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هذا المشروع تم تمويله من قبل الاتحاد الأوروبي

SIHHAT/2018/SER/NEG/04

Surveys for
Health Care Needs Analysis of
Syrian Population under Temporary Protection

# FINAL REPORT

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Post Survey
2020

sihhat
Improving the Health Status of the Syrian Population under Temporary Protection and Related Services Provided by Turkish Authorities Project

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REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH
DIRECTORATE GENERAL OF PUBLIC HEALTH

**Final Report**

Surveys for Health Care Needs Analysis of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection (SIHHAT/2018/SER/NEG/04)

**June 2020**

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*We would like to thank all professionals and the participating **Syrians under Temporary Protection** for their efforts in this survey.*

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Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health
Directorate General of Public Health

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# INTRODUCTION

The migration flow that started in March 2011 as a result of the civil war in Syria has been described by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) as the greatest migration wave seen in recent history. Since then, a great number of people have been displaced and/or been forced to flee their country. People fleeing from Syria have sought protection in five countries primarily (Turkey, Lebanon, Jordan, Iraq and Egypt). Among these, Turkey is the country hosting the largest number of Syrian refugees. The first Syrians that came to Turkey were settled in tent camps in the province of Hatay. In parallel to the intense and rapid growth in numbers, the number of Temporary Protection Centres (camps) in Turkey also increased. Due to the fact that the number of Syrians in Turkey surpassed millions in a short amount of time, camps became insufficient and many Syrians had to settle in towns and cities, particularly those located in provinces along the Syrian border.

Health services for Syrian refugees initially became available in Hatay province in April 2011. Since then, all Syrians who are registered in Turkey holding a temporary identification number are able to benefit from the same level of emergency, preventive and curative health services as Turkish citizens. Though it is compulsory for a Turkish citizen to make a premium payment to the Social Security Institution (SSI) to benefit from the health system, for Syrian refugees' access to primary health services is free of charge.

The study has been conducted in two steps. The first step was conducted in 2018 and the second step was conducted in 2020. This report compares results of the studies conducted in 2018 and 2020.

## Research Objective

Research objective is to evaluate, in general and in detail, improvements in medical condition of the Syrian Population under Temporary Protection (SuTP) in Turkey and the relevant services provided by Turkish authorities. For this purpose, a needs and interventions analysis including ten surveys (five will be done before and five will be done later) has been conducted in order to determine if key performance indicators were met and to gather suggestions for healthcare professionals and local health authorities on improvement of the services provided for the refugees.

First study in question was carried out between 10th of November 2018 and 6th of January 2019 and the second wave was carried out between 1st of January and 2nd of April 2020.

This research report includes a comparative text consisting of results of two surveys which were conducted in 2018 and 2020 in order to evaluate efficiency of the precautions taken by authorities of the Ministry of Health. All tables of the pre-survey report are available at the end of the report to provide an easy follow-up.

The purpose of this research is a general and detailed evaluation of the health status of SuTP and related services provided by Turkish authorities. Objective of this cross-sectional study conducted to determine level of the improvements in specific areas namely:

- Determination of reproductive and maternal-infant health status of SuTP
- Determination of health literacy and chronic disease status of SuTP
- Determination of satisfaction from healthcare services, analysis on catastrophic health expenditure and cost analysis of SuTP
- Determination of communicable disease status of SuTP
- Determination of mental health status of SuTP

Certain tables and graphics are compared with the post-survey (2020) within the text in order to monitor comparisons between results of the surveys belonging to both periods. Tables belonging to the pre-survey (2018) which are not compared for the survey are presented into the appendix.

## 1. Reproductive and Maternal-Infant Health Status

The purpose of reproductive and maternal-infant health unit is to evaluate the reproductive health knowledge levels, approach and behaviors of SuTP. Under the scope of this purpose 15-49 year old Syrian women;

a) Determining reproductive health and family planning needs
b) Determining unwanted pregnancy, high risk pregnancy, pregnancy related diseases and deaths
c) Determining lactation habits
d) Determining the situation and complications of sexually transmitted diseases with special attention given to girls and women

e) Determining the information, education and service situations required for men and women sexual health, reproductive rights and responsibilities

f) Obtaining demographic information such as age, educational status, marital status, number of children, economic status and working status

Furthermore evaluating child and adolescent health;

a) Determining the main problems facing child and adolescent health

b) Determining death situations occurring in infant and childhood age group and determining the activities to be carried out to reduce them

c) Determining neonatal screening situations

d) Determining the status of child and adolescent health services and related indicators

e) Conducting research to determine education, logistics and service needs for staff and the public in child and adolescent health issues

Survey results belonging to this section are not included into this report. Findings are presented as a different report.

## 2. Health Literacy and Chronic Disease Status

The general purpose of this unit is the measurement of health literacy levels of SuTP in Turkey. Under the scope of this purpose SuTP;

a) Determining abilities of SuTP to access general health information

b) Determining knowledge levels of SuTP in terms of different factors which specify health literacy

c) Obtaining demographic information such as gender, age, educational level, marital status, number of children, economic conditions and employment status

d) Determining general health perception, state of health, conditions of SuTP for accessing and using health services

e) Determining levels of SuTP for accessing the required information and for understanding and practicing this information in terms of developing the treatment, protection and health

Survey results belonging to this section are not included into this report. Findings are presented as a different report.

## 3. Satisfaction from Healthcare Services

Main purpose of satisfaction from health services survey is to demonstrate the suggestions on evaluating and improving basic conditions for health services usage provided for SuTP in Turkey and offering suggestions to project efficiently these services. In addition to this purpose, it is to;

a) Determining healthcare satisfaction differences between the different cities where the SuTP utilize the Turkish healthcare system

b) Determining healthcare satisfaction differences between demographic features of the SuTP in Turkey

c) Assessing health expenditures made for SuTP in Turkey, taking into consideration all health providers (1. stage, 2. stage, etc.)

d) Obtaining demographic information

Survey results belonging to this section are not included into this report. Findings are presented as a different report.

## 4. Communicable Disease Status

The general purpose of this study is; determining the demographic information, immunization situations and the obstacles in the way of vaccinations of children under the age of five by assessing the level of knowledge and the situation on communicable diseases of SuTP in Turkey. Under this scope;

a) Obtaining demographic information

b) Determining immunization levels

c) Determining the obstacles in the way of parents' vaccinating their children

d) Determining the level of understanding of the importance of immunization of children

e) Gathering the necessary data for immunization support programs

f) Determining the frequency of communicable diseases among children

g) Determining the chronic communicable diseases carried by the parents

h) Determining the level of knowledge on communicable diseases

Survey results belonging to this section are not included into this report. Findings are presented as a different report.

### 5. Mental Health Status

With this research, by determining the mental health status of the SuTP in Turkey;

a) Determining access to healthcare for mental health problems

b) Determining what type of healthcare service shall be provided for people with serious mental diseases

c) Obtaining adequate information on the situation and needs of mental health

d) Determining cigarette, alcohol and substance addiction in relation to mental health

Survey results belonging to this section are not included into this report. Findings are presented as a different report.

## Distribution of Provinces

The research has been conducted in İstanbul, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Mersin, Kilis, Bursa, İzmir and Kahramanmaraş.

**Figure 1 Distribution of Cities where Interviews were conducted with Syrian Population under Temporary Protection, SIHHAT (2020)**

## Selection Criteria

Within the scope of the study, interviews were conducted with

- Individuals 18 aged and older
- People carrying a SuTP identity card
- Individuals who entered Turkey after the civil war started (March 2011)
- Arabic Speakers

For the reproductive and maternal-infant health unit, only woman between the ages of 15-49 were included in the survey. In each household only one person was selected to participate in the survey.

## People were not Included in the Survey

- Had a foreign national except Syrian
- Were under 18 (Excluding Reproductive and Maternal-Infant Health Research)
- Refused to participate in the survey because they were concerned of data confidentiality and juridical status
- Had a communication obstacle

## Sample

According to data released by Directorate General of Migration Management in September 2018, number of SuTP was approximately 2.833.798 in Turkey. Assuming an error rate of 0.05 and confidence level of 0.95, number of the individuals to be included into the sample was calculated as 1.067 among Syrian population of 1.700.279 having the above mentioned conditions. This sample size was calculated as 1.280 persons with a contingency rate of 20%.

This survey has been conducted in 10 provinces (Istanbul, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Mersin, Kilis, Bursa, Izmir and Kahramanmaraş) where the majority of SuTP settled. In addition, a part of the sample was carried out in Temporary Accommodation Centers of Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Kilis and Kahramanmaraş provinces in 2018. Number of interviews conducted in Temporary Accommodation Centers was calculated by the ratio of total population of SuTP in the relevant province to the individuals at the Temporary Accommodation Centers.

In 2020, no interview conducted in Temporary Accommodation Centers as the number of SuTP in these centers was significantly reduced.

**Sample Structure and Distribution of the Sample by Provinces, SIHHAT (2019)**

| Provinces | Number of SuTP | Proportion of SuTP | Number of SuTP Interviewed | Number of SuTP in Temporary Accommodation Centers | Proportion of number of SuTP in Temporary Accommodation Centers to Number of SuTP in the Province | Number of SuTP Interviewed in the provinces and districts | Number of SuTP Interviewed in Temporary Accommodation Centers |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| İstanbul | 548.853 | 19,37 | **248** | - | - | **248** | **-** |
| Şanlıurfa | 428.529 | 15,12 | **194** | - | - | **194** | **-** |
| Hatay | 437.231 | 15,43 | **197** | 11.213 | 2,56 | **192** | **5** |
| Gaziantep | 447.921 | 15,81 | **202** | - | - | **202** | **-** |
| Adana | 238.556 | 8,42 | **108** | 17.718 | 7,43 | **100** | **8** |
| Mersin | 202.678 | 7,15 | **92** | - | - | **92** | **-** |
| Bursa | 175.584 | 6,20 | **79** | - | - | **79** | **-** |
| İzmir | 145.984 | 5,15 | **66** | - | - | **66** | **-** |
| Kilis | 115.832 | 4,09 | **52** | 9.661 | 8,34 | **48** | **4** |
| Kahramanmaraş | 92.630 | 3,27 | **42** | 11.384 | 12,29 | **37** | **5** |
| **TOTAL** | **2.833.798** | | **1280** | **49.976** | | **1258** | **22** |

## Methodology of the Research

This cross sectional study has been conducted to determine a general and detailed assessment for level of changes in health status of SuTP in Turkey and for the relevant services provided by Turkish authorities.

A pilot survey was carried out before the research conducted in 2018, then questionnaires were finalized after the changes indicated in the pilot study.

Twenty focus group meetings consisting of women and men were conducted between 19.10.2018 and 26.10.2018 in order to determine knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of men on reproductive health and to gather information about healthcare needs. Focus group discussions were conducted in Gaziantep and Istanbul provinces. Focus group discussions took approximately 1,5 to 2,5 hours and were conducted with translator support. All groups were recorded. Women discussion groups were led by a woman moderator and men groups were led by a man moderator. Focus group discussions in Istanbul and Gaziantep were conducted by the same moderators as one man and one woman. Before video and audio recordings, the participants approval was taken. Qualitative research constitutes a step for the research

conducted in 2018. For that reason, no qualitative research was conducted in 2020 simply because an evaluation would be made.

A situation analysis was carried out concerning healthcare needs of Syrian population under temporary protection through the research conducted in 2018. Then, second part of the research was conducted in 2020, after a period of one year. 12.800 individuals were surveyed as 1.280x5=6.400 questionnaires for the first part of the research conducted in 2018 and 1.280x5=6.400 questionnaires for the second part of the research conducted in 2018. 1280 questionnaires were conducted with different individuals for each title in either period.

## Pilot Study

A pilot study was conducted in order to determine if survey questions are understood, time to survey, possible problems and to specify conditions and circumstances for implementation.

Pilot study was conducted with SuTP living in central districts of 10 provinces (Adana, Bursa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Mersin, Istanbul, Izmir, Kahramanmaraş, Şanlıurfa, Kilis) specified for the study, in 15th October of 2018 to 24th October of 2018.

640 pilot studies corresponding to 10% of the sample (6.400) were applied for each title. Data collection process was carried out by interviewing face to face with one person aged 18 and older who was selected by chance at any home. Two different sampling methods were used in pilot study to be applied for each title in order to determine sampling method. One of these sampling methods is “simple sampling” method and other is “quota” sampling method.

- 320 persons = Simple sampling method
- 320 persons = Quota sampling

When the pilot study was completed, project committee decided to continue with quota sampling after results of two sampling methods had been prepared in a comparative way and evaluated by a senior academic consultant in the field of methodology.

After deciding to conduct main study through quota sampling at the end of the pilot study, districts to be surveyed were specified for any province included within the scope of the research according to weighted average of number of SuTP living in districts of the province specified in the research, numbers of interviews were identified on the district basis and quota sampling tables were prepared on the province basis. Besides, temporary refuge centers of these

provinces to be surveyed were specified and numbers of interviews to be conducted in the temporary refuge centers were included into quota sampling tables of the provinces according to weighted averages of number of SuTP living in temporary refuge centers of Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Kilis and Kahramanmaraş provinces. Interviews to be conducted by gender and age groups were distributed according to general distribution rates of gender and age for SuTP in Turkey in accordance with numbers of interviews to be conducted in the districts and temporary refuge centers specified in quota sampling table of each province.

The following adjustments have been made on the questionnaire after pilot study:

- A question was added to specify type of the interview to conduct (province/temporary accommodation center).
- Districts and temporary accommodation centers were included.
- Teacher category and Container category are included into the questions on Profession D10 and Residence type H1, respectively.
- Three new questions about translation service are included in line with the findings of the qualitative study:
    - Have you been offered any translation services in any healthcare organizations in Turkey in the recent year?
    - Have you reached any translator when you have gone to any healthcare organization of Turkey in the recent year?
    - Have you paid any fee for this translator?

## On-site Trainings

On-site trainings were provided by a public health specialist, a sociologist and a market research professional. Interviewers who know Arabic participated in the trainings and all trainings were conducted with translator support. Three on-site trainings were conducted with interviewers who took part in the fieldwork. Trainings were carried out before starting the fieldwork. Dates of trainings, locations of the trainings and number of interviews are specified below:

Trainings were provided for 101 interviewers before the post survey:

- 16th December 2019 – in Istanbul – face to face with 14 interviewers and online

(Skype) with 10 interviewers

- 19th December 2019 – in Gaziantep - face to face with 16 interviewers and online (Skype) with 23 interviewers
- 26th February 2020 – in Istanbul – face to face with 8 interviewers and online (Skype) with 30 interviewers

Interviewers were explained the purpose of study, sampling methodology and rules to take into account on household as well as the procedures while asking sensitive questions. The training informed on health-related concepts, communicable and chronic diseases included in the survey. Each interviewer was provided with a tablet to use during the fieldwork. Each questionnaire was scripted in a survey software on a web based link and the link was tested by the project team. In addition, training was provided on research ethics and communication skills with individuals with post-traumatic stress disorder.

Training manuals were prepared and distributed to the interviewers during the training (Please refer to Appendix 1: Training Booklet).

## Fieldwork

Fieldwork was conducted through face-to-face interview method by using tablets and an electronic script on which questionnaire prepared for each unit is adapted at households between 1st January and 2nd April of 2020. GPS coordinates of the interview locations were recorded during data collection process.

Verbal consents were obtained from the individuals who participated in the research. A total of 8256 individuals were interviewed in order to reach 6400 individuals at the end of the research. 29% of 8256 individuals refused to participate in the research.

Permission notes received from the Ministry of Health and Directorate General of Migration Management were used in the field (Please refer to Appendix 2: Letters of Permission).

The following table illustrates average time to survey for five main subjects during fieldwork of the project.

**Table – Average Tine to Survey conducted during Fieldwork of the Project, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Project | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Communicable Diseases | Maternal Reproductive and Infant Health | Chronic Diseases | Satisfaction from Healthcare Services | Mental Health |
| | Mean | Mean | Mean | Mean | Mean |
| **Survey time (min.)** | 29,0 ± 11,3 | 36,2 ± 12,7 | 26,3 ± 11,9 | 27,8 ± 10,3 | 25,5 ± 8,5 |

## Quality Control Processes

At the end of quality control processes, 474 questionnaires were cancelled and same number of interviews was conducted with different individuals.

After completing the first week of field, frequency tables were created for the questionnaire included in any unit and data checks were conducted in term of filters and bases for each question. Additional procedures were performed in order to examine reliability of answers of the interviewers and individuals to the survey questions.

25% of the surveys conducted by any interviewer were selected randomly and feedback calls were conducted on telephone by a controller who is a native speaker of Arabic. Consistency of the data was checked by asking certain questions again during telephone control as well as confirmation of dates and durations of the interviews.

Interview durations were checked on the electronic link through the survey software; surveys which lasted less than 10 minutes were cancelled.

## Ethical Considerations

- All interviewers were informed on ethical principles
- Before surveying the individuals for the study, they were informed that there are no paid incentives for contributing towards this study and they can give up answering the questions anytime they want, they have right to refuse answering any question if they want, all answers and any other details will be used only for analysis purposes, their name or address details will not be disclosed to any third party and institutions in any way.
- It is specifically mentioned that the information collected will be used only for analysis

purpose and determination of health policies.

- In addition, interviewers were trained on communication with individuals who have suffered a trauma because of war and migration in accordance with research ethics.
- Verbal consents of the individuals were received that they accept to attend the survey.
- This study was conducted with the approval of "Ethical Committee of Gazi University" with code 2018-433 obtained on the 13th December 2018. (Please refer to Appendix 3: Permission of Ethical Committee)

## Definitions used in the Study

UNHCR (The UN Refugee Agency) and IOM (International Organization for Migration) studies were utilized for the categorization method used in order to determine socio-economic levels of participants involved in the research.

*Categorization of Socio-Economic Status:*

a. We are able to buy a new house or apartment. (A)
b. We are able to buy anything except a new house or apartment. (B)
c. We are able to buy new home appliances and stuff but we are not able to buy a new car. (C1)
d. We are not able to buy a new TV, refrigerator or washing machine. (C2)
e. We have money for food but we are not able to buy clothes and pay the bills. (D)
f. We don't have enough money even for food. (E)

Working child: Children who work at a wage-earning employment for supporting their household or themselves are accepted as "working children".

## Scales used in the Research

**1-Health Literacy Scale**

Turkey's Health Literacy-32 (TSOY-32) scale involved in the research of the Ministry of Health on "Turkey's Health Literacy Scales - Reliability & Validity Study" (2016) was adapted to the study in order to evaluate health literacy of SuTP. Every article of 32-point scale comprises 4 grades: 1=Very easy, 2=Easy, 3=Difficult, 4=Very difficult. Code 5 is used for "I have no idea" statement.

Health literacy level was evaluated under four categories as the following:

(0-25) points: inadequate health literacy
(>25-33): problem-limited health literacy
(>33-42): adequate health literacy
(>42-50): perfect health literacy

The same categorization method was used so that results would be comparable with the Turkey's Health Literacy study.

During the period of pilot study, Cronbach's Alpha value has been determined as 0,98 as a result of validity and reliability analysis of "Health Literacy" scale.

**2- Mental Health Assessment Scale**

KıSA Health Survey involved in the study called "Study on Chronic Diseases and Risk Factors Frequency in Turkey" (2013) of the Ministry of Health in order to determine mental health status of SuTP.

The first section of the scale consists of thirteen questions in order to evaluate somatoform disorders. In this section, individuals were asked to evaluate the difficulties to what extent they experienced in the recent month regarding any health problem mentioned. In this study, diagnoses based on personal statements of the individuals were not taken into consideration while diagnosing somatoform disorder.

The second section includes nine questions asked in order to evaluate depressive disorders. In this section, individuals are asked to evaluate how often they have difficulties concerning any of health problems they suffer in the recent two weeks.

The third section consists of five questions in regard to evaluation of panic disorders.

**3- Survey on Satisfaction from Healthcare Services**

Scale on Access to Healthcare Services involved in the study called "Problems Encountered by Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Their Access to Healthcare Services" (Keklik and Önal, 2016) was adapted to this study in order to determine difficulties of SuTP in accessing healthcare services in Turkey. Five point likert type scale is used to evaluate each article of 28-point scale (1= strongly disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=neither agree nor disagree, 4=Agree, 5=strongly agree).

## Analysis Methods

Chi-squared statistic was used to determine if there is a significant statistical difference in the distributions according to various variables and z test statistic was used to compare significance of the differences between percentages (rates). Student t test (significance test of the difference between two averages) was used while comparing difference between the averages.

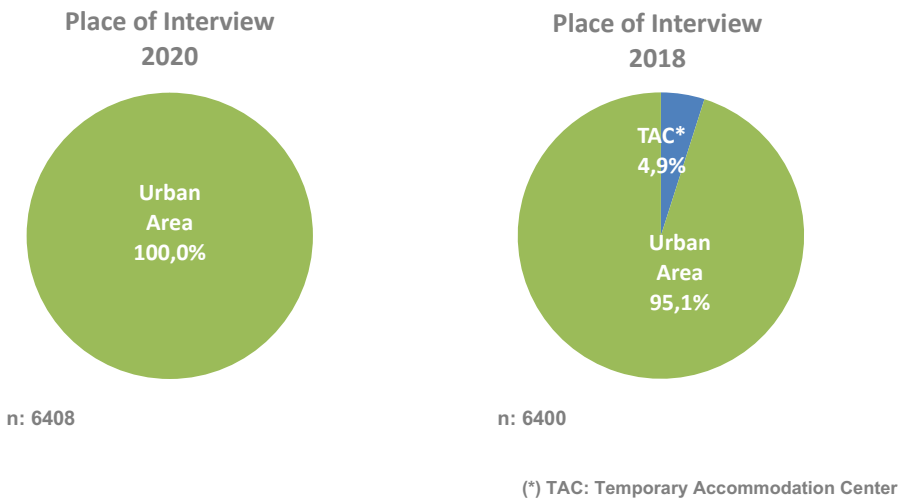
Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS) 22.0 was used to analyze data of the research.

First of all, information on demographic features of participants of the survey is presented in the study. Then, evaluations to determine individual health of the Syrian individuals examined within the scope of the survey and descriptive statistics for health organizations by which they have been provided service in the recent year are specified in detail.

## DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

### 1. Place of Interview

On the second phase of the study, whole the interviews were conducted in the provinces. The reason is that number of Syrian population staying at Temporary Accommodation Centers has been decreased since 2018 and that it has been not allowed anymore to conduct surveys on the research at Temporary Accommodation Centers since 2019. In 2018, 4,9% of the interviews were conducted at temporary accommodation centers and 95,1% were conducted in provinces. Number of the interviews conducted at the Temporary Accommodation Centers is 315. 150 of the interviews were conducted in Şanlıurfa, 60 in Adana, 55 in Kilis, 40 in Kahramanmaraş and 10 in Gaziantep (Graphic:1).




**Graphic 1 Distribution by Places where Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Interviewed within the Survey Live, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 2. Distribution by Province

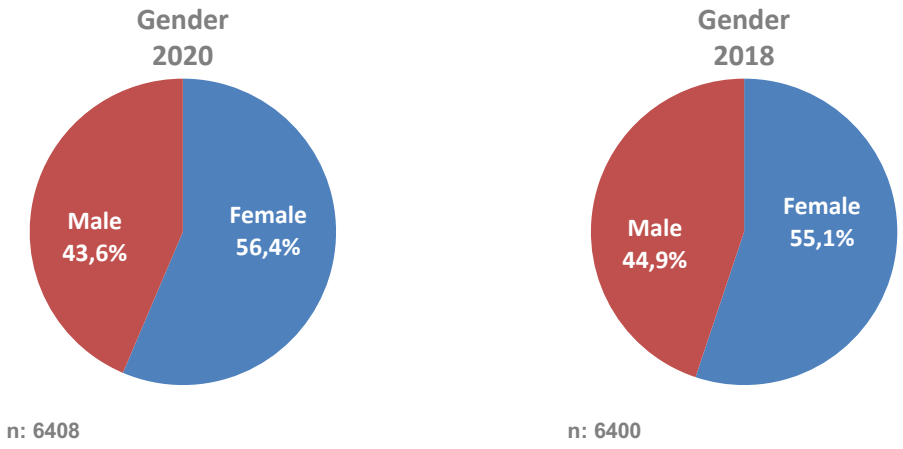
Within the scope of survey, interviews have been conducted in 10 different provinces directly proportional to distributions of Syrian individuals in Turkey. The survey has been conducted with 6408 individuals in Istanbul, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Mersin, Bursa, Izmir, Kilis and Kahramanmaraş (Table:1).

**Table 1 Distribution of Number of the Conducted Interviews by Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Provinces | Number of Interviews | Distribution % | Distribution in Turkey % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adana | 540 | 8,4 | 8,4 |
| Bursa | 399 | 6,2 | 6,2 |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 15,8 | 15,8 |
| Hatay | 990 | 15,5 | 15,5 |
| Mersin | 460 | 7,2 | 7,2 |
| İstanbul | 1239 | 19,3 | 19,3 |
| İzmir | 330 | 5,1 | 5,1 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 3,3 | 3,3 |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 15,1 | 15,1 |
| Kilis | 260 | 4,1 | 4,1 |
| **TOTAL** | **6408** | **100,0** | **100,0** |

## 3. Gender

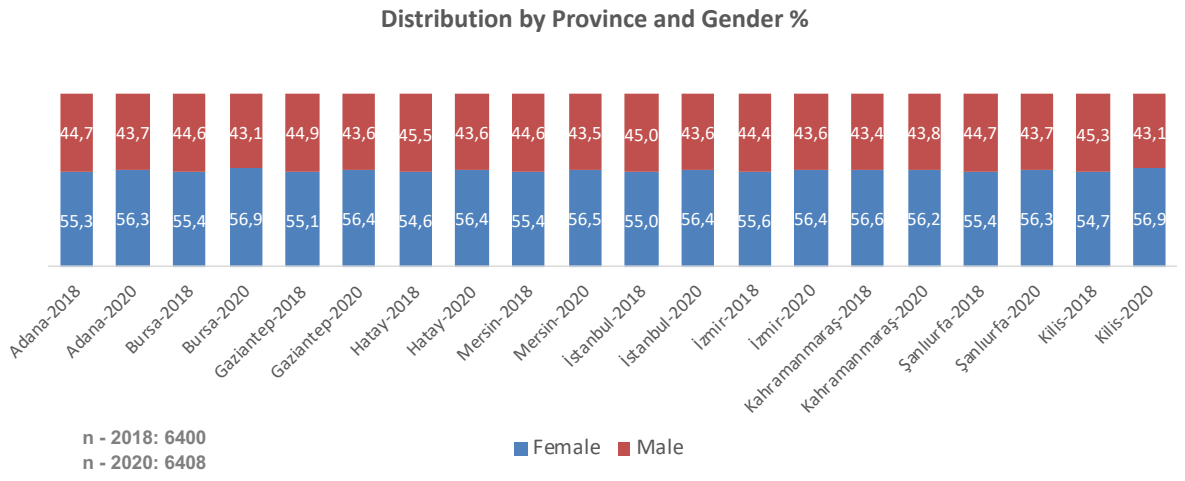
56,4% of 6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection who have been interviewed are female and 43,6% are male (Graphic: 2). 55,1% of the participants were female and 44,9% were male in the study conducted in 2018. According to the z-test performed, distribution by gender doesn't show any significant difference when compared with the year 2018 (p>0,05).




**Graphic 2 Distribution by Gender, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 4. Distribution by Province and Gender

The survey has been conducted by ensuring numbers of interviews with women and men are at the same percentages by provinces (Graphic:3).

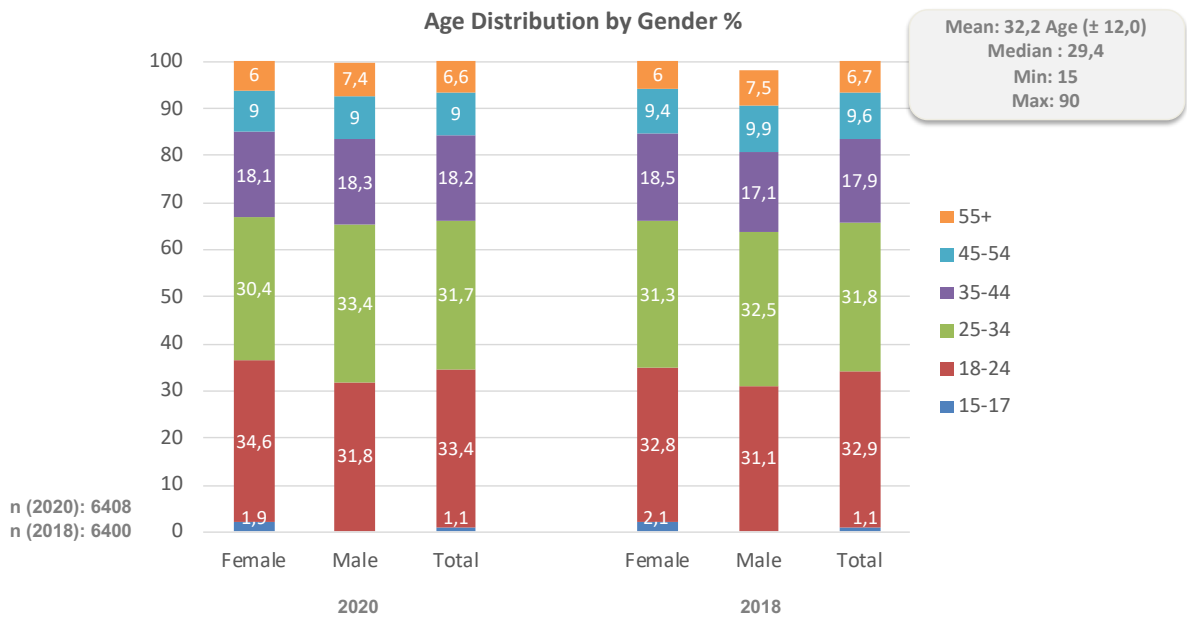



**Graphic 3 Distribution of Provinces by Gender of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 5. Distribution by Age

Interviews have been conducted with individuals aged 18 and older within the scope of the study. Age average of the interviewees is (AA:32,2; SD:12,0). 34,6% of the individuals are between the ages of 18 and 24, 30,4% are between the ages of 25 and 34, 18,1% are between the ages of 35 and 44, 9% are between the ages of 45 and 54 and 6% are 18,7% are over 55 (Graphic:4).

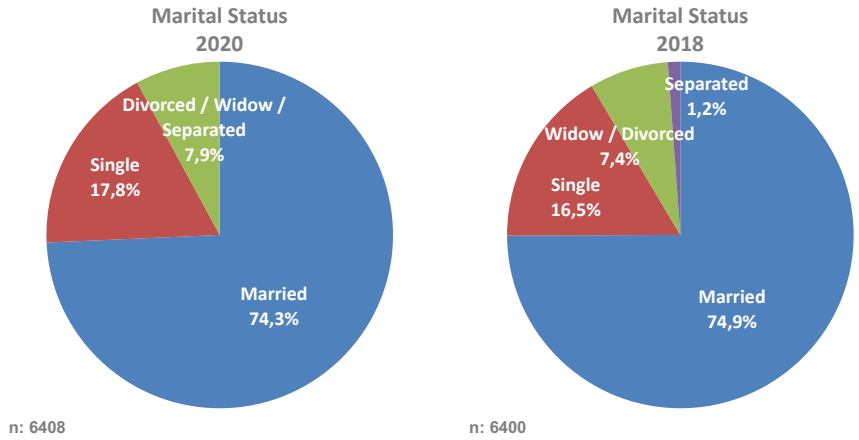
Women aged 15 to 17 have been included into the survey of Maternal-Reproductive and Infant Health. Proportions of female and male are distributed equally in the age groups over 18.




**Graphic 4 Distribution of Age by Gender of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 6. Marital Status

74,3% of interviewees are married and 17,8% are single. 7,9% is the percentage of widowed/divorced individuals and of those who are separated from his/her wife/husband (Graphic:5).




**Graphic 5 Distribution by Marital Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined Within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 2 demonstrates results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine if there is a significant difference in distribution of marital status by gender and age variables. According to the respective results, there is a statistically significant difference in distribution of marital status of Syrian individuals by both gender and age (p<0,05).

Percentages belonging to the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups include a significant difference by age, and z-test statistic was used to determine if difference between the percentages is significant. Number of single individuals between the ages of 18 and 24 (55,9%), percentage of married individuals between the ages of 35 and 44 (88,3%) and of married individuals between the ages of 45 and 54 (83,7%) are statistically significantly higher compared to other age groups (p<0,05). Percentage of singe men (30,0%) is significantly higher compared to women (8,3%) (p<0,05).

**Table 2 Distribution of Gender and Age by Marital Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

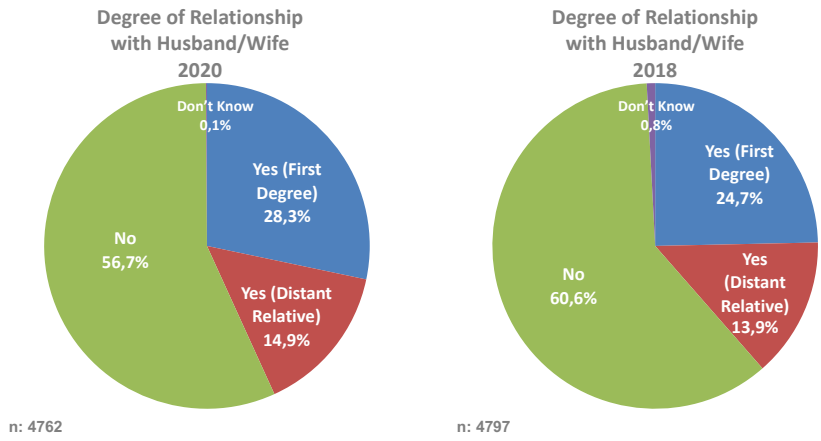
| | | Married | Single | Widowed/Divorced | Separated |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi 2$=728.464; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 3616 | 2840 (78,5) | 301 (8,3) | 420 (11,6) | 55 (1,5) |
| Male | 2792 | 1922 (68,8) | 838 (30,0) | 19 (0,7) | 13 (0,5) |
| **Age Group* ($\chi 2$=1513.790; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| 15-17 | 70 | 39 (55,7) | 29 (41,4) | 2 (2,9) | 0 (0) |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 1196 (55,9) | 869 (40,6) | 54 (2,5) | 20 (0,9) |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 1705 (84,0) | 210 (10,3) | 96 (4,7) | 19 (0,9) |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 1031 (88,3) | 24 (2,1) | 105 (9,0) | 7 (0,6) |
| 45-54 | 578 | 484 (83,7) | 3 (0,5) | 77 (13,3) | 14 (2,4) |
| 55-59 | 160 | 122 (76,3) | 0 (0) | 36 (22,5) | 2 (1,3) |
| over 60 | 264 | 185 (70,1) | 4 (1,5) | 69 (26,1) | 6 (2,3) |
| **Total** | **6408** | **4762 (74,3)** | **1139 (17,8)** | **439 (6,9)** | **68 (1,1)** |

*Since number of observations is too low in the categories of "Widowed/Divorced" and "Separated " of the variable (n<5), these categories have been combined while performing Chi-Squared analysis.

## 7. Degree of Proximity of Couples

When examining degree of proximity of a married individual with his/her wife/husband, it has been determined that 28,3% of the individuals are first-degree relatives and 14,9% are second-degree relatives while 56,7% of the individuals have no proximity with each other (Graphic: 6).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare distribution by degree of proximity with those of the year 2018, percentage of those who are first-degree relatives in 2020 (28,3%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (24,7%) (p<0,05).

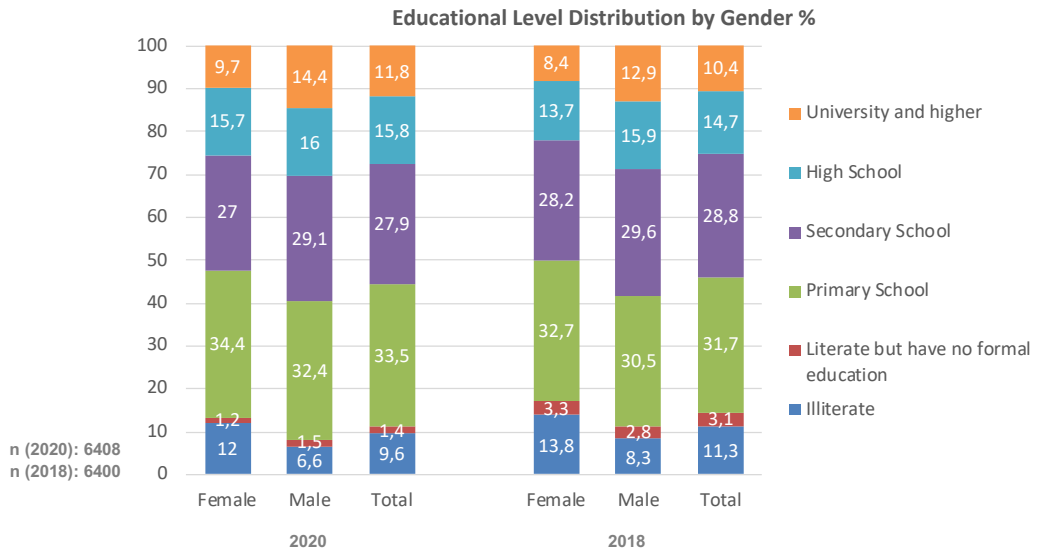



**Graphic 6 Degree of Proximity of Couples among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 8. Educational Level

Graphic 7 illustrates distribution by educational levels of 6408 individuals examined within the scope of the study. 33,5% of participants in the study are primary school graduates, 27,9% are secondary school graduates and 27,6% are high-school graduates and further.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare distribution by educational level with those of the year 2018, percentage of those who are not literate in 2020 (9,6%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (11,3%) ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 7 Distribution of Educational Level by Gender of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined Within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 3 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by educational level shows a significant difference in terms of gender and age variables. According to the respective results, distribution by educational level of Syrian individuals shows a statistically significant difference by gender and age (p<0,05).

Percentages belonging to the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance of the differences between the percentages was tested by z-test statistics. According to the respective results, percentage of the participants who are not literate is significantly higher in the age group 55-59 (25,0%) and in the age group over 60 (33,7%) compared to other age groups (p<0,05).

Percentage of women who are not literate (12,0%) is significantly higher than men (6,6%) (p<0,05). Percentage of men with a degree of high school and further (30,4%) is significantly higher than women (25,4%) (p<0,05). According to all these results, educational level of men is higher in the study group.

**Table 3 Distribution by Educational Levels of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender and Age groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Can't read and write | Reads and writes but had no formal education | Primary school | Secondary school | High school | College and further |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi2$=81.747; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Female | 3616 | 433 (12,0) | 44 (1,2) | 1243 (34,4) | 977 (27,0) | 567 (15,7) | 352 (9,7) |
| Male | 2792 | 184 (6,6) | 43 (1,5) | 905 (32,4) | 813 (29,1) | 446 (16,0) | 401 (14,4) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=534.528; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | 70 | 7 (10,0) | 2 (2,9) | 27 (38,6) | 23 (32,9) | 11 (15,7) | 0 (0) |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 121 (5,7) | 18 (0,8) | 691 (32,3) | 707 (33,1) | 422 (19,7) | 180 (8,4) |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 146 (7,2) | 15 (0,7) | 640 (31,5) | 540 (26,6) | 354 (17,4) | 335 (16,5) |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 121 (10,4) | 18 (1,5) | 461 (39,5) | 303 (26,0) | 124 (10,6) | 140 (12,0) |
| 45-54 | 578 | 93 (16,1) | 13 (2,2) | 202 (34,9) | 145 (25,1) | 64 (11,1) | 61 (10,6) |
| 55-59 | 160 | 40 (25,0) | 6 (3,8) | 60 (37,5) | 28 (17,5) | 17 (10,6) | 9 (5,6) |
| over 60 | 264 | 89 (33,7) | 15 (5,7) | 67 (25,4) | 44 (16,7) | 21 (8,0) | 28 (10,6) |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$=431.783; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 540 | 89 (16,5) | 12 (2,2) | 231 (42,8) | 110 (20,4) | 59 (10,9) | 39 (7,2) |
| Bursa | 399 | 41 (10,3) | 15 (3,8) | 147 (36,8) | 120 (30,1) | 45 (11,3) | 31 (7,8) |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 142 (14,1) | 11 (1,1) | 413 (40,9) | 255 (25,2) | 113 (11,2) | 76 (7,5) |
| Hatay | 989 | 39 (3,9) | 5 (0,5) | 242 (24,5) | 348 (35,2) | 210 (21,2) | 145 (14,7) |
| Mersin | 460 | 43 (9,3) | 11 (2,4) | 132 (28,7) | 127 (27,6) | 72 (15,7) | 75 (16,3) |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 80 (6,5) | 13 (1,0) | 367 (29,6) | 375 (30,2) | 254 (20,5) | 151 (12,2) |
| İzmir | 330 | 19 (5,8) | 5 (1,5) | 161 (48,8) | 87 (26,4) | 35 (10,6) | 23 (7,0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 14 (6,7) | 1 (0,5) | 76 (36,2) | 58 (27,6) | 34 (16,2) | 27 (12,9) |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 136 (14,0) | 12 (1,2) | 280 (28,9) | 249 (25,7) | 158 (16,3) | 135 (13,9) |
| Kilis | 260 | 14 (5,4) | 2 (0,8) | 99 (38,1) | 61 (23,5) | 33 (12,7) | 51 (19,6) |
| **Total** | **6408** | **617 (9,6)** | **87 (1,4)** | **2148 (33,5)** | **1790 (27,9)** | **1013 (15,8)** | **753 (11,8)** |

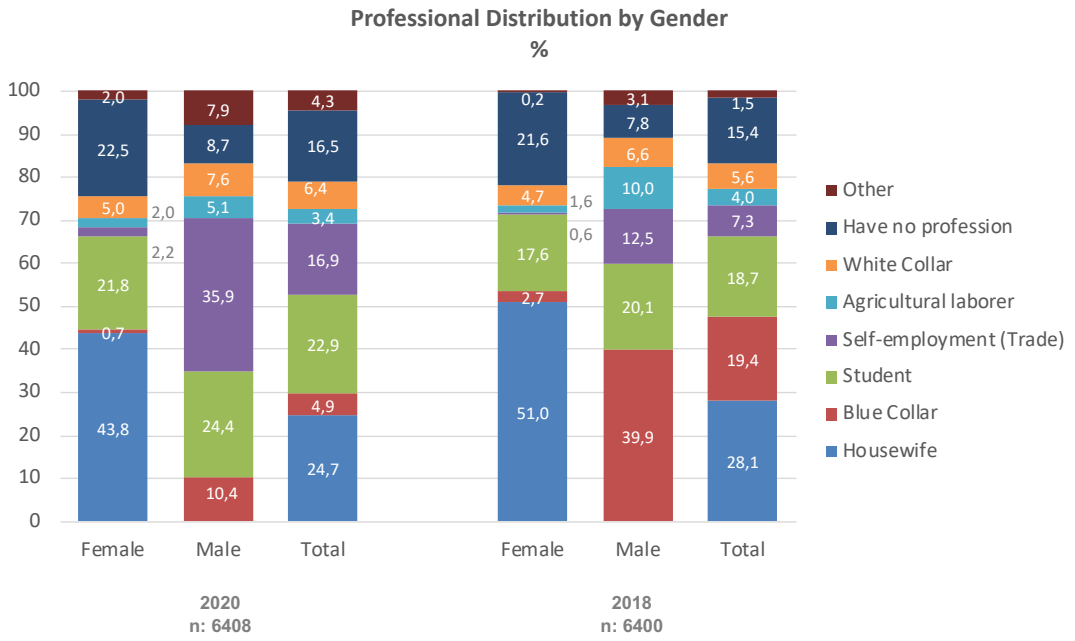
## 9. Distribution by Profession

Graphic 8 illustrates distribution of profession by gender of Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey. 22,9% of the participants are students, 24,7% are housewives and 4,9% are blue-collar workers. Percentage of those who have no profession is 16,5%.

According to the result of Chi-Squared test conducted to determine if distribution by profession shows a significant difference distribution by gender variable, distribution by professions of Syrian individuals shows a statistically significant difference by gender ($\chi 2$=3098.940; p<0,05).

Percentages of the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference by gender, and significance of differences among the percentages was tested by z-test statistics. According to the respective results, Percentage of women who have no profession (22,5%) is significantly higher compared to the men (8,7%) (p<0,05) Percentage of agricultural laborers (5,1%), blue collars (10,4%) and self-employed (35,9%) is significantly higher among men compared to women (Graphic: 8).

According to the result of z-test, when we compared results of 2018 with those of 2020, percentage of self-employed individuals (16,9%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (7,3%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 8 Distribution of Professions by Gender of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the scope of Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 10. Employment Status

Table 4 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by employment status shows a significant difference by gender and age variables. According to the respective results, distribution by employment status of Syrian individuals shows a statistically significant difference by gender and age (p<0,05).

Percentages belonging to the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference by gender and age groups, and significance of differences between the percentages was tested by z-test statistics. According to the respective results, percentage of employment is significantly lower among women (15,3%) compared to the men (63,3%) (p<0,05). When examining distribution by age, When examining distribution by age, percentage of employment is significantly lower among the participants over 60 (9,8%) compared to other age groups (p<0,05). It has been determined that percentage of employment has decreased among the participants over 45 compared to other age groups. It has been determined in the light of this information that employment is more intensive in the age group 18-44 (Table:4).

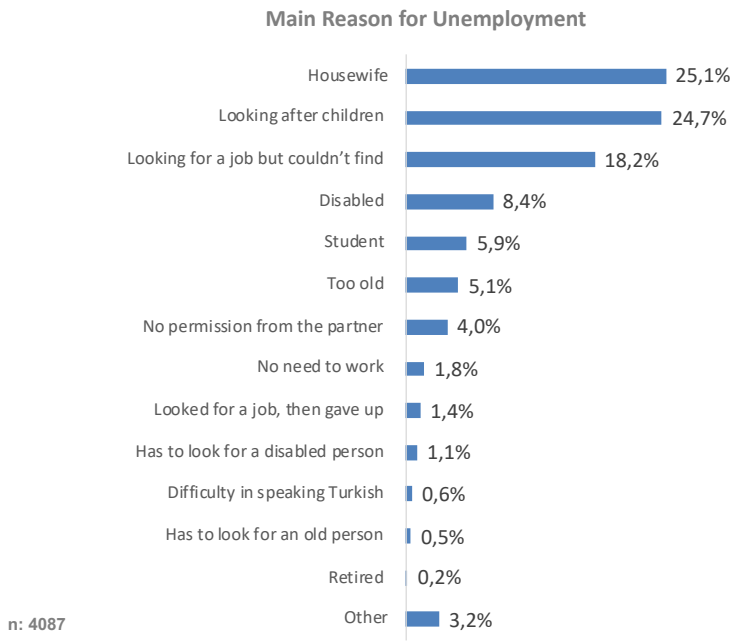
**Table 4 Distribution of Employment Status by Gender and Age group of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Working | not Working |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** ($\chi2$=1565.037; p<0,05) | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 3616 | 555 (15,3) | 3061 (84,7) |
| Male | 2792 | 1766 (63,3) | 1026 (36,7) |
| **Age Group** ($\chi2$=214.717; p<0,05) | | | |
| 15-17 | 70 | 9 (12,9) | 61 (87,1) |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 709 (33,1) | 1430 (66,9) |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 906 (44,6) | 1124 (55,4) |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 478 (41,0) | 689 (59,0) |
| 45-54 | 578 | 162 (28,0) | 416 (72,0) |
| 55-59 | 160 | 31 (19,4) | 129 (80,6) |
| over 60 | 264 | 26 (9,8) | 238 (90,2) |
| **Total** | **6408** | **2321 (36,2)** | **4087 (63,8)** |

*(Note: Research report of 2020 doesn't include Table 5: Distribution by Current (on survey date) Professions of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender since there is too many details, which it was available in research report of 2018.)*

## Main Reason for Unemployment

When the individuals who indicated they have no job to earn money were asked about the reason why they don't work, 24,7% of the participants indicated that they don't work because they take care of their children while 25,1% indicated that they don't work as they are already housewives. It has been determined that percentage of the participants, who stated they don't work because they look for a job, but they couldn't find any is 18,2% (Graphic: 9).




**Graphic 9 Distribution by Reasons for Unemployment stated by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

According to the results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by reasons for unemployment shows a significant difference by gender or not, reasons for unemployment of Syrian individuals show a statistically significant difference by gender ($\chi 2$= 1804.097; $p<0,05$).

Men who can't work since they looked for, but couldn't find any job (47,2%) and because of being disabled (19,8%) are significantly more than women ($p<0, 05$). Percentage of women who can't work since they look after their children is 32,9% while one out of every three women doesn't work since she is already a housewife (33,4%) (Table: 6).

**Table 6 Distribution by Reasons for Unemployment stated by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, SIHHAT (2020)**

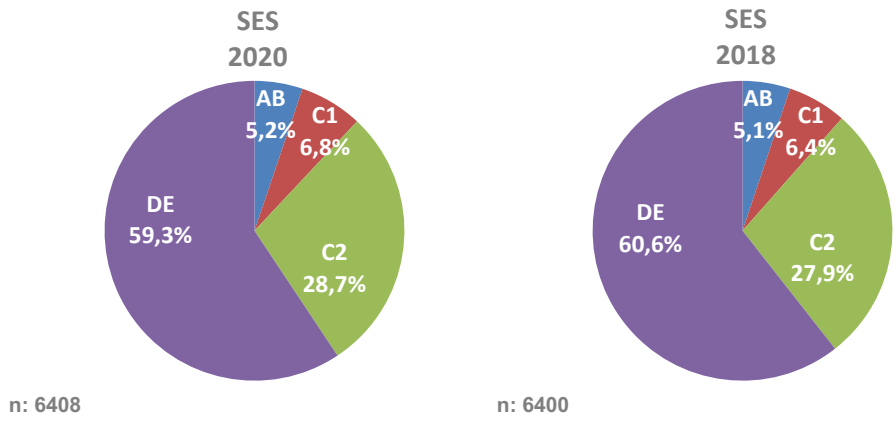
| | *Gender | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | Total |
| | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Too old | 113 (3,7) | 94 (9,2) | 207 (5,1) |
| Ill/disabled | 142 (4,6) | 203 (19,8) | 345 (8,4) |
| looked for a job but couldn't find | 259 (8,5) | 484 (47,2) | 743 (18,2) |
| No need to work | 68 (2,2) | 4 (0,4) | 72 (1,8) |
| Looked for a job, but gave up | 19 (0,6) | 38 (3,7) | 57 (1,4) |
| Difficulty in communication in Turkish | 19 (0,6) | 4 (0,4) | 23 (0,6) |
| Looking after his/her children | 1006 (32,9) | 3 (0,3) | 1009 (24,7) |
| No permission from his/her wife/husband | 162 (5,3) | 2 (0,2) | 164 (4,0) |
| Has to look after a disabled person | 37 (1,2) | 6 (0,6) | 43 (1,1) |
| Has to look for an old person | 19 (0,6) | 0 (0,0) | 19 (0,5) |
| Student | 115 (3,8) | 126 (12,3) | 241 (5,9) |
| Housewife | 1021 (33,4) | 4 (0,4) | 1025 (25,1) |
| Retired | 1 (0,0) | 8 (0,8) | 9 (0,2) |
| Other | 80 (2,6) | 50 (4,9) | 130 (3,2) |
| **Total** | **3061 (100,0)** | **1026 (100,0)** | **4087 (100,0)** |

* Since number of cells including inadequate observation is too much (n<5) at the variable, Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

## 11. SES (Socio-Economic Status)

5,2% of 6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection interviewed within the scope of survey are in AB, 6,8% are in C1 and 28,7% are in C2 socio-economic group. 3 out of every 5 are in DE socio-economic group (59,3%) (Graphic: 10).

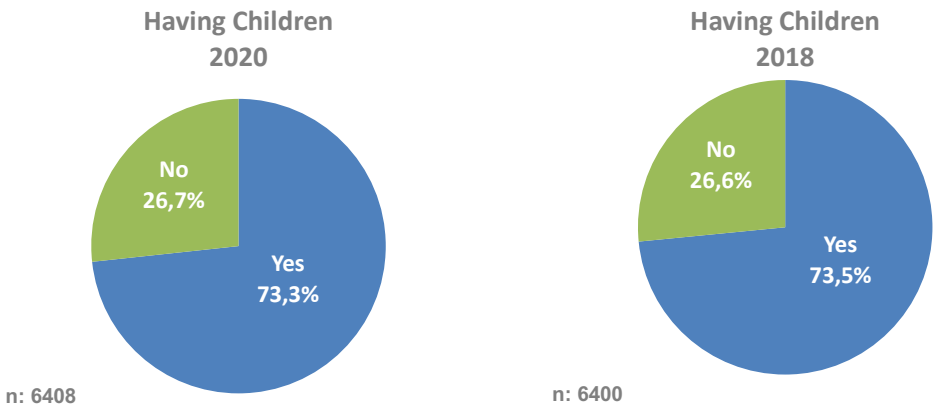
When the socio-economic status (SES) distributions in the sampling conducted in 2018 and 2020 are compared, there is no significant difference according to the z test result (p> 0.05).




**Graphic 10 Distribution by Socio-Economic Groups of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the scope of Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 12. Having Children

6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey were asked about if they have any children, and the respective distribution is illustrated in Graphic 11. 73,3% of the participants have children and 26,7% have no children.




**Graphic 11 Distribution of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within Survey by Having Children, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

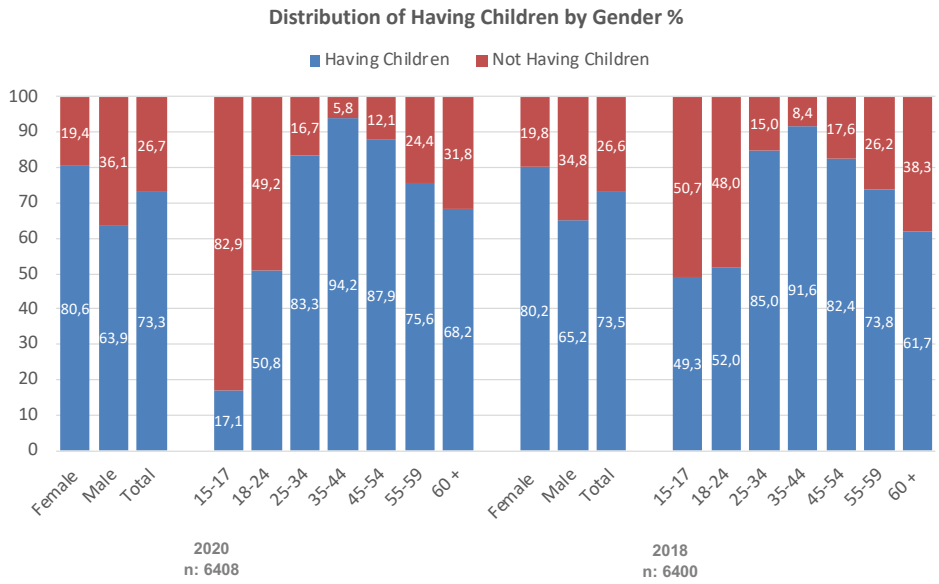
Table 7 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by status of having children shows a significant difference by gender and age variables or not. According to the respective results, distribution of Syrian individuals by having children shows a statistically significant difference by gender and age groups ($p<0,05$).

Percentages belonging to the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference by gender and age groups, and significance of differences between the percentages was determined by z-test statistics. According to the respective results, percentage of women with children (80,6%) is significantly higher compared to men (63,9%) ($p<0,05$). Percentage of the individuals with children is significantly higher in the age group 35-44 (94,2%) compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$).

**Table 7 Distribution of Status of Having Children by Gender of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

| | | have children | have no children |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi 2$=225.134; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 3616 | 2915 (80,6) | 701 (19,4) |
| Male | 2792 | 1784 (63,9) | 1008 (36,1) |
| **Age Group ($\chi 2$=1097.380; p<0,05)** | | | |
| 15-17 | 70 | 12 (17,1) | 58 (82,9) |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 1087 (50,8) | 1052 (49,2) |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 1692 (83,3) | 338 (16,7) |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 1099 (94,2) | 68 (5,8) |
| 45-54 | 578 | 508 (87,9) | 70 (12,1) |
| 55-59 | 160 | 121 (75,6) | 39 (24,4) |
| over 60 | 264 | 180 (68,2) | 84 (31,8) |
| **Total** | **6408** | **4699 (73,3)** | **1709 (26,7)** |

According to the result of z-test, when we compare results of 2018 with those of 2020, percentage of the individuals with children is significantly lower in the age group 15-17 in 2020 (17,1%) compared to the year 2018 (49,3%) while percentage of having children doesn't change significantly in general (p<0,05).




**Graphic 12 Distribution of Status of Having Children by Gender of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 13. Monthly Household Income

Economic levels of 6408 participants examined within the survey were examined through monthly household income. According to the respective results, monthly average income of Syrian population living in Turkey under temporary protection is (AA: 1572,9; SD:860) Turkish Liras. It is determined that 7,3% of 6408 participants earn 500 TL and below, and 8,4%

earn 2,501 and above (Table: 8).

**Table 8 Distribution by Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Income | Number | % |
|---|---|---|
| 500 TL and below | 470 | 7,3 |
| 501-1000 TL | 1710 | 26,7 |
| 1001-1500 TL | 1684 | 26,3 |
| 1501-2000 TL | 1388 | 21,7 |
| 2001-2500 TL | 615 | 9,6 |
| 2501 TL and above | 541 | 8,4 |
| **Total** | **6408** | **100%** |
| **Mean** | ***1572,9*** | |
| Median | 1470,6 | |
| Min | 100 | |
| Max | 9350 | |
| **Standard Deviation** | **860** | |

Distributions and also descriptive statistics (average and standard deviation) of monthly household income have been calculated by knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. In addition, Chi-Squared test was used to analyze if there is a difference between the distributions and t-test was used to analyze if there is difference between arithmetic averages and which groups are in favor of this difference; the respective results are presented in Table 9.

According to all these analyses, distribution and averages of Syrian individuals by monthly household income shows a statistically significant difference by provinces, employment status and knowledge of Turkish ($p<0,05$). According to results of t-test performed in order to determine which groups are in favor of this difference, Percentage of monthly household income is significantly higher in employed individuals (AA: 1785,1; SD: 899,1) TL than unemployed individuals (AA: 1452,4; SD: 812,8) TL ($p<0,05$).

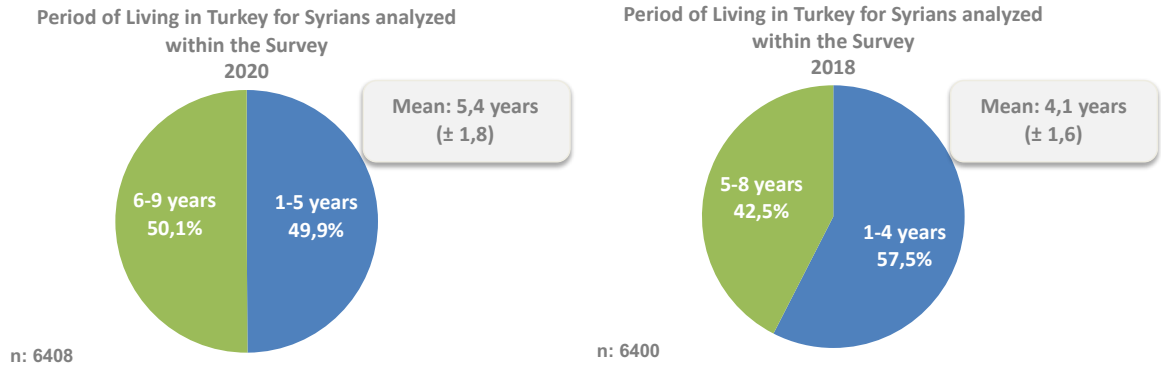
Percentage of monthly household income of those who speak Turkish (AA: 1702,6; SD: 902,5) TL is significantly higher compared to those who don't speak Turkish (AA: 1404,0; SD: 769,4) TL ($p<0,05$).

**Table 9 Distribution by Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey regarding Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | 500 TL and below | 501-1000 TL | 1001-1500 TL | 1501-2000 TL | 2001-2500 TL | 2501 TL and above | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces (χ2=2993.398; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Adana | 540 | 29 (5,4) | 135 (25,0) | 169 (31,3) | 126 (23,3) | 48 (8,9) | 33 (6,1) | 1579,8 | 728,0 |
| Bursa | 399 | 23 (5,8) | 63 (15,8) | 103 (25,8) | 108 (27,1) | 71 (17,8) | 31 (7,8) | 1710,8 | 718,6 |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 90 (8,9) | 292 (28,9) | 251 (24,9) | 264 (26,1) | 62 (6,1) | 51 (5,0) | 1441,1 | 732,2 |
| Hatay | 990 | 74 (7,5) | 296 (29,9) | 355 (35,9) | 193 (19,5) | 36 (3,6) | 36 (3,6) | 1400,3 | 658,9 |
| Mersin | 460 | 37 (8,0) | 133 (28,9) | 159 (34,6) | 68 (14,8) | 34 (7,4) | 29 (6,3) | 1452,3 | 818,1 |
| İstanbul | 1239 | 49 (4,0) | 154 (12,4) | 206 (16,6) | 319 (25,7) | 240 (19,4) | 271 (21,9) | 2099,8 | 1058,2 |
| İzmir | 330 | 4 (1,2) | 30 (9,1) | 56 (17,0) | 133 (40,3) | 78 (23,6) | 29 (8,8) | 1975,0 | 666,7 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 46 (21,9) | 70 (33,3) | 50 (23,8) | 33 (15,7) | 8 (3,8) | 3 (1,4) | 1139,7 | 650,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 93 (9,6) | 464 (47,8) | 254 (26,2) | 87 (9,0) | 26 (2,7) | 46 (4,7) | 1218,9 | 764,0 |
| Kilis | 260 | 25 (9,6) | 73 (28,1) | 81 (31,2) | 57 (21,9) | 12 (4,6) | 12 (4,6) | 1378,6 | 771,6 |
| **Employment Status (χ2=652.718; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 2321 | 70 (3,0) | 461 (19,9) | 637 (27,4) | 595 (25,6) | 297 (12,8) | 261 (11,2) | 1785,1 | 899,1 |
| not working | 4087 | 400 (9,8) | 1249 (30,6) | 1047 (25,6) | 793 (19,4) | 318 (7,8) | 280 (6,9) | 1452,4 | 812,8 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish (χ2=234.616; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 3625 | 213 (5,9) | 780 (21,5) | 937 (25,8) | 898 (24,8) | 408 (11,3) | 389 (10,7) | 1702,6 | 902,5 |
| not speaking | 2783 | 257 (9,2) | 930 (33,4) | 747 (26,8) | 490 (17,6) | 207 (7,4) | 152 (5,5) | 1404,0 | 769,4 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey (χ2=10.168; p>0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 3200 | 243 (7,6) | 816 (25,5) | 828 (25,9) | 705 (22,0) | 330 (10,3) | 278 (8,7) | 1581,5 | 843,6 |
| 6-9 years | 3208 | 227 (7,1) | 894 (27,9) | 856 (26,7) | 683 (21,3) | 285 (8,9) | 263 (8,2) | 1564,4 | 876,2 |
| **Total** | **6408** | **470 (7,3)** | **1710 (26,7)** | **1684 (26,3)** | **1388 (21,7)** | **615 (9,6)** | **541 (8,4)** | **1572,9** | **860,0** |

## 14. Period of Living in Turkey

6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection interviewed within the scope of survey have been living in Turkey for nearly five (AA:5,4; SD:1,8) years (Graphic: 13).




**Graphic 13 Distribution of Syrian population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey by Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

According to Table 10, period of living in Turkey is higher than general average (AA:5,4; SD:1,8) among the individuals living in Kahramanmaraş (AA: 6,0; SD:1,6), Kilis (AA:5,8; SD:1,8), Hatay (AA:5,6; SD:2,0) and Gaziantep (AA:5,5; SD:1,9).

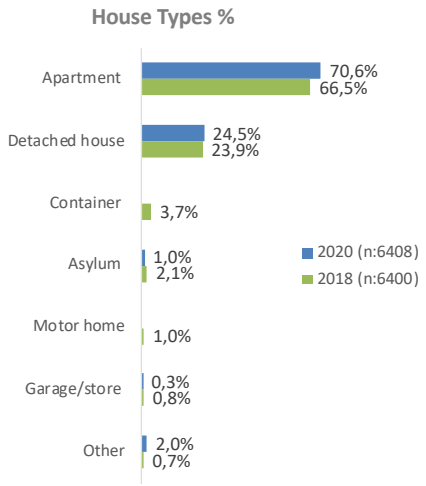
**Table 10 Distribution of Syrian population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey by Period of Living in Turkey regarding the Provinces they live in, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Number | Average | Standard Deviation | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 540 | 5,2 | 1,8 | 4,8 | 1 | 9 |
| Bursa | 399 | 5,2 | 1,7 | 4,8 | 1 | 9 |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 5,5 | 1,9 | 5,2 | 1 | 9 |
| Hatay | 990 | 5,6 | 2,0 | 5,3 | 1 | 9 |
| Mersin | 460 | 4,8 | 1,8 | 4,5 | 1 | 9 |
| İstanbul | 1239 | 5,1 | 1,8 | 4,7 | 1 | 9 |
| İzmir | 330 | 5,4 | 1,5 | 5,0 | 1 | 9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 6,0 | 1,6 | 5,6 | 1 | 9 |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 5,4 | 1,8 | 5,0 | 1 | 9 |
| Kilis | 260 | 5,8 | 1,8 | 5,6 | 1 | 9 |
| **Total** | **6408** | **5,4** | **1,8** | **5,0** | **1** | **9** |

# HOUSING INFORMATION

## 1. Housing Types

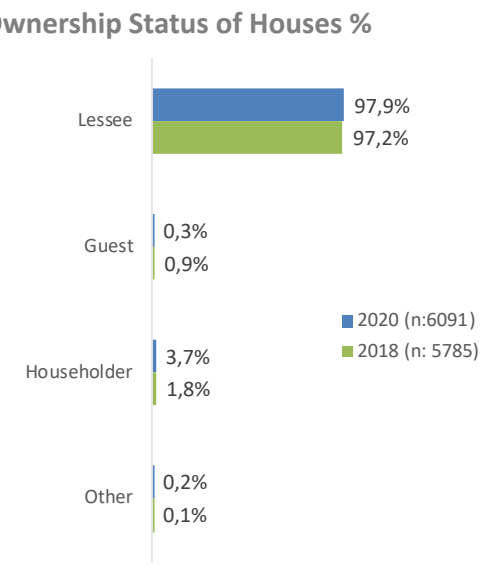
6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey were asked "What is the best definition for the house/residence you live in?". 70,6% of the participants stated that they live at apartments and 24,5% live at detached houses. According to the result of z-test, percentage of those who lived at apartments (70,6%) is statistically significantly higher compare to the year 2018 (66,5%) (p<0,05) (Graphic:14).




**Graphic 14 Types of Housing to Live among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 2. Ownership of the Individuals for the Houses they live in

97,9% of the participants have stated that they live as lessee and 3,7% live as householder (Graphic: 15).




**Graphic 15 Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey as Owner of the Houses they live in, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Percentage of those who are householders is significantly higher in Bursa (8,3%) compared to other provinces (Table: 11).

**Table 11 Distribution by Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey as Owner of the Houses they live in, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Householder | Lessee | Guest | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces *** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Adana | 510 | 5 (1,0) | 503 (98,6) | 0 (0) | 2 (0,4) |
| Bursa | 373 | 31 (8,3) | 334 (89,5) | 1 (0,3) | 7 (1,9) |
| Gaziantep | 968 | 4 (0,4) | 964 (99,6) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| Hatay | 952 | 9 (0,9) | 940 (98,7) | 0 (0) | 3 (0,3) |
| Mersin | 427 | 5 (1,2) | 420 (98,4) | 2 (0,5) | 0 (0) |
| İstanbul | 1190 | 18 (1,5) | 1160 (97,5) | 11 (0,9) | 1 (0,1) |
| İzmir | 325 | 0 (0) | 325 (100,0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 207 | 1 (0,5) | 203 (98,1) | 3 (1,4) | 0 (0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 888 | 15 (1,7) | 871 (98,1) | 2 (0,2) | 0 (0) |
| Kilis | 251 | 7 (2,8) | 243 (96,8) | 1 (0,4) | 0 (0) |
| **Total** | **6091** | **95 (1,6)** | **5963 (97,9)** | **20 (0,3)** | **13 (0,2)** |

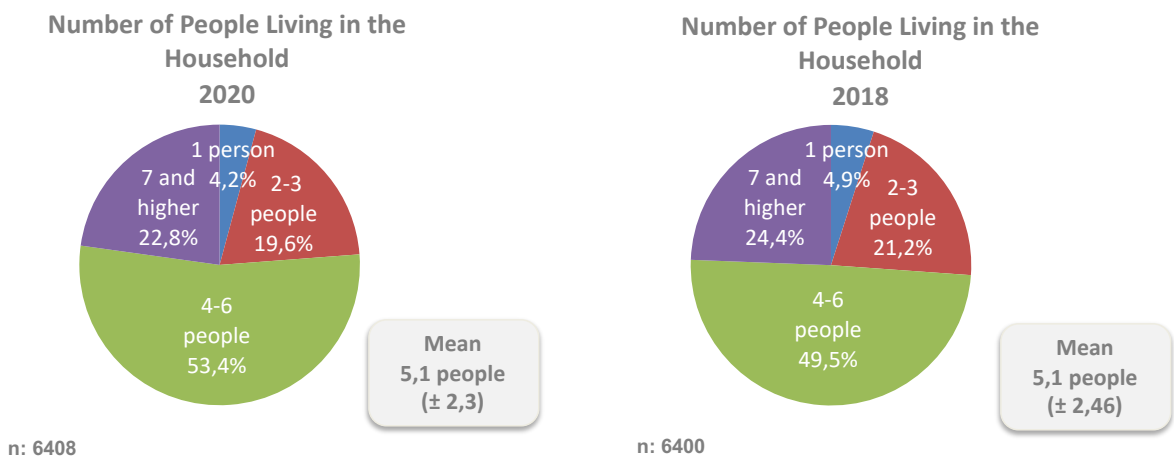
* Since number of cells including inadequate observation is too much (n<5) at the variable, Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

## 3. Number of People in the House (including the participant)

Survey has been applied to one person in every house visited during the study. This person was surveyed about the household, and groups for the number of persons living in the house were excluded. More than half of the participants (53,4%) have households including 4 to 6 persons. Percentage of the families including 7 and more persons is 22,8%, Percentage of the families including 2 to 3 persons is 19,6% and percentage of the participants living alone is 4,2%. It has been determined that mean number of persons living at the same housing is five among Syrian

population under temporary protection (AA:5,1; SD: 2,3) (Graphic: 16).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, Percentage of the families including 4 to 6 persons is significantly higher in 2020 (53,4%) compared to the year 2018 (49,5%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 16 Number of Household Members among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey (including the participant), SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 12 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of number of family members shows a significant difference by SES (Socio-Economic Status) and period of living in Turkey. According to the respective results, distribution by SES (Socio-Economic Status) and period of living in Turkey of the individuals shows a statistically significant difference by distribution of number of family members (p<0,05).

According to all these analyses, percentage of the families including 7 and more persons is significantly higher in DE socio-economic group (23,8%) compared to AB (19,0%) and C2 (21,3%) socio economic groups (p<0,05).

Those who live alone are significantly higher in Mersin compared to other provinces (10,2%) (p<0,05). Percentage of those who live with 7 and more persons in the house is significantly higher in Şanlıurfa (33,6%), Mersin (31,8%), Gaziantep (28,5%) and Kilis (28,5%) provinces compared to other provinces (p<0,05). 56,5% of persons living at camps live as families of 4 - 6. Average number of the family members is significantly higher in Şanlıurfa (AA:5,9; SD: 2,6) compared to averages of other provinces (p<0,05).

Percentage of the families with 7 and more persons in the house is significantly higher among the individuals living in Turkey for 6-9 years (25,0%) compared to those who have been living in Turkey for 1-5 years (20,6%) (p<0,05) (Table:12).

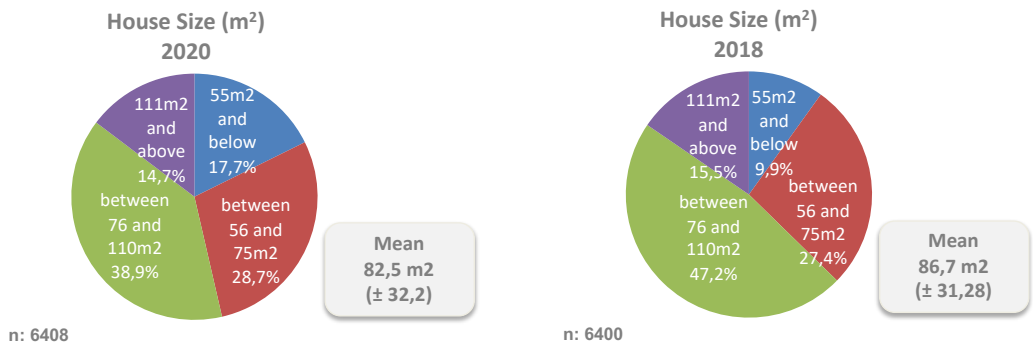
**Table 12 Distribution of Number of Family Members by Provinces, Socio-Economic Status and Period of Living in Turkey regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Number of Persons in the House | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 person | 2-3 persons | 4-6 persons | 7 and more | | |
| **Provinces** (χ2=316.003; p<0,05) | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | *Mean* | *Standard Deviation* |
| Adana | 540 | 29 (5,4) | 132 (24,4) | 282 (52,2) | 97 (18,0) | 4,7 | 2,2 |
| Bursa | 399 | 19 (4,8) | 80 (20,1) | 233 (58,4) | 67 (16,8) | 4,8 | 2,0 |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 37 (3,7) | 188 (18,6) | 497 (49,2) | 288 (28,5) | 5,3 | 2,4 |
| Hatay | 989 | 44 (4,4) | 182 (18,4) | 538 (54,4) | 225 (22,8) | 5,1 | 2,4 |
| Mersin | 460 | 47 (10,2) | 106 (23,0) | 236 (51,3) | 71 (15,4) | 4,4 | 2,2 |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 69 (5,6) | 299 (24,1) | 683 (55,1) | 189 (15,2) | 4,6 | 2,1 |
| İzmir | 330 | 10 (3,0) | 43 (13,0) | 199 (60,3) | 78 (23,6) | 5,4 | 2,3 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 0 (0) | 42 (20,0) | 124 (59,0) | 44 (21,0) | 5,1 | 2,0 |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 5 (0,5) | 146 (15,1) | 493 (50,8) | 326 (33,6) | 5,9 | 2,6 |
| Kilis | 260 | 9 (3,5) | 41 (15,8) | 136 (52,3) | 74 (28,5) | 5,3 | 2,4 |
| **SES Group** (χ2=87.630; p<0,05) | | | | | | | |
| AB | 332 | 25 (7,5) | 74 (22,3) | 170 (51,2) | 63 (19,0) | 4,7 | 2,2 |
| C1 | 436 | 11 (2,5) | 97 (22,2) | 230 (52,8) | 98 (22,5) | 5,1 | 2,3 |
| C2 | 1837 | 57 (3,1) | 349 (19,0) | 1040 (56,6) | 391 (21,3) | 5,1 | 2,2 |
| DE | 3803 | 176 (4,6) | 739 (19,4) | 1981 (52,1) | 907 (23,8) | 5,1 | 2,4 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** (χ2=71.087; p<0,05) | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 3200 | 185 (5,8) | 699 (21,8) | 1658 (51,8) | 658 (20,6) | 4,9 | 2,4 |
| 6-9 years | 3208 | 84 (2,6) | 560 (17,5) | 1763 (55,0) | 801 (25,0) | 5,3 | 2,3 |
| **Total** | **6408** | **269 (4,2)** | **1259 (19,6)** | **3421 (53,4)** | **1459 (22,8)** | **5,1** | **2,3** |

## 4. Size of Housing ($m^2$)

6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked about size of their house. Distribution of the respective answers is available in Graphic 17. According to the results, 38,9% of the individuals live in the houses of 76 to 110 $m^2$, 28,7% in the houses of 56 to 75 $m^2$, 14,7% in the houses of 111 $m^2$ and above, 17,7% in the houses of 55 $m^2$ and below. Average size of the houses participants live in is 82,5 $m^2$ (AA:82,5; SD: 32,2) (Graphic: 17).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, Percentage of those who have been living in the houses of 76-110 $m^2$ in 2020 (38,9%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (47,2%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 17 Size of the Houses where Syrian Population under Temporary Protection, Examined within the Survey, Live in (m2), SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Distributions and also descriptive statistics (average and standard deviation) for size of the houses of Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the survey have been calculated by provinces. Furthermore, Chi-Squared test was used to analyze if there is a difference between the distributions and t-test was used to analyze if there is difference between arithmetic averages and which groups are in favor of this difference; the respective results are presented in Table 13.

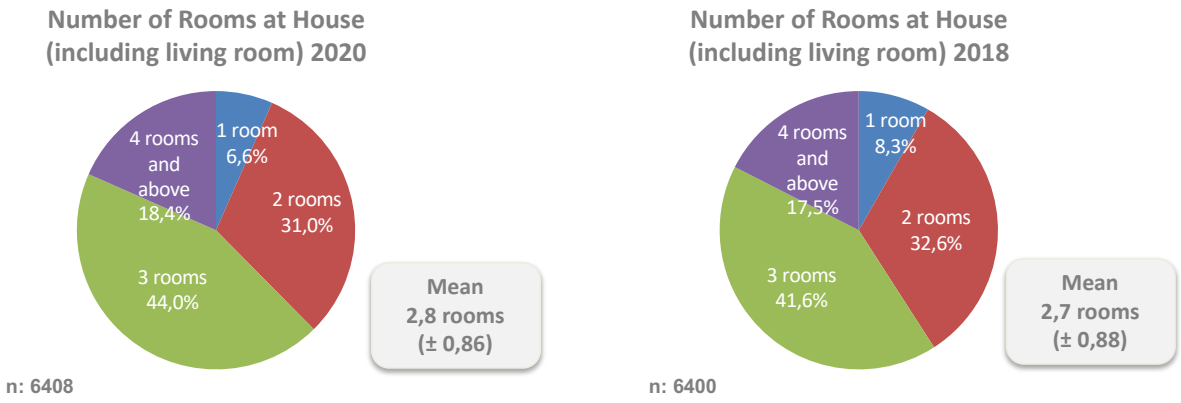
According to all these analyses, distribution by size of the houses of Syrian individuals doesn't show any statistically significant difference by provinces (p<0,05). According to the results of z-test conducted to determine which groups are in favor of this difference, Percentage of the families living in the houses of 111 $m^2$ and more is significantly higher in Kilis (41,5%), Hatay (22,8%) and Şanlıurfa (21,3%) provinces compared to other provinces (p<0,05). Percentage of individuals living in the houses of 56 to 75 $m^2$ is significantly higher in Bursa (44,6%) and Kahramanmaraş (43,3%) (p<0,05)

**Table 13 Distribution by Size of the Houses among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Size of Houses | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **55m2 and below** | **between 56 and 75m2** | **between 76 and 110m2** | **111m2 and above** | ***Mean*** | ***Standard Deviation*** |
| **Provinces** ($\chi2$=1428.329; p<0,05) | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| Adana | 540 | 167 (30,9) | 104 (19,3) | 189 (35,0) | 80 (14,8) | 76,4 | 38,8 |
| Bursa | 399 | 88 (22,1) | 178 (44,6) | 81 (20,3) | 52 (13,0) | 79,3 | 39,2 |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 286 (28,3) | 322 (31,9) | 369 (36,5) | 33 (3,3) | 70,1 | 23,4 |
| Hatay | 989 | 157 (15,9) | 244 (24,7) | 363 (36,7) | 225 (22,8) | 85,0 | 29,7 |
| Mersin | 460 | 45 (9,8) | 107 (23,3) | 233 (50,7) | 75 (16,3) | 93,1 | 34,8 |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 210 (16,9) | 427 (34,4) | 486 (39,2) | 117 (9,4) | 78,2 | 26,3 |
| İzmir | 330 | 59 (17,9) | 112 (33,9) | 139 (42,1) | 19 (5,8) | 77,3 | 27,9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 25 (11,9) | 91 (43,3) | 71 (33,8) | 23 (11,0) | 81,3 | 28,2 |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 71 (7,3) | 215 (22,2) | 476 (49,1) | 207 (21,3) | 94,8 | 34,0 |
| Kilis | 260 | 24 (9,2) | 40 (15,4) | 88 (33,8) | 108 (41,5) | 102,9 | 35,2 |
| **Total** | **6408** | **1132 (17,7)** | **1840 (28,7)** | **2495 (38,9)** | **939 (14,7)** | **82,5** | **32,2** |

## 5. Number of Rooms in the House (including living room)

It has been determined that houses where 6408 Syrian participants of the survey live have (AA:2,8; SD: 0,9) rooms on the average including living room. Percentage of persons living in *three-roomed* houses is 31,0% and percentage of persons living in *two-roomed* houses is 31,0%. While 18,4% of the individuals have lived in *four-roomed or larger* houses, 6,6% live in one-roomed houses (Graphic:18).




**Graphic 18 Number of Rooms in the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey (including living room), SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Distributions and also descriptive statistics (average and standard deviation) for number of rooms in the houses of Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the survey have been calculated by province variable. In addition, Chi-Squared test was used to analyze if there is a difference between the distributions and t-test was used to analyze if there is difference between arithmetic averages and which groups are in favor of this difference; the respective results are presented in Table 14.

According to all these analyses, distribution by number of rooms in the houses of Syrian individuals shows a statistically significant difference by provinces ($p<0,05$). According to the results of z-test conducted to determine which groups are in favor of this difference, Percentage of the participants living in one-roomed houses is significantly higher in Adana (14,3%) and Gaziantep (10,8%) provinces compared to other provinces ($p<0,05$). Percentage of the participants living in three-roomed houses in Izmir (61,2%) and of the participants living in four-roomed houses in Hatay (33,0%) is significantly higher compared to other provinces ($p<0,05$).

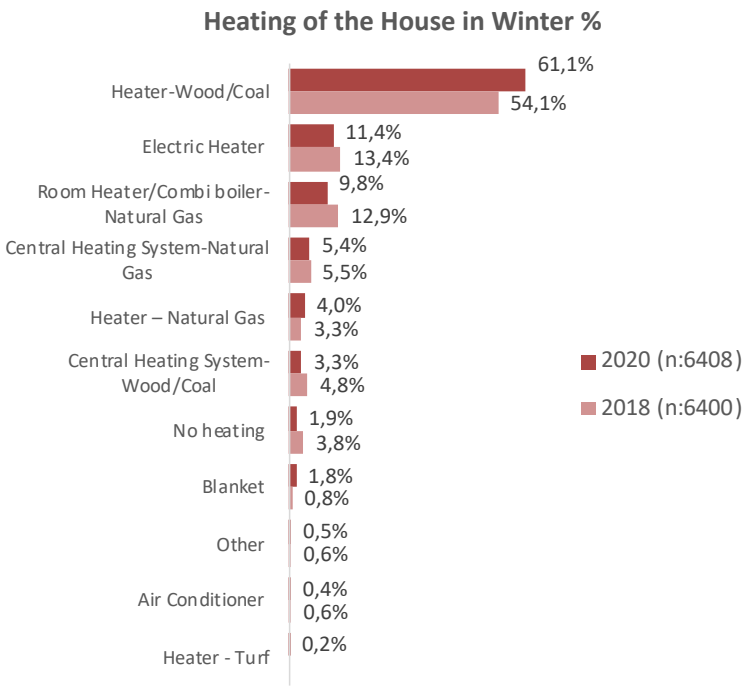
**Table 14 Distribution by Number of Rooms in the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Number of Rooms in the House | | | | Average | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 room | 2 rooms | 3 rooms | 4 rooms and larger | | |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$=577.126; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Adana | 540 | 77 (14,3) | 233 (43,1) | 188 (34,8) | 42 (7,8) | 2,4 | 0,8 |
| Bursa | 399 | 23 (5,8) | 94 (23,6) | 211 (52,9) | 71 (17,8) | 2,8 | 0,8 |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 109 (10,8) | 460 (45,5) | 360 (35,6) | 81 (8,0) | 2,4 | 0,8 |
| Hatay | 990 | 40 (4,0) | 253 (25,6) | 370 (37,4) | 327 (33,0) | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| Mersin | 460 | 25 (5,4) | 125 (27,2) | 206 (44,8) | 104 (22,6) | 2,9 | 0,9 |
| İstanbul | 1239 | 57 (4,6) | 311 (25,1) | 645 (52,1) | 226 (18,2) | 2,9 | 0,8 |
| İzmir | 330 | 12 (3,6) | 77 (23,3) | 202 (61,2) | 39 (11,8) | 2,8 | 0,7 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 3 (1,4) | 63 (30,0) | 105 (50,0) | 39 (18,6) | 2,9 | 0,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 62 (6,4) | 285 (29,4) | 419 (43,2) | 204 (21,0) | 2,8 | 0,9 |
| Kilis | 260 | 12 (4,6) | 85 (32,7) | 114 (43,8) | 49 (18,8) | 2,8 | 0,8 |
| **Total** | **6408** | **420 (6,6)** | **1986 (31,0)** | **2820 (44,0)** | **1182 (18,4)** | **2,8** | **0,9** |

## 6. Heating Conditions of the House in winter

Heating conditions of the houses in winter have been analyzed considering 6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey. According to the respective results, 61,1% of the participants use wood/coal burning stoves while 11,4% use electric heater in winter. Percentage of those who get heated by natural gas through central heating system, combi boiler or stove has been determined as 22,5% (Graphic: 19).

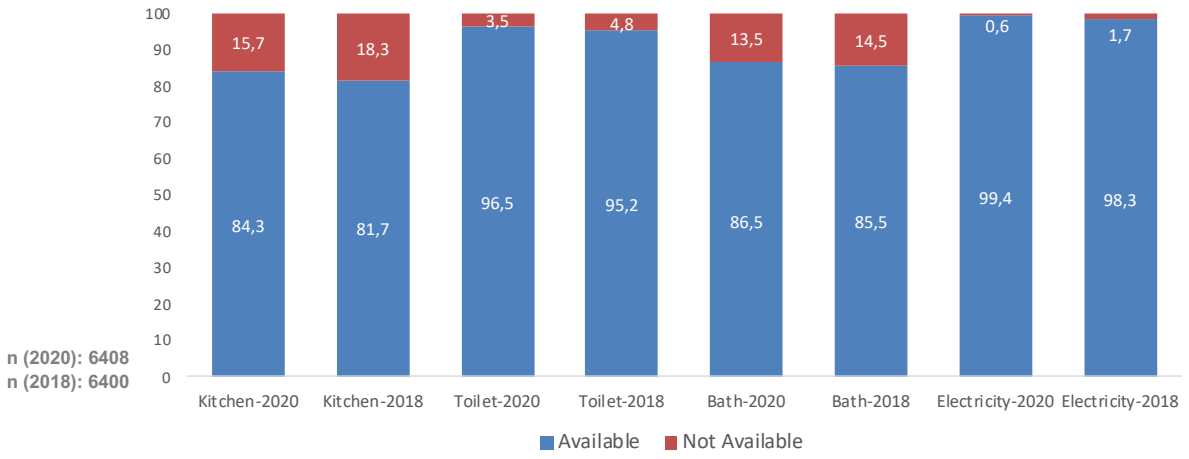
According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, Percentage of those who get heated by room heater/combi boiler and natural gas (9,8%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (12,9%) while Percentage of who get heated by wood/coal burning stoves (61,1%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (54,1%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 19 Heating Conditions in winter for the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 7. Kitchen, Bathroom, Toilet, Electric Conditions in the House

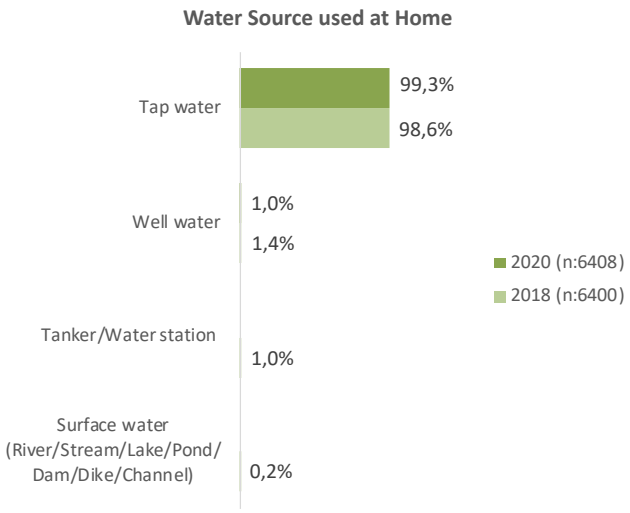
84,3% of the houses, where 6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey live in, have kitchen, 96,5% have toilet, 86,5% have bathroom and 99,4% have electricity (Graphic:20).




**Graphic 20 Kitchen, Bathroom, Toilet, Electricity Availability of the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 8. Water used in the House

6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey were asked "What type of water do you use at your home?". The question is a multiple-choice question and the respective answers are available in Graphic 21. According to the graphic, 99,3% of the houses use tap water.

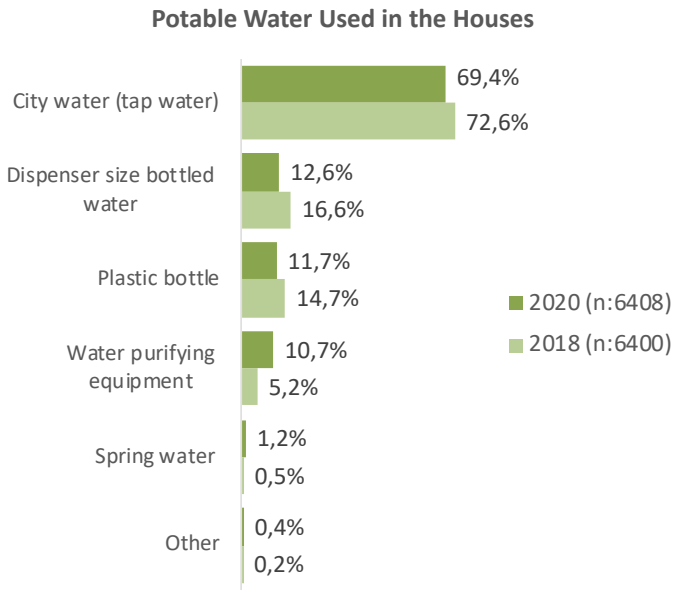



**Graphic 21 Water Source used in the Houses by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 9. Potable Water Supplied to the House

3066 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey were asked "How do you get your potable water?". The question is a multiple-choice question and the respective answers are available in Graphic 22. According to the graphic, it has been determined that 69,4% use tap water, 12,6% use dispenser size bottled water, 11,7% use plastic bottled water and 10,7% get potable water by using a water purifying device.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, Percentage of those who use water purifying devices has increased significantly (10,7%) compared to the year 2018 while Percentage of those who use of tap water (69,4%), dispenser size bottled water (12,6%) and plastic bottled water (11,7%) has decreased significantly ($p<0,05$).

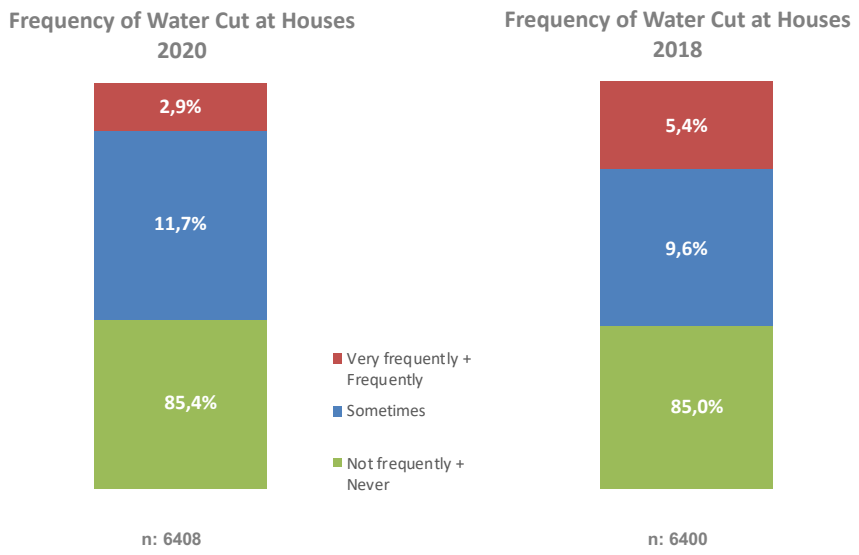



**Graphic 22 Potable Water Used in the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 10. Frequency of Water Cuts in the House

6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked how often they have water cut in their house. According to the respective results, percentage of the houses having water cut frequently is 2,9% (Graphic: 23).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, Percentage of those who have water cuts frequently in their houses (2,9%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (5,4%) ($p<0,05$) (Graphic: 23).




**Graphic 23 Frequency of Water Cuts in the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

According to the distribution of frequency of water cuts by provinces experienced by 6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey, it has been determined that water cuts experienced by the individuals living in Şanlıurfa (31,9%) is more frequent compared to other provinces (p<0,05) (Table:15).

**Table 15 Distribution by Frequency of Water Cuts experienced in the Houses by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)**

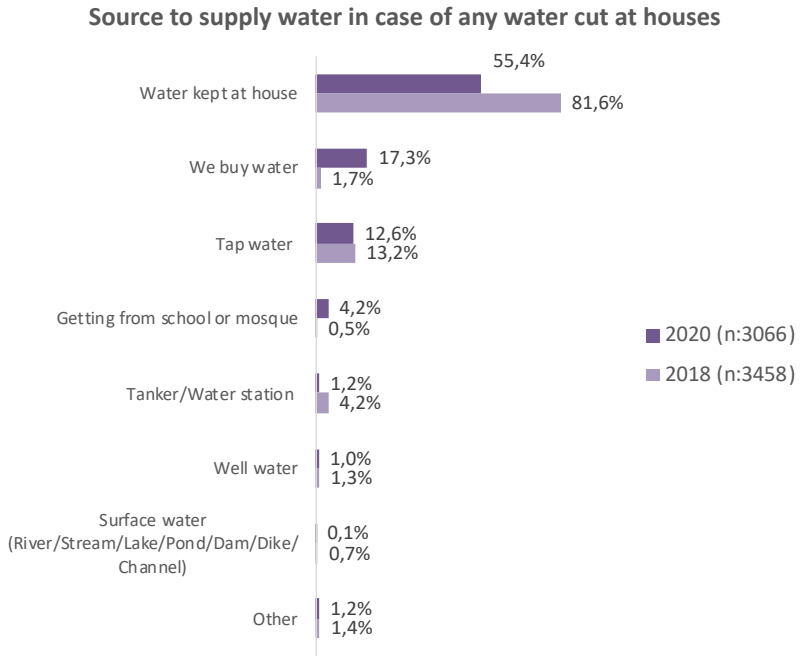
| | | Frequency of Water Cut in the Houses | | | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Too frequent + Frequent | Sometimes | Rarely + Never | | |
| **Provinces * ($\chi2$=960.227; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Adana | 540 | 3 (0,6) | 18 (3,3) | 519 (96,1) | 1,3 | 0,6 |
| Bursa | 399 | 2 (0,5) | 11 (2,8) | 386 (96,7) | 1,3 | 0,6 |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 7 (0,7) | 129 (12,8) | 874 (86,5) | 1,6 | 0,7 |
| Hatay | 990 | 29 (2,9) | 125 (12,6) | 836 (84,4) | 1,8 | 0,8 |
| Mersin | 460 | 4 (0,9) | 17 (3,7) | 439 (95,4) | 1,3 | 0,6 |
| İstanbul | 1239 | 20 (1,6) | 220 (17,8) | 999 (80,6) | 1,8 | 0,8 |
| İzmir | 330 | 3 (0,9) | 8 (2,4) | 319 (96,7) | 1,7 | 0,6 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 0 (0) | 9 (4,3) | 201 (95,7) | 1,6 | 0,6 |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 115 (11,9) | 194 (20,0) | 661 (68,1) | 2,1 | 1,2 |
| Kilis | 260 | 2 (0,8) | 21 (8,1) | 237 (91,2) | 1,3 | 0,7 |
| **Total** | **6408** | **185 (2,9)** | **752 (11,7)** | **5471 (85,4)** | **1,7** | **0,8** |

* Since number of observations is too low in the category of "Too frequent + Frequent" at the variable (n<5), categories of "Too frequent + frequent" and "Sometimes" have been combined while performing Chi-Squared analysis

## 11. Source of Water in case of Any Water Cut in the House

3066 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey, who have water cuts in their houses, were asked "How do you get water in case of any water cut?". The question is a multiple-choice question and the respective answers are illustrated in Graphic 24. According to the graphic, 55,4% of the participants use the water they have already kept their house in case of any water cut (Graphic:24).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of those who use the water they have already kept their house in case of any water cut (55,4%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (81,6%) ($p<0,05$). However, percentage of those who buy water (%17,3) and get water from school/mosque (%4,2) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 ($p<0,05$).



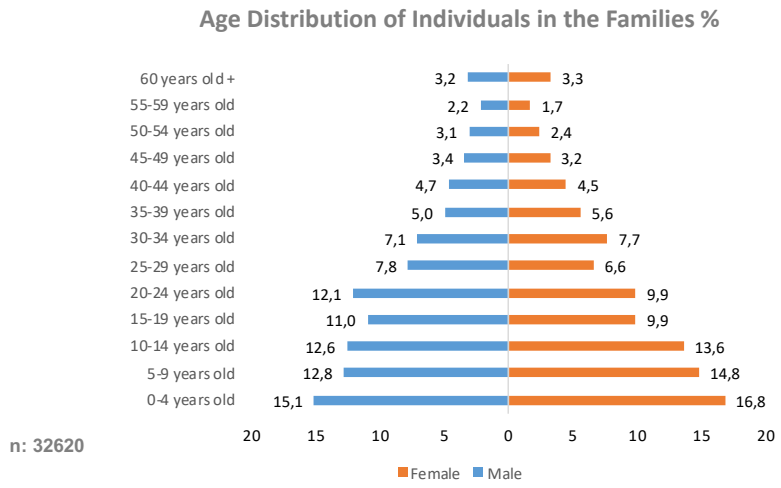

**Graphic 24 Source to Get Water in case of any Water Cut in the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

# HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION

Information about age, gender, health, education, employment and marital status of the individuals living at the home including the interviewee was collected. Personal information about 32.620 individuals living in the houses was obtained as a result of the interviews conducted within the scope of the survey.

## 1. Distribution of Individuals in the House by Age

There are 32.620 individuals (including the interviewees) living in the houses of 6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey. 16.594 of them (50,9%) were men and 16.026 (49,1%) were women. Adolescents (10-19) constitute 23,6% of whole the population while number of children under fifteen years of age constitutes 43,1% of whole the population. 3,2% of the population is over 60 (Graphic: 25).




**Graphic 25 Distribution by Age of Individuals Living in the Families of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 16 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of the individuals living in the same house shows a significant difference by age. According to the respective results, distribution by age of the individuals shows a statistically significant difference by province variable ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups are in favor of the statistically significant difference, and it was tested by z statistic. According to the result of z-test,

Percentage of the children between the ages of 0 and 4 living in the house is significantly higher in Şanlıurfa (18,1%) compared to other provinces (p<0,05). As for Kahramanmaraş, Percentage of the individuals between the ages of 22 and 24 (15,3%) are significantly more compared to other provinces (p<0,05).

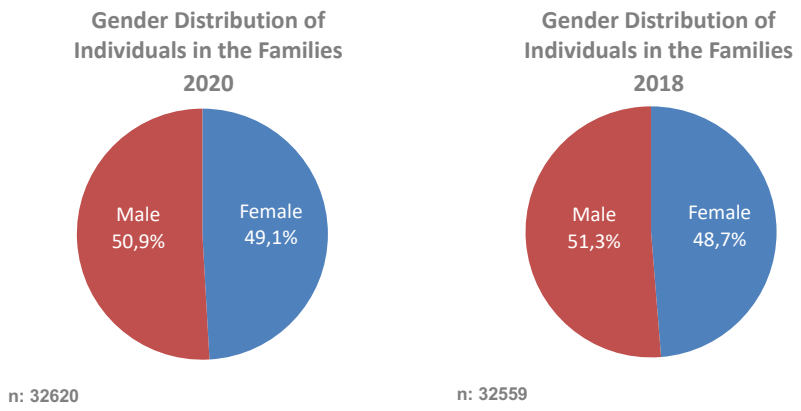
**Table 16 Distribution by Ages of the Individuals in the Families of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | 0-4 | 5-9 | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | 45-49 | 50-54 | 55-59 | over 60 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces (χ2=637.837; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Adana | 2528 | 402 (15,9) | 390 (15,4) | 339 (13,4) | 251 (9,9) | 261 (10,3) | 175 (6,9) | 191 (7,6) | 141 (5,6) | 114 (4,5) | 87 (3,4) | 53 (2,1) | 51 (2,0) | 73 (2,9) |
| Bursa | 1903 | 312 (16,4) | 235 (12,3) | 228 (12,0) | 185 (9,7) | 247 (13,0) | 176 (9,2) | 131 (6,9) | 97 (5,1) | 85 (4,5) | 59 (3,1) | 56 (2,9) | 35 (1,8) | 57 (3,0) |
| Gaziantep | 5385 | 879 (16,3) | 796 (14,8) | 787 (14,6) | 573 (10,6) | 505 (9,4) | 328 (6,1) | 403 (7,5) | 288 (5,3) | 254 (4,7) | 161 (3,0) | 124 (2,3) | 101 (1,9) | 186 (3,5) |
| Hatay | 5076 | 796 (15,7) | 677 (13,3) | 644 (12,7) | 546 (10,8) | 541 (10,7) | 346 (6,8) | 389 (7,7) | 253 (5,0) | 244 (4,8) | 192 (3,8) | 148 (2,9) | 100 (2,0) | 200 (3,9) |
| Mersin | 2025 | 327 (16,1) | 257 (12,7) | 245 (12,1) | 200 (9,9) | 256 (12,6) | 158 (7,8) | 156 (7,7) | 117 (5,8) | 84 (4,1) | 62 (3,1) | 63 (3,1) | 34 (1,7) | 66 (3,3) |
| İstanbul | 5750 | 845 (14,7) | 748 (13,0) | 681 (11,8) | 629 (10,9) | 684 (11,9) | 467 (8,1) | 486 (8,5) | 329 (5,7) | 272 (4,7) | 188 (3,3) | 153 (2,7) | 121 (2,1) | 147 (2,6) |
| İzmir | 1781 | 258 (14,5) | 230 (12,9) | 235 (13,2) | 196 (11,0) | 215 (12,1) | 140 (7,9) | 138 (7,7) | 104 (5,8) | 74 (4,2) | 55 (3,1) | 55 (3,1) | 33 (1,9) | 48 (2,7) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 1071 | 165 (15,4) | 131 (12,2) | 116 (10,8) | 110 (10,3) | 164 (15,3) | 77 (7,2) | 72 (6,7) | 46 (4,3) | 64 (6,0) | 34 (3,2) | 46 (4,3) | 15 (1,4) | 31 (2,9) |
| Şanlıurfa | 5710 | 1032 (18,1) | 871 (15,3) | 809 (14,2) | 572 (10,0) | 508 (8,9) | 377 (6,6) | 344 (6,0) | 307 (5,4) | 242 (4,2) | 185 (3,2) | 158 (2,8) | 104 (1,8) | 201 (3,5) |
| Kilis | 1391 | 212 (15,2) | 202 (14,5) | 208 (15,0) | 137 (9,8) | 148 (10,6) | 75 (5,4) | 114 (8,2) | 72 (5,2) | 62 (4,5) | 49 (3,5) | 32 (2,3) | 30 (2,2) | 50 (3,6) |
| **Total** | **32620** | **5228 (16,0)** | **4537 (13,9)** | **4292 (13,2)** | **3399 (10,4)** | **3529 (10,8)** | **2319 (7,1)** | **2424 (7,4)** | **1754 (5,4)** | **1495 (4,6)** | **1072 (3,3)** | **888 (2,7)** | **624 (1,9)** | **1059 (3,2)** |

## 2. Gender of Individuals in the House

6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey were asked in person gender of each family member (including the participant) in their house. According to the respective answers, it has been determined that 16.594 (50,9%) of 32.620 participants living in the houses were men and 16.026 (49,1%) were women. (Graphic: 26).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, distribution by gender of individuals living in the families doesn't show any significant difference (p>0,05).




**Graphic 26 Distribution by Gender of Individuals Living in the Families of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 17 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of the individuals living in the same house shows a significant difference by gender. According to the respective results, distribution by gender of the individuals doesn't show any statistically significant difference by province variable (p<0,05).

**Table 17 Distribution by Gender of the Individuals in the Families of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Female | Male |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces** ($\chi2$=15.136; p>0,05) | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Adana | 2528 | 1262 (49,9) | 1266 (50,1) |
| Bursa | 1903 | 900 (47,3) | 1003 (52,7) |
| Gaziantep | 5385 | 2631 (48,9) | 2754 (51,1) |
| Hatay | 5076 | 2548 (50,2) | 2528 (49,8) |
| Mersin | 2025 | 975 (48,1) | 1050 (51,9) |
| İstanbul | 5750 | 2756 (47,9) | 2994 (52,1) |
| İzmir | 1781 | 886 (49,7) | 895 (50,3) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 1071 | 503 (47,0) | 568 (53,0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 5710 | 2866 (50,2) | 2844 (49,8) |
| Kilis | 1391 | 699 (50,3) | 692 (49,7) |
| **Total** | **32620** | **16026 (49,1)** | **16594 (50,9)** |

## 3. Disability of Individuals in the House

96,8% of 32.559 individuals in the families have no disability as a result of the study. Number of disabled individuals has been determined as 1039 (3,2%) in total. Percentage of individuals with physically acquired disability has been determined as 1,2% (Table:18).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of disabled individuals in the families in 2020 (3.2%) is significantly lower compared to 2018 (4.2%) (p <0.05).

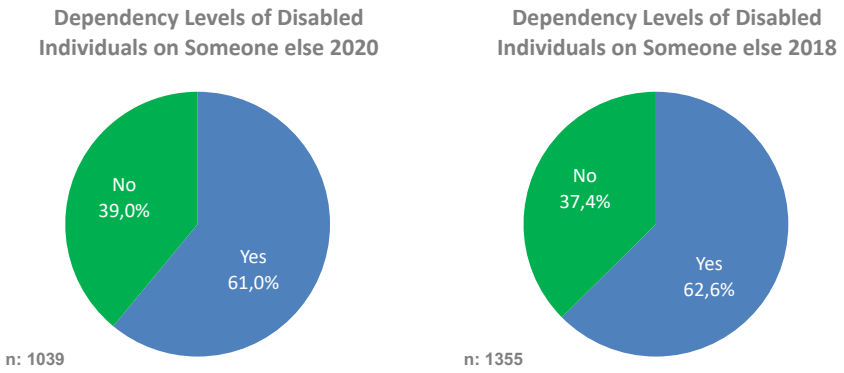
**Table 18 Disability of Individuals in the Families of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

| Disability of Individuals in the Families | Year | Number (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Have no disability | 2020 | 31581 (96,8) |
| | 2018 | 31204 (95,8) |
| congenital physical disabilities | 2020 | 187 (0,6) |
| | 2018 | 240 (0,7) |
| congenital mental disabilities | 2020 | 127 (0,4) |
| | 2018 | 159 (0,5) |
| congenital impaired hearing | 2020 | 48 (0,1) |
| | 2018 | 54 (0,2) |
| congenital sight disabilities | 2020 | 38 (0,1) |
| | 2018 | 66 (0,2) |
| with congenital speech disorder | 2020 | 27 (0,1) |
| | 2018 | 27 (0,1) |
| acquired physical disabilities | 2020 | 401 (1,2) |
| | 2018 | 577 (1,8) |
| acquired mental disabilities | 2020 | 65 (0,2) |
| | 2018 | 79 (0,2) |
| acquired impaired hearing | 2020 | 44 (0,1) |
| | 2018 | 38 (0,1) |
| acquired sight disabilities | 2020 | 75 (0,2) |
| | 2018 | 91 (0,3) |
| acquired speech disabilities | 2020 | 27 (0,1) |
| | 2018 | 24 (0,1) |
| *Total People with Disabilities* | 2020 | *1039 (3,2)* |
| | 2018 | *1355 (4,2)* |
| **Total** | **2020** | **32620 (100,0)** |
| | **2018** | **32559 (100,0)** |

## 4. Dependency Level of Disabled Persons in the Family on Someone Else in His/ Her Lifetime

The participant surveyed within the scope of the study, who stated that there is a disabled person in their family, was asked if he/she lives being mentally or physically dependent on someone else. According to the respective results, it has been determined that there are 1039 individuals (3,2%) mentioned as disabled among 32.620 individuals. It has been determined that 61,0% of the mentioned people live being dependent on someone else in their lives (Graphic: 27).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, situation of the disabled individuals living in the families as being dependent on someone else doesn't show any significant difference compared to the year 2018 (p>0,05).




**Graphic 27 Dependency Status of the Individuals on Someone else in the Families among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 5. Family Types of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey

It has been determined for Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey that 98,4% have extended family, 1,4% have elementary family and 0,3% are families at shanty (Table:19).

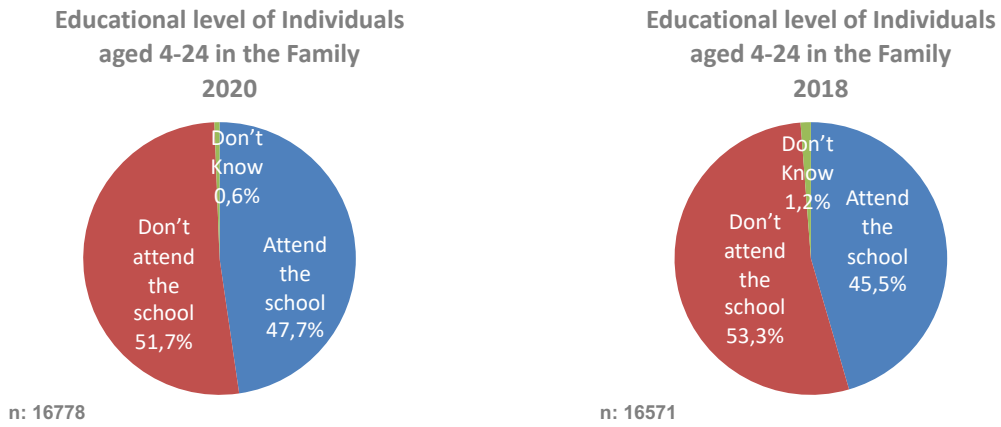
**Table 19 Family Types of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Family Type | Number (%) |
|---|---|
| Elementary family | 88 (1,4) |
| Extended family | 6303 (98,4) |
| Families at Shanty | 17 (0,3) |
| **Total** | 6408 (100,0) |

## 6. Educational Level of the Family Members of Age Group 4-24

The participant interviewed within the scope of survey was asked about educational level of each individual aged 4 to 24 living in the house. According to the respective answers, distribution by educational level of 16.778 individuals is illustrated in Graphic 28. 47,7% of the individuals attend the school while 51,7% don't attend the school.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of those who attend the school (47,7%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (45,5%) ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 28 Educational Level of Individuals aged 4 to24 in the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 20 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by educational level of the individuals aged 4 to 24 living in the house shows a significant difference by gender, age and provinces. According to the respective results, distribution by educational level of the individuals aged 4 to 24 shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age and province variables ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups are in favor of the statistically significant difference, and it was tested by z statistic. According to the result of z-test, Percentage of women who attend the school (49,0%) is significantly higher compared to men (45,8%) ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of those attending school in children 6-14 years old is 80,0%.

Percentage of the children aged 4-24 attending the school is significantly higher in Kilis (56,7%) and Hatay (56,7%) compared to other provinces ($p<0,05$). Percentage of the children aged 4-24 who don't attend the school is significantly higher in Bursa (63,0%), Adana (61,6%) and Mersin (59,4%) compared to other provinces ($p<0,05$).

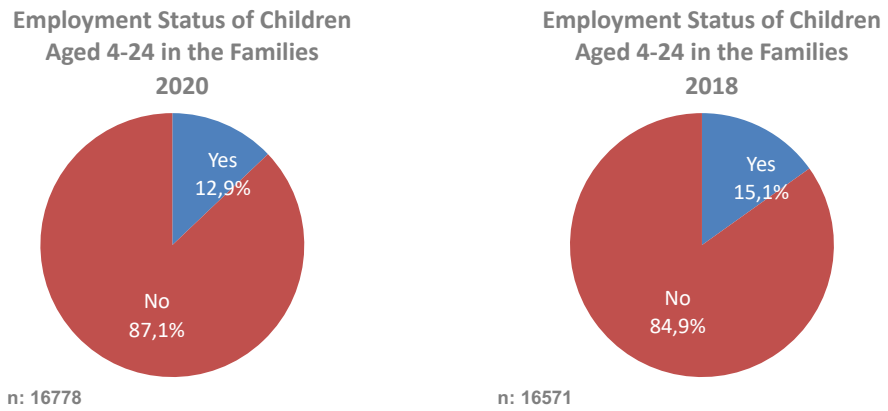
**Table 20 Distribution by Educational Level of the Individuals aged 4-24 in the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age and Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | attends the school | doesn't attend the school | have no information |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** ($\chi2$=18.038; p<0,05) | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Female | 9435 | 4625 (49,0) | 4746 (50,3) | 64 (0,7) |
| Male | 7343 | 3362 (45,8) | 3936 (53,6) | 45 (0,6) |
| **Age Group** ($\chi2$=1099.612; p<0,05) | | | | |
| 4-5 | 2127 | 357 (16,8) | 1702 (80,0) | 68 (3,2) |
| 6-14 | 7723 | 6179 (80,0) | 1522 (19,7) | 22 (0,3) |
| 15-18 | 2817 | 987 (35,0) | 1828 (64,9) | 2 (0,1) |
| 19-24 | 4111 | 464 (11,3) | 3630 (88,3) | 17 (0,4) |
| **Provinces *** ($\chi2$=240.800; p<0,05) | | | | |
| Adana | 1340 | 509 (38,0) | 826 (61,6) | 5 (0,4) |
| Bursa | 945 | 349 (36,9) | 595 (63,0) | 1 (0,1) |
| Gaziantep | 2838 | 1297 (45,7) | 1541 (54,3) | 0 (0) |
| Hatay | 2575 | 1459 (56,7) | 1113 (43,2) | 3 (0,1) |
| Mersin | 1019 | 405 (39,7) | 605 (59,4) | 9 (0,9) |
| İstanbul | 2902 | 1425 (49,1) | 1457 (50,2) | 20 (0,7) |
| İzmir | 917 | 404 (44,1) | 471 (51,4) | 42 (4,6) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 549 | 250 (45,5) | 287 (52,3) | 12 (2,2) |
| Şanlıurfa | 2958 | 1472 (49,8) | 1474 (49,8) | 12 (0,4) |
| Kilis | 735 | 417 (56,7) | 313 (42,6) | 5 (0,7) |
| **Total** | **16778** | **7987 (47,7)** | **8682 (51,7)** | **109 (0,6)** |

*Since number of observation is too low in the category of "have no information" at the variable (n<5), this category has been excluded while performing Chi-Squared test.

## 7. Employment Status of the Family Members in the Age Group 4-24

It has been determined that 12,9% of the individuals aged 4-24 living in the housework while 87,1% don't work (Graphic: 29). According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of the individuals aged 4-24 who don't work is significantly higher (%84,9) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 29 Employment Status of the Individuals aged 4-24 in the Families of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 21 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by employment status of the individuals aged 4 to 24 living in the house shows a significant difference by gender, age and provinces. According to the respective results, distribution by employment status of the individuals aged 4 to 24 shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age and province variables (p<0,05).

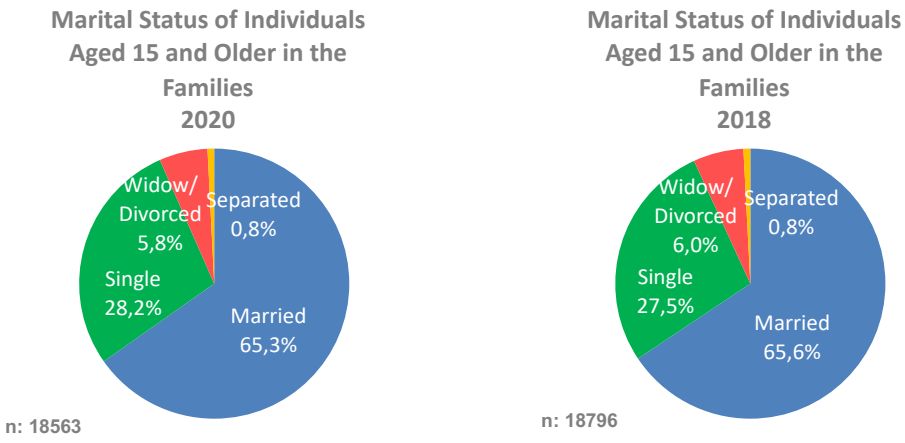
Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and it was tested by z statistic. According to the result of z-test, Percentage of employed young men aged 4-24 in the families (15,5%) is significantly higher compared to women (10,9%) (p<0,05). Percentage of employed individuals aged 19-24 (33,2%) is significantly higher than other age groups (p<0,05). Percentage of employed individuals aged 4-24 in the families is significantly higher in Bursa (19,3%), Izmir (18,8%) and Istanbul (17,7%) compared to other provinces (p<0,05) (Table:21).

**Table 21 Distribution by Employment Status of the Individuals aged 4-24 in the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age and Provinces, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

| | | Working | Not Working |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** ($\chi2$=79.474; p<0,05) | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Female | 9435 | 1027 (10,9) | 8408 (89,1) |
| Male | 7343 | 1141 (15,5) | 6202 (84,5) |
| **Age Group** ($\chi2$=635.873; p<0,05) | | | |
| 4-5 | 2127 | 12 (0,6) | 2115 (99,4) |
| 6-14 | 7723 | 194 (2,5) | 7529 (97,5) |
| 15-18 | 2817 | 597 (21,2) | 2220 (78,8) |
| 19-24 | 4111 | 1365 (33,2) | 2746 (66,8) |
| **Provinces** ($\chi2$=302.039; p<0,05) | | | |
| Adana | 1340 | 170 (12,7) | 1170 (87,3) |
| Bursa | 945 | 182 (19,3) | 763 (80,7) |
| Gaziantep | 2838 | 428 (15,1) | 2410 (84,9) |
| Hatay | 2575 | 224 (8,7) | 2351 (91,3) |
| Mersin | 1019 | 161 (15,8) | 858 (84,2) |
| İstanbul | 2902 | 515 (17,7) | 2387 (82,3) |
| İzmir | 917 | 172 (18,8) | 745 (81,2) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 549 | 58 (10,6) | 491 (89,4) |
| Şanlıurfa | 2958 | 195 (6,6) | 2763 (93,4) |
| Kilis | 735 | 63 (8,6) | 672 (91,4) |
| **Total** | **16778** | **2168 (12,9)** | **14610 (87,1)** |

## 8. Marital Status of the Family Members Aged 15 and older

There are 18.568 individuals aged 15 and older in the families included within the scope of survey. Participants were asked about marital status of each individual aged 15 and older living in the house. Distribution by the respective answers is illustrated in Graphic 30. 65,3% of the individuals living in the house are married; 28,2% are single and 5,8% are widowed/divorced. The respective distribution is similar to the results of 2018.




**Graphic 30 Marital Status of the Individuals aged 15 and older in the Families of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 22 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by marital status of the individuals aged 15 and older living in the house shows a significant difference by gender, age and provinces. According to the respective results, distribution by marital status of the individuals aged 15 and older shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age and province variables ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and it was tested by z statistic. According to the result of z-test, Percentage of women who are married (67,6%) and widowed/divorced (7,2%) is significantly higher compared to men while Percentage of single men (32,89%) is significantly higher compared to women ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of married individuals aged 15 to 18 is 56,6%. 78,6% is the highest level of married individuals aged 25-34 and this rate is significantly higher compared to married individuals included other age groups ($p<0,05$). Single young individuals aged 15-18 (37,0%) and 19-24 (32,1%) are significantly higher than other age groups ($p<0,05$).

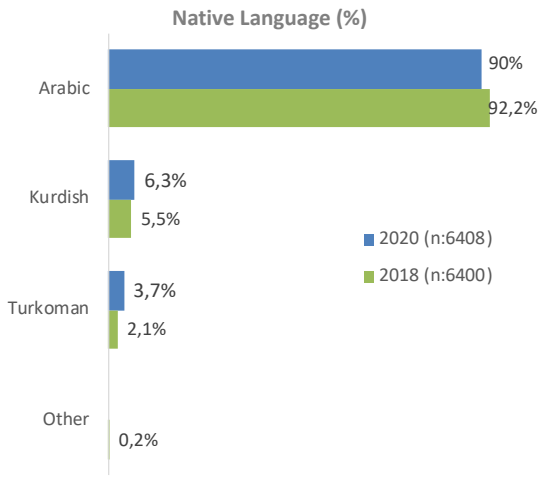
**Table 22 Distribution by Employment Status of the Individuals aged 15 and older in the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age and Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Married | Single | Widowed/Divorced | Separated | no information* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** ($\chi2$=224.653; p<0,05) | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Female | 10048 | 6793 (67,6) | 2434 (24,2) | 720 (7,2) | 94 (0,9) | 7 (0,1) |
| Male | 8515 | 5321 (62,5) | 2796 (32,8) | 349 (4,1) | 46 (0,5) | 3 (0) |
| **Age Group** ($\chi2$=793.089; p<0,05) | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 1529 | 866 (56,6) | 566 (37,0) | 83 (5,4) | 13 (0,9) | 1 (0,1) |
| 19-24 | 5156 | 3199 (62,0) | 1654 (32,1) | 259 (5,0) | 38 (0,7) | 6 (0,1) |
| 25-34 | 4970 | 3907 (78,6) | 761 (15,3) | 258 (5,2) | 44 (0,9) | 0 (0) |
| 35-44 | 3335 | 2188 (65,6) | 948 (28,4) | 185 (5,5) | 12 (0,4) | 2 (0,1) |
| 45-54 | 2134 | 1116 (52,3) | 869 (40,7) | 131 (6,1) | 17 (0,8) | 1 (0) |
| 55-59 | 559 | 319 (57,1) | 180 (32,2) | 53 (9,5) | 7 (1,3) | 0 (0) |
| over 60 | 880 | 519 (59,0) | 252 (28,6) | 100 (11,4) | 9 (1,0) | 0 (0) |
| **Provinces** ($\chi2$=80.275; p<0,05) | | | | | | |
| Adana | 1397 | 938 (67,1) | 357 (25,6) | 95 (6,8) | 6 (0,4) | 1 (0,1) |
| Bursa | 1128 | 752 (66,7) | 298 (26,4) | 66 (5,9) | 11 (1,0) | 1 (0,1) |
| Gaziantep | 2923 | 1947 (66,6) | 756 (25,9) | 202 (6,9) | 17 (0,6) | 1 (0) |
| Hatay | 2955 | 1891 (64,0) | 849 (28,7) | 180 (6,1) | 34 (1,2) | 1 (0) |
| Mersin | 1196 | 781 (65,3) | 349 (29,2) | 60 (5,0) | 5 (0,4) | 1 (0,1) |
| İstanbul | 3480 | 2174 (62,5) | 1109 (31,9) | 172 (4,9) | 22 (0,6) | 3 (0,1) |
| İzmir | 1058 | 694 (65,6) | 298 (28,2) | 54 (5,1) | 12 (1,1) | 0 (0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 659 | 456 (69,2) | 176 (26,7) | 24 (3,6) | 3 (0,5) | 0 (0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 2998 | 1977 (65,9) | 838 (28,0) | 158 (5,3) | 23 (0,8) | 2 (0,1) |
| Kilis | 769 | 504 (65,5) | 200 (26,0) | 58 (7,5) | 7 (0,9) | 0 (0) |
| **Total** | **18563** | **12114 (65,3)** | **5230 (28,2)** | **1069 (5,8)** | **140 (0,8)** | **10 (0,1)** |

* Since number of observation is too low (n<5), category of "no information" has been excluded while performing Chi-Squared test.

## NATIVE LANGUAGE

90% of 6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection attended the survey speak Arabic as native language. It has been determined that 6,3% of the individuals are native speakers of Kurdish and 3,7% are native speakers of Turkmen (Graphic:31).




**Graphic 31 Native Language of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

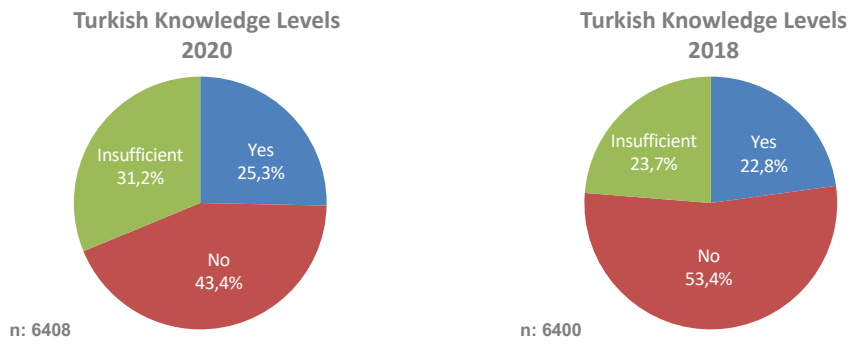
According to the result of z-test, Percentage of the individuals who are native speakers of Kurdish is significantly higher in Şanlıurfa (22,0%) and Izmir (12,1%) compared to other provinces (p<0,05). Percentage of those who are native speakers of Turkmen is significantly higher in Kahramanmaraş (21,0%) compared to other provinces (p<0,05) (Table: 23).

**Table 23 Distribution of Native Languages of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Kurdish | Arabic | Turkmen |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces** ($\chi2$=866.985; p<0,05) | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Adana | 540 | 27 (5,0) | 498 (92,2) | 15 (2,8) |
| Bursa | 399 | 12 (3,0) | 383 (96,0) | 4 (1,0) |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 26 (2,6) | 897 (88,8) | 87 (8,6) |
| Hatay | 989 | 17 (1,7) | 962 (97,3) | 10 (1,0) |
| Mersin | 460 | 20 (4,3) | 434 (94,3) | 6 (1,3) |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 40 (3,2) | 1183 (95,4) | 17 (1,4) |
| İzmir | 330 | 40 (12,1) | 260 (78,8) | 30 (9,1) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 3 (1,4) | 163 (77,6) | 44 (21,0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 213 (22,0) | 741 (76,4) | 16 (1,6) |
| Kilis | 260 | 3 (1,2) | 247 (95,0) | 10 (3,8) |
| **Total** | **6408** | **401 (6,3)** | **5768 (90,0)** | **239 (3,7)** |

## KNOWLEDGE OF TURKISH

When 6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey were asked "Are you able to speak Turkish enough to meet your daily needs?" question, 25,3% of the participants in question have stated that they can speak Turkish enough to meet their needs in daily life. When it is compared with the results of 2018, percentage of Syrian individuals speaking Turkish has increased significantly in 2020 (Graphic:32).




**Graphic 32 Knowledge of Turkish among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

According to the result of z-test, Percentage of the individuals who can speak Turkish is significantly higher in Kahramanmaraş (43,8%), Izmir (43,6%), Istanbul (37,2%) and Gaziantep (33,2%) compared to other provinces (p<0,05). Percentage of those who can speak Turkish is significantly lower in Hatay compared to other provinces (11,3%) (Table:24).

**Table 24 Distribution by Knowledge of Turkish among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Yes | No | Insufficient |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces** ($\chi2$=533.066; p<0,05) | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Adana | 540 | 79 (14,6) | 273 (50,6) | 188 (34,8) |
| Bursa | 399 | 85 (21,3) | 154 (38,6) | 160 (40,1) |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 335 (33,2) | 399 (39,5) | 276 (27,3) |
| Hatay | 989 | 112 (11,3) | 510 (51,6) | 367 (37,1) |
| Mersin | 460 | 111 (24,1) | 186 (40,4) | 163 (35,4) |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 461 (37,2) | 395 (31,9) | 384 (31,0) |
| İzmir | 330 | 144 (43,6) | 113 (34,2) | 73 (22,1) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 92 (43,8) | 53 (25,2) | 65 (31,0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 138 (14,2) | 596 (61,4) | 236 (24,3) |
| Kilis | 260 | 67 (25,8) | 104 (40,0) | 89 (34,2) |
| **Total** | **6408** | **1624 (25,3)** | **2783 (43,4)** | **2001 (31,2)** |

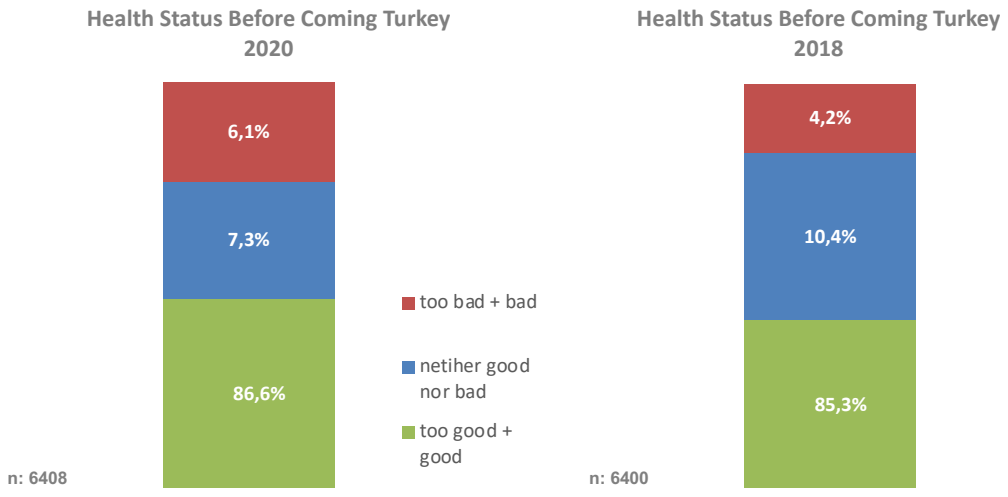
# INDIVIDUAL HEALTH STATUS

This section includes information about Syrian individuals living in 10 provinces (Istanbul, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Mersin, Bursa, Izmir, Kilis) to determine;

- Health status before coming to Turkey,
- Current health status of the individuals,
- Information on height, weight and blood pressure,
- Status of doing exercises,
- Complaints on health in the recent six months, if any,
- Chronic diseases, if any,
- Smoking and alcohol habits,
- Applications made to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year and frequency of application, service provided by the healthcare organization, total expenses paid,
- Satisfaction level from healthcare services

## 1. Health Status before coming to Turkey

6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection participated in the survey were asked to evaluate their health conditions before coming to Turkey. They were asked to consider their health status before coming to Turkey as Very good=5, Good=4, neither good nor bad=3, Bad=2, Very Bad=1. According to the respective results, 86,6% of the participants evaluated their health conditions before coming to Turkey as good while Percentage of the participants who evaluated their health conditions before coming to Turkey as bad is low (by 6,1%) (Graphic:33).




**Graphic 33 Evaluations of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey on their Health Status before coming to Turkey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 25 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by health status of 6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection before coming to Turkey shows a significant difference by gender, age, provinces, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the respective results, distribution by health condition of the individuals before coming to Turkey shows a statistically significant difference by the mentioned variables ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and it was tested by z statistic. According to the result of z-test, Percentage of women who evaluated their health condition as neither good nor bad (7,2%) is significantly higher compared to men (4,6%) ($p<0,05$).

71,0% of the individuals with chronic diseases have stated that their health status was good before coming to Turkey (Table: 25).

When examining evaluations of participants living in the provinces included within the scope of survey with regards to their health condition before coming Turkey, Percentage of individuals who evaluated their general health conditions as good is higher in three provinces, Kahramanmaraş (92,9%), Bursa (92,7%) and Gaziantep (92,7%), respectively. Percentage of the participants who evaluated their health condition as bad before coming Turkey is higher in

Şanlıurfa (19,4%), Kilis (5,8%) and Istanbul (5,6%) provinces.

Percentage of the employed individuals who considered their health conditions before coming to Turkey as good (88,9%) is significantly higher compared to the unemployed individuals (85,2%) (p<0,05).

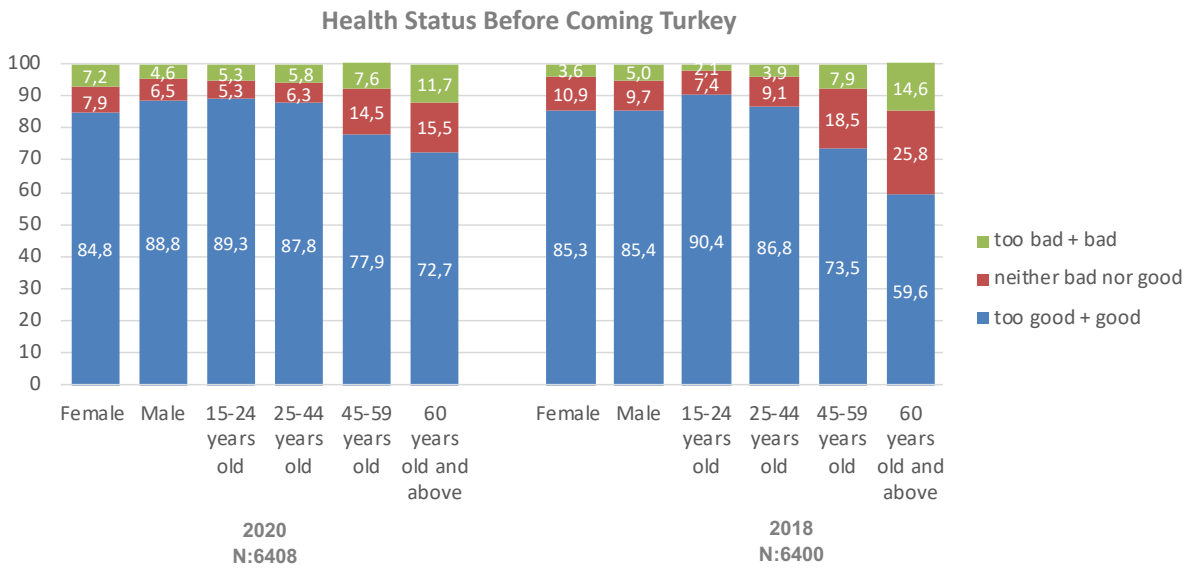
**Table 25 Distribution of Health Status before Coming Turkey by Gender, Age, Provinces, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Very Good + Good | Neither Good Nor Bad | Very Bad + Bad | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** (χ2=29.020; p<0,05) | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| Female | 3616 | 3067 (84,8) | 284 (7,9) | 262 (7,2) | 4,1 | 0,8 |
| Male | 2792 | 2480 (88,8) | 182 (6,5) | 129 (4,6) | 4,2 | 0,8 |
| **Age Group** (χ2=229.367; p<0,05) | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | 70 | 54 (77,1) | 6 (8,6) | 10 (14,3) | 3,9 | 1,0 |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 1918 (89,7) | 110 (5,1) | 108 (5,0) | 4,2 | 0,8 |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 1815 (89,4) | 104 (5,1) | 111 (5,5) | 4,2 | 0,8 |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 993 (85,1) | 98 (8,4) | 75 (6,4) | 4,1 | 0,8 |
| 45-54 | 578 | 459 (79,4) | 73 (12,6) | 46 (8,0) | 3,9 | 0,9 |
| 55-59 | 160 | 116 (72,5) | 34 (21,3) | 10 (6,3) | 3,9 | 0,9 |
| over 60 | 264 | 192 (72,7) | 41 (15,5) | 31 (11,7) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| **Provinces** (χ2=1059.846; p<0,05) | | | | | | |
| Adana | 540 | 398 (73,7) | 116 (21,5) | 25 (4,6) | 3,9 | 0,8 |
| Bursa | 399 | 370 (92,7) | 17 (4,3) | 12 (3,0) | 4,3 | 0,7 |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 936 (92,7) | 54 (5,3) | 19 (1,9) | 4,3 | 0,7 |
| Hatay | 989 | 896 (90,6) | 57 (5,8) | 35 (3,5) | 4,1 | 0,7 |
| Mersin | 460 | 414 (90,0) | 33 (7,2) | 13 (2,8) | 4,3 | 0,8 |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 1074 (86,6) | 96 (7,7) | 70 (5,6) | 4,2 | 0,8 |
| İzmir | 330 | 302 (91,5) | 20 (6,1) | 8 (2,4) | 3,9 | 0,4 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 195 (92,9) | 9 (4,3) | 6 (2,9) | 4,3 | 0,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 744 (76,7) | 37 (3,8) | 188 (19,4) | 4,0 | 1,1 |
| Kilis | 260 | 218 (83,8) | 27 (10,4) | 15 (5,8) | 4,2 | 0,9 |
| **Chronic Diseases** (χ2=274.546; p<0,05) | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1031 | 732 (71,0) | 170 (16,5) | 129 (12,5) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| No | 5377 | 4815 (89,5) | 296 (5,5) | 262 (4,9) | 4,2 | 0,8 |
| **Employment Status** (χ2=58.414; p<0,05) | | | | | | |
| working | 2321 | 2064 (88,9) | 174 (7,5) | 83 (3,6) | 4,2 | 0,7 |
| not working | 4087 | 3483 (85,2) | 292 (7,1) | 308 (7,5) | 4,1 | 0,8 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** (χ2=109.315; p<0,05) | | | | | | |
| speaking | 3625 | 3274 (90,3) | 187 (5,2) | 162 (4,5) | 4,2 | 0,7 |
| not speaking | 2783 | 2273 (81,7) | 279 (10,0) | 229 (8,2) | 4,0 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** (χ2=15.627; p<0,05) | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 3200 | 2740 (85,6) | 240 (7,5) | 216 (6,8) | 4,1 | 0,8 |
| 6-9 years | 3208 | 2807 (87,5) | 226 (7,0) | 175 (5,5) | 4,2 | 0,8 |
| **Total** | **6408** | **5547 (86,6)** | **466 (7,3)** | **391 (6,1)** | **4,1** | **0,8** |

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, Percentage of men who evaluated their health condition before coming to Turkey as good (88,8%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (85,4%) (p<0,05). Percentage of the individuals aged 60 and older who evaluated their health conditions before coming to Turkey as good (72,7%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (59,6%) (p<0,05) (Graphic:

34).

It has been determined in both studies that Percentage of the individuals, who evaluated their health condition before coming to Turkey as good, decreases as the age increases. 89,3% of teenagers aged 15-24 evaluated their health condition before coming to Turkey as good while 72,7% of the individuals aged 60 and older evaluated their health condition before coming to Turkey as good.




**Graphic 34 Distribution of Health Conditions before Coming to Turkey by Gender and Age of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

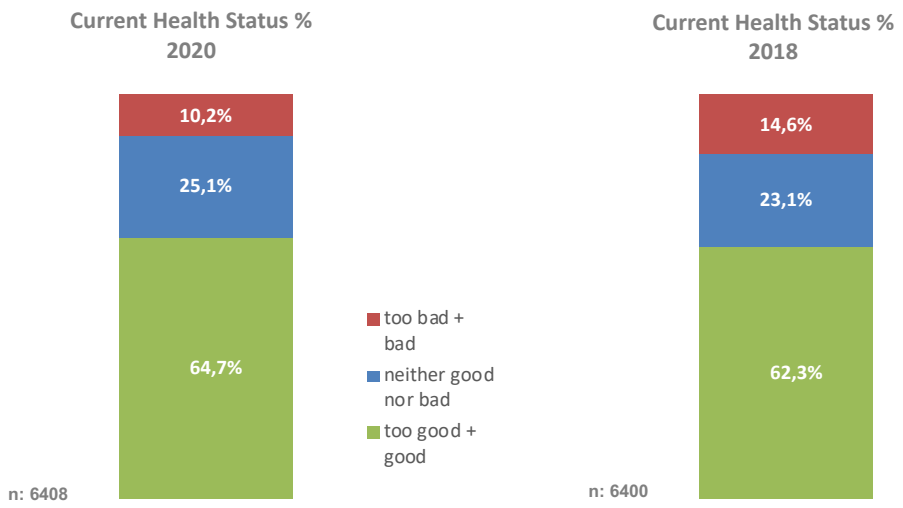
## 2. Current Health Status of the Participants

When examining the results in general, it has been found that there is a difference between evaluations of 6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection on the current health conditions on the date of survey and their evaluations on the health condition before coming Turkey.

6408 participants of the survey were asked "How would you describe your current health conditions?" on the date of survey. Distribution of the respective answers is available in Graphic 35.

It has been determined that 64,7% of the individuals evaluated their health condition as good while 25,1% considered their health condition as neither good nor bad and 10,2% considered it as bad.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, Percentage of Syrian individuals evaluated their health condition as good or very good in 2020 (64,7%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (62,3%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 35 Distribution by Evaluations on Current Health Conditions of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 26 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by current health status of 6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection on the date of survey shows a significant difference by gender, age, provinces, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the respective results, distribution by current health condition of the individuals on the date of survey shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, provinces, employment status and knowledge of Turkish (p<0,05).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and it was tested by z statistic. According to the result of z-test, Percentage of women who evaluated their health condition as good on the date of survey (66,5%) is significantly higher compared to men (62,4%) (p<0,05).

Percentage of teenagers aged 15-17 (85,7%) and 18-24 (76,7%) who evaluated their health conditions as good on the date of survey is significantly higher compared to other age groups (p<0,05). Percentage of the participants aged 55-59 (23,8%) and of aged 60 and older (28,8%)

who evaluated their health conditions as bad on the date of survey is significantly higher compared to other age groups (p<0,05).

67,9% of the employed individuals evaluated their health condition as rather better on the date of survey compared to the unemployed individuals (62,8%) (p<0,05).

Distribution by current health conditions on the date of survey doesn't show any significant difference by period of living in Turkey (p>0,05) (Table:26).

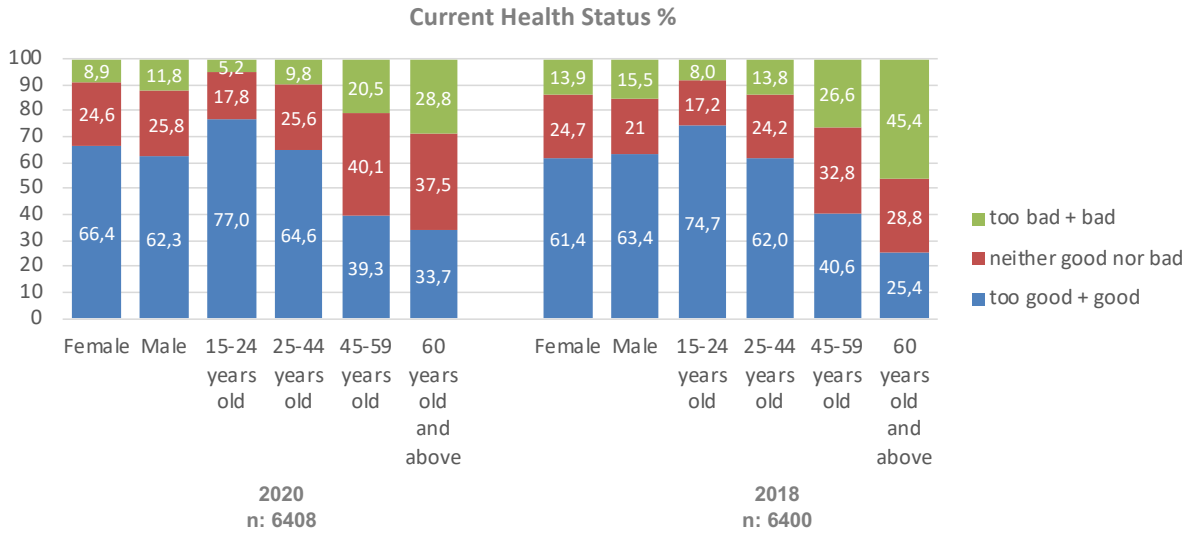
**Table 26 Distribution of Current Health Status by Gender, Age, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Very Good + Good | Neither Good Nor Bad | Very Bad + Bad | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** (χ2=29.689; p<0,05) | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| Female | 3616 | 2403 (66,5) | 888 (24,6) | 323 (8,9) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| Male | 2792 | 1741 (62,4) | 719 (25,8) | 331 (11,9) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| **Age Group** (χ2=625.077; p<0,05) | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | 70 | 60 (85,7) | 9 (12,9) | 1 (1,4) | 4,1 | 0,6 |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 1640 (76,7) | 385 (18,0) | 113 (5,3) | 4,0 | 0,8 |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 1381 (68,0) | 485 (23,9) | 164 (8,1) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 684 (58,6) | 333 (28,5) | 149 (12,8) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| 45-54 | 578 | 240 (41,5) | 224 (38,8) | 113 (19,6) | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| 55-59 | 160 | 50 (31,3) | 72 (45,0) | 38 (23,8) | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| over 60 | 264 | 89 (33,7) | 99 (37,5) | 76 (28,8) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| **Provinces** (χ2=582.232; p<0,05) | | | | | | |
| Adana | 540 | 236 (43,7) | 263 (48,7) | 40 (7,4) | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| Bursa | 399 | 258 (64,7) | 106 (26,6) | 34 (8,5) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 643 (63,7) | 250 (24,8) | 117 (11,6) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| Hatay | 989 | 755 (76,3) | 162 (16,4) | 72 (7,3) | 3,9 | 0,8 |
| Mersin | 460 | 243 (52,8) | 137 (29,8) | 80 (17,4) | 3,4 | 1,0 |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 775 (62,5) | 301 (24,3) | 164 (13,2) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| İzmir | 330 | 251 (76,1) | 54 (16,4) | 25 (7,6) | 3,7 | 0,6 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 122 (58,1) | 70 (33,3) | 17 (8,1) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 699 (72,1) | 217 (22,4) | 54 (5,6) | 3,9 | 0,8 |
| Kilis | 260 | 162 (62,3) | 47 (18,1) | 51 (19,6) | 3,6 | 1,2 |
| **Employment Status** (χ2=51.098; p<0,05) | | | | | | |
| working | 2321 | 1577 (67,9) | 584 (25,2) | 160 (6,9) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| not working | 4087 | 2567 (62,8) | 1023 (25,0) | 494 (12,1) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** (χ2=43.550; p<0,05) | | | | | | |
| speaking | 3625 | 2446 (67,5) | 872 (24,1) | 306 (8,4) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| not speaking | 2783 | 1698 (61,0) | 735 (26,4) | 348 (12,5) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** (χ2=7.439; p>0,05) | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 3200 | 2086 (65,2) | 780 (24,4) | 333 (10,4) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| 6-9 years | 3208 | 2058 (64,2) | 827 (25,8) | 321 (10,0) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| **Total** | **6408** | **4144 (64,7)** | **1607 (25,1)** | **654 (10,2)** | **3,7** | **0,9** |

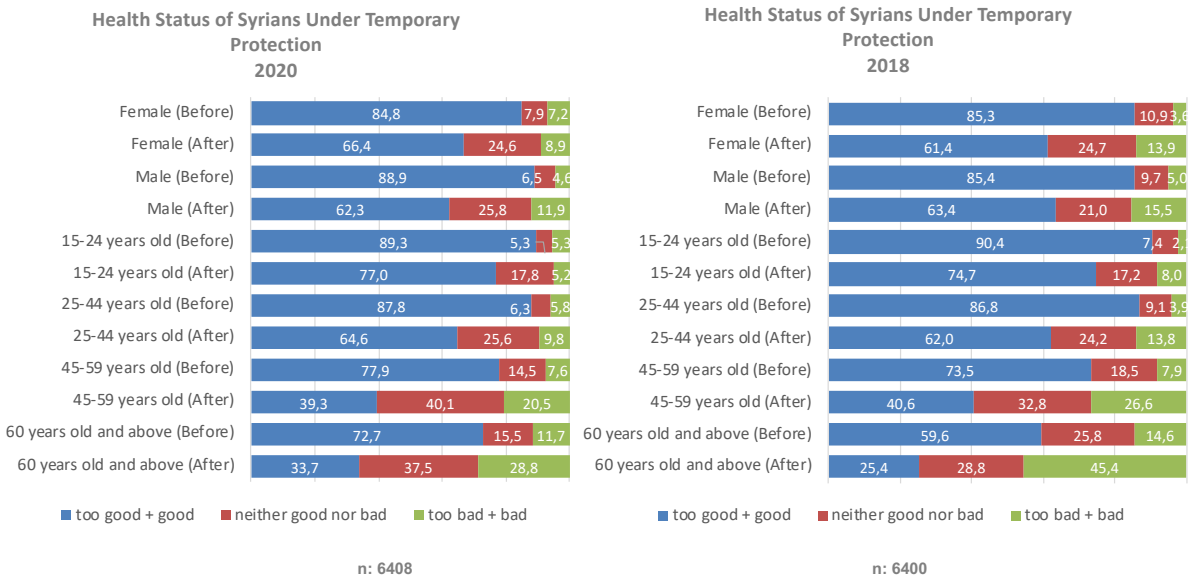
According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, Percentage of women who evaluated their health condition as good on the date of survey (66,4%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).

Percentage of the individuals aged 15-24 (77,0%) and aged 60 and older (33,7%) who evaluated

their health condition as good is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).




**Graphic 36 Distribution of Current Health Status on the Date of Survey by Gender and Age of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

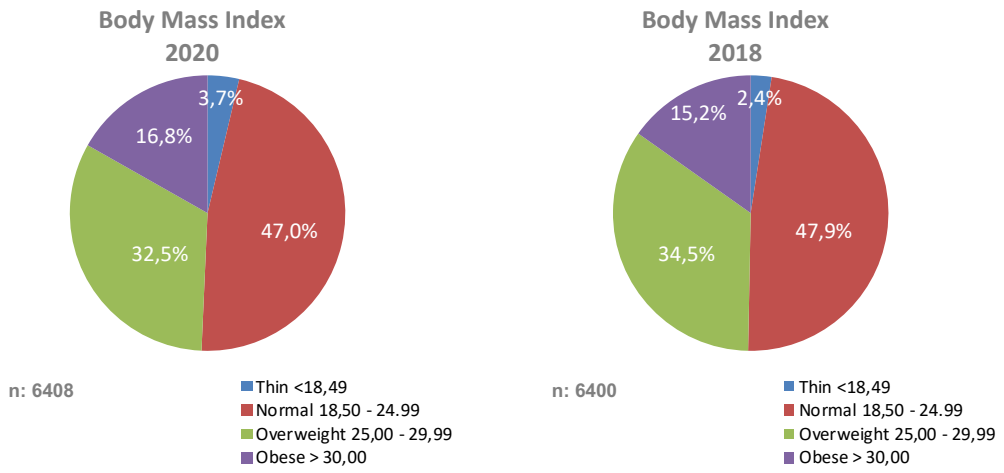



**Graphic 37 Distribution of Health Conditions before Coming to Turkey and on the Date of Survey by Gender and Age of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 3. Body Mass Index

Body mass indexes of 6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection have been calculated in accordance with WHO criteria. According to the results, 47,0% are normal weight, 32,5%

are overweight, 16,8% are obese and 3,7% are thin individuals (Graphic:38). According to the result of z-test when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, it has been determined that Percentage of overweight individuals (32,5%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (34,5%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 38 Body Mass Index Figures of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 27 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by body mass indexes of 6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, provinces, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the respective results, distribution by body mass indexes of the individuals shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, provinces, employment status and knowledge of Turkish (p<0,05).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and it was tested by z statistic. According to the result of z-test, percentage of obese women (19,1%) is significantly higher compared to men (13,8%) (p<0,05).

Percentage of thin individuals aged 18-24 is higher (6,6%) and it is significantly higher compared to the individuals aged 25 and older (p<0,05). Participants with normal weights are higher in the age groups 15-17 (78,6%), 18-24 (64,5%) and 25-34 (45,6%), and rate of having normal weights in these age groups is significantly higher in other age groups (p<0,05).

Obesity increases as the age increases. Percentage of obesity is significantly higher in the age

groups 45-54 (35,1%), 55-59 (38,8%) and 60 and older (30,7%) compared to other age groups (p<0,05).

Percentage of obese individuals with chronic diseases (29,2%) is significantly higher compared to those who have no chronic disease (14,5%) (p<0,05).

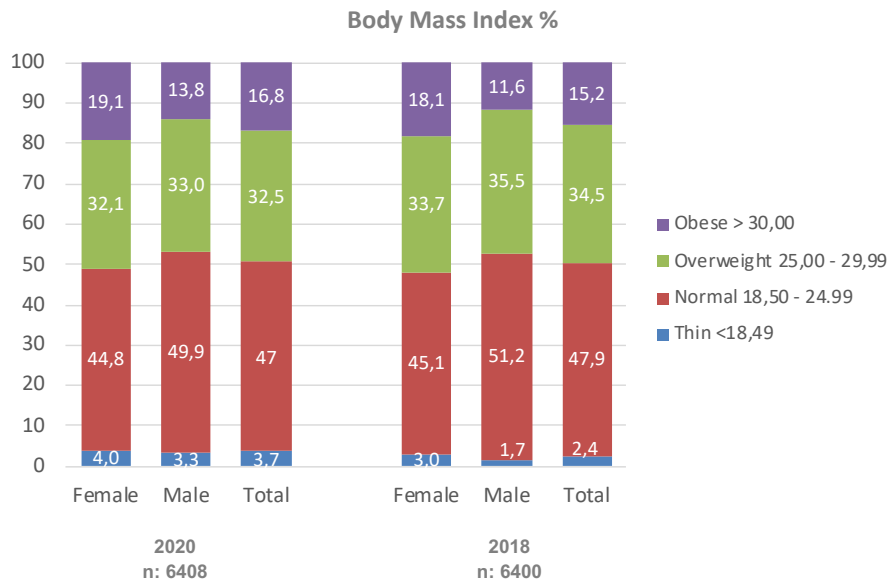
Obesity is significantly higher among unemployed individuals (18i1%) compared to the employed individuals (14,6%) (p<0,05). 49,0% of the employed individuals and 45,9% of the unemployed individuals have normal body mass indexes. According to these figures, percentage (49,0%) of employed individuals with normal body mass indexes is significantly higher compared to the unemployed ones (45,9%) (p<0,05).

Distribution by body mass indexes of Syrian participants doesn't show any significant difference by knowledge of Turkish (p>0,05) (Table:27).

**Table 27 Distribution of Body Mass Indexes by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Body Mass Index | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Thin <18,49** | **Normal 18,50 – 24,99** | **Overweight 25,00 – 29,99** | **Obese** |
| **Gender** ($\chi2$= 38.506; p<0,05) | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Female | 3616 | 144 (4,0) | 1621 (44,8) | 1159 (32,1) | 692 (19,1) |
| Male | 2792 | 91 (3,3) | 1393 (49,9) | 922 (33,0) | 386 (13,8) |
| **Age Group** ($\chi2$= 1471.583; p<0,05) | | | | | |
| 15-17 | 70 | 2 (2,9) | 55 (78,6) | 11 (15,7) | 2 (2,9) |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 141 (6,6) | 1380 (64,5) | 482 (22,5) | 136 (6,4) |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 61 (3,0) | 926 (45,6) | 723 (35,6) | 320 (15,8) |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 15 (1,3) | 398 (34,1) | 480 (41,1) | 274 (23,5) |
| 45-54 | 578 | 6 (1,0) | 143 (24,7) | 226 (39,1) | 203 (35,1) |
| 55-59 | 160 | 3 (1,9) | 36 (22,5) | 59 (36,9) | 62 (38,8) |
| over 60 | 264 | 7 (2,7) | 76 (28,8) | 100 (37,9) | 81 (30,7) |
| **Chronic Diseases** ($\chi2$= 278.348; p<0,05) | | | | | |
| Yes | 1031 | 26 (2,5) | 380 (36,9) | 324 (31,4) | 301 (29,2) |
| No | 5377 | 209 (3,9) | 2634 (49,0) | 1757 (32,7) | 777 (14,5) |
| **Provinces** ($\chi2$= 212.989; p<0,05) | | | | | |
| Adana | 540 | 15 (2,8) | 220 (40,7) | 193 (35,7) | 112 (20,7) |
| Bursa | 399 | 13 (3,3) | 202 (50,6) | 118 (29,6) | 66 (16,5) |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 52 (5,1) | 460 (45,5) | 308 (30,5) | 190 (18,8) |
| Hatay | 989 | 32 (3,2) | 499 (50,5) | 317 (32,1) | 141 (14,3) |
| Mersin | 460 | 23 (5,0) | 227 (49,3) | 141 (30,7) | 69 (15,0) |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 38 (3,1) | 574 (46,3) | 400 (32,3) | 228 (18,4) |
| İzmir | 330 | 4 (1,2) | 167 (50,6) | 94 (28,5) | 65 (19,7) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 5 (2,4) | 101 (48,1) | 80 (38,1) | 24 (11,4) |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 45 (4,6) | 447 (46,1) | 330 (34,0) | 148 (15,3) |
| Kilis | 260 | 8 (3,1) | 117 (45,0) | 100 (38,5) | 35 (13,5) |
| **Employment Status** ($\chi2$= 34.784; p<0,05) | | | | | |
| working | 2321 | 58 (2,5) | 1138 (49,0) | 786 (33,9) | 339 (14,6) |
| not working | 4087 | 177 (4,3) | 1876 (45,9) | 1295 (31,7) | 739 (18,1) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** ($\chi2$= 77.116; p<0,05) | | | | | |
| speaking | 3625 | 130 (3,6) | 1863 (51,4) | 1118 (30,8) | 514 (14,2) |
| not speaking | 2783 | 105 (3,8) | 1151 (41,4) | 963 (34,6) | 564 (20,3) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** ($\chi2$= 5.457; p>0,05) | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 3200 | 121 (3,8) | 1541 (48,2) | 1029 (32,2) | 509 (15,9) |
| 6-9 years | 3208 | 114 (3,6) | 1473 (45,9) | 1052 (32,8) | 569 (17,7) |
| **Total** | **6408** | **235 (3,7)** | **3014 (47,0)** | **2081 (32,5)** | **1078 (16,8)** |

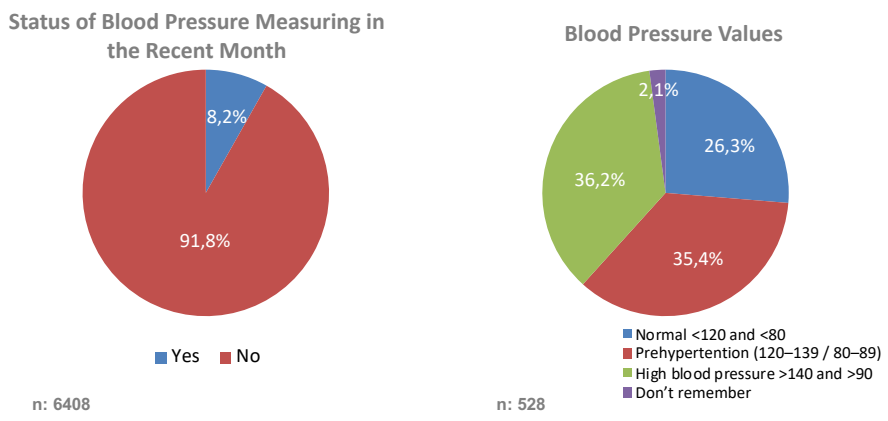
According to the result of z-test when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of obese individuals (16,8%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (15,2%) (p<0,05). As for the percentage of overweight individuals, it is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (34,5%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 39 Distribution by Body Mass Indexes of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 4. Blood Pressure Rates in the Recent Month

6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked "What has been rate of your blood pressure when it has been measured in the recent month?". Blood pressure values of the participants whose blood pressures were measured last month have been calculated according to WHO standards by using blood pressure rates of the participants who remember them. Distribution by rates of blood pressure is illustrated in Graphic 40. 8,2% of the participants have indicated that they have had their blood pressure measured in the recent month. It has been found that 36,2% of the mentioned participants have high blood pressure, 35,4% have prehypertention and 26,3% have normal rates of blood pressure. 2,1% of the individuals haven't remembered their rates of blood pressure.




**Graphic 40 Rates of Blood Pressure in the Recent Month regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 28 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by rates of blood pressure of 528 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, provinces, body mass index, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, condition of doing exercises and SES groups. According to the respective results, distribution by rates of blood pressure of the individuals shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, provinces, body mass index and employment status ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and it was tested by z statistic. According to the result of z-test, percentage of women with normal rates of blood pressure (30,7%) is significantly higher compared to the men (16,8%) among 528 participants who stated that their rates of blood pressure have been measured in the recent month ($p<0,05$). It has been determined that 41,3% of men and 32,7% of women have prehypertention. Any significant difference hasn't been determined between women (34,6%) and men (39,5%) with high blood pressure ($p>0,05$).

Incidence of high blood pressure is significantly higher in individuals aged 35 and older compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$).

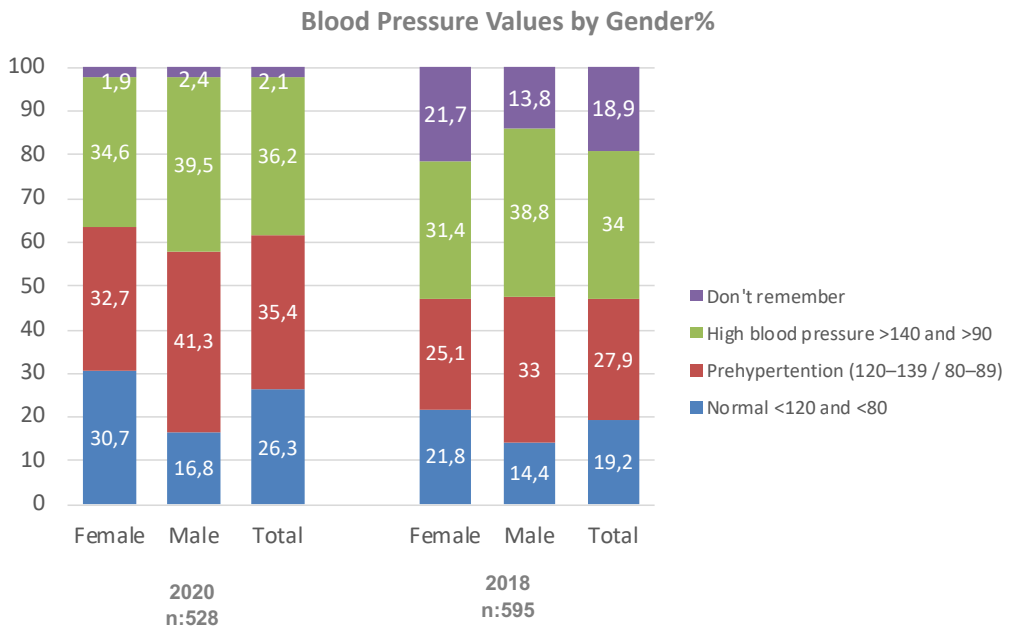
Incidence of high blood pressure is significantly higher among the participants with chronic diseases (44,4%) compared to those who have no chronic disease (30,0%) ($p<0,05$).

**Table 28 Distribution of Blood Pressure Values in the Recent Month by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, Body Mass Index, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Condition of Doing Exercises and SES Groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Blood Pressure Scale | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Normal Tension | Prehypertention | Hypertension |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=11.654; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Female | 361 | 111 (30,7) | 118 (32,7) | 125 (34,6) |
| Male | 167 | 28 (16,8) | 69 (41,3) | 66 (39,5) |
| **Age Group* ($\chi2$=36.063; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| 15-17 | 1 | 0 (0) | 1 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| 18-24 | 88 | 31 (35,2) | 36 (40,9) | 20 (22,7) |
| 25-34 | 131 | 37 (28,2) | 57 (43,5) | 34 (26,0) |
| 35-44 | 124 | 41 (33,1) | 33 (26,6) | 48 (38,7) |
| 45-54 | 83 | 16 (19,3) | 23 (27,7) | 42 (50,6) |
| 55-59 | 39 | 6 (15,4) | 14 (35,9) | 19 (48,7) |
| over 60 | 62 | 8 (12,9) | 23 (37,1) | 28 (45,2) |
| **Chronic Diseases ($\chi2$=12.552; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Yes | 225 | 49 (21,8) | 70 (31,1) | 100 (44,4) |
| No | 303 | 90 (29,7) | 117 (38,6) | 91 (30,0) |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$=56.040; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Adana | 20 | 3 (15,0) | 9 (45,0) | 8 (40,0) |
| Bursa | 9 | 3 (33,3) | 4 (44,4) | 2 (22,2) |
| Gaziantep | 33 | 7 (21,2) | 6 (18,2) | 20 (60,6) |
| Hatay | 103 | 14 (13,6) | 26 (25,2) | 54 (52,4) |
| Mersin | 41 | 7 (17,1) | 23 (56,1) | 11 (26,8) |
| İstanbul | 108 | 39 (36,1) | 35 (32,4) | 33 (30,6) |
| İzmir | 27 | 6 (22,2) | 11 (40,7) | 10 (37,0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 7 | 3 (42,9) | 1 (14,3) | 2 (28,6) |
| Şanlıurfa | 145 | 52 (35,9) | 53 (36,6) | 40 (27,6) |
| Kilis | 35 | 5 (14,3) | 19 (54,3) | 11 (31,4) |
| **Body Mass Index ($\chi2$=23.238; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Thin <18,49 | 14 | 5 (35,7) | 6 (42,9) | 1 (7,1) |
| Normal 18.50 - 24.99 | 166 | 53 (31,9) | 72 (43,4) | 40 (24,1) |
| Overweight 25,00 - 29,99 | 187 | 44 (23,5) | 60 (32,1) | 81 (43,3) |
| Obese | 161 | 37 (23,0) | 49 (30,4) | 69 (42,9) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=6.631; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| working | 117 | 20 (17,1) | 48 (41,0) | 46 (39,3) |
| not working | 411 | 119 (29,0) | 139 (33,8) | 145 (35,3) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=1.248; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| speaking | 278 | 70 (25,2) | 100 (36,0) | 108 (38,8) |
| not speaking | 250 | 69 (27,6) | 87 (34,8) | 83 (33,2) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=5.427; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 252 | 63 (25,0) | 101 (40,1) | 81 (32,1) |
| 6-9 years | 276 | 76 (27,5) | 86 (31,2) | 110 (39,9) |
| **Habits of Doing Exercises ** ($\chi2$= 0.376; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| regularly | 11 | 1 (9,1) | 8 (72,7) | 2 (18,2) |
| sometimes | 122 | 31 (25,4) | 43 (35,2) | 48 (39,3) |
| never | 395 | 107 (27,1) | 136 (34,4) | 141 (35,7) |
| **SES groups ($\chi2$=11.419; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| AB | 46 | 13 (28,3) | 11 (23,9) | 21 (45,7) |
| C1 | 38 | 14 (36,8) | 16 (42,1) | 8 (21,1) |
| C2 | 137 | 41 (29,9) | 53 (38,7) | 42 (30,7) |
| DE | 307 | 71 (23,1) | 107 (34,9) | 120 (39,1) |
| **Total** | **528** | **139 (26,3)** | **187 (35,4)** | **191 (36,2)** |

**Normal Blood Pressure:** below systolic 120 and diastolic 80
**Pre-blood pressure:** systolic between 120 and 139 and diastolic between 80 and 90
**High blood pressure:** systolic 140 and above and diastolic 90 and above, in the measurements
* Since number of observation is too low in the age group "15-17" at the variable (n<5), this age group has been excluded while performing Chi-Squared test.
** Since number of observation is too low in the category of "Regularly" at the variable (n<5), this group has been excluded while performing Chi-Squared test.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, incidence of prehypertention is significantly higher among women (32,7%) and men (41,3%) compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).




**Graphic 41 Distribution by Rates of High Blood Pressure of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey in the Recent Month, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 5. Habits of Doing Exercises

6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked about their habits of doing exercises. The respective answers are available in Graphic 42. It has been determined that Percentage of the individuals doing exercises every day is 2,2% among whole the participants. It has been observed by the findings that Percentage of the individuals who never do exercise is high (71,0%). Percentage of the individuals who said "I sometimes do exercise, but not regularly" is low (13,1%). 7,6% of the participants state that they have no time to do exercise.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, Percentage of the individuals who never do exercise (71,0%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (73,3%) (p<0,05).

**Graphic 42 Habits of Doing Exercises among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 29 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by habits of doing exercises regarding 6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age, provinces, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the respective results, distribution by habits of doing exercises of the individuals shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, provinces, employment status and knowledge of Turkish ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and it was tested by z statistic. According to the result of z-test, Percentage of men doing exercises regularly (3,7%) is significantly higher compared to women (1,1%) ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of the individuals who don't do exercises is significantly higher in the age groups 45-54 (90,3%), 55-59 (97,5%) and 60 years and older (92,8%) compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of the individuals who don't do exercises is significantly higher in the unemployed participants compared to the employed ones ($p<0,05$).

Distribution by habits of doing exercises doesn't show any significant difference by period of living in Turkey ($p>0,05$) (Table:29).

**Table 29 Distribution by Habits of Doing Exercise by Gender, Age, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

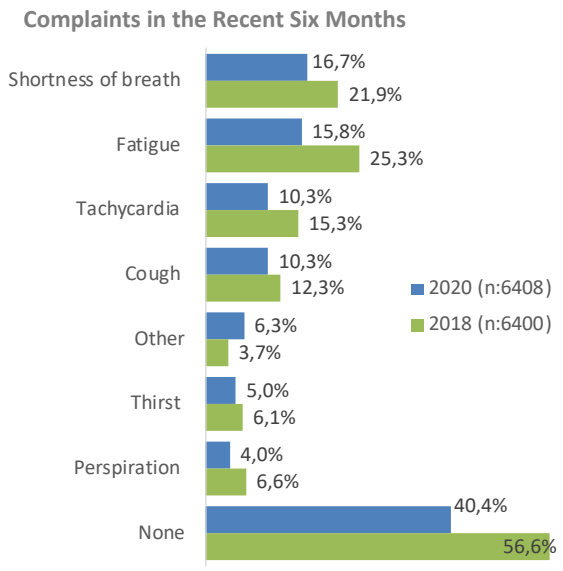
| | | Habit of Doing Exercises | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Regularly | Sometimes | Never |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=62.205; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Female | 3616 | 39 (1,1) | 430 (11,9) | 3147 (87,0) |
| Male | 2792 | 102 (3,7) | 410 (14,7) | 2280 (81,7) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=58.513; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| 15-17 | 70 | 1 (1,4) | 10 (14,3) | 59 (84,3) |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 66 (3,1) | 318 (14,9) | 1755 (82,0) |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 42 (2,1) | 294 (14,5) | 1694 (83,4) |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 23 (2,0) | 148 (12,7) | 996 (85,3) |
| 45-54 | 578 | 4 (0,7) | 52 (9,0) | 522 (90,3) |
| 55-59 | 160 | 1 (0,6) | 3 (1,9) | 156 (97,5) |
| over 60 | 264 | 4 (1,5) | 15 (5,7) | 245 (92,8) |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$=280.594; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Adana | 540 | 4 (0,7) | 28 (5,2) | 508 (94,1) |
| Bursa | 399 | 12 (3,0) | 45 (11,3) | 342 (85,7) |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 7 (0,7) | 73 (7,2) | 930 (92,1) |
| Hatay | 989 | 30 (3,0) | 153 (15,5) | 806 (81,5) |
| Mersin | 460 | 13 (2,8) | 75 (16,3) | 372 (80,9) |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 49 (4,0) | 261 (21,0) | 930 (75,0) |
| **İzmir | 330 | 1 (0,3) | 18 (5,5) | 311 (94,2) |
| **Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 2 (1,0) | 21 (10,0) | 187 (89,0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 9 (0,9) | 103 (10,6) | 858 (88,5) |
| Kilis | 260 | 14 (5,4) | 63 (24,2) | 183 (70,4) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=27.006; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| working | 2321 | 75 (3,2) | 340 (14,6) | 1906 (82,1) |
| not working | 4087 | 66 (1,6) | 500 (12,2) | 3521 (86,2) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=286.604; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| speaking | 3625 | 122 (3,4) | 674 (18,6) | 2829 (78,0) |
| not speaking | 2783 | 19 (0,7) | 166 (6,0) | 2598 (93,4) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=0.214; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 3200 | 73 (2,3) | 421 (13,2) | 2706 (84,6) |
| 6-9 years | 3208 | 68 (2,1) | 419 (13,1) | 2721 (84,8) |
| **Total** | **6408** | **141 (2,2)** | **840 (13,1)** | **5427 (84,7)** |

## 6. Complaints in the Recent 6 Months

6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked about health complaints they have experienced in the recent 6 months. The question is been multiple-choice and the respective answers are available in Graphic 43. According to the statements of participants, 40,4% of the participants have had no problem. Complaints, which the participants have suffered mostly in the recent 6 months, have been determined as shortness of breath (16,7%), fatigue (15,8%), tachycardia (10,3%) and cough (10,3%). According to the result of z-test, rate of all the mentioned health problems has decreased significantly compared to the year of 2018 (p<0,05).

According to the z test result, the percentages are significantly lower in all health complaints

compared to 2018 (p <0.05).




**Graphic 43 Complaints experienced in the recent 6 Months by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 30 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of health problems experienced in the recent 6 months by 6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the respective results, distribution of health problems experienced in the recent 6 months by the individuals shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, employment status and knowledge of Turkish (p<0,05).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and it was tested by z statistic. According to the result of z-test, incidence of shortness of breath, fatigue, tachycardia, cough, feeling thirsty and sweating problems is significantly higher among women compared to men (p<0,05).

Incidence of shortness of breath (19,5%), fatigue (18,3%) and tachycardia (12,2%) is significantly higher among the unemployed individuals compared to the employed ones (p<0,05).

Distribution by health problems experienced in the recent 6 months by the participants in question doesn't show any significant difference by period of living in Turkey (p>0,05)

(Table:30).

**Table 30 Distribution of Health Problems Experienced in the Recent 6 Months by Gender, Age, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Shortness of breath | p | Fatigue | p | Tachycardia | p | Cough | p | Thirst | p | Sweating | p | None |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Female** | Number | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) |
| Female | 3616 | 709 (19,6) | | 697 (19,3) | | 451 (12,5) | | 414 (11,4) | | 230 (6,4) | | 172 (4,8) | | 1262 (34,9) |
| Male | 2792 | 361 (12,9) | | 314 (11,2) | | 212 (7,6) | | 246 (8,8) | | 89 (3,2) | | 84 (3,0) | | 1329 (47,6) |
| **Age Group*** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | |
| 15-17 | 70 | 5 (7,1) | | 8 (11,4) | | 2 (2,9) | | 5 (7,1) | | 1 (1,4) | | 0 (0) | | 35 (50,0) |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 252 (11,8) | | 244 (11,4) | | 138 (6,5) | | 190 (8,9) | | 73 (3,4) | | 45 (2,1) | | 1048 (49,0) |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 291 (14,3) | | 305 (15,0) | | 185 (9,1) | | 185 (9,1) | | 76 (3,7) | | 69 (3,4) | | 864 (42,6) |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 253 (21,7) | | 208 (17,8) | | 153 (13,1) | | 126 (10,8) | | 76 (6,5) | | 64 (5,5) | | 404 (34,6) |
| 45-54 | 578 | 150 (26,0) | | 120 (20,8) | | 93 (16,1) | | 85 (14,7) | | 55 (9,5) | | 47 (8,1) | | 154 (26,6) |
| 55-59 | 160 | 55 (34,4) | | 41 (25,6) | | 35 (21,9) | | 29 (18,1) | | 13 (8,1) | | 13 (8,1) | | 37 (23,1) |
| over 60 | 264 | 64 (24,2) | | 85 (32,2) | | 57 (21,6) | | 40 (15,2) | | 25 (9,5) | | 18 (6,8) | | 49 (18,6) |
| **Employment Status** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | |
| working | 2321 | 272 (11,7) | | 262 (11,3) | | 166 (7,2) | | 217 (9,3) | | 87 (3,7) | | 75 (3,2) | | 1133 (48,8) |
| not working | 4087 | 798 (19,5) | | 749 (18,3) | | 497 (12,2) | | 443 (10,8) | | 232 (5,7) | | 181 (4,4) | | 1458 (35,7) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | |
| speaking | 3625 | 576 (15,9) | | 540 (14,9) | | 358 (9,9) | | 415 (11,4) | | 174 (4,8) | | 154 (4,2) | | 1532 (42,3) |
| not speaking | 2783 | 494 (17,8) | | 471 (16,9) | | 305 (11,0) | | 245 (8,8) | | 145 (5,2) | | 102 (3,7) | | 1059 (38,1) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | |
| 1-5 years | 3200 | 510 (15,9) | | 519 (16,2) | | 327 (10,2) | | 330 (10,3) | | 176 (5,5) | | 132 (4,1) | | 1313 (41,0) |
| 6-9 years | 3208 | 560 (17,5) | | 492 (15,3) | | 336 (10,5) | | 330 (10,3) | | 143 (4,5) | | 124 (3,9) | | 1278 (39,8) |
| **Total** | **6408** | **1070 (16,7)** | | **1011 (15,8)** | | **663 (10,3)** | | **660 (10,3)** | | **319 (5,0)** | | **256 (4,0)** | | **2591 (40,4)** |

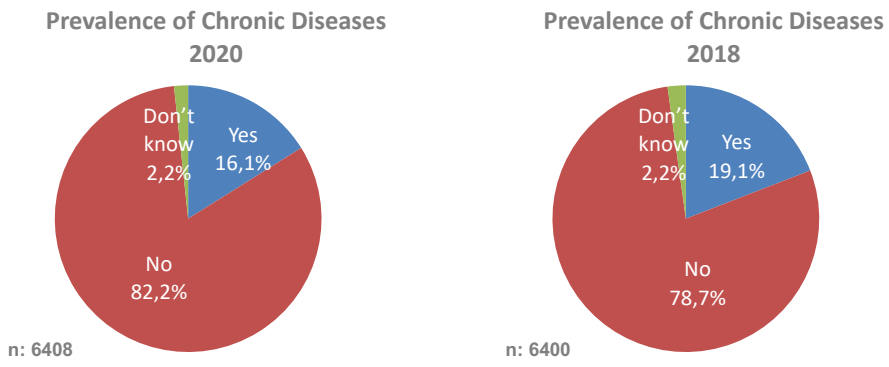
* Since number of observation is too low in the age group "15-17" at the variable (n<5), this group has been excluded while performing Chi-Squared analysis.

## CHRONIC DISEASE STATUS

These are diseases which are not associated to any infection, non-communicable, frequently long-lasting and slowly progressive diseases. Changeable behavioral, metabolic and genetic risk factors of the individuals should be known in determination of chronic diseases. According to WHO statistics, 41 million people lose their lives because of chronic diseases every year which this figure corresponds to 71% of who the deaths around the world.

6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked if they have any chronic diseases diagnosed by any physicians. 16,1% of the mentioned Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the study have stated that they have a chronic disease.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of Syrian individuals under temporary protection who have any chronic diseases (16,1%) has decreased significantly compared to the year 2018 (19,1%) ($p<0,05$) (Graphic:44).




**Graphic 44 Prevalence of Chronic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 31 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by chronic diseases of 6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age, Socio-economic status (SES), provinces, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the statements of Syrian participants, distribution by chronic diseases shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, Socio-economic status (SES), provinces, employment status and knowledge of Turkish ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and it was tested by z statistic. According to the result of z-test, Percentage of women with chronic diseases (17,6%) is significantly higher compared to men (14,1%) ($p<0,05$).

Prevalence of chronic diseases is significantly higher among the individuals aged 55 and older compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$).

Prevalence of chronic diseases is significantly higher among the unemployed individuals (18,1%) compared to the employed ones (12,5%) ($p<0,05$).

Prevalence of chronic diseases is significantly higher among the individuals who have been living in Turkey for 6-9 years (17,0%) compared to those who have been living in Turkey for 1-5 years (15,2%) ($p<0,05$).

Prevalence of chronic diseases is significantly higher among the individuals of DE socio-economic group (18,0%) compared to other SES groups ($p<0,05$) (Table:31).

**Table 31 Distribution of Chronic Diseases of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

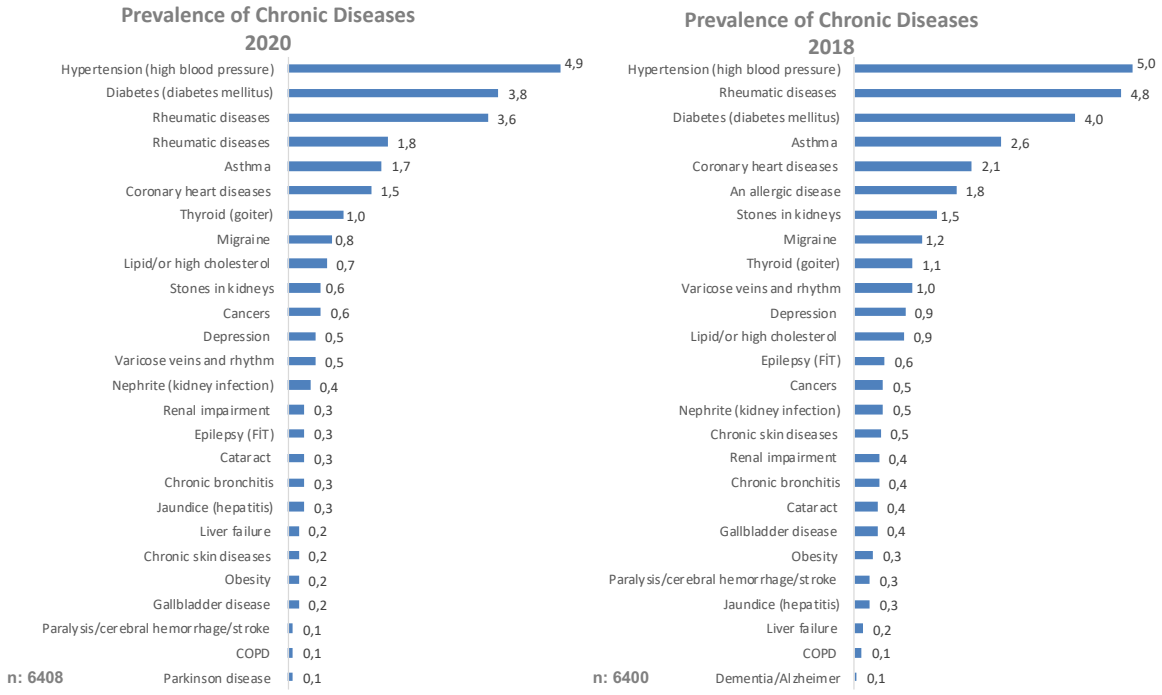
| | | Yes | No | I don't know |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** ($\chi2$=17.331; p<0,05) | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Female | 3616 | 637 (17,6) | 2928 (81,0) | 51 (1,4) |
| Male | 2792 | 394 (14,1) | 2341 (83,8) | 57 (2,0) |
| **Age Group*** ($\chi2$=567.944; p<0,05) | | | | |
| 15-17 | 70 | 2 (2,9) | 68 (97,1) | 0 (0) |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 181 (8,5) | 1921 (89,8) | 37 (1,7) |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 214 (10,5) | 1779 (87,6) | 37 (1,8) |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 250 (21,4) | 897 (76,9) | 20 (1,7) |
| 45-54 | 578 | 191 (33,0) | 380 (65,7) | 7 (1,2) |
| 55-59 | 160 | 70 (43,8) | 89 (55,6) | 1 (0,6) |
| over 60 | 264 | 123 (46,6) | 135 (51,1) | 6 (2,3) |
| **SES Group** ($\chi2$=42.921; p<0,05) | | | | |
| AB | 332 | 31 (9,3) | 299 (90,1) | 2 (0,6) |
| C1 | 436 | 42 (9,6) | 382 (87,6) | 12 (2,8) |
| C2 | 1837 | 274 (14,9) | 1536 (83,6) | 27 (1,5) |
| DE | 3803 | 684 (18,0) | 3052 (80,3) | 67 (1,8) |
| **Provinces*** ($\chi2$=90.091; p<0,05) | | | | |
| Adana | 540 | 77 (14,3) | 458 (84,8) | 5 (0,9) |
| Bursa | 399 | 72 (18,0) | 310 (77,7) | 17 (4,3) |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 205 (20,3) | 790 (78,2) | 15 (1,5) |
| Hatay | 989 | 105 (10,6) | 858 (86,8) | 26 (2,6) |
| Mersin | 460 | 73 (15,9) | 384 (83,5) | 3 (0,7) |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 249 (20,1) | 960 (77,4) | 31 (2,5) |
| İzmir | 330 | 35 (10,6) | 295 (89,4) | 0 (0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 15 (7,1) | 192 (91,4) | 3 (1,4) |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 137 (14,1) | 830 (85,6) | 3 (0,3) |
| Kilis | 260 | 63 (24,2) | 192 (73,8) | 5 (1,9) |
| **Employment Status** ($\chi2$=34.962; p<0,05) | | | | |
| working | 2321 | 290 (12,5) | 1992 (85,8) | 39 (1,7) |
| not working | 4087 | 741 (18,1) | 3277 (80,2) | 69 (1,7) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** ($\chi2$=9.803; p<0,05) | | | | |
| speaking | 3625 | 541 (14,9) | 3016 (83,2) | 68 (1,9) |
| not speaking | 2783 | 490 (17,6) | 2253 (81,0) | 40 (1,4) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** ($\chi2$=3.859; p>0,05) | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 3200 | 486 (15,2) | 2659 (83,1) | 55 (1,7) |
| 6-9 years | 3208 | 545 (17,0) | 2610 (81,4) | 53 (1,7) |
| **Total** | 6408 | 1031 (16,1) | 5269 (82,2) | 108 (1,7) |

* Since number of observation is too low in the category of "I don't know" at the variable (n<5), this group has been excluded while performing Chi-Squared analysis.

## CURRENT CHRONIC DISEASES

1031 participants (16,1%) who stated they have chronic diseases were asked the question "Which of the following chronic diseases do you have?", and every chronic disease was asked one by one. Distribution of the respective answers is available in Graphic 45.

According to statements of the participants, it has been determined that hypertension (High blood pressure) (4,9%), diabetes (3,8%), rheumatic diseases (3,6%), asthma (1,7%) and a coronary heart diseases (1,5%) are the most common diagnosed chronic diseases.




**Graphic 45 Chronic Diseases of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 32 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by chronic diseases of Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age groups, provinces, employment status, body mass index, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, habits of doing exercises and Socio-Economic Status (SES).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups include a significant difference, and z-test statistic was used to determine if difference between the percentages is significant. According to the result of z-test, incidence of hypertension, diabetes and coronary heart diseases

increases significantly as the age increases (p<0,05).

Incidence of diabetes (4,8%) and hypertension (6,2%) is significantly higher among the unemployed participants compared to employed ones (p<0,05).

Incidence of diabetes, hypertension and coronary heart diseases increases significantly as the body mass index increases (p<0,05).

Incidence of diabetes (4,1%) and hypertension (5,2%) is significantly higher among the participants who don't do exercises regularly compared to those who do exercises regularly (p<0,05).

**Table 32 Prevalence of Diabetes, Hypertension, Coronary Heart Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Diabetes | | p | Hypertension (High blood pressure) | | p | Coronary Heart Diseases | | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | | Yes | No | | Yes | No | |
| **Gender** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | Number (%) | p<0,05 |
| Female | 3616 | 171 (4,7) | 3445 (95,3) | | 216 (6,0) | 3400 (94,0) | | 42 (1,2) | 3574 (98,8) | |
| Male | 2792 | 74 (2,7) | 2718 (97,3) | | 97 (3,5) | 2695 (96,5) | | 51 (1,8) | 2741 (98,2) | |
| **Age Group *** | | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| 15-17 | 70 | 0 (0) | 70 (100,0) | | 0 (0) | 70 (100,0) | | 0 (0) | 70 (100,0) | |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 8 (0,4) | 2131 (99,6) | | 17 (0,8) | 2122 (99,2) | | 11 (0,5) | 2128 (99,5) | |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 20 (1,0) | 2010 (99,0) | | 39 (1,9) | 1991 (98,1) | | 10 (0,5) | 2020 (99,5) | |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 72 (6,2) | 1095 (93,8) | | 67 (5,7) | 1100 (94,3) | | 16 (1,4) | 1151 (98,6) | |
| 45-54 | 578 | 55 (9,5) | 523 (90,5) | | 78 (13,5) | 500 (86,5) | | 19 (3,3) | 559 (96,7) | |
| 55-59 | 160 | 30 (18,8) | 130 (81,3) | | 39 (24,4) | 121 (75,6) | | 16 (10,0) | 144 (90,0) | |
| over 60 | 264 | 60 (22,7) | 204 (77,3) | | 73 (27,7) | 191 (72,3) | | 21 (8,0) | 243 (92,0) | |
| **Provinces** | | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | ** |
| Adana | 540 | 17 (3,1) | 523 (96,9) | | 21 (3,9) | 519 (96,1) | | 1 (0,2) | 539 (99,8) | |
| Bursa | 399 | 14 (3,5) | 385 (96,5) | | 7 (1,8) | 392 (98,2) | | 6 (1,5) | 393 (98,5) | |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 59 (5,8) | 951 (94,2) | | 65 (6,4) | 945 (93,6) | | 19 (1,9) | 991 (98,1) | |
| Hatay | 989 | 27 (2,7) | 962 (97,3) | | 32 (3,2) | 957 (96,8) | | 6 (0,6) | 983 (99,4) | |
| Mersin | 460 | 17 (3,7) | 443 (96,3) | | 26 (5,7) | 434 (94,3) | | 4 (0,9) | 456 (99,1) | |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 56 (4,5) | 1184 (95,5) | | 83 (6,7) | 1157 (93,3) | | 31 (2,5) | 1209 (97,5) | |
| İzmir | 330 | 7 (2,1) | 323 (97,9) | | 9 (2,7) | 321 (97,3) | | 2 (0,6) | 328 (99,4) | |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 4 (1,9) | 206 (98,1) | | 0 (0) | 210 (100,0) | | 0 (0) | 210 (100,0) | |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 28 (2,9) | 942 (97,1) | | 46 (4,7) | 924 (95,3) | | 15 (1,5) | 955 (98,5) | |
| Kilis | 260 | 16 (6,2) | 244 (93,8) | | 24 (9,2) | 236 (90,8) | | 9 (3,5) | 251 (96,5) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | |
| working | 2321 | 48 (2,1) | 2273 (97,9) | | 58 (2,5) | 2263 (97,5) | | 28 (1,2) | 2293 (98,8) | |
| not working | 4087 | 197 (4,8) | 3890 (95,2) | | 255 (6,2) | 3832 (93,8) | | 65 (1,6) | 4022 (98,4) | |
| **Body Mass Index** | | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| Thin<18,49 | 235 | 3 (1,3) | 232 (98,7) | | 7 (3,0) | 228 (97,0) | | 3 (1,3) | 232 (98,7) | |
| Normal 18,50 – 24,99 | 3014 | 54 (1,8) | 2960 (98,2) | | 71 (2,4) | 2943 (97,6) | | 24 (0,8) | 2990 (99,2) | |
| Overweight 25,00 – 29,99 | 2081 | 81 (3,9) | 2000 (96,1) | | 96 (4,6) | 1985 (95,4) | | 33 (1,6) | 2048 (98,4) | |
| Obese | 1078 | 107 (9,9) | 971 (90,1) | | 139 (12,9) | 939 (87,1) | | 33 (3,1) | 1045 (96,9) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 3625 | 109 (3,0) | 3516 (97,0) | | 128 (3,5) | 3497 (96,5) | | 48 (1,3) | 3577 (98,7) | |
| not speaking | 2783 | 136 (4,9) | 2647 (95,1) | | 185 (6,6) | 2598 (93,4) | | 45 (1,6) | 2738 (98,4) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 3200 | 118 (3,7) | 3082 (96,3) | | 140 (4,4) | 3060 (95,6) | | 37 (1,2) | 3163 (98,8) | |
| 6-9 years | 3208 | 127 (4,0) | 3081 (96,0) | | 173 (5,4) | 3035 (94,6) | | 56 (1,7) | 3152 (98,3) | |
| **Habits of Doing Exercises** | | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| regularly | 141 | 2 (1,4) | 139 (98,6) | | 2 (1,4) | 139 (98,6) | | 0 (0) | 141 (100,0) | |
| sometimes | 840 | 19 (2,3) | 821 (97,7) | | 30 (3,6) | 810 (96,4) | | 10 (1,2) | 830 (98,8) | |
| never | 5427 | 224 (4,1) | 5203 (95,9) | | 281 (5,2) | 5146 (94,8) | | 83 (1,5) | 5344 (98,5) | |
| **SES Group** | | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| AB | 332 | 7 (2,1) | 325 (97,9) | | 12 (3,6) | 320 (96,4) | | 0 (0) | 332 (100,0) | |
| C1 | 436 | 19 (4,4) | 417 (95,6) | | 12 (2,8) | 424 (97,2) | | 5 (1,1) | 431 (98,9) | |
| C2 | 1837 | 55 (3,0) | 1782 (97,0) | | 66 (3,6) | 1771 (96,4) | | 22 (1,2) | 1815 (98,8) | |
| DE | 3803 | 164 (4,3) | 3639 (95,7) | | 223 (5,9) | 3580 (94,1) | | 66 (1,7) | 3737 (98,3) | |
| **Total** | **6408** | **245 (3,8)** | **6163 (96,2)** | | **313 (4,9)** | **6095 (95,1)** | | **93 (1,5)** | **6315 (98,5)** | |

* Since number of observation is too low in the age group "15-17" for Diabetes, Hypertension and Coronary Heart Diseases (n<5), this age group has been excluded while performing Chi-Squared analysis.
** Since number of cells including insufficient observation is too high at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis hasn't been performed.

Within the scope of the study, 1,7% of women and 1,8% of men have asthma; 1,9% of women and 2,2% of men have chronic lung diseases.

**Table 33 Prevalence of Asthma, Chronic Lung Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Asthma | | p | Chronic Heart Diseases | | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | | Yes | No | |
| **Gender** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | Number (%) | p>0,05 |
| Female | 3616 | 63 (1,7) | 3553 (98,3) | | 69 (1,9) | 3547 (98,1) | |
| Male | 2792 | 49 (1,8) | 2743 (98,2) | | 62 (2,2) | 2730 (97,8) | |
| **Age Group **** | | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| 15-17 | 70 | 1 (1,4) | 69 (98,6) | | 2 (2,9) | 68 (97,1) | |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 33 (1,5) | 2106 (98,5) | | 36 (1,7) | 2103 (98,3) | |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 25 (1,2) | 2005 (98,8) | | 28 (1,4) | 2002 (98,6) | |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 28 (2,4) | 1139 (97,6) | | 33 (2,8) | 1134 (97,2) | |
| 45-54 | 578 | 16 (2,8) | 562 (97,2) | | 19 (3,3) | 559 (96,7) | |
| 55-59 | 160 | 2 (1,3) | 158 (98,8) | | 4 (2,5) | 156 (97,5) | |
| over 60 | 264 | 7 (2,7) | 257 (97,3) | | 9 (3,4) | 255 (96,6) | |
| **Provinces *** | | | | * | | | * |
| Adana | 540 | 8 (1,5) | 532 (98,5) | | 10 (1,9) | 530 (98,1) | |
| Bursa | 399 | 6 (1,5) | 393 (98,5) | | 7 (1,8) | 392 (98,2) | |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 25 (2,5) | 985 (97,5) | | 28 (2,8) | 982 (97,2) | |
| Hatay | 989 | 8 (0,8) | 981 (99,2) | | 12 (1,2) | 977 (98,8) | |
| Mersin | 460 | 2 (0,4) | 458 (99,6) | | 2 (0,4) | 458 (99,6) | |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 29 (2,3) | 1211 (97,7) | | 36 (2,9) | 1204 (97,1) | |
| İzmir | 330 | 3 (0,9) | 327 (99,1) | | 3 (0,9) | 327 (99,1) | |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 3 (1,4) | 207 (98,6) | | 3 (1,4) | 207 (98,6) | |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 25 (2,6) | 945 (97,4) | | 26 (2,7) | 944 (97,3) | |
| Kilis | 260 | 3 (1,2) | 257 (98,8) | | 4 (1,5) | 256 (98,5) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| working | 2321 | 39 (1,7) | 2282 (98,3) | | 47 (2,0) | 2274 (98,0) | |
| not working | 4087 | 73 (1,8) | 4014 (98,2) | | 84 (2,1) | 4003 (97,9) | |
| **Body Mass Index** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| Thin<18,49 | 235 | 2 (0,9) | 233 (99,1) | | 2 (0,9) | 233 (99,1) | |
| Normal 18,50 – 24,99 | 3014 | 51 (1,7) | 2963 (98,3) | | 57 (1,9) | 2957 (98,1) | |
| Overweight 25,00 – 29,99 | 2081 | 34 (1,6) | 2047 (98,4) | | 43 (2,1) | 2038 (97,9) | |
| Obese | 1078 | 25 (2,3) | 1053 (97,7) | | 29 (2,7) | 1049 (97,3) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 3625 | 68 (1,9) | 3557 (98,1) | | 76 (2,1) | 3549 (97,9) | |
| not speaking | 2783 | 44 (1,6) | 2739 (98,4) | | 55 (2,0) | 2728 (98,0) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 3200 | 54 (1,7) | 3146 (98,3) | | 61 (1,9) | 3139 (98,1) | |
| 6-9 years | 3208 | 58 (1,8) | 3150 (98,2) | | 70 (2,2) | 3138 (97,8) | |
| **Habits of Doing Exercises** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| regularly | 141 | 4 (2,8) | 137 (97,2) | | 5 (3,5) | 136 (96,5) | |
| sometimes | 840 | 18 (2,1) | 822 (97,9) | | 20 (2,4) | 820 (97,6) | |
| never | 5427 | 90 (1,7) | 5337 (98,3) | | 106 (2,0) | 5321 (98,0) | |
| **SES Group** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| AB | 332 | 2 (0,6) | 330 (99,4) | | 4 (1,2) | 328 (98,8) | |
| C1 | 436 | 4 (0,9) | 432 (99,1) | | 5 (1,1) | 431 (98,9) | |
| C2 | 1837 | 31 (1,7) | 1806 (98,3) | | 38 (2,1) | 1799 (97,9) | |
| DE | 3803 | 75 (2,0) | 3728 (98,0) | | 84 (2,2) | 3719 (97,8) | |
| **Total** | 6408 | 112 (1,7) | 6296 (98,3) | | 131 (2,0) | 6277 (98,0) | |

* Since number of cells including insufficient observation is too high at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis hasn't been performed.
** Since number of observation is too low in the age group "15-17" at the variable (n<5), this age group has been excluded while performing Chi-Squared analysis.

According to the result of z-test, incidence of rheumatic disease is significantly higher among the individuals aged 45 and older compared to other age groups (p<0,05).

It has been determined that incidence of rheumatic disease is significantly higher among the unemployed participants (4,0%) compared to the employed ones (2,8%) (p<0,05).

**Table 34 Prevalence of Rheumatic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Rheumatic Diseases (Rheumatoid Arthritis) | | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | |
| **Gender** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | p>0,05 |
| Female | 3616 | 139 (3,8) | 3477 (96,2) | |
| Male | 2792 | 89 (3,2) | 2703 (96,8) | |
| **Age Group *** | | | | p<0,05 |
| 15-17 | 70 | 0 (0) | 70 (100,0) | |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 21 (1,0) | 2118 (99,0) | |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 46 (2,3) | 1984 (97,7) | |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 60 (5,1) | 1107 (94,9) | |
| 45-54 | 578 | 55 (9,5) | 523 (90,5) | |
| 55-59 | 160 | 13 (8,1) | 147 (91,9) | |
| over 60 | 264 | 33 (12,5) | 231 (87,5) | |
| **Provinces** | | | | p<0,05 |
| Adana | 540 | 21 (3,9) | 519 (96,1) | |
| Bursa | 399 | 13 (3,3) | 386 (96,7) | |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 54 (5,3) | 956 (94,7) | |
| Hatay | 989 | 17 (1,7) | 972 (98,3) | |
| Mersin | 460 | 18 (3,9) | 442 (96,1) | |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 56 (4,5) | 1184 (95,5) | |
| İzmir | 330 | 1 (0,3) | 329 (99,7) | |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 5 (2,4) | 205 (97,6) | |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 27 (2,8) | 943 (97,2) | |
| Kilis | 260 | 16 (6,2) | 244 (93,8) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | | p<0,05 |
| working | 2321 | 64 (2,8) | 2257 (97,2) | |
| not working | 4087 | 164 (4,0) | 3923 (96,0) | |
| **Body Mass Index** | | | | p<0,05 |
| Thin<18,49 | 235 | 8 (3,4) | 227 (96,6) | |
| Normal 18,50 – 24,99 | 3014 | 71 (2,4) | 2943 (97,6) | |
| Overweight 25,00 – 29,99 | 2081 | 74 (3,6) | 2007 (96,4) | |
| Obese | 1078 | 75 (7,0) | 1003 (93,0) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | p<0,05 |
| speaking | 3625 | 114 (3,1) | 3511 (96,9) | |
| not speaking | 2783 | 114 (4,1) | 2669 (95,9) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 3200 | 103 (3,2) | 3097 (96,8) | |
| 6-9 years | 3208 | 125 (3,9) | 3083 (96,1) | |
| **Habits of Doing Exercises** | | | | p>0,05 |
| regularly | 141 | 4 (2,8) | 137 (97,2) | |
| sometimes | 840 | 24 (2,9) | 816 (97,1) | |
| never | 5427 | 200 (3,7) | 5227 (96,3) | |
| **SES Group** | | | | p<0,05 |
| AB | 332 | 4 (1,2) | 328 (98,8) | |
| C1 | 436 | 4 (0,9) | 432 (99,1) | |
| C2 | 1837 | 59 (3,2) | 1778 (96,8) | |
| DE | 3803 | 161 (4,2) | 3642 (95,8) | |
| **Total** | **6408** | **228 (3,6)** | **6180 (96,4)** | |

* Since number of observation is too low in the age group "15-17" at the variable (n<5), this age group has been excluded while performing Chi-Squared analysis.

Table 35 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by prevalence of depression among Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age groups, provinces, employment status, body mass index, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, habits of doing exercises and Socio-Economic Status (SES). According to the statements of Syrian participants, prevalence of depression doesn't show any significant difference by gender, age, provinces, employment status, body mass index, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in

Turkey and SES variables (p>0,05).

0,5% of the participants have stated that they have chronic depression.

**Table 35 Prevalence of Depression among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

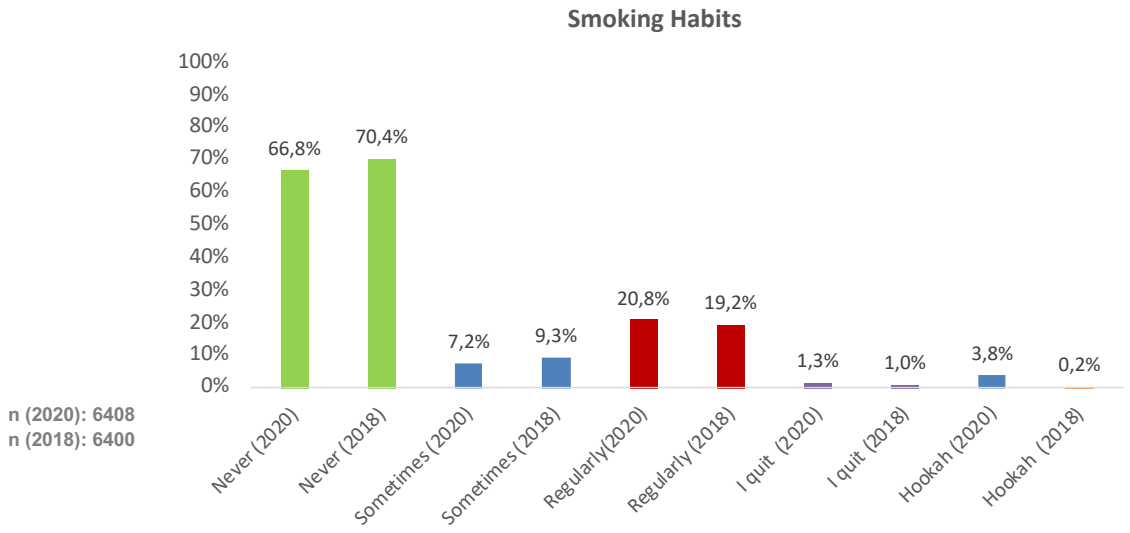
| | | Depression | | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | |
| **Gender** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | p>0,05 |
| Female | 3616 | 18 (0,5) | 3598 (99,5) | |
| Male | 2792 | 15 (0,5) | 2777 (99,5) | |
| **Age Group *** | | | | p>0,05 |
| 15-17 | 70 | 0 (0) | 70 (100,0) | |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 5 (0,2) | 2134 (99,8) | |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 13 (0,6) | 2017 (99,4) | |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 7 (0,6) | 1160 (99,4) | |
| 45-54 | 578 | 4 (0,7) | 574 (99,3) | |
| 55-59 | 160 | 1 (0,6) | 159 (99,4) | |
| over 60 | 264 | 3 (1,1) | 261 (98,9) | |
| **Provinces*** | | | | p>0,05 |
| Adana | 540 | 2 (0,4) | 538 (99,6) | |
| Bursa | 399 | 3 (0,8) | 396 (99,2) | |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 2 (0,2) | 1008 (99,8) | |
| Hatay | 989 | 4 (0,4) | 985 (99,6) | |
| Mersin | 460 | 0 (0) | 460 (100,0) | |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 13 (1,0) | 1227 (99,0) | |
| İzmir | 330 | 2 (0,6) | 328 (99,4) | |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 1 (0,5) | 209 (99,5) | |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 4 (0,4) | 966 (99,6) | |
| Kilis | 260 | 2 (0,8) | 258 (99,2) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | | p>0,05 |
| working | 2321 | 15 (0,6) | 2306 (99,4) | |
| not working | 4087 | 18 (0,4) | 4069 (99,6) | |
| **Body Mass Index** | | | | p>0,05 |
| Thin<18,49 | 235 | 2 (0,9) | 233 (99,1) | |
| Normal 18,50 – 24,99 | 3014 | 19 (0,6) | 2995 (99,4) | |
| Overweight 25,00 – 29,99 | 2081 | 6 (0,3) | 2075 (99,7) | |
| Obese | 1078 | 6 (0,6) | 1072 (99,4) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 3625 | 19 (0,5) | 3606 (99,5) | |
| not speaking | 2783 | 14 (0,5) | 2769 (99,5) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 3200 | 19 (0,6) | 3181 (99,4) | |
| 6-9 years | 3208 | 14 (0,4) | 3194 (99,6) | |
| **Habits of Doing Exercises** | | | | p<0,05 |
| regularly | 141 | 1 (0,7) | 140 (99,3) | |
| sometimes | 840 | 10 (1,2) | 830 (98,8) | |
| never | 5427 | 22 (0,4) | 5405 (99,6) | |
| **SES Group** | | | | p>0,05 |
| AB | 332 | 3 (0,9) | 329 (99,1) | |
| C1 | 436 | 5 (1,1) | 431 (98,9) | |
| C2 | 1837 | 8 (0,4) | 1829 (99,6) | |
| DE | 3803 | 17 (0,4) | 3786 (99,6) | |
| **Total** | **6408** | **33 (0,5)** | **6375 (99,5)** | |

* Since number of cells including insufficient observation is too high at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis hasn't been performed.

## SMOKING HABITS

66,8% of 6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection have stated they have never smoked. Percentage of the individuals who smoke regularly is 20,8% whereas 7,2% of the individuals stated they sometimes smoke. It has been determined that smokers smoke (AA:18,87, SD:11,11) packages of cigarette on average per day. 1,3% of the participants gave up smoking (Graphic: 46).

According to z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, Percentage of those who smoke regularly (20,8%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (19,2%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 46 Smoking Habits of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 36 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by smoking habits of 6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces and Socio-Economic Status (SES). Distribution by smoking habits shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces and Socio-Economic Status (SES) (p<0,05).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and it was tested by z statistic. According to the result of z-test, rate of smoking is significantly higher among men (40,2%) compared to women (5,8%) ($p<0,05$).

Although women who smoke 15 (AA: 15,3; SD: 9,6) cigarettes on the average per day, men who smoke 22 (AA: 22,1; SD: 11,1) cigarettes on the average per day. Individuals of the age group 45-54 (26,0%) and 54-59 (28,8%) smoke regularly while individuals aged 15-17 don't smoke regularly.

21,6% of the individuals with chronic diseases smoke 20 (AA: 20,5; SS: 11,7) cigarettes on average per day.

Rate of smoking is significantly higher among the employed individuals (33,5%) compared to the unemployed ones (13,6%) ($p<0,05$). Employed individuals smoke 22 (AA: 21,7; SS: 11,0) cigarettes on average per day while unemployed individuals smoke 20 (AA: 20,1; SS: 11,3) cigarettes on average per day.

Percentage of the individuals smoking regularly (%24,3) is significantly higher than DE socio-economic group (AA: 21,3; SS: 11,2) compared to other SES groups ($p<0,05$).

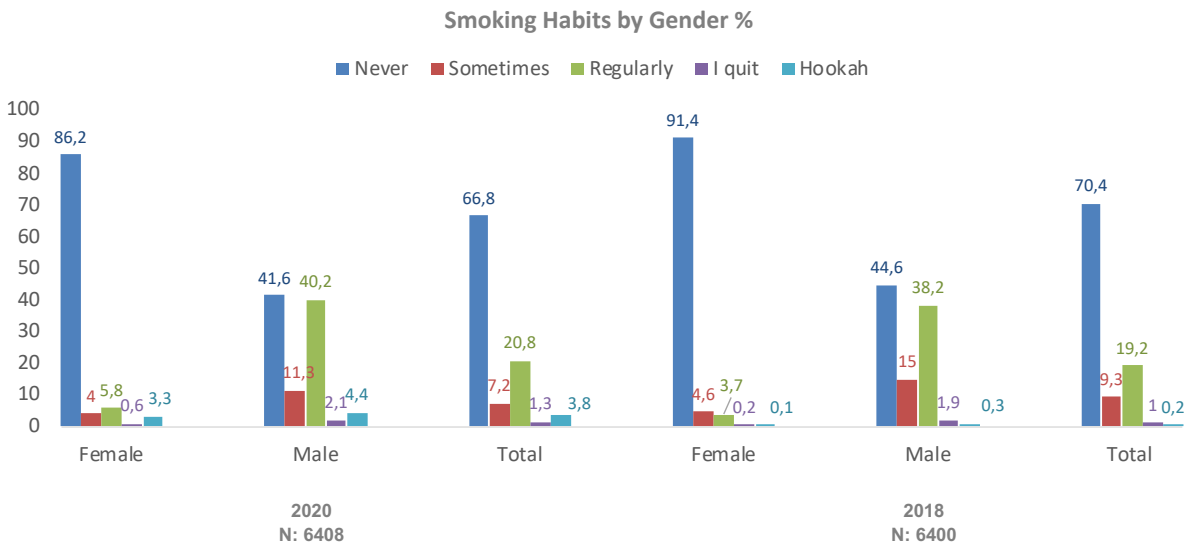
Distribution by smoking habits doesn't show any significant difference by chronic diseases ($p>0,05$) (Table:36).

**Table 36 Distribution of Smoking habits by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

| | Smoking Habits | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never | Sometimes | Regularly | I gave up | I smoke hubble-bubble | Average | Standard deviation | Median | Min | Max |
| **Gender (χ2=1523.666; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | | | | |
| Female | 3616 | 3117 (86,2) | 145 (4,0) | 211 (5,8) | 22 (0,6) | 120 (3,3) | 15,3 | 9,6 | 15,1 | 1 | 60 |
| Male | 2792 | 1161 (41,6) | 316 (11,3) | 1122 (40,2) | 60 (2,1) | 124 (4,4) | 22,1 | 11,1 | 19,0 | 1 | 90 |
| **Age group * (χ2=140.108; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | 70 | 67 (95,7) | 1 (1,4) | 1 (1,4) | 0 (0) | 1 (1,4) | 20,0 | 0,0 | 20,0 | 20 | 20 |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 1570 (73,4) | 128 (6,0) | 320 (15,0) | 21 (1,0) | 99 (4,6) | 20,3 | 10,1 | 18,8 | 1 | 60 |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 1293 (63,7) | 143 (7,0) | 477 (23,5) | 23 (1,1) | 90 (4,4) | 20,4 | 10,8 | 17,0 | 2 | 90 |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 731 (62,6) | 106 (9,1) | 280 (24,0) | 13 (1,1) | 33 (2,8) | 22,2 | 11,6 | 18,0 | 1 | 60 |
| 45-54 | 578 | 358 (61,9) | 45 (7,8) | 150 (26,0) | 11 (1,9) | 14 (2,4) | 22,2 | 13,2 | 17,3 | 2 | 80 |
| 55-59 | 160 | 91 (56,9) | 12 (7,5) | 46 (28,8) | 6 (3,8) | 4 (2,5) | 22,8 | 11,0 | 18,1 | 2 | 45 |
| over 60 | 264 | 168 (63,6) | 26 (9,8) | 59 (22,3) | 8 (3,0) | 3 (1,1) | 20,3 | 11,1 | 16,8 | 2 | 60 |
| **Chronic diseases (χ2=9.548; p>0,05)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 1031 | 702 (68,1) | 58 (5,6) | 223 (21,6) | 17 (1,6) | 29 (2,8) | 20,5 | 11,7 | 17,4 | 2 | 80 |
| No | 5377 | 3576 (66,5) | 403 (7,5) | 1110 (20,6) | 65 (1,2) | 215 (4,0) | 21,1 | 11,0 | 18,9 | 1 | 90 |
| **Employment Status (χ2=480.917; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 2321 | 1165 (50,2) | 222 (9,6) | 777 (33,5) | 34 (1,5) | 115 (5,0) | 21,7 | 11,0 | 19,0 | 2 | 90 |
| not working | 4087 | 3113 (76,2) | 239 (5,8) | 556 (13,6) | 48 (1,2) | 129 (3,2) | 20,1 | 11,3 | 16,8 | 1 | 80 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish (χ2=103.561; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 3625 | 2234 (61,6) | 312 (8,6) | 849 (23,4) | 53 (1,5) | 170 (4,7) | 20,8 | 10,9 | 18,9 | 1 | 90 |
| not speaking | 2783 | 2044 (73,4) | 149 (5,4) | 484 (17,4) | 29 (1,0) | 74 (2,7) | 21,4 | 11,5 | 17,8 | 1 | 80 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey (χ2=21.956; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 3200 | 2197 (68,7) | 202 (6,3) | 624 (19,5) | 35 (1,1) | 138 (4,3) | 20,9 | 11,9 | 17,6 | 1 | 90 |
| 6-9 years | 3208 | 2081 (64,9) | 259 (8,1) | 709 (22,1) | 47 (1,5) | 106 (3,3) | 21,1 | 10,4 | 18,9 | 1 | 80 |
| **Provinces (χ2=372.169; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 540 | 395 (73,1) | 11 (2,0) | 106 (19,6) | 5 (0,9) | 21 (3,9) | 20,5 | 10,3 | 17,2 | 2 | 60 |
| Bursa | 399 | 255 (63,9) | 20 (5,0) | 113 (28,3) | 3 (0,8) | 8 (2,0) | 18,6 | 9,5 | 16,8 | 2 | 60 |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 688 (68,1) | 34 (3,4) | 268 (26,5) | 12 (1,2) | 8 (0,8) | 23,5 | 12,7 | 19,2 | 1 | 90 |
| Hatay | 989 | 674 (68,1) | 88 (8,9) | 163 (16,5) | 7 (0,7) | 57 (5,8) | 18,4 | 10,2 | 16,1 | 1 | 60 |
| Mersin | 460 | 244 (53,0) | 30 (6,5) | 128 (27,8) | 13 (2,8) | 43 (9,3) | 22,3 | 11,5 | 17,7 | 3 | 60 |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 797 (64,3) | 118 (9,5) | 229 (18,5) | 24 (1,9) | 68 (5,5) | 20,0 | 11,1 | 17,3 | 2 | 60 |
| İzmir | 330 | 223 (67,6) | 26 (7,9) | 73 (22,1) | 3 (0,9) | 5 (1,5) | 23,3 | 11,4 | 17,7 | 3 | 60 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 148 (70,5) | 48 (22,9) | 3 (1,4) | 1 (0,5) | 10 (4,8) | 23,3 | 5,8 | 20,0 | 20 | 30 |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 670 (69,1) | 75 (7,7) | 196 (20,2) | 9 (0,9) | 18 (1,9) | 20,9 | 10,0 | 17,2 | 2 | 60 |
| Kilis | 260 | 184 (70,8) | 11 (4,2) | 54 (20,8) | 5 (1,9) | 6 (2,3) | 20,8 | 9,7 | 17,2 | 1 | 40 |
| **SES Group (χ2=181.878; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | 332 | 193 (58,1) | 57 (17,2) | 41 (12,3) | 10 (3,0) | 30 (9,0) | 20,3 | 10,7 | 16,6 | 4 | 60 |
| C1 | 436 | 333 (76,4) | 32 (7,3) | 43 (9,9) | 2 (0,5) | 23 (5,3) | 18,6 | 10,9 | 16,4 | 2 | 50 |
| C2 | 1837 | 1277 (69,5) | 136 (7,4) | 326 (17,7) | 26 (1,4) | 69 (3,8) | 20,5 | 11,0 | 18,8 | 2 | 60 |
| DE | 3803 | 2475 (65,1) | 236 (6,2) | 923 (24,3) | 44 (1,2) | 122 (3,2) | 21,3 | 11,2 | 17,9 | 1 | 90 |
| **Total** | **6408** | **4278 (66,8)** | **461 (7,2)** | **1333 (20,8)** | **82 (1,3)** | **244 (3,8)** | **21,0** | **11,1** | **18,9** | **1** | **90** |

* Since number of observation is too low in the age group "15-17" at the variable (n<5), this age group has been excluded while performing Chi-Squared analysis.

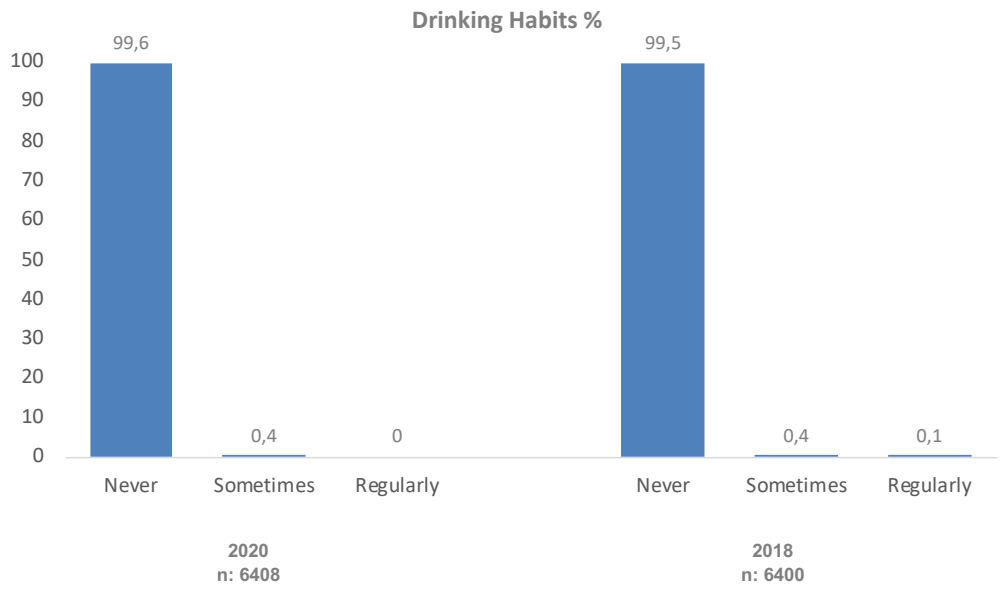
According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of both women (5,8%) and men (40,2%) who smoke is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05) (Graphic:47).




**Graphic 47 Distribution of Smoking habits by Gender of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## DRINKING HABIT

99,6% of 6408 Syrian participants under temporary protection have stated they have never drunk alcohol (Graphic:48).

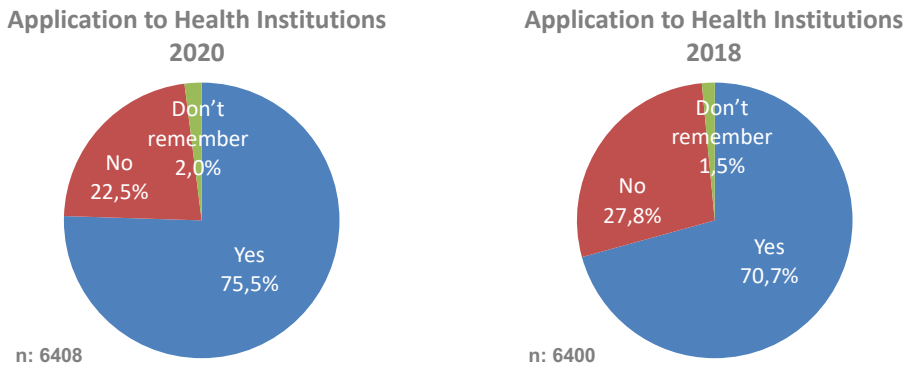



**Graphic 48 Drinking Habits of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## APPLICATION TO ANY HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATIONS IN THE RECENT YEAR

75,5% of Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the scope of study have indicated that they have applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year (Graphic: 49).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare finding of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of application to the healthcare services by Syrian population under temporary protection is statistically significantly higher (75,5%) compared to year 2018 (70,7%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 49 Rate of Application to any Healthcare Organizations in the Recent Year regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 37 includes results of Chi-Squared test performed in order to determine whether applications made to the healthcare organizations by 6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined in the scope of the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the relevant results, distribution by application to any healthcare organizations in the recent year shows a statistically significant difference by the aforementioned variables (p<0,05).

Percentages have been calculated to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance of difference among the percentages has been examined by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, Percentage of women who applied to any healthcare organization in the recent year (82,3%) is significantly higher compared to men (66,8%) (p<0,05).

Rate of application is at the highest level for the individuals aged 60 and older (85,6%) among all age groups, and it is significantly higher compared to the individuals aged 18-44 (p<0,05). Percentage of application to any healthcare organization is significantly lower among the individuals aged 15-24 (*15-17 years by 77,1%, 18-24 years by 71,7%*) (p<0,05).

Percentage of application to any healthcare organization is significantly higher among the individuals with chronic diseases (90,9%) compared to those who have no chronic diseases (72,6%) (p<0,05). Rate of application to any healthcare organization is significantly higher among the unemployed individuals (80,8%) compared to the employed ones (66,4%) (p<0,05).

Rate of application to any healthcare organizations is significantly higher among the individuals who don't speak Turkish (77,8%) compared to those who speak Turkish (73,8%) (p<0,05). Rate of application to any healthcare organizations is also significantly higher among the individuals living in Turkey for 6-9 years (77,2%) compared to the individuals living in Turkey for 1-5 years (73,9%) (p<0,05).

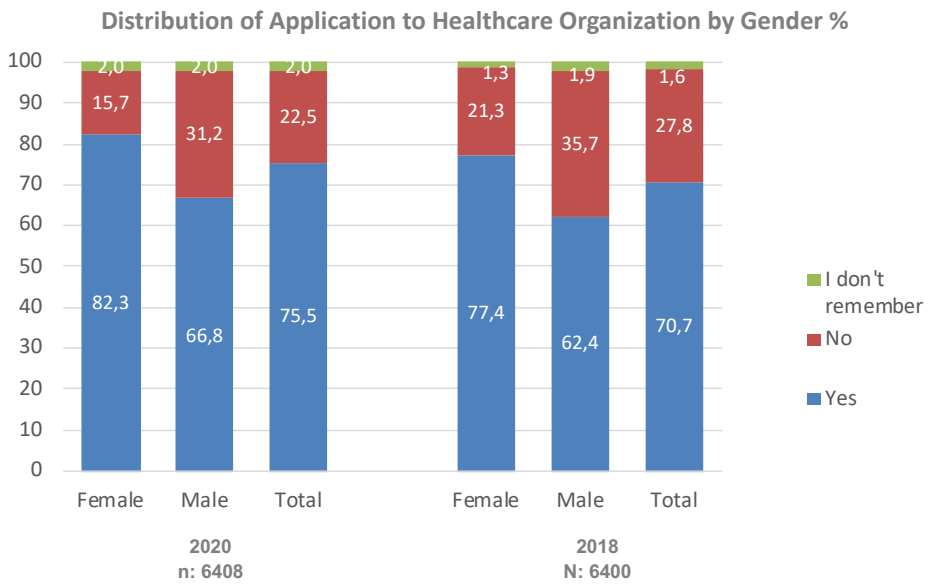
Rate of application to any healthcare organizations in the recent year is significantly higher in AB socio-economic group (82,2%) compared other SES groups (p<0,05).

**Table 37 Distribution of Applications to any Healthcare Organization Applied in the Recent Year by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding Syrians Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Application to any Healthcare Organization in Turkey in the Recent Year | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | I don't remember |
| **Gender (χ2=218.885; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Female | 3616 | 2977 (82,3) | 568 (15,7) | 71 (2,0) |
| Male | 2792 | 1864 (66,8) | 871 (31,2) | 57 (2,0) |
| **Age Group* (χ2=51.176; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| 15-17 | 70 | 54 (77,1) | 16 (22,9) | 0 (0) |
| 18-24 | 2139 | 1533 (71,7) | 561 (26,2) | 45 (2,1) |
| 25-34 | 2030 | 1518 (74,8) | 473 (23,3) | 39 (1,9) |
| 35-44 | 1167 | 919 (78,7) | 225 (19,3) | 23 (2,0) |
| 45-54 | 578 | 465 (80,4) | 99 (17,1) | 14 (2,4) |
| 55-59 | 160 | 126 (78,8) | 33 (20,6) | 1 (0,6) |
| over 60 | 264 | 226 (85,6) | 32 (12,1) | 6 (2,3) |
| **Chronic Diseases (χ2=157.611; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Yes | 1031 | 937 (90,9) | 82 (8,0) | 12 (1,2) |
| No | 5377 | 3904 (72,6) | 1357 (25,2) | 116 (2,2) |
| **Provinces* (χ2=173.280; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Adana | 540 | 364 (67,4) | 171 (31,7) | 5 (0,9) |
| Bursa | 399 | 218 (54,6) | 109 (27,3) | 72 (18,0) |
| Gaziantep | 1010 | 809 (80,1) | 201 (19,9) | 0 (0) |
| Hatay | 989 | 838 (84,7) | 132 (13,3) | 19 (1,9) |
| Mersin | 460 | 348 (75,7) | 108 (23,5) | 4 (0,9) |
| İstanbul | 1240 | 835 (67,3) | 390 (31,5) | 15 (1,2) |
| İzmir | 330 | 262 (79,4) | 65 (19,7) | 3 (0,9) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 210 | 176 (83,8) | 33 (15,7) | 1 (0,5) |
| Şanlıurfa | 970 | 791 (81,5) | 176 (18,1) | 3 (0,3) |
| Kilis | 260 | 200 (76,9) | 54 (20,8) | 6 (2,3) |
| **SES Group (χ2=49.388; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| AB | 332 | 273 (82,2) | 56 (16,9) | 3 (0,9) |
| C1 | 436 | 327 (75,0) | 94 (21,6) | 15 (3,4) |
| C2 | 1837 | 1349 (73,4) | 423 (23,0) | 65 (3,5) |
| DE | 3803 | 2892 (76,0) | 866 (22,8) | 45 (1,2) |
| **Employment Status (χ2=167.095; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Yes | 2321 | 1540 (66,4) | 721 (31,1) | 60 (2,6) |
| No | 4087 | 3301 (80,8) | 718 (17,6) | 68 (1,7) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish (χ2=15.390; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| speaking | 3625 | 2676 (73,8) | 864 (23,8) | 85 (2,3) |
| not speaking | 2783 | 2165 (77,8) | 575 (20,7) | 43 (1,5) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey (χ2=10.289; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 3200 | 2364 (73,9) | 772 (24,1) | 64 (2,0) |
| 6-9 years | 3208 | 2477 (77,2) | 667 (20,8) | 64 (2,0) |
| **Total** | **6408** | **4841 (75,5)** | **1439 (22,5)** | **128 (2,0)** |

* Since number of observation is too low in the category of "I don't remember" (n<5), this category has been excluded by performing Chi-Squared analysis.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of application to any healthcare organization in the recent year has increased significantly among both women (82,3%) and men (66,8%) compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05) (Graphic:50).

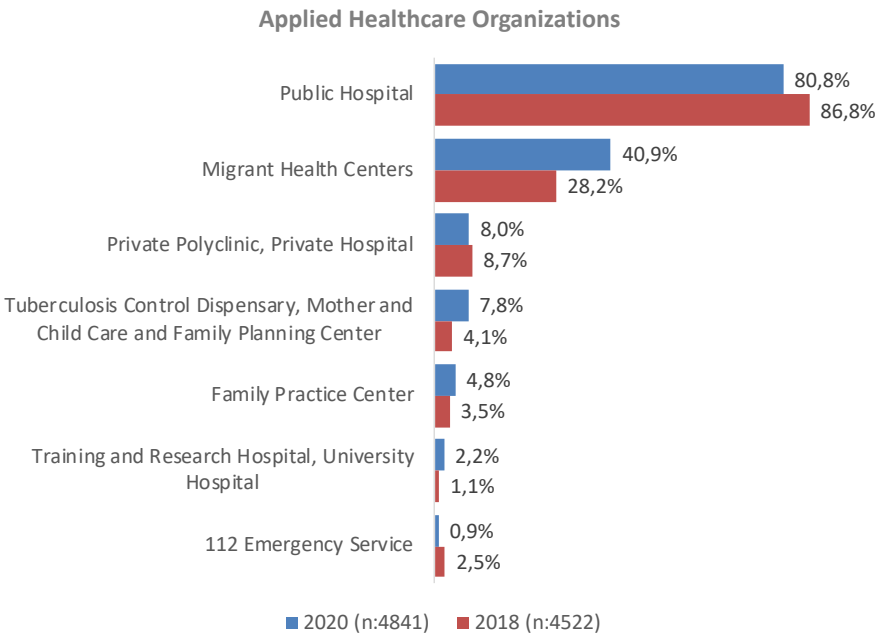



**Graphic 50 Distribution of Applications to any Healthcare Organization in the Recent Year by Gender of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## THE HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATIONS APPLIED IN THE RECENT YEAR

4841 Syrian individuals under temporary protection, who indicated they have applied to any healthcare organization in the recent year, have applied mostly to State Hospitals (80,8%) and Migrant Healthcare Centers (40,9%) (Graphic: 13).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, Percentage of those who applied to Migrant Healthcare Centers (40,9%) and of those who applied to Tuberculosis Dispensary and Maternal -Infant Health and Family Planning Centers (7,8%) in 2020 is statistically significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05). On the other hand, rate of those who applied to State Hospitals (80,8%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).




**Graphic 51 Distribution of Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 38 includes distribution of healthcare organizations applied by 4841 Syrian individuals under temporary protection who indicated they have applied a healthcare organization in the recent year, and results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether it shows a significant difference by gender, age, provinces, chronic diseases, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey.

Percentages have been calculated to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance of difference among the percentages has been examined by z-statistic. Percentage of the employed individuals who applied to the State Hospitals (83,2%) is significantly higher compared to those who are unemployed (79,7%) ($p<0,05$). Percentage of the unemployed individuals who applied to Migrant Healthcare Centers (46,5%) is significantly higher compared to those who are employed (29,0%) ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of application to Migrant Healthcare Centers is significantly higher in the participants who have been living in Turkey for 1-5 years (43,6%) compared to those who have been living in Turkey for 6-9 years (38,4%) ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of applications to State Hospitals is at the highest level in AB SES group (86,0%) and at the lowest level in C1 SES group (68,2%). Percentage of applications to Migrant Healthcare Centers is significantly higher in C1 SES group (62,7%) compared to other SES groups ($p<0,05$).

**Table 38 Distribution of Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Family Medicine | | Tuberculosis Dispensary, Maternal-Infant Health and Family Planning Centers | | State Hospital | | Private Polyclinic/ Private Hospital | | Education and Research Hospital | | Migrant Healthcare Centers | | 112 Emergency Services | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | Number | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 |
| Female | 2977 | 184 (6,2) | | 246 (8,3) | | 2348 (78,9) | | 268 (9,0) | | 68 (2,3) | | 1425 (47,9) | | 30 (1,0) | |
| Male | 1864 | 46 (2,5) | | 130 (7,0) | | 1565 (84,0) | | 119 (6,4) | | 37 (2,0) | | 556 (29,8) | | 15 (0,8) | |
| **Age Group** | | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | * |
| 15-17 | 54 | 7 (13,0) | | 3 (5,6) | | 35 (64,8) | | 5 (9,3) | | 2 (3,7) | | 22 (40,7) | | 0 (0) | |
| 18-24 | 1533 | 68 (4,4) | | 128 (8,3) | | 1236 (80,6) | | 138 (9,0) | | 24 (1,6) | | 607 (39,6) | | 13 (0,8) | |
| 25-34 | 1518 | 76 (5,0) | | 123 (8,1) | | 1228 (80,9) | | 139 (9,2) | | 30 (2,0) | | 624 (41,1) | | 11 (0,7) | |
| 35-44 | 919 | 50 (5,4) | | 67 (7,3) | | 738 (80,3) | | 58 (6,3) | | 19 (2,1) | | 384 (41,8) | | 8 (0,9) | |
| 45-54 | 465 | 18 (3,9) | | 21 (4,5) | | 385 (82,8) | | 30 (6,5) | | 11 (2,4) | | 195 (41,9) | | 7 (1,5) | |
| 55-59 | 126 | 6 (4,8) | | 14 (11,1) | | 107 (84,9) | | 7 (5,6) | | 3 (2,4) | | 55 (43,7) | | 2 (1,6) | |
| over 60 | 226 | 5 (2,2) | | 20 (8,8) | | 184 (81,4) | | 10 (4,4) | | 16 (7,1) | | 94 (41,6) | | 4 (1,8) | |
| **Provinces** | | | p<0,05 | | * | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | * | | p<0,05 | | * |
| Adana | 364 | 14 (3,8) | | 9 (2,5) | | 321 (88,2) | | 16 (4,4) | | 1 (0,3) | | 84 (23,1) | | 0 (0) | |
| Bursa | 218 | 4 (1,8) | | 4 (1,8) | | 193 (88,5) | | 18 (8,3) | | 1 (0,5) | | 80 (36,7) | | 1 (0,5) | |
| Gaziantep | 809 | 25 (3,1) | | 221 (27,3) | | 617 (76,3) | | 69 (8,5) | | 19 (2,3) | | 230 (28,4) | | 2 (0,2) | |
| Hatay | 838 | 8 (1,0) | | 7 (0,8) | | 723 (86,3) | | 36 (4,3) | | 37 (4,4) | | 422 (50,4) | | 17 (2,0) | |
| Mersin | 348 | 88 (25,3) | | 54 (15,5) | | 235 (67,5) | | 18 (5,2) | | 3 (0,9) | | 100 (28,7) | | 2 (0,6) | |
| İstanbul | 835 | 49 (5,9) | | 77 (9,2) | | 622 (74,5) | | 122 (14,6) | | 15 (1,8) | | 297 (35,6) | | 19 (2,3) | |
| İzmir | 262 | 1 (0,4) | | 0 (0) | | 172 (65,6) | | 8 (3,1) | | 0 (0) | | 194 (74,0) | | 0 (0) | |
| Kahramanmaraş | 176 | 1 (0,6) | | 1 (0,6) | | 161 (91,5) | | 9 (5,1) | | 2 (1,1) | | 49 (27,8) | | 1 (0,6) | |
| Şanlıurfa | 791 | 29 (3,7) | | 3 (0,4) | | 712 (90,0) | | 76 (9,6) | | 22 (2,8) | | 384 (48,5) | | 3 (0,4) | |
| Kilis | 200 | 11 (5,5) | | 0 (0) | | 157 (78,5) | | 15 (7,5) | | 5 (2,5) | | 141 (70,5) | | 0 (0) | |
| **Chronic Disease** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 |
| Yes | 937 | 69 (7,4) | | 51 (5,4) | | 799 (85,3) | | 80 (8,5) | | 38 (4,1) | | 385 (41,1) | | 18 (1,9) | |
| No | 3904 | 161 (4,1) | | 325 (8,3) | | 3114 (79,8) | | 307 (7,9) | | 67 (1,7) | | 1596 (40,9) | | 27 (0,7) | |
| **SES Group** | | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 |
| AB | 273 | 8 (2,9) | | 14 (5,1) | | 243 (89,0) | | 16 (5,9) | | 22 (8,1) | | 133 (48,7) | | 11 (4,0) | |
| C1 | 327 | 11 (3,4) | | 2 (0,6) | | 223 (68,2) | | 27 (8,3) | | 3 (0,9) | | 205 (62,7) | | 0 (0) | |
| C2 | 1349 | 73 (5,4) | | 114 (8,5) | | 1041 (77,2) | | 182 (13,5) | | 21 (1,6) | | 599 (44,4) | | 11 (0,8) | |
| DE | 2892 | 138 (4,8) | | 246 (8,5) | | 2406 (83,2) | | 162 (5,6) | | 59 (2,0) | | 1044 (36,1) | | 23 (0,8) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| working | 1540 | 58 (3,8) | | 113 (7,3) | | 1282 (83,2) | | 111 (7,2) | | 22 (1,4) | | 447 (29,0) | | 14 (0,9) | |
| not working | 3301 | 172 (5,2) | | 263 (8,0) | | 2631 (79,7) | | 276 (8,4) | | 83 (2,5) | | 1534 (46,5) | | 31 (0,9) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 2676 | 139 (5,2) | | 238 (8,9) | | 2165 (80,9) | | 224 (8,4) | | 51 (1,9) | | 993 (37,1) | | 24 (0,9) | |
| not speaking | 2165 | 91 (4,2) | | 138 (6,4) | | 1748 (80,7) | | 163 (7,5) | | 54 (2,5) | | 988 (45,6) | | 21 (1,0) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 2364 | 121 (5,1) | | 184 (7,8) | | 1883 (79,7) | | 202 (8,5) | | 51 (2,2) | | 1030 (43,6) | | 21 (0,9) | |
| 6-9 years | 2477 | 109 (4,4) | | 192 (7,8) | | 2030 (82,0) | | 185 (7,5) | | 54 (2,2) | | 951 (38,4) | | 24 (1,0) | |
| **Total** | **4841** | **230 (4,8)** | | **376 (7,8)** | | **3913 (80,8)** | | **387 (8,0)** | | **105 (2,2)** | | **1981 (40,9)** | | **45 (0,9)** | |

* Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.

## 1. Frequency of Applications to any Healthcare Organization in the Recent Year

4841 Syrian participants under temporary protection, who stated they applied to any healthcare organization in the recent year, have made application 7037 times in total. It has been determined that the participants have applied to State Hospitals for six times (AA: 6,4; SD: 6,2), Migrant Healthcare Centers approximately six times (AA: 5,7; SD: 4,9), Private Hospitals/Private Polyclinics for three times (AA: 3,4; SD: 2,9), Tuberculosis Dispensary, Maternal-Infant Health and Family Planning Centers for six times (AA: 6,1; SD: 5,7), Family Medicines approximately six times (AA: 5,7; SD: 5,0) and 112 Emergency Services for two times (AA: 2,0; SD: 1,4) on the average in the recent year.

**Table 39 Frequency of Applications to Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Healthcare Organizations | Frequency of Applications to any Healthcare Organization in the Recent Year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Mean | Standard Deviation | Median | Min | Max |
| Family Medicine | 230 | 5,7 | 5,0 | 3 | 1 | 30 |
| State Hospital | 3913 | 6,4 | 6,2 | 4 | 1 | 30 |
| Migrant Healthcare Center | 1981 | 5,7 | 4,9 | 4 | 1 | 27 |
| 112 Emergency Service | 45 | 2,0 | 1,4 | 1 | 1 | 8 |
| Tuberculosis Dispensary/ Maternal-Infant Health and Family Planning Centers | 376 | 6,1 | 5,7 | 4 | 1 | 25 |
| Private Hospital/Private Polyclinic | 387 | 3,4 | 2,9 | 2 | 1 | 11 |
| University Hospital/ Training and Research Hospital | 105 | 4,3 | 3,3 | 3 | 1 | 12 |
| **Total** | **7037** | **5,9** | **5,6** | **3** | **1** | **30** |

Descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) of distribution by application to State Hospitals and Migrant Healthcare Centers in the recent year have been calculated by gender, age, provinces, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. In addition, it has been determined if there is a difference between the arithmetic averages and which groups are in favor of this difference by using t-test.

Percentage of the unemployed individuals who applied to the State Hospitals (AA: 6,6; SD: 6,1) is significantly higher compared to those who are employed (AA:5,9; SD: 6,3) ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of the individuals with chronic diseases who applied to the State Hospitals (AA: 8,0; SD: 7,2) is significantly higher compared to those who have no chronic disease (AA: 5,9; SD: 5,8) ($p<0,05$).

Average rate of application to Migrant Healthcare Centers in the recent year is significantly higher among women (AA: 6,0; SD: 4,8) compared to men (AA: 4,9; SD: 4,8 ($p<0,05$).

Average rate of application to State Hospitals is significantly higher among the unemployed

individuals (AA:5,8;SD: 4,8) compared to those who are employed (AA:5,2; SD:4,9) (p<0,05).

Distribution by frequency of application to State Hospitals and Migrant Healthcare Centers doesn't show ant significant difference by knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey (p>0,05) (Table:40).

**Table 40 Distribution of Frequency of Application to State Hospitals and Migrant Healthcare Centers in the Recent Year by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | State Hospital | | | | | | | Migrant Healthcare Centers | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Average | Standard Deviation | Median | Min | Max | p | Number | Average | Standard Deviation | Median | Min | Max | p |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 2348 | 6,5 | 6,1 | 3,9 | 1 | 30 | | 1425 | 6,0 | 4,8 | 4,2 | 1 | 27 | |
| Male | 1565 | 6,2 | 6,3 | 3,4 | 1 | 30 | | 556 | 4,9 | 4,8 | 2,7 | 1 | 27 | |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | p<0,05 | | | | | | | p<0,05 |
| 15-17 | 35 | 6,7 | 7,0 | 2,3 | 1 | 30 | | 22 | 7,2 | 5,4 | 5,5 | 1 | 16 | |
| 18-24 | 1236 | 5,9 | 5,7 | 3,5 | 1 | 30 | | 607 | 5,4 | 4,7 | 3,5 | 1 | 27 | |
| 25-34 | 1228 | 5,9 | 6,0 | 3,1 | 1 | 30 | | 624 | 5,4 | 4,5 | 3,6 | 1 | 27 | |
| 35-44 | 738 | 6,9 | 6,2 | 4,2 | 1 | 30 | | 384 | 6,2 | 5,1 | 4,2 | 1 | 27 | |
| 45-54 | 385 | 7,3 | 7,3 | 4,1 | 1 | 30 | | 195 | 6,2 | 5,3 | 3,9 | 1 | 27 | |
| 55-59 | 107 | 6,8 | 6,1 | 4,1 | 1 | 30 | | 55 | 6,1 | 5,6 | 3,8 | 1 | 27 | |
| over 60 | 184 | 7,4 | 6,7 | 4,6 | 1 | 30 | | 94 | 5,6 | 5,1 | 3,7 | 1 | 27 | |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | p<0,05 | | | | | | | p<0,05 |
| Adana | 321 | 5,0 | 6,3 | 1,9 | 1 | 30 | | 84 | 5,2 | 4,3 | 3,4 | 1 | 20 | |
| Bursa | 193 | 7,8 | 7,8 | 4,2 | 1 | 30 | | 80 | 7,6 | 6,0 | 4,8 | 1 | 27 | |
| Gaziantep | 617 | 5,7 | 5,6 | 3,4 | 1 | 30 | | 230 | 6,0 | 5,0 | 4,1 | 1 | 27 | |
| Hatay | 723 | 7,5 | 6,1 | 4,7 | 1 | 30 | | 422 | 6,1 | 5,0 | 4,2 | 1 | 27 | |
| Mersin | 235 | 5,3 | 6,0 | 2,7 | 1 | 30 | | 100 | 4,3 | 4,2 | 2,1 | 1 | 27 | |
| İstanbul | 622 | 5,0 | 5,2 | 2,7 | 1 | 30 | | 297 | 5,2 | 4,6 | 3,5 | 1 | 27 | |
| İzmir | 172 | 5,2 | 5,7 | 2,7 | 1 | 30 | | 194 | 4,1 | 3,9 | 2,5 | 1 | 20 | |
| Kahramanmaraş | 161 | 5,1 | 4,7 | 4,0 | 1 | 30 | | 49 | 5,7 | 5,4 | 2,8 | 1 | 27 | |
| Şanlıurfa | 712 | 8,2 | 6,7 | 5,2 | 1 | 30 | | 384 | 6,4 | 4,9 | 4,4 | 1 | 27 | |
| Kilis | 157 | 6,0 | 5,9 | 3,5 | 1 | 30 | | 141 | 5,4 | 4,9 | 3,7 | 1 | 27 | |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | p<0,05 | | | | | | | p<0,05 |
| Yes | 799 | 8,0 | 7,2 | 4,7 | 1 | 30 | | 385 | 6,4 | 5,4 | 4,3 | 1 | 27 | |
| No | 3114 | 5,9 | 5,8 | 3,3 | 1 | 30 | | 1596 | 5,5 | 4,7 | 3,6 | 1 | 27 | |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | p<0,05 | | | | | | | p<0,05 |
| working | 1282 | 5,9 | 6,3 | 2,8 | 1 | 30 | | 447 | 5,2 | 4,9 | 2,9 | 1 | 27 | |
| not working | 2631 | 6,6 | 6,1 | 4,1 | 1 | 30 | | 1534 | 5,8 | 4,8 | 4,0 | 1 | 27 | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | p>0,05 | | | | | | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 2165 | 6,2 | 6,0 | 3,5 | 1 | 30 | | 993 | 5,6 | 5,0 | 3,6 | 1 | 27 | |
| not speaking | 1748 | 6,5 | 6,3 | 3,9 | 1 | 30 | | 988 | 5,8 | 4,7 | 4,0 | 1 | 27 | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | p>0,05 | | | | | | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 1883 | 6,2 | 6,2 | 3,5 | 1 | 30 | | 1030 | 5,6 | 4,6 | 3,9 | 1 | 27 | |
| 6-9 years | 2030 | 6,5 | 6,1 | 3,9 | 1 | 30 | | 951 | 5,7 | 5,1 | 3,6 | 1 | 27 | |
| **Total** | **3913** | **6,4** | **6,2** | **3,7** | **1** | **30** | | **1981** | **5,7** | **4,9** | **3,8** | **1** | **27** | |

## 2. Services Provided by the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year

It has been determined that services commonly utilized at the healthcare organizations by 4841 Syrian participants who have applied any healthcare organization in the recent year are examination, prescription and tests. Services mostly utilized at State Hospitals and Migrant Healthcare Centers are examination, prescription and tests. (Table: 41).

**Table 41 Services provided at the Healthcare Organizations Applied by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Services Provided | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Test (Blood, urine, throat analyses etc.) | X-ray, Ultrasound, Tomography, MR | Examination, Prescriptions are written, Dental treatment | Operation | Stayed in Hospital | Delivery | Vaccine | Physical Therapy | Other |
| | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Family Medicine | 230 | 85 (37,0) | 23 (10,0) | 230 (100,0) | - | - | - | 9 (3,9) | - | 3 (1,3) |
| Tuberculosis Dispensary/ Maternal-Infant Health and Family Planning Centers | 376 | 80 (21,3) | 11 (2,9) | 365 (97,1) | - | - | 3 (0,8) | 51 (13,6) | - | 5 (1,3) |
| State Hospital | 3913 | 2223 (56,8) | 1454 (37,2) | 3566 (91,1) | 523 (13,4) | 704 (18,0) | 703 (18,0) | 306 (7,8) | 76 (1,9) | 69 (1,8) |
| Private Hospital/Private Polyclinic | 387 | 168 (43,4) | 137 (35,4) | 336 (86,8) | 55 (14,2) | 45 (11,6) | 71 (18,3) | 7 (1,8) | 4 (1,0) | 14 (3,6) |
| University Hospital/ Training and Research Hospital | 105 | 68 (64,8) | 51 (48,6) | 98 (93,3) | 29 (27,6) | 27 (25,7) | 9 (8,6) | 6 (5,7) | - | 3 (2,9) |
| Migrant Healthcare Services | 1981 | 591 (29,8) | - | 1891 (95,5) | - | - | - | 353 (17,8) | - | 12 (0,6) |
| 112 Emergency Services | 45 | 17 (37,8) | 4 (8,9) | 29 (64,4) | 5 (11,1) | 3 (6,7) | - | | - | 11 (24,4) |

Table 42 includes results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether distribution of healthcare services utilized by 3913 Syrian individuals under temporary protection who have applied to State Hospitals in the recent year shows a significant difference by gender, age and chronic diseases.

Percentages have been calculated to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance of difference among the percentages has been examined by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, Percentage of women who had blood, urine, etc. tests at State Hospitals is significantly higher (66,4%) compared to men (42,4%) ($p<0,05$). Percentage of women who had x-ray, ultrasound, tomography, MR services is significantly higher (39,0%) compared to men (34,4%) ($p<0,05$). On the other hand, Percentage of men who got services of examination and prescription (93,2%) is significantly higher compared to women (89,8%) ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of the individuals aged 15-17 who had tests (82,9%) is significantly higher compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of those who had tests (71,3%), x-ray, ultrasound, tomography, MR services (54,8%) and surgery (18,6%) is significantly higher among the individuals with chronic diseases compared to those who have no chronic disease ($p<0,05$).

**Table 42 Distribution of Services provided at State Hospitals for Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age and Chronic Diseases, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | State Hospital | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Test (Blood, urine, throat analyses etc.) | | X-ray, Ultrasound, Tomography, MR | | Examination, Prescriptions are written, Dental treatment | | Surgery | | Stayed in Hospital | | Delivery | | Vaccine | | Physical Therapy | | Other |
| **Gender** | Number | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) |
| Female | 2348 | 1560 (66,4) | | 915 (39,0) | | 2108 (89,8) | | 329 (14,0) | | 518 (22,1) | | 623 (26,5) | | 194 (8,3) | | 47 (2,0) | | 39 (1,7) |
| Male | 1565 | 663 (42,4) | | 539 (34,4) | | 1458 (93,2) | | 194 (12,4) | | 186 (11,9) | | 80 (5,1) | | 112 (7,2) | | 29 (1,9) | | 30 (1,9) |
| **Age Group** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | |
| | 35 | 29 (82,9) | | 10 (28,6) | | 28 (80,0) | | 3 (8,6) | | 1 (2,9) | | 8 (22,9) | | 1 (2,9) | | 0 (0) | | 2 (5,7) |
| | 1236 | 680 (55,0) | | 391 (31,6) | | 1124 (90,9) | | 139 (11,2) | | 245 (19,8) | | 315 (25,5) | | 133 (10,8) | | 11 (0,9) | | 24 (1,9) |
| | 1228 | 663 (54,0) | | 422 (34,4) | | 1112 (90,6) | | 153 (12,5) | | 213 (17,3) | | 262 (21,3) | | 105 (8,6) | | 19 (1,5) | | 15 (1,2) |
| | 738 | 442 (59,9) | | 314 (42,5) | | 673 (91,2) | | 118 (16,0) | | 126 (17,1) | | 101 (13,7) | | 49 (6,6) | | 22 (3,0) | | 11 (1,5) |
| | 385 | 231 (60,0) | | 183 (47,5) | | 355 (92,2) | | 55 (14,3) | | 60 (15,6) | | 16 (4,2) | | 13 (3,4) | | 19 (4,9) | | 7 (1,8) |
| | 107 | 63 (58,9) | | 51 (47,7) | | 99 (92,5) | | 23 (21,5) | | 22 (20,6) | | 0 (0) | | 1 (0,9) | | 3 (2,8) | | 5 (4,7) |
| over 60 | 184 | 115 (62,5) | | 83 (45,1) | | 175 (95,1) | | 32 (17,4) | | 37 (20,1) | | 1 (0,5) | | 4 (2,2) | | 2 (1,1) | | 5 (2,7) |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | |
| Yes | 799 | 570 (71,3) | | 438 (54,8) | | 734 (91,9) | | 149 (18,6) | | 161 (20,2) | | 52 (6,5) | | 30 (3,8) | | 19 (2,4) | | 20 (2,5) |
| No | 3114 | 1653 (53,1) | | 1016 (32,6) | | 2832 (90,9) | | 374 (12,0) | | 543 (17,4) | | 651 (20,9) | | 276 (8,9) | | 57 (1,8) | | 49 (1,6) |
| **Total** | **3913** | **2223 (56,8)** | | **1454 (37,2)** | | **3566 (91,1)** | | **523 (13,4)** | | **704 (18,0)** | | **703 (18,0)** | | **306 (7,8)** | | **76 (1,9)** | | **69 (1,8)** |

Table 43 includes results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether distribution of healthcare services utilized by 1981 Syrian individuals under temporary protection who have applied to Migrant Healthcare Centers in the recent year shows a significant difference by gender, age, provinces, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey.

Percentages have been calculated to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference and significance of difference among the percentages has been examined by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, Percentage of women who had blood, urine, etc. tests at Migrant Healthcare Centers is significantly higher (34,0%) compared to men (19,2%) (p<0,05). Percentage of women who had x-ray, ultrasound, tomography, MR services is significantly higher (39,0%) compared to men (34,4%) (p<0,05). On the other hand, Percentage of women who got vaccine services (21,1%) is significantly higher compared to men (9,5%) (p<0,05).

Rate of the individuals aged 15-17 who had tests (blood, urine, etc.) (54,5%) is significantly higher compared to other age groups (p<0,05).

**Table 43 Distribution of Services provided at Migrant Healthcare Services for Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Migrant Healthcare Center | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Test (Blood, urine, throat analyses etc.) | | Examination, Prescriptions are written, Dental treatment | | Vaccine | | Other |
| **Gender** | Number | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) |
| Female | 1425 | 484 (34,0) | | 1355 (95,1) | | 300 (21,1) | | 8 (0,6) |
| Male | 556 | 107 (19,2) | | 536 (96,4) | | 53 (9,5) | | 4 (0,7) |
| **Age Group** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | * | |
| 15-17 | 22 | 12 (54,5) | | 20 (90,9) | | 3 (13,6) | | 0 (0) |
| 18-24 | 607 | 186 (30,6) | | 574 (94,6) | | 148 (24,4) | | 5 (0,8) |
| 25-34 | 624 | 170 (27,2) | | 591 (94,7) | | 144 (23,1) | | 4 (0,6) |
| 35-44 | 384 | 122 (31,8) | | 371 (96,6) | | 55 (14,3) | | 2 (0,5) |
| 45-54 | 195 | 55 (28,2) | | 190 (97,4) | | 2 (1,0) | | 0 (0) |
| 55-59 | 55 | 18 (32,7) | | 54 (98,2) | | 0 (0) | | 1 (1,8) |
| over 60 | 94 | 28 (29,8) | | 91 (96,8) | | 1 (1,1) | | 0 (0) |
| **Provinces** | | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | |
| Adana | 84 | 19 (22,6) | | 82 (97,6) | | 7 (8,3) | | 1 (1,2) |
| Bursa | 80 | 12 (15,0) | | 74 (92,5) | | 21 (26,3) | | 2 (2,5) |
| Gaziantep | 230 | 37 (16,1) | | 221 (96,1) | | 52 (22,6) | | 1 (0,4) |
| Hatay | 422 | 233 (55,2) | | 401 (95,0) | | 62 (14,7) | | 1 (0,2) |
| Mersin | 100 | 30 (30,0) | | 99 (99,0) | | 8 (8,0) | | 0 (0) |
| İstanbul | 297 | 110 (37,0) | | 281 (94,6) | | 52 (17,5) | | 2 (0,7) |
| İzmir | 194 | 33 (17,0) | | 185 (95,4) | | 13 (6,7) | | 0 (0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 49 | 11 (22,4) | | 48 (98,0) | | 14 (28,6) | | 1 (2,0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 384 | 56 (14,6) | | 368 (95,8) | | 106 (27,6) | | 2 (0,5) |
| Kilis | 141 | 50 (35,5) | | 132 (93,6) | | 18 (12,8) | | 2 (1,4) |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | |
| Yes | 385 | 128 (33,2) | | 374 (97,1) | | 38 (9,9) | | 1 (0,3) |
| No | 1596 | 463 (29,0) | | 1517 (95,1) | | 315 (19,7) | | 11 (0,7) |
| **Employment Status** | | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | |
| working | 447 | 103 (23,0) | | 428 (95,7) | | 61 (13,6) | | 2 (0,4) |
| not working | 1534 | 488 (31,8) | | 1463 (95,4) | | 292 (19,0) | | 10 (0,7) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | |
| speaking | 993 | 311 (31,3) | | 950 (95,7) | | 163 (16,4) | | 6 (0,6) |
| not speaking | 988 | 280 (28,3) | | 941 (95,2) | | 190 (19,2) | | 6 (0,6) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | |
| 1-5 years | 1030 | 301 (29,2) | | 981 (95,2) | | 188 (18,3) | | 6 (0,6) |
| 6-9 years | 951 | 290 (30,5) | | 910 (95,7) | | 165 (17,4) | | 6 (0,6) |
| **Total** | **1981** | **591 (29,8)** | | **1891 (95,5)** | | **353 (17,8)** | | **12 (0,6)** |

* Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at the variable is (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.

## 3. Satisfaction from Healthcare Services

4841 of 6408 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey (75,5%) have applied to any healthcare organization in the recent year. Total number of the applications by 4841 individuals is 7037.

4841 Syrian individuals under temporary protection applied to any healthcare organization in the recent year were asked to evaluate their satisfaction from healthcare services provided by the healthcare organizations they have applied in the recent year. According to the respective answers, Percentage of those who were satisfied with State Hospitals is 82,4%, which it is the mostly applied healthcare organization (Table: 44).

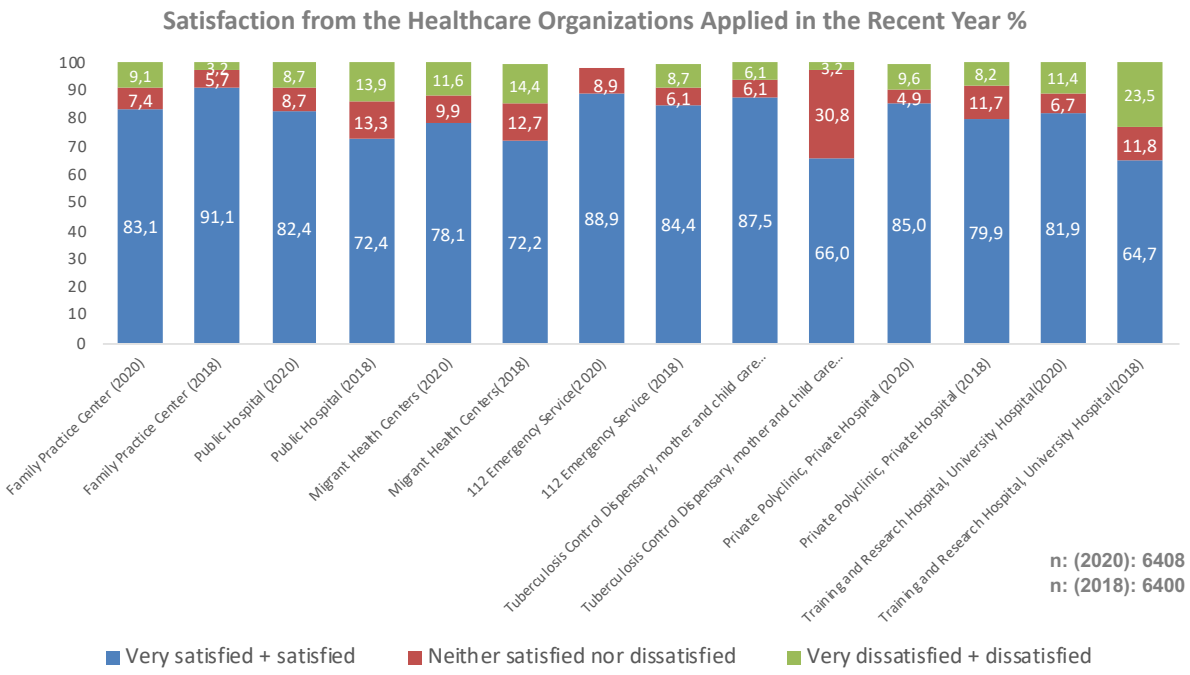
Following State Hospitals, Migrant Healthcare Centers at which Syrian doctors work is another healthcare organization mostly preferred by 1981 Syrian individuals under temporary

protection participated in the survey. Percentage of those who are satisfied with Migrant Healthcare Centers is 78,1%.

**Table 44 Level of Satisfaction from Healthcare Organizations regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Level of Satisfaction from Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Strongly satisfied + satisfied | neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Strongly dissatisfied + dissatisfied | I have no idea | Average |
| | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| Family Medicine | 230 | 191 (83,0) | 17 (7,4) | 21 (9,1) | 3,9 | 0,8 |
| State Hospital | 3913 | 3226 (82,4) | 342 (8,7) | 339 (8,7) | 3,9 | 0,8 |
| Migrant Healthcare Center | 1981 | 1547 (78,1) | 197 (9,9) | 230 (11,6) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| 112 Emergency Service | 45 | 40 (88,9) | 4 (8,9) | | 4,1 | 0,5 |
| Tuberculosis Dispensaries, Maternal-Infant Health and Family Planning Centers | 376 | 329 (87,5) | 23 (6,1) | 23 (6,1) | 4,0 | 0,8 |
| Private Polyclinic, Private Hospital | 387 | 329 (85,0) | 19 (4,9) | 37 (9,6) | 3,9 | 0,9 |
| University Hospital/ Education and Research Hospital | 105 | 86 (81,9) | 7 (6,7) | 12 (11,4) | 3,9 | 1,0 |

According to the result of z-test performed when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, level of satisfaction from healthcare organizations has increased significantly, excluding Family Medicine, compared to the year 2018 ($p<0,05$) (Graphic:52).




**Graphic 52 Level of Satisfaction from Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 45 includes distribution of level of the satisfaction from healthcare services provided for the individuals examined within the scope of survey who applied to a State Hospital (3913) and Migrant Healthcare Centers (1981) in the recent year, and results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether it shows a significant difference by gender, age, provinces, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. ($p<0,05$).

Percentages have been calculated to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference and significance of difference among the percentages has been examined by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, level of satisfaction from State Hospitals is significantly higher among the individuals with chronic diseases (79,3%) compared to those who have no chronic disease (83,2%) ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of men who are not satisfied with Migrant Healthcare Centers (14,4%) is significantly higher compared to women (10,5%) ($p<0,05$). Percentage of satisfaction from Migrant Healthcare Centers is significantly higher among the individuals with chronic diseases (74,0%) compared to those who have no chronic disease (79,1%) ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of being satisfied with Migrant Healthcare Centers is significantly higher among the individuals living in Turkey for 1-5 years (80,2%) compared to those who have been living in Turkey for 6-9 years (75,8%) ($p<0,05$).

**Table 45 Distribution of Level of Satisfaction from State Hospitals by Gender, Age, Provinces, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | State Hospitals | | | | | | | Migrant Healthcare Services | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Strongly satisfied + satisfied | neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Strongly dissatisfied + dissatisfied | Average | Standard Deviation | p | | Strongly satisfied + satisfied | neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Strongly dissatisfied + dissatisfied | Average | Standard Deviation | p |
| **Gender** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | | p>0,05 | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | | p<0,05 |
| Female | 2348 | 1956 (83,3) | 197 (8,4) | 193 (8,2) | 3,9 | 0,8 | | 1425 | 1117 (78,4) | 153 (10,7) | 150 (10,5) | 3,8 | 0,9 | |
| Male | 1565 | 1270 (81,2) | 145 (9,3) | 146 (9,3) | 3,9 | 0,9 | | 556 | 430 (77,3) | 44 (7,9) | 80 (14,4) | 3,8 | 1,0 | |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | p>0,05 | | | | | | | p>0,05 |
| 15-17 | 35 | 34 (97,1) | 1 (2,9) | 0 (0) | 4,1 | 0,4 | | 22 | 20 (90,9) | 2 (9,1) | 0 (0) | 4,2 | 0,6 | |
| 18-24 | 1236 | 1026 (83,0) | 102 (8,3) | 107 (8,7) | 3,9 | 0,8 | | 607 | 468 (77,1) | 73 (12,0) | 63 (10,4) | 3,8 | 0,9 | |
| 25-34 | 1228 | 994 (80,9) | 119 (9,7) | 112 (9,1) | 3,8 | 0,9 | | 624 | 483 (77,4) | 58 (9,3) | 81 (13,0) | 3,8 | 0,9 | |
| 35-44 | 738 | 613 (83,1) | 57 (7,7) | 66 (8,9) | 3,9 | 0,8 | | 384 | 295 (76,8) | 33 (8,6) | 54 (14,1) | 3,7 | 0,9 | |
| 45-54 | 385 | 319 (82,9) | 41 (10,6) | 25 (6,5) | 3,9 | 0,8 | | 195 | 155 (79,5) | 20 (10,3) | 20 (10,3) | 3,8 | 0,9 | |
| 55-59 | 107 | 88 (82,2) | 7 (6,5) | 12 (11,2) | 3,9 | 0,9 | | 55 | 47 (85,5) | 4 (7,3) | 4 (7,3) | 3,9 | 0,8 | |
| over 60 | 184 | 152 (82,6) | 15 (8,2) | 17 (9,2) | 3,9 | 0,8 | | 94 | 79 (84,0) | 7 (7,4) | 8 (8,5) | 3,9 | 0,8 | |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | p<0,05 | | | | | | | p<0,05 |
| Adana | 321 | 278 (86,6) | 23 (7,2) | 20 (6,2) | 3,8 | 0,7 | | 84 | 70 (83,3) | 6 (7,1) | 8 (9,5) | 3,9 | 0,8 | |
| Bursa | 193 | 160 (82,9) | 22 (11,4) | 11 (5,7) | 3,9 | 0,7 | | 80 | 55 (68,8) | 15 (18,8) | 9 (11,3) | 3,6 | 0,9 | |
| Gaziantep | 617 | 504 (81,7) | 52 (8,4) | 61 (9,9) | 3,9 | 0,9 | | 230 | 169 (73,5) | 16 (7,0) | 45 (19,6) | 3,7 | 1,0 | |
| Hatay | 723 | 644 (89,1) | 38 (5,3) | 38 (5,3) | 4,1 | 0,8 | | 422 | 370 (87,7) | 18 (4,3) | 32 (7,6) | 4,1 | 0,9 | |
| Mersin | 235 | 180 (76,6) | 25 (10,6) | 30 (12,8) | 3,7 | 1,0 | | 100 | 78 (78,0) | 10 (10,0) | 12 (12,0) | 3,7 | 1,0 | |
| İstanbul | 622 | 462 (74,3) | 62 (10,0) | 95 (15,3) | 3,7 | 1,0 | | 297 | 208 (70,0) | 29 (9,8) | 57 (19,2) | 3,6 | 1,0 | |
| İzmir | 172 | 145 (84,3) | 20 (11,6) | 7 (4,1) | 3,8 | 0,5 | | 194 | 161 (83,0) | 27 (13,9) | 6 (3,1) | 3,8 | 0,5 | |
| Kahramanmaraş | 161 | 133 (82,6) | 17 (10,6) | 11 (6,8) | 4,0 | 0,8 | | 49 | 33 (67,3) | 12 (24,5) | 4 (8,2) | 3,6 | 0,9 | |
| Şanlıurfa | 712 | 612 (86,0) | 55 (7,7) | 45 (6,3) | 3,8 | 0,6 | | 384 | 336 (87,5) | 24 (6,3) | 23 (6,0) | 3,9 | 0,6 | |
| Kilis | 157 | 108 (68,8) | 28 (17,8) | 21 (13,4) | 3,8 | 1,1 | | 141 | 67 (47,5) | 40 (28,4) | 34 (24,1) | 3,2 | 1,2 | |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | p>0,05 | | | | | | | p<0,05 |
| Yes | 799 | 634 (79,3) | 79 (9,9) | 85 (10,6) | 3,8 | 0,9 | | 385 | 285 (74,0) | 28 (7,3) | 70 (18,2) | 3,6 | 1,0 | |
| No | 3114 | 2592 (83,2) | 263 (8,4) | 254 (8,2) | 3,9 | 0,8 | | 1596 | 1262 (79,1) | 169 (10,6) | 160 (10,0) | 3,8 | 0,9 | |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | p>0,05 | | | | | | | p>0,05 |
| working | 1282 | 1078 (84,1) | 104 (8,1) | 98 (7,6) | 3,9 | 0,8 | | 447 | 345 (77,2) | 40 (8,9) | 60 (13,4) | 3,7 | 1,0 | |
| not working | 2631 | 2148 (81,6) | 238 (9,0) | 241 (9,2) | 3,9 | 0,8 | | 1534 | 1202 (78,4) | 157 (10,2) | 170 (11,1) | 3,8 | 0,9 | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | p>0,05 | | | | | | | p<0,05 |
| speaking | 2165 | 1784 (82,4) | 186 (8,6) | 194 (9,0) | 3,8 | 0,8 | | 993 | 765 (77,0) | 98 (9,9) | 127 (12,8) | 3,7 | 0,9 | |
| not speaking | 1748 | 1442 (82,5) | 156 (8,9) | 145 (8,3) | 3,9 | 0,8 | | 988 | 782 (79,1) | 99 (10,0) | 103 (10,4) | 3,8 | 0,9 | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | p<0,05 | | | | | | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 1883 | 1531 (81,3) | 168 (8,9) | 183 (9,7) | 3,8 | 0,9 | | 1030 | 826 (80,2) | 89 (8,6) | 111 (10,8) | 3,8 | 0,9 | |
| 6-9 years | 2030 | 1695 (83,5) | 174 (8,6) | 156 (7,7) | 3,9 | 0,8 | | 951 | 721 (75,8) | 108 (11,4) | 119 (12,5) | 3,7 | 0,9 | |
| **Total** | **3913** | **3226 (82,4)** | **342 (8,7)** | **339 (8,7)** | **3,9** | **0,8** | | **1981** | **1547 (78,1)** | **197 (9,9)** | **230 (11,6)** | **3,8** | **0,9** | |

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# Tables (2018)

### Table 1 Distribution of Number of the Conducted Interviews by Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)

| Province | Number of Interviews | Distribution % | Distribution in Turkey % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adana | 510 | 8,0 | 8,0 |
| Bursa | 350 | 5,5 | 5,5 |
| Gaziantep | 900 | 14,1 | 14,0 |
| Hatay | 1010 | 15,8 | 15,8 |
| Mersin | 475 | 7,4 | 7,4 |
| Istanbul | 1290 | 20,2 | 20,2 |
| Izmir | 315 | 4,9 | 5,0 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 175 | 2,7 | 2,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | 1075 | 16,8 | 16,8 |
| Kilis | 300 | 4,7 | 4,7 |
| **TOTAL** | 6400 | 1,0 | 1,0 |

### Table 2 Distribution of Gender and Age by Marital Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Married | | Single | | Widow/Divorced | | Living Separated | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| Female | 2776 | 78,7 | 246 | 7,0 | 443 | 12,6 | 64 | 1,8 |
| Male | 2021 | 70,4 | 811 | 28,3 | 29 | 1,0 | 10 | 0,4 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | 64 | 87,7 | 2 | 2,7 | 6 | 8,2 | 1 | 1,4 |
| 18-24 | 1217 | 57,8 | 812 | 38,6 | 57 | 2,7 | 19 | 0,9 |
| 25-34 | 1708 | 83,9 | 192 | 9,4 | 112 | 5,5 | 25 | 1,2 |
| 35-44 | 1013 | 88,6 | 36 | 3,2 | 84 | 7,3 | 11 | 1,0 |
| 45-54 | 502 | 81,8 | 11 | 1,8 | 91 | 14,8 | 10 | 1,6 |
| 55-59 | 144 | 77,0 | 3 | 1,6 | 36 | 19,3 | 4 | 2,1 |
| 60 years and older | 149 | 62,1 | 1 | 0,4 | 86 | 35,8 | 4 | 1,7 |
| **Total** | **4797** | **75,0** | **1057** | **16,5** | **472** | **7,4** | **74** | **1,2** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

### Table 3 Distribution by Educational Levels of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender and Age groups, SIHHAT (2018)

| | N | Illiterate | | Literate but had no formal education | | Primary school | | Secondary school | | High school | | University | | Master | | Doctorate | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| Female | **3529** | 486 | 13,8 | 116 | 3,3 | 1153 | 32,7 | 995 | 28,2 | 485 | 13,7 | 286 | 8,1 | 6 | 0,2 | 2 | 0,1 |
| Male | **2871** | 239 | 8,3 | 79 | 2,8 | 876 | 30,5 | 849 | 29,6 | 457 | 15,9 | 356 | 12,4 | 11 | 0,4 | 4 | 0,1 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | **73** | 4 | 5,5 | 2 | 2,7 | 41 | 56,2 | 21 | 28,8 | 5 | 6,9 | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18-24 | **2105** | 136 | 6,5 | 40 | 1,9 | 609 | 28,9 | 757 | 36,0 | 385 | 18,3 | 178 | 8,5 | - | - | - | - |
| 25-34 | **2037** | 185 | 9,1 | 54 | 2,7 | 636 | 31,2 | 547 | 26,9 | 313 | 15,4 | 293 | 14,4 | 8 | 0,4 | 1 | 0,1 |
| 35-44 | **1144** | 122 | 10,7 | 42 | 3,7 | 430 | 37,6 | 308 | 26,9 | 140 | 12,2 | 98 | 8,6 | 4 | 0,4 | - | - |
| 45-54 | **614** | 138 | 22,5 | 23 | 3,8 | 195 | 31,8 | 144 | 23,5 | 62 | 10,1 | 47 | 7,7 | 2 | 0,3 | 3 | 0,5 |
| 55-59 | **187** | 49 | 26,2 | 9 | 4,8 | 54 | 28,9 | 41 | 21,9 | 18 | 9,6 | 13 | 7,0 | 3 | 1,6 | - | - |
| 60 years and older | **240** | 91 | 37,9 | 25 | 10,4 | 64 | 26,7 | 26 | 10,8 | 19 | 7,9 | 13 | 5,4 | - | - | 2 | 0,8 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **510** | 99 | 19,4 | 11 | 2,2 | 203 | 39,8 | 116 | 22,8 | 51 | 10,0 | 29 | 5,7 | 1 | 0,2 | - | - |
| Bursa | **350** | 20 | 5,7 | 2 | 0,6 | 130 | 37,1 | 110 | 31,4 | 54 | 15,4 | 31 | 8,9 | 3 | 0,9 | - | - |
| Gaziantep | **900** | 178 | 19,8 | 35 | 3,9 | 363 | 40,3 | 179 | 19,9 | 99 | 11,0 | 44 | 4,9 | 1 | 0,1 | 1 | 0,1 |
| Hatay | **1010** | 83 | 8,2 | 7 | 0,7 | 310 | 30,7 | 360 | 35,6 | 138 | 13,7 | 110 | 10,9 | - | - | 2 | 0,2 |
| Mersin | **475** | 63 | 13,3 | 13 | 2,7 | 134 | 28,2 | 126 | 26,5 | 72 | 15,2 | 64 | 13,5 | - | - | 3 | 0,6 |
| Istanbul | **1290** | 56 | 4,3 | 32 | 2,5 | 315 | 24,4 | 463 | 35,9 | 245 | 19,0 | 169 | 13,1 | 10 | 0,8 | - | - |
| Izmir | **315** | 32 | 10,2 | 43 | 13,7 | 123 | 39,1 | 72 | 22,9 | 31 | 9,8 | 14 | 4,4 | - | - | - | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | 19 | 10,9 | 13 | 7,4 | 62 | 35,4 | 58 | 33,1 | 15 | 8,6 | 8 | 4,6 | - | - | - | - |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | 158 | 14,7 | 23 | 2,1 | 283 | 26,3 | 314 | 29,2 | 184 | 17,1 | 111 | 10,3 | 2 | 0,2 | - | - |
| Kilis | **300** | 17 | 5,7 | 16 | 5,3 | 106 | 35,3 | 46 | 15,3 | 53 | 17,7 | 62 | 20,7 | - | - | - | - |
| *Camp* | *315* | *27* | *8,6* | *7* | *2,2* | *97* | *30,8* | *76* | *24,1* | *72* | *22,9* | *35* | *11,1* | *1* | *0,3* | - | - |
| **Total** | **6400** | **725** | **11,3** | **195** | **3,1** | **2029** | **31,7** | **1844** | **28,8** | **942** | **14,7** | **642** | **10,0** | **17** | **0,3** | **6** | **0,1** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

### Table 4 Distribution of Employment Status by Gender and Age group of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Active | | Inactive | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| Female | 505 | 14,3 | 3024 | 85,7 |
| Male | 1946 | 67,8 | 925 | 32,2 |
| **Age Group** | | | | |
| 15-17 | 6 | 8,2 | 67 | 91,8 |
| 18-24 | 829 | 39,4 | 1276 | 60,6 |
| 25-34 | 916 | 45,0 | 1121 | 55,0 |
| 35-44 | 457 | 40,0 | 687 | 60,1 |
| 45-54 | 175 | 28,5 | 439 | 71,5 |
| 55-59 | 38 | 20,3 | 149 | 79,7 |
| 60 years and older | 30 | 12,5 | 210 | 87,5 |
| **Total** | 2451 | 38,3 | 3949 | 61,7 |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 5 Distributions of Professions in Syrians Population under Temporary Protection Analyzed Within the Survey by Gender and Age on the Date of Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Female | | Male | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Worker (Private sector, Employee) | 199 | 39,4 | 821 | 42,2 | 1020 | 41,6 |
| Tailor | 55 | 10,9 | 210 | 10,8 | 265 | 10,8 |
| Seasonal Laborer | 38 | 7,5 | 190 | 9,8 | 228 | 9,3 |
| Farmer/Agriculture | 31 | 6,1 | 78 | 4,0 | 109 | 4,5 |
| Business owner /Employer | 17 | 3,4 | 86 | 4,4 | 103 | 4,2 |
| Teacher/Education sector | 59 | 11,7 | 42 | 2,2 | 101 | 4,1 |
| Self-employment/Trade | 12 | 2,4 | 112 | 5,8 | 124 | 5,1 |
| Seller, Coiffeur/hairdresser, Carpenter, Seller of Furniture, Driver/Taxi driver, Cook, Greengrocer, Designer/decoration business, Textile, Butcher, Janitor, Shepherd, Real estate dealer | 46 | 9,1 | 243 | 12,5 | 289 | 11,8 |
| Construction | 5 | 1,0 | 42 | 2,2 | 47 | 1,9 |
| Accountant, Translator, Journalist, Speaker, Officer | 8 | 1,6 | 21 | 1,1 | 29 | 1,2 |
| Laboratory assistant, Health sector, Doctor, Nurse | 10 | 2,0 | 41 | 2,1 | 51 | 2,1 |
| Other | 20 | 4,0 | 49 | 2,5 | 69 | 2,8 |
| I don't know/No response | 5 | 1,0 | 11 | 0,6 | 16 | 0,7 |
| **Total** | **505** | **100%** | **1946** | **100%** | **2451** | **100%** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 6 Distribution by Reasons for Unemployment stated by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Female | | Male | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | Number | % | N | % |
| Too old | 130 | 4,3 | 96 | 10,4 | 226 | 5,7 |
| Ill/disabled | 122 | 4,0 | 255 | 27,6 | 377 | 9,6 |
| Looking for a job but couldn't find | 166 | 5,5 | 359 | 38,8 | 525 | 13,3 |
| No need to work | 29 | 1,0 | 11 | 1,2 | 40 | 1,0 |
| Looked for a job but gave up | 15 | 0,5 | 33 | 3,6 | 48 | 1,2 |
| Difficulty in communication in Turkish | 19 | 0,6 | 9 | 1,0 | 28 | 0,7 |
| Looking after children | 679 | 22,5 | 6 | 0,7 | 685 | 17,4 |
| No permission from partner | 107 | 3,5 | - | - | 107 | 2,7 |
| Has to look after a disabled person | 40 | 1,3 | 4 | 0,4 | 44 | 1,1 |
| Has to look for an old person | 13 | 0,4 | 3 | 0,3 | 16 | 0,4 |
| Student | 89 | 2,9 | 87 | 9,4 | 176 | 4,5 |
| Housewife | 1562 | 51,7 | 0 | 0,0 | 1562 | 39,6 |
| Retired | 4 | 0,1 | 16 | 1,7 | 20 | 0,5 |
| Other | 49 | 1,6 | 46 | 5,0 | 95 | 2,4 |
| **Total** | **3024** | 100,0 | **925** | 100,0 | **3949** | 100,0 |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 7 Distribution of Status of Having Children by Gender of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | have children | | have no children | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | Number | % | Number | % |
| Female | **3529** | **2829** | **80,2** | 700 | 19,8 |
| Male | **2871** | **1872** | **65,2** | 999 | 34,8 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | |
| 15-17 | **73** | **36** | **49,3** | 37 | 50,7 |
| 18-24 | **2105** | **1094** | **52,0** | 1011 | 48,0 |
| 25-34 | **2037** | **1731** | **85,0** | 306 | 15,0 |
| 35-44 | **1144** | **1048** | **91,6** | 96 | 8,4 |
| 45-54 | **614** | **506** | **82,4** | 108 | 17,6 |
| 55-59 | **187** | **138** | **73,8** | 49 | 26,2 |
| 60 years and older | **240** | **148** | **61,7** | 92 | 38,3 |
| **Total** | **6400** | **4701** | **73,5** | 1699 | 26,6 |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

### Table 8 Distribution by Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| Income | Number | % |
|---|---|---|
| Rejected to answer | 105 | 1,6 |
| 499 TL and below | 382 | 6,0 |
| 500-999TL | 1475 | 23,1 |
| 1000-1499 TL | 1802 | 28,2 |
| 1500-1999 TL | 1463 | 22,9 |
| 2000-2499 TL | 703 | 11,0 |
| 2500-2999 TL | 213 | 3,3 |
| 3000TL and above | 257 | 4,0 |
| **Total** | **6400** | **100%** |
| **Average** | ***1333,4*** | |
| Median | **1200** | |
| Min | **100** | |
| Max | **10000** | |
| **Standard Deviation** | **737,0** | |

### Table 9 Distribution by Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey regarding Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Rejected to answer | | 499 TL and below | | 500-999TL | | 1000-1499 TL | | 1500-1999 TL | | 2000-2499 TL | | 2500-2999 TL | | 3000 and above | | *Average* | *Standard Deviation* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Province (n:6400)** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | | |
| Adana | 3 | 0,6 | 30 | 5,9 | 100 | 19,6 | 217 | 42,6 | 113 | 22,2 | 34 | 6,7 | 6 | 1,2 | 7 | 1,4 | ***1183*** | 542,4 |
| Bursa | 26 | 7,4 | 6 | 1,7 | 18 | 5,1 | 68 | 19,4 | 147 | 42,0 | 64 | 18,3 | 9 | 2,6 | 12 | 3,4 | ***1626*** | 566,5 |
| Gaziantep | 9 | 1,0 | 39 | 4,3 | 265 | 29,4 | 333 | 37,0 | 182 | 20,2 | 51 | 5,7 | 8 | 0,9 | 13 | 1,4 | ***1154*** | 511,8 |
| Hatay | 21 | 2,1 | 58 | 5,7 | 390 | 38,6 | 321 | 31,8 | 147 | 14,6 | 52 | 5,2 | 11 | 1,1 | 10 | 1,0 | ***1047*** | 500,8 |
| Mersin | 12 | 2,5 | 14 | 3,0 | 109 | 23,0 | 184 | 38,7 | 93 | 19,6 | 38 | 8,0 | 20 | 4,2 | 5 | 1,1 | ***1259*** | 562,6 |
| İstanbul | 14 | 1,1 | 10 | 0,8 | 32 | 2,5 | 245 | 19,0 | 464 | 36,0 | 281 | 21,8 | 104 | 8,1 | 140 | 10,9 | ***1888*** | 841,2 |
| İzmir | 1 | 0,3 | 1 | 0,3 | 12 | 3,8 | 50 | 15,9 | 106 | 33,7 | 67 | 21,3 | 38 | 12,1 | 40 | 12,7 | ***1928*** | 718,1 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 15 | 8,6 | 15 | 8,6 | 77 | 44,0 | 50 | 28,6 | 15 | 8,6 | 2 | 1,1 | - | - | 1 | 0,6 | ***880*** | 709,9 |
| Şanlıurfa | - | - | 190 | 17,7 | 403 | 37,5 | 262 | 24,4 | 129 | 12,0 | 72 | 6,7 | 8 | 0,7 | 11 | 1,0 | ***976*** | 575,7 |
| Kilis | 4 | 1,3 | 19 | 6,3 | 69 | 23,0 | 72 | 24,0 | 67 | 22,3 | 42 | 14,0 | 9 | 3,0 | 18 | 6,0 | ***1410*** | 849,9 |
| Camp | 4 | 1,3 | 63 | 20,0 | 131 | 41,6 | 60 | 19,1 | 35 | 11,1 | 19 | 6,0 | 1 | 0,3 | 2 | 0,6 | ***891*** | 537,6 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| active | 5 | 0,2 | 40 | 1,6 | 452 | 18,4 | 755 | 30,8 | 658 | 26,9 | 321 | 13,1 | 88 | 3,6 | 132 | 5,4 | ***1467*** | 756,1 |
| inactive | 100 | 2,5 | 342 | 8,7 | 1023 | 25,9 | 1047 | 26,5 | 805 | 20,4 | 382 | 9,7 | 125 | 3,2 | 125 | 3,2 | ***1248*** | 711,8 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 17 | 1,2 | 30 | 2,1 | 226 | 15,5 | 374 | 25,6 | 409 | 28,0 | 228 | 15,6 | 75 | 5,1 | 102 | 7,0 | ***1574*** | 762,5 |
| not speaking | 88 | 1,8 | 352 | 7,1 | 1249 | 25,3 | 1428 | 28,9 | 1054 | 21,3 | 475 | 9,6 | 138 | 2,8 | 155 | 3,1 | ***1262*** | 713,8 |
| **Period of Presence in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 66 | 1,8 | 197 | 5,4 | 777 | 21,1 | 1004 | 27,3 | 924 | 25,1 | 439 | 11,9 | 132 | 3,6 | 144 | 3,9 | ***1367*** | 721,9 |
| 5-8 years | 39 | 1,4 | 185 | 6,8 | 698 | 25,7 | 798 | 29,4 | 539 | 19,8 | 264 | 9,7 | 81 | 3,0 | 113 | 4,2 | ***1288*** | 754,7 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

### Table 10 Distribution of Syrian population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey by Period of Living in Turkey regarding the Provinces they live in, SIHHAT (2018)

| | N | *Mean* | Median | Min | Max | *Standard Deviation* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Adana | **510** | ***4,1*** | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1,5 |
| Bursa | **350** | ***3,7*** | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1,5 |
| Gaziantep | **900** | ***4,6*** | 5 | 1 | 8 | 1,5 |
| Hatay | **1010** | ***4,5*** | 5 | 1 | 8 | 1,6 |
| Mersin | **475** | ***3,8*** | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1,5 |
| İstanbul | **1290** | ***3,6*** | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1,4 |
| İzmir | **315** | ***3,9*** | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1,3 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | ***4,7*** | 5 | 1 | 8 | 1,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | ***4,1*** | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1,6 |
| Kilis | **300** | ***4,5*** | 5 | 1 | 8 | 1,7 |
| *Camp* | ***315*** | ***5,1*** | *5* | *1* | *8* | *1,4* |
| **Total** | **6400** | ***4,1*** | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1,6 |

* T test was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 11 Distribution by Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey as Owner of the Houses they live in, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Homeowner | | Lessee | | Guest | | Other | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **387** | 1 | 0,3 | 380 | 98,2 | 6 | 1,6 | - | - |
| Bursa | **344** | 8 | 2,3 | 336 | 97,7 | - | - | - | - |
| Gaziantep | **815** | 46 | 5,6 | 768 | 94,2 | 1 | 0,1 | - | - |
| Hatay | **970** | 7 | 0,7 | 943 | 97,2 | 20 | 2,1 | - | - |
| Mersin | **469** | 5 | 1,1 | 464 | 98,9 | - | - | - | - |
| İstanbul | **1246** | 11 | 0,9 | 1219 | 97,8 | 13 | 1,0 | 3 | 0,2 |
| İzmir | **300** | 12 | 4,0 | 288 | 96,0 | - | - | - | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | **127** | 2 | 1,6 | 123 | 96,9 | 2 | 1,6 | - | - |
| Şanlıurfa | **892** | 4 | 0,5 | 884 | 99,1 | 3 | 0,3 | 1 | 0,1 |
| Kilis | **235** | 6 | 2,6 | 220 | 93,6 | 8 | 3,4 | 1 | 0,4 |
| *Camp* | *21* | *2* | *9,5* | *13* | *61,9* | *6* | *28,6* | - | - |
| **Total** | **5785** | **102** | **1,8** | **5625** | **97,2** | **53** | **0,9** | **5** | **0,1** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 12 Distribution of Number of Family Members by Provinces, Socio-Economic Status and Period of Living in Turkey regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | Number of Persons in the Family | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | 1 person | | 2-3 persons | | 4-6 persons | | 7 and more | | *Average* | *Standard Deviation* |
| **Province** | | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | | |
| Adana | **510** | 22 | 4,3 | 126 | 24,7 | 260 | 51,0 | 102 | 20,0 | ***4,8*** | 2,2 |
| Bursa | **350** | 21 | 6,0 | 65 | 18,6 | 189 | 54,0 | 75 | 21,4 | ***4,9*** | 2,2 |
| Gaziantep | **900** | 9 | 1,0 | 163 | 18,1 | 466 | 51,8 | 262 | 29,1 | ***5,5*** | 2,3 |
| Hatay | **1010** | 67 | 6,6 | 237 | 23,5 | 481 | 47,6 | 225 | 22,3 | ***4,9*** | 2,5 |
| Mersin | **475** | 8 | 1,7 | 75 | 15,8 | 241 | 50,7 | 151 | 31,8 | ***5,7*** | 2,7 |
| İstanbul | **1290** | 160 | 12,4 | 339 | 26,3 | 614 | 47,6 | 177 | 13,7 | ***4,2*** | 2,2 |
| İzmir | **315** | 7 | 2,2 | 63 | 20,0 | 186 | 59,1 | 59 | 18,7 | ***4,9*** | 2,0 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | 11 | 6,3 | 41 | 23,4 | 93 | 53,1 | 30 | 17,1 | ***4,5*** | 2,1 |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | 4 | 0,4 | 176 | 16,4 | 500 | 46,5 | 395 | 36,7 | ***6,0*** | 2,7 |
| Kilis | **300** | 7 | 2,3 | 71 | 23,7 | 137 | 45,7 | 85 | 28,3 | ***5,2*** | 2,4 |
| *Camp* | ***315*** | *1* | *0,3* | *65* | *20,6* | *178* | *56,5* | *71* | *22,5* | ***5,0*** | *1,9* |
| **SES status** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | **329** | 10 | 3,0 | 78 | 23,7 | 166 | 50,5 | 75 | 22,8 | ***5,1*** | 2,6 |
| C1 | **408** | 16 | 3,9 | 93 | 22,8 | 212 | 52,0 | 87 | 21,3 | ***5,0*** | 2,4 |
| C2 | **1785** | 144 | 8,1 | 389 | 21,8 | 885 | 49,6 | 367 | 20,6 | ***4,8*** | 2,3 |
| DE | **3878** | 146 | 3,8 | 796 | 20,5 | 1904 | 49,1 | 1032 | 26,6 | ***5,2*** | 2,5 |
| **Period of Residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **3683** | 237 | 6,4 | 857 | 23,3 | 1760 | 47,8 | 829 | 22,5 | 5,0 | 2,5 |
| 5-8 years | **2717** | 79 | 2,9 | 499 | 18,4 | 1407 | 51,8 | 732 | 26,9 | 5,0 | 2,4 |
| **Total** | **6400** | 316 | 4,9 | 1356 | 21,2 | 3167 | 49,5 | 1561 | 24,4 | ***5,1*** | 2,5 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

### Table 13 Distribution by Size of the Houses among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)

| | | House Size | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | 55m2 and below | | between 56 and 75m2 | | between 76 and 110m2 | | 111m2 and above | | *Average* | *Standard Deviation* |
| **Province** | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | | |
| Adana | **510** | 75 | 14,7 | 113 | 22,2 | 250 | 49,0 | 72 | 14,1 | ***86,2*** | 35,9 |
| Bursa | **350** | 15 | 4,3 | 35 | 10,0 | 269 | 76,9 | 31 | 8,9 | ***88,5*** | 19,3 |
| Gaziantep | **900** | 129 | 14,3 | 357 | 39,7 | 381 | 42,3 | 33 | 3,7 | ***75,7*** | 22,6 |
| Hatay | **1010** | 53 | 5,3 | 324 | 32,1 | 482 | 47,7 | 151 | 15,0 | ***87,7*** | 25,5 |
| Mersin | **475** | 24 | 5,1 | 90 | 19,0 | 239 | 50,3 | 122 | 25,7 | ***95,7*** | 25,1 |
| Istanbul | **1290** | 66 | 5,1 | 310 | 24,0 | 636 | 49,3 | 278 | 21,6 | ***93,6*** | 30,2 |
| Izmir | **315** | 11 | 3,5 | 131 | 41,6 | 136 | 43,2 | 37 | 11,8 | ***84,0*** | 22,6 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | 37 | 21,1 | 63 | 36,0 | 74 | 42,3 | 1 | 0,6 | ***71,1*** | 25,2 |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | 169 | 15,7 | 301 | 28,0 | 448 | 41,7 | 157 | 14,6 | ***80,8*** | 34,1 |
| Kilis | **300** | 56 | 18,7 | 29 | 9,7 | 108 | 36,0 | 107 | 35,7 | ***103,5*** | 57,5 |
| *Camp* | *315* | *242* | *76,8* | *54* | *17,1* | *18* | *5,7* | *1* | *0,3* | *32,3* | *23,5* |
| **Total** | **6400** | 635 | 9,9 | 1753 | 27,4 | 3023 | 47,2 | 989 | 15,5 | ***86,7*** | 31,3 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

### Table 14 Distribution by Number of Rooms in the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)

| | N | Room Number of the House | | | | | | | | | | | | *Average* | *Standard Deviation* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | | 2 | | 3 | | 4 | | 5 | | 6 | | | |
| **Province** | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | | |
| Adana | **510** | 85 | 16,7 | 237 | 46,5 | 153 | 30,0 | 34 | 6,7 | - | - | 1 | 0,2 | ***2,3*** | 0,8 |
| Bursa | **350** | 5 | 1,4 | 51 | 14,6 | 233 | 66,6 | 55 | 15,7 | 6 | 1,7 | - | - | ***3,0*** | 0,7 |
| Gaziantep | **900** | 112 | 12,4 | 383 | 42,6 | 321 | 35,7 | 78 | 8,7 | 5 | 0,6 | 1 | 0,1 | ***2,4*** | 0,9 |
| Hatay | **1010** | 62 | 6,1 | 266 | 26,3 | 367 | 36,3 | 302 | 29,9 | 11 | 1,1 | 2 | 0,2 | ***2,9*** | 0,9 |
| Mersin | **475** | 12 | 2,5 | 98 | 20,6 | 226 | 47,6 | 134 | 28,2 | 5 | 1,1 | - | - | ***3,0*** | 0,8 |
| Istanbul | **1290** | 99 | 7,7 | 380 | 29,5 | 616 | 47,8 | 190 | 14,7 | 5 | 0,4 | - | - | ***2,7*** | 0,8 |
| Izmir | **315** | 18 | 5,7 | 92 | 29,2 | 163 | 51,8 | 41 | 13,0 | - | - | 1 | 0,3 | ***2,7*** | 0,8 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | 10 | 5,7 | 87 | 49,7 | 54 | 30,9 | 23 | 13,1 | 1 | 0,6 | - | - | ***2,5*** | 0,8 |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | 101 | 9,4 | 409 | 38,1 | 404 | 37,6 | 139 | 12,9 | 20 | 1,9 | 2 | 0,2 | ***2,6*** | 0,9 |
| Kilis | **300** | 26 | 8,7 | 86 | 28,7 | 127 | 42,3 | 55 | 18,3 | 6 | 2,0 | - | - | ***2,8*** | 0,9 |
| *Camp* | ***315*** | *74* | *23,5* | *228* | *72,4* | *5* | *1,6* | *8* | *2,5* | - | - | - | - | ***1,8*** | *0,6* |
| **Total** | **6400** | 530 | 8,3 | 2089 | 32,6 | 2664 | 41,6 | 1051 | 16,4 | 59 | 0,9 | 7 | 0,1 | ***2,7*** | 0,9 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

### Table 15 Distribution by Frequency of Water Cuts experienced in the Houses by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)

| | | Water Cut Frequency by Houses | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Very frequent + Frequent | | Sometimes | | Rarely + Never | | *Average* | *Standard Deviation* |
| **Province** | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | | |
| Adana | **510** | 41 | 8,0 | 7 | 1,4 | 462 | 90,6 | ***1,6*** | 0,9 |
| Bursa | **350** | 4 | 1,1 | 11 | 3,1 | 335 | 95,7 | ***1,2*** | 0,6 |
| Gaziantep | **900** | 8 | 0,9 | 77 | 8,6 | 815 | 90,6 | ***1,5*** | 0,7 |
| Hatay | **1010** | 55 | 5,5 | 128 | 12,7 | 827 | 81,9 | ***1,8*** | 0,9 |
| Mersin | **475** | 4 | 0,8 | 25 | 5,3 | 446 | 93,9 | ***1,5*** | 0,6 |
| Istanbul | **1290** | 15 | 1,2 | 158 | 12,3 | 1117 | 86,6 | ***1,9*** | 0,7 |
| Izmir | **315** | 2 | 0,6 | 90 | 28,6 | 223 | 70,8 | ***1,8*** | 0,9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | 2 | 1,1 | 2 | 1,1 | 171 | 97,7 | ***1,3*** | 0,6 |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | 152 | 14,1 | 73 | 6,8 | 850 | 79,1 | ***2,1*** | 1,0 |
| Kilis | **300** | 64 | 21,3 | 46 | 15,3 | 190 | 63,3 | ***2,3*** | 1,3 |
| *Camp* | ***315*** | 83 | 26,4 | 9 | 2,9 | 223 | 70,8 | ***2,3*** | *1,3* |
| **Total** | **6400** | 347 | 5,4 | 617 | 9,6 | 5436 | 84,9 | ***1,8*** | 0,9 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

### Table 16 Distribution by Ages of the Individuals in the Families of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)

| | N | 0-2 years | | 3-6 years | | 7-11 years | | 12-18 years | | 19-24 years | | 25-34 years | | 35-44 years | | 45-54 years | | 55-59 years | | 60 years and older | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Province** | | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| Adana | **2455** | 271 | 11,0 | 304 | 12,4 | 350 | 14,3 | 405 | 16,5 | 377 | 15,4 | 365 | 14,9 | 178 | 7,3 | 116 | 4,7 | 37 | 1,5 | 52 | 2,1 |
| Bursa | **1705** | 137 | 8,0 | 190 | 11,1 | 223 | 13,1 | 260 | 15,3 | 300 | 17,6 | 289 | 17,0 | 145 | 8,5 | 92 | 5,4 | 21 | 1,2 | 48 | 2,8 |
| Gaziantep | **4968** | 487 | 9,8 | 660 | 13,3 | 754 | 15,2 | 859 | 17,3 | 671 | 13,5 | 664 | 13,4 | 419 | 8,4 | 256 | 5,2 | 68 | 1,4 | 130 | 2,6 |
| Hatay | **4946** | 465 | 9,4 | 589 | 11,9 | 659 | 13,3 | 876 | 17,7 | 786 | 15,9 | 720 | 14,6 | 396 | 8,0 | 248 | 5,0 | 78 | 1,6 | 129 | 2,6 |
| Mersin | **2708** | 253 | 9,3 | 322 | 11,9 | 355 | 13,1 | 495 | 18,3 | 448 | 16,5 | 378 | 14,0 | 197 | 7,3 | 131 | 4,8 | 47 | 1,7 | 82 | 3,0 |
| Istanbul | **5418** | 468 | 8,6 | 504 | 9,3 | 602 | 11,1 | 807 | 14,9 | 919 | 17,0 | 960 | 17,7 | 521 | 9,6 | 368 | 6,8 | 112 | 2,1 | 157 | 2,9 |
| Izmir | **1557** | 141 | 9,1 | 191 | 12,3 | 209 | 13,4 | 228 | 14,6 | 265 | 17,0 | 223 | 14,3 | 128 | 8,2 | 95 | 6,1 | 30 | 1,9 | 47 | 3,0 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **786** | 80 | 10,2 | 109 | 13,9 | 127 | 16,2 | 119 | 15,1 | 90 | 11,5 | 118 | 15,0 | 74 | 9,4 | 47 | 6,0 | 8 | 1,0 | 14 | 1,8 |
| Şanlıurfa | **6454** | 656 | 10,2 | 828 | 12,8 | 921 | 14,3 | 1156 | 17,9 | 908 | 14,1 | 854 | 13,2 | 501 | 7,8 | 330 | 5,1 | 123 | 1,9 | 177 | 2,7 |
| Kilis | **1562** | 128 | 8,2 | 196 | 12,6 | 242 | 15,5 | 259 | 16,6 | 194 | 12,4 | 213 | 13,6 | 142 | 9,1 | 90 | 5,8 | 41 | 2,6 | 57 | 3,7 |
| *Camp* | ***1587*** | *146* | *9,2* | *199* | *12,5* | *251* | *15,8* | *304* | *19,2* | *223* | *14,1* | *185* | *11,7* | *135* | *8,5* | *108* | *6,8* | *17* | *1,1* | *19* | *1,2* |
| **Total** | **32559** | 3086 | 9,5 | 3893 | 12,0 | 4442 | 13,6 | 5464 | 16,8 | 4958 | 15,2 | 4784 | 14,7 | 2701 | 8,3 | 1773 | 5,5 | 565 | 1,7 | 893 | 2,7 |

* * *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

### Table 17 Distribution by Gender of the Individuals in the Families of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)

| | N | Female | | Male | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Province** | | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| Adana | **2455** | 1202 | 49,0 | 1253 | 51,0 |
| Bursa | **1705** | 807 | 47,3 | 898 | 52,7 |
| Gaziantep | **4968** | 2422 | 48,8 | 2546 | 51,3 |
| Hatay | **4946** | 2446 | 49,5 | 2500 | 50,6 |
| Mersin | **2708** | 1319 | 48,7 | 1389 | 51,3 |
| İstanbul | **5418** | 2459 | 45,4 | 2959 | 54,6 |
| İzmir | **1557** | 791 | 50,8 | 766 | 49,2 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **786** | 401 | 51,0 | 385 | 49,0 |
| Şanlıurfa | **6454** | 3221 | 49,9 | 3233 | 50,1 |
| Kilis | **1562** | 798 | 51,1 | 764 | 48,9 |
| *Camp* | ***1587*** | *788* | *49,7* | *799* | *50,4* |
| **Total** | **32559** | 15866 | 48,7 | 16693 | 51,3 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

### Table 18 Disability of Individuals in the Families of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| Disability Status of Individuals in the Families | Number | % |
|---|---|---|
| Have no disability | 31204 | 95,8 |
| congenital physical disabilities | 240 | 0,7 |
| congenital mental disabilities | 159 | 0,5 |
| congenital impaired hearing | 54 | 0,2 |
| congenital sight disabilities | 66 | 0,2 |
| with congenital speech disorder | 27 | 0,1 |
| acquired physical disabilities | 577 | 1,8 |
| acquired mental disabilities | 79 | 0,2 |
| acquired impaired hearing | 38 | 0,1 |
| acquired sight disabilities | 91 | 0,3 |
| acquired speech disabilities | 24 | 0,1 |
| ***Total People with Disabilities*** | ***1355*** | ***4,2*** |
| **Total** | **32559** | **100%** |

### Table 19 Family Types of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| Family Type | Number | % |
|---|---|---|
| Elementary family | 24625 | 75,6 |
| Extended family | 7612 | 23,4 |
| Families at Shanty | 322 | 1,0 |
| **Total** | **32559** | **100** |

**Table 20 Distribution by Educational Level of the Individuals aged 4-24 in the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age and Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | attending the school | | not attending the school | | no information | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| Female | **8198** | 3751 | 45,8 | 4343 | 53,0 | 104 | 1,3 |
| Male | **8373** | 3786 | 45,2 | 4491 | 53,6 | 96 | 1,2 |
| **Age Groups** | **16571** | 7537 | 45,5 | 8834 | 53,3 | 200 | 1,2 |
| 3-6 years | **2633** | 907 | 34,5 | 1641 | 62,3 | 85 | 3,2 |
| 7-11 years | **4442** | 3882 | 87,4 | 531 | 12,0 | 29 | 0,7 |
| 12-18 years | **5260** | 2388 | 45,4 | 2823 | 53,7 | 49 | 0,9 |
| 19-24 years | **4236** | 360 | 8,5 | 3839 | 90,6 | 37 | 0,9 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **1298** | 516 | 39,8 | 762 | 58,7 | 20 | 1,5 |
| Bursa | **831** | 333 | 40,1 | 494 | 59,5 | 4 | 0,5 |
| Gaziantep | **2612** | 1164 | 44,6 | 1445 | 55,3 | 3 | 0,1 |
| Hatay | **2559** | 1337 | 52,3 | 1216 | 47,5 | 6 | 0,2 |
| Mersin | **1398** | 572 | 40,9 | 826 | 59,1 | - | - |
| İstanbul | **2534** | 1001 | 39,5 | 1393 | 55,0 | 140 | 5,5 |
| İzmir | **782** | 295 | 37,7 | 487 | 62,3 | - | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | **389** | 195 | 50,1 | 192 | 49,4 | 2 | 0,5 |
| Şanlıurfa | **3361** | 1616 | 48,1 | 1724 | 51,3 | 21 | 0,6 |
| Kilis | **807** | 508 | 63,0 | 295 | 36,6 | 4 | 0,5 |
| *Camp* | ***865*** | *515* | *59,5* | *346* | *40,0* | *4* | *0,5* |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 21 Distribution by Employment Status of the Individuals aged 4-24 in the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age and Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Working | | Not Working | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| Female | 240 | 2,9 | 7958 | 97,1 |
| Male | 2273 | 27,2 | 6100 | 72,9 |
| **Age Groups** | | | | |
| 4-6 years | 17 | 0,7 | 2616 | 99,4 |
| 7-14 years | 211 | 3,1 | 6542 | 96,9 |
| 15-18 years | 743 | 25,2 | 2204 | 74,8 |
| 19-24 years | 1541 | 36,4 | 2695 | 63,6 |
| **Province** | | | | |
| Adana | 214 | 16,5 | 1084 | 83,5 |
| Bursa | 156 | 18,8 | 675 | 81,2 |
| Gaziantep | 399 | 15,3 | 2213 | 84,7 |
| Hatay | 356 | 13,9 | 2203 | 86,1 |
| Mersin | 229 | 16,4 | 1169 | 83,6 |
| İstanbul | 565 | 22,3 | 1969 | 77,7 |
| İzmir | 156 | 20,0 | 626 | 80,1 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 28 | 7,2 | 361 | 92,8 |
| Şanlıurfa | 329 | 9,8 | 3032 | 90,2 |
| Kilis | 81 | 10,0 | 726 | 90,0 |
| *Camp* | *55* | *6,4* | *810* | *93,6* |
| **Total** | 2512 | 15,2 | 14057 | 84,8 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 22 Distribution by Employment Status of the Individuals aged 15 and older in the Houses of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age and Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Married | | Single | | Widow/Divorced | | Separated | | no information | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| Female | **9214** | 6200 | 67,3 | 1819 | 19,7 | 1042 | 11,3 | 133 | 1,4 | 20 | 0,2 |
| Male | **9582** | 6113 | 63,8 | 3344 | 34,9 | 87 | 0,9 | 21 | 0,2 | 17 | 0,2 |
| **Age Groups** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-18 years | **3149** | 760 | 24,1 | 2347 | 74,5 | 31 | 1,0 | 11 | 0,4 | - | - |
| 19-24 years | **4955** | 2862 | 57,8 | 1931 | 39,0 | 124 | 2,5 | 27 | 0,5 | 11 | 0,2 |
| 25-34 years | **4778** | 3883 | 81,3 | 645 | 13,5 | 199 | 4,2 | 39 | 0,8 | 12 | 0,3 |
| 35-44 years | **2689** | 2380 | 88,5 | 131 | 4,9 | 150 | 5,6 | 22 | 0,8 | 6 | 0,2 |
| 45-54 years | **1769** | 1451 | 82,0 | 72 | 4,1 | 211 | 11,9 | 34 | 1,9 | 1 | 0,1 |
| 55-59 years | **564** | 432 | 76,6 | 14 | 2,5 | 103 | 18,3 | 10 | 1,8 | 5 | 0,9 |
| 60 years and older | **892** | 545 | 61,1 | 23 | 2,6 | 311 | 34,9 | 11 | 1,2 | 2 | 0,2 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **1360** | 935 | 68,8 | 327 | 24,0 | 76 | 5,6 | 22 | 1,6 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Bursa | **1048** | 684 | 65,3 | 293 | 28,0 | 66 | 6,3 | 5 | 0,5 | 0 | 0,0 |
| Gaziantep | **2700** | 1785 | 66,1 | 684 | 25,3 | 203 | 7,5 | 17 | 0,6 | 11 | 0,4 |
| Hatay | **2856** | 1881 | 65,9 | 765 | 26,8 | 173 | 6,1 | 36 | 1,3 | 1 | 0,04 |
| Mersin | **1571** | 1042 | 66,3 | 437 | 27,8 | 87 | 5,5 | 5 | 0,3 | - | - |
| İstanbul | **3529** | 2198 | 62,3 | 1137 | 32,2 | 142 | 4,0 | 28 | 0,8 | 24 | 0,7 |
| İzmir | **930** | 598 | 64,3 | 254 | 27,3 | 61 | 6,6 | 17 | 1,8 | - | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | **390** | 334 | 85,6 | 47 | 12,1 | 8 | 2,1 | 1 | 0,3 | - | - |
| Şanlıurfa | **3546** | 2287 | 64,5 | 985 | 27,8 | 254 | 7,2 | 19 | 0,5 | 1 | 0,03 |
| Kilis | **866** | 569 | 65,7 | 234 | 27,0 | 59 | 6,8 | 4 | 0,5 | - | - |
| *Camp* | ***844*** | *571* | *67,7* | *211* | *25,0* | *57* | *6,8* | *5* | *0,6* | - | - |
| **Total** | **18796** | 12313 | 65,5 | 5163 | 27,5 | 1129 | 6,0 | 154 | 0,8 | 37 | 0,2 |

* Z *test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 23 Distribution of Native Languages of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Kurdish | | Arabic | | Turkmen | | Other | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| Adana | **510** | 16 | 3,1 | 492 | 96,5 | 2 | 0,4 | - | - |
| Bursa | **350** | 3 | 0,9 | 346 | 98,9 | 1 | 0,3 | - | - |
| Gaziantep | **900** | 18 | 2,0 | 781 | 86,8 | 95 | 10,6 | 6 | 0,7 |
| Hatay | **1010** | 6 | 0,6 | 1001 | 99,1 | 3 | 0,3 | - | - |
| Mersin | **475** | 47 | 9,9 | 427 | 89,9 | 1 | 0,2 | - | - |
| İstanbul | **1290** | 32 | 2,5 | 1248 | 96,7 | 6 | 0,5 | 4 | 0,3 |
| İzmir | **315** | 37 | 11,8 | 250 | 79,4 | 28 | 8,9 | - | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | - | - | 175 | 100,0 | - | - | - | - |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | 189 | 17,6 | 886 | 82,4 | - | - | - | - |
| Kilis | **300** | 3 | 1,0 | 296 | 98,7 | 1 | 0,3 | - | - |
| *Camp* | ***315*** | *3* | *1,0* | *312* | *99,1* | - | - | - | - |
| **Total** | **6400** | **351** | **5,5** | **5902** | **92,2** | **137** | **2,1** | **10** | **0,2** |

* Z *test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 24 Distribution by Knowledge of Turkish among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Yes | | No | | Insufficient | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Adana | **510** | 118 | 23,1 | 333 | 65,3 | 59 | 11,6 |
| Bursa | **350** | 119 | 34,0 | 167 | 47,7 | 64 | 18,3 |
| Gaziantep | **900** | 292 | 32,4 | 431 | 47,9 | 177 | 19,7 |
| Hatay | **1010** | 99 | 9,8 | 670 | 66,3 | 241 | 23,9 |
| Mersin | **475** | 116 | 24,4 | 248 | 52,2 | 111 | 23,4 |
| İstanbul | **1290** | 454 | 35,2 | 415 | 32,2 | 421 | 32,6 |
| İzmir | **315** | 82 | 26,0 | 121 | 38,4 | 112 | 35,6 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | 8 | 4,6 | 112 | 64,0 | 55 | 31,4 |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | 110 | 10,2 | 786 | 73,1 | 179 | 16,7 |
| Kilis | **300** | 63 | 21,0 | 137 | 45,7 | 100 | 33,3 |
| *Camp* | ***315*** | *39* | *12,4* | *205* | *65,1* | *71* | *22,5* |
| **Total** | **6400** | **1461** | **22,8** | **3420** | **53,4** | **1519** | **23,7** |

* Z *test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 25 Distribution of Health Status before Coming Turkey by Gender, Age, Provinces, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Too Good + Good | | Neither Good Nor Bad | | Too Bad + Bad | | *Average* | *Standard deviation* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | | |
| Female | **3529** | 3011 | 85,3 | 386 | 10,9 | 128 | 3,6 | 4,1 | 0,8 |
| Male | **2871** | 2451 | 85,4 | 277 | 9,7 | 142 | 5,0 | 4,1 | 0,8 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | **73** | 66 | 90,4 | 4 | 5,5 | 2 | 2,7 | 4,3 | 0,7 |
| 18-24 | **2105** | 1902 | 90,4 | 159 | 7,6 | 43 | 2,0 | 4,3 | 0,7 |
| 25-34 | **2037** | 1805 | 88,6 | 167 | 8,2 | 63 | 3,1 | 4,2 | 0,7 |
| 35-44 | **1144** | 957 | 83,7 | 123 | 10,8 | 64 | 5,6 | 4,1 | 0,8 |
| 45-54 | **614** | 457 | 74,4 | 108 | 17,6 | 48 | 7,8 | 3,9 | 0,9 |
| 55-59 | **187** | 132 | 70,6 | 40 | 21,4 | 15 | 8,0 | 3,8 | 0,8 |
| 60 years and older | **240** | 143 | 59,6 | 62 | 25,8 | 35 | 14,6 | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **510** | 407 | 79,8 | 79 | 15,5 | 24 | 4,7 | 4,0 | 0,8 |
| Bursa | **350** | 310 | 88,6 | 17 | 4,9 | 22 | 6,3 | 4,3 | 0,9 |
| Gaziantep | **900** | 706 | 78,4 | 144 | 16,0 | 50 | 5,6 | 4,0 | 0,8 |
| Hatay | **1010** | 922 | 91,3 | 50 | 5,0 | 38 | 3,8 | 4,2 | 0,7 |
| Mersin | **475** | 399 | 84,0 | 42 | 8,8 | 34 | 7,2 | 4,1 | 0,9 |
| İstanbul | **1290** | 1078 | 83,6 | 171 | 13,3 | 40 | 3,1 | 4,0 | 0,7 |
| İzmir | **315** | 267 | 84,8 | 34 | 10,8 | 13 | 4,1 | 3,9 | 0,6 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | 129 | 73,7 | 28 | 16,0 | 16 | 9,1 | 3,9 | 0,9 |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | 971 | 90,3 | 84 | 7,8 | 20 | 1,9 | 4,2 | 0,7 |
| Kilis | **300** | 273 | 91,0 | 14 | 4,7 | 13 | 4,3 | 4,4 | 0,8 |
| *Camp* | ***315*** | *273* | *86,67* | *28* | *8,89* | *14* | *4,44* | *4,14* | *0,75* |
| **Chronic Disease** | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | **1224** | 839 | 68,6 | 249 | 20,3 | 136 | 11,1 | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| No | **5176** | 4623 | 89,3 | 414 | 8,0 | 134 | 2,6 | 4,2 | 0,7 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | **2451** | 2200 | 89,8 | 190 | 7,8 | 60 | 2,5 | 4,2 | 0,7 |
| Inactive | **3949** | 3262 | 82,6 | 473 | 12,0 | 210 | 5,3 | 4,0 | 0,8 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | |
| Speaking | **1461** | 1276 | 87,3 | 135 | 9,2 | 50 | 3,4 | 4,2 | 0,8 |
| not speaking | **4939** | 4186 | 84,8 | 528 | 10,7 | 220 | 4,5 | 4,1 | 0,8 |
| **Period of Residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **3683** | 3110 | 84,4 | 403 | 10,9 | 165 | 4,5 | 4,1 | 0,8 |
| 5-8 years | **2717** | 2352 | 86,6 | 260 | 9,6 | 105 | 3,9 | 4,2 | 0,8 |
| **Total** | **6400** | 5462 | 85,3 | 663 | 10,4 | 270 | 4,2 | 4,1 | 0,8 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 26 Distribution of Current Health Status by Gender, Age, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Too Good + Good | | Neither Good Nor Bad | | Too Bad + Bad | | *Average* | *Standard deviation* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | | |
| Female | **3529** | 2165 | 61,4 | 872 | 24,7 | 489 | 13,9 | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| Male | **2871** | 1819 | 63,4 | 604 | 21,0 | 445 | 15,5 | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | **73** | 58 | 79,5 | 11 | 15,1 | 4 | 5,5 | 4,0 | 0,8 |
| 18-24 | **2105** | 1568 | 74,5 | 364 | 17,3 | 170 | 8,1 | 3,9 | 0,9 |
| 25-34 | **2037** | 1340 | 65,8 | 458 | 22,5 | 237 | 11,6 | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| 35-44 | **1144** | 632 | 55,2 | 311 | 27,2 | 201 | 17,6 | 3,5 | 1,0 |
| 45-54 | **614** | 253 | 41,2 | 205 | 33,4 | 156 | 25,4 | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| 55-59 | **187** | 72 | 38,5 | 58 | 31,0 | 57 | 30,5 | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| 60 years and older | **240** | 61 | 25,4 | 69 | 28,8 | 109 | 45,4 | 2,7 | 1,0 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **510** | 246 | 48,2 | 143 | 28,0 | 121 | 23,7 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| Bursa | **350** | 191 | 54,6 | 77 | 22,0 | 81 | 23,1 | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| Gaziantep | **900** | 388 | 43,1 | 311 | 34,6 | 201 | 22,3 | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| Hatay | **1010** | 817 | 80,9 | 128 | 12,7 | 65 | 6,4 | 4,0 | 0,9 |
| Mersin | **475** | 258 | 54,3 | 137 | 28,8 | 80 | 16,8 | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| İstanbul | **1290** | 880 | 68,2 | 263 | 20,4 | 145 | 11,2 | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| İzmir | **315** | 218 | 69,2 | 63 | 20,0 | 34 | 10,8 | 3,7 | 0,8 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | 57 | 32,6 | 46 | 26,3 | 69 | 39,4 | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | 721 | 67,1 | 258 | 24,0 | 96 | 8,9 | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| Kilis | **300** | 208 | 69,3 | 50 | 16,7 | 42 | 14,0 | 3,9 | 1,2 |
| *Camp* | ***315*** | *205* | *65,1* | *54* | *17,1* | *56* | *17,8* | *3,6* | *1,1* |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | **2451** | 1690 | 69,0 | 528 | 21,5 | 232 | 9,5 | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| Inactive | **3949** | 2294 | 58,1 | 948 | 24,0 | 702 | 17,8 | 3,5 | 1,0 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **1461** | 930 | 63,7 | 336 | 23,0 | 194 | 13,3 | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | **4939** | 3054 | 61,8 | 1140 | 23,1 | 740 | 15,0 | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| **Period of Residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **3683** | 2283 | 62,0 | 870 | 23,6 | 525 | 14,3 | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| 5-8 years | **2717** | 1701 | 62,6 | 606 | 22,3 | 409 | 15,1 | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| **Total** | **6400** | 3984 | 62,3 | 1476 | 23,1 | 934 | 14,59 | 3,6 | 1,0 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 27 Distribution of Body Mass Indexes by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Body Mass Index | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | ***Thin <18,49*** | | **Normal 18.50 - 24.99** | | **Overweight 25,00 - 29,99** | | ***Obese*** | |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | **3529** | 107 | 3,0 | 1593 | 45,1 | 1190 | 33,7 | 639 | 18,1 |
| Male | **2871** | 49 | 1,7 | 1470 | 51,2 | 1018 | 35,5 | 334 | 11,6 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | **73** | 2 | 2,7 | 52 | 71,2 | 16 | 21,9 | 3 | 4,1 |
| 18-24 | **2105** | 98 | 4,7 | 1380 | 65,6 | 510 | 24,2 | 117 | 5,6 |
| 25-34 | **2037** | 39 | 1,9 | 1001 | 49,1 | 747 | 36,7 | 250 | 12,3 |
| 35-44 | **1144** | 11 | 1,0 | 373 | 32,6 | 501 | 43,8 | 259 | 22,6 |
| 45-54 | **614** | 5 | 0,8 | 144 | 23,5 | 261 | 42,5 | 204 | 33,2 |
| 55-59 | **187** | 0 | 0,0 | 49 | 26,2 | 75 | 40,1 | 63 | 33,7 |
| 60 years and older | **240** | 1 | 0,4 | 64 | 26,7 | 98 | 40,8 | 77 | 32,1 |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | **1224** | 16 | 1,3 | 436 | 35,6 | 445 | 36,4 | 327 | 26,7 |
| No | **5176** | 140 | 2,7 | 2627 | 50,8 | 1763 | 34,1 | 646 | 12,5 |
| **Province** | **6400** | 156 | 2,4 | 3063 | 47,9 | 2208 | 34,5 | 973 | 15,2 |
| Adana | **510** | 7 | 1,4 | 220 | 43,1 | 180 | 35,3 | 103 | 20,2 |
| Bursa | **350** | 17 | 4,9 | 143 | 40,9 | 106 | 30,3 | 84 | 24,0 |
| Gaziantep | **900** | 34 | 3,8 | 433 | 48,1 | 282 | 31,3 | 151 | 16,8 |
| Hatay | **1010** | 22 | 2,2 | 491 | 48,6 | 342 | 33,9 | 155 | 15,4 |
| Mersin | **475** | 17 | 3,6 | 267 | 56,2 | 147 | 31,0 | 44 | 9,3 |
| İstanbul | **1290** | 22 | 1,7 | 622 | 48,2 | 496 | 38,5 | 150 | 11,6 |
| İzmir | **315** | 7 | 2,2 | 160 | 50,8 | 112 | 35,6 | 36 | 11,4 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | 7 | 4,0 | 81 | 46,3 | 60 | 34,3 | 27 | 15,4 |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | 16 | 1,5 | 500 | 46,5 | 379 | 35,3 | 180 | 16,7 |
| Kilis | **300** | 7 | 2,3 | 146 | 48,7 | 104 | 34,7 | 43 | 14,3 |
| *Camp* | ***315*** | *7* | *2,2* | *139* | *44,1* | *120* | *38,1* | *49* | *15,6* |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | **2451** | 47 | 1,9 | 1247 | 50,9 | 872 | 35,6 | 285 | 11,6 |
| Inactive | **3949** | 109 | 2,8 | 1816 | 46,0 | 1336 | 33,8 | 688 | 17,4 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **1461** | 46 | 3,2 | 770 | 52,7 | 486 | 33,3 | 159 | 10,9 |
| not speaking | **4939** | 110 | 2,2 | 2293 | 46,4 | 1722 | 34,9 | 814 | 16,5 |
| **Period of Residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **3683** | 98 | 2,7 | 1814 | 49,3 | 1260 | 34,2 | 511 | 13,9 |
| 5-8 years | **2717** | 58 | 2,1 | 1249 | 46,0 | 948 | 34,9 | 462 | 17,0 |
| **Total** | **6400** | 156 | 2,4 | 3063 | 47,9 | 2208 | 34,5 | 973 | 15,2 |

* *Z test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 28 Distribution of Blood Pressure Values in the Recent Month by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, Body Mass Index, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Condition of Doing Exercises and SES Groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Blood Pressure Scale | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Normal <120 and <80 | | Prehypertention (120–139 / 80–89) | | High blood pressure >140 and >90 | |
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | |
| Female | **386** | 84 | 21,8 | 97 | 25,1 | 121 | 31,4 |
| Male | **209** | 30 | 14,4 | 69 | 33,0 | 81 | 38,8 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | **1** | 1 | 100,0 | - | - | - | - |
| 18-24 | **87** | 25 | 28,7 | 29 | 33,3 | 17 | 19,5 |
| 25-34 | **132** | 34 | 25,8 | 42 | 31,8 | 24 | 18,2 |
| 35-44 | **138** | 25 | 18,1 | 45 | 32,6 | 46 | 33,3 |
| 45-54 | **116** | 18 | 15,5 | 30 | 25,9 | 52 | 44,8 |
| 55-59 | **43** | 3 | 7,0 | 8 | 18,6 | 18 | 41,9 |
| 60 years and older | **78** | 8 | 10,3 | 12 | 15,4 | 45 | 57,7 |
| **Chronic Disease** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | **304** | 55 | 18,1 | 57 | 18,8 | 140 | 46,1 |
| No | **291** | 59 | 20,3 | 109 | 37,5 | 62 | 21,3 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **62** | 13 | 21,0 | 7 | 11,3 | 16 | 25,8 |
| Bursa | **23** | 1 | 4,4 | 7 | 30,4 | 8 | 34,8 |
| Gaziantep | **80** | 9 | 11,3 | 21 | 26,3 | 32 | 40,0 |
| Hatay | **50** | 11 | 22,0 | 24 | 48,0 | 15 | 30,0 |
| Mersin | **65** | 11 | 16,9 | 7 | 10,8 | 15 | 23,1 |
| İstanbul | **127** | 30 | 23,6 | 35 | 27,6 | 39 | 30,7 |
| İzmir | **26** | 4 | 15,4 | 2 | 7,7 | 20 | 76,9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **9** | 0 | 0,0 | 3 | 33,3 | 6 | 66,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | **105** | 23 | 21,9 | 43 | 41,0 | 39 | 37,1 |
| Kilis | **48** | 12 | 25,0 | 17 | 35,4 | 12 | 25,0 |
| **Body Mass Index** | | | | | | | |
| Thin <18,49 | **9** | 2 | 22,2 | 4 | 44,4 | 1 | 11,1 |
| Normal 18.50 - 24.99 | **180** | 45 | 25,0 | 51 | 28,3 | 49 | 27,2 |
| Overweight 25,00 - 29,99 | **248** | 48 | 19,4 | 77 | 31,1 | 73 | 29,4 |
| Obese | **158** | 19 | 12,0 | 34 | 21,5 | 79 | 50,0 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | |
| Active | **160** | 31 | 19,4 | 55 | 34,4 | 41 | 25,6 |
| Inactive | **435** | 83 | 19,1 | 111 | 25,5 | 161 | 37,0 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **134** | 27 | 20,2 | 48 | 35,8 | 35 | 26,1 |
| not speaking | **461** | 87 | 18,9 | 118 | 25,6 | 167 | 36,2 |
| **Period of Residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **331** | 64 | 19,3 | 83 | 25,1 | 119 | 36,0 |
| 5-8 years | **264** | 50 | 18,9 | 83 | 31,4 | 83 | 31,4 |
| **Physical Exercise** | | | | | | | |
| regularly | **20** | 2 | 10,0 | 11 | 55,0 | 4 | 20,0 |
| sometimes | **81** | 17 | 21,0 | 37 | 45,7 | 12 | 14,8 |
| never | **494** | 95 | 19,2 | 118 | 23,9 | 186 | 37,7 |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | | |
| AB | **35** | 5 | 14,3 | 16 | 45,7 | 10 | 28,6 |
| C1 | **35** | 5 | 14,3 | 15 | 42,9 | 6 | 17,1 |
| C2 | **144** | 37 | 25,7 | 34 | 23,6 | 45 | 31,3 |
| DE | **381** | 67 | 17,6 | 101 | 26,5 | 141 | 37,0 |
| **Total** | **595** | 114 | 19,2 | 166 | 27,9 | 202 | 34,0 |

* *Z test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
**Normal Blood Pressure:** below systolic 120 and diastolic 80
**Pre-blood pressure:** systolic between 120 and 139 and diastolic between 80 and 90
**High blood pressure:** systolic 140 and above and diastolic 90 and above, in the measurements.

**Table 29 Distribution by Habits of Doing Exercise by Gender, Age, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | Doing physical exercise | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Regularly | | Sometimes | | Never | |
| **Gender** | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Female | **3529** | 56 | 1,6 | 391 | 11,1 | 3082 | 87,3 |
| Male | **2871** | 85 | 3,0 | 559 | 19,5 | 2227 | 77,6 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | **73** | 1 | 1,4 | 10 | 13,7 | 62 | 84,9 |
| 18-24 | **2105** | 53 | 2,5 | 431 | 20,5 | 1621 | 77,0 |
| 25-34 | **2037** | 50 | 2,5 | 304 | 14,9 | 1683 | 82,6 |
| 35-44 | **1144** | 24 | 2,1 | 130 | 11,4 | 990 | 86,5 |
| 45-54 | **614** | 7 | 1,1 | 48 | 7,8 | 559 | 91,0 |
| 55-59 | **187** | 2 | 1,1 | 13 | 7,0 | 172 | 92,0 |
| 60 years and older | **240** | 4 | 1,7 | 14 | 5,8 | 222 | 92,5 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **510** | 4 | 0,8 | 94 | 18,4 | 412 | 80,8 |
| Bursa | **350** | 10 | 2,9 | 58 | 16,6 | 282 | 80,6 |
| Gaziantep | **900** | 1 | 0,1 | 86 | 9,6 | 813 | 90,3 |
| Hatay | **1010** | 16 | 1,6 | 81 | 8,0 | 913 | 90,4 |
| Mersin | **475** | 5 | 1,1 | 90 | 19,0 | 380 | 80,0 |
| İstanbul | **1290** | 42 | 3,3 | 295 | 22,9 | 953 | 73,9 |
| İzmir | **315** | 3 | 1,0 | 55 | 17,5 | 257 | 81,6 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | 1 | 0,6 | 13 | 7,4 | 161 | 92,0 |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | 30 | 2,8 | 93 | 8,7 | 952 | 88,6 |
| Kilis | **300** | 29 | 9,7 | 85 | 28,3 | 186 | 62,0 |
| *Camp* | ***315*** | *6* | *1,9* | *40* | *12,7* | *269* | *85,4* |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | |
| Active | **2451** | 71 | 2,9 | 478 | 19,5 | 1902 | 77,6 |
| Inactive | **3949** | 70 | 1,8 | 472 | 12,0 | 3407 | 86,3 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **1461** | 67 | 4,6 | 372 | 25,5 | 1022 | 70,0 |
| not speaking | **4939** | 74 | 1,5 | 578 | 11,7 | 4287 | 86,8 |
| **Period of Residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **3683** | 80 | 2,2 | 587 | 15,9 | 3016 | 81,9 |
| 5-8 years | **2717** | 61 | 2,3 | 363 | 13,4 | 2293 | 84,4 |
| **Total** | **6400** | 141 | 2,2 | 950 | 14,8 | 5309 | 83,0 |

* *Z test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 30 Distribution of Health Problems Experienced in the Recent 6 Months by Gender, Age, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Fatigue | | Shortness of breath | | Tachycardia | | Cough | | Perspiration | | Thirst | | None | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | **3529** | 1011 | 28,7 | 840 | 23,8 | 644 | 18,3 | 388 | 11,0 | 240 | 6,8 | 235 | 6,7 | 1870 | 53,0 |
| Male | **2871** | 610 | 21,3 | 559 | 19,5 | 334 | 11,6 | 402 | 14,0 | 185 | 6,4 | 155 | 5,4 | 1753 | 61,1 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **73** | 9 | 12,3 | 8 | 11,0 | 3 | 4,1 | 6 | 8,2 | 2 | 2,7 | 3 | 4,1 | 55 | 75,3 |
| | **2105** | 401 | 19,1 | 299 | 14,2 | 172 | 8,2 | 209 | 9,9 | 77 | 3,7 | 86 | 4,1 | 1390 | 66,0 |
| | **2037** | 490 | 24,1 | 408 | 20,0 | 253 | 12,4 | 230 | 11,3 | 111 | 5,5 | 75 | 3,7 | 1196 | 58,7 |
| | **1144** | 310 | 27,1 | 295 | 25,8 | 226 | 19,8 | 141 | 12,3 | 93 | 8,1 | 75 | 6,6 | 598 | 52,3 |
| | **614** | 234 | 38,1 | 206 | 33,6 | 162 | 26,4 | 95 | 15,5 | 76 | 12,4 | 72 | 11,7 | 254 | 41,4 |
| | **187** | 79 | 42,3 | 70 | 37,4 | 64 | 34,2 | 42 | 22,5 | 29 | 15,5 | 34 | 18,2 | 73 | 39,0 |
| 60 years and older | **240** | 98 | 40,8 | 113 | 47,1 | 98 | 40,8 | 67 | 27,9 | 37 | 15,4 | 45 | 18,8 | 57 | 23,8 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | **2451** | 500 | 20,4 | 445 | 18,2 | 254 | 10,4 | 328 | 13,4 | 147 | 6,0 | 125 | 5,1 | 1507 | 61,5 |
| Inactive | **3949** | 1121 | 28,4 | 954 | 24,2 | 724 | 18,3 | 462 | 11,7 | 278 | 7,0 | 265 | 6,7 | 2116 | 53,6 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **1461** | 469 | 32,1 | 335 | 22,9 | 260 | 17,8 | 219 | 15,0 | 117 | 8,0 | 88 | 6,0 | 720 | 49,3 |
| not speaking | **4939** | 1152 | 23,3 | 1064 | 21,5 | 718 | 14,5 | 571 | 11,6 | 308 | 6,2 | 302 | 6,1 | 2903 | 58,8 |
| **Period of Residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **3683** | 937 | 25,4 | 797 | 21,6 | 557 | 15,1 | 475 | 12,9 | 242 | 6,6 | 231 | 6,3 | 2076 | 56,4 |
| 5-8 years | **2717** | 684 | 25,2 | 602 | 22,2 | 421 | 15,5 | 315 | 11,6 | 183 | 6,7 | 159 | 5,9 | 1547 | 56,9 |
| **Total** | **6400** | 1621 | 25,3 | 1399 | 21,9 | 978 | 15,28 | 790 | 12,3 | 425 | 6,6 | 390 | 6,1 | 3623 | 56,6 |

* *Z test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant. Some individuals have chosen more than one option.

**Table 31 Distribution of Chronic Diseases of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Available | | Not available | | No idea | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** |
| Female | **3529** | 692 | 19,6 | 2754 | 78,0 | 83 | 2,4 |
| Male | **2871** | 532 | 18,5 | 2281 | 79,5 | 58 | 2,0 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | **73** | 3 | 4,1 | 70 | 95,9 | - | - |
| 18-24 | **2105** | 211 | 10,0 | 1855 | 88,1 | 39 | 1,9 |
| 25-34 | **2037** | 273 | 13,4 | 1719 | 84,4 | 45 | 2,2 |
| 35-44 | **1144** | 267 | 23,3 | 851 | 74,4 | 26 | 2,3 |
| 45-54 | **614** | 242 | 39,4 | 354 | 57,7 | 18 | 2,9 |
| 55-59 | **187** | 81 | 43,3 | 99 | 52,9 | 7 | 3,7 |
| 60 years and older | **240** | 147 | 61,3 | 87 | 36,3 | 6 | 2,5 |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | | |
| AB | **329** | 58 | 17,6 | 266 | 80,9 | 5 | 1,5 |
| C1 | **408** | 39 | 9,6 | 350 | 85,8 | 19 | 4,7 |
| C2 | **1785** | 338 | 18,9 | 1406 | 78,8 | 41 | 2,3 |
| DE | **3878** | 789 | 20,4 | 3013 | 77,7 | 76 | 2,0 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **510** | 161 | 31,6 | 349 | 68,4 | - | - |
| Bursa | **350** | 46 | 13,1 | 295 | 84,3 | 9 | 2,6 |
| Gaziantep | **900** | 292 | 32,4 | 592 | 65,8 | 16 | 1,8 |
| Hatay | **1010** | 98 | 9,7 | 904 | 89,5 | 8 | 0,8 |
| Mersin | **475** | 115 | 24,2 | 357 | 75,2 | 3 | 0,6 |
| İstanbul | **1290** | 191 | 14,8 | 1036 | 80,3 | 63 | 4,9 |
| İzmir | **315** | 48 | 15,2 | 265 | 84,1 | 2 | 0,6 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | 16 | 9,1 | 131 | 74,9 | 28 | 16,0 |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | 209 | 19,4 | 860 | 80,0 | 6 | 0,6 |
| Kilis | **300** | 48 | 16,0 | 246 | 82,0 | 6 | 2,0 |
| *Camp* | ***315*** | *54* | *17,1* | *250* | *79,4* | *11* | *3,5* |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | |
| Active | **2451** | 359 | 14,7 | 2045 | 83,4 | 47 | 1,9 |
| Inactive | **3949** | 865 | 21,9 | 2990 | 75,7 | 94 | 2,4 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **1461** | 289 | 19,8 | 1154 | 79,0 | 18 | 1,2 |
| not speaking | **4939** | 935 | 18,9 | 3881 | 78,6 | 123 | 2,5 |
| **Period of Residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **3683** | 643 | 17,5 | 2953 | 80,2 | 87 | 2,4 |
| 5-8 years | **2717** | 581 | 21,4 | 2082 | 76,6 | 54 | 2,0 |
| **Total** | **6400** | 1224 | 19,1 | 5035 | 78,7 | 141 | 2,2 |

* *Z test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 32 Prevalence of Diabetes, Hypertension, Coronary Heart Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus) | | | | Hypertension (high blood pressure) | | | | Coronary heart diseases | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Not available | | Available | | Not available | | Available | | Not available | | Available | |
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 3529 | 3381 | 95,8 | 148 | 4,2 | 3338 | 94,6 | 191 | 5,4 | 3471 | 98,4 | 58 | 1,6 |
| Male | 2871 | 2765 | 96,3 | 106 | 3,7 | 2742 | 95,5 | 129 | 4,5 | 2793 | 97,3 | 78 | 2,7 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | 73 | 73 | 100,0 | - | - | 73 | 100,0 | - | - | 73 | 100,0 | - | - |
| 18-24 | 2105 | 2090 | 99,3 | 15 | 0,7 | 2078 | 98,7 | 27 | 1,3 | 2093 | 99,4 | 12 | 0,6 |
| 25-34 | 2037 | 2009 | 98,6 | 28 | 1,4 | 2001 | 98,2 | 36 | 1,8 | 2020 | 99,2 | 17 | 0,8 |
| 35-44 | 1144 | 1102 | 96,3 | 42 | 3,7 | 1090 | 95,3 | 54 | 4,7 | 1123 | 98,2 | 21 | 1,8 |
| 45-54 | 614 | 542 | 88,3 | 72 | 11,7 | 527 | 85,8 | 87 | 14,2 | 583 | 95,0 | 31 | 5,1 |
| 55-59 | 187 | 152 | 81,3 | 35 | 18,7 | 149 | 79,7 | 38 | 20,3 | 169 | 90,4 | 18 | 9,6 |
| 60 years and older | 240 | 178 | 74,2 | 62 | 25,8 | 162 | 67,5 | 78 | 32,5 | 203 | 84,6 | 37 | 15,4 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 510 | 477 | 93,5 | 33 | 6,5 | 459 | 90,0 | 51 | 10,0 | 496 | 97,3 | 14 | 2,8 |
| Bursa | 350 | 337 | 96,3 | 13 | 3,7 | 332 | 94,9 | 18 | 5,1 | 342 | 97,7 | 8 | 2,3 |
| Gaziantep | 900 | 847 | 94,1 | 53 | 5,9 | 830 | 92,2 | 70 | 7,8 | 854 | 94,9 | 46 | 5,1 |
| Hatay | 1010 | 986 | 97,6 | 24 | 2,4 | 989 | 97,9 | 21 | 2,1 | 1001 | 99,1 | 9 | 0,9 |
| Mersin | 475 | 450 | 94,7 | 25 | 5,3 | 445 | 93,7 | 30 | 6,3 | 463 | 97,5 | 12 | 2,5 |
| İstanbul | 1290 | 1258 | 97,5 | 32 | 2,5 | 1244 | 96,4 | 46 | 3,6 | 1273 | 98,7 | 17 | 1,3 |
| İzmir | 315 | 304 | 96,5 | 11 | 3,5 | 306 | 97,1 | 9 | 2,9 | 311 | 98,7 | 4 | 1,3 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 175 | 170 | 97,1 | 5 | 2,9 | 171 | 97,7 | 4 | 2,3 | 174 | 99,4 | 1 | 0,6 |
| Şanlıurfa | 1075 | 1038 | 96,6 | 37 | 3,4 | 1013 | 94,2 | 62 | 5,8 | 1059 | 98,5 | 16 | 1,5 |
| Kilis | 300 | 279 | 93,0 | 21 | 7,0 | 291 | 97,0 | 9 | 3,0 | 291 | 97,0 | 9 | 3,0 |
| **Employment status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | 2451 | 2394 | 97,7 | 57 | 2,3 | 2377 | 97,0 | 74 | 3,0 | 2417 | 98,6 | 34 | 1,4 |
| Inactive | 3949 | 3752 | 95,0 | 197 | 5,0 | 3703 | 93,8 | 246 | 6,2 | 3847 | 97,4 | 102 | 2,6 |
| **Body mass index** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Thin <18,49 | 156 | 154 | 98,7 | 2 | 1,3 | 154 | 98,7 | 2 | 1,3 | 155 | 99,4 | 1 | 0,6 |
| Normal 18.50 - 24.99 | 3063 | 2995 | 97,8 | 68 | 2,2 | 2996 | 97,8 | 67 | 2,2 | 3022 | 98,7 | 41 | 1,3 |
| Overweight 25,00 - 29,99 | 2208 | 2115 | 95,8 | 93 | 4,2 | 2078 | 94,1 | 130 | 5,9 | 2146 | 97,2 | 62 | 2,8 |
| Obese | 973 | 882 | 90,7 | 91 | 9,4 | 852 | 87,6 | 121 | 12,4 | 941 | 96,7 | 32 | 3,3 |
| **Turkish knowledge level** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| knows | 1461 | 1423 | 97,4 | 38 | 2,6 | 1402 | 96,0 | 59 | 4,0 | 1428 | 97,7 | 33 | 2,3 |
| doesn't know | 4939 | 4723 | 95,6 | 216 | 4,4 | 4678 | 94,7 | 261 | 5,3 | 4836 | 97,9 | 103 | 2,1 |
| **Period of residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 3683 | 3552 | 96,4 | 131 | 3,6 | 3512 | 95,4 | 171 | 4,6 | 3614 | 98,1 | 69 | 1,9 |
| 5-8 years | 2717 | 2594 | 95,5 | 123 | 4,5 | 2568 | 94,5 | 149 | 5,5 | 2650 | 97,5 | 67 | 2,5 |
| **Physical exercise** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Regularly | 141 | 138 | 97,9 | 3 | 2,1 | 136 | 96,5 | 5 | 3,6 | 140 | 99,3 | 1 | 0,7 |
| Sometimes | 950 | 930 | 97,9 | 20 | 2,1 | 928 | 97,7 | 22 | 2,3 | 943 | 99,3 | 7 | 0,7 |
| Never | 5309 | 5078 | 95,7 | 231 | 4,4 | 5016 | 94,5 | 293 | 5,5 | 5181 | 97,6 | 128 | 2,4 |
| **SES status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| A | 30 | 30 | 100,0 | - | - | 30 | 100,0 | - | - | 30 | 100,0 | - | - |
| B | 299 | 281 | 94,0 | 18 | 6,0 | 285 | 95,3 | 14 | 4,7 | 293 | 98,0 | 6 | 2,0 |
| C1 | 408 | 399 | 97,8 | 9 | 2,2 | 397 | 97,3 | 11 | 2,7 | 406 | 99,5 | 2 | 0,5 |
| C2 | 1785 | 1719 | 96,3 | 66 | 3,7 | 1712 | 95,9 | 73 | 4,1 | 1746 | 97,8 | 39 | 2,2 |
| D | 3156 | 3034 | 96,1 | 122 | 3,9 | 2986 | 94,6 | 170 | 5,4 | 3089 | 97,9 | 67 | 2,1 |
| E | 722 | 683 | 94,6 | 39 | 5,4 | 670 | 92,8 | 52 | 7,2 | 700 | 97,0 | 22 | 3,1 |
| **Total** | 6400 | 6146 | 96,0 | 254 | 4,0 | 6080 | 95,0 | 320 | 5,0 | 6264 | 97,9 | 136 | 2,1 |

* *Z test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 33 Prevalence of Asthma, Chronic Lung Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | Asthma | | | | Chronic lung diseases | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Available | | Not available | | Available | | Not available | |
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 3529 | 3436 | 97,4 | 93 | 2,6 | 3427 | 97,1 | 102 | 2,9 |
| Male | 2871 | 2795 | 97,4 | 76 | 2,7 | 2775 | 96,7 | 96 | 3,3 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | 73 | 72 | 98,6 | 1 | 1,4 | 72 | 98,6 | 1 | 1,4 |
| 18-24 | 2105 | 2057 | 97,7 | 48 | 2,3 | 2054 | 97,6 | 51 | 2,4 |
| 25-34 | 2037 | 1992 | 97,8 | 45 | 2,2 | 1983 | 97,4 | 54 | 2,7 |
| 35-44 | 1144 | 1106 | 96,7 | 38 | 3,3 | 1099 | 96,1 | 45 | 3,9 |
| 45-54 | 614 | 595 | 96,9 | 19 | 3,1 | 592 | 96,4 | 22 | 3,6 |
| 55-59 | 187 | 180 | 96,3 | 7 | 3,7 | 177 | 94,7 | 10 | 5,4 |
| 60 years and older | 240 | 229 | 95,4 | 11 | 4,6 | 225 | 93,8 | 15 | 6,3 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 510 | 488 | 95,7 | 22 | 4,3 | 484 | 94,9 | 26 | 5,1 |
| Bursa | 350 | 342 | 97,7 | 8 | 2,3 | 342 | 97,7 | 8 | 2,3 |
| Gaziantep | 900 | 859 | 95,4 | 41 | 4,6 | 852 | 94,7 | 48 | 5,3 |
| Hatay | 1010 | 998 | 98,8 | 12 | 1,2 | 993 | 98,3 | 17 | 1,7 |
| Mersin | 475 | 455 | 95,8 | 20 | 4,2 | 451 | 95,0 | 24 | 5,1 |
| İstanbul | 1290 | 1267 | 98,2 | 23 | 1,8 | 1261 | 97,8 | 29 | 2,3 |
| İzmir | 315 | 310 | 98,4 | 5 | 1,6 | 310 | 98,4 | 5 | 1,6 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 175 | 173 | 98,9 | 2 | 1,1 | 173 | 98,9 | 2 | 1,1 |
| Şanlıurfa | 1075 | 1042 | 96,9 | 33 | 3,1 | 1039 | 96,7 | 36 | 3,4 |
| Kilis | 300 | 297 | 99,0 | 3 | 1,0 | 297 | 99,0 | 3 | 1,0 |
| **Employment status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | 2451 | 2386 | 97,4 | 65 | 2,7 | 2371 | 96,7 | 80 | 3,3 |
| Inactive | 3949 | 3845 | 97,4 | 104 | 2,6 | 3831 | 97,0 | 118 | 3,0 |
| **Body mass index** | | | | | | | | | |
| Thin <18,49 | 156 | 154 | 98,7 | 2 | 1,3 | 154 | 98,7 | 2 | 1,3 |
| Normal 18.50 - 24.99 | 3063 | 2983 | 97,4 | 80 | 2,6 | 2973 | 97,1 | 90 | 2,9 |
| Overweight 25,00 - 29,99 | 2208 | 2160 | 97,8 | 48 | 2,2 | 2150 | 97,4 | 58 | 2,6 |
| Obese | 973 | 934 | 96,0 | 39 | 4,0 | 925 | 95,1 | 48 | 4,9 |
| **Turkish knowledge level** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 1461 | 1413 | 96,7 | 48 | 3,3 | 1409 | 96,4 | 52 | 3,6 |
| not speaking | 4939 | 4818 | 97,6 | 121 | 2,5 | 4793 | 97,0 | 146 | 3,0 |
| **Period of residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 3683 | 3589 | 97,5 | 94 | 2,6 | 3574 | 97,0 | 109 | 3,0 |
| 5-8 years | 2717 | 2642 | 97,2 | 75 | 2,8 | 2628 | 96,7 | 89 | 3,3 |
| **Physical exercise** | | | | | | | | | |
| Regularly | 141 | 137 | 97,2 | 4 | 2,8 | 135 | 95,7 | 6 | 4,3 |
| Sometimes | 950 | 928 | 97,7 | 22 | 2,3 | 927 | 97,6 | 23 | 2,4 |
| Never | 5309 | 5166 | 97,3 | 143 | 2,7 | 5140 | 96,8 | 169 | 3,2 |
| **SES status** | | | | | | | | | |
| A | 30 | 30 | 100,0 | - | - | 30 | 100,0 | - | - |
| B | 299 | 283 | 94,7 | 16 | 5,4 | 282 | 94,3 | 17 | 5,7 |
| C1 | 408 | 405 | 99,3 | 3 | 0,7 | 405 | 99,3 | 3 | 0,7 |
| C2 | 1785 | 1746 | 97,8 | 39 | 2,2 | 1741 | 97,5 | 44 | 2,5 |
| D | 3156 | 3064 | 97,1 | 92 | 2,9 | 3045 | 96,5 | 111 | 3,5 |
| E | 722 | 703 | 97,4 | 19 | 2,6 | 699 | 96,8 | 23 | 3,2 |
| **Total** | 6400 | 6231 | 97,4 | 169 | 2,6 | 6202 | 96,9 | 198 | 3,1 |

* *Z test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 34 Prevalence of Rheumatic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | Rheumatic diseases (Rheumatoid arthritis) | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Not available | | Available | |
| | | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Gender** | | | | | |
| Female | 3529 | 3349 | 94,9 | 180 | 5,1 |
| Male | 2871 | 2744 | 95,6 | 127 | 4,4 |
| **Age group** | | | | | |
| 15-17 | 73 | 73 | 100,0 | - | - |
| 18-24 | 2105 | 2063 | 98,0 | 42 | 2,0 |
| 25-34 | 2037 | 1986 | 97,5 | 51 | 2,5 |
| 35-44 | 1144 | 1067 | 93,3 | 77 | 6,7 |
| 45-54 | 614 | 539 | 87,8 | 75 | 12,2 |
| 55-59 | 187 | 164 | 87,7 | 23 | 12,3 |
| 60 years and older | 240 | 201 | 83,8 | 39 | 16,3 |
| **Province** | | | | | |
| Adana | 510 | 458 | 89,8 | 52 | 10,2 |
| Bursa | 350 | 348 | 99,4 | 2 | 0,6 |
| Gaziantep | 900 | 794 | 88,2 | 106 | 11,8 |
| Hatay | 1010 | 989 | 97,9 | 21 | 2,1 |
| Mersin | 475 | 439 | 92,4 | 36 | 7,6 |
| İstanbul | 1290 | 1253 | 97,1 | 37 | 2,9 |
| İzmir | 315 | 305 | 96,8 | 10 | 3,2 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 175 | 173 | 98,9 | 2 | 1,1 |
| Şanlıurfa | 1075 | 1041 | 96,8 | 34 | 3,2 |
| Kilis | 300 | 293 | 97,7 | 7 | 2,3 |
| **Employment status** | | | | | |
| Active | 2451 | 2375 | 96,9 | 76 | 3,1 |
| Inactive | 3949 | 3718 | 94,2 | 231 | 5,9 |
| **Body mass index** | | | | | |
| Thin <18,49 | 156 | 155 | 99,4 | 1 | 0,6 |
| Normal 18.50 - 24.99 | 3063 | 2973 | 97,1 | 90 | 2,9 |
| Overweight 25,00 - 29,99 | 2208 | 2094 | 94,8 | 114 | 5,2 |
| Obese | 973 | 871 | 89,5 | 102 | 10,5 |
| **Turkish knowledge level** | | | | | |
| speaking | 1461 | 1392 | 95,3 | 69 | 4,7 |
| not speaking | 4939 | 4701 | 95,2 | 238 | 4,8 |
| **Period of residence in Turkey** | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 3683 | 3528 | 95,8 | 155 | 4,2 |
| 5-8 years | 2717 | 2565 | 94,4 | 152 | 5,6 |
| **Physical exercise** | | | | | |
| Regularly | 141 | 139 | 98,6 | 2 | 1,4 |
| Sometimes | 950 | 925 | 97,4 | 25 | 2,6 |
| Never | 5309 | 5029 | 94,7 | 280 | 5,3 |
| **SES status** | | | | | |
| A | 30 | 30 | 100,0 | - | - |
| B | 299 | 290 | 97,0 | 9 | 3,0 |
| C1 | 408 | 401 | 98,3 | 7 | 1,7 |
| C2 | 1785 | 1710 | 95,8 | 75 | 4,2 |
| D | 3156 | 3004 | 95,2 | 152 | 4,8 |
| E | 722 | 658 | 91,1 | 64 | 8,9 |
| **Total** | 6400 | 6093 | 95,2 | 307 | 4,8 |

* *Z test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 35 Prevalence of Depression among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | Depression | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Available | | Not available | |
| | | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Gender** | | | | | |
| Female | 3529 | 3490 | 98,9 | 39 | 1,1 |
| Male | 2871 | 2852 | 99,3 | 19 | 0,7 |
| **Age group** | | | | | |
| 15-17 | 73 | 73 | 100,0 | - | - |
| 18-24 | 2105 | 2099 | 99,7 | 6 | 0,3 |
| 25-34 | 2037 | 2021 | 99,2 | 16 | 0,8 |
| 35-44 | 1144 | 1134 | 99,1 | 10 | 0,9 |
| 45-54 | 614 | 601 | 97,9 | 13 | 2,1 |
| 55-59 | 187 | 182 | 97,3 | 5 | 2,7 |
| 60 years and older | 240 | 232 | 96,7 | 8 | 3,3 |
| **Province** | | | | | |
| Adana | 510 | 507 | 99,4 | 3 | 0,6 |
| Bursa | 350 | 348 | 99,4 | 2 | 0,6 |
| Gaziantep | 900 | 875 | 97,2 | 25 | 2,8 |
| Hatay | 1010 | 1004 | 99,4 | 6 | 0,6 |
| Mersin | 475 | 469 | 98,7 | 6 | 1,3 |
| İstanbul | 1290 | 1278 | 99,1 | 12 | 0,9 |
| İzmir | 315 | 315 | 100,0 | - | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | 175 | 174 | 99,4 | 1 | 0,6 |
| Şanlıurfa | 1075 | 1073 | 99,8 | 2 | 0,2 |
| Kilis | 300 | 299 | 99,7 | 1 | 0,3 |
| **Employment status** | | | | | |
| Active | 2451 | 2440 | 99,6 | 11 | 0,5 |
| Inactive | 3949 | 3902 | 98,8 | 47 | 1,2 |
| **Body mass index** | | | | | |
| Thin <18,49 | 156 | 154 | 98,7 | 2 | 1,3 |
| Normal 18.50 - 24.99 | 3063 | 3046 | 99,4 | 17 | 0,6 |
| Overweight 25,00 - 29,99 | 2208 | 2181 | 98,8 | 27 | 1,2 |
| Obese | 973 | 961 | 98,8 | 12 | 1,2 |
| **Turkish knowledge level** | | | | | |
| speaking | 1461 | 1452 | 99,4 | 9 | 0,6 |
| not speaking | 4939 | 4890 | 99,0 | 49 | 1,0 |
| **Period of residence in Turkey** | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 3683 | 3654 | 99,2 | 29 | 0,8 |
| 5-8 years | 2717 | 2688 | 98,9 | 29 | 1,1 |
| **Physical exercise** | | | | | |
| Regularly | 141 | 140 | 99,3 | 1 | 0,7 |
| Sometimes | 950 | 947 | 99,7 | 3 | 0,3 |
| Never | 5309 | 5255 | 99,0 | 54 | 1,0 |
| **SES status** | | | | | |
| A | 30 | 30 | 100,0 | - | - |
| B | 299 | 297 | 99,3 | 2 | 0,7 |
| C1 | 408 | 408 | 100,0 | - | - |
| C2 | 1785 | 1778 | 99,6 | 7 | 0,4 |
| D | 3156 | 3124 | 99,0 | 32 | 1,0 |
| E | 722 | 705 | 97,7 | 17 | 2,4 |
| **Total** | 6400 | 6342 | 99,1 | 58 | 0,9 |

* *Z test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 36 Distribution of Smoking habits by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Smoking habits | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Never | | Sometimes | | Regularly | | I gave up | | I smoke hubble-bubble | | *Average* | *Standard deviation* | Median | Min | Max |
| **Gender** | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | | | | | |
| Female | **3529** | 3224 | 91,4 | 163 | 4,6 | 131 | 3,7 | 7 | 0,2 | 4 | 0,1 | 16,9 | 9,2 | 20 | 1 | 60 |
| Male | **2871** | 1280 | 44,6 | 431 | 15,0 | 1097 | 38,2 | 55 | 1,9 | 8 | 0,3 | 21,4 | 8,5 | 20 | 1 | 75 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | **73** | 71 | 97,3 | 2 | 2,7 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 18-24 | **2105** | 1577 | 74,9 | 187 | 8,9 | 327 | 15,5 | 11 | 0,5 | 3 | 0,1 | 20 | 6,9 | 20 | 2 | 40 |
| 25-34 | **2037** | 1401 | 68,8 | 190 | 9,3 | 423 | 20,8 | 15 | 0,7 | 8 | 0,4 | 20,9 | 7,6 | 20 | 1 | 60 |
| 35-44 | **1144** | 764 | 66,8 | 115 | 10,1 | 254 | 22,2 | 10 | 0,9 | 1 | 0,1 | 20,8 | 9,8 | 20 | 1 | 75 |
| 45-54 | **614** | 403 | 65,6 | 64 | 10,4 | 135 | 22,0 | 12 | 2,0 | - | - | 22,1 | 10,0 | 20 | 3 | 60 |
| 55-59 | **187** | 123 | 65,8 | 19 | 10,2 | 39 | 20,9 | 6 | 3,2 | - | - | 22,5 | 10,1 | 20 | 8 | 60 |
| 60 years and older | **240** | 165 | 68,8 | 17 | 7,1 | 50 | 20,8 | 8 | 3,3 | - | - | 22,3 | 13,8 | 20 | 2 | 60 |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | **1224** | 871 | 71,2 | 88 | 7,2 | 239 | 19,5 | 25 | 2,0 | 1 | 0,1 | 20,2 | 9,6 | 20 | 1 | 60 |
| No | **5176** | 3633 | 70,2 | 506 | 9,8 | 989 | 19,1 | 37 | 0,7 | 11 | 0,2 | 21,1 | 8,4 | 20 | 1 | 75 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | **2451** | 1284 | 52,4 | 375 | 15,3 | 757 | 30,9 | 29 | 1,2 | 6 | 0,2 | 21,2 | 8,3 | 20 | 1 | 75 |
| Inactive | **3949** | 3220 | 81,5 | 219 | 5,6 | 471 | 11,9 | 33 | 0,8 | 6 | 0,2 | 20,4 | 9,2 | 20 | 1 | 60 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **1461** | 863 | 59,1 | 198 | 13,6 | 384 | 26,3 | 12 | 0,8 | 4 | 0,3 | 21,2 | 8,6 | 20 | 1 | 60 |
| not speaking | **4939** | 3641 | 73,7 | 396 | 8,0 | 844 | 17,1 | 50 | 1,0 | 8 | 0,2 | 20,8 | 8,7 | 20 | 1 | 75 |
| **Period of Residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **3683** | 2601 | 70,6 | 342 | 9,3 | 700 | 19,0 | 34 | 0,9 | 6 | 0,2 | 21,1 | 8,9 | 20 | 1 | 75 |
| 5-8 years | **2717** | 1903 | 70,0 | 252 | 9,3 | 528 | 19,4 | 28 | 1,0 | 6 | 0,2 | 20,6 | 8,4 | 20 | 1 | 60 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **510** | 366 | 71,8 | 27 | 5,3 | 112 | 22,0 | 5 | 1,0 | - | - | 20,2 | 6,6 | 20 | 2 | 40 |
| Bursa | **350** | 226 | 64,6 | 33 | 9,4 | 89 | 25,4 | - | - | 2 | 0,6 | 18,5 | 7,7 | 20 | 1 | 40 |
| Gaziantep | **900** | 652 | 72,4 | 59 | 6,6 | 177 | 19,7 | 12 | 1,3 | - | - | 22,7 | 10,8 | 20 | 2 | 60 |
| Hatay | **1010** | 750 | 74,3 | 88 | 8,7 | 164 | 16,2 | 8 | 0,8 | - | - | 19,3 | 5,1 | 20 | 1 | 40 |
| Mersin | **475** | 301 | 63,4 | 32 | 6,7 | 127 | 26,7 | 12 | 2,5 | 3 | 0,6 | 21,8 | 7,5 | 20 | 2 | 50 |
| İstanbul | **1290** | 890 | 69,0 | 205 | 15,9 | 184 | 14,3 | 10 | 0,8 | 1 | 0,1 | 19,8 | 10,2 | 20 | 3 | 75 |
| İzmir | **315** | 200 | 63,5 | 41 | 13,0 | 73 | 23,2 | - | - | 1 | 0,3 | 22,7 | 9,7 | 20 | 5 | 40 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | 135 | 77,1 | 27 | 15,4 | 12 | 6,9 | 1 | 0,6 | - | - | 19,7 | 4,4 | 20 | 10 | 30 |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | 764 | 71,1 | 53 | 4,9 | 239 | 22,2 | 14 | 1,3 | 5 | 0,5 | 21,9 | 9,2 | 20 | 3 | 70 |
| Kilis | **300** | 220 | 73,3 | 29 | 9,7 | 51 | 17,0 | - | - | - | - | 20,1 | 5,7 | 20 | 1 | 40 |
| Camp | **315** | 241 | 76,5 | 20 | 6,4 | 50 | 15,9 | 3 | 1,0 | 1 | 0,3 | 20,5 | 4,7 | 20 | 4 | 30 |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | **329** | 237 | 72,0 | 50 | 15,2 | 40 | 12,2 | 2 | 0,6 | - | - | 19,8 | 4,2 | 20 | 7 | 35 |
| C1 | **408** | 293 | 71,8 | 55 | 13,5 | 52 | 12,8 | 7 | 1,7 | 1 | 0,3 | 22,1 | 8,8 | 20 | 3 | 40 |
| C2 | **1785** | 1238 | 69,4 | 194 | 10,9 | 332 | 18,6 | 18 | 1,0 | 3 | 0,2 | 21,2 | 8,6 | 20 | 3 | 60 |
| DE | **3878** | 2736 | 70,6 | 295 | 7,6 | 804 | 20,7 | 35 | 0,9 | 8 | 0,2 | 20,8 | 8,8 | 20 | 1 | 75 |
| **Total** | **6400** | 4504 | 70,4 | 594 | 9,3 | 1228 | 19,2 | 62 | 1,0 | 12 | 0,2 | 20,9 | 8,6 | 20 | 1 | 75 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 37 Distribution of Applications to any Healthcare Organization Applied in the Recent Year by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding Syrians Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Application to any Healthcare Organization in the Recent Year | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Yes | | No | | I don't remember | |
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | |
| Female | **3529** | 2731 | 77,4 | 751 | 21,3 | 47 | 1,3 |
| Male | **2871** | 1791 | 62,4 | 1026 | 35,7 | 54 | 1,9 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | **73** | 46 | 63,0 | 26 | 35,6 | 1 | 1,4 |
| 18-24 | **2105** | 1366 | 64,9 | 703 | 33,4 | 36 | 1,7 |
| 25-34 | **2037** | 1456 | 71,5 | 546 | 26,8 | 35 | 1,7 |
| 35-44 | **1144** | 844 | 73,8 | 287 | 25,1 | 13 | 1,1 |
| 45-54 | **614** | 466 | 75,9 | 141 | 23,0 | 7 | 1,1 |
| 55-59 | **187** | 146 | 78,1 | 38 | 20,3 | 3 | 1,6 |
| 60 years and older | **240** | 198 | 82,5 | 36 | 15,0 | 6 | 2,5 |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | **1224** | 1120 | 91,5 | 99 | 8,1 | 5 | 0,4 |
| No | **5176** | 3402 | 65,7 | 1678 | 32,4 | 96 | 1,9 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **510** | 424 | 83,1 | 86 | 16,9 | - | - |
| Bursa | **350** | 249 | 71,1 | 98 | 28,0 | 3 | 0,9 |
| Gaziantep | **900** | 713 | 79,2 | 186 | 20,7 | 1 | 0,1 |
| Hatay | **1010** | 667 | 66,0 | 324 | 32,1 | 19 | 1,9 |
| Mersin | **475** | 424 | 89,3 | 49 | 10,3 | 2 | 0,4 |
| İstanbul | **1290** | 716 | 55,5 | 521 | 40,4 | 53 | 4,1 |
| İzmir | **315** | 225 | 71,4 | 89 | 28,3 | 1 | 0,3 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **175** | 115 | 65,7 | 42 | 24,0 | 18 | 10,3 |
| Şanlıurfa | **1075** | 802 | 74,6 | 272 | 25,3 | 1 | 0,1 |
| Kilis | **300** | 187 | 62,3 | 110 | 36,7 | 3 | 1,0 |
| *Camp* | ***315*** | *239* | *75,9* | *74* | *23,5* | *2* | *0,6* |
| **SES** | | | | | | | |
| AB | **329** | 246 | 74,8 | 78 | 23,7 | 5 | 1,5 |
| C1 | **408** | 278 | 68,1 | 115 | 28,2 | 15 | 3,7 |
| C2 | **1785** | 1189 | 66,6 | 559 | 31,3 | 37 | 2,1 |
| DE | **3878** | 2809 | 72,4 | 1025 | 26,4 | 44 | 1,1 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | |
| Active | **2451** | 1572 | 64,1 | 837 | 34,2 | 42 | 1,7 |
| Inactive | **3949** | 2950 | 74,7 | 940 | 23,8 | 59 | 1,5 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **1461** | 988 | 67,6 | 463 | 31,7 | 10 | 0,7 |
| not speaking | **4939** | 3534 | 71,6 | 1314 | 26,6 | 91 | 1,8 |
| **Period of Residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **3683** | 2548 | 69,2 | 1079 | 29,3 | 56 | 1,5 |
| 5-8 years | **2717** | 1974 | 72,7 | 698 | 25,7 | 45 | 1,7 |
| **Total** | **6400** | 4522 | 70,7 | 1777 | 27,8 | 101 | 1,6 |

* *Z test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 38 Distribution of Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Family Practice Centers | | Tuberculosis control dispensary, Mother and childcare and family planning centers | | Public Hospital | | Private Polyclinic, Private hospital | | Training and research hospital, University hospital | | Migrant Health Centers | | 112 Emergency Service | |
| **Gender** | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Female | **2731** | 112 | 4,1 | 115 | 4,2 | 2348 | 86,0 | 203 | 7,4 | 21 | 0,8 | 766 | 28,1 | 35 | 1,3 |
| Male | **1791** | 45 | 2,5 | 70 | 3,9 | 1576 | 88,0 | 189 | 10,6 | 30 | 1,7 | 509 | 28,4 | 80 | 4,5 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | **46** | 2 | 4,4 | 1 | 2,2 | 40 | 87,0 | 4 | 8,7 | - | - | 9 | 19,6 | - | - |
| 18-24 | **1366** | 49 | 3,6 | 62 | 4,5 | 1169 | 85,6 | 135 | 9,9 | 14 | 1,0 | 389 | 28,5 | 37 | 2,7 |
| 25-34 | **1456** | 51 | 3,5 | 77 | 5,3 | 1262 | 86,7 | 126 | 8,7 | 17 | 1,2 | 406 | 27,9 | 31 | 2,1 |
| 35-44 | **844** | 26 | 3,1 | 31 | 3,7 | 735 | 87,1 | 57 | 6,8 | 13 | 1,5 | 240 | 28,4 | 17 | 2,0 |
| 45-54 | **466** | 19 | 4,1 | 7 | 1,5 | 415 | 89,1 | 44 | 9,4 | 4 | 0,9 | 129 | 27,7 | 14 | 3,0 |
| 55-59 | **146** | 7 | 4,8 | 6 | 4,1 | 125 | 85,6 | 12 | 8,2 | - | - | 48 | 32,9 | 5 | 3,4 |
| 60 years and older | **198** | 3 | 1,5 | 1 | 0,5 | 178 | 89,9 | 14 | 7,1 | 3 | 1,5 | 54 | 27,3 | 11 | 5,6 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **424** | - | - | 8 | 1,9 | 400 | 94,3 | 31 | 7,3 | 1 | 0,2 | 258 | 60,9 | 56 | 13,2 |
| Bursa | **249** | - | - | - | - | 237 | 95,2 | 19 | 7,6 | - | - | 13 | 5,2 | - | - |
| Gaziantep | **713** | 22 | 3,1 | 64 | 9,0 | 643 | 90,2 | 19 | 2,7 | 17 | 2,4 | 92 | 12,9 | 7 | 1,0 |
| Hatay | **667** | 2 | 0,3 | - | - | 554 | 83,1 | 36 | 5,4 | 11 | 1,7 | 177 | 26,5 | - | - |
| Mersin | **424** | 3 | 0,7 | 81 | 19,1 | 362 | 85,4 | 64 | 15,1 | 9 | 2,1 | 136 | 32,1 | 45 | 10,6 |
| İstanbul | **716** | 32 | 4,5 | 23 | 3,2 | 555 | 77,5 | 128 | 17,9 | 3 | 0,4 | 191 | 26,7 | 3 | 0,4 |
| İzmir | **225** | 3 | 1,3 | 4 | 1,8 | 197 | 87,6 | 32 | 14,2 | 1 | 0,4 | 102 | 45,3 | - | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | **115** | 2 | 1,7 | 4 | 3,5 | 80 | 69,6 | 1 | 0,9 | 2 | 1,7 | 78 | 67,8 | 2 | 1,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | **802** | 87 | 10,9 | 1 | 0,1 | 744 | 92,8 | 44 | 5,5 | 2 | 0,3 | 94 | 11,7 | - | - |
| Kilis | **187** | 6 | 3,2 | - | - | 152 | 81,3 | 18 | 9,6 | 5 | 2,7 | 134 | 71,7 | 2 | 1,1 |
| *Camp* | **239** | *5* | *2,1* | *3* | *1,3* | *202* | *84,5* | *15* | *6,3* | *5* | *2,1* | *114* | *47,7* | *8* | *3,4* |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | **1120** | 53 | 4,7 | 46 | 4,1 | 1017 | 90,8 | 106 | 9,5 | 16 | 1,4 | 327 | 29,2 | 71 | 6,3 |
| No | **3402** | 104 | 3,1 | 139 | 4,1 | 2907 | 85,5 | 286 | 8,4 | 35 | 1,0 | 948 | 27,9 | 44 | 1,3 |
| **SES** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | **246** | 17 | 6,9 | 1 | 0,4 | 223 | 90,7 | 13 | 5,3 | - | - | 20 | 8,1 | 1 | 0,4 |
| C1 | **278** | 3 | 1,1 | 8 | 2,9 | 205 | 73,7 | 42 | 15,1 | 4 | 1,4 | 107 | 38,5 | 3 | 1,1 |
| C2 | **1189** | 25 | 2,1 | 51 | 4,3 | 1022 | 86,0 | 148 | 12,5 | 11 | 0,9 | 425 | 35,7 | 39 | 3,3 |
| DE | **2809** | 112 | 4,0 | 125 | 4,5 | 2474 | 88,1 | 189 | 6,7 | 36 | 1,3 | 723 | 25,7 | 72 | 2,6 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | **1572** | 41 | 2,6 | 69 | 4,4 | 1369 | 87,1 | 151 | 9,6 | 19 | 1,2 | 388 | 24,7 | 47 | 3,0 |
| Inactive | **2950** | 116 | 3,9 | 116 | 3,9 | 2555 | 86,6 | 241 | 8,2 | 32 | 1,1 | 887 | 30,1 | 68 | 2,3 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **988** | 24 | 2,4 | 51 | 5,2 | 860 | 87,0 | 124 | 12,6 | 11 | 1,1 | 279 | 28,2 | 51 | 5,2 |
| not speaking | **3534** | 133 | 3,8 | 134 | 3,8 | 3064 | 86,7 | 268 | 7,6 | 40 | 1,1 | 996 | 28,2 | 64 | 1,8 |
| **Period of Residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **2548** | 94 | 3,7 | 125 | 4,9 | 2170 | 85,2 | 262 | 10,3 | 28 | 1,1 | 771 | 30,3 | 57 | 2,2 |
| 5-8 years | **1974** | 63 | 3,2 | 60 | 3,0 | 1754 | 88,9 | 130 | 6,6 | 23 | 1,2 | 504 | 25,5 | 58 | 2,9 |
| **Total** | **4522** | 157 | 3,5 | 185 | 4,1 | 3924 | 86,8 | 392 | 8,7 | 51 | 1,1 | 1275 | 28,2 | 115 | 2,5 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant. Some individuals have chosen more than one option.

**Table 39 Frequency of Applications to Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| Healthcare Organizations | Frequency of Applications to any Healthcare Organization in the Recent Year | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | % | *Average* | *Standard Deviation* | Median | Min | Max |
| Family Medicine Center | 157 | 2,6 | 4,2 | 4,2 | 3 | 1 | 30 |
| Public Hospital | 3924 | 64,3 | 6,0 | 5,1 | 4 | 1 | 28 |
| Migrant Health Center | 1275 | 20,9 | 5,8 | 4,7 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| 112 Emergency Service | 115 | 1,9 | 2,7 | 2,5 | 2 | 1 | 10 |
| Tuberculosis Control Dispensary/ Mother and Child Care and Family Planning Centers | 185 | 3,0 | 9,0 | 5,0 | 10 | 1 | 24 |
| Private Hospital/Private Polyclinic | 392 | 6,4 | 3,8 | 3,1 | 3 | 1 | 16 |
| University Hospital/ Training and Research Hospital | 51 | 0,8 | 4,4 | 3,3 | 4 | 1 | 10 |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 40 Distribution of Frequency of Application to State Hospitals and Migrant Healthcare Centers in the Recent Year by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Public Hospital | | | | | | Migrant Health Center | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | *Average* | *Standard deviation* | Median | Min | Max | N | *Average* | *Standard deviation* | Median | Min | Max |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | **2348** | 6,0 | 5,0 | 4 | 1 | 28 | **766** | 5,5 | 4,5 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| Male | **1576** | 6,0 | 5,2 | 5 | 1 | 28 | **509** | 6,3 | 4,9 | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | **40** | 3,8 | 3,5 | 3 | 1 | 20 | **9** | 5,0 | 5,8 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| 18-24 | **1169** | 5,4 | 4,7 | 4 | 1 | 25 | **389** | 5,4 | 4,5 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| 25-34 | **1262** | 5,9 | 4,9 | 4 | 1 | 28 | **406** | 5,8 | 4,4 | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| 35-44 | **735** | 6,4 | 5,1 | 5 | 1 | 25 | **240** | 5,7 | 4,7 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| 45-54 | **415** | 6,7 | 5,4 | 5 | 1 | 26 | **129** | 6,4 | 5,2 | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| 55-59 | **125** | 7,6 | 6,4 | 5 | 1 | 28 | **48** | 8,0 | 5,9 | 6 | 1 | 20 |
| 60 years and older | **178** | 6,9 | 5,7 | 5 | 1 | 20 | **54** | 6,2 | 4,6 | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **400** | 6,5 | 6,0 | 4 | 1 | 25 | **258** | 8,6 | 5,6 | 9 | 1 | 20 |
| Bursa | **237** | 6,4 | 5,8 | 4 | 1 | 25 | **13** | 5,2 | 3,8 | 4 | 1 | 12 |
| Gaziantep | **643** | 6,9 | 5,5 | 5 | 1 | 25 | **92** | 4,9 | 3,9 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| Hatay | **554** | 6,6 | 5,1 | 5 | 1 | 28 | **177** | 5,6 | 4,6 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| Mersin | **362** | 7,3 | 5,6 | 6 | 1 | 28 | **136** | 6,1 | 5,1 | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| İstanbul | **555** | 4,6 | 4,3 | 3 | 1 | 25 | **191** | 4,4 | 3,6 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| İzmir | **197** | 6,2 | 4,5 | 5 | 1 | 24 | **102** | 6,0 | 3,9 | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **80** | 3,9 | 3,3 | 3 | 1 | 20 | **78** | 4,4 | 3,7 | 3 | 1 | 16 |
| Şanlıurfa | **744** | 5,2 | 3,9 | 4 | 1 | 25 | **94** | 3,7 | 3,0 | 3 | 1 | 20 |
| Kilis | **152** | 5,2 | 4,4 | 4 | 1 | 26 | **134** | 5,1 | 3,8 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| *Camp* | ***202*** | *5,5* | *4,9* | *4* | *1* | *25* | ***114*** | *6,1* | *4,9* | *5* | *1* | *20* |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | **1017** | 7,5 | 5,7 | 6 | 1 | 26 | **327** | 7,3 | 5,3 | 6 | 1 | 20 |
| No | **2907** | 5,5 | 4,7 | 4 | 1 | 28 | **948** | 5,3 | 4,3 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | **1369** | 5,8 | 5,0 | 4 | 1 | 28 | **388** | 6,0 | 4,7 | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| Inactive | **2555** | 6,1 | 5,1 | 5 | 1 | 28 | **887** | 5,7 | 4,6 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **860** | 5,9 | 5,0 | 5 | 1 | 28 | **279** | 6,3 | 5,1 | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| not speaking | **3064** | 6,0 | 5,1 | 4 | 1 | 28 | **996** | 5,6 | 4,5 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| **Period of Residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **2170** | 5,9 | 5,1 | 4 | 1 | 28 | **771** | 5,8 | 4,5 | 5 | 1 | 20 |
| 5-8 years | **1754** | 6,2 | 5,1 | 5 | 1 | 28 | **504** | 5,9 | 4,9 | 4 | 1 | 20 |
| **Total** | **3924** | 6,0 | 5,1 | 4 | 1 | 28 | **1275** | 5,8 | 4,7 | 4 | 1 | 20 |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

## Table 41 Services provided at the Healthcare Organizations Applied by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| | N | Services Provided | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Test (Blood, urine, throat analyses etc.) | | X-ray, Ultrasound, Tomography, MR | | Examination, Prescriptions are written, Dental treatment | | Operation | | Stayed in Hospital | | Delivery | | Vaccine | | Physical Therapy | | Other | |
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| Family Medicine Center | **157** | 36 | 22,9 | 14 | 8,9 | 154 | 98,1 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Tuberculosis Control Dispensary/ Mother and Child Care and Family Planning Centers | **185** | 28 | 15,1 | 5 | 2,7 | 180 | 97,3 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1,1 | - | - | - | - |
| Public Hospital | **3924** | 2472 | 63,0 | 1531 | 39,0 | 3639 | 92,7 | 566 | 14,4 | 799 | 20,4 | 37 | 0,9 | 52 | 1,3 | 4 | 0,1 | 32 | 0,8 |
| Private Hospital/Private Polyclinic | **392** | 202 | 51,5 | 127 | 32,4 | 348 | 88,8 | 78 | 19,9 | 67 | 17,1 | 15 | 3,8 | 1 | 0,3 | - | - | 4 | 1,0 |
| Training and Research Hospital/University Hospital | **51** | 26 | 51,0 | 24 | 47,1 | 43 | 84,3 | 13 | 25,5 | 15 | 29,4 | 1 | 2,0 | - | - | 2 | 3,9 | 1 | 2,0 |
| Migrant Health Center | **1275** | 245 | 19,2 | - | - | 1247 | 97,8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 31 | 2,4 | - | - | 4 | 0,3 |
| 112 Emergency Service | **115** | 55 | 47,8 | 15 | 13,0 | 105 | 91,3 | 4 | 3,5 | 20 | 17,4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 | 3,5 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant. Some individuals have chosen more than one option.

## Table 42 Distribution of Services provided at State Hospitals for Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age and Chronic Diseases, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Public Hospital | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Test (Blood, urine, throat analyses etc.) | | X-ray, Ultrasound, Tomography, MR | | Examination, Prescriptions are written, Dental treatment | | Operation | | Stayed in Hospital | | Delivery | | Vaccine | | Physical Therapy | | Other | |
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | **2348** | 1531 | 65,2 | 864 | 36,8 | 2128 | 90,6 | 333 | 14,2 | 471 | 20,1 | 26 | 1,1 | 49 | 2,1 | 2 | 0,1 | 14 | 0,6 |
| Male | **1576** | 941 | 59,7 | 667 | 42,3 | 1511 | 95,9 | 233 | 14,8 | 328 | 20,8 | 11 | 0,7 | 3 | 0,2 | 2 | 0,1 | 18 | 1,1 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **40** | 25 | 62,5 | 16 | 40,0 | 32 | 80,0 | 8 | 20,0 | 17 | 42,5 | 2 | 5,0 | 1 | 2,5 | - | - | - | - |
| | **1169** | 740 | 63,3 | 411 | 35,2 | 1063 | 90,9 | 167 | 14,3 | 263 | 22,5 | 13 | 1,1 | 34 | 2,9 | 2 | 0,2 | 15 | 1,3 |
| | **1262** | 771 | 61,1 | 472 | 37,4 | 1168 | 92,6 | 179 | 14,2 | 243 | 19,3 | 15 | 1,2 | 12 | 1,0 | 2 | 0,2 | 6 | 0,5 |
| | **735** | 466 | 63,4 | 296 | 40,3 | 693 | 94,3 | 103 | 14,0 | 127 | 17,3 | 6 | 0,8 | 2 | 0,3 | - | - | 3 | 0,4 |
| | **415** | 259 | 62,4 | 189 | 45,5 | 391 | 94,2 | 64 | 15,4 | 69 | 16,6 | 1 | 0,2 | 3 | 0,7 | - | - | 6 | 1,5 |
| | **125** | 86 | 68,8 | 60 | 48,0 | 122 | 97,6 | 16 | 12,8 | 34 | 27,2 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 60 years and older | **178** | 125 | 70,2 | 87 | 48,9 | 170 | 95,5 | 29 | 16,3 | 46 | 25,8 | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 | 1,1 |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | **1017** | 749 | 73,7 | 529 | 52,0 | 962 | 94,6 | 191 | 18,8 | 280 | 27,5 | 3 | 0,3 | 5 | 0,5 | 2 | 0,2 | 13 | 1,3 |
| No | **2907** | 1723 | 59,3 | 1002 | 34,5 | 2677 | 92,1 | 375 | 12,9 | 519 | 17,9 | 34 | 1,2 | 47 | 1,6 | 2 | 0,1 | 19 | 0,7 |
| **Total** | **3924** | 2472 | 63,0 | 1531 | 39,0 | 3639 | 92,7 | 566 | 14,4 | 799 | 20,4 | 37 | 0,9 | 52 | 1,3 | 4 | 0,1 | 32 | 0,8 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 43 Distribution of Services provided at Migrant Healthcare Services for Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Migrant Health Centers | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Test (Blood, urine, throat analyses etc.) | | Examination, Prescriptions are written, Dental treatment | | Vaccine | | Other | |
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | **766** | 162 | 21,2 | 749 | 97,8 | 21 | 2,7 | 2 | 0,3 |
| Male | **509** | 83 | 16,3 | 498 | 97,8 | 10 | 2,0 | 2 | 0,4 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | **9** | 1 | 11,1 | 9 | 100,0 | - | 0,0 | 1 | 11,1 |
| 18-24 | **389** | 63 | 16,2 | 376 | 96,7 | 18 | 4,6 | - | - |
| 25-34 | **406** | 71 | 17,5 | 397 | 97,8 | 9 | 2,2 | - | - |
| 35-44 | **240** | 49 | 20,4 | 236 | 98,3 | 4 | 1,7 | 1 | 0,4 |
| 45-54 | **129** | 37 | 28,7 | 129 | 100,0 | - | - | - | - |
| 55-59 | **48** | 11 | 22,9 | 47 | 97,9 | - | - | - | - |
| 60 years and older | **54** | 13 | 24,1 | 53 | 98,2 | - | - | 2 | 3,7 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **258** | 18 | 7,0 | 249 | 96,5 | 15 | 5,8 | 1 | 0,4 |
| Bursa | **13** | 3 | 23,1 | 13 | 100,0 | - | - | - | - |
| Gaziantep | **92** | 10 | 10,9 | 88 | 95,7 | 9 | 9,8 | 1 | 1,1 |
| Hatay | **177** | 33 | 18,6 | 172 | 97,2 | - | - | - | - |
| Mersin | **136** | 17 | 12,5 | 133 | 97,8 | 3 | 2,2 | - | - |
| İstanbul | **191** | 102 | 53,4 | 188 | 98,4 | 2 | 1,1 | - | - |
| İzmir | **102** | 23 | 22,6 | 102 | 100,0 | - | - | - | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | **78** | 4 | 5,1 | 78 | 100,0 | - | - | 1 | 1,3 |
| Şanlıurfa | **94** | 7 | 7,5 | 91 | 96,8 | 2 | 2,1 | 1 | 1,1 |
| Kilis | **134** | 28 | 20,9 | 133 | 99,3 | - | - | - | - |
| *Camp* | **114** | *24* | *21,1* | *113* | *99,1* | *1* | *0,9* | - | - |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | **327** | 70 | 21,4 | 321 | 98,2 | 5 | 1,5 | 2 | 0,6 |
| No | **948** | 175 | 18,5 | 926 | 97,7 | 26 | 2,7 | 2 | 0,2 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | **388** | 71 | 18,3 | 378 | 97,4 | 11 | 2,8 | - | - |
| Inactive | **887** | 174 | 19,6 | 869 | 98,0 | 20 | 2,3 | 4 | 0,5 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **279** | 53 | 19,0 | 270 | 96,8 | 11 | 3,9 | - | - |
| not speaking | **996** | 192 | 19,3 | 977 | 98,1 | 20 | 2,0 | 4 | 0,4 |
| **Period of Residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **771** | 160 | 20,8 | 758 | 98,3 | 19 | 2,5 | 2 | 0,3 |
| 5-8 years | **504** | 85 | 16,9 | 489 | 97,0 | 12 | 2,4 | 2 | 0,4 |
| **Total** | **1275** | 245 | 19,2 | 1247 | 97,8 | 31 | 2,4 | 4 | 0,3 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 44 Level of Satisfaction from Healthcare Organizations regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Satisfaction with the Healthcare Organization in the Recent Year | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | *Very satisfied + satisfied* | | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | | *Strongly dissatisfied + dissatisfied* | | *Average* | *Standard Deviation* |
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | | |
| Family Medicine Center | **157** | 143 | 91,1 | 9 | 5,7 | 5 | 3,2 | 4,0 | 0,6 |
| Public Hospital | **3924** | 2841 | 72,4 | 523 | 13,3 | 544 | 13,9 | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| Migrant Health Centers | **1275** | 921 | 72,2 | 162 | 12,7 | 184 | 14,4 | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| 112 Emergency Services | **115** | 97 | 84,4 | 7 | 6,1 | 10 | 8,7 | 3,9 | 1,0 |
| Tuberculosis Control Dispensary/ Mother and Child Care and Family Planning Centers | **185** | 122 | 66,0 | 57 | 30,8 | 6 | 3,2 | 3,7 | 0,7 |
| Private Hospital/Private Polyclinic | **392** | 313 | 79,9 | 46 | 11,7 | 32 | 8,2 | 3,9 | 0,8 |
| Training and Research Hospital/University Hospital | **51** | 33 | 64,7 | 6 | 11,8 | 12 | 23,5 | 3,5 | 1,2 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 45 Distribution of Level of Satisfaction from State Hospitals by Gender, Age, Provinces, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Public Hospital | | | | | | | | | Migrant Health Center | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | *Very satisfied + satisfied* | | neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | | *Strongly dissatisfied + dissatisfied* | | *Average* | *Standard deviation* | N | *Very satisfied + satisfied* | | neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | | *Strongly dissatisfied + dissatisfied* | | *Average* | *Standard Deviation* |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | **2348** | 1687 | 71,9 | 327 | 13,9 | 324 | 13,8 | 3,7 | 0,9 | **766** | 559 | 73,0 | 100 | 13,1 | 100 | 13,1 | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| Male | **1576** | 1154 | 73,2 | 196 | 12,4 | 220 | 14,0 | 3,7 | 1,0 | **509** | 362 | 71,1 | 62 | 12,2 | 84 | 16,5 | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-17 | **40** | 28 | 70,0 | 4 | 10,0 | 8 | 20,0 | 3,5 | 1,0 | **9** | 9 | 100,0 | - | - | - | - | 4,0 | - |
| 18-24 | **1169** | 846 | 72,4 | 167 | 14,3 | 152 | 13,0 | 3,6 | 0,9 | **389** | 290 | 74,6 | 49 | 12,6 | 50 | 12,9 | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| 25-34 | **1262** | 886 | 70,2 | 183 | 14,5 | 185 | 14,7 | 3,6 | 1,0 | **406** | 290 | 71,4 | 57 | 14,0 | 57 | 14,0 | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| 35-44 | **735** | 546 | 74,3 | 83 | 11,3 | 104 | 14,2 | 3,7 | 1,0 | **240** | 176 | 73,3 | 27 | 11,3 | 35 | 14,6 | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| 45-54 | **415** | 305 | 73,5 | 52 | 12,5 | 57 | 13,7 | 3,7 | 1,0 | **129** | 86 | 66,7 | 18 | 14,0 | 22 | 17,1 | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| 55-59 | **125** | 97 | 77,6 | 10 | 8,0 | 18 | 14,4 | 3,7 | 1,0 | **48** | 30 | 62,5 | 6 | 12,5 | 11 | 22,9 | 3,3 | 1,4 |
| 60 years and older | **178** | 133 | 74,7 | 24 | 13,5 | 20 | 11,2 | 3,7 | 0,9 | **54** | 40 | 74,1 | 5 | 9,3 | 9 | 16,7 | 3,7 | 1,2 |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **400** | 208 | 52,0 | 43 | 10,8 | 149 | 37,3 | 3,1 | 1,3 | **258** | 143 | 55,4 | 24 | 9,3 | 91 | 35,3 | 3,0 | 1,4 |
| Bursa | **237** | 128 | 54,0 | 21 | 8,9 | 86 | 36,3 | 3,1 | 1,3 | **13** | 8 | 61,5 | 2 | 15,4 | 3 | 23,1 | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| Gaziantep | **643** | 446 | 69,4 | 127 | 19,8 | 70 | 10,9 | 3,7 | 0,9 | **92** | 80 | 87,0 | 4 | 4,4 | 7 | 7,6 | 3,9 | 0,8 |
| Hatay | **554** | 491 | 88,6 | 30 | 5,4 | 30 | 5,4 | 4,1 | 0,8 | **177** | 166 | 93,8 | 4 | 2,3 | 6 | 3,4 | 4,4 | 0,7 |
| Mersin | **362** | 252 | 69,6 | 70 | 19,3 | 40 | 11,1 | 3,7 | 0,9 | **136** | 101 | 74,3 | 23 | 16,9 | 12 | 8,8 | 3,7 | 0,8 |
| İstanbul | **555** | 407 | 73,3 | 87 | 15,7 | 52 | 9,4 | 3,7 | 0,8 | **191** | 135 | 70,7 | 40 | 20,9 | 11 | 5,8 | 3,7 | 0,7 |
| İzmir | **197** | 127 | 64,5 | 43 | 21,8 | 25 | 12,7 | 3,5 | 0,8 | **102** | 84 | 82,4 | 15 | 14,7 | 3 | 2,9 | 3,8 | 0,5 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **80** | 41 | 51,3 | 19 | 23,8 | 20 | 25,0 | 3,2 | 1,1 | **78** | 45 | 57,7 | 16 | 20,5 | 17 | 21,8 | 3,4 | 1,0 |
| Şanlıurfa | **744** | 629 | 84,5 | 62 | 8,3 | 53 | 7,1 | 3,8 | 0,7 | **94** | 68 | 72,3 | 15 | 16,0 | 11 | 11,7 | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| Kilis | **152** | 112 | 73,7 | 21 | 13,8 | 19 | 12,5 | 3,7 | 0,9 | **134** | 91 | 67,9 | 19 | 14,2 | 23 | 17,2 | 3,5 | 0,9 |
| *Camp* | ***202*** | *149* | *73,8* | *20* | *9,9* | *33* | *16,3* | *3,6* | *1,0* | ***114*** | *63* | *55,3* | *17* | *14,9* | *33* | *29,0* | *3,2* | *1,2* |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | **1017** | 725 | 71,3 | 137 | 13,5 | 153 | 15,0 | 3,6 | 1,0 | **327** | 219 | 67,0 | 48 | 14,7 | 59 | 18,0 | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| No | **2907** | 2116 | 72,8 | 386 | 13,3 | 391 | 13,5 | 3,7 | 1,0 | **948** | 702 | 74,1 | 114 | 12,0 | 125 | 13,2 | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Active | **1369** | 953 | 69,6 | 194 | 14,2 | 218 | 15,9 | 3,6 | 1,0 | **388** | 286 | 73,7 | 51 | 13,1 | 51 | 13,1 | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| Inactive | **2555** | 1888 | 73,9 | 329 | 12,9 | 326 | 12,8 | 3,7 | 1,0 | **887** | 635 | 71,6 | 111 | 12,5 | 133 | 15,0 | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **860** | 631 | 73,4 | 99 | 11,5 | 128 | 14,9 | 3,7 | 1,0 | **279** | 194 | 69,5 | 39 | 14,0 | 45 | 16,1 | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | **3064** | 2210 | 72,1 | 424 | 13,8 | 416 | 13,6 | 3,6 | 1,0 | **996** | 727 | 73,0 | 123 | 12,4 | 139 | 14,0 | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| **Period of Residence in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **2170** | 1573 | 72,5 | 289 | 13,3 | 295 | 13,6 | 3,7 | 1,0 | **771** | 549 | 71,2 | 104 | 13,5 | 114 | 14,8 | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| 5-8 years | **1754** | 1268 | 72,3 | 234 | 13,3 | 249 | 14,2 | 3,7 | 1,0 | **504** | 372 | 73,8 | 58 | 11,5 | 70 | 13,9 | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| **Total** | **3924** | 2841 | 72,4 | 523 | 13,3 | 544 | 13,9 | 3,7 | 1,0 | **1275** | 921 | 72,2 | 162 | 12,7 | 184 | 14,4 | 3,6 | 1,0 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

# Questionnaire

*Hello, I'm **from the organization** ....., <name><surname>.*

*Ministry of Health conducts a research on Healthcare Needs of Syrians under Temporary Protection which is funded by European Union. Certain questions will be asked in this research in order to determine healthcare needs of the Syrians under temporary protection in Turkey. All answers given to the questions by participating in the research shall be used only for data purpose and your name or communication details shall not be disclosed to any third parties and institutions in any way. An ultimate attention shall be paid to keep all personal information confidential and the data collected shall be used for analysis purpose and determination of health policies. Thanks for your participation.*

***Start Time:*** **……**

## CHAPTER 1
## DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION, HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSING FEATURES

| **Q1.Dou you conduct this interview at a temporary refuge center?** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

| **D1. Province (CHOOSE IT WITHOUT ASKING)** | **(ONE ANSWER)** |
|---|---|
| Adana | 1 |
| Bursa | 2 |
| Gaziantep | 3 |
| Hatay | 4 |
| Mersin | 5 |
| Istanbul | 6 |
| Izmir | 7 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 8 |
| Şanlıurfa | 9 |
| Kilis | 10 |

| **D2. Gender (CHOOSE IT WITHOUT ASKING)** | |
|---|---|
| Female | 1 |
| Male | 2 |

| **D3. Do you specify your age? (ONE ANSWER)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Age:…….**(WRITE IT CLEARLY)** | | |
| under 18 years | 1 | **(THANK AND FINISH IT,PLEASE)** |
| 18-24 | 2 | |

| | |
|---|---|
| 25-34 | 3 |
| 35-44 | 4 |
| 45-54 | 5 |
| 55-59 | 6 |
| above 60 years | 7 |

**D4. What is your marital status? (ONE ANSWER)**

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Married | 1 | Single | 2 | Widow/Divorced | 3 |
| Separated | 4 | | | | |

**ASK IF "MARRIED" "1" IS CHOSEN IN D4!**

**D5. Did you have any blood relation with your partner before you got married? (ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes (first degree (child of uncle, aunt, paternal aunt, maternal uncle) | 1 |
| Yes (distant relative) | 2 |
| No | 3 |
| I don't know | 4 |

**D6. Do you have child? (ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 Pass to D9! |

**ASK IF "1" IS CHOSEN IN D6!**

**D7. How many children aged 0-14 do you have ?(OPEN-ENDED) (WRITE A FIGURE,PLEASE)**

_____ child/children

**D8. Do you live with all your children aged 0-14? (ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

**D9. What is your educational level? (ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Illiterate | 1 |
| Literate but had no formal education | 2 |
| Primary school | 3 |
| Secondary school | 4 |
| High school | 5 |
| University | 6 |
| Master | 7 |
| Doctorate | 8 |

**D10. What is your profession ?(ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| No profession | 1 |
| Doctor | 2 |
| Lawyer | 3 |
| Engineer | 4 |
| Self-employment (Trade) | 5 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Laborer (working in manufacturing) | 6 |
| Agricultural laborer | 7 |
| Housewife | 8 |
| Student | 9 |
| **Teacher** | 10 |
| Other (Specify, please)…….. | |

**D11. Do you have any wage-earning job? (ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 PASS TO D13! |

**ASK IF "1" IS CHOSEN IN D11!**

**D12. What is your current job? (OPEN-ENDED)**

_ (Write the current job or a few examples if the participant is employed temporarily; specify it particularly if the participant
_ is seasonal agricultural worker. If she/he works occasionally, for example, write "she/he works occasionally as
_ ……." such like cleaning houses, vending at bazaars!
_
_
_
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_
_
_
_
_
_
_
_

**ASK IF "2" IS CHOSEN IN D11!**

**D13. What is the main reason for unemployment ?(ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Too old | 1 |
| Ill/disabled | 2 |
| Looking for a job but couldn't find | 3 |
| No need to work | 4 |
| Looked for a job but gave up | 5 |
| Difficulty in speaking Turkish | 6 |
| Looking after children | 7 |
| No permission from the partner | 8 |
| Obliged to take care of a disabled person | 9 |
| Obliged to take care of an old person | 10 |
| Student | 11 |
| Housewife | 12 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Retired | 13 |
| Other (Specify, please)…….. | |

**D14. Which one of the following does reflect your current situation? (ONE ANSWER) CHOOSE THE SPEECH CODE!**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| We afford to buy a new house or flat. | A | 1 |
| We afford to buy anything excluding a new house or flat. | B | 2 |
| We afford to buy new house materials and tools but we don't afford to buy a new car. | C1 | 3 |
| We don't afford to buy a new television, fridge or washing machine. | C2 | 4 |
| We have money for foods but we don't afford to buy clothes and we can't pay our bills. | D | 5 |
| We haven't got enough money even for foods. | E | 6 |

**D15. How much is your monthly household income? (WRITE A FIGURE, PLEASE)**

_____ TL

**D16. How many years have you lived in Turkey?( WRITE A FIGURE, PLEASE)**

for _____ years

*First of all, thanks for participating in this survey. I want to get information on housing/household in order to make assessments on your health.*

**H1. What is the best description for the house/household you live in?(ONE ANSWER)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Flat | 1 | PASS TO H2! |
| Detached house | 2 | PASS TO H2! |
| **Container** | 3 | |
| Dormitory | 4 | |
| Hotel | 5 | |
| Asylum | 6 | |
| Tend | 7 | |
| Garage/Store | 8 | |
| Place is not certain | 9 | |
| Homeless | 10 | |
| Other (Specify, please)…….. | | |

**H2. Are you a lessee, a guest or the owner of the house you live in? (ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Owner | 1 |
| Lessee | 2 |
| Guest | 3 |
| Other (Specify, please)…….. | |

**H3. Who is the owner of house/flat you stay? (ONE ANSWER) (ASK IF "1-OWNER OF THE HOUSE" IS**

| CHOSEN IN H2) | |
|---|---|
| a Turkish homeowner | 1 |
| a Syrian homeowner | 2 |
| a Syrian friend | 3 |
| a Turkish friend | 4 |
| Relative | 5 |
| Other (Specify, please)…….. | |
| I don't know | 99 |

| H4.How many people do you live in this house/flat including you? (WRITE A FIGURE, PLEASE) |
|---|
| _____persons |

*Now, I will ask certain questions about health conditions and educational levels of the individuals living at the house including you.*

**INTERVIEWER, ATTENTION! PARTICIPANT WILL ANSWER THE QUESTIONS INCLUDED IN THE TABLE ALSO FOR HERSELF/HIMSELF!**

**H5. Specify the individuals at home, including the interviewee, from the oldest to youngest individual? (MULTIPLE ANSWER)**
**H6. Can I learn about the gender?**
**H7. Can I learn about the disability status?**
**H8. Well, does the individual mentioned live as being mentally or physically dependent on someone else? ASK ONLY ABOUT MEMBER OF THE FAMILY WITH DISABILITY!**
**H9. What is the relationship of this member with the head of family?**
**H9a. What is degree of relationship between this member and you?**
**H10. Does she/he attend the school or have any education? ASK FOR INDIVIDUALS AGED 4-24!**
**H11. Does she/he have any job? ASK FOR INDIVIDUALS AGED 4-24!**
**H12. What is marital status of this member? ASK FOR INDIVIDUALS AGED 15 AND OLDER!**

| Individual order | H5. Age | H6. Gender | H7. Disability status | H8. Dependency on someone else | H9. Degree of relationship with the head of family | H9a. What is degree of relationship between this person and you? | between the ages of 4-24 | | 15 and older |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | | H10. Educational Level | H11. Employment Status | H12.Marital Status |
| the oldest member | | | | | | | | | |
| 2nd oldest member | | | | | | | | | |
| 3rd oldest member | | | | | | | | | |
| 4th oldest member | | | | | | | | | |
| 5th oldest member | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **6th oldest member** | | | | | | | | | |
| **7th oldest member** | | | | | | | | | |
| **8th oldest member** | | | | | | | | | |
| **9th oldest member** | | | | | | | | | |
| **10th oldest member** | | | | | | | | | |

| **H6. Gender Codes** | **H7.Codes by Disability Status** | **H8. Codes by Dependency on someone else** | **H9.Codes by Degree of relationship with the head of family** | | **H10.Codes by Educational Level** | **H11. Codes by Employment Status** | **H12.Codes by Marital Status** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1= Female<br>2= Male | 1=Have no disability<br>2=Congenital physical disability<br>3= Congenital mental disability<br>4= Congenital impaired hearing<br>5= Congenital sight disability<br>6= Congenital speech disorder<br>7=acquired physical disability<br>8= acquired mental disability<br>9= acquired impaired hearing<br>10= acquired sight | 1= Yes<br>2= No | 1=1st Generation Grandfather<br>2=1st Generation Grandmother<br>3= Mother<br>4= Father<br>5= Uncle<br>6= Parental Aunt<br>7= Aunt<br>8= Maternal Uncle | 9=Stepchild<br>10= Young<br>11= Teenage<br>12= Child<br>13= Baby<br>14= Second Parent<br>15=Other Relationship<br>16=Doesn't Know | 1=attending the school<br>2=not attending the school<br>3= doesn't know | 1= Yes<br>2= No<br>3= doesn't know | 1= Married<br>2=Single<br>3=Widow/ Divorced<br>4= Separated<br>5= doesn't know |

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | disability<br>11= acquired speech disability | | | | | | |

**H13. What is the size of house/flat in square meter?(OPEN-ENDED) (WRITE A FIGURE, PLEASE)**

_____$m^2$

**H14. How many rooms are there at the house/flat including living room? (OPEN-ENDED) (WRITE A FIGURE, PLEASE)**

_____ room(s)

**H15. What is the heating system of your house in winter?(ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Central heating system-Natural gas | 1 |
| Central heating system- Wood/Coal | 2 |
| Room heater/Combi boiler- Natural gas | 3 |
| Stove- natural gas | 4 |
| Stove- Wood/Coal | 5 |
| Stove- Turf | 6 |
| Electrical heater | 7 |
| Air conditioner | 8 |
| Other (Specify, please)…….. | |

**H16. Is any separated kitchen available at the place you stay? (ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

**H17. Is there any separated bathroom available in the place you stay? (ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

**H18. What kind of toilet layout is available at the palace you live or stay? (ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| No toilet/shrubbery/land/public toilet | 1 PASS TO H20! |
| in the house | 2 |
| out of the house | 3 |
| in and out of the house | 4 |
| Other (Specify, please)…….. | |

**H19. Is toilet attached to sewage at the place you live or stay?(ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't know | 3 |

**H20. Is mains power supplied to the place you stay? (ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| No | 2 |
| I don't know | 3 |

| H21. What kind of water do you use at home?(MULTIPLE ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Tap water | 1 |
| Well water | 2 |
| Rainwater | 3 |
| Tanker/Water station | 4 |
| Surface water (River/Stream/Lake/Pond/Dam/Dike/Channel) | 5 |
| Other (Specify, please)…….. | |

| H22. How do you supply potable water?(MULTIPLE ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Tap water (city water) | 1 |
| Plastic bottle | 2 |
| Dispenser size bottled water | 3 |
| Water purifying equipment | 4 |
| Other (Specify, please)…….. | |

| H23. How often do you experience water cut at your home?(ONE ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Very Often | 5 |
| Often | 4 |
| Sometimes | 3 |
| Rarely | 2 |
| Never | 1 PASS TO H25! |

| H24. How do you supply water in case of any water cut? (MULTIPLE ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Tap water | 1 |
| Well water | 2 |
| Rainwater | 3 |
| Tanker/Water station | 4 |
| Surface water (River/Stream/Lake/Pond/Dam/Dike/Channel) | 5 |
| Water I kept at house | 6 |
| Other (Specify, please)…….. | |

| H25. What is your mother tongue?(ONE ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Kurdish | 1 |
| Arabic | 2 |
| Other (Specify, please)…….. | |

| H26. Can you speak Turkish to meet your daily needs in your life ? (ONE ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Inadequate | 3 |

## CHAPTER 1
## INDIVIDUAL HEALTH

*Thank you for answering the questions about your family. Now if you will excuse me, I would like to ask certain questions about your health conditions.*

**BS1. How would you describe your health conditions before coming Turkey? (ONE ANSWER) READ THE ANSWERS, PLEASE!**

| | |
|---|---|
| Too good | 5 |
| Good | 4 |
| Neither good nor bad | 3 |
| Bad | 2 |
| Too bad | 1 |
| I have no idea | 99 |

**BS2. What is the best option to describe for your current health conditions?(ONE ANSWER) READ THE ANSWERS, PLEASE!**

| | |
|---|---|
| Too good | 5 |
| Good | 4 |
| Neither good nor bad | 3 |
| Bad | 2 |
| Too bad | 1 |
| I have no idea | 99 |

*Now I will ask certain questions about you height, weight and blood pressure.*

**BS3.Can you tell your height? (WRITE A FIGURE, PLEASE)**

_____cm

**BS4. Can you tell your weight in the recent month? (WRITE A FIGURE, PLEASE)**

_____kg

**BS5. Has your tension been measured in the recent month ?(ONE ANSWER)**

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | PASS TO BS7! |

**BS6. Can you tell your tension in figure when it was measured? (WRITE A FIGURE, PLEASE) Write "0" if he/she doesn't remember!**

Systolic ……..m
mHg
Diastolic…….

| | |
|---|---|
| mmHg | |
| I don't remember | 1 |

**BS7. Choose the proper option for you concerning the practicing habits. (ONE ANSWER) READ THE ANSWERS, PLEASE!**

| | |
|---|---|
| I do exercises 30 minutes in a day or at least 150 minutes in a week as much as I sweat | 1 |
| I never do exercises | 2 |
| I sometimes do exercises but not regularly | 3 |
| I have no time to do exercises | 4 |
| Doing exercise is not necessary | 5 |
| I was used to practice when I was in Syria but I gave up practicing in Turkey | 6 |
| the environment I live is not suitable | 7 |
| Practicing is found disgraceful in our culture | 8 |
| Other ……. | |

**BS8. Do you have any complaints in the following in the recent 6 months? (MULTIPLE ANSWER) READ THE ANSWERS, PLEASE!**

| | |
|---|---|
| Fatigue | 1 |
| Tachycardia | 2 |
| Shortness of breath | 3 |
| Perspiration | 4 |
| Thirst | 5 |
| Cough | 6 |
| None | 7 |
| Other ……. | |

**BS9. Do you have any chronic disease?(ONE ANSWER) READ THE ANSWERS, PLEASE!**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't know | 3 |

**ASK IT IF "1" IS CHOSEN IN BS9!**

**BS10. Which one is one of the chronic diseases you have I will read for you?**

| Disease | BS10 | Disease | BS10 | Disease | BS10 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| An allergic disease (rhinitis- hay fever, eczema, food allergy, drug allergy) | 1 | Cancers | 11 | Obesity | 21 |
| Asthma | 2 | Liver failure | 12 | Parkinson disease | 22 |
| Renal impairment | 3 | Cataract | 13 | Rheumatic diseases (Rheumatoid Arthritis) | 23 |
| Renal calculus | 4 | KOAH | 14 | Gallbladder diseases | 24 |
| Dementia/ Alzheimer | 5 | Coronary heart diseases | 15 | Jaundice (Hepatitis) | 25 |
| Depression | 6 | Chronic bronchitis | 16 | Thyroid (Goiter) | 26 |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus) | 7 | Chronic skin diseases | 17 | Tuberculosis | 27 |
| Epilepsy (SARA) | 8 | Lipid/ or high cholesterol | 18 | Varicosity and tachycardia | 28 |
| Paralysis/ cerebral hemorrhage/ stroke (lasting for more than 24 hours) | 9 | Migraine | 19 | | |
| Hypertension (high blood pressure) | 10 | Nephrite (kidney infection) | 20 | | |

**BS11. Do you smoke? (ONE ANSWER) READ THE ANSWERS, PLEASE!**

| | |
|---|---|
| Never | 1 |
| Sometimes | 2 |
| …….. cigarette(s) per day | 3 |
| I gave up smoking | 4 |
| Other (Specify, please)…….. | |

**BS12. Do you drink alcohol? (ONE ANSWER) READ THE ANSWERS, PLEASE!**

| | |
|---|---|
| Never | 1 |
| Sometimes | 2 |
| I drink periodically | 3 |

**BS13. Have you applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year? (ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 PASS TO BH1! |
| I don't remember | 3 PASS TO BH1! |

**BS14. Which healthcare organization have you applied when you have any health problems in the recent 1 year? (MULTIPLE ANSWER) ASK IF "1-YES" IS CHOSEN IN BS13!**
**ASK THE FOLLOWING QUESTIONS SEPARATELY FOR ANY HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATION! (CHOOSE ALL HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATIONS BENEFITED FROM THE PARTICIPANT, PLEASE!)**
**BS15. How many times have you applied to ….. ?**
**BS16. Which services have been provided for you at ……? (MULTIPLE ASNWER)**
**BS17. Have you paid any price when you have applied to ……? (ONE ANSWER)**
**BS18. How much have you paid (including medicines) at …… in the recent year (TL)?**
**BS19. Can you describe your satisfaction with the healthcare services provided for you? (ONE ANSWER) READ THE ANSWERS, PLEASE! ASK FOR ANY HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATIONS SPECIFIED IN BS14!**

| Healthcare Organizations | BS14. Application Form | BS15. Frequency of application | BS16. The services provided | BS17. Any price paid | BS18. Price paid in total (TL) | BS19. Describe your satisfaction with the healthcare services provided for you. | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | | | Very satisfied | Satisfied | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Dissatisfied | Strongly dissatisfied | have no idea |
| Family practice centers | 1 | …… times | | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| Tuberculosis Control Dispensary | 2 | …… times | | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mother and Child Care and Family Planning Centers | 3 | …… times | | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| Private Polyclinic | 4 | …… times | | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| Public Hospital | 5 | …… times | | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| Private Hospital | 6 | …… times | | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| Training and Research Hospital | 7 | …… times | | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| University Hospital | 8 | …… times | | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| Migrant Health Center | 9 | …… times | | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| 112 Emergency Service | 10 | …… times | | | | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |

| **BS14. Application Status**<br>**BS17. Codes by the Prices Paid** | **BS16. Codes by the Services Provided** |
|---|---|
| 1= Yes<br>2= No | 1= Test (blood, urine, throat analyses, etc.)<br>2= Rontgen, Ultrasound, Tomography, MR<br>3= Examination<br>4= Operation<br>5= Stayed in Hospital<br>6= Prescriptions were written<br>7= Other (Specify, please) …….. |

**BS22. Has any translation service been provided when you have applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year? (ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't remember | 3 |

**ASK IF "1-YES" IS CHOSEN IN BS13!**

**BS20. Could you reach a translator when you have applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year?**
**(ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't remember | 3 |

**ASK IF "1-YES" IS CHOSEN IN BS20!**

**BS21. Have you paid any price for this translator? (ONE ANSWER)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

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هذا المشروع تم تمويله من قبل الاتحاد الأوروبي

SIHHAT/2018/SER/NEG/04

Surveys for
Health Care Needs Analysis of
Syrian Population under Temporary Protection

# REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL-INFANT HEALTH STATUS

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Post Survey
2020

sihhat
Improving the Health Status of the Syrian Population under Temporary Protection and Related Services Provided by Turkish Authorities Project

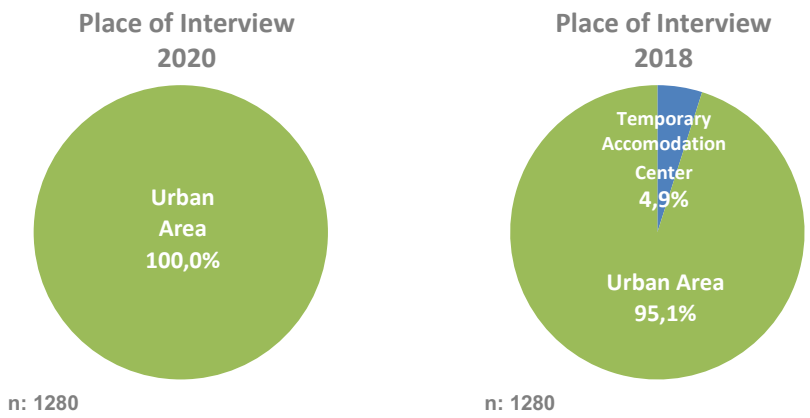
# REPRODUCTIVE AND MATERNAL-INFANT HEALTH STATUS

In the study, primarily, information about the demographic characteristics of the persons participated in the research have been given. Then, the knowledge levels, attitudes and behaviors of Syrian women under temporary protection between the age group of 15-49, who have been examined within the scope of the research, have been analyzed. Within the context of this purpose, women's; needs regarding reproductive health and family planning, informational and educational levels and the services provided, training for staff and the public on child and adolescent health issues, descriptive statistics for assessments intended to determine their needs for logistics service have been specified in detail.

# DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

## 1. Place of Interview

In the second part of the research, all of the interviews have been conducted with 1280 15-49 years old women in provinces. The reason for this may be the decrease in the number of Syrian Population residing in Temporary Accommodation Centers since 2018 and the revocation of permits for studies on research in Temporary Accommodation Centers in 2019. In 2018, 4.9% of the interviews within the scope of the research have been conducted in temporary shelters and 95.1% of the interviews have been conducted in the province. The number of interviews conducted at temporary centers is 315. 30 of these have been conducted in Şanlıurfa, 12 in Adana, 11 in Kilis, 8 in Kahramanmaraş and 2 in Gaziantep (Graphic:1).




**Graphic 1 Distribution of the Places, Where Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection Interviewed Within the Scope of the Survey, Live, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 2. Distribution by Province

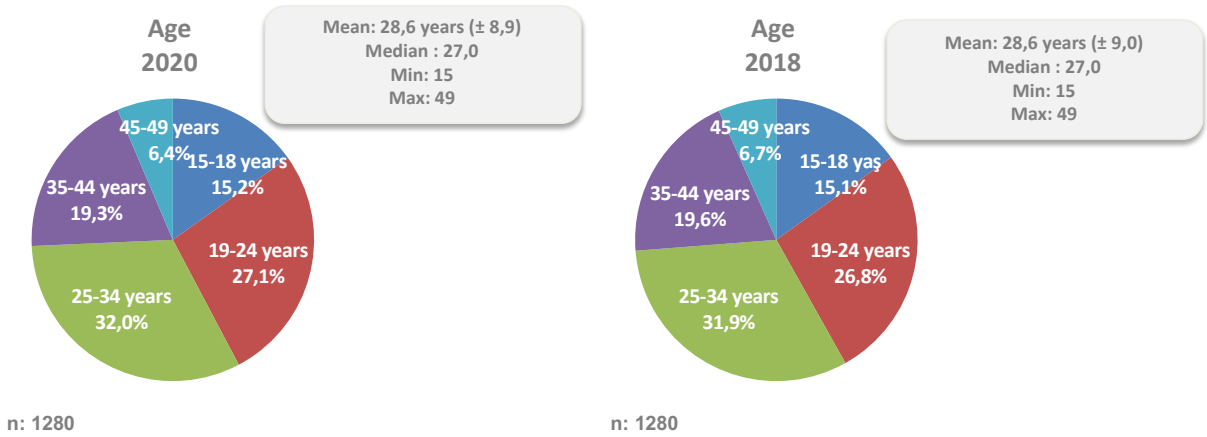
The research has been carried out in 10 different provinces, which are İstanbul, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Mersin, Bursa, İzmir, Kilis and Kahramanmaraş (Table:1).

**Table 1 Distribution of Provinces, Where the Interviews Have Been Conducted, According to the Number of Interviews, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Province | Number of Interviews | Distribution % | Turkey Distribution % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adana | 108 | 8,4 | 8,4 |
| Bursa | 79 | 6,2 | 6,2 |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 15,8 | 15,8 |
| Hatay | 197 | 15,4 | 15,4 |
| Mersin | 92 | 7,2 | 7,2 |
| İstanbul | 248 | 19,4 | 19,3 |
| İzmir | 66 | 5,2 | 5,2 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 3,3 | 3,3 |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 15,2 | 15,1 |
| Kilis | 52 | 4,1 | 4,1 |
| **Total** | **1280** | **100,0** | **100,0** |

## 3. Age

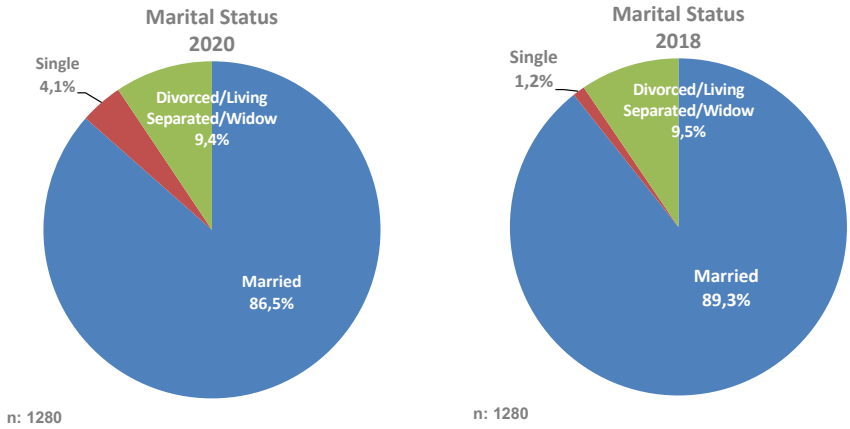
15.2% of the women participated in the study were in the 15-18 age group, 27.1% in the 19-24 age group, 32.0% in the 25-34 age group, 19.3% in the 35-44 age group and 6.4% in the 45-49 age group. The average age of the interviewees is (AA: 28.6; SD: 8.9) (Graphic: 2). According to the z test, the distribution by age did not differ significantly compared to 2018 (p>0,05).




**Graphic 2 Distribution by Age of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 4. Marital Status

86.5% of the 15-49 age group women interviewed are married and 4.1% are single. The rate of those who are widowed/ divorced and separated individuals is 9.4% (Graphic: 3). When the distribution in relation to marital status is compared to 2018, according to the result of z test; the rate of married women (86.5%) is significantly lower compared to 2018 (89.3%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 3 Distribution by Marital Status of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

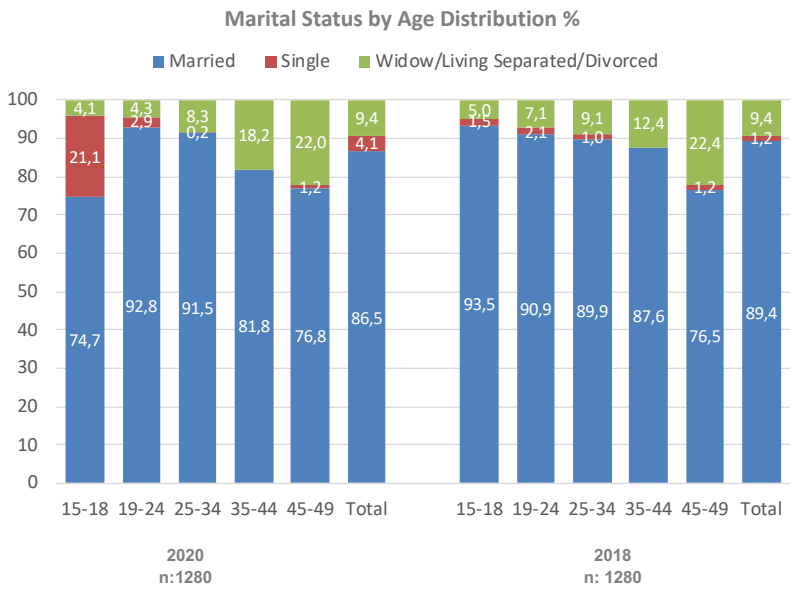
The results of the Chi-Square test performed to determine whether the distribution in relation to marital status differs significantly by age variable are given in Table 2. Accordingly; distribution of Syrian women in relation to their marital status statistically differs significantly according to age (p<0,05).

Percentages of frequencies have been calculated to determine among which groups the significant difference by age took place, and the significance of differences between percentages has been determined by z test statistics. The rate of married people between the age of 19-24 (92.8%) and of 25-34 (91.5%) is statistically significantly higher compared to other age groups (p<0,05).

**Table 2 Distribution by Marital Status of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Age, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Marital Status | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Married | Single | Widowed/Divorced, Separated |
| **Age ($\chi 2$=221,068; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| 15-18 | 194 | 145 (74,7) | 41 (21,1) | 8 (4,1) |
| 19-24 | 347 | 322 (92,8) | 10 (2,9) | 15 (4,3) |
| 25-34 | 410 | 375 (91,5) | 1 (0,2) | 34 (8,3) |
| 35-44 | 247 | 202 (81,8) | 0 (0,0) | 45 (18,2) |
| 45-49 | 82 | 63 (76,8) | 1 (1,2) | 18 (22,0) |
| **Toplam** | **1280** | **1107 (86,5)** | **53 (4,1)** | **120 (9,4)** |

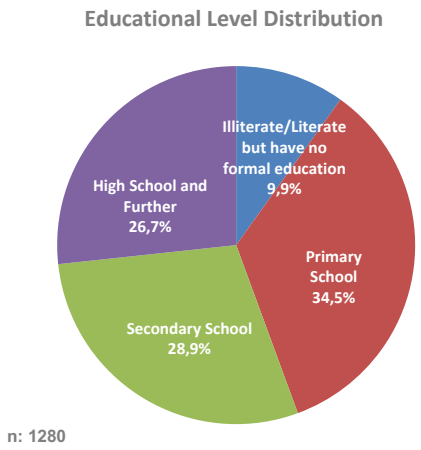
When the distribution of marital status according to age groups is compared to 2018, according to the result of z test; the rate of marriage for the year 2020 in women aged 15-18 (74.7%) decreased significantly compared to 2018 (93.5%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 4 Distribution of Marital Status of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, According to Age, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

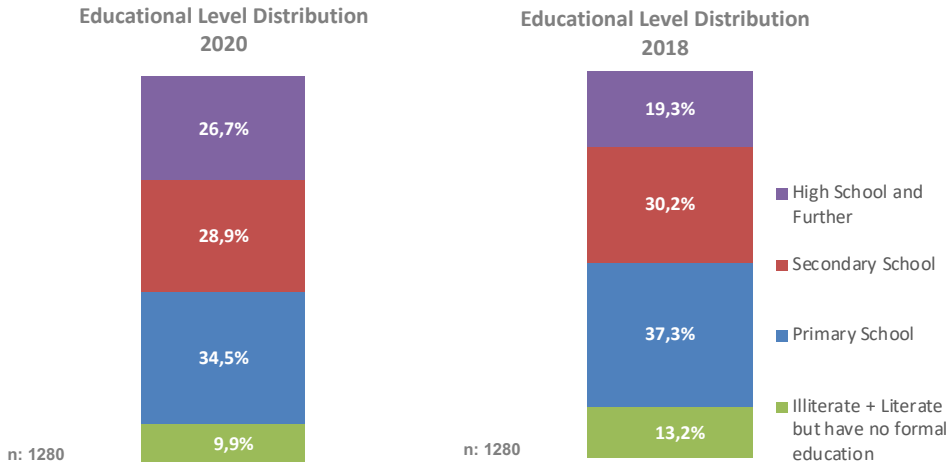
## 5. Educational Level

The distribution in relation to educational level of 1280 women under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the research, is given in Graphic 5. 34.5% of those participated in the research are primary school graduates, 28.9% are secondary school graduates and 26.7% have high school and further education.




**Graphic 5 Distribution by Education of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

When the distribution in relation to educational level is compared to 2018, according to the result of z test; the rate of those who can't read and write / reads and writes but had no formal education (9.9%) in 2020 is significantly lower (13.2%) compared to 2018 ($p < 0.05$). The proportion of individuals with high school or further education (26.7%) is higher than in 2018 (19.3%) ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 6 Distribution by Education of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

The results of the Chi-Square performed test to determine whether the distribution in relation to educational level differs significantly according to age and province variables are given in

Table 3. Accordingly; the distribution in relation to educational levels of Syrian women statistically differs significantly according to age and province variables. (p<0,05).

Percentages have been calculated in order to determine among which groups the statistically significant difference took place and the significance of the differences between the percentages has been determined by z test statistics. Accordingly; the rate of individuals between the ages of 35-44 (15.8%) and 45-49 (15.9%) among those who can't read and write is significantly higher compared to other age groups (p<0.05). According to these findings, the education level decreases with increasing age.

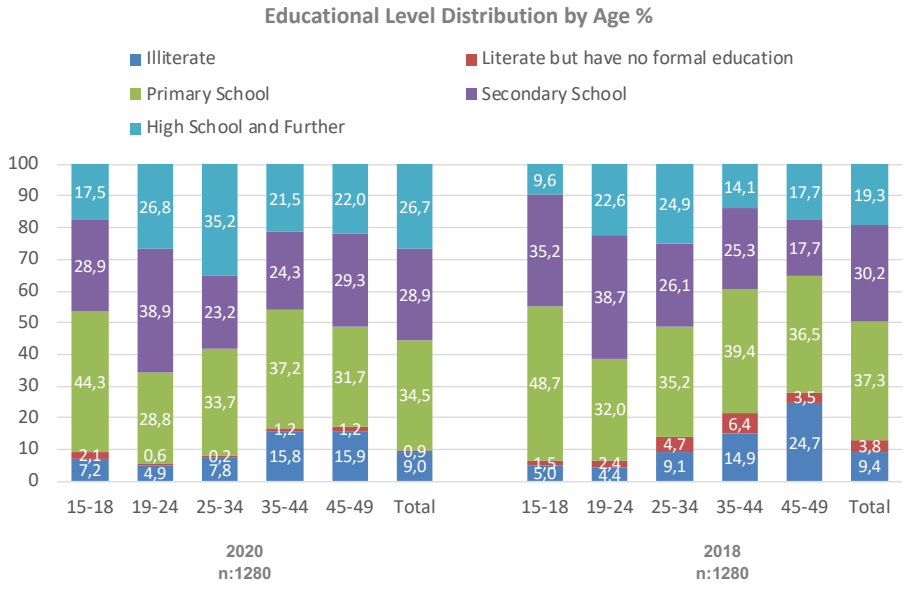
While the rate of those who can't read and write is significantly higher in Adana (%31,2) than in other provinces, the rate of those who have secondary (39.9.3%), high school and further education (38.5%) is significantly higher in Gaziantep compared to other provinces (p<0.05).

**Table 3 Distribution by Education of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, According to Age and the Provinces They Live In, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Educational Level | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Can't read and write** | ***Reads and writes but had no formal education** | **Primary School** | **Secondary School** | **High School and Further** |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=73,551; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| 15-18 | 194 | 14 (7,2) | 4 (2,1) | 86 (44,3) | 56 (28,9) | 34 (17,5) |
| 19-24 | 347 | 17 (4,9) | 2 (0,6) | 100 (28,8) | 135 (38,9) | 93 (26,8) |
| 25-34 | 410 | 32 (7,8) | 1 (0,2) | 138 (33,7) | 95 (23,2) | 144 (35,2) |
| 35-44 | 247 | 39 (15,8) | 3 (1,2) | 92 (37,2) | 60 (24,3) | 53 (21,5) |
| 45-49 | 82 | 13 (15,9) | 1 (1,2) | 26 (31,7) | 24 (29,3) | 18 (22,0) |
| **Province ($\chi2$=205,672; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 34 (31,5) | 0 (0,0) | 32 (29,6) | 24 (22,2) | 18 (16,7) |
| Bursa | 79 | 6 (7,6) | 2 (2,5) | 29 (36,7) | 27 (34,2) | 15 (19,0) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 18 (8,9) | 2 (1,0) | 100 (49,5) | 54 (26,7) | 28 (13,9 |
| Hatay | 197 | 2 (1,0) | 0 (0,0) | 41 (20,8) | 78 (39,6) | 76 (38,5) |
| Mersin | 92 | 11 (12,0) | 0 (0,0) | 24 (26,1) | 32 (34,8) | 25 (27,2) |
| İstanbul | 248 | 15 (6,0) | 6 (2,4) | 77 (31,0) | 71 (28,6) | 79 (31,9) |
| İzmir | 66 | 2 (3,0) | 1 (1,5) | 35 (53,0) | 19 (28,8) | 9 (13,6) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 2 (4,8) | 0 (0,0) | 8 (19,0) | 7 (16,7) | 25 (59,6) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 21 (10,8) | 0 (0,0) | 60 (30,9) | 51 (26,3) | 62 (32,0) |
| Kilis | 52 | 4 (7,7) | 0 (0,0) | 36 (69,2) | 7 (13,5) | 5 (9,6) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **115 (9,0)** | **11 (0,9)** | **442 (34,5)** | **370 (28,9)** | **342 (26,7)** |

*Since the number of observations is very low (n <5), the categories of "can't read and write" and "reads and writes but had no formal education" have been combined in the variables of age group and province while performing Chi-Square analysis.

When the distribution in relation to educational level is compared to 2018, according to the result of z test; the rate of high school graduates in the age group of 15-18 (17.5%) is significantly higher compared to 2018 (9.6%) (p<0.05).

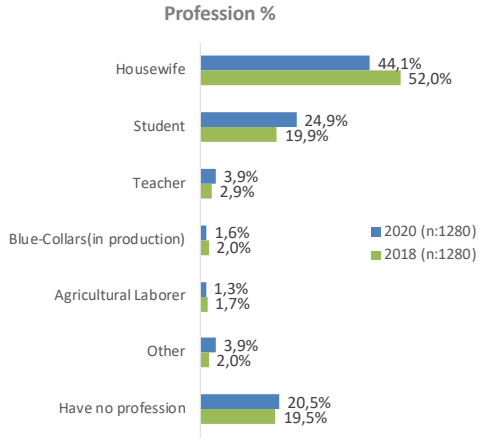



**Graphic 7 Distribution by Education of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Age Groups, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 6. Profession

The distribution by profession of Syrian women under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the research, is shown in Graphic 9. 24.9% of those participated in the research are students, 44.1% are housewives and 3.9% are teachers. The rate of those who have no profession is 20.5%.

When the results of 2018 and the results of 2020 are compared, according to the z test; there are significantly less housewives (44.1%) and more students (24.9%) in 2020 ($p<0.05$).




**Graphic 8 Distribution by Profession of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 7. Employment Status

The results of the Chi-Square test performed to determine whether the distribution of employment status differs according to age and province variables are given in Table 4. Accordingly; the distribution in relation to employment status of Syrian women statistically differs significantly according to age and province variables ($p<0.05$).

Percentages have been calculated in order to determine among which groups the statistically significant difference took place and the significance of the differences between the percentages has been determined by z test statistics.

The employment rate of women between the ages of 35-44 (21.5%) and 45-49 (24.4%) is significantly higher than individuals between the ages of 15-18 (13.4%) and 19-24 (14.1%) ($p<0.05$). It has been determined that the employment rate is lower in 45 years and over compared to other age groups. In the light of these findings, it has been determined that the working class is intensified in the age group of 25 and over (Table 4).

The rate of working women is significantly higher in Adana (80.6%), while those who do not work are significantly higher in Şanlıurfa (92.8%) compared to other provinces ($p<0.05$).

**Table 4 Distribution by Employment Status of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Age and the Provinces They Live In, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Working | Not Working |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group ($\chi2=11,282$; $p<0,05$)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| 15-18 | 194 | 26 (13,4) | 168 (86,6) |
| 19-24 | 347 | 49 (14,1) | 298 (85,9) |
| 25-34 | 410 | 80 (19,5) | 330 (80,5) |
| 35-44 | 247 | 53 (21,5) | 194 (78,5) |
| 45-49 | 82 | 20 (24,4) | 62 (75,6) |
| **Province ($\chi2=329,63$; $p<0,05$)** | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 87 (80,6) | 21 (19,4) |
| Bursa | 79 | 16 (20,3) | 63 (79,7) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 20 (9,9) | 182 (90,1) |
| Hatay | 197 | 29 (14,7) | 168 (85,3) |
| Mersin | 92 | 9 (9,8) | 83 (90,2) |
| İstanbul | 248 | 37 (14,9) | 211 (85,1) |
| İzmir | 66 | 6 (9,1) | 60 (90,9) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 7 (16,7) | 35 (83,3) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 14 (7,2) | 180 (92,8) |
| Kilis | 52 | 3 (5,8) | 49 (94,2) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **228 (17,8)** | **1052 (82,2)** |

At the time of the research, 1052 women, who stated that they did not work in a wage-earning employment, have been asked about the reasons for not working. The distribution of the answers received is given in Table 5. While 35.9% of individuals stated that they did not work

because they looked after their children, 34.6% stated that they did not work because they were housewives. The rate of those who stated they looked for a job, but could not find, has been determined as 8.8%.

**Table 5 Distribution by Reasons for Not Working of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Age Groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

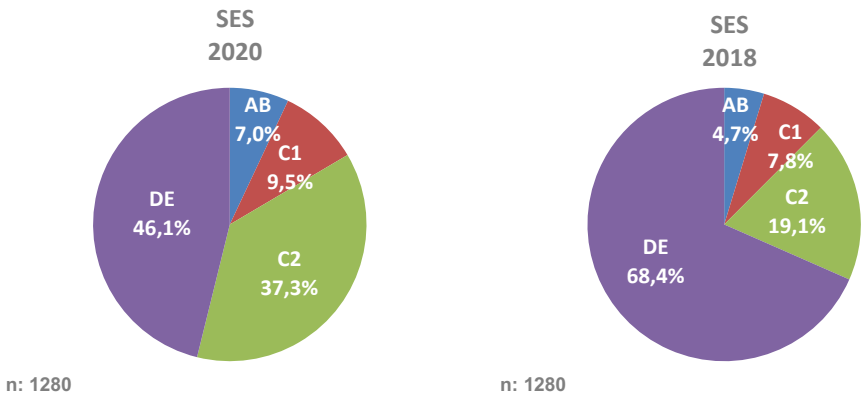
| | The Main Reason For Not Working | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Very Old | Sick/ Disabled | Looks for a job, but cannot find | Does not need to work | Looked for a job, but gave up | Has difficulty in communication in Turkish | Looks after children | Her husband does not allow | Has to look after a disabled person | Has to look after an old person | Student | Housewife | Other |
| **Age Group*** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| 15-18 | 168 | 0 (0,0) | 2 (1,2) | 6 (3,6) | 5 (3,0) | 0 (0,0) | 1 (0,6) | 41 (24,4) | 17 (10,1) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 27 (16,1) | 60 (35,7) | 9 (5,4) |
| 19-24 | 298 | 0 (0,0) | 3 (1,0) | 22 (7,4) | 6 (2,0) | 0 (0,0) | 2 (0,7) | 133 (44,6) | 23 (7,7) | 3 (1,0) | 0 (0,0) | 9 (3,0) | 93 (31,2) | 4 (1,3) |
| 25-34 | 330 | 0 (0,0) | 11 (3,3) | 38 (11,5) | 3 (0,9) | 1 (0,3) | 1 (0,3) | 138 (41,8) | 17 (5,2) | 3 (0,9) | 2 (0,6) | 1 (0,3) | 112 (33,9) | 3 (0,9) |
| 35-44 | 194 | 0 (0,0) | 11 (5,7) | 17 (8,8) | 4 (2,1) | 1 (0,5) | 3 (1,5) | 59 (30,4) | 16 (8,2) | 1 (0,5) | 1 (0,5) | 1 (0,5) | 74 (38,1) | 6 (3,1) |
| 45-49 | 62 | 1 (1,6) | 11 (17,7) | 10 (16,1) | 4 (6,5) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 7 (11,3) | 1 (1,6) | 1 (1,6) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 25 (40,3) | 2 (3,2) |
| **Total** | **1052** | **1 (0,1)** | **38 (3,6)** | **93 (8,8)** | **22 (2,1)** | **2 (0,2)** | **7 (0,7)** | **378 (35,9)** | **74 (7,0)** | **8 (0,8)** | **3 (0,3)** | **38 (3,6)** | **364 (34,6)** | **24 (2,3)** |

*Since the number of cells with insufficient observation (n <5) is very high in its variable, Chi-Square analysis has not been not performed.

## 8. SES (Socio-Economic Status)

7.0% of Syrian women under temporary protection, aged 15-49, interviewed within the scope of the research, have socio-economic status at the level of AB, 9.5% at the level of C1, 37.3% at the level of C2. 46.1% of people have socio-economic status at the level of DE SES (Graphic: 9).

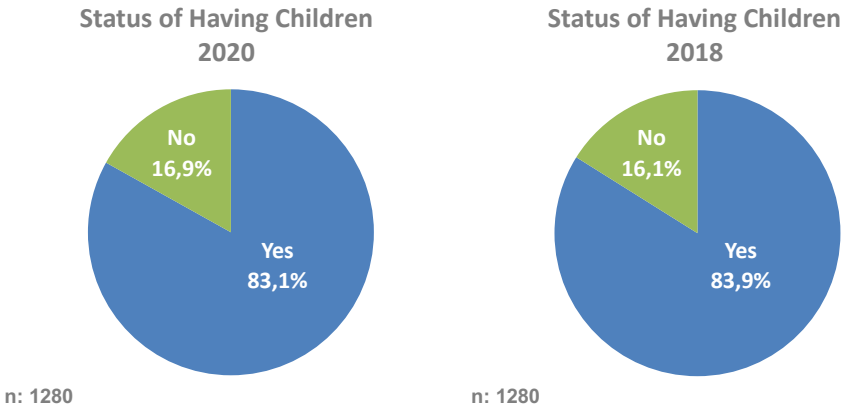
When the results of 2018 and the results of 2020 are compared, according to the z test; the proportion of individuals belonging to the AB (7.0%) and C2 (37.3%) Socio-Economic Status in 2020 is significantly higher than in 2018 ($p < 0.05$). According to these findings, the socio-economic level of the participants increased significantly. The reason for this difference can be explained as the fact that the research could not be carried out in the Temporary Accomodation Centers in 2020.




**Graphic 9 Distribution by Socio-Economic Status of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 9. Having Children

The Syrian woman under temporary protection, aged 15-49, with whom interviews have been conducted within the scope of the research, were asked whether they had children, and the distribution with respect to this is given in Graphic 11. 83.1% of the participants have children and 16.9% do not have children. These results show parallelism with the research results of 2018 (Graphic:10).




**Graphic 10 Having Children of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

The results of the Chi-Square test performed to determine whether the distribution in relation to having children differs significantly according to age variable are given in Table 6. Accordingly; the distribution in relation to having children of Syrian women statistically differs

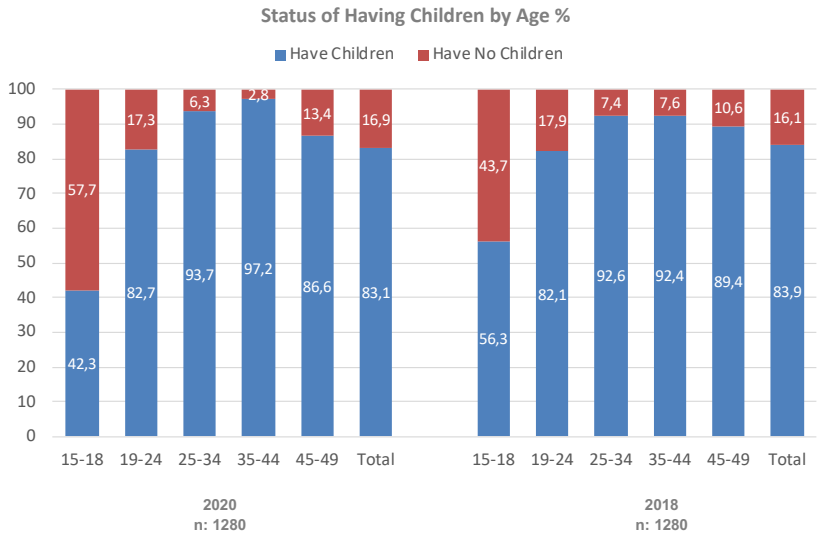
significantly according to age groups (p<0.05).

Percentages of frequencies have been calculated to determine among which groups the significant difference by age took place, and the significance of differences between percentages has been determined by z test statistics. Accordingly, the rate of those who have children in the age group of 35-44 (97.2%) is significantly higher compared to other age groups (p<0.05).

**Table 6 Distribution of Having Children of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Age, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Have a Child | Does Not Have a Child |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group ($\chi 2$=298,754; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| 15-18 | 194 | 82 (42,3) | 112 (57,7) |
| 19-24 | 347 | 287 (82,7) | 60 (17,3) |
| 25-34 | 410 | 384 (93,7) | 26 (6,3) |
| 35-44 | 247 | 240 (97,2) | 7 (2,8) |
| 45-49 | 82 | 71 (86,6) | 11 (13,4) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **1064 (83,1)** | **216 (16,9)** |

When the results of 2018 and the results of 2020 are compared, according to the z test; statistically, no significant difference has been determined in the rate of having children (p>0.05). In spite of this, the rate of women between the ages of 15-18, who have children (42.3%), has decreased significantly compared to 2018 (56.3%) (p<0.05) (Graphic: 11).




**Graphic 11 Distribution of Having Children of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, According to Age Groups, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 10. Household Income

The economic conditions of 1280 people examined within the scope of the research have been analyzed over the monthly household income. Accordingly; the average monthly income of Syrian women under temporary protection, who are living in Turkey is (AA: 1630.2; SD: 791.2) Turkish Lira. It has been determined that 4% of 1280 people received a salary of 500 TL and below, and 7.9% of them had an income of 2.501 TL and above (Table:7).

**Table 7 Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Income | Number | % |
|---|---|---|
| 500 TL or less | | |
| 501-1000 TL | 346 | 27,0 |
| 1001-1500 TL | 348 | 27,2 |
| 1501-2000 TL | 305 | 23,8 |
| 2001-2500 TL | 129 | 10,1 |
| 2501 TL or more | 101 | 7,9 |
| **Total** | **1280** | **100%** |
| **Average** | ***1630,2*** | |
| Median | 1500 | |
| Min | 100 | |
| Max | 7000 | |
| **Standard Deviation** | **791,2** | |

Distributions and descriptive statistics (average and SD) of monthly household income according to variables of province, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey have been calculated. In addition, whether there is a difference between the distributions has been analyzed with Chi-Square test, and the difference between the arithmetic averages and of which groups this difference is in favor, have been analyzed with t test, and given in Table 8.

According to all these analyzes, the distribution and averages in relation to monthly household income of Syrian individuals; statistically differs significantly according to variables of province and knowledge of Turkish ($p<0.05$). According to the results of the t test performed to determine of which groups this difference is in favor, the monthly average income of those who speaks Turkish (AA: 1771.6; SD: 847.7) is significantly higher than those who do not speak Turkish (A0: 1594.1; SD: 772.5) ($p<0,05$).

The average monthly income of individuals living in Istanbul (AA: 293.3; SD: 901.7) is significantly higher than those living in other provinces ($p <0.05$).

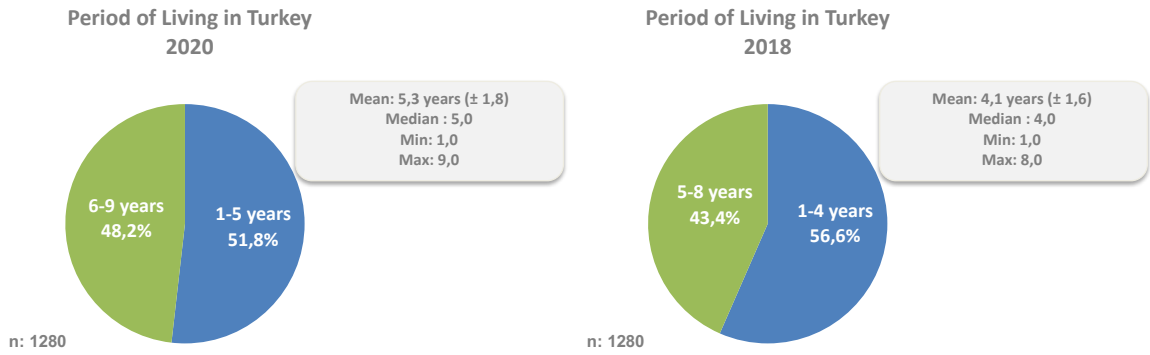
Distribution in relation to monthly household income; did not statistically differ significantly according to variables of employment status and priod of living in Turkey ($p>0.05$) (Table:8).

**Table 8 Distribution of Monthly Household Income of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of Survey, According to Information on Provinces They Live, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | 500 TL or less | | | | | 2501 TL or more | Average | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Province (χ2=282,929; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Adana | 108 | 8 (7,4) | 37 (34,3) | 35 (32,4) | 21 (19,4) | 4 (3,7) | 3 (2,8) | 1393,5 | 613,3 |
| Bursa | 79 | 1 (1,3) | 12 (15,2) | 22 (27,8) | 21 (26,6) | 17 (21,5) | 6 (7,6) | 1837,2 | 709,0 |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 15 (7,4) | 61 (30,2) | 54 (26,7) | 48 (23,8) | 17 (8,4) | 7 (3,5) | 1444,0 | 668,5 |
| Hatay | 197 | 6 (3,0) | 56 (28,4) | 76 (38,6) | 43 (21,8) | 9 (4,6) | 7 (3,6) | 1509,1 | 639,1 |
| Mersin | 92 | 5 (5,4) | 26 (28,3) | 29 (31,5) | 15 (16,3) | 7 (7,6) | 10 (10,9) | 1628,9 | 1029,6 |
| İstanbul | 248 | 5 (2,0) | 32 (12,9) | 36 (14,5) | 75 (30,2) | 48 (19,4) | 52 (21,0) | 2093,3 | 901,7 |
| İzmir | 66 | 1 (1,5) | 10 (15,2) | 7 (10,6) | 30 (45,5) | 13 (19,7) | 5 (7,6) | 1909,8 | 608,9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 4 (9,5) | 7 (16,7) | 12 (28,6) | 11 (26,2) | 6 (14,3) | 2 (4,8) | 1622,9 | 686,0 |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 5 (2,6) | 89 (45,9) | 66 (34,0) | 24 (12,4) | 5 (2,6) | 5 (2,6) | 1319,5 | 663,6 |
| Kilis | 52 | 1 (1,9) | 16 (30,8) | 11 (21,2) | 17 (32,7) | 3 (5,8) | 4 (7,7) | 1592,3 | 757,2 |
| **Employment Status (χ2=8,558; p>0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Working | 228 | 11 (4,8) | 66 (28,9) | 54 (23,7) | 48 (21,1) | 22 (9,6) | 27 (11,8) | 1728,8 | 983,1 |
| Not Workingr | 1052 | 40 (3,8) | 280 (26,6) | 294 (27,9) | 257 (24,4) | 107 (10,2) | 74 (7,0) | 1608,8 | 742,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish (χ2=19,051; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Speaking | 260 | 10 (3,8) | 54 (20,8) | 60 (23,1) | 69 (26,5) | 39 (15,0) | 28 (10,8) | 1771,6 | 847,7 |
| Not Speaking | 1020 | 41 (4,0) | 292 (28,6) | 288 (28,2) | 236 (23,1) | 90 (8,8) | 73 (7,2) | 1594,1 | 772,5 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey (χ2=5,906; p>0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 Years | 663 | 25 (3,8) | 162 (24,4) | 184 (27,8) | 163 (24,6) | 71 (10,7) | 58 (8,7) | 1655,5 | 767,7 |
| 6-9 Years | 617 | 26 (4,2) | 184 (29,8) | 164 (26,6) | 142 (23,0) | 58 (9,4) | 43 (7,0) | 1603,0 | 815,5 |
| **Total** | **1280** | **51 (4,0)** | **346 (27,0)** | **348 (27,2)** | **305 (23,8)** | **129 (10,1)** | **101 (7,9)** | **1630,2** | **791,2** |

## 11. Period of Living in Turkey

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection, with whom interviews have been conducted within the scope of the research, is in Turkey for (AA:5.3; SD:1.8) years. When compared with the results of 2018, it is observed that the individuals who have been in Turkey for a long time have participated in the study in 2020. This difference can be explained by the decrease in the number of individuals coming to our country in the course of time between the two studies and that the study of 2020 has not been carried out in the camps (Graphic:12).




**Graphic 12 Periods of Living in Turkey of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

The distribution of periods of living in Turkey of the participants according to provinces they live in is given in Table 9. The periods of living in Turkey in Kilis (AA: 5.8; SD: 1.6), Kahramanmaraş (AA: 5.5; SD: 1.6), Hatay (AA: 5.5; SD: 2.0) and Şanlıurfa (AA: 5.4; SD: 1.8) provinces is above the overall average (AA:5.3; SD: 1.8).

**Tablo 9 Distribution of Periods of Living in Turkey of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Provinces They Live In, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Number | Average | Standard Deviation | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 5,3 | 2,0 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| Bursa | 79 | 5,1 | 1,7 | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 5,3 | 1,8 | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| Hatay | 197 | 5,5 | 2,0 | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| Mersin | 92 | 4,6 | 1,9 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| İstanbul | 248 | 5,2 | 1,6 | 5 | 1 | 9 |
| İzmir | 66 | 5,3 | 1,6 | 5 | 2 | 9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 5,5 | 1,6 | 5 | 2 | 9 |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 5,4 | 1,8 | 6 | 1 | 9 |
| Kilis | 52 | 5,8 | 1,6 | 6 | 1 | 8 |
| **Total** | **1280** | **5,3** | **1,8** | **5** | **1** | **9** |

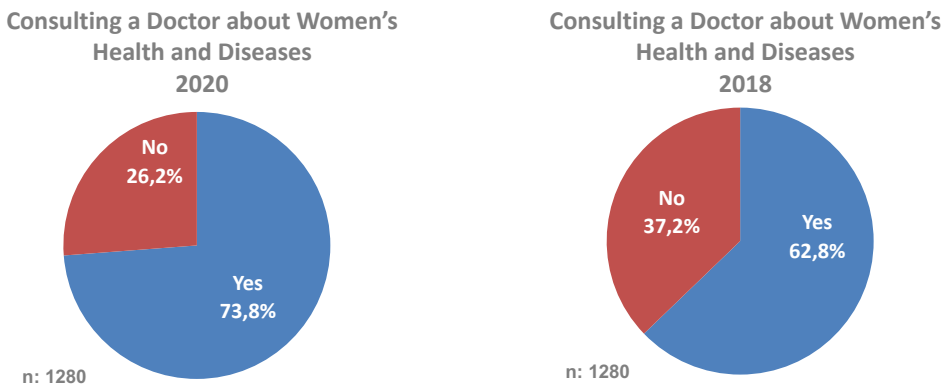
## CONSULTING A DOCTOR ABOUT WOMEN'S HEALTH

World Health Organization (WHO) defines reproductive health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being relating to the reproductive system and also its functions and processes as well as absence of any disease or disability in all matters regarding reproductive health.

As for Family planning (FP), it is whole the applications which help couples and individuals to attain their desired number of children at their pleasure, allow couples to keep safe from unintended pregnancy, to determine intervals between two births, to decide freely and with responsibility on when and how many children they would have considering their ages, health conditions and socio-economic status and to help couples who can't have children to attain their desires to have a child. (Dirican R, Bilgel N. Community Medicine. Bursa: Uludağ University Publications; 1993: 246- 50). It is considered that women coming from Syria due to forced migration may have important reproductive health problems. They may have difficulties in planning their fertility, attaining the desired number of children and accessing the services of family planning. In this study, we have analyzed conditions of Syrian women came by forced migration to access reproductive health services.

1280 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey, who were between the ages of 15 and 49, were asked "Have you seen any doctor about women's health since you've come to Turkey?". Distribution of the respective answers is available in Graphic 13. In direction of the findings obtained, 73,8% of women stated they consulted a doctor about women's health and diseases after coming to Turkey while 26,2% stated they didn't consult any doctor about women's health and diseases.

According to the z-test, when we compare results of 2018 with the results of 2020, percentage of women who consulted a doctor about women's health and diseases (73,8%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (62,8%) ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 13 Status of Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health and Diseases for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 10 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by status of consulting a doctor about women's health after coming to Turkey shows a significant difference by age, being informed about contraceptive methods, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey regarding 1282 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey. According to the respective results, distribution by status of consulting a doctor about women's health shows a statistically significant difference by age, being informed about contraceptive methods, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status and knowledge of Turkish ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, percentage of women between the ages 19 to 24 (86,3%) who consulted a doctor about women's health and diseases is significantly higher compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$). Percentage of women between the ages 45 to 49 (45,1%) who didn't consult a doctor about women's health and diseases is significantly higher compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of women who didn't consult a doctor about women's health and diseases is significantly higher in C2 SES group (29,5%) is significantly higher compared to other SES groups ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of women who didn't consult a doctor about women's health and diseases is significantly higher for the participants who were not informed on contraceptive methods

(27,5%) compared to those who were informed in this regard (16,0%) (p<0,05).

Distribution by status of consulting a doctor about women's health doesn't show any significant difference by period of living in Turkey (p>0,05).

**Table 10 Distribution of Conditions of Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health and Diseases by Age, Contraceptive Methods, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

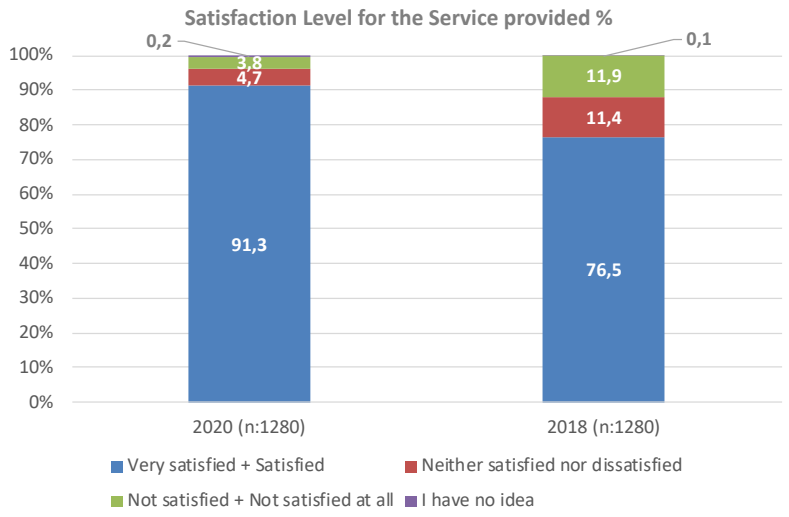
| | Conditions of Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health in Turkey | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=53,713; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| 15-18 | 194 | 125 (64,4) | 69 (35,6) |
| 19-24 | 347 | 299 (86,2) | 48 (13,8) |
| 25-34 | 410 | 304 (74,1) | 106 (25,9) |
| 35-44 | 247 | 172 (69,6) | 75 (30,4) |
| 45-49 | 82 | 45 (54,9) | 37 (45,1) |
| **Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods ($\chi2$=8,151; p<0,05)** | | | |
| Has been informed | 144 | 121 (84,0) | 23 (16,0) |
| Hasn't been informed | 1136 | 824 (72,5) | 312 (27,5) |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$=10,901; p<0,05)** | | | |
| AB | 90 | 76 (84,4) | 14 (15,6) |
| C1 | 122 | 84 (68,9) | 38 (31,1) |
| C2 | 478 | 337 (70,5) | 141 (29,5) |
| DE | 590 | 448 (75,9) | 142 (24,1) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=3,864; p<0,05)** | | | |
| Working | 228 | 156 (68,4) | 72 (31,6) |
| not Working | 1052 | 789 (75,0) | 263 (25,0) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=9,453; p<0,05)** | | | |
| speaking | 260 | 172 (66,2) | 88 (33,8) |
| not speaking | 1020 | 773 (75,8) | 247 (24,2) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=0,016; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 663 | 488 (73,6) | 175 (26,4) |
| 6-9 years | 617 | 457 (74,1) | 160 (25,9) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **945 (73,8)** | **335 (26,2)** |

## 1. Satisfaction from the Services provided relating to Women's Health and Diseases

945 of 1280 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey, who are between the ages of 15 and 49 (73,8%) have consulted a doctor about women's health and diseases in Turkey.

945 Syrian women under temporary protection who consulted a doctor about women's health and diseases were asked to evaluate their satisfaction from the services offered. According to the respective answers, 91,3% of women stated that they were satisfied with the services offered with regards to women's health while 3,8% stated that they were dissatisfied with the services offered (Graphic:14).

According to the z-test, when we compare results of 2018 with the results of 2020, rate of those who were satisfied with the services offered with regards to women's health and diseases (91,3%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (76,5%) ($p<0,05$) (Graphic:14).




**Graphic 14 Level of Satisfaction from the Services offered with regards to Women's Health and Diseases for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 11 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by level of satisfaction from the services offered with regards to women's health and diseases shows a significant difference by age, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey regarding 945 Syrian women under temporary protection who consulted a doctor about women's health and diseases.

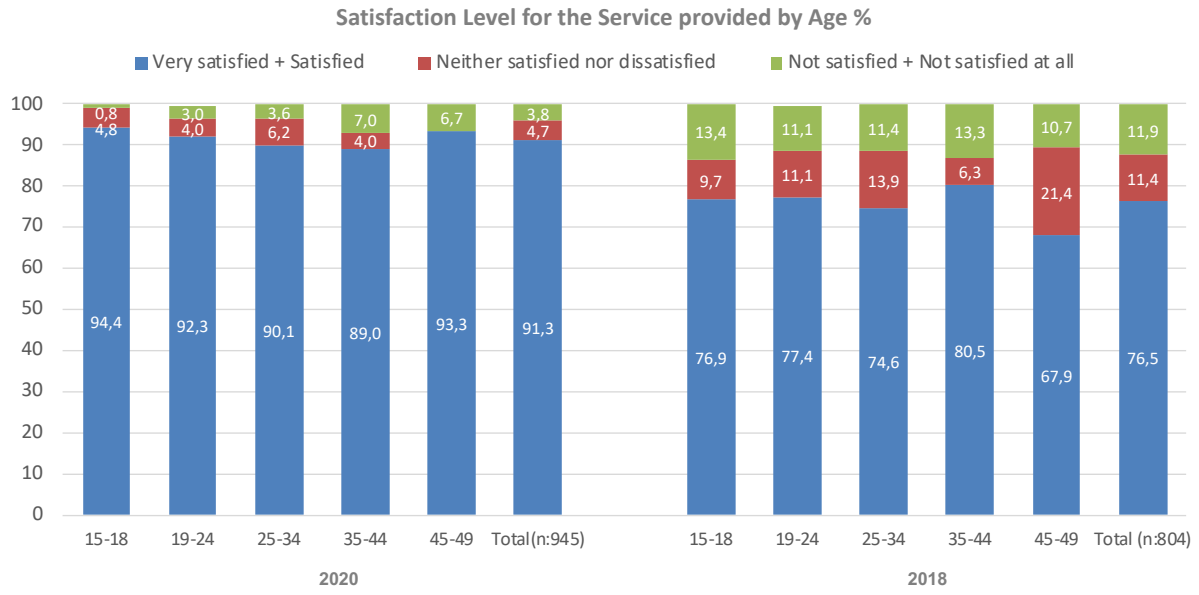
Distribution by level of satisfaction from the services offered with regards to women's health and diseases doesn't show any statistically significant difference by age, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p>0,05$).

**Table 11 Distribution by Level of Satisfaction from the Services offered with regards to Women's Health and Diseases by Age, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Strongly satisfied +Satisfied | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Strongly dissatisfied+ Dissatisfied | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=34,656; p>0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| 15-18 | 125 | 118 (94,4) | 6 (4,8) | 1 (0,8) | 4,2 | 0,5 |
| 19-24 | 299 | 276 (92,3) | 12 (4,0) | 9 (3,0) | 4,1 | 0,6 |
| 25-34 | 304 | 274 (90,1) | 19 (6,2) | 11 (3,6) | 4,1 | 0,6 |
| 35-44 | 172 | 153 (89,0) | 7 (4,1) | 12 (7,0) | 4,1 | 0,8 |
| 45-49 | 45 | 42 (93,3) | 0 (0,0) | 3 (6,7) | 4,1 | 0,7 |
| **Provinces*** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 82 | 78 (95,1) | 3 (3,7) | 1 (1,2) | 4,1 | 0,4 |
| Bursa | 52 | 46 (88,5) | 4 (7,7) | 2 (3,8) | 4,2 | 0,8 |
| Gaziantep | 154 | 146 (94,8) | 4 (2,6) | 4 (2,6) | 4,4 | 0,7 |
| Hatay | 177 | 172 (97,2) | 1 (0,6) | 4 (2,3) | 4,2 | 0,5 |
| Mersin | 76 | 71 (93,4) | 1 (1,3) | 2 (2,6) | 4,0 | 0,5 |
| İstanbul | 170 | 145 (85,3) | 12 (7,1) | 13 (7,6) | 4,0 | 0,8 |
| İzmir | 37 | 29 (78,4) | 7 (18,9) | 1 (2,7) | 3,8 | 0,5 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 28 | 25 (89,3) | 1 (3,6) | 2 (7,1) | 4,0 | 0,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | 144 | 135 (93,8) | 3 (2,1) | 6 (4,2) | 3,9 | 0,5 |
| Kilis | 25 | 16 (64,0) | 8 (32,0) | 1 (4,0) | 3,7 | 0,7 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=27,1; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Working | 156 | 140 (89,7) | 5 (3,2) | 10 (6,4) | 3,9 | 0,7 |
| not Working | 789 | 723 (91,6) | 39 (4,9) | 26 (3,3) | 4,1 | 0,7 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=7,13; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 172 | 157 (91,3) | 6 (3,5) | 8 (4,7) | 4,1 | 0,7 |
| not speaking | 773 | 706 (91,3) | 38 (4,9) | 28 (3,6) | 4,1 | 0,6 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=4,866; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 488 | 446 (91,4) | 21 (4,3) | 19 (3,9) | 4,1 | 0,7 |
| 6-9 years | 457 | 417 (91,2) | 23 (5,0) | 17 (3,7) | 4,1 | 0,7 |
| **Total** | **945** | **863 (91,3)** | **44 (4,7)** | **36 (3,8)** | 4,1 | 0,7 |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

According to the z-test, when we compare results of 2018 with the results of 2020, levels of satisfaction from the services offered with regards to women's health and diseases has increased statistically significantly for all age groups compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).




**Graphic 15 Level of Satisfaction from the Services offered with regards to Women's Health and Diseases for Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Age Groups, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

# FAMILY PLANNING

In this section, knowledge, attitudes and behaviors of women between the ages of 15 and 49 with respect to contraception have been evaluated.

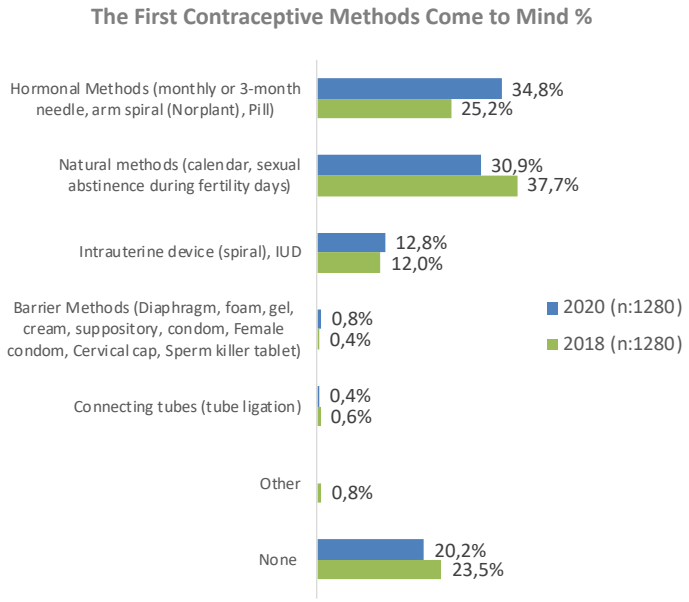
It is critical that individuals have information about family planning with regards to both deciding to use or not to use contraceptive methods and which method they should use and how they can attain this method. Participants were asked about the first contraceptive method comes to mind and other methods come to mind, without any help, in order to evaluate their knowledge of contraceptive methods. Then, contraceptive methods not mentioned by the participants were read and the participants were asked if they know of that method. In addition, the participants were asked to score their knowledge of each method they mentioned by using 5-point likert scale.

## 1. Common Contraceptive Methods

1282 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked which contraceptive method they remember at first without any help. The question has only one answer and the respective answers are available in Graphic 16.

### First Contraceptive Methods Come to Mind

Hormonal Methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pills) are contraceptive methods come to mind at first, without any help, by 34,8% for women under temporary protection who are between the ages of 15 and 49.It is followed by natural methods by 30,9%. Percentage of women who don't remember any contraceptive methods is 20,2% (Graphic:16).




**Graphic 16 The First Contraceptive Methods Come to Mind for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 12 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of contraceptive methods come to mind at first shows a significant difference by age, employment status, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and being informed on contraceptive methods regarding 15-49-year-old Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey. According to the respective results, distribution by contraceptive methods come to mind at first shows a statistically significant difference by employment status and being informed about contraceptive methods ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, percentage of natural methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) remembered at first is significantly higher for employed participants (57,5%) compared to unemployed participants (25,2%) ($p<0,05$). Percentage of hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pills) (38,3%) and IUD (13,9%) remembered at first is significantly higher for unemployed participants compared to employed participants ($p<0,05$). Percentage of those who don't remember any contraceptive methods is significantly higher for unemployed participants (21,6%) compared to employed participants (14,0%) ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pills) (42,4%) remembered at first is significantly higher for the participants who were informed on contraceptive methods compared to those who were not informed in this regard (33,9%) ($p<0,05$).

Distribution by the contraceptive methods come to mind at first doesn't show any statistically significant difference by knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p>0,05$).

**Table12 Distribution of the First Contraceptive Methods Come to Mind by Age, Educational Level, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and Status of Being Informed on Contraceptive Methods regarding15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | The First Contraceptive Methods Come to Mind | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Intrauterine device (spiral), IUD | Barrier Methods (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, Female condom, Title cervical, Spermicide tablet) | Natural Methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) | Surgical Sterilization (Connecting tubes (tubal ligation) | Hormonal Methods (Monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), Pill) | None of them |
| **Age Group*** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| 15-18 | 194 | 12 (6,2) | 0 (0,0) | 45 (23,2) | 0 (0,0) | 58 (29,9) | 79 (40,7) |
| 19-24 | 347 | 40 (11,5) | 1 (0,3) | 114 (32,9) | 1 (0,3) | 126 (36,3) | 65 (18,7) |
| 25-34 | 410 | 67 (16,3) | 5 (1,2) | 123 (30,0) | 1 (0,2) | 153 (37,3) | 61 (14,9) |
| 35-44 | 247 | 40 (16,2) | 3 (1,2) | 86 (34,8) | 3 (1,2) | 76 (30,8) | 39 (15,8) |
| 45-49 | 82 | 5 (6,1) | 1 (1,2) | 28 (34,1) | 0 (0,0) | 33 (40,2) | 15 (18,3) |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | |
| Can't read and write | 115 | 10 (8,7) | 2 (1,7) | 42 (36,5) | 0 (0,0) | 35 (30,4) | 26 (22,6) |
| Reads and writes but had no formal education | 11 | 3 (27,3) | 0 (0,0) | 4 (36,4) | 0 (0,0) | 2 (18,2) | 2 (18,2) |
| Primary school | 442 | 59 (13,3) | 4 (0,9) | 116 (26,2) | 2 (0,5) | 168 (38,0) | 93 (21,0) |
| Secondary school | 370 | 41 (11,1) | 1 (0,3) | 117 (31,6) | 1 (0,3) | 134 (36,2) | 76 (20,5) |
| High school and further | 342 | 51 (14,9) | 3 (0,9) | 117 (34,2) | 2 (0,6) | 107 (31,3) | 62 (18,1) |
| **Provinces*** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 1 (0,9) | 2 (1,9) | 80 (74,1) | 0 (0,0) | 13 (12,0) | 12 (11,1) |
| Bursa | 79 | 10 (12,7) | 1 (1,3) | 30 (38,0) | 0 (0,0) | 24 (30,4) | 14 (17,7) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 19 (9,4) | 2 (1,0) | 64 (31,7) | 1 (0,5) | 92 (45,5) | 24 (11,9) |
| Hatay | 197 | 9 (4,6) | 1 (0,5) | 70 (35,5) | 0 (0,0) | 50 (25,4) | 67 (34,0) |
| Mersin | 92 | 6 (6,5) | 1 (1,1) | 16 (17,4) | 1 (1,1) | 27 (29,3) | 41 (44,6) |
| İstanbul | 248 | 78 (31,5) | 1 (0,4) | 71 (28,6) | 1 (0,4) | 56 (22,6) | 41 (16,5) |
| İzmir | 66 | 20 (30,3) | 0 (0,0) | 30 (45,5) | 0 (0,0) | 14 (21,2) | 2 (3,0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 11 (26,2) | 2 (4,8) | 14 (33,3) | 2 (4,8) | 9 (21,4) | 4 (9,5) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 8 (4,1) | 0 (0,0) | 20 (10,3) | 0 (0,0) | 134 (69,1) | 32 (16,5) |
| Kilis | 52 | 2 (3,8) | 0 (0,0) | 1 (1,9) | 0 (0,0) | 27 (51,9) | 22 (42,3) |
| **SES Group*** | | | | | | | |
| AB | 90 | 11 (12,2) | 1 (1,1) | 36 (40,0) | 1 (1,1) | 36 (40,0) | 5 (5,6) |
| C1 | 122 | 7 (5,7) | 2 (1,6) | 49 (40,2) | 0 (0,0) | 23 (18,9) | 41 (33,6) |
| C2 | 478 | 87 (18,2) | 3 (0,6) | 112 (23,4) | 1 (0,2) | 204 (42,7) | 71 (14,9) |
| DE | 590 | 59 (10,0) | 4 (0,7) | 199 (33,7) | 3 (0,5) | 183 (31,0) | 142 (24,1) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=94,937; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | |
| working | 228 | 18 (7,9) | 3 (1,3) | 131 (57,5) | 1 (0,4) | 43 (18,9) | 32 (14,0) |
| not working | 1052 | 146 (13,9) | 7 (0,7) | 265 (25,2) | 4 (0,4) | 403 (38,3) | 227 (21,6) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=8,533; p>0,05)** | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 260 | 40 (15,4) | 1 (0,4) | 81 (31,2) | 3 (1,2) | 81 (31,2) | 54 (20,8) |
| not speaking | 1020 | 124 (12,2) | 9 (0,9) | 315 (30,9) | 2 (0,2) | 365 (35,8) | 205 (20,1) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=7,534; p>0,05)** | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 663 | 98 (14,8) | 4 (0,6) | 198 (29,9) | 1 (0,2) | 226 (34,1) | 136 (20,5) |
| 6-9 years | 617 | 66 (10,7) | 6 (1,0) | 198 (32,1) | 4 (0,6) | 220 (35,7) | 123 (19,9) |
| **Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods ($\chi2$=19,413; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | |
| Has been informed | 144 | 23 (16,0) | 1 (0,7) | 45 (31,2) | 2 (1,4) | 61 (42,4) | 12 (8,3) |
| Hasn't been informed | 1136 | 141 (12,4) | 9 (0,8) | 351 (30,9) | 3 (0,3) | 385 (33,9) | 247 (21,7) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **164 (12,8)** | **10 (0,8)** | **396 (30,9)** | **5 (0,4)** | **446 (34,8)** | **259 (20,2)** |

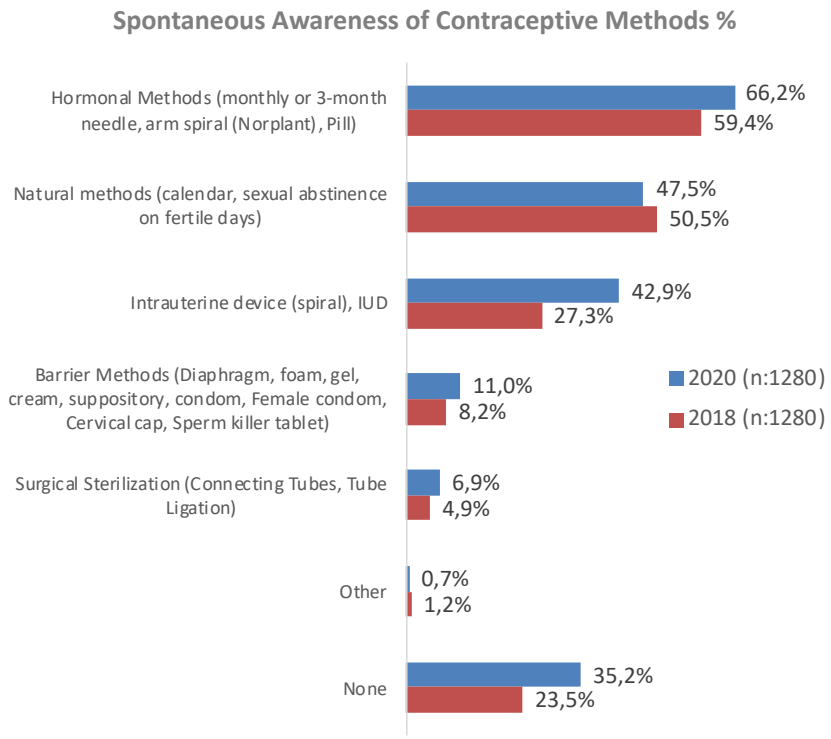
* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

## 2. Spontaneous (without any help) Awareness of Contraceptive Methods

1282 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked, without any help, "What else do you remember about contraceptive methods?" The question is been multiple-choice and the respective answers are available in Graphic 17.

Hormonal Methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pills) (66,2%) and natural methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) (47,5%) are first two contraceptive methods of which spontaneous (without any help) awareness level is the highest. IUD (42,9%), barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, gel, suppository, female condom, title cervical, Spermicide tablet) (11,0%) and surgical sterilization (connecting tubes, tubal ligation) (6,9%) are other contraceptive methods remembered without any help.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, rate of spontaneous awareness for hormonal methods (66,2), IUD (42,9%), barrier methods (11,0%) and surgical sterilization (6,9%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 ($p<0,05$). Rate of spontaneous awareness doesn't show any significant difference for natural methods (47,5%) compared to the year 2018 (50,5) ($p>0,05$).




**Graphic 17 Spontaneous Awareness of Contraceptive Methods for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 13 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of contraceptive methods come to mind without any help shows a significant difference by age, educational level, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and being informed on contraceptive methods regarding 15-49-year-old Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey. According to the respective results, distribution of contraceptive methods come to mind spontaneously (without help) shows a statistically significant difference by age, educational level, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish and being informed about contraceptive methods ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, spontaneous (without help) awareness of barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, Spermicide tablet) is significantly higher for the participants with an educational level of high school and further (17,0%) compared to those who have different educational levels ($p<0,05$).

Spontaneous (without help) awareness of natural methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) is significantly higher in Adana (81,5%) and Istanbul (66,1%) compared to other provinces ($p<0,05$).

Rate of remembering natural methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) at first is significantly higher for the employed participants (68,0%) compared to the unemployed participants (43,1%) ($p<0,05$). Rate of spontaneous awareness of IUD (intrauterine device) is significantly higher for unemployed participants (45,6%) compared to the employed participants (30,3%) ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of those who don't remember any contraceptive methods is significantly higher for the individuals of C1 (53,3%) and DE (39,7%) groups of socio-economic status compared to other groups of socio-economic status ($p<0,05$).

Distribution by spontaneous (without help) awareness of contraceptive methods doesn't show any statistically significant difference by period of living in Turkey ($p>0,05$).

**Table 13 Distribution of Spontaneous Awareness of Contraceptive Methods by Age, Educational Level, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and Status of Being Informed on Contraceptive Methods regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Spontaneous (without help) Awareness of Contraceptive Methods | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Intrauterine device (spiral), IUD** | **p** | **Barrier Methods (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, Female condom, Title cervical, Spermicide tablet)** | **p** | **Natural Methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding)** | **p** | **Surgical Sterilization (Connecting tubes, tubal ligation)** | **p** | **Hormonal Methods (Monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant, Pill)** | **p** | **Other** | **None** | **p** |
| **Age Group** | Number | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | Number (%) | p<0,05 |
| 15-18 | 194 | 61 (31,4) | | 13 (6,7) | | 66 (34,0) | | 7 (3,6) | | 94 (48,5) | | 1 (0,5) | 104 (53,6) | |
| 19-24 | 347 | 146 (42,1) | | 34 (9,8) | | 172 (49,6) | | 25 (7,2) | | 248 (71,5) | | 0 (0,0) | 109 (31,4) | |
| 25-34 | 410 | 196 (47,8) | | 56 (13,7) | | 202 (49,3) | | 31 (7,6) | | 288 (70,2) | | 3 (0,7) | 122 (29,8) | |
| 35-44 | 247 | 110 (44,5) | | 23 (9,3) | | 125 (50,6) | | 18 (7,3) | | 157 (63,6) | | 3 (1,2) | 94 (38,1) | |
| 45-49 | 82 | 36 (43,9) | | 15 (18,3) | | 43 (52,4) | | 7 (8,5) | | 60 (73,2) | | 2 (2,4) | 22 (26,8) | |
| **Educational Level** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | * | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| Can't read and write | 115 | 36 (31,3) | | 7 (6,1) | | 55 (47,8) | | 2 (1,7) | | 73 (63,5) | | 0 (0,0) | 48 (41,7) | |
| Reads and writes but had no formal education | 11 | 6 (54,5) | | 1 (9,1) | | 5 (45,5) | | 0 (0,0) | | 7 (63,6) | | 0 (0,0) | 5 (45,5) | |
| Primary school | 442 | 187 (42,3) | | 36 (8,1) | | 183 (41,4) | | 11 (2,5) | | 290 (65,6) | | 3 (0,7) | 163 (36,9) | |
| Secondary school | 370 | 154 (41,6) | | 39 (10,5) | | 185 (50,0) | | 32 (8,6) | | 242 (65,4) | | 2 (0,5) | 126 (34,1) | |
| High school and further | 342 | 166 (48,5) | | 58 (17,0) | | 180 (52,6) | | 43 (12,6) | | 235 (68,7) | | 4 (1,2) | 109 (31,9) | |
| **Provinces** | | | p<0,05 | | * | | p<0,05 | | * | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| Adana | 108 | 14 (13,0) | | 8 (7,4) | | 88 (81,5) | | 0 (0,0) | | 79 (73,1) | | 0 (0,0) | 22 (20,4) | |
| Bursa | 79 | 32 (40,5) | | 2 (2,5) | | 43 (54,4) | | 2 (2,5) | | 49 (62,0) | | 1 (1,3) | 23 (29,1) | |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 67 (33,2) | | 5 (2,5) | | 96 (47,5) | | 2 (1,0) | | 136 (67,3) | | 2 (1,0) | 92 (45,5) | |
| Hatay | 197 | 91 (46,2) | | 42 (21,3) | | 104 (52,8) | | 36 (18,3) | | 116 (58,9) | | 2 (1,0) | 86 (43,7) | |
| Mersin | 92 | 17 (18,5) | | 1 (1,1) | | 24 (26,1) | | 1 (1,1) | | 40 (43,5) | | 0 (0,0) | 59 (64,1) | |
| İstanbul | 248 | 164 (66,1) | | 57 (23,0) | | 125 (50,4) | | 24 (9,7) | | 170 (68,5) | | 3 (1,2) | 70 (28,2) | |
| İzmir | 66 | 48 (72,7) | | 11 (16,7) | | 40 (60,6) | | 13 (19,7) | | 54 (81,8) | | 0 (0,0) | 7 (10,6) | |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 18 (42,9) | | 5 (11,9) | | 21 (50,0) | | 4 (9,5) | | 21 (50,0) | | 0 (0,0) | 14 (33,3) | |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 92 (47,4) | | 9 (4,6) | | 63 (32,5) | | 6 (3,1) | | 152 (78,4) | | 1 (0,5) | 55 (28,4) | |
| Kilis | 52 | 6 (11,5) | | 1 (1,9) | | 4 (7,7) | | 0 (0,0) | | 30 (57,7) | | 0 (0,0) | 23 (44,2) | |
| **SES Group** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| AB | 90 | 62 (68,9) | | 35 (38,9) | | 64 (71,1) | | 27 (30,0) | | 73 (81,1) | | 3 (3,3) | 17 (18,9) | |
| C1 | 122 | 30 (24,6) | | 11 (9,0) | | 57 (46,7) | | 12 (9,8) | | 58 (47,5) | | 0 (0,0) | 65 (53,3) | |
| C2 | 478 | 248 (51,9) | | 43 (9,0) | | 211 (44,1) | | 28 (5,9) | | 342 (71,5) | | 3 (0,6) | 135 (28,2) | |
| DE | 590 | 209 (35,4) | | 52 (8,8) | | 276 (46,8) | | 21 (3,6) | | 374 (63,4) | | 3 (0,5) | 234 (39,7) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| working | 228 | 69 (30,3) | | 25 (11,0) | | 155 (68,0) | | 14 (6,1) | | 163 (71,5) | | 2 (0,9) | 58 (25,4) | |
| not working | 1052 | 480 (45,6) | | 116 (11,0) | | 453 (43,1) | | 74 (7,0) | | 684 (65,0) | | 7 (0,7) | 393 (37,4) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 260 | 109 (41,9) | | 42 (16,2) | | 131 (50,4) | | 30 (11,5) | | 170 (65,4) | | 3 (1,2) | 101 (38,8) | |
| not speaking | 1020 | 440 (43,1) | | 99 (9,7) | | 477 (46,8) | | 58 (5,7) | | 677 (66,4) | | 6 (0,6) | 350 (34,3) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 663 | 294 (44,3) | | 72 (10,9) | | 311 (46,9) | | 41 (6,2) | | 439 (66,2) | | 6 (0,9) | 237 (35,7) | |
| 6-9 years | 617 | 255 (41,3) | | 69 (11,2) | | 297 (48,1) | | 47 (7,6) | | 408 (66,1) | | 3 (0,5) | 214 (34,7) | |
| **Knowledge about Contraceptive Methods** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| Has been informed | 144 | 83 (57,6) | | 38 (26,4) | | 87 (60,4) | | 25 (17,4) | | 113 (78,5) | | 3 (2,1) | 29 (20,1) | |
| Hasn't been informed | 1136 | 466 (41,0) | | 103 (9,1) | | 521 (45,9) | | 63 (5,5) | | 734 (64,6) | | 6 (0,5) | 422 (37,1) | |
| **Total** | **1280** | **549 (42,9)** | | **141 (11,0)** | | **608 (47,5)** | | **88 (6,9)** | | **847 (66,2)** | | **9 (0,7)** | **451 (35,2)** | |

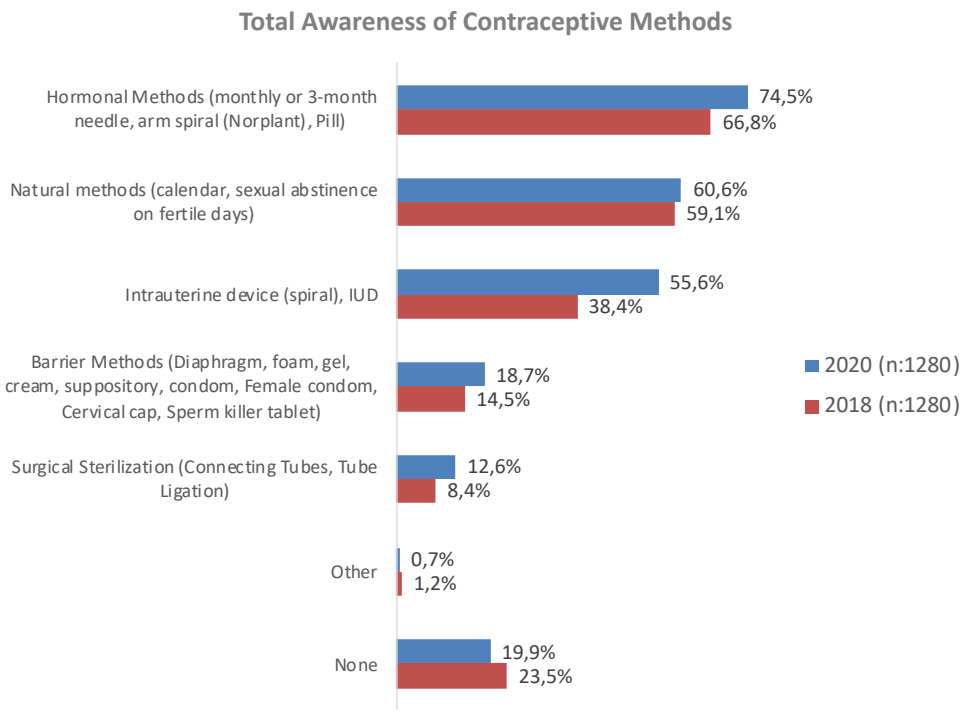
* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

## 3. Total Awareness of Contraceptive Methods

1282 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked, with help, "Which of the following contraceptive methods do you know?" The question is been multiple-choice and the respective answers are available in Graphic 18.

Hormonal Methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (norplant), pills) (74,5%), natural methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) (60,6%), IUD (intrauterine device) (55,6%), barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, sperm tablet) (18,7%) and surgical sterilization (connecting tubes, tubal ligation) (12,6%) are contraceptive methods of which total awareness level is the highest.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, rate of total awareness has increased significantly for hormonal methods (74,5%), IUD (55,6%), barrier methods (18,7%) and surgical sterilization (12,6%) compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05). Rate of total awareness doesn't show any significant difference for natural methods (60,6%) compared to the year 2018 (59,1%) (p>0,05). Rate of total awareness except for natural methods in 2020 () has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05). Rate of those who do not know any preventative method (19,9%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).




**Graphic 18 Total Awareness of Contraceptive Methods for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 14 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by total awareness of contraceptive methods shows a significant difference by age,

educational level, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and being informed on contraceptive methods regarding 15-49-year-old Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey. According to the respective results, distribution of total awareness of contraceptive methods shows a statistically significant difference by age, educational level, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish and being informed about contraceptive methods ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, total awareness of natural methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) is significantly higher in Adana (84,3%) compared to other provinces ($p<0,05$).

Rate of total awareness of natural methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) (74,6%) and hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pills) (81,1%) is significantly higher for the employed participants compared to the unemployed participants ($p<0,05$).

It has been determined that participants involved in the group of AB socio-economic status have the most information on contraceptive methods.

The following are contraceptive methods of which total awareness is significantly at the lowest level by provinces:

- Hormonal Methods (Monthly or 3-Month Injection, Subcutaneous Implant (Norplant), Pills): Kilis (57,7%) and Mersin (50,0%)
- IUD (Intrauterine Device): Mersin (23,9%) and Kilis (19,2%)
- Barrier Methods (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, Female condom, Title cervical, Spermicide tablet): Şanlıurfa (9,8%), Mersin (4,3%) and Kilis (1,9%)
- Natural Methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding): Kilis (13,5%)
- Surgical Sterilization (connecting tubes, tubal ligation): Gaziantep (4,0%), Kilis (3,8%), Mersin (3,3%) and Adana (0,9%)

General awareness of contraceptive methods is significantly lower for the participants who are not informed on contraceptive methods ($p<0,05$).

Distribution of total awareness of contraceptive methods doesn't show any statistically significant difference by period of living in Turkey (p>0,05).

**Table 14 Distribution of Total Awareness of Contraceptive Methods by Age, Educational Level, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and Status of Being Informed on Contraceptive Methods regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Total Awareness of Contraceptive Methods | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Intrauterine device (spiral), IUD | p | Barrier Methods (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, Female condom, Title cervical, Spermicide tablet) | p | Natural Methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) | p | Surgical Sterilization (Connecting tubes, tubal ligation) | p | Hormonal Methods (Monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant, Pill) | p | Other | None | p |
| **Age Group** | Number | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | Number (%) | p<0,05 |
| 15-18 | 194 | 68 (35,1) | | 20 (10,3) | | 85 (43,8) | | 12 (6,2) | | 105 (54,1) | | 1 (0,5) | 79 (40,7) | |
| 19-24 | 347 | 199 (57,3) | | 59 (17,0) | | 220 (63,4) | | 39 (11,2) | | 268 (77,2) | | 0 (0,0) | 65 (18,7) | |
| 25-34 | 410 | 258 (62,9) | | 87 (21,2) | | 262 (63,9) | | 56 (13,7) | | 326 (79,5) | | 3 (0,7) | 61 (14,9) | |
| 35-44 | 247 | 138 (55,9) | | 51 (20,6) | | 154 (62,3) | | 41 (16,6) | | 191 (77,3) | | 3 (1,2) | 35 (14,2) | |
| 45-49 | 82 | 49 (59,8) | | 22 (26,8) | | 55 (67,1) | | 13 (15,9) | | 63 (76,8) | | 2 (2,4) | 15 (18,3) | |
| **Educational Level** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| Can't read and write | 115 | 50 (43,5) | | 10 (8,7) | | 63 (54,8) | | 5 (4,3) | | 79 (68,7) | | 0 (0,0) | 25 (21,7) | |
| Reads and writes but had no formal education | 11 | 6 (54,5) | | 3 (27,3) | | 5 (45,5) | | 0 (0,0) | | 7 (63,6) | | 0 (0,0) | 2 (18,2) | |
| Primary school | 442 | 235 (53,2) | | 66 (14,9) | | 249 (56,3) | | 27 (6,1) | | 331 (74,9) | | 3 (0,7) | 91 (20,6) | |
| Secondary school | 370 | 208 (56,2) | | 64 (17,3) | | 228 (61,6) | | 48 (13,0) | | 268 (72,4) | | 2 (0,5) | 75 (20,3) | |
| High school and further | 342 | 213 (62,3) | | 96 (28,1) | | 231 (67,5) | | 81 (23,7) | | 268 (78,4) | | 4 (1,2) | 62 (18,1) | |
| **Provinces** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | * | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| Adana | 108 | 36 (33,3) | | 14 (13,0) | | 91 (84,3) | | 1 (0,9) | | 88 (81,5) | | 0 (0,0) | 12 (11,1) | |
| Bursa | 79 | 51 (64,6) | | 8 (10,1) | | 56 (70,9) | | 6 (7,6) | | 61 (77,2) | | 1 (1,3) | 14 (17,7) | |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 90 (44,6) | | 28 (13,9) | | 138 (68,3) | | 8 (4,0) | | 171 (84,7) | | 2 (1,0) | 20 (9,9) | |
| Hatay | 197 | 107 (54,3) | | 53 (26,9) | | 110 (55,8) | | 43 (21,8) | | 122 (61,9) | | 2 (1,0) | 67 (34,0) | |
| Mersin | 92 | 22 (23,9) | | 4 (4,3) | | 39 (42,4) | | 3 (3,3) | | 46 (50,0) | | 0 (0,0) | 41 (44,6) | |
| İstanbul | 248 | 187 (75,4) | | 83 (33,5) | | 163 (65,7) | | 45 (18,1) | | 190 (76,6) | | 3 (1,2) | 41 (16,5) | |
| İzmir | 66 | 58 (87,9) | | 19 (28,8) | | 47 (71,2) | | 25 (37,9) | | 59 (89,4) | | 0 (0,0) | 2 (3,0) | |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 31 (73,8) | | 10 (23,8) | | 28 (66,7) | | 10 (23,8) | | 31 (73,8) | | 0 (0,0) | 4 (9,5) | |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 120 (61,9) | | 19 (9,8) | | 97 (50,0) | | 18 (9,3) | | 155 (79,9) | | 1 (0,5) | 32 (16,5) | |
| Kilis | 52 | 10 (19,2) | | 1 (1,9) | | 7 (13,5) | | 2 (3,8) | | 30 (57,7) | | 0 (0,0) | 22 (42,3) | |
| **SES Group** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| AB | 90 | 73 (81,1) | | 45 (50,0) | | 70 (77,8) | | 32 (35,6) | | 78 (86,7) | | 3 (3,3) | 5 (5,6) | |
| C1 | 122 | 54 (44,3) | | 29 (23,8) | | 61 (50,0) | | 34 (27,9) | | 71 (58,2) | | 0 (0,0) | 41 (33,6) | |
| C2 | 478 | 320 (66,9) | | 72 (15,1) | | 297 (62,1) | | 59 (12,3) | | 386 (80,8) | | 3 (0,6) | 68 (14,2) | |
| DE | 590 | 265 (44,9) | | 93 (15,8) | | 348 (59,0) | | 36 (6,1) | | 418 (70,8) | | 3 (0,5) | 141 (23,9) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| working | 228 | 116 (50,9) | | 46 (20,2) | | 170 (74,6) | | 31 (13,6) | | 185 (81,1) | | 2 (0,9) | 30 (13,2) | |
| not working | 1052 | 596 (56,7) | | 193 (18,3) | | 606 (57,6) | | 130 (12,4) | | 768 (73,0) | | 7 (0,7) | 225 (21,4) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 260 | 138 (53,1) | | 68 (26,2) | | 168 (64,6) | | 49 (18,8) | | 197 (75,8) | | 3 (1,2) | 51 (19,6) | |
| not speaking | 1020 | 574 (56,3) | | 171 (16,8) | | 608 (59,6) | | 112 (11,0) | | 756 (74,1) | | 6 (0,6) | 204 (20,0) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 663 | 377 (56,9) | | 126 (19,0) | | 399 (60,2) | | 86 (13,0) | | 491 (74,1) | | 6 (0,9) | 134 (20,2) | |
| 6-9 years | 617 | 335 (54,3) | | 113 (18,3) | | 377 (61,1) | | 75 (12,2) | | 462 (74,9) | | 3 (0,5) | 121 (19,6) | |
| **Knowledge about Contraceptive Methods** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| Has been informed | 144 | 101 (70,1) | | 50 (34,7) | | 109 (75,7) | | 36 (25,0) | | 128 (88,9) | | 3 (2,1) | 12 (8,3) | |
| Hasn't been informed | 1136 | 611 (53,8) | | 189 (16,6) | | 667 (58,7) | | 125 (11,0) | | 825 (72,6) | | 6 (0,5) | 243 (21,4) | |
| **Total** | **1280** | **712 (55,6)** | | **239 (18,7)** | | **776 (60,6)** | | **161 (12,6)** | | **953 (74,5)** | | **9 (0,7)** | **255 (19,9)** | |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

## 4. Knowledge Level about Contraceptive Methods

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked the contraceptive methods one by one, which they stated they have known, and it was determined how much they know about the methods in question. The mentioned methods are collected under five groups. The participants were asked to score their knowledge level about contraceptive methods as "I have enough information=5, I have information=4, I'm not sure if I have information=3, I have no information=2, I have no information at all=1". According to the respective results, distribution by knowledge level of the participants about the contraceptive methods they know is available in Table 15.

It has been determined that knowledge level about hormonal methods of which total awareness level is the highest (AA:3,4; SD:1,1) is of medium level. In other words, Syrian population under temporary protection has a medium level of knowledge in this regard even though they know names of contraceptive methods.

**Table 15 Knowledge Level about Contraceptive Methods for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Knowledge Level about Contraceptive Methods | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **I have enough information + I have information** | **I'm not sure if I have information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Average** | **Standard Deviation** |
| | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| **Intrauterine device (spiral), IUD** | 711 | 414 (58,2) | 176 (24,8) | 121 (17,0) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| **Barrier Methods** (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, Female condom, Title cervical, Spermicide tablet) | 239 | 110 (46,0) | 57 (23,8) | 72 (30,1) | 3,2 | 1,2 |
| **Natural Methods** (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) | 775 | 526 (67,9) | 145 (18,7) | 104 (13,4) | 3,8 | 1,1 |
| **Surgical Sterilization** (Connecting tubes (tubal ligation)) | 160 | 75 (46,9) | 46 (28,8) | 39 (24,4) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| **Hormonal Methods** (Monthly or 3-month injection, Subcutaneous implant (Norplant), Pill) | 952 | 506 (53,2) | 235 (24,7) | 211 (22,2) | 3,4 | 1,1 |

### a. Natural Methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding)

775 participants who stated they know natural methods were asked "Do you think how much you know about natural contraceptive methods?", and the respective answers were examined. The results are available in Table 16. 67,9% of those who know natural methods have knowledge about these methods while 13,4% have no knowledge about natural methods.

Table 16 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of knowledge level about natural methods shows a significant difference by age,

chronic diseases, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the respective results, distribution of knowledge level about natural methods shows a statistically significant difference by Socio-Economic Status (SES) and employment status ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, rate of the individuals who stated they have knowledge about natural methods is significantly higher in AB (95,7%) socio-economic status compared to other groups of socio-economic status ($p<0,05$).

Rate of those who stated they have knowledge about natural methods is significantly higher for employed participants (91,8%) compared to the unemployed participants (61,2%) ($p<0,05$).

Distribution of knowledge level about natural methods doesn't show any statistically significant difference by age, chronic diseases, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p>0,05$).

**Table 16 Distribution of Knowledge Level about Natural Methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) by Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Knowledge Level about Natural Methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **I have enough information + I have information** | **I'm not sure if I have information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Average** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=33,668; p>0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| 15-18 | 85 | 53 (62,4) | 18 (21,2) | 14 (16,5) | 3,7 | 1,1 |
| 19-24 | 220 | 138 (62,7) | 47 (21,4) | 35 (15,9) | 3,8 | 1,2 |
| 25-34 | 261 | 180 (69,0) | 44 (16,9) | 37 (14,2) | 3,8 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 154 | 115 (74,7) | 30 (19,5) | 9 (5,8) | 4,0 | 0,9 |
| 45-49 | 55 | 40 (72,7) | 6 (10,9) | 9 (16,4) | 3,9 | 1,1 |
| **Chronic Diseases ($\chi2$=3,254; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Yes | 125 | 90 (72,0) | 22 (17,6) | 13 (10,4) | 3,9 | 1,1 |
| No | 650 | 436 (67,1) | 123 (18,9) | 91 (14,0) | 3,8 | 1,1 |
| **Provinces*** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 91 | 86 (94,5) | 1 (1,1) | 4 (4,4) | 4,7 | 0,8 |
| Bursa | 56 | 44 (78,6) | 6 (10,7) | 6 (10,7) | 4,2 | 1,1 |
| Gaziantep | 138 | 91 (65,9) | 24 (17,4) | 23 (16,7) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| Hatay | 110 | 98 (89,1) | 11 (10,0) | 1 (0,9) | 4,4 | 0,8 |
| Mersin | 39 | 14 (35,9) | 11 (28,2) | 14 (35,9) | 3,1 | 1,2 |
| İstanbul | 163 | 102 (62,6) | 46 (28,2) | 15 (9,2) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| İzmir | 47 | 18 (38,3) | 19 (40,4) | 10 (21,3) | 3,2 | 0,8 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 28 | 15 (53,6) | 9 (32,1) | 4 (14,3) | 3,5 | 1,2 |
| Şanlıurfa | 96 | 54 (56,2) | 16 (16,7) | 26 (27,1) | 3,4 | 1,0 |
| Kilis | 7 | 4 (57,1) | 2 (28,6) | 1 (14,3) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| **SES Group** ($\chi2$=65,142; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 70 | 67 (95,7) | 2 (2,9) | 1 (1,4) | 4,4 | 0,6 |
| C1 | 61 | 36 (59,0) | 17 (27,9) | 8 (13,1) | 3,7 | 1,1 |
| C2 | 297 | 176 (59,3) | 76 (25,6) | 45 (15,2) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| DE | 347 | 247 (71,2) | 50 (14,4) | 50 (14,4) | 4,0 | 1,1 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=161,401; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| working | 170 | 156 (91,8) | 13 (7,6) | 1 (0,6) | 4,6 | 0,7 |
| not working | 605 | 370 (61,2) | 132 (21,8) | 103 (17,0) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=14,203; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 168 | 114 (67,9) | 33 (19,6) | 21 (12,5) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | 607 | 412 (67,9) | 112 (18,5) | 83 (13,7) | 3,9 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=10,872; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 398 | 263 (66,1) | 74 (18,6) | 61 (15,3) | 3,8 | 1,1 |
| 6-9 years | 377 | 263 (69,8) | 71 (18,8) | 43 (11,4) | 3,9 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **775** | **526 (67,9)** | **145 (18,7)** | **104 (13,4)** | **3,8** | **1,1** |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.
**Since number of observations is too low in the categories of "I'm not sure if I have information" and "I have no information + I have no information at all" for AB class of socio-economic status (n<5), AB class has been excluded while Chi-Squared analysis is performed.

## b. Intrauterine Device (Spiral), IUD

771 participants who stated they know IUD method were asked "Do you think how much you know about IUD?", and the respective answers were examined. The results are available in

Table 17. 58,2% of 711 participants who stated they know IUD method have knowledge about IUD while 17,0% have no knowledge in this regard.

Table 17 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of knowledge level about IUD shows a significant difference by age, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, being informed about contraceptive methods, having annual gynecological examination and consulting a doctor about women's health/diseases. According to the respective results, distribution of knowledge level about IUD shows a statistically significant difference by age, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, period of living in Turkey and having annual gynecological examination ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, rate of those who stated they have knowledge about IUD is significantly higher for the adults between the ages of 35 and 44 (68,8%) compared to the participants between the ages of 15 and 18 (52,9%) and of 19 and 24 (46,2%) ($p<0,05$).

Rate of participants who stated they have knowledge about IUD is significantly higher in AB group of socio-economic status (76,4%) compared to other groups of socio-economic status ($p<0,05$).

Rate of those who stated they have knowledge about IUD is significantly higher for employed participants (80,0%) compared to the unemployed participants (54,0%) ($p>0,05$).

Percentage of knowledge level about IUD is significantly higher for the participants who have annual gynecological examination (67,6%) compared to the participants who had no examination (56,6%) ($p<0,05$).

Distribution of knowledge level about IUD doesn't show any statistically significant difference by knowledge of Turkish, being informed about contraceptive methods and consulting a doctor about women's health/diseases ($p>0,05$).

**Table 17 Distribution of Knowledge Level about Intrauterine Device (Spiral) IUD by Age, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Knowledge Level about Intrauterine Device (Spiral), IUD | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I have enough information + I have information | I'm not sure if I have information | I have no information + I have no information at all | Average | Standard Deviation |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=57,979; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| 15-18 | 68 | 36 (52,9) | 21 (30,9) | 11 (16,2) | 3,5 | 0,9 |
| 19-24 | 199 | 92 (46,2) | 65 (32,7) | 42 (21,1) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| 25-34 | 257 | 158 (61,5) | 48 (18,7) | 51 (19,8) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 138 | 95 (68,8) | 30 (21,7) | 13 (9,4) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| 45-49 | 49 | 33 (67,3) | 12 (24,5) | 4 (8,2) | 3,9 | 0,9 |
| **Provinces*** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 36 | 34 (94,4) | 2 (5,6) | 0 (0,0) | 4,7 | 0,6 |
| Bursa | 50 | 38 (76,0) | 7 (14,0) | 5 (10,0) | 4,2 | 1,0 |
| Gaziantep | 90 | 67 (74,4) | 16 (17,8) | 7 (7,8) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| Hatay | 107 | 79 (73,8) | 25 (23,4) | 3 (2,8) | 4,1 | 0,9 |
| Mersin | 22 | 2 (9,1) | 8 (36,4) | 12 (54,5) | 2,4 | 0,9 |
| İstanbul | 187 | 98 (52,4) | 50 (26,7) | 39 (20,9) | 3,4 | 1,1 |
| İzmir | 58 | 15 (25,9) | 19 (32,8) | 24 (41,4) | 2,8 | 0,8 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 31 | 14 (45,2) | 14 (45,2) | 3 (9,7) | 3,5 | 1,2 |
| Şanlıurfa | 120 | 59 (49,2) | 33 (27,5) | 28 (23,3) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| Kilis | 10 | 8 (80,0) | 2 (20,0) | 0 (0,0) | 4,1 | 0,7 |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$=74,824; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 72 | 55 (76,4) | 14 (19,4) | 3 (4,2) | 4,2 | 0,9 |
| C1 | 54 | 23 (42,6) | 19 (35,2) | 12 (22,2) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| C2 | 320 | 176 (55,0) | 89 (27,8) | 55 (17,2) | 3,5 | 1,0 |
| DE | 265 | 160 (60,4) | 54 (20,4) | 51 (19,2) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=77,114; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| working | 115 | 92 (80,0) | 14 (12,2) | 9 (7,8) | 4,2 | 1,0 |
| not working | 596 | 322 (54,0) | 162 (27,2) | 112 (18,8) | 3,5 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=8,107; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 137 | 79 (57,7) | 37 (27,0) | 21 (15,3) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| not speaking | 574 | 335 (58,4) | 139 (24,2) | 100 (17,4) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=13,714; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 377 | 210 (55,7) | 93 (24,7) | 74 (19,6) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| 6-9 years | 334 | 204 (61,1) | 83 (24,9) | 47 (14,1) | 3,7 | 1,1 |
| **Knowledge about Contraceptive Methods ($\chi2$=9,393; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Has been informed | 101 | 65 (64,4) | 26 (25,7) | 10 (9,9) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| Hasn't been informed | 610 | 349 (57,2) | 150 (24,6) | 111 (18,2) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| **Having Annual Gynecological Examination ($\chi2$=11,744; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| has had | 108 | 73 (67,6) | 24 (22,2) | 11 (10,2) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| hasn't had | 603 | 341 (56,6) | 152 (25,2) | 110 (18,2) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| **Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health and Diseases ($\chi2$=9,017; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| has consulted | 535 | 314 (58,7) | 137 (25,6) | 84 (15,7) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| hasn't consulted | 176 | 100 (56,8) | 39 (22,2) | 37 (21,0) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **711** | **414 (58,2)** | **176 (24,8)** | **121 (17,0)** | **3,6** | **1,1** |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

### c. Surgical Sterilization (Connecting Tubes / Tubal Ligation)

160 participants who stated they know surgical sterilization (connecting tubes/tubal ligation) method were asked "Do you think how much do you know about surgical sterilization (connecting tubes/tubal ligation)?", and the respective answers were examined. The results are available in Table 18. 46,9% of 160 participants who stated they know surgical sterilization (connecting tubes/tubal ligation) method have knowledge about surgical sterilization (connecting tubes/tubal ligation) while 24,4% have no knowledge in this regard.

Table 18 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of knowledge level about surgical sterilization (connecting tubes/tubal ligation) shows a significant difference by age, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, being informed about contraceptive methods and having annual gynecological examination. According to the respective results, distribution of knowledge level about surgical sterilization (connecting tubes/tubal ligation) shows a statistically significant difference by employment status and knowledge of Turkish ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, rate of knowledge about surgical sterilization (connecting tubes/tubal ligation) is significantly higher for the participants speaking Turkish (68,8%) compared to those who don't speak Turkish (37,5%) ($p<0,05$).

Distribution of knowledge level about surgical sterilization (connecting tubes/tubal ligation) doesn't show any statistically significant difference by age, Socio-Economic Status, period of living in Turkey, being informed about contraceptive methods and having annual gynecological examination ($p>0,05$).

**Table 18 Distribution of Knowledge Level about Surgical Sterilization (tubal ligation) by Age, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Knowledge Level about Surgical Sterilization (connecting tubes/tubal ligation) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I have enough information + I have information | I'm not sure if I have information | I have no information + I have no information at all | Average | Standard Deviation |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=23,153; p>0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| 15-18 | 12 | 6 (50,0) | 3 (25,0) | 3 (25,0) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| 19-24 | 39 | 15 (38,5) | 11 (28,2) | 13 (33,3) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| 25-34 | 56 | 26 (46,4) | 17 (30,4) | 13 (23,2) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 40 | 19 (47,5) | 14 (35,0) | 7 (17,5) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| 45-49 | 13 | 9 (69,2) | 1 (7,7) | 3 (23,1) | 3,8 | 1,4 |
| **Provinces*** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 1 | 1 (100,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 4,0 | 0,0 |
| Bursa | 6 | 2 (33,3) | 1 (16,7) | 3 (50,0) | 2,8 | 1,5 |
| Gaziantep | 7 | 2 (28,6) | 0 (0,0) | 5 (71,4) | 2,1 | 1,7 |
| Hatay | 43 | 24 (55,8) | 12 (27,9) | 7 (16,3) | 3,5 | 0,9 |
| Mersin | 3 | 0 (0,0) | 3 (100,0) | 0 (0,0) | 3,0 | 0,0 |
| İstanbul | 45 | 19 (42,2) | 15 (33,3) | 11 (24,4) | 3,2 | 1,2 |
| İzmir | 25 | 15 (60,0) | 4 (16,0) | 6 (24,0) | 3,4 | 0,9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 10 | 3 (30,0) | 6 (60,0) | 1 (10,0) | 3,4 | 1,0 |
| Şanlıurfa | 18 | 8 (44,4) | 4 (22,2) | 6 (33,3) | 3,2 | 1,2 |
| Kilis | 2 | 1 (50,0) | 1 (50,0) | 0 (0,0) | 3,5 | 0,7 |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$=22,065; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 32 | 15 (46,9) | 9 (28,1) | 8 (25,0) | 3,4 | 1,0 |
| C1 | 34 | 19 (55,9) | 6 (17,6) | 9 (26,5) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| C2 | 59 | 24 (40,7) | 21 (35,6) | 14 (23,7) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| DE | 35 | 17 (48,6) | 10 (28,6) | 8 (22,9) | 3,2 | 1,3 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=14,056; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| working | 31 | 17 (54,8) | 5 (16,1) | 9 (29,0) | 3,4 | 1,4 |
| not working | 129 | 58 (45,0) | 41 (31,8) | 30 (23,3) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=27,138; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 48 | 33 (68,8) | 10 (20,8) | 5 (10,4) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| not speaking | 112 | 42 (37,5) | 36 (32,1) | 34 (30,4) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=8,788; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 86 | 37 (43,0) | 23 (26,7) | 26 (30,2) | 3,2 | 1,2 |
| 6-9 years | 74 | 38 (51,4) | 23 (31,1) | 13 (17,6) | 3,4 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge about Contraceptive Methods ($\chi2$=6,324; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Has been informed | 36 | 19 (52,8) | 12 (33,3) | 5 (13,9) | 3,4 | 0,9 |
| Hasn't been informed | 124 | 56 (45,2) | 34 (27,4) | 34 (27,4) | 3,2 | 1,2 |
| **Having Annual Gynecological Examination ($\chi2$=2,873; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| has had | 34 | 17 (50,0) | 10 (29,4) | 7 (20,6) | 3,4 | 1,1 |
| hasn't had | 126 | 58 (46,0) | 36 (28,6) | 32 (25,4) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **160** | **75 (46,9)** | **46 (28,8)** | **39 (24,4)** | **3,3** | **1,1** |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

### d. Barrier Methods (Diaphragm, Foam, Gel, Cream, Suppository, Condom, Female Condom, Title Cervical, Spermicide Tablet)

239 participants who stated they know Barrier Methods (diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, Spermicide tablet) were asked "Do you think how much do you know about Barrier Methods (diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, Spermicide tablet)?", and the respective answers were examined. The results are available in Table 19. 46,0% of 239 participants who stated they know barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, Spermicide tablet) have knowledge about barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, sperm tablet) while 30,1% have no knowledge in this regard.

Table 19 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of knowledge level about barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, Spermicide tablet) shows a significant difference by age, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, being informed about contraceptive methods and having annual gynecological examination. According to the respective results, distribution of knowledge level about barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, Spermicide tablet) shows a statistically significant difference by knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and being informed on contraceptive methods ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, rate of knowledge about barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, Spermicide tablet) is significantly higher for the participants speaking Turkish (69,1%) compared to those who don't speak Turkish (36,8%) ($p<0,05$).

Rate of having knowledge about barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, Spermicide tablet) is significantly higher for the participants who have been living in Turkey for 6-9 years (57,5%) compared to those who have been living in Turkey for 1-5 years (35,7%) ($p<0,05$).

Distribution of knowledge level about barrier methods (diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, Spermicide tablet) doesn't show any statistically significant difference by age, Socio-Economic Status and employment status (p>0,05).

**Table 19 Distribution of Knowledge Level about Barrier Methods (diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, Spermicide tablet) by Age, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Barrier Methods (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, Condom, Female Condom, Title Cervical, Spermicide Tablet) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I have enough information + I have information | I'm not sure if I have information | I have no information + I have no information at all | Average | Standard Deviation |
| **Age Group (χ2=15,016; p>0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| 15-18 | 20 | 12 (60,0) | 5 (25,0) | 3 (15,0) | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| 19-24 | 59 | 26 (44,1) | 13 (22,0) | 20 (33,9) | 3,2 | 1,3 |
| 25-34 | 87 | 38 (43,7) | 23 (26,4) | 26 (29,9) | 3,2 | 1,2 |
| 35-44 | 51 | 21 (41,2) | 13 (25,5) | 17 (33,3) | 3,1 | 1,2 |
| 45-49 | 22 | 13 (59,1) | 3 (13,6) | 6 (27,3) | 3,5 | 1,2 |
| **Provinces*** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 14 | 14 (100,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 4,4 | 0,5 |
| Bursa | 8 | 3 (37,5) | 1 (12,5) | 4 (50,0) | 2,9 | 1,4 |
| Gaziantep | 28 | 8 (28,6) | 4 (14,3) | 16 (57,1) | 2,5 | 1,4 |
| Hatay | 53 | 22 (41,5) | 15 (28,3) | 16 (30,2) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| Mersin | 4 | 3 (75,0) | 1 (25,0) | 0 (0,0) | 3,8 | 0,5 |
| İstanbul | 83 | 41 (49,4) | 22 (26,5) | 20 (24,1) | 3,3 | 1,2 |
| İzmir | 19 | 6 (31,6) | 6 (31,6) | 7 (36,8) | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 10 | 3 (30,0) | 4 (40,0) | 3 (30,0) | 3,0 | 1,4 |
| Şanlıurfa | 19 | 9 (47,4) | 4 (21,1) | 6 (31,6) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| Kilis | 1 | 1 (100,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 4,0 | 0,0 |
| **SES Group (χ2=24,366; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 45 | 18 (40,0) | 12 (26,7) | 15 (33,3) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| C1 | 29 | 8 (27,6) | 9 (31,0) | 12 (41,4) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| C2 | 72 | 34 (47,2) | 14 (19,4) | 24 (33,3) | 3,2 | 1,3 |
| DE | 93 | 50 (53,8) | 22 (23,7) | 21 (22,6) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| **Employment Status (χ2=9,682; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| working | 46 | 26 (56,5) | 8 (17,4) | 12 (26,1) | 3,4 | 1,3 |
| not working | 193 | 84 (43,5) | 49 (25,4) | 60 (31,1) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish (χ2=39,552; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 68 | 47 (69,1) | 10 (14,7) | 11 (16,2) | 3,7 | 1,2 |
| not speaking | 171 | 63 (36,8) | 47 (27,5) | 61 (35,7) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey (χ2=30,051; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 126 | 45 (35,7) | 31 (24,6) | 50 (39,7) | 3,0 | 1,2 |
| 6-9 years | 113 | 65 (57,5) | 26 (23,0) | 22 (19,5) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| **Knowledge about Contraceptive Methods (χ2=17,264; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Has been informed | 50 | 28 (56,0) | 15 (30,0) | 7 (14,0) | 3,5 | 0,9 |
| Hasn't been informed | 189 | 82 (43,4) | 42 (22,2) | 65 (34,4) | 3,1 | 1,2 |
| **Total** | **239** | **110 (46,0)** | **57 (23,8)** | **72 (30,1)** | **3,2** | **1,2** |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

### e. Hormonal Methods (Monthly or 3-Month Injection, Subcutaneous Implant (Norplant), Pill)

952 participants who stated they know hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pill) were asked "Do you think how much do you know about hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pill)?", and the respective answers were examined. The results are available in Table 20. 53,2% of 952 participants who stated they know hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pill) have knowledge about hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pill) while 22,2% have no knowledge in this regard.

Table 20 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of knowledge level about hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pill) shows a significant difference by age, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and being informed about contraceptive methods. According to the respective results, distribution of knowledge level about hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pill) shows a statistically significant difference by provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, period of living in Turkey and being informed on contraceptive methods ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, rate of having knowledge about hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pill) is significantly higher for the participants involved in AB group of socio-economic status (85,9%) compared to other groups of socio-economic status ($p<0,05$).

Rate of having knowledge about hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pill) is significantly higher for employed participants (77,8%) compared to the unemployed participants (47,2%) ($p<0,05$).

Rate of having knowledge about hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pill) is significantly higher for the participants who have been

living in Turkey for 6-9 years (58,1%) compared to those who have been living in Turkey for 1-5 years (48,5%) ($p<0,05$).

Rate of having no knowledge about hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pill) is significantly higher for the participants who haven't been informed on contraceptive methods (23,5%) compared to those who have been informed on this subject (13,3%) ($p<0,05$).

Distribution of knowledge level about hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pill) doesn't show any statistically significant difference by age and knowledge of Turkish ($p>0,05$).

**Table 20 Distribution of Knowledge Level about Hormonal Methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pill) by Age, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

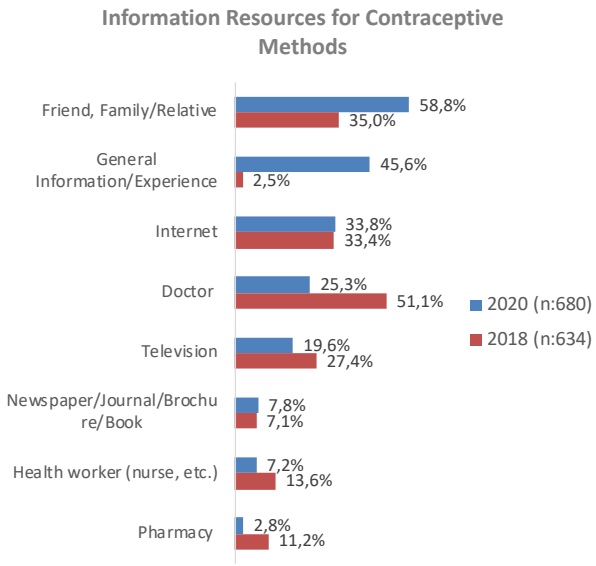
| Hormonal Methods (Monthly or 3-Month Injection, Subcutaneous Implant (Norplant), Pill) | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **I have enough information + I have information** | **I'm not sure if I have information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Average** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=25,459; p>0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| 15-18 | 105 | 62 (59,0) | 22 (21,0) | 21 (20,0) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| 19-24 | 268 | 121 (45,1) | 80 (29,9) | 67 (25,0) | 3,3 | 1,2 |
| 25-34 | 325 | 187 (57,5) | 66 (20,3) | 72 (22,2) | 3,5 | 1,2 |
| 35-44 | 191 | 102 (53,4) | 52 (27,2) | 37 (19,4) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| 45-49 | 63 | 34 (54,0) | 15 (23,8) | 14 (22,2) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$=516,251; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 88 | 81 (92,0) | 2 (2,3) | 5 (5,7) | 4,6 | 0,9 |
| Bursa | 61 | 44 (72,1) | 11 (18,0) | 6 (9,8) | 4,0 | 1,1 |
| Gaziantep | 171 | 79 (46,2) | 31 (18,1) | 61 (35,7) | 3,0 | 1,2 |
| Hatay | 122 | 89 (73,0) | 26 (21,3) | 7 (5,7) | 3,9 | 0,9 |
| Mersin | 46 | 13 (28,3) | 14 (30,4) | 19 (41,3) | 2,8 | 1,0 |
| İstanbul | 189 | 84 (44,4) | 62 (32,8) | 43 (22,8) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| İzmir | 59 | 19 (32,2) | 20 (33,9) | 20 (33,9) | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 31 | 12 (38,7) | 12 (38,7) | 7 (22,6) | 3,2 | 1,2 |
| Şanlıurfa | 155 | 65 (41,9) | 51 (32,9) | 39 (25,2) | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| Kilis | 30 | 20 (66,7) | 6 (20,0) | 4 (13,3) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$=108,528; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| | 78 | 67 (85,9) | 9 (11,5) | 2 (2,6) | 4,1 | 0,7 |
| | 71 | 31 (43,7) | 25 (35,2) | 15 (21,1) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| | 386 | 187 (48,4) | 114 (29,5) | 85 (22,0) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| | 417 | 221 (53,0) | 87 (20,9) | 109 (26,1) | 3,4 | 1,3 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=228,253; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| working | 185 | 144 (77,8) | 27 (14,6) | 14 (7,6) | 4,2 | 1,1 |
| not working | 767 | 362 (47,2) | 208 (27,1) | 197 (25,7) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=4,549; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 197 | 101 (51,3) | 52 (26,4) | 44 (22,3) | 3,4 | 1,1 |
| not speaking | 755 | 405 (53,6) | 183 (24,2) | 167 (22,1) | 3,4 | 1,2 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=18,654; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 491 | 238 (48,5) | 130 (26,5) | 123 (25,1) | 3,3 | 1,2 |
| 6-9 years | 461 | 268 (58,1) | 105 (22,8) | 88 (19,1) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| **Knowledge about Contraceptive Methods ($\chi2$=15,152; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Has been informed | 128 | 77 (60,2) | 34 (26,6) | 17 (13,3) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| Hasn't been informed | 824 | 429 (52,1) | 201 (24,4) | 194 (23,5) | 3,4 | 1,2 |
| **Total** | **952** | **506 (53,2)** | **235 (24,7)** | **211 (22,2)** | **3,4** | **1,1** |

## 5. Information Resources for Contraceptive Methods

680 individuals who have knowledge about contraceptive methods were asked how they got information in this regard. Participants could give more than one answer. Each answer is calculated by percentage through number of the participants who stated they have information. Distribution by the respective answers is illustrated in Graphic 19.

Friend, family/relatives (58,8%) is the main resource where Syrian women under temporary protection get information about contraceptive methods and it is followed by general knowledge/experience (45,6%). Other information resources are the internet (33,8%), doctors (25,3%), television (19,6%), printed media like newspaper/magazine (7,8%), healthcare personnel (7,2%) and pharmacy (2,8%), respectively.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, proportion of getting information from doctor (25,3%), television (19,6%) and healthcare personnel (7,2%) has decreased significantly (p<0,05). Rate of getting information from friend, family/relatives (58,8%) and rate of general knowledge/experiences (45,6%) have increased significantly in recent two years (p<0,05) (Graphic:19).




**Graphic 19 Information Resources from which 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey Get Information about Contraceptive Methods, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 21 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by information resources for getting information about contraceptive methods shows a significant difference by age, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, being informed about contraceptive methods and having annual gynecological examination. According to the respective results, distribution of information resources for getting information about contraceptive methods shows a statistically significant difference by age, knowledge of Turkish, being informed about contraceptive methods and having annual gynecological examination (p<0,05).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, rate of getting information from the internet (46,6%), healthcare personnel (12,0%) and printed media such as newspaper/journal/brochure/book (16,5%) is significantly higher for the participants speaking Turkish compared to those who don't speak Turkish (p<0,05).

Distribution by information resources for contraceptive methods doesn't show any statistically significant difference by period of living in Turkey (p>0,05).

**Table 21 Distribution of Information Resources about Contraceptive Methods by Gender, Age, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Being Informed on Contraceptive Methods and Having Annual Gynecological Examination regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

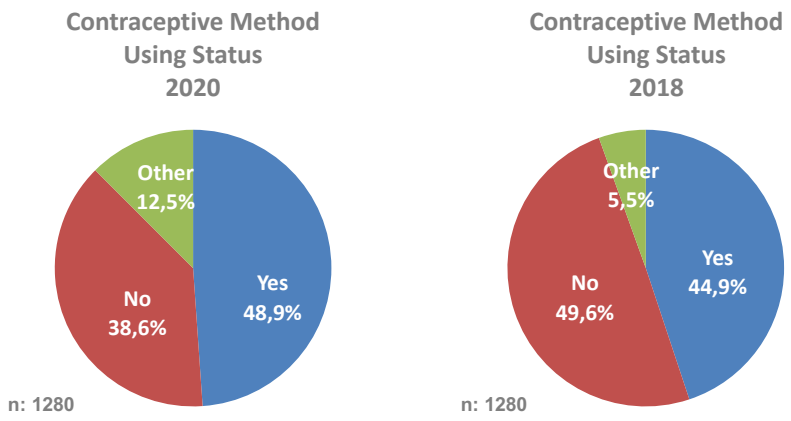
| | Resources to Get Information about Contraceptive Methods | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Doctors** | **p** | **Healthcare personnel (nurse, etc..)** | **p** | **Newspaper/Journal/ Brochure /Book** | **p** | **Pharmacy** | **p** | Internet | **p** | Television | **p** | Friend, Family/Relatives | **p** | **General knowledge/experience** | **p** |
| **Age Group** | Number | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 |
| 15-18 | 77 | 14 (18,2) | | 1 (1,3) | | 4 (5,2) | | 1 (1,3) | | 22 (28,6) | | 15 (19,5) | | 54 (70,1) | | 32 (41,6) | |
| 19-24 | 167 | 36 (21,6) | | 8 (4,8) | | 9 (5,4) | | 4 (2,4) | | 67 (40,1) | | 40 (24,0) | | 102 (61,1) | | 63 (37,7) | |
| 25-34 | 238 | 63 (26,5) | | 20 (8,4) | | 19 (8,0) | | 4 (1,7) | | 76 (31,9) | | 36 (15,1) | | 132 (55,5) | | 108 (45,4) | |
| 35-44 | 151 | 43 (28,5) | | 14 (9,3) | | 12 (7,9) | | 7 (4,6) | | 52 (34,4) | | 30 (19,9) | | 82 (54,3) | | 80 (53,0) | |
| 45-49 | 47 | 16 (34,0) | | 6 (12,8) | | 9 (19,1) | | 3 (6,4) | | 13 (27,7) | | 12 (25,5) | | 30 (63,8) | | 27 (57,4) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 133 | 41 (30,8) | | 16 (12,0) | | 22 (16,5) | | 4 (3,0) | | 62 (46,6) | | 33 (24,8) | | 79 (59,4) | | 66 (49,6) | |
| not speaking | 547 | 131 (23,9) | | 33 (6,0) | | 31 (5,7) | | 15 (2,7) | | 168 (30,7) | | 100 (18,3) | | 321 (58,7) | | 244 (44,6) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 338 | 88 (26,0) | | 27 (8,0) | | 28 (8,3) | | 11 (3,3) | | 113 (33,4) | | 58 (17,2) | | 187 (55,3) | | 153 (45,3) | |
| 6-9 years | 342 | 84 (24,6) | | 22 (6,4) | | 25 (7,3) | | 8 (2,3) | | 117 (34,2) | | 75 (21,9) | | 213 (62,3) | | 157 (45,9) | |
| **Knowledge about Contraceptive Methods** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| Has been informed | 103 | 48 (46,6) | | 19 (18,4) | | 11 (10,7) | | 5 (4,9) | | 56 (54,4) | | 29 (28,2) | | 47 (45,6) | | 52 (50,5) | |
| Hasn't been informed | 577 | 124 (21,5) | | 30 (5,2) | | 42 (7,3) | | 14 (2,4) | | 174 (30,2) | | 104 (18,0) | | 353 (61,2) | | 258 (44,7) | |
| **Having Annual Gynecological Examination** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 |
| has had | 96 | 49 (51,0) | | 15 (15,6) | | 16 (16,7) | | 5 (5,2) | | 44 (45,8) | | 31 (32,3) | | 64 (66,7) | | 61 (63,5) | |
| hasn't had | 584 | 123 (21,1) | | 34 (5,8) | | 37 (6,3) | | 14 (2,4) | | 186 (31,8) | | 102 (17,5) | | 336 (57,5) | | 249 (42,6) | |
| **Total** | **680** | **172 (25,3)** | | **49 (7,2)** | | **53 (7,8)** | | **19 (2,8)** | | **230 (33,8)** | | **133 (19,6)** | | **400 (58,8)** | | **310 (45,6)** | |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

## 6. Usage of a Pregnancy Prevention Method

48,9% of women between the ages of 15 and 49 examined within the survey use a method to prevent pregnancy while 38,6% of them stated that they don't use any method to prevent pregnancy (Graphic: 20).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of those who use any contraceptive method (48,9%) has increased significantly in 2020 compared to the year 2018 (44,9%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 20 Status of Using a Contraceptive Method for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 22 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by status of using any contraceptive method shows a significant difference by age, provinces, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and being informed about contraceptive methods regarding 1280 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey. According to the respective results, distribution by status of using any contraceptive method shows a statistically significant difference by age, provinces, knowledge of Turkish and being informed on contraceptive methods ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, rate of using any contraceptive methods is significantly higher for the participants between the ages of 15 and 18 (58,2%) compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$).

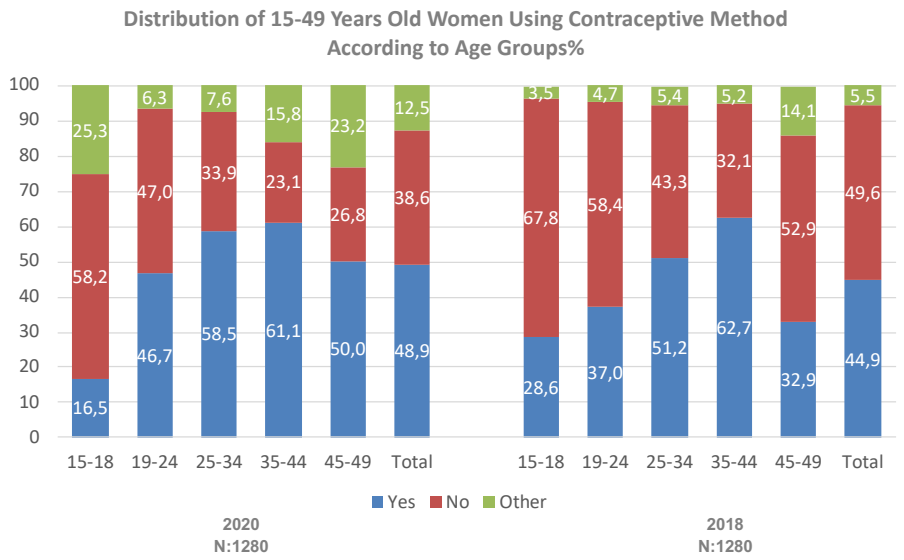
Rate of using any contraceptive methods is significantly higher for the participants who stated they have been informed on contraceptive methods (63,9%) compared to those who haven't been informed in this regard (47,0%) ($p<0,05$).

Distribution by status of using any contraceptive methods doesn't show any statistically significant difference by employment status and period of living in Turkey ($p<0,05$).

**Table 22 Distribution by Status of Using any Contraceptive Method by Age, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and Being Informed on Contraceptive Methods regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection analyzed within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Status of Using a Contraceptive Method | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | Other |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=157,188; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| 15-18 | 194 | 32 (16,5) | 113 (58,2) | 49 (25,3) |
| 19-24 | 347 | 162 (46,7) | 163 (47,0) | 22 (6,3) |
| 25-34 | 410 | 240 (58,5) | 139 (33,9) | 31 (7,6) |
| 35-44 | 247 | 151 (61,1) | 57 (23,1) | 39 (15,8) |
| 45-49 | 82 | 41 (50,0) | 22 (26,8) | 19 (23,2) |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$=52,204; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 65 (60,2) | 34 (31,5) | 9 (8,3) |
| Bursa | 79 | 40 (50,6) | 31 (39,2) | 8 (10,1) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 94 (46,5) | 75 (37,1) | 33 (16,3) |
| Hatay | 197 | 97 (49,2) | 88 (44,7) | 12 (6,1) |
| Mersin | 92 | 41 (44,6) | 38 (41,3) | 13 (14,1) |
| İstanbul | 248 | 141 (56,9) | 80 (32,3) | 27 (10,9) |
| İzmir | 66 | 35 (53,0) | 25 (37,9) | 6 (9,1) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 19 (45,2) | 22 (52,4) | 1 (2,4) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 71 (36,6) | 80 (41,2) | 43 (22,2) |
| Kilis | 52 | 23 (44,2) | 21 (40,4) | 8 (15,4) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=5,931; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| working | 228 | 128 (56,1) | 77 (33,8) | 23 (10,1) |
| not working | 1052 | 498 (47,3) | 417 (39,6) | 137 (13,0) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=7,019; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| speaking | 260 | 128 (49,2) | 88 (33,8) | 44 (16,9) |
| not speaking | 1020 | 498 (48,8) | 406 (39,8) | 116 (11,4) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=1,114; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 663 | 315 (47,5) | 264 (39,8) | 84 (12,7) |
| 6-9 years | 617 | 311 (50,4) | 230 (37,3) | 76 (12,3) |
| **Knowledge about Contraceptive Methods ($\chi2$=15,19; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Has been informed | 144 | 92 (63,9) | 42 (29,2) | 10 (6,9) |
| Hasn't been informed | 1136 | 534 (47,0) | 452 (39,8) | 150 (13,2) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **626 (48,9)** | **494 (38,6)** | **160 (12,5)** |

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of the participants between the ages of 15 and 18 who use any contraceptive method (17,5%) has decreased significantly in 2020 compared to the year 2018 (23,6%) (p<0,05). Rate of the participants between the ages of 19 and 24 (47,8%), of 25 and 34 (58,5%) and of 45 and 49 (50,0%) who use any contraceptive method has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05) (Graphic: 21).




**Graphic 21 Usage of any Contraceptive Method for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

### Demand For Family Planning

Demand for family planning for 15-49-year-old Syrian women under temporary protection has been calculated. The calculation method used in the TNSA-2018 study was taken into account when determining demand rates for family planning.

### Unmet Need for Family Planning

Rate of (1) all fecund women (married or in a union) who are neither pregnant nor postpartum amenorrheic, and who either do not want any more children, or who wish to postpone the birth of a child for at least two years or do not know when or if they want another child, but are not using any contraceptive method or (2) pregnant women whose pregnancies were unwanted or mistimed at the time of conception or (3) postpartum amenorrheic who are not using family planning and whose last birth was unwanted or mistimed.

### Family Planning Demand

Unmet need for family planning + current contraceptive method (any)

### Demand Satisfied for Modern Contraception

Current contraceptive method (any modern) / Unmet need + current contraceptive method (any)

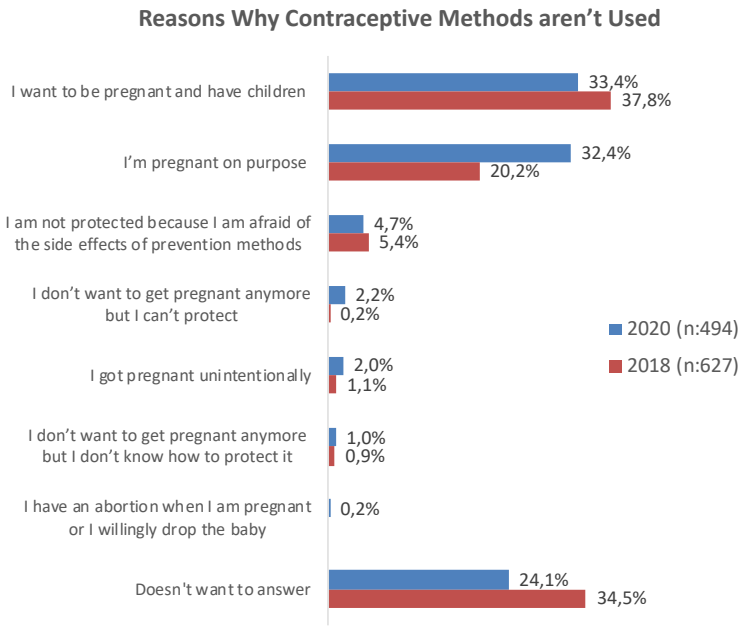
According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of unmet need for family planning (13,2%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (25,5%) (p<0,05). Demand for family planning (62,1%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (66,9%) (p<0,05). Demand satisfied for modern contraception (35,1%) doesn't show any significant difference compared to the year 2018 (33,9%) (p>0,05). Rate of those who did not use any contraceptive method although they did not want to become pregnant in 2020 (36,9%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (44,5%) (Table:23).

**Table 23 Demand for Family Planning (2020-2018)**

| | | (%) |
|---|---|---|
| Unmet Need for Family Planning | 2020 | 13,2 |
| | 2018 | 25,5 |
| Family Planning Demand | 2020 | 62,1 |
| | 2018 | 66,9 |
| Demand Satisfied for Modern Contraception | 2020 | 35,1 |
| | 2018 | 33,9 |
| Those who did not use any contraceptive method although they did not want to become pregnant and invalid methods (vaginal shower, withdrawal) | 2020 | 36,9 |
| | 2018 | 45,5 |

## 7. Reasons for not Using any Contraceptive Methods

The question "Why don't you use any contraceptive methods?" was asked to the participants who don't use any contraceptive method. Distribution of the respective answers is available in Graphic 22. 33,4% of the participants stated that they don't use any contraceptive methods since they want to get pregnant and have children.




**Graphic 22 Reasons for not using any Contraceptive Methods for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

When examining by age groups, it has been determined that the relevant participants don't use any contraceptive methods mostly because they want to have children.

**Table 24 Distribution of Reasons for not using any Contraceptive Method by Age for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

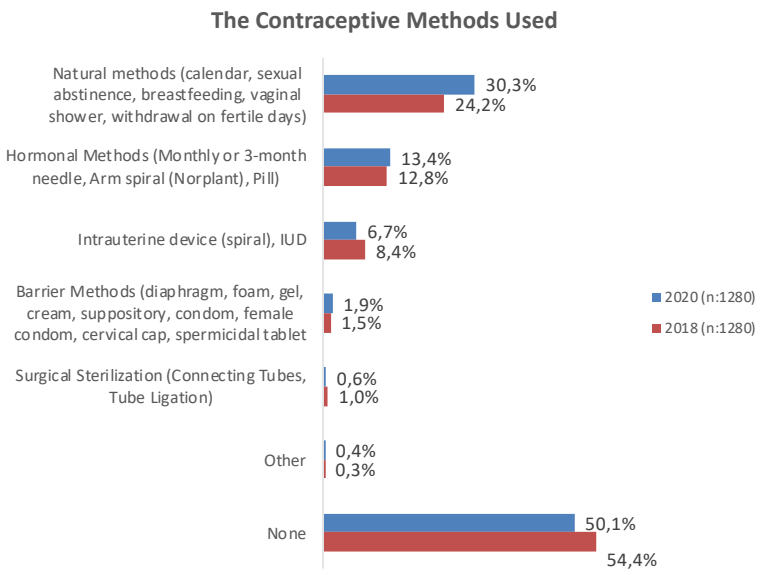
| | Reasons for not Using any Contraceptive Method | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I want to get pregnant and have children | I've got pregnant on purpose and I'm pregnant now | I got pregnant reluctantly | I don't want to get pregnant anymore but I don't know how to prevent it | I don't want to get pregnant anymore but I can't prevent it | I have an abortion or have a miscarriage on purpose when I get pregnant | I don't prevent pregnancy because I'm afraid of side effects of the prevention methods | Doesn't want to respond |
| | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| **Age Group*** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 113 | 48 (42,5) | 39 (34,5) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 3 (2,7) | 23 (20,4) |
| 19-24 | 163 | 55 (33,7) | 68 (41,7) | 4 (2,5) | 0 (0,0) | 1 (0,6) | 0 (0,0) | 5 (3,1) | 30 (18,4) |
| 25-34 | 139 | 47 (33,8) | 42 (30,2) | 6 (4,3) | 4 (2,9) | 5 (3,6) | 0 (0,0) | 5 (3,6) | 30 (21,6) |
| 35-44 | 57 | 13 (22,8) | 11 (19,3) | 0 (0,0) | 1 (1,8) | 1 (1,8) | 0 (0,0) | 7 (12,3) | 24 (42,1) |
| 45-49 | 22 | 2 (9,1) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 4 (18,2) | 1 (4,5) | 3 (13,6) | 12 (54,5) |
| **Total** | **494** | **165 (33,4)** | **160 (32,4)** | **10 (2,0)** | **5 (1,0)** | **11 (2,2)** | **1 (0,2)** | **23 (4,7)** | **119 (24,1)** |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

## 8. The Used Contraceptive Methods

The question "Which contraceptive method do you use?" was asked to 634 participants who stated they use a contraceptive method. Participants could give more than one answer.

Distribution of the respective answers is available in Graphic 23. 30,3% of 1280 participants stated that they prevent pregnancy by natural methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding).




**Graphic 23 Contraceptive Methods used by 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 25 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by contraceptive methods applied by 1280 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by age, educational level, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and being informed about contraceptive methods. According to the respective results, distribution by the used contraceptive method shows a statistically significant difference by age, educational level, employment status and being informed on contraceptive methods ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, rate of not using any contraceptive methods is significantly higher for unemployed participants (51,4%) compared to the employed ones (43,9%) ($p<0,05$).

Rate of using natural methods (38,9%%), hormonal methods (19,4%) and IUD (11,8%), which are mostly used contraceptive methods, is significantly higher for the participants who were informed on contraceptive methods compared to those who were not informed contraceptive methods ($p<0,05$).

**Table 25 Distribution of the Contraceptive Method Used by 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Age, Educational Level, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Number of Children and Being Informed on Contraceptive Methods, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | The used Contraceptive Methods | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Intrauterine device (spiral), IUD | p | Barrier Methods (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, Female condom, Title cervical, Spermicide tablet) | p | Surgical Sterilization (Connecting tubes, tubal ligation) | p | Hormonal Methods (Monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), Pill) | p | Natural Methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) | p | Using no Contraceptive Method | p |
| **Age Group** | Number | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 |
| 15-18 | 194 | 2 (1,0) | | 0 (0,0) | | 0 (0,0) | | 4 (2,1) | | 28 (14,4) | | 158 (81,4) | |
| 19-24 | 347 | 18 (5,2) | | 3 (0,9) | | 0 (0,0) | | 49 (14,1) | | 113 (32,6) | | 178 (51,3) | |
| 25-34 | 410 | 39 (9,5) | | 13 (3,2) | | 3 (0,7) | | 63 (15,4) | | 144 (35,1) | | 167 (40,7) | |
| 35-44 | 247 | 21 (8,5) | | 8 (3,2) | | 5 (2,0) | | 45 (18,2) | | 78 (31,6) | | 96 (38,9) | |
| 45-49 | 82 | 6 (7,3) | | 0 (0,0) | | 0 (0,0) | | 11 (13,4) | | 25 (30,5) | | 42 (51,2) | |
| **Educational Level** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | * | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 |
| Can't read and write | 115 | 5 (4,3) | | 5 (4,3) | | 1 (0,9) | | 17 (14,8) | | 35 (30,4) | | 55 (47,8) | |
| Reads and writes but had no formal education | 11 | 1 (9,1) | | 0 (0,0) | | 0 (0,0) | | 1 (9,1) | | 3 (27,3) | | 7 (63,6) | |
| Primary school | 442 | 31 (7,0) | | 7 (1,6) | | 5 (1,1) | | 46 (10,4) | | 116 (26,2) | | 245 (55,4) | |
| Secondary school | 370 | 19 (5,1) | | 5 (1,4) | | 1 (0,3) | | 60 (16,2) | | 122 (33,0) | | 175 (47,3) | |
| High school and further | 342 | 30 (8,8) | | 7 (2,0) | | 1 (0,3) | | 48 (14,0) | | 112 (32,7) | | 159 (46,5) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | * | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 |
| working | 228 | 11 (4,8) | | 4 (1,8) | | 2 (0,9) | | 28 (12,3) | | 91 (39,9) | | 100 (43,9) | |
| not working | 1052 | 75 (7,1) | | 20 (1,9) | | 6 (0,6) | | 144 (13,7) | | 297 (28,2) | | 541 (51,4) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 260 | 17 (6,5) | | 7 (2,7) | | 4 (1,5) | | 33 (12,7) | | 72 (27,7) | | 131 (50,4) | |
| not speaking | 1020 | 69 (6,8) | | 17 (1,7) | | 4 (0,4) | | 139 (13,6) | | 316 (31,0) | | 510 (50,0) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | * | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 663 | 41 (6,2) | | 13 (2,0) | | 2 (0,3) | | 83 (12,5) | | 201 (30,3) | | 343 (51,7) | |
| 6-9 years | 617 | 45 (7,3) | | 11 (1,8) | | 6 (1,0) | | 89 (14,4) | | 187 (30,3) | | 298 (48,3) | |
| **Knowledge about Contraceptive Methods** | | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | * | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 |
| Has been informed | 144 | 17 (11,8) | | 5 (3,5) | | 1 (0,7) | | 28 (19,4) | | 56 (38,9) | | 50 (34,7) | |
| Hasn't been informed | 1136 | 69 (6,1) | | 19 (1,7) | | 7 (0,6) | | 144 (12,7) | | 332 (29,2) | | 591 (52,0) | |
| **Total** | **1280** | **86 (6,7)** | | **24 (1,9)** | | **8 (0,6)** | | **172 (13,4)** | | **388 (30,3)** | | **641 (50,1)** | |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.
**Since there are pores for which number of observations has too low and/or below 1 frequency in the category of "Reads and writes but had no formal education" at the variable (n<5), categories of "can't read and write" and "Reads and writes but had no formal education" have been combined while Chi-Squared analysis is performed.

## 9. Reasons for Preferring any Contraceptive Methods

Participants were asked "Why do you prefer this method" for each contraceptive method used by the participant. They could give more than one answer. Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Table 26. Natural Methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding, vaginal douching, withdrawal) (62,1%) and barrier methods (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, Spermicide tablet) (29,2%) are used by the individuals since they are considered as healthier.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of those who prefer natural methods because they do not want children (23,2%) is significantly

lower compared to the year 2018 (6,9%) (p<0,05).

Rate of those who chose hormonal methods because they did not want children (36,6%), because they had expert advice (15,7%) and because their partner did not want them (13,4%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).

**Table 26 the Used Contraceptive Methods and Reasons for Preference for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| THE USED CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS | | Reasons to Prefer any Contraceptive Methods | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Since it is Healthier | Since I Breastfeed a Child | Since I Find it More Reliable | Since It Is Easy to Use | Since I Don't Want to Have Children | It is an Expert's Advice | Since my Spouse Wants | To Regulate the Menstruation |
| | Year | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| **Natural Methods** (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding, vaginal douching, withdrawal) | 2020 | 311 | 193 (62,1) | 47 (15,1) | 57 (18,3) | 51 (16,4) | 72 (23,2) | 13 (4,2) | 25 (8,0) | 3 (1,0) |
| | 2018 | 233 | 160 (68,7) | 27 (11,6) | 45 (19,3) | 25 (10,7) | 16 (6,9) | 3 (1,3) | 11 (4,7) | 15 (6,4) |
| **Hormonal Methods** (Monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), Pill) | 2020 | 172 | 53 (30,8) | 8 (4,7) | 52 (30,2) | 43 (25,0) | 63 (36,6) | 27 (15,7) | 23 (13,4) | 33 (19,2) |
| | 2018 | 170 | 69 (40,6) | 9 (5,3) | 36 (21,2) | 29 (17,1) | 40 (23,5) | 12 (7,1) | 7 (4,1) | 7 (4,1) |
| Intrauterine device (spiral), **IUD** | 2020 | 86 | 16 (18,6) | 4 (4,7) | 22 (25,6) | 23 (26,7) | 26 (30,2) | 14 (16,3) | 5 (5,8) | 0 (0,0) |
| | 2018 | 107 | 40 (37,4) | 11 (10,3) | 22 (20,6) | 18 (16,8) | 26 (24,3) | 20 (18,7) | 7 (6,5) | 4 (3,7) |
| **Barrier Methods** (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, spermicide tablet) | 2020 | 24 | 7 (29,2) | 4 (16,7) | 5 (20,8) | 3 (12,5) | 6 (25,0) | 1 (4,2) | 1 (4,2) | 0 (0,0) |
| | 2018 | 18 | 2 (11,1) | 1 (5,6) | 2 (11,1) | 5 (27,8) | 4 (22,2) | 3 (16,7) | 2 (11,1) | 0 (0,0) |
| **Surgical Sterilization** (Connecting tubes, tubal ligation) | 2020 | 8 | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 2 (25,0) | 5 (62,5) | 1 (12,5) | 0 (0,0) |
| | 2018 | 13 | 3 (23,1) | 1 (7,7) | 1 (7,7) | 0 (0,0) | 1 (7,7) | 3 (23,1) | 1 (7,7) | 2 (15,4) |

## 10. Location to Supply Contraceptive Methods

Information on the resources to supply contraceptive methods is critical in terms of logistic planning. Women, who stated that they use any modern method within the scope of the survey, were asked where they could supply this method. The participants could give more than one answer. Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Table 27. The results demonstrate that Migrant Healthcare Centers and State Hospitals are usually preferred by participants to supply modern methods of family planning.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of those who obtain IUD from private practices (33,7%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (18,7%) (p<0,05). Rate of those who obtain hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant, pill) from Migrant Healthcare Centers (40,1%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (25,9%) (p<0,05). Rate of those who obtain hormonal methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant, pill) from State Hospitals (15,7%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (29,4%) (p<0,05) (Table:27).

**Table 27 Places where 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey Supply Contraceptive Methods, SIHHAT (2020)**

| THE USED CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS | | Places to Supply Contraceptive Methods | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | State Hospital | Private Hospital | Private Practice | Birth Clinic | Maternal-Infant Health and Family Planning Center (AÇSAP) | Family Medicine | Migrant Healthcare Center | Pharmacy |
| | Year | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Intrauterine device (spiral), **IUD** | 2020 | 86 | 16 (18,6) | 3 (3,5) | 29 (33,7) | 2 (2,3) | 5 (5,8) | 9 (10,5) | 23 (26,7) | 3 (3,5) |
| | 2018 | 107 | 28 (26,2) | 1 (0,9) | 20 (18,7) | 2 (1,9) | 8 (7,5) | 13 (12,2) | 32 (29,9) | 1 (0,9) |
| **Barrier Methods** (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, Spermicide tablet) | 2020 | 24 | 3 (12,5) | 0 (0,0) | 1 (4,2) | 0 (0,0) | 2 (8,3) | 0 (0,0) | 6 (25,0) | 11 (45,8) |
| | 2018 | 18 | 2 (11,1) | 3 (16,7) | 3 (16,7) | 1 (5,6) | 2 (11,1) | 0 (0,0) | 2 (11,1) | 3 (16,7) |
| **Hormonal Methods** (Monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), Pill) | 2020 | 172 | 27 (15,7) | 11 (6,4) | 34 (19,8) | 3 (1,7) | 9 (5,2) | 13 (7,6) | 69 (40,1) | 28 (16,3) |
| | 2018 | 170 | 50 (29,4) | 7 (4,1) | 10 (5,9) | 3 (1,8) | 9 (5,3) | 18 (10,6) | 44 (25,9) | 39 (22,9) |
| **Surgical Sterilization** (Connecting tubes, tubal ligation) | 2020 | 8 | 7 (87,5) | 0 (0,0) | 1 (12,5) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) |
| | 2018 | 13 | 6 (46,2) | 1 (7,7) | 0 (0,0) | 1 (7,7) | 0 (0,0) | 1 (7,7) | 2 (15,4) | 0 (0,0) |

## 11. Reasons to Prefer Place for Supplying Contraceptive Methods

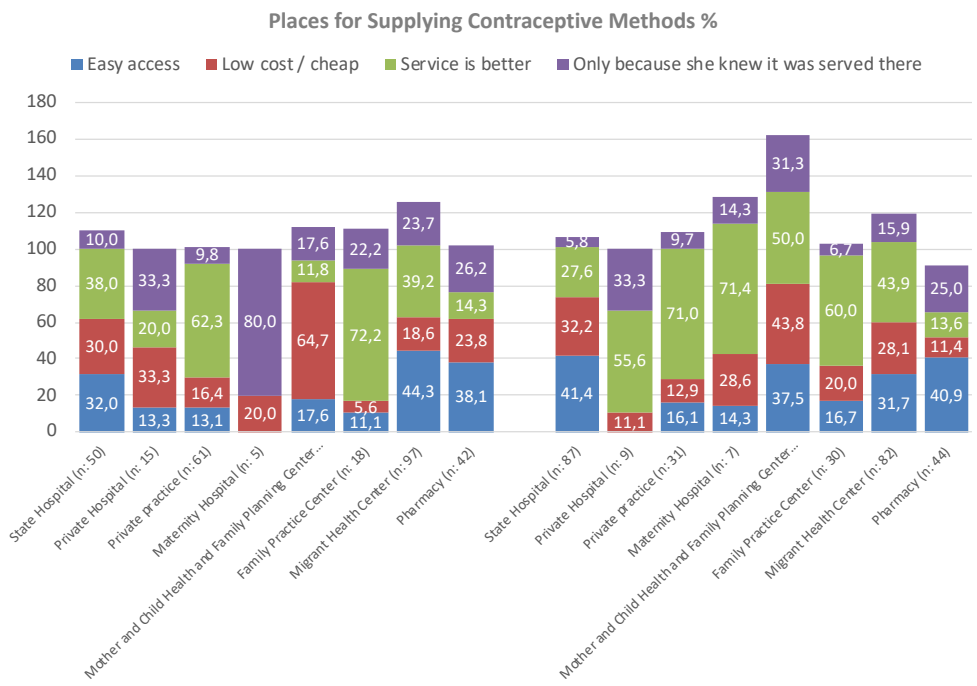
Participants, who stated within the scope of survey that they use any contraceptive methods, were asked "Why do you prefer place where you prefer to supply this method?". They could give more than one answer. Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Table 28.

Migrant Health Centers (44,3%) Pharmacies (38,1%) and State Hospitals (32,0%) are preferred for accessibility while Private practices (62,3%), Family Medicine (72,2%) and State Hospitals (38,0%) are preferred since it is considered there is a better service there.

**Table 28 Reasons to Prefer Places for Supplying Contraceptive Methods for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Reasons to Prefer Places for Supplying Contraceptive Methods | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Accessibility | Low cost/cheap | Better service | Only because she knows it is available there |
| | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| State Hospital | 50 | 16 (32,0) | 15 (30,0) | 19 (38,0) | 5 (10,0) |
| Private Hospital | 15 | 2 (13,3) | 5 (33,3) | 3 (20,0) | 5 (33,3) |
| Private Practice | 61 | 8 (13,1) | 10 (16,4) | 38 (62,3) | 6 (9,8) |
| Birth Clinic | 5 | 0 (0,0) | 1 (20,0) | 0 (0,0) | 4 (80,0) |
| Maternal-Infant Health and Family Planning Center (AÇSAP) | 17 | 3 (17,6) | 11 (64,7) | 2 (11,8) | 3 (17,6) |
| Family Medicine | 18 | 2 (11,1) | 1 (5,6) | 13 (72,2) | 4 (22,2) |
| Migrant Healthcare Center | 97 | 43 (44,3) | 18 (18,6) | 38 (39,2) | 23 (23,7) |
| Pharmacy | 42 | 16 (38,1) | 10 (23,8) | 6 (14,3) | 11 (26,2) |

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of those who prefer Migrant Healthcare Centers because of accessibility has increased in 2020 (44,3%) compared to the year 2018 (31,7%). However, this increase is not statistically significant (p>0,05) (Graphic: 24).




**Graphic 24 Reasons to Prefer Places for Supplying Contraceptive Methods for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

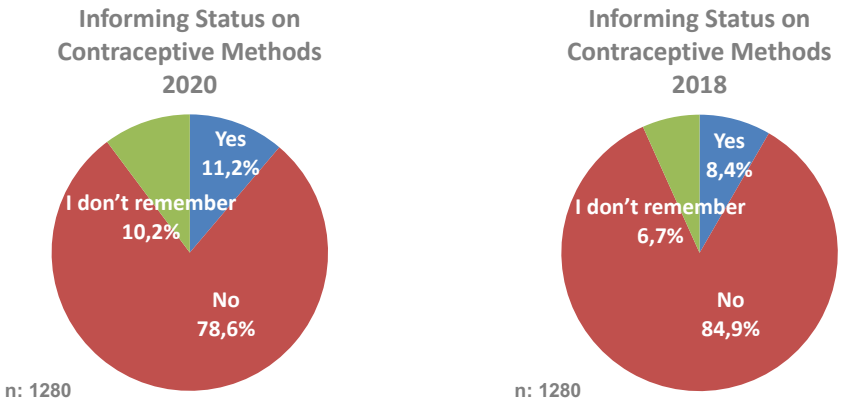
*(Note: Research report of 2020 doesn't include Title 12: "Knowledge of Partners of 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey about Contraceptive Methods" and Title 13 "Prevention Methods applied by Partners of 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey" considering that partners apply family planning together, which it was available in research report of 2018.)*

## 12. Status of Being Informed about Contraceptive Methods

1280 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey, who are between the ages of 15 and 49, were asked "Have you been informed on contraceptive methods by healthcare personnel in Turkey so far?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 25. 78,6% of the participants stated that they haven't been informed on contraceptive methods by healthcare personnel in Turkey while only 11,2% stated that they have been informed in this regard. 10,2% of them don't remember whether they have been informed or not.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of those who have been informed on contraceptive methods (11,2%) has increased

significantly compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).




**Graphic 25 Status of Being Informed about Contraceptive Methods for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 32 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by being informed on contraceptive methods shows a significant difference by age, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, consulting a doctor about women's health, usage of pregnancy prevention methods and having annual gynecological examination regarding 1280 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey. According to the respective results, distribution by using any contraceptive methods shows a statistically significant difference by Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish, consulting a doctor about women's health, usage of pregnancy prevention methods and having annual gynecological examination (p<0,05).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, percentage of being informed on contraceptive methods is significantly higher for the individuals of AB (28,9%) socio economic group compared to other SES groups (p<0,05).

Percentage of those who have been informed on contraceptive methods is significantly higher for women who consulted a doctor about women's health (12,8%) compared to those who haven't seen a doctor (6,9%) (p<0,05).

Percentage of those who have been informed on contraceptive methods is significantly higher

for women who prevent pregnancy (14,7%) compared to those who don't prevent pregnancy (8,5%) and it is also significantly higher for women who have annual gynecological examination (25,0%) compared to those who don't have annual gynecological examination (9,7%) ($p<0,05$).

Distribution of Syrian women who have been informed on contraceptive methods doesn't show any statistically significant difference by age and period of living in Turkey ($p>0,05$).

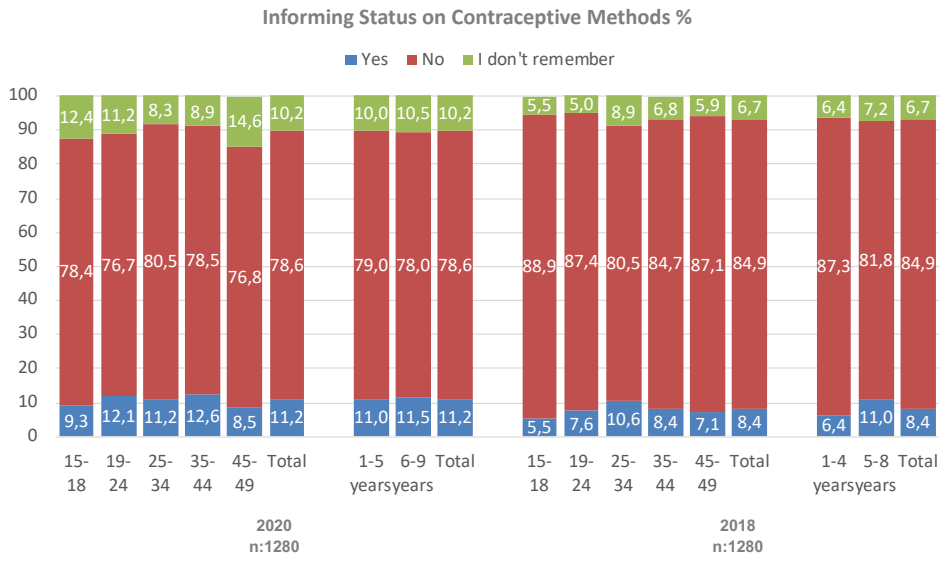
**Table 32 Distribution of Status of Being Informed on Contraceptive Methods in Turkey by Age, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health, Using a Prevention Method and Having Annual Gynecological Examination regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Status of Being Informed on Contraceptive Methods | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | I don't remember |
| **Age Group** ($\chi2$=6,884; p>0,05) | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| 15-18 | 194 | 18 (9,3) | 152 (78,4) | 24 (12,4) |
| 19-24 | 347 | 42 (12,1) | 266 (76,7) | 39 (11,2) |
| 25-34 | 410 | 46 (11,2) | 330 (80,5) | 34 (8,3) |
| 35-44 | 247 | 31 (12,6) | 194 (78,5) | 22 (8,9) |
| 45-49 | 82 | 7 (8,5) | 63 (76,8) | 12 (14,6) |
| **Provinces*** | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 3 (2,8) | 102 (94,4) | 3 (2,8) |
| Bursa | 79 | 1 (1,3) | 67 (84,8) | 11 (13,9) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 11 (5,4) | 172 (85,1) | 19 (9,4) |
| Hatay | 197 | 40 (20,3) | 88 (44,7) | 69 (35,0) |
| Mersin | 92 | 8 (8,7) | 84 (91,3) | 0 (0,0) |
| İstanbul | 248 | 33 (13,3) | 206 (83,1) | 9 (3,6) |
| İzmir | 66 | 12 (18,2) | 48 (72,7) | 6 (9,1) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 4 (9,5) | 35 (83,3) | 3 (7,1) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 19 (9,8) | 172 (88,7) | 3 (1,5) |
| Kilis | 52 | 13 (25,0) | 31 (59,6) | 8 (15,4) |
| **SES Group** ($\chi2$=143,132; p<0,05) | | | | |
| AB | 90 | 26 (28,9) | 61 (67,8) | 3 (3,3) |
| C1 | 122 | 7 (5,7) | 69 (56,6) | 46 (37,7) |
| C2 | 478 | 53 (11,1) | 381 (79,7) | 44 (9,2) |
| DE | 590 | 58 (9,8) | 494 (83,7) | 38 (6,4) |
| **Employment Status** ($\chi2$= 20,598; p<0,05) | | | | |
| working | 228 | 18 (7,9) | 203 (89,0) | 7 (3,1) |
| not working | 1052 | 126 (12,0) | 802 (76,2) | 124 (11,8) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** ($\chi2$= 26,965; p<0,05) | | | | |
| speaking | 260 | 39 (15,0) | 216 (83,1) | 5 (1,9) |
| not speaking | 1020 | 105 (10,3) | 789 (77,4) | 126 (12,4) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** ($\chi2$= 0,222; p>0,05) | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 663 | 73 (11,0) | 524 (79,0) | 66 (10,0) |
| 6-9 years | 617 | 71 (11,5) | 481 (78,0) | 65 (10,5) |
| **Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health and Diseases** ($\chi2$= 10,911; p<0,05) | | | | |
| has consulted | 945 | 121 (12,8) | 722 (76,4) | 102 (10,8) |
| hasn't consulted | 335 | 23 (6,9) | 283 (84,5) | 29 (8,7) |
| **Usage of Pregnancy Prevention Methods** ($\chi2$= 23,644; p<0,05) | | | | |
| Yes | 626 | 92 (14,7) | 488 (78,0) | 46 (7,3) |
| No | 494 | 42 (8,5) | 389 (78,7) | 63 (12,8) |
| Other | 160 | 10 (6,2) | 128 (80,0) | 22 (13,8) |
| **Having Annual Gynecological Examination** ($\chi2$= 28,414; p<0,05) | | | | |
| has had | 132 | 33 (25,0) | 90 (68,2) | 9 (6,8) |
| hasn't had | 1148 | 111 (9,7) | 915 (79,7) | 122 (10,6) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **144 (11,2)** | **1005 (78,6)** | **131 (10,2)** |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of being informed on contraceptive methods is significantly higher for the participants between the ages of 15 and 18 (9,3%), of 19 and 24 (12,1%) and of 35 and 44

(12,6%) compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05) (Graphic: 26).

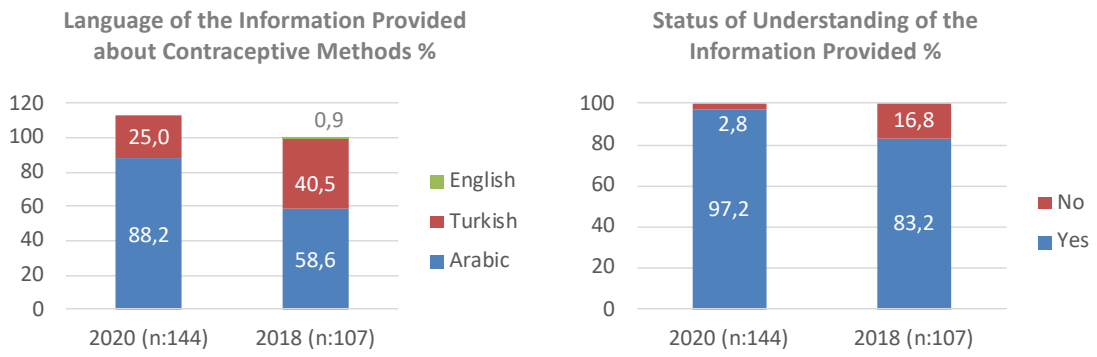



**Graphic 26 Status of Being Informed about Contraceptive Methods by Age and Period of Living in Turkey for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 13. Language of the Information given about Contraceptive Methods

141 individuals, who stated they have gotten information about contraceptive methods from healthcare personnel in Turkey so far, were asked about language of the information. The respective answers are demonstrated in Graphic 27. 88,2% of the individuals have been informed in Arabic and 25,0% have been informed in Turkish. 97,2% of the participants stated that they found the given information clear while 2,8% they found the given information unclear.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of the information given on contraceptive methods in Arabic (88,2%) has increases statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (58,6%) (p<0,05). Rate of those who found the given information clear has increased significantly (97,2%) compared to the year 2018 (83,2%) (p<0,05).

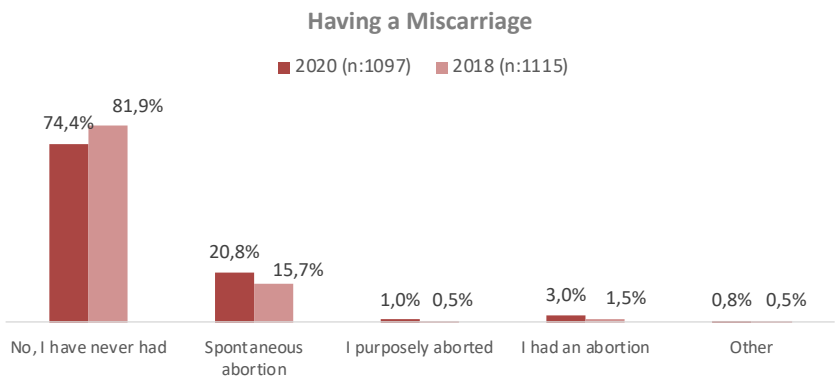



**Graphic 27 Language of the Information Provided about Contraceptive Methods for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 14. Having a Miscarriage

1097 individuals were asked the question "Have you ever had a miscarriage?" excluding those who indicated she has never become pregnant and those who were pregnant for the first time on the date of study. Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 28. 74,4% of Syrian women under temporary protection stated they have never had miscarriage while 20,8% stated they have had a spontaneous abortion.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of those who have never had miscarriage (74,4%) has decreased significantly compared to the year 2018 (81,9%) ($p<0,05$). Rate of those who had a spontaneous abortion (20,8%) and rate of those who underwent an abortion (3,0%) have increased significantly ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 28 Status of Having a Miscarriage for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 33 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by having a miscarriage shows a significant difference by Socio-Economic Status (SES) regarding 1097 Syrian women under temporary protection excluding those who indicated she has never become pregnant and those who were pregnant for the first time on the date of study. According to the respective results, distribution of those women by having a miscarriage doesn't show any statistically significant difference by Socio-Economic Status (SES) (p<0,05).

**Table 33 Status of Having a Miscarriage by Provinces and SES groups for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Status of Having a Miscarriage | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **No, I have never had** | **Spontaneous abortion** | **I purposely aborted** | **I have had an abortion** | **Other** |
| **Provinces*** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Adana | 89 | 81 (91,0) | 5 (5,6) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 3 (3,4) |
| Bursa | 67 | 42 (62,7) | 21 (31,3) | 2 (3,0) | 2 (3,0) | 0 (0,0) |
| Gaziantep | 179 | 117 (65,4) | 55 (30,7) | 1 (0,6) | 6 (3,4) | 0 (0,0) |
| Hatay | 176 | 163 (92,6) | 6 (3,4) | 0 (0,0) | 5 (2,8) | 2 (1,1) |
| Mersin | 84 | 48 (57,1) | 32 (38,1) | 3 (3,6) | 1 (1,2) | 0 (0,0) |
| İstanbul | 211 | 158 (74,9) | 45 (21,3) | 3 (1,4) | 4 (1,9) | 1 (0,5) |
| İzmir | 55 | 39 (70,9) | 13 (23,6) | 0 (0,0) | 2 (3,6) | 1 (1,8) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 34 | 25 (73,5) | 7 (20,6) | 1 (2,9) | 1 (2,9) | 0 (0,0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 154 | 97 (63,0) | 43 (27,9) | 0 (0,0) | 12 (7,8) | 2 (1,3) |
| Kilis | 48 | 46 (95,8) | 1 (2,1) | 1 (2,1) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) |
| **SES Group**** | | | | | | |
| AB | 85 | 73 (85,9) | 8 (9,4) | 1 (1,2) | 3 (3,5) | 0 (0,0) |
| C1 | 109 | 78 (71,6) | 24 (22,0) | 3 (2,8) | 1 (0,9) | 3 (2,8) |
| C2 | 407 | 301 (74,0) | 86 (21,1) | 2 (0,5) | 15 (3,7) | 3 (0,7) |
| DE | 496 | 364 (73,4) | 110 (22,2) | 5 (1,0) | 14 (2,8) | 3 (0,6) |
| **Total** | **1097** | **816 (74,4)** | **228 (20,8)** | **11 (1,0)** | **33 (3,0)** | **9 (0,8)** |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.
**Since there are pores for which number of observations has too low and/or below 1 frequency in the categories of "I have had an abortion" and "Other" at the variable (n<5), categories of "I have had an abortion" and "Other" have been combined while Chi-Squared analysis is performed.

# HISTORY OF PREGNANCY AND FERTILITY

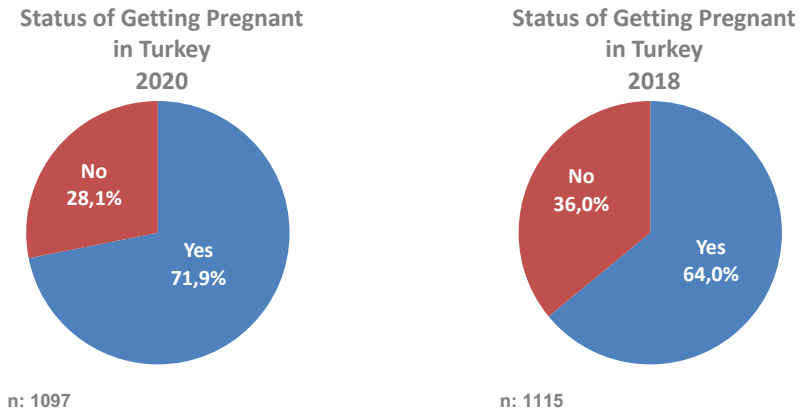
This section includes information about conditions of undergoing health examinations during the last pregnancy and rates of death birth with regards to the participants.

## 1. Getting Pregnant in Turkey

Women who were pregnant on the date of survey haven't been involved into the analysis since they didn't complete this period and those who have never become pregnant haven't been involved, as well.

308 of 1097 women (28,1%), excluding those who have never become pregnant and who have become pregnant for the first time on the date of survey, stated that they haven't become pregnant after coming to Turkey and 789 of them (71,9%) stated it's the first time they have become pregnant ) (Graphic:29).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of women who have become pregnant after coming to Turkey (71,9%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (64,0%) (p<0,05) (Graphic:29).




**Graphic 29 Status of Getting Pregnant in Turkey for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 34 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by becoming pregnant in Turkey shows a significant difference by age, educational level, Socio-Economic Status (SES), provinces, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, being informed on contraceptive methods and usage of pregnancy prevention methods. According to the respective results, distribution by becoming pregnant

shows a statistically significant difference by age, educational level, employment status, period of living in Turkey and usage of pregnancy prevention methods ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, percentage of women between the ages of 45 and 49 who haven't become pregnant after coming to Turkey (75,9%) is significantly higher compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of those who have become pregnant after coming to Turkey is significantly higher for unemployed women (75,1%) compared to employed ones (57,1%) ($p<0,05$).

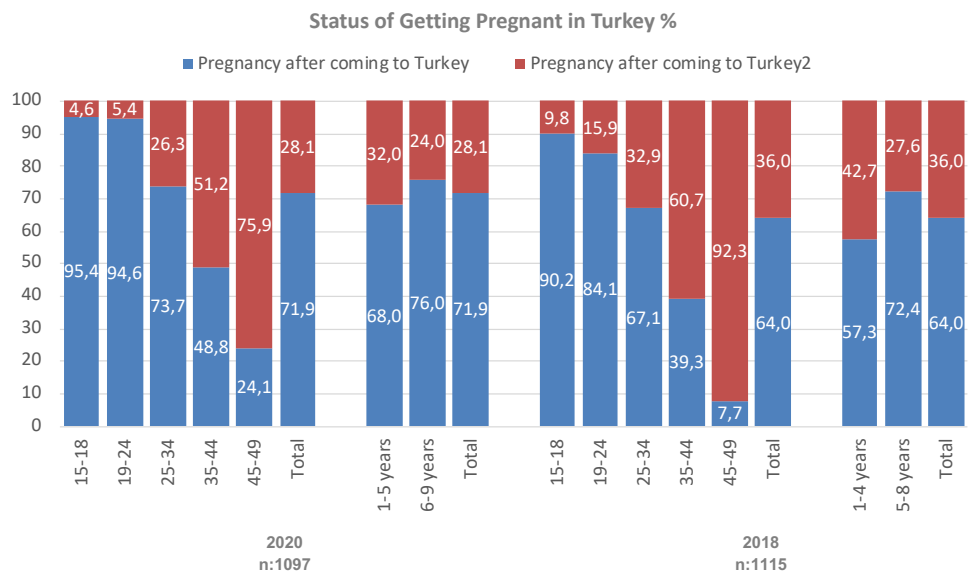
Percentage of those who have become pregnant after coming to Turkey is significantly higher for women who have been living in Turkey for 6-9 years (76,0%) compared to those who have been living in Turkey for 1-5 years (68,0%) ($p<0,05$).

Distribution by becoming pregnant after coming to Turkey doesn't show any statistically significant difference by Socio-Economic Status (SES), provinces, knowledge of Turkish and being informed on contraceptive methods ($p>0,05$).

**Table 34 Distribution of the Participants by Status of Getting Pregnant in Turkey by Age, Educational Level, SES, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Conditions of Being Informed about Contraceptive Methods and Usage of any Pregnancy Prevention Methods, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | those who have become pregnant after coming to Turkey | those who haven't become pregnant after coming to Turkey |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** ($\chi2$=254,102; p<0,05) | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| 15-18 | 87 | 83 (95,4) | 4 (4,6) |
| 19-24 | 296 | 280 (94,6) | 16 (5,4) |
| 25-34 | 391 | 288 (73,7) | 103 (26,3) |
| 35-44 | 244 | 119 (48,8) | 125 (51,2) |
| 45-49 | 79 | 19 (24,1) | 60 (75,9) |
| **Educational Level** ($\chi2$=13,587; p<0,05) | | | |
| Can't read and write | 98 | 62 (63,3) | 36 (36,7) |
| Reads and writes but had no formal education | 8 | 4 (50,0) | 4 (50,0) |
| Primary school | 381 | 286 (75,1) | 95 (24,9) |
| Secondary school | 320 | 243 (75,9) | 77 (24,1) |
| High school and further | 290 | 194 (66,9) | 96 (33,1) |
| **SES Group** ($\chi2$=5,166; p>0,05) | | | |
| AB | 85 | 57 (67,1) | 28 (32,9) |
| C1 | 109 | 74 (67,9) | 35 (32,1) |
| C2 | 407 | 308 (75,7) | 99 (24,3) |
| DE | 496 | 350 (70,6) | 146 (29,4) |
| **Provinces** ($\chi2$=14,813; p>0,05) | | | |
| Adana | 89 | 61 (68,5) | 28 (31,5) |
| Bursa | 67 | 43 (64,2) | 24 (35,8) |
| Gaziantep | 179 | 134 (74,9) | 45 (25,1) |
| Hatay | 176 | 123 (69,9) | 53 (30,1) |
| Mersin | 84 | 55 (65,5) | 29 (34,5) |
| İstanbul | 211 | 149 (70,6) | 62 (29,4) |
| İzmir | 55 | 38 (69,1) | 17 (30,9) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 34 | 26 (76,5) | 8 (23,5) |
| Şanlıurfa | 154 | 127 (82,5) | 27 (17,5) |
| Kilis | 48 | 33 (68,8) | 15 (31,2) |
| **Employment Status** ($\chi2$=24,934; p<0,05) | | | |
| working | 196 | 112 (57,1) | 84 (42,9) |
| not working | 901 | 677 (75,1) | 224 (24,9) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** ($\chi2$=0,814; p>0,05) | | | |
| speaking | 204 | 141 (69,1) | 63 (30,9) |
| not speaking | 893 | 648 (72,6) | 245 (27,4) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** ($\chi2$=8,297; p<0,05) | | | |
| 1-5 years | 563 | 383 (68,0) | 180 (32,0) |
| 6-9 years | 534 | 406 (76,0) | 128 (24,0) |
| **Knowledge of Contraceptive Methods** ($\chi2$=0,625; p>0,05) | | | |
| Has been informed | 133 | 100 (75,2) | 33 (24,8) |
| Hasn't been informed | 964 | 689 (71,5) | 275 (28,5) |
| **Usage of Pregnancy Prevention Methods** | | | |
| Yes | 622 | 466 (74,9) | 156 (25,1) |
| No | 368 | 286 (77,7) | 82 (22,3) |
| Other | 107 | 37 (34,6) | 70 (65,4) |
| **Total** | **1097** | **789 (71,9)** | **308 (28,1)** |

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of women who have become pregnant after coming to Turkey has increased statistically significantly for all age groups in 2020 compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05) (Graphic:30).

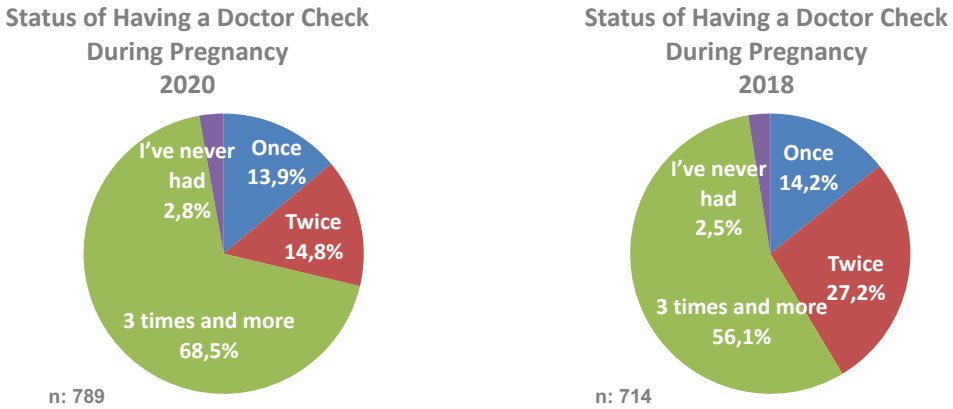



**Graphic 30 Distribution of Status of Getting Pregnant in Turkey by Age and Period of Living in Turkey for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 2. Status of Having Doctor Check during Pregnancy

789 Syrian women under temporary protection between the ages of 15 and 49 who stated they have become pregnant after coming to Turkey were asked the question "How many times have you had a doctor check during your pregnancy?" Proportion of those who had a doctor check for 3 and more times is 68,5%, who had a doctor check for 2 times is 14,8%, who had a doctor check for one time is 13,9% and who didn't have a doctor check is 2,8% (Graphic:31).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of women who had a doctor check for 3 and more times (68,5%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (56,1%) ($p<0,05$) (Graphic:31).




**Graphic 31 Status of Having a Doctor Check during Pregnancy for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 35 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by having doctor check during pregnancy shows a significant difference by provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the respective results, distribution by having doctor check during pregnancy shows a statistically significant difference by provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES) and employment status ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, percentage of women who had doctor check for 3 and more times during pregnancy (82,5%) is significantly higher for AB socio-economic groups compared to other socio-economic groups ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of unemployed women who had doctor check for 3 and more times during pregnancy (73,3%) is significantly higher compared to the employed ones (39,3%) ($p<0,05$).

Distribution by having doctor check during pregnancy doesn't show any statistically significant difference by knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p>0,05$).

**Table 35 Distribution of Conditions of Having Doctor Check during Pregnancy by Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Never | Once | Twice | 3 and more times | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces*** (χ2=102,304; p<0,05) | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| Adana | 61 | 1 (1,6) | 24 (39,3) | 23 (37,7) | 13 (21,3) | 1,8 | 0,8 |
| Bursa | 43 | 2 (4,7) | 5 (11,6) | 5 (11,6) | 31 (72,1) | 2,5 | 0,9 |
| Gaziantep | 134 | 6 (4,5) | 9 (6,7) | 16 (11,9) | 103 (76,9) | 2,6 | 0,8 |
| Hatay | 123 | 0 (0,0) | 22 (17,9) | 19 (15,4) | 82 (66,7) | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| Mersin | 55 | 2 (3,6) | 6 (10,9) | 3 (5,5) | 44 (80,0) | 2,6 | 0,8 |
| İstanbul | 149 | 4 (2,7) | 20 (13,4) | 15 (10,1) | 110 (73,8) | 2,6 | 0,8 |
| İzmir | 38 | 0 (0,0) | 1 (2,6) | 4 (10,5) | 33 (86,8) | 2,8 | 0,4 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 26 | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 2 (7,7) | 24 (92,3) | 2,9 | 0,3 |
| Şanlıurfa | 127 | 4 (3,1) | 16 (12,6) | 25 (19,7) | 82 (64,6) | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| Kilis | 33 | 3 (9,1) | 7 (21,2) | 5 (15,2) | 18 (54,5) | 2,2 | 1,1 |
| **SES Group**** (χ2=7,592; p<0,05) | | | | | | | |
| AB | 57 | 0 (0,0) | 4 (7,0) | 6 (10,5) | 47 (82,5) | 2,8 | 0,6 |
| C1 | 74 | 0 (0,0) | 17 (23,0) | 14 (18,9) | 43 (58,1) | 2,4 | 0,8 |
| C2 | 308 | 14 (4,5) | 34 (11,0) | 46 (14,9) | 214 (69,5) | 2,5 | 0,9 |
| DE | 350 | 8 (2,3) | 55 (15,7) | 51 (14,6) | 236 (67,4) | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| **Employment Status** (χ2=61,677; p<0,05) | | | | | | | |
| working | 112 | 1 (0,9) | 33 (29,5) | 34 (30,4) | 44 (39,3) | 2,1 | 0,9 |
| not working | 677 | 21 (3,1) | 77 (11,4) | 83 (12,3) | 496 (73,3) | 2,6 | 0,8 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** (χ2=1,736; p>0,05) | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 141 | 2 (1,4) | 22 (15,6) | 19 (13,5) | 98 (69,5) | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| not speaking | 648 | 20 (3,1) | 88 (13,6) | 98 (15,1) | 442 (68,2) | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** (χ2=2,428; p>0,05) | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 383 | 9 (2,3) | 60 (15,7) | 58 (15,1) | 256 (66,8) | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| 6-9 years | 406 | 13 (3,2) | 50 (12,3) | 59 (14,5) | 284 (70,0) | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| **Total** | **789** | **22 (2,8)** | **110 (13,9)** | **117 (14,8)** | **540 (68,4)** | **2,5** | **0,8** |

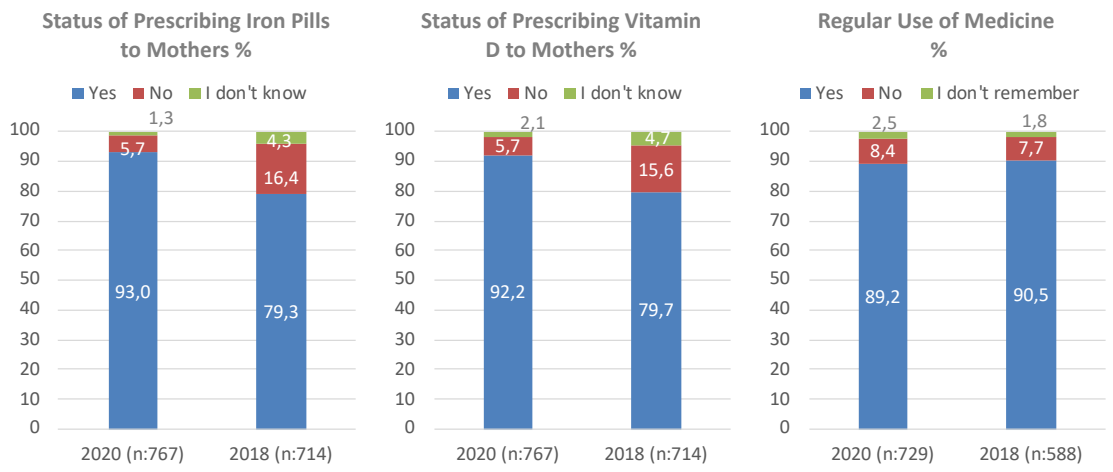
* Since there number of observation is too low in the category of "Never" at the variable (n<5), this category has been excluded while performing Chi-Squared analysis.
**Since number of observations is too low for the category of "Never" in AB and C1 groups at the variable (n<5), this category has been excluded in AB and C1 groups while performing Chi-Squared analysis.

## 3. Usage of Iron Pills and Vitamin D during Pregnancy

713 of 767 women (93,0%), who stated they had doctor checks during pregnancy, were given iron pills and 707 of them (92,2%) were given supplementary vitamin D. 89,2% of the individuals who were given medicine stated that they used regularly iron pills and supplementary vitamin D during pregnancy. 8,4% stated that they didn't use the medicine in question (Graphic: 32). We can say that awareness of using iron pills and supplementary vitamin D is high for pregnant women.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of women who stated their doctor prescribed iron pills (93,0%) and supplementary vitamin D (92,2%) has increased statistically significantly in 2020 compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).

Ratio of regular users of drugs (89,2%) doesn't show significant difference compared to the year 2018 (90,5%) (p>0,05) (Graphic:32).




**Graphic 32 Usage of Iron Pills and Supplementary Vitamin D during Pregnancy for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 36 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by usage of iron pills and supplementary vitamin D prescribed by doctor for duration of pregnancy shows a significant difference by provinces, educational level, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, consulting a doctor about women's health and having annual gynecological examination. According to the respective results, distribution by usage of iron pills and supplementary vitamin D prescribed by doctor for duration of pregnancy doesn't show any statistically significant difference by employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, consulting a doctor about women's health and having annual gynecological examination ($p<0,05$).

**Table 36 Distribution of Usage of Iron Pills and Supplementary vitamin D during Pregnancy by Provinces, Educational Level, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health and Having Annual Gynecological Examination regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Conditions of Getting Iron Pills | | | | | Conditions of Getting vitamin D | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | I don't know | p | | Yes | No | I don't know | p |
| **Provinces** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | * | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | * |
| Adana | 60 | 60 (100,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | | 60 | 59 (98,3) | 1 (1,7) | 0 (0,0) | |
| Bursa | 41 | 37 (90,2) | 4 (9,8) | 0 (0,0) | | 41 | 36 (87,8) | 4 (9,8) | 1 (2,4) | |
| Gaziantep | 128 | 117 (91,4) | 10 (7,8) | 1 (0,8) | | 128 | 119 (93,0) | 6 (4,7) | 3 (2,3) | |
| Hatay | 123 | 121 (98,4) | 1 (0,8) | 1 (0,8) | | 123 | 119 (96,7) | 3 (2,4) | 1 (0,8) | |
| Mersin | 53 | 45 (84,9) | 8 (15,1) | 0 (0,0) | | 53 | 45 (84,9) | 7 (13,2) | 1 (1,9) | |
| İstanbul | 145 | 136 (93,8) | 7 (4,8) | 2 (1,4) | | 145 | 130 (89,7) | 11 (7,6) | 4 (2,8) | |
| İzmir | 38 | 34 (89,5) | 3 (7,9) | 1 (2,6) | | 38 | 34 (89,5) | 3 (7,9) | 1 (2,6) | |
| Kahramanmaraş | 26 | 23 (88,5) | 3 (11,5) | 0 (0,0) | | 26 | 24 (92,3) | 2 (7,7) | 0 (0,0) | |
| Şanlıurfa | 123 | 115 (93,5) | 8 (6,5) | 0 (0,0) | | 123 | 116 (94,3) | 7 (5,7) | 0 (0,0) | |
| Kilis | 30 | 25 (83,3) | 0 (0,0) | 5 (16,7) | | 30 | 25 (83,3) | 0 (0,0) | 5 (16,7) | |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | * | | | | | * |
| Can't read and write | 59 | 55 (93,2) | 2 (3,4) | 2 (3,4) | | 59 | 55 (93,2) | 3 (5,1) | 1 (1,7) | |
| Reads and writes but had no formal education | 4 | 4 (100,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | | 4 | 4 (100,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | |
| Primary school | 277 | 249 (89,9) | 22 (7,9) | 6 (2,2) | | 277 | 253 (91,3) | 16 (5,8) | 8 (2,9) | |
| Secondary school | 240 | 226 (94,2) | 13 (5,4) | 1 (0,4) | | 240 | 224 (93,3) | 13 (5,4) | 3 (1,2) | |
| High school and further | 187 | 179 (95,7) | 7 (3,7) | 1 (0,5) | | 187 | 171 (91,4) | 12 (6,4) | 4 (2,1) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | p>0,05 | | | | | p>0,05 |
| working | 111 | 105 (94,6) | 5 (4,5) | 1 (0,9) | | 111 | 104 (93,7) | 7 (6,3) | 0 (0,0) | |
| not working | 656 | 608 (92,7) | 39 (5,9) | 9 (1,4) | | 656 | 603 (91,9) | 37 (5,6) | 16 (2,4) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | p>0,05 | | | | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 139 | 126 (90,6) | 12 (8,6) | 1 (0,7) | | 139 | 124 (89,2) | 10 (7,2) | 5 (3,6) | |
| not speaking | 628 | 587 (93,5) | 32 (5,1) | 9 (1,4) | | 628 | 583 (92,8) | 34 (5,4) | 11 (1,8) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | p>0,05 | | | | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 374 | 348 (93,0) | 22 (5,9) | 4 (1,1) | | 374 | 344 (92,0) | 21 (5,6) | 9 (2,4) | |
| 6-9 years | 393 | 365 (92,9) | 22 (5,6) | 6 (1,5) | | 393 | 363 (92,4) | 23 (5,9) | 7 (1,8) | |
| **Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health and Diseases** | | | | | p>0,05 | | | | | p>0,05 |
| has consulted | 659 | 614 (93,2) | 38 (5,8) | 7 (1,1) | | 659 | 610 (92,6) | 37 (5,6) | 12 (1,8) | |
| hasn't consulted | 108 | 99 (91,7) | 6 (5,6) | 3 (2,8) | | 108 | 97 (89,8) | 7 (6,5) | 4 (3,7) | |
| **Having Annual Gynecological Examination** | | | | | p>0,05 | | | | | p>0,05 |
| has had | 89 | 86 (96,6) | 2 (2,2) | 1 (1,1) | | 89 | 84 (94,4) | 4 (4,5) | 1 (1,1) | |
| hasn't had | 678 | 627 (92,5) | 42 (6,2) | 9 (1,3) | | 678 | 623 (91,9) | 40 (5,9) | 15 (2,2) | |
| **Total** | **767** | **713 (93,0)** | **44 (5,7)** | **10 (1,3)** | | **767** | **707 (92,2)** | **44 (5,7)** | **16 (2,1)** | |

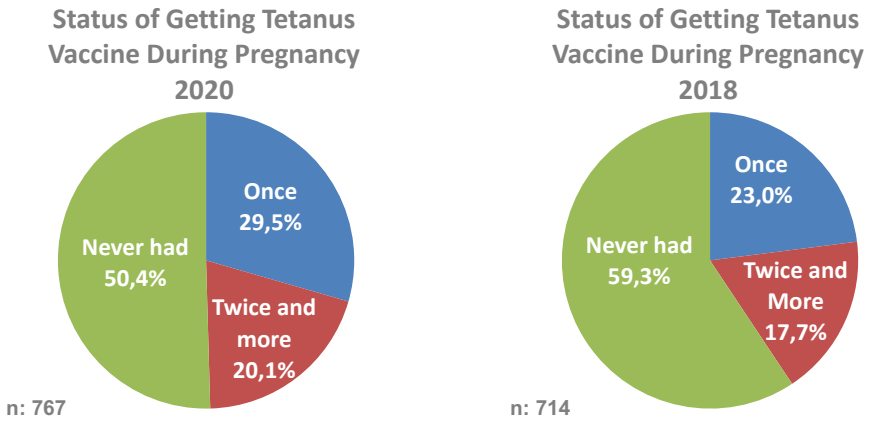
* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

## 4. Status of Getting Tetanus Vaccine during Pregnancy

29,5% of 767 women, who stated they got doctor check during pregnancy, stated they got tetanus vaccination at least once and 20,1% received tetanus vaccination for two or more times. Rate of those who have never received vaccination is 50,4% (Graphic: 33).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of those who have never received vaccination (50,4%) has decreased statistically significantly in 2020 compared to the year 2018 (59,3%) (p<0,05). Rate of receiving vaccination during pregnancy has increased significantly for Syrian women under temporary protection between

the ages of 15 and 49 compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).




**Graphic 33 Status of Receiving Tetanus Vaccination during Pregnancy for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 37 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by receiving tetanus vaccination during pregnancy shows a significant difference by age, educational level, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and consulting a doctor about women's health. According to the respective results, distribution by receiving tetanus vaccination during pregnancy shows a statistically significant difference by educational level, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status and consulting a doctor about women's health (p<0,05).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, percentage of the individuals who haven't received tetanus vaccination during pregnancy is significantly higher for C2 (57,8%) and DE (51,8%) socio-economic groups compared to other socio-economic groups (p<0,05).

Percentage of unemployed women who haven't received tetanus vaccination during pregnancy (53,5%) is significantly higher compared to the employed ones (32,4%) (p<0,05). It has been determined that employed women are more conscious of receiving vaccination during pregnancy.

Distribution by receiving tetanus vaccination during pregnancy doesn't show any statistically significant difference by age, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey (p>0,05).

**Table 37 Distribution of Conditions of Receiving Vaccination during Pregnancy by Age, Educational Level, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

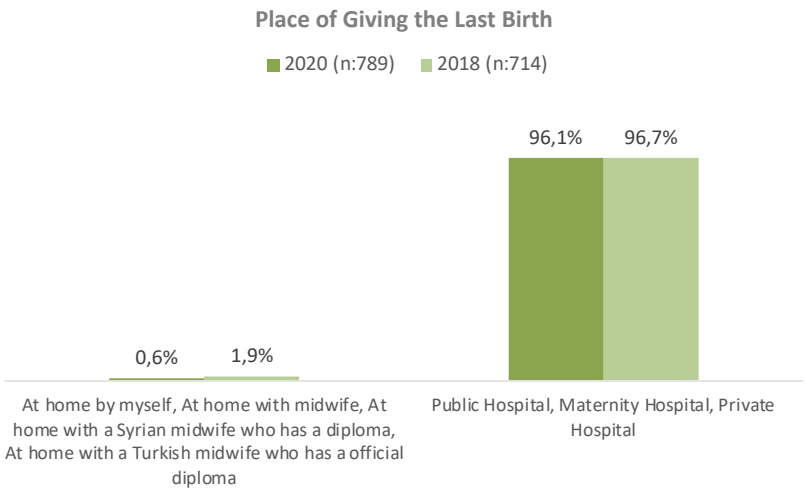
| | Status of Receiving Tetanus Vaccination during Pregnancy | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Never vaccinated | Vaccinated once | Vaccinated 2 or more times | Average | Standard Deviation |
| **Age Group** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| 15-18 | 83 | 47 (56,6) | 25 (30,1) | 11 (13,3) | 0,6 | 0,9 |
| 19-24 | 273 | 126 (46,2) | 84 (30,8) | 63 (23,1) | 0,8 | 0,9 |
| 25-34 | 282 | 149 (52,8) | 81 (28,7) | 52 (18,4) | 0,7 | 0,9 |
| 35-44 | 114 | 60 (52,6) | 29 (25,4) | 25 (21,9) | 0,7 | 0,9 |
| 45-49 | 15 | 5 (33,3) | 7 (46,7) | 3 (20,0) | 0,9 | 0,9 |
| **Educational Level*** | | | | | | |
| Can't read and write | 59 | 24 (40,7) | 25 (42,4) | 10 (16,9) | 0,8 | 0,8 |
| Reads and writes but had no formal education | 4 | 2 (50,0) | 1 (25,0) | 1 (25,0) | 0,8 | 1,0 |
| Primary school | 277 | 153 (55,2) | 61 (22,0) | 63 (22,7) | 0,7 | 1,0 |
| Secondary school | 240 | 118 (49,2) | 83 (34,6) | 39 (16,2) | 0,7 | 0,9 |
| High school and further | 187 | 90 (48,1) | 56 (29,9) | 41 (21,9) | 0,8 | 0,9 |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 60 | 11 (18,3) | 31 (51,7) | 18 (30,0) | 1,1 | 0,7 |
| Bursa | 41 | 25 (61,0) | 9 (22,0) | 7 (17,1) | 0,6 | 0,9 |
| Gaziantep | 128 | 85 (66,4) | 24 (18,8) | 19 (14,8) | 0,5 | 0,8 |
| Hatay | 123 | 23 (18,7) | 77 (62,6) | 23 (18,7) | 1,1 | 0,8 |
| Mersin | 53 | 36 (67,9) | 6 (11,3) | 11 (20,8) | 0,6 | 0,9 |
| İstanbul | 145 | 94 (64,8) | 27 (18,6) | 24 (16,6) | 0,6 | 0,9 |
| İzmir | 38 | 18 (47,4) | 12 (31,6) | 8 (21,1) | 0,8 | 0,9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 26 | 15 (57,7) | 6 (23,1) | 5 (19,2) | 0,6 | 0,8 |
| Şanlıurfa | 123 | 71 (57,7) | 24 (19,5) | 28 (22,8) | 0,7 | 1,0 |
| Kilis | 30 | 9 (30,0) | 10 (33,3) | 11 (36,7) | 1,2 | 1,0 |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | |
| AB | 57 | 17 (29,8) | 34 (59,6) | 6 (10,5) | 0,9 | 0,7 |
| C1 | 74 | 23 (31,1) | 39 (52,7) | 12 (16,2) | 0,9 | 0,7 |
| C2 | 294 | 170 (57,8) | 48 (16,3) | 76 (25,9) | 0,7 | 1,0 |
| DE | 342 | 177 (51,8) | 105 (30,7) | 60 (17,5) | 0,7 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 111 | 36 (32,4) | 43 (38,7) | 32 (28,8) | 1,0 | 0,9 |
| not working | 656 | 351 (53,5) | 183 (27,9) | 122 (18,6) | 0,7 | 0,9 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 139 | 83 (59,7) | 32 (23,0) | 24 (17,3) | 0,6 | 0,9 |
| not speaking | 628 | 304 (48,4) | 194 (30,9) | 130 (20,7) | 0,8 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 374 | 205 (54,8) | 101 (27,0) | 68 (18,2) | 0,7 | 0,9 |
| 6-9 years | 393 | 182 (46,3) | 125 (31,8) | 86 (21,9) | 0,8 | 0,9 |
| **Having a Doctor Examination during Pregnancy** | | | | | | |
| 1 time | 110 | 40 (36,4) | 57 (51,8) | 13 (11,8) | 0,8 | 0,7 |
| 2 times | 117 | 53 (45,3) | 30 (25,6) | 34 (29,1) | 0,9 | 0,9 |
| 3 or more times | 540 | 294 (54,4) | 139 (25,7) | 107 (19,8) | 0,7 | 0,9 |
| **Total** | **767** | **387 (50,5)** | **226 (29,5)** | **154 (20,1)** | **0,8** | **0,9** |

*Since there are pores for which number of observations has too low and/or below 1 frequency in the category of "Reads and writes but had no formal education" at the variable (n<5), categories of "can't read and write" and "Reads and writes but had no formal education" have been combined while Chi-Squared analysis is performed.

## 5. Place of Giving the Last Birth

789 Syrian women under temporary protection between the ages of 15 and 49 who stated they became pregnant after coming to Turkey were asked the question "Where did you give you last birth?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 34. 758 of 789 women who gave birth (96,1%) stated that they gave birth at State Hospital, Maternity Hospital or Private

Hospital. Number of those who gave birth at home is 5 (0,6%). Thus, it is more likely to have a capacity problem at State Hospitals in Istanbul and other provinces.




**Graphic 34 Places of Giving the Last Birth for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

According to results of TNSA-2013, proportion of births given at healthcare organizations has been determined as 97% across the country. Bearing in mind that proportion of giving birth at public institutions is relatively higher for young female adults, it is evaluated that results of this study show consistency with result of TNSA-2013 even though there are lower differences by mother's age in the rates of birth at the healthcare organizations.

**Table 38 Distribution of Places of the Last Birth by Age, Educational Level, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and Having a Doctor Check during Pregnancy regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Places of the Last Birth | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | herself at home, at home with the neighborhood midwife, at home with Syrian-certified midwife, at home with Turkish midwife with official diploma | State Hospital, Maternity Hospital, Private Hospital |
| **Age Group*** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| 15-18 | 83 | 0 (0,0) | 79 (95,2) |
| 19-24 | 280 | 2 (0,7) | 270 (96,4) |
| 25-34 | 288 | 2 (0,7) | 278 (96,5) |
| 35-44 | 119 | 1 (0,8) | 116 (97,5) |
| 45-49 | 19 | 0 (0,0) | 15 (78,9) |
| **Educational Level*** | | | |
| Can't read and write | 62 | 0 (0,0) | 60 (96,8) |
| Reads and writes but had no formal education | 4 | 0 (0,0) | 4 (100,0) |
| Primary school | 286 | 3 (1,0) | 274 (95,8) |
| Secondary school | 243 | 2 (0,8) | 232 (95,5) |
| High school and further | 194 | 0 (0,0) | 188 (96,9) |
| **Provinces*** | | | |
| Adana | 61 | 0 (0,0) | 59 (96,7) |
| Bursa | 43 | 0 (0,0) | 42 (97,7) |
| Gaziantep | 134 | 3 (2,2) | 123 (91,8) |
| Hatay | 123 | 1 (0,8) | 119 (96,7) |
| Mersin | 55 | 0 (0,0) | 48 (87,3) |
| İstanbul | 149 | 1 (0,7) | 145 (97,3) |
| İzmir | 38 | 0 (0,0) | 38 (100,0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 26 | 0 (0,0) | 26 (100,0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 127 | 0 (0,0) | 126 (99,2) |
| Kilis | 33 | 0 (0,0) | 32 (97,0) |
| **SES Group*** | | | |
| AB | 57 | 0 (0,0) | 57 (100,0) |
| C1 | 74 | 0 (0,0) | 70 (94,6) |
| C2 | 308 | 1 (0,3) | 298 (96,8) |
| DE | 350 | 4 (1,1) | 333 (95,1) |
| **Employment Status*** | | | |
| working | 112 | 1 (0,9) | 110 (98,2) |
| not working | 677 | 4 (0,6) | 648 (95,7) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish*** | | | |
| speaking | 141 | 1 (0,7) | 138 (97,9) |
| not speaking | 648 | 4 (0,6) | 620 (95,7) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey*** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 383 | 0 (0,0) | 365 (95,3) |
| 6-9 years | 406 | 5 (1,2) | 393 (96,8) |
| **Having a Doctor Examination during Pregnancy*** | | | |
| never | 22 | 1 (4,5) | 14 (63,6) |
| 1 time | 110 | 0 (0,0) | 102 (92,7) |
| 2 times | 117 | 0 (0,0) | 115 (98,3) |
| 3 or more times | 540 | 4 (0,7) | 527 (97,6) |
| **Total** | **789** | **5 (0,6)** | **758 (96,1)** |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

*(Note: Report of 2020 doesn't include "Reasons for not giving birth at hospital" because of inadequate data.)*

## 6. Having of Neonatal Death after Coming to Turkey

Table 39 illustrates rates of neonatal death experienced after coming to Turkey by Syrian women under temporary protection between the ages of 15 and 49 examined within the survey. It is determined that rate of neonatal death is 4,8% for women between the ages of 15 and 18, 4,1% for women between the ages of 19 and 24, 4,6% for women between the ages of 25 and 34, 5,3% for women between the ages of 35 and 44, and 3,9% for women between the ages of 45 and 49.

**Table 39 Distribution of Conditions of Having Neonatal Death after coming to Turkey by Age Groups regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey (2020)**

| | Having Neonatal Death after Coming to Turkey | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Age Group** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| 15-18 | 84 | 4 (4,8) | 80 (95,2) |
| 19-24 | 291 | 12 (4,1) | 279 (95,9) |
| 25-34 | 390 | 18 (4,6) | 372 (95,4) |
| 35-44 | 243 | 13 (5,3) | 230 (94,7) |
| 45-49 | 77 | 3 (3,9) | 74 (96,1) |
| **Total** | **1085** | **50 (4,6)** | **1035 (95,4)** |

*(Note: Report of 2020 doesn't include neonatal death rate because there is inadequate data for calculation.)*

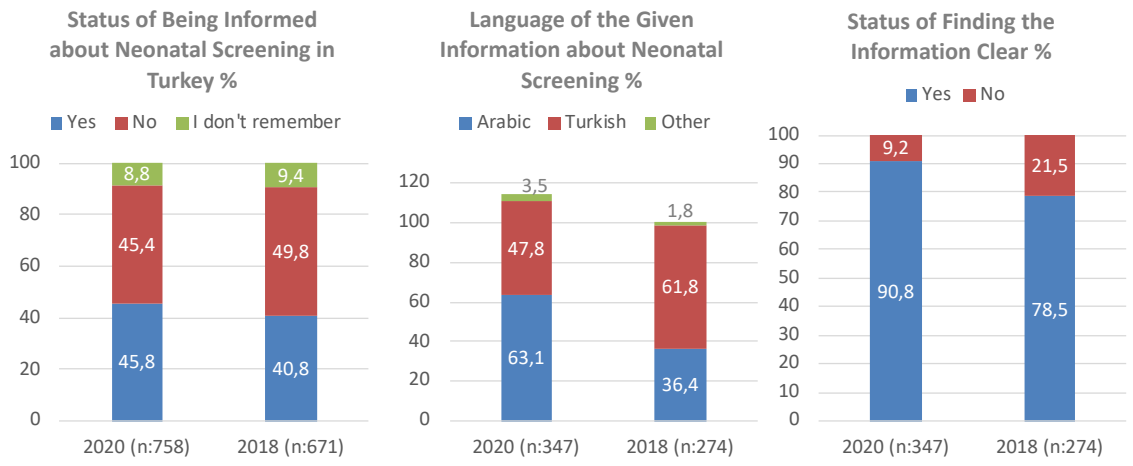
# NEONATAL SCREENING

## 1. Status of Being Informed about Neonatal Screening Tests and Finding the Given Information Clear

758 women, who gave birth at State Hospital, Maternity Hospital or Private Hospital in Turkey, were asked the question "Have you been informed on neonatal (for your one-month baby) screening tests by healthcare personnel or organizations in Turkey so far?". The participants were asked to answer it by taking their last pregnancy into consideration. Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 36. According to their statements, 45,8% of the individuals were informed on neonatal screening tests, 45,4% weren't informed and 8,8% didn't remember if they were informed.

347 informed individuals were asked in which language they were informed. The participants could give more than one answer. 63,1% of 347 (45,8%) individuals, who stated they were informed on neonatal screening tests by healthcare personnel or organizations in Turkey so far, stated they were informed in Arabic, 47,8% were informed in Turkish and 3,5% were informed in other languages. 90,8% of the individuals found the given information clear while 9,2% found it unclear (Graphic: 36).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of information given in Arabic (63,1%) has increased significantly in 2020 compared to the year 2018 (36,4%) ($p<0,05$). However, rate of information given in Turkish (47,8%) has decreased significantly compared to the year 2018 (61,8%) ($p<0,05$).

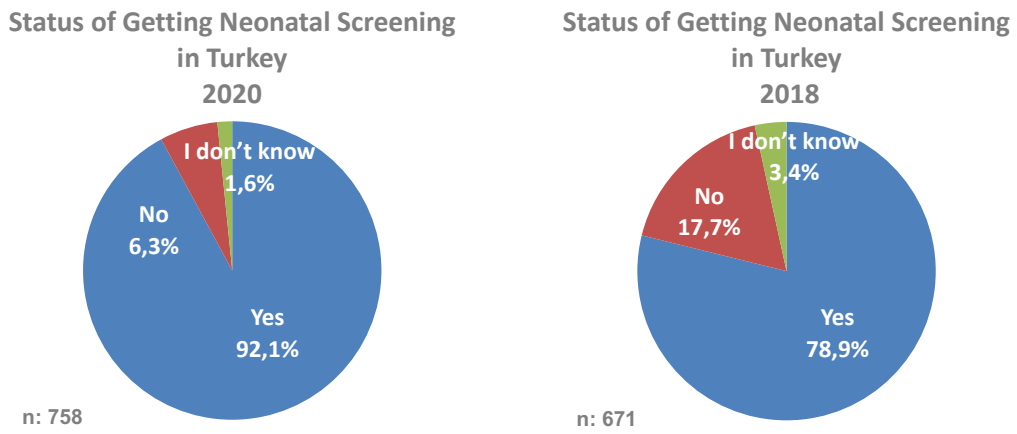



**Graphic 36 Status of Being Informed about Neonatal Screening Tests and Finding the Given Information Clear for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 2. Neonatal Screening applied to a Baby Born in Turkey

758 women, who gave birth at State Hospital, Maternity Hospital or Private Hospital in Turkey, were asked the question "Has your baby born in Turkey had a neonatal screening at any healthcare organization?". The participants were asked to answer it by taking their last pregnancy into consideration. Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 37. 698 of 758 women (92,1%) stated that neonatal screening tests were applied to their newborn babies while 6,3% stated that neonatal screening tests were not applied and 1,6% said "I don't know".

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of having neonatal screening (92,1%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (78,9%) ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 37 Status of Neonatal Screening Test applied to the Baby Born in Turkey for Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey (2020-2018)**

Table 41 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by having neonatal screening in the recent pregnancy shows a significant difference by age, chronic diseases, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the respective results, distribution by having neonatal screening in the recent pregnancy shows a statistically significant difference by chronic diseases, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status and knowledge of Turkish ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, rate of the participants who haven't had neonatal screening in the recent

pregnancy is significantly higher in DE (8,8%) socio-economic group compared to C2 (3,8%) socio-economic group (p<0,05).

Rate of having neonatal screening in the recent pregnancy is significantly higher for unemployed participants (93,7%) compared to employed ones (82,2%) (p<0,05).

Rate of having neonatal screening in the recent pregnancy is significantly higher for the participants who don't speak Turkish (93,0%) compared to those who speak Turkish (88,0%) (p<0,05).

It has been determined that participants who don't work and don't speak Turkish are sensitive to neonatal screening test.

Distribution by having neonatal screening in the recent pregnancy doesn't show any statistically significant difference by age and period of living in Turkey (p>0,05).

**Table 41 Distribution of Neonatal Screening applied to the Babies born in Turkey by Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Having Neonatal Screening Test | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | I don't know* |
| **Age Group** (χ2=3,678; p>0,05) | | | | |
| | 81 | 77 (95,1) | 2 (2,5) | 2 (2,5) |
| | 270 | 247 (91,5) | 20 (7,4) | 3 (1,1) |
| | 277 | 255 (92,1) | 18 (6,5) | 4 (1,4) |
| | 114 | 105 (92,1) | 6 (5,3) | 3 (2,6) |
| | 16 | 14 (87,5) | 2 (12,5) | 0 (0,0) |
| **Chronic Diseases** (χ2=4,776; p<0,05) | | | | |
| Yes | 79 | 68 (86,1) | 10 (12,7) | 1 (1,3) |
| No | 679 | 630 (92,8) | 38 (5,6) | 11 (1,6) |
| **Provinces** (χ2=43,381; p<0,05) | | | | |
| Adana | 60 | 47 (78,3) | 13 (21,7) | 0 (0,0) |
| Bursa | 39 | 37 (94,9) | 1 (2,6) | 1 (2,6) |
| Gaziantep | 129 | 122 (94,6) | 6 (4,7) | 1 (0,8) |
| Hatay | 120 | 114 (95,0) | 1 (0,8) | 5 (4,2) |
| Mersin | 49 | 49 (100,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) |
| İstanbul | 145 | 133 (91,7) | 12 (8,3) | 0 (0,0) |
| İzmir | 37 | 34 (91,9) | 1 (2,7) | 2 (5,4) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 25 | 22 (88,0) | 3 (12,0) | 0 (0,0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 123 | 117 (95,1) | 6 (4,9) | 0 (0,0) |
| Kilis | 31 | 23 (74,2) | 5 (16,1) | 3 (9,7) |
| **SES Group** (χ2=8,515; p<0,05) | | | | |
| AB | 56 | 51 (91,1) | 5 (8,9) | 0 (0,0) |
| C1 | 70 | 67 (95,7) | 2 (2,9) | 1 (1,4) |
| C2 | 291 | 273 (93,8) | 11 (3,8) | 7 (2,4) |
| DE | 341 | 307 (90,0) | 30 (8,8) | 4 (1,2) |
| **Employment Status** (χ2=24,451; p<0,05) | | | | |
| working | 107 | 88 (82,2) | 19 (17,8) | 0 (0,0) |
| not working | 651 | 610 (93,7) | 29 (4,5) | 12 (1,8) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** (χ2=7,833; p<0,05) | | | | |
| speaking | 142 | 125 (88,0) | 17 (12,0) | 0 (0,0) |
| not speaking | 616 | 573 (93,0) | 31 (5,0) | 12 (1,9) |

| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=0,388; p>0,05)** | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1-5 Years | 360 | 331 (91,9) | 20 (5,6) | 9 (2,5) |
| 6-9 Years | 398 | 367 (92,2) | 28 (7,0) | 3 (0,8) |
| **Total** | **758** | **698 (92,1)** | **48 (6,3)** | **12 (1,6)** |

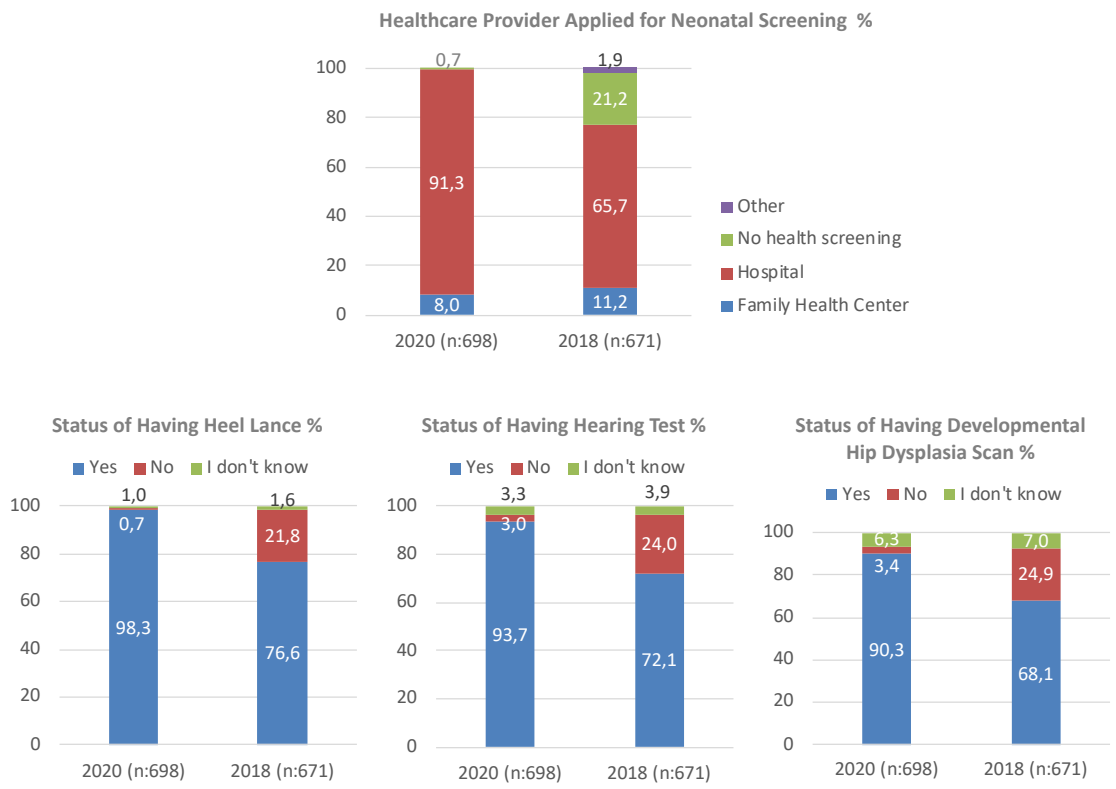
* Since there are pores for which number of observations has too low and/or below 1 frequency in the respective category, category of "I don't know" has been excluded while Chi-Squared analysis is performed.

## 3. Healthcare Organizations to Get Neonatal Screening, and the Relevant Tests/Screenings

698 women, who stated they got neonatal screening in the recent pregnancy, were asked the question "Which healthcare organization have you applied for neonatal screening?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 38. As for 698 women who gave live birth in Turkey, 91,3% applied to Hospitals for neonatal screening, 8,0% applied to Family Healthcare Centers and 0,7% applied to other healthcare organizations. 98,3% of the participants stated that heel blood was taken from their babies, 93,7% stated that their babies had hearing test and 90,3% stated that developmental hip dysplasia scan was applied.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of those who applied to hospitals for neonatal screening (91,3%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (65,7%) (p<0,05).

According to the results of survey 2020, rate of drawing blood from heel (98,3%), rate of having hearing test (93,7%) and rate of having developmental hip dysplasia scan (90,3%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).




**Graphic 38 Healthcare Organizations to get Neonatal Screening Test and the Applied Tests/Screenings for Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

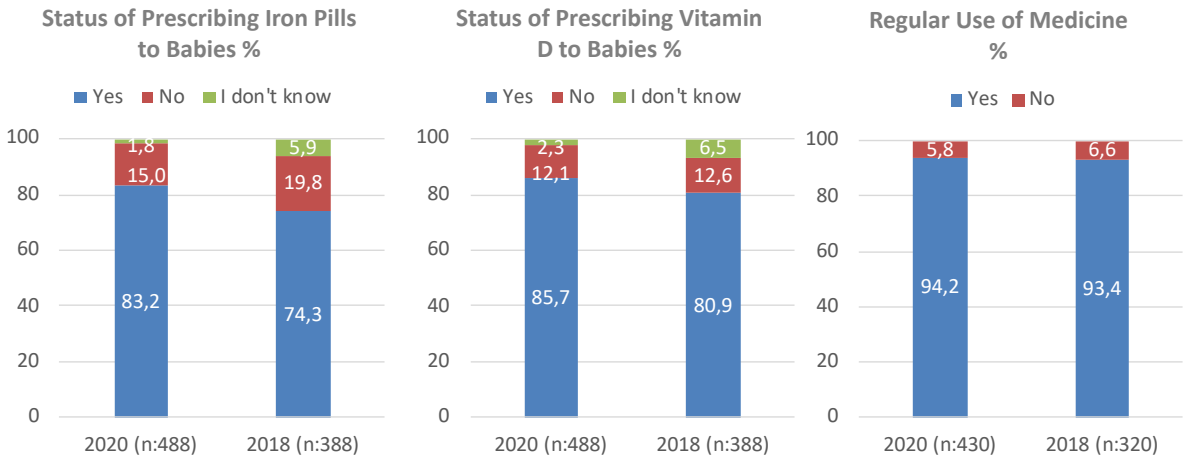
## 4. Status of Giving Iron Pills and Supplementary Vitamin D to Newborn Baby in Turkey

As for 488 women who had 0-24-month babies and stated they had neonatal screening in Turkey, 406 (83,2%) women stated that their babies were given iron pills and 418 women (85,7%) stated that their babies were given supplementary vitamin D. 94,2% of those who had iron pills and supplementary vitamin D stated that they use the relevant medicines regularly while 5,8% stated that they don't use them. We can say awareness of mothers about usage of iron pills and supplementary vitamin D for their babies is high (Graphic: 39).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of mothers who stated their babies were given iron pills (83,2%) has increased statistically significantly in 2020 compared to the year 2018 (74,3%) ($p<0,05$).

Rate of mothers who stated their babies were given vitamin D (85,7%) has increased in 2020 compared to the year 2018 (80,9%). However, this increase is not statistically significant ($p>0,05$).

Ratio of regular users of drugs (94,2%) doesn't show significant difference compared to the year 2018 (93,4%) (p>0,05) (Graphic:39).

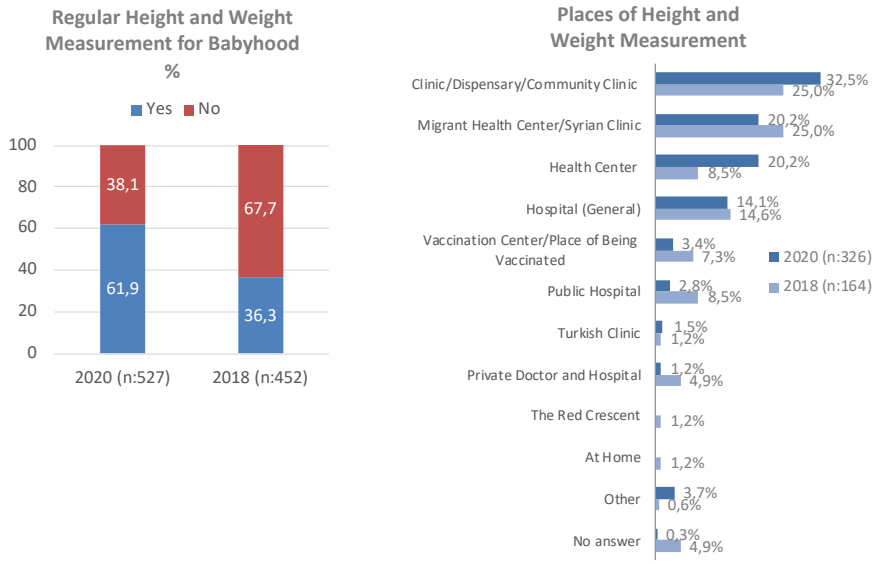



**Graphic 39 Status of Giving Iron Pills and Supplementary Vitamin D to Newborn Infants of Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 5. Height and Weight Measurement for Newborn Baby

527 women with 0-24-month babies examined within the survey were asked the question "Do you have your baby's height and weight measured regularly every month?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 40. 61,9% of the individuals stated height and weight measurements of their babies are done regularly while 38,1% stated they don't have height and weight measurements regularly. Height and weight measurement of the babies are usually performed at Clinics/Dispensaries/Healthcare Centers (32,5%) and Migrant Healthcare Centers (20,2%).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of having height and weight measurements regularly during babyhood (61,9%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (36,3%) (p<0,05). Rate of those who had height and weight measurements at healthcare providers (%20,2) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (8,5%) (p<0,05). Rate of those who had height and weight measurements at Migrant Healthcare Centers (%20,2) has decreased compared to the year 2018 (25,0%), but this decrease is not statistically significant (p>0,05) (Graphic:40).




**Graphic 40 Status of Having Height and Weight Measurements during Babyhood and Place of the Measurements for Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 6. Feeding Methods for Babies

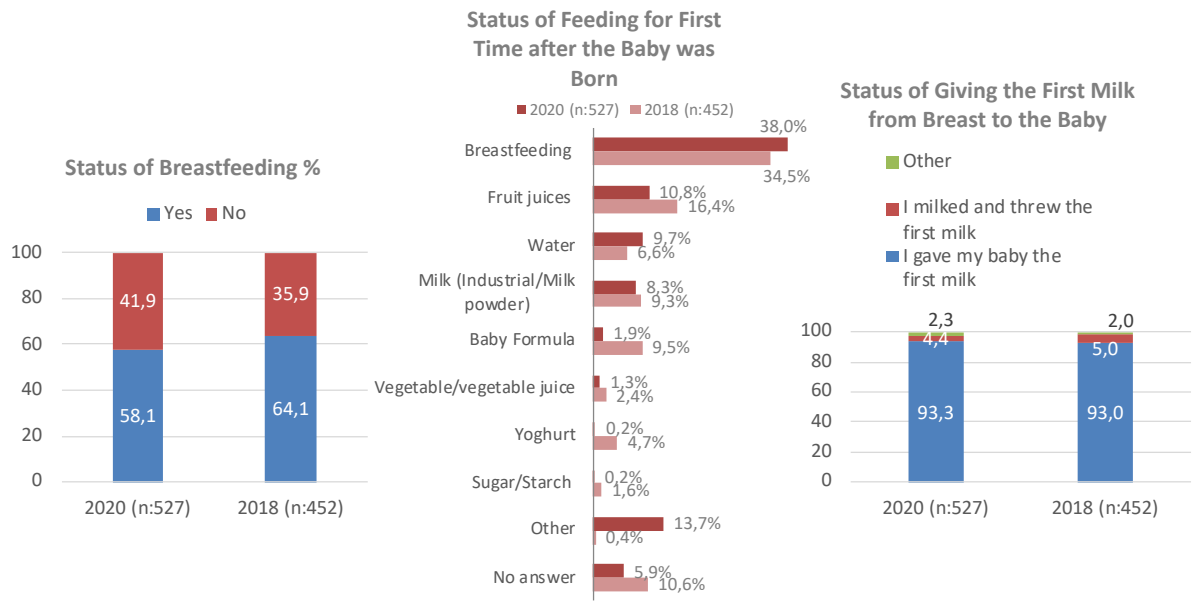
527 Syrian women examined within the survey who have 0-24-month babies were asked the question "Do you breastfeed your baby?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 41. 58,1% of women stated that they breastfeed their babies while 41,9% stated that they don't breastfeed on the date of survey.

93,3% of the participants stated that they gave the first milk from the breast to their newborn babies although 4,4% stated that they milked the first milk and threw it.

527 Syrian women examined within the survey who have 0-24-month babies were asked the question "How did you feed your baby at first after she/he was born?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 41. Women stated that they fed their babies by breastfeeding (38,0%), fruit juices (10,8%), water (9,7%), milk powder (8,3%) and baby formula (1,9%).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, any significant difference hasn't been determined in the rate of women who breastfeed their babies (p>0,05).

## i. Status of Breastfeeding




**Graphic 41 Conditions of Breastfeeding for Newborn Babies of 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

93,4% of 527 Syrian women with 0-24-month babies breastfed their babies at least one time. 36,6% of them stated that they breastfed in the first one hour. Percentage of women who only breastfed their babies for 0-6 months is 44,8%. Percentage of mothers who were able to breastfeed their babies for at least one year is 16,5% while percentage of mothers who were able to breastfeed their babies for at least 24 months is 1,7% (Table: 42).

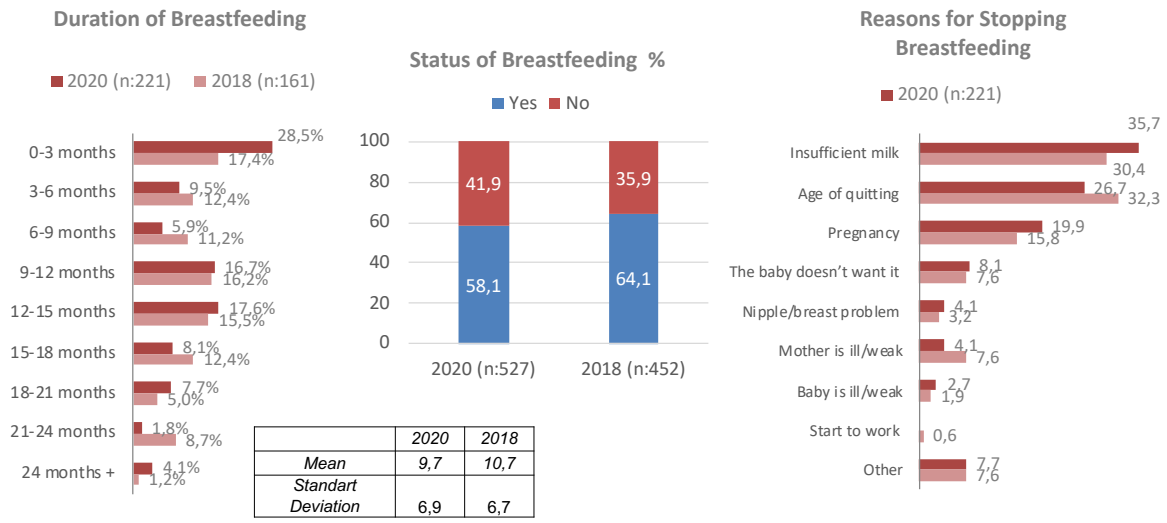
According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, any significant difference was not determined in feeding methods for 0-24-month babies (p>0,05).

**Table 42 Feeding Methods for 0a-24-Month Syrian Babies under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| ***Number of mothers who have 0-24-month babies*** | ***2020*** | ***527*** |
|---|---|---|
| | ***2018*** | ***452*** |
| | | **Sayı (%)** |
| Mother who breastfed at least one time | 2020 | 492 (93,4) |
| | 2018 | 421 (93,1) |
| Mother who could breastfeed in the first one hour | 2020 | 193 (36,6 ) |
| | 2018 | 179 (39,6) |
| Those who only breastfed for 0-6 months | 2020 | 236 (44,8) |
| | 2018 | 180 (39,8) |
| Those who gave supplementary food not to fill baby additional to breast milk for 0-6 months | 2020 | 83 (15,7) |
| | 2018 | 77 (17,0) |
| Number of mothers continuing to breastfeed at least one year | 2020 | 87 (16,5) |
| | 2018 | 69 (15,3) |
| Number of mothers continuing to breastfeed at least 24 months | 2020 | 9 (1,7) |
| | 2018 | 2 (0,4) |

## ii. During of Breastfeeding and Reasons for Stopping Breastfeeding

Graphic 42 demonstrates period of breastfeeding and reasons for stopping breastfeeding for 527 women with 0-24-month babies examined within the scope of survey. 35,7% of women stopped breastfeeding due to "insufficient milk", 26,7% stopped breastfeeding due to due to "it is age to quit" and 19,9% stopped breastfeeding due to "pregnancy". It has been determined that women who stopped breastfeeding have breastfed their babies for 10 (AA: 9,7; SD: 6,9) months.




| | 2020 | 2018 |
|---|---|---|
| Mean | 9,7 | 10,7 |
| Standart Deviation | 6,9 | 6,7 |

**Graphic 42 Period of Breastfeeding for Newborn Babies and Reasons for Stopping Breastfeeding with regards to 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

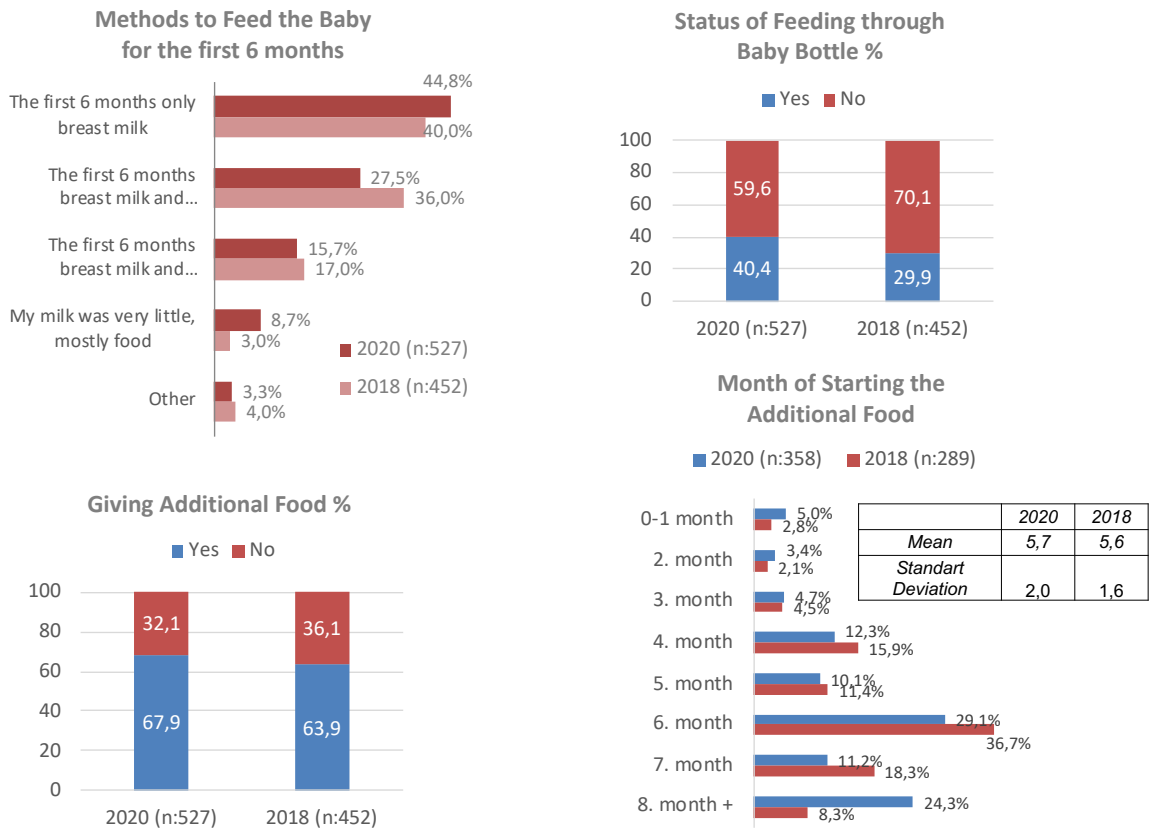
## iii. Baby Feeding Methods

Graphic 43 demonstrates distribution by methods to feed 0-2-month babies for Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey. 44,8% of 527 women with 0-24-month babies stated that they fed their babies only with breast milk (without even giving water) for the first 6 months. Percentage of women who gave breast milk and sometimes water for the first 6 months is 27,5%.

40,4% of women stated that they fed their babies through baby bottle while 59,6% stated that they didn't feed through baby bottle. In addition, proportion of women who gave additional food to the baby is 67,9% while proportion of those who didn't give additional food is 32,1%. It has been determined that it is started to give additional food to babies in 6$^{th}$ month (AA: 5,7; SD: 2,0) on the average.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of those who gave breast milk and sometimes water for first 6 months (27,5%) has decreased significantly compared to the year 2018 (36,0%) (p<0,05). Rate of those who gave only breast milk for the first 6 months (44,8%) doesn't show significant differrence compared to the year 2018 (40,0%) (p>0,05).

Percentage of women who fed their babies through baby bottle (40,4%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (29,9%) (p<0,05) (Graphic:43).




**Graphic 43 Methods for Feeding Babies for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

# POSTPARTUM PERIOD

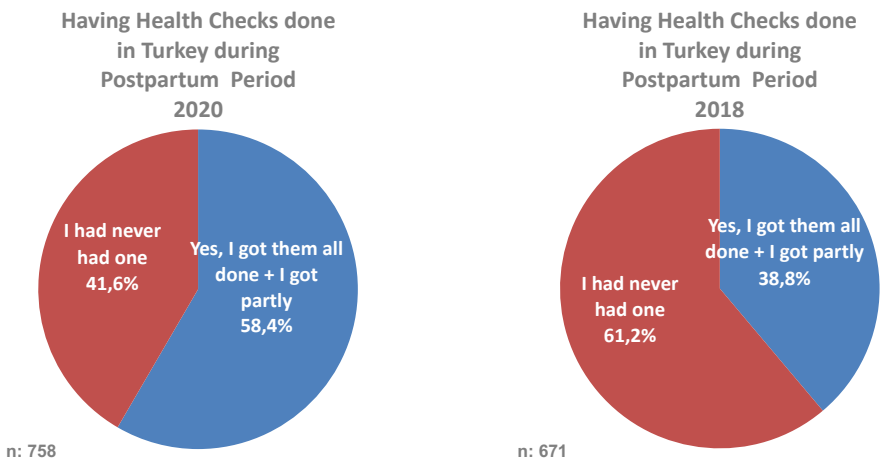
Postpartum care is crucial in terms of maternal-infant health. It is known that giving a birth under health conditions and with the help of a health worker and ensuring a regular maternal-infant monitoring during the postpartum period will decrease mother and perinatal infant deaths (TNSA-2013, p: 152).

## 1. Having Health Examinations during the Postpartum Period

758 Syrian women, who stated they gave birth in a healthcare organization in Turkey, were asked the question "Did you get your health examinations during postpartum period considering your births took place in Turkey?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 44. According to the results, 443 (58,4%) of 758 Syrian women stated they got examined at least one time during postpartum period while 41,6% stated they didn't get any health examination during postpartum period.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of women who had health examination at least one time during postpartum period (58,4%) has increased statistically significantly in 2020 compared to the year 2018 (38,8%) ($p<0,05$).

According to report TNSA-2013, 94,0% of the women had postpartum health examinations done in Turkey and whole the examinations were done by doctors. In this study, 41,6% of Syrian women who gave live births didn't get postpartum examinations, and it is well below the country average.




**Graphic 44 Status of Having Health Examinations in Turkey during Postpartum Period for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 43 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by conditions of getting health examinations in Turkey during postpartum period shows a significant difference by educational level, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, consulting a doctor during pregnancy and place of the last birth. According to the respective results, distribution by conditions of getting health examinations in Turkey during postpartum period shows a statistically significant difference by provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish and consulting a doctor during pregnancy ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, percentage of the individuals who got health examinations during postpartum period is significantly higher for AB (82,1%) socio-economic group compared to other socio-economic groups ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of those who got health examinations during postpartum period is significantly higher for employed women (79,4%) compared to unemployed women (55,0%) ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of those who got health examinations during postpartum period is significantly higher for women who don't speak Turkish (60,2%) compared to those who speak Turkish (50,7%) ($p<0,05$).

Rate of getting health examinations in Turkey during postpartum period doesn't show any statistically significant difference by educational level and period of living in Turkey ($p>0,05$).

For TNSA 2013, 85,0% of primary school graduated or illiterate women across the country and 87,0% of women with the lowest welfare level have had postpartum care. This rate increases up to 96% in women who are at least high school graduates and up to 98% in women with the highest welfare level. It has been determined in this study that proportion of women who got health examinations during postpartum period is lower than that of TNSA (Table:43).

**Table 43 Distribution of Conditions of Getting Health Examinations in Turkey during Postpartum Period by Educational Level, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Consulting a Doctor during Pregnancy and Places of the Last Birth regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

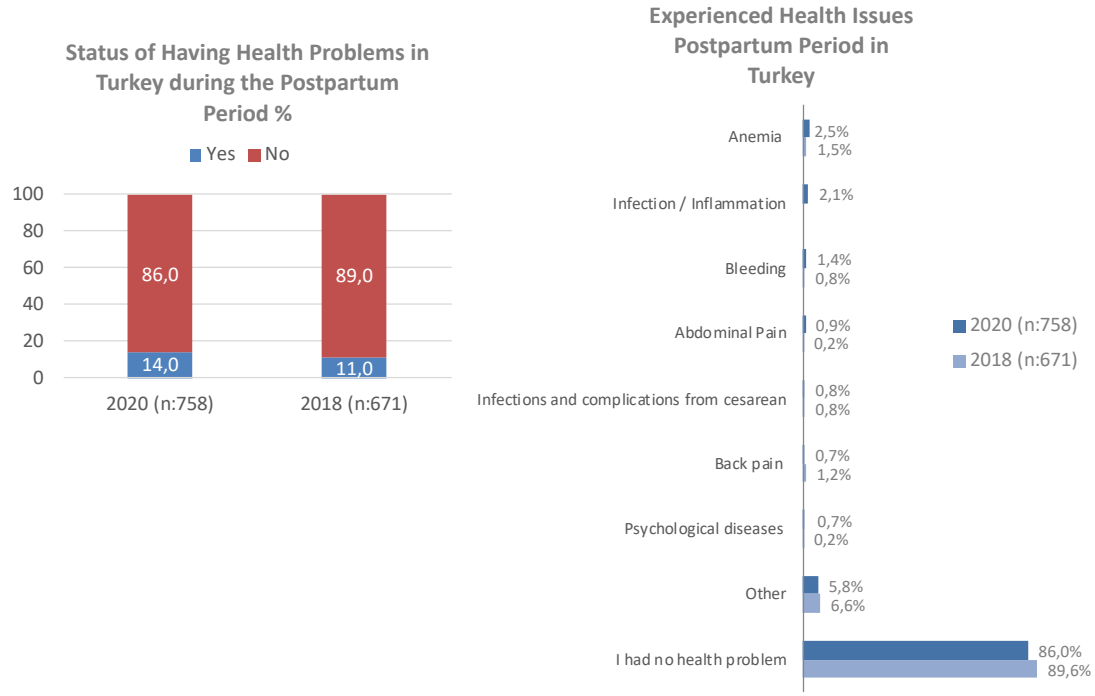
| | Getting Health Examinations done during the Postpartum Period | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | those who got examined at least one time during the pregnancy period | those who didn't get health examinations during the pregnancy period |
| **Educational Level ($\chi2$=5,124; p>0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Can't read and write | 61 | 35 (57,4) | 26 (42,6) |
| Reads and writes but had no formal education | 4 | 3 (75,0) | 1 (25,0) |
| Primary school | 273 | 147 (53,8) | 126 (46,2) |
| Secondary school | 230 | 137 (59,6) | 93 (40,4) |
| High school and further | 190 | 121 (63,7) | 69 (36,3) |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$=186,795; p<0,05)** | | | |
| Adana | 60 | 54 (90,0) | 6 (10,0) |
| Bursa | 39 | 33 (84,6) | 6 (15,4) |
| Gaziantep | 129 | 44 (34,1) | 85 (65,9) |
| Hatay | 120 | 111 (92,5) | 9 (7,5) |
| Mersin | 49 | 8 (16,3) | 41 (83,7) |
| İstanbul | 145 | 92 (63,4) | 53 (36,6) |
| İzmir | 37 | 19 (51,4) | 18 (48,6) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 25 | 9 (36,0) | 16 (64,0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 123 | 50 (40,7) | 73 (59,3) |
| Kilis | 31 | 23 (74,2) | 8 (25,8) |
| **SES Groups ($\chi2$=16,675; p<0,05)** | | | |
| AB | 56 | 46 (82,1) | 10 (17,9) |
| C1 | 70 | 46 (65,7) | 24 (34,3) |
| C2 | 291 | 162 (55,7) | 129 (44,3) |
| DE | 341 | 189 (55,4) | 152 (44,6) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=21,618; p<0,05)** | | | |
| working | 107 | 85 (79,4) | 22 (20,6) |
| not working | 651 | 358 (55,0) | 293 (45,0) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=3,926; p<0,05)** | | | |
| speaking | 142 | 72 (50,7) | 70 (49,3) |
| not speaking | 616 | 371 (60,2) | 245 (39,8) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=0,027; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 360 | 212 (58,9) | 148 (41,1) |
| 6-9 years | 398 | 231 (58,0) | 167 (42,0) |
| **Having a Doctor Examination during Pregnancy ($\chi2$=9,17; p<0,05)** | | | |
| Never | 14 | 6 (42,9) | 8 (57,1) |
| 1 time | 100 | 71 (71,0) | 29 (29,0) |
| 2 times | 113 | 69 (61,1) | 44 (38,9) |
| 3 or more times | 522 | 294 (56,3) | 228 (43,7) |
| **Places of the Last Birth*** | | | |
| herself at home, at home with the neighborhood midwife, at home with Syrian-certified midwife, at home with Turkish midwife with official diploma | 4 | 1 (25,0) | 3 (75,0) |
| State Hospital, Maternity Hospital, Private Hospital | 740 | 436 (58,9) | 304 (41,1) |
| Other | 5 | 3 (60,0) | 2 (40,0) |
| **Total** | **758** | **443 (58,4)** | **315 (41,6)** |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

## 2. Health Problems Experienced during Postpartum Period

758 Syrian women, who stated they gave birth in a healthcare organization in Turkey, were asked the question "Did you have any health problems during postpartum period?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 45. According to the relevant answers, 14% of Syrian women stated that they had health problems in Turkey during postpartum period while 86,0% stated that they had no health problem during postpartum period.

The most common health problems suffered during postpartum period are "Anemia" (2,5%) and "Infection/Inflammation" (2,1%).




**Graphic 45 Health Problems Experienced in Turkey during Postpartum Period for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

# PREGNANCY PREFERENCES

## 1. Ideal Number of Children for the Participants

Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey were asked what they think about ideal number of children they want to have and it was tried to obtain information about their preferences for childbearing.

Ideal number of children the individuals want to have is 4 (AA:4,0; SD:1,5) on the average. According to results of TNSA-2013, ideal number of children is 2,7 on the average for women across the country although ideal number of children is more than that of country-wide (4,0%) within the scope of this study.

**Table 44 Distribution of Ideal Number of Children by Provinces for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Ideal Number of Children | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Average | Standard Deviation | Median | Min | Max |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 60 | 3,7 | 1,3 | 3 | 2 | 8 |
| Bursa | 39 | 4,3 | 1,9 | 4 | 1 | 10 |
| Gaziantep | 129 | 4,0 | 1,1 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Hatay | 120 | 3,8 | 1,6 | 4 | 1 | 14 |
| Mersin | 49 | 3,2 | 1,1 | 3 | 2 | 6 |
| İstanbul | 145 | 3,9 | 1,6 | 4 | 2 | 14 |
| İzmir | 37 | 3,5 | 1,4 | 3 | 2 | 9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 25 | 3,7 | 0,7 | 4 | 3 | 6 |
| Şanlıurfa | 123 | 4,8 | 1,7 | 4 | 2 | 10 |
| Kilis | 31 | 4,8 | 1,6 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| **Total** | **758** | **4,0** | **1,5** | **4** | **1** | **14** |

Table 45 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by status of individuals in terms of achieving their ideal number of children shows a significant difference by provinces and Socio-Economic Status (SES). According to the respective results, distribution by status of individuals in terms of achieving their ideal number of children doesn't show any statistically significant difference by provinces and Socio-Economic Status (SES) ($p<0,05$).

**Table 45 Distribution of Status of Achieving the Ideal Number of Children by Provinces and SES groups for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Status of Achieving Ideal Number of Children | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$=11,958; p>0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Adana | 60 | 31 (51,7) | 29 (48,3) |
| Bursa | 39 | 11 (28,2) | 28 (71,8) |
| Gaziantep | 129 | 55 (42,6) | 74 (57,4) |
| Hatay | 120 | 46 (38,3) | 74 (61,7) |
| Mersin | 49 | 26 (53,1) | 23 (46,9) |
| İstanbul | 145 | 51 (35,2) | 94 (64,8) |
| İzmir | 37 | 13 (35,1) | 24 (64,9) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 25 | 9 (36,0) | 16 (64,0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 123 | 51 (41,5) | 72 (58,5) |
| Kilis | 31 | 11 (35,5) | 20 (64,5) |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$=4,579; p>0,05)** | | | |
| AB | 56 | 16 (28,6) | 40 (71,4) |
| C1 | 70 | 28 (40,0) | 42 (60,0) |
| C2 | 291 | 113 (38,8) | 178 (61,2) |
| DE | 341 | 147 (43,1) | 194 (56,9) |
| **Total** | **758** | **304 (40,1)** | **454 (59,9)** |

## 2. Status of Pregnancy

Table 46 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by status of pregnancy on the date of survey shows a significant difference by age and chronic diseases regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey. According to the respective results, distribution of Syrian women by status of pregnancy on the date of survey shows a statistically significant difference by age and chronic diseases (p<0,05).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, 14,6% of the women stated that they were pregnant while 84,1% were not pregnant. Proportion of pregnant women who are between the ages of 15 and 18 (22,2%) and between ages 19 to 24 (22,8%) is significantly higher compared to other age groups (p<0,05). It has been determined that pregnancy period of women is in 19$^{th}$ week (AA: 19,4; SD:10,3) on the average. 92,0% of these pregnancies were desired pregnancies while 8,0% stated that it wasn't a desired pregnancy (p<0,05) (Table:46).

**Table 46 Distribution by Status of Pregnancy by Age and Chronic Diseases for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

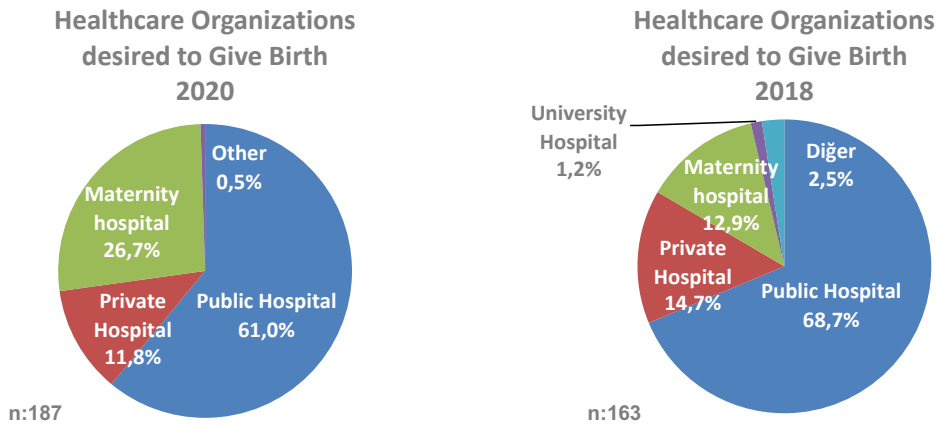
| | Status of Pregnancy on the Date of Survey | | | | | How many weeks pregnant are you? | | | | | | Was it a desired pregnancy? | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | I don't know | p | | Average | Standard Deviation | Median | Min | Max | | Yes | No | p |
| **Age Group*** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | p<0,05 | | | | | | | Sayı | Number (%) | Number (%) | ** |
| 15-18 | 194 | 43 (22,2) | 149 (76,8) | 2 (1,0) | | 43 | 17,0 | 8,9 | 16 | 2 | 33 | 43 | 42 (97,7) | 1 (2,3) | |
| 19-24 | 347 | 79 (22,8) | 261 (75,2) | 7 (2,0) | | 79 | 21,5 | 10,5 | 20 | 3 | 42 | 79 | 74 (93,7) | 5 (6,3) | |
| 25-34 | 410 | 54 (13,2) | 352 (85,9) | 4 (1,0) | | 54 | 18,6 | 11,0 | 20 | 4 | 36 | 54 | 45 (83,3) | 9 (16,7) | |
| 35-44 | 247 | 11 (4,5) | 233 (94,3) | 3 (1,2) | | 11 | 16,9 | 8,6 | 16 | 4 | 33 | 11 | 11 (100,0) | 0 (0,0) | |
| 45-49 | 82 | 0 (0,0) | 82 (100,0) | 0 (0,0) | | 0 | 0,0 | 0,0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | p<0,05 | | | | | | | | | | ** |
| Yes | 176 | 7 (4,0) | 168 (95,5) | 1 (0,6) | | 7 | 19,4 | 10,7 | 20 | 6 | 36 | 7 | 5 (71,4) | 2 (28,6) | |
| No | 1104 | 180 (16,3) | 909 (82,3) | 15 (1,4) | | 180 | 19,4 | 10,3 | 20 | 2 | 42 | 180 | 167 (92,8) | 13 (7,2) | |
| **Total** | **1280** | **187 (14,6)** | **1077 (84,1)** | **16 (1,2)** | | **187** | **19,4** | **10,3** | **20** | **2** | **42** | **187** | **172 (92,0)** | **15 (8,0)** | |

* Since there number of observation is too low in the category of "Age group 45-49" at the variable (n<5), this category has been excluded while performing Chi-Squared analysis.
** Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation for the pores of age group at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

## 3. Healthcare Providers where it is planned to Give Birth

187 Syrian women under temporary protection, who stated they were pregnant on the date of survey, were asked the question "Where do you plan to give birth?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 46. According to their statements, 61% of Syrian women planned to give birth at State Hospitals, 11,8% at Private Hospitals and 26,7% at Maternity Hospitals.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of women who planned to give birth at Maternity Hospitals (26,7%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (12,9%) (p<0,05).

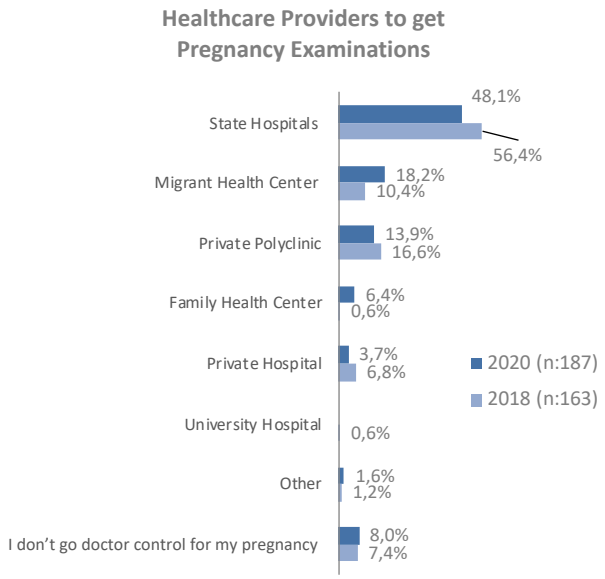



**Graphic 46 Healthcare Organizations desired to Give Birth for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 4. Healthcare Providers applied for Health Examinations during Pregnancy

187 Syrian women under temporary protection, who stated they were pregnant on the date of survey, were asked the question "Which healthcare organization have you gone for your health examinations during pregnancy?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 47. 48,1% of the pregnant women apply to State Hospitals, 18,2% apply to Migrant Healthcare Centers, 13,9% apply to Private Polyclinics, 6,4% apply to Family Health Center and 3,7% apply to Private Hospitals for their pregnancy examinations.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of women who have pregnancy examinations at Migrant Healthcare Centers (18,2%) and Family Health Centers (6,4%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 ($p<0,05$).



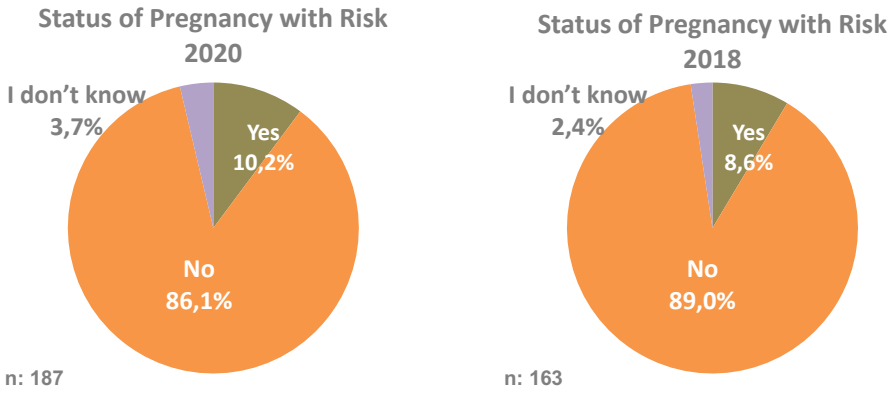

**Graphic 47 Healthcare Providers where 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey Get Pregnancy Examinations, SIHHAT (2018)**

## 5. Status of Risky Pregnancy

187 Syrian women under temporary protection, who stated they were pregnant on the date of survey, were asked the question "Is there any problem (risk) related to your pregnancy period?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 48. 19 (10,20%) of 187 Syrian women stated that there is a risk with her pregnancy while 161 women (86,1%) stated there isn't any risk with her pregnancy and 7 women (3,7%) stated that she doesn't know if there is a risk with her pregnancy.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, distribution by status of risky pregnancy doesn't show any significant difference compared to the year 2018 (p>0,05).

19 women who stated her pregnancy is risky were asked the question "Which of the following conditions is risky for your pregnancy?". Participants could give more than one answer. Risks with the pregnancy are specified as having miscarriage for several times before (6 women by 31,6%), becoming pregnant with intervals less than 2 years (6 women by 31,6%), becoming pregnant despite a severe disease such as chronic heart failure (2 women by 10,5%) and pregnancy under the age of 18 (1 woman by 5,3%).



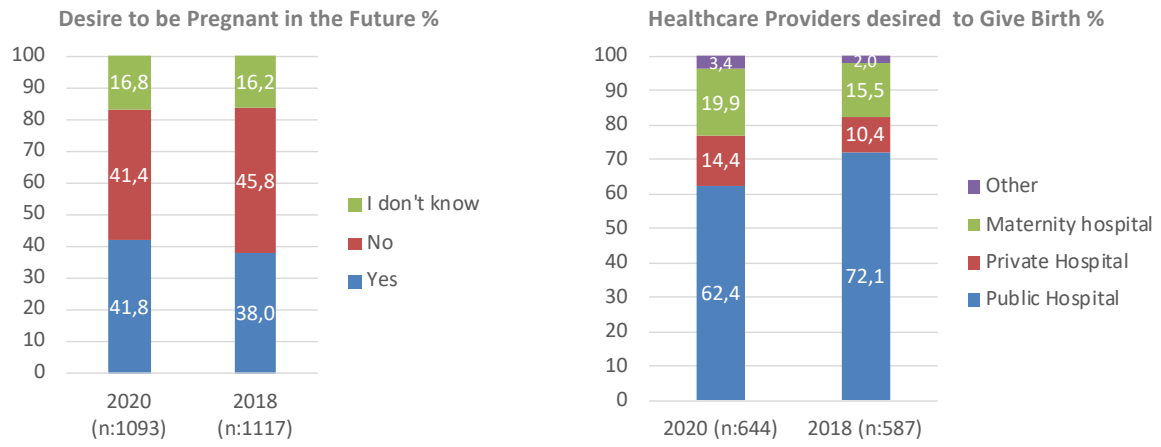

**Graphic 48 Status of Risky Pregnancy for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 6. Desire to Become Pregnant

1093 Syrian women under temporary protection, who stated they were not pregnant on the date of survey, were asked the question "Do you want to become pregnant in the future?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 49. According to the relevant answers, 41,8% of women who were not pregnant on the date of survey intend to be pregnant in the future while 41,4% stated that they don't intend to be pregnant in the future. 16,8% of women didn't express an opinion whether they intend to be pregnant.

62,4% of Syrian women want to give birth at State Hospitals, 14,4% want to give birth at Private Hospitals and 3,4% want to give birth at other healthcare organizations (Graphic:49).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of women who want to give birth at State Hospitals (62,4%) has decreased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (72,1%) (p<0,05). Percentage of women who want to give birth at Maternity Hospitals (19,9%) and Private Hospitals (14,4%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).

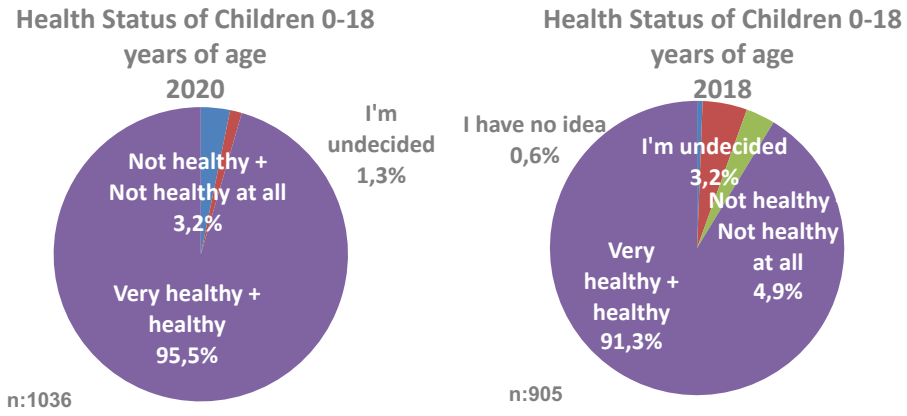



**Graphic 49 Desire to Become Pregnant and Healthcare Providers planned to Give Birth regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## STATUS OF HEALTH FOR CHILDREN 0-18 YEARS OF AGE

1036 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey, who have children 0-18 years of age, were asked the question "How do you define general state of health for your children?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 50. 95,5% of women considered their children as healthy while 3,2% considered them as unhealthy.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, state of health for Syrian children 0-18 years of age has improved statistically significantly (95,5%) according to statements of the participants compared to the year 2018 (91,3%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 50 Health Status of Syrian Children 0-18 years of age under Temporary Protection within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 47 includes distribution by health status assessments of Syrian children 0-18 years of age, who are under temporary protection, by Socio-Economic Status (SES). According to the table, health status of children has been considered as good in all groups of Socio-Economic Status (SES).

**Table 47 Distribution of State of Health by SES groups for Children 0-18 years of age Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Health Status of Children 0-18 Years of Age | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Very healthy + Healthy | I'm undecided | Not healthy + Not healthy at all | Mean | Standard Deviation |
| **SES Group*** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| AB | 83 | 79 (95,2) | 0 (0,0) | 3 (3,6) | 4,2 | 0,6 |
| C1 | 105 | 102 (97,1) | 0 (0,0) | 3 (2,9) | 4,4 | 0,7 |
| C2 | 381 | 366 (96,1) | 2 (0,5) | 13 (3,4) | 4,3 | 0,7 |
| DE | 467 | 442 (94,6) | 11 (2,4) | 14 (3,0) | 4,2 | 0,6 |
| **Total** | **1036** | **989 (95,5)** | **13 (1,3)** | **33 (3,2)** | **4,2** | **0,7** |

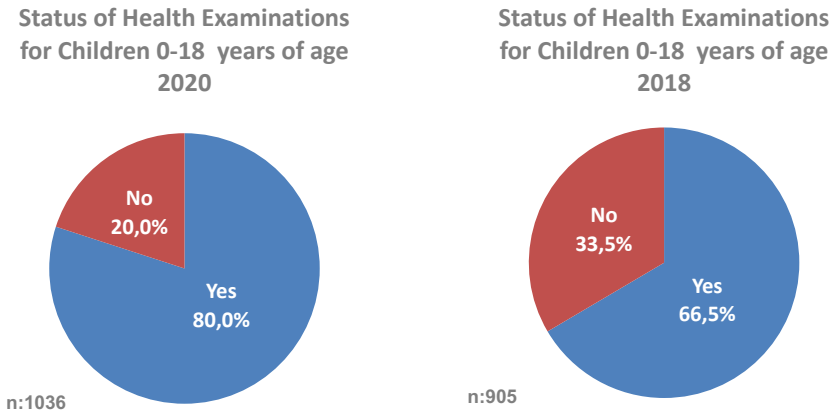
* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

## 1. Status of Getting Health Examinations for Children 0-18 Years of Age

1036 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey, who have children 0-18 years of age, were asked the question "Have you ever taken your children to any doctor for health examination?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 51.

80% of the participants with children 0-18 years of age stated that they took their children to a doctor for health examination while 20% stated that they didn't get their children have health check.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of women who took their children 0-18 years of age to a doctor for health examination (80,0%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (66,5%) ($p<0,05$).

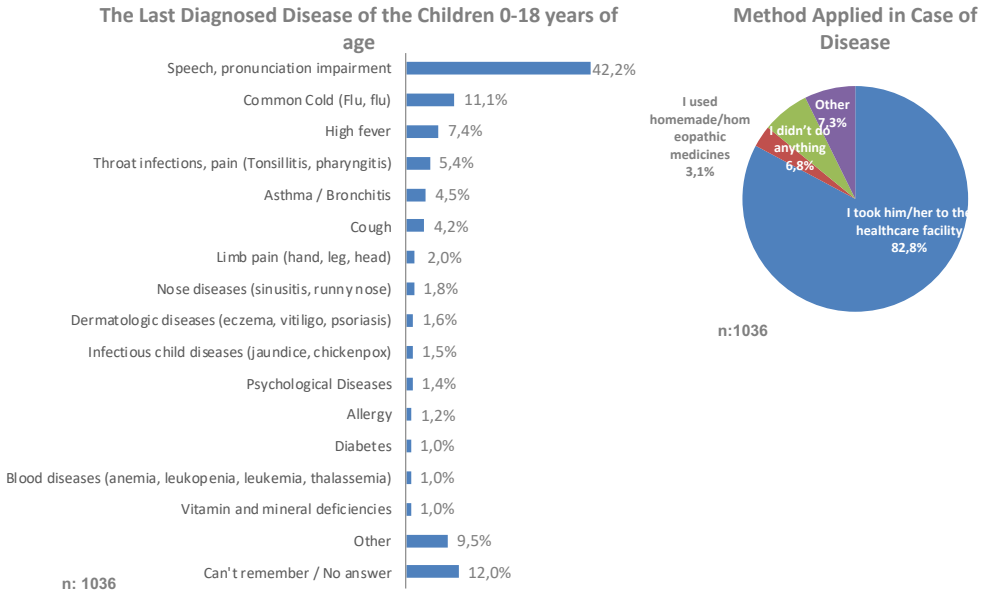



**Graphic 51 Status of Health Examinations for Children 0-18 Years of Age under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 2. The Recent Diagnosed Diseases of Children 0-18 Years of Age and Method Adopted for the Diseases

1036 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey, who have children 0-18 years of age, were asked the question "Which disease has your child contracted recently?". Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 52. Speech/articulation disorder (42,2%), common cold, influenza, flu (11,1%) and high fever (7,4%) are diseases contracted recently by children 0-18 years of age. The method which participants adopt mostly in case of any disease is to take the children a healthcare organization (82,8%). rate of those who said "I didn't do anything" in case of any disease is 6,8% and rate of those who said "I used

homemade/homeopathic medicine" is 3,1% (Graphic: 52).




**Graphic 52 the Recent Diagnosed Diseases of Children 0-18 Years of Age under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey and the Methods Adopted for the Disease, SIHHAT (2020)**

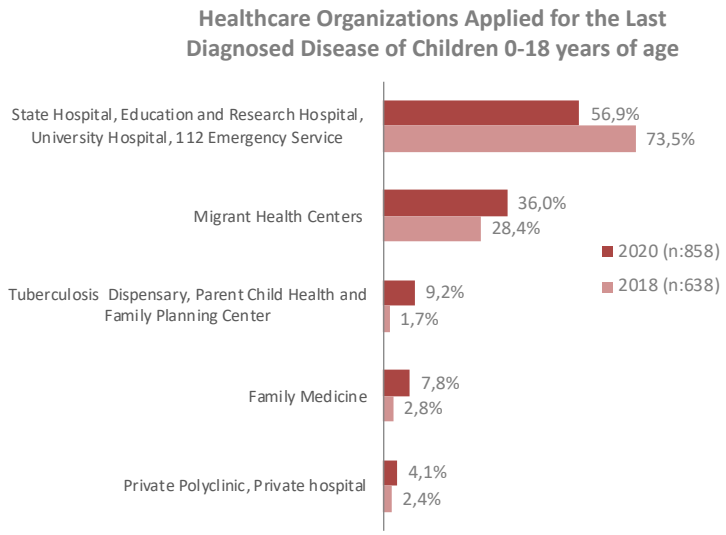
## 3. Healthcare Organizations applied for the Recent Diseases of Children 0-18 Years of Age

858 Syrian women, who stated they took their children 0-18 years of age to any healthcare organization when they became ill recently, were asked the question "Which healthcare organization have you gone when your children have had any health problem in the recent year?". Participants could give more than one answer. Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 53.

For the participants, 56,9% preferred State Hospital/Education and Research Hospital/University Hospital, 36% preferred Migrant Healthcare Centers, 9,2% preferred Tuberculosis Dispensary and Maternal-Infant Health and Family Planning Centers, 7,8% preferred Family Medicine and 4,1% preferred Private Polyclinics/Private Hospitals.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of women preferred State Hospital/Education and Research Hospital/University Hospital (56,9%) has decreased significantly compared to the year 2018 while percentage of those who applied to Migrant Healthcare Centers (36,0%), Tuberculosis Dispensary and Maternal-Infant Health and Family Planning Centers (9,2%) and Family Medicines (7,8%) has

increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).




**Graphic 53 Healthcare Organizations applied for the Recent Diseases of Children 0-18 years of age under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

978 is total number of the applications by 858 individuals who stated they took their children 0-18 years of age to any healthcare organization in the recent year. 978 Syrian participants under temporary protection were asked to evaluate their satisfaction from healthcare services provided by the healthcare organizations they have applied in the recent year. Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Table 48. According to the table, rate of those who were satisfied with State Hospitals is 92,4%, which it is the mostly applied healthcare organization. Rate of those who were satisfied with Migrant Healthcare Centers is 86,7%

**Table 48 Healthcare Organizations appleid for the Recent Diseases and Level of Satisfaction from the Healthcare Organizations regarding Syrian Children 0-18 years of age under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | How satisfied were you with the healthcare organization you took your children recently? | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Strongly satisfied + satisfied** | **neither satisfied nor dissatisfied** | **Strongly dissatisfied + dissatisfied** | **I have no idea** | **Average** | **Standard Deviation** |
| | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | 0 (0,0) | | |
| Family Medicine | 67 | 61 (91,0) | 2 (3,0) | 4 (6,0) | 0 (0,0) | 4,0 | 0,7 |
| TB Control Dispensaries, Maternal-Infant Health and Family Planning Centers | 79 | 72 (91,1) | 0 (0,0) | 7 (8,9) | 0 (0,0) | 4,1 | 0,8 |
| State Hospital, Education and Research Hospital, University Hospital, 112 Emergency Service | 488 | 451 (92,4) | 4 (0,8) | 33 (6,8) | 0 (0,0) | 4,0 | 0,7 |
| Private Polyclinic, Private Hospital | 35 | 31 (88,6) | 2 (5,7) | 2 (5,7) | 0 (0,0) | 4,1 | 0,8 |
| Migrant Healthcare Center | 309 | 268 (86,7) | 6 (1,9) | 30 (9,7) | 5 (1,6) | 4,0 | 0,8 |
| **Total** | **978** | **883 (90,3)** | **14 (1,4)** | **76 (7,8)** | **5 (0,5)** | **4,0** | **0,8** |

# SEXUAL HEALTH

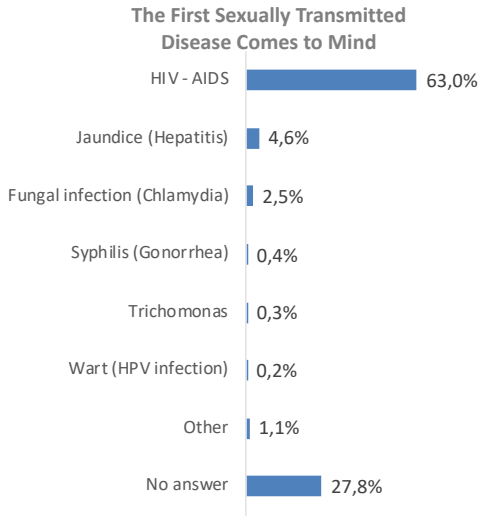
Knowledge level, attitudes and behaviors of Syrian women under temporary protection between the ages of 15 and 49 about sexually transmitted diseases are evaluated in this section.

## 1. Common Sexually Transmitted Diseases

1280 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey who are between the ages of 15 and 49 were asked what the sexually transmitted disease is they remember at first without any help. The question has single answer and the relevant answers are available in Graphic 54.

HIV-AIDS (63,0%) is the primary sexually transmitted disease remembered by the individuals at first. Rate of those who indicated that no sexually transmitted disease comes to their mind is 27,8%.

### i. Sexually Transmitted Diseases Comes to Mind at First

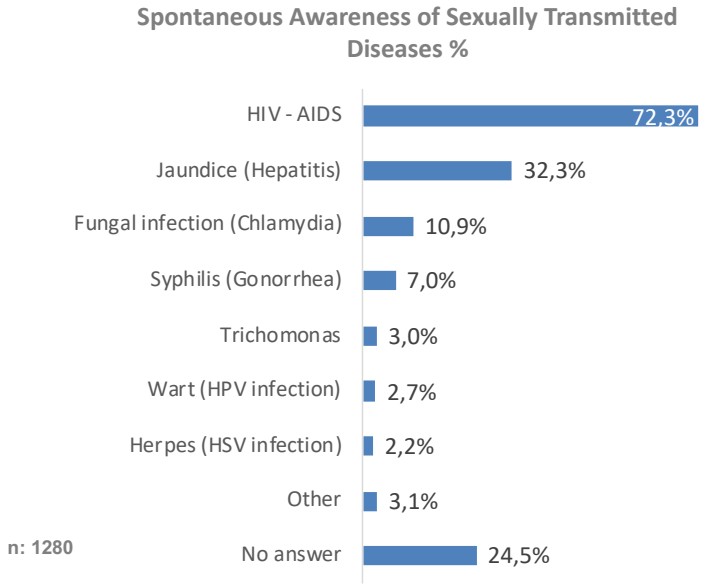



**Graphic 54 Sexually Transmitted Diseases Comes to Mind at First for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

### ii. Spontaneous Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

1280 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey, who are between the ages of 15 and 49, were asked to answer "What are other diseases come to your mind regarding sexually transmitted diseases?" question. The question has more than one answer and distribution of the relevant answers is presented in Graphic 55.

HIV-AIDS (72,4%) and Jaundice (Hepatitis) (32,3%) are first two sexually transmitted diseases for which spontaneous (without help) awareness is high. Fungal infection (Chlamydia) (11,0%), Syphilis (Gonorrhea) (7,1%), Trichomonas (3,1%), Verruca (HPV infection) (2,7%) and Fever Blister (HSV infection) (2,2%) are other sexually transmitted diseases come to mind without any help.




**Graphic 55 Spontaneous (without help) Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Diseases for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## iii. Total Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Diseases

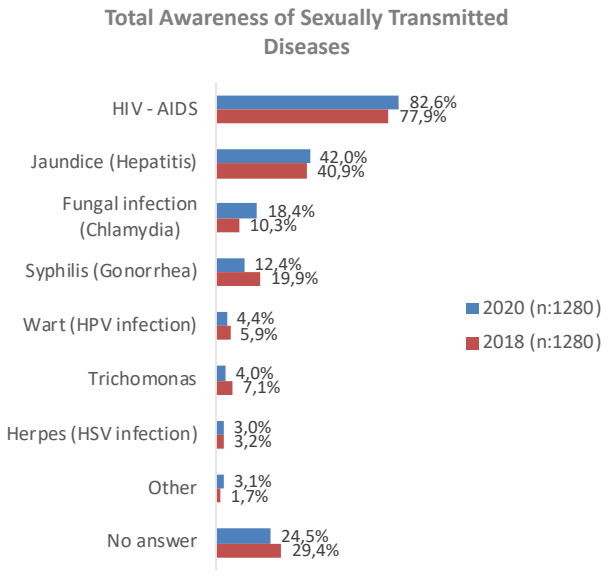
1280 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey, who are between the ages of 15 and 49, were asked to answer "Which of the following sexually transmitted diseases do you know?" question. The question has more than one answer and distribution of the relevant answers is presented in Graphic 56.

HIV-AIDS (82,6%) and Jaundice (Hepatitis) (42,0%) are first two sexually transmitted diseases of which total awareness is at the highest level.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of total awareness has increased significantly for HIV-AIDS (82,6%) and Fungal infection (Chlamydia) (18,4%) compared to the year 2018 ($p<0,05$).

Jaundice (Hepatitis) (42,0%), Verruca (HPV infection) (4,4%) and Fever Blister (HSV infection) (3,0%) are sexually transmitted diseases of which rate of total awareness doesn't

show any significant difference compared to the year 2018 (p>0,05).




**Graphic 56 Total Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Diseases for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 49 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of total awareness of sexually transmitted diseases shows a significant difference by age, chronic diseases, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the respective results, distribution of total awareness of sexually transmitted diseases shows a statistically significant difference by age, chronic diseases, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish and being informed about contraceptive methods (p<0,05).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance between the percentages was tested by z-statistic. According to the result of z-test, rate of those who know no sexually transmitted disease (34,5%) is significantly higher compared to other age groups (p<0,05).

Considering the participants who stated that they don't know any sexually transmitted disease, rate of the participants living in Mersin (59,8%), Hatay (42,6%) and Gaziantep (33,2%) is significantly lower (p<0,05).

Rate of recognition of Jaundice (Hepatitis) (47,7%), Syphilis (Gonorrhea) (21,5%), Trichomonas (8,5%), Verruca (HPV infection) (8,5%) is significantly higher for the

participants who speak Turkish (p<0,05).

Total awareness of HIV-AIDS (95,6%) and Jaundice (Hepatitis) (65,6%) is significantly higher for the participants of AB Socio-Economic Status compared to other groups of Socio-Economic Status (SES) (p<0,05).

Rate of those who don't know any sexually transmitted disease is significantly lower in C1 Socio-Economic Status (47,5%) compared to other groups of Socio-Economic Status (p<0,05).

**Table 49 Distribution of Total Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Diseases for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Age, Chronic Diseases, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Total Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Diseases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | HIV - AIDS | p | Jaundice (Hepatitis) | p | Syphilis (Gonorrhea) | p | Verruca (HPV infection) | p | Fever blister (HSV Infection) | p | Fungal infection (Chlamydia) | p | Trichomonas | p | None | p |
| **Age Group** | Number | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 | Number (%) | p<0,05 |
| 15-18 | 194 | 132 (68,0) | | 58 (29,9) | | 15 (7,7) | | 2 (1,0) | | 2 (1,0) | | 20 (10,3) | | 1 (0,5) | | 187 (96,4) | |
| 19-24 | 347 | 295 (85,0) | | 158 (45,5) | | 41 (11,8) | | 10 (2,9) | | 3 (0,9) | | 59 (17,0) | | 12 (3,5) | | 315 (90,8) | |
| 25-34 | 410 | 353 (86,1) | | 171 (41,7) | | 58 (14,1) | | 21 (5,1) | | 20 (4,9) | | 86 (21,0) | | 20 (4,9) | | 369 (90,0) | |
| 35-44 | 247 | 207 (83,8) | | 111 (44,9) | | 32 (13,0) | | 14 (5,7) | | 9 (3,6) | | 53 (21,5) | | 12 (4,9) | | 223 (90,3) | |
| 45-49 | 82 | 72 (87,8) | | 40 (48,8) | | 14 (17,1) | | 9 (11,0) | | 4 (4,9) | | 19 (23,2) | | 8 (9,8) | | 79 (96,3) | |
| **Chronic Disease** | | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| Yes | 176 | 157 (89,2) | | 82 (46,6) | | 24 (13,6) | | 12 (6,8) | | 5 (2,8) | | 42 (23,9) | | 11 (6,2) | | 157 (89,2) | |
| No | 1104 | 902 (81,7) | | 456 (41,3) | | 136 (12,3) | | 44 (4,0) | | 33 (3,0) | | 195 (17,7) | | 42 (3,8) | | 1016 (92,0) | |
| **Provinces** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | * | | p<0,05 | | * | | p<0,05 |
| Adana | 108 | 93 (86,1) | | 67 (62,0) | | 17 (15,7) | | 4 (3,7) | | 1 (0,9) | | 4 (3,7) | | 8 (7,4) | | 84 (77,8) | |
| Bursa | 79 | 67 (84,8) | | 19 (24,1) | | 3 (3,8) | | 1 (1,3) | | 0 (0,0) | | 35 (44,3) | | 0 (0,0) | | 73 (92,4) | |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 174 (86,1) | | 50 (24,8) | | 17 (8,4) | | 3 (1,5) | | 1 (0,5) | | 54 (26,7) | | 1 (0,5) | | 196 (97,0) | |
| Hatay | 197 | 115 (58,4) | | 84 (42,6) | | 9 (4,6) | | 4 (2,0) | | 6 (3,0) | | 26 (13,2) | | 2 (1,0) | | 193 (98,0) | |
| Mersin | 92 | 77 (83,7) | | 28 (30,4) | | 6 (6,5) | | 3 (3,3) | | 2 (2,2) | | 16 (17,4) | | 1 (1,1) | | 87 (94,6) | |
| İstanbul | 248 | 215 (86,7) | | 128 (51,6) | | 63 (25,4) | | 32 (12,9) | | 20 (8,1) | | 62 (25,0) | | 36 (14,5) | | 217 (87,5) | |
| İzmir | 66 | 60 (90,9) | | 25 (37,9) | | 16 (24,2) | | 0 (0,0) | | 1 (1,5) | | 26 (39,4) | | 0 (0,0) | | 57 (86,4) | |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 39 (92,9) | | 23 (54,8) | | 5 (11,9) | | 0 (0,0) | | 1 (2,4) | | 8 (19,0) | | 1 (2,4) | | 35 (83,3) | |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 180 (92,8) | | 83 (42,8) | | 14 (7,2) | | 9 (4,6) | | 5 (2,6) | | 4 (2,1) | | 4 (2,1) | | 187 (96,4) | |
| Kilis | 52 | 39 (75,0) | | 31 (59,6) | | 10 (19,2) | | 0 (0,0) | | 1 (1,9) | | 2 (3,8) | | 0 (0,0) | | 44 (84,6) | |
| **SES Group** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | * | | p<0,05 |
| | 90 | 86 (95,6) | | 59 (65,6) | | 10 (11,1) | | 2 (2,2) | | 7 (7,8) | | 27 (30,0) | | 1 (1,1) | | 81 (90,0) | |
| | 122 | 65 (53,3) | | 44 (36,1) | | 19 (15,6) | | 5 (4,1) | | 5 (4,1) | | 28 (23,0) | | 2 (1,6) | | 101 (82,8) | |
| | 478 | 411 (86,0) | | 182 (38,1) | | 68 (14,2) | | 24 (5,0) | | 14 (2,9) | | 115 (24,1) | | 19 (4,0) | | 438 (91,6) | |
| | 590 | 497 (84,2) | | 253 (42,9) | | 63 (10,7) | | 25 (4,2) | | 12 (2,0) | | 67 (11,4) | | 31 (5,3) | | 553 (93,7) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 |
| working | 228 | 196 (86,0) | | 119 (52,2) | | 34 (14,9) | | 15 (6,6) | | 10 (4,4) | | 42 (18,4) | | 18 (7,9) | | 187 (82,0) | |
| not working | 1052 | 863 (82,0) | | 419 (39,8) | | 126 (12,0) | | 41 (3,9) | | 28 (2,7) | | 195 (18,5) | | 35 (3,3) | | 986 (93,7) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 260 | 222 (85,4) | | 124 (47,7) | | 56 (21,5) | | 22 (8,5) | | 12 (4,6) | | 59 (22,7) | | 23 (8,8) | | 232 (89,2) | |
| not speaking | 1020 | 837 (82,1) | | 414 (40,6) | | 104 (10,2) | | 34 (3,3) | | 26 (2,5) | | 178 (17,5) | | 30 (2,9) | | 941 (92,3) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 663 | 555 (83,7) | | 281 (42,4) | | 101 (15,2) | | 35 (5,3) | | 24 (3,6) | | 139 (21,0) | | 26 (3,9) | | 608 (91,7) | |
| 6-9 years | 617 | 504 (81,7) | | 257 (41,7) | | 59 (9,6) | | 21 (3,4) | | 14 (2,3) | | 98 (15,9) | | 27 (4,4) | | 565 (91,6) | |
| **Total** | **1280** | **1059 (82,7)** | | **538 (42,0)** | | **160 (12,5)** | | **56 (4,4)** | | **38 (3,0)** | | **237 (18,5)** | | **53 (4,1)** | | **1173 (91,6)** | |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

## 2. Knowledge Level about Sexually Transmitted Diseases

Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey, who are between the ages of 15 and 49, were asked sexually transmitted diseases one by one and it was determined how much they know in this regard. The participants were asked to score their knowledge level about sexually transmitted diseases as "I have enough information=5, I have information=4,

I'm not sure if I have information=3, I have no information=2, I have no information at all=1". According to the respective results, distribution by knowledge of the participants about the diseases they know is available in Table 50.

It has been determined that knowledge level of the individuals about Asthama (AA:2,9; SD:1,1), Diabetes (AA:3,0; SD:1,1), Cancer types (AA:2,7; SD:1,1) and Hypertension (High blood pressure) (AA:3,0; SD:1,1) is approximately of medium level, which rate of total awareness is the highest for the mentioned diseases. In other words, Syrian population under temporary protection has a lower level of knowledge about chronic diseases even though they know names of the mentioned diseases.

Trichomonas is the sexually transmitted disease for which knowledge level is the highest among Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey who are between the ages of 15 and 49 (AA:3,6; SD:1,2). It has been determined knowledge level about HIV-AIDS is of medium level even though awareness level is the highest for the mentioned disease (AA:3,1; SD:1,2). In other words, Syrian population under temporary protection has a lower level of knowledge about sexually transmitetd diseases even though they know names of the mentioned diseases.

**Table 50 Knowledge Level about Sexually Transmitted Diseases for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

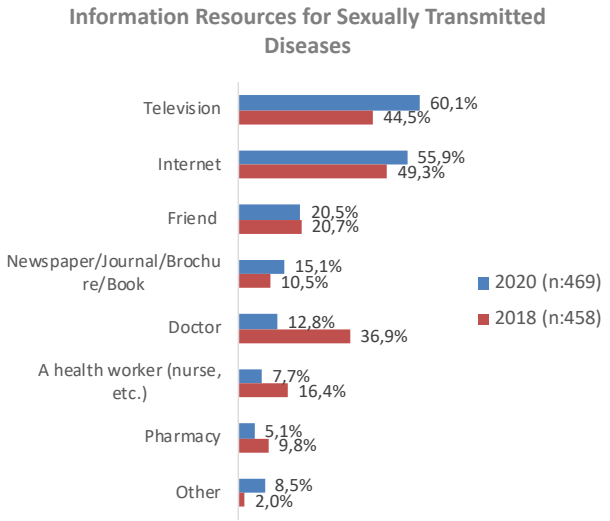
| | Knowledge Level about Sexually Transmitted Diseases | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I have enough information+ I have information | I have a little information | I have no information + I have no information at all | Average | Standard Deviation |
| | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| HIV - AIDS | 1059 | 433 (40,9) | 256 (24,2) | 370 (34,9) | 3,1 | 1,2 |
| Jaundice (Hepatitis) | 538 | 257 (47,8) | 132 (24,5) | 149 (27,7) | 3,3 | 1,2 |
| Syphilis (Gonorrhea) | 160 | 72 (45,0) | 38 (23,8) | 50 (31,2) | 3,2 | 1,2 |
| Verruca (HPV infection) | 56 | 27 (48,2) | 8 (14,3) | 21 (37,5) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| Herpes (HSV Infection) | 38 | 19 (50,0) | 9 (23,7) | 10 (26,3) | 3,4 | 1,2 |
| Fungal infection (Chlamydia) | 237 | 97 (40,9) | 70 (29,5) | 70 (29,5) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| Trichomonas | 53 | 32 (60,4) | 12 (22,6) | 9 (17,0) | 3,6 | 1,2 |

## 3. Information Resources for Sexually Transmitted Diseases

469 individuals who have information on sexually transmitted diseases, who stated that they "have enough information" or "have information", were asked how they learn about sexually transmitted diseases. Participants could give more than one answer. Each answer is calculated by percentage over number of the participants who stated they have information. Distribution by the answers is illustrated in Graphic 57.

While Television (60,1%) is the main resource where Syrians under temporary protection get information about sexually transmitted diseases, it is followed by the internet (55,9%).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, rate of being informed by television (60,1%), the internet (55,9%) printed media like newspaper/magazine/brochure/books (15,1%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05). However, rate of being informed by doctors (12,8%), healthcare personnel (7,7%) and pharmacy (5,1%) has decreased significantly in 2020 compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).

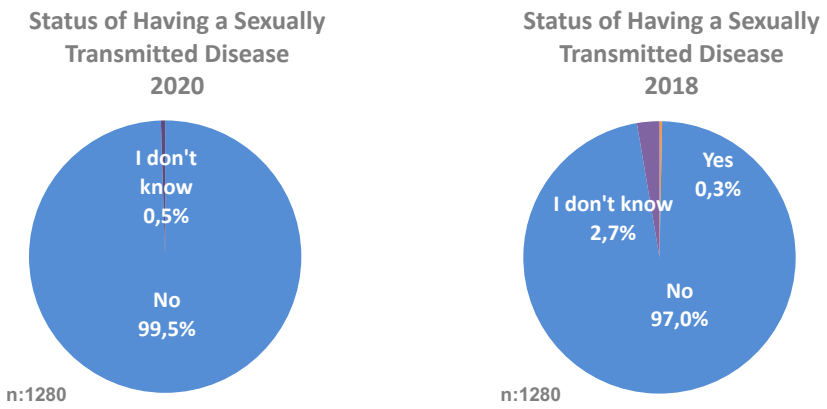



**Graphic 57 Information Resources where 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey Get Information about Sexually Transmitted Diseases, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 4. Status of Carrying a Sexually Transmitted Disease for the Participants

1280 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey, who are between the ages of 15 and 49, were asked to answer "Do you have any sexually transmitted disease requiring a regular medication?" question. Distribution by the relevant answers is available in Graphic 58. 99,5% of Syrian women stated that they don't carry any sexually transmitted disease while 0,5% of the participants don't know if they carry any sexually transmitted diseases.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, rate of those who state that they do not have a sexually transmitted disease (99,5%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (97,0%) (p<0,05).

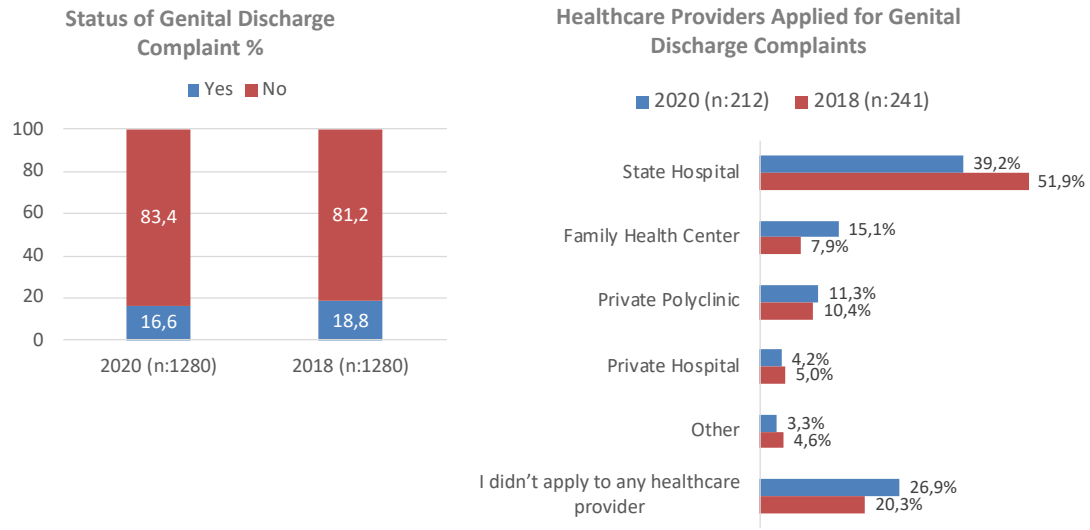



**Graphic 58 Status of Carrying a Sexually Transmitted Disease for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 5. Status of Genital Discharge Complaint and the Healthcare Organization Applied to

For 1280 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey who are between the ages of 15 and 49, 1068 of them (83,4%) stated that they have no genital discharge complaint while 212 of them (16,6%) have a genital discharge complaint. State Hospital (39,2%) is the healthcare organization mostly applied for genital discharge complaint. Proportion of those who didn't apply to any healthcare provider is 26,9% (Graphic:59).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, rate of those women who have complained of genital discharge (16,6%) don't show any significant difference compared to the year 2018 (18,8%) ($p>0,05$). Rate of applicants to the State Hospital due to complaints of genital discharge (39,2%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (51,9%) ($p<0,05$). Rate of applicants to the Family Health Center due to complaints of genital discharge (15,1%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (7,9%) ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 59 Status of Having a Genital Discharge Complaint and the Healthcare Organizations Applied by 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

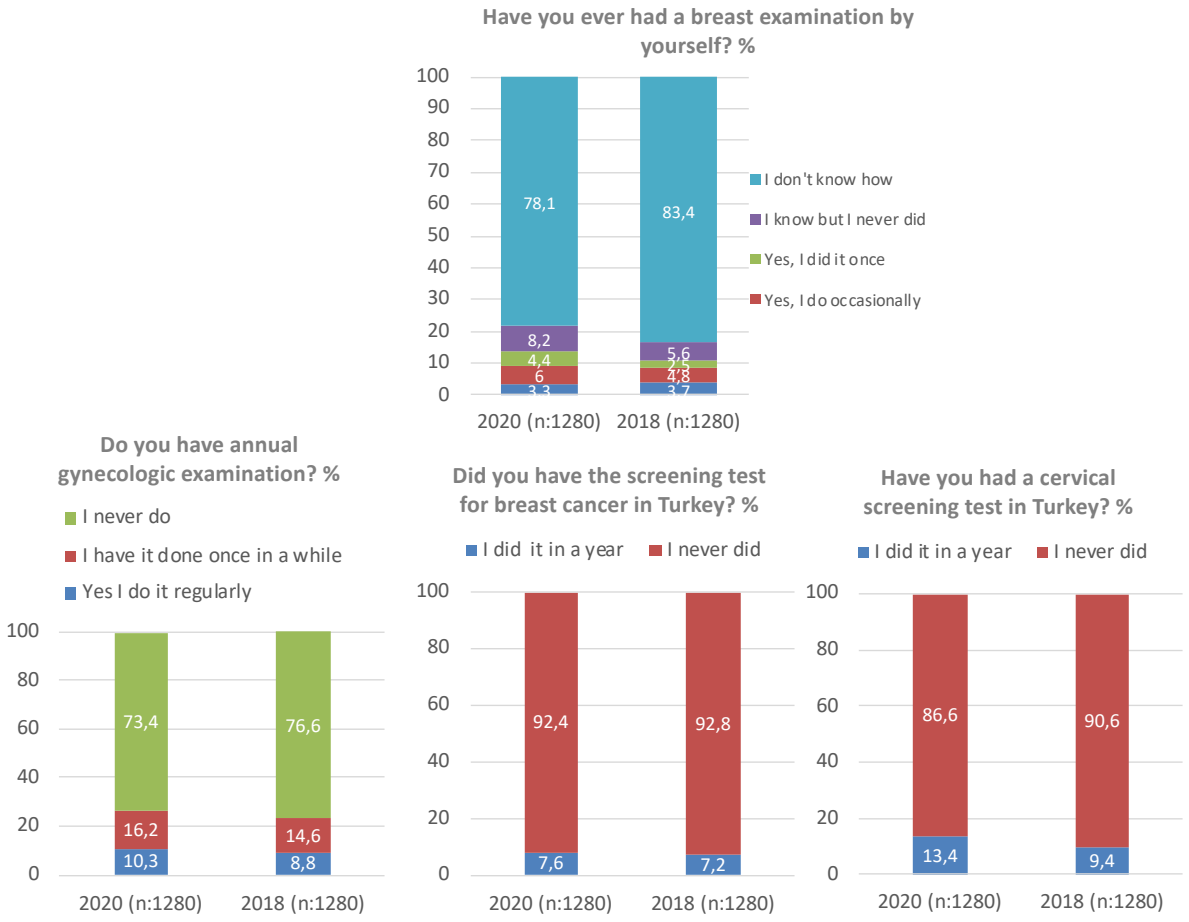
## 6. Status of Having a Screening Test for Women's Health

Graphic 60 illustrates distribution of Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey, who are between the ages of 15 and 49, by having a screening test for women's health. According to the relevant answers, 78,1% of women stated that they don't know how breast examination is done. Percentage of those who stated that they don't have annual gynecological examination is 73,4%. 92,4% of women stated they didn't have breast cancer screening test in Turkey. On the other hand, 86,6% of women stated they didn't have cervical screening test in Turkey.

When evaluating in general, it has been determined that awareness of having a screening test for women's health is quite lower for Syrian women under temporary protection between the ages of 15 and 49.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, rate of those who stated they don't know how breast examination is done (%78,1) has decreased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (83,4%) ($p<0,05$). However, percentage of women who had breast examination once (4,4%) and had cervical screening test (13,4%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 ($p<0,05$).

Distributions by having an annual gynecological examination and breast cancer screening test don't show any significant difference compared to the results of research conducted in 2018 (p>0,05).



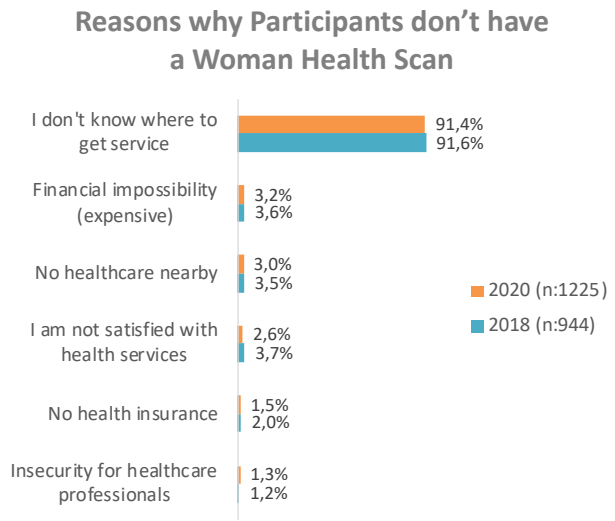

**Graphic 60 Distribution by Conditions of Having Screening Tests for Women's Health for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

*(Note: Since Graphic 60 has been created, Research report of 2020 doesn't include Table 51: "Distribution of Conditions of Having Screening Tests for Women's Health by Age Groups for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)", which it was available in research report of 2018.)*

## 7. Reasons why Participants don't have a Health Screening

1225 Syrian women under temporary protection between the ages of 15 and 49, who stated they didn't undergo a health screening for women's health, were asked the question "Why didn't you undergo a health screening?". Distribution of the relevant answers is available in Graphic 61. 91,4% of women stated that they don't undergo a health screening since they don't know where to get service.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, reasons for not getting a health screening for women's health don't show any significant difference (p>0,05).




**Graphic 61 Reasons for not Getting a Health Screening for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

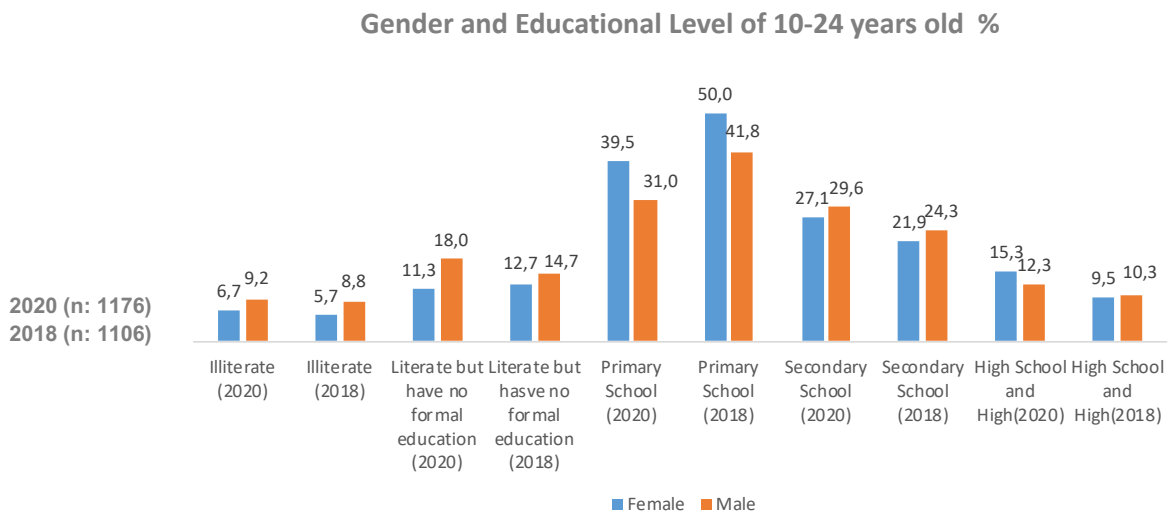
# 10-24 YEAR OLD TEENAGERS (YOUNG PEOPLE) HEALTH

In this section, participants with 10-24 year old children were asked to answer some questions in order to determine educational level and health conditions of every child. According to the information obtained from the participants, the following sections demonstrate evaluations for educational levels and health conditions of 1176 children between the ages of 10 and 24.

## 1. Gender and Educational Level of 10-24 Year Old Teenagers

According to the information obtained from parents within the scope of survey, 48% of 10-24 year old teenagers are female and 52% are male. According to the result of z-test, proportion of 10-24-year-old women who are attending the primary school (39,5%) is significantly higher compared to men (31,0%) (p<0,05). Proportion of men who read and write but had no formal education (18,0%) is significantly higher compared to women (11,3%) (p<0,05) (Graphic:62).

Proportion of illiterate young people is remarkable by 8%. 14,8% of the participants stated that their children read and write but had no formal education.



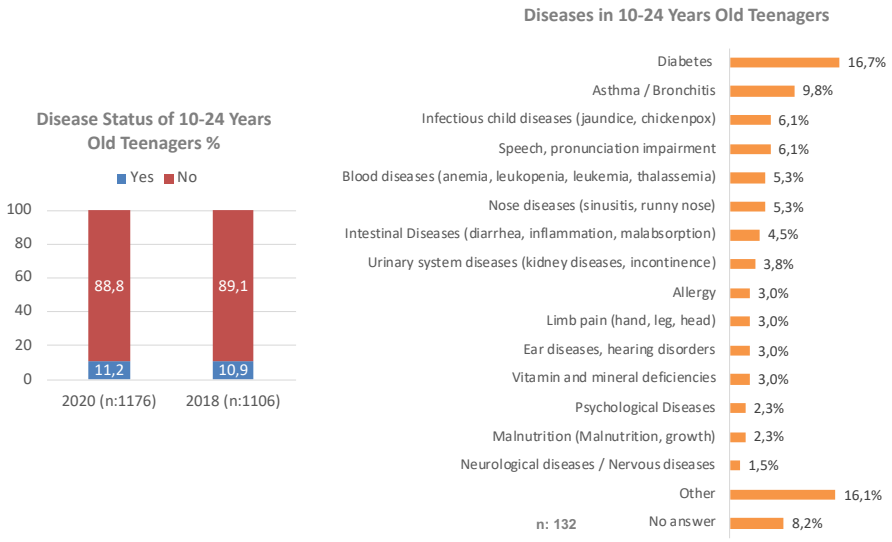

**Graphic 62 Gender and Educational Level of 10-24 year old Syrian Teenagers under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 2. Disease Status of 10-24 Year Old Teenagers

Distribution by diseases of children and teenagers between the ages of 10 and 24 is illustrated in Graphic 63 according to the information obtained from Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey who are between the ages of 15 and 49. According to

the relevant answers, 1044 of (88,8%) 1176 children and teenagers between the ages of 10 and 24 don't have any disease while 132 (11,2%) of them have a disease. Diabetes (16,7%), asthma/Bronchitis (9,8%), communicable pediatric diseases (jaundice, chicken pox) (6,1%) and speech/articulation disorders (6,1%) are first three common health problems for children and teenagers between the ages of 10 and 24.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, disease status of 10-24years old teenagers doesn't show any significant difference compared to the year 2018 (p>0,05).



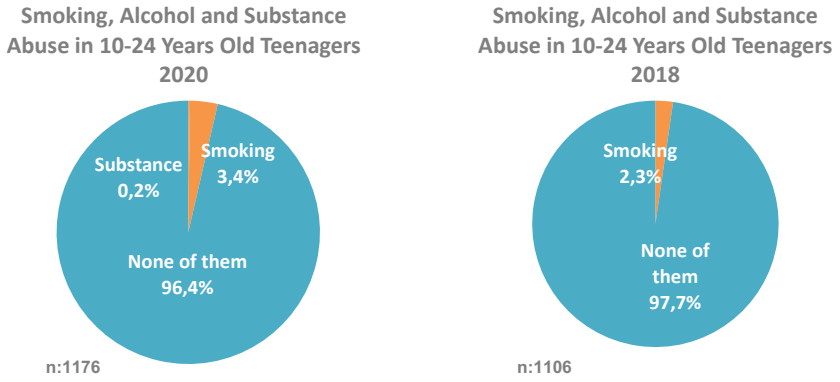

**Graphic 63 Status of Diseases for 10-24 Year Old Syrian Teenagers under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 3. Smoking, Alcohol and Drug Addiction for 10-24 Year Old Teenagers

Distribution by smoking, alcohol and drug addiction of children and teenagers between the ages of 10 and 24 is illustrated in Graphic 64 according to the information obtained from Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey who are between the ages of 15 and 49. It has been determined that 3,4% of 10-24 year old teenagers smoke while 0,2% of them don't have drug addiction. It has been indicated that 96,4% of 10-24 year old children and teenagers don't have a drug addiction.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, distribution of 10-24 year old children and teenagers by smoking, alcohol and drug addiction

doesn't show any significant difference compared to the year 2018 (p>0,05).




**Graphic 64 Smoking, Alcohol and Drug Addition for 10-24 Year Old Syrian Teenagers under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Smoking habit is significantly higher for 10-24 year old children and young men (6,2%) compared to young women (0,4%) (Table: 52).

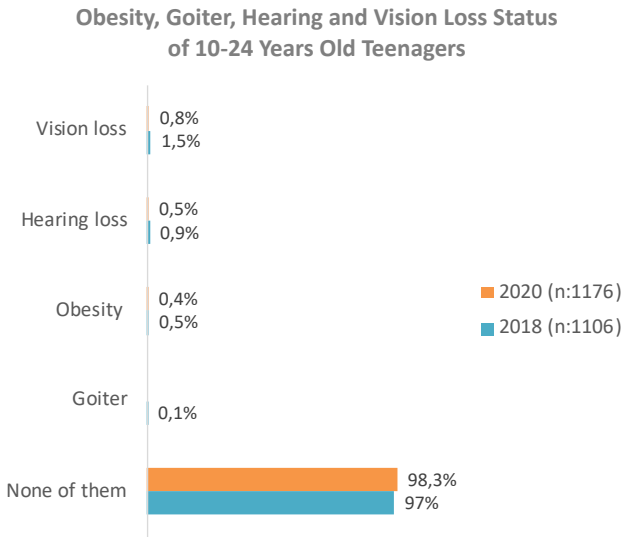
**Table 52 Distribution of Smoking Habits of 10-24 Year Old Syrian Teenagers under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

| Gender | Years | | Smoking | Drug | None of them |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Female | **2020** | 564 | 2 (0,4) | 0 (0,0) | 561 (99,5) |
| | **2018** | 506 | 1 (0,2) | 0 (0,0) | 505 (99,8) |
| Male | **2020** | 612 | 38 (6,2) | 2 (0,3) | 572 (93,5) |
| | **2018** | 600 | 25 (4,2) | 0 (0,0) | 575 (95,8) |
| **Total** | **2020** | **1176** | **40 (3,4)** | **2 (0,2)** | **1133 (96,3)** |
| | **2018** | **1106** | **26 (2,3)** | **0 (0,0)** | **1080 (97,7)** |

## 4. Obesity, Goiter, Hearing and Visual Loss for 10-24 Year Old Teenagers

Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey, who are between the ages of 15 and 49, were asked to answer the question "Which of the following disease or diseases suffered by 10-24 year old children and teenagers at home?". Participants could give more than one answer. Distribution of the relevant answers is presented in Graphic 65. It has been determined that 1156 (98,3%) of 1176 children and teenagers between the ages of 10 and 24 don't have any disease. However, for 10-24 year old teenagers, 9 (0,8%) have "Visual Loss", 6 (0,5%) have "Hearing Loss" and 5 (0,4%) have "Obesity".

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, distribution of 10-24 year old children and teenagers by Obesity, Goiter, Hearing and Visual Loss doesn't show any significant difference compared to the year 2018 (p>0,05).

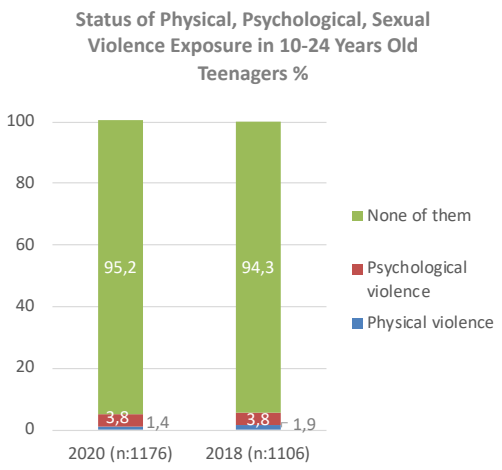



**Graphic 65 Status of Obesity, Goiter, Hearing and Vision Loss for 10-24 Year Old Syrian Teenagers under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 5. Status of Physical, Psychological, Sexual Violence Exposure for 10-24 Year Old Teenagers

Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey, who are between the ages of 15 and 49, were asked whether 10-24 year old children and teenagers at home were exposed to any physical, psychological and sexual violence. Participants could give more than one answer. Distribution of the relevant answers is presented in Graphic 66. It has been determined that 1120 (95,2%) of 1176 children and teenagers between the ages of 10 and 24 were not exposed to any violence. However, for 10-24 year old teenagers, 45 (3,8%) were exposed to psychological violence, 16 (1,4%) were exposed to physical violence and 1 (0,1%) was exposed to sexual violence.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, distribution of 10-24 year old children and teenagers by being exposed to physical, psychological and sexual violence doesn't show any significant difference compared to the year 2018 ($p>0,05$).




**Graphic 66 Status of Physical, Psychological, Sexual Violence Exposure for 10-24 Year Old Syrian Teenagers under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Rate of men between the ages of 10 and 24 who were exposed to psychological violence (4,2%) is significantly higher compared to women (3,4%). However, this difference is not statistically significant (p>0,05).

**Table 53 Status of Being exposed to Physical, Psychological, Sexual Violence by Gender of 10-24 Year Old Syrian Teenagers Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

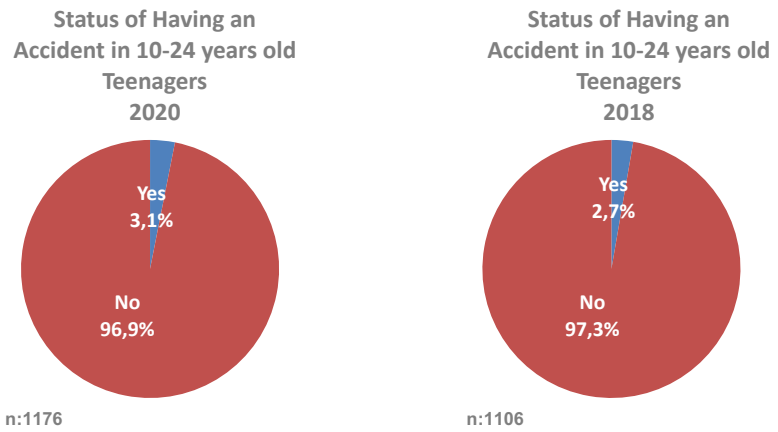
| Gender | | Physical Violence | | Psychological Violence | | Sexual Violence | | None of them | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Female | 564 | 3 (0,5) | | 19 (3,4) | | 1 (0,2) | | 541 (95,9) | |
| Male | 612 | 13 (2,1) | | 26 (4,2) | | 0 (0,0) | | 579 (94,6) | |
| **Total** | **1176** | **16 (1,4)** | | **45 (3,8)** | | **1 (0,1)** | | **1120 (95,2)** | |

* Since there is a great number of cells including insufficient observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed.

## 6. Status of Having Accident for 10-24 Year Old Teenagers

Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the survey, who are between the ages of 15 and 49, were asked whether 10-24 year old children and teenagers at home had any accidents. Distribution of the relevant answers is presented in Graphic 67. It has been stated that 1140 (96,9%) of 1176 children and teenagers between the ages of 10 and 24 didn't have any accident while 36 (3,1%) of them had an accident.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, distribution of 10-24 year old children and teenagers by having an accident doesn't show any significant difference compared to the year 2018 (p>0,05).



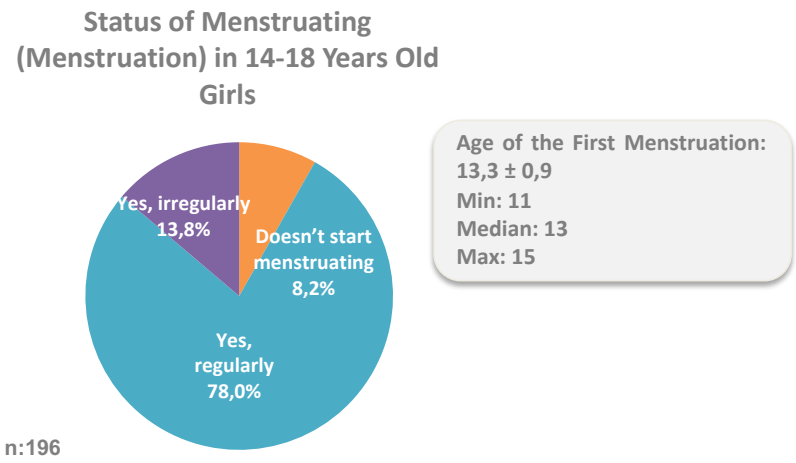

**Graphic 67 Status of Having an Accident for 10-24 Year Old Syrian Teenagers under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

# ADOLESCENT HEALTH FOR 14-18 YEAR OLD GIRLS

In this section, the following titles demonstrate evaluations for adolescent health for 14-18 year old girls.

## 1. Status of Menstruating (Menstruation) for 14-18 Year Old Girls

According to information obtained from 15-49 year old Syrian women under temporary protection within the survey, it has been indicated that 153 (78,0%) of 14-18 year old girls at home menstruate regularly, 27 (13,8%) of them don't menstruate regularly and 16 (8,2%) of them don't start to menstruate. It has been also determined that 14-18 year old girls start to menstruate at the age of 13 (AA:13,3; SD:0,9) on the average (Graphic:68).

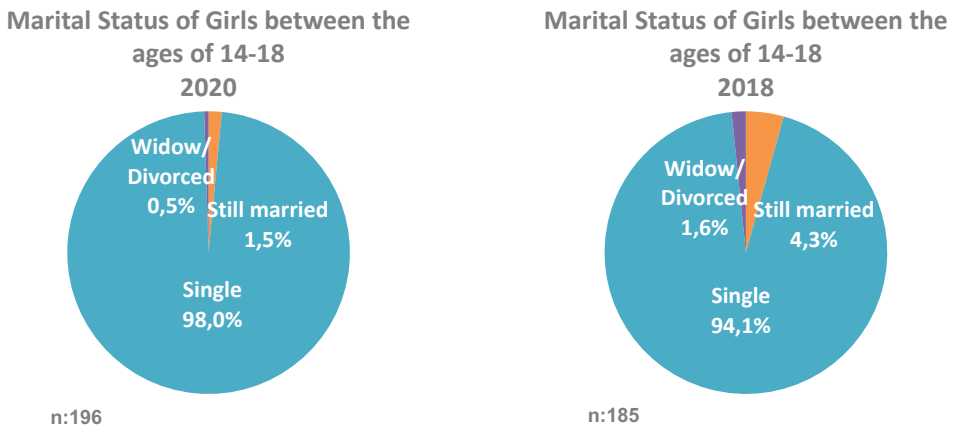



**Graphic 68 Status of Menstruating (Menstruation) for 14-18 Year Old Syrian Young Girls under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 2. Marital Status of 14-18 Year Old Girls

According to information obtained from 15-49 year old Syrian women under temporary protection within the survey, it has been indicated that 192 (98,0%) of 14-18 year old girls are single, 3 (1,5%) of them are married and 1 (0,5%) is widowed/divorced (Graphic: 69).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, distribution of 14-18 year old girls by marital status doesn't show any significant difference compared to the year 2018 (p>0,05).

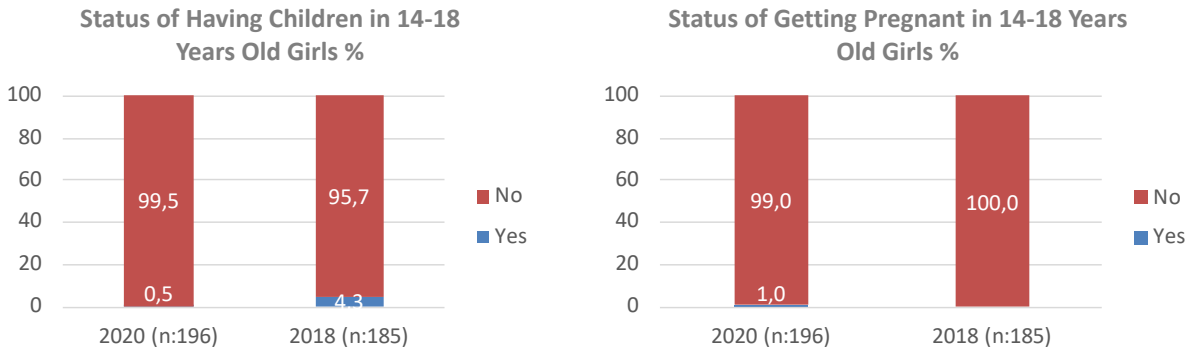



**Graphic 69 Marital Status of 14-18 Year Old Syrian Girls under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 3. Status of Having Children and Pregnancy for 14-18 Year Old Girls

According to information obtained from 15-49 year old Syrian women under temporary protection within the survey, it has been indicated that 195 (99,5%) of 196 girls between the ages of 14 and 18 don't have children while 1 (0,5%) of them have children. Number of girls who were pregnant on the date of survey is 2 (1,0%) (Graphic:70).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with data of 2018, rate of having children in 14-18 years 0ld girls (0,5%) is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (4,3%) ($p<0,05$).

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# Tables (2018)

### Table 1 Distribution of Provinces, Where the Interviews Have Been Conducted, According to the Number of Interviews, SIHHAT (2018)

| Province | Number of Interviews | Distribution % | Distribution in Turkey % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adana | 102 | 8,0 | 8,0 |
| Bursa | 70 | 5,5 | 5,5 |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 14,1 | 14,0 |
| Hatay | 202 | 15,8 | 15,8 |
| Mersin | 95 | 7,4 | 7,4 |
| İstanbul | 258 | 20,2 | 20,2 |
| İzmir | 63 | 4,9 | 5,0 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 2,7 | 2,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 16,8 | 16,8 |
| Kilis | 60 | 4,7 | 4,7 |
| **TOTAL** | **1280** | **100%** | **100%** |

### Table 2 Distribution by Marital Status of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Age, SIHHAT (2018)

| | | Marital Status | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **N** | **Married** | **Single** | **Widow/Divorced/Separated** |
| **Age Group** | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 199 | 186 (93,5 %) | 3 (1,5 %) | 7 (3,5 %) | 3 (1,5 %) |
| 19-24 | 341 | 310 (90,9 %) | 7 (2,1 %) | 18 (5,3 %) | 6 (1,8 %) |
| 25-34 | 406 | 365 (89,9 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 31 (7,6 %) | 6 (1,5 %) |
| 35-44 | 249 | 218 (87,6 %) | 0 (0,0 %) | 26 (10,4 %) | 5 (2,0 %) |
| 45-49 | 85 | 65 (76,5 %) | 1 (1,2 %) | 18 (21,2 %) | 1 (1,2 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **1144 (89,4 %)** | **15 (1,2 %)** | **100 (7,8 %)** | **21 (1,6 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

### Table 3 Distribution by Education of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Age and the Provinces They Live In, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Educational Level | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Illiterate** | **Reads but has not received formal education** | **Primary school** | **Secondary school** | **High school and further** |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 199 | 10 (5,0 %) | 3 (1,5 %) | 97 (48,7 %) | 70 (35,2 %) | 19 (9,6 %) |
| 19-24 | 341 | 15 (4,4 %) | 8 (2,4 %) | 109 (32,0 %) | 132 (38,7 %) | 77 (22,6 %) |
| 25-34 | 406 | 37 (9,1 %) | 19 (4,7 %) | 143 (35,2 %) | 106 (26,1 %) | 101 (24,9 %) |
| 35-44 | 249 | 37 (14,9 %) | 16 (6,4 %) | 98 (39,4 %) | 63 (25,3 %) | 35 (14,1 %) |
| 45-49 | 85 | 21 (24,7 %) | 3 (3,5 %) | 31 (36,5 %) | 15 (17,7 %) | 15 (17,7 %) |
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 25 (24,5 %) | - | 42 (41,2 %) | 26 (25,5 %) | 9 (8,8 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 4 (5,7 %) | - | 25 (35,7 %) | 27 (38,6 %) | 14 (20,0 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 24 (13,3 %) | 6 (3,3 %) | 80 (44,4 %) | 39 (21,7 %) | 31 (17,2 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 13 (6,4 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | 75 (37,1 %) | 67 (33,2 %) | 45 (22,3 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 12 (12,6 %) | 3 (3,2 %) | 21 (22,1 %) | 36 (37,9 %) | 23 (24,2 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 3 (1,2 %) | 8 (3,1 %) | 73 (28,3 %) | 104 (40,3 %) | 70 (27,1 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 6 (9,5 %) | 9 (14,3 %) | 27 (42,9 %) | 14 (22,2 %) | 7 (11,1 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 2 (5,7 %) | 2 (5,7 %) | 17 (48,6 %) | 10 (28,6 %) | 4 (11,4 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 24 (11,2 %) | 11 (5,1 %) | 93 (43,3 %) | 51 (23,7 %) | 36 (16,7 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 7 (11,7 %) | 8 (13,3 %) | 25 (41,7 %) | 12 (20,0 %) | 8 (13,3 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *8 (12,7 %)* | *3 (4,8 %)* | *29 (46,0 %)* | *13 (20,6 %)* | *10 (15,9 %)* |
| **Total** | **1280** | **120 (9,4 %)** | **49 (3,8 %)** | **478 (37,3 %)** | **386 (30,2 %)** | **247 (19,3 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 4 Distribution by Employment Status of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Age and the Provinces They Live In, SIHHAT (2018)**

| Age Group | N | Working | Not working |
|---|---|---|---|
| 15-18 | **199** | 21 (10,6 %) | 178 (89,5 %) |
| 19-24 | **341** | 45 (13,2 %) | 296 (86,8 %) |
| 25-34 | **406** | 72 (17,7 %) | 334 (82,3 %) |
| 35-44 | **249** | 40 (16,1 %) | 209 (83,9 %) |
| 45-49 | **85** | 14 (16,5 %) | 71 (83,5 %) |
| **Province** | **1280** | 192 (15,0 %) | 1088 (85,0 %) |
| Adana | **102** | 92 (90,2 %) | 10 (9,8 %) |
| Bursa | **70** | 2 (2,9 %) | 68 (97,1 %) |
| Gaziantep | **180** | 11 (6,1 %) | 169 (93,9 %) |
| Hatay | **202** | 28 (13,9 %) | 174 (86,1 %) |
| Mersin | **95** | 8 (8,4 %) | 87 (91,6 %) |
| İstanbul | **258** | 32 (12,4 %) | 226 (87,6 %) |
| İzmir | **63** | 12 (19,1 %) | 51 (81,0 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | **35** | 1 (2,9 %) | 34 (97,1 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | **215** | 3 (1,4 %) | 212 (98,6 %) |
| Kilis | **60** | 3 (5,0 %) | 57 (95,0 %) |
| *Camp* | ***63*** | *4 (6,4 %)* | *59 (93,7 %)* |
| **Total** | **1280** | **192 (15,0 %)** | **1088 (85,0 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 5 Distribution by Reasons for Not Working of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Age Groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Main Reason for non-Working | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Ill/disabled | Looking for a job but can't find | Doesn't need to work | Left a job search | Have difficulty in communication in Turkish | Takes care of the children | Her husband doesn't allow | Have to look after someone with a disability | Have to look after an elder person | Student | Housewife | Other |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | **178** | 1 (0,6 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 4 (2,3 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | 33 (18,5 %) | 26 (14,6 %) | - | - | 14 (7,9 %) | 92 (51,7 %) | 4 (2,3 %) |
| | **296** | 4 (1,4 %) | 7 (2,4 %) | 7 (2,4 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 2 (0,7 %) | 94 (31,8 %) | 20 (6,8 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | - | 6 (2,0 %) | 145 (49,0 %) | 9 (3,0 %) |
| | **334** | 7 (2,1 %) | 11 (3,3 %) | 2 (0,6 %) | 5 (1,5 %) | 2 (0,6 %) | 120 (35,9 %) | 10 (3,0 %) | - | 1 (0,3 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 169 (50,6 %) | 6 (1,8 %) |
| | **209** | 11 (5,3 %) | 10 (4,8 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 56 (26,8 %) | 4 (1,9 %) | 6 (2,9 %) | - | 1 (0,5 %) | 115 (55,0 %) | 2 (1,0 %) |
| | **71** | 7 (9,9 %) | 3 (4,2 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | - | 13 (18,3 %) | 5 (7,0 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | - | 36 (50,7 %) | 3 (4,2 %) |
| **Total** | **1088** | 30 (2,8 %) | 33 (3,0 %) | 15 (1,4 %) | 10 (0,9 %) | 6 (0,6 %) | 316 (29,0 %) | 65 (6,0 %) | 8 (0,7 %) | 2 (0,2 %) | 22 (2,0 %) | 557 (51,2 %) | 24 (2,2 %) |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 6 Distribution of Having Children of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Age, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Have children | Have no children |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 15-18 | 199 | 112 (56,3 %) | 87 (43,7 %) |
| 19-24 | 341 | 280 (82,1 %) | 61 (17,9 %) |
| 25-34 | 406 | 376 (92,6 %) | 30 (7,4 %) |
| 35-44 | 249 | 230 (92,4 %) | 19 (7,6 %) |
| 45-49 | 85 | 76 (89,4 %) | 9 (10,6 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **1074 (83,9 %)** | **206 (16,1 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 7 Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| Income | Number | % |
|---|---|---|
| doesn't want to answer | 9 | 0,7 |
| 499 TL and below | 163 | 12,7 |
| 500-999TL | 267 | 20,9 |
| 1000-1499 TL | 353 | 27,6 |
| 1500-1999 TL | 254 | 19,8 |
| 2000-2499 TL | 137 | 10,7 |
| 2500-2999 TL | 48 | 3,8 |
| 3000TL and above | 49 | 3,8 |
| **Total** | **1280** | **100%** |
| **Mean** | ***1257,1*** | |
| Median | 1200 | |
| Min | 100 | |
| Max | 6000 | |
| **Standard Deviation** | 740,7 | |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 8 Distribution of Monthly Household Income of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of Survey, According to Information on Provinces They Live, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | doesn't want to answer | 499 TL and below | 500-999TL | 1000-1499 TL | 1500-1999 TL | 2000-2499 TL | 2500-2999 TL | 3000TL and above | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 1 (1,0 %) | 8 (7,8 %) | 23 (22,6 %) | 69 (67,7 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | - | - | - | 895 | 262,4 |
| Bursa | 70 | 1 (1,4 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 3 (4,3 %) | 12 (17,1 %) | 28 (40,0 %) | 18 (25,7 %) | 2 (2,9 %) | 5 (7,1%) | 1756,5 | 594,7 |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 1 (0,6 %) | 8 (4,4 %) | 54 (30,0 %) | 64 (35,6 %) | 33 (18,3 %) | 14 (7,8 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 4 (2,2 %) | 1204,7 | 530,3 |
| Hatay | 202 | 2 (1,0 %) | 7 (3,5 %) | 63 (31,2 %) | 71 (35,2 %) | 36 (17,8 %) | 18 (8,9 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | 3 (1,5 %) | 1144,5 | 508,1 |
| Mersin | 95 | 2 (2,1 %) | 6 (6,3 %) | 20 (21,1 %) | 33 (34,7 %) | 21 (22,1 %) | 9 (9,5 %) | 4 (4,2 %) | - | 1229,8 | 559,0 |
| İstanbul | 258 | - | 2 (0,8 %) | 11 (4,3 %) | 53 (20,5 %) | 79 (30,6 %) | 50 (19,4 %) | 31 (12,0 %) | 32 (12,4%) | 1885,2 | 795,1 |
| İzmir | 63 | - | - | 2 (3,2 %) | 13 (20,6 %) | 28 (44,4 %) | 15 (23,8 %) | 3 (4,8 %) | 2 (3,2%) | 1703,5 | 561,4 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 1 (2,9 %) | 3 (8,6 %) | 18 (51,4 %) | 10 (28,6 %) | 2 (5,7 %) | 1 (2,9 %) | - | - | 810,3 | 354,2 |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | - | 126 (58,6 %) | 62 (28,8 %) | 20 (9,3 %) | 6 (2,8 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | - | - | 524,7 | 331,4 |
| Kilis | 60 | 1 (1,7 %) | 2 (3,3 %) | 11 (18,3 %) | 8 (13,3 %) | 20 (33,3 %) | 11 (18,3 %) | 4 (6,7 %) | 3 (5,0 %) | 1579,7 | 928,1 |
| *Camp* | *63* | *1 (1,6 %)* | *23 (36,5 %)* | *28 (44,4 %)* | *8 (12,7 %)* | *3 (4,8 %)* | - | - | - | *616,1* | *335,0* |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 192 | - | 6 (3,1 %) | 36 (18,8 %) | 83 (43,2 %) | 35 (18,2 %) | 16 (8,3 %) | 7 (3,7 %) | 9 (4,7%) | 1289,3 | 649,9 |
| not working | 1088 | 9 (0,8 %) | 157 (14,4 %) | 231 (21,2 %) | 270 (24,8 %) | 219 (20,1 %) | 121 (11,1 %) | 41 (3,8 %) | 40 (3,7%) | 1251,4 | 755,9 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 200 | 1 (0,5 %) | 7 (3,5 %) | 31 (15,5 %) | 35 (17,5 %) | 47 (23,5 %) | 36 (18,0 %) | 18 (9,0 %) | 25 (12,5%) | 1744,2 | 883,6 |
| not speaking | ***1080*** | 8 (0,7 %) | 156 (14,4 %) | 236 (21,9 %) | 318 (29,4 %) | 207 (19,2 %) | 101 (9,4 %) | 30 (2,8 %) | 24 (2,3%) | 1166,7 | 673,8 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***724*** | 2 (0,3 %) | 90 (12,4 %) | 127 (17,5 %) | 191 (26,4 %) | 180 (24,9 %) | 76 (10,5 %) | 30 (4,1 %) | 28 (3,8%) | 1303 | 755,5 |
| 5-8 years | ***556*** | 7 (1,3 %) | 73 (13,1 %) | 140 (25,2 %) | 162 (29,1 %) | 74 (13,3 %) | 61 (11,0 %) | 18 (3,2 %) | 21 (3,8%) | 1196,7 | 717,1 |
| **Total** | **1280** | **9 (0,7 %)** | **163 (12,7 %)** | **267 (20,9 %)** | **353 (27,6 %)** | **254 (19,8 %)** | **137 (10,7 %)** | **48 (3,8 %)** | **49 (3,8%)** | **1257,1** | **740,7** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 9 Distribution of Periods of Living in Turkey of Syrian Women Under Temporary Protection, Aged 15-49, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Provinces They Live In, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | *Mean* | Median | Min | Max | *Standard Deviation* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Adana | **102** | ***4,7*** | 5 | 1 | 7 | 1,2 |
| Bursa | **70** | ***3,7*** | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1,4 |
| Gaziantep | **180** | ***4,5*** | 5 | 1 | 7 | 1,6 |
| Hatay | **202** | ***4,4*** | 5 | 1 | 7 | 1,7 |
| Mersin | **95** | ***3,6*** | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1,6 |
| İstanbul | **258** | ***3,9*** | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1,3 |
| İzmir | **63** | ***3,2*** | 3 | 2 | 6 | 1,1 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **35** | ***4,9*** | 5 | 1 | 8 | 1,9 |
| Şanlıurfa | **215** | ***3,9*** | 4 | 1 | 7 | 1,7 |
| Kilis | **60** | ***4,3*** | 5 | 1 | 8 | 2,0 |
| *Camp* | ***63*** | ***5,3*** | *5* | *3* | *8* | *1,3* |
| **Total** | **1280** | ***4,1*** | 4 | 1 | 8 | 1,6 |

* T test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 10 Distribution of Conditions of Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health and Diseases by Age, Contraceptive Methods, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Status of Seeing a Doctor about Women's Health and Diseases in Turkey | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 15-18 | 199 | 134 (67,3 %) | 65 (32,7 %) |
| 19-24 | 341 | 234 (68,6 %) | 107 (31,4 %) |
| 25-34 | 406 | 280 (69,0 %) | 126 (31,0 %) |
| 35-44 | 249 | 128 (51,4 %) | 121 (48,6 %) |
| 45-49 | 85 | 28 (32,9 %) | 57 (67,1 %) |
| **Having Information about Contraceptive Methods** | | | |
| has been informed | 107 | 84 (78,5 %) | 23 (21,5 %) |
| hasn't been informed | 1173 | 720 (61,4 %) | 453 (38,6 %) |
| **SES Group** | | | |
| AB | 60 | 53 (88,3 %) | 7 (11,7 %) |
| C1 | 99 | 65 (65,7 %) | 34 (34,3 %) |
| C2 | 250 | 125 (50,0 %) | 125 (50,0 %) |
| DE | 871 | 561 (64,4 %) | 310 (35,6 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| Working | 192 | 109 (56,8 %) | 83 (43,2 %) |
| not Working | 1088 | 695 (63,9 %) | 393 (36,1 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 200 | 135 (67,5 %) | 65 (32,5 %) |
| not speaking | 1080 | 669 (61,9 %) | 411 (38,1 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| 1-4 years | 724 | 436 (60,2 %) | 288 (39,8 %) |
| 5-8 years | 556 | 368 (66,2 %) | 188 (33,8 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **804 (62,8 %)** | **476 (37,2 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 11 Distribution by Level of Satisfaction from the Services offered with regards to Women's Health and Diseases by Age, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Very satisfied +Satisfied | Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | not Satisfied at all + not satisfied | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | **134** | 103 (76,9 %) | 13 (9,7 %) | 18 (13,4 %) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| 19-24 | **234** | 181 (77,4 %) | 26 (11,1 %) | 26 (11,1 %) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| 25-34 | **280** | 209 (74,6 %) | 39 (13,9 %) | 32 (11,4 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| 35-44 | **128** | 103 (80,5 %) | 8 (6,3 %) | 17 (13,3 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| 45-49 | **28** | 19 (67,9 %) | 6 (21,4 %) | 3 (10,7 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Adana | **63** | 10 (15,9 %) | 20 (31,8 %) | 33 (52,4 %) | 2,6 | 0,8 |
| Bursa | **37** | 23 (62,2 %) | 6 (16,2 %) | 7 (18,9 %) | 3,4 | 1,1 |
| Gaziantep | **151** | 124 (82,1 %) | 15 (9,9 %) | 12 (8,0 %) | 3,9 | 0,9 |
| Hatay | **118** | 111 (94,1 %) | 3 (2,5 %) | 4 (3,4 %) | 4,4 | 0,7 |
| Mersin | **67** | 43 (64,2 %) | 13 (19,4 %) | 11 (16,4 %) | 3,5 | 1,0 |
| İstanbul | **119** | 101 (84,9 %) | 8 (6,7 %) | 10 (8,4 %) | 3,9 | 0,9 |
| İzmir | **46** | 32 (69,6 %) | 9 (19,6 %) | 5 (10,9 %) | 3,6 | 0,7 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **15** | 11 (73,3 %) | 4 (26,7 %) | - | 3,7 | 0,5 |
| Şanlıurfa | **162** | 138 (85,2 %) | 12 (7,4 %) | 12 (7,4 %) | 3,8 | 0,7 |
| Kilis | **26** | 22 (84,6 %) | 2 (7,7 %) | 2 (7,7 %) | 4,1 | 1,0 |
| *Camp* | ***36*** | *22 (61,1 %)* | *6 (16,7 %)* | *8 (22,2 %)* | *3,4* | *0,9* |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| Working | **109** | 50 (45,9 %) | 23 (21,1 %) | 36 (33,0 %) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| not Working | **695** | 565 (81,3 %) | 69 (9,9 %) | 60 (8,6 %) | 3,9 | 0,9 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | |
| speaking | **135** | 103 (76,3 %) | 15 (11,1 %) | 17 (12,6 %) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | **669** | 512 (76,5 %) | 77 (11,5 %) | 79 (11,8 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **436** | 329 (75,5 %) | 54 (12,4 %) | 52 (11,9 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| 5-8 years | **368** | 286 (77,7 %) | 38 (10,3 %) | 44 (12,0 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| **Total** | **804** | **615 (76,5 %)** | **92 (11,4 %)** | **96 (11,9 %)** | **3,8** | **0,9** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 12 Distribution of the First Contraceptive Methods Come to Mind by Age, Educational Level, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and Status of Being Informed on Contraceptive Methods regarding15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | The First Contraceptive Methods Come to Mind | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Intrauterine device (spiral), RİA** | **Barrier Methods** (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, Female condom, Title cervical, Sperm tablet) | **Natural Methods** (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) | **Surgical Sterilization** (Connecting tubes (tube ligation)) | **Hormonal Methods** (Monthly or 3-month needle, Spiral arm (Norplant), Pill) | Other | None |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 199 | 9 (4,5 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 83 (41,7 %) | - | 49 (24,6 %) | - | 57 (28,6 %) |
| 19-24 | 341 | 38 (11,1 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 133 (39,0 %) | 2 (0,6 %) | 78 (22,9 %) | 3 (0,9 %) | 86 (25,2 %) |
| 25-34 | 406 | 54 (13,3 %) | 2 (0,5 %) | 153 (37,7 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 101 (24,9 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 91 (22,4 %) |
| 35-44 | 249 | 44 (17,7 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 80 (32,1 %) | 4 (1,6 %) | 76 (30,5 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 42 (16,9 %) |
| 45-49 | 85 | 8 (9,4 %) | - | 33 (38,8 %) | - | 18 (21,2 %) | 1 (1,2 %) | 25 (29,4 %) |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | | |
| Can't read and write | 120 | 5 (4,2 %) | - | 49 (40,8 %) | 1 (0,8 %) | 31 (25,8 %) | - | 34 (28,3 %) |
| Reads but hasn't received formal education | 49 | 11 (22,5 %) | - | 18 (36,7 %) | - | 9 (18,4 %) | - | 11 (22,5 %) |
| Primary school | 478 | 58 (12,1 %) | 1 (0,2 %) | 200 (41,8 %) | 2 (0,4 %) | 118 (24,7 %) | 2 (0,4 %) | 97 (20,3 %) |
| Secondary school | 386 | 43 (11,1 %) | 2 (0,5 %) | 131 (33,9 %) | 3 (0,8 %) | 99 (25,7 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 104 (26,9 %) |
| ***High school and further*** | ***247*** | 36 (14,6 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 84 (34,0 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 65 (26,3 %) | 4 (1,6 %) | 55 (22,3 %) |
| **City** | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 1 (1,0 %) | - | 78 (76,5 %) | - | 16 (15,7 %) | - | 7 (6,9 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 9 (12,9 %) | - | 21 (30,0 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 20 (28,6 %) | 4 (5,7 %) | 15 (21,4 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 11 (6,1 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | 48 (26,7 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 64 (35,6 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | 53 (29,4 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 13 (6,4 %) | - | 71 (35,2 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | 34 (16,8 %) | 4 (2,0 %) | 78 (38,6 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 24 (25,3 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 23 (24,2 %) | - | 27 (28,4 %) | - | 20 (21,1 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 51 (19,8 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 58 (22,5 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 66 (25,6 %) | - | 80 (31,0 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 37 (58,7 %) | - | 7 (11,1 %) | - | 14 (22,2 %) | - | 5 (7,9 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 3 (8,6 %) | 2 (5,7 %) | 1 (2,9 %) | - | 17 (48,6 %) | - | 12 (34,3 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 3 (1,4 %) | - | 170 (79,1 %) | - | 33 (15,4 %) | - | 9 (4,2 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 1 (1,7 %) | - | 5 (8,3 %) | - | 31 (51,7 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | 22 (36,7 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *1 (1,6 %)* | - | *31 (49,2 %)* | - | *22 (34,9 %)* | - | *9 (14,3 %)* |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | | | |
| AB | ***60*** | 5 (8,3 %) | - | 30 (50,0 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | 13 (21,7 %) | - | 11 (18,3 %) |
| C1 | 99 | 9 (9,1 %) | - | 32 (32,3 %) | - | 19 (19,2 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 38 (38,4 %) |
| C2 | 250 | 53 (21,2 %) | - | 61 (24,4 %) | 3 (1,2 %) | 71 (28,4 %) | - | 62 (24,8 %) |
| DE | ***871*** | 86 (9,9 %) | 5 (0,6 %) | 359 (41,2 %) | 3 (0,3 %) | 219 (25,1 %) | 9 (1,0 %) | 190 (21,8 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | |
| Working | 192 | 16 (8,3 %) | - | 93 (48,4 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 37 (19,3 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 44 (22,9 %) |
| not Working | 1088 | 137 (12,6 %) | 5 (0,5 %) | 389 (35,8 %) | 6 (0,6 %) | 285 (26,2 %) | 9 (0,8 %) | 257 (23,6 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 200 | 43 (21,5 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | 44 (22,0 %) | 3 (1,5 %) | 71 (35,5 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 36 (18,0 %) |
| not speaking | ***1080*** | 110 (10,2 %) | 3 (0,3 %) | 438 (40,6 %) | 4 (0,4 %) | 251 (23,2 %) | 9 (0,8 %) | 265 (24,5 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***724*** | 99 (13,7 %) | 4 (0,6 %) | 253 (34,9 %) | - | 176 (24,3 %) | 5 (0,7 %) | 187 (25,8 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***556*** | 54 (9,7 %) | 1 (0,2 %) | 229 (41,2 %) | 7 (1,3 %) | 146 (26,3 %) | 5 (0,9 %) | 114 (20,5 %) |
| **Having Information about Contraceptive Methods** | | | | | | | | |
| has been informed | 107 | 19 (17,8 %) | 1 (0,9 %) | 29 (27,1 %) | 1 (0,9 %) | 39 (36,5 %) | 1 (0,9 %) | 17 (15,9 %) |
| hasn't been informed | ***1173*** | 134 (11,4 %) | 4 (0,3 %) | 453 (38,6 %) | 6 (0,5 %) | 283 (24,1 %) | 9 (0,8 %) | 284 (24,2 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **153 (12,0 %)** | **5 (0,4 %)** | **482 (37,7 %)** | **7 (0,6 %)** | **322 (25,2 %)** | **10 (0,8 %)** | **301 (23,5 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 13 Distribution of Spontaneous Awareness of Contraceptive Methods by Age, Educational Level, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and Status of Being Informed on Contraceptive Methods regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Spontaneous Awareness of Contraceptive Methods | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Intrauterine device (spiral), RİA** | **Barrier Methods** (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, Female condom, Title cervical, Sperm tablet) | **Natural Methods** (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) | **Surgical Sterilization** (Connecting tubes (tube ligation)) | **Hormonal Methods** (Monthly or 3-month needle, Spiral arm (Norplant), Pill) | Other | None |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 199 | 45 (22,6 %) | 15 (7,5 %) | 104 (52,3 %) | 4 (2,0 %) | 107 (53,8 %) | - | 57 (28,6 %) |
| 19-24 | 341 | 98 (28,7 %) | 26 (7,6 %) | 183 (53,7 %) | 18 (5,3 %) | 193 (56,6 %) | 5 (1,5 %) | 86 (25,2 %) |
| 25-34 | 406 | 108 (26,6 %) | 38 (9,4 %) | 201 (49,5 %) | 21 (5,2 %) | 247 (60,8 %) | 7 (1,7 %) | 91 (22,4 %) |
| 35-44 | 249 | 75 (30,1 %) | 19 (7,6 %) | 114 (45,8 %) | 15 (6,0 %) | 164 (65,9 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 42 (16,9 %) |
| 45-49 | 85 | 24 (28,2 %) | 7 (8,2 %) | 44 (51,8 %) | 5 (5,9 %) | 49 (57,7 %) | 1 (1,2 %) | 25 (29,4 %) |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | | |
| Can't read and write | 120 | 16 (13,3 %) | 3 (2,5 %) | 55 (45,8 %) | 3 (2,5 %) | 65 (54,2 %) | - | 34 (28,3 %) |
| Reads but hasn't received formal education | 49 | 17 (34,7 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 22 (44,9 %) | - | 35 (71,4 %) | - | 11 (22,5 %) |
| Primary school | 478 | 124 (25,9 %) | 32 (6,7 %) | 253 (52,9 %) | 20 (4,2 %) | 299 (62,6 %) | 5 (1,1 %) | 97 (20,3 %) |
| Secondary school | 386 | 116 (30,1 %) | 30 (7,8 %) | 186 (48,2 %) | 15 (3,9 %) | 214 (55,4 %) | 5 (1,3 %) | 104 (26,9 %) |
| ***High school and further*** | ***247*** | 77 (31,2 %) | 39 (15,8 %) | 130 (52,6 %) | 25 (10,1 %) | 147 (59,5 %) | 5 (2,0 %) | 55 (22,3 %) |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 5 (4,9 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | 86 (84,3 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | 66 (64,7 %) | - | 7 (6,9 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 21 (30,0 %) | 2 (2,9 %) | 26 (37,1 %) | 2 (2,9 %) | 36 (51,4 %) | 6 (8,6 %) | 15 (21,4 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 24 (13,3 %) | 3 (1,7 %) | 65 (36,1 %) | 3 (1,7 %) | 102 (56,7 %) | 4 (2,2 %) | 53 (29,4 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 27 (13,4 %) | - | 78 (38,6 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | 66 (32,7 %) | 4 (2,0 %) | 78 (38,6 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 41 (43,2 %) | 4 (4,2 %) | 32 (33,7 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 43 (45,3 %) | - | 20 (21,1 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 134 (51,9 %) | 66 (25,6 %) | 137 (53,1 %) | 47 (18,2 %) | 158 (61,2 %) | - | 80 (31,0 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 46 (73,0 %) | 5 (7,9 %) | 19 (30,2 %) | 2 (3,2 %) | 52 (82,5 %) | - | 5 (7,9 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 12 (34,3 %) | 4 (11,4 %) | 3 (8,6 %) | - | 23 (65,7 %) | - | 12 (34,3 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 35 (16,3 %) | 14 (6,5 %) | 189 (87,9 %) | 4 (1,9 %) | 178 (82,8 %) | - | 9 (4,2 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 5 (8,3 %) | 5 (8,3 %) | 11 (18,3 %) | - | 36 (60,0 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | 22 (36,7 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *7 (11,1 %)* | *2 (3,2 %)* | *41 (65,1 %)* | *2 (3,2 %)* | *46 (73,0 %)* | - | *9 (14,3 %)* |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | | | |
| AB | ***60*** | 7 (11,7 %) | 3 (5,0 %) | 42 (70,0 %) | 2 (3,3 %) | 37 (61,7 %) | - | 11 (18,3 %) |
| C1 | 99 | 17 (17,2 %) | 5 (5,1 %) | 42 (42,4 %) | 3 (3,0 %) | 45 (45,5 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 38 (38,4 %) |
| C2 | 250 | 109 (43,6 %) | 26 (10,4 %) | 113 (45,2 %) | 20 (8,0 %) | 152 (60,8 %) | - | 62 (24,8 %) |
| DE | ***871*** | 217 (24,9 %) | 71 (8,2 %) | 449 (51,6 %) | 38 (4,4 %) | 526 (60,4 %) | 14 (1,6 %) | 190 (21,8 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | |
| Working | 192 | 34 (17,7 %) | 14 (7,3 %) | 111 (57,8 %) | 10 (5,2 %) | 111 (57,8 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 44 (22,9 %) |
| not Working | 1088 | 316 (29,0 %) | 91 (8,4 %) | 535 (49,2 %) | 53 (4,9 %) | 649 (59,7 %) | 14 (1,3 %) | 257 (23,6 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 200 | 92 (46,0 %) | 51 (25,5 %) | 101 (50,5 %) | 37 (18,5 %) | 142 (71,0 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | 36 (18,0 %) |
| not speaking | ***1080*** | 258 (23,9 %) | 54 (5,0 %) | 545 (50,5 %) | 26 (2,4 %) | 618 (57,2 %) | 13 (1,2 %) | 265 (24,5 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***724*** | 219 (30,3 %) | 63 (8,7 %) | 358 (49,5 %) | 35 (4,8 %) | 419 (57,9 %) | 8 (1,1 %) | 187 (25,8 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***556*** | 131 (23,6 %) | 42 (7,6 %) | 288 (51,8 %) | 28 (5,0 %) | 341 (61,3 %) | 7 (1,3 %) | 114 (20,5 %) |
| **Having Information about Contraceptive Methods** | | | | | | | | |
| has been informed | 107 | 36 (33,6 %) | 25 (23,4 %) | 54 (50,5 %) | 16 (15,0 %) | 84 (78,5 %) | 1 (0,9 %) | 17 (15,9 %) |
| hasn't been informed | ***1173*** | 314 (26,8 %) | 80 (6,8 %) | 592 (50,5 %) | 47 (4,0 %) | 676 (57,6 %) | 14 (1,2 %) | 284 (24,2 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **350 (27,3 %)** | **105 (8,2 %)** | **646 (50,5 %)** | **63 (4,9 %)** | **760 (59,4 %)** | **15 (1,2 %)** | **301 (23,5 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table Distribution of Total Awareness of Contraceptive Methods by Age, Educational Level, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and Status of Being Informed on Contraceptive Methods regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Total Awareness of Contraceptive Methods | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Intrauterine device (spiral), RİA** | **Barrier Methods** (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, Female condom, Title cervical, Sperm tablet) | **Natural Methods** (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) | **Surgical Sterilization** (Connecting tubes (tube ligation)) | **Hormonal Methods** (Monthly or 3-month needle, Spiral arm (Norplant), Pill) | Other | None |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 199 | 66 (33,2 %) | 21 (10,6 %) | 119 (59,8 %) | 7 (3,5 %) | 126 (63,3 %) | - | 57 (28,6 %) |
| 19-24 | 341 | 136 (39,9 %) | 50 (14,7 %) | 202 (59,2 %) | 27 (7,9 %) | 222 (65,1 %) | 5 (1,5 %) | 86 (25,2 %) |
| 25-34 | 406 | 153 (37,7 %) | 74 (18,2 %) | 244 (60,1 %) | 40 (9,9 %) | 271 (66,8 %) | 7 (1,7 %) | 91 (22,4 %) |
| 35-44 | 249 | 104 (41,8 %) | 30 (12,1 %) | 137 (55,0 %) | 26 (10,4 %) | 182 (73,1 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 42 (16,9 %) |
| 45-49 | 85 | 32 (37,7 %) | 10 (11,8 %) | 54 (63,5 %) | 7 (8,2 %) | 54 (63,5 %) | 1 (1,2 %) | 25 (29,4 %) |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | | |
| Can't read and write | 120 | 22 (18,3 %) | 7 (5,8 %) | 63 (52,5 %) | 4 (3,3 %) | 72 (60,0 %) | - | 34 (28,3 %) |
| Reads but hasn't received formal education | 49 | 18 (36,7 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 29 (59,2 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 36 (73,5 %) | - | 11 (22,5 %) |
| Primary school | 478 | 177 (37,0 %) | 51 (10,7 %) | 297 (62,1 %) | 34 (7,1 %) | 330 (69,0 %) | 5 (1,1 %) | 97 (20,3 %) |
| Secondary school | 386 | 170 (44,0 %) | 64 (16,6 %) | 214 (55,4 %) | 29 (7,5 %) | 246 (63,7 %) | 5 (1,3 %) | 104 (26,9 %) |
| ***High school and further*** | ***247*** | 104 (42,1 %) | 62 (25,1 %) | 153 (61,9 %) | 39 (15,8 %) | 171 (69,2 %) | 5 (2,0 %) | 55 (22,3 %) |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 10 (9,8 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | 86 (84,3 %) | 4 (3,9 %) | 70 (68,6 %) | - | 7 (6,9 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 43 (61,4 %) | 17 (24,3 %) | 42 (60,0 %) | 7 (10,0 %) | 46 (65,7 %) | 6 (8,6 %) | 15 (21,4 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 44 (24,4 %) | 18 (10,0 %) | 83 (46,1 %) | 12 (6,7 %) | 115 (63,9 %) | 4 (2,2 %) | 53 (29,4 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 37 (18,3 %) | 8 (4,0 %) | 87 (43,1 %) | 5 (2,5 %) | 77 (38,1 %) | 4 (2,0 %) | 78 (38,6 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 59 (62,1 %) | 10 (10,5 %) | 42 (44,2 %) | 2 (2,1 %) | 53 (55,8 %) | - | 20 (21,1 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 160 (62,0 %) | 83 (32,2 %) | 149 (57,8 %) | 60 (23,3 %) | 174 (67,4 %) | - | 80 (31,0 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 53 (84,1 %) | 7 (11,1 %) | 39 (61,9 %) | 5 (7,9 %) | 58 (92,1 %) | - | 5 (7,9 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 14 (40,0 %) | 5 (14,3 %) | 10 (28,6 %) | - | 23 (65,7 %) | - | 12 (34,3 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 63 (29,3 %) | 30 (14,0 %) | 196 (91,2 %) | 11 (5,1 %) | 203 (94,4 %) | - | 9 (4,2 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 8 (13,3 %) | 5 (8,3 %) | 22 (36,7 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | 36 (60,0 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | 22 (36,7 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *12 (19,1 %)* | *10 (15,9 %)* | *45 (71,4 %)* | *4 (6,4 %)* | *49 (77,8 %)* | - | *9 (14,3 %)* |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | | | |
| AB | ***60*** | 12 (20,0 %) | 6 (10,0 %) | 45 (75,0 %) | 2 (3,3 %) | 42 (70,0 %) | - | 11 (18,3 %) |
| C1 | 99 | 27 (27,3 %) | 9 (9,1 %) | 48 (48,5 %) | 4 (4,0 %) | 48 (48,5 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 38 (38,4 %) |
| C2 | 250 | 148 (59,2 %) | 54 (21,6 %) | 150 (60,0 %) | 34 (13,6 %) | 180 (72,0 %) | - | 62 (24,8 %) |
| DE | ***871*** | 304 (34,9 %) | 116 (13,3 %) | 513 (58,9 %) | 67 (7,7 %) | 585 (67,2 %) | 14 (1,6 %) | 190 (21,8 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | |
| Working | 192 | 50 (26,0 %) | 19 (9,9 %) | 121 (63,0 %) | 14 (7,3 %) | 119 (62,0 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 44 (22,9 %) |
| not Working | 1088 | 441 (40,5 %) | 166 (15,3 %) | 635 (58,4 %) | 93 (8,6 %) | 736 (67,7 %) | 14 (1,3 %) | 257 (23,6 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 200 | 113 (56,5 %) | 64 (32,0 %) | 118 (59,0 %) | 46 (23,0 %) | 153 (76,5 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | 36 (18,0 %) |
| not speaking | ***1080*** | 378 (35,0 %) | 121 (11,2 %) | 638 (59,1 %) | 61 (5,7 %) | 702 (65,0 %) | 13 (1,2 %) | 265 (24,5 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***724*** | 301 (41,6 %) | 109 (15,1 %) | 423 (58,4 %) | 60 (8,3 %) | 479 (66,2 %) | 8 (1,1 %) | 187 (25,8 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***556*** | 190 (34,2 %) | 76 (13,7 %) | 333 (59,9 %) | 47 (8,5 %) | 376 (67,6 %) | 7 (1,3 %) | 114 (20,5 %) |
| **Having Information about Contraceptive Methods** | | | | | | | | |
| has been informed | 107 | 46 (43,0 %) | 39 (36,5 %) | 70 (65,4 %) | 23 (21,5 %) | 88 (82,2 %) | 1 (0,9 %) | 17 (15,9 %) |
| hasn't been informed | ***1173*** | 445 (37,9 %) | 146 (12,5 %) | 686 (58,5 %) | 84 (7,2 %) | 767 (65,4 %) | 14 (1,2 %) | 284 (24,2 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **491 (38,4 %)** | **185 (14,5 %)** | **756 (59,1 %)** | **107 (8,4 %)** | **855 (66,8 %)** | **15 (1,2 %)** | **301 (23,5 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 14 Knowledge Level about Contraceptive Methods for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level about Contraceptive Methods | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information + I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Intrauterine device (spiral), IUD** | 491 | 276 (56,2 %) | 124 (25,3 %) | 91 (18,5 %) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| **Barrier Methods** (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, Female condom, Title cervical, Sperm tablet) | 294 | 153 (52,0 %) | 72 (24,5 %) | 69 (23,5 %) | 3,4 | 1,2 |
| **Natural Methods** (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) | 756 | 487 (64,4 %) | 167 (22,1 %) | 102 (13,5 %) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| **Surgical Sterilization** (Connecting tubes (tube ligation)) | 107 | 58 (54,2 %) | 22 (20,6 %) | 27 (25,2 %) | 3,4 | 1,4 |
| **Hormonal Methods** (Monthly or 3-month needle, Spiral arm (Norplant), Pill) | 1436 | 668 (46,5 %) | 434 (30,2 %) | 334 (23,3 %) | 3,3 | 1,1 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 15 Distribution of Knowledge Level about Natural Methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) by Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level about Natural Methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information + I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 119 | 61 (51,3 %) | 36 (30,3 %) | 22 (18,5 %) | 3,5 | 1,0 |
| 19-24 | 202 | 133 (65,8 %) | 42 (20,8 %) | 27 (13,4 %) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| 25-34 | 244 | 161 (66,0 %) | 51 (20,9 %) | 32 (13,1 %) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| 35-44 | 137 | 96 (70,1 %) | 25 (18,3 %) | 16 (11,7 %) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| 45-49 | 54 | 36 (66,7 %) | 13 (24,1 %) | 5 (9,3 %) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | |
| Yes | 122 | 82 (67,2 %) | 29 (23,8 %) | 11 (9,0 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| No | ***634*** | 405 (63,9 %) | 138 (21,8 %) | 91 (14,4 %) | 3,7 | 1,1 |
| **City** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 86 | 86 (100,0 %) | - | - | 4,1 | 0,3 |
| Bursa | 42 | 30 (71,4 %) | 8 (19,1 %) | 4 (9,5 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| Gaziantep | 83 | 48 (57,8 %) | 22 (26,5 %) | 13 (15,7 %) | 3,6 | 1,2 |
| Hatay | 87 | 52 (59,8 %) | 24 (27,6 %) | 11 (12,6 %) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| Mersin | 42 | 31 (73,8 %) | 8 (19,1 %) | 3 (7,1 %) | 4,1 | 1,0 |
| İstanbul | 149 | 85 (57,1 %) | 24 (16,1 %) | 40 (26,9 %) | 3,5 | 1,2 |
| İzmir | 39 | 31 (79,5 %) | 7 (18,0 %) | 1 (2,6 %) | 4,0 | 0,7 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 10 | 9 (90,0 %) | 1 (10,0 %) | - | 4,3 | 0,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | 196 | 105 (53,6 %) | 70 (35,7 %) | 21 (10,7 %) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| Kilis | 22 | 10 (45,5 %) | 3 (13,6 %) | 9 (40,9 %) | 3,3 | 1,6 |
| *Camp* | *45* | *22 (48,9 %)* | *19 (42,2 %)* | *4 (8,9 %)* | *3,4* | *0,9* |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | |
| AB | ***45*** | 30 (66,7 %) | 13 (28,9 %) | 2 (4,4 %) | 4,0 | 0,9 |
| C1 | 48 | 38 (79,2 %) | 6 (12,5 %) | 4 (8,3 %) | 3,9 | 0,9 |
| C2 | 150 | 79 (52,7 %) | 32 (21,3 %) | 39 (26,0 %) | 3,5 | 1,2 |
| DE | ***513*** | 340 (66,3 %) | 116 (22,6 %) | 57 (11,1 %) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| Working | 121 | 109 (90,1 %) | 9 (7,4 %) | 3 (2,5 %) | 4,0 | 0,6 |
| not Working | 635 | 378 (59,5 %) | 158 (24,9 %) | 99 (15,6 %) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 118 | 88 (74,6 %) | 14 (11,9 %) | 16 (13,6 %) | 3,9 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | ***638*** | 399 (62,5 %) | 153 (24,0 %) | 86 (13,5 %) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***423*** | 277 (65,5 %) | 91 (21,5 %) | 55 (13,0 %) | 3,7 | 1,1 |
| 5-8 years | ***333*** | 210 (63,1 %) | 76 (22,8 %) | 47 (14,1 %) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| **Total** | **756** | **487 (64,4 %)** | **167 (22,1 %)** | **102 (13,5 %)** | **3,7** | **1,0** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 16 Distribution of Knowledge Level about Intrauterine Device (Spiral) IUD by Age, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level about Intrauterine Device (Spiral), IUD | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information + I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 66 | 31 (47,0 %) | 20 (30,3 %) | 15 (22,7 %) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| 19-24 | 136 | 72 (52,9 %) | 33 (24,3 %) | 31 (22,8 %) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| 25-34 | 153 | 91 (59,5 %) | 35 (22,9 %) | 27 (17,7 %) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 104 | 64 (61,5 %) | 26 (25,0 %) | 14 (13,5 %) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| 45-49 | 32 | 18 (56,3 %) | 10 (31,3 %) | 4 (12,5 %) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 10 | 9 (90,0 %) | 1 (10,0 %) | - | 4,2 | 0,6 |
| Bursa | 43 | 27 (62,8 %) | 8 (18,6 %) | 8 (18,6 %) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| Gaziantep | 44 | 26 (59,1 %) | 12 (27,3 %) | 6 (13,6 %) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| Hatay | 37 | 11 (29,7 %) | 15 (40,5 %) | 11 (29,7 %) | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| Mersin | 59 | 41 (69,5 %) | 10 (17,0 %) | 8 (13,6 %) | 3,9 | 1,2 |
| İstanbul | 160 | 86 (53,8 %) | 30 (18,8 %) | 44 (27,5 %) | 3,5 | 1,2 |
| İzmir | 53 | 40 (75,5 %) | 10 (18,9 %) | 3 (5,7 %) | 3,9 | 0,8 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 14 | 7 (50,0 %) | 7 (50,0 %) | - | 3,7 | 0,8 |
| Şanlıurfa | 63 | 24 (38,1 %) | 29 (46,0 %) | 10 (15,9 %) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| Kilis | 8 | 5 (62,5 %) | 2 (25,0 %) | 1 (12,5 %) | 4,0 | 1,5 |
| *Camp* | *12* | *6 (50,0 %)* | *5 (41,7 %)* | *1 (8,3 %)* | *3,6* | *0,9* |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | |
| AB | ***12*** | 10 (83,3 %) | 2 (16,7 %) | 0 (0,0 %) | 4,4 | 0,8 |
| C1 | 27 | 19 (70,4 %) | 5 (18,5 %) | 3 (11,1 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| C2 | 148 | 81 (54,7 %) | 29 (19,6 %) | 38 (25,7 %) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| DE | ***304*** | 166 (54,6 %) | 88 (29,0 %) | 50 (16,5 %) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| Working | 50 | 35 (70,0 %) | 10 (20,0 %) | 5 (10,0 %) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| not Working | 441 | 241 (54,7 %) | 114 (25,9 %) | 86 (19,5 %) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 113 | 82 (72,6 %) | 17 (15,0 %) | 14 (12,4 %) | 3,9 | 1,1 |
| not speaking | ***378*** | 194 (51,3 %) | 107 (28,3 %) | 77 (20,4 %) | 3,4 | 1,0 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***301*** | 174 (57,8 %) | 72 (23,9 %) | 55 (18,3 %) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| 5-8 years | ***190*** | 102 (53,7 %) | 52 (27,4 %) | 36 (19,0 %) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| **Having Information about Contraceptive Methods** | | | | | | |
| has information | 46 | 33 (71,7 %) | 10 (21,7 %) | 3 (6,5 %) | 3,9 | 1,0 |
| has no information | ***445*** | 243 (54,6 %) | 114 (25,6 %) | 88 (19,8 %) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| **Having Annual Female Birth Exams** | | | | | | |
| I have | **74** | ***86,49*** | 12,16 | ***1,35*** | ***4,3*** | 0,7 |
| I don't have | **417** | 50,84 | 27,58 | 21,58 | ***3,4*** | 1,1 |
| **Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health and Diseases** | | | | | | |
| consults | **340** | ***59,41*** | 27,06 | ***13,53*** | ***3,6*** | 1,0 |
| doesn't consult | **151** | ***49,01*** | 21,19 | ***29,8*** | ***3,4*** | 1,2 |
| **Total** | **491** | **276 (56,2 %)** | **124 (25,3 %)** | **91 (18,5 %)** | **3,6** | **1,1** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 17 Distribution of Knowledge Level about Surgical Sterilization (tubal ligation) by Age, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level about Connecting Tubes (tube ligation) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information + I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 7 | 4 (57,1 %) | 1 (14,3 %) | 2 (28,6 %) | 3,4 | 1,8 |
| 19-24 | 27 | 15 (55,6 %) | 3 (11,1 %) | 9 (33,3 %) | 3,2 | 1,5 |
| 25-34 | 40 | 19 (47,5 %) | 11 (27,5 %) | 10 (25,0 %) | 3,3 | 1,3 |
| 35-44 | 26 | 14 (53,9 %) | 6 (23,1 %) | 6 (23,1 %) | 3,4 | 1,3 |
| 45-49 | 7 | 6 (85,7 %) | 1 (14,3 %) | - | 4,1 | 0,7 |
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 4 | 4 (100,0 %) | - | - | 4,3 | 0,5 |
| Bursa | 7 | 1 (14,3 %) | 1 (14,3 %) | 5 (71,4 %) | 2,0 | 1,2 |
| Gaziantep | 12 | 1 (8,3 %) | 1 (8,3 %) | 10 (83,3 %) | 1,8 | 1,2 |
| Hatay | 5 | 1 (20,0 %) | 4 (80,0 %) | - | 3,2 | 0,5 |
| Mersin | 2 | - | - | 2 (100,0 %) | 1,0 | - |
| İstanbul | 60 | 42 (70,0 %) | 11 (18,3 %) | 7 (11,7 %) | 3,8 | 1,1 |
| İzmir | 5 | 2 (40,0 %) | 2 (40,0 %) | 1 (20,0 %) | 3,6 | 1,3 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 0 | - | - | - | - | - |
| Şanlıurfa | 11 | 6 (54,6 %) | 3 (27,3 %) | 2 (18,2 %) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| Kilis | 1 | 1 (100,0 %) | - | - | 5,0 | - |
| *Camp* | *4* | *2 (50,0 %)* | *1 (25,0 %)* | *1 (25,0 %)* | *3,3* | *1,0* |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | |
| AB | ***2*** | 1 (50,0 %) | 1 (50,0 %) | - | 4,0 | 1,4 |
| C1 | 4 | 2 (50,0 %) | 2 (50,0 %) | - | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| C2 | 34 | 20 (58,8 %) | 5 (14,7 %) | 9 (26,5 %) | 3,5 | 1,5 |
| DE | ***67*** | 35 (52,2 %) | 14 (20,9 %) | 18 (26,9 %) | 3,2 | 1,3 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| Working | 14 | 10 (71,4 %) | 3 (21,4 %) | 1 (7,1 %) | 3,9 | 1,1 |
| not Working | 93 | 48 (51,6 %) | 19 (20,4 %) | 26 (28,0 %) | 3,3 | 1,4 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 46 | 35 (76,1 %) | 9 (19,6 %) | 2 (4,4 %) | 4,0 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | ***61*** | 23 (37,7 %) | 13 (21,3 %) | 25 (41,0 %) | 2,9 | 1,4 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***60*** | 32 (53,3 %) | 10 (16,7 %) | 18 (30,0 %) | 3,3 | 1,4 |
| 5-8 years | ***47*** | 26 (55,3 %) | 12 (25,5 %) | 9 (19,2 %) | 3,5 | 1,3 |
| **Having Information about Contraceptive Methods** | | | | | | |
| has information | 23 | 16 (69,6 %) | 4 (17,4 %) | 3 (13,0 %) | 3,9 | 1,0 |
| has no information | ***84*** | 42 (50,0 %) | 18 (21,4 %) | 24 (28,6 %) | 3,2 | 1,4 |
| **Having Annual Female Birth Exams** | | | | | | |
| I have | **39** | ***79,49*** | 17,95 | ***2,56*** | ***4,1*** | 0,8 |
| I don't have | **68** | 39,71 | 22,06 | 38,24 | ***2,9*** | 1,4 |
| **Total** | **107** | **58 (54,2 %)** | **22 (20,6 %)** | **27 (25,2 %)** | **3,4** | **1,4** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 18 Distribution of Knowledge Level about Barrier Methods (diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, condom, female condom, title cervical, Spermicide tablet) by Age, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Barrier Methods (Diaphragm, Foam, Gel, Cream, Suppository, Condom, Female Condom, Title Cervical, Sperm Tablet) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information + I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 21 | 5 (23,8 %) | 7 (33,3 %) | 9 (42,9 %) | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| 19-24 | 50 | 26 (52,0 %) | 14 (28,0 %) | 10 (20,0 %) | 3,3 | 1,2 |
| 25-34 | 74 | 28 (37,8 %) | 16 (21,6 %) | 30 (40,5 %) | 3,0 | 1,3 |
| 35-44 | 30 | 16 (53,3 %) | 7 (23,3 %) | 7 (23,3 %) | 3,3 | 1,2 |
| 45-49 | 10 | 6 (60,0 %) | 3 (30,0 %) | 1 (10,0 %) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 2 | 2 (100,0 %) | - | - | 4,0 | - |
| Bursa | 17 | 5 (29,4 %) | 6 (35,3 %) | 6 (35,3 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| Gaziantep | 18 | 2 (11,1 %) | 5 (27,8 %) | 11 (61,1 %) | 2,1 | 1,1 |
| Hatay | 8 | - | 5 (62,5 %) | 3 (37,5 %) | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| Mersin | 10 | 5 (50,0 %) | 3 (30,0 %) | 2 (20,0 %) | 3,3 | 1,2 |
| İstanbul | 83 | 51 (61,5 %) | 13 (15,7 %) | 19 (22,9 %) | 3,5 | 1,2 |
| İzmir | 7 | 6 (85,7 %) | 0 (0,0 %) | 1 (14,3 %) | 4,4 | 1,1 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 5 | 2 (40,0 %) | 3 (60,0 %) | - | 3,4 | 0,6 |
| Şanlıurfa | 30 | 3 (10,0 %) | 12 (40,0 %) | 15 (50,0 %) | 2,5 | 0,9 |
| Kilis | 5 | 5 (100,0 %) | - | - | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| *Camp* | *10* | *2 (20,0 %)* | *4 (40,0 %)* | *4 (40,0 %)* | *2,6* | *1,1* |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | |
| AB | ***6*** | 3 (50,0 %) | 2 (33,3 %) | 1 (16,7 %) | 3,3 | 0,8 |
| C1 | 9 | 5 (55,6 %) | 4 (44,4 %) | - | 3,8 | 0,8 |
| C2 | 54 | 23 (42,6 %) | 13 (24,1 %) | 18 (33,3 %) | 3,1 | 1,3 |
| DE | ***116*** | 50 (43,1 %) | 28 (24,1 %) | 38 (32,8 %) | 3,1 | 1,2 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| Working | 19 | 13 (68,4 %) | 2 (10,5 %) | 4 (21,1 %) | 3,5 | 1,2 |
| not Working | 166 | 68 (41,0 %) | 45 (27,1 %) | 53 (31,9 %) | 3,1 | 1,2 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 64 | 46 (71,9 %) | 10 (15,6 %) | 8 (12,5 %) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | ***121*** | 35 (28,9 %) | 37 (30,6 %) | 49 (40,5 %) | 2,8 | 1,2 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***109*** | 46 (42,2 %) | 28 (25,7 %) | 35 (32,1 %) | 3,1 | 1,3 |
| 5-8 years | ***76*** | 35 (46,1 %) | 19 (25,0 %) | 22 (29,0 %) | 3,2 | 1,2 |
| **Having Information about Contraceptive Methods** | | | | | | |
| has information | 39 | 23 (59,0 %) | 11 (28,2 %) | 5 (12,8 %) | 3,5 | 1,0 |
| has no information | ***146*** | 58 (39,7 %) | 36 (24,7 %) | 52 (35,6 %) | 3,0 | 1,2 |
| **Total** | **185** | **81 (43,8 %)** | **47 (25,4 %)** | **57 (30,8 %)** | **3,1** | **1,2** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 19 Distribution of Knowledge Level about Hormonal Methods (monthly or 3-month injection, subcutaneous implant (Norplant), pill) by Age, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Hormonal Methods (Monthly or 3-Month Needle, Spiral Arm (Norplant), Pill) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information + I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 126 | 50 (39,7 %) | 45 (35,7 %) | 31 (24,6 %) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| 19-24 | 222 | 98 (44,1 %) | 71 (32,0 %) | 53 (23,9 %) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| 25-34 | 271 | 128 (47,2 %) | 80 (29,5 %) | 63 (23,3 %) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 182 | 96 (52,8 %) | 48 (26,4 %) | 38 (20,9 %) | 3,4 | 1,1 |
| 45-49 | 54 | 20 (37,0 %) | 22 (40,7 %) | 12 (22,2 %) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 70 | 67 (95,7 %) | 3 (4,3 %) | - | 4,1 | 0,4 |
| Bursa | 46 | 29 (63,0 %) | 13 (28,3 %) | 4 (8,7 %) | 3,7 | 0,8 |
| Gaziantep | 115 | 37 (32,2 %) | 42 (36,5 %) | 36 (31,3 %) | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| Hatay | 77 | 16 (20,8 %) | 44 (57,1 %) | 17 (22,1 %) | 3,0 | 0,7 |
| Mersin | 53 | 31 (58,5 %) | 17 (32,1 %) | 5 (9,4 %) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| İstanbul | 174 | 98 (56,3 %) | 24 (13,8 %) | 52 (29,9 %) | 3,4 | 1,1 |
| İzmir | 58 | 42 (72,4 %) | 12 (20,7 %) | 4 (6,9 %) | 3,8 | 0,8 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 23 | 14 (60,9 %) | 7 (30,4 %) | 2 (8,7 %) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| Şanlıurfa | 203 | 40 (19,7 %) | 99 (48,8 %) | 64 (31,5 %) | 2,8 | 0,9 |
| Kilis | 36 | 18 (50,0 %) | 5 (13,9 %) | 13 (36,1 %) | 3,4 | 1,6 |
| *Camp* | *49* | *18 (36,7 %)* | *17 (34,7 %)* | *14 (28,6 %)* | *3,1* | *1,0* |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | |
| AB | ***42*** | 24 (57,1 %) | 17 (40,5 %) | 1 (2,4 %) | 3,7 | 0,7 |
| C1 | 48 | 26 (54,2 %) | 16 (33,3 %) | 6 (12,5 %) | 3,5 | 0,9 |
| C2 | 180 | 88 (48,9 %) | 37 (20,6 %) | 55 (30,6 %) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| DE | ***585*** | 254 (43,4 %) | 196 (33,5 %) | 135 (23,1 %) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| Working | 119 | 97 (81,5 %) | 15 (12,6 %) | 7 (5,9 %) | 3,9 | 0,7 |
| not Working | 736 | 295 (40,1 %) | 251 (34,1 %) | 190 (25,8 %) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 153 | 100 (65,4 %) | 28 (18,3 %) | 25 (16,3 %) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | ***702*** | 292 (41,6 %) | 238 (33,9 %) | 172 (24,5 %) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***479*** | 230 (48,0 %) | 131 (27,4 %) | 118 (24,6 %) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| 5-8 years | ***376*** | 162 (43,1 %) | 135 (35,9 %) | 79 (21,0 %) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| **Having Information about Contraceptive Methods** | | | | | | |
| has information | 88 | 58 (65,9 %) | 23 (26,1 %) | 7 (8,0 %) | 3,7 | 0,8 |
| has no information | ***767*** | 334 (43,6 %) | 243 (31,7 %) | 190 (24,8 %) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **855** | **392 (45,9 %)** | **266 (31,1 %)** | **197 (23,0 %)** | **3,3** | **1,1** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 20 Distribution of Information Resources about Contraceptive Methods by Age, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Having Information on Contraceptive Methods and Having Annual Female Birth Exams in 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women uTP analyzed within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Information Resources for Contraceptive Methods | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Friend | Doctor | Health worker (nurse, etc.) | Newspaper/Journal/ Brochure/Book | Pharmacy | Internet access | Television | Family/Relative | General Information/Experience |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 77 | 27 (35,1 %) | 34 (44,2 %) | 6 (7,8 %) | 5 (6,5 %) | 7 (9,1 %) | 30 (39,0 %) | 28 (36,4 %) | 2 (2,6 %) | 3 (3,9 %) |
| 19-24 | 163 | 64 (39,3 %) | 78 (47,9 %) | 25 (15,3 %) | 12 (7,4 %) | 18 (11,0 %) | 68 (41,7 %) | 47 (28,8 %) | 6 (3,7 %) | 1 (0,6 %) |
| 25-34 | 215 | 67 (31,2 %) | 113 (52,6 %) | 32 (14,9 %) | 17 (7,9 %) | 30 (14,0 %) | 68 (31,6 %) | 54 (25,1 %) | 8 (3,7 %) | 6 (2,8 %) |
| 35-44 | 139 | 44 (31,7 %) | 74 (53,2 %) | 16 (11,5 %) | 8 (5,8 %) | 14 (10,1 %) | 39 (28,1 %) | 36 (25,9 %) | 3 (2,2 %) | 6 (4,3 %) |
| 45-49 | 40 | 9 (22,5 %) | 25 (62,5 %) | 7 (17,5 %) | 3 (7,5 %) | 2 (5,0 %) | 7 (17,5 %) | 9 (22,5 %) | 2 (5,0 %) | - |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 121 | 66 (54,6 %) | 73 (60,3 %) | 17 (14,1 %) | 18 (14,9 %) | 10 (8,3 %) | 53 (43,8 %) | 63 (52,1 %) | 2 (1,7 %) | 2 (1,7 %) |
| not speaking | ***513*** | 145 (28,3 %) | 251 (48,9 %) | 69 (13,5 %) | 27 (5,3 %) | 61 (11,9 %) | 159 (31,0 %) | 111 (21,6 %) | 19 (3,7 %) | 14 (2,7 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***351*** | 139 (39,6 %) | 195 (55,6 %) | 52 (14,8 %) | 27 (7,7 %) | 42 (12,0 %) | 99 (28,2 %) | 100 (28,5 %) | 13 (3,7 %) | 6 (1,7 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***283*** | 72 (25,4 %) | 129 (45,6 %) | 34 (12,0 %) | 18 (6,4 %) | 29 (10,3 %) | 113 (39,9 %) | 74 (26,2 %) | 8 (2,8 %) | 10 (3,5 %) |
| **Having Information about Contraceptive Methods** | | | | | | | | | | |
| has information | **71** | 25 (35,2 %) | 39 (54,9%) | 14 (19,7%) | 10 (14,1%) | 7 (9,9%) | 26 (36,6%) | 27 (38,0%) | 4 (5,6%) | - |
| has no information | **563** | 186 (33,0%) | 285 (50,6%) | 72 (12,8%) | 35 (6,2%) | 64 (11,4%) | 186 (33,0%) | 147 (26,1%) | 17 (3,0%) | 16 (2,8%) |
| **Having Annual Female Birth Exams** | | | | | | | | | | |
| I have | **87** | 44 (50,6%) | 61 (70,1%) | 15 (17,2%) | 16 (18,4%) | 10 (11,5%) | 49 (56,3%) | 54 (62,1%) | 1 (1,2%) | 1 (1,2%) |
| I don't have | **547** | 167 (30,5%) | 263 (48,1%) | 71 (13,0%) | 29 (5,3%) | 61 (11,2%) | 163 (30,0%) | 120 (21,9%) | 20 (3,7%) | 15 (2,7%) |
| **Total** | **634** | **211 (33,3 %)** | **324 (51,1 %)** | **86 (13,6 %)** | **45 (7,1 %)** | **71 (11,2 %)** | **212 (33,4 %)** | **174 (27,4 %)** | **21 (3,3 %)** | **16 (2,5 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 21 Distribution by Status of Using any Contraceptive Method by Age, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and Being Informed on Contraceptive Methods regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection analyzed within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Status of Using a Contraceptive Method | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Yes | No | Other |
| **Age Group** | | | | |
| 15-18 | 199 | 47 (23,6 %) | 145 (72,9 %) | 7 (3,5 %) |
| 19-24 | 341 | 110 (32,3 %) | 215 (63,1 %) | 16 (4,7 %) |
| 25-34 | 406 | 194 (47,8 %) | 190 (46,8 %) | 22 (5,4 %) |
| 35-44 | 249 | 150 (60,2 %) | 86 (34,5 %) | 13 (5,2 %) |
| 45-49 | 85 | 28 (32,9 %) | 45 (52,9 %) | 12 (14,1 %) |
| **Province** | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 33 (32,4 %) | 69 (67,7 %) | - |
| Bursa | 70 | 38 (54,3 %) | 27 (38,6 %) | 5 (7,1 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 86 (47,8 %) | 87 (48,3 %) | 7 (3,9 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 66 (32,7 %) | 131 (64,9 %) | 5 (2,5 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 53 (55,8 %) | 40 (42,1 %) | 2 (2,1 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 93 (36,1 %) | 143 (55,4 %) | 22 (8,5 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 30 (47,6 %) | 31 (49,2 %) | 2 (3,2 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 22 (62,9 %) | 12 (34,3 %) | 1 (2,9 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 86 (40,0 %) | 108 (50,2 %) | 21 (9,8 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 22 (36,7 %) | 33 (55,0 %) | 5 (8,3 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *21 (33,3 %)* | *33 (52,4 %)* | *9 (14,3 %)* |
| **Employment Status** | | | | |
| Working | 192 | 59 (30,7 %) | 126 (65,6 %) | 7 (3,7 %) |
| not Working | 1088 | 470 (43,2 %) | 555 (51,0 %) | 63 (5,8 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | |
| speaking | 200 | 98 (49,0 %) | 89 (44,5 %) | 13 (6,5 %) |
| not speaking | ***1080*** | 431 (39,9 %) | 592 (54,8 %) | 57 (5,3 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***724*** | 291 (40,2 %) | 391 (54,0 %) | 42 (5,8 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***556*** | 238 (42,8 %) | 290 (52,2 %) | 28 (5,0 %) |
| **Having Information about Contraceptive Methods** | | | | |
| has information | 107 | 72 (67,3 %) | 35 (32,7 %) | - |
| has no information | ***1173*** | 457 (39,0 %) | 646 (55,1 %) | 70 (6,0 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **529 (41,3 %)** | **681 (53,2 %)** | **70 (5,5 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

### Table 22 Uncovered Family Planning, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Will you plan to be pregnant in the future? | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Yes | No | I don't know |
| **Contraceptive Methods Used** | | | | |
| Intrauterine device (spiral), IUD | 107 | 37 (34,6 %) | 52 (48,6 %) | 18 (16,8 %) |
| Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, Female condom, Title cervical, Sperm tablet | 15 | 5 (33,3 %) | 6 (40,0 %) | 4 (26,7 %) |
| Natural Methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days) Breastfeeding | 228 | 87 (38,2 %) | 111 (48,7 %) | 30 (13,2 %) |
| Connecting tubes (tube ligation) | 13 | 2 (15,4 %) | 11 (84,6 %) | - |
| Monthly or 3-month needle, Spiral arm (Norplant), Pill | 160 | 38 (23,8 %) | 96 (60,0 %) | 26 (16,3 %) |
| Vaginal shower, Withdrawal | 54 | 22 (40,7 %) | 24 (44,4 %) | 8 (14,8 %) |
| None | 539 | 254 (47,1 %) | 187 (34,7 %) | 98 (18,2 %) |
| **Total** | **1059** | **420 (39,7 %)** | **464 (43,8 %)** | **175 (16,5 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

### Table 23 Distribution of Reasons for not using any Contraceptive Method by Age for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Reasons for Using no Contraceptive Method | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | I want to be pregnant and have children | I'm pregnant on purpose | I was pregnant reluctantly | I don't want to get pregnant anymore but I don't know how to protect it | I don't want to get pregnant anymore but I can't protect | I'm not protected because I'm afraid of side effects of the protection methods | Doesn't want to respond |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 135 | 71 (52,6) | 36 (26,7) | 1 (0,7) | 1 (0,7) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 26 (19,3) |
| 19-24 | 199 | 83 (41,7) | 59 (29,6) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 6 (3,0) | 51 (25,6) |
| 25-34 | 176 | 65 (36,9) | 29 (16,5) | 5 (2,8) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 10 (5,7) | 67 (38,1) |
| 35-44 | 80 | 19 (23,8) | 4 (5,0) | 1 (1,2) | 3 (3,8) | 1 (1,2) | 9 (11,2) | 43 (53,8) |
| 45-49 | 45 | 2 (4,4) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 2 (4,4) | 0 (0,0) | 9 (20,0) | 32 (71,1) |
| **Total** | **635** | **240 (37,8)** | **128 (20,2)** | **7 (1,1)** | **6 (0,9)** | **1 (0,2)** | **34 (5,4)** | **219 (34,5)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 24 Distribution of the Contraceptive Method Used by 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Age, Educational Level, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Number of Children and Being Informed on Contraceptive Methods, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | The Contraceptive Methods Used | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Intrauterine device (spiral), RİA** | **Barrier Methods** (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, Female condom, Title cervical, Sperm tablet) | **Surgical Sterilization** (Connecting tubes (tube ligation)) | **Hormonal Methods** (Monthly or 3-month needle, Spiral arm (Norplant), Pill) | **Natural Methods** (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding, Vaginal shower, Withdrawal) | **No Method Using** |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 199 | 4 (2,0) | 2 (1,0) | 0 (0,0) | 9 (4,5) | 46 (23,1) | 140 (70,4) |
| 19-24 | 341 | 21 (6,2) | 6 (1,8) | 3 (0,9) | 29 (8,5) | 79 (23,2) | 212 (62,2) |
| 25-34 | 406 | 39 (9,6) | 6 (1,5) | 1 (0,2) | 74 (18,2) | 100 (24,6) | 194 (47,8) |
| 35-44 | 249 | 35 (14,1) | 5 (2,0) | 9 (3,6) | 44 (17,7) | 69 (27,7) | 95 (38,2) |
| 45-49 | 85 | 8 (9,4) | 0 (0,0) | 0 (0,0) | 8 (9,4) | 16 (18,8) | 55 (64,7) |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | |
| Can't read and write | 120 | 9 (7,5) | 1 (0,8) | 2 (1,7) | 20 (16,7) | 25 (20,8) | 64 (53,3) |
| Reads but hasn't received formal education | 49 | 4 (8,2) | 1 (2,0) | 2 (4,1) | 8 (16,3) | 17 (34,7) | 22 (44,9) |
| Primary school | 478 | 41 (8,6) | 5 (1,0) | 4 (0,8) | 54 (11,3) | 120 (25,1) | 262 (54,8) |
| Secondary school | 386 | 28 (7,3) | 6 (1,6) | 2 (0,5) | 51 (13,2) | 93 (24,1) | 215 (55,7) |
| High school and further | 247 | 25 (10,1) | 6 (2,4) | 3 (1,2) | 31 (12,6) | 55 (22,3) | 133 (53,8) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | |
| Working | 192 | 11 (5,7) | 0 (0,0) | 2 (1,0) | 19 (9,9) | 31 (16,1) | 129 (67,2) |
| not Working | 1088 | 96 (8,8) | 19 (1,7) | 11 (1,0) | 145 (13,3) | 279 (25,6) | 567 (52,1) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 200 | 28 (14,0) | 2 (1,0) | 3 (1,5) | 33 (16,5) | 40 (20,0) | 97 (48,5) |
| not speaking | 1080 | 79 (7,3) | 17 (1,6) | 10 (0,9) | 131 (12,1) | 270 (25,0) | 599 (55,5) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 1035 | 93 (9,0) | 15 (1,4) | 8 (0,8) | 131 (12,7) | 251 (24,3) | 559 (54,0) |
| 5-8 years | 245 | 14 (5,7) | 4 (1,6) | 5 (2,0) | 33 (13,5) | 59 (24,1) | 137 (55,9) |
| **Having Information about Contraceptive Methods** | | | | | | | |
| has information | 107 | 17 (15,9) | 4 (3,7) | 3 (2,8) | 35 (32,7) | 23 (21,5) | 33 (30,8) |
| has no information | 1173 | 90 (7,7) | 15 (1,3) | 10 (0,9) | 129 (11,0) | 287 (24,5) | 663 (56,5) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **107 (8,4)** | **19 (1,5)** | **13 (1,0)** | **164 (12,8)** | **310 (24,2)** | **696 (54,4)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 25 the Used Contraceptive Methods and Reasons for Preference for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| **THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS USED** | Reasons why Contraceptive Methods are Chosen | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **It is healthier** | **I breastfeed a child** | **I find it more reliable** | **It is easy to use** | **Because I don't want to have children** | **Expert Advice** | **Because the spouse wants** | **to correct the menstruation** |
| Intrauterine device (spiral), **IUD** | 107 | 40 (37,4 %) | 11 (10,3 %) | 22 (20,6 %) | 18 (16,8 %) | 26 (24,3 %) | 20 (18,7 %) | 7 (6,5 %) | 4 (3,7 %) |
| **Barrier Methods** (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, Female condom, Title cervical, Sperm tablet) | 18 | 2 (11,1 %) | 1 (5,6 %) | 2 (11,1 %) | 5 (27,8 %) | 4 (22,2 %) | 3 (16,7 %) | 2 (11,1 %) | - |
| **Natural Methods** (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days, breastfeeding) | 233 | 160 (68,7 %) | 27 (11,6 %) | 45 (19,3 %) | 25 (10,7 %) | 16 (6,9 %) | 3 (1,3 %) | 11 (4,7 %) | 15 (6,4 %) |
| **Hormonal Methods** (Monthly or 3-month needle, Spiral arm (Norplant), Pill) | 170 | 69 (40,6 %) | 9 (5,3 %) | 36 (21,2 %) | 29 (17,1 %) | 40 (23,5 %) | 12 (7,1 %) | 7 (4,1 %) | 7 (4,1 %) |
| **Surgical Sterilization** (Connecting tubes) | 13 | 3 (23,1 %) | 1 (7,7 %) | 1 (7,7 %) | - | 1 (7,7 %) | 3 (23,1 %) | 1 (7,7 %) | 2 (15,4 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 26 Places where 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey Supply Contraceptive Methods, SIHHAT (2018)**

| THE CONTRACEPTIVE METHODS USED | Locations to Supply Contraceptive Methods | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | State Hospital | Private Hospital | Private Practice | Birth Clinic | Parent Child Health and Family Planning Center (AÇSAP) | Family Medicine | Migrant Health Center | Pharmacy |
| Intrauterine device (spiral), **IUD** | 107 | 28 (26,2 %) | 1 (0,9 %) | 20 (18,7 %) | 2 (1,9 %) | 8 (7,5 %) | 13 (12,2 %) | 32 (29,9 %) | 1 (0,9 %) |
| **Barrier Methods** (Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository, Female condom, Title cervical, Sperm tablet) | 18 | 2 (11,1 %) | 3 (16,7 %) | 3 (16,7 %) | 1 (5,6 %) | 2 (11,1 %) | - | 2 (11,1 %) | 3 (16,7 %) |
| **Hormonal Methods** (Monthly or 3-month needle, Spiral arm (Norplant), Pill) | 170 | 50 (29,4 %) | 7 (4,1 %) | 10 (5,9 %) | 3 (1,8 %) | 9 (5,3 %) | 18 (10,6 %) | 44 (25,9 %) | 39 (22,9 %) |
| **Surgical Sterilization** (Connecting tubes) | 13 | 6 (46,2 %) | 1 (7,7 %) | - | 1 (7,7 %) | - | 1 (7,7 %) | 2 (15,4 %) | - |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 27 Reasons to Prefer Places for Supplying Contraceptive Methods for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Reasons to Choose the Location of Supplying Contraceptive Methods | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Ease of Access | Low cost/cheap | Better service | Only because she knows it is presented there |
| State Hospital | 87 | 36 (41,4 %) | 28 (32,2 %) | 24 (27,6 %) | 5 (5,8 %) |
| Private Hospital | 9 | - | 1 (11,1 %) | 5 (55,6 %) | 3 (33,3 %) |
| Private Practice | 31 | 5 (16,1 %) | 4 (12,9 %) | 22 (71,0 %) | 3 (9,7 %) |
| Birth Clinic | 7 | 1 (14,3 %) | 2 (28,6 %) | 5 (71,4 %) | 1 (14,3 %) |
| Parent Child Health and Family Planning Center (AÇSAP) | 16 | 6 (37,5 %) | 7 (43,8 %) | 8 (50,0 %) | 5 (31,3 %) |
| Family Medicine | 30 | 5 (16,7 %) | 6 (20,0 %) | 18 (60,0 %) | 2 (6,7 %) |
| Migrant Health Center | 82 | 26 (31,7 %) | 23 (28,1 %) | 36 (43,9 %) | 13 (15,9 %) |
| Pharmacy | 44 | 18 (40,9 %) | 5 (11,4 %) | 6 (13,6 %) | 11 (25,0 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 28 Distribution of Knowledge Level of the Partners about Contraceptive Methods by Cities, SES and Number of Family Members in 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection analyzed within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level of the Partners about Contraceptive Methods | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Have enough information + Have information** | **Have little information** | **Have no information + Have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 97 (95,1 %) | - | 5 (4,9 %) | 4,8 | 0,87 |
| Bursa | 67 | 42 (62,7 %) | 10 (14,9 %) | 15 (22,4 %) | 3,55 | 1,28 |
| Gaziantep | 176 | 111 (63,1 %) | 14 (8,0 %) | 51 (29,0 %) | 3,36 | 1,36 |
| Hatay | 198 | 12 (6,1 %) | 38 (19,2 %) | 148 (74,8 %) | 1,83 | 0,99 |
| Mersin | 93 | 25 (26,9 %) | 17 (18,3 %) | 51 (54,8 %) | 2,42 | 1,45 |
| İstanbul | 239 | 164 (68,6 %) | 17 (7,1 %) | 58 (24,3 %) | 3,6 | 1,44 |
| İzmir | 61 | 27 (44,3 %) | 13 (21,3 %) | 21 (34,4 %) | 3,05 | 0,97 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 34 | 11 (32,4 %) | 11 (32,4 %) | 12 (35,3 %) | 2,88 | 1,3 |
| Şanlıurfa | 195 | 141 (72,3 %) | 14 (7,2 %) | 40 (20,5 %) | 3,43 | 1,25 |
| Kilis | 57 | 19 (33,3 %) | 2 (3,5 %) | 36 (63,2 %) | 2,39 | 1,72 |
| *Camp* | *55* | *37 (67,3 %)* | *7 (12,7 %)* | *11 (20,0 %)* | *3,69* | *1,36* |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | |
| AB | **59** | 38 (64,4 %) | 8 (13,6 %) | 13 (22,0 %) | 3,69 | 1,47 |
| C1 | 96 | 23 (24,0 %) | 7 (7,3 %) | 66 (68,8 %) | 2,02 | 1,42 |
| C2 | 236 | 147 (62,3 %) | 25 (10,6 %) | 64 (27,1 %) | 3,43 | 1,35 |
| DE | **831** | 441 (53,1 %) | 96 (11,6 %) | 294 (35,4 %) | 3,17 | 1,5 |
| **Number of Family Members** | | | | | | |
| 1 person | **4** | - | - | 4 (100,0%) | 1,0 | 0,0 |
| 2-3 persons | **299** | 157 (52,5%) | 34 (11,4%) | 108 (36,1%) | 3,2 | 1,5 |
| 4-6 persons | **622** | 360 (57,9%) | 67 (10,8%) | 195 (31,4%) | 3,3 | 1,5 |
| over 7 persons | **297** | 132 (44,4%) | 35 (11,8%) | 130 (43,8%) | 2,9 | 1,5 |
| **Total** | **1222** | **649 (53,1 %)** | **136 (11,1 %)** | **437 (35,8 %)** | **3,16** | **1,51** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 29 Reasons of Couples' Preference for Protection Methods they Apply, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | Protection Methods | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **N** | it s healthier | it is more reliable | it is easy to use | because not to have children | to protect from the disease | As I want to | Doesn't know why | Other | No reply |
| Reasons for Preference | Natural Methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days) | 116 | 78 (67,2 %) | 19 (16,4 %) | 28 (24,1 %) | 12 (10,3 %) | 1 (0,9 %) | 5 (4,3 %) | 3 (2,6 %) | - | 4 (3,5 %) |
| | Withdrawal | 56 | 38 (67,9 %) | 11 (19,6 %) | 11 (19,6 %) | 9 (16,1 %) | 3 (5,4 %) | 5 (8,9 %) | - | - | - |
| | Condom | 49 | 30 (61,2 %) | 7 (14,3 %) | 11 (22,5 %) | 7 (14,3 %) | 2 (4,1 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | - | - | - |
| | Other | 16 | 5 (31,3 %) | 1 (6,3 %) | 3 (18,8 %) | - | - | 2 (12,5 %) | 1 (6,3 %) | 2 (12,5 %) | 2 (12,5 %) |
| | None | 37 | 7 (18,9 %) | - | 1 (2,7 %) | - | - | - | 7 (18,9 %) | 1 (2,7 %) | 21 (56,8 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 30 Reasons why Partners don't Use any Protection Method by Age and Cities in 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection analyzed within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | Reasons why Partners don't use any Protection Method | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | He doesn't need it because I'm pregnant | He wants to have a child | I don't want | Harmful to health (medical contraindication) | he thinks I won't be pregnant because I'm breastfeeding | It is enough as I'm protected | Other | Doesn't want to respond |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 139 | 20 (14,4 %) | 66 (47,5 %) | 14 (10,1 %) | 1 (0,7 %) | 17 (12,2 %) | 4 (2,9 %) | 2 (1,4 %) | 15 (10,8 %) |
| 19-24 | 218 | 24 (11,0 %) | 83 (38,1 %) | 37 (17,0 %) | 3 (1,4 %) | 23 (10,6 %) | 7 (3,2 %) | 2 (0,9 %) | 39 (17,9 %) |
| 25-34 | 251 | 16 (6,4 %) | 61 (24,3 %) | 51 (20,3 %) | 10 (4,0 %) | 17 (6,8 %) | 20 (8,0 %) | 9 (3,6 %) | 67 (26,7 %) |
| 35-44 | 138 | 5 (3,6 %) | 19 (13,8 %) | 26 (18,8 %) | 10 (7,3 %) | 5 (3,6 %) | 14 (10,1 %) | 6 (4,4 %) | 53 (38,4 %) |
| 45-49 | 53 | - | 1 (1,9 %) | 12 (22,6 %) | 7 (13,2 %) | - | 1 (1,9 %) | 8 (15,1 %) | 24 (45,3 %) |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 92 | 5 (5,4 %) | 45 (48,9 %) | 20 (21,7 %) | - | 4 (4,4 %) | - | - | 18 (19,6 %) |
| Bursa | 39 | 3 (7,7 %) | 3 (7,7 %) | 8 (20,5 %) | - | 5 (12,8 %) | 6 (15,4 %) | 1 (2,6 %) | 13 (33,3 %) |
| Gaziantep | 82 | 9 (11,0 %) | 23 (28,1 %) | 18 (22,0 %) | 1 (1,2 %) | 5 (6,1 %) | 11 (13,4 %) | 3 (3,7 %) | 12 (14,6 %) |
| Hatay | 120 | 11 (9,2 %) | 29 (24,2 %) | 9 (7,5 %) | 21 (17,5 %) | 10 (8,3 %) | 1 (0,8 %) | 2 (1,7 %) | 37 (30,8 %) |
| Mersin | 55 | 3 (5,5 %) | 9 (16,4 %) | 31 (56,4 %) | 4 (7,3 %) | 2 (3,6 %) | - | - | 6 (10,9 %) |
| İstanbul | 154 | 11 (7,1 %) | 44 (28,6 %) | 24 (15,6 %) | 4 (2,6 %) | 16 (10,4 %) | 20 (13,0 %) | 7 (4,6 %) | 28 (18,2 %) |
| İzmir | 49 | 7 (14,3 %) | 10 (20,4 %) | 21 (42,9 %) | - | 4 (8,2 %) | 2 (4,1 %) | 2 (4,1 %) | 3 (6,1 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 19 | 2 (10,5 %) | 4 (21,1 %) | 1 (5,3 %) | - | - | - | 8 (42,1 %) | 4 (21,1 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 148 | 8 (5,4 %) | 59 (39,9 %) | 5 (3,4 %) | - | 11 (7,4 %) | 6 (4,1 %) | 4 (2,7 %) | 55 (37,2 %) |
| Kilis | 41 | 6 (14,6 %) | 4 (9,8 %) | 3 (7,3 %) | 1 (2,4 %) | 5 (12,2 %) | - | - | 22 (53,7 %) |
| *Camp* | *42* | *6 (14,3 %)* | *17 (40,5 %)* | *2 (4,8 %)* | - | *2 (4,8 %)* | - | *3 (7,1 %)* | *12 (28,6 %)* |
| **Total** | **799** | **65 (8,1 %)** | **230 (28,8 %)** | **140 (17,5 %)** | **31 (3,9 %)** | **62 (7,8 %)** | **46 (5,8 %)** | **27 (3,4 %)** | **198 (24,8 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 31 Distribution of Status of Being Informed on Contraceptive Methods in Turkey by Age, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health, Using a Prevention Method and Having Annual Gynecological Examination regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Status of being Informed about Contraceptive Methods | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Yes | No | I don't remember |
| **Age Group** | | | | |
| 15-18 | 199 | 11 (5,5 %) | 177 (88,9 %) | 11 (5,5 %) |
| 19-24 | 341 | 26 (7,6 %) | 298 (87,4 %) | 17 (5,0 %) |
| 25-34 | 406 | 43 (10,6 %) | 327 (80,5 %) | 36 (8,9 %) |
| 35-44 | 249 | 21 (8,4 %) | 211 (84,7 %) | 17 (6,8 %) |
| 45-49 | 85 | 6 (7,1 %) | 74 (87,1 %) | 5 (5,9 %) |
| **Province** | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | - | 100 (98,0 %) | 2 (2,0 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 2 (2,9 %) | 68 (97,1 %) | - |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 35 (19,4 %) | 142 (78,9 %) | 3 (1,7 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 9 (4,5 %) | 165 (81,7 %) | 28 (13,9 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 3 (3,2 %) | 89 (93,7 %) | 3 (3,2 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 28 (10,9 %) | 205 (79,5 %) | 25 (9,7 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 4 (6,4 %) | 57 (90,5 %) | 2 (3,2 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 10 (28,6 %) | 15 (42,9 %) | 10 (28,6 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 6 (2,8 %) | 203 (94,4 %) | 6 (2,8 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 10 (16,7 %) | 43 (71,7 %) | 7 (11,7 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *7 (11,1 %)* | *50 (79,4 %)* | *6 (9,5 %)* |
| **SES Group** | | | | |
| AB | ***60*** | 23 (38,3 %) | 33 (55,0 %) | 4 (6,7 %) |
| C1 | 99 | 7 (7,1 %) | 60 (60,6 %) | 32 (32,3 %) |
| C2 | 250 | 16 (6,4 %) | 216 (86,4 %) | 18 (7,2 %) |
| DE | ***871*** | 61 (7,0 %) | 778 (89,3 %) | 32 (3,7 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | |
| Working | 192 | 10 (5,2 %) | 170 (88,5 %) | 12 (6,3 %) |
| not Working | 1088 | 97 (8,9 %) | 917 (84,3 %) | 74 (6,8 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | |
| speaking | 200 | 37 (18,5 %) | 154 (77,0 %) | 9 (4,5 %) |
| not speaking | ***1080*** | 70 (6,5 %) | 933 (86,4 %) | 77 (7,1 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***724*** | 46 (6,4 %) | 632 (87,3 %) | 46 (6,4 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***556*** | 61 (11,0 %) | 455 (81,8 %) | 40 (7,2 %) |
| **Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health** | **1280** | 107 (8,4%) | 1087 (84,9%) | 86 (6,7%) |
| I consulted | **804** | 84 (10,5%) | 671 (83,5%) | 49 (6,1%) |
| I didn't consult | **476** | 23 (4,8%) | 416 (87,4%) | 37 (7,8%) |
| **Using a Protection Method** | | | | |
| Yes | **513** | 71 (13,8%) | 409 (79,7%) | 33 (6,4%) |
| No | **697** | 36 (5,2%) | 616 (88,4%) | 45 (6,5%) |
| Other | **12** | - | 12 (100,0%) | - |
| I have no partner | **58** | - | 50 (86,2%) | 8 (13,8%) |
| **Having Annual Female Birth Exams** | | | | |
| I have | **113** | 36 (31,9%) | 73 (64,6%) | 4 (3,5%) |
| I don't have | **1167** | 71 (6,1%) | 1014 (86,9%) | 82 (7,0%) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **107 (8,4 %)** | **1087 (84,9 %)** | **86 (6,7 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 32 Status of Having a Miscarriage by Provinces and SES groups for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | No, I have never had | Spontaneous abortion | I purposely aborted | I have had an abortion | Other |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 85 | 80 (94,1 %) | 5 (5,9 %) | - | - | - |
| Bursa | 65 | 51 (78,5 %) | 13 (20,0 %) | - | 1 (1,5 %) | - |
| Gaziantep | 166 | 92 (55,4 %) | 63 (38,0 %) | 2 (1,2 %) | 8 (4,8 %) | 1 (0,6 %) |
| Hatay | 175 | 155 (88,6 %) | 19 (10,9 %) | - | - | 1 (0,6 %) |
| Mersin | 82 | 56 (68,3 %) | 23 (28,1 %) | 1 (1,2 %) | 1 (1,2 %) | 1 (1,2 %) |
| İstanbul | 206 | 182 (88,4 %) | 19 (9,2 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | 2 (1,0 %) |
| İzmir | 56 | 40 (71,4 %) | 11 (19,6 %) | 1 (1,8 %) | 4 (7,1 %) | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | 34 | 32 (94,1 %) | 1 (2,9 %) | - | 1 (2,9 %) | - |
| Şanlıurfa | 192 | 179 (93,2 %) | 13 (6,8 %) | - | - | - |
| Kilis | 54 | 46 (85,2 %) | 8 (14,8 %) | - | - | - |
| *Camp* | *53* | *49 (92,5 %)* | *4 (7,6 %)* | - | - | - |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | |
| AB | ***56*** | 39 (69,6 %) | 17 (30,4 %) | - | - | - |
| C1 | 86 | 76 (88,4 %) | 8 (9,3 %) | - | 2 (2,3 %) | - |
| C2 | 210 | 171 (81,4 %) | 31 (14,8 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | 5 (2,4 %) | 1 (0,5 %) |
| DE | ***763*** | 627 (82,2 %) | 119 (15,6 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 10 (1,3 %) | 4 (0,5 %) |
| **Total** | **1115** | **913 (81,9 %)** | **175 (15,7 %)** | **5 (0,5 %)** | **17 (1,5 %)** | **5 (0,5 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 33 Distribution of the Participants by Status of Becoming Pregnant in Turkey by Age, Educational Level, SES, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Conditions of Being Informed about Contraceptive Methods and Usage of any Pregnancy Prevention Methods, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | those who got pregnant after coming to Turkey | those who didn't get pregnant after coming to Turkey |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 15-18 | 123 | 111 (90,2 %) | 12 (9,8 %) |
| 19-24 | 295 | 248 (84,1 %) | 47 (15,9 %) |
| 25-34 | 380 | 255 (67,1 %) | 125 (32,9 %) |
| 35-44 | 239 | 94 (39,3 %) | 145 (60,7 %) |
| 45-49 | 78 | 6 (7,7 %) | 72 (92,3 %) |
| **Educational Level** | | | |
| Can't read and write | 112 | 71 (63,4 %) | 41 (36,6 %) |
| Reads but hasn't received formal education | 46 | 27 (58,7 %) | 19 (41,3 %) |
| Primary school | 419 | 281 (67,1 %) | 138 (32,9 %) |
| Secondary school | 331 | 200 (60,4 %) | 131 (39,6 %) |
| ***High school and further*** | ***207*** | 135 (65,2 %) | 72 (34,8 %) |
| **SES Group** | | | |
| AB | **56** | 42 (75,0 %) | 14 (25,0 %) |
| C1 | 86 | 50 (58,1 %) | 36 (41,9 %) |
| C2 | 210 | 122 (58,1 %) | 88 (41,9 %) |
| DE | **763** | 500 (65,5 %) | 263 (34,5 %) |
| **Province** | | | |
| Adana | 85 | 58 (68,2 %) | 27 (31,8 %) |
| Bursa | 65 | 35 (53,9 %) | 30 (46,2 %) |
| Gaziantep | 166 | 129 (77,7 %) | 37 (22,3 %) |
| Hatay | 175 | 111 (63,4 %) | 64 (36,6 %) |
| Mersin | 82 | 51 (62,2 %) | 31 (37,8 %) |
| İstanbul | 206 | 102 (49,5 %) | 104 (50,5 %) |
| İzmir | 56 | 32 (57,1 %) | 24 (42,9 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 34 | 24 (70,6 %) | 10 (29,4 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 192 | 139 (72,4 %) | 53 (27,6 %) |
| Kilis | 54 | 33 (61,1 %) | 21 (38,9 %) |
| *Camp* | *53* | *40 (75,5 %)* | *13 (24,5 %)* |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| Working | 153 | 90 (58,8 %) | 63 (41,2 %) |
| not Working | 962 | 624 (64,9 %) | 338 (35,1 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 162 | 101 (62,4 %) | 61 (37,7 %) |
| not speaking | **953** | 613 (64,3 %) | 340 (35,7 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| 1-4 years | **618** | 354 (57,3 %) | 264 (42,7 %) |
| 5-8 years | **497** | 360 (72,4 %) | 137 (27,6 %) |
| **Having Information about Contraceptive Methods** | | | |
| has been informed | 102 | 74 (72,6 %) | 28 (27,5 %) |
| hasn't been informed | **1013** | 640 (63,2 %) | 373 (36,8 %) |
| **Using a Protection Method** | | | |
| Yes | 524 | 344 (65,7 %) | 180 (34,4 %) |
| No | 538 | 354 (65,8 %) | 184 (34,2 %) |
| Other | **53** | 16 (30,2 %) | 37 (69,8 %) |
| **Total** | **1115** | **714 (64,0 %)** | **401 (36,0 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 34 Distribution of Conditions of Having Doctor Check during Pregnancy by Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Never | Once | Twice | 3 times and more | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Province** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 58 | - | 10 (17,2 %) | 40 (69,0 %) | 8 (13,8 %) | 2,0 | 0,6 |
| Bursa | 35 | - | 3 (8,6 %) | 8 (22,9 %) | 24 (68,6 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Gaziantep | 129 | 1 (0,8 %) | 23 (17,8 %) | 17 (13,2 %) | 88 (68,2 %) | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| Hatay | 111 | 1 (0,9 %) | 23 (20,7 %) | 25 (22,5 %) | 62 (55,9 %) | 2,3 | 0,8 |
| Mersin | 51 | 1 (2,0 %) | 2 (3,9 %) | 12 (23,5 %) | 36 (70,6 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| İstanbul | 102 | 3 (2,9 %) | 19 (18,6 %) | 24 (23,5 %) | 56 (54,9 %) | 2,3 | 0,9 |
| İzmir | 32 | 1 (3,1 %) | 2 (6,3 %) | 5 (15,6 %) | 24 (75,0 %) | 2,6 | 0,8 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 24 | 1 (4,2 %) | 9 (37,5 %) | 7 (29,2 %) | 7 (29,2 %) | 1,8 | 0,9 |
| Şanlıurfa | 139 | 5 (3,6 %) | 3 (2,2 %) | 53 (38,1 %) | 78 (56,1 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| Kilis | 33 | 5 (15,2 %) | 7 (21,2 %) | 6 (18,2 %) | 15 (45,5 %) | 1,9 | 1,1 |
| *Camp* | *40* | *3 (7,5 %)* | *8 (20,0 %)* | *17 (42,5 %)* | *12 (30,0 %)* | *2,0* | *0,9* |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | | |
| AB | ***42*** | 1 (2,4 %) | 15 (35,7 %) | 10 (23,8 %) | 16 (38,1 %) | 2,0 | 0,9 |
| C1 | 50 | 1 (2,0 %) | 14 (28,0 %) | 16 (32,0 %) | 19 (38,0 %) | 2,1 | 0,9 |
| C2 | 122 | 6 (4,9 %) | 12 (9,8 %) | 17 (13,9 %) | 87 (71,3 %) | 2,5 | 0,9 |
| DE | ***500*** | 10 (2,0 %) | 60 (12,0 %) | 154 (30,8 %) | 276 (55,2 %) | 2,4 | 0,8 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | |
| Working | 90 | 1 (1,1 %) | 18 (20,0 %) | 41 (45,6 %) | 30 (33,3 %) | 2,1 | 0,8 |
| not Working | 624 | 17 (2,7 %) | 83 (13,3 %) | 156 (25,0 %) | 368 (59,0 %) | 2,4 | 0,8 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 101 | 2 (2,0 %) | 18 (17,8 %) | 18 (17,8 %) | 63 (62,4 %) | 2,4 | 0,9 |
| not speaking | ***613*** | 16 (2,6 %) | 83 (13,5 %) | 179 (29,2 %) | 335 (54,7 %) | 2,4 | 0,8 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***354*** | 9 (2,5 %) | 54 (15,3 %) | 87 (24,6 %) | 204 (57,6 %) | 2,4 | 0,8 |
| 5-8 years | ***360*** | 9 (2,5 %) | 47 (13,1 %) | 110 (30,6 %) | 194 (53,9 %) | 2,4 | 0,8 |
| **Total** | **714** | **18 (2,5 %)** | **101 (14,2 %)** | **197 (27,6 %)** | **398 (55,7 %)** | **2,4** | **0,8** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 35 Distribution of Status of Getting Iron Pills and Supplementary vitamin D during Pregnancy by Cities, Distribution of Usage of Iron Pills and Supplementary vitamin D during Pregnancy by Provinces, Educational Level, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health and Having Annual Gynecological Examination regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Status of Getting Iron Pills | | | | Status of Getting vitamin D | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Yes | No | I don't know | **N** | Yes | No | I don't know |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 58 | 48 (82,8 %) | 9 (15,5 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | 58 | 50 (86,2 %) | 8 (13,8 %) | - |
| Bursa | 35 | 28 (80,0 %) | 6 (17,1 %) | 1 (2,9 %) | 35 | 28 (80,0 %) | 7 (20,0 %) | - |
| Gaziantep | 129 | 110 (85,3 %) | 17 (13,2 %) | 2 (1,6 %) | 129 | 113 (87,6 %) | 13 (10,1 %) | 3 (2,3 %) |
| Hatay | 111 | 97 (87,4 %) | 14 (12,6 %) | - | 111 | 99 (89,2 %) | 10 (9,0 %) | 2 (1,8 %) |
| Mersin | 51 | 45 (88,2 %) | 6 (11,8 %) | - | 51 | 44 (86,3 %) | 7 (13,7 %) | - |
| İstanbul | 102 | 80 (78,4 %) | 17 (16,7 %) | 5 (4,9 %) | 102 | 82 (80,4 %) | 14 (13,7 %) | 6 (5,9 %) |
| İzmir | 32 | 19 (59,4 %) | 9 (28,1 %) | 4 (12,5 %) | 32 | 16 (50,0 %) | 12 (37,5 %) | 4 (12,5 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 24 | 15 (62,5 %) | 6 (25,0 %) | 3 (12,5 %) | 24 | 14 (58,3 %) | 5 (20,8 %) | 5 (20,8 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 139 | 111 (79,9 %) | 25 (18,0 %) | 3 (2,2 %) | 139 | 110 (79,1 %) | 27 (19,4 %) | 2 (1,4 %) |
| Kilis | 33 | 13 (39,4 %) | 8 (24,2 %) | 12 (36,4 %) | 33 | 13 (39,4 %) | 8 (24,2 %) | 12 (36,4 %) |
| *Camp* | *40* | *23 (57,5 %)* | *11 (27,5 %)* | *6 (15,0 %)* | *40* | *23 (57,5 %)* | *11 (27,5 %)* | *6 (15,0 %)* |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | | |
| Can't read and write | 71 | 56 (78,9 %) | 11 (15,5 %) | 4 (5,6 %) | 71 | 58 (81,7 %) | 10 (14,1 %) | 3 (4,2 %) |
| Reads but hasn't received formal education | 27 | 19 (70,4 %) | 4 (14,8 %) | 4 (14,8 %) | 27 | 18 (66,7 %) | 5 (18,5 %) | 4 (14,8 %) |
| Primary school | 281 | 217 (77,2 %) | 48 (17,1 %) | 16 (5,7 %) | 281 | 217 (77,2 %) | 46 (16,4 %) | 18 (6,4 %) |
| Secondary school | 200 | 163 (81,5 %) | 32 (16,0 %) | 5 (2,5 %) | 200 | 163 (81,5 %) | 31 (15,5 %) | 6 (3,0 %) |
| ***High school and further*** | ***135*** | 111 (82,2 %) | 22 (16,3 %) | 2 (1,5 %) | ***135*** | 113 (83,7 %) | 19 (14,1 %) | 3 (2,2 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | |
| Working | 90 | 80 (88,9 %) | 8 (8,9 %) | 2 (2,2 %) | 90 | 83 (92,2 %) | 6 (6,7 %) | 1 (1,1 %) |
| not Working | 624 | 486 (77,9 %) | 109 (17,5 %) | 29 (4,7 %) | 624 | 486 (77,9 %) | 105 (16,8 %) | 33 (5,3 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 101 | 84 (83,2 %) | 12 (11,9 %) | 5 (5,0 %) | 101 | 86 (85,2 %) | 10 (9,9 %) | 5 (5,0 %) |
| not speaking | **613** | 482 (78,6 %) | 105 (17,1 %) | 26 (4,2 %) | **613** | 483 (78,8 %) | 101 (16,5 %) | 29 (4,7 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **354** | 263 (74,3 %) | 73 (20,6 %) | 18 (5,1 %) | **354** | 265 (74,9 %) | 71 (20,1 %) | 18 (5,1 %) |
| 5-8 years | **360** | 303 (84,2 %) | 44 (12,2 %) | 13 (3,6 %) | **360** | 304 (84,4 %) | 40 (11,1 %) | 16 (4,4 %) |
| **Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health** | | | | | | | | |
| I consulted | **565** | 480 (85,0%) | 69 (12,2%) | 16 (2,8%) | **565** | 481 (85,1%) | 65 (11,5%) | 19 (3,4%) |
| I didn't consult | **131** | 86 (65,7%) | 30 (22,9%) | 15 (11,5%) | **131** | 88 (67,2%) | 28 (21,4%) | 15 (11,5%) |
| **Having Annual Female Birth Exams** | | | | | | | | |
| I have | **70** | 68 (97,1%) | 2 (2,9%) | - | **70** | 69 (98,6%) | 1 (1,4%) | - |
| I don't have | **626** | 498 (79,6%) | 97 (15,5 %) | 31 (5,0%) | **626** | 500 (79,9%) | 92 (14,7%) | 34 (5,4%) |
| **Total** | **714** | **566 (79,3 %)** | **117 (16,4 %)** | **31 (4,3 %)** | **714** | **569 (79,7 %)** | **111 (15,6 %)** | **34 (4,8 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 36 Distribution of Conditions of Receiving Vaccination during Pregnancy by Age, Educational Level, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and Consulting a Doctor about Women's Health for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Never vaccinated | Vaccinated once | Vaccinated 2 times and more | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 111 | 67 (60,4 %) | 24 (21,6 %) | 20 (18,0 %) | 0,6 | 0,9 |
| 19-24 | 248 | 147 (59,3 %) | 62 (25,0 %) | 39 (15,7 %) | 0,6 | 0,9 |
| 25-34 | 255 | 149 (58,4 %) | 58 (22,8 %) | 48 (18,8 %) | 0,7 | 1,0 |
| 35-44 | 94 | 58 (61,7 %) | 17 (18,1 %) | 19 (20,2 %) | 0,7 | 1,0 |
| 45-49 | 6 | 3 (50,0 %) | 3 (50,0 %) | - | 0,5 | 0,6 |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | |
| Can't read and write | 71 | 50 (70,4 %) | 11 (15,5 %) | 10 (14,1 %) | 0,5 | 0,9 |
| Reads but hasn't received formal education | 27 | 18 (66,7 %) | 4 (14,8 %) | 5 (18,5 %) | 0,6 | 1,0 |
| Primary school | 281 | 168 (59,8 %) | 66 (23,5 %) | 47 (16,7 %) | 0,6 | 0,9 |
| Secondary school | 200 | 124 (62,0 %) | 45 (22,5 %) | 31 (15,5 %) | 0,6 | 0,8 |
| *High school and further* | ***135*** | 64 (47,4 %) | 38 (28,2 %) | 33 (24,4 %) | 0,9 | 1,1 |
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 58 | 37 (63,8 %) | 8 (13,8 %) | 13 (22,4 %) | 0,6 | 0,8 |
| Bursa | 35 | 34 (97,1 %) | 1 (2,9 %) | - | 0,0 | 0,2 |
| Gaziantep | 129 | 74 (57,4 %) | 40 (31,0 %) | 15 (11,6 %) | 0,6 | 0,8 |
| Hatay | 111 | 61 (55,0 %) | 46 (41,4 %) | 4 (3,6 %) | 0,5 | 0,6 |
| Mersin | 51 | 43 (84,3 %) | 5 (9,8 %) | 3 (5,9 %) | 0,3 | 0,8 |
| İstanbul | 102 | 42 (41,2 %) | 25 (24,5 %) | 35 (34,3 %) | 1,1 | 1,1 |
| İzmir | 32 | 26 (81,3 %) | 5 (15,6 %) | 1 (3,1 %) | 0,3 | 0,6 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 24 | 11 (45,8 %) | 2 (8,3 %) | 11 (45,8 %) | 1,3 | 1,3 |
| Şanlıurfa | 139 | 84 (60,4 %) | 19 (13,7 %) | 36 (25,9 %) | 0,8 | 1,1 |
| Kilis | 33 | 12 (36,4 %) | 13 (39,4 %) | 8 (24,2 %) | 1,0 | 1,0 |
| *Camp* | *40* | *23 (57,5 %)* | *7 (17,5 %)* | *10 (25,0 %)* | *0,8* | *1,0* |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | |
| **AB** | ***42*** | 6 (14,3 %) | 30 (71,4 %) | 6 (14,3 %) | 1,1 | 0,7 |
| C1 | 50 | 20 (40,0 %) | 24 (48,0 %) | 6 (12,0 %) | 0,7 | 0,7 |
| C2 | 122 | 79 (64,8 %) | 23 (18,9 %) | 20 (16,4 %) | 0,6 | 0,9 |
| DE | ***500*** | 319 (63,8 %) | 87 (17,4 %) | 94 (18,8 %) | 0,6 | 1,0 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| Working | 90 | 52 (57,8 %) | 17 (18,9 %) | 21 (23,3 %) | 0,7 | 1,0 |
| not Working | 624 | 372 (59,6 %) | 147 (23,6 %) | 105 (16,8 %) | 0,6 | 0,9 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 101 | 45 (44,6 %) | 29 (28,7 %) | 27 (26,7 %) | 0,9 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | ***613*** | 379 (61,8 %) | 135 (22,0 %) | 99 (16,2 %) | 0,6 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***354*** | 221 (62,4 %) | 79 (22,3 %) | 54 (15,3 %) | 0,6 | 0,9 |
| 5-8 years | ***360*** | 203 (56,4 %) | 85 (23,6 %) | 72 (20,0 %) | 0,7 | 1,0 |
| **Consulting a Doctor during Pregnancy** | | | | | | |
| Never | 18 | 18 (100,0 %) | - | - | - | - |
| 1 time | 101 | 35 (34,7 %) | 50 (49,5 %) | 16 (15,8 %) | 0,9 | 0,9 |
| 2 times | 197 | 115 (58,4 %) | 41 (20,8 %) | 41 (20,8 %) | 0,7 | 0,9 |
| 3 times and more | 398 | 256 (64,3 %) | 73 (18,3 %) | 69 (17,3 %) | 0,6 | 1,0 |
| **Total** | **714** | **424 (59,3 %)** | **164 (23,0 %)** | **126 (17,7 %)** | **0,7** | **0,9** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 37 Distribution of Places of the Last Birth by Age, Educational Level, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and Having a Doctor Check during Pregnancy regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Places of the Last Birth | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | herself at home, At home with the neighborhood midwife, At home with Syrian-certified midwife, At home with Turkish midwife with official diploma | State Hospital, Maternity, Private Hospital |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 15-18 | 106 | 2 (1,9 %) | 104 (98,1 %) |
| 19-24 | 239 | 1 (0,4 %) | 237 (99,2 %) |
| 25-34 | 251 | 6 (2,4 %) | 240 (95,6 %) |
| 35-44 | 93 | 4 (4,3 %) | 85 (91,4 %) |
| 45-49 | 6 | - | 6 (100,0 %) |
| **Educational Level** | | | |
| Can't read and write | 68 | 1 (1,5 %) | 66 (97,1 %) |
| Reads but hasn't received formal education | 27 | - | 27 (100,0 %) |
| Primary school | 273 | 8 (2,9 %) | 260 (95,2 %) |
| Secondary school | 197 | 2 (1,0 %) | 193 (98,0 %) |
| ***High school and further*** | ***130*** | 2 (1,5 %) | 126 (96,9 %) |
| **Province** | | | |
| Adana | 58 | - | 58 (100,0 %) |
| Bursa | 34 | 1 (2,9 %) | 32 (94,1 %) |
| Gaziantep | 125 | 4 (3,2 %) | 121 (96,8 %) |
| Hatay | 107 | 1 (0,9 %) | 101 (94,4 %) |
| Mersin | 49 | 1 (2,0 %) | 48 (98,0 %) |
| İstanbul | 98 | - | 95 (96,9 %) |
| İzmir | 32 | 1 (3,1 %) | 31 (96,9 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 24 | - | 24 (100,0 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 135 | 5 (3,7 %) | 129 (95,6 %) |
| Kilis | 33 | - | 33 (100,0 %) |
| *Camp* | *40* | - | *40 (100,0 %)* |
| **SES Group** | | | |
| **AB** | **40** | 2 (5,0 %) | 38 (95,0 %) |
| C1 | 49 | - | 46 (93,9 %) |
| C2 | 119 | 3 (2,5 %) | 114 (95,8 %) |
| **DE** | **487** | 8 (1,6 %) | 474 (97,3 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| Working | 90 | 1 (1,1 %) | 88 (97,8 %) |
| not Working | 605 | 12 (2,0 %) | 584 (96,5 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 100 | - | 98 (98,0 %) |
| not speaking | **595** | 13 (2,2 %) | 574 (96,5 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| 1-4 years | **343** | 5 (1,5 %) | 332 (96,8 %) |
| 5-8 years | **352** | 8 (2,3 %) | 340 (96,6 %) |
| **Consulting a Doctor during Pregnancy** | | | |
| Never | 17 | 1 (5,9 %) | 15 (88,2 %) |
| 1 time | 95 | 2 (2,1 %) | 90 (94,7 %) |
| 2 times | 195 | 3 (1,5 %) | 190 (97,4 %) |
| 3 times and more | 388 | 7 (1,8 %) | 377 (97,2 %) |
| **Total** | **695** | **13 (1,9 %)** | **672 (96,7 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 38 Distribution of Conditions of Having Neonatal Death after coming to Turkey by Age Groups regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 15-18 | 111 | 8 (7,2 %) | 103 (92,8 %) |
| 19-24 | 248 | 16 (6,5 %) | 232 (93,6 %) |
| 25-34 | 255 | 16 (6,3 %) | 239 (93,7 %) |
| 35-44 | 94 | 9 (9,6 %) | 85 (90,4 %) |
| 45-49 | 6 | - | 6 (100,0 %) |
| **Total** | **714** | **49 (6,9 %)** | **665 (93,1 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 39 Neonatal Mortality Rates in Syrian under Temporary Protection Analyzed within the Scope of the Study, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Number | per thousand | per thousand |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Total Number of Live Births (A)** | **954** | | |
| **Total Number of Death Babies (B)** | **18** | **18,9** | ((B)/(A)) x 1000 |
| Number of babies dead in 0-7 days (C) | 10 | 10,5 | ((C)/(A)) x 1000 |
| Number of babies dead in 7-28 days (D) | 3 | 3,14 | ((D)/(A)) x 1000 |
| Number of babies dead in 29-365days (E) | 5 | 5,24 | ((E)/(A)) x 1000 |
| Number of babies dead in 0-365 days (F) | **18** | **18,9** | ((F)/(A)) x 1000 |

**Table 40 Distribution of Neonatal Screening applied to the Babies born in Turkey by Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Yes | No | I don't know |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Age Group** | | | | |
| 15-18 | 104 | 91 (87,5 %) | 8 (7,7 %) | 5 (4,8 %) |
| 19-24 | 241 | 191 (79,3 %) | 40 (16,6 %) | 10 (4,2 %) |
| 25-34 | 233 | 175 (75,1 %) | 51 (21,9 %) | 7 (3,0 %) |
| 35-44 | 87 | 66 (75,9 %) | 20 (23,0 %) | 1 (1,2 %) |
| 45-49 | 6 | 6 (100,0 %) | - | - |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | |
| Yes | 81 | 67 (82,7 %) | 12 (14,8 %) | 2 (2,5 %) |
| No | ***590*** | 462 (78,3 %) | 107 (18,1 %) | 21 (3,6 %) |
| **Province** | | | | |
| Adana | 56 | 2 (3,6 %) | 54 (96,4 %) | - |
| Bursa | 33 | 25 (75,8 %) | 6 (18,2 %) | 2 (6,1 %) |
| Gaziantep | 120 | 108 (90,0 %) | 9 (7,5 %) | 3 (2,5 %) |
| Hatay | 103 | 94 (91,3 %) | 5 (4,9 %) | 4 (3,9 %) |
| Mersin | 52 | 50 (96,2 %) | 2 (3,9 %) | - |
| Istanbul | 94 | 71 (75,5 %) | 17 (18,1 %) | 6 (6,4 %) |
| Izmir | 31 | 30 (96,8 %) | 1 (3,2 %) | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | 24 | 22 (91,7 %) | 2 (8,3 %) | - |
| Şanlıurfa | 127 | 105 (82,7 %) | 21 (16,5 %) | 1 (0,8 %) |
| Kilis | 31 | 22 (71,0 %) | 2 (6,5 %) | 7 (22,6 %) |
| *Camp* | *37* | *27 (73,0 %)* | *8 (21,6 %)* | *2 (5,4 %)* |
| **SES Group** | | | | |
| AB | ***36*** | 30 (83,3 %) | 4 (11,1 %) | 2 (5,6 %) |
| C1 | 48 | 40 (83,3 %) | 3 (6,3 %) | 5 (10,4 %) |
| C2 | 118 | 93 (78,8 %) | 17 (14,4 %) | 8 (6,8 %) |
| DE | ***469*** | 366 (78,0 %) | 95 (20,3 %) | 8 (1,7 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | |
| Working | 84 | 32 (38,1 %) | 51 (60,7 %) | 1 (1,2 %) |
| not Working | 587 | 497 (84,7 %) | 68 (11,6 %) | 22 (3,8 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | |
| speaking | 94 | 83 (88,3 %) | 7 (7,5 %) | 4 (4,3 %) |
| not speaking | ***577*** | 446 (77,3 %) | 112 (19,4 %) | 19 (3,3 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***331*** | 262 (79,2 %) | 57 (17,2 %) | 12 (3,6 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***340*** | 267 (78,5 %) | 62 (18,2 %) | 11 (3,2 %) |
| **Total** | **671** | **529 (78,8 %)** | **119 (17,7 %)** | **23 (3,4 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 41 Feeding Methods for 0a-24-Month Syrian Babies under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Number - Percentage |
|---|---|
| ***Number of mothers who have 0-24-month babies*** | ***452*** |
| Mother who breastfed at least one time | 421 (93,1 %) |
| Mother who could breastfeed in the first one hour | 179 (39,6 %) |
| Those who only breastfed in 0-6 month | 180 (39,8 %) |
| Those who gave supplementary food not eat babies fill additional to breast milk in 0-6 month | 77 (17,0 %) |
| Number of mothers continuing to breastfeed at least one year | 69 (15,3 %) |
| Number of mothers continuing to breastfeed at least 24 months | 2 (0,4 %) |

**Table 42 Distribution of Conditions of Getting Health Examinations in Turkey during Postpartum Period by Educational Level, Provinces, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Consulting a Doctor during Pregnancy and Places of the Last Birth regarding 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Getting Health Checks done during the Postpartum Period | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | those who got examined at least one time during the pregnancy period | those who didn't get health checks during the pregnancy period |
| **Educational Level** | | | |
| Can't read and write | 67 | 17 (25,4 %) | 50 (74,6 %) |
| Reads but hasn't received formal education | 26 | 11 (42,3 %) | 15 (57,7 %) |
| Primary school | 258 | 89 (34,5 %) | 169 (65,5 %) |
| Secondary school | 198 | 83 (41,9 %) | 115 (58,1 %) |
| ***High school and further*** | ***122*** | 59 (48,4 %) | 63 (51,6 %) |
| **Province** | | | |
| Adana | 56 | 5 (8,9 %) | 51 (91,1 %) |
| Bursa | 33 | 10 (30,3 %) | 23 (69,7 %) |
| Gaziantep | 120 | 65 (54,2 %) | 55 (45,8 %) |
| Hatay | 103 | 32 (31,1 %) | 71 (68,9 %) |
| Mersin | 52 | 13 (25,0 %) | 39 (75,0 %) |
| İstanbul | 94 | 67 (71,3 %) | 27 (28,7 %) |
| İzmir | 31 | 2 (6,5 %) | 29 (93,6 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 24 | 20 (83,3 %) | 4 (16,7 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 127 | 23 (18,1 %) | 104 (81,9 %) |
| Kilis | 31 | 22 (71,0 %) | 9 (29,0 %) |
| *Camp* | *37* | *14 (37,8 %)* | *23 (62,2 %)* |
| **SES Group** | | | |
| AB | ***36*** | 31 (86,1 %) | 5 (13,9 %) |
| C1 | 48 | 15 (31,3 %) | 33 (68,8 %) |
| C2 | 118 | 59 (50,0 %) | 59 (50,0 %) |
| DE | ***469*** | 154 (32,8 %) | 315 (67,2 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| Working | 84 | 19 (22,6 %) | 65 (77,4 %) |
| not Working | 587 | 240 (40,9 %) | 347 (59,1 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 94 | 61 (64,9 %) | 33 (35,1 %) |
| not speaking | ***577*** | 198 (34,3 %) | 379 (65,7 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***331*** | 125 (37,8 %) | 206 (62,2 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***340*** | 134 (39,4 %) | 206 (60,6 %) |
| **Consulting a Doctor during Pregnancy** | | | |
| Never | 13 | 5 (38,5 %) | 8 (61,5 %) |
| 1 time | 82 | 52 (63,4 %) | 30 (36,6 %) |
| 2 times | 189 | 58 (30,7 %) | 131 (69,3 %) |
| 3 times and more | 367 | 134 (36,5 %) | 233 (63,5 %) |
| **Places of the Last Birth Given** | | | |
| herself at home, At home with the neighborhood midwife, At home with Syrian-certified midwife, At home with Turkish midwife with official diploma | ***9*** | 2 (22,2 %) | 7 (77,8 %) |
| State Hospital, Maternity, Private Hospital | ***641*** | 247 (38,5 %) | 394 (61,5 %) |
| Other | 1 | - | 1 (100,0 %) |
| **Total** | **671** | **259 (38,6 %)** | **412 (61,4 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 43 Distribution of Ideal Number of Children by Provinces for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Ideal Number of Children | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Mean** | **Median** | **Min** | **Max** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 56 | 4,2 | 4,0 | 2,0 | 8,0 | 1,5 |
| Bursa | 33 | 3,4 | 3,0 | 2,0 | 6,0 | 1,2 |
| Gaziantep | 120 | 4,3 | 4,0 | 1,0 | 10,0 | 1,4 |
| Hatay | 103 | 3,7 | 4,0 | 1,0 | 7,0 | 1,4 |
| Mersin | 52 | 3,8 | 4,0 | 1,0 | 7,0 | 1,2 |
| İstanbul | 94 | 3,6 | 3,5 | 1,0 | 10,0 | 1,4 |
| İzmir | 31 | 3,6 | 4,0 | 2,0 | 6,0 | 1,0 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 24 | 3,7 | 3,0 | 2,0 | 8,0 | 1,2 |
| Şanlıurfa | 127 | 4,0 | 4,0 | 1,0 | 10,0 | 1,2 |
| Kilis | 31 | 4,3 | 5,0 | 1,0 | 6,0 | 1,4 |
| *Camp* | *37* | *4,6* | *5,0* | *2,0* | *8,0* | *1,4* |
| **Total** | **671** | **3,9** | **4,0** | **1,0** | **10,0** | **1,4** |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 44 Distribution of Status of Achieving the Ideal Number of Children by Provinces and SES groups for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Province** | | | |
| Adana | 56 | 24 (42,9 %) | 32 (57,1 %) |
| Bursa | 33 | 9 (27,3 %) | 24 (72,7 %) |
| Gaziantep | 120 | 53 (44,2 %) | 67 (55,8 %) |
| Hatay | 103 | 53 (51,5 %) | 50 (48,5 %) |
| Mersin | 52 | 25 (48,1 %) | 27 (51,9 %) |
| İstanbul | 94 | 28 (29,8 %) | 66 (70,2 %) |
| İzmir | 31 | 12 (38,7 %) | 19 (61,3 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 24 | 12 (50,0 %) | 12 (50,0 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 127 | 58 (45,7 %) | 69 (54,3 %) |
| Kilis | 31 | 21 (67,7 %) | 10 (32,3 %) |
| *Camp* | *37* | *15 (40,5 %)* | *22 (59,5 %)* |
| **SES Group** | | | |
| AB | ***36*** | 18 (50,0 %) | 18 (50,0 %) |
| C1 | 48 | 30 (62,5 %) | 18 (37,5 %) |
| C2 | 118 | 37 (31,4 %) | 81 (68,6 %) |
| DE | ***469*** | 210 (44,8 %) | 259 (55,2 %) |
| **Total** | **671** | **295 (44,0 %)** | **376 (56,0 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 45 Distribution by Status of Pregnancy by Age and Chronic Diseases for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Pregnancy Status on the Date of Survey | | | | How many weeks is your pregnancy? | | | | | | Was this a desired pregnancy? | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Yes | No | I don't know | **N** | Mean | Median | Min | Max | Standard Deviation | **N** | Yes | No |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 199 | 44 (22,1 %) | 150 (75,4 %) | 5 (2,5 %) | 44 | 21,0 | 23,5 | 4,0 | 36,0 | 9,8 | 44 | 43 (97,7 %) | 1 (2,3 %) |
| 19-24 | 341 | 68 (19,9 %) | 271 (79,5 %) | 2 (0,6 %) | 68 | 21,5 | 20,5 | 4,0 | 40,0 | 9,5 | 68 | 65 (95,6 %) | 3 (4,4 %) |
| 25-34 | 406 | 44 (10,8 %) | 348 (85,7 %) | 14 (3,5 %) | 44 | 21,0 | 21,0 | 3,0 | 40,0 | 10,0 | 44 | 39 (88,6 %) | 5 (11,4 %) |
| 35-44 | 249 | 7 (2,8 %) | 240 (96,4 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 7 | 24,0 | 30,0 | 4,0 | 36,0 | 13,5 | 7 | 6 (85,7 %) | 1 (14,3 %) |
| 45-49 | 85 | - | 84 (98,8 %) | 1 (1,2 %) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 186 | 9 (4,8 %) | 177 (95,2 %) | - | 9 | 20,2 | 28,0 | 3,0 | 33,0 | 12,2 | 9 | 9 (100,0 %) | - |
| No | ***1094*** | 154 (14,1 %) | 916 (83,7 %) | 24 (2,2 %) | ***154*** | 21,4 | 21,0 | 4,0 | 40,0 | 9,7 | ***154*** | 144 (93,5 %) | 10 (6,5 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **163 (12,7 %)** | **1093 (85,4 %)** | **24 (1,9 %)** | **163** | **21,3** | **21,0** | **3,0** | **40,0** | **9,8** | **163** | **153 (93,9 %)** | **10 (6,1 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 46 Distribution of State of Health by SES groups for Children 0-18 years of age Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Health Status of Children 0-18 years of age | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Very healthy + Healthy** | **I'm undecided** | **Not healthy + Not healthy at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | |
| AB | ***52*** | 48 (92,3 %) | 2 (3,9 %) | 2 (3,9 %) | 4,4 | 0,8 |
| C1 | 81 | 78 (96,3 %) | 1 (1,2 %) | 2 (2,5 %) | 4,5 | 0,7 |
| C2 | 194 | 181 (93,3 %) | 4 (2,1 %) | 9 (4,6 %) | 4,1 | 0,7 |
| DE | ***578*** | 519 (89,8 %) | 22 (3,8 %) | 31 (5,4 %) | 4,1 | 0,7 |
| **Total** | **905** | **826 (91,3 %)** | **29 (3,2 %)** | **44 (4,9 %)** | **4,2** | **0,7** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 47 Healthcare Organizations appleid for the Recent Diseases and Level of Satisfaction from the Healthcare Organizations regarding Syrian Children 0-18 years of age under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| **HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS** | How satisfied were you with the healthcare facility you took your children for the last time? | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Very satisfied + satisfied** | **neither satisfied nor dissatisfied** | **Strongly dissatisfied + dissatisfied** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| Family Medicine | 18 | 16 (88,9 %) | 2 (11,1 %) | - | 4,0 | 0,5 |
| TB War Dispensaries, Parent Infant Health and Family Planning Centers | 12 | 11 (91,7 %) | 1 (8,3 %) | - | 4,0 | 0,4 |
| State Hospital, Education and Research Hospital, University Hospital, 112 Emergency Service | 471 | 386 (82,0 %) | 31 (6,6 %) | 53 (11,3 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| Private Polyclinic, Private Hospital | 16 | 15 (93,8 %) | 1 (6,3 %) | - | 4,3 | 0,6 |
| Migrant Health Center | 181 | 155 (85,6 %) | 10 (5,5 %) | 16 (8,8 %) | 3,9 | 0,9 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant

## Table 48 Distribution of Total Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Diseases for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Age, Chronic Diseases, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Total Awareness of Sexually Transmitted Diseases | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | HIV - AIDS | Jaundice (Hepatitis) | Syphilis (Gonorrhea) | Wart (HPV infection) | Herpes (HSV Infection) | Yeast infection (Chlamydia) | Trichomonas | None | Other |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15-18 | 199 | 146 (73,4 %) | 76 (38,2 %) | 27 (13,6 %) | 6 (3,0 %) | 3 (1,5 %) | 11 (5,5 %) | 14 (7,0 %) | 77 (38,7 %) | 2 (1,0 %) |
| 19-24 | 341 | 265 (77,7 %) | 135 (39,6 %) | 72 (21,1 %) | 26 (7,6 %) | 14 (4,1 %) | 38 (11,1 %) | 29 (8,5 %) | 102 (29,9 %) | 7 (2,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 406 | 318 (78,3 %) | 168 (41,4 %) | 81 (20,0 %) | 25 (6,2 %) | 14 (3,5 %) | 43 (10,6 %) | 22 (5,4 %) | 108 (26,6 %) | 3 (0,7 %) |
| 35-44 | 249 | 201 (80,7 %) | 111 (44,6 %) | 52 (20,9 %) | 14 (5,6 %) | 8 (3,2 %) | 29 (11,7 %) | 22 (8,8 %) | 64 (25,7 %) | 4 (1,6 %) |
| 45-49 | 85 | 67 (78,8 %) | 33 (38,8 %) | 23 (27,1 %) | 5 (5,9 %) | 2 (2,4 %) | 11 (12,9 %) | 4 (4,7 %) | 25 (29,4 %) | - |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 186 | 164 (88,2 %) | 98 (52,7 %) | 43 (23,1 %) | 13 (7,0 %) | 7 (3,8 %) | 27 (14,5 %) | 14 (7,5 %) | 35 (18,8 %) | 2 (1,1 %) |
| No | ***1094*** | 833 (76,1 %) | 425 (38,9 %) | 212 (19,4 %) | 63 (5,8 %) | 34 (3,1 %) | 105 (9,6 %) | 77 (7,0 %) | 341 (31,2 %) | 14 (1,3 %) |
| **Province** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 94 (92,2 %) | 16 (15,7 %) | 3 (2,9 %) | - | 1 (1,0 %) | 5 (4,9 %) | 3 (2,9 %) | 8 (7,8 %) | - |
| Bursa | 70 | 62 (88,6 %) | 43 (61,4 %) | 12 (17,1 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | - | 5 (7,1 %) | - | 18 (25,7 %) | 2 (2,9 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 153 (85,0 %) | 39 (21,7 %) | 82 (45,6 %) | 8 (4,4 %) | 3 (1,7 %) | 68 (37,8 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | 50 (27,8 %) | 7 (3,9 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 112 (55,5 %) | 17 (8,4 %) | 4 (2,0 %) | 3 (1,5 %) | - | 6 (3,0 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 103 (51,0 %) | 1 (0,5 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 67 (70,5 %) | 52 (54,7 %) | 10 (10,5 %) | 3 (3,2 %) | - | 2 (2,1 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 45 (47,4 %) | 1 (1,1 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 186 (72,1 %) | 105 (40,7 %) | 51 (19,8 %) | 36 (14,0 %) | 27 (10,5 %) | 38 (14,7 %) | 84 (32,6 %) | 84 (32,6 %) | 1 (0,4 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 50 (79,4 %) | 31 (49,2 %) | 11 (17,5 %) | - | - | - | - | 13 (20,6 %) | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 19 (54,3 %) | 6 (17,1 %) | 11 (31,4 %) | - | - | 1 (2,9 %) | - | 17 (48,6 %) | - |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 211 (98,1 %) | 183 (85,1 %) | 57 (26,5 %) | 24 (11,2 %) | 10 (4,7 %) | 7 (3,3 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 15 (7,0 %) | 4 (1,9 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 43 (71,7 %) | 31 (51,7 %) | 14 (23,3 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | - | - | - | 23 (38,3 %) | 0 (0,0 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *55 (87,3 %)* | *35 (55,6 %)* | *8 (12,7 %)* | - | *1 (1,6 %)* | *2 (3,2 %)* | *1 (1,6 %)* | *12 (19,1 %)* | *3 (4,8 %)* |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | ***60*** | 57 (95,0 %) | 12 (20,0 %) | 49 (81,7 %) | 4 (6,7 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | 44 (73,3 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | 3 (5,0 %) | 1 (1,7 %) |
| C1 | 99 | 46 (46,5 %) | 17 (17,2 %) | 6 (6,1 %) | 3 (3,0 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | 6 (6,1 %) | 3 (3,0 %) | 58 (58,6 %) | 3 (3,0 %) |
| C2 | 250 | 182 (72,8 %) | 88 (35,2 %) | 42 (16,8 %) | 17 (6,8 %) | 11 (4,4 %) | 25 (10,0 %) | 20 (8,0 %) | 87 (34,8 %) | 2 (0,8 %) |
| DE | ***871*** | 712 (81,8 %) | 406 (46,6 %) | 158 (18,1 %) | 52 (6,0 %) | 27 (3,1 %) | 57 (6,5 %) | 67 (7,7 %) | 228 (26,2 %) | 10 (1,2 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Working | 192 | 153 (79,7 %) | 51 (26,6 %) | 27 (14,1 %) | 6 (3,1 %) | 4 (2,1 %) | 16 (8,3 %) | 13 (6,8 %) | 47 (24,5 %) | 1 (0,5 %) |
| not Working | 1088 | 844 (77,6 %) | 472 (43,4 %) | 228 (21,0 %) | 70 (6,4 %) | 37 (3,4 %) | 116 (10,7 %) | 78 (7,2 %) | 329 (30,2 %) | 15 (1,4 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 200 | 174 (87,0 %) | 111 (55,5 %) | 63 (31,5 %) | 32 (16,0 %) | 25 (12,5 %) | 50 (25,0 %) | 60 (30,0 %) | 50 (25,0 %) | 1 (0,5 %) |
| not speaking | ***1080*** | 823 (76,2 %) | 412 (38,2 %) | 192 (17,8 %) | 44 (4,1 %) | 16 (1,5 %) | 82 (7,6 %) | 31 (2,9 %) | 326 (30,2 %) | 15 (1,4 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***724*** | 547 (75,6 %) | 306 (42,3 %) | 151 (20,9 %) | 47 (6,5 %) | 21 (2,9 %) | 64 (8,8 %) | 49 (6,8 %) | 237 (32,7 %) | 9 (1,2 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***556*** | 450 (80,9 %) | 217 (39,0 %) | 104 (18,7 %) | 29 (5,2 %) | 20 (3,6 %) | 68 (12,2 %) | 42 (7,6 %) | 139 (25,0 %) | 7 (1,3 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **997 (77,9 %)** | **523 (40,9 %)** | **255 (19,9 %)** | **76 (5,9 %)** | **41 (3,2 %)** | **132 (10,3 %)** | **91 (7,1 %)** | **376 (29,4 %)** | **16 (1,3 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

## Table 49 Knowledge Level about Sexually Transmitted Diseases for 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Knowledge Level about Sexually Transmitted Diseases | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information + I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| HIV - AIDS | 997 | 407 (40,8 %) | 266 (26,7 %) | 324 (32,5 %) | 3,1 | 1,2 |
| Jaundice (Hepatitis) | 523 | 181 (34,6 %) | 207 (39,6 %) | 135 (25,8 %) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| Syphilis (Gonorrhea) | 255 | 94 (36,9 %) | 101 (39,6 %) | 60 (23,5 %) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Wart (HPV infection) | 76 | 40 (52,6 %) | 14 (18,4 %) | 22 (29,0 %) | 3,2 | 1,2 |
| Herpes (HSV Infection) | 41 | 31 (75,6 %) | 5 (12,2 %) | 5 (12,2 %) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| Yeast infection (Chlamydia) | 132 | 53 (40,2 %) | 53 (40,2 %) | 26 (19,7 %) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| Trichomonas | 91 | 68 (74,7 %) | 17 (18,7 %) | 6 (6,6 %) | 3,9 | 0,9 |

* Z statistics was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* Independent intergroup t-test was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 50 Distribution of Status of Having Screening Tests for Women's Health by Age Groups in 15-49-Year-Old Syrian Women under Temporary Protection analyzed within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | N | Yes, I do it every month | Yes, I sometimes do it | Yes, I did it once | I know but I've never done it | I don't know how it's done |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Have you ever had a breast exam by yourself? | Age Group | | | | | | |
| | 15-18 | 199 | 5 (2,5 %) | 6 (3,0 %) | 4 (2,0 %) | 8 (4,0 %) | 176 (88,4 %) |
| | 19-24 | 341 | 11 (3,2 %) | 19 (5,6 %) | 7 (2,1 %) | 15 (4,4 %) | 289 (84,8 %) |
| | 25-34 | 406 | 17 (4,2 %) | 19 (4,7 %) | 5 (1,2 %) | 22 (5,4 %) | 343 (84,5 %) |
| | 35-44 | 249 | 12 (4,8 %) | 14 (5,6 %) | 12 (4,8 %) | 21 (8,4 %) | 190 (76,3 %) |
| | 45-49 | 85 | 2 (2,4 %) | 3 (3,5 %) | 4 (4,7 %) | 6 (7,1 %) | 70 (82,4 %) |
| | **Total** | **1280** | **47 (3,7 %)** | **61 (4,8 %)** | **32 (2,5 %)** | **72 (5,6 %)** | **1068 (83,4 %)** |
| | | **N** | **Yes, I get it regularly** | **I sometimes get it** | **I don't ever get it** | | |
| Do you have annual female birth exams? | Age Group | | | | | | |
| | 15-18 | 199 | 12 (6,0 %) | 29 (14,6 %) | 158 (79,4 %) | | |
| | 19-24 | 341 | 37 (10,9 %) | 40 (11,7 %) | 264 (77,4 %) | | |
| | 25-34 | 406 | 33 (8,1 %) | 69 (17,0 %) | 304 (74,9 %) | | |
| | 35-44 | 249 | 26 (10,4 %) | 37 (14,9 %) | 186 (74,7 %) | | |
| | 45-49 | 85 | 5 (5,9 %) | 12 (14,1 %) | 68 (80,0 %) | | |
| | **Total** | **1280** | **113 (8,8 %)** | **187 (14,6 %)** | **980 (76,6 %)** | | |
| | | **N** | **I had it done in a year** | **I have never had it done** | | | |
| Did you have the screening test for breast cancer in Turkey? | Age Group | | | | | | |
| | 15-18 | 199 | 6 (3,0 %) | 193 (97,0 %) | | | |
| | 19-24 | 341 | 25 (7,3 %) | 316 (92,7 %) | | | |
| | 25-34 | 406 | 27 (6,7 %) | 379 (93,4 %) | | | |
| | 35-44 | 249 | 24 (9,6 %) | 225 (90,4 %) | | | |
| | 45-49 | 85 | 10 (11,8 %) | 75 (88,2 %) | | | |
| | **Total** | **1280** | **92 (7,2 %)** | **1188 (92,8 %)** | | | |
| | | **N** | **I had it done in a year** | **I have never had it done** | | | |
| Have you had a cervical screening test in Turkey? | Age Group | | | | | | |
| | 15-18 | 199 | 9 (4,5 %) | 190 (95,5 %) | | | |
| | 19-24 | 341 | 33 (9,7 %) | 308 (90,3 %) | | | |
| | 25-34 | 406 | 35 (8,6 %) | 371 (91,4 %) | | | |
| | 35-44 | 249 | 32 (12,9 %) | 217 (87,2 %) | | | |
| | 45-49 | 85 | 11 (12,9 %) | 74 (87,1 %) | | | |
| | **Total** | **1280** | **120 (9,4 %)** | **1160 (90,6 %)** | | | |

* Z statistics was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 51 Distribution of Smoking Habits of 10-24 Year Old Syrian Teenagers under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, SIHHAT (2018)**

| Gender | N | Smoking | None |
|---|---|---|---|
| Female | **506** | 1 (0,2%) | 505 (99,8%) |
| Male | **600** | 25 (4,2%) | 575 (95,8%) |

* Z statistics was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 52 Status of Being exposed to Physical, Psychological, Sexual Violence by Gender of 10-24 Year Old Syrian Teenagers Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| Gender | N | Physical Violence | Psychological Violence | None |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Female | **506** | 8 (1,6 %) | 19 (3,8%) | 483 (95,5%) |
| Male | **600** | 13 (2,2%) | 23 (3,8%) | 569 (94,8%) |

* Z statistics was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

# Questionnaire

| AÇS1. Have you seen a doctor about women's health since you came to Turkey? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN AÇS1!**

| AÇS2. You said You were going to the doctor on women's health, how satisfied were you with the service? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS! | |
|---|---|
| Very glad | 5 |
| Glad | 4 |
| Quite glad | 3 |
| Not satisfied | 2 |
| Not satisfied at all | 1 |
| I have no idea | 99 |

## FAMILY PLANNING

**AÇS3. What do you think first when you say contraceptive methods? (OPEN END) (SINGLE ANSWER) PLEASE DO NOT READ THE ANSWERS, MARK WHAT IS SAID IN THE TABLE!**
**AÇS4. What else comes to mind when you say contraceptive methods? (MANY ANSWERS) PLEASE DO NOT READ THE ANSWERS, MARK WHAT IS SAID!**
**AÇS5. Now, which of the contraceptive methods do you know I'm going to read to you? (TOO MANY ANSWERS) DO NOT READ WHAT IS SAID IN AÇS3 AND AÇS4! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**
**AÇS6. ..... How much do you think you know about the contraceptive method? (THE ONLY ANSWER) WILL BE ASKED FOR EACH METHOD KNOWN IN AÇS3 OR AÇS4 OR AÇS5! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**

| | AÇS3 | AÇS4 | AÇS5 | AÇS6. How much do you think you know about the contraceptive method? | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | I Have Enough Information. | I Have Information. | I Have Elitle Information. | I Have not Information. | I Have not Information at all. |
| Natural methods (calendar, sexual abstinence during fertility days) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Monthly or 3 month needle | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Intrauterine device (spiral), RIA | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Diaphragm, foam, gel, cream, suppository | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Female condom | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Connecting tubes (tube ligation) | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Spiral arm (Norplant) | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Title cervical | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Sperm tablet | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Other_____ (Please Specify) | .... | .... | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Any | 97 | 99 | 99 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "5" OR "4" IN AÇS6!**

| AÇS7. Did you get information about contraceptive methods in Turkey? (MANY REPLIES) PLEASE READ | |
|---|---|
| Friend | 1 |
| Doctor | 2 |
| A health worker (nurse ,etc,) | 3 |
| Newspaper/Journal/ Brochure/Book | 4 |
| Pharmacy | 5 |
| Internet access | 6 |
| Television | 7 |
| Other, please specify ..... | |

| AÇS8. Do you apply a method to prevent pregnancy? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 GET TO AÇS10! |
| No | 2 PLEASE CONTINUE! |
| Other please specify ..... | |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "2" IN AÇS8!**

| AÇS9. Why don't you use contraceptive methods? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS! | |
|---|---|
| I want to be pregnant and have children | 1 |
| I'm pregnant on purpose. | 2 |
| I was pregnant reluctantly. | 3 |
| I don't want to get pregnant anymore, but I don't know how to protect | 4 |
| I don't want to get pregnant anymore, but I can't protect | 5 |
| When I get pregnant, I get an abortion or I drop the baby on purpose. | 6 |
| I'm not protected because I'm afraid of the side effects of the | 7 |
| I use traditional methods such as withdrawal, breastfeeding, vaginal | 8 |
| Does not want to respond | 9 |

**AÇS10. What method do you use to prevent pregnancy? (TOO MANY ANSWERS) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN AÇS8! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS! ASK FOR EACH METHOD HE KNOWS IN AÇS3 OR AÇS4 OR AÇS5!**
**AÇS11. Why do you prefer this method? (MANY ANSWERS) ASK FOR EACH METHOD THAT AÇS10 APPLIES! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**
**AÇS 12. Where did you get this method? (TOO MANY ANSWERS) PLEASE ASK THOSE WHO ANSWER WITH THE EXCEPTION OF "1" IN AÇS10! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**
**AÇS13. Why do you prefer where you supply this method? (MANY ANSWERS) ASK FOR EACH PLACE SPECIFIED IN AÇS12! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**

| Methods | AÇS10 | AÇS11. Reasons to Choose | | | | | | | | | | | AÇS12. Supply Location | | | | | | | | | | AÇS13. Temin Yeri Tercih Nedeni | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Other | 98 | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | Other | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | Other | 98 | 99 |
| Natural methods (calendar, sexual | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... ... .. | 98 | 99 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Monthly or 3 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | 9 | 9 |
| Intrauterine device (spiral), | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... ... | 98 | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... ... | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... ... | 98 | 99 |
| Diaphragm, foam, gel, | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... ... | 98 | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... ... | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... ... | 98 | 99 |
| Female | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | 9 | 9 |
| Connecting tubes (tube | 6 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... ... | 98 | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... ... | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... ... | 98 | 99 |
| Spiral arm | 7 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | 9 | 9 |
| Title cervical | 8 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | 9 | 9 |
| Sperm tablet | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | 9 | 9 |
| Pill | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | 9 | 9 |
| Nursing | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaginal | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Other | - | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | ... | 9 | 9 |
| Any | 9 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | ... | 9 | 9 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| AÇS11. Codes For Preference | AÇS12. Supply Location Codes | AÇS13. Codes of Reason to Choose |
|---|---|---|
| 1 = Healthier | 1 = Hospital | 1= Ease of access |
| 2 = To breastfeed a child | 2 = Private Hospital | 2= Low cost/ cheap |
| 3= I find it more reliable | 3 = Special examine | 3 = Better service |
| 4 = Easy to use | 4 = Birth clinic | 4= Only because she knows it is |
| 5= Because I don't want to have | 5= Parent Child Health and Family | Other please specify |
| 6 = Expert advice | 6 = Family Medicine | 98 = I don't know |
| 7= because spouse wants | 7 = Migration Health Center | 99 = No reply |
| 8 = To correct the menstruation | 8 = Pharmacy | |
| Other please specify | Other please specify | |
| 98 = I don't know | 99 = No reply | |
| 99 = No reply | | |

| AÇS14. Does your partner know about contraceptive methods? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ THE | |
|---|---|
| Have enough knowledge | 5 |
| Have knowledge | 4 |
| Have little knowledge | 3 |
| Not have knowledge | 2 |
| Not have knowledge at all | 1 |

| AÇS15. Does your partner apply any protection methods? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| No | 2 |
| I don’t know | 3 |

**AÇS16. Which method of protection is your partner applying? (MANY ANSWERS) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" AT AÇS15!**
**AÇS17. What is your partner's preference for this method? (MANY ANSWERS) ASK FOR EACH METHOD IT APPLIES IN AÇS16! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**
**AÇS18. Where does your partner get this? (MANY ANSWERS) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "3" OR "5" IN AÇS16! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**
**AÇS19. What is your partner's preference for this place? (TOO MANY ANSWERS) ASK THE ANSWER "99" IN AÇS18! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**

| Methods | AÇS 16 | AÇS17 Reasons to Choose | | | | | | | | | AÇS18. Supply Location | | | | | | | | AÇS19 Reason to Choose the Location of the Supply | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | Other | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | Other | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | Other | 98 | 99 |
| Natural methods (calendar, sexual abstinence on fertility days) | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | ..... | 99 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Withdraw | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | ..... | 99 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Condom | 3 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | ..... | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | ..... | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ..... | 98 | 99 |
| Binding of sperm channels | 4 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | ..... | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | ..... | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ..... | 98 | 99 |
| Vasectomy | 5 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | ..... | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | ..... | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ..... | 98 | 99 |
| Other _____ (Please Specify) | .... | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | ..... | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | ..... | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ..... | 98 | 99 |
| Any | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | ..... | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | ..... | 99 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | ..... | 98 | 99 |

| AÇS17. Codes For Preference | AÇS18. Supply Location Codes | AÇS19. Codes of Reason to Choose the Location of |
|---|---|---|
| 1 = Healthier | 1 = Hospital | 1= Ease of access |
| 2 = More reliable | 2 = Private Hospital | 2= Low cost/ cheap |
| 3 = Easy to use | 3 = Special examine | 3 = Better service |
| 4= Because not to want child | 4 = Birth clinic | 4= Only because she knows it is presented there |
| 5= To protect from the disease | 5= Migrant Health Center | 5= using methods that do not require location |
| 6=As I want to | 6= Pharmacy | Other please specify ..... |
| 7 = Does not know why | Other please specify ..... | 98 = I don't know |
| Other please specify ..... | 99 = no reply | 99 = No reply |
| 99 = No reply | | |

ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "2" IN AÇS15!

| AÇS20. What do you think is why your partner did not use any methods? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ | |
|---|---|
| He doesn't need it because I'm pregnant. | 1 |
| He wants to have the child. | 2 |
| I don't want | 3 |
| Harmful to health (Medical contraindication) | 4 |
| He thinks I won't be pregnant because I'm breast- | 5 |
| Does not want to respond | 6 |
| Other please specify ..... | |

| AÇS21. Have you been informed by health workers in Turkey about contraceptive methods? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 GET TO AÇS24! |
| I don't remember | 3 GET TO AÇS24! |

ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1-YES" IN AÇS21!

| AÇS22. What language have you been informed about contraceptive methods? (MANY ANSWERS) | |
|---|---|
| Arabic | 1 |
| English | 2 |
| Kurdish | 3 |
| Kurmancî | 4 |
| Turkish | 5 |
| Other please specify ..... | |

ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1-YES" IN AÇS21!

| AÇS23. Did you find the information provided by health workers clear? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

| AÇS24. Have you ever been pregnant? (THE ONLY ANSWER) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "2-NO" IN D6! | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| I have never been pregnant | 2 GET TO AÇS68! |
| This is my first pregnancy | 3 GET TO AÇS68! |

| AÇS25. Have you ever had a miscarriage? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| No | 1 |
| spontan abortus | 2 |
| I purposely aborted | 3 |
| I got abortion.) | 4 |
| Other _____ (Please Specify) | |

## HISTORY OF PREGNANCY AND FERTILITY

*Now I want you to answer the questions I will ask you based on your latest pregnancy.*

| G1. Did you get pregnant after coming to Turkey? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 GET TO AÇS34! |

| AÇS26. How many times have you been under doctor control during your pregnancy? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Once | 1 |
| Twice | 2 |
| 3 times and more | 3 |
| I've never been | 4 GET TO AÇS32! |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" OR "2" OR "3" IN AÇS26!**

| AÇS27. Have you been given iron pills to make blood during your pregnancy? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't know | 3 |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" OR "2" OR "3" IN AÇS26!**

| AÇS28. Have you been given vitamin D during your pregnancy? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't know | 3 |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" ON AÇS27 OR AÇS28!**

| AÇS29. Have you used these drugs regularly? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't remember | 3 |

| AÇS30. How many times have you been vaccinated as long as you were pregnant? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Once | 1 |
| Twice | 2 |
| 3 times and more | 3 |
| I've never been | 4 |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" OR "2" OR "3" IN AÇS30!**

| AÇS31. Did you get tetanus vaccine during your pregnancy? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't know | 3 |

| AÇS32. Where did you last give birth? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS! | | |
|---|---|---|
| Myself at home | 1 | |
| At home with the neighborhood midwife | 2 | |
| Syrian-certified midwife at home | 3 | |
| Turkish midwife with official diplomas at home | 4 | |
| State Hospital | 5 | |
| Maternity | 6 | |
| Private hospital | 7 | |
| Other _____ (Please Specify) | | |
| I never gave birth. | 99 | GET TO AÇS68! |

ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" OR "2" OR "3" OR "4" IN AÇS32!

| AÇS33. What are the reasons why you don't give birth at the hospital? (MANY REPLIES) PLEASE READ THE | |
|---|---|
| They're behaving badly | 1 |
| Distance is too far | 2 |
| Expensive | 3 |
| There's no one in the hospital who speaks Arabic, | 4 |
| Our tradition is so | 5 |
| Other_____ (Please Specify) | |

| AÇS34. Did you give death birth after you came to Turkey? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

| AÇS35. How many births did you give after you came to Turkey? (PLEASE SPECIFY NUMBER) (INCLUDING THE BABY WHO LIVES FOR A DAY OR TWO AFTER BIRTH) | | |
|---|---|---|
| _____ (Please specify the number) | | |
| I never gave birth in Turkey | 997 | GET TO AÇS68! |

| AÇS36. Did you have any baby/ babies you lost after you came to Turkey? (ONLY ANSWER) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | GET TO AÇS39! |

ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN AÇS36!

| AÇS37. How many boys or girls have you lost before a year old? PLEASE WRITE NUMBER! |
|---|
| The boy(s) who died ..... |
| The girl(s) who died ..... |

IT WILL BE ASKED FOR EVERY CHILD SAID IN AÇS37 !

| AÇS38. When did you lose your baby? (PLEASE ENTER NUMBER) | |
|---|---|
| 0-7 days _____ | |
| 8-28 days _____ | |
| 29-365 days _____ | |
| I don't know | 998 |

## NEWBORN SCREENING

*Now, I want you to answer the questions I'm going to ask you based on your last birth.*

| AÇS39. Have you ever been informed by health workers or institutions in Turkey about the screening tests for a newborn (about your baby for one month)? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 GET TO AÇS42! |
| I don't remember | 3 GET TO AÇS42! |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN AÇS39!**

| AÇS40. What language have you been informed about neonatal screening tests? (MANY ANSWERS) | |
|---|---|
| Arabic | 1 |
| English | 2 |
| Kurdish | 3 |
| Kurmancî | 4 |
| Turkish | 5 |
| Other, please specify ..... | |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN AÇS39!**

| AÇS41. Have you found the information about the newborn screening tests given by health workers or institutions clear? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

| AÇS42. Did your baby born in Turkey have a newborn screening in any health care facility? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 GET TO AÇS47! |
| I don't know | 3 GET TO AÇS47! |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN AÇS42!**

| AÇS43. What healthcare provider did you apply for a newborn screening? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Family Health Center | 1 |
| Hospital | 2 |
| Other_____ (Please Specify) | |

| AÇS44. Was heel blood taken from your newborn? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't know | 3 |

| AÇS45. Have your newborn had a hearing test? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't know | 3 |

| AÇS46. Did your baby have a developmental hip dysplasia scan (hip dislocation)? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |

| | |
|---|---|
| No | 2 |
| I don't know | 3 |

**ALL QUESTIONS BETWEEN AÇS47 AND AÇS62 WILL BE ASKED FOR THOSE WITH A "0-2" AGE CHECK WITH THE CHILDREN 0-2 IN THE TABLE IN H5I!**

| **AÇS47. Are you breast-feeding your baby? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

**AÇS48. What did you feed first after your baby was born? (OPEN-ENDED)**

_____ (write in person's own words)

| **AÇS49. Did you give the first milk from the breast to your baby or did you throw it? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| I gave my baby the first milk. | 1 |
| I threw the first milk | 2 |
| Other (please specify) ..... | |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" ON AÇS47!**

| **AÇS50. How long did you start breastfeeding after your baby was born? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Within the first hour | 1 |
| After the first hour | 2 |

| **AÇS51. Do you feed your baby through a bottle? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "2" ON AÇS47!**

| **AÇS52. Why did you stop breastfeeding your baby? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS)** | |
|---|---|
| Insufficient milk | 1 |
| The baby doesn't want it. | 2 |
| Pregnancy | 3 |
| Nipple/breast problem | 4 |
| Baby is ill / weak | 5 |
| Mother is ill / weak | 6 |
| Age of quitting | 7 |
| Start | 8 |
| Other please specify ..... | |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "2" ON AÇS47!**

| **AÇS53. How many months did you breastfeed your baby? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!** | |
|---|---|
| 0-3 months | 1 |
| 3-6 months | 2 |
| 6-9 months | 3 |
| 9-12 months | 4 |
| 12-15 months | 5 |
| 15-18 months | 6 |
| 18-21 months | 7 |
| 21-24 months | 8 |
| 24 months and more | 9 |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" ON AÇS47!**

**AÇS54. When did you plan to stop breastfeeding your baby? (OPEN-ENDED)**

_____

| AÇS55. How did you feed your baby for the first six months? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS! | |
|---|---|
| The first 6 months only breast milk (without water) | 1 |
| The first 6 months breast milk and sometimes water | 2 |
| The first 6 months breast milk and sometimes water | 3 |
| My milk was very little, mostly food. | 4 |
| Other_____ (Please Specify) | |

| AÇS56. Do you give additional food to your baby? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 GET TO AÇS58! |

ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" ON AÇS56!

| AÇS57. What month did you start your baby's first food supplement? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS! | |
|---|---|
| 0-1 month | 1 |
| 2. month | 2 |
| 3. month | 3 |
| 4. month | 4 |
| 5. month | 5 |
| 6. month | 6 |
| 7. month | 7 |
| After 8. month | 8 |

ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN AÇS42!

| AÇS58. Did the health care provider give your baby iron pills to make blood? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't know | 3 |

ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN AÇS42!

| AÇS59. Has your baby been given vitamin D in the health care facility? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't know | 3 |

ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" AT AÇS58 OR AÇS59!

| AÇS60. Have you used these medicines regularly in your baby? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

| AÇS61. Do you regularly have your baby's height and weight every month measured? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN AÇS61!

AÇS62. Where do you have your child's height and weight measured? (OPEN-ENDED)

_____ (write in person's own words)

-

## POSTPARTUM PERIOD

| AÇS63. When you think about all the births you have done in Turkey, did you have your health checks done during the postpartum period? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes, I got them all done. | 1 |
| I got partly. | 2 |
| I have never had one. | 3 |

| AÇS64. Have you had a health problem during the postpartum period? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN AÇS64!**

| AÇS65. What health problems did you have during the postpartum period ? (OPEN-ENDED) |
|---|
| _____ (write in person's own words) |

| AÇS66. What is your ideal number of children? (PLEASE ENTER NUMBER) |
|---|
| _____ child/children |

| AÇ67. Have you reached the ideal number of children? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

## *PREGNANCY STATUS*

| AÇS68. Are you pregnant now? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 CONTINUE |
| No | 2 GET TO AÇS75! |
| I don't know | 3 GET TO AÇS75! |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN AÇS68!**

| AÇS69. How many weeks is your pregnancy? (OPEN END) (PLEASE ENTER NUMBER) |
|---|
| _____ (write in person's own words) |

| AÇS70. Was this a desired pregnancy? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

| AÇS71. Is there any problem (risk) with your pregnancy ? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 CONTINUE |
| No | 2 GET TO AÇS73! |
| I don't know | 3 GET TO AÇS73! |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN AÇS71!**

| AÇS72. Now, which of these poses a risk for your pregnancy? (MANY REPLIES) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS! | |
|---|---|
| Pregnancy under the age of 18 | 1 |
| Pregnancy OVER the age of 35 | 2 |
| Pregnancy wirh intervals less then 2 years | 3 |
| More than 4 pregnancies | 4 |
| Pregnancy despite a severe disease such as chronic heart failure, | 5 |
| Have had a miscarriage several times before. | 6 |
| Any | 7 |

| AÇS73. What health care provider are you currently going to for your pregnancy control? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS! | |
|---|---|
| Family Health Center | 1 |
| Private Polyclinic | 2 |
| State Hospital | 3 |
| Private Hospital | 4 |
| Education and Research Hospital | 5 |
| University Hospital | 6 |
| Migrant Health Center | 7 |
| Other_____ (Please Specify) | |
| I'm not going to the doctor's office for my | 99 |

| AÇS74. Where do you plan to give birth? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS! | |
|---|---|
| State Hospital | 1 |
| Private Hospital | 2 |
| Maternity | 3 |
| Private Polyclinic | 4 |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Educational Hospital | 5 | |
| University Hospital | 6 | |
| Other_____ (Please Specify) | | |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "2" OR "3" IN AÇS68!**

| **AÇS75. Do you intend to be pregnant in the future? (ONLY ANSWER)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | GET TO AÇS77! |
| I don't know | 3 | GET TO AÇS77! |

| **AÇS76. If you become pregnant in the future, where do you plan to give birth? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!** | |
|---|---|
| State Hospital | 1 |
| Private Hospital | 2 |
| Maternity Polyclinic | 3 |
| Private Polyclinic | 4 |
| Educational Hospital | 5 |
| University Hospital | 6 |
| Other_____ (Please Specify) | |

**ALL QUESTIONS BETWEEN AÇS77 AND AÇS81 WILL BE ASKED FOR THOSE WITH A "0-18" AGE! CHECK THE TABLE FOR CHILDREN 0-18 YEARS OF AGE IN H5!**

| **AÇS77. How do you express your children's general health? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!** | |
|---|---|
| Very healthy | 5 |
| healthy | 4 |
| I'm undecided | 3 |
| Not healthy | 2 |
| Not healthy at all | 1 |
| I have no idea | 99 |

| **AÇS78. Have you ever taken your children to a doctor for health check? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

| **AÇS79. What disease was your child last diagnosed with? (OPEN-ENDED)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| _____ (write in person's own words) | | |
| **AÇS80. What did you do for that? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!** | | |
| I took him/her to the health care facility. | 1 | GET TO G2! |
| I used homemade homeopathic medicines | 2 | GET TO AÇS82! |
| I didn't do anything | 3 | GET TO AÇS82! |
| Other_____ (Please Specify) | | |

**G2. What Health Organization did you apply to, for your children when they had any health problems in the LAST YEAR? (MANY ANSWERS)**

**Open 81. How satisfied were you with the last health care facility you took your children? (ONE ANSWER) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" AT AÇS80! ! ASK FOR EACH HEALTH CARE PROVIDER MENTIONED IN G2! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**

| Health Organizations | G2. Application Status | AÇS81. How satisfied were you with the health services you received? | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I'm very glad | I'm glad | I'm fairly glad | I'm not glad | I'm not glad at all | I have no idea |
| Family Medicine | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| TB Dispensaries | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| Parent Child Health and Family | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| Private Polyclinic | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| State Hospital | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| Private Hospital | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| Education and Research Hospital | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| University Hospital | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| Migrant Health Center | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |
| 112 Emergency Service | 10 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 99 |

## *SEXUAL HEALTH*

**AÇS82.** What is the first time you think of sexually transmitted diseases? **(OPEN END) (SINGLE ANSWER) PLEASE DO NOT READ THE ANSWERS, MARK THE SAID DISEASES IN THE TABLE!**

**AÇS83.** What other diseases do you mean when you say sexually transmitted diseases? **(MANY ANSWERS) PLEASE DO NOT READ THE ANSWERS, MARK THE SAID DISEASES!**

**AÇS84.** Now, which of the sexually transmitted diseases do you know about? **(MANY ANSWERS) DO NOT READ SEXUALLY TRANSMITTED DISEASES MENTIONED IN AÇS82 AND AÇS83! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**
**AÇS85.** How much do you think you know about the disease.... ? **(THE ONLY ANSWER IS TO ASK FOR EACH KNOWN DISEASE IN AÇS82 OR AÇS83 OR AÇS84!) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**

| | AÇS82 | AÇS83 | AÇS84 | AÇS85. How much do you think you know about the disease.... | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Diseases** | | | | I Have Enough Information. | I Have Information. | I Have little Information. | I Have not Information. | I Don't Have Any Information |
| HIV - AIDS | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Hepatitis | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Syphilis | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| HPV infection | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Herpes (HSV infection) | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Yeast infection (chlamydia) | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Trikomonas | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Other (please specify) ..... | ..... | ..... | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Other (please specify) ..... | ..... | ..... | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Other (please specify) ..... | ..... | ..... | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "5" OR "4" IN AÇS85!**

| **AÇS86. You said that you have information about sexually transmitted diseases, where did you get the information? (MULTIPLE ANSWER)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Friend | 1 | |
| Doctor | 2 | |
| A health worker (nurse , etc.) | 3 | |
| Newspaper/Journal/ Brochure/Book | 4 | |
| Pharmacy | 5 | |
| Internet access | 6 | |
| Television | 7 | |
| Other please specify ..... | | |

| **AÇS87. Do you have a sexually transmitted disease that requires regular medication? (ONLY ANSWER)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | GET TO AÇS92! |
| I don't know | 3 | GET TO AÇS92! |

**AÇS 88. What is this disease? (TOO MANY ANSWERS) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN AÇS87! ASK FOR EACH KNOWN DISEASE IN AÇS82 OR AÇS83 OR AÇS84!**
**AÇS 89. So, do you take regular medication for this disease? (ONE ANSWER) ASK FOR EACH DISEASE LISTED IN AÇS88!**
**AÇS 90. Did you pay for the treatment of this disease? (ONLY ANSWER) IF YOU HAVE ANY ILLNESS IN AÇS88 ASK!**
**AÇS 91. For this treatment, how much did you pay? (OPEN-ENDED) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" AT AÇS90!**

| Hastalıklar | AÇS88 | AÇS89 | AÇS90. Did you pay for the treatment of this disease? | | AÇS91. For this treatment, how much did you pay? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| HIV - AIDS | 1 | | 1- Yes | 2- No | ..... |
| Hepatitis | 2 | | 1- Yes | 2- No | ..... |
| Syphilis | 3 | | 1- Yes | 2- No | ..... |
| HPV infection | 4 | | 1- Yes | 2- No | ..... |
| Herpes (HSV infection) | 5 | | 1- Yes | 2- No | ..... |
| Yeast infection | 6 | | 1- Yes | 2- No | ..... |
| Trikomonas | 7 | | 1- Yes | 2- No | ..... |
| Other (please specify) | | | 1- Yes | 2- No | ..... |
| Other (please specify) | | | 1- Yes | 2- No | ..... |
| Other (please specify) | | | 1- Yes | 2- No | ..... |

| AÇS89 CODES |
|---|
| 1= Yes, I have rapport<br>2= Yes, I don't have a report, but I'm on regular medication.<br>3= No |

| AÇS92. Do you have a genital discharge complaint? (ONLY ANSWER) | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | GET TO AÇS94! |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN AÇS92!**

| AÇS93. What health care provider did you apply for your genital discharge complaint? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Family Health Center | 1 |
| Private Polyclinic | 2 |
| State Hospital | 3 |
| Private Hospital | 4 |
| Education and Research Hospital | 5 |
| University Hospital | 6 |
| Other_____ (Please Specify) | |
| I didn't apply to any health care provider. | 99 |

| AÇS94. Have you ever had a breast exam by yourself? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes, I do it every month. | 1 |
| Yes, I do it sometimes. | 2 |
| Yes, I did it once | 3 |
| I know, but I've never done it | 4 |
| I don't know how it's done | 5 |

| AÇS95. Do you have annual female birth exams? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes, I get it regularly. | 1 |
| I get it sometimes | 2 |
| I don't ever get it | 3 |

| AÇS96. Did you have the screening test for breast cancer in Turkey ? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| I had it done in a year | 1 |
| I have never had it done | 2 |

| AÇS97. Have you had a cervical screening test in Turkey? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| I had it done in a year | 1 |
| I have never had it done | 2 |

**ASK IT THOSE WHO ANSWERRD “3” IN AÇS95 OR “2” IN AÇS96 OR “2” IN AÇS97!**

| AÇS98. Why don't you have a health scan? (MULTIPLE ANSWERS) | |
|---|---|
| There is no health agency in the vicinity | 1 |
| Mistrust of health workers | 2 |
| Financial impossibility (expensive) | 3 |
| Lack of health assurance | 4 |
| I'm not happy with health care. | 5 |
| I don't know where to get service | 6 |

## *24 AGE ADULT HEALTH*

**(ALL QUESTIONS BETWEEN AÇS99 AND AÇS105 WILL BE ASKED FOR THOSE WITH A 10-24 YEAR OLD CHILD!) CHECK THE TABLE FOR CHILDREN 10-24 YEARS OF AGE IN H5! (HE/SHE MUST HAVE BEEN AT LEAST10 YEARS OLD!)**
**AÇS 99. Does your child continue school? (ONLY ANSWER)**
**AÇS 100. .... Does your child have any disease? (ONLY ANSWER)**
**AÇS 101. .... What is your child's disease? (WRITE IN ONE'S OWN WORDS!)**
**AÇS 102. .... Does your child smoke, have alcohol and substance abuse? (MANY ANSWERS)**
**AÇS 103. .... What are the discomforts of your child? (MANY ANSWERS)**
**AÇS 104. .... Has your child experienced physical, psychological and sexual violence? (MANY ANSWERS)**
**AÇS105. .... Did your child have an accident? (ONLY ANSWER)**

| | AÇS99. School attendance | AÇS100. Does he/she have any disease? | AÇS101. What is your child's disease? | AÇS102. Smoking, alcohol and substance abuse status | AÇS103. Obesity, hypothyroidism, hearing and vision loss codes | AÇS104. Violence status | AÇS105. Has he/she had an accident? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Child | | | ..... | | | | |
| 2. Child | | | ..... | | | | |
| 3. Child | | | ..... | | | | |
| 4. Child | | | ..... | | | | |
| 5. Child | | | ..... | | | | |
| 6. Child | | | ..... | | | | |
| 7. Child | | | ..... | | | | |
| 8. Child | | | ..... | | | | |
| 9. Child | | | ..... | | | | |
| 10. Child | | | ..... | | | | |

| AÇS99. School attendance codes | AÇS100. Disease Status Codes | AÇS102. Smoking, alcohol and substance abuse status codes | AÇS103. Obesity, hypothyroidism, hearing and vision loss codes | AÇS104. Violence status Codes | AÇS105. Accident status codes |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1 = Not literate<br>2 = Illiterate but not formal education<br>3 = Primary school<br>4 = Secondary School<br>5 = High school<br>6 = University<br>7 = Master's Degree | 1= Yes<br>2= No | 1 = Cigarette<br>2 = Alcohol<br>3 = Drug<br>4 = None | 1=Obesity<br>2= Goiter<br>3= Hearing loss<br>4= Loss of vision<br>5= None | 1= Physical violence<br>2 = Psychological violence<br>3= Sexual violence<br>4= None | 1= Yes<br>2= No |

## 14-18 YEAR OLD GIRLS

**(ALL QUESTIONS BETWEEN AÇS106 AND AÇS111 WILL BE ASKED FOR THOSE WITH A DAUGHTER AGED 14-18! CHECK THE TABLE FOR THOSE WITH A 11-14-YEAR-OLD DAUGHTER IN H5!**

**AÇS106. … Is your daughter menstruating? (ONLY ANSWER)**
**AÇS107. … How old did your daughter start menstruating?**
**AÇS108. … What's her marital status? (ONLY ANSWER)**
**AÇS109. … Does your daughter have a child? (ONLY ANSWER)**
**AÇS110. … How many children does your daughter have? (PLEASE WRITE CLEARLY)**
**AÇS111. … Is your daughter pregnant now? (ONLY ANSWER)**

| | AÇS106. Is your daughter menstruating? | AÇS107. Age of menstruation | AÇS108. Marital Status | AÇS109. Having Children | AÇS110. The number of children | AÇS111. Pregnancy Status |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Daughter | | | | | …… | |
| 2. Daughter | | | | | …… | |
| 3. Daughter | | | | | …… | |
| 4. Daughter | | | | | …… | |
| 5. Daughter | | | | | …… | |

| AÇS106. Codes | AÇS108. Marital Status Codes | AÇS109 – AÇS111 Codes |
|---|---|---|
| 1= Hasn't menstruating<br>2= Yes, regular<br>3= Yes, irregular | 1 = Still married<br>2 = Single<br>3 = Widow / Divorced<br>4 = Separate | 1= Yes<br>2= No |

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هذا المشروع تم تمويله من قبل الاتحاد الأوروبي

SIHHAT/2018/SER/NEG/04

Surveys for
Health Care Needs Analysis of
Syrian Population under Temporary Protection

# HEALTH LITERACY & CHRONIC DISEASE STATUS

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Post Survey
2020

sihhat
Improving the Health Status of the Syrian Population under Temporary Protection and Related Services Provided by Turkish Authorities Project

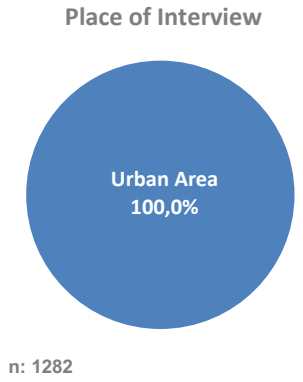
# HEALTH LITERACY AND CHRONIC DISEASE STATUS

Firstly, this report present information on demographic properties of Syrian individuals who participated in this survey. Secondly, knowledge level of Syrian individuals aged 18 and older examined about chronic diseases and the prevalence of them. Finally, the report focuses on health literacy in order to determine level of access, information, knowledge about health services and established health seeking behavior.

# DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

## 1. Place of Interview

All interviews have been conducted in urban area within the scope of study on satisfaction from healthcare services (Graphic: 1).




**Graphic 1 Distribution by Provinces where Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Interviewed within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 2. Distribution by Province

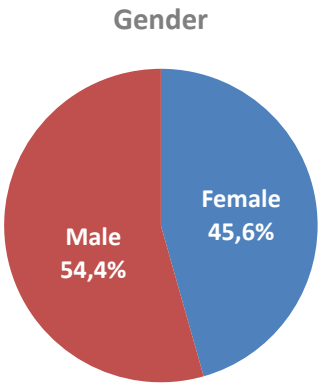
Within the scope of survey, interviews have been conducted in 10 different provinces directly proportional to distributions of Syrian individuals in Turkey. The survey has been conducted with 1282 individuals in Istanbul, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Mersin, Bursa, Izmir, Kilis and Kahramanmaraş (Table:1).

Table 1 Distribution of Number of the Conducted Interviews by Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)

| Provinces | Number of Interviews | Distribution % | Distribution in Turkey % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adana | 108 | 8,4 | 8,4 |
| Bursa | 80 | 6,2 | 6,2 |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 15,8 | 15,8 |
| Hatay | 198 | 15,4 | 15,4 |
| Mersin | 92 | 7,2 | 7,2 |
| İstanbul | 248 | 19,3 | 19,3 |
| İzmir | 66 | 5,1 | 5,2 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 3,3 | 3,3 |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 15,1 | 15,1 |
| Kilis | 52 | 4,1 | 4,1 |
| **TOTAL** | **1282** | **100,0** | **100,0** |

## 3. Gender

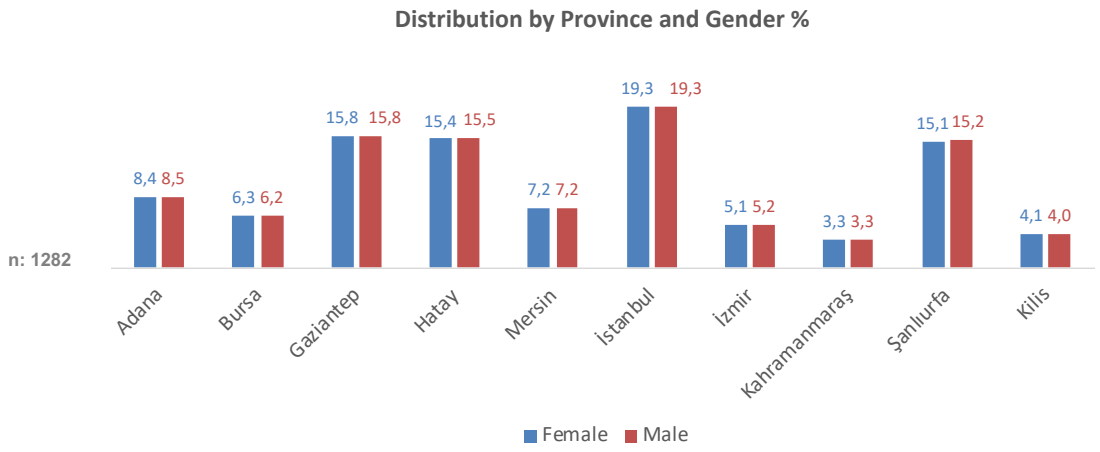
45,6% of 1282 Syrian individuals who were interviewed are female and 54,4% are male (Graphic:2).




Graphic 2 Distribution by Gender, SIHHAT (2020)

## 4. Distribution by Province and Gender

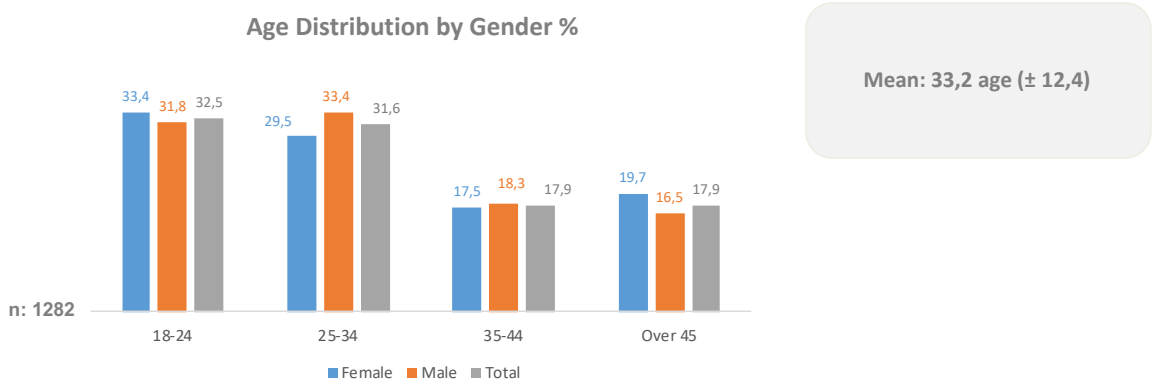
The survey has been conducted in proportion of 45,6% of female and 54,4% of male by ensuring numbers of interviews with women and men are at the same proportions by the provinces (Graphic: 3).




**Graphic 3 Distribution of Provinces by Gender of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 5. Distribution by Age

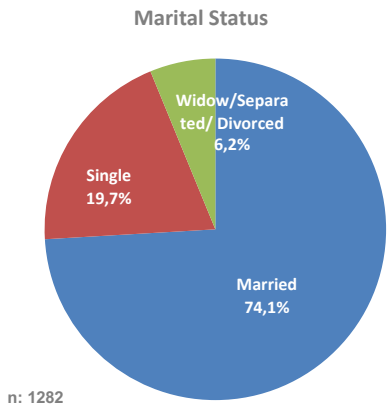
Interviews have been conducted with individuals aged 18 and older within the scope of the study. Age average of the interviewees is (AA:33,2; SD:12,4). 32,5% of the individuals are between the ages of 18 and 24, 31,6% are between the ages of 25 and 34, 17,9% are between the ages of 35 and 44 while 17,9% are over 45 (Graphic:4).




**Graphic 4 Distribution of Age Groups by Gender of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 6. Marital Status

74,1% of interviewees are married and 19,7% are single. Rate of widow/divorced individuals and of those who are separated from his/her wife/husband is 6,2% (Graphic: 5).




**Graphic 5 Distribution by Marital Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined Within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 2 illustrates results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine if there is a significant difference in distribution of marital status by gender and age variables. According to the respective results, distribution of marital status of Syrian individuals shows a statistically significant difference by both gender and age (p<0,05).

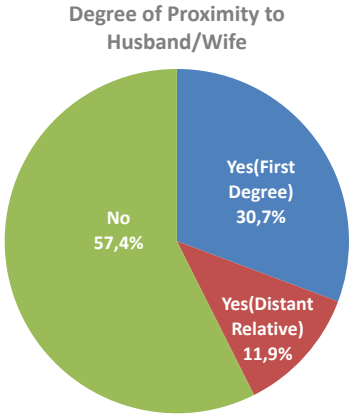
Percentages of the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups include a significant difference by gender and age, and z-test statistic was used to determine if the difference between the percentages is significant. Percentage of single men (28,2%) is significantly higher than the percentage of single women (9,6%) (p<0,05).

**Table 2 Distribution of Marital Status by Gender and Age of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Married | Single | Widow/Divorced/Separated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi 2$=129.035; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 454 (77,7) | 56 (9,6) | 74 (12,7) |
| Male | 698 | 495 (70,9) | 197 (28,2) | 6 (0,9) |
| **Age Group ($\chi 2$=381.657; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 207 (49,6) | 199 (47,7) | 11 (2,6) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 341 (84,2) | 49 (12,1) | 15 (3,7) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 214 (93,0) | 5 (2,2) | 11 (4,8) |
| over 45 | 230 | 187 (81,3) | 0 (0) | 43 (18,7) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **949 (74,0)** | **253 (19,7)** | **80 (6,2)** |

## 7. Degree of Proximity of Couples

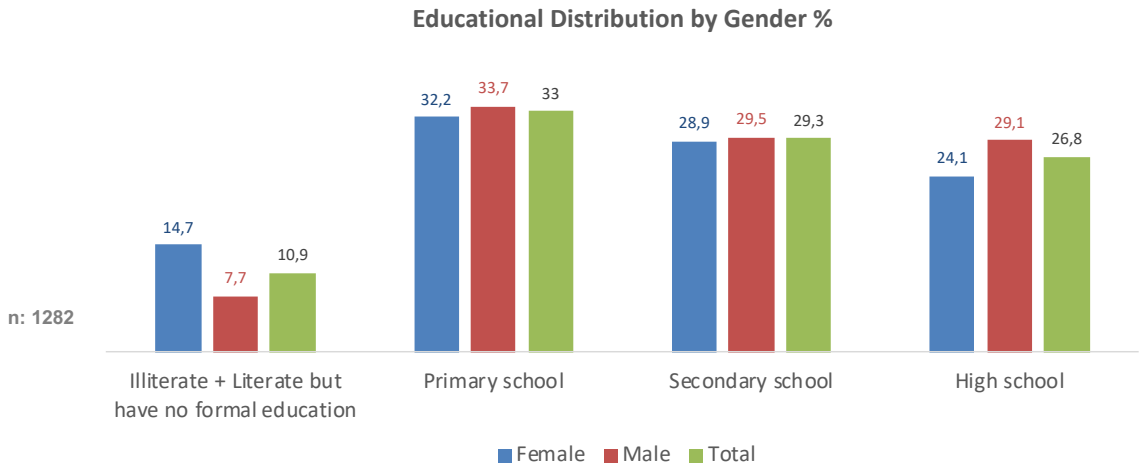
When examining degree of proximity of and married individual his/her wife/husband, it has been determined that 30,7% of the individuals are first-degree relatives and 11,9% are second-degree relatives while 57,4% of the individuals have no proximity with each other (Graphic: 6).




**Graphic 6 Degree of Proximity of Couples among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 8. Educational Level

Graphic 7 demonstrates distribution by educational levels of 1282 individuals examined within the scope of the study. 33% of participants in the study are primary school graduates, 29,3% are secondary school graduates and 26,8% are high-school graduates and further.




**Graphic 7 Distribution of Educational Level by Gender of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined Within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 3 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by educational level, shows a significant difference in terms of gender, age and province or not. According to the respective results, distribution of educational level of Syrian individuals shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age and province (p<0,05).

Z-test statistics was conducted in order to determine statistical significance between percentage of different subgroups. It is found that percentage of the participants who are not literate and had no formal education (30,4%) is significantly higher among the age group over 45 than other among age groups (p<0,05).

Proportion of women who are not literate (14,7%) is significantly higher than men (7,7%) (p<0,05). Proportion of men with a degree of high school and further (29,1%) is significantly higher than women (24,1%) (p<0,05). According to all respective results, educational level among men is higher in the study group.

**Table 3 Distribution of Educational Levels by Gender and Age groups of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

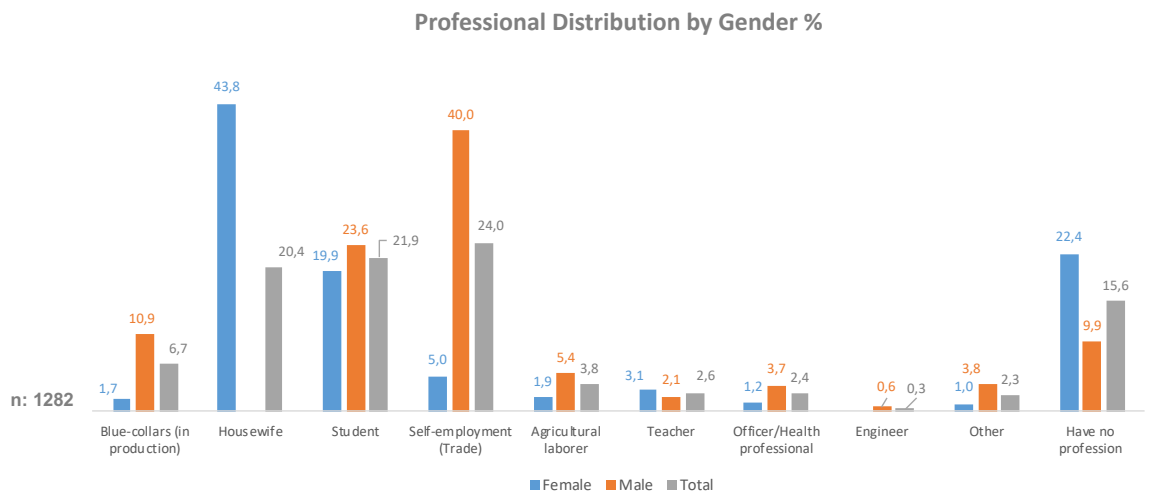
| | Educational Level | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Can't read and write / Reads but had no formal education | Primary school | Secondary school | High school and further |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=17.362; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 86 (14,7) | 188 (32,2) | 169 (28,9) | 141 (24,1) |
| Male | 698 | 54 (7,7) | 235 (33,7) | 206 (29,5) | 203 (29,1) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=145.796; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 20 (4,8) | 121 (29,0) | 154 (36,9) | 122 (29,3) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 27 (6,7) | 135 (33,3) | 106 (26,2) | 137 (33,8) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 23 (10,0) | 100 (43,5) | 60 (26,1) | 47 (20,4) |
| over 45 | 230 | 70 (30,4) | 67 (29,1) | 55 (23,9) | 38 (16,5) |
| **Province ($\chi2$=84.089; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 12 (11,1) | 55 (50,9) | 22 (20,4) | 19 (17,6) |
| Bursa | 80 | 12 (15,0) | 29 (36,3) | 26 (32,5) | 13 (16,3) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 33 (16,3) | 79 (39,1) | 51 (25,2) | 39 (19,3) |
| Hatay | 198 | 12 (6,1) | 43 (21,7) | 75 (37,9) | 68 (34,3) |
| Mersin | 92 | 8 (8,7) | 33 (35,9) | 19 (20,7) | 32 (34,8) |
| İstanbul | 248 | 18 (7,3) | 77 (31,0) | 80 (32,3) | 73 (29,4) |
| İzmir | 66 | 5 (7,6) | 28 (42,4) | 17 (25,8) | 16 (24,2) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 3 (7,1) | 17 (40,5) | 12 (28,6) | 10 (23,8) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 33 (17,0) | 50 (25,8) | 55 (28,4) | 56 (28,9) |
| Kilis | 52 | 4 (7,7) | 12 (23,1) | 18 (34,6) | 18 (34,6) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **140 (10,9)** | **423 (33,0)** | **375 (29,3)** | **344 (26,8)** |

## 9. Distribution by Profession

Graphic 8 demonstrates distribution of gender by profession of Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey. 21,9% of the participants are students, 20,4% are housewives and 6,7% are blue-collar workers. Proportion of those who have no profession is 15,6%.

According to the results of Chi-Squared test conducted to determine if distribution by profession shows a significant difference distribution by gender. The test indicates a statistically significant difference by gender ($\chi 2=565.100$; $p<0,05$).

Z-test statistics was conducted in order to determine statistical significance between percentage of different subgroups. According to the z-test results, proportion of women who have no profession (22,4%) is significantly higher compared to the men (9,9%) ($p<0,05$) (Graphic: 8).




**Graphic 8 Distribution of Professions by Gender of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the scope of Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 10. Employment Status

Table 4 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by employment status shows a significant difference by gender, age group, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey or not. In this context, distribution by employment status of Syrian individuals shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age groups and knowledge of Turkish ($p<0,05$).

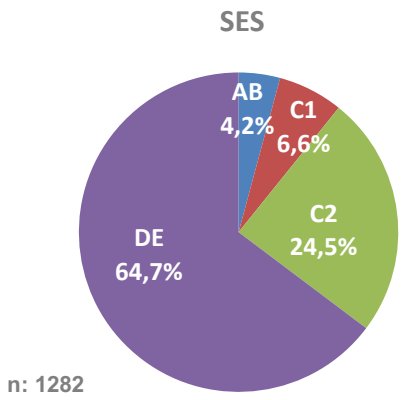
Z-test statistics was conducted in order to determine statistical significance between percentage of different subgroups by gender, age groups and knowledge of Turkish. According to the z-test results, proportion of employment is significantly lower among women (14,7%) compared with men (65,2%) ($p<0,05$). When examining distribution by age, rate of employment of the participants over 45 (24,8%) is significantly lower compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$). It has been determined in the light of this information that employment is more intensive in the age group 25-44 (Table 4).

**Table 4 Distribution of Employment Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey regarding by Gender, Age groups, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Employment Status | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Working | not Working |
| **Gender ($\chi2=331.924$; $p<0,05$)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 86 (14,7) | 498 (85,3) |
| Male | 698 | 455 (65,2) | 243 (34,8) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2=51.056$; $p<0,05$)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 167 (40,0) | 250 (60,0) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 217 (53,6) | 188 (46,4) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 100 (43,5) | 130 (56,5) |
| over 45 | 230 | 57 (24,8) | 173 (75,2) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2=59.962$; $p<0,05$)** | | | |
| speaking | 765 | 390 (51,0) | 375 (49,0) |
| not speaking | 517 | 151 (29,2) | 366 (70,8) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2=1.102$; $p>0,05$)** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 631 | 257 (40,7) | 374 (59,3) |
| 6-9 years | 651 | 284 (43,6) | 367 (56,4) |
| **Total** | 1282 | 541 (42,2) | 741 (57,8) |

## 11. SES (Socio-Economic Status)

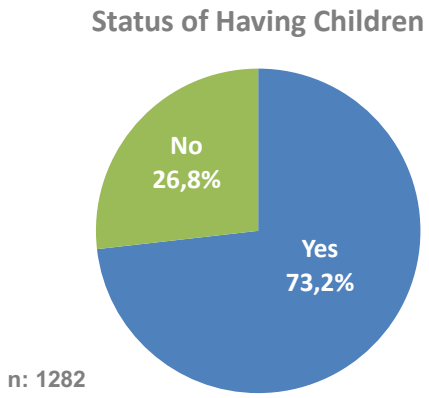
4,2% of 1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection interviewed within the scope of survey are in AB, 6,6% are in C1 and 24,5% are in C2 socio-economic group. Three out of every five are in DE socio-economic group (64,7%) (Graphic:9).




Graphic 9 Distribution by Socio-Economic Groups of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the scope of Survey, SIHHAT (2020)

## 12. Having Children

1282 Syrians under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey were asked about if they have any children, and the respective distribution is illustrated in Graphic 10. 73,2% of the participants have children and 26,8% have no children.




Graphic 10 Distribution of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within Survey by Having Children, SIHHAT (2020)

Table 5 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by having children shows a significant difference regarding gender, age and province variables or not. According to the respective results, distribution of Syrian individuals by having children shows a statistically significant difference by gender and age groups ($p<0,05$).

Z-test statistics was conducted in order to determine statistical significance between percentage of different subgroups by gender and age groups. According to the z-test results, proportion of women with children (80,0%) is significantly higher compared to men (67,5%) ($p<0,05$). Proportion of individuals with children is significantly higher in the age group 35-44 (92,6%) compared with other age groups ($p<0,05$).

Distribution of Syrian individuals by having children doesn't show a significant difference by provinces ($p<0,05$) (Table:5).

**Table 5 Distribution by Status of Having Children among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within Survey regarding Gender and Age groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Have children | Have no children |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi2=25.254$; $p<0,05$)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 467 (80,0) | 117 (20,0) |
| Male | 698 | 471 (67,5) | 227 (32,5) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2=209.395$; $p<0,05$)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 200 (48,0) | 217 (52,0) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 340 (84,0) | 65 (16,0) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 213 (92,6) | 17 (7,4) |
| over 45 | 230 | 185 (80,4) | 45 (19,6) |
| **Province ($\chi2= 8.543$; $p>0,05$)** | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 80 (74,1) | 28 (25,9) |
| Bursa | 80 | 57 (71,3) | 23 (28,8) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 152 (75,2) | 50 (24,8) |
| Hatay | 198 | 148 (74,7) | 50 (25,3) |
| Mersin | 92 | 58 (63,0) | 34 (37,0) |
| İstanbul | 248 | 174 (70,2) | 74 (29,8) |
| İzmir | 66 | 50 (75,8) | 16 (24,2) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 32 (76,2) | 10 (23,8) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 146 (75,3) | 48 (24,7) |
| Kilis | 52 | 41 (78,8) | 11 (21,2) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **938 (73,2)** | **344 (26,8)** |

## 13. Monthly Household Income

Income levels of 1282 participants examined within the survey were examined. According to the respective results, monthly average income of Syrian population living in Turkey under temporary protection is (AA: 1,529; SD: 857,7) Turkish Liras. It is determined that 8% of 1282 participants earn 500 TL and below, and 7,6% earn 2,501 and above (Table:6).

**Table 6 Distribution by Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Income | Number | % |
|---|---|---|
| 500 TL and below | 103 | 8,0 |
| 501-1000 TL | 349 | 27,2 |
| 1001-1500 TL | 343 | 26,8 |
| 1501-2000 TL | 271 | 21,1 |
| 2001-2500 TL | 119 | 9,3 |
| 2501 TL and above | 97 | 7,6 |
| **Total** | **1282** | **100%** |
| **Mean** | ***1529,7*** | |
| Median | 1461,5 | |
| Min | 100 | |
| Max | 9000 | |
| **Standard Deviation** | **857,7** | |

Distributions and also descriptive statistics (average and standard deviation) of monthly household income have been calculated by knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. Furthermore, Chi-Squared test was used to analyze if there is a difference between the distributions and t-test was used to analyze if there is difference between arithmetic averages and which groups are in favor of this difference; the respective results are presented in Table 7.

According to all these analyses, distribution and averages of Syrian individuals by monthly household income shows a statistically significant difference by employment status and knowledge of Turkish ($p<0,05$). According to results of t-test performed in order to determine which groups are in favor of this difference, proportion of monthly household income is significantly higher in employed individuals (AA:1738,0; SD: 898,8 TL) than unemployed individuals (AA: 1377,6; SS: 793,1) ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of monthly household income of those who speak Turkish (AA: 1666,5; SS: 905,2) is significantly higher compared to those who don't speak Turkish (AA: 1327,2; SS: 737,7) ($p<0,05$).

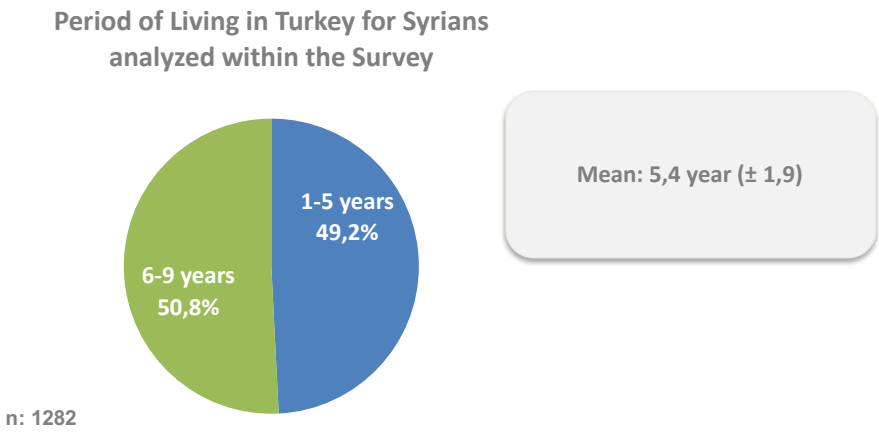
Distribution of monthly household income doesn't show a significant difference by period living in Turkey ($p<0,05$) (Table :7).

**Table 7 Distribution by Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey regarding Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | 500 TL and below | 501-1000 TL | 1001-1500 TL | 1501-2000 TL | 2001-2500 TL | 2501 TL and above | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Employment Status** ($\chi2$=226.340; p<0,05) | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| working | 541 | 19 (3,5) | 111 (20,5) | 151 (27,9) | 139 (25,7) | 66 (12,2) | 55 (10,2) | 1738,0 | 898,8 |
| not working | 741 | 84 (11,3) | 238 (32,1) | 192 (25,9) | 132 (17,8) | 53 (7,2) | 42 (5,7) | 1377,6 | 793,1 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** ($\chi2$=80.597; p<0,05) | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 765 | 52 (6,8) | 161 (21,0) | 209 (27,3) | 187 (24,4) | 85 (11,1) | 71 (9,3) | 1666,5 | 905,2 |
| not speaking | 517 | 51 (9,9) | 188 (36,4) | 134 (25,9) | 84 (16,2) | 34 (6,6) | 26 (5,0) | 1327,2 | 737,7 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** ($\chi2$=4.746; p>0,05) | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 631 | 59 (9,4) | 173 (27,4) | 157 (24,9) | 136 (21,6) | 59 (9,4) | 47 (7,4) | 1511,7 | 879,3 |
| 6-9 years | 651 | 44 (6,8) | 176 (27,0) | 186 (28,6) | 135 (20,7) | 60 (9,2) | 50 (7,7) | 1547,1 | 836,5 |
| **Total** | **1282** | **103 (8,0)** | **349 (27,2)** | **343 (26,8)** | **271 (21,1)** | **119 (9,3)** | **97 (7,6)** | **1529,7** | **857,7** |

## 14. Period of Living in Turkey

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection interviewed within the scope of survey have been living in Turkey for (AA: 5,4; SS: 1,9) years (Graphic: 11).




**Graphic 11 Distribution of Syrian population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey by Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

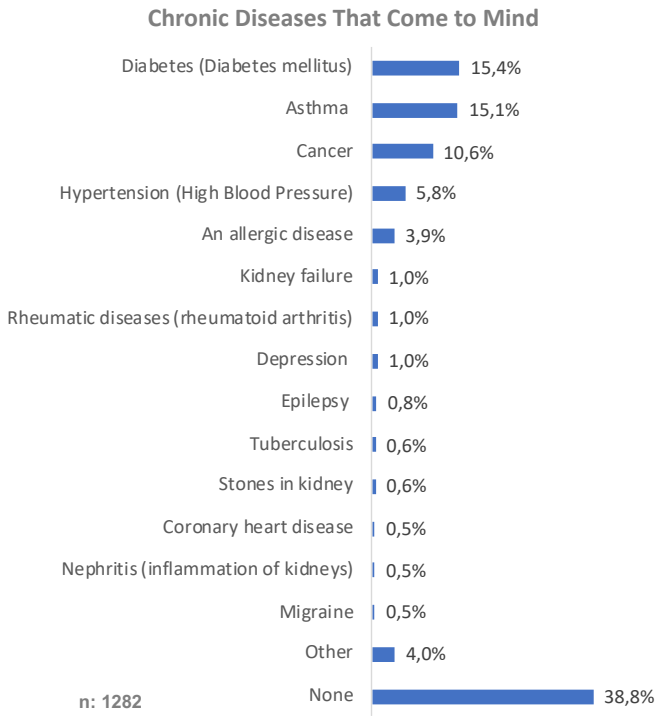
# KNOWLEDGE OF CHRONIC DISEASES

Chronic diseases are generally non-communicable and mostly long-lasting, but slowly progressive diseases. It is required to know about modifiable behavioral risk factors of the individuals in determining chronic diseases.

## 1. Chronic Diseases Come to Mind at First

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked which chronic disease they remember at first without any prompt. The answers of the participants are presented in Graphic 12.

Diabetes (15,4%) and Asthma (15,1%) are primary mental illnesses that come to participants' minds at first without any prompt. Percentage of those who stated they don't remember any chronic disease is 38,8%.

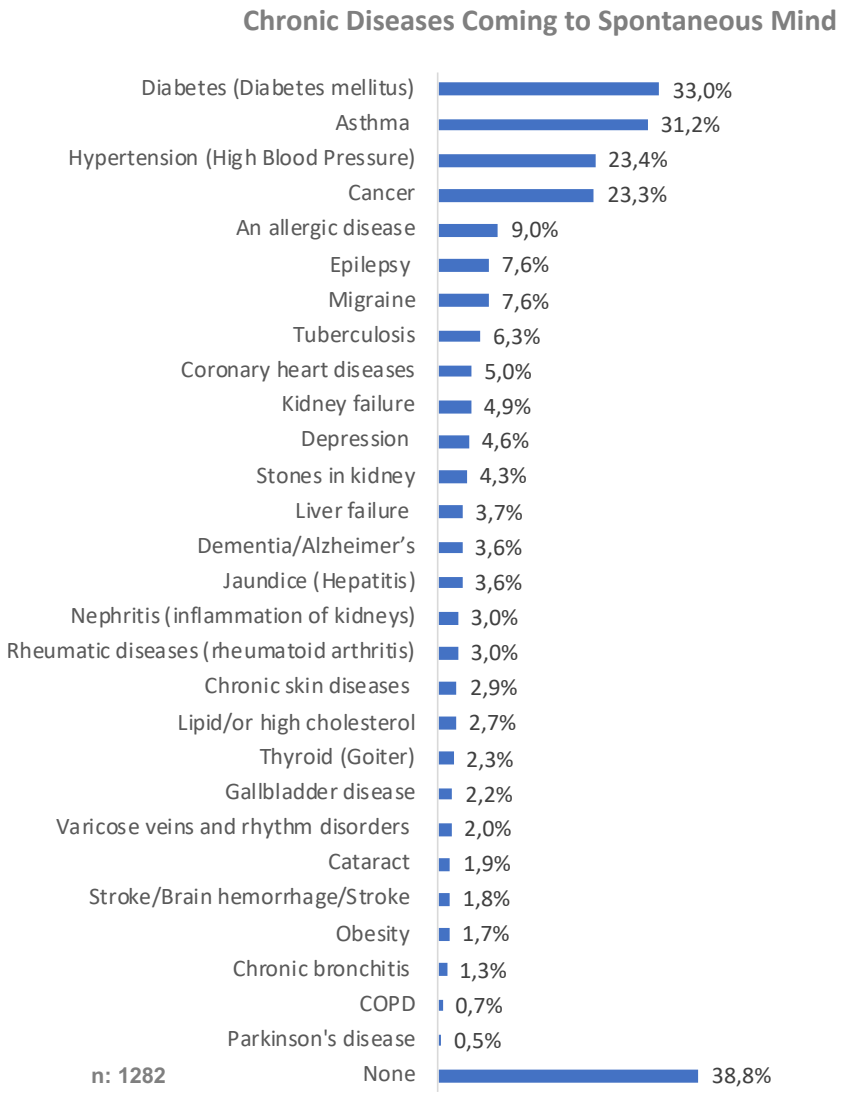



**Graphic 12 Chronic Diseases Come to Mind at First in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 2. Spontaneous Awareness of Chronic Diseases

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked to answer "What are other diseases come to your mind when we talk about chronic diseases?" question. The question has more than one answer and answers of the participants are presented in Graphic 13.

Diabetes (33%) and Asthma (31,2%) are first two chronic diseases with a high level of spontaneous awareness . They are followed by Hypertension (High Blood Pressure) (23,4%) and Cancer (23,3%) chronic diseases.



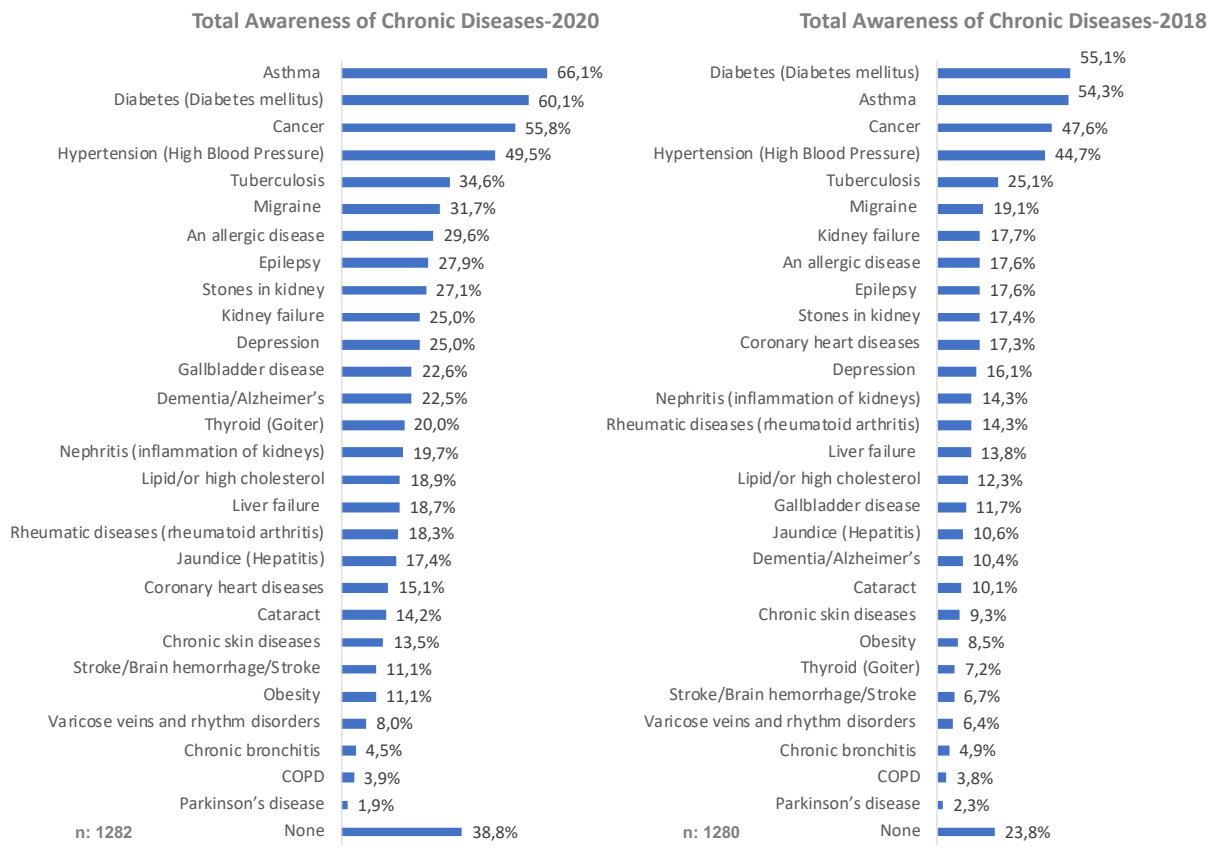

**Graphic 13 Distribution by Spontaneous Awareness of Chronic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 3. Total Awareness of Chronic Diseases

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked to answer "Which of the following chronic diseases do you know?" with a little help. The question is multiple-choice and answers of the participants are demonstrated in Graphic 14.

Asthma (66,1%), Diabetes (60,1%), Cancers (55,8%), Hypertension (High blood pressure) (49,5%) and Tuberculosis (34,6%) are the most recognized chronic diseases, respectively while Parkinson's disease (1,9%) and COPD (3,9%) are the least recognized chronic diseases.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of the year 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of total awareness of chronic diseases has increased significantly in general in 2020 ($p<0,05$). Coronary heart diseases (15,1%), Varicose veins and rhythm disorder (8%), Chronic bronchitis (4,5%), COPD (3,9%) and Parkinson's disease (1,9%) are chronic diseases of which rate of total awareness doesn't show any significant difference compared to the year 2018 ($p>0,05$).




**Graphic 14 Distribution by Total Awareness of Chronic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 8 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by total awareness of chronic diseases shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-Economic Status (SES) variables. According to the respective results, distribution by total awareness of chronic diseases shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-Economic Status (SES) variables (p<0,05).

Z-test statistics was conducted in order to determine statistical significance between percentage of different subgroups. According to the z-test results, total awareness of migraine (34,9%), allergic diseases (32,5%) and epilepsy (31,0%) is significantly higher among the participants speaking Turkish compared to those who don't speak Turkish (p<0,05).

Rate of total awareness of hypertension (65,5%) and allergic diseases (61,9%) is significantly higher among participants of C1 socio-economic group compared to those of other socio-economic groups (p<0,05).

**Table 8 Distribution by Total Awareness of Chronic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey regarding Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups– 1, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Asthma | p | Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus) | p | Cancers | p | Hypertension (High blood pressure) | p | Tuberculosis | p | Migraine | p | An allergic disease | p | Epilepsy (SARA) | p | Stones in kidneys | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | |
| **Gender** | | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| Female | 584 | 404 (69,2) | | 381 (65,2) | | 339 (58,0) | | 312 (53,4) | | 216 (37,0) | | 202 (34,6) | | 183 (31,3) | | 170 (29,1) | | 155 (26,5) | |
| Male | 698 | 443 (63,5) | | 389 (55,7) | | 376 (53,9) | | 322 (46,1) | | 228 (32,7) | | 205 (29,4) | | 196 (28,1) | | 188 (26,9) | | 192 (27,5) | |
| **Age Group** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| 18-24 | 417 | 271 (65,0) | | 232 (55,6) | | 221 (53,0) | | 190 (45,6) | | 149 (35,7) | | 139 (33,3) | | 121 (29,0) | | 124 (29,7) | | 111 (26,6) | |
| 25-34 | 405 | 272 (67,2) | | 257 (63,5) | | 250 (61,7) | | 210 (51,9) | | 152 (37,5) | | 134 (33,1) | | 129 (31,9) | | 121 (29,9) | | 117 (28,9) | |
| 35-44 | 230 | 150 (65,2) | | 136 (59,1) | | 126 (54,8) | | 113 (49,1) | | 77 (33,5) | | 72 (31,3) | | 65 (28,3) | | 59 (25,7) | | 58 (25,2) | |
| Over 45 | 230 | 154 (67,0) | | 145 (63,0) | | 118 (51,3) | | 121 (52,6) | | 66 (28,7) | | 62 (27,0) | | 64 (27,8) | | 54 (23,5) | | 61 (26,5) | |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| Yes | 222 | 154 (69,4) | | 160 (72,1) | | 142 (64,0) | | 133 (59,9) | | 89 (40,1) | | 95 (42,8) | | 78 (35,1) | | 72 (32,4) | | 69 (31,1) | |
| No | 1060 | 693 (65,4) | | 610 (57,5) | | 573 (54,1) | | 501 (47,3) | | 355 (33,5) | | 312 (29,4) | | 301 (28,4) | | 286 (27,0) | | 278 (26,2) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| working | 541 | 330 (61,0) | | 276 (51,0) | | 275 (50,8) | | 229 (42,3) | | 168 (31,1) | | 154 (28,5) | | 154 (28,5) | | 149 (27,5) | | 137 (25,3) | |
| not working | 741 | 517 (69,8) | | 494 (66,7) | | 440 (59,4) | | 405 (54,7) | | 276 (37,2) | | 253 (34,1) | | 225 (30,4) | | 209 (28,2) | | 210 (28,3) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 765 | 514 (67,2) | | 446 (58,3) | | 432 (56,5) | | 364 (47,6) | | 277 (36,2) | | 267 (34,9) | | 249 (32,5) | | 237 (31,0) | | 222 (29,0) | |
| not speaking | 517 | 333 (64,4) | | 324 (62,7) | | 283 (54,7) | | 270 (52,2) | | 167 (32,3) | | 140 (27,1) | | 130 (25,1) | | 121 (23,4) | | 125 (24,2) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 631 | 400 (63,4) | | 374 (59,3) | | 338 (53,6) | | 324 (51,3) | | 218 (34,5) | | 195 (30,9) | | 187 (29,6) | | 176 (27,9) | | 159 (25,2) | |
| 6-9 years | 651 | 447 (68,7) | | 396 (60,8) | | 377 (57,9) | | 310 (47,6) | | 226 (34,7) | | 212 (32,6) | | 192 (29,5) | | 182 (28,0) | | 188 (28,9) | |
| **SES Group** | | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** |
| AB | 54 | 36 (66,7) | | 33 (61,1) | | 36 (66,7) | | 26 (48,1) | | 18 (33,3) | | 27 (50,0) | | 22 (40,7) | | 27 (50,0) | | 7 (13,0) | |
| C1 | 84 | 65 (77,4) | | 64 (76,2) | | 43 (51,2) | | 55 (65,5) | | 40 (47,6) | | 45 (53,6) | | 52 (61,9) | | 48 (57,1) | | 20 (23,8) | |
| C2 | 314 | 183 (58,3) | | 172 (54,8) | | 178 (56,7) | | 130 (41,4) | | 95 (30,3) | | 85 (27,1) | | 82 (26,1) | | 70 (22,3) | | 64 (20,4) | |
| DE | 830 | 563 (67,8) | | 501 (60,4) | | 458 (55,2) | | 423 (51,0) | | 291 (35,1) | | 250 (30,1) | | 223 (26,9) | | 213 (25,7) | | 256 (30,8) | |
| **Total** | **1282** | **847 (66,1)** | | **770 (60,1)** | | **715 (55,8)** | | **634 (49,5)** | | **444 (34,6)** | | **407 (31,7)** | | **379 (29,6)** | | **358 (27,9)** | | **347 (27,1)** | |

Table 9 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by total awareness of chronic diseases shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-Economic Status (SES) variables. According to the respective results, distribution by total awareness of chronic diseases shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and SES variables (p<0,05).

Z-test statistics was conducted in order to determine statistical significance between percentage of different subgroups. According to the z-test results, total awareness of depression (27,6%), dementia (Alzheimer) (24,8%) and liver failure (20,7%) is significantly higher among the participants speaking Turkish compared to those who don't speak Turkish (p<0,05).

**Table 9 Distribution by Total Awareness of Chronic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey regarding Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups– 2, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Liver failure | p | Depression | p | Gallbladder disease | p | Dementia/ Alzheimer | p | Thyroid (Goiter) | p | Nephrite (inflammation of kidneys) | p | Lipid/ or high cholesterol | p | Liver failure | p | Rheumatic diseases (Rheumatoid Arthritis) | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | |
| **Gender** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| Female | 584 | 160 (27,4) | | 151 (25,9) | | 152 (26,0) | | 132 (22,6) | | 120 (20,5) | | 120 (20,5) | | 115 (19,7) | | 107 (18,3) | | 120 (20,5) | |
| Male | 698 | 161 (23,1) | | 169 (24,2) | | 138 (19,8) | | 157 (22,5) | | 137 (19,6) | | 133 (19,1) | | 127 (18,2) | | 133 (19,1) | | 114 (16,3) | |
| **Age Group** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 |
| 18-24 | 417 | 102 (24,5) | | 99 (23,7) | | 100 (24,0) | | 101 (24,2) | | 85 (20,4) | | 75 (18,0) | | 71 (17,0) | | 62 (14,9) | | 75 (18,0) | |
| 25-34 | 405 | 106 (26,2) | | 108 (26,7) | | 92 (22,7) | | 95 (23,5) | | 90 (22,2) | | 90 (22,2) | | 84 (20,7) | | 79 (19,5) | | 82 (20,2) | |
| 35-44 | 230 | 54 (23,5) | | 68 (29,6) | | 48 (20,9) | | 52 (22,6) | | 38 (16,5) | | 45 (19,6) | | 40 (17,4) | | 56 (24,3) | | 37 (16,1) | |
| Over 45 | 230 | 59 (25,7) | | 45 (19,6) | | 50 (21,7) | | 41 (17,8) | | 44 (19,1) | | 43 (18,7) | | 47 (20,4) | | 43 (18,7) | | 40 (17,4) | |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** |
| Yes | 222 | 67 (30,2) | | 64 (28,8) | | 66 (29,7) | | 63 (28,4) | | 62 (27,9) | | 59 (26,6) | | 54 (24,3) | | 51 (23,0) | | 64 (28,8) | |
| No | 1060 | 254 (24,0) | | 256 (24,2) | | 224 (21,1) | | 226 (21,3) | | 195 (18,4) | | 194 (18,3) | | 188 (17,7) | | 189 (17,8) | | 170 (16,0) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| working | 541 | 133 (24,6) | | 148 (27,4) | | 102 (18,9) | | 118 (21,8) | | 112 (20,7) | | 107 (19,8) | | 99 (18,3) | | 100 (18,5) | | 92 (17,0) | |
| not working | 741 | 188 (25,4) | | 172 (23,2) | | 188 (25,4) | | 171 (23,1) | | 145 (19,6) | | 146 (19,7) | | 143 (19,3) | | 140 (18,9) | | 142 (19,2) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 765 | 203 (26,5) | | 211 (27,6) | | 165 (21,6) | | 190 (24,8) | | 163 (21,3) | | 159 (20,8) | | 156 (20,4) | | 158 (20,7) | | 147 (19,2) | |
| not speaking | 517 | 118 (22,8) | | 109 (21,1) | | 125 (24,2) | | 99 (19,1) | | 94 (18,2) | | 94 (18,2) | | 86 (16,6) | | 82 (15,9) | | 87 (16,8) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 631 | 155 (24,6) | | 153 (24,2) | | 140 (22,2) | | 134 (21,2) | | 133 (21,1) | | 120 (19,0) | | 114 (18,1) | | 119 (18,9) | | 110 (17,4) | |
| 6-9 years | 651 | 166 (25,5) | | 167 (25,7) | | 150 (23,0) | | 155 (23,8) | | 124 (19,0) | | 133 (20,4) | | 128 (19,7) | | 121 (18,6) | | 124 (19,0) | |
| **SES Group** | | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| AB | 54 | 13 (24,1) | | 18 (33,3) | | 10 (18,5) | | 17 (31,5) | | 7 (13,0) | | 12 (22,2) | | 11 (20,4) | | 13 (24,1) | | 8 (14,8) | |
| C1 | 84 | 26 (31,0) | | 34 (40,5) | | 16 (19,0) | | 33 (39,3) | | 17 (20,2) | | 22 (26,2) | | 25 (29,8) | | 19 (22,6) | | 22 (26,2) | |
| C2 | 314 | 64 (20,4) | | 67 (21,3) | | 56 (17,8) | | 55 (17,5) | | 59 (18,8) | | 50 (15,9) | | 58 (18,5) | | 44 (14,0) | | 60 (19,1) | |
| DE | 830 | 218 (26,3) | | 201 (24,2) | | 208 (25,1) | | 184 (22,2) | | 174 (21,0) | | 169 (20,4) | | 148 (17,8) | | 164 (19,8) | | 144 (17,3) | |
| **Total** | **1282** | **321 (25,0)** | | **320 (25,0)** | | **290 (22,6)** | | **289 (22,5)** | | **257 (20,0)** | | **253 (19,7)** | | **242 (18,9)** | | **240 (18,7)** | | **234 (18,3)** | |

Table 10 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by total awareness of chronic diseases shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-Economic Status (SES) variables. According to the respective results, distribution by total awareness of chronic diseases shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and SES variables (p<0,05).

Z-test statistics was conducted in order to determine statistical significance between percentage

of different subgroups. According to the z-test results, total awareness of COPD (5,5%) and coronary heart diseases (17,3%) is significantly higher among the participants speaking Turkish compared to those who don't speak Turkish (p<0,05).

**Table 10 Distribution by Total Awareness of Chronic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey regarding Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups– 3, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Jaundice (Hepatitis) | p | Coronary heart diseases | p | Cataract | p | Cataract | p | Palsy/ brain hemorrhage/ stroke | p | Obesity | p | Varicose veins and rhythm disorders | p | Chronic bronchitis | p | COPD | p | Parkinson's disease | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | | Number (%) | |
| **Gender** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| Female | 584 | 110 (18,8) | | 90 (15,4) | | 98 (16,8) | | 87 (14,9) | | 68 (11,6) | | 73 (12,5) | | 43 (7,4) | | 29 (5,0) | | 26 (4,5) | | 8 (1,4) | |
| Male | 698 | 113 (16,2) | | 103 (14,8) | | 84 (12,0) | | 86 (12,3) | | 74 (10,6) | | 69 (9,9) | | 59 (8,5) | | 29 (4,2) | | 24 (3,4) | | 16 (2,3) | |
| **Age Group** | | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 |
| 18-24 | 417 | 62 (14,9) | | 51 (12,2) | | 50 (12,0) | | 57 (13,7) | | 35 (8,4) | | 38 (9,1) | | 26 (6,2) | | 15 (3,6) | | 12 (2,9) | | 6 (1,4) | |
| 25-34 | 405 | 75 (18,5) | | 65 (16,0) | | 65 (16,0) | | 61 (15,1) | | 53 (13,1) | | 51 (12,6) | | 35 (8,6) | | 18 (4,4) | | 16 (4,0) | | 10 (2,5) | |
| 35-44 | 230 | 46 (20,0) | | 37 (16,1) | | 33 (14,3) | | 32 (13,9) | | 27 (11,7) | | 27 (11,7) | | 24 (10,4) | | 18 (7,8) | | 16 (7,0) | | 5 (2,2) | |
| Over 45 | 230 | 40 (17,4) | | 40 (17,4) | | 34 (14,8) | | 23 (10,0) | | 27 (11,7) | | 26 (11,3) | | 17 (7,4) | | 7 (3,0) | | 6 (2,6) | | 3 (1,3) | |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 |
| Yes | 222 | 61 (27,5) | | 59 (26,6) | | 47 (21,2) | | 48 (21,6) | | 29 (13,1) | | 33 (14,9) | | 31 (14,0) | | 17 (7,7) | | 16 (7,2) | | 3 (1,4) | |
| No | 1060 | 162 (15,3) | | 134 (12,6) | | 135 (12,7) | | 125 (11,8) | | 113 (10,7) | | 109 (10,3) | | 71 (6,7) | | 41 (3,9) | | 34 (3,2) | | 21 (2,0) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** |
| working | 541 | 81 (15,0) | | 80 (14,8) | | 66 (12,2) | | 70 (12,9) | | 69 (12,8) | | 52 (9,6) | | 48 (8,9) | | 26 (4,8) | | 22 (4,1) | | 15 (2,8) | |
| not working | 741 | 142 (19,2) | | 113 (15,2) | | 116 (15,7) | | 103 (13,9) | | 73 (9,9) | | 90 (12,1) | | 54 (7,3) | | 32 (4,3) | | 28 (3,8) | | 9 (1,2) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 765 | 151 (19,7) | | 132 (17,3) | | 116 (15,2) | | 124 (16,2) | | 105 (13,7) | | 94 (12,3) | | 81 (10,6) | | 46 (6,0) | | 42 (5,5) | | 18 (2,4) | |
| not speaking | 517 | 72 (13,9) | | 61 (11,8) | | 66 (12,8) | | 49 (9,5) | | 37 (7,2) | | 48 (9,3) | | 21 (4,1) | | 12 (2,3) | | 8 (1,5) | | 6 (1,2) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 631 | 107 (17,0) | | 95 (15,1) | | 88 (13,9) | | 80 (12,7) | | 62 (9,8) | | 77 (12,2) | | 44 (7,0) | | 26 (4,1) | | 23 (3,6) | | 13 (2,1) | |
| 6-9 years | 651 | 116 (17,8) | | 98 (15,1) | | 94 (14,4) | | 93 (14,3) | | 80 (12,3) | | 65 (10,0) | | 58 (8,9) | | 32 (4,9) | | 27 (4,1) | | 11 (1,7) | |
| **SES Group** | | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 |
| AB | 54 | 15 (27,8) | | 7 (13,0) | | 9 (16,7) | | 9 (16,7) | | 8 (14,8) | | 8 (14,8) | | 4 (7,4) | | 2 (3,7) | | 2 (3,7) | | 2 (3,7) | |
| C1 | 84 | 20 (23,8) | | 22 (26,2) | | 15 (17,9) | | 26 (31,0) | | 14 (16,7) | | 14 (16,7) | | 20 (23,8) | | 12 (14,3) | | 11 (13,1) | | 4 (4,8) | |
| C2 | 314 | 58 (18,5) | | 65 (20,7) | | 41 (13,1) | | 55 (17,5) | | 30 (9,6) | | 44 (14,0) | | 34 (10,8) | | 21 (6,7) | | 17 (5,4) | | 4 (1,3) | |
| DE | 830 | 130 (15,7) | | 99 (11,9) | | 117 (14,1) | | 83 (10,0) | | 90 (10,8) | | 76 (9,2) | | 44 (5,3) | | 23 (2,8) | | 20 (2,4) | | 14 (1,7) | |
| **Total** | **1282** | **223 (17,4)** | | **193 (15,1)** | | **182 (14,2)** | | **173 (13,5)** | | **142 (11,1)** | | **142 (11,1)** | | **102 (8,0)** | | **58 (4,5)** | | **50 (3,9)** | | **24 (1,9)** | |

## 4. Knowledge Level about Chronic Diseases

Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey were asked about chronic diseases one by one and it was determined what their knowledge levels are. Participants were asked to classify their knowledge level about chronic diseases into groups: I have enough information =5, I have information=4, I have a little information=3, I have no information=2, I have no information at all=1. According to the respective answers, Table 11 demonstrates knowledge levels of the participants about chronic diseases they recognize.

It has been determined that knowledge of the individuals about Asthma (AO:2,9; SS:1,1), Diabetes (AA:3,0; SS:1,1), Cancers (AA:2,7; SS:1,1) and Hypertension (High Blood Pressure) (AA:3,0; SS:1,1) is at medium level for which total awareness is at the highest level. In other words, knowledge level of Syrian population under temporary about the respective diseases is at average level even though they have known names of these diseases.

**Table 11 Knowledge Level about Chronic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

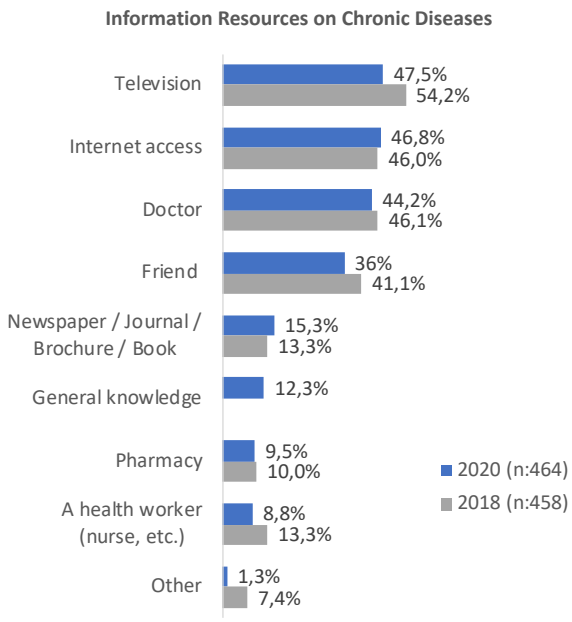
| | Knowledge Level about Chronic Diseases | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I have enough information+ I have information | I have a little information | I have no information + I have no information at all | Mean | Standard Deviation |
| | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| An allergic disease | 379 | 144 (38,0) | 124 (32,7) | 111 (29,3) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Asthma | 847 | 269 (31,8) | 249 (29,4) | 329 (38,8) | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| Kidney failure | 321 | 78 (24,3) | 87 (27,1) | 156 (48,6) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| Stones in Kidneys | 346 | 80 (23,1) | 106 (30,6) | 160 (46,2) | 2,7 | 1,0 |
| Dementia/ Alzheimer's | 289 | 74 (25,6) | 81 (28,0) | 134 (46,4) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| Depression | 320 | 99 (30,9) | 106 (33,1) | 115 (35,9) | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus) | 770 | 295 (38,3) | 201 (26,1) | 274 (35,6) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| Epilepsy | 358 | 83 (23,2) | 113 (31,6) | 162 (45,3) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| Palsy/ brain hemorrhage/ stroke | 142 | 36 (25,4) | 52 (36,6) | 54 (38,0) | 2,9 | 1,0 |
| Hypertension (high blood pressure) | 634 | 226 (35,6) | 167 (26,3) | 241 (38,0) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| Cancers | 714 | 171 (23,9) | 207 (29,0) | 336 (47,1) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| Liver failure | 240 | 58 (24,2) | 77 (32,1) | 105 (43,8) | 2,8 | 1,0 |
| Cataract | 182 | 38 (20,9) | 50 (27,5) | 94 (51,6) | 2,6 | 1,1 |
| COPD | 50 | 14 (28,0) | 14 (28,0) | 22 (44,0) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| Coronary heart diseases | 192 | 43 (22,4) | 58 (30,2) | 91 (47,4) | 2,7 | 1,0 |
| Chronic bronchitis | 58 | 17 (29,3) | 21 (36,2) | 20 (34,5) | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| Chronic skin diseases | 173 | 45 (26,0) | 52 (30,1) | 76 (43,9) | 2,8 | 1,0 |
| Lipid/ or high cholesterol | 242 | 53 (21,9) | 69 (28,5) | 120 (49,6) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| Migraine | 407 | 100 (24,6) | 123 (30,2) | 184 (45,2) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| Nephritis (inflammation of kidneys) | 253 | 52 (20,6) | 72 (28,5) | 129 (51,0) | 2,6 | 1,0 |
| Obesity | 142 | 43 (30,3) | 56 (39,4) | 43 (30,3) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| Parkinson's disease | 24 | 9 (37,5) | 4 (16,7) | 11 (45,8) | 3,0 | 1,2 |
| Rheumatic diseases (Rheumatoid arthritis) | 234 | 59 (25,2) | 69 (29,5) | 106 (45,3) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| Gallbladder disease | 290 | 57 (19,7) | 73 (25,2) | 160 (55,2) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| Jaundice (Hepatitis) | 223 | 53 (23,8) | 74 (33,2) | 96 (43,0) | 2,8 | 1,0 |
| Thyroid (Goiter) | 257 | 46 (17,9) | 78 (30,4) | 133 (51,8) | 2,6 | 1,0 |
| Tuberculosis | 444 | 78 (17,6) | 118 (26,6) | 248 (55,9) | 2,5 | 1,0 |
| Varicose veins and rhythm disorders | 102 | 28 (27,5) | 28 (27,5) | 46 (45,1) | 2,8 | 1,0 |

## 5. Information Resources for Chronic Diseases

464 individuals who have information on chronic diseases were asked how they learned about chronic diseases. Participants could give more than one answer. Each answer is calculated by percentage through number of the participants who stated they have knowledge. Distribution of the answers is demonstrated in Graphic 15.

Television (47,5%) is the main resource where Syrian population under temporary protection get information about chronic diseases, and it is followed by the internet (46,8%). Other information resources are doctors (44,2%), social circle (36%), printed media like newspaper/magazine (15,3%), general knowledge (12,3%), chemist's (9,5%) and health workers (8,8%), respectively.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of the year 2020 with data of 2018, proportion of getting information from television (47,5%) and paramedics (8,8%) has decreased significantly ($p<0,05$) (Graphic: 15).




**Graphic 15 Information Resources from which Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey Get Information about Chronic Diseases, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 12 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by information resources for getting information about chronic diseases shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-Economic Status (SES) variables.

According to the result of z-test, percentage of getting information about chronic diseases from television is significantly higher among women (53,1%) compared to men (41,7%) ($p<0,05$).

Rate of getting information about chronic diseases from the internet (55,7%), printed media such as newspaper/journal/brochure/book (19,4%) and healthcare personnel (nurse, etc.) (11,4%) is significantly higher among the participants speaking Turkish compared to those who don't speak Turkish ($p<0,05$).

Rate of getting information from friends/social circle is significantly higher among the participants living in Turkey for 1-5 years (44%) compared to those who have been living in Turkey for 6-9 years (28,9%) $p<0,05$).

Rate of getting information from the internet is significantly higher among the participants of AB socio-economic group (88,0%) compared to the individuals of other socio-economic groups ($p<0,05$).

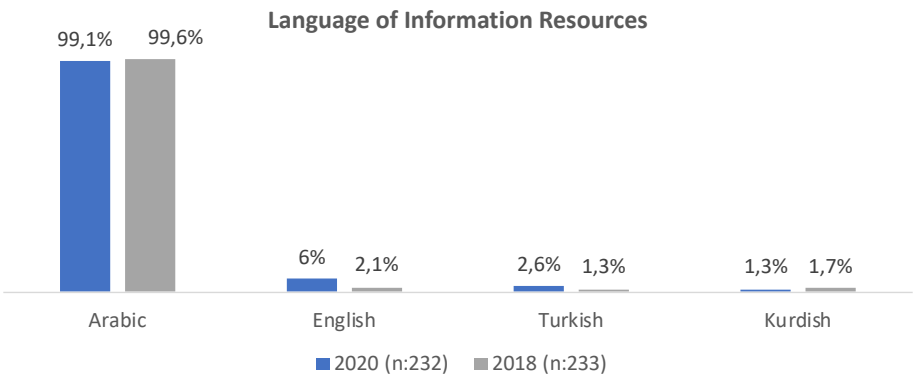
**Table 12 Distribution by Information Resources about Chronic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined regarding the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Resources to Get Information about Chronic Diseases | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Friend/ Social Circle** | | **Doctors** | | **Healthcare personnel (nurse, etc..)** | | **Newspaper / Journal/ Brochure/ Book** | | **Chemist's** | | **the Internet** | | **Television** | |
| **Gender** | Number | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | **p<0,05** | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | **p<0,05** |
| Female | 241 | 92 (38,2) | | 109 (45,2) | | 27 (11,2) | | 25 (10,4) | | 23 (9,5) | | 109 (45,2) | | 128 (53,1) | |
| Male | 223 | 75 (33,6) | | 96 (43,0) | | 14 (6,3) | | 46 (20,6) | | 21 (9,4) | | 108 (48,4) | | 93 (41,7) | |
| **Age Group** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** |
| 18-24 | 121 | 45 (37,2) | | 45 (37,2) | | 6 (5,0) | | 12 (9,9) | | 8 (6,6) | | 65 (53,7) | | 44 (36,4) | |
| 25-34 | 152 | 51 (33,6) | | 71 (46,7) | | 16 (10,5) | | 27 (17,8) | | 19 (12,5) | | 85 (55,9) | | 82 (53,9) | |
| 35-44 | 99 | 38 (38,4) | | 41 (41,4) | | 11 (11,1) | | 17 (17,2) | | 7 (7,1) | | 40 (40,4) | | 52 (52,5) | |
| Over 45 | 92 | 33 (35,9) | | 48 (52,2) | | 8 (8,7) | | 15 (16,3) | | 10 (10,9) | | 27 (29,3) | | 43 (46,7) | |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 |
| Yes | 110 | 42 (38,2) | | 49 (44,5) | | 5 (4,5) | | 18 (16,4) | | 13 (11,8) | | 42 (38,2) | | 46 (41,8) | |
| No | 354 | 125 (35,3) | | 156 (44,1) | | 36 (10,2) | | 53 (15,0) | | 31 (8,8) | | 175 (49,4) | | 175 (49,4) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** |
| working | 172 | 64 (37,2) | | 69 (40,1) | | 14 (8,1) | | 39 (22,7) | | 17 (9,9) | | 86 (50,0) | | 71 (41,3) | |
| not working | 292 | 103 (35,3) | | 136 (46,6) | | 27 (9,2) | | 32 (11,0) | | 27 (9,2) | | 131 (44,9) | | 150 (51,4) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 289 | 112 (38,8) | | 124 (42,9) | | 33 (11,4) | | 56 (19,4) | | 29 (10,0) | | 161 (55,7) | | 140 (48,4) | |
| not speaking | 175 | 55 (31,4) | | 81 (46,3) | | 8 (4,6) | | 15 (8,6) | | 15 (8,6) | | 56 (32,0) | | 81 (46,3) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 218 | 96 (44,0) | | 101 (46,3) | | 19 (8,7) | | 36 (16,5) | | 20 (9,2) | | 95 (43,6) | | 95 (43,6) | |
| 6-9 years | 246 | 71 (28,9) | | 104 (42,3) | | 22 (8,9) | | 35 (14,2) | | 24 (9,8) | | 122 (49,6) | | 126 (51,2) | |
| **SES Group** | | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | p>0,05 | | **p<0,05** | | **p<0,05** |
| AB | 25 | 16 (64,0) | | 15 (60,0) | | 2 (8,0) | | 2 (8,0) | | 4 (16,0) | | 22 (88,0) | | 13 (52,0) | |
| C1 | 47 | 17 (36,2) | | 8 (17,0) | | 4 (8,5) | | 17 (36,2) | | 3 (6,4) | | 31 (66,0) | | 12 (25,5) | |
| C2 | 101 | 43 (42,6) | | 36 (35,6) | | 12 (11,9) | | 22 (21,8) | | 6 (5,9) | | 53 (52,5) | | 42 (41,6) | |
| DE | 291 | 91 (31,3) | | 146 (50,2) | | 23 (7,9) | | 30 (10,3) | | 31 (10,7) | | 111 (38,1) | | 154 (52,9) | |
| **Total** | **464** | **167 (36,0)** | | **205 (44,2)** | | **41 (8,8)** | | **71 (15,3)** | | **44 (9,5)** | | **217 (46,8)** | | **221 (47,6)** | |

## 6. Language of the Resources Read about Chronic Diseases

232 individuals who stated they get information about chronic diseases from newspaper, magazine, brochure, books and the Internet were asked about language of the respective information resources. The respective answers are demonstrated in Graphic 16. According to the graphic, it is determined that almost all the resources they read are in native language (99,1%). It is followed by English resources (6%) and Turkish resources (2,6%), respectively.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of the year 2020 with data of 2018, rate of getting information from resources in English has increased significantly in 2020 (p<0,05).

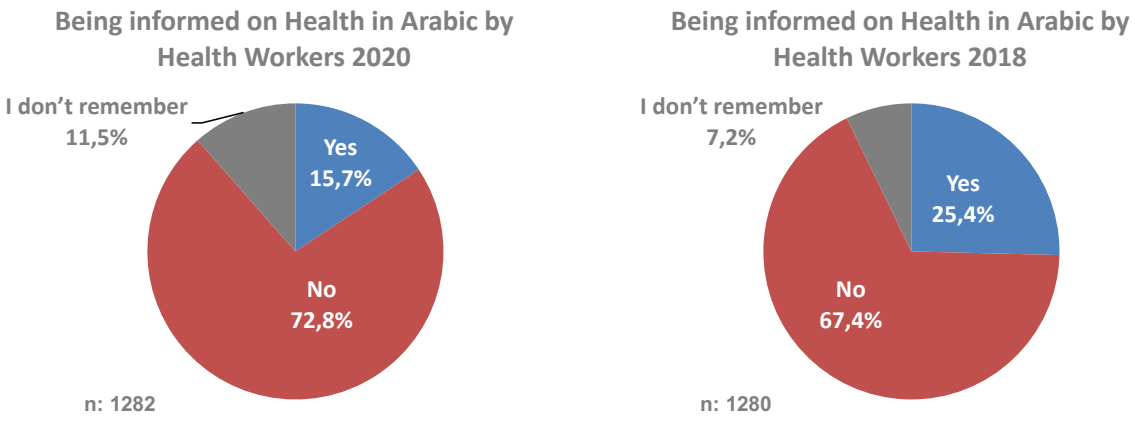



**Graphic 16 Language of Information Resources Read about Chronic Diseases by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 7. Status of Being Informed about Health in Native Language by Healthcare Personnel in Turkey

15,7% of Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey have indicated that they have been informed about health in their native language by the healthcare personnel in Turkey (Graphic: 17). Notwithstanding, seven out of every ten individuals indicated that they haven't been informed on health in their native language by any healthcare personnel in Turkey so far.

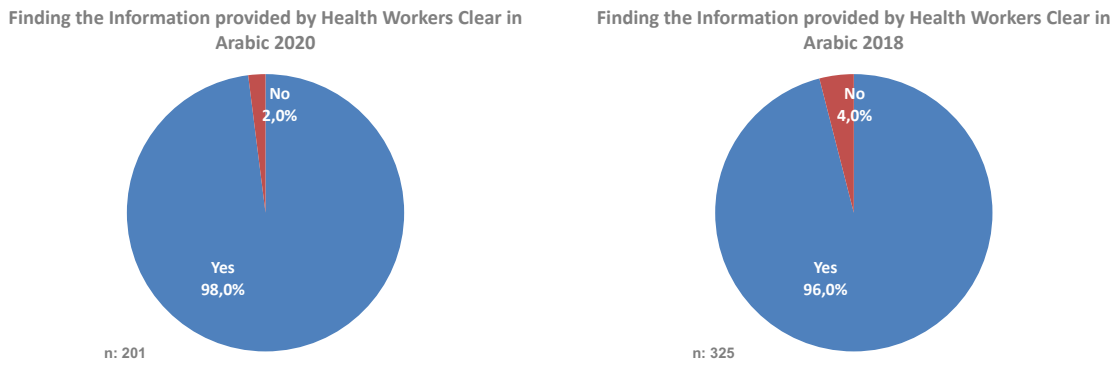
According to the result of z-test, proportion of the participants who stated they were informed on health in their native language by healthcare personnel in Turkey (15,7%) has decreased statistically significantly in 2020 compared to the year 2018 (25,4%) ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 17 Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey with regard to Getting Information on Health in their Native Language, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 8. Finding the Information Clear Provided in Native Language by Healthcare Personnel

201 Syrian individuals, who stated that they were informed on health in their native language by healthcare personnel in Turkey, were asked whether they find the respective information clear. 98% of Syrian individuals have found the respective information clear which it was provided in their native language by healthcare personnel. Rate of finding the respective information clear, which it was provided in their native language by healthcare personnel, doesn't show any significant difference in 2020 (98%) compared to the year 2018 (96%) (p>0,05) (Graphic:18)

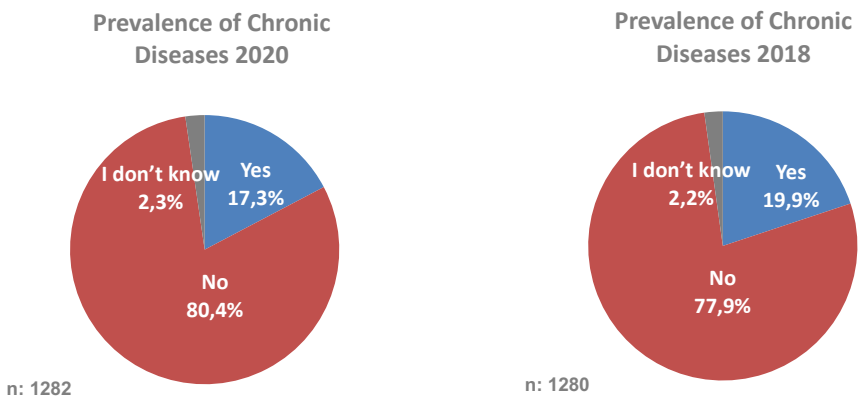



**Graphic 18 Status of Finding the Information Clear Provided in Arabic by Healthcare Personnel in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 9. Prevalence of Chronic Diseases

1282 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked if they have any chronic diseases diagnosed by any doctor. According to the statements of Syrian participants under temporary protection, 17,3% stated that they have a chronic disease.

According to the result of z-test performed, rate of Syrian participants under temporary protection who had any chronic diseases (17,3%) doesn't show any significant difference when compared to the year 2018 (19,9%) (p>0,05) (Graphic:19).




**Graphic 19 Prevalence of Chronic Diseases according to the Statements of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 13 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by prevalence of chronic diseases, according to the statements of 1282 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey, shows a significant difference by gender, age, provinces, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-Economic Status (SES) variables. According to the statements of Syrian participants, distribution by prevalence of chronic diseases shows a statistically significant difference by age, provinces and employment status ($p<0,05$).

According to the result of z-test, rate of the individuals with any chronic diseases is significantly higher in the age group over 45 (38,7%) compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$).

Rate of having any chronic diseases is significantly higher among the unemployed participants (20,2%) compared to the employed participants (13,3%) ($p<0,05$).

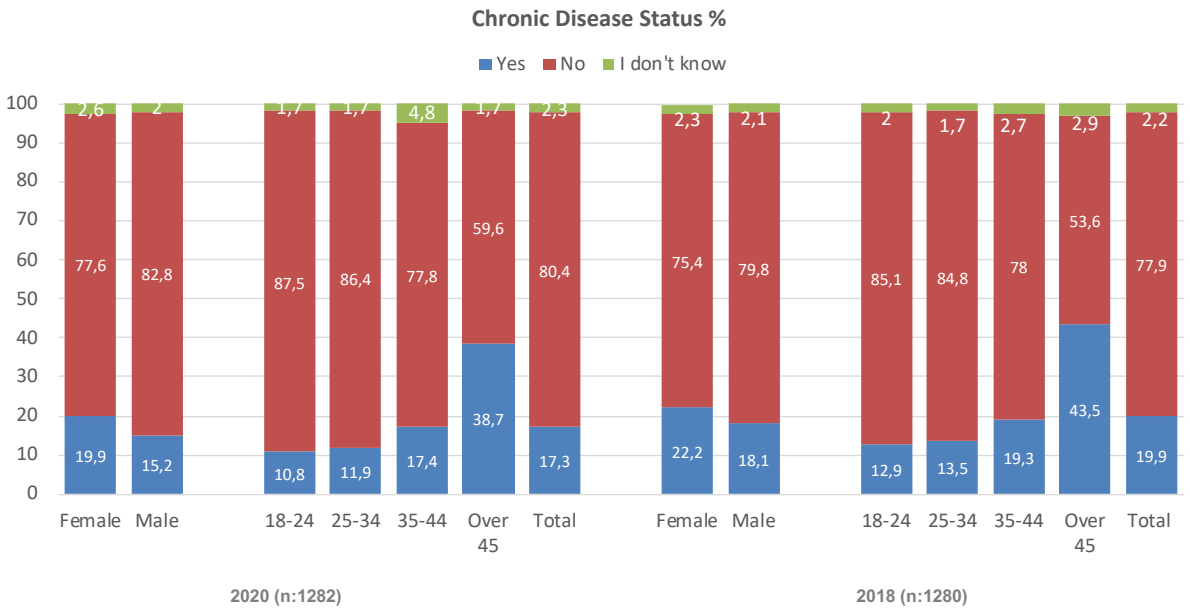
Distribution by status of chronic diseases according to the statements of Syrian participants doesn't show any significant difference by gender, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and SES variables ($p>0,05$) (Table:13).

**Table 13 Distribution of Status of Chronic Diseases of Syrian Participants under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Provinces, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Status of Chronic Diseases | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | I don't know |
| **Gender (χ2=5.547; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 116 (19,9) | 453 (77,6) | 15 (2,6) |
| Male | 698 | 106 (15,2) | 578 (82,8) | 14 (2,0) |
| **Age Group (χ2=102.886; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 45 (10,8) | 365 (87,5) | 7 (1,7) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 48 (11,9) | 350 (86,4) | 7 (1,7) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 40 (17,4) | 179 (77,8) | 11 (4,8) |
| over 45 | 230 | 89 (38,7) | 137 (59,6) | 4 (1,7) |
| **Provinces * (χ2=35.016; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 15 (13,9) | 91 (84,3) | 2 (1,9) |
| Bursa | 80 | 14 (17,5) | 61 (76,3) | 5 (6,3) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 47 (23,3) | 149 (73,8) | 6 (3,0) |
| Hatay | 198 | 25 (12,6) | 166 (83,8) | 7 (3,5) |
| Mersin | 92 | 13 (14,1) | 78 (84,8) | 1 (1,1) |
| İstanbul | 248 | 43 (17,3) | 199 (80,2) | 6 (2,4) |
| İzmir | 66 | 14 (21,2) | 52 (78,8) | 0 (0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 4 (9,5) | 38 (90,5) | 0 (0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 30 (15,5) | 163 (84,0) | 1 (0,5) |
| Kilis | 52 | 17 (32,7) | 34 (65,4) | 1 (1,9) |
| **Employment Status (χ2=10.602; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| working | 541 | 72 (13,3) | 457 (84,5) | 12 (2,2) |
| not working | 741 | 150 (20,2) | 574 (77,5) | 17 (2,3) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish (χ2= 2.335; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| speaking | 765 | 123 (16,1) | 623 (81,4) | 19 (2,5) |
| not speaking | 517 | 99 (19,1) | 408 (78,9) | 10 (1,9) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey (χ2= 0.278; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 631 | 108 (17,1) | 510 (80,8) | 13 (2,1) |
| 6-9 years | 651 | 114 (17,5) | 521 (80,0) | 16 (2,5) |
| **SES Group (χ2= 11.349; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| AB | 54 | 3 (5,6) | 51 (94,4) | 0 (0) |
| C1 | 84 | 16 (19,0) | 64 (76,2) | 4 (4,8) |
| C2 | 314 | 55 (17,5) | 255 (81,2) | 4 (1,3) |
| DE | 830 | 148 (17,8) | 661 (79,6) | 21 (2,5) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **222 (17,3)** | **1031 (80,4)** | **29 2,3)** |

According to the result of z-test, proportion of men having chronic diseases has increased significantly in 2020 (15,2%) compared to the year 2018 (18,1%) (p<0,05) (Graphic: 20).

Proportion of the participants over 45 who have chronic diseases has decreased significantly in 2020 (38,7%) compared to the year 2018 (43,5%) (p<0,05).

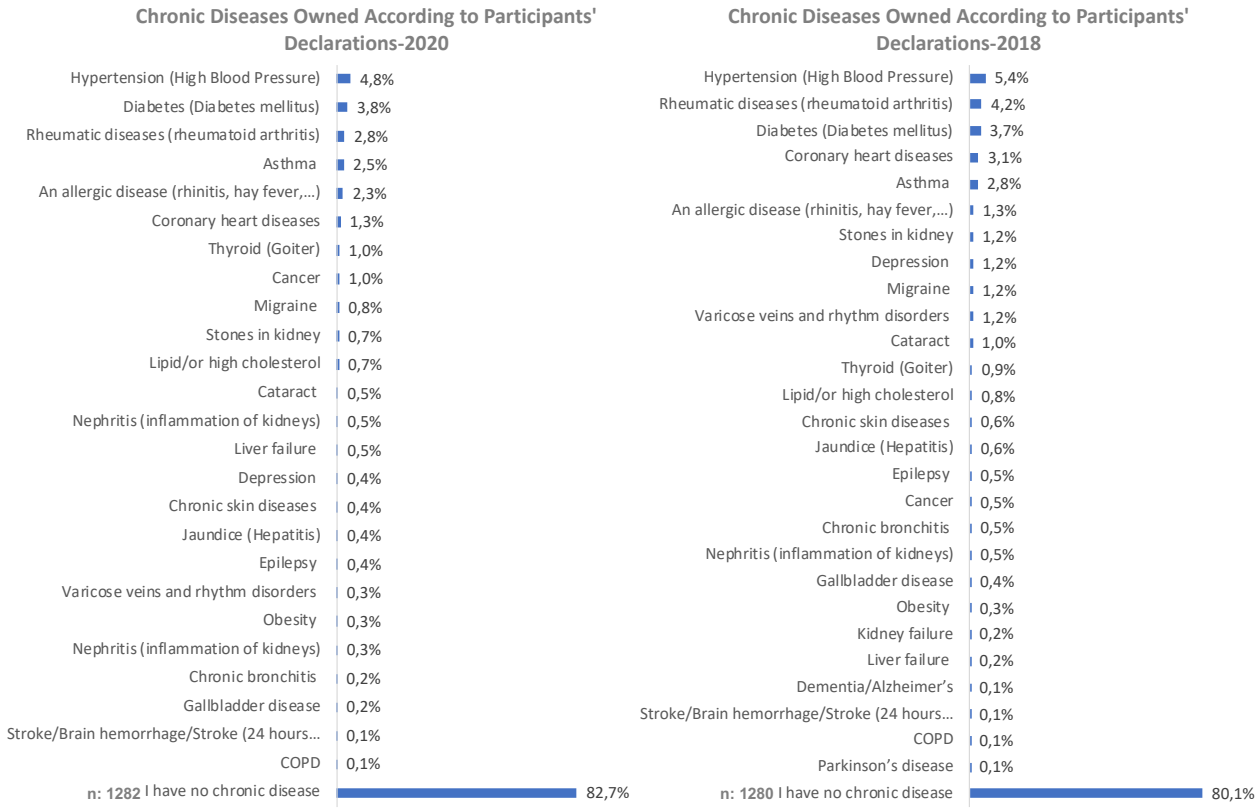



**Graphic 20 Distribution of Chronic Diseases by Gender and Age Groups of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Study, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## i. Chronic Diseases of the Participants

222 participants who stated they have chronic diseases requiring regular medication were asked the question "Which of the following chronic diseases do you have?"; every chronic disease was asked one by one. Graphic21 illustrates distribution of the respective answers.

According to statements of the participants, Hypertension (High blood pressure) (4,8%), Diabetes (3,8%), Rheumatic diseases (2,8%), Asthma (2,5%) and an Allergic disease (2,3%) are the most common diagnosed chronic diseases in Turkey.




**Graphic 21 According to their Statements, Chronic Diseases of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 14 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by chronic diseases of Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age groups, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the respective results, distribution by chronic diseases shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, educational level, SES groups, employment status and knowledge of Turkish ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups include a significant difference, and z-test statistic was used to determine if difference between the percentages is significant. According to the result of z-test, rate of women with Hypertension (7,2%) is significantly higher compared to men (2,9%) ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of the individuals with Hypertension (20,0%) and Diabetes (14,3%) is significantly higher in the age group over 45 compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$).

It has been determined that prevalence of chronic diseases is significantly higher among the

individuals over 45 in general (p<0,05).

**Table 14 Distribution by Chronic Diseases of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Educational level, SES groups, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey – 1, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Hypertension (High blood pressure) | | p | Coronary Heart Disease | | p | Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus) | | p | Obesity | | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | | Yes | No | | Yes | No | | Yes | No | |
| **Gender** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | **p<0,05** | Number (%) | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | Number (%) | * |
| Female | 584 | 42 (7,2) | 542 (92,8) | | 9 (1,5) | 575 (98,5) | | 27 (4,6) | 557 (95,4) | | 1 (0,2) | 583 (99,8) | |
| Male | 698 | 20 (2,9) | 678 (97,1) | | 8 (1,1) | 690 (98,9) | | 22 (3,2) | 676 (96,8) | | 3 (0,4) | 695 (99,6) | |
| **Age Group** | | | | **p<0,05** | | | **p<0,05** | | | **p<0,05** | | | * |
| 18-24 | 417 | 1 (0,2) | 416 (99,8) | | 1 (0,2) | 416 (99,8) | | 2 (0,5) | 415 (99,5) | | 0 (0) | 417 (100,0) | |
| 25-34 | 405 | 6 (1,5) | 399 (98,5) | | 1 (0,2) | 404 (99,8) | | 4 (1,0) | 401 (99,0) | | 2 (0,5) | 403 (99,5) | |
| 35-44 | 230 | 9 (3,9) | 221 (96,1) | | 6 (2,6) | 224 (97,4) | | 10 (4,3) | 220 (95,7) | | 2 (0,9) | 228 (99,1) | |
| over 45 | 230 | 46 (20,0) | 184 (80,0) | | 9 (3,9) | 221 (96,1) | | 33 (14,3) | 197 (85,7) | | 0 (0) | 230 (100,0) | |
| **Educational Level** | | | | **p<0,05** | | | p>0,05 | | | **p<0,05** | | | * |
| Can't read and write, Reads and writes, but had no formal education | 140 | 23 (16,4) | 117 (83,6) | | 5 (3,6) | 135 (96,4) | | 18 (12,9) | 122 (87,1) | | 0 (0) | 140 (100,0) | |
| Primary | 423 | 13 (3,1) | 410 (96,9) | | 3 (0,7) | 420 (99,3) | | 11 (2,6) | 412 (97,4) | | 0 (0) | 423 (100,0) | |
| Secondary | 375 | 16 (4,3) | 359 (95,7) | | 6 (1,6) | 369 (98,4) | | 9 (2,4) | 366 (97,6) | | 2 (0,5) | 373 (99,5) | |
| High School and further | 344 | 10 (2,9) | 334 (97,1) | | 3 (0,9) | 341 (99,1) | | 11 (3,2) | 333 (96,8) | | 2 (0,6) | 342 (99,4) | |
| **SES Group** | | | | p>0,05 | | | * | | | p>0,05 | | | * |
| AB | 54 | 0 (0) | 54 (100,0) | | 0 (0) | 54 (100,0) | | 1 (1,9) | 53 (98,1) | | 0 (0) | 54 (100,0) | |
| C1 | 84 | 6 (7,1) | 78 (92,9) | | 4 (4,8) | 80 (95,2) | | 7 (8,3) | 77 (91,7) | | 2 (2,4) | 82 (97,6) | |
| C2 | 314 | 10 (3,2) | 304 (96,8) | | 1 (0,3) | 313 (99,7) | | 13 (4,1) | 301 (95,9) | | 0 (0) | 314 (100,0) | |
| DE | 830 | 46 (5,5) | 784 (94,5) | | 12 (1,4) | 818 (98,6) | | 28 (3,4) | 802 (96,6) | | 2 (0,2) | 828 (99,8) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | | **p<0,05** | | | p>0,05 | | | **p<0,05** | | | * |
| Working | 541 | 10 (1,8) | 531 (98,2) | | 8 (1,5) | 533 (98,5) | | 12 (2,2) | 529 (97,8) | | 2 (0,4) | 539 (99,6) | |
| not working | 741 | 52 (7,0) | 689 (93,0) | | 9 (1,2) | 732 (98,8) | | 37 (5,0) | 704 (95,0) | | 2 (0,3) | 739 (99,7) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | **p<0,05** | | | p>0,05 | | | **p<0,05** | | | * |
| speaking | 765 | 17 (2,2) | 748 (97,8) | | 9 (1,2) | 756 (98,8) | | 20 (2,6) | 745 (97,4) | | 2 (0,3) | 763 (99,7) | |
| not speaking | 517 | 45 (8,7) | 472 (91,3) | | 8 (1,5) | 509 (98,5) | | 29 (5,6) | 488 (94,4) | | 2 (0,4) | 515 (99,6) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | * |
| 1-5 years | 631 | 33 (5,2) | 598 (94,8) | | 10 (1,6) | 621 (98,4) | | 28 (4,4) | 603 (95,6) | | 3 (0,5) | 628 (99,5) | |
| 6-9 years | 651 | 29 (4,5) | 622 (95,5) | | 7 (1,1) | 644 (98,9) | | 21 (3,2) | 630 (96,8) | | 1 (0,2) | 650 (99,8) | |
| **Total** | **1282** | **62 (4,8)** | **1220 (95,2)** | | **17 (1,3)** | **1265 (98,7)** | | **49 (3,8)** | **1233 (96,2)** | | **4 (0,3)** | **1278 (99,7)** | |

* Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.

Table 15 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by chronic diseases of Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age groups, educational level, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the respective results, distribution by chronic diseases shows a statistically significant difference by age groups and knowledge of Turkish (p<0,05).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups include a significant difference, and z-test statistic was used to determine if difference between the percentages is significant. According to the result of z-test, incidence of chronic pulmonary disease is significantly higher

among the participants of age group 35-44 (4,8%) compared to the age group 25-34 (1,2%) (p<0,05).

Incidence of chronic kidney disease is significantly higher among the participants speaking Turkish (2,5%) compared to those who don't speak Turkish (0,8%) (p<0,05).

**Table 15 Distribution by Chronic Diseases of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Educational level, SES groups, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey – 2, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Chronic Pulmonary Diseases | | | Chronic Kidney Diseases | | | Neurological Diseases | | | Mental Health Problems | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Asthma / COPD / Chronic Bronchitis | | p | Kidney failure / Stones in Kidneys / Nephritis (inflammation of kidneys) | | p | Dementia/ Alzheimer's, Epilepsy, Palsy/ brain hemorrhage/ stroke (lasting more than 24 hours), Migraine, Parkinson's disease | | p | Depression | | p |
| | | **Yes** | **No** | | **Yes** | **No** | | **Yes** | **No** | | **Yes** | **No** | |
| **Gender** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | Number (%) | * |
| Female | 584 | 16 (2,7) | 569 (97,4) | | 9 (1,5) | 575 (98,5) | | 10 (1,7) | 574 (98,3) | | 1 (0,2) | 583 (99,8) | |
| Male | 698 | 20 (2,9) | 678 (97,1) | | 10 (1,4) | 689 (98,7) | | 6 (0,9) | 692 (99,1) | | 4 (0,6) | 694 (99,4) | |
| **Age Group** | | | | **p<0,05** | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | * |
| 18-24 | 417 | 11 (2,6) | 406 (97,4) | | 3 (0,7) | 414 (99,3) | | 7 (1,7) | 410 (98,3) | | 0 (0) | 417 (100,0) | |
| 25-34 | 405 | 5 (1,2) | 400 (98,8) | | 8 (2,0) | 398 (98,3) | | 4 (1,0) | 401 (99,0) | | 4 (1,0) | 401 (99,0) | |
| 35-44 | 230 | 11 (4,8) | 219 (95,2) | | 3 (1,3) | 227 (98,7) | | 3 (1,3) | 227 (98,7) | | 0 (0) | 230 (100,0) | |
| over 45 | 230 | 9 (3,9) | 222 (96,5) | | 5 (2,2) | 225 (97,8) | | 2 (0,9) | 228 (99,1) | | 1 (0,4) | 229 (99,6) | |
| **Educational Level** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | * | | | * |
| Can't read and write, Reads and writes, but had no formal education | 140 | 6 (4,3) | 135 (96,4) | | 4 (2,9) | 136 (97,1) | | 1 (0,7) | 139 (99,3) | | 0 (0) | 140 (100,0) | |
| Primary | 423 | 12 (2,8) | 411 (97,2) | | 8 (1,9) | 416 (98,3) | | 9 (2,1) | 414 (97,9) | | 1 (0,2) | 422 (99,8) | |
| Secondary | 375 | 14 (3,7) | 361 (96,3) | | 5 (1,3) | 370 (98,7) | | 3 (0,8) | 372 (99,2) | | 4 (1,1) | 371 (98,9) | |
| High School and further | 344 | 4 (1,2) | 340 (98,8) | | 2 (0,6) | 342 (99,4) | | 3 (0,9) | 341 (99,1) | | 0 (0) | 344 (100,0) | |
| **SES Group** | | | | p>0,05 | | | * | | | * | | | * |
| AB | 54 | 0 (0) | 54 (100,0) | | 0 (0) | 54 (100,0) | | 1 (1,9) | 53 (98,1) | | 0 (0) | 54 (100,0) | |
| C1 | 84 | 1 (1,2) | 83 (98,8) | | 1 (1,2) | 83 (98,8) | | 0 (0) | 84 (100,0) | | 3 (3,6) | 81 (96,4) | |
| C2 | 314 | 12 (3,8) | 303 (96,5) | | 3 (1,0) | 311 (99,0) | | 3 (1,0) | 311 (99,0) | | 0 (0) | 314 (100,0) | |
| DE | 830 | 23 (2,8) | 807 (97,2) | | 15 (1,8) | 816 (98,3) | | 12 (1,4) | 818 (98,6) | | 2 (0,2) | 828 (99,8) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | * |
| Working | 541 | 16 (3,0) | 525 (97,0) | | 4 (0,7) | 537 (99,3) | | 4 (0,7) | 537 (99,3) | | 3 (0,6) | 538 (99,4) | |
| not working | 741 | 20 (2,7) | 722 (97,4) | | 15 (2,0) | 727 (98,1) | | 12 (1,6) | 729 (98,4) | | 2 (0,3) | 739 (99,7) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | p>0,05 | | | **p<0,05** | | | **p<0,05** | | | * |
| speaking | 765 | 24 (3,1) | 741 (96,9) | | 6 (0,8) | 759 (99,2) | | 14 (1,8) | 751 (98,2) | | 3 (0,4) | 762 (99,6) | |
| not speaking | 517 | 12 (2,3) | 506 (97,9) | | 13 (2,5) | 505 (97,7) | | 2 (0,4) | 515 (99,6) | | 2 (0,4) | 515 (99,6) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | * |
| 1-5 years | 631 | 20 (3,2) | 611 (96,8) | | 9 (1,4) | 622 (98,6) | | 4 (0,6) | 627 (99,4) | | 1 (0,2) | 630 (99,8) | |
| 6-9 years | 651 | 16 (2,5) | 636 (97,7) | | 10 (1,5) | 642 (98,6) | | 12 (1,8) | 639 (98,2) | | 4 (0,6) | 647 (99,4) | |
| **Total** | **1282** | **36 (2,8)** | **1247 (97,3)** | | **19 (1,5)** | **1264 (98,6)** | | **16 (1,2)** | **1266 (98,8)** | | **5 (0,4)** | **1277 (99,6)** | |

* Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.

Table 16 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by chronic diseases of Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age groups, educational level, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the respective results, distribution by chronic diseases shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age groups and employment status ($p<0,05$).

Z-test statistics was conducted in order to determine statistical significance between percentage of different subgroups. According to the z-test results, rate of women with cancer diseases (1,7%) is significantly higher compared to the men (0,4%) ($p<0,05$).

Incidence of rheumatic disease is significantly higher among participants of age group over 45 (7,0%) compared to the participants of age group 18-24 (0,7%) and age group 25-34 (2,5%) ($p<0,05$).

Incidence of rheumatic disease is significantly higher among the unemployed participants (3,8%) compared to the employed ones (1,5%) ($p<0,05$).

Rate of the individuals with cataract is significantly higher in the age group over 45 (2,2%) compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$).

**Table 16 Distribution by Chronic Diseases of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Educational level, SES groups, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey – 3, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Cancers | | p | Rheumatic diseases (Rheumatoid Arthritis) | | p | Cataract | | p | Liver failure, Gallbladder disease, Jaundice (Hepatitis) | | p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | | Yes | No | | Yes | No | | Yes | No | |
| **Gender** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | **p<0,05** | Number (%) | Number (%) | p>0,05 | Number (%) | Number (%) | * | Number (%) | Number (%) | p>0,05 |
| Female | 584 | 10 (1,7) | 574 (98,3) | | 18 (3,1) | 566 (96,9) | | 4 (0,7) | 580 (99,3) | | 6 (1,0) | 578 (99,0) | |
| Male | 698 | 3 (0,4) | 695 (99,6) | | 18 (2,6) | 680 (97,4) | | 2 (0,3) | 696 (99,7) | | 8 (1,1) | 691 (99,0) | |
| **Age Group** | | | | **p<0,05** | | | **p<0,05** | | | * | | | p>0,05 |
| 18-24 | 417 | 0 (0) | 417 (100,0) | | 3 (0,7) | 414 (99,3) | | 0 (0) | 417 (100,0) | | 5 (1,2) | 413 (99,0) | |
| 25-34 | 405 | 5 (1,2) | 400 (98,8) | | 10 (2,5) | 395 (97,5) | | 1 (0,2) | 404 (99,8) | | 5 (1,2) | 400 (98,8) | |
| 35-44 | 230 | 1 (0,4) | 229 (99,6) | | 7 (3,0) | 223 (97,0) | | 0 (0) | 230 (100,0) | | 1 (0,4) | 229 (99,6) | |
| over 45 | 230 | 7 (3,0) | 223 (97,0) | | 16 (7,0) | 214 (93,0) | | 5 (2,2) | 225 (97,8) | | 3 (1,3) | 227 (98,7) | |
| **Educational Level** | | | | * | | | p>0,05 | | | * | | | * |
| Can't read and write, Reads and writes, but had no formal education | 140 | 5 (3,6) | 135 (96,4) | | 3 (2,1) | 137 (97,9) | | 1 (0,7) | 139 (99,3) | | 3 (2,1) | 137 (97,9) | |
| Primary | 423 | 1 (0,2) | 422 (99,8) | | 11 (2,6) | 412 (97,4) | | 3 (0,7) | 420 (99,3) | | 6 (1,4) | 418 (98,8) | |
| Secondary | 375 | 4 (1,1) | 371 (98,9) | | 11 (2,9) | 364 (97,1) | | 0 (0) | 375 (100,0) | | 2 (0,5) | 373 (99,5) | |
| High School and further | 344 | 3 (0,9) | 341 (99,1) | | 11 (3,2) | 333 (96,8) | | 2 (0,6) | 342 (99,4) | | 3 (0,9) | 341 (99,1) | |
| **SES Group** | | | | * | | | * | | | * | | | * |
| AB | 54 | 1 (1,9) | 53 (98,1) | | 0 (0) | 54 (100,0) | | 0 (0) | 54 (100,0) | | 0 (0) | 54 (100,0) | |
| C1 | 84 | 0 (0) | 84 (100,0) | | 0 (0) | 84 (100,0) | | 0 (0) | 84 (100,0) | | 1 (1,2) | 83 (98,8) | |
| C2 | 314 | 3 (1,0) | 311 (99,0) | | 9 (2,9) | 305 (97,1) | | 4 (1,3) | 310 (98,7) | | 2 (0,6) | 312 (99,4) | |
| DE | 830 | 9 (1,1) | 821 (98,9) | | 27 (3,3) | 803 (96,7) | | 2 (0,2) | 828 (99,8) | | 11 (1,3) | 820 (98,8) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | | * | | | **p<0,05** | | | * | | | p>0,05 |
| Working | 541 | 1 (0,2) | 540 (99,8) | | 8 (1,5) | 533 (98,5) | | 3 (0,6) | 538 (99,4) | | 5 (0,9) | 536 (99,1) | |
| not working | 741 | 12 (1,6) | 729 (98,4) | | 28 (3,8) | 713 (96,2) | | 3 (0,4) | 738 (99,6) | | 9 (1,2) | 733 (98,9) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | * | | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 765 | 6 (0,8) | 759 (99,2) | | 21 (2,7) | 744 (97,3) | | 3 (0,4) | 762 (99,6) | | 8 (1,0) | 758 (99,1) | |
| not speaking | 517 | 7 (1,4) | 510 (98,6) | | 15 (2,9) | 502 (97,1) | | 3 (0,6) | 514 (99,4) | | 6 (1,2) | 511 (98,8) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | * | | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 631 | 5 (0,8) | 626 (99,2) | | 14 (2,2) | 617 (97,8) | | 5 (0,8) | 626 (99,2) | | 6 (1,0) | 625 (99,0) | |
| 6-9 years | 651 | 8 (1,2) | 643 (98,8) | | 22 (3,4) | 629 (96,6) | | 1 (0,2) | 650 (99,8) | | 8 (1,2) | 644 (98,9) | |
| **Total** | **1282** | **13 (1,0)** | **1269 (99,0)** | | **36 (2,8)** | **1246 (97,2)** | | **6 (0,5)** | **1276 (99,5)** | | **14 (1,1)** | **1269 (99,0)** | |

* Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.

## ii. Number of Chronic Diseases

Table 17 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by number of chronic diseases of 1282 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-Economic Status (SES). According to the respective results, distribution by number of the chronic diseases they have shown a statistically significant difference by gender, age groups, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and SES groups (p<0,05).

Z-test statistics was conducted in order to determine statistical significance between percentage of different subgroups. According to the z-test results, rate of men with no chronic disease

(84,8%) is significantly higher compared to the women (80,1%) (p<0,05).

Proportion of women with two chronic diseases (4,8%) is significantly higher compared to men (1,7%) (p<0,05). Proportion of the individuals with 2 and more chronic diseases is significantly higher in the unemployed population (p<0,05). Prevalence of chronic diseases is significantly higher in the participants aged 45 years and older (p<0,05).

Distribution by number of chronic diseases of Syrian population under temporary protection doesn't show any statistically significant difference by period of living in Turkey (p<0,05) (Table:17).

**Table 17 Distribution by Number of the Chronic Diseases of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Number of Chronic Diseases | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **has no chronic disease** | **has no chronic disease** | **has no chronic disease** | **has no chronic disease** |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=12.568; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Female | 584 | 468 (80,1) | 70 (12,0) | 28 (4,8) | 18 (3,1) |
| Male | 698 | 592 (84,8) | 81 (11,6) | 12 (1,7) | 13 (1,9) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=117.948; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| | 417 | 372 (89,2) | 38 (9,1) | 5 (1,2) | 2 (0,5) |
| | 405 | 357 (88,1) | 38 (9,4) | 5 (1,2) | 5 (1,2) |
| | 230 | 190 (82,6) | 25 (10,9) | 10 (4,3) | 5 (2,2) |
| over 45 | 230 | 141 (61,3) | 50 (21,7) | 20 (8,7) | 19 (8,3) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=16.824; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| working | 541 | 469 (86,7) | 57 (10,5) | 10 (1,8) | 5 (0,9) |
| not working | 741 | 591 (79,8) | 94 (12,7) | 30 (4,0) | 26 (3,5) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=12.999; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| speaking | 765 | 642 (83,9) | 91 (11,9) | 23 (3,0) | 9 (1,2) |
| not speaking | 517 | 418 (80,9) | 60 (11,6) | 17 (3,3) | 22 (4,3) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=1.656; p>0,05)** | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 631 | 523 (82,9) | 76 (12,0) | 16 (2,5) | 16 (2,5) |
| 6-9 years | 651 | 537 (82,5) | 75 (11,5) | 24 (3,7) | 15 (2,3) |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$=34.988; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| AB | 54 | 51 (94,4) | 3 (5,6) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| C1 | 84 | 68 (81,0) | 8 (9,5) | 5 (6,0) | 3 (3,6) |
| C2 | 314 | 259 (82,5) | 39 (12,4) | 11 (3,5) | 5 (1,6) |
| DE | 830 | 682 (82,2) | 101 (12,2) | 24 (2,9) | 23 (2,8) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **1060 (82,7)** | **151 (11,8)** | **40 (3,1)** | **31 (2,4)** |

## iii. Diagnosis Time of the Disease

Individuals who indicated they have a chronic disease were asked the question "When was your illness diagnosed?" The respective answers are demonstrated in Table 18. According to the results, Diabetes (96,4%), Hypertension (51,6%) and Coronary Heart Diseases (52,9%) are remarkable among the diseases diagnosed after coming to Turkey.

**Table 18 Diagnosis Time of the Disease, SIHHAT (2020)**

| When was your illness diagnosed? | | Asthma | Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus) | Hypertension (high blood pressure) | Coronary heart diseases | Rheumatic Diseases (Rheumatoid arthritis) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| | After coming to Turkey | 13 (40,6) | 34 (69,4) | 32 (51,6) | 9 (52,9) | 11 (30,6) |
| | Before coming to Turkey | 19 (59,4) | 15 (30,6) | 30 (48,4) | 8 (47,1) | 25 (69,4) |

Individuals who indicated they have a chronic disease were asked the question "How many years or months have you suffered from this disease?" The respective answers are presented in Table 19. The average duration of chronic diseases varies.

**Table 19 Period of Disease, SIHHAT (2020)**

| How many years or months have you suffered from this disease? | | Asthma | Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus) | Hypertension (high blood pressure) | Coronary heart diseases | Rheumatic Diseases (Rheumatoid arthritis) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Number** | **32** | **49** | **62** | **17** | **36** |
| | Average year | 10,1 | 5,8 | 7,7 | 6,4 | 8,8 |
| | Standard deviation | 9,6 | 6,2 | 6,8 | 5,2 | 6,9 |

## iv. Being on a Regular Medication

222 of 1282 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey (17,3%) have at least one chronic disease. 222 individuals with any chronic disease were asked the question "Are you on a regular medication for the disease mentioned?". Distribution by the respective answer is displayed in Table 20. According to the respective results, 40,6% of those with asthma, 53,2% of those with hypertension, 70,6% of those with coronary heart disease and 27.8% of those with Rheumatic Diseases have medical report.

**Table 20 Being on a Regular Medication for Chronic Diseases among the Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Are you on a regular medication for this disease? | | | Asthma | Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus) | Hypertension (high blood pressure) | Coronary heart diseases | Rheumatic Diseases (Rheumatoid arthritis) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| | Yes, I have a report | 2020 | 13 (40,6) | 32 (65,3) | 33 (53,2) | 12 (70,6) | 10 (27,8) |
| | | 2018 | 5 (13,9) | 31 (66,0) | 34 (49,3) | 26 (65,0) | 17 (31,5) |
| | Yes, I don't have a report, but I'm on regular medication | 2020 | 7 (21,9) | 17 (34,7) | 23 (37,1) | 4 (23,5) | 10 (27,8) |
| | | 2018 | 23 (63,9) | 14 (29,8) | 22 (31,9) | 12 (30,0) | 21 (38,9) |
| | No | 2020 | 12 (37,5) | - | 6 (9,7) | 1 (5,9) | 16 (44,4) |
| | | 2018 | 8 (22,2) | 2 (4,3) | 13 (18,8) | 2 (5,0) | 16 (29,6) |

222 participants with any chronic diseases were asked the question "Have you been unable to buy (access) your medicines during the time you have been living in Turkey?". Distribution by

the respective answers is displayed in Table 21.

222 participants with at least one chronic disease have mentioned about 339 diseases. Number of those who are on a regular medication for 339 diseases (Yes, I have report + Yes, I have no report, but I'm on regular medication) is 267 (78,8%). Number of the participants who haven't been able to access his/her medicines during the time they have been living in Turkey is 54 (15,9%).

**Table 21 Distribution by Capacity to Procure Medicines among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection who are Examined within the Survey and have a Chronic Disease during the Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| During your stay in Turkey, have you ever been unable to take your medicines (you can't access them)? | | | Asthma | Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus) | Hypertension (high blood pressure) | Coronary heart diseases | Rheumatic Diseases (Rheumatoid arthritis) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| | Yes | 2020 | 7 (21,9) | 6 (12,2) | 9 (14,5) | 3 (17,6) | 5 (13,9) |
| | | 2018 | 6 (16,7) | 4 (8,5) | 14 (20,3) | 6 (15,0) | 15 (27,8) |
| | No | 2020 | 25 (78,1) | 43 (87,8) | 53 (85,5) | 14 (82,4) | 31 (86,1) |
| | | 2018 | 30 (83,3) | 43 (91,5) | 55 (79,7) | 34 (85,0) | 39 (72,2) |

## 10. Having any Accident in the Recent 12 Months

1282 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked the question "Have you had any accidents in the recent 12 months?" According to the respective results, 96,2% of the participants haven't had any accidents while 3,8% of the participants indicated that they have had some accidents (Graphic: 22).

According to the result of z-test, rate of the participants who have had accidents in 2020 (3,8%) doesn't show any statistically significant difference compared to the year 2018 (4,7%) (p>0,05) (Graphic: 22).

**Graphic 22 Accidents Experienced in the Recent 12 Months by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 22 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether

distribution by accidents experienced in the recent 12 months among 1282 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age groups, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces and Socio-Economic Status (SES). According to the respective results, distribution of the accidents experienced by the individuals in the recent 12 months shows a statistically significant difference by gender variable ($p<0,05$).

Z-test statistics was conducted in order to determine statistical significance between percentage of different subgroups. According to the z-test results, rate of men who have experienced any accident in the recent 12 months (5,4%) is significantly higher compared to the women (1,9%) ($p<0,05$).

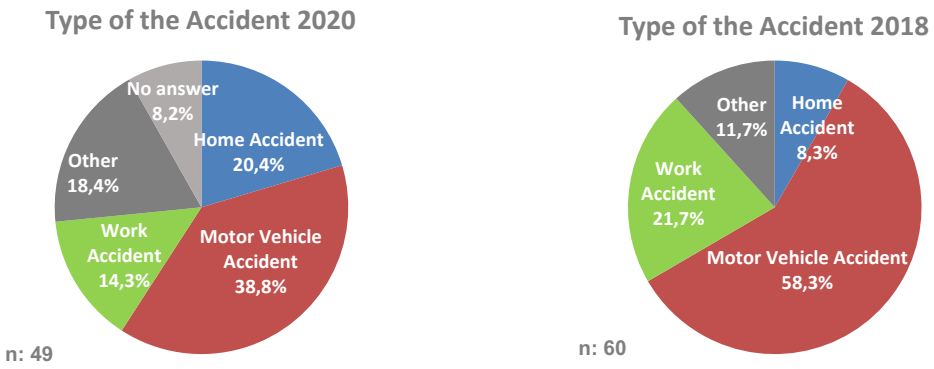
Distribution of the accidents experienced in the recent 12 months by Syrian population under temporary protection doesn't show any statistically significant difference by age groups, chronic diseases, period of living in Turkey, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, provinces and Socio-Economic Status (SES) ($p>0,05$).

**Table 22 Distribution of the Accidents Experienced in the recent 12 months by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Accidents had in the recent 12 months | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=10.966; p<0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Female | 584 | 11 (1,9) | 573 (98,1) |
| Male | 698 | 38 (5,4) | 660 (94,6) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=4.967; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 23 (5,5) | 394 (94,5) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 13 (3,2) | 392 (96,8) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 7 (3,0) | 223 (97,0) |
| Over 45 | 230 | 6 (2,6) | 224 (97,4) |
| **Chronic Diseases ($\chi2$=3.021; p>0,05)** | | | |
| Yes | 222 | 13 (5,9) | 209 (94,1) |
| No | 1060 | 36 (3,4) | 1024 (96,6) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=3.477; p>0,05)** | | | |
| working | 541 | 27 (5,0) | 514 (95,0) |
| not working | 741 | 22 (3,0) | 719 (97,0) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=2.926; p>0,05)** | | | |
| speaking | 765 | 35 (4,6) | 730 (95,4) |
| not speaking | 517 | 14 (2,7) | 503 (97,3) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=0.705; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 631 | 27 (4,3) | 604 (95,7) |
| 6-9 years | 651 | 22 (3,4) | 629 (96,6) |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$=11.941; p>0,05)** | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 2 (1,9) | 106 (98,1) |
| Bursa | 80 | 6 (7,5) | 74 (92,5) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 8 (4,0) | 194 (96,0) |
| Hatay | 198 | 6 (3,0) | 192 (97,0) |
| Mersin | 92 | 3 (3,3) | 89 (96,7) |
| İstanbul | 248 | 12 (4,8) | 236 (95,2) |
| İzmir | 66 | 2 (3,0) | 64 (97,0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 1 (2,4) | 41 (97,6) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 4 (2,1) | 190 (97,9) |
| Kilis | 52 | 5 (9,6) | 47 (90,4) |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$=0.673; p>0,05)** | | | |
| AB | 54 | 1 (1,9) | 53 (98,1) |
| C1 | 84 | 3 (3,6) | 81 (96,4) |
| C2 | 314 | 13 (4,1) | 301 (95,9) |
| DE | 830 | 32 (3,9) | 798 (96,1) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **49 (3,8)** | **1233 (96,2)** |

49 participants who stated they had an accident were asked the question "What type of an accident have you had?". According to the respective answers, it has been determined that 38,8% were motor vehicle accidents, 20,4% were home accidents and 14,3% were occupational accidents (Graphic: 23).

According to the result of z-test, rate of the individuals had any motor vehicle accidents (38,8%) has decreased statistically significantly in 2020 compared to the year 2018 (58,3%) ($p<0,05$) (Graphic: 23).




**Graphic 23 Type of the Accidents had in the recent 12 months by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

# TURKEY'S HEALTH LITERACY SCALE (TSOY)

## 1. Descriptive Findings for Health Literacy

Turkey's Health Literacy-32 (TSOY-32) scale included in the research of Ministry of Health, "Reliability and Validity Study on Turkey's Health Literacy Scales" (2016), has been adapted to our study in order to *measure health literacy* of 1282 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the scope of the study (Oktay and Abacıgil, 2016). Each article of 32-article scale is 4-grade: 1=Very easy, 2=Easy, 3=Difficult, 4=Very Difficult. Code 5 is used for the statement "I have no idea". Before calculating points, codes are encoded again as so 1=4, 2=3, 3=2, 4=1.

Internal consistency coefficient has been determined as 0,980 as a result of the reliability analysis of health literacy scale.

1282 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked to evaluate 32 different statements by considering *the recent year* they spent in Turkey in order to determine their ability to access necessary information and understand and practice the respective information in terms of treatment, protection and health improvement.

Percentages of the answers are illustrated in Table 23 according to distribution of articles included in the Turkey's Health Literacy Scale. It has been stated that subjects in which the participants have difficulty are "to make an appointment on telephone or by the internet when we want to go to an healthcare organization" (49,7%), "to call an ambulance when it is necessary" (48,3%), "to decide what to do in case of emergency (accident, sudden health problem, etc.) (45,3%), "to evaluate advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options offered by the doctor" (44,8%), "to search and find the information about healthcare screening required to have depending on age, gender and health status (healthcare screenings for women based on breast diseases and for men based on prostate diseases)" (44,6%) and "to understand any writing (brochure, booklet, poster, etc.) about the respective issue when you have any health complaint" (43,7%), respectively.

As for two different subjects considered as the easiest issues by the participants, they are "to use medicines as prescribed by the healthcare personnel (physicians, pharmacists, etc.)" (67,8%) and "to understand explanations of the doctors about your disease" (63,5%), respectively.

### Table 23 Descriptive Statistics regarding Health Literacy – 1, SIHHAT (2020)

| | Very easy + Easy | I have no idea | Difficult + Very difficult |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| to search and find out if this is a symptom of a disease in case you have a complaint about your health | 664 (51,8) | 145 (11,3) | 473 (36,9) |
| to read and understand any writings (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) on this subject when you have a complaint about your health | 552 (43,1) | 170 (13,3) | 560 (43,7) |
| to evaluate whether recommendations of your family or friends are reliable in this respect when you have a complaint about your health | 651 (50,8) | 146 (11,4) | 485 (37,8) |
| to search and find out which doctor you should consult when you want to go to any healthcare organization, | 673 (52,5) | 138 (10,8) | 471 (36,7) |
| to find out how to apply (such as making an appointment) when you want to go to any healthcare organization | 560 (43,7) | 159 (12,4) | 563 (43,9) |
| to make an appointment by telephone or the internet when you want to go to any healthcare organization, | 473 (36,9) | 172 (13,4) | 637 (49,7) |
| to search and find information about the treatment of diseases concerns you | 635 (49,5) | 149 (11,6) | 498 (38,8) |
| to understand the explanations of your doctor about your disease | 814 (63,5) | 118 (9,2) | 350 (27,3) |
| to evaluate advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options recommended by your doctor | 532 (41,5) | 176 (13,7) | 574 (44,8) |
| to use your medicines as prescribed by healthcare personnel (physicians, pharmacists, etc.) | 869 (67,8) | 131 (10,2) | 282 (22,0) |
| to understand the instructions for using the drug into the drug box | 688 (53,7) | 125 (9,8) | 469 (36,6) |
| to decide whether you need to consult a different physician for a second opinion | 712 (55,5) | 145 (11,3) | 425 (33,2) |
| to understand information about pre-analysis/pre-examination preparations (such as applying a diet) | 729 (56,9) | 133 (10,4) | 420 (32,8) |
| to find the location of the department you want to reach at the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic) | 650 (50,7) | 144 (11,2) | 488 (38,1) |
| to decide what to do in case of an emergency (such as an accident, sudden health problem) | 540 (42,1) | 161 (12,6) | 581 (45,3) |
| to call an ambulance when it is necessary | 503 (39,2) | 160 (12,5) | 619 (48,3) |
| to have healthcare screening and checkups regularly as recommended by the doctor. | 746 (58,2) | 141 (11,0) | 395 (30,8) |
| to search and find information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 673 (52,5) | 154 (12,0) | 455 (35,5) |
| to understand the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 685 (53,4) | 155 (12,1) | 442 (34,5) |
| to search and find how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 659 (51,4) | 157 (12,2) | 466 (36,3) |
| to understand health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 687 (53,6) | 150 (11,7) | 445 (34,7) |
| to search and find information about healthcare screening which you should have had depending on your age, gender and health status (healthcare screenings for women based on breast diseases and for men based on prostate diseases) | 516 (40,2) | 194 (15,1) | 572 (44,6) |
| to understand the information suggested on the Internet, newspapers, television and radio to be made in order to be healthier | 615 (48,0) | 181 (14,1) | 486 (37,9) |
| to determine whether the information suggested on Internet, newspaper, television and radio sources to be made in order to be healthier is reliable | 568 (44,3) | 181 (14,1) | 533 (41,6) |
| to understand the information on food packaging which you would consider they can affect your health | 609 (47,5) | 139 (10,8) | 534 (41,7) |
| to evaluate the positive and negative features of the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect human health | 648 (50,5) | 153 (11,9) | 481 (37,5) |
| to find information about what can be done to make the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier for human | 667 (52,0) | 143 (11,2) | 472 (36,8) |
| to evaluate which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, not smoking, etc.) affect your health | 682 (53,2) | 148 (11,5) | 452 (35,3) |
| to change your lifestyle for your health (such as doing sports, healthy eating, not smoking, etc.) | 622 (48,5) | 135 (10,5) | 525 (41,0) |
| to be able to apply the diet list given to you in writing by dietitian | 597 (46,6) | 142 (11,1) | 543 (42,4) |
| to make suggestions to your family or friends to be healthier | 746 (58,2) | 142 (11,1) | 394 (30,7) |
| to make comments about policy changes related to health | 426 (33,2) | 223 (17,4) | 633 (49,4) |

Averages and standard deviations by distribution of the articles included in Turkey's Health Literacy Scale are demonstrated in Table 24.

**Table 24 Descriptive Statistics regarding Health Literacy – 2, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|
| to search and find out if this is a symptom of a disease in case you have a complaint about your health | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to read and understand any writings (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) on this subject when you have a complaint about your health | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| to evaluate whether recommendations of your family or friends are reliable in this respect when you have a complaint about your health | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to search and find out which doctor you should consult when you want to go to any healthcare organization, | 2,6 | 0,8 |
| to find out how to apply (such as making an appointment) when you want to go to any healthcare organization | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| to make an appointment by telephone or the internet when you want to go to any healthcare organization, | 2,4 | 0,8 |
| to search and find information about the treatment of diseases concerns you | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to understand the explanations of your doctor about your disease | 2,8 | 0,7 |
| to evaluate advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options recommended by your doctor | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to use your medicines as prescribed by healthcare personnel (physicians, pharmacists, etc.) | 2,9 | 0,7 |
| to understand the instructions for using the drug into the drug box | 2,6 | 0,8 |
| to decide whether you need to consult a different physician for a second opinion | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| to understand information about pre-analysis/pre-examination preparations (such as applying a diet) | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| to find the location of the department you want to reach at the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to decide what to do in case of an emergency (such as an accident, sudden health problem) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to call an ambulance when it is necessary | 2,4 | 0,9 |
| to have healthcare screening and checkups regularly as recommended by the doctor. | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| to search and find information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to understand the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to search and find how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to understand health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| to search and find information about healthcare screening which you should have had depending on your age, gender and health status (healthcare screenings for women based on breast diseases and for men based on prostate diseases) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to understand the information suggested on the Internet, newspapers, television and radio to be made in order to be healthier | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to determine whether the information suggested on Internet, newspaper, television and radio sources to be made in order to be healthier is reliable | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to understand the information on food packaging which you would consider they can affect your health | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to evaluate the positive and negative features of the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect human health | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to find information about what can be done to make the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier for human | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to evaluate which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, not smoking, etc.) affect your health | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to change your lifestyle for your health (such as doing sports, healthy eating, not smoking, etc.) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to be able to apply the diet list given to you in writing by dietitian | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to make suggestions to your family or friends to be healthier | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| to make comments about policy changes related to health | 2,4 | 0,7 |

Descriptive statistics regarding health literacy of 584 Syrian women under temporary protection, who were examined within the survey, are demonstrated in Table 25. It has been indicated that first two subjects in which women have difficulty mostly are "to call an ambulance when it is necessary" (49,8%) and "to decide what should be done in case of emergency (accident, sudden health problems, etc.)" (48,3%), respectively.

**Table 25 Descriptive Statistics regarding Health Literacy of Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Women | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Very easy + Easy | I have no idea | Difficult + Very difficult | Mean | Standard Deviation |
| | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| to search and find out if this is a symptom of a disease in case you have a complaint about your health | 305 (52,2) | 75 (12,8) | 204 (34,9) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to read and understand any writings (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) on this subject when you have a complaint about your health | 253 (43,3) | 82 (14,0) | 249 (42,6) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to evaluate whether recommendations of your family or friends are reliable in this respect when you have a complaint about your health | 284 (48,6) | 74 (12,7) | 226 (38,7) | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| to search and find out which doctor you should consult when you want to go to any healthcare organization, | 317 (54,3) | 67 (11,5) | 200 (34,2) | 2,6 | 0,8 |
| to find out how to apply (such as making an appointment) when you want to go to any healthcare organization | 254 (43,5) | 72 (12,3) | 258 (44,2) | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| to make an appointment by telephone or the internet when you want to go to any healthcare organization, | 210 (36,0) | 76 (13,0) | 298 (51,0) | 2,3 | 0,8 |
| to search and find information about the treatment of diseases concerns you | 296 (50,7) | 67 (11,5) | 221 (37,8) | 2,6 | 0,8 |
| to understand the explanations of your doctor about your disease | 385 (65,9) | 48 (8,2) | 151 (25,9) | 2,8 | 0,7 |
| to evaluate advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options recommended by your doctor | 244 (41,8) | 80 (13,7) | 260 (44,5) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to use your medicines as prescribed by healthcare personnel (physicians, pharmacists, etc.) | 413 (70,7) | 57 (9,8) | 114 (19,5) | 2,9 | 0,7 |
| to understand the instructions for using the drug into the drug box | 317 (54,3) | 59 (10,1) | 208 (35,6) | 2,7 | 0,8 |
| to decide whether you need to consult a different physician for a second opinion | 321 (55,0) | 71 (12,2) | 192 (32,9) | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| to understand information about pre-analysis/pre-examination preparations (such as applying a diet) | 351 (60,1) | 59 (10,1) | 174 (29,8) | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| to find the location of the department you want to reach at the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic) | 299 (51,2) | 63 (10,8) | 222 (38,0) | 2,6 | 0,8 |
| to decide what to do in case of an emergency (such as an accident, sudden health problem) | 228 (39,0) | 74 (12,7) | 282 (48,3) | 2,4 | 0,7 |
| to call an ambulance when it is necessary | 218 (37,3) | 75 (12,8) | 291 (49,8) | 2,3 | 0,8 |
| to have healthcare screening and checkups regularly as recommended by the doctor. | 344 (58,9) | 67 (11,5) | 173 (29,6) | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| to search and find information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 311 (53,3) | 74 (12,7) | 199 (34,1) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to understand the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 320 (54,8) | 74 (12,7) | 190 (32,5) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to search and find how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 298 (51,0) | 79 (13,5) | 207 (35,4) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to understand health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 315 (53,9) | 75 (12,8) | 194 (33,2) | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| to search and find information about healthcare screening which you should have had depending on your age, gender and health status (healthcare screenings for women based on breast diseases and for men based on prostate diseases) | 248 (42,5) | 84 (14,4) | 252 (43,2) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to understand the information suggested on the Internet, newspapers, television and radio to be made in order to be healthier | 279 (47,8) | 80 (13,7) | 225 (38,5) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to determine whether the information suggested on Internet, newspaper, television and radio sources to be made in order to be healthier is reliable | 260 (44,5) | 81 (13,9) | 243 (41,6) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to understand the information on food packaging which you would consider they can affect your health | 272 (46,6) | 70 (12,0) | 242 (41,4) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to evaluate the positive and negative features of the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect human health | 296 (50,7) | 74 (12,7) | 214 (36,6) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to find information about what can be done to make the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier for human | 315 (53,9) | 70 (12,0) | 199 (34,1) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to evaluate which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, not smoking, etc.) affect your health | 318 (54,5) | 74 (12,7) | 192 (32,9) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to change your lifestyle for your health (such as doing sports, healthy eating, not smoking, etc.) | 311 (53,3) | 69 (11,8) | 204 (34,9) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to be able to apply the diet list given to you in writing by dietitian | 306 (52,4) | 73 (12,5) | 205 (35,1) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to make suggestions to your family or friends to be healthier | 347 (59,4) | 70 (12,0) | 167 (28,6) | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| to make comments about policy changes related to health | 194 (33,2) | 108 (18,5) | 282 (48,3) | 2,4 | 0,7 |

Descriptive statistics regarding health literacy of 698 Syrian men under temporary protection, who were examined within the survey, are demonstrated in Table 26. It has been indicated that first three subjects in which men have difficulty mostly are “to make comment about policy changes related to health” (50,3%), “to make an appointment on telephone or by the internet

when you want to go to any healthcare organization" (48,6%) and "to call an ambulance when it is necessary" (47,0%), respectively.

**Table 26 Descriptive Statistics regarding Health Literacy of Syrian Men under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Men | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Very easy + Easy | I have no idea | Difficult + Very difficult | Mean | Standard Deviation |
| | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| to search and find out if this is a symptom of a disease in case you have a complaint about your health | 359 (51,4) | 70 (10,0) | 269 (38,5) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to read and understand any writings (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) on this subject when you have a complaint about your health | 299 (42,8) | 88 (12,6) | 311 (44,6) | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| to evaluate whether recommendations of your family or friends are reliable in this respect when you have a complaint about your health | 367 (52,6) | 72 (10,3) | 259 (37,1) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to search and find out which doctor you should consult when you want to go to any healthcare organization, | 356 (51,0) | 71 (10,2) | 271 (38,8) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to find out how to apply (such as making an appointment) when you want to go to any healthcare organization | 306 (43,8) | 87 (12,5) | 305 (43,7) | 2,5 | 0,8 |
| to make an appointment by telephone or the internet when you want to go to any healthcare organization, | 263 (37,7) | 96 (13,8) | 339 (48,6) | 2,4 | 0,8 |
| to search and find information about the treatment of diseases concerns you | 339 (48,6) | 82 (11,7) | 277 (39,7) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to understand the explanations of your doctor about your disease | 429 (61,5) | 70 (10,0) | 199 (28,5) | 2,8 | 0,7 |
| to evaluate advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options recommended by your doctor | 288 (41,3) | 96 (13,8) | 314 (45,0) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to use your medicines as prescribed by healthcare personnel (physicians, pharmacists, etc.) | 456 (65,3) | 74 (10,6) | 168 (24,1) | 2,8 | 0,7 |
| to understand the instructions for using the drug into the drug box | 371 (53,2) | 66 (9,5) | 261 (37,4) | 2,6 | 0,8 |
| to decide whether you need to consult a different physician for a second opinion | 391 (56,0) | 74 (10,6) | 233 (33,4) | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| to understand information about pre-analysis/pre-examination preparations (such as applying a diet) | 378 (54,2) | 74 (10,6) | 246 (35,2) | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| to find the location of the department you want to reach at the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic) | 351 (50,3) | 81 (11,6) | 266 (38,1) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to decide what to do in case of an emergency (such as an accident, sudden health problem) | 312 (44,7) | 87 (12,5) | 299 (42,8) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to call an ambulance when it is necessary | 285 (40,8) | 85 (12,2) | 328 (47,0) | 2,4 | 0,9 |
| to have healthcare screening and checkups regularly as recommended by the doctor. | 402 (57,6) | 74 (10,6) | 222 (31,8) | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| to search and find information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 362 (51,9) | 80 (11,5) | 256 (36,7) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to understand the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 365 (52,3) | 81 (11,6) | 252 (36,1) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to search and find how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 361 (51,7) | 78 (11,2) | 259 (37,1) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to understand health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 372 (53,3) | 75 (10,7) | 251 (36,0) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to search and find information about healthcare screening which you should have had depending on your age, gender and health status (healthcare screenings for women based on breast diseases and for men based on prostate diseases) | 268 (38,4) | 110 (15,8) | 320 (45,8) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to understand the information suggested on the Internet, newspapers, television and radio to be made in order to be healthier | 336 (48,1) | 101 (14,5) | 261 (37,4) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to determine whether the information suggested on Internet, newspaper, television and radio sources to be made in order to be healthier is reliable | 308 (44,1) | 100 (14,3) | 290 (41,5) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to understand the information on food packaging which you would consider they can affect your health | 337 (48,3) | 69 (9,9) | 292 (41,8) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to evaluate the positive and negative features of the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect human health | 352 (50,4) | 79 (11,3) | 267 (38,3) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to find information about what can be done to make the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier for human | 352 (50,4) | 73 (10,5) | 273 (39,1) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to evaluate which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, not smoking, etc.) affect your health | 364 (52,1) | 74 (10,6) | 260 (37,2) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| to change your lifestyle for your health (such as doing sports, healthy eating, not smoking, etc.) | 311 (44,6) | 66 (9,5) | 321 (46,0) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to be able to apply the diet list given to you in writing by dietitian | 291 (41,7) | 69 (9,9) | 338 (48,4) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| to make suggestions to your family or friends to be healthier | 399 (57,2) | 72 (10,3) | 227 (32,5) | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| to make comments about policy changes related to health | 232 (33,2) | 115 (16,5) | 351 (50,3) | 2,4 | 0,7 |

## 2. Findings with regard to Health Literacy Behaviors of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey

1282 Syrian participants under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked to evaluate every question including 32 articles as "1=Yes, 2=No, 3=I didn't encounter such a situation" by considering *the recent year* they spent in Turkey in order to *measure their health literacy*. Percentages of answers are demonstrated in Table 27 according to distribution by articles of the answers. According to the respective answers, The three behaviors that the participants experienced the most were "to be able to understand explanations of the doctors about diseases" (56,2%), "to use your medicines as suggested by healthcare personnel (doctors, chemists, etc.)" (55,0%) and "to get health monitoring and check-up regularly as suggested by the doctors" (48,1%), respectively.

It has been determined that three subjects which Syrian individuals under temporary protection practice least are "to call an ambulance when it is necessary" (19,8%), "to make comment about policy changes related to health" (21,2%) and "to search and find the information about healthcare screening required to have depending on age, gender and health status (healthcare screenings for women based on breast diseases and for men based on prostate diseases)" (24,1%), respectively.

**Table 27 Descriptive Statistics regarding Health Literacy Behaviors of 1282 Syrian Participants under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Yes | No | Didn't face this situation |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Have you searched for information whether it was a symptom of disease when you have a complaint about your health? | 512 (39,9) | 540 (42,1) | 230 (17,9) |
| Have you read and understood any writing (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) when you have a complaint about your health? | 345 (26,9) | 691 (53,9) | 246 (19,2) |
| Have you evaluated whether recommendations of your family or friends were reliable when you have a complaint about your health? | 516 (40,2) | 538 (42,0) | 228 (17,8) |
| Have you searched which doctor you should contact when you want to go to any healthcare organization? | 513 (40,0) | 555 (43,3) | 214 (16,7) |
| Have you searched how to make an application (such as making an appointment) when you want to go to any healthcare organization? | 425 (33,2) | 629 (49,1) | 228 (17,8) |
| Have you made an appointment on the phone or via the internet when you want to go to any healthcare organization? | 360 (28,1) | 680 (53,0) | 242 (18,9) |
| Have you searched for information about the treatment of diseases that concern you? | 503 (39,2) | 561 (43,8) | 218 (17,0) |
| Have you understood your doctor's explanations about your disease? | 721 (56,2) | 346 (27,0) | 215 (16,8) |
| Have you evaluated advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options suggested by your doctor? | 397 (31,0) | 634 (49,5) | 251 (19,6) |
| Have you used your medicines as suggested by the healthcare personnel (physicians, pharmacists, etc.)? | 705 (55,0) | 365 (28,5) | 212 (16,5) |
| Have you understood the instructions for using the medicine into the drug box? | 590 (46,0) | 488 (38,1) | 204 (15,9) |
| Have you ever needed to hear of a second opinion from a different physician? | 470 (36,7) | 539 (42,0) | 273 (21,3) |
| Have you understood the information about pre-test preparations (such as diet)? | 539 (42,0) | 498 (38,8) | 245 (19,1) |
| Have you found location of the department you want to reach at the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic)? | 509 (39,7) | 528 (41,2) | 245 (19,1) |
| Have you decided what to do in case of emergency (such as an accident, sudden health problem)? | 387 (30,2) | 550 (42,9) | 345 (26,9) |
| Have you ever called an ambulance when required? | 254 (19,8) | 586 (45,7) | 442 (34,5) |
| Have you had your health monitoring and checkups regularly as recommended by your doctor? | 617 (48,1) | 444 (34,6) | 221 (17,2) |
| Have you searched and found any information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure? | 475 (37,1) | 571 (44,5) | 236 (18,4) |
| Have you understood the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure? | 496 (38,7) | 551 (43,0) | 235 (18,3) |
| Have you searched and found any information about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity? | 448 (34,9) | 590 (46,0) | 244 (19,0) |
| Have you been able to understand the health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity? | 463 (36,1) | 572 (44,6) | 247 (19,3) |
| Have you searched and found any information about healthcare screening you should have had depending on your age, gender and health status (healthcare screenings for women based on breast diseases and for men based on prostate diseases)? | 309 (24,1) | 684 (53,4) | 289 (22,5) |
| Have you understood the information suggested on the Internet, newspapers, television and radio to be made in order to be healthier? | 436 (34,0) | 589 (45,9) | 257 (20,0) |
| Have you considered whether the information suggested on Internet, newspaper, television and radio sources to be made in order to be healthier is reliable? | 382 (29,8) | 629 (49,1) | 271 (21,1) |
| Have you been able to understand the information on food packaging which you think it may affect your health? | 453 (35,3) | 621 (48,4) | 208 (16,2) |
| Have you evaluated positive and negative features of the environment (home, Street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect your health? | 466 (36,3) | 591 (46,1) | 225 (17,6) |
| Have you found any information about things can be done to make the environment (home, Street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier? | 428 (33,4) | 622 (48,5) | 232 (18,1) |
| Have you ever thought which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, not smoking, etc.) affect your health? | 445 (34,7) | 615 (48,0) | 222 (17,3) |
| Have you ever changed your lifestyle (such as exercising, eating healthy, not smoking, etc.) for your health? | 393 (30,7) | 656 (51,2) | 233 (18,2) |
| Have you been able to follow the diet list given in writing by the dietitian? | 361 (28,2) | 681 (53,1) | 240 (18,7) |
| Have you made any suggestions to your family or friends to be healthier? | 553 (43,1) | 507 (39,5) | 222 (17,3) |
| | 272 (21,2) | 696 (54,3) | 314 (24,5) |

Table 28 illustrates descriptive statistics regarding health literacy behaviors of 584 Syrian women under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey. It has been thus determined that subjects which women share mostly are “to be able to understand explanations of the doctor about the disease” (61,5%), “to use the medicines as suggested by healthcare personnel (doctor, chemist, etc.)” (60,1%) and “to have healthcare screening and checkup regularly as recommended by the doctor” (52,4%), respectively.

It has been determined that three subjects related to health which Syrian women under temporary protection share least are “to call an ambulance when it is necessary” (19,9%), “to make comment about policy changes related to health” (21,2%) and “to search and find the information about healthcare screening required to have depending on age, gender and health status (healthcare screenings for women based on breast diseases and for men based on prostate diseases)” (27,1%), respectively.

**Table 28 Descriptive Statistics regarding Health Literacy Behaviors of Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Women | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes | No | Didn't face this situation |
| | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Have you searched for information whether it was a symptom of disease when you have a complaint about your health? | 244 (41,8) | 228 (39,0) | 112 (19,2) |
| Have you read and understood any writing (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) when you have a complaint about your health? | 175 (30,0) | 298 (51,0) | 111 (19,0) |
| Have you evaluated whether recommendations of your family or friends were reliable when you have a complaint about your health? | 246 (42,1) | 235 (40,2) | 103 (17,6) |
| Have you searched which doctor you should contact when you want to go to any healthcare organization? | 275 (47,1) | 215 (36,8) | 94 (16,1) |
| Have you searched how to make an application (such as making an appointment) when you want to go to any healthcare organization? | 206 (35,3) | 276 (47,3) | 102 (17,5) |
| Have you made an appointment on the phone or via the internet when you want to go to any healthcare organization? | 172 (29,5) | 307 (52,6) | 105 (18,0) |
| Have you searched for information about the treatment of diseases that concern you? | 250 (42,8) | 241 (41,3) | 93 (15,9) |
| Have you understood your doctor's explanations about your disease? | 359 (61,5) | 138 (23,6) | 87 (14,9) |
| Have you evaluated advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options suggested by your doctor? | 199 (34,1) | 274 (46,9) | 111 (19,0) |
| Have you used your medicines as suggested by the healthcare personnel (physicians, pharmacists, etc.)? | 351 (60,1) | 143 (24,5) | 90 (15,4) |
| Have you understood the instructions for using the medicine into the drug box? | 289 (49,5) | 204 (34,9) | 91 (15,6) |
| Have you ever needed to hear of a second opinion from a different physician? | 249 (42,6) | 211 (36,1) | 124 (21,2) |
| Have you understood the information about pre-test preparations (such as diet)? | 282 (48,3) | 199 (34,1) | 103 (17,6) |
| Have you found location of the department you want to reach at the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic)? | 258 (44,2) | 219 (37,5) | 107 (18,3) |
| Have you decided what to do in case of emergency (such as an accident, sudden health problem)? | 188 (32,2) | 243 (41,6) | 153 (26,2) |
| Have you ever called an ambulance when required? | 116 (19,9) | 275 (47,1) | 193 (33,0) |
| Have you had your health monitoring and checkups regularly as recommended by your doctor? | 306 (52,4) | 192 (32,9) | 86 (14,7) |
| Have you searched and found any information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure? | 242 (41,4) | 245 (42,0) | 97 (16,6) |
| Have you understood the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure? | 245 (42,0) | 235 (40,2) | 104 (17,8) |
| Have you searched and found any information about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity? | 230 (39,4) | 247 (42,3) | 107 (18,3) |
| Have you been able to understand the health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity? | 231 (39,6) | 245 (42,0) | 108 (18,5) |
| Have you searched and found any information about healthcare screening you should have had depending on your age, gender and health status (healthcare screenings for women based on breast diseases and for men based on prostate diseases)? | 158 (27,1) | 310 (53,1) | 116 (19,9) |
| Have you understood the information suggested on the Internet, newspapers, television and radio to be made in order to be healthier? | 214 (36,6) | 261 (44,7) | 109 (18,7) |
| Have you considered whether the information suggested on Internet, newspaper, television and radio sources to be made in order to be healthier is reliable? | 183 (31,3) | 281 (48,1) | 120 (20,5) |
| Have you been able to understand the information on food packaging which you think it may affect your health? | 222 (38,0) | 266 (45,5) | 96 (16,4) |
| Have you evaluated positive and negative features of the environment (home, Street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect your health? | 235 (40,2) | 251 (43,0) | 98 (16,8) |
| Have you found any information about things can be done to make the environment (home, Street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier? | 217 (37,2) | 262 (44,9) | 105 (18,0) |
| Have you ever thought which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, not smoking, etc.) affect your health? | 214 (36,6) | 266 (45,5) | 104 (17,8) |
| Have you ever changed your lifestyle (such as exercising, eating healthy, not smoking, etc.) for your health? | 193 (33,0) | 282 (48,3) | 109 (18,7) |
| Have you been able to follow the diet list given in writing by the dietitian? | 191 (32,7) | 276 (47,3) | 117 (20,0) |
| Have you made any suggestions to your family or friends to be healthier? | 265 (45,4) | 220 (37,7) | 99 (17,0) |
| Have you searched for information whether it was a symptom of disease when you have a complaint about your health? | 124 (21,2) | 314 (53,8) | 146 (25,0) |

Table 29 illustrates descriptive statistics regarding health literacy behaviors of 698 Syrian men

under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey. It has been thus determined that subjects which men share mostly are “to be able to understand explanations of the doctor about the disease” (51,9%) and “to use the medicines as suggested by healthcare personnel (doctor, chemist, etc.)” (50,7%), respectively.

It has been determined that three subjects related to health which Syrian men under temporary protection share least are “to call an ambulance when it is necessary” (19,8%), “to make comment about policy changes related to health” (21,2%) and “to search and find the information about healthcare screening required to have depending on age, gender and health status (healthcare screenings for women based on breast diseases and for men based on prostate diseases)” (21,6%), respectively.

**Table 29 Descriptive Statistics regarding Health Literacy Behaviors of Syrian Men under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes | No | Didn't face this situation |
| | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Have you searched for information whether it was a symptom of disease when you have a complaint about your health? | 268 (38,4) | 312 (44,7) | 118 (16,9) |
| Have you read and understood any writing (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) when you have a complaint about your health? | 170 (24,4) | 393 (56,3) | 135 (19,3) |
| Have you evaluated whether recommendations of your family or friends were reliable when you have a complaint about your health? | 270 (38,7) | 303 (43,4) | 125 (17,9) |
| Have you searched which doctor you should contact when you want to go to any healthcare organization? | 238 (34,1) | 340 (48,7) | 120 (17,2) |
| Have you searched how to make an application (such as making an appointment) when you want to go to any healthcare organization? | 219 (31,4) | 353 (50,6) | 126 (18,1) |
| Have you made an appointment on the phone or via the internet when you want to go to any healthcare organization? | 188 (26,9) | 373 (53,4) | 137 (19,6) |
| Have you searched for information about the treatment of diseases that concern you? | 253 (36,2) | 320 (45,8) | 125 (17,9) |
| Have you understood your doctor's explanations about your disease? | 362 (51,9) | 208 (29,8) | 128 (18,3) |
| Have you evaluated advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options suggested by your doctor? | 198 (28,4) | 360 (51,6) | 140 (20,1) |
| Have you used your medicines as suggested by the healthcare personnel (physicians, pharmacists, etc.)? | 354 (50,7) | 222 (31,8) | 122 (17,5) |
| Have you understood the instructions for using the medicine into the drug box? | 301 (43,1) | 284 (40,7) | 113 (16,2) |
| Have you ever needed to hear of a second opinion from a different physician? | 221 (31,7) | 328 (47,0) | 149 (21,3) |
| Have you understood the information about pre-test preparations (such as diet)? | 257 (36,8) | 299 (42,8) | 142 (20,3) |
| Have you found location of the department you want to reach at the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic)? | 251 (36,0) | 309 (44,3) | 138 (19,8) |
| Have you decided what to do in case of emergency (such as an accident, sudden health problem)? | 199 (28,5) | 307 (44,0) | 192 (27,5) |
| Have you ever called an ambulance when required? | 138 (19,8) | 311 (44,6) | 249 (35,7) |
| Have you had your health monitoring and checkups regularly as recommended by your doctor? | 311 (44,6) | 252 (36,1) | 135 (19,3) |
| Have you searched and found any information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure? | 233 (33,4) | 326 (46,7) | 139 (19,9) |
| Have you understood the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure? | 251 (36,0) | 316 (45,3) | 131 (18,8) |
| Have you searched and found any information about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity? | 218 (31,2) | 343 (49,1) | 137 (19,6) |
| Have you been able to understand the health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity? | 232 (33,2) | 327 (46,8) | 139 (19,9) |
| Have you searched and found any information about healthcare screening you should have had depending on your age, gender and health status (healthcare screenings for women based on breast diseases and for men based on prostate diseases)? | 151 (21,6) | 374 (53,6) | 173 (24,8) |
| Have you understood the information suggested on the Internet, newspapers, television and radio to be made in order to be healthier? | 222 (31,8) | 328 (47,0) | 148 (21,2) |
| Have you considered whether the information suggested on Internet, newspaper, television and radio sources to be made in order to be healthier is reliable? | 199 (28,5) | 348 (49,9) | 151 (21,6) |
| Have you been able to understand the information on food packaging which you think it may affect your health? | 231 (33,1) | 355 (50,9) | 112 (16,0) |
| Have you evaluated positive and negative features of the environment (home, Street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect your health? | 231 (33,1) | 340 (48,7) | 127 (18,2) |
| Have you found any information about things can be done to make the environment (home, Street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier? | 211 (30,2) | 360 (51,6) | 127 (18,2) |
| Have you ever thought which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, not smoking, etc.) affect your health? | 231 (33,1) | 349 (50,0) | 118 (16,9) |
| Have you ever changed your lifestyle (such as exercising, eating healthy, not smoking, etc.) for your health? | 200 (28,7) | 374 (53,6) | 124 (17,8) |
| Have you been able to follow the diet list given in writing by the dietitian? | 170 (24,4) | 405 (58,0) | 123 (17,6) |
| Have you made any suggestions to your family or friends to be healthier? | 288 (41,3) | 287 (41,1) | 123 (17,6) |
| Have you searched for information whether it was a symptom of disease when you have a complaint about your health? | 148 (21,2) | 382 (54,7) | 168 (24,1) |

## 3. Turkey's Health Literacy Scale

TSOY-32 depends on a conceptual framework developed by European Commission of Investigation for Health Literacy (HLS-EU CONSORTIUM, 2012).

Level of health literacy has been evaluated in four categories depending on the points obtained. It has been standardized by using the following formula, which was taken into consideration in TSOY-32 study, in such a way that total point would be from 0 to 50 for an easy calculation.

*Formula= Index= (arithmetic mean-1) x (50/3)*

*Index= Index calculated specific to the individual*

*Arithmetic average= Average of the reactions to every article*

*1= possible lowest value of the average (causes the index is to be 0 at the least)*

*3= Interval of the average*

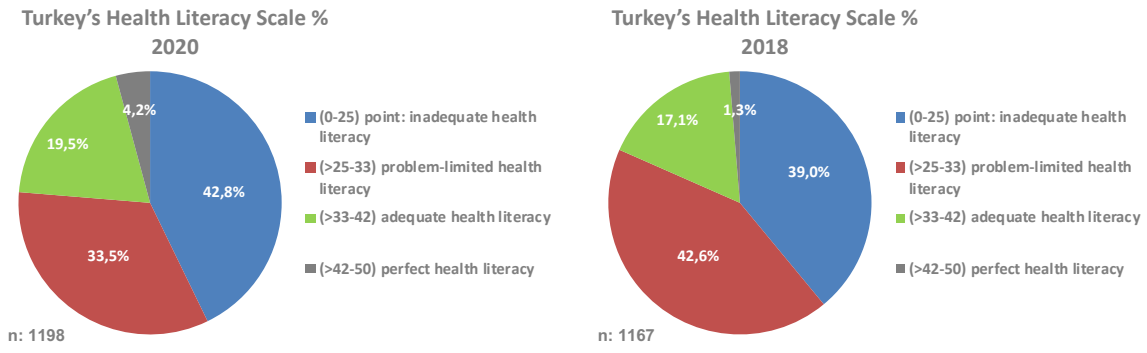
*50= the highest value chosen for new criterion*

*In the scale, 0 point indicates the lowest level of health literacy and 50 points indicate the highest level of health literacy.*

Study on Turkey's Health Literacy-32 (TSOY-32) scale and 50-index and the same breakpoints have been used in the adaptation study.

Level of health literacy has been calculated over 1198 individuals by excluding 84 participants who answered 32 options as "I have no idea". Graphic 24 illustrates levels of health literacy among 1198 Syrian participants under temporary protection. According to the results, 42,8% of the participants have "inadequate health literacy" whereas 33,5% have "problem/limited health literacy".

According to the result of z-test, when findings of the year 2020 are compared with those of the year 2018, rate of problem/limited health literacy has decreased significantly in 2020 (33,5%) compared to the year 2018 (42,6%) ($p<0,05$). Rate of perfect health literacy (4,2%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (1,3%) ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 24 Level of Health Literacy among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 30 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by level of health literacy among 1198 Syrian participants under temporary protection shows a significant difference by gender, age groups, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces and Socio-Economic Status (SES). According to the respective results, distribution by level of health literacy among the participants shows a statistically significant difference by age groups, chronic diseases, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces and SES groups (p<0,05).

Z-test statistics was conducted in order to determine statistical significance between percentage of different subgroups. According to the z-test results, rate of inadequate health literacy is significantly higher among the individuals over 45 (48,1%) compared to the individuals between the ages of 25 and 34 (38,2%) (p<0,05).

Rate of inadequate health literacy is significantly higher among the individuals living in Turkey for 1-5 years (46,2%) compared to those living in Turkey for 6-9 years (39,5%) (p<0,05).

Rate of adequate health literacy is significantly higher among the individuals living in Turkey for 6-9 years (23,5%) compared to those living in Turkey for 1-5 years (15,4%) (p<0,05). Level of health literacy becomes higher among Syrian population under temporary protection as the period of living in Turkey is longer.

Rate of inadequate health literacy is significantly higher among the individuals of DE socio-economic group (53,7%) compared to those of other socio-economic groups (p<0,05). Rate of adequate health literacy is significantly higher among the individuals of AB socio-economic

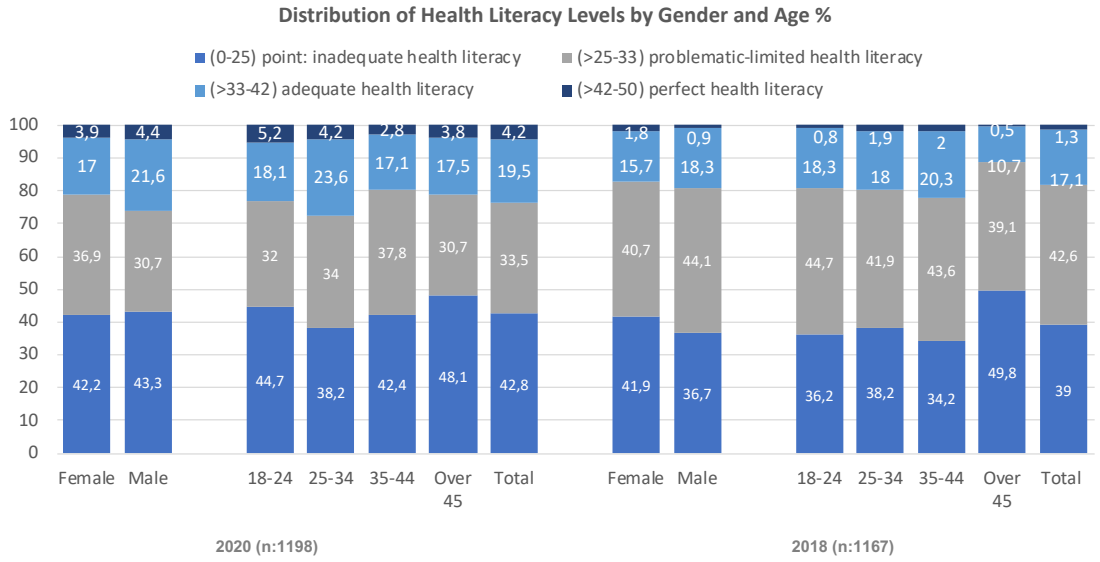
group (44,2%) compared to those of other socio-economic groups (p<0,05).

Distribution by level of health literacy among Syrian population under temporary protection doesn't show any statistically significant difference by gender and employment status (p>0,05) (Table : 30).

**Table 30 Distribution by Levels of Health Literacy among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Health Literacy | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | (0-25) point : inadequate health literacy | (>25-33) : problematic/limited health literacy | (>33-42) : adequate health literacy | (>42-50) : perfect health literacy |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=7.673; p>0,05)** | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Female | 540 | 228 (42,2) | 199 (36,9) | 92 (17,0) | 21 (3,9) |
| Male | 658 | 285 (43,3) | 202 (30,7) | 142 (21,6) | 29 (4,4) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=27.588; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 387 | 173 (44,7) | 124 (32,0) | 70 (18,1) | 20 (5,2) |
| 25-34 | 382 | 146 (38,2) | 130 (34,0) | 90 (23,6) | 16 (4,2) |
| 35-44 | 217 | 92 (42,4) | 82 (37,8) | 37 (17,1) | 6 (2,8) |
| over 45 | 212 | 102 (48,1) | 65 (30,7) | 37 (17,5) | 8 (3,8) |
| **Chronic Disease ($\chi2$=67.611; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| Var | 209 | 97 (46,4) | 76 (36,4) | 30 (14,4) | 6 (2,9) |
| Yok | 989 | 416 (42,1) | 325 (32,9) | 204 (20,6) | 44 (4,4) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=9.449; p>0,05)** | | | | | |
| working | 495 | 208 (42,0) | 153 (30,9) | 111 (22,4) | 23 (4,6) |
| not working | 703 | 305 (43,4) | 248 (35,3) | 123 (17,5) | 27 (3,8) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=54.449; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| speaking | 734 | 257 (35,0) | 269 (36,6) | 171 (23,3) | 37 (5,0) |
| ***not speaking*** | 464 | 256 (55,2) | 132 (28,4) | 63 (13,6) | 13 (2,8) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=14.757; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 586 | 271 (46,2) | 203 (34,6) | 90 (15,4) | 22 (3,8) |
| 6-9 years | 612 | 242 (39,5) | 198 (32,4) | 144 (23,5) | 28 (4,6) |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$=432.647; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| Adana | 60 | 33 (55,0) | 15 (25,0) | 8 (13,3) | 4 (6,7) |
| Bursa | 74 | 17 (23,0) | 26 (35,1) | 28 (37,8) | 3 (4,1) |
| Gaziantep | 201 | 80 (39,8) | 96 (47,8) | 21 (10,4) | 4 (2,0) |
| Hatay | 188 | 56 (29,8) | 48 (25,5) | 68 (36,2) | 16 (8,5) |
| Mersin | 90 | 59 (65,6) | 18 (20,0) | 12 (13,3) | 1 (1,1) |
| İstanbul | 234 | 70 (29,9) | 81 (34,6) | 73 (31,2) | 10 (4,3) |
| İzmir | 66 | 26 (39,4) | 34 (51,5) | 6 (9,1) | 0 (0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 41 | 8 (19,5) | 25 (61,0) | 4 (9,8) | 4 (9,8) |
| Şanlıurfa | 192 | 138 (71,9) | 46 (24,0) | 7 (3,6) | 1 (0,5) |
| Kilis | 52 | 26 (50,0) | 12 (23,1) | 7 (13,5) | 7 (13,5) |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$=412.139; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| AB | 52 | 6 (11,5) | 20 (38,5) | 23 (44,2) | 3 (5,8) |
| C1 | 81 | 13 (16,0) | 43 (53,1) | 21 (25,9) | 4 (4,9) |
| C2 | 301 | 84 (27,9) | 113 (37,5) | 88 (29,2) | 16 (5,3) |
| DE | 764 | 410 (53,7) | 225 (29,5) | 102 (13,4) | 27 (3,5) |
| **Total** | **1198** | **513 (42,8)** | **401 (33,5)** | **234 (19,5)** | **50 (4,2)** |

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of the year 2020 with the data of 2018, proportion of men with adequate health literacy (21,6%) is significantly higher compared to the year 2018 (18,3%) (p>0,05). Proportion of women (36,9%) and men (30,7%) with problematic/limited adequate health literacy is significantly lower compared to the year 2018 (p>0,05).

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### Table 1 Distribution of Number of the Conducted Interviews by Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)

| Province | Number of Interviews | Distribution % | Distribution in Turkey % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adana | 102 | 8,0 | 8,0 |
| Bursa | 70 | 5,5 | 5,5 |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 14,1 | 14,0 |
| Hatay | 202 | 15,8 | 15,8 |
| Mersin | 95 | 7,4 | 7,4 |
| İstanbul | 258 | 20,2 | 20,2 |
| İzmir | 63 | 4,9 | 5,0 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 2,7 | 2,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 16,8 | 16,8 |
| Kilis | 60 | 4,7 | 4,7 |
| **TOTAL** | **1280** | **100%** | **100%** |

### Table 2 Distribution of Marital Status by Gender and Age of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| | N | Married | Single | Widow/Divorced/Separated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 423 (75,3 %) | 47 (8,4 %) | 92 (16,4 %) |
| Male | 718 | 502 (69,9 %) | 209 (29,1 %) | 7 (1,0 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 198 (48,3 %) | 195 (47,6 %) | 17 (4,2 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 332 (81,4 %) | 51 (12,5 %) | 25 (6,1 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 206 (92,4 %) | 6 (2,7 %) | 11 (4,9 %) |
| over 45 | *239* | 189 (79,1 %) | 4 (1,7 %) | 46 (19,3 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **925 (72,3 %)** | **256 (20,0 %)** | **99 (7,7 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

### Table 3 Distribution of Educational Levels by Gender and Age groups of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Educational Level | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Can't read and write / Reads but has not received formal education | Primary school | Secondary school | High school and further |
| **Gender** | | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 119 (21,2 %) | 186 (33,1 %) | 154 (27,4 %) | 103 (18,3 %) |
| Male | 718 | 85 (11,8 %) | 231 (32,2 %) | 241 (33,6 %) | 161 (22,4 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 41 (10,0 %) | 132 (32,2 %) | 150 (36,6 %) | 87 (21,2 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 54 (13,2 %) | 119 (29,2 %) | 133 (32,6 %) | 102 (25,0 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 25 (11,2 %) | 96 (43,1 %) | 56 (25,1 %) | 46 (20,6 %) |
| over 45 | ***239*** | 84 (35,2 %) | 70 (29,3 %) | 56 (23,4 %) | 29 (12,1 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **204 (15,9 %)** | **417 (32,6 %)** | **395 (30,9 %)** | **264 (20,6 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 4 Distribution of Employment Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey regarding by Gender, Age groups, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Employment Status | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Working | Not working |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 67 (11,9 %) | 495 (88,1 %) |
| Male | 718 | 476 (66,3 %) | 242 (33,7 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 177 (43,2 %) | 233 (56,8 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 200 (49,0 %) | 208 (51,0 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 104 (46,6 %) | 119 (53,4 %) |
| over 45 | 239 | 62 (25,9 %) | 177 (74,1 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | |
| speaking | 290 | 171 (59,0 %) | 119 (41,0 %) |
| not speaking | 990 | 372 (37,6 %) | 618 (62,4 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| 1-4 years | 708 | 298 (42,1 %) | 410 (57,9 %) |
| 5-8 years | 572 | 245 (42,8 %) | 327 (57,2 %) |
| **Total** | **1.280** | **543 (42,4 %)** | **737 (57,6 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 5 Distribution by Status of Having Children among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within Survey regarding Gender and Age groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | **N** | **Have children** | **Have no children** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 473 (84,2 %) | 89 (15,8 %) |
| Male | 718 | 475 (66,2 %) | 243 (33,8 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 217 (52,9 %) | 193 (47,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 330 (80,9 %) | 78 (19,1 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 209 (93,7 %) | 14 (6,3 %) |
| Over 45 | 239 | 192 (80,3 %) | 47 (19,7 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **948 (74,1 %)** | **332 (25,9 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 6 Distribution by Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| **Income** | **Number** | **%** |
|---|---|---|
| doesn't want to answer | 25 | 2,0 |
| 499 TL and below | 65 | 5,1 |
| 500-999TL | 276 | 21,6 |
| 1000-1499 TL | 365 | 28,5 |
| 1500-1999 TL | 327 | 25,5 |
| 2000-2499 TL | 132 | 10,3 |
| 2500-2999 TL | 46 | 3,6 |
| 3000TL and above | 44 | 3,4 |
| **Total** | **1280** | **100%** |
| **Mean** | ***1342,5*** | |
| Median | **1200** | |
| Min | **100** | |
| Max | **9000** | |
| **Standard Deviation** | **694,9** | |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 7 Distribution by Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey regarding Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | doesn't want to answer | 499 TL and below | 500-999TL | 1000-1499 TL | 1500-1999 TL | 2000-2499 TL | 2500-2999 TL | 3000TL and above | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 543 | - | 11 (2,0 %) | 83 (15,3 %) | 169 (31,1 %) | 170 (31,3 %) | 61 (11,2 %) | 21 (3,9 %) | 28 (5,2 %) | 1480,7 | 735,1 |
| not working | 737 | 25 (3,4 %) | 54 (7,3 %) | 193 (26,2 %) | 196 (26,6 %) | 157 (21,3 %) | 71 (9,6 %) | 25 (3,4 %) | 16 (2,2 %) | 1237,0 | 643,4 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | | 1342,5 | 694,9 |
| speaking | 290 | 4 (1,4 %) | 5 (1,7 %) | 36 (12,4 %) | 77 (26,6 %) | 94 (32,4 %) | 44 (15,2 %) | 13 (4,5 %) | 17 (5,9 %) | 1556,6 | 666,4 |
| not speaking | ***990*** | 21 (2,1 %) | 60 (6,1 %) | 240 (24,2 %) | 288 (29,1 %) | 233 (23,5 %) | 88 (8,9 %) | 33 (3,3 %) | 27 (2,7 %) | 1279,3 | 690,8 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | 1342,5 | 694,9 |
| 1-4 years | ***708*** | 16 (2,3 %) | 28 (4,0 %) | 136 (19,2 %) | 189 (26,7 %) | 208 (29,4 %) | 80 (11,3 %) | 29 (4,1 %) | 22 (3,1 %) | 1388,0 | 694,0 |
| 5-8 years | ***572*** | 9 (1,6 %) | 37 (6,5 %) | 140 (24,5 %) | 176 (30,8 %) | 119 (20,8 %) | 52 (9,1 %) | 17 (3,0 %) | 22 (3,9 %) | 1286,5 | 692,6 |
| **Total** | **1280** | **25 (2,0 %)** | **65 (5,1 %)** | **276 (21,6 %)** | **365 (28,5 %)** | **327 (25,6 %)** | **132 (10,3 %)** | **46 (3,6 %)** | **44 (3,4 %)** | **1342,5** | **694,9** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 8 Distribution by Total Awareness of Chronic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey regarding Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups – 1, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus) | Asthma | Cancer | Hypertension (High blood pressure) | Tuberculosis | Migraine | Kidney failure | An allergic disease | Epilepsy |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 281 (50,0 %) | 291 (51,8 %) | 251 (44,7 %) | 242 (43,1 %) | 126 (22,4 %) | 104 (18,5 %) | 95 (16,9 %) | 113 (20,1 %) | 79 (14,1 %) |
| Male | 718 | 424 (59,1 %) | 404 (56,3 %) | 358 (49,9 %) | 330 (46,0 %) | 195 (27,2 %) | 140 (19,5 %) | 132 (18,4 %) | 112 (15,6 %) | 146 (20,3 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 218 (53,2 %) | 234 (57,1 %) | 190 (46,3 %) | 172 (42,0 %) | 98 (23,9 %) | 72 (17,6 %) | 61 (14,9 %) | 62 (15,1 %) | 69 (16,8 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 225 (55,2 %) | 218 (53,4 %) | 199 (48,8 %) | 175 (42,9 %) | 108 (26,5 %) | 76 (18,6 %) | 72 (17,7 %) | 72 (17,7 %) | 70 (17,2 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 118 (52,9 %) | 124 (55,6 %) | 114 (51,1 %) | 95 (42,6 %) | 59 (26,5 %) | 46 (20,6 %) | 46 (20,6 %) | 44 (19,7 %) | 45 (20,2 %) |
| Over 45 | ***239*** | 144 (60,3 %) | 119 (49,8 %) | 106 (44,4 %) | 130 (54,4 %) | 56 (23,4 %) | 50 (20,9 %) | 48 (20,1 %) | 47 (19,7 %) | 41 (17,2 %) |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 255 | 147 (57,7 %) | 148 (58,0 %) | 108 (42,4 %) | 125 (49,0 %) | 63 (24,7 %) | 62 (24,3 %) | 70 (27,5 %) | 61 (23,9 %) | 44 (17,3 %) |
| No | ***1025*** | 558 (54,4 %) | 547 (53,4 %) | 501 (48,9 %) | 447 (43,6 %) | 258 (25,2 %) | 182 (17,8 %) | 157 (15,3 %) | 164 (16,0 %) | 181 (17,7 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 543 | 322 (59,3 %) | 319 (58,8 %) | 280 (51,6 %) | 265 (48,8 %) | 153 (28,2 %) | 118 (21,7 %) | 94 (17,3 %) | 99 (18,2 %) | 118 (21,7 %) |
| not working | 737 | 383 (52,0 %) | 376 (51,0 %) | 329 (44,6 %) | 307 (41,7 %) | 168 (22,8 %) | 126 (17,1 %) | 133 (18,1 %) | 126 (17,1 %) | 107 (14,5 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 290 | 168 (57,9 %) | 178 (61,4 %) | 148 (51,0 %) | 130 (44,8 %) | 80 (27,6 %) | 63 (21,7 %) | 55 (19,0 %) | 67 (23,1 %) | 58 (20,0 %) |
| not speaking | ***990*** | 537 (54,2 %) | 517 (52,2 %) | 461 (46,6 %) | 442 (44,7 %) | 241 (24,3 %) | 181 (18,3 %) | 172 (17,4 %) | 158 (16,0 %) | 167 (16,9 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***708*** | 380 (53,7 %) | 391 (55,2 %) | 342 (48,3 %) | 318 (44,9 %) | 179 (25,3 %) | 143 (20,2 %) | 135 (19,1 %) | 136 (19,2 %) | 138 (19,5 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***572*** | 325 (56,8 %) | 304 (53,2 %) | 267 (46,7 %) | 254 (44,4 %) | 142 (24,8 %) | 101 (17,7 %) | 92 (16,1 %) | 89 (15,6 %) | 87 (15,2 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | ***101*** | 71 (70,3 %) | 62 (61,4 %) | 46 (45,5 %) | 45 (44,6 %) | 27 (26,7 %) | 15 (14,9 %) | 11 (10,9 %) | 5 (5,0 %) | 12 (11,9 %) |
| C1 | 52 | 28 (53,9 %) | 32 (61,5 %) | 31 (59,6 %) | 23 (44,2 %) | 19 (36,5 %) | 13 (25,0 %) | 9 (17,3 %) | 18 (34,6 %) | 14 (26,9 %) |
| C2 | 344 | 195 (56,7 %) | 211 (61,3 %) | 174 (50,6 %) | 160 (46,5 %) | 90 (26,2 %) | 83 (24,1 %) | 72 (20,9 %) | 85 (24,7 %) | 78 (22,7 %) |
| DE | ***783*** | 411 (52,5 %) | 390 (49,8 %) | 358 (45,7 %) | 344 (43,9 %) | 185 (23,6 %) | 133 (17,0 %) | 135 (17,2 %) | 117 (14,9 %) | 121 (15,5 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **705 (55,1 %)** | **695 (54,3 %)** | **609 (47,6 %)** | **572 (44,7 %)** | **321 (25,1 %)** | **244 (19,1 %)** | **227 (17,7 %)** | **225 (17,6 %)** | **225 (17,6 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 9 Distribution by Total Awareness of Chronic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey regarding Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups– 2, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Stones in kidneys | Coronary heart disease | Depression | Nephritis (inflammation of kidneys) | Rheumatic diseases (Rheumatoid arthritis) | Liver failure | Lipid/ or high cholesterol | Gallbladder disease | Dementia/ Alzheimer's |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 95 (16,9 %) | 82 (14,6 %) | 83 (14,8 %) | 81 (14,4 %) | 77 (13,7 %) | 76 (13,5 %) | 64 (11,4 %) | 68 (12,1 %) | 57 (10,1 %) |
| Male | 718 | 128 (17,8 %) | 140 (19,5 %) | 123 (17,1 %) | 102 (14,2 %) | 106 (14,8 %) | 101 (14,1 %) | 93 (13,0 %) | 82 (11,4 %) | 76 (10,6 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 59 (14,4 %) | 59 (14,4 %) | 58 (14,2 %) | 46 (11,2 %) | 47 (11,5 %) | 37 (9,0 %) | 38 (9,3 %) | 35 (8,5 %) | 33 (8,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 76 (18,6 %) | 67 (16,4 %) | 67 (16,4 %) | 72 (17,7 %) | 60 (14,7 %) | 63 (15,4 %) | 45 (11,0 %) | 50 (12,3 %) | 49 (12,0 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 38 (17,0 %) | 41 (18,4 %) | 40 (17,9 %) | 29 (13,0 %) | 36 (16,1 %) | 43 (19,3 %) | 30 (13,5 %) | 28 (12,6 %) | 21 (9,4 %) |
| Over 45 | ***239*** | 50 (20,9 %) | 55 (23,0 %) | 41 (17,2 %) | 36 (15,1 %) | 40 (16,7 %) | 34 (14,2 %) | 44 (18,4 %) | 37 (15,5 %) | 30 (12,6 %) |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 255 | 70 (27,5 %) | 61 (23,9 %) | 51 (20,0 %) | 46 (18,0 %) | 48 (18,8 %) | 42 (16,5 %) | 41 (16,1 %) | 38 (14,9 %) | 35 (13,7 %) |
| No | ***1025*** | 153 (14,9 %) | 161 (15,7 %) | 155 (15,1 %) | 137 (13,4 %) | 135 (13,2 %) | 135 (13,2 %) | 116 (11,3 %) | 112 (10,9 %) | 98 (9,6 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 543 | 106 (19,5 %) | 105 (19,3 %) | 98 (18,1 %) | 86 (15,8 %) | 87 (16,0 %) | 82 (15,1 %) | 69 (12,7 %) | 69 (12,7 %) | 63 (11,6 %) |
| not working | 737 | 117 (15,9 %) | 117 (15,9 %) | 108 (14,7 %) | 97 (13,2 %) | 96 (13,0 %) | 95 (12,9 %) | 88 (11,9 %) | 81 (11,0 %) | 70 (9,5 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 290 | 65 (22,4 %) | 48 (16,6 %) | 59 (20,3 %) | 48 (16,6 %) | 41 (14,1 %) | 41 (14,1 %) | 41 (14,1 %) | 41 (14,1 %) | 29 (10,0 %) |
| not speaking | ***990*** | 158 (16,0 %) | 174 (17,6 %) | 147 (14,9 %) | 135 (13,6 %) | 142 (14,3 %) | 136 (13,7 %) | 116 (11,7 %) | 109 (11,0 %) | 104 (10,5 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***708*** | 138 (19,5 %) | 124 (17,5 %) | 132 (18,6 %) | 115 (16,2 %) | 114 (16,1 %) | 108 (15,3 %) | 93 (13,1 %) | 89 (12,6 %) | 82 (11,6 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***572*** | 85 (14,9 %) | 98 (17,1 %) | 74 (12,9 %) | 68 (11,9 %) | 69 (12,1 %) | 69 (12,1 %) | 64 (11,2 %) | 61 (10,7 %) | 51 (8,9 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | ***101*** | 6 (5,9 %) | 16 (15,8 %) | 7 (6,9 %) | 5 (5,0 %) | 4 (4,0 %) | 10 (9,9 %) | 12 (11,9 %) | 3 (3,0 %) | 1 (1,0 %) |
| C1 | 52 | 12 (23,1 %) | 8 (15,4 %) | 14 (26,9 %) | 12 (23,1 %) | 8 (15,4 %) | 10 (19,2 %) | 11 (21,2 %) | 6 (11,5 %) | 7 (13,5 %) |
| C2 | 344 | 78 (22,7 %) | 58 (16,9 %) | 76 (22,1 %) | 60 (17,4 %) | 72 (20,9 %) | 58 (16,9 %) | 41 (11,9 %) | 49 (14,2 %) | 47 (13,7 %) |
| DE | ***783*** | 127 (16,2 %) | 140 (17,9 %) | 109 (13,9 %) | 106 (13,5 %) | 99 (12,6 %) | 99 (12,6 %) | 93 (11,9 %) | 92 (11,8 %) | 78 (10,0 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **223 (17,4 %)** | **222 (17,3 %)** | **206 (16,1 %)** | **183 (14,3 %)** | **183 (14,3 %)** | **177 (13,8 %)** | **157 (12,3 %)** | **150 (11,7 %)** | **133 (10,4 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 10 Distribution by Total Awareness of Chronic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey regarding Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups– 3, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Jaundice (Hepatitis) | Dementia/ Alzheimer's | Cataract | Chronic skin diseases | Obesity | Thyroid (Goiter) | Stroke/ brain hemorrhage/ stroke | Varicose veins and rhythm disorders | Chronic bronchitis | KOAH | Parkinson's disease |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 63 (11,2 %) | 57 (10,1 %) | 62 (11,0 %) | 53 (9,4 %) | 49 (8,7 %) | 41 (7,3 %) | 40 (7,1 %) | 37 (6,6 %) | 24 (4,3 %) | 22 (3,9 %) | 12 (2,1 %) |
| Male | 718 | 72 (10,0 %) | 76 (10,6 %) | 67 (9,3 %) | 66 (9,2 %) | 60 (8,4 %) | 51 (7,1 %) | 46 (6,4 %) | 45 (6,3 %) | 39 (5,4 %) | 27 (3,8 %) | 18 (2,5 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 30 (7,3 %) | 33 (8,1 %) | 22 (5,4 %) | 36 (8,8 %) | 28 (6,8 %) | 19 (4,6 %) | 21 (5,1 %) | 12 (2,9 %) | 16 (3,9 %) | 11 (2,7 %) | 7 (1,7 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 44 (10,8 %) | 49 (12,0 %) | 43 (10,5 %) | 38 (9,3 %) | 36 (8,8 %) | 35 (8,6 %) | 30 (7,4 %) | 28 (6,9 %) | 25 (6,1 %) | 20 (4,9 %) | 15 (3,7 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 33 (14,8 %) | 21 (9,4 %) | 26 (11,7 %) | 18 (8,1 %) | 18 (8,1 %) | 16 (7,2 %) | 15 (6,7 %) | 18 (8,1 %) | 7 (3,1 %) | 8 (3,6 %) | 2 (0,9 %) |
| Over 45 | 239 | 28 (11,7 %) | 30 (12,6 %) | 38 (15,9 %) | 27 (11,3 %) | 27 (11,3 %) | 22 (9,2 %) | 20 (8,4 %) | 24 (10,0 %) | 15 (6,3 %) | 10 (4,2 %) | 6 (2,5 %) |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 255 | 27 (10,6 %) | 35 (13,7 %) | 35 (13,7 %) | 34 (13,3 %) | 31 (12,2 %) | 27 (10,6 %) | 19 (7,5 %) | 26 (10,2 %) | 15 (5,9 %) | 14 (5,5 %) | 6 (2,4 %) |
| No | 1025 | 108 (10,5 %) | 98 (9,6 %) | 94 (9,2 %) | 85 (8,3 %) | 78 (7,6 %) | 65 (6,3 %) | 67 (6,5 %) | 56 (5,5 %) | 48 (4,7 %) | 35 (3,4 %) | 24 (2,3 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 543 | 62 (11,4 %) | 63 (11,6 %) | 53 (9,8 %) | 51 (9,4 %) | 45 (8,3 %) | 42 (7,7 %) | 37 (6,8 %) | 38 (7,0 %) | 24 (4,4 %) | 20 (3,7 %) | 11 (2,0 %) |
| not working | 737 | 73 (9,9 %) | 70 (9,5 %) | 76 (10,3 %) | 68 (9,2 %) | 64 (8,7 %) | 50 (6,8 %) | 49 (6,7 %) | 44 (6,0 %) | 39 (5,3 %) | 29 (3,9 %) | 19 (2,6 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 290 | 34 (11,7 %) | 29 (10,0 %) | 35 (12,1 %) | 30 (10,3 %) | 35 (12,1 %) | 21 (7,2 %) | 20 (6,9 %) | 22 (7,6 %) | 14 (4,8 %) | 11 (3,8 %) | 6 (2,1 %) |
| not speaking | 990 | 101 (10,2 %) | 104 (10,5 %) | 94 (9,5 %) | 89 (9,0 %) | 74 (7,5 %) | 71 (7,2 %) | 66 (6,7 %) | 60 (6,1 %) | 49 (5,0 %) | 38 (3,8 %) | 24 (2,4 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 708 | 83 (11,7 %) | 82 (11,6 %) | 79 (11,2 %) | 74 (10,5 %) | 70 (9,9 %) | 55 (7,8 %) | 58 (8,2 %) | 47 (6,6 %) | 45 (6,4 %) | 33 (4,7 %) | 22 (3,1 %) |
| 5-8 years | 572 | 52 (9,1 %) | 51 (8,9 %) | 50 (8,7 %) | 45 (7,9 %) | 39 (6,8 %) | 37 (6,5 %) | 28 (4,9 %) | 35 (6,1 %) | 18 (3,2 %) | 16 (2,8 %) | 8 (1,4 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | 101 | 2 (2,0 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | 5 (5,0 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | - | - |
| C1 | 52 | 11 (21,2 %) | 7 (13,5 %) | 8 (15,4 %) | 7 (13,5 %) | 7 (13,5 %) | 6 (11,5 %) | 7 (13,5 %) | 4 (7,7 %) | 3 (5,8 %) | 2 (3,9 %) | 3 (5,8 %) |
| C2 | 344 | 52 (15,1 %) | 47 (13,7 %) | 55 (16,0 %) | 40 (11,6 %) | 46 (13,4 %) | 33 (9,6 %) | 34 (9,9 %) | 34 (9,9 %) | 22 (6,4 %) | 24 (7,0 %) | 11 (3,2 %) |
| DE | 783 | 70 (8,9 %) | 78 (10,0 %) | 64 (8,2 %) | 70 (8,9 %) | 55 (7,0 %) | 51 (6,5 %) | 43 (5,5 %) | 39 (5,0 %) | 37 (4,7 %) | 23 (2,9 %) | 16 (2,0 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **135 (10,6 %)** | **133 (10,4 %)** | **129 (10,1 %)** | **119 (9,3 %)** | **109 (8,5 %)** | **92 (7,2 %)** | **86 (6,7 %)** | **82 (6,4 %)** | **63 (4,9 %)** | **49 (3,8 %)** | **30 (2,3 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 11 Knowledge Level about Chronic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level in Chronic Diseases | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| An allergic disease | 225 | 78 (34,7 %) | 70 (31,1 %) | 77 (34,2 %) | 3,1 | 1,2 |
| Asthma | 695 | 245 (35,3 %) | 224 (32,2 %) | 226 (32,5 %) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| Kidney failure | 227 | 49 (21,6 %) | 82 (36,1 %) | 96 (42,3 %) | 2,8 | 1,0 |
| Stones in Kidneys | 223 | 60 (26,9 %) | 78 (35,0 %) | 85 (38,1 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| Dementia/ Alzheimer's | 133 | 27 (20,3 %) | 48 (36,1 %) | 58 (43,6 %) | 2,7 | 1,0 |
| Depression | 206 | 53 (25,7 %) | 68 (33,0 %) | 85 (41,3 %) | 2,8 | 1,0 |
| Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus) | 705 | 277 (39,3 %) | 270 (38,3 %) | 158 (22,4 %) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| Epilepsy | 225 | 52 (23,1 %) | 74 (32,9 %) | 99 (44,0 %) | 2,7 | 1,0 |
| Stroke/ brain hemorrhage/ stroke | 86 | 16 (18,6 %) | 32 (37,2 %) | 38 (44,2 %) | 2,7 | 0,9 |
| Hypertension (high blood pressure) | 572 | 218 (38,1 %) | 205 (35,8 %) | 149 (26,1 %) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| Cancer | 609 | 159 (26,1 %) | 234 (38,4 %) | 216 (35,5 %) | 2,9 | 1,0 |
| Liver failure | 177 | 37 (20,9 %) | 59 (33,3 %) | 81 (45,8 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| Cataract | 129 | 25 (19,4 %) | 46 (35,7 %) | 58 (45,0 %) | 2,7 | 1,0 |
| KOAH | 49 | 12 (24,5 %) | 14 (28,6 %) | 23 (46,9 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| Coronary heart diseases | 222 | 58 (26,1 %) | 97 (43,7 %) | 67 (30,2 %) | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| Chronic bronchitis | 63 | 14 (22,2 %) | 15 (23,8 %) | 34 (54,0 %) | 2,6 | 1,1 |
| Chronic skin diseases | 119 | 27 (22,7 %) | 43 (36,1 %) | 49 (41,2 %) | 2,8 | 1,0 |
| Lipid/ or high cholesterol | 157 | 35 (22,3 %) | 59 (37,6 %) | 63 (40,1 %) | 2,9 | 0,9 |
| Migraine | 244 | 62 (25,4 %) | 81 (33,2 %) | 101 (41,4 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| Nephritis (inflammation of kidneys) | 183 | 41 (22,4 %) | 71 (38,8 %) | 71 (38,8 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| Obesity | 109 | 37 (33,9 %) | 34 (31,2 %) | 38 (34,9 %) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| Parkinson's disease | 30 | 7 (23,3 %) | 13 (43,3 %) | 10 (33,3 %) | 2,9 | 1,2 |
| Rheumatic diseases (Rheumatoid arthritis) | 183 | 50 (27,3 %) | 77 (42,1 %) | 56 (30,6 %) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| Gallbladder disease | 150 | 33 (22,0 %) | 56 (37,3 %) | 61 (40,7 %) | 2,8 | 1,0 |
| Jaundice (Hepatitis) | 135 | 52 (38,5 %) | 41 (30,4 %) | 42 (31,1 %) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| Thyroid (Goiter) | 92 | 27 (29,4 %) | 33 (35,9 %) | 32 (34,8 %) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| Tuberculosis | 321 | 59 (18,4 %) | 118 (36,8 %) | 144 (44,9 %) | 2,7 | 1,0 |
| Varicose veins and rhythm disorders | 82 | 21 (25,6 %) | 29 (35,4 %) | 32 (39,0 %) | 2,9 | 1,1 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 12 Distribution by Information Resources about Chronic Diseases among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined regarding the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Resources to know about Chronic Diseases | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Friend | Doctor | A health worker (nurse, etc.) | Newspaper/Journal/ Brochure/Book | Pharmacy | Internet access | Television | Other |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 198 | 81 (40,9 %) | 102 (51,5 %) | 27 (13,6 %) | 30 (15,2 %) | 19 (9,6 %) | 90 (45,5 %) | 113 (57,1 %) | 18 (9,1 %) |
| Male | 260 | 107 (41,2 %) | 132 (50,8 %) | 34 (13,1 %) | 31 (11,9 %) | 27 (10,4 %) | 121 (46,5 %) | 135 (51,9 %) | 16 (6,2 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 146 | 59 (40,4 %) | 84 (57,5 %) | 21 (14,4 %) | 16 (11,0 %) | 17 (11,6 %) | 81 (55,5 %) | 88 (60,3 %) | 6 (4,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 132 | 58 (43,9 %) | 56 (42,4 %) | 16 (12,1 %) | 18 (13,6 %) | 13 (9,9 %) | 63 (47,7 %) | 71 (53,8 %) | 11 (8,3 %) |
| 35-44 | 89 | 41 (46,1 %) | 45 (50,6 %) | 13 (14,6 %) | 15 (16,9 %) | 8 (9,0 %) | 44 (49,4 %) | 49 (55,1 %) | 6 (6,7 %) |
| Over 45 | ***91*** | 30 (33,0 %) | 49 (53,9 %) | 11 (12,1 %) | 12 (13,2 %) | 8 (8,8 %) | 23 (25,3 %) | 40 (44,0 %) | 11 (12,1 %) |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 139 | 50 (36,0 %) | 87 (62,6 %) | 14 (10,1 %) | 11 (7,9 %) | 8 (5,8 %) | 45 (32,4 %) | 70 (50,4 %) | 16 (11,5 %) |
| No | ***319*** | 138 (43,3 %) | 147 (46,1 %) | 47 (14,7 %) | 50 (15,7 %) | 38 (11,9 %) | 166 (52,0 %) | 178 (55,8 %) | 18 (5,6 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 213 | 90 (42,3 %) | 110 (51,6 %) | 29 (13,6 %) | 30 (14,1 %) | 29 (13,6 %) | 105 (49,3 %) | 118 (55,4 %) | 14 (6,6 %) |
| not working | 245 | 98 (40,0 %) | 124 (50,6 %) | 32 (13,1 %) | 31 (12,7 %) | 17 (6,9 %) | 106 (43,3 %) | 130 (53,1 %) | 20 (8,2 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 133 | 54 (40,6 %) | 68 (51,1 %) | 23 (17,3 %) | 22 (16,5 %) | 14 (10,5 %) | 84 (63,2 %) | 75 (56,4 %) | 7 (5,3 %) |
| not speaking | ***325*** | 134 (41,2 %) | 166 (51,1 %) | 38 (11,7 %) | 39 (12,0 %) | 32 (9,9 %) | 127 (39,1 %) | 173 (53,2 %) | 27 (8,3 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***248*** | 114 (46,0 %) | 125 (50,4 %) | 37 (14,9 %) | 36 (14,5 %) | 25 (10,1 %) | 120 (48,4 %) | 131 (52,8 %) | 15 (6,1 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***210*** | 74 (35,2 %) | 109 (51,9 %) | 24 (11,4 %) | 25 (11,9 %) | 21 (10,0 %) | 91 (43,3 %) | 117 (55,7 %) | 19 (9,1 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | ***52*** | 15 (28,9 %) | 31 (59,6 %) | - | 11 (21,2 %) | 1 (1,9 %) | 35 (67,3 %) | 35 (67,3 %) | - |
| C1 | 30 | 8 (26,7 %) | 14 (46,7 %) | 7 (23,3 %) | 6 (20,0 %) | 3 (10,0 %) | 17 (56,7 %) | 24 (80,0 %) | 2 (6,7 %) |
| C2 | 119 | 46 (38,7 %) | 52 (43,7 %) | 28 (23,5 %) | 25 (21,0 %) | 19 (16,0 %) | 60 (50,4 %) | 56 (47,1 %) | 7 (5,9 %) |
| DE | ***257*** | 119 (46,3 %) | 137 (53,3 %) | 26 (10,1 %) | 19 (7,4 %) | 23 (9,0 %) | 99 (38,5 %) | 133 (51,8 %) | 25 (9,7 %) |
| **Total** | **458** | **188 (41,1 %)** | **234 (51,1 %)** | **61 (13,3 %)** | **61 (13,3 %)** | **46 (10,0 %)** | **211 (46,1 %)** | **248 (54,2 %)** | **34 (7,4 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 13 Distribution of Status of Chronic Diseases of Syrian Participants under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Provinces, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Status of Chronic Disease | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Yes | No | I don't know |
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 125 (22,2 %) | 424 (75,4 %) | 13 (2,3 %) |
| Male | 718 | 130 (18,1 %) | 573 (79,8 %) | 15 (2,1 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 53 (12,9 %) | 349 (85,1 %) | 8 (2,0 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 55 (13,5 %) | 346 (84,8 %) | 7 (1,7 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 43 (19,3 %) | 174 (78,0 %) | 6 (2,7 %) |
| Over 45 | ***239*** | 104 (43,5 %) | 128 (53,6 %) | 7 (2,9 %) |
| **City** | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 15 (14,7 %) | 87 (85,3 %) | - |
| Bursa | 70 | 15 (21,4 %) | 55 (78,6 %) | - |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 77 (42,8 %) | 101 (56,1 %) | 2 (1,1 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 17 (8,4 %) | 184 (91,1 %) | 1 (0,5 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 24 (25,3 %) | 71 (74,7 %) | - |
| İstanbul | 258 | 43 (16,7 %) | 206 (79,8 %) | 9 (3,5 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 6 (9,5 %) | 57 (90,5 %) | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 3 (8,6 %) | 19 (54,3 %) | 13 (37,1 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 42 (19,5 %) | 172 (80,0 %) | 1 (0,5 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 13 (21,7 %) | 45 (75,0 %) | 2 (3,3 %) |
| *camp* | *63* | *9 (14,3 %)* | *50 (79,4 %)* | *4 (6,4 %)* |
| **Employment Status** | | | | |
| working | 543 | 84 (15,5 %) | 452 (83,2 %) | 7 (1,3 %) |
| not working | 737 | 171 (23,2 %) | 545 (74,0 %) | 21 (2,9 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | |
| speaking | 290 | 61 (21,0 %) | 227 (78,3 %) | 2 (0,7 %) |
| not speaking | ***990*** | 194 (19,6 %) | 770 (77,8 %) | 26 (2,6 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***708*** | 124 (17,5 %) | 573 (80,9 %) | 11 (1,6 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***572*** | 131 (22,9 %) | 424 (74,1 %) | 17 (3,0 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | | |
| AB | ***101*** | 20 (19,8 %) | 80 (79,2 %) | 1 (1,0 %) |
| C1 | 52 | 7 (13,5 %) | 45 (86,5 %) | - |
| C2 | 344 | 74 (21,5 %) | 261 (75,9 %) | 9 (2,6 %) |
| DE | ***783*** | 154 (19,7 %) | 611 (78,0 %) | 18 (2,3 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **255 (19,9 %)** | **997 (77,9 %)** | **28 (2,2 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 14 Distribution by Chronic Diseases of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Educational level, SES groups, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey – 1, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Hypertension (High blood pressure) | | Coronary heart disease | | Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus) | | Obesity | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 41 (7,3 %) | 521 (92,7 %) | 14 (2,5 %) | 548 (97,5 %) | 23 (4,1 %) | 539 (95,9 %) | 2 (0,4 %) | 560 (99,6 %) |
| Male | 718 | 28 (3,9 %) | 690 (96,1 %) | 26 (3,6 %) | 692 (96,4 %) | 24 (3,3 %) | 694 (96,7 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 716 (99,7 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 9 (2,2 %) | 401 (97,8 %) | 2 (0,5 %) | 408 (99,5 %) | 6 (1,5 %) | 404 (98,5 %) | 1 (0,2 %) | 409 (99,8 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 5 (1,2 %) | 403 (98,8 %) | 6 (1,5 %) | 402 (98,5 %) | 3 (0,7 %) | 405 (99,3 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 407 (99,8 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 10 (4,5 %) | 213 (95,5 %) | 5 (2,2 %) | 218 (97,8 %) | 5 (2,2 %) | 218 (97,8 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 222 (99,6 %) |
| Over 45 | ***239*** | 45 (18,8 %) | 194 (81,2 %) | 27 (11,3 %) | 212 (88,7 %) | 33 (13,8 %) | 206 (86,2 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 238 (99,6 %) |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cannot read and write, Reads but has not received formal education | ***204*** | 32 (15,7 %) | 172 (84,3 %) | 15 (7,4 %) | 189 (92,7 %) | 24 (11,8 %) | 180 (88,2 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 203 (99,5 %) |
| Primary | 417 | 22 (5,3 %) | 395 (94,7 %) | 13 (3,1 %) | 404 (96,9 %) | 12 (2,9 %) | 405 (97,1 %) | 1 (0,2 %) | 416 (99,8 %) |
| Secondary | 395 | 10 (2,5 %) | 385 (97,5 %) | 5 (1,3 %) | 390 (98,7 %) | 7 (1,8 %) | 388 (98,2 %) | 2 (0,5 %) | 393 (99,5 %) |
| High School and further | ***264*** | 5 (1,9 %) | 259 (98,1 %) | 7 (2,7 %) | 257 (97,4 %) | 4 (1,5 %) | 260 (98,5 %) | - | 264 (100,0 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | ***101*** | 5 (5,0 %) | 96 (95,1 %) | 3 (3,0 %) | 98 (97,0 %) | 4 (4,0 %) | 97 (96,0 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 100 (99,0 %) |
| C1 | 52 | 2 (3,9 %) | 50 (96,2 %) | - | 52 (100,0 %) | - | 52 (100,0 %) | 1 (1,9 %) | 51 (98,1 %) |
| C2 | 344 | 14 (4,1 %) | 330 (95,9 %) | 12 (3,5 %) | 332 (96,5 %) | 15 (4,4 %) | 329 (95,6 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 343 (99,7 %) |
| DE | ***783*** | 48 (6,1 %) | 735 (93,9 %) | 25 (3,2 %) | 758 (96,8 %) | 28 (3,6 %) | 755 (96,4 %) | 1 (0,1 %) | 782 (99,9 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Working | 543 | 13 (2,4 %) | 530 (97,6 %) | 9 (1,7 %) | 534 (98,3 %) | 11 (2,0 %) | 532 (98,0 %) | 1 (0,2 %) | 542 (99,8 %) |
| not working | 737 | 56 (7,6 %) | 681 (92,4 %) | 31 (4,2 %) | 706 (95,8 %) | 36 (4,9 %) | 701 (95,1 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 734 (99,6 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 290 | 13 (4,5 %) | 277 (95,5 %) | 8 (2,8 %) | 282 (97,2 %) | 9 (3,1 %) | 281 (96,9 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 289 (99,7 %) |
| not speaking | ***990*** | 56 (5,7 %) | 934 (94,3 %) | 32 (3,2 %) | 958 (96,8 %) | 38 (3,8 %) | 952 (96,2 %) | 3 (0,3 %) | 987 (99,7 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***708*** | 32 (4,5 %) | 676 (95,5 %) | 20 (2,8 %) | 688 (97,2 %) | 23 (3,3 %) | 685 (96,8 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 706 (99,7 %) |
| 5-8 Years | ***572*** | 37 (6,5 %) | 535 (93,5 %) | 20 (3,5 %) | 552 (96,5 %) | 24 (4,2 %) | 548 (95,8 %) | 2 (0,4 %) | 570 (99,7 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **69 (5,4 %)** | **1211 (94,6 %)** | **40 (3,1 %)** | **1240 (96,9 %)** | **47 (3,7 %)** | **1233 (96,3 %)** | **4 (0,3 %)** | **1276 (99,7 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 15 Distribution by Chronic Diseases of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Educational level, SES groups, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey – 2, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Chronic Lung Diseases | | Chronic Kidney Diseases | | Neurological Diseases | | Mental Health Problems | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Asthma / KOAH / Chronic Bronchitis | | Kidney failure / Stones in Kidneys / Nephritis (inflammation of kidneys) | | Dementia/ Alzheimer's, Epilepsy, Stroke/ brain hemorrhage/ stroke (lasting more than 24 hours), Migraine, Parkinson's disease | | Depression | |
| | | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 18 (3,2 %) | 544 (96,8 %) | 7 (1,3 %) | 555 (98,8 %) | 13 (2,3 %) | 549 (97,7 %) | 6 (1,1 %) | 556 (98,9 %) |
| Male | 718 | 22 (3,1 %) | 696 (96,9 %) | 16 (2,2 %) | 702 (97,8 %) | 9 (1,3 %) | 709 (98,8 %) | 10 (1,4 %) | 708 (98,6 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 13 (3,2 %) | 397 (96,8 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 406 (99,0 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 406 (99,0 %) | 1 (0,2 %) | 409 (99,8 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 10 (2,5 %) | 398 (97,6 %) | 8 (2,0 %) | 400 (98,0 %) | 8 (2,0 %) | 400 (98,0 %) | 3 (0,7 %) | 405 (99,3 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 9 (4,0 %) | 214 (96,0 %) | 5 (2,2 %) | 218 (97,8 %) | 7 (3,1 %) | 216 (96,9 %) | 5 (2,2 %) | 218 (97,8 %) |
| Over 45 | ***239*** | 8 (3,4 %) | 231 (96,7 %) | 6 (2,5 %) | 233 (97,5 %) | 3 (1,3 %) | 236 (98,7 %) | 7 (2,9 %) | 232 (97,1 %) |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cannot read and write, Reads but has not received formal education | ***204*** | 11 (5,4 %) | 193 (94,6 %) | 7 (3,4 %) | 197 (96,6 %) | 6 (2,9 %) | 198 (97,1 %) | 4 (2,0 %) | 200 (98,0 %) |
| Primary | 417 | 15 (3,6 %) | 402 (96,4 %) | 7 (1,7 %) | 410 (98,3 %) | 6 (1,4 %) | 411 (98,6 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 413 (99,0 %) |
| Secondary | 395 | 10 (2,5 %) | 385 (97,5 %) | 7 (1,8 %) | 388 (98,2 %) | 6 (1,5 %) | 389 (98,5 %) | 3 (0,8 %) | 392 (99,2 %) |
| High School and further | ***264*** | 4 (1,5 %) | 260 (98,5 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 262 (99,2 %) | 4 (1,5 %) | 260 (98,5 %) | 5 (1,9 %) | 259 (98,1 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | ***101*** | 6 (5,9 %) | 95 (94,1 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 100 (99,0 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 100 (99,0 %) | - | 101 (100,0 %) |
| C1 | 52 | 1 (1,9 %) | 51 (98,1 %) | 1 (1,9 %) | 51 (98,1 %) | 1 (1,9 %) | 51 (98,1 %) | - | 52 (100,0 %) |
| C2 | 344 | 7 (2,0 %) | 337 (98,0 %) | 6 (1,7 %) | 338 (98,3 %) | 8 (2,3 %) | 336 (97,7 %) | 4 (1,2 %) | 340 (98,8 %) |
| DE | ***783*** | 26 (3,3 %) | 757 (96,7 %) | 15 (1,9 %) | 768 (98,1 %) | 12 (1,5 %) | 771 (98,5 %) | 12 (1,5 %) | 771 (98,5 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Working | 543 | 19 (3,5 %) | 524 (96,5 %) | 9 (1,7 %) | 534 (98,3 %) | 7 (1,3 %) | 536 (98,7 %) | 4 (0,7 %) | 539 (99,3 %) |
| not working | 737 | 21 (2,9 %) | 716 (97,2 %) | 14 (1,9 %) | 723 (98,1 %) | 15 (2,0 %) | 722 (98,0 %) | 12 (1,6 %) | 725 (98,4 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 290 | 10 (3,5 %) | 280 (96,6 %) | 7 (2,4 %) | 283 (97,6 %) | 4 (1,4 %) | 286 (98,6 %) | 5 (1,7 %) | 285 (98,3 %) |
| not speaking | ***990*** | 30 (3,0 %) | 960 (97,0 %) | 16 (1,6 %) | 974 (98,4 %) | 18 (1,8 %) | 972 (98,2 %) | 11 (1,1 %) | 979 (98,9 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***708*** | 25 (3,5 %) | 683 (96,5 %) | 8 (1,1 %) | 700 (98,9 %) | 13 (1,8 %) | 695 (98,2 %) | 10 (1,4 %) | 698 (98,6 %) |
| 5-8 Years | ***572*** | 15 (2,6 %) | 557 (97,4 %) | 15 (2,6 %) | 557 (97,4 %) | 9 (1,6 %) | 563 (98,4 %) | 6 (1,1 %) | 566 (99,0 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **40 (3,1 %)** | **1240 (96,9 %)** | **23 (1,8 %)** | **1257 (98,2 %)** | **22 (1,7 %)** | **1258 (98,3 %)** | **16 (1,3 %)** | **1264 (98,8 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 16 Distribution by Chronic Diseases of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Educational level, SES groups, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey – 3, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Cancer | | Rheumatic diseases (Rheumatoid Arthritis) | | Cataract | | Liver failure, Gallbladder disease, Jaundice (Hepatitis) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No | Yes | No |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 3 (0,5 %) | 559 (99,5 %) | 31 (5,5 %) | 531 (94,5 %) | 3 (0,5 %) | 559 (99,5 %) | 8 (1,4 %) | 554 (98,6 %) |
| Male | 718 | 4 (0,6 %) | 714 (99,4 %) | 23 (3,2 %) | 695 (96,8 %) | 10 (1,4 %) | 708 (98,6 %) | 5 (0,7 %) | 713 (99,3 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 1 (0,2 %) | 409 (99,8 %) | 11 (2,7 %) | 399 (97,3 %) | 2 (0,5 %) | 408 (99,5 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 406 (99,0 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 1 (0,3 %) | 407 (99,8 %) | 11 (2,7 %) | 397 (97,3 %) | 2 (0,5 %) | 406 (99,5 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 404 (99,0 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 2 (0,9 %) | 221 (99,1 %) | 6 (2,7 %) | 217 (97,3 %) | 3 (1,4 %) | 220 (98,7 %) | 3 (1,4 %) | 220 (98,7 %) |
| Over 45 | ***239*** | 3 (1,3 %) | 236 (98,7 %) | 26 (10,9 %) | 213 (89,1 %) | 6 (2,5 %) | 233 (97,5 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 237 (99,2 %) |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | | | |
| Cannot read and write, Reads but has not received formal education | ***204*** | 1 (0,5 %) | 203 (99,5 %) | 23 (11,3 %) | 181 (88,7 %) | - | 204 (100,0 %) | 3 (1,5 %) | 201 (98,5 %) |
| Primary | 417 | 4 (1,0 %) | 413 (99,0 %) | 15 (3,6 %) | 402 (96,4 %) | 5 (1,2 %) | 412 (98,8 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 413 (99,0 %) |
| Secondary | 395 | 1 (0,3 %) | 394 (99,8 %) | 10 (2,5 %) | 385 (97,5 %) | 5 (1,3 %) | 390 (98,7 %) | 5 (1,3 %) | 390 (98,7 %) |
| High School and further | ***264*** | 1 (0,4 %) | 263 (99,6 %) | 6 (2,3 %) | 258 (97,7 %) | 3 (1,1 %) | 261 (98,9 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 263 (99,6 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | ***101*** | - | 101 (100,0 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | 99 (98,0 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 100 (99,0 %) | - | 101 (100,0 %) |
| C1 | 52 | - | 52 (100,0 %) | 1 (1,9 %) | 51 (98,1 %) | 1 (1,9 %) | 51 (98,1 %) | - | 52 (100,0 %) |
| C2 | 344 | 2 (0,6 %) | 342 (99,4 %) | 11 (3,2 %) | 333 (96,8 %) | 5 (1,5 %) | 339 (98,6 %) | 5 (1,5 %) | 339 (98,6 %) |
| DE | ***783*** | 5 (0,6 %) | 778 (99,4 %) | 40 (5,1 %) | 743 (94,9 %) | 6 (0,8 %) | 777 (99,2 %) | 8 (1,0 %) | 775 (99,0 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| Working | 543 | 2 (0,4 %) | 541 (99,6 %) | 11 (2,0 %) | 532 (98,0 %) | 3 (0,6 %) | 540 (99,5 %) | 3 (0,6 %) | 540 (99,5 %) |
| not working | 737 | 5 (0,7 %) | 732 (99,3 %) | 43 (5,8 %) | 694 (94,2 %) | 10 (1,4 %) | 727 (98,6 %) | 10 (1,4 %) | 727 (98,6 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 290 | 1 (0,3 %) | 289 (99,7 %) | 14 (4,8 %) | 276 (95,2 %) | 6 (2,1 %) | 284 (97,9 %) | 4 (1,4 %) | 286 (98,6 %) |
| not speaking | ***990*** | 6 (0,6 %) | 984 (99,4 %) | 40 (4,0 %) | 950 (96,0 %) | 7 (0,7 %) | 983 (99,3 %) | 9 (0,9 %) | 981 (99,1 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***708*** | 2 (0,3 %) | 706 (99,7 %) | 27 (3,8 %) | 681 (96,2 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 705 (99,6 %) | 4 (0,6 %) | 704 (99,4 %) |
| 5-8 Years | ***572*** | 5 (0,9 %) | 567 (99,1 %) | 27 (4,7 %) | 545 (95,3 %) | 10 (1,8 %) | 562 (98,3 %) | 9 (1,6 %) | 563 (98,4 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **7 (0,6 %)** | **1273 (99,5 %)** | **54 (4,2 %)** | **1226 (95,8 %)** | **13 (1,0 %)** | **1267 (99,0 %)** | **13 (1,0 %)** | **1267 (99,0 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 17 Distribution by Number of the Chronic Diseases of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Number of Chronic Diseases | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | has no chronic disease | has 1 chronic disease | has 2 chronic diseases | has 3 and more diseases |
| **Gender** | | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 437 (77,8 %) | 74 (13,2 %) | 33 (5,9 %) | 18 (3,2 %) |
| Male | 718 | 588 (81,9 %) | 90 (12,5 %) | 25 (3,5 %) | 15 (2,1 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | |
| Working | 543 | 459 (84,5 %) | 65 (12,0 %) | 14 (2,6 %) | 5 (0,9 %) |
| not working | 737 | 566 (76,8 %) | 99 (13,4 %) | 44 (6,0 %) | 28 (3,8 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | |
| speaking | 290 | 229 (79,0 %) | 35 (12,1 %) | 18 (6,2 %) | 8 (2,8 %) |
| not speaking | ***990*** | 796 (80,4 %) | 129 (13,0 %) | 40 (4,0 %) | 25 (2,5 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***708*** | 584 (82,5 %) | 78 (11,0 %) | 27 (3,8 %) | 19 (2,7 %) |
| 5-8 Years | ***572*** | 441 (77,1 %) | 86 (15,0 %) | 31 (5,4 %) | 14 (2,5 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | | | |
| AB | ***101*** | 81 (80,2 %) | 14 (13,9 %) | 3 (3,0 %) | 3 (3,0 %) |
| C1 | 52 | 45 (86,5 %) | 4 (7,7 %) | 3 (5,8 %) | - |
| C2 | 344 | 270 (78,5 %) | 51 (14,8 %) | 15 (4,4 %) | 8 (2,3 %) |
| DE | ***783*** | 629 (80,3 %) | 95 (12,1 %) | 37 (4,7 %) | 22 (2,8 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **1025 (80,1 %)** | **164 (12,8 %)** | **58 (4,5 %)** | **33 (2,6 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 18 Diagnosis Time of the Disease, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | **Asthma** | **Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus)** | **Hypertension (high blood pressure)** | **Coronary heart diseases** | **(Rheumatoid arthritis)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| When was the diagnosis of your illness diagnosed? | **after coming to Turkey** | 15 (41,7 %) | 19 (40,4 %) | 31 (44,9 %) | 17 (42,5 %) | 34 (63,0 %) |
| | **before coming to Turkey** | 21 (58,3 %) | 28 (59,6 %) | 38 (55,1 %) | 23 (57,5 %) | 20 (37,0 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 19 Period of the Disease, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | **Asthma** | **Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus)** | **Hypertension (high blood pressure)** | **Coronary heart diseases** | **Rheumatic Diseases (Rheumatoid arthritis)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How many years or months have you had this disease? | **N** | 36 | 47 | 69 | 40 | 54 |
| | Mean (Years) | 8,4 | 7,5 | 6,4 | 7,2 | 6,2 |
| | Standard Deviation | 7,9 | 5,4 | 5,1 | 5,5 | 5,5 |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 20 Being on a Regular Medication for Chronic Diseases among the Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | **Asthma** | **Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus)** | **Hypertension (high blood pressure)** | **Coronary heart diseases** | **Rheumatic Diseases (Rheumatoid arthritis)** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do you use regular medication for this disease? | Yes, I have a report | 5 (13,9 %) | 31 (66,0 %) | 34 (49,3 %) | 26 (65,0 %) | 17 (31,5 %) |
| | Yes, I don't have a report but I'm on regular medication | 23 (63,9 %) | 14 (29,8 %) | 22 (31,9 %) | 12 (30,0 %) | 21 (38,9 %) |
| | No | 8 (22,2 %) | 2 (4,3 %) | 13 (18,8 %) | 2 (5,0 %) | 16 (29,6 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 21 Distribution by Capacity to Procure Medicines among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection who are Examined within the Survey and have a Chronic Disease during the Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | Asthma | Diabetes (Diabetes mellitus) | Hypertension (high blood pressure) | Coronary heart diseases | Rheumatic Diseases (Rheumatoid arthritis) |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| During your stay in Turkey, have you been unable to take your medicines (you can't access them)? | Yes | 6 (16,7 %) | 4 (8,5 %) | 14 (20,3 %) | 6 (15,0 %) | 15 (27,8 %) |
| | No | 30 (83,3 %) | 43 (91,5 %) | 55 (79,7 %) | 34 (85,0 %) | 39 (72,2 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 22 Distribution of the Accidents Experienced in the recent 12 months by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Accidents had in the recent 12 months | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 12 (2,1 %) | 550 (97,9 %) |
| Male | 718 | 48 (6,7 %) | 670 (93,3 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 20 (4,9 %) | 390 (95,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 22 (5,4 %) | 386 (94,6 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 11 (4,9 %) | 212 (95,1 %) |
| Over 45 | 239 | 7 (2,9 %) | 232 (97,1 %) |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | |
| Yes | 255 | 19 (7,5 %) | 236 (92,6 %) |
| No | 1025 | 41 (4,0 %) | 984 (96,0 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| Working | 543 | 37 (6,8 %) | 506 (93,2 %) |
| not working | 737 | 23 (3,1 %) | 714 (96,9 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 290 | 21 (7,2 %) | 269 (92,8 %) |
| not speaking | 990 | 39 (3,9 %) | 951 (96,1 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | 1280 | 60 (4,7 %) | 1220 (95,3 %) |
| 1-4 years | 708 | 33 (4,7 %) | 675 (95,3 %) |
| 5-8 Years | 572 | 27 (4,7 %) | 545 (95,3 %) |
| **City** | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 5 (4,9 %) | 97 (95,1 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 4 (5,7 %) | 66 (94,3 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 6 (3,3 %) | 174 (96,7 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 12 (5,9 %) | 190 (94,1 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 12 (12,6 %) | 83 (87,4 %) |
| Istanbul | 258 | 3 (1,2 %) | 255 (98,8 %) |
| Izmir | 63 | 2 (3,2 %) | 61 (96,8 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 1 (2,9 %) | 34 (97,1 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 8 (3,7 %) | 207 (96,3 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 7 (11,7 %) | 53 (88,3 %) |
| *Kamp* | *63* | *1 (1,6 %)* | *62 (98,4 %)* |
| **SES Status** | | | |
| AB | 101 | 3 (3,0 %) | 98 (97,0 %) |
| C1 | 52 | - | 52 (100,0 %) |
| C2 | 344 | 15 (4,4 %) | 329 (95,6 %) |
| DE | 783 | 42 (5,4 %) | 741 (94,6 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **60 (4,7 %)** | **1220 (95,3 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 23 Descriptive Statistics regarding Health Literacy – 1, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Very easy + Easy | I have no idea | Difficult + Very difficult |
|---|---|---|---|
| When you have a complaint about your health, to search and find out if this is a symptom of a disease. | 728 (56,9 %) | 190 (14,8 %) | 362 (28,3 %) |
| When you have a complaint about your health, to read and understand any articles (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) on this subject | 643 (50,2 %) | 181 (14,1 %) | 456 (35,6 %) |
| When you have a complaint about your health, assess whether recommendations of your family or friends are reliable. | 735 (57,4 %) | 172 (13,4 %) | 373 (29,1 %) |
| When you want to go to a health care institution, find out which doctor you should consult. | 767 (59,9 %) | 164 (12,8 %) | 349 (27,3 %) |
| When you want to go to a health care institution, find out how to apply (such as making an appointment) | 664 (51,9 %) | 171 (13,4 %) | 445 (34,8 %) |
| When you want to go to a health care facility, make an appointment by phone or over the internet | 549 (42,9 %) | 171 (13,4 %) | 560 (43,8 %) |
| Finding information about the treatment of diseases that interest you | 628 (49,1 %) | 179 (14,0 %) | 473 (37,0 %) |
| Understanding the explanations of your doctor about your illness | 755 (59,0 %) | 154 (12,0 %) | 371 (29,0 %) |
| Evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options recommended by your physician | 606 (47,3 %) | 167 (13,1 %) | 507 (39,6 %) |
| To use your medicines as prescribed by physicians (physicians, pharmacists, etc.) | 846 (66,1 %) | 143 (11,2 %) | 291 (22,7 %) |
| Understanding the instructions for using the drug in the drug box | 529 (41,3 %) | 169 (13,2 %) | 582 (45,5 %) |
| To decide whether you need a second opinion from a different physician | 655 (51,2 %) | 189 (14,8 %) | 436 (34,1 %) |
| To understand information about pre-analysis/pre-examination preparations (such as applying a diet) | 717 (56,0 %) | 169 (13,2 %) | 394 (30,8 %) |
| Finding the location of the unit you want to reach in the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic) | 715 (55,9 %) | 154 (12,0 %) | 411 (32,1 %) |
| Deciding what to do in an emergency (such as an accident, sudden health problem) | 609 (47,6 %) | 189 (14,8 %) | 482 (37,7 %) |
| Calling ambulance when necessary | 449 (35,1 %) | 190 (14,8 %) | 641 (50,1 %) |
| to have health screening and checkups regularly as recommended by the doctor. | 750 (58,6 %) | 175 (13,7 %) | 355 (27,7 %) |
| Research and find information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 683 (53,4 %) | 191 (14,9 %) | 406 (31,7 %) |
| Understanding the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 725 (56,6 %) | 190 (14,8 %) | 365 (28,5 %) |
| Finding out how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 680 (53,1 %) | 194 (15,2 %) | 406 (31,7 %) |
| Understanding health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 719 (56,2 %) | 198 (15,5 %) | 363 (28,4 %) |
| finding information about heart health screening (breast, prostate for men-borne diseases, such as screening for) in relation to your age, sex, and health status | 578 (45,2 %) | 220 (17,2 %) | 482 (37,7 %) |
| To understand the recommended information to be made in order to be healthier in Internet, newspapers, television and radio | 651 (50,9 %) | 185 (14,5 %) | 444 (34,7 %) |
| To determine whether the information suggested to be made in order to be healthier in Internet, newspaper, television and radio sources is reliable | 461 (36,0 %) | 205 (16,0 %) | 614 (48,0 %) |
| Understanding what you think can affect your health on food packaging | 509 (39,8 %) | 192 (15,0 %) | 579 (45,2 %) |
| Evaluating the positive and negative characteristics of the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect health | 471 (36,8 %) | 237 (18,5 %) | 572 (44,7 %) |
| Finding information about what can be done to make the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier | 492 (38,4 %) | 233 (18,2 %) | 555 (43,4 %) |
| Evaluating which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, smoking, etc.) affect your health | 640 (50,0 %) | 205 (16,0 %) | 435 (34,0 %) |
| Changing your lifestyle for your health (such as sports, healthy eating, smoking, etc.) | 617 (48,2 %) | 195 (15,2 %) | 468 (36,6 %) |
| To be able to apply the diet list given in writing by dietitian | 614 (48,0 %) | 195 (15,2 %) | 471 (36,8 %) |
| To provide recommendations to your family or friends to be healthier | 749 (58,5 %) | 199 (15,6 %) | 332 (25,9 %) |
| Interpreting policy changes related to health | 303 (23,7 %) | 433 (33,8 %) | 544 (42,5 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 24 Descriptive Statistics regarding Health Literacy – 2, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|
| When you have a complaint about your health, to search and find out if this is a symptom of a disease. | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| When you have a complaint about your health, to read and understand any articles (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) on this subject | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| When you have a complaint about your health, assess whether recommendations of your family or friends are reliable. | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| When you want to go to a health care institution, find out which doctor you should consult. | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| When you want to go to a health care institution, find out how to apply (such as making an appointment) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| When you want to go to a health care facility, make an appointment by phone or over the internet | 2,4 | 0,7 |
| Finding information about the treatment of diseases that interest you | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| Understanding the explanations of your doctor about your illness | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options recommended by your physician | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| To use your medicines as prescribed by physicians (physicians, pharmacists, etc.) | 2,8 | 0,7 |
| Understanding the instructions for using the drug in the drug box | 2,4 | 0,7 |
| To decide whether you need a second opinion from a different physician | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| To understand information about pre-analysis/pre-examination preparations (such as applying a diet) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Finding the location of the unit you want to reach in the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Deciding what to do in an emergency (such as an accident, sudden health problem) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| Calling ambulance when necessary | 2,3 | 0,7 |
| to have health screening and checkups regularly as recommended by the doctor. | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| Research and find information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Understanding the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Finding out how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Understanding health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| finding information about heart health screening (breast, prostate for men-borne diseases, such as screening for) in relation to your age, sex, and health status | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| To understand the recommended information to be made in order to be healthier in Internet, newspapers, television and radio | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| To determine whether the information suggested to be made in order to be healthier in Internet, newspaper, television and radio sources is reliable | 2,4 | 0,7 |
| Understanding what you think can affect your health on food packaging | 2,4 | 0,7 |
| Evaluating the positive and negative characteristics of the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect health | 2,4 | 0,7 |
| Finding information about what can be done to make the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier | 2,4 | 0,7 |
| Evaluating which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, smoking, etc.) affect your health | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Changing your lifestyle for your health (such as sports, healthy eating, smoking, etc.) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| To be able to apply the diet list given in writing by dietitian | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| To provide recommendations to your family or friends to be healthier | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| Interpreting policy changes related to health | 2,2 | 0,7 |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 25 Descriptive Statistics regarding Health Literacy of Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Women | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Very easy + Easy | I have no idea | Difficult + Very difficult | Mean | Standard Deviation |
| When you have a complaint about your health, to search and find out if this is a symptom of a disease. | 312 (55,5 %) | 84 (15,0 %) | 166 (29,5 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| When you have a complaint about your health, to read and understand any articles (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) on this subject | 260 (46,3 %) | 82 (14,6 %) | 220 (39,2 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| When you have a complaint about your health, assess whether recommendations of your family or friends are reliable. | 301 (53,6 %) | 79 (14,1 %) | 182 (32,4 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| When you want to go to a health care institution, find out which doctor you should consult. | 311 (55,3 %) | 76 (13,5 %) | 175 (31,1 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| When you want to go to a health care institution, find out how to apply (such as making an appointment) | 266 (47,3 %) | 78 (13,9 %) | 218 (38,8 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| When you want to go to a health care facility, make an appointment by phone or over the internet | 213 (37,9 %) | 76 (13,5 %) | 273 (48,6 %) | 2,4 | 0,7 |
| Finding information about the treatment of diseases that interest you | 265 (47,2 %) | 77 (13,7 %) | 220 (39,2 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| Understanding the explanations of your doctor about your illness | 322 (57,3 %) | 67 (11,9 %) | 173 (30,8 %) | 2,6 | 0,8 |
| Evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options recommended by your physician | 253 (45,0 %) | 72 (12,8 %) | 237 (42,2 %) | 2,4 | 0,7 |
| To use your medicines as prescribed by physicians (physicians, pharmacists, etc.) | 361 (64,2 %) | 62 (11,0 %) | 139 (24,7 %) | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| Understanding the instructions for using the drug in the drug box | 217 (38,6 %) | 73 (13,0 %) | 272 (48,4 %) | 2,4 | 0,7 |
| To decide whether you need a second opinion from a different physician | 281 (50,0 %) | 82 (14,6 %) | 199 (35,4 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| To understand information about pre-analysis/pre-examination preparations (such as applying a diet) | 292 (52,0 %) | 70 (12,5 %) | 200 (35,6 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| Finding the location of the unit you want to reach in the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic) | 289 (51,4 %) | 63 (11,2 %) | 210 (37,4 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| Deciding what to do in an emergency (such as an accident, sudden health problem) | 239 (42,5 %) | 86 (15,3 %) | 237 (42,2 %) | 2,4 | 0,7 |
| Calling ambulance when necessary | 169 (30,1 %) | 82 (14,6 %) | 311 (55,3 %) | 2,2 | 0,7 |
| to have health screening and checkups regularly as recommended by the doctor. | 321 (57,1 %) | 77 (13,7 %) | 164 (29,2 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Research and find information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 278 (49,5 %) | 82 (14,6 %) | 202 (35,9 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| Understanding the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 301 (53,6 %) | 84 (15,0 %) | 177 (31,5 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Finding out how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 282 (50,2 %) | 83 (14,8 %) | 197 (35,1 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Understanding health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 288 (51,3 %) | 85 (15,1 %) | 189 (33,6 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Your age, sex, and health status in relation to heart health screening (breast, prostate for men-borne diseases, such as screening for) finding information about | 237 (42,2 %) | 97 (17,3 %) | 228 (40,6 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| To understand the recommended information to be made in order to be healthier in Internet, newspapers, television and radio | 258 (45,9 %) | 79 (14,1 %) | 225 (40,0 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| To determine whether the information suggested to be made in order to be healthier in Internet, newspaper, television and radio sources is reliable | 188 (33,5 %) | 92 (16,4 %) | 282 (50,2 %) | 2,3 | 0,7 |
| Understanding what you think can affect your health on food packaging | 194 (34,5 %) | 81 (14,4 %) | 287 (51,1 %) | 2,3 | 0,7 |
| Evaluating the positive and negative characteristics of the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect health | 181 (32,2 %) | 109 (19,4 %) | 272 (48,4 %) | 2,3 | 0,7 |
| Finding information about what can be done to make the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier | 187 (33,3 %) | 106 (18,9 %) | 269 (47,9 %) | 2,3 | 0,7 |
| Evaluating which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, smoking, etc.) affect your health | 254 (45,2 %) | 91 (16,2 %) | 217 (38,6 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| Changing your lifestyle for your health (such as sports, healthy eating, smoking, etc.) | 256 (45,6 %) | 84 (15,0 %) | 222 (39,5 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| To be able to apply the diet list given in writing by dietitian | 256 (45,6 %) | 84 (15,0 %) | 222 (39,5 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| To provide recommendations to your family or friends to be healthier | 314 (55,9 %) | 86 (15,3 %) | 162 (28,8 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Interpreting policy changes related to health | 117 (20,8 %) | 201 (35,8 %) | 244 (43,4 %) | 2,1 | 0,8 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 26 Descriptive Statistics regarding Health Literacy of Syrian Men under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Men | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Very easy + Easy | I have no idea | Difficult + Very difficult | Mean | Standard Deviation |
| When you have a complaint about your health, to search and find out if this is a symptom of a disease. | 416 (57,9 %) | 106 (14,8 %) | 196 (27,3 %) | 2,7 | 0,6 |
| When you have a complaint about your health, to read and understand any articles (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) on this subject | 383 (53,3 %) | 99 (13,8 %) | 236 (32,9 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| When you have a complaint about your health, assess whether recommendations of your family or friends are reliable. | 434 (60,5 %) | 93 (13,0 %) | 191 (26,6 %) | 2,7 | 0,6 |
| When you want to go to a health care institution, find out which doctor you should consult. | 456 (63,5 %) | 88 (12,3 %) | 174 (24,2 %) | 2,7 | 0,6 |
| When you want to go to a health care institution, find out how to apply (such as making an appointment) | 398 (55,4 %) | 93 (13,0 %) | 227 (31,6 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| When you want to go to a health care facility, make an appointment by phone or over the internet | 336 (46,8 %) | 95 (13,2 %) | 287 (40,0 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| Finding information about the treatment of diseases that interest you | 363 (50,6 %) | 102 (14,2 %) | 253 (35,2 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Understanding the explanations of your doctor about your illness | 433 (60,3 %) | 87 (12,1 %) | 198 (27,6 %) | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| Evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options recommended by your physician | 353 (49,2 %) | 95 (13,2 %) | 270 (37,6 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| To use your medicines as prescribed by physicians (physicians, pharmacists, etc.) | 485 (67,6 %) | 81 (11,3 %) | 152 (21,2 %) | 2,8 | 0,6 |
| Understanding the instructions for using the drug in the drug box | 312 (43,5 %) | 96 (13,4 %) | 310 (43,2 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| To decide whether you need a second opinion from a different physician | 374 (52,1 %) | 107 (14,9 %) | 237 (33,0 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| To understand information about pre-analysis/pre-examination preparations (such as applying a diet) | 425 (59,2 %) | 99 (13,8 %) | 194 (27,0 %) | 2,7 | 0,6 |
| Finding the location of the unit you want to reach in the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic) | 426 (59,3 %) | 91 (12,7 %) | 201 (28,0 %) | 2,7 | 0,6 |
| Deciding what to do in an emergency (such as an accident, sudden health problem) | 370 (51,5 %) | 103 (14,4 %) | 245 (34,1 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| Calling ambulance when necessary | 280 (39,0 %) | 108 (15,0 %) | 330 (46,0 %) | 2,4 | 0,7 |
| to have health screening and checkups regularly as recommended by the doctor. | 429 (59,8 %) | 98 (13,7 %) | 191 (26,6 %) | 2,7 | 0,6 |
| Research and find information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 405 (56,4 %) | 109 (15,2 %) | 204 (28,4 %) | 2,6 | 0,6 |
| Understanding the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 424 (59,1 %) | 106 (14,8 %) | 188 (26,2 %) | 2,7 | 0,7 |
| Finding out how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 398 (55,4 %) | 111 (15,5 %) | 209 (29,1 %) | 2,6 | 0,6 |
| Understanding health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 431 (60,0 %) | 113 (15,7 %) | 174 (24,2 %) | 2,7 | 0,6 |
| finding information about in relation to heart health screening (breast, prostate for men-borne diseases, such as screening for) in relation to your age, sex, and health status | 341 (47,5 %) | 123 (17,1 %) | 254 (35,4 %) | 2,5 | 0,6 |
| To understand the recommended information to be made in order to be healthier in Internet, newspapers, television and radio | 393 (54,7 %) | 106 (14,8 %) | 219 (30,5 %) | 2,6 | 0,6 |
| To determine whether the information suggested to be made in order to be healthier in Internet, newspaper, television and radio sources is reliable | 273 (38,0 %) | 113 (15,7 %) | 332 (46,2 %) | 2,4 | 0,7 |
| Understanding what you think can affect your health on food packaging | 315 (43,9 %) | 111 (15,5 %) | 292 (40,7 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| Evaluating the positive and negative characteristics of the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect health | 290 (40,4 %) | 128 (17,8 %) | 300 (41,8 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| Finding information about what can be done to make the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier | 305 (42,5 %) | 127 (17,7 %) | 286 (39,8 %) | 2,5 | 0,7 |
| Evaluating which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, smoking, etc.) affect your health | 386 (53,8 %) | 114 (15,9 %) | 218 (30,4 %) | 2,6 | 0,6 |
| Changing your lifestyle for your health (such as sports, healthy eating, smoking, etc.) | 361 (50,3 %) | 111 (15,5 %) | 246 (34,3 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| To be able to apply the diet list given in writing by dietitian | 358 (49,9 %) | 111 (15,5 %) | 249 (34,7 %) | 2,6 | 0,7 |
| To provide recommendations to your family or friends to be healthier | 435 (60,6 %) | 113 (15,7 %) | 170 (23,7 %) | 2,7 | 0,6 |
| Interpreting policy changes related to health | 186 (25,9 %) | 232 (32,3 %) | 300 (41,8 %) | 2,3 | 0,7 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 27 Descriptive Statistics regarding Health Literacy Behaviors of 1282 Syrian Participants under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Yes | No | Didn't face this situation |
|---|---|---|---|
| When you have a complaint about your health, did you investigate whether it was a symptom of disease? | 434 (33,9 %) | 615 (48,1 %) | 231 (18,1 %) |
| When you have a complaint about your health, have you read and understood any articles (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) on this subject? | 332 (25,9 %) | 735 (57,4 %) | 213 (16,6 %) |
| When you have a complaint about your health, did you evaluate whether recommendations of your family or friends were reliable? | 413 (32,3 %) | 640 (50,0 %) | 227 (17,7 %) |
| When you wanted to go to a health care facility, did you investigate which doctor you should contact? | 553 (43,2 %) | 520 (40,6 %) | 207 (16,2 %) |
| When you wanted to go to a health institution, did you investigate how to apply (such as making an appointment)? | 522 (40,8 %) | 538 (42,0 %) | 220 (17,2 %) |
| When you wanted to go to a health care facility, did you make an appointment on the phone or via the internet? | 375 (29,3 %) | 660 (51,6 %) | 245 (19,1 %) |
| Have you researched information about the treatment of diseases that concern you? | 470 (36,7 %) | 587 (45,9 %) | 223 (17,4 %) |
| Do you understand your doctor's explanation of your illness? | 667 (52,1 %) | 399 (31,2 %) | 214 (16,7 %) |
| Did you evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options suggested by your doctor? | 455 (35,6 %) | 571 (44,6 %) | 254 (19,8 %) |
| Have you used your medicines as prescribed by the doctors (physicians, pharmacists, etc.)? | 716 (55,9 %) | 358 (28,0 %) | 206 (16,1 %) |
| Do you understand the instructions for using the medicine in the drug box? | 436 (34,1 %) | 641 (50,1 %) | 203 (15,9 %) |
| Have you ever heard of a second opinion from a different physician? | 450 (35,2 %) | 574 (44,8 %) | 256 (20,0 %) |
| Do you understand the information about pre-test preparations (such as diet)? | 572 (44,7 %) | 485 (37,9 %) | 223 (17,4 %) |
| Did you find the location of the unit you want to reach in the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic)? | 606 (47,3 %) | 442 (34,5 %) | 232 (18,1 %) |
| Have you decided what to do in an emergency (such as an accident, sudden medical problems)? | 407 (31,8 %) | 601 (47,0 %) | 272 (21,3 %) |
| Did you call an ambulance if necessary? | 209 (16,3 %) | 754 (58,9 %) | 317 (24,8 %) |
| Have you had your health monitoring and checkups regularly as recommended by your doctor? | 587 (45,9 %) | 480 (37,5 %) | 213 (16,6 %) |
| Have you found information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure? | 463 (36,2 %) | 612 (47,8 %) | 205 (16,0 %) |
| Do you understand the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure? | 525 (41,0 %) | 538 (42,0 %) | 217 (17,0 %) |
| Have you researched and found information about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity? | 455 (35,6 %) | 593 (46,3 %) | 232 (18,1 %) |
| Do you understand the health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity? | 521 (40,7 %) | 524 (40,9 %) | 235 (18,4 %) |
| Did you find information about heart health screening (breast, prostate for men-borne diseases, such as screening for) in relation to your age, sex, and health status? | 310 (24,2 %) | 719 (56,2 %) | 251 (19,6 %) |
| Did you understand the information suggested to be made healthier in Internet, newspapers, television and radio? | 442 (34,5 %) | 601 (47,0 %) | 237 (18,5 %) |
| Have you considered whether the information suggested to be made in order to be healthier in Internet, newspapers, television and radio? | 293 (22,9 %) | 749 (58,5 %) | 238 (18,6 %) |
| Do you understand the information you think may affect your health on food packaging? | 377 (29,5 %) | 669 (52,3 %) | 234 (18,3 %) |
| Did you evaluate the positive and negative characteristics of the environment (home, Street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect your health? | 322 (25,2 %) | 686 (53,6 %) | 272 (21,3 %) |
| Have you found information about what can be done to make the environment (home, Street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier? | 314 (24,5 %) | 683 (53,4 %) | 283 (22,1 %) |
| Did you evaluate which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, smoking, etc.) affect your health? | 389 (30,4 %) | 646 (50,5 %) | 245 (19,1 %) |
| Have you changed your lifestyle (such as exercising, eating healthy, smoking, etc.) for your health? | 333 (26,0 %) | 713 (55,7 %) | 234 (18,3 %) |
| Did you apply the diet list given in writing by the dietitian? | 333 (26,0 %) | 693 (54,1 %) | 254 (19,8 %) |
| Have you suggested to your family or friends that they are healthier? | 581 (45,4 %) | 471 (36,8 %) | 228 (17,8 %) |
| Do you interpret changes related to health policy? | 149 (11,6 %) | 626 (48,9 %) | 505 (39,5 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 28 Descriptive Statistics regarding Health Literacy Behaviors of Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Women | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes | No | Didn't face this situation |
| When you have a complaint about your health, did you investigate whether it was a symptom of disease? | 204 (36,3 %) | 257 (45,7 %) | 101 (18,0 %) |
| When you have a complaint about your health, have you read and understood any articles (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) on this subject? | 157 (27,9 %) | 314 (55,9 %) | 91 (16,2 %) |
| When you have a complaint about your health, did you evaluate whether recommendations of your family or friends were reliable? | 182 (32,4 %) | 274 (48,8 %) | 106 (18,9 %) |
| When you wanted to go to a health care facility, did you investigate which doctor you should contact? | 252 (44,8 %) | 223 (39,7 %) | 87 (15,5 %) |
| When you wanted to go to a health institution, did you investigate how to apply (such as making an appointment)? | 234 (41,6 %) | 231 (41,1 %) | 97 (17,3 %) |
| When you wanted to go to a health care facility, did you make an appointment on the phone or via the internet? | 175 (31,1 %) | 296 (52,7 %) | 91 (16,2 %) |
| Have you researched information about the treatment of diseases that concern you? | 226 (40,2 %) | 244 (43,4 %) | 92 (16,4 %) |
| Do you understand your doctor's explanation of your illness? | 318 (56,6 %) | 159 (28,3 %) | 85 (15,1 %) |
| Did you evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options suggested by your doctor? | 205 (36,5 %) | 243 (43,2 %) | 114 (20,3 %) |
| Have you used your medicines as prescribed by the doctors (physicians, pharmacists, etc.)? | 324 (57,7 %) | 148 (26,3 %) | 90 (16,0 %) |
| Do you understand the instructions for using the medicine in the drug box? | 190 (33,8 %) | 286 (50,9 %) | 86 (15,3 %) |
| Have you ever heard of a second opinion from a different physician? | 211 (37,5 %) | 240 (42,7 %) | 111 (19,8 %) |
| Do you understand the information about pre-test preparations (such as diet)? | 248 (44,1 %) | 218 (38,8 %) | 96 (17,1 %) |
| Did you find the location of the unit you want to reach in the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic)? | 271 (48,2 %) | 193 (34,3 %) | 98 (17,4 %) |
| Have you decided what to do in an emergency (such as an accident, sudden medical problems)? | 184 (32,7 %) | 264 (47,0 %) | 114 (20,3 %) |
| Did you call an ambulance if necessary? | 94 (16,7 %) | 331 (58,9 %) | 137 (24,4 %) |
| Have you had your health monitoring and checkups regularly as recommended by your doctor? | 281 (50,0 %) | 187 (33,3 %) | 94 (16,7 %) |
| Have you found information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure? | 214 (38,1 %) | 260 (46,3 %) | 88 (15,7 %) |
| Do you understand the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure? | 241 (42,9 %) | 225 (40,0 %) | 96 (17,1 %) |
| Have you researched and found information about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity? | 204 (36,3 %) | 257 (45,7 %) | 101 (18,0 %) |
| Do you understand the health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity? | 234 (41,6 %) | 222 (39,5 %) | 106 (18,9 %) |
| Did you find information about heart health screening (breast, prostate for men-borne diseases, such as screening for) in relation to your age, sex, and health status? | 136 (24,2 %) | 317 (56,4 %) | 109 (19,4 %) |
| Did you understand the information suggested to be made healthier in Internet, newspapers, television and radio? | 202 (35,9 %) | 252 (44,8 %) | 108 (19,2 %) |
| Have you considered whether the information suggested to be made in order to be healthier in Internet, newspapers, television and radio? | 132 (23,5 %) | 321 (57,1 %) | 109 (19,4 %) |
| Do you understand the information you think may affect your health on food packaging? | 161 (28,7 %) | 296 (52,7 %) | 105 (18,7 %) |
| Did you evaluate the positive and negative characteristics of the environment (home, Street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect your health? | 137 (24,4 %) | 299 (53,2 %) | 126 (22,4 %) |
| Have you found information about what can be done to make the environment (home, Street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier? | 132 (23,5 %) | 296 (52,7 %) | 134 (23,8 %) |
| Did you evaluate which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, smoking, etc.) affect your health? | 171 (30,4 %) | 280 (49,8 %) | 111 (19,8 %) |
| Have you changed your lifestyle (such as exercising, eating healthy, smoking, etc.) for your health? | 149 (26,5 %) | 308 (54,8 %) | 105 (18,7 %) |
| Did you apply the diet list given in writing by the dietitian? | 153 (27,2 %) | 294 (52,3 %) | 115 (20,5 %) |
| Have you suggested to your family or friends that they are healthier? | 253 (45,0 %) | 209 (37,2 %) | 100 (17,8 %) |
| Do you interpret changes related to health policy? | 62 (11,0 %) | 268 (47,7 %) | 232 (41,3 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 29 Descriptive Statistics regarding Health Literacy Behaviors of Syrian Men under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Men | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Yes | No | Didn't face this situation |
| When you have a complaint about your health, did you investigate whether it was a symptom of disease? | 230 (32,0 %) | 358 (49,9 %) | 130 (18,1 %) |
| When you have a complaint about your health, have you read and understood any articles (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) on this subject? | 175 (24,4 %) | 421 (58,6 %) | 122 (17,0 %) |
| When you have a complaint about your health, did you evaluate whether recommendations of your family or friends were reliable? | 231 (32,2 %) | 366 (51,0 %) | 121 (16,9 %) |
| When you wanted to go to a health care facility, did you investigate which doctor you should contact? | 301 (41,9 %) | 297 (41,4 %) | 120 (16,7 %) |
| When you wanted to go to a health institution, did you investigate how to apply (such as making an appointment)? | 288 (40,1 %) | 307 (42,8 %) | 123 (17,1 %) |
| When you wanted to go to a health care facility, did you make an appointment on the phone or via the internet? | 200 (27,9 %) | 364 (50,7 %) | 154 (21,5 %) |
| Have you researched information about the treatment of diseases that concern you? | 244 (34,0 %) | 343 (47,8 %) | 131 (18,3 %) |
| Do you understand your doctor's explanation of your illness? | 349 (48,6 %) | 240 (33,4 %) | 129 (18,0 %) |
| Did you evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options suggested by your doctor? | 250 (34,8 %) | 328 (45,7 %) | 140 (19,5 %) |
| Have you used your medicines as prescribed by the doctors (physicians, pharmacists, etc.)? | 392 (54,6 %) | 210 (29,3 %) | 116 (16,2 %) |
| Do you understand the instructions for using the medicine in the drug box? | 246 (34,3 %) | 355 (49,4 %) | 117 (16,3 %) |
| Have you ever heard of a second opinion from a different physician? | 239 (33,3 %) | 334 (46,5 %) | 145 (20,2 %) |
| Do you understand the information about pre-test preparations (such as diet)? | 324 (45,1 %) | 267 (37,2 %) | 127 (17,7 %) |
| Did you find the location of the unit you want to reach in the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic)? | 335 (46,7 %) | 249 (34,7 %) | 134 (18,7 %) |
| Have you decided what to do in an emergency (such as an accident, sudden medical problems)? | 223 (31,1 %) | 337 (46,9 %) | 158 (22,0 %) |
| Did you call an ambulance if necessary? | 115 (16,0 %) | 423 (58,9 %) | 180 (25,1 %) |
| Have you had your health monitoring and checkups regularly as recommended by your doctor? | 306 (42,6 %) | 293 (40,8 %) | 119 (16,6 %) |
| Have you found information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure? | 249 (34,7 %) | 352 (49,0 %) | 117 (16,3 %) |
| Do you understand the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure? | 284 (39,6 %) | 313 (43,6 %) | 121 (16,9 %) |
| Have you researched and found information about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity? | 251 (35,0 %) | 336 (46,8 %) | 131 (18,3 %) |
| Do you understand the health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity? | 287 (40,0 %) | 302 (42,1 %) | 129 (18,0 %) |
| Did you find information about heart health screening (breast, prostate for men-borne diseases, such as screening for) in relation to your age, sex, and health status? | 174 (24,2 %) | 402 (56,0 %) | 142 (19,8 %) |
| Did you understand the information suggested to be made healthier in Internet, newspapers, television and radio? | 240 (33,4 %) | 349 (48,6 %) | 129 (18,0 %) |
| Have you considered whether the information suggested to be made in order to be healthier in Internet, newspapers, television and radio? | 161 (22,4 %) | 428 (59,6 %) | 129 (18,0 %) |
| Do you understand the information you think may affect your health on food packaging? | 216 (30,1 %) | 373 (52,0 %) | 129 (18,0 %) |
| Did you evaluate the positive and negative characteristics of the environment (home, Street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect your health? | 185 (25,8 %) | 387 (53,9 %) | 146 (20,3 %) |
| Have you found information about what can be done to make the environment (home, Street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier? | 182 (25,4 %) | 387 (53,9 %) | 149 (20,8 %) |
| Did you evaluate which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, smoking, etc.) affect your health? | 218 (30,4 %) | 366 (51,0 %) | 134 (18,7 %) |
| Have you changed your lifestyle (such as exercising, eating healthy, smoking, etc.) for your health? | 184 (25,6 %) | 405 (56,4 %) | 129 (18,0 %) |
| Did you apply the diet list given in writing by the dietitian? | 180 (25,1 %) | 399 (55,6 %) | 139 (19,4 %) |
| Have you suggested to your family or friends that they are healthier? | 328 (45,7 %) | 262 (36,5 %) | 128 (17,8 %) |
| Do you interpret changes related to health policy? | 87 (12,1 %) | 358 (49,9 %) | 273 (38,0 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 30 Distribution by Levels of Health Literacy among Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Health Literacy (is defined in the following) | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | (0-25) point : inadequate health literacy | (>25-33) : problem – limited health literacy | (>33-42) : adequate health literacy | (>42-50) : perfect health literacy |
| **Gender** | | | | | |
| Female | 511 | 214 (41,9 %) | 208 (40,7 %) | 80 (15,7 %) | 9 (1,8 %) |
| Male | 656 | 241 (36,7 %) | 289 (44,1 %) | 120 (18,3 %) | 6 (0,9 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 378 | 137 (36,2 %) | 169 (44,7 %) | 69 (18,3 %) | 3 (0,8 %) |
| 25-34 | 372 | 142 (38,2 %) | 156 (41,9 %) | 67 (18,0 %) | 7 (1,9 %) |
| 35-44 | 202 | 69 (34,2 %) | 88 (43,6 %) | 41 (20,3 %) | 4 (2,0 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***215*** | 107 (49,8 %) | 84 (39,1 %) | 23 (10,7 %) | 1 (0,5 %) |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | |
| Yes | 238 | 116 (48,7 %) | 97 (40,8 %) | 21 (8,8 %) | 4 (1,7 %) |
| ***No*** | ***929*** | 339 (36,5 %) | 400 (43,1 %) | 179 (19,3 %) | 11 (1,2 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | |
| working | 514 | 177 (34,4 %) | 219 (42,6 %) | 113 (22,0 %) | 5 (1,0 %) |
| not working | 653 | 278 (42,6 %) | 278 (42,6 %) | 87 (13,3 %) | 10 (1,5 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | |
| speaking | 270 | 82 (30,4 %) | 115 (42,6 %) | 67 (24,8 %) | 6 (2,2 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***897*** | 373 (41,6 %) | 382 (42,6 %) | 133 (14,8 %) | 9 (1,0 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***635*** | 271 (42,7 %) | 253 (39,8 %) | 104 (16,4 %) | 7 (1,1 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***532*** | 184 (34,6 %) | 244 (45,9 %) | 96 (18,1 %) | 8 (1,5 %) |
| **City** | | | | | |
| Adana | 51 | 44 (86,3 %) | 3 (5,9 %) | 4 (7,8 %) | - |
| Bursa | 38 | 27 (71,1 %) | 7 (18,4 %) | 4 (10,5 %) | - |
| Gaziantep | 174 | 77 (44,3 %) | 74 (42,5 %) | 18 (10,3 %) | 5 (2,9 %) |
| Hatay | 199 | 49 (24,6 %) | 77 (38,7 %) | 72 (36,2 %) | 1 (0,5 %) |
| Mersin | 94 | 56 (59,6 %) | 32 (34,0 %) | 5 (5,3 %) | 1 (1,1 %) |
| İstanbul | 240 | 105 (43,8 %) | 70 (29,2 %) | 63 (26,3 %) | 2 (0,8 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 37 (58,7 %) | 22 (34,9 %) | 4 (6,4 %) | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | 33 | 14 (42,4 %) | 6 (18,2 %) | 13 (39,4 %) | - |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 18 (8,4 %) | 185 (86,1 %) | 9 (4,2 %) | 3 (1,4 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 28 (46,7 %) | 21 (35,0 %) | 8 (13,3 %) | 3 (5,0 %) |
| *Camp* | *60* | *22 (36,7 %)* | *30 (50,0 %)* | *7 (11,7 %)* | *1 (1,7 %)* |
| **SES Status** | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***101*** | 14 (13,9 %) | 72 (71,3 %) | 15 (14,9 %) | - |
| C1 | 52 | 9 (17,3 %) | 26 (50,0 %) | 16 (30,8 %) | 1 (1,9 %) |
| C2 | 326 | 134 (41,1 %) | 127 (39,0 %) | 61 (18,7 %) | 4 (1,2 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***688*** | 298 (43,3 %) | 272 (39,5 %) | 108 (15,7 %) | 10 (1,5 %) |
| **Total** | **1167** | **455 (39,0 %)** | **497 (42,6 %)** | **200 (17,1 %)** | **15 (1,3 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

## Questionnaire

**KH1. What is the first disease that comes to your mind when it comes to chronic diseases? (OPEN END) (SINGLE ANSWER) PLEASE DO NOT READ THE ANSWERS, MARK THE SAID DISEASES IN THE TABLE!**

**KH2. What other diseases do you get when you think of chronic diseases? (MANY ANSWERS) PLEASE DO NOT READ THE ANSWERS, MARK THE SAID DISEASES!**

**KH3. Now, which of the chronic diseases do you know? (MANY ANSWERS) DO NOT READ THE DISEASES REPORTED IN KH1 AND KH2! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**

**KH4. How do you think you know about chronic diseases? (THE ONLY ANSWER IS TO ASK FOR EACH KNOWN DISEASE IN KH1 OR KH2 OR KH3!) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**

| | KH1 | KH2 | KH3 | KH4. How much do you think you know about the ..... disease? | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | | | I Have Enough Information. | I Have Information. | I Have little Information. | I Have not Information. | I Have not Information at all |
| An allergic disease (rhinitis, hay fever, eczema, food allergy, drug allergy) | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Asthma | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Kidney failure | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Stones in kidneys | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Dementia / Alzheimer's | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Depression | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Diabetes | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Epilepsy | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Stroke/ brain hemorrhage/ stroke (lasting more than 24 hours) | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Hypertension (high blood pressure) | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Cancer | 11 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Liver failure | 12 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Cataract | 13 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| KOAH | 14 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Coronary heart disease | 15 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Chronic bronchitis | 16 | 16 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Chronic skin diseases | 17 | 17 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Lipid/ cholesterol or high | 18 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Migraine | 19 | 19 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Nephritis (inflammation of kidneys) | 20 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Obesity | 21 | 21 | 21 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Parkinson's disease | 22 | 22 | 22 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Rheumatic diseases (rheumatoid arthritis) | 23 | 23 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Gallbladder disease | 24 | 24 | 24 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Hepatitis | 25 | 25 | 25 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Thyroid (Goiter) | 26 | 26 | 26 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis | 27 | 27 | 27 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Varicose veins and rhythm disorders | 28 | 28 | 28 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Other (please specify) …… | …….. | …….. | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "5" OR "4" AT KH4!**

| **KH5. How do you know about chronic diseases? (MANY ANSWERS)** | |
|---|---|
| Friend | 1 |
| Doctor | 2 |
| A health worker (nurse, etc.,) | 3 |
| Newspaper/Journal/ Brochure/Book | 4 |
| Pharmacy | 5 |
| Internet access | 6 |
| Television | 7 |
| Other please specify ..... | |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "4" OR "6" AT KH5!**

| **KH6. What language was the information you read? (MANY ANSWERS)** | |
|---|---|
| Arabic | 1 |
| English | 2 |
| Kurdish | 3 |
| Kurmancî | 4 |
| Turkish | 5 |
| Other please specify ..... | |

| **KH7. Is there any information about health in your own language (doctor, nurse, health officer etc.) by health workers in Turkey? (ONLY ANSWER)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | GET TO KH9! |
| I don't remember | 3 | GET TO KH9! |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" AT KH7!**

| **KH8. Did you find the information provided by health workers clear? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

| **KH9. Do you have a chronic disease that requires regular medication? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 GET TO KH17! |
| I don't know | 3 GET TO KH17! |

Now, I'd like to ask you questions about your chronic illness.

**KH10.** Which chronic diseases do you have? **ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" AT KH9!**
**KH11.** When was the diagnosis of your illness diagnosed? **(ONLY ANSWER)**
**KH12.** How many years or months have you had this disease? **Please write the year or month!**
**KH13.** Do you use regular medication for this disease? **(ONLY ANSWER)**
**KH14.** During your stay in Turkey, have you been unable to take your medicines (you can't access them)?
**KH15.** What is your reason for not being able to access your medicines? **ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1-YES" IN KH14!**

| KH11 DIAGNOSTIC TIME | KH13 CODES | KH14 CODES |
|---|---|---|

| CODES | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1= after coming to Turkey<br>2 = before coming to Turkey | 1= Yes, I have rapport<br>2= Yes, I don't have a report, but I'm on regular medication.3= No | 1=Yes<br>2= No |

| DISEASE | KH10. Which chronic disease do you have? | KH11. Diagnosis Time | KH12How Many Years (Duration) | KH13. Do you use regular medication for this disease? | KH14. Access to Medication | | KH15The Reason Why You Can't Access the Drug |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| An allergic disease (rhinitis, hay fever, eczema, food allergy, drug allergy) | 1 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | ……<br>…… |
| Asthma | 2 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Kidney failure | 3 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Stones in | 4 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Dementia / Alzheimer's | 5 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | ……<br>…… |
| Depression | 6 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Diabetes | 7 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Epilepsy | 8 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Stroke/ brain hemorrhage/ stroke (lasting more than 24 hours) | 9 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | ……<br>…… |
| Hypertension (high blood | 10 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | ……<br>…… |
| Cancer | 11 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Liver failure | 12 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Cataract | 13 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| KOAH | 14 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Coronary heart disease | 15 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | ……<br>…… |
| Chronic | 16 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Chronic skin diseases | 17 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | ……<br>…… |
| Lipid/ cholesterol or | 18 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | ……<br>…… |
| Migraine | 19 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Nephritis (inflammation of kidneys) | 20 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | ……<br>…… |
| Obesity | 21 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Parkinson's | 22 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Rheumatic diseases (rheumatoid | 23 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | ……<br>…… |

| DISEASE | KH10. Which chronic disease do you have? | KH11. Diagnosis Time | KH12How Many Years (Duration) | KH13. Do you use regular medication for this disease? | KH14. Access to Medication | | KH15The Reason Why You Can't Access the Drug |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Gallbladder | 24 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| What Is | 25 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Thyroid | 26 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Tuberculosis | 27 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… |
| Varicose veins and rhythm | 28 | | | | Yes 1 | No 2 | …… …… |

**IT WILL BE ASKED TO THOSE WHO MARKED THE "JAUNDICE" OPTION IN KH10!**

| **KH16. You said you had hepatitis. Do you know the type of disease? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Hepatitis A | 1 |
| Hepatitis B | 2 |
| Hepatitis C | 3 |
| I don't know | 4 |

| **KH17. Have you had any accidents in the last 12 months? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 GET TO KH19! |

| **KH18What is your type of accident? (THE ONLY ANSWER) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1-YES" ON THE KH17!** | |
|---|---|
| Home accident | 1 |
| Motor vehicle accident | 2 |
| Occupational accident | 3 |
| Other please specify ..... | |

## TURKEY HEALTH LITERACY SCALE (TSOY)

**Description: below are some statements on various health related topics. Please specify the difficulty level for the subject mentioned in each statement from the "very difficult/ difficult/ easy/ very easy" options. (ONLY ANSWER)**

**MARK THE DEGREES OF DIFFICULTY (X).**

| No | How easy/difficult is it for you to do the following if you score from very easy to very difficult? | 1. Very Easy | 2. Easy | 3. Difficult | 4. Very Difficult | 5. I have no idea |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KH19 | If you have a complaint about your health, find out if this is a symptom of a disease. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH20 | If you have a complaint about your health, read and understand any articles (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) on this subject | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH21 | If you have a complaint about your health, assess whether your family or friends ' advice is reliable. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH22 | When you want to go to a health care provider, find out which doctor you should consult. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH23 | When you want to go to a health care institution, find out how to apply (such as making an appointment) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH24 | When you want to go to a health care facility, make an appointment by phone or over the internet | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH2 | Finding information about the treatment of diseases that interest | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH2 | Understanding the explanations of your doctor about your illness | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH27 | Evaluating the advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options recommended by your physician | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH2 | To use your medicines as prescribed by physicians (physicians, | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH2 | Understanding the instructions for using the drug in the drug box | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH3 | To decide whether you need a second opinion from a different | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH3 | To understand information about pre-analysis/pre-examination | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH32 | Finding the location of the unit you want to reach in the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH3 | Deciding what to do in an emergency (such as an accident, sudden | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH3 | Ambulance call when necessary | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH3 | Your doctor recommends that you regularly monitor and control | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH36 | Research and find information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure, etc. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH37 | Understanding the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH38 | Finding out how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

| No | How easy/difficult is it for you to do the following if you score from very easy to very difficult? | 1. Very Easy | 2. Easy | 3. Difficult | 4. Very Difficult | 5. I have no idea |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| KH39 | Understanding health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity, etc. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH40 | Your age, sex, and health status in relation to heart health screening (breast, prostate for men-borne diseases, such as screening for) finding information about | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH41 | To understand the recommended information to be made in order to be healthier in Internet, newspapers, television and radio | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH42 | To determine whether the information suggested to be made in order to be healthier in Internet, newspaper, television and radio | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH4 | Understanding what you think can affect your health on food | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH44 | Evaluating the positive and negative characteristics of the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect health | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH45 | Finding information about what can be done to make the environment (home, street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH46 | Evaluating which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, smoking, etc.) affect your health | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH47 | Changing your lifestyle for your health (such as sports, healthy eating, smoking, etc.) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH4 | To be able to apply the diet list given in writing by dietitian | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH4 | To provide recommendations to your family or friends to be | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| KH5 | Interpreting policy changes related to health | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

## TURKEY HEALTH LITERACY SCALE (TSOY)

## (BEHAVIOR)

**Description: below are some statements on various health related topics. I want you to answer these statements in Turkey with YOUR LAST YEAR. (ONLY ANSWER)**

| No | Answer the following statements in Turkey considering YOUR LAST YEAR. | 1. Yes | 2. No | 3. I didn't meet this situation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KH51 | When you have a complaint about your health, did you investigate whether it was a symptom of disease? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH52 | If you have a complaint about your health, have you read and understood any articles (brochures, booklets, posters, etc.) on this subject? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH53 | When you have a complaint about your health, did you evaluate whether your family or friends ' recommendations were reliable? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH54 | When you wanted to go to a health care facility, did you investigate which doctor you should contact? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH55 | When you wanted to go to a health institution, did you investigate how to apply (such as making an appointment)? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH56 | When you wanted to go to a health care facility, did you make an appointment on the phone or via the internet? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH57 | Have you researched information about the treatment of diseases that concern | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH58 | Do you understand your doctor's explanation of your illness? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH59 | Did you evaluate the advantages and disadvantages of different treatment options suggested by your doctor? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH60 | Have you used your medicines as prescribed by the doctors (physicians, | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH61 | Do you understand the instructions for using the medicine box? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH62 | Have you ever heard of a second opinion from a different physician? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH63 | Do you understand the information about pre-test preparations (such as diet)? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH64 | Did you find the location of the unit you want to reach in the hospital (such as lab, Polyclinic)? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH65 | Have you decided what to do in an emergency (such as an accident, sudden medical problems)? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH66 | Did you call an ambulance if necessary? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH67 | Have you had your health monitoring and checkups regularly as recommended by your doctor? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH68 | Have you found information on situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH69 | Do you understand the health warnings about situations that may be harmful to your health, such as being overweight, high blood pressure? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH70 | Have you researched and found information about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH71 | Do you understand the health warnings about how to deal with unhealthy behaviors such as smoking, inadequate physical activity? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH72 | Your age, sex, and health status in relation to heart health screening (breast, prostate for men-borne diseases, such as screening for) Did you find | 1 | 2 | 3 |

| No | Answer the following statements in Turkey considering YOUR LAST YEAR. | 1. Yes | 2. No | 3. I didn't meet this situation |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| KH73 | Did you understand the information suggested to be made healthier in Internet, newspapers, television and radio? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH74 | Have you considered whether the information suggested to be made in order to be healthier in Internet, newspapers, television and radio? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH75 | Do you understand the information you think may affect your health on food | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH76 | Did you evaluate the positive and negative characteristics of the environment (home, Street, neighborhood, etc.) that affect your health? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH77 | Have you found information about what can be done to make the environment (home, Street, neighborhood, etc.) healthier? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH78 | Did you evaluate which of your daily behaviors (such as exercising, eating healthy, smoking, etc.) affect your health? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH79 | Have you changed your lifestyle (such as exercising, eating healthy, smoking, etc.) for your health? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH80 | Did you apply the diet list given in writing by the dietitian? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH81 | Have you suggested to your family or friends that they are healthier? | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| KH82 | Do you interpret health policy changes? | 1 | 2 | 3 |

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هذا المشروع تم تمويله من قبل الاتحاد الأوروبي

SIHHAT/2018/SER/NEG/04

Surveys for
Health Care Needs Analysis of
Syrian Population under Temporary Protection

# SATISFACTION FROM HEALTHCARE SERVICES

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Post Survey
2020

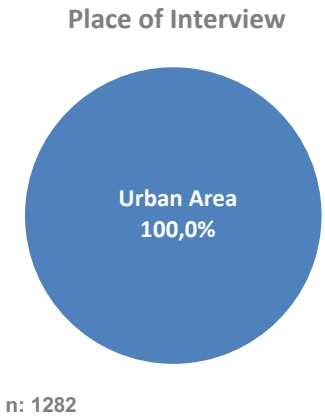
sihhat
Improving the Health Status of the Syrian Population under Temporary Protection and Related Services Provided by Turkish Authorities Project

# SATISFACTION FROM HEALTHCARE SERVICES

## DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

### 1. Place of Interview

All the interviews within the scope of study on satisfaction from healthcare services have been conducted in urban area (Graphic:1).




**Graphic 1 Distribution by Places where Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Interviewed within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

### 2. Distribution by Province

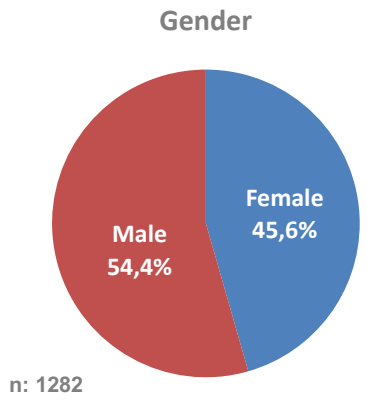
Within the scope of survey, interviews have been conducted in 10 different provinces directly proportional to distributions of Syrian individuals in Turkey. The survey has been conducted with 1282 individuals in Istanbul, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Mersin, Bursa, Izmir, Kilis and Kahramanmaraş (Table:1).

**Table 1 Distribution of Number of the Conducted Interviews by Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Provinces | Number of Interviews | Distribution % | Distribution in Turkey % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adana | 108 | 8,4 | 8,4 |
| Bursa | 80 | 6,2 | 6,2 |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 15,8 | 15,8 |
| Hatay | 198 | 15,4 | 15,4 |
| Mersin | 92 | 7,2 | 7,2 |
| Istanbul | 248 | 19,3 | 19,3 |
| Izmir | 66 | 5,1 | 5,2 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 3,3 | 3,3 |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 15,1 | 15,1 |
| Kilis | 52 | 4,1 | 4,1 |
| **TOTAL** | **1282** | **100,0** | **100,0** |

## 3. Gender

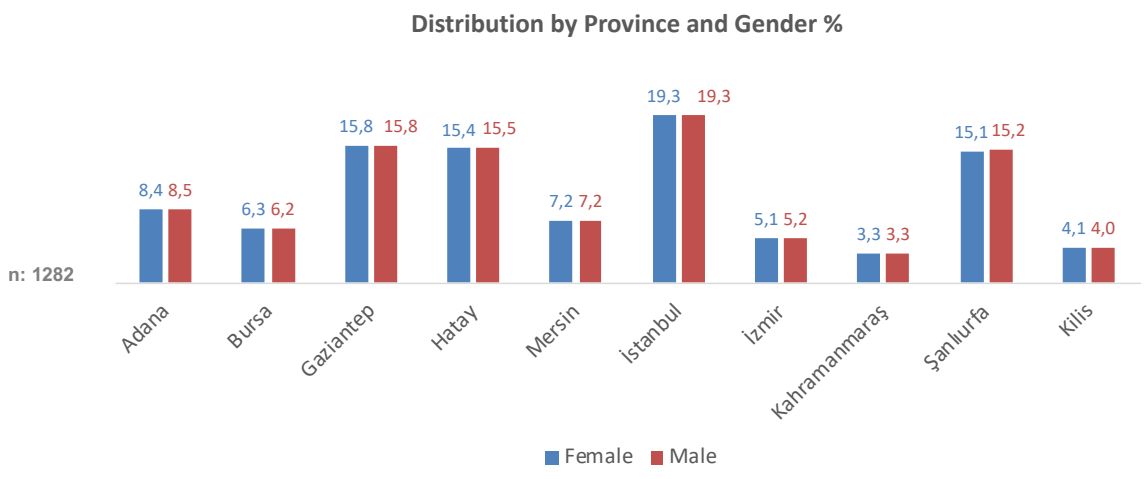
45,6% of 1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection who were interviewed are female and 54,4% are male (Graphic:2).




Graphic 2 Distribution by Gender, SIHHAT (2020)

## 4. Distribution by Province and Gender

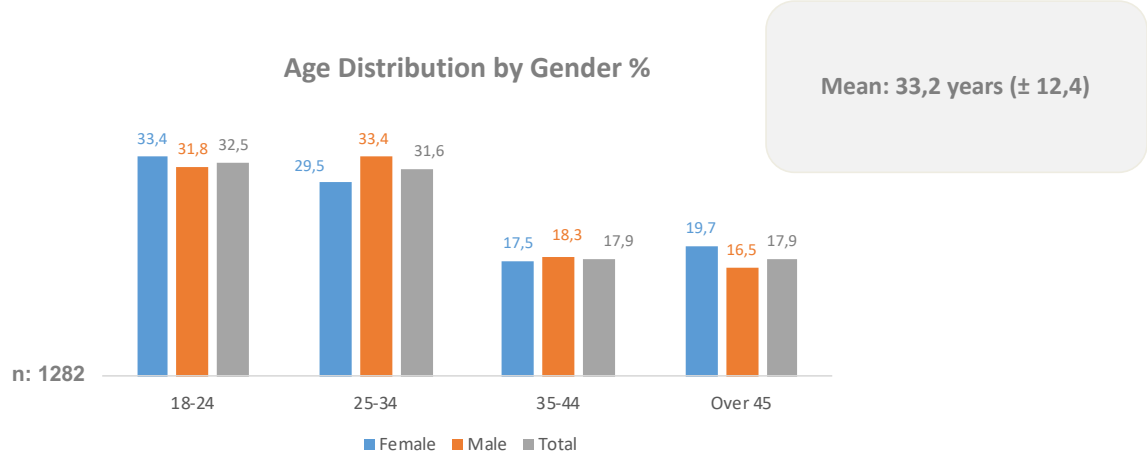
The survey has been conducted in proportion of 45,6% of female and 54,4% of male by ensuring numbers of interviews with women and men are at the same proportions by the provinces (Graphic:3). Istanbul, Gaziantep, Hatay and Şanlıurfa are the provinces where proportion of women and men attended the survey are at the highest level.




Graphic 3 Distribution of Provinces by Gender of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)

## 5. Distribution by Age

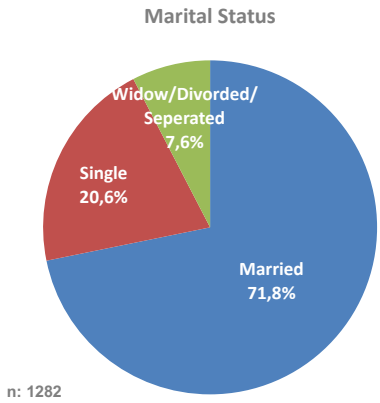
Interviews have been conducted with individuals aged 18 and older within the scope of the study. Age average of the interviewees is (AA:33,2; SD:12,4). 32,5% of the individuals are between the ages of 18 and 24, 31,6% are between the ages of 25 and 34, 17,9% are between the ages of 35 and 44, and 18,7% are over 45 (Graphic:4).




**Graphic 4 Age Distribution of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 6. Marital Status

71,8% of interviewees are married and 20,6% are single. 7,6% is the proportion of widow/divorced individuals and of those who are separated from his/her wife/husband (Graphic:5).




**Graphic 5 Distribution of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined Within the Survey by Marital Status, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 2 illustrates results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine if there is a significant difference in distribution of marital status by gender and age variables. Hence, there is a statistically significant difference in distribution of marital status of Syrian individuals by gender and also age (p<0,05).

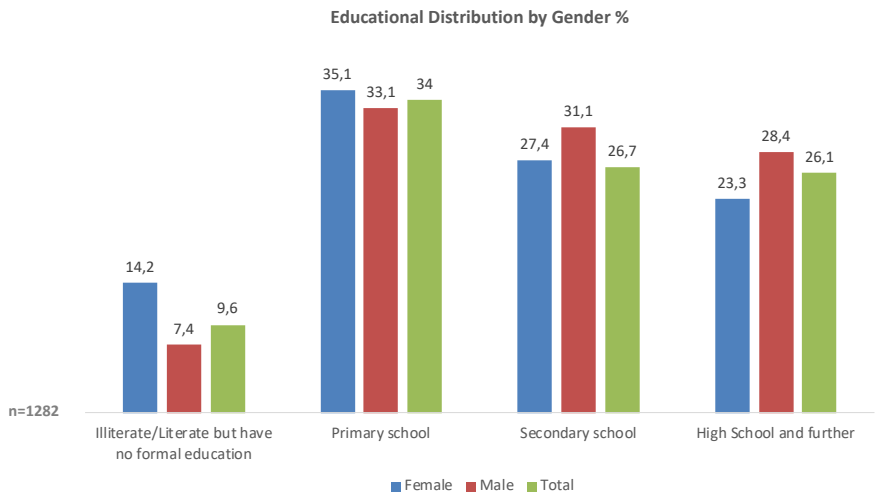
Percentages of the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups include a significant difference by gender and age, and z-test statistic was used to determine if difference between the percentages is significant. Number of single men (29,8%) is significantly higher than the number of single women (9,6%) (p<0,05).

**Table 2 Gender and Age Distribution by Marital Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Married | Single | Widow/Divorced/Separated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi 2$=155.490; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 437 (74,8) | 56 (9,6) | 91 (15,6) |
| Male | 698 | 484 (69,3) | 208 (29,8) | 6 (0,9) |
| **Age Group ($\chi 2$=417.543; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 197 (47,2) | 212 (50,8) | 8 (1,9) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 338 (83,5) | 46 (11,4) | 21 (5,2) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 206 (89,6) | 5 (2,2) | 19 (8,3) |
| over 45 | 230 | 180 (78,3) | 1 (0,4) | 49 (21,3) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **921 (71,8)** | **264 (20,6)** | **97 (7,6)** |

## 7. Educational Level

Graphic 6 illustrates distribution by educational levels of 1282 individuals analyzed within the scope of the study. It is determined that 34% of participants in the study are primary school graduates, 26,7% are secondary school graduates and 26,1% are high-school graduates and further.




**Graphic 6 Gender Distribution of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined Within the Survey by Educational Level, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 3 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by educational level shows a significant difference in terms of gender, age and the province variables or not. Hence, distribution by educational level of Syrian individuals shows a statistically significant difference in gender and age variables (p<0,05).

Distribution by educational level of 1282 participants examined within the survey is illustrated by gender and age. Percentages of the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance of the differences between the percentages was tested by z-test statistics. It is found that percentage of the participants over 45 who are not literate and had no formal education (21,7%) is significantly higher than other age groups (p<0,05).

Proportion of women who are not literate (14,2%) is significantly higher than men (7,4%) (p<0,05). Proportion of men with a degree of high school and further (28,4%) is significantly higher than women (23,3%) (p<0,05). According to all these results, educational level is higher in men.

Distribution by educational level of Syrian individuals doesn't show a significant difference by province variable (p>0,05).

**Table 3 Distribution by Educational Levels of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined Within the Survey regarding Gender, Age groups and Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

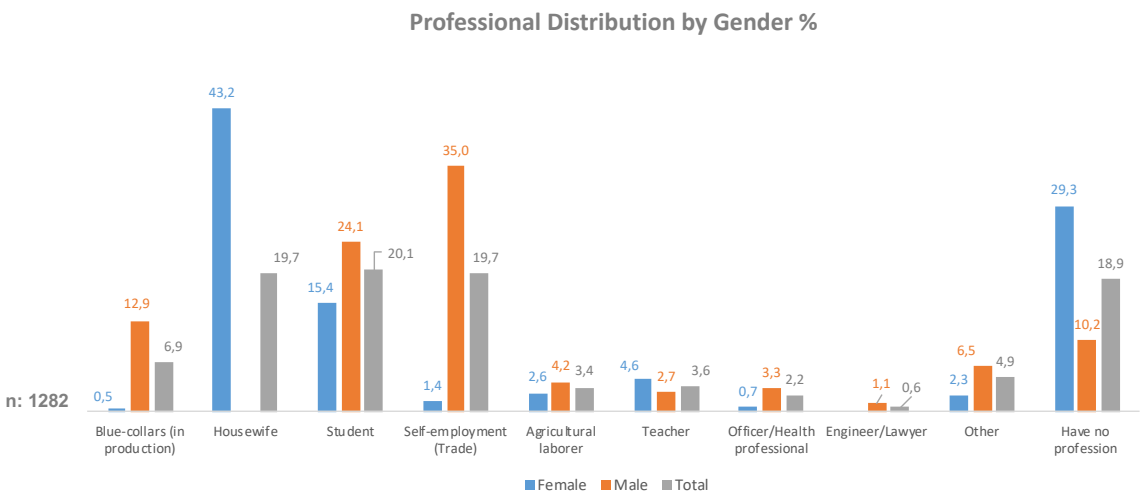
| | | Can't read and write / Reads but had no formal education | Primary school | Secondary school | High school and further |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi2$=18.807; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 83 (14,2) | 205 (35,1) | 160 (27,4) | 136 (23,3) |
| Male | 698 | 52 (7,4) | 231 (33,1) | 217 (31,1) | 198 (28,4) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=64.551; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 29 (7,0) | 137 (32,9) | 142 (34,1) | 109 (26,1) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 28 (6,9) | 123 (30,4) | 122 (30,1) | 132 (32,6) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 28 (12,2) | 90 (39,1) | 66 (28,7) | 46 (20,0) |
| over 45 | 230 | 50 (21,7) | 86 (37,4) | 47 (20,4) | 47 (20,4) |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$=8.999; p>0,05)** | | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 16 (14,8) | 46 (42,6) | 27 (25,0) | 19 (17,6) |
| Bursa | 80 | 14 (17,5) | 28 (35,0) | 22 (27,5) | 16 (20,0) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 33 (16,3) | 86 (42,6) | 52 (25,7) | 31 (15,3) |
| Hatay | 198 | 6 (3,0) | 47 (23,7) | 78 (39,4) | 67 (33,8) |
| Mersin | 92 | 7 (7,6) | 27 (29,3) | 31 (33,7) | 27 (29,3) |
| Istanbul | 248 | 17 (6,9) | 67 (27,0) | 80 (32,3) | 84 (33,9) |
| Izmir | 66 | 5 (7,6) | 37 (56,1) | 13 (19,7) | 11 (16,7) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 2 (4,8) | 15 (35,7) | 17 (40,5) | 8 (19,0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 30 (15,5) | 64 (33,0) | 48 (24,7) | 52 (26,8) |
| Kilis | 52 | 5 (9,6) | 19 (36,5) | 9 (17,3) | 19 (36,5) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **135 (10,5)** | **436 (34,0)** | **377 (29,4)** | **334 (26,1)** |

## 8. Distribution by Profession

Distribution by professions of Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey is illustrated by gender in Graphic 7. 20,1% of the participants are students, 19,7% are housewives and 6,9% are blue-collar workers. Proportion of those who has no profession is 18,9%.

According to the results of Chi-Squared test conducted to determine if there is a significant difference in professional distribution by gender variable, there is a statistically significant difference in professional distribution of Syrian individuals by gender ($\chi 2=684.651$; $p<0,05$).

Percentages of the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference by gender, and significance of differences among the percentages was tested by z-test statistics. In this context, proportion of women who have no profession (29,3%) is significantly higher than men (10,2%) ($p<0,05$) (Graphic:7).




**Graphic 7 Gender Distribution of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the scope of Survey by Profession, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 9. Employment Status

Table 4 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by employment status shows a significant difference by gender and age variables or not. As seen, distribution by employment status of Syrian individuals shows a statistically significant difference by gender and age groups.

Percentages belonging to the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups

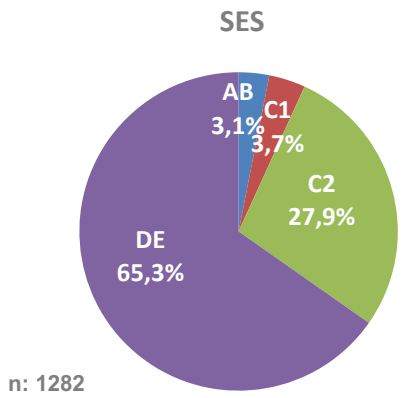
have a statistically significant difference by gender and age groups, and significance of differences among the percentages was tested by z-test statistics. As it is seen, proportion of employment is significantly lower in women (14,4%) compared to men (66,2%) ($p<0,05$). When examining distribution by age, employment of the participants over 45 (20,4%) is significantly lower compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$). It is determined in the light of this information that employment status is intensive in the age group of 25-44 (Table:4).

**Table 4 Distribution of Employment Status by Gender and Age groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Working | not Working |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi2=349.010$; $p<0,05$)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 84 (14,4) | 500 (85,6) |
| Male | 698 | 462 (66,2) | 236 (33,8) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2=67.542$; $p<0,05$)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 178 (42,7) | 239 (57,3) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 218 (53,8) | 187 (46,2) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 103 (44,8) | 127 (55,2) |
| over 45 | 230 | 47 (20,4) | 183 (79,6) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **546 (42,6)** | **736 (57,4)** |

## 10. SES (Socio-Economic Status)

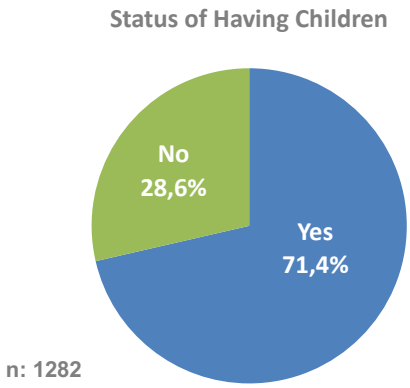
3,1% of 1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection interviewed within the scope of survey are in AB, 3,7% are in C1 and 27,9% are in C2 socio-economic status. Three out of every five are in DE socio-economic status (65,3%) (Graphic:8).




**Graphic 8 Distribution by Socio-Economic Groups of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the scope of Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 11. Status of Having Children

1282 Syrians under temporary protection examined within the scope of research were asked about if they have any children, and the relevant distribution is illustrated in Graphic 9. 71,4% of the participants have children and 28,6% have no children.




**Graphic 9 Distribution of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the scope of Survey by Status of Having Children, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 5 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution by status of having children shows a significant difference regarding gender, age and province variables or not. Therefore, distribution of Syrian individuals by status of having children shows a statistically significant difference by gender and age groups ($p<0,05$).

Percentages belonging to the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference by gender and age groups, and significance of differences among the percentages was determined by z-test statistics. As it is seen, proportion of women with children (80,8%) is significantly higher compared to men (63,5%) ($p<0,05$). Proportion of individuals with children is significantly higher in the age group of 35-44 (95,7%) than other age groups ($p<0,05$).

Distribution of Syrian individuals by status of having children shows no statistically significant difference by the provinces they live in ($p>0,05$) (Table:5).

**Table 5 Distribution by Status of Having Children in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within Survey regarding Gender, Age groups and Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | have children | have no children |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi2$=46.872; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 472 (80,8) | 112 (19,2) |
| Male | 698 | 443 (63,5) | 255 (36,5) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=231.647; p<0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 188 (45,1) | 229 (54,9) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 331 (81,7) | 74 (18,3) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 220 (95,7) | 10 (4,3) |
| over 45 | 230 | 176 (76,5) | 54 (23,5) |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$=8.219; p>0,05)** | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 87 (80,6) | 21 (19,4) |
| Bursa | 80 | 57 (71,3) | 23 (28,8) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 141 (69,8) | 61 (30,2) |
| Hatay | 198 | 144 (72,7) | 54 (27,3) |
| Mersin | 92 | 65 (70,7) | 27 (29,3) |
| Istanbul | 248 | 167 (67,3) | 81 (32,7) |
| Izmir | 66 | 49 (74,2) | 17 (25,8) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 30 (71,4) | 12 (28,6) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 141 (72,7) | 53 (27,3) |
| Kilis | 52 | 34 (65,4) | 18 (34,6) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **915 (71,4)** | **367 (28,6)** |

## 12. Monthly Household Income

Economic conditions of 1282 participants examined within the survey were examined through monthly household income. According to the results, monthly average income of Syrian population living in Turkey under temporary protection is (AA: 1,568; SD: 812,7) Turkish Liras. It is determined that 5,5% of 1282 participants earn 500 TL and below, and 7,6% earn 2,501 and above (Table: 6).

**Table 6 Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| **Income** | **Number** | **%** |
|---|---|---|
| 500 TL and below | 71 | 5,5 |
| 501-1000 TL | 341 | 26,6 |
| 1001-1500 TL | 351 | 27,4 |
| 1501-2000 TL | 308 | 24 |
| 2001-2500 TL | 113 | 8,8 |
| 2501 TL and above | 98 | 7,6 |
| **Total** | **1282** | **100%** |
| **Mean** | ***1568,2*** | |
| Median | 1445,5 | |
| Min | 100 | |
| Max | 9350 | |
| **Standard Deviation** | **812,7** | |

Distributions and also descriptive statistics (average and standard deviation) of monthly household income have been calculated by provinces, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. In addition, Chi-Squared test was used to analyze if there is a difference between the distributions and t-test was used to analyze if there is difference between arithmetic averages and which groups are in favor of this difference, and the results are illustrated in Table 7.

According to all these results, distribution and averages of Syrian individuals by monthly household income shows a statistically significant difference regarding provinces, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p<0,05$). According to results of t-test performed in order to determine which groups are in favor of this difference, proportion of monthly household income is significantly higher in employed individuals (AA:1732,9; SD: 832,3 TL) than unemployed individuals (AA: 1446; SD: 776 TL) ($p<0,05$).

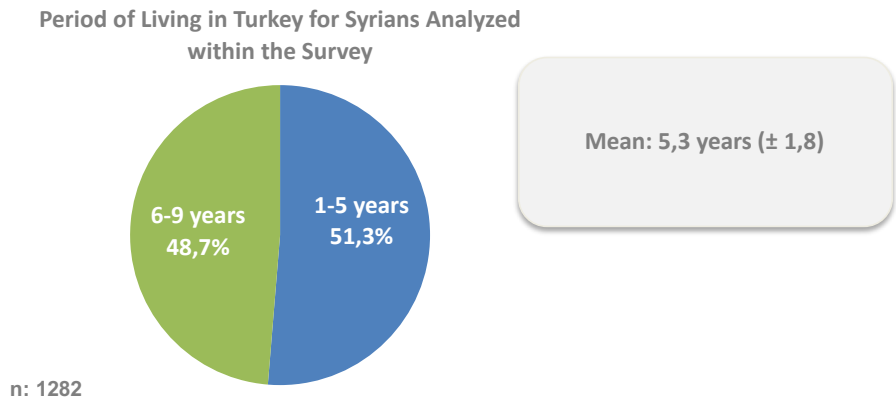
Proportion of monthly household income of those who speak Turkish (AA: 1669,6; SD: 877,6 TL) is significantly higher compared to those who don't speak Turkish (AA: 1427,5; SD: 689,3 TL) ($p<0,05$).

**Table 7 Distribution by Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey regarding Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | 500 TL and below | 501-1000 TL | 1001-1500 TL | 1501-2000 TL | 2001-2500 TL | 2501 TL and above | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces ($\chi2$=2102.415; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Adana | 108 | 3 (2,8) | 15 (13,9) | 39 (36,1) | 26 (24,1) | 16 (14,8) | 9 (8,3) | 1765,3 | 654,4 |
| Bursa | 80 | 4 (5,0) | 12 (15,0) | 16 (20,0) | 26 (32,5) | 14 (17,5) | 8 (10,0) | 1797,3 | 743,0 |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 12 (5,9) | 54 (26,7) | 56 (27,7) | 55 (27,2) | 16 (7,9) | 9 (4,5) | 1464,1 | 651,7 |
| Hatay | 198 | 9 (4,5) | 56 (28,3) | 74 (37,4) | 51 (25,8) | 6 (3,0) | 2 (1,0) | 1402,0 | 495,7 |
| Mersin | 92 | 6 (6,5) | 33 (35,9) | 35 (38,0) | 6 (6,5) | 7 (7,6) | 5 (5,4) | 1378,2 | 805,8 |
| Istanbul | 248 | 9 (3,6) | 27 (10,9) | 43 (17,3) | 77 (31,0) | 42 (16,9) | 50 (20,2) | 2093,1 | 1062,9 |
| Izmir | 66 | 2 (3,0) | 6 (9,1) | 6 (9,1) | 34 (51,5) | 11 (16,7) | 7 (10,6) | 1973,8 | 659,1 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 9 (21,4) | 14 (33,3) | 12 (28,6) | 7 (16,7) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 1026,2 | 554,5 |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 13 (6,7) | 111 (57,2) | 50 (25,8) | 15 (7,7) | 1 (0,5) | 4 (2,1) | 1091,2 | 550,5 |
| Kilis | 52 | 4 (7,7) | 13 (25,0) | 20 (38,5) | 11 (21,2) | 0 (0) | 4 (7,7) | 1378,5 | 746,3 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=160.478; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 546 | 10 (1,8) | 114 (20,9) | 153 (28,0) | 157 (28,8) | 64 (11,7) | 48 (8,8) | 1732,9 | 832,3 |
| not working | 736 | 61 (8,3) | 227 (30,8) | 198 (26,9) | 151 (20,5) | 49 (6,7) | 50 (6,8) | 1446,0 | 776,0 |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 488 | 10 (2,0) | 97 (19,9) | 136 (27,9) | 140 (28,7) | 57 (11,7) | 48 (9,8) | 1756,4 | 858,2 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=75.433; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 745 | 34 (4,6) | 175 (23,5) | 190 (25,5) | 202 (27,1) | 72 (9,7) | 72 (9,7) | 1669,6 | 877,6 |
| not speaking | 537 | 37 (6,9) | 166 (30,9) | 161 (30,0) | 106 (19,7) | 41 (7,6) | 26 (4,8) | 1427,5 | 689,3 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=161.899; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 658 | 30 (4,6) | 161 (24,5) | 189 (28,7) | 166 (25,2) | 62 (9,4) | 50 (7,6) | 1596,9 | 757,5 |
| 6-9 years | 624 | 41 (6,6) | 180 (28,8) | 162 (26,0) | 142 (22,8) | 51 (8,2) | 48 (7,7) | 1537,9 | 866,6 |
| **Total** | **1282** | **71 (5,5)** | **341 (26,6)** | **351 (27,4)** | **308 (24,0)** | **113 (8,8)** | **98 (7,6)** | **1568,2** | **812,7** |

## 13. Period of Living in Turkey

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection interviewed within the scope of survey have been living in Turkey for average five (AA:5,3; SD:1,8) years (Graphic: 10).




**Graphic 10 Distribution of Syrian population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey by Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

According to Table 8, period of living in Turkey is above general average (AA:5,3; SD:1,8) for the individuals living in Kilis (AA: 6,3; SD: 1,5), Kahramanmaraş (AA: 5,9; SD:1,4), Gaziantep (AA:5,5; SD:1,9), Bursa (AA:5,5; SD:1,4) and Izmir (AA:5,5; SD:1,3).

**Table 8 Distribution of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey by Period of Living in Turkey regarding the Provinces they live in, SIHHAT (2020)**

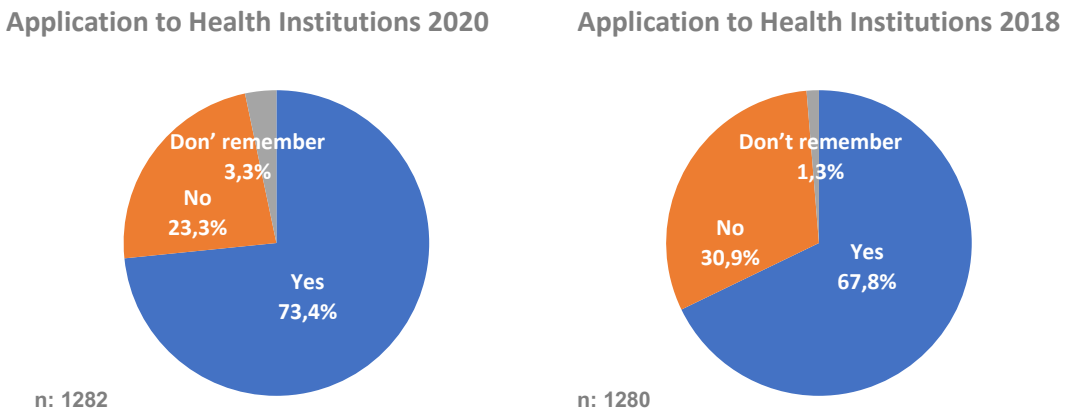
| | Number | Mean | Standard Deviation | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 5,1 | 1,8 | 4,7 | 1 | 9 |
| Bursa | 80 | 5,5 | 1,4 | 5,0 | 2 | 8 |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 5,5 | 1,9 | 5,3 | 1 | 8 |
| Hatay | 198 | 5,3 | 2,0 | 4,8 | 1 | 9 |
| Mersin | 92 | 4,9 | 1,6 | 4,5 | 1 | 8 |
| Istanbul | 248 | 5,0 | 1,8 | 4,6 | 1 | 9 |
| Izmir | 66 | 5,5 | 1,3 | 4,9 | 3 | 9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 5,9 | 1,4 | 5,5 | 3 | 8 |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 5,3 | 1,9 | 5,1 | 1 | 8 |
| Kilis | 52 | 6,3 | 1,5 | 5,9 | 3 | 9 |
| ***Seasonal Worker*** | *488* | *5,4* | *1,7* | *5,1* | *1* | *9* |
| **Total** | **1282** | **5,3** | **1,8** | **4,9** | **1** | **9** |

# SATISFACTION FROM HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN TURKEY

## 1. Application of the Participants to Healthcare Organizations in the Recent Year

73,4% of Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the scope of study have indicated that they have applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year (Graphic: 11).

According to the z-test performed, application to the healthcare services by Syrian population under temporary protection has increased statistically significantly (73,4%) compared to year 2018 (67,8%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 11 Status of Application to any Healthcare Organizations in the Recent Year regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 9 includes results of Chi-Squared test performed in order to determine whether applications made to the healthcare organizations by 1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined in the scope of the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces and Socio-Economic Status (SES) variables. According to the relevant results, distribution of Syrian individuals by application to the healthcare organizations in the recent year shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, chronic disease, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, provinces and SES group variables (p<0,05).

Percentages have been calculated to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance of difference among the percentages has been examined by statistic z. According to the result of z-test, proportion of women who applied to any healthcare

organization in the recent year (81,5%) is significantly higher compared to men (66,6%) (p<0,05).

Proportion of the individuals aged 45 and older who have applied to any healthcare organization in the recent year (82,6%) is significantly higher compared to the individuals of age group 18-24 (67,1%) and of age group 25-34 (72,3%) (p<0,05).

Proportion of the unemployed individuals applied to any healthcare organization (80,6%) is significantly higher than the employed ones (63,7%) (p<0,05).

Those who don't speak Turkish (77,8%) have applied to any healthcare organization significantly more than those who speak Turkish (70,2%).

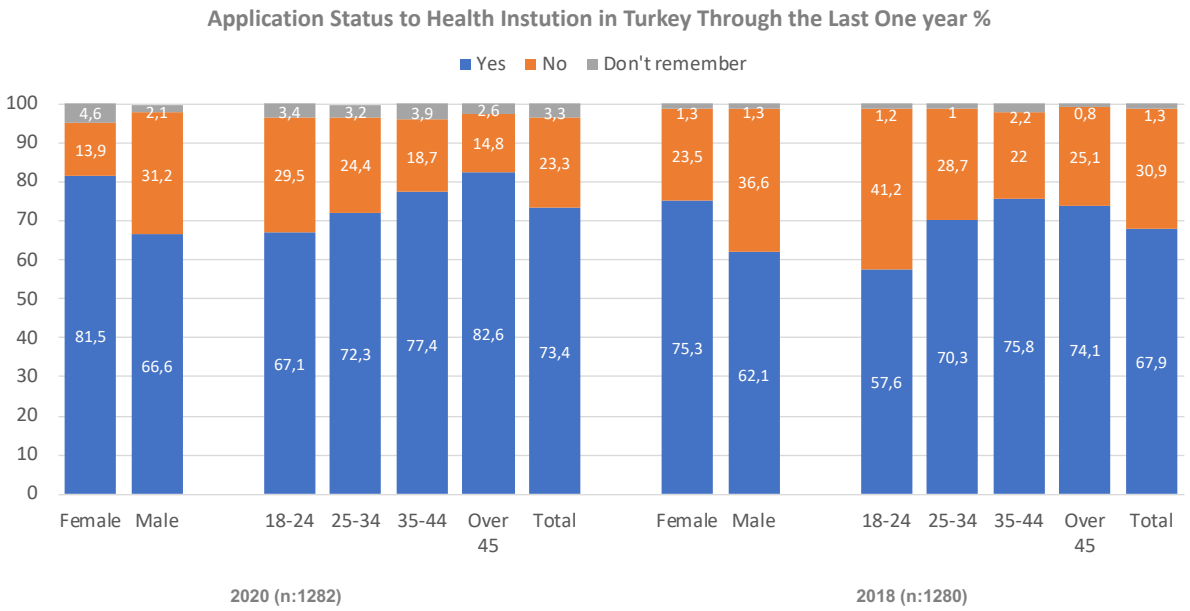
Distribution of Syrian population under temporary protection by application to any healthcare organization in the recent year doesn't show any statistically significant difference regarding the period of living in Turkey (p>0,05) (Table:9).

**Table 9 Distribution of Applications to any Healthcare Organization Applied in the Recent Year by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrians Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Application to any Healthcare Organization in Turkey in the Recent Year | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | I don't remember |
| **Gender** (χ2=56.640; p<0,05) | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 476 (81,5) | 81 (13,9) | 27 (4,6) |
| Male | 698 | 465 (66,6) | 218 (31,2) | 15 (2,1) |
| **Age Group** (χ2=22.388; p<0,05) | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 280 (67,1) | 123 (29,5) | 14 (3,4) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 293 (72,3) | 99 (24,4) | 13 (3,2) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 178 (77,4) | 43 (18,7) | 9 (3,9) |
| over 45 | 230 | 190 (82,6) | 34 (14,8) | 6 (2,6) |
| **Chronic Diseases** (χ2=67,718; p<0,05) | | | | |
| Yes | 239 | 226 (94,6) | 10 (4,2) | 3 (1,3) |
| No | 1043 | 715 (68,6) | 289 (27,7) | 39 (3,7) |
| **Employment Status** (χ2=45.541; p<0,05 | | | | |
| working | 546 | 348 (63,7) | 173 (31,7) | 25 (4,6) |
| not working | 736 | 593 (80,6) | 126 (17,1) | 17 (2,3) |
| **Seasonal Worker**** | 488 | 305 (62,5) | 159 (32,6) | 24 (4,9) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** (χ2= 9.374; p<0,05) | | | | |
| working | 745 | 523 (70,2) | 194 (26,0) | 28 (3,8) |
| not working | 537 | 418 (77,8) | 105 (19,6) | 14 (2,6) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** (χ2= 4.905; p>0,05) | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 658 | 466 (70,8) | 170 (25,8) | 22 (3,3) |
| 6-9 years | 624 | 475 (76,1) | 129 (20,7) | 20 (3,2) |
| **Provinces *** (χ2=36.681; p<0,05) | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 71 (65,7) | 33 (30,6) | 4 (3,7) |
| Bursa | 80 | 36 (45,0) | 11 (13,8) | 33 (41,3) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 165 (81,7) | 37 (18,3) | 0 (0) |
| Hatay | 198 | 162 (81,8) | 34 (17,2) | 2 (1,0) |
| Mersin | 92 | 68 (73,9) | 24 (26,1) | 0 (0) |
| Istanbul | 248 | 158 (63,7) | 87 (35,1) | 3 (1,2) |
| Izmir | 66 | 47 (71,2) | 19 (28,8) | 0 (0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 36 (85,7) | 6 (14,3) | 0 (0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 153 (78,9) | 41 (21,1) | 0 (0) |
| Kilis | 52 | 45 (86,5) | 7 (13,5) | 0 (0) |
| **SES Group** (χ2= 25.655; p<0,05) | | | | |
| AB | 40 | 29 (72,5) | 11 (27,5) | 0 (0) |
| C1 | 48 | 35 (72,9) | 12 (25,0) | 1 (2,1) |
| C2 | 358 | 252 (70,4) | 80 (22,3) | 26 (7,3) |
| DE | 836 | 625 (74,8) | 196 (23,4) | 15 (1,8) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **941 (73,4)** | **299 (23,3)** | **42 (3,3)** |

* Since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable (n<5), it has been analyzed by excluding the category of "I don't remember".
** It includes the employees.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, percentage of applicants to health institutions in the past year is significantly higher in 2020 (73,4%) compared to the year 2018 (67,9%) (p<0,05).

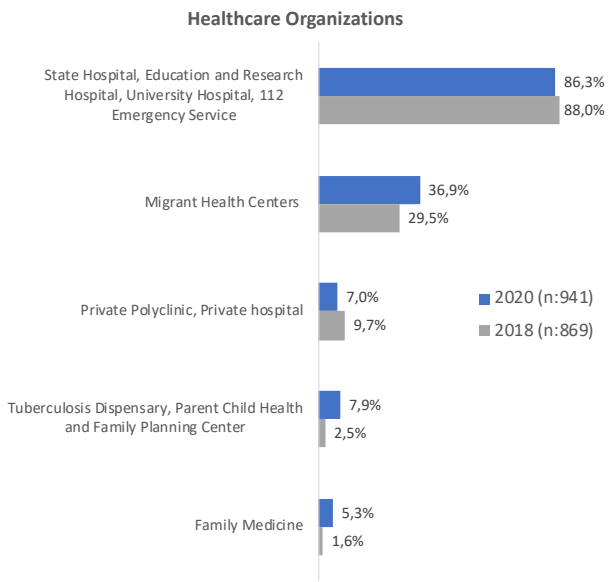



**Graphic 12 Status of Applications to any Healthcare Organization in the Recent Year regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey**

## 2. The Healthcare Organizations Applied

941 Syrian individuals under temporary protection, who indicated they have applied to any healthcare organization in the recent year, have applied mostly to State Hospitals, Education and Research Hospitals, University Hospitals, 112 Emergency Services (86,3%) and Migrant Healthcare Centers (36,9%) (Graphic: 13).

According to the result of z-test, proportion of those who applied to Migrant Healthcare Centers (36,9%) and of those who applied to Tuberculosis Dispensary and Maternal -Infant Health and Family Planning Centers (7,9%) in 2020 increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 13 Distribution of Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 10 includes distribution of healthcare organizations applied by 941 Syrian individuals under temporary protection who indicated they have applied a healthcare organization in the recent year, and results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether it shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces and Socio-Economic Status (SES) variables. In this context, distribution of the healthcare organizations applied in the recent year shows a statistically significant difference by gender, employment status and knowledge of Turkish variables ($p<0,05$).

Percentages have been calculated to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference, and significance of difference among the percentages has been examined by statistic z. According to the result of z-test, proportion of women who applied to Migrant Healthcare Centers in the recent year (45,6%) is significantly higher compared to men (28%) ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of men who applied to State Hospitals in the recent year (88,8%) is significantly higher compared to women (83,8%) ($p<0,05$).

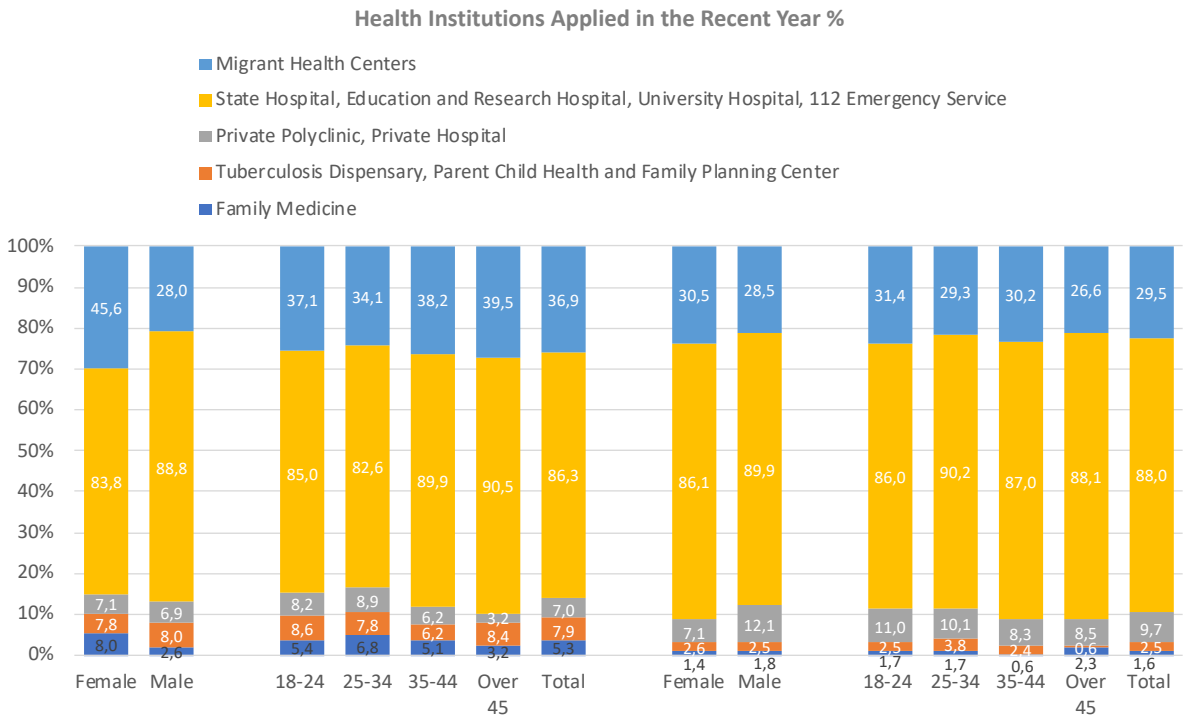
Proportion of the employed individuals who applied to the State Hospitals (89,4%) is significantly higher compared to those who are unemployed (84,5%) ($p<0,05$). Proportion of the unemployed individuals who applied to Migrant Healthcare Centers (43,3%) is significantly higher compared to those who are employed (25,9%) ($p<0,05$).

**Table 10 Distribution of Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | State Hospital/Education and Research Hospital/ University Hospital/112 Emergency Services | | Migrant Healthcare Centers | | Private Polyclinic/ Private Hospital | | Tuberculosis Dispensary, Maternal-Infant Health and Family Planning Centers | | Family Medicine | |
| **Gender** | **Number** | **Number** | p<0,05 | **Number** | p<0,05 | **Number** | p>0,05 | **Number** | p>0,05 | **Number** | p<0,05 |
| Female | 476 | 399 (83,8) | | 217 (45,6) | | 34 (7,1) | | 37 (7,8) | | 38 (8,0) | |
| Male | 465 | 413 (88,8) | | 130 (28,0) | | 32 (6,9) | | 37 (8,0) | | 12 (2,6) | |
| **Age Group** | | | P<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| 18-24 | 280 | 238 (85,0) | | 104 (37,1) | | 23 (8,2) | | 24 (8,6) | | 15 (5,4) | |
| 25-34 | 293 | 242 (82,6) | | 100 (34,1) | | 26 (8,9) | | 23 (7,8) | | 20 (6,8) | |
| 35-44 | 178 | 160 (89,9) | | 68 (38,2) | | 11 (6,2) | | 11 (6,2) | | 9 (5,1) | |
| over 45 | 190 | 172 (90,5) | | 75 (39,5) | | 6 (3,2) | | 16 (8,4) | | 6 (3,2) | |
| **Chronic Disease** | | | p<0,05 | | P<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| Yes | 226 | 210 (92,9) | | 78 (34,5) | | 15 (6,6) | | 19 (8,4) | | 14 (6,2) | |
| No | 715 | 602 (84,2) | | 269 (37,6) | | 51 (7,1) | | 55 (7,7) | | 36 (5,0) | |
| **Employment Status** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p<0,05 |
| working | 348 | 311 (89,4) | | 90 (25,9) | | 29 (8,3) | | 26 (7,5) | | 10 (2,9) | |
| not working | 593 | 501 (84,5) | | 257 (43,3) | | 37 (6,2) | | 48 (8,1) | | 40 (6,7) | |
| **Seasonal Worker**** | 305 | 267 (87,5) | | 75 (24,6) | | 26 (8,5) | | 22 (7,2) | | 10 (3,3) | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | p<0,05 | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 523 | 445 (85,1) | | 176 (33,7) | | 45 (8,6) | | 51 (9,8) | | 25 (4,8) | |
| not speaking | 418 | 367 (87,8) | | 171 (40,9) | | 21 (5,0) | | 23 (5,5) | | 25 (6,0) | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | p<0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 466 | 392 (84,1) | | 170 (36,5) | | 35 (7,5) | | 39 (8,4) | | 28 (6,0) | |
| 6-9 years | 475 | 420 (88,4) | | 177 (37,3) | | 31 (6,5) | | 35 (7,4) | | 22 (4,6) | |
| **Provinces*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 71 | 69 (97,2) | | 7 (9,9) | | 1 (1,4) | | 0 (0) | | 1 (1,4) | |
| Bursa | 36 | 32 (88,9) | | 12 (33,3) | | 3 (8,3) | | 0 (0) | | 0 (0) | |
| Gaziantep | 165 | 146 (88,5) | | 54 (32,7) | | 13 (7,9) | | 45 (27,3) | | 7 (4,2) | |
| Hatay | 162 | 161 (99,4) | | 67 (41,4) | | 5 (3,1) | | 1 (0,6) | | 0 (0) | |
| Mersin | 68 | 47 (69,1) | | 26 (38,2) | | 2 (2,9) | | 12 (17,6) | | 19 (27,9) | |
| Istanbul | 158 | 127 (80,4) | | 55 (34,8) | | 29 (18,4) | | 16 (10,1) | | 7 (4,4) | |
| Izmir | 47 | 23 (48,9) | | 33 (70,2) | | 1 (2,1) | | 0 (0) | | 0 (0) | |
| Kahramanmaraş | 36 | 32 (88,9) | | 12 (33,3) | | 1 (2,8) | | 0 (0) | | 0 (0) | |
| Şanlıurfa | 153 | 147 (96,1) | | 48 (31,4) | | 10 (6,5) | | 0 (0) | | 16 (10,5) | |
| Kilis | 45 | 28 (62,2) | | 33 (73,3) | | 1 (2,2) | | 0 (0) | | 0 (0) | |
| **SES Group*** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | 29 | 29 (100,0) | | 8 (27,6) | | 1 (3,4) | | 1 (3,4) | | 0 (0) | |
| C1 | 35 | 18 (51,4) | | 18 (51,4) | | 6 (17,1) | | 0 (0) | | 1 (2,9) | |
| C2 | 252 | 200 (79,4) | | 114 (45,2) | | 27 (10,7) | | 35 (13,9) | | 16 (6,3) | |
| DE | 625 | 565 (90,4) | | 207 (33,1) | | 32 (5,1) | | 38 (6,1) | | 33 (5,3) | |
| **Total** | **941** | **812 (86,3)** | | **347 (36,9)** | | **66 (7,0)** | | **74 (7,9)** | | **50 (5,3)** | |

* Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.
** It includes the employees.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, proportion of Syrian individuals who applied to Migrant Healthcare Center (36,9%), Tuberculosis Dispensary / Parent Child Health and Family Planning Center (7,9%) and Family Medicine (5,3%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05). Proportion of women who applied to Migrant Healthcare Center (45,6%) and Family Medicine (8,0%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05). Proportion of men who applied to Migrant Healthcare Center (28,0%) and Family Medicine (2,6%) doesn't show any statistically significant difference compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).




**Graphic 14 Distribution of Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender and Age, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 3. Level of Satisfaction from Healthcare Organizations

941 of 1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection analyzed within the scope of survey (73,4%) have applied to any healthcare organization in the recent year. Total number of the applications by 941 individuals is 1349.

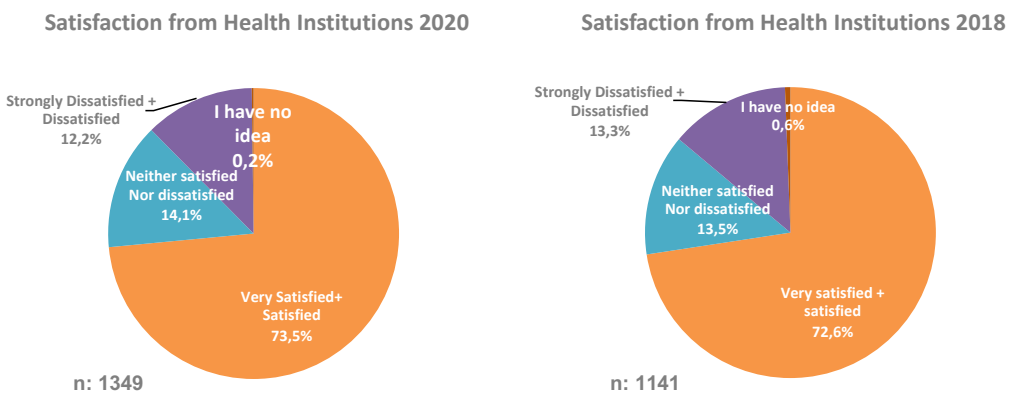
941 Syrian individuals under temporary protection applied to healthcare organization in the recent year were asked to evaluate their satisfaction from healthcare services provided by the healthcare organizations they have applied in the recent year. Proportion of those who were satisfied with State Hospitals is 75%, which it is the mostly applied healthcare organization (Table: 11).

Following State Hospitals, Migrant Healthcare Centers at which Syrian doctors work is another healthcare organization mostly preferred by the Syrian population under temporary protection participated in the survey. Proportion of those who are satisfied with Migrant Healthcare Centers is 64%.

**Table 11 Level of Satisfaction from Healthcare Organizations regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Level of Satisfaction from Healthcare Services provided by the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Strongly satisfied + satisfied | neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Strongly dissatisfied + dissatisfied | I have no idea | Average | Standard Deviation |
| | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| Family Medicine | 50 | 40 (80,0) | 3 (6,0) | 7 (14,0) | | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| TB Control Dispensaries, Maternal-Infant Health and Family Planning Centers | 74 | 66 (89,2) | 4 (5,4) | 4 (5,4) | | 4,0 | 0,8 |
| Private Polyclinic, Private Hospital | 66 | 54 (81,8) | 2 (3,0) | 10 (15,2) | | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| State Hospital, Education and Research Hospital, University Hospital, 112 Emergency Service | 812 | 609 (75,0) | 105 (12,9) | 98 (12,1) | | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| Migrant Healthcare Center | 347 | 222 (64,0) | 76 (21,9) | 46 (13,3) | 3 (0,9) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| **Total** | **1349** | **991 (73,5)** | **190 (14,1)** | **165 (12,2)** | **3 (0,2)** | **3,7** | **0,9** |

According to the result of z-test, proportion of those who are satisfied with healthcare organizations applied in 2020 (73,5%) doesn't show any statistically significant difference compared to the year 2018 (72,6%) (p>0,05) (Graphic:15).

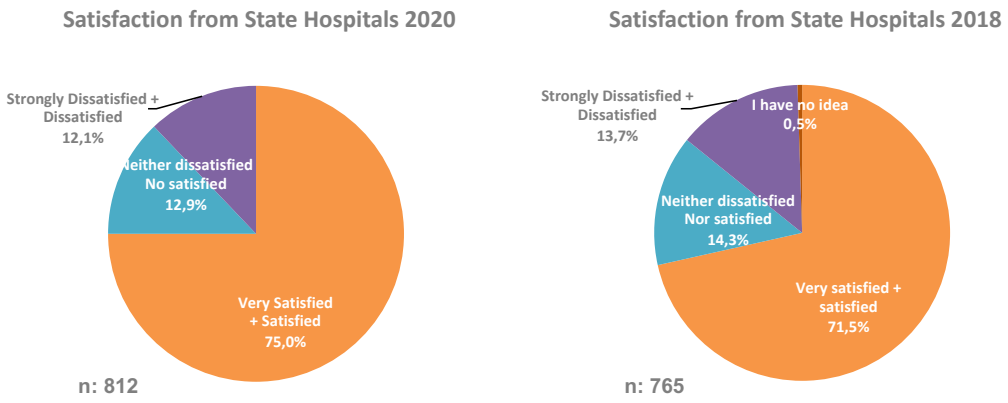



**Graphic 15 Level of Satisfaction from Healthcare Organizations in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## i) Satisfaction from State Hospitals

12,1% of 812 individuals applied to State Hospitals in the recent year stated that they were not satisfied with the State Hospitals while 75% were satisfied (Graphic: 16).

According to the result of z-test, proportion of those who are satisfied with State Hospitals in 2020 (75%) doesn't show any statistically significant difference compared to the year 2018 (71,5%) (p>0,05).




**Graphic 16 Level of Satisfaction from State Hospitals in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 12 includes distribution of level of the satisfaction from healthcare services provided for 812 individuals examined within the scope of survey who applied to a State Hospital in the recent year, and results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether it shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces and Socio-Economic Status (SES) variables. In this context, distribution of satisfaction levels shows a statistically significant difference by province variable ($p<0,05$).

Distribution of Syrian population under temporary protection by levels of satisfaction from State Hospitals doesn't show any statistically significant difference regarding gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-Economic Status (SES) variables ($p<0,05$) (Table: 12).

**Table 12 Distribution by Level of Satisfaction from State Hospitals in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

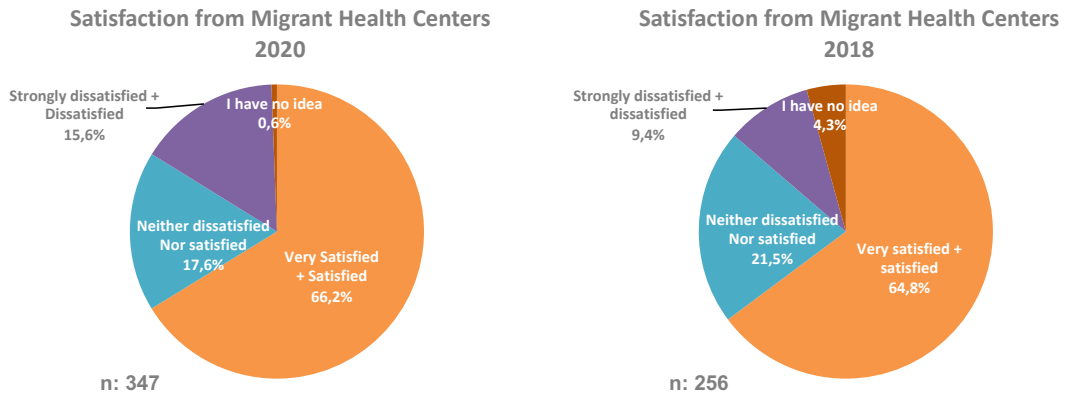
| | (State Hospital, Education and Research Hospital, University Hospital, 112 Emergency Service) Satisfaction Level | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Strongly satisfied + satisfied | neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Strongly dissatisfied + dissatisfied | I have no idea | Average |
| **Gender (χ2=1.010; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number** | **Number** | **Number** | | |
| Female | 399 | 300 (75,2) | 51 (12,8) | 48 (12,0) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| Male | 413 | 309 (74,8) | 54 (13,1) | 50 (12,1) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| **Age Group (χ2=10.509; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 238 | 178 (74,8) | 30 (12,6) | 30 (12,6) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| 25-34 | 242 | 174 (71,9) | 37 (15,3) | 31 (12,8) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| 35-44 | 160 | 127 (79,4) | 17 (10,6) | 16 (10,0) | 3,8 | 0,8 |
| over 45 | 172 | 130 (75,6) | 21 (12,2) | 21 (12,2) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| **Chronic Disease (χ2= 4,204; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Yes | 210 | 157 (74,8) | 23 (11,0) | 30 (14,3) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| No | 602 | 452 (75,1) | 82 (13,6) | 68 (11,3) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status (χ2=5.779; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| working | 311 | 240 (77,2) | 37 (11,9) | 34 (10,9) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| not working | 501 | 369 (73,7) | 68 (13,6) | 64 (12,8) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| **Seasonal Worker*** | 267 | 212 (79,4) | 29 (10,9) | 26 (9,7) | 3,8 | 0,8 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish (χ2=6.329; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 445 | 332 (74,6) | 55 (12,4) | 58 (13,0) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| not speaking | 367 | 277 (75,5) | 50 (13,6) | 40 (10,9) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey (χ2=3.714; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 392 | 294 (75,0) | 51 (13,0) | 47 (12,0) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| 6-9 years | 420 | 315 (75,0) | 54 (12,9) | 51 (12,1) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| **Provinces (χ2=120.759; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 69 | 64 (92,8) | 3 (4,3) | 2 (2,9) | 3,9 | 0,4 |
| Bursa | 32 | 22 (68,8) | 8 (25,0) | 2 (6,3) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| Gaziantep | 146 | 118 (80,8) | 8 (5,5) | 20 (13,7) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| Hatay | 161 | 126 (78,3) | 26 (16,1) | 9 (5,6) | 3,9 | 0,8 |
| Mersin | 47 | 33 (70,2) | 6 (12,8) | 8 (17,0) | 3,7 | 1,1 |
| Istanbul | 127 | 82 (64,6) | 13 (10,2) | 32 (25,2) | 3,4 | 1,2 |
| Izmir | 23 | 15 (65,2) | 6 (26,1) | 2 (8,7) | 3,6 | 0,7 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 32 | 28 (87,5) | 4 (12,5) | 0 (0) | 4,1 | 0,6 |
| Şanlıurfa | 147 | 102 (69,4) | 24 (16,3) | 21 (14,3) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| Kilis | 28 | 19 (67,9) | 7 (25,0) | 2 (7,1) | 3,9 | 1,0 |
| **SES Group (χ2=7.242; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 29 | 25 (86,2) | 2 (6,9) | 2 (6,9) | 4,0 | 0,9 |
| C1 | 18 | 14 (77,8) | 2 (11,1) | 2 (11,1) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| C2 | 200 | 146 (73,0) | 27 (13,5) | 27 (13,5) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| DE | 565 | 424 (75,0) | 74 (13,1) | 67 (11,9) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| **Total** | **812** | **609 (75,0)** | **105 (12,9)** | **98 (12,1)** | **3,7** | **0,9** |

* It includes the employees.

## ii) Satisfaction from Migrant Healthcare Centers

15,6% of 347 Syrian individuals under temporary protection applied to Migrant Healthcare Centers in the recent year stated that they were not satisfied with the Migrant Healthcare Centers while 66,2% were satisfied (Graphic: 17).

According to the result of z-test, proportion of those who are satisfied with Migrant Healthcare Centers in 2020 doesn't show any statistically significant difference compared to the year 2018 (p>0,05).




**Graphic 17 Level of Satisfaction from Migrant Healthcare Centers in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 13 includes distribution of level of the satisfaction from healthcare services provided for 347 individuals examined within the scope of survey who applied to a Migrant Healthcare Center in the recent year, and results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether it shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. In this context, distribution by level of the satisfaction shows a statistically significant difference by chronic disease status ($p<0,05$).

Distribution of Syrian population under temporary protection by levels of satisfaction from Migrant Healthcare Centers doesn't show any statistically significant difference regarding gender, age, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p<0,05$) (Table:13).

**Table 13 Distribution by Level of Satisfaction from Migrant Healthcare Centers in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Satisfaction from Migrant Healthcare Centers | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Strongly satisfied + satisfied | neither satisfied nor dissatisfied | Strongly dissatisfied + dissatisfied | I have no idea | Average |
| **Gender (χ2=2.878; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 217 | 135 (62,2) | 50 (23,0) | 29 (13,4) | 3,5 | 0,9 |
| Male | 130 | 87 (66,9) | 26 (20,0) | 17 (13,1) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| **Age group (χ2=21.335; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 104 | 61 (58,7) | 32 (30,8) | 9 (8,7) | 3,6 | 0,8 |
| 25-34 | 100 | 59 (59,0) | 20 (20,0) | 20 (20,0) | 3,4 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 68 | 50 (73,5) | 9 (13,2) | 9 (13,2) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| over 45 | 75 | 52 (69,3) | 15 (20,0) | 8 (10,7) | 3,6 | 0,8 |
| **Chronic Disease (χ2= 14,684; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Yes | 78 | 51 (65,4) | 11 (14,1) | 15 (19,2) | 3,5 | 0,9 |
| No | 269 | 171 (63,6) | 65 (24,2) | 31 (11,5) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status (χ2= 3.989; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| working | 90 | 61 (67,8) | 16 (17,8) | 12 (13,3) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| not working | 257 | 161 (62,6) | 60 (23,3) | 34 (13,2) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| **Seasonal Worker**** | 75 | 51 (68,0) | 12 (16,0) | 11 (14,7) | 3,5 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish (χ2=4.596; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 176 | 115 (65,3) | 34 (19,3) | 25 (14,2) | 3,5 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | 171 | 107 (62,6) | 42 (24,6) | 21 (12,3) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey (χ2=4.168; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 170 | 115 (67,6) | 34 (20,0) | 19 (11,2) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| 6-9 years | 177 | 107 (60,5) | 42 (23,7) | 27 (15,3) | 3,5 | 0,9 |
| **Provinces *** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 7 | 6 (85,7) | 1 (14,3) | 0 (0) | 3,9 | 0,4 |
| Bursa | 12 | 4 (33,3) | 5 (41,7) | 2 (16,7) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| Gaziantep | 54 | 39 (72,2) | 5 (9,3) | 10 (18,5) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| Hatay | 67 | 47 (70,1) | 11 (16,4) | 9 (13,4) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| Mersin | 26 | 19 (73,1) | 5 (19,2) | 2 (7,7) | 3,7 | 0,8 |
| Istanbul | 55 | 33 (60,0) | 10 (18,2) | 10 (18,2) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| Izmir | 33 | 27 (81,8) | 6 (18,2) | 0 (0) | 3,9 | 0,4 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 12 | 10 (83,3) | 2 (16,7) | 0 (0) | 4,0 | 0,6 |
| Şanlıurfa | 48 | 28 (58,3) | 12 (25,0) | 8 (16,7) | 3,4 | 0,9 |
| Kilis | 33 | 9 (27,3) | 19 (57,6) | 5 (15,2) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **SES Group*** | | | | | | |
| AB | 8 | 7 (87,5) | 1 (12,5) | 0 (0) | 3,9 | 0,4 |
| C1 | 18 | 10 (55,6) | 8 (44,4) | 0 (0) | 3,6 | 0,6 |
| C2 | 114 | 77 (67,5) | 20 (17,5) | 15 (13,2) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| DE | 207 | 128 (61,8) | 47 (22,7) | 31 (15,0) | 3,5 | 1,0 |
| **Total** | **347** | **222 (64,0)** | **76 (21,9)** | **46 (13,3)** | **3,6** | **0,9** |

* Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.
** It includes the employees.

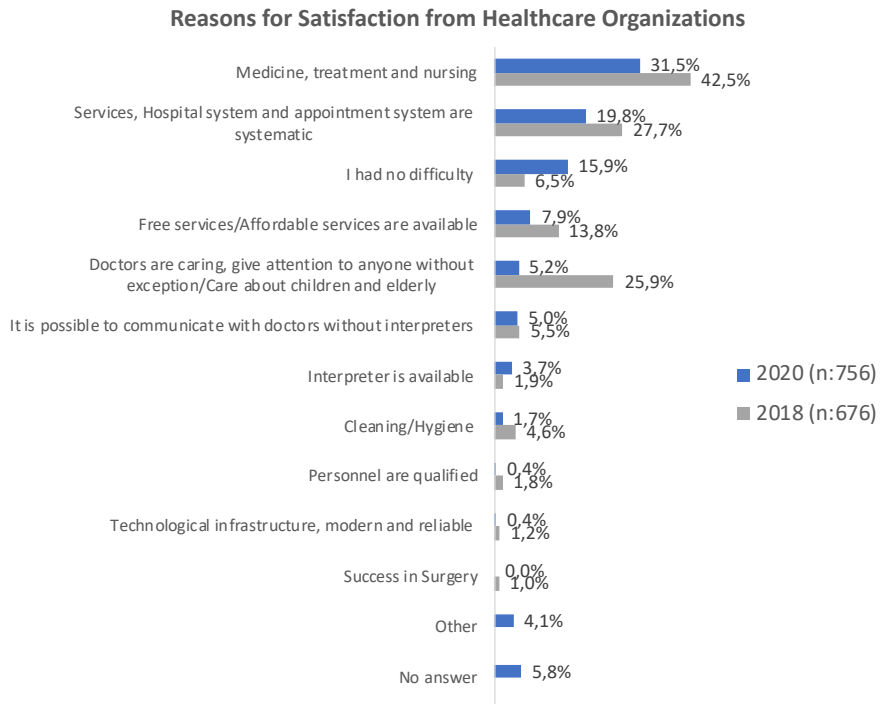
## iii) Reasons for Being Satisfied with Healthcare Services

756 individuals, who stated that they were satisfied with healthcare services provided in the recent year, were asked about reasons for satisfaction through open-ended questions. Participants could give more than one answer. The relevant answers have been encoded after content analysis. Each answer has been calculated by the number of individuals who gave the answer of "strongly satisfied" and "satisfied". The answers in question are presented in Graphic 18.

Participants satisfied with the healthcare services stated that they were mostly satisfied with

"medicine, treatment and care" (31,5%).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, proportion of those who are satisfied for reasons "no difficulty in health institutions" (15,9%) and "availability of interpreter" (3,7%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (p<0,05).




**Graphic 18 Reasons for Satisfaction from Healthcare Organizations regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

*(Note: Research report of 2020 doesn't include Table 14: Distribution of Reasons for Satisfaction from Healthcare services in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces where they live in and SES groups since the numbers are inadequate in this report, which it was available in research report of 2018.)*

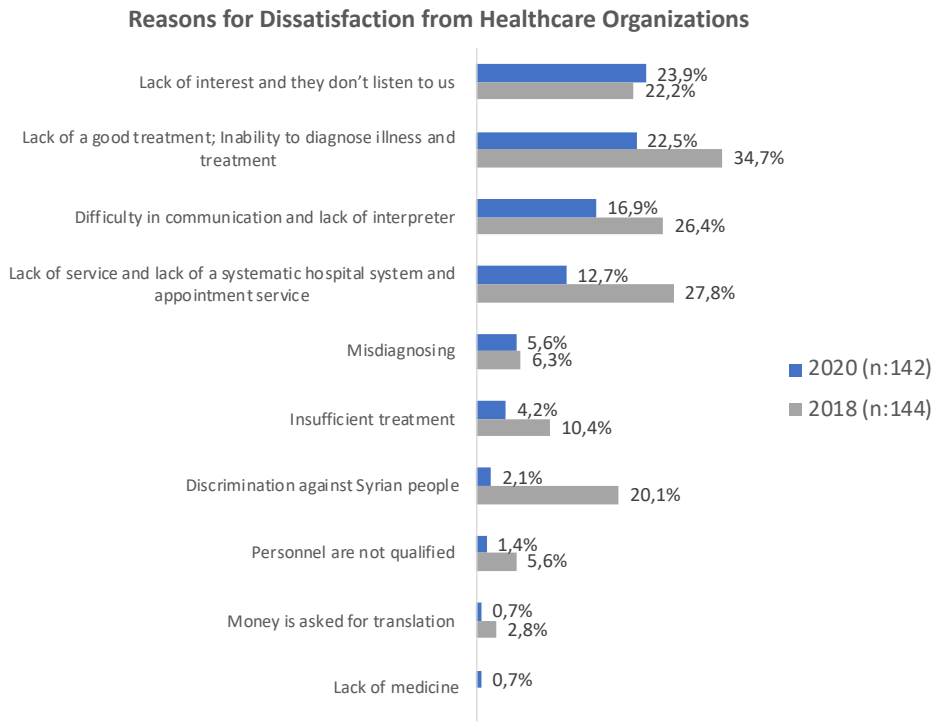
### iv) Reasons for being Dissatisfied with Healthcare Services

142 individuals, who stated that they were dissatisfied with healthcare services provided in the recent year, were asked about reasons for dissatisfaction through open-ended questions.

Participants could give more than one answer. The relevant answers have been encoded after content analysis. Each answer has been calculated by the number of individuals who gave the answer of "strongly dissatisfied" and "dissatisfied". The answers in question are presented in Graphic 19.

"Paying inadequate attention and not listening to the patients" (23,9%) are the most important reasons for dissatisfaction from healthcare services. Other reasons for dissatisfaction are "Unavailability of a good treatment" (22,5%), "Difficulty in communication and lack of interpreter" (16,9%), "Hospital system and appointment system are not systematic" (12,7%) ($p<0,05$).

According to the result of z-test, proportion of those who expressed their dissatisfaction in 2020 regarding "Unavailability of a good treatment" (22,5%), "Difficulty in communication and lack of interpreter" (16,9%), "Hospital system and appointment system are not systematic" (12,7%), "Insufficient treatment" (4,2%) and "Discrimination against Syrian population" (2,1%) decreased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 19 Reasons for Dissatisfaction from Healthcare Organizations regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

*(Note: Research report of 2020 doesn't include Table 15: Distribution of Reasons for Dissatisfaction from Healthcare services in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces where they live in and SES groups since the numbers are inadequate in this report, which it was available in research report of 2018.)*

## 4. Positive Aspects of Getting Services from Syrian Doctors

347 of 941 individuals applied to the healthcare organizations in the recent year (36,9%) indicated that they were provided with service by Migrant Healthcare Centers. 222 of 347 participants (64.0%) stated that they were "satisfied" or "strongly satisfied" with the services provided by Migrant Health Centers in the recent year. 222 participants were asked the open-ended question that "What are positive aspects of getting services from Syrian Doctors?" The participants could give more than one answer. The relevant answers have been encoded after content analysis. Distribution of the relevant answers is illustrated in Table 16.

Table 16 includes distribution by positive aspects of getting services from Syrian doctors, which were stated by 222 individuals examined within the scope of survey, and results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether it shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces and Socio-Economic Status (SES). In this context, distribution by positive aspects of getting services from Syrian doctors shows a statistically significant difference by province and SES variables ($p<0,05$).

Distribution by positive aspects of getting services from Syrian doctors doesn't show any statistically significant difference regarding gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p<0,05$) (Table: 16).

**Table 16 Distribution of Positive Aspects of Getting Services from Syrian Doctors regarding Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | What are the positive aspects of getting services from Syrian doctors? | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Ease of Communication | A good service (Good Treatment/examination/diagnosis), Paying attention | Other | No Answer |
| **Gender** ($\chi2$=6.382; p>0,05) | | | | | |
| Female | 135 | 87 (64,4) | 31 (23,0) | 9 (6,7) | 8 (5,9) |
| Male | 87 | 44 (50,6) | 32 (36,8) | 8 (9,2) | 3 (3,4) |
| **Age Group** ($\chi2$=4.861; p>0,05) | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 61 | 35 (57,4) | 17 (27,9) | 7 (11,5) | 2 (3,3) |
| 25-34 | 59 | 34 (57,6) | 19 (32,2) | 4 (6,8) | 2 (3,4) |
| 35-44 | 50 | 33 (66,0) | 11 (22,0) | 3 (6,0) | 3 (6,0) |
| over 45 | 52 | 29 (55,8) | 16 (30,8) | 3 (5,8) | 4 (7,7) |
| **Chronic Diseases** ($\chi2$=3,627; p>0,05) | | | | | |
| Yes | 51 | 34 (66,7) | 14 (27,5) | 1 (2,0) | 2 (3,9) |
| No | 171 | 97 (56,7) | 49 (28,7) | 16 (9,4) | 9 (5,3) |
| **Employment Status** ($\chi2$=0.412; p>0,05) | | | | | |
| working | 61 | 34 (55,7) | 19 (31,1) | 5 (8,2) | 3 (4,9) |
| not working | 161 | 97 (60,2) | 44 (27,3) | 12 (7,5) | 8 (5,0) |
| **Seasonal Worker**** | 51 | 30 (58,8) | 13 (25,5) | 5 (9,8) | 3 (5,9) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** ($\chi2$= 4.234; p>0,05) | | | | | |
| speaking | 115 | 64 (55,7) | 39 (33,9) | 8 (7,0) | 4 (3,5) |
| not speaking | 107 | 67 (62,6) | 24 (22,4) | 9 (8,4) | 7 (6,5) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** ($\chi2$= 2.851; p>0,05) | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 115 | 67 (58,3) | 35 (30,4) | 6 (5,2) | 7 (6,1) |
| 6-9 years | 107 | 64 (59,8) | 28 (26,2) | 11 (10,3) | 4 (3,7) |
| **Provinces *** ($\chi2$=52.705; p<0,05) | | | | | |
| Adana | 6 | 4 (66,7) | 1 (16,7) | 1 (16,7) | 0 (0) |
| Bursa | 4 | 3 (75,0) | 1 (25,0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| Gaziantep | 39 | 30 (76,9) | 6 (15,4) | 3 (7,7) | 0 (0) |
| Hatay | 47 | 8 (17,0) | 28 (59,6) | 7 (14,9) | 4 (8,5) |
| Mersin | 19 | 15 (78,9) | 3 (15,8) | 1 (5,3) | 0 (0) |
| Istanbul | 33 | 25 (75,8) | 7 (21,2) | 0 (0) | 1 (3,0) |
| Izmir | 27 | 20 (74,1) | 4 (14,8) | 1 (3,7) | 2 (7,4) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 10 | 8 (80,0) | 2 (20,0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 28 | 16 (57,1) | 5 (17,9) | 4 (14,3) | 3 (10,7) |
| Kilis | 9 | 2 (22,2) | 6 (66,7) | 0 (0) | 1 (11,1) |
| **SES Group *** ($\chi2$=8.456; p<0,05) | | | | | |
| AB | 7 | 3 (42,9) | 4 (57,1) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| C1 | 10 | 8 (80,0) | 2 (20,0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| C2 | 77 | 52 (67,5) | 14 (18,2) | 5 (6,5) | 6 (7,8) |
| DE | 128 | 68 (53,1) | 43 (33,6) | 12 (9,4) | 5 (3,9) |
| **Total** | **222** | **131 (59,0)** | **63 (28,4)** | **17 (7,7)** | **11 (5,0)** |

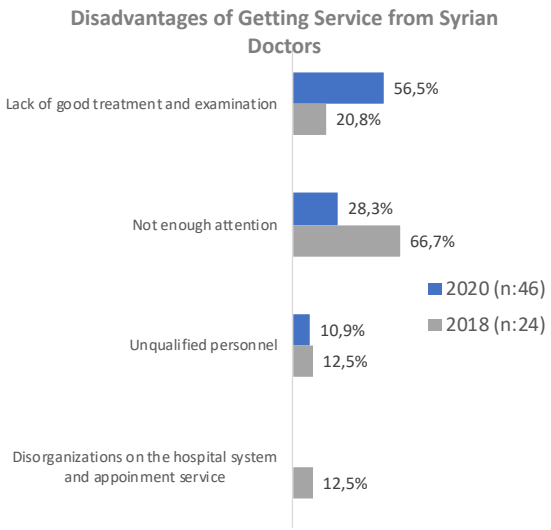
* Since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5), it has been analyzed by excluding the categories of "Other" and "No Answer".
** It includes the employees.

## 5. Negative Aspects of Getting Services from Syrian Doctors

347 of 941 individuals applied to the healthcare organizations in the recent year (36,9%) indicated that they were provided with service by Migrant Healthcare Centers. 46 of 347 participants (13,2%) stated that they were "dissatisfied" or "strongly dissatisfied" with the mentioned services. 46 participants in question were asked the open-ended question that "What are negative aspects of getting services from Syrian Doctors?" The participants could give more than one answer. The relevant answers have been encoded after content analysis. Distribution of the relevant answers is illustrated in Graphic 20.

"Bad examination and treatment" (56,5%), "Paying inadequate attention" (28,3%) and "Unqualified personnel" (10,9%) are the main negative aspects of getting services from Syrian doctors.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, proportion of people dissatisfied with "Paying inadequate attention" (28,3%) has decreased significantly compared to the year 2018 (66,7%) while proportion of people dissatisfied with "Bad examination and treatment" (56,5%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (20,8%) ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 20 Negative Aspects of Getting Services from Syrian Doctors, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

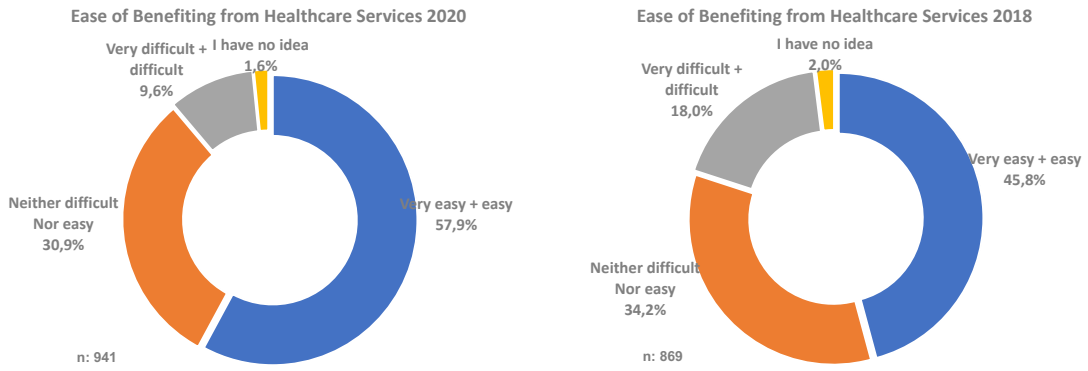
*(Note: Since the number of participants answering the question was less, insufficient observation took place in certain pores. Research report of 2020 doesn't include Table 17: Distribution by Negative Aspects of Getting Services from Syrian Doctors by Gender, Age,*

*Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces where they live in and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, which it was available in research report of 2018.)*

## 6. Ease of Benefiting from Healthcare services in Turkey

941 participants, who indicated that they applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year, were asked to evaluate the question "What do you think about benefiting from healthcare services in Turkey?" as Very easy=5, Easy=4, neither difficult nor easy=3, Difficult=2, Very difficult=1. The relevant answers are illustrated in Graphic 21. According to the table, 57,9% of the participants stated that it is easy to benefit from healthcare services in Turkey, 30,9 stated that it is neither easy nor difficult to benefit from the healthcare services in Turkey and 9,6% stated that it is difficult to benefit from the healthcare services in Turkey.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, proportion of those who state that it is very easy or easy (57,9%) to benefit from health services has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (45,8%) ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 21 Distribution by Opinions of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey on Ease of Benefiting from Healthcare Services in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 18 includes distribution by opinions of 941 Syrian individuals applied to any healthcare organization in the recent year on benefiting from healthcare services in Turkey, and results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether it shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period

of living in Turkey, provinces and Socio-Economic Status (SES). In this context, distribution by opinions on benefiting from healthcare services shows a statistically significant difference by province and SES variables (p<0,05).

Distribution of opinions on benefiting from healthcare services doesn't show any statistically significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey (p<0,05) (Table: 18).

**Table 18 Distribution by Opinions of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey on Benefiting from Healthcare Services in Turkey regarding Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

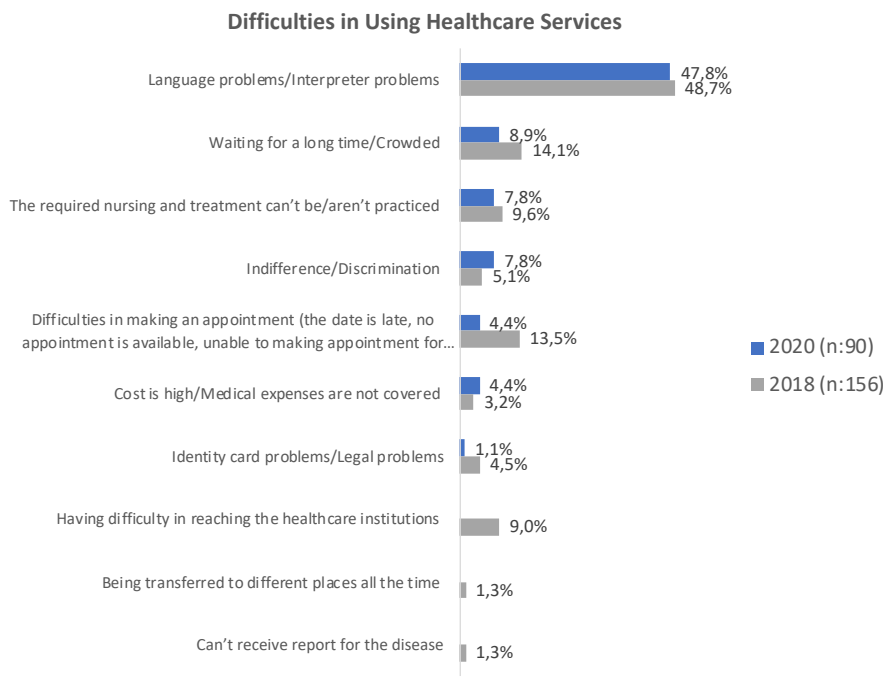
| | | Very easy + Easy | Neither difficult nor easy | Very difficult + Difficult | I have no idea | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender *** (χ2=7.131; p>0,05) | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 476 | 258 (54,2) | 159 (33,4) | 53 (11,1) | 6 (1,3) | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| Male | 465 | 287 (61,7) | 132 (28,4) | 37 (8,0) | 9 (1,9) | 3,6 | 0,8 |
| **Age Group*** (χ2=18.107; p>0,05) | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 280 | 154 (55,0) | 94 (33,6) | 23 (8,2) | 9 (3,2) | 3,5 | 0,7 |
| 25-34 | 293 | 181 (61,8) | 84 (28,7) | 24 (8,2) | 4 (1,4) | 3,6 | 0,8 |
| 35-44 | 178 | 103 (57,9) | 54 (30,3) | 20 (11,2) | 1 (0,6) | 3,5 | 0,9 |
| over 45 | 190 | 107 (56,3) | 59 (31,1) | 23 (12,1) | 1 (0,5) | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| **Chronic Disease*** (χ2= 20,893; p<0,05) | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 226 | 118 (52,2) | 68 (30,1) | 37 (16,4) | 3 (1,3) | 3,4 | 0,9 |
| No | 715 | 427 (59,7) | 223 (31,2) | 53 (7,4) | 12 (1,7) | 3,6 | 0,8 |
| **Employment Status *** (χ2=6.843; p>0,05) | | | | | | | |
| working | 348 | 217 (62,4) | 95 (27,3) | 28 (8,0) | 8 (2,3) | 3,6 | 0,8 |
| not working | 593 | 328 (55,3) | 196 (33,1) | 62 (10,5) | 7 (1,2) | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| **Seasonal Worker**** | 305 | 188 (61,6) | 83 (27,2) | 26 (8,5) | 8 (2,6) | 3,6 | 0,8 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** (χ2=7.403; p>0,05) | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 523 | 307 (58,7) | 149 (28,5) | 56 (10,7) | 11 (2,1) | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| not speaking | 418 | 238 (56,9) | 142 (34,0) | 34 (8,1) | 4 (1,0) | 3,5 | 0,7 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey*** (χ2=4.463; p>0,05) | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 466 | 267 (57,3) | 138 (29,6) | 50 (10,7) | 11 (2,4) | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| 6-9 years | 475 | 278 (58,5) | 153 (32,2) | 40 (8,4) | 4 (0,8) | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| **Provinces** (χ2=228.739; p<0,05) | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 71 | 48 (67,6) | 22 (31,0) | 1 (1,4) | 0 (0) | 3,7 | 0,5 |
| Bursa | 36 | 12 (33,3) | 20 (55,6) | 1 (2,8) | 3 (8,3) | 3,3 | 0,5 |
| Gaziantep | 165 | 105 (63,6) | 41 (24,8) | 16 (9,7) | 3 (1,8) | 3,6 | 0,8 |
| Hatay | 162 | 100 (61,7) | 56 (34,6) | 4 (2,5) | 2 (1,2) | 3,8 | 0,8 |
| Mersin | 68 | 36 (52,9) | 20 (29,4) | 12 (17,6) | 0 (0) | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| Istanbul | 158 | 69 (43,7) | 37 (23,4) | 46 (29,1) | 6 (3,8) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| Izmir | 47 | 30 (63,8) | 14 (29,8) | 3 (6,4) | 0 (0) | 3,6 | 0,6 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 36 | 25 (69,4) | 10 (27,8) | 1 (2,8) | 0 (0) | 3,8 | 0,8 |
| Şanlıurfa | 153 | 106 (69,3) | 41 (26,8) | 5 (3,3) | 1 (0,7) | 3,7 | 0,6 |
| Kilis | 45 | 14 (31,1) | 30 (66,7) | 1 (2,2) | 0 (0) | 3,4 | 0,7 |
| **SES Group *** (χ2=29.871; p<0,05) | | | | | | | |
| AB | 29 | 23 (79,3) | 4 (13,8) | 1 (3,4) | 1 (3,4) | 3,8 | 0,7 |
| C1 | 35 | 25 (71,4) | 7 (20,0) | 2 (5,7) | 1 (2,9) | 3,7 | 0,7 |
| C2 | 252 | 145 (57,5) | 70 (27,8) | 31 (12,3) | 6 (2,4) | 3,5 | 0,9 |
| DE | 625 | 352 (56,3) | 210 (33,6) | 56 (9,0) | 7 (1,1) | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| **Total** | **941** | **545 (57,9)** | **291 (30,9)** | **90 (9,6)** | **15 (1,6)** | **3,5** | **0,8** |

* Since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5), it has been analyzed by excluding the category of "I have no idea".
** It includes the employees.

### i) Difficulties in Benefiting from Healthcare Services

90 participants, who indicated that it is difficult to benefit from healthcare services, were asked to answer an open-ended question that "Why do you have difficulty in benefiting from healthcare services?". The relevant answers are presented in Graphic 22. According to the answers, almost half of the participants for whom it is difficult to benefit from healthcare services (47,8%) stated that they have had "language problem and interpreter problem".

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, proportion of the participants who stated that they had difficulties getting an appointment (4,4%) has decreased significantly compared to the year 2018 (13,5%) ($p<0,05$). Issues of transportation to health institutions, being transferred to different units while receiving health services and not getting a medical report are not stated in 2020. Proportions of those who stated that they had difficulty in other issues don't show any significant difference compared to the year 2018 ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 22 Difficulties Expressed by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey regarding Making Use of Healthcare Services, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

*(Note: Since the number of participants answering the question was less, insufficient observation took place in certain pores. Research report of 2020 doesn't include Table 19: Distribution by Difficulties experienced by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection*

*examined within the survey in Benefiting from Healthcare Services regarding Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces where they live in and SES groups, which it was available in research report of 2018.)*

## 7. Communication with Doctors

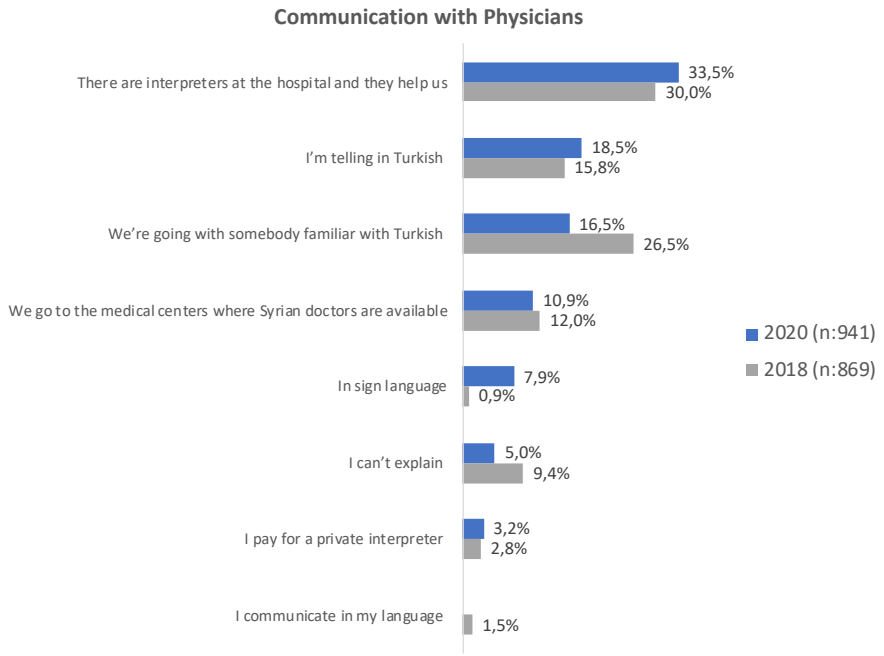
941 Syrian individuals who indicated they applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year were asked to answer the question that "How did you tell physicians about your health problems when you went to the healthcare organizations in the last year?" The question has had only one answer; the relevant answers are illustrated in Graphic 23.

According to the answers received, 33,5% of those who applied to any healthcare organization have stated that they communicate with doctors through interpreters available at hospitals. While 16,5% of the individuals stated they go to the hospitals with somebody speaking Turkish while 18,5% stated they can communicate in Turkish.

Proportion of the participants who stated they can't communicate with doctors at healthcare organizations constitutes 5% of those who applied to any healthcare organization in the recent year.

According to the result of z-test, proportion of the participants who stated "We go with somebody speaking Turkish" in 2020 (16,5%) has decreased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (26,5%) ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of the participants who have the answers that "I can't explain" (5%) and "I explain in sign language" (7,9%) in 2020 (16,5%) has decreased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 23 Ways of Communication with Doctors Preferred by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 20 includes distribution by ways of communication with doctors in the healthcare organizations applied in the recent year, and results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether it shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the relevant information, distribution by ways of communication with the doctors shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces and SES variables ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups include a statistically significant difference, and z-test statistic was used to determine if difference between the percentages is significant. According to the result of z-test, proportion of men who can communicate with doctors in Turkish (24,3%) is significantly higher compared to women (12,8%) ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of women who go to the healthcare organizations with somebody speaking Turkish (21,4%) is significantly higher compared to men (11,4%) ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of those who can communicate with doctors in Turkish (29,6%) is significantly higher in the employed participants compared to the unemployed participants (12%) ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of communication through an interpreter at hospital (42,1%) is significantly higher

in the participants who don't speak Turkish compared to those who speak Turkish (26,6%) (p<0,05).

Proportion of the participants who can communicate with doctors in Turkish is significantly higher in those who have been living in Turkey for 6-9 years (24%) while proportion of those who have been living in Turkey for 1-5 years (12,9%) (p<0,05).

**Table 20 Distribution by Ways of Communication with Doctors by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

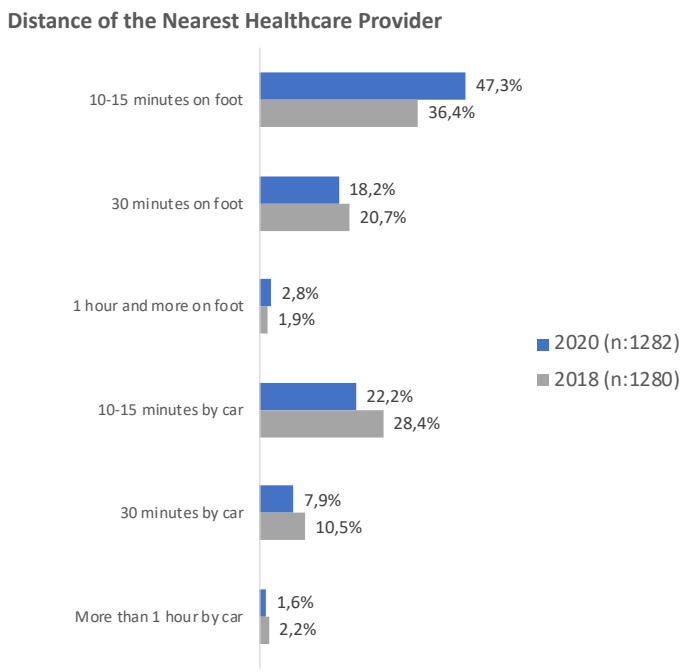
| | | I can't explain | I explain in Turkish | We go with somebody speaking Turkish | There are interpreters at the hospitals and they help us | We go to the centers where Syrian doctors are available | I communicate in my native language | in sign language | I pay for a private interpreter |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender (χ2= 38.383; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 476 | 20 (4,2) | 61 (12,8) | 102 (21,4) | 159 (33,4) | 59 (12,4) | 16 (3,4) | 33 (6,9) | 20 (4,2) |
| Male | 465 | 27 (5,8) | 113 (24,3) | 53 (11,4) | 156 (33,5) | 44 (9,5) | 16 (3,4) | 41 (8,8) | 10 (2,2) |
| **Age Group (χ2= 56.505; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 280 | 9 (3,2) | 72 (25,7) | 39 (13,9) | 91 (32,5) | 31 (11,1) | 9 (3,2) | 19 (6,8) | 6 (2,1) |
| 25-34 | 293 | 14 (4,8) | 67 (22,9) | 36 (12,3) | 97 (33,1) | 37 (12,6) | 9 (3,1) | 23 (7,8) | 7 (2,4) |
| 35-44 | 178 | 12 (6,7) | 19 (10,7) | 36 (20,2) | 68 (38,2) | 18 (10,1) | 7 (3,9) | 10 (5,6) | 6 (3,4) |
| over 45 | 190 | 12 (6,3) | 16 (8,4) | 44 (23,2) | 59 (31,1) | 17 (8,9) | 7 (3,7) | 22 (11,6) | 11 (5,8) |
| **Chronic Diseases χ2= 38,541; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 226 | 6 (2,7) | 31 (13,7) | 55 (24,3) | 65 (28,8) | 19 (8,4) | 11 (4,9) | 19 (8,4) | 16 (7,1) |
| No | 715 | 41 (5,7) | 143 (20,0) | 100 (14,0) | 250 (35,0) | 84 (11,7) | 21 (2,9) | 55 (7,7) | 14 (2,0) |
| **Employment Status (χ2= 76.222; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 348 | 26 (7,5) | 103 (29,6) | 38 (10,9) | 103 (29,6) | 23 (6,6) | 10 (2,9) | 37 (10,6) | 7 (2,0) |
| not working | 593 | 21 (3,5) | 71 (12,0) | 117 (19,7) | 212 (35,8) | 80 (13,5) | 22 (3,7) | 37 (6,2) | 23 (3,9) |
| **Seasonal Worker**** | 305 | 20 (6,6) | 94 (30,8) | 33 (10,8) | 85 (27,9) | 21 (6,9) | 10 (3,3) | 34 (11,1) | 7 (2,3) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish (χ2= 164.406; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 523 | 21 (4,0) | 172 (32,9) | 76 (14,5) | 139 (26,6) | 45 (8,6) | 14 (2,7) | 39 (7,5) | 13 (2,5) |
| not speaking | 418 | 26 (6,2) | 2 (0,5) | 79 (18,9) | 176 (42,1) | 58 (13,9) | 18 (4,3) | 35 (8,4) | 17 (4,1) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey (χ2= 46.850; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 466 | 35 (7,5) | 60 (12,9) | 86 (18,5) | 153 (32,8) | 57 (12,2) | 7 (1,5) | 43 (9,2) | 17 (3,6) |
| 6-9 years | 475 | 12 (2,5) | 114 (24,0) | 69 (14,5) | 162 (34,1) | 46 (9,7) | 25 (5,3) | 31 (6,5) | 13 (2,7) |
| **Provinces* (χ2= 210.086; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 71 | 9 (12,7) | 11 (15,5) | 12 (16,9) | 13 (18,3) | 1 (1,4) | 0 (0) | 24 (33,8) | 1 (1,4) |
| Bursa | 36 | 2 (5,6) | 6 (16,7) | 4 (11,1) | 15 (41,7) | 5 (13,9) | 0 (0) | 3 (8,3) | 1 (2,8) |
| Gaziantep | 165 | 5 (3,0) | 45 (27,3) | 33 (20,0) | 59 (35,8) | 10 (6,1) | 0 (0) | 4 (2,4) | 7 (4,2) |
| Hatay | 162 | 9 (5,6) | 18 (11,1) | 11 (6,8) | 90 (55,6) | 19 (11,7) | 0 (0) | 14 (8,6) | 0 (0) |
| Mersin | 68 | 3 (4,4) | 15 (22,1) | 19 (27,9) | 12 (17,6) | 8 (11,8) | 0 (0) | 4 (5,9) | 7 (10,3) |
| Istanbul | 158 | 10 (6,3) | 36 (22,8) | 46 (29,1) | 28 (17,7) | 18 (11,4) | 2 (1,3) | 10 (6,3) | 5 (3,2) |
| Izmir | 47 | 6 (12,8) | 13 (27,7) | 8 (17,0) | 1 (2,1) | 16 (34,0) | 1 (2,1) | 0 (0) | 2 (4,3) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 36 | 2 (5,6) | 12 (33,3) | 1 (2,8) | 17 (47,2) | 2 (5,6) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 2 (5,6) |
| Şanlıurfa | 153 | 1 (0,7) | 10 (6,5) | 14 (9,2) | 62 (40,5) | 12 (7,8) | 29 (19,0) | 15 (9,8) | 5 (3,3) |
| Kilis | 45 | 0 (0) | 8 (17,8) | 7 (15,6) | 18 (40,0) | 12 (26,7) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| **SES Group * (χ2= 41.208; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | 29 | 1 (3,4) | 10 (34,5) | 0 (0) | 13 (44,8) | 3 (10,3) | 0 (0) | 1 (3,4) | 1 (3,4) |
| C1 | 35 | 1 (2,9) | 11 (31,4) | 5 (14,3) | 5 (14,3) | 10 (28,6) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 3 (8,6) |
| C2 | 252 | 11 (4,4) | 62 (24,6) | 52 (20,6) | 74 (29,4) | 29 (11,5) | 1 (0,4) | 11 (4,4) | 7 (2,8) |
| DE | 625 | 34 (5,4) | 91 (14,6) | 98 (15,7) | 223 (35,7) | 61 (9,8) | 31 (5,0) | 62 (9,9) | 19 (3,0) |
| **Total** | **941** | **47 (5,0)** | **174 (18,5)** | **155 (16,5)** | **315 (33,5)** | **103 (10,9)** | **32 (3,4)** | **74 (7,9)** | **30 (3,2)** |

* Since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5), it has been analyzed by excluding the category of "I communicate in my native language", "I communicate in sign language" and "I prefer a private interpreter".
** It includes the employees.

## 8. Distance to the Nearest Healthcare Provider

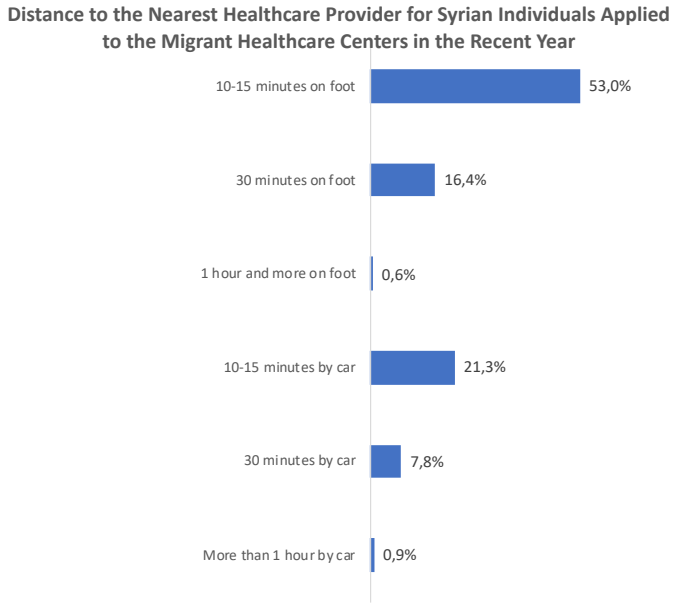
Graphic 24 presents the answers given to the question that "What is the distance to the nearest healthcare provider?" by 1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection analyzed within the scope of survey. According to the relevant answers, most of the participants (47,3%) indicated that they could reach the nearest healthcare provider in 10 to15 minutes on foot.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, proportion of the participants who stated that they reached the nearest healthcare provider in 10 to 15 minutes on foot in 2020 (47,3%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (36,5%) ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 24 Distance to the Nearest Healthcare Provider for Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

53% of 347 participants applied to Migrant Healthcare Centers in the recent year have stated that they could reach the nearest healthcare provider in 10 to 15 minutes on foot. (Graphic: 25).




**Graphic 25 Distance to the Nearest Healthcare Provider for Syrian Individuals Applied to the Migrant Healthcare Centers in the Recent Year, SIHHAT (2020)**

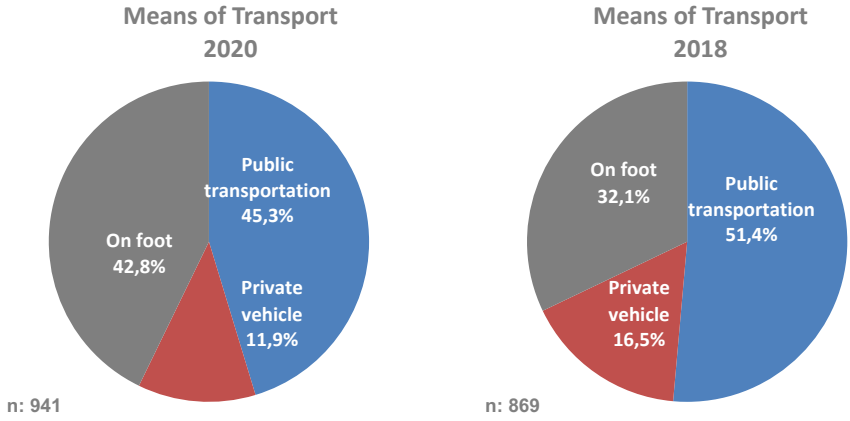
*(Note: By means of creating a graphic through sum totals, SIHHAT Report 2020 doesn't include Table 21: Distribution by Distance to the Nearest Healthcare Provider by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces where they live in and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the survey, which it was available in research report of 2018.)*

## 9. Transportation to Most Recently Visited Healthcare Organization

941 Syrian individuals under temporary protection, who stated that they applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year, were asked to answer the question "How have you gone to the healthcare provider recently?". Distribution of the relevant answers is demonstrated in Graphic 26. It is found that almost half of the participants who applied to any healthcare organization (45,3%) went to the healthcare providers by public transport, 42,8% went on foot and 11,9% went by private cars.

According to the result of z-test, proportion of those who used public transportation to go to a healthcare provider in 2020 (45,3%) has decreased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (51,4%) ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of those who went to a healthcare provider on foot in 2020 (42,8%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (32,1%) (p<0,05).

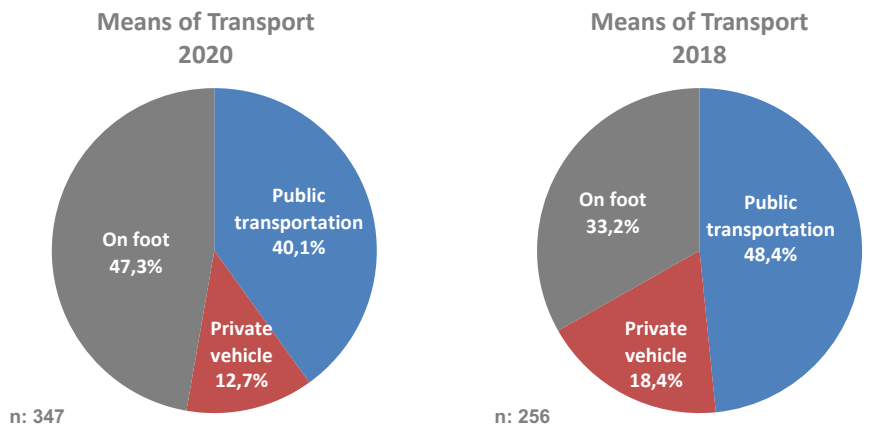



**Graphic 26 Means of Transportation Used to Reach the Healthcare Providers in Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Transportation methods of the 347 people who applied to the Migrant Health Centers in the last year to the most recently applied health institution were examined. According to the results,

47,3% of 347 participants applied to Migrant Healthcare Centers in the recent year went to the healthcare provider on foot, 40,1% used public transportation and 12,7% went by private cars (Graphic: 27).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, proportion of those who stated that they reached the Migrant Healthcare Center they applied recently on foot (47,3%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (32,3%) (p<0,05). Proportion of those who used public transportation (40,1%) has decreased significantly compared to the year 2018 (48,4%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 27 Means of Transportation Preferred to Reach the Healthcare Provider Recently by Syrian Individuals Applied to any Migrant Healthcare Center in the Recent Year, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 22 includes distribution by ways of transportation preferred to reach any healthcare organization in the recent year, and results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether it shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces and Socio Economic Status (SES) variables. Distribution by ways of transportation to reach any healthcare organization shows a statistically significant difference by knowledge of Turkish, province and SES variables ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups include a statistically significant difference, and z-test statistic was used to determine if difference between the percentages is significant. According to the result of z-test, proportion of the participants preferred public transportation is significantly higher in those who don't speak Turkish (50,5%) compared to the participants speaking Turkish (41,1%) ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of the participants who walk to the healthcare organizations is significantly higher in socio economic groups of C2 (44,4%) and DE (43,7) compared to the individuals with socio economic status of C1 (25,7%) ($p<0,05$).

Distribution by means of transportation preferred to reach healthcare organizations doesn't show any statistically significant difference regarding gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status and period of living in Turkey ($p>0,05$) (Table: 22).

**Table 22 Distribution of Means of Transportation Preferred to Reach Healthcare Providers by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Means of Transportation to Reach Healthcare Providers Recently | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Public transportation | Private vehicle | On foot |
| **Gender ($\chi2$= 1.811; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 476 | 218 (45,8) | 50 (10,5) | 208 (43,7) |
| Male | 465 | 208 (44,7) | 62 (13,3) | 195 (41,9) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$= 5.991; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 280 | 124 (44,3) | 28 (10,0) | 128 (45,7) |
| 25-34 | 293 | 125 (42,7) | 35 (11,9) | 133 (45,4) |
| 35-44 | 178 | 82 (46,1) | 23 (12,9) | 73 (41,0) |
| over 45 | 190 | 95 (50,0) | 26 (13,7) | 69 (36,3) |
| **Chronic Diseases ($\chi2$= 1,651; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| Yes | 226 | 95 (42,0) | 31 (13,7) | 100 (44,2) |
| No | 715 | 331 (46,3) | 81 (11,3) | 303 (42,4) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$= 2.239; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| working | 348 | 149 (42,8) | 39 (11,2) | 160 (46,0) |
| not working | 593 | 277 (46,7) | 73 (12,3) | 243 (41,0) |
| **Seasonal Worker*** | 305 | 129 (42,3) | 36 (11,8) | 140 (45,9) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$= 9.905; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| speaking | 523 | 215 (41,1) | 73 (14,0) | 235 (44,9) |
| not speaking | 418 | 211 (50,5) | 39 (9,3) | 168 (40,2) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$= 5.573; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 466 | 224 (48,1) | 45 (9,7) | 197 (42,3) |
| 6-9 years | 475 | 202 (42,5) | 67 (14,1) | 206 (43,4) |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$= 119.790; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Adana | 71 | 37 (52,1) | 5 (7,0) | 29 (40,8) |
| Bursa | 36 | 11 (30,6) | 5 (13,9) | 20 (55,6) |
| Gaziantep | 165 | 56 (33,9) | 21 (12,7) | 88 (53,3) |
| Hatay | 162 | 110 (67,9) | 16 (9,9) | 36 (22,2) |
| Mersin | 68 | 31 (45,6) | 8 (11,8) | 29 (42,6) |
| Istanbul | 158 | 57 (36,1) | 30 (19,0) | 71 (44,9) |
| Izmir | 47 | 29 (61,7) | 7 (14,9) | 11 (23,4) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 36 | 28 (77,8) | 0 (0) | 8 (22,2) |
| Şanlıurfa | 153 | 61 (39,9) | 7 (4,6) | 85 (55,6) |
| Kilis | 45 | 6 (13,3) | 13 (28,9) | 26 (57,8) |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$= 20.980; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| AB | 29 | 15 (51,7) | 5 (17,2) | 9 (31,0) |
| C1 | 35 | 15 (42,9) | 11 (31,4) | 9 (25,7) |
| C2 | 252 | 104 (41,3) | 36 (14,3) | 112 (44,4) |
| DE | 625 | 292 (46,7) | 60 (9,6) | 273 (43,7) |
| **Total** | **941** | **426 (45,3)** | **112 (11,9)** | **403 (42,8)** |

* It includes the employees.

## 10. Transportation Costs Paid for the Healthcare Providers Recently

538 individuals who go to the healthcare organizations by public transportation and private cars were asked about "How much did you pay for transportation when you have gone to a hospital recently?" as an open-ended question. The relevant answers are demonstrated in Table 23.

Transportation costs paid for reaching the hospitals by Syrian population under temporary

protection analyzed within the survey has been calculated as (AA: 25,6; SD: 73,3 TL).

**Table 23 Distribution of Transportation Costs paid for Reaching the Healthcare Providers Recently by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups respecting Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Transportation Costs Paid for the Healthcare Provider Recently | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mean (TL) | Standard Deviation |
| **Gender** | **Number** | | |
| Female | 268 | 22,4 | 70,9 |
| Male | 270 | 28,7 | 75,7 |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 152 | 23,2 | 58,1 |
| 25-34 | 160 | 23,5 | 36,6 |
| 35-44 | 105 | 27,6 | 101,7 |
| over 45 | 121 | 29,4 | 95,1 |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | |
| Yes | 126 | 28,7 | 92,9 |
| No | 412 | 24,6 | 66,3 |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 188 | 26,4 | 55,9 |
| not working | 350 | 25,1 | 81,3 |
| **Seasonal Worker*** | 165 | 28,0 | 59,1 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 288 | 24,5 | 48,3 |
| not speaking | 250 | 26,8 | 94,4 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 269 | 26,4 | 89,7 |
| 6-9 years | 269 | 24,7 | 52,2 |
| **Provinces** | | | |
| Adana | 42 | 30,7 | 27,3 |
| Bursa | 16 | 107,2 | 243,4 |
| Gaziantep | 77 | 33,6 | 118,4 |
| Hatay | 126 | 11,9 | 20,4 |
| Mersin | 39 | 25,7 | 38,9 |
| Istanbul | 87 | 21,3 | 25,8 |
| Izmir | 36 | 35,5 | 99,3 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 28 | 17,6 | 18,8 |
| Şanlıurfa | 68 | 22,7 | 55,4 |
| Kilis | 19 | 25,6 | 43,3 |
| **SES Group** | | | |
| AB | 20 | 27,9 | 27,2 |
| C1 | 26 | 46,3 | 115,9 |
| C2 | 140 | 24,6 | 87,0 |
| DE | 352 | 24,3 | 64,8 |
| **Total** | **538** | **25,6** | **73,3** |

* It includes the employees.

## 11. Considerations on Availability of Guidance Signboards and Sufficiency of the Signboards at the Healthcare Providers Applied in the Recent Year

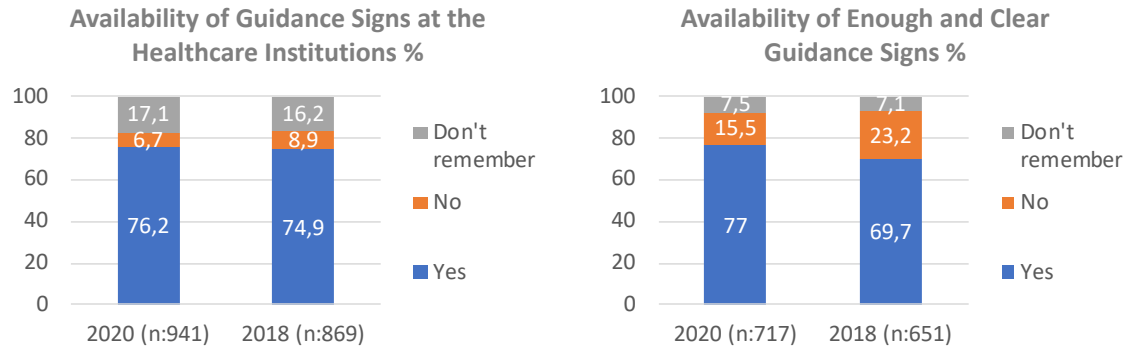
941 Syrian individuals under temporary protection, who stated they applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year, were asked to answer the question "Did you see any guidance signboards in the healthcare organization you went that clearly indicate where you should go?" Then, 717 individuals, who stated that guidance signboards were available at the healthcare organization they went, were asked to answer the question "Were these signboards

enough and clear?" The relevant answers are illustrated in Graphic 28.

76,2% of the participants who went to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year indicated that there were guidance signboards while 6,7% of them indicated that guidance signboards were not available. 77% of the participants found the guidance signboards enough and clear while 15,5% of them indicated that they were not enough and clear.

Proportion of the participants who stated there were guidance signboards at the healthcare organizations in 2020 (76,2%) has increased compared to the year 2018 (74,9%). However, this difference is not statistically significant according to the result of z-test (p>0,05).

According to the result of z-test, proportion of the participants who found the guidance signboards enough and clear at the healthcare organizations in 2020 (77%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (69,7%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 28 Availability of Guidance Signboards at the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 24 includes distribution of Syrian individuals applied to any healthcare organization in the recent year in terms of rendering the guidance signboards enough and clear, and results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether it shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. Distribution by sufficient number and clear guidance signboards at the healthcare organizations shows a statistically significant difference by gender, employment status and knowledge of Turkish (p<0,05).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups include a statistically significant difference, and z-test statistic was used to determine if difference between the percentages is significant. According to the result of z-test, proportion of men who found the

guidance signboards enough and clear at the healthcare organizations (80,1%) is significantly higher compared to the women (73,7%) (p<0,05).

Proportion of finding the guidance signboards enough and clear at the healthcare organizations is significantly higher in the participants speaking Turkish (86%) compared to those who don't speak Turkish (64,2%) (p<0,05).

Proportion of finding the guidance signboards enough and clear at the healthcare organizations show a statistically significant difference by certain variables such as age, chronic diseases and period of living in Turkey (p>0,05) (Table: 24).

**Table 24 Distribution of Considerations on Sufficiency of Guidance Signboards at the Healthcare Organizations by Gender, Age, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Were these signboards enough and clear? | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | I don't remember |
| **Gender (χ2= 8.247; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 350 | 258 (73,7) | 68 (19,4) | 24 (6,9) |
| Male | 367 | 294 (80,1) | 43 (11,7) | 30 (8,2) |
| **Age Group (χ2= 4.456; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 215 | 167 (77,7) | 28 (13,0) | 20 (9,3) |
| 25-34 | 236 | 183 (77,5) | 40 (16,9) | 13 (5,5) |
| 35-44 | 130 | 102 (78,5) | 19 (14,6) | 9 (6,9) |
| over 45 | 136 | 100 (73,5) | 24 (17,6) | 12 (8,8) |
| **Employment Status (χ2= 7.189; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| working | 283 | 232 (82,0) | 32 (11,3) | 19 (6,7) |
| not working | 434 | 320 (73,7) | 79 (18,2) | 35 (8,1) |
| **Seasonal Worker**** | 243 | 195 (80,2) | 29 (11,9) | 19 (7,8) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish (χ2= 46.661; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| speaking | 421 | 362 (86,0) | 39 (9,3) | 20 (4,8) |
| not speaking | 296 | 190 (64,2) | 72 (24,3) | 34 (11,5) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey (χ2= 2.981; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 345 | 269 (78,0) | 56 (16,2) | 20 (5,8) |
| 6-9 years | 372 | 283 (76,1) | 55 (14,8) | 34 (9,1) |
| **Provinces *** | | | | |
| Adana | 69 | 67 (97,1) | 2 (2,9) | 0 (0) |
| Bursa | 27 | 18 (66,7) | 2 (7,4) | 7 (25,9) |
| Gaziantep | 144 | 122 (84,7) | 21 (14,6) | 1 (0,7) |
| Hatay | 122 | 108 (88,5) | 9 (7,4) | 5 (4,1) |
| Mersin | 43 | 21 (48,8) | 21 (48,8) | 1 (2,3) |
| Istanbul | 114 | 96 (84,2) | 14 (12,3) | 4 (3,5) |
| Izmir | 22 | 20 (90,9) | 1 (4,5) | 1 (4,5) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 31 | 24 (77,4) | 4 (12,9) | 3 (9,7) |
| Şanlıurfa | 112 | 49 (43,8) | 32 (28,6) | 31 (27,7) |
| Kilis | 33 | 27 (81,8) | 5 (15,2) | 1 (3,0) |
| **SES Group*** | | | | |
| AB | 23 | 21 (91,3) | 0 (0) | 2 (8,7) |
| C1 | 29 | 28 (96,6) | 1 (3,4) | 0 (0) |
| C2 | 190 | 153 (80,5) | 31 (16,3) | 6 (3,2) |
| DE | 475 | 350 (73,7) | 79 (16,6) | 46 (9,7) |
| **Total** | **717** | **552 (77,0)** | **111 (15,5)** | **54 (7,5)** |

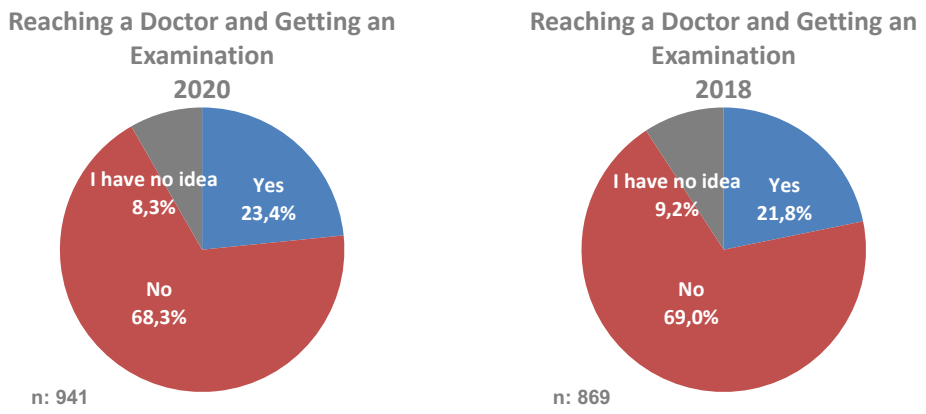
* Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at pores of the variable (n<5), Chi-Squared analysis hasn't been performed.
** It includes the employees.

## 12. Considerations on Reaching a Doctor and Getting an Examination at the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year

941 individuals, who stated that they have applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year, were asked to answer the question "Have you experienced any difficulty in reaching a doctor and getting an examination at the healthcare organization you've gone to?" Distribution of the relevant answers is demonstrated in Graphic 29.

68,3% of 941 participants gone to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year stated that it is not difficult to contact with a doctor and get an examination at that healthcare organization he/she has gone to. Moreover, 23,4% stated that they had difficulty in this respect.

According to the result of z-test, distribution by considerations of Syrian individuals on reaching a doctor and getting an examination at the healthcare organizations in 2020 doesn't show any statistically significant difference compared to the year 2018 (p>0,05).




**Graphic 29 Considerations on Reaching a Doctor and Getting an Examination at the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 25 includes distribution by considerations of Syrian individuals on reaching a doctor and getting an examination at the healthcare organizations in the recent year, and results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether it shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces and Socio Economic Status (SES). Distribution of considerations on reaching a doctor and getting an examination at the healthcare organizations shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and province variables (p<0,05).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups include a statistically significant difference, and z-test statistic was used to determine if difference between the percentages is significant. According to the result of z-test, proportion of women who gave the answer “I have no idea” in terms of reaching a doctor and getting an examination (10,5%) is significantly higher compared to the men (6%) ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of the individuals who stated it is difficult to reach a doctor and get an examination is significantly higher in the age group 35-44 (28,7%) and over 45 (27,4%) compared to the age group 18-24 (18,6%) ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of the individuals stated it is not difficult to reach a doctor and get an examination is significantly higher in those who speak Turkish (71,7%) compared to those who don’t speak Turkish (64,1%) ($p<0,05$).

Distribution by considerations of Syrian individuals on reaching a doctor and getting an examination at the healthcare organizations doesn’t show any statistically significant difference with regard to period of living in Turkey and SES variables ($p>0,05$) (Table:25).

**Table 25 Distribution by Considerations on Reaching a Doctor and Getting an Examination at the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

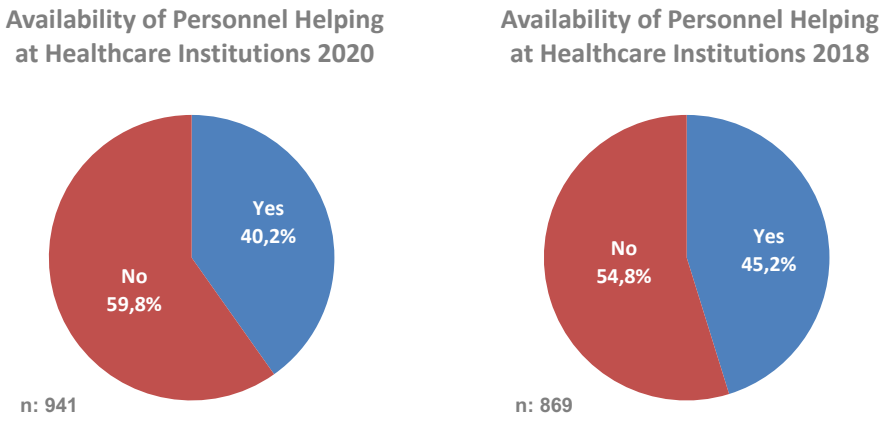
| | Have you experienced any difficulty in reaching a doctor and getting an examination at the healthcare organization you've gone to? | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | It was difficult | It wasn't difficult | I have no idea |
| **Gender ($\chi2$= 6.691; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 476 | 113 (23,7) | 313 (65,8) | 50 (10,5) |
| Male | 465 | 107 (23,0) | 330 (71,0) | 28 (6,0) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$= 14.752; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 280 | 52 (18,6) | 212 (75,7) | 16 (5,7) |
| 25-34 | 293 | 65 (22,2) | 202 (68,9) | 26 (8,9) |
| 35-44 | 178 | 51 (28,7) | 112 (62,9) | 15 (8,4) |
| over 45 | 190 | 52 (27,4) | 117 (61,6) | 21 (11,1) |
| **Chronic Diseases ($\chi2$= 11,272; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Yes | 226 | 60 (26,5) | 137 (60,6) | 29 (12,8) |
| No | 715 | 160 (22,4) | 506 (70,8) | 49 (6,9) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$= 7.960; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| working | 348 | 90 (25,9) | 240 (69,0) | 18 (5,2) |
| not working | 593 | 130 (21,9) | 403 (68,0) | 60 (10,1) |
| **Seasonal Worker *** | 305 | 78 (25,6) | 210 (68,9) | 17 (5,6) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$= 21.459; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| speaking | 523 | 124 (23,7) | 375 (71,7) | 24 (4,6) |
| not speaking | 418 | 96 (23,0) | 268 (64,1) | 54 (12,9) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$= 4.691; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 466 | 95 (20,4) | 332 (71,2) | 39 (8,4) |
| 6-9 years | 475 | 125 (26,3) | 311 (65,5) | 39 (8,2) |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$= 167.487; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Adana | 71 | 31 (43,7) | 40 (56,3) | 0 (0) |
| Bursa | 36 | 11 (30,6) | 20 (55,6) | 5 (13,9) |
| Gaziantep | 165 | 31 (18,8) | 129 (78,2) | 5 (3,0) |
| Hatay | 162 | 30 (18,5) | 124 (76,5) | 8 (4,9) |
| Mersin | 68 | 30 (44,1) | 36 (52,9) | 2 (2,9) |
| Istanbul | 158 | 47 (29,7) | 109 (69,0) | 2 (1,3) |
| Izmir | 47 | 2 (4,3) | 29 (61,7) | 16 (34,0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 36 | 9 (25,0) | 25 (69,4) | 2 (5,6) |
| Şanlıurfa | 153 | 12 (7,8) | 108 (70,6) | 33 (21,6) |
| Kilis | 45 | 17 (37,8) | 23 (51,1) | 5 (11,1) |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$= 11.474; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| AB | 29 | 6 (20,7) | 23 (79,3) | 0 (0) |
| C1 | 35 | 6 (17,1) | 28 (80,0) | 1 (2,9) |
| C2 | 252 | 54 (21,4) | 183 (72,6) | 15 (6,0) |
| DE | 625 | 154 (24,6) | 409 (65,4) | 62 (9,9) |
| **Total** | **941** | **220 (23,4)** | **643 (68,3)** | **78 (8,3)** |

* It includes the employees.

## 13. Considerations on Availability of a Health Worker Helping at the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year

941 individuals, who stated they have applied to any healthcare institution in Turkey in the recent year, were asked to answer the question "Could you find someone helping you at the healthcare organization you've gone to?" Distribution of the relevant answers is demonstrated in Graphic 30.

Whereas 40,2% of 941 participants applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year stated that there was somebody helping them at the healthcare organizations, 59,8% indicated that there was nobody to help them.




**Graphic 30 Considerations on Availability of Auxiliary Staff at the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey (2020-2018)**

Table 26 includes distribution by availability of auxiliary staff at the healthcare organizations applied in the recent year by Syrian individuals, and results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether it shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces and Socio Economic Status (SES). Distribution by availability of auxiliary staff at the healthcare organizations shows a statistically significant difference by employment status, province and SES variables ($p<0,05$).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups include a statistically significant difference, and z-test statistic was used to determine if difference between the percentages is significant. According to the result of z-test, proportion of the individuals who stated auxiliary staff was available at the healthcare organizations applied in the recent year

(45,1%) is significantly higher in the employed participants compared to those who are unemployed (37,3%) (p<0,05).

Proportion of the individuals in AB (58,6%) socio economic group who stated auxiliary staff was available at the healthcare organizations is significantly higher compared to the individuals in C1 (31,4%) and DE (37,3%) socio economic groups (p<0,05).

Distribution of availability of auxiliary staff at the healthcare organizations doesn't show any statistically significant difference by gender, age, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey (p>0,05) (Table:26).

**Table 26 Distribution of Considerations on Availability of Auxiliary Staff at the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Gender, Age, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Could you find someone helping you at the healthcare organization you've gone to? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| **Gender (χ2= 1.844; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 476 | 181 (38,0) | 295 (62,0) |
| Male | 465 | 197 (42,4) | 268 (57,6) |
| **Age Group (χ2= 6.316; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 280 | 100 (35,7) | 180 (64,3) |
| 25-34 | 293 | 129 (44,0) | 164 (56,0) |
| 35-44 | 178 | 79 (44,4) | 99 (55,6) |
| over 45 | 190 | 70 (36,8) | 120 (63,2) |
| **Employment Status (χ2= 5.618; p<0,05)** | | | |
| working | 348 | 157 (45,1) | 191 (54,9) |
| not working | 593 | 221 (37,3) | 372 (62,7) |
| **Seasonal Worker *** | 305 | 134 (43,9) | 171 (56,1) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish (χ2= 0.626; p>0,05)** | | | |
| speaking | 523 | 216 (41,3) | 307 (58,7) |
| not speaking | 418 | 162 (38,8) | 256 (61,2) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey (χ2= 60.678; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 466 | 181 (38,8) | 285 (61,2) |
| 6-9 years | 475 | 197 (41,5) | 278 (58,5) |
| **Provinces (χ2= 109.267; p<0,05)** | | | |
| Adana | 71 | 42 (59,2) | 29 (40,8) |
| Bursa | 36 | 6 (16,7) | 30 (83,3) |
| Gaziantep | 165 | 80 (48,5) | 85 (51,5) |
| Hatay | 162 | 105 (64,8) | 57 (35,2) |
| Mersin | 68 | 20 (29,4) | 48 (70,6) |
| Istanbul | 158 | 57 (36,1) | 101 (63,9) |
| Izmir | 47 | 8 (17,0) | 39 (83,0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 36 | 16 (44,4) | 20 (55,6) |
| Şanlıurfa | 153 | 29 (19,0) | 124 (81,0) |
| Kilis | 45 | 15 (33,3) | 30 (66,7) |
| **SES Groups (χ2= 11.500; p<0,05)** | | | |
| AB | 29 | 17 (58,6) | 12 (41,4) |
| C1 | 35 | 11 (31,4) | 24 (68,6) |
| C2 | 252 | 117 (46,4) | 135 (53,6) |
| DE | 625 | 233 (37,3) | 392 (62,7) |
| **Total** | **941** | **378 (40,2)** | **563 (59,8)** |

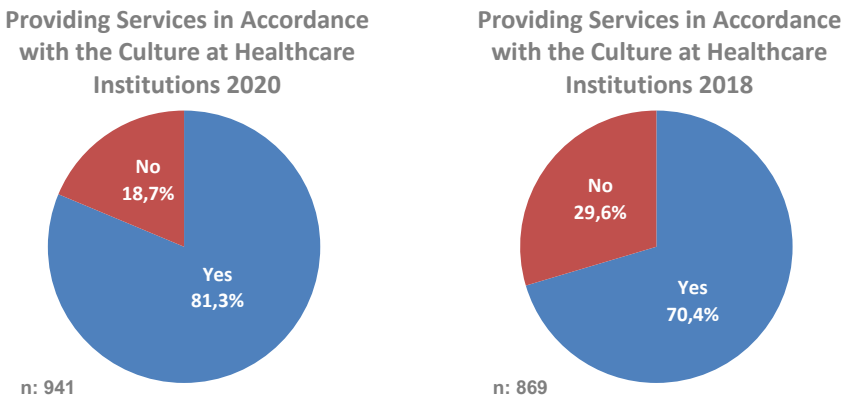
* It includes the employees.

## 14. Considerations on Offering Services in accordance with the Cultures at the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year

941 Syrian individuals under temporary protection, who stated that they applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year, were asked to answer the question "Have you been provided with services in accordance with your culture at the healthcare organization?" Distribution of the relevant answers is illustrated in Graphic 31.

While 81,3% of 941 participants who applied to healthcare organizations in Turkey in the recent year stated that services were provided in accordance with their culture at the healthcare organization, 18,7% indicated that they were not provided service in accordance with their culture.

According to the result of z-test, proportion of the individuals who stated the service offered was suitable for their culture in 2020 (81,3%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (70,4%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 31 Considerations on Offering Services in accordance with the Culture at the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 27 includes distribution of the considerations on getting services in accordance with the culture at the healthcare organizations applied in the recent year by Syrian individuals, and results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether it shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces and Socio Economic Status (SES). Distribution of considerations on getting services in accordance with the culture at the healthcare organizations shows a statistically significant difference by age and province variables (p<0,05).

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups include a statistically significant difference, and z-test statistic was used to determine if difference between the percentages is significant. According to the result of z-test, proportion of the individuals who stated the service offered was not suitable for the culture at the healthcare organizations is significantly higher in the age group 35-44 (20,8%) and over 45 (25,3%) compared to the age group 18-24 (13,2%) ($p<0,05$).

Distribution of the considerations on getting services in accordance with the culture at the healthcare organizations doesn't show any statistically significant difference by gender, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p<0,05$) (Table: 27).

**Table 27 Distribution of the Considerations on Offering Services in accordance with the Culture at the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Gender, Age, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Have you been provided with services in accordance with your culture at the healthcare organization? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | It was suitable | It wasn't suitable |
| **Gender ($\chi2$= 0.256; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 476 | 390 (81,9) | 86 (18,1) |
| Male | 465 | 375 (80,6) | 90 (19,4) |
| **Age group ($\chi2$= 11.448; p<0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 280 | 243 (86,8) | 37 (13,2) |
| 25-34 | 293 | 239 (81,6) | 54 (18,4) |
| 35-44 | 178 | 141 (79,2) | 37 (20,8) |
| over 45 | 190 | 142 (74,7) | 48 (25,3) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$= 0.776; p>0,05)** | | | |
| working | 348 | 288 (82,8) | 60 (17,2) |
| not working | 593 | 477 (80,4) | 116 (19,6) |
| **Seasonal Worker *** | 305 | 251 (82,3) | 54 (17,7) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$= 0.135; p>0,05)** | | | |
| speaking | 523 | 423 (80,9) | 100 (19,1) |
| not speaking | 418 | 342 (81,8) | 76 (18,2) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$= 0.483; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 466 | 383 (82,2) | 83 (17,8) |
| 6-9 years | 475 | 382 (80,4) | 93 (19,6) |
| **Provinces ($\chi2$= 112.485; p<0,05)** | | | |
| Adana | 71 | 68 (95,8) | 3 (4,2) |
| Bursa | 36 | 19 (52,8) | 17 (47,2) |
| Gaziantep | 165 | 133 (80,6) | 32 (19,4) |
| Hatay | 162 | 145 (89,5) | 17 (10,5) |
| Mersin | 68 | 51 (75,0) | 17 (25,0) |
| Istanbul | 158 | 103 (65,2) | 55 (34,8) |
| Izmir | 47 | 32 (68,1) | 15 (31,9) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 36 | 31 (86,1) | 5 (13,9) |
| Şanlıurfa | 153 | 153 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| Kilis | 45 | 30 (66,7) | 15 (33,3) |
| **Total** | **941** | **765 (81,3)** | **176 (18,7)** |

* It includes the employees.

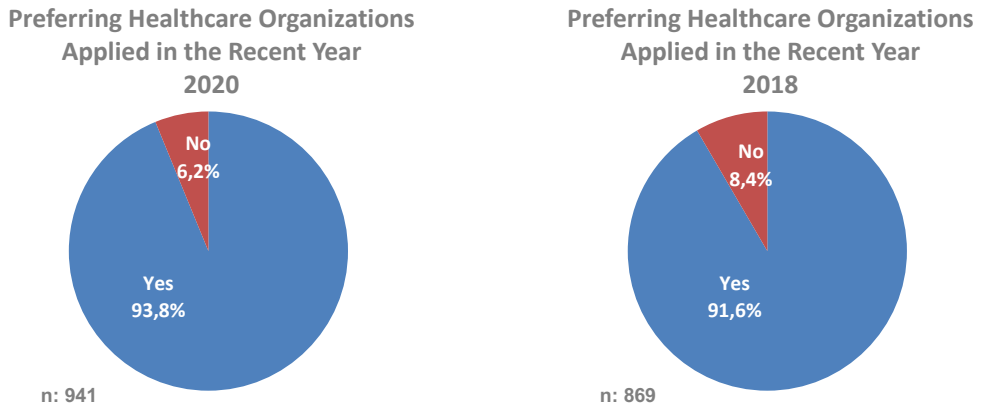
## 15. Opinions on Choosing the Same Healthcare Organization Applied in the Recent Year

Table 28 demonstrates distribution of the answers given to the question "If you get sick again, do you go to the same healthcare organization?" by the individuals applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year. According to the result of z-test performed by the relevant answers, proportion of the participants who said they could prefer again State Hospitals, Education and Research Hospitals, University Hospitals, 112 Emergency Services (96,1%) and Migrant Healthcare Centers (89,6%) is significantly higher compared to those who stated that they would prefer Private Polyclinics/Private Hospitals (80,3%) (p<0,05).

**Table 28 Considerations on Choosing the Same Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| HEALTHCARE ORGANIZATIONS | If you get sick again, do you go to the same healthcare organization? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Yes | No |
| | | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Family Medicine | 50 | 47 (94,0) | 3 (6,0) |
| Tuberculosis Dispensaries/Maternal-Infant Health and Family Planning Centers | 74 | 74 (100,0) | - |
| Private Polyclinic/Private Hospital | 66 | 53 (80,3) | 13 (19,7) |
| State Hospital, Education and Research Hospital, University Hospital, 112 Emergency Service | 812 | 780 (96,1) | 32 (3,9) |
| Migrant Healthcare Centers | 347 | 311 (89,6) | 36 (10,4) |
| **Total** | **1349** | **1265 (93,8)** | **84 (6,2)** |

According to the result of z-test, proportion of the individuals who indicated they would prefer the same healthcare organization applied in the 2020 (93,8%) doesn't show any statistically significant difference compared to the year 2018 (91,6%) (p>0,05) (Graphic:32).



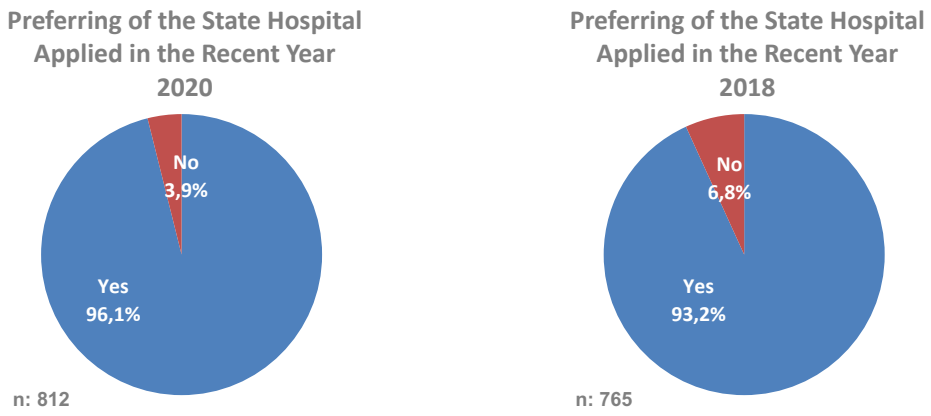

**Graphic 32 Considerations on Choosing the Same Healthcare Organizations applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

### i) State Hospital

812 individuals who have applied to a State Hospital in Turkey in the recent year were asked the question "If you get sick again, do you go to the same healthcare organization?". There relevant answers are illustrated in Graphic 33.

96,1% of Syrian population under temporary protection, who stated that they applied to a State Hospital in Turkey in the recent year, indicated that they would prefer the same healthcare organization.

According to the result of z-test, proportion of the individuals who indicated they would prefer the same healthcare organization in the 2020 (91,6%) has increased statistically significantly compared to the year 2018 (93,2%) ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 33 Considerations on Choosing the Same State Hospital applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

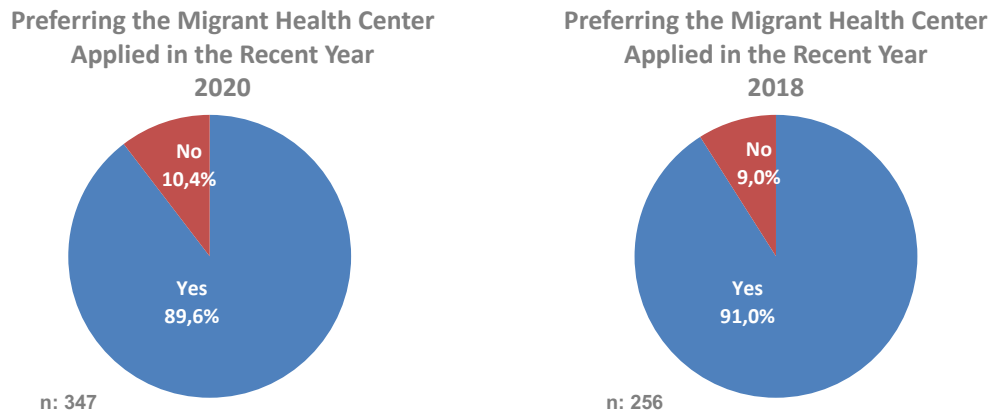
*(Note: Research report of 2020 doesn't include Table 29: Distributions of the Considerations on Choosing the Same State Hospital Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces where they live in and SES groups by means of creating a graphic through sum totals, which it was included in research report of 2018.)*

### ii) Migrant Healthcare Centers

347 individuals who have applied to a Migrant Healthcare Center in Turkey in the recent year were asked the question "If you get sick again, do you go to the same healthcare organization?". There relevant answers are illustrated in Graphic 34.

89,6% of Syrian population under temporary protection, who stated that they applied to a Migrant Healthcare Center in Turkey in the recent year, indicated that they would prefer the same healthcare organization.

According to the result of z-test, proportion of the individuals who indicated they would prefer the same healthcare organization in the 2020 (89,6%) doesn't show a statistically significant difference compared to the year 2018 (91%) ($p<0,05$).




**Graphic 34 Considerations on Choosing the Same Migrant Healthcare Center applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

*(Note: Research report of 2020 doesn't include Table 30: Distributions of the Considerations on Choosing the Same Migrant Healthcare Center Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces where they live in and SES groups by means of creating a graphic through sum totals, which it was included in research report of 2018.)*

# SATISFACTION FROM HEALTHCARE SERVICES

## 1. Healthcare Services Satisfaction Scale

It has been intended to measure satisfaction healthcare services by 941 individuals under temporary protection who applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year. The Healthcare Services Access Scale used in "A Study on the Problems Encountered by Refugees and Asylum-Seekers in Their Access to Healthcare Services (Keklik ve Önal, 2016)" was adapted to this survey. Participants have been asked to specify the statements as Strongly Agree=5, Agree=4, neither Agree nor Disagree=3, Disagree=2, Strongly Disagree=1.

Information on average and standard deviations concerning the statements are presented as exploratory statistics related to the healthcare services satisfaction scale in this section.

Cronbach's Alpha value has been calculated as 0,869 as a result of reliability analysis of healthcare services satisfaction scale.

It has been found by the healthcare services satisfaction scale that alpha value is 0,922 for the aspect "attitude of physicians/healthcare personnel", 0,925 for the aspect "difficulty in communication", 0,912 for the aspect "financial incapability" and 0,754 for "being discriminated from the local people". These values indicate that reliability of each aspect is high.

Healthcare Services Satisfaction Scale adapted to the survey is illustrated in Table 31.

**Table 31 Healthcare Services Satisfaction Scale**

| HEALTHCARE SERVICES SATISFACTION SCALE | |
|---|---|
| Attitudes of doctors | I can get the necessary documents from doctors to cover the fees |
| | I'm being examined by any doctor I want. |
| | The doctors pay sufficient attention to me. |
| | Doctors are informing me about my illness. |
| | Doctors guide me about the treatment process |
| | Doctors consult me when deciding on my treatment |
| | Doctors give me confidence |
| | I am satisfied with the examination of physicians in general. |
| Attitude of Healthcare Personnel | Health care personnel care about me |
| | Health care personnel behave kindly at me |
| | Health personnel don't want to contact with me* |
| | Health personnel pay less attention to me than the local people* |
| | I am satisfied with the healthcare personnel in general |
| Communication Problem | I can't get full treatment since I have translation problems* |
| | I can't go to the department I want to go at hospital because of language problems* |
| | I'm sent to the wrong departments because of the language problem* |
| | I can't tell enough of my complaints about my disease because I have difficulty in language** |
| | Due to the language problem, I can be diagnosed incorrectly* |
| | Due to the communication problem, the treatment time is very short* |
| Benefiting from Healthcare Services | I can be treated free of charge in private polyclinics contracted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| | I can have my health checks done on a regular basis. |
| | I have to postpone my non-emergency treatment because of negative health care* |
| | I have to postpone preventive health care due to adverse healthcare services* |
| | I have to wait a long time for the treatment* |
| Financial Incapability | I can't pay the amount I have to pay for medication and treatment* |
| | I waive my health because I can't afford to pay* |
| | I can't afford the high cost of diseases requiring long-term treatment* |
| | I have to postpone the treatment of my non-urgent health problems because I can't afford to pay their fees* |

* Negative variables were coded reversely before the analysis.

Table 32 illustrates mean and standard deviation values with regard to five factors constituting satisfaction from healthcare services for 941 Syrian individuals under temporary protection applied to any healthcare organization in Turkey in the recent year.

Descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) of the evaluations on five factors constituting satisfaction from healthcare services have been calculated by gender, age, educational level, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, SES groups and status of benefiting from healthcare services. In addition, difference between the arithmetic averages and groups in favor of this difference were examined by using t-test for variables of two categories and variance (One-Way Anova) analysis for variables of three and more categories, and the results are demonstrated in Table 32.

According to the result of t-test, average values of satisfaction of the participants speaking Turkish (AA:3,5; SD:0,9) with the attitudes of doctors is significantly higher compared to those

who don't speak Turkish (AA: 3,4; SD:1,0) (p<0,05).

Average values of satisfaction of men with the healthcare personnel (AA: 3,5; SD: 0,9) is significantly higher compared to the women (AA: 3,3; SD: 1,0) (p<0,05). Satisfaction level of the employed individuals with the healthcare personnel (AA: 3,5; SD: 0,9) is significantly higher compared to the unemployed ones (AA: 3,4; SD: 1,0) (p<0,05).

Average values of satisfaction of men with the communication is significantly higher (AA: 3,3; SD: 1,0) compared to the women (AA: 3,1; SD: 1,1) (p<0,05).

Average values of satisfaction of the employed participants with the communication (AA: 3,4; SD: 1,0) is significantly higher compared to the unemployed ones (AA: 3,1; SD: 1,1) (p<0,05).

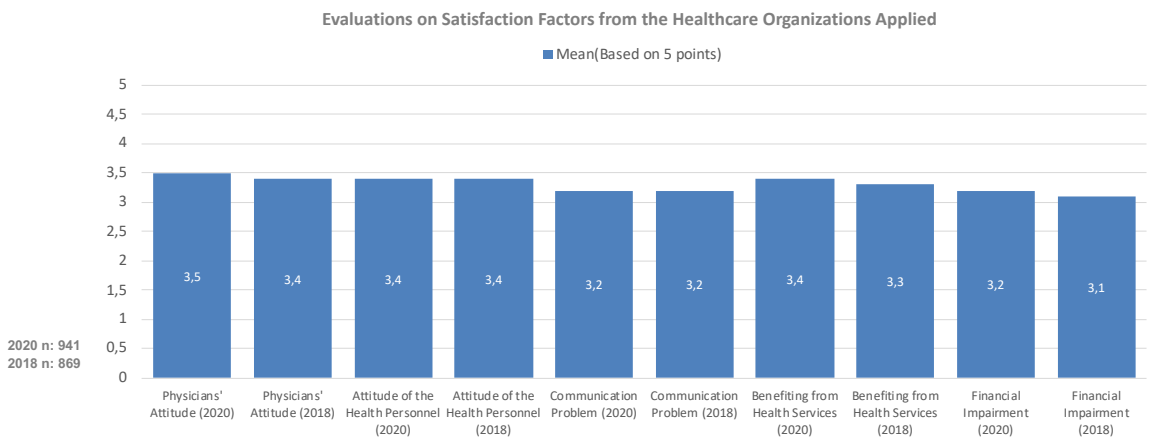
Average values of satisfaction of men with status of benefiting from the healthcare services (AA: 3,5; SD: 0,9) is significantly higher compared to the women (AA: 3,3; SD: 1,0) (p<0,05).

Average values of satisfaction of men with regard to financial incapability (AA: 3,3; SD: 1,1) is significantly higher compared to the women (AA: 3,0; SD: 1,1) (p<0,05).

**Table 32 Mean and Standard Deviation Values regarding Factors of Satisfaction from Healthcare Services in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Attitudes of Doctors | | | Attitudes of Healthcare Workers | | | Communication Problem | | | Benefiting from Healthcare Services | | | Financial Incapability | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number | Mean | Std. Deviation | | Mean | Std. Deviation | | Mean | Std. Deviation | | Mean | Std. Deviation | | Mean | Std. Deviation | |
| **Gender** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| Female | 476 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,0 | 1,1 | |
| Male | 465 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | |
| **Age group** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| 18-24 | 280 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| 25-34 | 293 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| 35-44 | 178 | 3,5 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,1 | |
| over 45 | 190 | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| **Educational Level** | | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| Can't read and write Reads and writes but had no formal education | 108 | 3,6 | 0,8 | | 3,5 | 0,8 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,0 | |
| Primary school | 343 | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| Secondary school | 279 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,0 | |
| High school and further | 211 | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| **Employment Status** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| working | 348 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | |
| not working | 593 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 305 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| speaking | 523 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,1 | 1,0 | |
| not speaking | 418 | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 466 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,1 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| 6-9 years | 475 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| **SES Group** | | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| AB | 29 | 3,8 | 0,7 | | 3,7 | 0,8 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 2,9 | 1,1 | |
| C1 | 35 | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,5 | 0,8 | | 3,4 | 1,2 | | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | |
| C2 | 252 | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,1 | |
| DE | 625 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| **Benefiting from Healthcare Services** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| Easy | 545 | 3,7 | 0,8 | | 3,6 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,1 | | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,1 | |
| Difficult | 90 | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 2,9 | 1,0 | | 2,6 | 1,0 | | 3,0 | 1,0 | | 2,5 | 1,0 | |
| **General Average** | **941** | **3,5** | **0,9** | | **3,4** | **0,9** | | **3,2** | **1,1** | | **3,4** | **0,9** | | **3,2** | **1,1** | |

The average values regarding the satisfaction factors from the healthcare organizations in 2020 and the satisfaction levels of the 2018 pre-survey are at the same level (Graphic: 35).




**Graphic 35 Considerations with regard to Factors of Satisfaction from the relevant Healthcare Organizations, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 33 illustrates mean and standard deviation values with regard to five factors constituting satisfaction from healthcare services for 812 Syrian individuals under temporary protection applied to any State Hospital in Turkey in the recent year.

Descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) of the evaluations on five factors constituting satisfaction from healthcare services have been calculated by gender, age, educational level, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, SES groups and status of benefiting from healthcare services. In addition, it has been examined if there is a difference between the arithmetic averages and which groups are in favor of this difference by using t-test for variables of two categories and variance (One-Way Anova) analysis for variables of three and more categories, and the results are demonstrated in Table 33.

According to the result of t-test, average values of satisfaction of men with the attitude of healthcare personnel (AA: 3,5; SD: 0,9) is significantly higher compared to the women (AA: 3,4; SD: 1,0) ($p<0,05$).

Average values of satisfaction of men with the communication (AA: 3,3; SD: 1,0) is significantly higher compared to the women (AA: 3,1; SD: 1,1) ($p<0,05$).

Average values of satisfaction of men with status of benefiting from the healthcare services (AA: 3,5; SD: 0,9) is significantly higher compared to the women (AA: 3,3; SD: 1,0) ($p<0,05$).

Average values of satisfaction of the employed individuals with regard to benefiting from the healthcare services (AA: 3,5; SD: 0,9) is significantly higher compared to the unemployed ones (AA: 3,4; SD: 1,0) ($p<0,05$).

Average values of satisfaction of men with regard to financial incapability (AA: 3,4; SD: 1,1) is significantly higher compared to the women (AA: 3,1; SD: 1,2) ($p<0,05$).

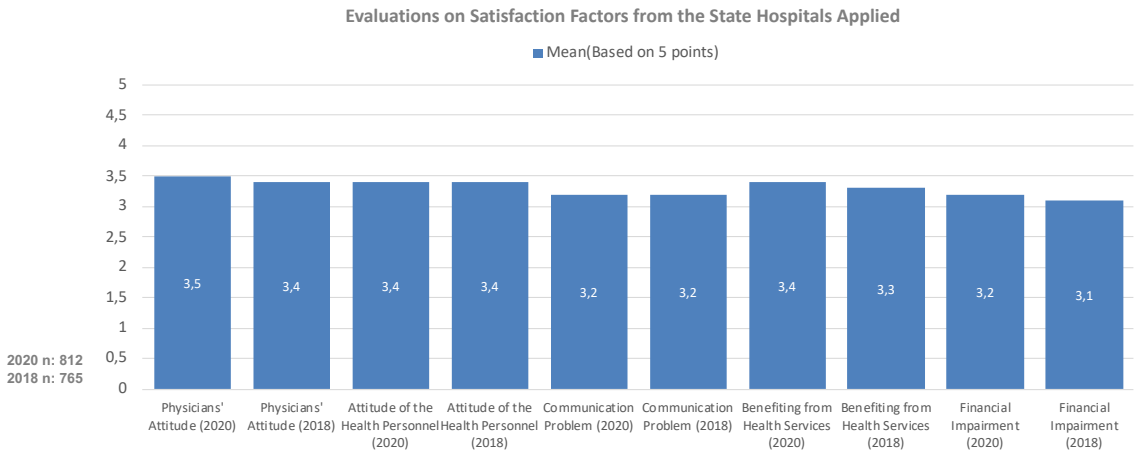
Average values of satisfaction of the employed individuals with regard to financial incapability (AA: 3,3; SD: 1,0) is significantly higher compared to the unemployed ones (AA: 3,1; SD: 1,2) ($p<0,05$).

**Table 33 Mean and Standard Deviation Values regarding Factors of Satisfaction from State Hospitals in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | SATISFACTION FROM STATE HOSPITALS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Attitudes of Doctors | | | Attitudes of Healthcare Workers | | | Communication Problem | | | Benefiting from Healthcare Services | | | Financial Incapability | | |
| | Number | Mean | Std. Deviation | | Mean | Std. Deviation | | Mean | Std. Deviation | | Mean | Std. Deviation | | Mean | Std. Deviation | |
| **Gender** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| Female | 399 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,2 | |
| Male | 413 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | |
| **Age group** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| 18-24 | 238 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| 25-34 | 242 | 3,6 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,1 | | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| 35-44 | 160 | 3,6 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| over 45 | 172 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| **Educational Level** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| Can't read and write Reads and writes but had no formal education | 91 | 3,7 | 0,8 | | 3,5 | 0,8 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | |
| Primary school | 292 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,1 | |
| Secondary school | 261 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| High school and further | 168 | 3,5 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | |
| **Employment Status** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| working | 311 | 3,6 | 0,9 | | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | |
| not working | 501 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,2 | |
| **Seasonal Worker*** | 267 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| speaking | 445 | 3,6 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| not speaking | 367 | 3,5 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,2 | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 392 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| 6-9 years | 420 | 3,6 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| **SES Group** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| AB | 29 | 3,9 | 0,6 | | 3,7 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 2,9 | 1,1 | |
| C1 | 18 | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,5 | 0,8 | | 3,2 | 1,3 | | 3,6 | 0,8 | | 3,6 | 0,9 | |
| C2 | 200 | 3,5 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,1 | |
| DE | 565 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| **Benefiting from Healthcare Services** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| Easy | 484 | 3,7 | 0,8 | | 3,6 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,1 | | 3,6 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 1,1 | |
| Difficult | 72 | 3,0 | 1,1 | | 2,8 | 1,0 | | 2,6 | 1,0 | | 2,9 | 1,0 | | 2,5 | 0,9 | |
| **General Average** | **812** | **3,5** | **0,9** | | **3,4** | **1,0** | | **3,2** | **1,1** | | **3,4** | **1,0** | | **3,2** | **1,1** | |

* It includes the employees.

The average values regarding the satisfaction factors from the State Hospitals in 2020 and the satisfaction levels of the 2018 pre-survey are at the same level (Graphic:36).




**Graphic 36 Considerations with regard to Factors of Satisfaction from the relevant State Hospitals, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 34 illustrates mean and standard deviation values with regard to five factors constituting satisfaction from healthcare services for 347 Syrian individuals under temporary protection applied to any Migrant Healthcare Center in Turkey in the recent year.

Descriptive statistics (mean and standard deviation) of the evaluations on five factors constituting satisfaction from healthcare services have been calculated by gender, age, educational level, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, SES groups and status of benefiting from healthcare services. In addition, difference between the arithmetic averages and groups in favor of this difference were examined by using t-test for variables of two categories and variance (One-Way Anova) analysis for variables of three and more categories, and the results are demonstrated in Table 34.

According to the result of t-test, Average values of satisfaction of the unemployed participants with the attitude of doctors (AA: 3,3; SD: 0,9) is significantly higher compared to the employed ones (AA: 3,2; SD: 1,0) ($p<0,05$).

Average values of satisfaction of men with attitude of healthcare personnel (AA: 3,4; SD: 0,9) is significantly higher compared to the women (AA: 3,3; SD: 1,0) ($p<0,05$).

Average values of satisfaction of men with communication (AA: 3,2; SD: 1,0) is significantly higher compared to the women (AA: 3,1; SD:1,1) ($p<0,05$).

Average values of satisfaction with communication is significantly higher for the participants who have been living in Turkey for 6-9 years (AA: 3,2; SD: 1,1) compared to those who have been living in Turkey for 1-5 years (AA: 3,1; SD:1,0) ($p<0,05$).

Average values of satisfaction with status of benefiting from the healthcare services is significantly higher for the participants who have been living in Turkey for 6-9 years (AA: 3,4; SD: 0,9) compared to those who have been living in Turkey for 1-5 years (AA: 3,1; SD:1,0) ($p<0,05$).

Average values of satisfaction of the participants of socio economic group C1 (AA: 3,5; SD: 0,9) with status of benefiting from the healthcare services is significantly higher compared to other groups of socio economic status ($p<0,05$).

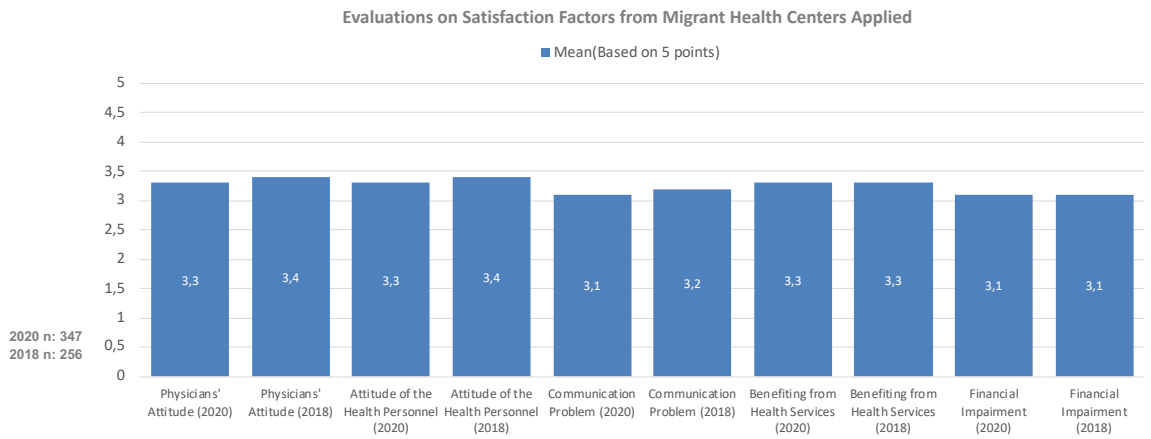
Average values of satisfaction of men with regard to financial incapability (AA: 3,3; SD: 1,0) is significantly higher compared to the women (AA: 3,0; SD: 1,1) ($p<0,05$).

Average values of satisfaction of the employed participants with regard to financial incapability (AA: 3,2; SD: 1,1) is significantly higher compared to the unemployed ones (AA: 3,0; SD: 1,1) ($p<0,05$).

**Table 34 Mean and Standard Deviation Values regarding Factors of Satisfaction from the Migrant Healthcare Centers in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | SATISFACTION FROM MIGRANT HEALTH CENTERS | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Attitudes of Doctors | | | Attitudes of Healthcare Workers | | | Communication Problem | | | Benefiting from Healthcare Services | | | Financial Incapability | | |
| | Number | Mean | Std. Deviation | | Mean | Std. Deviation | | Mean | Std. Deviation | | Mean | Number | Mean | Std. Deviation | | Mean |
| **Gender** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| Female | 217 | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,0 | 1,1 | |
| Male | 130 | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | |
| **Age group** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| 18-24 | 104 | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| 25-34 | 100 | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,1 | | 3,3 | 0,9 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | |
| 35-44 | 68 | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,3 | 1,1 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | |
| over 45 | 75 | 3,3 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 0,8 | | 3,0 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 0,9 | | 3,0 | 1,1 | |
| **Educational Level** | | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| Can't read and write Reads and writes but had no formal education | 49 | 3,5 | 0,8 | | 3,4 | 0,8 | | 3,1 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 0,9 | | 3,0 | 1,1 | |
| Primary school | 134 | 3,2 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 0,9 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| Secondary school | 88 | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | |
| High school and further | 76 | 3,2 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,0 | 1,1 | |
| **Employment Status** | | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| working | 90 | 3,2 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| not working | 257 | 3,3 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,0 | 1,1 | |
| **Seasonal Worker**** | 75 | 3,2 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 |
| speaking | 176 | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 0,9 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,0 | 1,1 | |
| not speaking | 171 | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| 1-5 years | 170 | 3,3 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 0,9 | | 3,1 | 1,0 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | |
| 6-9 years | 177 | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | |
| **SES Group** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p<0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| AB | 8 | 3,7 | 0,9 | | 3,6 | 1,0 | | 2,9 | 1,0 | | 3,0 | 1,1 | | 2,6 | 1,1 | |
| C1 | 18 | 3,5 | 1,0 | | 3,7 | 0,8 | | 3,7 | 0,8 | | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,4 | 0,9 | |
| C2 | 114 | 3,2 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,0 | 1,0 | | 3,3 | 0,9 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | |
| DE | 207 | 3,3 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | | 3,3 | 1,0 | | 3,1 | 1,1 | |
| **Benefiting from Healthcare Services** | | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 | | | p>0,05 |
| Easy | 188 | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,5 | 0,9 | | 3,3 | 1,1 | | 3,4 | 1,0 | | 3,2 | 1,1 | |
| Difficult | 30 | 3,1 | 1,0 | | 2,9 | 1,0 | | 2,4 | 1,0 | | 2,9 | 1,0 | | 2,5 | 1,0 | |
| **General Average** | **347** | **3,3** | **1,0** | | **3,3** | **1,0** | | **3,1** | **1,1** | | **3,3** | **1,0** | | **3,1** | **1,1** | |

The average values for satisfaction factors from the Migrant Health Centers in 2020 and the satisfaction levels of the 2018 pre-survey are at the same level (Graphic:37).

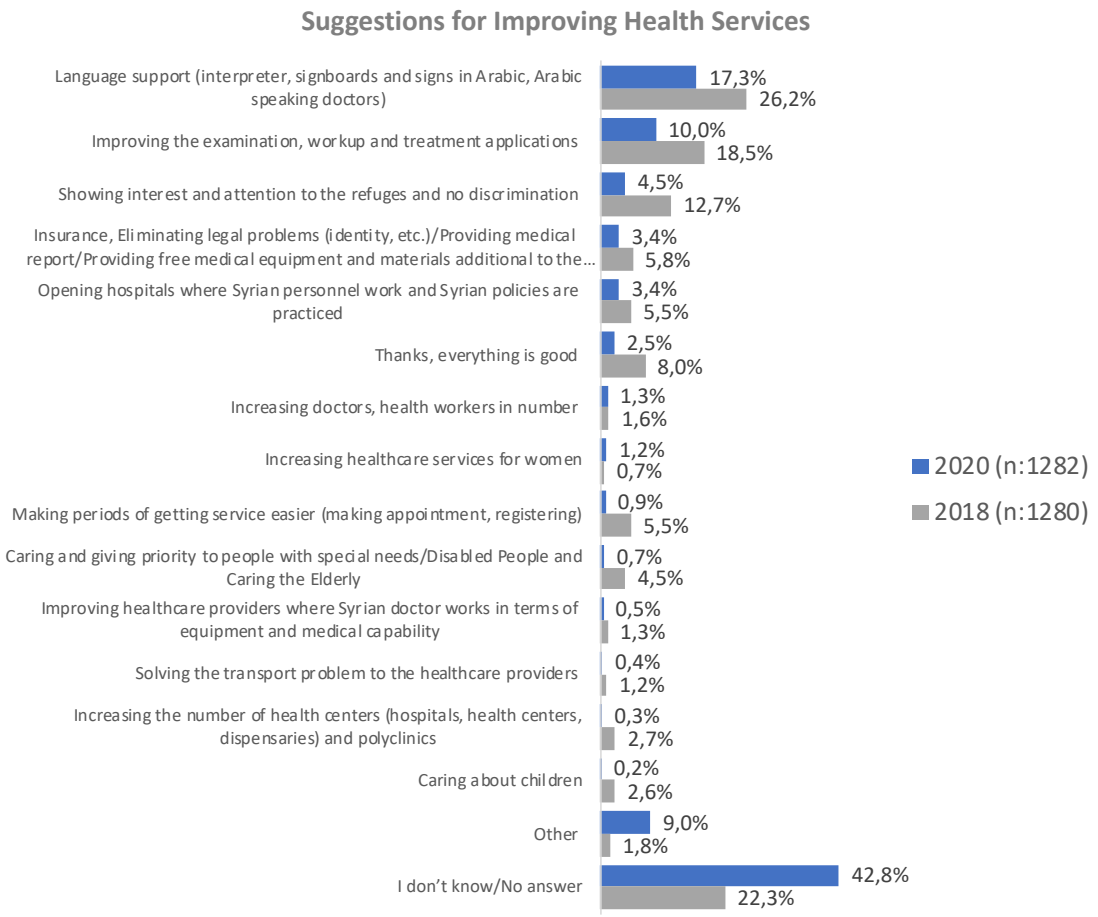



**Graphic 37 Considerations with regard to Factors of Satisfaction from the relevant Migrant Healthcare Centers, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 2. Expectations about Healthcare Services in Turkey

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked about their expectations about healthcare services in Turkey using open-ended questions. Distributions of the relevant answers are illustrated in Graphic 38. 57,1% of the participants have expressed their opinions in this regard.

17,3% of the individuals asked for providing or improving the language support. It is followed by requests for interpreter support, signboards and signs in Arabic and doctors who speak Arabic. Rate of the participants who ask for improvement in examination, workup and treatment is 10%. 4,5% of Syrian participants ask for care and attention to the refugees and no discrimination.




**Graphic 38 Suggestions of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey on How to Improve the Healthcare Services, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

*(Note: Since the numbers are not adequate, research report of 2020 doesn't include Table 40: Distribution of Suggestions of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey on How to Improve Healthcare Services by Gender, Age, Educational Level, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces where they live in and SES groups, which it was included in research report of 2018.)*

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| Provinces | Number of Interviews | Distribution % | Distribution in Turkey % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adana | 102 | 8,0 | 8,0 |
| Bursa | 70 | 5,5 | 5,5 |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 14,1 | 14,0 |
| Hatay | 202 | 15,8 | 15,8 |
| Mersin | 95 | 7,4 | 7,4 |
| İstanbul | 258 | 20,2 | 20,2 |
| İzmir | 63 | 4,9 | 5,0 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 2,7 | 2,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 16,8 | 16,8 |
| Kilis | 60 | 4,7 | 4,7 |
| **TOTAL** | **1280** | **100%** | **100%** |

### Table 2 Gender and Age Distribution by Marital Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| | N | Married | Single | Widow/Divorced/Separated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 395 (70,3 %) | 64 (11,4 %) | 103 (18,3 %) |
| Male | 718 | 503 (70,1 %) | 205 (28,6 %) | 10 (1,4 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 182 (44,4 %) | 215 (52,4 %) | 13 (3,2 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 342 (83,8 %) | 42 (10,3 %) | 24 (5,9 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 197 (88,3 %) | 8 (3,6 %) | 18 (8,1 %) |
| over 45 | ***239*** | 177 (74,1 %) | 4 (1,7 %) | 58 (24,3 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **898 (70,2 %)** | **269 (21,0 %)** | **113 (8,8 %)** |

* * Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

### Table 3 Distribution by Educational Levels of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined Within the Survey regarding Gender, Age groups and Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)

| | N | Can't read and write / Reads but has not received formal education | Primary school | Secondary school | High school and further |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 113 (20,1 %) | 154 (27,4 %) | 150 (26,7 %) | 145 (25,8 %) |
| Male | 718 | 74 (10,3 %) | 211 (29,4 %) | 214 (29,8 %) | 219 (30,5 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 35 (8,5 %) | 103 (25,1 %) | 152 (37,1 %) | 120 (29,3 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 41 (10,1 %) | 121 (29,7 %) | 99 (24,3 %) | 147 (36,0 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 33 (14,8 %) | 74 (33,2 %) | 63 (28,3 %) | 53 (23,8 %) |
| over 45 | ***239*** | 78 (32,6 %) | 67 (28,0 %) | 50 (20,9 %) | 44 (18,4 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 20 (19,6 %) | 38 (37,3 %) | 24 (23,5 %) | 20 (19,6 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 4 (5,7 %) | 28 (40,0 %) | 17 (24,3 %) | 21 (30,0 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 41 (22,8 %) | 80 (44,4 %) | 31 (17,2 %) | 28 (15,6 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 22 (10,9 %) | 60 (29,7 %) | 71 (35,2 %) | 49 (24,3 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 16 (16,8 %) | 30 (31,6 %) | 23 (24,2 %) | 26 (27,4 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 16 (6,2 %) | 46 (17,8 %) | 105 (40,7 %) | 91 (35,3 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 13 (20,6 %) | 26 (41,3 %) | 13 (20,6 %) | 11 (17,5 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 8 (22,9 %) | 14 (40,0 %) | 8 (22,9 %) | 5 (14,3 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 41 (19,1 %) | 34 (15,8 %) | 60 (27,9 %) | 80 (37,2 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 6 (10,0 %) | 9 (15,0 %) | 12 (20,0 %) | 33 (55,0 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *5 (7,9 %)* | *13 (20,6 %)* | *14 (22,2 %)* | *31 (49,2 %)* |
| **Total** | **1280** | **187 (14,6 %)** | **365 (28,5 %)** | **364 (28,4 %)** | **364 (28,4 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 4 Distribution of Employment Status by Gender and Age groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Working | Not working |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 82 (14,6 %) | 480 (85,4 %) |
| Male | 718 | 488 (68,0 %) | 230 (32,0 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 203 (49,5 %) | 207 (50,5 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 212 (52,0 %) | 196 (48,0 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 98 (44,0 %) | 125 (56,1 %) |
| over 45 | ***239*** | 57 (23,9 %) | 182 (76,2 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **570 (44,5 %)** | **710 (55,5 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 5 Distribution by Status of Having Children in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within Survey regarding Gender, Age groups and Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Have children | Have no children |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 428 (76,2 %) | 134 (23,8 %) |
| Male | 718 | 453 (63,1 %) | 265 (36,9 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 166 (40,5 %) | 244 (59,5 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 342 (83,8 %) | 66 (16,2 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 207 (92,8 %) | 16 (7,2 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***239*** | 166 (69,5 %) | 73 (30,5 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 86 (84,3 %) | 16 (15,7 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 50 (71,4 %) | 20 (28,6 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 135 (75,0 %) | 45 (25,0 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 139 (68,8 %) | 63 (31,2 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 76 (80,0 %) | 19 (20,0 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 152 (58,9 %) | 106 (41,1 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 47 (74,6 %) | 16 (25,4 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 28 (80,0 %) | 7 (20,0 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 135 (62,8 %) | 80 (37,2 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 33 (55,0 %) | 27 (45,0 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *40 (63,5 %)* | *23 (36,5 %)* |
| **Total** | **1280** | **881 (68,8 %)** | **399 (31,2 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 6 Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| **Income** | **Number** | **%** |
|---|---|---|
| doesn't want to answer | 24 | 1,9 |
| 499 TL and below | 54 | 4,2 |
| 500-999TL | 317 | 24,8 |
| 1000-1499 TL | 360 | 28,1 |
| 1500-1999 TL | 316 | 24,7 |
| 2000-2499 TL | 138 | 10,8 |
| 2500-2999 TL | 32 | 2,5 |
| 3000TL and above | 39 | 3,1 |
| **Total** | **1280** | **100%** |
| **Mean** | ***1319,5*** | |
| Median | 1200 | |
| Min | 100 | |
| Max | 8500 | |
| **Standard Deviation** | **689,8** | |

**Table 7 Distribution by Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey regarding Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | doesn't want to answer | | 499 TL and below | | 500-999TL | | 1000-1499 TL | | 1500-1999 TL | | 2000-2499 TL | | 2500-2999 TL | | 3000TL and above | | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces** | | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | **Number** | **%** | | |
| Adana | **102** | - | - | 4 | 3,9 | 24 | 23,5 | 40 | 39,2 | 23 | 22,6 | 9 | 8,8 | - | - | 2 | 2,0 | ***1218,1*** | 537,1 |
| Bursa | **70** | 3 | 4,3 | 1 | 1,4 | 3 | 4,3 | 22 | 31,4 | 29 | 41,4 | 9 | 12,9 | 3 | 4,3 | - | - | ***1512,7*** | 445,9 |
| Gaziantep | **180** | 4 | 2,2 | 13 | 7,2 | 52 | 28,9 | 60 | 33,3 | 37 | 20,6 | 9 | 5,0 | 3 | 1,7 | 2 | 1,1 | ***1130,7*** | 539,8 |
| Hatay | **202** | 9 | 4,5 | 10 | 5,0 | 73 | 36,1 | 75 | 37,1 | 25 | 12,4 | 9 | 4,5 | 1 | 0,5 | - | - | ***1030,5*** | 415,1 |
| Mersin | **95** | 4 | 4,2 | 4 | 4,2 | 28 | 29,5 | 32 | 33,7 | 19 | 20,0 | 5 | 5,3 | 1 | 1,1 | 2 | 2,1 | ***1199,8*** | 668,6 |
| İstanbul | **258** | 2 | 0,8 | 2 | 0,8 | 4 | 1,6 | 46 | 17,8 | 112 | 43,4 | 53 | 20,5 | 20 | 7,8 | 19 | 7,4 | ***1811,6*** | 668,7 |
| İzmir | **63** | - | - | 1 | 1,6 | 6 | 9,5 | 10 | 15,9 | 28 | 44,4 | 12 | 19,1 | 2 | 3,2 | 4 | 6,4 | ***1633,3*** | 606,2 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **35** | 2 | 5,7 | 2 | 5,7 | 17 | 48,6 | 10 | 28,6 | 2 | 5,7 | 1 | 2,9 | - | - | 1 | 2,9 | ***1075,5*** | 1381,5 |
| Şanlıurfa | **215** | - | - | 14 | 6,5 | 95 | 44,2 | 52 | 24,2 | 30 | 14,0 | 21 | 9,8 | 1 | 0,5 | 2 | 0,9 | ***1065,2*** | 531,4 |
| Kilis | **60** | - | - | 3 | 5,0 | 15 | 25,0 | 13 | 21,7 | 11 | 18,3 | 10 | 16,7 | 1 | 1,7 | 7 | 11,7 | ***1556,7*** | 988,1 |
| *Camp* | ***63*** | - | - | *7* | *11,1* | *26* | *41,3* | *17* | *27,0* | *8* | *12,7* | *4* | *6,4* | - | - | *1* | *1,6* | ***985,7*** | *539,3* |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | **571** | 1 | 0,2 | 8 | 1,4 | 106 | 18,6 | 176 | 30,8 | 156 | 27,3 | 87 | 15,2 | 18 | 3,2 | 19 | 3,3 | ***1439,2*** | 636,5 |
| not working | **709** | 23 | 3,2 | 46 | 6,5 | 211 | 29,8 | 184 | 26,0 | 160 | 22,6 | 51 | 7,2 | 14 | 2,0 | 20 | 2,8 | ***1219,9*** | 716,5 |
| **Seasonal Worker** | **109** | - | - | 5 | 4,6 | 41 | 37,6 | 37 | 33,9 | 14 | 12,8 | 11 | 10,1 | - | - | 1 | 0,9 | ***1080,3*** | 498,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **316** | 1 | 0,3 | 5 | 1,6 | 55 | 17,4 | 91 | 28,8 | 87 | 27,5 | 44 | 13,9 | 15 | 4,8 | 18 | 5,7 | ***1507,7*** | 693,0 |
| not speaking | **964** | 23 | 2,4 | 49 | 5,1 | 262 | 27,2 | 269 | 27,9 | 229 | 23,8 | 94 | 9,8 | 17 | 1,8 | 21 | 2,2 | ***1256,4*** | 677,5 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **774** | 16 | 2,1 | 28 | 3,6 | 190 | 24,6 | 205 | 26,5 | 203 | 26,2 | 91 | 11,8 | 20 | 2,6 | 21 | 2,7 | ***1336,5*** | 657,9 |
| 5-8 years | **506** | 8 | 1,6 | 26 | 5,1 | 127 | 25,1 | 155 | 30,6 | 113 | 22,3 | 47 | 9,3 | 12 | 2,4 | 18 | 3,6 | ***1293,6*** | 735,6 |
| **Total** | **1280** | 24 | 1,9 | 54 | 4,2 | 317 | 24,8 | 360 | 28,1 | 316 | 24,7 | 138 | 10,8 | 32 | 2,5 | 39 | 3,1 | ***1319,5*** | 689,8 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 8 Distribution of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey by Period of Living in Turkey regarding the Provinces they live in, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | *Mean* | *Standard deviation* | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces** | | | | | | |
| Adana | **102** | ***3,9*** | 1,3 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| Bursa | **70** | ***3,7*** | 1,5 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Gaziantep | **180** | ***4,8*** | 1,4 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Hatay | **202** | ***4,4*** | 1,7 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Mersin | **95** | ***3,7*** | 1,6 | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| İstanbul | **258** | ***3,5*** | 1,5 | 3,5 | 1 | 7 |
| İzmir | **63** | ***4,2*** | 1,3 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **35** | ***4,4*** | 1,7 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| Şanlıurfa | **215** | ***3,8*** | 1,5 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Kilis | **60** | ***5,0*** | 1,6 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| *Camp* | ***63*** | ***4,7*** | *1,6* | *5* | *1* | *8* |
| **Seasonal worker** | **109** | ***4,2*** | 1,4 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| **Total** | **1280** | ***4,1*** | 1,6 | 4 | 1 | 8 |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 9 Distribution of Applications to any Healthcare Organization Applied in the Recent Year by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrians Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Application to any Healthcare Organization in the Recent Year | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** | **I don't remember** |
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 423 (75,3 %) | 132 (23,5 %) | 7 (1,3 %) |
| Male | 718 | 446 (62,1 %) | 263 (36,6 %) | 9 (1,3 %) |
| **Age group** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 236 (57,6 %) | 169 (41,2 %) | 5 (1,2 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 287 (70,3 %) | 117 (28,7 %) | 4 (1,0 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 169 (75,8 %) | 49 (22,0 %) | 5 (2,2 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***239*** | 177 (74,1 %) | 60 (25,1 %) | 2 (0,8 %) |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | |
| Yes | 258 | 240 (93,0 %) | 18 (7,0 %) | - |
| No | ***1022*** | 629 (61,6 %) | 377 (36,9 %) | 16 (1,6 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | |
| working | 570 | 356 (62,5 %) | 207 (36,3 %) | 7 (1,2 %) |
| not working | 710 | 513 (72,3 %) | 188 (26,5 %) | 9 (1,3 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 109 | 63 (57,8 %) | 46 (42,2 %) | - |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | |
| speaking | 316 | 220 (69,6 %) | 95 (30,1 %) | 1 (0,3 %) |
| not speaking | ***964*** | 649 (67,3 %) | 300 (31,1 %) | 15 (1,6 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***774*** | 521 (67,3 %) | 242 (31,3 %) | 11 (1,4 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***506*** | 348 (68,8 %) | 153 (30,2 %) | 5 (1,0 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 102 (100,0 %) | - | - |
| Bursa | 70 | 52 (74,3 %) | 18 (25,7 %) | - |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 141 (78,3 %) | 39 (21,7 %) | - |
| Hatay | 202 | 111 (55,0 %) | 88 (43,6 %) | 3 (1,5 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 88 (92,6 %) | 7 (7,4 %) | - |
| İstanbul | 258 | 158 (61,2 %) | 92 (35,7 %) | 8 (3,1 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 44 (69,8 %) | 19 (30,2 %) | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 22 (62,9 %) | 9 (25,7 %) | 4 (11,4 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 117 (54,4 %) | 98 (45,6 %) | - |
| Kilis | 60 | 34 (56,7 %) | 25 (41,7 %) | 1 (1,7 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *41 (65,1 %)* | *21 (33,3 %)* | *1 (1,6 %)* |
| **SES group** | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***50*** | 34 (68,0 %) | 16 (32,0 %) | - |
| C1 | 69 | 48 (69,6 %) | 20 (29,0 %) | 1 (1,5 %) |
| C2 | 465 | 305 (65,6 %) | 154 (33,1 %) | 6 (1,3 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***696*** | 482 (69,3 %) | 205 (29,5 %) | 9 (1,3 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **869 (67,9 %)** | **395 (30,9 %)** | **16 (1,3 %)** |

* *Z test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 10 Distribution of Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Family Medicine** | **Tuberculosis War Dispensary, Parent Child Health and Family Planning Centers** | **Private Polyclinic, Private Hospital** | **State Hospital, Education and Research Hospital, University Hospital, 112 Emergency Services** | **Migrant Health Centers** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 423 | 6 (1,4 %) | 11 (2,6 %) | 30 (7,1 %) | 364 (86,1 %) | 129 (30,5 %) |
| Male | 446 | 8 (1,8 %) | 11 (2,5 %) | 54 (12,1 %) | 401 (89,9 %) | 127 (28,5 %) |
| **Age group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 236 | 4 (1,7 %) | 6 (2,5 %) | 26 (11,0 %) | 203 (86,0 %) | 74 (31,4 %) |
| 25-34 | 287 | 5 (1,7 %) | 11 (3,8 %) | 29 (10,1 %) | 259 (90,2 %) | 84 (29,3 %) |
| 35-44 | 169 | 1 (0,6 %) | 4 (2,4 %) | 14 (8,3 %) | 147 (87,0 %) | 51 (30,2 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***177*** | 4 (2,3 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | 15 (8,5 %) | 156 (88,1 %) | 47 (26,6 %) |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | | | |
| Yes | 240 | 5 (2,1 %) | 5 (2,1 %) | 27 (11,3 %) | 222 (92,5 %) | 75 (31,3 %) |
| No | ***629*** | 9 (1,4 %) | 17 (2,7 %) | 57 (9,1 %) | 543 (86,3 %) | 181 (28,8 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 356 | 5 (1,4 %) | 9 (2,5 %) | 42 (11,8 %) | 313 (87,9 %) | 98 (27,5 %) |
| not working | 513 | 9 (1,8 %) | 13 (2,5 %) | 42 (8,2 %) | 452 (88,1 %) | 158 (30,8 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 63 | 1 (1,6 %) | - | 4 (6,4 %) | 60 (95,2 %) | 26 (41,3 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 220 | 3 (1,4 %) | 11 (5,0 %) | 34 (15,5 %) | 200 (90,9 %) | 71 (32,3 %) |
| not speaking | ***649*** | 11 (1,7 %) | 11 (1,7 %) | 50 (7,7 %) | 565 (87,1 %) | 185 (28,5 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***521*** | 9 (1,7 %) | 13 (2,5 %) | 58 (11,1 %) | 445 (85,4 %) | 163 (31,3 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***348*** | 5 (1,4 %) | 9 (2,6 %) | 26 (7,5 %) | 320 (92,0 %) | 93 (26,7 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | - | 2 (2,0 %) | 12 (11,8 %) | 94 (92,2 %) | 81 (79,4 %) |
| Bursa | 52 | - | - | 3 (5,8 %) | 51 (98,1 %) | 2 (3,9 %) |
| Gaziantep | 141 | 4 (2,8 %) | 7 (5,0 %) | 3 (2,1 %) | 131 (92,9 %) | 20 (14,2 %) |
| Hatay | 111 | - | - | 7 (6,3 %) | 91 (82,0 %) | 25 (22,5 %) |
| Mersin | 88 | 2 (2,3 %) | 10 (11,4 %) | 13 (14,8 %) | 82 (93,2 %) | 27 (30,7 %) |
| İstanbul | 158 | 5 (3,2 %) | 3 (1,9 %) | 34 (21,5 %) | 126 (79,8 %) | 43 (27,2 %) |
| İzmir | 44 | 1 (2,3 %) | - | 5 (11,4 %) | 37 (84,1 %) | 11 (25,0 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 22 | - | - | 1 (4,6 %) | 17 (77,3 %) | 17 (77,3 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 117 | 2 (1,7 %) | - | 4 (3,4 %) | 107 (91,5 %) | 9 (7,7 %) |
| Kilis | 34 | - | - | 2 (5,9 %) | 29 (85,3 %) | 21 (61,8 %) |
| *Camp* | *41* | *1 (2,4 %)* | *1 (2,4 %)* | *5 (12,2 %)* | *36 (87,8 %)* | *24 (58,5 %)* |
| **SES group** | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***34*** | - | 1 (2,9 %) | 1 (2,9 %) | 33 (97,1 %) | 4 (11,8 %) |
| C1 | 48 | 1 (2,1 %) | - | 11 (22,9 %) | 30 (62,5 %) | 17 (35,4 %) |
| C2 | 305 | 4 (1,3 %) | 7 (2,3 %) | 41 (13,4 %) | 272 (89,2 %) | 103 (33,8 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***482*** | 9 (1,9 %) | 14 (2,9 %) | 31 (6,4 %) | 430 (89,2 %) | 132 (27,4 %) |
| **Total** | **869** | **14 (1,6 %)** | **22 (2,5 %)** | **84 (9,7 %)** | **765 (88,0 %)** | **256 (29,5 %)** |

* *Z test* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 11 Level of Satisfaction from Healthcare Organizations regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Level of Satisfaction from Healthcare Organizations applied in the Recent Year | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Very satisfied + satisfied** | **neither satisfied nor dissatisfied** | **Strongly dissatisfied + dissatisfied** | **I have no idea** | **Average** | **Standard Deviation** |
| Family Medicine | 14 | 14 (100,0 %) | - | - | - | 4,4 | 0,5 |
| TB War Dispensaries, Parent Child Health and Family Planning Centers | 22 | 14 (63,6 %) | 6 (27,3 %) | 2 (9,1 %) | - | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| Private Polyclinic, Private Hospital | 84 | 66 (78,6 %) | 9 (10,7 %) | 8 (9,5 %) | 1 (1,2 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| ***State Hospital, Education and Research Hospital, University Hospital, 112 Emergency Service*** | ***765*** | ***547 (71,5 %)*** | ***109 (14,3 %)*** | ***105 (13,7 %)*** | ***4 (0,5 %)*** | ***3,6*** | ***0,9*** |
| ***Migrant Health Center*** | ***256*** | ***166 (64,8 %)*** | ***55 (21,5 %)*** | ***24 (9,4 %)*** | ***11 (4,3 %)*** | ***3,7*** | ***0,9*** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 12 Distribution by Level of Satisfaction from State Hospitals in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | (State Hospital, Education and Research Hospital, University Hospital, 112 Emergency Service) Satisfaction Level | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Very satisfied + satisfied** | **neither satisfied nor dissatisfied** | **Strongly dissatisfied + dissatisfied** | **I have no idea** | **Average** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | |
| Female | 364 | 265 (72,8 %) | 48 (13,2 %) | 50 (13,7 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| Male | 401 | 282 (70,3 %) | 61 (15,2 %) | 55 (13,7 %) | 3 (0,8 %) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 203 | 147 (72,4 %) | 34 (16,8 %) | 22 (10,8 %) | - | 3,7 | 0,8 |
| 25-34 | 259 | 185 (71,4 %) | 32 (12,4 %) | 39 (15,1 %) | 3 (1,2 %) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| 35-44 | 147 | 109 (74,2 %) | 18 (12,2 %) | 20 (13,6 %) | - | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| ***Over 45*** | ***156*** | 106 (68,0 %) | 25 (16,0 %) | 24 (15,4 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 222 | 153 (68,9 %) | 29 (13,1 %) | 39 (17,6 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| No | ***543*** | 394 (72,6 %) | 80 (14,7 %) | 66 (12,2 %) | 3 (0,6 %) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | |
| working | 313 | 226 (72,2 %) | 45 (14,4 %) | 41 (13,1 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| not working | 452 | 321 (71,0 %) | 64 (14,2 %) | 64 (14,2 %) | 3 (0,7 %) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 60 | 45 (75,0 %) | 8 (13,3 %) | 7 (11,7 %) | - | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 200 | 146 (73,0 %) | 20 (10,0 %) | 33 (16,5 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | ***565*** | 401 (71,0 %) | 89 (15,8 %) | 72 (12,7 %) | 3 (0,5 %) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***445*** | 319 (71,7 %) | 62 (13,9 %) | 61 (13,7 %) | 3 (0,7 %) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| 5-8 years | ***320*** | 228 (71,3 %) | 47 (14,7 %) | 44 (13,8 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 94 | 78 (83,0 %) | 10 (10,6 %) | 6 (6,4 %) | - | 3,9 | 0,7 |
| Bursa | 51 | 27 (52,9 %) | 5 (9,8 %) | 19 (37,3 %) | - | 3,1 | 1,3 |
| Gaziantep | 131 | 93 (71,0 %) | 17 (13,0 %) | 21 (16,0 %) | - | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| Hatay | 91 | 78 (85,7 %) | 8 (8,8 %) | 4 (4,4 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 4,0 | 0,7 |
| Mersin | 82 | 49 (59,8 %) | 16 (19,5 %) | 17 (20,7 %) | - | 3,4 | 1,1 |
| İstanbul | 126 | 94 (74,6 %) | 18 (14,3 %) | 12 (9,5 %) | 2 (1,6 %) | 3,7 | 0,8 |
| İzmir | 37 | 15 (40,5 %) | 12 (32,4 %) | 9 (24,3 %) | 1 (2,7 %) | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 17 | 7 (41,2 %) | 6 (35,3 %) | 4 (23,5 %) | - | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| Şanlıurfa | 107 | 90 (84,1 %) | 7 (6,5 %) | 10 (9,4 %) | - | 3,9 | 0,8 |
| Kilis | 29 | 16 (55,2 %) | 10 (34,5 %) | 3 (10,3 %) | - | 3,5 | 0,9 |
| *Camp* | *36* | *26 (72,2 %)* | *7 (19,4 %)* | *3 (8,3 %)* | - | *3,7* | *0,7* |
| **SES group** | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***33*** | 29 (87,9 %) | 1 (3,0 %) | 3 (9,1 %) | - | 3,9 | 0,8 |
| C1 | 30 | 26 (86,7 %) | 1 (3,3 %) | 3 (10,0 %) | - | 3,8 | 0,8 |
| C2 | 272 | 190 (69,9 %) | 41 (15,1 %) | 39 (14,3 %) | 2 (0,7 %) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| ***DE*** | ***430*** | 302 (70,2 %) | 66 (15,4 %) | 60 (14,0 %) | 2 (0,5 %) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| **Total** | **765** | **547 (71,5 %)** | **109 (14,3 %)** | **105 (13,7 %)** | **4 (0,5 %)** | **3,6** | **0,9** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 13 Distribution by Level of Satisfaction from Migrant Healthcare Centers in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Satisfaction from Migrant Health Centers | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Very satisfied + satisfied** | **neither satisfied nor dissatisfied** | **Strongly dissatisfied + dissatisfied** | **I have no idea** | **Average** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | |
| Female | 129 | 85 (65,9 %) | 26 (20,2 %) | 11 (8,5 %) | 7 (5,4 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| Male | 127 | 81 (63,8 %) | 29 (22,8 %) | 13 (10,2 %) | 4 (3,2 %) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 74 | 47 (63,5 %) | 21 (28,4 %) | 4 (5,4 %) | 2 (2,7 %) | 3,7 | 0,7 |
| 25-34 | 84 | 53 (63,1 %) | 18 (21,4 %) | 8 (9,5 %) | 5 (6,0 %) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| 35-44 | 51 | 35 (68,6 %) | 7 (13,7 %) | 7 (13,7 %) | 2 (3,9 %) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| ***Over 45*** | ***47*** | 31 (66,0 %) | 9 (19,2 %) | 5 (10,6 %) | 2 (4,3 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 75 | 38 (50,7 %) | 22 (29,3 %) | 12 (16,0 %) | 3 (4,0 %) | 3,5 | 1,0 |
| No | ***181*** | 128 (70,7 %) | 33 (18,2 %) | 12 (6,6 %) | 8 (4,4 %) | 3,8 | 0,8 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | |
| working | 98 | 61 (62,2 %) | 26 (26,5 %) | 8 (8,2 %) | 3 (3,1 %) | 3,7 | 0,8 |
| not working | 158 | 105 (66,5 %) | 29 (18,4 %) | 16 (10,1 %) | 8 (5,1 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 26 | 15 (57,7 %) | 9 (34,6 %) | 1 (3,9 %) | 1 (3,9 %) | 3,6 | 0,7 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 71 | 42 (59,2 %) | 16 (22,5 %) | 10 (14,1 %) | 3 (4,2 %) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | ***185*** | 124 (67,0 %) | 39 (21,1 %) | 14 (7,6 %) | 8 (4,3 %) | 3,8 | 0,8 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***163*** | 107 (65,6 %) | 37 (22,7 %) | 12 (7,4 %) | 7 (4,3 %) | 3,8 | 0,8 |
| 5-8 years | ***93*** | 59 (63,4 %) | 18 (19,4 %) | 12 (12,9 %) | 4 (4,3 %) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 81 | 52 (64,2 %) | 19 (23,5 %) | 7 (8,6 %) | 3 (3,7 %) | 3,7 | 0,8 |
| Bursa | 2 | 2 (100,0 %) | - | - | - | 4,0 | - |
| Gaziantep | 20 | 18 (90,0 %) | 1 (5,0 %) | - | 1 (5,0 %) | 4,3 | 0,6 |
| Hatay | 25 | 24 (96,0 %) | - | - | 1 (4,0 %) | 4,5 | 0,5 |
| Mersin | 27 | 15 (55,6 %) | 3 (11,1 %) | 5 (18,5 %) | 4 (14,8 %) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| İstanbul | 43 | 24 (55,8 %) | 14 (32,6 %) | 5 (11,6 %) | - | 3,5 | 0,7 |
| İzmir | 11 | 4 (36,4 %) | 5 (45,5 %) | 2 (18,2 %) | - | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 17 | 10 (58,8 %) | 7 (41,2 %) | - | - | 3,7 | 0,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | 9 | 6 (66,7 %) | 1 (11,1 %) | 1 (11,1 %) | 1 (11,1 %) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| Kilis | 21 | 11 (52,4 %) | 5 (23,8 %) | 4 (19,1 %) | 1 (4,8 %) | 3,5 | 1,2 |
| *Camp* | *24* | *8 (33,3 %)* | *10 (41,7 %)* | *4 (16,7 %)* | *2 (8,3 %)* | *3,2* | *1,1* |
| **SES group** | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***4*** | 1 (25,0 %) | - | 3 (75,0 %) | - | 2,8 | 1,5 |
| C1 | 17 | 16 (94,1 %) | - | 1 (5,9 %) | - | 4,2 | 0,7 |
| C2 | 103 | 69 (67,0 %) | 29 (28,2 %) | 4 (3,9 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 3,8 | 0,8 |
| ***DE*** | ***132*** | 80 (60,6 %) | 26 (19,7 %) | 16 (12,1 %) | 10 (7,6 %) | 3,7 | 0,9 |
| **Total** | **256** | **166 (64,8 %)** | **55 (21,5 %)** | **24 (9,4 %)** | **11 (4,3 %)** | **3,7** | **0,9** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 14 Distribution of Reasons for Satisfaction from Healthcare services in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Cities and SES Groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | You have stated that you are satisfied with the healthcare services provided, which aspects are more pleasing to you? | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | I had no difficulty | Availability of Interpreter | Giving free services/Affordable services | Cleaning/ Hygiene | Success in Surgery | It is possible to communicate with doctors without interpreters | Doctors are caring, give attention to anyone without exception/Care about children and elderly | Personnel are qualified | Services, Hospital system and appointment system are systematic | Technological infrastructure, modern and reliable | Medicine, treatment and nursing |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 327 | 20 (6,1 %) | 4 (1,2 %) | 52 (15,9 %) | 14 (4,3 %) | 4 (1,2 %) | 20 (6,1 %) | 83 (25,4 %) | 10 (3,1 %) | 94 (28,8 %) | 5 (1,5 %) | 132 (40,4 %) |
| Male | 349 | 24 (6,9 %) | 9 (2,6 %) | 41 (11,8 %) | 17 (4,9 %) | 3 (0,9 %) | 17 (4,9 %) | 92 (26,4 %) | 2 (0,6 %) | 93 (26,7 %) | 3 (0,9 %) | 155 (44,4 %) |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 182 | 10 (5,5 %) | 3 (1,7 %) | 23 (12,6 %) | 10 (5,5 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | 9 (5,0 %) | 44 (24,2 %) | 3 (1,7 %) | 52 (28,6 %) | 4 (2,2 %) | 78 (42,9 %) |
| 25-34 | 225 | 18 (8,0 %) | 3 (1,3 %) | 29 (12,9 %) | 10 (4,4 %) | 3 (1,3 %) | 14 (6,2 %) | 57 (25,3 %) | 5 (2,2 %) | 59 (26,2 %) | 2 (0,9 %) | 93 (41,3 %) |
| 35-44 | 135 | 9 (6,7 %) | 4 (3,0 %) | 19 (14,1 %) | 4 (3,0 %) | 2 (1,5 %) | 7 (5,2 %) | 40 (29,6 %) | 2 (1,5 %) | 34 (25,2 %) | 1 (0,7 %) | 51 (37,8 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***134*** | 7 (5,2 %) | 3 (2,2 %) | 22 (16,4 %) | 7 (5,2 %) | 1 (0,8 %) | 7 (5,2 %) | 34 (25,4 %) | 2 (1,5 %) | 42 (31,3 %) | 1 (0,8 %) | 65 (48,5 %) |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 183 | 11 (6,0 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 27 (14,8 %) | 7 (3,8 %) | 4 (2,2 %) | 9 (4,9 %) | 48 (26,2 %) | 3 (1,6 %) | 57 (31,2 %) | 3 (1,6 %) | 76 (41,5 %) |
| No | ***493*** | 33 (6,7 %) | 11 (2,2 %) | 66 (13,4 %) | 24 (4,9 %) | 3 (0,6 %) | 28 (5,7 %) | 127 (25,8 %) | 9 (1,8 %) | 130 (26,4 %) | 5 (1,0 %) | 211 (42,8 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 290 | 23 (7,9 %) | 7 (2,4 %) | 40 (13,8 %) | 13 (4,5 %) | 2 (0,7 %) | 14 (4,8 %) | 59 (20,3 %) | 4 (1,4 %) | 82 (28,3 %) | 4 (1,4 %) | 121 (41,7 %) |
| not working | 386 | 21 (5,4 %) | 6 (1,6 %) | 53 (13,7 %) | 18 (4,7 %) | 5 (1,3 %) | 23 (6,0 %) | 116 (30,1 %) | 8 (2,1 %) | 105 (27,2 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 166 (43,0 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 53 | 5 (9,4 %) | - | 9 (17,0 %) | - | - | 3 (5,7 %) | 7 (13,2 %) | - | 14 (26,4 %) | 1 (1,9 %) | 24 (45,3 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 181 | 10 (5,5 %) | 4 (2,2 %) | 20 (11,1 %) | 11 (6,1 %) | 3 (1,7 %) | 12 (6,6 %) | 53 (29,3 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 51 (28,2 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 70 (38,7 %) |
| not speaking | ***495*** | 34 (6,9 %) | 9 (1,8 %) | 73 (14,8 %) | 20 (4,0 %) | 4 (0,8 %) | 25 (5,1 %) | 122 (24,7 %) | 10 (2,0 %) | 136 (27,5 %) | 6 (1,2 %) | 217 (43,8 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***408*** | 25 (6,1 %) | 7 (1,7 %) | 52 (12,8 %) | 19 (4,7 %) | 3 (0,7 %) | 26 (6,4 %) | 107 (26,2 %) | 8 (2,0 %) | 106 (26,0 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 182 (44,6 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***268*** | 19 (7,1 %) | 6 (2,2 %) | 41 (15,3 %) | 12 (4,5 %) | 4 (1,5 %) | 11 (4,1 %) | 68 (25,4 %) | 4 (1,5 %) | 81 (30,2 %) | 7 (2,6 %) | 105 (39,2 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 92 | 7 (7,6 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 4 (4,4 %) | 6 (6,5 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 4 (4,4 %) | 25 (27,2 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 22 (23,9 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 41 (44,6 %) |
| Bursa | 31 | 2 (6,5 %) | - | 3 (9,7 %) | 1 (3,2 %) | - | 2 (6,5 %) | 9 (29,0 %) | - | 9 (29,0 %) | - | 13 (41,9 %) |
| Gaziantep | 104 | 2 (1,9 %) | 3 (2,9 %) | 19 (18,3 %) | 2 (1,9 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 5 (4,8 %) | 27 (26,0 %) | 4 (3,9 %) | 33 (31,7 %) | 2 (1,9 %) | 52 (50,0 %) |
| Hatay | 101 | 10 (9,9 %) | 3 (3,0 %) | 18 (17,8 %) | 8 (7,9 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 4 (4,0 %) | 17 (16,8 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 33 (32,7 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 47 (46,5 %) |
| Mersin | 63 | 2 (3,2 %) | 2 (3,2 %) | 6 (9,5 %) | 6 (9,5 %) | - | 4 (6,4 %) | 20 (31,8 %) | 2 (3,2 %) | 25 (39,7 %) | 2 (3,2 %) | 29 (46,0 %) |
| İstanbul | 129 | 11 (8,5 %) | 2 (1,6 %) | 14 (10,9 %) | 6 (4,7 %) | 3 (2,3 %) | 9 (7,0 %) | 35 (27,1 %) | 1 (0,8 %) | 28 (21,7 %) | - | 39 (30,2 %) |
| İzmir | 23 | 2 (8,7 %) | - | 1 (4,4 %) | - | 1 (4,4 %) | 4 (17,4 %) | 6 (26,1 %) | 1 (4,4 %) | 2 (8,7 %) | - | 11 (47,8 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 13 | 3 (23,1 %) | - | - | - | - | 1 (7,7 %) | 6 (46,2 %) | - | 3 (23,1 %) | - | 6 (46,2 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 98 | - | 2 (2,0 %) | 21 (21,4 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | - | 2 (2,0 %) | 27 (27,6 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | 29 (29,6 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | 38 (38,8 %) |
| Kilis | 22 | 5 (22,7 %) | - | 7 (31,8 %) | - | - | 2 (9,1 %) | 3 (13,6 %) | - | 3 (13,6 %) | - | 11 (50,0 %) |
| *Camp* | *33* | *6 (18,2 %)* | - | *8 (24,2 %)* | - | - | *1 (3,0 %)* | *8 (24,2 %)* | - | *5 (15,2 %)* | *1 (3,0 %)* | *10 (30,3 %)* |
| **SES group** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***30*** | 2 (6,7 %) | - | 8 (26,7 %) | - | 1 (3,3 %) | 1 (3,3 %) | 4 (13,3 %) | 2 (6,7 %) | 8 (26,7 %) | - | 9 (30,0 %) |
| C1 | 43 | 2 (4,7 %) | 1 (2,3 %) | 8 (18,6 %) | 2 (4,7 %) | - | 4 (9,3 %) | 11 (25,6 %) | - | 12 (27,9 %) | 1 (2,3 %) | 15 (34,9 %) |
| C2 | 236 | 12 (5,1 %) | 6 (2,5 %) | 24 (10,2 %) | 13 (5,5 %) | 4 (1,7 %) | 16 (6,8 %) | 59 (25,0 %) | 4 (1,7 %) | 60 (25,4 %) | 4 (1,7 %) | 97 (41,1 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***367*** | 28 (7,6 %) | 6 (1,6 %) | 53 (14,4 %) | 16 (4,4 %) | 2 (0,5 %) | 16 (4,4 %) | 101 (27,5 %) | 6 (1,6 %) | 107 (29,2 %) | 3 (0,8 %) | 166 (45,2 %) |
| **Total** | **676** | **44 (6,5 %)** | **13 (1,9 %)** | **93 (13,8 %)** | **31 (4,6 %)** | **7 (1,0 %)** | **37 (5,5 %)** | **175 (25,9 %)** | **12 (1,8 %)** | **187 (27,7 %)** | **8 (1,2 %)** | **287 (42,5 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 15 Distribution of Reasons for Dissatisfaction from Healthcare services in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Cities and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | You said that you were not satisfied with the healthcare services provided, which aspects bothered you more? | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Discrimination against Syrian people | Money is asked for translation | Healthcare services are paid and expensive | Misdiagnosing | Personnel are not qualified | They don't provide feeling of confidence | Lack of interest and they don't listen to us | Insufficient treatment | Lack of service and lack of a systematic hospital system and appointment service | Lack of a good treatment; Inability to diagnose illness and treatment | Difficulty in communication and lack of interpreter |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 72 | 16 (22,2 %) | - | 6 (8,3 %) | 2 (2,8 %) | 7 (9,7 %) | 2 (2,8 %) | 13 (18,1 %) | 7 (9,7 %) | 17 (23,6 %) | 24 (33,3 %) | 22 (30,6 %) |
| Male | 72 | 13 (18,1 %) | 4 (5,6 %) | 8 (11,1 %) | 7 (9,7 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 19 (26,4 %) | 8 (11,1 %) | 23 (31,9 %) | 26 (36,1 %) | 16 (22,2 %) |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 31 | 4 (12,9 %) | 1 (3,2 %) | 3 (9,7 %) | 4 (12,9 %) | - | - | 10 (32,3 %) | 2 (6,5 %) | 8 (25,8 %) | 9 (29,0 %) | 10 (32,3 %) |
| 25-34 | 52 | 13 (25,0 %) | - | 6 (11,5 %) | 3 (5,8 %) | 5 (9,6 %) | 1 (1,9 %) | 11 (21,2 %) | 8 (15,4 %) | 17 (32,7 %) | 16 (30,8 %) | 15 (28,9 %) |
| 35-44 | 33 | 9 (27,3 %) | 1 (3,0 %) | 2 (6,1 %) | 1 (3,0 %) | 3 (9,1 %) | 2 (6,1 %) | 5 (15,2 %) | 4 (12,1 %) | 8 (24,2 %) | 16 (48,5 %) | 3 (9,1 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***28*** | 3 (10,7 %) | 2 (7,1 %) | 3 (10,7 %) | 1 (3,6 %) | - | - | 6 (21,4 %) | 1 (3,6 %) | 7 (25,0 %) | 9 (32,1 %) | 10 (35,7 %) |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 54 | 8 (14,8 %) | 2 (3,7 %) | 5 (9,3 %) | 4 (7,4 %) | 3 (5,6 %) | 3 (5,6 %) | 9 (16,7 %) | 6 (11,1 %) | 23 (42,6 %) | 18 (33,3 %) | 9 (16,7 %) |
| No | ***90*** | 21 (23,3 %) | 2 (2,2 %) | 9 (10,0 %) | 5 (5,6 %) | 5 (5,6 %) | 0 (0,0 %) | 23 (25,6 %) | 9 (10,0 %) | 17 (18,9 %) | 32 (35,6 %) | 29 (32,2 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 56 | 11 (19,6 %) | 3 (5,4 %) | 5 (8,9 %) | 6 (10,7 %) | 3 (5,4 %) | 2 (3,6 %) | 14 (25,0 %) | 7 (12,5 %) | 16 (28,6 %) | 17 (30,4 %) | 11 (19,6 %) |
| not working | 88 | 18 (20,5 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 9 (10,2 %) | 3 (3,4 %) | 5 (5,7 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 18 (20,5 %) | 8 (9,1 %) | 24 (27,3 %) | 33 (37,5 %) | 27 (30,7 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 9 | 2 (22,2 %) | - | - | 3 (33,3 %) | 1 (11,1 %) | - | - | 2 (22,2 %) | 1 (11,1 %) | 6 (66,7 %) | 2 (22,2 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 46 | 15 (32,6 %) | - | 4 (8,7 %) | 5 (10,9 %) | 4 (8,7 %) | 1 (2,2 %) | 9 (19,6 %) | 5 (10,9 %) | 12 (26,1 %) | 16 (34,8 %) | 9 (19,6 %) |
| not speaking | ***98*** | 14 (14,3 %) | 4 (4,1 %) | 10 (10,2 %) | 4 (4,1 %) | 4 (4,1 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | 23 (23,5 %) | 10 (10,2 %) | 28 (28,6 %) | 34 (34,7 %) | 29 (29,6 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***88*** | 15 (17,1 %) | 2 (2,3 %) | 7 (8,0 %) | 6 (6,8 %) | 7 (8,0 %) | 3 (3,4 %) | 22 (25,0 %) | 11 (12,5 %) | 24 (27,3 %) | 25 (28,4 %) | 25 (28,4 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***56*** | 14 (25,0 %) | 2 (3,6 %) | 7 (12,5 %) | 3 (5,4 %) | 1 (1,8 %) | - | 10 (17,9 %) | 4 (7,1 %) | 16 (28,6 %) | 25 (44,6 %) | 13 (23,2 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 19 | 5 (26,3 %) | 1 (5,3 %) | 1 (5,3 %) | 1 (5,3 %) | 1 (5,3 %) | - | 4 (21,1 %) | 1 (5,3 %) | 7 (36,8 %) | 11 (57,9 %) | 3 (15,8 %) |
| Bursa | 19 | 4 (21,1 %) | - | 2 (10,5 %) | 2 (10,5 %) | - | 1 (5,3 %) | 7 (36,8 %) | - | 6 (31,6 %) | 9 (47,4 %) | 8 (42,1 %) |
| Gaziantep | 24 | 7 (29,2 %) | 1 (4,2 %) | - | 1 (4,2 %) | 1 (4,2 %) | 1 (4,2 %) | 4 (16,7 %) | 5 (20,8 %) | 6 (25,0 %) | 8 (33,3 %) | 5 (20,8 %) |
| Hatay | 4 | - | - | - | - | 1 (25,0 %) | - | - | - | 1 (25,0 %) | 1 (25,0 %) | 1 (25,0 %) |
| Mersin | 22 | 3 (13,6 %) | - | 5 (22,7 %) | 2 (9,1 %) | 1 (4,6 %) | - | 5 (22,7 %) | 2 (9,1 %) | 10 (45,5 %) | 8 (36,4 %) | 5 (22,7 %) |
| İstanbul | 20 | 7 (35,0 %) | 1 (5,0 %) | 1 (5,0 %) | - | 2 (10,0 %) | 1 (5,0 %) | 7 (35,0 %) | 1 (5,0 %) | 5 (25,0 %) | 2 (10,0 %) | 4 (20,0 %) |
| İzmir | 11 | - | 1 (9,1 %) | 2 (18,2 %) | 1 (9,1 %) | - | - | 1 (9,1 %) | 2 (18,2 %) | 1 (9,1 %) | 4 (36,4 %) | 4 (36,4 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 6 | - | - | 2 (33,3 %) | - | 1 (16,7 %) | - | 1 (16,7 %) | 2 (33,3 %) | 3 (50,0 %) | 2 (33,3 %) | 3 (50,0 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 12 | - | - | 1 (8,3 %) | - | 1 (8,3 %) | - | 3 (25,0 %) | 1 (8,3 %) | - | 3 (25,0 %) | 4 (33,3 %) |
| Kilis | 7 | 3 (42,9 %) | - | - | 2 (28,6 %) | - | - | - | 1 (14,3 %) | 1 (14,3 %) | 2 (28,6 %) | 1 (14,3 %) |
| *Camp* | *10* | *2 (20,0 %)* | *1 (10,0 %)* | *2 (20,0 %)* | - | - | - | *1 (10,0 %)* | - | *5 (50,0 %)* | *5 (50,0 %)* | *1 (10,0 %)* |
| **SES group** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***6*** | 2 (33,3 %) | - | - | - | - | - | 2 (33,3 %) | - | - | 1 (16,7 %) | 1 (16,7 %) |
| C1 | 6 | - | 1 (16,7 %) | 2 (33,3 %) | - | 1 (16,7 %) | 1 (16,7 %) | - | - | - | - | 2 (33,3 %) |
| C2 | 50 | 10 (20,0 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 2 (4,0 %) | 3 (6,0 %) | 2 (4,0 %) | - | 15 (30,0 %) | 7 (14,0 %) | 12 (24,0 %) | 16 (32,0 %) | 11 (22,0 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***82*** | 17 (20,7 %) | 2 (2,4 %) | 10 (12,2 %) | 6 (7,3 %) | 5 (6,1 %) | 2 (2,4 %) | 15 (18,3 %) | 8 (9,8 %) | 28 (34,2 %) | 33 (40,2 %) | 24 (29,3 %) |
| **Total** | **144** | **29 (20,1 %)** | **4 (2,8 %)** | **14 (9,7 %)** | **9 (6,3 %)** | **8 (5,6 %)** | **3 (2,1 %)** | **32 (22,2 %)** | **15 (10,4 %)** | **40 (27,8 %)** | **50 (34,7 %)** | **38 (26,4 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 16 Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | What are the positive aspects of getting services from Syrian doctors? | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Ease of Communication** | **A good service (Good Treatment/examination/diagnosis), Attention is paid** | **Qualified Personnel** | **Feeling of Trust** |
| **Gender** | | | | | |
| Female | 85 | 68 (80,0 %) | 16 (18,8 %) | 3 (3,5 %) | 2 (2,4 %) |
| Male | 81 | 73 (90,1 %) | 7 (8,6 %) | 5 (6,2 %) | 2 (2,5 %) |
| **Age group** | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 47 | 39 (83,0 %) | 5 (10,6 %) | 2 (4,3 %) | 1 (2,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 53 | 45 (84,9 %) | 9 (17,0 %) | 1 (1,9 %) | 3 (5,7 %) |
| 35-44 | 35 | 29 (82,9 %) | 7 (20,0 %) | 2 (5,7 %) | - |
| ***Over 45*** | ***31*** | 28 (90,3 %) | 2 (6,5 %) | 3 (9,7 %) | - |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | | |
| Yes | 38 | 33 (86,8 %) | 6 (15,8 %) | - | 1 (2,6 %) |
| No | ***128*** | 108 (84,4 %) | 17 (13,3 %) | 8 (6,3 %) | 3 (2,3 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | |
| working | 61 | 55 (90,2 %) | 7 (11,5 %) | 1 (1,6 %) | 3 (4,9 %) |
| not working | 105 | 86 (81,9 %) | 16 (15,2 %) | 7 (6,7 %) | 1 (1,0 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 15 | 14 (93,3 %) | 1 (6,7 %) | - | - |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | |
| speaking | 42 | 34 (81,0 %) | 8 (19,1 %) | 1 (2,4 %) | 3 (7,1 %) |
| not speaking | ***124*** | 107 (86,3 %) | 15 (12,1 %) | 7 (5,7 %) | 1 (0,8 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***107*** | 87 (81,3 %) | 14 (13,1 %) | 7 (6,5 %) | 3 (2,8 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***59*** | 54 (91,5 %) | 9 (15,3 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | 1 (1,7 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | |
| Adana | 52 | 50 (96,2 %) | 2 (3,9 %) | 1 (1,9 %) | 3 (5,8 %) |
| Bursa | 2 | 1 (50,0 %) | 2 (100,0 %) | - | - |
| Gaziantep | 18 | 17 (94,4 %) | 3 (16,7 %) | - | - |
| Hatay | 24 | 22 (91,7 %) | 3 (12,5 %) | 2 (8,3 %) | - |
| Mersin | 15 | 11 (73,3 %) | 5 (33,3 %) | - | - |
| İstanbul | 24 | 18 (75,0 %) | 5 (20,8 %) | - | - |
| İzmir | 4 | 3 (75,0 %) | - | 1 (25,0 %) | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | 10 | 3 (30,0 %) | 2 (20,0 %) | 3 (30,0 %) | - |
| Şanlıurfa | 6 | 6 (100,0 %) | - | - | - |
| Kilis | 11 | 10 (90,9 %) | 1 (9,1 %) | 1 (9,1 %) | 1 (9,1 %) |
| *Camp* | *8* | *5 (62,5 %)* | *2 (25,0 %)* | - | *1 (12,5 %)* |
| **SES group** | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***1*** | 1 (100,0 %) | - | 1 (100,0 %) | - |
| C1 | 16 | 15 (93,8 %) | - | - | - |
| C2 | 69 | 61 (88,4 %) | 7 (10,1 %) | 1 (1,5 %) | 3 (4,4 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***80*** | 64 (80,0 %) | 16 (20,0 %) | 6 (7,5 %) | 1 (1,3 %) |
| **Total** | **166** | **141 (84,9 %)** | **23 (13,9 %)** | **8 (4,8 %)** | **4 (2,4 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 17 Distribution of Negative Aspects of Getting Services from Syrian Doctors by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Cities and SES groups relating to Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | What are the negative aspects of getting services from Syrian doctors? | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Examination and treatment are not good | Personnel aren't qualified | irregularities in the system and appointments made for a further date | Lack of interest |
| **Gender** | | | | | |
| Female | 11 | 2 (18,2 %) | 1 (9,1 %) | 1 (9,1 %) | 9 (81,8 %) |
| Male | 13 | 3 (23,1 %) | 2 (15,4 %) | 2 (15,4 %) | 7 (53,9 %) |
| **Age group** | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 4 | 1 (25,0 %) | 1 (25,0 %) | - | 3 (75,0 %) |
| 25-34 | 8 | 1 (12,5 %) | - | 2 (25,0 %) | 7 (87,5 %) |
| 35-44 | 7 | 1 (14,3 %) | 1 (14,3 %) | - | 3 (42,9 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***5*** | 2 (40,0 %) | 1 (20,0 %) | 1 (20,0 %) | 3 (60,0 %) |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | | |
| Yes | 12 | 1 (8,3 %) | 2 (16,7 %) | 1 (8,3 %) | 8 (66,7 %) |
| No | ***12*** | 4 (33,3 %) | 1 (8,3 %) | 2 (16,7 %) | 8 (66,7 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | |
| working | 8 | 2 (25,0 %) | 1 (12,5 %) | 1 (12,5 %) | 6 (75,0 %) |
| not working | 16 | 3 (18,8 %) | 2 (12,5 %) | 2 (12,5 %) | 10 (62,5 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 1 | - | - | - | 1 (100,0 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | |
| speaking | 10 | 1 (10,0 %) | 1 (10,0 %) | 2 (20,0 %) | 9 (90,0 %) |
| not speaking | ***14*** | 4 (28,6 %) | 2 (14,3 %) | 1 (7,1 %) | 7 (50,0 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***12*** | 2 (16,7 %) | 2 (16,7 %) | - | 7 (58,3 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***12*** | 3 (25,0 %) | 1 (8,3 %) | 3 (25,0 %) | 9 (75,0 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | |
| Adana | 7 | - | 1 (14,3 %) | - | 6 (85,7 %) |
| Bursa | - | - | - | - | - |
| Gaziantep | - | - | - | - | - |
| Hatay | - | - | - | - | - |
| Mersin | 5 | - | - | 2 (40,0 %) | 4 (80,0 %) |
| İstanbul | 5 | 1 (20,0 %) | 2 (40,0 %) | - | 3 (60,0 %) |
| İzmir | 2 | - | - | - | 2 (100,0 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | - | - | - | - | - |
| Şanlıurfa | 1 | 1 (100,0 %) | - | - | 1 (100,0 %) |
| Kilis | 4 | 3 (75,0 %) | - | 1 (25,0 %) | - |
| *Camp* | *4* | *2 (50,0 %)* | *1 (25,0 %)* | *1 (25,0 %)* | *1 (25,0 %)* |
| **SES group** | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***3*** | - | 1 (33,3 %) | - | 2 (66,7 %) |
| C1 | 1 | 1 (100,0 %) | - | - | 1 (100,0 %) |
| C2 | 4 | - | 1 (25,0 %) | 1 (25,0 %) | 3 (75,0 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***16*** | 4 (25,0 %) | 1 (6,3 %) | 2 (12,5 %) | 10 (62,5 %) |
| **Total** | **24** | **5 (20,8 %)** | **3 (12,5 %)** | **3 (12,5 %)** | **16 (66,7 %)** |

* * *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 18 Distribution by Opinions of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey on Benefiting from Healthcare Services in Turkey regarding Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Very easy + Easy | Neither difficult nor easy | Very difficult + Difficult | I have no idea | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | | | | |
| Female | 423 | 186 (44,0 %) | 153 (36,2 %) | 75 (17,7 %) | 9 (2,1 %) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| Male | 446 | 212 (47,5 %) | 145 (32,5 %) | 81 (18,2 %) | 8 (1,8 %) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 236 | 106 (44,9 %) | 78 (33,1 %) | 49 (20,8 %) | 3 (1,3 %) | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| 25-34 | 287 | 136 (47,4 %) | 97 (33,8 %) | 47 (16,4 %) | 7 (2,4 %) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| 35-44 | 169 | 80 (47,3 %) | 53 (31,4 %) | 31 (18,3 %) | 5 (3,0 %) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| ***Over 45*** | ***177*** | 76 (42,9 %) | 70 (39,6 %) | 29 (16,4 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 240 | 98 (40,8 %) | 86 (35,8 %) | 51 (21,3 %) | 5 (2,1 %) | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| No | ***629*** | 300 (47,7 %) | 212 (33,7 %) | 105 (16,7 %) | 12 (1,9 %) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | |
| working | 356 | 170 (47,8 %) | 114 (32,0 %) | 63 (17,7 %) | 9 (2,5 %) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| not working | 513 | 228 (44,4 %) | 184 (35,9 %) | 93 (18,1 %) | 8 (1,6 %) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 63 | 29 (46,0 %) | 27 (42,9 %) | 7 (11,1 %) | - | 3,4 | 0,7 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 220 | 103 (46,8 %) | 68 (30,9 %) | 45 (20,5 %) | 4 (1,8 %) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| not speaking | ***649*** | 295 (45,5 %) | 230 (35,4 %) | 111 (17,1 %) | 13 (2,0 %) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***521*** | 227 (43,6 %) | 179 (34,4 %) | 101 (19,4 %) | 14 (2,7 %) | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| 5-8 years | ***348*** | 171 (49,1 %) | 119 (34,2 %) | 55 (15,8 %) | 3 (0,9 %) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 46 (45,1 %) | 24 (23,5 %) | 31 (30,4 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Bursa | 52 | 12 (23,1 %) | 24 (46,2 %) | 14 (26,9 %) | 2 (3,9 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| Gaziantep | 141 | 59 (41,8 %) | 59 (41,8 %) | 20 (14,2 %) | 3 (2,1 %) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| Hatay | 111 | 75 (67,6 %) | 24 (21,6 %) | 11 (9,9 %) | 1 (0,9 %) | 3,6 | 0,8 |
| Mersin | 88 | 42 (47,7 %) | 19 (21,6 %) | 27 (30,7 %) | - | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| İstanbul | 158 | 33 (20,9 %) | 84 (53,2 %) | 32 (20,3 %) | 9 (5,7 %) | 3,0 | 0,8 |
| İzmir | 44 | 6 (13,6 %) | 23 (52,3 %) | 15 (34,1 %) | - | 2,8 | 0,7 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 22 | 7 (31,8 %) | 10 (45,5 %) | 5 (22,7 %) | - | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Şanlıurfa | 117 | 103 (88,0 %) | 13 (11,1 %) | 1 (0,9 %) | - | 3,9 | 0,5 |
| Kilis | 34 | 15 (44,1 %) | 18 (52,9 %) | - | 1 (2,9 %) | 3,5 | 0,6 |
| *Camp* | *41* | *21 (51,2 %)* | *13 (31,7 %)* | *6 (14,6 %)* | *1 (2,4 %)* | *3,3* | *0,9* |
| **SES group** | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***34*** | 6 (17,7 %) | 27 (79,4 %) | 1 (2,9 %) | - | 3,2 | 0,5 |
| C1 | 48 | 27 (56,3 %) | 14 (29,2 %) | 7 (14,6 %) | - | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| C2 | 305 | 117 (38,4 %) | 123 (40,3 %) | 53 (17,4 %) | 12 (3,9 %) | 3,2 | 0,8 |
| ***DE*** | ***482*** | 248 (51,5 %) | 134 (27,8 %) | 95 (19,7 %) | 5 (1,0 %) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| **Total** | **869** | **398 (45,8 %)** | **298 (34,3 %)** | **156 (18,0 %)** | **17 (2,0 %)** | **3,3** | **0,9** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if the differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 19 Distribution of Difficulties had in Using Healthcare Services by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Why is it difficult to use healthcare services? | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Language problems/Interpreter problems | Identity problems/Legal problems | Waiting for a long time/Crowded | Difficulties in making an appointment (the date is late, no appointment is available, unable to making appointment for correct doctor) | Indifference/Discrimination | The required nursing and treatment can't be/aren't practiced | Having difficulty in reaching the healthcare institutions | Cost is high/Medical expenses are not covered | Being transferred to different places all the time | Can't receive report for the disease |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 75 | 46 (61,3 %) | 4 (5,3 %) | 5 (6,7 %) | 7 (9,3 %) | 3 (4,0 %) | 4 (5,3 %) | 6 (8,0 %) | 3 (4,0 %) | - | - |
| Male | 81 | 30 (37,0 %) | 3 (3,7 %) | 17 (21,0 %) | 14 (17,3 %) | 5 (6,2 %) | 11 (13,6 %) | 8 (9,9 %) | 2 (2,5 %) | 2 (2,5 %) | 2 (2,5 %) |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 49 | 23 (46,9 %) | 4 (8,2 %) | 4 (8,2 %) | 5 (10,2 %) | 2 (4,1 %) | 6 (12,2 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 3 (6,1 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 2 (4,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 47 | 26 (55,3 %) | 2 (4,3 %) | 7 (14,9 %) | 4 (8,5 %) | 1 (2,1 %) | 5 (10,6 %) | 5 (10,6 %) | 1 (2,1 %) | - | - |
| 35-44 | 31 | 13 (41,9 %) | - | 7 (22,6 %) | 4 (12,9 %) | 3 (9,7 %) | 3 (9,7 %) | 5 (16,1 %) | 1 (3,2 %) | 1 (3,2 %) | - |
| ***Over 45*** | ***29*** | 14 (48,3 %) | 1 (3,5 %) | 4 (13,8 %) | 8 (27,6 %) | 2 (6,9 %) | 1 (3,5 %) | 3 (10,3 %) | 0 (0,0 %) | - | - |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 51 | 16 (31,4 %) | 2 (3,9 %) | 12 (23,5 %) | 12 (23,5 %) | 5 (9,8 %) | 7 (13,7 %) | 6 (11,8 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | - |
| No | ***105*** | 60 (57,1 %) | 5 (4,8 %) | 10 (9,5 %) | 9 (8,6 %) | 3 (2,9 %) | 8 (7,6 %) | 8 (7,6 %) | 4 (3,8 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 2 (1,9 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 63 | 23 (36,5 %) | 5 (7,9 %) | 14 (22,2 %) | 11 (17,5 %) | 4 (6,4 %) | 5 (7,9 %) | 7 (11,1 %) | 2 (3,2 %) | - | 1 (1,6 %) |
| not working | 93 | 53 (57,0 %) | 2 (2,2 %) | 8 (8,6 %) | 10 (10,8 %) | 4 (4,3 %) | 10 (10,8 %) | 7 (7,5 %) | 3 (3,2 %) | 2 (2,2 %) | 1 (1,1 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 7 | 1 (14,3 %) | - | 4 (57,1 %) | - | 1 (14,3 %) | 2 (28,6 %) | - | - | - | - |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 45 | 17 (37,8 %) | 1 (2,2 %) | 8 (17,8 %) | 7 (15,6 %) | 4 (8,9 %) | 7 (15,6 %) | 5 (11,1 %) | 2 (4,4 %) | 1 (2,2 %) | - |
| not speaking | ***111*** | 59 (53,2 %) | 6 (5,4 %) | 14 (12,6 %) | 14 (12,6 %) | 4 (3,6 %) | 8 (7,2 %) | 9 (8,1 %) | 3 (2,7 %) | 1 (0,9 %) | 2 (1,8 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***101*** | 52 (51,5 %) | 7 (6,9 %) | 14 (13,9 %) | 15 (14,9 %) | 7 (6,9 %) | 7 (6,9 %) | 9 (8,9 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | - | 1 (1,0 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***55*** | 24 (43,6 %) | - | 8 (14,6 %) | 6 (10,9 %) | 1 (1,8 %) | 8 (14,6 %) | 5 (9,1 %) | 3 (5,5 %) | 2 (3,6 %) | 1 (1,8 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 31 | 7 (22,6 %) | 1 (3,2 %) | 15 (48,4 %) | 2 (6,5 %) | 1 (3,2 %) | 3 (9,7 %) | 2 (6,5 %) | 1 (3,2 %) | - | - |
| Bursa | 14 | 8 (57,1 %) | - | - | 3 (21,4 %) | 2 (14,3 %) | - | 1 (7,1 %) | - | 1 (7,1 %) | - |
| Gaziantep | 20 | 12 (60,0 %) | - | 1 (5,0 %) | - | 1 (5,0 %) | 3 (15,0 %) | 1 (5,0 %) | 1 (5,0 %) | - | - |
| Hatay | 11 | 5 (45,5 %) | - | 2 (18,2 %) | 3 (27,3 %) | 1 (9,1 %) | 1 (9,1 %) | 3 (27,3 %) | - | - | 1 (9,1 %) |
| Mersin | 27 | 17 (63,0 %) | - | - | 3 (11,1 %) | - | 2 (7,4 %) | 3 (11,1 %) | 2 (7,4 %) | 1 (3,7 %) | 1 (3,7 %) |
| İstanbul | 32 | 14 (43,8 %) | 6 (18,8 %) | 1 (3,1 %) | 6 (18,8 %) | 3 (9,4 %) | 3 (9,4 %) | 3 (9,4 %) | 1 (3,1 %) | - | - |
| İzmir | 15 | 9 (60,0 %) | - | 3 (20,0 %) | 4 (26,7 %) | - | 1 (6,7 %) | - | - | - | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | 5 | 3 (60,0 %) | - | - | - | - | 2 (40,0 %) | 1 (20,0 %) | - | - | - |
| Şanlıurfa | 1 | 1 (100,0 %) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| Kilis | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| *Camp* | *6* | *2 (33,3 %)* | - | *3 (50,0 %)* | - | - | *1 (16,7 %)* | - | *1 (16,7 %)* | - | - |
| **SES group** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***1*** | 1 (100,0 %) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| C1 | 7 | 3 (42,9 %) | - | - | 3 (42,9 %) | - | - | 2 (28,6 %) | - | - | - |
| C2 | 53 | 24 (45,3 %) | 3 (5,7 %) | 10 (18,9 %) | 9 (17,0 %) | 4 (7,6 %) | 6 (11,3 %) | 2 (3,8 %) | - | 1 (1,9 %) | - |
| ***DE*** | ***95*** | 48 (50,5 %) | 4 (4,2 %) | 12 (12,6 %) | 9 (9,5 %) | 4 (4,2 %) | 9 (9,5 %) | 10 (10,5 %) | 5 (5,3 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 2 (2,1 %) |
| **Total** | **156** | **76 (48,7 %)** | **7 (4,5 %)** | **22 (14,1 %)** | **21 (13,5 %)** | **8 (5,1 %)** | **15 (9,6 %)** | **14 (9,0 %)** | **5 (3,2 %)** | **2 (1,3 %)** | **2 (1,3 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 20 Distribution by Ways of Communication with Doctors by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Ways of Communication with Doctors | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | I can't explain | I'm telling in Turkish | We go with somebody familiar with Turkish | There are interpreters in the hospital and they help us | We go to the centers where Syrian doctors are available | I communicate in my native language | in sign language | I pay for a private interpreter |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 423 | 48 (11,4 %) | 51 (12,1 %) | 122 (28,8 %) | 117 (27,7 %) | 55 (13,0 %) | 10 (2,4 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 12 (2,8 %) |
| Male | 446 | 34 (7,6 %) | 86 (19,3 %) | 108 (24,2 %) | 144 (32,3 %) | 49 (11,0 %) | 3 (0,7 %) | 4 (0,9 %) | 12 (2,7 %) |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 236 | 18 (7,6 %) | 50 (21,2 %) | 53 (22,5 %) | 73 (30,9 %) | 27 (11,4 %) | 6 (2,5 %) | 2 (0,9 %) | 4 (1,7 %) |
| 25-34 | 287 | 28 (9,8 %) | 54 (18,8 %) | 76 (26,5 %) | 81 (28,2 %) | 32 (11,2 %) | 4 (1,4 %) | 3 (1,1 %) | 7 (2,4 %) |
| 35-44 | 169 | 13 (7,7 %) | 26 (15,4 %) | 45 (26,6 %) | 50 (29,6 %) | 24 (14,2 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | - | 6 (3,6 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***177*** | 23 (13,0 %) | 7 (4,0 %) | 56 (31,6 %) | 57 (32,2 %) | 21 (11,9 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 3 (1,7 %) | 7 (4,0 %) |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 240 | 26 (10,8 %) | 43 (17,9 %) | 76 (31,7 %) | 63 (26,3 %) | 16 (6,7 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 10 (4,2 %) |
| No | ***629*** | 56 (8,9 %) | 94 (14,9 %) | 154 (24,5 %) | 198 (31,5 %) | 88 (14,0 %) | 12 (1,9 %) | 6 (1,0 %) | 14 (2,2 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 356 | 24 (6,7 %) | 77 (21,6 %) | 83 (23,3 %) | 111 (31,2 %) | 45 (12,6 %) | 3 (0,8 %) | 2 (0,6 %) | 7 (2,0 %) |
| not working | 513 | 58 (11,3 %) | 60 (11,7 %) | 147 (28,7 %) | 150 (29,2 %) | 59 (11,5 %) | 10 (2,0 %) | 6 (1,2 %) | 17 (3,3 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 63 | 2 (3,2 %) | 12 (19,1 %) | 9 (14,3 %) | 30 (47,6 %) | 8 (12,7 %) | 1 (1,6 %) | - | - |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 220 | 12 (5,5 %) | 116 (52,7 %) | 29 (13,2 %) | 41 (18,6 %) | 16 (7,3 %) | - | - | 4 (1,8 %) |
| not speaking | ***649*** | 70 (10,8 %) | 21 (3,2 %) | 201 (31,0 %) | 220 (33,9 %) | 88 (13,6 %) | 13 (2,0 %) | 8 (1,2 %) | 20 (3,1 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***521*** | 49 (9,4 %) | 63 (12,1 %) | 151 (29,0 %) | 151 (29,0 %) | 71 (13,6 %) | 6 (1,2 %) | 4 (0,8 %) | 19 (3,7 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***348*** | 33 (9,5 %) | 74 (21,3 %) | 79 (22,7 %) | 110 (31,6 %) | 33 (9,5 %) | 7 (2,0 %) | 4 (1,2 %) | 5 (1,4 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 5 (4,9 %) | 6 (5,9 %) | 28 (27,5 %) | 53 (52,0 %) | 3 (2,9 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | - | 5 (4,9 %) |
| Bursa | 52 | 12 (23,1 %) | 10 (19,2 %) | 17 (32,7 %) | 9 (17,3 %) | 3 (5,8 %) | - | - | 1 (1,9 %) |
| Gaziantep | 141 | 24 (17,0 %) | 51 (36,2 %) | 32 (22,7 %) | 27 (19,2 %) | 5 (3,6 %) | - | 1 (0,7 %) | 1 (0,7 %) |
| Hatay | 111 | 3 (2,7 %) | 4 (3,6 %) | 14 (12,6 %) | 50 (45,1 %) | 39 (35,1 %) | - | - | - |
| Mersin | 88 | 11 (12,5 %) | 9 (10,2 %) | 40 (45,5 %) | 14 (15,9 %) | 2 (2,3 %) | - | 1 (1,1 %) | 11 (12,5 %) |
| İstanbul | 158 | 13 (8,2 %) | 30 (19,0 %) | 62 (39,2 %) | 15 (9,5 %) | 32 (20,3 %) | - | 2 (1,3 %) | 2 (1,3 %) |
| İzmir | 44 | 2 (4,6 %) | 12 (27,3 %) | 21 (47,7 %) | 3 (6,8 %) | 3 (6,8 %) | - | - | 3 (6,8 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 22 | 5 (22,7 %) | 2 (9,1 %) | 3 (13,6 %) | 6 (27,3 %) | 4 (18,2 %) | - | 1 (4,6 %) | 1 (4,6 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 117 | 7 (6,0 %) | 7 (6,0 %) | 11 (9,4 %) | 64 (54,7 %) | 7 (6,0 %) | 12 (10,3 %) | 3 (2,6 %) | - |
| Kilis | 34 | - | 6 (17,7 %) | 2 (5,9 %) | 20 (58,8 %) | 6 (17,7 %) | - | - | - |
| *Camp* | *41* | *2 (4,9 %)* | *1 (2,4 %)* | *3 (7,3 %)* | *22 (53,7 %)* | *5 (12,2 %)* | - | - | *5 (12,2 %)* |
| **SES group** | | | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***34*** | 10 (29,4 %) | 11 (32,4 %) | 6 (17,7 %) | 5 (14,7 %) | 2 (5,9 %) | - | - | - |
| C1 | 48 | 2 (4,2 %) | 4 (8,3 %) | 15 (31,3 %) | 10 (20,8 %) | 14 (29,2 %) | - | - | 2 (4,2 %) |
| C2 | 305 | 23 (7,5 %) | 61 (20,0 %) | 90 (29,5 %) | 90 (29,5 %) | 31 (10,2 %) | - | 1 (0,3 %) | 5 (1,6 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***482*** | 47 (9,8 %) | 61 (12,7 %) | 119 (24,7 %) | 156 (32,4 %) | 57 (11,8 %) | 13 (2,7 %) | 7 (1,5 %) | 17 (3,5 %) |
| **Total** | **869** | **82 (9,4 %)** | **137 (15,8 %)** | **230 (26,5 %)** | **261 (30,0 %)** | **104 (12,0 %)** | **13 (1,5 %)** | **8 (0,9 %)** | **24 (2,8 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 21 Distribution of Distance of the Nearest Healthcare Provider by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Distance of the nearest healthcare provider | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | 10-15 minutes on foot | 30 minutes on foot | 1 hour and more on foot | 10-15 minutes by car | 30 minutes by car | More than 1 hour by car |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 220 (39,2 %) | 95 (16,9 %) | 16 (2,9 %) | 160 (28,5 %) | 55 (9,8 %) | 16 (2,9 %) |
| Male | 718 | 246 (34,3 %) | 170 (23,7 %) | 8 (1,1 %) | 203 (28,3 %) | 79 (11,0 %) | 12 (1,7 %) |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 133 (32,4 %) | 92 (22,4 %) | 5 (1,2 %) | 128 (31,2 %) | 40 (9,8 %) | 12 (2,9 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 152 (37,3 %) | 88 (21,6 %) | 9 (2,2 %) | 110 (27,0 %) | 39 (9,6 %) | 10 (2,5 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 97 (43,5 %) | 38 (17,0 %) | 3 (1,4 %) | 58 (26,0 %) | 22 (9,9 %) | 5 (2,2 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***239*** | 84 (35,2 %) | 47 (19,7 %) | 7 (2,9 %) | 67 (28,0 %) | 33 (13,8 %) | 1 (0,4 %) |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 258 | 104 (40,3 %) | 60 (23,3 %) | 8 (3,1 %) | 55 (21,3 %) | 22 (8,5 %) | 9 (3,5 %) |
| No | ***1022*** | 362 (35,4 %) | 205 (20,1 %) | 16 (1,6 %) | 308 (30,1 %) | 112 (11,0 %) | 19 (1,9 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | |
| working | 570 | 183 (32,1 %) | 145 (25,4 %) | 8 (1,4 %) | 174 (30,5 %) | 51 (9,0 %) | 9 (1,6 %) |
| not working | 710 | 283 (39,9 %) | 120 (16,9 %) | 16 (2,3 %) | 189 (26,6 %) | 83 (11,7 %) | 19 (2,7 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 109 | 30 (27,5 %) | 28 (25,7 %) | 2 (1,8 %) | 38 (34,9 %) | 8 (7,3 %) | 3 (2,8 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 316 | 125 (39,6 %) | 75 (23,7 %) | 3 (1,0 %) | 74 (23,4 %) | 31 (9,8 %) | 8 (2,5 %) |
| not speaking | ***964*** | 341 (35,4 %) | 190 (19,7 %) | 21 (2,2 %) | 289 (30,0 %) | 103 (10,7 %) | 20 (2,1 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***774*** | 265 (34,2 %) | 174 (22,5 %) | 15 (1,9 %) | 216 (27,9 %) | 87 (11,2 %) | 17 (2,2 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***506*** | 201 (39,7 %) | 91 (18,0 %) | 9 (1,8 %) | 147 (29,1 %) | 47 (9,3 %) | 11 (2,2 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 63 (61,8 %) | 35 (34,3 %) | - | 3 (2,9 %) | - | 1 (1,0 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 18 (25,7 %) | 7 (10,0 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 25 (35,7 %) | 16 (22,9 %) | 3 (4,3 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 113 (62,8 %) | 35 (19,4 %) | 4 (2,2 %) | 14 (7,8 %) | 13 (7,2 %) | 1 (0,6 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 28 (13,9 %) | 13 (6,4 %) | - | 125 (61,9 %) | 29 (14,4 %) | 7 (3,5 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 49 (51,6 %) | 15 (15,8 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 10 (10,5 %) | 12 (12,6 %) | 8 (8,4 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 59 (22,9 %) | 101 (39,2 %) | 12 (4,7 %) | 52 (20,2 %) | 33 (12,8 %) | 1 (0,4 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 4 (6,4 %) | 7 (11,1 %) | - | 32 (50,8 %) | 14 (22,2 %) | 6 (9,5 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 18 (51,4 %) | 7 (20,0 %) | 1 (2,9 %) | 1 (2,9 %) | 8 (22,9 %) | - |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 97 (45,1 %) | 21 (9,8 %) | 4 (1,9 %) | 89 (41,4 %) | 3 (1,4 %) | 1 (0,5 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 17 (28,3 %) | 24 (40,0 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | 12 (20,0 %) | 6 (10,0 %) | - |
| *Camp* | *63* | *57 (90,5 %)* | *1 (1,6 %)* | - | - | *4 (6,4 %)* | *1 (1,6 %)* |
| **SES group** | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***50*** | 20 (40,0 %) | 5 (10,0 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 19 (38,0 %) | 5 (10,0 %) | - |
| C1 | 69 | 27 (39,1 %) | 10 (14,5 %) | 2 (2,9 %) | 16 (23,2 %) | 14 (20,3 %) | - |
| C2 | 465 | 180 (38,7 %) | 122 (26,2 %) | 12 (2,6 %) | 106 (22,8 %) | 41 (8,8 %) | 4 (0,9 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***696*** | 239 (34,3 %) | 128 (18,4 %) | 9 (1,3 %) | 222 (31,9 %) | 74 (10,6 %) | 24 (3,5 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **466 (36,4 %)** | **265 (20,7 %)** | **24 (1,9 %)** | **363 (28,4 %)** | **134 (10,5 %)** | **28 (2,2 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 22 Distribution of Means of Transportation Preferred to Reach Healthcare Providers by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Means of Transport to Reach the Last Healthcare Provider | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Public transport** | **Private vehicle** | **On foot** |
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Female | 423 | 216 (51,1 %) | 70 (16,6 %) | 137 (32,4 %) |
| Male | 446 | 231 (51,8 %) | 73 (16,4 %) | 142 (31,8 %) |
| **Age group** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 236 | 125 (53,0 %) | 41 (17,4 %) | 70 (29,7 %) |
| 25-34 | 287 | 151 (52,6 %) | 38 (13,2 %) | 98 (34,2 %) |
| 35-44 | 169 | 76 (45,0 %) | 24 (14,2 %) | 69 (40,8 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***177*** | 95 (53,7 %) | 40 (22,6 %) | 42 (23,7 %) |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | |
| Yes | 240 | 113 (47,1 %) | 51 (21,3 %) | 76 (31,7 %) |
| No | ***629*** | 334 (53,1 %) | 92 (14,6 %) | 203 (32,3 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | |
| working | 356 | 186 (52,3 %) | 55 (15,5 %) | 115 (32,3 %) |
| not working | 513 | 261 (50,9 %) | 88 (17,2 %) | 164 (32,0 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 63 | 35 (55,6 %) | 12 (19,1 %) | 16 (25,4 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | |
| speaking | 220 | 101 (45,9 %) | 41 (18,6 %) | 78 (35,5 %) |
| not speaking | ***649*** | 346 (53,3 %) | 102 (15,7 %) | 201 (31,0 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***521*** | 263 (50,5 %) | 89 (17,1 %) | 169 (32,4 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***348*** | 184 (52,9 %) | 54 (15,5 %) | 110 (31,6 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 62 (60,8 %) | 30 (29,4 %) | 10 (9,8 %) |
| Bursa | 52 | 29 (55,8 %) | 10 (19,2 %) | 13 (25,0 %) |
| Gaziantep | 141 | 47 (33,3 %) | 18 (12,8 %) | 76 (53,9 %) |
| Hatay | 111 | 69 (62,2 %) | 25 (22,5 %) | 17 (15,3 %) |
| Mersin | 88 | 47 (53,4 %) | 6 (6,8 %) | 35 (39,8 %) |
| İstanbul | 158 | 71 (44,9 %) | 20 (12,7 %) | 67 (42,4 %) |
| İzmir | 44 | 36 (81,8 %) | 4 (9,1 %) | 4 (9,1 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 22 | 16 (72,7 %) | 4 (18,2 %) | 2 (9,1 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 117 | 59 (50,4 %) | 14 (12,0 %) | 44 (37,6 %) |
| Kilis | 34 | 11 (32,4 %) | 12 (35,3 %) | 11 (32,4 %) |
| *Camp* | *41* | *26 (63,4 %)* | *9 (22,0 %)* | *6 (14,6 %)* |
| **SES group** | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***34*** | 7 (20,6 %) | 9 (26,5 %) | 18 (52,9 %) |
| C1 | 48 | 23 (47,9 %) | 14 (29,2 %) | 11 (22,9 %) |
| C2 | 305 | 162 (53,1 %) | 48 (15,7 %) | 95 (31,2 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***482*** | 255 (52,9 %) | 72 (14,9 %) | 155 (32,2 %) |
| **Total** | **869** | **447 (51,4 %)** | **143 (16,5 %)** | **279 (32,1 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 23 Distribution of Transportation Costs paid for Reaching the Healthcare Providers Recently by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups respecting Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Transportation Expenses Paid for the Last Healthcare Provider | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Mean (TL)** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 286 | 39,1 | 119,6 |
| Male | 304 | 34,8 | 96,8 |
| **Age group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 166 | 32,3 | 63,7 |
| 25-34 | 189 | 36,6 | 137,0 |
| 35-44 | 100 | 39,6 | 110,1 |
| ***Over 45*** | ***135*** | 40,8 | 106,2 |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | |
| Yes | 164 | 44,5 | 105,8 |
| No | ***426*** | 33,9 | 109,3 |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 241 | 29,2 | 79,9 |
| not working | 349 | 42,2 | 124,1 |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 47 | 23,1 | 30,9 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | |
| speaking | 142 | 56,1 | 179,3 |
| not speaking | ***448*** | 30,8 | 71,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***352*** | 44,3 | 131,9 |
| 5-8 years | ***238*** | 25,8 | 56,5 |
| **Provinces** | | | |
| Adana | 92 | 30,5 | 18,5 |
| Bursa | 39 | 30,4 | 45,9 |
| Gaziantep | 65 | 28,8 | 52,7 |
| Hatay | 94 | 18,2 | 39,4 |
| Mersin | 53 | 60,2 | 147,5 |
| İstanbul | 91 | 50,5 | 127,8 |
| İzmir | 40 | 69,4 | 182,3 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 20 | 88,3 | 332,6 |
| Şanlıurfa | 73 | 16,6 | 56,5 |
| Kilis | 23 | 27,7 | 40,6 |
| *Camp* | *35* | *26,7* | *38,0* |
| **SES group** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***16*** | 16,1 | 11,6 |
| C1 | 37 | 19,9 | 23,5 |
| C2 | 210 | 26,0 | 41,4 |
| ***DE*** | ***327*** | 46,8 | 140,8 |
| **Total** | **590** | **36,9** | **108,4** |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 24 Distribution of Considerations on Sufficiency of Guidance Signboards at the Healthcare Organizations by Gender, Age, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Were these signs enough and clear? | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** | **I don't remember** |
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Female | 324 | 218 (67,3 %) | 74 (22,8 %) | 32 (9,9 %) |
| Male | 327 | 236 (72,2 %) | 77 (23,6 %) | 14 (4,3 %) |
| **Age group** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 180 | 131 (72,8 %) | 39 (21,7 %) | 10 (5,6 %) |
| 25-34 | 224 | 165 (73,7 %) | 50 (22,3 %) | 9 (4,0 %) |
| 35-44 | 127 | 85 (66,9 %) | 31 (24,4 %) | 11 (8,7 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***120*** | 73 (60,8 %) | 31 (25,8 %) | 16 (13,3 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | |
| working | 277 | 214 (77,3 %) | 53 (19,1 %) | 10 (3,6 %) |
| not working | 374 | 240 (64,2 %) | 98 (26,2 %) | 36 (9,6 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 53 | 40 (75,5 %) | 10 (18,9 %) | 3 (5,7 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | |
| speaking | 169 | 138 (81,7 %) | 25 (14,8 %) | 6 (3,6 %) |
| not speaking | ***482*** | 316 (65,6 %) | 126 (26,1 %) | 40 (8,3 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***377*** | 253 (67,1 %) | 97 (25,7 %) | 27 (7,2 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***274*** | 201 (73,4 %) | 54 (19,7 %) | 19 (6,9 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | |
| Adana | 85 | 51 (60,0 %) | 29 (34,1 %) | 5 (5,9 %) |
| Bursa | 39 | 33 (84,6 %) | 6 (15,4 %) | - |
| Gaziantep | 104 | 74 (71,2 %) | 23 (22,1 %) | 7 (6,7 %) |
| Hatay | 102 | 87 (85,3 %) | 13 (12,8 %) | 2 (2,0 %) |
| Mersin | 67 | 41 (61,2 %) | 25 (37,3 %) | 1 (1,5 %) |
| İstanbul | 94 | 73 (77,7 %) | 14 (14,9 %) | 7 (7,5 %) |
| İzmir | 16 | 7 (43,8 %) | 2 (12,5 %) | 7 (43,8 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 17 | 9 (52,9 %) | 6 (35,3 %) | 2 (11,8 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 96 | 49 (51,0 %) | 32 (33,3 %) | 15 (15,6 %) |
| Kilis | 31 | 30 (96,8 %) | 1 (3,2 %) | - |
| *Camp* | *31* | *23 (74,2 %)* | *5 (16,1 %)* | *3 (9,7 %)* |
| **SES group** | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***19*** | 10 (52,6 %) | 8 (42,1 %) | 1 (5,3 %) |
| C1 | 35 | 29 (82,9 %) | 4 (11,4 %) | 2 (5,7 %) |
| C2 | 209 | 146 (69,9 %) | 45 (21,5 %) | 18 (8,6 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***388*** | 269 (69,3 %) | 94 (24,2 %) | 25 (6,4 %) |
| **Total** | **651** | **454 (69,7 %)** | **151 (23,2 %)** | **46 (7,1 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 25 Distribution by Considerations on Reaching a Doctor and Getting an Examination at the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Was it difficult to get to the doctor and get an examination at the healthcare institution you went to? | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Yes | No | I have no idea |
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Female | 423 | 93 (22,0 %) | 288 (68,1 %) | 42 (9,9 %) |
| Male | 446 | 96 (21,5 %) | 312 (70,0 %) | 38 (8,5 %) |
| **Age group** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 236 | 41 (17,4 %) | 170 (72,0 %) | 25 (10,6 %) |
| 25-34 | 287 | 66 (23,0 %) | 197 (68,6 %) | 24 (8,4 %) |
| 35-44 | 169 | 38 (22,5 %) | 116 (68,6 %) | 15 (8,9 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***177*** | 44 (24,9 %) | 117 (66,1 %) | 16 (9,0 %) |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | | |
| Yes | 240 | 55 (22,9 %) | 167 (69,6 %) | 18 (7,5 %) |
| No | ***629*** | 134 (21,3 %) | 433 (68,8 %) | 62 (9,9 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | |
| working | 356 | 70 (19,7 %) | 253 (71,1 %) | 33 (9,3 %) |
| not working | 513 | 119 (23,2 %) | 347 (67,6 %) | 47 (9,2 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 63 | 11 (17,5 %) | 48 (76,2 %) | 4 (6,4 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | |
| speaking | 220 | 49 (22,3 %) | 154 (70,0 %) | 17 (7,7 %) |
| not speaking | ***649*** | 140 (21,6 %) | 446 (68,7 %) | 63 (9,7 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***521*** | 111 (21,3 %) | 358 (68,7 %) | 52 (10,0 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***348*** | 78 (22,4 %) | 242 (69,5 %) | 28 (8,1 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 12 (11,8 %) | 85 (83,3 %) | 5 (4,9 %) |
| Bursa | 52 | 23 (44,2 %) | 27 (51,9 %) | 2 (3,9 %) |
| Gaziantep | 141 | 43 (30,5 %) | 93 (66,0 %) | 5 (3,6 %) |
| Hatay | 111 | 15 (13,5 %) | 93 (83,8 %) | 3 (2,7 %) |
| Mersin | 88 | 33 (37,5 %) | 52 (59,1 %) | 3 (3,4 %) |
| İstanbul | 158 | 28 (17,7 %) | 102 (64,6 %) | 28 (17,7 %) |
| İzmir | 44 | 6 (13,6 %) | 17 (38,6 %) | 21 (47,7 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 22 | 9 (40,9 %) | 11 (50,0 %) | 2 (9,1 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 117 | 20 (17,1 %) | 94 (80,3 %) | 3 (2,6 %) |
| Kilis | 34 | - | 26 (76,5 %) | 8 (23,5 %) |
| *Camp* | *41* | *5 (12,2 %)* | *30 (73,2 %)* | *6 (14,6 %)* |
| **SES group** | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***34*** | 15 (44,1 %) | 19 (55,9 %) | - |
| C1 | 48 | 5 (10,4 %) | 40 (83,3 %) | 3 (6,3 %) |
| C2 | 305 | 48 (15,7 %) | 212 (69,5 %) | 45 (14,8 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***482*** | 121 (25,1 %) | 329 (68,3 %) | 32 (6,6 %) |
| **Total** | **869** | **189 (21,8 %)** | **600 (69,0 %)** | **80 (9,2 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 26 Distribution of Considerations on Availability of Auxiliary Staff at the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Gender, Age, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Was there anyone who could help you at your medical institution? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Yes | No |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 423 | 201 (47,5 %) | 222 (52,5 %) |
| Male | 446 | 192 (43,1 %) | 254 (57,0 %) |
| **Age group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 236 | 122 (51,7 %) | 114 (48,3 %) |
| 25-34 | 287 | 108 (37,6 %) | 179 (62,4 %) |
| 35-44 | 169 | 80 (47,3 %) | 89 (52,7 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***177*** | 83 (46,9 %) | 94 (53,1 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 356 | 162 (45,5 %) | 194 (54,5 %) |
| not working | 513 | 231 (45,0 %) | 282 (55,0 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 63 | 37 (58,7 %) | 26 (41,3 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | |
| speaking | 220 | 98 (44,6 %) | 122 (55,5 %) |
| not speaking | ***649*** | 295 (45,5 %) | 354 (54,6 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***521*** | 229 (44,0 %) | 292 (56,1 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***348*** | 164 (47,1 %) | 184 (52,9 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 69 (67,7 %) | 33 (32,4 %) |
| Bursa | 52 | 15 (28,9 %) | 37 (71,2 %) |
| Gaziantep | 141 | 66 (46,8 %) | 75 (53,2 %) |
| Hatay | 111 | 67 (60,4 %) | 44 (39,6 %) |
| Mersin | 88 | 11 (12,5 %) | 77 (87,5 %) |
| İstanbul | 158 | 63 (39,9 %) | 95 (60,1 %) |
| İzmir | 44 | 5 (11,4 %) | 39 (88,6 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 22 | 8 (36,4 %) | 14 (63,6 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 117 | 63 (53,9 %) | 54 (46,2 %) |
| Kilis | 34 | 26 (76,5 %) | 8 (23,5 %) |
| *Camp* | *41* | *22 (53,7 %)* | *19 (46,3 %)* |
| **SES group** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***34*** | 28 (82,4 %) | 6 (17,7 %) |
| C1 | 48 | 24 (50,0 %) | 24 (50,0 %) |
| C2 | 305 | 131 (43,0 %) | 174 (57,1 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***482*** | 210 (43,6 %) | 272 (56,4 %) |
| **Total** | **869** | **393 (45,2 %)** | **476 (54,8 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 27 Distribution of the Considerations on Offering Services in accordance with the Culture at the Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Gender, Age, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Did the health institution you went to serve in accordance with your culture? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 423 | 294 (69,5 %) | 129 (30,5 %) |
| Male | 446 | 318 (71,3 %) | 128 (28,7 %) |
| **Age group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 236 | 170 (72,0 %) | 66 (28,0 %) |
| 25-34 | 287 | 201 (70,0 %) | 86 (30,0 %) |
| 35-44 | 169 | 123 (72,8 %) | 46 (27,2 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***177*** | 118 (66,7 %) | 59 (33,3 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 356 | 266 (74,7 %) | 90 (25,3 %) |
| not working | 513 | 346 (67,5 %) | 167 (32,6 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 63 | 44 (69,8 %) | 19 (30,2 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | |
| speaking | 220 | 145 (65,9 %) | 75 (34,1 %) |
| not speaking | ***649*** | 467 (72,0 %) | 182 (28,0 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***521*** | 367 (70,4 %) | 154 (29,6 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***348*** | 245 (70,4 %) | 103 (29,6 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 45 (44,1 %) | 57 (55,9 %) |
| Bursa | 52 | 22 (42,3 %) | 30 (57,7 %) |
| Gaziantep | 141 | 96 (68,1 %) | 45 (31,9 %) |
| Hatay | 111 | 99 (89,2 %) | 12 (10,8 %) |
| Mersin | 88 | 56 (63,6 %) | 32 (36,4 %) |
| İstanbul | 158 | 113 (71,5 %) | 45 (28,5 %) |
| İzmir | 44 | 30 (68,2 %) | 14 (31,8 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 22 | 7 (31,8 %) | 15 (68,2 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 117 | 114 (97,4 %) | 3 (2,6 %) |
| Kilis | 34 | 30 (88,2 %) | 4 (11,8 %) |
| *Camp* | *41* | *24 (58,5 %)* | *17 (41,5 %)* |
| **Total** | **869** | **612 (70,4 %)** | **257 (29,6 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 28 Considerations on Choosing the Same Healthcare Organizations Applied in the Recent Year by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| HEALTH ORGANIZATIONS | When you get sick again, will you go to the same health institution? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Yes | No |
| Family Medicine | 14 | 14 (100,0 %) | - |
| Tuberculosis War Dispensaries/Parent Child Health and Family Planning Centers | 22 | 19 (86,4 %) | 3 (13,6 %) |
| Private Polyclinic/Private Hospital | 84 | 68 (81,0 %) | 16 (19,1 %) |
| State Hospital, Education and Research Hospital, University Hospital, 112 Emergency Service | 765 | 713 (93,2 %) | 52 (6,8 %) |
| Migrant Health Centers | 256 | 233 (91,0 %) | 23 (9,0 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 29 Distribution of Considerations for Choosing the Same State Hospital Applied by Gender, Age, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey**, SIHHAT (2018)

| | When you get sick again, will you go to the same health institution? (State Hospitals, Education and Research Hospitals, University Hospitals, 112 Emergency Services) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Yes | No |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 364 | 341 (93,7 %) | 23 (6,3 %) |
| Male | 401 | 372 (92,8 %) | 29 (7,2 %) |
| **Age group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 203 | 191 (94,1 %) | 12 (5,9 %) |
| 25-34 | 259 | 240 (92,7 %) | 19 (7,3 %) |
| 35-44 | 147 | 137 (93,2 %) | 10 (6,8 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***156*** | 145 (93,0 %) | 11 (7,1 %) |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | |
| Yes | 222 | 206 (92,8 %) | 16 (7,2 %) |
| No | ***543*** | 507 (93,4 %) | 36 (6,6 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 313 | 288 (92,0 %) | 25 (8,0 %) |
| not working | 452 | 425 (94,0 %) | 27 (6,0 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 60 | 57 (95,0 %) | 3 (5,0 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | |
| speaking | 200 | 177 (88,5 %) | 23 (11,5 %) |
| not speaking | ***565*** | 536 (94,9 %) | 29 (5,1 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***445*** | 405 (91,0 %) | 40 (9,0 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***320*** | 308 (96,3 %) | 12 (3,8 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | |
| Adana | 94 | 90 (95,7 %) | 4 (4,3 %) |
| Bursa | 51 | 36 (70,6 %) | 15 (29,4 %) |
| Gaziantep | 131 | 128 (97,7 %) | 3 (2,3 %) |
| Hatay | 91 | 89 (97,8 %) | 2 (2,2 %) |
| Mersin | 82 | 80 (97,6 %) | 2 (2,4 %) |
| İstanbul | 126 | 114 (90,5 %) | 12 (9,5 %) |
| İzmir | 37 | 30 (81,1 %) | 7 (18,9 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 17 | 16 (94,1 %) | 1 (5,9 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 107 | 104 (97,2 %) | 3 (2,8 %) |
| Kilis | 29 | 26 (89,7 %) | 3 (10,3 %) |
| *Camp* | 36 | 36 (100,0 %) | - |
| **SES group** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***33*** | 33 (100,0 %) | - |
| C1 | 30 | 28 (93,3 %) | 2 (6,7 %) |
| C2 | 272 | 247 (90,8 %) | 25 (9,2 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***430*** | 405 (94,2 %) | 25 (5,8 %) |
| **Total** | **765** | **713 (93,2 %)** | **52 (6,8 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 30 Distribution of Considerations for Choosing the Same Migrant Health Centers Applied by Gender, Age, Chronic Disease, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey,** SIHHAT (2018)

| | When you get sick again, will you go to the same health institution? Migrant Health Center | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 129 | 115 (89,2 %) | 14 (10,9 %) |
| Male | 127 | 118 (92,9 %) | 9 (7,1 %) |
| **Age group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 74 | 67 (90,5 %) | 7 (9,5 %) |
| 25-34 | 84 | 77 (91,7 %) | 7 (8,3 %) |
| 35-44 | 51 | 47 (92,2 %) | 4 (7,8 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***47*** | 42 (89,4 %) | 5 (10,6 %) |
| **Chronic diseases** | | | |
| Yes | 75 | 66 (88,0 %) | 9 (12,0 %) |
| No | ***181*** | 167 (92,3 %) | 14 (7,7 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 98 | 89 (90,8 %) | 9 (9,2 %) |
| not working | 158 | 144 (91,1 %) | 14 (8,9 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 26 | 22 (84,6 %) | 4 (15,4 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | |
| speaking | 71 | 62 (87,3 %) | 9 (12,7 %) |
| not speaking | ***185*** | 171 (92,4 %) | 14 (7,6 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***163*** | 149 (91,4 %) | 14 (8,6 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***93*** | 84 (90,3 %) | 9 (9,7 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | |
| Adana | 81 | 69 (85,2 %) | 12 (14,8 %) |
| Bursa | 2 | 2 (100,0 %) | - |
| Gaziantep | 20 | 19 (95,0 %) | 1 (5,0 %) |
| Hatay | 25 | 25 (100,0 %) | - |
| Mersin | 27 | 23 (85,2 %) | 4 (14,8 %) |
| İstanbul | 43 | 39 (90,7 %) | 4 (9,3 %) |
| İzmir | 11 | 11 (100,0 %) | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | 17 | 17 (100,0 %) | - |
| Şanlıurfa | 9 | 9 (100,0 %) | - |
| Kilis | 21 | 19 (90,5 %) | 2 (9,5 %) |
| *Camp* | *24* | *22 (91,7 %)* | *2 (8,3 %)* |
| **SES group** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***4*** | 4 (100,0 %) | - |
| C1 | 17 | 17 (100,0 %) | - |
| C2 | 103 | 94 (91,3 %) | 9 (8,7 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***132*** | 118 (89,4 %) | 14 (10,6 %) |
| **Total** | **256** | **233 (91,0 %)** | **23 (9,0 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 31 Healthcare Services Satisfaction Scale**

| HEALTHCARE SERVICES SATISFACTION SCALE | |
|---|---|
| Attitudes of doctors | I can get the necessary documents from doctors to cover the fees |
| | I'm being examined by the doctor I want. |
| | The doctors are very interested in me. |
| | Doctors are informing me about my illness. |
| | Doctors guide me about the treatment process |
| | Doctors consult me when deciding on my treatment |
| | Doctors give me confidence |
| | I am satisfied with the examination of physicians in general. |
| Attitude of Health Workers | Health care personnel care me |
| | Health care personnel behave kindly at me |
| | Health personnel don't want to contact me* |
| | Health personnel pay less attention to me than the local persons* |
| | I am satisfied with the health care staff in general |
| Communication Problem | I can't get full treatment because I have translation problems* |
| | I can't go to the department I want to go at hospital because of language problems* |
| | I'm being sent to the wrong departments because of the language problem* |
| | I can't tell enough of my complaints about my disease because I have difficulty in language* |
| | Due to the language problem, I can be diagnosed incorrectly* |
| | Due to the communication problem, the treatment time is very short* |
| Benefiting from Healthcare Services | I can be treated free of charge in private polyclinics contracted by the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees |
| | I can have my health checks done on a regular basis. |
| | I have to postpone my non-emergency treatment because of negative health care* |
| | I have to postpone preventive health care due to adverse health services* |
| | I have to wait a long time for the treatment* |
| Financial Incapability | I can't pay the amount I have to pay for medication and treatment* |
| | I waive my health because I can't afford to pay** |
| | I can't afford the high cost of diseases requiring long-term treatment* |
| | I have to postpone the treatment of my non-urgent health problems because I can't afford to pay their fees* |

* Negative variables were coded reversely before the analysis.

**Table 32 Mean and Standard Deviation Values regarding Factors of Satisfaction from Healthcare Services in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Attitudes of Doctors | | Attitudes of Healthcare Workers | | Communication Problem | | Benefiting from Healthcare Services | | Financial Incapability | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Std. Deviation |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 423 | 3,5 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| Male | 446 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 236 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| 25-34 | 287 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| 35-44 | 169 | 3,5 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| ***Over 45*** | ***177*** | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Can't read and write, Reads but hasn't received formal education*** | ***142*** | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Primary school | 268 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| Secondary school | 233 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,5 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| ***High school and further*** | ***226*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 356 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| not working | 513 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 63 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 220 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,4 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| not speaking | ***649*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***521*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| 5-8 years | ***348*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,3 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***34*** | 3,5 | 1,0 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,5 | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| C1 | 48 | 3,7 | 0,6 | 3,4 | 0,5 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,5 | 3,2 | 0,8 |
| C2 | 305 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| ***DE*** | ***482*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Benefiting from Healthcare Services** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Easy*** | ***398*** | 3,6 | 0,5 | 3,7 | 0,5 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 3,6 | 0,5 | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| ***Difficult*** | ***454*** | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,2 | 0,6 | 2,9 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,6 | 2,8 | 0,9 |
| **General Average** | **869** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 33 Mean and Standard Deviation Values regarding Factors of Satisfaction from State Hospitals in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | SATISFACTION FROM STATE HOSPITALS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Attitudes of Doctors | | Attitudes of Healthcare Workers | | Communication Problem | | Benefiting from Healthcare Services | | Financial Incapability | |
| | | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 364 | 3,5 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Male | 401 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 203 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| 25-34 | 259 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| 35-44 | 147 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| ***Over 45*** | ***156*** | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,0 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Can't read and write, Reads but hasn't received formal education*** | ***127*** | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| Primary school | 236 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| Secondary school | 209 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,5 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| ***High school and further*** | ***193*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 313 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| not working | 452 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 60 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 200 | 3,4 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| not speaking | ***565*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***445*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| 5-8 years | ***320*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,3 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***33*** | 3,4 | 1,0 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 2,9 | 0,9 |
| C1 | 30 | 3,6 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,5 | 3,0 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| C2 | 272 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| ***DE*** | ***430*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Benefiting from Healthcare Services** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Easy*** | ***357*** | 3,6 | 0,6 | 3,7 | 0,5 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 3,6 | 0,5 | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| ***Difficult*** | ***395*** | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,2 | 0,6 | 2,9 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,6 | 2,8 | 0,9 |
| **General Average** | **765** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 1,0 |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 34 Mean and Standard Deviation Values regarding Factors of Satisfaction from the Migrant Healthcare Centers in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | SATISFACTION FROM MIGRANT HEALTH CENTERS | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Attitudes of Doctors | | Attitudes of Healthcare Workers | | Communication Problem | | Benefiting from Healthcare Services | | Financial Incapability | |
| | | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 129 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,0 | 0,8 |
| Male | 127 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,5 | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 74 | 3,4 | 0,5 | 3,5 | 0,5 | 3,2 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 0,5 | 3,0 | 0,8 |
| 25-34 | 84 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| 35-44 | 51 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 3,5 | 0,5 | 2,9 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,5 | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| ***Over 45*** | ***47*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,5 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Can't read and write, Reads but hasn't received formal education*** | ***38*** | 3,5 | 0,5 | 3,5 | 0,4 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,5 | 3,0 | 0,7 |
| Primary school | 83 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| Secondary school | 65 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| ***High school and further*** | ***70*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 98 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 2,9 | 0,9 |
| not working | 158 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 26 | 3,4 | 0,5 | 3,6 | 0,5 | 3,5 | 0,5 | 3,3 | 0,5 | 2,9 | 1,0 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 71 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 2,9 | 0,9 |
| not speaking | ***185*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***163*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 2,9 | 0,9 |
| 5-8 years | ***93*** | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,5 | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***4*** | 3,8 | 0,6 | 3,4 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,0 | 0,6 | 3,4 | 1,0 |
| C1 | 17 | 3,8 | 0,5 | 3,6 | 0,4 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,4 | 0,4 | 3,1 | 0,8 |
| C2 | 103 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,5 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| ***DE*** | ***132*** | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| **Benefiting from Healthcare Services** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Easy*** | ***119*** | 3,6 | 0,6 | 3,6 | 0,5 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,5 | 0,5 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| ***Difficult*** | ***132*** | 3,2 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,8 | 3,2 | 0,6 | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| **General Average** | **256** | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,6 | 3,0 | 0,9 |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 35 Results of Exploratory Factor Analysis concerning Healthcare Services Satisfaction Scale, SIHHAT (2018)**

| Attitudes of Doctors/Health Workers | Factor Load | Reliability (Cronbach's Alfa) Value |
|---|---|---|
| I am satisfied with the examination of physicians in general. | 0,818 | 0,922 |
| Health care personnel care me. | 0,818 | |
| Doctors give me confidence. | 0,806 | |
| The doctors are very interested in me. | 0,803 | |
| Doctors guide me about the treatment process | 0,783 | |
| Doctors are informing me about my illness. | 0,781 | |
| Health care personnel behave kindly at me. | 0,759 | |
| Doctors consult me when deciding on my treatment. | 0,744 | |
| I'm being examined by the doctor I want. | 0,663 | |
| I am satisfied with the health care staff in general. | 0,587 | |
| **Communication Problem** | | |
| I can't go to the department I want to go at hospital because of language problems | 0,861 | 0,925 |
| I'm being sent to the wrong departments because of the language problem. | 0,860 | |
| Due to the language problem, I can be diagnosed incorrectly. | 0,832 | |
| I can't tell enough of my complaints about my disease because I have difficulty in language. | 0,819 | |
| I can't get full treatment because I have translation problems. | 0,813 | |
| Due to the communication problem, the treatment time is very short. | 0,761 | |
| **Financial Incapability** | | |
| I can't afford the high cost of diseases requiring long-term treatment. | 0,906 | 0,912 |
| I have to postpone the treatment of my non-urgent health problems because I can't afford to pay their fees. | 0,888 | |
| I can't pay the amount I have to pay for medication and treatment. | 0,872 | |
| I waive my health because I can't afford to pay. | 0,796 | |
| I have to wait a long time for the treatment. | 0,674 | |
| **Treating differently from the Native People** | | |
| Health workers care less about me compared to native people. | 0,806 | 0,754 |
| Health workers don't want to communicate with me. | 0,778 | |

* Principal Components Analysis and Varimax Rotation were practiced.

**Table 36 Averages and Standard Deviation Values for Satisfaction Dimensions Determined as a Result of the Factor Analysis, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | Attitudes of Doctors/Health Workers | | Communication Problem | | Financial Incapability | | Treating differently from the native people | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 423 | 3,5 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| Male | 446 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 236 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,9 |
| 25-34 | 287 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| 35-44 | 169 | 3,5 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 1,0 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| ***Over 45*** | ***177*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,8 |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Can't read and write, Reads but hasn't received formal education*** | ***142*** | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| Primary school | 268 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,9 |
| Secondary school | 233 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,8 |
| ***High school and further*** | ***226*** | 3,5 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 356 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| not working | 513 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 63 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 220 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,8 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,9 |
| not speaking | ***649*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***521*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| 5-8 years | ***348*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 0,9 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,8 |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***34*** | 3,4 | 1,0 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 3,0 | 0,9 | 3,8 | 0,7 |
| C1 | 48 | 3,6 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,8 |
| C2 | 305 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,1 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| ***DE*** | ***482*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **Benefiting from Healthcare Services** | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Easy*** | ***398*** | 3,7 | 0,5 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 3,6 | 0,7 |
| ***Difficult*** | ***454*** | 3,2 | 0,8 | 2,9 | 0,9 | 2,8 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| **General Average** | **869** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 37 Averages and Standard Deviation Values for Satisfaction Dimensions Determined As a Result of the Factor Analysis (State Hospitals), SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | SATISFACTION FROM STATE HOSPITALS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Attitudes of Doctors/Health Workers | | Communication Problem | | Financial Incapability | | Treating differently from the native people | |
| | | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 364 | 3,5 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| Male | 401 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,8 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 203 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,9 |
| 25-34 | 259 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| 35-44 | 147 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| ***Over 45*** | ***156*** | 3,4 | 0,8 | 3,0 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,2 | 0,8 |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Can't read and write, Reads but hasn't received formal education*** | ***127*** | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,9 |
| Primary school | 236 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| Secondary school | 209 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,8 |
| ***High school and further*** | ***193*** | 3,5 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 313 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| not working | 452 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 60 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 200 | 3,4 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,8 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,9 |
| not speaking | ***565*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***445*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,0 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| 5-8 years | ***320*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 0,9 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,8 |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***33*** | 3,3 | 1,0 | 3,4 | 0,8 | 3,0 | 0,9 | 3,8 | 0,7 |
| C1 | 30 | 3,6 | 0,6 | 3,0 | 0,9 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,2 | 0,8 |
| C2 | 272 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,8 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| ***DE*** | ***430*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **Benefiting from Healthcare Services** | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Easy*** | ***357*** | 3,7 | 0,5 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 3,6 | 0,7 |
| ***Difficult*** | ***395*** | 3,2 | 0,8 | 2,9 | 0,9 | 2,8 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| **General Average** | **765** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 38 Averages and Standard Deviation Values for Satisfaction Dimensions Determined As a Result of the Factor Analysis (Migrant Health Centers), SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | SATISFACTION FROM MIGRANT HEALTH CENTERS | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Attitudes of Doctors/Health Workers | | Communication Problem | | Financial Incapability | | Treating differently from the native people | |
| | | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Std. Deviation | Mean | Std. Deviation |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 129 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,0 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| Male | 127 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,0 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | |
| | 74 | 3,4 | 0,5 | 3,2 | 0,7 | 3,0 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,7 |
| | 84 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,0 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,9 |
| | 51 | 3,5 | 0,8 | 2,9 | 0,9 | 2,9 | 1,0 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| ***Over 45*** | ***47*** | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,1 | 0,8 | 3,3 | 0,8 |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Can't read and write, Reads but hasn't received formal education*** | ***38*** | 3,5 | 0,5 | 3,2 | 0,9 | 3,0 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,6 |
| Primary school | 83 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 2,9 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| Secondary school | 65 | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,0 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| ***High school and further*** | ***70*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,8 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 98 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 2,9 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| not working | 158 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,1 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 26 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,5 | 0,5 | 2,8 | 0,9 | 3,6 | 0,6 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 71 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 2,9 | 0,8 | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| not speaking | ***185*** | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,1 | 0,8 | 3,0 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***163*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,8 | 2,9 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,8 |
| 5-8 years | ***93*** | 3,5 | 0,6 | 3,3 | 0,8 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 3,4 | 0,7 |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***4*** | 3,8 | 0,7 | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,3 | 1,0 | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| C1 | 17 | 3,8 | 0,5 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,7 | 3,6 | 0,6 |
| C2 | 103 | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,0 | 0,8 | 3,5 | 0,7 |
| ***DE*** | ***132*** | 3,4 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,9 | 2,9 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| **Benefiting from Healthcare Services** | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Easy*** | ***119*** | 3,6 | 0,6 | 3,3 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,8 | 3,6 | 0,6 |
| ***Difficult*** | ***132*** | 3,2 | 0,7 | 3,1 | 0,8 | 2,9 | 0,9 | 3,3 | 0,8 |
| **General Average** | **256** | 3,4 | 0,6 | 3,2 | 0,8 | 3,0 | 0,8 | 3,4 | 0,8 |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 39 Result of Correlation Analysis on Relations between Satisfaction from Healthcare Providers and Other Variables, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | Age | In the last year, when you went to any health care institution in Turkey, were you provided with interpretin g services? | Did you reach the interpreter when you went to any health institution in Turkey in the last year? | Did you pay any fees for this interpreter? | How many times did you go to healthcare provider? | When you get sick again, will you go to the same health institution | How satisfied were you with the health services you received? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| How satisfied were you with the health services you received? | Pearson Correlation | ,008 | ,087** | ,110** | -,101* | -,026 | ,371** | 1 |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | ,788 | ,003 | ,000 | ,022 | ,373 | ,000 | |
| | N | 1188 | 1139 | 1137 | 514 | 1188 | 1188 | 1188 |

**Table 40 Distribution of Recommendations of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the survey for Improving the Healthcare Services by Gender, Age, Educational Level, Chronic Diseases, Employment Status, Seasonal Workmanship, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | EXPECTATIONS ABOUT HEALTHCARE SERVICES IN TURKEY | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Thanks, everything is good | Language support (interpreter, signboards and signs in Arabic, Arabic speaking doctors) | Showing interest and attention to the refuges and no discrimination | Making periods of getting service easier (making appointment, registering) | Opening hospitals where Syrian personnel work and Syrian policies are practiced | Increasing doctors, health workers in number | Solving the transport problem to the healthcare providers | Increasing healthcare services for women | Increasing healthcare providers (hospital, community clinic, dispensary) in number and also polyclinics | Caring about children | Caring and giving priority to people with special needs/Disabled People and Caring the Elderly | Improving the examination, workup and treatment applications | Improving Migrant Health Centers in terms of equipment and medical capability | Insurance, Eliminating legal problems (identity, etc.)/Providing medical report/Providing free medical equipment and materials additional to the treatment |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 44 (7,8 %) | 151 (26,9 %) | 69 (12,3 %) | 39 (6,9 %) | 34 (6,1 %) | 4 (0,7 %) | 6 (1,1 %) | 5 (0,9 %) | 14 (2,5 %) | 10 (1,8 %) | 23 (4,1 %) | 91 (16,2 %) | 6 (1,1 %) | 37 (6,6 %) |
| Male | 718 | 58 (8,1 %) | 184 (25,6 %) | 93 (13,0 %) | 31 (4,3 %) | 36 (5,0 %) | 17 (2,4 %) | 9 (1,3 %) | 4 (0,6 %) | 20 (2,8 %) | 23 (3,2 %) | 34 (4,7 %) | 146 (20,3 %) | 10 (1,4 %) | 37 (5,2 %) |
| **Age group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 410 | 31 (7,6 %) | 95 (23,2 %) | 49 (12,0 %) | 20 (4,9 %) | 17 (4,2 %) | 7 (1,7 %) | 1 (0,2 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 11 (2,7 %) | 6 (1,5 %) | 18 (4,4 %) | 88 (21,5 %) | 5 (1,2 %) | 29 (7,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 33 (8,1 %) | 113 (27,7 %) | 62 (15,2 %) | 23 (5,6 %) | 14 (3,4 %) | 7 (1,7 %) | 11 (2,7 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 15 (3,7 %) | 14 (3,4 %) | 10 (2,5 %) | 72 (17,7 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 22 (5,4 %) |
| 35-44 | 223 | 17 (7,6 %) | 61 (27,4 %) | 22 (9,9 %) | 18 (8,1 %) | 17 (7,6 %) | 6 (2,7 %) | 2 (0,9 %) | - | 4 (1,8 %) | 8 (3,6 %) | 12 (5,4 %) | 44 (19,7 %) | 3 (1,4 %) | 9 (4,0 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***239*** | 21 (8,8 %) | 66 (27,6 %) | 29 (12,1 %) | 9 (3,8 %) | 22 (9,2 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 4 (1,7 %) | 5 (2,1 %) | 17 (7,1 %) | 33 (13,8 %) | 4 (1,7 %) | 14 (5,9 %) |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Can't read and write, Reads but hasn't received formal education*** | ***187*** | 19 (10,2 %) | 43 (23,0 %) | 18 (9,6 %) | 9 (4,8 %) | 9 (4,8 %) | 4 (2,1 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 0 (0,0 %) | 3 (1,6 %) | 7 (3,7 %) | 12 (6,4 %) | 31 (16,6 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 8 (4,3 %) |
| Primary school | 365 | 31 (8,5 %) | 98 (26,9 %) | 46 (12,6 %) | 12 (3,3 %) | 23 (6,3 %) | 8 (2,2 %) | 10 (2,7 %) | 4 (1,1 %) | 12 (3,3 %) | 15 (4,1 %) | 19 (5,2 %) | 71 (19,5 %) | 3 (0,8 %) | 24 (6,6 %) |
| Secondary school | 364 | 28 (7,7 %) | 100 (27,5 %) | 51 (14,0 %) | 20 (5,5 %) | 18 (5,0 %) | 3 (0,8 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 2 (0,6 %) | 11 (3,0 %) | 5 (1,4 %) | 13 (3,6 %) | 73 (20,1 %) | 6 (1,7 %) | 20 (5,5 %) |
| ***High school and further*** | ***364*** | 24 (6,6 %) | 94 (25,8 %) | 47 (12,9 %) | 29 (8,0 %) | 20 (5,5 %) | 6 (1,7 %) | 3 (0,8 %) | 3 (0,8 %) | 8 (2,2 %) | 6 (1,7 %) | 13 (3,6 %) | 62 (17,0 %) | 5 (1,4 %) | 22 (6,0 %) |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 258 | 18 (7,0 %) | 72 (27,9 %) | 44 (17,1 %) | 12 (4,7 %) | 19 (7,4 %) | 5 (1,9 %) | 4 (1,6 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 6 (2,3 %) | 9 (3,5 %) | 9 (3,5 %) | 57 (22,1 %) | 6 (2,3 %) | 24 (9,3 %) |
| ***No*** | ***1022*** | 84 (8,2 %) | 263 (25,7 %) | 118 (11,6 %) | 58 (5,7 %) | 51 (5,0 %) | 16 (1,6 %) | 11 (1,1 %) | 8 (0,8 %) | 28 (2,7 %) | 24 (2,4 %) | 48 (4,7 %) | 180 (17,6 %) | 10 (1,0 %) | 50 (4,9 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 570 | 47 (8,3 %) | 137 (24,0 %) | 74 (13,0 %) | 35 (6,1 %) | 29 (5,1 %) | 15 (2,6 %) | 9 (1,6 %) | 4 (0,7 %) | 19 (3,3 %) | 16 (2,8 %) | 24 (4,2 %) | 114 (20,0 %) | 4 (0,7 %) | 33 (5,8 %) |
| not working | 710 | 55 (7,8 %) | 198 (27,9 %) | 88 (12,4 %) | 35 (4,9 %) | 41 (5,8 %) | 6 (0,9 %) | 6 (0,9 %) | 5 (0,7 %) | 15 (2,1 %) | 17 (2,4 %) | 33 (4,7 %) | 123 (17,3 %) | 12 (1,7 %) | 41 (5,8 %) |
| **Seasonal Worker** | 109 | 8 (7,3 %) | 15 (13,8 %) | 17 (15,6 %) | 1 (0,9 %) | 8 (7,3 %) | 5 (4,6 %) | 3 (2,8 %) | 2 (1,8 %) | 11 (10,1 %) | 3 (2,8 %) | 5 (4,6 %) | 22 (20,2 %) | 0 (0,0 %) | 7 (6,4 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 316 | 30 (9,5 %) | 73 (23,1 %) | 50 (15,8 %) | 24 (7,6 %) | 11 (3,5 %) | 8 (2,5 %) | 5 (1,6 %) | 6 (1,9 %) | 8 (2,5 %) | 8 (2,5 %) | 12 (3,8 %) | 58 (18,4 %) | 3 (1,0 %) | 21 (6,7 %) |
| not speaking | ***964*** | 72 (7,5 %) | 262 (27,2 %) | 112 (11,6 %) | 46 (4,8 %) | 59 (6,1 %) | 13 (1,4 %) | 10 (1,0 %) | 3 (0,3 %) | 26 (2,7 %) | 25 (2,6 %) | 45 (4,7 %) | 179 (18,6 %) | 13 (1,4 %) | 53 (5,5 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***774*** | 52 (6,7 %) | 219 (28,3 %) | 93 (12,0 %) | 39 (5,0 %) | 31 (4,0 %) | 14 (1,8 %) | 8 (1,0 %) | 5 (0,7 %) | 17 (2,2 %) | 19 (2,5 %) | 32 (4,1 %) | 130 (16,8 %) | 6 (0,8 %) | 49 (6,3 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***506*** | 50 (9,9 %) | 116 (22,9 %) | 69 (13,6 %) | 31 (6,1 %) | 39 (7,7 %) | 7 (1,4 %) | 7 (1,4 %) | 4 (0,8 %) | 17 (3,4 %) | 14 (2,8 %) | 25 (4,9 %) | 107 (21,2 %) | 10 (2,0 %) | 25 (4,9 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 9 (8,8 %) | 36 (35,3 %) | 15 (14,7 %) | 4 (3,9 %) | 9 (8,8 %) | 6 (5,9 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | - | 2 (2,0 %) | 6 (5,9 %) | 12 (11,8 %) | 12 (11,8 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | 11 (10,8 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 5 (7,1 %) | 24 (34,3 %) | 20 (28,6 %) | 2 (2,9 %) | 2 (2,9 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | - | 3 (4,3 %) | 3 (4,3 %) | 17 (24,3 %) | - | 4 (5,7 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 14 (7,8 %) | 47 (26,1 %) | 25 (13,9 %) | 10 (5,6 %) | 13 (7,2 %) | 5 (2,8 %) | - | - | 4 (2,2 %) | 9 (5,0 %) | 8 (4,4 %) | 36 (20,0 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 12 (6,7 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 53 (26,2 %) | 26 (12,9 %) | 23 (11,4 %) | 6 (3,0 %) | 3 (1,5 %) | 3 (1,5 %) | 7 (3,5 %) | 3 (1,5 %) | 11 (5,5 %) | 3 (1,5 %) | 11 (5,5 %) | 63 (31,2 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | 10 (5,0 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | - | 39 (41,1 %) | 13 (13,7 %) | 3 (3,2 %) | 3 (3,2 %) | 2 (2,1 %) | 2 (2,1 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 4 (4,2 %) | 3 (3,2 %) | 5 (5,3 %) | 21 (22,1 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 8 (8,4 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 7 (2,7 %) | 94 (36,4 %) | 27 (10,5 %) | 18 (7,0 %) | 13 (5,0 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 3 (1,2 %) | 3 (1,2 %) | 4 (1,6 %) | 10 (3,9 %) | 32 (12,4 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 22 (8,5 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 4 (6,4 %) | 18 (28,6 %) | 5 (7,9 %) | 11 (17,5 %) | 9 (14,3 %) | 2 (3,2 %) | - | - | - | 2 (3,2 %) | 4 (6,4 %) | 13 (20,6 %) | - | 1 (1,6 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 1 (2,9 %) | 6 (17,1 %) | 13 (37,1 %) | 1 (2,9 %) | 1 (2,9 %) | - | - | - | - | 1 (2,9 %) | - | 11 (31,4 %) | 1 (2,9 %) | - |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 4 (1,9 %) | 43 (20,0 %) | 16 (7,4 %) | 4 (1,9 %) | 6 (2,8 %) | - | 1 (0,5 %) | - | 1 (0,5 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 2 (0,9 %) | 21 (9,8 %) | - | 1 (0,5 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 5 (8,3 %) | 2 (3,3 %) | 5 (8,3 %) | 11 (18,3 %) | 11 (18,3 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | 9 (15,0 %) | 1 (1,7 %) | 2 (3,3 %) | 11 (18,3 %) | 7 (11,7 %) | 5 (8,3 %) |
| Camp | 63 | 3 (4,8 %) | 9 (14,3 %) | 5 (7,9 %) | 3 (4,8 %) | 5 (7,9 %) | - | - | - | 5 (7,9 %) | 3 (4,8 %) | 5 (7,9 %) | 10 (15,9 %) | 1 (1,6 %) | 5 (7,9 %) |
| **SES Group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***50*** | 1 (2,0 %) | 4 (8,0 %) | 7 (14,0 %) | 6 (12,0 %) | 2 (4,0 %) | 2 (4,0 %) | - | - | - | - | 1 (2,0 %) | 9 (18,0 %) | - | 6 (12,0 %) |
| C1 | 69 | 6 (8,7 %) | 25 (36,2 %) | 4 (5,8 %) | 4 (5,8 %) | 1 (1,5 %) | 1 (1,5 %) | 1 (1,5 %) | 1 (1,5 %) | - | 1 (1,5 %) | 4 (5,8 %) | 11 (15,9 %) | 1 (1,5 %) | 5 (7,3 %) |
| C2 | 465 | 26 (5,6 %) | 127 (27,3 %) | 52 (11,2 %) | 33 (7,1 %) | 34 (7,3 %) | 5 (1,1 %) | 4 (0,9 %) | 1 (0,2 %) | 8 (1,7 %) | 14 (3,0 %) | 18 (3,9 %) | 69 (14,8 %) | 7 (1,5 %) | 19 (4,1 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***696*** | 69 (9,9 %) | 179 (25,7 %) | 99 (14,2 %) | 27 (3,9 %) | 33 (4,7 %) | 13 (1,9 %) | 10 (1,4 %) | 7 (1,0 %) | 26 (3,7 %) | 18 (2,6 %) | 34 (4,9 %) | 148 (21,3 %) | 8 (1,2 %) | 44 (6,3 %) |
| **Benefiting from Healthcare Services** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***Easy*** | ***398*** | 52 (13,1 %) | 114 (28,6 %) | 42 (10,6 %) | 11 (2,8 %) | 12 (3,0 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 7 (1,8 %) | - | 10 (2,5 %) | 5 (1,3 %) | 8 (2,0 %) | 68 (17,1 %) | 5 (1,3 %) | 18 (4,5 %) |
| ***Difficult*** | ***454*** | 9 (2,0 %) | 146 (32,2 %) | 81 (17,8 %) | 37 (8,2 %) | 35 (7,7 %) | 12 (2,6 %) | 4 (0,9 %) | 7 (1,5 %) | 14 (3,1 %) | 16 (3,5 %) | 30 (6,6 %) | 110 (24,2 %) | 9 (2,0 %) | 33 (7,3 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **102 (8,0 %)** | **335 (26,2 %)** | **162 (12,7 %)** | **70 (5,5 %)** | **70 (5,5 %)** | **21 (1,6 %)** | **15 (1,2 %)** | **9 (0,7 %)** | **34 (2,7 %)** | **33 (2,6 %)** | **57 (4,5 %)** | **237 (18,5 %)** | **16 (1,3 %)** | **74 (5,8 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

## Questionnaire

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "4" OR "5" IN BS19!**

**SHM1. You have stated that you are satisfied with the health services you receive, which aspects are more pleasing to you? (OPEN-ENDED)**

_____ (write in person's own words)

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" OR "2" IN BS19!**

**SHM2. You said that you were not satisfied with the health services you received, which aspects bothered you more? (OPEN-ENDED)**

_____ (write in person's own words)

*Now I'm going to ask you some questions about the health organizations you've been to in the last year and the services you've received here.*

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "9" IN BS14!**

| **SHM3. How satisfied were you with the service offered in the health centers where Syrian physicians work? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!** | |
|---|---|
| I'm very glad | 5 |
| I'm glad | 4 |
| I'm fairly glad | 3 |
| Not satisfied | 2 |
| Not satisfied at all | 1 |
| I have no idea | 99 |

**SHM4. What are the positive aspects of getting services from Syrian doctors? (OPEN-ENDED)**

_____ (write in person's own words)

**SHM5. What are the negative aspects of getting services from Syrian doctors? (OPEN-ENDED)**

_____ (write in person's own words)

**ASK THOSE WHO BENEFIT FROM HEALTH CARE! ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN BS13!**

| **SHM6. What do you think about benefiting from health services in Turkey? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| It's so difficult | 1 |
| Difficult | 2 |
| Neither difficult, not easy | 3 |
| Easy | 4 |
| Very easy | 5 |
| I have no idea | 99 |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" OR "2" ON SHM6!**

**SHM7. Why is it difficult to use health care services? (OPEN-ENDED)**

_____ (write in person's own words)

**SHM8. How did you tell physicians about your health problems when you went to the health institution in the last year? (ONLY ANSWER) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1-YES" IN BS13!**

| | |
|---|---|
| I can't explain | 1 |
| I'm telling in Turkish | 2 |

| | |
|---|---|
| We're going with somebody familiar with | 3 |
| There are interpreters in the hospital and they | 4 |
| We're going to the Syrian medical centers. | 5 |
| Other (Please Specify) ..... | |

| **SHM9. What is the distance of the nearest health care provider? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| 10-15 minutes on foot | 1 |
| 30 minutes on foot | 2 |
| 1 hour and more on foot | 3 |
| 10-15 minutes with car | 4 |
| 30 minutes by car | 5 |
| More than 1 hour by car | 6 |

| **SHM10. How did you get to the last health care facility you went to? (THE ONLY ANSWER) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1-YES" IN BS13!** | |
|---|---|
| Public transport | 1 |
| Private vehicle | 2 |
| On foot | 3 |

**SHM11. How much did you pay for transport to the last hospital you went to? (OPEN ENDED). ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" OR "2" ON THE SHM10!**

_____ (write in person's own words)

| **SHM12. Were there any guidance signs in the health care institution you went to that clearly indicate where you were going? (THE ONLY ANSWER) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1-YES" IN BS13!** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 SHM14'E GEÇİNİZ! |
| I don't remember | 3 SHM14'E GEÇİNİZ! |

| **SHM13. Were these signs enough and clear ? (ONLY ANSWER) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1-YES" IN SHM12!** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't remember | 3 |

| **SHM14. Was it difficult to get to the doctor and get an examination at the health institution you went to? (ONLY ANSWER) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1-YES" IN BS13!** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I have no idea | 3 |

| **SHM15. Was there anyone who could help you at your medical institution? (ONLY ANSWER) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1-YES" IN BS13!** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

**SHM16. Did the health institution you went to serve in accordance with your culture? (ONLY ANSWER) ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1-YES" IN BS13!**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

**SHM17. When you get sick again, will you go to the same health institution? (ONLY ANSWER) THE ONES MARKED IN BS14 WILL APPEAR ON THE SCREEN**

| | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

*Now I'm going to ask you some questions about the health organizations you've been to in the last year and the services you've received here. We would like to ask you to score a scale between 1= "absolutely disagree" and 5= definitely agree" whether you agree with the statements I will read. Please specify the score you see fit according to the statements.*

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1-YES" IN BS13! APPLY ROTATION BETWEEN EXPRESSIONS!**

| | | Definitely Disagree | Disagree | I have no idea | Agree | Definitely agree |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHM18 | I can get the necessary documents from doctors to cover the | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM19 | I'm being examined by the doctor I want. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM20 | The doctors are very interested in me. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM21 | Doctors are informing me about my illness. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM22 | Doctors guide me about the treatment process | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM23 | Doctors consult me when deciding on my treatment | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM24 | Doctors give me confidence | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM25 | I am satisfied with the examination of physicians in general. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM26 | Health care personnel cares me | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM27 | Health care personnel behave kindly at me | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM28 | Health personnel don't want to contact me | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM29 | Health personnel pay less attention to me than the local | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM30 | I am satisfied with the health care staff in general | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM31 | I can't get full treatment because I have translation problems. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM32 | I can't go to a hospital because of language problems. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM33 | I'm being sent to the wrong departments because of the | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM34 | I can't tell enough of my complaints about my disease because I have difficulty in language. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM35 | Due to the language problem, I can be diagnosed incorrectly | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM36 | Due to the communication problem, the treatment time is | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM37 | I can be treated free of charge in private polyclinics contracted by the United Nations High Commissioner for | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM38 | I can have my health checks done on a regular basis. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM39 | I have to postpone my non-emergency treatment because of negative health care. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM40 | I have to postpone preventive health care due to adverse | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM41 | I have to wait a long time for the treatment | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| SHM42 | I can't pay the amount I have to pay for medication and | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM43 | I waive my health because I can't afford to pay | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM44 | I can't afford the high cost of diseases requiring long-term | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |
| SHM45 | I have to postpone the treatment of my non-urgent health problems because I can't afford to pay their fees. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 |

**SHM46. What are your expectations about health services in Turkey? (OPEN ENDED). ASK EVERYONE!**

(write in person's own words)

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هذا المشروع تم تمويله من قبل الاتحاد الأوروبي

SIHHAT/2018/SER/NEG/04

Surveys for
Health Care Needs Analysis of
Syrian Population under Temporary Protection

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASE STATUS

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Post Survey
2020

sihhat
Improving the Health Status of the Syrian Population under Temporary Protection and Related Services Provided by Turkish Authorities Project

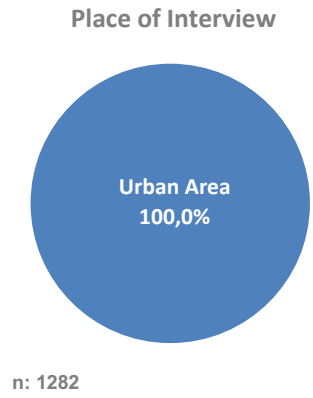
# COMMUNICABLE DISEASE STATUS

In the study, primarily, information about the demographic characteristics of the participants of the research have been given. Afterwards, the level of knowledge on communicable diseases, immunization status of Syrian Population under temporary protection and aged 18 and over, and the communicable diseases they suffered from have been examined within the scope of the survey. Then, in order to determine the attitude of families for immunization status of their children, descriptive statistics for the importance given to vaccine, the immunization status of the children, and the communicable diseases suffered by children aged 0-6 have been specified in detail.

# DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

## 1. Place of Interview

Within the scope of the survey on communicable diseases, all the interviews have been conducted in urban area (Graphic:1).




**Graphic 1 Distribution by Places Where the Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, With Whom The Interviews Have Been Conducted Within the Scope of the Survey, Live In, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 2. Distribution by Provinces

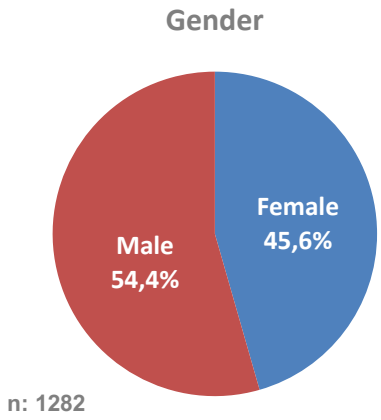
Within the scope of the study, interviews have been conducted in 10 different provinces in line with the distribution of Syrian refugees in Turkey. The research has been carried out with 1282 people in Istanbul, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Mersin, Bursa, İzmir, Kilis and Kahramanmaraş (Table:1).

**Table 1 Distribution by Provinces, Where Interviews Have Been Conducted, According to the Number of Interviews, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Province | Number of Interviews | Distribution % | Distribution by Turkey % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adana | 108 | 8,4 | 8,4 |
| Bursa | 80 | 6,2 | 6,2 |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 15,8 | 15,8 |
| Hatay | 199 | 15,5 | 15,5 |
| Mersin | 92 | 7,2 | 7,2 |
| İstanbul | 247 | 19,3 | 19,3 |
| İzmir | 66 | 5,1 | 5,1 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 3,3 | 3,3 |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 15,1 | 15,1 |
| Kilis | 52 | 4,1 | 4,1 |
| **TOTAL** | **1282** | **100,0** | **100,0** |

## 3. Gender

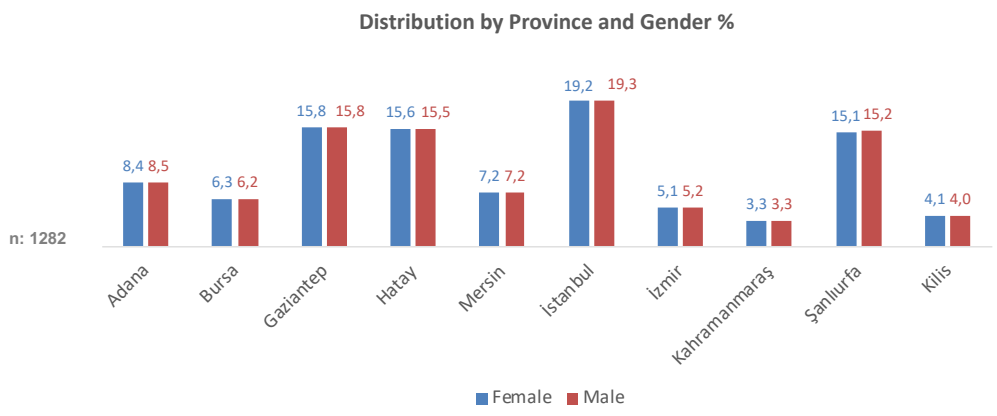
45.6% of 1282 Syrian Population under temporary protection, with whom the interviews have been conducted, are female and 54.4% of it are male (Graphic:2).




**Graphic 2 Distribution by Gender, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 4. Distribution by Province and Gender

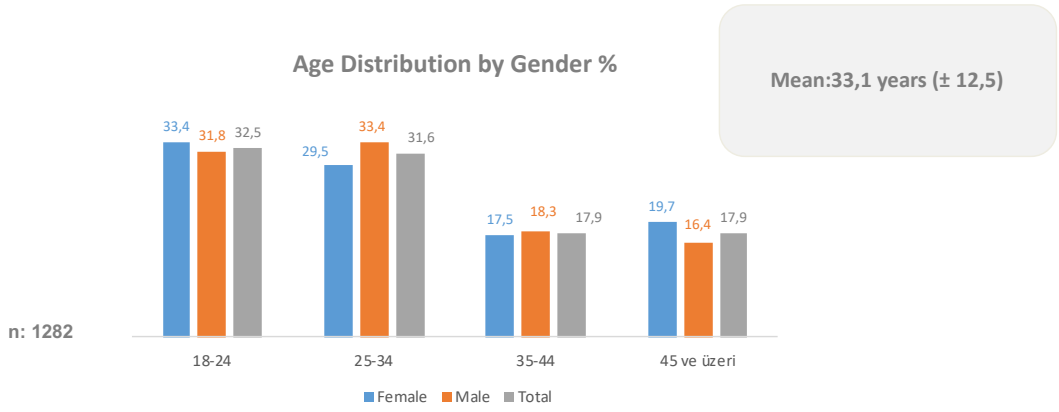
In the research, male and female interviews have been ensured at the same rates by provinces (Graphic: 3) and maintained with a rate of 45.6% female and 54.4% male. The provinces with the highest rate of females and males participating in the research are İstanbul, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa.




**Graphic 3 Distribution by Gender of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to the Provinces They Live In, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 5. Distribution by Age

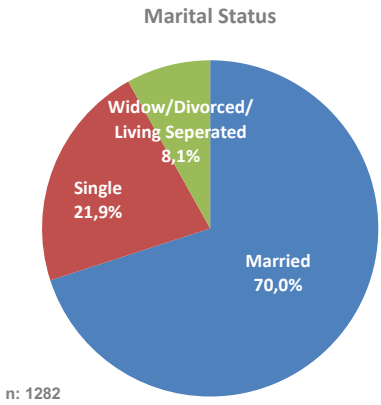
Within the scope of the survey, interviews have been conducted with people aged 18 and over. The average age of the interviewees is (AA: 33.1; SD: 12.5). 32.5% of the participants are 18-24 years old, 31.6% are 25-34 years old, 17.9% are 35-44 years old and 17.9% are 45 years old and over (Graphic: 4).




**Graphic 4 Distribution by Age of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Their Gender, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 6. Marital Status

70.0% of the people interviewed are married and 21.9% are single. The percentage of those who are widowed/divorced and separated from their spouses is 8.1% (Graphic: 5).




**Graphic 5 Distribution by Marital Status of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, SIHHAT (2020)**

The results of the Chi-Square test performed to determine whether the distribution in relation to marital status differs significantly according to gender and age variables are given in Table 2. Accordingly, the distribution in relation to marital status of Syrian immigrants statistically differs significantly according to gender and age ($p<0.05$).

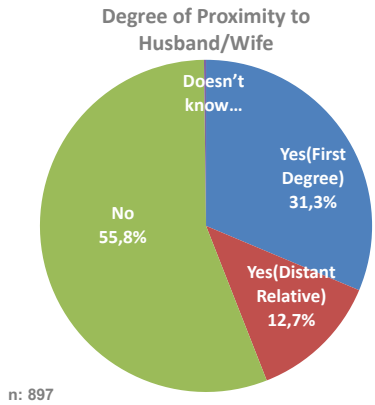
Percentages of frequencies have been calculated to determine among which groups the significant difference by age took place, and the significance of differences between percentages has been determined by z test statistics. The number of singles aged between 18-24 (52.3%) and married persons aged between 35-44 (89.6%) is statistically significantly higher than other age groups ($p <0.05$). The rate of single males (30.9%) is significantly higher than single females (11.1%) ($p <0.05$) (Table:2).

**Table 2 Distribution by Marital Status of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Gender and Age Information, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Married | Single | Widowed/Divorced/Separated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi2$=132.426; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 428 (73,3) | 65 (11,1) | 91 (15,6) |
| Male | 698 | 469 (67,2) | 216 (30,9) | 13 (1,9) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=392.931; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| | 417 | 182 (43,6) | 218 (52,3) | 17 (4,1) |
| | 405 | 329 (81,2) | 55 (13,6) | 21 (5,2) |
| | 230 | 206 (89,6) | 5 (2,2) | 19 (8,3) |
| Over 45 | 230 | 180 (78,3) | 3 (1,3) | 47 (20,4) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **897 (70,0)** | **281 (21,9)** | **104 (8,1)** |

## 7. Degree of Proximity of Couples

When the degree of proximity of married people with their spouses were examined; it has been determined that while 55.8% of individuals did not have kinship with each other, 31.3% of them were first degree relatives and 12.7% of them were second degree relatives (Graphic:6).



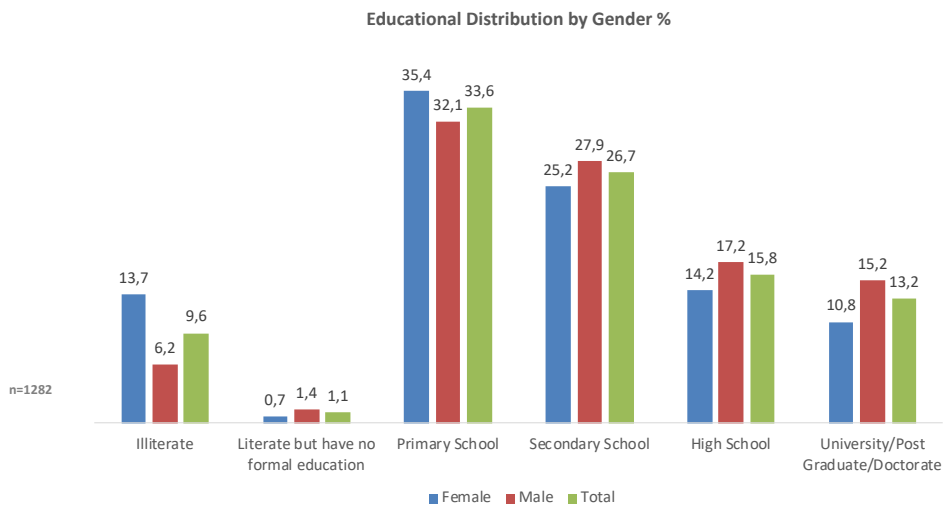

**Graphic 6 Degree of Proximity of Couples of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 8. Educational Level

In Graphic 7, the distribution of education levels of 1282 people examined within the scope of the research is shown. 33.6% of the people participated in the research are primary school graduates and 26.7% are secondary school graduates.

Chi-Square test has been performed in order to determine whether the distribution in relation to educational level differs significantly according to gender variable. Accordingly, the distribution in relation to educational levels of Syrian immigrants statistically differs significantly according to gender ($p < 0.05$).

Percentages have been calculated and tested with z statistics in order to determine among which groups the statistically significant difference took place. According to the result of Z statistics; the rate of illiterate females (13.7%) is significantly higher than that of males (6.2%) ($p < 0.05$). The rate of males with high school or higher education (32.4%) is significantly higher than females (25%) ($p < 0.05$). Education level of males is higher in the research group.




**Graphic 7 Distribution by Educational Level of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Gender, SIHHAT (2020)**

The results of the Chi-Square test performed to determine whether the distribution in relation to educational level differs according to gender variable are given in Table 3. Accordingly, the distribution in relation to educational levels of Syrian immigrants; statistically differs significantly according to gender, age and province variables ($p < 0.05$).

The distribution of education levels of 1282 people, who have been examined within the scope of the research, is shown according to gender, age group and province. Percentages of frequencies have been calculated to determine among which groups the significant difference by age took place, and the significance of differences between percentages has been determined by z test statistics. Accordingly, the rate of illiterate females (13.7%) is significantly higher than that of males (6.2%) ($p < 0.05$). The rate of individuals over 45 (23%) among the illiterate is significantly higher than other age groups ($p < 0.05$).

**Table 3 Distribution by Educational Level of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Gender, Age Groups and Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | N | Can't read and write / | *Reads and writes but had no formal education | Primary School | Secondary School | High School | University and Higher |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender (χ2= 22.144; p<0,05)** | | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Female | 584 | 80 (13,7) | 4 (0,7) | 207 (35,4) | 147 (25,2) | 83 (14,2) | 63 (10,8) |
| Male | 698 | 43 (6,2) | 10 (1,4) | 224 (32,1) | 195 (27,9) | 120 (17,2) | 106 (15,2) |
| **Age Group (χ2= 113.620; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 22 (5,3) | 3 (0,7) | 142 (34,1) | 129 (30,9) | 83 (19,9) | 38 (9,1) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 31 (7,7) | 1 (0,2) | 120 (29,6) | 110 (27,2) | 76 (18,8) | 67 (16,5) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 17 (7,4) | 1 (0,4) | 96 (41,7) | 61 (26,5) | 20 (8,7) | 35 (15,2) |
| Over 45 | 230 | 53 (23) | 9 (3,9) | 73 (31,7) | 42 (18,3) | 24 (10,4) | 29 (12,6) |
| **Province (χ2= 144.082; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 7 (6,5) | 0 (0) | 65 (60,2) | 16 (14,8) | 10 (9,3) | 10 (9,3) |
| Bursa | 80 | 8 (10) | 2 (2,5) | 35 (43,8) | 19 (23,8) | 6 (7,5) | 10 (12,5) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 34 (16,8) | 1 (0,5) | 73 (36,1) | 51 (25,2) | 32 (15,8) | 11 (5,4) |
| Hatay | 199 | 10 (5) | 1 (0,5) | 51 (25,6) | 57 (28,6) | 38 (19,1) | 42 (21,1) |
| Mersin | 92 | 13 (14,1) | 5 (5,4) | 24 (26,1) | 24 (26,1) | 13 (14,1) | 13 (14,1) |
| İstanbul | 247 | 20 (8,1) | 3 (1,2) | 66 (26,7) | 77 (31,2) | 54 (21,9) | 27 (10,9) |
| İzmir | 66 | 4 (6,1) | 0 (0) | 37 (56,1) | 20 (30,3) | 2 (3) | 3 (4,5) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 3 (7,1) | 0 (0) | 15 (35,7) | 11 (26,2) | 6 (14,3) | 7 (16,7) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 24 (12,4) | 1 (0,5) | 48 (24,7) | 55 (28,4) | 35 (18) | 31 (16) |
| Kilis | 52 | 0 (0) | 1 (1,9) | 17 (32,7) | 12 (23,1) | 7 (13,5) | 15 (28,8) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **123 (9,6)** | **14 (1,1)** | **431 (33,6)** | **342 (26,7)** | **203 (15,8)** | **169 (13,2)** |

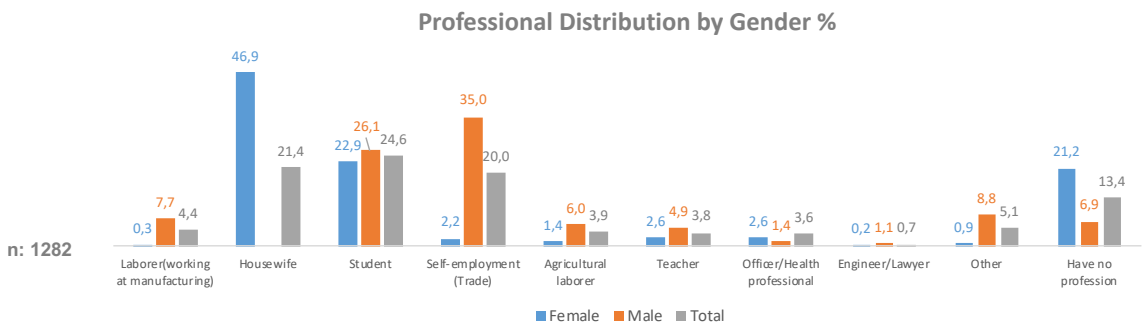
*Since the number of observations is very low (n <5), the categories of "can't read and write" and "reads and writes but had no formal education" have been combined during the Chi-Square analysis.

## 9. Distribution by Profession

The distribution by profession of 1282 Syrian under temporary protection, which has been examined under the research, according to gender, is shown in Graphic 8. 24.6% of the participants are students, 21.4% are housewives and 4.4% are blue-collar employees. The rate of those who have no profession is 13.4%.

According to the result of the Chi-Square test performed to determine whether the distribution in relation to profession differs significantly according to the gender variable; The distribution by profession of Syrian immigrants differs statistically according to gender ($\chi 2 = 663.875$; $p < 0.05$).

Percentages of frequencies have been calculated to determine among which groups the significant difference according to gender took place, and the significance of differences between percentages has been determined by z test statistics. Accordingly; the rate of females (21.2%) among those with no profession is significantly higher than that of males (6.9%) ($p < 0.05$).




**Graphic 8 Distribution by Profession of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Their Gender, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 10. Employment Status

The results of the Chi-Square test performed to determine whether the distribution in relation to employment status differs significantly according to gender and age variables, are given in Table 4. Accordingly; Distribution in relation to employment status of Syrian immigrants statistically differs significantly according to gender and age groups ($p < 0.05$).

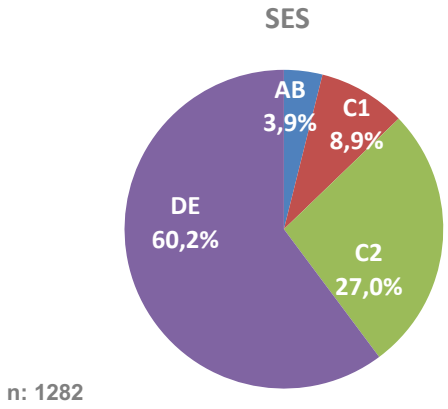
Percentages of frequencies have been calculated to determine among which groups the significant difference took place according to gender and age groups, and the significance of differences between percentages has been determined by z test statistics. Accordingly, the employment rate of females (11.3%) is significantly lower compared to males (62.2%) ($p < 0.05$). Looking at the distribution by age; employment rate of participants over 45 (20.9%) is significantly lower compared to other age groups ($p < 0.05$). It has been determined that the working class is intensified in the age group of 25-44.

**Table 4 Distribution by Employment Status of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Gender and Age Groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Working | Not Working |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi 2$=345.948; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 66 (11,3) | 518 (88,7) |
| Male | 698 | 434 (62,2) | 264 (37,8) |
| **Age Group ($\chi 2$=54.450; p<0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 149 (35,7) | 268 (64,3) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 189 (46,7) | 216 (53,3) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 114 (49,6) | 116 (50,4) |
| Over 45 | 230 | 48 (20,9) | 182 (79,1) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **500 (39,0)** | **782 (61,0)** |

## 11. SES (Socio-Economic Status)

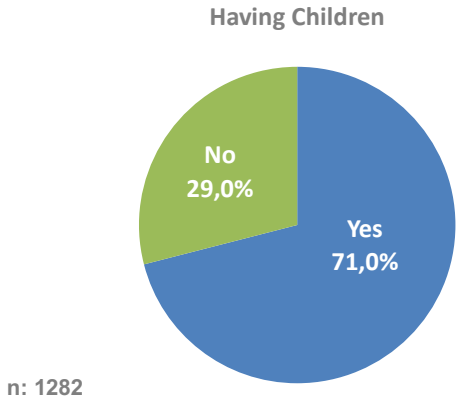
Among 1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection, with whom interviews have been conducted within the scope of the research, 3.8% have a socio-economic status at the level of AB, 8.9% at C1, and 27% at C2. 3 out of 5 people have socio-economic status at the level of DE (60.2%) (Graphic:9).




**Graphic 9 Distribution by Socio-Economic Status of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 12. Having Children

Having children has been asked to 1282 Syrians under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the research. 71.0% of the participants have children, 29.0% do not have children (Graphic:10).




**Graphic 10 Having Children of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

The results of the Chi-Square test performed to determine whether the distribution in relation to having children differs significantly according to variables of gender, age and province is given in Table 5. Accordingly; the distribution in relation to having children of Syrian immigrants statistically differs significantly according to gender and age groups ($p < 0.05$).

Percentages of frequencies have been calculated to determine among which groups the significant difference according to gender and age groups took place, and the significance of differences between percentages has been determined by z test statistics. Accordingly; the rate of those who have children among females is significantly higher compared to males (63.5%) with 80% ($p < 0.05$). The rate of those who have children in the Age Group of 35-44 (91.7%) is significantly higher than other age groups ($p < 0.05$).

The distribution in relation to having children of Syrian immigrants does not differ statistically according to the province ($p > 0.05$).

**Table 5 Distribution by Having Children of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Gender, Age Groups and Provinces They Live In, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Have Child | Does Not Have Child |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi2$=42.022; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 467 (80,0) | 117 (20,0) |
| Male | 698 | 443 (63,5) | 255 (36,5) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=238.468; p<0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 181 (43,4) | 236 (56,6) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 323 (79,8) | 82 (20,2) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 211 (91,7) | 19 (8,3) |
| Over 45 | 230 | 195 (84,8) | 35 (15,2) |
| **Province ($\chi2$=9.602; p>0,05)** | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 76 (70,4) | 32 (29,6) |
| Bursa | 80 | 55 (68,8) | 25 (31,3) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 142 (70,3) | 60 (29,7) |
| Hatay | 199 | 131 (65,8) | 68 (34,2) |
| Mersin | 92 | 65 (70,7) | 27 (29,3) |
| İstanbul | 247 | 174 (70,4) | 73 (29,6) |
| İzmir | 66 | 51 (77,3) | 15 (22,7) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 29 (69,0) | 13 (31,0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 143 (73,7) | 51 (26,3) |
| Kilis | 52 | 44 (84,6) | 8 (15,4) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **910 (71,0)** | **372 (29,0)** |

## 13. Monthly Household Income

The economic conditions of 1282 people examined within the scope of the research have been analyzed over the monthly household income. Accordingly; the average monthly income of Syrian Population living under temporary protection in Turkey is (AA: 1.589; SD: 838.9) Turkish Lira. It has been determined that 7.32% of 1282 people received a salary of 500 TL and below, and 9.3% had an income of 2.501 TL and above (Table: 6).

**Table 6 Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Income | Number | % |
|---|---|---|
| 500 TL or less | 93 | 7,3 |
| 501-1000 TL | 338 | 26,4 |
| 1001-1500 TL | 332 | 25,9 |
| 1501-2000 TL | 266 | 20,7 |
| 2001-2500 TL | 134 | 10,5 |
| 2501 TL or more | 119 | 9,3 |
| **Total** | **1282** | **100%** |
| **Average** | ***1589,9*** | |
| Median | 1445,8 | |
| Min | 100 | |
| Max | 6000 | |
| **Standard Deviation** | **838,9** | |

Distributions and descriptive statistics (average and SD) according to variables of employment status of monthly household income, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey have been calculated. In addition, whether there is a difference between the distributions has been analyzed with Chi-Square test, and the difference between the arithmetic averages and of which groups this difference is in favor, are analyzed with t test, and all are given in Table 7.

According to all these analyzes, the distribution and averages in relation to monthly household income of Syrian immigrants; statistically differs significantly according to variables of employment status, according to knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p < 0.05$). According to the results of the t test performed to determine of which groups this difference is in favor, the monthly average income (AA: 1828.6; SD: 805.7) TL of the working class is significantly higher compared to non-working class (AA: 1430.9; SD: 821.5) TL ($p < 0.05$).

Monthly average income of those who speaks Turkish (AA: 1.691; SD: 851.3) TL is higher than those who do not speak Turkish (AA: 1.451; SD: 802.1) TL ($p < 0.05$).

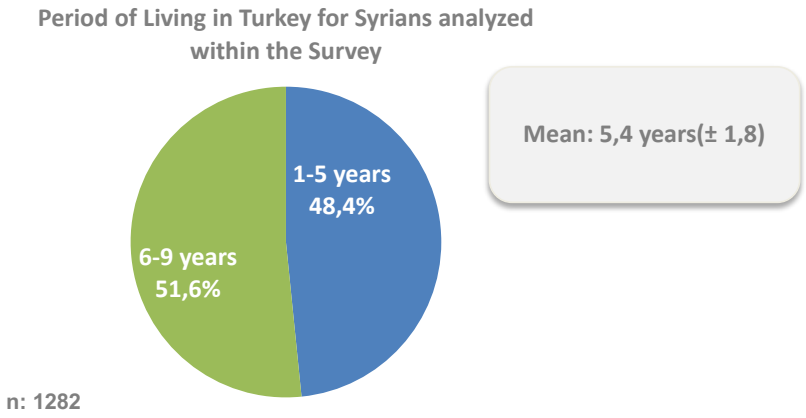
Distribution in relation to monthly household income of Syrian immigrants; does not statistically differ significantly according to variables of province and period of living in Turkey ($p > 0.05$).

**Table 7 Distribution by Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of Survey, According to Information on Provinces They Live, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | 500 TL or less | 501-1000 TL | 1001-1500 TL | 1501-2000 TL | 2001-2500 TL | 2501 TL and more | Average | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Province ($\chi2$=1785.081; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Adana | 108 | 3 (2,8) | 14 (13,0) | 30 (27,8) | 37 (34,3) | 16 (14,8) | 8 (7,4) | 1819,4 | 671,5 |
| Bursa | 80 | 7 (8,8) | 13 (16,3) | 16 (20,0) | 22 (27,5) | 13 (16,3) | 9 (11,3) | 1718,8 | 787,9 |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 13 (6,4) | 56 (27,7) | 56 (27,7) | 52 (25,7) | 17 (8,4) | 8 (4,0) | 1479,4 | 660,1 |
| Hatay | 199 | 19 (9,5) | 58 (29,1) | 63 (31,7) | 33 (16,6) | 8 (4,0) | 18 (9,0) | 1441,9 | 783,8 |
| Mersin | 92 | 8 (8,7) | 34 (37,0) | 28 (30,4) | 14 (15,2) | 5 (5,4) | 3 (3,3) | 1316,3 | 736,9 |
| İstanbul | 247 | 16 (6,5) | 37 (15,0) | 40 (16,2) | 52 (21,1) | 48 (19,4) | 54 (21,9) | 2011,4 | 992,9 |
| İzmir | 66 | 0 (0) | 6 (9,1) | 16 (24,2) | 20 (30,3) | 19 (28,8) | 5 (7,6) | 1966,7 | 717,1 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 9 (21,4) | 16 (38,1) | 12 (28,6) | 5 (11,9) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 1048,8 | 502,0 |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 9 (4,6) | 85 (43,8) | 55 (28,4) | 25 (12,9) | 7 (3,6) | 13 (6,7) | 1389,4 | 819,7 |
| Kilis | 52 | 9 (17,3) | 19 (36,5) | 16 (30,8) | 6 (11,5) | 1 (1,9) | 1 (1,9) | 1100,4 | 673,6 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=329.939; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Working | 500 | 10 (2,0) | 89 (17,8) | 132 (26,4) | 133 (26,6) | 77 (15,4) | 59 (11,8) | 1838,6 | 805,7 |
| Not Working | 782 | 83 (10,6) | 249 (31,8) | 200 (25,6) | 133 (17,0) | 57 (7,3) | 60 (7,7) | 1430,9 | 821,5 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=40.240; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| Speaking | 739 | 47 (6,4) | 160 (21,7) | 186 (25,2) | 179 (24,2) | 89 (12,0) | 78 (10,6) | 1691,8 | 851,3 |
| Not Speaking | 543 | 46 (8,5) | 178 (32,8) | 146 (26,9) | 87 (16,0) | 45 (8,3) | 41 (7,6) | 1451,3 | 802,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=5.289; p>0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 620 | 52 (8,4) | 167 (26,9) | 153 (24,7) | 123 (19,8) | 69 (11,1) | 56 (9,0) | 1572,8 | 845,7 |
| 6-9 years | 662 | 41 (6,2) | 171 (25,8) | 179 (27,0) | 143 (21,6) | 65 (9,8) | 63 (9,5) | 1605,9 | 832,9 |
| **Total** | **1282** | **93 (7,3)** | **338 (26,4)** | **332 (25,9)** | **266 (20,7)** | **134 (10,5)** | **119 (9,3)** | **1589,9** | **838,9** |

## 14. Period of Living in Turkey

1282 Syrian individuals, who have been examined within the scope of the survey, are in Turkey for (AA: 5.4; SD:1.8) years (Graphic:11).




**Graphic 11 Periods of Living in Turkey of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

According to Table 8; the period of living in Turkey of the individuals residing in Kahramanmaraş (AA: 6.3; SD: 1.7), Gaziantep (AA: 5.6; SD: 1.8), Hatay (AA: 5.6; SD: 2.0), in Şanlıurfa (AA: 5.5; SD: 1.8), and Kilis (AA: 5.7; SD: 2.0) is above the general average (AA: 5.4; SD: 1.6 ).

**Table 8 Distribution by Period of Living in Turkey of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Provinces They Live In, SIHHAT (2020)**

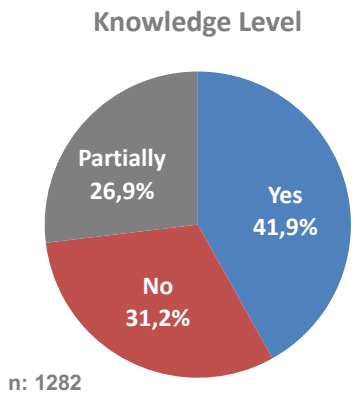
| | Number | Average | Standard Deviation | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Province** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 5,4 | 1,6 | 5,0 | 1 | 9 |
| Bursa | 80 | 5,0 | 1,6 | 4,6 | 1 | 8 |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 5,6 | 1,8 | 5,4 | 1 | 9 |
| Hatay | 199 | 5,6 | 2,0 | 5,3 | 1 | 9 |
| Mersin | 92 | 5,1 | 1,8 | 4,9 | 1 | 9 |
| İstanbul | 247 | 5,2 | 1,9 | 4,8 | 1 | 9 |
| İzmir | 66 | 5,2 | 1,6 | 5,1 | 1 | 8 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 6,3 | 1,7 | 5,8 | 1 | 9 |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 5,5 | 1,8 | 5,0 | 1 | 9 |
| Kilis | 52 | 5,7 | 2,0 | 5,6 | 1 | 9 |
| **Total** | **1282** | 5,4 | 1,6 | 5,0 | 1 | 9 |

## HAVING KNOWLEDGE OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Diseases caused by disease-causing (pathogenic) organisms and that can transmit from individual to individual or from species to another species are called communicable diseases.

The knowledge on communicable disease of 1282 Syrians under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the research, has been examined with the question "Do you know communicable diseases?" The participants have been categorized according to their answers.

Among the findings obtained as a result of the research, 41.9% of the participants stated that they had knowledge about communicable diseases, while 31.2% stated that they did not have knowledge about communicable diseases (Graphic: 12).




**Graphic 12 Having Knowledge on Communicable Diseases of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

The results of Chi-square test performed to determine whether having knowledge on the communicable diseases of Syrian Population under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the research, differs significantly according to variables of gender, age, chronic illness, Socio-Economic Status (SES), employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, are given in Table 9. Accordingly; distribution in relation to knowledge on communicable diseases; statistically differs significantly according to variables of chronic disease status, SES and knowledge of Turkish ($p < 0.05$).

Percentages have been calculated to determine among which groups the statistically significant difference took place, and tested with z statistics. According to the z test result; The rate of individuals with socio-economic status at the levels of AB (54.0%), C1 (44.7%) and C2

(59.0%), who stated that they know about communicable diseases, is significantly higher than individuals with socio-economic status at the level of DE (%33.0) ($p<0.05$).

Those who stated that they have knowledge of Turkish (45.7%) have significantly more knowledge about communicable diseases than those who do not speak Turkish (36.6%) ($p<0.05$).

Knowledge on communicable diseases of Syrian immigrants; statistically significantly according to gender, age, employment status and period of living in Turkey ($p>0.05$).

**Table 9 Distribution by Having Knowledge on Communicable Diseases of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Chronic Disease, Province They Live In, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

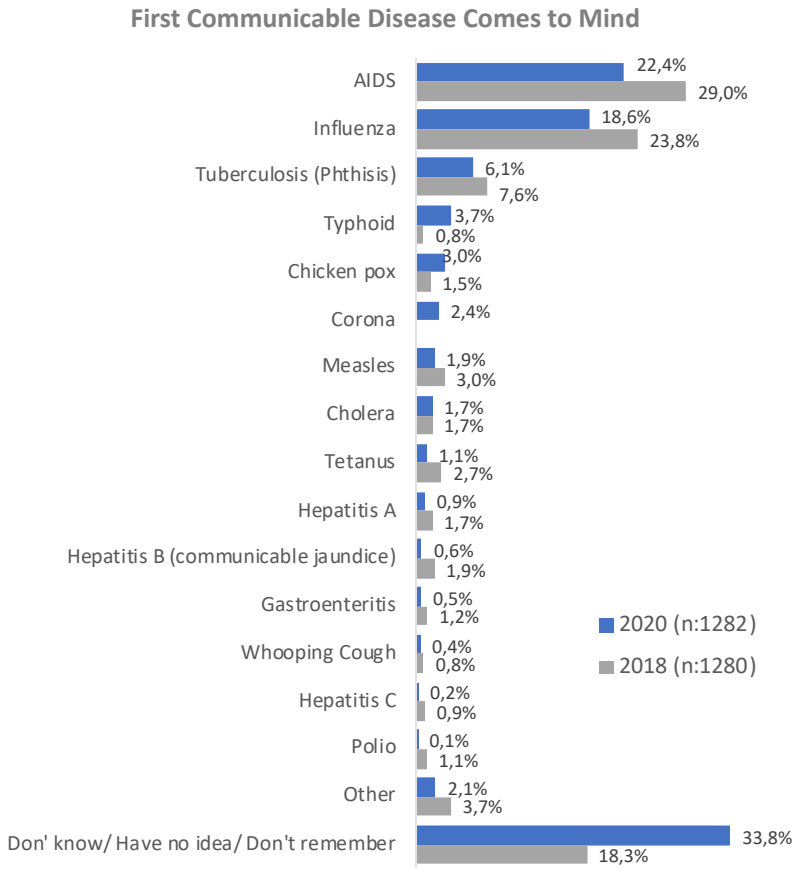
| | Do you know communicable diseases? | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | Partially |
| **Gender ($\chi2$= 0.146; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 242 (41,4) | 182 (31,2) | 160 (27,4) |
| Male | 698 | 295 (42,3) | 218 (31,2) | 185 (26,5) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$= 11.367; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 161 (38,6) | 149 (35,7) | 107 (25,7) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 177 (43,7) | 123 (30,4) | 105 (25,9) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 104 (45,2) | 54 (23,5) | 72 (31,3) |
| Over 45 | 230 | 95 (41,3) | 74 (32,2) | 61 (26,5) |
| **Chronical Disease ($\chi2$=38,445; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Yes | 189 | 118 (62,4) | 38 (20,1) | 33 (17,5) |
| No | 1093 | 419 (38,3) | 362 (33,1) | 312 (28,5) |
| **Province ($\chi2$=455.021; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 8 (7,4) | 95 (88,0) | 5 (4,6) |
| Bursa | 80 | 54 (67,5) | 10 (12,5) | 16 (20,0) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 76 (37,6) | 38 (18,8) | 88 (43,6) |
| Hatay | 199 | 47 (23,6) | 39 (19,6) | 113 (56,8) |
| Mersin | 92 | 35 (38,0) | 41 (44,6) | 16 (17,4) |
| İstanbul | 247 | 96 (38,9) | 88 (35,6) | 63 (25,5) |
| İzmir | 66 | 52 (78,8) | 2 (3,0) | 12 (18,2) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 20 (47,6) | 5 (11,9) | 17 (40,5) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 105 (54,1) | 80 (41,2) | 9 (4,6) |
| Kilis | 52 | 44 (84,6) | 2 (3,8) | 6 (11,5) |
| **SES Status ($\chi2$=122.144; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| AB | 50 | 27 (54,0) | 6 (12,0) | 17 (34,0) |
| C1 | 114 | 51 (44,7) | 9 (7,9) | 54 (47,4) |
| C2 | 346 | 204 (59,0) | 75 (21,7) | 67 (19,4) |
| DE | 772 | 255 (33,0) | 310 (40,2) | 207 (26,8) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$= 2.362; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| Working | 500 | 206 (41,2) | 148 (29,6) | 146 (29,2) |
| Not Working | 782 | 331 (42,3) | 252 (32,2) | 199 (25,4) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=19.737; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| Speaking | 739 | 338 (45,7) | 195 (26,4) | 206 (27,9) |
| Not Speaking | 543 | 199 (36,6) | 205 (37,8) | 139 (25,6) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$= 2.687; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 620 | 269 (43,4) | 197 (31,8) | 154 (24,8) |
| 6-9 years | 662 | 268 (40,5) | 203 (30,7) | 191 (28,9) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **537 (41,9)** | **400 (31,2)** | **345 (26,9)** |

## 1. The First Communicable Disease That Come to Mind

1282 Syrians under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the research, have been asked what the first communicable disease was they remembered without help. The question has one answer and the answers are given in Graphic 13.

AIDS (22.4%) and Influenza (18.6%) were the primary communicable diseases that came first to mind of individuals without help. The rate of those who stated that they did not think of any disease is 2.6%.

As a result of the z test; in 2020, the rate of recollectedness of communicable diseases of AIDS (22.4%) and Influenza (18.6%) statistically decreased significantly compared to 2018 ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, the rate of recollectedness of communicable diseases of Typhoid (3.7%) and chicken pox (3.0%) increased significantly compared to 2018 ($p < 0.05$).




**Graphic 13 The First Communicable Disease That Came to Mind In Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

The distribution of the first communicable diseases that came to mind according to gender in Syrian population under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the research, is given in Table 10.

**Table 10 Distribution of the First Communicable Diseases That Came to Mind According to Gender in Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Gender* | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | Total |
| Communicable Disease | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| AIDS | 123 (21,1) | 164 (23,5) | 287 (22,4) |
| Whooping Cough | 3 (0,5) | 2 (0,3) | 5 (0,4) |
| Brucella | 6 (1,0) | 3 (0,4) | 9 (0,7) |
| Polio | 0 (0) | 1 (0,1) | 1 (0,1) |
| Diphtheria | 0 (0) | 3 (0,4) | 3 (0,2) |
| Dysentery (Bloody Diarrhea) | 0 (0) | 2 (0,3) | 2 (0,2) |
| Influenza | 103 (17,6) | 136 (19,5) | 239 (18,6) |
| Gastroenteritis | 5 (0,9) | 2 (0,3) | 7 (0,5) |
| Hepatitis A | 5 (0,9) | 6 (0,9) | 11 (0,9) |
| Hepatitis B (Communicable Jaundice) | 5 (0,9) | 3 (0,4) | 8 (0,6) |
| Hepatitis C | 1 (0,2) | 2 (0,3) | 3 (0,2) |
| Kala-azar | 2 (0,3) | 0 (0) | 2 (0,2) |
| Measles | 12 (2,1) | 12 (1,7) | 24 (1,9) |
| Rubella | 3 (0,5) | 0 (0) | 3 (0,2) |
| Cholera | 6 (1,0) | 16 (2,3) | 22 (1,7) |
| Meningitis | 3 (0,5) | 0 (0) | 3 (0,2) |
| Infection Route | 2 (0,3) | 1 (0,1) | 3 (0,2) |
| Malaria | 0 (0) | 4 (0,6) | 4 (0,3) |
| Chicken Pox | 18 (3,1) | 20 (2,9) | 38 (3,0) |
| Anthrax | 0 (0) | 1 (0,1) | 1 (0,1) |
| Tropical Sore | 1 (0,2) | 0 (0) | 1 (0,1) |
| Tetanus | 8 (1,4) | 6 (0,9) | 14 (1,1) |
| Typhoid | 21 (3,6) | 26 (3,7) | 47 (3,7) |
| Toxoplazmosis | 1 (0,2) | 0 (0) | 1 (0,1) |
| Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | 34 (5,8) | 44 (6,3) | 78 (6,1) |
| Pneumonia | 0 (0) | 1 (0,1) | 1 (0,1) |
| Corona | 19 (3,3) | 12 (1,7) | 31 (2,4) |
| Other | 1 (0,2) | 0 (0) | 1 (0,1) |
| I do not know / I have no idea / I do not remember | 202 (34,6) | 231 (33,1) | 433 (33,8) |
| **Total** | **584 (45,6)** | **698 (54,4)** | **1282 (100,0)** |

* Since the number of cells with insufficient observation (n <5) is very high in its variable, Chi-Square analysis has not been not performed.

## 2. Spontaneous Awareness of Communicable Diseases

The question "What other diseases do you think of when it is said communicable diseases? was asked without help to 1282 Syrians under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the research. The question has multiple answers and the answers are given in Table 11.

AIDS (38.6%) and Influenza (34.4%) are the first two communicable diseases with high spontaneous awareness.

The results of the Chi-Square test performed to determine whether the spontaneous awareness of communicable diseases differs significantly according to gender variable are given in Table

11. Accordingly; the spontaneous awareness rate of Malaria disease among males (6.3%) is significantly higher than that of females (2.6%) (p <0.05).

**Table 11 Distribution of Spontaneous Awareness of Communicable Diseases According to Gender in Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Gender | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | p | Total |
| Communicable Diseases | Number (%) | Number (%) | | Number (%) |
| AIDS | 212 (36,3) | 283 (40,5) | (p>0,05) | 495 (38,6) |
| Whooping Cough | 26 (4,5) | 30 (4,3) | (p>0,05) | 56 (4,4) |
| Brucella | 69 (11,8) | 67 (9,6) | (p>0,05) | 136 (10,6) |
| Polio | 17 (2,9) | 20 (2,9) | (p>0,05) | 37 (2,9) |
| Diphtheria | 11 (1,9) | 14 (2,0) | (p>0,05) | 25 (2,0) |
| Dysentery (Bloody Diarrhea) | 6 (1,0) | 13 (1,9) | (p>0,05) | 19 (1,5) |
| Influenza | 193 (33,0) | 248 (35,5) | (p>0,05) | 441 (34,4) |
| Gastroenteritis | 25 (4,3) | 32 (4,6) | (p>0,05) | 57 (4,4) |
| Hepatitis A | 38 (6,5) | 64 (9,2) | (p>0,05) | 102 (8,0) |
| Hepatitis B (Communicable Jaundice) | 50 (8,6) | 55 (7,9) | (p>0,05) | 105 (8,2) |
| Hepatitis C | 29 (5,0) | 32 (4,6) | (p>0,05) | 61 (4,8) |
| Mumps | 16 (2,7) | 16 (2,3) | (p>0,05) | 32 (2,5) |
| Kala-azar | 12 (2,1) | 16 (2,3) | (p>0,05) | 28 (2,2) |
| Measles | 95 (16,3) | 95 (13,6) | (p>0,05) | 190 (14,8) |
| Rubella | 19 (3,3) | 21 (3,0) | (p>0,05) | 40 (3,1) |
| Cholera | 58 (9,9) | 87 (12,5) | (p>0,05) | 145 (11,3) |
| Conjunctivitis | 6 (1,0) | 8 (1,1) | (p>0,05) | 14 (1,1) |
| Meningitis | 25 (4,3) | 23 (3,3) | (p>0,05) | 48 (3,7) |
| Infection Route | 15 (2,6) | 20 (2,9) | (p>0,05) | 35 (2,7) |
| Malaria | 15 (2,6) | 44 (6,3) | **(p<0,05)** | 59 (4,6) |
| Syphilis (Pox) | 8 (1,4) | 15 (2,1) | (p>0,05) | 23 (1,8) |
| Chicken Pox | 109 (18,7) | 134 (19,2) | (p>0,05) | 243 (19) |
| Anthrax | 9 (1,5) | 14 (2,0) | (p>0,05) | 23 (1,8) |
| Tropical Sore | 5 (0,9) | 15 (2,1) | (p>0,05) | 20 (1,6) |
| Tetanus | 19 (3,3) | 22 (3,2) | (p>0,05) | 41 (3,2) |
| Typhoid | 93 (15,9) | 96 (13,8) | (p>0,05) | 189 (14,7) |
| Toxoplazmosis | 6 (1,0) | 9 (1,3) | (p>0,05) | 15 (1,2) |
| Tularemia | 3 (0,5) | 7 (1,0) | (p>0,05) | 10 (0,8) |
| Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | 136 (23,3) | 162 (23,2) | (p>0,05) | 298 (23,2) |
| Pneumonia | 8 (1,4) | 17 (2,4) | (p>0,05) | 25 (2,0) |
| Mange | 5 (0,9) | 12 (1,7) | (p>0,05) | 17 (1,3) |
| Corona | 26 (4,5) | 18 (2,6) | (p>0,05) | 44 (3,4) |
| I do not know / I have no idea / I do not remember | 202 (34,6) | 231 (33,1) | (p>0,05) | 433 (33,8) |
| **Total** | **584 (45,6)** | **698 (54,4)** | | **1282 (100,0)** |

## 3. Total Awareness of Communicable Diseases

The question "Which of the communicable diseases do you know among the ones I will count now?" was asked with help to 1282 Syrians under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the research. The question has multiple answers and the answers are given in Table 12.

While AIDS (54.4%), Influenza (45.4%), Chicken Pox (38.7%), Tuberculosis (Phthisis) (38.3%) and Measles (29.6%) are the communicable diseases with the highest total awareness, Tularemia (1.2%), Toxoplasmosis (1.8%), Anthrax (3.0%) and Conjunctivitis (3.1%) are

among the lesser known communicable diseases.

The results of Chi-Square test performed to determine whether the distribution of total awareness of communicable diseases differ according to gender and age, are given in Table 12. Accordingly; total awareness of communicable diseases statistically differs significantly according to variables of age and gender ($p < 0.05$).

According to the result of z test; total awareness rate of AIDS, Influenza and Chicken Pox diseases did not differ significantly according to gender ($p > 0.05$). Total awareness of Measles communicable disease is significantly higher in females (33.7%) than in males (26.2%) ($p < 0.05$). The rate of females (25.2%) who stated that they did not know any communicable diseases is significantly higher than males (20.5%) ($p < 0.05$).

Total awareness of AIDS in individuals aged 35-44 (62.6%) is significantly higher than individuals aged 18-24 (49.4%) and over 45 (52.2%) ($p < 0.05$). Total awareness of communicable diseases of Measles (22.8%) and Chicken Pox (32.6%) is significantly lower in individuals aged 18-24 compared to other age groups ($p < 0.05$) (Table:12).

**Table 12 Distribution by Total Recognition of Communicable Diseases According to Gender and Age Information in Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Gender | | | Age | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | p | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | Over 45 | p | Total |
| Communicable Diseases | Number (%) | Number (%) | | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | Number (%) |
| AIDS | 307 (52,6) | 391 (56,0) | p>0,05 | 206 (49,4) | 228 (56,3) | 144 (62,6) | 120 (52,2) | **p<0,05** | 698 (54,4) |
| Whooping Cough | 110 (18,8) | 98 (14,0) | **p<0,05** | 48 (11,5) | 73 (18,0) | 47 (20,4) | 40 (17,4) | **p<0,05** | 208 (16,2) |
| Brucella | 178 (30,5) | 177 (25,4) | **p<0,05** | 87 (20,9) | 114 (28,1) | 82 (35,7) | 72 (31,3) | **p<0,05** | 355 (27,7) |
| Polio | 102 (17,5) | 113 (16,2) | p>0,05 | 52 (12,5) | 68 (16,8) | 43 (18,7) | 52 (22,6) | **p<0,05** | 215 (16,8) |
| Diphtheria | 26 (4,5) | 29 (4,2) | p>0,05 | 7 (1,7) | 26 (6,4) | 9 (3,9) | 13 (5,7) | **p<0,05** | 55 (4,3) |
| Dysentery (Bloody Diarrhea) | 48 (8,2) | 61 (8,7) | p>0,05 | 31 (7,4) | 41 (10,1) | 14 (6,1) | 23 (10,0) | p>0,05 | 109 (8,5) |
| Influenza | 261 (44,7) | 321 (46,0) | p>0,05 | 176 (42,2) | 192 (47,4) | 120 (52,2) | 94 (40,9) | **p<0,05** | 582 (45,4) |
| Gastroenteritis | 109 (18,7) | 128 (18,3) | p>0,05 | 69 (16,5) | 84 (20,7) | 42 (18,3) | 42 (18,3) | p>0,05 | 237 (18,5) |
| Hepatitis A | 115 (19,7) | 150 (21,5) | p>0,05 | 65 (15,6) | 85 (21,0) | 60 (26,1) | 55 (23,9) | **p<0,05** | 265 (20,7) |
| Hepatitis B (Communicable Jaundice) | 129 (22,1) | 141 (20,2) | p>0,05 | 75 (18,0) | 93 (23,0) | 56 (24,3) | 46 (20,0) | p>0,05 | 270 (21,1) |
| Hepatitis C | 68 (11,6) | 86 (12,3) | p>0,05 | 36 (8,6) | 58 (14,3) | 31 (13,5) | 29 (12,6) | p>0,05 | 154 (12,0) |
| Mumps | 48 (8,2) | 44 (6,3) | p>0,05 | 19 (4,6) | 31 (7,7) | 22 (9,6) | 20 (8,7) | p>0,05 | 92 (7,2) |
| Kala-azar | 48 (8,2) | 58 (8,3) | p>0,05 | 33 (7,9) | 32 (7,9) | 22 (9,6) | 19 (8,3) | p>0,05 | 106 (8,3) |
| Measles | 197 (33,7) | 183 (26,2) | **p<0,05** | 95 (22,8) | 126 (31,1) | 76 (33,0) | 83 (36,1) | **p<0,05** | 380 (29,6) |
| Rubella | 62 (10,6) | 63 (9,0) | p>0,05 | 24 (5,8) | 49 (12,1) | 23 (10,0) | 29 (12,6) | **p<0,05** | 125 (9,8) |
| Cholera | 148 (25,3) | 177 (25,4) | p>0,05 | 83 (19,9) | 113 (27,9) | 62 (27,0) | 67 (29,1) | **p<0,05** | 325 (25,4) |
| Conjunctivitis | 15 (2,6) | 25 (3,6) | p>0,05 | 3 (0,7) | 17 (4,2) | 9 (3,9) | 11 (4,8) | **p<0,05** | 40 (3,1) |
| Meningitis | 91 (15,6) | 77 (11) | **p<0,05** | 43 (10,3) | 55 (13,6) | 39 (17,0) | 31 (13,5) | p>0,05 | 168 (13,1) |
| Infection Route | 92 (15,8) | 96 (13,8) | p>0,05 | 64 (15,3) | 58 (14,3) | 32 (13,9) | 34 (14,8) | p>0,05 | 188 (14,7) |
| Malaria | 68 (11,6) | 94 (13,5) | p>0,05 | 36 (8,6) | 58 (14,3) | 33 (14,3) | 35 (15,2) | **p<0,05** | 162 (12,6) |
| Syphilis (Pox) | 26 (4,5) | 42 (6,0) | p>0,05 | 8 (1,9) | 27 (6,7) | 18 (7,8) | 15 (6,5) | **p<0,05** | 68 (5,3) |
| Chicken Pox | 231 (39,6) | 265 (38) | p>0,05 | 136 (32,6) | 164 (40,5) | 102 (44,3) | 94 (40,9) | **p<0,05** | 496 (38,7) |
| Anthrax | 13 (2,2) | 25 (3,6) | p>0,05 | 5 (1,2) | 19 (4,7) | 10 (4,3) | 4 (1,7) | **p<0,05** | 38 (3,0) |
| Tropical Sore | 42 (7,2) | 58 (8,3) | p>0,05 | 21 (5,0) | 38 (9,4) | 21 (9,1) | 20 (8,7) | p>0,05 | 100 (7,8) |
| Tetanus | 70 (12) | 67 (9,6) | p>0,05 | 30 (7,2) | 49 (12,1) | 31 (13,5) | 27 (11,7) | **p<0,05** | 137 (10,7) |
| Typhoid | 169 (28,9) | 171 (24,5) | p>0,05 | 79 (18,9) | 111 (27,4) | 77 (33,5) | 73 (31,7) | **p<0,05** | 340 (26,5) |
| Toxoplazmosis | 10 (1,7) | 13 (1,9) | p>0,05 | 1 (0,2) | 15 (3,7) | 3 (1,3) | 4 (1,7) | **p<0,05** | 23 (1,8) |
| Tularemia | 6 (1) | 10 (1,4) | p>0,05 | 1 (0,2) | 10 (2,5) | 3 (1,3) | 2 (0,9) | **p<0,05** | 16 (1,2) |
| Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | 226 (38,7) | 265 (38,0) | p>0,05 | 123 (29,5) | 169 (41,7) | 106 (46,1) | 93 (40,4) | **p<0,05** | 491 (38,3) |
| Pneumonia | 43 (7,4) | 52 (7,4) | p>0,05 | 18 (4,3) | 43 (10,6) | 13 (5,7) | 21 (9,1) | **p<0,05** | 95 (7,4) |
| Mange | 24 (4,1) | 25 (3,6) | p>0,05 | 7 (1,7) | 24 (5,9) | 8 (3,5) | 10 (4,3) | **p<0,05** | 49 (3,8) |
| Corona | 26 (4,5) | 18 (2,6) | p>0,05 | 21 (5,0) | 12 (3,0) | 4 (1,7) | 7 (3,0) | p>0,05 | 44 (3,4) |
| I do not know / I have no idea / I do not remember | 102 (17,5) | 98 (14,0) | | 76 (18,2) | 58 (14,3) | 36 (15,7) | 30 (13,0) | | 200 (15,6) |
| **Total** | **584 (45,6)** | **698 (54,4)** | | **417 (32,5)** | **405 (31,6)** | **230 (17,9)** | **230 (17,9)** | | **1282 (100,0)** |

The results of Chi-Square test performed to determine whether the distribution of total awareness of communicable diseases differs significantly according to variables of employment status and period of living in Turkey, are given in Table 13. Accordingly; total awareness of communicable diseases differs significantly according to variables of employment status and period of living in Turkey ($p < 0.05$).

According to the result of z test; AIDS disease is significantly known more in the working class (58.6%) than those who are not working (51.8%) ($p < 0.05$).

Total awareness level of AIDS (59.5%), Influenza (49.4%), Chicken Pox (42.9%) and

Tuberculosis (41.7%) among those who speak Turkish are significantly higher than those who do not speak Turkish (p <0, 05).

Total awareness of AIDS is significantly higher in individuals with socio-economic status at the level of C1 (70.2%) than individuals belonging to C2 (59.5%) and DE (49.5%) group (p <0.05).

**Table 13 Distribution of Total Awareness of Communicable Diseases of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Employment Status | | | Knowledge of Turkish | | | Period of Living in Turkey | | | SES | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Working | Not Working | | Yes | No | | 1-5 years | 6-9 years | | AB | C1 | C2 | DE | | Total |
| Communicable Diseases | Number (%) | Number (%) | | Number (%) | Number (%) | | Number (%) | Number (%) | | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | Number (%) |
| AIDS | 293 (58,6) | 405 (51,8) | **p<0,05** | 440 (59,5) | 258 (47,5) | **p<0,05** | 353 (56,9) | 345 (52,1) | p>0,05 | 30 (60,0) | 80 (70,2) | 206 (59,5) | 382 (49,5) | **p<0,05** | 698 (54,4) |
| Whooping Cough | 73 (14,6) | 135 (17,3) | p>0,05 | 142 (19,2) | 66 (12,2) | **p<0,05** | 119 (19,2) | 89 (13,4) | **p<0,05** | 11 (22,0) | 15 (13,2) | 71 (20,5) | 111 (14,4) | **p<0,05** | 208 (16,2) |
| Brucella | 137 (27,4) | 218 (27,9) | p>0,05 | 227 (30,7) | 128 (23,6) | **p<0,05** | 176 (28,4) | 179 (27,0) | p>0,05 | 10 (20,0) | 62 (54,4) | 99 (28,6) | 184 (23,8) | **p<0,05** | 355 (27,7) |
| Polio | 69 (13,8) | 146 (18,7) | **p<0,05** | 137 (18,5) | 78 (14,4) | **p<0,05** | 105 (16,9) | 110 (16,6) | p>0,05 | 13 (26,0) | 15 (13,2) | 47 (13,6) | 140 (18,1) | p>0,05 | 215 (16,8) |
| *Diphtheria | 25 (5,0) | 30 (3,8) | p>0,05 | 40 (5,4) | 15 (2,8) | **p<0,05** | 28 (4,5) | 27 (4,1) | p>0,05 | 1 (2,0) | 5 (4,4) | 19 (5,5) | 30 (3,9) | p>0,05 | 55 (4,3) |
| Dysentery (Bloody Diarrhea) | 33 (6,6) | 76 (9,7) | p>0,05 | 73 (9,9) | 36 (6,6) | **p<0,05** | 59 (9,5) | 50 (7,6) | p>0,05 | 5 (10,0) | 6 (5,3) | 24 (6,9) | 74 (9,6) | p>0,05 | 109 (8,5) |
| Influenza | 241 (48,2) | 341 (43,6) | p>0,05 | 365 (49,4) | 217 (40,0) | **p<0,05** | 289 (46,6) | 293 (44,3) | p>0,05 | 29 (58,0) | 47 (41,2) | 175 (50,6) | 331 (42,9) | **p<0,05** | 582 (45,4) |
| Gastroenteritis | 88 (17,6) | 149 (19,1) | p>0,05 | 152 (20,6) | 85 (15,7) | **p<0,05** | 112 (18,1) | 125 (18,9) | p>0,05 | 17 (34,0) | 14 (12,3) | 52 (15,0) | 154 (19,9) | **p<0,05** | 237 (18,5) |
| Hepatitis A | 101 (20,2) | 164 (21,0) | p>0,05 | 182 (24,6) | 83 (15,3) | **p<0,05** | 141 (22,7) | 124 (18,7) | p>0,05 | 12 (24,0) | 22 (19,3) | 76 (22,0) | 155 (20,1) | p>0,05 | 265 (20,7) |
| Hepatitis B (Communicable Jaundice) | 107 (21,4) | 163 (20,8) | p>0,05 | 186 (25,2) | 84 (15,5) | **p<0,05** | 123 (19,8) | 147 (22,2) | p>0,05 | 14 (28,0) | 25 (21,9) | 55 (15,9) | 176 (22,8) | **p<0,05** | 270 (21,1) |
| Hepatitis C | 55 (11,0) | 99 (12,7) | p>0,05 | 107 (14,5) | 47 (8,7) | **p<0,05** | 88 (14,2) | 66 (10,0) | **p<0,05** | 7 (14,0) | 15 (13,2) | 45 (13,0) | 87 (11,3) | p>0,05 | 154 (12,0) |
| *Mumps | 33 (6,6) | 59 (7,5) | p>0,05 | 65 (8,8) | 27 (5,0) | **p<0,05** | 58 (9,4) | 34 (5,1) | **p<0,05** | 3 (6,0) | 9 (7,9) | 27 (7,8) | 53 (6,9) | p>0,05 | 92 (7,2) |
| Kala-azar | 38 (7,6) | 68 (8,7) | p>0,05 | 79 (10,7) | 27 (5,0) | **p<0,05** | 54 (8,7) | 52 (7,9) | p>0,05 | 4 (8,0) | 10 (8,8) | 25 (7,2) | 67 (8,7) | p>0,05 | 106 (8,3) |
| Measles | 118 (23,6) | 262 (33,5) | **p<0,05** | 224 (30,3) | 156 (28,7) | p>0,05 | 192 (31) | 188 (28,4) | p>0,05 | 14 (28,0) | 23 (20,2) | 132 (38,2) | 211 (27,3) | **p<0,05** | 380 (29,6) |
| *Rubella | 35 (7,0) | 90 (11,5) | **p<0,05** | 90 (12,2) | 35 (6,4) | **p<0,05** | 68 (11) | 57 (8,6) | p>0,05 | 3 (6,0) | 6 (5,3) | 38 (11,0) | 78 (10,1) | p>0,05 | 125 (9,8) |
| Cholera | 114 (22,8) | 211 (27) | p>0,05 | 213 (28,8) | 112 (20,6) | **p<0,05** | 170 (27,4) | 155 (23,4) | p>0,05 | 16 (32,0) | 28 (24,6) | 130 (37,6) | 151 (19,6) | **p<0,05** | 325 (25,4) |
| **Conjunctivitis | 12 (2,4) | 28 (3,6) | p>0,05 | 28 (3,8) | 12 (2,2) | p>0,05 | 25 (4,0) | 15 (2,3) | p>0,05 | 0 (0) | 1 (0,9) | 16 (4,6) | 23 (3,0) | p>0,05 | 40 (3,1) |
| Meningitis | 51 (10,2) | 117 (15,0) | **p<0,05** | 110 (14,9) | 58 (10,7) | **p<0,05** | 89 (14,4) | 79 (11,9) | p>0,05 | 6 (12,0) | 18 (15,8) | 45 (13,0) | 99 (12,8) | p>0,05 | 168 (13,1) |
| Infection Route | 62 (12,4) | 126 (16,1) | p>0,05 | 120 (16,2) | 68 (12,5) | p>0,05 | 100 (16,1) | 88 (13,3) | p>0,05 | 13 (26,0) | 8 (7,0) | 43 (12,4) | 124 (16,1) | **p<0,05** | 188 (14,7) |
| Malaria | 58 (11,6) | 104 (13,3) | p>0,05 | 124 (16,8) | 38 (7,0) | **p<0,05** | 88 (14,2) | 74 (11,2) | p>0,05 | 8 (16,0) | 22 (19,3) | 47 (13,6) | 85 (11,0) | p>0,05 | 162 (12,6) |
| **Syphilis (Pox) | 25 (5,0) | 43 (5,5) | p>0,05 | 53 (7,2) | 15 (2,8) | **p<0,05** | 40 (6,5) | 28 (4,2) | p>0,05 | 3 (6,0) | 3 (2,6) | 14 (4,0) | 48 (6,2) | p>0,05 | 68 (5,3) |
| Chicken Pox | 193 (38,6) | 303 (38,7) | p>0,05 | 317 (42,9) | 179 (33,0) | **p<0,05** | 233 (37,6) | 263 (39,7) | p>0,05 | 21 (42,0) | 51 (44,7) | 161 (46,5) | 263 (34,1) | **p<0,05** | 496 (38,7) |
| **Anthrax | 23 (4,6) | 15 (1,9) | **p<0,05** | 33 (4,5) | 5 (0,9) | **p<0,05** | 20 (3,2) | 18 (2,7) | p>0,05 | 3 (6,0) | 1 (0,9) | 13 (3,8) | 21 (2,7) | p>0,05 | 38 (3,0) |
| Tropical Sore | 37 (7,4) | 63 (8,1) | p>0,05 | 62 (8,4) | 38 (7,0) | p>0,05 | 58 (9,4) | 42 (6,3) | **p<0,05** | 10 (20,0) | 7 (6,1) | 18 (5,2) | 65 (8,4) | **p<0,05** | 100 (7,8) |
| Tetanus | 46 (9,2) | 91 (11,6) | p>0,05 | 95 (12,9) | 42 (7,7) | **p<0,05** | 20 (3,2) | 57 (8,6) | **p<0,05** | 4 (8,0) | 12 (10,5) | 53 (15,3) | 68 (8,8) | **p<0,05** | 137 (10,7) |
| Typhoid | 124 (24,8) | 216 (27,6) | p>0,05 | 214 (29,0) | 126 (23,2) | **p<0,05** | 20 (3,2) | 177 (26,7) | p>0,05 | 13 (26,0) | 69 (60,5) | 92 (26,6) | 166 (21,5) | **p<0,05** | 340 (26,5) |
| **Toxoplazmosis | 9 (1,8) | 14 (1,8) | p>0,05 | 17 (2,3) | 6 (1,1) | p>0,05 | 13 (2,1) | 10 (1,5) | p>0,05 | 0 (0) | 1 (0,9) | 9 (2,6) | 13 (1,7) | p>0,05 | 23 (1,8) |
| **Tularemia | 7 (1,4) | 9 (1,2) | p>0,05 | 13 (1,8) | 3 (0,6) | *** | 7 (1,1) | 9 (1,4) | p>0,05 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 6 (1,7) | 10 (1,3) | p>0,05 | 16 (1,2) |
| Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | 197 (39,4) | 294 (37,6) | p>0,05 | 308 (41,7) | 183 (33,7) | p>0,05 | 212 (34,2) | 279 (42,1) | **p<0,05** | 18 (36,0) | 34 (29,8) | 150 (43,4) | 289 (37,4) | p>0,05 | 491 (38,3) |
| Pneumonia | 34 (6,8) | 61 (7,8) | p>0,05 | 69 (9,3) | 26 (4,8) | **p<0,05** | 52 (8,4) | 43 (6,5) | p>0,05 | 8 (16,0) | 8 (7,0) | 23 (6,6) | 56 (7,3) | p>0,05 | 95 (7,4) |
| *Mange | 17 (3,4) | 32 (4,1) | p>0,05 | 37 (5,0) | 12 (2,2) | **p<0,05** | 25 (4,0) | 24 (3,6) | p>0,05 | 1 (2,0) | 7 (6,1) | 16 (4,6) | 25 (3,2) | p>0,05 | 49 (3,8) |
| **Corona | 13 (2,6) | 31 (4,0) | p>0,05 | 31 (4,2) | 13 (2,4) | p>0,05 | 20 (3,2) | 24 (3,6) | p>0,05 | 1 (2,0) | 2 (1,8) | 15 (4,3) | 26 (3,4) | p>0,05 | 44 (3,4) |
| I do not know / I have no idea / I do not remember | 89 (17,8) | 111 (14,2) | | 132 (17,9) | 68 (12,5) | | 88 (14,2) | 112 (16,9) | | 7 (14,0) | 15 (13,2) | 57 (16,5) | 121 (15,7) | | 200 (15,6) |
| **Total** | **500 (39,0)** | **782 (61,0)** | | **739 (57,6)** | **543 (42,4)** | | **620 (48,4)** | **662 (51,6)** | | **50 (3,9)** | **114 (8,9)** | **346 (27,0)** | **772 (60,2)** | | **1282 (100,0)** |

*Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the category of AB socio-economic level in communicable disease, this category has been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.
**Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the categories of AB and C1 socio-economic level in communicable disease, these categories have been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.
***Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the category of "No", Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.

## 4. Level of Knowledge About Communicable Diseases

Communicable diseases have been asked individually to the individuals examined within the scope of the research and their level of knowledge has been determined. It has been asked from the participants to grade their levels of knowledge about communicable diseases as: I Have Enough Knowledge = 5, I Have Knowledge = 4, I Neither Have Nor Do Not Have Knowledge = 3, I Do Not Have Knowledge = 2, I Do Not Have Any Knowledge = 1. Accordingly, the status of participants about having knowledge of communicable diseases is given in Table 14.

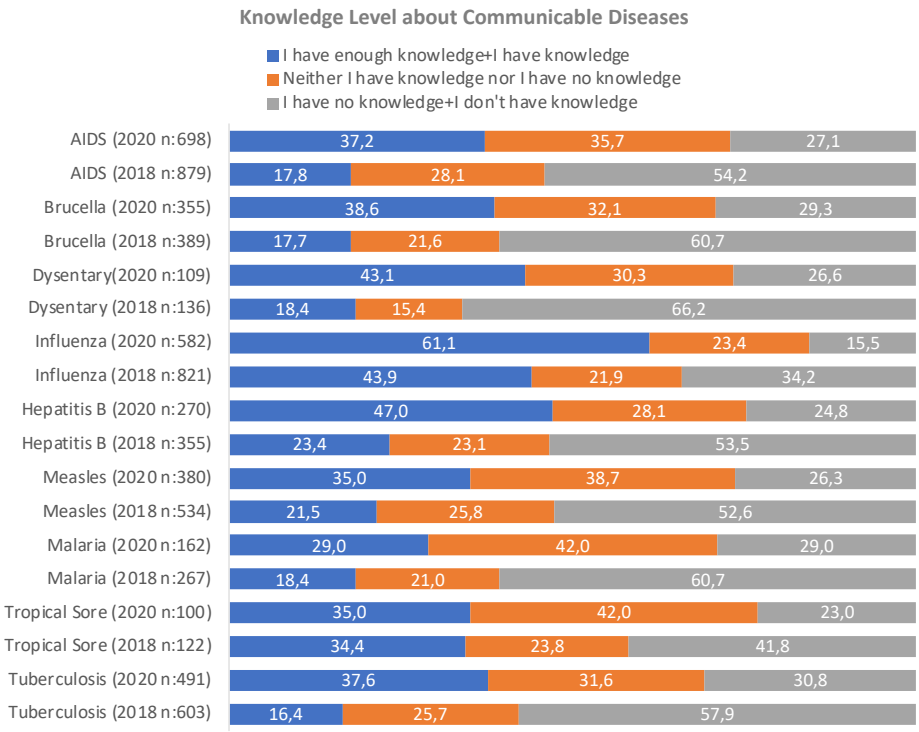
It has been determined that the levels of knowledge about AIDS (AA: 3,2; SD: 1,0) of which total awareness level is the highest, are approximately at medium levels. In other words, even

though Syrian Population under temporary protection knew the names of communicable diseases, it has been determined that their level of knowledge about these diseases were low.

**Table 14 Level of Knowledge About Communicable Diseases of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Level of Knowledge About Communicable Diseases | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I Have Enough Knowledge + I Have Knowledge | I Neither Have Nor Do Not Have Knowledge | I Do Not Have Knowledge + I Do Not Have Any Knowledge | Average | Standard Deviation |
| **Communicable Diseases** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| AIDS | 698 | 260 (37,2) | 249 (35,7) | 189 (27,1) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| Whooping | 208 | 62 (29,8) | 73 (35,1) | 73 (35,1) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| Brucella | 355 | 137 (38,6) | 114 (32,1) | 104 (29,3) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| Polio | 215 | 59 (27,4) | 91 (42,3) | 65 (30,2) | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| Diphtheria | 55 | 24 (43,6) | 17 (30,9) | 14 (25,5) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| Dysentery (Bloody Diarrhea) | 109 | 47 (43,1) | 33 (30,3) | 29 (26,6) | 3,3 | 1,2 |
| Influenza | 582 | 356 (61,2) | 136 (23,4) | 90 (15,5) | 3,7 | 1,1 |
| Gastroenteritis | 237 | 123 (51,9) | 61 (25,7) | 53 (22,4) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| Hepatitis A | 265 | 87 (32,8) | 94 (35,5) | 84 (31,7) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Hepatitis B (Communicable Jaundice) | 270 | 127 (47) | 76 (28,1) | 67 (24,8) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| Hepatitis C | 153 | 48 (31,4) | 57 (37,3) | 48 (31,4) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Mumps | 92 | 31 (33,7) | 34 (37) | 27 (29,3) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| Kala-azar | 106 | 39 (36,8) | 33 (31,1) | 34 (32,1) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Measles | 380 | 133 (35) | 147 (38,7) | 100 (26,3) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Rubella | 125 | 36 (28,8) | 52 (41,6) | 37 (29,6) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Cholera | 325 | 84 (25,8) | 146 (44,9) | 95 (29,2) | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| Conjunctivitis | 40 | 18 (45) | 11 (27,5) | 11 (27,5) | 3,3 | 1,3 |
| Meningitis | 168 | 63 (37,5) | 49 (29,2) | 56 (33,3) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| Infection Route | 188 | 100 (53,2) | 43 (22,9) | 45 (23,9) | 3,5 | 1,2 |
| Malaria | 162 | 47 (29) | 68 (42) | 47 (29) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| Syphilis (Pox) | 68 | 28 (41,2) | 23 (33,8) | 17 (25) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| Chicken Pox | 496 | 236 (47,6) | 143 (28,8) | 117 (23,6) | 3,4 | 1,1 |
| Anthrax | 38 | 20 (52,6) | 10 (26,3) | 8 (21,1) | 3,5 | 1,2 |
| Tropical Sore | 100 | 35 (35) | 42 (42) | 23 (23) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| Tetanus | 137 | 38 (27,7) | 47 (34,3) | 52 (38) | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| Typhoid | 340 | 136 (40) | 125 (36,8) | 79 (23,2) | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| Toxoplazmosis | 18 | 14 (77,8) | 1 (5,6) | 3 (16,7) | 3,9 | 1,2 |
| Tularemia | 16 | 9 (56,3) | 4 (25) | 3 (18,8) | 3,8 | 1,2 |
| Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | 491 | 185 (37,7) | 155 (31,6) | 151 (30,8) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Pneumonia | 95 | 41 (43,2) | 27 (28,4) | 27 (28,4) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| Mange | 48 | 26 (54,2) | 8 (16,7) | 14 (29,2) | 3,4 | 1,2 |

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the results of the z test; it has been determined that the level of knowledge about AIDS (37.2%), Brucella (38.6%), Dysentery (43.1%), Influenza (61.2%), Hepatitis B (47.0%), Measles (35.0%), Malaria (29.0%) and Tuberculosis (37.6%) have increased significantly in 2020 ($p < 0.05$) (Graphic:14).




**Graphic 14 Level of Knowledge About Communicable Diseases of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 5. Number of Known Communicable Diseases

The results of Chi-Square test performed to determine whether the distribution of number of known communicable diseases differ significantly according to variables of gender, age, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey are given in Table 15.

Distribution in relation to number of known communicable diseases; statistically differs significantly according to variables of age, employment status and knowledge of Turkish ($p < 0.05$).

Percentages have been calculated and tested with z statistics to determine among which groups the statistically significant difference took place. According to the z test result; the rate of individuals aged 18-24 (36.9), 25-34 years (32.1%), and over 45 (32.6%), who stated that they did not have knowledge about any communicable diseases, is significantly higher than individuals who are aged 35-44 (23.9%) ($p < 0.05$).

Distribution in relation to number of known communicable diseases; did not statistically differ significantly according to variables of gender and period of living in Turkey ($p > 0.05$).

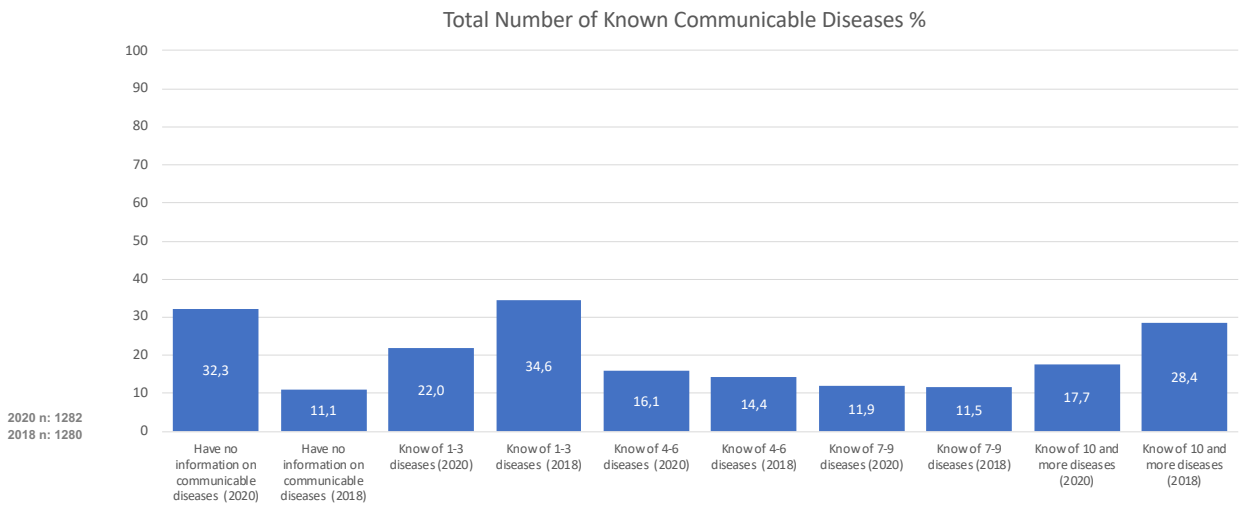
**Table 15 Distribution of Number of Communicable Diseases Known By Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age, Provinces They Live In, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Total Number of Known Communicable Diseases | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Do Not Have Knowledge About Any Communicable Diseases | 1-3 diseases | 4-6 diseases | 7-9 diseases | 10 and more diseases |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=8.842; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 188 (32,2) | 139 (23,8) | 83 (14,2) | 60 (10,3) | 114 (19,5) |
| Male | 698 | 226 (32,4) | 143 (20,5) | 123 (17,6) | 93 (13,3) | 113 (16,2) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=42.548; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| | 417 | 154 (36,9) | 105 (25,2) | 59 (14,1) | 44 (10,6) | 55 (13,2) |
| | 405 | 130 (32,1) | 80 (19,8) | 69 (17,0) | 47 (11,6) | 79 (19,5) |
| | 230 | 55 (23,9) | 57 (24,8) | 35 (15,2) | 40 (17,4) | 43 (18,7) |
| Over 45 | 230 | 75 (32,6) | 40 (17,4) | 43 (18,7) | 22 (9,6) | 50 (21,7) |
| **Province ($\chi2$= 185.604; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| | 108 | 95 (88,0) | 3 (2,8) | 3 (2,8) | 2 (1,9) | 5 (4,6) |
| | 80 | 13 (16,3) | 30 (37,5) | 20 (25,0) | 14 (17,5) | 3 (3,8) |
| | 202 | 39 (19,3) | 58 (28,7) | 46 (22,8) | 34 (16,8) | 25 (12,4) |
| | 199 | 43 (21,6) | 56 (28,1) | 36 (18,1) | 25 (12,6) | 39 (19,6) |
| | 92 | 42 (45,7) | 6 (6,5) | 14 (15,2) | 14 (15,2) | 16 (17,4) |
| | 247 | 90 (36,4) | 48 (19,4) | 30 (12,1) | 22 (8,9) | 57 (23,1) |
| | 66 | 2 (3,0) | 30 (45,5) | 14 (21,2) | 12 (18,2) | 8 (12,1) |
| | 42 | 5 (11,9) | 17 (40,5) | 13 (31,0) | 4 (9,5) | 3 (7,1) |
| | 194 | 83 (42,8) | 32 (16,5) | 29 (14,9) | 25 (12,9) | 25 (12,9) |
| | 52 | 2 (3,8) | 2 (3,8) | 1 (1,9) | 1 (1,9) | 46 (88,5) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=30.563; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Working | 500 | 152 (30,4) | 100 (20,0) | 100 (20,0) | 79 (15,8) | 69 (13,8) |
| Not Working | 782 | 262 (33,5) | 182 (23,3) | 106 (13,6) | 74 (9,5) | 158 (20,2) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=27.050; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Speaking | 739 | 204 (27,6) | 162 (21,9) | 118 (16,0) | 101 (13,7) | 154 (20,8) |
| Not Speaking | 543 | 210 (38,7) | 120 (22,1) | 88 (16,2) | 52 (9,6) | 73 (13,4) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=4.038; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 620 | 201 (32,4) | 138 (22,3) | 95 (15,3) | 66 (10,6) | 120 (19,4) |
| 6-9 years | 662 | 213 (32,2) | 144 (21,8) | 111 (16,8) | 87 (13,1) | 107 (16,2) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **414 (32,3)** | **282 (22,0)** | **206 (16,1)** | **153 (11,9)** | **227 (17,7)** |

*Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the province, it has been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.
**Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the category of "does not know any communicable diseases" in the province, this category has been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.
***Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the categories of "7-9 diseases" and "10 and more diseases" in the province, these categories have been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.

According to the result of z-test, proportion of the participants who stated that they did not have knowledge about any communicable diseases (32.3%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (11.1%) ($p<0.05$) (Graphic:15).

Proportion of those who stated that knew 1-3 diseases (22.0%) and 10 or more diseases (17.7%) in 2020 decreased significantly compared to the year 2018 ($p <0.05$).




**Graphic 15 Total Number of Known Communicable Diseases, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

According to variables of gender, age, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, periods of living in Turkey and socio-economic status of Syrian Population under temporary protection; whether there is statistically difference in the awareness of AIDS, Brucella, Dysentery, Influenza, Hepatitis-B, Measles, Malaria, Tropical Sore and Tuberculosis diseases have been tested with Chi-Square analysis.

## AIDS

The answers given by 698 people, who stated that they knew about AIDS, to the question "To what extent do you think you have knowledge about AIDS disease?" have been examined. Although AIDS disease is the communicable disease with the highest awareness among the interviewees, it has been determined that the level of knowledge about it is not high.

While only 37.2% of those, who stated that they knew about AIDS, had knowledge about this disease, 27.1% did not have knowledge about the disease (Table: 16).

The results of Chi-Square test performed to determine whether distribution of level of knowledge about AIDS differs significantly according to variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, and period of living in Turkey, are given in Table 16. Accordingly; the level of knowledge about AIDS; statistically differs significantly according to variables of knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and SES ($p < 0.05$).

According to the result of z test; it has been determined that those who speak Turkish (42.7%)

had a significantly higher level of knowledge than those who did not speak Turkish (27.9%) (p <0.05).

It has been determined that those living in Turkey for 6-9 years (42.6%), have significantly higher level of knowledge compared to those living in Turkey for 1-5 years (32.0%) (p <0.05).

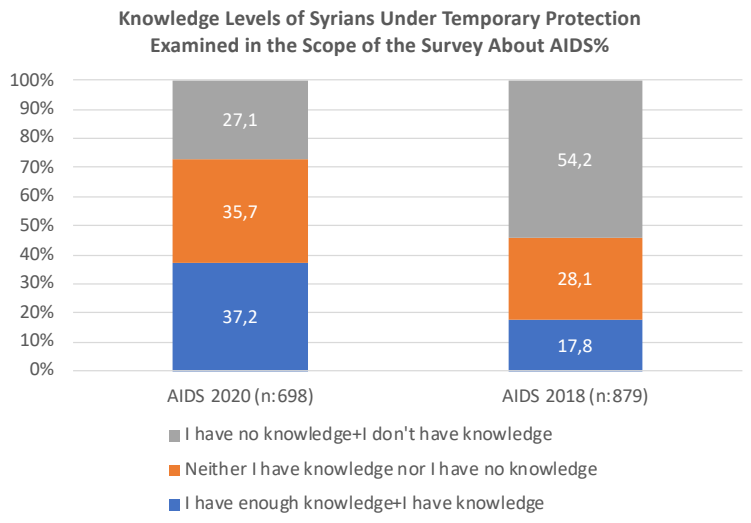
Distribution of level of knowledge about AIDS; does not statistically differ significantly according to variables of gender, age and employment status (p> 0.05) (Table:16).

**Table 16 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About AIDS of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Level of Knowledge About AIDS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I Have Enough Knowledge + I Have Knowledge | I Neither Have Nor Do Not Have Knowledge | I Do Not Have Knowledge + I Do Not Have Any Knowledge | Average | Standard Deviation |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=3.631; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 307 | 104 (33,9) | 111 (36,2) | 92 (30,0) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Male | 391 | 156 (39,9) | 138 (35,3) | 97 (24,8) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=13.363; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 206 | 67 (32,5) | 72 (35,0) | 67 (32,5) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| 25-34 | 228 | 92 (40,4) | 81 (35,5) | 55 (24,1) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| 35-44 | 144 | 55 (38,2) | 51 (35,4) | 38 (26,4) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Over 45 | 120 | 46 (38,3) | 45 (37,5) | 29 (24,2) | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=4.060; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Working | 293 | 120 (41,0) | 99 (33,8) | 74 (25,3) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| Not Working | 405 | 140 (34,6) | 150 (37,0) | 115 (28,4) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=25.557; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Speaking | 440 | 188 (42,7) | 150 (34,1) | 102 (23,2) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| Not Speaking | 258 | 72 (27,9) | 99 (38,4) | 87 (33,7) | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=13.186; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 353 | 113 (32,0) | 136 (38,5) | 104 (29,5) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| 6-9 years | 345 | 147 (42,6) | 113 (32,8) | 85 (24,6) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| **SES Status * ($\chi2$=35.274; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 30 | 18 (60,0) | 9 (30,0) | 3 (10,0) | 3,6 | 0,9 |
| C1 | 80 | 28 (35,0) | 38 (47,5) | 14 (17,5) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| C2 | 206 | 71 (34,5) | 76 (36,9) | 59 (28,6) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| DE | 382 | 143 (37,4) | 126 (33,0) | 113 (29,6) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Total** | **698** | **260 (37,2)** | **249 (35,7)** | **189 (27,1)** | **3,2** | **1,0** |

* Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the category of AB socio-economic level in "I Do Not Have Knowledge + I Do Not Have Any Knowledge" category, this category has been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the result of z test; it has been determined that the level of knowledge of individuals about AIDS (37.2%) increased significantly in 2020 (p <0.05) (Graphic:16).




**Graphic 16 Level of Knowledge of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, About AIDS, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## Brucella

The answers given by 355 people, who stated that they knew about Brucella, to the question "To what extent do you think you have knowledge about Brucella disease?" have been examined. While only 38.6% of those, who stated that they knew about Brucella disease, had knowledge about this disease, 29.3% did not have knowledge about the disease (Table: 17).

The results of Chi-Square test performed to determine whether distribution of level of knowledge about Brucella differs significantly according to variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, and period of living in Turkey, are given in Table 17. Accordingly; the level of knowledge about Brucella; statistically differs significantly according to variables of knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and SES ($p < 0.05$).

According to the result of z test; the level of knowledge about Brucella in individuals aged 35-44 (46.3%) is significantly higher than individuals aged 18-24 (27.6%) ($p < 0.05$). However, the rate of those who stated that they did not have knowledge is significantly higher in individuals aged 18-24 (44.8%) than other age groups ($p < 0.05$).

The rate of those who have knowledge about Brucella is significantly higher in those who speak Turkish (43.6%) than those who do not speak Turkish (29.7%) ($p < 0.05$).

The rate of those who have knowledge about Brucella is significantly higher in those living in Turkey for 6-9 years (46.4%) than those living in Turkey for 1-5 years (30.7%) ($p < 0.05$).

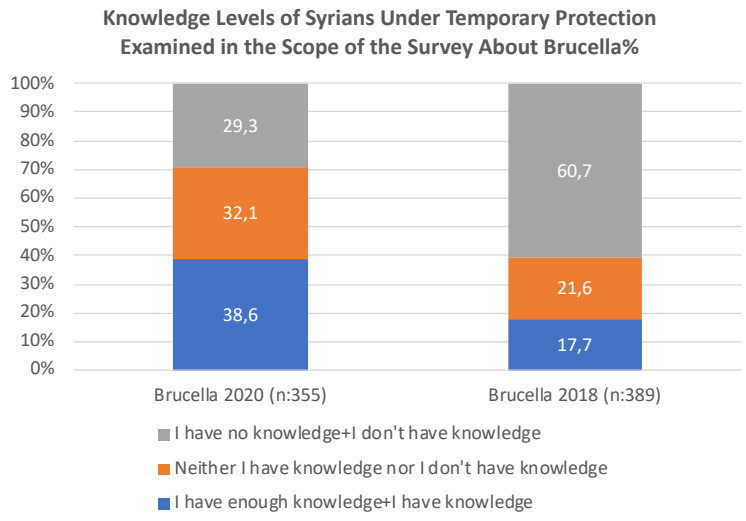
Distribution of level of knowledge about Brucella; does not statistically differ significantly according to variables of gender, age and employment status (p> 0.05) (Table:17).

**Table 17 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Brucella of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Level of Knowledge About Brucella | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I Have Enough Knowledge + I Have Knowledge | I Neither Have Nor Do Not Have Knowledge | I Do Not Have Knowledge + I Do Not Have Any Knowledge | Average | Standard Deviation |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=4.428; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 178 | 60 (33,7) | 59 (33,1) | 59 (33,1) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Male | 177 | 77 (43,5) | 55 (31,1) | 45 (25,4) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| **Age ($\chi2$=35.300; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 87 | 24 (27,6) | 24 (27,6) | 39 (44,8) | 2,9 | 1,0 |
| 25-34 | 114 | 45 (39,5) | 41 (36,0) | 28 (24,6) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| 35-44 | 82 | 38 (46,3) | 21 (25,6) | 23 (28,0) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| Over 45 | 72 | 30 (41,7) | 28 (38,9) | 14 (19,4) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=7.463; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Working | 137 | 63 (46,0) | 42 (30,7) | 32 (23,4) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| Not Working | 218 | 74 (33,9) | 72 (33,0) | 72 (33,0) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=11.189; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Speaking | 227 | 99 (43,6) | 61 (26,9) | 67 (29,5) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| Not Speaking | 128 | 38 (29,7) | 53 (41,4) | 37 (28,9) | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=9.782; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 176 | 54 (30,7) | 65 (36,9) | 57 (32,4) | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| 6-9 years | 179 | 83 (46,4) | 49 (27,4) | 47 (26,3) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| **SES Status * ($\chi2$=20.818; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 10 | 7 (70,0) | 0 (0) | 3 (30,0) | 3,6 | 1,2 |
| C1 | 62 | 17 (27,4) | 27 (43,5) | 18 (29,0) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| C2 | 99 | 33 (33,3) | 33 (33,3) | 33 (33,3) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| DE | 184 | 80 (43,5) | 54 (29,3) | 50 (27,2) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| **Total** | **355** | **137 (38,6)** | **114 (32,1)** | **104 (29,3)** | **3,2** | **1,0** |

* Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the category of AB socio-economic level in categories of "I neither have nor do not have knowledge" and "I do not have knowledge + I do not have any knowledge", category of AB has been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the result of z test; it has been determined that the level of knowledge of individuals about Brucella (38.6%) increased significantly in 2020 (p <0.05) (Graphic:17).




**Graphic 17 Level of Knowledge of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, About Brucella, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## Dysentery

The answers given by 109 people, who stated that they knew about Dysentery, to the question "To what extent do you think you have knowledge about Dysentery disease?" have been examined. While only 43.1% of those, who stated that they knew about Dysentery disease, had knowledge about this disease, 26.6% did not have knowledge about the disease (Table:18).

The results of Chi-Square test performed to determine whether distribution of level of knowledge about Dysentery differs significantly according to variables of gender, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, and period of living in Turkey, are given in Table 18. Accordingly; the level of knowledge about Dysentery; statistically differs significantly according to variable of period of living in Turkey ($p < 0.05$).

According to the result of z test; among those who answered as "I have knowledge", the rate of those who have been living in Turkey for 1-5 years (35.6%) is significantly higher than those who have been living in Turkey for 6-9 years (12%). ($p < 0.05$).

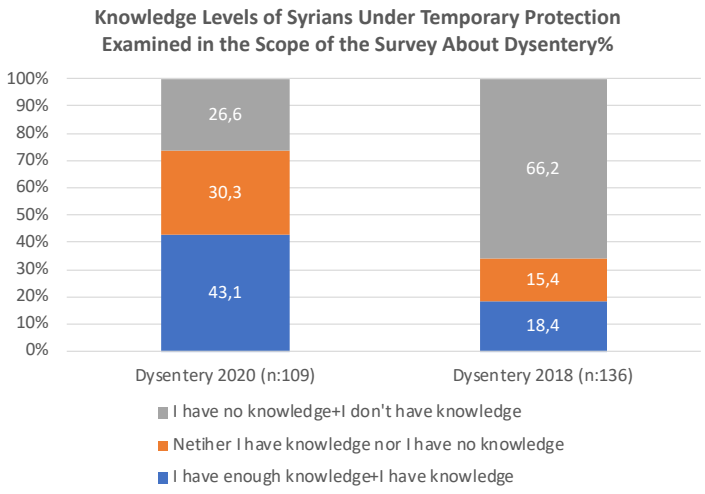
Distribution of level of knowledge about Dysentery does not statistically differ significantly according to variables of gender, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and SES ($p > 0.05$) (Table:18).

**Table 18 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Dysentery (Bloody Diarrhea) of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Level of Knowledge About Dysentery (Bloody Diarrhea) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I Have Enough Knowledge + I Have Knowledge | I Neither Have Nor Do Not Have Knowledge | I Do Not Have Knowledge + I Do Not Have Any Knowledge | Average | Standard Deviation |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=3.490; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 48 | 25 (52,1) | 11 (22,9) | 12 (25,0) | 3,4 | 1,2 |
| Male | 61 | 22 (36,1) | 22 (36,1) | 17 (27,9) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| **Age Group *** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 31 | 10 (32,3) | 7 (22,6) | 14 (45,2) | 2,9 | 1,3 |
| 25-34 | 41 | 25 (61,0) | 9 (22,0) | 7 (17,1) | 3,7 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 14 | 5 (35,7) | 8 (57,1) | 1 (7,1) | 3,4 | 0,7 |
| Over 45 | 23 | 7 (30,4) | 9 (39,1) | 7 (30,4) | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=3.246; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Working | 33 | 16 (48,5) | 10 (30,3) | 7 (21,2) | 3,4 | 1,2 |
| Not Working | 76 | 31 (40,8) | 23 (30,3) | 22 (28,9) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=2.191; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Speaking | 73 | 35 (47,9) | 20 (27,4) | 18 (24,7) | 3,4 | 1,2 |
| Not Speaking | 36 | 12 (33,3) | 13 (36,1) | 11 (30,6) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=9.817; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 59 | 29 (49,2) | 18 (30,5) | 12 (20,3) | 3,4 | 1,1 |
| 6-9 years | 50 | 18 (36,0) | 15 (30,0) | 17 (34,0) | 3,2 | 1,3 |
| **SES Status * ($\chi2$=7.347; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 5 | 4 (80,0) | 1 (20,0) | 0 (0) | 4,4 | 0,9 |
| C1 | 6 | 1 (16,7) | 3 (50,0) | 2 (33,3) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| C2 | 24 | 11 (45,8) | 3 (12,5) | 10 (41,7) | 3,2 | 1,4 |
| DE | 74 | 31 (41,9) | 26 (35,1) | 17 (23,0) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **109** | **47 (43,1)** | **33 (30,3)** | **29 (26,6)** | **3,3** | **1,2** |

*Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the categories of AB and C1 socio-economic level, categories of AB and C1 socio-economic level have been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the result of z test; it has been determined that the level of knowledge of individuals about Dysentery (43.1%) increased significantly in 2020 (p <0.05) (Graphic:18).




**Graphic 18 Level of Knowledge of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, About Dysentery, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## Influenza

The answers given by 582 people, who stated that they knew about Influenza, to the question "To what extent do you think you have knowledge about Influenza disease?" have been examined. While only 61.2% of those, who stated that they knew about Influenza disease, had knowledge about this disease, 15.5% did not have knowledge about the disease (Table: 19).

The results of Chi-Square test performed to determine whether distribution of level of knowledge about Influenza differs significantly according to variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, and period of living in Turkey, are given in Table 19. Accordingly; distribution of the level of knowledge about Influenza; statistically differs significantly according to variable of SES socio-economic status ($p < 0.05$).

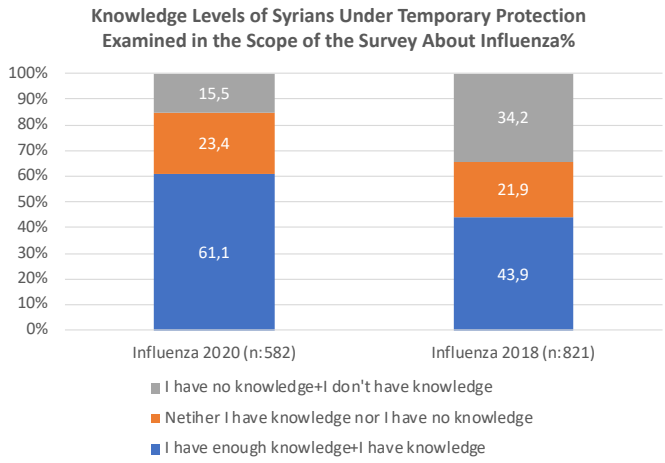
Distribution of level of knowledge about Influenza; does not statistically differ significantly according to variables of gender, age, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p > 0.05$) (Table:19).

**Table 19 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Influenza of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Level of Knowledge About Influenza | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I Have Enough Knowledge + I Have Knowledge | I Neither Have Nor Do Not Have Knowledge | I Do Not Have Knowledge + I Do Not Have Any Knowledge | Average | Standard Deviation |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=3.788; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 261 | 153 (58,6) | 68 (26,1) | 40 (15,3) | 3,7 | 1,1 |
| Male | 321 | 203 (63,2) | 68 (21,2) | 50 (15,6) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=17.532; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 176 | 105 (59,7) | 35 (19,9) | 36 (20,5) | 3,7 | 1,1 |
| 25-34 | 192 | 123 (64,1) | 46 (24,0) | 23 (12,0) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| 35-44 | 120 | 74 (61,7) | 32 (26,7) | 14 (11,7) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| Over 45 | 94 | 54 (57,4) | 23 (24,5) | 17 (18,1) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$= 4.235; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Working | 241 | 159 (66,0) | 48 (19,9) | 34 (14,1) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| Not Working | 341 | 197 (57,8) | 88 (25,8) | 56 (16,4) | 3,7 | 1,1 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$= 9.264; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Speaking | 365 | 237 (64,9) | 81 (22,2) | 47 (12,9) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| Not Speaking | 217 | 119 (54,8) | 55 (25,3) | 43 (19,8) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$= 7.565; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 289 | 166 (57,4) | 73 (25,3) | 50 (17,3) | 3,7 | 1,1 |
| 6-9 years | 293 | 190 (64,8) | 63 (21,5) | 40 (13,7) | 3,8 | 1,0 |
| **SES Status * ($\chi2$= 35.381; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 29 | 20 (69,0) | 9 (31,0) | 0 (0) | 4,2 | 0,9 |
| C1 | 47 | 25 (53,2) | 10 (21,3) | 12 (25,5) | 3,6 | 1,2 |
| C2 | 175 | 93 (53,1) | 55 (31,4) | 27 (15,4) | 3,6 | 1,0 |
| DE | 331 | 218 (65,9) | 62 (18,7) | 51 (15,4) | 3,8 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **582** | **356 (61,2)** | **136 (23,4)** | **90 (15,5)** | **3,7** | **1,1** |

* Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the category of AB socio-economic level in "I Do Not Have Knowledge + I Do Not Have Any Information" category, this category has been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the result of z test; it has been determined that the level of knowledge of individuals about Influenza (61.1%) increased significantly in 2020 (p <0.05) (Graphic:19).




**Graphic 19 Level of Knowledge of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, About Influenza, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## Hepatitis B

The answers given by 270 people, who stated that they knew about Hepatitis B, to the question "To what extent do you think you have knowledge about Hepatitis B disease?" have been examined. While only 47.0% of those, who stated that they knew about Hepatitis B disease, had knowledge about this disease, 24.8% did not have knowledge about the disease (Table: 20).

The results of Chi-Square test performed to determine whether distribution of level of knowledge about Hepatitis B disease differs significantly according to variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, and period of living in Turkey, are given in Table 20. Accordingly; distribution of the level of knowledge about Hepatitis B disease; statistically differs significantly according to variable of age ($p < 0.05$).

According to the result of z test; the rate of individuals between the ages of 18-24 (36.0%), who stated that they did not have knowledge is significantly higher than individuals between the ages of 25-34 (20.4%) and 35-44 (14.3%) ($p < 0.05$).

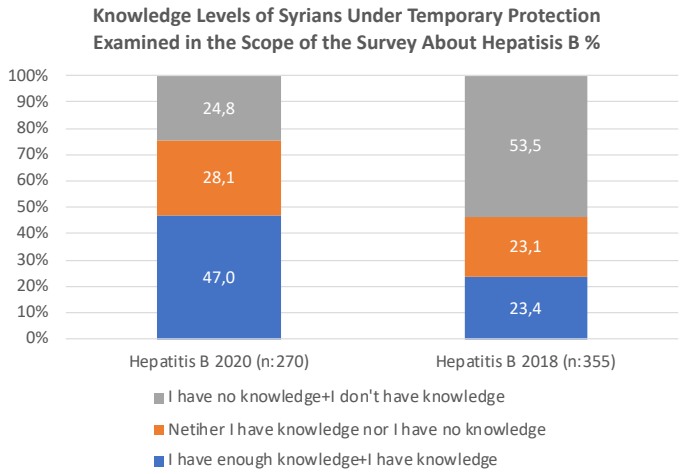
Distribution of level of knowledge about Hepatitis B disease; does not statistically differ significantly according to variables of gender, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and SES ($p > 0.05$) (Table:20).

**Table 20 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Hepatitis B of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Level of Knowledge About Hepatitis B (Communicable Jaundice) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I Have Enough Knowledge + I Have Knowledge | I Neither Have Nor Do Not Have Knowledge | I Do Not Have Knowledge + I Do Not Have Any Knowledge | Average | Standard Deviation |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=4.689; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 129 | 63 (48,8) | 35 (27,1) | 31 (24,0) | 3,4 | 1,1 |
| Male | 141 | 64 (45,4) | 41 (29,1) | 36 (25,5) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=26.775; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 75 | 31 (41,3) | 17 (22,7) | 27 (36,0) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| 25-34 | 93 | 42 (45,2) | 32 (34,4) | 19 (20,4) | 3,4 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 56 | 31 (55,4) | 17 (30,4) | 8 (14,3) | 3,5 | 0,8 |
| Over 45 | 46 | 23 (50,0) | 10 (21,7) | 13 (28,3) | 3,4 | 1,1 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=3.050; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Working | 107 | 50 (46,7) | 33 (30,8) | 24 (22,4) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| Not Working | 163 | 77 (47,2) | 43 (26,4) | 43 (26,4) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=4.071; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Speaking | 186 | 91 (48,9) | 52 (28,0) | 43 (23,1) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| Not Speaking | 84 | 36 (42,9) | 24 (28,6) | 24 (28,6) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=5.277; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 123 | 56 (45,5) | 31 (25,2) | 36 (29,3) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| 6-9 years | 147 | 71 (48,3) | 45 (30,6) | 31 (21,1) | 3,4 | 1,0 |
| **SES Status * ($\chi2$=5.856; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 14 | 11 (78,6) | 1 (7,1) | 2 (14,3) | 3,7 | 0,8 |
| C1 | 25 | 11 (44,0) | 8 (32,0) | 6 (24,0) | 3,4 | 1,0 |
| C2 | 55 | 27 (49,1) | 19 (34,5) | 9 (16,4) | 3,5 | 1,0 |
| DE | 176 | 78 (44,3) | 48 (27,3) | 50 (28,4) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **270** | **127 (47,0)** | **76 (28,1)** | **67 (24,8)** | **3,3** | **1,1** |

*Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the category of AB socio-economic level, this category has been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the result of z test; it has been determined that the level of knowledge of individuals about Hepatitis B (47.0%) increased significantly in 2020 (p <0.05) (Graphic:20).




**Graphic 20 Level of Knowledge of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, About Hepatitis B, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## Measles

The answers given by 380 people, who stated that they knew about Measles, to the question "To what extent do you think you have knowledge about Measles disease?" have been examined. While only 35.0% of those, who stated that they knew about Measles disease, had knowledge about this disease, 26.3% did not have knowledge about the disease (Table: 21).

The results of Chi-Square test performed to determine whether distribution of level of knowledge about Measles disease differs significantly according to variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, and period of living in Turkey, are given in Table 21. Accordingly; distribution of the level of knowledge about Measles disease; statistically differs significantly according to variables of age, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and SES ($p < 0.05$).

According to the result of z test; the rate of individuals between the ages of 18-24 (35.8%), who stated that they did not have knowledge about Measles, is significantly higher than individuals between the ages of 25-34 (21.4%) ($p < 0.05$).

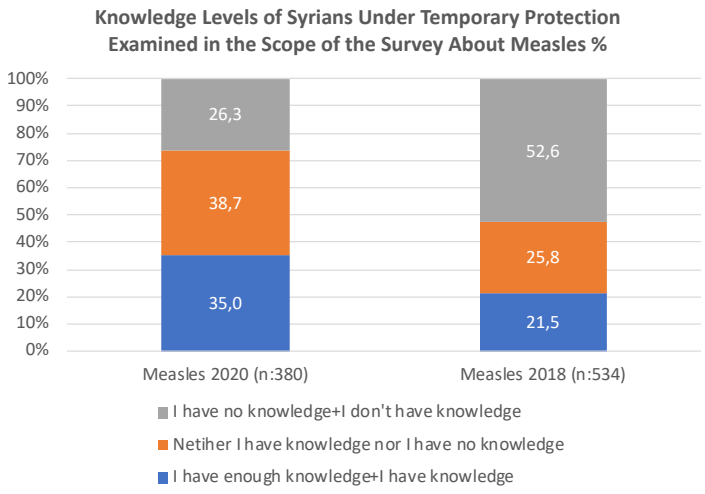
Distribution of level of knowledge about Measles disease; does not statistically differ significantly according to variables of gender and employment status ($p > 0.05$) (Table:21).

**Table 21 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Measles of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Level of Knowledge About Measles | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I Have Enough Knowledge + I Have Knowledge | I Neither Have Nor Do Not Have Knowledge | I Do Not Have Knowledge + I Do Not Have Any Knowledge | Average | Standard Deviation |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=5.818; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 197 | 61 (31,0) | 85 (43,1) | 51 (25,9) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Male | 183 | 72 (39,3) | 62 (33,9) | 49 (26,8) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=30.952; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 95 | 20 (21,1) | 41 (43,2) | 34 (35,8) | 2,8 | 0,9 |
| 25-34 | 126 | 47 (37,3) | 52 (41,3) | 27 (21,4) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| 35-44 | 76 | 30 (39,5) | 28 (36,8) | 18 (23,7) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Over 45 | 83 | 36 (43,4) | 26 (31,3) | 21 (25,3) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$= 4.395; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Working | 118 | 46 (39,0) | 44 (37,3) | 28 (23,7) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| Not Working | 262 | 87 (33,2) | 103 (39,3) | 72 (27,5) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=12.785; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Speaking | 224 | 86 (38,4) | 85 (37,9) | 53 (23,7) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| Not Speaking | 156 | 47 (30,1) | 62 (39,7) | 47 (30,1) | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$= 12.539; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 192 | 64 (33,3) | 79 (41,1) | 49 (25,5) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| 6-9 years | 188 | 69 (36,7) | 68 (36,2) | 51 (27,1) | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **SES Status * ($\chi2$= 31.332; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 14 | 7 (50,0) | 4 (28,6) | 3 (21,4) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| C1 | 23 | 9 (39,1) | 8 (34,8) | 6 (26,1) | 3,4 | 1,2 |
| C2 | 132 | 43 (32,6) | 52 (39,4) | 37 (28,0) | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| DE | 211 | 74 (35,1) | 83 (39,3) | 54 (25,6) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Total** | **380** | **133 (35,0)** | **147 (38,7)** | **100 (26,3)** | **3,1** | **1,0** |

* Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the category of AB socio-economic level in "I Do Not Have Knowledge + I Do Not Have Any Information" category, this category has been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the result of z test; it has been determined that the level of knowledge of individuals about Measles (35.0%) increased significantly in 2020 (p <0.05) (Graphic: 21).




**Graphic 21 Level of Knowledge of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, About Measles, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## Malaria

The answers given by 162 people, who stated that they knew about Malaria, to the question "To what extent do you think you have knowledge about Malaria disease?" have been examined. While only 29.0% of those, who stated that they knew about Malaria disease, had knowledge about this disease, 29.0% did not have knowledge about the disease (Table: 22).

The results of Chi-Square test performed to determine whether distribution of level of knowledge about Malaria disease differs significantly according to variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, and period of living in Turkey, are given in Table 22. Accordingly; distribution of the level of knowledge about Malaria disease; statistically differs significantly according to variables of period of living in Turkey and SES ($p < 0.05$).

According to the result of z test; it has been determined that those living in Turkey for 1-5 years (36.4%), have significantly less knowledge compared to those living in Turkey for 6-9 years (20.3%) ($p < 0.05$).

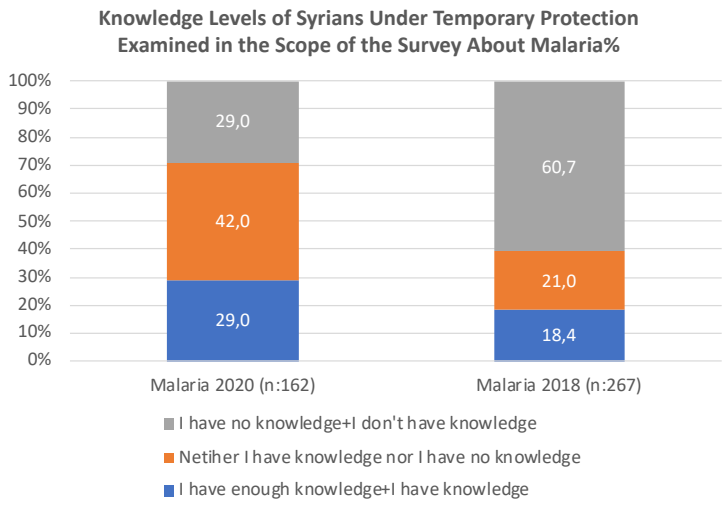
Distribution of level of knowledge about Malaria disease; does not statistically differ significantly according to variables of gender, age, employment status and knowledge of Turkish ($p > 0.05$) (Table:22).

**Table 22 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Malaria of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Level of Knowledge About Malaria | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I Have Enough Knowledge + I Have Knowledge | I Neither Have Nor Do Not Have Knowledge | I Do Not Have Knowledge + I Do Not Have Any Knowledge | Average | Standard Deviation |
| **Gender ($\chi2$= 8.396; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 68 | 15 (22,1) | 28 (41,2) | 25 (36,8) | 2,8 | 1,0 |
| Male | 94 | 32 (34,0) | 40 (42,6) | 22 (23,4) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$= 19.731; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 36 | 5 (13,9) | 14 (38,9) | 17 (47,2) | 2,6 | 1,0 |
| 25-34 | 58 | 21 (36,2) | 24 (41,4) | 13 (22,4) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 33 | 12 (36,4) | 12 (36,4) | 9 (27,3) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| Over 45 | 35 | 9 (25,7) | 18 (51,4) | 8 (22,9) | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$= 7.630; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Working | 58 | 24 (41,4) | 21 (36,2) | 13 (22,4) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| Not Working | 104 | 23 (22,1) | 47 (45,2) | 34 (32,7) | 2,9 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$= 7.562; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Speaking | 124 | 40 (32,3) | 54 (43,5) | 30 (24,2) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Not Speaking | 38 | 7 (18,4) | 14 (36,8) | 17 (44,7) | 2,7 | 0,9 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=11.003; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 88 | 26 (29,5) | 30 (34,1) | 32 (36,4) | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| 6-9 years | 74 | 21 (28,4) | 38 (51,4) | 15 (20,3) | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **SES Status * ($\chi2$=15.626; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 8 | 1 (12,5) | 6 (75,0) | 1 (12,5) | 3,1 | 0,8 |
| C1 | 22 | 5 (22,7) | 6 (27,3) | 11 (50,0) | 2,7 | 1,0 |
| C2 | 47 | 21 (44,7) | 16 (34,0) | 10 (21,3) | 3,4 | 1,0 |
| DE | 85 | 20 (23,5) | 40 (47,1) | 25 (29,4) | 2,9 | 1,0 |
| **Total** | **162** | **47 (29,0)** | **68 (42,0)** | **47 (29,0)** | **3,0** | **1,0** |

*Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the category of AB socio-economic level, this category has been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the result of z test; it has been determined that the level of knowledge of individuals about Malaria (29.0%) increased significantly in 2020 (p <0.05) (Graphic: 22).




**Graphic 22 Level of Knowledge of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, About Malaria, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## Tropical Sore

The answers given by 100 people, who stated that they knew about Tropical Sore, to the question "To what extent do you think you have knowledge about Tropical Sore disease?" have been examined. While only 35.0% of those, who stated that they knew about Tropical Sore disease, had knowledge about this disease, 23.0% did not have knowledge about the disease (Table: 23).

The results of Chi-Square test performed to determine whether distribution of level of knowledge about Tropical Sore disease differs significantly according to variables of gender, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey, are given in Table 23. Accordingly; distribution of the level of knowledge about Tropical Sore disease; statistically differs significantly according to variables of age and period of living in Turkey ($p < 0.05$).

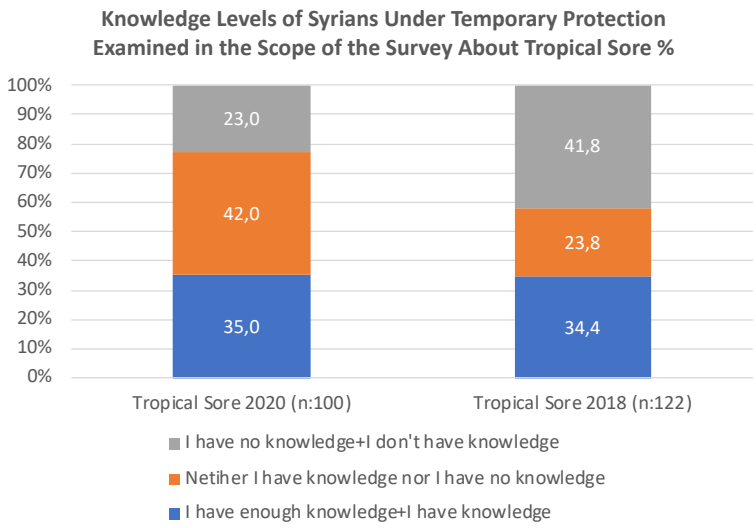
Distribution of level of knowledge about Tropical Sore; does not statistically differ significantly according to variables of gender, employment status and knowledge of Turkish ($p > 0.05$) (Table:23).

**Table 23 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Tropical Sore of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Level of Knowledge About Tropical Sore | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I Have Enough Knowledge + I Have Knowledge | I Neither Have Nor Do Not Have Knowledge | I Do Not Have Knowledge + I Do Not Have Any Knowledge | Average | Standard Deviation |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=4.980; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 42 | 16 (38,1) | 13 (31,0) | 13 (31,0) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| Male | 58 | 19 (32,8) | 29 (50,0) | 10 (17,2) | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=24.431; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 21 | 5 (23,8) | 8 (38,1) | 8 (38,1) | 2,9 | 0,8 |
| 25-34 | 38 | 17 (44,7) | 14 (36,8) | 7 (18,4) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 21 | 7 (33,3) | 9 (42,9) | 5 (23,8) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| Over 45 | 20 | 6 (30,0) | 11 (55,0) | 3 (15,0) | 3,2 | 0,7 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=1.727; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Working | 37 | 15 (40,5) | 16 (43,2) | 6 (16,2) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| Not Working | 63 | 20 (31,7) | 26 (41,3) | 17 (27,0) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=6.861; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Speaking | 62 | 27 (43,5) | 24 (38,7) | 11 (17,7) | 3,4 | 0,9 |
| Not Speaking | 38 | 8 (21,1) | 18 (47,4) | 12 (31,6) | 2,9 | 1,0 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=3.591; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 58 | 22 (37,9) | 20 (34,5) | 16 (27,6) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| 6-9 years | 42 | 13 (31,0) | 22 (52,4) | 7 (16,7) | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **SES Status *** | | | | | | |
| AB | 10 | 7 (70,0) | 2 (20,0) | 1 (10,0) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| C1 | 7 | 2 (28,6) | 4 (57,1) | 1 (14,3) | 3,1 | 0,7 |
| C2 | 18 | 8 (44,4) | 8 (44,4) | 2 (11,1) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| DE | 65 | 18 (27,7) | 28 (43,1) | 19 (29,2) | 3,0 | 0,9 |
| **Total** | **100** | **35 (35,0)** | **42 (42,0)** | **23 (23,0)** | **3,2** | **1,0** |

* Since the number of cells with insufficient observation (n <5) is very high in the variable, Chi-Square analysis has not been performed on the SES variable.

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the result of z test; it has been determined that the level of knowledge of individuals about Tropical Sore (35.0%) did not differ significantly in 2020 (p <0.05) (Graphic: 23).




**Graphic 23 Level of Knowledge of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, About Tropical Sore, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## Tuberculosis

The answers given by 491 people, who stated that they knew about Tuberculosis, to the question "To what extent do you think you have knowledge about Tuberculosis disease?" have been examined. While only 37.7% of those, who stated that they knew about Tuberculosis disease, had knowledge about this disease, 30.8% did not have knowledge about the disease (Table:24).

The results of Chi-Square test performed to determine whether distribution of level of knowledge about Tuberculosis disease differs significantly according to variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey, are given in Table 24. Accordingly; distribution of the level of knowledge about Tuberculosis; statistically differs significantly according to variables of age and SES ($p < 0.05$).

According to the result of z test; the rate of individuals between the ages of 18-24 (41.5%), who stated that they did not have knowledge about Tuberculosis, is significantly higher than individuals between the ages of 25-34 (24.9%) ($p < 0.05$).

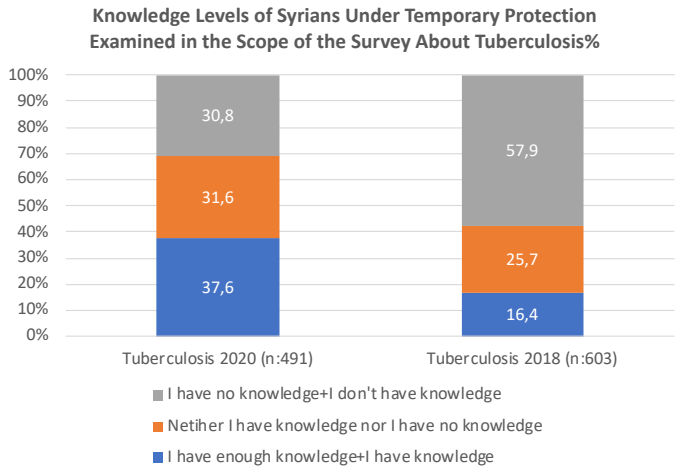
Distribution of level of knowledge about Tuberculosis; does not statistically differ significantly according to variables of gender, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p > 0.05$) (Table:24).

**Table 24 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Tuberculosis of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, According to Information on Gender, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Level of Knowledge About Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I Have Enough Knowledge + I Have Knowledge | I Neither Have Nor Do Not Have Knowledge | I Do Not Have Knowledge + I Do Not Have Any Knowledge | Average | Standard Deviation |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=1.556; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 226 | 80 (35,4) | 71 (31,4) | 75 (33,2) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| Male | 265 | 105 (39,6) | 84 (31,7) | 76 (28,7) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=21.367; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 123 | 38 (30,9) | 34 (27,6) | 51 (41,5) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| 25-34 | 169 | 71 (42,0) | 56 (33,1) | 42 (24,9) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| 35-44 | 106 | 43 (40,6) | 32 (30,2) | 31 (29,2) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Over 45 | 93 | 33 (35,5) | 33 (35,5) | 27 (29,0) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=3.277; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Working | 197 | 81 (41,1) | 62 (31,5) | 54 (27,4) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| Not Working | 294 | 104 (35,4) | 93 (31,6) | 97 (33,0) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=8.360; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Speaking | 308 | 130 (42,2) | 91 (29,5) | 87 (28,2) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| Not Speaking | 183 | 55 (30,1) | 64 (35,0) | 64 (35,0) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=5.173; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 212 | 71 (33,5) | 71 (33,5) | 70 (33,0) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| 6-9 years | 279 | 114 (40,9) | 84 (30,1) | 81 (29,0) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **SES Status * ($\chi2$=36.848; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 18 | 10 (55,6) | 5 (27,8) | 3 (16,7) | 3,5 | 0,9 |
| C1 | 34 | 11 (32,4) | 9 (26,5) | 14 (41,2) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| C2 | 150 | 48 (32,0) | 54 (36,0) | 48 (32,0) | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| DE | 289 | 116 (40,1) | 87 (30,1) | 86 (29,8) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **491** | **185 (37,7)** | **155 (31,6)** | **151 (30,8)** | **3,1** | **1,0** |

* Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the category of AB socio-economic level in "I Do Not Have Knowledge + I Do Not Have Any Information" category, this category has been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the result of z test; it has been determined that the level of knowledge of individuals about Tuberculosis (37.6%) increased significantly in 2020 (p <0.05) (Graphic: 24).



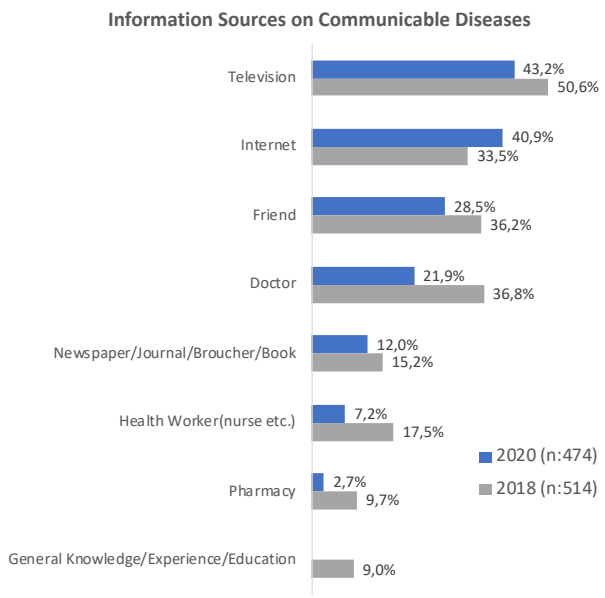

**Graphic 24 Level of Knowledge of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, About Tuberculosis, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 6. Information Sources About Communicable Diseases

It has been asked to 474 individuals, who had knowledge about communicable diseases, from where they had this information. Participants could give more than one answer. Each answer has been calculated with a percentage on the basis of number of persons stating that they had information. The distribution of the answers received is shown in Graphic 25.

While television (43.2%) is the primary source of information about the communicable diseases of Syrian Population under temporary protection, internet (40.9%) is in the second place. Other sources of information are the circle of friends (28.5%), physician (21.9%), print media such as newspaper, magazine (12.0%) and health officer (7.2%), respectively.

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the results of the z test; while the rate of obtaining informing from television (43.2%), circle of friends (28.5%), physician (21.9%) and healthcare officers (7.2%) decreased significantly, the rate of obtaining information from the internet (40.9%) significantly increased ($p < 0.05$) (Garphic:25).




**Graphic 25 Sources From Where Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, Obtained Information About Communicable Diseases, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

The results of Chi-Square test performed to determine whether the distribution of the sources from where Syrian Population under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the research, obtained information about communicable diseases; differs significantly according to variables of gender, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living, are given in Table 25. Accordingly; distribution in relation to sources from where information is obtained about communicable diseases; statistically differs significantly according to variables of knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and SES ($p < 0.05$).

According to the result of z test; the rate of obtaining information from television (46.5%), internet (44.6%) and print media such as newspapers/magazines/brochures/books is significantly higher in those who speak Turkish (16.0%) compared to those who do not speak Turkish ($p < 0.05$). ).

The rate of obtaining information from television is significantly higher in those (50,0%) who have been living in Turkey for 6-9 years compared to those who have been living in Turkey for 1-5 years (35.3%) ($p < 0.05$).

The distribution of the sources from which they obtain information about communicable diseases; did not statistically differ significantly according to variables of gender, age, chronic disease status and employment status ($p > 0.05$) (Table:25).

**Table 25 Distribution of Information Sources On Communicable Diseases of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Chronic Disease, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2020)**

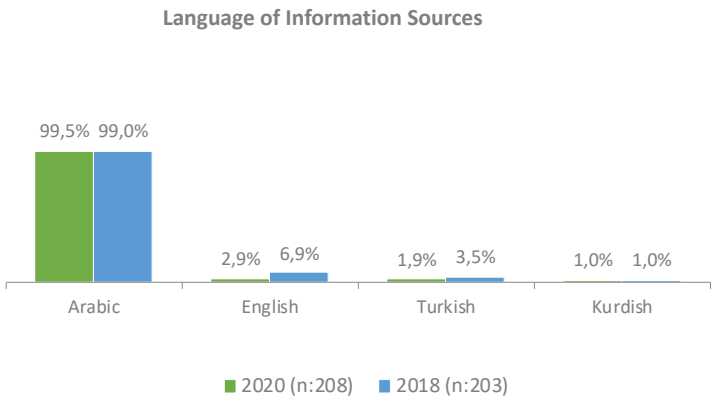
| | Sources From Where Information Is Obtained About Communicable Diseases | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Friend | Physician | Health officer (nurse, etc.,) | Newspaper/ Magazine / Brochure / Book | Pharmacy | İnternet | Television |
| **Gender (χ2= 9.695; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 206 | 51 (24,8) | 45 (21,8) | 18 (8,7) | 25 (12,1) | 4 (1,9) | 73 (35,4) | 86 (41,7) |
| Male | 268 | 84 (31,3) | 59 (22,0) | 16 (6,0) | 32 (11,9) | 9 (3,4) | 121 (45,1) | 119 (44,4) |
| **Age Group (χ2= 23.456; p>0,05)** | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 141 | 28 (19,9) | 28 (19,9) | 6 (4,3) | 10 (7,1) | 5 (3,5) | 65 (46,1) | 53 (37,6) |
| 25-34 | 154 | 42 (27,3) | 30 (19,5) | 13 (8,4) | 24 (15,6) | 5 (3,2) | 68 (44,2) | 69 (44,8) |
| 35-44 | 98 | 39 (39,8) | 24 (24,5) | 8 (8,2) | 14 (14,3) | 2 (2,0) | 40 (40,8) | 52 (53,1) |
| Over 45 | 81 | 26 (32,1) | 22 (27,2) | 7 (8,6) | 9 (11,1) | 1 (1,2) | 21 (25,9) | 31 (38,3) |
| **Chronic Disease (χ2= 8,588; p>0,05)** | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 89 | 24 (27,0) | 24 (27,0) | 11 (12,4) | 16 (18,0) | 1 (1,1) | 36 (40,4) | 37 (41,6) |
| No | 385 | 111 (28,8) | 80 (20,8) | 23 (6,0) | 41 (10,6) | 12 (3,1) | 158 (41,0) | 168 (43,6) |
| **Province *** | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 11 | 2 (18,2) | 1 (9,1) | 2 (18,2) | 2 (18,2) | 0 (0) | 3 (27,3) | 5 (45,5) |
| Bursa | 49 | 6 (12,2) | 3 (6,1) | 3 (6,1) | 5 (10,2) | 0 (0) | 21 (42,9) | 19 (38,8) |
| Gaziantep | 103 | 67 (65,0) | 16 (15,5) | 2 (1,9) | 1 (1,0) | 1 (1,0) | 29 (28,2) | 77 (74,8) |
| Hatay | 106 | 15 (14,2) | 27 (25,5) | 6 (5,7) | 7 (6,6) | 5 (4,7) | 21 (19,8) | 19 (17,9) |
| Mersin | 35 | 10 (28,6) | 9 (25,7) | 3 (8,6) | 5 (14,3) | 1 (2,9) | 24 (68,6) | 17 (48,6) |
| İstanbul | 85 | 19 (22,4) | 26 (30,6) | 8 (9,4) | 26 (30,6) | 2 (2,4) | 52 (61,2) | 34 (40,0) |
| İzmir | 10 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 3 (30,0) | 0 (0) | 9 (90,0) | 0 (0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 21 | 6 (28,6) | 8 (38,1) | 0 (0) | 1 (4,8) | 1 (4,8) | 13 (61,9) | 14 (66,7) |
| Şanlıurfa | 33 | 2 (6,1) | 5 (15,2) | 9 (27,3) | 1 (3,0) | 0 (0) | 5 (15,2) | 7 (21,2) |
| Kilis | 21 | 8 (38,1) | 9 (42,9) | 1 (4,8) | 6 (28,6) | 3 (14,3) | 17 (81,0) | 13 (61,9) |
| **Employment Status (χ2= 7.411; p>0,05)** | | | | | | | | |
| Working | 205 | 67 (32,7) | 44 (21,5) | 16 (7,8) | 27 (13,2) | 5 (2,4) | 89 (43,4) | 101 (49,3) |
| Not Working | 269 | 68 (25,3) | 60 (22,3) | 18 (6,7) | 30 (11,2) | 8 (3,0) | 105 (39,0) | 104 (38,7) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish (χ2=15.474; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | |
| Speaking | 312 | 94 (30,1) | 76 (24,4) | 27 (8,7) | 50 (16,0) | 6 (1,9) | 139 (44,6) | 145 (46,5) |
| Not Speaking | 162 | 41 (25,3) | 28 (17,3) | 7 (4,3) | 7 (4,3) | 7 (4,3) | 55 (34,0) | 60 (37,0) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey (χ2=21.099; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 218 | 55 (25,2) | 49 (22,5) | 18 (8,3) | 35 (16,1) | 5 (2,3) | 99 (45,4) | 77 (35,3) |
| 6-9 years | 256 | 80 (31,3) | 55 (21,5) | 16 (6,3) | 22 (8,6) | 8 (3,1) | 95 (37,1) | 128 (50,0) |
| **SES Status ** (χ2=46.769; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | |
| AB | 31 | 5 (16,1) | 10 (32,3) | 3 (9,7) | 1 (3,2) | 1 (3,2) | 11 (35,5) | 9 (29,0) |
| C1 | 45 | 13 (28,9) | 17 (37,8) | 4 (8,9) | 7 (15,6) | 0 (0) | 21 (46,7) | 10 (22,2) |
| C2 | 128 | 23 (18,0) | 23 (18,0) | 13 (10,2) | 25 (19,5) | 5 (3,9) | 68 (53,1) | 63 (49,2) |
| DE | 270 | 94 (34,8) | 54 (20,0) | 14 (5,2) | 24 (8,9) | 7 (2,6) | 94 (34,8) | 123 (45,6) |
| **Total** | **474** | **135 (28,5)** | **104 (21,9)** | **34 (7,2)** | **57 (12,0)** | **13 (2,7)** | **194 (40,9)** | **205 (43,2)** |

*Since the number of cells with insufficient observation (n <5) is very high in the pores of the variable, Chi-square analysis has not been performed.
**Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the categories of "Health officer (nurse, etc.)", "Newspaper/Magazine/Brochure/Book" and "Pharmacy" in the category of AB socio-economic level, these categories have been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.
**Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the category of "Pharmacy" in the category of C1 socio-economic level, this category has been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.

## 7. Language of the Information Sources Read About Communicable Diseases

It has been asked to 208 individuals, who stated that the sources from where they obtained information were: newspapers, magazines, brochures, books and the Internet, in which language this source was. The answers received are shown in Graphic 26. Accordingly; it has been determined that almost all of the sources read were in the mother tongue (99.5%). English sources (2.9%) were in the second place and Turkish sources (1.9%) were in the third place.

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the results of the z test, the language of information sources did not differ significantly (p>0.05) (Graphic:26).

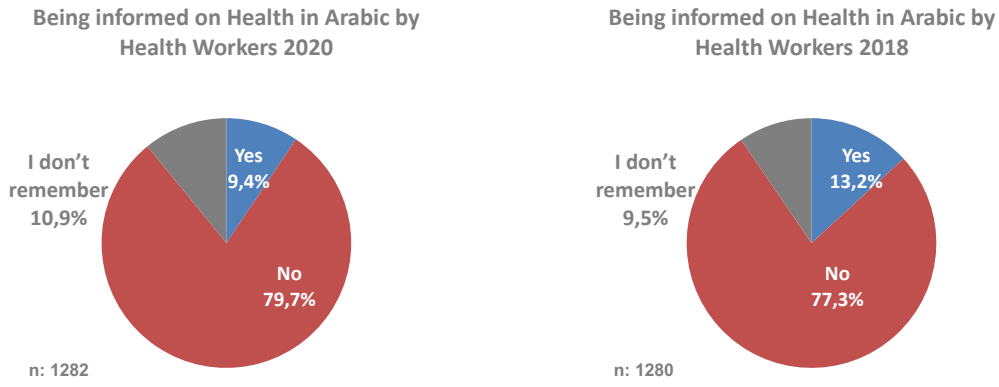



**Graphic 26 The Language of Information Sources Read by Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, About Communicable Diseases, SIHHAT (2018-2020)**

## 8. Information Provided About Health in the Mother Tongue by the Healthcare Professionals in Turkey

9.4% of Syrian Population under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the research, stated that they obtained information about health in mother tongue from the healthcare professionals in Turkey (Graphic: 27). However, eight out of every 10 people stated that they have not been informed about health in their own language by any healthcare professional in Turkey until today.

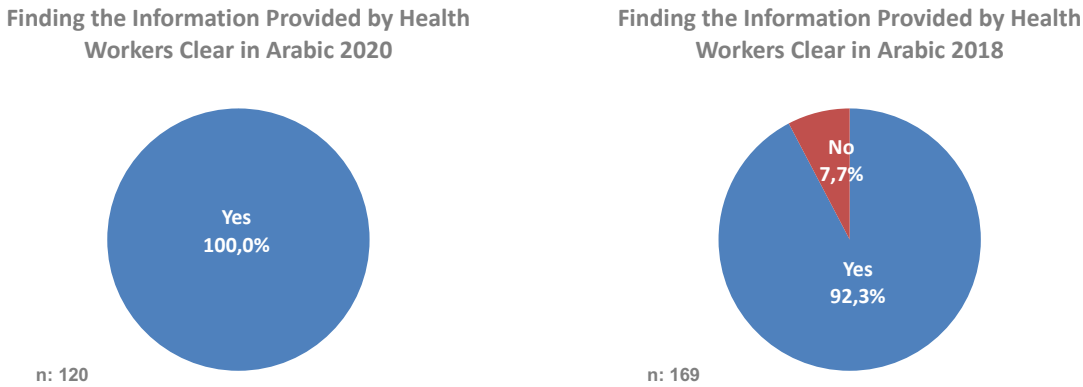
According to the result of z-test, proportion of the participants who stated they obtained information about health in mother tongue from the healthcare professionals (9,4%) has decreased significantly compared to the year 2018 (13,2%) (p<0.05) (Graphic:27).




**Graphic 27 Information Provided for Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, About Health in the Mother Tongue by the Healthcare Professionals, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 9. Finding Understandable the Information Provided by Healthcare Professionals in the Mother Tongue

It has been asked to 120 Syrian individuals under temporary protection, who stated that they were informed in the mother tongue by the healthcare professionals, whether they found the information given understandable. 100% of Syrian immigrants found the information, which have been provided in the mother tongue by the healthcare professionals, understandable. When compared with 2018; the rate of finding the information, which have been provided in the mother tongue by the healthcare professionals, understandable (100%) increased significantly in 2020 ($p < 0.05$) (Graphic: 28).

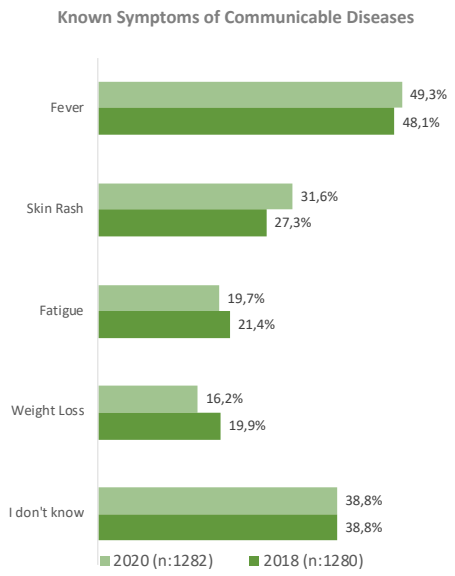



**Graphic 28 Status of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, In Finding Understandable the Arabic Information Provided by Healthcare Professionals, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 10. Known Symptoms of Communicable Diseases

The symptoms of the communicable diseases have been read one by one to 1282 Syrians under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the survey, and asked which ones belonged to the communicable diseases. The answers received are shown in Graphic 29. Fever (49.3%) is in the first place among the known symptom about communicable diseases. The rate of those who stated that they did not have any knowledge about the symptoms of communicable diseases is 38.8%.

According to the result of z-test, proportion of the participants who stated they knew "Skin Rash" (31.6%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (27.3%) ($p<0.05$) (Graphic:29).



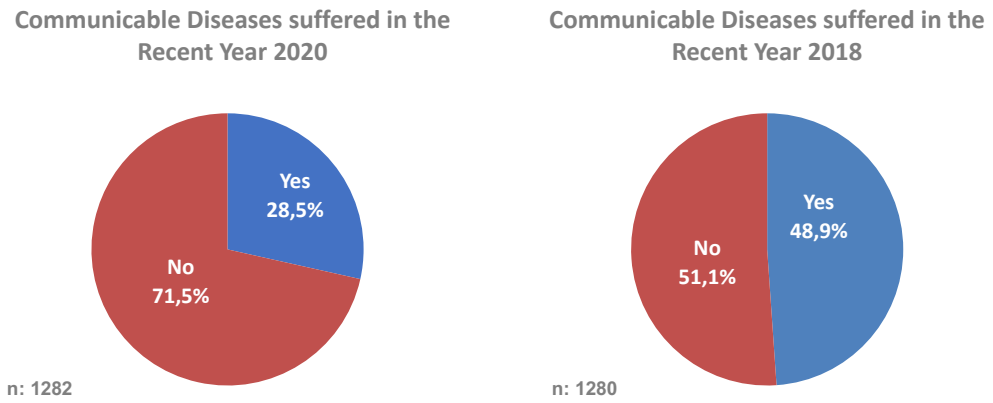

**Graphic 29 Known Symptoms of Communicable Diseases, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

# SUFFERING FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASE IN THE RECENT YEAR

## 1. Communicable Diseases Suffered By The Participant In The Recent Year

It has been asked to 1282 Syrians under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the research, whether they suffered from any communicable diseases in the recent year. The answers are shown in Graphic 30. 28.5% of Syrian Population under temporary protection stated that they suffered from a communicable disease in the recent year.

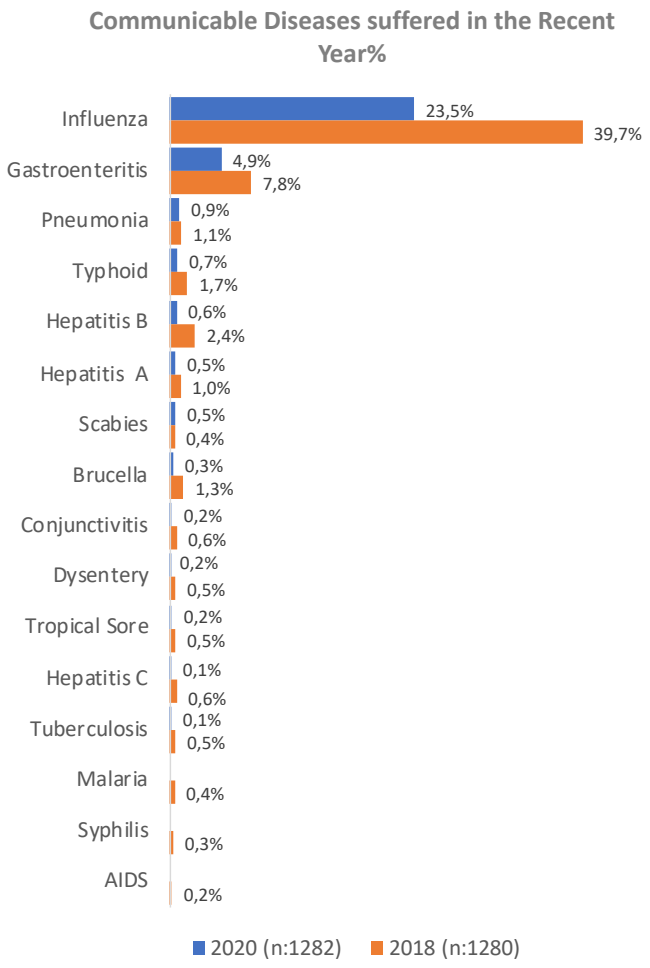
When compared with the data of 2018, according to the result of z test; the rate of Syrian Population under temporary protection, who stated that they suffered from a communicable disease in the recent year (28.5%), decreased significantly compared to 2020 (48.9%) ($p < 0.05$).




**Graphic 30 Suffering from Communicable Disease According to Own Statements of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, In the Recent Year SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

According to the statements of 1282 Syrians under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the research; the communicable diseases they suffered from in the recent year are given in Graphic 31. Accordingly; Influenza (23.5%) is the primary communicable disease suffered by Syrian Population under temporary protection in the recent year. Gastroenteritis (4.9%) takes the second place.

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the result of z test; in the suffered communicable diseases in the recent year, the rate of those who suffered from Influenza (23.5%) and Gastroenteritis (4.9%) decreased significantly ($p < 0.05$).




**Graphic 31 Distribution of Communicable Diseases In the Recent Year According to Statements of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

*(Note: In this report, Table 26: Distribution of Communicable Diseases Suffered By Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, which was included in the 2018 research report, is not included in the 2020 research report due to insufficiency of numbers.)*

## 2. Total Number of Suffered Communicable Diseases

The results of Chi-Square test performed to determine whether the distribution of the number of communicable diseases suffered by Syrian Population under temporary protection, in the recent year; differ significantly according to variables of gender, age, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, and period of living in Turkey, are given in Table 27. Accordingly; the distribution of the number of suffered communicable diseases; statistically differs significantly according to variables of age and Socio-Economic Status (SES) ($p < 0.05$).

According to the result of z test; the rate of those who suffered from 1-2 diseases between the ages of 25-34 (29.4%) is significantly higher than individuals aged 35-44 (20.0%) and over 45 (20.0%) ($p < 0.05$).

It has been determined that as the period of living in Turkey of the participants increased, the number of communicable diseases they suffered decreased.

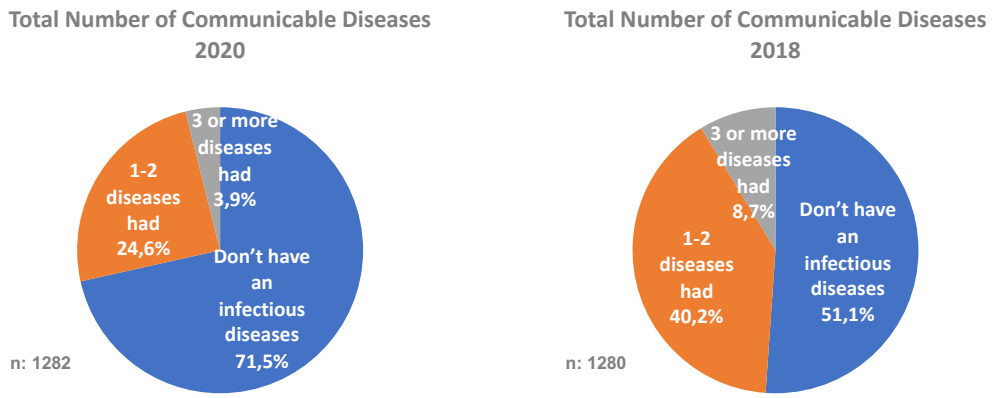
The distribution of the number of suffered communicable diseases in the recent year; did not differ significantly according to variables of gender, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p > 0.05$) (Table:27).

**Table 27 Distribution of Total Number of Communicable Diseases Suffered By Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Total Number of Suffered Communicable Diseases | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Did Not Suffer from Any Communicable Disease | Suffered From 1-2 Diseases | Suffered From 3 and More Diseases |
| **Gender** ($\chi2$=4.983; p>0,05) | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 422 (72,3) | 133 (22,8) | 29 (5,0) |
| Male | 698 | 495 (70,9) | 182 (26,1) | 21 (3,0) |
| **Age Group** ($\chi2$=22.647; p<0,05) | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 304 (72,9) | 104 (24,9) | 9 (2,2) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 273 (67,4) | 119 (29,4) | 13 (3,2) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 169 (73,5) | 46 (20,0) | 15 (6,5) |
| Over 45 | 230 | 171 (74,3) | 46 (20,0) | 13 (5,7) |
| **Employment Status** ($\chi2$=1.728; p>0,05) | | | | |
| Working | 500 | 359 (71,8) | 118 (23,6) | 23 (4,6) |
| Not Working | 782 | 558 (71,4) | 197 (25,2) | 27 (3,5) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** ($\chi2$=5.715; p>0,05) | | | | |
| Speaking | 739 | 522 (70,6) | 194 (26,3) | 23 (3,1) |
| Not Speaking | 543 | 395 (72,7) | 121 (22,3) | 27 (5,0) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** ($\chi2$=3.983; p>0,05) | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 620 | 431 (69,5) | 159 (25,6) | 30 (4,8) |
| 6-9 years | 662 | 486 (73,4) | 156 (23,6) | 20 (3,0) |
| **Province *** | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 100 (92,6) | 8 (7,4) | 0 (0) |
| Bursa | 80 | 51 (63,8) | 21 (26,3) | 8 (10,0) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 177 (87,6) | 23 (11,4) | 2 (1,0) |
| Hatay | 199 | 117 (58,8) | 71 (35,7) | 11 (5,5) |
| Mersin | 92 | 35 (38,0) | 54 (58,7) | 3 (3,3) |
| İstanbul | 247 | 156 (63,2) | 80 (32,4) | 11 (4,5) |
| İzmir | 66 | 63 (95,5) | 3 (4,5) | 0 (0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 25 (59,5) | 13 (31,0) | 4 (9,5) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 183 (94,3) | 7 (3,6) | 4 (2,1) |
| Kilis | 52 | 10 (19,2) | 35 (67,3) | 7 (13,5) |
| **SES Status**** ($\chi2$=62.178; p<0,05) | | | | |
| AB | 50 | 31 (62,0) | 13 (26,0) | 6 (12,0) |
| C1 | 114 | 95 (83,3) | 16 (14,0) | 3 (2,6) |
| C2 | 346 | 255 (73,7) | 83 (24,0) | 8 (2,3) |
| DE | 772 | 536 (69,4) | 203 (26,3) | 33 (4,3) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **917 (71,5)** | **315 (24,6)** | **50 (3,9)** |

*Since the number of cells with insufficient observation (n <5) is very high in the variable, Chi-square analysis has not been performed.
**Since the number of observations is very low (n <5) in the category of "suffered from 3 or more diseases" in the category of C1 socio-economic level, this category has been removed while performing Chi-Square analysis.

When the findings of 2020 are compared with 2018, according to the result of z test; the rate of those who did not suffer from communicable disease in the recent year (71.5%) increased significantly compared to 2018 (51.1%) (p <0.05) (Graphic: 32).




**Graphic 32 Total Number of Communicable Diseases Suffered By Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 3. The Result Of Communicable Diseases Suffered By Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, In The Recent Year

It has been asked to Syrian Population under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the research, what was the result of the communicable diseases they suffered from in the recent year. The vast majority of diseases resulted in drug therapy (Table:28).

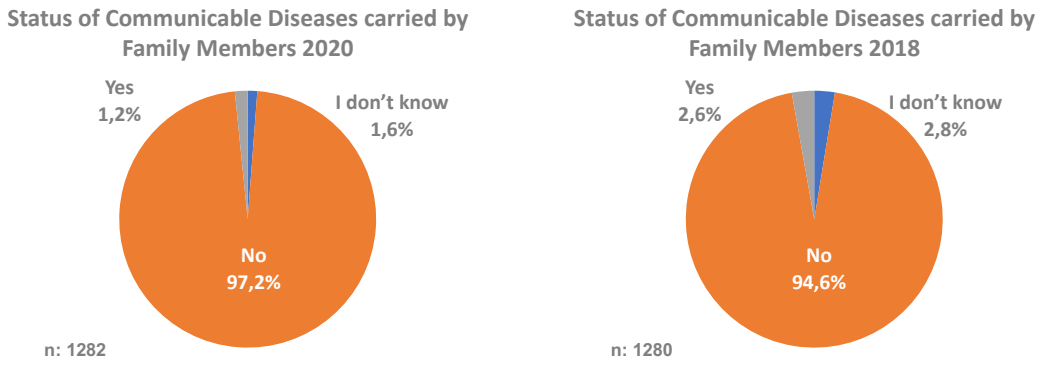
**Table 28 The Result of the Communicable Diseases Suffered by Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, In The Recent Year, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Result of Communicable Diseases Suffered in The Recent Year | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Drug Therapy | There was a complication (side effect caused by the disease) | My disease still continues | No Need For Treatment |
| Communicable Diseases | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Hepatitis A | 6 | 4 (66,7) | - | 2 (33,3) | 1 (16,7) |
| Communicable Jaundice (Hepatitis B) | 8 | 4 (50,0) | - | 2 (25,0) | 2 (25,0) |
| Hepatitis C | 1 | - | - | - | 1 (100,0) |
| Dysentery (Bloody Diarrhea) | 3 | 3 (100,0) | - | - | - |
| Influenza | 301 | 283 (94,0) | 1 (0,3) | 12 (4,0) | 16 (5,3) |
| Gastroenteritis | 63 | 56 (88,9) | 2 (3,2) | 6 (9,5) | 5 (7,9) |
| Conjunctivitis | 2 | 2 (100,0) | - | - | - |
| Tropical Sore | 3 | 3 (100,0) | - | - | - |
| Typhoid | 9 | 8 (88,9) | 1 (11,1) | - | 1 (11,1) |
| Mange | 7 | 6 (85,7) | - | - | 1 (14,3) |
| Brucella | 4 | 2 (50,0) | 1 (25,0) | - | 2 (50,0) |
| Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | 1 | 1 (100,0) | - | - | - |
| Pneumonia | 12 | 10 (83,3) | - | 1 (8,3) | - |

## 4. Status of Carrying Communicable Disease By The Family Members in Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research

The question "Is there anyone in family members who carry a communicable disease?" has been asked to 1282 Syrians under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the survey. 97.2% of the individuals stated that none of their family members carried a communicable disease (Graphic: 33). Considering the drawbacks or sensitivities that Syrians might have developed to not share specific information about family members, it is thought that the rates of carrying communicable diseases may actually be higher than they declare.

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the result of z test; the rate of those who stated that there is the carrier of a communicable disease in the family members (1.2%) decreased significantly compared to 2018 (2.6%) ($p < 0.05$).




**Graphic 33 Status of Carrying a Communicable Disease By the Family Members of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

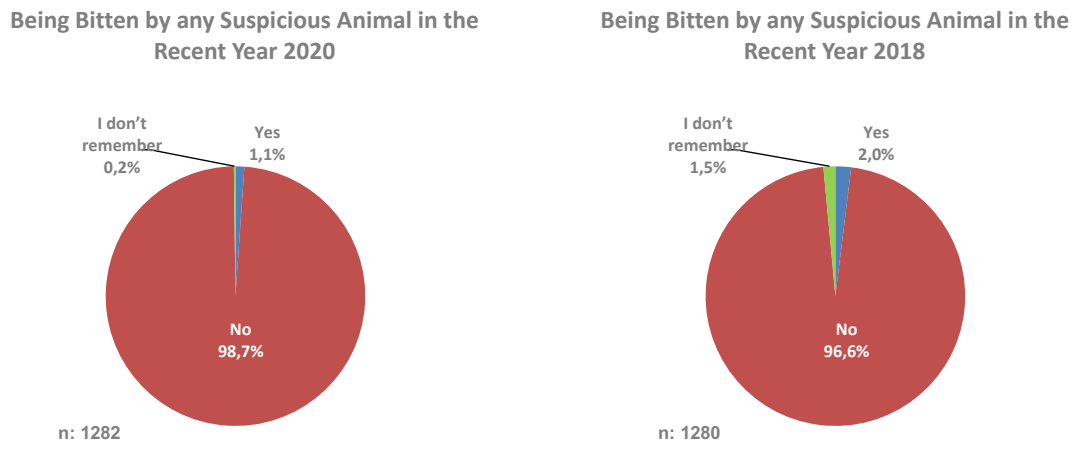
## 5. Communicable Diseases Carried by Family Members

*(Note: In this report, Graphic 21: Distribution of Communicable Diseases Carried by Family Members of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Research, which was included in the 2018 research report, is not included in the 2020 research report due to insufficient data.)*

## 6. Status of Being Bitten by a Suspicious Animal in the Recent Year

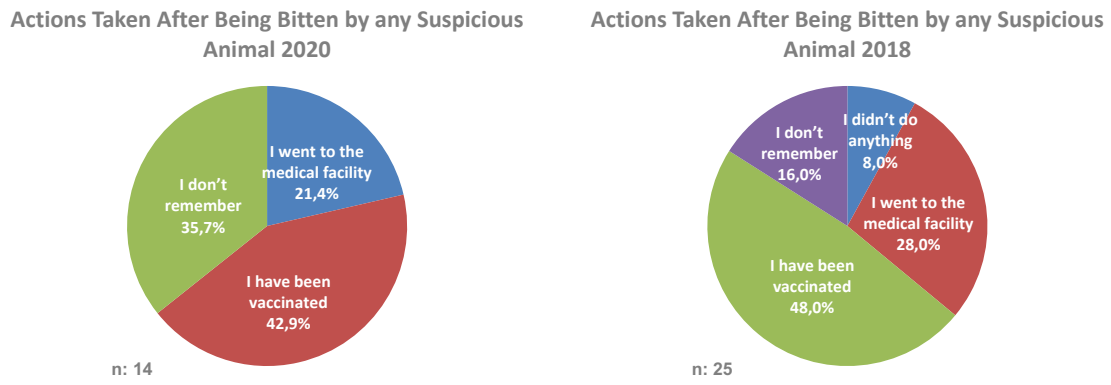
98.7% of Syrian population under temporary protection, who have been examined within the scope of the survey, stated that they have not been bitten by a suspicious animal in the recent year, 1.1% have been bitten and 1% did not remember (Graphic:34).

When compared with the data of 2018, according to the result of z test; the status of being bitten by a suspicious animal in 2020 did not statistically differ significantly (p> 0.05).




**Graphic 34 The Status of Being Bitten of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, By a Suspicious Animal In the Recent Year, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

From 14 people, who stated that they have been bitten by a suspicious animal in the recent year, 42.9% stated that they have been vaccinated, 21.4% stated that they have gone to the health institution, and 35.7% stated that they did not remember (Graphic: 35).




**Graphic 35 Things That Have Been Done After Being Bitten by a Suspicious Animal, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

# IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO VACCINATION AND RATE OF VACCINATION AMONG SYRIAN POPULATION UNDER TEMPORARY PROTECTION

## 1. Importance Attached to Vaccination

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey were asked to answer the question "How important is the vaccination for you?" The relevant answers are illustrated in Table 29. 91.5% of the individuals have considered the vaccine as important.

Table 29 includes results of Chi-Squared test performed in order to determine whether distribution of the importance attached to vaccination by Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the relevant results, distribution of the importance attached to the vaccine shows a statistically significant difference by employment status and knowledge of Turkish variables ($p<0.05$).

According to the result of z-test performed, proportion of attaching importance to vaccine is significantly higher for the unemployed participants (94,6%) compared to the employed ones (91.4%) ($p<0.05$).

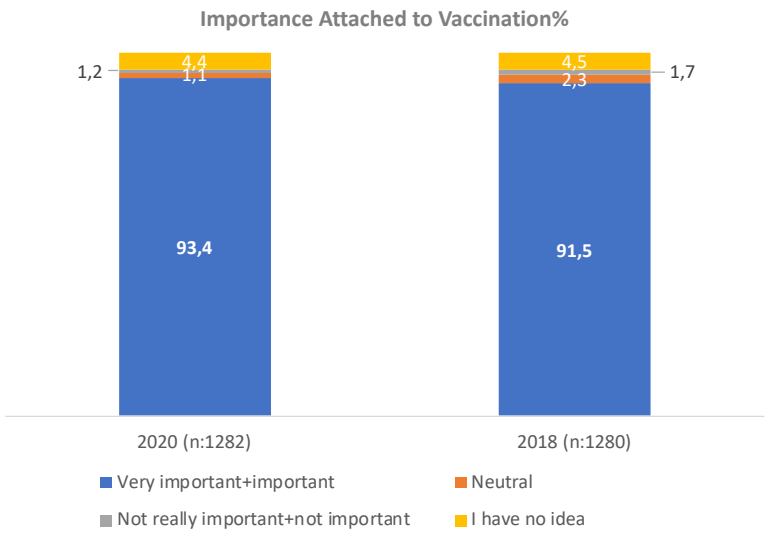
Distribution of the importance attached to the vaccine doesn't show a significant difference by period of living in Turkey and SES variables ($p>0.05$) (Table:29).

**Table 29 Distribution of Importance Attached to the Vaccine by Syrian Individuals Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Level of the Importance Attached to the Vaccine | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Very important + Important | I'm undecided | It doesn't matter at all + It doesn't matter | I have no idea | Mean | Standard Deviation |
| **Gender** ($\chi2$=8.759; p>0,05) | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 584 | 550 (94,2) | 9 (1,5) | 5 (0,9) | 20 (3,4) | 4,5 | 0,6 |
| Male | 698 | 647 (92,7) | 5 (0,7) | 10 (1,4) | 36 (5,2) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| **Age Group *** | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 376 (90,2) | 10 (2,4) | 3 (0,7) | 28 (6,7) | 4,5 | 0,6 |
| 25-34 | 405 | 385 (95,1) | 3 (0,7) | 5 (1,2) | 12 (3,0) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| 35-44 | 230 | 220 (95,7) | 1 (0,4) | 5 (2,2) | 4 (1,7) | 4,5 | 0,6 |
| over 45 | 230 | 216 (93,9) | 0 (0) | 2 (0,9) | 12 (5,2) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| **Chronic Diseases *** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 189 | 174 (92,1) | 5 (2,6) | 1 (0,5) | 9 (4,8) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| No | 1093 | 1023 (93,6) | 9 (0,8) | 14 (1,3) | 47 (4,3) | 4,5 | 0,6 |
| **Provinces *** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 101 (93,5) | 1 (0,9) | 0 (0) | 6 (5,6) | 4,1 | 0,3 |
| Bursa | 80 | 73 (91,3) | 3 (3,8) | 0 (0) | 4 (5,0) | 4,5 | 0,6 |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 195 (96,5) | 1 (0,5) | 0 (0) | 6 (3,0) | 4,5 | 0,5 |
| Hatay | 199 | 173 (86,9) | 1 (0,5) | 5 (2,5) | 20 (10,1) | 4,6 | 0,7 |
| Mersin | 92 | 82 (89,1) | 3 (3,3) | 3 (3,3) | 4 (4,3) | 4,6 | 0,7 |
| İstanbul | 247 | 228 (92,3) | 3 (1,2) | 6 (2,4) | 10 (4,0) | 4,5 | 0,7 |
| İzmir | 66 | 64 (97,0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 2 (3,0) | 4,1 | 0,3 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 39 (92,9) | 1 (2,4) | 0 (0) | 2 (4,8) | 4,7 | 0,5 |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 193 (99,5) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 1 (0,5) | 5,0 | 0,2 |
| Kilis | 52 | 49 (94,2) | 1 (1,9) | 1 (1,9) | 1 (1,9) | 4,8 | 0,6 |
| **Employment Status** ($\chi2$=14.171; p<0,05) | | | | | | | |
| working | 500 | 457 (91,4) | 4 (0,8) | 10 (2,0) | 29 (5,8) | 4,5 | 0,6 |
| not working | 782 | 740 (94,6) | 10 (1,3) | 5 (0,6) | 27 (3,5) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** ($\chi2$=16.164; p<0,05) | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 739 | 692 (93,6) | 6 (0,8) | 4 (0,5) | 37 (5,0) | 4,5 | 0,6 |
| not speaking | 543 | 505 (93,0) | 8 (1,5) | 11 (2,0) | 19 (3,5) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** ($\chi2$= 3.551; p>0,05) | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 620 | 573 (92,4) | 9 (1,5) | 9 (1,5) | 29 (4,7) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| 6-9 years | 662 | 624 (94,3) | 5 (0,8) | 6 (0,9) | 27 (4,1) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| **SES Group **** ($\chi2$=2.838; p>0,05) | | | | | | | |
| AB | 50 | 47 (94,0) | 1 (2,0) | 0 (0) | 2 (4,0) | 4,8 | 0,5 |
| C1 | 114 | 106 (93,0) | 2 (1,8) | 2 (1,8) | 4 (3,5) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| C2 | 346 | 325 (93,9) | 2 (0,6) | 6 (1,7) | 13 (3,8) | 4,5 | 0,6 |
| DE | 772 | 719 (93,1) | 9 (1,2) | 7 (0,9) | 37 (4,8) | 4,5 | 0,6 |
| **Total** | **1282** | **1197 (93,4)** | **14 (1,1)** | **15 (1,2)** | **56 (4,4)** | **4,6** | **0,6** |

* Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.
** Since number of observations is much less in the categories of AB and C1 socio-economic level (n<5), these categories have been excluded while performing Chi-Square analysis.

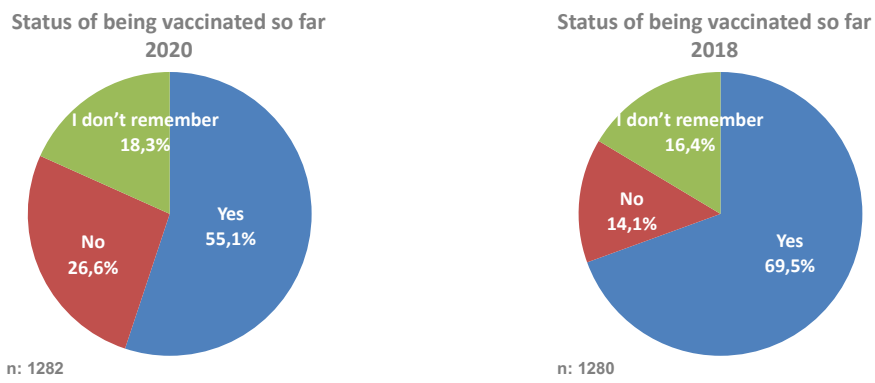
Importance attached to the vaccine by Syrian population under temporary protection doesn't show any significant difference according to the result of z-test in which data of 2018 and data of 2020 are compared, (p>0.05) (Graphic:36).




**Graphic 36 Level of Importance Attached to the Vaccine in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 2. Rate of Vaccination in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey

Graphic 37 illustrates rate of vaccination in Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the survey. 26.6% of the individuals stated that they haven't been vaccinated so far while 55.1% stated that they have been already vaccinated. Proportion of those who don't remember if they have been vaccinated is 18,3%.




**Graphic 37 Current Rate of Vaccination in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 30 includes results of Chi-Squared test performed in order to determine whether distribution by rate of vaccination in Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, Socio-Economic Status (SES) and status of having children. According to the relevant results, distribution by rate of vaccination shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, provinces, SES and importance attached to the vaccine ($p<0.05$).

According to the result of z-test performed, proportion of men who don't remember if they have been vaccinated (21.5%) is significantly higher compared to the women (14.6%) ($p<0.05$).

Proportion of the individuals who stated they haven't been vaccinated is significantly higher for the age group 35-44 (34.8%) compared to the age group 18-24 (23.0%) and 25-34 (24.2%) ($p<0.05$). The current rate of vaccination decreases as the age increases.

Proportion of being vaccinated is significantly higher in the participants who attach importance to vaccination (57.1%) compared to those who don't attach importance to it (26.7%) ($p<0.05$).

Distribution by rate of vaccination doesn't show any statistically significant difference by employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and status of having children ($p>0.05$) (Table:30).

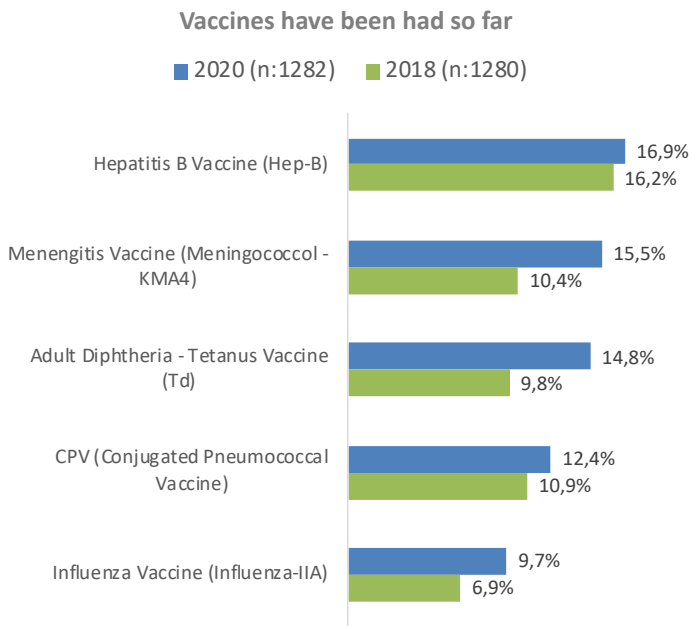
**Table 30 Distribution by Rate of Vaccination in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | the Current Status of Vaccination | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | I don't remember |
| **Gender** (χ2=10.327; p<0,05) | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 339 (58,0) | 160 (27,4) | 85 (14,6) |
| Male | 698 | 367 (52,6) | 181 (25,9) | 150 (21,5) |
| **Age Group** (χ2=23.375; p<0,05) | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 241 (57,8) | 96 (23,0) | 80 (19,2) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 236 (58,3) | 98 (24,2) | 71 (17,5) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 122 (53,0) | 80 (34,8) | 28 (12,2) |
| over 45 | 230 | 107 (46,5) | 67 (29,1) | 56 (24,3) |
| **Chronic Diseases** (χ2= 9,965; p<0,05) | | | | |
| yes | 189 | 124 (65,6) | 39 (20,6) | 26 (13,8) |
| no | 1093 | 582 (53,2) | 302 (27,6) | 209 (19,1) |
| **Employment Status** (χ2= 1.038; p>0,05) | | | | |
| working | 500 | 267 (53,4) | 136 (27,2) | 97 (19,4) |
| not working | 782 | 439 (56,1) | 205 (26,2) | 138 (17,6) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** (χ2= 2.294; p>0,05) | | | | |
| speaking | 739 | 420 (56,8) | 187 (25,3) | 132 (17,9) |
| not speaking | 543 | 286 (52,7) | 154 (28,4) | 103 (19,0) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** (χ2= 5.105; p>0,05) | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 620 | 359 (57,9) | 161 (26,0) | 100 (16,1) |
| 6-9 years | 662 | 347 (52,4) | 180 (27,2) | 135 (20,4) |
| **Provinces **** (χ2=173.019; p<0,05) | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 14 (13,0) | 89 (82,4) | 5 (4,6) |
| Bursa | 80 | 55 (68,8) | 17 (21,3) | 8 (10,0) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 98 (48,5) | 56 (27,7) | 48 (23,8) |
| Hatay | 199 | 87 (43,7) | 14 (7,0) | 98 (49,2) |
| Mersin | 92 | 45 (48,9) | 9 (9,8) | 38 (41,3) |
| İstanbul | 247 | 154 (62,3) | 63 (25,5) | 30 (12,1) |
| İzmir | 66 | 35 (53,0) | 31 (47,0) | 0 (0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 20 (47,6) | 18 (42,9) | 4 (9,5) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 150 (77,3) | 41 (21,1) | 3 (1,5) |
| Kilis | 52 | 48 (92,3) | 3 (5,8) | 1 (1,9) |
| **SES Group** (χ2=48.701; p<0,05) | | | | |
| AB | 50 | 27 (54,0) | 14 (28,0) | 9 (18,0) |
| C1 | 114 | 87 (76,3) | 7 (6,1) | 20 (17,5) |
| C2 | 346 | 212 (61,3) | 93 (26,9) | 41 (11,8) |
| DE | 772 | 380 (49,2) | 227 (29,4) | 165 (21,4) |
| **Having Children** (χ2= 0.699; p>0,05) | | | | |
| yes | 910 | 496 (54,5) | 248 (27,3) | 166 (18,2) |
| no | 372 | 210 (56,5) | 93 (25,0) | 69 (18,5) |
| **Communicable Diseases of Family Members*** | | | | |
| yes | 16 | 14 (87,5) | 0 (0) | 2 (12,5) |
| no | 1246 | 686 (55,1) | 330 (26,5) | 230 (18,5) |
| I don't know | 20 | 6 (30,0) | 11 (55,0) | 3 (15,0) |
| **Importance attached to vaccination**** (χ2= 5.606; p<0,05) | | | | |
| attaches importance | 1197 | 684 (57,1) | 311 (26,0) | 202 (16,9) |
| doesn't attach importance | 15 | 4 (26,7) | 9 (60,0) | 2 (13,3) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **706 (55,1)** | **341 (26,6)** | **235 (18,3)** |

*Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.
** Since number of observations is much less in the categories of "no" and "I don't remember" at the variable (n<5), categories of "no" and "I don't remember" have been combined.

## 3. Vaccinations received by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection so far

Individuals were asked about "Which of the following vaccines have you gotten so far?", and the relevant answers are demonstrated in Graphic 38. According to the relevant answers, individuals indicated that they have gotten Hepatitis B vaccine (16.9%), Meningitis vaccine (15.5%), Adult Tetanus Vaccine (14.8%), KPA (conjugated pneumococcal vaccine) (12.4%) and Influenza vaccine (9.7%).




**Graphic 38 Vaccines which Syrian Population under Temporary Protection have been vaccinated so far, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 31 includes results of Chi-Squared test performed in order to determine whether distribution of vaccinations received by Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, age, chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the relevant results, distribution of the vaccines shows a statistically significant difference by chronic diseases, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and SES variables ($p<0.05$).

According to the result of z-test, proportion of getting an influenza vaccine is significantly higher in the employed participants (12.8%) compared to the unemployed ones (7.7%) ($p<0.05$).

Proportion of getting Hepatitis B vaccine (19.8%), KPA vaccine (14.2%), Meningitis vaccine

(18.5%), Adult Tetanus Vaccine (17.5%) and Influenza vaccine (12.7%) is significantly higher in the participants speaking Turkish compared to those who don't speak Turkish ($p<0.05$).

Distribution of the vaccines doesn't show any statistically significant difference by gender, age and period of living in Turkey ($p>0.05$).

**Table 31 Distribution of the Vaccinations received by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

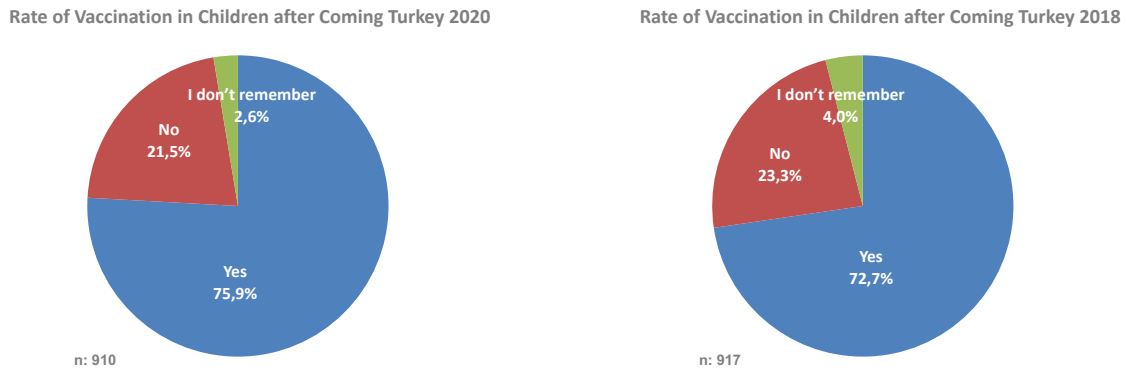
| | | Hepatitis B vaccine (Hep-B) | KPA (conjugated pneumococcal vaccine) | Meningitis vaccine (Meningococcal- KMA4) | Adult Diphtheria – Tetanus Vaccine (Td) | Influenza Vaccine (Influenza-İİA) | I don't know/I don't remember |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** ($\chi2$= 6.662; p>0,05) | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 93 (15,9) | 71 (12,2) | 92 (15,8) | 95 (16,3) | 60 (10,3) | 180 (30,8) |
| Male | 698 | 124 (17,8) | 88 (12,6) | 107 (15,3) | 95 (13,6) | 64 (9,2) | 184 (26,4) |
| **Age Group** ($\chi2$= 27.403; p>0,05) | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 62 (14,9) | 45 (10,8) | 54 (12,9) | 53 (12,7) | 35 (8,4) | 138 (33,1) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 73 (18,0) | 54 (13,3) | 67 (16,5) | 65 (16,0) | 43 (10,6) | 124 (30,6) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 47 (20,4) | 35 (15,2) | 45 (19,6) | 45 (19,6) | 27 (11,7) | 51 (22,2) |
| over 45 | 230 | 35 (15,2) | 25 (10,9) | 33 (14,3) | 27 (11,7) | 19 (8,3) | 51 (22,2) |
| **Chronic Diseases** ($\chi2$=24,265; p<0,05) | | | | | | | |
| yes | 189 | 54 (28,6) | 39 (20,6) | 51 (27,0) | 49 (25,9) | 37 (19,6) | 55 (29,1) |
| no | 1093 | 163 (14,9) | 120 (11,0) | 148 (13,5) | 141 (12,9) | 87 (8,0) | 309 (28,3) |
| **Provinces *** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 3 (2,8) | 1 (0,9) | 2 (1,9) | 3 (2,8) | 2 (1,9) | 9 (8,3) |
| Bursa | 80 | 16 (20,0) | 4 (5,0) | 9 (11,3) | 8 (10,0) | 12 (15,0) | 24 (30,0) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 2 (1,0) | 0 (0) | 4 (2,0) | 3 (1,5) | 0 (0) | 91 (45,0) |
| Hatay | 199 | 3 (1,5) | 2 (1,0) | 6 (3,0) | 4 (2,0) | 6 (3,0) | 16 (8,0) |
| Mersin | 92 | 9 (9,8) | 1 (1,1) | 4 (4,3) | 4 (4,3) | 0 (0) | 33 (35,9) |
| İstanbul | 247 | 54 (21,9) | 47 (19,0) | 52 (21,1) | 54 (21,9) | 47 (19,0) | 82 (33,2) |
| İzmir | 66 | 28 (42,4) | 28 (42,4) | 28 (42,4) | 28 (42,4) | 28 (42,4) | 7 (10,6) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 3 (7,1) | 3 (7,1) | 5 (11,9) | 2 (4,8) | 4 (9,5) | 11 (26,2) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 79 (40,7) | 69 (35,6) | 68 (35,1) | 63 (32,5) | 5 (2,6) | 68 (35,1) |
| Kilis | 52 | 20 (38,5) | 4 (7,7) | 21 (40,4) | 21 (40,4) | 20 (38,5) | 23 (44,2) |
| **Employment Status** ($\chi2$=41.205; p<0,05) | | | | | | | |
| working | 500 | 96 (19,2) | 71 (14,2) | 82 (16,4) | 77 (15,4) | 64 (12,8) | 135 (27,0) |
| not working | 782 | 121 (15,5) | 88 (11,3) | 117 (15,0) | 113 (14,5) | 60 (7,7) | 229 (29,3) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** ($\chi2$=34.178; p<0,05) | | | | | | | |
| working | 739 | 146 (19,8) | 105 (14,2) | 137 (18,5) | 129 (17,5) | 94 (12,7) | 217 (29,4) |
| not working | 543 | 71 (13,1) | 54 (9,9) | 62 (11,4) | 61 (11,2) | 30 (5,5) | 147 (27,1) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** ($\chi2$= 12.288; p>0,05) | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 year | 620 | 125 (20,2) | 88 (14,2) | 110 (17,7) | 108 (17,4) | 75 (12,1) | 175 (28,2) |
| 6-9 years | 662 | 92 (13,9) | 71 (10,7) | 89 (13,4) | 82 (12,4) | 49 (7,4) | 189 (28,5) |
| **SES Group**** ($\chi2$=126.770; p<0,05) | | | | | | | |
| AB | 50 | 10 (20,0) | 3 (6,0) | 5 (10,0) | 3 (6,0) | 3 (6,0) | 12 (24,0) |
| C1 | 114 | 31 (27,2) | 25 (21,9) | 27 (23,7) | 28 (24,6) | 29 (25,4) | 15 (13,2) |
| C2 | 346 | 86 (24,9) | 77 (22,3) | 80 (23,1) | 77 (22,3) | 32 (9,2) | 100 (28,9) |
| DE | 772 | 90 (11,7) | 54 (7,0) | 87 (11,3) | 82 (10,6) | 60 (7,8) | 237 (30,7) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **217 (16,9)** | **159 (12,4)** | **199 (15,5)** | **190 (14,8)** | **124 (9,7)** | **364 (28,4)** |

* Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.
** Since number of observations is much less in the category of AB socio-economic group (n<5), the respective category has been excluded while performing Chi-squared analysis.

## 4. Rate of Vaccination among Syrian Children under Temporary Protection after Coming Turkey

Individuals were asked about "Did your children have been vaccinated after you came to Turkey?" Answers from 910 individuals who have children at the age of vaccination are demonstrated in Graphic 39. Although 75.9% of the individuals with children stated that they have their children vaccinated after they came to Turkey, 21.3% stated that their children have not been vaccinated.

According to the result of z-test performed, when findings of the year 2020 are compared with those of the year 2018, rate of those who stated that they vaccinated their children after coming Turkey (75.9%) doesn't show any significant difference when compared to the year 2018 (72.7%) (p>0.05).




**Graphic 39 Rate of Vaccination among Syrian Children under Temporary Protection after Coming to Turkey Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 32 includes results of Chi-Squared test performed in order to determine whether distribution by rate of vaccination after coming to Turkey among children of Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. According to the respective results, distribution by rate of vaccination among children shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and SES variables (p<0.05).

According to the result of z-test, proportion of those who stated their children have not been vaccinated is significantly higher among women (24.8%) compared to men (18.1%) (p<0.05).

Proportion of receiving vaccination is significantly higher among the participants speaking Turkish (80.4%) compared to those who don't speak Turkish (70.8%) (p<0.05).

Proportion of receiving vaccination is significantly higher among the participants living in Turkey for 6-9 years (80.9%) compared to those who have been living in Turkey for 1-5 years (70.0%) ($p<0.05$).

Distribution by rate of vaccination among children doesn't show any statistically significant difference by employment status and chronic diseases ($p>0.05$).

**Table 32 Distribution by Status of Vaccination among Children of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey after they have come to Turkey by Gender, Age Group, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES Groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

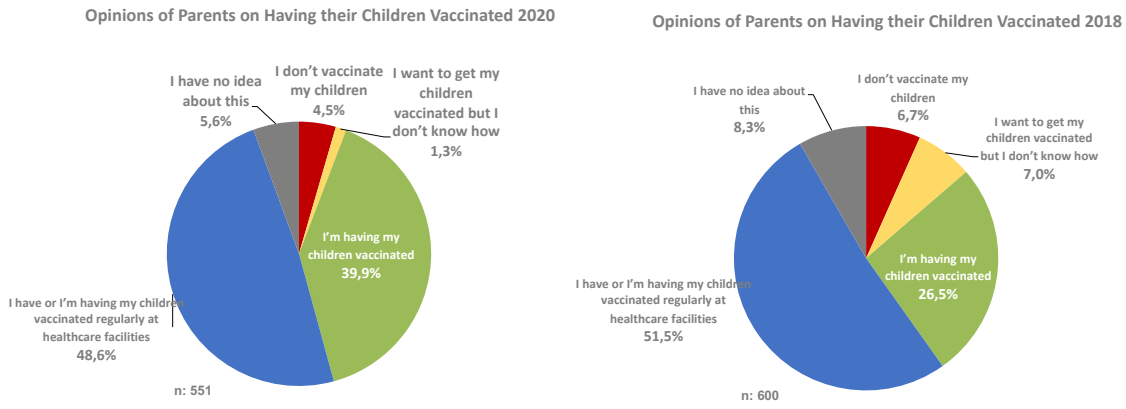
| | Status of Vaccination among Children | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No | I don't remember |
| **Gender** ($\chi2=7.537$; $p<0,05$) | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 467 | 342 (73,2) | 116 (24,8) | 9 (1,9) |
| Male | 443 | 348 (78,6) | 80 (18,1) | 15 (3,4) |
| **Age Group **** ($\chi2=160.686$; $p<0,05$) | | | | |
| 18-24 | 181 | 158 (87,3) | 20 (11,0) | 3 (1,7) |
| 25-34 | 323 | 287 (88,9) | 28 (8,7) | 8 (2,5) |
| 35-44 | 211 | 162 (76,8) | 43 (20,4) | 6 (2,8) |
| over 45 | 195 | 83 (42,6) | 105 (53,8) | 7 (3,6) |
| **Chronic Diseases** ($\chi2= 2,712$; $p>0,05$) | | | | |
| Yes | 147 | 105 (71,4) | 39 (26,5) | 3 (2,0) |
| No | 763 | 585 (76,7) | 157 (20,6) | 21 (2,8) |
| **Provinces **** ($\chi2= 19.657$; $p<0,05$) | | | | |
| Adana | 76 | 49 (64,5) | 27 (35,5) | 0 (0) |
| Bursa | 55 | 41 (74,5) | 13 (23,6) | 1 (1,8) |
| Gaziantep | 142 | 111 (78,2) | 28 (19,7) | 3 (2,1) |
| Hatay | 131 | 95 (72,5) | 25 (19,1) | 11 (8,4) |
| Mersin | 65 | 47 (72,3) | 18 (27,7) | 0 (0) |
| İstanbul | 174 | 128 (73,6) | 40 (23,0) | 6 (3,4) |
| İzmir | 51 | 35 (68,6) | 16 (31,4) | 0 (0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 29 | 26 (89,7) | 3 (10,3) | 0 (0) |
| Şanlıurfa | 143 | 121 (84,6) | 20 (14,0) | 2 (1,4) |
| Kilis | 44 | 37 (84,1) | 6 (13,6) | 1 (2,3) |
| **Employment Status** ($\chi2=4.543$; $p>0,05$) | | | | |
| working | 328 | 258 (78,7) | 59 (18,0) | 11 (3,4) |
| not working | 582 | 432 (74,2) | 137 (23,5) | 13 (2,2) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** ($\chi2=12.001$; $p<0,05$) | | | | |
| speaking | 479 | 385 (80,4) | 82 (17,1) | 12 (2,5) |
| not speaking | 431 | 305 (70,8) | 114 (26,5) | 12 (2,8) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** ($\chi2=33.003$; $p<0,05$) | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 423 | 296 (70,0) | 123 (29,1) | 4 (0,9) |
| 6-9 years | 487 | 394 (80,9) | 73 (15,0) | 20 (4,1) |
| **SES Group**** ($\chi2=19.319$; $p<0,05$) | | | | |
| AB | 30 | 26 (86,7) | 4 (13,3) | 0 (0) |
| C1 | 74 | 43 (58,1) | 28 (37,8) | 3 (4,1) |
| C2 | 259 | 211 (81,5) | 41 (15,8) | 7 (2,7) |
| DE | 547 | 410 (75,0) | 123 (22,5) | 14 (2,6) |
| **Importance Attached to Vaccination*** | | | | |
| attaches importance | 872 | 672 (77,1) | 183 (21,0) | 17 (1,9) |
| not attach importance | 11 | 3 (27,3) | 5 (45,5) | 3 (27,3) |
| **Total** | **910** | **690 (75,8)** | **196 (21,5)** | **24 (2,6)** |

*Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at the variable ($n<5$), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.
** Since number of observations is much less in the categories of "no" and "I don't remember" at the variable ($n<5$), the categories of "no" and "I don't remember" have been combined while performing Chi-squared analysis.

# RATE OF VACCINATION AMONG CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 0-6

## 1. Opinions of Parents on Vaccinating their Children between the Ages of 0-6

551 is the number of individuals with children between the ages of 0-6 among 1282 participants examined within the scope of survey. 1008 is the number of 0-6 year old children. 551 participants with 0-6 year old children were asked "What do you think about having your children vaccinated?". The respective answers are illustrated in Graphic 40. According to the results, 48.6% of parents stated they have their children vaccinated regularly at healthcare organizations, 39.9% stated they have their children vaccinated while 4.5% stated they don't have their children vaccinated and 1.3% stated they want to have their children vaccinated, but they don't know how to do that.




Graphic 40 Opinions of Parents on Having their Children Vaccinated (2020-2018)

Table 33 includes results of Chi-Squared test performed in order to determine whether distribution by opinions of Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the survey about vaccinating their children shows a significant difference by gender, age, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, provinces, Socio-Economic Status (SES), number of persons living in the same household, status of communicable diseases among family members, importance attached to vaccination and status of receiving vaccination. According to the respective results, distribution by opinions of Syrian participants about having their children vaccinated shows a statistically significant difference by period of living in Turkey, provinces and status of receiving vaccination in Turkey ($p<0.05$).

Distribution by opinion of Syrian participants about vaccinating their children doesn't show any statistically significant difference by gender, age, employment status, knowledge of

Turkish, SES, number of persons living in the same household, status of family members carrying communicable diseases and importance attached to vaccination (p>0.05).

**Table 33 Distribution by Opinions of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey about Vaccinating their Children between the ages of 0 and 6 by Gender, Age, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces, SES groups, Number of Persons in the Same Household, Status of Family Members carrying Communicable Diseases, Importance Attached to the Vaccine and Rate of Vaccination among the Participants, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Opinions of Parents about Vaccinating their Children | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I don't have my children vaccinated | I want to have my children vaccinated but don't know how I can | I'm having my children vaccinated | I have had or I have my children vaccinated regularly at healthcare organizations | I have no idea about this |
| **Gender * (χ2=0.091; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 270 | 14 (5,2) | 4 (1,5) | 95 (35,2) | 143 (53,0) | 14 (5,2) |
| Male | 281 | 11 (3,9) | 3 (1,1) | 125 (44,5) | 125 (44,5) | 17 (6,0) |
| **Age Group* (χ2=4.039; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 130 | 3 (2,3) | 2 (1,5) | 53 (40,8) | 64 (49,2) | 8 (6,2) |
| 25-34 | 248 | 14 (5,6) | 2 (0,8) | 94 (37,9) | 126 (50,8) | 12 (4,8) |
| 35-44 | 129 | 5 (3,9) | 3 (2,3) | 60 (46,5) | 56 (43,4) | 5 (3,9) |
| over 45 | 44 | 3 (6,8) | 0 (0) | 13 (29,5) | 22 (50,0) | 6 (13,6) |
| **Employment Status * (χ2=0.679; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| working | 210 | 7 (3,3) | 4 (1,9) | 100 (47,6) | 83 (39,5) | 16 (7,6) |
| not working | 341 | 18 (5,3) | 3 (0,9) | 120 (35,2) | 185 (54,3) | 15 (4,4) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish* (χ2=0.215; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 291 | 10 (3,4) | 5 (1,7) | 122 (41,9) | 134 (46,0) | 20 (6,9) |
| not speaking | 260 | 15 (5,8) | 2 (0,8) | 98 (37,7) | 134 (51,5) | 11 (4,2) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey * (χ2=8.388; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 247 | 18 (7,3) | 4 (1,6) | 87 (35,2) | 121 (49,0) | 17 (6,9) |
| 6-9 years | 304 | 7 (2,3) | 3 (1,0) | 133 (43,8) | 147 (48,4) | 14 (4,6) |
| **Provinces * (χ2=24.551; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 4 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 3 (75,0) | 1 (25,0) | 0 (0) |
| Bursa | 27 | 3 (11,1) | 0 (0) | 12 (44,4) | 11 (40,7) | 1 (3,7) |
| Gaziantep | 81 | 3 (3,7) | 0 (0) | 45 (55,6) | 32 (39,5) | 1 (1,2) |
| Hatay | 98 | 3 (3,1) | 0 (0) | 38 (38,8) | 50 (51,0) | 7 (7,1) |
| Mersin | 45 | 1 (2,2) | 1 (2,2) | 14 (31,1) | 26 (57,8) | 3 (6,7) |
| İstanbul | 108 | 11 (10,2) | 4 (3,7) | 35 (32,4) | 49 (45,4) | 9 (8,3) |
| İzmir | 31 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 17 (54,8) | 14 (45,2) | 0 (0) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 23 | 1 (4,3) | 0 (0) | 7 (30,4) | 11 (47,8) | 4 (17,4) |
| Şanlıurfa | 110 | 3 (2,7) | 0 (0) | 48 (43,6) | 53 (48,2) | 6 (5,5) |
| Kilis | 24 | 0 (0) | 2 (8,3) | 1 (4,2) | 21 (87,5) | 0 (0) |
| **SES Group* (χ2=6.633; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 25 | 1 (4,0) | 1 (4,0) | 3 (12,0) | 17 (68,0) | 3 (12,0) |
| C1 | 43 | 1 (2,3) | 0 (0) | 29 (67,4) | 9 (20,9) | 4 (9,3) |
| C2 | 166 | 4 (2,4) | 2 (1,2) | 90 (54,2) | 65 (39,2) | 5 (3,0) |
| DE | 317 | 19 (6,0) | 4 (1,3) | 98 (30,9) | 177 (55,8) | 19 (6,0) |
| **Number of Persons in the Same Household* (χ2=1.821; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1 person | 0 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) |
| 2-3 persons | 60 | 8 (13,3) | 0 (0) | 20 (33,3) | 30 (50,0) | 2 (3,3) |
| 4-6 persons | 342 | 12 (3,5) | 6 (1,8) | 131 (38,3) | 174 (50,9) | 19 (5,6) |
| over 7 persons | 149 | 5 (3,4) | 1 (0,7) | 69 (46,3) | 64 (43,0) | 10 (6,7) |
| **Communicable Diseases of Family Members* (χ2= 3.328; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| yes | 3 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 3 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| no | 546 | 25 (4,6) | 7 (1,3) | 219 (40,1) | 265 (48,5) | 30 (5,5) |
| I don't know | 2 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 1 (50,0) | 0 (0) | 1 (50,0) |
| **Importance attached to Vaccination* (χ2= 2.370; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| attaches importance | 535 | 23 (4,3) | 6 (1,1) | 213 (39,8) | 266 (49,7) | 27 (5,0) |
| not attach importance | 7 | 1 (14,3) | 0 (0) | 4 (57,1) | 1 (14,3) | 1 (14,3) |
| **Rate of Receiving Vaccination among Children in Turkey* (χ2= 107.430; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| Yes | 504 | 13 (2,6) | 3 (0,6) | 211 (41,9) | 257 (51,0) | 20 (4,0) |
| No, I don't remember | 47 | 12 (25,5) | 4 (8,5) | 9 (19,1) | 11 (23,4) | 11 (23,4) |
| **Total** | **551** | **25 (4,5)** | **7 (1,3)** | **220 (39,9)** | **268 (48,6)** | **31 (5,6)** |

*Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at the variable (n<5), the categories of "I don't have my children vaccinated + I want to have my children vaccinated, but I don't know how to do that + I have no idea in this respect" and "I have my children vaccinated + I have had or I have my children vaccinated regularly at healthcare organizations" have been combined, and Chi-squared analysis has been performed.

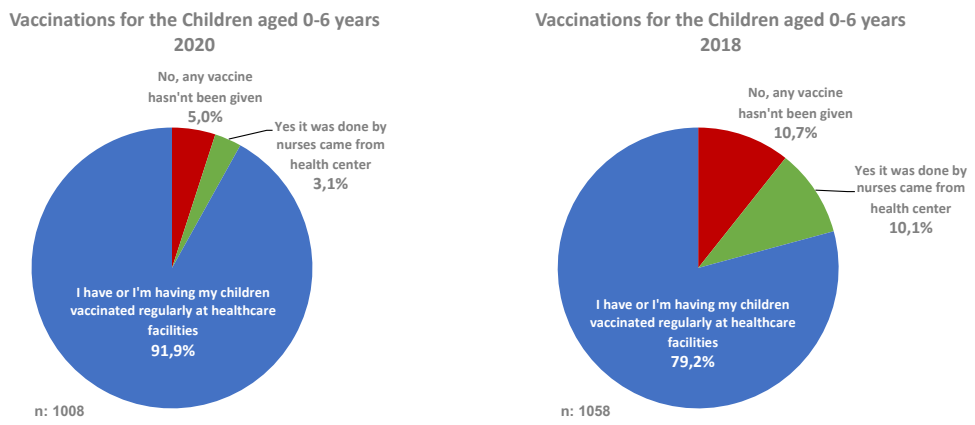
## 2. Vaccines Received by Syrian Children under Temporary Protection between the Ages of 0-6 Examined within the Survey

*(Note: Since there is inadequate data, Research report of 2020 doesn't include Graphic 28: Distribution of Vaccinations Received by Syrian Children under Temporary Protection between the ages of 0-6(examined within the survey), which it was included in research report of 2018.)*

## 3. Rate of Vaccination among Syrian Children under Temporary Protection between the ages of 0-6 Examined within the Survey

While 91.9% of 1008 Syrian children under temporary protection between the ages of 0-6 have been vaccinated regularly at healthcare organizations, 3.1% of the children have been vaccinated by the nurses who have come home and 5.0% of the children have been never vaccinated (Graphic: 41).

When comparing with data of 2018, according to the result of z-test performed, percentage of children between the ages of 0-6 vaccinated regularly at healthcare organizations (91.9%) has increased significantly ($p<0.05$). There is significant decrease in the rate of unvaccinated children (5.0%) compared to the year 2018 ($p<0.05$).




**Graphic 41 Parents who have their Children between the ages of 0-6 Vaccinated, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 34 includes results of Chi-Squared test performed in order to determine whether distribution by rate of vaccination among children of Syrian population under temporary protection between the ages of 0-6 examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender of the child and age of the child. According to the respective results, distribution by

rate of vaccination among children between the ages of 0-6 shows a statistically significant difference by SES variables (p<0.05).

Proportion of individuals with DE socio-economic status who stated their children between the ages of 0-6 have been never vaccinated (6.5%) is significantly higher compared to the individuals with C2 socio-economic status (2.7%) (p<0.05).

Distribution by rate of vaccination among children between the ages of 0-6 doesn't show any statistically significant difference by gender and age of the children (p<0.05).

**Table 34 Distribution by Rate of Vaccination among Children between the ages of 0-6 by Provinces, Gender of Children, Age of Children and SES Groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Status of Children between the Ages of 0-6 Vaccinated by their Parents | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No, no vaccine has been received | Yes, it was applied by nurses coming home from a healthcare organization | I have had or I have my children vaccinated regularly at healthcare organizations |
| **Provinces *** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Adana | 5 | 0 (0) | 1 (20,0) | 4 (80,0) |
| Bursa | 46 | 5 (10,9) | 3 (6,5) | 38 (82,6) |
| Gaziantep | 148 | 6 (4,1) | 1 (0,7) | 141 (95,3) |
| Hatay | 182 | 6 (3,3) | 4 (2,2) | 172 (94,5) |
| Mersin | 84 | 7 (8,3) | 4 (4,8) | 73 (86,9) |
| İstanbul | 182 | 13 (7,1) | 12 (6,6) | 157 (86,3) |
| İzmir | 58 | 3 (5,2) | 0 (0) | 55 (94,8) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 38 | 2 (5,3) | 0 (0) | 36 (94,7) |
| Şanlıurfa | 226 | 5 (2,2) | 4 (1,8) | 217 (96,0) |
| Kilis | 39 | 3 (7,7) | 2 (5,1) | 34 (87,2) |
| **Gender of Children ($\chi2$=2.564; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| Female | 480 | 25 (5,2) | 19 (4,0) | 436 (90,8) |
| Male | 528 | 25 (4,7) | 12 (2,3) | 491 (93,0) |
| **Age of Children ($\chi2$=0.563; p>0,05)** | | | | |
| 0-2 | 387 | 17 (4,4) | 11 (2,8) | 359 (92,8) |
| 3-6 | 621 | 33 (5,3) | 20 (3,2) | 568 (91,5) |
| **SES Group** ($\chi2$=8.206; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| AB | 47 | 0 (0) | 2 (4,3) | 45 (95,7) |
| C1 | 79 | 4 (5,1) | 0 (0) | 75 (94,9) |
| C2 | 293 | 8 (2,7) | 14 (4,8) | 271 (92,5) |
| DE | 589 | 38 (6,5) | 15 (2,5) | 536 (91,0) |
| **Total** | **1008** | **50 (5,0)** | **31 (3,1)** | **927 (92,0)** |

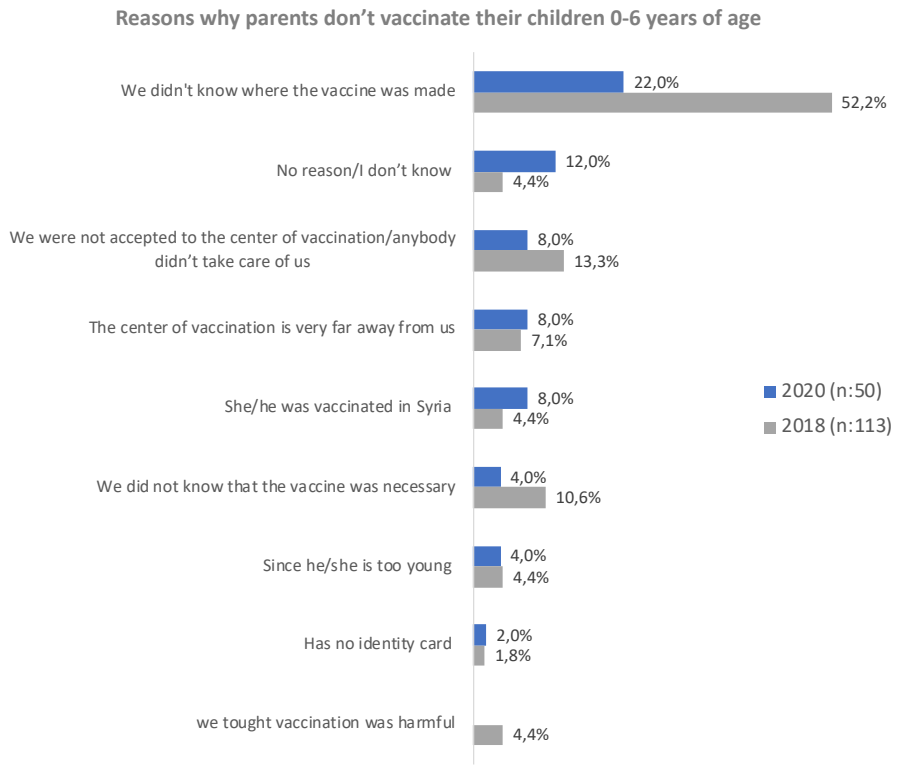
*Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.
** Since number of observations is much less in the category of AB socio-economic status (n<5), the respective category has been excluded while performing Chi-squared analysis.

## 4. Reasons why Parents don't vaccinate their Children between the ages of 0-6

50 individuals who stated they don't have their children vaccinated were asked "Why didn't you have your children vaccinated?" The respective answers are demonstrated in Graphic 42. Ignorance in this regard (22.0%) is the primary reason why the individuals don't vaccinate their children 0-6 years of age.

When compared to data of the year 2018, according to the result of z-test, proportion of the

participants who don't know where to receive vaccination (22.0%) has decreased significantly compared to the year 2018 (52.2%) ($p<0.05$).




**Graphic 42 Reasons why Parents don't vaccinate their children between the ages of 0-6, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 5. Rate of Vaccination among Children between the ages of 0-6 Examined within the Survey

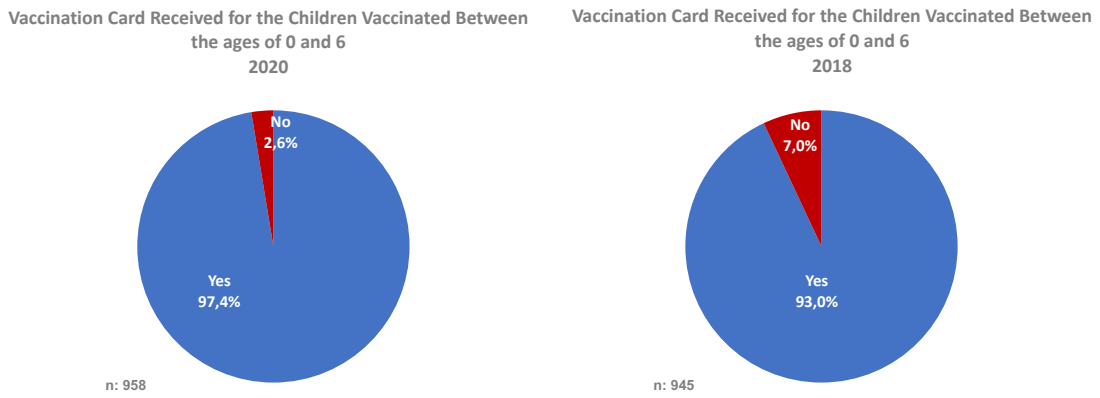
*(Note: Since there is inadequate data, Research report of 2020 doesn't include Graphic 31: Distribution by Rate of Vaccination among Syrian Children under Temporary Protection between the ages of 0-6 (examined within the survey) and Table 35: Distribution by Rate of Vaccination among Syrian Children under Temporary Protection between the ages of 0-6 (examined within the survey) by Provinces, Living at the Camp, Gender of Children, Age of Children, Educational Level of the Participant, Age Group, SES, Period of Living in Turkey and Knowledge of Turkish, which they were included in research report of 2018.)*

## 6. Vaccination Card Received for the Children Vaccinated Between the ages of 0-6

According to statements of the parents, 97.4% of 958 vaccinated children between the ages of

0 -6 have had vaccination card while 2.6% haven't received any vaccination card (Graphic:43).

When compared with rates of children receiving any vaccination card, according to the result of z-test, percentage of the children between the ages of 0-6 received any vaccination card in 2020 (97.4%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (93.0%) ($p<0.05$).

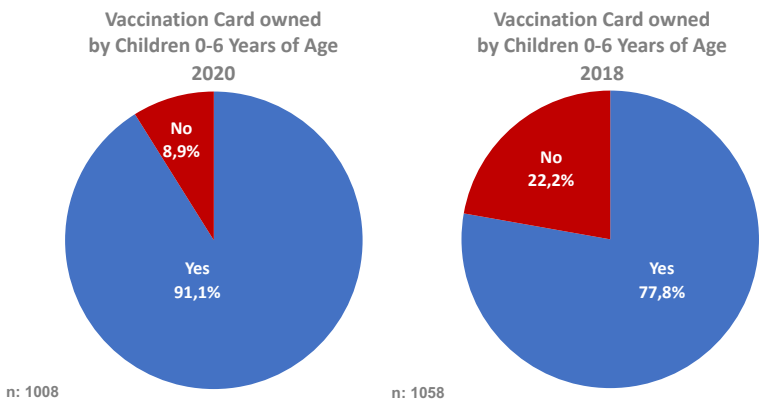



**Graphic 43 Vaccination Card given to the Children Vaccinated Between the ages of 0-6, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 7. Ownership of Vaccination Card among Children between the ages of 0-6

It has been determined that 8.9% of 1008 children between the ages of 0-6 have had no vaccination card (Graphic: 44). Considering that 97.4% of the children have received a vaccination card, we can say that 6.3% of the children have lost their vaccination cards.

When compared to data of the year 2018, according to the result of z-test, proportion of children between the ages of 0-6 who have had a vaccination card (91.1%) has increased significantly ($p<0.05$).



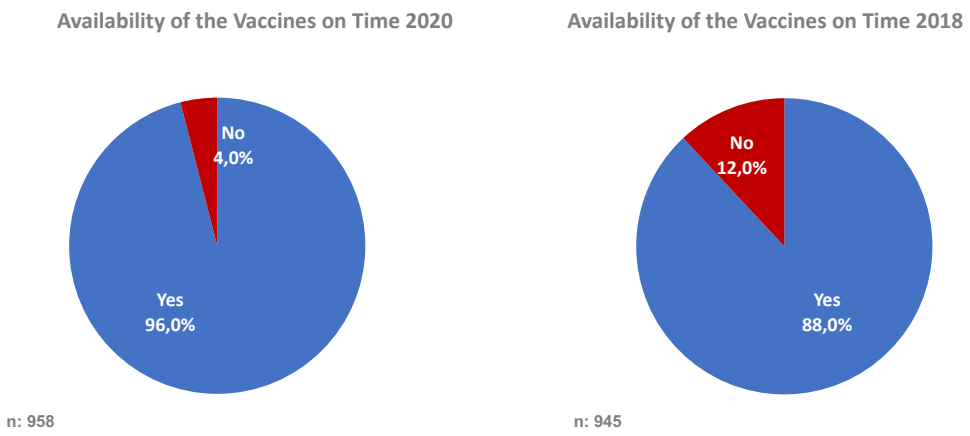

**Graphic 44 Ownership of Vaccination Card among Syrian Children under Temporary Protection between the ages of**

0-6, SIHHAT (2020-2018)

## 8. Vaccines Received on Time According to Due Dates on the Vaccination Card

Vaccination cards of the vaccinated children have been examined, and their status of vaccination has been evaluated accordingly. It has been determined that 96.0% of 958 vaccinated children between the ages of 0-6 have been vaccinated on time (Graphic: 45).

When compared to data of the year 2018, according to the result of z-test, proportion of children between the ages of 0-6 vaccinated on time (96.0%) has increased significantly ($p<0.05$).




Graphic 45 Percentages of Vaccination Received on Time among Syrian Children under Temporary Protection between the ages of 0-6, SIHHAT (2020-2018)

Table 36 includes results of Chi-Squared test performed in order to determine whether percentage of receiving vaccination on time among Syrian children under temporary protection between the ages of 0-6 examined within the survey shows a significant difference by gender of the child, age of the child, period of living in Turkey and knowledge of Turkish. According to the respective results, distribution by rate of vaccination on time among children between the ages of 0-6 shows a statistically significant difference by age of the child, SES groups and period of living in Turkey ($p<0.05$).

According to result of z-test, proportion of the children received vaccinations on time is significantly higher among the individuals of DE (97.3%) socio-economic group compared to C2 (94.0%) group ($p<0.05$).

Proportion of the children received vaccinations on time is significantly higher among the individuals living in Turkey for 6-9 years (97.2%) compared to those who have been living in Turkey for 1-5 years ($p<0.05$).

Status of vaccinations received on time among children between the ages of 0-6 doesn't show any statistically significant difference by gender of the child, educational level, age and knowledge of Turkish ($p>0.05$).

**Table 36 Distribution by Vaccinations Received on Time among Syrian Children under Temporary Protection between the ages of 0-6 by Provinces, Living at Camp, Gender of the Child, Age of the Child, SES, Period of Living in Turkey and Knowledge of Turkish, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Vaccines Received on Time among Children between the ages of 0-6 | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| **Provinces *** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Adana | 5 | 4 (80,0) | 1 (20,0) |
| Bursa | 41 | 40 (97,6) | 1 (2,4) |
| Gaziantep | 142 | 136 (95,8) | 6 (4,2) |
| Hatay | 176 | 173 (98,3) | 3 (1,7) |
| Mersin | 77 | 70 (90,9) | 7 (9,1) |
| İstanbul | 169 | 161 (95,3) | 8 (4,7) |
| İzmir | 55 | 53 (96,4) | 2 (3,6) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 36 | 34 (94,4) | 2 (5,6) |
| Şanlıurfa | 221 | 214 (96,8) | 7 (3,2) |
| Kilis | 36 | 35 (97,2) | 1 (2,8) |
| **Gender of Children** ($\chi2$= 2.695; p>0,05) | | | |
| Female | 455 | 432 (94,9) | 23 (5,1) |
| Male | 503 | 488 (97,0) | 15 (3,0) |
| **Age of Children** ($\chi2$=8.702; p<0,05) | | | |
| 0-2 | 370 | 364 (98,4) | 6 (1,6) |
| 3-6 | 588 | 556 (94,6) | 32 (5,4) |
| **Educational Level**** ($\chi2$=2.178; p>0,05) | | | |
| Can't read and write | 70 | 65 (92,9) | 5 (7,1) |
| Reads and writes, but had no formal education | 6 | 6 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| Primary | 320 | 310 (96,9) | 10 (3,1) |
| Secondary | 304 | 291 (95,7) | 13 (4,3) |
| High School | 144 | 139 (96,5) | 5 (3,5) |
| University and further | 114 | 109 (95,6) | 5 (4,4) |
| **Age Group***** ($\chi2$=0.663; p>0,05) | | | |
| 18-24 | 221 | 210 (95,0) | 11 (5,0) |
| 25-34 | 458 | 441 (96,3) | 17 (3,7) |
| 35-44 | 220 | 210 (95,5) | 10 (4,5) |
| over 45 | 59 | 59 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| **SES Group** ($\chi2$=8.107; p<0,05) | | | |
| AB | 47 | 43 (91,5) | 4 (8,5) |
| C1 | 75 | 73 (97,3) | 2 (2,7) |
| C2 | 285 | 268 (94,0) | 17 (6,0) |
| DE | 551 | 536 (97,3) | 15 (2,7) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** ($\chi2$=4.474; p<0,05) | | | |
| 1-5 years | 420 | 397 (94,5) | 23 (5,5) |
| 6-9 years | 538 | 523 (97,2) | 15 (2,8) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** ($\chi2$= 0.932; p>0,05) | | | |
| speaking | 502 | 485 (96,6) | 17 (3,4) |
| not speaking | 456 | 435 (95,4) | 21 (4,6) |
| **Total** | **958** | **920 (96,0)** | **38 (4,0)** |

*Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.
** Since number of observations is much less in the categories of "can't read and write" and "reads and writes, but had no formal education" at the variable (n<5), the respective categories have been combined while performing Chi-squared analysis.
*** Since number of observations is much less in the category of "over 45" (n<5), the respective category has been excluded while performing Chi-Square analysis.

# COMMUNICABLE DISEASES OBSERVED AMONG CHILDREN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 0-6 IN THE RECENT YEAR

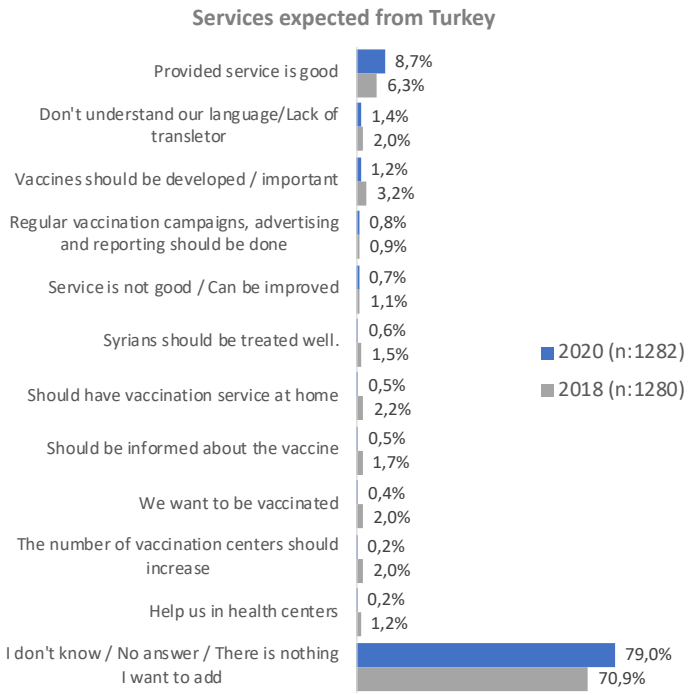
When examining communicable diseases observed among children between the ages of 0-6 in the recent year in Table 37, it has been determined that influenza is the most frequent communicable disease seen among children between the ages of 0-6 in the recent year (27.0%).

**Table 37 Communicable Diseases Observed for Syrian Children under Temporary Protection between the ages of 0-6 in the Recent Year, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

| Communicable Diseases | Status of the Disease | Incidence of the Disease | Standard Deviation | Duration of the Disease | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Communicable Jaundice (Hepatitis B (2020) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Communicable Jaundice (Hepatitis B (2018) | 14 (1,3) | 1,0 times | 0,5 | 34 days | 94,1 |
| Flu (Influenza) (2020) | 272 (27,0) | 2,4 times | 1,5 | 5,9 days | 4,2 |
| Flu (Influenza) (2018) | 357 (33,7) | 2,1 times | 1,5 | 7,8 days | 20,8 |
| Gastroenteritis (2020) | 12 (1,2) | 1,3 times | 0,5 | 5,3 days | 1,8 |
| Gastroenteritis (2018) | 36 (3,4) | 2,8 times | 3,5 | 15,4 days | 59,1 |
| Measles (2020) | 8 (0,8) | 1,0 times | 0,0 | 7,8 days | 3,4 |
| Measles (2018) | 16 (1,5) | 1,3 times | 1,0 | 31,3 days | 87,9 |
| Infection Route (2020) | 35 (3,5) | 2,0 times | 1,5 | 7,9 days | 10,4 |
| Infection Route (2018) | 45 (4,3) | 1,4 times | 0,9 | 16,6 days | 53,1 |
| Chicken pox (2020) | 14 (1,4) | 1,0 times | 0,0 | 8,1 days | 3,9 |
| Chicken pox (2018) | 41 (3,9) | 3,0 times | 12,3 | 8,8 days | 5,7 |
| Pneumonia (2020) | 6 (0,6) | 1,5 times | 0,6 | 5,0 days | 3,6 |
| Pneumonia (2018) | 14 (1,3) | 4,6 times | 8,9 | 7,9 days | 5,1 |

## SERVICES EXPECTED FROM TURKEY

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked the question "Is there anything else they want to say about vaccination, and what kind of a service do you expect from Turkey?" A great majority of the participants stated that there is nothing else to say when they were asked about their expectations from Turkey (79.0%). 1.4% of them would like interpreters to be available at healthcare organizations (Graphic:46).




**Graphic 46 Healthcare Services Expected from Turkey regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 38 demonstrates distribution of healthcare services expected from Turkey by gender, age and chronic disease variables regarding Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the survey.

**Table 38 Distribution of Services Expected from Turkey by Gender, Age and Chronic Diseases regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Gender* | | Age Range * | | | | Chronic Disease* | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | over 45 | Yes | No | |
| **Suggestions** | **584** | **698** | **417** | **405** | **230** | **230** | **189** | **1093** | **1282** |
| They don't understand our language/ interpreter is not available | 12 (2,1) | 6 (0,9) | 7 (1,7) | 8 (2,0) | 1 (0,4) | 2 (0,9) | 1 (0,5) | 17 (1,6) | 18 (1,4) |
| A home vaccination service should be available | 4 (0,7) | 2 (0,3) | 1 (0,2) | 1 (0,2) | 2 (0,9) | 2 (0,9) | 1 (0,5) | 5 (0,5) | 6 (0,5) |
| We would like to be vaccinated | 2 (0,3) | 3 (0,4) | - | 3 (0,7) | 2 (0,9) | - | 1 (0,5) | 4 (0,4) | 5 (0,4) |
| We should be informed on vaccines | 5 (0,9) | 2 (0,3) | 3 (0,7) | 3 (0,7) | 1 (0,4) | - | - | 7 (0,6) | 7 (0,5) |
| Centers of the vaccination should be increased | 2 (0,3) | - | 2 (0,5) | - | - | - | - | 2 (0,2) | 2 (0,2) |
| Vaccines should be improved/Important | 5 (0,9) | 10 (1,4) | 7 (1,7) | 3 (0,7) | 3 (1,3) | 2 (0,9) | 2 (1,1) | 13 (1,2) | 15 (1,2) |
| Vaccines should be improved/Important | 47 (8,0) | 65 (9,3) | 30 (7,2) | 44 (10,9) | 23 (10,0) | 15 (6,5) | 12 (6,3) | 100 (9,1) | 112 (8,7) |
| Syrians should be treated well | 6 (1,0) | 2 (0,3) | 4 (1,0) | 2 (0,5) | 1 (0,4) | 1 (0,4) | - | 8 (0,7) | 8 (0,6) |
| We should be supported at healthcare organizations | 2 (0,3) | - | - | - | 1 (0,4) | 1 (0,4) | 2 (1,1) | - | 2 (0,2) |
| Service is not good/can be improved | 4 (0,7) | 5 (0,7) | 6 (1,4) | 2 (0,5) | 1 (0,4) | - | - | 9 (0,8) | 9 (0,7) |
| Vaccination campaigns, advertisements and reporting should be conducted regularly | 5 (0,9) | 5 (0,7) | 1 (0,2) | 4 (1,0) | 3 (1,3) | 2 (0,9) | 2 (1,1) | 8 (0,7) | 10 (0,8) |
| I don't know/ No response/I have nothing to add | 453 (77,6) | 560 (80,2) | 327 (78,4) | 310 (76,5) | 181 (78,7) | 195 (84,8) | 160 (84,7) | 853 (78,0) | 1013 (79,0) |

* Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.

Table 39 demonstrates distribution of healthcare services expected from Turkey by provinces regarding Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the survey.

**Table 39 Distribution of Services Expected from Turkey by Provinces regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Provinces * | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Adana | Bursa | Gaziantep | Hatay | Mersin | Istanbul | Izmir | Kahramanmaraş | Şanlıurfa | Kilis | |
| **Suggestions** | **108** | **80** | **202** | **199** | **92** | **247** | **66** | **42** | **194** | **52** | **1282** |
| They don't understand our language/ interpreter is not available | - | - | 1 (0,5) | 2 (1,0) | - | 6 (2,4) | 1 (1,5) | 2 (4,8) | 6 (3,1) | - | 18 (1,4) |
| A home vaccination service should be available | - | 1 (1,3) | - | 1 (0,5) | - | 1 (0,4) | - | 1 (2,4) | 2 (1,0) | - | 6 (0,5) |
| We would like to be vaccinated | - | - | 1 (0,5) | 1 (0,5) | - | 2 (0,8) | - | - | 1 (0,5) | - | 5 (0,4) |
| We should be informed on vaccines | - | - | - | 1 (0,5) | 3 (3,3) | 2 (0,8) | - | - | 1 (0,5) | - | 7 (0,5) |
| Centers of the vaccination should be increased | - | - | - | - | - | 1 (0,4) | - | - | 1 (0,5) | - | 2 (0,2) |
| Vaccines should be improved/Important | - | - | 1 (0,5) | 4 (2,0) | 2 (2,2) | 2 (0,8) | - | 5 (11,9) | 1 (0,5) | - | 15 (1,2) |
| Vaccines should be improved/Important | 37 (34,3) | 6 (7,5) | 20 (9,9) | 7 (3,5) | 2 (2,2) | 20 (8,1) | - | 6 (14,3) | 14 (7,2) | - | 112 (8,7) |
| Syrians should be treated well | - | - | - | 1 (0,5) | 2 (2,2) | 2 (0,8) | - | 1 (2,4) | 2 (1,0) | - | 8 (0,6) |
| We should be supported at healthcare organizations | - | - | - | 2 (1,0) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 2 (0,2) |
| Service is not good/can be improved | - | - | 1 (0,5) | 1 (0,5) | - | 3 (1,2) | - | 2 (4,8) | 2 (1,0) | - | 9 (0,7) |
| Vaccination campaigns, advertisements and reporting should be conducted regularly | - | 4 (5,0) | 1 (0,5) | 1 (0,5) | - | 1 (0,4) | - | 3 (7,1) | - | - | 10 (0,8) |
| I don't know/ No response/I have nothing to add | 69 (63,9) | 62 (77,5) | 166 (82,2) | 164 (82,4) | 78 (84,8) | 198 (80,2) | 65 (98,5) | 20 (47,6) | 139 (71,6) | 52 (100,0) | 1013 (79,0) |

* Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed.

Table 40 demonstrates distribution of healthcare services expected from Turkey by employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and SES groups regarding Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the survey.

**Table 40 Distribution of Services Expected from Turkey by Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES Groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Employment Status* | | Knowledge of Turkish* | | Period of Living in Turkey* | | SES* | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employed | Unemployed | Speaking | not Speaking | 1-5 years | 6-9 years | AB | C1 | C2 | DE | Total |
| **Suggestions** | **500** | **782** | **739** | **543** | **620** | **662** | **50** | **114** | **346** | **772** | **1282** |
| They don't understand our language/ interpreter is not available | 5 (1,0) | 13 (1,7) | 7 (0,9) | 11 (2,0) | 9 (1,5) | 9 (1,4) | - | - | 5 (1,4) | 13 (1,7) | 18 (1,4) |
| A home vaccination service should be available | 2 (0,4) | 4 (0,5) | 2 (0,3) | 4 (0,7) | 4 (0,6) | 2 (0,3) | - | 2 (1,8) | 1 (0,3) | 3 (0,4) | 6 (0,5) |
| We would like to be vaccinated | 1 (0,2) | 4 (0,5) | 3 (0,4) | 2 (0,4) | 3 (0,5) | 2 (0,3) | - | - | 2 (0,6) | 3 (0,4) | 5 (0,4) |
| We should be informed on vaccines | 3 (0,6) | 4 (0,5) | 1 (0,1) | 6 (1,1) | 4 (0,6) | 3 (0,5) | - | - | 2 (0,6) | 5 (0,6) | 7 (0,5) |
| Centers of the vaccination should be increased | - | 2 (0,3) | - | 2 (0,4) | 2 (0,3) | - | - | - | 1 (0,3) | 1 (0,1) | 2 (0,2) |
| Vaccines should be improved/Important | 5 (1,0) | 10 (1,3) | 10 (1,4) | 5 (0,9) | 5 (0,8) | 10 (1,5) | 8 (16,0) | - | 2 (0,6) | 5 (0,6) | 15 (1,2) |
| Vaccines should be improved/Important | 41 (8,2) | 71 (9,1) | 60 (8,1) | 52 (9,6) | 48 (7,7) | 64 (9,7) | 7 (14,0) | 5 (4,4) | 25 (7,2) | 75 (9,7) | 112 (8,7) |
| Syrians should be treated well | 1 (0,2) | 7 (0,9) | 3 (0,4) | 5 (0,9) | 1 (0,2) | 7 (1,1) | - | - | - | 8 (1,0) | 8 (0,6) |
| We should be supported at healthcare organizations | - | 2 (0,3) | - | 2 (0,4) | 2 (0,3) | - | - | - | - | 2 (0,3) | 2 (0,2) |
| Service is not good/can be improved | 5 (1,0) | 4 (0,5) | 6 (0,8) | 3 (0,6) | 4 (0,6) | 5 (0,8) | - | - | 2 (0,6) | 7 (0,9) | 9 (0,7) |
| Vaccination campaigns, advertisements and reporting should be conducted regularly | 4 (0,8) | 6 (0,8) | 6 (0,8) | 4 (0,7) | 4 (0,6) | 6 (0,9) | 2 (4,0) | 1 (0,9) | 1 (0,3) | 6 (0,8) | 10 (0,8) |
| I don't know/ No response/I have nothing to add | 410 (82,0) | 603 (77,1) | 608 (82,3) | 405 (74,6) | 510 (82,3) | 503 (76,0) | 31 (62,0) | 103 (90,4) | 297 (85,8) | 582 (75,4) | 1013 (79,0) |

* Since there is a great number of cells including an inadequate observation at the variable (n<5), Chi-Square analysis has not been performed

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# Tables (2018)

### Table 1 Distribution by Provinces, Where Interviews Have Been Conducted, According to the Number of Interviews, SIHHAT (2018)

| Provinces | Number of Interviews | Distribution % | Distribution in Turkey % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adana | 102 | 8,0 | 8,0 |
| Bursa | 70 | 5,5 | 5,5 |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 14,1 | 14,0 |
| Hatay | 202 | 15,8 | 15,8 |
| Mersin | 95 | 7,4 | 7,4 |
| İstanbul | 258 | 20,2 | 20,2 |
| İzmir | 63 | 4,9 | 5,0 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 2,7 | 2,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 16,8 | 16,8 |
| Kilis | 60 | 4,7 | 4,7 |
| **TOTAL** | **1280** | **100%** | **100%** |

### Table 2 Distribution by Marital Status of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Gender and Age Information, SIHHAT (2018)

| | N | Married | Single | Widow/Divorced/Separated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Female | 563 | 398 (70,7 %) | 59 (10,5 %) | 106 (18,8 %) |
| Male | 717 | 519 (72,4 %) | 188 (26,2 %) | 10 (1,4 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 407 | 212 (52,1 %) | 186 (45,7 %) | 9 (2,2 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 334 (81,9 %) | 44 (10,8 %) | 30 (7,4 %) |
| 35-44 | 225 | 192 (85,3 %) | 13 (5,8 %) | 20 (8,9 %) |
| over 45 | 240 | 179 (74,6 %) | 4 (1,7 %) | 57 (23,8 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **917 (71,6 %)** | **247 (19,3 %)** | **116 (9,1 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 3 Distribution by Educational Level of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Gender, Age Groups and Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Can't read and write | Reads but has not received formal education | Primary school | Secondary school | High school | University, Postgraduate, PhD |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | | | | |
| Female | 563 | 87 (15,5 %) | 21 (3,7 %) | 175 (31,1 %) | 154 (27,4 %) | 75 (13,3 %) | 51 (9,1 %) |
| Male | 717 | 61 (8,5 %) | 13 (1,8 %) | 229 (31,9 %) | 195 (27,2 %) | 118 (16,5 %) | 101 (14,1 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 407 | 35 (8,6 %) | 6 (1,5 %) | 100 (24,6 %) | 144 (35,4 %) | 75 (18,4 %) | 47 (11,6 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 34 (8,3 %) | 8 (2,0 %) | 134 (32,8 %) | 106 (26,0 %) | 67 (16,4 %) | 59 (14,5 %) |
| 35-44 | 225 | 17 (7,6 %) | 8 (3,6 %) | 90 (40,0 %) | 58 (25,8 %) | 30 (13,3 %) | 22 (9,8 %) |
| over 45 | 240 | 62 (25,8 %) | 12 (5,0 %) | 80 (33,3 %) | 41 (17,1 %) | 21 (8,8 %) | 24 (10,0 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 21 (20,6 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 43 (42,2 %) | 20 (19,6 %) | 11 (10,8 %) | 6 (5,9 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 5 (7,1 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 25 (35,7 %) | 21 (30,0 %) | 12 (17,1 %) | 6 (8,6 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 35 (19,4 %) | 10 (5,6 %) | 73 (40,6 %) | 28 (15,6 %) | 22 (12,2 %) | 12 (6,7 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 7 (3,5 %) | - | 65 (32,2 %) | 76 (37,6 %) | 27 (13,4 %) | 27 (13,4 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 13 (13,7 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 19 (20,0 %) | 23 (24,2 %) | 19 (20,0 %) | 20 (21,1 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 16 (6,2 %) | 10 (3,9 %) | 69 (26,7 %) | 77 (29,8 %) | 50 (19,4 %) | 36 (14,0 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 4 (6,4 %) | 7 (11,1 %) | 27 (42,9 %) | 16 (25,4 %) | 5 (7,9 %) | 4 (6,4 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 5 (14,3 %) | 1 (2,9 %) | 12 (34,3 %) | 14 (40,0 %) | 2 (5,7 %) | 1 (2,9 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 40 (18,6 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 45 (20,9 %) | 68 (31,6 %) | 34 (15,8 %) | 27 (12,6 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 2 (3,3 %) | 2 (3,3 %) | 26 (43,3 %) | 6 (10,0 %) | 11 (18,3 %) | 13 (21,7 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *8 (12,7 %)* | *2 (3,2 %)* | *19 (30,2 %)* | *15 (23,8 %)* | *12 (19,1 %)* | *7 (11,1 %)* |
| **Total** | **1280** | **148 (11,6 %)** | **34 (2,7 %)** | **404 (31,6 %)** | **349 (27,3 %)** | **193 (15,1 %)** | **152 (11,9 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 4 Distribution by Employment Status of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Gender and Age Groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Working | Not working |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 563 | 84 (14,9 %) | 479 (85,1 %) |
| Male | 717 | 496 (69,2 %) | 221 (30,8 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 407 | 190 (46,7 %) | 217 (53,3 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 219 (53,7 %) | 189 (46,3 %) |
| 35-44 | 225 | 115 (51,1 %) | 110 (48,9 %) |
| over 45 | 240 | 56 (23,3 %) | 184 (76,7 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **580 (45,3 %)** | **700 (54,7 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 5 Distribution by Having Children of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Gender, Age Groups and Provinces They Live In, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Have children | Have no child |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 563 | 429 (76,2 %) | 134 (23,8 %) |
| Male | 717 | 488 (68,1 %) | 229 (31,9 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 407 | 187 (46,0 %) | 220 (54,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 349 (85,5 %) | 59 (14,5 %) |
| 35-44 | 225 | 196 (87,1 %) | 29 (12,9 %) |
| Over 45 | 240 | 185 (77,1 %) | 55 (22,9 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 84 (82,4 %) | 18 (17,7 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 50 (71,4 %) | 20 (28,6 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 129 (71,7 %) | 51 (28,3 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 143 (70,8 %) | 59 (29,2 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 76 (80,0 %) | 19 (20,0 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 160 (62,0 %) | 98 (38,0 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 43 (68,3 %) | 20 (31,8 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 27 (77,1 %) | 8 (22,9 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 157 (73,0 %) | 58 (27,0 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 48 (80,0 %) | 12 (20,0 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *50 (79,4 %)* | *13 (20,6 %)* |
| **Total** | **1280** | **917 (71,6 %)** | **363 (28,4 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 6 Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| **Income** | **Number** | **%** |
|---|---|---|
| doesn't want to answer | 20 | 1,6 |
| TL 499 and below | 41 | 3,2 |
| TL 500-999 | 314 | 24,5 |
| TL 1000-1499 | 387 | 30,2 |
| TL 1500-1999 | 276 | 21,6 |
| TL 2000-2499 | 138 | 10,8 |
| TL 2500-2999 | 46 | 3,6 |
| TL 3000 and above | 58 | 4,5 |
| **Total** | **1280** | **100%** |
| **Mean** | ***1370,5*** | |
| Median | **1200** | |
| Min | **100** | |
| Max | **8000** | |
| **Standard Deviation** | **779,7** | |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 7 Distribution by Monthly Household Income of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of Survey, According to Information on Provinces They Live, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | doesn't want to answer | | 499 TL and below | | 500-999TL | | 1000-1499 TL | | 1500-1999 TL | | 2000-2499 TL | | 2500-2999 TL | | 3000TL and above | | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | | |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | **102** | 1 | 1,0 | 4 | 3,9 | 12 | 11,8 | 37 | 36,3 | 32 | 31,4 | 9 | 8,8 | 3 | 2,9 | 4 | 3,9 | ***1408*** | 712,8 |
| Bursa | **70** | 8 | 11,4 | 1 | 1,4 | 3 | 4,3 | 16 | 22,9 | 29 | 41,4 | 11 | 15,7 | - | - | 2 | 2,9 | ***1557*** | 481,8 |
| Gaziantep | **180** | 1 | 0,6 | 4 | 2,2 | 50 | 27,8 | 73 | 40,6 | 35 | 19,4 | 12 | 6,7 | 2 | 1,1 | 3 | 1,7 | ***1194*** | 528,2 |
| Hatay | **202** | 2 | 1,0 | 4 | 2,0 | 90 | 44,6 | 59 | 29,2 | 34 | 16,8 | 10 | 5,0 | 2 | 1,0 | 1 | 0,5 | ***1051*** | 428,9 |
| Mersin | **95** | - | - | 1 | 1,1 | 20 | 21,1 | 44 | 46,3 | 15 | 15,8 | 8 | 8,4 | 6 | 6,3 | 1 | 1,1 | ***1284*** | 519,8 |
| İstanbul | **258** | 7 | 2,7 | 2 | 0,8 | 6 | 2,3 | 47 | 18,2 | 79 | 30,6 | 62 | 24,0 | 23 | 8,9 | 32 | 12,4 | ***2008*** | 1005,8 |
| İzmir | **63** | - | - | - | - | - | - | 7 | 11,1 | 16 | 25,4 | 19 | 30,2 | 8 | 12,7 | 13 | 20,6 | ***2238*** | 730,8 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **35** | 1 | 2,9 | 1 | 2,9 | 15 | 42,9 | 15 | 42,9 | 3 | 8,6 | - | - | - | - | - | - | ***861*** | 318,9 |
| Şanlıurfa | **215** | - | - | 20 | 9,3 | 104 | 48,4 | 67 | 31,2 | 20 | 9,3 | 4 | 1,9 | - | - | - | - | ***902*** | 381,2 |
| Kilis | **60** | - | - | 4 | 6,7 | 14 | 23,3 | 22 | 36,7 | 13 | 21,7 | 3 | 5,0 | 2 | 3,3 | 2 | 3,3 | ***1233*** | 741,0 |
| *Camp* | ***63*** | *1* | *1,6* | *11* | *17,5* | *31* | *49,2* | *14* | *22,2* | *4* | *6,4* | *1* | *1,6* | - | - | *1* | *1,6* | ***809*** | *492,7* |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | **580** | 3 | 0,5 | 9 | 1,6 | 109 | 18,8 | 179 | 30,9 | 144 | 24,8 | 77 | 13,3 | 22 | 3,8 | 37 | 6,4 | ***1503*** | 830,7 |
| not working | **700** | 17 | 2,4 | 32 | 4,6 | 205 | 29,3 | 208 | 29,7 | 132 | 18,9 | 61 | 8,7 | 24 | 3,4 | 21 | 3,0 | ***1259*** | 715,5 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **304** | 7 | 2,3 | 6 | 2,0 | 46 | 15,1 | 85 | 28,0 | 84 | 27,6 | 47 | 15,5 | 15 | 4,9 | 14 | 4,6 | ***1553*** | 822,1 |
| not speaking | **976** | 13 | 1,3 | 35 | 3,6 | 268 | 27,5 | 302 | 30,9 | 192 | 19,7 | 91 | 9,3 | 31 | 3,2 | 44 | 4,5 | ***1314*** | 757,7 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **738** | 15 | 2,0 | 19 | 2,6 | 163 | 22,1 | 228 | 30,9 | 164 | 22,2 | 90 | 12,2 | 25 | 3,4 | 34 | 4,6 | ***1402*** | 768,3 |
| 5-8 years | **542** | 5 | 0,9 | 22 | 4,1 | 151 | 27,9 | 159 | 29,3 | 112 | 20,7 | 48 | 8,9 | 21 | 3,9 | 24 | 4,4 | ***1328*** | 793,5 |
| **Total** | **1280** | 20 | 1,6 | 41 | 3,2 | 314 | 24,5 | 387 | 30,2 | 276 | 21,6 | 138 | 10,8 | 46 | 3,6 | 58 | 4,5 | ***1371*** | 779,7 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 8 Distribution by Period of Living in Turkey of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Provinces They Live In, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | *Mean* | *Standard Deviation* | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces** | | | | | | |
| Adana | **102** | ***3,7*** | *1,8* | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Bursa | **70** | ***3,7*** | *1,6* | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Gaziantep | **180** | ***4,5*** | *1,5* | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Hatay | **202** | ***4,6*** | *1,6* | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Mersin | **95** | ***3,8*** | *1,4* | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| İstanbul | **258** | ***3,7*** | *1,5* | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| İzmir | **63** | ***4,4*** | *1,0* | 4 | 2 | 7 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **35** | ***4,8*** | *1,7* | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| Şanlıurfa | **215** | ***4,3*** | *1,5* | 4 | 1 | 8 |
| Kilis | **60** | ***4,2*** | *1,7* | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| *Camp* | ***63*** | ***5,1*** | *1,6* | *6* | *1* | *7* |
| **Total** | **1280** | ***4,1*** | *1,6* | 4 | 1 | 8 |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 9 Distribution by Having Knowledge on Communicable Diseases of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Chronic Disease, Province They Live In, SES, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Do you know of communicable diseases? | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Yes | No | Partially |
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Female | 563 | 190 (33,8 %) | 235 (41,7 %) | 138 (24,5 %) |
| Male | 717 | 316 (44,1 %) | 220 (30,7 %) | 181 (25,2 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 407 | 154 (37,8 %) | 155 (38,1 %) | 98 (24,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 160 (39,2 %) | 131 (32,1 %) | 117 (28,7 %) |
| 35-44 | 225 | 98 (43,6 %) | 71 (31,6 %) | 56 (24,9 %) |
| over 45 | ***240*** | 94 (39,2 %) | 98 (40,8 %) | 48 (20,0 %) |
| **Chronic Disease** | | | | |
| Yes | 267 | 127 (47,6 %) | 68 (25,5 %) | 72 (27,0 %) |
| No | ***1013*** | 379 (37,4 %) | 387 (38,2 %) | 247 (24,4 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 36 (35,3 %) | 52 (51,0 %) | 14 (13,7 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 21 (30,0 %) | 35 (50,0 %) | 14 (20,0 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 95 (52,8 %) | 39 (21,7 %) | 46 (25,6 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 14 (6,9 %) | 99 (49,0 %) | 89 (44,1 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 55 (57,9 %) | 26 (27,4 %) | 14 (14,7 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 78 (30,2 %) | 105 (40,7 %) | 75 (29,1 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 16 (25,4 %) | 4 (6,4 %) | 43 (68,3 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 7 (20,0 %) | 23 (65,7 %) | 5 (14,3 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 150 (69,8 %) | 57 (26,5 %) | 8 (3,7 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 34 (56,7 %) | 15 (25,0 %) | 11 (18,3 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *35 (55,6 %)* | *21 (33,3 %)* | *7 (11,1 %)* |
| **SES Status** | | | | |
| AB | ***50*** | 25 (50,0 %) | 15 (30,0 %) | 10 (20,0 %) |
| C1 | 80 | 23 (28,8 %) | 22 (27,5 %) | 35 (43,8 %) |
| C2 | 348 | 138 (39,7 %) | 105 (30,2 %) | 105 (30,2 %) |
| DE | ***802*** | 320 (39,9 %) | 313 (39,0 %) | 169 (21,1 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | |
| working | 580 | 222 (38,3 %) | 192 (33,1 %) | 166 (28,6 %) |
| not working | 700 | 284 (40,6 %) | 263 (37,6 %) | 153 (21,9 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | |
| speaking | 304 | 139 (45,7 %) | 82 (27,0 %) | 83 (27,3 %) |
| not speaking | ***976*** | 367 (37,6 %) | 373 (38,2 %) | 236 (24,2 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***738*** | 303 (41,1 %) | 256 (34,7 %) | 179 (24,3 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***542*** | 203 (37,5 %) | 199 (36,7 %) | 140 (25,8 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **506 (39,5 %)** | **455 (35,6 %)** | **319 (24,9 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 10 Distribution of the First Communicable Diseases That Came to Mind According to Gender in Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Gender | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Female** | **Male** | **Total** |
| **Communicable Diseases** | | | |
| AIDS | 149 (26,5 %) | 222 (31,0 %) | 371 (29,0 %) |
| Whooping | 8 (1,4 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 10 (0,8 %) |
| Brucella | - | 5 (0,7 %) | 5 (0,4 %) |
| Polio | 8 (1,4 %) | 6 (0,8 %) | 14 (1,1 %) |
| Diphtheria | 2 (0,4 %) | 1 (0,1 %) | 3 (0,2 %) |
| Dysentery (bloody diarrhea) | - | 1 (0,1 %) | 1 (0,1 %) |
| Influenza | 103 (18,3 %) | 202 (28,2 %) | 305 (23,8 %) |
| Gastroenteritis | 8 (1,4 %) | 7 (1,0 %) | 15 (1,2 %) |
| Hepatitis A | 16 (2,8 %) | 6 (0,8 %) | 22 (1,7 %) |
| Hepatitis B (communicable jaundice) | 15 (2,7 %) | 9 (1,3 %) | 24 (1,9 %) |
| Hepatitis C | 7 (1,2 %) | 4 (0,6 %) | 11 (0,9 %) |
| Mumps | 1 (0,2 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 4 (0,3 %) |
| Kala-azar | 1 (0,2 %) | 5 (0,7 %) | 6 (0,5 %) |
| Measles | 24 (4,3 %) | 14 (2,0 %) | 38 (3,0 %) |
| Rubella | - | - | - |
| Cholera | 8 (1,4 %) | 14 (2,0 %) | 22 (1,7 %) |
| Conjunctivitis | - | 1 (0,1 %) | 1 (0,1 %) |
| Meningitis | 1 (0,2 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 4 (0,3 %) |
| Infection route | 5 (0,9 %) | 1 (0,1 %) | 6 (0,5 %) |
| Malaria | 3 (0,5 %) | - | 3 (0,2 %) |
| Syphilis (Pox) | - | 1 (0,1 %) | 1 (0,1 %) |
| Chicken pox | 12 (2,1 %) | 7 (1,0 %) | 19 (1,5 %) |
| Anthrax | - | - | - |
| Tropical sore | 1 (0,2 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 4 (0,3 %) |
| Tetanus | 17 (3,0 %) | 18 (2,5 %) | 35 (2,7 %) |
| Typhoid | 6 (1,1 %) | 4 (0,6 %) | 10 (0,8 %) |
| Toxoplasmosis | - | - | - |
| Tularemia | 1 (0,2 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 3 (0,2 %) |
| Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | 36 (6,4 %) | 61 (8,5 %) | 97 (7,6 %) |
| Pneumonia | 1 (0,2 %) | 1 (0,1 %) | 2 (0,2 %) |
| Mange | 2 (0,4 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 5 (0,4 %) |
| None | 123 (21,9 %) | 111 (15,5 %) | 234 (18,3 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 11 Distribution of Spontaneous Awareness of Communicable Diseases According to Gender in Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Gender | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **Female** | **Male** | **Total** |
| **Communicable Diseases** | | | |
| AIDS | 209 (37,1 %) | 337 (47,0 %) | 546 (42,7 %) |
| Whooping | 35 (6,2 %) | 31 (4,3 %) | 66 (5,2 %) |
| Brucella | 34 (6,0 %) | 40 (5,6 %) | 74 (5,8 %) |
| Polio | 39 (6,9 %) | 40 (5,6 %) | 79 (6,2 %) |
| Diphtheria | 22 (3,9 %) | 18 (2,5 %) | 40 (3,1 %) |
| Dysentery (bloody diarrhea) | 6 (1,1 %) | 9 (1,3 %) | 15 (1,2 %) |
| Influenza | 212 (37,7 %) | 367 (51,2 %) | 579 (45,2 %) |
| Gastroenteritis | 34 (6,0 %) | 33 (4,6 %) | 67 (5,2 %) |
| Hepatitis A | 55 (9,8 %) | 65 (9,1 %) | 120 (9,4 %) |
| Hepatitis B (communicable jaundice) | 56 (10,0 %) | 49 (6,8 %) | 105 (8,2 %) |
| Hepatitis C | 32 (5,7 %) | 35 (4,9 %) | 67 (5,2 %) |
| Mumps | 17 (3,0 %) | 13 (1,8 %) | 30 (2,3 %) |
| Kala-azar | 17 (3,0 %) | 22 (3,1 %) | 39 (3,1 %) |
| Measles | 91 (16,2 %) | 108 (15,1 %) | 199 (15,6 %) |
| Rubella | 13 (2,3 %) | 18 (2,5 %) | 31 (2,4 %) |
| Cholera | 46 (8,2 %) | 88 (12,3 %) | 134 (10,5 %) |
| Conjunctivitis | 5 (0,9 %) | 6 (0,8 %) | 11 (0,9 %) |
| Meningitis | 13 (2,3 %) | 18 (2,5 %) | 31 (2,4 %) |
| Infection route | 22 (3,9 %) | 22 (3,1 %) | 44 (3,4 %) |
| Malaria | 22 (3,9 %) | 22 (3,1 %) | 44 (3,4 %) |
| Syphilis (Pox) | 4 (0,7 %) | 10 (1,4 %) | 14 (1,1 %) |
| Chicken pox | 65 (11,6 %) | 77 (10,7 %) | 142 (11,1 %) |
| Anthrax | 8 (1,4 %) | 10 (1,4 %) | 18 (1,4 %) |
| Tropical sore | 11 (2,0 %) | 24 (3,4 %) | 35 (2,7 %) |
| Tetanus | 31 (5,5 %) | 31 (4,3 %) | 62 (4,8 %) |
| Typhoid | 55 (9,8 %) | 79 (11,0 %) | 134 (10,5 %) |
| Toxoplasmosis | 1 (0,2 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 4 (0,3 %) |
| Tularemia | 2 (0,4 %) | 10 (1,4 %) | 12 (0,9 %) |
| Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | 116 (20,6 %) | 204 (28,5 %) | 320 (25,0 %) |
| Pneumonia | 9 (1,6 %) | 15 (2,1 %) | 24 (1,9 %) |
| Mange | 11 (2,0 %) | 14 (2,0 %) | 25 (2,0 %) |
| None | 123 (21,9 %) | 111 (15,5 %) | 234 (18,3 %) |
| **Total** | **563 (44,0%)** | **717 (%56,0)** | **1280 (%100,0)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 12 Distribution by Total Recognition of Communicable Diseases According to Gender and Age Information in Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Gender | | Age | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | over 45 | Total |
| **Communicable Diseases** | | | | | | | |
| AIDS | 355 (63,1 %) | 523 (72,9 %) | 280 (68,8 %) | 289 (70,8 %) | 158 (70,2 %) | 151 (62,9 %) | 878 (68,6 %) |
| Whooping | 139 (24,7 %) | 184 (25,7 %) | 91 (22,4 %) | 99 (24,3 %) | 67 (29,8 %) | 66 (27,5 %) | 323 (25,2 %) |
| Brucella | 166 (29,5 %) | 222 (31,0 %) | 107 (26,3 %) | 133 (32,6 %) | 78 (34,7 %) | 70 (29,2 %) | 388 (30,3 %) |
| Polio | 169 (30,0 %) | 204 (28,5 %) | 106 (26,0 %) | 117 (28,7 %) | 75 (33,3 %) | 75 (31,3 %) | 373 (29,1 %) |
| Diphtheria | 80 (14,2 %) | 88 (12,3 %) | 44 (10,8 %) | 51 (12,5 %) | 33 (14,7 %) | 40 (16,7 %) | 168 (13,1 %) |
| Dysentery (bloody diarrhea) | 59 (10,5 %) | 77 (10,7 %) | 40 (9,8 %) | 41 (10,1 %) | 30 (13,3 %) | 25 (10,4 %) | 136 (10,6 %) |
| Influenza | 322 (57,2 %) | 497 (69,3 %) | 253 (62,2 %) | 275 (67,4 %) | 144 (64,0 %) | 147 (61,3 %) | 819 (64,0 %) |
| Gastroenteritis | 165 (29,3 %) | 215 (30,0 %) | 114 (28,0 %) | 125 (30,6 %) | 69 (30,7 %) | 72 (30,0 %) | 380 (29,7 %) |
| Hepatitis A | 159 (28,2 %) | 221 (30,8 %) | 107 (26,3 %) | 119 (29,2 %) | 79 (35,1 %) | 75 (31,3 %) | 380 (29,7 %) |
| Hepatitis B (communicable jaundice) | 157 (27,9 %) | 198 (27,6 %) | 104 (25,6 %) | 123 (30,2 %) | 67 (29,8 %) | 61 (25,4 %) | 355 (27,7 %) |
| Hepatitis C | 118 (21,0 %) | 128 (17,9 %) | 71 (17,4 %) | 76 (18,6 %) | 51 (22,7 %) | 48 (20,0 %) | 246 (19,2 %) |
| Mumps | 48 (8,5 %) | 91 (12,7 %) | 34 (8,4 %) | 47 (11,5 %) | 25 (11,1 %) | 33 (13,8 %) | 139 (10,9 %) |
| Kala-azar | 62 (11,0 %) | 103 (14,4 %) | 43 (10,6 %) | 55 (13,5 %) | 34 (15,1 %) | 33 (13,8 %) | 165 (12,9 %) |
| Measles | 231 (41,0 %) | 302 (42,1 %) | 148 (36,4 %) | 186 (45,6 %) | 97 (43,1 %) | 102 (42,5 %) | 533 (41,6 %) |
| Rubella | 72 (12,8 %) | 99 (13,8 %) | 51 (12,5 %) | 59 (14,5 %) | 30 (13,3 %) | 31 (12,9 %) | 171 (13,4 %) |
| Cholera | 181 (32,2 %) | 264 (36,8 %) | 127 (31,2 %) | 148 (36,3 %) | 87 (38,7 %) | 83 (34,6 %) | 445 (34,8 %) |
| Conjunctivitis | 25 (4,4 %) | 49 (6,8 %) | 23 (5,7 %) | 28 (6,9 %) | 13 (5,8 %) | 10 (4,2 %) | 74 (5,8 %) |
| Meningitis | 101 (17,9 %) | 143 (19,9 %) | 65 (16,0 %) | 78 (19,1 %) | 47 (20,9 %) | 54 (22,5 %) | 244 (19,1 %) |
| Infection route | 157 (27,9 %) | 194 (27,1 %) | 102 (25,1 %) | 116 (28,4 %) | 65 (28,9 %) | 68 (28,3 %) | 351 (27,4 %) |
| Malaria | 98 (17,4 %) | 169 (23,6 %) | 81 (19,9 %) | 81 (19,9 %) | 54 (24,0 %) | 51 (21,3 %) | 267 (20,9 %) |
| Syphilis (Pox) | 35 (6,2 %) | 58 (8,1 %) | 25 (6,1 %) | 33 (8,1 %) | 17 (7,6 %) | 18 (7,5 %) | 93 (7,3 %) |
| Chicken pox | 223 (39,6 %) | 287 (40,0 %) | 141 (34,6 %) | 184 (45,1 %) | 95 (42,2 %) | 90 (37,5 %) | 510 (39,8 %) |
| Anthrax | 28 (5,0 %) | 51 (7,1 %) | 18 (4,4 %) | 30 (7,4 %) | 13 (5,8 %) | 18 (7,5 %) | 79 (6,2 %) |
| Tropical sore | 46 (8,2 %) | 76 (10,6 %) | 31 (7,6 %) | 44 (10,8 %) | 20 (8,9 %) | 27 (11,3 %) | 122 (9,5 %) |
| Tetanus | 102 (18,1 %) | 130 (18,1 %) | 70 (17,2 %) | 76 (18,6 %) | 49 (21,8 %) | 37 (15,4 %) | 232 (18,1 %) |
| Typhoid | 170 (30,2 %) | 242 (33,8 %) | 110 (27,0 %) | 140 (34,3 %) | 81 (36,0 %) | 81 (33,8 %) | 412 (32,2 %) |
| Toxoplasmosis | 9 (1,6 %) | 22 (3,1 %) | 10 (2,5 %) | 11 (2,7 %) | 4 (1,8 %) | 6 (2,5 %) | 31 (2,4 %) |
| Tularemia | 6 (1,1 %) | 28 (3,9 %) | 10 (2,5 %) | 12 (2,9 %) | 4 (1,8 %) | 8 (3,3 %) | 34 (2,7 %) |
| Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | 241 (42,8 %) | 361 (50,4 %) | 182 (44,7 %) | 205 (50,3 %) | 107 (47,6 %) | 108 (45,0 %) | 602 (47,0 %) |
| Pneumonia | 91 (16,2 %) | 139 (19,4 %) | 70 (17,2 %) | 73 (17,9 %) | 45 (20,0 %) | 42 (17,5 %) | 230 (18,0 %) |
| Mange | 50 (8,9 %) | 67 (9,3 %) | 24 (5,9 %) | 40 (9,8 %) | 26 (11,6 %) | 27 (11,3 %) | 117 (9,1 %) |
| None | 74 (13,1 %) | 68 (9,5 %) | 54 (13,3 %) | 39 (9,6 %) | 17 (7,6 %) | 32 (13,3 %) | 142 (11,1 %) |
| **Total** | 563 (44,0%) | 717 (%56,0) | 407 (%32,5) | 408 (%31,8) | 225 (%17,5) | 240 (%18,7) | 1280 (%100,0) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 13 Distribution of Total Awareness of Communicable Diseases of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Employment Status | | Turkish | | Period of Living in Turkey | | SES | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Working | not Working | Knows | Doesn't know | 1-4 years | 5-8 years | AB | C1 | C2 | DE | Total |
| **Communicable Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AIDS | 412 (71,0 %) | 466 (66,6 %) | 209 (68,8 %) | 669 (68,6 %) | 498 (67,5 %) | 380 (70,1 %) | 35 (70,0 %) | 54 (67,5 %) | 224 (64,4 %) | 565 (70,5 %) | **878 (68,6 %)** |
| Whooping | 129 (22,2 %) | 194 (27,7 %) | 65 (21,4 %) | 258 (26,4 %) | 191 (25,9 %) | 132 (24,4 %) | 7 (14,0 %) | 16 (20,0 %) | 68 (19,5 %) | 232 (28,9 %) | **323 (25,2 %)** |
| Brucella | 157 (27,1 %) | 231 (33,0 %) | 68 (22,4 %) | 320 (32,8 %) | 221 (30,0 %) | 167 (30,8 %) | 8 (16,0 %) | 17 (21,3 %) | 95 (27,3 %) | 268 (33,4 %) | **388 (30,3 %)** |
| Polio | 146 (25,2 %) | 227 (32,4 %) | 74 (24,3 %) | 299 (30,6 %) | 219 (29,7 %) | 154 (28,4 %) | 14 (28,0 %) | 20 (25,0 %) | 99 (28,5 %) | 240 (29,9 %) | **373 (29,1 %)** |
| Diphtheria | 67 (11,6 %) | 101 (14,4 %) | 30 (9,9 %) | 138 (14,1 %) | 106 (14,4 %) | 62 (11,4 %) | 2 (4,0 %) | 11 (13,8 %) | 51 (14,7 %) | 104 (13,0 %) | **168 (13,1 %)** |
| Dysentery (bloody diarrhea) | 52 (9,0 %) | 84 (12,0 %) | 15 (4,9 %) | 121 (12,4 %) | 82 (11,1 %) | 54 (10,0 %) | 3 (6,0 %) | 6 (7,5 %) | 26 (7,5 %) | 101 (12,6 %) | **136 (10,6 %)** |
| Influenza | 390 (67,2 %) | 429 (61,3 %) | 197 (64,8 %) | 622 (63,7 %) | 462 (62,6 %) | 357 (65,9 %) | 25 (50,0 %) | 47 (58,8 %) | 220 (63,2 %) | 527 (65,7 %) | **819 (64,0 %)** |
| Gastroenteritis | 162 (27,9 %) | 218 (31,1 %) | 72 (23,7 %) | 308 (31,6 %) | 204 (27,6 %) | 176 (32,5 %) | 9 (18,0 %) | 18 (22,5 %) | 101 (29,0 %) | 252 (31,4 %) | **380 (29,7 %)** |
| Hepatitis A | 154 (26,6 %) | 226 (32,3 %) | 84 (27,6 %) | 296 (30,3 %) | 207 (28,1 %) | 173 (31,9 %) | 12 (24,0 %) | 26 (32,5 %) | 120 (34,5 %) | 222 (27,7 %) | **380 (29,7 %)** |
| Hepatitis B (communicable jaundice) | 151 (26,0 %) | 204 (29,1 %) | 69 (22,7 %) | 286 (29,3 %) | 207 (28,1 %) | 148 (27,3 %) | 8 (16,0 %) | 19 (23,8 %) | 97 (27,9 %) | 231 (28,8 %) | **355 (27,7 %)** |
| Hepatitis C | 89 (15,3 %) | 157 (22,4 %) | 43 (14,1 %) | 203 (20,8 %) | 138 (18,7 %) | 108 (19,9 %) | 11 (22,0 %) | 16 (20,0 %) | 62 (17,8 %) | 157 (19,6 %) | **246 (19,2 %)** |
| Mumps | 55 (9,5 %) | 84 (12,0 %) | 33 (10,9 %) | 106 (10,9 %) | 78 (10,6 %) | 61 (11,3 %) | 7 (14,0 %) | 8 (10,0 %) | 24 (6,9 %) | 100 (12,5 %) | **139 (10,9 %)** |
| Kala-azar | 61 (10,5 %) | 104 (14,9 %) | 24 (7,9 %) | 141 (14,5 %) | 94 (12,7 %) | 71 (13,1 %) | 3 (6,0 %) | 9 (11,3 %) | 30 (8,6 %) | 123 (15,3 %) | **165 (12,9 %)** |
| Measles | 225 (38,8 %) | 308 (44,0 %) | 126 (41,5 %) | 407 (41,7 %) | 296 (40,1 %) | 237 (43,7 %) | 15 (30,0 %) | 24 (30,0 %) | 140 (40,2 %) | 354 (44,1 %) | **533 (41,6 %)** |
| Rubella | 69 (11,9 %) | 102 (14,6 %) | 33 (10,9 %) | 138 (14,1 %) | 98 (13,3 %) | 73 (13,5 %) | 5 (10,0 %) | 8 (10,0 %) | 33 (9,5 %) | 125 (15,6 %) | **171 (13,4 %)** |
| Cholera | 197 (34,0 %) | 248 (35,4 %) | 99 (32,6 %) | 346 (35,5 %) | 259 (35,1 %) | 186 (34,3 %) | 18 (36,0 %) | 31 (38,8 %) | 136 (39,1 %) | 260 (32,4 %) | **445 (34,8 %)** |
| Conjunctivitis | 29 (5,0 %) | 45 (6,4 %) | 16 (5,3 %) | 58 (5,9 %) | 40 (5,4 %) | 34 (6,3 %) | 2 (4,0 %) | 4 (5,0 %) | 14 (4,0 %) | 54 (6,7 %) | **74 (5,8 %)** |
| Meningitis | 89 (15,3 %) | 155 (22,1 %) | 45 (14,8 %) | 199 (20,4 %) | 139 (18,8 %) | 105 (19,4 %) | 5 (10,0 %) | 13 (16,3 %) | 66 (19,0 %) | 160 (20,0 %) | **244 (19,1 %)** |
| Infection route | 142 (24,5 %) | 209 (29,9 %) | 60 (19,7 %) | 291 (29,8 %) | 186 (25,2 %) | 165 (30,4 %) | 4 (8,0 %) | 16 (20,0 %) | 93 (26,7 %) | 238 (29,7 %) | **351 (27,4 %)** |
| Malaria | 118 (20,3 %) | 149 (21,3 %) | 65 (21,4 %) | 202 (20,7 %) | 154 (20,9 %) | 113 (20,9 %) | 6 (12,0 %) | 18 (22,5 %) | 75 (21,6 %) | 168 (21,0 %) | **267 (20,9 %)** |
| Syphilis (Pox) | 35 (6,0 %) | 58 (8,3 %) | 20 (6,6 %) | 73 (7,5 %) | 59 (8,0 %) | 34 (6,3 %) | - | 5 (6,3 %) | 18 (5,2 %) | 70 (8,7 %) | **93 (7,3 %)** |
| Chicken pox | 223 (38,5 %) | 287 (41,0 %) | 118 (38,8 %) | 392 (40,2 %) | 273 (37,0 %) | 237 (43,7 %) | 16 (32,0 %) | 36 (45,0 %) | 144 (41,4 %) | 314 (39,2 %) | **510 (39,8 %)** |
| Anthrax | 36 (6,2 %) | 43 (6,1 %) | 17 (5,6 %) | 62 (6,4 %) | 51 (6,9 %) | 28 (5,2 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 8 (10,0 %) | 22 (6,3 %) | 48 (6,0 %) | **79 (6,2 %)** |
| Tropical sore | 50 (8,6 %) | 72 (10,3 %) | 19 (6,3 %) | 103 (10,6 %) | 74 (10,0 %) | 48 (8,9 %) | 3 (6,0 %) | 12 (15,0 %) | 35 (10,1 %) | 72 (9,0 %) | **122 (9,5 %)** |
| Tetanus | 87 (15,0 %) | 145 (20,7 %) | 49 (16,1 %) | 183 (18,8 %) | 129 (17,5 %) | 103 (19,0 %) | 4 (8,0 %) | 7 (8,8 %) | 53 (15,2 %) | 168 (21,0 %) | **232 (18,1 %)** |
| Typhoid | 170 (29,3 %) | 242 (34,6 %) | 79 (26,0 %) | 333 (34,1 %) | 238 (32,3 %) | 174 (32,1 %) | 16 (32,0 %) | 26 (32,5 %) | 87 (25,0 %) | 283 (35,3 %) | **412 (32,2 %)** |
| Toxoplasmosis | 10 (1,7 %) | 21 (3,0 %) | 6 (2,0 %) | 25 (2,6 %) | 19 (2,6 %) | 12 (2,2 %) | 2 (4,0 %) | 4 (5,0 %) | 8 (2,3 %) | 17 (2,1 %) | **31 (2,4 %)** |
| Tularemia | 10 (1,7 %) | 24 (3,4 %) | 8 (2,6 %) | 26 (2,7 %) | 15 (2,0 %) | 19 (3,5 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 4 (5,0 %) | 8 (2,3 %) | 21 (2,6 %) | **34 (2,7 %)** |
| Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | 274 (47,2 %) | 328 (46,9 %) | 149 (49,0 %) | 453 (46,4 %) | 357 (48,4 %) | 245 (45,2 %) | 24 (48,0 %) | 35 (43,8 %) | 186 (53,5 %) | 357 (44,5 %) | **602 (47,0 %)** |
| Pneumonia | 94 (16,2 %) | 136 (19,4 %) | 37 (12,2 %) | 193 (19,8 %) | 126 (17,1 %) | 104 (19,2 %) | 4 (8,0 %) | 11 (13,8 %) | 51 (14,7 %) | 164 (20,5 %) | **230 (18,0 %)** |
| Mange | 43 (7,4 %) | 74 (10,6 %) | 27 (8,9 %) | 90 (9,2 %) | 67 (9,1 %) | 50 (9,2 %) | 4 (8,0 %) | 8 (10,0 %) | 24 (6,9 %) | 81 (10,1 %) | **117 (9,1 %)** |
| None | 54 (9,3 %) | 88 (12,6 %) | 25 (8,2 %) | 117 (12,0 %) | 95 (12,9 %) | 47 (8,7 %) | 4 (8,0 %) | 4 (5,0 %) | 45 (12,9 %) | 89 (11,1 %) | **142 (11,1 %)** |
| **Total** | 580 (%43,3) | 700 (%54,7) | 304 (%23,8) | **976 (%76,3)** | **738 (%57,7)** | **542 (%42,3)** | **50 (%3,9)** | 80 (%6,3) | 348 (%27,2) | **802 (%62,7)** | **1280 (%100,0)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 14 Level of Knowledge About Communicable Diseases of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | | Knowledge Level in Communicable Diseases | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Communicable Diseases** | | | | | | |
| AIDS | 879 | 156 (17,8 %) | 247 (28,1 %) | 476 (54,2 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| Whooping | 323 | 63 (19,5 %) | 60 (18,6 %) | 200 (61,9 %) | 2,4 | 1,2 |
| Brucella | 389 | 69 (17,7 %) | 84 (21,6 %) | 236 (60,7 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| Polio | 374 | 63 (16,8 %) | 72 (19,3 %) | 239 (63,9 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| Diphtheria | 168 | 59 (35,1 %) | 35 (20,8 %) | 74 (44,1 %) | 2,8 | 1,2 |
| Dysentery (bloody diarrhea) | 136 | 25 (18,4 %) | 21 (15,4 %) | 90 (66,2 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| Influenza | 821 | 360 (43,9 %) | 180 (21,9 %) | 281 (34,2 %) | 3,2 | 1,3 |
| Gastroenteritis | 381 | 98 (25,7 %) | 74 (19,4 %) | 209 (54,9 %) | 2,5 | 1,3 |
| Hepatitis A | 380 | 73 (19,2 %) | 95 (25,0 %) | 212 (55,8 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| Hepatitis B (communicable jaundice) | 355 | 83 (23,4 %) | 82 (23,1 %) | 190 (53,5 %) | 2,5 | 1,2 |
| Hepatitis C | 246 | 56 (22,8 %) | 44 (17,9 %) | 146 (59,4 %) | 2,4 | 1,2 |
| Mumps | 138 | 43 (31,2 %) | 28 (20,3 %) | 67 (48,6 %) | 2,8 | 1,2 |
| Kala-azar | 164 | 47 (28,7 %) | 40 (24,4 %) | 77 (47,0 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| Measles | 534 | 115 (21,5 %) | 138 (25,8 %) | 281 (52,6 %) | 2,6 | 1,1 |
| Rubella | 171 | 39 (22,8 %) | 30 (17,5 %) | 102 (59,7 %) | 2,5 | 1,2 |
| Cholera | 446 | 70 (15,7 %) | 124 (27,8 %) | 252 (56,5 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| Conjunctivitis | 75 | 23 (30,7 %) | 15 (20,0 %) | 37 (49,3 %) | 2,8 | 1,2 |
| Meningitis | 244 | 49 (20,1 %) | 46 (18,9 %) | 149 (61,1 %) | 2,4 | 1,2 |
| Infection route | 350 | 82 (23,4 %) | 78 (22,3 %) | 190 (54,3 %) | 2,5 | 1,3 |
| Malaria | 267 | 49 (18,4 %) | 56 (21,0 %) | 162 (60,7 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| Syphilis (Pox) | 93 | 30 (32,3 %) | 20 (21,5 %) | 43 (46,2 %) | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| Chicken pox | 511 | 132 (25,8 %) | 136 (26,6 %) | 243 (47,6 %) | 2,7 | 1,2 |
| Anthrax | 79 | 27 (34,2 %) | 17 (21,5 %) | 35 (44,3 %) | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| Tropical sore | 122 | 42 (34,4 %) | 29 (23,8 %) | 51 (41,8 %) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| Tetanus | 233 | 63 (27,0 %) | 31 (13,3 %) | 139 (59,7 %) | 2,5 | 1,3 |
| Typhoid | 413 | 90 (21,8 %) | 91 (22,0 %) | 232 (56,2 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| Toxoplasmosis | 31 | 12 (38,7 %) | 6 (19,4 %) | 13 (41,9 %) | 3,0 | 1,2 |
| Tularemia | 33 | 8 (24,2 %) | 9 (27,3 %) | 16 (48,5 %) | 2,8 | 1,2 |
| Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | 603 | 99 (16,4 %) | 155 (25,7 %) | 349 (57,9 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| Pneumonia | 230 | 42 (18,3 %) | 33 (14,4 %) | 155 (67,4 %) | 2,3 | 1,2 |
| Mange | 118 | 26 (22,0 %) | 36 (30,5 %) | 56 (47,5 %) | 2,7 | 1,0 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 15 Distribution of Number of Communicable Diseases Known By Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age, Provinces They Live In, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish and Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Total Number of Known Communicable Diseases | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **have no information on communicable diseases** | **know of 1-3 diseases** | **know of 4-6 diseases** | **know of 7-9 diseases** | **know of 10 and more diseases** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 563 | 74 (13,1 %) | 211 (37,5 %) | 73 (13,0 %) | 52 (9,2 %) | 153 (27,2 %) |
| Male | 717 | 68 (9,5 %) | 232 (32,4 %) | 111 (15,5 %) | 95 (13,3 %) | 211 (29,4 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 407 | 54 (13,3 %) | 150 (36,9 %) | 58 (14,3 %) | 47 (11,6 %) | 98 (24,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 39 (9,6 %) | 139 (34,1 %) | 56 (13,7 %) | 50 (12,3 %) | 124 (30,4 %) |
| 35-44 | 225 | 17 (7,6 %) | 78 (34,7 %) | 33 (14,7 %) | 24 (10,7 %) | 73 (32,4 %) |
| over 45 | 240 | 32 (13,3 %) | 76 (31,7 %) | 37 (15,4 %) | 26 (10,8 %) | 69 (28,8 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 28 (27,5 %) | 33 (32,4 %) | 23 (22,6 %) | 10 (9,8 %) | 8 (7,8 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 14 (20,0 %) | 33 (47,1 %) | 5 (7,1 %) | 5 (7,1 %) | 13 (18,6 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 3 (1,7 %) | 114 (63,3 %) | 35 (19,4 %) | 18 (10,0 %) | 10 (5,6 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 23 (11,4 %) | 114 (56,4 %) | 16 (7,9 %) | 23 (11,4 %) | 26 (12,9 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 8 (8,4 %) | 35 (36,8 %) | 25 (26,3 %) | 11 (11,6 %) | 16 (16,8 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 54 (20,9 %) | 87 (33,7 %) | 50 (19,4 %) | 34 (13,2 %) | 33 (12,8 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | - | 1 (1,6 %) | 2 (3,2 %) | 16 (25,4 %) | 44 (69,8 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 6 (17,1 %) | 11 (31,4 %) | 7 (20,0 %) | 6 (17,1 %) | 5 (14,3 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 2 (0,9 %) | 5 (2,3 %) | 14 (6,5 %) | 19 (8,8 %) | 175 (81,4 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 4 (6,7 %) | 10 (16,7 %) | 7 (11,7 %) | 5 (8,3 %) | 34 (56,7 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *6 (9,5 %)* | *5 (7,9 %)* | *6 (9,5 %)* | *9 (14,3 %)* | *37 (58,7 %)* |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 580 | 54 (9,3 %) | 213 (36,7 %) | 91 (15,7 %) | 76 (13,1 %) | 146 (25,2 %) |
| not working | 700 | 88 (12,6 %) | 230 (32,9 %) | 93 (13,3 %) | 71 (10,1 %) | 218 (31,1 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 304 | 25 (8,2 %) | 109 (35,9 %) | 55 (18,1 %) | 49 (16,1 %) | 66 (21,7 %) |
| not speaking | 976 | 117 (12,0 %) | 334 (34,2 %) | 129 (13,2 %) | 98 (10,0 %) | 298 (30,5 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 738 | 95 (12,9 %) | 252 (34,2 %) | 100 (13,6 %) | 82 (11,1 %) | 209 (28,3 %) |
| 5-8 years | 542 | 47 (8,7 %) | 191 (35,2 %) | 84 (15,5 %) | 65 (12,0 %) | 155 (28,6 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **142 (11,1 %)** | **443 (34,6 %)** | **184 (14,4 %)** | **147 (11,5 %)** | **364 (28,4 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 16 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About AIDS of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level in AIDS | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 356 | 58 (16,3 %) | 98 (27,5 %) | 200 (56,2 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| Male | 523 | 98 (18,7 %) | 149 (28,5 %) | 276 (52,8 %) | 2,6 | 1,1 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 280 | 48 (17,1 %) | 92 (32,9 %) | 140 (50,0 %) | 2,6 | 1,0 |
| 25-34 | 289 | 55 (19,0 %) | 74 (25,6 %) | 160 (55,4 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 159 | 31 (19,5 %) | 41 (25,8 %) | 87 (54,7 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| Over 45 | 151 | 22 (14,6 %) | 40 (26,5 %) | 89 (58,9 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 412 | 73 (17,7 %) | 114 (27,7 %) | 225 (54,6 %) | 2,6 | 1,0 |
| not working | 467 | 83 (17,8 %) | 133 (28,5 %) | 251 (53,8 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 209 | 51 (24,4 %) | 62 (29,7 %) | 96 (45,9 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| not speaking | 670 | 105 (15,7 %) | 185 (27,6 %) | 380 (56,7 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 499 | 98 (19,6 %) | 141 (28,3 %) | 260 (52,1 %) | 2,6 | 1,1 |
| 5-8 years | 380 | 58 (15,3 %) | 106 (27,9 %) | 216 (56,8 %) | 2,4 | 1,0 |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | |
| AB | 35 | 8 (22,9 %) | 17 (48,6 %) | 10 (28,6 %) | 2,9 | 0,8 |
| C1 | 54 | 13 (24,1 %) | 18 (33,3 %) | 23 (42,6 %) | 2,8 | 1,0 |
| C2 | 225 | 34 (15,1 %) | 61 (27,1 %) | 130 (57,8 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| DE | 565 | 101 (17,9 %) | 151 (26,7 %) | 313 (55,4 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **879** | **156 (17,8 %)** | **247 (28,1 %)** | **476 (54,2 %)** | **2,5** | **1,1** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 17 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Brucella of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level in Brucella | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 167 | 29 (17,4 %) | 35 (21,0 %) | 103 (61,7 %) | 2,3 | 1,2 |
| Male | 222 | 40 (18,0 %) | 49 (22,1 %) | 133 (59,9 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 107 | 13 (12,2 %) | 23 (21,5 %) | 71 (66,4 %) | 2,3 | 1,0 |
| 25-34 | 133 | 20 (15,0 %) | 25 (18,8 %) | 88 (66,2 %) | 2,3 | 1,2 |
| 35-44 | 79 | 20 (25,3 %) | 18 (22,8 %) | 41 (51,9 %) | 2,6 | 1,1 |
| Over 45 | 70 | 16 (22,9 %) | 18 (25,7 %) | 36 (51,4 %) | 2,5 | 1,2 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 157 | 24 (15,3 %) | 38 (24,2 %) | 95 (60,5 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| not working | 232 | 45 (19,4 %) | 46 (19,8 %) | 141 (60,8 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 68 | 16 (23,5 %) | 21 (30,9 %) | 31 (45,6 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| not speaking | 321 | 53 (16,5 %) | 63 (19,6 %) | 205 (63,9 %) | 2,3 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 222 | 46 (20,7 %) | 45 (20,3 %) | 131 (59,0 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| 5-8 years | 167 | 23 (13,8 %) | 39 (23,4 %) | 105 (62,9 %) | 2,2 | 1,1 |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | |
| AB | 8 | 3 (37,5 %) | 3 (37,5 %) | 2 (25,0 %) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| C1 | 17 | 9 (52,9 %) | 5 (29,4 %) | 3 (17,7 %) | 3,4 | 1,0 |
| C2 | 96 | 14 (14,6 %) | 28 (29,2 %) | 54 (56,3 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| DE | 268 | 43 (16,0 %) | 48 (17,9 %) | 177 (66,0 %) | 2,3 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **389** | **69 (17,7 %)** | **84 (21,6 %)** | **236 (60,7 %)** | **2,4** | **1,1** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 18 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Dysentery (Bloody Diarrhea) of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level in Dysentery (bloody diarrhea) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 59 | 10 (17,0 %) | 11 (18,6 %) | 38 (64,4 %) | 2,3 | 1,2 |
| Male | 77 | 15 (19,5 %) | 10 (13,0 %) | 52 (67,5 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 40 | 6 (15,0 %) | 6 (15,0 %) | 28 (70,0 %) | 2,3 | 1,0 |
| 25-34 | 41 | 6 (14,6 %) | 9 (22,0 %) | 26 (63,4 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 30 | 6 (20,0 %) | 4 (13,3 %) | 20 (66,7 %) | 2,3 | 1,2 |
| Over 45 | ***25*** | 7 (28,0 %) | 2 (8,0 %) | 16 (64,0 %) | 2,6 | 1,2 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 52 | 10 (19,2 %) | 8 (15,4 %) | 34 (65,4 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| not working | 84 | 15 (17,9 %) | 13 (15,5 %) | 56 (66,7 %) | 2,3 | 1,2 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 15 | 7 (46,7 %) | 2 (13,3 %) | 6 (40,0 %) | 3,1 | 1,5 |
| not speaking | 121 | 18 (14,9 %) | 19 (15,7 %) | 84 (69,4 %) | 2,3 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 82 | 18 (22,0 %) | 13 (15,9 %) | 51 (62,2 %) | 2,5 | 1,2 |
| 5-8 years | 54 | 7 (13,0 %) | 8 (14,8 %) | 39 (72,2 %) | 2,1 | 1,0 |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | |
| AB | 3 | 2 (66,7 %) | 1 (33,3 %) | - | 3,7 | 0,6 |
| C1 | 6 | 3 (50,0 %) | 3 (50,0 %) | - | 3,7 | 0,8 |
| C2 | 26 | 3 (11,5 %) | 7 (26,9 %) | 16 (61,5 %) | 2,2 | 1,2 |
| DE | 101 | 17 (16,8 %) | 10 (9,9 %) | 74 (73,3 %) | 2,3 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **136** | **25 (18,4 %)** | **21 (15,4 %)** | **90 (66,2 %)** | **2,4** | **1,1** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 19 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Influenza of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level in Influenza | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 324 | 151 (46,6 %) | 63 (19,4 %) | 110 (34,0 %) | 3,2 | 1,4 |
| Male | 497 | 209 (42,1 %) | 117 (23,5 %) | 171 (34,4 %) | 3,2 | 1,3 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 253 | 99 (39,1 %) | 64 (25,3 %) | 90 (35,6 %) | 3,1 | 1,3 |
| 25-34 | 276 | 112 (40,6 %) | 64 (23,2 %) | 100 (36,2 %) | 3,1 | 1,4 |
| 35-44 | 145 | 71 (49,0 %) | 29 (20,0 %) | 45 (31,0 %) | 3,3 | 1,3 |
| Over 45 | 147 | 78 (53,1 %) | 23 (15,7 %) | 46 (31,3 %) | 3,3 | 1,4 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 390 | 162 (41,5 %) | 102 (26,2 %) | 126 (32,3 %) | 3,2 | 1,3 |
| not working | 431 | 198 (45,9 %) | 78 (18,1 %) | 155 (36,0 %) | 3,1 | 1,4 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 197 | 106 (53,8 %) | 54 (27,4 %) | 37 (18,8 %) | 3,6 | 1,2 |
| not speaking | 624 | 254 (40,7 %) | 126 (20,2 %) | 244 (39,1 %) | 3,1 | 1,3 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 464 | 203 (43,8 %) | 97 (20,9 %) | 164 (35,3 %) | 3,2 | 1,3 |
| 5-8 years | 357 | 157 (44,0 %) | 83 (23,3 %) | 117 (32,8 %) | 3,2 | 1,3 |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | |
| AB | 25 | 15 (60,0 %) | 5 (20,0 %) | 5 (20,0 %) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| C1 | 48 | 23 (47,9 %) | 15 (31,3 %) | 10 (20,8 %) | 3,4 | 1,1 |
| C2 | 221 | 111 (50,2 %) | 51 (23,1 %) | 59 (26,7 %) | 3,4 | 1,3 |
| DE | 527 | 211 (40,0 %) | 109 (20,7 %) | 207 (39,3 %) | 3,1 | 1,4 |
| **Total** | **821** | **360 (43,9 %)** | **180 (21,9 %)** | **281 (34,2 %)** | **3,2** | **1,3** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 20 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Hepatitis B of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level in Hepatitis B (Communicable Jaundice) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 157 | 39 (24,8 %) | 38 (24,2 %) | 80 (51,0 %) | 2,5 | 1,3 |
| Male | 198 | 44 (22,2 %) | 44 (22,2 %) | 110 (55,6 %) | 2,5 | 1,2 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 104 | 18 (17,3 %) | 26 (25,0 %) | 60 (57,7 %) | 2,4 | 1,2 |
| 25-34 | 123 | 29 (23,6 %) | 31 (25,2 %) | 63 (51,2 %) | 2,5 | 1,3 |
| 35-44 | 67 | 18 (26,9 %) | 12 (17,9 %) | 37 (55,2 %) | 2,6 | 1,3 |
| Over 45 | 61 | 18 (29,5 %) | 13 (21,3 %) | 30 (49,2 %) | 2,7 | 1,2 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 151 | 33 (21,9 %) | 37 (24,5 %) | 81 (53,6 %) | 2,6 | 1,2 |
| not working | 204 | 50 (24,5 %) | 45 (22,1 %) | 109 (53,4 %) | 2,5 | 1,3 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 69 | 22 (31,9 %) | 20 (29,0 %) | 27 (39,1 %) | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| not speaking | 286 | 61 (21,3 %) | 62 (21,7 %) | 163 (57,0 %) | 2,4 | 1,2 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 207 | 49 (23,7 %) | 51 (24,6 %) | 107 (51,7 %) | 2,6 | 1,2 |
| 5-8 years | 148 | 34 (23,0 %) | 31 (21,0 %) | 83 (56,1 %) | 2,4 | 1,2 |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | |
| AB | 8 | 6 (75,0 %) | 0 (0,0 %) | 2 (25,0 %) | 3,6 | 1,1 |
| C1 | 19 | 8 (42,1 %) | 6 (31,6 %) | 5 (26,3 %) | 3,3 | 1,2 |
| C2 | 97 | 24 (24,7 %) | 37 (38,1 %) | 36 (37,1 %) | 2,8 | 1,2 |
| DE | 231 | 45 (19,5 %) | 39 (16,9 %) | 147 (63,6 %) | 2,3 | 1,2 |
| **Total** | **355** | **83 (23,4 %)** | **82 (23,1 %)** | **190 (53,5 %)** | **2,5** | **1,2** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 21 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Measles of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level in Measles | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 232 | 59 (25,4 %) | 62 (26,7 %) | 111 (47,8 %) | 2,6 | 1,2 |
| Male | 302 | 56 (18,5 %) | 76 (25,2 %) | 170 (56,3 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 148 | 27 (18,2 %) | 36 (24,3 %) | 85 (57,4 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| 25-34 | 186 | 36 (19,4 %) | 52 (28,0 %) | 98 (52,7 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 98 | 23 (23,5 %) | 26 (26,5 %) | 49 (50,0 %) | 2,6 | 1,1 |
| Over 45 | 102 | 29 (28,4 %) | 24 (23,5 %) | 49 (48,0 %) | 2,7 | 1,2 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 225 | 39 (17,3 %) | 59 (26,2 %) | 127 (56,4 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| not working | 309 | 76 (24,6 %) | 79 (25,6 %) | 154 (49,8 %) | 2,6 | 1,2 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 126 | 35 (27,8 %) | 35 (27,8 %) | 56 (44,4 %) | 2,8 | 1,2 |
| not speaking | 408 | 80 (19,6 %) | 103 (25,3 %) | 225 (55,2 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 297 | 65 (21,9 %) | 76 (25,6 %) | 156 (52,5 %) | 2,6 | 1,1 |
| 5-8 years | 237 | 50 (21,1 %) | 62 (26,2 %) | 125 (52,7 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | |
| AB | 15 | 6 (40,0 %) | 4 (26,7 %) | 5 (33,3 %) | 2,9 | 1,2 |
| C1 | 24 | 5 (20,8 %) | 12 (50,0 %) | 7 (29,2 %) | 3,0 | 0,8 |
| C2 | 141 | 25 (17,7 %) | 45 (31,9 %) | 71 (50,4 %) | 2,6 | 1,0 |
| DE | 354 | 79 (22,3 %) | 77 (21,8 %) | 198 (55,9 %) | 2,5 | 1,2 |
| **Total** | **534** | **115 (21,5 %)** | **138 (25,8 %)** | **281 (52,6 %)** | **2,6** | **1,1** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 22 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Malaria of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level in Malaria | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 98 | 19 (19,4 %) | 18 (18,4 %) | 61 (62,2 %) | 2,3 | 1,2 |
| Male | 169 | 30 (17,8 %) | 38 (22,5 %) | 101 (59,8 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 81 | 10 (12,4 %) | 16 (19,8 %) | 55 (67,9 %) | 2,2 | 1,0 |
| 25-34 | 81 | 16 (19,8 %) | 21 (25,9 %) | 44 (54,3 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 54 | 12 (22,2 %) | 10 (18,5 %) | 32 (59,3 %) | 2,4 | 1,2 |
| Over 45 | ***51*** | 11 (21,6 %) | 9 (17,7 %) | 31 (60,8 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 118 | 22 (18,6 %) | 27 (22,9 %) | 69 (58,5 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| not working | 149 | 27 (18,1 %) | 29 (19,5 %) | 93 (62,4 %) | 2,3 | 1,2 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 65 | 17 (26,2 %) | 15 (23,1 %) | 33 (50,8 %) | 2,7 | 1,2 |
| not speaking | ***202*** | 32 (15,8 %) | 41 (20,3 %) | 129 (63,9 %) | 2,3 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***154*** | 28 (18,2 %) | 33 (21,4 %) | 93 (60,4 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| 5-8 years | ***113*** | 21 (18,6 %) | 23 (20,4 %) | 69 (61,1 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | |
| AB | ***6*** | 2 (33,3 %) | 1 (16,7 %) | 3 (50,0 %) | 2,8 | 1,0 |
| C1 | 18 | 4 (22,2 %) | 7 (38,9 %) | 7 (38,9 %) | 2,9 | 0,9 |
| C2 | 75 | 8 (10,7 %) | 19 (25,3 %) | 48 (64,0 %) | 2,2 | 1,1 |
| DE | ***168*** | 35 (20,8 %) | 29 (17,3 %) | 104 (61,9 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **267** | **49 (18,4 %)** | **56 (21,0 %)** | **162 (60,7 %)** | **2,4** | **1,1** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 23 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Tropical Sore of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level in Tropical Sore | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 46 | 17 (37,0 %) | 14 (30,4 %) | 15 (32,6 %) | 3,0 | 1,2 |
| Male | 76 | 25 (32,9 %) | 15 (19,7 %) | 36 (47,4 %) | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 31 | 11 (35,5 %) | 9 (29,0 %) | 11 (35,5 %) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| 25-34 | 44 | 10 (22,7 %) | 10 (22,7 %) | 24 (54,6 %) | 2,7 | 1,3 |
| 35-44 | 20 | 6 (30,0 %) | 6 (30,0 %) | 8 (40,0 %) | 2,9 | 1,0 |
| Over 45 | 27 | 15 (55,6 %) | 4 (14,8 %) | 8 (29,6 %) | 3,3 | 1,0 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 50 | 14 (28,0 %) | 12 (24,0 %) | 24 (48,0 %) | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| not working | 72 | 28 (38,9 %) | 17 (23,6 %) | 27 (37,5 %) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 19 | 12 (63,2 %) | 4 (21,1 %) | 3 (15,8 %) | 3,7 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | 103 | 30 (29,1 %) | 25 (24,3 %) | 48 (46,6 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 74 | 27 (36,5 %) | 17 (23,0 %) | 30 (40,5 %) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| 5-8 years | 48 | 15 (31,3 %) | 12 (25,0 %) | 21 (43,8 %) | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | |
| AB | 3 | 2 (66,7 %) | - | 1 (33,3 %) | 3,3 | 1,2 |
| C1 | 12 | 5 (41,7 %) | 5 (41,7 %) | 2 (16,7 %) | 3,3 | 0,9 |
| C2 | 35 | 14 (40,0 %) | 10 (28,6 %) | 11 (31,4 %) | 3,3 | 1,1 |
| DE | 72 | 21 (29,2 %) | 14 (19,4 %) | 37 (51,4 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **122** | **42 (34,4 %)** | **29 (23,8 %)** | **51 (41,8 %)** | **3,0** | **1,1** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 24 Distribution of Level of Knowledge About Tuberculosis of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level in Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 242 | 43 (17,8 %) | 65 (26,9 %) | 134 (55,4 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| Male | 361 | 56 (15,5 %) | 90 (24,9 %) | 215 (59,6 %) | 2,4 | 1,0 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 182 | 26 (14,3 %) | 56 (30,8 %) | 100 (55,0 %) | 2,5 | 1,0 |
| 25-34 | 205 | 34 (16,6 %) | 52 (25,4 %) | 119 (58,1 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 108 | 19 (17,6 %) | 28 (25,9 %) | 61 (56,5 %) | 2,5 | 1,0 |
| Over 45 | 108 | 20 (18,5 %) | 19 (17,6 %) | 69 (63,9 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 274 | 35 (12,8 %) | 73 (26,6 %) | 166 (60,6 %) | 2,4 | 1,0 |
| not working | 329 | 64 (19,5 %) | 82 (24,9 %) | 183 (55,6 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 149 | 34 (22,8 %) | 44 (29,5 %) | 71 (47,7 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| not speaking | 454 | 65 (14,3 %) | 111 (24,5 %) | 278 (61,2 %) | 2,3 | 1,0 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 358 | 57 (15,9 %) | 89 (24,9 %) | 212 (59,2 %) | 2,4 | 1,0 |
| 5-8 years | 245 | 42 (17,1 %) | 66 (26,9 %) | 137 (55,9 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | |
| AB | 24 | 4 (16,7 %) | 12 (50,0 %) | 8 (33,3 %) | 2,8 | 1,0 |
| C1 | 35 | 8 (22,9 %) | 11 (31,4 %) | 16 (45,7 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| C2 | 187 | 15 (8,0 %) | 58 (31,0 %) | 114 (61,0 %) | 2,3 | 0,9 |
| DE | 357 | 72 (20,2 %) | 74 (20,7 %) | 211 (59,1 %) | 2,4 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **603** | **99 (16,4 %)** | **155 (25,7 %)** | **349 (57,9 %)** | **2,4** | **1,1** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 25 Distribution of Information Sources On Communicable Diseases of Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Chronic Disease, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Sources From Where Information Is Obtained About Communicable Diseases | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Pharmacy** | **İnternet** | Doctor | A health worker (nurse, etc.) | Newspaper/Journal/ Brochure/Book | Pharmacy | Internet access | Television | General Knowledge/Experience/Education |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 234 | 84 (35,9 %) | 88 (37,6 %) | 38 (16,2 %) | 32 (13,7 %) | 23 (9,8 %) | 74 (31,6 %) | 134 (57,3 %) | 19 (8,1 %) |
| Male | 280 | 102 (36,4 %) | 101 (36,1 %) | 52 (18,6 %) | 46 (16,4 %) | 27 (9,6 %) | 98 (35,0 %) | 126 (45,0 %) | 25 (8,9 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 146 | 51 (34,9 %) | 44 (30,1 %) | 29 (19,9 %) | 22 (15,1 %) | 13 (8,9 %) | 65 (44,5 %) | 73 (50,0 %) | 12 (8,2 %) |
| 25-34 | 161 | 59 (36,7 %) | 60 (37,3 %) | 27 (16,8 %) | 27 (16,8 %) | 19 (11,8 %) | 59 (36,7 %) | 83 (51,6 %) | 11 (6,8 %) |
| 35-44 | 103 | 35 (34,0 %) | 35 (34,0 %) | 10 (9,7 %) | 15 (14,6 %) | 8 (7,8 %) | 35 (34,0 %) | 55 (53,4 %) | 12 (11,7 %) |
| Over 45 | ***104*** | 41 (39,4 %) | 50 (48,1 %) | 24 (23,1 %) | 14 (13,5 %) | 10 (9,6 %) | 13 (12,5 %) | 49 (47,1 %) | 9 (8,7 %) |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 126 | 53 (42,1 %) | 50 (39,7 %) | 20 (15,9 %) | 10 (7,9 %) | 8 (6,4 %) | 22 (17,5 %) | 71 (56,4 %) | 11 (8,7 %) |
| No | ***388*** | 133 (34,3 %) | 139 (35,8 %) | 70 (18,0 %) | 68 (17,5 %) | 42 (10,8 %) | 150 (38,7 %) | 189 (48,7 %) | 33 (8,5 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 50 | 1 (2,0 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 11 (22,0 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 16 (32,0 %) | 33 (66,0 %) | 13 (26,0 %) |
| Bursa | 19 | 5 (26,3 %) | 4 (21,1 %) | 1 (5,3 %) | - | - | 7 (36,8 %) | 5 (26,3 %) | 7 (36,8 %) |
| Gaziantep | 101 | 66 (65,4 %) | 25 (24,8 %) | 5 (5,0 %) | 15 (14,9 %) | - | 22 (21,8 %) | 67 (66,3 %) | 4 (4,0 %) |
| Hatay | 64 | 10 (15,6 %) | 4 (6,3 %) | 1 (1,6 %) | - | - | 15 (23,4 %) | 40 (62,5 %) | - |
| Mersin | 53 | 23 (43,4 %) | 24 (45,3 %) | 7 (13,2 %) | 11 (20,8 %) | 13 (24,5 %) | 18 (34,0 %) | 21 (39,6 %) | 3 (5,7 %) |
| İstanbul | 68 | 29 (42,7 %) | 33 (48,5 %) | 7 (10,3 %) | 20 (29,4 %) | - | 43 (63,2 %) | 47 (69,1 %) | - |
| İzmir | 60 | 23 (38,3 %) | 55 (91,7 %) | 53 (88,3 %) | 13 (21,7 %) | 30 (50,0 %) | 16 (26,7 %) | 9 (15,0 %) | 1 (1,7 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 16 | 12 (75,0 %) | 2 (12,5 %) | 1 (6,3 %) | - | - | 4 (25,0 %) | 4 (25,0 %) | - |
| Şanlıurfa | 50 | 5 (10,0 %) | 26 (52,0 %) | 9 (18,0 %) | 6 (12,0 %) | 4 (8,0 %) | 20 (40,0 %) | 16 (32,0 %) | 7 (14,0 %) |
| Kilis | 33 | 12 (36,4 %) | 15 (45,5 %) | 5 (15,2 %) | 2 (6,1 %) | 2 (6,1 %) | 11 (33,3 %) | 18 (54,6 %) | 9 (27,3 %) |
| *Camp* | *21* | *6 (28,6 %)* | *6 (28,6 %)* | *1 (4,8 %)* | *4 (19,1 %)* | *0 (0,0 %)* | *10 (47,6 %)* | *10 (47,6 %)* | *3 (14,3 %)* |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 220 | 75 (34,1 %) | 73 (33,2 %) | 38 (17,3 %) | 37 (16,8 %) | 21 (9,6 %) | 82 (37,3 %) | 108 (49,1 %) | 18 (8,2 %) |
| not working | 294 | 111 (37,8 %) | 116 (39,5 %) | 52 (17,7 %) | 41 (14,0 %) | 29 (9,9 %) | 90 (30,6 %) | 152 (51,7 %) | 26 (8,8 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 154 | 45 (29,2 %) | 52 (33,8 %) | 32 (20,8 %) | 29 (18,8 %) | 9 (5,8 %) | 71 (46,1 %) | 91 (59,1 %) | 14 (9,1 %) |
| not speaking | ***360*** | 141 (39,2 %) | 137 (38,1 %) | 58 (16,1 %) | 49 (13,6 %) | 41 (11,4 %) | 101 (28,1 %) | 169 (46,9 %) | 30 (8,3 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***289*** | 112 (38,8 %) | 104 (36,0 %) | 58 (20,1 %) | 48 (16,6 %) | 30 (10,4 %) | 95 (32,9 %) | 132 (45,7 %) | 32 (11,1 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***225*** | 74 (32,9 %) | 85 (37,8 %) | 32 (14,2 %) | 30 (13,3 %) | 20 (8,9 %) | 77 (34,2 %) | 128 (56,9 %) | 12 (5,3 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | ***25*** | 3 (12,0 %) | 5 (20,0 %) | 2 (8,0 %) | 15 (60,0 %) | 2 (8,0 %) | 8 (32,0 %) | 9 (36,0 %) | 2 (8,0 %) |
| C1 | 42 | 13 (31,0 %) | 15 (35,7 %) | 6 (14,3 %) | 10 (23,8 %) | 4 (9,5 %) | 16 (38,1 %) | 20 (47,6 %) | 3 (7,1 %) |
| C2 | 135 | 47 (34,8 %) | 76 (56,3 %) | 45 (33,3 %) | 25 (18,5 %) | 21 (15,6 %) | 61 (45,2 %) | 56 (41,5 %) | 11 (8,2 %) |
| DE | ***312*** | 123 (39,4 %) | 93 (29,8 %) | 37 (11,9 %) | 28 (9,0 %) | 23 (7,4 %) | 87 (27,9 %) | 175 (56,1 %) | 28 (9,0 %) |
| **Total** | **514** | **186 (36,2 %)** | **189 (36,8 %)** | **90 (17,5 %)** | **78 (15,2 %)** | **50 (9,7 %)** | **172 (33,5 %)** | **260 (50,6 %)** | **44 (8,6 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

## Table 26 Distribution of Communicable Diseases Suffered By Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age Group, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2018)

| | | Distribution of Communicable Diseases Suffered | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Hepatitis A | Communicable Jaundice (Hepatitis B) | Hepatitis C | AIDS | Dysentery (bloody diarrhea) | Influenza | Gastroenteritis | Conjunctivitis | Malaria | Syphilis (Pox) | Tropical Sore | Typhoid | Mange | Brucella | Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | Pneumonia |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 563 | 9 (1,6 %) | 17 (3,0 %) | 4 (0,7 %) | 2 (0,4 %) | 3 (0,5 %) | 209 (37,1 %) | 50 (8,9 %) | 3 (0,5 %) | 3 (0,5 %) | 2 (0,4 %) | 2 (0,4 %) | 12 (2,1 %) | 1 (0,2 %) | 6 (1,1 %) | 4 (0,7 %) | 7 (1,2 %) |
| Male | 717 | 4 (0,6 %) | 14 (2,0 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 1 (0,1 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 299 (41,7 %) | 50 (7,0 %) | 5 (0,7 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 4 (0,6 %) | 10 (1,4 %) | 4 (0,6 %) | 10 (1,4 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 7 (1,0 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 407 | 3 (0,7 %) | 5 (1,2 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | - | 149 (36,6 %) | 19 (4,7 %) | - | 1 (0,3 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 2 (0,5 %) | 2 (0,5 %) | 3 (0,7 %) | 3 (0,7 %) | 5 (1,2 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 3 (0,7 %) | 11 (2,7 %) | 2 (0,5 %) | - | 4 (1,0 %) | 170 (41,7 %) | 32 (7,8 %) | 2 (0,5 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | - | 3 (0,7 %) | 5 (1,2 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 6 (1,5 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 5 (1,2 %) |
| 35-44 | 225 | 3 (1,3 %) | 7 (3,1 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 83 (36,9 %) | 26 (11,6 %) | 2 (0,9 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 7 (3,1 %) | 2 (0,9 %) | 3 (1,3 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 2 (0,9 %) |
| Over 45 | ***240*** | 4 (1,7 %) | 8 (3,3 %) | 3 (1,3 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 106 (44,2 %) | 23 (9,6 %) | 4 (1,7 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 8 (3,3 %) | - | 4 (1,7 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 2 (0,8 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 580 | 5 (0,9 %) | 11 (1,9 %) | 3 (0,5 %) | 1 (0,2 %) | 3 (0,5 %) | 224 (38,6 %) | 40 (6,9 %) | 4 (0,7 %) | 3 (0,5 %) | 1 (0,2 %) | 3 (0,5 %) | 8 (1,4 %) | 3 (0,5 %) | 8 (1,4 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 8 (1,4 %) |
| not working | 700 | 8 (1,1 %) | 20 (2,9 %) | 4 (0,6 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 284 (40,6 %) | 60 (8,6 %) | 4 (0,6 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 14 (2,0 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 8 (1,1 %) | 4 (0,6 %) | 6 (0,9 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 304 | 5 (1,6 %) | 11 (3,6 %) | 4 (1,3 %) | 3 (1,0 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 123 (40,5 %) | 26 (8,6 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 3 (1,0 %) | 4 (1,3 %) | 3 (1,0 %) | 9 (3,0 %) | 2 (0,7 %) | 2 (0,7 %) | 5 (1,6 %) | 4 (1,3 %) |
| not speaking | ***976*** | 8 (0,8 %) | 20 (2,1 %) | 3 (0,3 %) | - | 5 (0,5 %) | 385 (39,5 %) | 74 (7,6 %) | 7 (0,7 %) | 2 (0,2 %) | 0 (0,0 %) | 3 (0,3 %) | 13 (1,3 %) | 3 (0,3 %) | 14 (1,4 %) | 1 (0,1 %) | 10 (1,0 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***738*** | 7 (1,0 %) | 20 (2,7 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 1 (0,1 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 280 (37,9 %) | 46 (6,2 %) | 4 (0,5 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 1 (0,1 %) | 4 (0,5 %) | 14 (1,9 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 8 (1,1 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 8 (1,1 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***542*** | 6 (1,1 %) | 11 (2,0 %) | 4 (0,7 %) | 2 (0,4 %) | 4 (0,7 %) | 228 (42,1 %) | 54 (10,0 %) | 4 (0,7 %) | 3 (0,6 %) | 3 (0,6 %) | 2 (0,4 %) | 8 (1,5 %) | 2 (0,4 %) | 8 (1,5 %) | 4 (0,7 %) | 6 (1,1 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | - | - | - | - | - | 93 (91,2 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | - | - | - | - | - | 1 (1,0 %) | - | - | - |
| Bursa | 70 | 2 (2,9 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | - | - | - | 11 (15,7 %) | 2 (2,9 %) | - | - | - | 1 (1,4 %) | 3 (4,3 %) | - | 2 (2,9 %) | - | - |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 6 (3,3 %) | 11 (6,1 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | - | 2 (1,1 %) | 56 (31,1 %) | 24 (13,3 %) | - | 1 (0,6 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | 6 (3,3 %) | - | - | 1 (0,6 %) | 2 (1,1 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | - | 3 (1,5 %) | - | - | 1 (0,5 %) | 113 (55,9 %) | 15 (7,4 %) | 3 (1,5 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | - | - | 5 (2,5 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 5 (2,5 %) | - | 4 (2,0 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 1 (1,1 %) | 9 (9,5 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | - | 1 (1,1 %) | 55 (57,9 %) | 25 (26,3 %) | 4 (4,2 %) | - | - | 2 (2,1 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | - | 1 (1,1 %) | - | 1 (1,1 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 3 (1,2 %) | 7 (2,7 %) | 3 (1,2 %) | 3 (1,2 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 55 (21,3 %) | 11 (4,3 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 3 (1,2 %) | 3 (1,2 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 6 (2,3 %) | 3 (1,2 %) | 5 (1,9 %) | 4 (1,6 %) | 2 (0,8 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | - | - | - | - | - | 15 (23,8 %) | 7 (11,1 %) | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | 4 (6,4 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | - | - | - | - | - | 3 (8,6 %) | 1 (2,9 %) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 (2,9 %) | - | 1 (2,9 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | - | - | 1 (0,5 %) | - | - | 90 (41,9 %) | 9 (4,2 %) | - | - | - | - | 1 (0,5 %) | - | 2 (0,9 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | - |
| Kilis | 60 | 1 (1,7 %) | - | - | - | 1 (1,7 %) | 17 (28,3 %) | 4 (6,7 %) | - | - | - | 1 (1,7 %) | - | - | - | - | - |
| Camp | 63 | - | - | - | - | - | 38 (60,3 %) | 9 (14,3 %) | - | - | - | - | - | - | 1 (1,6 %) | - | - |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | ***50*** | 2 (4,0 %) | 10 (20,0 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | - | 1 (2,0 %) | 26 (52,0 %) | 20 (40,0 %) | - | 1 (2,0 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | - | 6 (12,0 %) | - | - | - | 1 (2,0 %) |
| C1 | 80 | 1 (1,3 %) | - | - | - | 1 (1,3 %) | 19 (23,8 %) | 6 (7,5 %) | 1 (1,3 %) | - | - | - | 1 (1,3 %) | - | 4 (5,0 %) | - | 1 (1,3 %) |
| C2 | 348 | 2 (0,6 %) | 4 (1,2 %) | - | - | 2 (0,6 %) | 118 (33,9 %) | 20 (5,8 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | - | - | 2 (0,6 %) | 3 (0,9 %) | - | 2 (0,6 %) | - | 2 (0,6 %) |
| DE | ***802*** | 8 (1,0 %) | 17 (2,1 %) | 6 (0,8 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 2 (0,3 %) | 345 (43,0 %) | 54 (6,7 %) | 6 (0,8 %) | 4 (0,5 %) | 3 (0,4 %) | 4 (0,5 %) | 12 (1,5 %) | 5 (0,6 %) | 10 (1,3 %) | 6 (0,8 %) | 10 (1,3 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **13 (1,0 %)** | **31 (2,4 %)** | **7 (0,6 %)** | **3 (0,2 %)** | **6 (0,5 %)** | **508 (39,7 %)** | **100 (7,8 %)** | **8 (0,6 %)** | **5 (0,4 %)** | **4 (0,3 %)** | **6 (0,5 %)** | **22 (1,7 %)** | **5 (0,4 %)** | **16 (1,3 %)** | **6 (0,5 %)** | **14 (1,1 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 27 Distribution of Total Number of Communicable Diseases Suffered By Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, According to Information on Gender, Age, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Total number of the suffered Communicable Diseases | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **had no communicable disease** | **had 1-2 times** | **had 3 and more times** |
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Female | 563 | 288 (51,2 %) | 221 (39,3 %) | 54 (9,6 %) |
| Male | 717 | 366 (51,1 %) | 294 (41,0 %) | 57 (8,0 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 407 | 228 (56,0 %) | 164 (40,3 %) | 15 (3,7 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 194 (47,6 %) | 172 (42,2 %) | 42 (10,3 %) |
| 35-44 | 225 | 123 (54,7 %) | 75 (33,3 %) | 27 (12,0 %) |
| Over 45 | 240 | 109 (45,4 %) | 104 (43,3 %) | 27 (11,3 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | |
| working | 580 | 304 (52,4 %) | 222 (38,3 %) | 54 (9,3 %) |
| not working | 700 | 350 (50,0 %) | 293 (41,9 %) | 57 (8,1 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | |
| speaking | 304 | 153 (50,3 %) | 120 (39,5 %) | 31 (10,2 %) |
| not speaking | 976 | 501 (51,3 %) | 395 (40,5 %) | 80 (8,2 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 738 | 398 (53,9 %) | 278 (37,7 %) | 62 (8,4 %) |
| 5-8 years | 542 | 256 (47,2 %) | 237 (43,7 %) | 49 (9,0 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 9 (8,8 %) | 89 (87,3 %) | 4 (3,9 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 43 (61,4 %) | 20 (28,6 %) | 7 (10,0 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 108 (60,0 %) | 50 (27,8 %) | 22 (12,2 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 68 (33,7 %) | 114 (56,4 %) | 20 (9,9 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 33 (34,7 %) | 38 (40,0 %) | 24 (25,3 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 172 (66,7 %) | 70 (27,1 %) | 16 (6,2 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 45 (71,4 %) | 8 (12,7 %) | 10 (15,9 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 27 (77,1 %) | 7 (20,0 %) | 1 (2,9 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 118 (54,9 %) | 93 (43,3 %) | 4 (1,9 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 31 (51,7 %) | 26 (43,3 %) | 3 (5,0 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *21 (33,3 %)* | *37 (58,7 %)* | *5 (7,9 %)* |
| **SES Status** | | | | |
| AB | 50 | 18 (36,0 %) | 14 (28,0 %) | 18 (36,0 %) |
| C1 | 80 | 47 (58,8 %) | 27 (33,8 %) | 6 (7,5 %) |
| C2 | 348 | 200 (57,5 %) | 124 (35,6 %) | 24 (6,9 %) |
| DE | 802 | 389 (48,5 %) | 350 (43,6 %) | 63 (7,9 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **654 (51,1 %)** | **515 (40,2 %)** | **111 (8,7 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 28 The Result of the Communicable Diseases Suffered by Syrian Population Under Temporary Protection, Who Have Been Examined Within the Scope of the Survey, In The Recent Year, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Result of Communicable Diseases Suffered in the Recent Year | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Treatment with medication** | **Treatment with Surgery** | **Complication (side effect caused by the disease)** | **My disease is still in progress** | **No treatment required** |
| **Communicable Diseases** | | | | | | |
| Hepatitis A | 13 | 10 (76,9 %) | - | 1 (7,7 %) | 1 (7,7 %) | 1 (7,7 %) |
| Communicable Jaundice (Hepatitis B) | 31 | 20 (64,5 %) | 1 (3,2 %) | 1 (3,2 %) | 7 (22,6 %) | 3 (9,7 %) |
| Hepatitis C | 7 | 4 (57,1 %) | - | 1 (14,3 %) | 2 (28,6 %) | - |
| AIDS | 3 | 2 (66,7 %) | - | 1 (33,3 %) | 1 (33,3 %) | - |
| Dysentery (bloody diarrhea) | 6 | 5 (83,3 %) | - | - | 1 (16,7 %) | - |
| Influenza | 508 | 457 (90,0 %) | - | 16 (3,2 %) | 20 (3,9 %) | 31 (6,1 %) |
| Gastroenteritis | 100 | 84 (84,0 %) | 5 (5,0 %) | 6 (6,0 %) | 12 (12,0 %) | 4 (4,0 %) |
| Conjunctivitis | 8 | 7 (87,5 %) | 1 (12,5 %) | - | - | - |
| Malaria | 5 | 5 (100,0 %) | - | 2 (40,0 %) | - | - |
| Syphilis (Pox) | 4 | 3 (75,0 %) | - | 1 (25,0 %) | 1 (25,0 %) | 1 (25,0 %) |
| Tropical Sore | 6 | 6 (100,0 %) | - | - | - | - |
| Typhoid | 22 | 18 (81,8 %) | - | 6 (27,3 %) | 1 (4,6 %) | 1 (4,6 %) |
| Mange | 5 | 4 (80,0 %) | 1 (20,0 %) | - | - | - |
| Brucella | 16 | 16 (100,0 %) | - | 1 (6,3 %) | - | - |
| Tuberculosis (Phthisis) | 6 | 5 (83,3 %) | - | 1 (16,7 %) | 1 (16,7 %) | - |
| Pneumonia | 14 | 13 (92,9 %) | - | 3 (21,4 %) | 2 (14,3 %) | - |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 29 Distribution of Importance Attached to the Vaccine by Syrian Individuals Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Importance Level of the Vaccine | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Very important + Important** | **I'm undecided** | **It doesn't matter at all + It doesn't matter** | **I have no idea** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | |
| Female | 563 | 501 (89,0 %) | 16 (2,8 %) | 11 (2,0 %) | 35 (6,2 %) | 4,6 | 0,7 |
| Male | 717 | 670 (93,4 %) | 13 (1,8 %) | 11 (1,5 %) | 23 (3,2 %) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 407 | 374 (91,9 %) | 3 (0,7 %) | 8 (2,0 %) | 22 (5,4 %) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| 25-34 | 408 | 375 (91,9 %) | 9 (2,2 %) | 9 (2,2 %) | 15 (3,7 %) | 4,6 | 0,7 |
| 35-44 | 225 | 207 (92,0 %) | 7 (3,1 %) | - | 11 (4,9 %) | 4,6 | 0,5 |
| Over 45 | 240 | 215 (89,6 %) | 10 (4,2 %) | 5 (2,1 %) | 10 (4,2 %) | 4,5 | 0,7 |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 267 | 245 (91,8 %) | 8 (3,0 %) | 3 (1,1 %) | 11 (4,1 %) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| No | 1013 | 926 (91,4 %) | 21 (2,1 %) | 19 (1,9 %) | 47 (4,6 %) | 4,6 | 0,7 |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 97 (95,1 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 3 (2,9 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 4,9 | 0,6 |
| Bursa | 70 | 67 (95,7 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | - | 2 (2,9 %) | 4,8 | 0,4 |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 175 (97,2 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | 4,8 | 0,5 |
| Hatay | 202 | 181 (89,6 %) | 0 (0,0 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | 19 (9,4 %) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| Mersin | 95 | 85 (89,5 %) | 5 (5,3 %) | 2 (2,1 %) | 3 (3,2 %) | 4,5 | 0,8 |
| İstanbul | 258 | 231 (89,5 %) | 4 (1,6 %) | 5 (1,9 %) | 18 (7,0 %) | 4,5 | 0,7 |
| İzmir | 63 | 62 (98,4 %) | - | - | 1 (1,6 %) | 4,5 | 0,5 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 31 (88,6 %) | - | 1 (2,9 %) | 3 (8,6 %) | 4,8 | 0,6 |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 193 (89,8 %) | 16 (7,4 %) | 5 (2,3 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 4,4 | 0,7 |
| Kilis | 60 | 49 (81,7 %) | 0 (0,0 %) | 2 (3,3 %) | 9 (15,0 %) | 4,4 | 0,7 |
| *Camp* | *63* | *60 (95,2 %)* | *1 (1,6 %)* | - | *2 (3,2 %)* | *4,7* | *0,5* |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | |
| working | 580 | 539 (92,9 %) | 14 (2,4 %) | 7 (1,2 %) | 20 (3,5 %) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| not working | 700 | 632 (90,3 %) | 15 (2,1 %) | 15 (2,1 %) | 38 (5,4 %) | 4,6 | 0,7 |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 304 | 288 (94,7 %) | 5 (1,6 %) | 4 (1,3 %) | 7 (2,3 %) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| not speaking | 976 | 883 (90,5 %) | 24 (2,5 %) | 18 (1,8 %) | 51 (5,2 %) | 4,6 | 0,7 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 738 | 673 (91,2 %) | 17 (2,3 %) | 15 (2,0 %) | 33 (4,5 %) | 4,6 | 0,7 |
| 5-8 years | 542 | 498 (91,9 %) | 12 (2,2 %) | 7 (1,3 %) | 25 (4,6 %) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | | |
| AB | 50 | 48 (96,0 %) | - | - | 2 (4,0 %) | 4,6 | 0,5 |
| C1 | 80 | 72 (90,0 %) | 1 (1,3 %) | 1 (1,3 %) | 6 (7,5 %) | 4,5 | 0,6 |
| C2 | 348 | 331 (95,1 %) | 3 (0,9 %) | 2 (0,6 %) | 12 (3,5 %) | 4,6 | 0,6 |
| DE | 802 | 720 (89,8 %) | 25 (3,1 %) | 19 (2,4 %) | 38 (4,7 %) | 4,6 | 0,7 |
| **Total** | **1280** | **1171 (91,5 %)** | **29 (2,3 %)** | **22 (1,7 %)** | **58 (4,5 %)** | **4,6** | **0,6** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 30 Distribution by Rate of Vaccination in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Vaccines have been had so far | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** | **I don't remember** |
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Female | 563 | 376 (66,8 %) | 93 (16,5 %) | 94 (16,7 %) |
| Male | 717 | 513 (71,6 %) | 88 (12,3 %) | 116 (16,2 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 407 | 300 (73,7 %) | 49 (12,0 %) | 58 (14,3 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 292 (71,6 %) | 56 (13,7 %) | 60 (14,7 %) |
| 35-44 | 225 | 167 (74,2 %) | 24 (10,7 %) | 34 (15,1 %) |
| **Over 45** | 240 | 130 (54,2 %) | 52 (21,7 %) | 58 (24,2 %) |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | |
| Yes | 267 | 193 (72,3 %) | 23 (8,6 %) | 51 (19,1 %) |
| **No** | 1013 | 696 (68,7 %) | 158 (15,6 %) | 159 (15,7 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | |
| working | 580 | 430 (74,1 %) | 57 (9,8 %) | 93 (16,0 %) |
| not working | 700 | 459 (65,6 %) | 124 (17,7 %) | 117 (16,7 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | |
| speaking | 304 | 220 (72,4 %) | 39 (12,8 %) | 45 (14,8 %) |
| not speaking | 976 | 669 (68,6 %) | 142 (14,6 %) | 165 (16,9 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 738 | 507 (68,7 %) | 116 (15,7 %) | 115 (15,6 %) |
| 5-8 years | 542 | 382 (70,5 %) | 65 (12,0 %) | 95 (17,5 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 89 (87,3 %) | 10 (9,8 %) | 3 (2,9 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 44 (62,9 %) | 21 (30,0 %) | 5 (7,1 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 141 (78,3 %) | 16 (8,9 %) | 23 (12,8 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 136 (67,3 %) | 20 (9,9 %) | 46 (22,8 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 73 (76,8 %) | 17 (17,9 %) | 5 (5,3 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 155 (60,1 %) | 59 (22,9 %) | 44 (17,1 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 20 (31,8 %) | 7 (11,1 %) | 36 (57,1 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 14 (40,0 %) | 12 (34,3 %) | 9 (25,7 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 184 (85,6 %) | 14 (6,5 %) | 17 (7,9 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 33 (55,0 %) | 5 (8,3 %) | 22 (36,7 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *49 (77,8 %)* | *8 (12,7 %)* | *6 (9,5 %)* |
| **SES Status** | | | | |
| **AB** | 50 | 39 (78,0 %) | 7 (14,0 %) | 4 (8,0 %) |
| C1 | 80 | 52 (65,0 %) | 12 (15,0 %) | 16 (20,0 %) |
| C2 | 348 | 218 (62,6 %) | 65 (18,7 %) | 65 (18,7 %) |
| **DE** | 802 | 580 (72,3 %) | 97 (12,1 %) | 125 (15,6 %) |
| **Having Children** | | | | |
| Yes | 917 | 644 (70,2 %) | 126 (13,7 %) | 147 (16,0 %) |
| No | 363 | 245 (67,5 %) | 55 (15,2 %) | 63 (17,4 %) |
| **Communicable Diseases of the Family Members** | | | | |
| Yes | 33 | 24 (72,7 %) | 3 (9,1 %) | 6 (18,2 %) |
| No | 1211 | 845 (69,8 %) | 175 (14,5 %) | 191 (15,8 %) |
| I don't know | 36 | 20 (55,6 %) | 3 (8,3 %) | 13 (36,1 %) |
| **Importance given to the Vaccine** | | | | |
| cares | 1171 | 846 (72,3 %) | 153 (13,1 %) | 172 (14,7 %) |
| doesn't care | 51 | 29 (56,9 %) | 14 (27,5 %) | 8 (15,7 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **889 (69,5 %)** | **181 (14,1 %)** | **210 (16,4 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 31 Distribution of the Vaccinations received by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Vaccines have been had | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Hepatitis B vaccine (Hep-B) | KPA (conjugated pneumococcal vaccine) | Meningitis vaccine (Meningococcal-KMA4) | Adult Diphtheria – Tetanus Vaccine (Td) | Influenza Vaccine (Influenza-İİA) | I don't know | Vaccinated but doesn't remember the vaccine name(s) |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 563 | 91 (16,2 %) | 61 (10,8 %) | 56 (10,0 %) | 56 (10,0 %) | 40 (7,1 %) | 230 (40,9 %) | 8 (1,4 %) |
| Male | 717 | 116 (16,2 %) | 79 (11,0 %) | 77 (10,7 %) | 70 (9,8 %) | 48 (6,7 %) | 319 (44,5 %) | 5 (0,7 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 407 | 66 (16,2 %) | 49 (12,0 %) | 40 (9,8 %) | 36 (8,9 %) | 28 (6,9 %) | 197 (48,4 %) | 6 (1,5 %) |
| 25-34 | 408 | 73 (17,9 %) | 55 (13,5 %) | 49 (12,0 %) | 46 (11,3 %) | 24 (5,9 %) | 178 (43,6 %) | 3 (0,7 %) |
| 35-44 | 225 | 40 (17,8 %) | 20 (8,9 %) | 22 (9,8 %) | 23 (10,2 %) | 20 (8,9 %) | 99 (44,0 %) | 2 (0,9 %) |
| Over 45 | 240 | 28 (11,7 %) | 16 (6,7 %) | 22 (9,2 %) | 21 (8,8 %) | 16 (6,7 %) | 75 (31,3 %) | 2 (0,8 %) |
| **Chronic Diseases** | | | | | | | | |
| Yes | 267 | 32 (12,0 %) | 21 (7,9 %) | 20 (7,5 %) | 19 (7,1 %) | 11 (4,1 %) | 121 (45,3 %) | 6 (2,3 %) |
| No | 1013 | 175 (17,3 %) | 119 (11,8 %) | 113 (11,2 %) | 107 (10,6 %) | 77 (7,6 %) | 428 (42,3 %) | 7 (0,7 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 19 (18,6 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 5 (4,9 %) | 27 (26,5 %) | 2 (2,0 %) | 58 (56,9 %) | - |
| Bursa | 70 | 22 (31,4 %) | 14 (20,0 %) | 14 (20,0 %) | 18 (25,7 %) | 18 (25,7 %) | 20 (28,6 %) | - |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 8 (4,4 %) | 8 (4,4 %) | 8 (4,4 %) | 6 (3,3 %) | 3 (1,7 %) | 97 (53,9 %) | 2 (1,1 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 75 (37,1 %) | 65 (32,2 %) | 43 (21,3 %) | 8 (4,0 %) | 5 (2,5 %) | 57 (28,2 %) | - |
| Mersin | 95 | 6 (6,3 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 6 (6,3 %) | 6 (6,3 %) | 2 (2,1 %) | 33 (34,7 %) | - |
| İstanbul | 258 | 50 (19,4 %) | 38 (14,7 %) | 44 (17,1 %) | 45 (17,4 %) | 51 (19,8 %) | 83 (32,2 %) | 1 (0,4 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 3 (4,8 %) | 1 (1,6 %) | 3 (4,8 %) | - | 1 (1,6 %) | 16 (25,4 %) | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 10 (28,6 %) | 9 (25,7 %) | - | 4 (11,4 %) | - | 3 (8,6 %) | 1 (2,9 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 9 (4,2 %) | - | 2 (0,9 %) | 4 (1,9 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 167 (77,7 %) | 2 (0,9 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 5 (8,3 %) | 3 (5,0 %) | 8 (13,3 %) | 8 (13,3 %) | 5 (8,3 %) | 15 (25,0 %) | 7 (11,7 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *9 (14,3 %)* | *4 (6,4 %)* | *4 (6,4 %)* | *10 (15,9 %)* | *2 (3,2 %)* | *34 (54,0 %)* | - |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | |
| working | 580 | 109 (18,8 %) | 69 (11,9 %) | 73 (12,6 %) | 67 (11,6 %) | 43 (7,4 %) | 259 (44,7 %) | 4 (0,7 %) |
| not working | 700 | 98 (14,0 %) | 71 (10,1 %) | 60 (8,6 %) | 59 (8,4 %) | 45 (6,4 %) | 290 (41,4 %) | 9 (1,3 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 304 | 64 (21,1 %) | 44 (14,5 %) | 48 (15,8 %) | 52 (17,1 %) | 40 (13,2 %) | 120 (39,5 %) | 6 (2,0 %) |
| not speaking | 976 | 143 (14,7 %) | 96 (9,8 %) | 85 (8,7 %) | 74 (7,6 %) | 48 (4,9 %) | 429 (44,0 %) | 7 (0,7 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 738 | 103 (14,0 %) | 69 (9,4 %) | 75 (10,2 %) | 71 (9,6 %) | 52 (7,1 %) | 321 (43,5 %) | 8 (1,1 %) |
| 5-8 years | 542 | 104 (19,2 %) | 71 (13,1 %) | 58 (10,7 %) | 55 (10,2 %) | 36 (6,6 %) | 228 (42,1 %) | 5 (0,9 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | | | |
| AB | 50 | 9 (18,0 %) | 6 (12,0 %) | 11 (22,0 %) | 11 (22,0 %) | 4 (8,0 %) | 6 (12,0 %) | - |
| C1 | 80 | 8 (10,0 %) | 3 (3,8 %) | 7 (8,8 %) | 8 (10,0 %) | 3 (3,8 %) | 32 (40,0 %) | - |
| C2 | 348 | 37 (10,6 %) | 15 (4,3 %) | 23 (6,6 %) | 30 (8,6 %) | 25 (7,2 %) | 148 (42,5 %) | 5 (1,4 %) |
| DE | 802 | 153 (19,1 %) | 116 (14,5 %) | 92 (11,5 %) | 77 (9,6 %) | 56 (7,0 %) | 363 (45,3 %) | 8 (1,0 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **207 (16,2 %)** | **140 (10,9 %)** | **133 (10,4 %)** | **126 (9,8 %)** | **88 (6,9 %)** | **549 (42,9 %)** | **13 (1,0 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 32 Distribution by Status of Vaccination among Children of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey after they have come to Turkey by Gender, Age Group, Chronic Diseases, Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES Groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Rate of Vaccination in Children | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** | **I don't remember** |
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Female | 429 | 291 (67,8 %) | 114 (26,6 %) | 24 (5,6 %) |
| Male | 488 | 376 (77,1 %) | 100 (20,5 %) | 12 (2,5 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 187 | 156 (83,4 %) | 28 (15,0 %) | 3 (1,6 %) |
| 25-34 | 349 | 283 (81,1 %) | 58 (16,6 %) | 8 (2,3 %) |
| 35-44 | 196 | 146 (74,5 %) | 41 (20,9 %) | 9 (4,6 %) |
| Over 45 | 185 | 82 (44,3 %) | 87 (47,0 %) | 16 (8,7 %) |
| **Chronic Disease** | | | | |
| Yes | 200 | 131 (65,5 %) | 60 (30,0 %) | 9 (4,5 %) |
| No | 717 | 536 (74,8 %) | 154 (21,5 %) | 27 (3,8 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | |
| Adana | 84 | 44 (52,4 %) | 39 (46,4 %) | 1 (1,2 %) |
| Bursa | 50 | 33 (66,0 %) | 16 (32,0 %) | 1 (2,0 %) |
| Gaziantep | 129 | 112 (86,8 %) | 17 (13,2 %) | - |
| Hatay | 143 | 100 (69,9 %) | 32 (22,4 %) | 11 (7,7 %) |
| Mersin | 76 | 56 (73,7 %) | 19 (25,0 %) | 1 (1,3 %) |
| İstanbul | 160 | 100 (62,5 %) | 47 (29,4 %) | 13 (8,1 %) |
| İzmir | 43 | 35 (81,4 %) | 8 (18,6 %) | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | 27 | 17 (63,0 %) | 8 (29,6 %) | 2 (7,4 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 157 | 130 (82,8 %) | 21 (13,4 %) | 6 (3,8 %) |
| Kilis | 48 | 40 (83,3 %) | 7 (14,6 %) | 1 (2,1 %) |
| *Camp* | *50* | *40 (80,0 %)* | *10 (20,0 %)* | - |
| **Employment Status** | | | | |
| working | 404 | 316 (78,2 %) | 74 (18,3 %) | 14 (3,5 %) |
| not working | 513 | 351 (68,4 %) | 140 (27,3 %) | 22 (4,3 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | |
| speaking | 195 | 162 (83,1 %) | 30 (15,4 %) | 3 (1,5 %) |
| not speaking | 722 | 505 (69,9 %) | 184 (25,5 %) | 33 (4,6 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 505 | 335 (66,3 %) | 141 (27,9 %) | 29 (5,7 %) |
| 5-8 years | 412 | 332 (80,6 %) | 73 (17,7 %) | 7 (1,7 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | | |
| AB | 34 | 23 (67,7 %) | 9 (26,5 %) | 2 (5,9 %) |
| C1 | 56 | 41 (73,2 %) | 12 (21,4 %) | 3 (5,4 %) |
| C2 | 219 | 162 (74,0 %) | 50 (22,8 %) | 7 (3,2 %) |
| DE | 608 | 441 (72,5 %) | 143 (23,5 %) | 24 (4,0 %) |
| **Importance given to the Vaccine** | | | | |
| cares | 853 | 644 (75,5 %) | 187 (21,9 %) | 22 (2,6 %) |
| doesn't care | 35 | 13 (37,1 %) | 17 (48,6 %) | 5 (14,3 %) |
| **Total** | **917** | **667 (72,7 %)** | **214 (23,3 %)** | **36 (3,9 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 33 Distribution by Opinions of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey about Vaccinating their Children between the ages of 0 and 6 by Gender, Age, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, Provinces, SES groups, Number of Persons in the Same Household, Status of Family Members carrying Communicable Diseases, Importance Attached to the Vaccine and Rate of Vaccination among the Participants, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Feelings of the Parents about Vaccinating their Children | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | I don't vaccinate my children | I want to get my children vaccinated but don't know how I can | I'm having my children vaccinated | I have or I'm having my children vaccinated regularly at healthcare facilities | I have no idea about this |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 259 | 19 (7,3 %) | 20 (7,7 %) | 76 (29,3 %) | 117 (45,2 %) | 27 (10,4 %) |
| Male | 341 | 21 (6,2 %) | 22 (6,5 %) | 83 (24,3 %) | 192 (56,3 %) | 23 (6,7 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 156 | 7 (4,5 %) | 7 (4,5 %) | 44 (28,2 %) | 88 (56,4 %) | 10 (6,4 %) |
| 25-34 | 274 | 23 (8,4 %) | 23 (8,4 %) | 76 (27,7 %) | 132 (48,2 %) | 20 (7,3 %) |
| 35-44 | 115 | 8 (7,0 %) | 9 (7,8 %) | 30 (26,1 %) | 56 (48,7 %) | 12 (10,4 %) |
| over 45 | 55 | 2 (3,6 %) | 3 (5,5 %) | 9 (16,4 %) | 33 (60,0 %) | 8 (14,6 %) |
| **Chronic Disease** | | | | | | |
| Yes | 94 | 7 (7,5 %) | 8 (8,5 %) | 27 (28,7 %) | 45 (47,9 %) | 7 (7,5 %) |
| No | 506 | 33 (6,5 %) | 34 (6,7 %) | 132 (26,1 %) | 264 (52,2 %) | 43 (8,5 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 305 | 19 (6,2 %) | 23 (7,5 %) | 76 (24,9 %) | 164 (53,8 %) | 23 (7,5 %) |
| not working | 295 | 21 (7,1 %) | 19 (6,4 %) | 83 (28,1 %) | 145 (49,2 %) | 27 (9,2 %) |
| **Turkish Knowledge** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 128 | 8 (6,3 %) | 7 (5,5 %) | 34 (26,6 %) | 76 (59,4 %) | 3 (2,3 %) |
| not speaking | 472 | 32 (6,8 %) | 35 (7,4 %) | 125 (26,5 %) | 233 (49,4 %) | 47 (10,0 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | 325 | 21 (6,5 %) | 30 (9,2 %) | 89 (27,4 %) | 154 (47,4 %) | 31 (9,5 %) |
| 5-8 years | 275 | 19 (6,9 %) | 12 (4,4 %) | 70 (25,5 %) | 155 (56,4 %) | 19 (6,9 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 56 | 12 (21,4 %) | 16 (28,6 %) | 28 (50,0 %) | - | - |
| Bursa | 35 | 4 (11,4 %) | 6 (17,1 %) | 11 (31,4 %) | 8 (22,9 %) | 6 (17,1 %) |
| Gaziantep | 72 | 3 (4,2 %) | 4 (5,6 %) | 16 (22,2 %) | 47 (65,3 %) | 2 (2,8 %) |
| Hatay | 97 | 1 (1,0 %) | 1 (1,0 %) | 24 (24,7 %) | 59 (60,8 %) | 12 (12,4 %) |
| Mersin | 53 | 4 (7,6 %) | 4 (7,6 %) | 16 (30,2 %) | 26 (49,1 %) | 3 (5,7 %) |
| İstanbul | 86 | 7 (8,1 %) | 5 (5,8 %) | 11 (12,8 %) | 48 (55,8 %) | 15 (17,4 %) |
| İzmir | 32 | - | - | 16 (50,0 %) | 16 (50,0 %) | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | 17 | 2 (11,8 %) | - | 7 (41,2 %) | 6 (35,3 %) | 2 (11,8 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 119 | 6 (5,0 %) | 5 (4,2 %) | 27 (22,7 %) | 77 (64,7 %) | 4 (3,4 %) |
| Kilis | 33 | 1 (3,0 %) | 1 (3,0 %) | 3 (9,1 %) | 22 (66,7 %) | 6 (18,2 %) |
| *Camp* | *33* | *4 (12,1 %)* | *4 (12,1 %)* | *6 (18,2 %)* | *17 (51,5 %)* | *2 (6,1 %)* |
| **SES Status** | | | | | | |
| AB | 24 | 1 (4,2 %) | 3 (12,5 %) | 13 (54,2 %) | 6 (25,0 %) | 1 (4,2 %) |
| C1 | 36 | 1 (2,8 %) | 1 (2,8 %) | 12 (33,3 %) | 21 (58,3 %) | 1 (2,8 %) |
| C2 | 146 | 16 (11,0 %) | 12 (8,2 %) | 38 (26,0 %) | 69 (47,3 %) | 11 (7,5 %) |
| DE | 394 | 22 (5,6 %) | 26 (6,6 %) | 96 (24,4 %) | 213 (54,1 %) | 37 (9,4 %) |
| **Members of the Family** | | | | | | |
| 1 person | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| 2-3 persons | 67 | 6 (9,0 %) | 4 (6,0 %) | 27 (40,3 %) | 27 (40,3 %) | 3 (4,5 %) |
| 4-6 persons | 356 | 24 (6,7 %) | 26 (7,3 %) | 87 (24,4 %) | 185 (52,0 %) | 34 (9,6 %) |
| over 7 | 177 | 10 (5,7 %) | 12 (6,8 %) | 45 (25,4 %) | 97 (54,8 %) | 13 (7,3 %) |
| **Communicable Disease of Family Members** | | | | | | |
| Yes | 24 | 2 (8,3 %) | 1 (4,2 %) | 3 (12,5 %) | 17 (70,8 %) | 1 (4,2 %) |
| No | 561 | 36 (6,4 %) | 40 (7,1 %) | 151 (26,9 %) | 288 (51,3 %) | 46 (8,2 %) |
| I don't know | 15 | 2 (13,3 %) | 1 (6,7 %) | 5 (33,3 %) | 4 (26,7 %) | 3 (20,0 %) |
| **Importance given to the Vaccine** | | | | | | |
| cares | 560 | 34 (6,1 %) | 33 (5,9 %) | 156 (27,9 %) | 301 (53,8 %) | 36 (6,4 %) |
| doesn't care | 22 | 5 (22,7 %) | 7 (31,8 %) | 1 (4,6 %) | 5 (22,7 %) | 4 (18,2 %) |
| **Status of Being Vaccinated** | | | | | | |
| Yes | 440 | 27 (6,1 %) | 32 (7,3 %) | 123 (28,0 %) | 236 (53,6 %) | 22 (5,0 %) |
| No, I don't remember | 160 | 13 (8,1 %) | 10 (6,3 %) | 36 (22,5 %) | 73 (45,6 %) | 28 (17,5 %) |
| **Total** | **600** | **40 (6,7 %)** | **42 (7,0 %)** | **159 (26,5 %)** | **309 (51,5 %)** | **50 (8,3 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 34 Distribution by Rate of Vaccination among Children between the ages of 0-6 by Provinces, Gender of Children, Age of Children and SES Groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Status of Children 0-6 Years of Age Vaccinated by their Parents | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | No, any vaccine hasn't been given | Yes, it was done by nurses from home health center | I have or I'm having my children vaccinated regularly at healthcare facilities |
| **Provinces** | | | | |
| Adana | 99 | 38 (38,4 %) | 6 (6,1 %) | 55 (55,6 %) |
| Bursa | 52 | 12 (23,1 %) | 5 (9,6 %) | 35 (67,3 %) |
| Gaziantep | 134 | 8 (6,0 %) | 26 (19,4 %) | 100 (74,6 %) |
| Hatay | 179 | 14 (7,8 %) | 8 (4,5 %) | 157 (87,7 %) |
| Mersin | 90 | 9 (10,0 %) | 4 (4,4 %) | 77 (85,6 %) |
| İstanbul | 143 | 21 (14,7 %) | 8 (5,6 %) | 114 (79,7 %) |
| İzmir | 59 | - | 28 (47,5 %) | 31 (52,5 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 33 | - | 3 (9,1 %) | 30 (90,9 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 214 | 11 (5,1 %) | 11 (5,1 %) | 192 (89,7 %) |
| Kilis | 55 | - | 8 (14,6 %) | 47 (85,5 %) |
| **Living at Camp** | | | | |
| *Yes* | *55* | *1 (1,8 %)* | *4 (7,3 %)* | *50 (90,9 %)* |
| No | 1003 | 112 (11,2 %) | 103 (10,3 %) | 788 (78,6 %) |
| **Gender of the Child** | | | | |
| Female | 559 | 60 (10,7 %) | 57 (10,2 %) | 442 (79,1 %) |
| Male | 499 | 53 (10,6 %) | 50 (10,0 %) | 396 (79,4 %) |
| **Age of the Child** | | | | |
| 0-2 years | 461 | 42 (9,1 %) | 27 (5,9 %) | 392 (85,0 %) |
| 3-6 years | 597 | 71 (11,9 %) | 80 (13,4 %) | 446 (74,7 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | | |
| AB | 37 | 3 (8,1 %) | 22 (59,5 %) | 12 (32,4 %) |
| C1 | 63 | 6 (9,5 %) | 8 (12,7 %) | 49 (77,8 %) |
| C2 | 260 | 44 (16,9 %) | 29 (11,2 %) | 187 (71,9 %) |
| DE | 698 | 60 (8,6 %) | 48 (6,9 %) | 590 (84,5 %) |
| **Total** | **1058** | 113 (10,7 %) | 107 (10,1 %) | 838 (79,2 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 35 Distribution by Vaccinations Received on Time among Syrian Children under Temporary Protection between the ages of 0-6 by Provinces, Living at Camp, Gender of the Child, Age of the Child, SES, Period of Living in Turkey and Knowledge of Turkish, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Vaccination Status of Children 0-6 Years of Age | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Complete vaccine (vaccines completed) | Fully vaccinated by age | Missing vaccines (although the time has passed, there are remaining vaccines missing) | Never vaccinated |
| **Provinces** | | | | | |
| Adana | 99 | 11 (11,1 %) | 32 (32,3 %) | 18 (18,2 %) | 38 (38,4 %) |
| Bursa | 52 | 12 (23,1 %) | 25 (48,1 %) | 3 (5,8 %) | 12 (23,1 %) |
| Gaziantep | 134 | 27 (20,2 %) | 89 (66,4 %) | 10 (7,5 %) | 8 (6,0 %) |
| Hatay | 179 | 16 (8,9 %) | 145 (81,0 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 16 (8,9 %) |
| Mersin | 90 | 17 (18,9 %) | 57 (63,3 %) | 7 (7,8 %) | 9 (10,0 %) |
| İstanbul | 143 | 45 (31,5 %) | 63 (44,1 %) | 11 (7,7 %) | 24 (16,8 %) |
| İzmir | 59 | 23 (39,0 %) | 36 (61,0 %) | - | - |
| Kahramanmaraş | 33 | 10 (30,3 %) | 21 (63,6 %) | 2 (6,1 %) | - |
| Şanlıurfa | 214 | 86 (40,2 %) | 90 (42,1 %) | 27 (12,6 %) | 11 (5,1 %) |
| Kilis | 55 | 15 (27,3 %) | 37 (67,3 %) | 3 (5,5 %) | - |
| **Living at Camp** | | | | | |
| *Yes* | *55* | *25 (45,5 %)* | *25 (45,5 %)* | *4 (7,3 %)* | *1 (1,8 %)* |
| No | 1003 | 237 (23,6 %) | 570 (56,8 %) | 79 (7,9 %) | 117 (11,7 %) |
| **Gender of the Child** | | | | | |
| Female | 559 | 139 (24,9 %) | 316 (56,5 %) | 41 (7,3 %) | 63 (11,3 %) |
| Male | 499 | 123 (24,7 %) | 279 (55,9 %) | 42 (8,4 %) | 55 (11,0 %) |
| **Age of the Child** | | | | | |
| 0-2 years | 461 | 49 (10,6 %) | 340 (73,8 %) | 27 (5,9 %) | 45 (9,8 %) |
| 3-6 years | 597 | 213 (35,7 %) | 255 (42,7 %) | 56 (9,4 %) | 73 (12,2 %) |
| **Educational Level** | | | | | |
| Cannot read and write | 110 | 29 (26,4 %) | 49 (44,6 %) | 20 (18,2 %) | 12 (10,9 %) |
| Reads but has not received formal education | 20 | 10 (50,0 %) | 10 (50,0 %) | - | - |
| Primary | 380 | 102 (26,8 %) | 197 (51,8 %) | 30 (7,9 %) | 51 (13,4 %) |
| Secondary | 305 | 66 (21,6 %) | 184 (60,3 %) | 17 (5,6 %) | 38 (12,5 %) |
| High School | 143 | 30 (21,0 %) | 93 (65,0 %) | 8 (5,6 %) | 12 (8,4 %) |
| ***University, Postgraduate, PhD*** | ***100*** | 25 (25,0 %) | 62 (62,0 %) | 8 (8,0 %) | 5 (5,0 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 265 | 60 (22,6 %) | 163 (61,5 %) | 23 (8,7 %) | 19 (7,2 %) |
| 25-34 | 527 | 131 (24,9 %) | 289 (54,8 %) | 41 (7,8 %) | 66 (12,5 %) |
| 35-44 | 178 | 45 (25,3 %) | 93 (52,3 %) | 14 (7,9 %) | 26 (14,6 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***88*** | 26 (29,6 %) | 50 (56,8 %) | 5 (5,7 %) | 7 (8,0 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | | | |
| AB | ***37*** | 2 (5,4 %) | 29 (78,4 %) | 2 (5,4 %) | 4 (10,8 %) |
| C1 | 63 | 16 (25,4 %) | 39 (61,9 %) | 2 (3,2 %) | 6 (9,5 %) |
| C2 | 260 | 84 (32,3 %) | 119 (45,8 %) | 13 (5,0 %) | 44 (16,9 %) |
| DE | ***698*** | 160 (22,9 %) | 408 (58,5 %) | 66 (9,5 %) | 64 (9,2 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***559*** | 132 (23,6 %) | 296 (53,0 %) | 49 (8,8 %) | 82 (14,7 %) |
| 5-8 Years | ***499*** | 130 (26,1 %) | 299 (59,9 %) | 34 (6,8 %) | 36 (7,2 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | |
| speaking | 216 | 61 (28,2 %) | 129 (59,7 %) | 14 (6,5 %) | 12 (5,6 %) |
| not speaking | ***842*** | 201 (23,9 %) | 466 (55,3 %) | 69 (8,2 %) | 106 (12,6 %) |
| **Total** | **1058** | **262 (24,8 %)** | **595 (56,2 %)** | **83 (7,8 %)** | **118 (11,2 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 36 Distribution by Vaccinations Received on Time among Syrian Children under Temporary Protection between the ages of 0-6 by Provinces, Living at Camp, Gender of the Child, Age of the Child, SES, Period of Living in Turkey and Knowledge of Turkish, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Availability of the Vaccines on time for Children 0-6 Years of Age | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Yes | No |
| **Provinces** | | | |
| Adana | 61 | 42 (68,9 %) | 19 (31,2 %) |
| Bursa | 40 | 31 (77,5 %) | 9 (22,5 %) |
| Gaziantep | 126 | 118 (93,7 %) | 8 (6,4 %) |
| Hatay | 165 | 158 (95,8 %) | 7 (4,2 %) |
| Mersin | 81 | 72 (88,9 %) | 9 (11,1 %) |
| İstanbul | 122 | 103 (84,4 %) | 19 (15,6 %) |
| İzmir | 59 | 54 (91,5 %) | 5 (8,5 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 33 | 32 (97,0 %) | 1 (3,0 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 203 | 173 (85,2 %) | 30 (14,8 %) |
| Kilis | 55 | 49 (89,1 %) | 6 (10,9 %) |
| **Living at Camp** | | | |
| *Yes* | *54* | *48 (88,9 %)* | *6 (11,1 %)* |
| No | 891 | 784 (88,0 %) | 107 (12,0 %) |
| **Gender of the Child** | | | |
| Female | 499 | 441 (88,4 %) | 58 (11,6 %) |
| Male | 446 | 391 (87,7 %) | 55 (12,3 %) |
| **Age of the Child** | | | |
| 0-2 years | 419 | 386 (92,1 %) | 33 (7,9 %) |
| 3-6 years | 526 | 446 (84,8 %) | 80 (15,2 %) |
| **Educational Level** | | | |
| Cannot read and write | 98 | 77 (78,6 %) | 21 (21,4 %) |
| Reads but has not received formal education | 20 | 18 (90,0 %) | 2 (10,0 %) |
| Primary | 331 | 291 (87,9 %) | 40 (12,1 %) |
| Secondary | 267 | 243 (91,0 %) | 24 (9,0 %) |
| High School | 134 | 120 (89,6 %) | 14 (10,5 %) |
| ***University, Postgraduate, PhD*** | ***95*** | 83 (87,4 %) | 12 (12,6 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 246 | 220 (89,4 %) | 26 (10,6 %) |
| 25-34 | 464 | 405 (87,3 %) | 59 (12,7 %) |
| 35-44 | 153 | 132 (86,3 %) | 21 (13,7 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***82*** | 75 (91,5 %) | 7 (8,5 %) |
| **SES Status** | | | |
| AB | ***34*** | 31 (91,2 %) | 3 (8,8 %) |
| C1 | 57 | 52 (91,2 %) | 5 (8,8 %) |
| C2 | 216 | 193 (89,4 %) | 23 (10,7 %) |
| DE | ***638*** | 556 (87,2 %) | 82 (12,9 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***482*** | 407 (84,4 %) | 75 (15,6 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***463*** | 425 (91,8 %) | 38 (8,2 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 204 | 181 (88,7 %) | 23 (11,3 %) |
| not speaking | ***741*** | 651 (87,9 %) | 90 (12,2 %) |
| **Total** | **945** | **832 (88,0 %)** | **113 (12,0 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 37 Communicable Diseases Observed for Syrian Children under Temporary Protection between the ages of 0-6 in the Recent Year, SIHHAT (2018)**

| Communicable Diseases | Status of the Disease | Incidence of the Disease | Standard Deviation | Duration of the Disease | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Communicable Jaundice (Hepatitis B) | 14 (1,3) | 1,0 times | 0,5 | 34,0 days | 94,1 |
| Influenza | 357 (33,7) | 2,1 times | 1,5 | 7,8 days | 20,8 |
| Gastroenteritis | 36 (3,4) | 2,8 times | 3,5 | 15,4 days | 59,1 |
| Measles | 16 (1,5) | 1,3 times | 1,0 | 31,3 days | 87,9 |
| Infection Route | 45 (4,3) | 1,4 times | 0,9 | 16,6 days | 53,1 |
| Chicken pox | 41 (3,9) | 3,0 times | 12,3 | 8,8 days | 5,7 |
| Pneumonia | 14 (1,3) | 4,6 times | 8,9 | 7,9 days | 5,1 |

**Table 38 Distribution of Services Expected from Turkey by Gender, Age and Chronic Diseases regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Gender | | Age Range | | | | Chronic Disease | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | over 45 | Yes | No | |
| **Suggestions** | **563** | **717** | **407** | **408** | **225** | **240** | **267** | **1013** | **1280** |
| They don't understand our language/ interpreter is not available | 14 (2,5 %) | 11 (1,5 %) | 7 (1,7 %) | 10 (2,5 %) | 4 (1,8 %) | 4 (1,7 %) | 3 (1,1 %) | 22 (2,2 %) | **25 (2,0 %)** |
| A home vaccination service should be available | 9 (1,6 %) | 19 (2,7 %) | 11 (2,7 %) | 9 (2,2 %) | 6 (2,7 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 6 (2,3 %) | 22 (2,2 %) | **28 (2,2 %)** |
| We would like to be vaccinated | 10 (1,8 %) | 16 (2,2 %) | 9 (2,2 %) | 3 (0,7 %) | 5 (2,2 %) | 9 (3,8 %) | 8 (3,0 %) | 18 (1,8 %) | **26 (2,0 %)** |
| We should be informed on vaccines | 7 (1,2 %) | 15 (2,1 %) | 3 (0,7 %) | 15 (3,7 %) | 3 (1,3 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 5 (1,9 %) | 17 (1,7 %) | **22 (1,7 %)** |
| Centers of the vaccination should be increased | 11 (2,0 %) | 15 (2,1 %) | 14 (3,4 %) | 6 (1,5 %) | 2 (0,9 %) | 4 (1,7 %) | 5 (1,9 %) | 21 (2,1 %) | **26 (2,0 %)** |
| Vaccines should be improved/Important | 25 (4,4 %) | 16 (2,2 %) | 15 (3,7 %) | 20 (4,9 %) | 5 (2,2 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 15 (5,6 %) | 26 (2,6 %) | **41 (3,2 %)** |
| The service provided is good | 33 (5,9 %) | 48 (6,7 %) | 19 (4,7 %) | 31 (7,6 %) | 14 (6,2 %) | 17 (7,1 %) | 18 (6,7 %) | 63 (6,2 %) | **81 (6,3 %)** |
| Syrians should be treated well | 8 (1,4 %) | 11 (1,5 %) | 6 (1,5 %) | 6 (1,5 %) | 5 (2,2 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 5 (1,9 %) | 14 (1,4 %) | **19 (1,5 %)** |
| We should be helped at healthcare institutions | 5 (0,9 %) | 10 (1,4 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 5 (1,2 %) | 4 (1,8 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 5 (1,9 %) | 10 (1,0 %) | **15 (1,2 %)** |
| Service is not good/can be improved | 6 (1,1 %) | 8 (1,1 %) | 3 (0,7 %) | 6 (1,5 %) | 4 (1,8 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 13 (1,3 %) | **14 (1,1 %)** |
| Vaccination campaigns, advertisements and reporting should be conducted regularly | 5 (0,9 %) | 6 (0,8 %) | 4 (1,0 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 2 (0,9 %) | 4 (1,7 %) | 3 (1,1 %) | 8 (0,8 %) | **11 (0,9 %)** |
| I don't know/ No response/I have nothing to add | 396 (70,3 %) | 511 (71,3 %) | 292 (71,7 %) | 278 (68,1 %) | 163 (72,4 %) | 174 (72,5 %) | 174 (65,2 %) | 733 (72,4 %) | **907 (70,9 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

## Table 39 Distribution of Services Expected from Turkey by Provinces regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Provinces | | | | | | | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Adana | Bursa | Gaziantep | Hatay | Mersin | Istanbul | Izmir | Kahramanmaraş | Şanlıurfa | Kilis | Kamp | |
| **Suggestions** | **102** | **70** | **180** | **202** | **95** | **258** | **63** | **35** | **215** | **60** | **63** | **1280** |
| They don't understand our language/ interpreter is not available | 5 (4,9 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | 3 (3,2 %) | 7 (2,7 %) | - | 2 (5,7 %) | 3 (1,4 %) | - | 2 (3,2 %) | **25 (2,0 %)** |
| A home vaccination service should be available | 22 (21,6 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | - | - | - | - | 3 (4,8 %) | **28 (2,2 %)** |
| We would like to be vaccinated | 15 (14,7 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | 1 (1,1 %) | 5 (1,9 %) | - | - | 1 (0,5 %) | - | 1 (1,6 %) | **26 (2,0 %)** |
| We should be informed on vaccines | 2 (2,0 %) | - | 1 (0,6 %) | 5 (2,5 %) | 4 (4,2 %) | 6 (2,3 %) | - | - | 4 (1,9 %) | - | - | **22 (1,7 %)** |
| Centers of the vaccination should be increased | 5 (4,9 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 6 (3,3 %) | 7 (3,5 %) | - | 6 (2,3 %) | - | - | - | 1 (1,7 %) | - | **26 (2,0 %)** |
| Vaccines should be improved/Important | 2 (2,0 %) | - | 33 (18,3 %) | 3 (1,5 %) | - | 1 (0,4 %) | - | 2 (5,7 %) | - | - | - | **41 (3,2 %)** |
| The service provided is good | 3 (2,9 %) | 5 (7,1 %) | 14 (7,8 %) | 19 (9,4 %) | 4 (4,2 %) | 22 (8,5 %) | - | 4 (11,4 %) | 10 (4,7 %) | - | 2 (3,2 %) | **81 (6,3 %)** |
| Syrians should be treated well | 11 (10,8 %) | 2 (2,9 %) | - | - | - | 3 (1,2 %) | 1 (1,6 %) | - | 2 (0,9 %) | - | 2 (3,2 %) | **19 (1,5 %)** |
| We should be helped at healthcare institutions | 11 (10,8 %) | - | - | - | - | 2 (0,8 %) | - | - | 2 (0,9 %) | - | 1 (1,6 %) | **15 (1,2 %)** |
| Service is not good/can be improved | 3 (2,9 %) | 1 (1,4 %) | 2 (1,1 %) | 2 (1,0 %) | - | 6 (2,3 %) | - | - | - | - | 1 (1,6 %) | **14 (1,1 %)** |
| Vaccination campaigns, advertisements and reporting should be conducted regularly | 3 (2,9 %) | 2 (2,9 %) | 1 (0,6 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | - | 4 (1,6 %) | - | - | - | - | - | **11 (0,9 %)** |
| I don't know/ No response/I have nothing to add | 21 (20,6 %) | 52 (74,3 %) | 111 (61,7 %) | 142 (70,3 %) | 77 (81,1 %) | 173 (67,1 %) | 62 (98,4 %) | 26 (74,3 %) | 185 (86,1 %) | 58 (96,7 %) | 47 (74,6 %) | **907 (70,9 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

## Table 40 Distribution of Services Expected from Turkey by Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES Groups regarding Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Employment Status | | Turkish | | Period of Living in Turkey | | SES | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Employed | Unemployed | speaking | not speaking | 1-4 years | 5-8 years | *AB* | C1 | C2 | *DE* | |
| **Suggestions** | **580** | **700** | **304** | **976** | **738** | **542** | ***50*** | 80 | 348 | ***802*** | **1280** |
| They don't understand our language/ interpreter is not available | 10 (1,7 %) | 15 (2,1 %) | 5 (1,6 %) | 20 (2,1 %) | 15 (2,0 %) | 10 (1,9 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 4 (5,0 %) | 9 (2,6 %) | 11 (1,4 %) | **25 (2,0 %)** |
| A home vaccination service should be available | 16 (2,8 %) | 12 (1,7 %) | 5 (1,6 %) | 23 (2,4 %) | 17 (2,3 %) | 11 (2,0 %) | 2 (4,0 %) | 4 (5,0 %) | 8 (2,3 %) | 14 (1,8 %) | **28 (2,2 %)** |
| We would like to be vaccinated | 11 (1,9 %) | 15 (2,1 %) | 4 (1,3 %) | 22 (2,3 %) | 20 (2,7 %) | 6 (1,1 %) | 2 (4,0 %) | - | 6 (1,7 %) | 18 (2,2 %) | **26 (2,0 %)** |
| We should be informed on vaccines | 18 (3,1 %) | 4 (0,6 %) | 7 (2,3 %) | 15 (1,5 %) | 9 (1,2 %) | 13 (2,4 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | - | 8 (2,3 %) | 13 (1,6 %) | **22 (1,7 %)** |
| Centers of the vaccination should be increased | 11 (1,9 %) | 15 (2,1 %) | 5 (1,6 %) | 21 (2,2 %) | 18 (2,4 %) | 8 (1,5 %) | 2 (4,0 %) | - | 5 (1,4 %) | 19 (2,4 %) | **26 (2,0 %)** |
| Vaccines should be improved/Important | 18 (3,1 %) | 23 (3,3 %) | 14 (4,6 %) | 27 (2,8 %) | 19 (2,6 %) | 22 (4,1 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | - | 2 (0,6 %) | 38 (4,7 %) | **41 (3,2 %)** |
| The service provided is good | 46 (7,9 %) | 35 (5,0 %) | 21 (6,9 %) | 60 (6,2 %) | 46 (6,2 %) | 35 (6,5 %) | 2 (4,0 %) | 3 (3,8 %) | 19 (5,5 %) | 57 (7,1 %) | **81 (6,3 %)** |
| Syrians should be treated well | 13 (2,2 %) | 6 (0,9 %) | 4 (1,3 %) | 15 (1,5 %) | 11 (1,5 %) | 8 (1,5 %) | - | 1 (1,3 %) | 4 (1,2 %) | 14 (1,8 %) | **19 (1,5 %)** |
| We should be helped at healthcare institutions | 9 (1,6 %) | 6 (0,9 %) | 3 (1,0 %) | 12 (1,2 %) | 8 (1,1 %) | 7 (1,3 %) | - | 2 (2,5 %) | 3 (0,9 %) | 10 (1,3 %) | **15 (1,2 %)** |
| Service is not good/can be improved | 8 (1,4 %) | 6 (0,9 %) | 4 (1,3 %) | 10 (1,0 %) | 8 (1,1 %) | 6 (1,1 %) | 1 (2,0 %) | 1 (1,3 %) | 5 (1,4 %) | 7 (0,9 %) | **14 (1,1 %)** |
| Vaccination campaigns, advertisements and reporting should be conducted regularly | 3 (0,5 %) | 8 (1,1 %) | - | 11 (1,1 %) | 6 (0,8 %) | 5 (0,9 %) | - | - | 4 (1,2 %) | 7 (0,9 %) | **11 (0,9 %)** |
| I don't know/ No response/I have nothing to add | 395 (68,1 %) | 512 (73,1 %) | 216 (71,1 %) | 691 (70,8 %) | 525 (71,1 %) | 382 (70,5 %) | 32 (64,0 %) | 61 (76,3 %) | 263 (75,6 %) | 551 (68,7 %) | **907 (70,9 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

# Questionnaire

| BH1. Do you know of communicable diseases? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| Partly | 3 |

**BH2. What is the first disease that comes to your mind when it comes to communicable diseases? OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE DO NOT READ THE ANSWERS, MARK THE SAID DISEASES IN THE TABLE!**

**BH3. What other diseases do you get when you think of contagious diseases? (MANY ANSWERS) PLEASE DO NOT READ THE ANSWERS, MARK THE SAID DISEASES!**

**BH4. Now, which of the contagious diseases do you know about? (MANY ANSWERS) DO NOT READ THE DISEASE IN BH2 AND BH3! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**

**BH5how much do you think you know about the..... disease? (ONLY ANSWER) YOU WILL BE ASKED FOR EACH KNOWN DISEASE IN BH2 OR BH3 OR BH4! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**

| | BH2 | BH3 | BH4 | BH5. how much do you think you know about the . ..... disease? | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diseases | | | | I Have Enough Information. | I Have Information. | I Have little Information. | I Have not Information. | I Have not Information at all.. |
| AIDS | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Whooping | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Brucella | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Polio | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Diphtheria | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Dysentery (bloody | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Influenza | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Gastroenteritis | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Hepatitis A | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Hepatitis B (contagious | 10 | 10 | 10 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Hepatitis C | 11 | 11 | 11 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Mumps | 12 | 12 | 12 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Kala-azar | 13 | 13 | 13 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Measles | 14 | 14 | 14 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Measles | 15 | 15 | 15 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Cholera | 16 | 16 | 16 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Conjunctivitis | 17 | 17 | 17 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Meningitis | 18 | 18 | 18 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Infection route | 19 | 19 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Malaria | 20 | 20 | 20 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Syphilis | 21 | 21 | 21 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Chicken Pox | 22 | 22 | 22 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Anthrax | 23 | 23 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Tropical sore | 24 | 24 | 24 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tetanus | 25 | 25 | 25 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Typhoid | 26 | 26 | 26 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Mange | 27 | 27 | 27 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Toxoplasmosis | 28 | 28 | 28 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Tularemia | 29 | 29 | 29 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Tuberculosis (TB) | 30 | 30 | 30 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Pneumonia | 31 | 31 | 31 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Other (Please Specify…) | … | … | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Other (Please Specify…) | … | … | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Other (Please Specify…) | … | … | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "5" OR "4" IN BH5!**

| **BH6. How did you know about contagious diseases? (ÇOK CEVAP)** | |
|---|---|
| Friend | 1 |
| Doctor | 2 |
| A health worker (nurse, etc.) | 3 |
| Newspaper/Journal/ Brochure/Book | 4 |
| Pharmacy | 5 |
| Internet access | 6 |
| Television | 7 |
| Other please specify ..... | |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "4" OR "6" IN BH6!**

| **BH7. What language was the information you read? (MANY ANSWERS)** | |
|---|---|
| Arabic | 1 |
| English | 2 |
| Kurdish | 3 |
| Kurmancî | 4 |
| Turkish | 5 |
| Other please specify ..... | |

| **BH8. To date, by health workers in Turkey (physician, nurse, medical officer, etc.) is there any information about health in your language? (ONLY ANSWER)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | GET TO BH10! |
| I don't remember | 3 | GET TO BH10! |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN BH8!**

| **BH9. Did you find the information provided by health workers clear? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

| **BH10. Which of the following symptoms belongs to contagious diseases? (MANY ANSWERS)PLEASE** | |
|---|---|
| Fever | 1 |
| Fatigue | 2 |
| Weight loss | 3 |
| Skin rash | 4 |
| I do not know | 5 |

| BH11. Is there any contagious disease in family members? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I do not know | 3 |

**Now, I would like to ask you to answer questions taking into account your health Condition in the last year.**

**BH12. Which of the contagious diseases are you going to read right now? (MANY ANSWERS) (ASK EACH DISEASE SEPARATELY!)**
**BH13. What was the result of your illness? ASK THE PEOPLE WHO ANSWERED "YES" IN BH12 FOR ANY DISEASE MENTIONED!**
**BH14. You have indicated that family members carry contagious diseases. What contagious disease is this person carrying? ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1-YES" AT BH11!**
**BH15. What was the result of this person's illness? ASK FOR EACH DISEASE MARKED "YES" IN BH14!**

| BH13. DISEASE OUTCOME CODES | BH15. DISEASE OUTCOME CODES |
|---|---|
| 1= Treatment with medication<br>2= Treatment with surgery<br>3= Complication (side effects caused by the disease)<br>4 = My disease is still in progress<br>5 = No treatment required<br>6= Other , specify …… | 1= Treatment with medication<br>2= Treatment with surgery<br>3= Complication (side effects caused by the disease)<br>4 = My disease is still in progress<br>5 = No treatment required<br>6= Other , specify …… |

| Disease | BH12. Disease Condition | | BH13. Result | BH14. Disease Condition | | BH15. Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hepatitis A | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Hepatitis B | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Hepatitis C | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| AIDS | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Whooping | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Polio | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Diphtheria | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Dysentery (bloody | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Influenza | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Gastroenteritis | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Mumps | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Kala-azar | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Measles | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Measles | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Cholera | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Conjunctivitis | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Meningitis | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Infection route | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Malaria | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Syphilis | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Chicken Pox | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Anthrax | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Tropical sore | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Tetanus | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Typhoid | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Mange | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Brucella | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Toxoplasmosis | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Tularemia | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Tuberculosis (TB) | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| Pneumonia | Yes1 | No 2 | | Yes1 | No 2 | |
| I haven't had a contagious | 99 | | | | | |

**In BH12, It will be asked to select the "1-yes" response in the "jaundice" option!**

| **BH16. You said you had jaundice. Do you know the type of disease? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Hepatitis A | 1 |
| Hepatitis B | 2 |
| Hepatitis C | 3 |
| I do not know | 4 |

| **BH17. Have you been bitten by any suspicious animal in the last year? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't remember | 3 |

| **BH18. What did you do after being bitten by the suspected animal? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| I didn't do anything | 1 |
| I went to the medical facility. | 2 |
| I've been vaccinated | 3 |
| I don't remember | 4 |
| Other (please specify)..... | |

| **BH19. How important is the vaccine for you? (ONLY ANSWER) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!** | |
|---|---|
| Very important | 5 |
| Important | 4 |
| I'm undecided | 3 |
| It won't matter | 2 |
| It doesn't matter at all | 1 |
| I have no idea | 99 |

| **BH20. Have you ever been vaccinated? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 GET TO BH22! |
| I don't remember | 3 GET TO BH22! |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" AT BH20!**

| **BH21. Which of the vaccines have you had? (MANY ANSWERS) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!** | |
|---|---|
| Hepatitis B vaccine (Hep-B) | 1 |
| Tuberculosis vaccine (BCG) | 2 |
| Varicella vaccine (diphtheria, tetanus) DABT - IPA | 3 |
| KPA (conjugated pneumococcal vaccine) | 4 |
| Measles, mumps, rubella vaccine (MMR) | 5 |
| Meningitis vaccine (meningococcal - KMA4) | 6 |
| Hepatitis A (The Hep-A) | 7 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Adult Diphtheria - Tetanus Vaccine (TD) | 8 |
| Human papilloma virus (HPV) | 9 |
| Influenza vaccine (influenza - IIA) | 10 |
| Rabies vaccine | 11 |
| Other (please specify) ..... | |
| I do not know | 99 |

| **BH22. Did you have your children vaccinated after you came to Turkey? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't remember | 3 |

**0-6 AGE CHILDREN'S SECTION**

**CHECK THE CHILDREN 0-6 YEARS OF AGE IN H5!**

| **BH23. How do you feel about vaccinating your children? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| I don't vaccinate my children. | 1 |
| I want to get my kids vaccinated, but do not know how I can | 2 |
| I'm having my children vaccinated. | 3 |
| I have vaccinated at the health care facility regularly. | 4 |
| I have no idea about this | 5 |

**BH23'DE "3" VEYA "4" YANITINI VERENLERE SORUNUZ!**

| **BH24. Which one of the vaccines did you have your children have? (MANY ANSWERS) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!** | |
|---|---|
| Hepatitis B vaccine (Hep-B) | 1 |
| Tuberculosis vaccine (BCG) | 2 |
| Hepatitis B vaccine | 3 |
| KPA (conjugated pneumococcal vaccine) | 4 |
| Measles, mumps, rubella vaccine (MMR) | 5 |
| Quadruple combination vaccine (diphtheria, | 6 |
| Polio vaccine (Opa) | 7 |
| Adult Diphtheria - Tetanus Vaccine (TD) | 8 |
| Hepatitis A (The Hep-A) | 9 |
| Chickenpox vaccine | 10 |
| Rotavirus (RVA) | 11 |
| Human papilloma virus (HPV) | 12 |
| Influenza vaccine (influenza - IIA) | 13 |
| Meningitis vaccine (meningococcal - KMA4) | 14 |
| Other (please specify) ..... | |
| I do not know | 99 |

*Now I'm going to ask you questions about vaccination for each child.*

**(THESE QUESTIONS WILL BE ASKED SEPARATELY FOR EACH CHILD BETWEEN THE AGES OF 0-6!)**
**BH25. Did you get your child's vaccinations? (ONLY ANSWER)**
**BH26. Which one of my readings fits your child's condition? (ONLY ANSWER)**
**BH27. Did you receive a vaccination card when you had your child vaccinated? (ONLY ANSWER) IN THE BH25, THOSE WHO ANSWER "2" OR "3" WILL BE ASKED!**
**BH28. Does your child have a vaccination card? (ONLY ANSWER)**
**BH29. Do you have your child vaccinated without spending time with the vaccine card? (ONLY ANSWER)**

**BH30. Why didn't you get your child vaccinated? THOSE WHO ANSWERED "4" IN BH26 WILL BE ASKED!**

| | BH25. Having vaccination Condition | BH26. Vaccination Condition | BH27. Vaccine card issuance Condition | BH28. Having vaccination card or not | BH29. Availability of the vaccine on time | BH30. The reason why no vaccine was given |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Child | | | | | | |
| 2. Child | | | | | | |
| 3. Child | | | | | | |
| 4. Child | | | | | | |
| 5. Child | | | | | | |
| 6. Child | | | | | | |

| BH25 Having Vaccine Condition Codes | BH26. Vaccine Condition Codes | BH27. Vaccine Card Issuance Condition<br>BH28. Having Vaccination Card or not<br>BH29. Codes of availability of the Vaccine on Time | BH30. Codes of the reason why no vaccine was given |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 = no vaccine has not been given<br>2= yes ,it was done by nurses from home health center<br>3= yes, I have had my children vaccinated at the health care facility regularly | 1= complete vaccine ( vaccines completed)<br>2= fully vaccinated by age<br>3= missing vaccines (although the time has passed, there are remaining vaccines missing)<br>4= Unvaccinated (never vaccinated) | 1= Yes<br>2= No | 1= we didn't know where the vaccine was made<br>2= we did not know that the vaccine was necessary<br>3= we thought the vaccine was harmful<br>4= the center of vaccination is very far away from us<br>5 = other |

**(THESE QUESTIONS WILL BE ASKED SEPARATELY FOR EACH CHILD BETWEEN THE AGES OF 0-6!)**
**BH31. Have you seen at your baby or one of your children any of the following diseases in the last 1 year? (MANY ANSWERS)**
**BH32. How many times have your child had this disease in the last year? ANYONE WITH ANY DISEASE IN BH31 WILL BE ASKED!**
**BH33. When was this disease seen?**
**BH34. How many days it lasted?**
**BH35. What kind of treatment was applied? (ONLY ANSWER)**
**BH36. What was the treatment result? (ONLY ANSWER)**

| BH35. Treatment Methods Codes | BH36. Treatment Result Code Key |
|---|---|
| 1 = physician prescribed drug | 1 = Still ill |
| 2= we went to the doctor and hospitalized at the | 2 = Completely healed |
| 3 = spontaneously treated without going to the | Other, please specify..... |
| 4= we have given medicine at home | |

| Diseases | BH31. Disease Condition | | BH32. Incidence of Disease | BH33. Time | | BH34. Duration | BH35. Treatment | BH36. Result |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hepatitis A | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for | …… | …… … |
| Hepatitis B | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… … | …… …… |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Hepatitis C | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| AIDS | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Whooping | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Polio | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Diphtheria | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Dysentery (bloody | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Influenza | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Gastroenteritis | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Mumps | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Kala-azar | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Measles | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Measles | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Cholera | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Conjunctivitis | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Meningitis | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Infection route | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Malaria | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |
| Syphilis | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. days | …… | …… |

| **Diseases** | **BH31. Disease Condition** | | **BH32. Incidence of Disease** | **BH33. Time** | | **BH34. Duration** | **BH35. Treatment** | **BH36. Result** |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Chickenpox | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. | …… | …… |
| Anthrax | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. | …… | …… |
| Tropical sore | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. | …… | …… |
| Tetanus | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. | …… | …… |
| Typhoid | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. | …… | …… |
| Mange | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. | …… | …… |
| Brucella | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. | …… | …… |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Toxoplasmosis | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. | …… | …… |
| Tularemia | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. | …… | …… |
| Tuberculosis (TB) | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. | …… | …… |
| Pneumonia | Yes1 | No 2 | ……. times | …. days before | …. months | It lasted for ……. | …… | …… |
| My child has not had any contagious disease. | 99 | | | | | | | |

**BH37. Is there anything you want to add related to the vaccine, how would you like to be given a service in Turkey? (OPEN-ENDED QUESTION)**

_____ (write in person's own words)

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هذا المشروع تم تمويله من قبل الاتحاد الأوروبي

SIHHAT/2018/SER/NEG/04

Surveys for
Health Care Needs Analysis of
Syrian Population under Temporary Protection

# MENTAL HEALTH STATUS

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Post Survey
2020

sihhat
Improving the Health Status of the Syrian Population under Temporary Protection and Related Services Provided by Turkish Authorities Project

# MENTAL HEALTH STATUS

# DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

## 1. Place of Interview

All the interviews were conducted in urban area within the scope of mental health study (Graphic: 1).

**Graphic 1 Distribution of Places where Syrian Population under Temporary Protection in Turkey Live Surveyed within the scope of Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 2. Distribution by Province

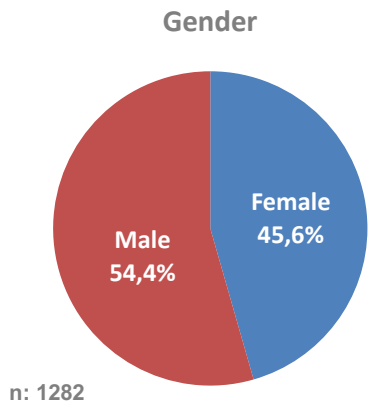
Within the scope of survey, interviews were conducted in 10 different cities directly proportional to distributions of Syrian individuals in Turkey. The survey was conducted with 1282 individuals in Istanbul, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Mersin, Bursa, Izmir, Kilis and Kahramanmaraş (Table:1).

**Table 1 Distribution of Number of Interviews by the Provinces where the Interviews were conducted, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Province | Number of Interviews | Distribution % | Distribution in Turkey % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adana | 108 | 8,4 | 8,4 |
| Bursa | 80 | 6,2 | 6,2 |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 15,8 | 15,8 |
| Hatay | 198 | 15,4 | 15,4 |
| Mersin | 92 | 7,2 | 7,2 |
| İstanbul | 248 | 19,3 | 19,3 |
| İzmir | 66 | 5,2 | 5,2 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 3,3 | 3,3 |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 15,1 | 15,1 |
| Kilis | 52 | 4,1 | 4,1 |
| **Total** | **1282** | **100,0** | **100,0** |

## 3. Gender

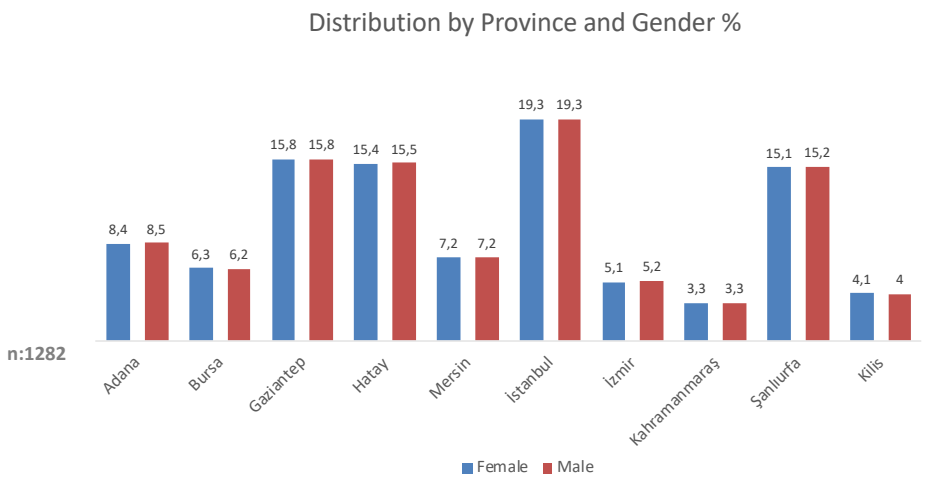
As for 1282 Syrian people under temporary protection who were interviewed, 45,6% are female and 54,4% are male (Graphic:2).




Graphic 2 Distribution by Gender, SIHHAT (2020)

## 4. Distribution by Province and Gender

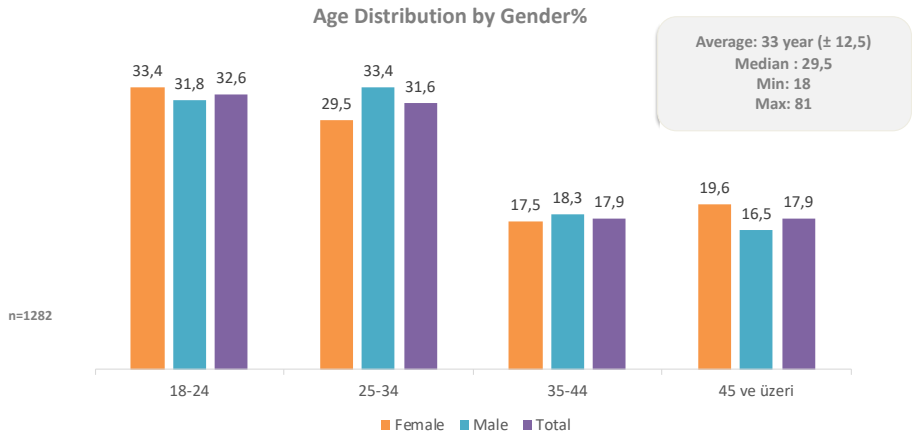
The survey was conducted in proportion of 45,6% of female and 54,4% of male by ensuring number of interviews with women and men is the same by province (Graphic:3). Istanbul, Gaziantep and Şanlıurfa are cities where rate of women and men participants is the highest.




Graphic 3 Gender Distribution of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Surveyed within the scope of Survey by Province, SIHHAT (2020)

## 5. Distribution by Age

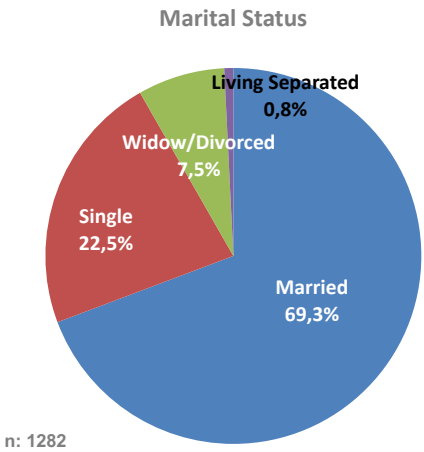
Interviews were conducted with individuals aged 18 and older within the scope of the study. Age average of the interviewees is (AA:33; SD:12,5). 32, 6% of the participants are between 18 and 24, 31, 6% are between 25 and 34, 17, 9% are between 35 and 44 and 17, 9% are over 45 (Graphic: 4).




**Graphic 4 Age Distribution of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Surveyed within the scope of Survey by Gender, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 6. Marital Status

69,3 % of the participants surveyed are married and 22,5% of are single. Proportion of widow /divorced individuals and individuals living separated from his/her husband/wife is 8,3% (Graphic :5).




**Graphic 5 Distribution of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Surveyed within the scope of Survey by Marital Status, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 2 presents results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine if there is a significant difference in distribution of marital status by gender and age variables. Hence, there is a statistically significant difference in distribution of marital status of Syrian refugees by gender and also age (p<0,05).

Percentages belonging to the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups include a significant difference by age, and z test statistic was used to determine if difference between the percentages is significant. Proportion of single individuals is significantly higher in the age group of 18-24 (52,6%) and in the age group of 35-44 (88,3%) compared to other age groups (p<0,05). Number of single men is significantly higher (31,1%) compared to number of single women (12,2%) (p<0,05) (Table: 2).

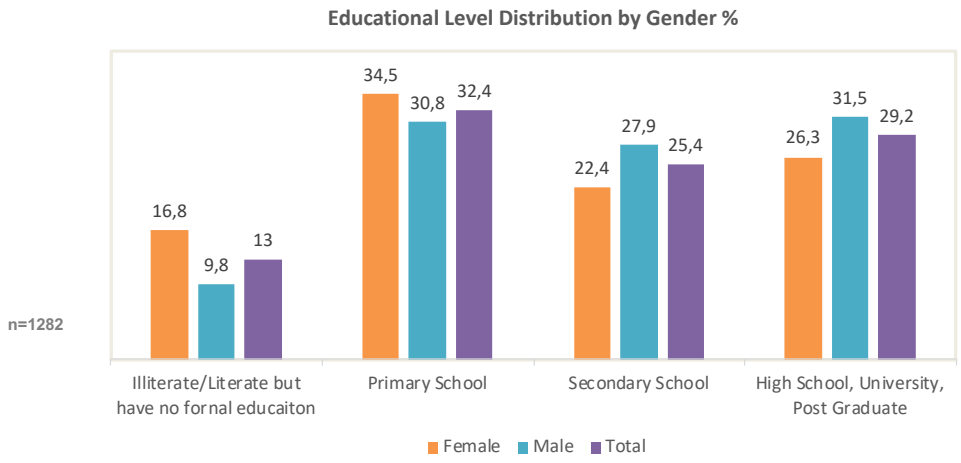
**Table 2 Distribution of Marital Status in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the scope of Survey by Gender and Age Group, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Married | Single | Widow/Divorced/Separated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi2$=149.757; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 414 (70,9) | 71 (12,2) | 99 (17,0) |
| Male | 698 | 474 (67,9) | 217 (31,1) | 7 (1,0) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=377,128; p<0,05)** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 182 (43,6) | 218 (52,3) | 17 (4,1) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 322 (79,5) | 59 (14,6) | 24 (5,9) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 203 (88,3) | 9 (3,9) | 18 (7,9) |
| over 45 | 230 | 181 (78,7) | 2 (0,9) | 47 (20,5) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **888 (69,3)** | **288 (22,5)** | **106 (8,3)** |

## 7. Educational Level

Graphic 6 illustrates distribution of educational level of 1282 individuals examined within the scope of survey. 32,4% of the participants are primary school graduates and 25,4% are secondary school graduates.

Percentages were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference and they were tested by z statistics. Women who are illiterate and had formal education (16,8%) are significantly more than men (9,8%) (p<0,05). Men who had high school and higher level of education (31,5%) are significantly more than women (26,3%). Education level of men in the study group is higher.




**Graphic 6 Distribution of Educational Level in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the scope of Survey by Gender, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 3 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of educational level shows a significant difference by gender, age and the province variables or not. Hence, distribution of educational level in Syrian refugees shows a statistically significant difference by gender, age and province.

Distribution of educational level of 1282 participants examined within the survey is illustrated by gender, age groups and the cities they live in. Percentages belonging to the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference by age and significance of the differences in percentages was tested by z test statistics. Percentage of the participants over 45 who are not literate and had no formal education (26,1%) is significantly higher than other age groups ($p<0,05$).

Percentage of those who are not literate and had no formal education is 29,6% in Adana province and it shows a significant difference by other provinces ($p<0,05$).

**Table 3 Distribution of Educational Level in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey by Gender, Age groups and Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

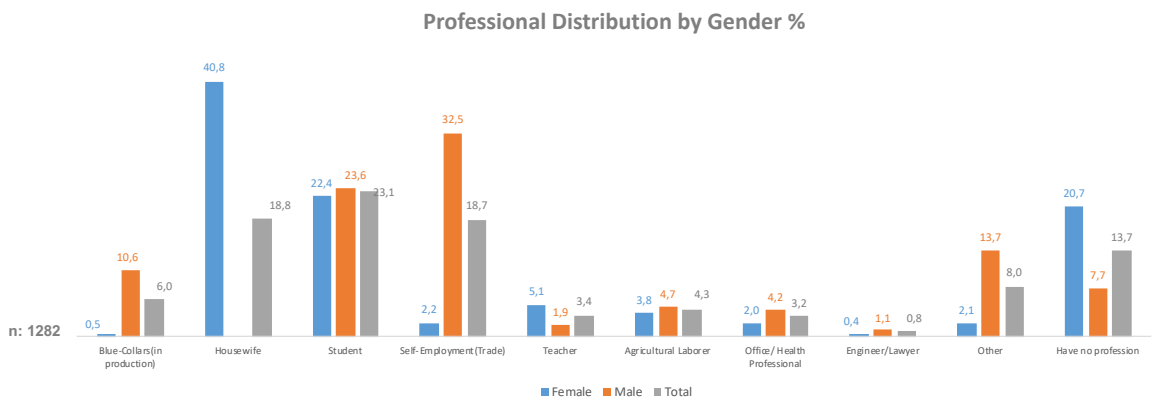
| | | Can't read and write / Reads and writes but had no formal education | Primary school | Secondary school | High school and further |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender (χ2=22.310; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 98 (16,7) | 201 (34,4) | 131 (22,4) | 154 (26,3) |
| Male | 698 | 68 (9,7) | 215 (30,8) | 195 (27,9) | 220 (31,5) |
| **Age Group (χ2=101.921; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 37 (8,9) | 132 (31,7) | 114 (27,3) | 134 (32,1) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 41 (10,1) | 124 (30,6) | 107 (26,4) | 133 (32,8) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 28 (12,1) | 83 (36,1) | 56 (24,3) | 63 (27,4) |
| over 45 | 230 | 60 (26,1) | 77 (33,5) | 49 (21,3) | 44 (19,2) |
| **Province (χ2=126.754; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 32 (29,6) | 33 (30,6) | 21 (19,4) | 22 (20,3) |
| Bursa | 80 | 12 (15,0) | 26 (32,5) | 26 (32,5) | 16 (20,0) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 32 (15,8) | 75 (37,1) | 47 (23,3) | 48 (23,8) |
| Hatay | 198 | 13 (6,6) | 60 (30,3) | 60 (30,3) | 65 (32,8) |
| Mersin | 92 | 10 (10,8) | 24 (26,1) | 21 (22,8) | 37 (40,3) |
| İstanbul | 248 | 14 (5,6) | 80 (32,3) | 67 (27,0) | 87 (12,5) |
| İzmir | 66 | 7 (10,6) | 24 (36,4) | 18 (27,3) | 17 (25,8) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 5 (11,9) | 21 (50,0) | 11 (26,2) | 5 (11,9) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 39 (20,1) | 58 (29,9) | 40 (20,6) | 57 (29,4) |
| Kilis | 52 | 2 (3,8) | 15 (28,8) | 15 (28,8) | 20 (38,4) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **166 (13,0)** | **416 (32,4)** | **326 (25,4)** | **374 (29,2)** |

## 8. Distribution by Profession

Professional distributions of Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey are illustrated in Graphic 7. 23,1% of the participants are students, 18,8% are housewives and 6,0% are blue-collar workers. Rate of those who has no profession is 13,7%.

According to the results of Chi-Squared test conducted to determine if there is a significant difference in professional distribution by gender variable, there is a statistically significant difference in professional distribution of Syrian refugees by gender (χ2=610.227; p<0, 05).

Percentages belonging to the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference by gender and significance of the differences in percentages was tested by z test statistics. Rate of women who have no profession (20,7%) is significantly higher than men (7,7%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 7 Distribution of Professions in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the scope of Survey by Gender, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 9. Employment Status

Table 4 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of employment status shows a significant difference by gender and age variables or not. As seen, distribution of employment status in Syrian refugees shows a statistically significant difference by gender and age groups (p<0,05).

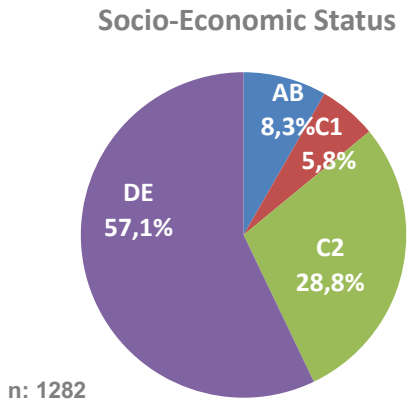
Percentages belonging to the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference by gender and age groups, and significance of the differences in percentages was tested by z test statistics. As it is seen, employment of women (15,6%) is significantly lower compared to men (59,5%) (p<0,05). When examining age distribution, employment of the participants over 45 (20,4%) is significantly lower compared to other age groups (p<0,05). It is determined that employment status is intensive in the age group of 25-44 (Table:4).

**Table 4 Distribution of Employment Status in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey by Gender and Age groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Working | not Working |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi 2$=256.181; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 91 (15,6) | 493 (84,4) |
| Male | 698 | 415 (59,5) | 283 (40,5) |
| **Age Group ($\chi 2$=61.076; p<0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 149 (35,7) | 268 (64,3) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 202 (49,9) | 203 (50,1) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 108 (47,0) | 122 (53,0) |
| over 45 | 230 | 47 (20,4) | 183 (79,6) |
| **Total** | **1282** | 506 (39,5) | 776 (60,5) |

## 10. SES (Socio-Economic Status)

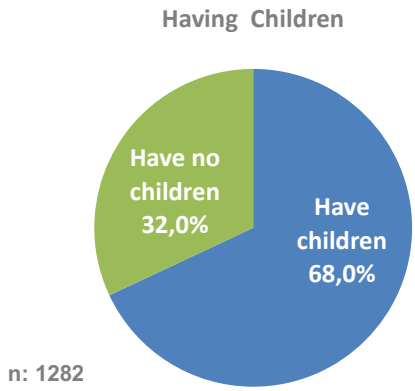
8,3% of 1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection interviewed within the scope of survey are in AB, 5,8% are in C1 and 28,8% are in C2 socio-economic status. Three out of every five are in DE socio-economic status (57,1%) (Graphic:8).




**Graphic 8 Distribution of Socio-Economic Groups in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the scope of Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 11. Status of Having Children

1282 Syrians under temporary protection examined within the scope of research were asked about if they have any children. 68% of the participants have children and 32% have no children (Graphic:9).




**Graphic 9 Distribution of Status of Having Children in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the scope of Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 5 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of status of having children shows a significant difference by gender, age and province variables or not. As seen, distribution of status of Having children in Syrian refugees shows a statistically significant difference by gender and age groups (p<0,05).

Percentages belonging to the frequencies were calculated in order to determine which groups have a statistically significant difference by gender and age groups, and significance of the differences in percentages was determined by z test statistics. As it is seen, rate of women with children (76,2%) is significantly higher compared to men (61,2%) (p<0,05). Rate of individuals with children is significantly higher in the age group of 35-44 (93,5%) than other age groups (p<0,05).

Distribution of status of having children in Syrian refugees shows no statistically significant difference by the province they live in (p>0,05) (Table:5).

**Table 5 Distribution of Status of Having Children in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey by Gender, Age groups and Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | have children | have no children |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender ($\chi 2$=32.993; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 445 (76,2) | 139 (23,8) |
| Male | 698 | 427 (61,2) | 271 (38,8) |
| **Age Group ($\chi 2$=264.236; p<0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 161 (38,6) | 256 (61,4) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 314 (77,5) | 91 (22,5) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 215 (93,5) | 15 (6,5) |
| over 45 | 230 | 182 (79,1) | 48 (20,9) |
| **Provinces ($\chi 2$=10.584; p>0,05)** | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 72 (66,7) | 36 (33,3) |
| Bursa | 80 | 59 (73,8) | 21 (26,3) |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 133 (65,8) | 69 (34,2) |
| Hatay | 198 | 127 (64,1) | 71 (35,9) |
| Mersin | 92 | 61 (66,3) | 31 (33,7) |
| İstanbul | 248 | 160 (64,5) | 88 (35,5) |
| İzmir | 66 | 52 (78,8) | 14 (21,2) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 31 (73,8) | 11 (26,2) |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 139 (71,6) | 55 (28,4) |
| Kilis | 52 | 38 (73,1) | 14 (26,9) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **872 (68,0)** | **410 (32,0)** |

## 12. Monthly Household Income

Economic conditions of 1282 participants examined within the survey were examined through monthly household income. According to the results, monthly average income of Syrian population living in Turkey under temporary protection is (AA: 1,547; SD: 984,1) Turkish Liras. It is determined that 11,9% of 1282 participants earn 500 TL and below and 9,8% earn 2,501 and above (Table: 6).

**Table 6 Distribution of Monthly Household Income in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Income | Number | % |
|---|---|---|
| 500 TL and below | 152 | 11,9 |
| 501-1000 TL | 336 | 26,2 |
| 1001-1500 TL | 310 | 24,2 |
| 1501-2000 TL | 238 | 18,6 |
| 2001-2500 TL | 120 | 9,4 |
| 2501 TL and above | 126 | 9,8 |
| **Total** | **1282** | **100%** |
| **Mean** | ***1546,6*** | |
| Median | 1463,7 | |
| Min | 100 | |
| Max | 9000 | |
| **Standard Deviation** | **984,1** | |

Distributions and also descriptive statistics (average and standard deviation) of monthly household income have been calculated by provinces, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey. In addition, Chi-Squared test was used to analyze if there is a difference between the distributions and t-test was used to analyze if there is difference between arithmetic averages and which groups are in favor of this difference, and the results are illustrated in Table 7.

According to the relevant results, distribution and averages of Syrian refugees by monthly household income show a statistically significant difference by provinces, employment status and knowledge of Turkish (p<0,05). According to the results of t-test performed to determine which groups have advantage of the relevant difference, monthly household income of the participants living in Istanbul (AA:2,174; SD:1141) TL and Izmir (AA:2,006; SD:666,5) TL is significantly higher compared to the other provinces (p<0,05).

Rate of monthly household income of those who speak Turkish (AA: 1,771; SD: 1026, 5) TL is significantly higher compared to those who don't speak Turkish (AA: 1,216; SD: 813, 3) TL (p<0, 05).

Distribution of monthly household income in Syrian refugees shows no statistically significant

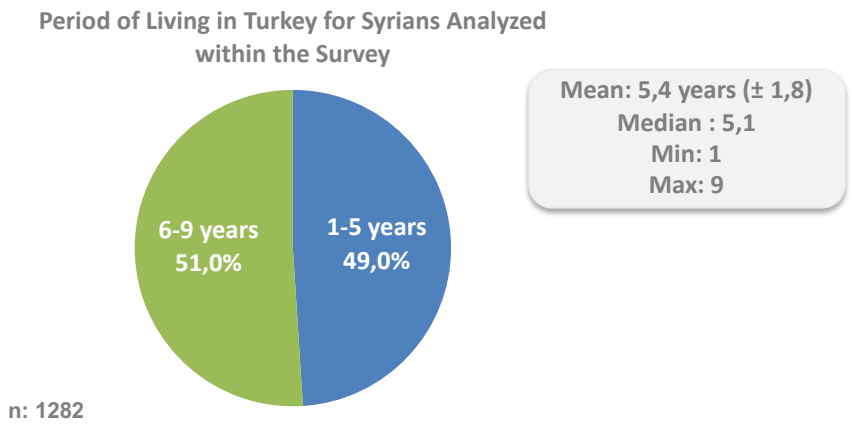
difference by period of living in Turkey (p>0, 05) (Table:7).

**Table 7 Distribution of Monthly Household Income in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey by Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | 500 TL and below | 501-1000 TL | 1001-1500 TL | 1501-2000 TL | 2001-2500 TL | 2501 TL and above | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Province (χ2=2856.733; p<0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Adana | 108 | 10 (9,3) | 37 (34,3) | 40 (37,0) | 17 (15,7) | 1 (0,9) | 3 (2,8) | 1338,4 | 823,2 |
| Bursa | 80 | 7 (8,8) | 13 (16,3) | 25 (31,3) | 19 (23,8) | 11 (13,8) | 5 (6,3) | 1547,1 | 664,5 |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 22 (10,9) | 62 (30,7) | 42 (20,8) | 51 (25,2) | 7 (3,5) | 18 (8,9) | 1468,9 | 957,7 |
| Hatay | 198 | 24 (12,1) | 70 (35,4) | 71 (35,9) | 22 (11,1) | 6 (3,0) | 5 (2,5) | 1264,6 | 726,3 |
| Mersin | 92 | 6 (6,5) | 20 (21,7) | 28 (30,4) | 21 (22,8) | 10 (10,9) | 7 (7,6) | 1589,6 | 755,1 |
| İstanbul | 248 | 9 (3,6) | 30 (12,1) | 38 (15,3) | 59 (23,8) | 52 (21,0) | 60 (24,2) | 2174,4 | 1141,0 |
| İzmir | 66 | 0 (0) | 4 (6,1) | 16 (24,2) | 21 (31,8) | 19 (28,8) | 6 (9,1) | 2006,1 | 666,5 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 13 (31,0) | 14 (33,3) | 9 (21,4) | 5 (11,9) | 1 (2,4) | 0 (0) | 1005,5 | 596,6 |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 57 (29,4) | 73 (37,6) | 28 (14,4) | 5 (2,6) | 10 (5,2) | 21 (10,8) | 1182,2 | 1070,5 |
| Kilis | 52 | 4 (7,7) | 13 (25,0) | 13 (25,0) | 18 (34,6) | 3 (5,8) | 1 (1,9) | 1496,5 | 829,0 |
| **Employment Status (χ2=197.452; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 506 | 20 (4,0) | 81 (16,0) | 147 (29,1) | 118 (23,3) | 68 (13,4) | 72 (14,2) | 1864,4 | 1005,3 |
| not working | 776 | 132 (17,0) | 255 (32,9) | 163 (21) | 120 (15,5) | 52 (6,7) | 54 (7,0) | 1339,3 | 912,8 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish (χ2=147.720; p<0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 762 | 53 (7,0) | 151 (19,8) | 188 (24,7) | 170 (22,3) | 96 (12,6) | 104 (13,6) | 1771,8 | 1026,5 |
| not speaking | 520 | 99 (19) | 185 (35,6) | 122 (23,5) | 68 (13,1) | 24 (4,6) | 22 (4,2) | 1216,5 | 813,3 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey (χ2=9.165; p>0,05)** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 628 | 77 (12,3) | 153 (24,4) | 145 (23,1) | 117 (18,6) | 69 (11) | 67 (10,7) | 1565,8 | 955,7 |
| 6-9 years | 654 | 75 (11,5) | 183 (28,0) | 165 (25,2) | 121 (18,5) | 51 (7,8) | 59 (9,0) | 1528,2 | 1010,9 |
| **Total** | **1282** | **152 (11,9)** | **336 (26,2)** | **310 (24,2)** | **238 (18,6)** | **120 (9,4)** | **126 (9,8)** | **1457,9** | **731,4** |

## 13. Period of Living in Turkey

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection interviewed within the scope of survey has been living in Turkey for average 5 (AA:5,4; SD:1,8) years (Graphic: 10).




**Graphic 10 Period of Living in Turkey in Syrian population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

According to Table 8, period of living in Turkey is above general average (AA:5,4; SD:1,8) for the individuals living in Kilis (AA:6,1; SD:1,5), Kahramanmaraş (AA:6,0; SD:1,7), Gaziantep (AA:5,6; SD:1,8), Hatay (AA:5,6; SD:2,0), Izmir (AA:5,6; SD:1,6) and Şanlıurfa (AA:5,5; SD:1,6).

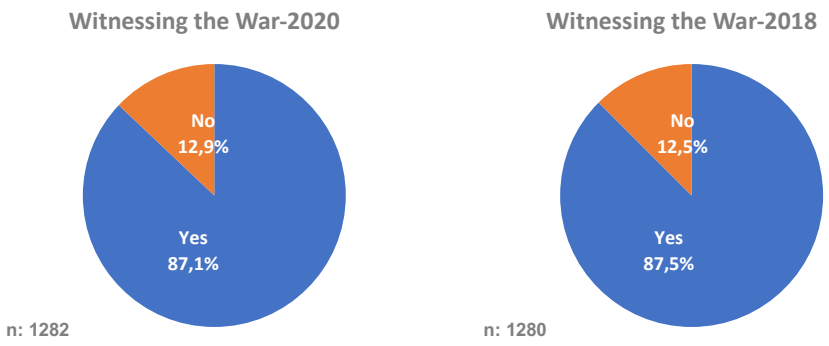
**Table 8 Distribution of Period of Living in Turkey in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Number | Mean | Standard Deviation | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces** | | | | | | |
| Adana | 108 | 4,8 | 2,1 | 4,4 | 1 | 9 |
| Bursa | 80 | 5,0 | 1,9 | 4,7 | 1 | 8 |
| Gaziantep | 202 | 5,6 | 1,8 | 5,3 | 1 | 9 |
| Hatay | 198 | 5,6 | 2,0 | 5,3 | 1 | 9 |
| Mersin | 92 | 5,0 | 2,1 | 4,8 | 1 | 9 |
| İstanbul | 248 | 5,1 | 1,7 | 4,7 | 1 | 9 |
| İzmir | 66 | 5,6 | 1,6 | 5,2 | 1 | 9 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 42 | 6,0 | 1,7 | 5,8 | 2 | 8 |
| Şanlıurfa | 194 | 5,5 | 1,6 | 5,1 | 1 | 9 |
| Kilis | 52 | 6,1 | 1,5 | 5,6 | 2 | 9 |
| **Total** | **1282** | **5,4** | **1,8** | **5,1** | **1** | **9** |

# INDICATORS FOR MENTAL HEALTH

## 1. Situation of the Participants in terms of Witnessing the War in Syria

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey were asked to answer "Did you witness the war in Syria?" According to their answers, 87,1% of the participants indicated that they witnessed the war in Syria (Graphic: 11). According to the result of z test, there is no statistically significant difference in the rates of witnessing the war if data 2018 and data 2020 are compared (p>0,05).




**Graphic 11 Status of Witnessing the War in Syria in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 9 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of witnessing the war shows a significant difference by gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-Economic Status (SES). As it is seen, distribution of situation of witnessing the war shows a statistically significant difference in Syrian refugees by period of living in Turkey and SES variables (p<0,05).

As a result of z test, rate of witnessing the war in Syria is significantly higher in the participants who have been employed (90,3%) and have been living in Turkey for 1 to 5 years (90,4%) (p<0, 05). As for socio-economic status, rate of witnessing the war is significantly higher in the participants of C1 (89,7%), C2 (85,9%) and DE (89,8%) groups compared to the individuals with socio-economic status at AB level (57,3%) (p<0,05).

Situation of witnessing the war shows no statistically significant difference in Syrian refugees

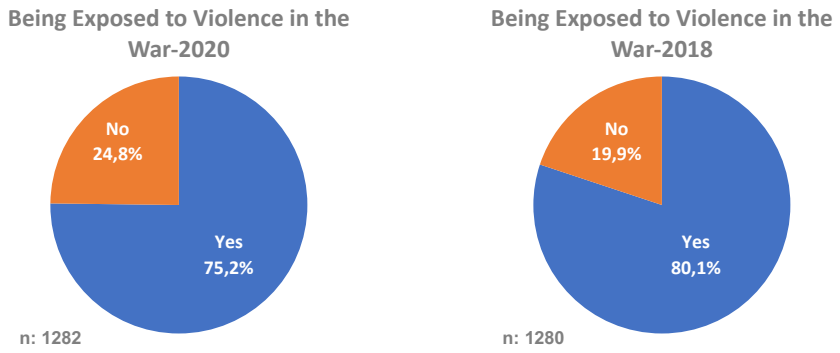
by gender, age group and knowledge of Turkish variables (p>0,05) (Table:9).

**Table 9 Distribution of Witnessing the War in Syria in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES Groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Did you witness the war in Syria? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| **Gender (χ2=0.535; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 504 (86,3) | 80 (13,7) |
| Male | 698 | 612 (87,7) | 86 (12,3) |
| **Age Group (χ2=4.207; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 356 (85,4) | 61 (14,6) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 361 (89,1) | 44 (10,9) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 204 (88,7) | 26 (11,3) |
| over 45 | 230 | 195 (84,8) | 35 (15,2) |
| **Employment Status (χ2=7.904; p<0,05)** | | | |
| working | 506 | 457 (90,3) | 49 (9,7) |
| not working | 776 | 659 (84,9) | 117 (15,1) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish (χ2=0.080; p>0,05)** | | | |
| speaking | 762 | 665 (87,3) | 97 (12,7) |
| not speaking | 520 | 451 (86,7) | 69 (13,3) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey (χ2=12.583; p<0,05)** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 628 | 568 (90,4) | 60 (9,6) |
| 6-9 years | 654 | 548 (83,8) | 106 (16,2) |
| **SES Group (χ2=39.785; p<0,05)** | | | |
| AB | 98 | 66 (67,3) | 32 (32,7) |
| C1 | 68 | 61 (89,7) | 7 (10,3) |
| C2 | 341 | 293 (85,9) | 48 (14,1) |
| DE | 775 | 696 (89,8) | 79 (10,2) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **1116 (87,1)** | **166 (12,9)** |

## 2. Situation of the Participants in terms of Being Exposed to Violence in the War in Syria

According to the answers given to the question "Have you been exposed to violence in the war in Syria?" by 1282 SUTPs examined within the scope of survey, eight out of every ten participants indicated that they were exposed to violence in the war (Graphic: 12). When compared data of the year 2018, it is determined as a result of z test that there is a statistically significant difference in the rates of being exposed to violence in the war in Syria (p<0,05).




**Graphic 12 Proportion of being exposed to Violence in the War in Syria in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 10 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of being exposed to violence in the war in Syria shows a significant difference by gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-Economic Status (SES). As it is seen, distribution of being exposed to violence in the war shows a statistically significant difference by period of living in Turkey and SES variables (p<0,05).

As a result of z test, rate of being exposed to violence in the war in Syria is significantly higher in the participants who have been living in Turkey for 1 to 5 years (81,4%) compared to those who have been living for 6 to 9 years (63,9%) (p<0, 05).

As for socio-economic status, it is determined that rate of being exposed to violence in the war is significantly higher in the participants of C1 (77,9%), C2 (75,4%) and DE (79,1%) groups compared to the individuals with socio-economic status at AB level (41,8%) (p<0,05).

Distribution of being exposed to violence in the war shows no statistically significant difference in Syrian refugees by gender, age group, employment status and knowledge of Turkish variables (p>0,05) (Table: 10).

**Table 10 Distribution of Status of being Exposed to Violence in the War in Syria in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES Groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

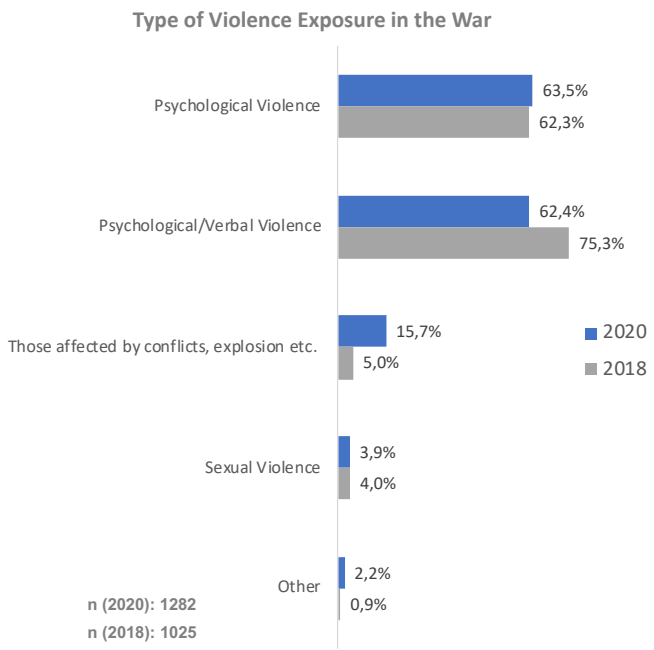
| | Have you been exposed to violence in the war in Syria? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| **Gender ($\chi 2$=0.022; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 438 (75,0) | 146 (25,0) |
| Male | 698 | 526 (75,4) | 172 (24,6) |
| **Age Group ($\chi 2$=5.456; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 297 (71,2) | 120 (28,8) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 315 (77,8) | 90 (22,2) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 175 (76,1) | 55 (23,9) |
| over 45 | 230 | 177 (77) | 53 (23,0) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi 2$=2.741; p>0,05)** | | | |

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| working | 506 | 393 (77,7) | 113 (22,3) |
| not working | 776 | 571 (73,6) | 205 (26,4) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$= 0.853; p>0,05)** | | | |
| speaking | 762 | 580 (76,1) | 182 (23,9) |
| not speaking | 520 | 384 (73,8) | 136 (26,2) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=25.161; p<0,05)** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 628 | 511 (81,4) | 117 (18,6) |
| 6-9 years | 654 | 453 (69,3) | 201 (30,7) |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$=65.072; p<0,05)** | | | |
| AB | 98 | 41 (41,8) | 57 (58,2) |
| C1 | 68 | 53 (77,9) | 15 (22,1) |
| C2 | 341 | 257 (75,4) | 84 (24,6) |
| DE | 775 | 613 (79,1) | 162 (20,9) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **cmlxiv. 5,2)** | **318 4,8)** |

## 3. Type of the Violence Exposed in the War

Graphic 13 illustrates distribution of the answers given to the question "What kind of violence were you exposed to in the war in Syria?" by 1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection who indicated that they were exposed to violence. As it is seen, physical violence is the primary violence exposure in the war by 63,5%. More than half of the participants in the survey indicated that they were exposed to physiological/verbal violence (62%).

When comparing with the data obtained in 2018, it is determined that there is a significant increase in those who were influenced by several incidents such as conflicts, explosions, etc. (62,4%) while there is a decrease in those who indicated that they were exposed to physiological/verbal violence in the war (15,7%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 13 Type of the Violence Exposure in the War in Syria in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection**

examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)

Table 11 demonstrates results of Chi-Squared test which was performed in order to determine whether distribution by type of the violence exposed in the war, Syria shows a significant difference by gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-Economic Status (SES) variables. According to the results, distribution of type of the violence exposed in the war, Syria shows a statistically significant difference by gender, employment status and period of living in Turkey (p<0,05).

According to the result of z-test, proportion of being exposed to physical violence is significantly higher in men (73,6%) compared to the women (51,4%) (p<0,05). Proportion of being influenced certain incidents such as by conflicts/ explosions, etc. is significantly higher in women (19,2%) (p<0,05).

Proportion of the employed individuals, who stated that they were exposed to physical violence and sexual violence, is significantly higher (p<0,05).

Proportion of being exposed to physical violence is significantly higher for the participants who have been living in Turkey for 1-5 years (67,1%).

Distribution of type of the violence exposure in the war in Syria shows no statistically significant difference by age group and knowledge of Turkish variables (p>0,05) (Table:11).

**Table 11 Distribution of Type of the Violence Exposure in the War in Syria in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES Groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | What kind of violence were you exposed to in the war in Syria? | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Physical violence** | **Psychological/verbal violence** | **Sexual violence** | **Those who were influenced by conflicts, explosions, etc.** | **Other** |
| **Gender** ($\chi2$=28.016; p<0,05) | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 438 | 225 (51,4) | 283 (64,6) | 10 (2,3) | 84 (19,2) | 8 (1,8) |
| Male | 526 | 387 (73,6) | 319 (60,6) | 28 (5,3) | 67 (12,7) | 13 (2,5) |
| **Age Group** ($\chi2$=13.712; p>0,05) | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 297 | 175 (58,9) | 178 (59,9) | 9 (3,0) | 57 (19,2) | 6 (2,0) |
| 25-34 | 315 | 209 (66,3) | 205 (65,1) | 18 (5,7) | 41 (13,0) | 7 (2,2) |
| 35-44 | 175 | 119 (68,0) | 108 (61,7) | 6 (3,4) | 21 (12,0) | 6 (3,4) |
| over 45 | 177 | 109 (61,6) | 111 (62,7) | 5 (2,8) | 32 (18,1) | 2 (1,1) |
| **Employment Status** ($\chi2$=13.173; p<0,05) | | | | | | |
| working | 393 | 278 (70,7) | 255 (64,9) | 24 (6,1) | 51 (13,0) | 10 (2,5) |
| not working | 571 | 334 (58,5) | 347 (60,8) | 14 (2,5) | 100 (17,5) | 11 (1,9) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** ($\chi2$=8.921; p>0,05) | | | | | | |
| speaking | 580 | 396 (68,3) | 359 (61,9) | 29 (5) | 85 (14,7) | 14 (2,4) |
| not speaking | 384 | 216 (56,3) | 243 (63,3) | 9 (2,3) | 66 (17,2) | 7 (1,8) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |

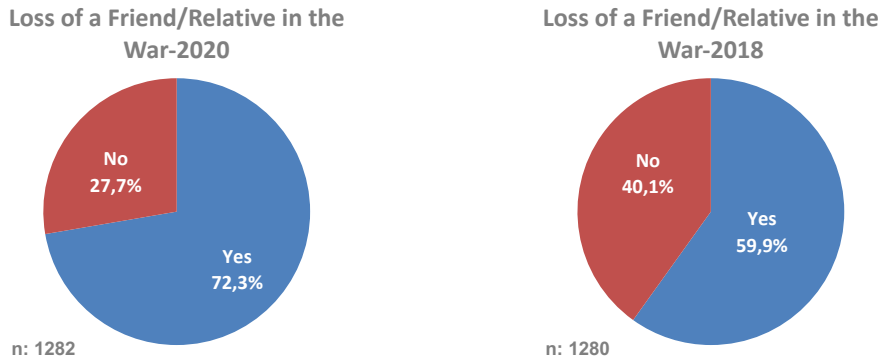
| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **($\chi 2$=10.882; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 511 | 343 (67,1) | 330 (64,6) | 27 (5,3) | 73 (14,3) | 7 (1,4) |
| 6-9 years | 453 | 269 (59,4) | 272 (60,0) | 11 (2,4) | 78 (17,2) | 14 (3,1) |
| **SES Group *** | | | | | | |
| AB | 41 | 21 (51,2) | 24 (58,5) | 2 (4,9) | 2 (4,9) | 0 (0) |
| C1 | 53 | 45 (84,9) | 36 (67,9) | 1 (1,9) | 2 (3,8) | 2 (3,8) |
| C2 | 257 | 191 (74,3) | 159 (61,9) | 14 (5,4) | 29 (11,3) | 5 (1,9) |
| DE | 613 | 355 (57,9) | 383 (62,5) | 21 (3,4) | 118 (19,2) | 14 (2,3) |
| **Total** | **964** | **612 (63,5)** | **602 (62,4)** | **38 (3,9)** | **151 (15,7)** | **21 (2,2)** |

* Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5).

## 4. Relative Lost in the War

According to the answers given to the question "Have you lost any friend/relative in the war in Syria?" by 1282 Syrian Population under Temporary examined within the scope of survey, more than half of the participants indicated that they have lost a friend or relative in the war in Syria (72,3%) (Graphic:14).

When comparing with the year of 2018, it is determined as a result of z test that there is a significant increase in the proportion of those who lost a friend/relative in the war (p<0,05).




**Graphic 14 Status of Losing a Relative in the War in Syria in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 12 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of relative lost in the war in Syria shows a significant difference by gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-Economic Status (SES). As it is seen, proportion of relative lost in the war in Syria shows a statistically significant difference by period of living in Turkey and SES variables (p<0,05).

As a result of z test, proportion of those who lost relative in the war in Syria is significantly higher in the working class (78,7%) and those who have been living in Turkey for 1 to 5 years (76,4%) (p<0,05).

Proportion of those who lost a relative in the war in Syria is significantly higher in C1 (76,5%) and DE (74,3%) groups compared to the participants in AB group (61,2%) (p<0,05).

Distribution of relative lost in the war in Syria shows no statistically significant difference by gender, age group and knowledge of Turkish variables (p>0,05) (Table: 12).

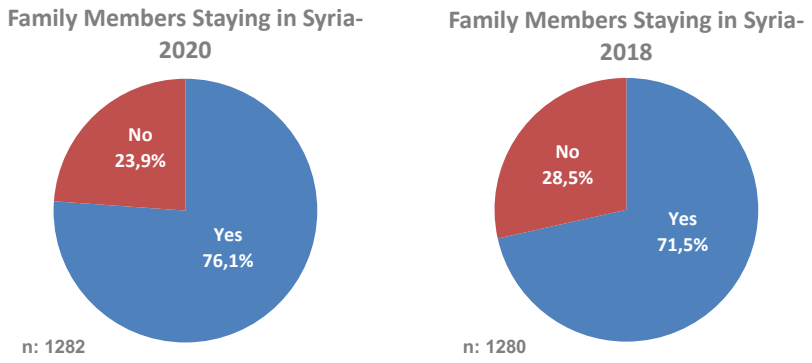
**Table 12 Distribution of Relative Lost in the War in Syria in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES Groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Have you lost any relative in the war in Syria? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| **Gender ($\chi 2$= 2.000; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 411 (70,4) | 173 (29,6) |
| Male | 698 | 516 (73,9) | 182 (26,1) |
| **Age Group ($\chi 2$= 1.739; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 297 (71,2) | 120 (28,8) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 301 (74,3) | 104 (25,7) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 161 (70,0) | 69 (30,0) |
| over 45 | 230 | 168 (73,0) | 62 (27,0) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi 2$=16.820; p<0,05)** | | | |
| working | 506 | 398 (78,7) | 108 (21,3) |
| not working | 776 | 529 (68,2) | 247 (31,8) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi 2$= 1.957; p>0,05)** | | | |
| speaking | 762 | 562 (73,8) | 200 (26,2) |
| not speaking | 520 | 365 (70,2) | 155 (29,8) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi 2$=10.457; p<0,05)** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 628 | 480 (76,4) | 148 (23,6) |
| 6-9 years | 654 | 447 (68,3) | 207 (31,7) |
| **SES Group ($\chi 2$=9.011; p<0,05)** | | | |
| AB | 98 | 60 (61,2) | 38 (38,8) |
| C1 | 68 | 52 (76,5) | 16 (23,5) |
| C2 | 341 | 239 (70,1) | 102 (29,9) |
| DE | 775 | 576 (74,3) | 199 (25,7) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **927 (72,3)** | **355 (27,7)** |

## 5. Family Members Living in Syria

According to the answers given to the question "Do you have any family members living in Syria?" by 1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey, 76,1% of the participants indicated that they have family members who still stay in Syria (Graphic:15).

According to the results of z test, proportion of the individuals who have family members in Syria is significantly higher (76,1%) compared to the year 2018 (71,5%) (p<0,05).




**Graphic 15 Status of Relatives/Family Members Living in Syria for Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 13 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution relating to family members living in Syria shows a significant difference by gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-Economic Status (SES). As it is seen, proportion of the participants who left a family member in Syria shows a statistically significant difference by employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and SES variables (p<0,05).

As a result of z test, proportion of those who left a family member in Syria is significantly higher in the working class (79,8%), those who doesn't speak Turkish (79,4%) and those who have been living in Turkey for 1 to 5 years (81,4%) (p<0,05).

Proportion of those who left a family member in Syria is significantly higher in individuals of AB (79,6%) and DE (79,7%) socio-economic status compared to the individuals of C2 socio-economic status (67,4%) (p<0,05).

Distribution of the family members left in Syria shows no statistically significant difference by gender and age group variables (p>0,05) (Table:13).

**Table 13 Distribution of the Family Members Left in Syria in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES Groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

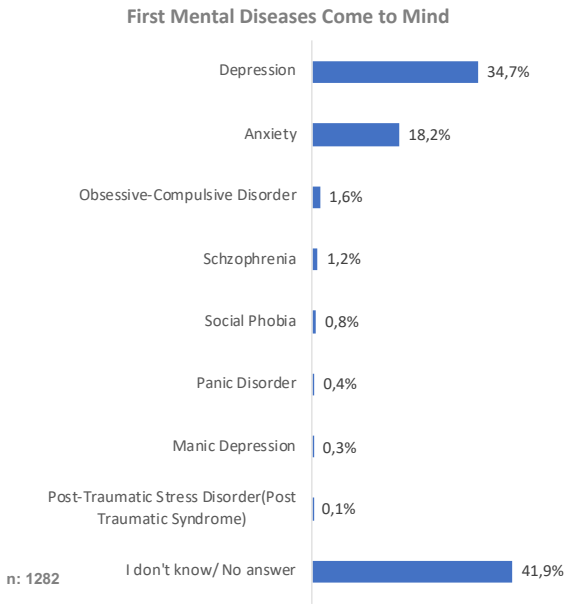
| | Do you have any family members living in Syria? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| **Gender ($\chi2$= 1.947; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 434 (74,3) | 150 (25,7) |
| Male | 698 | 542 (77,7) | 156 (22,3) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$= 4.285; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 303 (72,7) | 114 (27,3) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 315 (77,8) | 90 (22,2) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 177 (77,0) | 53 (23,0) |
| over 45 | 230 | 181 (78,7) | 49 (21,3) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=6.335; p<0,05)** | | | |
| working | 506 | 404 (79,8) | 102 (20,2) |
| not working | 776 | 572 (73,7) | 204 (26,3) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=5.218; p<0,05)** | | | |
| speaking | 762 | 563 (73,9) | 199 (26,1) |
| not speaking | 520 | 413 (79,4) | 107 (20,6) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=18.590; p<0,05)** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 628 | 511 (81,4) | 117 (18,6) |
| 6-9 years | 654 | 465 (71,1) | 189 (28,9) |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$=20.606; p<0,05)** | | | |
| AB | 98 | 78 (79,6) | 20 (20,4) |
| C1 | 68 | 50 (73,5) | 18 (26,5) |
| C2 | 341 | 230 (67,4) | 111 (32,6) |
| DE | 775 | 618 (79,7) | 157 (20,3) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **976 (76,1)** | **306 (23,9)** |

# KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESSES

## 1. Mental Illnesses Comes to Mind at First

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked to say which mental illness they remember at first without any help. The question has only one answer and answers of the participants are presented in Graphic 16.

Depression (34,7%) and Anxiety (18,2%) are primary mental illnesses that come to participants' minds at first without any help. 41,9% is proportion of the participants who don't know about any of nine mental illnesses investigated within the scope of survey.




**Graphic 16 Mental Illnesses Comes to Mind at First in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

Table 14 demonstrates distribution of mental illnesses remembered at first by gender in Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the survey. In this context, every second woman didn't remember any mental illness (44,9%).

**Table 14 Distribution of the First Mental Illness comes to mind in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Female | Male | Total |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mental Illnesses*** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Depression | 197 (33,7) | 248 (35,5) | 445 (34,7) |
| Anxiety | 103 (17,6) | 130 (18,6) | 233 (18,2) |
| Manic depression | 2 (0,3) | 2 (0,3) | 4 (0,3) |
| Schizophrenia | 3 (0,5) | 12 (1,7) | 15 (1,2) |
| Post-traumatic stress disorder (Post traumatic syndrome) | 0 (0) | 1 (0,1) | 1 (0,1) |
| Social phobia | 4 (0,7) | 6 (0,9) | 10 (0,8) |
| Panic disorder | 2 (0,3) | 3 (0,4) | 5 (0,4) |
| Obsessive- Compulsive disorder | 9 (1,5) | 12 (1,7) | 21 (1,6) |
| I don't know/No answer | 262 (44,9) | 275 (39,4) | 537 (41,9) |
| **Total** | **584 (100,0)** | **698 (100,0)** | **1282 (100,0)** |

* Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5).

## 2. Spontaneous Awareness of Mental Illnesses

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked to answer "What are other mental illnesses come to your mind regarding mental illnesses?" question. The question has more than one answer and answers of the participants are presented in Table 15.

Depression (45,5%) and Anxiety (42,4%) are first two mental illnesses with a high level of spontaneous awareness.

Table 15 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of spontaneous awareness of mental illnesses shows a significant difference by gender variable. As it is seen, spontaneous awareness of mental illnesses shows no statistically significant difference by gender variable (p<0,05).

**Table 15 Distribution of Spontaneous Awareness of Mental Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Female* | Male** | Total*** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mental Illnesses** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Depression | 252 (43,2) | 331 (47,4) | 583 (45,5) |
| Anxiety | 239 (40,9) | 305 (43,7) | 544 (42,4) |
| Manic depression | 25 (4,3) | 36 (5,2) | 61 (4,8) |
| Bipolar disorder | 5 (0,9) | 9 (1,3) | 14 (1,1) |
| Schizophrenia | 46 (7,9) | 74 (10,6) | 120 (9,4) |
| Post-traumatic stress disorder (Post traumatic syndrome) | 9 (1,5) | 27 (3,9) | 36 (2,8) |
| Social phobia | 24 (4,1) | 35 (5,0) | 59 (4,6) |
| Panic disorder | 6 (1,0) | 16 (2,3) | 22 (1,7) |
| Obsessive- Compulsive disorder | 54 (9,2) | 70 (10,0) | 124 (9,7) |
| I don't know/No answer | 262 (44,9) | 275 (39,4) | 537 (41,9) |

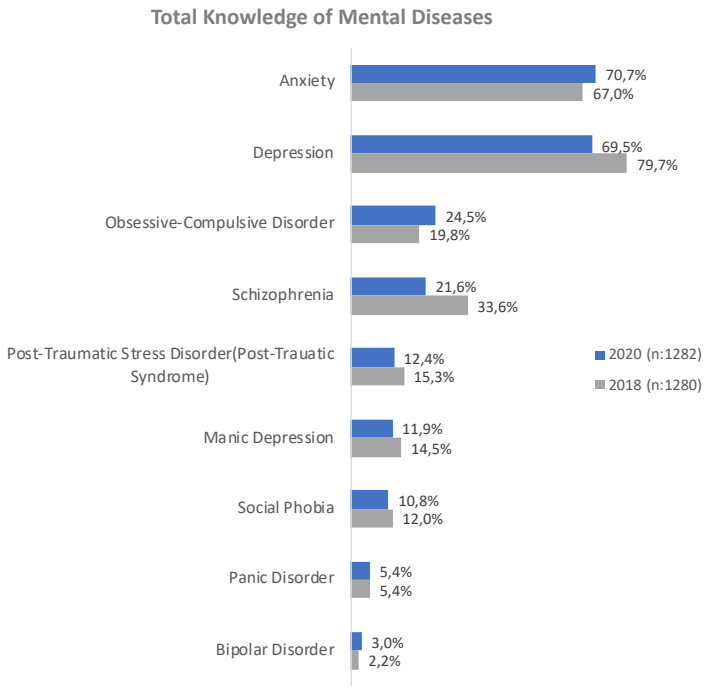
*Percentages have been calculated through 548 women who answered the survey.
** Percentages have been calculated through 698 men who answered the survey.
*** Percentages have been calculated through 1282 individuals who answered the survey

## 3. Total Awareness of Mental Illnesses

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked to answer "Which of the following mental illnesses you know?" question. The question has more than one answer and answers of the participants are presented in Graphic 17.

Anxiety is the most recognized mental illness in total awareness (70,7%) although depression is the first remembered disease. It is followed by Depression (69,5%), Obsessive-Compulsive disorder (24,5%) and Schizophrenia (21,6%) mental illnesses, respectively. Bipolar disorder (3%) and Panic disorder (5,4%) are the least recognized mental illnesses.

As a result of z test, it is determined that there is a statistically significant decrease in awareness of depression and schizophrenia illnesses according to data of 2018 (p<0,05) (Graphic:17).




**Graphic 17 Total Awareness of Mental Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 16 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of total awareness of mental illnesses shows a significant difference by gender and age variables. As it is seen, total awareness of mental illnesses shows a statistically significant difference by age variable (p<0,05).

According to the result of z test, total awareness of anxiety is significantly higher in the

participants of in the age group of 25-34 (72,3%) than in the age group of 18-24 (65,9%) (p<0,05).

Proportion of *participants who know none* of nine different mental illnesses (46,3%) is significantly higher in the age group of 18-24 compared to other age groups (p<0,05). Awareness of mental illnesses is lower in the age group of 18-24.

Distribution of total awareness of mental illnesses doesn't show any statistically significant difference by gender variable (p>0,05).

**Table 16 Total Awareness of Mental Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender and Age Groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Gender | | Age Group | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | over 45 | |
| Mental Illnesses | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | |
| Depression | 392 (67,1) | 499 (71,5) | 279 (66,9) | 289 (71,4) | 165 (71,7) | 158 (68,7) | 891 (69,5) |
| Anxiety | 402 (68,8) | 505 (72,3) | 275 (65,9) | 293 (72,3) | 166 (72,2) | 173 (75,2) | 907 (70,7) |
| Manic Depression | 68 (11,6) | 85 (12,2) | 41 (9,8) | 61 (15,1) | 27 (11,7) | 24 (10,4) | 153 (11,9) |
| Bipolar Disorder | 20 (3,4) | 19 (2,7) | 11 (2,6) | 15 (3,7) | 7 (3,0) | 6 (2,6) | 39 (3,0) |
| Schizophrenia | 113 (19,3) | 164 (23,5) | 91 (21,8) | 108 (26,7) | 42 (18,3) | 36 (15,7) | 277 (21,6) |
| Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (Post Traumatic Syndrome) | 63 (10,8) | 96 (13,8) | 48 (11,5) | 63 (15,6) | 26 (11,3) | 22 (9,6) | 159 (12,4) |
| Social Phobia | 62 (10,6) | 76 (10,9) | 26 (6,2) | 68 (16,8) | 26 (11,3) | 18 (7,8) | 138 (10,8) |
| Panic Disorder | 30 (5,1) | 39 (5,6) | 15 (3,6) | 31 (7,7) | 14 (6,1) | 9 (3,9) | 69 (5,4) |
| Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder | 129 (22,1) | 185 (26,5) | 90 (21,6) | 110 (27,2) | 63 (27,4) | 51 (22,2) | 314 (24,5) |
| I don't know/No answer | 262 (44,9) | 275 (39,4) | 193 (46,3) | 160 (39,5) | 91 (39,6) | 93 (40,4) | 537 (41,9) |

Table 17 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of total awareness of mental illnesses shows a significant difference by employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and SES variables.

According to the result of z test, proportion of total awareness of Anxiety (73,9%), Obsessive-Compulsive disorder (28,5%), Schizophrenia (28,3%) and Post-traumatic stress disorder (16,9%) is significantly higher for the participants who speak Turkish compared to those who doesn't speak Turkish (p<0,05).

Proportion of *participants who know none* of nine different mental illnesses is significantly higher in socio-economic groups of AB (52%), C2 (39%) and DE (43,4%) compared to C1 group (25%) (Table:17).

**Table 17 Distribution of Total Awareness of Mental Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Employment Status | | | Turkish | | | Period of Living in Turkey | | | SES Group | | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Working (number =506) | not Working (number =776) | P | Yes (number =762) | No (number =520) | p | 1-5 years (number =628) | 6-9 years (number =654) | p | AB (number =98) | C1 (number =68) | C2 (number =341) | DE (number =775) | p | |
| **Mental Diseases** | Number (%) | Number (%) | | Number (%) | Number (%) | | Number (%) | Number (%) | | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | |
| Depression | 366 (72,3) | 525 (67,7) | p>0,05 | 544 (71,4) | 347 (66,7) | p>0,05 | 461 (73,4) | 430 (65,7) | p<0,05 | 69 (70,4) | 51 (75,0) | 244 (71,6) | 527 (68,0) | p>0,05 | 891 (69,5) |
| Anxiety | 373 (73,7) | 534 (68,8) | p>0,05 | 563 (73,9) | 344 (66,2) | p<0,05 | 448 (71,3) | 459 (70,2) | p>0,05 | 68 (69,4) | 54 (79,4) | 229 (67,2) | 556 (71,7) | p>0,05 | 907 (70,7) |
| Manic Depression | 64 (12,6) | 89 (11,5) | p>0,05 | 107 (14) | 46 (8,8) | p<0,05 | 72 (11,5) | 81 (12,4) | p>0,05 | 16 (16,3) | 17 (25,0) | 58 (17,0) | 62 (8,0) | p<0,05 | 153 (11,9) |
| Bipolar Disorder | 16 (3,2) | 23 (3,0) | p>0,05 | 30 (3,9) | 9 (1,7) | p<0,05 | 19 (3,0) | 20 (3,1) | p>0,05 | 6 (6,1) | 4 (5,9) | 19 (5,6) | 10 (1,3) | p<0,05 | 39 (3,0) |
| Schizophrenia | 143 (28,3) | 134 (17,3) | p<0,05 | 216 (28,3) | 61 (11,7) | p<0,05 | 159 (25,3) | 118 (18) | p<0,05 | 13 (13,3) | 25 (36,8) | 105 (30,8) | 134 (17,3) | p<0,05 | 277 (21,6) |
| Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (Post Traumatic Syndrome) | 86 (17) | 73 (9,4) | p<0,05 | 129 (16,9) | 30 (5,8) | p<0,05 | 84 (13,4) | 75 (11,5) | p>0,05 | 5 (5,1) | 18 (26,5) | 66 (19,4) | 70 (9,0) | p<0,05 | 159 (12,4) |
| Social Phobia | 70 (13,8) | 68 (8,8) | p<0,05 | 108 (14,2) | 30 (5,8) | p<0,05 | 77 (12,3) | 61 (9,3) | p>0,05 | 6 (6,1) | 20 (29,4) | 52 (15,2) | 60 (7,7) | p<0,05 | 138 (10,8) |
| Panic Disorder | 25 (4,9) | 44 (5,7) | p>0,05 | 54 (7,1) | 15 (2,9) | p<0,05 | 31 (4,9) | 38 (5,8) | p>0,05 | 3 (3,1) | 12 (17,6) | 22 (6,5) | 32 (4,1) | p<0,05 | 69 (5,4) |
| Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder | 146 (28,9) | 168 (21,6) | p<0,05 | 217 (28,5) | 97 (18,7) | p<0,05 | 172 (27,4) | 142 (21,7) | p<0,05 | 15 (15,3) | 33 (48,5) | 113 (33,1) | 153 (19,7) | p<0,05 | 314 (24,5) |
| I don't know/No answer | 197 (38,9) | 340 (43,8) | | 290 (38,1) | 247 (47,5) | | 269 (42,8) | 268 (41,0) | | 51 (52,0) | 17 (25,0) | 133 (39,0) | 336 (43,4) | | 537 (41,9) |

## 4. Knowledge Level about Mental Illnesses

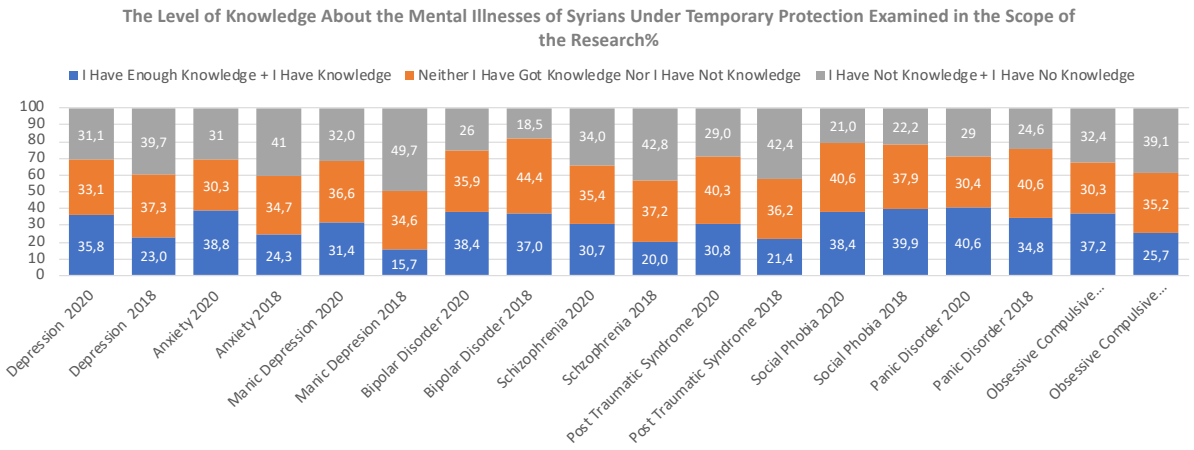
Individuals examined within the scope of survey were asked about mental illnesses one by one and it was tried to determine what their knowledge levels are. Participants were asked to classify their knowledge levels into groups: I have enough information =5, I have information=4, I have a little information=3, I have no information=2, I have no information at all=1. As seen, Table 18 illustrates knowledge levels of the participants about mental illnesses they recognize.

It is determined that knowledge level about Anxiety (AA:3,1; SD:1,0) and Depression (AA:3,1; SD:1,0) is not very high, but it is at medium level for which total awareness is at the highest level. In other words, it is determined that Syrian population under temporary protection has no knowledge about mental illnesses even though they know about names of these illnesses.

**Table 18 Knowledge level about Mental Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Knowledge Level about Mental Diseases | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I have enough information + I have information | I have a little information | I have no information + I have no information at all | Mean | Standard Deviation |
| **Mental Illnesses** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Depression | 891 | 319 (35,8) | 295 (33,1) | 277 (31,1) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Anxiety | 907 | 352 (38,8) | 275 (30,3) | 280 (30,9) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Manic Depression | 153 | 48 (31,4) | 56 (36,6) | 49 (32,0) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| Bipolar Disorder | 39 | 15 (38,5) | 14 (35,9) | 10 (25,6) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Schizophrenia | 277 | 85 (30,7) | 98 (35,4) | 94 (33,9) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (Post Traumatic Syndrome) | 159 | 49 (30,8) | 64 (40,3) | 46 (28,9) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| Social Phobia | 138 | 53 (38,4) | 56 (40,6) | 29 (21,0) | 3,2 | 1,0 |
| Panic Disorder | 69 | 28 (40,6) | 21 (30,4) | 20 (29,0) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| Obsessive- Compulsive Disorder | 891 | 319 (35,8) | 295 (33,1) | 277 (31,1) | 3,1 | 1,0 |

When compared with data of 2018, knowledge level about Anxiety (38,8%), Depression (35,8%), Obsessive-Compulsive disorder (37,2%), Schizophrenia (30,7%) and Post-traumatic stress disorder (30,8%) has increased significantly according to the result of z test ($p<0,05$) (Graphic:18).




**Graphic 18 Knowledge level about Mental Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## i. Depression

We have examined answers given to "How much do you think you know about depression illness?" question by 891 participants who stated they know about depression. It has been determined that participants don't know much about depression even though it is the second most known illness.

Whereas only 35,8% of the participants who know depression as mental illness have knowledge about this illness, 31,1% don't know about it (Table: 19).

Table 19 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of knowledge level about depression shows a significant difference by gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-economic Status (SES) variables. As it is seen, knowledge level about depression shows a statistically significant difference by SES variable (p<0,05).

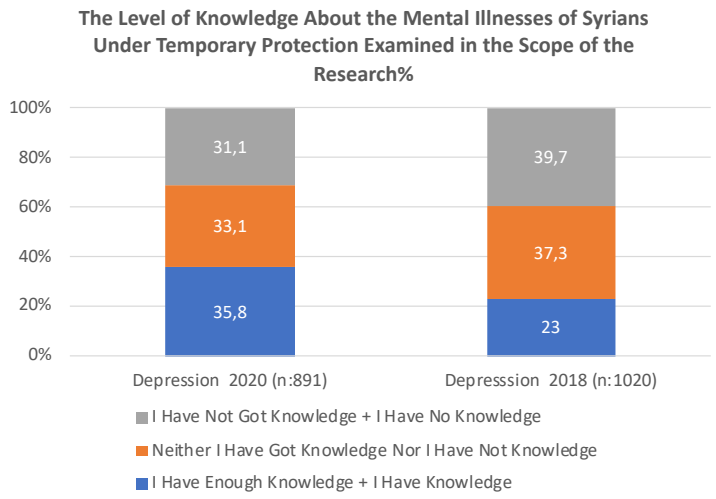
According to the result of z test, knowledge level about depression is significantly higher in socio-economic groups of AB (50,7%) and C1 (52,9%) compared to the individuals within socio-economic groups of C2 (33,6%) and DE (33,2%) (p<0,05).

Distribution of knowledge level about depression doesn't show any statistically significant difference by the variables such as gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey (p>0,05) (Table:19).

**Table 19 Distribution of Knowledge levels about Depression in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Knowledge Level about Depression | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I have enough information+ I have information | I have little information | I have no information + I have no information at all | Mean | Standard Deviation |
| **Gender ($\chi2$= 4.823; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 392 | 134 (34,2) | 139 (35,5) | 119 (30,4) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| Male | 499 | 185 (37,1) | 156 (31,3) | 158 (31,7) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$= 14.373; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 279 | 90 (32,3) | 90 (32,3) | 99 (35,5) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| 25-34 | 289 | 116 (40,1) | 85 (29,4) | 88 (30,4) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| 35-44 | 165 | 54 (32,7) | 66 (40,0) | 45 (27,3) | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| over 45 | 158 | 59 (37,3) | 54 (34,2) | 45 (28,5) | 3,2 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$= 6.295; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| working | 366 | 132 (36,1) | 110 (30,1) | 124 (33,9) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| not working | 525 | 187 (35,6) | 185 (35,2) | 153 (29,1) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$= 2.200; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 544 | 188 (34,6) | 182 (33,5) | 174 (32,0) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| ***not speaking*** | 347 | 131 (37,8) | 113 (32,6) | 103 (29,7) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$= 6.416; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | 461 | 165 (35,8) | 167 (36,2) | 129 (28,0) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| ***5-8 years*** | 430 | 154 (35,8) | 128 (29,8) | 148 (34,4) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$=42.629; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 69 | 35 (50,7) | 27 (39,1) | 7 (10,1) | 3,4 | 0,7 |
| C1 | 51 | 27 (52,9) | 14 (27,5) | 10 (19,6) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| C2 | 244 | 82 (33,6) | 78 (32,0) | 84 (34,4) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| DE | 527 | 175 (33,2) | 176 (33,4) | 176 (33,4) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| **Total** | **891** | **319 (35,8)** | **295 (33,1)** | **277 (31,1)** | **3,1** | **1,0** |

When compared findings of the year 2020 with the data of 2018, knowledge level about Depression (35,8%) has increased significantly in the individuals according to the result of z test (p<0,05) (Graphic:19).




**Graphic 19 Knowledge level about Depression in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## ii. Anxiety

We have examined answers given to "How much do you think you know about anxiety illness?" question by 907 participants who stated they know about depression. It has been determined that participants don't know much about anxiety even though it is the most known illness among the participants surveyed.

Whereas only 30,8% of the participants who stated they know about anxiety have knowledge about this illness, 30,9% don't know about it (Table:20).

Table 20 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of knowledge level about anxiety shows a significant difference by gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-economic Status (SES) variables. As it is seen, knowledge level about anxiety shows a statistically significant difference by employment status, period of living in Turkey and SES group (p<0,05).

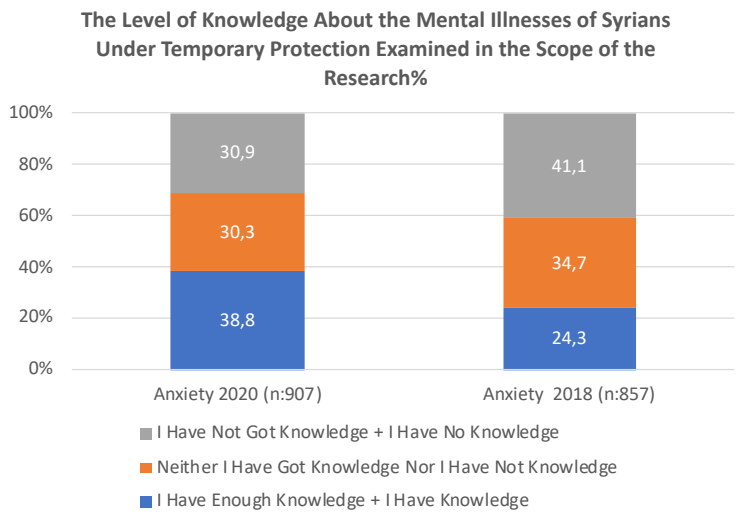
According to the result of z test, knowledge level about anxiety is significantly higher in socio-economic groups of AB (51,5%) and C1 (50%) compared to the individuals within socio-economic groups of C2 (33,2%) and DE (38,5%) (p<0,05).

Distribution of knowledge level about anxiety doesn't show any statistically significant difference by the variables such as gender, age group and knowledge of Turkish (p>0,05).

**Table 20 Distribution of Knowledge levels about Anxiety in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Knowledge Level about Anxiety | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | I have enough information+ I have information | I have little information | I have no information + I have no information at all | Mean | Standard Deviation |
| **Gender ($\chi2$= 4.134; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 402 | 151 (37,6) | 127 (31,6) | 124 (30,8) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Male | 505 | 201 (39,8) | 148 (29,3) | 156 (30,9) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=9.107; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 275 | 105 (38,2) | 75 (27,3) | 95 (34,5) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| 25-34 | 293 | 122 (41,6) | 84 (28,7) | 87 (29,7) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 166 | 59 (35,5) | 59 (35,5) | 48 (28,9) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| over 45 | 173 | 66 (38,2) | 57 (32,9) | 50 (28,9) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=12.184; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| working | 373 | 144 (38,6) | 99 (26,5) | 130 (34,9) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| not working | 534 | 208 (39,0) | 176 (33,0) | 150 (28,1) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=2.030; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 563 | 219 (38,9) | 167 (29,7) | 177 (31,4) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | 344 | 133 (38,7) | 108 (31,4) | 103 (29,9) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=9.799; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 448 | 164 (36,6) | 156 (34,8) | 128 (28,6) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| 6-9 years | 459 | 188 (41,0) | 119 (25,9) | 152 (33,1) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$=50.532; p<0,05)** | | | | | | |
| AB | 68 | 35 (51,5) | 27 (39,7) | 6 (8,8) | 3,4 | 0,7 |
| C1 | 54 | 27 (50,0) | 15 (27,8) | 12 (22,2) | 3,5 | 1,1 |
| C2 | 229 | 76 (33,2) | 80 (34,9) | 73 (31,9) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| DE | 556 | 214 (38,5) | 153 (27,5) | 189 (34,0) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **907** | **352 (38,8)** | **275 (30,3)** | **280 (30,9)** | **3,1** | **1,0** |

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, knowledge level about Anxiety (38,8%) has increased significantly in the individuals according to the result of z test (p<0,05) (Graphic:20).




**Graphic 20 Knowledge level about Anxiety in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## iii. Post Traumatic Syndrome

We have examined answers given to "How much do you think you know about Post Traumatic Syndrome illness?" question by 159 participants who stated they know about Post Traumatic Syndrome, namely Post Traumatic Stress Disorder. It has been determined that 28,9% of the participants don't know about Post Traumatic Syndrome although they stated they know about this illness.

Only 30,8% of the participants have knowledge about Post Traumatic Syndrome, namely Post Traumatic Stress Disorder even though they stated they know it (Table: 21).

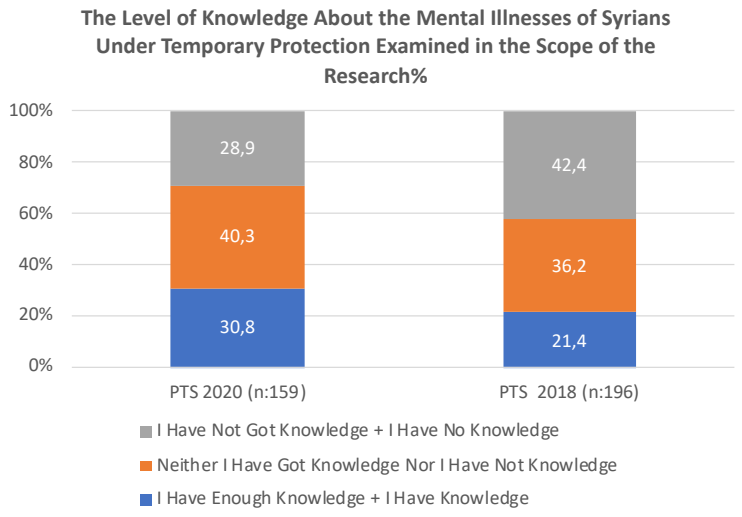
Table 21 demonstrates results of Chi-Squared test performed in order to determine whether distribution of knowledge level about Post Traumatic Syndrome shows a significant difference by gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-economic Status (SES) variables. According to the results, distribution of knowledge level about Post Traumatic Syndrome doesn't show any statistically significant difference by gender, age groups, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p<0,05$).

**Table 21 Distribution of Knowledge levels about Post Traumatic Syndrome in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Knowledge Level about Post Traumatic Syndrome (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=1.017; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | | |
| Female | 63 | 17 (27,0) | 28 (44,4) | 18 (28,6) | 2,9 | 1,0 |
| Male | 96 | 32 (33,3) | 36 (37,5) | 28 (29,2) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=13.539; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 48 | 18 (37,5) | 18 (37,5) | 12 (25,0) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| 25-34 | 63 | 20 (31,7) | 23 (36,5) | 20 (31,7) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| 35-44 | 26 | 4 (15,4) | 13 (50,0) | 9 (34,6) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| over 45 | 22 | 7 (31,8) | 10 (45,5) | 5 (22,7) | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=2.512; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| working | 86 | 27 (31,4) | 32 (37,2) | 27 (31,4) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| not working | 73 | 22 (30,1) | 32 (43,8) | 19 (26,0) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=2.588; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 129 | 41 (31,8) | 51 (39,5) | 37 (28,7) | 3,0 | 1,0 |
| not speaking | 30 | 8 (26,7) | 13 (43,3) | 9 (30,0) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=6.239; p>0,05)** | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 84 | 21 (25,0) | 40 (47,6) | 23 (27,4) | 2,9 | 1,0 |
| 6-9 years | 75 | 28 (37,3) | 24 (32,0) | 23 (30,7) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| **SES Group *** | | | | | | |
| AB | 5 | 4 (80,0) | 1 (20,0) | 0 (0) | 3,8 | 0,5 |
| C1 | 18 | 14 (77,8) | 3 (16,7) | 1 (5,6) | 3,8 | 0,9 |
| C2 | 66 | 21 (31,8) | 30 (45,5) | 15 (22,7) | 3,1 | 0,9 |
| DE | 70 | 10 (14,3) | 30 (42,9) | 30 (42,9) | 2,6 | 1,0 |
| **Total** | **159** | **49 (30,8)** | **64 (40,3)** | **46 (28,9)** | **3,0** | **1,0** |

* Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, knowledge level about Post Traumatic Syndrome (30,8%) has increased significantly (p<0,05) (Graphic:21).



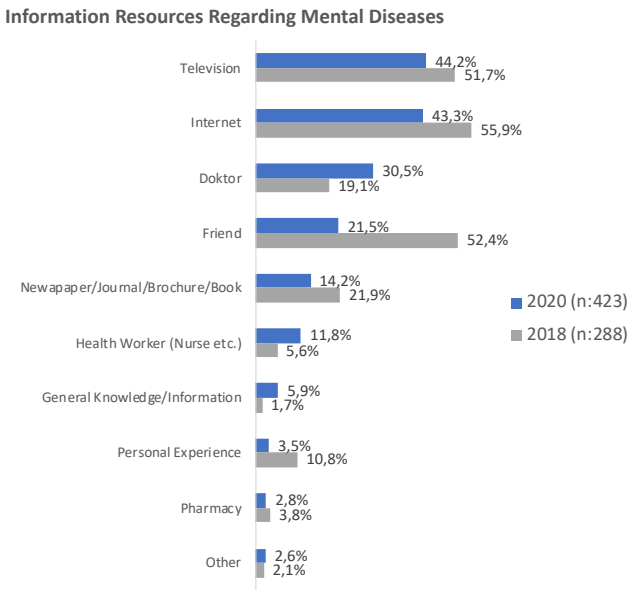

**Graphic 21 Knowledge Level about Post Traumatic Syndrome in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 5. Information Resources for Mental Illnesses

423 individuals who have information on mental illnesses were asked where they learn about mental illnesses. Participants could give more than one answer. Each answer is calculated by percentage over number of the participants who stated they have knowledge. Distribution of the answers is illustrated in Graphic 22 in comparison with the 2018 results.

Television (44,2%) is the main resource where the participants get information about mental illnesses and it is followed by the internet (43,3%). Other information resources are Doctor (30,5%), social circle (21,5%), printed media like newspaper/magazine (14,2%) and paramedics (11,8%), respectively.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, proportion of being informed by doctors (30,5%) and paramedics (11,8%) has increased significantly while proportion of being informed by television (40%) and the internet (43,3%) has decreased significantly ($p<0,05$).

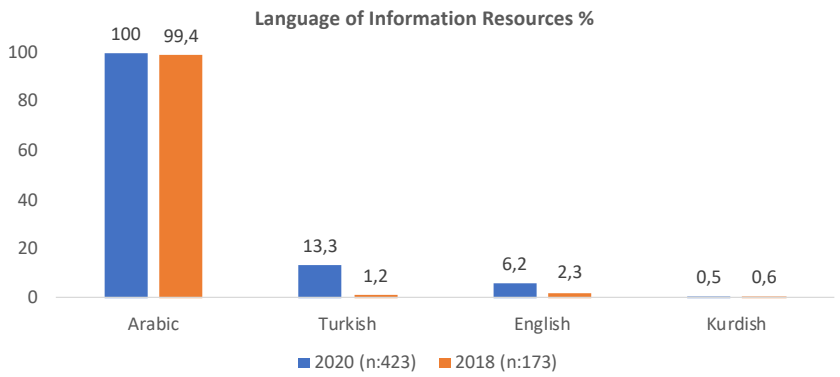



**Graphic 22 Information Resources where Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey Get Information about Mental Illnesses, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## Language of the Information Resources about Mental Illnesses

423 participants who stated they get information on mental illnesses through Newspaper, Magazine, Brochure, Books and the Internet were asked about language of the information resources. The relevant answers are presented in Graphic 23. According to the graphic, it is determined that all of the resources they read were in native language (100%). It is followed by Turkish resources (13,3%) and English resources (6,2%).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of getting information through Turkish (13,3%) and English (6,2%) resources has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 ($p<0,05$).



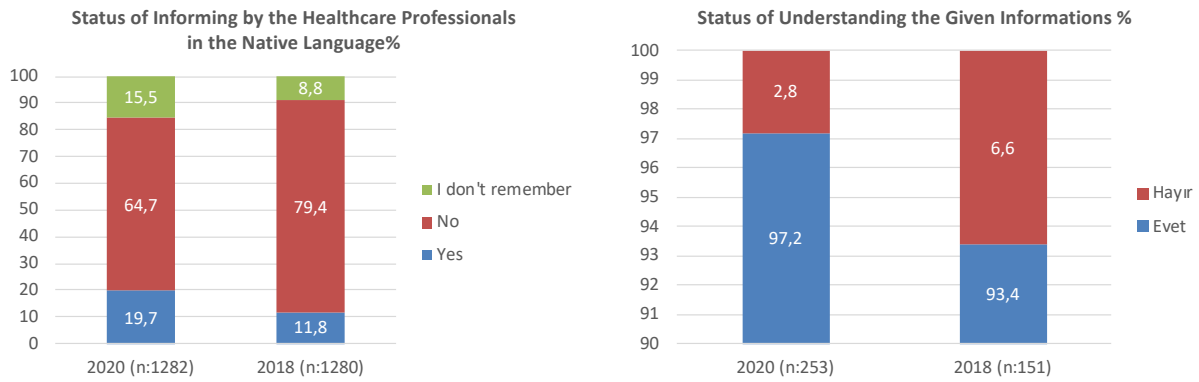

**Graphic 23 Language of Information Resources read on Mental Illnesses by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

## 6. Status of Being Informed about Health in Native Language by Healthcare Workers in Turkey

19,7% of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of survey have indicated that they were informed on health in their native language by the healthcare workers in Turkey (Graphic:24). Notwithstanding, seven out of every 10 individuals have indicated that they were not informed on health in their native language by any healthcare workers in Turkey so far.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, rate of getting information from health workers (19,7%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (11,8%) ($p<0,05$).

97,2% of the participants stated that they were informed clearly in their native language by healthcare workers. Proportion of those who find the information clear (97,2%) has increased compared to the year 2018. However, this increase is not statistically significant ($p>0,05$).




**Graphic 24 Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey in terms of Being Informed on Health in their Native Language, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 22 demonstrates distributions of Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the survey with regard to status of finding the information provided by healthcare personnel clear. Accordingly, the proportion of those who find the information provided by healthcare workers understandable decreases with age. However, this decrease is not statistically significant (p>0,05).

**Table 22 Distribution of Status of Finding the Information provided by Healthcare Workers in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey Clear by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Do you think the information provided by healthcare workers is clear? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| **Gender *** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 138 | 134 (97,1) | 4 (2,9) |
| Male | 115 | 112 (97,4) | 3 (2,6) |
| **Age Group *** | | | |
| 18-24 | 77 | 76 (98,7) | 1 (1,3) |
| 25-34 | 93 | 92 (98,9) | 1 (1,1) |
| 35-44 | 42 | 40 (95,2) | 2 (4,8) |
| Over 45 | 41 | 38 (92,7) | 3 (7,3) |
| **Employment Status *** | | | |
| working | 97 | 95 (97,9) | 2 (2,1) |
| not working | 156 | 151 (96,8) | 5 (3,2) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish *** | | | |
| speaking | 135 | 131 (97,0) | 4 (3,0) |
| not speaking | 118 | 115 (97,5) | 3 (2,5) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey *** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 126 | 122 (96,8) | 4 (3,2) |
| 6-9 years | 127 | 124 (97,6) | 3 (2,4) |
| **SES Group *** | | | |
| AB | 49 | 49 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| C1 | 8 | 8 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| C2 | 46 | 45 (97,8) | 1 (2,2) |
| DE | 150 | 144 (96,0) | 6 (4,0) |
| **Total** | **253** | **246 (97,2)** | **7 (2,8)** |

* Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5),

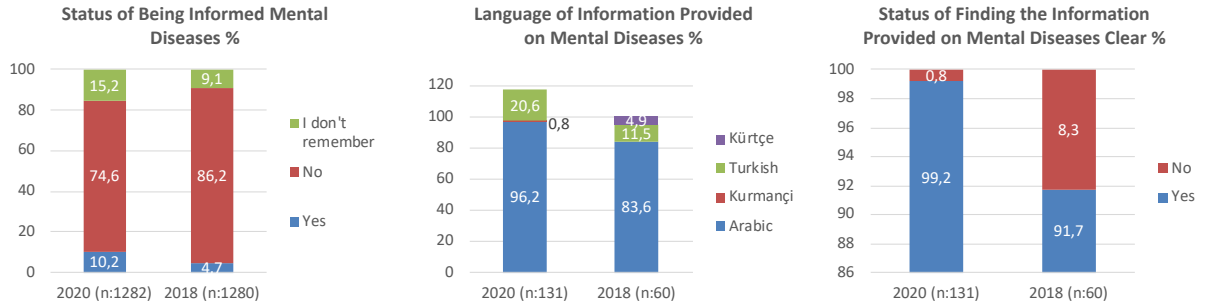
## 7. Status of Being Informed on Mental Illnesses by Healthcare Workers in Turkey

Graphic 25 illustrates distribution of the answers given to the question "Have you been informed on mental illnesses by healthcare workers or health organizations in Turkey?" by 1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the scope of survey. According to the graphic, 10,2% of the participants have indicated that they were informed on mental illnesses.

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, status of being informed on mental illnesses (10,2%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (4,7%) (p>0,05).

131 participants who stated they were informed on mental illnesses have indicated that they were provided with information in Arabic (96,2%) and in Turkish (20,6%).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, proportion of those who find the information provided by healthcare workers understandable (99,2%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (91,7%) (p>0,05).




**Graphic 25 Status of Being Informed on Mental Illnesses by Healthcare Workers in Turkey in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 23 demonstrates distributions of Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the survey with regard to status of finding the information on mental illnesses clear, which are provided by healthcare personnel.

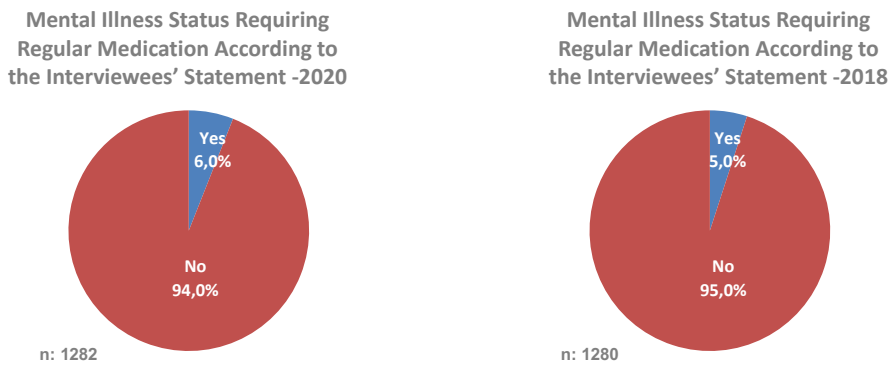
**Table 23 Distribution of Status of Finding the Information provided on Mental Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Healthcare Workers Clear by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Status of Finding the Information Provided on Mental Illnesses Clear | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| **Gender *** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 62 | 61 (98,4) | 1 (1,6) |
| Male | 69 | 69 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| **Age Group *** | | | |
| 18-24 | 38 | 38 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| 25-34 | 49 | 48 (98,0) | 1 (2,0) |
| 35-44 | 21 | 21 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| Over 45 | 23 | 23 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| **Employment Status *** | | | |
| working | 47 | 47 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| not working | 84 | 83 (98,8) | 1 (1,2) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish *** | | | |
| speaking | 57 | 57 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| not speaking | 74 | 73 (98,6) | 1 (1,4) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey *** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 65 | 64 (98,5) | 1 (1,5) |
| 6-9 years | 66 | 66 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| **SES Group *** | | | |
| AB | 20 | 20 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| C1 | 6 | 6 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| C2 | 23 | 22 (95,7) | 1 (4,3) |
| DE | 82 | 82 (100,0) | 0 (0) |
| **Total** | **131** | **130 (99,2)** | **1 (0,8)** |

* Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5).

## STATUS OF MENTAL ILLNESS

1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey were asked to answer the question "Do you have any mental illness that requires regular medication?" Distribution of answers given by the participants is presented in Graphic 26. According to the graphic, 6% of the participants surveyed have indicated that they have a mental illness that requires a regular medication. This result is in line with the 2018 results.




**Graphic 26 Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey as regards Status of Having a Mental Illness that Requires Regular Medication, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 24 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of mental illnesses requiring regular medication shows a significant difference by variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, Socio-economic Status (SES), witnessing the war in Syria, being exposed to violence in the war, relative lost in the war and family members living in Syria. In this context, status of the mental illness requiring regular medication shows a statistically significant difference by the variables like period of living in Turkey and losing a relative in the war ($p<0,05$).

According to the result of z-test, proportion of having a mental illness that requires regular medication is significantly higher in the participants who lost a relative in the war (5,7%) compared to those who didn't lose a relative in the war (2,8%) ($p<0,05$).

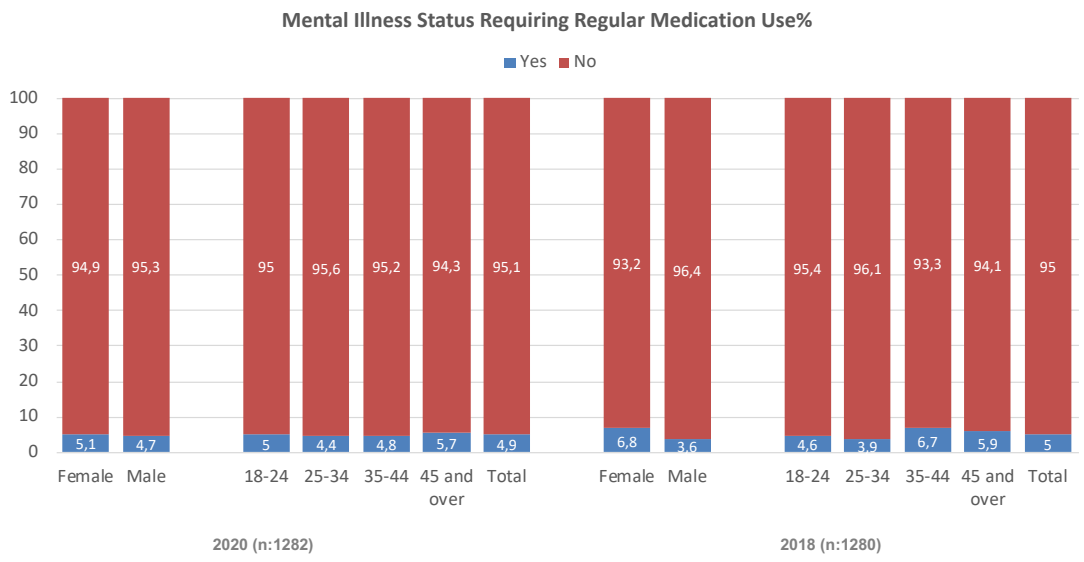
Distribution of mental illnesses requiring a regular medication doesn't show a statistically significant difference by variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and family members living in Syria ($p>0,05$) (Table:24).

**Table 24 Distribution of Status of Mental Illnesses Requiring a Regular Medication in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SES groups, Witnessing the War, Being Exposed to Violence in the War, Relative Lost in the War and Family Members Living in Syria, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Do you have any mental illness requiring a regular medication? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=0.114; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 30 (5,1) | 554 (94,9) |
| Male | 698 | 33 (4,7) | 665 (95,3) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=0.481; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 21 (5,0) | 396 (95) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 18 (4,4) | 387 (95,6) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 11 (4,8) | 219 (95,2) |
| over 45 | 230 | 13 (5,7) | 217 (94,3) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=0.001; p>0,05)** | | | |
| working | 506 | 25 (4,9) | 481 (95,1) |
| not working | 776 | 38 (4,9) | 738 (95,1) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$= 0.014; p>0,05)** | | | |
| speaking | 762 | 37 (4,9) | 725 (95,1) |
| not speaking | 520 | 26 (5,0) | 494 (95,0) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$= 4.128; p<0,05)** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 628 | 23 (3,7) | 605 (96,3) |
| 6-9 years | 654 | 40 (6,1) | 614 (93,9) |
| **SES Group *** | | | |
| AB | 98 | 0 (0) | 98 (100) |
| C1 | 68 | 4 (5,9) | 64 (94,1) |
| C2 | 341 | 10 (2,9) | 331 (97,1) |
| DE | 775 | 49 (6,3) | 726 (93,7) |
| **Witnessing the War *** | | | |
| Yes | 1116 | 62 (5,6) | 1054 (94,4) |
| No | 166 | 1 (0,6) | 165 (99,4) |
| **Being Exposed to Violence in the War *** | | | |
| Yes | 964 | 61 (6,3) | 903 (93,7) |
| No | 318 | 2 (0,6) | 316 (99,4) |
| **Relative Lost in the War ($\chi2$=4.622; p<0,05)** | | | |
| Yes | 927 | 53 (5,7) | 874 (94,3) |
| No | 355 | 10 (2,8) | 345 (97,2) |
| **Family Members Living in Syria ($\chi2$= 0.848; p>0,05)** | | | |
| Yes | 976 | 51 (5,2) | 925 (94,8) |
| No | 306 | 12 (3,9) | 294 (96,1) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **63 (4,9)** | **1219 (95,1)** |

* Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5).

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, no statistically significant difference was found in case of mental illness requiring regular medication according to age and gender (p> 0.05).




**Graphic 27 Status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection, Examined within the Survey, in terms of Mental Illness Requiring a Regular Medication, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

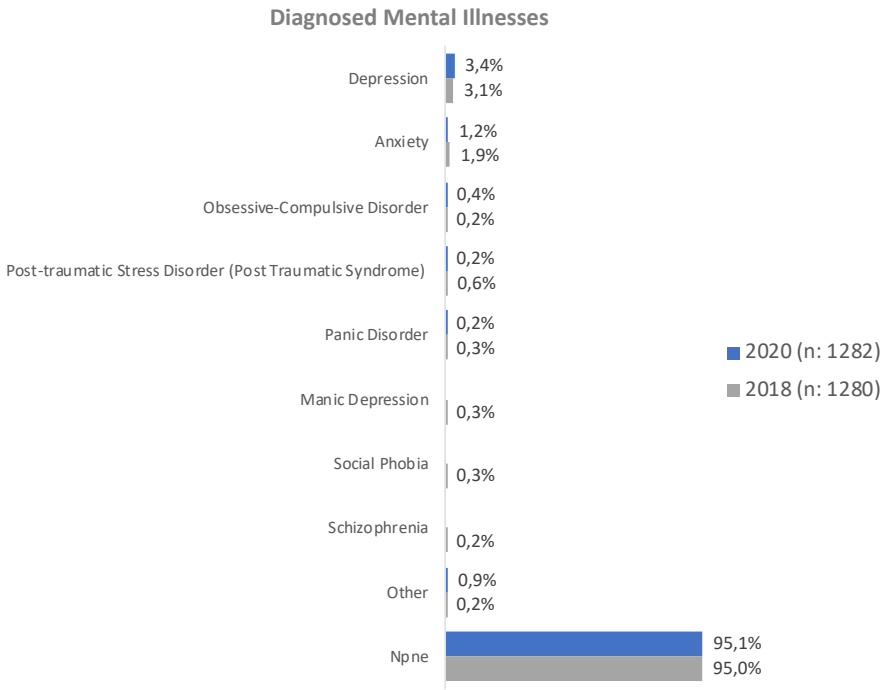
*(Note: Research report of 2020 doesn't include Table 25: Correlation Matrix Indicating Correlations between Regular Medication and Traumas experienced in Syria since correlation coefficients are lower in this report which it was available in research report of 2018.)*

## DIAGNOSED MENTAL ILLNESSES

Graphic 28 illustrates distribution of answers given to the question "Which one of these diseases are you diagnosed with?" by 77 participants who indicated that they have a mental illness that requires regular medication.

According to statements of the participants, Depression is the main mental illness diagnosed (3,4%). Depression is followed by Anxiety (1,2%) and Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (0,4%) as the most diagnosed illnesses according to the statements of the participants.

No statistically significant difference was determined according to z test between 2018 and 2020 results (p> 0.05).




**Graphic 28 Diagnosed Mental Illnesses according to Statements of the Participants, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

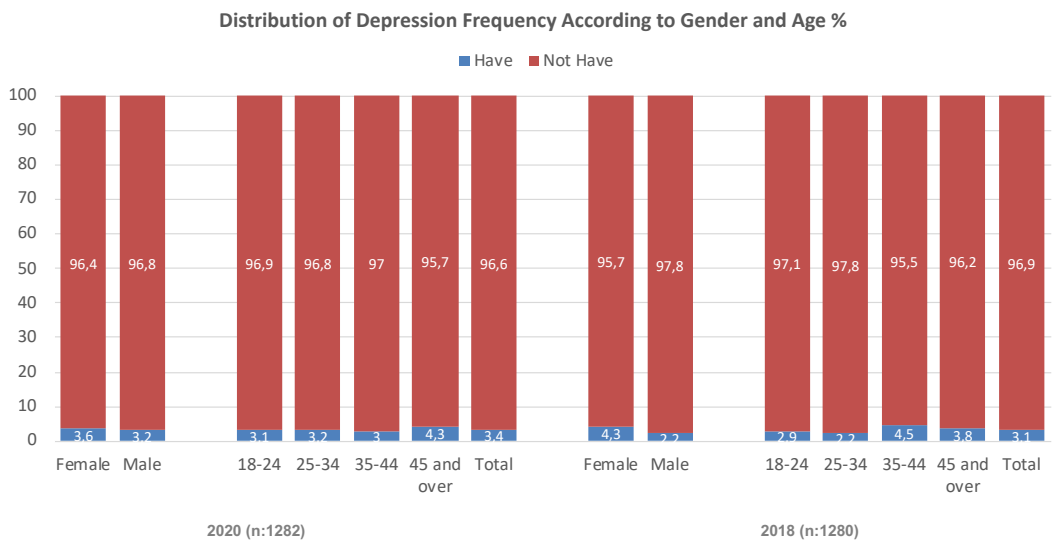
Table 26 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of frequency of depression shows a significant difference by variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-economic Status (SES) groups. As it is seen, there is no statistically significant difference in diagnosis of depression by the mentioned variables according to statements of the participants (p<0,05).

**Table 26 Distribution of Frequency of Depression in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Depression | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Diagnosed | not Diagnosed |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=0.193; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 21 (3,6) | 563 (96,4) |
| Male | 698 | 22 (3,2) | 676 (96,8) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=0.867; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 13 (3,1) | 404 (96,9) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 13 (3,2) | 392 (96,8) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 7 (3,0) | 223 (97,0) |
| Over 45 | 230 | 10 (4,3) | 220 (95,7) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=0.000; p>0,05)** | | | |
| working | 506 | 17 (3,4) | 489 (96,6) |
| not working | 776 | 26 (3,4) | 750 (96,6) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=0.242; p>0,05)** | | | |
| speaking | 762 | 24 (3,1) | 738 (96,9) |
| not speaking | 520 | 19 (3,7) | 501 (96,3) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=1.590; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 628 | 17 (2,7) | 611 (97,3) |
| 6-9 years | 654 | 26 (4,0) | 628 (96,0) |
| **SES Group *** | | | |
| AB | 98 | 0 (0) | 98 (100,0) |
| C1 | 68 | 3 (4,4) | 65 (95,6) |
| C2 | 341 | 8 (2,3) | 333 (97,7) |
| DE | 775 | 32 (4,1) | 743 (95,9) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **43 (3,4)** | **1239 (96,6)** |

* Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5).

When we compare results of survey 2020 with survey 2018, it is determined that there is no significant difference in frequency of depression by gender and age groups (p>0,05) (Graphic:29).




**Graphic 29 Distribution of Frequency of Depression by Gender and Age Group in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

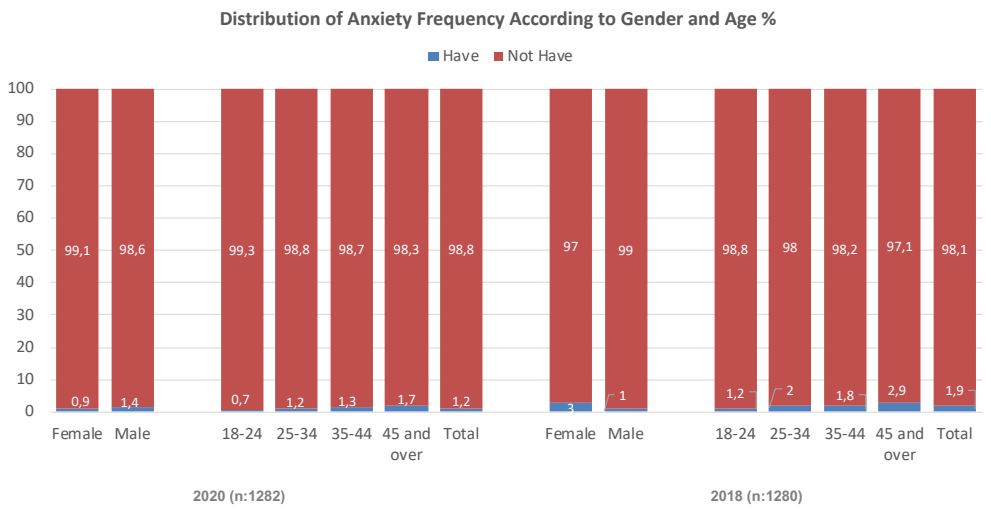
Table 27 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of frequency of anxiety shows a significant difference by variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-economic Status (SES) groups. As it is seen, there is no statistically significant difference in diagnosis of anxiety by the mentioned variables according to statements of the participants (p<0,05).

**Table 27 Distribution of Frequency of Anxiety in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Anxiety | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Diagnosed | not Diagnosed |
| **Gender ($\chi2$= 0.914; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 5 (0,9) | 579 (99,1) |
| Male | 698 | 10 (1,4) | 688 (98,6) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$= 1.427; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 3 (0,7) | 414 (99,3) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 5 (1,2) | 400 (98,8) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 3 (1,3) | 227 (98,7) |
| Over 45 | 230 | 4 (1,7) | 226 (98,3) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$= 0.002; p>0,05)** | | | |
| working | 506 | 6 (1,2) | 500 (98,8) |
| not working | 776 | 9 (1,2) | 767 (98,8) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$= 1.027; p>0,05)** | | | |
| speaking | 762 | 7 (0,9) | 755 (99,1) |
| not speaking | 520 | 8 (1,5) | 512 (98,5) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$= 0.033; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 628 | 7 (1,1) | 621 (98,9) |
| 6-9 years | 654 | 8 (1,2) | 646 (98,8) |
| **SES Group *** | | | |
| AB | 98 | 0 (0) | 98 (100,0) |
| C1 | 68 | 1 (1,5) | 67 (98,5) |
| C2 | 341 | 0 (0) | 341 (100,0) |
| DE | 775 | 14 (1,8) | 761 (98,2) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **15 (1,2)** | **1267 (98,8)** |

* Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5).

When we compare results of survey 2020 with survey 2018, it is determined that there is no significant difference in frequency of anxiety by gender and age groups according to the result of z test (p>0,05) (Graphic: 30).




**Graphic 30 Distribution of Frequency of Anxiety in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender and Age Group, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

According to the statements of Syrians under temporary protection, the rate of those diagnosed with Post Traumatic Syndrome is 0,2% (Table:28).

**Table 28 Distribution of Frequency of Post Traumatic Syndrome in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (Post Traumatic Syndrome) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Diagnosed** | **not Diagnosed** |
| **Gender *** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 0 (0) | 584 (100,0) |
| Male | 698 | 2 (0,3) | 696 (99,7) |
| **Age Group *** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 0 (0) | 417 (100,0) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 1 (0,2) | 404 (99,8) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 1 (0,4) | 229 (99,6) |
| Over 45 | 230 | 0 (0) | 230 (100,0) |
| **Employment Status *** | | | |
| working | 506 | 2 (0,4) | 504 (99,6) |
| not working | 776 | 0 (0) | 776 (100,0) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish *** | | | |
| speaking | 762 | 2 (0,3) | 760 (99,7) |
| not speaking | 520 | 0 (0) | 520 (100,0) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey *** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 628 | 2 (0,3) | 626 (99,7) |
| 6-9 years | 654 | 0 (0) | 654 (100,0) |
| **SES Group *** | | | |
| AB | 98 | 0 (0) | 98 (100,0) |
| C1 | 68 | 0 (0) | 68 (100,0) |
| C2 | 341 | 1 (0,3) | 340 (99,7) |
| DE | 775 | 1 (0,1) | 774 (99,9) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **2 (0,2)** | **1280 (99,8)** |

* Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5).

## Status of Being on Regular Medication for the Diagnosed Mental Illnesses

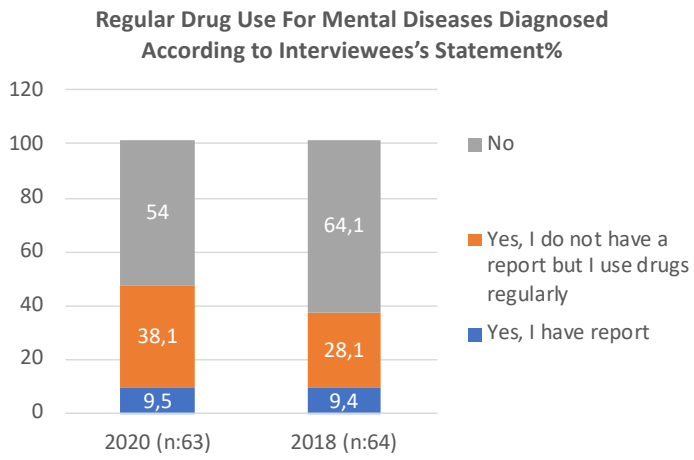
Table 29 illustrates the answers given to the question of "Are you on regular medication for this disease?" by 63 participants who indicated they have a mental illness requiring a regular medication. 63 participants responded to more than one illness.

5 out of every 10 participants diagnosed with Depression, which it is the most diagnosed one, indicated that they don't receive medication regularly for the relevant disease.

**Table 29 Status of Being on Regular Medication for the Diagnosed Illness/Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| Mental Illnesses | Number | Regular Medication for the Diagnosed Illnesses | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes, I have a report | Yes, I don't have a report but I'm on regular medication | No |
| Depression | 43 | 4 (9,3) | 19 (44,2) | 20 (46,5) |
| Anxiety | 15 | 1 (6,7) | 5 (33,3) | 9 (60,0) |
| Schizophrenia | 1 | 1 (100,0) | - | - |
| Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (Post Traumatic Syndrome) | 2 | 1 (50,0) | - | 1 (50,0) |
| Panic Disorder | 2 | 2 (100,0) | - | - |
| Obsessive- Compulsive Disorder | 5 | - | 2 (40,0) | 3 (60,0) |
| Other | 12 | 1 (8,3) | 4 (33,3) | 7 (58,3) |
| **Total** | **63 persons 80 illnesses** | **8 (9,5)** | **24 (38,1)** | **34 (54,0)** |

According to the result of z-test, when we compare findings of 2020 with the data of 2018, proportion of those who said "I do not have a report but I use drugs regularly" in 2020 (38,1%) has increased significantly compared to the year 2018 (28,1%) (p>0,05).




**Graphic 31 Status of Being on Regular Medication for the Diagnosed Mental Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by their Statements, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 30 demonstrates distribution by status of being on regular medication for the diagnosed mental illnesses according to statements of Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey.

46,5% of the individuals who were diagnosed with depression by physician stated that they did not use drugs regularly, 9,3% used drugs regularly, 44,2% stated that they did not have a report but used drugs regularly.

Approximately half of the individuals diagnosed with depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder stated that they did not use drugs.

**Table 30 Distribution of Status of Being on Regular Medication for the Diagnosed Illness/Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Number | Depression | | | | Anxiety | | | Number | Post traumatic stress disorder (Post traumatic syndrome) | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes, I have a report | Yes, I have a report | Yes, I have a report | | Yes, I have a report | Yes, I don't have a report but I'm on regular medication | No | | Yes, I have a report | No |
| | | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | Number (%) | Number (%) | Number (%) | | Number | Number (%) |
| **Gender *** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 21 | 2 (9,5) | 11 (52,4) | 8 (38,1) | 5 | - | 2 (40,0) | 3 (60,0) | - | - | - |
| Male | 22 | 2 (9,1) | 8 (36,4) | 12 (54,5) | 10 | 1 (10,0) | 3 (30,0) | 6 (60,0) | 2 | 1 (50,0) | 1 (50,0) |
| **Age Group *** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 13 | 1 (7,7) | 7 (53,8) | 5 (38,5) | 3 | - | 1 (33,3) | 2 (66,7) | - | - | - |
| 25-34 | 13 | 2 (15,4) | 4 (30,8) | 7 (53,8) | 5 | 1 (20,0) | 1 (20,0) | 3 (60,0) | 1 | 1 (100,0) | - |
| 35-44 | 7 | - | 5 (71,4) | 2 (28,6) | 3 | - | 1 (33,3) | 2 (66,7) | 1 | 0 (0) | 1 (100,0) |
| Over 45 | 10 | 1 (10,0) | 3 (30,0) | 6 (60,0) | 4 | - | 2 (50,0) | 2 (50,0) | - | | |
| **Employment Status *** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 17 | 1 (5,9) | 5 (29,4) | 11 (64,7) | 6 | 1 (16,7) | 3 (50,0) | 2 (33,3) | 2 | 1 (50,0) | 1 (50,0) |
| not working | 26 | 3 (11,5) | 14 (53,8) | 9 (34,6) | 9 | - | 2 (22,2) | 7 (77,8) | - | | |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 24 | 4 (16,7) | 8 (33,3) | 12 (50,0) | 7 | 1 (14,3) | 2 (28,6) | 4 (57,1) | 2 | 1 (50,0) | 1 (50,0) |
| not speaking | 19 | - | 11 (57,9) | 8 (42,1) | 8 | - | 3 (37,5) | 5 (62,5) | - | | |
| **Period of Living in Turkey *** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 17 | 3 (17,6) | 5 (29,4) | 9 (52,9) | 7 | 1 (14,3) | 2 (28,6) | 4 (57,1) | 2 | 1 (50,0) | 1 (50,0) |
| 6-9 years | 26 | 1 (3,8) | 14 (53,8) | 11 (42,3) | 8 | - | 3 (37,5) | 5 (62,5) | - | - | - |
| **SES Group *** | | | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | | - | | |
| C1 | 3 | - | 1 (33,3) | 2 (66,7) | 1 | - | 1 (100,0) | - | - | - | - |
| C2 | 8 | 2 (25) | 2 (25,0) | 4 (50,0) | - | - | - | - | 1 | - | 1 (100,0) |
| DE | 32 | 2 (6,3) | 16 (50,0) | 14 (43,8) | 14 | 1 (7,1) | 4 (28,6) | 9 (64,3) | 1 | 1 (100,0) | - |
| **Total** | **43** | **4 (9,3)** | **19 (44,2)** | **20 (46,5)** | **15** | **1 (6,7)** | **5 (33,3)** | **9 (60,0)** | **2** | **1 (50,0)** | **1 (50,0)** |

* Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5).

## RESULTS OF KıSA (KıSA Health Questionnaire)

Mental illnesses of individuals have been diagnosed by using KıSA (Brief PHQ-r) questionnaire in this study. Diagnosis groups of the mentioned questionnaire have been explained in detail in the section of scales used in the study. This questionnaire was developed by using Primary Care Evaluations of Mental Disorders (Prime-MD) scale by Spitzer et.al in 1999 (Ünal, Ergör et.al, 2013: 237).

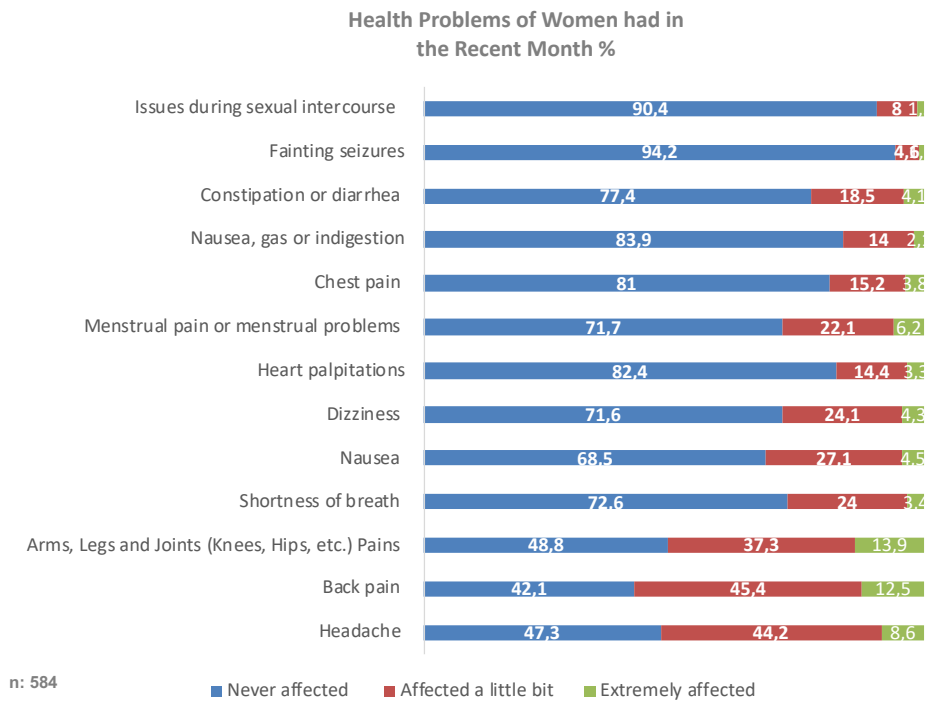
Question form has been prepared electronically complying with survey instructions of the questionnaire. The scale is been filled in direction of answers given by the participants and diagnosis of mental disorders was analyzed automatically complying with instructions of the questionnaire. It was thus tried to prevent asking a wrong question and any possible error which could arise from coding.

Scale for which diagnosis validity has been evaluated as very high by the previous studies (Çorapçıoğlu; 2000-2001) is recommended to be used in clinical practice at primary care and in the studies to be conducted for psychiatric disorders (Ünal, Ergör et.al, 2013: 237).

## 1. SYMPTOMS OF MENTAL HEALTH PROBLEMS SUFFERED IN THE RECENT MONTH

584 Syrian women under temporary protection interviewed within the scope of survey were informed on syndromes of health problems one by one. Participants were asked to evaluate every symptom considering the recent month. The relevant evaluations are illustrated in Graphic 32.

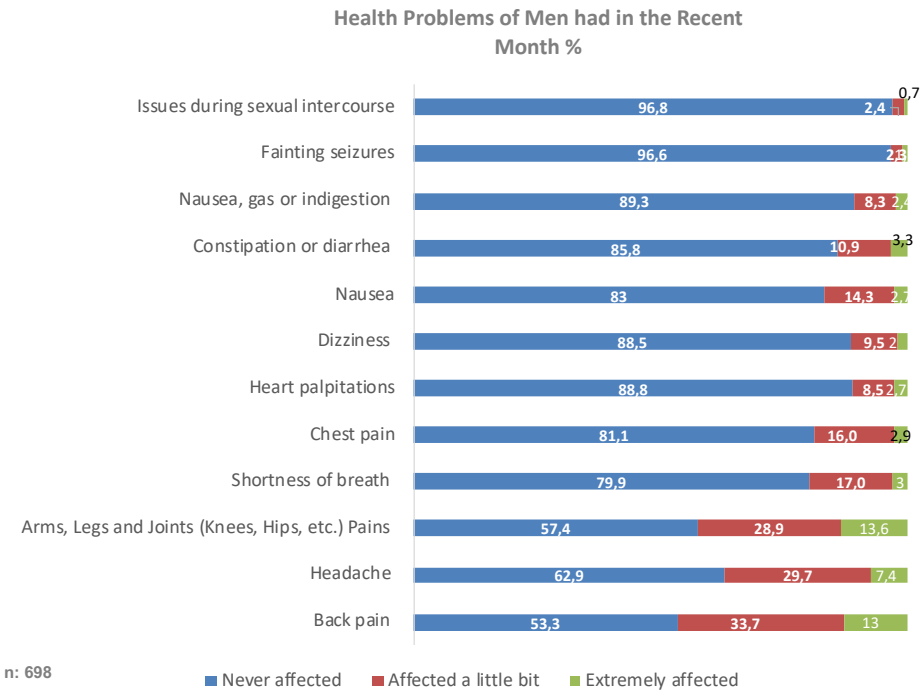
The most common health problems of women are arm, leg and joint pains (13,9%), backache (12,5%) and headache (8,6%) complaints in the recent month.




**Graphic 32 Health Problems which Syrian Women under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey Suffered in the Recent Month, SIHHAT (2020)**

698 Syrian men under temporary protection interviewed within the scope of survey were informed on syndromes of health problems one by one. Participants were asked to evaluate every symptom considering the recent month. The relevant evaluations are illustrated in Graphic 33.

The most common health problems of men are arm, leg and joint pains (13,6%), backache (13%) and headache (7,4%) complaints in the recent month.

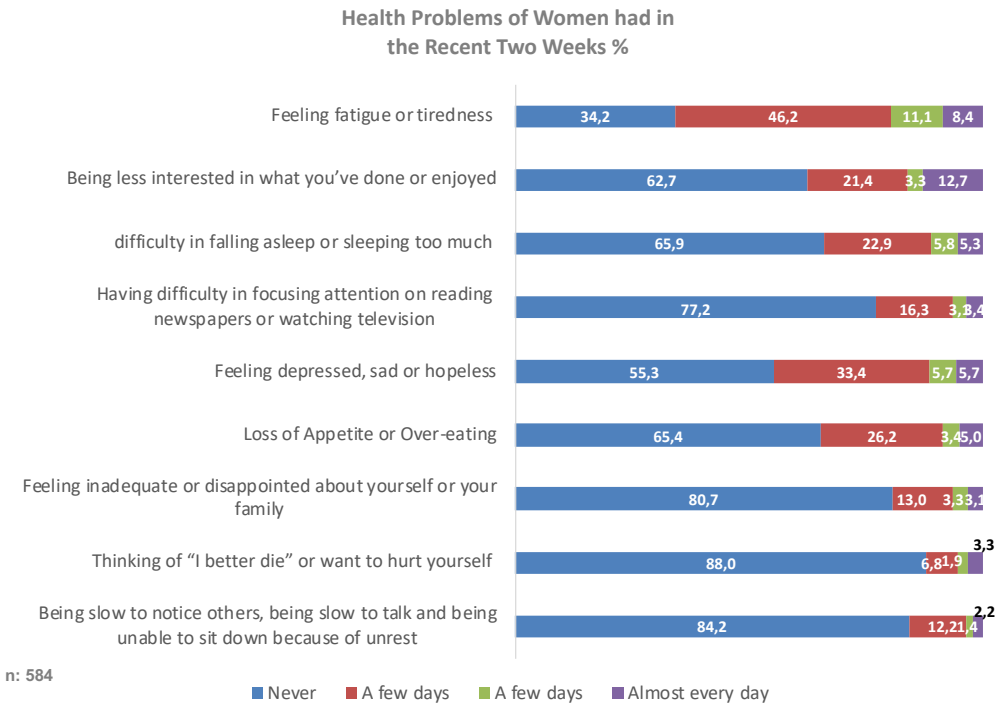



**Graphic 33 Health Problems which Syrian Men under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey Suffered in the Recent Month, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 2. HEALTH PROBLEMS SUFFERED IN THE RECENT TWO WEEKS

584 Syrian women under temporary protection interviewed within the scope of survey were informed on syndromes of health problems one by one. Participants were asked to evaluate every symptom considering the recent two weeks. The relevant evaluations are illustrated in Graphic 34.

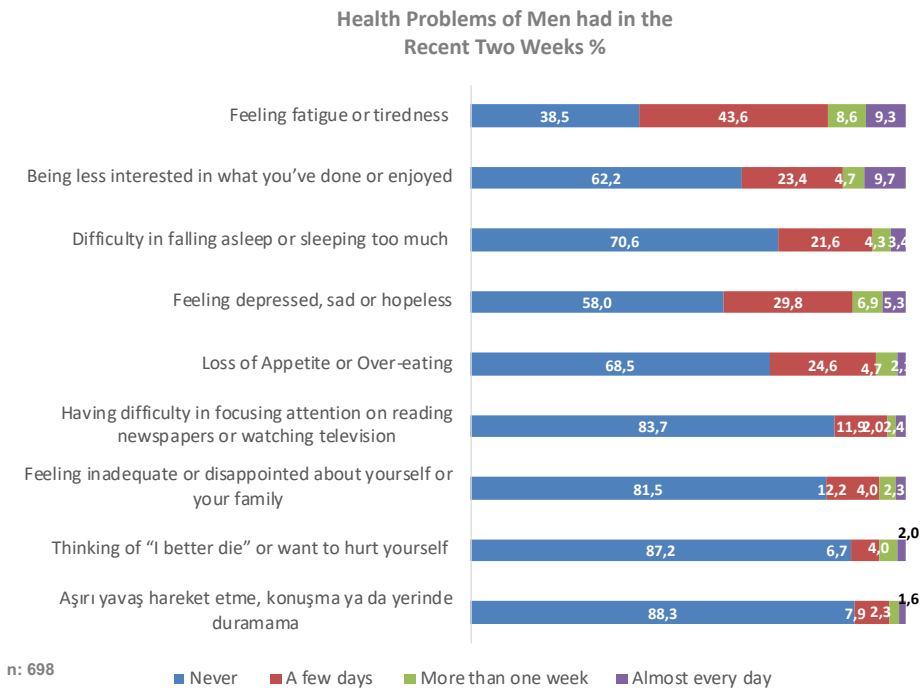
“Fatigue and feeling tired” (19,5%) and “being less interested in what I’ve done or enjoyed” (16,0%) are the most common syndromes of health problems which women have been suffering for more than one week and almost every day.




**Graphic 34 Health Problems of Syrian Women under Temporary Protection, Examined within the Survey, Suffered in the Recent Two Weeks, SIHHAT (2020)**

698 Syrian men under temporary protection interviewed within the scope of survey were informed on syndromes of health problems one by one. Participants were asked to evaluate every symptom considering the recent two weeks. The relevant evaluations are illustrated in Graphic 35.

"Fatigue and feeling tired" (17,9%), "being less interested in what I've done or enjoyed" (14,4%) and "feeling depressed, sad or hopeless" (12,2%) are the most common symptoms of health problems which men have been suffering *for more than one week and almost every day*.




**Graphic 35 Health Problems of Syrian Men under Temporary Protection, Examined within the Survey, Suffered in the Recent Two Weeks, SIHHAT (2020)**

## 3. HAVING AN INTERNAL BOREDOM

### i. Condition of Having an Internal Boredom in the Recent Month

Table 31 illustrates status of internal boredom suffered by Syrian population under Temporary Protection examined within the survey for the recent month.

Proportion of the participants who indicated that they have had an "internal boredom attack" arising as a sudden fear or panic in the recent month is 28,5%. It is observed that more than half of the individuals who had this attack have had this kind of attack before (71,2%). Every other participant indicated that they had attacks even they were not nervous or distressed, and also more than half of those who had attacks worry about if they feel such attack again 65,5%). 50,7% is proportion of the participants who have felt shortness of breath, sweating, heart palpitations, dizziness or feeling of fainting, tingling or numbness, nausea or stomach discomfort during the last internal boredom attack (Table:31).

**Table 31 Status of Having an Internal Boredom in the Recent Month in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Complaints concerning Internal Boredom | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| | Number | Number (%) | Number (%) |
| Have you had an internal attack in the recent month? (a sudden fear or panic) | 1282 | 365 (28,5) | 917 (71,5) |
| Has this ever happened before? | 365 | 260 (71,2) | 105 (28,8) |
| Do these attacks sometimes occur suddenly when you are not actually distressed and tense? | 365 | 240 (65,8) | 125 (34,2) |
| Would these attacks cause you extreme distress or worry about recurring seizures? | 365 | 239 (65,5) | 126 (34,5) |
| Have you experienced shortness of breath, sweating, heart palpitations, dizziness or fainting, tingling or numbness, nausea or stomach discomfort during your last attack? | 365 | 185 (50,7) | 180 (49,3) |

Table 32 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of having an internal boredom in the recent month shows a significant difference by variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, Socio-economic Status (SES), witnessing the war in Syria, being exposed to violence in the war and losing a relative in the war. As it is seen, status of having an internal boredom shows a statistically significant difference by variables of gender, SES, witnessing the war, being exposed to violence in the war and losing a relative in the war ($p<0,05$).

According to the result of z test, proportion of those who stated they have had an internal boredom in the recent month is significantly higher in women (34,8%) compared to men (23,2%) ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of having an internal boredom attack in the recent month is significantly higher in the participants who witnessed the war (30,2%), exposed to violence in the war (33%), lost a relative in the war in Syria (32,1%) ($p>0,05$).

Proportion of having an internal boredom attack in the recent month is significantly higher in the participants of DE (34,2%) socio-economic group compared to AB (11,2%), C1 (20,6%) and C2 (22%) groups ($p>0,05$).

Distribution of having an internal boredom in the recent month doesn't show a statistically significant difference by age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p>0,05$).

**Table 32 Distribution of Having an Internal Boredom in the Recent Month in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SES groups, Witnessing the War, Being Exposed to Violence in the War, Relative Lost in the War, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Have you had any internal seizure in the recent month? (a sudden fear or panic) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| **Gender** ($\chi2$=20.832; p<0,05) | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 203 (34,8) | 381 (65,2) |
| Male | 698 | 162 (23,2) | 536 (76,8) |
| **Age Group** ($\chi2$=0.702; p>0,05) | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 118 (28,3) | 299 (71,7) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 115 (28,4) | 290 (71,6) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 70 (30,4) | 160 (69,6) |
| over 45 | 230 | 62 (27,0) | 168 (73,0) |
| **Employment Status** ($\chi2$=0.411; p>0,05) | | | |
| working | 506 | 139 (27,5) | 367 (72,5) |
| not working | 776 | 226 (29,1) | 550 (70,9) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** ($\chi2$=0.562; p>0,05) | | | |
| speaking | 762 | 211 (27,7) | 551 (72,3) |
| not speaking | 520 | 154 (29,6) | 366 (70,4) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** ($\chi2$=3.357; p>0,05) | | | |
| 1-5 years | 628 | 164 (26,1) | 464 (73,9) |
| 6-9 years | 654 | 201 (30,7) | 453 (69,3) |
| **SES Group** ($\chi2$=35.875; p<0,05) | | | |
| AB | 98 | 11 (11,2) | 87 (88,8) |
| C1 | 68 | 14 (20,6) | 54 (79,4) |
| C2 | 341 | 75 (22,0) | 266 (78,0) |
| DE | 775 | 265 (34,2) | 510 (65,8) |
| **Witnessing the War** ($\chi2$=12.608; p<0,05) | | | |
| Yes | 1116 | 337 (30,2) | 779 (69,8) |
| No | 166 | 28 (16,9) | 138 (83,1) |
| **Being exposed to Violence in the War** ($\chi2$=38.926; p<0,05) | | | |
| Yes | 964 | 318 (33,0) | 646 (67,0) |
| No | 318 | 47 (14,8) | 271 (85,2) |
| **Relative lost in the War** ($\chi2$=22.208; p<0,05) | | | |
| Yes | 927 | 298 (32,1) | 629 (67,9) |
| No | 355 | 67 (18,9) | 288 (81,1) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **365 (28,5)** | **917 (71,5)** |

## ii. Shortness of Breath, Sweating, Heart Palpitations, Dizziness, Feeling of Fainting, Tingling, Numbness, Nausea or Stomach Discomfort Experienced during the Internal Boredom Attack

365 Syrian individuals under temporary protection who indicated that they had an internal boredom attack in the recent month were asked to answer the question "Have you experienced shortness of breath, sweating, heart palpitations, dizziness or feeling of fainting, tingling or numbness, nausea or stomach discomfort during your last internal boredom attack?"

Table 33 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of shortness of breath, sweating, heart palpitations, dizziness or feeling of fainting,

tingling or numbness, nausea or stomach discomfort experienced during the last internal boredom attack shows a significant difference by variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, Socio-economic Status (SES), witnessing the war, being exposed to violence in the war and losing a relative in the war. As it is seen, proportion of those who stated they felt shortness of breath, sweating, heart palpitations, dizziness or feeling of fainting, tingling or numbness, nausea or stomach discomfort experienced during the last boredom attack is significantly higher in the unemployed participants (55,8%) and DE (57%) socio-economic group compared to other participant groups ($p<0,05$).

Distribution of shortness of breath, sweating, heart palpitations, dizziness or feeling of fainting, tingling or numbness, nausea or stomach discomfort experienced during the last boredom attack doesn't show a statistically significant difference by variables of gender, age group, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey, witnessing the war, being exposed to violence in the war and losing a relative in the war ($p>0,05$).

**Table 33 Distribution of Shortness of Breath, Sweating, Heart Palpitations, etc. experienced during the Internal Boredom Attack in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SES groups, Witnessing the War, Being Exposed to Violence in the War, Relative Lost in the War, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Have you experienced shortness of breath, sweating, heart palpitations, dizziness or feeling of fainting, tingling or numbness, nausea or stomach discomfort during the last boredom attack? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=1.159; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 203 | 108 (53,2) | 95 (46,8) |
| Male | 162 | 77 (47,5) | 85 (52,5) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=2.797; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 18-24 | 118 | 58 (49,2) | 60 (50,8) |
| 25-34 | 115 | 53 (46,1) | 62 (53,9) |
| 35-44 | 70 | 38 (54,3) | 32 (45,7) |
| over 45 | 62 | 36 (58,1) | 26 (41,9) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=6.096; p<0,05)** | | | |
| working | 139 | 59 (42,4) | 80 (57,6) |
| not working | 226 | 126 (55,8) | 100 (44,2) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=0.390; p>0,05)** | | | |
| speaking | 211 | 104 (49,3) | 107 (50,7) |
| not speaking | 154 | 81 (52,6) | 73 (47,4) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=0.034; p>0,05)** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 164 | 84 (51,2) | 80 (48,8) |
| 6-9 years | 201 | 101 (50,2) | 100 (49,8) |
| **SES Group ($\chi2$=16.096; p<0,05)** | | | |
| AB | 11 | 5 (45,5) | 6 (54,5) |
| C1 | 14 | 4 (28,6) | 10 (71,4) |
| C2 | 75 | 25 (33,3) | 50 (66,7) |
| DE | 265 | 151 (57,0) | 114 (43,0) |
| **Witnessing the War ($\chi2$=0.743; p>0,05)** | | | |
| Yes | 337 | 173 (51,3) | 164 (48,7) |
| No | 28 | 12 (42,9) | 16 (57,1) |
| **Being exposed to Violence in the War ($\chi2$=3.312; p>0,05)** | | | |
| Yes | 318 | 167 (52,5) | 151 (47,5) |
| No | 47 | 18 (38,3) | 29 (61,7) |
| **Relative lost in the War ($\chi2$=0.305; p>0,05** | | | |
| Yes | 298 | 149 (50,0) | 149 (50,0) |
| No | 67 | 36 (53,7) | 31 (46,3) |
| **Total** | **365** | **185 (50,7)** | **180 (49,3)** |

## 4. EFFECT OF THE HEALTH PROBLEMS SUFFERED ON RELATIONSHIPS WITH OTHER PEOPLE AND RESPONSIBILITIES TO BE FULFILLED

When the participants interviewed were asked how their relationships with other people and responsibilities to fulfill at home or at work were affected by the health problems they suffered, more than half of them stated that their communication responsibilities were not affected by these problems (59,2%).

Table 34 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of the condition of keeping on their relations with other people and their responsibilities to be fulfilled at home or at work despite the health problems shows a significant difference by variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-economic Status (SES). As it is seen, there is a significant difference in condition of keeping on their relations with other people and their responsibilities to be fulfilled at home or at work despite the health problems by age group and SES group ($p<0,05$).

According to the result of z test, proportion of those who stated their relationships and responsibilities are not affected by the current health problems is significantly higher in the age group of 18-24 (62,8%) and over 45 (63,9%) compared to other age groups ($p<0,05$).

Proportion of the those who stated their relationships and responsibilities are not affected by the current health problems is significantly higher in the participants of AB (88,8%) socio-economic group compared to C1 (50%), C2 (58,7%) and DE (56,5%) groups ($p<0,05$).

Distribution of effect of the current health problems on social life doesn't show a statistically significant difference by gender, employment status, knowledge of Turkish and period of living in Turkey ($p>0,05$).

**Table 34 Distribution of Effect of Health Problems on Social Life in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | To what extent did any of the problems mentioned in the questions you have answered so far have affected your relationships with other people, your responsibilities at home and at work? | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Extremely affected 4 | It affected pretty much 3 | It affected slightly 2 | Never affected 1 |
| **Gender ($\chi2$=0.471; p>0,05)** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 20 (3,4) | 51 (8,7) | 173 (29,6) | 340 (58,2) |
| Male | 698 | 24 (3,4) | 57 (8,2) | 198 (28,4) | 419 (60,0) |
| **Age Group ($\chi2$=17.197; p<0,05)** | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 12 (2,9) | 41 (9,8) | 102 (24,5) | 262 (62,8) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 15 (3,7) | 30 (7,4) | 140 (34,6) | 220 (54,3) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 12 (5,2) | 21 (9,1) | 67 (29,1) | 130 (56,5) |
| over 45 | 230 | 5 (2,2) | 16 (7,0) | 62 (27,0) | 147 (63,9) |
| **Employment Status ($\chi2$=5.965; p>0,05)** | | | | | |
| working | 506 | 22 (4,3) | 38 (7,5) | 160 (31,6) | 286 (56,5) |
| not working | 776 | 22 (2,8) | 70 (9,0) | 211 (27,2) | 473 (61,0) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish ($\chi2$=3.788; p>0,05)** | | | | | |
| speaking | 762 | 31 (4,1) | 68 (8,9) | 211 (27,7) | 452 (59,3) |
| not speaking | 520 | 13 (2,5) | 40 (7,7) | 160 (30,8) | 307 (59,0) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey ($\chi2$=2.490; p>0,05)** | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 628 | 25 (4,0) | 47 (7,5) | 185 (29,5) | 371 (59,1) |
| 6-9 years | 654 | 19 (2,9) | 61 (9,3) | 186 (28,4) | 388 (59,3) |
| **SES Group *** | | | | | |
| AB | 98 | 0 (0) | 0 (0) | 11 (11,2) | 87 (88,8) |
| C1 | 68 | 0 (0) | 8 (11,8) | 26 (38,2) | 34 (50,0) |
| C2 | 341 | 14 (4,1) | 32 (9,4) | 95 (27,9) | 200 (58,7) |
| DE | 775 | 30 (3,9) | 68 (8,8) | 239 (30,8) | 438 (56,5) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **44 (3,4)** | **108 (8,4)** | **371 (28,9)** | **759 (59,2)** |

* Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5).

## PREVELANCE OF MENTAL HEALTH DISORDERS

Diagnostic analysis is carried out in this section of the study in order to determine mental illnesses of the surveyed participants in direction of the relevant answers. Complaints relating to depressive disorders are evaluated for the recent two weeks, and complaints relating to somatic disorders and panic disorders are evaluated for the recent month. Table 35 illustrates results of KıSA questionnaire. According to the answers from 1282 participants, it has been determined that Syrian population under temporary protection have depressive disorders at most. Frequency of minor depressive disorder is 18,6% while frequency of major depressive disorders is determined as 14,4%. Proportion of participants with panic disorder is 9,7% while proportion of the participants with somatization disorder is 4,7%.

Table 35 includes results of Chi-Squared test conducted in order to determine whether distribution of *major depressive, minor depressive, somatization and panic disorder* shows a significant difference by variables of gender, age group, employment status, knowledge of Turkish, period of living in Turkey and Socio-economic Status (SES). According to the results, status of major depressive shows a statistically significant difference by knowledge of Turkish ($p<0,05$). Status of minor depressive shows a statistically significant difference by SES groups ($p<0,05$).

According to the result of z-test, incidence of major depressive disorder is significantly higher in the participants speaking Turkish (16,5%) compared to those who don't speak Turkish (11,3%) ($p<0,05$).

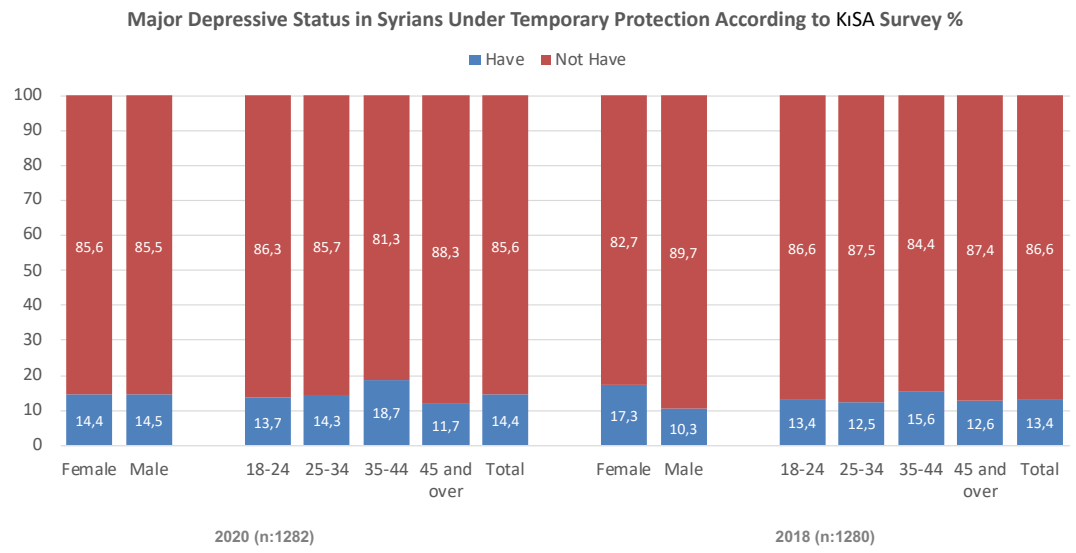
Incidence of minor depressive disorder is significantly higher in participants of C2 (18,2%) and DE (20,9%) socio-economic groups compared to the C1 socio economic group (14,7%) ($p<0,05$).

**Table 35 Distribution of Prevalence of Mental Health in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey in the participants by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups according to KıSA Questionnaire, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | | Major Depressive | Major Depressive P | Major Depressive | Minor Depressive p | Somatization | Somatization P | Panic | Panic p |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | | **Number (%)** | | **Number (%)** | | **Number (%)** | |
| Female | 584 | 84 (14,4) | | 109 (18,7) | | 37 (6,3) | | 76 (13,0) | |
| Male | 698 | 101 (14,5) | | 130 (18,6) | | 23 (3,3) | | 48 (6,9) | |
| p | | | **p>0.05** | | **p>0.05** | | **(p<0,05)** | | **(p<0,05)** |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 57 (13,7) | | 81 (19,4) | | 14 (3,4) | | 41 (9,8) | |
| 25-34 | 405 | 58 (14,3) | | 76 (18,8) | | 24 (5,9) | | 34 (8,4) | |
| 35-44 | 230 | 43 (18,7) | | 45 (19,6) | | 14 (6,1) | | 23 (10,0) | |
| over 45 | 230 | 27 (11,7) | | 37 (16,1) | | 8 (3,5) | | 26 (11,3) | |
| p | | | **p>0.05** | | **p>0.05** | | **p>0.05** | | **p>0.05** |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 506 | 82 (16,2) | | 102 (20,2) | | 23 (4,5) | | 32 (6,3) | |
| not working | 776 | 103 (13,3) | | 137 (17,7) | | 37 (4,8) | | 92 (11,9) | |
| p | | | **p>0.05** | | **p>0.05** | | **p>0.05** | | **(p<0,05)** |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 762 | 126 (16,5) | | 144 (18,9) | | 41 (5,4) | | 61 (8,0) | |
| not speaking | 520 | 59 (11,3) | | 95 (18,3) | | 19 (3,7) | | 63 (12,1) | |
| p | | | **(p<0,05)** | | **p>0.05** | | **p>0.05** | | **(p<0,05)** |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-5 years | 628 | 93 (14,8) | | 122 (19,4) | | 33 (5,3) | | 52 (8,3) | |
| 6-9 years | 654 | 92 (14,1) | | 117 (17,9) | | 27 (4,1) | | 72 (11,0) | |
| p | | | **p>0.05** | | **p>0.05** | | **p>0.05** | | **p>0.05** |
| **SES Group *** | | | | | | | | | |
| AB | 98 | 1 (1,0) | | 5 (5,1) | | 0 (0) | | 5 (5,1) | |
| C1 | 68 | 12 (17,6) | | 10 (14,7) | | 4 (5,9) | | 2 (2,9) | |
| C2 | 341 | 46 (13,5) | | 62 (18,2) | | 18 (5,3) | | 17 (5,0) | |
| DE | 775 | 126 (16,3) | | 162 (20,9) | | 38 (4,9) | | 100 (12,9) | |
| p | | | * | | **(p<0,05)** | | * | | * |
| **Total** | **1282** | **185 (14,4)** | | **239 (18,6)** | | **60 (4,7)** | | **124 (9,7)** | |

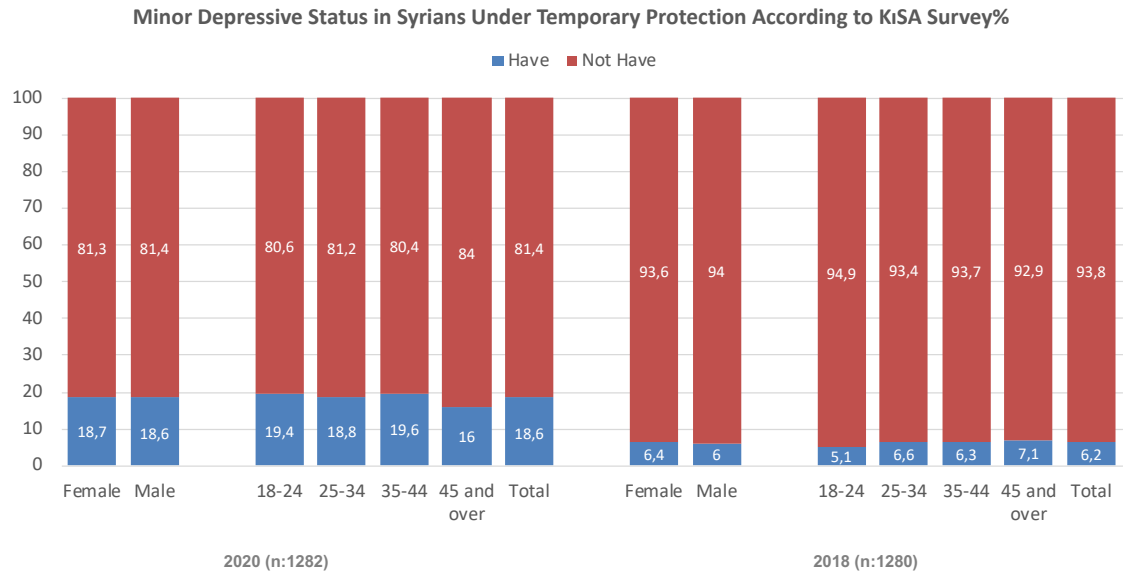
* Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5).

According to the results of KıSA questionnaire, it has been determined that prevalence of major depressive disorder has increased relatively in 2020 (14,4%) in Syrian population under temporary protection when we compare data of 2018 with data of 2020. According to the result of z test, it is not a statistically significant difference (p>0,05) (Graphic:36).



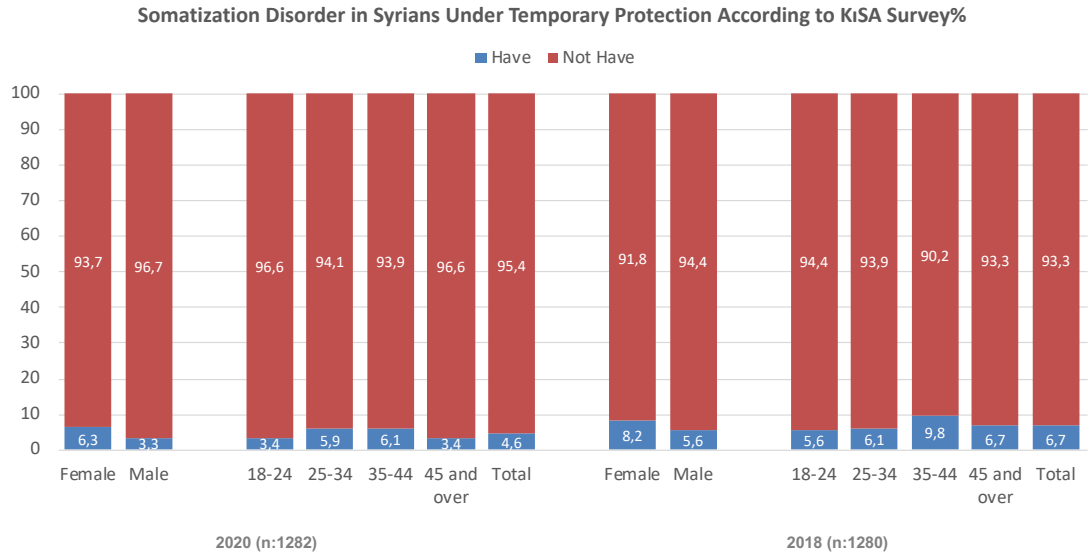

**Graphic 36 Prevalence of Major Depressive Disorder in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey according to KıSA Questionnaire, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

According to the results of KıSA questionnaire, it has been determined as a result of z test that prevalence of minor depressive disorder has increased significantly (18,6%) in Syrian population under temporary protection in 2020 compared to date of 2018 (6,2%) (p<0,05) (Graphic: 37).



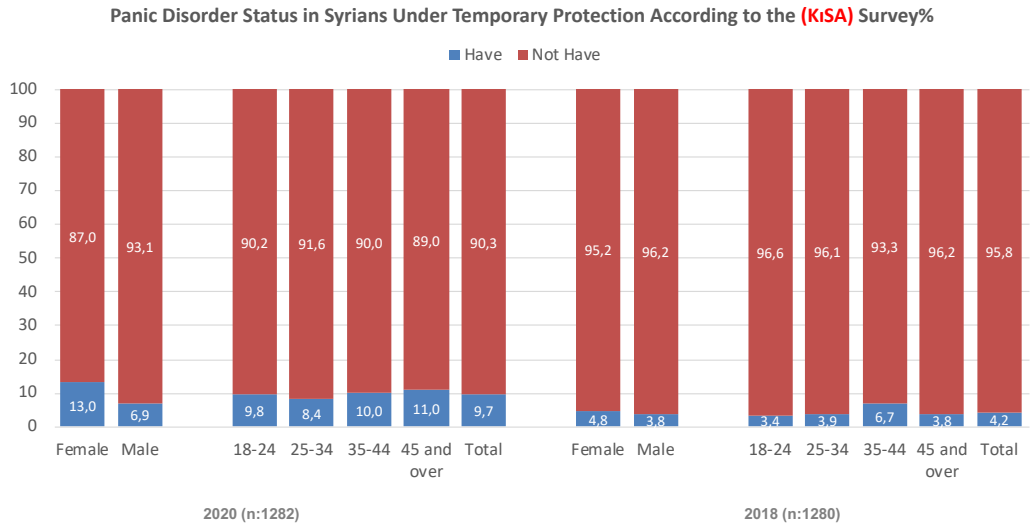

**Graphic 37 Prevalence of Minor Depressive Disorder in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey according to KıSA Questionnaire, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

According to the results of KıSA questionnaire, it has been determined as a result of z test that prevalence of somatization disorder has decreased significantly (4,6%) in Syrian population under temporary protection in 2020 when we compare data of 2018 (6,2%) (p>0,05)(Graphic: 36).




**Graphic 38 Prevalence of Somatization Disorder in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey according to KıSA Questionnaire, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

According to the results of KıSA questionnaire, it has been determined as a result of z test that prevalence of panic disorder has increased significantly (9,7%) in Syrian population under temporary protection in 2020 when we compare data of 2018 (4,2%) (p>0,05)(Graphic:39).

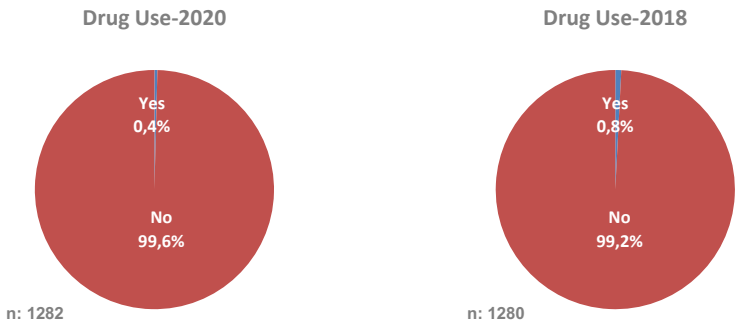



**Graphic 39 Prevalence of Panic Disorder in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey according to KıSA Questionnaire, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

# DRUG

## 1. Drug Use

Distribution of the answers given to the question of "Have you ever used drugs in your life?" by 1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey is illustrated in Graphic 40. 99,6% of the individuals indicated that they have never used drugs.




**Graphic 40 Status of Experiencing any Drug in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018)**

Table 36 demonstrates distribution by status of attempting to use drugs in Syrian population under temporary protection examined within the survey.

**Table 36 Distribution of any Drug Experience in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2020)**

| | Any Drug Experience | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes | No |
| **Gender *** | **Number** | **Number (%)** | **Number (%)** |
| Female | 584 | 2 (0,3) | 582 (99,7) |
| Male | 698 | 3 (0,4) | 695 (99,6) |
| **Age Group *** | | | |
| 18-24 | 417 | 2 (0,5) | 415 (99,5) |
| 25-34 | 405 | 1 (0,2) | 404 (99,8) |
| 35-44 | 230 | 1 (0,4) | 229 (99,6) |
| over 45 | 230 | 1 (0,4) | 229 (99,6) |
| **Employment Status *** | | | |
| working | 506 | 3 (0,6) | 503 (99,4) |
| not working | 776 | 2 (0,3) | 774 (99,7) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish *** | | | |
| speaking | 762 | 4 (0,5) | 758 (99,5) |
| not speaking | 520 | 1 (0,2) | 519 (99,8) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey *** | | | |
| 1-5 years | 628 | 3 (0,5) | 625 (99,5) |
| 6-9 years | 654 | 2 (0,3) | 652 (99,7) |
| **SES Group *** | | | |
| AB | 98 | 0 (0) | 98 (100,0) |
| C1 | 68 | 0 (0) | 68 (100,0) |
| C2 | 341 | 1 (0,3) | 340 (99,7) |
| DE | 775 | 4 (0,5) | 771 (99,5) |
| **Total** | **1282** | **5 (0,4)** | **1277 (99,6)** |

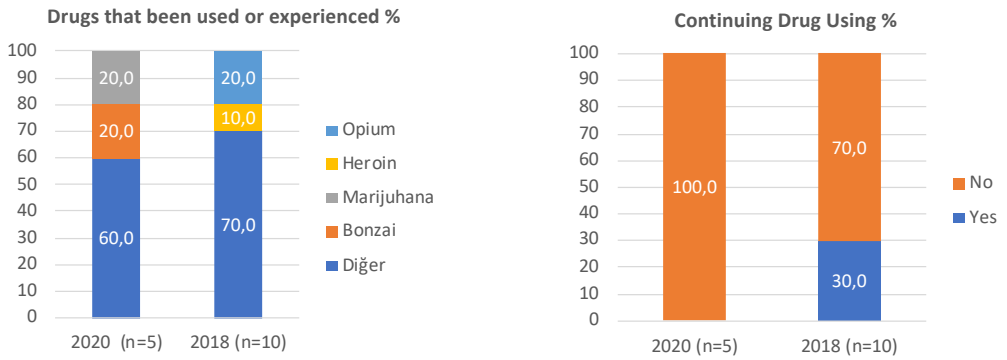
* Chi-Squared analysis has not been performed since there is an inadequate observation at pores of the variable is (n<5).

## 2. Drugs Experienced/Used

Five of 1282 participants surveyed, who stated they have experienced a drug before, indicated that they don't use any drug anymore. As for drugs they have experienced before, they are Bonsai (20%) and Marijuana (20%) (Graphic: 41).

All five drug users stated that they stopped using drugs.

Comparing the results of 2020 and 2018, fewer people were observed to use drugs in 2020.




**Graphic 41 Distribution of Drugs used by Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2020-2018**

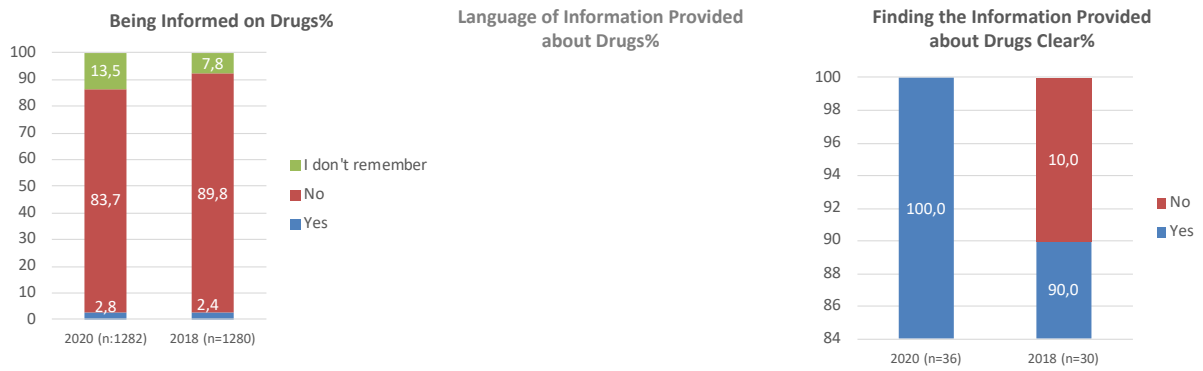
## 3. Status of Being Informed about Drug Addiction by Healthcare Workers in Turkey

Graphic 42 illustrates some details on the condition of 1282 Syrian individuals under temporary protection examined within the survey as regard to getting information about narcotic drug addiction by healthcare workers or institutions in Turkey.

2,8% of the participants have stated that they were informed on this subject by healthcare workers or institutions even though drug addiction is scarcely any in Syrians who have been living in Turkey. Proportion of the participants who were not informed on drugs is 97,2%.

It has been indicated that they were informed in Arabic (91,7%) and in Turkish (19,4%). All information provided herein was found clear by all participants.

Results are in line with the 2018 results.

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# Tables (2018)

### Table 1 Distribution of Number of Interviews by the Provinces where the Interviews were conducted, SIHHAT (2018)

| Provinces | Number of Interviews | Distribution % | Distribution in Turkey % |
|---|---|---|---|
| Adana | 102 | 8,0 | 8,0 |
| Bursa | 70 | 5,5 | 5,5 |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 14,1 | 14,0 |
| Hatay | 202 | 15,8 | 15,8 |
| Mersin | 95 | 7,4 | 7,4 |
| İstanbul | 258 | 20,2 | 20,2 |
| İzmir | 63 | 4,9 | 5,0 |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 2,7 | 2,7 |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 16,8 | 16,8 |
| Kilis | 60 | 4,7 | 4,7 |
| **TOTAL** | **1280** | **100%** | **100%** |

### Table 2 Distribution of Marital Status in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the scope of Survey by Gender and Age Group, SIHHAT (2018)

| | N | Married | Single | Widow/Divorced/Separated |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 416 (74,0 %) | 61 (10,9 %) | 85 (15,1 %) |
| Male | 718 | 497 (69,2 %) | 209 (29,1 %) | 12 (1,7 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 193 (47,0 %) | 208 (50,6 %) | 10 (2,4 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 335 (82,3 %) | 51 (12,5 %) | 21 (5,2 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 200 (89,3 %) | 9 (4,0 %) | 15 (6,7 %) |
| over 45 | ***238*** | 185 (77,7 %) | 2 (0,8 %) | 51 (21,4 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **913 (71,3 %)** | **270 (21,1 %)** | **97 (7,6 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

### Table 3 Distribution of Educational Level in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey by Gender, Age groups and Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)

| | N | Can't read and write / Reads but has not received formal education | Primary school | Secondary school | High school and further |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 93 (16,6 %) | 160 (28,5 %) | 151 (26,9 %) | 158 (28,1 %) |
| Male | 718 | 85 (11,8 %) | 205 (28,6 %) | 199 (27,7 %) | 229 (31,9 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 29 (7,1 %) | 109 (26,5 %) | 130 (31,6 %) | 143 (34,8 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 46 (11,3 %) | 119 (29,2 %) | 103 (25,3 %) | 139 (34,2 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 28 (12,5 %) | 72 (32,1 %) | 68 (30,4 %) | 56 (25,0 %) |
| over 45 | ***238*** | 75 (31,5 %) | 65 (27,3 %) | 49 (20,6 %) | 49 (20,6 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 10 (9,8 %) | 43 (42,2 %) | 26 (25,5 %) | 23 (22,6 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 3 (4,3 %) | 25 (35,7 %) | 23 (32,9 %) | 19 (27,1 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 47 (26,1 %) | 68 (37,8 %) | 39 (21,7 %) | 26 (14,4 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 21 (10,4 %) | 51 (25,3 %) | 70 (34,7 %) | 60 (29,7 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 16 (16,8 %) | 27 (28,4 %) | 23 (24,2 %) | 29 (30,5 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 21 (8,1 %) | 57 (22,1 %) | 77 (29,8 %) | 103 (39,9 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 22 (34,9 %) | 18 (28,6 %) | 14 (22,2 %) | 9 (14,3 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 6 (17,1 %) | 9 (25,7 %) | 13 (37,1 %) | 7 (20,0 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 28 (13,0 %) | 47 (21,9 %) | 56 (26,1 %) | 84 (39,1 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 4 (6,7 %) | 20 (33,3 %) | 9 (15,0 %) | 27 (45,0 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *3 (4,8 %)* | *15 (23,8 %)* | *12 (19,1 %)* | *33 (52,4 %)* |
| **Total** | **1280** | **178 (13,9 %)** | **365 (28,5 %)** | **350 (27,3 %)** | **387 (30,2 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 4 Distribution of Employment Status in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey by Gender and Age groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Working | Not working |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 80 (14,2 %) | 482 (85,8 %) |
| Male | 718 | 486 (67,7 %) | 232 (32,3 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 199 (48,4 %) | 212 (51,6 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 213 (52,3 %) | 194 (47,7 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 100 (44,6 %) | 124 (55,4 %) |
| over 45 | ***238*** | 54 (22,7 %) | 184 (77,3 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **566 (44,2 %)** | **714 (55,8 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 5 Distribution of Status of Having Children in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey by Gender, Age groups and Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Have children | Have no children |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 425 (75,6 %) | 137 (24,4 %) |
| Male | 718 | 456 (63,5 %) | 262 (36,5 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 168 (40,9 %) | 243 (59,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 334 (82,1 %) | 73 (17,9 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 206 (92,0 %) | 18 (8,0 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***238*** | 173 (72,7 %) | 65 (27,3 %) |
| **Provinces** | | | |
| Adana | 102 | 83 (81,4 %) | 19 (18,6 %) |
| Bursa | 70 | 43 (61,4 %) | 27 (38,6 %) |
| Gaziantep | 180 | 125 (69,4 %) | 55 (30,6 %) |
| Hatay | 202 | 138 (68,3 %) | 64 (31,7 %) |
| Mersin | 95 | 71 (74,7 %) | 24 (25,3 %) |
| İstanbul | 258 | 143 (55,4 %) | 115 (44,6 %) |
| İzmir | 63 | 44 (69,8 %) | 19 (30,2 %) |
| Kahramanmaraş | 35 | 27 (77,1 %) | 8 (22,9 %) |
| Şanlıurfa | 215 | 168 (78,1 %) | 47 (21,9 %) |
| Kilis | 60 | 39 (65,0 %) | 21 (35,0 %) |
| *Camp* | *63* | *56 (88,9 %)* | *7 (11,1 %)* |
| **Total** | **1280** | **881 (68,8 %)** | **399 (31,2 %)** |

* Z test was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 6 Distribution of Monthly Household Income in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| **Income** | **Number** | **%** |
|---|---|---|
| doesn't want to answer | 27 | 2,1 |
| 499 TL and below | 59 | 4,6 |
| 500-999TL | 301 | 23,5 |
| 1000-1499 TL | 337 | 26,3 |
| 1500-1999 TL | 290 | 22,7 |
| 2000-2499 TL | 158 | 12,3 |
| 2500-2999 TL | 41 | 3,2 |
| 3000TL and above | 67 | 5,2 |
| **Total** | **1280** | **100%** |
| **Mean** | ***1378,2*** | |
| Median | 1200 | |
| Min | 100 | |
| Max | 10000 | |
| **Standard Deviation** | **769,8** | |

## Table 7 Distribution of Monthly Household Income in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey by Provinces, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SIHHAT (2018)

| | N | doesn't want to answer | | 499 TL and below | | 500-999TL | | 1000-1499 TL | | 1500-1999 TL | | 2000-2499 TL | | 2500-2999 TL | | 3000TL and above | | Mean | Standard Deviation |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces** | | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | Number | % | | |
| Adana | **102** | - | - | 4 | 3,9 | 27 | 26,5 | 33 | 32,4 | 27 | 26,5 | 10 | 9,8 | - | - | 1 | 1,0 | ***1212,7*** | 486,4 |
| Bursa | **70** | 6 | 8,6 | 3 | 4,3 | 4 | 5,7 | 10 | 14,3 | 27 | 38,6 | 14 | 20,0 | 3 | 4,3 | 3 | 4,3 | ***1656,2*** | 672,7 |
| Gaziantep | **180** | 2 | 1,1 | 9 | 5,0 | 66 | 36,7 | 54 | 30,0 | 35 | 19,4 | 10 | 5,6 | - | - | 4 | 2,2 | ***1096,6*** | 547,4 |
| Hatay | **202** | 2 | 1,0 | 10 | 5,0 | 77 | 38,1 | 61 | 30,2 | 32 | 15,8 | 13 | 6,4 | 3 | 1,5 | 4 | 2,0 | ***1109,8*** | 604,6 |
| Mersin | **95** | 4 | 4,2 | 2 | 2,1 | 21 | 22,1 | 39 | 41,1 | 19 | 20,0 | 7 | 7,4 | 2 | 2,1 | 1 | 1,1 | ***1248,0*** | 503,4 |
| İstanbul | **258** | 3 | 1,2 | 3 | 1,2 | 6 | 2,3 | 46 | 17,8 | 86 | 33,3 | 58 | 22,5 | 18 | 7,0 | 38 | 14,7 | ***1946,5*** | 939,7 |
| İzmir | **63** | 1 | 1,6 | - | - | - | - | 11 | 17,5 | 14 | 22,2 | 16 | 25,4 | 10 | 15,9 | 11 | 17,5 | ***2051,6*** | 695,4 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **35** | 7 | 20,0 | 3 | 8,6 | 13 | 37,1 | 8 | 22,9 | 4 | 11,4 | - | - | - | - | - | - | ***832,1*** | 411,9 |
| Şanlıurfa | **215** | - | - | 20 | 9,3 | 73 | 34,0 | 67 | 31,2 | 31 | 14,4 | 20 | 9,3 | 3 | 1,4 | 1 | 0,5 | ***1088,2*** | 538,4 |
| Kilis | **60** | 2 | 3,3 | 5 | 8,3 | 14 | 23,3 | 8 | 13,3 | 15 | 25,0 | 10 | 16,7 | 2 | 3,3 | 4 | 6,7 | ***1475,9*** | 891,3 |
| *Camp* | ***63*** | *1* | *1,6* | *10* | *15,9* | *22* | *34,9* | *11* | *17,5* | *13* | *20,6* | *6* | *9,5* | - | - | - | - | ***1025,8*** | 556,8 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | **566** | 1 | 0,2 | 6 | 1,1 | 118 | 20,9 | 148 | 26,2 | 153 | 27,0 | 81 | 14,3 | 20 | 3,5 | 39 | 6,9 | ***1506,8*** | 829,7 |
| not working | **714** | 26 | 3,6 | 53 | 7,4 | 183 | 25,6 | 189 | 26,5 | 137 | 19,2 | 77 | 10,8 | 21 | 2,9 | 28 | 3,9 | ***1272,6*** | 700,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | **351** | 4 | 1,1 | 7 | 2,0 | 58 | 16,5 | 86 | 24,5 | 97 | 27,6 | 57 | 16,2 | 14 | 4,0 | 28 | 8,0 | ***1570,1*** | 759,6 |
| not speaking | **929** | 23 | 2,5 | 52 | 5,6 | 243 | 26,2 | 251 | 27,0 | 193 | 20,8 | 101 | 10,9 | 27 | 2,9 | 39 | 4,2 | ***1304,7*** | 761,4 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1-4 years | **739** | 17 | 2,3 | 32 | 4,3 | 161 | 21,8 | 191 | 25,9 | 169 | 22,9 | 102 | 13,8 | 28 | 3,8 | 39 | 5,3 | ***1407,8*** | 726,2 |
| 5-8 years | **541** | 10 | 1,9 | 27 | 5,0 | 140 | 25,9 | 146 | 27,0 | 121 | 22,4 | 56 | 10,4 | 13 | 2,4 | 28 | 5,2 | ***1338,0*** | 824,4 |
| **Totalß** | **1280** | 27 | 2,1 | 59 | 4,6 | 301 | 23,5 | 337 | 26,3 | 290 | 22,7 | 158 | 12,3 | 41 | 3,2 | 67 | 5,2 | ***1378,2*** | 769,8 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant

## Table 8 Distribution of Period of Living in Turkey in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the scope of Survey by Provinces, SIHHAT (2018)

| | N | *Mean* | *Standard deviation* | Median | Min | Max |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Provinces** | | | | | | |
| Adana | **102** | ***4,2*** | 1,3 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Bursa | **70** | ***3,8*** | 1,4 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Gaziantep | **180** | ***4,7*** | 1,6 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Hatay | **202** | ***4,4*** | 1,6 | 5 | 1 | 8 |
| Mersin | **95** | ***3,8*** | 1,2 | 4 | 1 | 6 |
| İstanbul | **258** | ***3,6*** | 1,4 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| İzmir | **63** | ***3,7*** | 1,4 | 3 | 2 | 7 |
| Kahramanmaraş | **35** | ***4,5*** | 1,6 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| Şanlıurfa | **215** | ***4,1*** | 1,3 | 4 | 1 | 7 |
| Kilis | **60** | ***4,6*** | 1,6 | 5 | 1 | 7 |
| *Camp* | ***63*** | ***5,0*** | *1,2* | *5* | *1* | *7* |
| **Total** | **1280** | ***4,1*** | 1,5 | 4 | 1 | 8 |

* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 9 Distribution of Witnessing the War in Syria in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES Groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Yes | No |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 486 (86,5 %) | 76 (13,5 %) |
| Male | 718 | 634 (88,3 %) | 84 (11,7 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 353 (85,9 %) | 58 (14,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 359 (88,2 %) | 48 (11,8 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 200 (89,3 %) | 24 (10,7 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***238*** | 208 (87,4 %) | 30 (12,6 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 566 | 509 (89,9 %) | 57 (10,1 %) |
| not working | 714 | 611 (85,6 %) | 103 (14,4 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 351 | 320 (91,2 %) | 31 (8,8 %) |
| not speaking | ***929*** | 800 (86,1 %) | 129 (13,9 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| 1-4 years | ***739*** | 670 (90,7 %) | 69 (9,3 %) |
| 5-8 years | ***541*** | 450 (83,2 %) | 91 (16,8 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***68*** | 62 (91,2 %) | 6 (8,8 %) |
| C1 | 108 | 96 (88,9 %) | 12 (11,1 %) |
| C2 | 378 | 320 (84,7 %) | 58 (15,3 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***726*** | 642 (88,4 %) | 84 (11,6 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **1120 (87,5 %)** | **160 (12,5 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 10 Distribution of Status of being Exposed to Violence in the War in Syria in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES Groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Have you been exposed to violence in the war in Syria? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | N | Yes | No |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 440 (78,3 %) | 122 (21,7 %) |
| Male | 718 | 585 (81,5 %) | 133 (18,5 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 324 (78,8 %) | 87 (21,2 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 327 (80,3 %) | 80 (19,7 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 183 (81,7 %) | 41 (18,3 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***238*** | 191 (80,3 %) | 47 (19,8 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 566 | 462 (81,6 %) | 104 (18,4 %) |
| not working | 714 | 563 (78,9 %) | 151 (21,2 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 351 | 294 (83,8 %) | 57 (16,2 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***929*** | 731 (78,7 %) | 198 (21,3 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***739*** | 618 (83,6 %) | 121 (16,4 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***541*** | 407 (75,2 %) | 134 (24,8 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***68*** | 61 (89,7 %) | 7 (10,3 %) |
| C1 | 108 | 86 (79,6 %) | 22 (20,4 %) |
| C2 | 378 | 286 (75,7 %) | 92 (24,3 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***726*** | 592 (81,5 %) | 134 (18,5 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **1025 (80,1 %)** | **255 (19,9 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 11 Distribution of Type of the Violence Exposure in the War in Syria in Syrian Population under Temporary**

**Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES Groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | What kind of violence were you exposed to in the war in Syria? | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Physical violence** | **Psychological/verbal violence** | **Sexual violence** | **Those affected by conflicts, explosions, etc.** | **Other** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 440 | 240 (54,6 %) | 308 (70,0 %) | 13 (3,0 %) | 33 (7,5 %) | 4 (0,9 %) |
| Male | 585 | 399 (68,2 %) | 464 (79,3 %) | 28 (4,8 %) | 18 (3,1 %) | 5 (0,9 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 324 | 193 (59,6 %) | 236 (72,8 %) | 15 (4,6 %) | 13 (4,0 %) | 2 (0,6 %) |
| 25-34 | 327 | 209 (63,9 %) | 241 (73,7 %) | 12 (3,7 %) | 13 (4,0 %) | 4 (1,2 %) |
| 35-44 | 183 | 117 (63,9 %) | 146 (79,8 %) | 9 (4,9 %) | 9 (4,9 %) | 1 (0,6 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***191*** | 120 (62,8 %) | 149 (78,0 %) | 5 (2,6 %) | 16 (8,4 %) | 2 (1,1 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 462 | 305 (66,0 %) | 367 (79,4 %) | 20 (4,3 %) | 13 (2,8 %) | 2 (0,4 %) |
| not working | 563 | 334 (59,3 %) | 405 (71,9 %) | 21 (3,7 %) | 38 (6,8 %) | 7 (1,2 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 294 | 168 (57,1 %) | 234 (79,6 %) | 16 (5,4 %) | 15 (5,1 %) | 2 (0,7 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***731*** | 471 (64,4 %) | 538 (73,6 %) | 25 (3,4 %) | 36 (4,9 %) | 7 (1,0 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***618*** | 378 (61,2 %) | 487 (78,8 %) | 18 (2,9 %) | 26 (4,2 %) | 4 (0,7 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***407*** | 261 (64,1 %) | 285 (70,0 %) | 23 (5,7 %) | 25 (6,1 %) | 5 (1,2 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***61*** | 14 (23,0 %) | 53 (86,9 %) | - | 3 (4,9 %) | - |
| C1 | 86 | 62 (72,1 %) | 53 (61,6 %) | 3 (3,5 %) | 11 (12,8 %) | 1 (1,2 %) |
| C2 | 286 | 166 (58,0 %) | 227 (79,4 %) | 2 (0,7 %) | 9 (3,2 %) | 3 (1,1 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***592*** | 397 (67,1 %) | 439 (74,2 %) | 36 (6,1 %) | 28 (4,7 %) | 5 (0,8 %) |
| **Total** | **1025** | **639 (62,3 %)** | **772 (75,3 %)** | **41 (4,0 %)** | **51 (5,0 %)** | **9 (0,9 %)** |

**Table 12 Distribution of Relative Lost in the War in Syria in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES Groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Have you lost a relative in the war in Syria? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 328 (58,4 %) | 234 (41,6 %) |
| Male | 718 | 439 (61,1 %) | 279 (38,9 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 228 (55,5 %) | 183 (44,5 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 250 (61,4 %) | 157 (38,6 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 138 (61,6 %) | 86 (38,4 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***238*** | 151 (63,5 %) | 87 (36,6 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 566 | 343 (60,6 %) | 223 (39,4 %) |
| not working | 714 | 424 (59,4 %) | 290 (40,6 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 351 | 224 (63,8 %) | 127 (36,2 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***929*** | 543 (58,5 %) | 386 (41,6 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***739*** | 437 (59,1 %) | 302 (40,9 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***541*** | 330 (61,0 %) | 211 (39,0 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***68*** | 50 (73,5 %) | 18 (26,5 %) |
| C1 | 108 | 63 (58,3 %) | 45 (41,7 %) |
| C2 | 378 | 215 (56,9 %) | 163 (43,1 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***726*** | 439 (60,5 %) | 287 (39,5 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **767 (59,9 %)** | **513 (40,1 %)** |

**Table 13 Distribution of the Family Members Left in Syria in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined**

**within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES Groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Do you have family members staying in Syria? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 403 (71,7 %) | 159 (28,3 %) |
| Male | 718 | 512 (71,3 %) | 206 (28,7 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 275 (66,9 %) | 136 (33,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 300 (73,7 %) | 107 (26,3 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 166 (74,1 %) | 58 (25,9 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***238*** | 174 (73,1 %) | 64 (26,9 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 566 | 416 (73,5 %) | 150 (26,5 %) |
| not working | 714 | 499 (69,9 %) | 215 (30,1 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 351 | 269 (76,6 %) | 82 (23,4 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***929*** | 646 (69,5 %) | 283 (30,5 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***739*** | 532 (72,0 %) | 207 (28,0 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***541*** | 383 (70,8 %) | 158 (29,2 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***68*** | 48 (70,6 %) | 20 (29,4 %) |
| C1 | 108 | 70 (64,8 %) | 38 (35,2 %) |
| C2 | 378 | 273 (72,2 %) | 105 (27,8 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***726*** | 524 (72,2 %) | 202 (27,8 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **915 (71,5 %)** | **365 (28,5 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 14 Distribution of the First Mental Illness comes to mind in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | **Female** | **Male** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mental Diseases** | | | |
| Depression | 290 (51,6 %) | 326 (45,4 %) | 616 (48,1 %) |
| Anxiety | 67 (11,9 %) | 83 (11,6 %) | 150 (11,7 %) |
| Manic depression | 3 (0,5 %) | 5 (0,7 %) | 8 (0,6 %) |
| Bipolar disorder | - | 1 (0,1 %) | 1 (0,1 %) |
| Schizophrenia | 25 (4,5 %) | 34 (4,7 %) | 59 (4,6 %) |
| Post-traumatic stress disorder (Post traumatic syndrome) | 4 (0,7 %) | 6 (0,8 %) | 10 (0,8 %) |
| Social phobia | 3 (0,5 %) | 6 (0,8 %) | 9 (0,7 %) |
| Panic disorder | 6 (1,1 %) | 5 (0,7 %) | 11 (0,9 %) |
| Obsessive- Compulsive disorder | 7 (1,3 %) | 8 (1,1 %) | 15 (1,2 %) |
| I don't know/No answer | 141 (25,1 %) | 215 (29,9 %) | 356 (27,8 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 15 Distribution of Spontaneous Awareness of Mental Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | **Female** | **Male** | **Total** |
|---|---|---|---|
| **Mental Diseases** | | | |
| Depression | 375 (66,7 %) | 429 (59,8 %) | 804 (62,8 %) |
| Anxiety | 278 (49,5 %) | 288 (40,1 %) | 566 (44,2 %) |
| Manic depression | 28 (5,0 %) | 26 (3,6 %) | 54 (4,2 %) |
| Bipolar disorder | 3 (0,5 %) | 10 (1,4 %) | 13 (1,0 %) |
| Schizophrenia | 65 (11,6 %) | 101 (14,1 %) | 166 (13,0 %) |
| Post-traumatic stress disorder (Post traumatic syndrome) | 24 (4,3 %) | 36 (5,0 %) | 60 (4,7 %) |
| Social phobia | 32 (5,7 %) | 31 (4,3 %) | 63 (4,9 %) |
| Panic disorder | 12 (2,1 %) | 26 (3,6 %) | 38 (3,0 %) |
| Obsessive- Compulsive disorder | 36 (6,4 %) | 46 (6,4 %) | 82 (6,4 %) |
| I don't know/No answer | 141 (25,1 %) | 215 (29,9 %) | 356 (27,8 %) |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

### Table 16 Total Awareness of Mental Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender and Age Groups, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Gender | | Age range | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Female | Male | 18-24 | 25-34 | 35-44 | *Over 45* | |
| **Mental Diseases** | | | | | | | |
| Depression | 447 (79,5 %) | 573 (79,8 %) | 323 (78,6 %) | 333 (81,8 %) | 187 (83,5 %) | 177 (74,4 %) | **1020 (79,7 %)** |
| Anxiety | 393 (69,9 %) | 465 (64,8 %) | 257 (62,5 %) | 286 (70,3 %) | 158 (70,5 %) | 157 (66,0 %) | **858 (67,0 %)** |
| Manic depression | 100 (17,8 %) | 85 (11,8 %) | 70 (17,0 %) | 57 (14,0 %) | 28 (12,5 %) | 30 (12,6 %) | **185 (14,5 %)** |
| Bipolar disorder | 8 (1,4 %) | 20 (2,8 %) | 8 (2,0 %) | 9 (2,2 %) | 6 (2,7 %) | 5 (2,1 %) | **28 (2,2 %)** |
| Schizophrenia | 174 (31,0 %) | 256 (35,7 %) | 129 (31,4 %) | 142 (34,9 %) | 93 (41,5 %) | 66 (27,7 %) | **430 (33,6 %)** |
| Post-traumatic stress disorder (Post traumatic syndrome) | 82 (14,6 %) | 114 (15,9 %) | 52 (12,7 %) | 74 (18,2 %) | 40 (17,9 %) | 30 (12,6 %) | **196 (15,3 %)** |
| Social phobia | 73 (13,0 %) | 81 (11,3 %) | 45 (11,0 %) | 59 (14,5 %) | 25 (11,2 %) | 25 (10,5 %) | **154 (12,0 %)** |
| Panic disorder | 27 (4,8 %) | 42 (5,9 %) | 23 (5,6 %) | 24 (5,9 %) | 13 (5,8 %) | 9 (3,8 %) | **69 (5,4 %)** |
| Obsessive- Compulsive disorder | 104 (18,5 %) | 149 (20,8 %) | 82 (20,0 %) | 83 (20,4 %) | 53 (23,7 %) | 35 (14,7 %) | **253 (19,8 %)** |
| I don't know/No answer | 141 (25,1 %) | 215 (29,9 %) | 123 (29,9 %) | 102 (25,1 %) | 59 (26,3 %) | 72 (30,3 %) | **356 (27,8 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

### Table 17 Distribution of Total Awareness of Mental Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Employment Status | | Turkish | | Period of Living in Turkey | | SES | | | | Total |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Working | not Working | Knows | Doesn't know | 1-4 years | 5-8 years | AB | C1 | C2 | DE | |
| **Mental Diseases** | | | | | | | | | | | **1280** |
| Depression | 456 (80,6 %) | 564 (79,0 %) | 292 (83,2 %) | 728 (78,4 %) | 589 (79,7 %) | 431 (79,7 %) | 55 (80,9 %) | 93 (86,1 %) | 309 (81,8 %) | 563 (77,6 %) | **1020 (79,7 %)** |
| Anxiety | 386 (68,2 %) | 472 (66,1 %) | 230 (65,5 %) | 628 (67,6 %) | 464 (62,8 %) | 394 (72,8 %) | 57 (83,8 %) | 73 (67,6 %) | 241 (63,8 %) | 487 (67,1 %) | **858 (67,0 %)** |
| Manic depression | 83 (14,7 %) | 102 (14,3 %) | 58 (16,5 %) | 127 (13,7 %) | 101 (13,7 %) | 84 (15,5 %) | 18 (26,5 %) | 14 (13,0 %) | 54 (14,3 %) | 99 (13,6 %) | **185 (14,5 %)** |
| Bipolar disorder | 17 (3,0 %) | 11 (1,5 %) | 15 (4,3 %) | 13 (1,4 %) | 13 (1,8 %) | 15 (2,8 %) | - | 2 (1,9 %) | 8 (2,1 %) | 18 (2,5 %) | **28 (2,2 %)** |
| Schizophrenia | 216 (38,2 %) | 214 (30,0 %) | 140 (39,9 %) | 290 (31,2 %) | 242 (32,8 %) | 188 (34,8 %) | 21 (30,9 %) | 51 (47,2 %) | 170 (45,0 %) | 188 (25,9 %) | **430 (33,6 %)** |
| Post-traumatic stress disorder (Post traumatic syndrome) | 102 (18,0 %) | 94 (13,2 %) | 64 (18,2 %) | 132 (14,2 %) | 111 (15,0 %) | 85 (15,7 %) | 5 (7,4 %) | 17 (15,7 %) | 73 (19,3 %) | 101 (13,9 %) | **196 (15,3 %)** |
| Social phobia | 78 (13,8 %) | 76 (10,6 %) | 66 (18,8 %) | 88 (9,5 %) | 77 (10,4 %) | 77 (14,2 %) | 5 (7,4 %) | 5 (4,6 %) | 72 (19,1 %) | 72 (9,9 %) | **154 (12,0 %)** |
| Panic disorder | 38 (6,7 %) | 31 (4,3 %) | 28 (8,0 %) | 41 (4,4 %) | 36 (4,9 %) | 33 (6,1 %) | 1 (1,5 %) | 5 (4,6 %) | 18 (4,8 %) | 45 (6,2 %) | **69 (5,4 %)** |
| Obsessive- Compulsive disorder | 128 (22,6 %) | 125 (17,5 %) | 93 (26,5 %) | 160 (17,2 %) | 149 (20,2 %) | 104 (19,2 %) | 15 (22,1 %) | 24 (22,2 %) | 87 (23,0 %) | 127 (17,5 %) | **253 (19,8 %)** |
| I don't know/No answer | 148 (26,2 %) | 208 (29,1 %) | 81 (23,1 %) | 275 (29,6 %) | 212 (28,7 %) | 144 (26,6 %) | 14 (20,6 %) | 22 (20,4 %) | 79 (20,9 %) | 241 (33,2 %) | **356 (27,8 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant

### Table 18 Knowledge level about Mental Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Knowledge Level in Mental Diseases | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | N | I have enough information+ I have information | I have little information | I have no information + I have no information at all | Mean | Standard Deviation |
| **Mental Diseases** | | | | | | |
| Depression | 1020 | 235 (23,0 %) | 380 (37,3 %) | 405 (39,7 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| Anxiety | 857 | 208 (24,3 %) | 297 (34,7 %) | 352 (41,1 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| Manic depression | 185 | 29 (15,7 %) | 64 (34,6 %) | 92 (49,7 %) | 2,5 | 1,1 |
| Bipolar disorder | 27 | 10 (37,0 %) | 12 (44,4 %) | 5 (18,5 %) | 3,2 | 1,1 |
| Schizophrenia | 430 | 86 (20,0 %) | 160 (37,2 %) | 184 (42,8 %) | 2,6 | 1,0 |
| Post-traumatic stress disorder (Post traumatic syndrome) | 196 | 42 (21,4 %) | 71 (36,2 %) | 83 (42,4 %) | 2,7 | 1,0 |
| Social phobia | 153 | 61 (39,9 %) | 58 (37,9 %) | 34 (22,2 %) | 3,1 | 1,0 |
| Panic disorder | 69 | 24 (34,8 %) | 28 (40,6 %) | 17 (24,6 %) | 3,1 | 1,1 |
| Obsessive- Compulsive disorder | 253 | 65 (25,7 %) | 89 (35,2 %) | 99 (39,1 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 19 Distribution of Knowledge levels about Depression in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level about Depression | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 447 | 113 (25,3 %) | 169 (37,8 %) | 165 (36,9 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| Male | 573 | 122 (21,3 %) | 211 (36,8 %) | 240 (41,9 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 323 | 76 (23,5 %) | 114 (35,3 %) | 133 (41,2 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| 25-34 | 333 | 76 (22,8 %) | 133 (39,9 %) | 124 (37,2 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 187 | 50 (26,7 %) | 65 (34,8 %) | 72 (38,5 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| ***Over 45*** | ***177*** | 33 (18,6 %) | 68 (38,4 %) | 76 (42,9 %) | 2,6 | 1,0 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 456 | 114 (25,0 %) | 162 (35,5 %) | 180 (39,5 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| not working | 564 | 121 (21,5 %) | 218 (38,7 %) | 225 (39,9 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 292 | 85 (29,1 %) | 119 (40,8 %) | 88 (30,1 %) | 3,0 | 1,1 |
| ***not speaking*** | ***728*** | 150 (20,6 %) | 261 (35,9 %) | 317 (43,5 %) | 2,6 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***589*** | 130 (22,1 %) | 209 (35,5 %) | 250 (42,4 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***431*** | 105 (24,4 %) | 171 (39,7 %) | 155 (36,0 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| **SES groups** | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***55*** | 12 (21,8 %) | 37 (67,3 %) | 6 (10,9 %) | 3,1 | 0,8 |
| C1 | 93 | 19 (20,4 %) | 56 (60,2 %) | 18 (19,4 %) | 3,0 | 0,8 |
| C2 | 309 | 82 (26,5 %) | 107 (34,6 %) | 120 (38,8 %) | 2,8 | 1,0 |
| ***DE*** | ***563*** | 122 (21,7 %) | 180 (32,0 %) | 261 (46,4 %) | 2,6 | 1,2 |
| **Total** | **1020** | **235 (23,0 %)** | **380 (37,3 %)** | **405 (39,7 %)** | **2,7** | **1,1** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 20 Distribution of Knowledge levels about Anxiety in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level about Anxiety | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 392 | 98 (25,0 %) | 136 (34,7 %) | 158 (40,3 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| Male | 465 | 110 (23,7 %) | 161 (34,6 %) | 194 (41,7 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 257 | 54 (21,0 %) | 93 (36,2 %) | 110 (42,8 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| 25-34 | 285 | 75 (26,3 %) | 93 (32,6 %) | 117 (41,1 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 158 | 48 (30,4 %) | 51 (32,3 %) | 59 (37,3 %) | 2,9 | 1,2 |
| ***Over 45*** | ***157*** | 31 (19,8 %) | 60 (38,2 %) | 66 (42,0 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 386 | 100 (25,9 %) | 130 (33,7 %) | 156 (40,4 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| not working | 471 | 108 (22,9 %) | 167 (35,5 %) | 196 (41,6 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 230 | 72 (31,3 %) | 83 (36,1 %) | 75 (32,6 %) | 2,9 | 1,1 |
| ***not speaking*** | ***627*** | 136 (21,7 %) | 214 (34,1 %) | 277 (44,2 %) | 2,6 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***463*** | 111 (24,0 %) | 151 (32,6 %) | 201 (43,4 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***394*** | 97 (24,6 %) | 146 (37,1 %) | 151 (38,3 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| **SES groups** | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***56*** | 11 (19,6 %) | 39 (69,6 %) | 6 (10,7 %) | 3,1 | 0,8 |
| C1 | 73 | 17 (23,3 %) | 38 (52,1 %) | 18 (24,7 %) | 3,0 | 0,8 |
| C2 | 241 | 74 (30,7 %) | 73 (30,3 %) | 94 (39,0 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| ***DE*** | ***487*** | 106 (21,8 %) | 147 (30,2 %) | 234 (48,1 %) | 2,6 | 1,2 |
| **Total** | **857** | **208 (24,3 %)** | **297 (34,7 %)** | **352 (41,1 %)** | **2,7** | **1,1** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 21 Distribution of Knowledge levels about Post Traumatic Syndrome in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Knowledge Level in Post Traumatic Syndrome (Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **I have enough information+ I have information** | **I have little information** | **I have no information + I have no information at all** | **Mean** | **Standard Deviation** |
| **Gender** | | | | | | |
| Female | 82 | 13 (15,9 %) | 30 (36,6 %) | 39 (47,6 %) | 2,6 | 0,9 |
| Male | 114 | 29 (25,4 %) | 41 (36,0 %) | 44 (38,6 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 52 | 7 (13,5 %) | 20 (38,5 %) | 25 (48,1 %) | 2,5 | 0,9 |
| 25-34 | 74 | 19 (25,7 %) | 24 (32,4 %) | 31 (41,9 %) | 2,8 | 1,1 |
| 35-44 | 40 | 9 (22,5 %) | 16 (40,0 %) | 15 (37,5 %) | 2,7 | 1,0 |
| ***Over 45*** | ***30*** | 7 (23,3 %) | 11 (36,7 %) | 12 (40,0 %) | 2,8 | 1,0 |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | |
| working | 102 | 25 (24,5 %) | 34 (33,3 %) | 43 (42,2 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| not working | 94 | 17 (18,1 %) | 37 (39,4 %) | 40 (42,6 %) | 2,7 | 1,0 |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | |
| speaking | 64 | 19 (29,7 %) | 22 (34,4 %) | 23 (35,9 %) | 2,9 | 0,9 |
| ***not speaking*** | ***132*** | 23 (17,4 %) | 49 (37,1 %) | 60 (45,5 %) | 2,6 | 1,1 |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***111*** | 20 (18,0 %) | 34 (30,6 %) | 57 (51,4 %) | 2,6 | 1,0 |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***85*** | 22 (25,9 %) | 37 (43,5 %) | 26 (30,6 %) | 2,9 | 1,0 |
| **SES groups** | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***5*** | - | 3 (60,0 %) | 2 (40,0 %) | 2,4 | 0,9 |
| C1 | 17 | 2 (11,8 %) | 4 (23,5 %) | 11 (64,7 %) | 2,4 | 1,0 |
| C2 | 73 | 13 (17,8 %) | 32 (43,8 %) | 28 (38,4 %) | 2,8 | 0,9 |
| ***DE*** | ***101*** | 27 (26,7 %) | 32 (31,7 %) | 42 (41,6 %) | 2,7 | 1,1 |
| **Total** | **196** | **42 (21,4 %)** | **71 (36,2 %)** | **83 (42,4 %)** | **2,7** | **1,0** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.
* *Independent intergroup t-test* was performed to determine if differences between the averages are statistically significant.

**Table 22 Distribution of Status of Finding the Information provided by Healthcare Workers in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey Clear by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Finding the Information provided by Health Workers Clear | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Yes | No |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 82 | 75 (91,5 %) | 7 (8,5 %) |
| Male | 69 | 66 (95,7 %) | 3 (4,4 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 45 | 42 (93,3 %) | 3 (6,7 %) |
| 25-34 | 43 | 40 (93,0 %) | 3 (7,0 %) |
| 35-44 | 36 | 34 (94,4 %) | 2 (5,6 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***27*** | 25 (92,6 %) | 2 (7,4 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 58 | 57 (98,3 %) | 1 (1,7 %) |
| not working | 93 | 84 (90,3 %) | 9 (9,7 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 34 | 32 (94,1 %) | 2 (5,9 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***117*** | 109 (93,2 %) | 8 (6,8 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***77*** | 72 (93,5 %) | 5 (6,5 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***74*** | 69 (93,2 %) | 5 (6,8 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***36*** | 34 (94,4 %) | 2 (5,6 %) |
| C1 | 3 | 3 (100,0 %) | - |
| C2 | 29 | 26 (89,7 %) | 3 (10,3 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***83*** | 78 (94,0 %) | 5 (6,0 %) |
| **Total** | **151** | **141 (93,4 %)** | **10 (6,6 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 23 Distribution of Status of Finding the Information provided on Mental Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Healthcare Workers Clear by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Status of Finding the Information Provided on Mental Diseases Clear | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 32 | 30 (93,8 %) | 2 (6,3 %) |
| Male | 28 | 25 (89,3 %) | 3 (10,7 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 19 | 18 (94,7 %) | 1 (5,3 %) |
| 25-34 | 22 | 18 (81,8 %) | 4 (18,2 %) |
| 35-44 | 11 | 11 (100,0 %) | - |
| ***Over 45*** | ***8*** | 8 (100,0 %) | - |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 24 | 21 (87,5 %) | 3 (12,5 %) |
| not working | 36 | 34 (94,4 %) | 2 (5,6 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 14 | 12 (85,7 %) | 2 (14,3 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***46*** | 43 (93,5 %) | 3 (6,5 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***35*** | 32 (91,4 %) | 3 (8,6 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***25*** | 23 (92,0 %) | 2 (8,0 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***24*** | 21 (87,5 %) | 3 (12,5 %) |
| C1 | 1 | 1 (100,0 %) | - |
| C2 | 10 | 9 (90,0 %) | 1 (10,0 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***25*** | 24 (96,0 %) | 1 (4,0 %) |
| **Total** | **60** | **55 (91,7 %)** | **5 (8,3 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 24 Distribution of Status of Mental Illnesses Requiring a Regular Medication in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SES groups, Witnessing the War, Being Exposed to Violence in the War, Relative Lost in the War and Family Members Living in Syria, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Status of Mental Illness that Requires a Regular Medication | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 38 (6,8 %) | 524 (93,2 %) |
| Male | 718 | 26 (3,6 %) | 692 (96,4 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 19 (4,6 %) | 392 (95,4 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 16 (3,9 %) | 391 (96,1 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 15 (6,7 %) | 209 (93,3 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***238*** | 14 (5,9 %) | 224 (94,1 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 566 | 19 (3,4 %) | 547 (96,6 %) |
| not working | 714 | 45 (6,3 %) | 669 (93,7 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 351 | 16 (4,6 %) | 335 (95,4 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***929*** | 48 (5,2 %) | 881 (94,8 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***739*** | 34 (4,6 %) | 705 (95,4 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***541*** | 30 (5,6 %) | 511 (94,5 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***68*** | - | 68 (100,0 %) |
| C1 | 108 | - | 108 (100,0 %) |
| C2 | 378 | 15 (4,0 %) | 363 (96,0 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***726*** | 49 (6,8 %) | 677 (93,3 %) |
| **Witnessing the War** | | | |
| Yes | 1120 | 62 (5,5 %) | 1058 (94,5 %) |
| No | 160 | 2 (1,3 %) | 158 (98,8 %) |
| **Being exposed to Violence in the War** | | | |
| Yes | 1025 | 58 (5,7 %) | 967 (94,3 %) |
| No | 255 | 6 (2,4 %) | 249 (97,7 %) |
| **Relatives lost in the War** | | | |
| Yes | 767 | 47 (6,1 %) | 720 (93,9 %) |
| No | 513 | 17 (3,3 %) | 496 (96,7 %) |
| **Family Members Staying in Syria** | | | |
| Yes | 915 | 56 (6,1 %) | 859 (93,9 %) |
| No | 365 | 8 (2,2 %) | 357 (97,8 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **64 (5,0 %)** | **1216 (95,0 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 25 Correlation Matrix Indicating Correlations between Regular Medication and Traumas experienced in Syria**

| | | SES group | Did you witness the war in Syria? | Have you exposed to violence in the war in Syria? | Have you lost any friend/relative in the war in Syria? | Dou you have any family members living in Syria? |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Do you have any mental illness that required regular medication? | Pearson Correlation | ,105** | ,065* | ,061* | ,063* | ,081** |
| | Sig. (2-tailed) | ,000 | ,020 | ,030 | ,024 | ,004 |
| | N | 1280 | 1280 | 1280 | 1280 | 1280 |

***p<0,01; *p<0,05*

**Table 26 Distribution of Frequency of Depression in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within**

**the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Depression | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 24 (4,3 %) | 538 (95,7 %) |
| Male | 718 | 16 (2,2 %) | 702 (97,8 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 12 (2,9 %) | 399 (97,1 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 9 (2,2 %) | 398 (97,8 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 10 (4,5 %) | 214 (95,5 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***238*** | 9 (3,8 %) | 229 (96,2 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 566 | 11 (1,9 %) | 555 (98,1 %) |
| not working | 714 | 29 (4,1 %) | 685 (95,9 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 351 | 11 (3,1 %) | 340 (96,9 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***929*** | 29 (3,1 %) | 900 (96,9 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***739*** | 22 (3,0 %) | 717 (97,0 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***541*** | 18 (3,3 %) | 523 (96,7 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***68*** | - | 68 (100,0 %) |
| C1 | 108 | - | 108 (100,0 %) |
| C2 | 378 | 7 (1,9 %) | 371 (98,2 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***726*** | 33 (4,6 %) | 693 (95,5 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **40 (3,1 %)** | **1240 (96,9 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 27 Distribution of Frequency of Anxiety in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Anxiety | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 17 (3,0 %) | 545 (97,0 %) |
| Male | 718 | 7 (1,0 %) | 711 (99,0 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 5 (1,2 %) | 406 (98,8 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 8 (2,0 %) | 399 (98,0 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 4 (1,8 %) | 220 (98,2 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***238*** | 7 (2,9 %) | 231 (97,1 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 566 | 6 (1,1 %) | 560 (98,9 %) |
| not working | 714 | 18 (2,5 %) | 696 (97,5 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 351 | 5 (1,4 %) | 346 (98,6 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***929*** | 19 (2,1 %) | 910 (98,0 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***739*** | 11 (1,5 %) | 728 (98,5 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***541*** | 13 (2,4 %) | 528 (97,6 %) |
| **SES** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***68*** | - | 68 (100,0 %) |
| C1 | 108 | - | 108 (100,0 %) |
| C2 | 378 | 4 (1,1 %) | 374 (98,9 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***726*** | 20 (2,8 %) | 706 (97,3 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **24 (1,9 %)** | **1256 (98,1 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 28 Distribution of Frequency of Post Traumatic Syndrome in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in**

### Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)

| | Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (Post Traumatic Syndrome) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | - | 562 (100,0 %) |
| Male | 718 | 8 (1,1 %) | 710 (98,9 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 1 (0,2 %) | 410 (99,8 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 3 (0,7 %) | 404 (99,3 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 3 (1,3 %) | 221 (98,7 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***238*** | 1 (0,4 %) | 237 (99,6 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 566 | 6 (1,1 %) | 560 (98,9 %) |
| not working | 714 | 2 (0,3 %) | 712 (99,7 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 351 | 4 (1,1 %) | 347 (98,9 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***929*** | 4 (0,4 %) | 925 (99,6 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***739*** | 4 (0,5 %) | 735 (99,5 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***541*** | 4 (0,7 %) | 537 (99,3 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***68*** | - | 68 (100,0 %) |
| C1 | 108 | - | 108 (100,0 %) |
| C2 | 378 | 2 (0,5 %) | 376 (99,5 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***726*** | 6 (0,8 %) | 720 (99,2 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **8 (0,6 %)** | **1272 (99,4 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

### Table 29 Status of Being on Regular Medication for the Diagnosed Illness/Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)

| **Mental Diseases** | **N** | **Regular Medication for the Diagnosed Diseases** | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Yes, I have a report** | **Yes, I don't have a report but I'm on regular medication** | **No** |
| Depression | 40 | 3 (7,5 %) | 9 (22,5 %) | 28 (70,0 %) |
| Anxiety | 24 | 1 (4,2 %) | 4 (16,7 %) | 19 (79,2 %) |
| Manic depression | 4 | - | 1 (25,0 %) | 3 (75,0 %) |
| Bipolar disorder | 2 | - | 2 (100,0 %) | - |
| Schizophrenia | 8 | - | 2 (25,0 %) | 6 (75,0 %) |
| Post-traumatic stress disorder (Post traumatic syndrome) | 4 | 1 (25,0 %) | 1 (25,0 %) | 2 (50,0 %) |
| Social phobia | 4 | - | - | 4 (100,0 %) |
| Panic disorder | 3 | 1 (33,3 %) | - | 2 (66,7 %) |
| Obsessive- Compulsive disorder | 3 | - | - | 3 (100,0 %) |

**Table 30 Distribution of Status of Being on Regular Medication for the Diagnosed Illness/Illnesses in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | Depression | | | N | Anxiety | | | N | Post traumatic stress disorder (Post traumatic syndrome) | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Yes, I have a report | Yes, I don't have a report but I'm on regular medication | No | | Yes, I have a report | Yes, I don't have a report but I'm on regular medication | No | | Yes, I have a report | Yes, I don't have a report but I'm on regular medication | No |
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 24 | 2 (8,3 %) | 8 (33,3 %) | 14 (58,3 %) | 17 | - | 4 (23,5 %) | 13 (76,5 %) | - | - | - | - |
| Male | 16 | 1 (6,3 %) | 1 (6,3 %) | 14 (87,5 %) | 7 | 1 (14,3 %) | - | 6 (85,7 %) | 8 | - | 2 (25,0 %) | 6 (75,0 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 12 | 2 (16,7 %) | - | 10 (83,3 %) | 5 | 1 (20,0 %) | - | 4 (80,0 %) | 1 | - | - | 1 (100,0 %) |
| 25-34 | 9 | - | 3 (33,3 %) | 6 (66,7 %) | 8 | - | 1 (12,5 %) | 7 (87,5 %) | 3 | - | - | 3 (100,0 %) |
| 35-44 | 10 | - | 4 (40,0 %) | 6 (60,0 %) | 4 | - | 1 (25,0 %) | 3 (75,0 %) | 3 | - | 1 (33,3 %) | 2 (66,7 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***9*** | 1 (11,1 %) | 2 (22,2 %) | 6 (66,7 %) | ***7*** | - | 2 (28,6 %) | 5 (71,4 %) | ***1*** | - | 1 (100,0 %) | 0 (0,0 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 11 | 2 (18,2 %) | 1 (9,1 %) | 8 (72,7 %) | 6 | 1 (16,7 %) | 1 (16,7 %) | 4 (66,7 %) | 6 | - | 1 (16,7 %) | 5 (83,3 %) |
| not working | 29 | 1 (3,5 %) | 8 (27,6 %) | 20 (69,0 %) | 18 | - | 3 (16,7 %) | 15 (83,3 %) | 2 | - | 1 (50,0 %) | 1 (50,0 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 11 | - | 4 (36,4 %) | 7 (63,6 %) | 5 | - | 1 (20,0 %) | 4 (80,0 %) | 4 | - | 1 (25,0 %) | 3 (75,0 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***29*** | 3 (10,3 %) | 5 (17,2 %) | 21 (72,4 %) | ***19*** | 1 (5,3 %) | 3 (15,8 %) | 15 (79,0 %) | ***4*** | - | 1 (25,0 %) | 3 (75,0 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***22*** | 1 (4,6 %) | 4 (18,2 %) | 17 (77,3 %) | ***11*** | 0 (0,0 %) | 1 (9,1 %) | 10 (90,9 %) | ***4*** | - | 1 (25,0 %) | 3 (75,0 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***18*** | 2 (11,1 %) | 5 (27,8 %) | 11 (61,1 %) | ***13*** | 1 (7,7 %) | 3 (23,1 %) | 9 (69,2 %) | ***4*** | - | 1 (25,0 %) | 3 (75,0 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***0*** | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - | **-** | - | - | - |
| C1 | 0 | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - | - |
| C2 | 7 | - | 1 (14,3 %) | 6 (85,7 %) | 4 | - | - | 4 (100,0 %) | 2 | - | 2 (100,0 %) | - |
| ***DE*** | ***33*** | 3 (9,1 %) | 8 (24,2 %) | 22 (66,7 %) | ***20*** | 1 (5,0 %) | 4 (20,0 %) | 15 (75,0 %) | ***6*** | - | - | 6 (100,0 %) |
| **Total** | **40** | **3 (7,5 %)** | **9 (22,5 %)** | **28 (70,0 %)** | **24** | **1 (4,2 %)** | **4 (16,7 %)** | **19 (79,2 %)** | **8** | **-** | **2 (25,0 %)** | **6 (75,0 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 31 Status of Having an Internal Boredom in the Recent Month in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Complaints regarding Internal Boredom | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | Yes | No |
| Have you had an internal seizure in the recent month? (a sudden fear or panic) | 1280 | 240 (18,8 %) | 1040 (81,3 %) |
| Has this ever happened before? | 240 | 143 (59,6 %) | 97 (40,4 %) |
| Do these seizures sometimes occur suddenly when you are not actually distressed and tense? | 240 | 132 (55,0 %) | 108 (45,0 %) |
| Would these seizures cause you extreme distress or worry about recurring seizures? | 240 | 139 (57,9 %) | 101 (42,1 %) |
| Have you experienced shortness of breath, sweating, heart palpitations, dizziness or fainting, tingling or numbness, nausea or stomach discomfort during your last seizure? | 240 | 141 (58,8 %) | 99 (41,3 %) |

**Table 32 Distribution of Having an Internal Boredom in the Recent Month in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey, by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SES groups, Witnessing the War, Being Exposed to Violence in the War, Relative Lost in the War, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Have you had any internal seizure in the recent month? (a sudden fear or panic) | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 136 (24,2 %) | 426 (75,8 %) |
| Male | 718 | 104 (14,5 %) | 614 (85,5 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 74 (18,0 %) | 337 (82,0 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 71 (17,4 %) | 336 (82,6 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 47 (21,0 %) | 177 (79,0 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***238*** | 48 (20,2 %) | 190 (79,8 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 566 | 92 (16,3 %) | 474 (83,8 %) |
| not working | 714 | 148 (20,7 %) | 566 (79,3 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 351 | 64 (18,2 %) | 287 (81,8 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***929*** | 176 (19,0 %) | 753 (81,1 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***739*** | 137 (18,5 %) | 602 (81,5 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***541*** | 103 (19,0 %) | 438 (81,0 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***68*** | 9 (13,2 %) | 59 (86,8 %) |
| C1 | 108 | 5 (4,6 %) | 103 (95,4 %) |
| C2 | 378 | 50 (13,2 %) | 328 (86,8 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***726*** | 176 (24,2 %) | 550 (75,8 %) |
| **Witnessing the War** | | | |
| Yes | 1120 | 225 (20,1 %) | 895 (79,9 %) |
| No | 160 | 15 (9,4 %) | 145 (90,6 %) |
| **Being exposed to Violence in the War** | | | |
| Yes | 1025 | 208 (20,3 %) | 817 (79,7 %) |
| No | 255 | 32 (12,6 %) | 223 (87,5 %) |
| **Relatives lost in the War** | | | |
| Yes | 767 | 163 (21,3 %) | 604 (78,8 %) |
| No | 513 | 77 (15,0 %) | 436 (85,0 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **240 (18,8 %)** | **1040 (81,3 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 33 Distribution of Shortness of Breath, Sweating, Heart Palpitations, etc. experienced during the Internal Boredom Attack in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey, SES groups, Witnessing the War, Being Exposed to Violence in the War, Relative Lost in the War, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Have you experienced shortness of breath, sweating, heart palpitations, dizziness or fainting, tingling or numbness, nausea or stomach discomfort during your last internal seizure? | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 136 (24,2 %) | 426 (75,8 %) |
| Male | 718 | 104 (14,5 %) | 614 (85,5 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 74 (18,0 %) | 337 (82,0 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 71 (17,4 %) | 336 (82,6 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 47 (21,0 %) | 177 (79,0 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***238*** | 48 (20,2 %) | 190 (79,8 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 566 | 92 (16,3 %) | 474 (83,8 %) |
| not working | 714 | 148 (20,7 %) | 566 (79,3 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 351 | 64 (18,2 %) | 287 (81,8 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***929*** | 176 (19,0 %) | 753 (81,1 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***739*** | 137 (18,5 %) | 602 (81,5 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***541*** | 103 (19,0 %) | 438 (81,0 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***68*** | 9 (13,2 %) | 59 (86,8 %) |
| C1 | 108 | 5 (4,6 %) | 103 (95,4 %) |
| C2 | 378 | 50 (13,2 %) | 328 (86,8 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***726*** | 176 (24,2 %) | 550 (75,8 %) |
| **Witnessing the War** | | | |
| Yes | 1120 | 225 (20,1 %) | 895 (79,9 %) |
| No | 160 | 15 (9,4 %) | 145 (90,6 %) |
| **Being exposed to Violence in the War** | | | |
| Yes | 1025 | 208 (20,3 %) | 817 (79,7 %) |
| No | 255 | 32 (12,6 %) | 223 (87,5 %) |
| **Relatives lost in the War** | | | |
| Yes | 767 | 163 (21,3 %) | 604 (78,8 %) |
| No | 513 | 77 (15,0 %) | 436 (85,0 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **240 (18,8 %)** | **1040 (81,3 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 34 Distribution of Effect of Health Problems on Social Life in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | **N** | How much did any of the questions you have so far have affected your relationships with other people, your responsibilities at home and at work? | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | **Extremely affected 4** | **It much affected 3** | **It affected a little bit 2** | **Never affected 1** |
| **Gender** | | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 17 (3,0 %) | 49 (8,7 %) | 163 (29,0 %) | 333 (59,3 %) |
| Male | 718 | 21 (2,9 %) | 58 (8,1 %) | 149 (20,8 %) | 490 (68,3 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 7 (1,7 %) | 28 (6,8 %) | 80 (19,5 %) | 296 (72,0 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 10 (2,5 %) | 33 (8,1 %) | 115 (28,3 %) | 249 (61,2 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 9 (4,0 %) | 17 (7,6 %) | 61 (27,2 %) | 137 (61,2 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***238*** | 12 (5,0 %) | 29 (12,2 %) | 56 (23,5 %) | 141 (59,2 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | |
| working | 566 | 15 (2,7 %) | 41 (7,2 %) | 117 (20,7 %) | 393 (69,4 %) |
| not working | 714 | 23 (3,2 %) | 66 (9,2 %) | 195 (27,3 %) | 430 (60,2 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | |
| speaking | 351 | 13 (3,7 %) | 32 (9,1 %) | 66 (18,8 %) | 240 (68,4 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***929*** | 25 (2,7 %) | 75 (8,1 %) | 246 (26,5 %) | 583 (62,8 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***739*** | 19 (2,6 %) | 47 (6,4 %) | 191 (25,9 %) | 482 (65,2 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***541*** | 19 (3,5 %) | 60 (11,1 %) | 121 (22,4 %) | 341 (63,0 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***68*** | - | 1 (1,5 %) | 8 (11,8 %) | 59 (86,8 %) |
| C1 | 108 | - | 7 (6,5 %) | 22 (20,4 %) | 79 (73,2 %) |
| C2 | 378 | 5 (1,3 %) | 29 (7,7 %) | 91 (24,1 %) | 253 (66,9 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***726*** | 33 (4,6 %) | 70 (9,6 %) | 191 (26,3 %) | 432 (59,5 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **38 (3,0 %)** | **107 (8,4 %)** | **312 (24,4 %)** | **823 (64,3 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 35 Distribution of Prevalence of Mental Health in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined**

**within the Survey in the participants by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups according to KıSA Questionnaire, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | N | No diagnosis | One diagnosis | Two diagnoses | Three diagnoses | Depressive disorders (major + minor) | Major Depressive | Minor Depressive | Somatic disorder | Panic |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Gender** | | | | | | | | | | |
| Female | 562 | 401 (71,4 %) | 121 (21,5 %) | 35 (6,2 %) | 5 (0,9 %) | 133 (23,7 %) | 97 (17,3 %) | 36 (6,4 %) | 46 (8,2 %) | 27 (4,8 %) |
| Male | 718 | 567 (79,0 %) | 122 (17,0 %) | 24 (3,3 %) | 5 (0,7 %) | 117 (16,3 %) | 74 (10,3 %) | 43 (6,0 %) | 40 (5,6 %) | 27 (3,8 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 320 (77,9 %) | 74 (18,0 %) | 12 (2,9 %) | 5 (1,2 %) | 76 (18,5 %) | 55 (13,4 %) | 21 (5,1 %) | 23 (5,6 %) | 14 (3,4 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 314 (77,2 %) | 69 (17,0 %) | 21 (5,2 %) | 3 (0,7 %) | 78 (19,2 %) | 51 (12,5 %) | 27 (6,6 %) | 25 (6,1 %) | 16 (3,9 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 160 (71,4 %) | 43 (19,2 %) | 20 (8,9 %) | 1 (0,5 %) | 49 (21,9 %) | 35 (15,6 %) | 14 (6,3 %) | 22 (9,8 %) | 15 (6,7 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***238*** | 174 (73,1 %) | 57 (24,0 %) | 6 (2,5 %) | 1 (0,4 %) | 47 (19,8 %) | 30 (12,6 %) | 17 (7,1 %) | 16 (6,7 %) | 9 (3,8 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | | | | | | | | |
| working | 566 | 448 (79,2 %) | 94 (16,6 %) | 19 (3,4 %) | 5 (0,9 %) | 89 (15,7 %) | 52 (9,2 %) | 37 (6,5 %) | 37 (6,5 %) | 21 (3,7 %) |
| not working | 714 | 520 (72,8 %) | 149 (20,9 %) | 40 (5,6 %) | 5 (0,7 %) | 161 (22,6 %) | 119 (16,7 %) | 42 (5,9 %) | 49 (6,9 %) | 33 (4,6 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | | | | | | | | |
| speaking | 351 | 262 (74,6 %) | 66 (18,8 %) | 18 (5,1 %) | 5 (1,4 %) | 75 (21,4 %) | 48 (13,7 %) | 27 (7,7 %) | 26 (7,4 %) | 16 (4,6 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***929*** | 706 (76,0 %) | 177 (19,1 %) | 41 (4,4 %) | 5 (0,5 %) | 175 (18,8 %) | 123 (13,2 %) | 52 (5,6 %) | 60 (6,5 %) | 38 (4,1 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***739*** | 565 (76,5 %) | 146 (19,8 %) | 27 (3,7 %) | 1 (0,1 %) | 130 (17,6 %) | 81 (11,0 %) | 49 (6,6 %) | 48 (6,5 %) | 25 (3,4 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***541*** | 403 (74,5 %) | 97 (17,9 %) | 32 (5,9 %) | 9 (1,7 %) | 120 (22,2 %) | 90 (16,6 %) | 30 (5,6 %) | 38 (7,0 %) | 29 (5,4 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | | | | | | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***68*** | 42 (61,8 %) | 24 (35,3 %) | 2 (2,9 %) | - | 24 (35,3 %) | 22 (32,4 %) | 2 (2,9 %) | 2 (2,9 %) | 2 (2,9 %) |
| C1 | 108 | 99 (91,7 %) | 6 (5,6 %) | 3 (2,8 %) | - | 7 (6,5 %) | 4 (3,7 %) | 3 (2,8 %) | 5 (4,6 %) | - |
| C2 | 378 | 298 (78,8 %) | 65 (17,2 %) | 14 (3,7 %) | 1 (0,3 %) | 56 (14,8 %) | 31 (8,2 %) | 25 (6,6 %) | 31 (8,2 %) | 8 (2,1 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***726*** | 529 (72,9 %) | 148 (20,4 %) | 40 (5,5 %) | 9 (1,2 %) | 163 (22,5 %) | 114 (15,7 %) | 49 (6,8 %) | 48 (6,6 %) | 44 (6,1 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **968 (75,6 %)** | **243 (19,0 %)** | **59 (4,6 %)** | **10 (0,8 %)** | **250 (19,5 %)** | **171 (13,4 %)** | **79 (6,2 %)** | **86 (6,7 %)** | **54 (4,2 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

**Table 36 Distribution of any Drug Experience in Syrian Population under Temporary Protection Examined within the Survey by Gender, Age Group, Employment Status, Knowledge of Turkish, Period of Living in Turkey and SES groups, SIHHAT (2018)**

| | Status of Drug Use | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **N** | **Yes** | **No** |
| **Gender** | | | |
| Female | 562 | 3 (0,5 %) | 559 (99,5 %) |
| Male | 718 | 7 (1,0 %) | 711 (99,0 %) |
| **Age Group** | | | |
| 18-24 | 411 | 1 (0,2 %) | 410 (99,8 %) |
| 25-34 | 407 | 5 (1,2 %) | 402 (98,8 %) |
| 35-44 | 224 | 2 (0,9 %) | 222 (99,1 %) |
| ***Over 45*** | ***238*** | 2 (0,8 %) | 236 (99,2 %) |
| **Employment Status** | | | |
| working | 566 | 5 (0,9 %) | 561 (99,1 %) |
| not working | 714 | 5 (0,7 %) | 709 (99,3 %) |
| **Knowledge of Turkish** | | | |
| speaking | 351 | 3 (0,9 %) | 348 (99,2 %) |
| ***not speaking*** | ***929*** | 7 (0,8 %) | 922 (99,3 %) |
| **Period of Living in Turkey** | | | |
| ***1-4 years*** | ***739*** | 6 (0,8 %) | 733 (99,2 %) |
| ***5-8 years*** | ***541*** | 4 (0,7 %) | 537 (99,3 %) |
| **SES groups** | | | |
| ***AB*** | ***68*** | 2 (2,9 %) | 66 (97,1 %) |
| C1 | 108 | - | 108 (100,0 %) |
| C2 | 378 | 1 (0,3 %) | 377 (99,7 %) |
| ***DE*** | ***726*** | 7 (1,0 %) | 719 (99,0 %) |
| **Total** | **1280** | **10 (0,8 %)** | **1270 (99,2 %)** |

* *Z statistics* was performed to determine if differences between the proportions are statistically significant.

# Questionnaire

| RS1. Did you witness the war in Syria? (ONLY ANSWER); | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

| RS2. Have you seen violence in the war in Syria? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 GET TO RS4! |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" ON RS2!**

| RS3. What kind of violence did you see in the war in Syria? (MANY ANSWERS) | |
|---|---|
| Physical violence | 1 |
| Psychological/verbal violence | 2 |
| Sexual violence | 3 |
| Other (please specify) ..... | |

| RS4. Have you lost a relative in the war in Syria? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

| RS5. Do you have family members staying in Syria? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

**THESE QUESTIONS WILL BE ASKED TO ANYONE OVER 18!**
**RS6. What is the first disease that comes to mind when it comes to mental illness? (OPEN END) (SINGLE ANSWER) PLEASE DO NOT READ THE ANSWERS, MARK THE SAID DISEASES IN THE TABLE!**
**RS7. What other diseases do you have when it comes to mental illnesses? (MANY ANSWERS) PLEASE DO NOT READ THE ANSWERS, MARK THE SAID DISEASES!**
**RS8. Now, which of the spiritual diseases do you know? (TOO MANY ANSWERS) DO NOT READ THE DISEASE MENTIONED IN RS6 AND RS7! PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**
**RS9. ……. how much do you think you know about the disease? (THE ONLY ANSWER IS TO ASK FOR EACH KNOWN DISEASE IN RS6 OR RS7 OR RS8!)PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!**

| | RS6 | RS7 | RS | RS9. How much do you think you | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Diseases | | | | I Have Enough Information. | I Have Information. | I Have little Information. | I Have not Information. | I Have not Information at ... |
| Depression | 1 | 1 | 1 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Anxiety | 2 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Manic depression | 3 | 3 | 3 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Bipolar disorder | 4 | 4 | 4 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Schizophrenia | 5 | 5 | 5 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Post-traumatic stress disorder (Post traumatic | 6 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Social phobia | 7 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Panic disorder | 8 | 8 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Obsessive - compulsive | 9 | 9 | 9 | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Other (please specify) | …….. | …….. | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| Other (please specify) | …….. | …….. | - | 5 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 1 |

**ASK THE ONES WHO ANSWERED "5" OR "4" IN RS9!**

| **RS10. How did you know about mental illness? (MANY ANSWERS)** | |
|---|---|
| Friend | 1 |
| Doctor | 2 |
| A health worker (nurse etc.) | 3 |
| Newspaper/Journal/ Brochure/Book | 4 |
| Pharmacy | 5 |
| Internet access | 6 |
| Television | 7 |
| Other please specify ..... | |

**ASK THE ONES WHO ANSWERED "4" OR "6" ON THE RS10!**

| **RS11What language was the information you read? (MANY ANSWERS)** | |
|---|---|
| Arabic | 1 |
| English | 2 |
| Kurdish | 3 |
| Kurmancî | 4 |
| Turkish | 5 |
| Other please specify ..... | |

| **RS12. To date, by health workers in Turkey (physician, nurse, medical officer, etc) is there any information about health in your language? (ONLY ANSWER)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | GET TO RS14! |
| I don't remember | 3 | GET TO RS14! |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" ON THE RS12!**

| **RS13. Did you find the information provided by health workers clear? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

| **RS14. Do you have a mental illness that requires regular medication? (ONLY ANSWER)** | | |
|---|---|---|
| Yes | 1 | |
| No | 2 | GET TO RS17! |

**RS15. Which of these diseases are you diagnosed with? (TOO MANY ANSWERS) ASK THE ONES WHO ANSWERED "1" ON THE RS14! ASK FOR EACH DISEASE KNOWN IN RS6 OR RS7 OR RS8!**
**RS16. So, do you take regular medication for this disease? ASK FOR EACH DISEASE MARKED IN RS15!**

| Diseases | RS15 | RS16 |
|---|---|---|
| Depression | 1 | |
| Anxiety | 2 | |
| Manic depression | 3 | |
| Bipolar disorder | 4 | |
| Schizophrenia | 5 | |
| Post traumatic stress disorder (post traumatic syndrome) | 6 | |
| Social phobia | 7 | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Panic disorder | 8 | |
| Obsessive - compulsive disorder | 9 | |
| Other (please specify) …… | | |

| RS16 CODES |
|---|
| 1= Yes, I have a report.<br>2= Yes, I don't have a report, but I'm on regular medication.<br>3= No |

| RS17. Have you ever been informed about mental illness by health workers or organizations in Turkey? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 GET TO RS20! |
| I don't remember | 3 GET TO RS20! |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN RS17!**

| RS18. What language did you receive information about mental illness? (MANY ANSWERS) | |
|---|---|
| Arabic | 1 |
| English | 2 |
| Kurdish | 3 |
| Kurmancî | 4 |
| Turkish | 5 |
| Other please specify ..... | |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" IN RS17!**

| RS19. Did you find the information provided by health workers or organizations clear? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

*Now I'm going to ask you some questions about your health status, and I want you to give me the statement that best describes your health status.*

| A1. How much trouble did you have with any of the following problems during the last month? | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | Haven't had a problem | I've had a little problem | I've had quite a problem. |
| a. Nausea | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| b. Back pain | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| c. Arms, legs and joints (knees, hips, etc.) pain | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| d. Menstrual pain or menstrual problems | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| e. During sexual intercourse, or issues | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| f. Headache | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| g. Chest pain | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| h. Dizziness | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| i. Fainting seizures | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| j. Heart palpitations | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| n. Shortness of breath | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| l. Constipation or diarrhea | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| m. Nausea, gas, or indigestion | 1 | 2 | 3 |

| A2. How often have you had any of the following problems during the last two weeks? | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | **Any** | **A few days** | **More than a** | **Almost every day** |
| a. Have you ever been less interested in what you've done | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| b. Did you feel depressed, sad or hopeless? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| c. Have you had difficulty falling asleep, maintaining sleep, or sleeping too much? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| d. Did you feel tired or tired? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| e. Have you had any appetite or over-eating? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| f. Did you feel that you felt inadequate or disappointed about yourself or your family? | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| g. Have you had difficulty reading newspapers or | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| h. Have you ever been slow to notice others and have you been slow to talk or have you been unable to sit down | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| i. Have you ever thought, " I better die," or want to hurt | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

| A3. Questions about internal boredom | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **YES** | **NO** |
| **a.** Have you had an internal seizure in the last month? (sudden fear or panic) | 1 | 2 |
| **If your answer is no Go to the question A4.If yes, Skip to b.** | | |
| b. Has this ever happened before? | 1 | 2 |
| c. These seizures sometimes occur suddenly when you are not actually distressed and tense? | 1 | 2 |
| d. Will these seizures cause you extreme distress or worry about recurring | 1 | 2 |
| e. Have you experienced shortness of breath, sweating, heart palpitations, dizziness or fainting, tingling or numbness, nausea or stomach discomfort | 1 | 2 |

| A4. How much did any of the questions you have so far have affected your relationships with other people, your responsibilities at home and at work? | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Never affected 1 | It affected a little bit. 2 | It much affected. 3 | Extremely affected. 4 |

**A5 DIAGNOSTIC PART WILL BE CALCULATED AT THE ANALYSIS STAGE! PLEASE DO NOT FILL THIS SECTION!**

| A5. DIAGNOSIS | | |
|---|---|---|
| | **Put "X" in the box for the required conditions for diagnosis** | **According to the conditions required for diagnosis is this health** |
| Somatic disorder | **1 - A1 (1A-1m) at least 3 of the questions should be answered in the form of "I had quite a problem"**<br><br>**2 - there should not be any** | Somatic disorder<br>1. Yes<br>2. No |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Major depressive disorder | **3 - A2 section 2A or 2B at least "more than a week" response should be given**<br><br>**At least 5 of the questions in Section 4 - A2 should be "more** | Major depressive disorder<br>1. Yes<br>2. No |
| Minor depressive disorder | **At least one "more than a week" response should be given to 2A or 2B in Section 5 - A2.**<br><br>**2 to 4 of the questions in Section 6 - A2 (2A-2i) should be at least "more than a week"** | Minor depressive disorder<br>1. Yes<br>2. No |
| Panic disorder | **All questions in Section 7 - A3 (3A-3E) should be "yes"** | Panic disorder<br>1. Yes<br>2. No |
| Diğer | **8-** The above conditions are not met | |

**-DRUG HABIT-**

| **RS20. Have you ever used drugs in your life? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 GET TO RS24! |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" ON RS20!**

| **RS21. Which one of my numbers did you use? (MANY REPLIES) PLEASE READ THE ANSWERS!** | |
|---|---|
| Heroin | 1 |
| Bonzai | 2 |
| Opium | 3 |
| Cocaine | 4 |
| Marijuana | 5 |
| Popping | 6 |
| Other (please specify.....) | |

| **RS22. Do you continue to use drugs? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 GET TO RS24! |

**RS23. How long have you been on drugs? (OPEN END) (PLEASE ENTER NUMBER)**

_____

| **RS24. Have you been informed about drug addiction by health workers or institutions in Turkey so far? (ONLY ANSWER)** | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |
| I don't remember | 3 |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" ON RS24!**

| RS25. What language have you been informed? (MANY ANSWERS) | |
|---|---|
| Arabic | 1 |
| English | 2 |
| Kurdish | 3 |
| Kurmancî | 4 |
| Turkish | 5 |
| Other please specify ..... | |

**ASK THOSE WHO ANSWERED "1" ON RS24!**

| RS26. Did you find the information provided by health workers clear? (ONLY ANSWER) | |
|---|---|
| Yes | 1 |
| No | 2 |

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SIHHAT/2018/SER/NEG/04

Surveys for
Health Care Needs Analysis of
Syrian Population under Temporary Protection

# APPENDICES

REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
MINISTRY OF HEALTH

Post Survey
2020

sihhat
Improving the Health Status of the Syrian Population under Temporary Protection and Related Services Provided by Turkish Authorities Project

# APPENDIX 1 : FIELDWORK TRAINING BOOKLET

## 1. Health Care Needs Analysis of Syrians under Temporary Protection

A cross-sectional survey will be carried out by Xsights on behalf of the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Turkey to determine the level of improvement in the health status of Syrian Population under Temporary Protection (SuTP) in Turkey and the overall and detailed evaluation of the services provided by the Turkish authorities.

## 2. Aim and Importance of Field Study

The aim of this cross-sectional study was to determine the level of improvement in SuTP health status.

- Determination of reproductive and maternal-infant health status of SuTP,
- Determination of health literacy and chronic diseases of SuTP,
- Determination of health services satisfaction of SuTP, cost analysis of catastrophic health expenditures,
- Determination of the communicable diseases of SuTP and
- Determination of mental health status of SuTP.

## 3. Sample Structure and Distribution

Field work will be carried out in 10 provinces in Turkey through quantitative face-to-face interviews with Syrians under temporary protection. In the provinces where the field study will be conducted, if there are temporary housing centers, some of the interviews will be held in temporary housing centers within the framework of determined quotas.

### Who will the surveys be done with?

Persons to be interviewed will have the following qualifications:

- People carrying a SuTP identity card,
- Individuals who entered Turkey after the war started (March 2011),
- Speakers of Arabic.

In the Reproductive and Maternal-Infant Health Survey, the participants should have the following conditions in addition to the above articles;

- Being a woman between the ages of 15-49 randomly chosen from every household to be visited,
- Being married.

Whether women in each household have eligibility requirements and whether they want to participate in the survey will be confirmed by the surveyor. As a result, one of them will be randomly selected. These eligibility qualities will be controlled by the surveyor. In addition, demographic information belonging to each household will be provided from those who know it best.

### Sample Structure and Distribution

Surveys will be held in 10 provinces: İstanbul, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Mersin, Kilis, Bursa, İzmir and Kahramanmaraş.

## 4. Field Plan and Form of Work

Xsights research and consultancy, in line with the sample distribution determined within the scope of the research, field study will be carried out in 10 provinces.

Surveys will be conducted by going to households. If the household chosen from the household list is not found at home, a visit to the home will be arranged. The second visit will take place at a different time of the day or on a different day, taking into account the possibility that the household may not be present at home. Taking into account the working conditions of Syrians, it will be noted that the questionnaires will be taken into account in the evening to coincide with the work-out time. For the people of the House who cannot be found the second time, a random selection of the household will be made from the household list and the same procedure will be repeated for the household.

Interviews will be made online with tablet computers. Tablet PCs will have GPS, 3G and Wi-Fi support, and the software required to send the survey results online will be prepared by the contractor.

GPS coordinates of the points (households) will be taken with error margin of +- 2 meters.

Interviewers and supervisors who will meet will know Arabic. If Xsights Consulting does not find an interviewer who speaks Arabic, the interviews will be held with an interpreter. In addition, a Syrian female interviewer or interpreter will be preferred to be a Syrian woman and especially in the reproductive health surveys.

## 5. Features of Target Group and Participant Selection Protocol

Our study will be conducted face to face interviews in the form of surveys in 10 provinces (İstanbul, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Gaziantep, Adana, Mersin, Kilis, Bursa, İzmir and Kahramanmaraş) in which SuTP is the most concentrated.

The survey will be conducted by face-to-face interview with a person aged 18 and over who will be randomly selected from each household. In contrast, women aged 15-49 will be included in the “maternal and reproductive health” survey. Surveys will be conducted by going to households.

Because children and adolescents cannot be informed about the above mentioned issues, information about children and adolescents will be collected from their parents. In this context, if the mother is at home, the questions will be addressed to her first. If the mother is not at home, she will be directed to the father. If both are not present at home, one of the first-degree relatives of 18 years and older who reside in the same household will be randomly selected and the questions will be addressed to that person.

## 6. Quality Control Processes and Sanctions

All stages of fieldwork will undergo the quality control process. The control stages to be implemented during this process are as follows step by step:

- Surveys will be subject to logic, validity and telephone checks at the Consulting Center. In the logic and validity controls, it will be checked whether the open answers in the questionnaire are examined and the questions are applied correctly.
- Xights research and consultancy will make sure that the interviewers have performed the questionnaires according to the purpose of the survey by calling the interviewers on a survey-based telephone. Within the scope of this control, 20% of the interventions in which the survey is conducted will be linked. Phone controls will be performed and recorded with the xsights research and consulting plus PBX software.
- 20% of the surveys conducted by a poll participant from telephone controls will be checked and all surveys will be checked if the survey is not conducted. All surveys that have not been conducted will be cancelled and a new survey will be conducted. Xsights research and consultancy is responsible for keeping back controls at least 20% due to the quality standards it has.
- Completed surveys will report the progress achieved through “realization reports”.
- Field study can be followed online. For this, a special password will be set and a link will be defined.

## 7. Health Problems Faced by The Displaced Population

Refugee movements caused by war or internal disturbances cause a large number of people to have to live in unsuitable living conditions. These people live in temporary housing centers, usually tents or containers. However, because both tents and containers are not sufficiently sheltered against diseases and external factors, they can increase the incidence of diseases.

Migrant societies can encounter problems in living conditions with their migration. In addition, nutrition, shelter, drink water, climate change, and injuries as a result of the attack are faced with problems.

Refugees living in camps are at risk of communicable diseases due to limited living conditions. According to the “war, migration and health report prepared and presented by the TTB Public Health Branch at the war, migration and Health Symposium" held in Istanbul by the World Medical Association, health problems in camps:

Vitamin deficiency, anemia, unwanted/risky pregnancy, miscarriages, birth complications, developmental delays in children, chronic diseases and complications, diarrhea, malaria, meningitis, typhoid etc. communicable diseases,

- Measles, rubella, and varicella-like diseases that can be prevented by vaccination,
- HIV/AIDS, sexually transmitted infections, including,
- Physical violence, injuries, sexual abuse,
- Depressions, anxiety disorders, exhaustion, sleep disorders, prolonged mourning, post-traumatic stress disorder, mental problems,
- Dental health problems

## 8. Points to Consider When Going to Meet the Interviewee

The interviewers should never forget that they represent xsights at work. They should be treated seriously as required by the subject of research. Non-professional attitudes, lack of self-care, lack of concentration, the situation and behavior that will not be accepted in this research. In the field study, the collar cards must be installed. Information and permission must be with them.

Interviewers should follow the rules of personal hygiene and avoid attention-grabbing elements such as bright nail polish/ lipstick, short skirt / shawl, long beard/nail. The interviewers should dress according to the professional clothing style expected from the business to be visited, and determine their attitudes and behavior in accordance with the culture of the organization they will visit.

In Gkas, which came to Turkey from Syria where the war was experienced, it is thought that they were also affected by mental health in an environment that resulted in the situation in which they had to leave their country after the war and had to seek refuge in our country. For this reason, interviewers should be sensitive to the people to whom they will apply questionnaires.

### Issues to be Considered in Communication with People Experiencing Trauma:

- Should not be prejudiced,
- The individual's beliefs and values should be respected,
- Respect the privacy of the individual should be respected,
- Avoid using the command mode,
- In the focus group discussions, the dynamics of the group should be provided by the moderator in order to ensure continuity of communication. To do this, the moderator should keep the group alive and keep answering questions and pulling all the people into the conversation, everyone's opinion should be respected,
- People experiencing traumatic events may also have difficulty accepting questionnaires. It can be difficult to communicate because of an individual's avoidance, avoidance, alienation, and even distrust of others. For this reason, the participant

should be approached confidentially in a realistic and not threatening manner. The purpose of the research should be clearly explained here, and it should be clear that the data collected should be used only for analysis and in the development of Gkas health services.

**Interviewers should consider the following when conducting surveys:**

- The attitude of interviewers is more important than the questions they ask about their behavior. Negative attitudes and behaviors of interviewers prevent people from gaining confidence and may not receive in-depth information.
- Interviewers should not generalize the questions they ask and avoid the kind of questions that will make refugees feel guilty under pressure.
- Being a refugee is a situation that takes power and control from people. Therefore, if participants are asked how they want to interview before the interview, they are given the right to decide. Thus, they feel in themselves an equal position with the interviewer.
- Remember why the interview was held
- Age, gender of interviewees should be taken into account.
- It is important that refugees feel safe. Interviewers need to minimize the stress level of participants.
- When talking about traumatic and bad experiences to refugees, it is necessary not to interrupt them, but to change the subject.
- If participants do not want to talk about their experiences, they should not be forced.

## 9. Question Form Content

According to the scope of the research, each question form in five main headings consists of two parts. The questions in the first part are applied as standard on each question form and the questions in the second part are prepared with five main headings. Thus, a total of five different questionnaires were formed in five main headings. The details of the two-part questionnaire are as follows:

### Section 1:

In this Section, 61 questions are asked to obtain one's demographic information, household information and personal health information. In general, questions were asked as single answers, multiple answers as Likert type or open-ended.

**Demographic Questions:** This section contains 16 questions about the demographic information of the interviewee.

Question contents;

- Province, gender, age, marital status, educational status, number of children, occupation, work place, total household income and the year in which he lived in Turkey

**Household Questions:** There are 26 questions to get to know the residence and family of the person.

Question contents;

- Type of residence, host status, size of residence, number of rooms, common area features such as bathroom, toilet and kitchen, electrical, water and heating conditions
- Number of persons living in households, gender of persons living in households, health, education, work and marital status

**Questions About Individual Health:** There are 19 questions to determine the individual's health status.

Question contents;

- Health status of individuals before coming to Turkey,
- Current state of health of individuals,
- Height, weight and blood pressure information,
- Exercise status,
- Whether or not you have complaints about your health over the past six months,
- Chronic disease condition,
- Smoking and alcohol abuse,
- The situation of applying to the health institution in Turkey in the last year and the frequency of application, service received from the health institution, total wage paid,
- Health services availability status.

## Section 2:

## Reproductive and Maternal-Infant Health Questionnaire

- This survey will only be applied to women aged 15-49. There are 172 questions in question form.
- In this Section, 111 questions are included in order to evaluate the person's knowledge levels, attitudes and behaviors about reproductive health.

Question contents;

- Reproductive health and family planning status of individuals,
- Unwanted pregnancy, High Risk Pregnancy, pregnancy-related illness and death situations,
- Breast-feeding habits,
- Girls and women taking into consideration the status of sexually transmitted diseases,

- Information, education and services needed by individuals in order to use their sexual health, reproduction and responsibilities,
- Child and adolescent health status,
- Infant and child mortality in the age group,
- Scanning engine,
- Education, logistics and service needs for the staff and the public in child and adolescent health issues are limited to questions.

### Health Literacy and Chronic Diseases Questionnaire

This questionnaire will be applied to women and men 18 years of age and older. There are 141 questions in question form.

**Section i:** In this section, questions asked to determine one's demographic information and household information are the same as other questionnaires. However, there are 17 questions for individual health. (The two questions included in the other questionnaire are intended to determine the individual's chronic disease status. For this reason, in terms of the functioning of the question form, the two problems in question in the section of chronic diseases is considered appropriate to be asked.) 1. There are 59 questions in total.

**Section ii:** In this Section, 82 questions to determine the level of chronic disease and the level of health literacy are included.

Question contents;

- Ability to access the general health information of individuals,
- Health literacy status information,
- Chronic disease condition,
- Chronic disease information level,
- Access to health services and availability status,
- Treatment and Prevention of infection,
- Accident status is limited to questions

### Satisfaction from HealthCare Services Questionnaire

This questionnaire will be applied to women and men 18 years of age and older. There are 107 questions in question form.

In this section; to determine the basic situation of the person regarding the use of Health Services

Question contents;

- Health care status in Turkey,
- Issues of dissatisfaction and dissatisfaction with health care,

- Availability of Health Services,
- Availability of Health Services,
- Health institutions and the satisfaction of the services received here,
- In Turkey, it is limited to questions about the expectations of Health Services

### Communicable Diseases Questionnaire

This questionnaire will be applied to women and men 18 years of age and older. There are 126 questions in question form.

This section includes 36 questions to determine the level and status of the person's knowledge about communicable diseases and demographic information of children under 5 years of age, immunization status and barriers to vaccination.

Question contents;

- Communicable disease of individuals,
- Communicable diseases knowledge level,
- Access to health services and availability status,
- Treatment and prevention of infection,
- Immunization status,
- Understanding the importance of children's immunity levels,
- The frequency of communicable diseases passed by children is limited to questions

### Mental Health Questionnaire

This questionnaire will be applied to women and men 18 years of age and older. There are 115 questions in question form.

This section contains 54 questions aimed at identifying the person's mental health status.

Question contents;

- The situation of individuals witnessing the war in Syria,
- Situation of violence,
- Loss of family/relatives,
- Mental illness and condition status,
- Knowledge level of mental illness,
- Availability of Health Services,
- Questions about smoking, alcohol and drug use status

## 10. Chronic Diseases

Chronic diseases are diseases caused by more than one risk factor for a slow progression, 3 months and longer, usually a complicated course and affect the quality of life of the person. These diseases are among the causes of death in all developed or developing countries around the world.

### Characteristics ff Chronic Diseases

- Usually begins at middle age, lasts for life,
- Usually leaves a permanent injury.
- Even if the time period of recovery, repeated disease puts into a worse state.
- The time between the occurrence of the disease and the occurrence of your factor may be very long.
- Most of the time the factors are very diverse.
- Hospital and community care is needed.
- The patient should have periodic medical care.

### Definition of Chronic Diseases

**Allergy:** the body recognizes as a foreign breathing, eaten, injected with needles, or skin/chest direct contact with organic or some inorganic substances against the defense mechanism is working a bit exaggerated.

**Allergic Rhinitis:** Itching in the nose, palate, throat and eyes, nasal congestion, nasal discharge, itching in the nose, sneezing, watery eyes are watching.

**Eczema**: It is more psychosomatic-causing skin disease that occurs due to various reasons and is seen with symptoms such as redness, swelling, vesicles, itching. The main feature is the blisters that appear on the red skin.

**Food Allergy:** Food allergy is defined as the unexpected effects that occur in the body triggered by immunological mechanisms after oral ingestion of food or food additives.

**Drug Allergy:** It occurs when the immune system reacts to any drug. The most common symptoms of drug allergy are hives, swelling around the face, eyes and mouth, itching, skin rash and rash, respiratory system problems (shortness of breath, cough, chest congestion).

**Asthma:** Asthma is an extremely sensitive to environmental factors.

**Kidney Failure:** Kidney failure is a decrease in the balance of water, salts and other minerals in the blood (electrolytes) due to the slowing or stopping of the functioning of the kidneys.

**Kidney stones:** Similar small fragments from the ureter into the bladder, the kidneys and collected in calcium mineral will not pass by so the little ones will be created.

**Alzheimer:** Alzheimer's disease is a brain disorder that can often be confused with psychiatric disorders, resulting in a gradual destruction of one's cognitive abilities. The person gradually loses the ability to communicate with the environment, to make decisions. He can't do his daily life activities. It's an abnormal behavior. His personality starts to change, anxiety increases and eventually becomes unable even to recognize himself.

**Depression:** Decreased sensitivity to stimuli, loss of initiative power and self-confidence in despair, pessimism in the form of strengthening the psychological disorder.

**Diabetes (Diabetes Mellitus):** The pancreas produce insufficient or no insulin of chronic diabetes is characterized by the height of a disease characterized by sugar.

**Epilepsy (Sara):** Epileptic seizures are a clinical picture that occurs as a result of transient abnormal electrical propagation in brain cells. The patient is clinically limited to a certain period of consciousness, behavior, emotion, motion or disorder related to the detection functions.

**Stroke/Stroke:** It is typically defined as a loss of ability to act (and sometimes feel anything) in part or most of the body as a result of stroke, poisoning, or injury.

**Hypertension:** High blood pressure (hypertension) is defined as high blood pressure during a certain period of time.

**Cancer:** An organ or tissue in the cells of irregular division and proliferation of the resulting bad Urals is called. In general, cancer is a group of more than 100 diseases that occur with uncontrolled proliferation of cells in various parts of our bodies.

**Liver Failure:** Liver failure: liver function will occur if it fails to fulfill proper and in a correct manner. It is a progressive problem that causes serious damage to the liver.

**Cataract:** It is the loss of transparency of the natural eye lens behind the pupil that allows it to see. In other words, the view is distorted as if looking behind a steamed glass.

**KOAH (Chronic Obstructive Pulmonary Disease):** KOAH is a chronic disease that causes symptoms such as shortness of breath, coughing and shortness of breath as a result of obstruction of air sacs in the lungs and bronchi.

**Coronary Heart Disease:** Called coronary arteries, and narrowing or blockage of the arteries that nourish the heart is the general name for diseases that arise due to.

**Chronic Bronchitis:** In KOAH, small airways swell due to a non-microbial inflammation and form excess phlegm. Swollen tissues and excess secretion of air passages narrowing makes it difficult to breathe.

**Excessive Lipid or Cholesterol:** Lipid (oil) more than the amount of blood, usually "hyperlipidemia" is called. It is defined as the excessive amount of cholesterol in the blood.

**Migraine:** Migraine headaches are at the forefront of. This is why it can only be perceived as a headache, but complaints like nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, sweating, fatigue are often

accompanied by headaches. Anxieties, irritability, smell, sound, excessive sensitivity to stimuli such as light are common symptoms.

**Nephritis (inflammation of kidneys):** It is the general name given to any part of the kidney that is occupied by the defense cells of the body without showing any effect or effect on a known systemic disease or disease.

**Obesite:** In general, the ratio of fat mass of the body to lean mass as a result of excessive height according to the weight of the body to exceed the desired level.

**Parkinson's Disease:** Parkinson's disease is a progressive disease, and symptoms such as shaking hands, arms, legs, jaw and face are worsening over time. As the disease progresses, the person may have difficulty walking, talking, and may be unable to meet their daily simple needs alone.

**Reflux Esophagitis:** Gastroesophageal reflux disease occurs when the fluid in the stomach that passes through the esophagus exceeds its normal limits and causes some symptoms associated with or unrelated to the damage to the mucosa of the esophagus. Typical; heartburn in the stomach, the stomach contents of the mouth, the feeling of burning behind the rib cage.

**Rheumatic Diseases (Rheumatoid Arthritis):** Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is an inflammation of the joints of the hands and feet that keeps them symmetrical, i.e., reciprocating. It is a chronic disease that holds the joints and is characterized by deformities.

**Gallbladder Disease:** In general, gallbladder diseases are seen as gallstones and gallstones of gallstones. Gallstones form when solid substances dissolved in bile in the gallbladder become combined to form gallstones. Inflammation of the gallbladder occurs as a result of inflammation of the contents inside the sac or as a result of the absence of bile in the sac.

**Hepatitis:** Hepatitis is an inflammation of the liver. Infection, usually a virus, with the five most common hepatitis viruses A, B, C, D and E are caused by viruses.

Items contaminated with feces, hepatitis A is to be taken through the mouth.

**Hepatitis B** virus hepatitis C-HCV in blood and blood products; Drug use among people who use other injector in the same transmission routes, sexual transmission and from mother to infant during birth are infected.

**Hepatitis C** is a common complication among drug users who share the same syringe. Sexual transmission is not uncommon. Hepatitis C virus chronic hepatitis can lead to cirrhosis and liver cancer. A small percentage of healthy people may be chronically carriers.

**Thyroid (Goiter):** The thyroid gland is a butterfly-shaped organ located in the front of the neck.

**Varicose veins and rhythm disorders:** Varicose veins can be defined as the increase in the diameter of the veins in the body, enlargement and deterioration of the vascular wall

structure. Heart rhythm problems such as heart beat (tachycardia) or heart beat (bradycardia) or irregular beats.

## 11. Communicable Diseases

A disease caused by a special communicable agent or its toxic products passing directly or indirectly from one source to another. Measles, influenza, typhoid); The route; Direct (person-to-person) and indirect offers two ways to.

### The Importance of Communicable Diseases

- Corruption of the social order
- Population growth
- Infrastructure deficiencies
- Corruption in the provision of Health Services
- Death and disability
- Economic structure affected
- Spreading diseases worldwide

### Definition of Communicable Diseases

**AIDS:** HIV is a disease caused by the human immune system. After receiving the HIV virus, the disease does not appear, people are carriers in a long period of time. Once the HIV virus enters the body, it targets the body's immune system and destroys the body's immune or defense against diseases, especially infections.

**Whooping:** A rapidly developing communicable respiratory tract infection disease. Most of the people affected by newborns and children between the ages of 10-15. Since the natural immunity to the vaccine activity is reduced over time, adult people can transmit the smears bacteria to susceptible people.

**Brucella:** It is the most common communicable disease spread from animals to humans through unpasteurized milk, cheese and other dairy products.

**Polio (Polio):** Polio is an communicable infection caused by a polio virus, which causes the muscles in the spinal cord to contract and paralyze the muscles of the body and damage nerve cells.

**Diphtheria:** Diphtheria, also known as chimpanzee, is an infection caused by Corynebacterium diphtheria bacteria in the respiratory tract or skin. The most common symptoms are sore throat, weakness, fever not too high and glands in the neck.

**Dysentery (bloody diarrhea):** Abdominal pain, stool instead of the disease with the emergence of mucus and blood is called bloody dysentery. After the initial incubation period, sudden weakness, vomiting, headache, fever and chills, and diarrhea may occur.

**Influenza (Influenza):** Influenza (flu) sudden, a fiery respiratory illness and influenza A viruses is a viral disease that is the factor.

**Mumps:** It is a disease that occurs due to infection in the salivary glands. It develops in the lower part of the ear. Cancer is a disease of childhood. It is the most common type of kidney stone. **Kala-azar:** It is a disease similar to malaria seen in hot countries.

**Measles:** Usually seen in children, small red spots döktürüren, incubation period lasting a week or two, fever and comminucable disease.

**Measles:** Measles is a disease seen in children, although it is likened to a rash that passes lighter than it.

**Cholera:** It is a very comminucable, epidemic, fatal disease that manifests itself in vomiting, causing intense fluid loss.

**Conjunctivitis:** It is the name given to the white areas forming the outer deposit of the eyes and the area covering the membranes in the inside of the eyelids that are red and inflamed.

**Meningitis:** fever, unbearable headache, vomiting, nape solidification, dehydration, and inflammation of the brain membranes.

**Infection Route:** Infected 2 days after 1-3 days on average taken in through the mouth of food and beverages, as manifested by vomiting and fever symptoms.

**Malaria:** Anophelic type of mosquito bites from human to human transmitted, seizure from fire, chills and sweat is a disease that manifests itself.

**Syphilis (Syphilis):**It is caused by a variety of bacteria, sexually transmitted, a chronic infection.

**Chickenpox:** It is a communicable disease that manifests itself mainly in children, with rare scaly rashes that can cause outbreaks.

**Anthrax:** It is a dangerous disease, which is seen in a variety of animals, especially sheep and cattle, which is transmitted to humans through skin or mucous membranes, forming a black fume in the place where it is infected.

**The Orient Bell:** The female is transmitted from the mosquito (female mosquito). Infected, that is, the fly that carries the parasite and blood from animals, infects healthy people.

**Tetanus:** It is a hot and lethal disease, which is caused by the open wounds of a basil usually living in the soil by entering the human or animal body and showing itself through the constant contraction of the muscles.

**Typhoid:** It is a comminucable and dangerous intestinal disease that lasts an average of three weeks, manifesting itself as fever and diarrhea, caused by contaminated water, oysters living in these waters, and by a diet of vegetables that are watered or washed with these waters.

**Toxoplasmosis:** It can create infection in all mammals and birds, including humans. Typically, cat litter, food and water, infected are cooked or undercooked meats, raw eggs, and dairy products blood and organ transplants, is a disease that passes from the mother to the baby.

**Tularemia:** They are usually found in rodent animals such as rabbits, squirrels, deer, mice, and they infect humans. It is known that tularemia, also known as rodent disease, is not transmitted to human beings because it is transmitted from animals.

**Tuberculosis (TB):** It is an communicable disease caused by the TBC basiline (microbes) that enters the lungs with the air we breathe, which is mainly located in the lungs, but can be spread all over the body through blood and lymph.

**Pneumonia:** Inflammation of the lung tissue. It occurs mainly due to various microorganisms.

## 12. Definition Of Mental Health Diseases

**Depression:** Deep sadness is sometimes a feeling of sadness and anxiety with thoughts, speech, motion and physiological functions, slowing down, stagnation, as well as worthless, smallness, weakness, reluctance, pessimism, and thoughts with a specific syndrome.

**Anxiety:** People with panic disorder tend to see a worse, dangerous situation than the ones they are in when they have a feeling that something terrible is going to happen in crisis situations where panic levels rise.

**Manic/ Bipolar Disorder:** Extreme changes in mood.

**Schizophrenia:** It is a serious brain disorder that distorts the person's perception of the truth and disrupts the person's relationships with others.

**Post Traumatic Syndrome (post traumatic stress disorder):**The main characteristic of posttraumatic stress disorder is the development of specific symptoms after an event that scares everyone, such as traffic accident, conflict, rape, fire, threatens the physical integrity of the person, or poses a danger of death.

**Social Phobia:** It is an anxiety disorder characterized by a fear of being embarrassed or humiliated in social environments where the individual is concerned that he or she may be judged by others and that he or she has a significant and persistent fear of the individual.

**Panic Disorder (Panic Attacks):** The main characteristic is the intense distress or fear attacks that occur suddenly and repeat from time to time, leaving one in horror.

**Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder:** Obsessions, thoughts, and impulses, as well as repetitive behaviors and mental acts that are called compulsions.

# APPENDIX 2 : LETTERS OF PERMISSION

## Permission Letter of the Directorate General of Migration Management

T.C.
İÇİŞLERİ BAKANLIĞI
Göç İdaresi Genel Müdürlüğü
Göç Politika ve Projeleri Dairesi Başkaanlığı

Sayı : 62103649-604.02.02-E.52355 15/08/2019
Konu : Anket İzni

DAĞITIM YERLERİNE

İlgi : 29.07.2019 tarihli yazınız.

İlgi yazı ile Sağlık Bakanlığı tarafından yürütülen ve kısa adı SIHHAT olan "Geçici Koruma Altındaki Suriyelilerin Sağlık Statüsünün ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Tarafından Sunulan İlgili Hizmetlerin Geliştirilmesi" projesi kapsamında Suriyeli nüfusun yoğun olduğu illerde "İhtiyaç Analizi Anket Çalışması"nın, Diyalog 360 Uluslararası Araştırma Şirketi tarafından yapılması için izin talep edilmektedir.

Bu kapsamda anket soruları incelenmiş olup 6458 sayılı Yabancılar ve Uluslararası Koruma Kanunu 94'üncü maddesi ile 2014/6883 karar sayılı Geçici Koruma Yönetmeliği 51'inci maddesinde belirtilen gizlilik ilkelerine gerekli hassasiyetin gösterilmesi; çalışmaya konu kişilerden ve/veya aile üyelerinden yapılacak araştırmanın hiçbir aşamasında ad, soyad, telefon, adres bilgileri ile din, mezhep, etnik gruba mensubiyet gibi bilgilerin istenmemesi gerekmektedir. Ayrıca bahse konu araştırma soruları dışında soruların kullanılmaması, çalışmalar esnasında ses ve/veya video kaydı alınmaması kaydı ile İstanbul, Mersin, Bursa, Şanlıurfa, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş illerinde ve Hatay Apaydın Konteynerkenti ile hali hazırda kapatılmış olan geçici barınma merkezleri dışındaki geçici barınma merkezlerinde anketlerin yapılması uygun değerlendirilmiştir.

Bilgi ve gereğini rica ederim.

Dr. Gökçe OK
Bakan a.
Genel Müdür Yardımcısı

Dağıtım:
Gereği: Diyalog 360 Uluslararası Danışmanlık A.
Bilgi: ADANA VALİLİĞİNE

*Bu belge elektronik imzalıdır. imzalı suretinin aslını görmek için https://www.e-icisleri.gov.tr/EvrakDogrulama adresine girerek (2jA2Cs-4dKYXd-HUHDJD-3xG8K+-aDlsUXHl) kodunu yazınız.

Lalegül Çamlıca Mahallesi 122.sk. No: 4, 06370 Yenimahalle/ Ankara
Telefon No: (312)422 05 00 Faks No: (312)422 09 00
e-Posta: proje@goc.gov.tr

Bilgi için: Elif Ciran BOZKURT
Göç Uzman Yardımcısı
Telefon No:

Ş.
Mecidiyeköy Mahallesi Hark Sokak No:5/1
Şişli İSTANBUL

(İl Göç İdaresi Müdürlüğü)
BURSA VALİLİĞİNE
(İl Göç İdaresi Müdürlüğü)
GAZİANTEP VALİLİĞİNE
(İl Göç İdaresi Müdürlüğü)
HATAY VALİLİĞİNE
(İl Göç İdaresi Müdürlüğü)
İSTANBUL VALİLİĞİNE
(İl Göç İdaresi Müdürlüğü)
İZMİR VALİLİĞİNE
(İl Göç İdaresi Müdürlüğü)
KAHRAMANMARAŞ VALİLİĞİNE
(İl Göç İdaresi Müdürlüğü)
KİLİS VALİLİĞİNE
(İl Göç İdaresi Müdürlüğü)
MERSİN VALİLİĞİNE
(İl Göç İdaresi Müdürlüğü)
ŞANLIURFA VALİLİĞİNE
(İl Göç İdaresi Müdürlüğü)

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Telefon No: (312)422 05 00 Faks No: (312)422 09 00
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Bilgi için: Elif Ciran BOZKURT
Göç Uzman Yardımcısı
Telefon No:

## Reference Letter of the Contracting Authority

HALK SAĞLIĞI GENEL MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ - HSGM GÖÇ SAĞLIĞI DAİRESİ BAŞKANLIĞI
16/01/2020 08:42 - 68289900 - 010.99 - E.67
00110026975

T.C.
SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞI
Halk Sağlığı Genel Müdürlüğü

Sayı : 68289900-010.99
Konu : SIHHAT Projesi - İhtiyaç Analizi Anket Çalışması

DAĞITIM YERLERİNE

Bakanlığımızca yürütülen ve kısa adı SIHHAT olan "Geçici Koruma Altındaki Suriyelilerin Sağlık Statüsünün ve Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Tarafından Sunulan İlgili Hizmetlerin Geliştirilmesi" Projesi kapsamında Suriyeli nüfusun yoğun olduğu illerde sağlık hizmetlerinin kapsamının genişletilmesi ile hizmet sunum kapasite ve kalitesinin geliştirilmesine yönelik "İhtiyaç Analizi Anket Çalışması"nı SIHHAT Projesi kapsamındaki Bakanlığımız taahhütleri çerçevesinde "Diyalog 360 Uluslararası Danışmanlık A.Ş." ve "XSights Araştırma ve Danışmanlık A.Ş." firmaları yürüteceklerdir.

Bu kapsamda, çalışmanın verimli yürütülmesi ve projenin amaçlarına ulaşabilmesini teminen hizmet sağlayıcı firmaların ekli listede isimleri yazılı personeline gerekli izinlerin verilmesi hususunda bilgilerinizi ve gereğini rica ederim.

e-imzalıdır.
Uzm. Dr. Muhammet ÇÖMÇE
Bakan a.
Genel Müdür Yardımcısı

Ek: Anketör Listesi (2 Sayfa).

Şehir Daniş Tunalıgil Sk. No:3/5 Maltepe/ÇANKAYA
Telefon: 0312 565 6233 Faks No:
e-Posta: ozge.erdogan2@saglik.gov.tr İnternet Adresi:
Bilgi için: Özge ERDOĞAN
DANIŞMAN
Telefon No: (0 312) 230 55 05
Evrakın elektronik imzalı suretine http://e-belge.saglik.gov.tr adresinden 901a1052-e078-4f56-bf6e-aa70dd558900 kodu ile erişebilirsiniz.
Bu belge 5070 sayılı elektronik imza kanuna göre güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

Dağıtım:
Adana İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Adıyaman İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Ankara İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Batman İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Burdur İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Bursa İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Denizli İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Diyarbakır İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Elazığ İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Gaziantep İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Hatay İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
İstanbul İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
İzmir İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Kahramanmaraş İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Kayseri İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Kilis İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Kocaeli İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Konya İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Malatya İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Manisa İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Mardin İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Mersin İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Muğla İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Nevşehir İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Osmaniye İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Sakarya İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Samsun İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü
Şanlıurfa İl Sağlık Müdürlüğü

Şehir Daniş Tunalıgil Sk. No:3/5 Maltepe/ÇANKAYA
Bilgi için: Özge ERDOĞAN
Telefon: 0312 565 6233 Faks No:
DANIŞMAN
e-Posta: ozge.erdogan2@saglik.gov.tr İnternet Adresi:
Telefon No: (0 312) 230 55 05
Evrakın elektronik imzalı suretine http://e-belge.saglik.gov.tr adresinden 901a1052-e078-4f56-bf6e-aa70dd558900 kodu ile erişebilirsiniz.
Bu belge 5070 sayılı elektronik imza kanuna göre güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

## List of Interviewers

| Nr. | Name, Surname | Position | Identification Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | ABDULLAH ALFARES | Interviewer | |
| 2 | ABDULRAHMAN NASER | Interviewer | |
| 3 | AHMAD AL MASHHOUR | Interviewer | |
| 4 | AHMED BEAC | Interviewer | |
| 5 | ALAA ALDIN ALKHATIB | Interviewer | |
| 6 | ALI ABDULKADER | Interviewer | |
| 7 | ALMĞIYRA ALSLIMAN | Interviewer | |
| 8 | AMIRA AL HASAN | Interviewer | |
| 9 | AMRAA ALHAMOURI | Interviewer | |
| 10 | DALIA HAJ YOUSSEF | Interviewer | |
| 11 | DEYSM EL MUSULLI | Interviewer | |
| 12 | ELHAM ABDELLAH | Interviewer | |
| 13 | EMEN SALAMA | Interviewer | |
| 14 | ENVAR ELŞEYH | Interviewer | |
| 15 | FADI ASAAD | Interviewer | |
| 16 | FATIMA ALHAMAD | Interviewer | |
| 17 | FATMA ELNBHAN | Interviewer | |
| 18 | GALIA ALSABBAGH | Interviewer | |
| 19 | HAJAR KANNAS | Interviewer | |
| 20 | HASAN TABŞO | Interviewer | |
| 21 | HIBA ALHAMWI | Interviewer | |
| 22 | KHRMAN AKIL | Interviewer | |
| 23 | KHUZAMA SHASHO | Interviewer | |
| 24 | LAMA JESRY | Interviewer | |
| 25 | MADIN MOHY | Interviewer | |
| 26 | MANAL EL MUSULLI | Interviewer | |
| 27 | MEDYAN ALSOLIMAN | Interviewer | |
| 28 | MERVET SALEM | Interviewer | |
| 29 | MOHAMAD SUBHI ALKHUDER | Interviewer | |
| 30 | MOHAMED AL GAHGAH | Interviewer | |
| 31 | MUHAMMED ABDULLATIF | Interviewer | |
| 32 | MUHAMMED AMMAR | Interviewer | |
| 33 | MUHAMMED ELSELLUM | Interviewer | |

| Nr. | Name, Surname | Position | Identification Number |
|---|---|---|---|
| 34 | MUSTAFA ALBARHU | Interviewer | |
| 35 | NAJMAT ALSABAH MUSTAFA | Interviewer | |
| 36 | NIZAR KARABACAK | Interviewer | |
| 37 | RAHAF KADOUR | Interviewer | |
| 38 | RAMI ALHADEEB | Interviewer | |
| 39 | RANEEM ZINO | Interviewer | |
| 40 | RANIA HAJ OMAR | Interviewer | |
| 41 | RASHA TRABLSIA | Interviewer | |
| 42 | RATEB MAKKI | Interviewer | |
| 43 | REŞE TAHHAN | Interviewer | |
| 44 | ROUA ALSAIED | Interviewer | |
| 45 | RUKEYYE ELFERHAN | Interviewer | |
| 46 | SEFA ELNABHAN | Interviewer | |
| 47 | SEIF ALDANA | Interviewer | |
| 48 | SHADI AMER | Interviewer | |
| 49 | SHAHED SIJARI | Interviewer | |
| 50 | SOHAEL HUSSEIN | Interviewer | |
| 51 | ŞEHD ELŞEYH | Interviewer | |
| 52 | ŞIRIN DAHKOUL | Interviewer | |
| 53 | VAID ELCUMA | Interviewer | |
| 54 | YASEMIN ALIOBAID | Interviewer | |
| 55 | ZAKAREA BILAL | Interviewer | |
| 56 | ZEHRA SEHERLI | Interviewer | |
| 57 | ALI SOHEP | Field Coordinator | |
| 58 | AYED AYED | Field Coordinator | |
| 59 | FATIMA ALTABAA | Field Coordinator | |
| 60 | OMAR ALSALAMH | Field Coordinator | |

# APPENDIX 3 : PERMISSION OF THE ETHIC COMMITTEE

**Evrak Tarih ve Sayısı: 12/12/2018-E.46208**

**T.C.**
**GAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ**
**Etik Komisyonu**

Sayı : 77082166-604.01.02-
Konu : Değerlendirme ve Onay

**Sayın Prof.Dr. Mehmet Melikşah ERTEM**
**T.C Sağlık Bakanlığı**
**Halk Sağlığı Genel Müdürlüğü**

Araştırmacı grubu Mehmet Melikşah ERTEM, Kanuni KEKLİK, Doğuş ŞİMŞEK ve Adnan KAN'dan oluşan ***"Geçici Koruma Altındaki Suriyelilerin Sağlık Hizmeti İhtiyaç Analiz Araştırması"*** başlıklı araştırma öneriniz Komisyonumuzun **11.12.2018** tarih ve **10** sayılı toplantısında görüşülmüş olup,

Çalışmanızın, yapılması planlanan yerlerden izin alınması koşuluyla yapılmasında etik açıdan bir sakınca bulunmadığına oybirliği ile karar verilmiş ve karara ilişkin imza listesi ekte gönderilmiştir.

Bilgilerinizi rica ederim.

**e-imzalıdır**
**Prof. Dr. Alper CEYLAN**
**Komisyon Başkanı**

Araştırma Kod No: 2018-433

Ek:1 Liste

BELGENİN ASLI ELEKTRONİK İMZALIDIR
12.12.2018
Esengül BOŞNAK

**Evrakı Doğrulamak İçin:** https://belgedogrulama.gazi.edu.tr
Ankara
Tel:0 (312) 202 20 57 - 0 (312) 2... Faks:0 (312) 202 38 76
İnternet Adresi :http://etikkomisyon.gazi.edu.tr/

Pin: 29832
Bilgi için :Esengül BOŞNAK
Genel Evrak Sorumlusu
Telefon No:03122022666

Bu belge 5070 sayılı Elektronik İmza Kanununun 5. Maddesi gereğince güvenli elektronik imza ile imzalanmıştır.

**GAZİ ÜNİVERSİTESİ**
**ETİK KOMİSYONU KATILIM LİSTESİ**

| TOPLANTI TARİHİ : 11.12.2018 | TOPLANTI SAYISI : 10 |
|---|---|
| **ADI-SOYADI** | **İMZA** |
| Prof.Dr.Alper CEYLAN<br>BAŞKAN | |
| Prof.Dr.Mustafa N.İLHAN<br>BAŞKAN YRD. | KATILAMADI |
| Prof.Dr.Rahmi ÜNAL | |
| Prof.Dr.Mehmet Sayım KARACAN | |
| Prof.Dr.Mustafa SARIKAYA | |
| Prof.Dr.İbrahim DOĞAN | KATILAMADI |
| Prof.Dr.C. Haluk BODUR | |
| Prof.Dr.Mustafa İLBAŞ | KATILAMADI |
| Prof.Dr.Füsun DEMİREL | |
| Prof.Dr.Aymelek GÖNENÇ | |
| Doç.Dr.Nihan KAFA | |
| Doç.Dr.Zehra GÖÇMEN BAYKARA | |
| Doç.Dr.Latif AYDOS | |

# APPENDIX 4 : QUESTION DISTRIBUTIONS

Every questionnaire had a common starting part including 59 questions related to demographic information, household and individual health status:

- Demographic Information 16 questions
- Household Information 26 questions
- Individual Health Status 17 questions

Other questions added to the questionnaires after common starting part:

| **Reproductive & Maternal-Infant Health Status** | |
|---|---|
| *Demographic Information, Household & Individual Health* | *59 questions* |
| Satisfaction from Healthcare Services | 2 questions |
| Family Planning | 23 questions |
| Story of Pregnancy and Fertility | 13 questions |
| New born screening | 24 questions |
| Postnatal Period | 5 questions |
| Pregnancy Status | 14 questions |
| Sexual Health | 17 questions |
| Adolescent Health | 7 questions |
| Girls under 18 Age | 6 questions |
| **Total** | **170 questions** |
| **Health Literacy & Chronic Disease Status** | |
| Demographic Information, Household & Individual Health | 59 questions |
| Chronic Disease Status | 18 questions |
| Health Literacy – the Turkish Health Literacy Scale (TSOY) | 32 questions |
| **Total** | **109 questions** |
| **Satisfaction from Health Services** | |
| *Demographic Information, Household & Individual Health* | *59 questions* |
| Satisfaction from Healthcare Services | 17 questions |
| Satisfaction Scale | 28 questions |
| Expectations from Health Services (open ended) | 1 question |
| **Total** | **105 questions** |
| **Communicable Disease Status** | |
| *Demographic Information, Household & Individual Health* | *59 questions* |
| Communicable Disease | 36 questions |
| **Total** | **95 questions** |
| **Mental Health Status** | |
| *Demographic Information, Household & Individual Health* | *59 questions* |
| Mental Health Status | 26 questions |
| **Total** | **85 questions** |

| Survey 1 : Reproductive & Maternal-Infant Health Status | |
|---|---|
| **A: Women Health Status** | |
| **a)** Determining reproductive health and family planning needs | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions ACS 97 through ACS 103 |
| **b)** Determining unwanted pregnancy, high risk pregnancy, pregnancy related diseases and deaths | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions ACS26 through ACS27<br>○ Questions ACS55 through ACS57 |
| **c)** Determining lactation habits | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions ACS63 through ACS76 |
| **d)** Determining the situation and complications of sexually transmitted diseases with special attention given to girls and women | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions ACS92 through ACS94 |
| **e)** Determining the information, education and service situations required for men and women sexual health, reproductive rights and responsibilities | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions ACS87 through ACS91 |
| **f)** Obtaining demographic information such as age, educational status, marital status, number of children, economic status and working status | **Part 1**<br>○ Questions D1 through D16 |
| **B: Child & Adolescent Health Status** | |
| **a)** Determining the main problems facing child and adolescent health | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions ACS77 through ACS86<br>○ Questions ACS103 through ACS104 |
| **b)** Determining death situations occurring in infant and childhood age group and determining the activities to be carried out to reduce them | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions ACS31 through ACS39 |
| **c)** Determining neonatal screening situations | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions ACS40 through ACS47 |
| **d)** Determining the status of child and adolescent health services and related indicators | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions ACS77 through ACS86<br>○ Questions ACS103 through ACS104 |
| **e)** Conducting research to determine education, logistics and service needs for staff and the public in child and adolescent health issues | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions ACS77 through ACS86<br>○ Questions ACS103 through ACS104 |
| **Survey 2 : Health Literacy & Chronic Disease Status** | |
| **a)** Determining access ability to general health information | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions KH4 through KH8 |
| **b)** Determining the knowledge levels in terms of different factors determining health literacy | **Part 2**<br>○ Turkish Health Literacy Scale (TSOY) Questions 1 through 32<br>○ Turkish Health Literacy Scale |

| | |
|---|---|
| | (Attitude) Questions 1 through 32 |
| **c)** Obtaining demographic information such as age, educational status, marital status, number of children, economic status and working status | **Part 1**<br>○ Questions D1 through D16 |
| **d)** Determining general health perception, disease status, access to health services and their use | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions KH1 through KH17 |
| **e)** Determining access to necessary information, understanding and using this information in terms of treatment, protection and health promotion | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions KH4 through KH8<br>○ Questions KH10 through KH15<br>○ Turkish Health Literacy Scale (TSOY) Questions 1 through 32<br>○ Turkish Health Literacy Scale (Attitude) Questions 1 through 32 |
| **Survey 3 : Satisfaction of Healthcare Services** | |
| **a)** Determining healthcare satisfaction differences between the different cities where the SuTP utilize the Turkish healthcare system | **Part 1**<br>Questions D1 through BS19<br>**Part 2**<br>○ Questions SMH1 through SMH4<br>○ Question SMH7 |
| **b)** Determining healthcare satisfaction differences between demographic features of the SuTP in Turkey | **Part 1**<br>○ Questions D1 through D16<br>**Part 2**<br>○ Questions SMH1 through SMH4<br>○ Question SMH7 |
| **c)** Assessing health expenditures made for SuTP in Turkey, taking into consideration all health providers (1. stage, 2. stage, etc.) | **Part 1**<br>○ Questions BS14 through BS18 |
| **d)** Obtaining demographic information | **Part 1**<br>○ Questions D1 through D16 |
| **Survey 4 : Communicable Diseases Status** | |
| **a)** Obtaining demographic information | **Part 1**<br>○ Questions D1 through D16 |
| **b)** Determining immunization levels | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions BH13 through BH23 |
| **c)** Determining the obstacles in the way of parents' vaccinating their children | **Part 2**<br>○ Question BH23 |
| **d)** Determining the level of understanding of the importance of immunization of children | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions BH15 through BH16<br>○ Questions BH18 through BH19<br>○ Question BH23 |
| **e)** Gathering the necessary data for immunization support programs | **Part 1**<br>○ All questions<br>**Part 2** |

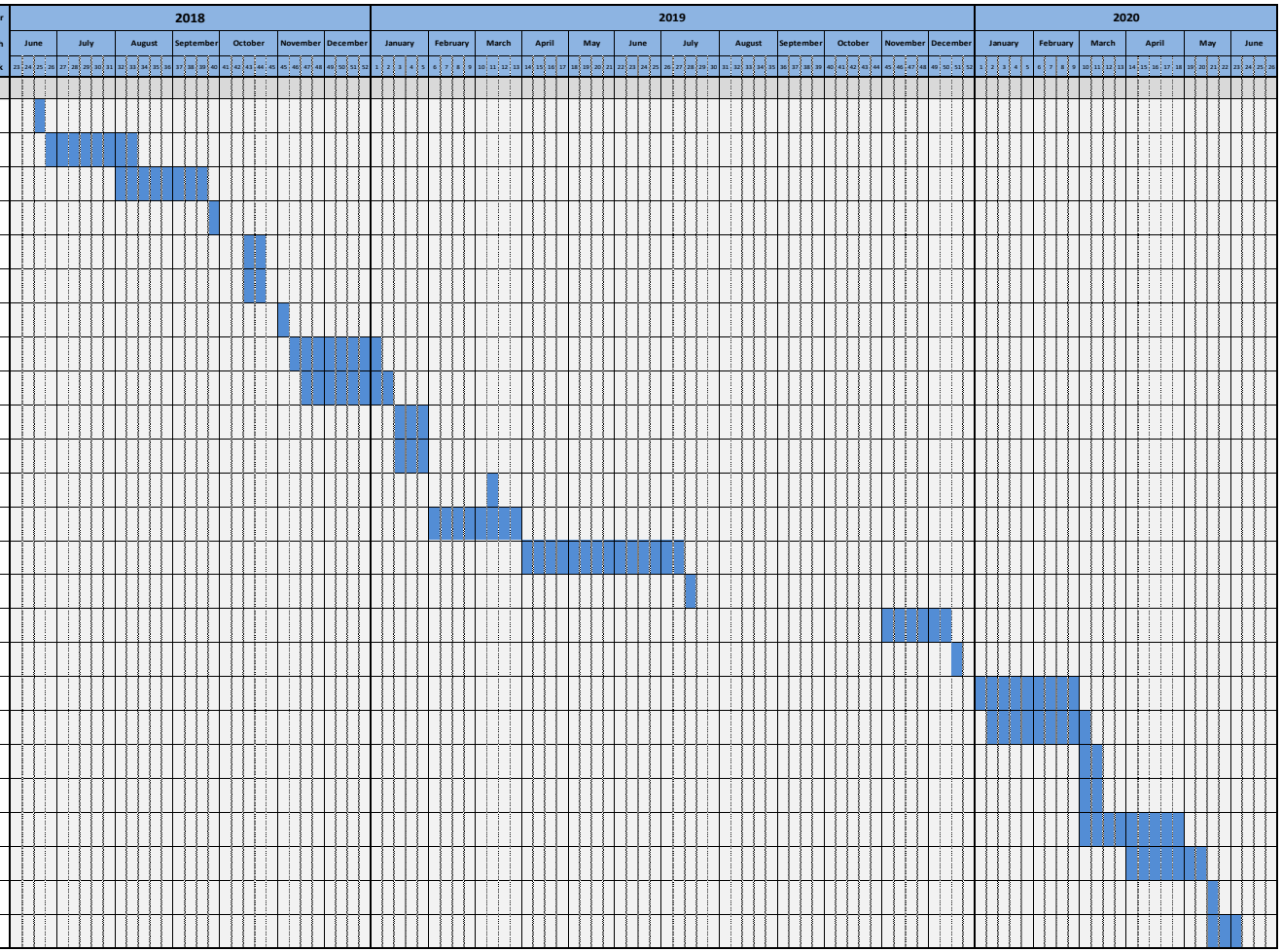
| | |
|---|---|
| | All questions |
| **f)** Determining the frequency of communicable diseases among children | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions BH24 through BH29 |
| **g)** Determining the chronic communicable diseases carried by the parents | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions BH8 through BH10 |
| **h)** Determining the level of knowledge on communicable diseases | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions BH1 through BH7 |
| **Survey 5 : Mental Health Status** | |
| **a)** Determining access to healthcare for mental health problems | **Part 2**<br>○ Questions RS6 through RS16 |
| **b)** Determining what type of healthcare service shall be provided for people with serious mental diseases | **Part 1**<br>○ All questions<br>**Part 2**<br>○ All questions |
| **c)** Obtaining adequate information on the situation and needs of mental health | **Part 1**<br>○ All questions<br>**Part 2**<br>○ Questions RS1 through RS5<br>○ Questions RS9 through RS16<br>○ Questions A1 through A5 *(These questions are added to the questionnaire because of that the questions RS17 trough RS18 are taking place in the diagnostic determination phase)* |
| **d)** Determining cigarette, alcohol and substance addiction in relation to mental health | **Part 1**<br>○ Questions BS11 through BS12<br>**Part 2**<br>○ Questions RS19 through RS22 |

# APPENDIX 5 : PROJECT TEAM

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| sihhat | **Dr. Kanuni KEKLİK**<br>Senior Programme Officer<br>Head of Migrant Health Department<br><br>**İnanç SÖĞÜT**<br>EU Expert<br>SIHHAT Project Director | **Barış YÜNCÜLER**<br>Technical Team Coordinator<br><br>**Zeynep HAKİ**<br>Contract Manager<br><br>**Tuba ÜZEL**<br>Reporting, ME Expert | **Academic Advisors**<br><br>**Prof. Dr. Melikşah ERTEM**<br>Field Observer & Content Advisor |
| DİYALOG360 | **Nazan DEMİR**<br>Consultant | **Ertan KOCAELLİ**<br>Communication & Coordination | |
| XSIGHTS | **Çiğdem PENN**<br>Research Coordinator | **Ahsen PEKER**<br>Writer<br><br>**Pınar BALABAN**<br>Fieldwork | **Prof. Dr. Adnan KAN**<br>*Gazi University*<br>Methodology, Research Design & Data Analysis<br><br>**Prof. Dr. Işıl MARAL**<br>*Medeniyet University*<br>Public Health<br><br>**Dr. Doğuş ŞİMŞEK**<br>*University College London*<br>Moderator |

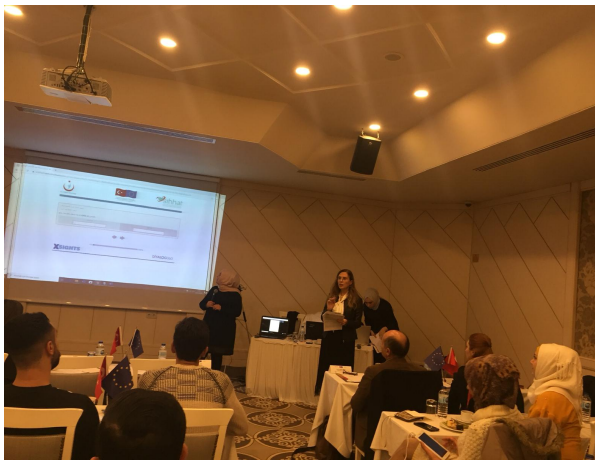
# APPENDIX 6 : TIMETABLE OF THE ACTIVITIES

| Timetable of the Activities | | |
|---|---|---|
| **Activity** | **Begin** | **End** |
| Kick-off meeting | 22.06.2019 | 22.06.2018 |
| Inception Report | 23.06.2019 | 14.08.2018 |
| Developing Research Instruments | 01.08.2018 | 21.09.2018 |
| Training of the fieldwork | 28.09.2018 | 01.10.2018 |
| Focus Group Discussions | 19.10.2018 | 26.10.2019 |
| Pilot Study | 15.10.2018 | 24.10.2018 |
| Approval of sampling strategy | 01.11.2018 | 01.11.2018 |
| Fieldwork for Pre Survey | 10.11.2018 | 06.01.2019 |
| Reliability and validity testing | 19.11.2018 | 13.01.2019 |
| Editing and coding of the data | 14.01.2019 | 03.02.2019 |
| Data tabulations | 14.01.2019 | 03.02.2019 |
| First Interim Report | 13.03.2019 | 13.03.2019 |
| Drafting of the Pre-Survey Report | 04.02.2019 | 31.03.2019 |
| Suggested changes to the Pre-Survey Report | 01.04.2019 | 12.07.2019 |
| Approval of the Pre-Survey Report | 17.07.2019 | 17.07.2019 |
| Preperation for the Fieldwork | 04.11.2019 | 11.12.2019 |
| Training of the Fieldwork | 16.12.2020 | 19.12.2020 |
| Fieldwork for Post Survey | 01.01.2020 | 02.04.2020 |
| Reliability and validity testing | 06.01.2020 | 09.04.2020 |
| Editing and coding of the data | 02.04.2020 | 12.04.2020 |
| Data tabulations | 02.04.2020 | 12.04.2020 |
| Drafting of the Final Report | 01.03.2020 | 30.04.2020 |
| Suggested changes to the Final Report | 01.04.2020 | 17.05.2020 |
| Finalisation of the Final Report | 18.05.2020 | 18.05.2020 |
| Approval of the Final Report | 18.05.2020 | 07.06.2020 |



# APPENDIX 7 : ON-SITE TRAININGS

- 16 December 2019 İstanbul
- 19 December 2019 Gaziantep
- 26 February 2020 İstanbul



**16 December 2019**

**İstanbul**

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هذا المشروع تم تمويله من الاتحاد الأوروبي

ANKETÖR PROJE EĞİTİMİ KATILIMCI LİSTESİ (ATTENDANCE LIST)

PROJE: SIHHAT PROJESİ GEÇİCİ KORUMA ALTINDAKİ SURİYELİ'LERİN SAĞLIK İHTİYAÇLARI ANALİZİ ARAŞTIRMASI (Post Survey)

TOPLANTI AMACI: Anketör Proje Eğitimi (Post Survey Study Fieldwork Trainings)

TARİH/Date: 16.12.2019

YER/Place: ELIT WORLD PRESTIGE HOTEL (Taksim)

SAAT: Başlangıç: 10:00 Bitiş: 16:30

| AD-SOYAD (Name-Surname) | TELEFON Phone Number | e-mail | İMZA Signature |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Zehra Scherli | | | |
| 2. LAMA JESRY | | | |
| 3. hajar Kannas | | | |
| 4. Jalia alsarbagh | | | |
| 5. Khuzama Shasho | | | |
| 6. mustafa brho | | | |
| 7. Fadi asaad | | | |
| 8. Mohamed Al gahgal | | | |
| 9. | | | |
| 10. Ahmad, ALMAshhour | | | |
| 11. Ratib Maike | | | |
| 12. Nasir Aldiyab | | | |

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**16 December 2019**

**İstanbul**

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| AD-SOYAD | TELEFON | e-mail | İMZA |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13. Seif ALDEN | | | |
| 14. Mervat Salem | | | |
| 15. Madin Mohy | | | |
| 16. | | | |
| 17. | | | |
| 18. | | | |
| 19. | | | |
| 20. | | | |
| 21. | | | |
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| 28. | | | |
| 29. | | | |
| 30. | | | |

T.C. SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞI

sihhat

## 19 December 2019

## Gaziantep

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ANKETÖR PROJE EĞİTİMİ KATILIMCI LİSTESİ (ATTENDANCE LIST)

PROJE: SIHHAT PROJESİ GEÇİCİ KORUMA ALTINDAKİ SURİYELİ'LERİN SAĞLIK İHTİYAÇLARI ANALİZİ ARAŞTIRMASI (Post Survey)

TOPLANTI AMACI: Anketör Proje Eğitimi (Post Survey Study Fieldwork Trainings)

TARİH/Date: 19.12.2019

YER/Place: Teymur Continental Otel, GAZİANTEP

SAAT: Başlangıç: 09:00 Bitiş: 17:00

| AD-SOYAD (Name-Surname) | TELEFON Phone Number | e-mail | İMZA Signature |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. VAID ELcuma | | | |
| 2. Rania haj omar | | | |
| 3. Reşet ahhan | | | |
| 4. Hasan Tabşo | | | |
| 5. Sefa ELNebhan | | | |
| 6. Dine Elesad | | | |
| 7. Rukeyye EL Ferhan | | | |
| 8. FATIMA AL HANAD | | | |
| 9. SHADI AMER | | | |
| 10. RAMI Alhadeeb | | | |
| 11. MUHAMMET ABDEL LATIF | | | |
| 12. | | | |

T.C. SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞI

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**19 December 2019**

**Gaziantep**

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هذا المشروع تم تمويله من الاتحاد الاوروبي

| AD-SOYAD | TELEFON | e-mail | İMZA |
|---|---|---|---|
| 13. MoHAMAD Subhi ALKhude | | | |
| 14. Emen Salama. | 05 | | .com |
| 15. → Coordinator Omar ALsalamh | 05 | | |
| 16. Ali Abdulkader | 05 | | |
| 17. Ayed Ayed | 05 | | |
| 18. Gade Bilal /Şerermece | 05 | | |
| 19. → Translator Menar HAMMUD | 05 | | m |
| 20. ↓Online Participants (Uçcümen) | | | |
| 21. Nizar karabacak | 05 | | n |
| 22. Ahmed bağ | 05 | | |
| 23. Zakarea bilal | 05 | | |
| 24. Najmat ALsabah | 05 | | .om |
| 25. Mustafa muhammed elsellum | 05 | | om |
| 26. Şehd elşyh | 05 | | |
| 27. Rasha Tarablsia | 05 | | .om |
| 28. Palia Haj yousseef | 05 | | .com |
| 29. Rohaf KADour | 05 | | |
| 30. Muhammed Ammar | 5 | | |
| 31. Abdulrahman Naser | 53 | | om |
| 32. Enuar ELşeyh | 53 | | |
| 33. Şirin dahkoul | 53 | | il.com |
| 34. Almğiyra alsbiman | 53 | | il.com |

T.C. SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞI

sihhat

**19 December 2019**

**Gaziantep**

This project is funded by the European Union
Bu proje Avrupa Birliği tarafından finanse edilmektedir.
هذا المشروع تم تمويله من الاتحاد الاوروبي

| | |
|---|---|
| 35. khrman akil | |
| 36. Deysmel musulli | |
| 37. vA13Dullah Alfares | |
| 38. medyan alsliman | |
| 39. Amira Al Hasan | |
| 40. Alaa Aldin Alkhatib | |

Shahed Sijari

Roua AL saied

Manal elmusulli

T.C. SAĞLIK BAKANLIĞI

sihhat

**26 February 2020**

**İstanbul**

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Bu proje Avrupa Birliği tarafından finanse edilmektedir.
هذا المشروع تم تمويله من الاتحاد الاوروبي

ANKETÖR PROJE EĞİTİMİ KATILIMCI LİSTESİ (ATTENDANCE LIST)

PROJE: SIHHAT PROJESİ GEÇİCİ KORUMA ALTINDAKİ SURİYELİ'LERİN SAĞLIK İHTİYAÇLARI ANALİZİ ARAŞTIRMASI (Post Survey)

TOPLANTI AMACI: Anketör Proje Eğitimi (Post Survey Study Fieldwork Trainings)

TARİH/Date: 26.02.2020

YER/Place: Xsights Araştırma Danışmanlık A.Ş.

Maslak Mahallesi Eski Büyükdere Caddesi No:7, İç Kapı No:7, 34485 Sarıyer/İstanbul

SAAT: Başlangıç: 10:45 Bitiş: 15:45

| AD-SOYAD (Name-Surname) | TELEFON Phone Number | e-mail | İMZA Signature |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1. Yusuf humus | 053 | | |
| 2. Mahir Alzine | 05 | | |
| 3. Nuha Saf sakr | 05 | | |
| 4. Udi Ali (Udeyd Emme) | 05 | | |
| 5. Yamunmadiyad masri | 03 | | |
| 6. ABDULMALEK-ALSAKEM | 05 | | |
| 7. ANAS ALNAYEB | 05 | | |
| 8. Raşa Trablsia | 05 | | |
| 9. | | | |
| 10. | | | |
| 11. | | | |
| 12. | | | |

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| 13. Online Katılımcılar | | | |
| 14. Dine Elesad | 05 | | |
| 15. Robee Alkafi Ahmeed | 05 | | |
| 16. Salma Bitar | — | | |
| 17. Ghosen Tektak | 05 | | |
| 18. Abd Ulrhaman Awad | 05 | | |
| 19. Ahmad Elmuheymid | 05 | | |
| 20. Alkassem Allousch | 05 | | |
| 21. Amjad Hussino | 05 | | |
| 22. Helima Hej Mohamad | 05 | | |
| 23. Hasan Elhasan | 05 | | |
| 24. Heba Jakjoh | 05 | | |
| 25. Istabrak Altmmi | 05 | | |
| 26. Dima ulama | 05 | | |
| 27. Mahmud Elcuna | 05 | | |
| 28. Mojeda Albabbagh | 05 | | |
| 29. Muna Abaid | 05 | | |
| 30. Mustafa Mennat | 05 | | |
| 31. Nour Alrashid | 05 | | |
| 32. Omar Alsalama | 05 | | |
| 33. Salma Wahbi | 05 | | |
| 34. Sara Almeuse | 05 | | |
| 35. Sidra Elseyh | 05 | | |

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| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 36. Wael Tahhan | 0552 | | |
| 37. Youssef Khachayf | 0539 9 | | |
| 38. Anas Suleiman | 0531 3 | | |
| 39. Zakaria Jounieh | 0552 9 | | |
| 40. Omer Alhassan | 0537 | | |

41. Fatma Albatul Alsleh 0

42. Almogiyra Alulima 05

43. Zehra Zokari 05

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# APPENDIX 8 : FIELDWORK

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