

RESULTS MONITORING SURVEY

Data Collection REPORT

Republic of Korea

June 2022

RESULTS MONITORING SURVEY

Data Collection REPORT

Republic of Korea, 2022

Commissioned by UNHCR

Submitted on 31 January 2023

Submitted by

Lead researcher

Chulhyo Kim, Gyeongsang National University

Co-researchers

Won Geun Choi, Korea Institute for National Unification

Nahyun Han, Sogang University / Active Refugee Korea

Eunsook Kang, Active Refugee Korea

Jinsoo Kim, Refuge PNAN

Youngah Kim, MAP-Migration to Asia Peace

Jaehun Ko, Jeonbuk National University

Il Lee, APIL-Advocates for Public Interest Law

Janette Yeoncheon Rhee, Refuge PNAN

Minju Shin, Embrain

RESULTS MONITORING SURVEY Data Collection REPORT

The Republic of Korea, 2022

CONTENTS

- I. Introduction
 - a. Overview of RMS in the Republic of Korea
 - i. Surveyed respondents
 - ii. Geographic coverage
 - b. The situation of persons under UNHCR mandate in the Republic of Korea

- II. Methodology and Limitations
 - a. Methods
 - i. Survey design
 - ii. Sample design
 - 1. Sampling procedures
 - 2. Response rate
 - 3. Weighting
 - iii. Questionnaire topics and indicators
 - iv. Ethical approval
 - v. Field procedures
 - 1. Data collection period
 - 2. Data collection model
 - 3. Field team management structure
 - 4. Data quality checks
 - vi. Data processing and analysis
 - 1. Data cleaning
 - 2. Draft indicator calculations following UNHCR script
 - b. Data limitations and fieldwork challenges

III. Findings

- a. Characteristics of the survey respondent populations
- b. Indicator Findings
 - i. Mobility and registration
 - ii. Disability
 - iii. Energy sources, WASH, and Dwelling
 - iv. Social protection and education
 - v. Banking, unemployment, and income
 - vi. Safety and GBV
 - vii. Health access and vaccination
- c. Additional analysis

IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

V. References

Annexes

I. Introduction

a. Overview of RMS in the Republic of Korea

The 2022 UNHCR Results Monitoring Survey (RMS) is a household survey to examine the living conditions of refugees, asylum seekers, and others under UNHCR's mandate and their families (hereinafter "survey respondents") who are living in the Republic of Korea (ROK). The objective of this survey was to identify and apprehend the overall conditions regarding visa, family, health, housing, education, and employment issues. In cooperation with human rights organizations within the Korea Refugee Rights Network such as the Refuge pNan, Migration to Asia Peace (MAP), and Advocates for Public Interest Law (APIL), the survey took place between November and December of 2022 and surveyed a total of 424 survey respondent households within the ROK.

i. Survey Respondents

The persons under UNHCR mandate that the 2022 RMS surveyed in the ROK were two broad categories: asylum seekers and refugees. The asylum seekers include those who have applied for refugee status determination in the ROK and been waiting for the government's decision. This category also includes those who were rejected by the government's refugee status determination (hereinafter, RSD) but challenged the government's decision through judicial process, which is still ongoing. The refugees include 'recognized refugees' whose refugee status were recognized by the ROK's RSD process; 'resettlement refugees' who transferred from overseas asylum country to the ROK through the government's refugee resettlement programme (Article 24, Refugee Act); and 'humanitarian status holders' who were not recognized as refugees by the ROK government but given temporary permit of stay as they are considered likely to be infringed by torture, other inhumane treatment or punishment' (Article 2(3), Refugee Act).

The ‘recognized refugees’ and ‘resettlement refugees’ are considered as refugee status holders by Refugee Act; thus, they hold refugee visa (F-2) and may have access to permanent residence visa (F-5) and ROK citizenship through naturalization process. However, the ‘humanitarian status holders’ are not considered as refugee status holders by the law. Instead, they are given temporary visas (G-1) that are valid for maximum one year and renewable unlimitedly. They are not eligible for permanent residence or naturalization.

Additionally, the RMS surveyed the ‘failed asylum seekers’ whose RSD application was rejected by the government, including those who gave up their (subsequent) application after failing a judicial challenge at court, and are staying in the ROK without legal immigration status. While their status has been denied by the Government, there exist strong concern among relevant stakeholders that various factors including lack of sufficient RSD capacity and restrictive interpretation of the refugee definition may have led to their non-recognition. Also, because the laws and practice often result in detention for undocumented asylum seekers, failed asylum-seekers often opt not to re-apply, but live under undocumented status. The researchers have included failed asylum seekers in this survey under this context, considering that some failed asylum seekers may indeed be genuine refugees or otherwise in need of international protection.

Other categories of persons under UNCHR’s mandate such as internally displaced persons (IDPs) and stateless persons were not covered by this survey. As there is no known issue of internal displacement in the country, no IDP was surveyed. Although the official statistics reported there were 221 stateless persons in 2020, there is no publicly available and up-to-dated official data.¹ Therefore, the survey was not able to reach stateless persons.

There is no refugee camp accommodating refugee and asylum seekers in the ROK. As most of job opportunities exist in urban settings, most of persons under

¹ Kim, Chulhyo and Seori Choi. 2021. *Mapping Statelessness in the Republic of Korea*. UNHCR.

UNHCR mandate in the country reside in cities. Thus, this RMS covers urban refugees in the ROK only.

ii. Geographic coverage

The RMS Korea conducted a nation-wide survey with particular focus on the densely populated areas. The priority area of the survey coverage was the capital area including Seoul Metropolitan City, Gyeonggi Province (Gyeonggi-do), and Incheon Metropolitan City, where 50.5 per cent of whole population and 52.5 per cent of foreign population reside. Additionally, Jeju Special Self-Governing Province (Jeju-do) was also covered with special concern as it is known that significant numbers of asylum seekers have recently arrived in this island in 2018.

b. The situation of person under UNHCR mandate in the Republic of Korea

The ROK acceded the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol in 1992. The first asylum seeker's application for RSD in the ROK was made in 1994 and the first recognition of refugee status was made in 2001. From 1994 to the end of 2022, there were 84,922 applications for refugee status determination in the ROK according to the recent immigration data.² This number includes those who have re-applied multiple times when the first application was concluded unsuccessfully. Although a comprehensive figure of re-applications is not available from the official data, there were at least 5,523 re-application cases from 2017 to 2021 according to the data obtained by an NGO through official data disclosure procedure.³ Of the 84,922 RSD

² Korea Immigration Service (2023). *Immigration Statistics, December 2022* (in Korean). There were 6,684 applications in 2020, 2,341 in 2021, and 11,539 in 2022.

³ Ministry of Justice (2022). 'The result of information disclosure' requested by NANCEN Refugee Rights Center, 26 January 2022 (in Korean).

applications, 46,506 cases were completed while the rest are still pending (15,951) or withdrawn or terminated by the authority. Among the completed cases, 1,338 (2.8%) have been recognized as refugee status holders and 2,485 have been given the status of 'humanitarian status holders', while 42,683 cases were rejected.⁴

Among the 1,338 cases of recognized refugee status, reportedly at least 186 refugees arrived in the ROK through the government's resettlement program.⁵ They are mostly of Myanmar nationality. Another 425 or more cases were granted refugee status for the purpose of family reunification as of the end of 2021.⁶

Recently, a number of other asylum seekers from Afghanistan, Myanmar, and Ukraine have been granted special status on humanitarian reasons which allows them to reside in the country with a valid visa without going through the RSD process. They do not have full access to rights allowed to refugee status holders or humanitarian status holders.

The integration of asylum seekers and refugees in the ROK is not easy due to complicated cultural and language barriers within the highly homogenous society, negative perceptions of asylum seekers, and social and legal limitations including the lack of a comprehensive legal and social framework designed to assist them. Most of the time, they are only allowed to work at unskilled jobs regardless of their previous work experience or qualifications. They often have limited access to adequate medical care due to high cost of treatment especially when they have no health insurance. Many persons under UNHCR mandate are left in vulnerable living conditions and economic hardship due to lack of welfare programs, along with restricted access to labor market. In addition, high language barrier is another challenge to them as most administrative procedures are conducted in Korean. Many asylum seekers and refugees are also affected by hostile public sentiments towards refugees in the Korean

⁴ Korea Immigration Service (2023). *ibid.*

⁵ UN High Commissioner for Refugees (2022), UNHCR Submission for the Universal Periodic Review – Republic of Korea – UPR 42nd Session, July 2022, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/63c977814.html> [accessed 29 January 2023].

⁶ Ministry of Justice (2022). *ibid.*

society. As a result, they must bear a “double burden”, where they have to overcome legal and administrative barriers while being faced with an unwelcome atmosphere from the general public.

As only 2.8% of asylum seekers are recognized as refugees between 1994 and 2022, those who have been rejected and fearing persecution upon return have been compelled to repeat the application processes multiple times due to the rigid ROK visa system, which limits other venues of stay. When asylum seekers are rejected and not within RSD process, they are left without visa and subject to deportation. Unless the ‘failed asylum seekers’ find other means of legal stay, they often remain in the country as undocumented. The culmination of these circumstances is that many of the asylum seekers and refugees become victims of the ‘vicious circle’.

II. Methodology and Limitations

a. Methods

i. Survey design

UNHCR Representation in the ROK conducted a "Result Monitoring Survey (RMS)" on refugees in the ROK. The purpose of the survey is to collect data on refugees and related populations that are commonly used by UNHCR offices around the world, and through comparing, to capture distinctive situations and issues in the ROK more sensitively. Therefore, this survey use the standard RMS questionnaire developed by UNHCR. Considering the specific situation of refugees in the ROK, there have been some modifications in the questionnaires.

The target group of the survey is persons under UNHCR's mandate residing in the ROK, among whom two broad categories are identified in the ROK: asylum seekers and refugees. The asylum seekers include those who have applied for refugee status determination in the ROK and been waiting for the government's decision as well as those who were rejected by the government's RSD but challenged the government's decision through judicial process. The refugees include 'recognized refugees' whose refugee status were recognized by the ROK's refugee status determination (RSD) process; 'resettlement refugees' who transferred from overseas asylum country to the ROK through the government's refugee resettlement programme; and 'humanitarian status holders' who were not recognized as refugee by the ROK government but given temporary permit of stay as they are considered 'likely to be infringed by torture, other inhumane treatment or punishment' (Article 2 and 39 of Refugee Act).

In addition, the survey's concern extended to the 'failed asylum seekers' – those 1) whose RSD application was rejected (including appeal), 2) who have then entirely given up their asylum claims in the country or 3) who had pursued judicial appeal but

failed and then given up on their asylum claims, but still claim well-founded fear of returning to their country.

The population is categorized into the following categories and subcategories according to the legal status or outcome of the application for recognition of refugee status (see Table 1).

The researchers sought to allocate sample sizes proportionally to the population distribution of each of the stratified groups and subgroups above. Considering the adequate sample size for each subgroup, at least total of 350 household respondents were targeted. Data was collected and administrated through an online data collection tool, KoboToolbox, with enumerators' assistance of face-to-face survey with each respondent using Tablet PC.

The datasets and documentation will be archived on UNHCR's Raw Internal Data Library (RIDL), but no personally identifiable information will be reported in the result. The results of this survey are expected to contribute to suggestions of further research on the refugee situation in the Republic of Korea.

The entire process of the research was implemented for 5 months from September 2022 to January 2023. Data collection was concentrated in December 2022. The work structure of the research team was largely divided into questionnaire and data management areas and field work and data collection areas. The timeline of research ordered based on these two areas is as presented in Table 2.

Table 1. Population by category

CATEGORY / SUB-CATEGORY	DETAILS	ROK LEGAL STATUS / VISA
ASYLUM SEEKERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Those who have applied for refugee status determination in the ROK and are waiting for the government's decision; and - those who were rejected by the government's RSD but challenging the government's decision through judicial process. 	Visa types vary. Some may be undocumented (under departure order) .
REFUGEES		
Recognized refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recognized by the ROK's refugee status determination (RSD) process; and - includes family reunification cases. 	Resident (F-2) or permanent (F-5) visa
Resettlement refugees	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transferred from overseas asylum country to the ROK through the government's refugee resettlement programme (Article 24, Refugee Act). 	Resident (F-2) or permanent (F-5) visa
Humanitarian status holders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Not recognized as refugee by the ROK government but given temporary permit of stay as they are considered 'likely to be infringed by torture, other inhumane treatment or punishment' (Article 2(3), Refugee Act). 	Others (G-1) visa (temporary)
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - As their RSD application was rejected by the government, they gave up or their (subsequent) application including after failing a judicial challenge at court, and have been staying in the ROK without legal immigration status. 	Undocumented

Table 2. Timeline of the Survey

MONTH	QUESTIONNAIRE AND DATA MANAGEMENT	FIELD WORK AND DATA COLLECTION
SEPTEMBER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questionnaire development 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Planning the field work
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Questionnaire development - Translation into Korean 	
OCTOBER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Testing the logistic of questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Recruiting assistants
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Translation into Spanish, Arabic, French, Chinese - Testing the logistic of questionnaire 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Promoting the survey - Pre-survey - Recruiting enumerators
NOVEMBER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Translation into Spanish, Arabic, French, Chinese - Programing the online form on Kobo Toolbox 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Listing potential survey participants - Recruiting enumerators - Online workshops on using Kobo system, provided by UNCHR
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pre-test of Questionnaire - Review of translated versions - Programing the online form on Kobo 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Training enumerators
DECEMBER	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Pilot test 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data collection
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Monitoring the data collection 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Conducting data collection
JANUARY	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Data cleaning - Data analysis 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Drafting final report 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Feedback of the field team on the draft report

ii. Sample design

1. Sampling procedures

The main challenge to sampling design is the lack of official data on the number of survey respondents residing in the ROK. Although the government offers official statistics on the number of RSD applications and RSD outcomes, it does not provide the exact number of refugees and asylum seekers who currently reside in the country.

According to the most recent official statistics, there were 84,922 RSD applications from 1994 to 2022.⁷ This figure includes the cases of multiple applications: considering that there were 5,523 re-applications during the five years between 2017 and 2021,⁸ it is estimated that approximately 10,000 cases or more were re-applications. However, this figure does not inform how many of the asylum seekers still reside in the ROK.

According to the official immigration statistics, there are 11,063 pending RSD applications and 4,888 pending appeal cases as the end of 2022.⁹ It is likely that most of them still stay in the ROK, waiting for the outcome of the RSD.

The official statistics also indicate that 46,506 RSD applications were completed. Among the completed cases, 1,338 (2.8%) have been recognized as refugee status holders and 2,485 have been considered as 'humanitarian status holders', while 42,683 cases were rejected.¹⁰ However, it is still not known how many of the refugee status holders, humanitarian status holders, and failed asylum seekers still reside in the ROK.

⁷ Korea Immigration Service (2023). *ibid.*

⁸ Ministry of Justice (2022). *ibid.*

⁹ Korea Immigration Service (2023). *ibid.*

¹⁰ Korea Immigration Service (2023). *ibid.*

Among the 1,338 refugee cases, reportedly, 186 refugee status holders arrived in the ROK through resettlement program by the end of 2021.¹¹ Another 425 cases obtained the refugee status through family reunification.¹² However, it is not known how many of them still stay in the country.

Although the official statistics indicate that there were 42,683 cases of which RSD application have been rejected, this figure does not equal the number of failed asylum seekers, as it is not known how many of them have re-applied or have left the country.

Instead, the data of undocumented migrants ('illegal foreigners') may help conjecture the figure. According to the immigration statistics, there were 12,343 undocumented migrants who were formerly 'Other (G-1)' visa holders by the end of 2021.¹³ As the G-1 visa is mainly given to asylum seekers and humanitarian status holders, many of the undocumented migrants of formerly G-1 visa holders are presumed to be failed asylum seekers. Considering the total number of undocumented increased 5.8% between 2021 and 2022(from 388,700 to 411,270),¹⁴ the number of undocumented migrants of formerly G-1 visa holders is estimated to be approximately 13,000.

Taking into account the estimated figures of asylum seekers and refugees, an estimated population size of persons under UNHCR's mandate for the RMS in the ROK is approximately 19,774 persons. In addition, the research also considered approximately 13,000 failed asylum seekers (see table 3).

¹¹ A recent news article reported there are 209 resettlement refugees in Korea according to an unofficial source. (Shin-A Ilbo.2022.'Ansan Immigration Office spurs assistance to resettlement refugees', <https://www.shinailbo.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=1638600>, accessed on 12 Feb. 2023, in Korean).

¹² Ministry of Justice (2023). *ibid.*

¹³ Korea Immigration Service (2022). *Yearbook of Korea Immigration Statistics 2021.*

¹⁴ Ministry of Justice (2023). *ibid.*

Table 3. Basic demographic indicators - population size estimate by category

CATEGORY / SUB-CATEGORY	POPULATION SIZE (ESTIMATE)		BASIS	FACTORS / MISC.
Persons under UNHCR's mandate TOTAL	19,774			
ASYLUM SEEKERS	15,951	(80.7%)	Pending applications including administrative appeal (11,063) plus pending appeals to courts (4,888).	The number of those who have left the ROK unknown.
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	1,152	(5.8%)	Total number of refugee status granted between 1994 and 2022 (1,338) minus estimated resettlement cases (186).	The number of those who have left the ROK unknown.
Resettlement refugees	186	(0.9%)		
Humanitarian status holders	2,485	(12.6%)	Total number of humanitarian status granted between 1994 and 2022.	
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	13,000		Estimated number of undocumented migrants (formerly G-1 visa holders)	

The research team sought probabilistic sampling by using multi-stage sampling strategy considering the population's RSD status, which may have the most significant impact on their documentations, living standards, education and other conditions. Among the survey respondent population, asylum seekers make 80.7 per cent, recognized refugees are 5.8 per cent, resettlement refugees are 0.9 per cent, and humanitarian status holders make 12.6 per cent. Sampling size for this research was framed in proportion to the estimated population size by category (see table 4).

Table 4. Sampling frame

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Population size estimate		Household estimate	Household Minimal sample size (5%)	Individual Minimal sample size (5%)	Target sample size
Persons under UNHCR's mandate TOTAL	19,774		6,591	329	675	367
ASYLUM SEEKERS	15,951	(80.7%)	5,317	266	492	266
REFUGEES						
Recognized refugees	1,152	(5.8%)	384	19	54	30
Resettlement refugees	186	(0.9%)	62	3	13	30
Humanitarian status holders	2,485	(12.6%)	828	41	116	41
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	13,000		4,333			30

Assuming that the average number of household members is three, considering the numbers vary from 1 to 5, the estimated number of households for the survey is 6,591. After consultations with UNHCR, the research team for RMS set the sample rate of 5 per cent of population households.

When the rate of 5 per cent is applied for minimal sample size, the sample sizes for the categories of 'recognized refugees' and 'resettlement refugees' becomes too small to analyze the characteristics of each category. Thus, the researchers agreed to collect 30 cases for the two categories for more comprehensive analysis. For the analysis of survey data, however, weighting was applied in order to make the outcome proportional to the sampling frame.

In addition to the persons under UNHCR's mandate, the researchers also sought to collect minimum amount of data for failed asylum seekers. Due to their extremely unstable immigration status (i.e. undocumented), this population was highly inaccessible for researchers, civil society groups and UNHCR. Consequently, the research team targeted to collect another 30 cases of failed asylum seekers, which is the minimum size of population for statistically meaningful analysis.

As another effort for probabilistic samplings, the research team also attempted to conduct a listing before the main survey with a Kobo form spread among the populations, as provided by the UNHCR. This method did not work either, mostly because the potential survey respondents refused to provide their personal information to the pre-survey as well as due to the low network connections.

It has to be acknowledged that there is a limitation in probabilistic sampling in this survey. Thus, the conclusion of this report may have led to a bias resulting in underrepresentation of households without access to the survey team despite its efforts to a comprehensive representation of the population.

2. Response rates

While the survey team collected valid data from 424 respondents, there were another 26 respondents who refused to continue answering the survey questions. Therefore, data of the 26 cases were cleaned out. Overall, the number of survey respondents were 393. The analysis of this report focuses on this data. Another data of 31 failed asylum seekers may be used for further analysis.

Table 5. Survey outcome

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Household Minimal sample size (5%)	Individual Minimal sample size (5%)	Data collected - households	Data collected - individuals (household members)
Survey respondents TOTAL	329	675	393	889
ASYLUM SEEKERS	266	492	(80.7%) 277	512
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	19	54	(5.8%) 39	111
Resettlement refugees	3	13	(0.9%) 31	136
Humanitarian status holders	41	116	(12.6%) 46	130
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS			31	68
TOTAL			424	957

3. Weighting

As a result of the survey, the actual number of data collected exceeded the target sample size (see table 5). Both the sampling frame and the survey outcome are not proportionate against the basic demographic indicators.

For the calculation of total population under UNHCR mandate (i.e. asylum seekers and refugees), the weights were calculated and adjusted according to the proportional allocation sample of the household estimate (asylum seekers make 80.7 per cent, recognized refugees are 5.8 per cent, resettlement refugees are 0.9 per cent, and humanitarian status holders make 12.6 per cent). Individual level dataset was also weighted in line with the basic demographic indicators.

iii. Questionnaire topics and indicators

The RMS standard questionnaire based on the closed ended questions consists of three main parts: 1) Socio-demographic indicators and mobility; 2) Information on the well-being of the household; and 3) Individual-level questionnaires. The questionnaires are structured in such a way that respondents entered information about their household members including respondent themselves. Following is the structure of the questionnaires.

PART 1. Socio-demographic indicators and mobility

- Household roster
- Mobility
- IDPs
- Documentation
- Vaccination of children under 5
- Disability
- Health access

PART 2. Information on the well-being of the household

- Habitable and affordable housing with access to basic services
- Health services and social protection
- Child education

PART 3. Individual-level questionnaire

- Unemployment and income
- Perceptions on safety and Gender Based Violence

Modification

While the RMS in the ROK mostly followed the standard questionnaire, several modifications were made in consideration of the situation in the country as below:

- 1) The section IDPs (IDP01-04) was deleted, as there is no known case of IDP in the ROK;
- 2) A question on 'another reason' to come to the ROK (REF15-1) was added, as many refugees state that there were multiple and complex reasons of arrival in the ROK;
- 3) Additional questions on family members not in the ROK (FNH01-04) were added, as some refugees claim that they have difficulties in bringing their family members from overseas countries for reunification purpose;
- 4) Additional questions on the experience and needs of legal support (REF21-22) were added;
- 5) An option of 'mental health' was added on the question on medical condition (HACC02);
- 6) An option of 'COVID-19 relief payment' was added on the question on social security payment (SPF01); and
- 7) Options of schools in the question on education were modified to reflect the ROK's education system (EDU03).

Translation

In addition to the English, Arabic, French and Spanish versions of the questionnaires provided by the UNHCR, the research team and translation experts translated them into Korean, Chinese and Turkish languages. The additional and modified questions were also translated into the major four languages as well as the latter three languages.

Although the Korean version was installed in the Kobo survey platform, the Chinese and Turkish versions were not. Instead, enumerators used the paper version translations to assist the respondent to participate in the surveys. When necessary, enumerators assisted the respondents with on-site translations in different languages such as Amharic, Karen, and Bengali.

The translations were reviewed by translation experts and received feedback from some respondents during the pilot-test period.

Pilot test

Pilot tests were conducted for each of the three purposes. First purpose was to check the logistics of the questionnaire. This was carried out by a quantitative research expert especially with focus on whether the modified questions and options worked well. Second purpose was to check the quality of translations of the questionnaire. This was tested among the initially recruited enumerators. Third purpose was to check the online version of questionnaires deployed in Kobo system. This was done by the research team and enumerators to ensure that the questionnaire was presented to respondents as intended.

iv. Ethical approval

National law

The national laws of RoK on ethical approval and institutional review board (IRB) exempts ethical approval procedure for the research conducted or commissioned by the government or local government (Article 2(2), Enforcement Rule of the Bioethics

and Safety Act). As the UNHCR is an inter-governmental body, the IRB procedure was not sought.

Enumerators' pledges to informed consent and data confidentiality

In order to ensure the respondent's voluntary participation in the survey, the researchers and enumerators assured the potential participants that the survey is absolutely voluntary under no pressure or coercion. The research team also provided ethics education to the enumerators. All enumerators were required to sign the 'Research Assistant Ethics Pledge' (see Annex).

v. Field procedures

1. Data collection period

- December 7, 2022 - January 10, 2023

2. Data collection model

- Cases: 424 household responses and 957 individual responses

Pre-survey for listing participants

For securing sufficient number of potential research participants and ensuring the quality of data, pre-survey for listing of participants was implemented before the survey started. As the UNHCR does not have information on the characteristics or contact information of survey-target population, the research team collected the potential list of research participants. The pre-survey questionnaire, prepared by UNHCR, includes name, number of households, address, contact number and consent to contact for the forward survey. The pre-survey was conducted from November 14 to December 6, 2022. The total number of responses was 82. This pre-survey was used to publicize and promote the survey and contributed to achieving the minimum sample by collecting prospective research participants.

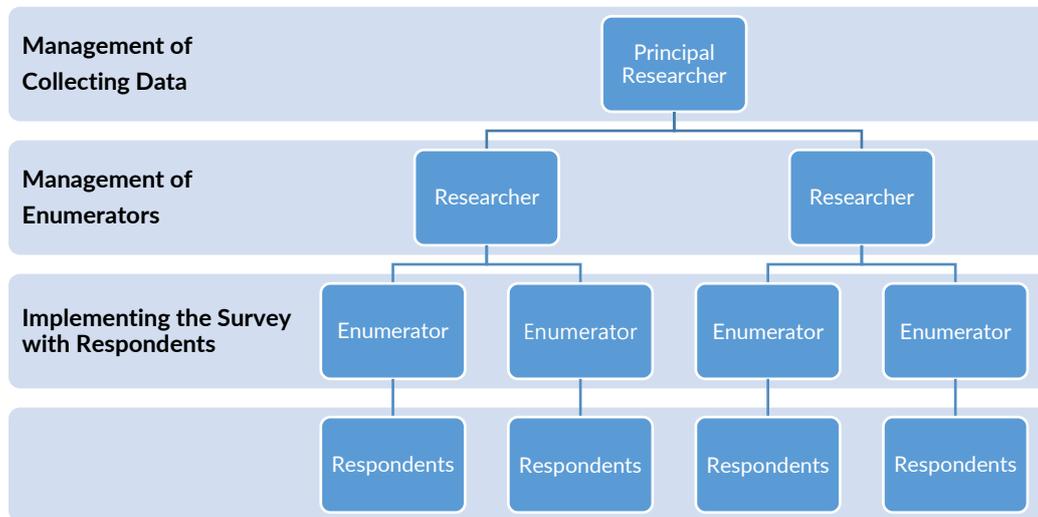
Data collection process

The data were collected by Kobo online data collecting system. The enumerators made in-person survey with the respondents who agreed to the survey. They used a tablet PC which had Kobo system pre-installed to proceed with the survey. In this process, the respondent answered the questionnaire while listening to the researcher's explanation on the questions. The face-to-face survey was the most reliable method because many respondents were not familiar with the language or terminology of the questionnaire.

3. Field team management structure

As all refugees in the ROK are urban refugees, it is extremely difficult to reach out to them. It is essential to rely on key informants to contact the potential respondents. At the first stage of the research, lead researcher submitted a proposal to set up a research team for the RMS survey to the "Korea Refugee Rights Network" which is the largest network organization of refugee rights-related organizations in the ROK. The researchers from the network recruited gatekeepers of refugee communities as enumerators, including refugee community leaders, members of religious and cultural communities, and staff from local organizations. They were able to connect with refugees and refugee groups in various regions. The researchers also approached other refugee rights organizations, refugee service providers, and migrant support groups to request assistance in outreach to refugee communities. The structure of field survey team is as illustrated in Figure 1.

Figure Structure of field team



4. Data quality checks

After the data collection was completed, the raw data file which was downloaded from the Kobo system was scrutinized for data quality checks. The data analysis team paid particular attention to ensure that: (1) there is no duplication in datasets; (2) there is no household head below age of 18 and only one household head for all households; and (3) the household size is equal to the number of individuals in the household. As a few duplications were found, the final number of data was confirmed to be 424 households and 957 individuals.

vi. Data processing and analysis

1. Data cleaning

Before the researchers started calculating indicators, the dataset downloaded from the Kobo system was cleaned as below. (1) Variable names and response options were labeled; and (2) individual and household level datasets were merged.

2. Draft indicator calculations following UNHCR script

All indicator calculations are presented in the tables in the Annex. Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) was used for the calculations.

b. Data limitations and fieldwork challenges

Missing data

If there was any missing data or incomplete response, the case was cleaned out as mentioned above.

Fieldwork challenges

Some refugees, particularly those who arrived through the resettlement process, showed significantly skeptical attitudes toward the RMS and refused to participate in the survey. Others were highly concerned about the protection of their personal data when they were asked to submit all household member's names. Some of the respondents refused to continue the survey for this reason.

The biggest challenge for the RMS in the ROK was that there was no complete list of survey respondents. The whereabouts of asylum seekers and refugees are not known to either research team or UNHCR, as none of them reside in camp sites managed by UNHCR but all live in urban settings. The research team did not receive assistance from the ROK government on contacting the survey respondents.

Sampling bias

As mentioned earlier, it must be acknowledged that there is the limitation of non-probabilistic sampling in this survey. Thus, the conclusion of this report may have

led to a bias resulting in underrepresentation of households without access to the survey team despite its efforts to a comprehensive representation of the population.

III. Findings

a. Characteristics of the survey respondent populations

The populations under UNHCR mandate in the ROK are characterized by 57 per cent single-member households, 60 per cent males, 30 per cent aged below 19. Asylum seeker group show significantly higher rate of single-member household, as they are less married than other groups such as recognized refugees or resettlement refugees.

There are almost twice more single-member households among the populations under UNHCR mandate than ROK's whole population (33.4% single-member households in 2021).¹⁵ The proportion of children below 19 is also almost twice as high as that of the ROK national average (17.0% in 2021).¹⁶

Overall, 56.7 per cent of refugee and asylum seeker households are single-member household. Among the all household assessed, the proportion of single-member households is highest among asylum-seekers (62.1%) while it is lowest among resettlement refugees (12.9%).¹⁷

Overall, 42.6 per cent of all asylum seekers and refugees and their household members are female, 57.3 per cent are male. Among all respondents, there are more female in the sub-category of recognized refugees (53.2%) and resettlement refugees (51.5%), while more male in asylum seekers (62.5%) and humanitarian status holders

¹⁵ Statistics Korea. 2021. Population and Housing Census 2020. Korea Statistical Information Service (KOSIS)

(https://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1YL21161&conn_path=I2).

¹⁶ Statistics Korea. 2021. Population and Housing Census 2020. Korea Statistical Information Service (KOSIS)

(https://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1IN1603&conn_path=I2).

¹⁷ See table HH01.

(55.4%).¹⁸ There are more male heads of household (77.8%) than female heads (22.2%).¹⁹

Overall, 68.1 per cent of population under UNHCR mandate are aged between 18-59, and 30.7 per cent are underaged. Girls under 18 make 36.2 per cent of all females and boys make 26.3 per cent of all males. The groups of recognized refugees (40.5%), resettlement refugees (41.2%), and humanitarian status holders (40.0%) show higher rates of underaged survey respondents than asylum seeker group (27.2%).²⁰

Overall, 49.6 per cent of population under UNHCR mandate over age of 18 are in a monogamous marital relationship. While 32.7 per cent are never married, 6.0 per cent are divorced. The recognized refugees (71.9%) and humanitarian status holders (62.7%) shows significantly higher rate of married populations than asylum seekers (44.6%).²¹

Among the household heads, 8.3 per cent are divorced, 3.9 per cent are separated, and 3.9 per cent are in non-formal union, 2.0 per cent are widowed, while 43.1 per cent are in a monogamous marital relationship.²²

¹⁸ See table HH04.

¹⁹ See table HH04xHH03.

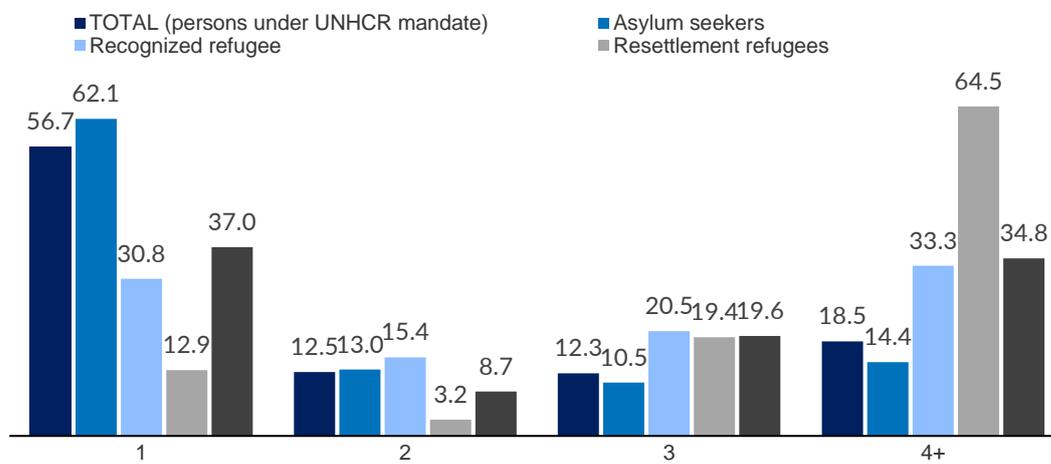
²⁰ See table HH07.

²¹ See table HH08.

²² See table HH08xHH03.

Figure Household [HH01]²³

Number of persons in a household



²³ 'TOTAL' in the graphs indicates all respondents except failed asylum seekers.

Figure Gender [HH04]

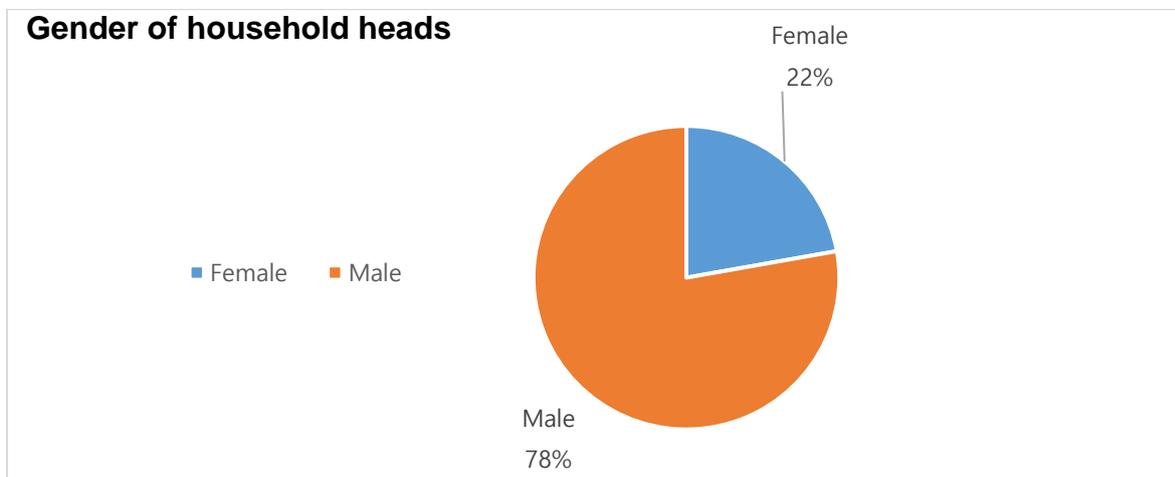
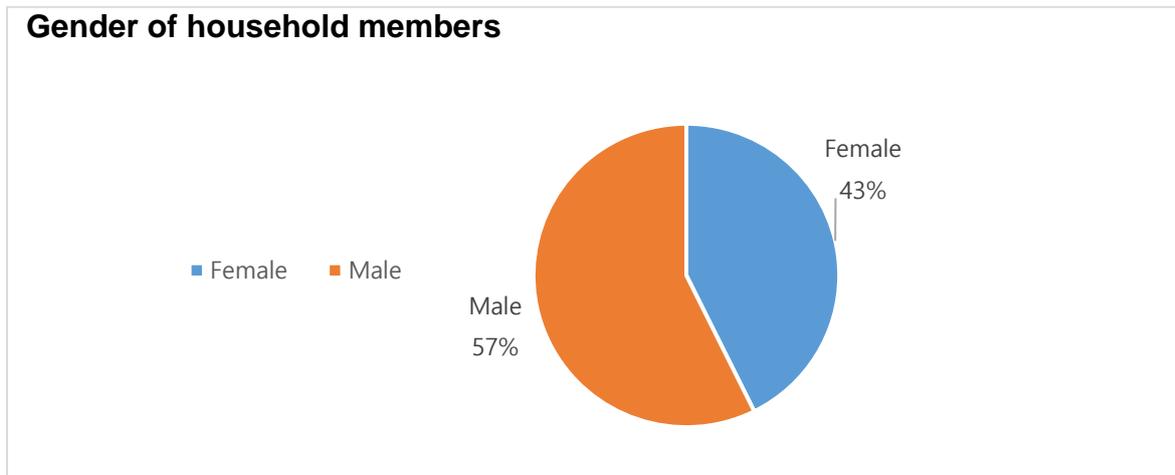


Figure Age [HH07]

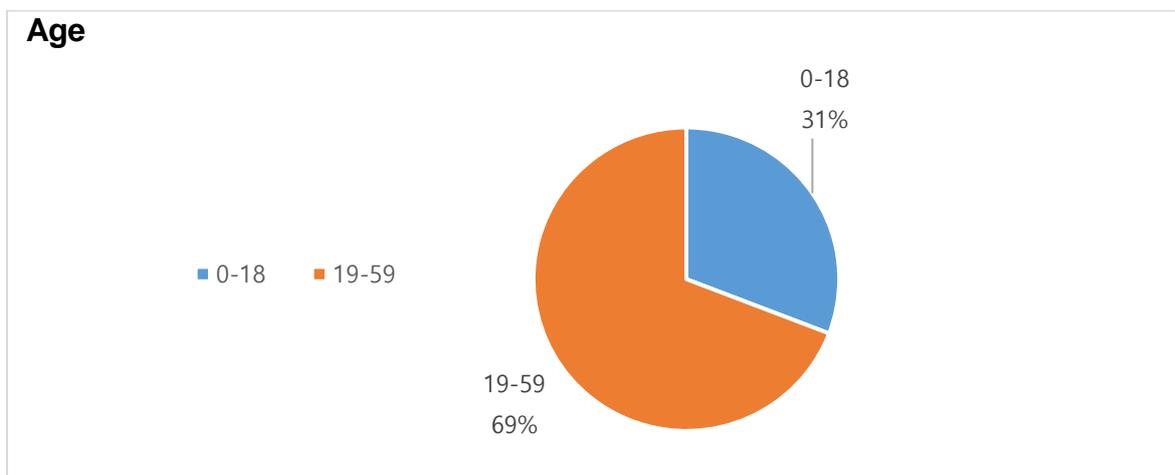


Figure Marital Status [HH08]

Marital Status

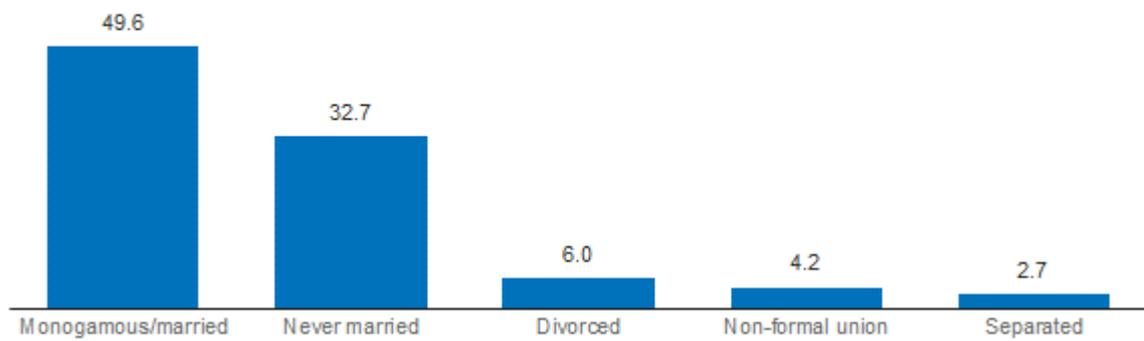
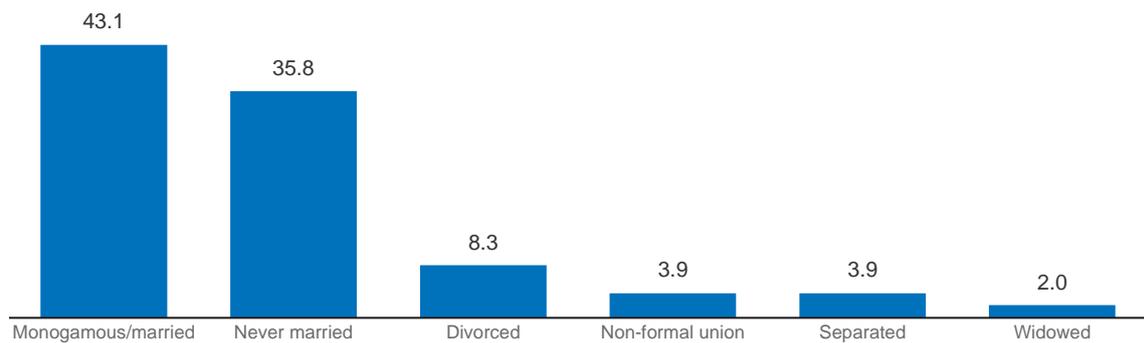


Figure Marital Status of household heads [HH08xHH03]

Marital Status of household heads



b. Indicator Findings

i. Mobility and registration

Mobility

Overall, 2.3 per cent of population under UNHCR mandate and their household members are ROK citizens. Some of them are partners who hold ROK citizenship, while others acquired the ROK citizenship through naturalization process. There are more ROK citizens among the household members of recognized refugees (10.0%) than resettlement refugees (0%) or asylum seekers (1.2%).²⁴

Major citizenship of population under UNHCR mandate and their household members are Yemen (11.1%), DR Congo (8.3%), Egypt (7.5%), Nigeria (4.8%), Liberia (4.8%), and China (4.8%). There are 5.8 per cent of respondents who reported themselves as stateless.²⁵ There are 1.2 per cent who responded as holding two or more citizenship.²⁶

Overall, only 6.8 per cent of persons under UNHCR mandate had come to reside in the ROK more than once. As the standard RMS survey questionnaire introduces, the definition of the person “come to reside in” is “person came to the country and stayed there for at least one year regardless of reason and legal status; or is planning to stay there for at least one year if they arrived less than a year ago.” Amongst the sub-categories, most resettled refugees have no experience of having lived in the ROK (99.3%). However, 16.2 per cent of failed asylum seekers had been in the ROK more than once, which implies they might have sought asylums in other countries too.²⁷

²⁴ See table REF01.

²⁵ See table REF02.

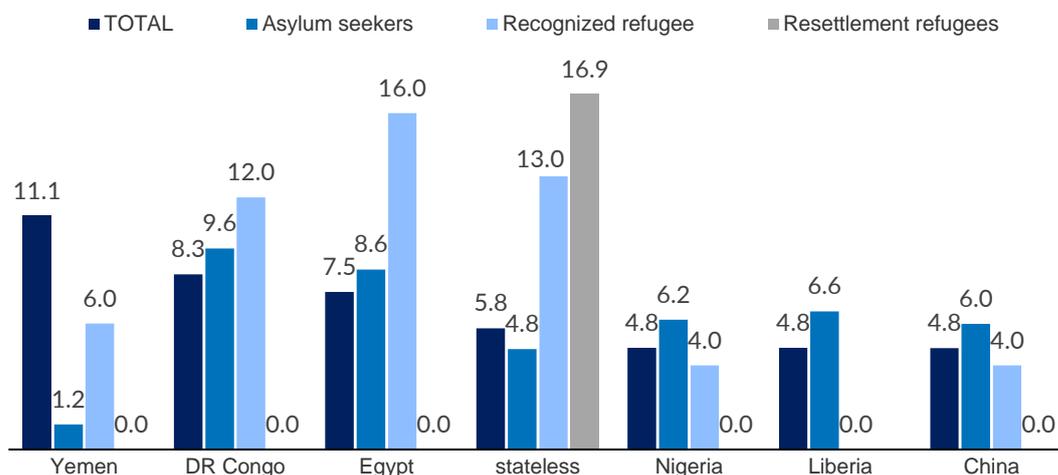
²⁶ See table REF03.

²⁷ See table REF11.

Overall, 34.6 per cent of persons under UNHCR mandate have transited at a third country on the way they came to the ROK to reside.²⁸ Among those who transited at a third country before arrival in the ROK, majority of the respondents preferred not to state the transit country (64.9%). Malaysia (13.7%), Thailand (3.2%) and Türkiye (2.8%) were the most popular transit countries among those who answered, most of whom are resettled refugees.²⁹

Figure Country of origin [REF02]

Country of origin



²⁸ See table REF13.

²⁹ See table REF14.

Figure Transit before arrival in the ROK (REF13)

Transit before arrival in the ROK

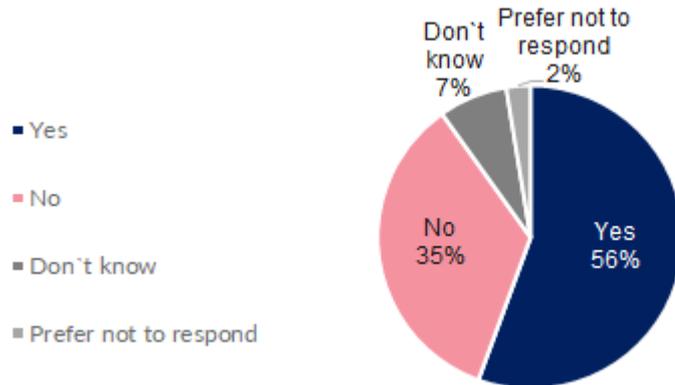
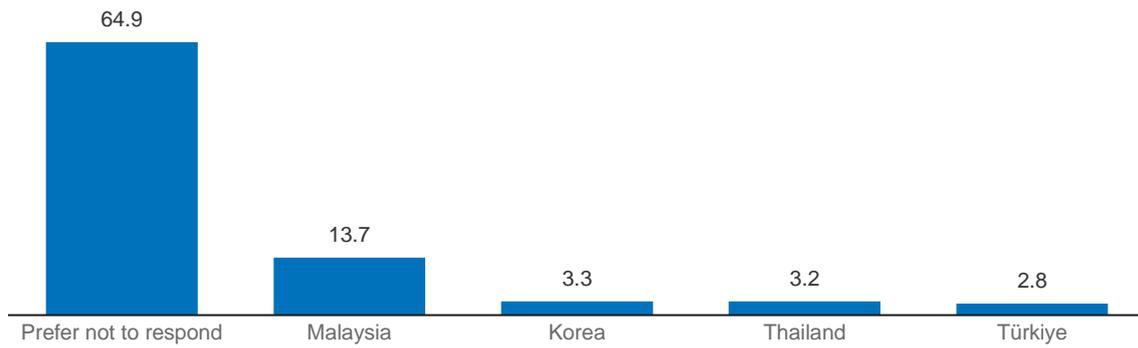


Figure Country of transit (REF14)

Country of transit - Top 5



The most common reason of arrival in the ROK was ‘persecution and/or violations of human rights’ with almost half of persons under UNHCR mandate responding as such (47.5%). Other top reasons were ‘armed conflict’ (9.7%), ‘marriage, partnership formation, family reunification or family formation’ (8.8%), and ‘generalized violence’ (6.5%). Among the respondents, 9.2 per cent stated ‘don’t know’ while another 5.9 per cent preferred not to respond to this question.³⁰

The research team asked an extra question on the “second reason” of arrival in the ROK. Majority of the respondents answered there was no other reason than the first reason. Among the respondents who stated the first reason was “persecution and/or violations of human rights”, 81.8 per cent stated that there was “no other reason” than the first reason, while 4.7 per cent had “experience and/or fear of crime” and 4.4% fled from “armed conflict”. Among those who stated that “armed conflict” was the first reason, 33.3 per cent stated that there was “no other reason”; 24.2 per cent stated that “persecution and/or violations of human rights” was the second reason and 21.2 per cent fled from “generalized violence”.³¹

Upon the question on the legal basis for their stay, 64.1 per cent of all respondents stated they are -asylum seekers, while 13.1 per cent stated they were recognized refugees. Only 0.7 per cent hold permanent residence. While 2.9 per cent of respondents stated they had no legal basis, another 0.7 per cent of respondents stated they held permanent residence. Among the heads of household who hold recognized refugee status, 9.0 per cent of their household members still hold asylum seeker status and 10.0 per cent hold other immigration status including humanitarian status.³²

³⁰ See table REF15.

³¹ See table REF15b and REF15bxREF15.

³² See table REF16.

Figure Reasons of arrival in the ROK (REF15)

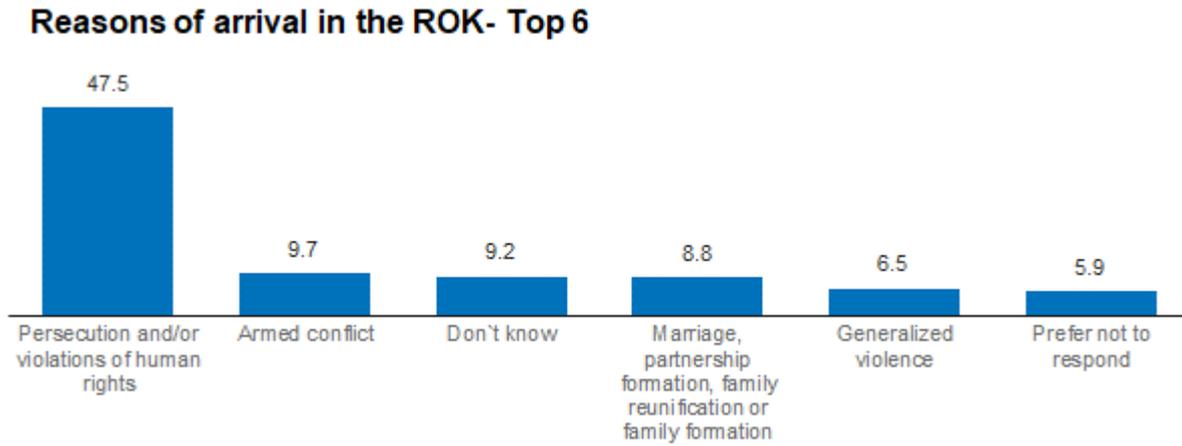
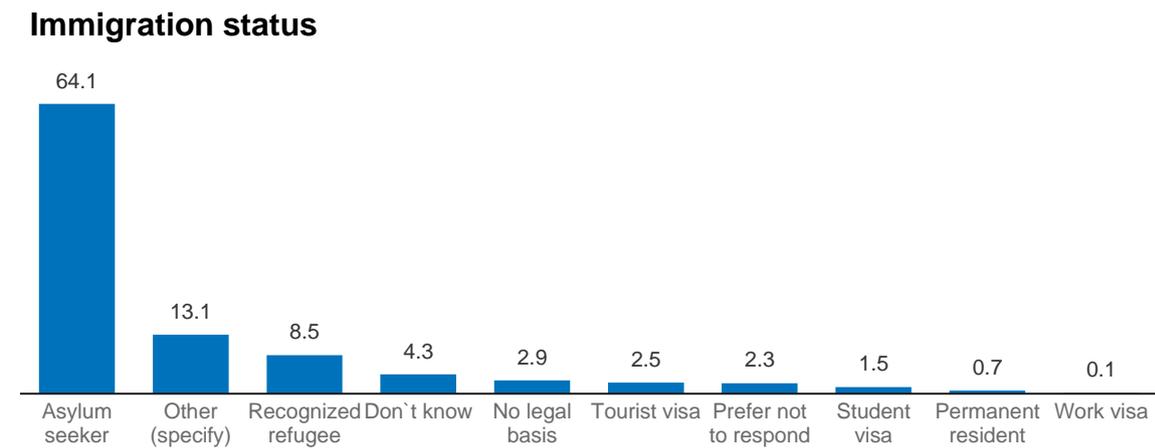


Figure Immigration status (REF16)



Registration

Amongst the respondents under UNHCR mandate, 86.9 per cent have a passport and 63.2 per cent have an foreigner residence card issued by the ROK government; 56.3 per cent have a birth certificate³³; and 56.8 per cent have family relation documents such as family registration or marriage certificate.³⁴

Extreme differences are found among refugees and asylum seekers regarding the possession of passport. While most asylum seekers have passports (91.2%), very few resettled refugees have them (2.4%). It is notable that 28.0 per cent of recognized refugees have passports.³⁵

The resettlement refugees also show a relatively low rate in the possession of birth certificate, and the possession of family relation documents such as “Family Relation Certificate”, household card of address, family book, and marriage certificate. While 69.0 per cent of recognized refugees and 69.4 per cent of humanitarian status holders possess birth certificates, only 15.2 per cent of resettlement refugees have them. The asylum seeker’s rate of possession is 53.0 per cent.³⁶ Only 2.4 per cent of the resettlement refugees have family relation documents, while 65.0 per cent of recognized refugees and 65.8 per cent of humanitarian status holders have such documents.³⁷

While almost all resettlement refugees have a foreigner residence card (formerly “Alien Registration Card”) issued by the ROK government (99.2%), slightly less people have the residence card among recognized refugees (87.0%) and humanitarian status holders (91.9%). The rate of the residence card possession is dramatically lower among

³³ As the questionnaires did not differentiate between the birth certificate issued by hospital and the government, this rate includes both cases.

³⁴ See table REG01a, REG01b, REG01c, and REG01f.

³⁵ See table REG01a.

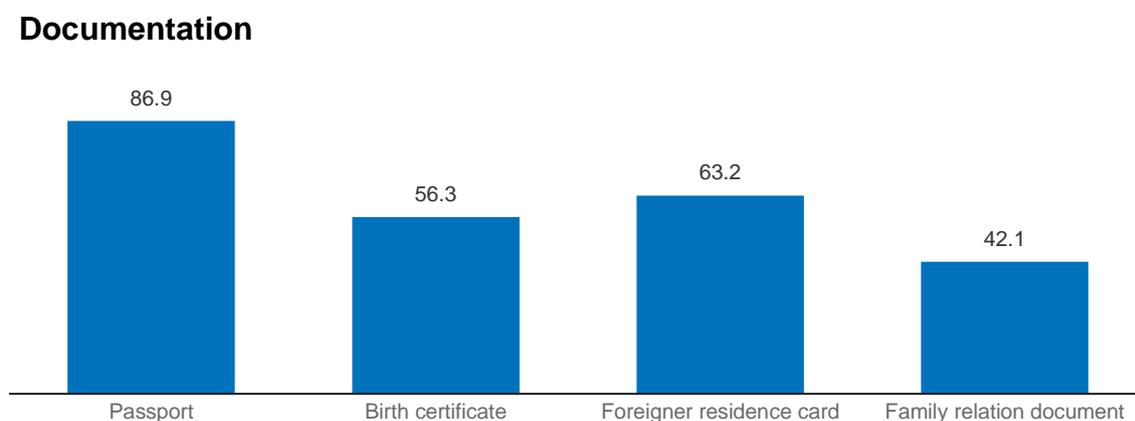
³⁶ See table REG01b.

³⁷ See table REG01f.

asylum seekers (52.8%) and failed asylum seekers (36.8%).³⁸ It is not identifiable whether the failed asylum seekers have either valid or expired documents.

During the COVID-19 pandemic, the ROK government issued 'the notice of postponement of departure' for the foreigners whose legal status had expired but were not able to travel due to the global travel halt. The ROK government also issues notice of postponement of departure (following issuance of departure orders) to some groups of asylum seekers, including subsequent asylum seekers, while they undergo RSD procedures. Out of all asylum seekers, 35.5 per cent have 'the notice of postponement of departure', while 35.1 per cent of failed asylum seekers have the same document. Refugees, who mostly have legal immigration status, show very low rate of receipt of this notice: 6.0 per cent of recognized refugees, 0.0 per cent of resettlement refugees, and 5.4 per cent of humanitarian status holders.³⁹ As the statistical data does not explain what made the asylum seekers or refugees to receive the 'the notice of postponement of departure, we may need a further study regarding this outcome.

Figure Documentation (REG01a, b, c, f)



³⁸ See table REG01c.

³⁹ See table REG01d.

Figure Documentation – passport by sub-category (REG01a)

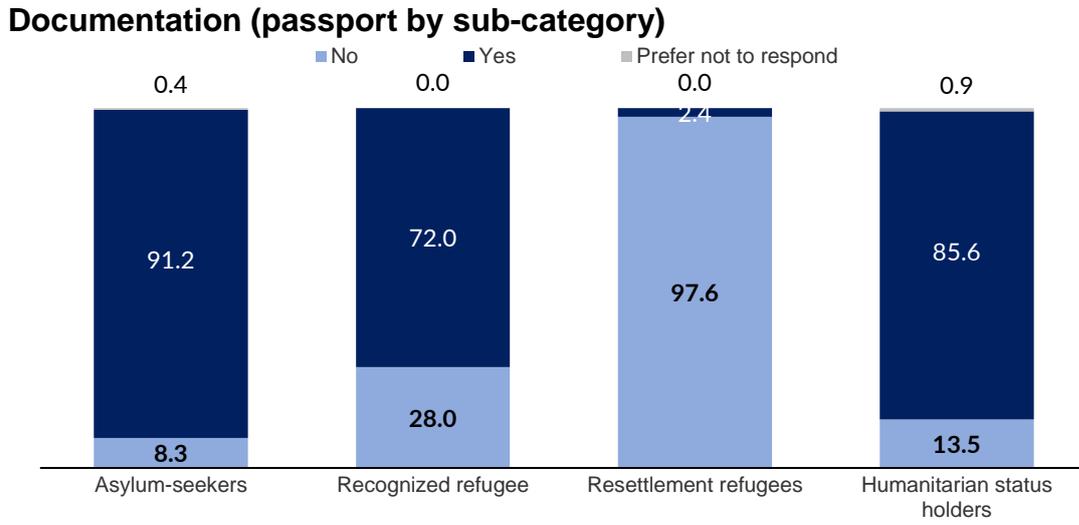


Figure Documentation – Foreigner Residence Card by sub-category (REG01b)

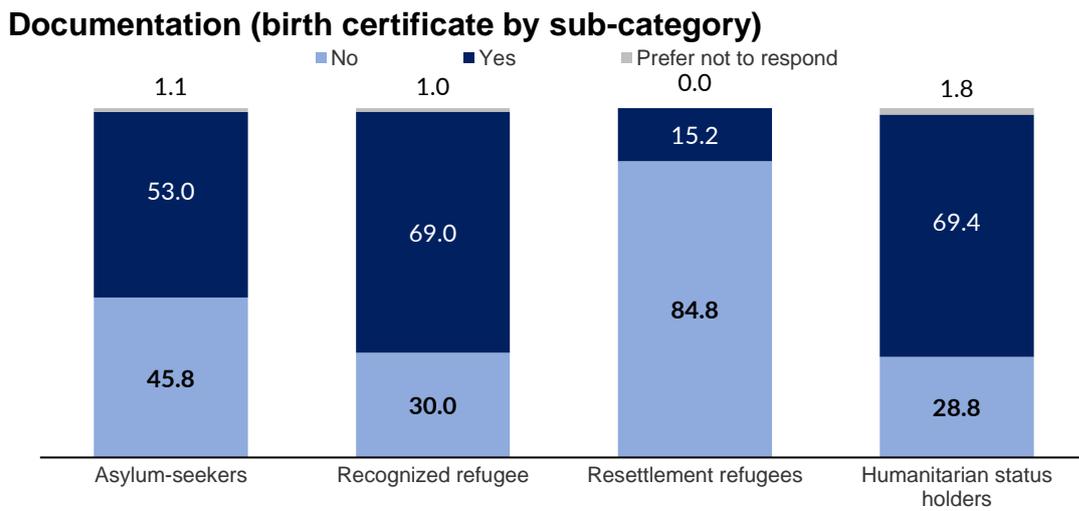


Figure Documentation – birth certificate by sub-category (REG01c)

Documentation (foreigner residence card by sub-category)

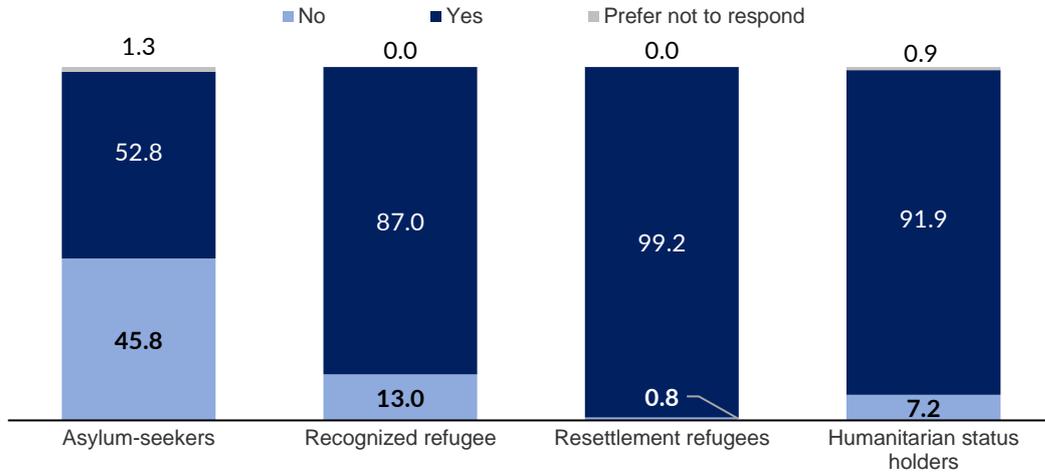
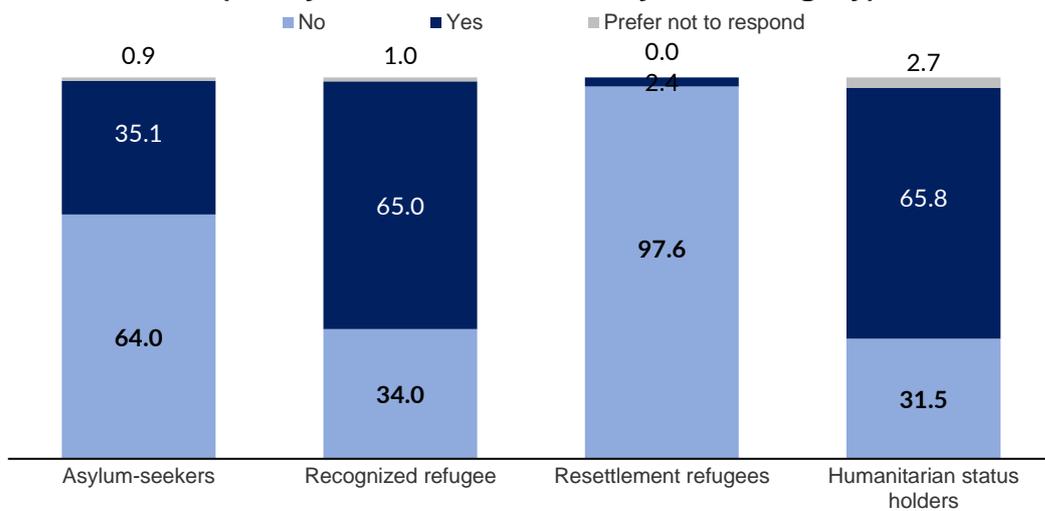


Figure Documentation – family relation document by sub-category (REG01f)

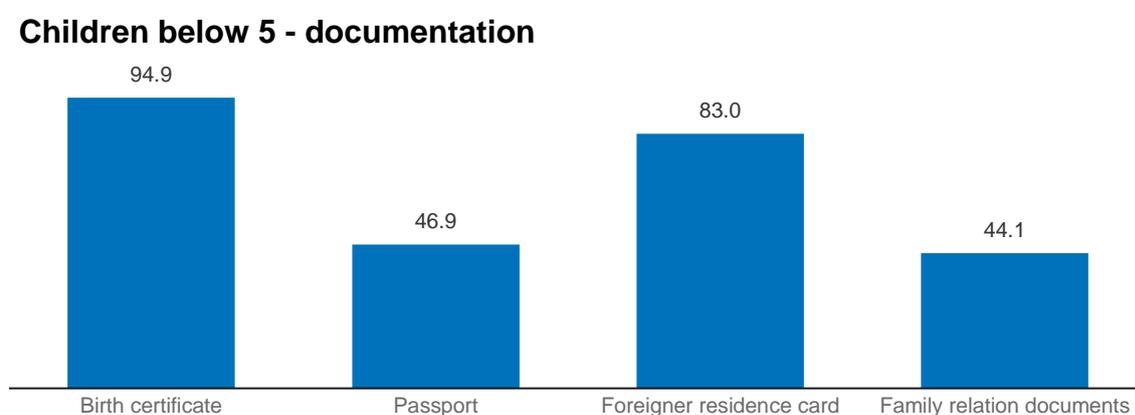
Documentation (family relation document by sub-category)



Birth registration is an essential right of children, which establishes a legal record of their birthplace and parents. As the ROK's family registration law does not ensure universal birth registration, the child born to non-Korean citizen cannot be registered to the ROK government. The child born to refugees and asylum seekers in the ROK may be at risk of living without birth registration and eventually becoming at risk of statelessness. Although the birth certificate issued by private or public hospital has no evidentiary power by itself (e.g. foreigner registration process requires passport issued by a child's home country, not the birth certificate issued by a hospital), it still forms an important basis for the child's identification. Among all the survey respondents below 5 who are under UNHCR mandate, 94.9 per cent have a birth certificate in their possession.⁴⁰

The official documents are also essential for children's protection, education, and social security. Among all the survey respondent children below 5, only 46.9 per cent possess a passport; 83.0 per cent have an foreigner residence card issued by the ROK government; and only 44.1 per cent have family relation documents.⁴¹

Figure Children below 5 -documentation (REG03, REG05a, REG05b, REG05e)



⁴⁰ See table REG03.

⁴¹ See table REG05a, REG05b and REG05e.

ii. Disability

Approximately one out of ten respondents under UNHCR mandate have difficulties among seeing, hearing, walking, remembering, self-caring or communicating. As the registered persons of disability make 5.1 per cent of the ROK nationals,⁴² the rate of refugees with disability is almost twice as high as that of the national average.

While 88.1 per cent of the survey respondents have “no difficulty” seeing, 9.7 per cent have “some” and 1.4 per cent have “a lot of difficulties” despite wearing glasses. There are also 0.2 per cent of the survey respondents who cannot see at all. There are less people who have difficulties hearing, as 96.5 per cent of the survey respondents stated they had “no difficulty”, although 1.5 per cent still have “some” and 0.7 per cent have “a lot of difficulties” despite using hearing aid.⁴³

The survey respondents who have “some” or “a lot of difficulties” walking or climbing steps take up 6.2 per cent and 3.9 per cent respectively, while 88.7 per cent answered they have “no difficulty”. As for self-care such as washing all over or dressing themselves, 5.1 per cent of the survey respondents have “some difficulty” and 1.5 per cent have “a lot of difficulties”, while 92.7 per cent have “no difficulty”.⁴⁴

More than one out of ten survey respondents have difficulties in intellectual activities or communication-related disabilities, as 8.6 per cent stated they had “some difficulty” remembering or concentrating and 2.3 per cent have “a lot of difficulties”, while 88.2 per cent have “no difficulty”. While 86.5 per cent have “no difficulty” in

⁴² The Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2022. ‘Newly registered people with disability are 87,000 in 2021’, Press release (http://www.mohw.go.kr/react/al/sal0301vw.jsp?PAR_MENU_ID=04&MENU_ID=0403&page=1&CONT_SEQ=371108) (in Korean).

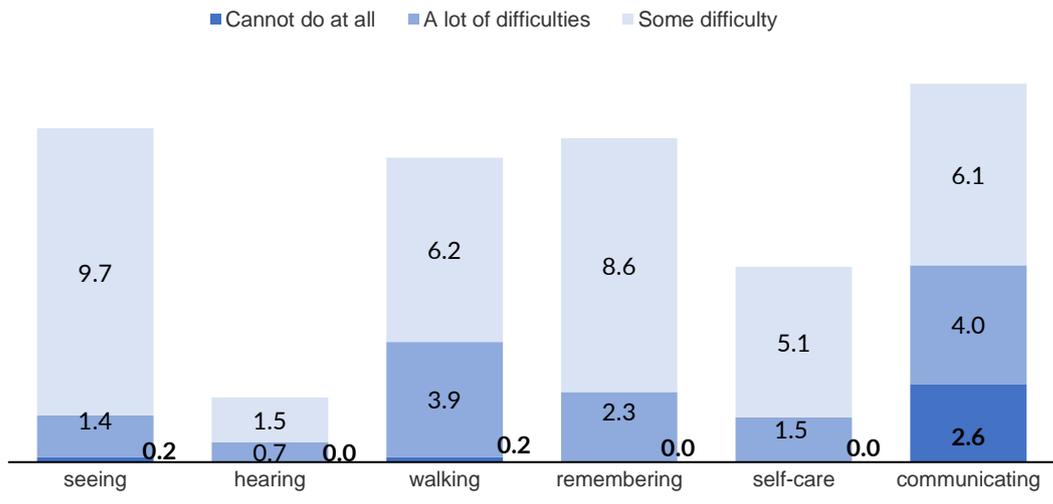
⁴³ See table DIS01 and DIS02.

⁴⁴ See table DIS03 and DIS05.

communication using usual language (i.e. understanding or being understood), 6.1 per cent have “some” and 4.0 per cent have “a lot of difficulties”.⁴⁵

Figure Disability (DIS01-06)

Disability



⁴⁵ See table DIS04 and DIS06.

iii. Energy sources, WASH, and Dwelling

Dwelling

Almost half of all survey respondents under UNHCR mandate (49.3%) live in houses, while 38.1% find their accommodation in apartments. The rate of survey respondents living in an apartment is significantly lower than national average (51.5%).⁴⁶ There are 6.4 per cent of the survey respondents temporarily living in school, mosque, church or other religious buildings. All resettled refugees live in houses and there were no other types of dwelling. Humanitarian status holders indicate exceptionally high rate of living in an apartment (60.9%) than any other groups.⁴⁷

Overall, 75.5 per cent of all households of persons under UNHCR mandate stay on floors with cement, while 17.6 per cent live on parquet or polished wood. They are the most common materials for dwelling floor in ROK's housings.⁴⁸ Majority of them live under cement roof (83.5%), which is the most common material of the roof in ROK's houses and apartments. It is notable that exceptionally high rate of failed asylum seekers (16.7%) live under metal roof, which implies low level of living standards such as shipping container home.⁴⁹ Overall, 68.7 per cent of the survey respondent households stay in the residence with cement walls, 13.8% in brick walls and 9.0 per cent in cement block walls, all of which are the most common materials of the exterior walls in the ROK.⁵⁰

Many households of persons under UNHCR mandate live in cramped conditions. Overall, 55.4 per cent of all survey respondent households occupy only one room, while 35.8 per cent share two rooms and 8.8 per cent use more than three rooms. It is

⁴⁶ Statistics Korea. 2021. *Population and Housing Census 2020*. Korea Statistical Information Service (KOSIS) (https://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1PG2009).

⁴⁷ See table DWE01.

⁴⁸ See table DWE02.

⁴⁹ See table DWE03.

⁵⁰ See table DWE04.

notable that 61.7 per cent of households of four or more members share two rooms and 8.3 per cent of such households share only one room.⁵¹

Most of the survey respondents answered their home are owned by unrelated person (60.1%) or they “don’t know” the owner (22.7%), while 6.1 per cent own their own accommodation.⁵² Similarly, most of them answered their homes are built on the land owned by unrelated person (52.1%) or they “don’t know” the owner of the land (32.4%).⁵³

Majority of the survey respondents pay rent, which is a major source of financial distress. Overall, 84.7% of the households pay rent.⁵⁴ Among those who pay rent, majority 42.7 per cent state they “sometimes” afford to pay the rent without financial distress, while 10.3 per cent “never” pay the rent without distress. The survey respondents who “always” pay rent without financial distress are only 32.9 per cent.⁵⁵ Almost all the survey respondents (97.4%) have a “rental contract” for the housing they live.⁵⁶

Almost one third of respondents under UNHCR mandate believe they are “somewhat likely” (16.5%) or “very likely” (12.9%) to lose the right to housing against their will. Another one third of the survey respondents (33.0%) are confident that they are “very unlikely” to lose their right to housing. There are 24.0 per cent who “don’t know” what will happen in the future. The resettled refugees show the highest level of confidence about their right to housing (54.8%) followed by recognized refugees (41.0%), while failed asylum seekers are the least certain about their housing in the future (16.1%).⁵⁷

⁵¹ See table DWE05 and DWE05xHH01.

⁵² See table DWE06.

⁵³ See table DWE07.

⁵⁴ See table DWE08.

⁵⁵ See table DWE09.

⁵⁶ See table DWE10.

⁵⁷ See table DWE11.

Figure Dwelling type (DWE01)

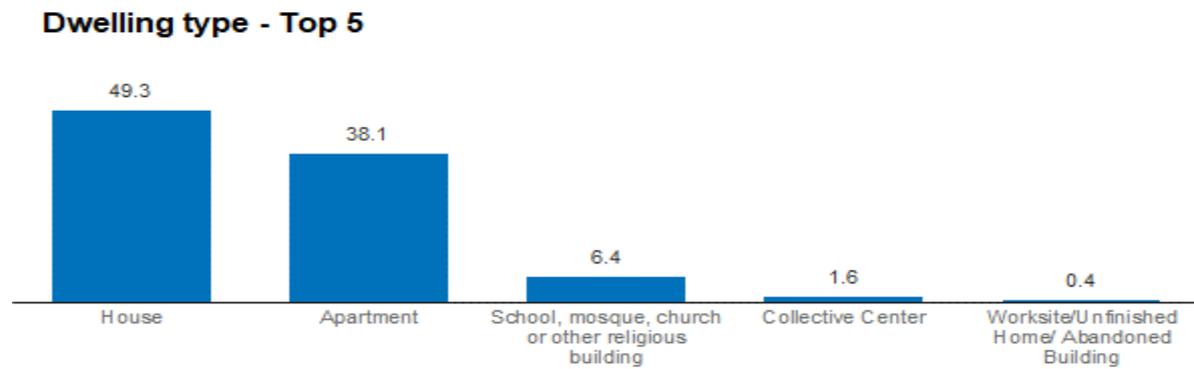
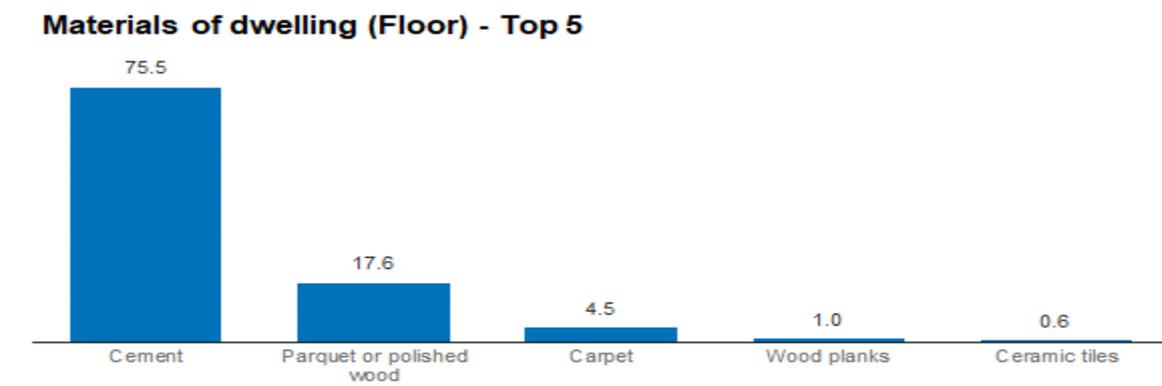
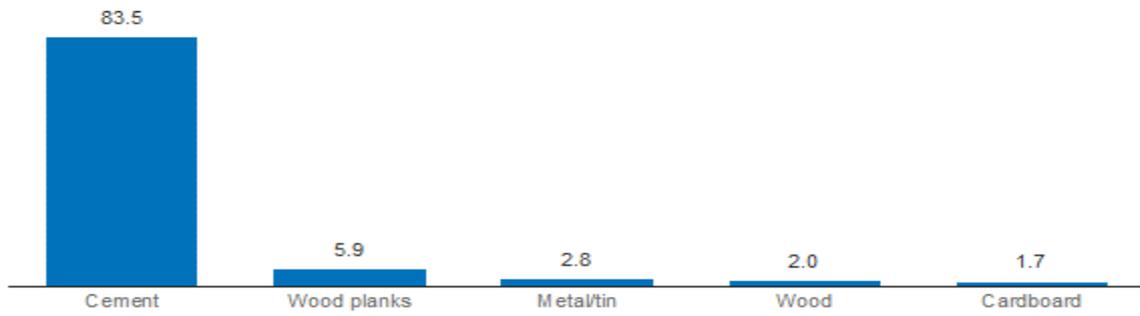


Figure Materials of dwelling (DWE02-04)



Materials of dwelling (Roof) - Top 5



Materials of dwelling (Exterior walls) - Top 5

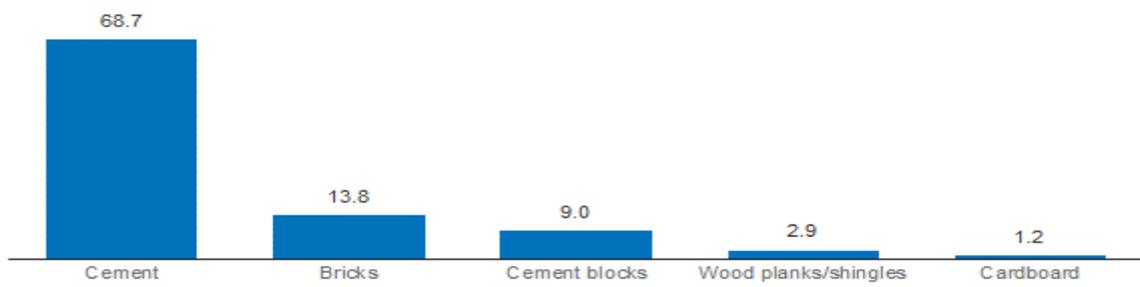


Figure Number of rooms (DWE05)

Number of rooms

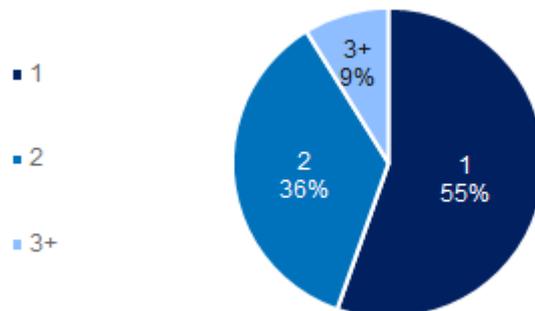
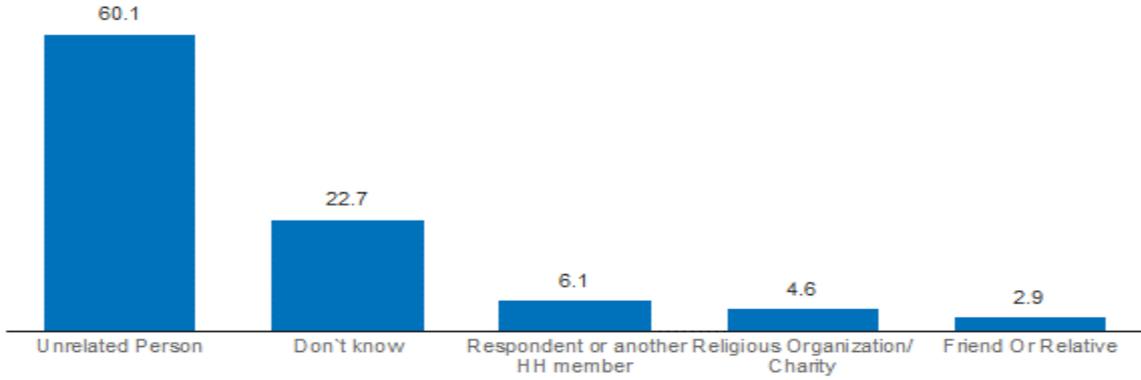


Figure Owner of housing and land (DWE06-07)

Owner of housing - Top 5



Owner of land - Top 5

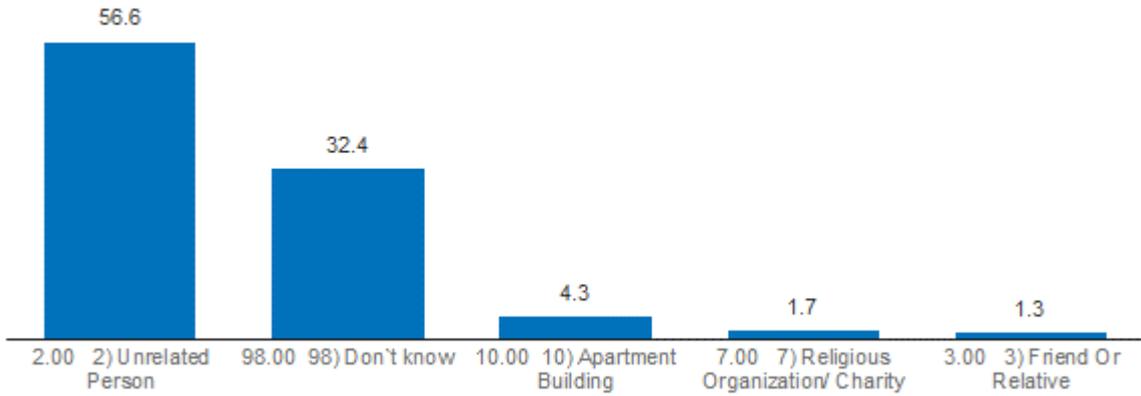
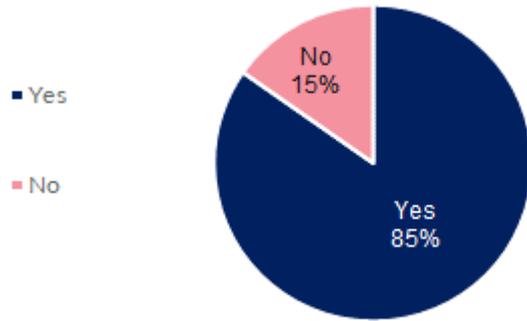


Figure Rent (DWE08-09)

Rent



Pay the rent without any financial distress

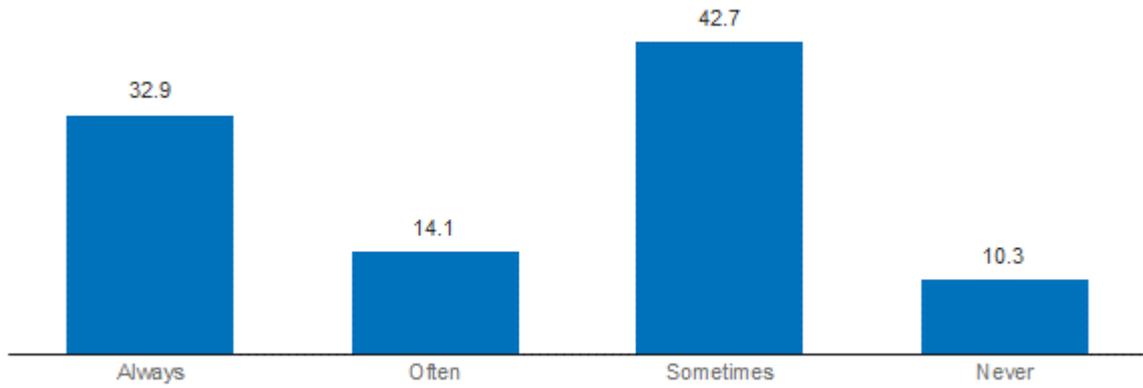
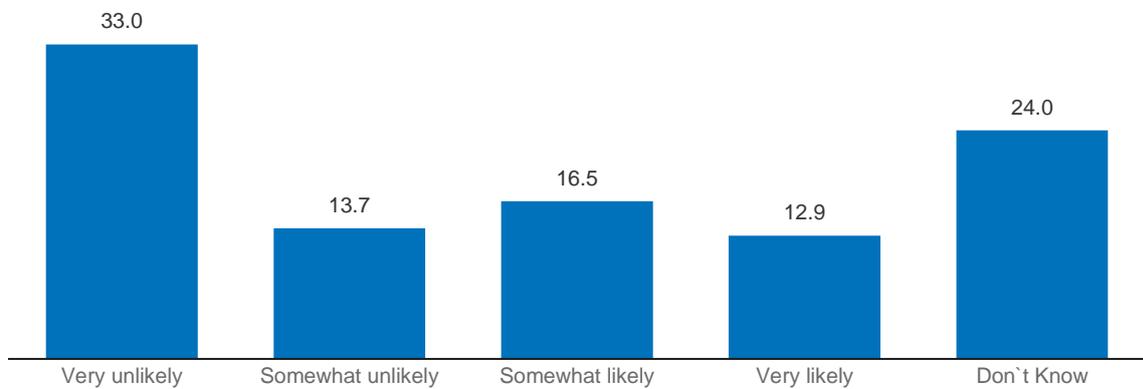


Figure Possible loss of right to housing (DWE11)

Losing right to housing

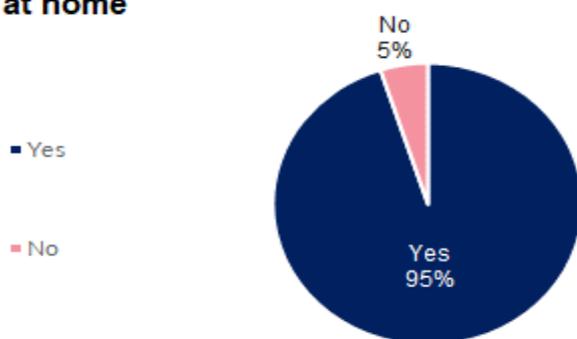


Cooking

Overall, most survey respondent and household members (95%) cook at home using a cookstove or other cooking device.⁵⁸ The most used cooking facility is liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) or cooking gas stove (78.6%), followed by electric stove (10.6%) and piped natural gas stove (8.7%).⁵⁹ The most used source of energy for cooking is LPG (68.8%) and electricity from the national grid (26.8%).⁶⁰

Figure Cooking at home (COOK01)

Cooking at home



⁵⁸ See table COOK01.

⁵⁹ See table COOK02.

⁶⁰ See table COOK03.

Figure Cooking facility (COOK02)

Cooking facility -Top 5

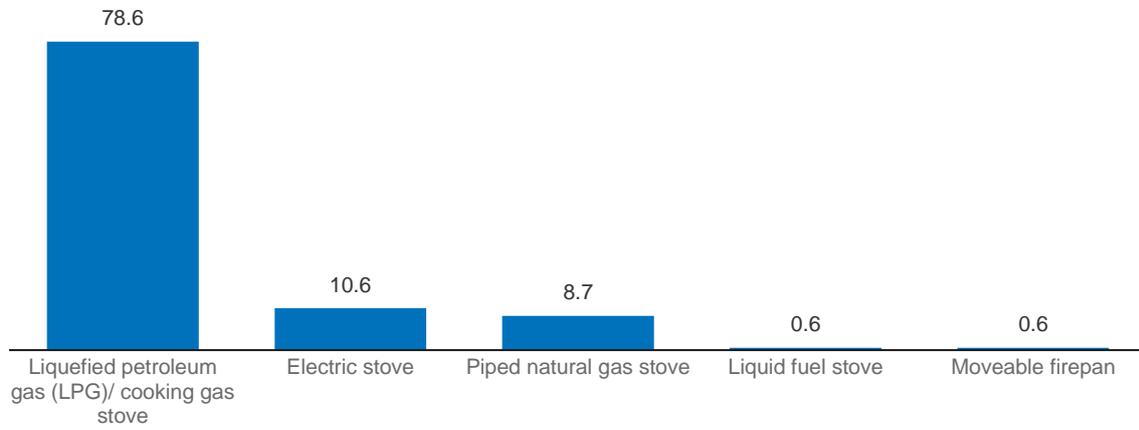
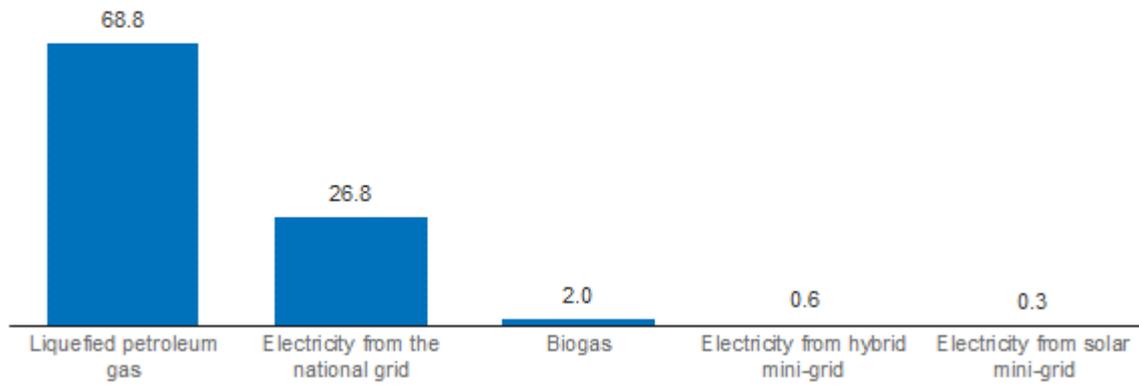


Figure Energy source for cooking at home (COOK03)

Energy source for cooking at home - Top 5



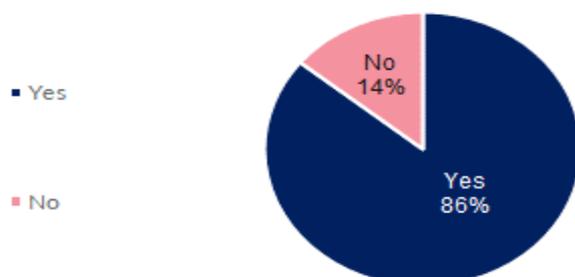
Lighting

Upon the question on lighting, 85.9 per cent of all survey respondents under UNHCR mandate answered their household use anything for lighting, while 14.1 per cent answered “no”.⁶¹ As the lighting system is available in most accommodations in the ROK, the survey outcome indicates a further study may be required to identify the reason of the relatively high rate.

The most used source of energy for the lighting is electricity from national or other grid (93.4%) or electricity from diesel generator (5.1%).⁶² The most common source of electricity (93.5%) is national grid connection from the ROK government-owned Korea Electric Power Corporation (KEPCO). It is notable that 2.0 per cent of the survey respondents state they have “no electricity in household”, who are either asylum seekers or failed asylum seekers.⁶³

Figure Lighting at home (LIGHT01)

Lighting at home



⁶¹ See table LIGHT01.

⁶² See table LIGHT02.

⁶³ See table LIGHT03.

Figure Energy source of lighting (LIGHT02)

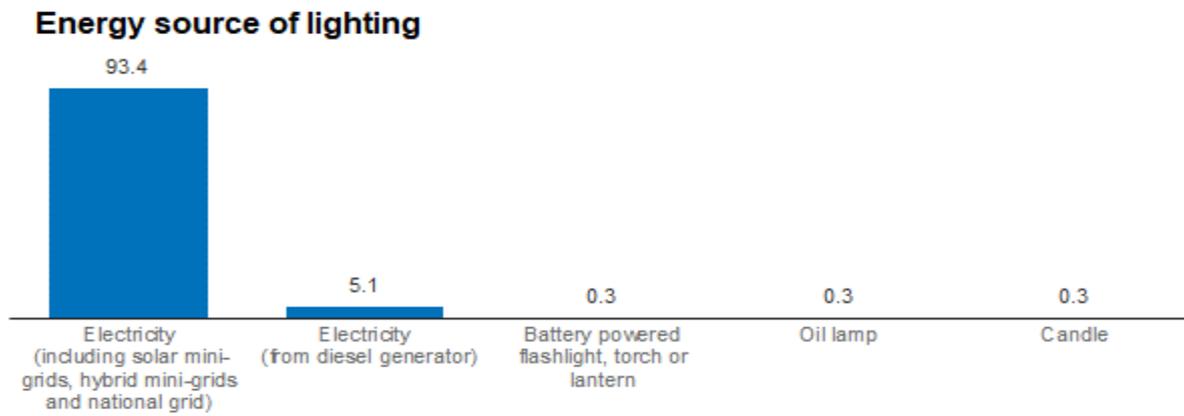
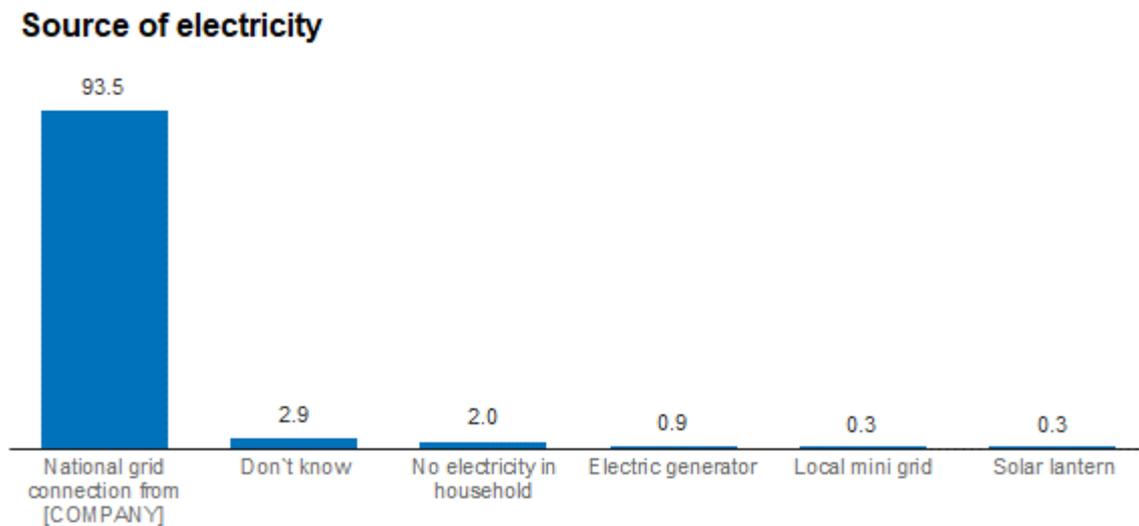


Figure Source of electricity (LIGHT03)

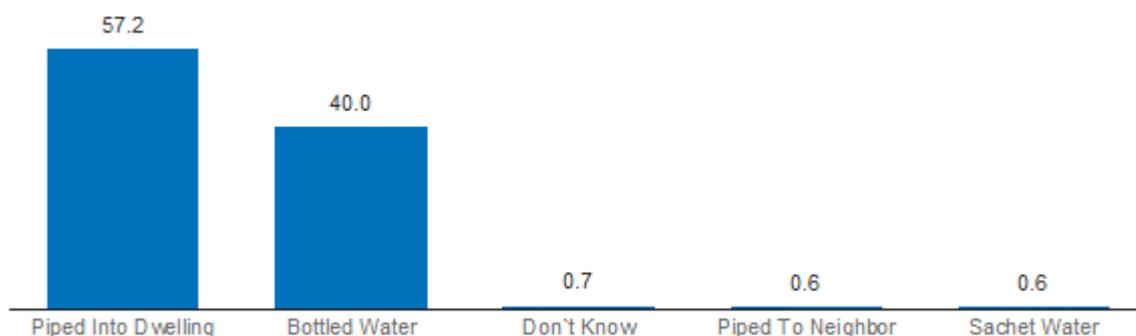


Drinking water

Overall, majority of survey respondents under UNHCR mandate drink either tap water piped into dwelling (57.2%) or bottled water (40.0%).⁶⁴ The trend of the survey respondent's drinking water is similar to that of national average (52.5% tap water, 46.2% bottled water).⁶⁵ It is notable that 17.3 per cent of the survey respondents have experienced insufficient quantities of drinking water in the last 30 days, which need further investigation.⁶⁶

Figure Source of drinking water (DWA01)

Source of drinking water - Top 5



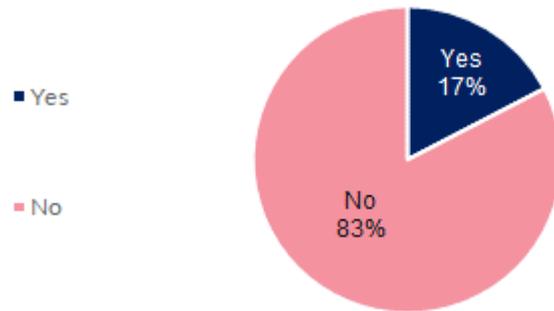
⁶⁴ See table DWA01.

⁶⁵ Statistics Korea. 2021. *Population and Housing Census 2020*. Korea Statistical Information Service (KOSIS) (https://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1PH1008).

⁶⁶ See table DWA04.

Figure Insufficient quantity of drinking water (DWA04)

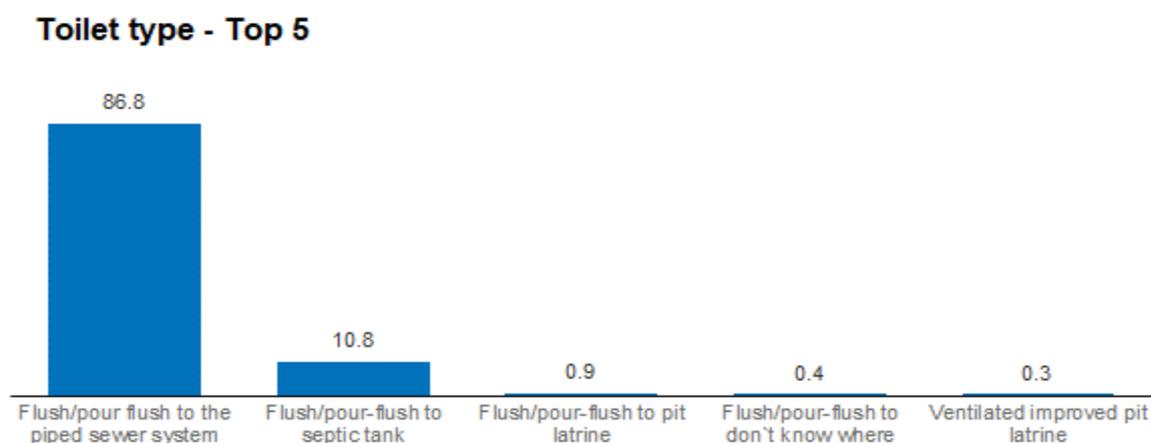
Insufficient quantity of drinking water



Toilet

Almost all survey respondent households have flush/pour flush toilet either connected to the piped sewer system (86.8%) or to specific tank (10.8%).⁶⁷ Almost all the respondents have toilet inside their dwelling (94.9%), while 4.9 per cent have it in their own yard/plot.⁶⁸ It is notable that 22.1 per cent of survey respondent households share the toilet with other households, although majority of the respondents have the toilet by their own (77.9%).⁶⁹

Figure Toilet type (TOI01)



⁶⁷ See table TOI01.

⁶⁸ See table TOI04.

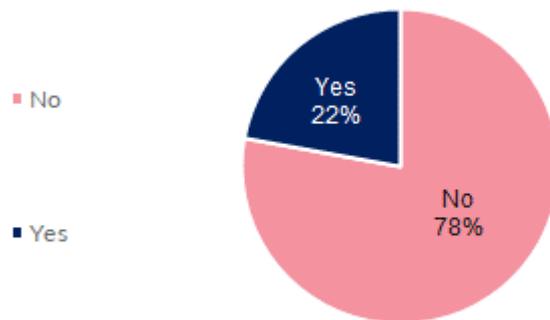
⁶⁹ See table TOI05.

Figure Location of toilet (TOI04)



Figure Shared toilet (TOI05)

Shared toilet



iv. Social protection and education

Social protection

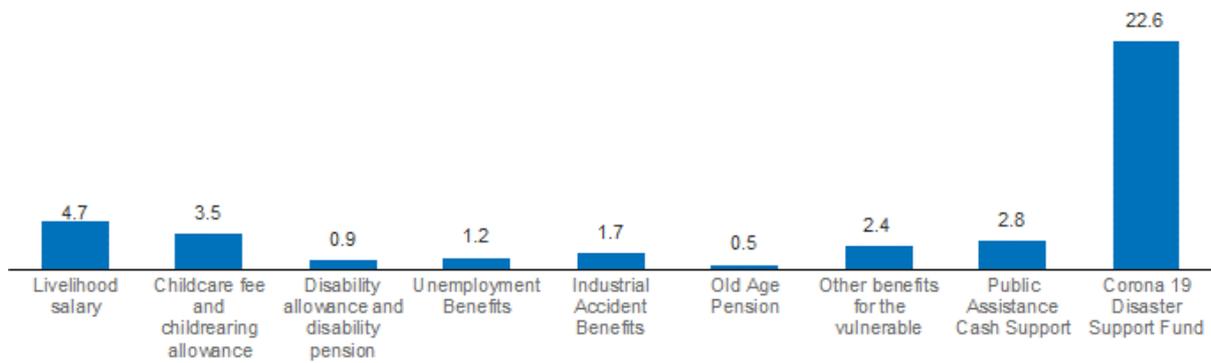
Overall, only 4.1 per cent of survey respondents or their household members ever received any payment from the national or local government in the last 12 months. The rates of receipt are similarly low for most type of social protection payments: social protection cash benefit (livelihood salary) (4.7%, 22 out of 424), parental benefit (childcare fee and childrearing allowance) (3.5%), disability benefit (disability allowance and disability pension) (0.9%), unemployment benefits (1.2%), employment injury benefit (industrial accident benefits) (1.7%), old age pension (0.5%), other benefits for the vulnerable (2.4%), and social assistance cash benefit (public assistance cash support) (2.8%). Among those 20 households who received the livelihood salary, 3 were asylum seekers, 10 were recognized refugees, 4 were resettlement refugees and 2 were humanitarian status holders.

However, it is notable that 22.6 per cent of survey respondents received COVID-19 relief payment, which was exceptionally paid to foreign citizens of permanent residence, marriage migration visa and recognized or resettlement refugee status in addition to all ROK citizens.⁷⁰

⁷⁰ See table SPF01.

Figure Beneficiary of social protection payment (SPF01)

Beneficiary of social protection payment



Education

The compulsory education in the ROK begins at the age of 6.⁷¹ It is found that 32 children of persons under UNHCR mandate at the school age do not attend schools. It is notable that among the 32 school-age children who did not ever attend school, 22 were between 19-24 years old, among whom 12 arrived in the ROK before they reached 18 (the age of final year of high school). Another 10 were between 6-12 years old. As the primary and secondary education (before age of 18) is accessible for all children in RoK, further research is needed on practical difficulties or barriers that restricted the children's access to education. Further research is needed on practical difficulties or barriers that restricted the children's access to education. Overall, 85.6 per cent of the children aged between 6 and 24 have ever attended school. It is notable that the children of resettled refugees show the lowest rate of school attendance (81.0%), while the children of humanitarian status holders show the highest level (93.9%).⁷² Further study is needed for the reason of the low rate of schooling among resettled refugees.

Among the children aged 6-24 who have ever attended school, 89.5 per cent attended a school or pre-school at any time during the year 2022.⁷³

Among the children who attended a school or pre-school in 2022, 16.3 per cent were in early childhood education or a pre-school, 49.0 per cent in a primary (elementary) school (year 1-6), 17.4 per cent in a middle school (year 7-9), and 11.2 per cent in an academic high school (year 10-12). Resettled refugees recorded lowest in early childhood education or pre-primary education (8.7%), but highest attendance in vocational high school (6.5%) and junior college level (8.7%). Recognized refugees (6.3% university) and resettlement refugees (8.7% junior college, 2.2% university) show relatively higher rate of tertiary education than other groups.⁷⁴

⁷¹ The RMS questionnaires originally asked to children between 5-24, but they data of age 5 was excluded later.

⁷² See table EDU01.

⁷³ See table EDU02'.

⁷⁴ See table EDU03'.

Majority of the children attended a government or public school (84.8%) which is the most common type of school in the ROK, while 10.5 per cent attended a private school and another 2.7 per cent attended a religious or faith-based organization.⁷⁵

Figure School attendance (EDU01', EDU02')

School attendance

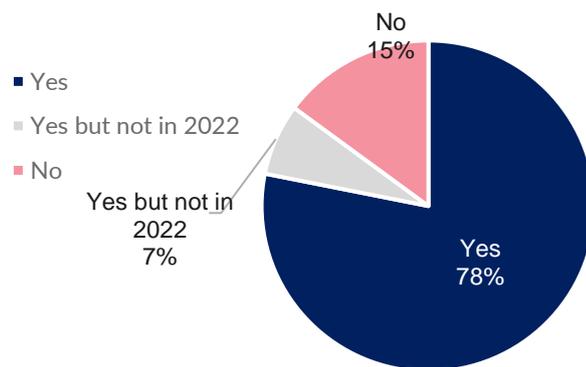
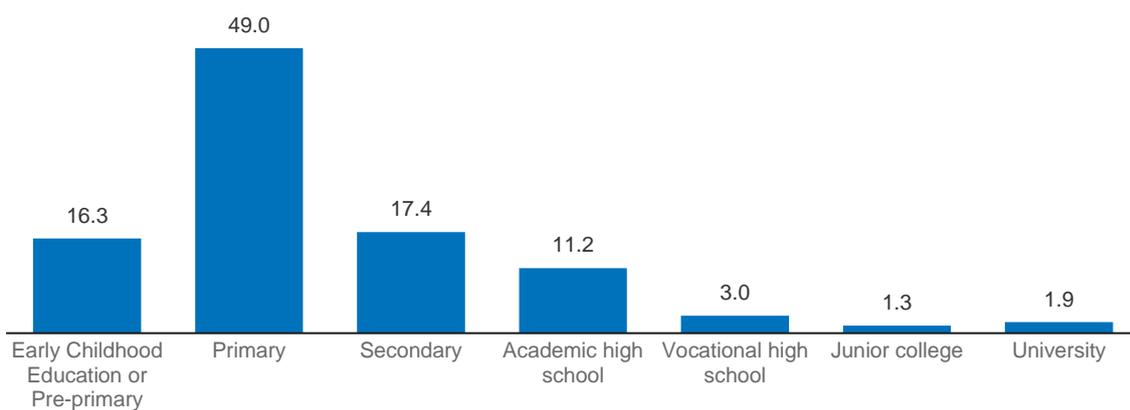


Figure Level of school attended in 2022 (EDU03')

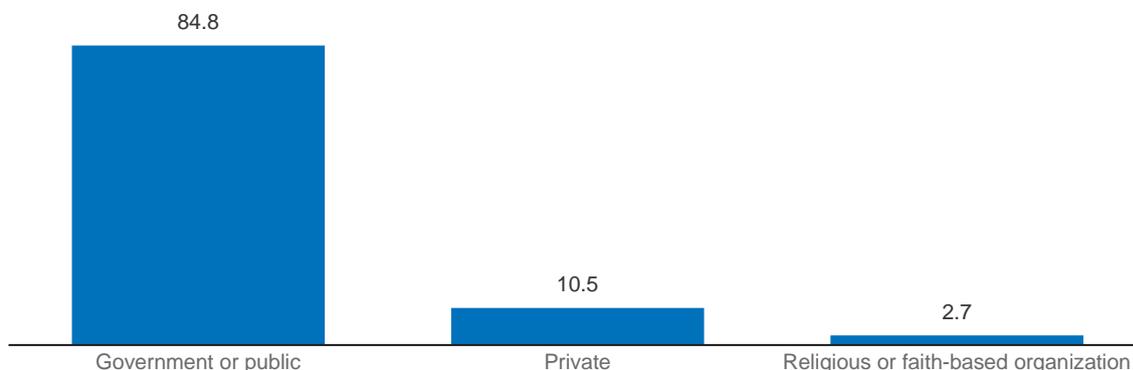
Level of school attended in 2022



⁷⁵ See table EDU04'.

Figure Type of school attended in 2022 (EDU04')

Type of school attended in 2022



After-school programmes are well developed in the ROK, either offered by public school in low price or run by private institutions at relatively higher cost. More than half of survey respondent children (54.6%) have participated in sports, arts, cultural activities, or other after-school programmes for children outside the home in the last month.⁷⁶ According to the official statistics, 28.9 per cent of children in the ROK attended after-schools offered by public schools while 75.5 per cent participated in private after-school programmes.⁷⁷

Among the children who have attended after-school programmes, more than half of the children (52.6%) participated in the activities more than 5 times in a month.⁷⁸ As the after-school programmes are generally well managed in the ROK, most respondents (91.7%) stated that the programmes are run in a physically safe area, although 8.3 per cent reply they “don’t know”.⁷⁹ Most respondents (96.8%) stated the activities were supervised by adults.⁸⁰

⁷⁶ See table COMM01'.

⁷⁷ Statistics Korea and Ministry of Education. 2022. *Survey on Private Education Expenses for Elementary and Secondary School Age*.
(https://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1PE107).

⁷⁸ See table COMM02'.

⁷⁹ See table COMM03'.

⁸⁰ See table COMM04'.

Figure After-school (COMM01', COMM02')

After-school

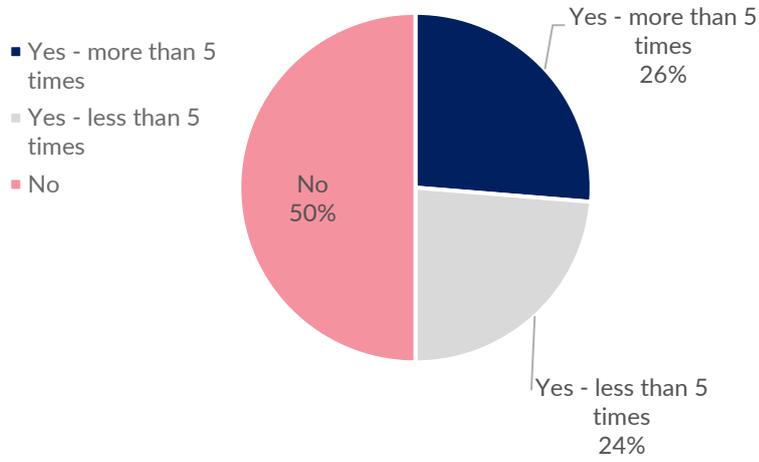
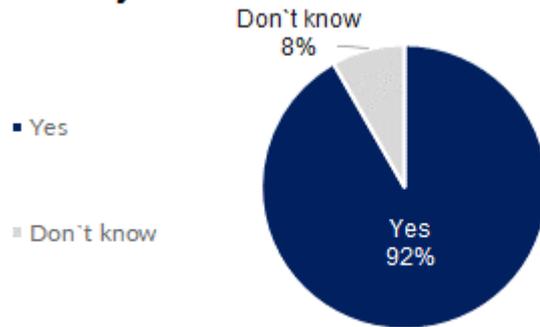
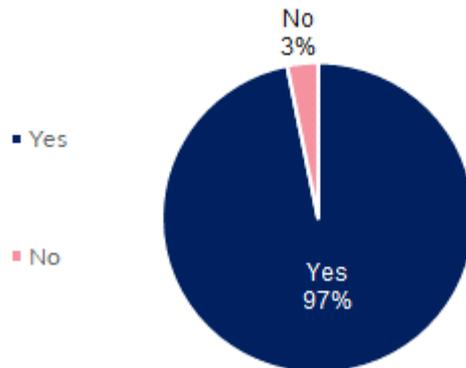


Figure After-school safety (COMM03', COMM04')

After-school safety



After-school safety (Adult supervising)



v. Banking, unemployment, and income

Employment

The RMS asked individual level questions to sampled adult who is above 18 about employment, income, and banking. The survey outcome shows majority of the survey respondents assessed are having difficulty in sustaining their livelihood.

The survey outcome indicates that employment rate of the sampled respondents is 48.3 per cent and unemployment rate is 10.6 per cent.⁸¹ Both figures show significant differences from the national average: 61.3 per cent employment rate and 2.9 per unemployment rate in 2022 respectively⁸² although the rate may not be directly comparable due to the different definitions.⁸³

Out of 424 selected sample respondents, 205 people (48.3%) did either “work for someone else for pay”, self-employed to “run or do any kind of business, farming, or other activity to generate income”, “help in a family business or farm”, or was “temporarily absent” from a paid job or a self- or a family business. This makes employment rate 48.3 per cent (205 out of 424).⁸⁴

Among the 219 respondents who were not employed, self-employed or helped family business, or temporarily absent from a paid job or a self/family-owned business,⁸⁵ only 45 people stated that they did anything to find a paid job or try to start a business.⁸⁶ This makes the unemployment rate 10.6 per cent (45 out of 424).

⁸¹ See table UNEM-X.

⁸² Statistics Korea. 2023. *Survey of Economically Active Population*.
(https://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=117&tblId=DT_11732S0125).

⁸³ Although the RMS asks employment “during the past 7 days”, the ROK’s statistics is based on the data of employment “during the past 4 weeks”.

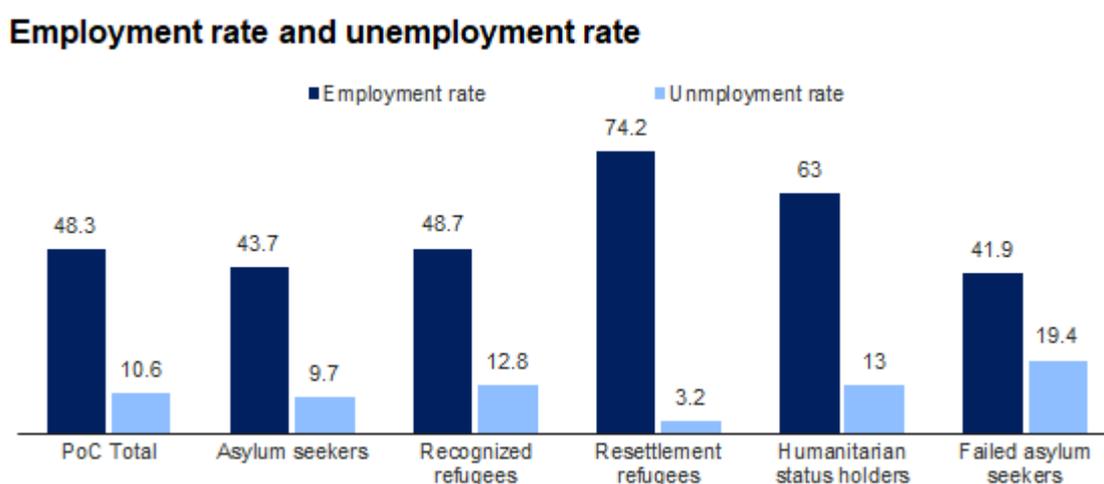
⁸⁴ See tables UNEM01~UNEM05.

⁸⁵ See tables UNEM01~UNEM05.

⁸⁶ See table UNEM09.

Among the subcategories of the survey respondents, the resettlement refugees and humanitarian status holders show relatively higher employment rate (74.2% and 63.0% respectively), while the resettlement refugees show exceptionally lower unemployment rate (3.2%) than other groups.⁸⁷

Figure Employment rate and unemployment rate



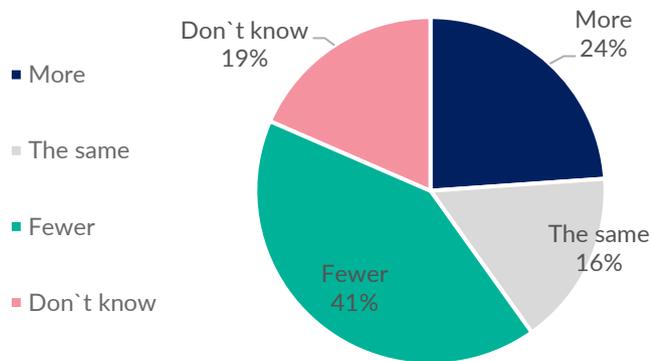
⁸⁷ See table UNEM-X.

Income

Many survey respondents felt their income has decreased this year. Compared to this time last year, 41.4 per cent of respondents stated that they can now afford “fewer goods and services”. Another 23.9 per cent of respondents felt their income has increased. It is notable that significantly more failed asylum seekers (64.5%) think their income has decreased than other survey respondent groups.⁸⁸

Figure Income in comparison to the last year (INC01)

Income compared to the last year



⁸⁸ See table INC01.

Banking

More than one third of sampled respondents have no individual or joint bank account in the ROK(38.8%). The rate of not having a bank account is particularly high among asylum seekers (43.7%), although it is very low among resettlement refugees (9.7%).⁸⁹

Among the respondents, 70.2 per cent hold a debit card in the ROK. While most of recognized refugees (94.9%), resettlement refugees (93.5%) and humanitarian status holders (93.5%) have a debit card, there are less debit-card holders among asylum seekers (64.6%) and failed asylum seekers (64.5%).⁹⁰ Among those who have a debit card, 97.9 per cent have their debit card connected to an account with their own name. It is notable that 35.5 per cent of failed asylum seekers have a debit card in the name of someone else.⁹¹

The usage of mobile banking is not very common among the respondents. Only 33.3 per cent have used a mobile phone to make payments in the past 12 months, to buy things, or to send or receive money. It is notable that the usage of mobile banking among humanitarian status holders (60.9%) and recognized refugees (59.0%) is almost twofold.⁹²

Smart payment service such as Samsung Pay or Kakao Pay is increasingly popular in the ROK. However, the PoC's usage of the smart payment is very low. Overall, only 18.3 per cent of respondents have experience of using the smart payment service in the past 12 months. The rate of usage is relatively high among recognized refugees (41.0%) and humanitarian status holders (43.5%), while it is significantly low among resettlement refugees (3.2%). Further research may be required to understand the particularly low rate of smart payment usage among resettlement refugees.⁹³

⁸⁹ See table BANK01.

⁹⁰ See table BANK02.

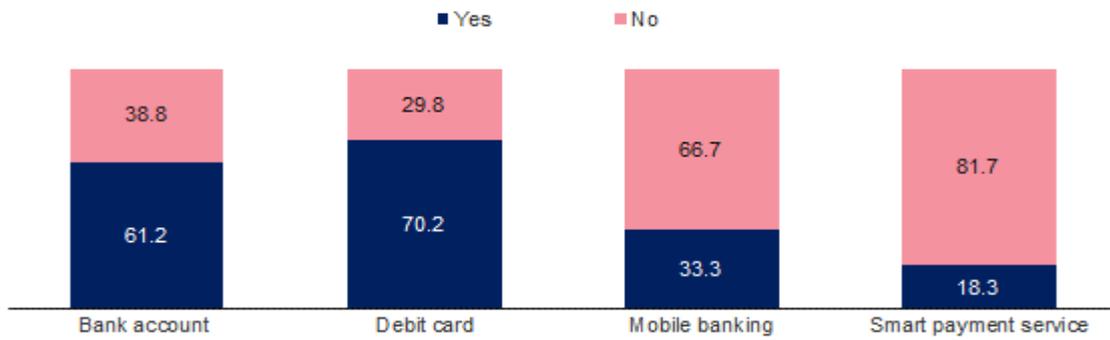
⁹¹ See table BANK03.

⁹² See table BANK04.

⁹³ See table BANK05.

Figure Bank account, debit card, mobile banking, smart payment service (BANK01, 02, 04, 05)

Bank account, debit card, mobile banking, smart payment service

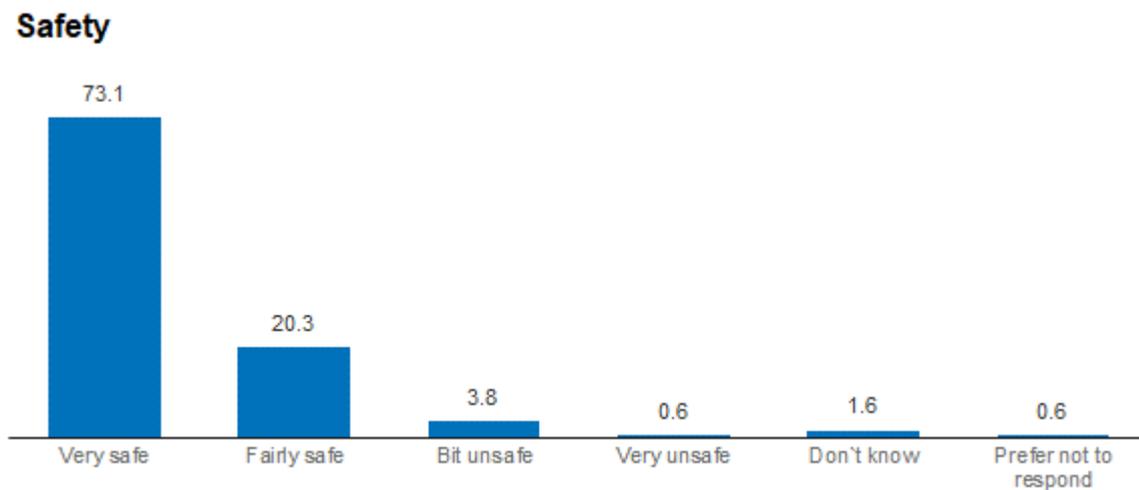


vi. Safety and GBV

Safety

The respondents under UNHCR mandate in the ROK feel relatively safe in public places. Most people feel either “very safe” (73.1%) or “fairly safe” (20.3%) when they walk alone in their area or neighborhood after dark. However, it is notable that significantly high rate of failed asylum seekers feel “very unsafe” (9.7%) or “bit unsafe” (3.2%) in comparison to other subcategories of respondents. As most failed asylum seekers have no valid visa status, their sense of unsafety seems to be related with their legal status.⁹⁴

Figure Safety (SAF01)



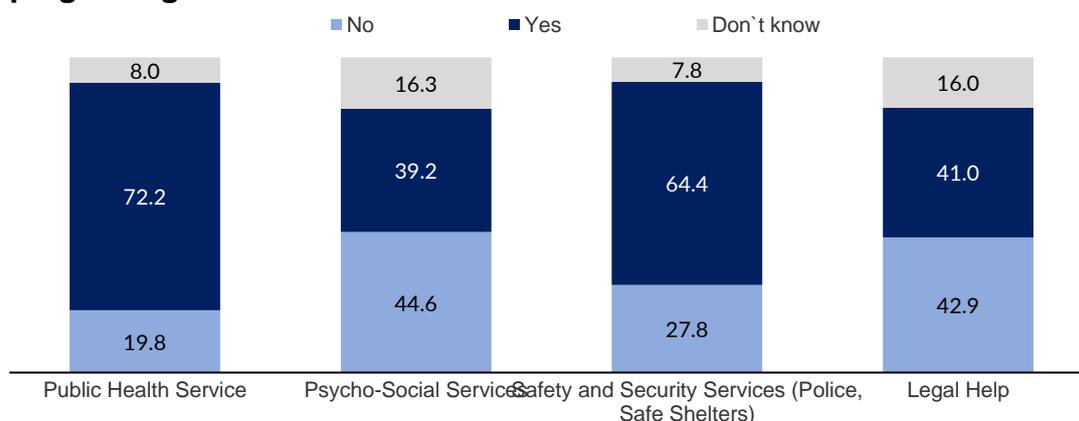
⁹⁴ See table SAF01.

Coping gender-based violence

The respondents were also asked about coping strategy in response to gender-based violence. Upon the question “if someone in your community experience gender-based violence and asked for your help, would you know where they could access”, the respondents have more awareness about health and security services than psycho-social or legal help. Overall, 72.2 per cent and 64.4 per cent know where they could have “public health services” and “safety and security services (police, safe shelters)” respectively. However, only 39.2 per cent and 41.0 per cent are aware about “psycho-social services” and “legal help”.⁹⁵ This survey outcome implies the need of increased efforts for awareness-raising as well as service provision regarding gender-based violence.

Figure Coping with gender-based violence (GBV01)

Coping with gender-based violence

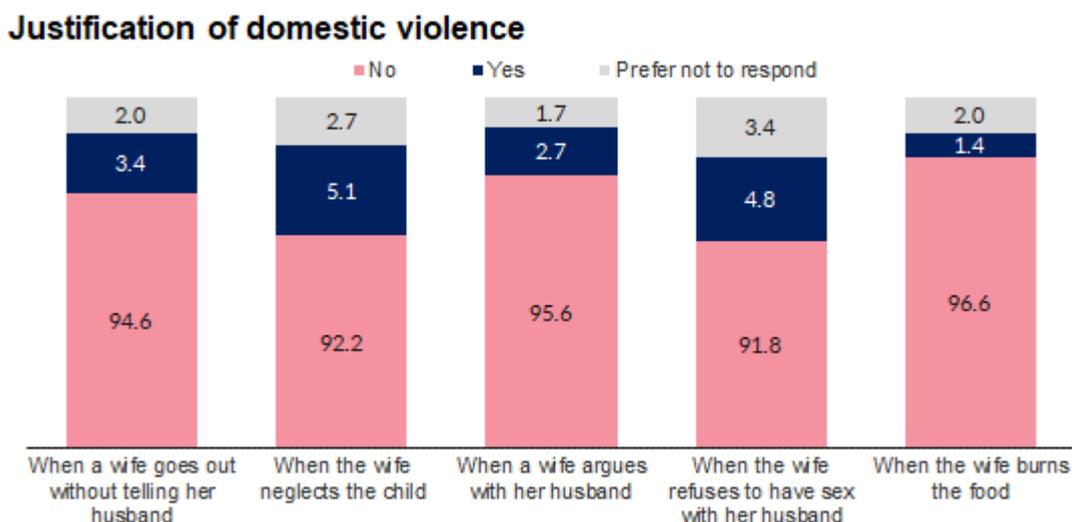


⁹⁵ See table GBV01.

Perception on domestic violence

Female respondents' perception of violence against women was also asked for this survey. After five scenarios are given, the respondents were asked whether any of the situation may justify violence against women. Although more than 90 per cent of female respondents answered violence against women are not justified at any case, they showed slightly different opinions about each situation. Very few people think "burning the food" (1.4%), "arguing with husband" (2.7%), and "going out without telling husband" (3.4%) can be an excuse for domestic violence. However, there are slightly more people who think domestic violence may be justified when "neglecting the child" (5.1%) and "refusing to have sex with husband" (4.8%).⁹⁶

Figure Justification of domestic violence (VAW01)



⁹⁶ See table VAW01.

vii. Health access and vaccination

Vaccination

Questions related with vaccination were asked to household heads of child under 5 and above 9 months. Out of 102 parents/caregivers of the child, 97 people (95.1%) have an immunization record issued by the government, a private health provider or other vaccination provider.⁹⁷ Another 3 people used to have the related document in the past.⁹⁸ There are at least 2 children who do not have any immunization record.

WHO recommends all children get two doses of MMR (measles-mumps-rubella) vaccine, starting with the first dose at 9 months of age. Children can receive the second dose earlier as long as it is at least 28 days after the first dose. Overall, 75 respondents out of 102 (73.5%) reported that their child has received the first shot of a vaccine for measles, MR or MMR, while 17 people (16.7%) reported “don’t know”. Girls show lower rate of vaccination (70.5%) than boys (75.9%).⁹⁹ Among those who had the first shot of the vaccine, 45 people (60.0%) reported their child received the second or more shots, while 23 people (30.6%) reported “don’t know”. There are still at least 10 children who had no MMR vaccine at all and another 7 children who had the first shot only.¹⁰⁰

⁹⁷ See table MMR01.

⁹⁸ See table MMR02.

⁹⁹ See table MMR03.

¹⁰⁰ See table MMR04.

Figure Vaccination records (MMR01-02)

Vaccination records

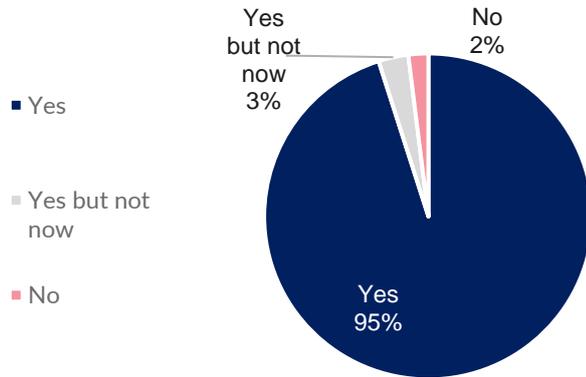
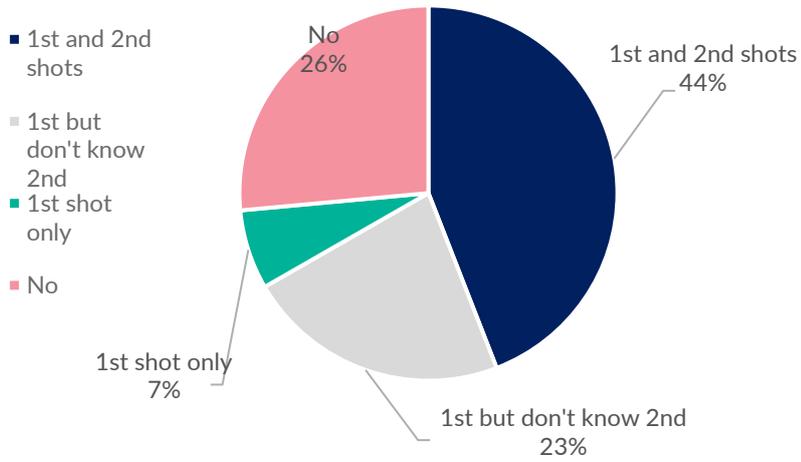


Figure MMR vaccination (MMR03-04)

MMR vaccinations



Healthcare access

Overall, 36.6 per cent of all respondents received medical care in the past month such as consulting a health practitioner, dentist, traditional healer, or pharmacist or visiting a health center. More females (42.5%) sought medical care than males (33.3%).¹⁰¹

Reportedly, major reasons for having the medical care were “illness” (64.2%), followed by “injury” (14.5%), “general check-up” (10.2%), “pre/postnatal check-up” (4.2%), “mental health” (3.7%), and “birth delivery” (2.3%). Although illness was the most common reason for seeking medical treatment in all subgroups, there were some differences in the second or third most reported reasons. It is notable that among recognized refugees particularly higher rate reported “mental health” (10.9%) than other subgroups, while none of resettlement refugees reported mental health issues. Instead, the resettlement refugees showed higher level of “illness” (88.4%) issues than other subgroups. Male respondents reported higher level of “injury” (18.1%) than females (8.1%), while female respondents showed slightly higher level of “mental health” (4.0%) issues than males (3.3%).¹⁰²

Two out of ten respondents could not have access to health services they needed during the past 30 days (20.8%). The access to health services shows significant disparities among subgroups. While resettlement refugees had the least problems of health service access (1.5%), significantly higher level of problems were found among failed asylum seekers (26.5%), asylum seekers (22.6%) and humanitarian status holders (21.5%). No significant gender disparity was found regarding health service access.¹⁰³

“Lack of money” (88.2%) was the biggest reason for not having access to a medical treatment in the past 30 days. It was followed by “language barrier” (12.9%), “no medical personnel available” (4.1%), and “no source of identification” (3.1%).¹⁰⁴

¹⁰¹ See table HACCO1.

¹⁰² See table HACCO2.

¹⁰³ See table HACCO3.

¹⁰⁴ See table HACCO4.

Figure Healthcare service provision (HACC01)

Healthcare service provision

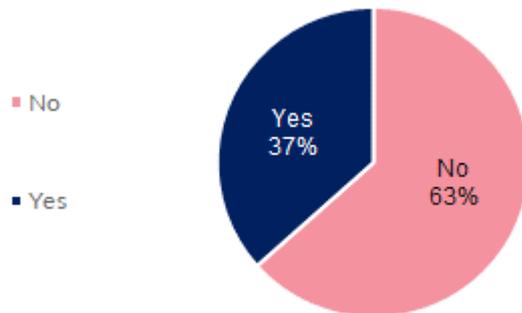


Figure Reasons of using healthcare service (HACC02)

Reasons of using healthcare service

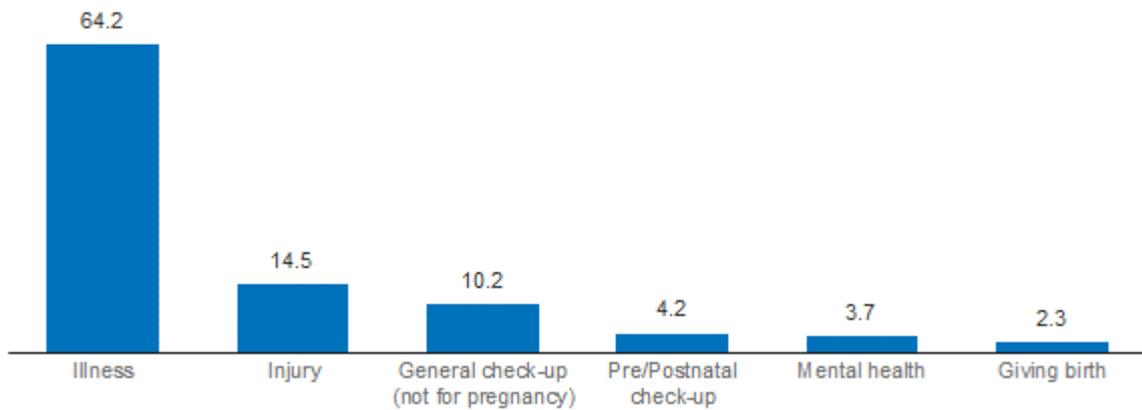


Figure Access to medical treatment (HACC03)

Access to medical treatment

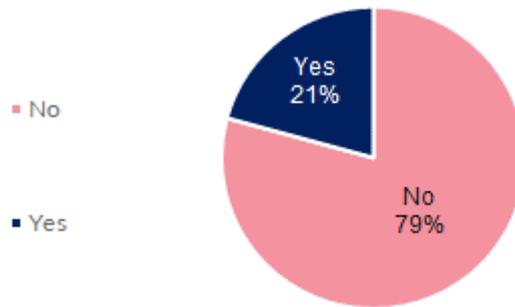
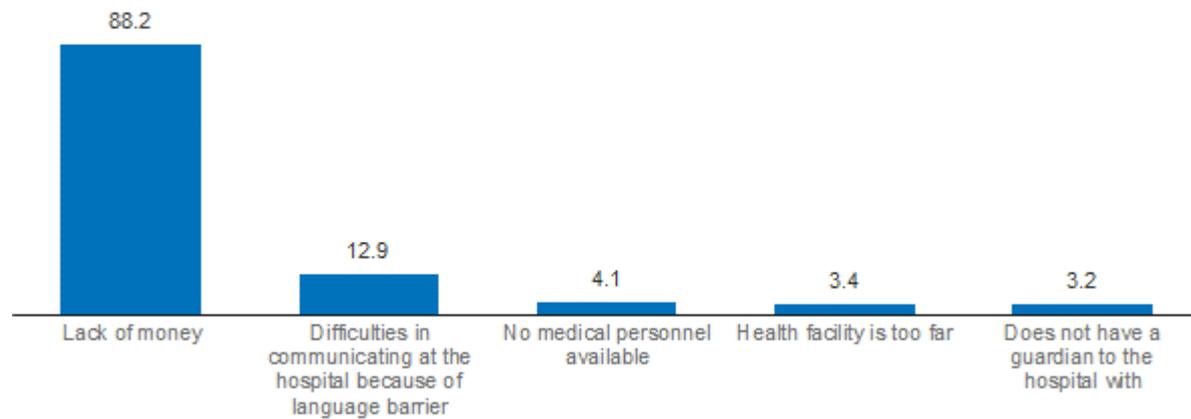


Figure Reasons of having no access to medical treatment (HACC04)

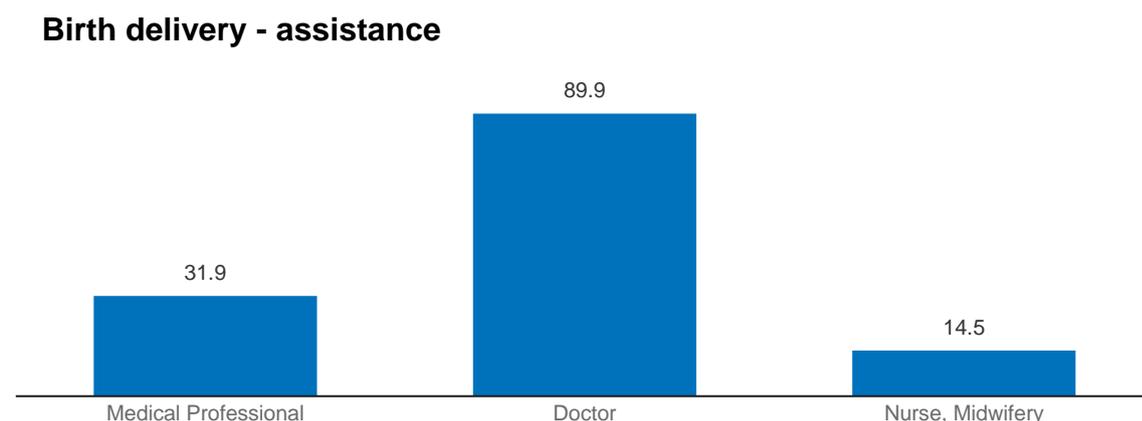
Reasons of having no access to medical treatment



Birth delivery

Among the RMS participants, there were 35 households which had any live birth in the past 2 years.¹⁰⁵ Majority of respondents reported “doctor” (89.9%) assisted with the delivery of the latest child born alive, followed by “medical professional” (31.9%) and “nurse, midwifery” (14.5%). None of the respondents were assisted by “midwife”, “health center staff” or “relatives, friends”.¹⁰⁶ Private hospitals are common but public ones are often used by vulnerable population in the ROK. Two-thirds of respondents used private sector (66.7%) for the latest child born while the rest used public sector (33.3%).¹⁰⁷

Figure Birth delivery - assistance (BIR03)



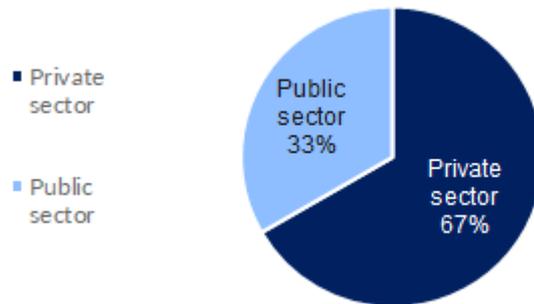
¹⁰⁵ See table BIR01 and BIR02.

¹⁰⁶ See table BIR03.

¹⁰⁷ See table BIR04.

Figure Birth delivery - institution (BIR04)

Birth delivery - institution



Healthcare facilities

When anyone in household is sick, majority of respondents uses “private clinics/hospitals” (40.0%) or “public clinics/hospitals” (39.6%). While the private clinics and hospitals are the most common in the ROK, the public hospitals are mostly designed for the vulnerable population in the society. As charity or faith-based organizations often provide medical treatments for mild cases, 9.8 per cent reported they used “NGO facility (charity, faith-based organization)”. It is notable that the rate of failed asylum seekers who rely on “NGO facility” is significantly higher (22.6%) than other PoC groups, of which reason is needed to study further. None of resettlement refugees have used the “NGO facility” for medical care.¹⁰⁸

Majority of respondents used “public transport (bus, boat)” (71.8%), while 17.5 per cent walked or used private car (9.3%) to reach the medical facility. It is notable that more asylum seekers (77.2%) and failed asylum seekers (77.4%) used the public transport for medical services than other refugee groups (46.2% of recognized refugees, 48.4% of resettlement refugees, and 50.0% of humanitarian status holders). The refugee groups either walked or used private cars more than the asylum seekers group, of which reason may require further research.¹⁰⁹

Average time for the respondents to reach a medical facility was approximately 36 minutes. Overall, 32.2 per cent reported “under 20 minutes”, while 24.7 per cent reported “60 minutes or more”. It is notable that asylum seekers and failed asylum seekers are required to spend significantly more time to reach a medical facility than other refugee groups. There were 28.7 per cent of asylum seekers and 25.8 per cent of failed asylum seekers who need to spend 60 minutes or more to go to a medical facility, of which rate is almost three times more than that of the other refugee groups.

¹⁰⁸ See table HEA01.

¹⁰⁹ See table HEA02.

Figure Most used health care facility (HEA01)

Most used healthcare facility - Top 5

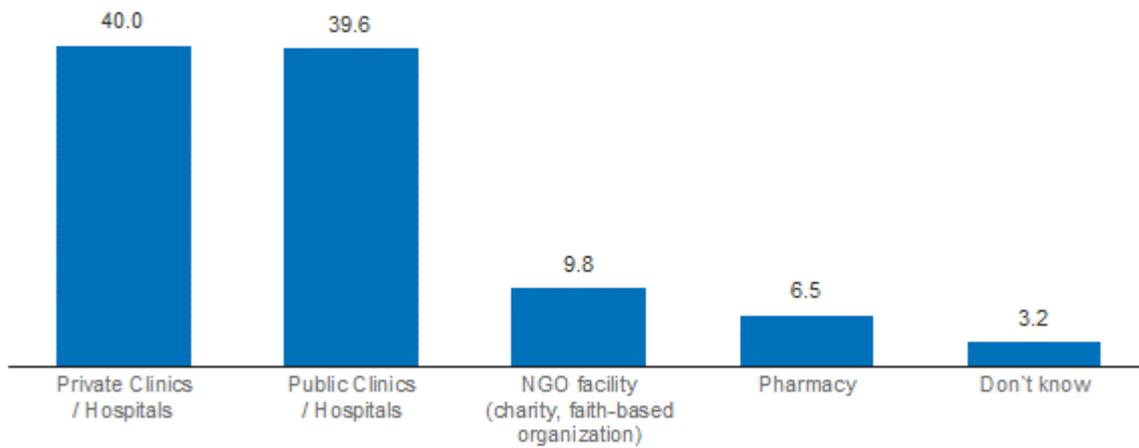


Figure Mode of transportation to health care facility (HEA02)

Mode of transportation to healthcare facility

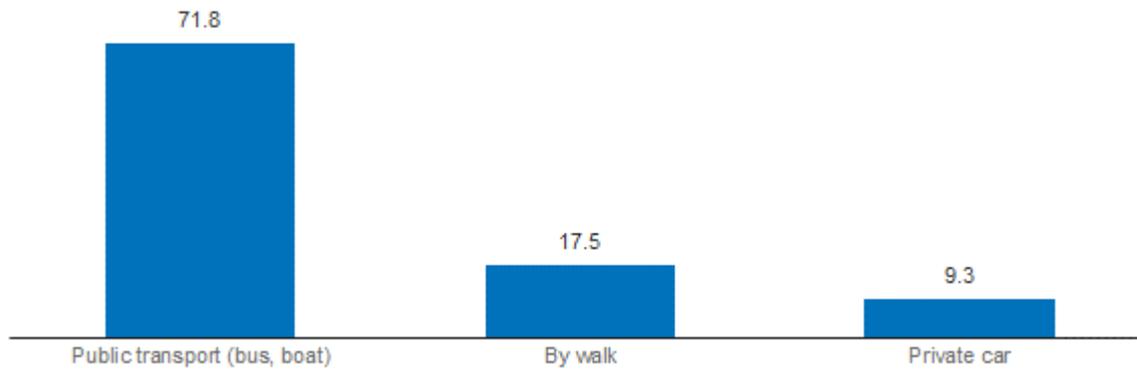
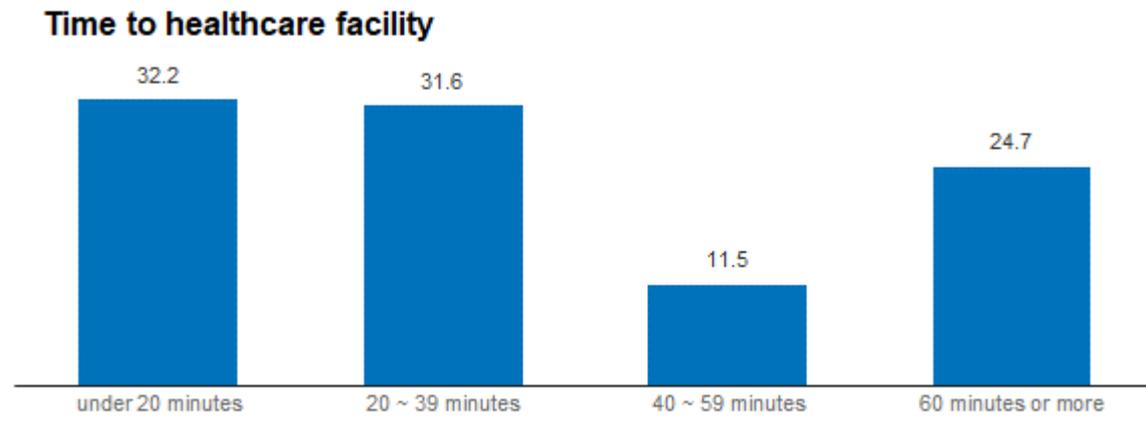


Figure Time to health care facility (HEA03)



c. Additional analysis

Family not in household

For additional information related with family reunion, the survey asked questions about the family members who live in a country other than the ROK. Overall, 23.1 per cent of respondent households have one or more family members living apart from the family. Among those who have one or more unaccompanied family members in overseas countries, the majority is asylum seekers (69 cases out of 98).¹¹⁰ This seems related with their unstable immigration status. Among the unaccompanied family members in overseas countries, 43.4 per cent are “minor children”, 21.2 per cent are “spouse” and 20.8 per cent are “child over 18”.¹¹¹ This survey outcome implies an urgent need of assisted family reunion for the respondents.

Reportedly, the most common reason for living apart from the family member was the respondents in the ROK “having no visa entitled to family invitations” (42.9%) or the family members in an overseas country “having no visa to enter the ROK” (17.3%). Another 11.1 per cent of respondents reported that they could not invite the family member because “economic difficulties are expected if the family member comes to the ROK for living such as housing and cost of living”. There were 4.4 per cent of respondents who have lost contact with the family members.¹¹²

¹¹⁰ See table FNH01.

¹¹¹ See table FNH03.

¹¹² See table FNH04.

Figure Need of family reunion (FNH01)

Family members not in the ROK

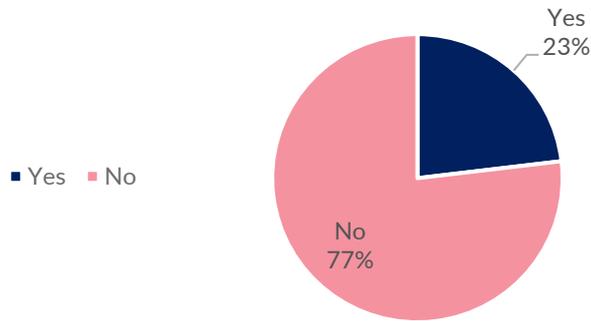


Figure Family members not in the ROK (FNH03)

Family members not in the ROK

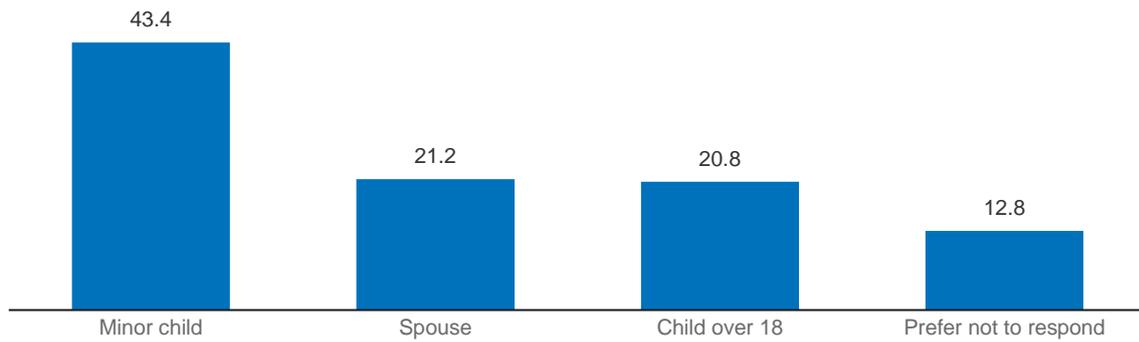
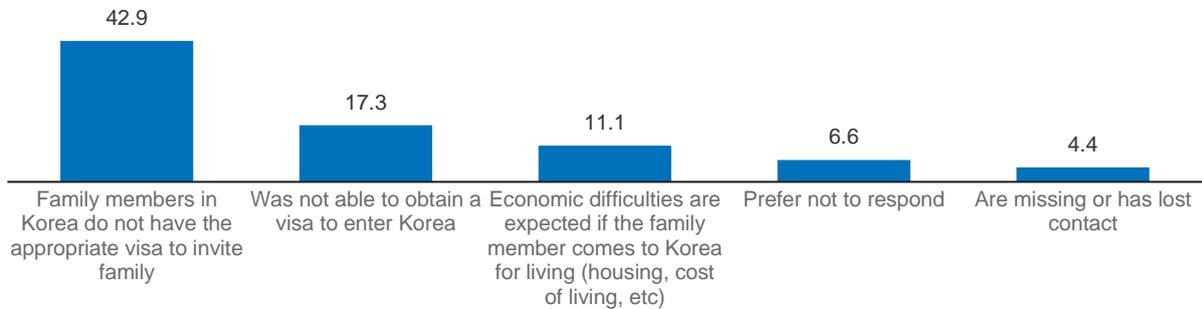


Figure Reason of having unaccompanied family members in an overseas country (FNH04)

Reasons of having unaccompanied family members in an overseas country - 1



Legal assistance

Another set of additional questions asked by the RMS research team in the ROK was about legal assistance. Upon the question of “Did you receive help from a lawyer during your refugee application or lawsuit?”, 27.9 per cent of respondents had experience of receiving “help from a lawyer during their refugee application or lawsuit”. The rate of receiving legal assistance was the highest among recognized refugees (43.6%) and the lowest among resettlement refugees (3.2%).¹¹³

Upon the question of “Did you feel you needed help from a lawyer during your refugee application or lawsuit?”, majority of the respondents (72.7%) reported they “needed help from a lawyer during their refugee application or lawsuit”. The demand for legal assistance was the highest among asylum seekers (74.0%) and the lowest among resettlement refugees (22.6%).¹¹⁴

Among those who needed legal assistance, 51.5 per cent claimed the difficulties in “preparing refugee application or court submissions without help from a lawyer”, while others reported the difficulties in “preparing evidentiary documents for immigration office or courts” (19.1%) and “communication with refugee determination officer or judge” (18.4%).¹¹⁵

¹¹³ See table REF21.

¹¹⁴ See table REF22.

¹¹⁵ See table REF22b.

Figure Legal assistance - experience (REF21)

Legal assistance - experience

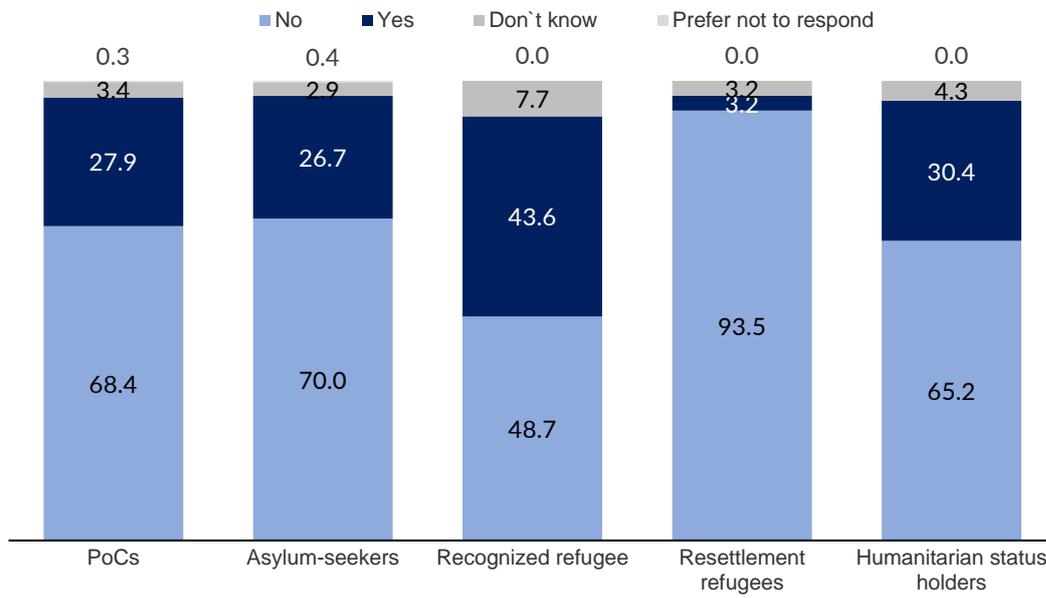


Figure Legal assistance - demand (REF22)

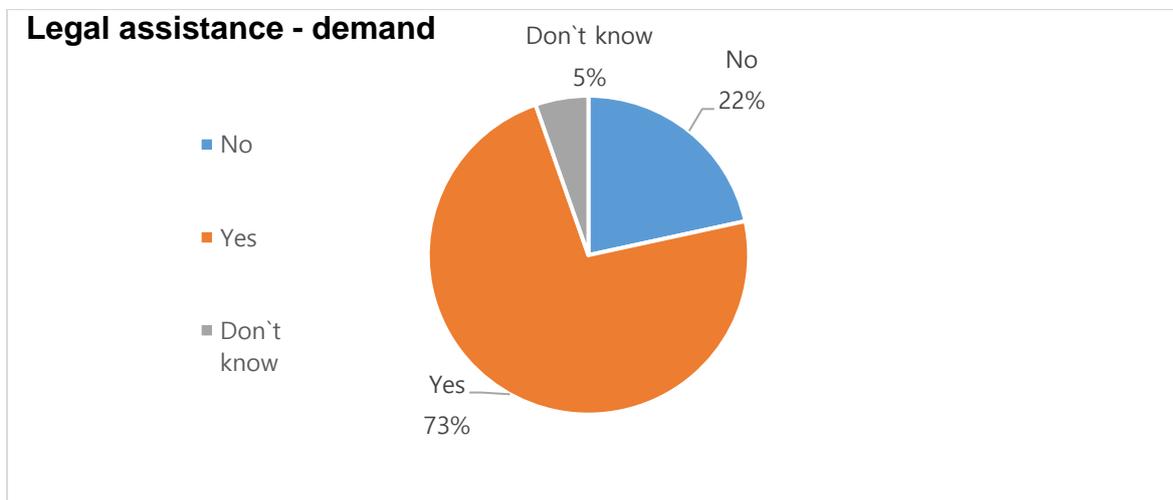
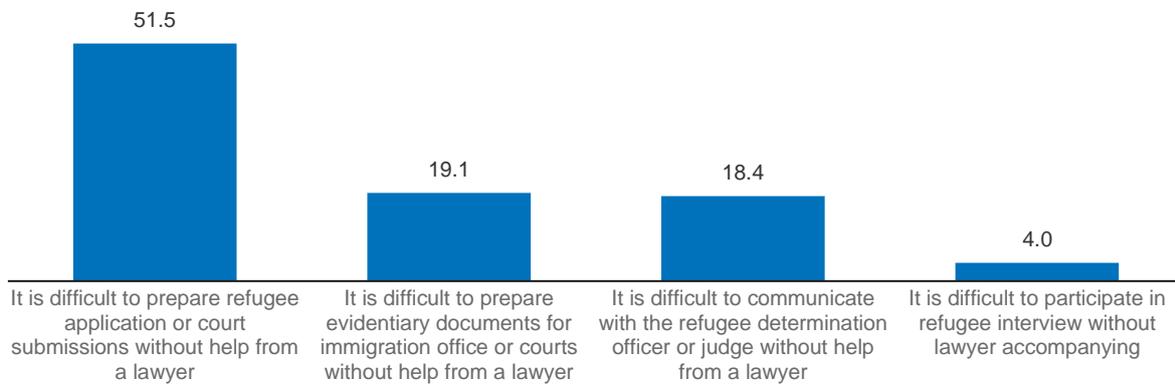


Figure Legal assistance - reason (REF22)

Legal assistance - reason



IV. Conclusions and Recommendations

In 2022, the research team for RMS in the ROK conducted a nationwide survey of persons under UNHCR mandate. The core indicators for the survey include demographic characteristics, mobility registration, disability, living conditions, social protection, education, economic activities, safety, and health care. The population of survey is persons under UNHCR mandate including asylum seekers, recognized refugees, resettlement refugees and humanitarian status holders in the ROK. Additionally failed asylum seekers were also separately surveyed. The survey outcomes indicate there are many issues to be considered for the improvement for the protection of the persons under UNHCR mandate.

First, the majority of respondents live in a single-member household, which is particularly prevalent among asylum seekers. The demographic characteristics also show the population is generally young, compared to the average ROK population.

Second, many respondents are found to be lack of official documents for identification such as passports, birth certificates, or valid visas.

Third, approximately one out of ten respondents have a minor or serious disabilities.

Fourth, many respondents have difficulties in paying rent, although significant issues were not found in their living conditions.

Fifth, very few respondents received any social security payment from the ROK government. A small number of children are not in school.

Sixth, the respondents show significantly low rate of employment. Many of them feel their income have decreased. They have less access to mobile banking than average Koreans.

Seventh, relatively high rate of respondents feels safe in public places, although failed asylum seekers feel more unsafe. Some respondents feel there are gender-based violence and domestic violence issues, although further study may be required.

Eighth, many respondents have difficulties in using medical services mostly due to expenses, while they still have health care needs such as illness, injuries, and notably mental health.

Ninth, many respondents are not reunited with their family members in overseas countries; thus, they need assistance for family reunions. They also need legal assistance for RSD process.

The survey outcome implies that the persons under UNHCR mandate in the ROK are generally in more urgent need of assistance in employment, medical and legal assistance than other living conditions. Although this survey outcome overviews major areas of concern for the protection of the persons under UNHCR mandate, further study is required to identify detailed and tailored protection needs.

V. References

1. Kim, Chulhyo and Seori Choi. 2021. Mapping Statelessness in the Republic of Korea. UNHCR.
2. Korea Immigration Service (2023). *Immigration Statistics, December 2022* (in Korean).
3. Korea Immigration Service (2022). *Yearbook of Korea Immigration Statistics 2021*.
4. Ministry of Justice (2022). 'The result of information disclosure' requested by NANCEN Refugee Rights Center, 26 January 2022 (in Korean).
5. Shin-A Ilbo.2022. 'Ansan Immigration Office spurs assistance to resettlement refugees', (<https://www.shinailbo.co.kr/news/articleView.html?idxno=1638600>, accessed on 12 Feb. 2023, in Korean).
6. Statistics Korea. 2021. Population and Housing Census 2020. Korea Statistical Information Service (KOSIS) (https://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1YL21161&conn_path=I2); (https://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1IN1603&conn_path=I2); (https://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1PG2009); (https://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1PH1008).
7. Statistics Korea and Ministry of Education. 2022. Survey on Private Education Expenses for Elementary and Secondary School Age. (https://kosis.kr/statHtml/statHtml.do?orgId=101&tblId=DT_1PE107).
8. The Ministry of Health and Welfare. 2022. 'Newly registered people with disability are 87,000 in 2021', Press release (http://www.mohw.go.kr/react/al/sal0301vw.jsp?PAR_MENU_ID=04&MENU_ID=0403&page=1&CONT_SEQ=371108) (in Korean).
9. UN High Commissioner for Refugees (2022). UNHCR Submission for the Universal Periodic Review – Republic of Korea – UPR 42nd Session, July 2022, available at: <https://www.refworld.org/docid/63c977814.html> [accessed 29 January 2023]

Annex 1 Research ethics pledge

UNHCR Refugee Household Survey Research Team

Research Assistant Ethics Pledge

a. Integrity

The research assistant will communicate with and convey the information collected in the process of conducting the survey based on facts and trust.

b. Confidentiality

Research assistants can be exposed to sensitive personal information such as a household's economic situation, legal status, family situation, etc during the process of conducting the survey. You must not share the personal information that you learn during the process of conducting the survey with any other people for any reason. You must also inform the survey participants that their responses will be submitted anonymously, and the information will be used for data purposes only.

c. Voluntary Participation

Participation of the survey is entirely at the voluntary discretion of the survey participant. Please note that if the survey participant does not want to respond to the questions before or during the survey, they may choose to not continue to participate in the survey.

Participation in the survey as well as the responses to the survey must be conducted independently, regardless of any other reasons or circumstances. Therefore, participants must be informed that any benefits will not be provided by participating in the survey. The research assistant must explain to the participant prior to the conducting of the survey that the participant's response to the survey will not affect the outcome of their refugee application, residency status or give any influence to their current situation.

d. Social Minority Groups

It is important to note that in the case that the survey participant is a social minority, (female, LGBTQ+, ethnic minority, etc) there is a possibility that the participant may be afraid of revealing their identity to the research assistant conducting the survey. For example, if the survey participant is a female representing the household for the survey, they may be uncomfortable revealing their family situation to a male research assistant and thus, may not want to respond. However, this situation should not be a big problem as in cases such as this, the survey participant is answering the

questionnaire directly so the response is not visible to the research assistant. However, if due to the situation, the research assistant has no other choice but to directly fill in the responses instead of the participant and the research assistant feels that said participant is uncomfortable with this situation, discuss this with the research team so that another research assistant will be assigned to conduct the survey.

I have read and understood the ethics pledge listed above and agree to fully comply with the guidelines.

Date _____

Name _____

Signature _____

Annex 2 Tables

(HH01) What is the total number of persons in this household?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Single	2	3	4	5	6 or more	
			members					
TOTAL ¹¹⁶ (weighted)	329	56.7	12.5	12.3	11.2	4.3	2.9	
TOTAL	424	217	56	58	50	21	22	
(%)	100.0	51.2	13.2	13.7	11.8	5.0	5.2	
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	172	36	29	26	11	3	
(%)	100.0	62.1	13.0	10.5	9.4	4.0	1.1	
REFUGEES								
Recognized refugees	39	12	6	8	7	3	3	
(%)	100.0	30.8	15.4	20.5	17.9	7.7	7.7	
Resettlement refugees	31	4	1	6	6	5	9	
(%)	100.0	12.9	3.2	19.4	19.4	16.1	29.0	
Humanitarian status holders	46	17	4	9	9	2	5	
(%)	100.0	37.0	8.7	19.6	19.6	4.3	10.9	
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	12	9	6	2	0	2	
(%)	100.0	38.7	29.0	19.4	6.5	0.0	6.5	

¹¹⁶ 'Total' indicates all respondents except failed asylum seekers.

(HH04) What is the sex of household members?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case			
		Female	Male	Prefer not to respond
TOTAL (weighted)	675	40.1	59.8	0.1
TOTAL	957	408	548	1
(%)	100.0	42.6	57.3	0.1
ASYLUM SEEKERS	512	191	320	1
(%)	100.0	37.3	62.5	0.2
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	111	59	52	0
(%)	100.0	53.2	46.8	0.0
Resettlement refugees	136	70	66	0
(%)	100.0	51.5	48.5	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	130	58	72	0
(%)	100.0	44.6	55.4	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	68	30	38	0
(%)	100.0	44.1	55.9	0.0
GENDER				
Female	408	408	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Male	548	0	548	0
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
No response	1	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	0.0	0.0	100.0

(HH04xHH03) Gender of household head

Household head	Case	Gender		
		Female	Male	Prefer not to respond
TOTAL	329	73	256	0
(%)	100.0	22.2	77.8	0.0

(HH07) Age

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case				
		0-4	5-17	18-59	60+
TOTAL (weighted)	675	12.9	17.8	68.9	0.4
TOTAL	957	121	196	635	5
(%)	100.0	12.6	20.5	66.4	0.5
ASYLUM SEEKERS	512	65	74	370	3
(%)	100.0	12.7	14.5	72.3	0.6
REFUGEES					
Recognized refugees	111	12	33	66	0
(%)	100.0	10.8	29.7	59.5	0.0
Resettlement refugees	136	13	43	79	1
(%)	100.0	9.6	31.6	58.1	0.7
Humanitarian status holders	130	20	32	78	0
(%)	100.0	15.4	24.6	60.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	68	11	14	42	1
(%)	100.0	16.2	20.6	61.8	1.5
GENDER					
Female	408	53	100	253	2
(%)	100.0	13.0	24.5	62.0	0.5
Male	548	67	96	382	3
(%)	100.0	12.2	17.5	69.7	0.5
No response	1	1	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(HH08) What is [name]'s marital status?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Monogamous / married	Never married	Divorced	Non-formal union	Separated	Polygamous / married	Widow or widower	Prefer not to respond	Don't know
TOTAL (weighted)	286	49.6	32.7	6.0	4.2	2.7	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.0
TOTAL	387	199	129	20	13	8	5	5	5	3
(%)	100.0	51.4	33.3	5.2	3.4	2.1	1.3	1.3	1.3	0.8
ASYLUM SEEKERS	222	99	82	13	10	7	1	4	4	2
(%)	100.0	44.6	36.9	5.9	4.5	3.2	0.5	1.8	1.8	0.9
REFUGEES										
Recognized refugees	32	23	4	2	1	0	2	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	71.9	12.5	6.3	3.1	0.0	6.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	49	27	21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	55.1	42.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	59	37	12	4	2	1	2	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	62.7	20.3	6.8	3.4	1.7	3.4	0.0	0.0	1.7
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	25	13	10	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
(%)	100.0	52.0	40.0	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
GENDER										
Female	140	78	36	6	6	7	2	2	1	2
(%)	100.0	55.7	25.7	4.3	4.3	5.0	1.4	1.4	0.7	1.4
Male	247	121	93	14	7	1	3	3	4	1
(%)	100.0	49.0	37.7	5.7	2.8	0.4	1.2	1.2	1.6	0.4

(HH08xHH03) Marital status of household head

Household head	Case	Monogamous / married	Never married	Divorced	Non-formal union	Separated	Polygamous / married	Widow or widower	Prefer not to respond	Don't know
TOTAL	204	88	73	17	8	8	2	4	3	1
(%)	100.0	43.1	35.8	8.3	3.9	3.9	1.0	2.0	1.5	0.5

(REF01) Is a member of household a citizen of ROK?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case				Prefer not to respond
		No	Yes	Don` t know	
TOTAL (weighted)	672	96.9	2.3	0.6	0.1
TOTAL	954	918	23	11	2
(%)	100.0	96.2	2.4	1.2	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	509	499	6	3	1
(%)	100.0	98.0	1.2	0.6	0.2
REFUGEES					
Recognized refugees	111	98	11	2	0
(%)	100.0	88.3	9.9	1.8	0.0
Resettlement refugees	136	134	0	2	0
(%)	100.0	98.5	0.0	1.5	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	130	125	5	0	0
(%)	100.0	96.2	3.8	0.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	68	62	1	4	1
(%)	100.0	91.2	1.5	5.9	1.5
GENDER					
Female	407	388	12	5	2
(%)	100.0	95.3	2.9	1.2	0.5
Male	546	529	11	6	0
(%)	100.0	96.9	2.0	1.1	0.0
No response	1	1	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(REF02) What is a household member`s citizenship?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Myanmar	Yemen	stateless	DR Congo	Egypt	Nigeria	Pakistan	Liberia	China	others
TOTAL (weighted)	656	1.9	11.1	5.8	8.3	7.5	4.8	4.7	4.8	4.8	46.2
TOTAL (%)	929	113	86	68	65	63	47	41	40	35	371
	100.0	12.2	9.3	7.3	7.0	6.8	5.1	4.4	4.3	3.8	40
ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	502	2	6	24	48	43	31	26	33	30	259
	100.0	0.4	1.2	4.8	9.6	8.6	6.2	5.2	6.6	6.0	52
REFUGEES											
Recognized refugees (%)	100	0	6	13	12	16	4	4	0	4	41
	100.0	0.0	6.0	13.0	12.0	16.0	4.0	4.0	0.0	4.0	41
Resettlement refugees (%)	136	109	0	23	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
	100.0	80.1	0.0	16.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3
Humanitarian status holders (%)	125	0	72	7	3	0	0	4	0	1	38
	100.0	0.0	57.6	5.6	2.4	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.8	30
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	66	2	2	1	2	4	12	7	7	0	29
	100.0	3.0	3.0	1.5	3.0	6.1	18.2	10.6	10.6	0.0	44
GENDER											
Female (%)	393	56	35	35	30	29	17	16	21	14	140
	100.0	14.2	8.9	8.9	7.6	7.4	4.3	4.1	5.3	3.6	36
Male (%)	535	57	51	33	35	34	30	25	18	21	231
	100.0	10.7	9.5	6.2	6.5	6.4	5.6	4.7	3.4	3.9	43
No response (%)	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0

(REF03) Does a member of household have second citizenship?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case		No	Yes	Don` t know
TOTAL (weighted)	629		98.3	1.2	0.5
TOTAL	879	858	11	8	2
(%)	100.0	97.6	1.3	0.9	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	479	470	6	3	0
(%)	100.0	98.1	1.3	0.6	0.0
REFUGEES					
Recognized refugees	98	98	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	113	112	0	1	0
(%)	100.0	99.1	0.0	0.9	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	123	121	2	0	0
(%)	100.0	98.4	1.6	0.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	66	57	3	4	2
(%)	100.0	86.4	4.5	6.1	3.0
GENDER					
Female	367	358	5	3	1
(%)	100.0	97.5	1.4	0.8	0.3
Male	511	499	6	5	1
(%)	100.0	97.7	1.2	1.0	0.2
No response	1	1	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(REF11) Has [name] come to reside in [country of enumeration] more than once?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes	Don` t know	Prefer not to respond
TOTAL (weighted)	672	85.0	6.8	6.7	1.4
TOTAL	954	822	62	55	15
(%)	100.0	86.2	6.5	5.8	1.6
ASYLUM SEEKERS	509	429	41	32	7
(%)	100.0	84.3	8.1	6.3	1.4
REFUGEES					
Recognized refugees	111	90	6	11	4
(%)	100.0	81.1	5.4	9.9	3.6
Resettlement refugees	136	135	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	99.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Humanitarian status holders	130	115	4	10	1
(%)	100.0	88.5	3.1	7.7	0.8
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	68	53	11	2	2
(%)	100.0	77.9	16.2	2.9	2.9
GENDER					
Female	407	359	20	21	7
(%)	100.0	88.2	4.9	5.2	1.7
Male	546	462	42	34	8
(%)	100.0	84.6	7.7	6.2	1.5
No response	1	1	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(REF13) When [name] most recently came to reside in [country of enumeration], did [name] move directly from [country of birth]?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case				Prefer not to respond
	No	Yes	Don` t know		
TOTAL (weighted)	672	34.6	55.6	7.3	2.6
TOTAL	954	362	500	60	32
(%)	100.0	37.9	52.4	6.3	3.4
ASYLUM SEEKERS	509	162	307	30	10
(%)	100.0	31.8	60.3	5.9	2.0
REFUGEES					
Recognized refugees	111	42	49	14	6
(%)	100.0	37.8	44.1	12.6	5.4
Resettlement refugees	136	76	58	0	2
(%)	100.0	55.9	42.6	0.0	1.5
Humanitarian status holders	130	55	55	15	5
(%)	100.0	42.3	42.3	11.5	3.8
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	68	27	31	1	9
(%)	100.0	39.7	45.6	1.5	13.2
GENDER					
Female	407	155	215	24	13
(%)	100.0	38.1	52.8	5.9	3.2
Male	546	207	284	36	19
(%)	100.0	37.9	52.0	6.6	3.5
No response	1	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

(REF14) From which country did [name] move?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Prefer not to respond	Malaysia	Thailand	Korea	Türkiye	Saudi Arabia	Pakistan	Don't know	Others
TOTAL (weighted)	232	64.9	13.7	3.2	3.3	2.8	2.0	0.6	1.0	8.5
TOTAL (%)	362	160	80	39	16	8	7	5	4	43
	100.0	44.2	22.1	10.8	4.4	2.2	1.9	1.4	1.1	11.9
ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	162	155	1	0	1	1	0	1	1	2
	100.0	95.7	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.6	1.2
REFUGEES										
Recognized refugees (%)	42	2	5	10	4	2	4	1	3	11
	100.0	4.8	11.9	23.8	9.5	4.8	9.5	2.4	7.1	26.2
Resettlement refugees (%)	76	0	45	28	2	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0	0.0	59.2	36.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.3
Humanitarian status holders (%)	55	1	27	0	5	5	3	0	0	14
	100.0	1.8	49.1	0.0	9.1	9.1	5.5	0.0	0.0	25.5
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	27	2	2	1	4	0	0	3	0	15
	100.0	7.4	7.4	3.7	14.8	0.0	0.0	11.1	0.0	55.6
GENDER										
Female (%)	155	58	47	17	7	2	2	3	2	17
	100.0	37.4	30.3	11.0	4.5	1.3	1.3	1.9	1.3	11.0
Male (%)	207	102	33	22	9	6	5	2	2	26
	100.0	49.3	15.9	10.6	4.3	2.9	2.4	1.0	1.0	12.6

(REF15) What was the main reason [name] most recently came to reside in [country of enumeration]?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Persecution and/or violations of human rights			Other voluntary movements	Marriage, partnership formation, family reunification or family formation	Don't know	Education, study or training	Prefer not to respond	Generalized violence	Others
		Armed conflict									
TOTAL (weighted)	672	47.5	9.7	2.4	8.8	9.2	5.5	5.9	6.5	4.5	
TOTAL (%)	954	377	102	94	85	83	62	60	51	40.0	
	100.0	39.5	10.7	9.9	8.9	8.7	6.5	6.3	5.3	4.2	
ASYLUM SEEKERS	509	285	25	7	28	38	29	32	42	23.0	
(%)	100.0	56.0	4.9	1.4	5.5	7.5	5.7	6.3	8.3	4.5	
REFUGEES											
Recognized refugees (%)	111	49	1	3	19	21	8	8	1	1.0	
	100.0	44.1	0.9	2.7	17.1	18.9	7.2	7.2	0.9	0.9	
Resettlement refugees (%)	136	0	27	84	0	0	15	8	0	2.0	
	100.0	0.0	19.9	61.8	0.0	0.0	11.0	5.9	0.0	1.5	
Humanitarian status holders (%)	130	24	43	0	26	17	4	5	3	8.0	
	100.0	18.5	33.1	0.0	20.0	13.1	3.1	3.8	2.3	6.2	
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	68	19	6	0	12	7	6	7	5	6.0	
	100.0	27.9	8.8	0.0	17.6	10.3	8.8	10.3	7.4	8.8	
GENDER											
Female (%)	407	132	40	43	58	38	30	25	19	22.0	
	100.0	32.4	9.8	10.6	14.3	9.3	7.4	6.1	4.7	5.4	
Male (%)	546	244	62	51	27	45	32	35	32	18.0	
	100.0	44.7	11.4	9.3	4.9	8.2	5.9	6.4	5.9	3.3	
No response (%)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

(REF15b) Is there another reason that [name] most recently came to Korea?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case									Marriage, partnership formation, family reunification or family formation	Others
		No other reason	Persecution and/or violations of human rights	Don't know	Generalized violence	Armed conflict	Prefer not to respond	Education, study or training			
TOTAL (weighted)	672	33.1	28.3	8.4	6.0	6.7	4.8	2.1	3.4	7.2	
TOTAL	954	352	230	72	59	55	53	37	31	65.0	
(%)	100.0	36.9	24.1	7.5	6.2	5.8	5.6	3.9	3.2	6.8	
ASYLUM SEEKERS	509	172	162	35	30	25	25	12	14	34.0	
(%)	100.0	33.8	31.8	6.9	5.9	4.9	4.9	2.4	2.8	6.7	
REFUGEES											
Recognized refugees	111	36	25	21	3	8	6	1	5	6.0	
(%)	100.0	32.4	22.5	18.9	2.7	7.2	5.4	0.9	4.5	5.4	
Resettlement refugees	136	97	4	0	0	0	8	20	1	6.0	
(%)	100.0	71.3	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.9	14.7	0.7	4.4	
Humanitarian status holders	130	34	25	14	11	19	5	0	8	14.0	
(%)	100.0	26.2	19.2	10.8	8.5	14.6	3.8	0.0	6.2	10.8	
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	68	13	14	2	15	3	9	4	3	5.0	
(%)	100.0	19.1	20.6	2.9	22.1	4.4	13.2	5.9	4.4	7.4	
GENDER											
Female	407	141	95	34	26	24	24	23	20	20.0	
(%)	100.0	34.6	23.3	8.4	6.4	5.9	5.9	5.7	4.9	4.9	
Male	546	211	134	38	33	31	29	14	11	45.0	
(%)	100.0	38.6	24.5	7.0	6.0	5.7	5.3	2.6	2.0	8.2	
No response	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0.0	
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

(REF15bxREF15) Second reason by the first reason to come to Korea

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case									Marriage, partnership formation, family reunification or family formation	Others
		No other reason	Persecution and/or violations of human rights	Don't know	Generalized violence	Armed conflict	Prefer not to respond	Education, study or training			
Persecution and/or violations of human rights	319	124	137	3	10	14	3	1	3	24	
(%)	100.0	38.9	42.9	0.9	3.1	4.4	0.9	0.3	0.9	7.5	
Armed conflict	66	13	16	0	14	9	0	2	3	9	
(%)	100.0	19.7	24.2	0.0	21.2	13.6	0.0	3.0	4.5	13.6	
Marriage, partnership formation, family reunification or family formation	59	22	5	2	1	11	0	5	13	0	
(%)	100.0	37.3	8.5	3.4	1.7	18.6	0.0	8.5	22.0	0.0	

(REF16) What is the legal basis of [name] `s stay in [country of enumeration]?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Prefer									
		Asylum seeker	Recognized refugee	Other (specify)	Don't know	No legal basis	not to respond	Tourist visa	Student visa	Permanent resident	Work visa
TOTAL (weighted)	657	64.1	13.1	8.5	4.3	2.9	2.5	2.3	1.5	0.7	0.1
TOTAL	931	463	217	117	34	32	25	18	16	7	2
(%)	100.0	49.7	23.3	12.6	3.7	3.4	2.7	1.9	1.7	0.8	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	503	392	8	19	22	20	16	16	8	1	1
(%)	100.0	77.9	1.6	3.8	4.4	4.0	3.2	3.2	1.6	0.2	0.2
REFUGEES											
Recognized refugees	100	9	68	10	7	0	0	0	2	4	0
(%)	100.0	9.0	68.0	10.0	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	4.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	136	2	132	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	1.5	97.1	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	125	44	3	70	4	0	0	1	1	2	0
(%)	100.0	35.2	2.4	56.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.8	1.6	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	67	16	6	16	1	12	9	1	5	0	1
(%)	100.0	23.9	9.0	23.9	1.5	17.9	13.4	1.5	7.5	0.0	1.5
GENDER											
Female	395	174	107	58	14	14	7	5	11	4	1
(%)	100.0	44.1	27.1	14.7	3.5	3.5	1.8	1.3	2.8	1.0	0.3
Male	535	288	110	59	20	18	18	13	5	3	1
(%)	100.0	53.8	20.6	11.0	3.7	3.4	3.4	2.4	0.9	0.6	0.2
No response	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(REG01a) Passport

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Prefer not to		
		No	Yes	respond
TOTAL	587	12.6	86.9	0.5
TOTAL	838	209	624	5
(%)	100.0	24.9	74.5	0.6
ASYLUM SEEKERS	445	37	406	2
(%)	100.0	8.3	91.2	0.4
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	100	28	72	0
(%)	100.0	28.0	72.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	125	122	3	0
(%)	100.0	97.6	2.4	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	111	15	95	1
(%)	100.0	13.5	85.6	0.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	57	7	48	2
(%)	100.0	12.3	84.2	3.5
GENDER				
Female	357	99	256	2
(%)	100.0	27.7	71.7	0.6
Male	480	110	367	3
(%)	100.0	22.9	76.5	0.6
No response	1	0	1	0
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

(REG01b) Birth certificate (issued by a hospital or government)

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Prefer not to		
		No	Yes	respond
TOTAL (weighted)	587	42.5	56.3	1.2
TOTAL	838	392	436	10
(%)	100.0	46.8	52.0	1.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	445	204	236	5
(%)	100.0	45.8	53.0	1.1
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	100	30	69	1
(%)	100.0	30.0	69.0	1.0
Resettlement refugees	125	106	19	0
(%)	100.0	84.8	15.2	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	111	32	77	2
(%)	100.0	28.8	69.4	1.8
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	57	20	35	2
(%)	100.0	35.1	61.4	3.5
GENDER				
Female	357	154	199	4
(%)	100.0	43.1	55.7	1.1
Male	480	238	236	6
(%)	100.0	49.6	49.2	1.3
No response	1	0	1	0
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

(REG01c) Alien registration card (ID) issued by the South Korean government

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Prefer not to		
		No	Yes	respond
TOTAL (weighted)	587	35.7	63.2	1.1
TOTAL	838	260	569	9
(%)	100.0	31.0	67.9	1.1
ASYLUM SEEKERS	445	204	235	6
(%)	100.0	45.8	52.8	1.3
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	100	13	87	0
(%)	100.0	13.0	87.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	125	1	124	0
(%)	100.0	0.8	99.2	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	111	8	102	1
(%)	100.0	7.2	91.9	0.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	57	34	21	2
(%)	100.0	59.6	36.8	3.5
GENDER				
Female	357	102	250	5
(%)	100.0	28.6	70.0	1.4
Male	480	158	318	4
(%)	100.0	32.9	66.3	0.8
No response	1	0	1	0
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

(REG01d) Notification of the postponement of the termination of departure

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Prefer not to		
		No	Yes	respond
TOTAL (weighted)	587	70.8	27.3	1.9
TOTAL	838	632	190	16
(%)	100.0	75.4	22.7	1.9
ASYLUM SEEKERS	445	282	158	5
(%)	100.0	63.4	35.5	1.1
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	100	92	6	2
(%)	100.0	92.0	6.0	2.0
Resettlement refugees	125	125	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	111	99	6	6
(%)	100.0	89.2	5.4	5.4
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	57	34	20	3
(%)	100.0	59.6	35.1	5.3
GENDER				
Female	357	273	76	8
(%)	100.0	76.5	21.3	2.2
Male	480	358	114	8
(%)	100.0	74.6	23.8	1.7
No response	1	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

(REG01f) Family relation document (Family registration, marriage certificate, etc.)

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Prefer not to		
		No	Yes	respond
TOTAL (weighted)	587	56.8	42.1	1.2
TOTAL	838	503	325	10
(%)	100.0	60.0	38.8	1.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	445	285	156	4
(%)	100.0	64.0	35.1	0.9
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	100	34	65	1
(%)	100.0	34.0	65.0	1.0
Resettlement refugees	125	122	3	0
(%)	100.0	97.6	2.4	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	111	35	73	3
(%)	100.0	31.5	65.8	2.7
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	57	27	28	2
(%)	100.0	47.4	49.1	3.5
GENDER				
Female	357	201	152	4
(%)	100.0	56.3	42.6	1.1
Male	480	301	173	6
(%)	100.0	62.7	36.0	1.3
No response	1	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0

(REG01g) National ID card (Resident registration card)

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Prefer not to		
		No	Yes	respond
TOTAL (weighted)	587	68.0	31.2	0.8
TOTAL	838	600	231	7
(%)	100.0	71.6	27.6	0.8
ASYLUM SEEKERS	445	313	128	4
(%)	100.0	70.3	28.8	0.9
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	100	61	39	0
(%)	100.0	61.0	39.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	125	124	1	0
(%)	100.0	99.2	0.8	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	111	64	46	1
(%)	100.0	57.7	41.4	0.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	57	38	17	2
(%)	100.0	66.7	29.8	3.5
GENDER				
Female	357	254	99	4
(%)	100.0	71.1	27.7	1.1
Male	480	346	131	3
(%)	100.0	72.1	27.3	0.6
No response	1	0	1	0
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0

(REG03) Children below 5, Does [name of child] have a birth certificate?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)	85	5.1	94.9
TOTAL	116	7	109
(%)	100.0	6.0	94.0
ASYLUM SEEKERS	64	3	61
(%)	100.0	4.7	95.3
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	11	1	10
(%)	100.0	9.1	90.9
Resettlement refugees	11	1	10
(%)	100.0	9.1	90.9
Humanitarian status holders	19	1	18
(%)	100.0	5.3	94.7
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	11	1	10
(%)	100.0	9.1	90.9
GENDER			
Female	50	4	46
(%)	100.0	8.0	92.0
Male	66	3	63
(%)	100.0	4.5	95.5

(REG05a) Children below 5, Passport

CATEGORY / Sub-category		Case	No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)		85	53.1	46.9
TOTAL	116	66	49	1
(%)	100.0	56.9	42.2	0.9
ASYLUM SEEKERS	64	39	25	0
(%)	100.0	60.9	39.1	0.0
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	11	8	3	0
(%)	100.0	72.7	27.3	0.0
Resettlement refugees	11	11	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	19	3	16	0
(%)	100.0	15.8	84.2	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	11	5	5	1
(%)	100.0	45.5	45.5	9.1
GENDER				
Female	50	29	21	0
(%)	100.0	58.0	42.0	0.0
Male	66	37	28	1
(%)	100.0	56.1	42.4	1.5

(REG05b) Children below 5, Alien registration card (ID) issued by the South Korean government

CATEGORY / Sub-category		Case	No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)		85	17.0	83.0
TOTAL	116	21	94	1
(%)	100.0	18.1	81.0	0.9
ASYLUM SEEKERS	64	15	49	0
(%)	100.0	23.4	76.6	0.0
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	11	0	11	0
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	11	0	11	0
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	19	0	19	0
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	11	6	4	1
(%)	100.0	54.5	36.4	9.1
GENDER				
Female	50	6	44	0
(%)	100.0	12.0	88.0	0.0
Male	66	15	50	1
(%)	100.0	22.7	75.8	1.5

(REG05e) Children below 5, Family relation document (Family registration, marriage certificate, etc.)

CATEGORY / Sub-category		Case	No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)		85	55.9	44.1
TOTAL	116	70	45	1
(%)	100.0	60.3	38.8	0.9
ASYLUM SEEKERS	64	40	24	0
(%)	100.0	62.5	37.5	0.0
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	11	9	2	0
(%)	100.0	81.8	18.2	0.0
Resettlement refugees	11	11	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	19	4	15	0
(%)	100.0	21.1	78.9	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	11	6	4	1
(%)	100.0	54.5	36.4	9.1
GENDER				
Female	50	33	17	0
(%)	100.0	66.0	34.0	0.0
Male	66	37	28	1
(%)	100.0	56.1	42.4	1.5

(DIS01) Does [name] have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Cannot do at all	Don't know	Prefer not to respond
TOTAL (weighted)	571	88.1	9.7	1.4	0.2	0.3	0.3
TOTAL (%)	817	703	97	11	1	2	3
	100.0	86.0	11.9	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.4
ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	433	395	29	5	1	2	1
	100.0	91.2	6.7	1.2	0.2	0.5	0.2
REFUGEES							
Recognized refugees (%)	97	85	9	3	0	0	0
	100.0	87.6	9.3	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees (%)	124	105	19	0	0	0	0
	100.0	84.7	15.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders (%)	108	81	24	2	0	0	1
	100.0	75.0	22.2	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	55	37	16	1	0	0	1
	100.0	67.3	29.1	1.8	0.0	0.0	1.8
GENDER							
Female (%)	348	294	46	6	0	1	1
	100.0	84.5	13.2	1.7	0.0	0.3	0.3
Male (%)	468	408	51	5	1	1	2
	100.0	87.2	10.9	1.1	0.2	0.2	0.4
No response (%)	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(DIS02) Does [name] have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid(s)?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Cannot do at all	Don't know	Prefer not to respond
TOTAL (weighted)	571	96.5	1.5	0.7		0.7	0.6
TOTAL	817	786	16	6		5	4
(%)	100.0	96.2	2.0	0.7		0.6	0.5
ASYLUM SEEKERS	433	419	6	3		4	1
(%)	100.0	96.8	1.4	0.7		0.9	0.2
REFUGEES							
Recognized refugees	433	419	6	3		4	1
(%)	100.0	96.8	1.4	0.7		0.9	0.2
Resettlement refugees	97	94	3	0		0	0
(%)	100.0	96.9	3.1	0.0		0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	124	118	5	1		0	0
(%)	100.0	95.2	4.0	0.8		0.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	108	103	1	1		0	3
(%)	100.0	95.4	0.9	0.9		0.0	2.8
GENDER							
Female	348	334	9	0		3	2
(%)	100.0	96.0	2.6	0.0		0.9	0.6
Male	468	451	7	6		2	2
(%)	100.0	96.4	1.5	1.3		0.4	0.4
No response	1	1	0	0		0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0		0.0	0.0

(DIS03) Does [name] have difficulty walking or climbing steps?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Cannot do at all	Don't know	Prefer not to respond
TOTAL (weighted)	571	88.7	6.2	3.9	0.2	0.3	0.6
TOTAL	817	730	50	30	1	2	4
(%)	100.0	89.4	6.1	3.7	0.1	0.2	0.5
ASYLUM SEEKERS	433	386	27	16	1	1	2
(%)	100.0	89.1	6.2	3.7	0.2	0.2	0.5
REFUGEES							
Recognized refugees	97	90	4	3	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	92.8	4.1	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	124	117	6	1	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	94.4	4.8	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	108	91	8	6	0	1	2
(%)	100.0	84.3	7.4	5.6	0.0	0.9	1.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	55	46	5	4	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	83.6	9.1	7.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
GENDER							
Female	348	308	20	18	0	1	1
(%)	100.0	88.5	5.7	5.2	0.0	0.3	0.3
Male	468	421	30	12	1	1	3
(%)	100.0	90.0	6.4	2.6	0.2	0.2	0.6
No response	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(DIS04) Does [name] have difficulty remembering or concentrating?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Cannot do at all	Don't know	Prefer not to respond
TOTAL (weighted)	571	88.2	8.6	2.3	0.0	0.5	0.3
TOTAL	817	723	68	20	1	3	2
(%)	100.0	88.5	8.3	2.4	0.1	0.4	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	433	382	37	10	0	3	1
(%)	100.0	88.2	8.5	2.3	0.0	0.7	0.2
REFUGEES							
Recognized refugees	97	84	7	6	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	86.6	7.2	6.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	124	120	3	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	96.8	2.4	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	108	95	11	1	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	88.0	10.2	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	55	42	10	3	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	76.4	18.2	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
GENDER							
Female	348	309	28	9	0	1	1
(%)	100.0	88.8	8.0	2.6	0.0	0.3	0.3
Male	468	414	39	11	1	2	1
(%)	100.0	88.5	8.3	2.4	0.2	0.4	0.2
No response	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(DIS05) Does [name] have difficulty with self-care, such as washing all over or dressing?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Cannot do at all	Don't know	Prefer not to respond
TOTAL (weighted)	571	92.7	5.1	1.5	0.0	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	817	767	34	11	1	2	2
(%)	100.0	93.9	4.2	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	433	397	25	8	0	2	1
(%)	100.0	91.7	5.8	1.8	0.0	0.5	0.2
REFUGEES							
Recognized refugees	97	94	3	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	96.9	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	124	123	0	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	99.2	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	108	102	4	1	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	94.4	3.7	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	55	51	2	2	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	92.7	3.6	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
GENDER							
Female	348	327	17	3	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	94.0	4.9	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.3
Male	468	439	17	8	1	2	1
(%)	100.0	93.8	3.6	1.7	0.2	0.4	0.2
No response	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(DIS06) Using [your/his/her] usual language, [do/does] [you/he/she] have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No difficulty	Some difficulty	A lot of difficulties	Cannot do at all	Don't know	Prefer not to respond
TOTAL (weighted)	571	86.5	6.1	4.0	2.6	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	817	721	45	28	19	2	2
(%)	100.0	88.2	5.5	3.4	2.3	0.2	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	433	383	24	15	8	2	1
(%)	100.0	88.5	5.5	3.5	1.8	0.5	0.2
REFUGEES							
Recognized refugees	97	90	2	1	4	0	0
(%)	100.0	92.8	2.1	1.0	4.1	0.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	124	119	4	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	96.0	3.2	0.0	0.8	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	108	80	12	9	6	0	1
(%)	100.0	74.1	11.1	8.3	5.6	0.0	0.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	55	49	3	3	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	89.1	5.5	5.5	0.0	0.0	0.0
GENDER							
Female	348	307	19	12	9	0	1
(%)	100.0	88.2	5.5	3.4	2.6	0.0	0.3
Male	468	414	25	16	10	2	1
(%)	100.0	88.5	5.3	3.4	2.1	0.4	0.2
No response	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(DWE01) What type of dwelling does the household live in?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case								Garage, shop, workshop, or other structure not meant as residential space
		House	Apartment	School, mosque, church or other religious building	Other (Specify)	Collective Center	Tent	Worksite/Unfinished Home/Abandoned Building	
TOTAL (weighted)	329	49.3	38.1	6.4	3.6	1.6	0.3	0.4	0.3
TOTAL (%)	424	225	151	22	15	6	2	2	1
	100.0	53.1	35.6	5.2	3.5	1.4	0.5	0.5	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	277	143	98	22	9	4	0	0	1
	100.0	51.6	35.4	7.9	3.2	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.4
REFUGEES									
Recognized refugees (%)	39	23	13	0	1	1	0	1	0
	100.0	59.0	33.3	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0
Resettlement refugees (%)	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders (%)	46	12	28	0	3	1	1	1	0
	100.0	26.1	60.9	0.0	6.5	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	31	16	12	0	2	0	1	0	0
	100.0	51.6	38.7	0.0	6.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0

(DWE02) Main material of the dwelling floor.

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case							
		Cement	Parquet or polished wood	Carpet	Wood planks	Vinyl or asphalt strips	Ceramic tiles	Other (Specify)
TOTAL (weighted)	328	75.5	17.6	4.5	1.0	0.6	0.6	0.1
TOTAL	422	314	75	24	4	2	2	1
(%)	100.0	74.4	17.8	5.7	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	202	56	13	3	1	2	0
(%)	100.0	72.9	20.2	4.7	1.1	0.4	0.7	0.0
REFUGEES								
Recognize d refugees	39	30	2	5	1	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	76.9	5.1	12.8	2.6	0.0	0.0	2.6
Resettlem ent refugees	31	17	14	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	54.8	45.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitar ian status holders	45	42	2	0	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	93.3	4.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	30	23	1	6	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	76.7	3.3	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(DWE03) Main material of the roof.

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Cement	Wood planks	Metal /tin	Cardboard	Wood	Roofing shingles	No roof	Ceramic tiles	Rustic mat	Calamine/Cement fibre	Other (Specify)
TOTAL (weighted)	328	83.5	5.9	2.8	1.7	2.0	1.7	0.9	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	422	357	22	15	7	7	6	3	2	1	1	1
(%)	100.0	84.6	5.2	3.6	1.7	1.7	1.4	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	229	16	8	5	7	5	2	2	1	1	1
(%)	100.0	82.7	5.8	2.9	1.8	2.5	1.8	0.7	0.7	0.4	0.4	0.4
REFUGEES												
Recognized refugees	39	35	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	89.7	7.7	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	45	38	3	1	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	84.4	6.7	2.2	2.2	0.0	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	30	24	0	5	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	80.0	0.0	16.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(DWE04) Main material of the exterior walls.

CATEG ORY / Sub- categor y	Case			Woo d		Reus ed woo d		Ston e with lime / cem ent		Othe r (Spe cify)		Cov ered adob e		
		Cem ent	Bric ks	Cem ent bloc ks	pl an ks/s hingl es	Card boar d	Ston e with mud	Plyw ood	No walls	Dirt				
TOTAL (weighte d)	328	68.7	13.8	9.0	2.9	1.2	1.0	1.1	0.6	0.6	0.3	0.1	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	422	276	71	40	13	5	4	4	2	2	2	1	1	1
(%)	100.0	65.4	16.8	9.5	3.1	1.2	0.9	0.9	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	197	35	25	8	3	2	2	2	2	0	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	71.1	12.6	9.0	2.9	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.4
REFUGEE S														
Recognize d refugees (%)	39	28	5	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	0
	100.0	71.8	12.8	5.1	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.1	2.6	0.0	0.0
Resettle ment refugees (%)	31	14	14	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100.0	45.2	45.2	6.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanita rian status holders (%)	45	24	9	5	2	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	0
	100.0	53.3	20.0	11.1	4.4	2.2	2.2	4.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	30	13	8	6	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100.0	43.3	26.7	20.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(DWE05) How many separate rooms do the members of your household occupy?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	1	2	3+
TOTAL (weighted)	329	55.4	35.8	8.8
TOTAL (%)	424 100.0	221 52.1	155 36.6	48 11.3
ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	277 100.0	167 60.3	92 33.2	18 6.5
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees (%)	39 100.0	16 41.0	16 41.0	7 17.9
Resettlement refugees (%)	31 100.0	6 19.4	12 38.7	13 41.9
Humanitarian status holders (%)	46 100.0	15 32.6	23 50.0	8 17.4
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	31 100.0	17 54.8	12 38.7	2 6.5

(DWE05xHH01) Separate rooms per number of household members

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	1 room	2 rooms	3+ rooms
	Single member HH	187 100.0%	145 77.5%	35 18.7%
2 members	41 100.0%	19 46.3%	22 53.7%	0 0.0%
3 members	40 100.0%	13 32.5%	23 57.5%	4 10.0%
4 members	36 100.0%	3 8.3%	25 69.4%	8 22.2%
5 members	14 100.0%	1 7.1%	9 64.3%	4 28.6%
6 members	8 100.0%	1 12.5%	2 25.0%	5 62.5%
7 members	2 100.0%	0 0.0%	1 50.0%	1 50.0%

(DWE06) Who owns the dwelling that you currently live in?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Response							Prefer not to respond	Ngo/Non-Religious Charity	Government Agency Or Municipality
		Unrelated Person	Don't know	Other (Specify)	Respondent or another HH member	Religious Organization/ Charity	Friend Or Relative				
TOTAL (weighted)	329	60.1	22.7	6.1	4.6	2.9	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.6	
TOTAL	424	267	83	31	16	13	6	3	3	2	
(%)	100.0	63.0	19.6	7.3	3.8	3.1	1.4	0.7	0.7	0.5	
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	165	68	15	15	8	4	1	0	1	
(%)	100.0	59.6	24.5	5.4	5.4	2.9	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.4	
REFUGEES											
Recognized refugees	39	22	8	6	0	2	1	0	0	0	
(%)	100.0	56.4	20.5	15.4	0.0	5.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Resettlement refugees	31	28	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	
(%)	100.0	90.3	0.0	6.5	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Humanitarian status holders	46	29	6	3	1	1	0	2	3	1	
(%)	100.0	63.0	13.0	6.5	2.2	2.2	0.0	4.3	6.5	2.2	
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	23	1	5	0	1	1	0	0	0	
(%)	100.0	74.2	3.2	16.1	0.0	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	

(DWE07) Who owns the land that your current dwelling is built on?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Unrelat ed Person	Don` t know	Other (Specify)	Apartm ent Buildin g	Religio us Organiz ation/ Charity	Friend Or Relativ e	Respon dent or another HH membe r	Ngo/N on- Religio us Charity	Govern ment Agency Or Munici pality	Prefer not to respon d	Unown ed/Squ atting
TOTAL (weighted)	329	56.6	32.4	4.3	1.7	1.3	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.6	0.6	56.6
TOTAL	424	251	120	28	6	5	3	3	3	3	2	251
(%)	100.0	59.2	28.3	6.6	1.4	1.2	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	59.2
ASYLUM SEEKER S	277	151	94	12	5	4	3	2	2	2	2	151
(%)	100.0	54.5	33.9	4.3	1.8	1.4	1.1	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	54.5
REFUGE ES												
Reco gnize d refug ees	39	26	10	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	26
(%)	100.0	66.7	25.6	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.6	0.0	66.7
Rese ttlem ent refug ees	31	17	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17
(%)	100.0	54.8	0.0	45.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	54.8
Hum anita rian statu s hold ers	46	30	13	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	30
(%)	100.0	65.2	28.3	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	65.2
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKER S	31	27	3	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	27
(%)	100.0	87.1	9.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	87.1

(DWE08) Does your household pay any rent?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)	329	15.3	84.7
TOTAL	424	68	356
(%)	100.0	16.0	84.0
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	43	234
(%)	100.0	15.5	84.5
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	39	5	34
(%)	100.0	12.8	87.2
Resettlement refugees	31	12	19
(%)	100.0	38.7	61.3
Humanitarian status holders	46	6	40
(%)	100.0	13.0	87.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	2	29
(%)	100.0	6.5	93.5

(DWE09) Can your household generally afford to pay the rent without any major financial distress?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Always	Often	Sometimes	Never
TOTAL (weighted)	279	32.9	14.1	42.7	10.3
TOTAL (%)	356	110	59	149	38
	100.0	30.9	16.6	41.9	10.7
ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	234	80	31	102	21
	100.0	34.2	13.2	43.6	9.0
REFUGEES					
Recognized refugees (%)	34	9	6	13	6
	100.0	26.5	17.6	38.2	17.6
Resettleme nt refugees (%)	19	6	5	6	2
	100.0	31.6	26.3	31.6	10.5
Humanitari an status holders (%)	40	11	7	16	6
	100.0	27.5	17.5	40.0	15.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	29	4	10	12	3
	100.0	13.8	34.5	41.4	10.3

(DWE10) What type of documents does your household have for the housing you live in?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Rental contract	Certificate of occupancy	Other (Specify)	Title deed	Certificate of customary ownership	Certificate of hereditary acquisition listed in registry
TOTAL (weighted)	279	97.4	1.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	356	344	4	4	2	1	1
(%)	100.0	96.6	1.1	1.1	0.6	0.3	0.3
ASYLUM SEEKERS	234	228	2	1	1	1	1
(%)	100.0	97.4	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
REFUGEES							
Recognized refugees	34	31	2	1	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	91.2	5.9	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	19	18	0	1	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	94.7	0.0	5.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	40	40	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	29	27	0	1	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	93.1	0.0	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0

(DWE11) In the next 12 months, how likely or unlikely is it that you could lose your right to this housing and/or land, against your will?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Very unlikely	Somewhat unlikely	Somewhat likely	Very likely	Don` t Know
TOTAL (weighted)	329	33.0	13.7	16.5	12.9	24.0
TOTAL	424	142	52	71	57	102
(%)	100.0	33.5	12.3	16.7	13.4	24.1
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	91	43	39	37	67
(%)	100.0	32.9	15.5	14.1	13.4	24.2
REFUGEES						
Recogniz ed refugees	39	16	4	7	5	7
(%)	100.0	41.0	10.3	17.9	12.8	17.9
Resettle ment refugees	31	17	0	1	0	13
(%)	100.0	54.8	0.0	3.2	0.0	41.9
Humanit arian status holders	46	13	2	15	5	11
(%)	100.0	28.3	4.3	32.6	10.9	23.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	5	3	9	10	4
(%)	100.0	16.1	9.7	29.0	32.3	12.9

(COOK01) Is any food or drink consumed by household members cooked or prepared at the household dwelling using a cookstove, fire, or another cooking device?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)	329	5.0	95.0
TOTAL	424	20	404
(%)	100.0	4.7	95.3
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	15	262
(%)	100.0	5.4	94.6
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	39	4	35
(%)	100.0	10.3	89.7
Resettlement refugees	31	0	31
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0
Humanitarian status holders	46	0	46
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	1	30
(%)	100.0	3.2	96.8

(COOK02) What does this household use for cooking most of the time, including cooking food, making tea/coffee, boiling drinking water?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Liquefied petroleum gas (LPG)/ cooking gas stove	Electric stove	Piped natural gas stove	Moveable firepan	Liquid fuel stove	Traditional solid fuel stove (non-manufactured)	Biogas stove
TOTAL (weighted)	313	78.6	10.6	8.7	0.6	0.6	0.5	0.3
TOTAL (%)	404	325	39	32	3	2	2	1
	100.0	80.4	9.7	7.9	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	262	208	29	20	1	2	1	1
	100.0	79.4	11.1	7.6	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.4
REFUGEES								
Recognized refugees (%)	35	30	2	2	0	0	1	0
	100.0	85.7	5.7	5.7	0.0	0.0	2.9	0.0
Resettlement refugees (%)	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders (%)	46	32	5	8	1	0	0	0
	100.0	69.6	10.9	17.4	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	30	24	3	2	1	0	0	0
	100.0	80.0	10.0	6.7	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0

(COOK03) What type of fuel or energy source does this household use most of the time in this cookstove or device for cooking food, making tea/coffee, and boiling drinking water?

CATEG ORY / Sub- categor y	Case	Electricity from hybrid mini-grid (i.e., solar+diesel, solar+national grid, etc.)									
		Liquefied petroleum gas	Electricity from the national grid	Biogas	Other, specify	Electricity from solar mini-grid	Electricity from diesel generator	Gasoline/diesel (not in generator)	Coal/lignite unprocessed	Wood (collected)	
TOTAL (weighted)	313	68.8	26.8	2.0	0.6	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	404	285	102	7	3	2	1	1	1	1	1
(%)	100.0	70.5	25.2	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	262	177	72	5	2	1	1	1	1	1	1
(%)	100.0	67.6	27.5	1.9	0.8	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
REFUGEES											
Recognized refugees (%)	35	24	10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	68.6	28.6	2.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resetlement refugees (%)	31	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders (%)	46	34	11	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	73.9	23.9	2.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	30	19	9	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	63.3	30.0	0.0	3.3	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(LIGHT01) Does this household use anything for lighting?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)	329	14.1	85.9
TOTAL	424	54	370
(%)	100.0	12.7	87.3
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	43	234
(%)	100.0	15.5	84.5
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	39	3	36
(%)	100.0	7.7	92.3
Resettlement refugees	31	1	30
(%)	100.0	3.2	96.8
Humanitarian status holders	46	4	42
(%)	100.0	8.7	91.3
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	3	28
(%)	100.0	9.7	90.3

(LIGHT02) What does this household use most of the time as energy for lighting, or as a light source?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Electricity (including solar mini-grids, hybrid mini-grids and national grid)	Electricity (from diesel generator)	Other, specify	Battery powered flashlight, torch or lantern	Oil lamp	Candle
TOTAL (weighted)	283	93.4	5.1	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	370	348	17	2	1	1	1
(%)	100.0	94.1	4.6	0.5	0.3	0.3	0.3
ASYLUM SEEKERS	234	217	13	1	1	1	1
(%)	100.0	92.7	5.6	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.4
REFUGEES							
Recognized refugees	36	31	4	1	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	86.1	11.1	2.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	30	30	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	42	42	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	28	28	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(LIGHT03) What source of electricity is used most of the time in this household?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	National grid connection from [COMPANY]	Don't know	No electricity in household	Electric generator	Local mini grid	Solar lantern
TOTAL (weighted)	283	93.5	2.9	2.0	0.9	0.3	0.3
TOTAL	370	349	9	7	3	1	1
(%)	100.0	94.3	2.4	1.9	0.8	0.3	0.3
ASYLUM SEEKERS	234	216	8	6	2	1	1
(%)	100.0	92.3	3.4	2.6	0.9	0.4	0.4
REFUGEES							
Recogni zed refugee s	36	34	1	0	1	0	0
(%)	100.0	94.4	2.8	0.0	2.8	0.0	0.0
Resettle ment refugee s	30	30	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humani tarian status holders	42	42	0	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	28	27	0	1	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	96.4	0.0	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.0

(DWA01) What is the MAIN source of drinking water for this household?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case							Public	Sachet	Tanker
		Piped Into Dwelling	Bottled Water	Other (Specify)	Don't Know	Piped To Neighbor	Tap/Stand pipe	Water	Truck/Water Vendor	
TOTAL (weighted)	329	57.2	40.0	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.1	0.6	0.1	
TOTAL (%)	424	250	160	3	3	2	2	2	1	1
	100.0	59.0	37.7	0.7	0.7	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	277	163	106	2	2	2	0	2	0	0
	100.0	58.8	38.3	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.7	0.0	0.0
REFUGEES										
Recognized refugees (%)	39	19	17	0	1	0	1	0	1	0
	100.0	48.7	43.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0	2.6	0.0
Resetlement refugees (%)	31	29	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100.0	93.5	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders (%)	46	22	24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	100.0	47.8	52.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	31	17	11	1	0	0	1	0	0	1
	100.0	54.8	35.5	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	3.2

(DWA04) *In the last 30 days, has there been any time when your household did not have sufficient quantities of drinking water when needed?*

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case		
		No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)	329	82.7	17.3
TOTAL	424	345	79
(%)	100.0	81.4	18.6
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	229	48
(%)	100.0	82.7	17.3
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	39	35	4
(%)	100.0	89.7	10.3
Resettlement refugees	31	21	10
(%)	100.0	67.7	32.3
Humanitarian status holders	46	37	9
(%)	100.0	80.4	19.6
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	23	8
(%)	100.0	74.2	25.8

(TOI01) What is the MAIN type of toilet facility used by your household?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Flush/pour flush to the piped sewer system	Flush/pour flush to septic tank	Flush/pour flush to pit latrine	Flush/pour flush to don't know where	Other (Specify)	Ventilated improved pit latrine	Hangin g toilet/hangin g latrine	No facility /bush/field
TOTAL (weighted)	329	86.8	10.8	0.9	0.4	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.0
TOTAL (%)	424	367	45	4	3	2	1	1	1
	100.0	86.6	10.6	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2	0.2	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	277	245	26	3	1	1	1	0	0
	100.0	88.4	9.4	1.1	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0
REFUGEES									
Recognized refugees (%)	39	28	9	0	1	1	0	0	0
	100.0	71.8	23.1	0.0	2.6	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees (%)	31	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	100.0	96.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.2
Humanitarian status holders (%)	46	38	7	0	0	0	0	1	0
	100.0	82.6	15.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	31	26	3	1	1	0	0	0	0
	100.0	83.9	9.7	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

(TOI04) Where is this toilet facility located?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	In Own Dwelling	In Own Yard/Plot	Elsewhere
TOTAL (weighted)	329	94.9	4.9	0.1
TOTAL	423	404	18	1
(%)	100.0	95.5	4.3	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	261	16	0
(%)	100.0	94.2	5.8	0.0
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	39	38	0	1
(%)	100.0	97.4	0.0	2.6
Resettlement refugees	30	30	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	46	45	1	0
(%)	100.0	97.8	2.2	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	30	1	0
(%)	100.0	96.8	3.2	0.0

(TOI05) Does your household share this facility with other households?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)	329	77.9	22.1
TOTAL	423	340	83
(%)	100.0	80.4	19.6
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	209	68
(%)	100.0	75.5	24.5
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	39	35	4
(%)	100.0	89.7	10.3
Resettlement refugees	30	28	2
(%)	100.0	93.3	6.7
Humanitarian status holders	46	40	6
(%)	100.0	87.0	13.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	28	3
(%)	100.0	90.3	9.7

(SPF01) In the last 12 months, have you or any member of your household received any payment from the [host county] national or local government from the following sources?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes	Don't know
TOTAL (weighted)	2961	94.3	4.1	1.6
TOTAL	3816	3584	171	61
(%)	100.0	93.9	4.5	1.6
ASYLUM SEEKERS	2493	2354	90	49
(%)	100.0	94.4	3.6	2.0
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	351	307	42	2
(%)	100.0	87.5	12.0	0.6
Resettlement refugees	279	259	19	1
(%)	100.0	92.8	6.8	0.4
Humanitarian status holders	414	399	15	0
(%)	100.0	96.4	3.6	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	279	265	5	9
(%)	100.0	95.0	1.8	3.2
CATEGORY				
Social protection cash benefit (Livelihood salary)	424	397	20	7
(%)	100.0	93.6	4.7	1.7
Parental benefit (Childcare fee and childrearing allowance)	424	403	15	6
(%)	100.0	95.0	3.5	1.4
Disability benefit (Disability allowance and disability pension)	424	413	4	7

(%)	100.0	97.4	0.9	1.7
Unemployment Benefits	424	413	5	6
(%)	100.0	97.4	1.2	1.4
Employment injury benefit (Industrial Accident Benefits)	424	411	7	6
(%)	100.0	96.9	1.7	1.4
Old Age Pension	424	416	2	6
(%)	100.0	98.1	0.5	1.4
Other vulnerability benefit (Other benefits for the vulnerable)	424	406	10	8
(%)	100.0	95.8	2.4	1.9
Social assistance cash benefit (Public Assistance Cash Support)	424	404	12	8
(%)	100.0	95.3	2.8	1.9
COVID 19 relief payment (Corona 19 Disaster Support Fund)	424	321	96	7
(%)	100.0	75.7	22.6	1.7

(EDU01') Has [name of child] ever attended school? (Age 6-24)

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)	137	14.4	85.6
TOTAL	215	32	183
(%)	100.0	14.9	85.1
ASYLUM SEEKERS	74	15	59
(%)	100.0	20.3	79.7
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	37	3	34
(%)	100.0	8.1	91.9
Resettlement refugees	58	11	47
(%)	100.0	19.0	81.0
Humanitarian status holders	33	2	31
(%)	100.0	6.1	93.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	13	1	12
(%)	100.0	7.7	92.3
GENDER			
Female	112	15	97
(%)	100.0	13.4	86.6
Male	103	17	86
(%)	100.0	16.5	83.5

(EDU02') Did [name of child] attend school or pre-school at any time during the [current year] school year? (Age 6-24)

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)	117	10.5	89.5
TOTAL	183	15	168
(%)	100.0	8.2	91.8
ASYLUM SEEKERS	59	5	54
(%)	100.0	8.5	91.5
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	34	2	32
(%)	100.0	5.9	94.1
Resettlement refugees	47	1	46
(%)	100.0	2.1	97.9
Humanitarian status holders	31	5	26
(%)	100.0	16.1	83.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	12	2	10
(%)	100.0	16.7	83.3
GENDER			
Female	97	7	90
(%)	100.0	7.2	92.8
Male	86	8	78
(%)	100.0	9.3	90.7

(EDU03') During this/that school year [current year], what level is (was) [name of child] attending? (Age 6-24)

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Early Childho od Educati on or Pre- primary	Primary	Second ary	Academ ic high school	Vocatio nal high school	Junior college	University
TOTAL (weighted)	105	16.3	49.0	17.4	11.2	3.0	1.3	1.9
TOTAL	168	23	83	30	16	7	5	4
(%)	100.0	13.7	49.4	17.9	9.5	4.2	3.0	2.4
ASYLUM SEEKERS	54	8	26	9	8	2	1	0
(%)	100.0	14.8	48.1	16.7	14.8	3.7	1.9	0.0
REFUGEES								
Recognized refugees	32	3	18	7	0	2	0	2
(%)	100.0	9.4	56.3	21.9	0.0	6.3	0.0	6.3
Resettlement refugees	46	4	22	8	4	3	4	1
(%)	100.0	8.7	47.8	17.4	8.7	6.5	8.7	2.2
Humanitarian status holders	26	4	13	5	3	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	15.4	50.0	19.2	11.5	0.0	0.0	3.8
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	10	4	4	1	1	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	40.0	40.0	10.0	10.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
GENDER								
Female	90	15	46	12	7	6	1	3
(%)	100.0	16.7	51.1	13.3	7.8	6.7	1.1	3.3
Male	78	8	37	18	9	1	4	1
(%)	100.0	10.3	47.4	23.1	11.5	1.3	5.1	1.3

(EDU04') What type of school? (Age 6-24)

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Government or public	Private	Religions or faith-based organization	Don't know	Other (specify)
TOTAL (weighted)	105	84.8	10.5	2.7	1.0	0.9
TOTAL (%)	147	14	3	2	2	147
	87.5	8.3	1.8	1.2	1.2	87.5
ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	45	5	3	0	1	45
	83.3	9.3	5.6	0.0	1.9	83.3
REFUGEES						
Recognized refugees (%)	25	5	0	2	0	25
	78.1	15.6	0.0	6.3	0.0	78.1
Resettlement refugees (%)	45	0	0	0	1	45
	97.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.2	97.8
Humanitarian status holders (%)	24	2	0	0	0	24
	92.3	7.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	92.3
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS (%)	8	2	0	0	0	8
	80.0	20.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	80.0
GENDER						
Female (%)	77	9	2	1	1	77
	85.6	10.0	2.2	1.1	1.1	85.6
Male (%)	70	5	1	1	1	70
	89.7	6.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	89.7

(COMM01') Has [name of child] participated in sports, arts, cultural activities, or other after-school programmes for children outside the home in the last month? (Age 6-24)

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)	107	45.4	54.6
TOTAL	165	74	91
(%)	100.0	44.8	55.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	55	32	23
(%)	100.0	58.2	41.8
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	30	12	18
(%)	100.0	40.0	60.0
Resettlement refugees	42	19	23
(%)	100.0	45.2	54.8
Humanitarian status holders	27	10	17
(%)	100.0	37.0	63.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	11	1	10
(%)	100.0	9.1	90.9
GENDER			
Female	86	41	45
(%)	100.0	47.7	52.3
Male	79	33	46
(%)	100.0	41.8	58.2

(COMM02') In the past 30 days, how many times did [name of child] participate in these activities? (Age 6-24)

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	less than 5 times	more than 5 times
TOTAL (weighted)	58	47.4	52.6
TOTAL	91	46	45
(%)	100.0	50.5	49.5
ASYLUM SEEKERS	23	12	11
(%)	100.0	52.2	47.8
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	18	9	9
(%)	100.0	50.0	50.0
Resettlement refugees	23	14	9
(%)	100.0	60.9	39.1
Humanitarian status holders	17	6	11
(%)	100.0	35.3	64.7
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	10	5	5
(%)	100.0	50.0	50.0
GENDER			
Female	45	21	24
(%)	100.0	46.7	53.3
Male	46	25	21
(%)	100.0	54.3	45.7

(COMM03') Were they in a physically safe area while participating in the activity?
(Age 6-24)

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Yes	Don` t know
TOTAL (weighted)	58	91.7	8.3
TOTAL	91	86	5
(%)	100.0	94.5	5.5
ASYLUM SEEKERS	23	18	5
(%)	100.0	78.3	21.7
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	18	18	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	23	23	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	17	17	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	10	10	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
GENDER			
Female	45	44	1
(%)	100.0	97.8	2.2
Male	46	42	4
(%)	100.0	91.3	8.7

(COMM04') Were there adults supervising the activities? (Age 6-24)

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)	58	3.2	96.8
TOTAL	91	2	89
(%)	100.0	2.2	97.8
ASYLUM SEEKERS	23	1	22
(%)	100.0	4.3	95.7
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	18	0	18
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0
Resettlement refugees	23	0	23
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0
Humanitarian status holders	17	1	16
(%)	100.0	5.9	94.1
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	10	0	10
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0
GENDER			
Female	45	1	44
(%)	100.0	2.2	97.8
Male	46	1	45
(%)	100.0	2.2	97.8

(UNEM-X)

		Employed	Employment rate	Unemployed	unemployment rate
PoC Total	424	219	48.3%	45	10.6%
Asylum seekers	277	156	43.7%	27	9.7%
Recognized refugees	39	20	48.7%	5	12.8%
Resettlement refugees	31	8	74.2%	1	3.2%
Humanitarian status holders	46	17	63.0%	6	13.0%
Failed asylum seekers	31	18	41.9%	6	19.4%

(UNEM01) During the past 7 days, did [name] work for someone else for pay, for one or more hours?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL	424	252	172
(%)	100.0	59.4	40.6
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	175	102
(%)	100.0	63.2	36.8
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	39	23	16
(%)	100.0	59.0	41.0
Resettlement refugees	31	12	19
(%)	100.0	38.7	61.3
Humanitarian status holders	46	24	22
(%)	100.0	52.2	47.8
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	18	13
(%)	100.0	58.1	41.9

(UNEM02) During the past 7 days, did [name] run or do any kind of business, farming, or other activity to generate income?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL	252	237	15
(%)	100.0	94.0	6.0
ASYLUM SEEKERS	175	165	10
(%)	100.0	94.3	5.7
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	23	21	2
(%)	100.0	91.3	8.7
Resettlement refugees	12	12	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	24	21	3
(%)	100.0	87.5	12.5
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	18	18	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0

(UNEM03) During the past 7 days, did [name] help in a family business or farm?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL	237	236	1
(%)	100.0	99.6	0.4
ASYLUM SEEKERS	165	164	1
(%)	100.0	99.4	0.6
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	21	21	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	12	12	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	21	21	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	18	18	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0

(UNEM04) Even though [name] did not work, during the past 7 days, did he/she have a paid job from which he/she was temporarily absent?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL	236	222	14
(%)	100.0	94.1	5.9
ASYLUM SEEKERS	164	158	6
(%)	100.0	96.3	3.7
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	21	20	1
(%)	100.0	95.2	4.8
Resettlement refugees	12	8	4
(%)	100.0	66.7	33.3
Humanitarian status holders	21	18	3
(%)	100.0	85.7	14.3
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	18	18	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0

(UNEM05) Even though [name] did not work, during the past 7 days, did he/she have a business or a helper job in a family business/farm from which he/she was temporarily absent?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL	222	219	3
(%)	100.0	98.6	1.4
ASYLUM SEEKERS	158	156	2
(%)	100.0	98.7	1.3
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	20	20	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	8	8	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	18	17	1
(%)	100.0	94.4	5.6
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	18	18	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0

(UNEM09) During the last 30 days, did [name] do anything to find a paid job or try to start a business?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL	219	174	45
(%)	100.0	79.5	20.5
ASYLUM SEEKERS	156	129	27
(%)	100.0	82.7	17.3
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	20	15	5
(%)	100.0	75.0	25.0
Resettlement refugees	8	7	1
(%)	100.0	87.5	12.5
Humanitarian status holders	17	11	6
(%)	100.0	64.7	35.3
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	18	12	6
(%)	100.0	66.7	33.3

(INC01) Compared to this time last year, do you think you can now afford more goods and services, the same, or fewer goods and services?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	More	The same	Fewer	Don` t know
TOTAL	424	95	78	184	67
(%)	100.0	22.4	18.4	43.4	15.8
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	65	43	111	58
(%)	100.0	23.5	15.5	40.1	20.9
REFUGEES					
Recognized refugees	39	6	10	22	1
(%)	100.0	15.4	25.6	56.4	2.6
Resettlement refugees	31	8	12	11	0
(%)	100.0	25.8	38.7	35.5	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	46	14	7	20	5
(%)	100.0	30.4	15.2	43.5	10.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	2	6	20	3
(%)	100.0	6.5	19.4	64.5	9.7

(BANK01) Do you, either by yourself or together with someone else, currently have an account at a bank or another type of formal financial institution in the [country of enumeration]?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL	424	149	275
(%)	100.0	35.1	64.9
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	121	156
(%)	100.0	43.7	56.3
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	39	10	29
(%)	100.0	25.6	74.4
Resettlement refugees	31	3	28
(%)	100.0	9.7	90.3
Humanitarian status holders	46	7	39
(%)	100.0	15.2	84.8
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	8	23
(%)	100.0	25.8	74.2

(BANK02) Do you, personally, have a/an [local terminology for ATM/debit card] in [country of enumeration]?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL	424	116	308
(%)	100.0	27.4	72.6
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	98	179
(%)	100.0	35.4	64.6
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	39	2	37
(%)	100.0	5.1	94.9
Resettlement refugees	31	2	29
(%)	100.0	6.5	93.5
Humanitarian status holders	46	3	43
(%)	100.0	6.5	93.5
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	11	20
(%)	100.0	35.5	64.5

(BANK03) Is this [local terminology for ATM/debit card] connected to an account with your name on it in [country of enumeration]?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL	253	8	245
(%)	100.0	3.2	96.8
ASYLUM SEEKERS	140	2	138
(%)	100.0	1.4	98.6
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	27	2	25
(%)	100.0	7.4	92.6
Resettlement refugees	28	0	28
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0
Humanitarian status holders	38	1	37
(%)	100.0	2.6	97.4
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	20	3	17
(%)	100.0	15.0	85.0

(BANK04) *In the past 12 months, have you used a mobile phone to make payments, to buy things, or to send or receive money?*

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL	424	273	151
(%)	100.0	64.4	35.6
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	202	75
(%)	100.0	72.9	27.1
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	39	16	23
(%)	100.0	41.0	59.0
Resettlement refugees	31	16	15
(%)	100.0	51.6	48.4
Humanitarian status holders	46	18	28
(%)	100.0	39.1	60.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	21	10
(%)	100.0	67.7	32.3

(BANK05) In the past 12 months, have you, personally, used a mobile phone to make payments, to buy things, or to send or receive money using a service such as Samsung Pay or Kakao Pay?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL	424	348	76
(%)	100.0	82.1	17.9
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	241	36
(%)	100.0	87.0	13.0
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	39	23	16
(%)	100.0	59.0	41.0
Resettlement refugees	31	30	1
(%)	100.0	96.8	3.2
Humanitarian status holders	46	26	20
(%)	100.0	56.5	43.5
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	28	3
(%)	100.0	90.3	9.7

(SAF01) How safe does [name] feel walking alone in your area/neighbourhood after dark?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Very safe	Fairly safe	Bit unsafe	Very unsafe	Don` t know	Prefer not to respond
TOTAL	424	298	96	16	5	7	2
(%)	100.0	70.3	22.6	3.8	1.2	1.7	0.5
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	206	54	9	2	5	1
(%)	100.0	74.4	19.5	3.2	0.7	1.8	0.4
REFUGEES							
Recognized refugees	39	28	6	4	0	1	0
(%)	100.0	71.8	15.4	10.3	0.0	2.6	0.0
Resettlement refugees	31	16	15	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	51.6	48.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	46	31	12	2	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	67.4	26.1	4.3	0.0	0.0	2.2
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	17	9	1	3	1	0
(%)	100.0	54.8	29.0	3.2	9.7	3.2	0.0

(GBV01) If someone in your community experienced gender-based violence and asked for your help, would you know where they could access the following services

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes	Don` t know
CATEGORY				
Public Health Service	424	84	306	34
(%)	100.0	19.8	72.2	8.0
Psycho-Social Services	424	189	166	69
(%)	100.0	44.6	39.2	16.3
Safety and Security Services (Police, Safe Shelters)	424	118	273	33
(%)	100.0	27.8	64.4	7.8
Legal Help	424	182	174	68
(%)	100.0	42.9	41.0	16.0

(VAW01) Sometimes a husband is annoyed or angered by things that his wife does. In your opinion, is a husband justified in hitting or beating his wife in the following situations.

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes	Prefer not to respond
CATEGORY				
When a wife goes out without telling her husband (%)	294 100.0	278 94.6	10 3.4	6 2.0
When the wife neglects the child (%)	294 100.0	271 92.2	15 5.1	8 2.7
When a wife argues with her husband (%)	294 100.0	281 95.6	8 2.7	5 1.7
When the wife refuses to have sex with her husband (%)	294 100.0	270 91.8	14 4.8	10 3.4
When the wife burns the food (%)	294 100.0	284 96.6	4 1.4	6 2.0

(MMR01) Child under 5, Do you have a [National Child Immunisation Record], immunisation records from a private health provider, or any other document where [name of child under 5]'s vaccinations are written down?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Only card(s)	Only other document	Card(s) and another document	No cards and no other document
TOTAL	102	65	18	14	5
(%)	100.0	63.7	17.6	13.7	4.9
ASYLUM SEEKERS	54	39	7	4	4
(%)	100.0	72.2	13.0	7.4	7.4
REFUGEES					
Recognized refugees	11	8	2	1	0
(%)	100.0	72.7	18.2	9.1	0.0
Resettlement refugees	10	3	5	2	0
(%)	100.0	30.0	50.0	20.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	17	11	2	4	0
(%)	100.0	64.7	11.8	23.5	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	10	4	2	3	1
(%)	100.0	40.0	20.0	30.0	10.0
GENDER					
Female	44	26	11	4	3
(%)	100.0	59.1	25.0	9.1	6.8
Male	58	39	7	10	2
(%)	100.0	67.2	12.1	17.2	3.4

(MMR02) Child under 5, Did you ever have a [National Child Immunisation Record] or immunisation records from a private health provider for [name of child under 5]?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL	5	2	3
(%)	100.0	40.0	60.0
ASYLUM SEEKERS	4	1	3
(%)	100.0	25.0	75.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	1	1	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
GENDER			
Female	3	1	2
(%)	100.0	33.3	66.7
Male	2	1	1
(%)	100.0	50.0	50.0

(MMR03) Child under 5, Has [name of child under 5] ever received a vaccine? that is, a shot at the age of 9 months or older - to prevent (him/her) from getting measles (i.e., measles, MR or MMR)?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes	Don` t know
TOTAL	102	10	75	17
(%)	100.0	9.8	73.5	16.7
ASYLUM SEEKERS	54	5	42	7
(%)	100.0	9.3	77.8	13.0
REFUGEES				
Recognized refugees	11	0	8	3
(%)	100.0	0.0	72.7	27.3
Resettlement refugees	10	3	2	5
(%)	100.0	30.0	20.0	50.0
Humanitarian status holders	17	0	16	1
(%)	100.0	0.0	94.1	5.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	10	2	7	1
(%)	100.0	20.0	70.0	10.0
GENDER				
Female	44	5	31	8
(%)	100.0	11.4	70.5	18.2
Male	58	5	44	9
(%)	100.0	8.6	75.9	15.5

(MMR04) Child under 5, How many times was the measles vaccine received?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	1 time	2 times	3 or more times	Don` t know
TOTAL	75	7	36	9	23
(%)	100.0	9.3	48.0	12.0	30.7
ASYLUM SEEKERS	42	5	16	7	14
(%)	100.0	11.9	38.1	16.7	33.3
REFUGEES					
Recognized refugees	8	0	6	0	2
(%)	100.0	0.0	75.0	0.0	25.0
Resettlement refugees	2	0	2	0	0
(%)	100.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	16	1	9	2	4
(%)	100.0	6.3	56.3	12.5	25.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	7	1	3	0	3
(%)	100.0	14.3	42.9	0.0	42.9
GENDER					
Female	31	3	15	5	8
(%)	100.0	9.7	48.4	16.1	25.8
Male	44	4	21	4	15
(%)	100.0	9.1	47.7	9.1	34.1

(HACC01) During the past 30 days, has [name] consulted a health practitioner, dentist, traditional healer, or pharmacist, or visited a health center?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)	672	63.4	36.6
TOTAL	954	599	355
(%)	100.0	62.8	37.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	509	340	169
(%)	100.0	66.8	33.2
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	111	65	46
(%)	100.0	58.6	41.4
Resettlement refugees	136	93	43
(%)	100.0	68.4	31.6
Humanitarian status holders	130	66	64
(%)	100.0	50.8	49.2
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	68	35	33
(%)	100.0	51.5	48.5
GENDER			
Female	407	234	173
(%)	100.0	57.5	42.5
Male	546	364	182
(%)	100.0	66.7	33.3
No response	1	1	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0

(HACC02) For what reason(s) did you seek consultation?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Illness	Injury	Other (Specify)	General check- up (not for pregnan cy)	Pre/Pos tnatal check- up	Mental health	Giving birth
TOTAL (weighted)	246	64.2	14.5	11.2	10.2	4.2	3.7	2.3
TOTAL	355	233	47	41	36	14	13	6
(%)	100.0	65.6	13.2	11.5	10.1	3.9	3.7	1.7
ASYLUM SEEKERS	169	112	25	14	19	7	5	6
(%)	100.0	66.3	14.8	8.3	11.2	4.1	3.0	3.6
REFUGEES								
Recognized refugees	46	26	7	8	5	2	5	0
(%)	100.0	56.5	15.2	17.4	10.9	4.3	10.9	0.0
Resettlement refugees	43	38	2	3	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	88.4	4.7	7.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	64	38	9	11	5	3	2	0
(%)	100.0	59.4	14.1	17.2	7.8	4.7	3.1	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	33	19	4	5	7	2	1	0
(%)	100.0	57.6	12.1	15.2	21.2	6.1	3.0	0.0
GENDER								
Female	173	117	14	20	15	12	7	2
(%)	100.0	67.6	8.1	11.6	8.7	6.9	4.0	1.2
Male	182	116	33	21	21	2	6	4
(%)	100.0	63.7	18.1	11.5	11.5	1.1	3.3	2.2

(HACC03) During the past 30 days, has [name] needed health services that s/he could not have access to?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL (weighted)	672	79.2	20.8
TOTAL	954	783	171
(%)	100.0	82.1	17.9
ASYLUM SEEKERS	509	394	115
(%)	100.0	77.4	22.6
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	111	103	8
(%)	100.0	92.8	7.2
Resettlement refugees	136	134	2
(%)	100.0	98.5	1.5
Humanitarian status holders	130	102	28
(%)	100.0	78.5	21.5
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	68	50	18
(%)	100.0	73.5	26.5
GENDER			
Female	407	336	71
(%)	100.0	82.6	17.4
Male	546	446	100
(%)	100.0	81.7	18.3
No response	1	1	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0

(HACC04) Why has [name] been unable to access a medical treatment in the past

30 days?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case			Difficulties in communicating at the hospital because of language barrier	No medical personnel available	Does not have any source of identification (no passport or alien registration card)
		Lack of money	Other (Specify)			
TOTAL (weighted)	140	88.2	16.8	12.9	4.1	3.1
TOTAL	171	150	28	21	7	6
(%)	100.0	87.7	16.4	12.3	4.1	3.5
ASYLUM SEEKERS	115	110	14	16	6	4
(%)	100.0	95.7	12.2	13.9	5.2	3.5
REFUGEES						
Recognized refugees	8	6	0	0	0	1
(%)	100.0	75.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.5
Resettlement refugees	2	2	2	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	28	16	11	3	0	0
(%)	100.0	57.1	39.3	10.7	0.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	18	16	1	2	1	1
(%)	100.0	88.9	5.6	11.1	5.6	5.6
GENDER						
Female	71	60	15	7	3	3
(%)	100.0	84.5	21.1	9.9	4.2	4.2
Male	100	90	13	14	4	3
(%)	100.0	90.0	13.0	14.0	4.0	3.0

(BIR01) (If any child <2) In addition to [name of children under 2] , was there any live birth in this household in the past 2 years?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL	48	34	14
(%)	100.0	70.8	29.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	32	23	9
(%)	100.0	71.9	28.1
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	5	4	1
(%)	100.0	80.0	20.0
Resettlement refugees	2	2	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	3	1	2
(%)	100.0	33.3	66.7
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	6	4	2
(%)	100.0	66.7	33.3

(BIR02) (If no child < 2) Was there any live birth in this household in the past 2 years?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
TOTAL	376	355	21
(%)	100.0	94.4	5.6
ASYLUM SEEKERS	245	233	12
(%)	100.0	95.1	4.9
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	34	33	1
(%)	100.0	97.1	2.9
Resettlement refugees	29	27	2
(%)	100.0	93.1	6.9
Humanitarian status holders	43	37	6
(%)	100.0	86.0	14.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	25	25	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0

(BIR03) Who assisted with the delivery of the latest child born alive?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	No	Yes
CATEGORY			
Medical Professional	69	47	22
(%)	100.0	68.1	31.9
Doctor	69	7	62
(%)	100.0	10.1	89.9
Nurse, Midwifery	69	59	10
(%)	100.0	85.5	14.5
midwife	69	69	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
Health center staff	69	69	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
relatives, friends	69	69	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
others	69	68	1
(%)	100.0	98.6	1.4
Don't know	69	69	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0

(BIR04) Where did the birth take place for the latest child born alive?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Private sector	Public sector
TOTAL	69	46	23
(%)	100.0	66.7	33.3
ASYLUM SEEKERS	44	27	17
(%)	100.0	61.4	38.6
REFUGEES			
Recognized refugees	6	6	0
(%)	100.0	100.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees	4	3	1
(%)	100.0	75.0	25.0
Humanitarian status holders	9	7	2
(%)	100.0	77.8	22.2
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	6	3	3
(%)	100.0	50.0	50.0

(HEA01) When anyone in your household is sick, where do they go to seek care?

CATEGORY /		Case	Private	Public	NGO	Pharm	Don't	Other,	UNHC
TOTAL		424	182	159	42	25	11	4	1
(%)		100.0	42.9	37.5	9.9	5.9	2.6	0.9	0.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS		277	107	111	28	19	9	2	1
(%)		100.0	38.6	40.1	10.1	6.9	3.2	0.7	0.4
REFUGEES									
Recognized refugees		39	19	17	2	1	0	0	0
(%)		100.0	48.7	43.6	5.1	2.6	0.0	0.0	0.0
Resettlement refugees		31	28	1	0	0	0	2	0
(%)		100.0	90.3	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.5	0.0
Humanitarian status holders		46	19	17	5	3	2	0	0
(%)		100.0	41.3	37.0	10.9	6.5	4.3	0.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS		31	9	13	7	2	0	0	0
(%)		100.0	29.0	41.9	22.6	6.5	0.0	0.0	0.0

(HEA02) How do you reach this facility if you need to seek care?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	CASE	Public transport (bus, boat)	By walk	Private car	Other, specify
TOTAL (weighted)	319	71.8	17.5	9.3	1.4

TOTAL	413	286	81	37	9
(%)	100.0	69.2	19.6	9.0	2.2
ASYLUM SEEKERS	268	207	45	14	2
(%)	100.0	77.2	16.8	5.2	0.7
REFUGEES					
Recognized refugees	39	18	9	11	1
(%)	100.0	46.2	23.1	28.2	2.6
Resettlement refugees	31	15	12	0	4
(%)	100.0	48.4	38.7	0.0	12.9
Humanitarian status holders	44	22	8	12	2
(%)	100.0	50.0	18.2	27.3	4.5
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	24	7	0	0
(%)	100.0	77.4	22.6	0.0	0.0

(HEA03) How long does it take to go there when you use the mode of transport that you mentioned above?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	CASE	under 20 minutes	20 ~ 39 minutes	40 ~ 59 minutes	60 minutes or more
TOTAL (weighted)	319	32.2	31.6	11.5	24.7

TOTAL	413	135	141	43	94
(%)	100.0	32.7	34.1	10.4	22.8
ASYLUM SEEKERS	268	80	77	34	77
(%)	100.0	29.9	28.7	12.7	28.7
REFUGEES					
Recognized refugees	39	14	19	2	4
(%)	100.0	35.9	48.7	5.1	10.3
Resettlement refugees	31	13	14	2	2
(%)	100.0	41.9	45.2	6.5	6.5
Humanitarian status holders	44	20	18	3	3
(%)	100.0	45.5	40.9	6.8	6.8
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	8	13	2	8
(%)	100.0	25.8	41.9	6.5	25.8

(FNH01) How many family members live in countries other than South Korea?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	0	1	2 members	3	4
TOTAL (weighted)	329	76.2	8.4	7.3	3.8	4.2
TOTAL	424	326	37	28	18	15
(%)	100.0	76.9	8.7	6.6	4.2	3.5
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	208	23	23	10	13
(%)	100.0	75.1	8.3	8.3	3.6	4.7
REFUGEES						
Recognized refugees	39	26	6	2	4	1
(%)	100.0	66.7	15.4	5.1	10.3	2.6
Resettlement refugees	31	28	1	1	1	0
(%)	100.0	90.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	46	40	3	1	1	1
(%)	100.0	87.0	6.5	2.2	2.2	2.2
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	24	4	1	2	0
(%)	100.0	77.4	12.9	3.2	6.5	0.0

(FNH03) What is the relationship of [name] to the head of household?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Minor child	Spouse	Child over 18	Prefer not to respond	Don` t know
TOTAL	226	98	48	47	29	4
(%)	100.0	43.4	21.2	20.8	12.8	1.8
ASYLUM SEEKERS	164	72	40	28	22	2
(%)	100.0	43.9	24.4	17.1	13.4	1.2
REFUGEES						
Recognized refugees	27	9	1	10	6	1
(%)	100.0	33.3	3.7	37.0	22.2	3.7
Resettlement refugees	6	4	0	2	0	0
(%)	100.0	66.7	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	16	6	5	5	0	0
(%)	100.0	37.5	31.3	31.3	0.0	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	13	7	2	2	1	1
(%)	100.0	53.8	15.4	15.4	7.7	7.7

(FNH04) What is the reason that [name] is living apart from you?

CATEG ORY / Sub- category	Case	Family members in Korea do not have the appropriate visa to invite family		Economic difficulties are expected if the family member comes to Korea for living (housing, cost of living, etc)			Difficulty in acquiring documents providing familial relations		Other (details)	Could not get a passport issued	The expenses for travel are too expensive	Was not able to obtain departure permit	Does not want to live together
		Was not able to obtain a visa to enter Korea	Was not able to obtain a visa to enter Korea	Preferred not to respond	Are missing or has lost contact	Difficulty in acquiring documents providing familial relations							
TOTAL	226	97	39	25	15	10	9	9	8	6	5	3	
(%)	100.0	42.9	17.3	11.1	6.6	4.4	4.0	4.0	3.5	2.7	2.2	1.3	
ASYLUM SEEKERS	164	79	33	7	9	9	7	5	4	5	3	3	
(%)	100.0	48.2	20.1	4.3	5.5	5.5	4.3	3.0	2.4	3.0	1.8	1.8	
REFUGEES													
Recognized refugees	27	3	5	15	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	
(%)	100.0	11.1	18.5	55.6	7.4	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	0.0	3.7	0.0	
Resettlement refugees	6	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	0	0	
(%)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	16.7	0.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
Humanitarian status holders	16	11	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	1	0	
(%)	100.0	68.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	18.8	0.0	0.0	6.3	0.0	
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	13	4	1	3	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	
(%)	100.0	30.8	7.7	23.1	30.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.7	0.0	0.0	

(REF21) Did you receive help from a lawyer during your refugee application or lawsuit?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	Prefer not to respond			
		No	Yes	Don` t know	Prefer not to respond
TOTAL (weighted)	329	68.4	27.9	3.4	0.3
TOTAL	424	294	114	14	2
(%)	100.0	69.3	26.9	3.3	0.5
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	194	74	8	1
(%)	100.0	70.0	26.7	2.9	0.4
REFUGEES					
Recognized refugees	39	19	17	3	0
(%)	100.0	48.7	43.6	7.7	0.0
Resettlement refugees	31	29	1	1	0
(%)	100.0	93.5	3.2	3.2	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	46	30	14	2	0
(%)	100.0	65.2	30.4	4.3	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	22	8	0	1
(%)	100.0	71.0	25.8	0.0	3.2

(REF22) Did you feel you needed help from a lawyer during your refugee application or lawsuit?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case				
		No	Yes	Don` t know	Prefer not to respond
TOTAL (weighted)	329	21.5	72.7	5.3	0.6
TOTAL	424	101	289	31	3
(%)	100.0	23.8	68.2	7.3	0.7
ASYLUM SEEKERS	277	56	205	14	2
(%)	100.0	20.2	74.0	5.1	0.7
REFUGEES					
Recognized refugees	39	13	23	3	0
(%)	100.0	33.3	59.0	7.7	0.0
Resettlement refugees	31	16	7	8	0
(%)	100.0	51.6	22.6	25.8	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	46	10	34	2	0
(%)	100.0	21.7	73.9	4.3	0.0
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	31	6	20	4	1
(%)	100.0	19.4	64.5	12.9	3.2

(REF22a) Why did you feel you needed help from a lawyer?

CATEGORY / Sub-category	Case	It is difficult to prepare refugee application or court submissio ns without help from a lawyer	It is difficult to prepare evidentiary documents for immigratio n office or courts without help from a lawyer	It is difficult to communica te with the refugee determinati on officer or judge without help from a lawyer	Other (Specify)	It is difficult to participate in refugee interview without lawyer accompany ing	Prefer not to respond
TOTAL	289	148	53	53	15	14	6
(%)	100.0	51.2	18.3	18.3	5.2	4.8	2.1
ASYLUM SEEKERS	205	113	35	41	5	8	3
(%)	100.0	55.1	17.1	20.0	2.4	3.9	1.5
REFUGEES							
Recognized refugees	23	5	8	4	5	0	1
(%)	100.0	21.7	34.8	17.4	21.7	0.0	4.3
Resettlement refugees	7	6	1	0	0	0	0
(%)	100.0	85.7	14.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Humanitarian status holders	34	13	9	3	5	2	2
(%)	100.0	38.2	26.5	8.8	14.7	5.9	5.9
FAILED ASYLUM SEEKERS	20	11	0	5	0	4	0
(%)	100.0	55.0	0.0	25.0	0.0	20.0	0.0