Gaziantep Monitor

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Sample

15 Academician, 15 field supervisors and 70 enumerators

175 neighborhoods in 2 Districts

2280 surveys with Syrians; 2250 with locals
Sample (cont'd)

- Data collection between 23 June - 13 July 2020
- More than 400 questions
- Face-to-face data collection
Household size
Syrian average: 5.9
Local average: 4.4

Households with individuals with disability
Illiteracy of no-schoolers

- **Local males**: 27% illiterate
- **Syrian males**: 44% illiterate
- **Local females**: 67.4% illiterate
- **Syrian females**: 66.5% illiterate

Bar chart showing:
- Local male: 0%
- Local female: 10%
- Syrian male: 20%
- Syrian female: 30%

No formal education
Gender & Marriage
Topics covered

- Gender
- Relations within household
- Education
- Employment and Socioeconomic conditions
- COVID-19
- Shelter and Urban Experience
- Media
- Neighbors and Friends
Arranged marriage

Kinship with the Spouse
Polygamous Marriage

Age of first maternity
More Syrian women are married to local men.

More local men are married Syrian women.

- Marriage pattern between both communities is an indicator of gender roles and social inequality.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Kinship to the respondent</th>
<th>Syrian Refugees</th>
<th>Host Community Members</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Female</td>
<td>Male</td>
<td>Female</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cousin</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>41</td>
<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Brother</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wife’s Brother</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grandson</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>260</td>
<td>84</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Employment
Paid work status

- High unemployment rates
- Women from both communities do/can not work at a paid job because of:
  - Child and elderly care at home
  - Cultural codes
  - Gender roles
Duration of job search

Syrian community members are less able to compensate durations more than 5 months of unemployment.
Relatively more than one person working at a paid job is more common in Syrian households.
Irregularity of mode of work might be an indication of precarious jobs and informality.
COVID-19 affected the employment status of Syrians more severely.

40% of Syrian workers have been forced to take unpaid leave during the pandemic; 20% for locals.
Other findings related to paid job patterns

- Syrians work relatively for more days and more hours a day than locals.
- Having a job is more vital for Syrians.
- There is a mismatch between Syrians' qualifications and the jobs they are now employed.
- Syrians experience a downward mobility in the social strata.
Income & Expense
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Category</th>
<th>Syrian</th>
<th>Local</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Income</td>
<td>3000</td>
<td>1000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Expense</td>
<td>2000</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Monthly Average Household Income and Expense (TRY)
Most challenging expenses

Irregularity of mode of work might be an indication of precarious jobs and informality.
The dishwasher is a good indicator of social class. PC and Oven are also good indicators. Smart phone ownership is similar for both communities.

Monthly Average Household Income and Expense (TRY)
Car ownership is also an indicator of wealth and income difference.

Locals have more cars and motorcycles than Syrians.
Benefitting from aids

Majority of households has never benefitted any kind of financial or material support.

Most of the non-cash aids are educational or health-related.
60% of Syrians are living in the same neighborhood since they had settled in Gaziantep.

- Changing houses in the same neighborhood
- 99 percent of Syrians are rental tenants
- The average monthly rent for Syrian households is 615; for local households is 669 TRY
Other findings housing

- Locals are living in bigger houses
- Stove heating is the most common type of heating for both communities; natural gas heating is significantly higher for locals
- Socialization spaces are similar for both communities
Language is the most challenging factor in the city for Syrian community
Streets are the places Syrians become subjects of discriminations.

- Factors discrimination based on:
  - Ethnicity
  - Economical status
  - Gender

![Bar chart showing places people feel most being discriminated against.](chart.png)
The numbers of neighbors are closely related to different proportions of locals and Syrians living in the same neighborhood.
Going back to Syria

- As the age increases, willingness to going back to Syria increases.
- Gaziantep is more favorable than any other city of Turkey.
- Education of children affects long-term plans.
The numbers of neighbors are closely related to different proportions of locals and Syrians living in the same neighborhood.
Final thoughts

01 Within class and intercultural similarities and differences exist.

02 Divergent and converging effects

03 Familial patterns are similar; regional-historical effects are in motion

04 Traditional gender roles in both communities

05 Artisanship and technical know-how of Syrians are beneficial for city's economy

06 Majority of sample living in poverty

07 Syrians are more open to develop close relations with local