



VACCINATION STATUS OF MIGRANTS IN TURKEY: 3. SURVEY RESULTS

COMMUNITY-BASED MIGRATION PROGRAMME

HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAM

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VACCINATION STATUS OF MIGRANTS IN TURKEY: 3. SURVEY RESULTS

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBMP	Community Based Migration Programs
HES	Life Fits Into Home (Hayat Eve Siğar)
IFRC	International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
COPD	Chronic Obstructive Respiratory Disease
MHRS	Central Physician Appointment System
WHO	World Health Organization

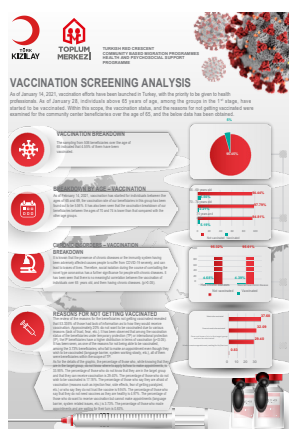
Introduction

COVID-19 Vaccination Status in Turkey

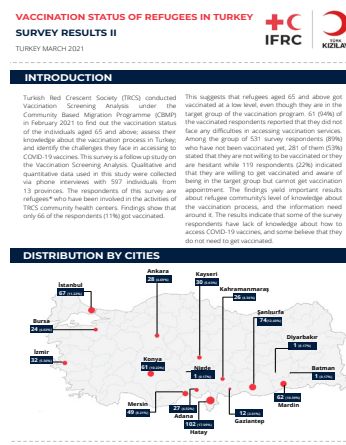
The COVID-19 pandemic is both a public health crisis and a humanitarian crisis affecting the lives, health, and livelihoods of people around the world. Additionally, the potential impact of COVID-19 on vulnerable people already affected by displacement and conflict makes it the most immediate threat of our time. The Government of Turkey implemented a series of containment measures starting from March 11, 2020, when the first case was reported in Turkey. As of March 1, 2021, Turkey started to gradually normalize from the coronavirus restrictions. The provinces were grouped under different risk levels (low, moderate, high, very high) based on the number of positive cases per 100.000 people, and with the start of face-to-face education, including the re-opening of restaurants and cafes, the lockdowns were lifted. The government decided to loosen the restrictions after daily coronavirus cases started to decrease following the nationwide lockdown between April 29 and May 17, 2021. In addition, the rapid vaccination process promoted the authorities to take more steps towards normalization. Accordingly, the Government of Turkey announced that the lockdowns and intercity travel restrictions were lifted on June 27, 2021. All workplaces, which had suspended their activities within the scope of coronavirus measures, were reopened. Cafes and restaurants started to serve people indoors and outdoors without having a limited number of guests. Provided that hygiene, wearing mask, and social distancing measures were followed, the restrictions and measures at accommodation facilities were also lifted. Hygiene, mask, and social distancing measures were followed during July, August, and September 2021, and since then no lockdowns or measures regarding COVID-19 were implemented. As of September 6, 2021, schools across Turkey started face-to-face education five days a week, with COVID-19 measures. Since August 2021, COVID-19 cases in Turkey have started to increase once again, with the country reporting more than 20.000 cases per day. Turkey has administered over 109 million doses of vaccine as of September 30, 2021, since starting the mass vaccination campaign in mid-January 2021. According to the Ministry of Health, over 53 million people got their first dose, while over 44 million people are fully vaccinated. Over 10 million people got their third dose. COVID-19 pandemic amplified the vulnerabilities and barriers to accessing basic needs due to rising domestic food prices, low incomes, and rising unemployment rates. Humanitarian aid and development partners responded by adapting service delivery methods to continue supporting the worst-affected households and individuals.

This study which is carried out by the CBMP Health and Psychosocial Support Program is prepared as a continuation of the Vaccine Screening Analysis conducted in February 2021, and the Vaccination Status of the Refugees in Turkey conducted in March 2021 to learn the vaccination status of the migrant in Turkey who are above 65 years of age, to assess their knowledge of vaccination processes in Turkey, and to determine the difficulties they had while accessing the COVID-19 vaccine. This third study also will share a comparison of the key results with that of the second vaccination report data to give an understanding about how the situation has changed or improved over the time. The design of each study was updated and the samples were differentiated in line with the experience gained during the previous studies and taking into consideration the order of the groups to be vaccinated within the scope of the Vaccination Strategy of the Ministry of Health.

Vaccine Screening
Analysis,
February 2021



The Vaccination Status of
the Migrants in Turkey,
March 2021



1 <https://covid19asi.saglik.gov.tr/>

Goals and Objectives

The aim of this study is to determine the approaches, vaccination rates of the migrants who benefit from the Turkish Red Crescent Community Centers as well as their access status to the Covid-19 vaccine. In this regard, answers to the following questions have been sought:

a. In case the vaccine is available or about to be accessed:

What is the level access to the vaccine and in terms of vaccine doses administrated?

Which channels are used to access the vaccine?

In which health units has the vaccine been applied?

Have there been any difficulties encountered in accessing the vaccine?

Does the respondent recommend the Covid-19 vaccine to those around?

b. In case of not accessing the vaccine:

What are the reasons of not getting vaccinated?

What is the status of willingness to get vaccinated?



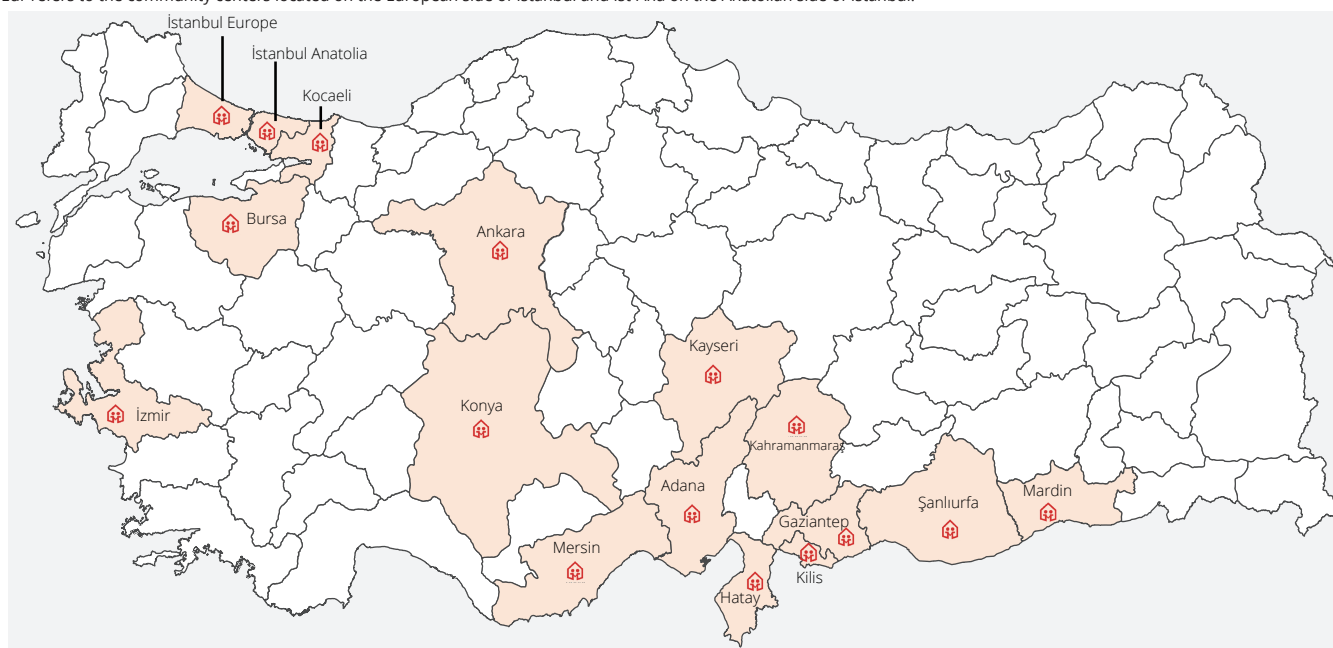
METHOD

The method of the study is survey study. The sampling of the study consists of the migrants who are receiving or have received service from one or more of the 16 Turkish Red Crescent Community Centers in 15 provinces. The study group to participate in the survey was determined by the random assignment method. The minimum sample size was calculated as 448 statistically with a 5% margin of error. More than 50% (672) respondents were selected by the random assignment method, considering the probability of the respondents not responding. 624 people in total answered the research questions. 624 migrants who have received or are receiving services from 16 different Community Centers participated in this 3rd survey study determining the level of vaccination of the migrants in Turkey. The following Figure consists of participation rates by province.

City	Frequency	Percentage	City	Frequency	Percentage
İstanbul- Eur	82	13,1%	Gaziantep	30	4,8%
İzmir	81	13,0%	Kocaeli	29	4,6%
Hatay	54	8,7%	Konya	28	4,5%
Bursa	50	8,0%	Kayseri	28	4,5%
İstanbul-Ana	38	6,1%	Ankara	28	4,5%
Mersin	36	5,8%	Adana	28	4,5%
Şanlıurfa	32	5,1%	Kilis	26	4,2%
K.Maraş	30	4,8%	Mardin	4	3,2%

*4 people preferred other cities in the research conducted. These provinces are Denizli, Düzce and Sivas.

** Ist-Eur refers to the community centers located on the European side of Istanbul and Ist-Ana on the Anatolian side of Istanbul.



Disclaimer: The maps used do not imply an expression of any opinion by the IFRC or the Turkish Red Crescent regarding the legal status of a region or its officials.

Map 1: Provinces where the Turkish Red Crescent Community Center is active

FINDINGS

Demographic Information

This section of the report includes the demographic distribution of the survey respondents.

Figure 1 presents the gender distribution of the respondents. 51.0% of the respondents are female, and 49.0% are male. When the data are analyzed numerically in terms of gender, it is seen that the number of female (318) and male (306) respondents is almost equal. The majority of the respondents are between 18 - 34 (272, 43.6%) years of age. While 38.5% (240) of the respondents are between 35 - 49 years of age, 13.94% (87) are between 50 - 64 years of age. While 2.1% (13) of the respondents stated that they are between 65 - 79 years of age, the rate of respondents who are between 12 - 17 years of age is 1.8% (11). One person refused to answer when asked about her age during the survey.

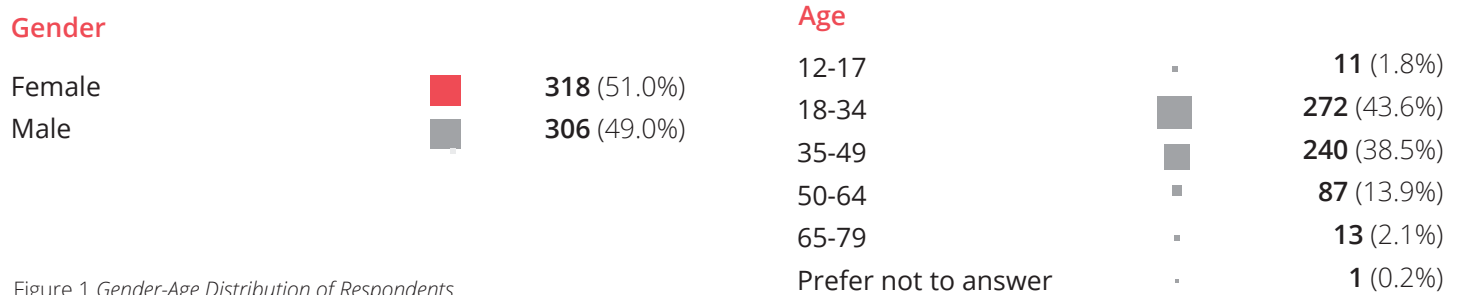


Figure 1 Gender-Age Distribution of Respondents

The majority (590, 94.6%) of the survey respondents are under Temporary Protection². The 1.6% (10) of the remaining respondents hold International Protection Status³, and 1.0% (6) of the respondents hold Humanitarian Residence Permit⁴. 6 (1.0%) Respondents do not have an ID card. The nationalities of the respondents are as follows: 95.8% (598) Syria, 1.9% (12) Iraq, 0.6% (3) Afghanistan, 0.2% (1) Iran. 10 respondents registered under "Other" have Palestinian, Moroccan, and dual citizenship. While some of the respondents with Syrian nationality stated their nationality as Syrian, they indicated their protection status as "Other" because they obtained Turkish citizenship.

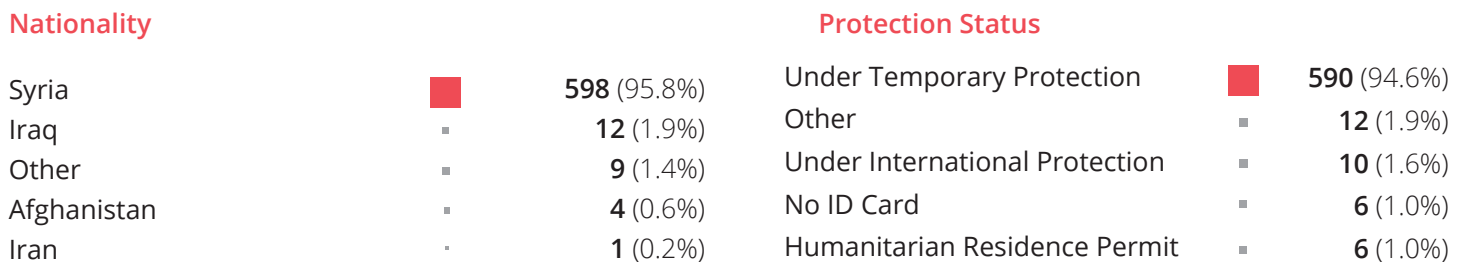


Figure 2 Distribution of Respondents by Protection Status and Nationality

41 (6.6%) of the 624 respondents stated at least one disability. The following Figure presents the answers regarding whether the respondents are disabled or not and the distribution by the disability of the respondents who stated that they have at least one disability. When the disability types are analyzed. It can be seen that the most frequently stated disability category by the respondents with a rate of 46.8% is a physical disability. 7 (14.9) respondents have a visual, 6 (12.8%) respondents have a hearing, and 3 (6.4%) respondents have a mental impairment. 7 (14.9%) respondents stated that they have an "other" disability. The "other" category consists of hemiplegia, cancer, rheumatism, stroke, and other neurological diseases. 5 respondents have more than one disability.

² Syrian nationals, as well as stateless persons and refugees from Syria, who came to Turkey due to events in Syria after 28 April 2011 are provided with temporary protection (TP) by the Government of Turkey. The Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM) is the responsible governmental body for all asylum procedures in Turkey, including the temporary protection regime. (<https://help.unhcr.org/turkey/information-for-syrians/temporary-protection-in-turkey/>)

³ According to the Law on Foreigners and International Protection No. 6458, the status granted for refugee, conditional refugee, and subsidiary protection.

⁴ Humanitarian Residence Permit is one of the residence permits regulated under the Law on Foreigners and International Protection No.6458 by Article 46 and 47

Disability Status

Disabled	■	41 (6.6%)
Not Disabled	■	583 (93.4%)

Disability Details

Physical	■	22 (46.8%)
Visual	■	7 (14.9%)
Other	■	7 (14.9%)
Auditory	■	6 (12.8%)
Mental	■	3 (6.4%)
Speech	■	2 (4.2%)

Figure 3 Disability Status and Details of the Respondents

18.8% of the respondents (117 people) stated that they have a chronic illness. The most common diseases are cardiovascular diseases (38, 27.5%), diabetes (37, 26.8%), chronic respiratory diseases such as asthma or chronic obstructive pulmonary disease COPD (13, 9.4%). The rate of those who stated that they had other chronic diseases was 29.0%, with 40 respondents. While 7 (5.1%) respondents have arthritis, 3 (2.2%) respondents stated that they had cancer. 21 respondents had more than one chronic disease.

Chronic Illness Status

Yes	■	117 (18.8%)
No	■	507 (81.3%)

Chronic Illness Details

Other (Chronic)	■	40 (29.0%)
Cardiovascular Diseases	■	38 (27.5%)
Diabetes	■	37 (26.8%)
Chronic Respiratory Diseases	■	13 (9.4%)
Arthritis	■	7 (5.1%)
Cancer	■	3 (2.2%)

Figure 4 Chronic Illnesses and Details of the Respondents



VACCINATION STATUS AND VACCINATION PROCESS

When the vaccination status of the respondents is analyzed, it is seen that 72.1% (450 people) of the total respondents got at least one COVID-19 vaccine dose, and 27.1% (169 people) have not been vaccinated yet. The findings of the first and second vaccine survey results showed that approximately 4-12% of the people who were eligible to get a COVID-19 vaccine⁴. The current data show that with the enlargement of the age group entitled to be vaccinated, the increase in the amount of vaccine and the campaigns to get vaccinated, a large part of the sample consisting of the migrant community got at least one dose of vaccine, and the rate is considerably higher compared to previous studies. 0.8% (5 people) of the survey respondents stated that they got their appointment to get vaccinated and they are waiting for their turn.

The number of male respondents (229, 74.8%) who stated that they had at least one COVID-19 vaccine is higher than female respondents (221, 69.5%). The rate of respondents under Temporary Protection (423, 71.7%) and International Protection (7, 70.0%) who got at least one COVID-19 dose is almost the same. When the age ranges are assessed in the same context, it is seen that the individuals between the ages of 65-79 (12, 92.3%) got at least one COVID-19 dose. This rate decreases as the age range decreases, and it is seen that the lowest answers to the "Have you got vaccinated against COVID-19?" question was given by individuals between the ages of 18-34 with 66.9% (182 people).

Did you get vaccinated for COVID-19?

Yes	■	450 (72.1%)
No	■	169 (27.1%)
Got the appointment, waiting to get vaccinated	■	5 (0.8%)

Figure 5 Vaccination Status of the Respondents



⁴ Within the scope of the COVID-19 vaccination strategy, individuals between 18-34 years of age started to be vaccinated at the 3rd stage. <https://covid19asi.saglik.gov.tr/TR-77706/covid-19-asisi-ulu-sal-uygulama-stratejisi.html>

30.2% (136 people) of the people who got the COVID-19 vaccine stated that they only got the first dose, 68.2% (307 people) stated that they got the first and second dose, and 1.3% (6 people) stated that they got the first, second, and the third dose. Considering the progress of the vaccination process across Turkey (according to the Ministry of Health data, the rate of first dose vaccination was 90.07% at the time of writing this report), the rate of respondents who have the first dose of COVID-19 vaccine is meaningful. Therefore, the majority of the respondents got their first dose and other vaccine doses as well. While the rate of those who received the second dose was 33.3% in the previous survey, the rate of those who got the second dose increased to 68.2% in this study. Only one person among the respondents received four doses of the vaccine.

If yes, please indicate which dose you had.

450 people answered



Figure 6 Frequency and Percentages of COVID-19 Vaccine

The respondents who got only the first dose of the COVID-19 vaccine (136 people) were asked about the reasons for not getting the second dose. While more than half of the respondents (103, 75.8%) stated that they could not get an appointment for the second dose yet, the highest response (21, 15.4%) was "Other" for those who did not get the second dose of vaccine. Reasons under "Other": not being able to find time to get vaccinated due to work, not being able to go to an appointment due to being sick, avoiding catching the virus, and pregnancy. The third most stated reason (10, 7.4%) for the respondents not to get the second dose was the fear experienced due to the side effects of the first dose. The figure below presents the frequencies and percentages of the answers given in this context.

Why didn't you get the second dose?

136 people answered

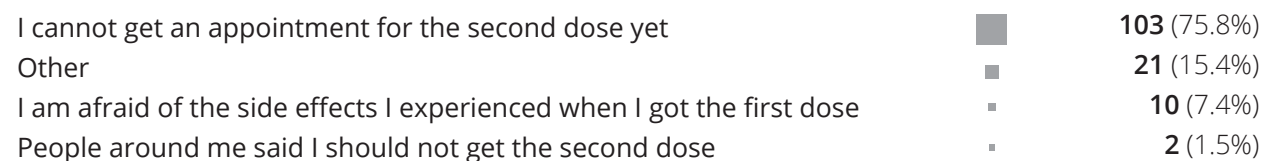


Figure 7 Reasons for Not Getting the Second Dose

The Figure below shows the location distribution of the vaccine places of 450 respondents who got at least one dose of the COVID-19 vaccine. When the answers are analyzed, it can be seen that more than half of the respondents (253, 56.2%) got vaccinated in the hospital. 22.4% of the respondents got vaccinated at the Family Health Centers and 16.9% at the Migrant Health Centers. On the other hand, 2.2% of the respondents (10 people) stated that the health units visited their houses to have them vaccinated. Similarly, the respondents of the previous vaccination study stated that they got vaccinated at hospitals (35, 53%), Family Health Centers (21, 31.8%), and Migrant Health Centers (6, 6%), respectively. Under the "Other" category, the respondents stated that they got vaccinated in various caravans, workplaces, and shopping centers established within the scope of "On-Site Vaccination"⁵. Like the second vaccination study, it was a remarkable result that people under Temporary Protection mostly preferred hospitals instead of the Migrant Health Centers.

Where did you get vaccinated?

450 people answered



Figure 8 Vaccination Process

⁵ As part of the "On-Site Vaccination" carried out by the Ministry of Health, vaccination services were provided without an appointment at many points such as terminals and shopping malls: <https://www.saglik.gov.tr/TR,84510/koronavirus-bilim-kurulu-toplantisina-iliskin-aciklama-07072021.html>, https://www.ntv.com.tr/galeri/turkiye/yurinde-asi-uygulamasi-turkiyede-nerel-ere-asi-noktalari-kuruldu,qFQJlG9rokWBurhrdmqgQQ/IJk_JzIV1UCgWS056mjENQ

Those who received at least one dose of vaccine were also asked whether they had any difficulties in accessing the vaccination services. Within this context, the majority of the respondents (436, 96.9%) stated that they did not have any difficulties. These findings are parallel to the findings of the previous study. According to the previous study, 61 (93.9%) individuals among the 66 (11.0%) who got vaccinated among the 597 respondents stated that they did not have any difficulties accessing the vaccination services. While 8 (1.8%) respondents stated that they had difficulties because the vaccination institution was far from their house, 2 (0.4%) respondents stated that they did not get an answer to their request to get vaccinated at home. The figure below presents the relevant data of the aforementioned question.

Did you experience one or more of the following difficulties in accessing vaccination services?

450 people answered

I did not have any difficulties.

Vaccination places being far from the residence

Other

Not being able to get vaccinated at home

■	436 (96.9%)
■	8 (1.8%)
■	4 (0.9%)
■	2 (0.4%)

Figure 9 Difficulties Encountered in Accessing the Vaccination Services



APPOINTMENT PROCESSES

Respondents who had got at least one dose of vaccine (450, 72.1%) or who had not yet got vaccinated but were waiting for their appointment (5, 0.8%) were asked which channel they got their vaccination appointment.

According to the findings obtained, 36.0% (162 people) of the respondents got their appointment via ALO 182, 22.2% (100 people) got theirs via Central Physician Appointment System (MHRS)Mobile Application. 16.2% (73 people) of the respondents stated that someone else got the appointment for them, so they did not know which channel was used. 12.9% (58 people) got their appointment via e-Nabız/Website⁵, and the remaining 12.7% (57 people) stated by selecting the "Other" category that they got vaccinated at places such as hospitals, Migrant Health Centers, Family Health Centers without an appointment.

In the previous study, the most frequent response of 66 respondents who stated that they got vaccinated among 597 people was under the "Other" category with a rate of 32.8% (21 people), and ALO 182 was stated as the most rarely preferred appointment channel with 20.3% (13 people). This shows that the respondents of the current study had enough knowledge about the ALO 182 appointment system.

Which channel did you use to get the vaccination appointment?

450 people answered

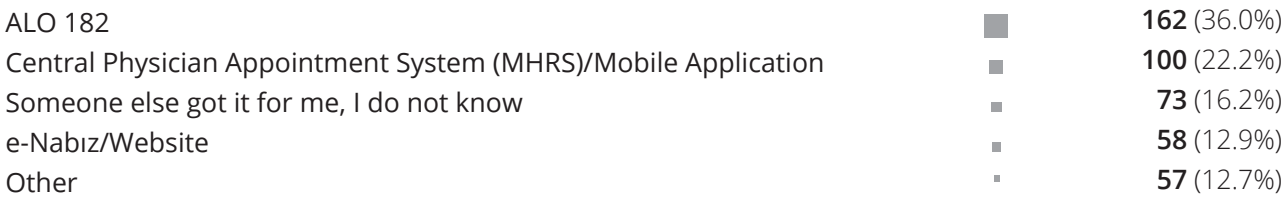


Figure 10 Channel for Vaccination Appointments

When the respondents got their appointments and waiting for their vaccinations and those who were vaccinated were asked whether they had any difficulties getting their vaccination appointments, most of them (414, 90.0%) stated that they did not have any difficulties. When the problems explicitly experienced by the respondents who had difficulties were analyzed, it was determined that the difficulties encountered were mainly due to language barriers. 5.0% (23 people) of the respondents stated that they had a language barrier and could not get an appointment since they do not speak Turkish. 3.3% (15 people) of the respondents stated that they could not find any information about how to get an appointment.

Did you have difficulties in getting an appointment?

450 people answered

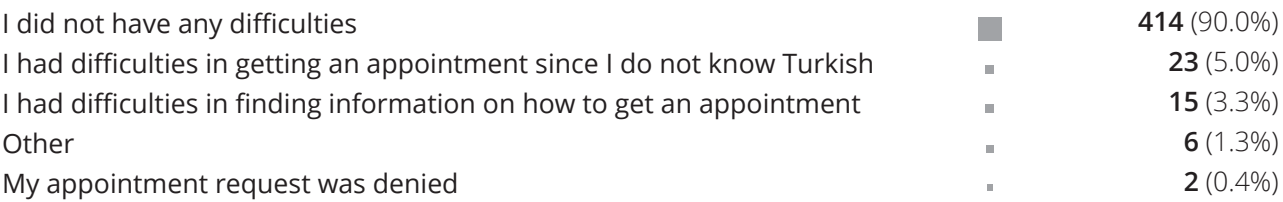


Figure 11 Channel for Vaccination Appointments

⁵ e-Nabız is an application that citizens and their relatives authorized by citizens and physicians can access via the internet and mobile devices to personal health data collected from health facilities.

APPROACHES ON GETTING VACCINATED

In this section, the answers will be analyzed based on the data of the respondents who did not get vaccinated against COVID-19. 169 of the 624 respondents (27.1%) who participated in the survey stated that they did not get vaccinated. Accordingly, they were asked why they did not get vaccinated, and the answers were categorized under "Wants to get vaccinated", "Does not want to get vaccinated" and "Hesitant about getting vaccinated".

According to the answers given to the reasons for not getting vaccinated, whose graph is shown in Figure 12, it was seen that 51.5% (87 response) of the respondents wanted to get vaccinated. 33.1% (56 response) of the respondents who did not get vaccinated yet stated that they are indecisive about getting vaccinated. While the rate of the people who stated that they did not want to get vaccinated was 53.0% in the previous survey, this rate was 15.4% in the current study. Compared to previous data, the proportion of those who got vaccinated increased, and the proportion of those who did not want to get vaccinated significantly decreased.



Status of not getting vaccinated

169 people answeres

- Wants to get vaccinated
- Hesitant about getting vaccinated
- Does not want to get vaccinated

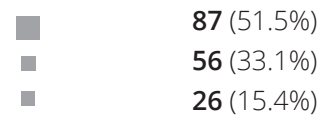


Figure 12 Reasons for Not Getting Vaccinated

The ratio of the respondents who are not vaccinated but who stated that they want to get vaccinated to the total respondents is 51.5%, with 87 people. When the reasons for not getting vaccinated were analyzed, it was seen that 66.3% (59 people) stated "Other" as the reason. These reasons are as follows: not having the time to get vaccinated, pregnancy, breastfeeding, being under the age of 18. 18% (16 people) of the respondents stated that they did not get vaccinated because they did not know how to get an appointment. While this result was 64.46% in the previous vaccination survey, it is 18.0% in the current study. This indicates that the lack of information about getting vaccination appointments has decreased significantly. While 6.7% (6 people) of the respondents did not know that they had the right to get vaccinated before, they learned during the survey. The ratio of people stating that they did not have the right to get vaccinated since they had COVID-19 before is 5.6% (5 people). 3.4% (3 people) of the respondents could not get vaccinated due to the language barrier even though they wanted to.vaccinated due to the language barrier even though they wanted to.



Respondents who did not get vaccinated even though they wanted to

87 people answered

- Other
- Does not know how to get an appointment
- Did not know she had the right to be vaccinated before
- No right to be vaccinated because she had COVID-19 before,
- Language barrier

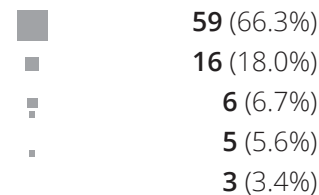


Figure 13 Reasons for Not Getting Vaccinated

When the reasons for being hesitant about getting vaccinated of 56 (33.1%) respondents were evaluated, 20.0% of the respondents expressed that they did not want to answer. The reasons of 18.5% (12 people) of the respondents who stated that they were hesitant as “Other” were pregnancy, breastfeeding, and allergies. The third most preferred answer by the respondents who were hesitant about getting vaccinated was having reservations about the side effects of the vaccine with 18.5% (12 people). Afterward, 15.4% (10 people) of the respondents who did not get vaccinated yet stated that they were healthy, 9.2% (6 people) stated that they did not trust the vaccine, 7.7% (5 people) stated that they were afraid of the vaccine interacting with the drugs that they were using, 6.2% stated that they had COVID-19 before, and 3.1% (2 people) stated that they did not feel the need to get vaccinated since they were isolated at home. Hesitancy about getting vaccinated was significantly reduced compared to the previous vaccination survey when these results are considered. The reasons for not getting vaccinated of the respondents who were still hesitant were found to be in parallel with the previous study but at lower rates.

Reasons for not wanting to get vaccinated ("Hesitant Respondents")

56 people answered

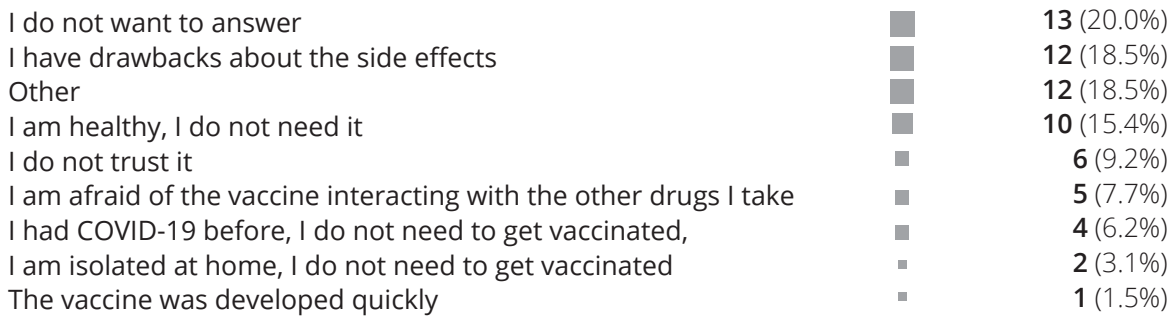


Figure 14 Reasons for Being Hesitant About Getting Vaccinated

26 respondents who stated that they did not want to get vaccinated, constitute the 15.4% of the respondents who stated that they did not get vaccinated. When the reasons of respondents who did not want to get vaccinated among the respondents who did not get vaccinated are analyzed, it is seen that the majority (9, 25.7%) stated that they did not trust the vaccine. 20.0% (7 people) of the respondents declared “Other” as the reason. Pregnancy and breastfeeding are the leading causes under the “Other” category. Having reservations about the side effects of the vaccine, with 17.1% (6 people), is the most frequently cited reason for not getting vaccinated. 14.3% (5 people) of the respondents did not want to answer this question, and 11.4% (4 people) stated that they did not need the vaccine because they were healthy.

Reasons for not wanting to get vaccinated ("Respondents who do not want to get vaccinated")

26 people answered

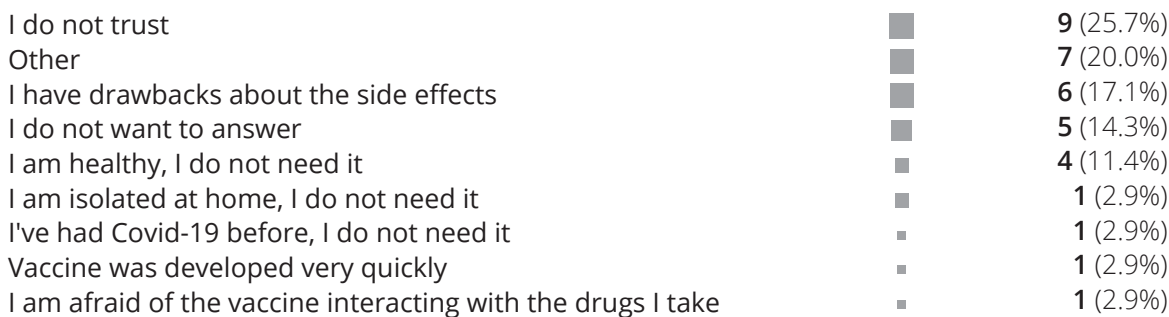


Figure 15 Reasons for Not Wanting to Get Vaccinated

RECOMMENDING THE VACCINE TO OTHERS

At the end of the survey, all respondents were asked whether they recommend the COVID-19 vaccine to those around them. Considering the results, 85.9% (536 people) of the respondents stated that they recommend getting vaccinated to those around them, and only 4.3% (27 people) of the respondents stated that they do not recommend getting vaccinated. In addition, 9.8% (61 people) of the respondents stated that they did not want to respond to this question. The data distribution is as follows.

Do you recommend getting vaccinated to those around you?

Yes	536 (85.9%)
No	27 (4.3%)
Prefer not to answer	61 (9.8%)

Figure 16 Recommending the Vaccine to Others



CONCLUSION

According to the results obtained from this study conducted with migrants benefiting from the Turkish Red Crescent Community Centres, the vaccination rate among migrants has dramatically increased. The two-dose vaccination rate, the minimum criterion determined by the Ministry of Health and the Scientific Committee for complete protection, is 68% (307 person). It is noteworthy that there is a significant increase compared to the 1st and 2nd phase vaccine surveys conducted in February and March 2021. In addition, it can be seen that the fears and prejudices about vaccines decreased compared to the previous studies, and the willingness to get vaccinated increased. According to the results, the majority (536 person, 85.9%) of the beneficiaries participating in the survey stated that they recommend getting vaccinated to those around them.

One of the remarkable findings is that the ratio of those who did not get vaccinated but want to get vaccinated is 51.5% (87 person). This shows that most of the respondents wanted to get vaccinated but could not get vaccinated for various reasons. Among the reasons, pregnancy and breastfeeding are the leading causes. Particularly, as the Ministry of Health has recently declared, the severe course of COVID-19 in pregnant women emerges as an important point showing the need of increasing vaccination rates among pregnant and breastfeeding women. In order to contribute to the increase in the vaccination rate, it is necessary to carry out efforts to prevent the lack of information targeting vaccination of pregnant and breastfeeding women.



Who we are

The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) is the world's largest humanitarian organization, reaching 150 million people in 192 National Societies, including Turkish Red Crescent (Türk Kızılay) through the work of 13.7 million volunteers.

Together, we act before, during and after disasters and health emergencies to meet the needs and improve the lives of vulnerable people. We provide assistance without discrimination as to nationality, race, gender, religious beliefs, class or political opinions.

The Turkish Red Crescent (Türk Kızılay) is the largest humanitarian organization in Turkey, to help vulnerable people in and out of disasters for years, both in the country and abroad. Millions of people currently receive support through our programmes in cooperation with the Government of Turkey. We are supporting vulnerable people, including refugees, Turkish communities, those impacted by disasters and other groups in need of humanitarian assistance.

Contact us:

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COMMUNITY-BASED MIGRATION PROGRAMS
HEALTH AND PSYCHOSOCIAL SUPPORT PROGRAMME
TURKEY, NOVEMBER 2021

