

Data supplement to Wells et al. Psychosocial concerns reported by Syrian refugees living in Jordan: systematic review of unpublished needs assessments. Br J Psychiatry doi: 10.1192/bjp.bp.115.165084

Supplement DS1

Method

The systematic search was conducted in two waves. The first search was conducted in May 2014 and included the sites listed in Table DS1 (excluding additional sites described in wave 2), between February 2011 and May 2014. In June 2015 a second search was conducted to update the data and to search additional websites. All of the websites listed in Table DS1 were searched again between the dates June 2014 – June 2015. In addition, the following sites were searched between February 2011 and June 2015: International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (www.ifrc.org); International Organisation for Migration (www.iom.int); Save the Children (www.savethechildren.org); Centre for the Victims of Torture (www.cvt.org); War Child (www.warchild.org). All additional sites searched on Google, using the terms Syria* AND Refugee* AND Needs assessment AND Jordan, limited to the given website and to results between the dates 01/02/2011 and 01/06/2015.

Qualitative Analysis

Theme coding was conducted as described in the main paper. The data from the second search was coded into emerging themes in the same manner as the first search. Where emergent themes were the same between papers, they were combined into single themes. Where themes differed between analyses, data from the alternate search was examined to determine whether this theme could also be discerned. In cases where the data supported it, themes were merged. Themes which were mentioned in less than 6 reports and only 1 search were excluded. Themes which only emerged in one analysis, but were strong themes within this search (i.e. mentioned in more than 6 reports) were included. The themes which were included and excluded based on these criteria are included below as well as an examination of differences in emergent themes between searches.

Results

The 29 reports that met inclusion criteria are listed in Supplement DS2, and the demographic information and report characteristics are presented in Table DS4. Reports 1–18 were identified in search 1 and reports 19–29 were identified in search 2.

Search 1 (February 2011 – May 2014)

The systematic search returned 905 articles from which 217 duplicates were removed and 481 were excluded based on title. The full texts for 210 articles were retrieved and the following were excluded due to: Not in English (2); Not a needs assessment (146); Not a full report (5); Not among Syrian refugees (1); Not in Jordan (7). The remaining 54 articles were text searched for key terms and a further 31 were excluded as they did not report on psychosocial needs. This left 18 articles satisfying the criteria for inclusion in the analysis. Reports gave results from a total sample of 7818 refugees in 12 regions in Jordan, including those in refugee camps or residents in host communities,

between May 2012 and March 2014. Respondents ranged in age from below 18 years to above 60 years and originated from six regions in Syria, most predominantly Deraa, Homs and Damascus. Psychosocial needs were the primary focus of 17% of the reports. The remainder of needs assessments were intended to determine current general needs (67%) including basic needs (e.g. housing, food), educational (11%), reproductive health (5%).

Search 2 (June 2014– June 2015)

The systematic search returned 1352 articles from which 219 duplicates were removed and 1015 were excluded based on title. As many grey literature reports were not indexed, enabling easy identification of duplicates, many title excluded on the basis of title may have in fact been duplicates. The full texts for 57 articles were retrieved and the following were excluded due to: Not a needs assessment (36); Not among Syrian refugees (3). The remaining 18 articles were text searched for key terms and a further 7 were excluded as they did not report on psychosocial needs. This left 11 articles satisfying the criteria for inclusion in the analysis. Reports gave results from a total sample of 7902 refugees in 13 regions in Jordan, including those in refugee camps or residents in host communities, between June 2013 and July 2014. Respondents ranged in age from below 18 years to above 60 years and originated from six regions in Syria, most predominantly Deraa, Homs and Damascus. Psychosocial needs were the primary focus of 18% of the reports. The remainder of needs assessments were intended to determine health (18%), educational (18%), women's (18%) and children's and youth's (27%) needs.

Qualitative Analysis

New Themes Included in Results

Search 2 identified the theme *discrimination* in 8 reports (73%). Refugees stated that discrimination affected their ability to access health care, education, nutritional food and caused many to avoid venturing into the host community. Data from search 1 was examined revealing similar findings in 4 (22%) of reports. See Table DS5 for report numbers within each search. One explanation for increased reporting of discrimination may be that as the crisis has continued over multiple years, the good will of host community members may have been somewhat exhausted. In addition, as the number of refugees living in host communities has steadily increased, pressure on housing and employment in the host community has increased, causing greater tension between refugees and the host community. The theme *worried or stressed by circumstances* was reported in 4 reports (36%) in search 2. Examination of search 1 data revealed this theme in 6 (33%) of reports. This more general theme appeared to more accurately characterise the manner in which refugees discussed the impact of conflict and displacement on their emotional wellbeing than the more specific excluded themes discussed below. The theme *Anger* was identified in 6 reports (55%) and was subsequently identified in 4 reports (36%) from search 1. It may be that feelings of anger have increased over time as initial hopes of returning home have been dashed and ongoing frustrations of displacement stressors has led people to feel hopelessness about being able to effect practical outcomes, leading many to have difficulty controlling their tempers.

Removed Themes

Children are affected by violence and *Fear of separation* were two themes that did not emerge in the second search and were discussed in less than 6 of search 1 reports. It may be that, as the crisis continues, many refugees have spent so long in displacement, that everyday stressors are discussed more readily than the effect of violent experiences during conflict.⁵ Fear of separation (see Table DS5) may be a common reaction to PTEs, from which the majority of individuals spontaneously recover.⁷⁵

Increasing family conflict was also reported in fewer than 6 search 1 reports, and none of search 2 reports. It appears that the phenomenon of anger leading to increased family conflict is captured within the theme of *stress leads to family violence*, discussed in the main paper.

Included Themes only Emerging in Search 1

The theme of *Violence in the refugee community* emerged in 8 search 1 reports (44%), but not in search 2. This theme was included in the overall analysis as it was clearly a prominent theme in search 1. The difference between searches may have been due to methodology, as many search 2 reports had a specific focus, whereas more search 1 reports were about general needs. This theme emerged in focus group discussion a number of general needs reports in search 1. In addition, the increased perception of discrimination from the host community may have overshadowed these concerns in search 2 reports.

Reference (supplementary)

- 75** Hijazi AM, Lumley MA, Ziadni MS, *et al.* Brief Narrative Exposure Therapy for Posttraumatic Stress in Iraqi Refugees: A Preliminary Randomized Clinical Trial. *J Trauma Stress* 2014;**27**:314–22. doi:10.1002/jts.

Table DS1. Systematic Search Criteria February 2011 – May 2014

Academic Databases	Subject Headings (keywords)
PsycInfo	<i>Refugees AND Psychological Needs OR Needs Assessment (Syria*)</i> <i>Refugees (Syria*)</i>
Medline	<i>Refugees AND Needs Assessment AND Syria</i> <i>Refugees (Syria*)</i>
SCOPUS	<i>Syria* AND Refugees AND Needs Assessment OR Need Assess* (Syria, refugee*)</i> <i>Syria* AND Refugees - limited to subject areas: medicine; sociology; arts; multidisciplinary; psychology (Syria, refugee*)</i>
PILOTS	<i>Refugee* AND Syria</i>
Science direct	Limited to subject areas: Arts and Humanities, Medicine and Dentistry, Nursing and Health Professions, Psychology, Social Sciences (<i>Refugee* AND Syria* AND needs W/10 assess*</i>)
PROQUEST	<i>civil war -- Syria OR Syrians OR Syria OR Syria AND Needs Assessment Methodology OR Community Needs Assessment OR Comprehensive Needs Assessment OR Needs Assessments OR Needs Assessment AND Refugees</i>
Grey Literature Databases	Keywords
New York Academy of Medicine Grey Literature	<i>Syria* AND Refugee*</i>
Open Grey	<i>Syria* AND Refugee*</i>
Open Grey	<i>Syria* AND Needs</i>
National Repository of Grey Literature	<i>Syria* AND Refugee*</i>
Websites	Search Terms
The Inter-agency Information Sharing Portal for the Syria Regional Refugee Response (http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=107)	<i>Jordan AND Reports AND English</i>
Google; World Health Organisation (who.int); IRC (www.rescue.org); REACH (www.reach-initiative.org); UNICEF (www.unicef.org.au); Handicap international (www.handicap-international.org); IMC (www.internationalmedicalcorps.org); EMPHNET (www.emphnet.net); Global communities (www.globalcommunities.org); Un Ponte Per (www.unponteper.it); CARE (www.care.org); ALNAP (www.alnap.org); Reliefweb (www.reliefweb.org); MHPSS (www.mhpss.net); Refworld (refworld.org); International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (www.ifrc.org); International Organisation for Migration (www.iom.int); Save the Children (www.savethechildren.org); Centre for the Victims of Torture (www.cvt.org); War Child (www.warchild.org)	All sites searched on Google, using the terms <i>Syria* AND Refugee* AND Needs assessment AND Jordan</i> , limited to the given website and to results between the dates 01/02/2011 and 01/06/2015

Table DS2. Checklist of Qualitative Methodologies with Criteria used to Rate Rigour.

Checklist items, including criteria outlined by Popay *et al* and Blaxter,^{19,30} are presented in rows within the four qualitative methodology domains and ethics. For each checklist item, criteria used to score reports as low, medium or high quality are presented in columns.

Quali	Quality Criteria		
	Low = 0	Medium = 1	High = 2
Credibility			
Does the report include member checking or participant validation	Not described / employed	Data is discussed with participants or community members and findings revised	Community members are involved in the analysis procedure in ongoing consultative process
Does the report privilege the knowledge and expertise of Syrian refugees? Provide exemplars, first person accounts?	Provides aggregated data within confines of externally derived categories.	Discusses views raised by respondents, does not provide first person exemplars.	Minimally thick description which discuss views of respondents as knowledge relevant to the research question, provision of first person exemplars
Involves refugees as actors in process (data collection, analysis, consultation)?	Not employed/ described	Participatory process mentioned but not described or use of practices which employ knowledge of community members, such as consultation, but which do not afford design, analytic or decision making power	Involvement of community members in a key stage of the assessment (e.g. design, data collection, analysis, writing of the report) in a manner which affords decision making power.
Transferability			
Is there a clear account of sampling procedure?	Not described / employed	Only convenience sampling	Combination of sampling (convenience, snow ball, random) or use of random sampling with a large sample size
Does purposive sampling lead to a sample relevant to the needs of the report?	Not described / employed	Awareness of the need to access specific groups with minimal steps taken to improve representation	Specific strategies employed to ensure specific groups are represented, e.g. female heads of household, the elderly.
Evidence of adequate or thick description?	Very limited description of results or only quantitative details	General discussion of themes	Detailed description of themes which are related needs of specific groups and linked to originating context

Is presented data clearly contextualised with all relevant info about subjects and settings?	No or very limited demographic information	Some demographic and information about setting	Demographic and setting information clearly identifies population and context and identifies relevant sub-groups of the community
Confirmability			
Have researchers have adapted the design to the specific context, have they been flexible to context specific needs during data collection?	Not described / employed	Limited discussion of need to adapt tools or consider interviewer characteristics	Adaptation of questionnaires to context or use of data/consultation to guide further investigation, attention to effect of characteristics of interviewers (e.g. gender) on sampling and how questions may be answered.
Is sensitivity of tools to research question, limitations of tools discussed? Is openness to perspectives of participants clear? Is there free listing of needs?	Copies of tools not provided and not discussed in text	Description of tool includes some discussion of how their use may impact on results or tool provided and not discussed	Tools are provided in report or tools validated in the humanitarian or cultural context (e.g. use of WHO tool kit resources) or free listing of needs is employed along with discussion of possible limitations of tools.
Have researchers discussed their relationships to participants, possible effect on outcomes, researchers input, role and possible bias?	Not described / employed	Mentioned in text, but no evidence of use of specific reflexive techniques.	Issues discussed and techniques to address bias are employed such as, member checking, supervision or independent rating
Dependability			
Is there a clear connection to an existing body of knowledge relevant to specific research questions?	Very minimal review of previous literature or assessment	Review about general context for refugees in Jordan.	Review of literature about specific topics linked to current research questions
Are there clear accounts of data collection processes ?	Not described / employed	Sampling procedure is described, collection procedures are minimally described.	Sampling method is justified in relation to aims of the assessment, description of data collection and analysis is sufficient for replication
Training provided or trained staff employed?	Not described / employed	At least one day of training provided or staff described as having some experience	Multiple days of training provided and/or specialist staff employed

Supervision or peer debriefing?	Not described / employed	Some mention of avenues for staff to obtain on job skills development or peer support	Organisational framework which 1) encourages on going skills sharing from more experienced staff (such as research groups contain staff with mixed levels of experience) and/or 2) provides regular opportunities for peer support
Reference is made to accepted procedures for analysis? (e.g. thematic coding, independent raters)	Not described / employed	Reference made to analysis, but techniques not labelled or described	Analysis techniques are appropriately labelled or described in order to enable replication.
How are different knowledge sources dealt with (e.g. triangulation and contrasting)?	Not described / employed	More than one data source employed	Multiple sources employed and information compared between sources
Ethics			
Ethics statement? (e.g. informed consent, expectation of reward)	Not described / employed	Mention of informed consent or ethical guidelines	Ethical considerations discussed, informed consent and/or expectation of reward procedures described

Supplement DS2

List of Reports Included in the Analysis

- 1 Un Ponte Per. Comprehensive Assessment on Syrian Refugees Residing in the Community in Northern Jordan. 2012.
- 2 International Medical Corps. Displaced Syrians in Za'atari Camp : Rapid Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Assessment Analysis and Interpretations of Findings. 2012.
- 3 Care Jordan. Syrian refugees in Urban Jordan. Baseline Assessment of Community-Identified Vulnerabilities among Syrian Refugees living in Irbid, Madaba, Mufraq, and Zarqa. 2013.
- 4 UNHCR the UN Refugee Agency. Report of the Participatory Assessment UNHCR , Amman December 2012. Amman: 2012.
- 5 Jordan Health Aid Society. Displaced Syrians in Jordan: A Mental Health and Psychosocial Information Gathering Exercise. Analysis and Interpretations of Findings. Amman: 2012.
- 6 Care Jordan. Baseline Assessment of Community Identified Vulnerabilities among Syrian Refugees living in Amman. Rapid Participatory Community Assessment. 2012.
- 7 Doedens W, Giga N, Krause S, et al. Reproductive Health Services for Syrian Refugees in Zaatri Refugee Camp and Irbid City , Jordan An Evaluation of the Minimum Initial Service Package. 2013.
- 8 Global Communities. Tension in Jordanian Communities : Rapid Assessment. 2013.
- 9 The Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA) Task Force. Education Sector Working Group. Joint Education Needs Assessment. Za'atari Refugee Camp. 2013.
- 10 International Rescue Committee. Assessment Report Cash Transfer Program to Syrian Refugees in Jordan. 2012.
- 11 UNHCR the UN Refugee Agency. Participatory Needs Assessment EJC Refugee Camp November 2013. 2013.
- 12 IRC. Jordan Country Program Cross-Sectoral Assessment of Syrian Refugees in Urban Areas of South and Central Jordan. 2013.
- 13 Questscope. Participatory Reflection and Action (PRA) Report. "Factors Affecting the Education Situation of Syrian Refugees in Jordan. 2013.
- 14 World Vision. Children's Report. Stand with Me. Our Uncertain Future. 2014.
- 15 IMC, UNICEF. Mental Health/Psychosocial and Child Protection Assessment for Syrian Refugee Adolescents in Za ' atari Refugee Camp , Jordan July 2013. 2013.
- 16 Handicap International, HelpAge International. Hidden victims of the Syrian crisis: diasbled, injured and older refugees. 2014.

- 17 Women's Refugee Commission. Unpacking Gender The Humanitarian Response to the Syrian Refugee Crisis in Jordan. 2014.
- 18 Care Jordan. Lives Unseen: Urban Syrian Refugees and Jordanian Host Communities Three Years into the Syrian Crisis. 2014.
- 19 WHO, IMC, Jordanian Ministry of Health, *et al.* Assessment of Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Needs of Displaced Syrians in Jordan. 2015.
- 20 UNHCR, UNFPA, International Medical Corps. Population-Based Health Access Assessment for Syrian Refugees in Non-Camp Settings Throughout Jordan: With Sub-Investigation on Non-Communicable Disease Management. A Qualitative Cross-Sectional Cluster Survey. 2014.
- 21 Mercy Corps. Syrian Adolescents: Their Tomorrow Begins Today. 2014.
- 22 UNHCR. Woman Alone. The fight for survival by Syria's refugee women. 2014.
- 23 The Ministry of Health Jordan, Aide Medicale Internationale. Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan Syrian Crisis Health Needs Assessment. Report to the Ministry of Health. 2014.
- 24 Save the Children, King Hussein Foundation Information and Research Centre. Kinship Care Report. Syrian Refugee Children in Jordan. 2015.
- 25 IRC. Are We Listening? Acting on Our Commitments to Women and Girls Affected by the Syrian Conflict. 2014.
- 26 Education Sector Working Group. Access to Education for Syrian Refugee Children and Youth in Jordan Host Communities. Joint Education Needs Assessment Report. 2015.
- 27 The Joint Education Needs Assessment (JENA) Education Sector Working Group. Access to Education for Syrian Refugee Children in Zaatari Camp, Jordan. 2014.
- 28 Oxfam, Serrato BC. Refugee Perceptions Study. Za'atari Camp and Host Communities in Jordan. 2014.
- 29 UK aid, UNICEF, IMC. Mental Health Psychosocial and Child Protection for Syrian Adolescent Refugees in Jordan. 2014.

Table DS3 Exemplars of themes from qualitative analysis of reports		
Theme	Exemplar	Report numbers
Basic needs and discrimination	Basic needs first <i>“Rent is the most important thing for us, if we don’t have a roof over our heads we will have to go back to Syria If you are going to give us anything give us rent first and then blankets!”</i> Father of 6, Hai Nazzal” 5 , pg 30. <i>“We are psychologically tired because we lost everything and had to migrate. We have no money”</i> 19 pg 42	1, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10,16,17,19, 20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28,29
	Overcrowding <i>“There is no privacy any more, with the large number of people in every room. We no longer feel comfortable or at peace.”</i> 13 , pg 5.	3, 6, 7, 12, 13, 16,24,28,29
	Work Exploitation <i>“If you can and are willing to work, it is not difficult to find work here. The difficulties come with being paid almost nothing and the long hours. For me it is still better than sitting at home waiting to see if someone will help us!”</i> Father of 5, Hai Nazza”” 5 , pg 30. <i>“Syrian girls spoke of verbal abuse and harassment during work, and said they feared beatings if they complained about their conditions”</i> 21 , pg 12.	2, 4, 7, 5, 10, 12,20,21,24,25,26,28,29
	Sexual harrassment and economically necessitated marriage <i>“Abu Ahmad fell down the stairs and broke his leg... Someone offered the family help... but the support was conditional: Nour, Abu Ahmad’s 19-year-old daughter, must enter a marriage set up by the person who offered support.”</i> 17 , pg 53 <i>“When I walk down the street I hear the comments men make. When I take public transportation to pick up aid or do the shopping, men always ask me if I am Syrian. I feel immediately objectified. In Syria, I would go out at night, even without a male escort. I enjoyed being a hostess and we were a very social family. But here, I isolate myself.”</i> 25 pg 6	2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 12, 16, 18, 17, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,25,26,28
Discrimination <i>“Many focus group respondents perceived this poor treatment by healthcare staff as prejudice against Syrian refugees and spent a good deal of time discussing the discrimination they felt played an important and highly detrimental role in their healthcare experiences in Jordan”</i> 20 pg 20 <i>“They alleged one community member was denied child delivery assistance and out of desperation travelled to Amman to give birth”</i> 28 pg 26	3, 6, 10, 13, 19, 20,21,22,23,26,28,29	
Loss of role and social networks	Loss of role <i>“the incapability of providing for the family made them very frustrated and depressed. They would like to be able to go further than the basic needs and buy toys for their children, for instance.”</i> Adult Male FGD, 16 , pg 35 <i>“Ninety-four per cent of the women interviewed felt their responsibilities had shifted since becoming the head of household, with a small number of the opinion that this was empowering and positive. But most – 95 per cent – indicated that the role change was a negative one”</i> 22 pg 45	2, 4, 7, 5, 10, 12,20,21,24,25,26,28,29

	Inactivity worsens stress	"One focus group participant acknowledged that she was sure her hypertension and health was made worse by drinking coffee and watching television all day but complained she had nothing else to do." 5 , pg 33	5, 9, 14, 15, 16, 12, 23
	Inactivity leads to conflict	"I hate having my father and her eldest brother staying in the caravan the whole day, they start interfering in everything and this is making my life impossible. It would be much better if they had a work so they would be busy with other things" female youth not attending to school" 16 , pg 32	3, 4, 16, 18, , 25, 28
	Social isolation	"During my first days in Jordan, I was just walking through the street crying, because I felt lost and did not know anybody." Female FGD participant from Amman" 17 , pg 40 "Harassment on the streets, long work hours, and domestic duties further inhibit socializing and increase isolation for many adolescents" 21 pg 8	2, 4, 7, 5, 10, 12,20,21,24,25,26,28,29
	Verbal and physical abuse	"We, the displaced Syrian children, are suffering from violence in the streets. We're getting beaten up and cursed...Verbal abuse hurts us deep inside. Humiliating words such as 'When will you go back to your country?' and 'When will we get rid of you?' resound in our minds, hurting us." 14 , pg 11 The primary school boys also reported having stones thrown at them... [they] were particularly fearful of this violence, particularly after their experiences in Syria; "although we escaped from bombing... now some boys organise gangs and beat us" (primary school boy) 27 pg 68	2, 4, 7, 5, 10, 12,20,21,24,25,26,28,29
Refugees report symptoms of distress	Fear of stimuli associated with conflict	"Images and sounds of the war are still alive in their minds they said, affecting their psychological state" 2 , pg 11 "War-related concerns (fear of airplanes, bombs, sadness about family in Syria, nightmares, fears of war) and education concerns were listed as high priorities." 29 pg 3	2, 4, 7, 5, 10, 12,20,21,24,25,26,28,29
	PTEs leads to distress	"According to one informant, the ongoing emotional and mental discomfort of having witnessed and/or experienced such violence "feels like having a two-sided blade in your mouth – you can't swallow it and you can't take it out." 12 , pg 24	2, 3, 5, 11, 14, 15, 12,16,20, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29
	Worried or stressed by circumstances	Worry and concern over the situation and relatives in Syria was the most commonly expressed problem by the respondents representing 29.5% (39 responses) 19 pg 41 "Most FGD participants summarised the consequence of displacement as making them feel constantly anxious and stressed" 28 pg 38	2, 5, 6, 8,12,16, 19, 21, 28, 29

	Symptoms of low mood and hopelessness	" <i>"I was very frustrated and angry, and one day I found that I lost my faith in what I do, then I quit (school), since then I don't have interest in anything around me"</i> " female youth out of school." 16 , Pg 21 " <i>I am depressed, I hate everything and I can't sense anything around me</i> " (12-17 Girl) ? " <i>Everything ended ...home country, education and future.</i> " (12-17 Girl)" 27 pg 40	2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 15, 16, 18, 19, 21, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29
	Anger	" <i>I'm depressed; I'm short-tempered—I never was before. But here...I beat my daughters—this one I beat every two to three days; this other all the time. I don't want to; I just—I'm angry all the time.</i> "—Nour, 38, Jordan" 25 pg 10	2, 5, 11, 12, 19, 21, 23,24, 25, 28
Violence resulting from psychological problems puts refugees at greater risk	Youth aggressive behaviours in camps	" <i>the teens are now disrespectful, defiant, and rudely talking like I'm a sibling, not parent. This is no way to raise a kid in a camp. They don't respect or listen to us anymore- only listen if we beat them.</i> " – Focus group of fathers of adolescent Syrians in Za'atari." 14 , pg 19	3, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 17,
	Stress leads to family violence	"This group believed that domestic violence was somehow a consequence of this lack of privacy and space, as well as the high psychological pressure put on families that is leading to bad behaviours" Adult female 'with male support' FGD, 16 , pg 11 " Some women attribute this "yelling and beating" as men's way of coping with the stress of trauma and of being a refugee" 25 pg 9	4, 7, 13, 10, 16, 18, 19, 22, 23 24,25,26, 28, 29
	Violence towards children	" <i>If my friend tried to talk to him, [his father] would hit and abuse him because of the psychological burdens inflicted on the family.</i> " 13 , pg7 "" One woman said: " <i>When his pockets are empty, yes, I am beaten by my husband. I handle it by taking it out on the kids</i> "—Raniya, 28, Jordan. In some instances, women confided that they had beaten their children as a way to relieve the stress and anger they felt after being beaten themselves" 25 , pg 10 "Parents described themselves as short-tempered and frequently feeling that the only solution left to discipline children was to hit them. Underpinning this is the stress of not knowing what the future will hold" 28 , pg 6	6, 14, 18, 25, 28
Refugees request psychosocial support and participation	Stigma limits access to services	"Cultural norms often limit women from accessing medical or mental health services related to rape, sexual violence or domestic violence. Identifying oneself as a survivor can bring great shame upon a family; women are encouraged to keep silent or risk loss of reputation or further violence (or even death)" 12 , pg 20	6, 10, 12, 16,17, 28
	Requesting psychosocial support and awareness raising	"Last week we attended an awareness session on early marriage and how it affects women health. I love it and I think it really opened our eyes to things we have never thought of it." 6 , pg 29 - A woman in Mafraq (UNHCR 2012) "I feel better having spoken my frustrations out loud and feeling like someone was listening to me." 12 , pg 24	2, 4, 7, 5, 10, 12,20,21,24,25,26,28,29

Requesting skills development	"They added that in order to avoid dependency on assistance they would like to receive trainings, including language and computer courses, to prepare them to assume functions and jobs both here and when go back to Syria." 16 , pg 33 "A skill for a woman is a weapon. It allows her to stay independent, to protect herself and her family. —Yana, AGE 65" 25 pg 15	6, 11, 12, 16, 26, 28
Requesting participation	<i>"We would love to take part in relief efforts and help other Syrian refugees and friends to help wipe away their tears and the pain of being away from their country. We would love to draw a smile on their faces"</i> 13 , pg 17	3, 10, 11, 13, 16, 23, 29, 22, 25, 27, 28

Table DS4. Demographic and sampling characteristics of the reports

Report	Needs Type	Location	Dates	Age	Sample size	Sampling	Interview Format	% Male	% Female Headed	Years of Education (%)	Region of Origin (%)
1	General	Irbid & Ramtha	May - July 2012	>18	426	Conv	I, FGD		11%	9% I; 61% P; 30% S	63 Deraa, 28 Homs
2	MHPSS	Za'atari	2-7 August 2012		91	Snow, Conv	KI, FGD	≈50%			85 Deraa; 12 Homs; 3 Damascus (camp statistics)
3	General	Irbid, Madaba, Mufraq, Zarqa	13 Jan - 28 Feb 2013	50% <18; 4% >60	240	Rand, Snow	I, FGD	49%	18%	11% I; 54% P; 26% S; 8% U	12 Deraa; 56 Homs; 19 Damascus; 2 Hama
4	General	Amman, Mafraq, Ramtha, Irbid, Zarqa, Ma'an, Karak	Nov 2012	-	500		KI, FGD				
5	MHPSS	Ramtha, Mafraq, Irbid	7-29 Jan 2012	M=37	342	Snow, Conv	I, FGD	72%		I 29%; P 46%; S 20%; U 3%	Homs >Deraa > Damascus > Aleppo
6	General	Amman	Oct 2013		117	Snow, Conv	I, FGD	50% (less for FGDs)	10%		5 Deraa; Homs 85; 8 Damascus; 2 Hama
7	Reproductive health,	Za'atari, Irbid & mafraq.	17-22 March 2013	15-49	159		FGD				

8	General	Karak, Ma'an, Mafraq & Tafileh	Jan 2013	M=37 (29% <18)	213		I, FGD	64%		5% I; 21% U	19 Deraa; 47 Homs; 17 Damascus; 8 Aleppo
9	Education	Za'atari	12-17 March 2013		1675	Rand	I, FGD				
10	General	Mafraq & Ramtha	Sep 2012		141	Rand	I, FGD				
11	General	EJC camp	Oct - Nov 2013	Youth - elderly	149		KI, FGD	50%			
12	General	Aqaba, Ma'an, Karak, Tafileh	Mar 2013	Children - Adult	225	Conv	KI, FGD				Deraa; Homs; Homs & Idlib
13	Education	Mafraq, Amman, Irbid & Ramtha	Jan 2013		888		I			> Jordanians included in assessment	
14	Children	Irbid	Mar 2013		60					"ensured equal participation"	
15	MHPSS Adolescents	Za'atari	2-11 June 2013	Parents M=40.8; Youth M=14	255	Rand, Conv	I, FGD	46% adolescents; 27% parents	32%		
16	Special needs	Irbid & Amman	Oct 2013		1287	Rand, Snow	I				
17	General, Women	Za'atari, Amman	Dec 2013		36	Conv, Snow					
18	General	Amman, Zarqa, Mufraq & Irbid	13 Jan - 5 March 2014	53% <18; 4% >60	384		I, FGD	46% of family members	25%	11% I; 35% P; 41% S; 13% U (U 50% female)	23 Deraa; 48 Homs; 14 Damascus

19	MHPSS	Za'atari, Amman, Irbid, Mafraq, Ramtha	Jun-Jul 2013	18-80. M=42	1811	Rand, Conv	I	49%		47% I or P	60 Deraa, 18 Damascus, 8 Homs, 4 Rif Damascus, 5 Other
20	Health	Irbid, Ajloun, Jarash, Mafraq, Zarqa, Madaba, Ma'an, Balqa, Amman	Dec 2013	16-76+	FGD 6 - 10 (600 from 30 clusters)	Rand, Snow	I, FGD	46%		20% I; 37% P; 35% S; 4% U	47 Deraa, 21 Homs; 20 Damascus; 7 Hama; 3 Aleppo
21	Adolescent MHPSS	Mafraq, Hartha	Jan - Jun 2014	12-19	40	Conv	FGD	50%		50% enrolled in school	
22	Women, MHPSS	Camp and Host community	Feb-Apr 2014	17-85	48	Conv	I	0%	100%		
23	Health	Ruseifah, Zarqa			104		FGD	31%			
24	MHPSS, children	Amman, Zaatari		Children - Adult	80	Conv	I, FGD	53%			
25	Women's MHPSS		may-Jul 2014		198 (region)	Conv	FGD, I	0%			
26	Education	Amman, Al Balqa, Zarqa, Madaba, Irbid, Al Mafraq, Jerash, Ajloun, Karak, Tafiela, Ma'an, Aqaba	May - Jun 2014	Children	6878	Rand	I, FGD		19%	50% P	
27	Education	Za'atari	May - Jul 2014	Children	1958	Rand, Conv	I, FGD	50%			
28	MHPSS	Za'atari, Zarqa, Balqa Amman Jordan Valley	Feb-Apr 2014	Youth - elderly	1975	Conv, Snow	I, FGD		18%		
29	MHPSS, Youth	Irbid, Mafraq, Ramtha, Zarqa, Za'atari	may-Jul 2014	12-17	2028	Conv	I, FGD	approx 50%	35%	75% attending school	Dara'a 61; Homs 19, 11 Damascus

Sampling - Conv = convenience sampling; Snow = snowball sampling; Rand = random sampling

Interviews - I = individual interviews; FGD = focus group discussions;

FHH = female headed household

Household size - *M* = mean

Years of Education – I = illiterate; P = primary school; S = secondary school; U = university

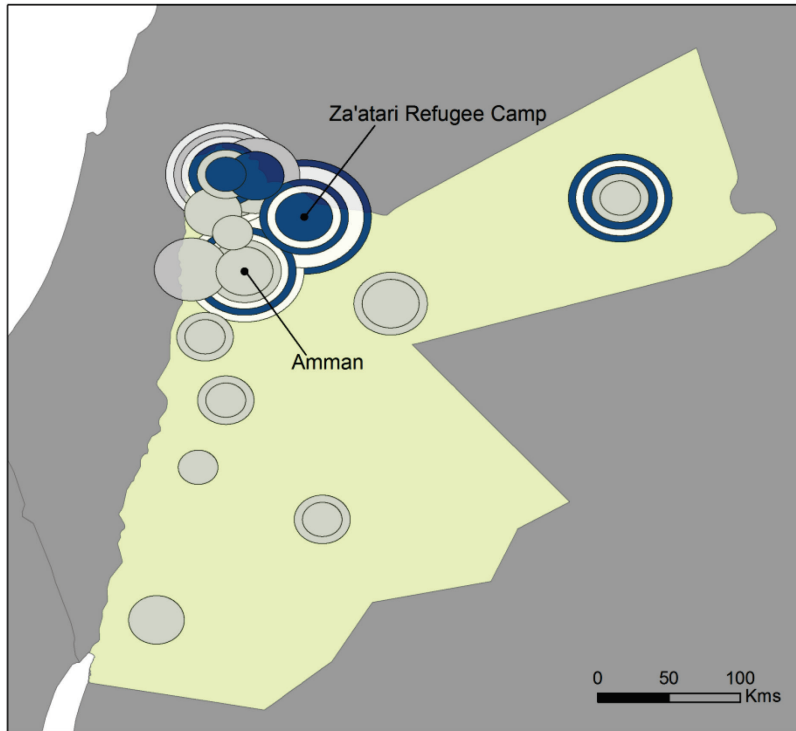
Table DS5. Themes included or excluded from main analysis				
Themes that emerged during the second wave of searching and were apparent in the first wave upon inspection were included in the overall analysis. Themes that emerged in only one wave of search and had fewer than 6 instances were excluded, themes with more than 6 instances in one wave were included.				
Theme		Exemplar	Report numbers	
			Search 1	Search 2
Themes identified in search 2 and subsequently identified in search 1 data				
Environmental Stressors	Discrimination	<i>"Many focus group respondents perceived this poor treatment by healthcare staff as prejudice against Syrian refugees and spent a good deal of time discussing the discrimination they felt played an important and highly detrimental role in their healthcare experiences in Jordan" 20 "They alleged one community member was denied child delivery assistance and out of desperation travelled to Amman to give birth" 28</i>	3, 6, 10, 13	19,20,21,22,23,26, 28,29
Symptoms of Distress	Worried or stressed by circumstances	Worry and concern over the situation and relatives in Syria was the most commonly expressed problem by the respondents representing 29.5% (39 responses) 19 "Most FGD participants summarised the consequence of displacement as making them feel constantly anxious and stressed" 28	2, 5, 6, 8, 12, 16	19, 21, 28, 29
	Anger	<i>"I'm depressed; I'm short-tempered—I never was before. But here...I beat my daughters—this one I beat every two to three days; this other all the time. I don't want to; I just—I'm angry all the time."</i> —Nour, 38, Jordan"25	2, 5, 11, 12	19, 21, 23,24, 25, 28
Removed Themes				
Symptoms of Distress	Children are affected by violence	<i>"We've seen the army torture the family in front of the kids, ...we can't sleep or concentrate because we're angry and mad since this is all for no reason...Focus group of fathers of adolescent Syrians in Za'atari" 14, pg 19</i>	3, 5, 9, 12, 14,	
	Fear of separation	<i>"Deep inside of me I know that me and my children are safe, but I can't help myself to feel very anxious if one of my children returns back late to the caravan." Female adult" 16, pg 10</i>	2, 5, 14, 16	
Violence in the refugee community	Increasing family conflict	<i>"I cannot control my outbursts of anger, my husband and I quarrel all the time and he is threatening to divorce me"—Pregnant mother with one baby residing in the camp with her husband" 3, Pg 8</i>	3, 4, 16, 18	
Included Theme only emerging in Search 1				

Violence in the refugee community	Youth aggressive behaviours in camps	<i>“the teens are now disrespectful, defiant, and rudely talking like I’m a sibling, not parent. This is no way to raise a kid in a camp. They don’t respect or listen to us anymore- only listen if we beat them.”</i> – Focus group of fathers of adolescent Syrians in Za’atari.” 14 , pg 19	3, 9, 10, 11, 14, 16, 18, 17	
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Fig. DS1. Sample sizes, locations and assessment type of reports.

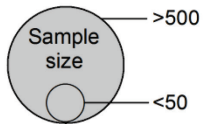
The sample sizes in various locations are represented by the size of circles, with larger circles indicating larger sample sizes. Shading represents the focus of reports. A minority of reports focused purely on psychosocial issues. There were more reports focusing on general or health needs in the years 2012-2013 while there were more reports focusing on specific issues, such as women's needs, in the years 2014-2015.

2012-2013

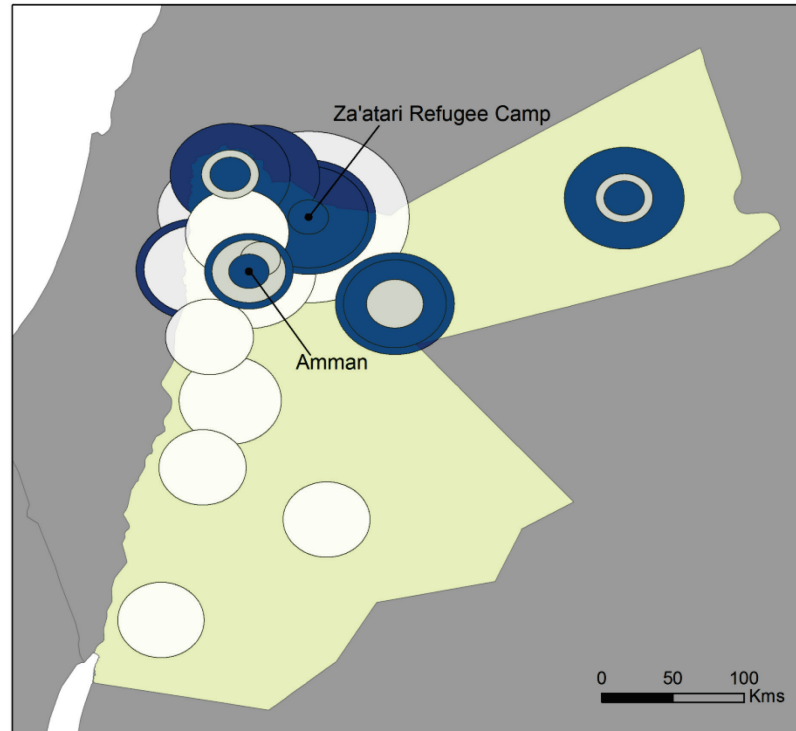


Assessment type

- Psychosocial
- General/health
- Women/children/education



2014-2015



Assessment type

- Psychosocial
- General/health
- Women/children/education

