The project creates a vulnerability score using 10 different factors included as follows: population density; number of physicians (health); density of refugee health care centers; density of terrorist attacks (security); risk of flood and earthquake (natural disaster); distance from roads (access to healthcare services) and from river (risk of spread of infectious disease); disasters; attacks (security); risk of flood and earthquake (natural disaster); distance from roads (access to healthcare services) and from river (risk of spread of infectious disease); and occurrence of Tuberculosis in the host population. For the infectious diseases, the refugee and host population is particularly vulnerable to the spread of tuberculosis, leishmaniosis, measles (among children), Hepatitis, and HIV. Although no incidence rates were found for HIV and malaria, there is still a huge concern of spread of these diseases because of the influx of refugees in Turkey. To calculate the vulnerability, I used the tuberculosis incidence rates information for Turkey as an estimate for the incidence rates of other infectious diseases.

According to the results of a infectious disease vulnerability assessment, the most vulnerable districts are located in the southern part of the Anatolian plateau. They are Adana, Hatay, and Gaziantep. Ankara and Diyarbakir which have a sizeable refugee population, are also vulnerable to the spread of infectious diseases. In the west, Istanbul, Bursa, and Izmir — are particularly showing high vulnerability scores. The refugees health care centers density maps indicates that the response of the government is commensurate to the issue.