



Survey on the health status, services utilization and determinants of health

Syrian refugee population in Turkey



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Abstract

This publication reports the results of a survey on the health status, services utilization and determinants of health of the Syrian refugee population in Turkey. The general goal of the survey is to determine and better understand the health status of Syrian refugees living outside camps. Among the data available in this report are the measurements of the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of this population, health status including self-reported perceived health in six dimensions and the prevalence of self-reported morbidity for chronic diseases and mental health conditions and the prevalence of chronic diseases risk factors. Moreover, the report shows data concerning the health care service utilization, satisfaction and accessibility with special focus on the geographical variability among Turkish provinces and the health literacy of Syrian refugees. Finally, the report evaluates maternal and child health and health care access, in particular the prevalence of general health conditions among children, the presence of acute conditions among children under 5 years, the vaccination rate (reported by parents) and the antenatal and postnatal care accessibility and utilization by mothers and children.

Keywords

TURKEY

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Abbreviations

AFAD	Republic of Turkey Prime Minister Disaster and Emergency Management Authority
BCG	bacille Calmette–Guérin
BMI	body mass index
CI	confidence interval
DGMM	Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management
NCDs	noncommunicable diseases
PSU	primary sampling unit
RSE	relative standard error
TL	Turkish Lira
UNHCR	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund

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Introduction

The internal conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic began in the early spring of 2011 and has forced millions of people to seek asylum in countries in the region. As of September 2018, over 5.6 million people have fled the country since the beginning of the internal conflict, seeking safety in Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey and beyond (UNHCR, 2018). More than half of these migrants are women and children, who face social upheaval and gender discrimination and abuse, and live in substandard conditions, both in their home country and in the countries to which they have fled.

The ongoing civil war has caused over 450 000 deaths, reducing life expectancy for those in Syria from 70 to 56 years; well over 12.2 million Syrians have fled their homes, often leaving with only their clothing and with serious injuries. The civil war has had devastating effects not only on Syria but also on Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey and, more recently, on a number of European Union countries due to refugee inflows coming either directly from Syria or, in most cases, indirectly from Turkey. By the beginning of 2016, the economic cost of the Syrian war with its spill over into Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon and Turkey is estimated at US\$ 35 billion and is climbing rapidly (World Bank, 2016).

Previous surveys conducted on Syrian refugees in Turkey investigated the health and nutrition status of children (AFAD & UNICEF, 2016), and the prevalence of noncommunicable diseases (NCDs) risk factors among the adult population (AFAD et al., 2016). In 2014, among children under 60 months of age surveyed, the prevalence of stunting was 23.9%, while wasting (4.3%) and underweight (9.2%) were considered of low public health concern. The prevalence of overweight was 5.7% (AFAD et al., 2016). In December 2015, the Health Status Survey of Syrian Refugees in Turkey collected data from 5769 Syrian refugees living either in or outside camp settlements. The survey was coordinated by the Republic of Turkey Prime Minister Disaster and Emergency Management Authority (AFAD) in collaboration with WHO and the Ministry of Health of Turkey. This study focused on NCD risk factors, and identified high rates of tobacco use, low physical activity and inadequate diet as important risk factors in the Syrian refugee population. Overall, 58.7% of Syrian refugees had 3–5 risk factors, putting them at high risk of developing NCDs (AFAD et al., 2016).

A review of epidemiological research conducted in Turkey suggested possible areas of improvement and intervention for Syrian refugees – mental health, maternal and child health – and highlighted the need to investigate these fields together with chronic conditions and accessibility of health care services (WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2018).

This report is based on the results of a household survey entitled “Survey on the health status, services utilization and determinants of health of the Syrian refugee population in Turkey”. The survey was contracted to Etik Research by WHO in full coordination with the Ministry of Health and AFAD. It collected data from 4068 households through questionnaires completed by face-to-face interviews.

The purpose of the survey was to generate reliable and representative data on the health status, services utilization and determinants of health of the Syrian refugee population in Turkey. In particular, the survey investigated six domains of health¹, the prevalence of chronic diseases, the prevalence of symptoms of mental disorders, the risk factors for noncommunicable diseases in the adult population, the use of health care facilities, satisfaction with health care services, awareness and utilization of preventive services and health literacy. The final section of the study investigated the health status of Syrian refugee children, the rate of vaccination among children 1–59 months old, and prenatal and postnatal health care service utilization by mothers and children.

¹ The six domains of health status are affect, cognition, mobility, pain, self-care and usual activities (Sadana et al., 2012).

Background

Since 2011, over 3.5 million Syrians who fled the conflict in their homeland have found refuge in Turkey and were offered temporary protection by the Government of Turkey. Of these, about 7% are cared for in temporary shelters, while the rest are spread out in all 81 provinces in Turkey and live among host communities. The vast majority (90%) are concentrated in 15 provinces, five of which (Gaziantep, Hatay, Istanbul, Mersin and Şanlıurfa) host more than half of the Syrian population in Turkey. The Government of Turkey and a coalition of United Nations organizations, donors and partners (including nongovernmental organizations) have made concerted efforts to extend support to the Syrians under temporary protection, by providing shelter, food and equitable access to quality and affordable services, in an open door policy and under the motto “leave no one behind”.

The efforts in the health sector are led by the Government and supported by WHO and several other United Nations organizations, donors and partners. This support is based on refugee population health needs and gaps identified through a series of surveys and rapid assessments conducted in the past few years. The surveys focused on assessing the health status of this population group and identifying the risks from communicable and noncommunicable diseases. The Ministry of Health and other partners used these findings to design public health interventions to reduce NCDs and injuries, promote vaccination campaigns that reached over 365 000 Syrian children under 5 years of age, and to provide mental health and psychological support programmes aimed at both the refugees and the host communities.

WHO Country Office in Turkey supported the Ministry of Health to design and provide essential health services to the Syrian refugees during this protracted emergency. This was done by improving access to quality and affordable services, and by designing and implementing trainings of Syrian doctors, nurses, medical translators, and mental health and psychosocial workers.

Overall, the health measures taken at all levels have led to an increased health system resilience that is better adapted to serve the needs of both the refugee population and the host communities, thus further reducing the tensions stemming from the arrival of large numbers of refugees over a short period of time.

The commitment of the Government to provide all necessary services to the Syrian refugees has been outstanding. However, additional lessons learned and improvements have been identified and will be addressed under the leadership of the Ministry of Health. The focus will be on strengthening achievements, ensuring the sustainability of interventions, and increasing the efficiency of service provision by better positioning and investing in the health workforce while continuing to support the training and other activities implemented so far. A strategic vision will be better aligned with the long-term challenges, and also with the WHO European framework for health and well-being (Health 2020; WHO Regional Office for Europe, 2013), universal health coverage and the Sustainable Development Goals (2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development).

Access of Syrian refugees to health services in Turkey

Since the beginning of the crisis in Syria, the Government of Turkey has provided significant opportunities for Syrian refugees, especially regarding access to health services by enacting the following legislation:

- AFAD Regulation (April 2011);
- AFAD Circular no. 374 (February 2013);
- Law 6458 on Foreigners and International Protection (2013);
- Temporary Protection Regulation of 2014;
- Principles on Health Services Provided under Temporary Protection by the AFAD and Ministry of Health Protocol (2015);

- Guidelines on Migrant Health Centres/Units (2015); and
- Circular on Health Services for Temporary Protection (2015).

In October 2011, the Ministry of Interior granted temporary protection status to asylum seekers. Syrians are provided with unlimited access to non-emergency health services and protection against forced repatriation under the temporary protection status. In addition, accommodation, food, education and health services are provided to refugees living in camps. All Syrian refugees living outside camps are granted free access to health care and medicine, if they are registered as refugees with temporary protection status with the Ministry of Interior. Those who do not register for various reasons may have limited access to health care services.

In Turkey, emergency services are provided to all refugees irrespective of refugee status and without a requirement to register. Syrian refugees who have temporary protection identity documents can seek care directly at health institutions, or they can make appointments by calling the Ministry of Health Call Centre from Ministry-affiliated health centres.

Syrian refugees account for 30–40% of patients in State hospitals in provinces in Turkey on the Syrian–Turkish border. Thus, health care institutions in the border provinces face enormous pressure, and need both physical capacity and health staff. By obtaining detailed information on health service usage, the survey might be used to address capacity issues in the border provinces.

Survey goal and objectives

Rationale for the survey

Scaling up the Government of Turkey's, WHO's and other United Nations organizations' response to provide health care to the 3.5 million Syrian refugees living in Turkey needs to be based on a situation analysis of the current prevalence of diseases and their risk factors, and practices, challenges and gaps with regards to the provision of care. Information about access to health services and the health conditions and health risks of the refugees is required to prevent disease and scale up the response. It can inform evidence-based planning and evaluation of health policies and preventive activities. While some population-level information, such as morbidity and mortality, can be obtained from registries or from previous surveys (AFAD et al., 2016), gaps still exist.

To fill the data gaps and to develop and improve health care services, the WHO Country Office in coordination and close collaboration with the Government of Turkey planned and implemented this comprehensive household survey. It collects a wide range of data on the refugee population, health and nutrition status, health care service needs, access to various types of health services and medicines, and maternal and child health.

The outcomes of the "Survey on the health status, services utilization and determinants of health of the Syrian refugee population in Turkey" can be used to:

- provide decision-makers at all levels of Government and the international community with reliable information and analyses to inform policy choices for Syrian refugees living in Turkey;
- improve coordination and partnerships in data collection among Syrian refugees at the country level; and
- improve the dissemination and utilization of data and generate reliable, valid and country representative measures that cover general health status, health needs, services utilization and determinants of health.

Survey goal

The general goal of the survey is to determine and better understand the health status of Syrian refugees living outside camps. The survey's use of a standardized method for collecting, analysing and disseminating data benefited from the methods of the WHO Stepwise approach to surveillance (STEPS) (WHO, 2017) and the Demographic and Health Surveys of the United States Agency for International Development.

This survey also aims to gather information on the priority health needs of Syrian refugees living in Turkey and focuses on chronic conditions, injuries and mental health to establish a baseline and more efficient planning of activities for the prevention, control and management of NCDs, violence and injuries, and mental disorders.

This survey may help policy-makers to identify social determinants of health, health outcomes among the Syrian population and access and utilization of health care service in order to better target health interventions. It will help to validate international scales for self-assessed health status and allow data comparison at international level (in line with the strategic discussions between WHO, the Ministry of Health and AFAD).

Survey objectives

The survey has five specific objectives.

Objective 1. Assess the demographic and socioeconomic characteristics of Syrian refugees living outside camps in Turkey. The survey investigates the educational level, marital status, household size, income, employment in Turkey and time spent as a refugee in Turkey.

Objective 2. Evaluate the health status of Syrian refugees living outside camps. In particular the survey evaluates the self-reported general health status defined in six dimensions (affect, cognitive capacity, mobility, presence of pain or discomfort, functional ability to perform activities of daily living, functional ability to perform self-care). Moreover, it evaluates the prevalence of symptoms of illness experienced in the two weeks prior to the survey, the prevalence of self-reported morbidity for chronic diseases and the prevalence of symptoms of mental health conditions.

Objective 3. Evaluate the prevalence of chronic diseases risk factors, with special focus on alcohol consumption, nutrition and body mass index.

Objective 4. Evaluate the health care service utilization, satisfaction and accessibility with special focus on the geographical variability among Turkish provinces. In particular the survey assesses the accessibility and use of health care services, awareness of and access to preventive services, payment for health care services, satisfaction with health care services and health literacy of Syrian refugees.

Objective 5. Evaluate maternal and child health and health care access, in particular the prevalence of general health conditions among children, the presence of acute conditions among children under 5 years, the vaccination rate (reported by parents) and the antenatal and postnatal care accessibility and utilization by mothers and children.

Survey methodology

Survey population

Household members who met all of the following criteria were included in the survey. Subjects:

- were Syrian refugees living outside camps and settlements in Turkey;
- gave written informed consent; and
- were able to answer the survey questions, excluding children for whom parents might have answered questions on their behalf.

Household members who met at least one of the following criteria were excluded from the study:

- status as visitors to the homes where the field survey was performed; and
- cognitive impairment at a level that would hinder the subject from understanding the survey questions and giving clear and correct answers.

All Syrians households in the 15 provinces with the most Syrian refugees formed the study population. Three randomly chosen subjects were interviewed in each sampled household:

- a currently married woman aged 15–69 years
- a man aged 15–69 years
- a child aged 0–14 years.

The respondents were selected based on their availability in the sampled household.

Survey design

The survey was implemented using an Arabic survey instrument (questionnaire) designed with estimates for all of the above indicators, taking into account local requirements and resources. Trained data collectors conducted face-to-face interviews with the respondents to collect demographic and behavioural information. Survey responses were captured using computer-assisted personal interviewing, a technique in which the interviewer records the respondents' answers by entering the data into small computer tablets.

Survey documentation such as manuals for interviewers and supervisors were also translated into Arabic, English and Turkish and used by all of the field staff.

Sampling design

The total sample size with a number of survey domains (design domain: a married woman aged 15–69 years, a man aged 15–69 years and a child aged 0–14 years) is the sum of the sample sizes over all domains. An appropriate sample size for the survey domain is the minimum number of persons that achieves the desired survey precision for core indicators at the domain level.

A sample size of 4584 households is calculated using the following assumptions: a 12% minimum estimated proportion of interest in the survey (P) based on previous surveys on the health, living conditions and demographic characteristics of the study population (AFAD, 2014; AFAD et al., 2016); a 5% desired level of standard error (); a complex sampling design effect ($Deft$) coefficient of 1.50; a household gross response rate of 90% ($R_h=0.90$); an 80% individual response rate ($R_i=0.80$); and two eligible individuals for each domain (women, men and children) per household ($d=2$).

The formula for calculating the final sample size in terms of the number of households while taking non-response into account is given by:

$$n = \text{Deft}^2 \times \frac{(1/P - 1)}{\alpha^2} / (R_i \times R_h \times d)$$

where n is the sample size in households

Deft is the design effect (a default value of 1.5 is used if not otherwise specified)

P is the estimated proportion

α is the desired relative standard error

R_i is the individual response rate

R_h is the household gross response rate

d is the number of eligible individuals per household.

The household gross response rate is the number of households interviewed divided by the number of households selected. The application of the formula with survey assumptions gives:

$$n = 1.5^2 \times \frac{(1/0.12 - 1)}{0.05^2} / (0.80 \times 0.90 \times 2) \cong 4584^2$$

The width of the confidence interval for P is determined by the relative standard error (RSE) on which the sample size calculation is based on. The RSE is given by:

$$RSE = \sqrt{\left(\frac{1-f}{n} \times \frac{N}{N-1} \times P(1-P) \right) / P}$$

where n is the sample size in households

P is the estimated proportion

N is the target population size

$f=n/N$ is the sampling fraction.

With a confidence level of 95%, is the half-length of the confidence interval for P . For this case, $RSE=0.014$ and $P=0.12$. The half-length of the confidence interval is 0.007, which means the confidence interval for P is (0.113, 0.127).

A multistage random sampling methodology was used to select the participants. At the first stage, sample sizes for those living outside camps were determined based on the proportion of refugees in each province. At the second stage, 15 provinces with the highest Syrian populations were selected for the study to cover a high concentration (90%) of the total Syrian refugee population. Table 1 presents the distribution of 4584 samples (households) across 15 provinces. As Fig. 1 shows, these 15 provinces also have high concentrations of refugees. The distribution of the sample proportions across the provinces presented in Fig. 2 shows that the distribution of Syrian refugees across the provinces is not related to the province population sizes; rather it is related to the proximity to Syria and the job opportunities in the province.

A second-level multistage random sampling was designed to select the households in a given neighbourhood of a province. Based on previous experience, WHO provided target neighbourhood lists, and neighbourhood mukhtars were consulted to acquire information regarding Syrians living in both high- and low-density refugee areas. Then random selection of households within the areas was performed.

² Rounded to floor value in order get an integer sample size.

³ A mukhtar is the head of a neighbourhood or village.

The survey has the following limitations.

- Ten per cent of Syrian refugees living in Turkey may not be represented in the sample because they do not reside in the 15 provinces selected.
- As reported in a previous study on Syrian refugees in Turkey a possible “sample selection bias might exist due to the unavailability of accurate addresses of refugees at the neighbourhood level. It was discovered that the official registration addresses were only accurate about 40% to 60% of the time, because refugees do not stay long at the same address” (DGMM, 2017). This could still be a problem in sampling.

Table 1. Syrian refugee population and sample size by province in Turkey

15 provinces with the highest Syrian refugee populations	Number of Syrian refugees ^a	Proportion of Syrian refugees in Turkey (%) ^{a,b}	Proportion of Syrian refugees within the 15 provinces (%) ^a	Number of sample households
Adana	215 773	5.3	6.0	295
Ankara	95 344	2.7	3.0	131
Bursa	140 253	4.0	4.4	192
Gaziantep	378 537	10.5	11.7	518
Hatay	471 347	12.8	14.4	645
İstanbul	548 569	15.5	17.4	751
İzmir	133 823	3.8	4.2	183
Kahramanmaraş	117 436	2.8	3.2	161
Kayseri	71 696	2.0	2.3	98
Kilis	157 718	3.7	4.1	216
Konya	103 056	2.9	3.3	141
Mardin	94 014	2.6	2.9	129
Mersin	201 377	5.7	6.4	276
Osmaniye	68 339	1.5	1.7	94
Şanlıurfa	550 419	13.4	15.0	754
Total	3 347 701	89.2	100.0	4 584^c

^a Data were provided by the Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM, 2017).

^b The proportion uses 3 531 416 Syrian refugees living in Turkey as the denominator.

^c The sample size adds up to 4584 due to rounding of an integer value.

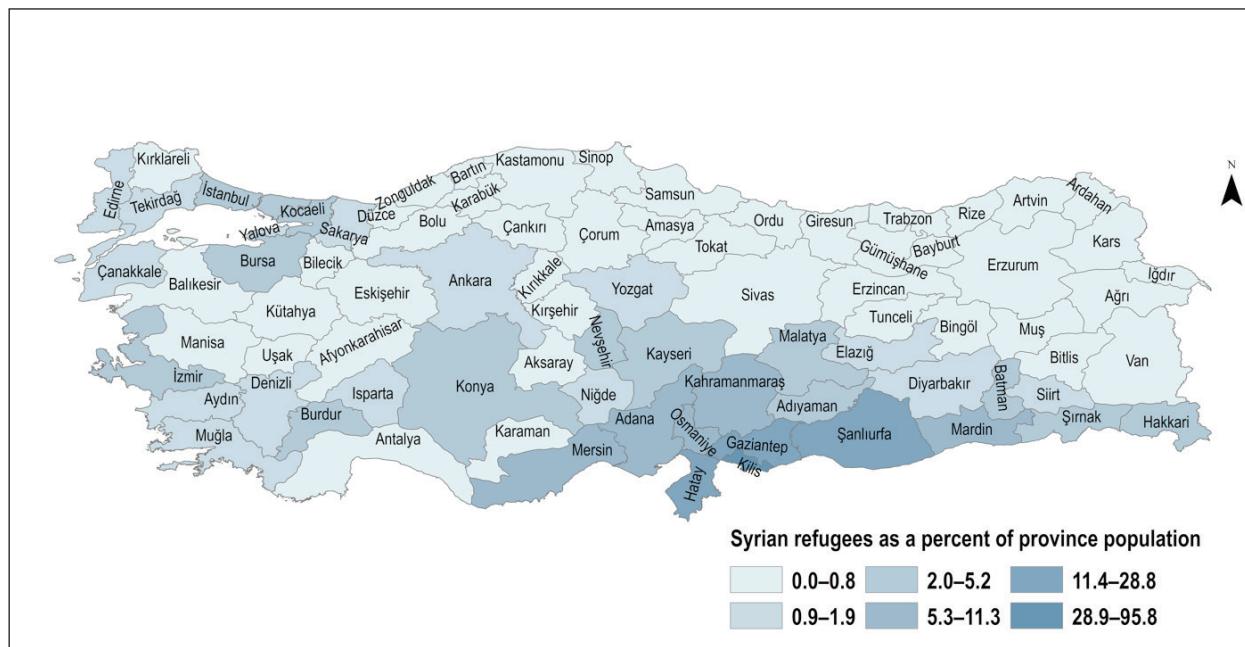


Fig. 1. Proportion of Syrian refugees living in 81 provinces in Turkey as a percentage of province population

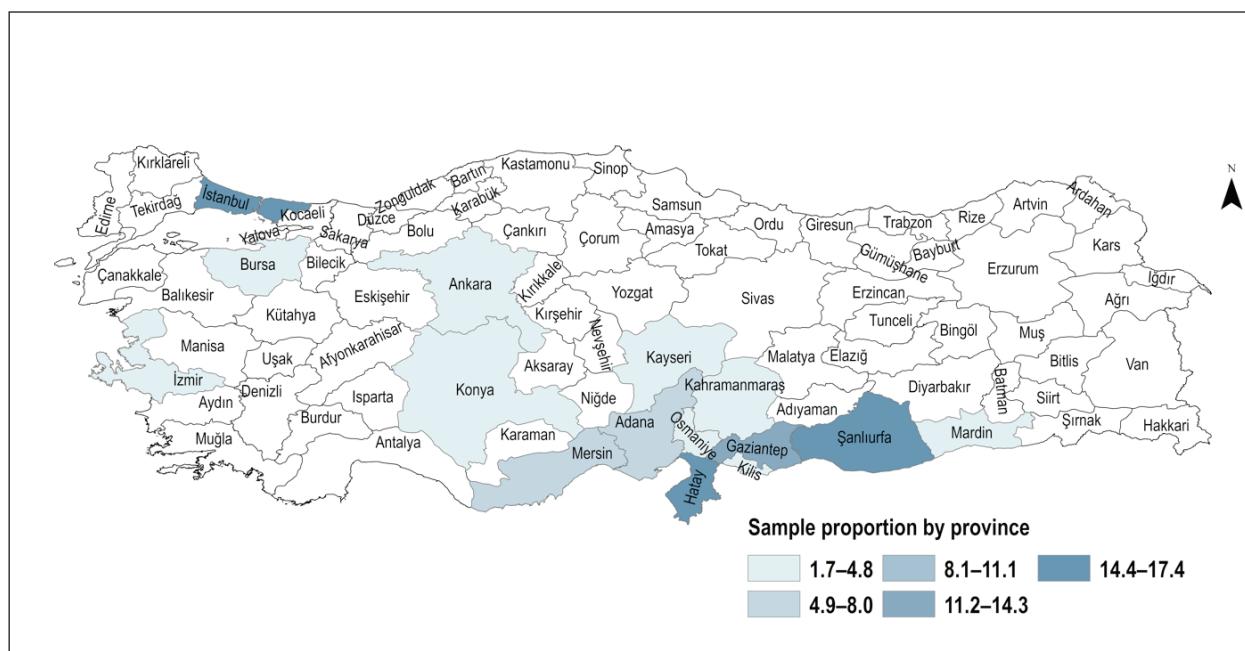


Fig. 2. Distribution of the survey sample in 15 provinces with the highest concentration of refugees

Weighting of data

Because the data covered a sample of the target population, they had to be weighted. Thus, sample weighting and poststratification were carried out to correct differences in the age, sex and area of residence distribution of the sample versus the target population and probabilities of selection. The sample weight for each case in the survey sample accounted for the number of cases it represented in the sampling frame, based on the sample selection procedure. The first-stage sample weights based on the inclusion probabilities of the province-level population sampling units (PSUs) are in Table 2. Equal inclusion of the relevant households and relevant age–sex groups were assumed. The inclusion probability of each selected male, female and child was calculated based on the number of eligible persons over each

domain (men, women and children) in the household. The inverse of the product of the province, household and individual inclusion probabilities provided the sample weights. Non-response weights were calculated for each province. The product sampling and non-response weights provided the base weight used in the study, which was further post-stratified by age–sex and province population proportions.

Table 2. Inclusion probabilities of PSUs at the province level

PSU number	Province	Estimated size of sampling units	Probability of inclusion
1	Adana	37 605	0.042
2	Ankara	19 069	0.022
3	Bursa	35 063	0.040
4	Gaziantep	92 273	0.104
5	Hatay	151 108	0.171
6	İstanbul	109 714	0.124
7	İzmir	33 456	0.038
8	Kahramanmaraş	24 982	0.028
9	Kayseri	17 924	0.020
10	Kilis	32 640	0.037
11	Konya	25 764	0.029
12	Mardin	22 862	0.026
13	Mersin	50 344	0.057
14	Osmaniye	13 267	0.015
15	Şanlıurfa	157 916	0.178

In order to account for differences in the age–sex and province-level population and sample proportion differences, the base weight was further adjusted by poststratification using the raking method. The poststratification for age–sex was based on the age and sex distribution of the Syrian refugees obtained from the Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM), which was further calibrated with a 2014 AFAD survey (AFAD, 2014) and demographic characteristics of all the household members in the sample. These age–sex proportions used in the poststratification are in Table 3. The province-level proportions were obtained from DGMM, which is in the fourth column of Table 1.

As explained above, the target sample size was calculated as 4584 households, including nonresponses. At the end of the fieldwork, 4068 households participated in the survey with a response rate of 88.76%. The survey design required interviewing one married woman aged 15–69 years, one male aged 15–69 years and one child aged 0–14 years.⁴ Interviewing all three types of participants in one household was not always possible for several reasons. First, within each household visited, one or two potential respondents may not live there. Examples include a household with one woman but no man or child, or one woman with two children aged 0–14 years but no man, or one man but no child or woman. Another reason is a household whose members were not at home or rejected participation, which accounted for the varying response rates across participant types (survey domains) (married women, men and children).

It was not possible to perform nonresponse weighting across age groups, but a nonresponse weight across each respondent type was performed. In a weighted data analysis, the sum of the weights is arbitrary. The sum of the weights was normalized to 12 204, which is the total number of potential respondents in 4068 households. When descriptive statistics were reported and data were available for all cases, the sum of the weights was naturally 12 204.

⁴ Parents were interviewed if the child was not able to respond to the survey questions.

All tables report weighted statistics unless otherwise stated, and the number of respondents correspond to the sum of the weights (weighted respondents). In some tables, the total per cent may exceed 100%, which corresponds to questions with multiple responses.

Table 3. Age-sex distribution of the refugee population in Turkey

Age group (years)	Population proportion (%) ^a	
	Male	Female
0 – 2	3.6	3.0
3 – 5	4.3	3.8
6 – 9	6.5	5.2
10 – 14	6.6	5.6
15 – 17	3.7	2.8
18 – 29	11.4	11.7
30 – 44	10.9	9.6
45 – 59	4.9	3.9
60 – 69	1.1	0.7

^a Data were provided by the Ministry of Interior Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM, 2018).

Training of field data collectors

The number of field staff was calculated based on a 30-workday data collection period. In total, 40 data collectors (20 teams each comprised of one male and one female), five supervisors (one supervisor managed four teams), one project manager and one project coordinator were employed. All team members attended three days of training. The training included general information about the survey, data collection methodology, methods of sampling at the household level, obtaining informed consent from participants, interviewing skills, questionnaire administration and data entry using small computer tablets. Data collectors were specifically informed of the purpose of the study, study protocol, interview techniques to administer a face-to-face questionnaire and the method for filling out the forms. They were also given detailed instructions on how to electronically transfer the collected data to the study centre through the Internet.

During training in December 2016, trainees practiced administering the questionnaire and entering data using tablets. The core of the training focused on the survey questionnaire and the skills required performing data entry. On the last day of training, all participants took part in a pilot study in Adana to validate what they learned during training by administering the questionnaire to participants. Each team performed a pilot questionnaire entry. They conducted face-to face interviews on approximately 5–6 individuals. The pilot implementation aimed at confirming the ability of field data collectors to use the questionnaire and the computer tablets, and to test the understanding of the questions by the respondents. The questionnaire was revised based on feedback from the pilot study.

Data collection and entry

The field work lasted 30 workdays and was completed by the end of January 2017. WHO authorities monitored the implementation of the field survey. A total of 20 two-person teams collected data. Supervision and coordination of the data collection were performed by five supervisors, each supervisor responsible for four teams, one project coordinator and one project manager, resulting in a 47-person field team in total. Field teams visited the addresses in the neighbourhoods obtained from the local authorities and provided general information on the goal and objectives of the survey. After obtaining the participant's consent, they administered the questionnaire, recording the responses on tablets.

Once each form was completed, data were uploaded to the data server. Simultaneously, data were sent to the project team (project coordinator, project manager and project assistant) via the Internet using a 3G connection. Hence, the research team could see the data recorded and, if a mistake was found, could correct it.

At the end of the field work, survey data collected electronically were re-checked for entry errors and appropriately transformed into the format required by the analysis software.

Data analysis

Under the guidance of WHO, an implementing partner agency performed the initial descriptive statistical analysis of the survey data.

Ethical Committee Approval

This study was conducted with the Ethical Committee Approval obtained on 2 March 2018 and approval letter from Ministry of Health received on 18 January 2018.

Demographic characteristics of the study population

Respondent groups, age and sex characteristics

According to the latest figures from DGMM, 1 852 563 males, 1 571 674 females and a total of 3 424 237 Syrians with temporary protection status live in Turkey (DGMM, 2018).⁵

DGMM also provides information regarding the age distribution of the Syrian refugees in Turkey: 2 461 664 Syrians in Turkey are under the age of 29 years, which is 71.9% of the total refugee population. Of the total refugees:

- 515 116 (15.0%) are aged 0–4 years
- 465 574 (13.6%) are aged 5–9 years
- 349 008 (10.2%) are aged 10–14 years
- 292 892 (8.6%) are aged 15–18 years
- 513 274 (15.0%) are aged 19–24 years
- 325 800 (9.5%) are aged 25–29 years.

This section first presents the age and sex characteristics of the unweighted sample and then the weighted sample. Table 4 shows the unweighted distribution of the 10 019 survey respondents by participant category – men (37.4%), women (34.6%) and children (28%) – and age group. As the survey respondents were limited to people aged 0–69 years, the sample's age–sex distribution is not representative of the whole population of Syrian refugees in Turkey. Minor differences exist across the age groups and sexes between the sample and population, which are adjusted by poststratification.

Table 4. Participant categories and age and sex characteristics, unweighted

Age group (years)	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
0 – 2	–	–	–	–	602	21.4	602	6.0
3 – 5	–	–	–	–	582	20.7	582	5.8
6 – 9	–	–	–	–	773	27.5	773	7.7
10 – 14	–	–	–	–	850	30.3	850	8.5
15 – 17	257	6.9	237	6.8	–	–	494	4.9
18 – 29	1 290	34.4	1 606	46.4	–	–	2 896	28.9
30 – 44	1 578	42.1	1 355	39.1	–	–	2 933	29.3
45 – 59	515	13.7	249	7.2	–	–	764	7.6
60 – 69	110	2.9	15	0.4	–	–	125	1.2
Total	3 750	37.4	3 462	34.6	2 807	28.0	10 019	99.9*

* Due to rounding, the percentage does not appear to add up to 100.0%.

The weighted participant category and age–sex distribution in Table 5 represents the actual refugee population distribution according to the registered records of DGMM owing to poststratification by two-way sex–age distribution. When a weighted sample was used with weights normalized to 12 204, the sum of the weights for all respondents equalled 11 441. Of the 11 441 respondents, 30.5% are women, 29.0% are men and 40.5% are children.

⁵ DGMM reports only refugees registered with the Government of Turkey.

Table 5. Participant categories and age–sex characteristics after poststratification^a

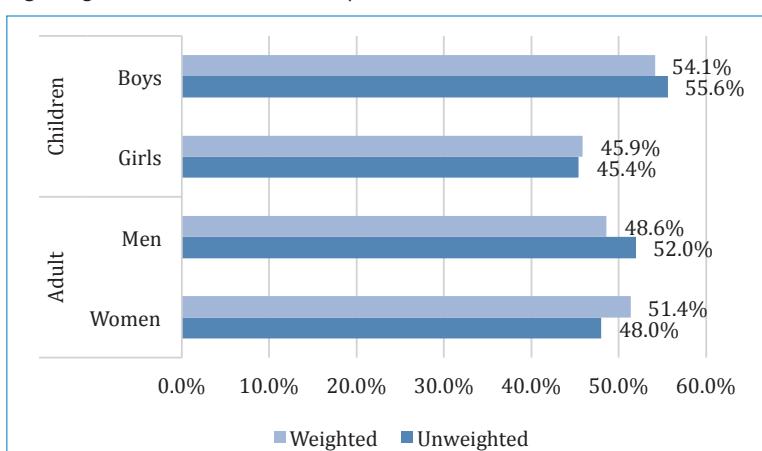
Age group (years)	Men		Women		Children		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
0 – 2	–	–	–	–	809	17.5	809	7.1
3 – 5	–	–	–	–	961	20.7	961	8.4
6 – 9	–	–	–	–	1 404	30.3	1 404	12.3
10 – 14	–	–	–	–	1 460	31.5	1 460	12.8
15 – 17	353	10.6	343	9.8	–	–	696	6.1
18 – 29	1 172	35.3	1 376	39.5	–	–	2 548	22.3
30 – 44	1 221	36.8	1 195	34.3	–	–	2 416	21.1
45 – 59	507	15.3	455	13.1	–	–	962	8.4
60 – 69	68	2.0	117	3.4	–	–	185	1.6
Total	3 321	29.0	3 486	30.5	4 634	40.5	11 441	100.0

^a The table reports the weighted numbers.

The age–sex distribution of adult respondents in Table 5 shows that, on average, the average age of men is higher than women. For example, in the 45–59 age group, 15.3% are men and 13.1% are women. This applies to all adult age groups except for respondents aged 18–29 years. The average age of the adult survey respondent is 33.4 years. The average age of an adult male respondent is 33.7 years and that of an adult female respondent is 33.2 years. The age distribution of the adult sample respondents for the four groups – 18–29, 30–44, 45–59 and 60–69 – are 22.3%, 21.1%, 8.4% and 1.6%, respectively. In the following sections of the study, results on health status, services utilization and determinants of health of adults are reported for the age groups 18–29, 30–44, 45–59 and 60–69 to be consistent with previous studies (AFAD et al., 2016).

Fig. 3 shows both the weighted and unweighted distributions of survey respondents by sex; however, this figure **classifies children as respondents aged 0–14, which was necessary due to sample design. The data analysis presented in this report classifies respondents aged 18–69 years as adults for comparability to previous research.** The data show that there are more male respondents than female in the unweighted sample (men 52.0%, women 48.0%) while there are more female respondents than male respondents in the weighted sample (men 48.6%, women 51.4%).

Fig. 3. Age and sex distribution of respondents*



* Children are classified as aged 0–14 years and adults are aged 15–69 years, paralleling the sample design.

Geographical distribution of the sample

The field implementation of the survey was carried out in the 15 provinces that host 90% of the Syrian refugees in Turkey (four provinces in the south-east, four in the south, four in central Anatolia and three in the west). The provinces in the west are among the most developed parts of Turkey; those in the south and central Anatolia are in the middle-income group, and the ones in the south-east are in the low-income group. The provinces in the west provide the most work opportunities for refugees, followed by provinces in the south and central Anatolia. The refugee concentration by province is highly correlated with the work opportunities available in the provinces.

Table 6 displays the weighed and unweighted geographical distributions of the sample. The weighted sample proportions exactly match the proportions of the 15 provinces published by DGMM. As a result of sampling, the distribution of respondents by provinces was proportional to the number of refugees in each province; correspondingly, the provinces of İstanbul and Hatay have the largest number of respondents, 17.4% and 14.4%, respectively. Only minor differences exist across the weighted and unweighted respondents for each province, indicating that the sample was also highly representative of the refugee distribution at the province level.

Table 6. Geographical distribution of respondents by province in Turkey

Province	Weighted			Unweighted		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Adana	728	6.0	5.4 – 6.5	735	6.0	5.6 – 6.5
Ankara	369	3.0	2.6 – 3.4	324	2.7	2.4 – 3.0
Bursa	543	4.4	4.0 – 4.9	507	4.2	3.8 – 4.5
Gaziantep	1 428	11.7	11.0 – 12.5	1 482	12.1	11.6 – 12.7
Hatay	1 754	14.4	13.6 – 15.2	1 791	14.7	14.1 – 15.3
İstanbul	2 123	17.4	16.5 – 18.3	2 133	17.5	16.8 – 18.2
İzmir	518	4.2	3.8 – 4.7	480	3.9	3.6 – 4.3
Kahramanmaraş	387	3.2	2.8 – 3.6	408	3.3	3.0 – 3.7
Kayseri	277	2.3	1.9 – 2.6	258	2.1	1.9 – 2.4
Kilis	505	4.1	3.7 – 4.6	564	4.6	4.3 – 5.0
Konya	399	3.3	2.9 – 3.7	333	2.7	2.5 – 3.0
Mardin	354	2.9	2.5 – 3.3	435	3.6	3.2 – 3.9
Mersin	779	6.4	5.8 – 7.0	654	5.4	5.0 – 5.8
Osmaniye	205	1.7	1.4 – 2.0	201	1.6	1.4 – 1.9
Şanlıurfa	1 834	15.0	14.2 – 15.9	1 899	15.6	14.9 – 16.2
Total	12 203	100.0	–	12 204	100.0	–

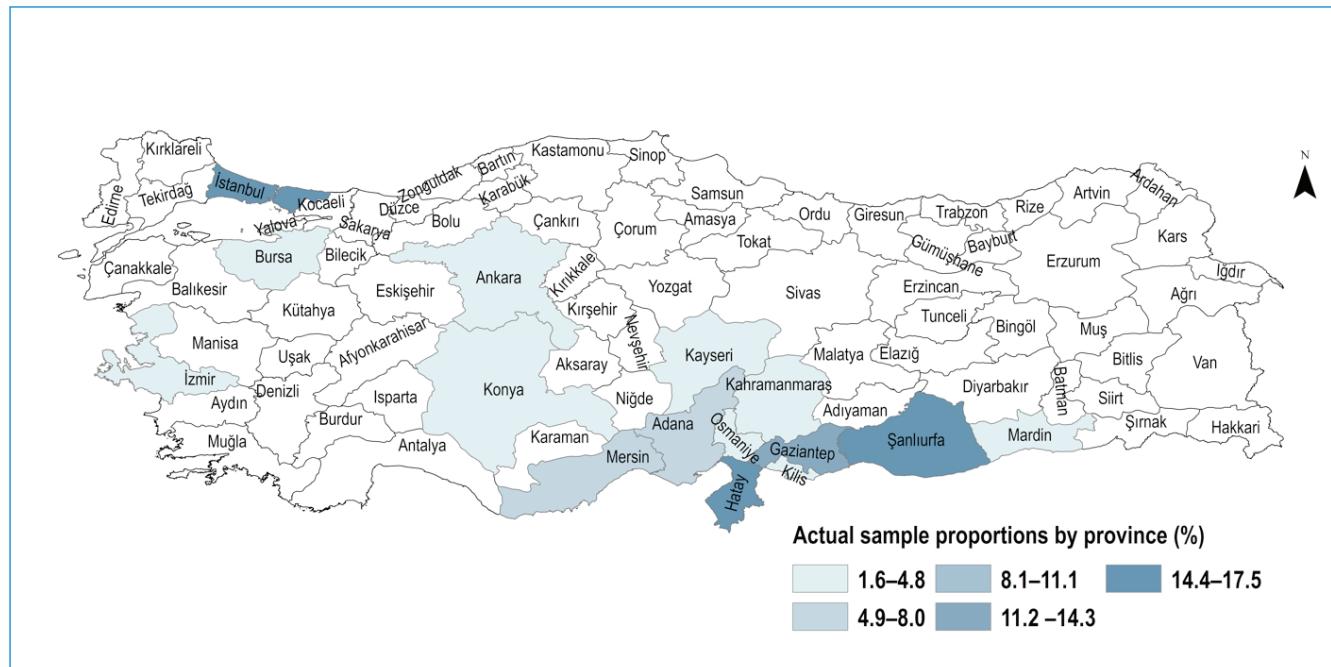
Note: the weighted results exactly match the DGMM statistics, due to poststratification by two-way age–sex distribution.

Weighted and unweighted n do not match due to rounding of decimal numbers for the weighted province samples.

CI: confidence interval.

Fig. 4 shows that respondents are concentrated in the western province of İstanbul, the southern province of Hatay and the south-eastern provinces of Şanlıurfa and Gaziantep. These provinces are the top four refugee hosting regions.

Fig. 4. Distribution of unweighted sample by provinces in Turkey



Home governorates in the Syrian Arab Republic

The refugee outflow from Syria to Turkey varies greatly across Syrian governorates. This is due to the level of violence that the governorates were and are exposed. The refugee inflow to Turkey depends on two factors: (i) accessibility, i.e., ease of transportation and (ii) level of violence in the home governorate. Table 7 presents the home governorates of respondents before entering Turkey. Although the numbers in Table 7 are based on respondents who live in just 15 provinces in Turkey, they should be representative since the sample is taken from the 90% of Syrian refugees who live in these provinces. In order to see if there is any misrepresentation, Table 7 shows both weighted and unweighted numbers.

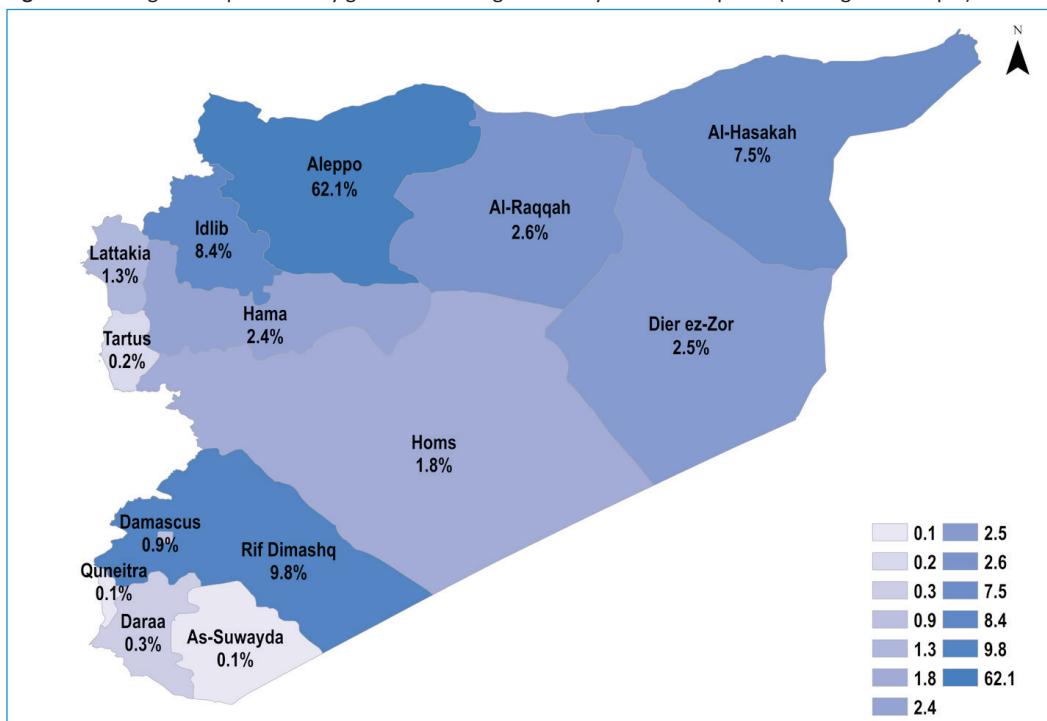
Table 7 indicates that most respondents migrated from Aleppo governorate, 62.5% (weighted) and 62.0% (unweighted). In other words, about three out of every five Syrian refugees in Turkey is from Aleppo. Next is Rif Dimashq and Idlib with 8.7% and 8.6% of respondents (weighted percentages), respectively. According to 2011 population estimates (Central Bureau of Statistics of Syria, 2019), Aleppo had a population of 4.7 million, Rif Dimashq's population was 2.7 million and Idlib's population was 1.5 million, indicating a significant refugee outflow to Turkey from these populous governorates. Both Aleppo and Idlib governorates are close to the Syrian–Turkish border. Al-Hasakah is ranked fourth in terms of refugee outflow into Turkey, followed by Al-Raqqah and Hama. Both Al-Raqqah and Hama are near Turkey, albeit not as close as Aleppo and Idlib. According to 2011 population estimates, Al-Raqqah had a population of about 921 000 while Hama had a population of 1.6 million (Central Bureau of Statistics of Syria, 2019).

Table 7. Syrian governorate of origin of respondents in Turkey

Governorate	Weighted			Unweighted		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Aleppo	4 262	62.5	61.0 – 64.0	4 354	62.0	61.0 – 63.3
Al-Hasakah	513	7.5	6.8 – 8.4	523	7.5	6.9 – 8.1
Al-Raqqah	204	3.0	2.5 – 3.6	186	2.7	2.3 – 3.0
As-Suwayda	4	0.1	0.0 – 0.2	6	0.1	0.0 – 0.2
Damascus	63	0.9	0.7 – 1.3	63	0.9	0.7 – 1.1
Daraa	19	0.3	0.2 – 0.5	19	0.3	0.2 – 0.4
Dier ez-Zor	167	2.5	2.0 – 3.0	175	2.5	2.2 – 2.9
Hama	192	2.8	2.3 – 3.3	170	2.4	2.1 – 2.8
Homs	117	1.7	1.4 – 2.2	123	1.8	1.5 – 2.1
Idlib	583	8.6	7.7 – 9.4	591	8.4	7.8 – 9.1
Lattakia	84	1.2	0.9 – 1.6	94	1.3	1.1 – 1.6
Quneitra	3	0.0	0.0 – 0.1	4	0.1	0.0 – 0.1
Rif Dimashq	593	8.7	7.9 – 9.6	690	9.8	9.2 – 10.6
Tartus	12	0.2	0.1 – 0.3	11	0.2	0.1 – 0.3
Total	6 816	100.0	–	7 009	100.0	–

Fig. 5 presents the geographic distribution of respondents by home governorate. Excluding Rif Dimashq, most of the respondents came from governorates near the Syrian–Turkish border. AFAD had previously reported that the majority of Syrian refugees stated that the reason for seeking asylum in Turkey was accessibility and easy transportation (AFAD, 2014; AFAD et al., 2016).

Fig. 5. Percentage of respondents by governate of origin in the Syrian Arab Republic (unweighted sample)



Education

Table 8 shows educational attainment by sex and age group. Overall, 11.5% of respondents aged 6–69 years are illiterate, and 17.6% have not received any education, that is, no formal schooling. Table 8 also shows that 31.8% finished primary school, 14.5% finished secondary school and 4.3% finished high school. University graduates account for 1.2% of respondents. The proportion of illiterate adults increases with age, ranging from 19.6% (aged 18–29) to 56.2% (aged 60–69). In contrast, the proportion of those who received a primary school education is 36.3% in the 18–29 age group, peaks at 38.5% in the 30–44 age group, and then declines to 32.3% (45–59 age group) and 27.8% in the oldest age group. In summary, higher levels of education are found in younger age groups.

Table 8 also shows that 15.8% of male respondents are illiterate. Roughly one third of men attended primary school but just 15.5% finished secondary school, 4.5% finished high school and 1.4% holds bachelor or graduate degrees. Educational attainment for men decreases with age. While only 15.9% of men aged 18–29 years have no formal education, this proportion rises for each group; nearly one half of men aged 60–69 years are illiterate.

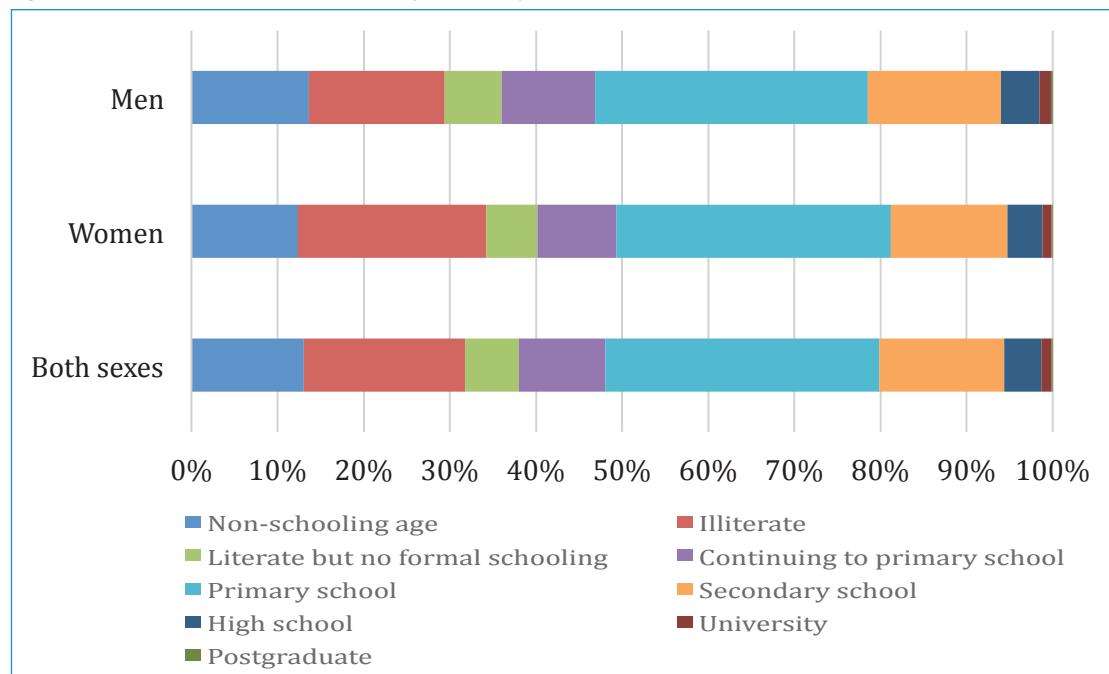
Table 8 and Fig. 6 show that 21.9% of female respondents have not received any education and are illiterate, while 6.0% are literate but have no formal schooling. This corresponds to more than one fourth of Syrian refugee women. Among female respondents, 31.9% attended primary school but just 13.5% completed secondary school. Thus, highest level of education that 82.5% of school-aged female respondents received is a secondary school education. Only 4.1% of women finished high school and just 1.1% have bachelor or graduate degrees.

Educational attainment decreases with age but is particularly salient for women, especially for older women. While 22.3% of women aged 18–29 are illiterate, this proportion rises for each age group and is 64.7% for those aged 60–69, or about two thirds. The proportion of women who received high school or higher level of education declines with each age group, from 10.4% (aged 18–29 years) to 0.0% (aged 60–69 years).

Table 8. Educational attainment of respondents by age group and sex

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Non-schooling age (%)	Illiterate (%)	Literate but no formal schooling (%)	Continuing to primary school (%)	Primary school completed (%)	Secondary school completed (%)	High school completed (%)	University completed (%)	Postgraduate degree completed (%)
Male	0 – 2	440	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3 – 5	363	89.7	6.0	0.4	2.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6 – 9	591	0.0	13.9	3.2	59.0	23.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10 – 14	762	0.0	16.3	4.7	26.0	41.9	11.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	15 – 17	374	0.0	14.3	6.7	9.5	47.7	19.4	2.5	0.0	0.0
	18 – 29	1 150	0.0	15.9	10.0	0.4	36.8	24.4	9.3	3.0	0.1
	30 – 44	1 272	0.0	17.6	9.4	0.8	39.4	24.1	6.4	1.9	0.4
	45 – 59	559	0.0	26.3	8.6	0.6	33.8	20.5	8.2	1.6	0.4
	60 – 69	99	0.0	49.0	3.7	1.0	21.5	7.9	7.1	8.1	1.8
	Total	5 610	13.7	15.8	6.6	10.9	31.6	15.5	4.5	1.4	0.2
Female	0 – 2	369	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3 – 5	318	89.5	8.6	0.0	1.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6 – 9	436	0.0	13.2	2.4	56.5	27.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10 – 14	658	0.0	15.8	2.2	28.7	41.7	10.7	0.8	0.0	0.0
	15 – 17	299	0.0	12.9	6.6	7.3	47.4	21.7	4.2	0.0	0.0
	18 – 29	1 489	0.0	22.3	0.9	0.5	35.9	21.0	8.0	2.2	0.2
	30 – 44	1 224	0.0	28.5	7.3	1.0	37.6	18.6	5.3	1.5	0.2
	45 – 59	412	0.0	46.9	8.2	0.3	30.3	9.6	3.3	0.9	0.4
	60 – 69	84	0.0	64.7	0.0	0.0	35.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	Total	5 289	12.4	21.9	6.0	9.2	31.9	13.5	4.1	1.0	0.1
Both sexes	0 – 2	809	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	3 – 5	681	89.6	7.2	0.2	2.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
	6 – 9	1 027	0.0	13.6	2.9	57.9	25.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
	10 – 14	1 420	0.0	16.1	3.6	27.2	41.8	10.9	0.4	0.0	0.0
	15 – 17	673	0.0	13.7	6.6	8.5	47.6	20.4	3.2	0.0	0.0
	18 – 29	2 639	0.0	19.6	10.0	0.5	36.3	22.5	8.6	2.5	0.1
	30 – 44	2 496	0.0	23.0	8.4	0.9	38.5	21.4	5.9	1.7	0.3
	45 – 59	971	0.0	35.1	8.5	0.5	32.3	15.8	6.1	1.3	0.4
	60 – 69	183	0.0	56.2	2.0	0.5	27.8	4.3	3.8	4.4	1.0
	Total	10 899	13.0	18.7	6.3	10.1	31.8	14.5	4.3	1.2	0.1

Fig. 6. Overall educational attainment of respondents by sex



Marital status

Table 9 presents the marital status of the 6319 adult survey respondents by sex and age group (aged 18–69 years). Among all respondents, 82.9% are married, 12.1% have never married, 3.5% are widowed, 1.2% are separated/divorced and 0.3% cohabit with a partner.

The proportion of those who have never married quickly decreases with age for the four groups – 18–29, 30–44, 45–59 and 60–69 – and are 26.5%, 2.1%, 0.8% and 1.2%, respectively. The proportion of widowed respondents increases with age from 1% to 19.3%.

For male respondents, 83.6% are married, 14.8% have never married and 1.5% are either separated, widowed or cohabit with a partner. The corresponding percentages for females are 82.1%, 9.5% and 8.3%, respectively. The marital status of women and men diverge the most in the widowed category at 0.6% for men and 6.3% for women. Previous surveys reported that a significant number of widowed refugees lost their spouse due to the Syrian civil war that started in March 2011 (AFAD, 2014; AFAD et al., 2016).

Table 9. Marital status by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	Single (never married)			Married			Separated/Divorced			Widowed			Living together	
		n	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%
Men	18–29	1172	37.0	33.6–40.4	61.4	57.9–64.8	0.8	0.3–1.6	0.1	0.0– 0.5	0.8	0.3–1.6	0.1	0.0– 0.3	
	30–44	1221	1.9	1.3– 2.8	97.1	96.1–98.0	0.5	0.2–1.0	0.4	0.1– 0.9	0.1	0.0– 0.3	—	—	
	45–59	507	0.9	0.3– 2.4	97.3	95.1–98.6	0.8	0.2–2.2	1.0	0.3– 2.5	0.0	—	—	—	
	60–69	68	0.9	0.0– 6.3	92.3	83.3–97.2	0.0	—	6.8	2.3–15.4	0.0	—	—	—	
	Total	2968	14.8	13.4–16.3	83.6	82.1–85.1	0.6	0.4–1.0	0.6	0.3– 1.0	0.3	0.1–0.7	—	—	
	18–29	1376	18.3	16.3–20.6	78.3	75.9–80.5	1.1	0.7–1.8	1.7	1.1– 2.5	0.6	0.3–1.1	—	—	
Women	30–44	1195	2.3	1.6– 3.3	89.8	87.9–91.4	2.0	1.3–2.9	5.9	4.6– 7.3	0.0	0.0–0.3	—	—	
	45–59	455	0.7	0.0– 4.2	77.0	67.8–84.6	3.3	1.0–8.5	18.7	11.8–27.5	0.3	0.0–3.3	—	—	
	60–69	117	1.5	0.0–20.8	63.7	36.7–85.2	0.0	—	34.8	13.8–61.9	0.0	—	—	—	
	Total	3143	9.5	8.3–10.9	82.1	80.3–83.8	1.7	1.2–2.4	6.3	5.3– 7.5	0.3	0.1–0.6	—	—	
	18–29	2548	26.5	24.6–28.5	70.9	68.9–72.9	1.0	0.6–1.5	1.0	0.6– 1.5	0.7	0.4–1.1	—	—	
	30–44	2416	2.1	1.6– 2.7	93.5	92.5–94.5	1.2	0.8–1.7	3.1	2.4– 3.8	0.1	0.0–0.2	—	—	
Both sexes	45–59	962	0.8	0.2– 2.2	88.7	85.0–91.7	1.9	0.8–3.7	8.5	5.9–11.8	0.1	0.0–1.0	—	—	
	60–69	185	1.2	0.1– 7.7	79.5	66.4–89.0	0.0	—	19.3	10.1–32.2	0.0	—	—	—	
	Total	6111	12.1	11.2–13.2	82.9	81.7–84.0	1.2	0.9–1.6	3.5	3.0– 4.1	0.3	0.2–0.5	—	—	

Household size

Table 10 presents the household size (number of individuals in a household) in the surveyed provinces selected for the sample. On average, respondent households are composed of 5.0 individuals.

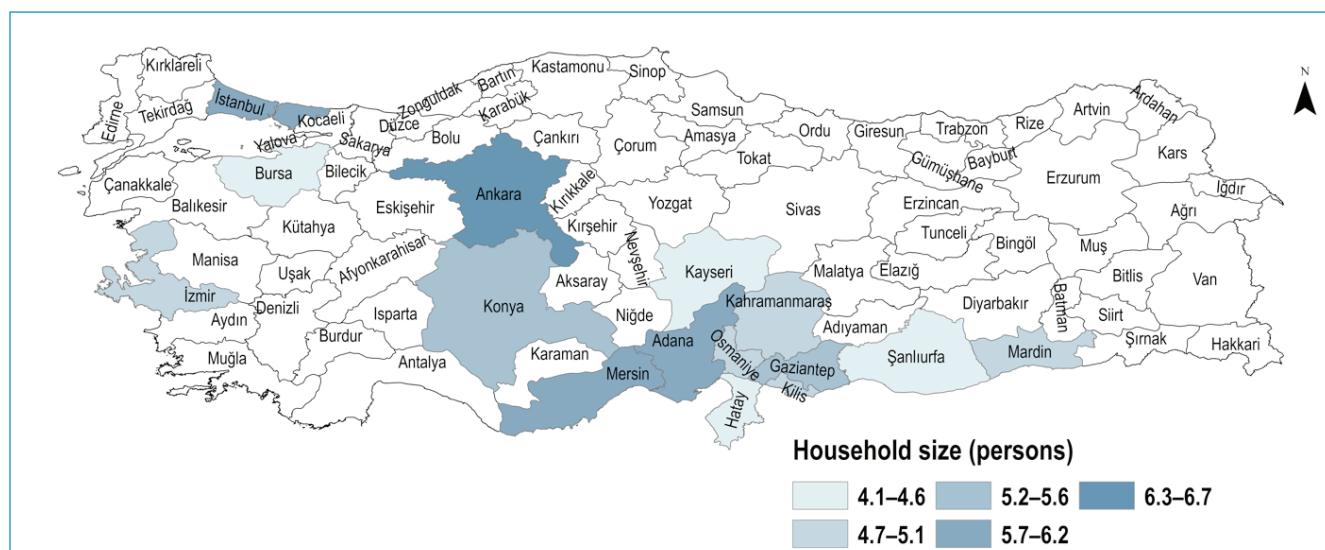
Due to various factors, such as income, availability of work opportunities, etc., household size may vary across provinces. The provinces with the smallest mean household size are Şanlıurfa at 4.1, Bursa at 4.2, Kayseri at 4.3, Hatay at 4.4 and Mardin at 4.6. The provinces with the largest mean household size are Ankara at 6.7, Adana at 5.8, İstanbul and Mersin each at 5.7 and Gaziantep at 5.3.

Table 10. Mean household size by province in Turkey

Province	n	Mean household size	95% CI
Adana	728	5.8	5.6 – 6.0
Ankara	369	6.7	6.3 – 7.0
Bursa	543	4.2	4.1 – 4.3
Gaziantep	1 428	5.3	5.2 – 5.5
Hatay	1 754	4.4	4.3 – 4.5
İstanbul	2 123	5.7	5.5 – 5.8
İzmir	518	5.1	4.9 – 5.3
Kahramanmaraş	387	4.9	4.8 – 5.1
Kayseri	277	4.3	4.0 – 4.6
Kilis	505	5.1	4.9 – 5.3
Konya	399	5.2	4.8 – 5.6
Mardin	354	4.6	4.4 – 4.8
Mersin	779	5.7	5.5 – 5.9
Osmaniye	205	4.8	4.6 – 5.0
Şanlıurfa	1 834	4.1	4.0 – 4.1
Total	12 203	5.0	5.0 – 5.1

Fig. 7 presents the geographic distribution of mean household sizes by province. The south-east provinces have a smaller household size, probably due to the unfavourable job opportunities there.

Fig. 7. Mean household size of respondents by province in Turkey



Income

The survey requested the income of the respondents when they lived in Syria (in Syrian pounds) before they migrated to Turkey and their current income in Turkey (in liras). All respondents provided income information. The household income of the respondents was assessed based upon average earnings over the past 12 months. Due to large outlying income levels reported by a few households, median (rather than mean) income is reported.

Table 11 reports the findings for income in Turkey, and Fig. 8 displays the province averages. Median household income per month in Turkey is the total earnings of working age adults (aged 18–69 years). Median monthly earnings per working adult in Turkey is 1000 TL (Turkish Lira) or 33 TL per day. These figures are based on a mean of 3.0 adult members per household and that about 33% of respondents have a paid job. The average median household income figures are both below the poverty line (6252 TL) and hunger line (1919 TL) set for Turkey for 2016 (Confederation of Labour Unions of Turkey, 2018). The median income level of respondents is above the “US\$ 1 a day” international hunger line. However, given the purchasing power parity disadvantage in Turkey, “US\$ 1 a day” may not apply.

There are significant discrepancies among the provinces with respect to median monthly household income. Provinces with the highest median household incomes are Ankara, İstanbul, Kahramanmaraş and Kayseri, each with a median monthly income of 1200 TL. The provinces with the lowest median household incomes are Mardin at 300 TL and Şanlıurfa at 500 TL. The other provinces have a median monthly income of approximately 1000 TL.

Fig. 8 displays the geographic distribution of median income by province. Most of the provinces fall into the 1000 TL income group. The median income seems to be higher in central Turkey and the western provinces where the per capita income of Turkish citizens is also higher. Household income levels of the respondents seem to be correlated with the household income levels of Turkish households.

Table 11. Median monthly income by province in Turkey and governorate in the Syrian Arab Republic

Province in Turkey				Governorate in Syrian Arab Republic			
Province	n	Median income (TL)	95% CI	Governorate	n	Median income (Syrian pounds)	95% CI
Adana	728	1 000	1 000 – 1 200	Aleppo	4 262	7 000	6 000 – 8 000
Ankara	369	1 200	1 200 – 1 500	Al-Hasakah	513	250	200 – 500
Bursa	543	1 000	1 000 – 1 200	Al-Raqqah	204	200	200 – 300
Gaziantep	1 428	1 000	1 000 – 1 200	As-Suwayda	4	15 000	15 000 – 27 000
Hatay	1 754	1 000	1 000 – 1 200	Damascus	63	11 000	2 000 – 27 000
İstanbul	2 123	1 200	1 200 – 1 300	Daraa	19	200	200 – 3000
İzmir	518	1 000	1 000 – 1 200	Dier ez-Zor	167	200	200 – 800
Kahramanmaraş	387	1 200	1 200 – 1 400	Hama	192	8 000	3 000 – 15 000
Kayseri	277	1 200	1 200 – 1 500	Homs	117	1 200	600 – 3 000
Kilis	505	1 000	1 000 – 1 200	Idlib	583	4 000	4 000 – 5 000
Konya	399	1 000	1 000 – 1 300	Lattakia	84	3 000	3 000 – 5 000
Mardin	354	300	300 – 400	Quneitra	3	250	–
Mersin	779	1 000	1 000 – 1 200	Rif Dimashq	593	250	200 – 1 000
Osmaniye	205	999	850 – 1 000	Tartus	12	3 000	500 – 12 000
Şanlıurfa	1 834	500	500 – 800	–	–	–	–
Total	12 203	1 000	1 000 – 1 200	Total	6 816	4 000	4 000 – 5 000

Fig. 8. Median monthly income by province in Turkey

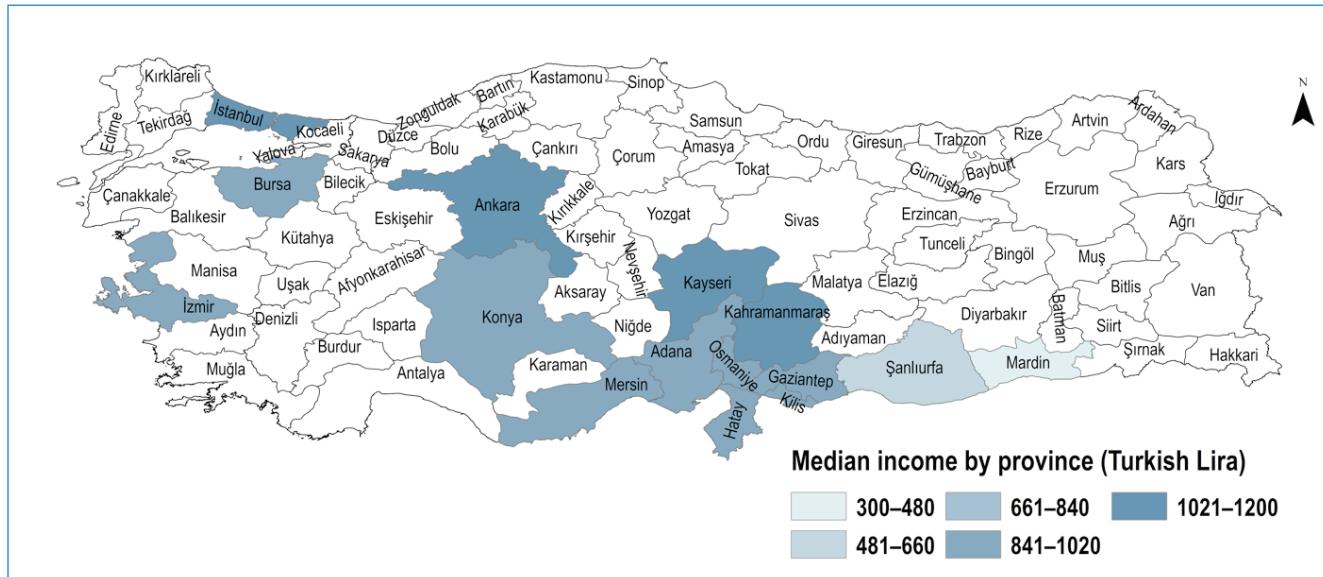
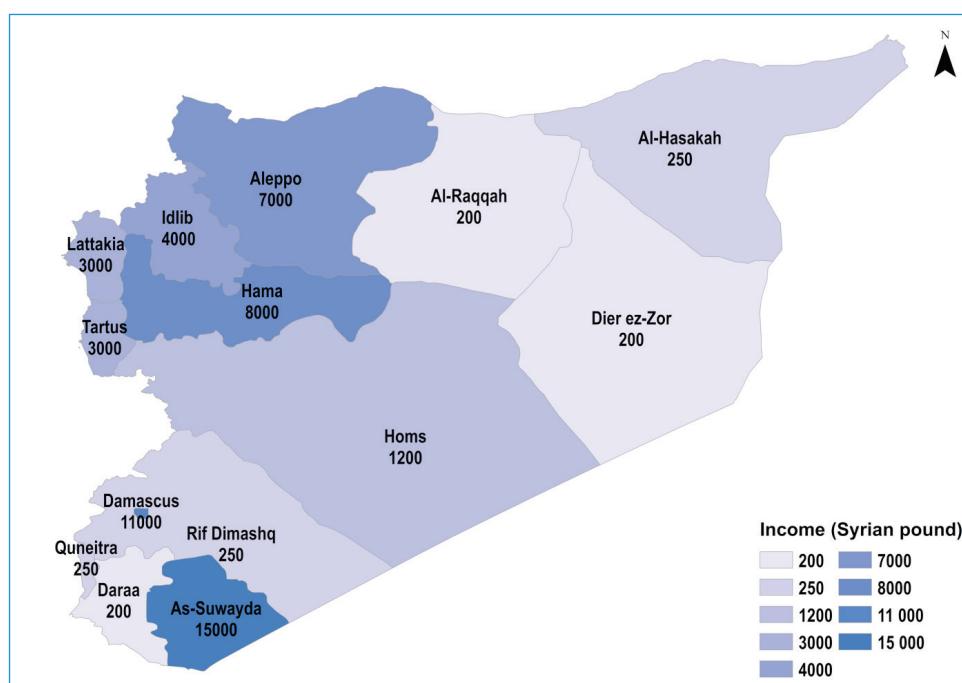


Table 11 and Fig. 9 present the median monthly income of respondents in the 12 months before they migrated to Turkey. Those who migrated from As-Suwayda and Damascus have the highest median monthly income of 15 000 and 11 000 Syrian pounds per month, respectively. Respondents from As-Suwayda have a considerably high household income compared with all other 13 governorates. Fig. 9 shows that both As-Suwayda and Damascus are located in the south-west region of Syria, where the governorates are relatively more developed compared with those particularly in the north-east.

Median incomes in the governorates Hama, Aleppo, Idlib, Lattakia, Tartus and Homs range from 8000 (Hama) to 1200 (Homs) Syrian pounds. Respondents who migrated from the governorates Al-Hasakah, Quneitra, Rif Dimashq, Daraa, Dier ez-Zor and Al-Raqqa, mostly in the east and north-east regions, had median monthly income between 200 and 250 Syrian pounds, which is quite low compared with the other governorates.

Fig. 9. Median income by governorate in the Syrian Arab Republic



Employment in Turkey

Employment and income status are two of the most important socioeconomic variables that can impact health. Table 12 presents the distribution of adult respondents aged 18–69 years by employment status in the 30 days preceding the survey. Among all respondents, 65.5% (about two thirds) most of which are women do not have a paid job or are unemployed, 33% are employed and just 1.5% are self-employed.

Except for the 30–44 age group, the proportion of respondents who are unemployed or do not have a paid job increases with age. A significant proportion of the unemployed respondents are young; this is significant considering that one third of all Syrian refugees living in Turkey are aged 15–29 according to DGMM. While 67.7% of those aged 18–29 are unemployed, this proportion declines to 59.3% for those aged 30–44, increases to 70.3% for those aged 45–59 and peaks at 91.8% for the oldest age group. Correspondingly, the proportion of respondents who are employed declines with age except for those aged 30–44.

Among male respondents, 64.2% are employed, 32.9% are unemployed and just 2.9% are self-employed (Table 12). The corresponding percentages for men aged 18–29 years are 68.2%, 30.1% and 1.7%, respectively. Most women are unemployed, with unemployment rates above 90% across all age groups. Thus, women do not have a paid job irrespective of age.

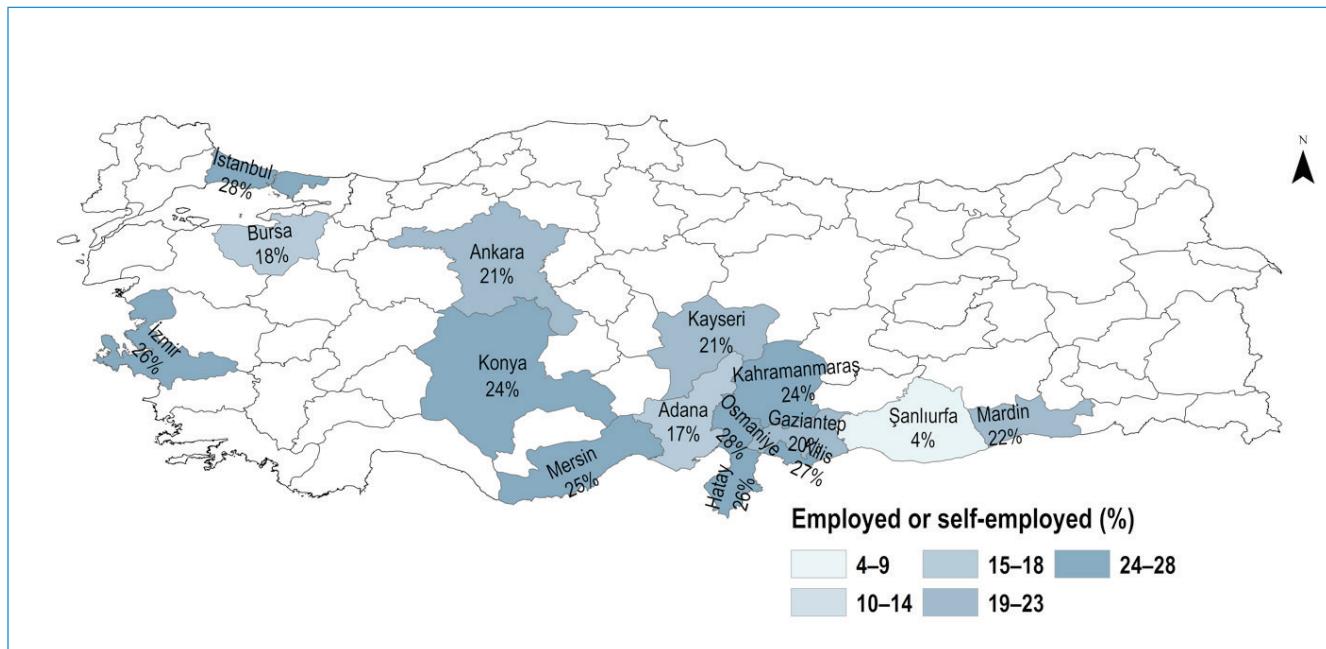
Table 12. Employment status in Turkey by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)		Does not have paid job or unemployed		Have paid job		Self-employed	
			n	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%
Men	18 – 29	1172	30.1	26.9 – 33.4	68.2	64.9 – 71.4	1.7	0.9–2.8
	30 – 44	1221	23.7	21.4 – 26.2	73.0	70.5 – 75.4	3.3	2.4–4.4
	45 – 59	507	49.8	44.4 – 55.1	45.2	39.9 – 50.5	5.1	3.1–7.8
	60 – 69	68	85.3	74.5 – 92.6	13.8	6.8 – 24.4	0.9	0.0–6.2
	Total	2968	32.9	31.0 – 34.8	64.2	62.2 – 66.2	2.9	2.3–3.7
Women	18 – 29	1376	96.8	95.7 – 97.6	3.2	2.3 – 4.3	0.0	0.0–0.3
	30 – 44	1195	96.3	95.1 – 97.3	3.4	2.5 – 4.6	0.3	0.1–0.8
	45 – 59	455	98.1	93.7 – 99.6	1.9	0.4 – 6.3	0.0	–
	60 – 69	117	100.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
	Total	3143	96.8	96.0 – 97.6	3.0	2.3 – 3.9	0.1	0.0–0.4
Both sexes	18 – 29	2548	67.7	65.6 – 69.7	31.5	29.5 – 33.6	0.8	0.4–1.2
	30 – 44	2416	59.3	57.3 – 61.3	38.9	36.9 – 40.8	1.8	1.3–2.4
	45 – 59	962	70.3	65.3 – 74.9	26.8	22.3 – 31.7	2.9	1.5–5.1
	60 – 69	185	91.8	81.5 – 97.3	7.7	2.5 – 17.9	0.5	0.0–6.4
	Total	6111	65.5	64.0 – 66.9	33.0	31.6 – 34.5	1.5	1.2–1.9

Nearly two thirds of respondents did not work in the past month or were unemployed; of these approximately one third are men and 96.8% are women. Correspondingly, more men (64.2%) than women (3.0%) worked in the past month. The low percentage of employment is associated with the labour market in the province in which they currently live and the employment conditions.

Fig. 10 displays the geographic distribution by province of the proportions of respondents who either have a paid job or are self-employed. The three provinces with the highest rates of employment are Istanbul (28.5%), Osmaniye (28.0%) and Kilis (27.1%). The lowest employment rates for respondents are observed in Bursa (18.4%), Adana (17.0%) and Şanlıurfa (4.0%). The other provinces have employment rates between 20.5% and 25.9%.

Fig. 10. Employment in Turkey by province



Time spent as a refugee in Turkey

One of the most important factors affecting the life of refugees in the host community is their experience with the new environment they enter. As more time passes, refugees become more integrated in the host country, gain access to the health system, become better informed about the aspects of the legal and social environments, and more importantly, are more likely to find a job. On the other hand, as the length of time extends after leaving the country of origin, and as the damage in the home governorates increases, the physical and psychological effects of the war become more apparent at the individual level, making refugees more separated from their homeland.

Table 13 presents the time in months that respondents have lived as refugees in Turkey by sex. As of January 2018 when the survey was administered, respondents have lived in Turkey on average for 43.5 months. Considering that the Syrian crisis started in March 2011, causing the mass inflow of refugees in mid-2012, this almost four-year period spent as a refugee is quite significant.

Table 13 shows that 4.4% of respondents have been in Turkey for less than 12 months, 15.1% for 13–24 months and 20.5% for 25–36 months. Notably, 25.6% of respondents have lived in Turkey for 37–48 months. When these four categories are considered as a whole, more than two thirds (65.6%) have lived in Turkey for up to four years, and the remaining 34.4% have lived as a refugee for more than four years. The highest proportion (25%) has been in Turkey for 3–4 years.

Table 13. Time spent as a refugee in Turkey

Months spent as a refugee	n	Men		Women		Both sexes	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
0 – 12	201	1.9	1.1 – 2.9	5.4	4.5 – 6.6	4.4	3.7 – 5.3
13 – 24	685	12.0	10.0 – 14.2	16.4	14.7 – 18.2	15.1	13.8 – 16.5
25 – 36	931	18.1	15.7 – 20.7	21.5	19.6 – 23.5	20.5	19.0 – 22.1
37 – 48	1 163	26.0	23.2 – 28.9	25.5	23.5 – 27.6	25.6	24.0 – 27.3
49 – 60	908	22.4	19.8 – 25.2	19.0	17.2 – 20.9	20.0	18.5 – 21.6
61 – 72	466	13.7	11.6 – 16.0	8.9	7.6 – 10.3	10.3	9.1 – 11.5
73 – 84	103	3.1	2.2 – 4.4	1.9	1.3 – 2.6	2.3	1.7 – 2.9
85 – 96	38	1.3	0.7 – 2.2	0.7	0.4 – 1.1	0.8	0.5 – 1.2
97 – 108	7	0.3	0.1 – 0.8	0.1	0.0 – 0.3	0.1	0.0 – 0.4
109 – 120	36	1.2	0.6 – 2.1	0.6	0.3 – 1.1	0.8	0.5 – 1.2
121 – 132	1	0.0	0.0 – 0.4	0.0	0.0 – 0.2	0.0	0.0 – 0.2
133 – 144	1	0.0	–	0.0	0.0 – 0.2	0.0	0.0 – 0.2
Average	–	43.5	–	42.5	–	43.5	–

Status of homes in the Syrian Arab Republic as a result of the conflict

An important effect of the Syrian war is the destruction of housing, which directly affects the decision to migrate and continues to impact the life and decision-making of refugees in a protracted conflict situation. Table 14 summarizes the information reported by respondents about the damage their Syrian homes have sustained up until the time of the survey, January 2018. Among all respondents, 45.3% of houses are completely collapsed, 16.5% are highly damaged and 8.5% are partially damaged. Moreover, 23.8% of respondents do not know the status of their homes. Only 5.9% report that their homes are not damaged.

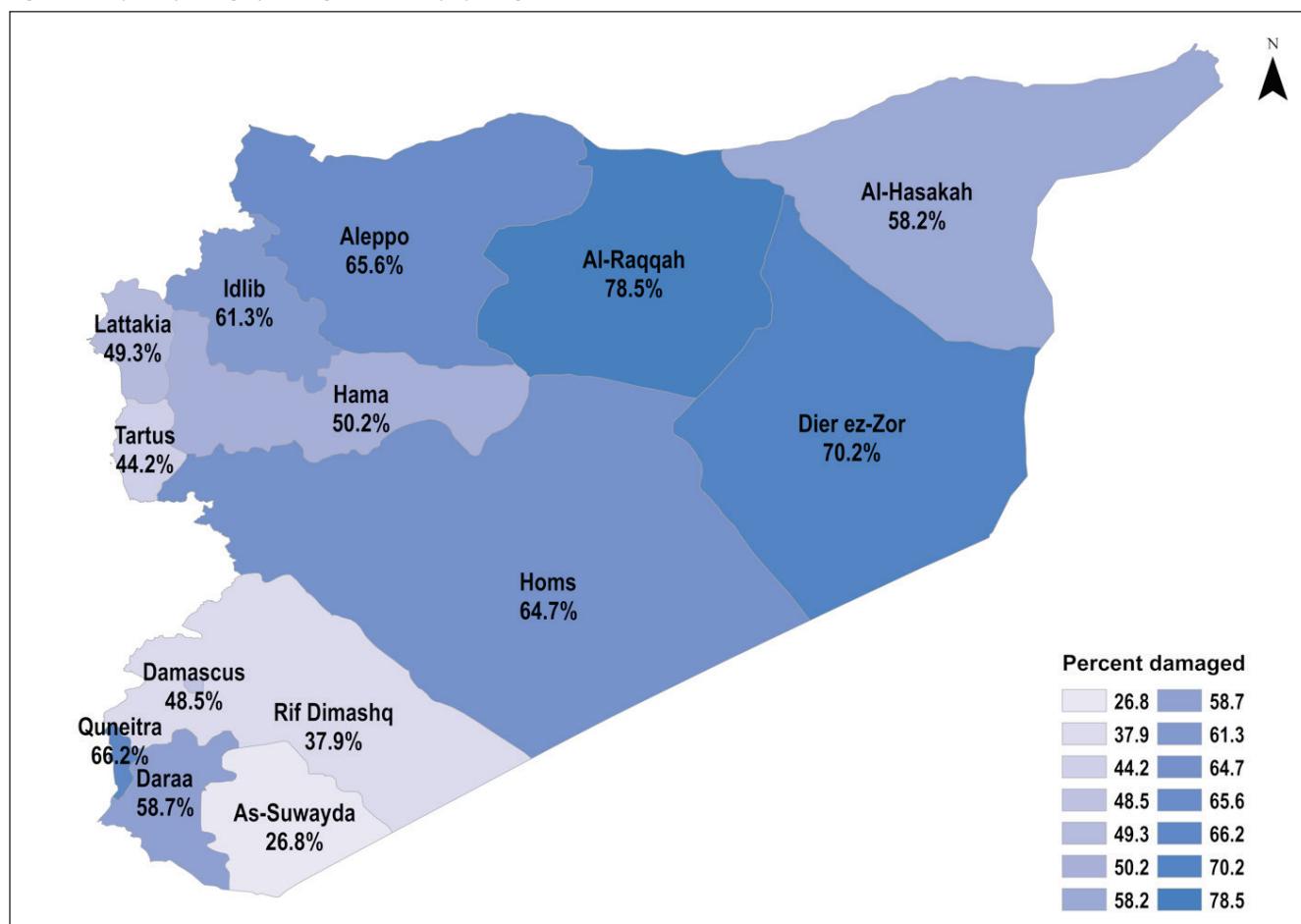
The governorates with the most completely damaged homes are Al-Raqqah (72.2%), Quneitra (66.2%), Dier ez-Zor (65.5%) and Daraa (58.7%). The governorates with the smallest completely damaged home proportions are Hama (32.6%), Lattakia (33.4%), Rif Dimashq (34.6%) and Damascus (39.3%). Although, no completely damaged homes are reported in As-Suwayda, this corresponds to only four households in the sample.

Combining the categories of completely damaged and highly damaged homes in the Syrian governorates shows the level of violence of the Syrian war in various regions. Fig. 11 presents the percentage of respondents stating that their homes are completely or highly damaged. The sum of completely and highly damaged percentages over all regions is 61.8%. Fig. 11 shows that the highest property damage occurred in Al-Raqqah with 78.5% of respondents stating that their homes are completely or highly damaged. Al-Raqqah is followed by Dier ez-Zor (70.2%), Quneitra (66.2%), Aleppo (65.6%), Homs (64.7%), Idlib (61.3%) and Lattakia (49.3%). As-Suwayda (26.8%) and Rif Dimashq (37.9%) are the governorates with the lowest proportions of homes completely or highly damaged.

Table 14. Status of home in Syrian governorate

Governorate	n	Completely damaged		Highly damaged		Somewhat damaged		Undamaged		Unknown	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Aleppo	4262	45.0	43.1 – 46.9	20.6	19.0 – 22.1	9.1	8.1 – 10.3	4.8	4.0 – 5.7	20.5	19.0 – 22.1
Al-Hasakah	513	48.8	43.1 – 54.6	9.4	6.4 – 13.2	12.6	9.1 – 16.8	9.5	6.5 – 13.3	19.7	15.4 – 24.6
Al-Raqqah	204	72.2	63.6 – 79.7	6.3	2.9 – 11.8	1.1	0.2 – 4.4	0.6	0.0 – 3.4	19.8	13.4 – 27.7
As-Suwayda	4	0.0	–	26.8	3.5 – 72.0	14.6	0.9 – 61.0	0.0	–	58.6	17.8 – 91.2
Damascus	63	39.3	24.3 – 56.0	9.2	2.7 – 22.2	14.3	5.6 – 28.7	2.2	0.2 – 11.7	35.0	20.7 – 51.6
Daraa	19	58.7	32.3 – 81.5	0.0	–	1.9	0.0 – 21.3	0.0	–	39.5	17.1 – 66.0
Dier ez-Zor	167	65.5	56.8 – 73.5	4.7	2.0 – 9.6	2.8	0.8 – 6.9	1.0	0.1 – 4.1	26.0	18.8 – 34.3
Hama	192	32.6	23.0 – 43.4	17.6	10.4 – 27.2	6.9	2.8 – 14.1	12.3	6.4 – 20.9	30.6	21.2 – 41.3
Homs	117	46.3	36.4 – 56.4	18.4	11.6 – 27.2	3.8	1.2 – 9.1	12.1	6.7 – 19.9	19.4	12.4 – 28.3
Idlib	583	46.5	41.3 – 51.8	14.8	11.3 – 18.8	6.9	4.6 – 9.9	6.6	4.3 – 9.6	25.2	20.8 – 30.0
Lattakia	84	33.4	22.6 – 45.8	15.8	8.4 – 26.5	16.8	9.0 – 27.5	7.1	2.6 – 15.5	26.9	17.0 – 38.9
Quneitra	3	66.2	15.3 – 96.6	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	33.8	3.4 – 84.7
Rif Dimashq	593	34.6	30.3 – 39.2	3.3	1.9 – 5.3	6.2	4.2 – 8.8	10.0	7.5 – 13.1	45.8	41.2 – 50.5
Tartus	12	44.2	17.0 – 74.6	0.0	–	10.9	1.2 – 41.4	11.0	1.2 – 41.5	33.9	10.6 – 65.9
Total	6816	45.3	43.8 – 46.8	16.5	15.4 – 17.7	8.5	7.7 – 9.4	5.9	5.2 – 6.6	23.8	22.5 – 25.1

Fig. 11. Completely or highly damaged homes by Syrian governorate



Health status

Pathologic conditions in the two weeks before the survey

Table 15 and Fig. 12 summarize the disease conditions experienced by respondents in the two weeks before the survey. The vast majority (85.7%) of respondents experienced no disease condition in the last two weeks with almost no difference between men and women. The percentage of respondents with no disease condition decreases with age, ranging from 87.5% in the youngest age group (18–29) to 75.9% in the oldest (60–69). The most frequent disease condition reported by respondents is non-chronic disease at 8.9%, which is also the most prevalent condition among people aged 18–59. The highest percentages of people reporting a non-chronic disease in the last two weeks are men aged 45–59 (10.5%) and women aged 60–69 (10.2%).

Just 1.9% of respondents reported being diagnosed by a physician with a chronic disease during the two weeks before the survey. As expected, this figure significantly increases with age, ranging from 1.0% in the youngest age group to 12.9% in the oldest age group, which is the highest prevalence of a disease condition. When considering age and sex, women aged 60–69 have the highest prevalence at 16.2% (chronic disease), which is more than twice that of men of the same age (7.2%).

Fig. 12. Conditions experienced in the two weeks preceding the interview by sex

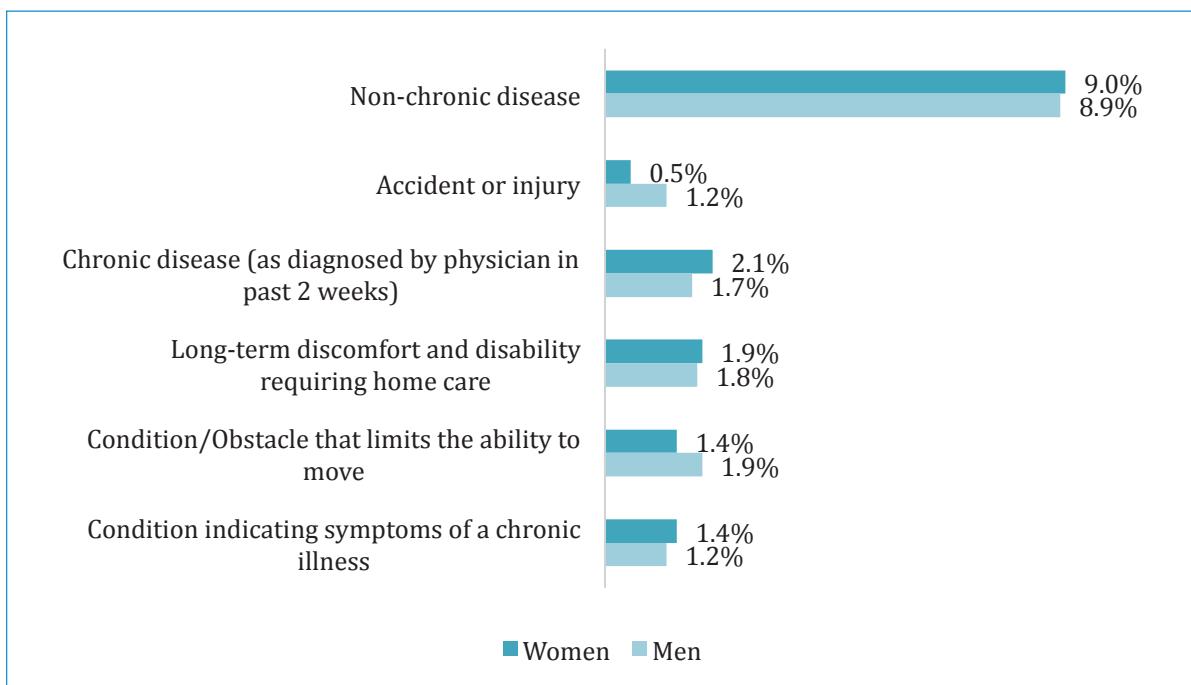


Table 15. Disease conditions experienced in the last two weeks by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Non-chronic disease		Accident or injury		Chronic disease (diagnosed by a physician in the last two weeks)		Long-term discomfort and disability requiring home care		A condition/obstacle that limits the ability to move		A condition indicating a symptom of a chronic illness		None	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	8.9	7.0–11.0	1.0	0.5–1.9	1.0	0.5–1.9	1.7	0.9–2.7	1.5	0.8–2.5	1.1	0.5–2.0	86.8	84.3–89.0
	30–44	1221	8.7	7.2–10.5	1.1	0.6–1.8	1.6	1.0–2.4	1.4	0.8–2.2	1.9	1.2–2.8	1.0	0.5–1.7	86.9	84.8–88.8
	45–59	507	10.5	7.6–14.1	2.1	0.9–4.0	3.1	1.6–5.3	2.3	1.1–4.3	2.9	1.5–5.1	1.8	0.7–3.6	81.3	77.0–85.2
	60–69	68	0.0	—	0.0	—	7.2	2.1–17.6	6.6	1.8–16.8	3.5	0.6–12.1	2.4	0.3–10.4	81.6	68.4–90.9
	Total	2968	8.9	7.8–10.1	1.2	0.8–1.7	1.7	1.2–2.3	1.8	1.3–2.4	1.9	1.4–2.6	1.2	0.8–1.7	85.8	84.3–87.2
	18–29	1376	9.3	7.7–11.0	0.3	0.1–0.7	1.1	0.6–1.8	1.1	0.6–1.9	0.9	0.5–1.6	0.5	0.2–1.0	88.0	86.0–89.8
Women	30–44	1195	9.7	8.1–11.5	0.8	0.4–1.4	0.6	0.2–1.1	2.3	1.5–3.2	1.4	0.8–2.2	0.7	0.3–1.3	86.3	84.2–88.1
	45–59	455	5.9	2.5–11.7	0.9	0.1–4.3	5.4	2.2–11.1	3.3	1.0–8.1	2.9	0.8–7.6	6.8	3.1–12.8	79.4	70.9–86.3
	60–69	117	10.2	2.4–27.9	0.0	—	16.2	5.3–35.5	0.6	0.0–12.4	0.5	0.0–12.0	0.0	—	72.5	51.7–87.7
	Total	3143	9.0	7.7–10.4	0.5	0.3–1.0	2.1	1.5–2.8	1.9	1.3–2.6	1.4	0.9–2.0	1.4	1.0–2.1	85.5	83.8–87.1
	18–29	2548	9.1	7.8–10.4	0.6	0.3–1.1	1.0	0.6–1.5	1.4	0.9–2.0	1.2	0.7–1.7	0.7	0.4–1.2	87.5	85.9–88.9
	30–44	2416	9.2	8.1–10.5	0.9	0.6–1.4	1.1	0.7–1.6	1.8	1.3–2.4	1.6	1.2–2.2	0.8	0.5–1.3	86.6	85.1–87.9
Both sexes	45–59	962	8.4	5.8–11.7	1.5	0.6–3.3	4.2	2.4–6.7	2.8	1.4–4.9	2.9	1.5–5.2	4.1	2.4–6.6	80.4	76.0–84.4
	60–69	185	6.5	1.8–16.3	0.0	—	12.9	5.5–24.7	2.8	0.4–10.8	1.6	0.1–8.6	0.9	0.0–7.3	75.9	62.2–86.4
Total	6111	8.9	8.1–9.9	0.9	0.6–1.2	1.9	1.5–2.4	1.8	1.4–2.3	1.6	1.3–2.1	1.3	1.0–1.7	85.7	84.5–86.7	

Chronic conditions

Table 16 and Fig. 13 show the prevalence of chronic diseases in respondents. Most respondents (84.8%) reported no chronic disease. Although there is almost no difference between men and women, the frequency of having a chronic disease significantly increases with age, ranging from 10.2% in the youngest age group to 56.6% in the oldest. Among all respondents, the most common chronic disease is hypertension (3.7%), followed by psychiatric disorders (2.8%), asthma (2.6%), diabetes (2.6%) and cardiac disease (2.5%). The prevalences of hypertension, diabetes and cardiac disease significantly increase with age; among the oldest respondents, the most common conditions for women are diabetes (42.8%) and hypertension (35.9%), and cardiac disease for men (29.1%). The highest rate of psychiatric disorders is among men aged 60–69 (7.4%), while the highest rate of asthma is among women aged 60–69 (5.6%).

Among all respondents, the most prevalent condition in 18–29-year-olds is psychiatric disorders, hypertension in 30–59-year-olds and diabetes in 60–69-year-olds. Among the less frequent chronic diseases, affecting less than 2.5% of the total sample, it is notable that 7.7% of men aged 60–69 report having an oral/tooth disease, and 9.9% of women aged 60–69 report having chronic pulmonary disease.

Fig. 13. Chronic disease/discomfort by sex

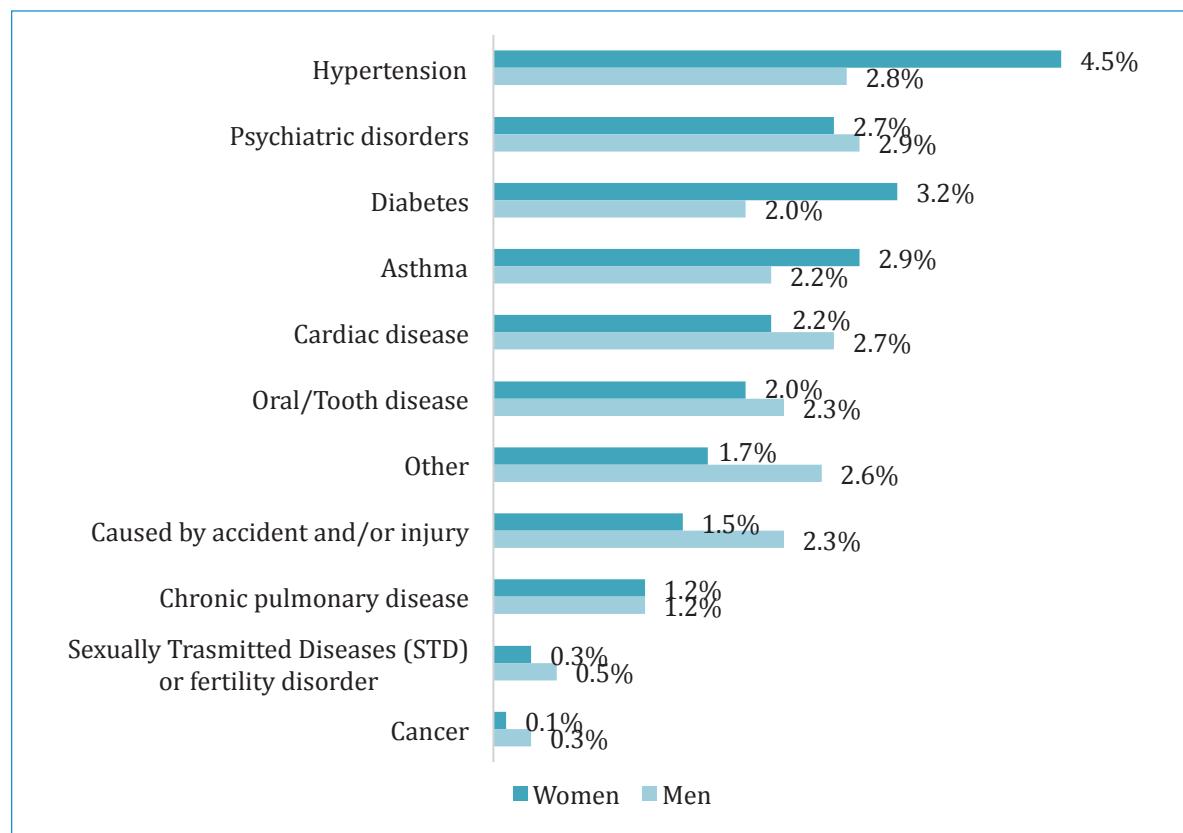


Table 16. Chronic disease by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Cardiac disease		Diabetes		Hypertension		Cancer		Psychiatric disorders		STD or fertility disorder		Oral/Tooth disease		Caused by accident and/or injury		Asthma		Chronic pulmonary disease		Other		No chronic disease		
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%		
Men	18–29	1172	1.8	1.0–2.9	0.5	0.1–1.1	0.8	0.3–1.6	0.1	0.0–0.6	3.0	2.0–4.4	0.6	0.2–1.3	1.7	1.0–2.8	2.3	1.4–3.6	2.0	1.2–3.1	0.7	0.3–1.5	1.4	0.8–2.4	88.2	85.8–90.3	
	30–44	1221	1.2	0.7–2.0	1.3	0.8–2.1	2.6	1.8–3.7	0.2	0.0–0.6	2.6	1.8–3.7	0.1	0.0–0.5	2.6	1.8–3.6	2.0	1.3–3.0	1.9	1.2–2.8	1.1	0.6–1.8	2.7	1.9–3.8	85.7	83.6–87.7	
	45–59	507	4.9	3.0–7.6	5.0	3.1–7.7	5.5	3.5–8.3	0.6	0.1–1.9	2.8	1.4–4.9	1.0	0.3–2.5	2.0	0.9–3.9	2.9	1.5–5.1	3.4	1.9–5.7	2.2	1.0–4.1	3.5	1.9–5.8	78.5	73.9–82.6	
	60–69	68	29.1	17.3–43.6	19.8	10.1–33.2	19.1	9.6–32.4	2.0	0.2–9.7	7.4	2.2–17.8	1.3	0.1–8.4	7.7	2.4–18.3	1.2	0.1–8.3	4.9	1.1–14.3	2.4	0.3–10.4	13.6	5.9–25.9	51.3	36.8–65.6	
	Total	2968	2.7	2.1–3.4	2.0	1.5–2.7	2.8	2.2–3.5	0.3	0.1–0.6	2.9	2.3–3.7	0.5	0.3–0.8	2.3	1.7–2.9	2.3	1.7–3.0	2.2	1.7–2.9	1.2	0.8–1.7	2.6	2.0–3.3	84.7	83.1–86.1	
	18–29	1376	0.8	0.4–1.4	0.7	0.3–1.3	1.5	0.9–2.4	0.1	0.0–0.4	2.3	1.5–3.3	0.2	0.1–0.6	1.8	1.1–2.7	0.9	0.5–1.6	2.2	1.4–3.2	0.4	0.1–0.9	0.8	0.4–1.5	91.1	89.4–92.7	
	30–44	1195	0.9	0.5–1.6	0.8	0.4–1.4	3.5	2.5–4.6	0.1	0.0–0.5	2.8	2.0–3.9	0.4	0.1–0.8	2.1	1.4–3.1	1.5	0.9–2.3	2.6	1.8–3.7	0.5	0.2–1.0	2.1	1.4–3.0	87.2	85.2–89.0	
Women	45–59	455	5.6	2.3–11.3	7.0	3.2–13.1	8.4	4.2–14.9	0.1	0.0–2.7	4.0	1.4–9.1	0.4	0.0–3.3	3.1	0.9–7.9	3.1	0.9–7.9	5.4	2.2–11.0	3.2	1.0–7.9	3.9	1.4–9.0	72.4	63.2–80.3	
	60–69	117	19.5	7.2–39.5	42.8	23.9–63.6	35.9	18.4–56.9	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	1.0	0.0–13.2	5.6	0.7–21.2	9.9	2.2–27.4	0.0	–	38.8	20.7–59.7	
	Total	3143	2.2	1.6–3.0	3.2	2.5–4.1	4.5	3.6–5.6	0.1	0.0–0.4	2.7	2.0–3.5	0.3	0.1–0.6	2.0	1.5–2.8	1.5	1.0–2.1	2.9	2.2–3.8	1.2	0.7–1.7	1.7	1.2–2.4	85.0	83.3–86.6	
	18–29	2548	1.2	0.8–1.8	0.6	0.3–1.0	1.2	0.8–1.8	0.1	0.0–0.4	2.6	2.0–3.4	0.4	0.2–0.7	1.8	1.2–2.4	1.6	1.1–2.2	2.1	1.5–2.8	0.5	0.3–0.9	1.1	0.7–1.7	89.8	88.4–91.1	
	30–44	2416	1.1	0.7–1.5	1.1	0.7–1.5	3.0	2.4–3.8	0.2	0.1–0.4	2.7	2.1–3.5	0.2	0.1–0.5	2.4	1.8–3.0	1.8	1.3–2.4	2.3	1.7–2.9	0.8	0.5–1.2	2.4	1.9–3.1	86.4	85.0–87.8	
	Both sexes	45–59	962	5.3	3.3–8.0	5.9	3.8–8.8	6.9	4.5–9.9	0.4	0.1–1.5	3.4	1.8–5.7	0.7	0.2–2.1	2.5	1.2–4.7	3.0	1.6–5.3	4.4	2.6–6.9	2.6	1.3–4.8	3.7	2.1–6.1	75.6	70.8–79.9
	60–69	185	23.1	12.8–36.6	34.4	21.9–48.7	29.7	18.1–43.9	0.7	0.0–7.0	2.7	0.4–10.6	0.5	0.0–6.4	2.8	0.4–10.8	1.1	0.1–7.7	5.3	1.3–14.7	7.1	2.2–17.2	5.0	1.2–14.2	43.4	29.8–57.7	
	Total	6111	2.5	2.0–3.0	2.6	2.2–3.2	3.7	3.1–4.3	0.2	0.1–0.4	2.8	2.3–3.3	0.4	0.2–0.6	2.2	1.7–2.6	1.9	1.5–2.3	2.6	2.1–3.1	1.2	0.9–1.5	2.2	1.7–2.6	84.8	83.7–85.9	

STD: sexually transmitted disease.

Health status in six domains

Health status was assessed using the main questions listed in the WHO publication Describing population health in six domains: comparable results from 66 household surveys (Sadana et al., 2012). The six health domains and the main question for each domain are as follows.

- Affect: overall in the last 30 days, how much distress, sadness or worry did you experience?
- Cognition: overall in the last 30 days, how much difficulty did you have with concentrating or remembering things?
- Mobility: overall in the last 30 days, how much difficulty did you have with moving around?
- Pain: overall in the last 30 days, how much pain or discomfort did you have?
- Self-care: overall in the last 30 days, how much difficulty did you have with self-care, such as washing or dressing yourself?
- Usual activities: overall in the last 30 days, how much difficulty did you have with work or household activities?

Fig. 14 shows the answers of the adult respondents to the six questions listed above.

Fig. 14. Respondents' health status in six domains

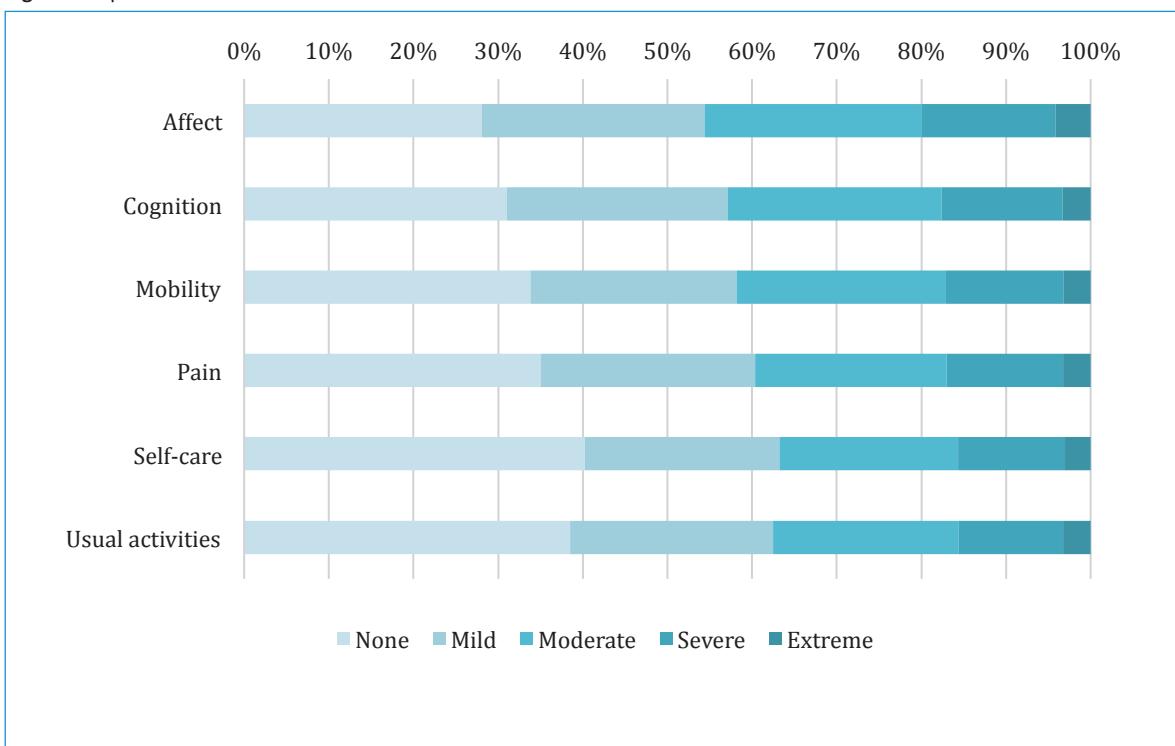
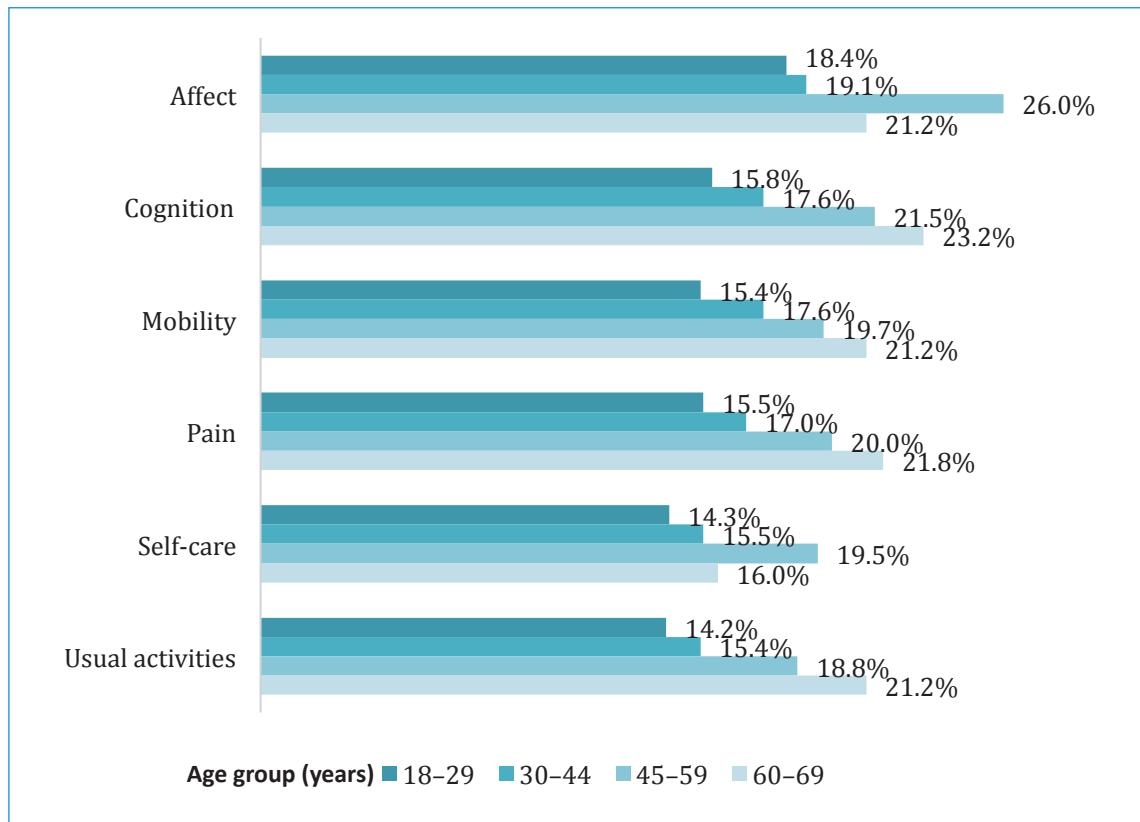


Fig. 15 shows the proportion of respondents reporting a status of severe to moderate in the six domains evaluated, stratified by age. The group with the highest proportion of respondents affected by distress, sadness or worry is that aged 45–59 years (26%), followed by older adults (21.2%), those aged 30–44 (19.1%) and younger adults (18.4%). The proportion of respondents reporting a status of severe to extreme increases with age for the cognition, mobility, pain and usual activities domains. Among the oldest age group, 23.2% report severe or extreme problems regarding concentration and memory (cognition); the corresponding figures for the other domains are mobility (21.2%), pain (21.8%) and usual activities (21.2%). Concerning self-care activities, such as washing or dressing, those aged 45–59 years have a higher proportion of respondents with severe or extreme difficulties.

Fig. 15. Proportion of adult respondents who report severe to extreme conditions in six domains by age group



Affect: distress, sadness or worry

Table 17 summarizes the status of respondents regarding the affect domain: distress, sadness or worry experienced in the last 30 days. Among the survey population, the majority experienced no (28.1%) or mild (26.3%) distress, sadness or worry; approximately a quarter reported moderate (25.6%) levels, 15.8% reported severe and 4.2% experienced extreme levels. Severe conditions were mainly reported by those aged 45–59 at 20.5%; this figure is significantly higher for women (28.6%) than men (13.3%). Finally, 4.2% of respondents experienced extreme distress, sadness or worry in the last 30 days. The percentage of respondents reporting extreme distress increases with age, ranging from 3.7% in the youngest age group to 6.7% in the oldest. Extreme distress mainly affects women aged 45–59 (6.4%) and men aged 60–69 (8.6%).

Table 17. Adult respondents' distress, sadness or worry in the previous 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	30.9	27.8 – 34.2	25.2	22.3 – 28.3	24.2	21.3 – 27.3	16.5	14.0 – 19.2	3.2	2.1 – 4.6
	30–44	1221	26.5	24.0 – 29.2	28.2	25.6 – 30.9	25.8	23.3 – 28.4	15.3	13.3 – 17.5	4.1	3.1 – 5.4
	45–59	507	28.4	23.9 – 33.3	27.6	23.1 – 32.5	25.9	21.5 – 30.7	13.3	10.0 – 17.2	4.8	2.9 – 7.4
	60–69	68	29.8	17.9 – 44.2	19.2	9.7 – 32.6	26.5	15.2 – 40.7	15.9	7.4 – 28.7	8.6	2.9 – 19.6
	Total	2968	28.7	26.8 – 30.6	26.7	24.9 – 28.6	25.2	23.4 – 27.0	15.4	14.0 – 17.0	4.0	3.2 – 4.8
Women	18–29	1376	30.4	27.8 – 33.1	27.3	24.7 – 29.9	25.0	22.5 – 27.6	13.3	11.4 – 15.3	4.1	3.0 – 5.4
	30–44	1195	26.5	24.0 – 29.1	26.7	24.2 – 29.3	28.1	25.6 – 30.7	15.0	13.0 – 17.1	3.8	2.8 – 5.0
	45–59	455	21.3	14.3 – 29.9	22.5	15.3 – 31.3	21.2	14.2 – 29.8	28.6	20.6 – 37.8	6.4	2.8 – 12.3
	60–69	117	28.4	12.9 – 49.3	15.7	5.0 – 34.9	36.6	18.9 – 57.6	13.7	4.0 – 32.5	5.5	0.7 – 21.2
	Total	3143	27.5	25.5 – 29.6	25.9	23.9 – 28.0	26.1	24.1 – 28.1	16.2	14.5 – 17.9	4.4	3.5 – 5.4
Both sexes	18–29	2548	30.7	28.6 – 32.8	26.3	24.4 – 28.3	24.6	22.7 – 26.6	14.7	13.2 – 16.4	3.7	2.9 – 4.6
	30–44	2416	26.5	24.7 – 28.4	27.5	25.6 – 29.3	26.9	25.1 – 28.8	15.1	13.7 – 16.7	4.0	3.2 – 4.8
	45–59	962	25.1	20.7 – 29.9	25.2	20.8 – 30.0	23.7	19.4 – 28.4	20.5	16.5 – 25.1	5.5	3.5 – 8.4
	60–69	185	28.9	17.4 – 43.0	17.0	8.3 – 29.7	32.9	20.7 – 47.1	14.5	6.6 – 26.7	6.7	2.0 – 16.6
	Total	6111	28.1	26.7 – 29.5	26.3	25.0 – 27.7	25.6	24.3 – 27.0	15.8	14.7 – 17.0	4.2	3.6 – 4.8

Cognition

Table 18 describes the status of respondents regarding the cognition domain: concentration and memory in the last 30 days. The majority of respondents reported no (31%) or mild (26.1%) difficulty concentrating or remembering things, and approximately a quarter experienced moderate difficulties (25.3%). This figure continues to decrease as the level of difficulty increases. Specifically, 14.3% of all respondents reported severe difficulty concentrating or remembering things, which increases with age, ranging from 12.7% in the youngest group to 20.6% in the oldest, and is higher in older women (23.9%) than older men (14.9%). Among respondents, 3.3% experienced extreme difficulty. Those with the most (extreme) difficulty concentrating or remembering things are men aged 60–69 (7.0%) and women aged 45–59 (6.0%).

Table 18. Adult respondents' difficulty concentrating or remembering things in the previous 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	34.6	31.3 – 37.9	24.0	21.1 – 27.1	24.5	21.6 – 27.6	13.8	11.5 – 16.4	3.1	2.1 – 4.5
	30–44	1221	28.3	25.7 – 31.0	28.0	25.4 – 30.7	25.5	23.0 – 28.1	15.0	13.0 – 17.2	3.2	2.3 – 4.4
	45–59	507	28.8	24.2 – 33.7	27.5	23.0 – 32.4	28.6	24.0 – 33.5	12.3	9.2 – 16.1	2.7	1.4 – 4.8
	60–69	68	25.7	14.6 – 39.8	27.9	16.3 – 42.2	24.6	13.8 – 38.7	14.9	6.7 – 27.5	7.0	2.0 – 17.3
	Total	2968	30.8	28.9 – 32.7	26.3	24.5 – 28.2	25.6	23.8 – 27.5	14.1	12.7 – 15.6	3.2	2.5 – 4.0
Women	18–29	1376	34.7	32.0 – 37.5	27.1	24.5 – 29.7	23.4	21.0 – 26.0	11.7	10.0 – 13.7	3.1	2.2 – 4.2
	30–44	1195	29.7	27.1 – 32.3	27.7	25.2 – 30.3	25.6	23.2 – 28.2	13.8	11.9 – 15.9	3.2	2.3 – 4.4
	45–59	455	24.6	17.1 – 33.5	21.9	14.8 – 30.5	24.8	17.2 – 33.7	22.7	15.5 – 31.4	6.0	2.6 – 11.8
	60–69	117	31.9	15.4 – 52.9	8.6	1.7 – 25.7	35.7	18.2 – 56.7	23.9	9.9 – 44.4	0.0	–
	Total	3143	31.2	29.1 – 33.4	25.9	23.9 – 27.9	24.9	23.0 – 27.0	14.6	13.0 – 16.3	3.4	2.7 – 4.4
Both sexes	18–29	2548	34.6	32.5 – 36.8	25.7	23.7 – 27.7	23.9	22.1 – 25.9	12.7	11.3 – 14.2	3.1	2.4 – 3.9
	30–44	2416	29.0	27.1 – 30.9	27.8	26.0 – 29.7	25.6	23.8 – 27.4	14.4	13.0 – 15.9	3.2	2.6 – 4.0
	45–59	962	26.8	22.3 – 31.7	24.9	20.5 – 29.7	26.8	22.3 – 31.7	17.2	13.5 – 21.5	4.3	2.5 – 6.8
	60–69	185	29.6	18.0 – 43.7	15.7	7.4 – 28.1	31.6	19.6 – 45.8	20.6	10.9 – 33.8	2.6	0.3 – 10.4
	Total	6111	31.0	29.6 – 32.5	26.1	24.7 – 27.5	25.3	23.9 – 26.6	14.3	13.3 – 15.4	3.3	2.8 – 3.9

Mobility

Table 19 summarizes the status of respondents regarding the mobility domain: difficulty moving around in the last 30 days. The majority of respondents had no (33.8%) or mild (24.4%) difficulty moving around. The percentage of people having no difficulty decreases with age, ranging from 36.9% for the youngest age group to 27.3% for the oldest. About a quarter of respondents had moderate difficulty moving around (24.7%), while fewer had greater difficulty. Overall, 13.9% of respondents reported severe difficulty moving around, and this figure increases with age, ranging from 12.7% in the youngest age group to 17% in the oldest. The highest rate of men experiencing severe difficulty is 17.9% in the oldest age group; the corresponding figure for women is 20.8% in the age group 45–59. About 3.1% of all respondents report having extreme difficulty moving around. Those with the most (extreme) difficulty moving around are men aged 60–69 (8.6%) and women aged 45–59 (5.8%).

Table 19. Adult respondents' difficulty moving around in the previous 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	35.6	32.4 – 39.0	23.8	21.0 – 26.9	24.2	21.3 – 27.3	14.1	11.8 – 16.6	2.3	1.4 – 3.5
	30–44	1221	31.5	28.8 – 34.3	25.7	23.2 – 28.3	24.7	22.2 – 27.3	14.9	12.9 – 17.0	3.3	2.4 – 4.5
	45–59	507	31.0	26.3 – 36.0	26.7	22.3 – 31.6	28.9	24.4 – 33.9	10.6	7.7 – 14.2	2.7	1.4 – 4.8
	60–69	68	25.7	14.6 – 39.9	22.9	12.5 – 36.8	24.9	14.0 – 39.0	17.9	8.8 – 31.1	8.6	2.9 – 19.5
	Total	2968	32.9	31.0 – 34.9	25.1	23.3 – 26.9	25.2	23.5 – 27.0	13.9	12.5 – 15.4	2.9	2.3 – 3.7
Women	18–29	1376	38.0	35.2 – 40.9	23.2	20.8 – 25.7	24.3	21.9 – 26.9	11.5	9.8 – 13.5	3.0	2.1 – 4.1
	30–44	1195	32.6	30.0 – 35.3	27.4	24.9 – 30.1	23.0	20.7 – 25.5	13.9	12.0 – 16.0	3.0	2.1 – 4.1
	45–59	455	31.2	22.9 – 40.5	16.2	10.1 – 24.2	25.9	18.2 – 34.9	20.8	13.9 – 29.4	5.8	2.5 – 11.6
	60–69	117	28.3	12.8 – 49.1	22.2	8.8 – 42.5	31.5	15.1 – 52.4	16.4	5.4 – 35.8	1.7	0.1 – 14.5
	Total	3143	34.6	32.4 – 36.8	23.8	21.8 – 25.8	24.3	22.4 – 26.3	14.0	12.4 – 15.6	3.4	2.6 – 4.3
Both sexes	18–29	2548	36.9	34.8 – 39.1	23.5	21.6 – 25.4	24.3	22.4 – 26.2	12.7	11.3 – 14.2	2.7	2.0 – 3.4
	30–44	2416	32.0	30.1 – 34.0	26.6	24.8 – 28.4	23.8	22.1 – 25.6	14.4	13.0 – 15.9	3.2	2.5 – 3.9
	45–59	962	31.1	26.3 – 36.2	21.8	17.6 – 26.4	27.5	22.9 – 32.4	15.5	11.9 – 19.6	4.2	2.4 – 6.7
	60–69	185	27.3	16.1 – 41.3	22.4	12.3 – 35.9	29.0	17.5 – 43.1	17.0	8.3 – 29.6	4.2	0.9 – 13.0
	Total	6111	33.8	32.3 – 35.3	24.4	23.1 – 25.8	24.7	23.4 – 26.1	13.9	12.9 – 15.0	3.1	2.6 – 3.7

Pain

Table 20 describes the status of respondents regarding the pain or discomfort experienced in the last 30 days. Most of the survey population had no (35.0%) or mild (25.4%) pain/discomfort; 22.6% had moderate levels and 13.7% had severe. Of those who experienced severe pain, women aged 45–59 had the highest rate at 20.4%, almost twice that of men of the same age (10.9%). Finally, 3.3% of the overall sample had extreme pain/discomfort in the last 30 days; this figure is slightly higher in women (3.6%) than in men (2.9%). Notably, the oldest group of respondents had the highest rate of extreme pain at 6.1%; this is also seen when considering sex and is higher in men (7.0%) than in women (5.5%).

Table 20. Adult respondents' pain or discomfort in the last 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	37.9	34.6 – 41.4	25.2	22.2 – 28.3	20.8	18.1 – 23.8	14.0	11.7 – 16.5	2.1	1.3 – 3.3
	30–44	1221	33.2	30.5 – 36.1	25.6	23.1 – 28.2	24.0	21.5 – 26.5	14.1	12.1 – 16.2	3.1	2.2 – 4.3
	45–59	507	31.5	26.8 – 36.6	30.4	25.7 – 35.4	23.4	19.2 – 28.1	10.9	7.9 – 14.5	3.8	2.2 – 6.2
	60–69	68	29.4	17.6 – 43.9	21.8	11.6 – 35.6	28.2	16.6 – 42.6	13.6	5.9 – 25.9	7.0	2.0 – 17.3
	Total	2968	34.7	32.8 – 36.7	26.1	24.4 – 28.0	22.7	21.0 – 24.5	13.5	12.1 – 14.9	2.9	2.3 – 3.7
Women	18–29	1376	37.9	35.1 – 40.8	25.6	23.1 – 28.2	21.3	19.0 – 23.8	10.9	9.2 – 12.8	4.2	3.1 – 5.5
	30–44	1195	34.1	31.4 – 36.8	26.2	23.7 – 28.7	22.9	20.6 – 25.4	14.8	12.8 – 16.9	2.1	1.4 – 3.0
	45–59	455	30.4	22.2 – 39.7	22.0	14.9 – 30.7	21.8	14.7 – 30.4	20.4	13.5 – 28.9	5.4	2.2 – 11.0
	60–69	117	34.9	17.6 – 55.9	9.3	2.0 – 26.6	33.5	16.6 – 54.5	16.9	5.6 – 36.3	5.5	0.7 – 21.2
	Total	3143	35.3	33.1 – 37.5	24.7	22.7 – 26.7	22.4	20.6 – 24.4	14.0	12.4 – 15.7	3.6	2.8 – 4.6
Both sexes	18–29	2548	37.9	35.8 – 40.1	25.4	23.5 – 27.4	21.1	19.3 – 23.0	12.3	10.9 – 13.9	3.2	2.5 – 4.1
	30–44	2416	33.6	31.7 – 35.6	25.9	24.1 – 27.7	23.5	21.7 – 25.2	14.4	13.0 – 15.9	2.6	2.0 – 3.3
	45–59	962	31.0	26.2 – 36.1	26.4	21.9 – 31.3	22.6	18.4 – 27.3	15.4	11.8 – 19.5	4.6	2.7 – 7.2
	60–69	185	32.9	20.7 – 47.1	13.9	6.2 – 25.9	31.5	19.5 – 45.7	15.7	7.4 – 28.1	6.1	1.7 – 15.7
	Total	6111	35.0	33.5 – 36.5	25.4	24.1 – 26.8	22.6	21.3 – 23.9	13.7	12.7 – 14.8	3.3	2.8 – 3.9

Self-care

Table 21 summarizes the status of respondents regarding the self-care domain: difficulty performing self-care activities such as washing or dressing in the last 30 days. Most respondents had no (40.2%) or mild (23.0%) difficulty, while 21.1% had moderate. About 12.6% of the survey population had severe difficulty in self-care, with only a slight difference between men (12.3%) and women (12.9%). The difference between sexes increases when considering older age groups. Men aged 60–69 years had the highest rate of severe difficulty at 17.6% almost twice that of women of the same age (9.3%). For women, the highest percentage of respondents with severe difficulty is 22.1% in the age group 45–59, almost twice that of men of the same age (11.4%). Finally, 3.0% of respondents had extreme difficulty in self-care. When considering age and gender, it is notable that 7% of men aged 60–69 have extreme difficulty in self-care, the highest across all age groups; the corresponding figure for older women is 1.7%, the lowest across all age groups.

Table 21. Adult respondents' difficulty with self-care, such as washing or getting dressed, in the previous 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	42.3	38.9 – 45.7	22.9	20.1 – 26.0	19.3	16.6 – 22.1	12.0	9.9 – 14.4	3.5	2.4 – 5.0
	30–44	1221	37.3	34.5 – 40.2	24.0	21.6 – 26.6	23.2	20.8 – 25.8	12.7	10.8 – 14.7	2.8	1.9 – 3.8
	45–59	507	37.8	32.8 – 43.0	26.6	22.1 – 31.4	21.7	17.6 – 26.2	11.4	8.4 – 15.1	2.5	1.2 – 4.6
	60–69	68	32.9	20.5 – 47.5	23.7	13.1 – 37.7	18.7	9.4 – 32.0	17.6	8.6 – 30.8	7.0	2.0 – 17.3
	Total	2968	39.3	37.3 – 41.3	24.0	22.3 – 25.8	21.3	19.6 – 23.0	12.3	11.0 – 13.7	3.1	2.5 – 3.9
Women	18–29	1376	44.4	41.5 – 47.3	21.4	19.1 – 23.8	20.9	18.6 – 23.3	10.2	8.6 – 12.1	3.2	2.3 – 4.3
	30–44	1195	39.9	37.1 – 42.7	23.2	20.9 – 25.7	21.4	19.1 – 23.8	12.9	11.1 – 14.9	2.6	1.8 – 3.7
	45–59	455	35.0	26.4 – 44.5	22.1	15.0 – 30.8	17.2	10.9 – 25.3	22.1	15.0 – 30.8	3.5	1.1 – 8.4
	60–69	117	39.0	20.8 – 59.9	18.9	6.8 – 38.8	31.1	14.8 – 52.1	9.3	2.0 – 26.7	1.7	0.1 – 14.5
	Total	3143	41.1	38.9 – 43.4	22.1	20.2 – 24.1	20.9	19.1 – 22.8	12.9	11.4 – 14.5	2.9	2.2 – 3.8
Both sexes	18–29	2548	43.4	41.2 – 45.6	22.1	20.3 – 24.0	20.1	18.4 – 22.0	11.0	9.7 – 12.5	3.3	2.6 – 4.2
	30–44	2416	38.6	36.6 – 40.6	23.6	21.9 – 25.4	22.3	20.6 – 24.0	12.8	11.5 – 14.2	2.7	2.1 – 3.4
	45–59	962	36.5	31.5 – 41.7	24.5	20.1 – 29.3	19.5	15.6 – 24.0	16.5	12.8 – 20.7	3.0	1.6 – 5.2
	60–69	185	36.8	24.0 – 51.1	20.7	11.0 – 33.9	26.5	15.5 – 40.4	12.4	5.2 – 24.1	3.6	0.7 – 12.1
	Total	6111	40.2	38.7 – 41.7	23.0	21.7 – 24.4	21.1	19.8 – 22.4	12.6	11.6 – 13.7	3.0	2.5 – 3.6

Usual activities

Table 22 summarizes the status of respondents regarding their ability to perform (usual) work or household activities in the last 30 days. Most respondents had no (38.5%) or mild (24%) difficulty with work/household activities. The percentage of people having no difficulty decreases with age, ranging from 42.1% in the youngest age group to 33.2% in the oldest. Around 21.9% had moderate difficulty with work/household activities, and even fewer had severe or extreme difficulty. Particularly, 12.3% of respondents had severe difficulty with work/household activities in the last 30 days. Women aged 45–59 had the highest rate of severe difficulty (19.6%), followed by men aged 60–69 (15.6%). Just 3.3% of respondents had extreme difficulty. Overall, the percentage of respondents with extreme difficulty slightly increases with age, but notable differences appear when considering age and gender. In fact, 7% of men aged 60–69 experienced extreme difficulty versus 1.7% of women of the same age.

Table 22. Adult respondents' difficulty with work or household activities in the previous 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	41.9	38.5 – 45.4	22.1	19.3 – 25.0	20.8	18.1 – 23.8	11.8	9.7 – 14.1	3.4	2.3 – 4.9
	30–44	1221	36.4	33.6 – 39.3	25.4	22.9 – 28.0	22.3	19.9 – 24.8	12.4	10.6 – 14.4	3.5	2.5 – 4.6
	45–59	507	36.2	31.3 – 41.4	26.9	22.4 – 31.7	22.5	18.3 – 27.1	12.0	8.9 – 15.8	2.4	1.2 – 4.4
	60–69	68	35.7	22.8 – 50.4	21.0	11.0 – 34.6	20.7	10.8 – 34.3	15.6	7.2 – 28.4	7.0	2.0 – 17.3
	Total	2968	38.6	36.6 – 40.6	24.2	22.5 – 26.0	21.7	20.0 – 23.5	12.2	10.9 – 13.6	3.3	2.7 – 4.1
Women	18–29	1376	42.2	39.3 – 45.0	22.9	20.5 – 25.4	21.6	19.3 – 24.1	10.1	8.5 – 12.0	3.2	2.3 – 4.4
	30–44	1195	36.7	33.9 – 39.5	25.4	23.0 – 28.0	23.0	20.6 – 25.5	11.9	10.2 – 13.9	3.0	2.1 – 4.1
	45–59	455	33.9	25.4 – 43.4	23.3	15.9 – 32.0	19.1	12.4 – 27.4	19.6	12.9 – 28.0	4.1	1.5 – 9.3
	60–69	117	31.8	15.3 – 52.8	18.3	6.4 – 38.0	29.5	13.7 – 50.4	18.8	6.7 – 38.6	1.7	0.1 – 14.5
	Total	3143	38.5	36.3 – 40.8	23.7	21.8 – 25.7	22.0	20.2 – 24.0	12.5	11.0 – 14.1	3.2	2.5 – 4.1
Both sexes	18–29	2548	42.1	39.9 – 44.3	22.5	20.7 – 24.4	21.2	19.4 – 23.1	10.9	9.5 – 12.3	3.3	2.6 – 4.2
	30–44	2416	36.6	34.6 – 38.5	25.4	23.7 – 27.2	22.6	20.9 – 24.4	12.2	10.9 – 13.6	3.2	2.6 – 4.0
	45–59	962	35.1	30.2 – 40.3	25.2	20.8 – 30.0	20.9	16.8 – 25.4	15.6	12.1 – 19.8	3.2	1.7 – 5.5
	60–69	185	33.2	21.0 – 47.5	19.3	9.9 – 32.3	26.2	15.3 – 40.1	17.6	8.8 – 30.4	3.6	0.7 – 12.1
	Total	6111	38.5	37.0 – 40.0	24.0	22.7 – 25.3	21.9	20.6 – 23.2	12.3	11.3 – 13.4	3.3	2.8 – 3.9

Mental health

Fig. 16 displays the proportion of respondents reporting how often they experience sleep disorders, lose interest in regular activities or feel constantly depressed. Fig. 17 shows the proportion of respondents reporting a status of severe or extreme in three areas of mental health stratified by age. The oldest age group reported the highest rate of severe to extreme feelings of depression (20.7%), which decreased with age: 20.6%, 16.7% and 15.7% in the age groups 45–59, 30–44 and 18–29, respectively. Those aged 45–59 years report the highest proportion of severe or extreme loss of interest in regular activities (23.0%), followed by 60–69-year olds (16.9%), 30–44-year-olds (15.7%) and 18–29-year-olds (15.0%). Those aged 45–59 years report the highest proportion of severe or extreme sleep disorder at 22.5%, followed by the older group (20.5%), the group aged 30–44 years (17.3%) and the youngest group (16.0%).

Fig. 16. Mental health of respondents

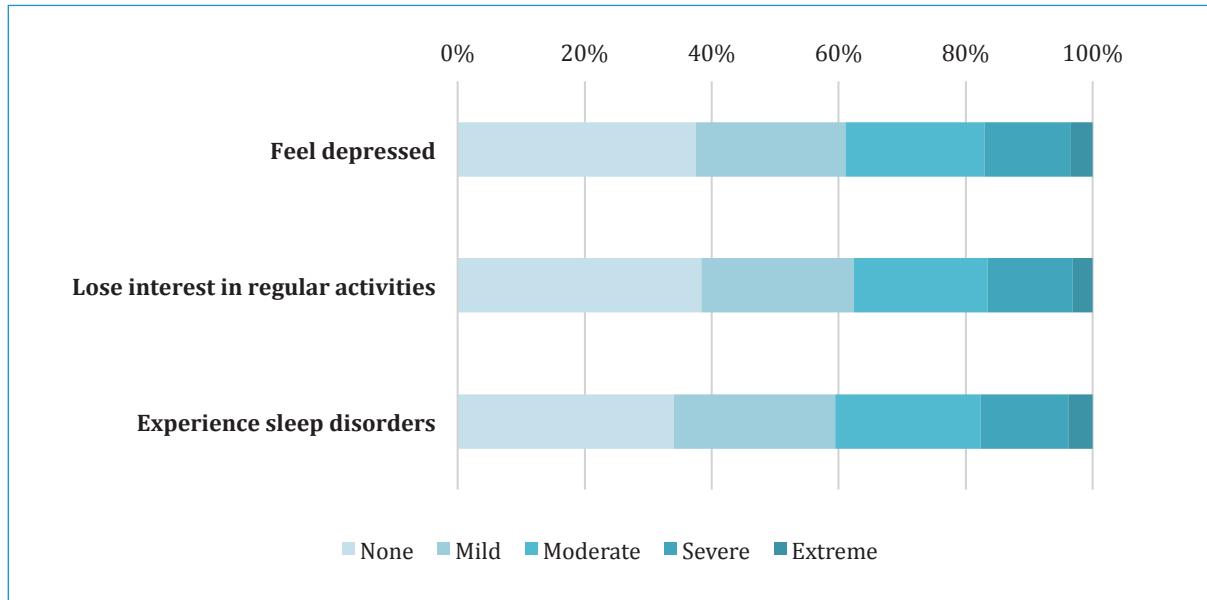


Fig. 17. Proportion of respondents who report severe to extreme symptoms in mental health domains by age group

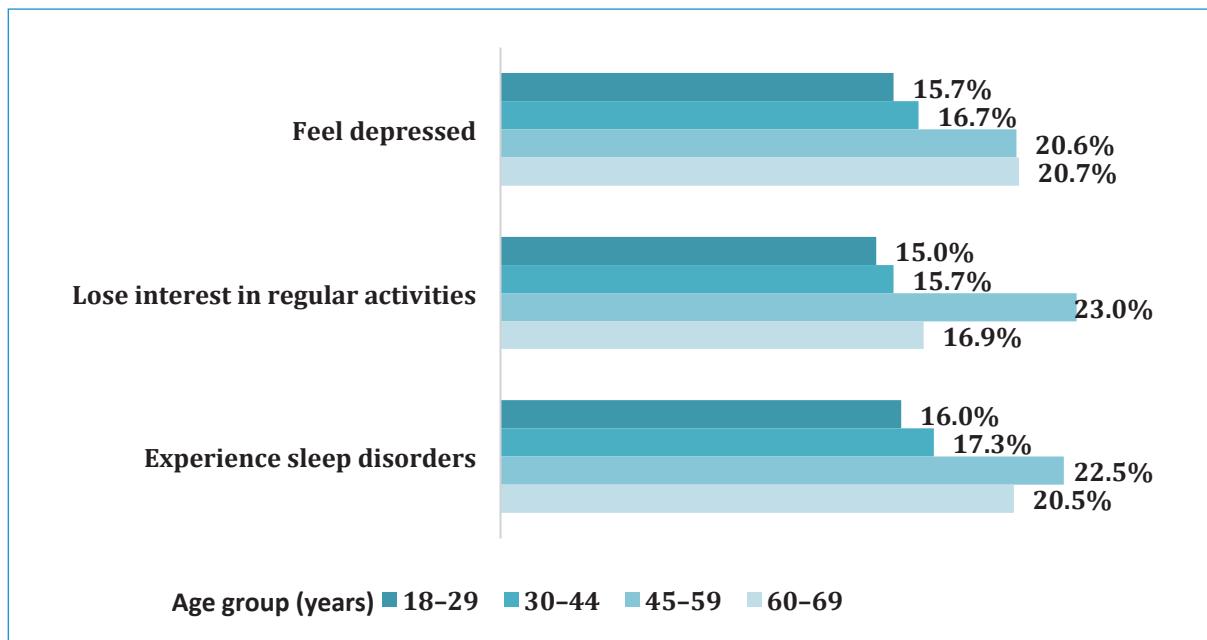


Table 23 describes how often respondents felt depressed in the last 30 days. More than a third (37.5%) of survey respondents did not experience constant depressive feelings in the last 30 days; the highest percentage of non-depressed respondents is in the youngest age group (40.7%). Mild constant depressive feelings occurred in 23.6% of respondents and moderate feelings in 21.9%. Overall, 13.5% of respondents faced severe constant depressive feelings in the last 30 days, and this percentage increases with age, ranging from 12.2% in the youngest age group to 15.1% in the oldest. Among the study population, women aged 45–59 report the highest proportion of severe depressive feelings (18.9%), followed by women aged 60–69 (16.9%). About 3.5% of respondents had extreme constant depressive feelings, with a slight difference between men (3.1%) and women (3.8%). The highest proportion of respondents reporting extreme depressive feelings are men aged 60–69 at 5.8% and women aged 45–59 at 6.2%, which is about three times that of men of the same age (2.0%).

Table 23. Adult respondents' depression in the last 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	40.3	36.9 – 43.7	22.4	19.6 – 25.4	20.8	18.1 – 23.7	12.8	10.6 – 15.2	3.8	2.6 – 5.3
	30–44	1221	35.6	32.8 – 38.4	24.7	22.3 – 27.3	22.3	19.9 – 24.8	14.5	12.6 – 16.7	2.8	2.0 – 3.9
	45–59	507	36.6	31.6 – 41.7	24.9	20.6 – 29.6	22.1	17.9 – 26.6	14.5	11.1 – 18.5	2.0	0.9 – 3.9
	60–69	68	27.9	16.3 – 42.2	17.6	8.6 – 30.7	36.7	23.6 – 51.4	12.0	4.9 – 24.0	5.8	1.5 – 15.7
	Total	2968	37.4	35.5 – 39.5	23.7	22.0 – 25.5	22.0	20.3 – 23.7	13.8	12.4 – 15.2	3.1	2.5 – 3.9
Women	18–29	1376	41.0	38.2 – 43.9	23.4	21.0 – 26.0	20.5	18.2 – 22.9	11.8	10.0 – 13.7	3.3	2.4 – 4.5
	30–44	1195	34.0	31.4 – 36.8	25.3	22.9 – 27.9	24.7	22.3 – 27.2	12.7	10.8 – 14.7	3.3	2.4 – 4.4
	45–59	455	35.2	26.5 – 44.7	23.0	15.8 – 31.8	16.7	10.5 – 24.7	18.9	12.3 – 27.2	6.2	2.7 – 12.0
	60–69	117	40.5	22.0 – 61.3	9.1	1.9 – 26.4	28.0	12.6 – 48.8	16.9	5.6 – 36.3	5.5	0.7 – 21.2
	Total	3143	37.5	35.3 – 39.8	23.6	21.6 – 25.6	21.8	20.0 – 23.8	13.3	11.8 – 15.0	3.8	3.0 – 4.8
Both sexes	18–29	2548	40.7	38.5 – 42.9	22.9	21.1 – 24.9	20.6	18.9 – 22.5	12.2	10.8 – 13.8	3.5	2.8 – 4.4
	30–44	2416	34.8	32.9 – 36.8	25.0	23.3 – 26.8	23.5	21.8 – 25.2	13.6	12.2 – 15.1	3.1	2.4 – 3.8
	45–59	962	35.9	31.0 – 41.1	24.0	19.7 – 28.8	19.5	15.6 – 24.0	16.6	12.9 – 20.8	4.0	2.3 – 6.4
	60–69	185	35.8	23.2 – 50.2	12.3	5.1 – 23.9	31.2	19.3 – 45.4	15.1	7.0 – 27.4	5.6	1.5 – 15.1
	Total	6111	37.5	36.0 – 39.0	23.6	22.3 – 25.0	21.9	20.6 – 23.2	13.5	12.5 – 14.6	3.5	2.9 – 4.1

Losing interest in regular activities

Table 24 displays the loss of interest in regular activities in the last 30 days of the survey population. The majority experienced no (38.4%) or mild (23.9%) loss of interest, and 21.1% experienced moderate loss of interest. In particular, 13.4% of respondents reported severe loss of interest in regular activities, and the proportion is slightly higher in women (13.8%) than men (13.0%). The proportion of respondents with severe loss of interest in regular activities is significantly higher in respondents aged 45–59 (19.6%), which is mainly due to women (28.6%) who have the highest rate across all groups and more than twice that of men of the same age (11.5%). Overall, 3.2% of respondents experienced an extreme loss of interest in regular activities. The oldest age group had the highest rates of extreme loss of interest: 5.6% for both sexes, 5.8% for males and 5.5% for females.

Table 24. Adult respondents' losing interest in regular activities in the last 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	41.6	38.2 – 45.1	21.3	18.5 – 24.2	20.9	18.2 – 23.8	13.4	11.2 – 15.9	2.8	1.8 – 4.1
	30–44	1221	35.5	32.8 – 38.4	26.4	23.8 – 29.0	21.7	19.4 – 24.2	13.1	11.2 – 15.2	3.3	2.3 – 4.4
	45–59	507	36.1	31.2 – 41.3	26.1	21.7 – 30.9	22.8	18.6 – 27.4	11.5	8.5 – 15.2	3.5	1.9 – 5.8
	60–69	68	36.2	23.3 – 51.0	22.8	12.4 – 36.6	20.4	10.6 – 34.0	14.8	6.7 – 27.4	5.8	1.5 – 15.6
	Total	2968	38.1	36.1 – 40.1	24.2	22.5 – 26.0	21.6	19.9 – 23.3	13.0	11.7 – 14.4	3.2	2.5 – 4.0
Women	18–29	1376	41.8	38.9 – 44.7	23.4	21.0 – 26.0	21.0	18.7 – 23.4	10.5	8.8 – 12.4	3.3	2.4 – 4.4
	30–44	1195	37.0	34.3 – 39.8	25.4	23.0 – 28.0	22.5	20.1 – 24.9	12.3	10.5 – 14.3	2.8	2.0 – 3.9
	45–59	455	32.7	24.2 – 42.1	23.0	15.8 – 31.8	12.4	7.1 – 19.8	28.6	20.5 – 37.7	3.3	1.0 – 8.1
	60–69	117	44.5	25.3 – 65.1	10.0	2.2 – 27.5	30.6	14.5 – 51.6	9.3	2.0 – 26.7	5.5	0.7 – 21.2
	Total	3143	38.8	36.5 – 41.0	23.6	21.7 – 25.6	20.7	18.8 – 22.6	13.8	12.2 – 15.4	3.2	2.4 – 4.1
Both sexes	18–29	2548	41.7	39.5 – 43.9	22.4	20.6 – 24.4	20.9	19.2 – 22.8	11.9	10.5 – 13.4	3.1	2.4 – 3.9
	30–44	2416	36.3	34.3 – 38.3	25.9	24.1 – 27.7	22.1	20.4 – 23.8	12.7	11.4 – 14.1	3.0	2.4 – 3.8
	45–59	962	34.5	29.6 – 39.7	24.6	20.3 – 29.4	17.9	14.1 – 22.2	19.6	15.6 – 24.1	3.4	1.8 – 5.7
	60–69	185	41.5	28.1 – 55.9	14.7	6.7 – 26.9	26.9	15.8 – 40.8	11.3	4.6 – 22.8	5.6	1.5 – 15.1
	Total	6111	38.4	36.9 – 39.9	23.9	22.6 – 25.3	21.1	19.8 – 22.4	13.4	12.4 – 14.5	3.2	2.7 – 3.8

Sleeping disorders

Table 25 summarizes the sleeping disorders experienced by respondents in the last 30 days. Overall, 34.1% had no sleeping disorders, 25.4% had mild, 22.9% had moderate and 13.8% had severe sleeping disorders. The proportion affected by severe sleeping disorders increases with age ranging from 12.4% in the youngest age group to 18.4% in the oldest. The two age groups most affected by severe sleeping disorders are women aged 45–59 (20.3%) and women aged 60–69 (20.5%). Finally, 3.8% of respondents experienced extreme sleeping disorders, with a slight difference between men (4.0%) and women (3.6%). Women aged 45–59 (6.5%) and men aged 60–69 (5.8%) had the highest rates of extreme sleeping disorders in the last 30 days. Notably, no women aged 60–69 reported extreme sleeping disorders, and the highest rate of respondents reporting no sleeping disorders is in the youngest age group (38.6%).

Table 25. Adult respondents' sleep disorders (not sleeping or sleeping too much) in the last 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	39.6	36.2 – 43.0	21.5	18.8 – 24.5	22.0	19.2 – 25.0	13.0	10.8 – 15.5	3.9	2.7 – 5.4
	30–44	1221	31.8	29.2 – 34.6	27.2	24.7 – 29.9	23.3	20.9 – 25.9	13.7	11.8 – 15.8	3.9	2.9 – 5.1
	45–59	507	30.7	26.0 – 35.7	28.0	23.4 – 32.9	22.6	18.4 – 27.2	14.3	10.9 – 18.3	4.5	2.6 – 7.0
	60–69	68	30.1	18.2 – 44.6	25.4	14.4 – 39.6	23.7	13.1 – 37.7	14.9	6.7 – 27.5	5.8	1.5 – 15.6
	Total	2968	34.7	32.7 – 36.7	25.1	23.3 – 26.9	22.7	21.0 – 24.5	13.6	12.2 – 15.0	4.0	3.3 – 4.9
Women	18–29	1376	37.8	35.0 – 40.7	25.1	22.7 – 27.7	21.9	19.6 – 24.4	11.8	10.1 – 13.8	3.3	2.4 – 4.4
	30–44	1195	30.7	28.1 – 33.4	26.8	24.3 – 29.4	25.5	23.0 – 28.0	13.7	11.8 – 15.8	3.4	2.4 – 4.5
	45–59	455	27.8	19.9 – 37.0	26.9	19.1 – 35.9	18.6	12.0 – 26.9	20.3	13.4 – 28.8	6.5	2.9 – 12.4
	60–69	117	35.3	18.0 – 56.4	14.9	4.6 – 34.0	29.2	13.5 – 50.1	20.5	7.7 – 40.6	0.0	–
	Total	3143	33.6	31.4 – 35.8	25.6	23.7 – 27.7	23.1	21.2 – 25.1	14.1	12.5 – 15.8	3.6	2.9 – 4.6
Both sexes	18–29	2548	38.6	36.5 – 40.8	23.5	21.6 – 25.4	22.0	20.1 – 23.9	12.4	10.9 – 13.9	3.6	2.8 – 4.5
	30–44	2416	31.3	29.4 – 33.2	27.0	25.2 – 28.9	24.4	22.7 – 26.2	13.7	12.3 – 15.2	3.6	2.9 – 4.5
	45–59	962	29.3	24.7 – 34.3	27.4	22.9 – 32.4	20.7	16.6 – 25.3	17.1	13.4 – 21.4	5.4	3.4 – 8.2
	60–69	185	33.4	21.1 – 47.7	18.8	9.6 – 31.8	27.2	16.0 – 41.2	18.4	9.3 – 31.3	2.1	0.2 – 9.6
	Total	6111	34.1	32.6 – 35.6	25.4	24.0 – 26.7	22.9	21.6 – 24.2	13.8	12.8 – 14.9	3.8	3.3 – 4.5

Overview of chronic disease risk factors

Alcohol consumption

Table 26 shows the findings for alcohol consumption by respondents. The vast majority of the sample at 99.1% does not consume alcohol. More women (99.8%) than men (98.5%) abstain from alcohol. It is notable that no respondents aged 60–69 consume alcohol. Overall, only 0.9% of respondents consume alcohol. The group with the most alcohol consumers is men aged 30–44 (2.0%).

Table 26. Percentage of respondents who consume alcohol by sex and age group

Age group (years)	Men			Women			Both sexes		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
18–29	1172	1.2	0.6 – 2.2	1376	0.1	0.0 – 0.4	2548	0.6	0.3 – 1.0
30–44	1221	2.0	1.3 – 2.9	1195	0.3	0.1 – 0.7	2416	1.1	0.8 – 1.6
45–59	507	1.4	0.5 – 3.1	455	0.6	0.0 – 3.7	962	1.0	0.3 – 2.6
60–69	68	0.0	–	117	0.0	–	185	0.0	–
Total	2968	1.5	1.1 – 2.1	3143	0.2	0.1 – 0.6	6111	0.9	0.6 – 1.2

Table 27 shows the percentage of alcohol consumers who consumed alcohol in the last 30 days and in the last 12 months. Overall, 39.6% of those who drink consumed alcohol in the last 30 days, and the figure is higher for women (46.5%) than men (38.2%). Of those who drank in the past 30 days, the highest rate is that of the age group 45–59 (48.6%).

Table 27. Percentage of alcohol consumers who consumed alcohol in the last 30 days and the last 12 months, by sex and age group

Consumed alcohol	Age group (years)	Men			Women			Both sexes		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
In the last 30 days	18–29	8	36.0	7.5 – 76.5	1	57.0	8.1 – 95.8	9	39.1	10.9 – 75.2
	30–44	12	33.8	9.8 – 67.5	1	100.0	–	13	37.5	12.7 – 69.3
	45–59	1	100.0	–	2	22.8	0.8 – 87.3	3	48.6	74.0 – 91.7
	60–69	0	0.0	–	0	0.0	–	0	0.0	–
	Total	21	38.2	16.7 – 64.1	4	46.5	11.0 – 85.3	25	39.6	19.7 – 62.6
In the last 12 months	18–29	14	59.2	29.6 – 84.2	1	100.0	–	15	63.0	34.8 – 85.6
	30–44	24	51.3	29.6 – 72.6	3	23.2	2.6 – 68.8	27	48.0	28.3 – 68.1
	45–59	7	16.7	1.6 – 58.4	3	85.4	22.1 – 99.6	10	35.9	10.3 – 70.5
	60–69	0	0.0	–	0	0.0	–	0	0.0	–
	Total	45	48.3	32.1 – 64.8	7	61.4	27.9 – 87.8	52	50.2	35.2 – 65.1

Nutrition

Fruit and vegetable consumption

Table 28 shows that the mean number of days in a week on which the respondents ate fruit or vegetables is 3.1, with no overall difference between men and women. Although there is no age trend, fruit consumption decreases in the older age group (60–69), whose mean is 2.5 days. Notably, this value decreases mainly for older women (2.3 days), while it remains almost unchanged for older men (3.0 days).

Table 28. Mean number of days in a week in which respondents consumed fruit or vegetables by sex and age group

Age group (years)	Men		Women		Both sexes	
	Mean (days)	95% CI	Mean (days)	95% CI	Mean (days)	95% CI
18–29	3.1	3.0 – 3.2	3.1	3.0 – 3.2	3.1	3.0 – 3.2
30–44	3.1	3.0 – 3.2	3.1	3.0 – 3.2	3.1	3.0 – 3.1
45–59	3.1	3.0 – 3.3	3.2	2.9 – 3.5	3.2	3.0 – 3.3
60–69	3.0	2.5 – 3.4	2.3	1.5 – 3.1	2.5	2.0 – 3.1
Total	3.1	3.0 – 3.2	3.1	3.0 – 3.1	3.1	3.0 – 3.1

Table 29 shows the mean number of servings of fruits or vegetables respondents ate in a typical week: 5.4 servings. Women aged 45–59 years consumed the most fruits and vegetables (6.2 servings per week) while women aged 60–69 years consumed the least amount (4.4 portions per week).

Table 29. Mean number of servings of fruits or vegetables consumed in a week by sex and age group

Age group (years)	Men		Women		Both sexes	
	Mean (servings)	95% CI	Mean (servings)	95% CI	Mean (servings)	95% CI
18–29	5.3	5.0 – 5.6	5.1	4.9 – 5.3	5.2	5.0 – 5.4
30–44	5.3	5.1 – 5.6	5.4	5.2 – 5.7	5.4	5.2 – 5.5
45–59	5.7	5.3 – 6.2	6.2	5.4 – 7.0	6.0	5.5 – 6.4
60–69	5.7	4.5 – 6.9	4.4	2.7 – 6.2	4.9	3.7 – 6.1
Total	5.4	5.2 – 5.6	5.3	5.2 – 5.5	5.4	5.2 – 5.5

Salt habits

Salt consumption

Table 30–33 summarize the salt consumption practices of the survey population. Only a small proportion of respondents always (2.8%) or often (11.2%) add salt to food before or while eating. The figures were similar for those who always (2.6%) or often (10.8%) add salt, salty seasoning or salty sauce while preparing food at home. The consumption of processed food high in salt is less prevalent as few respondents consume it always (1.8%) or often (9.7%). The proportion of people always adopting these three negative salt consumption practices is higher for the age group 60–69, and this is in particular due to women's behaviour (7.1% always add salt before/while eating; 7.3% add salt/salty seasoning/salty sauce while preparing food; 14% consume processed food).

Table 30. Adding salt before or while eating by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Always	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	4.1	2.9 – 5.6	29.7	26.6 – 32.9	51.3	47.9 – 54.8	11.7	9.6 – 14.1	3.1	2.1 – 4.5
	30–44	1221	3.8	2.8 – 5.0	31.1	28.4 – 33.8	51.0	48.1 – 53.9	11.6	9.8 – 13.6	2.5	1.7 – 3.6
	45–59	507	7.5	5.1 – 10.6	28.8	24.2 – 33.7	52.3	47.0 – 57.5	9.3	6.6 – 12.7	2.1	1.0 – 4.1
	60–69	68	6.3	1.7 – 16.4	40.8	27.2 – 55.5	46.6	32.5 – 61.2	6.3	1.7 – 16.4	0.0	–
	Total	2968	4.6	3.8 – 5.5	30.4	28.5 – 32.3	51.3	49.2 – 53.3	11.1	9.9 – 12.5	2.6	2.0 – 3.4
Women	18–29	1376	3.9	2.9 – 5.2	30.8	28.2 – 33.6	52.4	49.5 – 55.3	9.8	8.2 – 11.6	3.0	2.2 – 4.2
	30–44	1195	3.3	2.4 – 4.5	30.8	28.2 – 33.5	51.2	48.3 – 54.1	11.5	9.7 – 13.4	3.2	2.3 – 4.4
	45–59	455	7.8	3.7 – 14.1	31.0	22.7 – 40.3	43.4	34.2 – 53.0	16.9	10.7 – 25.0	0.9	0.1 – 4.3
	60–69	117	12.9	3.6 – 31.4	32.7	16.0 – 53.7	41.9	23.2 – 62.7	5.4	0.7 – 20.9	7.1	1.2 – 23.5
	Total	3143	4.6	3.7 – 5.6	30.9	28.8 – 33.1	50.3	47.9 – 52.6	11.3	9.9 – 12.8	3.0	2.2 – 3.8
Both sexes	18–29	2548	4.0	3.2 – 4.9	30.3	28.3 – 32.4	51.9	49.7 – 54.2	10.7	9.4 – 12.1	3.1	2.4 – 3.9
	30–44	2416	3.6	2.9 – 4.4	30.9	29.1 – 32.9	51.1	49.1 – 53.2	11.5	10.3 – 12.9	2.9	2.2 – 3.6
	45–59	962	7.6	5.2 – 10.8	29.8	25.2 – 34.9	48.1	42.8 – 53.4	12.9	9.7 – 16.8	1.5	0.6 – 3.3
	60–69	185	10.5	4.0 – 21.7	35.7	23.1 – 50.0	43.7	30.1 – 58.0	5.7	1.5 – 15.2	4.5	1.0 – 13.4
	Total	6111	4.6	4.0 – 5.3	30.6	29.2 – 32.1	50.7	49.2 – 52.3	11.2	10.3 – 12.2	2.8	2.3 – 3.4

Table 31. Adding salt, salty seasoning or salty sauce while preparing food by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Always	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	6.0	4.5 – 7.9	26.4	23.5 – 29.6	53.3	49.9 – 56.8	11.7	9.6 – 14.1	2.5	1.6 – 3.7
	30–44	1221	6.0	4.7 – 7.5	25.6	23.1 – 28.2	55.8	52.9 – 58.7	10.5	8.8 – 12.4	2.1	1.4 – 3.1
	45–59	507	7.6	5.1 – 10.7	29.1	24.5 – 34.0	50.9	45.6 – 56.1	9.6	6.9 – 13.1	2.9	1.5 – 5.1
	60–69	68	2.5	0.3 – 10.5	26.8	15.5 – 41.1	65.9	51.3 – 78.6	2.5	0.3 – 10.5	2.3	0.3 – 10.2
	Total	2968	6.2	5.3 – 7.2	26.6	24.8 – 28.4	54.2	52.2 – 56.3	10.6	9.4 – 11.9	2.4	1.8 – 3.1
Women	18–29	1376	5.9	4.6 – 7.4	27.7	25.1 – 30.3	54.2	51.3 – 57.1	9.7	8.1 – 11.6	2.5	1.7 – 3.6
	30–44	1195	5.4	4.2 – 6.9	26.1	23.6 – 28.7	54.3	51.4 – 57.2	11.2	9.5 – 13.1	2.9	2.1 – 4.0
	45–59	455	7.0	3.3 – 13.1	27.8	19.8 – 36.9	48.4	39.0 – 58.0	14.8	9.0 – 22.6	2.0	0.4 – 6.1
	60–69	117	3.4	0.3 – 17.6	21.9	8.6 – 42.2	59.5	38.6 – 78.0	8.0	1.5 – 24.7	7.3	1.2 – 23.8
	Total	3143	5.8	4.8 – 6.9	26.9	24.8 – 29.0	53.6	51.3 – 55.9	11.0	9.6 – 12.5	2.8	2.1 – 3.6
Both sexes	18–29	2548	6.0	5.0 – 7.1	27.1	25.1 – 29.1	53.8	51.6 – 56.0	10.6	9.3 – 12.1	2.5	1.9 – 3.3
	30–44	2416	5.7	4.8 – 6.7	25.9	24.1 – 27.7	55.1	53.0 – 57.1	10.8	9.6 – 12.2	2.5	1.9 – 3.2
	45–59	962	7.3	4.9 – 10.4	28.4	23.8 – 33.4	49.7	44.4 – 55.0	12.1	8.9 – 15.9	2.5	1.2 – 4.5
	60–69	185	3.0	0.5 – 11.2	23.7	13.3 – 37.3	61.9	47.5 – 74.8	5.9	1.6 – 15.5	5.5	1.4 – 14.9
	Total	6111	6.0	5.3 – 6.8	26.7	25.4 – 28.1	53.9	52.3 – 55.4	10.8	9.9 – 11.8	2.6	2.1 – 3.1

Table 32. Consuming processed food high in salt by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Always	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	7.6	5.9 – 9.6	35.4	32.1 – 38.7	44.3	40.8 – 47.8	11.0	9.0 – 13.4	1.7	1.0 – 2.8
	30–44	1221	7.4	6.0 – 9.1	33.1	30.4 – 36.0	47.1	44.2 – 50.1	10.8	9.1 – 12.7	1.5	0.9 – 2.4
	45–59	507	8.3	5.8 – 11.6	31.3	26.6 – 36.3	51.1	45.8 – 56.3	7.6	5.1 – 10.7	1.7	0.7 – 3.5
	60–69	68	9.7	3.5 – 21.0	39.6	26.2 – 54.3	43.2	29.4 – 57.9	7.5	2.3 – 18.0	0.0	–
	Total	2968	7.7	6.6 – 8.8	33.9	31.9 – 35.8	46.6	44.5 – 48.7	10.3	9.1 – 11.6	1.6	1.2 – 2.2
Women	18–29	1376	8.4	6.8 – 10.1	33.4	30.7 – 36.2	47.5	44.6 – 50.4	9.1	7.6 – 10.9	1.6	1.0 – 2.5
	30–44	1195	6.7	5.4 – 8.3	33.9	31.2 – 36.6	46.8	43.9 – 49.6	10.8	9.1 – 12.7	1.8	1.2 – 2.7
	45–59	455	9.3	4.8 – 16.0	34.2	25.6 – 43.6	49.3	39.8 – 58.8	6.8	3.1 – 12.8	0.5	0.0 – 3.5
	60–69	117	7.5	1.3 – 24.0	36.2	18.7 – 57.2	40.2	21.8 – 61.1	2.1	0.1 – 15.3	14.0	4.1 – 32.8
	Total	3143	7.8	6.7 – 9.2	33.8	31.6 – 36.0	47.2	44.9 – 49.5	9.2	7.9 – 10.6	2.0	1.4 – 2.7
Both sexes	18–29	2548	8.0	6.8 – 9.3	34.3	32.2 – 36.5	46.0	43.8 – 48.2	10.0	8.7 – 11.4	1.7	1.2 – 2.3
	30–44	2416	7.1	6.1 – 8.2	33.5	31.6 – 35.5	46.9	44.9 – 49.0	10.8	9.6 – 12.1	1.7	1.2 – 2.3
	45–59	962	8.8	6.1 – 12.1	32.7	27.8 – 37.8	50.2	44.9 – 55.6	7.2	4.8 – 10.3	1.1	0.4 – 2.7
	60–69	185	8.3	2.8 – 18.8	37.5	24.6 – 51.9	41.3	28.0 – 55.7	4.1	0.8 – 12.8	8.9	3.1 – 19.6
	Total	6111	7.8	7.0 – 8.6	33.8	32.4 – 35.3	46.9	45.3 – 48.5	9.7	8.8 – 10.6	1.8	1.4 – 2.3

Table 33. Consuming salt or salty tomato paste by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Very much		Much		Almost at required amount		Few		Very few	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	1.5	0.8 – 2.5	10.3	8.3 – 12.5	48.1	44.6 – 51.6	27.6	24.6 – 30.8	12.6	10.4 – 15.0
	30–44	1221	2.2	1.5 – 3.2	11.4	9.6 – 13.4	50.8	47.8 – 53.7	23.9	21.5 – 26.5	11.7	9.9 – 13.7
	45–59	507	1.9	0.8 – 3.8	8.7	6.0 – 12.0	50.1	44.9 – 55.4	28.3	23.7 – 33.2	11.0	8.1 – 14.6
	60–69	68	6.0	1.6 – 16.0	12.6	5.2 – 24.7	32.4	20.0 – 47.0	35.8	22.9 – 50.5	13.2	5.6 – 25.5
	Total	2968	2.0	1.4 – 2.6	10.5	9.3 – 11.8	49.2	47.1 – 51.2	26.4	24.6 – 28.3	12.0	10.7 – 13.3
Women	18–29	1376	2.1	1.4 – 3.1	8.5	7.0 – 10.2	50.8	47.9 – 53.7	26.1	23.6 – 28.7	12.5	10.6 – 14.5
	30–44	1195	1.9	1.3 – 2.9	8.9	7.3 – 10.6	53.3	50.4 – 56.1	24.7	22.3 – 27.2	11.2	9.5 – 13.1
	45–59	455	1.8	0.3 – 5.8	5.4	2.2 – 11.0	56.0	46.4 – 65.3	28.2	20.2 – 37.3	8.7	4.4 – 15.3
	60–69	117	0.0	–	10.9	2.7 – 28.8	49.1	29.2 – 69.2	28.7	13.1 – 49.6	11.3	2.8 – 29.3
	Total	3143	1.9	1.4 – 2.6	8.3	7.1 – 9.6	52.4	50.1 – 54.8	25.9	24.0 – 28.0	11.4	10.0 – 12.9
Both sexes	18–29	2548	1.8	1.3 – 2.5	9.3	8.1 – 10.7	49.6	47.3 – 51.8	26.8	24.8 – 28.8	12.5	11.1 – 14.1
	30–44	2416	2.1	1.6 – 2.7	10.1	9.0 – 11.4	52.0	50.0 – 54.1	24.3	22.6 – 26.1	11.4	10.2 – 12.8
	45–59	962	1.8	0.8 – 3.7	7.1	4.7 – 10.2	52.9	47.6 – 58.2	28.2	23.6 – 33.2	9.9	7.1 – 13.5
	60–69	185	2.2	0.2 – 9.8	11.5	4.7 – 23.0	42.9	29.4 – 57.3	31.3	19.4 – 45.5	12.0	5.0 – 23.6
	Total	6111	1.9	1.5 – 2.4	9.4	8.5 – 10.3	50.9	49.3 – 52.4	26.2	24.8 – 27.6	11.7	10.7 – 12.7

Table 34 summarizes the measures adopted by the survey population to reduce salt consumption. The most popular are limiting the consumption of processed food (39.5%) and avoiding consuming food prepared outside the home (38.2%), with almost no difference between men and women. The only measure adopted by half of the respondents is limiting the consumption of processed food in those aged 60–69 (52.5%). Less than one third of respondents adopted the remaining measures: 28.5% use spices instead of salt; 19.7% check salt content on the label, and 19.6% buy low-salt alternatives.

Table 34. Measures for reducing salt consumption by sex and age group

Measure	Age group (years)	Men			Women			Both sexes		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Limit the consumption of processed foods	18–29	1172	40.1	36.7 – 43.5	1376	37.4	34.7 – 40.3	2548	38.7	36.5 – 40.9
	30–44	1221	39.8	36.9 – 42.7	1195	38.0	35.2 – 40.8	2416	38.9	36.9 – 40.9
	45–59	507	34.9	30.0 – 40.0	455	47.1	37.7 – 56.7	962	40.7	35.5 – 46.0
	60–69	68	56.4	41.8 – 70.3	117	50.2	30.2 – 70.2	185	52.5	38.3 – 66.4
	Total	2968	39.4	37.4 – 41.5	3143	39.5	37.3 – 41.8	6111	39.5	38.0 – 41.0
Check the salt or sodium ratio content on food labels	18–29	1172	20.0	17.3 – 22.9	1376	21.0	18.7 – 23.4	2548	20.5	18.8 – 22.4
	30–44	1221	18.4	16.2 – 20.8	1195	20.2	17.9 – 22.5	2416	19.3	17.7 – 20.9
	45–59	507	17.0	13.4 – 21.2	455	20.8	13.8 – 29.3	962	18.8	14.9 – 23.2
	60–69	68	21.4	11.4 – 35.1	117	19.0	6.9 – 38.9	185	19.9	10.4 – 33.0
	Total	2968	18.9	17.3 – 20.5	3143	20.6	18.7 – 22.5	6111	19.7	18.5 – 21.0
Buy low-salt/sodium alternatives	18–29	1172	19.4	16.7 – 22.2	1376	18.7	16.5 – 21.0	2548	19.0	17.3 – 20.8
	30–44	1221	18.6	16.4 – 21.0	1195	20.4	18.1 – 22.8	2416	19.5	17.9 – 21.2
	45–59	507	16.7	13.1 – 20.9	455	24.3	16.9 – 33.2	962	20.3	16.3 – 24.8
	60–69	68	12.5	5.2 – 24.6	117	31.0	14.8 – 52.0	185	24.2	13.7 – 37.9
	Total	2968	18.5	16.9 – 20.1	3143	20.6	18.8 – 22.5	6111	19.6	18.3 – 20.8
Use other spices instead of salt while cooking	18–29	1172	26.2	23.3 – 29.4	1376	28.3	25.7 – 31.0	2548	27.3	25.4 – 29.4
	30–44	1221	30.1	27.5 – 32.8	1195	29.8	27.3 – 32.5	2416	30.0	28.1 – 31.9
	45–59	507	23.9	19.7 – 28.6	455	35.3	26.6 – 44.8	962	29.3	24.6 – 34.3
	60–69	68	23.7	13.0 – 37.6	117	21.7	8.5 – 41.9	185	22.4	12.3 – 35.9
	Total	2968	27.4	25.6 – 29.2	3143	29.6	27.6 – 31.8	6111	28.5	27.2 – 30.0
Avoid consuming food prepared outside the home	18–29	1172	35.2	31.9 – 38.6	1376	35.0	32.3 – 37.9	2548	35.1	33.0 – 37.3
	30–44	1221	40.1	37.3 – 43.0	1195	41.2	38.4 – 44.1	2416	40.7	38.7 – 42.7
	45–59	507	37.5	32.5 – 42.6	455	43.7	34.4 – 53.2	962	40.4	35.3 – 45.7
	60–69	68	37.2	24.1 – 52.0	117	38.3	20.3 – 59.3	185	37.9	25.0 – 52.3
	Total	2968	37.7	35.7 – 39.7	3143	38.8	36.5 – 41.0	6111	38.2	36.7 – 39.8

Body mass index (BMI)

The average BMI in the survey population is 24.4 with no significant differences between men and women. The age groups with the highest BMI are women aged 45–59 years (25.8) and men aged 60–69 years (25.5).

Table 35. BMI by sex and age group

	Men		Women		Both sexes	
Age group (years)	Mean	95% CI	Mean	95% CI	Mean	95% CI
18–29	24.1	23.3 – 24.8	23.6	23.4 – 23.8	23.8	23.5 – 24.1
30–44	24.5	24.3 – 24.7	24.9	24.7 – 25.2	24.7	24.6 – 24.9
45–59	24.7	24.4 – 25.0	25.8	24.9 – 26.7	25.2	24.8 – 25.6
60–69	25.5	24.3 – 26.6	25.0	23.3 – 26.6	25.1	24.1 – 26.2
Total	24.4	24.1 – 24.7	24.5	24.3 – 24.6	24.4	24.3 – 24.6

Health care services

Accessibility and use of health care services

Table 36 shows the health institutions that the survey respondents used to receive health services. The institutions most frequently visited are hospitals (66.9%) and pharmacies (47.4%). Overall, 31.6% of respondents have used family health centres, although women (34.5%) frequent them more often than men (28.3%). Among all respondents, 15.6% report using emergency services, 14.5% use refugee health centres and 7.3% use outpatient services. The number of refugee health centres reflects a portion of the overall national plan. At the time the survey was conducted (December 2017), 180 refugee health centres were active, approximately 23% of the total number planned by the Ministry of Health. The overall access by the refugee population to these centres (14.5% of respondents) is in line with what was expected for this phase of implementation of refugee health centres.

There appears to be a particularly low uptake of several services among women aged 60–69 compared with the overall population, with only 8.4% using refugee health centres, 3.0% using emergency services and none using outpatient services. In contrast, a notably high proportion of women in this age group have used hospital (72.9%) and pharmacy services (70.9%).

Table 37 and Fig. 18–Fig. 23 show the geographical variability in access to health care services. The proportion of respondents who use each health care service varies considerably according to their area of residence in Turkey. For example, 80.0% of respondents in Mardin have used pharmacy services compared with 2.8% of those living in Izmir. Similar response ranges are also seen in the utilization of emergency services (0.0–65.1%), family health centres (3.4–63.6%), refugee health centres (0.0–81.6%), outpatient services (0.0–60.6%) and hospital services (34.9–95.5%).

In Ankara, 95.5% of respondents have used hospital services, yet none have used outpatient services. Similarly, in Konya, 73.3% have used hospital services, while few have utilized family health centres (3.4%), emergency services (0.9%), refugee health centres (0.7%) and outpatient services (0.6%). In contrast, the proportion of respondents accessing hospital services in Kayseri (34.9%) is lower than that of any other province. However, the proportion using outpatient services (19.6%) is higher than that of the population as a whole (7.0%). In Bursa, very few have used emergency services (0.8%), outpatient services (0.8%) or pharmacy services (6.2%). However, in this province, the proportion using refugee health centres (26.0%) is higher than that of the overall population (14.0%). Very high rates of utilization of all health care services are reported in Mardin. In particular, the proportions using refugee health centres (81.6%), pharmacy services (80.0%), emergency services (65.1%) and outpatient services (60.6%) are higher than in any other province.

Fig. 18. Access to emergency services by province

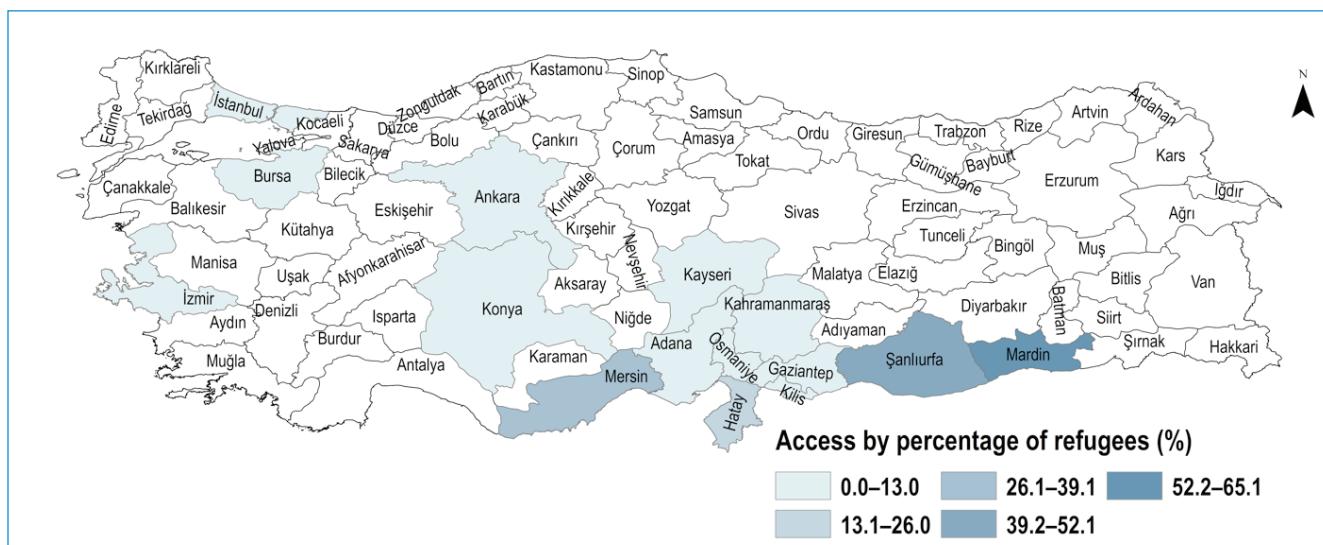


Fig. 19. Access to family health centres by province

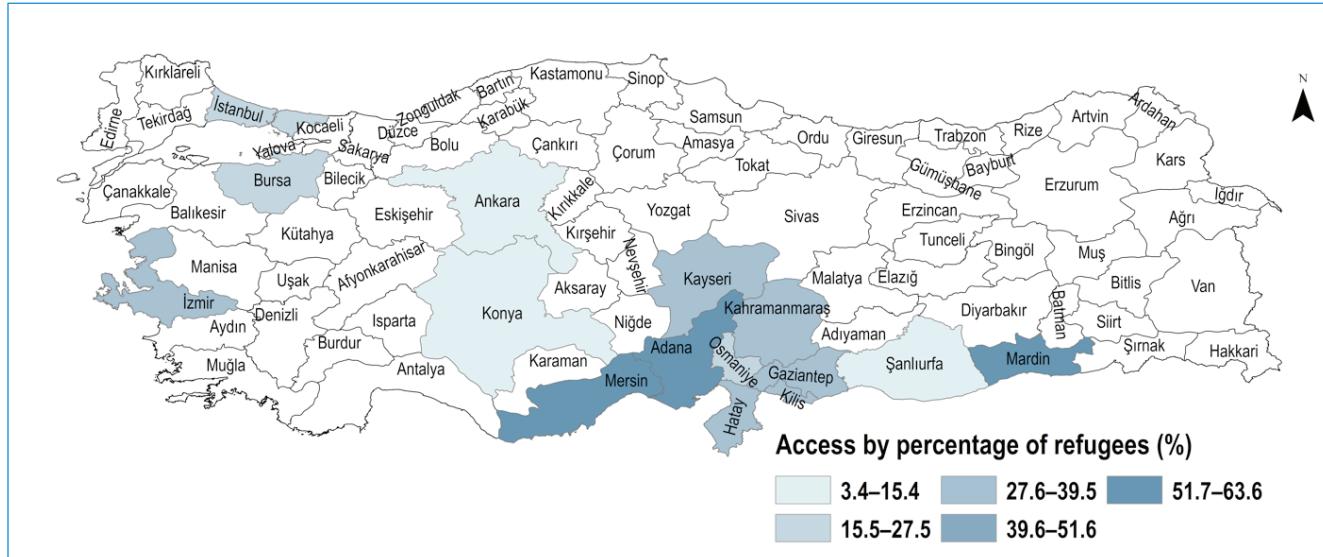


Fig. 20. Access to refugee health centres by province

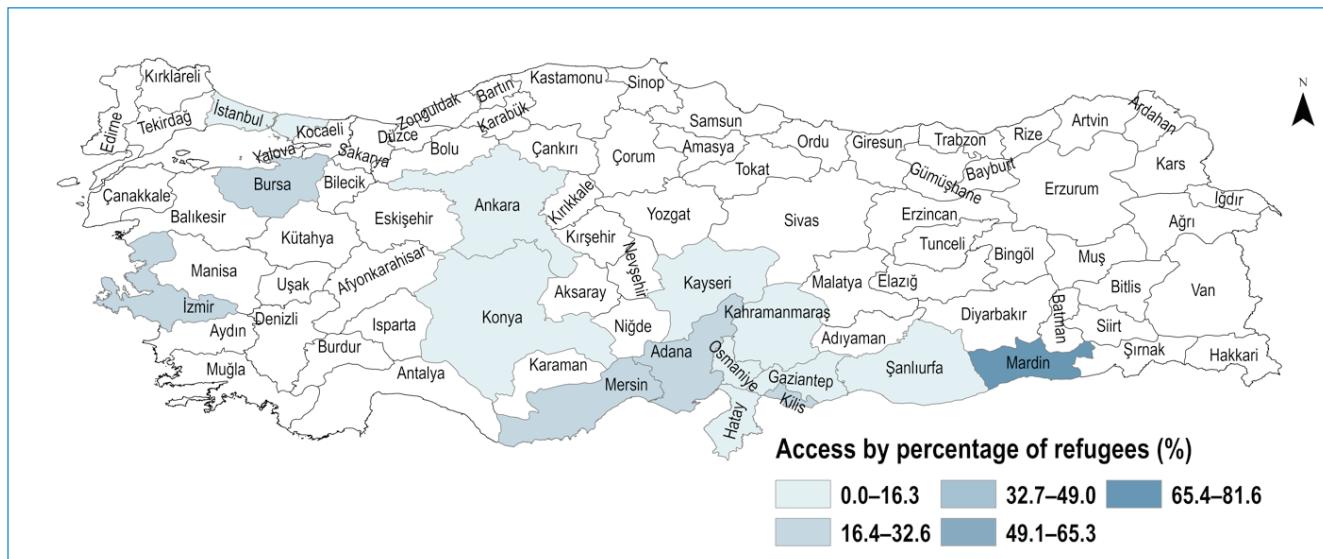


Fig. 21. Access to outpatient services by province

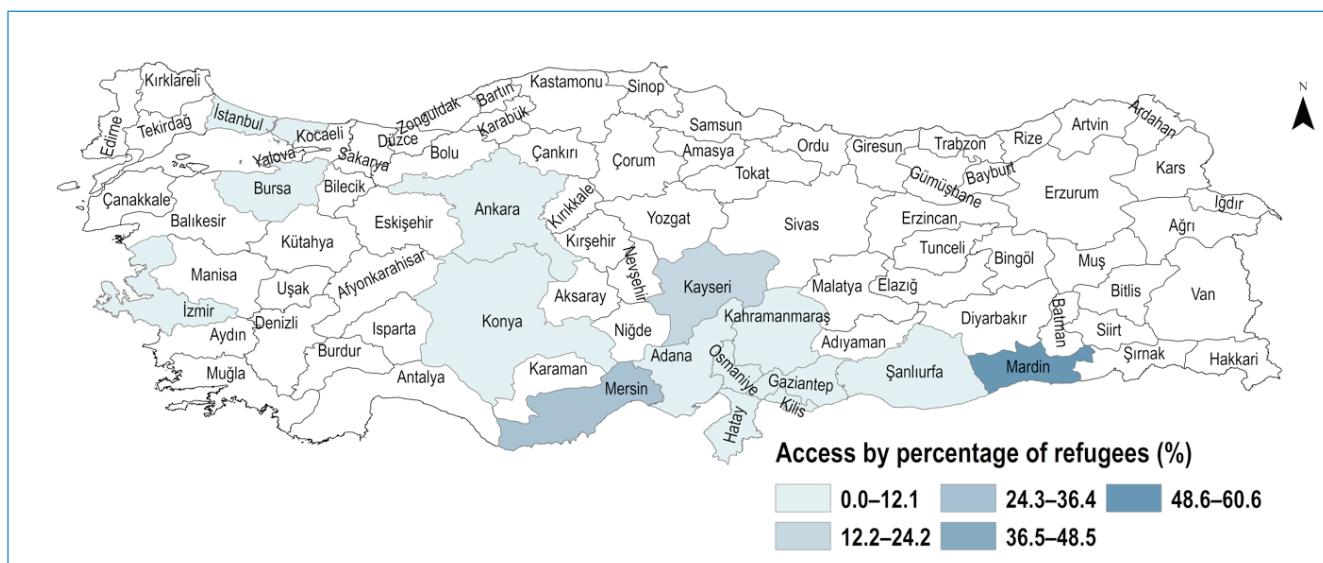


Fig. 22. Access to hospital services by province

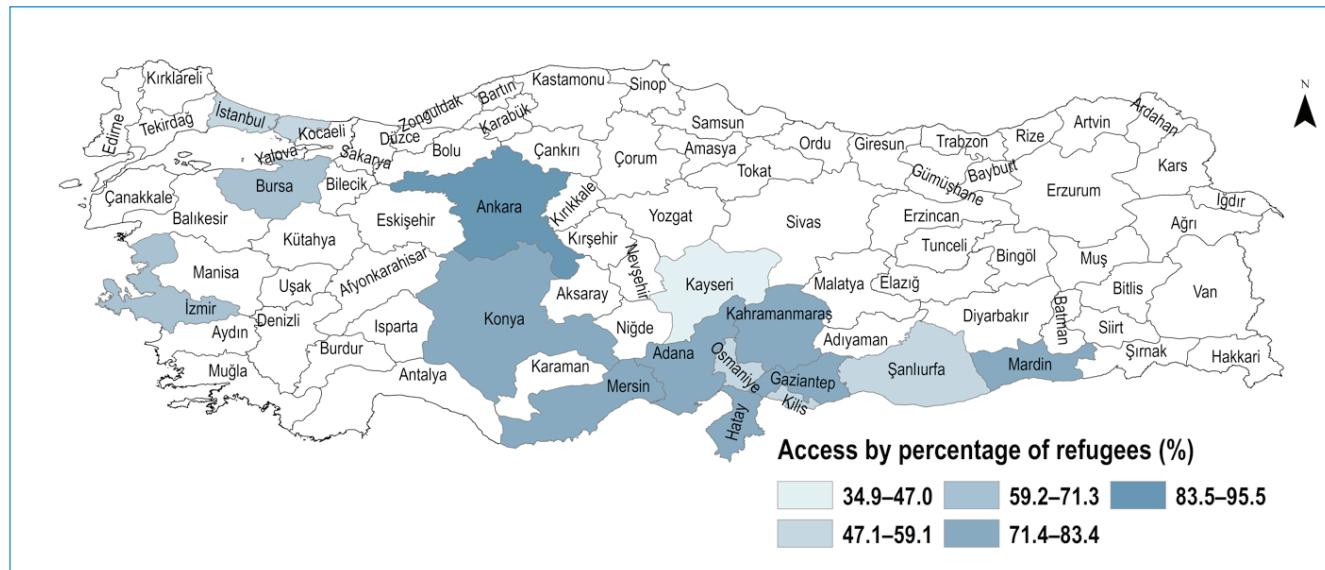


Fig. 23. Access to pharmacy services by province

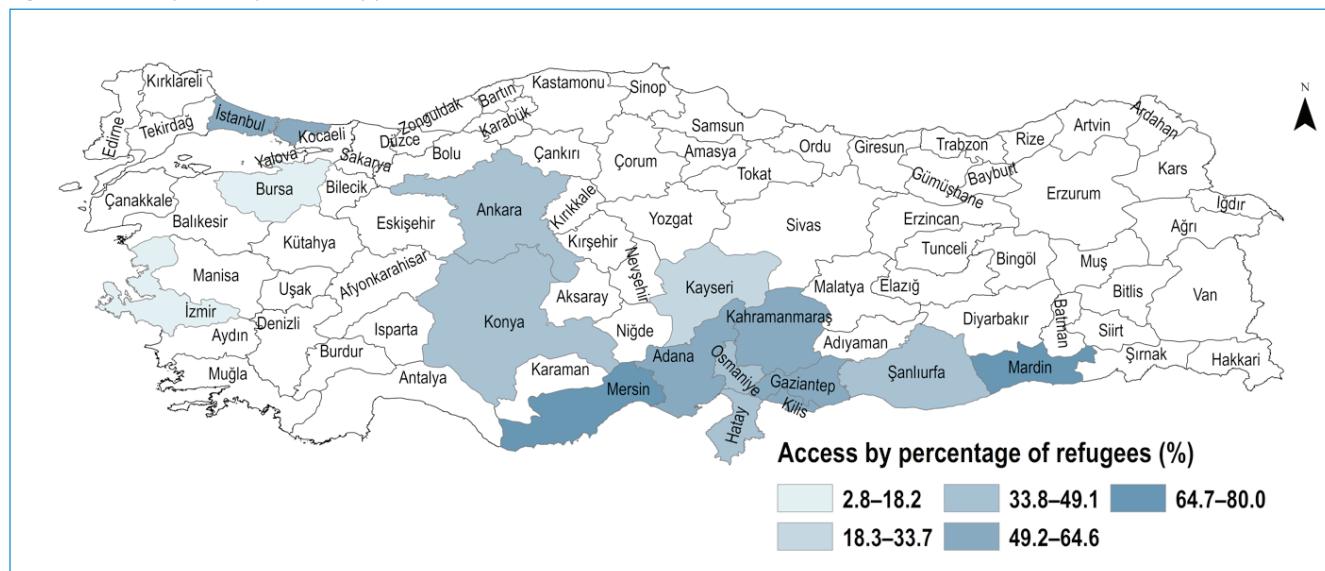


Table 36. Health institutions respondents use to receive health services by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Emergency services			Family Health Centre			Refugee Health Centre			Outpatient services			Hospital services			Pharmacy services			Other		
			%	95% CI	%	%	95% CI	%	%	95% CI	%	%	95% CI	%	%	95% CI	%	%	95% CI	%	95% CI		
Men	18–29	750	17.0	13.9–20.4	30.9	27.0–35.0	11.4	8.9–14.4	6.6	4.7–9.1	67.1	62.9–71.1	49.5	45.1–53.8	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.1	0.0–0.6	0.1	0.0–0.6	
	30–44	813	13.3	11.0–15.9	27.4	24.2–30.7	14.0	11.6–16.7	6.8	5.1–8.8	69.1	65.7–72.4	48.8	45.2–52.5	0.1	0.0–0.6	0.2	0.0–1.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	
	45–59	331	17.8	13.2–23.3	24.9	19.6–30.9	12.8	8.9–17.7	6.8	4.0–10.7	70.5	64.3–76.3	43.8	37.4–50.4	0.2	0.0–1.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	
	60–69	55	17.5	7.9–31.9	25.6	13.7–41.1	15.9	6.9–30.1	5.1	1.0–15.8	55.3	39.3–70.4	55.0	39.0–70.1	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	
	Total	1949	15.6	13.8–17.5	28.3	26.0–30.6	12.9	11.2–14.6	6.7	5.5–8.1	68.2	65.8–70.5	48.4	45.8–51.0	0.1	0.0–0.4	0.1	0.0–0.4	0.0	0.0–0.4	0.0	0.0–0.4	
	18–29	975	15.8	13.4–18.3	33.6	30.4–36.8	15.2	12.9–17.8	5.9	4.4–7.6	66.3	63.0–69.4	42.4	39.0–45.7	0.2	0.0–0.6	0.2	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	
Women	30–44	825	16.2	13.8–18.9	36.7	33.4–40.1	17.4	14.9–20.2	8.3	6.5–10.3	67.0	63.6–70.2	47.4	43.9–50.9	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	
	45–59	312	17.8	10.5–27.5	34.1	24.3–45.1	16.5	9.5–25.9	14.9	8.3–24.0	58.4	47.3–69.0	49.4	38.4–60.4	0.2	0.0–3.7	0.2	0.0–3.7	0.0	0.0–3.7	0.0	0.0–3.7	
	60–69	96	3.0	0.1–19.9	27.1	10.6–50.8	8.4	1.3–28.5	0.0	—	72.9	49.1–89.4	70.9	47.0–88.1	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	
	Total	2208	15.7	13.7–17.7	34.5	32.0–37.2	15.9	14.0–18.0	7.8	6.4–9.3	65.7	63.1–68.3	46.5	43.7–49.2	0.1	0.0–0.4	0.1	0.0–0.4	0.0	0.0–0.4	0.0	0.0–0.4	
	18–29	1725	16.3	14.4–18.3	32.4	29.9–35.0	13.6	11.8–15.5	6.2	5.0–7.6	66.6	64.1–69.1	45.4	42.8–48.1	0.1	0.0–0.4	0.1	0.0–0.4	0.1	0.0–0.4	0.1	0.0–0.4	
	30–44	1638	14.8	13.1–16.6	32.1	29.7–34.4	15.7	14.0–17.6	7.5	6.3–8.9	68.0	65.7–70.3	48.1	45.6–50.6	0.1	0.0–0.3	0.1	0.0–0.3	0.1	0.0–0.3	0.1	0.0–0.3	
Both sexes	45–59	643	17.8	13.4–23.1	29.4	23.8–35.4	14.6	10.5–19.5	10.7	7.2–15.1	64.7	58.4–70.6	46.5	40.2–52.9	0.2	0.0–1.5	0.2	0.0–1.5	0.0	0.0–1.5	0.0	0.0–1.5	
	60–69	151	8.3	2.4–20.6	26.5	14.3–42.4	11.2	3.9–24.4	1.9	0.1–10.7	66.4	50.2–80.1	65.0	48.8–79.0	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	
	Total	4157	15.6	14.3–17.0	31.6	29.9–33.4	14.5	13.2–15.9	7.3	6.3–8.3	66.9	65.1–68.6	47.4	45.5–49.3	0.1	0.0–0.3	0.1	0.0–0.3	0.0	0.0–0.3	0.0	0.0–0.3	

Table 37. Health institutions respondents use to receive health services by province in Turkey

Province	n	Emergency services			Family Health Centre			Refugee Health Centre			Outpatient services			Hospital services			Pharmacy services				
		%	95% CI	%	%	95% CI	%	%	95% CI	%	%	95% CI	%	%	95% CI	%	%	95% CI			
Adana	344	5.9	3.6–9.0	63.6	58.0–69.0	26.1	21.4–31.4	2.2	0.9–4.3	75.7	70.6–80.4	60.0	54.4–65.5	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
Ankara	160	5.3	2.3–10.6	4.4	1.7–9.4	0.9	0.1–4.0	0.0	—	95.5	90.5–98.2	47.1	38.1–56.2	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
Bursa	165	0.8	0.1–3.4	15.9	10.5–22.7	26.0	19.2–33.7	0.8	0.1–3.5	69.5	61.5–76.7	6.2	3.1–11.2	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
Gaziantep	388	6.0	3.5–9.4	33.0	27.3–39.0	6.2	3.7–9.8	1.6	0.6–3.8	71.8	66.0–77.1	60.1	53.9–66.1	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
Hatay	763	17.0	13.9–20.5	38.0	33.7–42.3	9.9	7.5–12.7	7.5	5.4–10.1	77.0	73.1–80.5	37.7	33.5–42.0	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
İstanbul	721	3.6	2.3–5.4	26.4	22.9–30.1	11.3	8.9–14.1	1.0	0.4–2.1	52.0	47.9–56.0	55.8	51.7–59.8	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
İzmir	157	6.0	2.7–11.6	30.1	22.2–39.0	29.7	21.9–38.6	2.5	0.7–6.7	62.0	52.8–70.6	2.8	0.8–7.2	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
Kahramanmaraş	181	2.9	1.1–6.4	36.9	29.7–44.6	3.6	1.5–7.3	2.5	0.9–5.9	77.2	70.2–83.2	53.0	45.3–60.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
Kayseri	180	0.0	—	30.3	19.0–43.8	0.0	—	19.6	10.5–32.1	34.9	22.9–48.6	31.6	20.1–45.2	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
Kilis	192	2.1	0.7–5.0	27.7	21.5–34.6	21.9	16.3–28.4	3.3	1.4–6.7	56.8	49.5–63.9	50.1	42.8–57.4	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
Konya	239	0.9	0.0–6.1	3.4	0.7–10.3	0.7	0.0–5.8	0.6	0.0–5.4	73.3	61.2–83.2	36.3	25.0–48.9	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
Mardin	161	65.1	57.0–72.5	62.0	53.8–69.7	81.6	74.6–87.3	60.6	52.4–68.4	81.4	74.4–87.1	80.0	72.9–86.0	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
Mersin	285	32.3	25.9–39.4	53.0	45.7–60.1	27.8	21.7–34.6	25.5	19.6–32.2	78.3	71.9–83.8	64.9	57.8–71.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
Osmaniye	63	7.1	2.6–15.4	24.5	15.2–36.0	2.7	0.5–9.0	4.2	1.1–11.4	54.5	42.2–66.3	36.1	25.1–48.3	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
Şanlıurfa	615	48.3	42.8–53.9	14.7	11.1–19.0	3.5	1.8–6.0	3.0	1.5–5.4	54.4	48.8–59.9	45.5	40.0–51.1	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6
Total	4614	15.8	14.5–17.2	31.3	29.6–33.1	14.0	12.8–15.3	7.0	6.1–8.0	66.7	64.9–68.4	47.1	45.2–48.9	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6	0.0	0.0–0.6

The majority of respondents (57.0%) have never accessed general or family practitioner services (Table 38). In total, for the periods of less than one month, more than one but less than 6 months ago, 6–12 months ago and more than 12 months, the figures are 6.8%, 14.0%, 9.7% and 12.5% respectively. The proportion of respondents accessing these services in the past 12 months is higher among those aged 60–69 than the population as a whole. In this age group, 67.8% of women and 45.8% of men have seen a general or family practitioner in the last 12 months.

Table 38. Percentage of respondents who visited a general/family practitioner by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Within the last month		More than 1, less than 6 months ago		6–12 months ago		More than 12 months		Never	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	5.4	4.0 – 7.1	13.9	11.6 – 16.4	9.0	7.1 – 11.1	12.5	10.3 – 14.9	59.3	55.9 – 62.7
	30–44	1221	4.6	3.5 – 6.0	11.8	10.0 – 13.8	10.3	8.6 – 12.2	14.4	12.4 – 16.5	58.9	56.0 – 61.8
	45–59	507	7.2	4.8 – 10.2	12.5	9.3 – 16.3	8.7	6.1 – 12.0	16.6	13.0 – 20.8	55.0	49.7 – 60.2
	60–69	68	11.4	4.5 – 23.1	27.0	15.6 – 41.3	7.4	2.2 – 17.9	9.8	3.5 – 21.1	44.5	30.5 – 59.1
	Total	2968	5.5	4.6 – 6.5	13.1	11.7 – 14.5	9.5	8.3 – 10.7	13.9	12.5 – 15.4	58.1	56.0 – 60.1
Women	18–29	1376	7.4	6.0 – 9.0	13.9	12.0 – 16.1	10.2	8.5 – 12.1	10.6	8.9 – 12.5	57.8	54.9 – 60.7
	30–44	1195	6.4	5.1 – 7.9	14.3	12.4 – 16.4	10.9	9.2 – 12.7	11.5	9.7 – 13.4	56.9	54.1 – 59.8
	45–59	455	11.5	6.4 – 18.7	14.4	8.6 – 22.0	5.3	2.1 – 10.8	14.6	8.8 – 22.3	54.3	44.7 – 63.6
	60–69	117	17.9	6.2 – 37.5	33.9	16.9 – 55.0	16.0	5.1 – 35.2	2.7	0.2 – 16.4	29.5	13.7 – 50.5
	Total	3143	8.0	6.8 – 9.3	14.9	13.3 – 16.6	9.9	8.6 – 11.4	11.2	9.8 – 12.8	55.9	53.6 – 58.2
Both sexes	18–29	2548	6.4	5.4 – 7.6	13.9	12.4 – 15.5	9.6	8.4 – 11.0	11.5	10.1 – 13.0	58.5	56.3 – 60.7
	30–44	2416	5.5	4.6 – 6.5	13.0	11.7 – 14.5	10.6	9.4 – 11.9	12.9	11.6 – 14.4	57.9	55.9 – 59.9
	45–59	962	9.2	6.5 – 12.6	13.4	10.1 – 17.3	7.1	4.7 – 10.2	15.7	12.1 – 19.8	54.6	49.3 – 59.9
	60–69	185	15.5	7.3 – 27.9	31.4	19.4 – 45.6	12.8	5.5 – 24.6	5.3	1.3 – 14.6	35.0	22.5 – 49.4
	Total	6111	6.8	6.0 – 7.6	14.0	13.0 – 15.1	9.7	8.8 – 10.7	12.5	11.5 – 13.6	57.0	55.4 – 58.5

Over two-thirds of respondents (67.2%) have never received oral health care services (Table 39). Overall, for the periods of less than one month, more than one but less than 6 months ago, 6–12 months ago and more than 12 months, the figures are 2.5%, 8.1%, 6.7% and 15.5% respectively. Notably, the proportion of respondents accessing the services in the past year is higher among women aged 60–69 than the population as a whole. For this group of females, 15.5% have accessed oral health services in the last month, and 22.7% went more than one and less than six months ago.

Table 39. Proportion of respondents who have received oral health care by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Within the last month		More than 1, less than 6 months ago		6–12 months ago		More than 12 months		Never	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	1.2	0.6 – 2.2	7.1	5.4 – 9.0	5.9	4.4 – 7.7	14.4	12.1 – 17.0	71.4	68.2 – 74.5
	30–44	1221	1.1	0.6 – 1.9	6.5	5.2 – 8.1	7.5	6.1 – 9.2	15.7	13.7 – 17.9	69.1	66.4 – 71.8
	45–59	507	0.6	0.1 – 1.9	8.8	6.1 – 12.1	6.0	3.8 – 8.9	17.8	14.0 – 22.0	66.9	61.8 – 71.7
	60–69	68	0.0	–	14.8	6.6 – 27.3	5.9	1.5 – 15.7	16.8	8.0 – 29.8	62.6	47.8 – 75.7
	Total	2968	1.0	0.7 – 1.5	7.3	6.3 – 8.4	6.6	5.6 – 7.7	15.6	14.1 – 17.1	69.5	67.6 – 71.4
Women	18–29	1376	3.2	2.3 – 4.4	8.4	6.9 – 10.1	7.5	6.1 – 9.1	14.3	12.4 – 16.5	66.6	63.8 – 69.3
	30–44	1195	3.5	2.5 – 4.6	7.3	5.9 – 8.9	7.7	6.2 – 9.3	15.6	13.6 – 17.7	66.0	63.2 – 68.7
	45–59	455	3.5	1.1 – 8.3	11.0	6.1 – 18.1	2.1	0.5 – 6.3	19.6	12.8 – 28.0	63.8	54.3 – 72.6
	60–69	117	15.5	4.9 – 34.6	22.7	9.1 – 43.0	6.8	1.1 – 23.0	12.2	3.2 – 30.5	42.9	24.0 – 63.6
	Total	3143	3.8	3.0 – 4.8	8.9	7.6 – 10.3	6.7	5.7 – 8.0	15.5	13.9 – 17.2	65.1	62.8 – 67.3
Both sexes	18–29	2548	2.3	1.7 – 3.0	7.8	6.6 – 9.0	6.7	5.7 – 7.9	14.4	12.8 – 16.0	68.8	66.7 – 70.9
	30–44	2416	2.3	1.7 – 3.0	6.9	5.9 – 8.0	7.6	6.6 – 8.7	15.6	14.2 – 17.2	67.6	65.6 – 69.5
	45–59	962	2.0	0.9 – 3.9	9.8	7.0 – 13.3	4.2	2.4 – 6.7	18.6	14.8 – 23.0	65.4	60.3 – 70.4
	60–69	185	9.8	3.6 – 20.8	19.8	10.3 – 32.9	6.4	1.8 – 16.3	13.9	6.2 – 25.9	50.1	36.1 – 64.2
	Total	6111	2.5	2.0 – 3.0	8.1	7.3 – 9.0	6.7	5.9 – 7.5	15.5	14.4 – 16.7	67.2	65.8 – 68.7

More than half of the survey population (51.2%) have never accessed specialist health care services and this proportion decreases with age, ranging from 52.8% to 39.9% (Table 40). In total, for the periods of less than one month, more than one but less than 6 months ago, more than 6 but less than 12 months ago, and more than 12 months, the figures for those who visited a specialist are 8.5%, 12.5%, 12.6% and 15.1% respectively. Similar to oral health care services, the proportion of respondents accessing specialist services more than one month ago but in the past year is higher among women aged 60–69 than the population as a whole. For this group of women, 60.3% have used specialist health care services in the last twelve months.

Table 40. Proportion of respondents who have accessed specialist health care by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Within the last month		More than 1, less than 6 months ago		6–12 months ago		More than 12 months		Never	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	5.8	4.3 – 7.6	11.3	9.3 – 13.7	12.7	10.5 – 15.1	16.4	13.9 – 19.1	53.8	50.3 – 57.3
	30–44	1221	7.4	5.9 – 9.0	10.7	9.0 – 12.7	12.1	10.2 – 14.1	17.2	15.0 – 19.5	52.7	49.7 – 55.6
	45–59	507	9.9	7.1 – 13.3	9.7	7.0 – 13.2	12.3	9.1 – 16.0	18.0	14.2 – 22.3	50.1	44.8 – 55.3
	60–69	68	8.3	2.7 – 19.2	16.9	8.1 – 29.9	16.9	8.1 – 29.9	8.8	3.0 – 19.8	48.9	34.6 – 63.4
	Total	2968	7.2	6.2 – 8.3	11.0	9.7 – 12.3	12.4	11.1 – 13.9	16.8	15.3 – 18.4	52.6	50.5 – 54.7
Women	18–29	1376	9.0	7.5 – 10.8	12.9	11.0 – 14.9	12.4	10.6 – 14.5	13.7	11.8 – 15.8	51.9	49.0 – 54.9
	30–44	1195	8.9	7.3 – 10.6	12.8	11.0 – 14.8	12.3	10.5 – 14.3	14.7	12.8 – 16.9	51.3	48.4 – 54.2
	45–59	455	15.6	9.6 – 23.4	15.7	9.7 – 23.6	12.2	7.0 – 19.5	12.1	6.9 – 19.4	44.4	35.1 – 54.0
	60–69	117	4.2	0.4 – 19.1	33.5	16.6 – 54.5	22.6	9.0 – 42.9	5.1	0.6 – 20.5	34.7	17.5 – 55.7
	Total	3143	9.7	8.4 – 11.2	14.0	12.5 – 15.7	12.7	11.2 – 14.3	13.5	12.0 – 15.2	50.0	47.7 – 52.3
Both sexes	18–29	2548	7.6	6.4 – 8.8	12.2	10.8 – 13.7	12.5	11.1 – 14.1	14.9	13.4 – 16.6	52.8	50.6 – 55.0
	30–44	2416	8.1	7.0 – 9.3	11.8	10.5 – 13.1	12.2	10.9 – 13.6	16.0	14.5 – 17.5	52.0	49.9 – 54.0
	45–59	962	12.6	9.4 – 16.4	12.6	9.4 – 16.4	12.3	9.1 – 16.1	15.2	11.7 – 19.3	47.4	42.1 – 52.7
	60–69	185	5.7	1.5 – 15.2	27.4	16.2 – 41.4	20.5	10.8 – 33.7	6.5	1.9 – 16.3	39.9	26.7 – 54.3
	Total	6111	8.5	7.7 – 9.4	12.5	11.5 – 13.6	12.6	11.6 – 13.6	15.1	14.0 – 16.3	51.2	49.7 – 52.8

Among 82 respondents who have accessed other health care services, nearly half have used a physiotherapist (49.4%) (Table 41). More women (52.3%) than men (15.7%) visited traditional healers. In contrast, a higher proportion of men (24.5%) than women (9.0%) have used a psychologist. Notably, only respondents aged 18–44 have visited either a psychologist or dietitian.

Table 41. Respondents who accessed other health services by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Physiotherapist		Psychologist		Dietitian		Traditional healers	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	10	58.7	27.8 – 84.8	23.4	5.4 – 55.7	0.0	–	18.0	3.2 – 49.9
	30–44	11	53.5	24.5 – 80.6	34.5	11.5 – 65.4	10.2	1.1 – 39.1	10.9	1.3 – 40.1
	45–59	1	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	100.0	–
	60–69	3	100.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
	Total	25	59.3	38.1 – 78.2	24.5	10.1 – 45.5	4.5	0.5 – 20.0	15.7	4.9 – 35.4
Women	18–29	29	54.6	29.7 – 77.8	15.1	3.4 – 39.5	3.7	0.2 – 23.4	36.5	15.7 – 62.3
	30–44	20	44.4	26.8 – 63.2	3.7	0.4 – 16.3	3.3	0.3 – 15.5	55.6	36.8 – 73.2
	45–59	6	16.9	2.7 – 49.4	0.0	–	0.0	–	100.0	–
	60–69	2	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	100.0	–
	Total	57	45.0	30.4 – 60.4	9.0	2.9 – 20.7	3.0	0.4 – 12.0	52.3	37.1 – 67.2
Both sexes	18–29	39	55.6	35.0 – 74.9	17.2	5.8 – 36.9	2.7	0.2 – 16.6	31.7	15.2 – 52.8
	30–44	31	47.7	31.7 – 64.0	14.8	5.9 – 29.3	5.7	1.2 – 17.3	39.5	24.6 – 56.2
	45–59	7	14.7	2.3 – 45.0	0.0	–	0.0	–	100.0	–
	60–69	5	61.6	16.2 – 94.1	0.0	–	0.0	–	38.4	5.9 – 83.8
	Total	82	49.4	37.0 – 61.8	13.7	6.8 – 24.0	3.5	0.8 – 10.5	41.1	29.353.7

Overall, only 5.8% of respondents have used hospital services to treat a chronic condition. However, this proportion increases with age, from 3.0% to 27.7%. Women are more likely than men to treat chronic conditions using hospital services for all age groups – except those aged 30–44 years – with 30.8% of women and 22.3% of men aged 60–69 using these services.

Table 42. Proportion of respondents who have used hospital services to treat a chronic condition by sex and age group

Age group (years)	Men			Women			Total		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
18–29	1172	2.7	1.7 – 4.0	1376	3.4	2.4 – 4.5	2548	3.0	2.3 – 3.9
30–44	1221	5.6	4.4 – 7.1	1195	3.9	2.9 – 5.2	2416	4.8	4.0 – 5.7
45–59	507	10.1	7.2 – 13.6	455	13.5	8.0 – 21.1	962	11.7	8.6 – 15.5
60–69	68	22.3	12.0 – 36.1	117	30.8	14.6 – 51.8	185	27.7	16.4 – 41.6
Total	2968	5.6	4.7 – 6.6	3143	6.1	5.0 – 7.2	6111	5.8	5.1 – 6.6

Awareness and access to preventive services

The rates of awareness and utilization of screening services are very low across the survey population (Fig. 24 and Fig. 25). Only 4.3% of women are aware of cervical cancer screening and of these, only 27.1% have received one (Table 43). Similarly, only 4.8% of women are aware of mammography screening and among these, 23.0% have undergone screening (Table 44). None of the female respondents aged 60–69 was aware of either Pap smears or mammography screening. In male respondents, 7.0% were aware of prostate screening and among these, 18.7% have been screened (Table 45).

Fig. 24. Awareness of screening services by age group

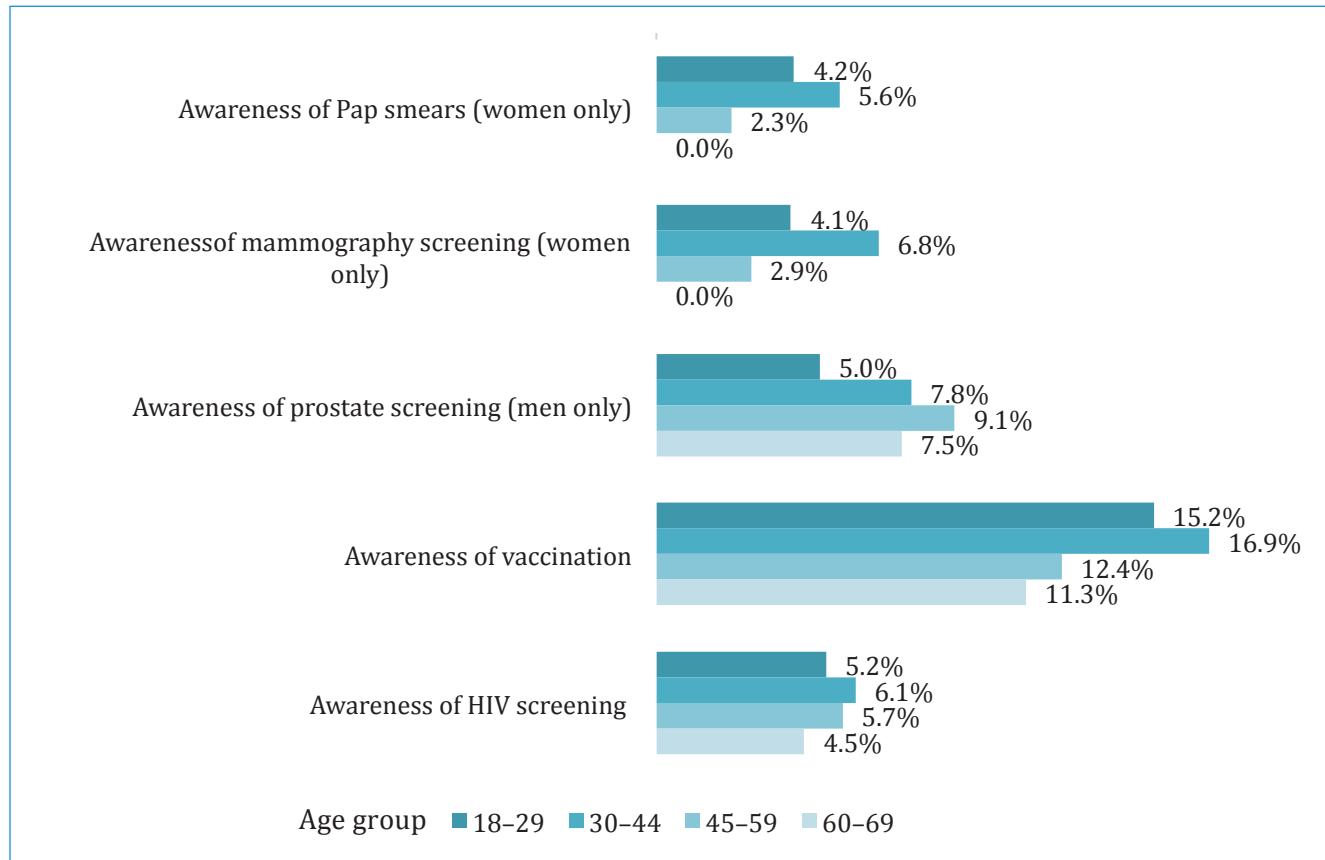


Fig. 25. Utilization of screening services among respondents who are aware of the services by age group

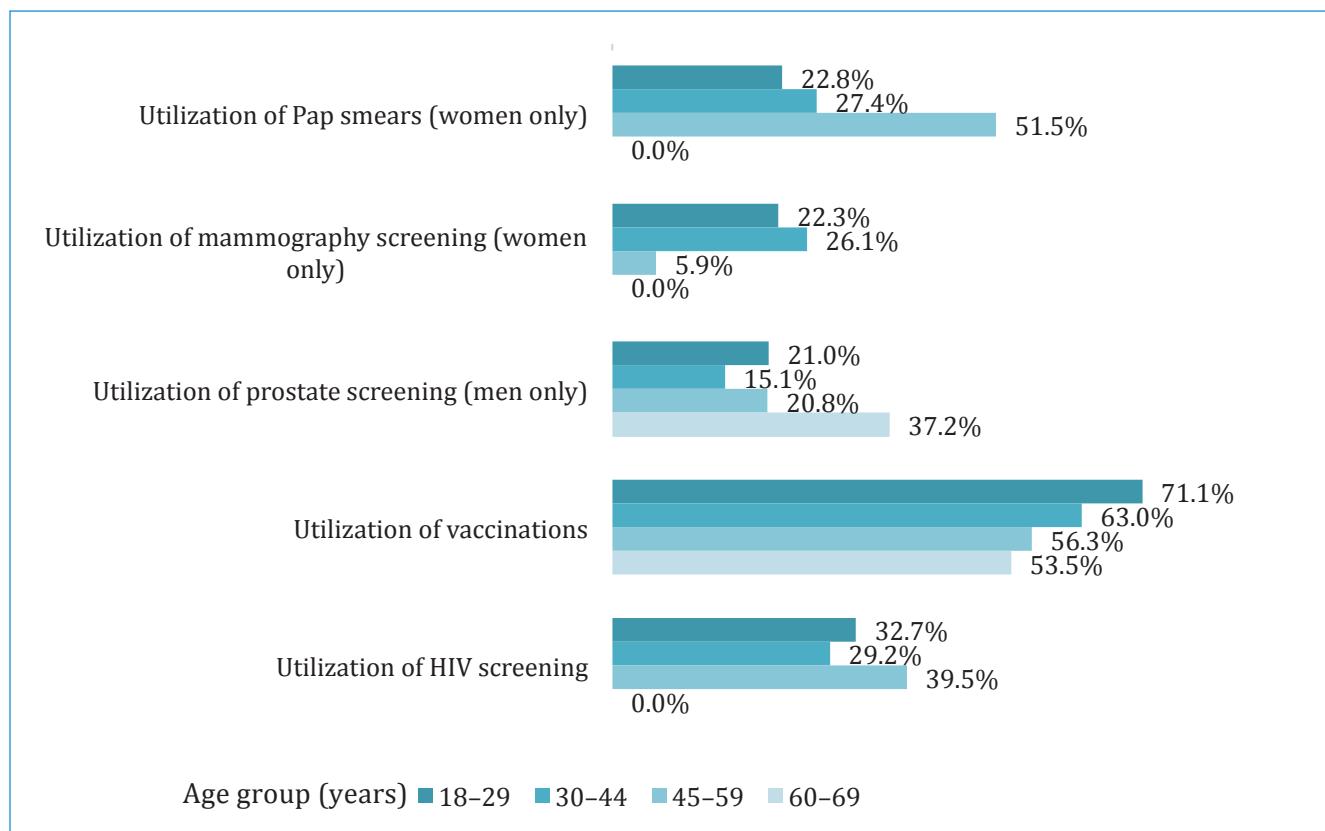


Table 43. Awareness and utilization of Pap smears among women by age group

Age group (years)	Awareness			Utilization		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
18–29	1232	4.2	3.1 – 5.5	51	22.8	12.9 – 35.9
30–44	1013	5.6	4.3 – 7.1	56	27.4	16.9 – 40.3
45–59	368	2.3	0.4 – 7.5	8	51.5	16.0 – 85.8
60–69	83	0.0	–	0	0.0	–
Total	2696	4.3	3.4 – 5.4	116	27.1	19.4 – 36.1

Table 44. Awareness and utilization of mammography screening among women by age group

Age group (years)	Awareness			Utilization		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
18–29	1232	4.1	3.1 – 5.4	51	22.3	12.4 – 35.4
30–44	1013	6.8	5.3 – 8.5	69	26.1	16.5 – 37.8
45–59	368	2.9	0.7 – 8.5	11	5.9	0.2 – 40.0
60–69	83	0.0	–	0	0.0	–
Total	2696	4.8	3.8 – 6.0	130	23.0	16.1 – 31.2

Table 45. Awareness and utilization of prostate screening among men by age group

Age group (years)	Awareness			Utilization		
	n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
18–29	963	5.0	3.6 – 6.9	48	21.0	9.5 – 37.8
30–44	1060	7.8	6.2 – 9.5	82	15.1	8.4 – 24.3
45–59	467	9.1	6.3 – 12.6	42	20.8	9.2 – 37.7
60–69	68	7.5	2.3 – 18.1	5	37.2	6.2 – 81.5
Total	2558	7.0	5.9 – 8.2	178	18.7	12.8 – 25.9

Compared with the Pap smears, and mammography and prostate screenings, a higher proportion of the survey population (15.3%) are aware of vaccinations and among these, 65.3% have been vaccinated (Table 46). Notably, awareness of vaccinations is lower in women aged 45–59 (9.5%) and 60–69 (8.3%) than in the population as a whole. In general, the proportion that has received vaccinations decreases with age from 71.1% to 53.5%.

Table 46. Awareness and utilization of vaccinations by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	Awareness			Utilization		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	13.7	11.4 – 16.2	160	78.0	68.9 – 85.3
	30–44	1221	14.6	12.6 – 16.7	178	64.4	56.5 – 71.7
	45–59	507	15.0	11.5 – 19.0	76	53.5	39.5 – 67.1
	60–69	68	16.4	7.7 – 29.3	11	91.2	56.5 – 99.4
	Total	2968	14.3	12.9 – 15.8	425	68.2	62.8 – 73.4
Women	18–29	1376	16.5	14.4 – 18.8	227	66.3	59.2 – 72.8
	30–44	1195	19.2	17.0 – 21.5	230	62.0	55.2 – 68.5
	45–59	455	9.5	4.9 – 16.2	43	61.3	45.1 – 75.7
	60–69	117	8.3	1.6 – 25.3	10	10.6	0.4 – 63.4
	Total	3143	16.2	14.6 – 18.0	510	62.9	58.2 – 67.4
Both sexes	18–29	2548	15.2	13.6 – 16.9	387	71.1	65.5 – 76.2
	30–44	2416	16.9	15.4 – 18.4	407	63.0	57.9 – 67.9
	45–59	962	12.4	9.2 – 16.2	119	56.3	45.5 – 66.7
	60–69	185	11.3	4.5 – 22.7	21	53.5	24.1 – 81.0
	Total	6111	15.3	14.2 – 16.4	935	65.3	61.7 – 68.8

Overall, only 5.6% of the study population are aware of HIV testing and among these, 31.5% have been tested (Table 47). The proportion is lowest among men aged 60–69 years (1.6%).

Table 47. Awareness and utilization of HIV test by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	Awareness			Utilization		
		n	%	95% CI	n	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	4.5	3.2 – 6.1	53	29.9	16.5 – 46.6
	30–44	1221	5.8	4.5 – 7.2	70	24.0	14.8 – 35.7
	45–59	507	7.1	4.8 – 10.2	36	35.1	18.1 – 55.7
	60–69	68	1.6	0.1 – 9.0	1	0.0	–
	Total	2968	5.4	4.5 – 6.4	161	28.3	20.7 – 37.0
Women	18–29	1376	5.9	4.6 – 7.3	81	34.5	22.9 – 47.6
	30–44	1195	6.5	5.2 – 8.0	78	33.8	23.5 – 45.5
	45–59	455	4.2	1.5 – 9.3	19	47.9	24.6 – 72.0
	60–69	117	6.1	0.9 – 22.1	7	0.0	–
	Total	3143	5.9	4.8 – 7.0	184	34.3	26.6 – 42.6
Both sexes	18–29	2548	5.2	4.3 – 6.3	134	32.7	23.6 – 42.9
	30–44	2416	6.1	5.2 – 7.2	148	29.2	21.9 – 37.4
	45–59	962	5.7	3.6 – 8.6	55	39.5	25.0 – 55.7
	60–69	185	4.5	1.0 – 13.4	8	0.0	–
	Total	6111	5.6	5.0 – 6.4	345	31.5	25.9 – 37.5

Payment for health care services

The majority of the overall population (79%) – and 81% of women and 76.9% of men – do not pay for health care services (Table 48). Only 5.0% report that they pay all of the costs themselves, while 14.3% of women and 17.8% of men pay half of the costs. Notably, a higher proportion of men aged 60–69 pay either the total (9.8%) or half of the costs (25.3%), compared with the population as a whole.

Table 48. Payment for health care services by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	I pay everything myself		I pay half myself		I do not pay anything	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	750	5.2	3.5 – 7.4	18.0	14.8 – 21.5	76.8	73.0 – 80.3
	30–44	813	5.3	3.9 – 7.1	18.0	15.3 – 20.9	76.7	73.5 – 79.6
	45–59	331	4.8	2.5 – 8.2	15.7	11.3 – 20.9	79.6	73.9 – 84.5
	60–69	55	9.8	3.2 – 22.4	25.3	13.5 – 40.8	64.9	48.9 – 78.8
	Total	1949	5.3	4.3 – 6.6	17.8	15.9 – 19.8	76.9	74.7 – 79.0
Women	18–29	975	5.8	4.4 – 7.6	13.9	11.7 – 16.4	80.3	77.5 – 82.9
	30–44	826	3.6	2.5 – 5.1	17.0	14.5 – 19.8	79.3	76.4 – 82.1
	45–59	313	3.8	1.1 – 9.8	9.7	4.6 – 17.7	86.5	77.7 – 92.8
	60–69	96	4.6	0.4 – 22.6	10.4	1.9 – 31.1	85.1	63.0 – 96.2
	Total	2210	4.7	3.6 – 5.9	14.3	12.5 – 16.3	81.0	78.8 – 83.1
Both sexes	18–29	1725	5.5	4.4 – 6.9	15.7	13.8 – 17.7	78.8	76.5 – 80.9
	30–44	1639	4.5	3.5 – 5.6	17.5	15.7 – 19.5	78.0	75.9 – 80.0
	45–59	644	4.3	2.2 – 7.5	12.8	9.0 – 17.4	83.0	77.8 – 87.3
	60–69	151	6.5	1.5 – 18.0	15.8	6.7 – 30.2	77.7	62.3 – 88.8
	Total	4159	5.0	4.2 – 5.8	16.0	14.6 – 17.4	79.1	77.5 – 80.6

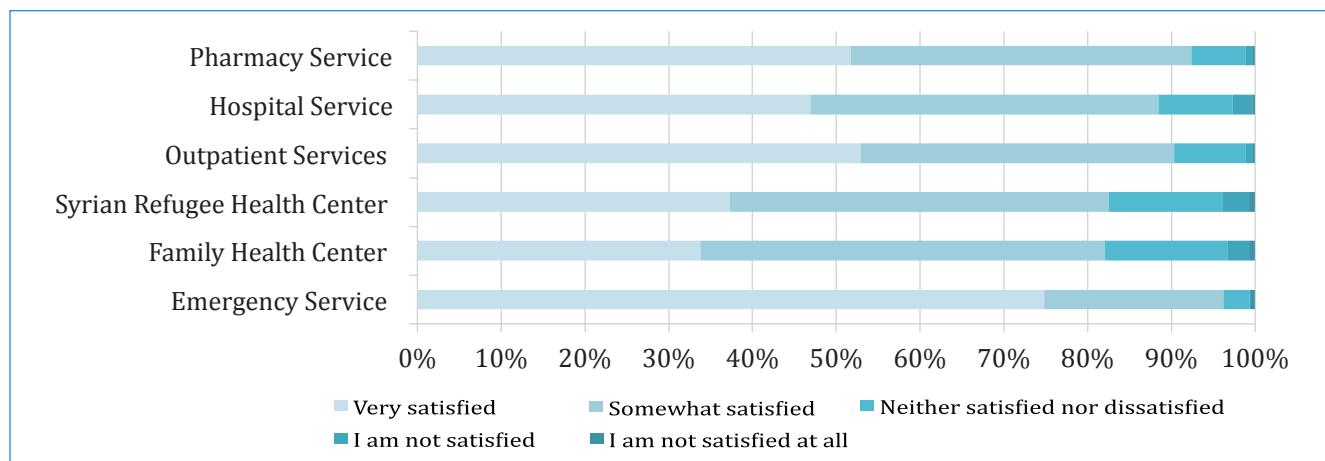
Satisfaction with health care services

Table 49 and Fig. 26 show that 96.2% of respondents are either “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” with the emergency services. The majority of respondents are also “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” with pharmacy (92.5%), outpatient (90.4%), hospital (88.5%), refugee health centre (82.5%) and family health centre (82.1%) services. Overall, less than 4% of respondents are “dissatisfied” or “very dissatisfied” with any of the services.

Table 49. Satisfaction with health care services by age group

Health care service	Age group (years)	n	Very satisfied		Somewhat satisfied		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		Dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Emergency services	18–29	281	79.8	73.9 – 84.8	17.9	13.1 – 23.6	1.7	0.5 – 4.2	0.0	–	0.6	0.1 – 2.5
	30–44	242	69.6	63.2 – 75.4	24.2	18.8 – 30.2	5.8	3.3 – 9.5	0.5	0.1 – 2.2	0.0	–
	45–59	115	76.8	63.1 – 87.2	23.2	12.8 – 36.9	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
	60–69	13	46.5	16.8 – 78.4	30.4	7.7 – 65.3	13.0	1.4 – 47.2	0.0	–	10.1	0.8 – 43.6
	Total	651	74.8	70.6 – 78.7	21.4	17.8 – 25.4	3.1	1.8 – 5.1	0.2	0.0 – 1.0	0.5	0.1 – 1.5
Family Health Centre	18–29	559	32.9	28.7 – 37.4	48.6	44.0 – 53.2	14.9	11.9 – 18.5	2.7	1.5 – 4.6	0.8	0.3 – 2.0
	30–44	525	28.9	24.9 – 33.1	50.7	46.2 – 55.2	17.3	14.1 – 20.9	2.7	1.5 – 4.5	0.4	0.1 – 1.4
	45–59	189	45.2	34.1 – 56.6	42.9	32.0 – 54.3	7.9	3.3 – 15.7	2.4	0.4 – 7.9	1.7	0.2 – 6.8
	60–69	40	55.2	27.3 – 80.7	38.6	15.0 – 67.5	6.1	0.4 – 31.3	0.0	–	0.0	–
	Total	1313	33.8	30.7 – 36.9	48.3	45.0 – 51.6	14.6	12.4 – 17.0	2.6	1.7 – 3.8	0.8	0.3 – 1.5
Refugee Health Centre	18–29	236	38.6	31.7 – 45.8	46.3	39.1 – 53.6	10.5	6.7 – 15.6	3.7	1.6 – 7.2	1.0	0.2 – 3.3
	30–44	257	36.5	30.8 – 42.5	44.8	38.9 – 50.9	15.2	11.2 – 19.9	2.7	1.2 – 5.3	0.8	0.2 – 2.4
	45–59	94	38.8	26.0 – 52.9	45.0	31.6 – 59.0	13.8	6.3 – 25.6	2.4	0.3 – 9.9	0.0	–
	60–69	17	24.4	5.1 – 59.3	36.0	10.7 – 69.9	30.0	7.6 – 64.6	9.6	0.8 – 42.5	0.0	–
	Total	604	37.3	33.0 – 41.8	45.2	40.7 – 49.7	13.5	10.7 – 16.9	3.2	1.9 – 5.1	0.7	0.2 – 1.8
Outpatient services	18–29	109	52.3	42.4 – 62.0	44.2	34.6 – 54.1	3.6	1.1 – 8.7	0.0	–	0.0	–
	30–44	126	55.0	46.3 – 63.6	33.0	25.2 – 41.6	10.8	6.2 – 17.1	0.6	0.0 – 3.3	0.6	0.0 – 3.3
	45–59	69	52.0	30.5 – 73.0	32.5	15.0 – 55.0	12.7	3.2 – 32.7	2.7	0.1 – 18.0	0.0	–
	60–69	3	0.0	–	100.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
	Total	307	52.9	45.7 – 60.0	37.5	30.8 – 44.6	8.5	5.2 – 13.2	0.9	0.1 – 3.0	0.2	0.0 – 1.9
Hospital services	18–29	1151	48.5	45.2 – 51.8	40.3	37.1 – 43.6	8.9	7.1 – 10.9	1.8	1.0 – 2.8	0.6	0.2 – 1.3
	30–44	1112	43.4	40.4 – 46.5	43.2	40.2 – 46.3	10.3	8.5 – 12.3	2.7	1.8 – 3.9	0.3	0.1 – 0.8
	45–59	415	52.9	45.6 – 60.1	37.8	31.0 – 45.1	6.3	3.4 – 10.6	3.0	1.2 – 6.3	0.0	–
	60–69	100	43.2	23.9 – 64.2	53.6	32.8 – 73.4	2.2	0.1 – 15.9	1.1	0.0 – 13.7	0.0	–
	Total	2778	46.9	44.6 – 49.2	41.6	39.3 – 43.8	8.8	7.6 – 10.2	2.3	1.7 – 3.1	0.4	0.2 – 0.7
Pharmacy services	18–29	783	54.3	50.3 – 58.2	38.6	34.8 – 42.5	6.2	4.5 – 8.4	0.7	0.2 – 1.6	0.3	0.1 – 1.0
	30–44	786	46.9	43.3 – 50.5	44.3	40.7 – 47.9	7.8	6.0 – 9.9	0.9	0.4 – 1.8	0.2	0.0 – 0.7
	45–59	299	58.8	48.9 – 68.3	34.6	25.7 – 44.5	5.0	1.9 – 10.8	1.5	0.2 – 5.6	0.0	–
	60–69	98	49.6	29.4 – 70.0	46.7	26.9 – 67.4	2.0	0.1 – 15.5	0.0	–	1.7	0.1 – 14.8
	Total	1966	51.8	48.9 – 54.6	40.7	37.9 – 43.5	6.5	5.2 – 8.0	0.9	0.4 – 1.5	0.3	0.1 – 0.7

Fig. 26. Satisfaction with health care services



Further exceptions to the high levels of satisfaction are observed when the responses are categorized by province in Turkey. For example, 14.2% of those in Istanbul and 10.3% of those in Izmir are “very dissatisfied” with emergency services (Table 50). More than 5% of respondents in Adana, Izmir, Mersin and Osmaniye are “dissatisfied” with family health centres (Table 51). In Istanbul, 14.8% are “dissatisfied” or “very dissatisfied” with refugee health centres (Table 52). In Gaziantep, 31.7% are “dissatisfied” with outpatient services (Table 53). Dissatisfaction with hospital services is 14.2% in Bursa and 7.1% in Adana (Table 54). In Bursa, 20.7% are “dissatisfied” with pharmacy services (Table 55).

Fig. 27. Satisfaction with emergency services by province

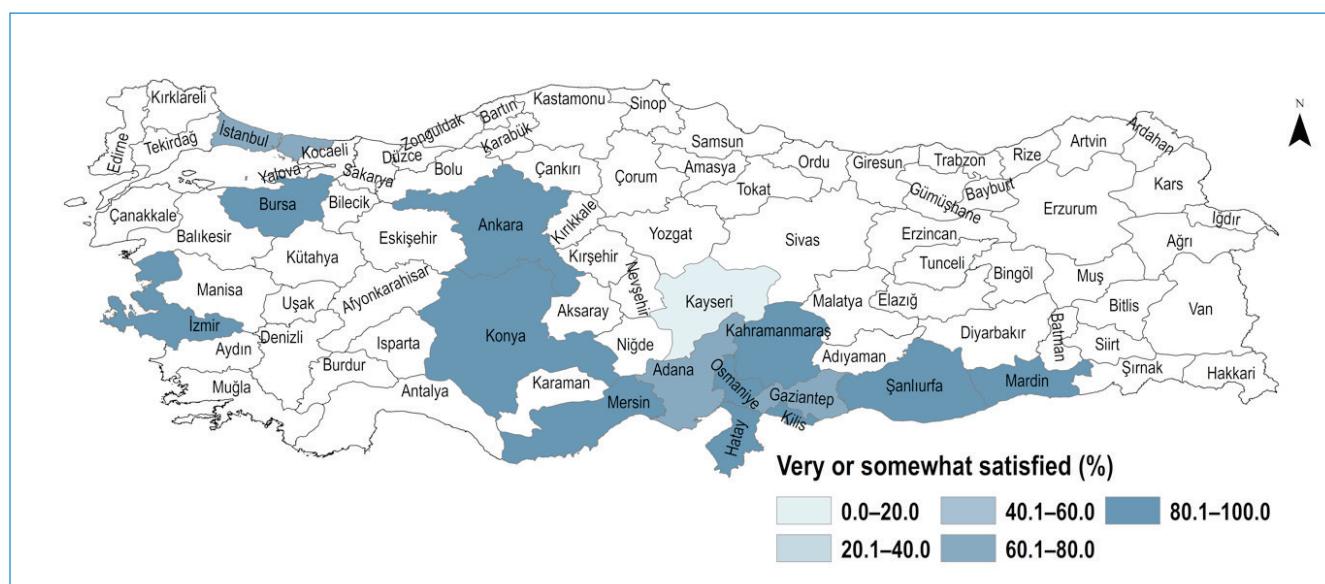


Table 50. Satisfaction with emergency services by province in Turkey

Province	n	Very satisfied		Somewhat satisfied		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		Dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Adana	20	38.9	20.5 – 60.2	40.1	21.5 – 61.3	15.1	4.6 – 34.5	5.8	0.8 – 22.0	0.0	–
Ankara	8	39.6	11.5 – 75.0	60.4	25.0 – 88.5	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Bursa	1	100.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Gaziantep	23	55.3	20.5 – 86.2	22.6	3.6 – 61.3	22.1	3.5 – 60.8	0.0	–	0.0	–
Hatay	130	75.7	65.8 – 83.9	20.5	12.9 – 30.0	3.8	1.1 – 9.5	0.0	–	0.0	–
İstanbul	26	22.0	8.5 – 42.8	45.7	25.9 – 66.6	18.1	6.2 – 38.4	0.0	–	14.2	4.1 – 33.6
İzmir	10	70.2	41.9 – 89.9	9.9	1.3 – 35.4	9.6	1.2 – 35.0	0.0	–	10.3	1.4 – 36.0
Kahramanmaraş	5	30.0	5.9 – 69.6	70.0	30.4 – 94.1	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Kayseri	0	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Kilis	4	0.0	–	100.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Konya	2	70.5	17.6 – 97.5	29.5	2.5 – 82.4	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Mardin	105	90.3	83.4 – 94.9	9.3	4.8 – 16.0	0.5	0.0 – 3.5	0.0	–	0.0	–
Mersin	92	34.6	22.9 – 48.1	64.1	50.7 – 76.1	1.2	0.1 – 7.3	0.0	–	0.0	–
Osmaniye	4	80.6	35.9 – 98.1	19.4	1.9 – 64.1	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Şanlıurfa	297	96.2	91.7 – 98.6	3.8	1.4 – 8.3	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Total	727	76.2	71.8 – 80.2	20.2	16.4 – 24.4	2.8	1.5 – 4.8	0.2	0.0 – 1.0	0.6	0.2 – 1.8

Fig. 28. Satisfaction with family health centres by province

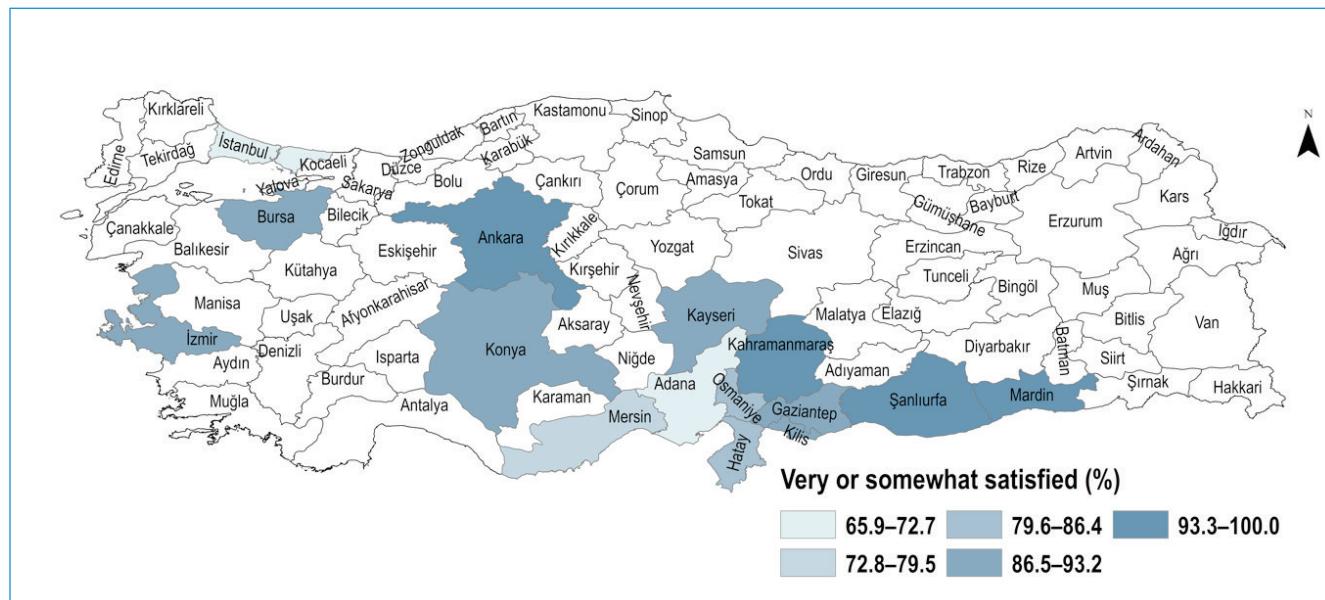


Table 51. Satisfaction with family health centres by province in Turkey

Province	n	Very satisfied		Somewhat satisfied		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		Dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Adana	219	25.6	19.9 – 32.1	41.8	35.0 – 48.8	24.0	18.4 – 30.4	6.6	3.7 – 10.7	2.0	0.7 – 4.7
Ankara	7	12.9	0.9 – 54.8	87.1	45.2 – 99.1	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Bursa	26	39.1	21.1 – 59.8	50.0	30.2 – 69.8	10.9	2.7 – 28.5	0.0	–	0.0	–
Gaziantep	128	45.8	34.2 – 57.8	43.1	31.7 – 55.1	9.5	4.1 – 18.3	0.0	–	1.6	0.2 – 7.0
Hatay	290	17.3	12.3 – 23.2	64.5	57.3 – 71.2	15.0	10.4 – 20.8	3.2	1.3 – 6.6	0.0	–
İstanbul	190	6.7	3.6 – 11.1	59.2	51.7 – 66.3	27.8	21.5 – 34.8	3.1	1.2 – 6.5	3.3	1.4 – 6.8
İzmir	47	71.4	56.1 – 83.7	20.9	10.5 – 35.5	2.0	0.2 – 10.4	5.6	1.3 – 16.2	0.0	–
Kahramanmaraş	67	30.4	19.1 – 43.8	63.1	49.4 – 75.3	6.5	2.0 – 15.8	0.0	–	0.0	–
Kayseri	54	41.6	19.7 – 66.5	45.9	23.0 – 70.3	12.5	2.5 – 35.7	0.0	–	0.0	–
Kilis	53	31.8	20.1 – 45.5	59.9	46.0 – 72.7	8.4	2.9 – 18.4	0.0	–	0.0	–
Konya	8	61.6	19.5 – 92.5	31.3	4.9 – 75.6	7.1	0.2 – 52.9	0.0	–	0.0	–
Mardin	100	91.3	84.5 – 95.7	8.2	3.9 – 14.8	0.5	0.0 – 3.7	0.0	–	0.0	–
Mersin	151	30.7	21.5 – 41.2	43.5	33.2 – 54.3	18.8	11.5 – 28.3	5.7	2.1 – 12.2	1.3	0.2 – 5.7
Osmaniye	15	32.1	13.6 – 56.4	47.9	25.5 – 71.1	12.6	2.7 – 34.6	7.4	1.0 – 27.4	0.0	–
Şanlıurfa	90	60.8	48.2 – 72.5	38.3	26.7 – 50.9	0.9	0.1 – 6.1	0.0	–	0.0	–
Total	1445	33.5	30.6 – 36.5	47.9	44.7 – 51.0	14.7	12.6 – 17.0	2.9	2.0 – 4.1	1.0	0.5 – 1.8

Fig. 29. Satisfaction with refugee health centres by province

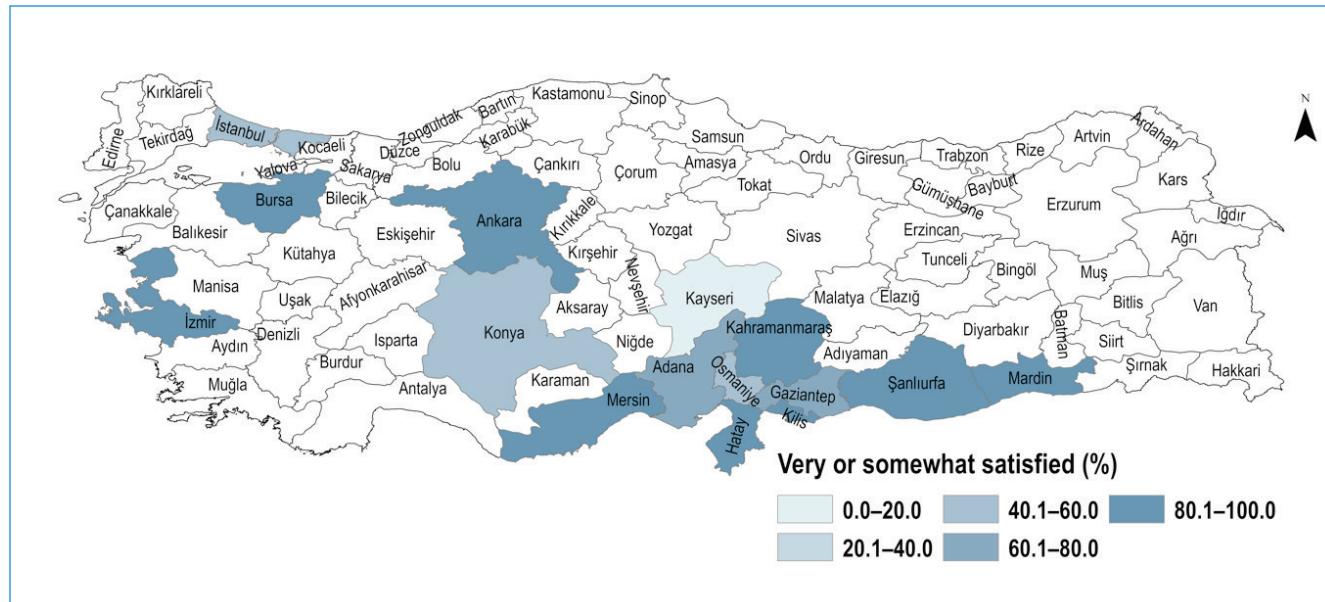


Table 52. Satisfaction with refugee health centres by province in Turkey

Province	n	Very satisfied		Somewhat satisfied		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		Dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Adana	91	26.9	17.7 – 37.9	37.2	26.7 – 48.7	29.0	19.5 – 40.2	6.9	2.6 – 14.4	0.0	–
Ankara	1	100.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Bursa	43	24.4	13.4 – 38.8	59.0	43.9 – 72.9	12.1	4.8 – 24.4	4.6	0.9 – 14.2	0.0	–
Gaziantep	24	28.7	11.4 – 53.0	32.0	13.6 – 56.4	37.4	17.3 – 61.6	1.9	0.1 – 18.3	0.0	–
Hatay	75	8.1	2.9 – 17.7	85.6	74.4 – 93.1	6.3	1.9 – 15.2	0.0	–	0.0	–
İstanbul	84	15.5	8.6 – 25.1	41.8	30.9 – 53.3	27.8	18.5 – 38.9	9.7	4.5 – 18.1	5.1	1.7 – 12.1
İzmir	47	59.5	45.1 – 72.7	32.3	20.3 – 46.5	4.2	0.9 – 13.0	4.0	0.8 – 12.6	0.0	–
Kahramanmaraş	6	19.2	2.8 – 56.4	62.2	26.7 – 89.3	18.6	2.6 – 55.7	0.0	–	0.0	–
Kayseri	0	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Kilis	42	1.1	0.0 – 9.2	85.4	71.2 – 94.1	8.6	2.5 – 21.1	4.9	0.9 – 15.8	0.0	–
Konya	2	0.0	–	43.0	4.2 – 91.9	57.0	8.1 – 95.8	0.0	–	0.0	–
Mardin	131	89.9	83.3 – 94.4	9.4	5.0 – 15.8	0.4	0.0 – 3.1	0.4	0.0 – 3.1	0.0	–
Mersin	79	22.8	11.9 – 37.6	65.6	50.0 – 79.0	11.6	4.3 – 24.3	0.0	–	0.0	–
Osmaniye	2	49.6	6.0 – 93.8	0.0	–	50.4	6.2 – 94.0	0.0	–	0.0	–
Şanlıurfa	21	67.3	39.0 – 88.2	22.3	6.1 – 50.5	10.3	1.4 – 36.1	0.0	–	0.0	–
Total	648	37.5	33.3 – 41.8	44.8	40.5 – 49.3	13.8	10.9 – 17.0	3.3	2.0 – 5.1	0.7	0.2 – 1.7

Fig. 30. Satisfaction with outpatient services by province

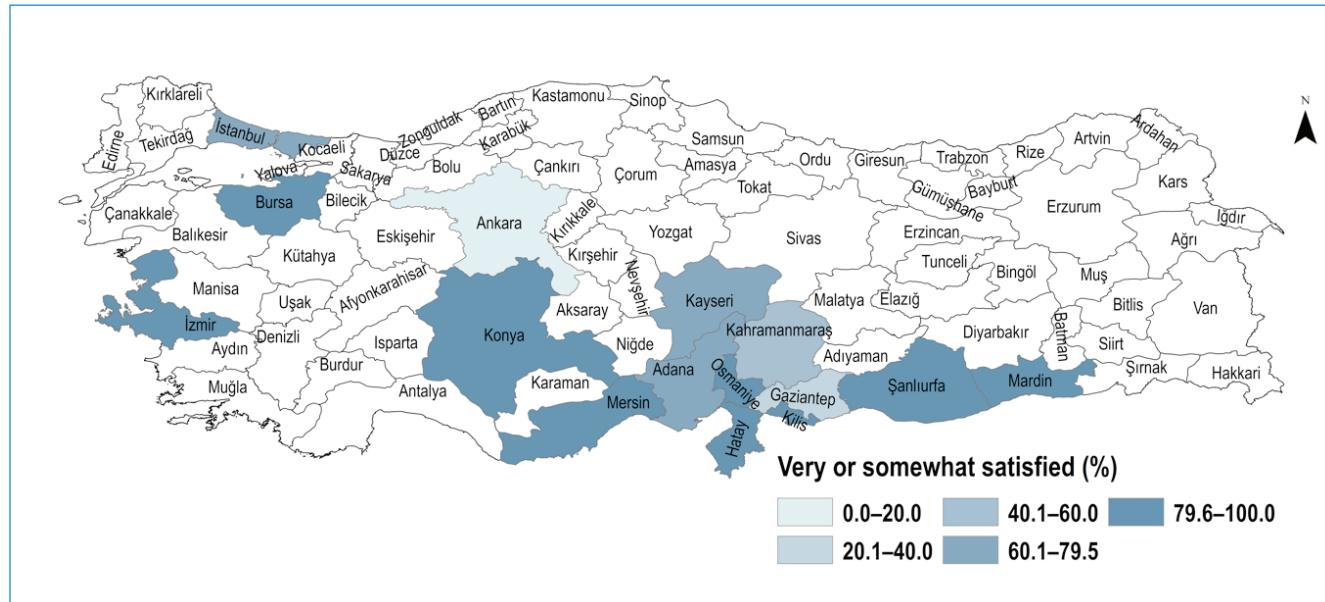


Table 53. Satisfaction with outpatient services by province in Turkey

Province	n	Very satisfied		Somewhat satisfied		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		Dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Adana	7	35.3	12.5 – 65.2	30.3	9.6 – 60.5	34.3	11.9 – 64.3	0.0	–	0.0	–
Ankara	0	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Bursa	1	100.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Gaziantep	6	15.4	1.6 – 54.5	24.0	4.0 – 63.2	28.9	5.8 – 67.6	31.7	6.9 – 70.0	0.0	–
Hatay	57	27.4	15.7 – 42.2	57.5	42.4 – 71.6	11.8	4.6 – 24.0	3.3	0.5 – 12.2	0.0	–
İstanbul	11	48.3	19.5 – 78.0	24.4	5.7 – 57.4	20.8	4.2 – 53.6	0.0	–	6.4	0.4 – 35.7
İzmir	4	100.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Kahramanmaraş	5	52.6	15.8 – 87.1	0.0	–	47.4	12.9 – 84.2	0.0	–	0.0	–
Kayseri	35	17.9	3.3 – 49.6	53.1	23.6 – 81.0	26.9	7.1 – 59.1	2.1	0.0 – 27.8	0.0	–
Kilis	6	36.8	8.7 – 75.3	63.2	24.7 – 91.3	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Konya	1	100.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Mardin	98	90.7	83.7 – 95.4	8.8	4.3 – 15.7	0.5	0.0 – 3.8	0.0	–	0.0	–
Mersin	73	36.8	22.8 – 52.7	60.7	44.7 – 75.1	2.5	0.3 – 11.6	0.0	–	0.0	–
Osmaniye	3	100.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Şanlıurfa	19	50.8	24.3 – 76.9	49.2	23.1 – 75.7	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Total	326	52.0	45.1 – 58.9	38.0	31.4 – 44.9	8.3	5.1 – 12.8	1.4	0.4 – 3.8	0.2	0.0 – 1.8

Fig. 31. Satisfaction with hospital services by province

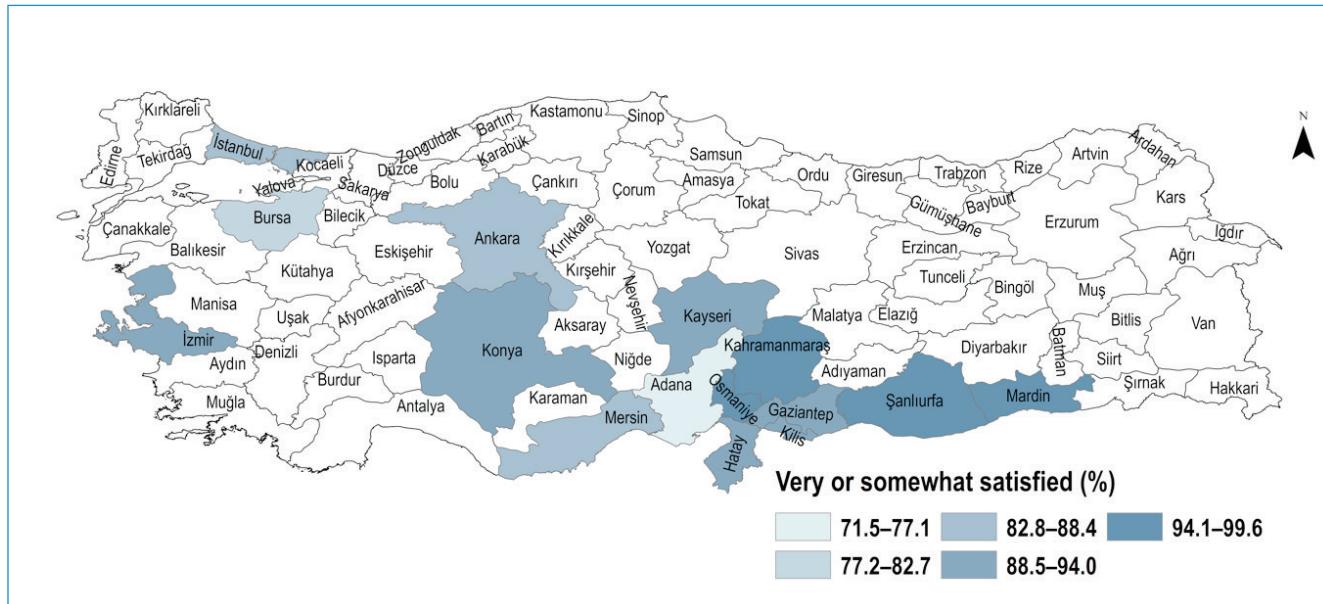


Table 54. Satisfaction with hospital services by province in Turkey

Province	n	Very satisfied		Somewhat satisfied		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		Dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Adana	257	36.6	30.4 – 43.1	34.9	28.8 – 41.4	20.8	15.8 – 26.6	7.1	4.3 – 11.1	0.6	0.1 – 2.4
Ankara	152	50.0	40.7 – 59.2	36.9	28.3 – 46.1	13.2	7.9 – 20.4	0.0	–	0.0	–
Bursa	115	20.7	13.4 – 29.7	58.0	47.8 – 67.6	7.1	3.2 – 13.7	14.2	8.3 – 22.4	0.0	–
Gaziantep	278	47.6	39.8 – 55.5	42.3	34.7 – 50.2	8.1	4.5 – 13.2	1.9	0.5 – 5.1	0.0	–
Hatay	587	51.4	46.4 – 56.4	37.5	32.7 – 42.4	10.0	7.3 – 13.3	1.1	0.4 – 2.6	0.0	–
İstanbul	375	17.6	13.4 – 22.4	68.8	63.1 – 74.1	9.6	6.5 – 13.5	2.8	1.3 – 5.3	1.2	0.4 – 3.1
İzmir	98	86.2	75.9 – 93.1	5.0	1.4 – 12.7	3.1	0.6 – 9.8	2.7	0.5 – 9.3	3.0	0.6 – 9.7
Kahramanmaraş	140	38.7	30.3 – 47.7	57.2	48.2 – 65.9	3.6	1.2 – 8.1	0.0	–	0.5	0.0 – 3.3
Kayseri	63	26.5	9.8 – 51.0	62.9	38.4 – 83.1	7.3	0.9 – 27.7	1.7	0.0 – 18.3	1.7	0.0 – 18.2
Kilis	109	15.0	9.1 – 22.7	76.0	67.2 – 83.4	7.1	3.3 – 13.2	2.0	0.4 – 6.1	0.0	–
Konya	175	50.6	37.4 – 63.6	41.4	29.0 – 54.8	7.4	2.5 – 16.7	0.6	0.0 – 6.0	0.0	–
Mardin	131	93.6	88.4 – 96.9	6.0	2.8 – 11.1	0.4	0.0 – 2.8	0.0	–	0.0	–
Mersin	223	43.4	35.3 – 51.7	43.7	35.7 – 52.1	12.2	7.5 – 18.4	0.7	0.1 – 3.3	0.0	–
Osmaniye	34	69.0	52.3 – 82.6	27.7	14.8 – 44.2	0.0	–	3.3	0.4 – 13.7	0.0	–
Şanlıurfa	334	76.8	69.5 – 83.1	20.9	14.9 – 28.1	2.2	0.7 – 5.6	0.0	–	0.0	–
Total	3071	47.3	45.0 – 49.6	41.4	39.2 – 43.7	8.7	7.5 – 10.1	2.2	1.6 – 2.9	0.4	0.2 – 0.7

Fig. 32. Satisfaction with pharmacy services by province

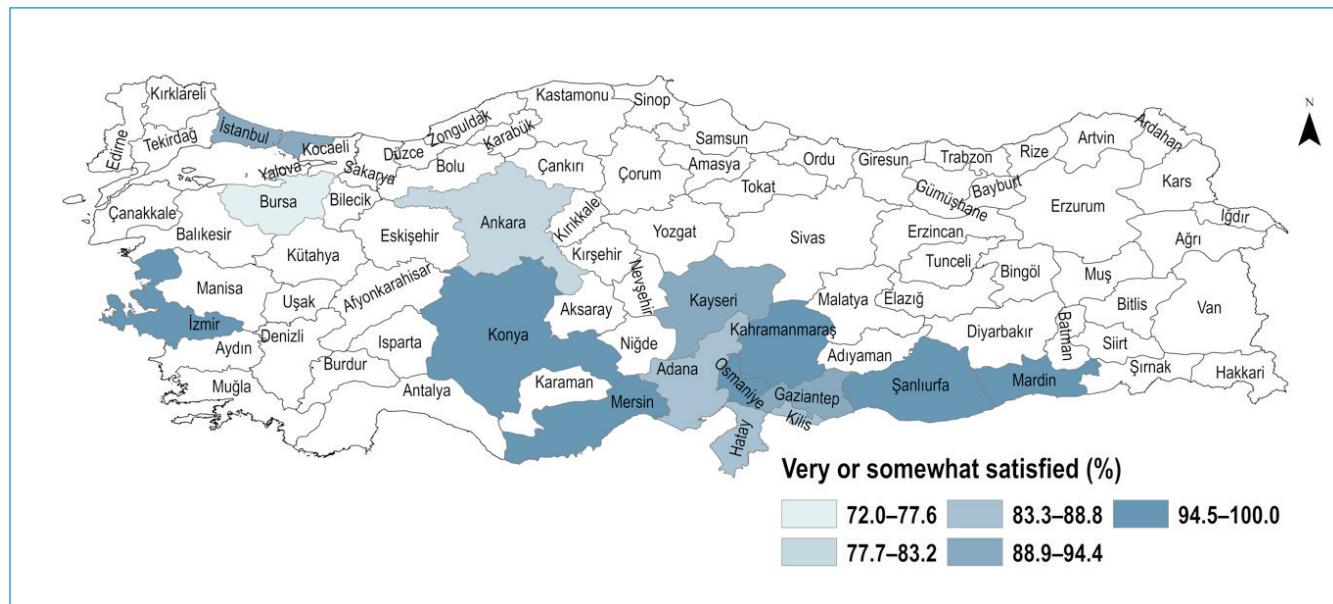


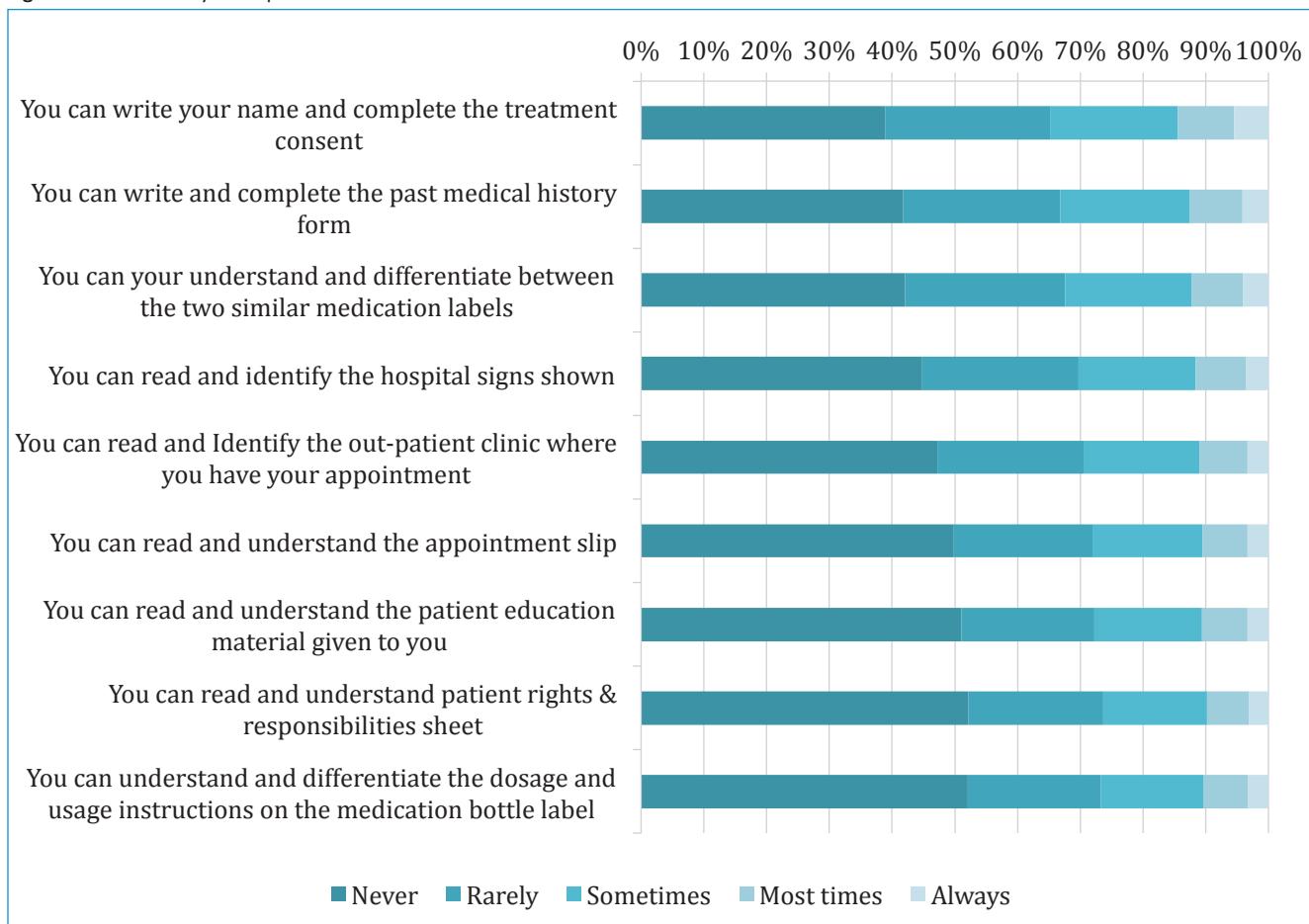
Table 55. Satisfaction with pharmacy services by province in Turkey

Province	n	Very satisfied		Somewhat satisfied		Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied		Dissatisfied		Very dissatisfied	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Adana	204	37.1	30.4 – 44.3	46.1	39.0 – 53.4	13.2	8.8 – 18.6	2.6	1.0 – 5.8	1.0	0.2 – 3.3
Ankara	75	58.9	45.0 – 71.8	24.2	14.0 – 37.4	16.9	8.5 – 29.1	0.0	–	0.0	–
Bursa	10	0.0	–	72.0	38.0 – 93.1	7.2	0.4 – 38.4	20.7	3.9 – 54.8	0.0	–
Gaziantep	233	59.6	50.7 – 68.0	33.1	25.2 – 41.8	5.1	2.2 – 10.1	1.9	0.4 – 5.5	0.4	0.0 – 2.9
Hatay	288	17.1	12.1 – 23.3	69.2	62.1 – 75.8	13.6	9.1 – 19.3	0.0	–	0.0	–
İstanbul	400	52.6	46.9 – 58.2	41.7	36.2 – 47.3	3.8	2.1 – 6.5	0.6	0.1 – 2.0	1.3	0.4 – 3.1
İzmir	4	94.6	44.1 – 99.9	0.0	–	5.4	0.1 – 55.9	0.0	–	0.0	–
Kahramanmaraş	96	49.7	38.9 – 60.5	47.1	36.4 – 58.0	2.5	0.5 – 7.8	0.0	–	0.8	0.0 – 4.8
Kayseri	57	18.3	4.6 – 44.5	74.6	47.6 – 91.8	7.1	0.7 – 30.1	0.0	–	0.0	–
Kilis	96	32.0	23.4 – 41.7	56.5	46.6 – 66.0	6.8	3.0 – 13.0	2.8	0.8 – 7.6	1.9	0.4 – 6.2
Konya	87	98.6	84.7 – 100.0	0.7	0.0 – 13.7	0.7	0.0 – 13.9	0.0	–	0.0	–
Mardin	129	94.0	88.9 – 97.2	5.6	2.5 – 10.6	0.4	0.0 – 2.9	0.0	–	0.0	–
Mersin	185	33.1	24.9 – 42.2	61.7	52.4 – 70.3	5.2	2.2 – 10.6	0.0	–	0.0	–
Osmaniye	23	56.5	36.0 – 75.5	43.5	24.5 – 64.0	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Şanlıurfa	280	86.0	78.7 – 91.5	14.0	8.5 – 21.3	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Total	2167	52.3	49.5 – 55.1	40.4	37.7 – 43.2	6.0	4.8 – 7.5	0.8	0.4 – 1.4	0.5	0.2 – 1.0

Health literacy

Fig. 33 shows that, overall, more than half of respondents report that they are never able to “read and understand the patient education material” (51.0%), “read and understand the patient rights and responsibilities sheet” (52.1%) or “understand and differentiate the dosage and usage instructions on the medication bottle” (52.0%). Between 39.0% and 49.8% of respondents are never able to fulfil the six remaining aspects of health literacy. For each statement, a higher proportion of females than males responded that they can never carry out the actions (Table 56–68). This proportion also increases with age, as respondents aged 60–69 are most likely to report that they can never complete the actions.

Fig. 33. Health literacy of respondents



The proportions of respondents who can easily perform health literacy activities by sex are in Fig. 34. Overall, the proportion of the survey population who can often or always perform the activities is slightly higher among men than women. In particular, 15.6% of men and 13.3% of women can write their name and complete the treatment consent form; 13.4% of men and 11.8% of women can write and complete the past medical history form.

Fig. 34. Proportion of respondents who can often or always read, write and understand medical and health care information (health literacy), by sex

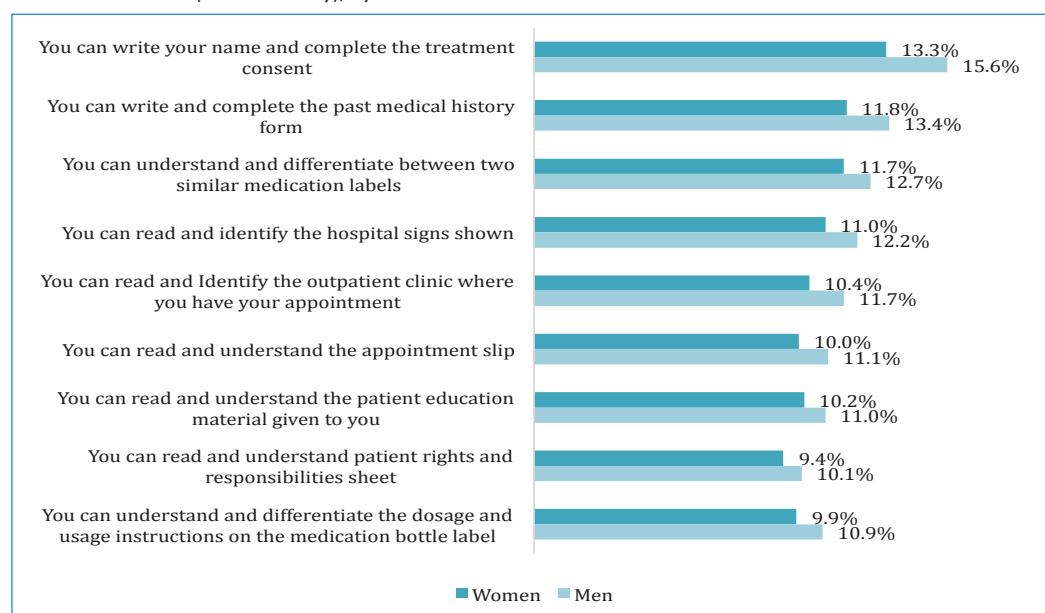


Fig. 35 shows that the ability to perform the health literacy activities decreases with age. The proportion of respondents who can “often” or “always” perform the activities varies in the age group 18–29 years between 10.6% (understand the patient rights and responsibilities sheet) to 16.3% (write your name and complete the treatment consent). In the older age group (60–69 years), the proportion varies from 6.8% (read and identify the outpatient clinic where the appointment is scheduled) to 11.2% (write your name and complete the treatment consent).

Fig. 35. Proportion of respondents who can often or always read, write and understand medical and health care information (health literacy), by age group

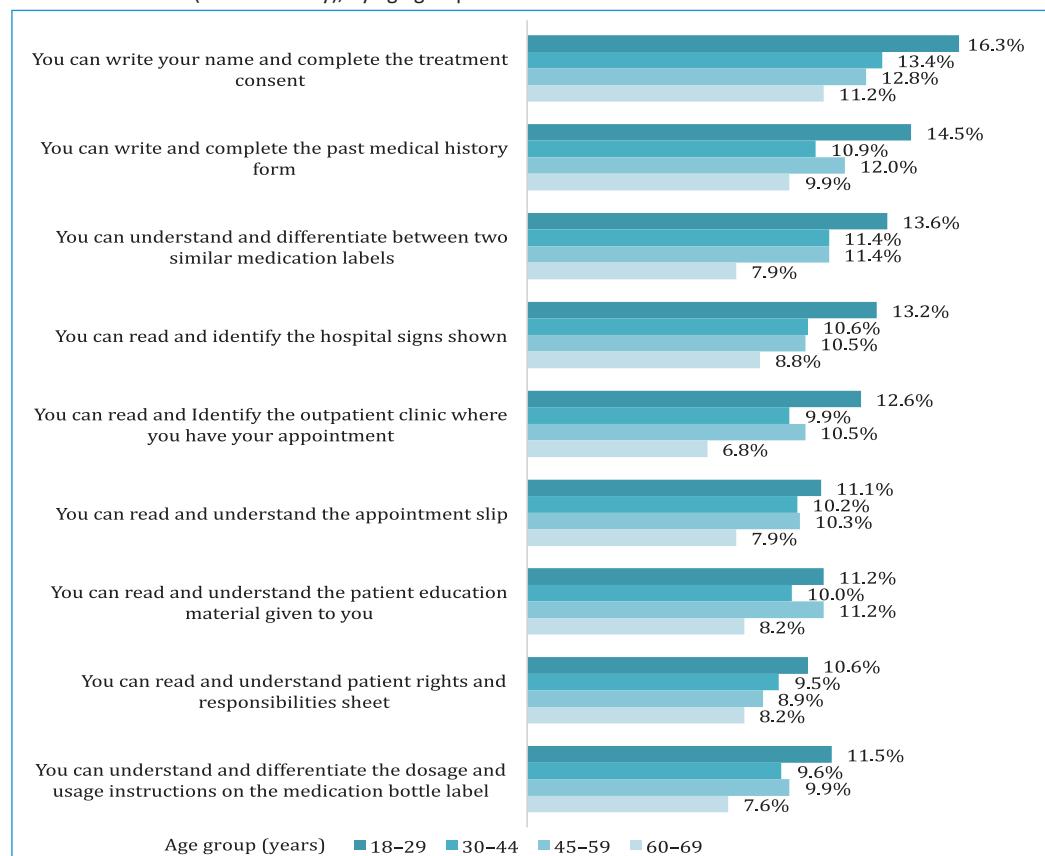


Table 56. Proportion of respondents who can write their name and complete the treatment consent by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Always	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	33.7	30.4 – 37.0	25.9	23.0 – 29.1	22.3	19.6 – 25.3	11.1	9.0 – 13.4	7.0	5.4 – 8.9
	30–44	1221	32.9	30.2 – 35.7	29.6	27.0 – 32.4	22.8	20.4 – 25.3	8.6	7.1 – 10.3	6.1	4.8 – 7.6
	45–59	507	44.7	39.5 – 49.9	27.0	22.5 – 31.8	15.1	11.7 – 19.2	7.9	5.4 – 11.1	5.3	3.3 – 8.1
	60–69	68	50.5	36.1 – 64.9	27.0	15.7 – 41.3	14.4	6.4 – 26.9	4.0	0.8 – 13.0	4.0	0.8 – 13.0
	Total	2968	35.6	33.6 – 37.6	27.7	25.8 – 29.5	21.1	19.5 – 22.8	9.3	8.2 – 10.6	6.3	5.3 – 7.3
Women	18–29	1376	38.9	36.1 – 41.8	26.3	23.8 – 29.0	19.9	17.7 – 22.3	9.6	8.0 – 11.5	5.2	4.0 – 6.6
	30–44	1195	42.3	39.5 – 45.2	26.3	23.8 – 28.9	19.4	17.2 – 21.7	7.3	5.9 – 8.9	4.7	3.6 – 6.0
	45–59	455	44.4	35.1 – 53.9	21.9	14.8 – 30.6	21.5	14.5 – 30.1	9.6	5.0 – 16.3	2.7	0.7 – 7.2
	60–69	117	70.0	49.1 – 86.0	8.1	1.5 – 24.9	9.0	1.9 – 26.3	7.1	1.2 – 23.5	5.8	0.8 – 21.6
	Total	3143	42.1	39.9 – 44.4	25.0	23.0 – 27.1	19.5	17.8 – 21.4	8.7	7.4 – 10.0	4.6	3.7 – 5.7
Both sexes	18–29	2548	36.5	34.3 – 38.7	26.2	24.2 – 28.2	21.0	19.3 – 22.9	10.3	9.0 – 11.7	6.0	5.0 – 7.2
	30–44	2416	37.6	35.6 – 39.6	28.0	26.2 – 29.9	21.1	19.5 – 22.8	8.0	6.9 – 9.1	5.4	4.5 – 6.4
	45–59	962	44.5	39.3 – 49.8	24.6	20.2 – 29.4	18.1	14.3 – 22.5	8.7	6.0 – 12.0	4.1	2.3 – 6.6
	60–69	185	62.9	48.5 – 75.7	15.0	7.0 – 27.3	11.0	4.4 – 22.3	6.0	1.6 – 15.6	5.2	1.2 – 14.4
	Total	6111	39.0	37.5 – 40.5	26.3	24.9 – 27.7	20.3	19.1 – 21.6	9.0	8.1 – 9.9	5.4	4.8 – 6.2

Table 57. Proportion of respondents who can write and complete the past medical history form by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Always	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	36.6	33.3 – 40.0	25.1	22.1 – 28.2	22.1	19.3 – 25.0	10.4	8.4 – 12.7	5.8	4.4 – 7.6
	30–44	1221	36.2	33.4 – 39.1	29.0	26.4 – 31.7	23.5	21.1 – 26.1	7.2	5.7 – 8.8	4.2	3.1 – 5.4
	45–59	507	46.3	41.1 – 51.6	27.4	22.9 – 32.2	13.9	10.6 – 17.8	8.7	6.1 – 12.0	3.7	2.1 – 6.1
	60–69	68	53.0	38.5 – 67.2	24.1	13.4 – 38.1	15.2	6.9 – 27.9	6.1	1.6 – 16.0	1.6	0.1 – 8.9
	Total	2968	38.5	36.5 – 40.5	27.0	25.2 – 28.9	21.1	19.5 – 22.8	8.7	7.6 – 9.9	4.7	3.9 – 5.6
Women	18–29	1376	41.9	39.0 – 44.8	23.4	21.0 – 26.0	21.6	19.2 – 24.0	9.0	7.4 – 10.7	4.2	3.1 – 5.4
	30–44	1195	44.4	41.5 – 47.2	25.8	23.3 – 28.3	19.4	17.2 – 21.8	6.6	5.3 – 8.1	3.8	2.8 – 5.0
	45–59	455	47.7	38.2 – 57.2	19.6	12.9 – 28.0	21.3	14.3 – 29.9	9.1	4.6 – 15.7	2.3	0.6 – 6.7
	60–69	117	73.5	52.8 – 88.4	5.6	0.7 – 21.2	9.7	2.1 – 27.2	7.1	1.2 – 23.5	4.1	0.4 – 18.9
	Total	3143	44.8	42.6 – 47.2	23.1	21.2 – 25.1	20.3	18.5 – 22.2	8.0	6.8 – 9.3	3.8	2.9 – 4.7
Both sexes	18–29	2548	39.5	37.3 – 41.7	24.2	22.3 – 26.2	21.8	20.0 – 23.7	9.6	8.4 – 11.0	4.9	4.0 – 6.0
	30–44	2416	40.3	38.3 – 42.3	27.4	25.6 – 29.3	21.5	19.8 – 23.2	6.9	5.9 – 8.0	4.0	3.2 – 4.8
	45–59	962	47.0	41.7 – 52.3	23.7	19.4 – 28.4	17.4	13.7 – 21.7	8.9	6.2 – 12.2	3.1	1.6 – 5.3
	60–69	185	66.0	51.7 – 78.4	12.4	5.2 – 24.1	11.7	4.8 – 23.3	6.7	2.0 – 16.6	3.2	0.5 – 11.4
	Total	6111	41.8	40.2 – 43.3	25.0	23.7 – 26.4	20.7	19.4 – 22.0	8.3	7.5 – 9.2	4.2	3.6 – 4.9

Table 58. Proportion of respondents who can understand and differentiate between two similar medication labels by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Always	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	37.8	34.5 – 41.2	25.8	22.9 – 28.9	22.7	19.9 – 25.7	8.1	6.4 – 10.2	5.6	4.1 – 7.3
	30–44	1221	38.2	35.4 – 41.1	27.6	25.0 – 30.3	21.7	19.4 – 24.2	8.7	7.2 – 10.5	3.7	2.7 – 5.0
	45–59	507	45.6	40.4 – 50.9	27.7	23.2 – 32.6	14.5	11.1 – 18.5	8.4	5.8 – 11.6	3.8	2.1 – 6.2
	60–69	68	57.6	42.9 – 71.3	23.7	13.0 – 37.6	15.9	7.4 – 28.7	1.2	0.1 – 8.2	1.6	0.1 – 8.9
	Total	2968	39.8	37.7 – 41.8	26.8	25.0 – 28.7	20.7	19.1 – 22.5	8.3	7.2 – 9.5	4.4	3.6 – 5.3
Women	18–29	1376	42.0	39.1 – 44.9	24.9	22.4 – 27.4	19.6	17.3 – 22.0	9.6	8.0 – 11.4	4.0	3.0 – 5.3
	30–44	1195	44.0	41.2 – 46.9	26.8	24.4 – 29.4	18.9	16.7 – 21.2	6.2	4.9 – 7.7	4.1	3.1 – 5.3
	45–59	455	46.2	36.9 – 55.8	18.5	11.9 – 26.7	24.8	17.3 – 33.8	8.2	4.1 – 14.7	2.3	0.5 – 6.5
	60–69	117	64.5	43.5 – 81.9	14.6	4.4 – 33.5	10.2	2.3 – 27.8	7.6	1.4 – 24.2	3.1	0.2 – 17.2
	Total	3143	44.2	41.9 – 46.5	24.3	22.4 – 26.3	19.7	17.9 – 21.6	8.0	6.8 – 9.3	3.7	2.9 – 4.7
Both sexes	18–29	2548	40.1	37.9 – 42.3	25.3	23.4 – 27.3	21.0	19.2 – 22.9	8.9	7.7 – 10.3	4.7	3.8 – 5.7
	30–44	2416	41.1	39.1 – 43.1	27.2	25.4 – 29.1	20.3	18.7 – 22.0	7.5	6.4 – 8.6	3.9	3.2 – 4.8
	45–59	962	45.9	40.7 – 51.2	23.3	19.1 – 28.1	19.4	15.5 – 23.9	8.3	5.7 – 11.6	3.1	1.6 – 5.3
	60–69	185	62.0	47.6 – 74.9	17.9	9.0 – 30.7	12.3	5.2 – 24.0	5.3	1.3 – 14.6	2.6	0.3 – 10.4
	Total	6111	42.0	40.5 – 43.6	25.5	24.2 – 26.9	20.2	19.0 – 21.5	8.1	7.3 – 9.0	4.1	3.5 – 4.7

Table 59. Proportion of respondents who can read and identify the hospital signs shown, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Always	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	42.2	38.8 – 45.7	24.4	21.5 – 27.5	18.8	16.2 – 21.6	9.3	7.4 – 11.5	5.3	3.9 – 7.0
	30–44	1221	40.8	37.9 – 43.7	27.6	25.0 – 30.3	20.7	18.4 – 23.2	7.7	6.2 – 9.3	3.2	2.3 – 4.4
	45–59	507	48.4	43.2 – 53.7	25.2	20.9 – 30.0	15.5	12.0 – 19.6	8.1	5.6 – 11.3	2.7	1.4 – 4.9
	60–69	68	58.5	43.8 – 72.1	16.0	7.5 – 28.9	18.1	9.0 – 31.3	5.7	1.5 – 15.6	1.6	0.1 – 8.9
	Total	2968	43.1	41.0 – 45.1	25.7	23.9 – 27.5	19.0	17.4 – 20.7	8.3	7.2 – 9.5	3.9	3.2 – 4.8
Women	18–29	1376	45.1	42.2 – 48.0	23.2	20.8 – 25.7	19.8	17.6 – 22.2	8.1	6.7 – 9.9	3.8	2.8 – 5.0
	30–44	1195	46.4	43.5 – 49.2	25.8	23.4 – 28.4	17.4	15.3 – 19.7	7.2	5.8 – 8.8	3.2	2.3 – 4.4
	45–59	455	44.7	35.4 – 54.3	27.4	19.5 – 36.5	17.8	11.4 – 26.0	8.4	4.2 – 14.9	1.7	0.3 – 5.6
	60–69	117	70.2	49.3 – 86.1	5.4	0.7 – 20.9	14.7	4.5 – 33.6	7.6	1.4 – 24.2	2.1	0.1 – 15.3
	Total	3143	46.4	44.1 – 48.8	24.1	22.2 – 26.2	18.4	16.7 – 20.3	7.8	6.6 – 9.1	3.2	2.5 – 4.1
Both sexes	18–29	2548	43.8	41.6 – 46.0	23.8	21.9 – 25.7	19.3	17.6 – 21.1	8.7	7.5 – 10.0	4.5	3.6 – 5.5
	30–44	2416	43.5	41.5 – 45.6	26.7	24.9 – 28.6	19.1	17.5 – 20.7	7.4	6.4 – 8.6	3.2	2.6 – 4.0
	45–59	962	46.6	41.4 – 52.0	26.3	21.8 – 31.1	16.6	13.0 – 20.9	8.3	5.7 – 11.5	2.2	1.0 – 4.2
	60–69	183	65.9	51.6 – 78.3	9.3	3.4 – 20.1	15.9	7.6 – 28.4	6.9	2.1 – 16.9	1.9	0.2 – 9.2
	Total	6111	44.8	43.3 – 46.4	24.9	23.6 – 26.3	18.7	17.5 – 19.9	8.1	7.2 – 8.9	3.5	3.0 – 4.2

Table 60. Proportion of respondents who can read and identify the outpatient clinic where they have an appointment by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Always	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	44.0	40.6 – 47.5	22.8	20.0 – 25.8	19.5	16.9 – 22.4	8.7	6.9 – 10.8	5.0	3.6 – 6.6
	30–44	1221	42.5	39.6 – 45.4	27.0	24.4 – 29.7	19.9	17.7 – 22.4	7.1	5.7 – 8.8	3.5	2.5 – 4.7
	45–59	507	52.2	46.9 – 57.4	22.4	18.3 – 27.0	14.6	11.2 – 18.6	8.2	5.6 – 11.4	2.7	1.3 – 4.8
	60–69	68	64.4	49.7 – 77.2	9.2	3.2 – 20.4	23.6	13.0 – 37.5	1.2	0.1 – 8.2	1.6	0.1 – 8.9
	Total	2968	45.2	43.2 – 47.3	24.2	22.4 – 26.0	18.9	17.4 – 20.6	7.8	6.7 – 9.0	3.9	3.1 – 4.7
Women	18–29	1376	46.6	43.7 – 49.5	22.7	20.4 – 25.3	18.9	16.7 – 21.3	8.3	6.8 – 10.1	3.4	2.5 – 4.6
	30–44	1195	48.7	45.9 – 51.6	24.6	22.2 – 27.2	17.5	15.4 – 19.8	6.2	5.0 – 7.7	2.9	2.0 – 4.0
	45–59	455	51.1	41.6 – 60.6	20.8	13.9 – 29.4	18.1	11.6 – 26.3	8.4	4.2 – 14.8	1.7	0.3 – 5.6
	60–69	117	75.6	55.1 – 89.8	5.0	0.6 – 20.3	10.2	2.4 – 27.9	7.1	1.2 – 23.5	2.1	0.1 – 15.3
	Total	3143	49.1	46.8 – 51.4	22.5	20.6 – 24.5	17.9	16.2 – 19.8	7.5	6.3 – 8.8	2.9	2.2 – 3.8
Both sexes	18–29	2548	45.4	43.2 – 47.6	22.8	20.9 – 24.7	19.2	17.5 – 21.0	8.5	7.3 – 9.8	4.1	3.3 – 5.1
	30–44	2416	45.6	43.5 – 47.6	25.8	24.1 – 27.7	18.7	17.2 – 20.4	6.7	5.7 – 7.8	3.2	2.5 – 4.0
	45–59	962	51.7	46.4 – 57.0	21.7	17.5 – 26.3	16.2	12.6 – 20.4	8.3	5.7 – 11.5	2.2	1.0 – 4.2
	60–69	185	71.5	57.4 – 82.9	6.5	1.9 – 16.4	15.1	7.0 – 27.5	4.9	1.1 – 14.1	1.9	0.2 – 9.2
	Total	6111	47.2	45.7 – 48.8	23.3	22.0 – 24.7	18.4	17.2 – 19.6	7.6	6.8 – 8.5	3.4	2.9 – 4.0

Table 61. Proportion of respondents who can read and understand the appointment slip by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Always	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	46.7	43.3 – 50.2	22.5	19.7 – 25.5	18.7	16.1 – 21.5	7.2	5.5 – 9.1	4.9	3.6 – 6.6
	30–44	1221	45.4	42.5 – 48.3	24.9	22.4 – 27.5	19.2	16.9 – 21.6	6.8	5.5 – 8.4	3.7	2.7 – 4.9
	45–59	507	54.6	49.3 – 59.8	22.0	17.8 – 26.5	12.7	9.5 – 16.5	7.8	5.4 – 11.0	2.9	1.5 – 5.1
	60–69	68	64.2	49.5 – 77.1	17.5	8.5 – 30.6	13.0	5.5 – 25.1	3.7	0.6 – 12.4	1.6	0.1 – 8.9
	Total	2968	47.9	45.9 – 50.0	23.3	21.6 – 25.1	17.7	16.2 – 19.4	7.1	6.1 – 8.2	4.0	3.2 – 4.9
Women	18–29	1376	49.7	46.8 – 52.6	21.2	18.9 – 23.7	18.8	16.6 – 21.2	7.1	5.7 – 8.7	3.2	2.3 – 4.3
	30–44	1195	51.0	48.2 – 53.9	22.6	20.2 – 25.0	16.5	14.5 – 18.8	7.0	5.7 – 8.6	2.8	2.0 – 3.9
	45–59	455	52.6	43.0 – 62.0	19.3	12.6 – 27.6	18.3	11.8 – 26.6	7.6	3.6 – 13.9	2.2	0.5 – 6.5
	60–69	117	75.6	55.1 – 89.8	10.4	2.4 – 28.2	4.6	0.5 – 19.6	7.3	1.2 – 23.8	2.1	0.1 – 15.3
	Total	3143	51.6	49.3 – 53.9	21.1	19.2 – 23.0	17.4	15.7 – 19.2	7.1	6.0 – 8.4	2.9	2.2 – 3.7
Both sexes	18–29	2548	48.3	46.1 – 50.6	21.8	20.0 – 23.7	18.8	17.1 – 20.6	7.1	6.0 – 8.3	4.0	3.2 – 4.9
	30–44	2416	48.2	46.1 – 50.3	23.7	22.0 – 25.5	17.9	16.3 – 19.5	6.9	5.9 – 8.0	3.3	2.6 – 4.0
	45–59	962	53.6	48.3 – 58.9	20.7	16.6 – 25.2	15.4	11.8 – 19.5	7.7	5.2 – 10.9	2.6	1.3 – 4.7
	60–69	185	71.4	57.4 – 82.9	13.0	5.6 – 24.9	7.7	2.5 – 18.0	6.0	1.6 – 15.6	1.9	0.2 – 9.2
	Total	6111	49.8	48.3 – 51.4	22.1	20.9 – 23.4	17.5	16.4 – 18.8	7.1	6.3 – 7.9	3.4	2.9 – 4.0

Table 62. Proportion of respondents who can read and understand the patient education material given to them by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Always	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	47.2	43.8 – 50.7	21.2	18.5 – 24.2	18.9	16.3 – 21.8	7.7	6.0 – 9.7	5.0	3.6 – 6.6
	30–44	1221	47.3	44.4 – 50.3	23.9	21.4 – 26.4	18.8	16.6 – 21.2	6.6	5.3 – 8.2	3.4	2.4 – 4.5
	45–59	507	55.4	50.2 – 60.6	21.2	17.1 – 25.7	12.8	9.6 – 16.6	8.0	5.5 – 11.2	2.6	1.3 – 4.6
	60–69	68	64.1	49.4 – 77.0	11.1	4.3 – 22.8	18.6	9.3 – 31.9	4.5	0.9 – 13.7	1.6	0.1 – 8.9
	Total	2968	49.1	47.0 – 51.1	22.1	20.4 – 23.8	17.8	16.3 – 19.4	7.2	6.2 – 8.4	3.8	3.1 – 4.7
Women	18–29	1376	50.0	47.1 – 52.9	21.4	19.0 – 23.8	18.7	16.5 – 21.1	6.4	5.1 – 7.9	3.5	2.5 – 4.7
	30–44	1195	51.3	48.4 – 54.1	23.1	20.7 – 25.5	15.6	13.6 – 17.8	7.1	5.8 – 8.7	2.9	2.1 – 4.0
	45–59	455	58.6	49.0 – 67.7	13.9	8.3 – 21.6	15.6	9.6 – 23.5	10.0	5.3 – 16.8	1.9	0.4 – 6.0
	60–69	117	79.7	59.7 – 92.4	7.2	1.2 – 23.7	3.7	0.3 – 18.2	7.3	1.2 – 23.8	2.1	0.1 – 15.3
	Total	3143	52.8	50.5 – 55.2	20.4	18.6 – 22.3	16.5	14.9 – 18.3	7.2	6.1 – 8.5	3.0	2.3 – 3.9
Both sexes	18–29	2548	48.7	46.5 – 51.0	21.3	19.5 – 23.2	18.8	17.1 – 20.6	7.0	5.9 – 8.2	4.2	3.3 – 5.1
	30–44	2416	49.3	47.2 – 51.3	23.5	21.8 – 25.2	17.2	15.7 – 18.8	6.9	5.9 – 8.0	3.1	2.5 – 3.9
	45–59	962	56.9	51.6 – 62.1	17.8	14.0 – 22.1	14.1	10.7 – 18.1	8.9	6.2 – 12.3	2.3	1.1 – 4.3
	60–69	185	74.0	60.1 – 84.9	8.6	3.0 – 19.3	9.2	3.3 – 20.0	6.3	1.8 – 16.0	1.9	0.2 – 9.2
	Total	6111	51.0	49.4 – 52.6	21.2	20.0 – 22.5	17.2	16.0 – 18.4	7.2	6.4 – 8.1	3.4	2.9 – 4.0

Table 63. Proportion of respondents who can read and understand the patient rights and responsibilities sheet by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Always	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	49.9	46.4 – 53.3	20.5	17.8 – 23.4	17.9	15.4 – 20.7	7.3	5.6 – 9.3	4.4	3.2 – 6.0
	30–44	1221	48.2	45.3 – 51.1	24.0	21.5 – 26.5	18.6	16.4 – 20.9	6.2	4.9 – 7.7	3.1	2.2 – 4.3
	45–59	507	54.8	49.5 – 59.9	22.6	18.5 – 27.2	13.7	10.3 – 17.6	6.4	4.2 – 9.4	2.6	1.3 – 4.6
	60–69	68	65.0	50.3 – 77.7	19.0	9.6 – 32.3	10.0	3.6 – 21.3	4.5	0.9 – 13.7	1.6	0.1 – 8.9
	Total	2968	50.3	48.3 – 52.4	22.2	20.6 – 24.0	17.3	15.8 – 18.9	6.6	5.6 – 7.7	3.5	2.8 – 4.3
Women	18–29	1376	52.2	49.3 – 55.1	20.7	18.4 – 23.1	17.5	15.4 – 19.8	6.1	4.8 – 7.6	3.4	2.5 – 4.6
	30–44	1195	52.4	49.5 – 55.3	22.8	20.4 – 25.3	15.3	13.3 – 17.4	7.0	5.6 – 8.5	2.6	1.8 – 3.6
	45–59	455	56.6	47.0 – 65.8	19.3	12.6 – 27.6	15.2	9.3 – 23.0	7.3	3.4 – 13.4	1.7	0.3 – 5.6
	60–69	117	76.2	55.7 – 90.2	10.8	2.6 – 28.6	3.7	0.3 – 18.2	7.3	1.2 – 23.8	2.1	0.1 – 15.3
	Total	3143	53.8	51.5 – 56.1	20.9	19.1 – 22.8	15.8	14.2 – 17.6	6.6	5.5 – 7.9	2.8	2.1 – 3.7
Both sexes	18–29	2548	51.1	48.9 – 53.4	20.6	18.8 – 22.5	17.7	16.1 – 19.5	6.7	5.6 – 7.8	3.9	3.1 – 4.8
	30–44	2416	50.3	48.2 – 52.3	23.4	21.7 – 25.2	16.9	15.4 – 18.5	6.6	5.6 – 7.6	2.9	2.2 – 3.6
	45–59	962	55.6	50.3 – 60.8	21.0	16.9 – 25.6	14.4	11.0 – 18.4	6.8	4.5 – 9.9	2.1	1.0 – 4.1
	60–69	185	72.0	58.0 – 83.4	13.8	6.1 – 25.8	6.0	1.6 – 15.6	6.3	1.8 – 16.0	1.9	0.2 – 9.2
	Total	6111	52.1	50.6 – 53.7	21.6	20.3 – 22.9	16.5	15.4 – 17.7	6.6	5.9 – 7.4	3.2	2.6 – 3.7

Table 64. Proportion of respondents who can understand and differentiate the dosage and usage instructions on the medication bottle label by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Never		Rarely		Sometimes		Often		Always	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Men	18–29	1172	49.1	45.6 – 52.6	21.0	18.2 – 23.9	17.3	14.8 – 20.1	7.7	6.0 – 9.7	4.9	3.6 – 6.6
	30–44	1221	48.0	45.0 – 50.9	23.6	21.2 – 26.2	18.2	16.0 – 20.5	7.1	5.7 – 8.8	3.1	2.2 – 4.2
	45–59	507	57.2	52.0 – 62.4	21.4	17.4 – 26.0	12.0	8.9 – 15.8	6.7	4.4 – 9.7	2.6	1.3 – 4.6
	60–69	68	65.3	50.6 – 78.0	18.6	9.3 – 31.9	8.7	2.9 – 19.7	5.7	1.5 – 15.6	1.6	0.1 – 8.9
	Total	2968	50.4	48.3 – 52.5	22.1	20.4 – 23.8	16.6	15.1 – 18.2	7.2	6.2 – 8.4	3.7	3.0 – 4.5
Women	18–29	1376	51.8	48.9 – 54.8	20.4	18.2 – 22.9	17.0	14.9 – 19.3	7.2	5.8 – 8.9	3.5	2.5 – 4.6
	30–44	1195	52.9	50.0 – 55.7	22.3	20.0 – 24.8	15.8	13.8 – 18.0	6.1	4.9 – 7.6	2.9	2.0 – 4.0
	45–59	455	54.8	45.2 – 64.1	17.2	10.9 – 25.3	17.3	11.0 – 25.4	9.1	4.7 – 15.7	1.7	0.3 – 5.6
	60–69	117	75.5	54.9 – 89.7	11.4	2.9 – 29.5	5.4	0.7 – 20.9	5.6	0.7 – 21.2	2.1	0.1 – 15.3
	Total	3143	53.5	51.2 – 55.8	20.3	18.5 – 22.3	16.2	14.5 – 17.9	7.0	5.9 – 8.3	2.9	2.2 – 3.8
Both sexes	18–29	2548	50.6	48.3 – 52.8	20.7	18.9 – 22.5	17.2	15.5 – 18.9	7.4	6.3 – 8.7	4.1	3.3 – 5.1
	30–44	2416	50.4	48.3 – 52.5	23.0	21.3 – 24.7	17.0	15.5 – 18.6	6.6	5.7 – 7.7	3.0	2.3 – 3.8
	45–59	962	56.1	50.8 – 61.3	19.4	15.5 – 23.9	14.5	11.1 – 18.6	7.8	5.3 – 11.1	2.1	1.0 – 4.1
	60–69	185	71.7	57.7 – 83.1	14.1	6.3 – 26.2	6.6	1.9 – 16.5	5.7	1.5 – 15.1	1.9	0.2 – 9.2
	Total	6111	52.0	50.5 – 53.6	21.2	19.9 – 22.5	16.4	15.2 – 17.5	7.1	6.4 – 8.0	3.3	2.8 – 3.9

Maternal and child health

Child health

Disease, injury and accidents in children

Table 65 summarizes the disease conditions, if any, experienced by child respondents in the two weeks before the survey. The most frequent response (87.8%) is “none”, which is higher in females (88.4%) than males (87.1%). The most frequent pathologic condition is non-chronic condition (10.0%) followed by chronic diseases (0.8%), long-term discomfort (0.8%), conditions limiting the ability to move (0.5%), a condition that respondents think may be a symptom of a chronic illness (0.4%) and, finally, accidents or injuries (0.2%).

Table 66 and Table 67 show the prevalence of chronic diseases in child respondents. The great majority of children (94.9%) have no chronic disease, with only a slight difference between males (95.1%) and females (94.8%). The highest proportion of children with no chronic disease is males aged 3–5 years (97.4%), while the lowest is males aged 0–2 years (92.4%).

Overall, the most common chronic disease is asthma (1.7%), followed by psychiatric disorders (0.8%), hypertension (0.6%), chronic disease/discomfort due to an accident and/or injury (0.5%) and chronic pulmonary disease (0.5%). Asthma is the most prevalent condition across all age groups. The highest proportion of children with asthma is in the 0–2 age group (2.6%); this proportion is higher in females (2.7%) than males (2.5%). The highest proportion of children with psychiatric disorders is also in the 0–2 age group (1.0%), but it is mainly due to males (1.5%); among females, the highest prevalence of psychiatric disorders (1.2%) is in those aged 3–5 years. Hypertension (1.2%) is mainly seen in females aged 0–2 and 6–9; the rate of chronic disease/discomfort caused by accident and/or injury mainly is highest in females aged 10–14 (0.8%), and the highest prevalence of chronic pulmonary disease is seen in females aged 3–5 (0.9%).

Among the less frequent chronic diseases, affecting less than 0.5% of the total sample, it is notable that cardiac disease and diabetes are the second and the third (tied with psychiatric disorders) most prevalent diseases among children aged 0–2 years, with proportions of 1.1% and 1.0% respectively.

Table 65. Disease, injury and accidents in the last two weeks in children by sex and age group

	Age group (years)	n	Non-chronic disease		Accident or injury		Chronic disease (diagnosed by a physician in the last 2 weeks)		Long-term discomfort and disability requiring home care		A condition/obstacle that limits ability to move		A condition that you think is a symptom of a chronic illness		None	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Boys	0 – 2	358	12.7	8.9 – 17.5	0.0	–	0.2	0.0 – 1.6	0.7	0.1 – 2.5	0.0	–	0.0	–	86.5	81.7 – 90.5
	3 – 5	428	14.4	10.3 – 19.4	0.6	0.1 – 2.4	0.9	0.2 – 2.8	1.3	0.4 – 3.5	1.9	0.6 – 4.2	0.4	0.0 – 1.9	82.4	77.1 – 86.9
	6 – 9	595	8.7	5.8 – 12.5	0.0	–	1.6	0.6 – 3.7	1.1	0.3 – 2.9	0.4	0.1 – 1.8	0.6	0.1 – 2.1	88.8	84.6 – 92.1
	10 – 14	611	9.5	6.6 – 13.1	0.2	0.0 – 1.3	0.3	0.0 – 1.5	0.3	0.0 – 1.4	0.2	0.0 – 1.2	0.4	0.1 – 1.7	89.1	85.3 – 92.2
	Total	1992	10.9	9.1 – 12.9	0.2	0.0 – 0.6	0.8	0.4 – 1.5	0.8	0.4 – 1.5	0.6	0.2 – 1.2	0.4	0.1 – 0.9	87.1	84.9 – 89.1
Girls	0 – 2	417	11.7	8.3 – 16.0	0.0	–	1.3	0.4 – 3.3	0.8	0.2 – 2.4	0.6	0.1 – 2.1	0.0	–	85.9	81.3 – 89.7
	3 – 5	474	8.0	5.1 – 11.9	0.0	–	0.9	0.2 – 2.8	1.2	0.4 – 3.3	0.2	0.0 – 1.5	0.7	0.1 – 2.5	89.5	85.2 – 92.9
	6 – 9	735	8.2	5.8 – 11.3	0.0	–	0.2	0.0 – 1.2	1.0	0.3 – 2.4	0.4	0.1 – 1.5	0.4	0.1 – 1.4	89.8	86.4 – 92.6
	10 – 14	714	9.9	7.1 – 13.3	0.6	0.1 – 1.8	0.7	0.2 – 2.1	0.2	0.0 – 1.1	0.4	0.1 – 1.5	0.8	0.2 – 2.1	87.7	84.0 – 90.7
	Total	2340	9.3	7.8 – 11.0	0.2	0.0 – 0.5	0.7	0.4 – 1.3	0.8	0.4 – 1.4	0.4	0.1 – 0.9	0.5	0.2 – 1.0	88.4	86.5 – 90.1
Both sexes	0 – 2	775	12.2	9.5 – 15.3	0.0	–	0.8	0.3 – 1.9	0.8	0.2 – 1.8	0.3	0.0 – 1.1	0.0	–	86.2	82.9 – 89.0
	3 – 5	902	11.0	8.5 – 14.1	0.3	0.0 – 1.1	0.9	0.3 – 2.1	1.3	0.5 – 2.6	1.0	0.4 – 2.2	0.6	0.1 – 1.6	86.1	82.8 – 89.0
	6 – 9	1330	8.4	6.5 – 10.8	0.0	–	0.8	0.3 – 1.8	1.0	0.5 – 2.1	0.4	0.1 – 1.2	0.5	0.1 – 1.2	89.4	86.8 – 91.6
	10 – 14	1325	9.7	7.6 – 12.1	0.4	0.1 – 1.1	0.6	0.2 – 1.3	0.2	0.0 – 0.8	0.3	0.1 – 0.9	0.6	0.2 – 1.4	88.3	85.7 – 90.6
	Total	4332	10.0	8.8 – 11.3	0.2	0.1 – 0.4	0.8	0.5 – 1.2	0.8	0.5 – 1.2	0.5	0.3 – 0.8	0.4	0.2 – 0.8	87.8	86.4 – 89.1

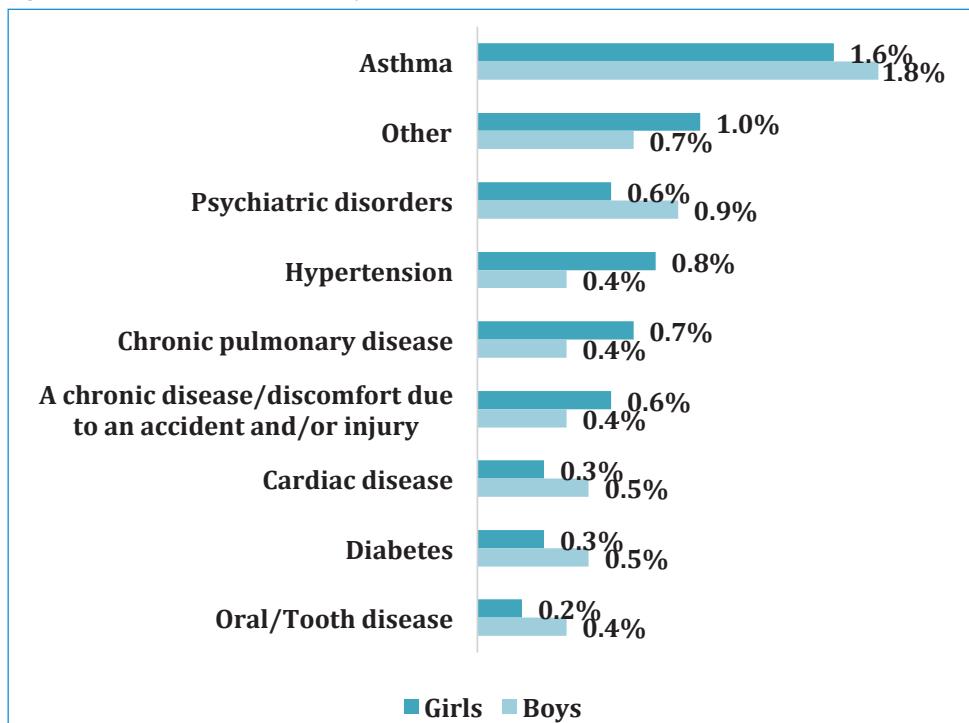
Table 66. Chronic diseases in children by sex and age group (part 1)

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Cardiac disease		Diabetes		Hypertension		Psychiatric disorders		Sexually transmitted and fertility disorder		Oral/Tooth disease	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Boys	0 – 2	417	1.3	0.4 – 3.3	1.5	0.5 – 3.5	0.3	0.0 – 1.6	1.5	0.5 – 3.5	0.4	0.0 – 1.8	0.0	–
	3 – 5	474	0.5	0.1 – 2.1	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.2	0.0 – 1.5	0.0	–	0.0	–
	6 – 9	735	0.4	0.1 – 1.4	0.3	0.0 – 1.3	0.4	0.1 – 1.5	0.9	0.3 – 2.2	0.0	–	0.9	0.3 – 2.3
	10 – 14	714	0.3	0.0 – 1.3	0.6	0.1 – 1.8	0.8	0.2 – 2.1	1.2	0.4 – 2.7	0.0	–	0.5	0.1 – 1.6
	Total	2340	0.5	0.2 – 1.1	0.5	0.2 – 1.1	0.4	0.2 – 0.9	0.9	0.5 – 1.6	0.1	0.0 – 0.4	0.4	0.2 – 0.9
Girls	0 – 2	358	1.0	0.2 – 2.9	0.4	0.0 – 2.0	1.2	0.3 – 3.3	0.5	0.1 – 2.2	0.0	–	0.3	0.0 – 1.8
	3 – 5	428	0.0	–	0.4	0.0 – 1.9	0.0	–	1.2	0.3 – 3.3	0.5	0.1 – 2.1	0.3	0.0 – 1.9
	6 – 9	595	0.0	–	0.4	0.1 – 1.8	1.2	0.4 – 3.1	0.2	0.0 – 1.4	0.7	0.2 – 2.4	0.3	0.0 – 1.6
	10 – 14	611	0.0	0.0 – 1.5	0.0	–	0.5	0.1 – 1.9	0.5	0.1 – 1.9	0.0	–	0.0	–
	Total	1992	0.3	0.1 – 0.7	0.3	0.1 – 0.8	0.8	0.3 – 1.4	0.6	0.2 – 1.2	0.3	0.1 – 0.8	0.2	0.1 – 0.7
Both sexes	0 – 2	775	1.1	0.5 – 2.4	1.0	0.4 – 2.2	0.7	0.2 – 1.8	1.0	0.4 – 2.2	0.2	0.0 – 1.0	0.1	0.0 – 0.8
	3 – 5	902	0.3	0.0 – 1.1	0.2	0.0 – 0.9	0.0	–	0.7	0.2 – 1.8	0.2	0.0 – 1.0	0.2	0.0 – 0.9
	6 – 9	1330	0.2	0.0 – 0.8	0.4	0.1 – 1.1	0.8	0.3 – 1.7	0.6	0.2 – 1.4	0.3	0.1 – 1.0	0.7	0.2 – 1.5
	10 – 14	1325	0.3	0.10 – 1.0	0.3	0.1 – 0.9	0.7	0.2 – 1.5	0.9	0.4 – 1.8	0.0	–	0.3	0.0 – 0.9
	Total	4332	0.4	0.2 – 0.7	0.4	0.2 – 0.7	0.6	0.3 – 1.0	0.8	0.5 – 1.2	0.2	0.1 – 0.4	0.3	0.2 – 0.6

Table 67. Chronic diseases in children by sex and age group (part 2)

Sex	Age group (years)	n	Chronic disease/discomfort caused by accident and/or injury		Asthma		Chronic pulmonary disease		Other		No chronic disease	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Boys	0 – 2	417	0.4	0.0 – 1.8	2.5	1.1 – 4.9	0.6	0.1 – 2.1	0.3	0.0 – 3.7	92.4	88.7 – 95.1
	3 – 5	474	0.4	0.0 – 1.8	1.5	0.5 – 3.7	0.4	0.0 – 1.8	0.0	–	97.4	94.8 – 98.8
	6 – 9	735	0.3	0.0 – 1.3	2.4	1.2 – 4.3	0.2	0.0 – 1.2	0.2	0.0 – 2.2	95.2	92.7 – 97.0
	10 – 14	714	0.5	0.1 – 1.7	0.9	0.3 – 2.3	0.6	0.1 – 1.8	1.7	0.7 – 2.5	95.1	92.5 – 96.9
	Total	2340	0.4	0.2 – 0.9	1.8	1.1 – 2.6	0.4	0.2 – 0.9	0.7	0.3 – 1.2	95.1	93.8 – 96.2
Girls	0 – 2	358	0.7	0.1 – 2.5	2.7	1.2 – 5.5	0.5	0.1 – 2.2	0.6	0.1 – 2.3	93.6	89.9 – 96.2
	3 – 5	428	0.6	0.1 – 2.4	1.7	0.5 – 4.0	0.9	0.2 – 2.9	1.6	0.5 – 3.8	94.1	90.5 – 96.6
	6 – 9	595	0.3	0.0 – 1.6	1.4	0.5 – 3.4	0.5	0.1 – 2.0	1.3	0.4 – 1.2	94.8	91.6 – 97.0
	10 – 14	611	0.8	0.2 – 2.4	1.1	0.3 – 2.7	0.7	0.1 – 2.1	0.5	0.1 – 1.8	95.9	93.2 – 97.7
	Total	1992	0.6	0.3 – 1.2	1.6	1.0 – 2.5	0.7	0.3 – 1.3	1.0	0.5 – 1.7	94.8	93.3 – 96.0
Both sexes	0 – 2	775	0.5	0.1 – 1.5	2.6	1.5 – 4.3	0.5	0.1 – 1.5	0.5	0.1 – 2.4	92.9	90.4 – 95.0
	3 – 5	902	0.5	0.1 – 1.5	1.6	0.7 – 3.0	0.7	0.2 – 1.7	0.7	0.2 – 1.8	95.8	93.7 – 97.3
	6 – 9	1330	0.3	0.1 – 1.0	1.9	1.1 – 3.2	0.4	0.1 – 1.1	0.7	0.2 – 1.6	95.0	93.1 – 96.5
	10 – 14	1325	0.7	0.3 – 1.5	1.0	0.4 – 1.9	0.6	0.2 – 1.4	1.1	0.5 – 1.2	95.4	93.7 – 96.8
	Total	4332	0.5	0.3 – 0.9	1.7	1.2 – 2.3	0.5	0.3 – 0.9	0.8	0.5 – 1.2	94.9	94.0 – 95.8

Fig. 36. Chronic diseases in children by sex



Health status in six domains

Affect: distress, sadness or worry

Similar to the adult respondents, children were assessed using the same six domains of health status (Sadana et al., 2012). Table 68 summarizes the status of children regarding the affect domain: distress, sadness or worry experienced in the last 30 days. According to their parents, the majority of children experienced no (42.3%) or mild (24.5%) distress, sadness or worry in the last 30 days. This figure significantly decreases with age, ranging from 52.8% in the youngest age group to 34.0% in the oldest.

Less than one fourth of children had moderate distress and 9.8% experienced severe distress, with a higher rate in males (10.0%) than females (9.5%). The highest proportion of children who experienced severe distress in the last 30 days is females aged 10–14 years (12.0%), followed by males aged 6–9 years (11.4%). Finally, 2.2% of children experienced extreme distress, sadness or worry in the last 30 days, and this figure is higher in females (2.7%) than males (1.8%). The age group 0–2 had the highest rate of extreme distress at 3.8%, which appears to be mainly due to females (5.7%).

Table 68. Distress, sadness or worry experienced by children in the previous 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Boys	0 – 2	417	53.6	47.6 – 59.6	21.5	16.9 – 26.7	14.8	10.9 – 19.5	7.9	5.1 – 11.6	2.2	0.9 – 4.5
	3 – 5	474	45.1	39.0 – 51.4	24.5	19.5 – 30.2	18.3	13.8 – 23.5	11.1	7.6 – 15.4	1.0	0.3 – 2.9
	6 – 9	735	39.2	34.3 – 44.2	22.9	18.9 – 27.4	25.1	20.9 – 29.7	11.4	8.5 – 15.0	1.3	0.5 – 2.9
	10 – 14	714	35.7	30.9 – 40.8	27.9	23.5 – 32.7	24.5	20.3 – 29.2	9.2	6.5 – 12.5	2.6	1.3 – 4.6
	Total	2340	41.9	39.2 – 44.7	24.5	22.2 – 27.0	21.7	19.5 – 24.1	10.0	8.5 – 11.8	1.8	1.2 – 2.7
Girls	0 – 2	358	51.8	45.3 – 58.2	16.3	12.0 – 21.5	18.8	14.2 – 24.3	7.4	4.5 – 11.3	5.7	3.2 – 9.2
	3 – 5	428	51.5	45.0 – 57.9	20.3	15.5 – 25.9	16.5	12.1 – 21.7	10.1	6.7 – 14.5	1.6	0.5 – 3.9
	6 – 9	595	42.3	36.5 – 48.3	26.3	21.3 – 31.9	22.5	17.8 – 27.8	7.9	5.1 – 11.6	1.0	0.2 – 2.7
	10 – 14	611	31.9	26.9 – 37.3	30.7	25.7 – 35.9	22.2	17.8 – 27.0	12.0	8.7 – 15.9	3.3	1.7 – 5.7
	Total	1992	42.8	39.8 – 45.9	24.6	22.0 – 27.3	20.4	18.1 – 23.0	9.5	7.8 – 11.4	2.7	1.8 – 3.8
Both sexes	0 – 2	775	52.8	48.4 – 57.2	19.1	15.8 – 22.7	16.7	13.6 – 20.1	7.7	5.6 – 10.3	3.8	2.4 – 5.8
	3 – 5	902	48.2	43.7 – 52.7	22.5	18.9 – 26.4	17.4	14.2 – 21.0	10.6	8.1 – 13.6	1.3	0.6 – 2.6
	6 – 9	1330	40.6	36.8 – 44.4	24.4	21.2 – 27.9	23.9	20.8 – 27.4	9.9	7.7 – 12.3	1.2	0.5 – 2.2
	10 – 14	1325	34.0	30.5 – 37.6	29.2	25.8 – 32.7	23.4	20.4 – 26.8	10.5	8.3 – 13.0	2.9	1.8 – 4.4
	Total	4332	42.3	40.3 – 44.4	24.5	22.8 – 26.3	21.1	19.5 – 22.8	9.8	8.6 – 11.1	2.2	1.7 – 2.9

Cognition

Table 69 describes the status of children regarding the cognition domain: concentration and memory in the last 30 days. According to their parents, most children had no (43.4%) or mild (24.3%) difficulty concentrating. Among all children, the proportion with no cognition problems decreases with age, ranging from 52.5% in the youngest age group to 38.7% in the oldest group. About 20.9% of children had moderate difficulty concentrating or remembering things, and 8.9% had severe difficulty, which is higher in males (9.5%) than females (8.3%). The highest proportion of children with severe difficulty in the last 30 days is males aged 3–5 years (11.2%), followed by females aged 10–14 (10.6%). Finally, 2.5% of the total sample experienced extreme difficulty concentrating or remembering things in the last 30 days; this figure is higher in females (2.9%) than males (2.1%). The youngest age group (0–2 years) had the highest proportion of children with extreme difficulty at 4.0%, which is mainly due to females (6.2%).

Table 69. Difficulty concentrating or remembering things experienced by children in the previous 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Boys	0 – 2	417	54.2	48.2 – 60.1	21.5	16.9 – 26.8	15.0	11.1 – 19.7	7.1	4.5 – 10.7	2.2	0.9 – 4.5
	3 – 5	474	43.6	37.5 – 49.8	25.9	20.7 – 31.6	18.3	13.8 – 23.5	11.2	7.7 – 15.6	1.0	0.3 – 2.9
	6 – 9	735	39.5	34.6 – 44.5	26.4	22.1 – 31.0	22.1	18.1 – 26.5	9.7	7.0 – 13.0	2.3	1.1 – 4.2
	10 – 14	714	40.0	35.0 – 45.1	25.0	20.7 – 29.6	22.7	18.6 – 27.2	9.6	6.9 – 13.0	2.7	1.4 – 4.8
	Total	2340	43.1	40.4 – 45.9	25.0	22.6 – 27.5	20.3	18.1 – 22.6	9.5	8.0 – 11.3	2.1	1.4 – 3.1
Girls	0 – 2	358	50.5	44.0 – 55.9	18.1	13.6 – 23.5	19.4	14.6 – 24.8	5.8	3.3 – 9.4	6.2	3.6 – 9.9
	3 – 5	428	51.7	45.2 – 58.1	18.7	14.1 – 24.1	16.8	12.4 – 22.0	10.4	6.9 – 14.8	2.4	1.0 – 5.1
	6 – 9	595	40.4	34.6 – 46.3	26.7	21.7 – 32.3	26.4	21.4 – 32.0	5.8	3.4 – 9.1	0.7	0.1 – 2.4
	10 – 14	611	37.3	32.0 – 42.7	26.8	22.1 – 31.8	22.0	17.6 – 26.8	10.6	7.6 – 14.4	3.3	1.8 – 5.8
	Total	1992	43.7	40.6 – 46.7	23.5	21.0 – 26.2	21.7	19.3 – 24.3	8.3	6.7 – 10.1	2.9	2.0 – 4.0
Both sexes	0 – 2	775	52.5	48.1 – 56.9	20.0	16.6 – 23.6	17.0	13.9 – 20.5	6.5	4.6 – 8.9	4.0	2.6 – 6.2
	3 – 5	902	47.4	42.9 – 51.9	22.5	18.9 – 26.4	17.6	14.4 – 21.2	10.8	8.3 – 13.9	1.7	0.8 – 3.2
	6 – 9	1330	39.9	36.1 – 43.7	26.5	23.2 – 30.1	24.0	20.8 – 27.5	7.9	6.0 – 10.2	1.6	0.8 – 2.8
	10 – 14	1325	38.7	35.1 – 42.5	25.8	22.6 – 29.2	22.4	19.3 – 25.6	10.1	8.0 – 12.5	3.0	1.9 – 4.5
	Total	4332	43.4	41.3 – 45.4	24.3	22.6 – 26.1	20.9	19.3 – 22.6	8.9	7.8 – 10.2	2.5	1.9 – 3.2

Mobility

Table 70 summarizes the status of child respondents regarding the mobility domain: difficulty moving around in the last 30 days. According to their parents, the majority of children faced no (45.6%) or mild (21.9%) difficulty moving. The proportion of children with no difficulty moving around significantly decreases with age, ranging from 53.8% in the youngest age group to 40.6% in the oldest. Approximately 20.5% of children experienced moderate difficulty moving around, and 9.5% of respondents had severe difficulty moving around in the last 30 days, with a higher rate in males (9.7%) than females (9.2%). Males aged 3–5 had the highest proportion of severe mobility (12.9%), followed by females aged 10–14 (11.3%). Lastly, 2.5% of the total sample had extreme difficulty moving around in the last 30 days, and this figure is higher in females (2.8%) than males (2.2%). Those with the most (extreme) difficulty moving around are females aged 0–2 (4.0%).

Table 70. Difficulty moving around experienced by children in the previous 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Boys	0 – 2	417	56.1	50.1 – 62.0	19.0	14.6 – 24.1	16.8	12.6 – 21.6	5.9	3.5 – 9.2	2.2	0.9 – 4.5
	3 – 5	474	46.4	40.2 – 52.6	22.7	17.8 – 28.2	16.9	12.7 – 22.0	12.9	9.2 – 17.6	1.0	0.2 – 2.9
	6 – 9	735	42.6	37.7 – 47.7	22.0	18.1 – 26.5	22.7	18.6 – 27.1	10.1	7.3 – 13.4	2.6	1.3 – 4.6
	10 – 14	714	44.0	38.9 – 49.1	20.4	16.5 – 24.8	23.5	19.3 – 28.0	9.5	6.8 – 12.9	2.6	1.3 – 4.6
	Total	2340	46.2	43.4 – 49.0	21.1	18.9 – 23.5	20.7	18.5 – 23.0	9.7	8.2 – 11.5	2.2	1.5 – 3.1
Girls	0 – 2	358	51.1	44.6 – 57.5	18.6	14.0 – 24.0	17.8	13.3 – 23.2	8.5	5.4 – 12.7	4.0	2.0 – 7.1
	3 – 5	428	57.0	50.6 – 63.3	15.1	10.9 – 20.2	15.8	11.5 – 20.9	8.9	5.7 – 13.1	3.2	1.5 – 6.1
	6 – 9	595	40.5	34.7 – 46.4	27.3	22.3 – 32.9	23.3	18.5 – 28.6	7.8	5.0 – 11.5	1.1	0.3 – 2.9
	10 – 14	611	36.7	31.5 – 42.2	26.5	21.8 – 31.6	22.0	17.7 – 26.8	11.3	8.1 – 15.1	3.6	1.9 – 6.1
	Total	1992	44.8	41.8 – 47.8	22.9	20.4 – 25.5	20.3	17.9 – 22.8	9.2	7.6 – 11.1	2.8	1.9 – 4.0
Both sexes	0 – 2	775	53.8	49.4 – 58.2	18.8	15.6 – 22.4	17.3	14.1 – 20.8	7.1	5.1 – 9.6	3.0	1.8 – 4.8
	3 – 5	902	51.4	46.9 – 55.9	19.1	15.8 – 22.8	16.4	13.3 – 19.9	11.0	8.4 – 14.1	2.0	1.0 – 3.6
	6 – 9	1330	41.7	37.9 – 45.5	24.4	21.2 – 27.9	22.9	19.8 – 26.3	9.1	7.0 – 11.5	1.9	1.1 – 3.2
	10 – 14	1325	40.6	37.0 – 44.4	23.2	20.1 – 26.5	22.8	19.7 – 26.1	10.3	8.2 – 12.8	3.0	1.9 – 4.6
	Total	4332	45.6	43.5 – 47.6	21.9	20.3 – 23.7	20.5	18.9 – 22.2	9.5	8.3 – 10.8	2.5	1.9 – 3.2

Pain

Table 71 describes the status of child respondents in terms of pain or discomfort experienced in the last 30 days. According to their parents, the majority of children had no (45.6%) or mild (23.0%) pain or discomfort in the last 30 days. About 20.3% of children had moderate pain, and 8.7% had severe pain or discomfort, with no difference between males and females. Males aged 3–5 years had the highest proportion of severe pain (10.3%), followed by females aged 10–14 (10.1%). Overall, 2.4% of children had extreme pain or discomfort in the last 30 days, and this figure is higher in females (2.7%) than males (2.1%). Females aged 0–2 (4.6%) had the highest rate of extreme pain or discomfort in the last 30 days.

Table 71. Pain or discomfort experienced by children in the last 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Boys	0 – 2	417	57.8	51.8 – 63.6	18.6	14.3 – 23.6	16.4	12.3 – 21.2	6.2	3.8 – 9.6	1.0	0.3 – 2.8
	3 – 5	474	47.1	41.0 – 53.4	23.1	18.2 – 28.6	18.1	13.7 – 23.3	10.3	6.9 – 14.5	1.4	0.4 – 3.5
	6 – 9	735	40.8	35.9 – 45.8	26.3	22.1 – 31.0	20.9	17.0 – 25.3	9.6	6.9 – 12.9	2.3	1.2 – 4.3
	10 – 14	714	43.7	38.6 – 48.8	21.5	17.5 – 26.0	23.8	19.6 – 28.4	8.2	5.7 – 11.3	2.9	1.5 – 5.0
	Total	2340	46.0	43.2 – 48.8	22.8	20.6 – 25.2	20.4	18.2 – 22.7	8.7	7.2 – 10.4	2.1	1.4 – 3.0
Girls	0 – 2	358	49.7	43.2 – 56.1	20.7	15.8 – 26.3	17.4	12.9 – 22.7	7.7	4.7 – 11.7	4.6	2.4 – 7.9
	3 – 5	428	52.2	45.7 – 58.6	18.1	13.5 – 23.4	18.2	13.6 – 23.6	8.4	5.3 – 12.5	3.2	1.4 – 6.0
	6 – 9	595	42.1	36.3 – 48.1	25.2	20.3 – 30.6	23.9	19.1 – 29.3	8.0	5.2 – 11.8	0.8	0.2 – 2.5
	10 – 14	611	40.4	35.0 – 45.9	26.5	21.8 – 31.6	19.8	15.7 – 24.5	10.1	7.1 – 13.8	3.3	1.7 – 5.7
	Total	1992	45.1	42.1 – 48.2	23.2	20.7 – 25.9	20.3	17.9 – 22.8	8.7	7.1 – 10.5	2.7	1.9 – 3.9
Both sexes	0 – 2	775	54.0	49.6 – 58.4	19.6	16.2 – 23.2	16.9	13.8 – 20.4	6.9	4.9 – 9.4	2.6	1.5 – 4.3
	3 – 5	902	49.5	45.1 – 54.0	20.7	17.2 – 24.5	18.2	14.9 – 21.8	9.4	7.0 – 12.2	2.2	1.2 – 3.9
	6 – 9	1330	41.4	37.6 – 45.2	25.8	22.5 – 29.3	22.3	19.2 – 25.6	8.9	6.9 – 11.3	1.7	0.9 – 2.9
	10 – 14	1325	42.2	38.5 – 45.9	23.8	20.7 – 27.1	21.9	18.9 – 25.2	9.0	7.1 – 11.4	3.1	2.0 – 4.6
	Total	4332	45.6	43.5 – 47.6	23	21.3 – 24.8	20.3	18.7 – 22	8.7	7.6 – 9.9	2.4	1.8 – 3.1

Self-care

Table 72 summarizes the status of child respondents regarding the self-care domain: difficulty performing self-care activities such as washing or dressing in the last 30 days. According to their parents, most children had no (50.2%) or mild (19.6%) difficulty with self-care. The proportion of children with no difficulty significantly decreases with age, ranging from 58.8% to 45.8%. Approximately 19.1% of children experienced moderate difficulty in self-care in the last 30 days; 8.8% experienced severe difficulty, and the rate is higher in males (9.3%) than females (8.2%). The highest proportion of children with severe self-care difficulties in the last 30 days is males aged 3–5 years (10.7%). Lastly, 2.3% of the total sample experienced extreme difficulties in self-care in the last 30 days; this percentage is higher in females (2.8%) than males (1.8%). The highest proportion of children with extreme difficulty performing usual activities is females aged 10–14 years (4.4%).

Table 72. Difficulty with self-care, such as washing or getting dressed, experienced by children in the previous 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Boys	0 – 2	417	61.9	55.9 – 67.6	16.1	12.1 – 20.9	14.9	11.0 – 19.6	6.4	3.9 – 9.9	0.6	0.1 – 2.2
	3 – 5	474	49.6	43.4 – 55.9	22.0	17.2 – 27.5	16.3	12.1 – 21.2	10.7	7.3 – 15.0	1.4	0.4 – 3.5
	6 – 9	735	46.8	41.8 – 51.9	21.6	17.7 – 26.0	19.0	15.2 – 23.2	9.7	7.0 – 13.0	2.9	1.5 – 5.0
	10 – 14	714	47.7	42.6 – 52.9	18.7	14.9 – 22.9	22.5	18.4 – 27.0	9.5	6.8 – 12.8	1.6	0.7 – 3.3
	Total	2340	50.3	47.6 – 53.1	19.8	17.7 – 22.1	18.8	16.7 – 21.0	9.3	7.7 – 11.0	1.8	1.2 – 2.6
Girls	0 – 2	358	55.2	48.7 – 61.5	15.2	11.0 – 20.2	18.1	13.5 – 23.4	8.3	5.2 – 12.4	3.3	1.6 – 6.3
	3 – 5	428	56.3	49.8 – 62.6	16.5	12.1 – 21.7	16.6	12.2 – 21.9	7.8	4.8 – 11.8	2.8	1.2 – 5.5
	6 – 9	595	49.1	43.2 – 55.1	20.0	15.5 – 25.1	22.0	17.4 – 27.3	8.0	5.2 – 11.7	0.9	0.2 – 2.6
	10 – 14	611	43.5	38.1 – 49.0	23.3	18.8 – 28.2	20.0	15.9 – 24.8	8.8	6.0 – 12.3	4.4	2.5 – 7.1
	Total	1992	50.0	47.0 – 53.1	19.4	17.0 – 21.9	19.5	17.2 – 22.1	8.2	6.7 – 10.1	2.8	1.9 – 3.9
Both sexes	0 – 2	775	58.8	54.4 – 63	15.7	12.7 – 19.1	16.4	13.3 – 19.9	7.3	5.2 – 9.8	1.9	1.0 – 3.4
	3 – 5	902	52.8	48.3 – 57.3	19.4	16.0 – 23.1	16.4	13.3 – 20.0	9.3	7.0 – 12.2	2.0	1.0 – 3.6
	6 – 9	1330	47.8	44.0 – 51.7	20.9	17.9 – 24.2	20.3	17.4 – 23.6	8.9	6.9 – 11.3	2.0	1.1 – 3.3
	10 – 14	1325	45.8	42.0 – 49.6	20.8	17.9 – 24.0	21.4	18.4 – 24.6	9.2	7.2 – 11.5	2.9	1.8 – 4.4
	Total	4332	50.2	48.1 – 52.3	19.6	18.0 – 21.3	19.1	17.6 – 20.8	8.8	7.7 – 10.0	2.3	1.7 – 2.9

Usual activities

Table 73 summarizes the status of child respondents regarding their ability to perform (usual) work or household activities in the last 30 days. According to their parents, the majority of children had no (49.8%) or mild (21.7%) difficulty in the last 30 days. Approximately 18.3% of children had moderate difficulty performing usual activities in the last 30 days. About 7.9% of children had severe difficulty, and the rate is higher in males (8.1%) than females (7.6%). Of those who experienced severe difficulty in performing usual activities in the last 30 days, males aged 3–5 years had the highest rate at 9.4%. Finally, 2.2% of the total sample experienced extreme difficulty with higher rates in females (2.7%) than males (1.8%). Females aged 10–14 had the highest rate of extreme difficulty at 3.8%.

Table 73. Difficulty with work or household activities experienced by children in the previous 30 days, by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (years)	n	None		Mild		Moderate		Severe		Extreme	
			%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
Boys	0 – 2	417	60.4	54.4 – 66.1	16.0	11.9 – 20.7	17.1	12.9 – 22.0	5.0	2.8 – 8.1	1.6	0.6 – 3.7
	3 – 5	474	51.9	45.6 – 58.1	20.5	15.8 – 25.9	16.8	12.5 – 21.8	9.4	6.3 – 13.6	1.4	0.4 – 3.5
	6 – 9	735	45.7	40.7 – 50.8	24.1	19.9 – 28.6	19.4	15.7 – 23.7	8.2	5.8 – 11.3	2.5	1.3 – 4.5
	10 – 14	714	49.5	44.4 – 54.7	22.3	18.2 – 26.8	17.6	13.9 – 21.7	9.1	6.4 – 12.3	1.6	0.6 – 3.3
	Total	2340	50.7	48.0 – 53.5	21.4	19.1 – 23.7	17.9	15.9 – 20.1	8.1	6.7 – 9.8	1.8	1.2 – 2.7
Girls	0 – 2	358	55.0	48.5 – 61.3	15.9	11.6 – 21.0	17.9	13.3 – 23.2	7.9	4.9 – 11.9	3.4	1.6 – 6.3
	3 – 5	428	57.3	50.8 – 63.5	17.9	13.4 – 23.2	14.9	10.7 – 19.9	7.7	4.8 – 11.7	2.3	0.9 – 4.8
	6 – 9	595	45.5	39.6 – 51.5	24.9	20.0 – 30.3	22.2	17.6 – 27.5	5.9	3.6 – 9.2	1.5	0.5 – 3.5
	10 – 14	611	42.2	36.8 – 47.8	26.3	21.7 – 31.4	18.7	14.7 – 23.4	8.9	6.1 – 12.4	3.8	2.1 – 6.4
	Total	1992	48.7	45.7 – 51.8	22.2	19.7 – 24.8	18.8	16.5 – 21.3	7.6	6.1 – 9.3	2.7	1.8 – 3.8
Both sexes	0 – 2	775	57.9	53.5 – 62.2	15.9	12.9 – 19.3	17.5	14.3 – 21.0	6.3	4.4 – 8.7	2.4	1.3 – 4.1
	3 – 5	902	54.4	49.9 – 58.9	19.3	15.9 – 23.0	15.9	12.8 – 19.4	8.6	6.3 – 11.4	1.8	0.9 – 3.3
	6 – 9	1330	45.6	41.8 – 49.5	24.4	21.2 – 27.9	20.7	17.7 – 24.0	7.2	5.4 – 9.4	2.0	1.2 – 3.4
	10 – 14	1325	46.2	42.4 – 50.0	24.1	21.0 – 27.5	18.1	15.3 – 21.2	9.0	7.0 – 11.3	2.6	1.6 – 4.0
	Total	4332	49.8	47.8 – 51.9	21.7	20.1 – 23.5	18.3	16.8 – 20	7.9	6.8 – 9.0	2.2	1.7 – 2.9

Acute conditions in children aged 1–59 months

Table 74, Fig. 36 and Fig. 37 show the prevalence of diarrhoea, fever and respiratory infections among children in the first 59 months of life. The overall prevalence of diarrhoea is 14.1%, and this figure is higher in males (15.4%) than females (12.4%). The highest prevalence of diarrhoea (22.0%) is seen in the age group 0–6 months, and the rate is higher in males (24.6%) than females (17.9%). The lowest rate is in the age group 25–36 months: 8.0% in both sexes, 7.9% in females and 9.2% in males.

The prevalence of fever among all children is 19.1%, and this rate is higher in males (19.7%) than females (18.9). Children aged 0–6 months had the highest prevalence of fever at 24.6%, with males having a higher rate (26.8%) than females (23.0%). The lowest prevalence of fever is in the age group 37–48 months at 11.6%, without clear difference between males and females.

The overall prevalence of respiratory infections is 7.9%, and this figure is higher in males (8.6%) than females (7.8%). The highest prevalence of fever (12.8%) is in the age group 49–59 months, with a higher prevalence in males (15.0%) than females (13.1%). The lowest prevalence of respiratory infections are in the age group 37–48 months in all children (6.3%), females aged 37–48 months (4.4%) and males aged 13–24 months (6.8%).

Fig. 37. Acute conditions in children aged 0–59 months by sex

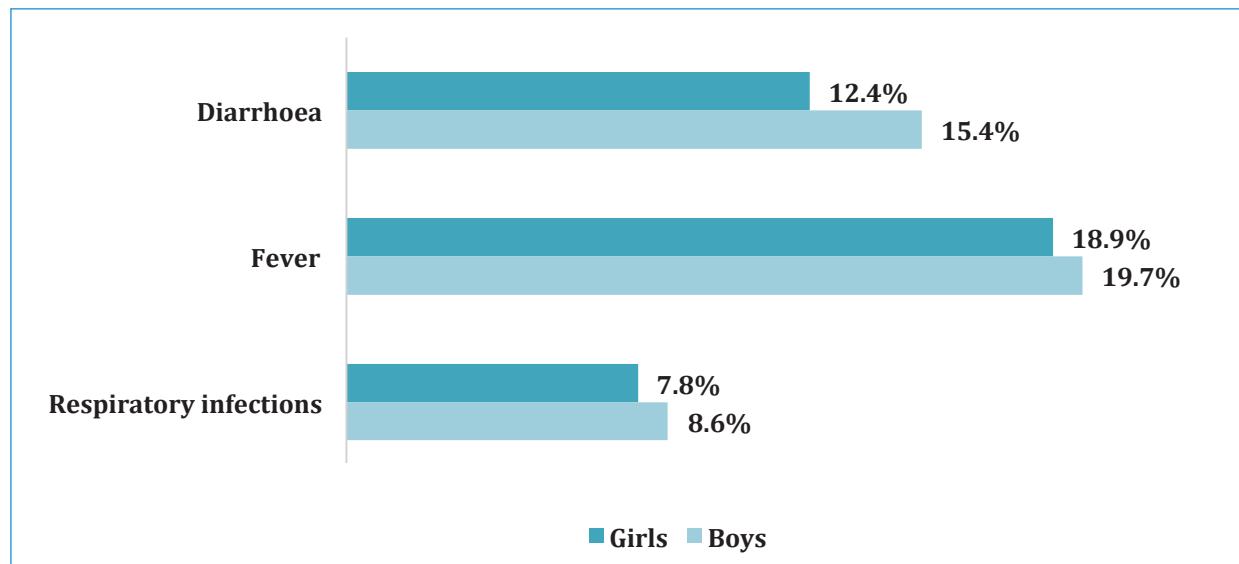


Fig. 38. Acute conditions in children aged 0–59 months by age group

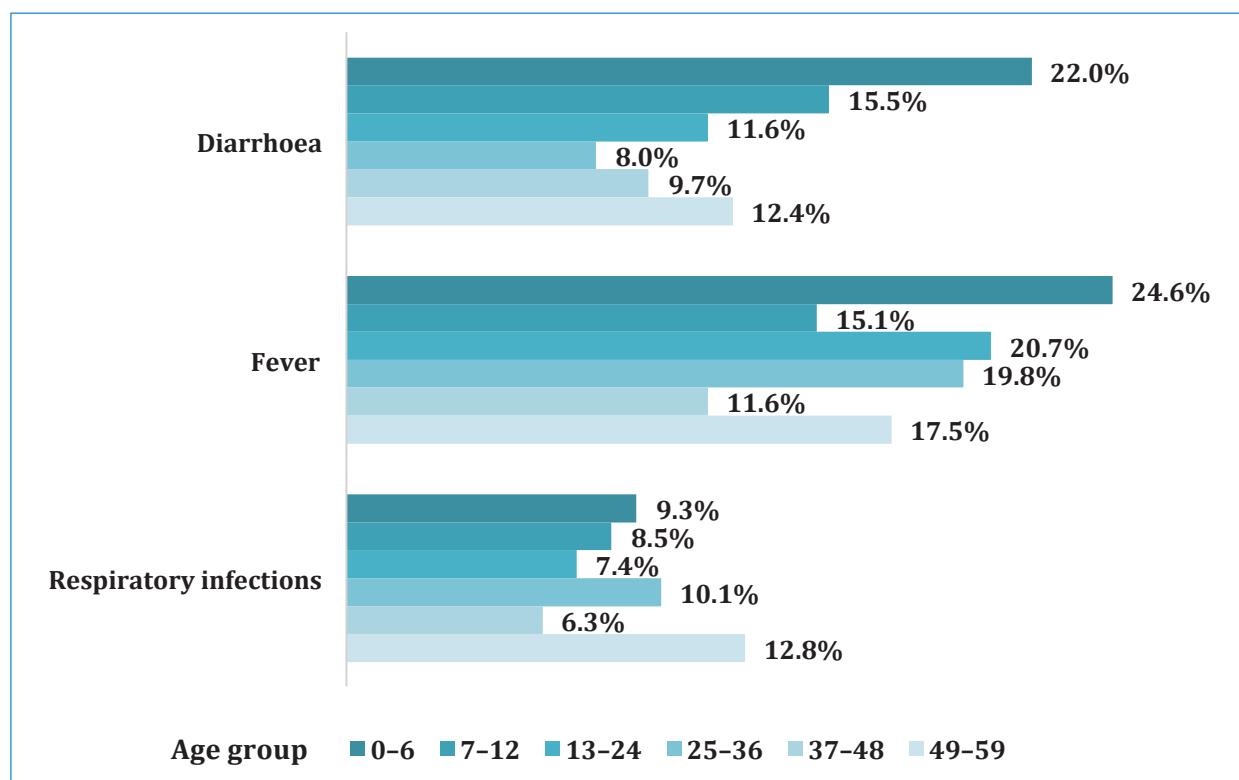


Table 74. Acute conditions among children aged 0–59 months

Sex	Age (months)	n	Diarrhoea	Fever	Respiratory infection
			%	%	%
Boys	0 – 6	212	24.6	26.8	10.4
	7 – 12	108	14.6	14.2	9.1
	13 – 24	237	10.5	18.7	6.8
	25 – 36	143	9.2	22.3	12.6
	37 – 48	144	10.2	11.6	7.4
	49 – 59	85	14.7	22.5	15.0
	Total	613	15.4	19.7	8.6
Girls	0 – 6	224	17.9	23.0	9.6
	7 – 12	140	13.5	15.0	8.7
	13 – 24	255	11.1	21.7	8.3
	25 – 36	178	7.9	19.4	9.7
	37 – 48	148	9.4	11.8	4.4
	49 – 59	97	13.0	19.3	13.1
	Total	691	12.4	18.9	7.8
Both sexes	0 – 6	351	22.0	24.6	9.3
	7 – 12	190	15.5	15.1	8.5
	13 – 24	376	11.6	20.7	7.4
	25 – 36	243	8.0	19.8	10.1
	37 – 48	209	9.7	11.6	6.3
	49 – 59	125	12.4	17.5	12.8
	Total	1071	14.1	19.1	7.9

Vaccination status

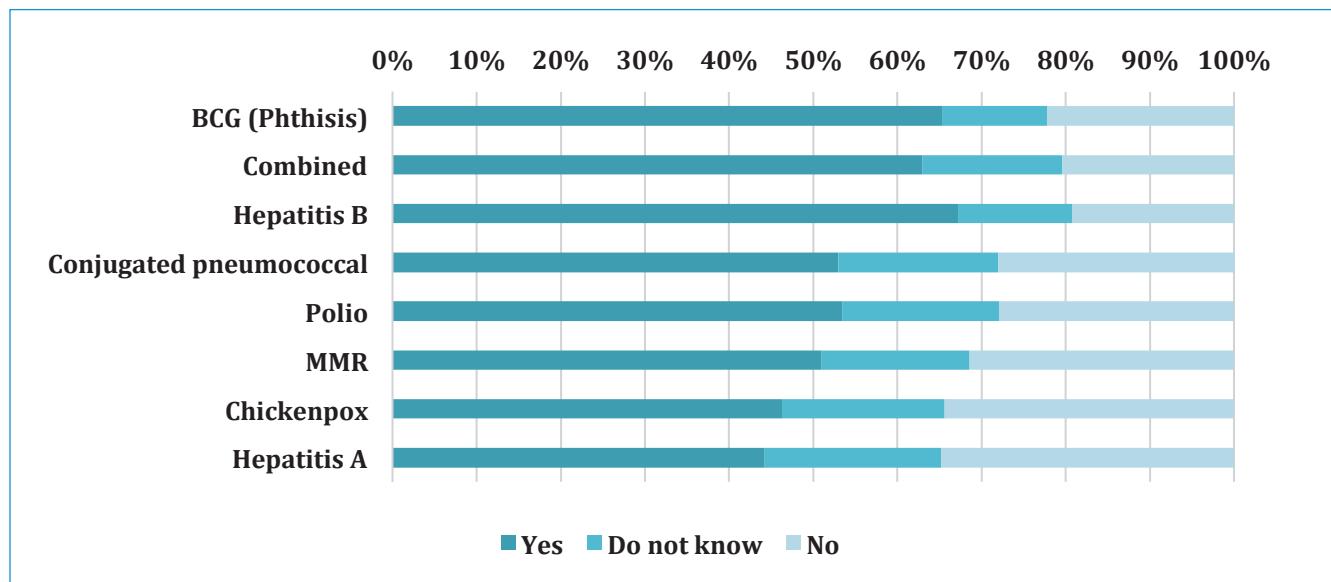
Fig. 39, Table 75 and Table 76 summarize the vaccination status of child respondents aged 0–59 months. Overall, 65.3% of children are vaccinated against tuberculosis using the bacille Calmette-Guérin (BCG) vaccine, with only a slight difference between females (65.6%) and males (64.5%). Among all children, 22.2% are not BCG-vaccinated, and 12.5% have an unknown BCG vaccination status. Considering age, the highest rate of BCG vaccination is in children aged 13–24 months (70%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in the age group 0–6 months (25.5%), and the highest percentage of unknown vaccination status is in the age group 7–12 months (13.5%). Considering age and gender, the highest rate of BCG-vaccinated children is in females aged 13–24 months (71.1%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in males aged 7–12 months (28.4%), and the highest percentage of unknown vaccination status is in females aged 7–12 months (14.3%).

Overall, 62.9% of children received the combined vaccination for diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis, with only a slight difference between females (63.4%) and males (62.0%). About 20.4% of children were not inoculated with the combined vaccine, while 16.7% have an unknown vaccination status. Considering age, the highest rate of vaccinated children is in the age group 37–48 months (70.6%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in the age group 0–6 months (28.1%), and the highest percentage of unknown vaccination status is in the age group 7–12 months (20.6%). Considering age and gender, the highest percentage of vaccinated children is in females aged 37–48 months (69.4%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in males aged 0–6 months (29.3%), and the highest percentage of unknown vaccination status is in females aged 7–12 months (20.6%).

Overall, 67.2% of children are vaccinated against hepatitis B, with a slight difference between females (67.6%) and males (66.0%). About 19.3% of children are not vaccinated against hepatitis B, and 13.5% have an unknown vaccination status. Considering age, the highest percentage of hepatitis B vaccinated children is in the age group 37–48 months (69.0%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in the group 0–6 months (24.5%), and the highest percentage of unknown vaccination status is in the age group 49–59 months (18.8%). Considering age and gender, the highest percentage of hepatitis B vaccinated children is in females aged 25–36 months (72.4%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in males aged 0–6 months (25.1%), and the highest percentage of unknown vaccination status is in females aged 49–59 months (18.0%).

Overall, 53.0% of children were inoculated with the conjugated pneumococcal vaccine, with only a slight difference between females (52.5%) and males (53.8%). About 28.1% of children are not vaccinated, and 19.0% have an unknown vaccination status. Considering age, the highest percentage of children vaccinated with conjugated pneumococcal vaccine is in the age group 37–48 months (59.6%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in the group 0–6 months (36.9%), and the highest percentage of unknown vaccine status is in the age group 7–12 months (21.5%). Considering age and gender, the highest percentage of vaccinated children is in males aged 37–48 months (61.3%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in females aged 0–6 months (36.2%), and the highest percentage of unknown vaccination status is in females aged 7–12 months (22.2%).

Fig. 39. Vaccination in children aged 0–59 months old



Combined: diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis; MMR: measles, mumps and rubella.

Table 75. Vaccination in children by sex and age group (part 1)

Sex			BCG (Phthisis)			Combined (diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis)			Hepatitis B			Conjugated pneumococcal		
	Age group (months)	n	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Boys	0 – 6	212	64.7	24.4	10.9	57.7	29.3	13.0	63.5	25.1	11.4	46.9	36.1	17.0
	7 – 12	108	58.5	28.4	13.0	59.8	20.8	19.4	65.5	21.5	13.1	51.0	27.2	21.7
	13 – 24	237	66.3	21.2	12.5	61.9	20.9	17.2	66.1	19.6	14.4	56.9	24.3	18.7
	25 – 36	143	62.6	26.5	11.0	63.9	20.0	16.0	65.4	23.1	11.5	51.8	29.2	19.0
	37 – 48	144	64.7	25.7	9.7	68.4	19.6	11.9	69.6	21.9	8.4	61.3	25.7	13.0
	49 – 59	85	64.0	25.1	11.0	63.8	21.9	14.2	62.0	21.8	16.1	54.1	26.0	19.8
	Total	613	64.5	23.6	11.9	62.0	21.6	16.4	66.0	20.5	13.5	53.8	27.4	18.8
Girls	0 – 6	224	61.1	25.1	13.8	56.6	25.9	17.6	63.2	24.4	12.4	44.8	36.2	19.0
	7 – 12	140	68.1	17.6	14.3	61.9	17.5	20.6	69.3	17.4	13.4	52.1	25.7	22.2
	13 – 24	255	71.1	20.0	8.9	67.5	18.7	13.8	68.5	19.7	11.9	57.0	25.5	17.5
	25 – 36	178	66.4	21.8	11.8	65.4	20.6	14.0	72.4	18.7	8.9	54.6	28.3	17.1
	37 – 48	148	65.6	25.0	9.4	69.4	17.6	13.1	67.3	22.1	10.6	58.5	26.9	14.6
	49 – 59	97	62.7	25.4	11.9	63.0	23.0	14.0	58.2	23.8	18.0	51.3	30.6	18.0
	Total	691	65.6	21.8	12.6	63.4	20.4	16.3	67.6	19.6	12.8	52.5	28.9	18.6
Both sexes	0 – 6	351	61.4	25.5	13.0	56.0	28.1	16.0	63.1	24.5	12.4	45.0	36.9	18.0
	7 – 12	190	64.2	22.3	13.5	60.6	18.8	20.6	68.2	18.7	13.2	51.5	27.1	21.5
	13 – 24	376	70.0	19.4	10.6	65.6	18.6	15.9	68.6	17.9	13.4	58.1	23.5	18.4
	25 – 36	243	65.1	22.0	12.9	65.7	18.8	15.6	68.9	19.7	11.4	53.6	27.0	19.4
	37 – 48	209	65.9	25.3	8.9	70.6	17.3	12.1	69.0	22.0	9.0	59.6	26.9	13.5
	49 – 59	125	64.1	24.4	11.5	63.5	21.5	15.0	59.4	21.8	18.8	52.8	26.8	20.4
	Total	1071	65.3	22.2	12.5	62.9	20.4	16.7	67.2	19.3	13.5	53.0	28.1	19.0

Overall, 53.4% of children are vaccinated against poliomyelitis, with only a slight difference between females (53.3%) and males (54.5%). About 27.9% of children are not vaccinated against polio, and 18.7% have an unknown vaccination status. Considering age, the highest percentage of children vaccinated against polio is in the age group 37–48 months (61.6%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in the group 0–6 months (39.2%), and the highest percentage of unknown vaccination status is in the age group 7–12 months (22.4%). Considering age and gender, the highest percentage of children vaccinated against polio is in males aged 37–48 months (62.5%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in females aged 0–6 months (38.3%), and the highest percentage of unknown vaccination status is in females aged 7–12 months (24.3%).

Overall, 51.0% of children are vaccinated against measles, mumps and rubella, with only a slight difference between females (50.8%) and males (53.3%). About 31.4% of children are not vaccinated, and 17.6% have an unknown vaccination status. Considering age, the highest percentage of MMR-vaccinated children is in the age group 37–48 months (58.9%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in the age group 0–6 months (41.3%), and the highest percentage of unknown vaccination status is in the age group 7–12 months (22.6%). Considering age and gender, the highest percentage of MMR-vaccinated children is in males aged 49–59 months (63.8%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in females aged 0–6 months (40.9%), and the highest percentage of unknown vaccination status is in females aged 7–12 months (23.2%).

Overall, 46.3% of children are vaccinated against chickenpox, with a lowest percentage in females (45.6%) than males (48.9%). Around 34.4% are not vaccinated against chickenpox, and 19.3% have an unknown vaccination status. Considering age, the highest percentage of children vaccinated against chickenpox is in the age group 37–48 months (55.4%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in the age group 0–6 months (43.6%), and the highest percentage of unknown vaccination status is in the age group 7–12 months (23.3%). Considering age and gender, the highest percentage of children vaccinated against chickenpox is in males aged 45–59 months (57.0%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in females aged 0–6 months (43.9%), and the highest percentage of unknown vaccination status is in females aged 7–12 months (24.3%).

Overall, 44.2% of children are vaccinated against hepatitis A; 34.8% are not vaccinated, and 21.0% have an unknown vaccination status. The percentage of vaccinated children is lower in females (43.2%) than males (46.0%). Considering age, the highest percentage of hepatitis A vaccinated children is in the age group 37–48 months (53.9%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in the age group 0–6 months (43.5%); the highest percentage of unknown hepatitis A vaccination status is in the age group 7–12 months (27.1%). Considering age and gender, the highest percentage of hepatitis A vaccinated children is in males aged 49–59 months (54.0%); the highest percentage of non-vaccinated children is in females aged 0–6 months (43.7%); the highest percentage of unknown hepatitis A vaccination status is in females aged 7–12 months (27.7%).

Table 76. Vaccination in children by sex and age group (part 2)

Sex			Poliomyelitis			MMR			Chickenpox			Hepatitis A		
	Age group (months)	n	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know	Yes	No	Do not know
			%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%	%
Males	0 – 6	212	47.9	37.9	14.2	46.3	39.5	14.2	43.1	41.9	15.0	40.9	42.8	16.3
	7 – 12	108	52.2	27.7	20.1	47.4	32.7	20.0	41.8	36.9	21.3	39.6	33.9	26.5
	13 – 24	237	56.7	24.1	19.2	55.8	27.8	16.4	49.5	30.1	20.4	43.3	32.5	24.2
	25 – 36	143	56.7	26.0	17.3	57.1	26.2	16.7	53.3	30.0	16.7	51.1	30.6	18.4
	37 – 48	144	62.5	25.1	12.3	60.3	28.9	10.8	55.3	31.5	13.2	53.0	32.3	14.7
	49 – 59	85	55.2	24.1	20.7	63.8	17.0	19.2	57.0	20.7	22.3	54.0	22.8	23.2
	Total	613	54.5	27.7	17.8	53.3	30.3	16.3	48.9	32.6	18.5	46.0	33.1	20.9
Females	0 – 6	224	45.5	38.3	16.3	42.9	40.9	16.2	38.8	43.9	17.3	39.9	43.7	16.4
	7 – 12	140	51.4	24.3	24.3	44.4	32.4	23.2	38.9	36.8	24.3	32.3	40.0	27.7
	13 – 24	255	58.0	25.4	16.6	55.2	29.9	14.9	49.8	33.0	17.2	43.6	34.8	21.6
	25 – 36	178	58.6	24.8	16.7	58.5	27.6	13.9	52.2	31.9	15.9	50.6	32.9	16.6
	37 – 48	148	61.0	25.7	13.4	57.2	28.9	13.9	52.8	31.7	15.5	50.5	31.8	17.8
	49 – 59	97	53.7	28.8	17.5	56.8	25.1	18.2	52.0	27.1	20.8	47.7	30.1	22.1
	Total	691	53.3	28.4	18.3	50.8	31.7	17.5	45.6	35.5	18.9	43.2	36.5	20.2
Both sexes	0 – 6	351	45.3	39.2	15.5	43.3	41.3	15.4	39.6	43.6	16.8	39.3	43.5	17.1
	7 – 12	190	51.2	26.4	22.4	44.1	33.4	22.6	39.5	37.2	23.3	35.5	37.3	27.1
	13 – 24	376	57.8	23.2	18.9	55.2	28.4	16.4	48.6	31.9	19.5	43.2	33.3	23.5
	25 – 36	243	57.2	24.3	18.5	56.0	27.5	16.5	51.3	31.1	17.6	49.7	31.7	18.6
	37 – 48	209	61.6	26.1	12.3	58.9	28.7	12.4	55.4	30.8	13.8	53.9	30.7	15.4
	49 – 59	125	54.0	26.1	19.8	58.4	22.4	19.1	52.5	25.0	22.6	48.8	27.6	23.5
	Total	1071	53.4	27.9	18.7	51.0	31.4	17.6	46.3	34.4	19.3	44.2	34.8	21.0

Table 77 shows the breastfeeding status of children aged 0–59 months. Overall, at the time of the survey, 33.2% of children aged 0–59 months were exclusively breastfed; this proportion is higher in females (33.5%) than males (32.7%). Children aged 7–12 months had the highest level of being exclusively breastfed at 49.7%, which is higher in females (48.4%) than males (44.1%). The second-highest level of exclusive breastfeeding occurs in the age group 0–6 months (44.1%), with almost no difference between males and females. Finally, the lowest proportions of exclusively breastfed children is all children aged 25–36 months (18.5%), females aged 45–59 months (19.2%) and males aged 25–36 months (20.5%).

Table 77. Breastfeeding status of children by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (months)	n	Yes	No
			%	%
Boys	0 – 6	212	43.6	56.4
	7 – 12	108	44.1	55.9
	13 – 24	237	31.1	68.9
	25 – 36	143	20.5	79.5
	37 – 48	144	23.7	76.3
	49 – 59	85	21.5	78.5
	Total	929	32.7	67.3
Girls	0 – 6	224	43.5	56.5
	7 – 12	140	48.4	51.6
	13 – 24	255	31.3	68.7
	25 – 36	178	21.9	78.1
	37 – 48	148	24.0	76.0
	49 – 59	97	19.2	80.8
	Total	1042	33.5	66.5
Both sexes	0 – 6	436	44.1	55.9
	7 – 12	248	49.7	50.3
	13 – 24	492	31.8	68.2
	25 – 36	321	18.5	81.5
	37 – 48	292	21.8	78.2
	49 – 59	182	18.7	81.3
	Total	1971	33.2	66.8

Table 78 shows vitamin A supplementation coverage among children aged 0–59 months. Overall, 20.0% of children receive vitamin A supplements. More than half of children (61.3%) do not receive vitamin A supplements, while 18.7% have an unknown status. There is almost no difference in vitamin A uptake between males (19.2%) and females (19.1%), although it varies across age groups. Overall, even if there is no declining trend across age groups, the highest vitamin A coverage is in the youngest age group (27.6%), while the lowest in the oldest age group (9.6%). Considering age and gender, the highest vitamin A coverage is in the age group 0–6 among males (28.6%) and females (23.4%); the lowest is in the age group 7–12 months among males (9.6%) and 49–59 months among females (9.4%).

Table 78. Percentage of vitamin A supplementation in children by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (months)	n	Yes	No	Do not know
			%	%	%
Boys	0 – 6	212	28.6	56.6	14.8
	7 – 12	108	9.6	68.7	21.7
	13 – 24	237	17.6	64.1	18.3
	25 – 36	143	14.8	65.4	19.8
	37 – 48	144	12.0	69.3	18.7
	49 – 59	85	12.2	71.8	16.0
	Total	929	19.2	63.4	17.4
Girls	0 – 6	224	23.4	61.3	15.3
	7 – 12	140	19.5	57.9	22.6
	13 – 24	255	16.8	63.4	19.8
	25 – 36	178	16.4	59.9	23.7
	37 – 48	148	12.0	67.8	20.2
	49 – 59	97	9.4	71.3	19.2
	Total	1042	19.1	61.4	19.5
Both sexes	0 – 6	436	27.6	57.5	14.9
	7 – 12	248	17.1	60.3	22.6
	13 – 24	492	18.2	62.7	19.1
	25 – 36	321	14.9	61.1	24.0
	37 – 48	292	12.7	68.6	18.7
	49 – 59	182	9.6	73.6	16.8
	Total	1971	20.0	61.3	18.7

Table 79 shows vitamin D supplementation coverage among children aged 0–59 months. Overall, 20.0% of children received vitamin D supplements. More than a half of the children, a proportion of 61.3%, did not receive vitamin D supplements while 18.7% has an unknown vitamin D supplementation status. There is almost no difference in vitamin D uptake between males (19.2%) and females (19.1%), although it varies across age groups. Overall, even if there is no declining trend across age groups, the highest vitamin D coverage is in the youngest age group (27.6%), while the lowest in the oldest age group (9.6%). Considering age and gender, the highest vitamin D coverage is in the age group 0–6 among males (28.6%) and females (23.4%); the lowest is in the age group 7–12 months among males (9.6%) and 49–59 months among females (9.4%).

Table 79. Percentage of vitamin D supplementation in children by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (months)	n	Yes	No	Do not know
			%	%	%
Boys	0 – 6	212	28.6	56.6	14.8
	7 – 12	108	9.6	68.7	21.7
	13 – 24	237	17.6	64.1	18.3
	25 – 36	143	14.8	65.4	19.8
	37 – 48	144	12.0	69.3	18.7
	49 – 59	85	12.2	71.8	16.0
	Total	929	19.2	63.4	17.4
Girls	0 – 6	224	23.4	61.3	15.3
	7 – 12	140	19.5	57.9	22.6
	13 – 24	255	16.8	63.4	19.8
	25 – 36	178	16.4	59.9	23.7
	37 – 48	148	12.0	67.8	20.2
	49 – 59	97	9.4	71.3	19.2
	Total	1042	19.1	61.4	19.5
Both sexes	0 – 6	436	27.6	57.5	14.9
	7 – 12	248	17.1	60.3	22.6
	13 – 24	492	18.2	62.7	19.1
	25 – 36	321	14.9	61.1	24.0
	37 – 48	292	12.7	68.6	18.7
	49 – 59	182	9.6	73.6	16.8
	Total	1971	20.0	61.3	18.7

Table 80 shows the prevalence of anaemia among children aged 0–59 months. The overall prevalence of anaemia is 4.9%, and this figure is higher in males (6.0%) than females (4.1%). Among all children, the youngest age group (0–6 months) has the highest proportion (7.1%); when also considering gender, this proportion is higher in males (8.2%) than females (6.1%). Males aged 25–36 months have the second-highest prevalence of anaemia (7.0%)

Table 80. Anaemia in children aged 0–59 months by sex and age group

Sex	Age group (months)	n	Yes	No
			%	%
Boys	0 – 6	212	8.2	91.8
	7 – 12	108	4.5	95.5
	13 – 24	237	4.2	95.8
	25 – 36	143	7.0	93.0
	37 – 48	144	4.9	95.1
	49 – 59	85	5.4	94.6
	Total	929	6.0	94.0
Girls	0 – 6	224	6.1	93.9
	7 – 12	140	3.3	96.7
	13 – 24	255	3.1	96.9
	25 – 36	178	5.7	94.3
	37 – 48	148	1.8	98.2
	49 – 59	97	5.1	94.9
	Total	1042	4.1	95.9
Both sexes	0 – 6	436	7.1	92.9
	7 – 12	248	4.2	95.8
	13 – 24	492	3.1	96.9
	25 – 36	321	5.7	94.3
	37 – 48	292	4.0	96.0
	49 – 59	182	4.7	95.3
	Total	1971	4.9	95.1

Antenatal care

Table 81 shows the access to antenatal care services of women respondents. Overall, 624 women gave birth in Turkey. Among these 71.9% did not regularly receive antenatal care (at least every three months). When considering age, it appears that no women aged 45–69 ($n = 16$) received regular antenatal care after immigrating to Turkey; this figure is 68.3% in women aged 18–29 and 76.8% of those aged 30–44. The proportion of women who received regular antenatal care is 28.1% overall, 31.7% of those aged 18–29, 23.2% of those aged 30–44, and 0% of those aged 30–44 and 45–59.

Table 81. Women who received regular (at least every three months) antenatal care by age group

Age Group	n	Yes		No	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI
18 – 29	419	31.7	27.2 – 36.4	68.3	63.6 – 72.8
30 – 44	189	23.2	17.4 – 29.9	76.8	70.1 – 82.6
45 – 59	16	0.0	–	100.0	–
Total	624	28.1	24.4 – 32.1	71.9	67.9 – 75.6

Table 82 shows the type and frequency of antenatal examinations for pregnant women. Notably, as highlighted in the above table, no women aged 45–59 had regular antenatal care when pregnant. Of those who receive antenatal care, only two examinations were performed on at least half of women and they are on those aged 18–44: ultrasonography (56.9%) and fetal heart rate monitoring (50.5%).

Among women, 50.0% had their weight measured; 30.8% had their blood pressure taken, and 23.2% had a complete blood cell count performed. Less than 20% of women had blood group typing (19.0%), system examinations (19.0%), complete urine analysis (18.0%), biochemistry blood tests (14.0%); diabetes screening tests (12.0%), gynaecological (pelvic) and Pap smear examinations (12.0%) and blood infection screening tests (12.0%). Less than 10% of women had the triple test and the new version of the quad screen test (8.0%), the weeks 11–14 test (4.5%) and the Indirect Coombs Test (1.3%). The only significant differences among the two age groups 18–29 and 30–44 are in blood groups determination (age group 18–19: 13.6%; age group 30–44: 34.9%) and diabetes screening test (age group 18–19: 8.4%; age group 30–44: 24.5%). Finally, 4.6% of respondents had no antenatal examinations or do not remember.

Table 82. Type of examinations performed during antenatal care visits by age group

Age group (years)	n	Gynaecological (pelvic) and Pap smear examinations			General first pregnancy examination; digestive, heart and circulatory, respiratory, muscles and joints, nervous system examination			Blood pressure measurement			Weight measurement			Complete blood cell count			Complete urine analysis			Blood infection screening tests			Triple test and new version of the quad screen test ^a		
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	
18 – 29	133	9.9	5.6–15.9	18.0	12.2–25.4	26.0	19.0–34.1	46.0	37.8–54.8	19.0	12.7–26.1	16.0	10.2–22.7	9.2	5.1–15.0	6.4	3.1–11.6								
30 – 44	44	18.0	9.0–30.0	21.0	11.3–33.6	45.0	31.9–59.1	60.0	46.2–72.9	37.0	24.3–50.6	23.0	12.9–35.9	20.0	10.4–32.1	13.0	5.5–24.0								
45 – 59	0	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
60 – 69	0	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Total	177	12.0	7.7–17.2	19.0	13.6–25.0	30.8	24.3–37.8	50.0	42.4–57.0	23.2	17.4–29.8	18.0	12.4–23.5	12.0	7.6–17.1	8.0	4.6–12.6								
Age group (years)	n	Diabetes screening test			Biochemistry blood test			Indirect Coombs Test (ICT)			Ultrasoundography			Fetal heart rate monitoring			Blood group typing			Weeks 11–14 test			None, do not know		
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	
18 – 29	133	8.4	4.5–14.1	13.0	7.8–19.2	1.2	0.2–4.3	57.0	48.1–65.1	50.0	41.9–58.9	14.0	8.5–20.3	2.9	1.0– 6.9	4.6	1.9– 9.3								
30 – 44	44	25.0	14.2–37.7	18.0	9.5–30.8	1.4	0.1–8.0	57.0	43.3–70.3	51.0	37.2–64.5	35.0	22.7–48.8	9.5	3.6–19.9	4.5	1.0–13.1								
45 – 59	0	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
60 – 69	0	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Total	177	12.0	8.2–17.9	14.0	9.6–19.8	1.3	0.3–3.8	56.9	49.5–64	50.5	43.2–57.8	19.0	13.6–25.1	4.5	2.2–8.4	4.6	2.2– 8.4								

^a The triple screen is a blood test that measures alpha-fetoprotein, human chorionic gonadotropin and unconjugated estriol. The quad screen test measures the amounts of four substances in a pregnant woman's blood: alpha-fetoprotein (AFP), human chorionic gonadotropin (hCG), estriol (uE3) and the hormone inhibin A.

Table 83 summarizes the tetanus immunization status of pregnant respondents. Overall, 0.8% are pregnant and vaccinated against tetanus and 3.6% are pregnant and not vaccinated; the remaining 95.6% are not pregnant.

Table 83. Women's pregnancy and tetanus toxoid vaccination statuses by age group

Age group (years)	n	Pregnant without tetanus toxoid vaccination		Pregnant with tetanus toxoid vaccination		Not pregnant	
		% ^a	95% CI	% ^a	95% CI	% ^a	95% CI
18 – 29	1215	6.6	5.2 – 8.2	1.2	0.6 – 2	92.3	90.5 – 93.8
30 – 44	1006	1.8	1.1 – 2.8	0.8	0.4 – 1.6	97.3	96.2 – 98.2
45 – 59	422	0.2	0.0 – 3.2	0.0	–	99.8	96.8 – 100
60 – 69	117	0.0	–	0.0	–	100.0	–
Total	2760	3.6	2.7 – 4.6	0.8	0.5 – 1.4	95.6	94.5 – 96.5

^a Percentages may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

Place of birth

Table 84 shows the places where female respondents gave birth considering all births. Indeed 84.1% of children are reported to be less than 60 months of age and 38.3% are less than 36 months old. Therefore, almost 4 out of 10 births should have occurred close to the survey period. Turkey The vast majority of women gave birth in health facilities, State or private. State facilities were preferred to private ones both in Syria, where most of the births occurred, and Turkey. Particularly, 62.7% of women gave birth in a Syrian State hospital/clinic compared with 14.7% who gave birth in a Syrian private hospital/clinic; moreover, 33.4% of women gave birth in a Turkish State hospital/clinic, while just 3.0% gave birth in a Turkish private hospital/clinic. Overall, 14.6% of women delivered at home. However, this proportion increases with age, ranging from 10.5% in the youngest age group to 41.4% in the oldest. The proportion of women who gave birth in health facilities is higher in the youngest age groups (18–29 and 30–44) for those who gave birth in a State hospital/clinic in Turkey and varies with age in the other cases—with the exception of private hospital/clinic in Syria, where this proportion increases with age.

Table 84. Place of birth

Age group (years)	n	At home		State hospital/ clinic in Turkey		State hospital/ clinic in the Syrian Arab Republic		Private hospital/clinic in Turkey		Private hospital/ clinic in the Syrian Arab Republic	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
18 – 29	895	10.5	8.5 – 12.8	51.8	48.3 – 55.3	51.8	48.4 – 55.3	4.2	3 – 5.8	12.2	10.1 – 14.6
30 – 44	857	13.6	11.4 – 16.1	24.7	21.8 – 27.7	74.8	71.7 – 77.6	1.9	1.1 – 3	15.1	12.8 – 17.6
45 – 59	305	26.3	16.7 – 38	8.5	3.5 – 17.3	62.0	49.7 – 73.2	3.3	0.7 – 9.9	18.5	10.4 – 29.3
60 – 69	39	41.4	12.3 – 76.6	0.0	–	53.0	19.5 – 84.5	0.0	–	35.3	9.1 – 71.9
Total	2096	14.6	12.7 – 16.7	33.4	30.8 – 36.1	62.7	60 – 65.4	3.0	2.2 – 4.1	14.7	12.8 – 16.8

Postnatal care

Table 85 shows the average number of postnatal visits that a respondent had in the two years after giving birth. Overall, the majority of mothers (54.6%) had no medical examinations in this period; this proportion significantly increases with age, ranging from 52.4% in the youngest age group to 89.8% in the oldest. Overall, the most frequent average number of attended medical examinations is two (17.4% of women), followed by one (10.4%), three (7.8%) and four (5.7%). Just 3.8% of women had five or more postnatal visits.

Table 85. Number of postnatal visits for mothers and/or children within two years of giving birth by age group

Age group (years)	n	0		1		2		3		4		5		6		7		8	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
18–29	499	52.4	47.6–57.2	10.4	7.8–13.6	17.4	14.0–21.3	8.2	5.8–11.1	6.6	4.5–9.3	2.2	1.1–4.0	2.1	1.1–3.9	0.0	–	0.1	0.0–0.9
30–44	221	55.4	48.5–62.1	11.4	7.6–16.3	19.3	14.4–25.2	6.8	3.9–10.8	4.3	2.1–7.7	0.9	0.2–2.9	0.6	0.1–2.5	1.0	0.2–3.2	0.0	–
45–59	26	89.8	44.2–99.5	0.0	–	0.0	–	10.2	0.5–55.8	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
60–69	0	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–	0.0	–
Total	746	54.6	50.4–58.7	10.4	8.0–13.1	17.4	14.4–20.7	7.8	5.8–10.3	5.7	4.0–7.9	1.8	0.9–3.1	1.6	0.8–2.9	0.3	0.1–1.1	0.1	0.0–0.6

Table 86 shows the type and frequency of medical examinations performed during maternal and child care visits. The most frequent is a physical examination, which 47.0% of women had, followed by a pelvic examination (39.9%), ultrasound (36.1%) and episiotomy care for women who had either caesarean or normal births (35.5%). Moreover, 24.9% of breastfeeding women had a breast examination. For most of the above-mentioned examinations, women in the youngest age groups (18–29 and 30–44) have the highest percentage of attendance. Notably, no women aged 60–69 had any examinations, and no women aged 45–59 years had episiotomy care or a breast check-up. Just 15.2% of women aged 45–59 had pelvic examinations compared with 40.9% of women aged 18–29 and 38.6% of women aged 30–44. Notably, regarding physical examinations, women aged 45–59 have the highest proportion of attendance, 64.7%, compared with 46.1% of women aged 18–29 and 48.4% of women aged 30–44.

Table 86. Examinations performed during maternal and child care visits by age group

Age group (years)	n	Episiotomy care (for caesarean and normal births)		Pelvic examination		Ultrasound		Breast check		Physical examination (weight, eating, drinking, appetite, pain)		Other	
		%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI	%	95% CI
18–29	268	34.5	28.8–40.5	40.9	34.9–47.1	34.5	28.8–40.6	26.6	21.4–32.4	46.1	40.0–52.3	2.2	0.9–4.6
30–44	122	39.1	30.5–48.2	38.6	30.1–47.8	40.1	31.4–49.2	21.9	15.1–30.1	48.4	39.4–57.5	0.4	0.0–3.1
45–59	4	0.0	–	15.2	0.5–77.8	20.1	0.8–80.8	0.0	–	64.7	11.6–97.1	0.0	–
Total	394	35.5	30.7–40.6	39.9	35.0–45.0	36.1	31.3–41.1	24.9	20.6–29.5	47.0	41.9–52.2	1.6	0.7–3.3

Conclusions

Health status of Syrian refugees

The survey investigated the status of adult Syrian refugees in Turkey with special focus on chronic diseases, evaluating their health status in six domains of health, mental health and lifestyle. The total sample size was determined as 4584 households (of which 4068 participated). The survey subjects have three domains: a married woman aged 15–69 years, a man aged 15–69 years and a child aged 0–14 years. Responses were obtained from a total of 3750 men, 3462 women and 2807 children. The survey was carried out in the 15 provinces of Turkey that host 90% of the Syrian refugees. The unweighted distributions of the 10 019 survey respondents by participant category are men (37.4%), women (34.6%) and children (28%). The age distribution of the children participants are 6.0%, 5.8%, 7.7% and 8.5% for the 0–2, 3–5, 6–9 and 10–14-year-old age groups, respectively. The age distribution of the adult sample respondents for the four groups – 18–29, 30–44, 45–59 and 60–69 – are 22.8%, 21.5%, 8.3% and 1.6%, respectively.

Overall, 11.5% of respondents aged 6–69 years are illiterate, and 17.6% have not received any education, that is, no formal schooling. Around 31.8% of respondents finished primary school, 14.5% finished secondary school and 4.3% finished high school. University graduates account for 1.2% of respondents.

With regards to chronic diseases, 15.2% of respondents aged 18–69 years reported having chronic diseases, with 10.2% among those aged 18–29 years and 56.6% among those aged 60–69 years; the prevalence does not differ between men and women. The most prevalent chronic condition among the adult population is hypertension (3.7%), followed by psychiatric disorders (2.8%), diabetes (2.6%), asthma (2.6%) and cardiac disease (2.5%).

Six domains of health were investigated among the Syrian population according to a validated tool of WHO: affect, cognition, mobility, pain or discomfort, self-care and ability to perform usual activities. Among all adult respondents, one in five reported experiencing severe or extreme distress, sadness or worry in the 30 days prior to the survey. In the same period, approximately one in six respondents reported having severe or extreme problems with cognition (concentrating or remembering things; 17.6%), mobility (17%), pain or discomfort (17%), self-care (washing or dressing themselves; 15.6%) and performing usual activities (work or household activities; 15.6%). The proportions of those reporting a level of severe or extreme discomfort in the health domains evaluated generally increases with age in all six domains.

Symptoms of mental distress were also investigated; in particular the survey investigated the prevalence of self-reported depressive feelings, loss of interest in regular activities and sleep disorders. Around 17% of adult respondents reported having severe or extreme depressive feeling in the 30 days prior to the survey, and the proportion is higher among older people (20.7%). Overall, 16.6% of respondents reported having lost interest in regular activities, with the highest rate in those aged 45–59 years (23%). About 17.6% of the study population have severe or extreme sleep disorders, and this figure is highest in those aged 45–59 years (22.5%).

The survey also investigated lifestyles with special focus on alcohol consumption and nutrition. Very few adults consume alcohol: 0.9% for both sexes, 0.2% for women and 1.5% for men. The mean consumption of fruit or vegetables is 5.4 portions per week, and on average, Syrian respondents eat fruit or vegetables 3.1 days per week. Concerning salt consumption practices, only a small proportion of respondents reported that they always (2.8%) or often (11.2%) add salt to food before or while eating. While preparing food at home, only a minority always (2.6%) or often (10.8%) adds salt, salty seasoning or salty sauce. The figures are even lower for those who always (1.8%) or often (9.7%) consume processed food high in salt. Considering age, it is worth noting that the proportion of people always adopting these three negative salt consumption practices is higher for those aged 60–69 years. The average BMI in the adult population is 24.4. BMI slightly increases with age from 23.8 in those aged 18–29 years to 25.1 in those aged 60–69 years.

Health service, access, satisfaction, awareness and utilization of preventive service

Concerning access and use of health care services, overall, hospitals are the most commonly used health care institution, with 66.9% of adult respondents having received treatment at a hospital. The second most frequently used service is pharmacies (47.4%), followed by family health centres (31.6), emergency services (15.6%), refugee health centres (14.5%) and outpatient services (7.3%). There is a high variability in patterns of use of health care institutions by province in Turkey.

The rates of awareness and utilization of screening services are very low across the survey population. Only 4.3% of women are aware of Pap smears and of these, only 27.1% have received one. Similarly, only 4.8% of women are aware of mammography screening and of these, 23.0% have undergone screening. Among men, 7.0% are aware of prostate screening and of these, 18.7% have been screened. Overall, only 5.6% of adult respondents are aware of HIV testing and of these, 31.5% have been tested.

Most adults, 81% of women and 76.9% of men, do not pay for health care services. Only 5.0% report that they pay all of the costs themselves, while 14.3% of women and 17.8% of men pay half of the costs.

Around 96.2% of the adult survey population are either “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” with the emergency services. The majority of respondents are also “very satisfied” or “somewhat satisfied” with pharmacy (92.5%), outpatient (90.4%), hospital (88.5%), refugee health centre (82.5%) and family health centre (82.1%) services. Overall, less than 4% of survey respondents are “dissatisfied” or “very dissatisfied” with any of the services. Satisfaction with health care services varies highly among Turkish provinces.

Health literacy

The survey also investigated the health literacy of adult respondents. Overall, the proportion of respondents who can always or often perform the surveyed activities is low and varies from 9.8% of adults who can read and understand the patient rights and responsibilities sheet to 14.4% of adults who can write their name and complete the treatment consent form.

Child health

With regards to child health the survey investigates the reported prevalence of chronic diseases and the health status evaluated in six health domains among children from 1 to 14 years, and the reported prevalence of acute conditions and the reported vaccination rates among children aged 1–59 months. Concerning chronic diseases most of the children (94.9%) do not report a chronic condition. The most prevalent chronic conditions among children are asthma (1.7%), psychiatric disorders (0.8%), hypertension (0.6%) and a chronic condition due to an accident or an injury (0.5%).

According to their parents, 12% of children experienced severe or extreme distress, sadness or worry in the 30 days prior to the survey. In the same period, the corresponding figures for those experiencing severe or extreme problems within the other dimensions are 11.4% (cognition: concentrating or remembering things), 12% (mobility), 11.1% (pain), 11.1% (self-care) and 10.1% (performing usual activities such as work or household activities).

The survey investigated the prevalence of diarrhoea, fever and respiratory infections among children in the first 59 months of life. The overall prevalence of diarrhoea is 14.1%, and children aged 0–6 months had the highest rate at 22.0%. The overall prevalence of fever is 19.1%, and children aged 0–6 months had the highest prevalence at 24.6%. The overall prevalence of respiratory infections is 7.9%, and children aged 49–59 months had the highest prevalence at 12.8%. Boys had higher rates of diarrhoea, fever and respiratory infections than girls.

Parents were interviewed concerning the vaccination status (yes, no, do not know) of their 0–59-month-old children. Overall, 65.3% of children received the BCG vaccine against tuberculosis, while 12.5% have an unknown BCG vaccination status. Approximately 62.9% of children received the combined vaccination of diphtheria, tetanus and pertussis, and 16.7% have an unknown vaccination status. About 67.2% of children are vaccinated against hepatitis-B, and 13.5% have an unknown vaccination status. Around 53.4% of children are vaccinated against polio, and 18.7% have an unknown vaccination status. Overall, 51.0% of children are vaccinated against measles, mumps and rubella compared with 17.6% who have an unknown vaccination status. Overall, 53.0% of children were vaccinated with the conjugated pneumococcal vaccine, and 19.0% have an unknown vaccination status. Around 46.3% of children were vaccinated against chickenpox, and 19.3% have an unknown vaccination status. Overall, 44.2% of children are vaccinated against hepatitis A compared with 21.0% who have an unknown vaccination status.

Maternal health and access to health care

Concerning women's access to antenatal care services, overall, most women (71.9%) did not receive regular (at least every three months) antenatal care while pregnant. Among women who received regular antenatal care, the most frequent examinations are ultrasonography (56.9%), fetal heartrate monitoring (50.5%), body weight measurement (50.0%), blood pressure measurement (30.8%) and complete blood cell count (23.2%). Less than 20% of women had blood group typing (19.0%); physical examinations (19.0%), complete urine analysis (18.0%) and biochemistry blood tests (14.0%).

As for postnatal care, the majority of mothers and children (54.6%) had no medical examinations in the two years since giving birth. Around 10.4% of mothers had one clinical examination in this period and 17.4% of women had two examinations. The most common postnatal clinical evaluations are: physical examination (47.0%), pelvic examination (39.9%), ultrasound (36.1%), episiotomy care (for both caesarean and normal births. 35.5%) and breast examination for breastfeeding mothers (24.9%).

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