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HEALTH ACCESS AND UTILIZATION SURVEY

ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES IN JORDAN AMONG SYRIAN AND
NON-SYRIAN REFUGEES

FOR:



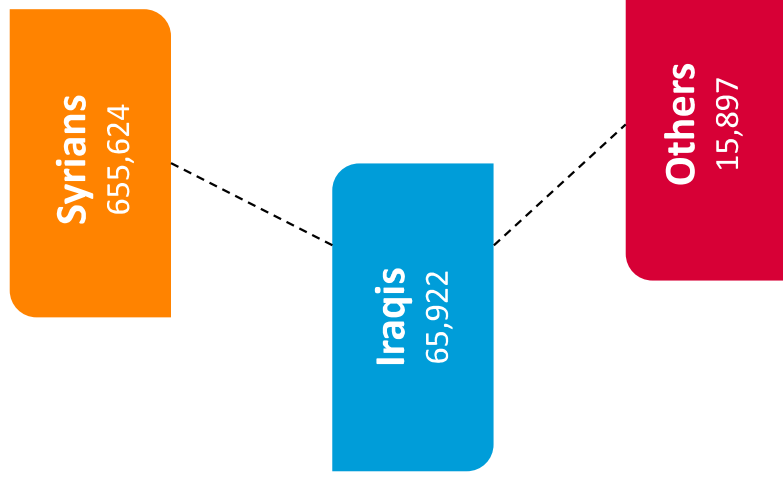
UNHCR
The UN Refugee Agency

February 2018

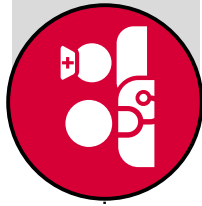


BACKGROUND

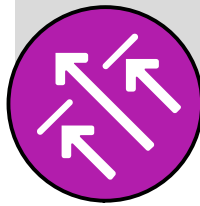
- As of end of 2017, 655,624 Syrian refugees were registered with UNHCR, including refugees hosted in Za'atari, Azraq camps, Emirati Jordanian (EJC) camp and King Abdullah Park.
- At the end of December 2017 65,922 Iraqis are registered with UNHCR in Jordan. Due to the escalating violence in Iraq, it is expected to see an increase the number of Iraqis seeking asylum.
- UNHCR also assists refugees of other nationalities including Sudanese, Somalis, Yemenis and others and had registered 15,897 non-Iraqi non-Syrian refugees by the end of December 2017.



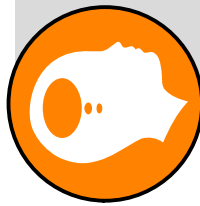
RESEARCH OBJECTIVES



Assess the access/utilization of Refugees (Syrian and non- Syrian) to health services within non-camp settings.



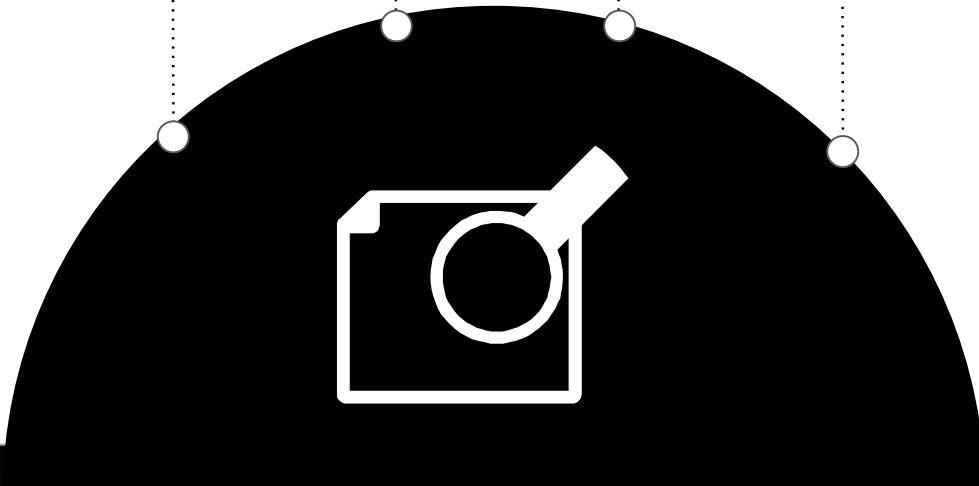
Identify the main challenges that have been facing the refugees in accessing health services



Asses the perceived ability to access medical care & specialists



Assess the affordability of medicine & health services among refugees within non-camp settings



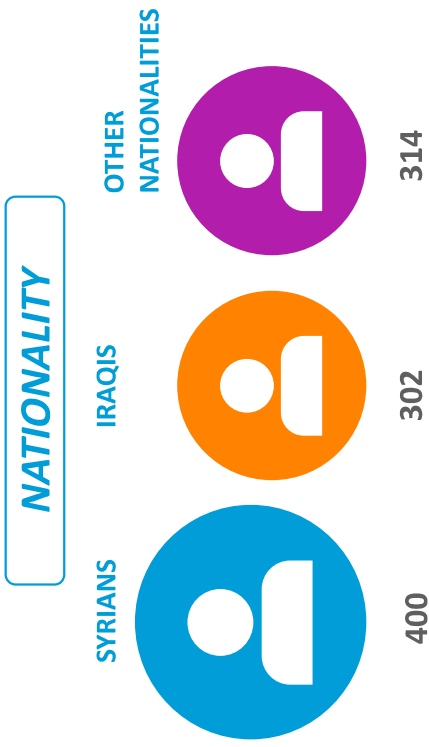
RESEARCH DESIGN

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

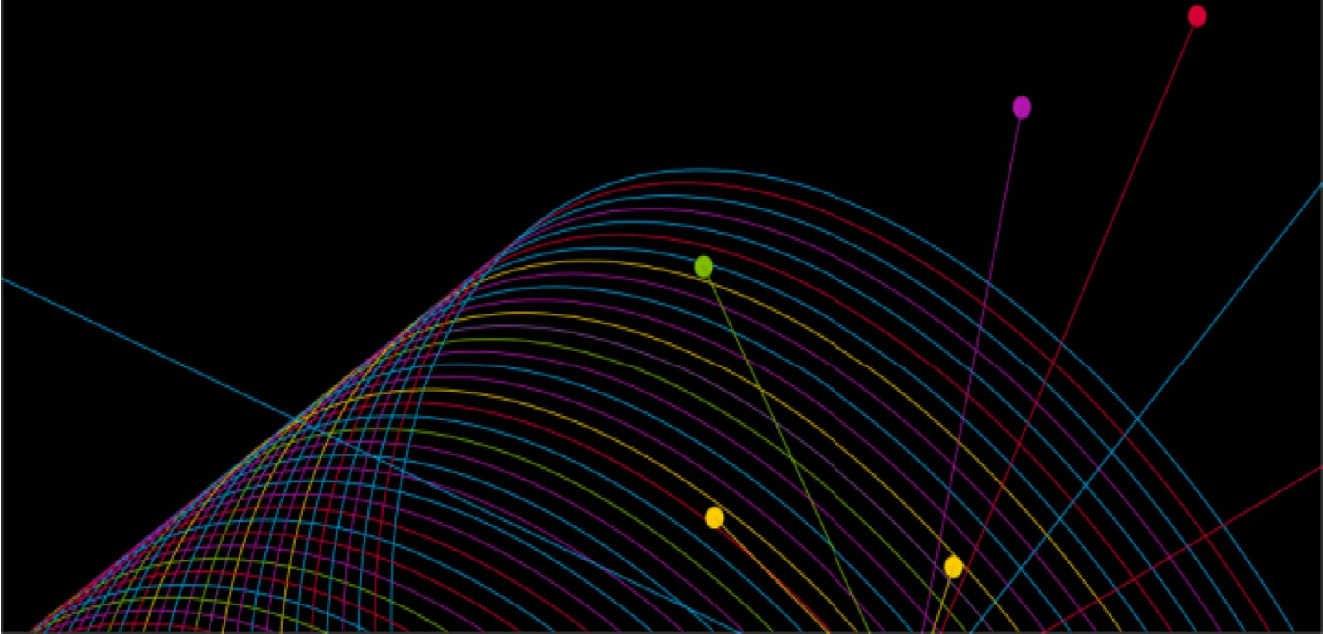
- Quantitative Interviews were carried out among target respondents through telephonic Interviews.
- Data was collected using CATI (Computer Aided Telephonic Interviews) through QPSMR Software. This approach was selected to eliminate errors while completing the questionnaire and allow exporting of the data immediately for further analysis
- Representativeness was ensured throughout the interviewing process beginning with the starting points which were chosen randomly from the provided database by UNHCR, in case more than one respondent was eligible for answering any part of the questionnaire, the classification grid/random function concept was applied to select who will continue answering the interview.

TARGET RESPONDENTS

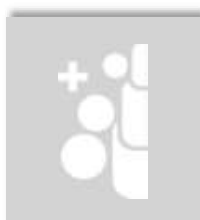
- Syrian and non Syrian refugees who live in non-camp settings.
- The study was carried out with one adult household member (18 years or more)



SYRIAN REFUGEES

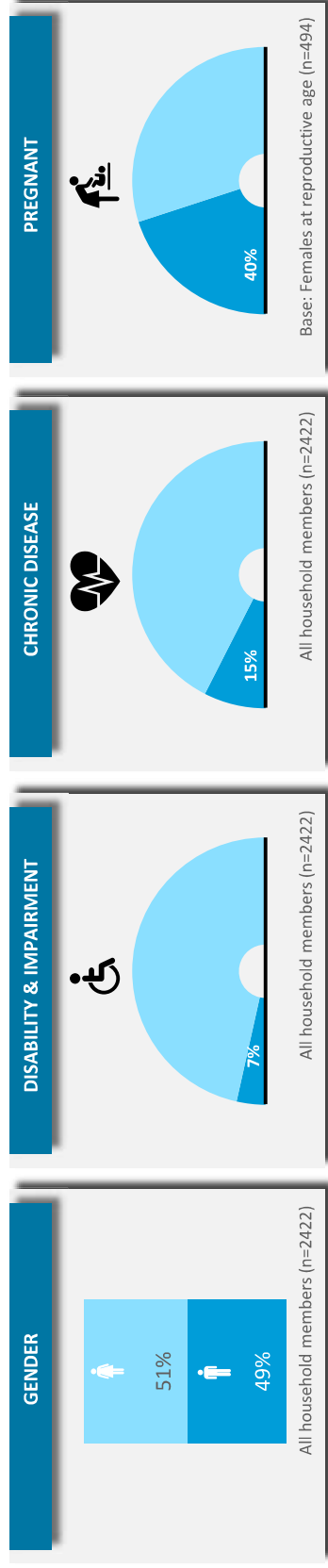


FAMILY COMPOSITION

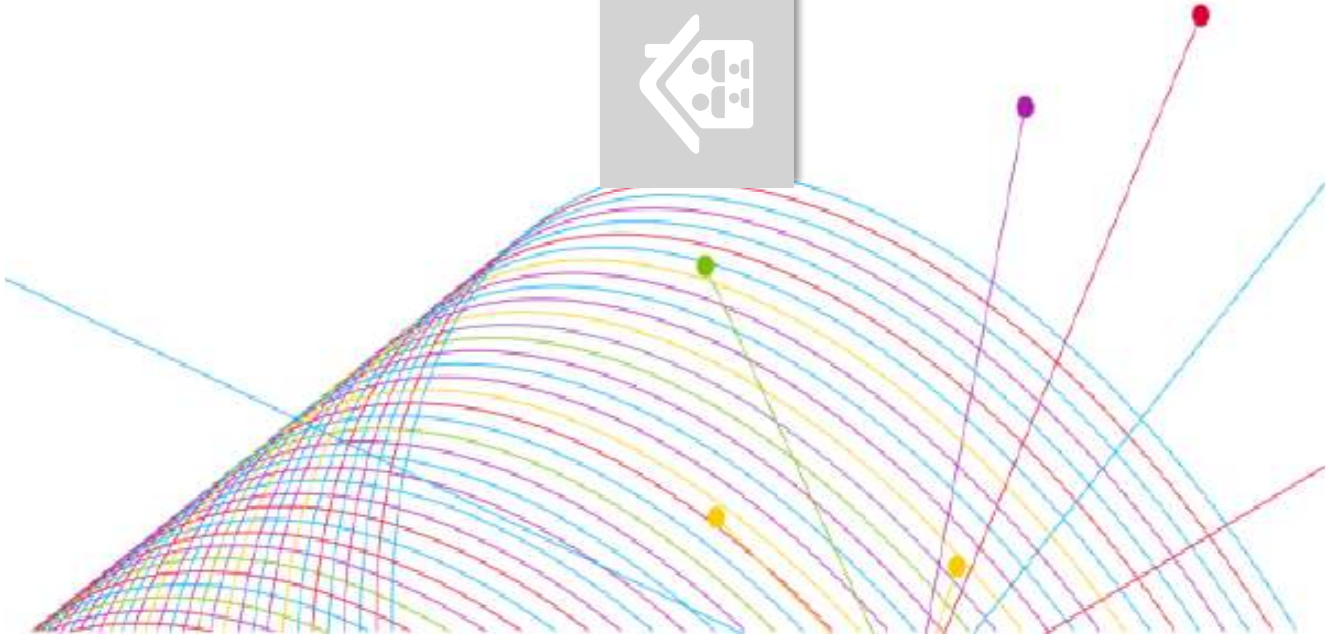
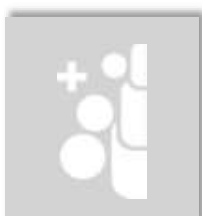
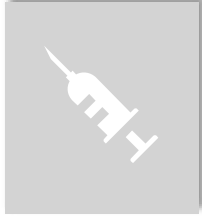


FAMILY PROFILE

Percentage of Syrians residing in Irbid has increased by 5 % since 2016.

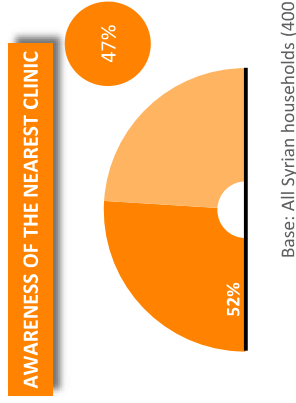
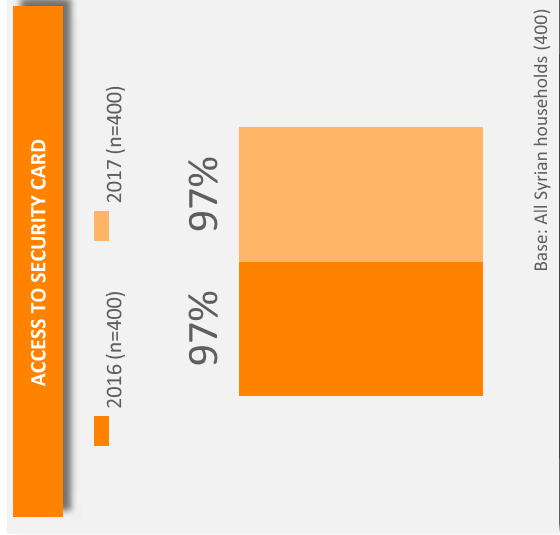


HEALTH SERVICES AWARENESS

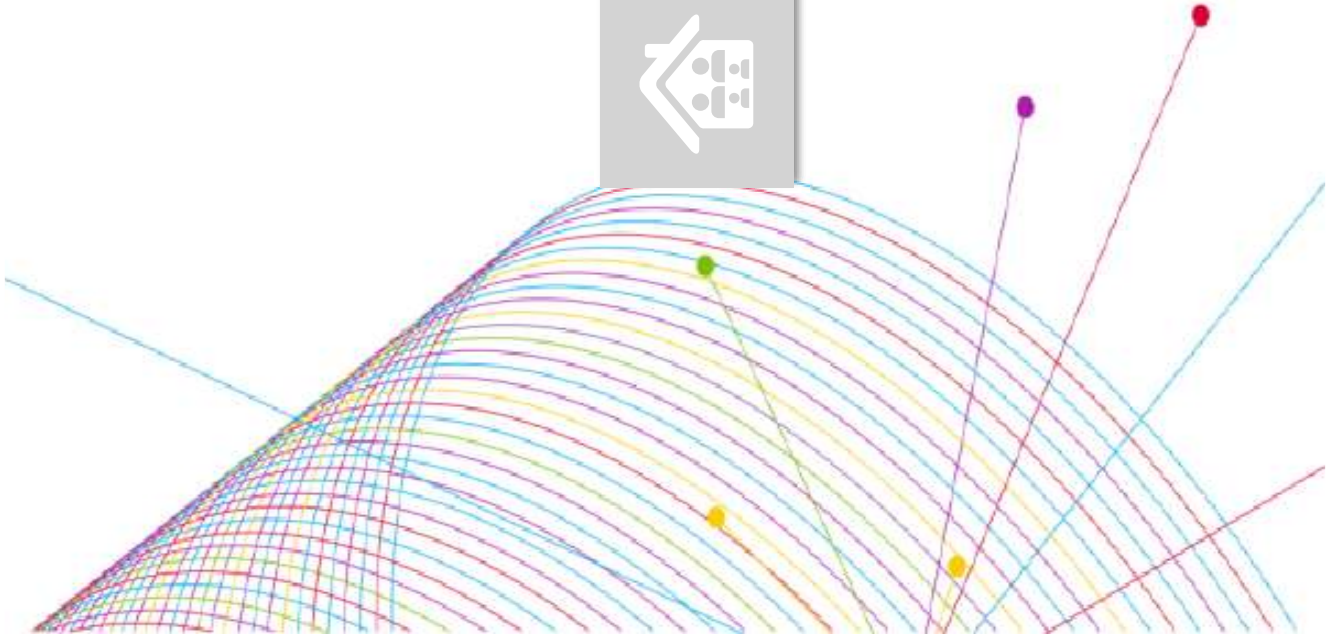
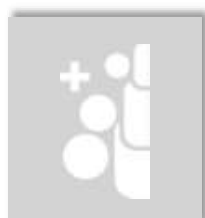
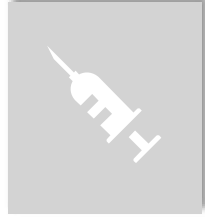


HEALTH SERVICES AWARENESS

A 5% decrease in the percentage of Syrians aware of the subsidized access to governmental health services and a 5% increase in those aware of the nearest clinic in 2017 compared to 2016.



ANTENATAL CARE



ANTENATAL CARE

The percentage of pregnant women who had difficulties while receiving antenatal care had significantly increased by 8% in 2017 compared to 2016. However, there is a 3% increase in the number of women who received antenatal care in general, 10% more deliveries through governmental hospitals (around 5 in 10) and 9% decrease in the number of free deliveries.

