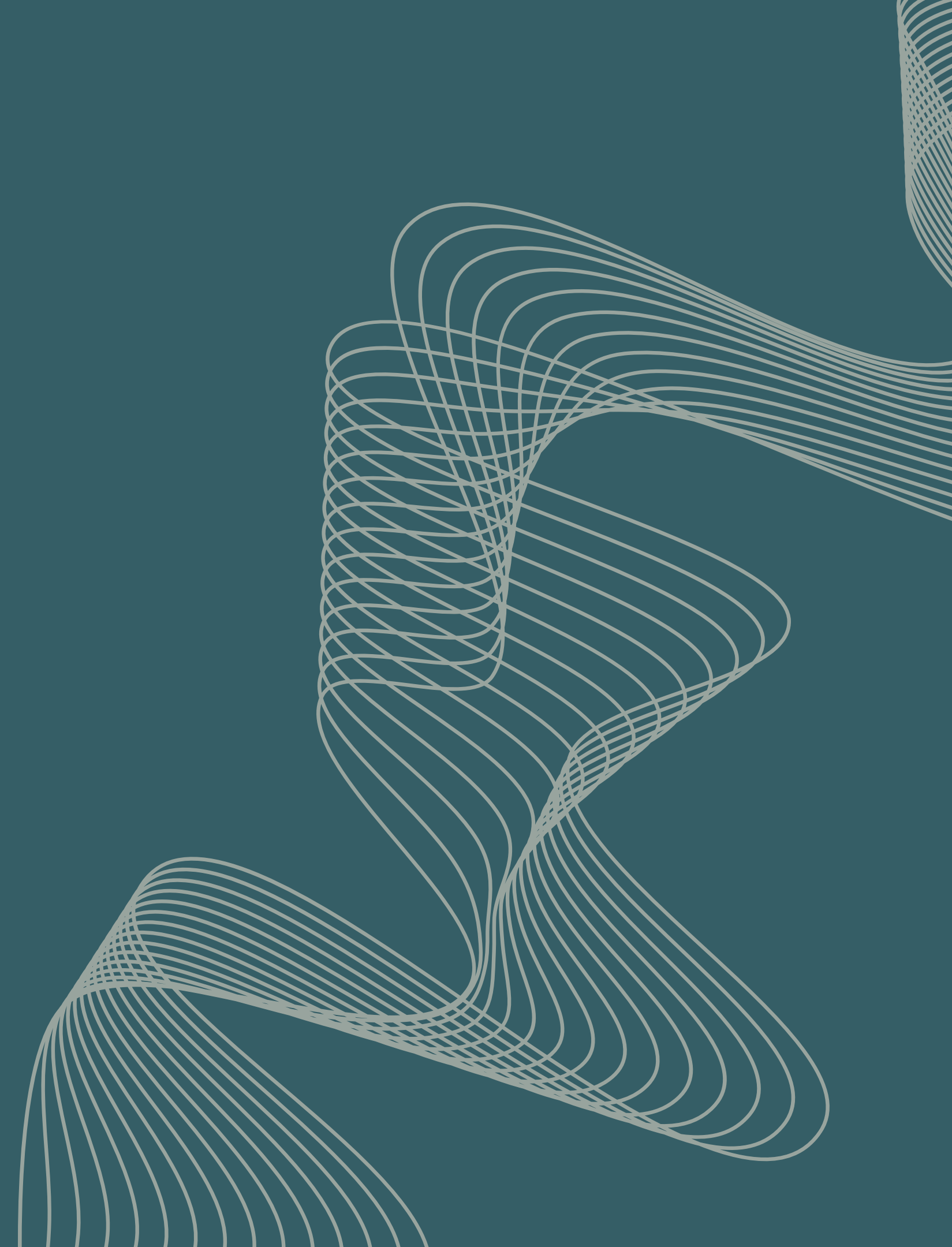


MHPSS WG Presentation

Gaziantep Monitör

Murat Kaya
Mehmet Nuri Gültekin



Kitaplar



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

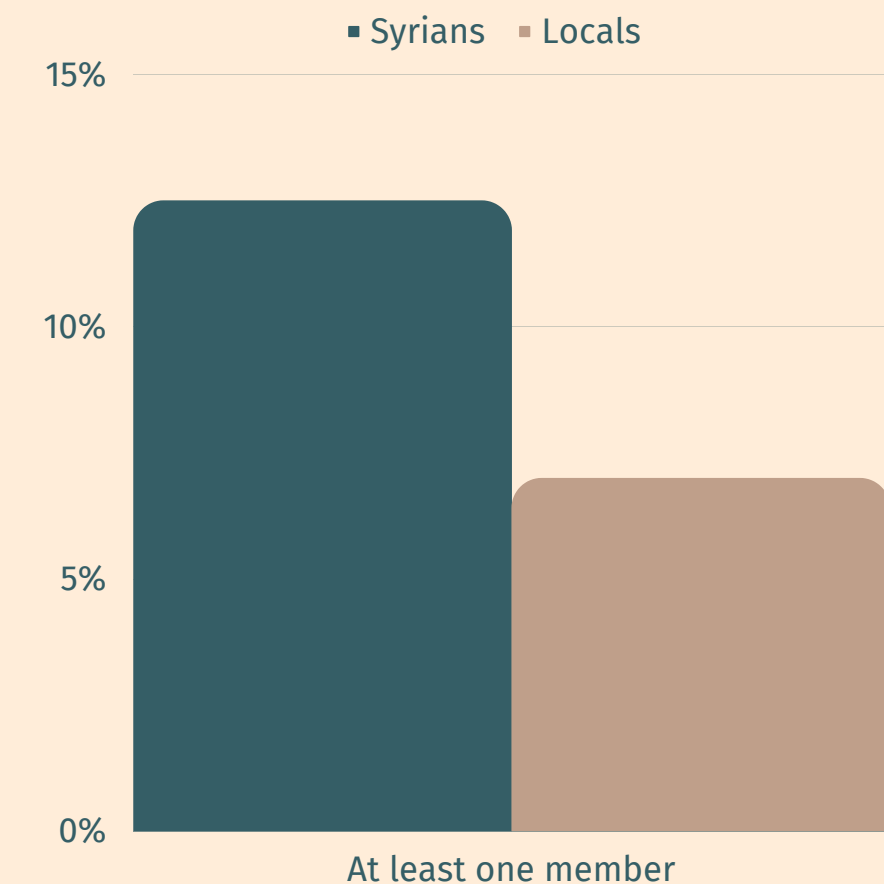
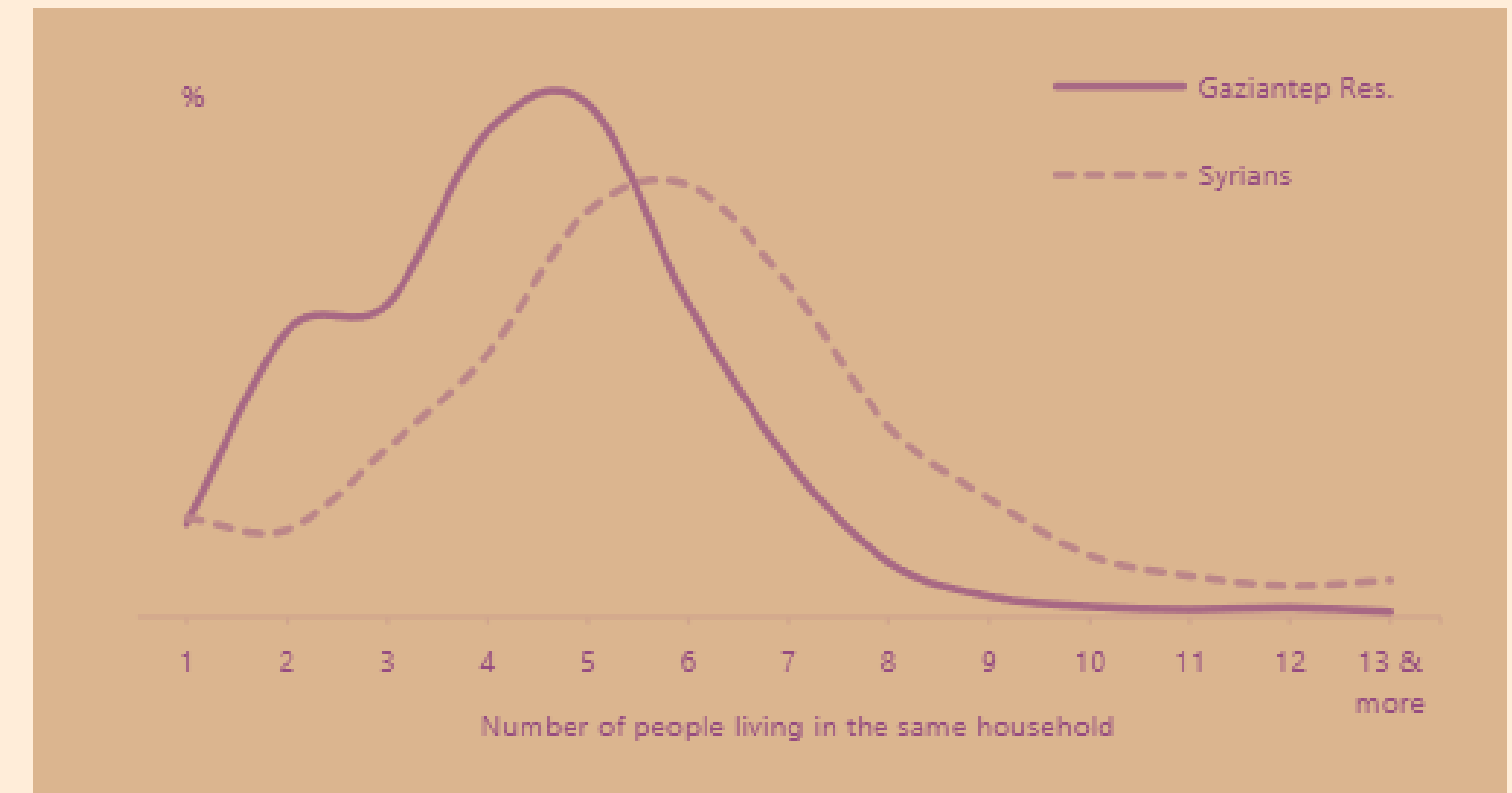


Household size

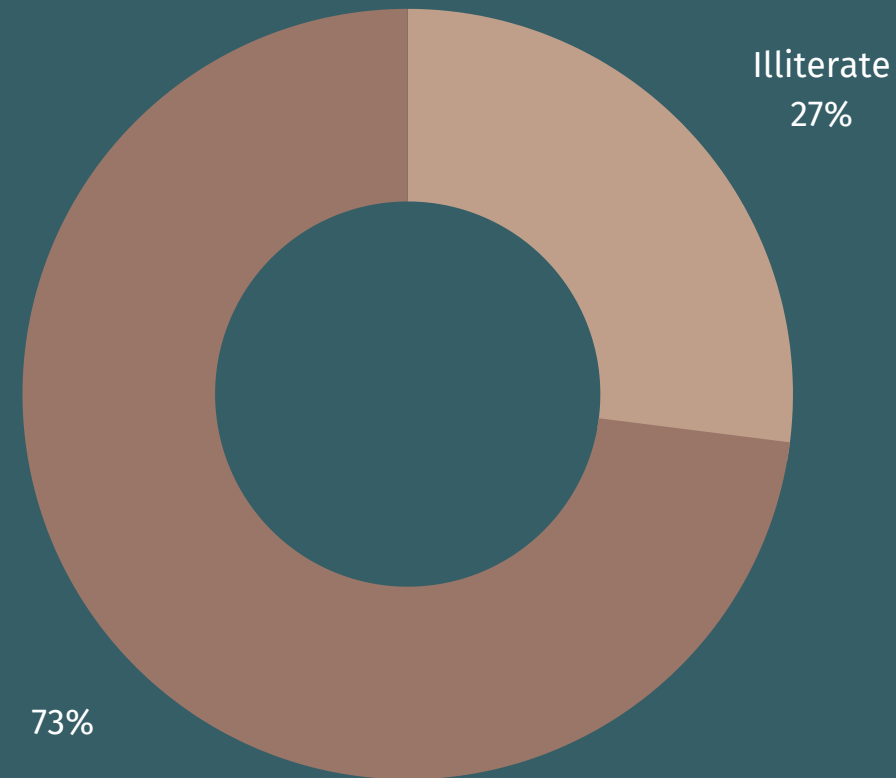
Syrian average: 5.9

Local average: 4.4

Households with individuals with disability



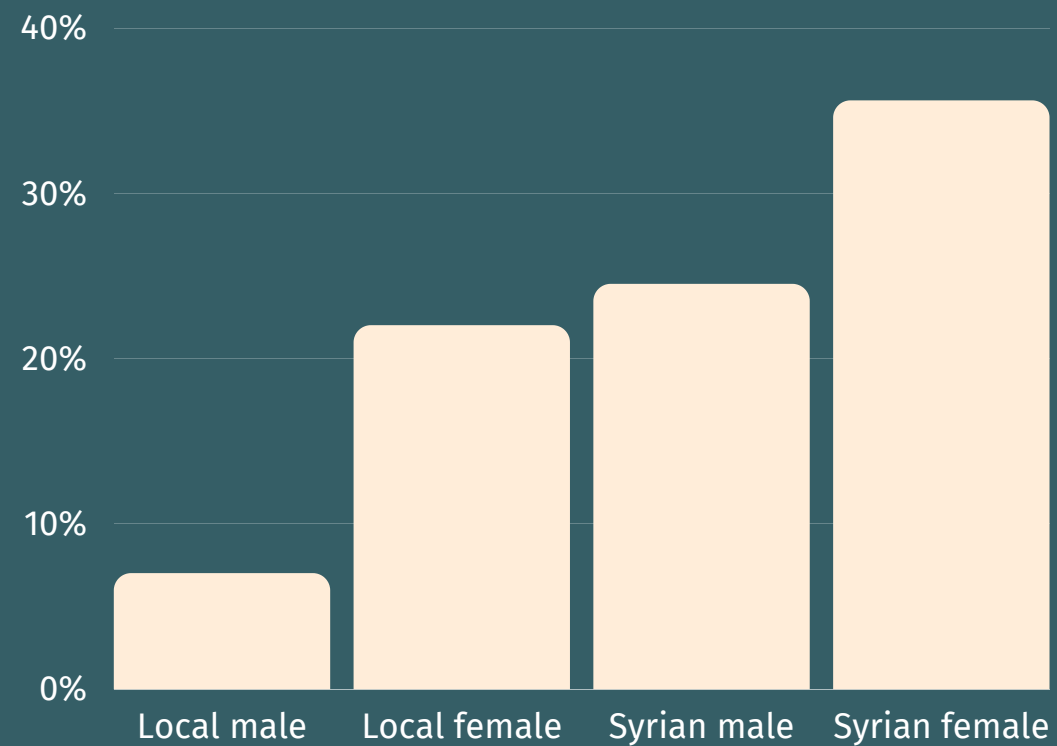
Illiteracy of no- schoolers



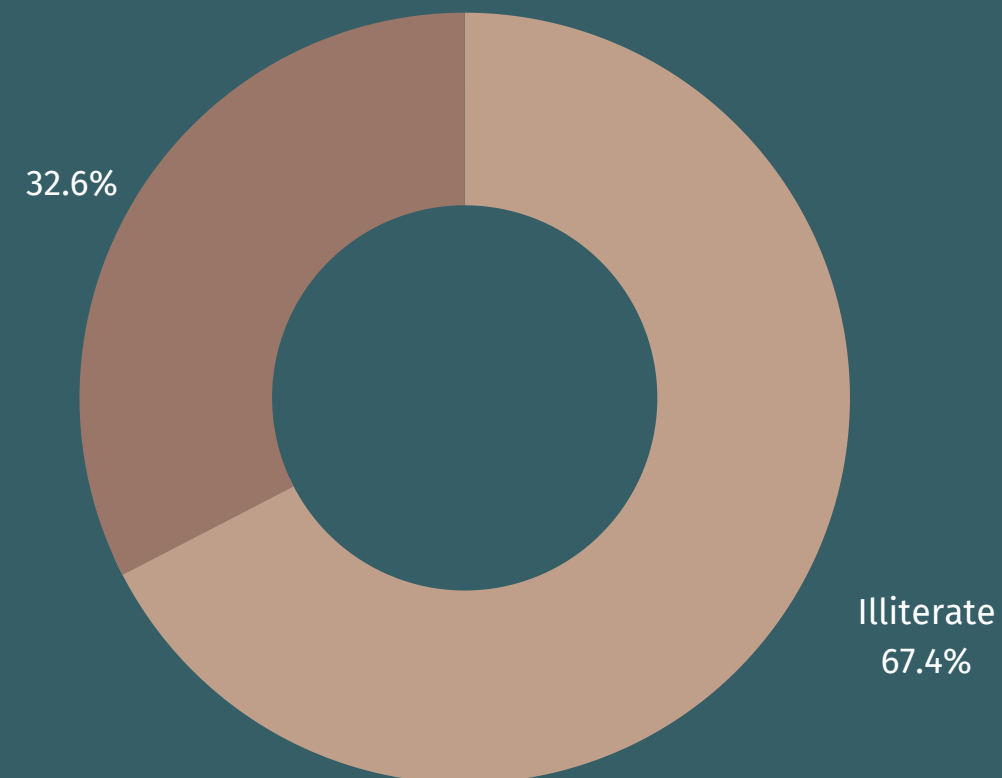
Local males



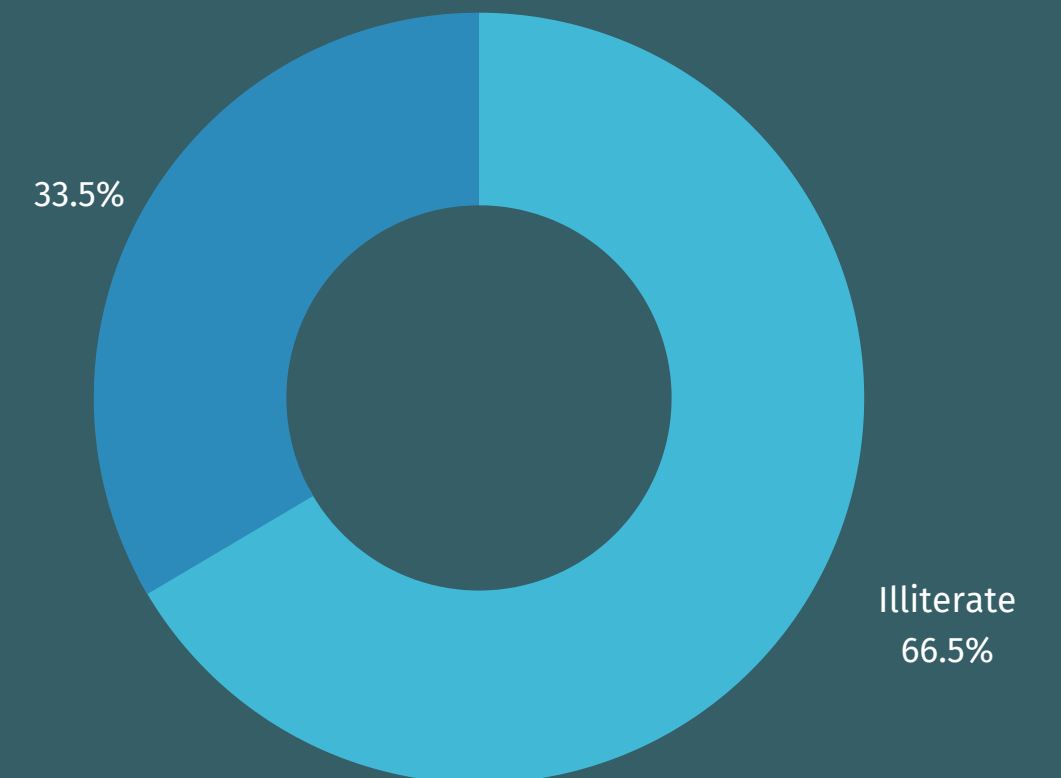
Syrian males



No formal education



Local females



Syrian females

Gender & Marriage

GENDER ROLES

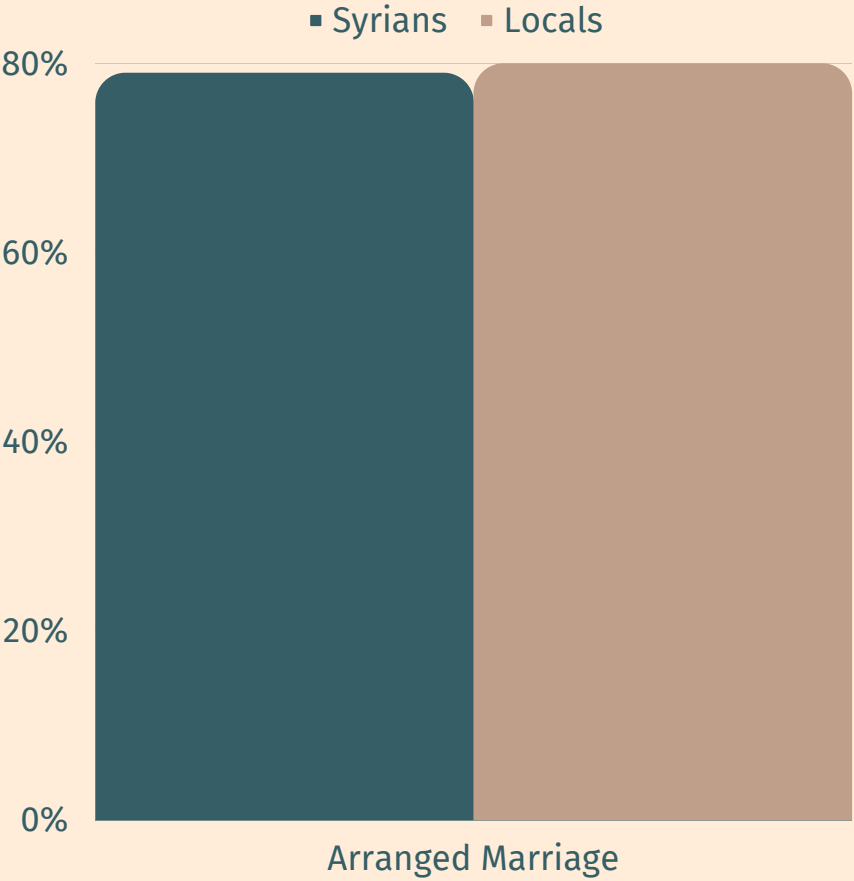


Topics covered

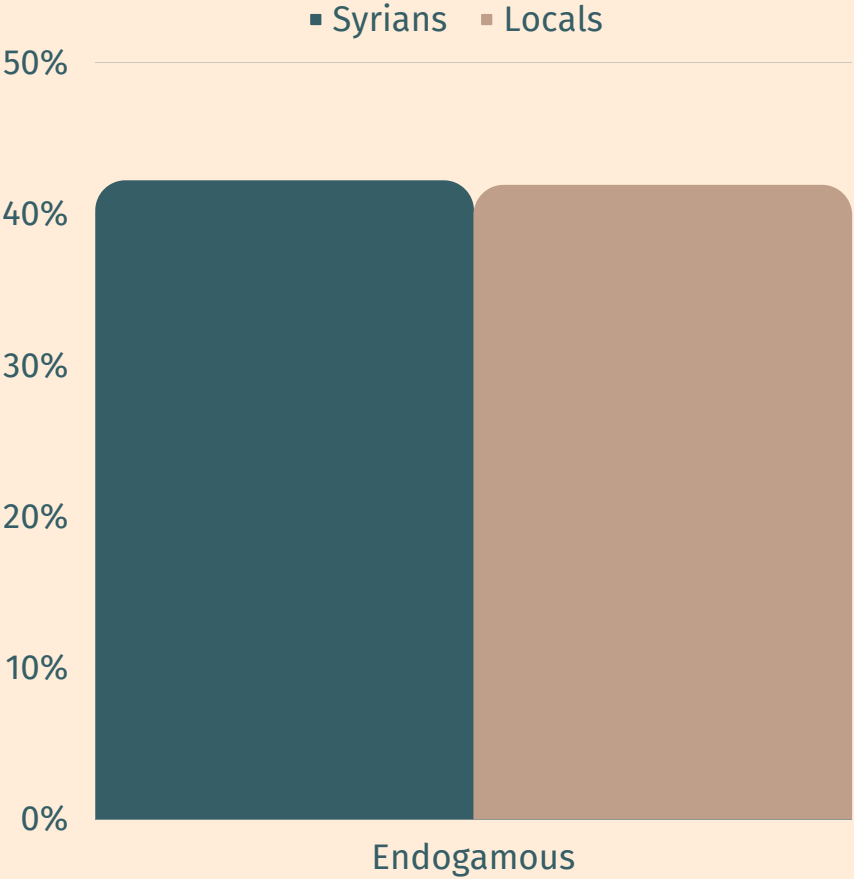


- Gender
- Relations within household
- Education
- Employment and Socioeconomic conditions
- COVID-19
- Shelter and Urban Experience
- Media
- Neighbors and Friends

Arranged marriage

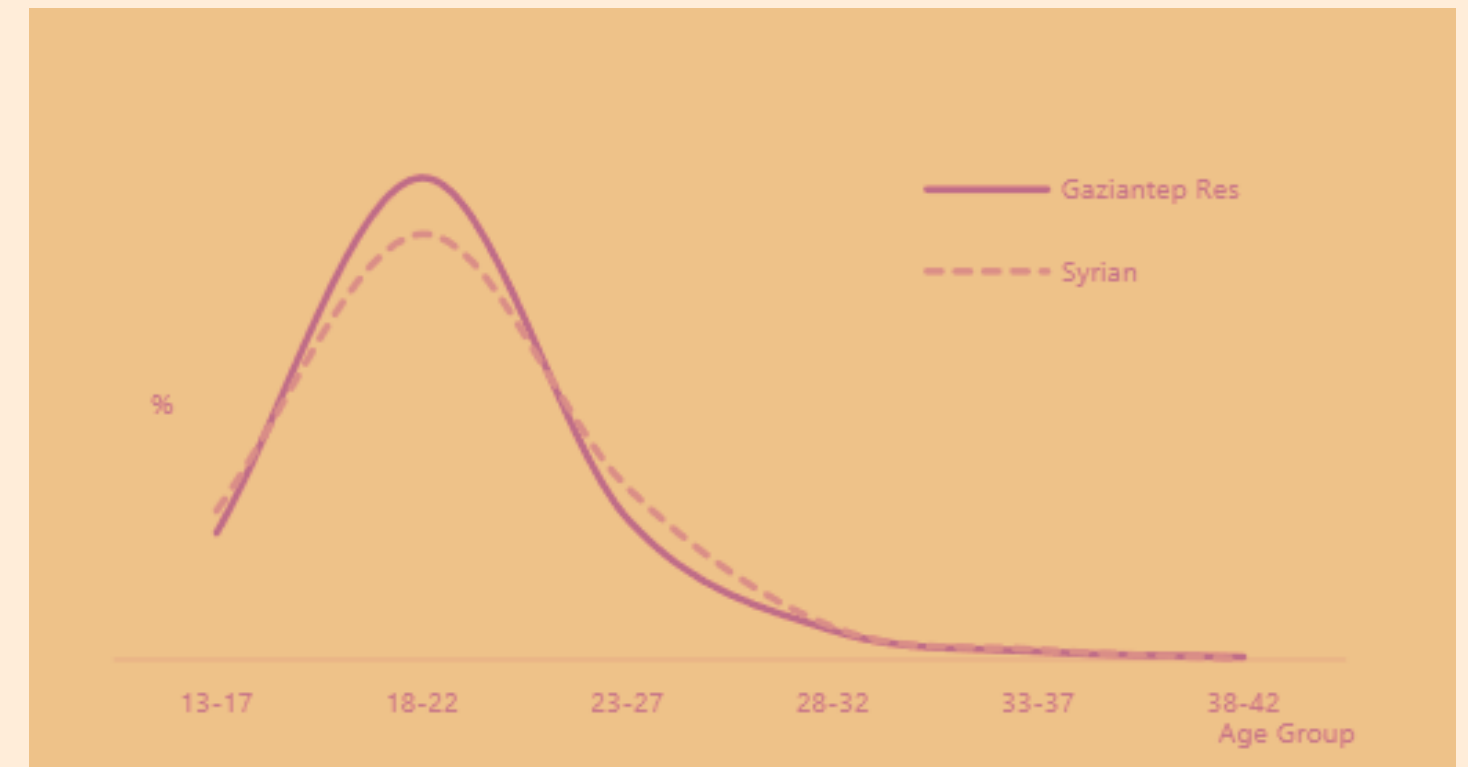
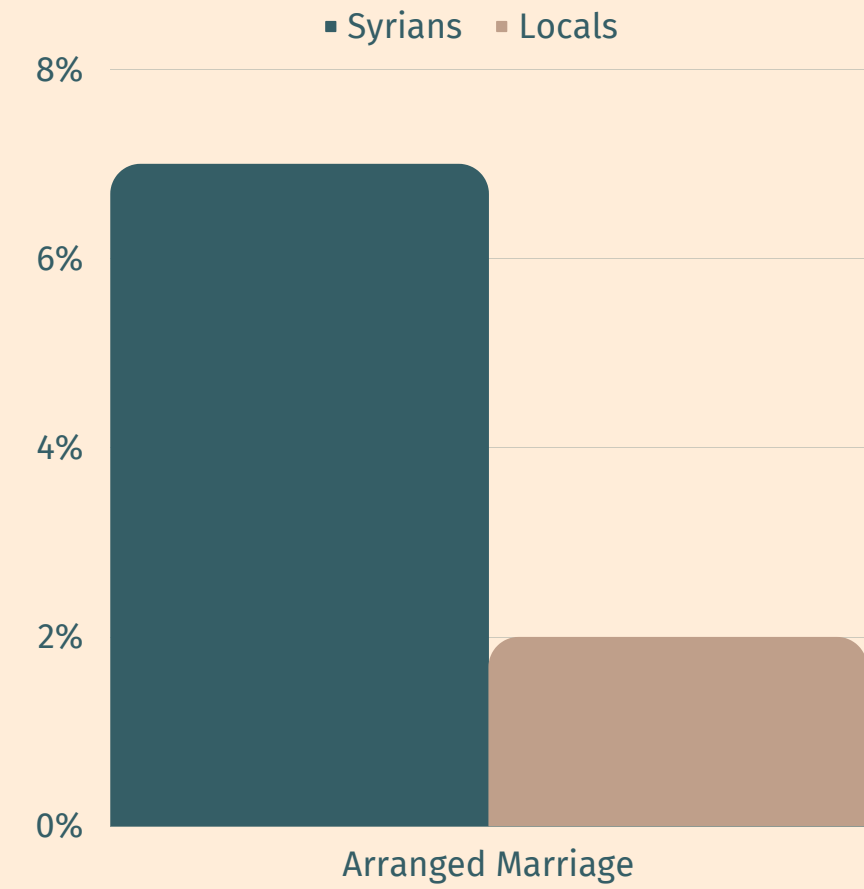


Kinship with the Spouse



Polygamous Marriage

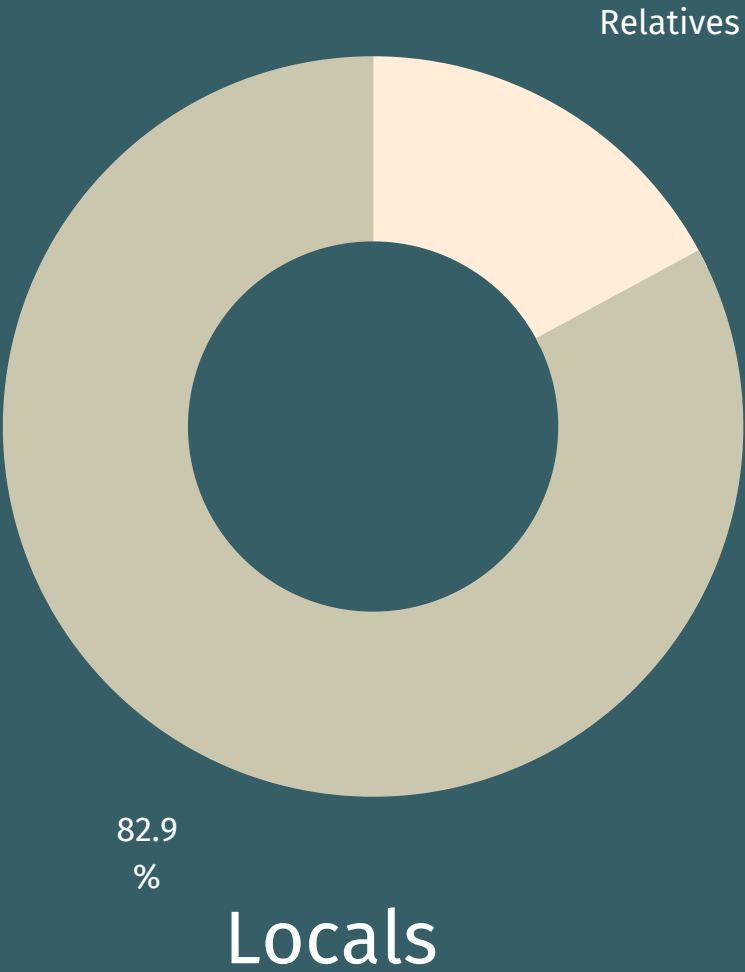
Age of first maternity



More Syrian women are married to local man.

More local men are married Syrian women

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



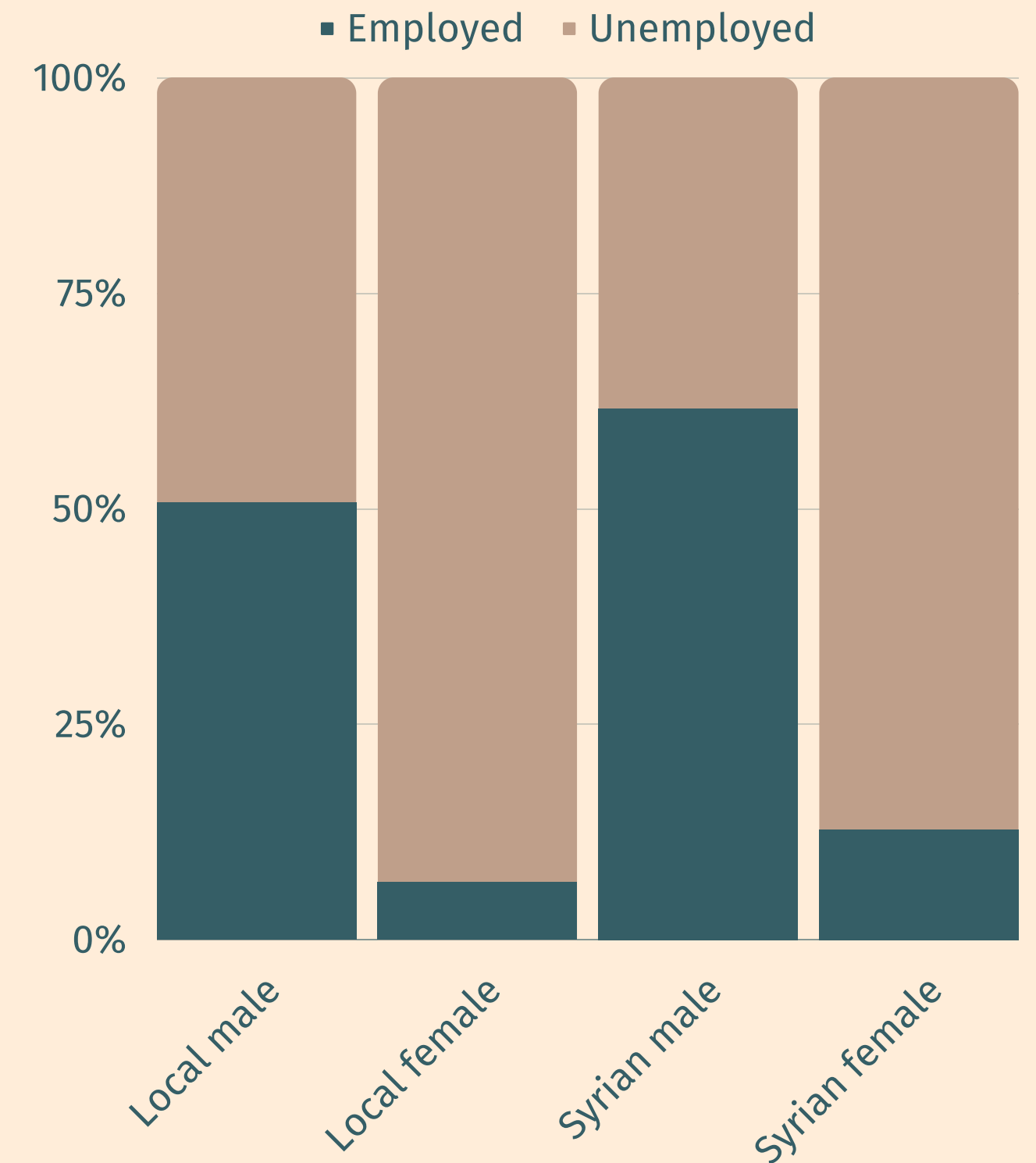
Kinship to the respondent	Syrian Refugees		Host Community Members		Total
	Female	Male	Female	Male	
Cousin	117	41	11	74	243
Brother	66	29	19	68	182
Wife's Brother	40	9	9	37	95
Child	33	5	2	10	50
Grandson	4	-	-	5	9
Total	260	84	41	194	579

Employment



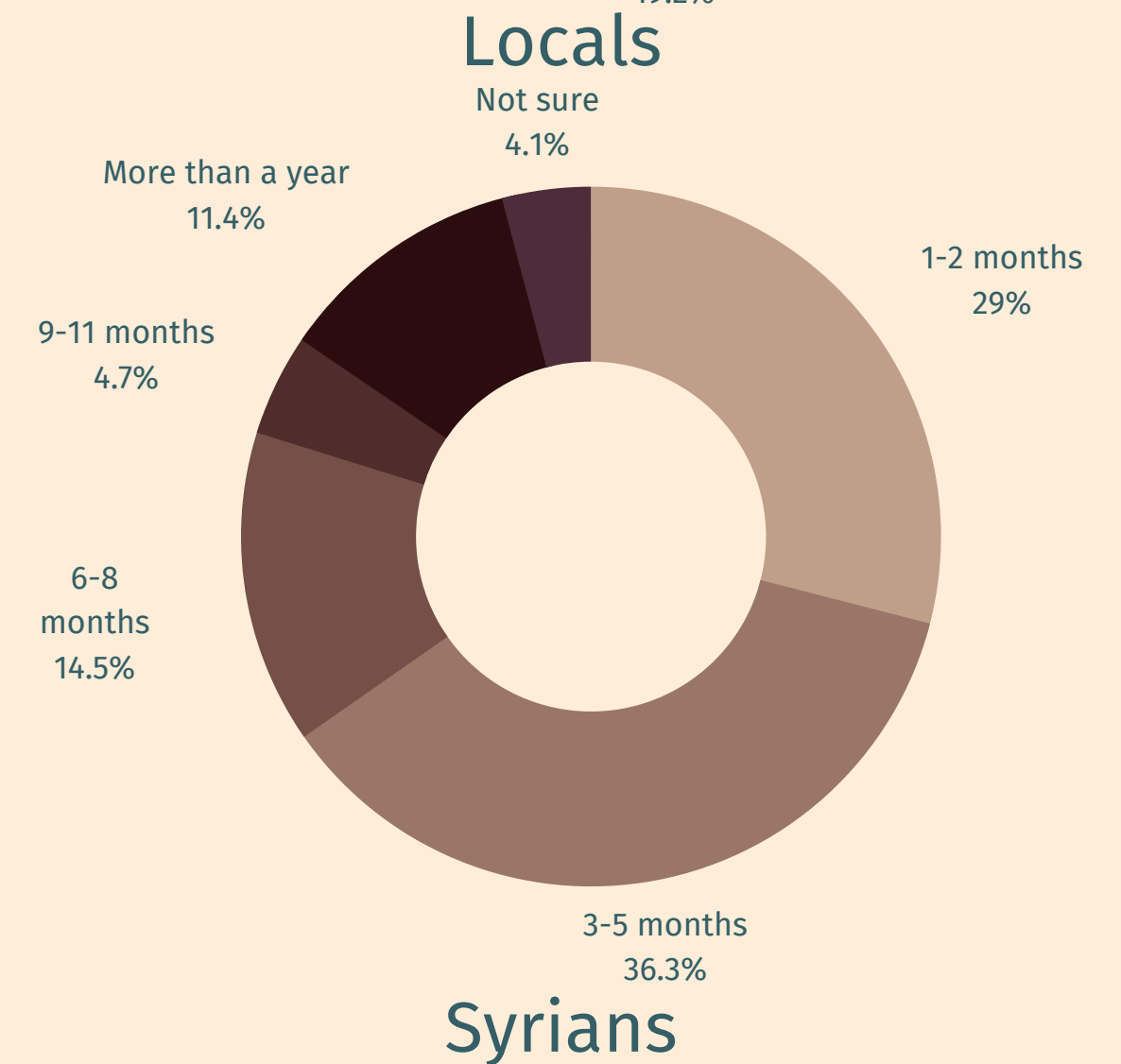
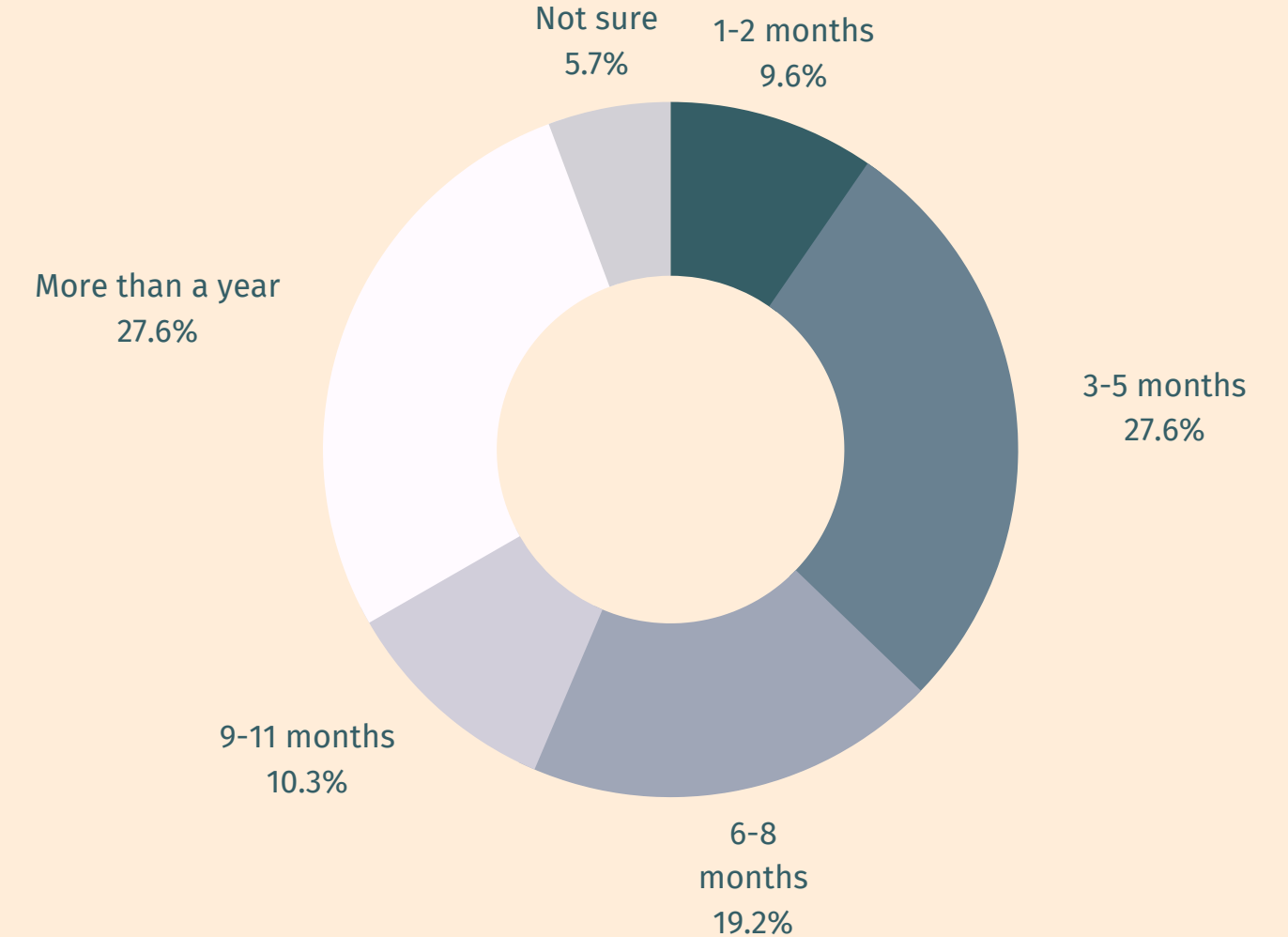
Paid work status

- 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



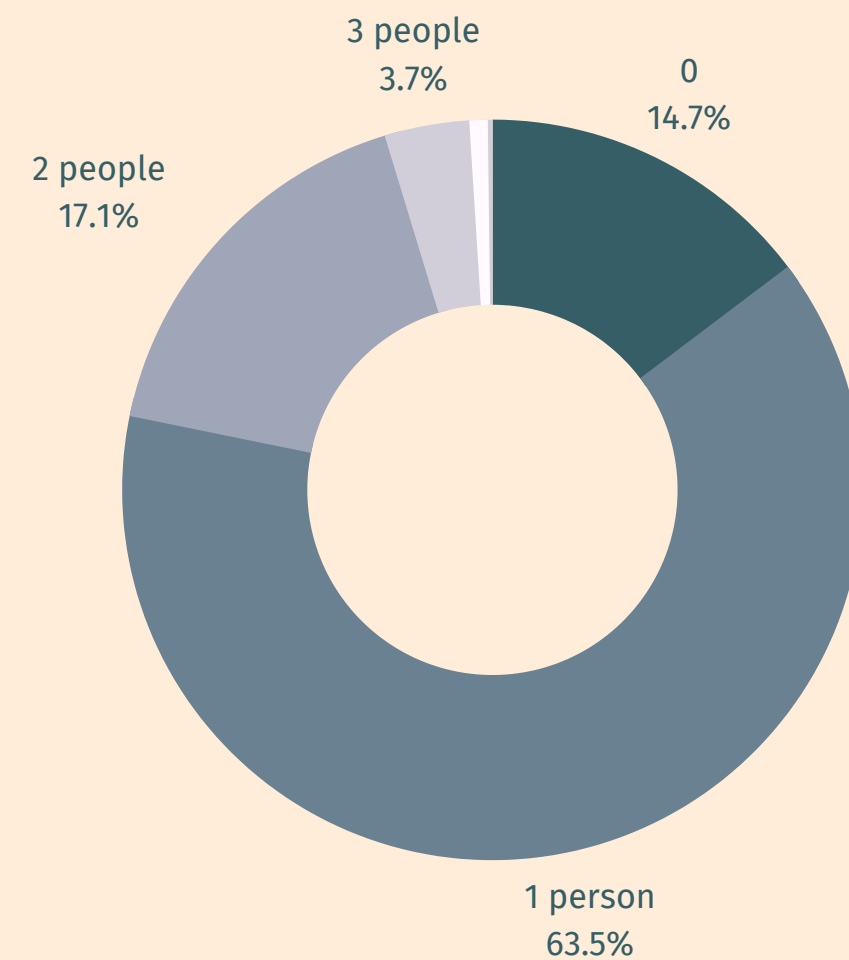
Duration of job search

Syrian community members are less able to compensate durations more than 5 months of unemployment.

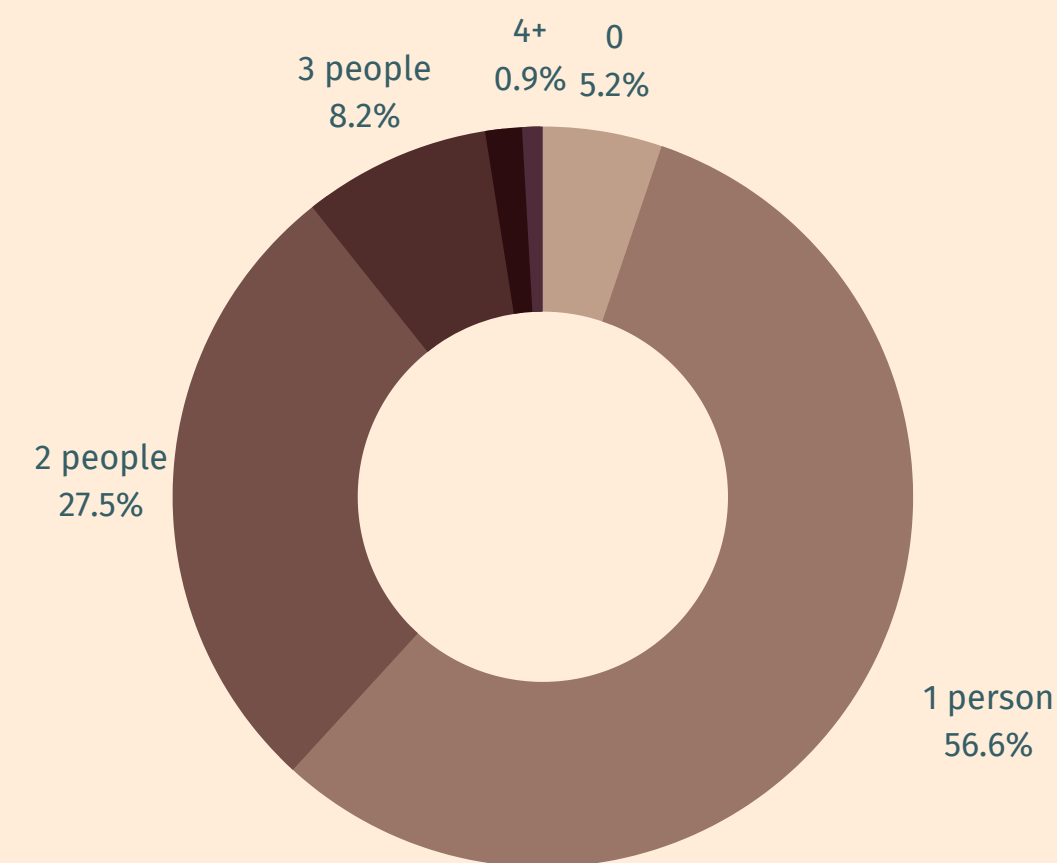


Relatively more than one person working at a paid job is more common in Syrian households

Number of people working at a paid job in the same household

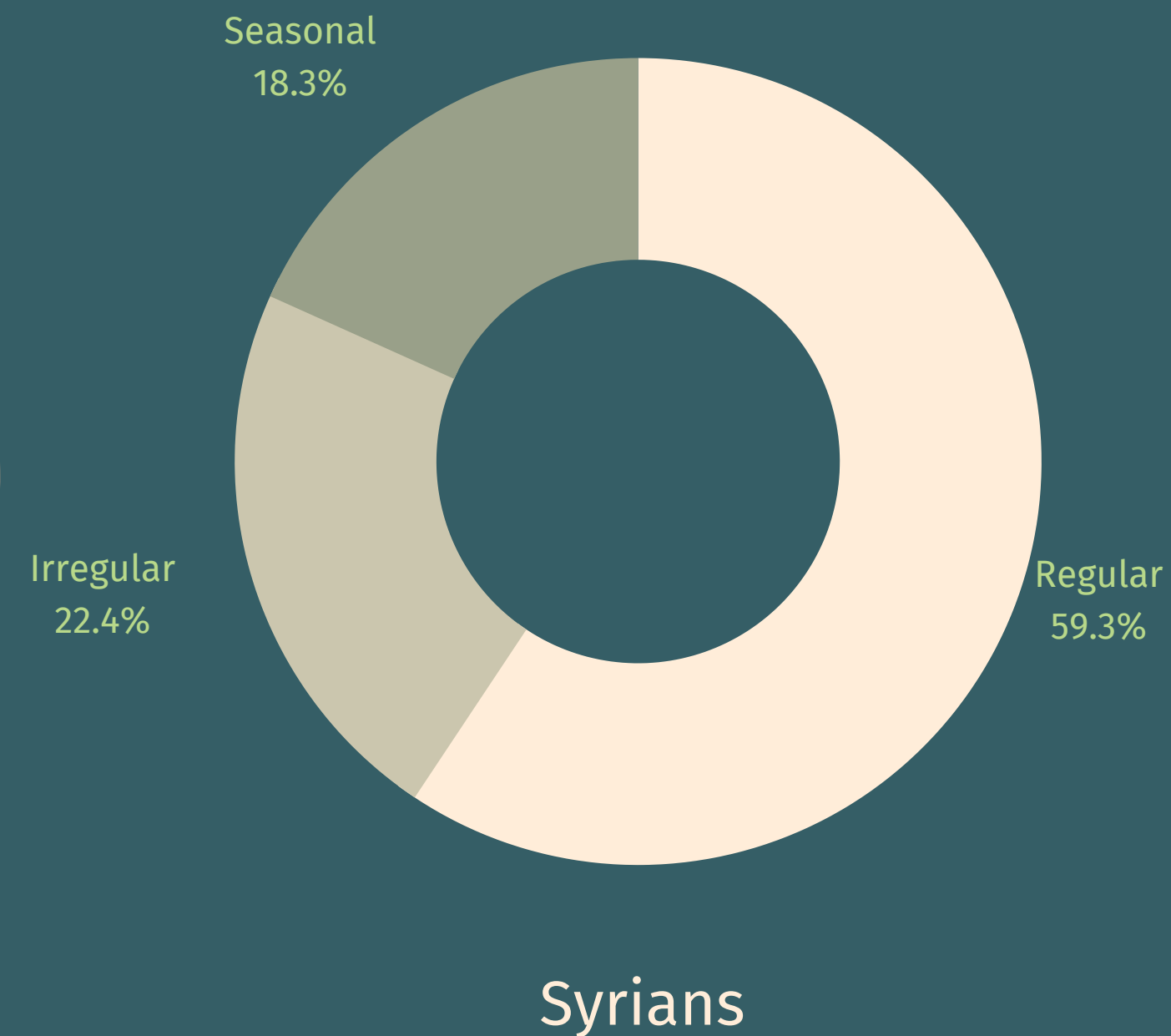
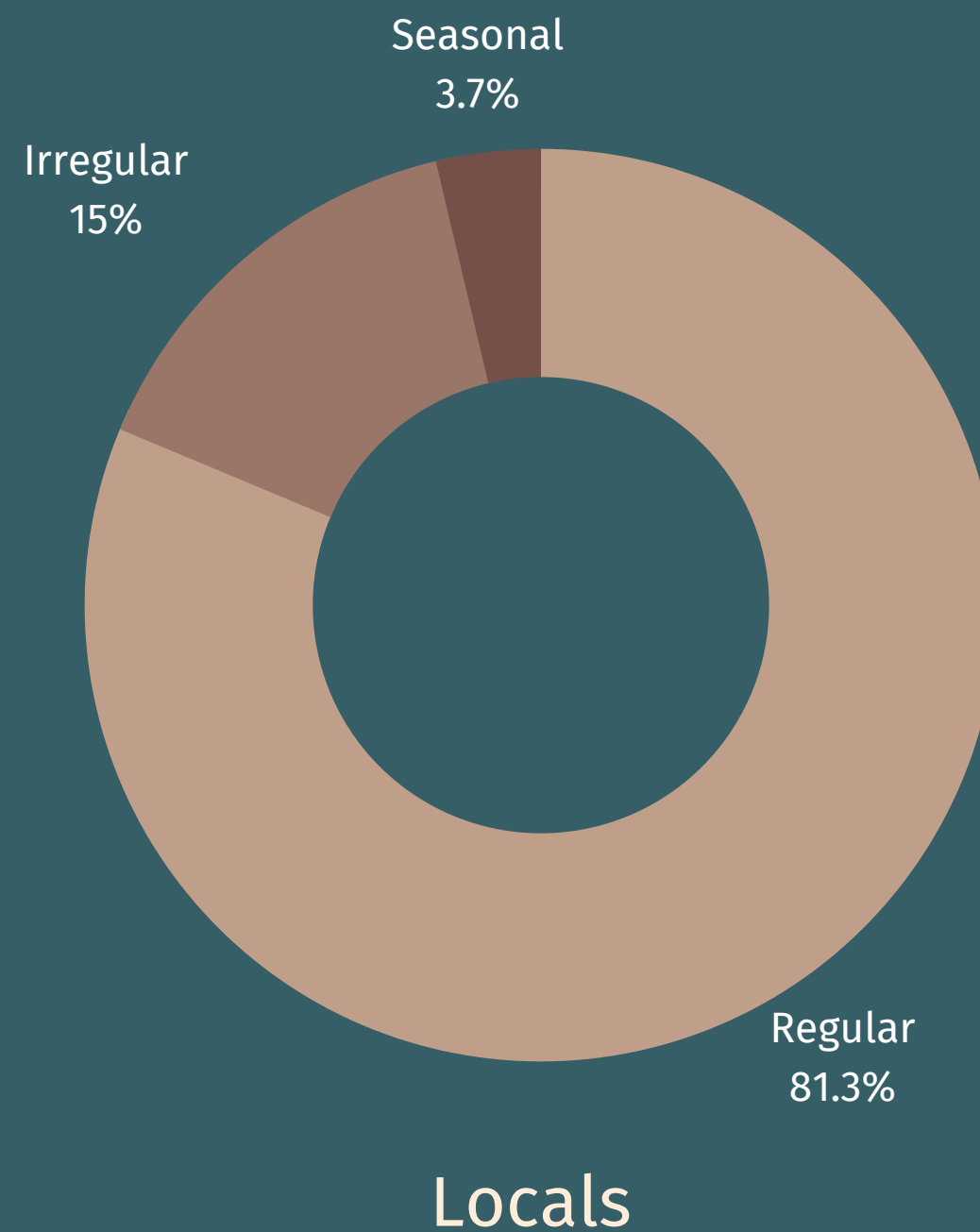


Locals



Syrians

Mode of work

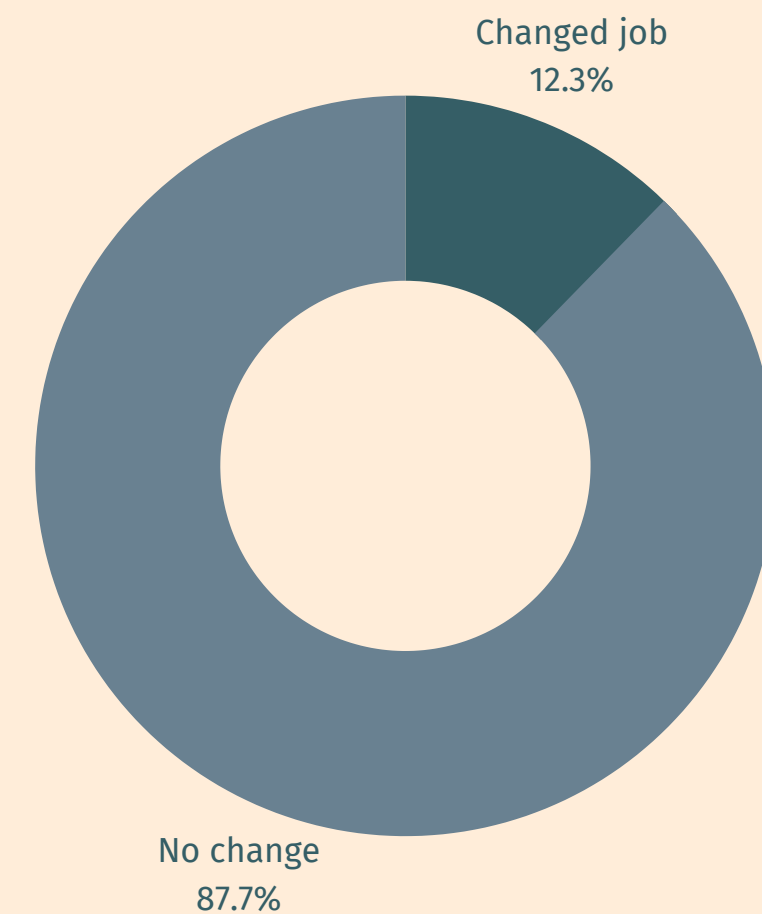


Irregularity of mode of work might be an indication of precarious jobs and informality.

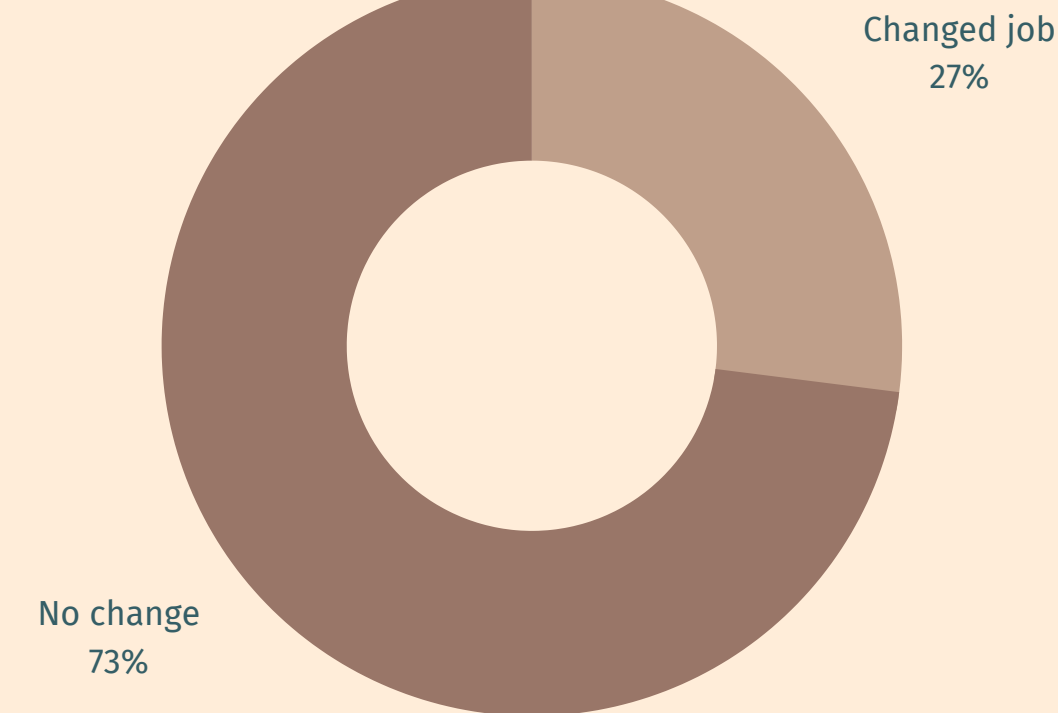
COVID-19 affected the employment status of Syrians more severely.

40% of Syrian workers have been forced to take **unpaid leave** during the pandemic; 20% for locals

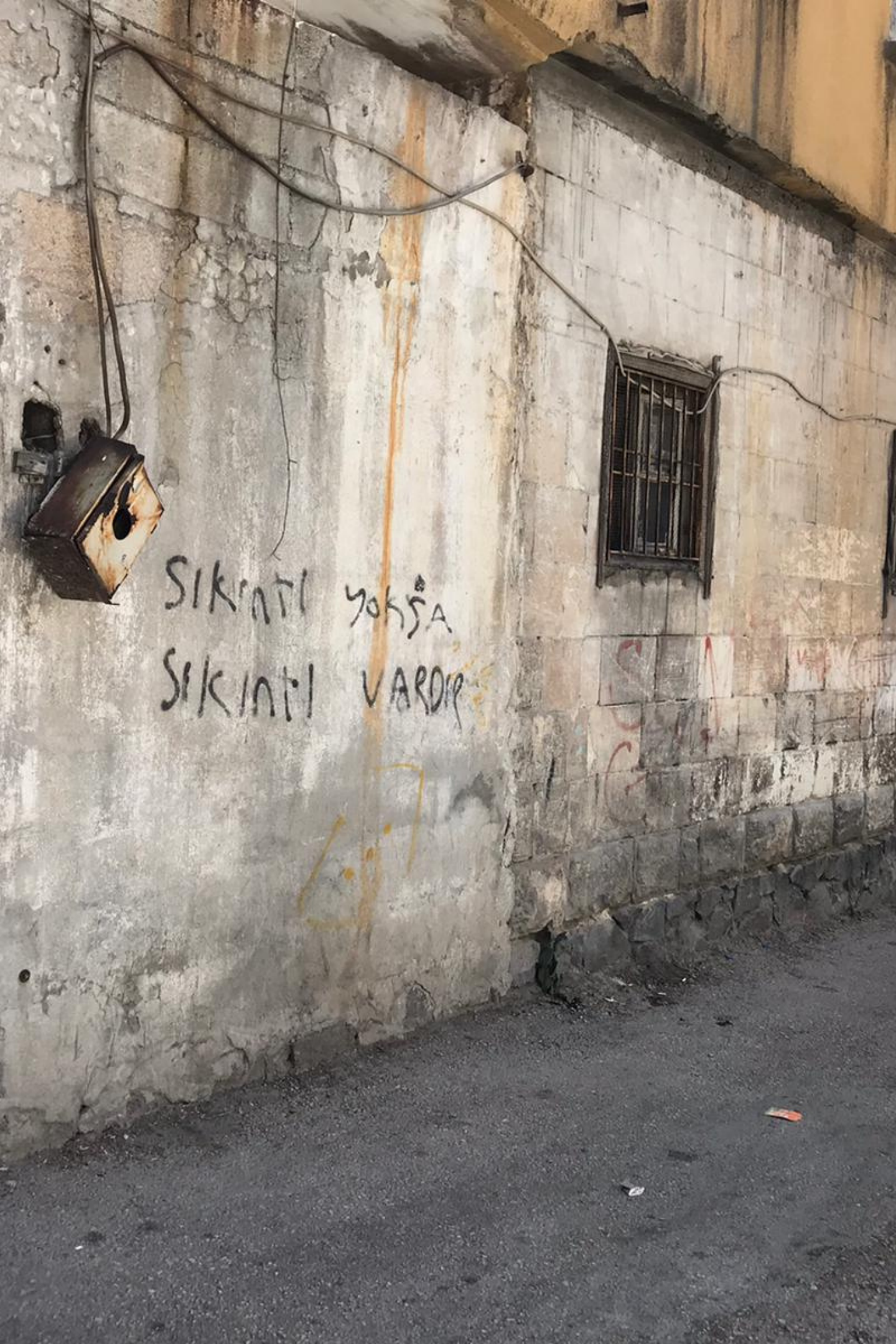
Job change after COVID-19



Locals



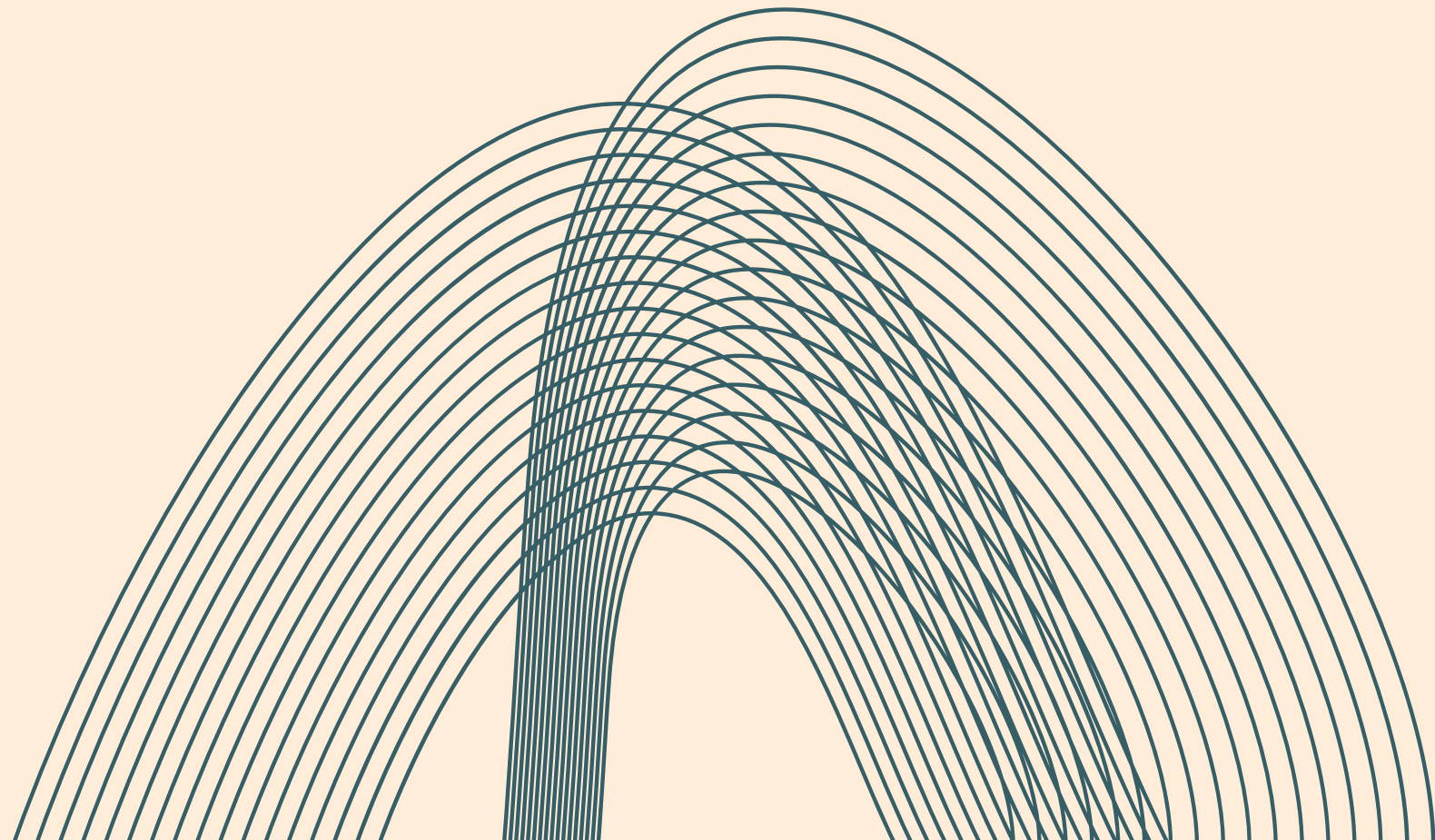
Syrians



Other findings related to paid job patterns

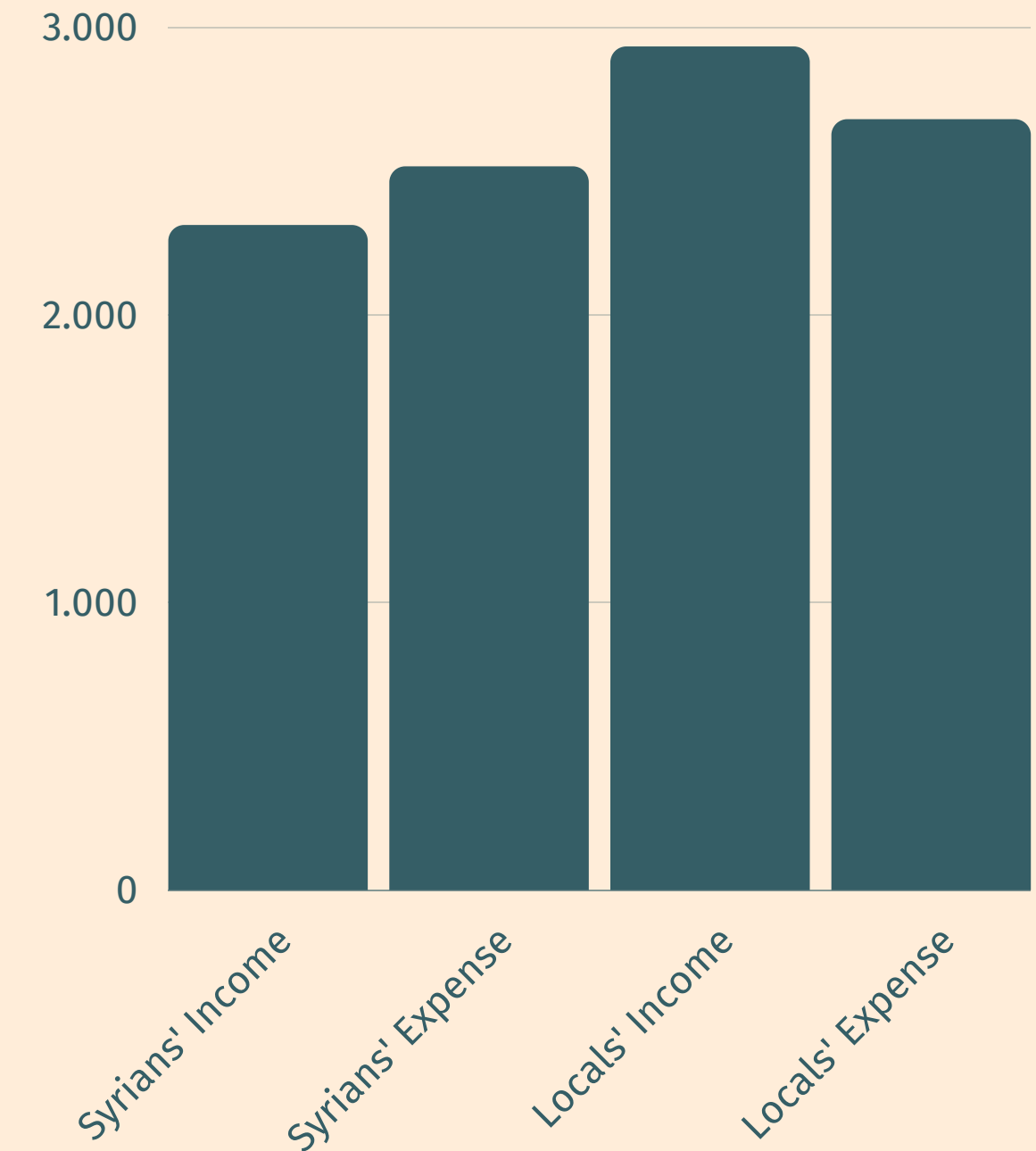
- Syrians work relatively for more days and more hours a day than locals
- Having a job is more vital for Syrians
- There is a mismatch between Syrians' qualifications and the jobs they are now employed
- Syrians experience a downward mobility in the social strata

Income & Expense



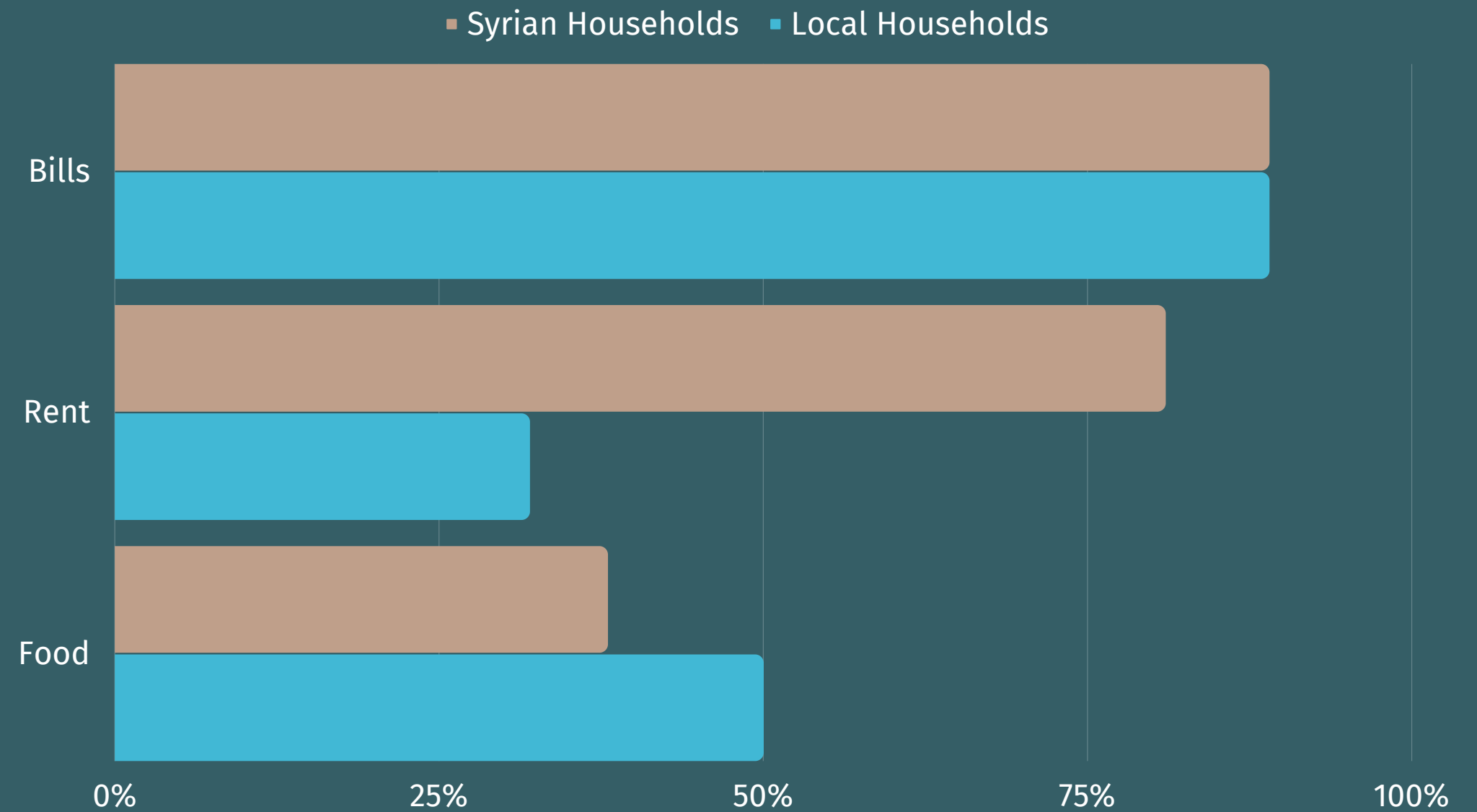
Syrian households earn less

The income per member in Syrian
households is even lower



Monthly Average Household Income
and Expense (TRY)

Most challenging expenses

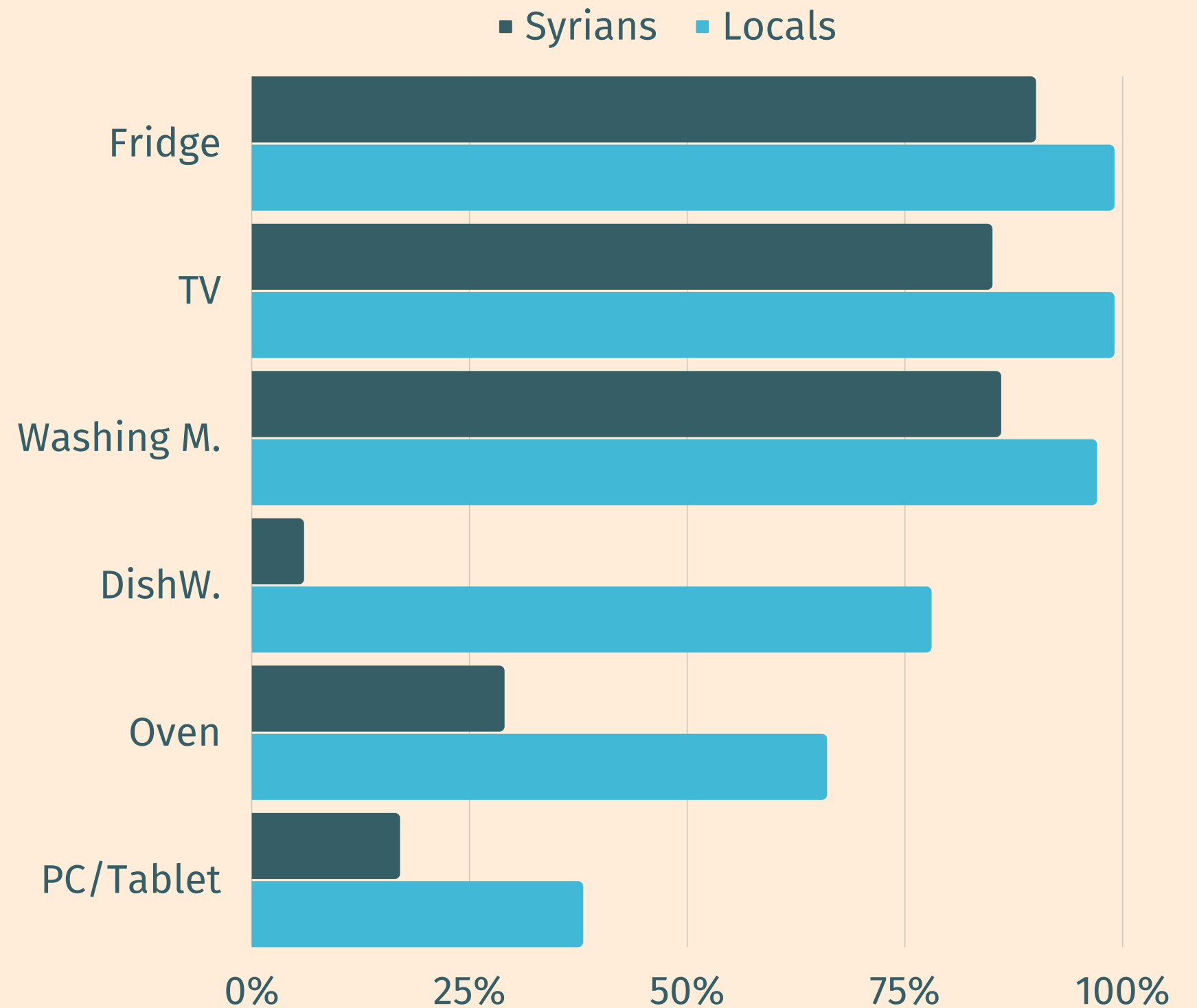


Irregularity of mode of work might be a indication of precarious jobs and informality.

The dishwasher is a good indicator of social class

PC and Oven are also good indicators

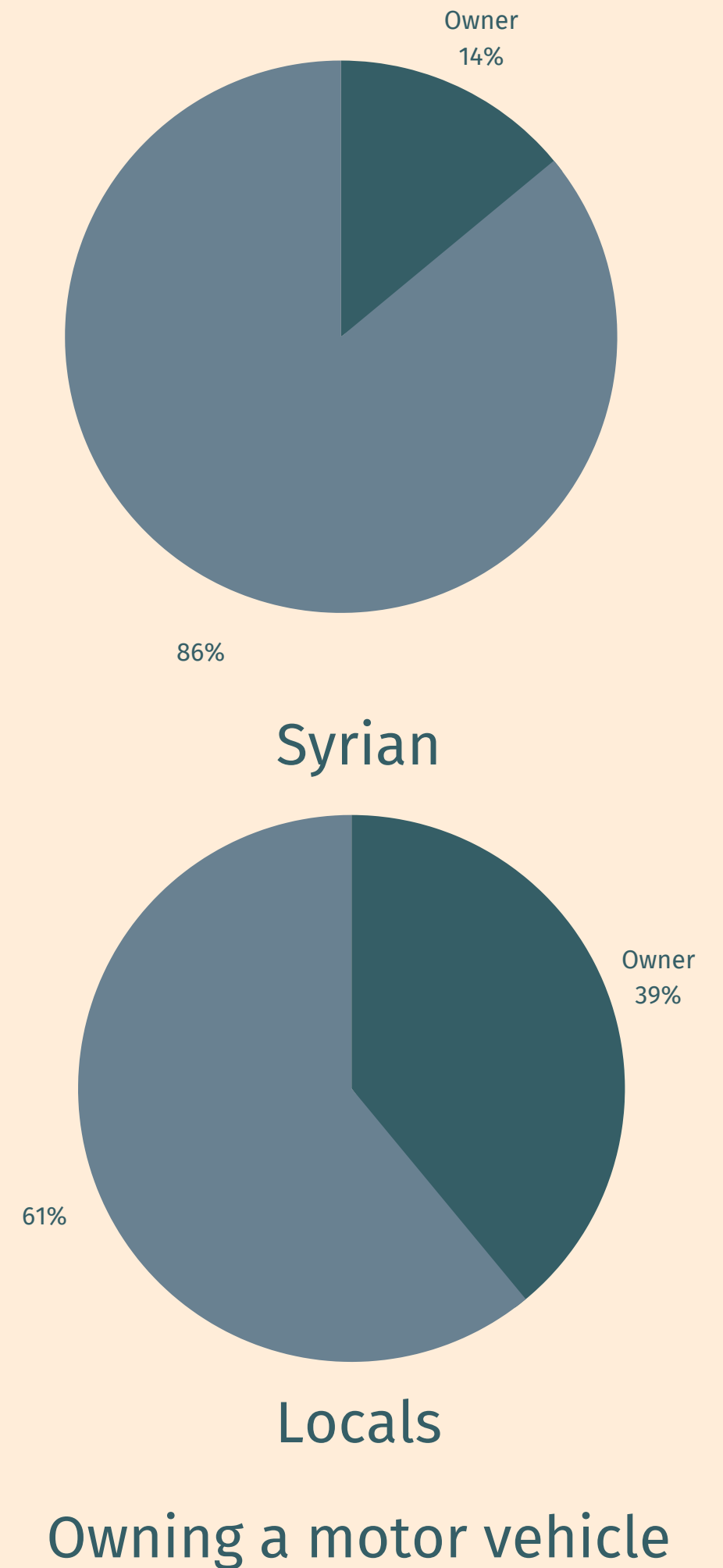
Smart phone ownership is similar for both communities



Monthly Average Household Income and Expense (TRY)

Car ownership is also an indicator of wealth and income difference

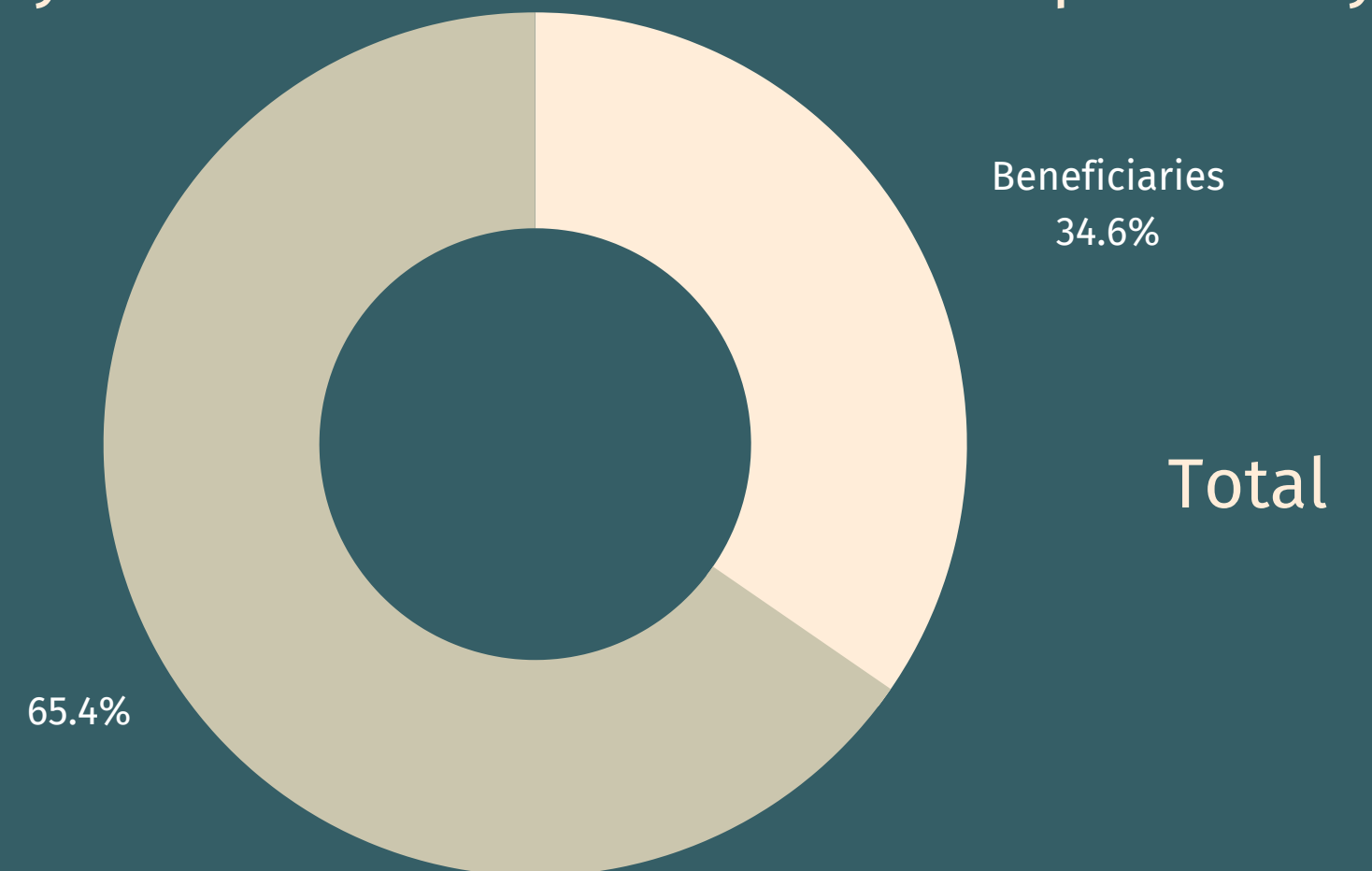
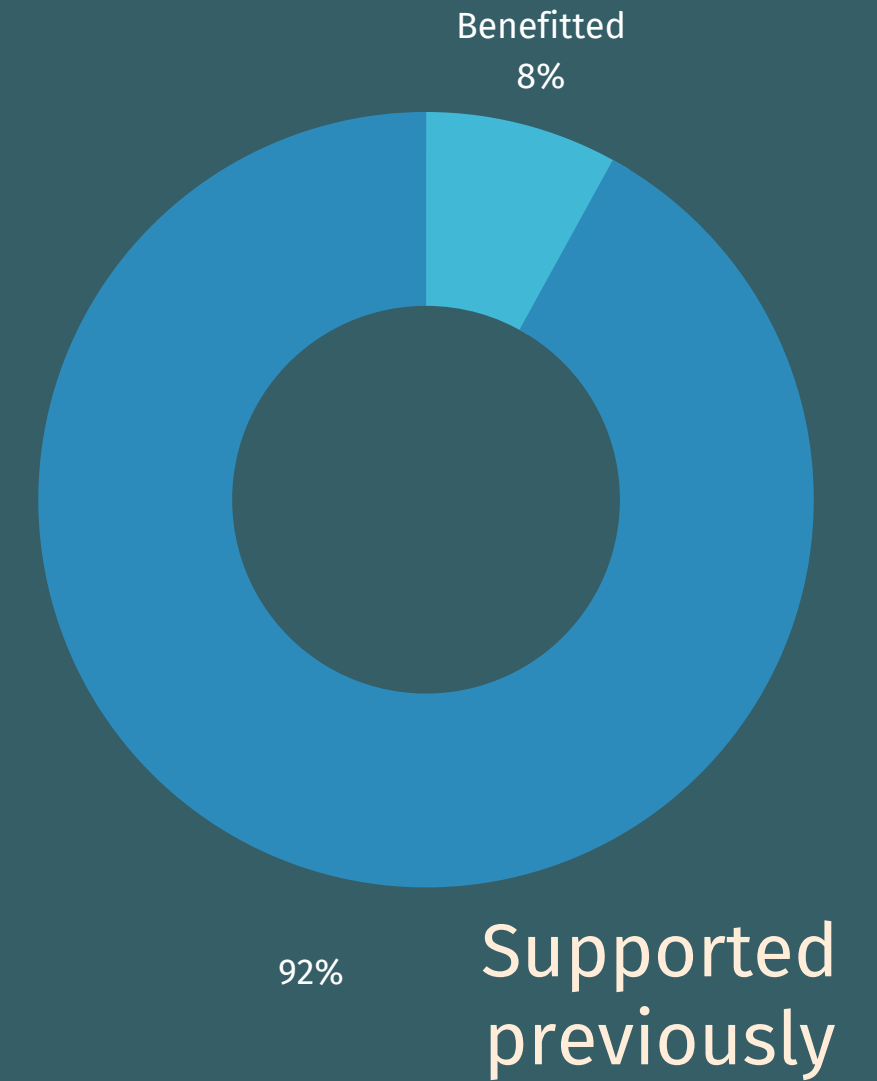
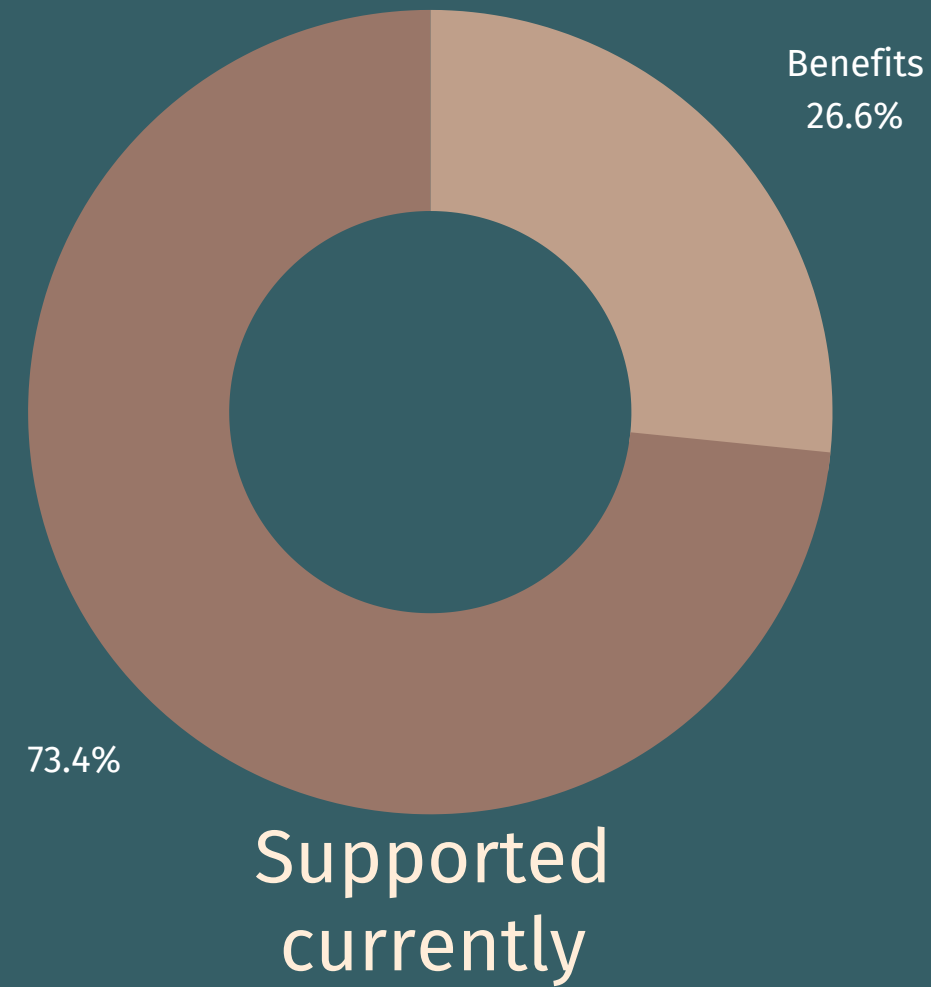
Locals have more cars and motorcycles than Syrians



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

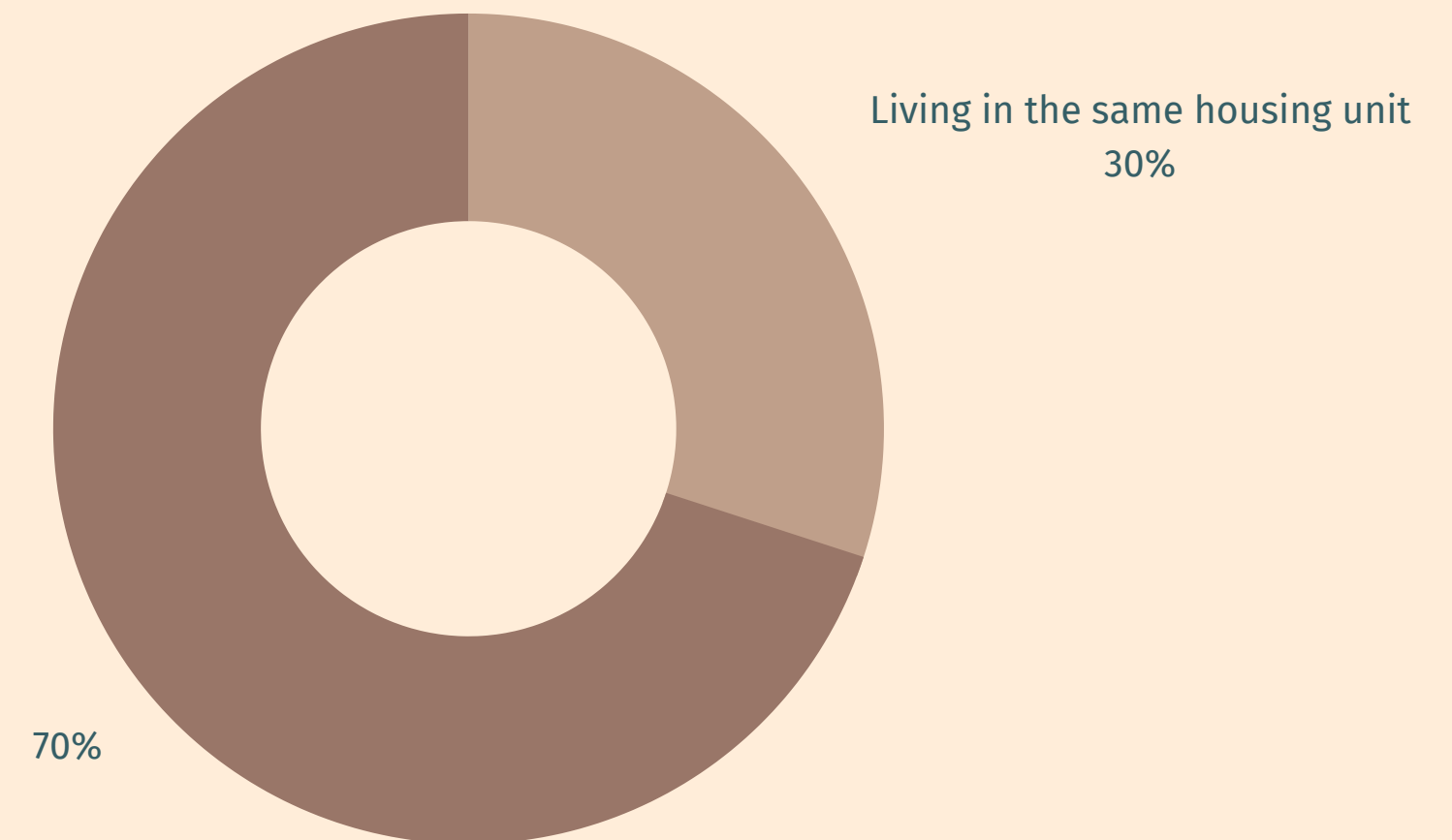
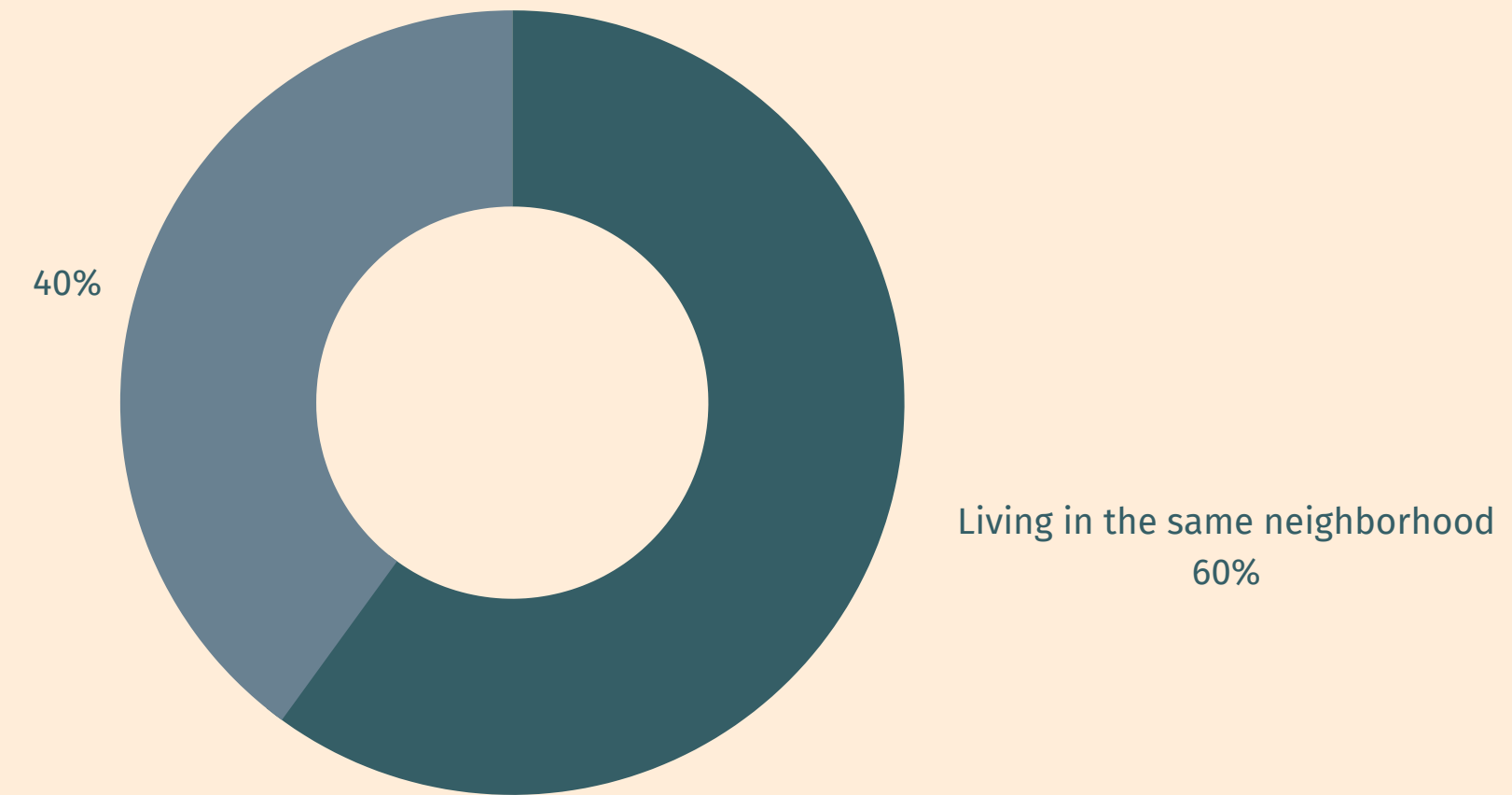


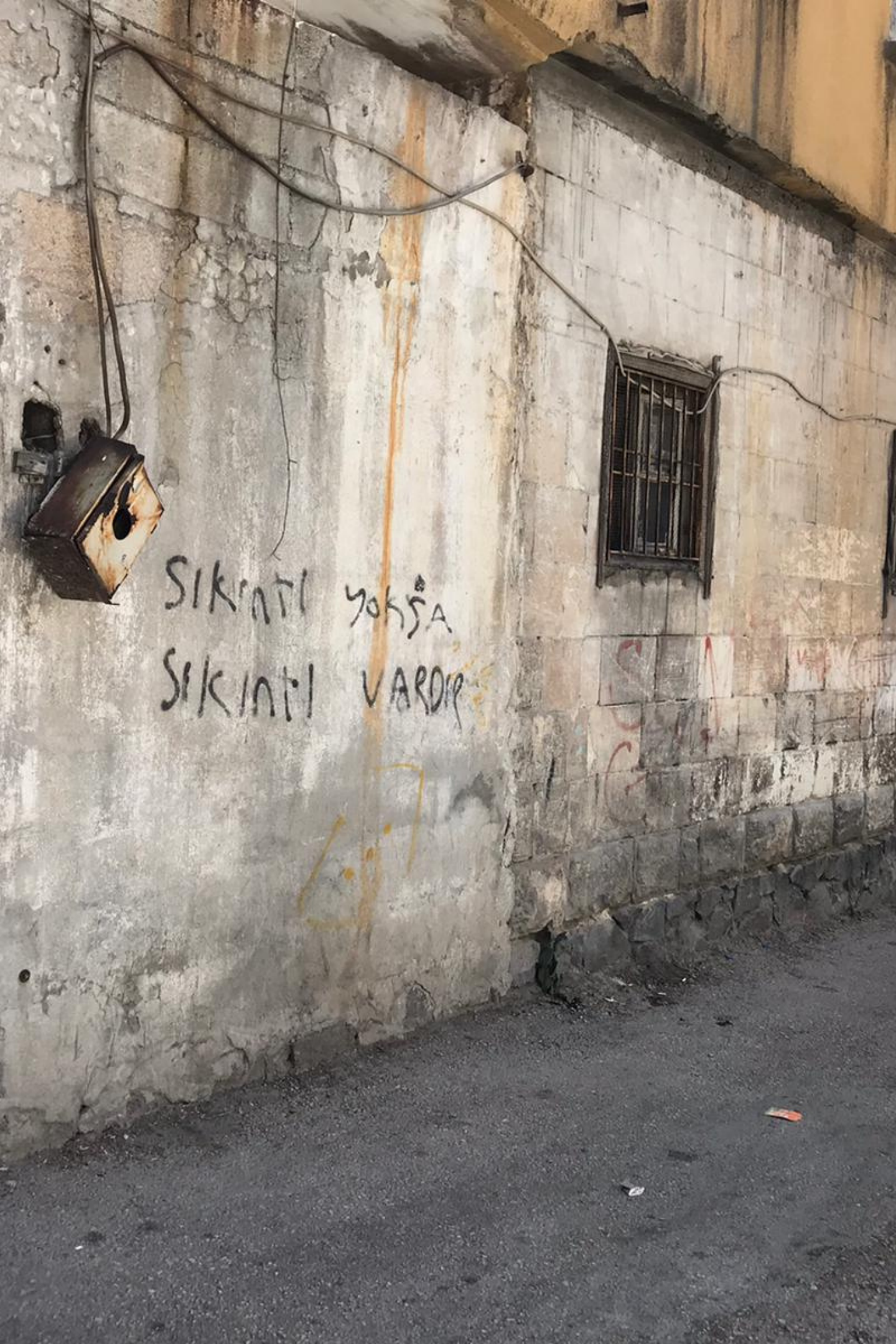
Housing & Urban Experience



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

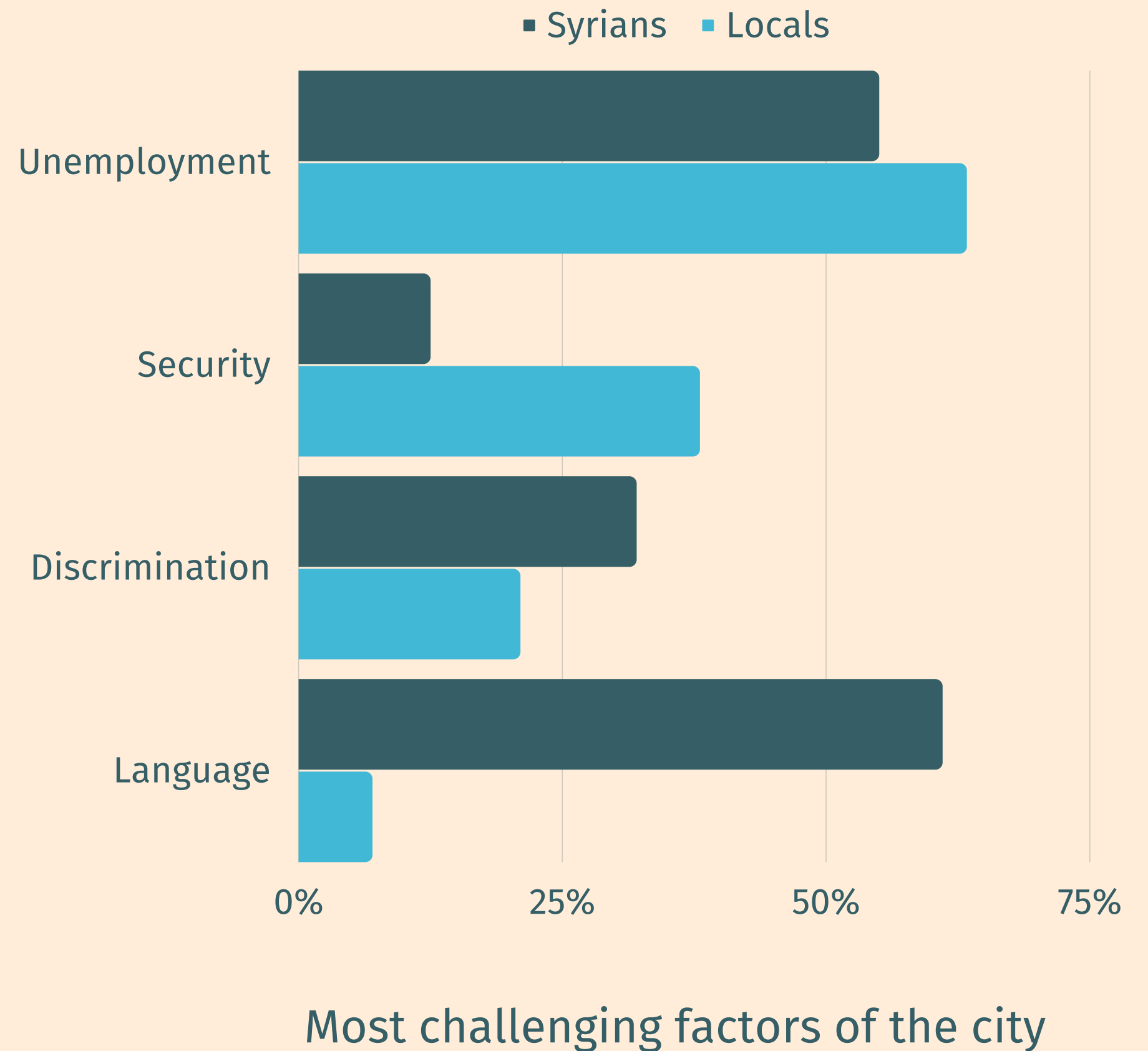




Other findings housing

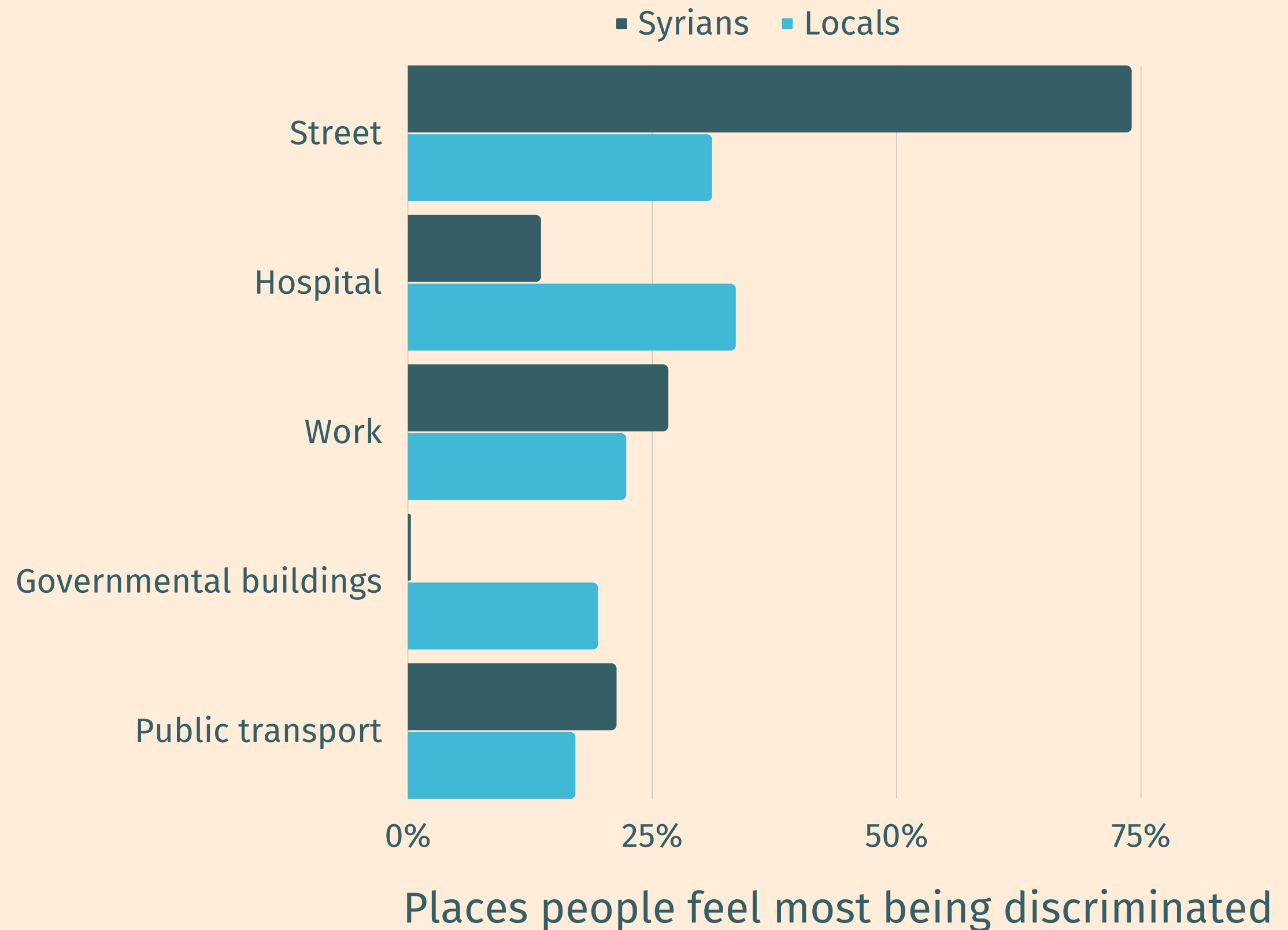
- Locals are living in bigger houses
- Stove heating is the most common type of heating for both communities; natural gas heating is significantly higher for locals
- Socialization spaces are similar for both communities

Language is
the most
challenging
factor in the
city for Syrian
community

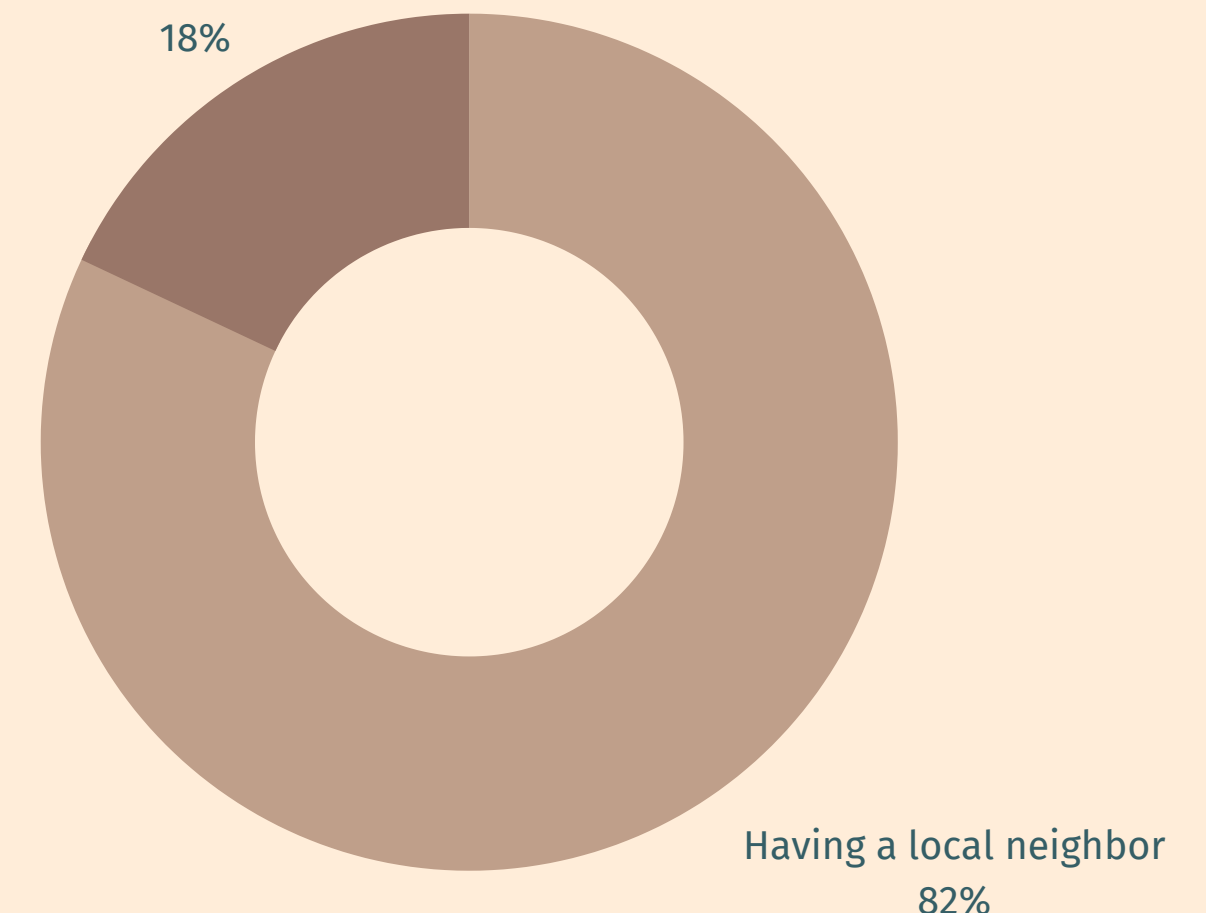
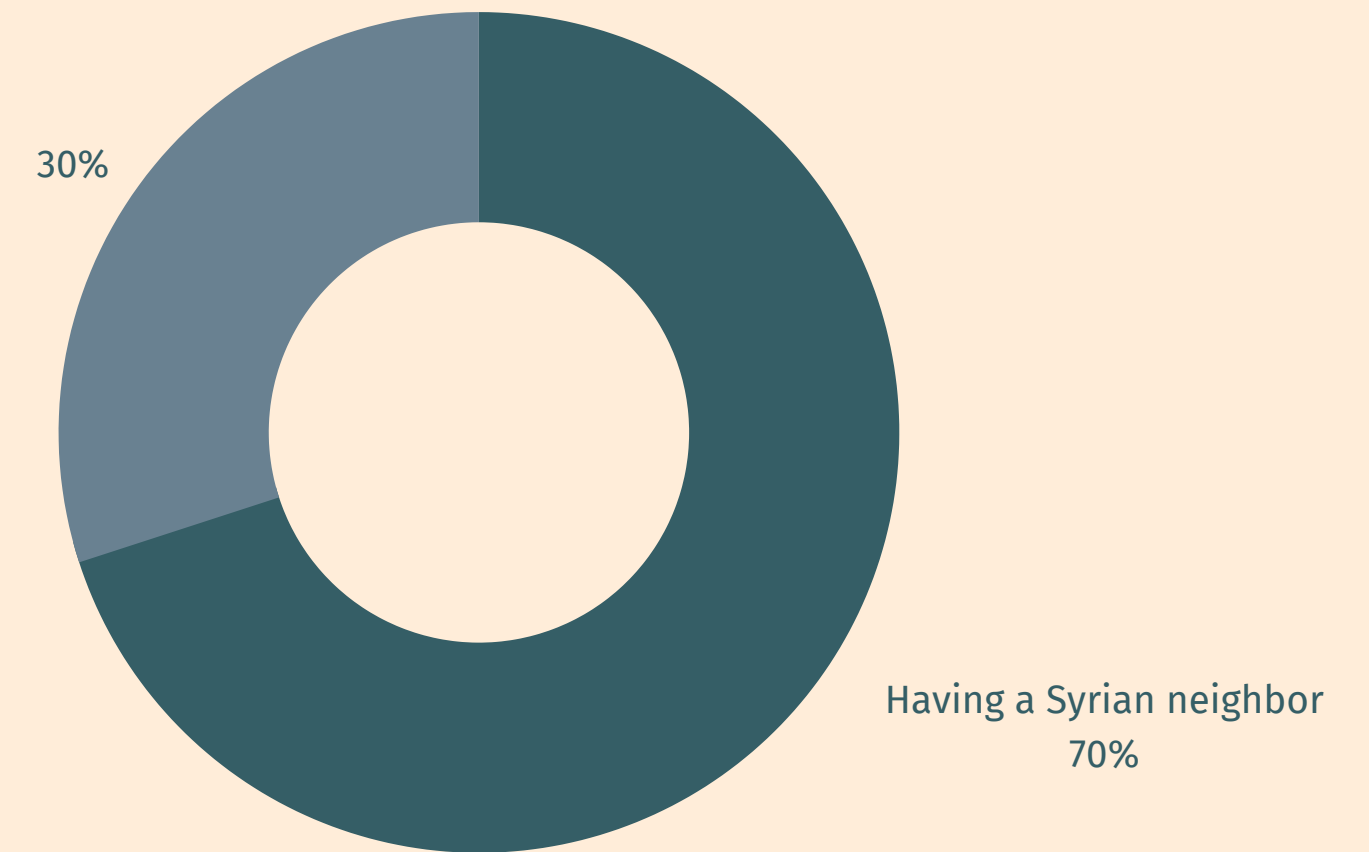


Streets are the places Syrians become subjects of discriminations

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

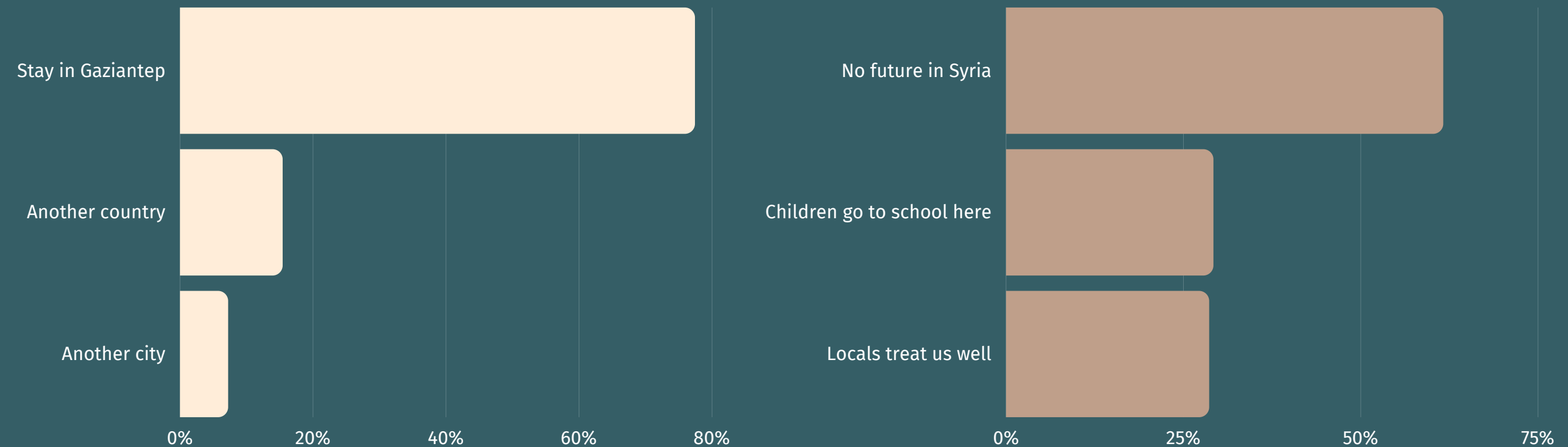
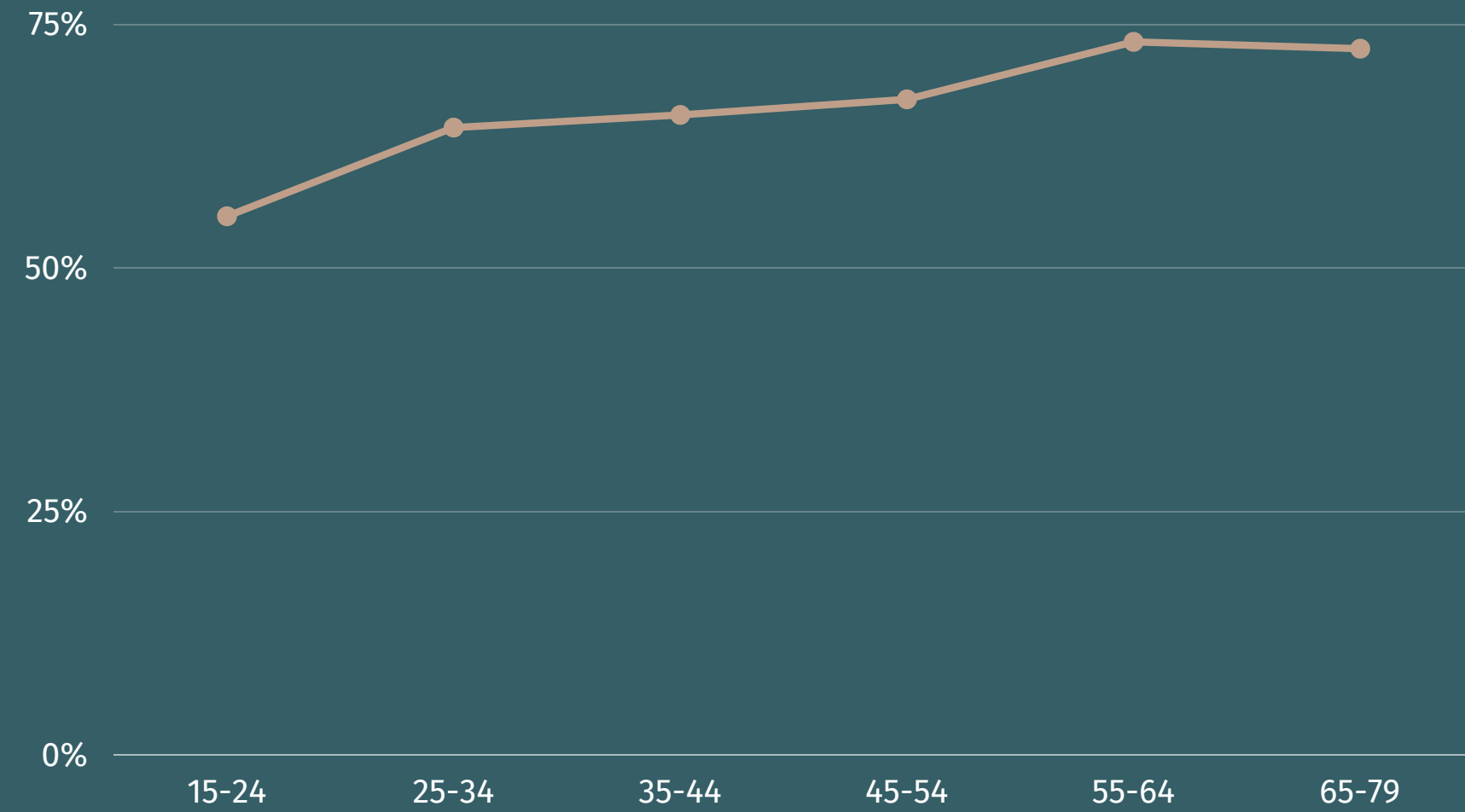


The numbers of neighbors are closely related to different proportions of locals and Syrians living in the same neighborhood

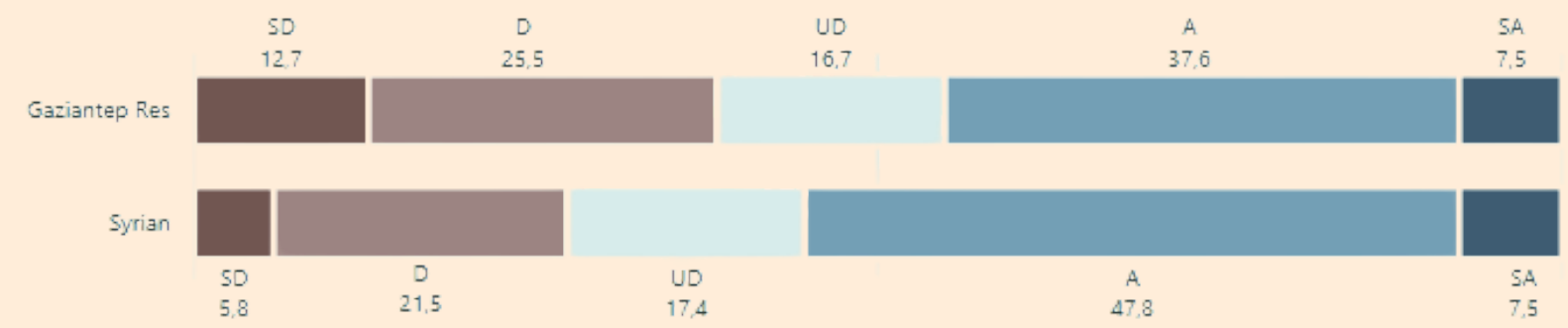


Going back to Syria

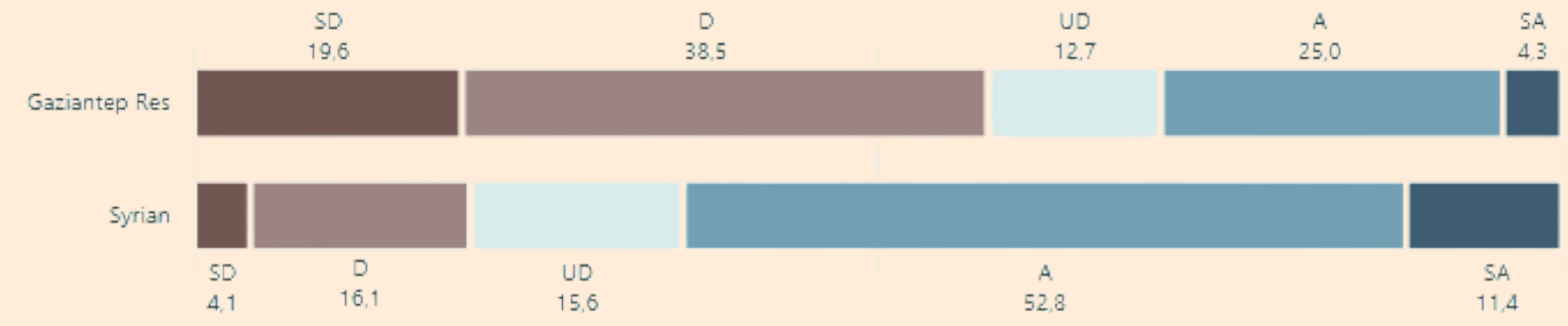
- As the age increases willingness to going back to Syria increases
- Gaziantep is more favorable than any other city of Turkey
- Education of children affects long-term plans



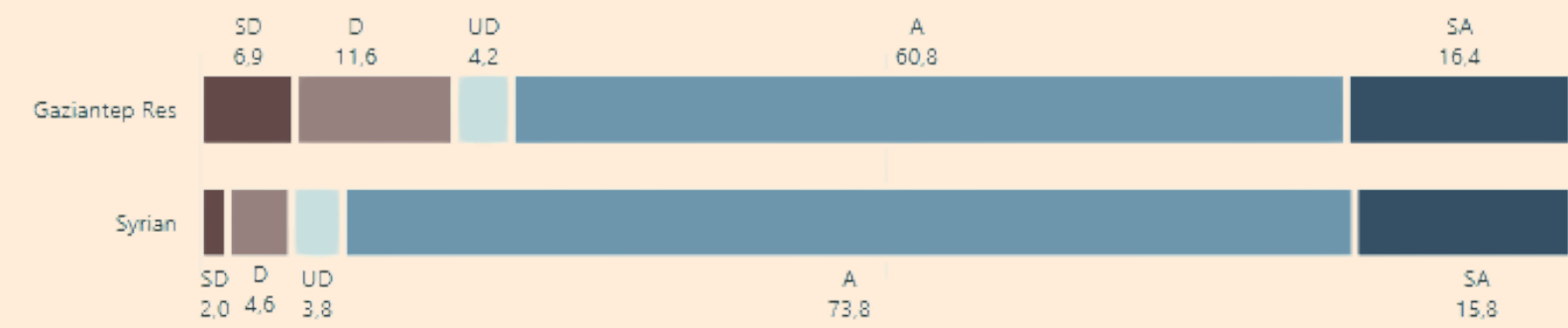
The numbers of neighbors are closely related to different proportions of locals and Syrians living in the same neighborhood



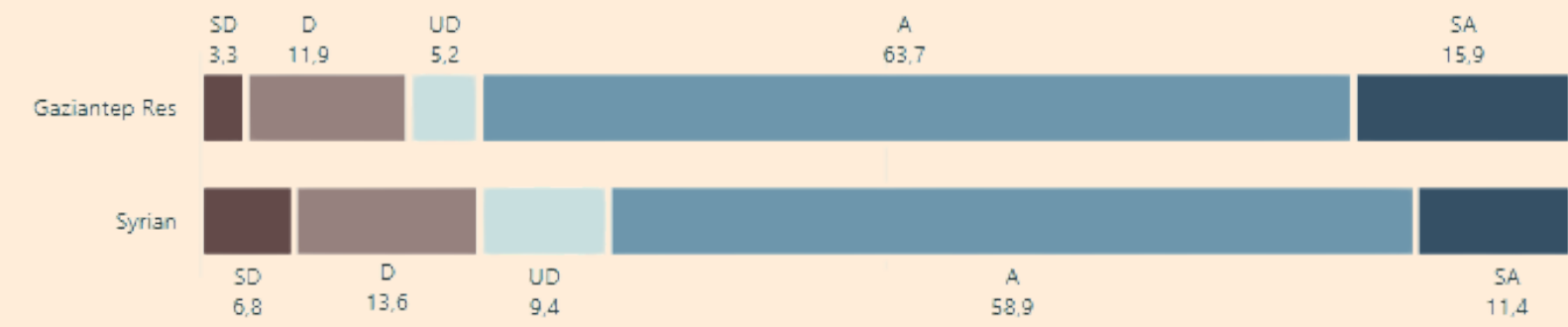
I am hopeful about my future



I am less concerned about my future now



I am glad about the neighborhood I live in



We feel at home in our 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

