

Rapid Assessment — Out-of-camp housing and education / Demographics

Assessment rationale

The rapid assessment's main purpose was to verify a number of assumptions which NRC's potential mid-term programming is based on. This included surveying refugees' preferences in regards to the following:

- The potential opportunity to transition to alternative housing options (apartments or hotel rooms) in non-camp settings in Greece, the factors which would mostly influence the related decision and the services they would like to be able to access after transitioning.
- Access to educational opportunities for their kids inside the site where they are currently sheltering versus outside the site and potentially into the Greece's formal school system.

Segregation of the interviews by site

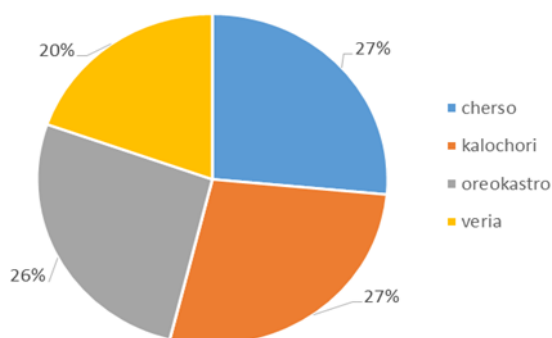


Fig. 1

Age of the respondents

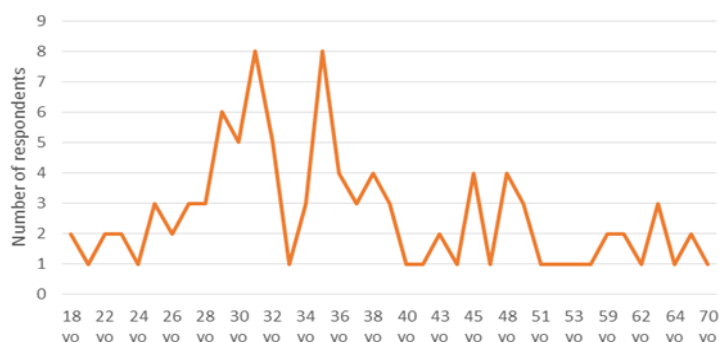


Fig. 2

Gender of the respondents

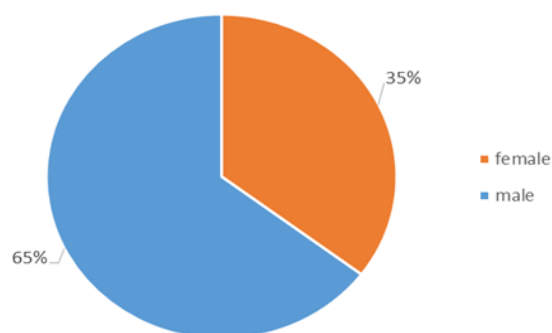


Fig. 3

Nationality of the respondents

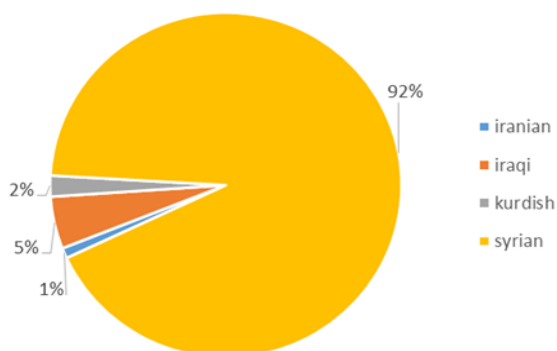


Fig. 4

Family size of the respondents

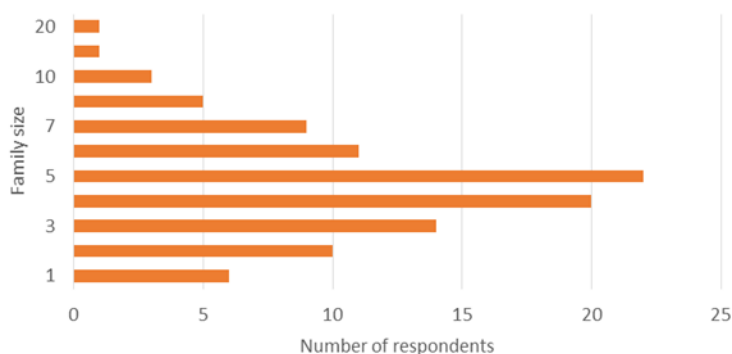


Fig. 5



Survey methodology

Findings are based on primary data collected by NRC between 05th and 07th of July 2016 in the four refugee sites in Central Macedonia where NRC currently operates: Cherso, Kalochori, Oreokastro, Veria.

Based on the official population figures available on the UNHCR portal (<http://data.unhcr.org/mediterranean/country.php?id=83>), the combined population of the four sites stands at 5,998 individuals. NRC interviewed 102 respondents, achieving a 95/5 confidence interval, with a 10% margin of error.

Two Arabic-speaking NRC enumerators conducted the 102 individual interviews. From the data collected it is clear that the sample was diverse in terms of gender, age and family size of the respondents (Fig. 2, 3 and 5), although scarcely diverse in terms of nationality (92% Syrians—Fig. 4).

Limitations

- Due to the shortage of Farsi, Pashtu and Kurmanji translators available in the Thessaloniki area and the short timeframe of the survey, both NRC enumerators were native Arabic speakers enumerators. Combined with the fact that the four surveyed sites are predominantly populated by Syrian refugees, this probably largely explains the unbalance in the nationality of the response.
- NRC was unable to utilize female enumerators and this might have had an impact or to some degree conditioned the answers provided by female respondents.

Survey questionnaire & raw (anonymized) data are available upon request. Please contact: francesco.rancati@nrc.no.

Rapid Assessment — Out-of-camp housing and education / Key findings

Respondents' preference - consider moving into flat/hotel room

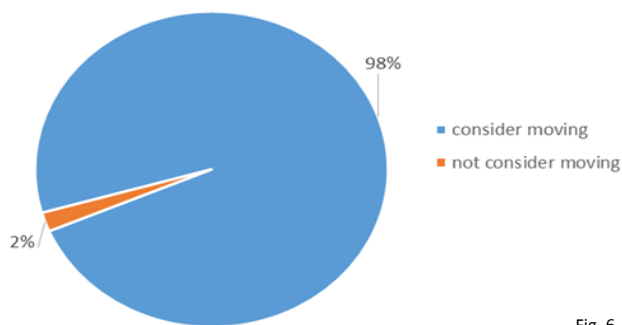
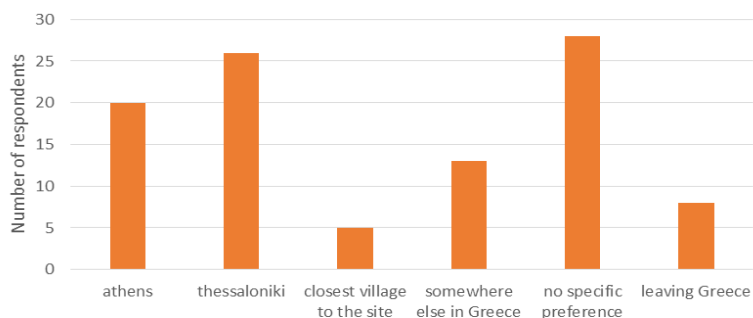


Fig. 6

Summary of the key findings

- Respondents were asked whether they would consider moving with their family into a flat or a hotel room outside the site where they lived if they were given the opportunity (Fig. 6). 98% of the respondents (100) reported considering moving, while only 2% (2) reported preferring to remain in the site regardless.
- When asked where they would prefer the flat or hotel room to be located (Fig. 7), the relative minority (28) of the respondents reported not having a specific preference, while the second most common answer was Thessaloniki (26), followed by Athens (20).
- Respondents were asked what the top factor influencing their decision to transition to a off-campus housing option (Fig. 8), the vast majority of the respondents (61%) indicated the continuity of the current level of assistance, followed by the access to educational facilities for them or their children (13%).
- When asked what services respondents would want to have access to after transitioning to a off-campus housing option (Fig. 10), the most common answer was "education for children" (76), followed by "child day care" (62) and "education for the respondent himself/herself" (58).
- With regard to education, faced with the question whether they would prefer their children to go to a school in the site (implying that it would be for refugee children only) or a school outside the site, over 2/3 of the respondents indicated the latter as their preferred option (Fig. 13).

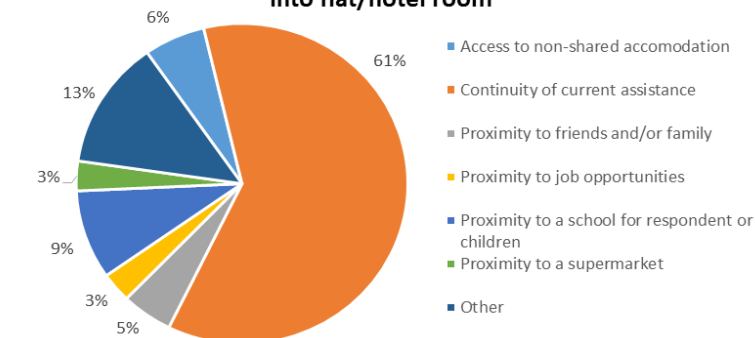
Preferred location for relocation into flat/hotel room*



* Only 100 respondents reporting considering to move if given the opportunity

Fig. 7

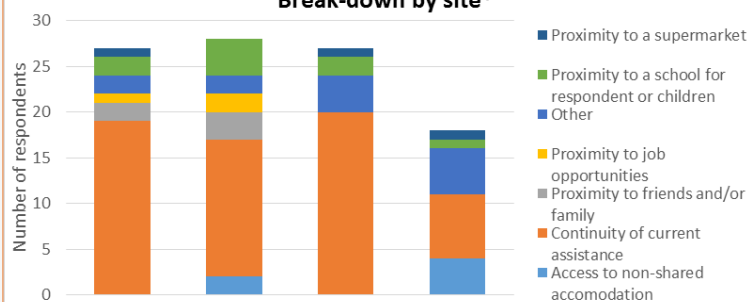
Top factor considered by respondents when considering to move into flat/hotel room*



* Only 100 respondents reporting considering to move if given the opportunity

Fig. 8

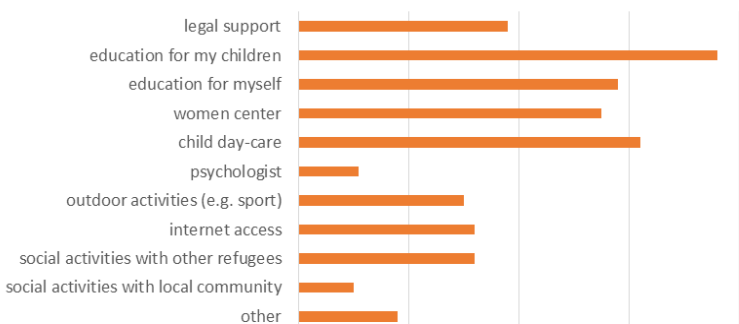
Top factors considered by respondents Break-down by site*



* Only 100 respondents reporting considering to move if given the opportunity

Fig. 9

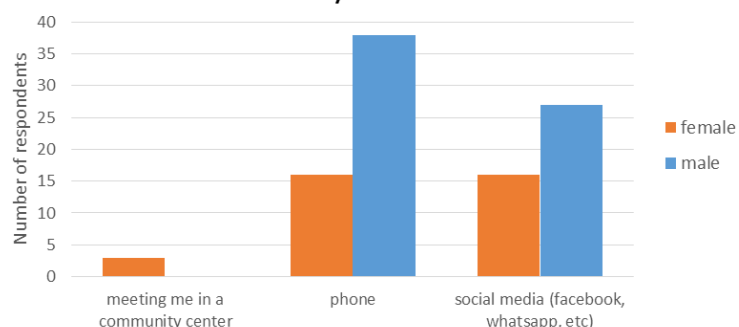
Preferred services accessible after relocation into flat/hotel room*



* Only 100 respondents reporting considering to move if given the opportunity

Fig. 10

Preferred modality of communication with NGOs after relocation into flat/hotel room*



* Only 100 respondents reporting considering to move if given the opportunity

Fig. 11

School-age children's first language

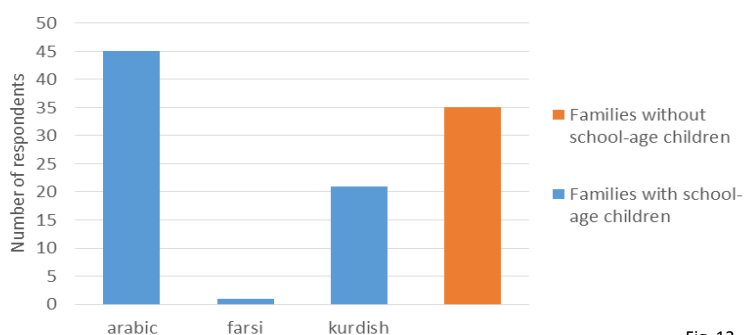
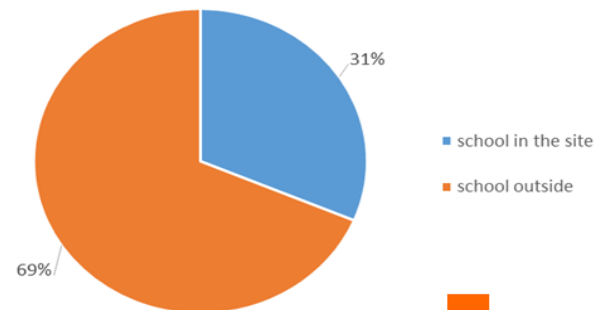


Fig. 12

Fig. 13

Respondents' preference - school location*



* Only 67 respondents reporting having school-age children