

# 1997 Sivas population health survey household situation

## 1997 sivas nüfus sağlık araştırması hane halkı durumu

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### SUMMARY

The basis of planning, essential of high-quality management, in the field of health is to know the health criteria related to the area covered by the service unit. This study was carried out to meet the mentioned needs in Sivas province. The study was conducted in 870 households in the province of Sivas between 15<sup>th</sup> November 1996 and 7<sup>th</sup> March 1997, and the sample universe was all of Sivas city. Urban and rural areas in the sample selection are separated. The quarters of the city were selected by stratified sampling method. Villages were determined by simple random sampling method after creating a cluster of village groups in rural. In urban and rural areas, houses were determined by simple random sampling method. The questionnaire was obtained by subtracting some questions from the questionnaire form of TNSA 1993. The questionnaire application was made by the midwives of the health centers. 64.4% of households are in urban areas, 49.6% of them are male. The average household size is 5.27. 5.7% of men and 20.4% of women have no education. 76.5% of the houses meet the drinking water from the tap water, 70.5% of the houses are connected to the sewer.

**Keywords:** Household, health service, Sivas

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### ÖZET

Sağlık alanında kaliteli bir yönetimin ihtiyacı olan planlamanın temel dayanağı, bulunulan hizmet biriminin kapsadığı alana ait sağlık ölçütlerini bilmektir. Bu çalışma Sivas İli genelinde belirtilen ihtiyacı karşılamak için gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sivas ilinde 15 Kasım 1996 -7 Mart 1997 tarihleri arasında 870 hanede yürütülen bu araştırmanın evreni Sivas ilinin tamamıdır. Örneklem seçiminde kentsel ve kırsal alanlar ayrılmıştır. Tabakalı örneklem yöntemi ile mahalleler seçilmiştir. Kırsal alan küme köy grupları oluşturulmuş basit rasgele örneklem yöntemiyle belirlenmiştir. Anket metni olarak 1993 T.N.S.A anket formundan bazı sorular çıkarılarak elde edilmiştir. Anket uygulamasını adresin bağlı bulunduğu sağlık ocağı ebeleri yapmıştır. Hanehalkının %64.4' ü kenttedir, %49.6' sı erkektir. Ortalama hanehalkı büyüklüğü 5.27' dir. Erkeklerin %5.7' sinin, kadınların 20.4' ünün eğitimi yoktur. Evlerin %76.5'i içme sularını şebeke suyundan karşılamaktadır, %70.5' inin helası kanalizasyona bağlıdır.

**Anahtar sözcükler:** Hanehalkı, sağlık hizmeti, Sivas

## INTRODUCTION

If we want to be efficient and effective in service provision in our age, we need a good organizational structure and high-quality management style. In this context, the Ministry of Health, which is the most comprehensive and the most competent organization currently serving in the field of health, is an institution that is established within the framework of laws<sup>1-2</sup>. Therefore, local managers can do nothing more in terms of correcting the structure of this organization. For organizations to have good governance, they need to have strategic planning, strategic management, and strategic supervision principles<sup>3</sup>.

Recognition of health care managers to the community they provide service and especially those who involve preventive health services is one of the crucial factors affecting the service quality. The criteria used for community recognition are speeds and rates. These are the units of measure developed to determine the levels of death, birth, and other problems related to illness and health in a population. To obtain reliable health criteria, a complete and accurate registration system is needed. If there is no such system or if it is not functioning well, or if more comprehensive information is required, then a regional or national epidemiological research is carried out<sup>4</sup>.

Current management problems in the health field taking place in Turkey are viable also for Sivas, the quality of collected data is decreased because to be forced to serve with insufficient personnel numbers. Therefore, it is not possible to make consistent plans for the future and to set realistic targets. To overcome these problems and to make a more effective contribution to the city and our country's health services, the health survey of Sivas population was planned with the belief that the health problems experienced today would be resolved through recognizing the society with this aspect.

## MATERIAL AND METHODS

The objective of this study is to determine the demographic structure of the community living in this region and the health services, fertility measures, family planning and maternal and child health data and interpreting their health levels by analyzing these data.

The universe of the research conducted between 15 November 1996 and 7 March 1997 includes all the hamlets, villages, towns and districts within the administrative borders of Sivas Province. This

universe consists of 639,147 people identified in the June 1996 household survey conducted by the Provincial Directorate of Health of Sivas<sup>5</sup>.

In this research, t value was used as 1.92 within  $\alpha = 0.05$  and  $d = 0.05$  in the formula used in the sample selection. Several married women aged 15-49 years and the number of people in the population used while calculating p and q values. Sivas central district and affiliated 16 district centers constituted the urban universe and towns, villages and hamlets constituted the rural universe. Separate "p" values were calculated for central district, other 16 districts, and rural universe. P was 0.28 for Sivas center,  $p = 0.26$  for district centers and  $p = 0.22$  for rural population. When these values were formulated, it was  $n = 310$  for Sivas center,  $n = 295$  for district centers and  $n = 265$  for rural areas. So we had to interview in the central district 310 married women aged 15-49 years and houses, 295 in other district centers with a total of 605 in rural areas and 265 for the urban universe. For the whole universe, we had to interview 870 married women aged 15-49 years and houses.

In the selection of these houses, stratified sampling was performed according to the population of the district centers by taking the 1996 E.T.F (Household Detection Plug) population into consideration. It was calculated how many houses would be interviewed from each district. Then, taking into account the population of the districts, the stratified sampling was made according to the population weight of the districts. The number of houses to be interviewed was calculated for each quarter. Then, by using simple random sampling method, noble and substitute households were determined, as the number of households with the calculated weight was taken into consideration in the E.T.F card number sequence of the relevant quarter (6). The addresses of these houses and the names of the married women aged 15-49 years to be discussed were recorded. In rural areas, the rural areas of Sivas were scattered, and the population density was low, so the cluster was formed by considering the administrative boundaries of the districts with the concern of concentration in a certain region. A village group of about 1000 houses was created, and if the number of houses in the district boundary was less than 1000, then all villages of that district were accepted as a group. Thus, 54 cluster villages were created in the rural universe. According to the population density of each cluster with stratified sampling, it was calculated how many 15-49 years old married women and houses would be interviewed. A village was

selected from each cluster with a simple random sample given the clutter of rural areas. If the number of households of the selected village was insufficient, the second village was selected, and the households that we should meet for the clay were determined by simple random sampling method based on E.T.F card numbers, and sufficient households were found. The addresses of these households and the names of the married women aged 15-49 years to be discussed were recorded.

Some of the questions were removed from the 1993 Turkey Population Health Research <sup>7</sup> (T.P.H.R.) questionnaires and are used as survey text. The height and weight measurements are taken in the questionnaire were made by the Health Handbook for Children of the Ministry of Health <sup>8</sup>. Mothers were measured according to the measurement principles of children over two years old <sup>8</sup>.

To apply the surveys, midwives of health centers and health houses were selected as interviewers. Midwives taking part in the meetings were gathered in the district centers, and the questionnaire application training was given by the researcher. Health center doctors were assigned to the control of the application and the pre-controls of the questionnaires. Head of health group of the district was responsible for logistic support and coordination, they have also made second controls of filled questionnaires. Doctors and heads of health group were trained by the investigator to be efficient and sufficient in the subjects they are assigned to. The collected questionnaires were evaluated after the final controls. The researcher supervised district visits and practices.

This work was carried out with the personnel and logistic support of Sivas Provincial Health Directorate. Since midwives were surveyed, midwives were adequately surveyed, and other measurement tools which used in pregnant-baby follow-up were available in midwife kitbags.

The collected data were finalized by the researcher and uploaded to Epi Info 6.0 program. Some evaluations were made by using the SPSS statistical program.

## RESULTS

### KEY FEATURES OF THE HOUSEHOLD AND HOUSEHOLD POPULATION:

In the study, 64.4% of the households in Sivas were living in urban areas and 35.6% in rural areas. 49.6% of the households are male, and 50.4% are female. In Sivas province, the 0-4 age group is 12.2%, and the age group 0-14 is 37.9%. Dependent population over 65 years of age was 2.4%, and the total dependent population was 40.3%. In rural areas, the dependent population is 43.6%, while this value is 39.4% in urban areas. The rural/urban distribution of households by age groups is given in Table 1A, and the total distribution of provinces in the province is given in Table 1B.

Table 2 presents the distribution of households according to the size of the household and gender of the head of the family. 98.2% of heads of family in urban areas and 94.7% in rural were males. While 47.4% of households have 4 or fewer people living in urban areas, this situation decreases to 22.3% in rural areas. The average household size was 4.88 in urban areas, 6.15 in rural areas, and 5.27 in all of the province.

The distribution of the education level of the household population by age groups, place of residence, and gender is shown in Table 3 A-B. 5.7% of men and 20.4% of women have no education. The educational status of both males and females varies considerably according to the place of residence, and the proportion of those receiving secondary, high school and above education in urban areas is higher than in rural areas (p: 0.0001, p: 0.00001). Also, women who do not have education in rural areas have higher rates compared to urban areas.

**Table 1 A:** Distribution of household population by age groups, place of residence, and gender.

Age Groups	City						Rural					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	166	11.2	192	13.0	358	12.1	98	12.3	102	12.3	200	12.3
5-9	182	12.3	163	11.1	345	11.7	104	13.0	125	15.0	229	14.1
10-14	180	12.2	191	12.9	371	12.6	114	14.3	120	14.4	234	14.3
15-19	172	11.7	181	12.3	353	12.0	89	11.1	94	11.3	183	11.1
20-24	118	7.9	148	10.0	266	9.0	64	8.0	76	9.1	140	8.6
25-29	128	8.7	134	9.1	262	8.9	56	7.0	61	7.3	117	7.2
30-34	127	8.6	128	8.7	255	8.6	56	7.0	63	7.6	119	7.3
35-39	126	8.5	109	7.4	235	7.9	57	7.2	40	4.8	97	6.0
40-44	97	6.6	91	6.2	188	6.4	38	4.8	43	5.2	81	5.0
45-49	81	5.5	48	3.3	129	4.4	28	3.5	40	4.8	68	4.2
50-54	34	2.3	21	1.4	55	1.9	38	4.8	14	1.7	52	3.2
55-59	21	1.4	14	0.9	35	1.2	18	2.3	21	2.5	39	2.4
60-64	17	1.2	19	1.3	36	1.2	14	1.8	9	1.1	23	1.4
65-69	12	0.8	15	1.0	27	0.9	10	1.3	13	1.6	23	1.4
70-74	5	0.3	10	0.7	15	0.5	4	0.5	6	0.7	10	0.6
75-79	5	0.3	5	0.3	10	0.3	5	0.6	1	0.1	6	0.4
80+	7	0.5	6	0.4	13	0.4	4	0.5	4	0.5	8	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>1478</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1475</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2953</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>797</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>832</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>1629</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 1 B:** Distribution of household population by age groups and gender.

Age Groups	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0-4	264	11.6	294	12.7	558	12.2
5-9	286	12.6	288	12.5	574	12.5
10-14	294	12.9	311	13.5	605	13.2
15-19	261	11.5	275	11.9	536	11.7
20-24	182	8.0	224	9.7	406	8.9
25-29	184	8.1	195	8.5	379	8.3
30-34	183	8.0	191	8.3	374	8.2
35-39	183	8.0	149	6.5	332	7.2
40-44	135	5.9	134	5.8	269	5.9
45-49	109	4.8	88	3.8	197	4.3
50-54	72	3.2	35	1.5	107	2.3
55-59	39	1.7	35	1.5	74	1.6
60-64	31	1.4	28	1.2	59	1.3
65-69	22	1.0	28	1.2	50	1.1
70-74	9	0.4	16	0.7	25	0.5
75-79	10	0.4	6	0.3	16	0.3
80+	11	0.5	10	0.4	21	0.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>2275</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>2307</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>4582</b>	<b>100.0</b>

**Table 2:** Household composition.

SETTLEMENT						
HANE REİSİ	City n=605		Rural n=265		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	594	98.2	251	94.7	845	97.1
Female	11	1.8	14	5.3	25	2.9
Usually in the house						
Number of inhabitants						
1	2	0.3	1	0.4	3	0.3
2	27	4.5	4	1.5	31	3.6
3	79	13.1	18	6.8	97	11.1
4	179	29.5	36	13.6	215	24.7
5	134	22.1	48	18.1	182	20.9
6	96	15.9	61	23.0	157	18.0
7	46	7.6	39	14.7	85	9.8
8	24	4.0	28	10.6	52	6.1
9+	18	3.0	30	11.3	48	5.5
Average Size	4.88		6.15		5.27	
Number of Households	2953		1629		4582	

**Table 3A:** The distribution of the highest level of education of the six-year-old and older population by location.

EDUCATION LEVEL									
Male*									
Settlement	No training		Elementary School		Secondary School		High School and Above		Total Number
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
City	58	4.5	494	38.5	252	19.7	478	37.3	1282
Rural	57	8.3	435	63.7	105	15.4	86	12.6	683
Total	115	5.8	929	47.3	357	18.2	564	28.7	1965
Female **									
Settlement	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
City	201	16.2	616	49.7	183	14.8	240	19.3	1240
Rural	197	28.5	440	63.7	38	5.5	16	2.3	691
Total	398	20.4	1076	55.2	221	11.3	256	13.1	1951

\*x<sup>2</sup> : 169.9 / S.D:3 / P:0.0001 \*\*x<sup>2</sup> :178.9 / S.D:3 / P:0.00001

Note: Percentages are line percentage

When the educational status was evaluated according to gender, the difference was statistically significant (p: 0.00001). The percentage of males who attend secondary school and receive education in high school and above is higher than women.

Table 4 shows the 6-24 age group from the household population and their school attendance

by age group and place of residence. In the 6-24 age group, the rate of participation in urban areas is 59%. 54.1% of those attending school are male, and 45.9% are female. In this age group, the percentage of those attending school in rural areas is 47.9% and 53.7% male and 46.3% female.

Table 3: The distribution of the highest level of education by age groups of the six-year-old and over-aged population.

EDUCATION LEVEL									
Male *									
Age Groups	No training		Elementary School		Secondary School		High School and Above		Total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number
6-9	24	10.0	216	90.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	240
10-14	0	0.0	151	51.4	127	43.2	16	5.4	294
15-19	2	0.8	65	24.9	53	20.3	141	54.0	261
20-24	1	0.5	55	30.2	29	15.9	97	53.4	182
25-29	2	1.1	56	30.4	43	23.4	83	45.1	184
30-34	2	1.1	70	38.3	28	15.3	83	45.3	183
35-39	2	1.1	83	45.3	29	15.8	69	37.8	183
40-44	8	5.9	63	46.7	26	19.3	38	28.1	135
45-49	11	10.1	65	59.6	11	10.1	22	20.2	109
50-54	13	18.1	40	55.6	8	11.1	11	15.2	72
55-59	6	15.4	27	69.2	2	5.1	4	10.3	39
60-64	10	32.3	21	67.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	31
65+	34	65.4	17	32.7	1	1.9	0	0.0	52
Total	115	5.8	929	47.3	357	18.2	564	28.7	1965
Female *									
Age Grups	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Total
6-9	24	10.6	202	89.4	0	0.0	0	0.0	226
10-14	2	0.6	182	58.5	112	36.0	15	4.9	311
15-19	8	2.9	134	48.7	35	12.7	98	35.7	275
20-24	11	4.9	129	57.6	22	9.8	62	27.7	224
25-29	19	9.7	124	63.6	17	8.7	35	18.0	195
30-34	44	23.0	114	59.7	9	4.7	24	12.6	191
35-39	38	25.5	88	59.1	12	8.0	11	7.4	149
40-44	61	45.5	55	41.0	11	8.2	7	5.3	134
45-49	50	56.8	32	36.4	2	2.3	4	4.5	88
50-54	29	82.8	6	17.2	0	0.0	0	0.0	35
55-59	30	85.7	5	14.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	35
60-64	24	85.7	3	10.7	0	0.0	0	0.0	28
65+	58	96.7	2	3.3	1	3.6	0	0.0	60
Total	398	20.4	1076	55.2	221	11.3	256	13.1	1951

\*x 2 :314.5 / S.O:3 / P:0.00001

While the male / female ratio of those attending school in the 6-14 age group is close to each other, this rate is increasing in favor of males at the age of 15-24. The difference was statistically

significant (p: 0.00001). The difference is that the percentage of those who do not attend school in rural areas is high.

**Table 4:** Status of 6-24-year-old households by age group, gender, and school attendance.

Age Groups	Attendance Status	Male		Female		Total	%*
		Number	%	Number	%		
6-9	Continuing	215	51.7	201	48.3	416	99.5
	Not continuing	1	50.0	1	50.0	2	0.5
10-14	Continuing	236	52.1	217	47.9	453	75.2
	Not continuing	58	38.9	91	61.1	149	24.8
15-19	Continuing	101	61.6	63	38.4	164	38.5
	Not continuing	158	43.6	204	56.4	362	61.5
20-24	Continuing	22	66.7	9	33.3	31	7.9
	Not continuing	157	44.1	202	55.9	359	92.1
City	Continuing	393	54.1	334	45.9	**727	59.0
	Not continuing	216	42.7	290	57.3	**506	41.0
Rural	Continuing	181	53.7	156	46.3	**337	47.9
	Not continuing	158	43.2	208	56.8	**366	52.1
Total		958	49.5	988	50.5	1936	100.0

\* Percentage of all age groups and settlements among themselves.

\*\*  $\chi^2$  :21.98 / S.D:1 / P:0.00001

Information on the dwellings of the household population and shows the sources of drinking water in Table 5. In Sivas province, the ratio of the households that meet the drinking water at home or in the garden by the domestic water supply was found to be 76.5%, and the rate of those who connected to the sewage system was 70.5%. 79.3% of households use one or two rooms to sleep. The average number of people per bedroom is 2.6. The flooring of 68.8% of the houses is concrete or wooden cement on concrete. When the rural and urban dwellings were

evaluated in terms of the source of drinking water, the difference was statistically significant (P: 0.00001). The source of the difference is that in the rural area, the wells, the fountains, and the ordinary water used in the garden are seen to be higher than the urban areas. The difference between households and the rural regions was statistically significant (P: 0.00001). The source of the difference is that in rural areas, closed pits, open pits, and non-hull households are seen at higher rates than in urban areas.

**Table 5 :** Distribution of households by residential properties and settlements.

SETTLEMENT						
	City		Rural		Total	
Property features	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
<b>Drinking water supply *</b>						
Home / garden water supply	524	86.6	141	53.2	665	76.5
Common mains water	69	11.4	52	19.6	121	13.9
Home / yard well	4	0.7	8	3.0	12	1.4
Spring / fountain	4	0.7	64	24.2	68	7.8
Tanker water	2	0.3	00	0.0	2	0.2
Bottle of water	2	0.3		0.0	2	0.2
<b>Toilet facilities **</b>						
Depending on sewer	549	90.7	64	24.2	613	70.5
Closed pit	47	7.8	153	57.7	200	23.0
Open Pit	9	1.5	45	17.0	54	6.2
No Whole	0	0.0	3	1.1	3	0.3
<b>Number of rooms used to sleep</b>						
1 room	160	26.4	65	24.5	225	25.9
2 room	336	55.5	128	48.3	464	53.4
3 room	91	15.1	59	22.3	150	17.2
4 room	17	2.8	11	4.2	28	3.2
5 and above room	1	0.2	2	0.7	3	0.3
Falling average person per bedroom	2.5		2.9		2.6	
<b>Floor Covering</b>						
Soil	40	6.6	96	36.2	136	15.6
Wood	328	54.2	76	28.7	404	46.4
Parquet	60	9.9	2	0.8	62	7.2
Concrete	113	18.7	81	30.6	194	22.4
Carpet Marley	10	1.6	5	1.9	15	1.7
Mosaic	46	7.6	4	1.5	50	5.7
Other	7	1.2	0	0.0	7	0.8
	1	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>605</b>		<b>265</b>		<b>870</b>	
<b>Number of households</b>	<b>2953</b>		<b>1629</b>		<b>4582</b>	

x 2 : 156 .9 / S.D:2 / P:0.00001. \*\*x 2: 393.9 / S.D:2 / P:0.00001.

Note: Percentages are based on the total number of households.

The distribution of the durable goods in the households according to the settlements is given in Table 6. Of the families in Sivas, 89.8% had refrigerators, 76.6% had furnaces, 75.1% had washing machines, 68.6% had vacuum cleaners,

96.2% had televisions, 83.8% had radio cassette recorders, and 80.0% had telephones.



**Table 6:** Distribution of households with selected durable consumer goods by location.

Settlement							
		City		Rural		Total	
Durable consumer goods		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Refrigerator	*	589	97.4	238	89.8	827	95.1
Bakery		509	84.1	157	59.2	666	76.6
Washing machine		515	85.1	139	52.5	654	75.1
Dishwasher		80	13.2	2	0.8	82	9.4
Vacuum cleaner		500	82.6	97	36.6	597	68.6
Television		591	97.7	246	92.8	837	96.2
Video		82	13.6	15	5.7	97	11.1
Radio cassette player	***	514	85.0	215	81.1	729	83.8
Stereo		194	32.1	38	14.3	232	26.7
Telephone	****	511	84.5	185	69.8	696	80.0
Car		180	29.8	52	19.6	232	26.7
Computer		19	3.1	0	0.0	19	2.2
More than 30 books		260	43.0	32	12.1	292	33.7
Total Household		605		265		870	
Total households		2953		1629		4582	

\*x<sup>2</sup> : 22.3 / S.D:1/ P:0.00001    \*\*x<sup>2</sup>: 11.9 / S.D:1/ P:0.001 .

\*\*\*x<sup>2</sup> : 2.0 I.S.D:1/ P>0.05    \*\*\*\*x<sup>2</sup> : 24.7 / S.D:1/ P:0.000001

Note: Percentages are based on the total number of households.

The presence of durable consumer goods in households varies significantly from residential areas. The proportion of those who did not have refrigerator, television, and telephone was significantly higher in rural areas (P: 0.00001, P: 0.001, P: 0.00001).

The distribution of women, according to their basic characteristics, is shown in Table 7. According to this, the percentage of women who have marriages in Sivas is 4.0%. 22.4% of women have not received any education, 58.3% have attended or attended primary school.

**Table 7:** Distribution of married women according to selected basic characteristics.

Key feature. N=870	Number of women	%
<b>Age groups</b>		
15-19	34	4.0
20-24	136	15.6
25-29	183	21.0
30-34	184	21.1
35-39	144	16.6
40-44	115	13.2
45-49	74	8.5
<b>Marital status</b>		
The married	852	97.9
Widow	13	1.5
Divorced	1	0.1
The yard lives	4	0.5
<b>Education status</b>		
No training	195	22.4
Attended primary school	507	58.3
Secondary school	65	7.5
High School or above educated	103	11.8
<b>Settlement</b>		
City	605	69.5
Rural	265	30.5

The availability of women to the mass media is presented in Table 8. As it can be seen in the table, 95.6% of women in Sivas are watching television at least once a week, 77.8% of them listen to the radio at least once, and 42.9% of them read a newspaper at least once a week. This ranking does not change in the city and the

countryside, but only the rates change. As the level of education increases, the rate of reading of newspapers increases, but the priority of watching television continues. In the distribution of women according to age groups, it is noteworthy that the primary means of mass communication is television.

**Table 8:** According to selected basic characteristics, married women have access to mass media

Key feature.	At least once a week						Number of women
	Read a newspaper		Watching TV		Radio Listener		
Age groups	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
15-19	17	50.0	30	88.2	31	91.2	34
20-24	70	51.5	132	97.1	105	77.2	136
25-29	92	50.3	179	97.8	145	79.2	183
30-34	79	42.9	171	92.9	148	80.4	184
35-39	59	41.0	138	95.8	112	77.8	144
40-44	36	31.3	109	94.8	86	74.8	115
45-49	20	27.0	72	97.3	50	67.6	74
<b>Education status</b>							
No training	8	4.1	178	91.3	119	61.0	195
Attended primary school	223	44.0	487	96.1	412	81.3	507
Secondary school	48	73.8	64	98.5	56	86.2	65
High School or above educated	94	91.3	103	100.0	90	87.4	103
<b>Settlement</b>							
City	318	52.6	586	96.9	488	80.7	605
Rural	55	20.8	246	92.8	189	71.3	265
Total	373	42.9	832	95.6	677	77.8	870

Note: Percentages are based on the number of women.

## DISCUSSION

Basic indicators of household in this research and Turkey<sup>7</sup> in 1993 as compared Table 9 is also presented.

59% of the population in the 1990 census in Turkey live in urban areas<sup>9</sup>. In the 1990 census, the city population in Sivas was 49.8%. Urban population ratio was 76% in the USA, 35% in Pakistan, 71% in Bulgaria at 1997<sup>11</sup>. According to the population in 1997 in Sivas in mid-year, the rate of urban population was 53.5%. In the summer months in Sivas, a population movement from the other cities to Sivas and from an urban area to the rural area. The survival rate in Sivas is

close to the rate of Turkey and has been increasing over the years. 1997 Sivas 39.3%<sup>12</sup> year-dependent species population in the mid-population in the province of Sivas is close to the dependent population in general of Turkey. According to mid-year population 1997 in Sivas average household size of 4.73<sup>12</sup>, according to the 1990 census, the average household in Sivas 5.66<sup>10</sup>. Although reduction to the average household in the province of Sivas, not reduced to 1993 average of Turkey seems. 1993 Sivas rates of women and men in education appear to be on the general level of education of Turkey.

**Table 9:** Sivas province and Turkey in 1993 the main indicators of overall households.

Sivas	1997	Türkiye 1993
Residence in the city (%)	64.4	60.4
Dependent Population (%)	40.3	42.1
Average Household Size	5.3	4.5
Domestic / In-House Network Water (%)	76.5	62.9
Sewage Whole (%)	70.5	59.4
Falling Per Bedroom		
Average Number of People	2.6	2.5
Household With Refrigerator (%)	95.1	87.4
Household with TV (%)	96.2	86.7
Male without Training (%)	5.7	13.0
Women without Education (%)	20.4	29.1
Women Watching Television (%)	95.6	89.0

In a study conducted by Dr.Yoldaçcan et al. In Doğankent, Adana, the rate of use of network water was found to be 79%, wastewater was discharged to 69.3%, and the sanitary rate was found to be 47.9%<sup>13</sup>. According to the 1997 ETF mid-year survey, the percentage of those who meet drinking water in the city of Sivas is 79.1%. The proportion of households connected to sewerage was 60.2% in 1993<sup>12</sup>. This gives us the status of the households of Sivas in Turkey shows that the overall good conditions. In our study, according to 1997 ETF data, high rate of drainage due to the sewage system is the population with high population density in rural areas, and there is a sewage system. Also, health personnel may use the cards from previous years when filling in the ETF, which may be caused by negligent behavior in updating the data of the household when updating the data of the persons on these cards.

Durable consumer goods available rates across households in Sivas is higher than households in 1993 Turkey. The living conditions of Sivas Province seems to be over than average of general living conditions of Turkey at 1993<sup>7</sup>. Women use television first line and secondly radio among mass media. Newspaper is the least preferred mass media. As the level of education increases, even if the reading habits have increased, it cannot go ahead without using television and radio. In 1993, women in Turkey to use the mass media

were showing the same sort of values is compatible with Sivas<sup>7</sup>.

## CONCLUSION

- In 1997, 64.4% of the households in Sivas were in urban areas, and 49.6% of them were male. The average household size is 5.27. The rate of households that meet the drinking water at home or in the garden is 76.5%. The rate of households connected to sewerage is 70.5%.
- 5.7% of males and 20.4% of females have no education. 4.5% of males and 16.2% of females in urban areas; 8.3% of males and 28.5% of females in rural areas did not receive an education.
- There were refrigerators in 89.8% of households in Sivas, furnaces in 76.6%, washing machines in 75.1%, vacuum cleaners in 68.6%, televisions in 96.2%, radio tapes in 83.8%, phones in 80.0%.

## SUGGESTIONS.

- Healthy drinking water should be provided in all settlements, and toilets should be made healthy to protect human health.
- Because most of the women watch television and listen to the radio in second place, it should be paid attention to make sure that the propaganda to be made in the health sector is done according to these principles.

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