



**Prospective Surveillance
Non-Camp Syrian Refugee Household
Knowledge, Access and Uptake of Health
Services**

Baseline Survey

24th April 2014



Background

- 80% of the Syrian refugees in Jordan live in non-camp settings
- Data on non-camp refugee access and uptake of health services not systematically available
- In an effort to develop a cost-effective and efficient mechanism for regular monitoring of the health access and utilisation of non-camp refugees UNHCR has initiated "prospective surveillance" in several other settings
- Baseline assessment conducted in conjunction with JHAS which will be repeated every three months to assess impact over time



Objectives

Primary survey objectives were:

1. Assess access to and utilisation of key health services by registered non-camp Syrian refugees
 2. Assess knowledge of the availability of key services
 3. Assess challenges faced by non-camp refugees in accessing care
- Simultaneous ongoing polio campaign - the survey period was extended by 2 interview days and additional households were recruited (only polio-related questions were asked during these 2 days)



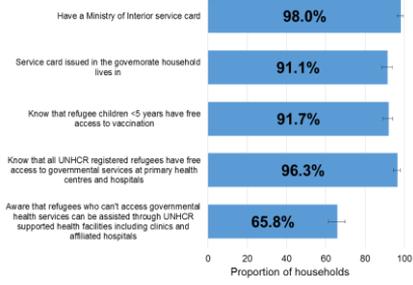
Methodology

- Simple random sampling using UNHCR Progress Database
- Households contacted by telephone - all interviews were carried out with one adult household member
- Conducted between March 3rd and 13th
- Data entered directly into Android tablets
- Analysis was done using STATA survey procedures
- When obtaining final estimates and confidence intervals for key indicators, we took into account household level clustering
- Additional adjustment using probability and post-stratification weighting were also made

Main Findings

- 491 households enrolled
- 3,463 household members recruited (female 54.7%).
- Average household size was 7
- Dates of arrival in Jordan varied from March 2010 to January 2014
 - 22.9% arriving before October 2012
 - 19.6% between October and December 2012
 - 42.8% between January and March 2013, and
 - 14.8% after March 2013

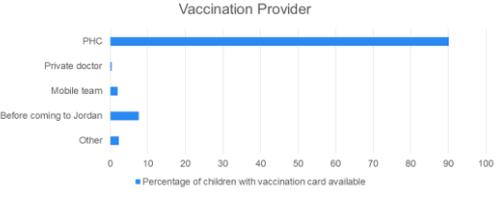
Knowledge about health services and ownership of MOI service card



Category	Proportion of households
Have a Ministry of Interior service card	98.0%
Service card issued in the governorate household lives in	91.1%
Know that refugee children <5 years have free access to vaccination	91.7%
Know that all UNHCR registered refugees have free access to governmental services at primary health centres and hospitals	96.3%
Aware that refugees who can't access governmental health services can be assisted through UNHCR supported health facilities including clinics and affiliated hospitals	65.8%

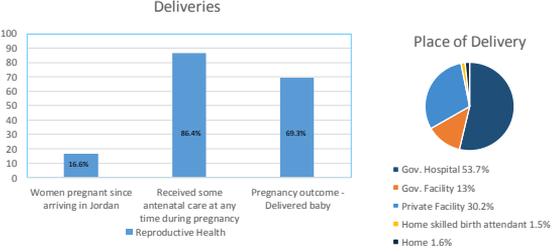
Childhood vaccinations

- Child has immunization cards = 55.8%
- Received measles vaccine at least once = 86.6%
- Faced difficulties obtaining vaccinations = 0.6%



Vaccination Provider	Percentage of children with vaccination card available
PHC	~90%
Private doctor	~1%
Mobile team	~2%
Before coming to Jordan	~5%
Other	~2%

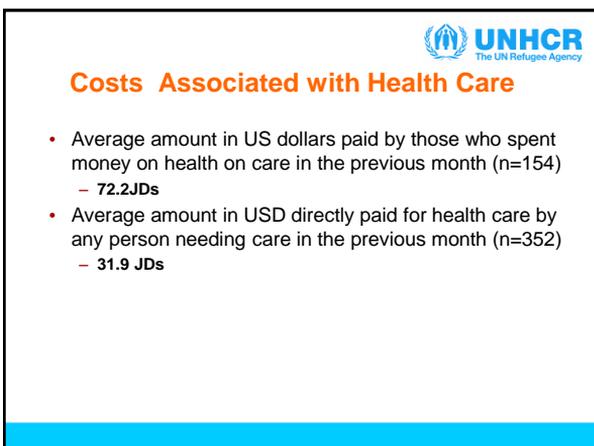
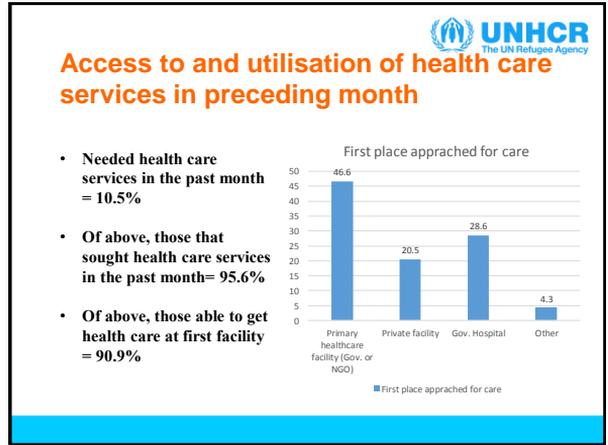
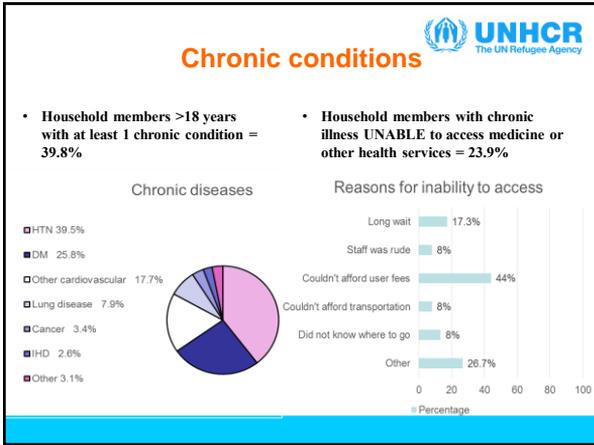
Reproductive Health



Category	Percentage
Women pregnant since arriving in Jordan	16.6%
Received some antenatal care at any time during pregnancy	86.4%
Pregnancy outcome - Delivered baby	69.3%

Place of Delivery	Percentage
Gov. Hospital	53.7%
Gov. Facility	13%
Private Facility	30.2%
Home skilled birth attendant	1.5%
Home	1.6%

Type of Delivery: 83% vaginal delivery, 17% C-section



Post-campaign

Results from households interviewed between 9TH and 13th March



Post-campaign: demographics

- Of the 321 households with children <5 years old interviewed household residence was: Amman 116 (36.1%), Irbid 109 (34.0%), Mafrq 32 (10.0%), Zarqa 27 (8.4%), and other governorates 37 (8.4%)
- 587 children <5 years enrolled
- Male 341 (58.2%), female 41.8%
- Distribution by age was <6 months 40 (6.8%), 6 to <1 year 58 (9.9%), 1 to <2 years 100 (17.0%), 2 to 5 years 389 (66.3%)



Household-related indicators

N=321	Adjusted proportion (%) (95%CI)
HH knew about campaign	89.7
Vaccinated at least 1 child	74.3
<i>For households that knew about the campaign, source of information (n=185)</i>	
Radio	0.5
TV	4.1
Government health worker	4.2
Syrian health worker	0.5
Family, Friend or relative	15.0
SMS	75.8
UNHCR service providers	1.9
NGO service providers	0.7
Posters, printed material	4.0
Other sources	3.1



Vaccination uptake by children <5 years

Total number of children <5 years enrolled 587	587
Crude proportion of children <5 years who were reported to have received polio vaccine	72.9
Adjusted proportion of children <5 years who were reported to have received polio vaccine (95% confidence interval)	73.4% (67.8 - 78.3%)



Summary

- Uptake of primary health care and RH services at MoH is high
- Areas which need improvement
 - knowledge of emergency coverage for expired registration
 - 30% of women delivered in a private facility
 - Access to care for those with chronic diseases
 - Coverage of complete ANC
 - Vaccination card coverage
- Considerable out of pocket expenses for health



Limitations

- Survey was limited to only registered urban refugees with telephone numbers. If excluded non-camp refugees are systematically different from registered refugees, then findings may not be generalisable to this population
- Survey was not designed with the assessment of polio vaccination uptake as a primary objective. Interviews were held with one key informant from each household. Lack of information by the informant may lead to artificial depression of coverage estimates.



Conclusion

- Due to their dispersal across many governorates, it is difficult to gather reliable data regarding health status, health access and utilisation for non-camp refugees
- Despite any inherent limitations considering the high penetration of mobile telephony, telephone surveys may be utilised to monitor and evaluate the utilisation of health care services including vaccination campaigns in non-camp refugees for whom a reliable sample frame exists