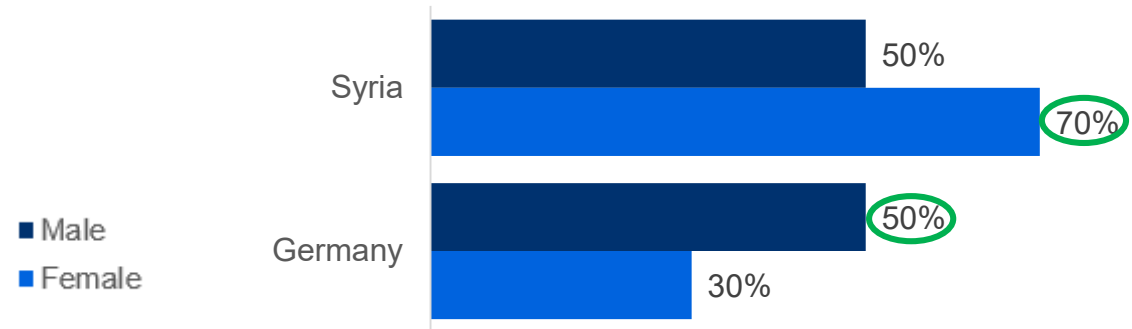
Three in five young Syrian men residing in Germany consider themselves 'very accepted' in their new country setting. This figure is much lower for young Syrian women in Germany, standing at 45%

H1. Which country do you consider to be your home? – Lebanon (left) and Germany (right) only

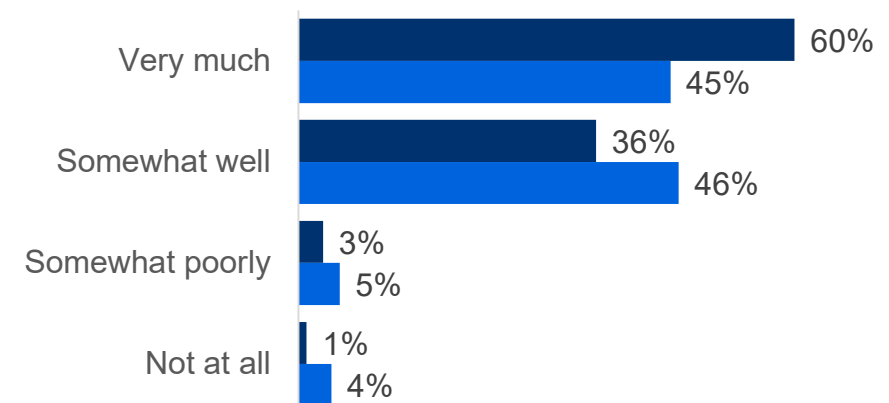
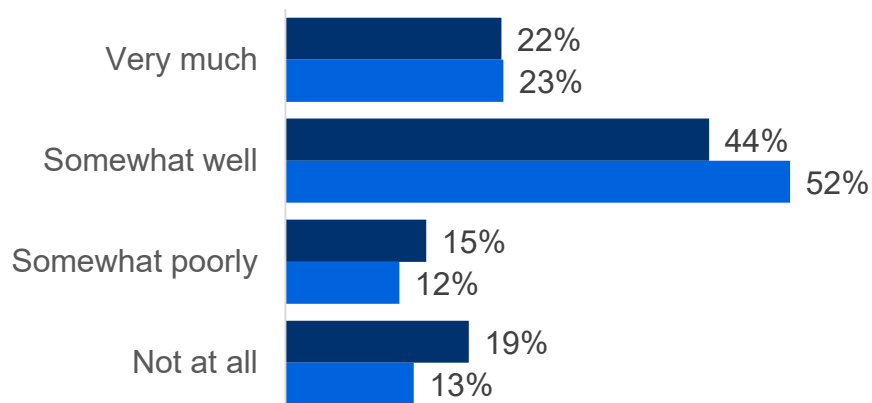
Lebanon:



Germany:



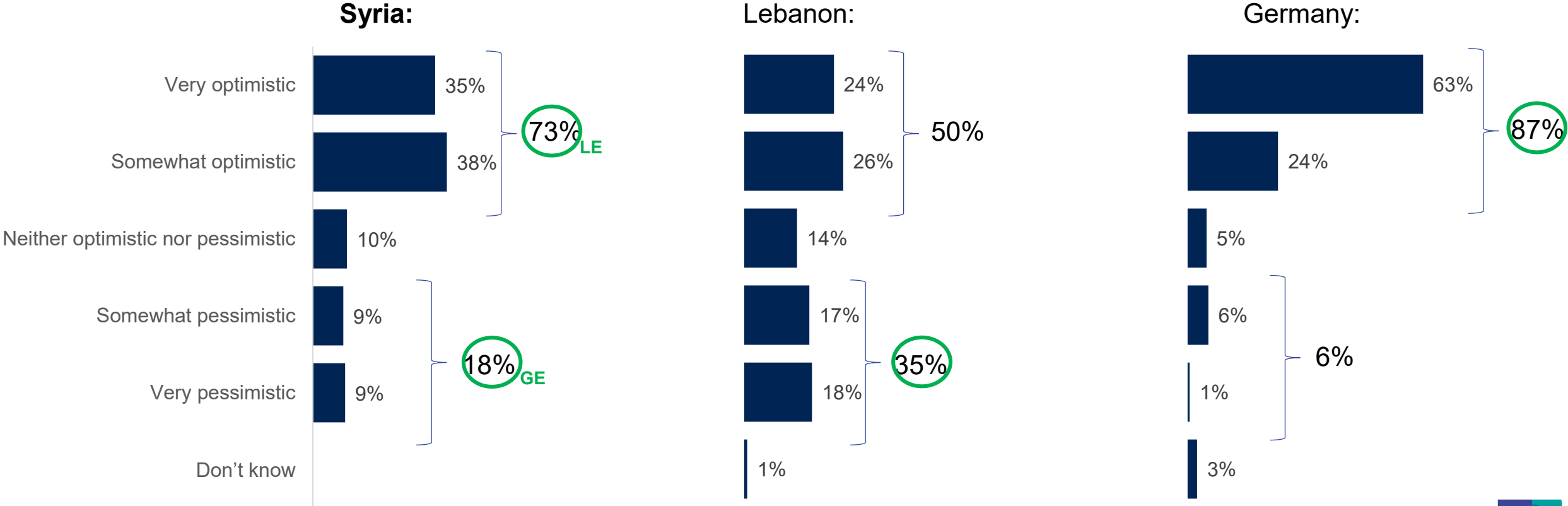
H2. Do you feel accepted in [LEBANON: Lebanon / GERMANY: Germany]?



NEARLY THREE IN FOUR YOUNG SYRIANS IN SYRIA ARE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THEIR FUTURE. HOWEVER, ALMOST TWO IN TEN ARE PESSIMISTIC

Persons in Lebanon are far more pessimistic about their future than young Syrians in Syria and Germany. Furthermore, Young Syrians in Germany are more optimistic about their future than both other country settings

H5. Are you optimistic or pessimistic about your future?

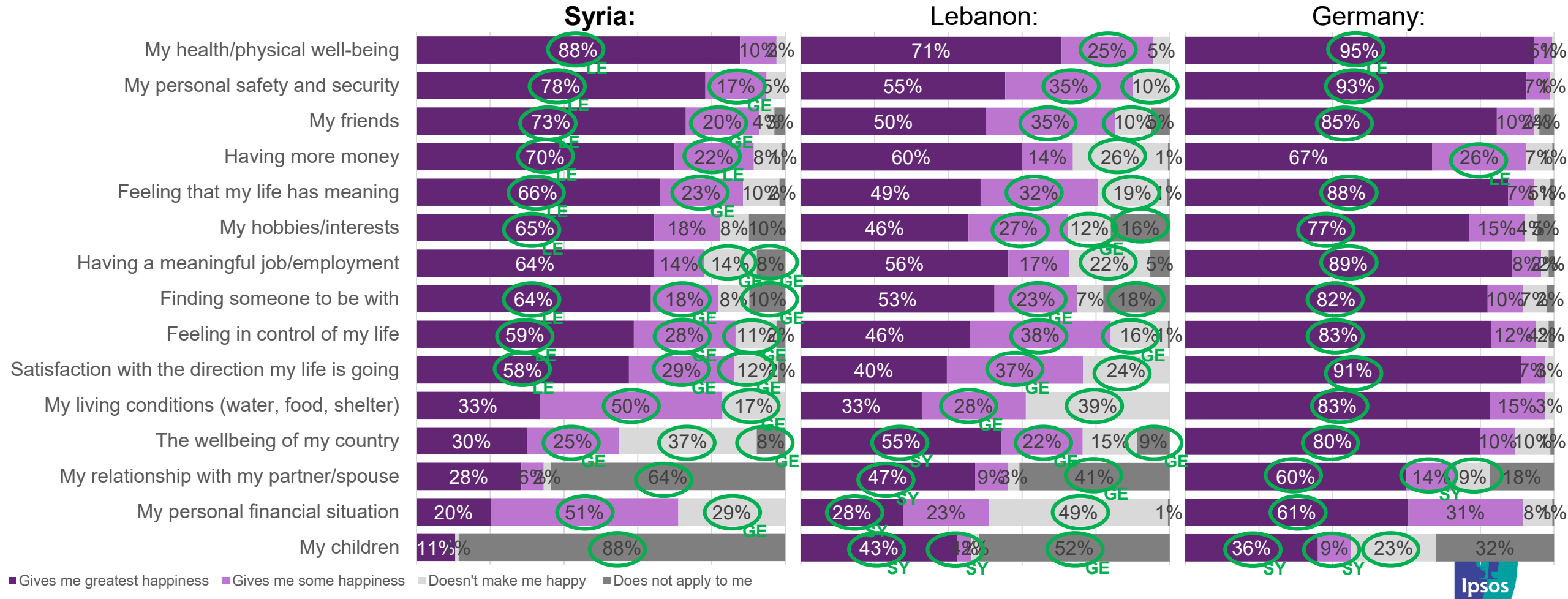


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YOUNG SYRIANS FROM LEBANON, LESS OFTEN THAN THEIR PEERS IN OTHER COUNTRIES, FIND HAPPINESS IN ANY OF THE SUGGESTED SOURCES

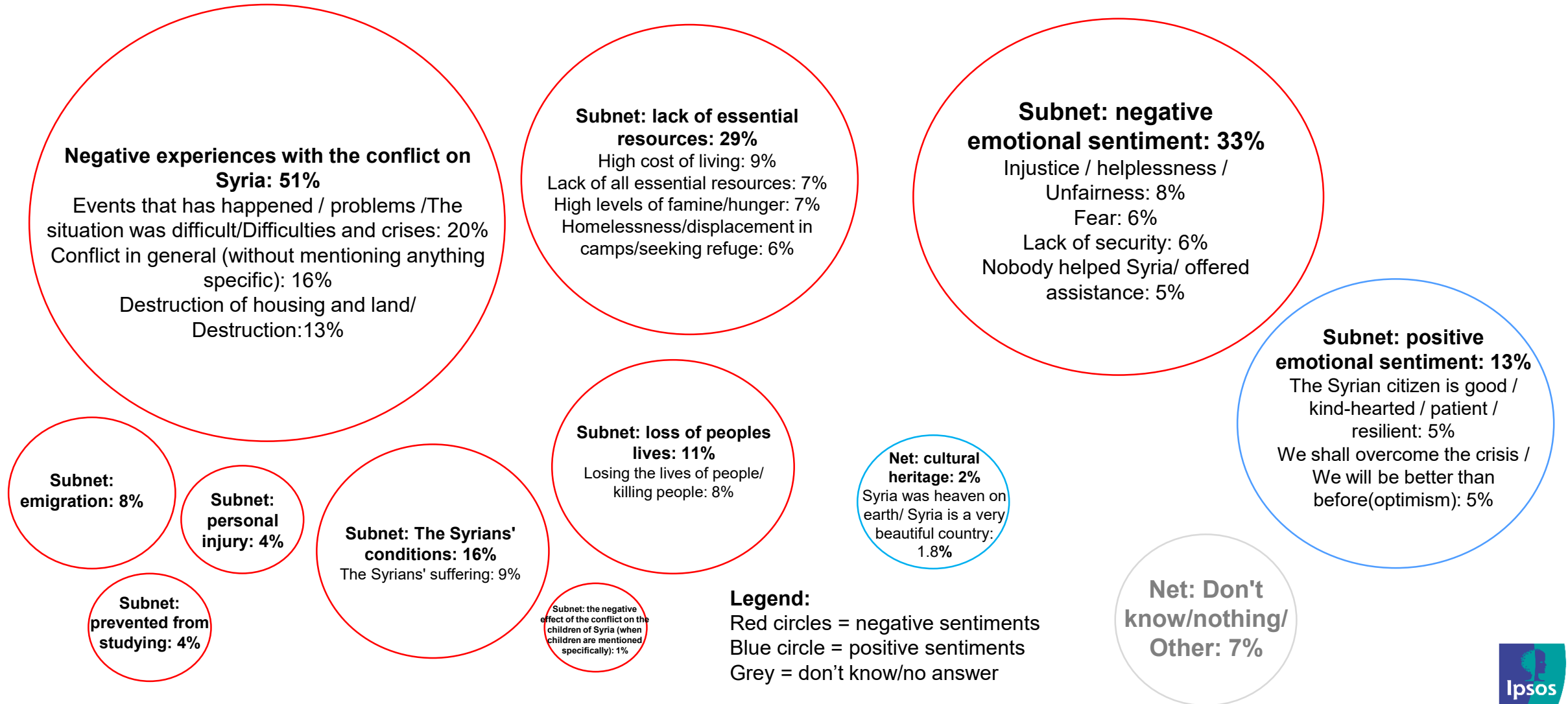
H4. Thinking about your life now, what brings you most happiness? Can you assess which aspects gives you greatest happiness, which one gives you some happiness and which does not make you happy.



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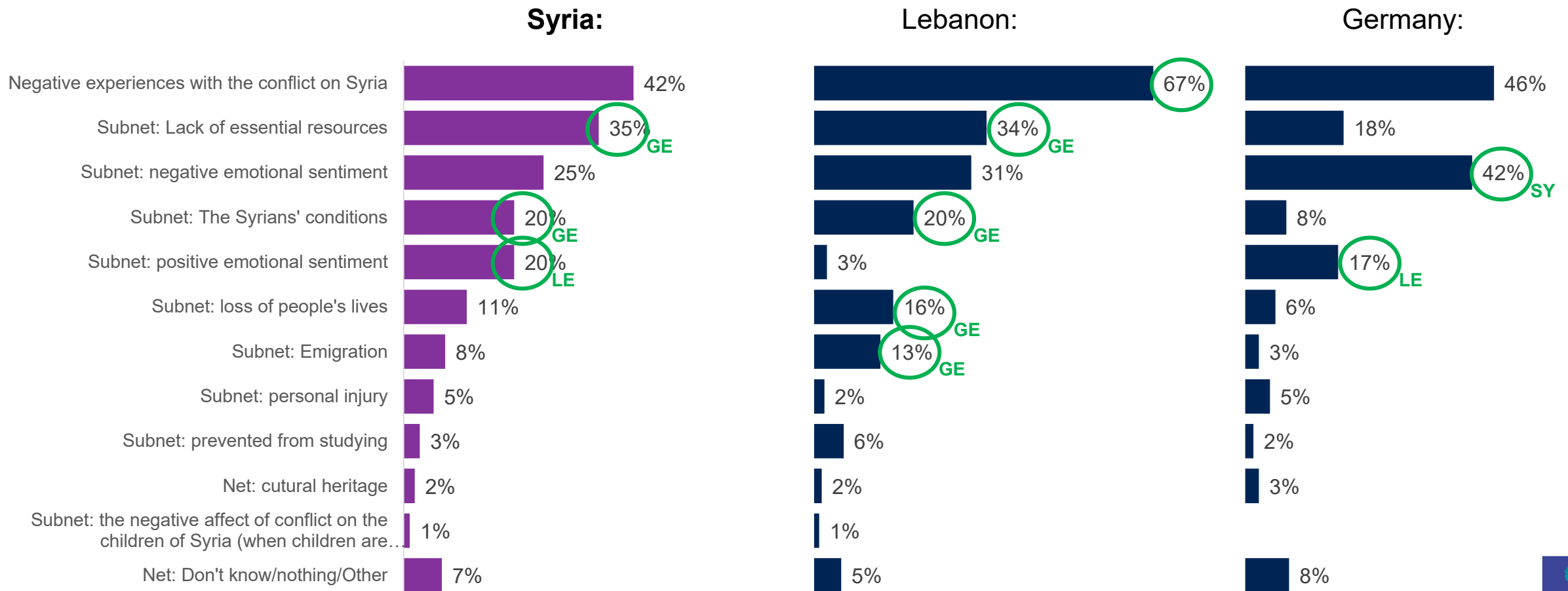
THE MAJORITY OF YOUNG SYRIANS WISH THAT THE WIDER PUBLIC KNEW ABOUT VARIOUS NEGATIVE EXPERIENCES FACED BY SYRIANS

H12. What do you wish people knew about what Syria has been through over the past 10 years?



YOUNG SYRIANS LIVING IN SYRIA ARE MORE LIKELY TO WISH PEOPLE KNEW OF THE LACK OF ESSENTIAL RESOURCES AND SPECIFICITIES OF SYRIA'S CONDITION THAN PEOPLE IN GERMANY

H12. What do you wish people knew about what Syria has been through over the past 10 years?



TYPICAL STATEMENTS FROM SYRIA

H12. What do you wish people knew about what Syria has been through over the past 10 years?

Events that has happened / problems /The situation was difficult/Difficulties and crises (22%)

“The difficult situation, the crisis, the situation that people found themselves in, and the difficulty of living” / “a very difficult situation and suffering from displacement and we lost our security and stability”

The Syrians' suffering (17%)

Suffering and difficulties endured by the Syrian people.

High cost of living/ the economic situation (18%)

“About the economic and social situation of the Syrian society in general, and the destruction of the country and the loss of homes and children”

The Syrian citizen is good / kind-hearted / patient / resilient (12%)

Despite the crisis and the poor situation, people still love each other and do good deeds” / “to know that despite the difficult circumstances, we remained unfaltering and clinging to our country.

Lack of all essential resources (11%)

“The lack of basic life necessities and the grave shortage of fuel and electricity, the suffering of the youth in particular, and the great psychological stress”

Conflict in general (without mentioning anything specific) (10%)

“On the war that Syria has endured, the displacement of people from their homes, the economic crisis that Syria has suffered from, and the difficult access to basic needs / war, kidnapping, hunger, displacement, migration and losing safety and all signs of hope”

Losing the lives of innocent people/ killing people (9%)

“Losing people because of the war road blockage, deteriorating economic situation and lack of security / about the suffering of displacement and migration and the loss of many martyrs and people”

Emigration (8%)

“How we were displaced from our homes and endured suffering”

Lack of security (8%)

“Lack of safety and security, suffering on all fronts, and the difficult situation that everyone endured”

Power outage (7%)

“About the lack of basic needs of fuel and electricity, and about the difficult living conditions, the difficulty of transportation, the lack of bread, the high cost of living, and the bad security situation”

Destruction of housing and land/ Destruction (6%)

“War, destruction, killing, fear, and a bleak, sad period / The whole country is lost and destroyed. Many human losses and people have suffered a great deal of psychological pressure”

We challenged the circumstances, the crisis and the suffering / holding onto our country despite the circumstances (6%)

“We challenged the circumstances, the crisis and the suffering” / “about the situations we were exposed to and about enduring everything in order to stay in our country”

Personal psychological injury (5%)

The crisis had a great psychological impact, and caused depression and anxiety, especially for those who personally went through harsh conditions, not to mention the poor economic situation.

Syria was heaven on earth/ Syria is a very beautiful country (2%)

“That Syria is the most beautiful country and will return to its previous state”

Fear (5%)

“The fear we lived in as we did not know if we were ever going to return to our homes from all the bombs and explosions / fear, fatigue, lack of basic needs and a bad economic situation”

Not being able to study (2%)

“About the tight financial situation, people's displacement from their homes, and that most people lost their education

Wasting the future of the youth (1%)

“Syria is a spot on the globe that is no longer fit to be a home, but has rather become an exile and a cemetery for its youth” / “The crisis has mainly struck our souls before affecting the buildings and has rendered the youth's future unknown and somewhat dark, as there is currently nothing that can help”

TYPICAL STATEMENTS FROM LEBANON

H12. What do you wish people knew about what Syria has been through over the past 10 years?

Conflict in general (without mentioning anything specific) (30%)

“War, conflict, violence/war, the hard living conditions”

Destruction of housing and land/ Destruction (28%)

“My home has been destroyed, and I lost my friends and my school” / “homes were destroyed and the village has become ruins and families were displaced and separated from their children”

High levels of famine/ Hunger (15%)

“Famine, our children died of starvation, and no one feels for us. The horror we experienced. We left under the rockets and bombs and were left amid the war between the state and ISg” / “hunger and thirst, lack of electricity and there was nothing left”

Homelessness/displacement in camps/ seeking refuge (14%)

“We were displaced from our homes, our lands and our country / the people are living in camps under the rain and the bombing, displaced and feeling hungry”

Emigration (13%)

“There was suffering, displacement and cruelty, and we were left without food or drink. The city has become a ghost town” / “We were displaced from one place to another, we slept in the rain because of the devastating war”

Losing the lives of innocent people/ killing people (12%)

“The innocent people who were killed” / “how my sister was killed before my eyes” / “The traces left by the people who were killed on the streets”

Fear (11%)

I experienced fear and anxiety due to the situation / fear, terror, beatings, war, lack of sleep, food, drink, or work.

Events that has happened / problems /The situation was difficult/Difficulties and crises (9%)

“The problems and hardships endured, the people who were killed, the hunger, injuries, and people fighting each other”

The Syrians' suffering (8%)

The extent of the suffering endured by the Syrian people is unfathomable. The rape, kidnapping and displacement of Syrians.

Persecution of the people / humiliation / insult (6%)

“Humiliation and insults in the country I was born in” / “humiliation, conflict, killings and fear”

Not being able to study (6%)

“I lost my education and my home. My school was destroyed and I lost my personal belongings and everything reminding me of my childhood”

High cost of living/ the economic situation (5%)

Most people have lost their income. We were living in poverty and fear of conflict / Syria has endured economic crises, sickness, hunger and poverty.

Violence/ torture (5%)

The Syrian people was tortured, our home has been destroyed, and all our life's hard work is gone.

Sadness / oppression (5%)

“The saddest days of my life; fear and horror / grief, distress, and scarcity”

Poverty / Living Conditions/ cost of living (5%)

“Poverty and the bad living conditions” / “I hope that people would know that Syria has endured hunger, poverty and devastation, and people have suffered from refugee problems”

Separation of family members (4%)

“Displacement and separation from family and friends”

Tragedy (4%)

“The tragedy experienced by the people”

Lack of security (3%)

“To realize how dangerous life is without feeling safe / the situation had suddenly changed, as we were living in peace. The conflict took everything, our future, our education, our dreams and even our livelihood”

We shall overcome the crisis / We will be better than before(optimism) (1%)

“That the country returns to its old state and even better”

Happiness (1%)

“The joy of the Syrian people”

TYPICAL STATEMENTS FROM GERMANY

H12. What do you wish people knew about what Syria has been through over the past 10 years?

Events that has happened / problems /The situation was difficult/Difficulties and crises (29%)

“Those were long and difficult years during which we suffered a lot” / “about what happened in Syria, the difficulties it went through, about poverty, hunger, lack of security and about fear”

Nobody helped Syria/ offered assistance (13%)

“To provide the greatest possible amount of assistance to the people who stayed in Syria because they are the most people in need of help / the world did not help Syria”

Injustice / helplessness / Unfairness (12%)

“Syria has been dealt a bad hand, it's a shame what has happened to us” / “Syria has been greatly wronged by the entire world, and the Syrian people is innocent in the end, regardless of all that is happening”

We shall overcome the crisis / We will be better than before(optimism) (12%)

“That it is possible for Syria to return to its previous glory with effort, work, perseverance and patience”

Conflict in general (without mentioning anything specific) (8%)

“War was raging and it greatly affected the country and the Syrian people” / “ugly war and negative impacts”

Lack of all essential resources (8%)

“I wish that the most basic necessities of life become available, and that they could eat basic things”

Lack of love / Lack of peace (8%)

“The Syrian people have been subjected to a lot of injustice and violence. I hope that the situation will become better and I hope that peace will prevail”

Poverty / Living Conditions/ cost of living (7%)

“The situation that Syria has reached, such as poverty, lack of education, depriving mothers of their children, and a bad psychological state”

Tragedy (6%)

“About the suffering of people in Syria, the lack of basic needs for life. The media does not depict reality, and there is also a lack of security”

Lack of security (5%)

“The challenges faced by the Syrian people ... and the difficulties due to the lack of security and safety and the lack of basic needs such as electricity, water and healthcare ...”

Losing the lives of people / killing people (5%)

“Many people were martyred and they had nothing to do with it. What happened in Syria was bad”

Personal psychological injury (5%)

“I have gone through many economic and psychological crises, and we hope that the whole world would help us with everything, including lifting the sanctions and things like that”

The Syrian citizen is good / kind-hearted / patient / resilient (5%)

“The Syrian citizen is good and kind”

Destruction of housing and land/ Destruction (4%)

“The country is ruined and it needs people to rebuild it; that's the whole story”

Sadness / oppression (4%)

“It was very hard, causing despair and sadness”

Violence/ torture (3%)

“We were subjected to torment during ten years, and our situation was very difficult in terms of securing the basic needs. I hope this nightmare ends”

Separation of family members (3%)

“I want to continue my education and meet my brother who is still in Syria. I want stability for my family and the ability to visit Syria without any obstacles or threats”

Emigration (3%)

“To know the amount of bombing, beating, terror, displacement, and migration that we were subject to”

Syria was heaven on earth/ Syria is a very beautiful country (3%)

“Syria is a very beautiful country and it does not deserve what happened in it, and we hope it will return as before and even better so that we would be able to return”

Not being able to study (2%)

“About the suffering and oppression that the crisis has caused, about the deterioration of the level of education, poverty and the importance of offering psychological help in this situation”

MOST YOUNG SYRIANS ARE SEEKING STABILITY IN THE NEXT TEN YEARS. LARGE PROPORTIONS ALSO INDICATE THAT THEY WANT TO BE 'HAPPY' IN GENERAL, AS WELL AS HAVE A FAMILY

H13. What would you like your life to look like in 10 years?

Net: to have stability: 65%

To have a stable job/ that my partner/my kids/my husband find employment: 35%
Stable life / personal stability: 18%
Good financial status/good financial situation: 10%
To have a home: to have a home
Improved living situation / better living status: 5%

Net: to have a family: 33%

Married/ have a partner: 18%
To have my family beside me: 16%
To have kids: 8%

Net: to be happy (general): 39%

Better future/ better life: 19%
Live in safety / security: 9%
Happy: 8%

Net: About Syria/ country: 10%

That Syria returns to its old beautiful self: 6%

Net: to study more: 15%

Resume my education: 14%

Net: Health-wise and mentally: 11%

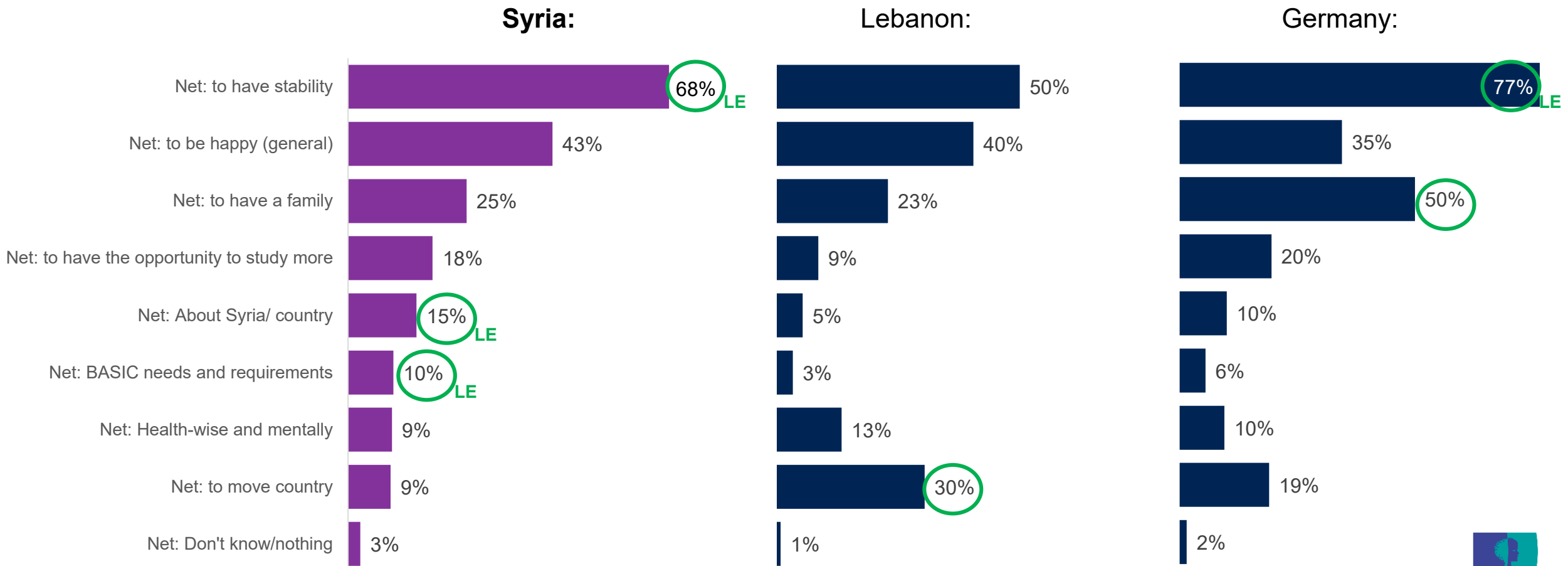
Good healthy life / good health: 5%

Net: BASIC needs and requirements: 5%

Net: Don't know/nothing: 2%

MANY YOUNG SYRIANS RESIDING IN SYRIA WOULD LIKE TO HAVE STABILITY, GENERALLY BE HAPPY AND HAVE A FAMILY IN THE NEXT 10 YEARS

H13. What would you like your life to look like in 10 years?



TYPICAL STATEMENTS FROM SYRIA

H13. What would you like your life to look like in 10 years?

To have a stable job/ that my partner/my kids/my husband find employment (39%)

“To have work and be in a good health and psychological state, and not to be frustrated and to also have money / to have my own business and a happy family.”

Better future/ better life (20%)

“I hope that my life would be better than what it currently is, and that life in Syria in general would get better” / “I hope that my life would be better”

Resume my education (18%)

“I wish to continue my studies and to travel to a European country” / “I hope to obtain a university degree and find a good job with a steady income”

Stable life / personal stability (17%)

“To settle down and have a happy life” / “living in stability and security, a stable and comfortable living conditions”

Married/ have a partner (16%)

“To start a family and have kids, to own a house and a private business” / “to get married and start a family and have kids and to overcome the financial difficulties”

To have financial stability (13%)

“Good income to support the family and to live in better conditions and provide the basic necessities for living and to be successful at work / to become economically self-sufficient, self-reliant, have a good job and a decent life”

That Syria returns to its old beautiful self (12%)

“For the situation in the country to get better and to end this crisis” / “For Syria to return to its previous state before 2011”

To have kids (11%)

“To have a stable private business - To have a family consisting of a boy and a girl”

Improved living situation / better living status (9%)

“That the conditions improve in general and life become so much easier” / “that the living conditions would improve, the people who left return to me and my mother is healed”

To have a home (9%)

“To have my own home and become financially stable and comfortable”

Everything needed will be available (8%)

“To be able to secure basic needs and have a good financial situation”

Happy (8%)

“Happy, financially stable, and mentally at ease/ to live happily and have peace of mind”

Not to face difficulties / problems / comfortable (8%)

“To feel reassured in general and to have a job and a happy family” / “peace of mind and psychological stability, and to have better finances than now”

To have my family beside me (8%)

“To be reunited with my family and to enjoy safety again and feel at ease”

Live in safety / security (8%)

“That I would feel safe, and that the situation in general would improve and I find a suitable job”

Good financial status/good financial situation (7%)

“Improve the economic situation, secure work and start a family” / “I hope that my financial situation would be better and that I get married and have children”

Good spirits /morale/ mentally at ease (4%)

“Better on the psychological and professional levels, to have an independent work and enjoy peace of mind”

TYPICAL STATEMENTS FROM LEBANON

H13. What would you like your life to look like in 10 years?

Good financial status/good financial situation (18%)

“To be better financially and to have a stable life for me and for my family / to have better finances and to travel”

To have a stable job/ that my partner/my kids/my husband find employment (16%)

“I hope to find a job and provide for my parents because my father and brother are both sick and i want to be able to afford their treatment / I hope to find a good job and have all the basic needs met”

Better future/ better life (16%)

“Better life and stability such as a house and furniture” / “I hope it would be better, safer and to have more stability”

Live in safety / security (15%)

“To have safety and the war ends, i.e. safety and security”

Stable life / personal stability (14%)

“A stable life. For my family to have a good standard of living” / “to have true stability, for my kids to grow up and to find myself some work”

To have a home (12%)

“To have a home, a wife and kids, and to live in my country, Syria”

To have my family beside me (12%)

“I hope to be reunited with my family and to have better finances and a good psychological state”

Married/ have a partner (10%)

“To be married and have my own house”

Happy (8%)

“Be happy and at ease and to live in a safe country” / “I hope to live happily and fulfill my dreams”

Good spirits /morale/ mentally at ease (5%)

“To be in a better mental state and for the war to subside and put an end to the disease” / “psychological and mental stability and to travel”

To have kids (5%)

“Start a family” / “I hope to have kids and to secure a happy life for them”

To travel to Europe (4%)

“To travel to any European country / I wish to travel to a European country”

Secure education for my children (4%)

“Prosperity and securing my son's education”

Resume my education (4%)

“I hope to continue my education and find a decent job / I hope to resume my education”

Improved living situation / better living status (4%)

“That life would be good and to have better housing and a new life”

To travel / immigration (4%)

“I hope to travel, secure my future / immigration, resume my education, get married and secure a decent living”

For the conflict to end (4%)

“For the war to end and enjoy safety and security and no longer live in camps”

TYPICAL STATEMENTS FROM GERMANY

H13. What would you like your life to look like in 10 years?

To have a stable job/ that my partner/my kids/my husband find employment (51%)

The desired job position and economic stability / professional and financial stability and to resume my education.

Married/ have a partner (30%)

To be married and have kids and to be content / I hope I would be married by then and have kids and that I would be settled financially and professionally.

To have my family beside me (30%)

To be reunited with my family and have a stable job.

Stable life / personal stability (25%)

More stability and start a family / to have a stable life and a steady income and that everything would be good.

Better future/ better life (22%)

Better life, development and to be surrounded by loved ones.

Resume my education (20%)

To finish my studies, to have work, a home, a wife, kids and to provide for my mother.

To have financial stability (13%)

Financial and professional stability / to be financially independent and start a family.

Happy (10%)

“To be happy no matter where I am, and to have everything secured in my life”

To have kids (9%)

“To have five children and a big family”

Good financial status/good financial situation (6%)

“Good income and to be able to practice my hobbies with someone I love / good finances, stability and to see my kids grow up”

That Syria returns to its old beautiful self (6%)

“That Syria would return to its previous state / Syria would be fine again”

The German citizenship/ to have another nationality in addition to my original one (5%)

“I want to live in Germany forever and go visit Syria if the opportunity presented itself” / “stability in work, life and obtain the German citizenship”

A good social life (5%)

“To enjoy social, familial and professional stability, to start my own family and have a private business”

Live in safety / security (4%)

“Security, safety, tranquility and calm”

To have a home (4%)

“To own a house in Germany, a decent and respectable job, and to be able to visit Syria”

Everything needed will be available (4%)

“To have a good job and have everything secured in my life”

DEMOGRAPHICS

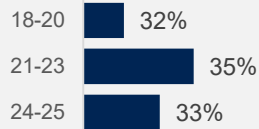
SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

Syria

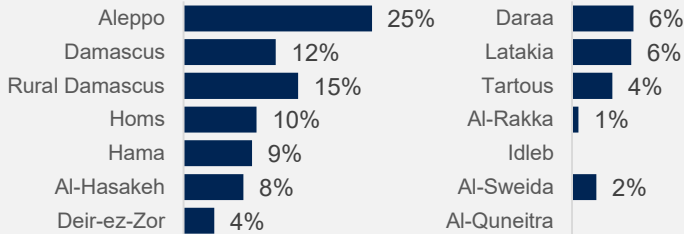
Gender



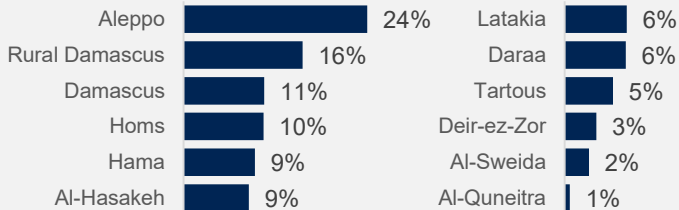
Age



Region BEFORE the start of the conflict



Current region



Region type

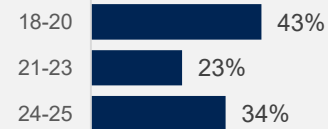


Lebanon

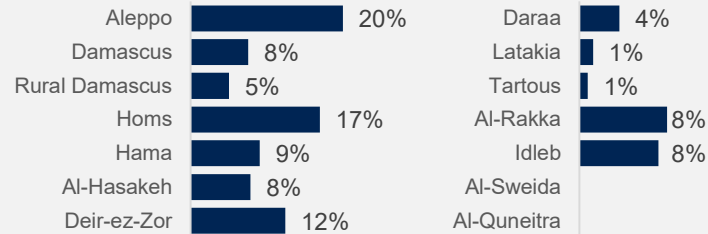
Gender



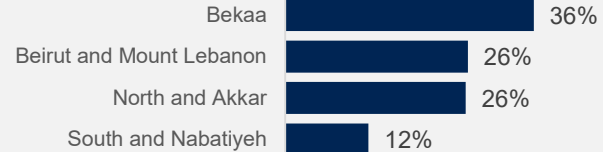
Age



Region BEFORE the start of the conflict



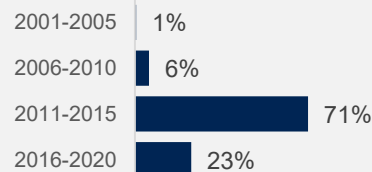
Current region



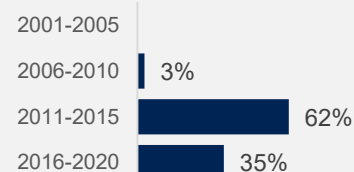
Region type



When did you leave Syria?



When did you arrive to LE?

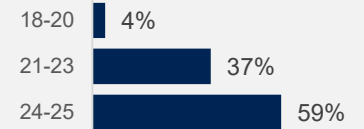


Germany

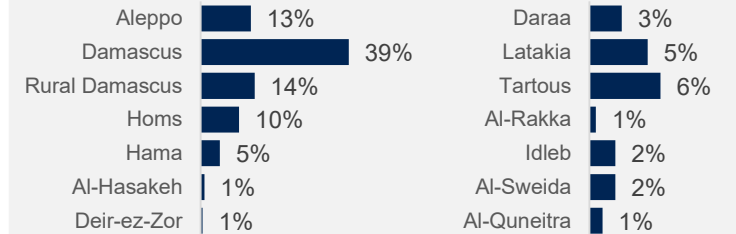
Gender



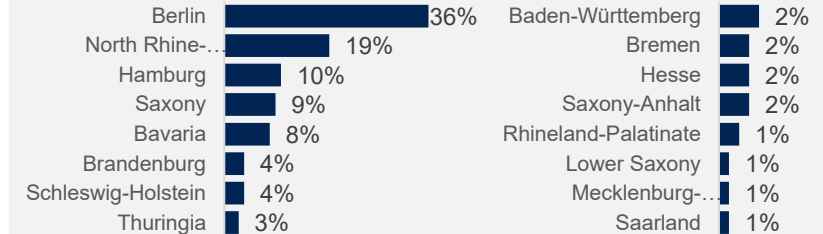
Age



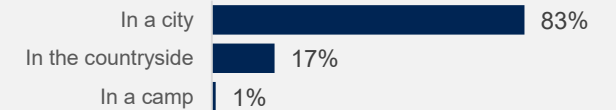
Region BEFORE the start of the conflict



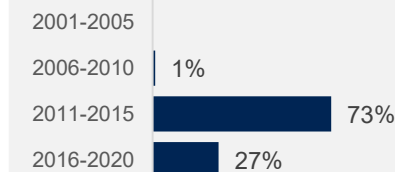
Current region



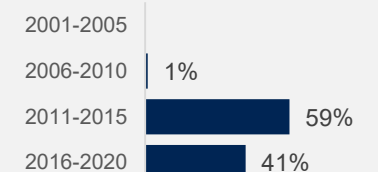
Region type



When did you leave Syria?



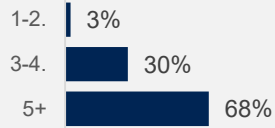
When did you arrive to GE?



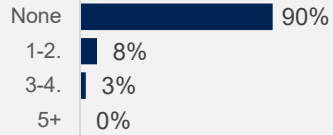
SAMPLE DISTRIBUTION

Syria

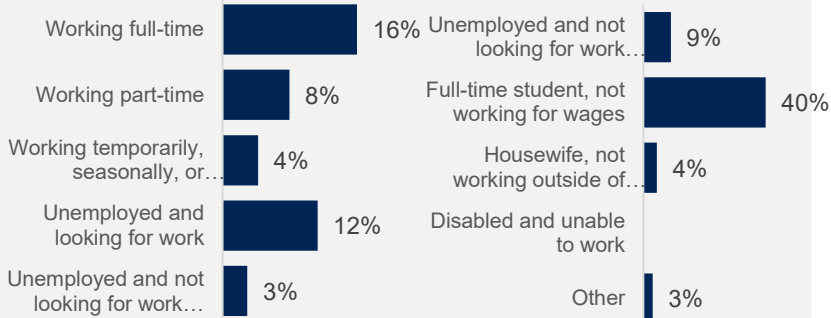
HH size



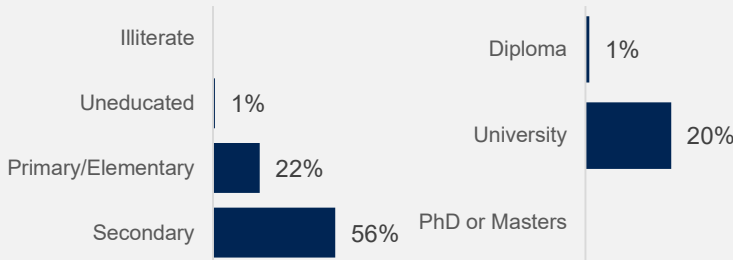
Number of children



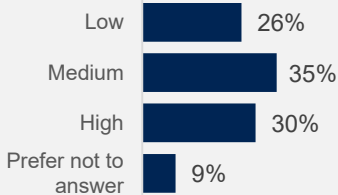
Current job status



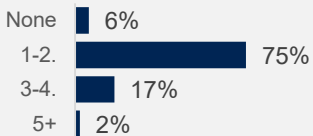
Highest level of education



Income

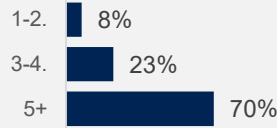


Number of people in HH earning money

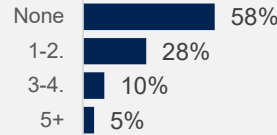


Lebanon

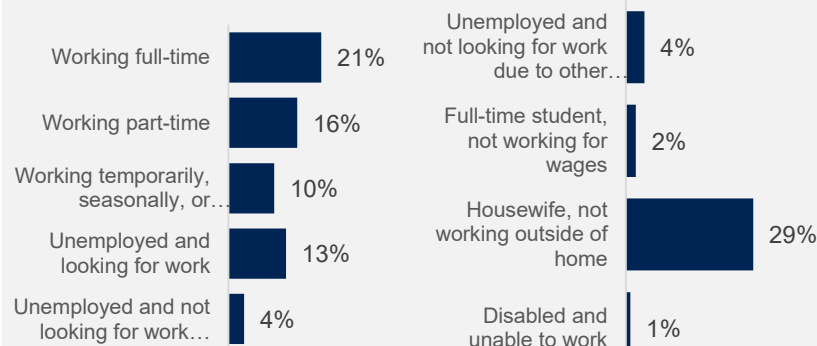
HH size



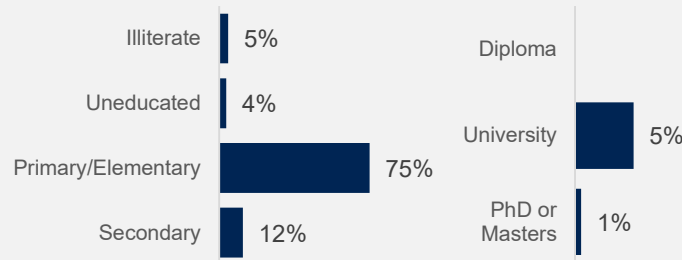
Number of children



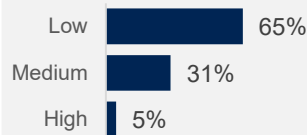
Current job status



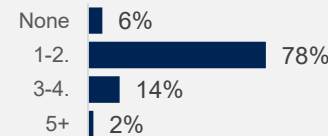
Highest level of education



Income

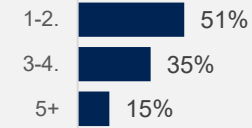


Number of people in HH earning money

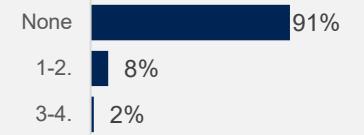


Germany

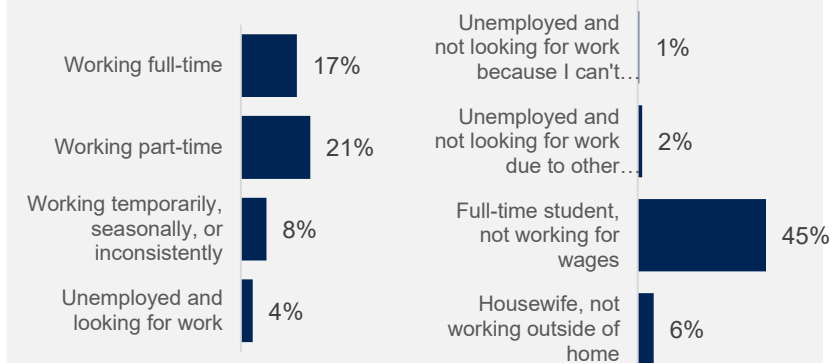
HH size



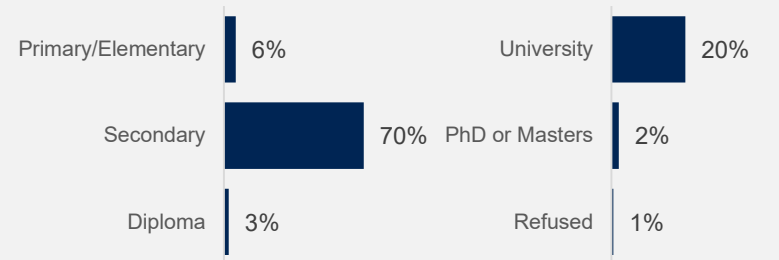
Number of children



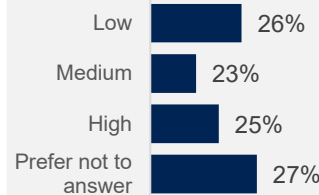
Current job status



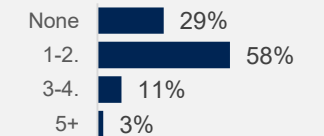
Highest level of education



Income



Number of people in HH earning money



THANK YOU



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GAME CHANGERS

