



REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
PRIME MINISTRY
Disaster and Emergency Management Authority

FIELD SURVEY ON DEMOGRAPHIC VIEW, LIVING CONDITIONS AND FUTURE EXPECTATIONS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

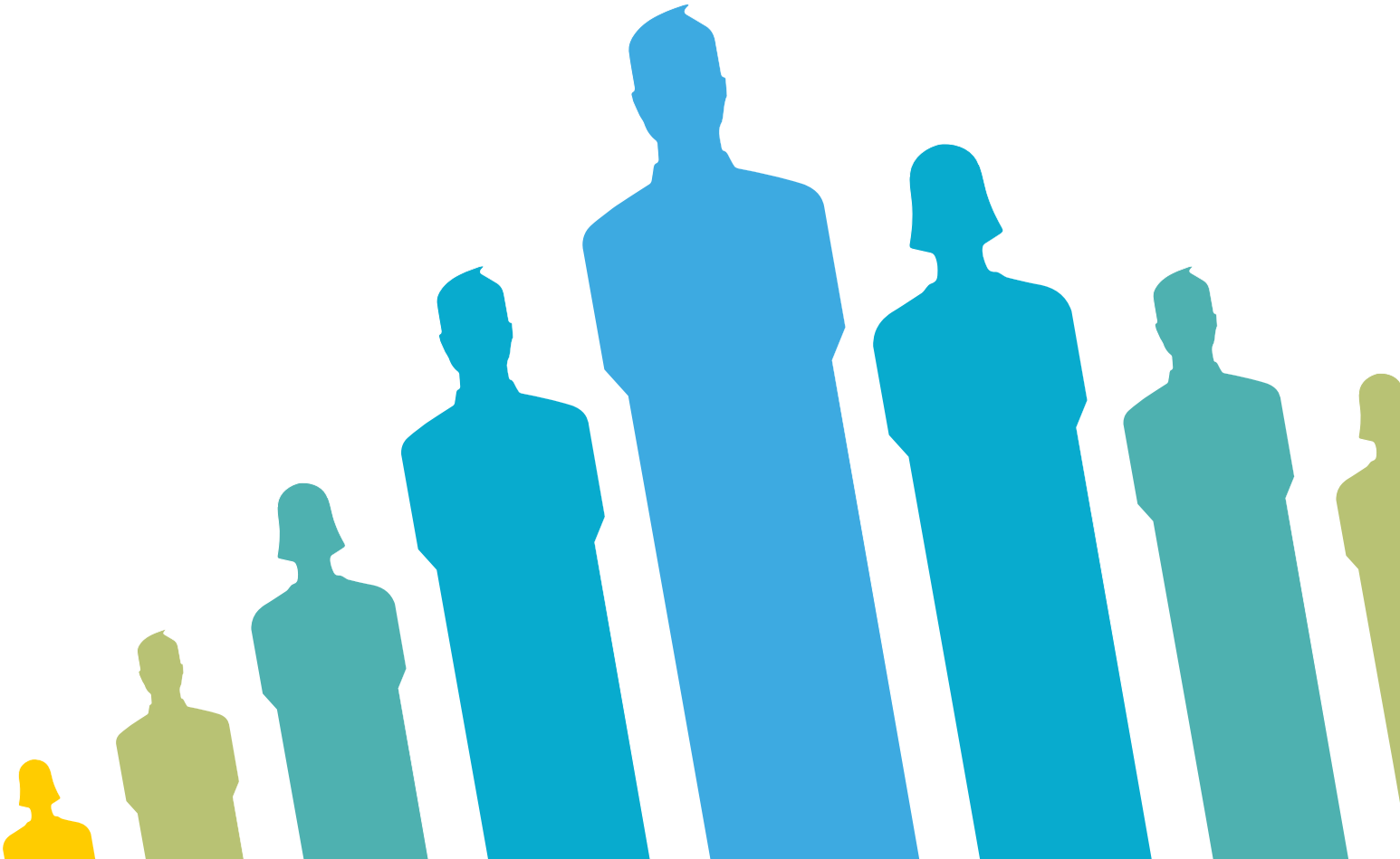




REPUBLIC OF TURKEY
PRIME MINISTRY
Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency

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Ankara, 2017



ABBREVIATIONS

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- USA** : The United States of America
AFAD : Disaster and Emergency Management Presidency
DGMM : Directorate General of Migration Management
GDP : Gross Domestic Product
NGO : Non-governmental Organization

**FIELD SURVEY ON DEMOGRAPHIC VIEW,
LIVING CONDITIONS
AND FUTURE EXPECTATIONS
OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY**



* In this report, the word “**guest**” refers to Syrians under the “**temporary protection status**” and the word “**camp**” refers to the “**temporary accommodation centers**”.



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B. EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

- Fifty one percent of the Syrians participated in the study were in the prime age group (between 19 and 54 years of age). This was followed by children 0 to 12 years of age (31 percent) and teenagers 13 to 18 years of age (13 percent).
- Twenty three percent of the participants stated that they were illiterate (individuals aged 6 years or older). The ratio of primary school graduates was 26 percent, while the ratio of those who had at least a college degree was approximately 8 percent.
- Fifty one percent of the participants came from Aleppo, while the percentages of individuals coming from Idlib, Hama and Latakia were 11, 7 and 6, respectively.
- Eighty percent of the participants left their country due to safety reasons/life-threatening situations. This is followed by political reasons (12 percent).
- Fifty four percent of the participants chose Turkey due to accessibility, while 27 percent preferred Turkey over any other country as they trusted Turkey.
- Forty two percent stated that they came to Turkey more than two years ago. Concerned rates were found to be 83 and 38 percents for the Syrians living in and outside the camp, respectively.
- During their stay in Turkey, twenty three percent visited Syria and came back. Concerned rates were found to be 45 and 21 percents for the Syrians living in and outside the camp, respectively.
- During their visit to Syria, 53 percent visited their relatives, while 32 percent checked their houses/assets in Syria.
- Eighty three percent stated that their monthly incomes were less than 75 Dollars when they were in Syria.
- Thirty percent stated that at least one member of the household became indebted since they came to Turkey. The main reasons for going into debt were rent (64 percent) followed by food supply (24 percent).
- Seventy five percent did not have adequate information about the sectors they could work in Turkey and the conditions of such sectors.
- Thirty six percent stated that they accepted in-kind/financial aid from a non-governmental organization, while the ratio of those who collected aid from governmental organizations was 30 percent.
- While the ratio of Syrians whose houses in Syria were demolished is 29 percent, the ratio of those with their houses were heavily damaged is 23 percent.
- Seventy six percent stated that they communicated with their relatives in Syria over internet. Forty two percent mentioned that they had the chance to contact with their relatives at least once a week.
- Thirty six percent of the participants had at least one family member killed during internal disturbance. On the other hand, the ratio of those who stated that they had at least one family member injured was twenty nine percent.
- Fifty two percent stated that the size of the dwelling was adequate, while the rates of those who were satisfied with the dwellings in terms of comfort, safety, stability, compliance with the climatic conditions, and suitability for family life were 51, 62, 54, 45 and 48, respectively. Sufficiency rates were higher in the camp compared to the non-camp settings.
- Thirty seven percent stated that the fuels were adequate, while the rates of those who were satisfied with the food-stuff, sleeping materials, furniture, clothing items, prayer items, and social materials were 57, 55, 43, 59, 77 and 45 respectively. General sufficiency level in the camp was 78 percent, while it was 51 percent in non-camp settings.



Fifty seven percent of the participants stated that they had adequate food for the next seven days or the money to supply such food.

Sixty six percent of the participants mentioned that they utilized the health services offered by Turkey. The rate of satisfaction with regards to the health services was 83 percent.

Fifty nine percent stated that they were able to access medications when required. The number of people with access to medications was higher in the camp compared to non-camp settings.

Fifty eight percent stated that they or their family members did not need any psycho-social support.

Sixteen percent mentioned that they did not think about going back to Syria, while thirty five percent emphasized that they will go back as soon as the disturbances have ended.

Twenty five percent did not think that the internal disturbances will end in the near future.

Thirty percent stated that they were hopeless about their future.

Forty one percent argued that half of the Syrians in Turkey will stay. Only 10 percent of the participants argued that all Syrians will turn back.

Fifty one percent stated that they were unwilling to go to a third country, which, according to them, had better conditions.

Twenty one percent stated that they were unable to adapt to the social life in Turkey.

The factors hindering adaptation were reported to be cultural differences (44 percent), differences in social life (40 percent), ethical differences (29 percent), and differences in religious life (18 percent), war psychology (60 percent) and financial incapability (72 percent).

Thirty three percent argued that they did not have the sense of belonging to the society.

The rates of those who thought that the house prices and rents, social peace, public order, job opportunities and wages were adversely affected by the arrival of Syrians were 41, 19, 16, and 21 percent respectively.

Thirty seven percent of the participants stated that they lived legally under temporary protection status, while thirty seven percent thought that they had refugee status.

Sixty four percent had a favorable opinion about establishing a relationship with Turkish people.

C. INTRODUCTION

C1. ABOUT THE SYRIAN CRISIS AND SYRIA

The events that broke out in December 2010 with Muhammed Bouazizi's setting himself on fire in Tunisia spread to the whole Arabian land before long, and affected Algeria, Jordan, Bahrain and Yemen, and especially Egypt, Libya and Syria. As a result of the events, certain countries went through regime change, while internal disturbances are still ongoing in other countries.

Internal disturbances in Syrian Arab Republic, which was affected by the events, began in March 2011. Fleeing the clashes, 260 Syrians entered Turkey on April 29, 2011 through Hatay province, Yayladağı district.

AFAD is responsible for coordination of all services provided to Syrians having temporary protection status under the Temporary Protection Regulation, which was prepared in accordance with Article 91 of the Law No.6458 of April 04, 2013 on Foreigners and International Protection and took

effect upon being published in the Official Gazette No. 29153 of October 22, 2014. Syrians are offered several services including safety, education, shelter and health in temporary accommodation centers and in cooperation with concerned organizations and institutions apart from such centers.

According to the data of 2011, the last reliable year for data collection before the crisis outbreak in Syria, total Syrian population was reported to be a little over 21 million. In Syria, with Arabic as the official language, average life expectancy at birth is 72 years for males and 77 years for females.

Having 185,000 square kilometers of surface area including 184,000 km² of land, the country houses 115 person per km² (The World Bank, 2015).



AREA

185,000 km²



POPULATION

21 Million

According to the data of 2011

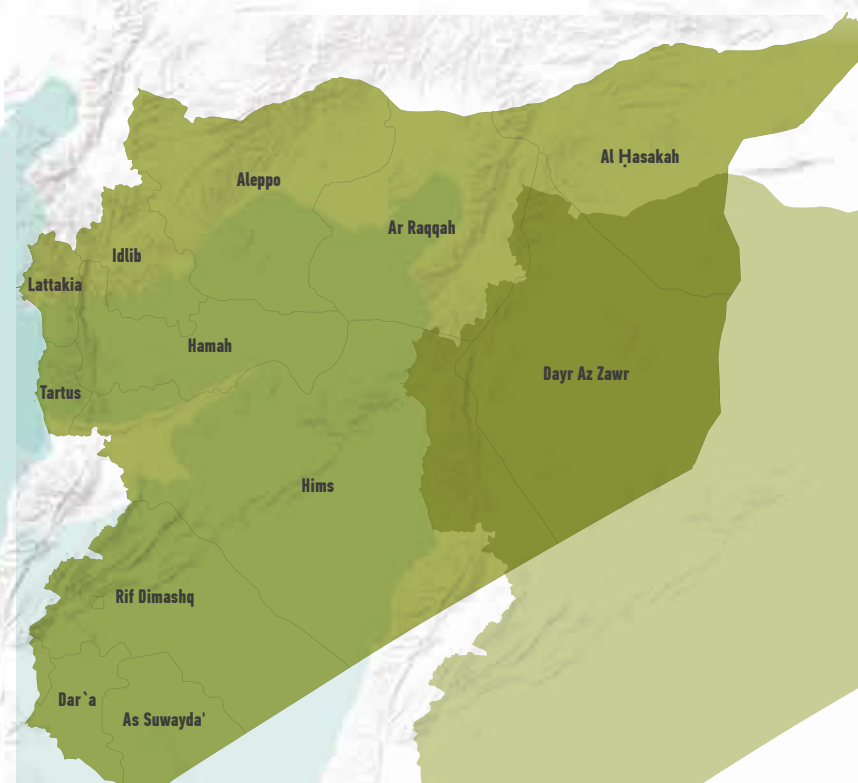
SYRIA





Table C1.1 Various Details about Syria

DEMOGRAPHY AND GEOGRAPHY	
Population	21,070,917
Annual Population Growth Rate	1.7%
Surface Area	185,180 Km ²
Land Area - Marine Area	183,630 Km ² – 1,550 Km ²
Population Density	115 Individuals
Life Expectancy at Birth	75 Years
Internet Usage Rate	23%
ECONOMIC INDICATORS	
Gross National Product	64,7 Billion USD
National Income Per Capita	5,100 USD
Ranking of National Income Per Capita	165
Unemployment Rate (15 - 24 Years of Age)	19.2%
Unemployment Rate (Male) (15 - 24 Years of Age)	15.3%
Unemployment Rate (Female) (15 - 24 Years of Age)	40.2%
ETHNICITY (Source: http://orsam.org.tr/index.php/edu/gencorsam?item=1211&s=orsam%7Cturkish)	
Arabian	77 - 83%
Kurd	7 - 8%
Turkmen	5 - 6%
Armenian	2%
Circassian	1%
Other	1%
RELIGIOUS STRUCTURE	
Muslim	87%
Sunni - Alevi (Nusayri), Shia, Ismaili	74% - 13%
Christian (Orthodox and Nestorian)	10%
Druze	3%



C. INTRODUCTION

C2. ABOUT THE RESEARCH AND SAMPLE

Sample Size

Total sample size was determined to be 2,435 individuals (225 from the camp and 2,210 from non-camp settings). While determining the sample size, the quantal rate of the survey question was 50%/50%, confidence interval (CI)

was 90% ($Z=1.645$), acceptable error rate was 5% (e), and the sample was deemed to represent 2 genders and 7 age groups.

Accordingly, the sample size can be obtained using formula,

Sample size calculation formula:

$$n = Z^2 \frac{P(1-P)}{e^2} S$$

Z = confidence coefficient ($\alpha=0.10$ level): 1.645

P = basic indicator ratio: 50%

e = error margin: 5%

S = maximum number of age and gender groups: 9 (2 gender and 7 age groups)

$$n = 1.645^2 \frac{0.50 \cdot 0.50}{0.05^2} 9 = 2,435$$

to be added as household.

Sample Distribution (Camp and Non-Camp Settings)

According to the latest data of December 12, 2016, the number of Syrians living in and outside the camps in Turkey was 258,333 (9.3%) and 2,532,434 (90.7%), respectively.

Accordingly, the sample was distributed between these groups as follows:

The Number of Samples Living in the Camp = $2,435 \times (9.3\%) = \mathbf{225 \text{ houses}}$

The Number of Samples Living outside the Camp = $2,435 \times (90.7\%) = \mathbf{2,210 \text{ houses}}$

Sample Distribution (Non-Camp Settings)

First, the provinces were listed in a descending order based on the number of Syrians living in non-camp settings. Nine provinces were to be randomly chosen from the **provinces hosting more than 10,000 Syrians**.





Table C2.1 Provinces Listed as per the Number of Syrians

Item No	Province	Number of Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings	Item No	Province	Number of Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings	Item No	Province	Number of Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings
1	İstanbul	418,653	28	Isparta	6,129	55	Kastamonu	719
2	Hatay	357,954	29	Manisa	5,872	56	Kırıkkale	682
3	Şanlıurfa	288,120	30	Tekirdağ	5,739	57	Kırşehir	662
4	Gaziantep	279,656	31	Nevşehir	5,520	58	Bitlis	655
5	Adana	148,733	32	Elazığ	5,017	59	Ordu	621
6	Mersin	137,292	33	Afyonkarahisar	4,081	60	Rize	612
7	Bursa	102,017	34	Samsun	3,888	61	Düzce	562
8	İzmir	97,453	35	Çanakkale	3,405	62	Bilecik	509
9	Mardin	89,285	36	Niğde	3,159	63	Karaman	508
10	Kilis	85,209	37	Siirt	3,126	64	Erzurum	504
11	Konya	69,830	38	Yozgat	2,921	65	Karabük	357
12	Kahramanmaraş	68,112	39	Yalova	2,623	66	Kütahya	347
13	Ankara	64,613	40	Sivas	2,116	67	Antalya	328
14	Kayseri	54,464	41	Kırklareli	2,075	68	Çankırı	311
15	Osmaniye	33,573	42	Eskişehir	2,018	69	Zonguldak	302
16	Diyarbakır	28,931	43	Trabzon	1,998	70	Amasya	210
17	Kocaeli	26,227	44	Balıkesir	1,839	71	Erzincan	170
18	Batman	19,281	45	Van	1,597	72	Giresun	146
19	Adıyaman	14,911	46	Çorum	1,446	73	Kars	143
20	Şırnak	14,315	47	Uşak	1,200	74	Tunceli	88
21	Malatya	9,552	48	Aksaray	1,138	75	Iğdır	79
22	Muğla	8,325	49	Bolu	988	76	Ardahan	71
23	Burdur	7,775	50	Hakkâri	878	77	Sinop	69
24	Aydın	7,091	51	Ağrı	849	78	Gümüşhane	65
25	Denizli	7,057	52	Muş	813	79	Artvin	40
26	Sakarya	6,744	53	Tokat	779	80	Bayburt	39
27	Edirne	6,486	54	Bingöl	731	81	Bartın	31

Then 20 provinces were listed in alphabetical order. From 1 to 20, 9 random figures were derived. These were 1, 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15 and 17.

C. INTRODUCTION

C2. ABOUT THE RESEARCH AND SAMPLE

Table C2.2 Provinces Hosting More Than 10.000 Syrians and Provinces in the Sample Group

Item No	Province	Number of Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings
1	Adana	148,733
2	Adıyaman	14,911
3	Ankara	64,613
4	Batman	19,281
5	Bursa	102,017
6	Diyarbakır	28,931
7	Gaziantep	279,656
8	Hatay	357,954
9	İstanbul	418,653
10	İzmir	97,453
11	Kahramanmaraş	68,112
12	Kayseri	54,464
13	Kilis	85,209
14	Kocaeli	26,227
15	Konya	69,830
16	Mardin	89,285
17	Mersin	137,292
18	Osmaniye	33,573
19	Şanlıurfa	288,120
20	Şırnak	14,315

Based on the number of Syrians in selected provinces, the sample of 2,210 households determined for the non-camp setting was distributed as follows:

Table C2.3 Sample Distribution Planned for Non-Camp Setting

Item No	Province	Number of Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings	%	Planned Sample Size for Non-Camp Settings (Household)
1	Adana	148,733	8.9%	197
5	Bursa	102,017	6.1%	135
7	Gaziantep	279,656	16.8%	371
8	Hatay	357,954	21.5%	475
9	İstanbul	418,653	25.1%	555
10	İzmir	97,453	5.8%	129
12	Kayseri	54,464	3.3%	72
15	Konya	69,830	4.2%	93
17	Mersin	137,292	8.2%	182
Total		1,666,052	100.0%	2,210



**Planned Sample Size for
Non-Camp Settings (Household)**
2,210





Sample Distribution (Camp)

Sample of 225 households determined within the camp was distributed as follows:

Table C2.4 Sample Distribution Planned for Camp Setting

Item No	Province	Number of Temporary Accommodation Centers	Planned Sample Size for Camps (Household)
1	Adana	1	10
2	Adiyaman	1	10
3	Gaziantep	5	55
4	Hatay	4	40
5	Kahramanmaraş	1	10
6	Kilis	2	20
7	Malatya	1	10
8	Mardin	1	10
9	Şanlıurfa	5	60
Total		21	225

Sample Realization

In response to the planned sample size of 2,435 households, sample realization covered 2,461 households upon data check and clarification. Total realization rate was 101.1%.

Table C2.5 Sample Realization for Camp Setting

Item No	Province	Planned Sample Size for Camps (Household)	Realization	Realization Rate
1	Adana	10	10	100%
2	Adiyaman	10	10	100%
3	Gaziantep	55	49	89%
4	Hatay	40	40	100%
5	Kahramanmaraş	10	10	100%
6	Kilis	20	20	100%
7	Malatya	10	10	100%
8	Mardin	10	10	100%
9	Şanlıurfa	60	60	100%
Total		225	219	97%

In response to the planned sample size of 225 households for the camps, the realization was 97 percent with 219 households.

Table C2.6 Sample Realization for Non-Camp Setting

Item No	Province	Planned Sample Size for Non-Camp Settings (Household)	Realization	Realization Rate
1	Adana	197	201	102.0%
2	Bursa	135	138	102.2%
3	Gaziantep	371	374	100.8%
4	Hatay	475	485	102.1%
5	İstanbul	555	557	100.4%
6	İzmir	129	131	101.6%
7	Kayseri	72	74	102.8%
8	Konya	93	99	106.5%
9	Mersin	182	183	100.5%
Total		2,210	2,242	101.4%

In response to the planned sample size of 2,210 households for non-camp settings, the realization rate was 101.4 percent with 2,242 households.

C. INTRODUCTION

C2. ABOUT THE RESEARCH AND SAMPLE

Method

The interviews with Syrians, both in camp and non-camp settings, were conducted with the assistance of an Arabic interpreter using **“face-to-face interview method”**. Non-camp settings were chosen from the neighborhoods and streets with high Syrian population density.

The questionnaire form covered the following topics:

- ▶ **Demographic View**
- ▶ **Conditions Forcing Syrians to Leave Syria and Their Entrance to Turkey**
- ▶ **Economic View and Working Life**
- ▶ **Sheltering and Safety**
- ▶ **Future Expectation and Adaptation**
- ▶ **Health/Nutrition**

The questionnaire was filled by an **adult** from each household. This person, referred to as the **head of household** throughout the study, provided demographic details on each person in his/her household. Thus, a total of **10,838** people were reached including 1,221 people from the camps and

The questionnaire form was applied between December 28, 2016 and January 13, 2017 in camps and between December 14, 2016 and January 02, 2017 in non-camp settings. In total, the field study took 31 days between **December 14, 2016 and January 13, 2017**.

9,617 people from non-camp settings. Figures and charts were prepared based on the total number of responses to each question. This should be noted while analyzing the figures and tables.



President of the Republic of Turkey, Recep Tayyip ERDOĞAN



C. INTRODUCTION

C3. ABOUT THE REPORT

The questionnaire, which is the basis of the report, covered Syrians living in camps and non-camp settings throughout Turkey. In terms of the questionnaire form, this study is the more comprehensive version of the study conducted and reported in 2013 (in 2013 and 2014).

In the light of the findings of previous studies, it is clear that the Syrians' characteristics, views and experiences in Turkey vary based on where they live: in camps or in non-camp settings. Based on this finding, the interpretations of this report were grouped under camp and non-camp settings. Furthermore, for figures and tables, gender classification was provided as much as possible.

The report provides information about the characteristics and several aspects of the life of Syrians in Turkey. The report covers nine chapters.

► **THE FIRST CHAPTER** looks through the provinces where Syrians came from.

► **THE SECOND CHAPTER** presents the provinces where Syrians settled in in Turkey on the basis of the sample.

► **THE THIRD CHAPTER** addresses the reasons why Syrian guests left Syria, their path from Syria to Turkey, and the reasons behind choosing Turkey as the target country.

► **THE FOURTH CHAPTER** analyses the demographic and educational characteristics of Syrian guests in Turkey. This chapter covers certain information on Syrian guests including their genders, ages, disabilities, educational backgrounds, affinity to the heads of households, marital statuses, together with genders and ages of the heads of households.

► **THE FIFTH CHAPTER** scrutinizes the financial (monetary) welfare of Syrian guests, both when they were in Syria and after their arrival in Turkey. The Syrian guests living in the camps have very limited number of opportunities to work and earn income. On the other hand, the Syrian guests living outside the camps are able to participate in income-generating activities. Hence, this section provides information about the income earned by Syrian households by working in Turkey.

► **THE SIXTH CHAPTER** addresses the Syrian guests' houses damaged by Syrian civil war and the problems faced by family members due to the war. Especially the family members killed or injured during the civil war are discussed in this chapter.

► **THE SEVENTH CHAPTER** deals with the conditions of the dwellings used by Syrians in Turkey. The number of families and individuals per dwelling, certain features of the houses, access to water and sanitation/hygiene items and living conditions are addressed under this section.

► **THE EIGHTH SECTION** analyses Syrians in terms of health problems. Use of health services, access to medication and psycho-social support needs are discussed in this section.

► **THE NINTH SECTION** covers "Future Expectation and Adaptation" studies, which is a new section as it was not addressed in the study of 2013.

CURRENTLY
5.2 MILLION
SYRIANS
ARE REGISTERED AS
REFUGEES
OUTSIDE OF SYRIA

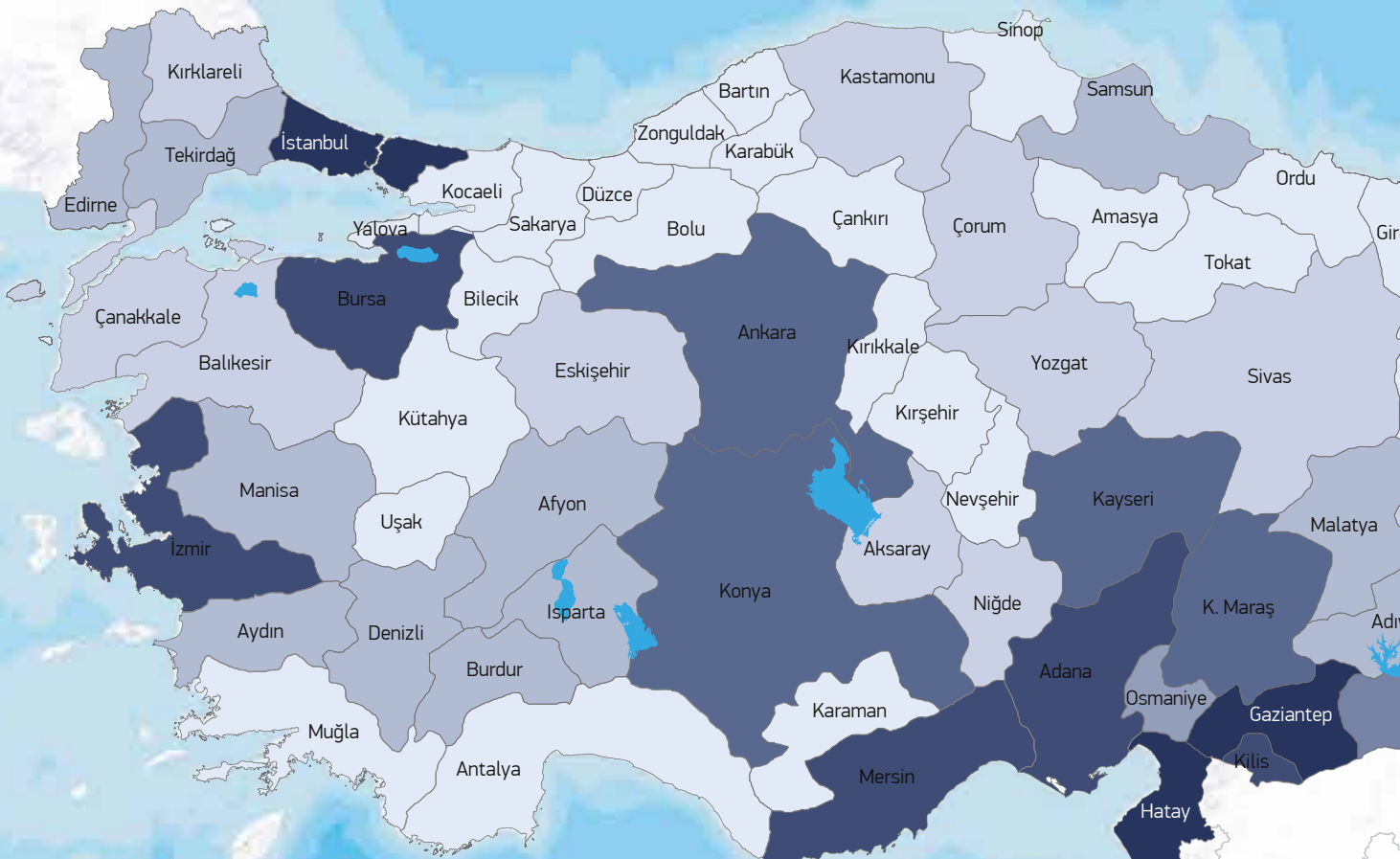


C. INTRODUCTION

C4. ABOUT THE NUMBER OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

Table C4.1 The Number of Syrians in Turkey by Provinces (May 29, 2017)

Province	Camp Setting	Non-Camp Setting	Total	Province	Camp Setting	Non-Camp Setting	Total
İstanbul	0	483,490	483,490	Balıkesir	0	2,480	2,480
Şanlıurfa	104,809	319,522	424,331	Trabzon	0	2,336	2,336
Hatay	18,374	369,898	388,272	Van	0	2,285	2,285
Gaziantep	37,880	293,531	331,411	Kırklareli	0	2,165	2,165
Adana	555	159,214	159,769	Çorum	0	1,948	1,948
Mersin	0	149,563	149,563	Aksaray	0	1,588	1,588
Kilis	33,651	92,017	125,668	Uşak	0	1,527	1,527
Bursa	0	110,889	110,889	Bolu	0	1,288	1,288
İzmir	0	110,656	110,656	Hakkâri	0	1,041	1,041
Mardin	2,919	91,909	94,828	Kastamonu	0	1,033	1,033
Kahramanmaraş	18,359	73,819	92,178	Ağrı	0	987	987
Ankara	0	76,130	76,130	Kırşehir	0	886	886
Konya	0	75,185	75,185	Muş	0	884	884
Kayseri	0	60,342	60,342	Tokat	0	870	870
Osmaniye	10,480	34,625	45,105	Kırıkkale	0	844	844
Kocaeli	0	33,375	33,375	Bitlis	0	788	788
Diyarbakır	0	30,195	30,195	Düzce	0	780	780
Adıyaman	9,532	16,974	26,506	Ordu	0	729	729
Malatya	10,077	12,195	22,272	Erzurum	0	722	722
Batman	0	20,010	20,010	Bingöl	0	714	714
Şırnak	0	14,885	14,885	Rize	0	670	670





Province	Camp Setting	Non-Camp Setting	Total
Muğla	0	10,022	10,022
Sakarya	0	8,467	8,467
Denizli	0	8,246	8,246
Aydın	0	8,234	8,234
Burdur	0	8,099	8,099
Tekirdağ	0	6,986	6,986
Manisa	0	6,797	6,797
Nevşehir	0	6,719	6,719
Isparta	0	6,594	6,594
Edirne	0	6,557	6,557
Elazığ	0	6,005	6,005
Afyonkarahisar	0	4,771	4,771
Samsun	0	4,432	4,432
Çanakkale	0	3,829	3,829
Niğde	0	3,685	3,685
Siirt	0	3,417	3,417
Yozgat	0	3,370	3,370
Yalova	0	2,985	2,985
Sivas	0	2,667	2,667
Eskişehir	0	2,574	2,574
Karaman	0	589	589

Province	Camp Setting	Non-Camp Setting	Total
Bilecik	0	570	570
Karabük	0	501	501
Antalya	0	412	412
Çankırı	0	406	406
Kütahya	0	373	373
Zonguldak	0	354	354
Amasya	0	282	282
Erzincan	0	185	185
Kars	0	181	181
Giresun	0	144	144
Ardahan	0	113	113
Tunceli	0	98	98
Iğdır	0	84	84
Sinop	0	82	82
Gümüşhane	0	80	80
Artvin	0	43	43
Bayburt	0	42	42
Bartın	0	34	34

246,636 Camp Setting

2,774,018 Non-Camp Setting

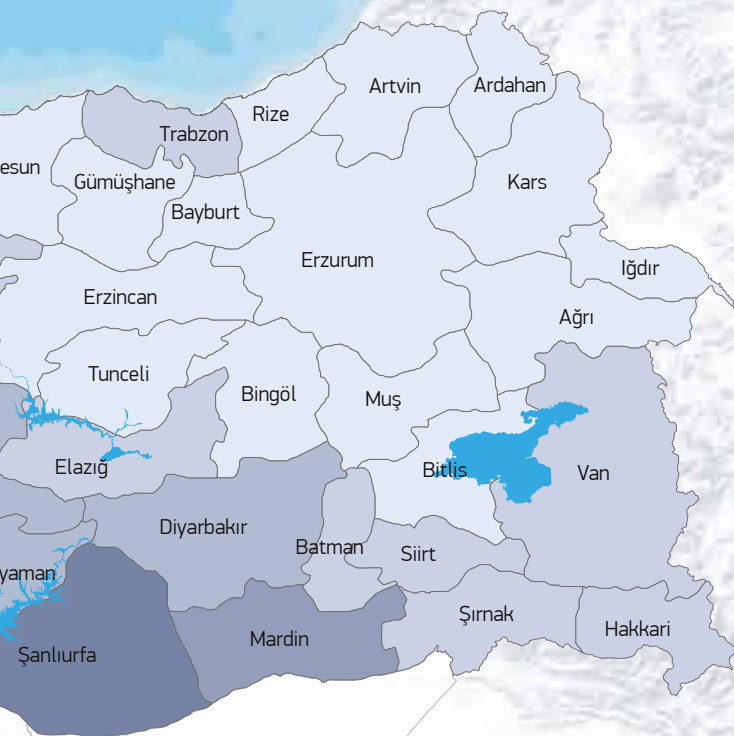
3,020,654 Total

* Based on the records of Syrians obtained from the Directorate General of Migration Management (DGMM).

As of May 29, 2017,
the Number of Syrians in Turkey was
3,020,654

Number of Syrians

> 400,001
200,001-400,000
100,001-200,000
50,001-100,00
10,001-50,00
4,001-10,000
1,001-4,000
<1,000



1. SYRIAN CITIES WHERE SYRIANS CAME FROM

Based on the sample, **Table 1.1** presents details about the distribution of Syrian guests with regards to their genders and the cities they came from considering where they lived during the time of survey: in camps or in non-camp settings. The rates of males and females coming from those cities were determined to be close regardless of whether they lived in camps or non-camp settings. Considering the situation in camps, with 34.30 - 30.30 (32.90) percent the largest group of males and females came from Aleppo, while the second, third and forth largest groups were from Idlib, Latakia and Hama with the percentages of 28 - 28.90 (28.30), 16.80 - 9.20 (14.20), and 10.50 - 13.20 (11.40), respectively. On the other hand, the ratio of those coming from other Syrian cities was 5.90 percent or less in total. Considering the Syrians living in non-camp settings, with 52.20 - 58.40 (53.20) percent

the largest group of males and females came from Aleppo, while the second, third and forth largest groups were from Homs, Idlib and Hama with the percentages of 9.90 - 90.30 (9.80), 8.80 - 10.20 (9.00) and 6.30 - 7.10 (6.40), respectively. On the other hand, the ratio of those coming from other Syrian cities was 5.30 percent and less. As a result it can be concluded that most of the Syrians living in the camps came from Aleppo, Idlib, Latakia and Hama, while the greatest number of the Syrians living in non-camp settings came from Aleppo, Homs, Idlib and Hama, in a descending order.

Table 1.1 Distribution of Syrians as per the Emigrant Syrian Cities

The Provinces They Lived in When They Were in Syria	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Daraa	0.70	0	0.50	0.70	0	0.60	0.70	0	0.60
Deir ez-Zor	0.70	1.30	0.90	2.10	1.40	2.00	2.00	1.40	1.90
Aleppo	34.30	30.30	32.90	52.20	58.40	53.20	51.00	53.40	51.40
Hama	10.50	13.20	11.40	6.30	7.10	6.40	6.60	8.20	6.90
Al Hasakah	0	0	0	3.20	2.80	3.10	3.00	2.30	2.80
Homs	3.50	5.30	4.10	9.90	9.30	9.80	9.40	8.60	9.30
Idlip	28.00	28.90	28.30	8.80	10.20	9.00	10.10	13.50	10.70
Al Quneitra	0	0	0	0.10	0	0.10	0.10	0	0.10
Latakia	16.80	9.20	14.20	5.80	2.50	5.30	6.60	3.70	6.10
Ar Raqqa	2.10	1.30	1.80	5.20	1.40	4.60	5.00	1.40	4.40
As Suwayda	0	0	0	0.20	0.30	0.20	0.10	0.20	0.20
Damascus	3.50	10.50	5.90	5.10	6.50	5.30	5.00	7.20	5.40
Tartus	0	0	0	0.40	0	0.30	0.30	0	0.30
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	143	76	219	1,889	353	2,242	2,032	429	2,461

2. GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY



Table 2.1 Distribution of Syrians in Turkey on the basis of the Sample Provinces

The Province Where The Questionnaire Was Applied	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Adana	4.20	5.30	4.60	9.70	4.80	9.00	9.40	4.90	8.60
Adıyaman	4.20	5.30	4.60	0	0	0	0.30	0.90	0.40
Bursa	0	0	0	7.10	1.10	6.20	6.60	0.90	5.60
Gaziantep	23.80	19.70	22.40	17.40	13.00	16.70	17.80	14.20	17.20
Hatay	21.70	11.80	18.30	19.60	32.60	21.60	19.70	28.90	21.30
İstanbul	0	0	0	22.20	38.80	24.80	20.70	31.90	22.60
İzmir	0	0	0	6.10	4.20	5.80	5.70	3.50	5.30
Kahramanmaraş	2.80	7.90	4.60	0	0	0	0.20	1.40	0.40
Kayseri	0	0	0	3.80	0.60	3.30	3.50	0.50	3.00
Kilis	11.90	3.90	9.10	0	0	0	0.80	0.70	0.80
Konya	0	0	0	5.00	1.40	4.40	4.60	1.20	4.00
Malatya	3.50	6.60	4.60	0	0	0	0.20	1.20	0.40
Mardin	3.50	6.60	4.60	0	0	0	0.20	1.20	0.40
Mersin	0	0	0	9.10	3.40	8.20	8.40	2.80	7.40
Şanlıurfa	24.50	32.90	27.40	0	0	0	1.70	5.80	2.40
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	143	76	219	1,889	353	2,242	2,032	429	2,461

Table 2.1 illustrates the distribution of Syrian guests in Turkey based on gender and the provinces they settled in. It should be noted that this table was prepared based on the **sample**. The number of Syrians living in camps and non-camp settings is given in section C4 in detail.

According to the column presenting the numbers in total, even if discrepancy was observed in certain provinces, distribution of females and males was similar in general. Based on the general rates, most of the guests settled in Istanbul (22.60 percent) while the other most popular provinces were determined to be Hatay (21.30 percent), Gaziantep (17.20 percent) and Adana (8.60 percent), respectively. According to Table 2.1, which provides similar data,

most of the Syrians living in non-camp settings settled in Istanbul (24.80 percent) followed by Hatay (21.60 percent), Gaziantep (16.70 percent) and Adana (9 percent). According to the number of guests living in camps, it can be said that most of the Syrian guests settled in Şanlıurfa (27.40 percent), Gaziantep (22.40 percent) and Hatay (18.30 percent) in a descending order. According to Table 2.1, considering Syrian guests in general (i.e. living in camps and non-camp settings), it can be observed that the number of guests living in and outside the camps was 2,242 (91 percent) and 219 (9 percent), respectively.



3. CONDITIONS FORCING SYRIANS IN TURKEY TO LEAVE SYRIA

Figure 3.1 Reasons Forcing Syrians to Leave Syria

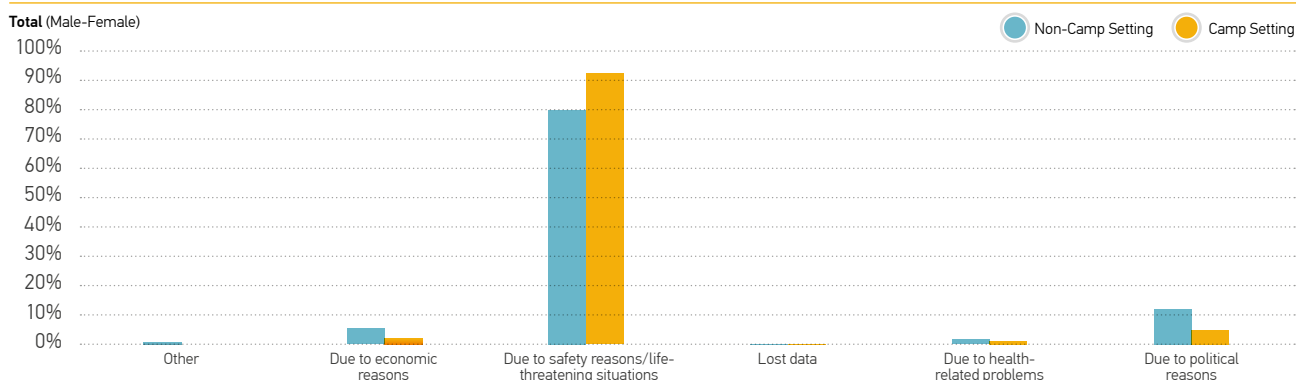


Table 3.1 Reasons Forcing Syrians to Leave Syria

Reasons Forcing Them to Leave Syria	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Other	0	0.00	29	1.30	29	1.20
Due to economic reasons	4	1.80	131	5.80	135	5.50
Due to safety reasons/life-threatening situations	200	91.30	1,758	78.40	1,958	79.60
Lost data	1	0.50	0	0.00	1	0.00
Due to health-related problems	3	1.40	50	2.20	53	2.20
Due to political reasons	11	5.00	274	12.20	285	11.60
Total	219	100	2,242	100	2,461	100

In this section the conditions under which Syrian guests left Syria and the reasons for choosing Turkey over any other country will be analyzed. **Figure 3.1** and **Table 3.1** present the reasons why Syrian guests (both male and female) left Syria. According to the findings, it can be observed that most of the Syrian guests (78.40 percent) living in non-camp settings left Syria due to safety reasons / life-threatening situations. Similarly it can also be said that great part of the Syrians (91.30 percent) living in camps left the country due

to safety reasons / life-threatening situations. It can further be concluded that the reasons for leaving Syria were not very different for those living in camps and those in non-camp settings, and that safety reasons / life-threatening situations were followed by political reasons (12.20 - 5 percent), economic reasons (5.80-1.80 percent), health-related problems (2.20 - 1.40 percent) and other reasons (1.30 - 0 percent).

Figure 3.2 Reasons Forcing Syrian Men to Leave Syria

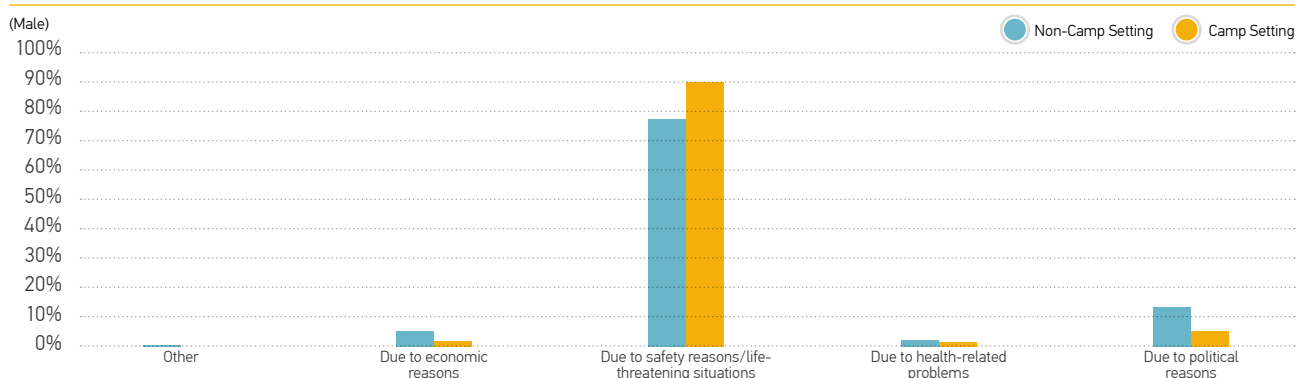




Table 3.2 Reasons Forcing Syrian Men to Leave Syria

Reasons Forcing Them to Leave Syria	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Due to economic reasons	3	2.10	114	6.00	117	5.80
Due to safety reasons/life-threatening situations	130	90.90	1,448	76.70	1,578	77.70
Due to health-related problems	2	1.40	42	2.20	44	2.20
Due to political reasons	8	5.60	259	13.70	267	13.10
Other	0	0.00	26	1.40	26	1.30
Total	143	100	1,889	100	2,032	100

Figure 3.3 Reasons Forcing Syrian Women to Leave Syria

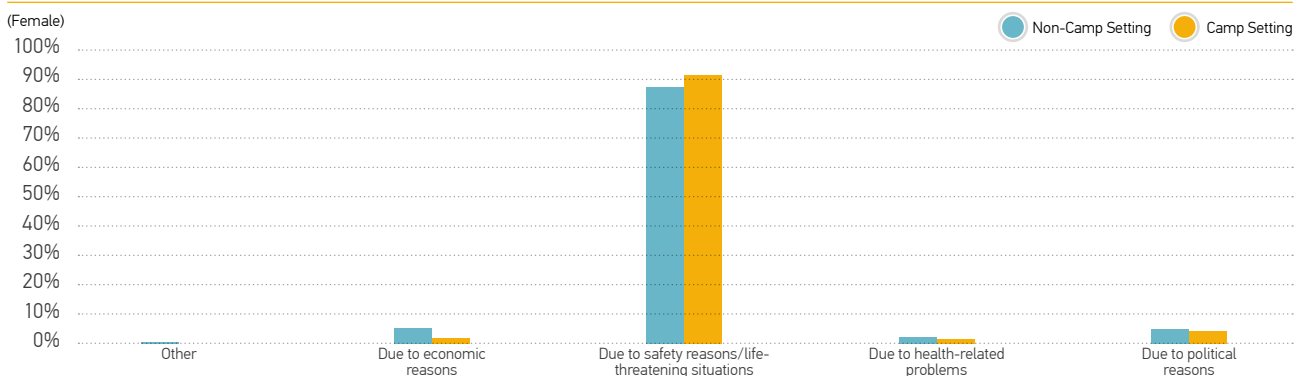


Table 3.3 Reasons Forcing Syrian Women to Leave Syria

Reasons Forcing Them to Leave Syria	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Other	0	0.00	3	0.80	3	0.70
Due to economic reasons	1	1.30	17	4.80	18	4.20
Due to safety reasons/life-threatening situations	70	92.10	310	87.80	380	88.60
Lost data	1	1.30	0	0.00	1	0.20
Due to health-related problems	1	1.30	8	2.30	9	2.10
Due to political reasons	3	3.90	15	4.20	18	4.20
Total	76	100	353	100	429	100

Figures 3.2 and **3.3** present the reasons forcing Syrian guests to leave Syria separately for men and women. Similar to the Syrians in general, the most significant reason for leaving Syria was safety / life-threatening situations for both men and women. At this point, the order of importance of the reasons for leaving Syria were similar for both men and women and for those living in camps and non-camp settings. Approximately 90.9 percent of the men living in camps left Syria for safety reasons / life-threatening situations, while the same rate was 92.10 for women living in camps. Similarly, approximately 76.70 percent of the men living in non-camp settings left Syria for safety reasons / life-threatening situations, while the same rate was 87.80 for women living in non-camp settings. The second most significant reason for leaving Syria was argued to be politics by men living in camps (5.60 percent) and in non-camp settings (13.70 percent). Similarly, it can be concluded that the other variables did not vary according to where they lived during the time of survey (in camps or in non-camp

settings), and that the reasons why men left Syria were economy (6 - 2.10 percent), health (2.20 - 1.40 percent) and other (1.40 - 0), respectively.

However, the order of variables that forced women to leave Syria varied according to where they lived during the time of survey: in camps or in non-camp settings. As can be seen in Table 3.3, the reasons why women living in non-camp settings left Syria were economy (4.80), politics (4.20 percent), health (2.30 percent) and others (0.80 percent). Yet, the reasons for women living in camps left Syria were politics (3.90 percent), health and economy (both 1.3 percent).

3. CONDITIONS FORCING SYRIANS IN TURKEY TO LEAVE SYRIA

Figure 3.4 How Did Syrians Enter Turkey?

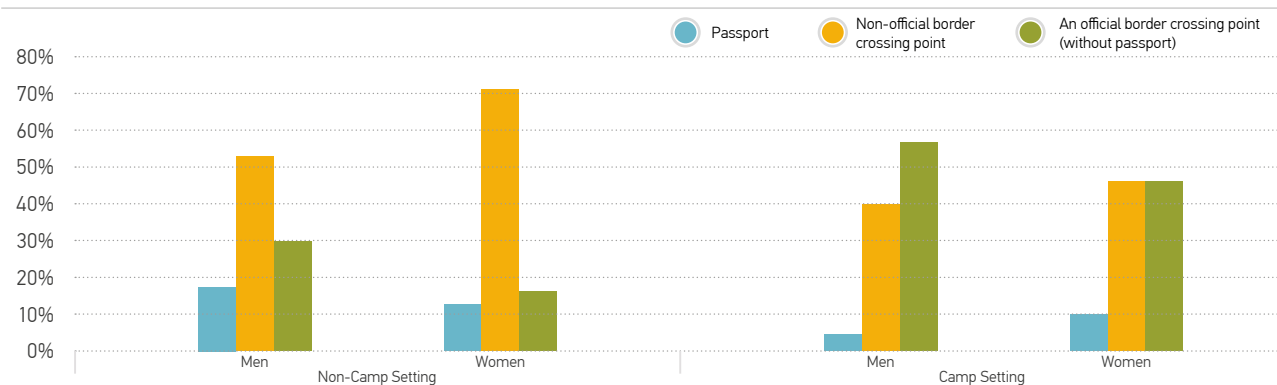


Table 3.4 How Did Syrians Enter Turkey?

The Methods Used by Syrians to Enter Turkey	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Passport	3.50	7.90	5.00	17.40	12.70	16.60
Non-official border crossing point	39.90	46.10	42.00	52.80	71.10	55.70
An official border crossing point (without passport)	56.60	46.10	53.00	29.80	16.10	27.70
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	143	76	219	1889	353	2,242

Figure 3.4 and **Table 3.4** give information about how Syrian guests crossed Turkish border. Popularity of the methods used to cross the border was determined to be the same for Syrian men and women living in non-camp settings. While crossing the border, Syrian men living in non-camp settings preferred a non-official border crossing point (52,80 percent), an official border crossing point without passport (29,80 percent), and passport (17,40 percent), while the women similarly preferred the same methods: a non-official border crossing point (71,10 percent), an official border crossing point without passport (16,10 percent), and passport (12,70 percent).

According to Table 3.4, popularity of the methods used to cross the border was determined to be a little different for Syrian men and women living in camps. While crossing the border, Syrian men living in camps preferred an official border crossing point without passport (52,60 percent), a non-official border crossing point (39,90 percent), and passport (3,50 percent), while the women preferred a non-official border crossing point or an official border crossing point without passport (both 46,10 percent), and passport (7,90 percent).





Figure 3.5 The Reasons Why Syrians Chose Turkey Over Any Other Country

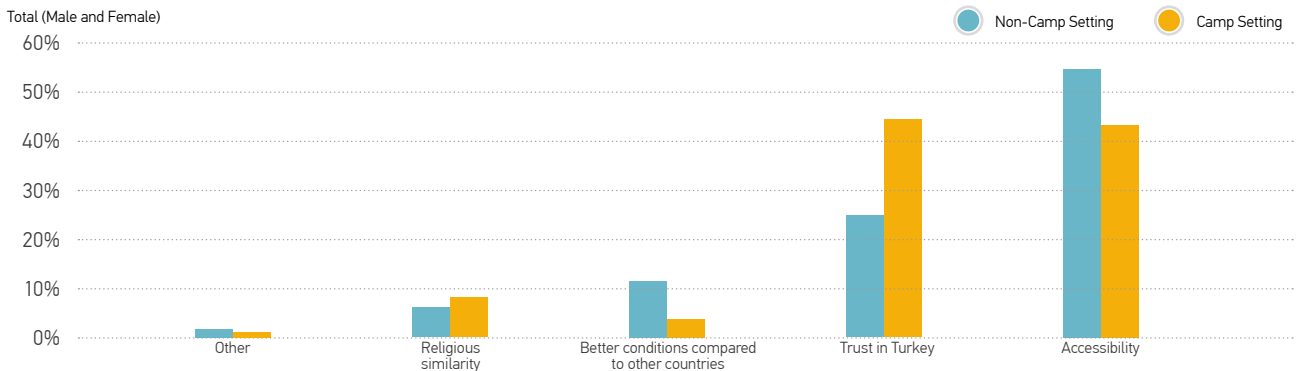


Table 3.5 The Reasons Why Syrians Chose Turkey Over Any Other Country

The Reasons for Choosing Turkey	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Other	1	0.50	38	1.70	39	1.60
Religious similarity	18	8.20	144	6.40	162	6.60
Better conditions compared to other countries	8	3.70	262	11.70	270	11.00
Trust in Turkey	97	44.30	571	25.50	668	27.10
Accessibility	95	43.40	1,227	54.70	1,322	53.70
Total	219	100	2,242	100	2,461	100

The reasons why Syrian guests chose Turkey as the target country over any other country are given in **Figure 3.5** and **Table 3.5**. The motives of the Syrian guests living in camps and non-camp settings vary. According to Table 3.4, the reasons why Syrians living in camps chose Turkey are their trust in Turkey (44.30 percent), accessibility (43.40 percent), religious similarity (8.20 percent), better conditions compared to other countries (3.70 percent), and other (0.50),

respectively. On the other hand, the motives of those living in non-camp settings are accessibility (54.70), their trust in Turkey (25.50 percent), better conditions compared to other countries (11.70 percent), religious similarity (6.40 percent), and other (1.70 percent), respectively.



3. CONDITIONS FORCING SYRIANS IN TURKEY TO LEAVE SYRIA

Figure 3.6 The Reasons Why Syrian Men Chose Turkey Over Any Other Country

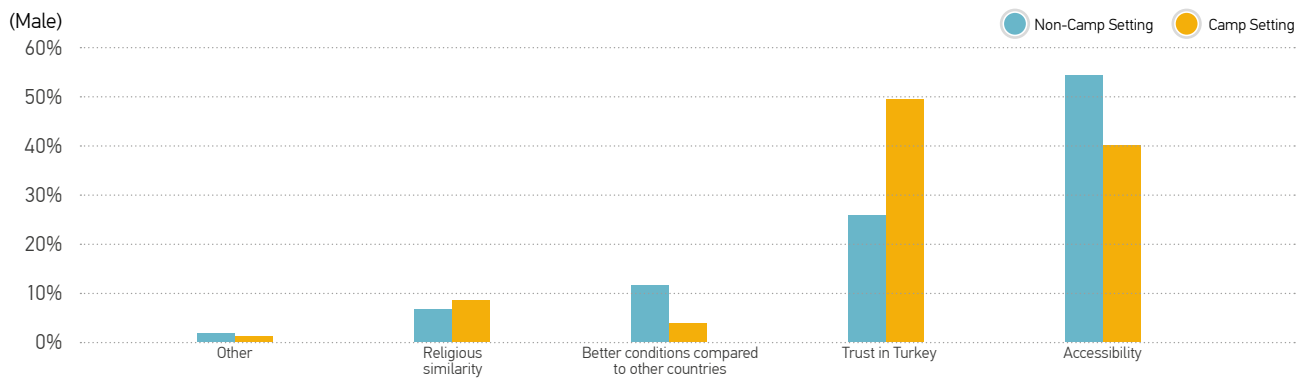


Table 3.6 The Reasons Why Syrian Men Chose Turkey Over Any Other Country

The Reasons for Choosing Turkey	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Other	1	0.70	33	1.70	34	1.70
Religious similarity	12	8.40	128	6.80	140	6.90
Better conditions compared to other countries	3	2.10	224	11.90	227	11.20
Trust in Turkey	70	49.00	486	25.70	556	27.40
Accessibility	57	39.90	1,018	53.90	1,075	52.90
Total	143	100	1,889	100	2,032	100

Figure 3.7 The Reasons Why Syrian Women Chose Turkey Over Any Other Country

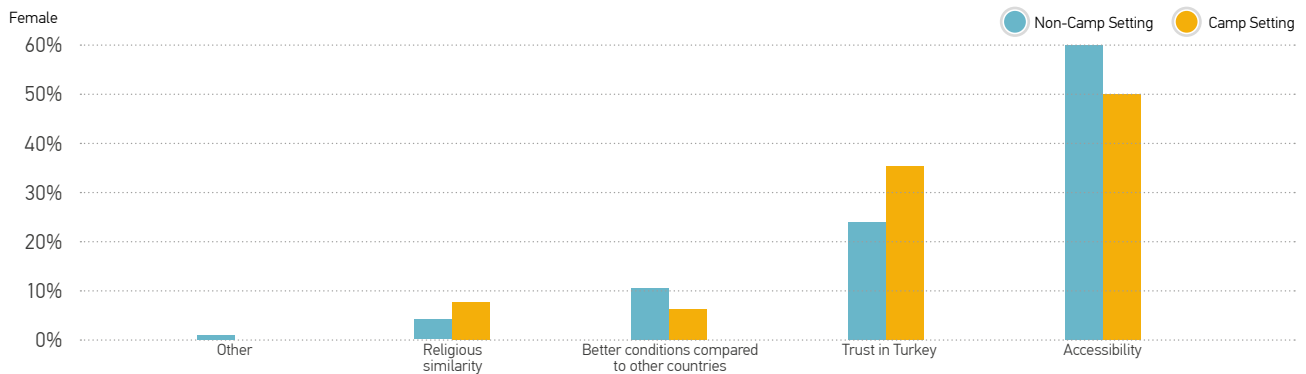


Table 3.7 The Reasons Why Syrian Women Chose Turkey Over Any Other Country

The Reasons for Choosing Turkey	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Other	0	0.0	5	1.4	5	1.2
Religious similarity	6	7.9	16	4.5	22	5.1
Better conditions compared to other countries	5	6.6	38	10.8	43	10.0
Trust in Turkey	27	35.5	85	24.1	112	26.1
Accessibility	38	50.0	209	59.2	247	57.6
Total	76	100	353	100	429	100



Figures 3.6 - 3.7 and **Tables 3.6 - 3.7** illustrates the reasons why Syrian guests chose Turkey over any other country, from the viewpoint of men and women, separately. According to Tables 3.6 and 3.7, it can be concluded that the order of the motives for choosing Turkey is different for men and women living in non-camp setting. According to Table 3.6, the reasons why Syrian men living in camps chose Turkey are their trust in Turkey (49 percent), accessibility (39.90 percent), religious similarity (8.40 percent), better conditions compared to other countries (2.10 percent), and other (0.70), respectively. On the other hand, according to Table 3.7, the reasons why Syrian women living in camps chose Turkey are accessibility (50 percent), their trust in Turkey (35.50 percent), religious similarity (7.90 percent), better conditions compared to other countries (6.60 percent), and other (1.70), respectively.

According to Tables 3.6 and 3.7, it can be concluded that the order of the motives for choosing Turkey is similar for men

and women living in camps. According to Table 3.6, the reasons why Syrian men living in non-camp settings chose Turkey are accessibility (53.90 percent), their trust in Turkey (25.70 percent), better conditions compared to other countries (11.90 percent), religious similarity (6.80 percent), and other (1.70), respectively. Similarly, Table 3.7 indicates that the reasons why Syrian women chose Turkey are accessibility (59.20 percent), their trust in Turkey (24.10 percent), better conditions compared to other countries (10.80 percent), religious similarity (4.50 percent), and other (1.40), respectively. In general terms it can be concluded that the most significant factors for choosing Turkey were accessibility and trust in Turkey, while religious similarities and comparisons to other countries did not play a significant role in choosing Turkey.

Table 3.8 When Did Syrians Left Syria (in Months)?

When did Syrians left Syria (in months)?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
0-3	0	0	0	5.50	7.40	5.80	5.10	6.10	5.30
4-6	0.70	1.40	0.90	5.60	4.50	5.40	5.20	4.00	5.00
7-11	4.30	4.10	4.20	6.70	8.80	7.00	6.60	8.00	6.80
12-18	1.40	6.80	3.30	25.60	26.60	25.70	23.90	23.20	23.80
19-24	9.20	6.80	8.40	18.20	17.60	18.10	17.50	15.70	17.20
25 and more	84.40	80.80	83.20	38.50	35.10	38.00	41.70	43.00	41.90
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	141	73	214	1,889	353	2,242	2,030	426	2,456

Table 3.8 illustrates the time when Syrians left Syria with reference to where they lived during the time of survey (camps and non-camp settings) and gender. Based on the general total covering all Syrians living in camps and non-camp settings, it can be concluded that the rates indicating the time when they left Syria were similar for men and women. Forty one point ninety percent of men and women living in camps and non-camp settings stated that they left Syria 25 or more months ago, while the rates of those who left Syria 12-18 months ago, 19 - 24 months ago, 7 - 11 months ago, 0 - 3 months ago, and 4 - 6 months ago were 23.80 percent, 17.20 percent, 6.80 percent, 5.30 percent, and 5 percent, respectively. According to Table 3.8, which takes the genders of Syrians in Turkey into consideration, a great majority of Syrian men and women left Syria 25 and more months ago (41.7 - 43.00 percent), 12 - 18 months ago (23.90 - 23.20 percent) and 19 - 24 months ago (17.50 - 15.70 percent), respectively.

With regards to where Syrians in Turkey lived during the time of survey (in camps and non-camp settings), Table 3.8 further provides similar results to the general total. It can be said that a great majority of both men and women living in camps left Syria 25 or more months ago (84.40 percent for men and 80.80 percent for women), while the majority of the rest left 19 - 24 months ago (9.20 percent for men and 6.80

percent for women). Table 3.8 further indicates that most of the Syrians living in non-camp settings left Syria 25 and more months ago (38.50 percent for men and 35.10 percent for women), 12 - 18 months ago (25.60 percent for men and 26.60 percent for women) and 19 - 24 months ago (18.20 percent for men and 17.60 percent for women), respectively.



3. CONDITIONS FORCING SYRIANS IN TURKEY TO LEAVE SYRIA

Table 3.9 When Did Syrians Arrive in Turkey (in Months)?

When Did They Arrive in Turkey (in months)?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
0-3	0	0	0	5.40	7.60	5.80	5.00	6.30	5.30
4-6	0.70	1.40	0.90	5.90	4.80	5.70	5.50	4.20	5.30
7-11	4.30	4.10	4.20	7.10	9.10	7.40	6.90	8.20	7.20
12-18	1.40	6.80	3.30	26.60	27.50	26.80	24.90	23.90	24.70
19-24	9.90	6.80	8.90	17.40	15.30	17.10	16.90	13.80	16.40
25 and more	83.70	80.80	82.70	37.50	35.70	37.20	40.70	43.40	41.20
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	141	73	214	1,889	353	2,242	2,030	426	2,456

Table 3.9 illustrates the time when Syrian guests came to Turkey on the basis of gender. This table was prepared to determine any gap between the time they left Syria and the time they arrived in Turkey. In other words, Tables 3.8 and 3.9 illustrate whether there is a gap between the time they left Syria and the time they arrived in Turkey, and if there is any other place they visited in between.

At first glance, the rates presented in Tables 3.8 and 3.9 are very similar. This similarity indicates that as soon as they left Syria Syrian guests came to Turkey without stopping by at any other place or losing time. Naturally, proximity of Syria and Turkey and relatively short distance between the cities played a significant role. This applied both to the guests living in camps and those in non-camp settings.

Figure 3.8 Syrians' Visits to Syria during Their Stay in Turkey

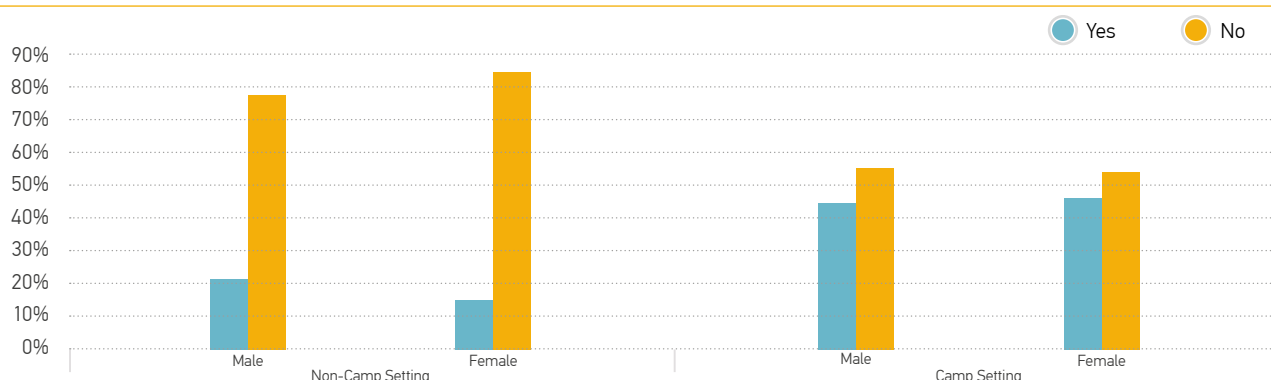


Table 3.10 Syrians' Visits to Syria during Their Stay in Turkey

Have You Ever Visited Syria During Your Stay in Turkey?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Yes	44.80	46.10	45.20	21.90	15.30	20.80	23.50	20.70	23.00
No	55.20	53.90	54.80	78.10	84.70	79.20	76.50	79.30	77.00
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	143	76	219	1,889	353	2,242	2,032	429	2,461



Figure 3.9 The Reasons Why Syrians Visited Syria During Their Stay in Turkey

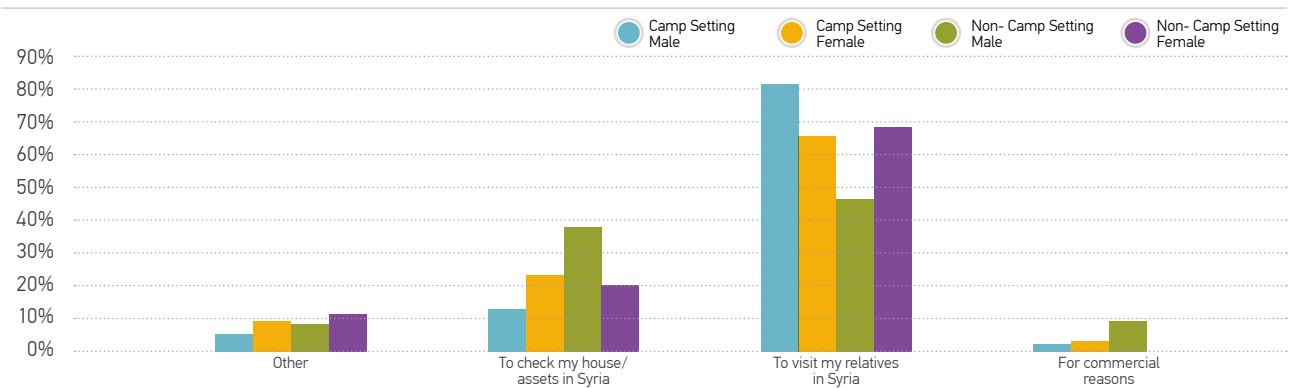


Table 3.11 The Reasons Why Syrians Visited Syria During Their Stay in Turkey

The Reasons for Visiting Syria	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Other	4.70	8.60	6.10	8.00	11.10	8.40	7.50	10.10	8.00
To check my house/assets in Syria	12.50	22.90	16.20	37.50	20.40	35.50	34.20	21.30	32.20
To visit my relatives in Syria (including funerals and visits to injured relatives)	81.30	65.70	75.80	46.00	68.50	48.60	50.70	67.40	53.40
For commercial reasons	1.60	2.90	2.00	8.50	0.00	7.50	7.50	1.10	6.50
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	64	35	99	413	54	467	477	89	566

Figures 3.8 and 3.9 analyze whether Syrian guests visited Syria during their stay in Turkey and the reasons for such visits. Among the guests living in camps, 44.80 percent of men and 46.10 percent of women visited Syria, while the rates of those who did not visit Syria were 55.20 for men and 53.90 for women. On the other hand, the ratio of those who visited Syria was lower among the guests living in non-camp settings. Among the guests living in non-camp settings, 21.90 percent of men and 15.30 percent of women visited Syria, while the rates of those who did not visit Syria were 78.10 for men and 84.70 for women.

Figure 3.9 illustrates the reasons for visiting Syria. The ratio of those who visited Syria for commercial reasons was low, while most of the Syrians went to Syria to visit their relatives. It can be seen that 1.6 percent of men and 2.9 percent of women living in camps visited Syria for commercial reasons, while the ratio of men living in non-camp settings who visited Syria for commercial reasons was 8.5 percent. For Syrians in general, including those living in camps and those in non-comp settings, two significant motives for visiting Syria were to check their houses / assets and visit their relatives. According to Table 3.10, 81.30 percent of men and 65.70 percent of women living in camps went to Syria to visit their relatives, while the rates of men and women living in non-camp settings, who went to Syria to visit their relatives, were 46 percent and 68.50 percent, respectively. On the other hand, 37.50 percent of men and 20.40 percent of

women living in non-camp settings went to Syria to check their houses / assets, while the rates of men and women living in camps, who went to Syria to check their houses / assets, were 12.50 percent and 22.90 percent, respectively.



4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

In this chapter demographic characteristics and educational backgrounds of Syrians in Turkey will be discussed. Such characteristics include gender, age, disabilities, educational background, marital status and degree of affinity to the head of the household. This chapter further presents certain information with regards to heads of households such as gender and age.

4.1 GENDER DISTRIBUTION

Figure 4.1.1 Gender Distribution of Syrians

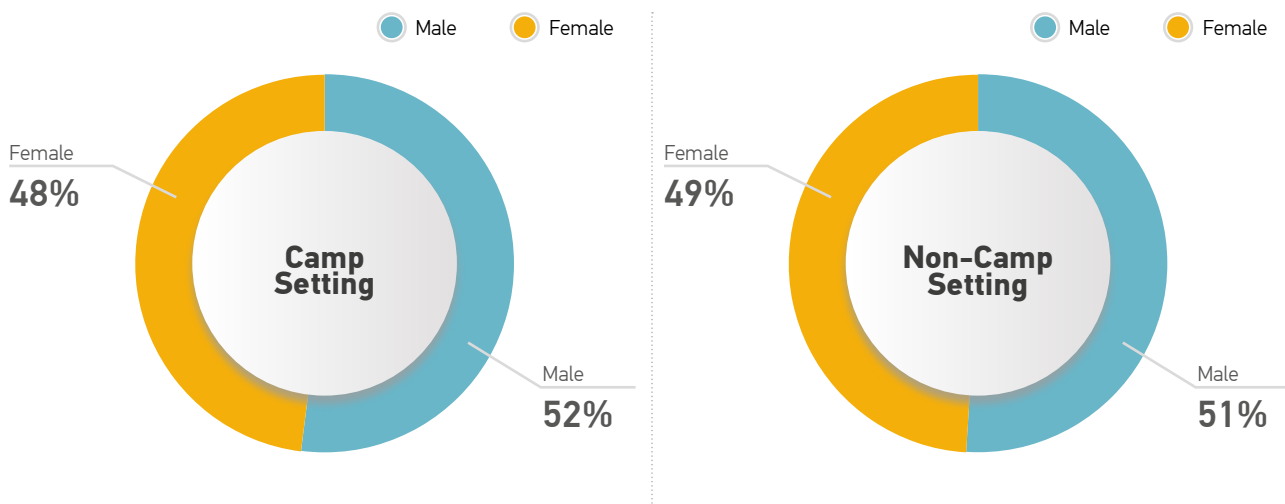


Table 4.1.1 Gender Distribution of Syrians

Gender	Camp Setting (%)	Non-Camp Setting (%)	Total (%)
Male	51.80	50.80	50.90
Female	48.20	49.20	49.10
Total Percentage	100	100	100
Total Number	1,221	9,617	10,838

Figure 4.1.1 and **Table 4.1.1** illustrate gender distribution of Syrian guests living in camps and non-camp settings. As it is seen from the figure and table, the rates of Syrian men living in camps and those in non-camp settings were very close to each other. Similarly, the rates of Syrian women

living in camps and those in non-camp settings were very close as well. However, when the places they lived during the time of survey (camps or non-camp settings) are not taken into consideration, there is a small difference between cumulative rates of Syrian men and women.



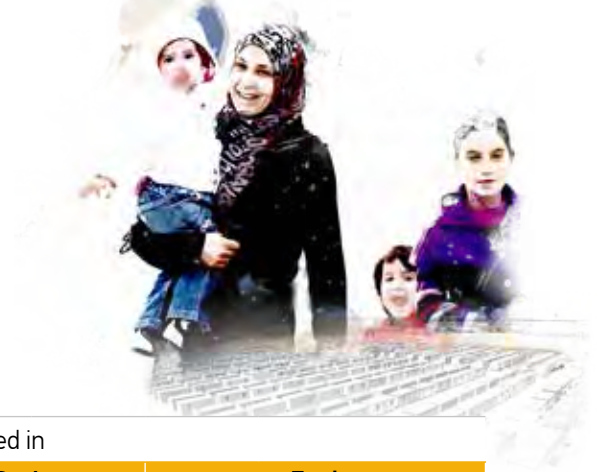


Table 4.1.2 Gender Distribution of Syrians as per the Provinces They Settled in

The Provinces They Settled In	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Adana	59.00	41.00	100	53.10	46.90	100	53.50	46.50	100
Adıyaman	41.70	58.30	100	-	-	-	41.70	58.30	100
Bursa	-	-	-	51.50	48.50	100	51.50	48.50	100
Gaziantep	54.40	45.60	100	50.40	49.60	100	50.90	49.10	100
Hatay	52.90	47.10	100	47.90	52.10	100	48.40	51.60	100
İstanbul	-	-	-	50.20	49.80	100	50.20	49.80	100
İzmir	-	-	-	52.40	47.60	100	52.40	47.60	100
Kahramanmaraş	49.20	50.80	100	-	-	-	49.20	50.80	100
Kayseri	-	-	-	51.80	48.20	100	51.80	48.20	100
Kilis	54.60	45.40	100	-	-	-	54.60	45.40	100
Konya	-	-	-	51.40	48.60	100	51.40	48.60	100
Malatya	44.40	55.60	100	-	-	-	44.40	55.60	100
Mardin	47.10	52.90	100	-	-	-	47.10	52.90	100
Mersin	-	-	-	56.10	43.90	100	56.10	43.90	100
Şanlıurfa	51.80	48.20	100	-	-	-	51.80	48.20	100
Total Percentage	51.80	48.20	100	50.80	49.20	100	50.90	49.10	100
Total Number	633	588	1,221	4,887	4,730	9,617	5,520	5,318	10,838

Distribution of Syrian guests by the provinces they settled in and gender is given in **Table 4.1.2**. It should be noted that this table was prepared based on the sample. With regards to those living in camps, the ratio of men was greater than women in Adana, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kilis and Şanlıurfa; while the ratio of women was greater in Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya and Mardin. On the other hand, it was observed that there was no Syrian man or woman living in camps in İstanbul, İzmir, Kayseri, Konya and Mersin. With respect to those living in non-camp settings, the ratio of men was greater than women in Adana, Bursa, Gaziantep, İstanbul, İzmir, Kayseri, Konya and Mersin; while the ratio of women was greater only in Hatay. Furthermore, it was observed that there was no Syrian man or woman living in non-camp settings in Adıyaman, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Mardin and Şanlıurfa.

Considering the total rates regardless of whether they lived in camps or in non-camp settings, the ratio of men was greater in Adana, Bursa, Gaziantep, İstanbul, İzmir, Kayseri, Kilis, Konya, Mersin and Şanlıurfa, while the ratio of women was greater in Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Malatya and Mardin. Based on the grand total, the difference between rates of men and women was greater in Mersin, Kilis and Adana with greater number of male guests living in these cities, while Adıyaman, Malatya and Mardin had greater number of female guests.



4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

4.2 AGE DISTRIBUTION

Figure 4.2.1 Age Group Distribution of Syrians (Camp Setting)

Camp Setting	%
1 year of age and below	3.20
2 - 6 years of age	15.40
7 - 12 years of age	20.10
13 - 18 years of age	13.80
19 - 54 years of age	42.90
55 - 64 years of age	2.70
65 years of age and older	2.00
Total	100

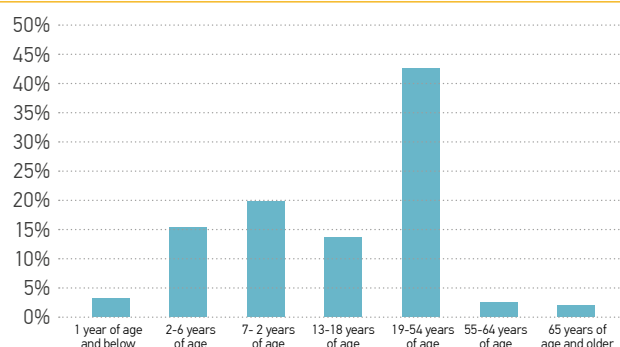


Figure 4.2.2 Age Group Distribution of Syrians (Non-Camp Setting)

Non-Camp Setting	%
1 year of age and below	3.60
2 - 6 years of age	13.70
7 - 12 years of age	13.00
13 - 18 years of age	13.00
19 - 54 years of age	52.20
55 - 64 years of age	3.20
65 years of age and older	1.20
Total	100

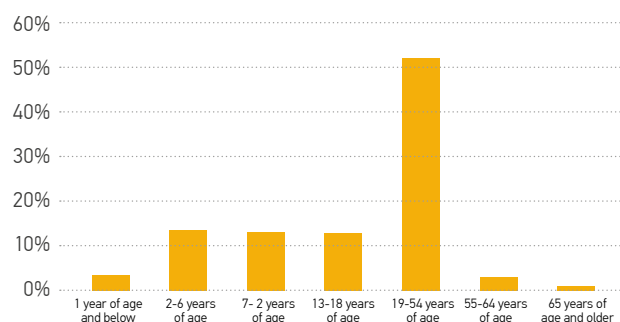


Figure 4.2.1 illustrates the age distribution of Syrian guests living in camps, while **Figure 4.2.2** presents the age distribution of those living in non-camp settings. A vast majority of Syrian guests, including those living in camps and non-camp settings, were aged 19 to 54 years. Forty two point ninety percent of those living in camps, and 52.20 percent of those living in non-camp settings were in this age group. This age group is typically called “the principle age group”. Those covered by this age group are deemed to be the working age population.

Children 0 to 18 years of age corresponded to 52.50 percent of those living in camps and 43.30 percent of those living in non-camp settings. These percentages indicate that there were a substantial number of children among the Syrian guests in Turkey. On the other hand, the ratio of those who were 55 years of age or older was very low. This group corresponded to 4.7 percent of those living in camps and 4.4 percent of those living in non-camp settings.



4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

Figure 4.2.3 Age Group Distribution of Syrians by Camp and Non-Camp Settings

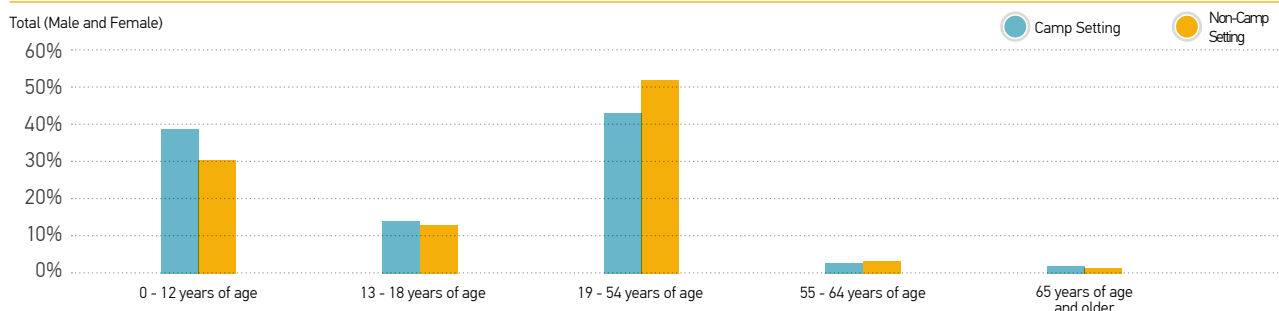


Table 4.2.1 Age Group Distribution of Syrians by Camp and Non-Camp Settings

Age Range	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 12 years of age	472	38.70	2,918	30.30	3,390	31.30
13 - 18 years of age	168	13.80	1,249	13.00	1,417	13.10
19 - 54 years of age	524	42.90	5,020	52.20	5,544	51.20
55 - 64 years of age	33	2.70	312	3.20	345	3.20
65 years of age and older	24	2.00	118	1.20	142	1.30
Total	1,221	100	9,617	100	10,838	100

Figure 4.2.3 and **Table 4.2.1** illustrate the age group distribution of Syrian guests considering where they lived during the time of survey: in camps or in non-camp settings. A vast majority of Syrians, including those living in camps and non-camp settings, were aged 19 to 54 years; while the age group of elderly people (65 years of age and above) had the lowest ratio.

Figure 4.2.4 Age Group Distribution of Syrian Men by Camp and Non-Camp Settings

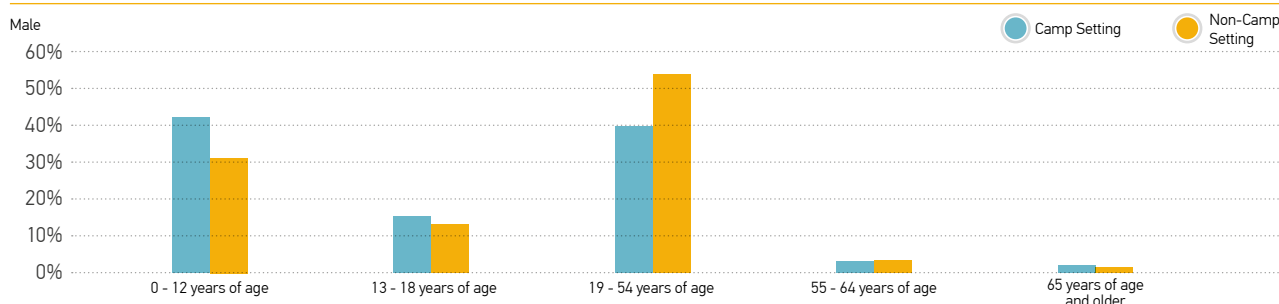


Table 4.2.2 Age Group Distribution of Syrian Men by Camp and Non-Camp Settings

Age Range	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 12 years of age	262	41.40	1,477	30.20	1,739	31.50
13 - 18 years of age	95	15.00	605	12.40	700	12.70
19 - 54 years of age	247	39.00	2,570	52.60	2,817	51.00
55 - 64 years of age	18	2.80	163	3.30	181	3.30
65 years of age and older	11	1.70	72	1.50	83	1.50
Total	633	100	4,887	100	5,520	100



Figure 4.2.4 and **Table 4.2.2** illustrate the age group distribution of Syrian men considering where they lived during the time of survey: in camps or in non-camp settings. The rates of the age groups of Syrian men living in camps were different from the rates of those living in non-camp settings. According to the table, a vast majority of those living

in camps were aged 0 to 12 years; while the age group of elderly people (65 years of age and above) had the lowest ratio. On the other hand, most of Syrians living in non-camp settings were aged 19 to 54 years; while the age group of elderly people (65 years of age and above) had the lowest ratio.

Figure 4.2.5 Age Group Distribution of Syrian Women by Camp and Non-Camp Settings

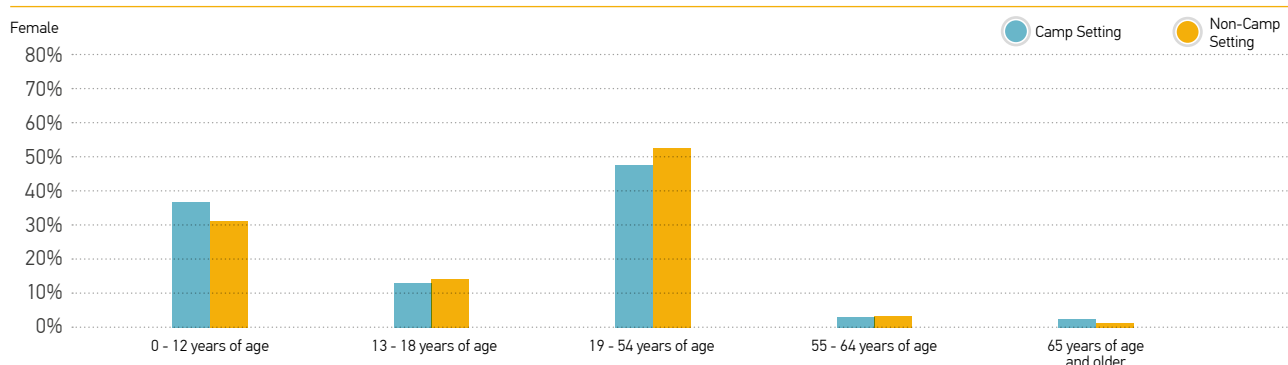


Table 4.2.3 Age Group Distribution of Syrian Women by Camp and Non-Camp Settings

Age Range	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0 - 12 years of age	210	35.70	1,441	30.50	1,651	31.00
13 - 18 years of age	73	12.40	644	13.60	717	13.50
19 - 54 years of age	277	47.10	2,450	51.80	2,727	51.30
55 - 64 years of age	15	2.60	149	3.20	164	3.10
65 years of age and older	13	2.20	46	1.00	59	1.10
Total	588	100	4,730	100	5,318	100

Figure 4.2.5 and **Table 4.2.3** illustrate the age group distribution of Syrian women considering where they lived during the time of survey: in camps or in non-camp settings. The rates of the age groups of Syrian women living in camps were similar to the rates of those living in non-camp

settings. According to the table, a vast majority of those living in camps and non-camp settings were aged 19 to 54 years; while the age group of elderly people (65 years of age and above) had the lowest ratio.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

Table 4.2.4 Age Group Distribution of Syrians by the Provinces They Settled in and Gender

The Province They Settled In	Gender	Camp Setting					Non-Camp Setting				
		0-12 (%)	13-18 (%)	19-54 (%)	55-64 (%)	65 years of age and above (%)	0-12 (%)	13-18 (%)	19-54 (%)	55-64 (%)	65 years of age and above (%)
Adana	Male	58.30	2.80	36.10	0	2.80	35.30	9.40	49.40	4.20	1.60
	Female	36.00	8.00	44.00	0	12.00	35.90	14.30	47.70	1.40	0.70
	Total	49.20	4.90	39.30	0	6.60	35.60	11.70	48.60	2.90	1.20
Adiyaman	Male	33.30	13.30	53.30	0	0	35.50	8.90	53.10	2.20	0.30
	Female	33.30	16.70	50.00	0	0	33.90	11.50	51.70	2.30	0.60
	Total	33.30	15.30	51.40	0	0	34.70	10.20	52.40	2.20	0.40
Gaziantep	Male	47.40	11.70	37.20	2.90	0.70	33.90	15.50	46.00	2.60	2.00
	Female	30.40	15.70	48.70	2.60	2.60	31.70	15.50	49.10	3.10	0.60
	Total	39.70	13.50	42.50	2.80	1.60	32.80	15.50	47.50	2.90	1.30
Hatay	Male	33.00	15.60	43.10	6.40	1.80	19.90	9.70	61.80	5.60	3.10
	Female	28.90	11.30	53.60	3.10	3.10	21.00	11.80	59.40	5.90	2.00
	Total	31.10	13.60	48.10	4.90	2.40	20.40	10.80	60.50	5.70	2.50
Kahramanmaraş	Male	31.00	20.70	48.30	0.00	0	32.60	16.90	46.90	3.00	0.60
	Female	46.70	20.00	30.00	3.30	0	33.20	15.70	48.80	1.70	0.60
	Total	39.00	20.30	39.00	1.70	0	32.90	16.30	47.90	2.30	0.60
Kilis	Male	35.40	15.40	41.50	3.10	4.60	29.80	9.70	54.40	3.30	2.70
	Female	31.50	13.00	50.00	3.70	1.90	29.10	13.70	52.20	2.30	2.70
	Total	33.60	14.30	45.40	3.40	3.40	29.50	11.60	53.30	2.90	2.70
Malatya	Male	35.70	21.40	39.30	0.00	3.60	33.20	8.60	55.60	2.70	0.00
	Female	42.90	11.40	40.00	2.90	2.90	34.50	10.90	50.60	3.40	0.60
	Total	39.70	15.90	39.70	1.60	3.20	33.80	9.70	53.20	3.00	0.30
Mardin	Male	62.50	8.30	29.20	0	0	33.00	7.80	56.90	2.30	0.00
	Female	44.40	11.10	44.40	0	0	32.00	7.30	54.90	5.30	0.50
	Total	52.90	9.80	37.30	0	0	32.50	7.50	55.90	3.80	0.20
Şanlıurfa	Male	41.70	18.90	34.90	2.90	1.70	23.20	11.00	62.90	1.70	1.10
	Female	40.50	9.20	46.00	3.10	1.20	32.20	13.00	51.40	3.30	0.00
	Total	41.10	14.20	40.20	3.00	1.50	27.20	11.90	57.90	2.40	0.60
Total	Male	41.40	15.00	39.00	2.80	1.70	30.20	12.40	52.60	3.30	1.50
	Female	35.70	12.40	47.10	2.60	2.20	30.50	13.60	51.80	3.20	1.00
	Total	38.70	13.80	42.90	2.70	2.00	30.30	13.00	52.20	3.20	1.20

Distribution of Syrian guests by the provinces they settled in, age and gender is given in **Table 4.2.4**. This chart illustrates the age and gender distribution of guests living in camps and non-camp settings in each province. A vast majority of the guests living in camps were aged 19 to 54 years (42.90 percent in total and 47.10 percent of women), while 41.40 percent of male guests living in camps were aged 0 to 12 years. The second greatest group was the children 0 - 12 years of age (38.70 percent in total and approximately 35.70 percent of women), while 39 percent of the male guests were aged 19 to 54 years. And the third greatest group consisted of youngsters 13 to 18 years of age (percentage range

between approximately 12.40 percent and 15.00 percent for women and men). It can further be observed that the ratio of elderly was very low. The percentage of elderly guests who were aged 55 to 64 years varied between 2.60 percent and 2.80 percent for women and men. Considering the group of individuals 65 years of age and older, the rate was between 1.70 percent and 2.20 percent for men and women.

The rates related to the guests living in non-camp settings were determined to be similar. The greatest group consisted of individuals 19 to 54 years of age (percentage range between approximately 51.80 percent and 52.60 percent for



women and men). The second greatest group consisted of children 0 to 12 years of age (percentage range between 30.20 percent and 30.50 percent). And finally the third greatest group consisted of youngsters 13 to 18 years of age (percentage range between 12.40 percent and 13.60 percent). Furthermore, the rate of elderly people living in non-camp settings was observed to be similar to the rate of those living in camps. The rate of elderly individuals 55 to 64 years of age was between 3.20 percent and 3.30 percent for women and men. Considering the group of individuals 65 years of age and older, the rate was between 1 percent and 1.50 percent for women and men.

Age and gender distribution in the provinces was determined to be similar to general distribution. This was observed both in camps and in non-camp settings. Hence, only the differences will be presented. In Adana, 12 percent of women living in camps were elderly people 65 years of age and older, while in Kilis 4.60 percent of men were in this age group; furthermore, the lowest rate in general including both men and women was observed in Adana (6.60 percent) as well. In Kilis, 3.70 percent of women living in camps were 55 to 64 years of age, while in Hatay 6.40 percent of men were

in this age group; furthermore, the lowest rate in general including both men and women was observed in Hatay (4.90 percent) as well. In Kahramanmaraş, 30 percent of women living in camps were 19 to 54 years of age, while in Mardin 29.20 percent of men were in this age group; furthermore, the lowest rate in general including both men and women was observed in Mardin (37.30 percent) as well. In Adana, 8 percent of women living in camps were 13 to 18 years of age, while 2.80 percent of men were in this age group; furthermore, the lowest rate in general including both men and women was observed in Adana (4.90 percent) as well. In Hatay, 28.90 percent of women living in camps were 0 to 12 years of age, while in Kahramanmaraş 31 percent of men were in this age group; furthermore, the lowest rate in general including both men and women was observed in Hatay (31.10 percent) as well.

In Kilis, 2.70 percent of women living in non-camp settings were elderly people 65 years of age and older, and the ratio of men living in non-camp setting in this age group was 4.60; furthermore, the highest rate in general including both men and women was observed in Kilis (2.70 percent) as well.



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4.3 DISABILITY STATUS DISTRIBUTION

Table 4.3.1 Disability Status Distribution of Syrians by the Provinces They Settled in and Gender

The Province They Settled In	Gender	Camp Setting (%)					Non-Camp Setting(%)				
		Not handicapped	Physically handicapped	Visually handicapped	Aurally handicapped	Mentally handicapped	Not handicapped	Physically handicapped	Visually handicapped	Aurally handicapped	Mentally handicapped
Adana	Male	91.70	2.80	2.80	0	2.70	95.80	3.60	0.20	0	0.40
	Female	84.00	12.00	0.00	0	4.00	98.40	1.60	0.00	0	0.00
	Total	88.50	6.60	1.60	0	3.30	97.00	2.70	0.10	0	0.20
Adiyaman	Male	100.00	0	0.00	0	0	98.90	1.10	0	0	0.00
	Female	95.20	0	4.80	0	0	99.70	0.00	0	0	0.30
	Total	97.20	0	2.80	0	0	99.30	0.60	0	0	0.10
Gaziantep	Male	97.10	0.00	0	1.50	1.50	95.60	2.80	0.50	0.10	1.00
	Female	97.40	1.70	0	0.00	0.90	97.10	2.20	0.00	0.10	0.50
	Total	97.20	0.80	0	0.80	1.20	96.30	2.50	0.20	0.10	0.70
Hatay	Male	96.30	0.90	0	0	2.80	95.90	2.60	0.30	0.50	0.70
	Female	100.00	0.00	0	0	0.00	95.80	2.00	0.70	0.40	1.00
	Total	98.10	0.50	0	0	1.50	95.80	2.30	0.50	0.40	0.90
Kahramanmaraş	Male	93.10	3.40	0	3.40	0	93.90	3.90	0.60	0.40	1.20
	Female	100.00	0.00	0	0.00	0	96.30	2.80	0.00	0.40	0.50
	Total	96.60	1.70	0	1.70	0	95.10	3.40	0.30	0.40	0.80
Kilis	Male	98.50	1.50	0	0.00	0	94.80	4.00	0	0.60	0.60
	Female	98.10	0.00	0	1.90	0	96.70	2.70	0	0.30	0.30
	Total	98.30	0.80	0	0.80	0	95.70	3.30	0	0.50	0.50
Malatya	Male	96.40	3.60	0	0	0	98.90	1.10	0	0.00	0.00
	Female	100.00	0.00	0	0	0	97.10	0.00	0	1.10	1.70
	Total	98.40	1.60	0	0	0	98.10	0.60	0	0.60	0.80
Mardin	Male	87.50	4.20	0	4.20	4.20	99.10	0.50	0	0.50	0.00
	Female	96.30	0.00	0	3.70	0.00	98.50	0.50	0	0.50	0.50
	Total	92.20	2.00	0	3.90	2.00	98.80	0.50	0	0.50	0.20
Şanlıurfa	Male	97.70	1.10	0.60	0	0.60	99.40	0.60	0	0	0
	Female	96.90	1.20	1.20	0	0.60	99.30	0.70	0	0	0
	Total	97.30	1.20	0.90	0	0.60	99.40	0.60	0	0	0
Total	Male	96.50	1.30	0.30	0.60	1.30	96.00	2.80	0.30	0.30	0.70
	Female	97.30	1.20	0.70	0.30	0.50	97.10	1.90	0.10	0.30	0.50
	Total	96.90	1.20	0.50	0.50	0.90	96.50	2.30	0.20	0.30	0.60

With regards to the disability status by provinces, it was observed that the disability rate in both genders was very low both in camps and in non-camp settings. Details of disabilities of Syrian guests are given below on the basis of provinces.

Adana: It was observed that the rates of physical, visual and mental disabilities in men living in camps were equal (2.80 percent), and that there was no individual with hearing disabilities. On the other hand, 3.60 percent of men living in non-camp settings had physical disabilities, while the rates of those who had mental and visual disabilities were 0.40 and 0.20 percent, respectively. Furthermore, there was no individual with hearing disabilities. With regards to the guests living in camps, the rates of women with physical and mental disabilities were 12 percent and 4 percent, respectively, and there was no individual with hearing or visual disabilities. On the other hand, 1.60 percent of Syrian women living in non-camp settings had physical disabilities, and there was no individual with visual, hearing or mental disabilities.

Adiyaman: It was observed that the men living in camps had no physical, visual, hearing or mental disabilities. On the other hand, 1.10 percent of Syrian men living in non-camp settings had physical disabilities, and there was no individual with visual, hearing and mental disabilities. Four point eighty percent of women living in camps had visual disabilities, while there was no individual with physical, hearing and mental disabilities. It was observed that Syrian women living in non-camp settings had no disabilities.

Gaziantep: It was observed that the rates of hearing and mental disabilities in men living in camps were equal (1.50 percent), and that there was no individual with physical disabilities. On the other hand, it was observed that 2.80 percent



of Syrian men living in non-camp settings had physical disabilities, while the rates of those having mental, visual and hearing disabilities were 1 percent, 0.50 percent and 0.10 percent, respectively. With regards to the guests living in camps, the rates of women with physical and mental disabilities were 1.70 percent and 0.90 percent, respectively, and there was no individual with hearing or visual disabilities. On the other hand, 2.20 percent of Syrian women living in non-camp settings had physical disabilities, while the rates of those who had mental and hearing disabilities were 0.50 and 0.10 percent, respectively. Furthermore, there was no individual with visual disabilities.

Hatay: With regards to the guests living in camps, the rates of men with mental and physical disabilities were 2.80 percent and 0.90 percent, respectively, and there was no individual with hearing or visual disabilities. On the other hand, it was observed that 2.60 percent of Syrian men living in non-camp settings had physical disabilities, while the rates of those having mental, visual and hearing disabilities were 0.70 percent, 0.20 percent and 0.10 percent, respectively. It was observed that the women living in the camp were not handicapped.. Nonetheless, it was observed that 2 percent of Syrian women living in non-camp settings had physical disabilities, while the rates of those having mental, visual and hearing disabilities were 1 percent, 0.70 percent and 0.40 percent, respectively.

Kahramanmaraş: With regards to the guests living in camps, the rates of men with physical and hearing disabilities were equal (3.40 percent), while there was no individual with mental or visual disabilities. On the other hand, it was observed that 3.90 percent of Syrian men living in non-camp settings had physical disabilities, while the rates of those having mental, visual and hearing disabilities were 1.20 percent, 0.60 percent and 0.40 percent, respectively. It was observed that the women living in the camp were not handicapped.. Yet, 2.80 percent of Syrian women living in non-camp settings had physical disabilities, while the rates of those who had mental and hearing disabilities were 0.50 and 0.40 percent, respectively. Furthermore, there was no individual with visual disabilities.

Kilis: With regards to the guests living in camps, the rate of men with physical disabilities was 1.5 percent, and there was no individual with mental, hearing or visual disabilities. Yet, 4 percent of Syrian men living in non-camp settings had physical disabilities, while the rates of mental and hearing disabilities observed in this group were both 0.60 percent. Furthermore, there was no individual with visual disabilities. One point ninety percent of women living in camps had hearing disabilities, while there was no individual with physical, visual and mental disabilities. Yet, 2.70 percent of Syrian women living in non-camp settings had physical disabilities, while the rates of mental and hearing disabilities observed in this group were both 0.30 percent. Furthermore, there was no individual with visual disabilities.

Malatya: With regards to the guests living in camps, the rate of men with physical disabilities was 3.60 percent, and there was no individual with mental, hearing or visual disabilities. Considering the guests living in non-camp settings, the rate of Syrian men with physical disabilities was 1.10 percent, and there was no individual with mental, hearing or visual disabilities. It was observed that the women living in the camp were not handicapped.. Yet, 1.70 percent of Syrian women living in non-camp settings had mental disabilities, while the rate of those who had hearing disabilities were 1.10. Furthermore, there was no individual with physical and visual disabilities.

Mardin: It was observed that the rates of physical, hearing and mental disabilities in men living in camps were equal (4.20 percent), and that there was no individual with visual disabilities. The rates of physical and hearing disabilities in Syrian men living in non-camp settings were equal (0.50 percent), and there was no individual with visual or mental disabilities. Three point seventy percent of women living in camps had hearing disabilities, while there was no individual with physical, visual and mental disabilities. The rates of physical, hearing and mental disabilities in Syrian women living in non-camp settings were equal (0.50 percent), and there was no individual with visual disabilities.

Şanlıurfa: With regards to the guests living in camps, the rate of men with physical disabilities was 1.10 percent and while the rates of those having mental and visual disabilities were both 0.60 percent. Furthermore, there was no individual with hearing disabilities. On the other hand, 0.60 percent of Syrian men living in non-camp settings had physical disabilities, and there was no individual with hearing, visual or mental disabilities. With regards to the guests living in camps, the rates of women with physical and visual disabilities were both 1.2 percent, while 0.60 percent had mental disabilities. However, there was no individual with hearing disabilities. On the other hand, 0.70 percent of Syrian women living in non-camp settings had physical disabilities, and there was no individual with hearing, visual or mental disabilities.

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4.4 EDUCATIONAL STATUS AND OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION

Figure 4.4.1 Educational Status Distribution of Syrians (6 Years of Age and Older)

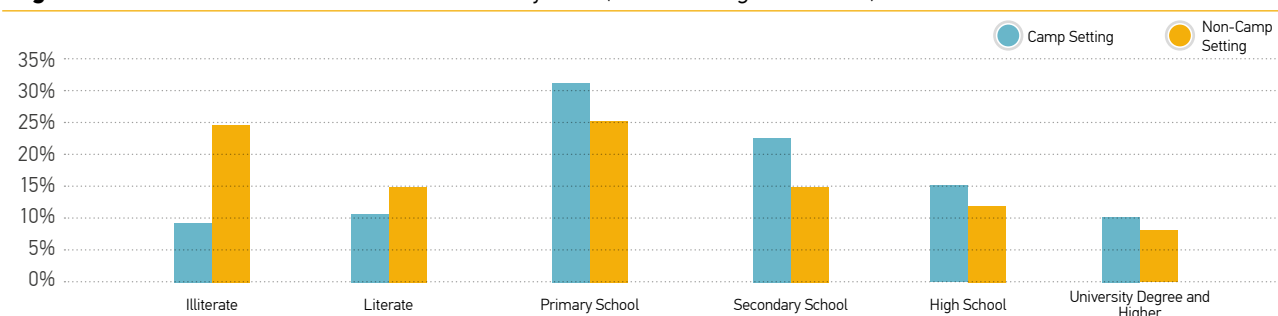


Table 4.4.1 Educational Status Distribution of Syrians (6 Years of Age and Older)

Educational Status	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Illiterate	96	9.3	2,028	24.7	2,124	23.0
Literate	112	10.9	1,223	14.9	1,335	14.5
Primary School	323	31.4	2,075	25.3	2,398	26.0
Secondary School	234	22.7	1,223	14.9	1,457	15.8
High School	158	15.4	990	12.1	1,148	12.4
University Degree and Higher	106	10.3	667	8.1	773	8.4
Total	1,029	100.0	8,206	100.0	9,235	100.0

Education levels of Syrian guests in Turkey (6 years of age and older) are given in **Figure 4.4.1** and **Table 4.4.1**. Regardless of the environment they lived in (camps or non-camp settings), 26 percent of Syrian guests were determined to be primary school graduates, while the rate of those who were illiterate was 23 percent.

Education levels of Syrian guests living in camps were as follows in a descending order: primary school graduate (31.4 percent), secondary school graduate (22.7 percent),

high school graduate (15.4 percent), literate (10.9 percent), university graduate (10.3 percent), and illiterate (9.3 percent).

On the other hand, education levels of Syrian guests living in non-camp settings were as follows in a descending order: primary school graduate (25.3 percent), illiterate (24.7 percent), literate and secondary school graduate (14.9 percent), high school graduate (12.1 percent) and university graduate (8.1 percent).





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Table 4.4.2 Educational Status Distribution of Syrians by the Provinces They Settled in and Gender, Camp Setting

The City They Came From	Gender	Camp Setting						Total (%)
		Primary School (%)	High School (%)	Literate (%)	Illiterate (%)	Secondary School (%)	University Degree and Higher (%)	
Daraa	Male	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100
Deir ez-Zor	Male	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100
	Total	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100	100
Aleppo	Male	16.30	18.40	14.30	12.20	28.60	10.20	100
	Female	13.00	13.00	26.10	13.00	30.40	4.30	100
	Total	15.30	16.70	18.10	12.50	29.20	8.30	100
Hama	Male	13.30	26.70	13.30	0.00	20.00	26.70	100
	Female	10.00	0.00	10.00	30.00	30.00	20.00	100
	Total	12.00	16.00	12.00	12.00	24.00	24.00	100
Homs	Male	0.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	100
	Female	25.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	0.00	100
	Total	11.10	44.40	11.10	0.00	11.10	22.20	100
Idlip	Male	7.50	15.00	15.00	2.50	12.50	47.50	100
	Female	13.60	18.20	13.60	22.70	4.50	27.30	100
	Total	9.70	16.10	14.50	9.70	9.70	40.30	100
Latakia	Male	16.70	12.50	4.20	8.30	37.50	20.80	100
	Female	14.30	42.90	14.30	0.00	14.30	14.30	100
	Total	16.10	19.40	6.50	6.50	32.30	19.40	100
Ar Raqqa	Male	33.30	33.30	33.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Female	0.00	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Total	25.00	50.00	25.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
Damascus	Male	0.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	0.00	40.00	100
	Female	0.00	37.50	0.00	0.00	25.00	37.50	100
	Total	0.00	38.50	7.70	0.00	15.40	38.50	100
Total	Male	12.60	18.90	13.30	6.30	21.70	27.30	100
	Female	11.80	21.10	14.50	14.50	19.70	18.40	100
	Total	12.30	19.60	13.70	9.10	21.00	24.20	100





Table 4.4.3 Educational Status Distribution of Syrians by the Provinces They Settled in and Gender, Non-Camp Setting

Non-Camp Setting								
The City They Came From	Gender	Primary School (%)	High School (%)	Literate (%)	Illiterate (%)	Secondary School (%)	University Degree and Higher (%)	Total (%)
Daraa	Male	14.30	21.40	21.40	21.40	7.10	14.30	100
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	14.30	21.40	21.40	21.40	7.10	14.30	100
Deir ez-Zor	Male	17.90	10.30	25.60	5.10	10.30	30.80	100
	Female	20.00	40.00	20.00	0.00	20.00	0.00	100
	Total	18.20	13.60	25.00	4.50	11.40	27.30	100
Aleppo	Male	21.90	12.80	17.30	20.30	18.00	9.70	100
	Female	19.40	5.80	11.20	46.10	13.10	4.40	100
	Total	21.50	11.60	16.30	24.70	17.20	8.80	100
Hama	Male	15.10	26.10	12.60	11.80	13.40	21.00	100
	Female	8.00	24.00	16.00	24.00	12.00	16.00	100
	Total	13.90	25.70	13.20	13.90	13.20	20.10	100
Al Hasakah	Male	20.00	13.30	8.30	11.70	25.00	21.70	100
	Female	20.00	10.00	10.00	30.00	0.00	30.00	100
	Total	20.00	12.90	8.60	14.30	21.40	22.90	100
Homs	Male	10.20	25.70	14.40	13.90	11.80	24.10	100
	Female	6.10	18.20	27.30	12.10	12.10	24.20	100
	Total	9.50	24.50	16.40	13.60	11.80	24.10	100
Idlip	Male	18.70	12.70	18.10	12.70	18.10	19.90	100
	Female	16.70	22.20	13.90	22.20	11.10	13.90	100
	Total	18.30	14.40	17.30	14.40	16.80	18.80	100
Al Quneitra	Male	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Total	0.00	0.00	50.00	50.00	0.00	0.00	100
Latakia	Male	14.50	20.00	12.70	13.60	19.10	20.00	100
	Female	22.20	44.40	0.00	22.20	11.10	0.00	100
	Total	15.10	21.80	11.80	14.30	18.50	18.50	100
Ar Raqqah	Male	21.20	17.20	16.20	10.10	19.20	16.20	100
	Female	20.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	40.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	21.20	16.30	17.30	9.60	20.20	15.40	100
As Suwayda	Male	33.30	0.00	0.00	33.30	33.30	0.00	100
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	100
	Total	25.00	0.00	0.00	50.00	25.00	0.00	100
Damascus	Male	9.40	19.80	11.50	25.00	14.60	19.80	100
	Female	17.40	21.70	4.30	17.40	21.70	17.40	100
	Total	10.90	20.20	10.10	23.50	16.00	19.30	100
Tartus	Male	0.00	28.60	14.30	14.30	28.60	14.30	100
	Female	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
	Total	0.00	28.60	14.30	14.30	28.60	14.30	100
Total	Male	18.60	15.90	16.10	17.20	17.10	15.00	100
	Female	17.00	12.50	13.00	34.80	13.30	9.30	100
	Total	18.40	15.40	15.60	20.00	16.50	14.10	100

Tables 4.4.2 and 4.4.3 analyze education levels of Syrians living in camps and non-camp settings by where they came from and gender. It can be concluded based on the tables that the Syrian guests living in camps had better education levels than those living in non-camp settings. Twenty four point twenty percent of Syrian guests living in camps were observed to be university graduates or have higher degrees, while the rates of those having secondary school degrees, high school degrees, and primary school degrees were determined to be 21 percent, 19.60 percent and 12.30 percent, respectively. It was further observed that 13.70 percent of the guests were literate with no education and 9.10 percent were illiterate. On the other hand,

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18.40 percent of Syrian guests living in non-camp settings were determined to be primary school graduates, while the rates of those having secondary school degrees, high school degrees and university degrees or higher were 16.50 percent, 15.40 percent and 14.10 percent, respectively. Furthermore, 15.60 percent of the guests were literate with no education and 20 percent were illiterate. Details of the educational backgrounds of Syrian guests are explained below.

DARAA: All of the Syrian guests in camps (both women and men), who came from Daraa, were university graduates or had higher degrees (this is because the sample was limited in number). On the other hand, among the male guests living in non-camp settings the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 14.30 percent, 21.40 percent, 7.10 percent, and 14.30 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate male guests and those who were literate with no education were both 21.40 percent. No female guest living in non-camp settings were included in the research sample.

DEIR EZ-ZOR: A hundred percent of the Syrian guests in camps (both women and men), who came from Deir ez-Zor, were university graduates or had higher degrees (this is because the sample was limited in number). On the other hand, among the male guests living in non-camp settings the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 17.90 percent, 10.30 percent, 10.30 percent, and 30.80 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate male guests and those who were literate with no education were 5.10 percent and 25.60 percent, respectively. Considering the female guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates and secondary school graduates were both 20 percent, while 40 percent of the guests were high school graduates. There was no female guest who was illiterate or had a degree from university or a higher degree, while 20 percent of the female guests were literate with no education.

ALEPPO: Among the Syrian male guests living in camps, who came from Aleppo, the rates of primary school graduates, secondary school graduates, high school graduates, and university graduates and higher were 16.30 percent, 28.60 percent, 18.40 percent and 10.20 percent. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate male guests and those who were literate with no education were 12.20 percent and 14.30 percent, respectively. Thirteen percent of female guests living in camps were primary school graduates, while the rates of secondary school graduates, high school graduates and university graduates or higher were 30.40 percent, 13 percent, and 4.30 percent respectively. The rates of illiterate guests and those who were literate with no education were 13 percent and 26.10 percent, respectively. Approximately half of the guests had primary school education.

On the other hand, among the male guests living in non-camp settings the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 21.90 percent, 12.80 percent, 18 percent, and 9.70 percent, respectively. Furthermore,

the rates of illiterate male guests and those who were literate with no education were 20.30 percent and 17.30 percent, respectively. Considering the female guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates, and university graduates or higher were 19.40 percent, 5.80 percent, 13.10 percent, and 4.40 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate female guests and those who were literate with no education were 46.10 percent and 11.20 percent, respectively.

HAMA: Among the Syrian male guests living in camps, who came from Hama, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 13.30 percent, 26.70 percent, 20 percent, and 26.70 percent, respectively. Furthermore, there was no illiterate male guest and the rate of those who were literate with no education was 13.30 percent. On the other hand, considering the female guests living in camps the rates of primary school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 10 percent, 30 percent, 20 percent, respectively. The rates of illiterate guests and those who were literate with no education were 30 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

Taking into consideration the male guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 15.10 percent, 26.10 percent, 13.40 percent, and 21 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate male guests and those who were literate with no education were 11.80 percent and 12.60 percent, respectively. Considering the female guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates, and university graduates or higher were 8 percent, 24 percent, 12 percent, and 16 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate female guests and those who were literate with no education were 24 percent and 16 percent, respectively.

AL HASAKAH: The sample has no data on education levels of guests living in camps, who came from Al Hasakah. Taking into consideration the male guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 20 percent, 13.30 percent, 25 percent, and 21.70 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate male guests and those who were literate with no education were 11.70 percent and 8.30 percent, respectively. Considering the female guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, and university graduates or higher were 20 percent, 10 percent, and 30 percent, respectively.



Furthermore, the rates of illiterate female guests and those who were literate with no education were 30 percent and 10 percent, respectively.

HOMS: Among the Syrian male guests living in camps, who came from Homs, the rates of those who had high school degrees and university degrees or higher were both 40 percent, while 20 percent of the guests were literate with no education. On the other hand, considering the female guests living in camps, the rates of primary school graduates and secondary school graduates were both 25 percent, while 50 percent of the guests had high school degrees.

Taking into consideration the male guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 10.20 percent, 25.70 percent, 11.80 percent, and 24.10 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate male guests and those who were literate with no education were 13.90 percent and 14.40 percent, respectively. Considering the female guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates, and university graduates or higher were 6.10 percent, 18.20 percent, 12.10 percent, and 24.20 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate female guests and those who were literate with no education were 12.10 percent and 27.30 percent, respectively.

IDLIB: Among the Syrian male guests living in camps, who came from Idlib, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 7.5 percent, 15 percent, 12.50 percent, and 47.50 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate male guests and those who were literate with no education were 2.5 percent and 15 percent, respectively. Taking into consideration the female guests living in camps, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 13.60 percent, 18.20 percent, 4.50 percent, and 27.30 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate female

Among the male guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 18.70 percent, 12.70 percent, 18.10 percent, and 19.90 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate male guests and those who were literate with no education were 12.70 percent and 18.10 percent, respectively. Considering the female guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates, and university graduates or higher were 16.70 percent, 22.20 percent, 11.10 percent, and 13.90 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate female guests and those who were literate with no education were 22.20 percent and 13.90 percent, respectively.

AL QUNEITRA: The sample has no data on education levels of neither male nor female guests living in camps, who came from Al Quneitra. Taking into consideration both male and female guests living in non-camp settings, 50 percent of the guests were illiterate, while the remaining 50 percent were literate with no education.

LATAKIA: Among the Syrian male guests living in camps, who came from Latakia, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 16.70 percent, 12.50 percent, 37.50 percent, and 20.80 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate male guests and those who were literate with no education were 8.30 percent and 4.20 percent, respectively. Taking into consideration the female guests living in camps, the rates of primary school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were all 14.30 percent, while the rate of high school graduates was 42.90 percent. There was no illiterate female guest while 14.30 percent of the guests were literate with no education.

Among the male guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 14.50 percent, 20 percent, 19.10 percent, and 20 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate male guests and those who were literate with no education were 13.60 percent and 12.70 percent, respectively. Considering the female guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, and secondary school graduates were 22 percent, 44.40 percent and 11.10 percent, respectively. Furthermore, 22.20 percent of female guests were illiterate, and there was no literate female with no education.

AR RAQQAH: Among the Syrian male guests living in camps, who came from Ar Raqqa, the rates of those who had primary school degrees and high school degrees were both 33.30 percent; furthermore, 33.30 percent of the guests were literate with no education. On the other hand, all women guests living in camps, who were involved in the sample, were high school graduates.

Among the male guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 21.20 percent, 17.20 percent, 19.20 percent, and 16.20 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate male guests and those who were literate with no education were 10.10 percent and 16.20 percent, respectively. Considering the female guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates and secondary school graduates were 20 percent and 40 percent, respectively. On the other hand, 40 percent of the female guests were literate with no education.

AS SUWAYDA: The sample has no data on education levels of guests living in camps, who came from As Suwayda.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

Among the male guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of those who had primary school degrees and secondary school degrees were both 33.30 percent; furthermore, 33.30 percent of the male guests were illiterate. On the other hand, none of the female guests living in non-camp settings were literate.

DAMASCUS: Among the Syrian male guests living in camps, who came from Damascus, the rates of those who had high school degrees and university degrees or higher were both 40 percent, while 20 percent of the guests were literate with no education. On the other hand, considering the female guests living in camps, the rates of high school graduates and university graduates and higher were both 37.50 percent, while 25 percent of the guests had secondary school degrees.

Among the male guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates, high school graduates, secondary school graduates and university graduates and higher were 9.40 percent, 19.80 percent, 14.60 percent, and 19.80 percent, respectively. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate male guests and those who were literate with no education were 25 percent and 11.50 percent, respectively.

Considering the female guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of primary school graduates and university graduates or higher were both 17.40 percent, while the rates of those who had high school degrees and secondary school degrees were both 21.70 percent. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate female guests and those who were literate with no education were 17.40 percent and 4.30 percent, respectively.

TARTUS: The sample has no data on education levels of guests living in camps, who came from Tartus. Among the male guests living in non-camp settings, the rates of high school graduates and secondary school graduates were both 28.60 percent, while 14.30 percent of the guests were university graduates or had higher degrees. Furthermore, the rates of illiterate male guests and those who were literate with no education were both 14.30 percent. The sample does not include any data about the educational backgrounds of female guests living in non-camp settings.





Table 4.4.4 Occupational Distribution of Syrians by Gender

Occupational Group	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Architect/engineer/contractor	0.60	0.20	0.40	1.10	0.70	0.90
Civil servant	9.00	7.30	8.20	1.00	0.50	0.80
Handicraft master	8.20	0.50	4.50	41.80	34.10	38.00
No occupation	68.40	90.30	79.00	39.00	61.10	49.90
Office personnel	0.50	0.30	0.40	3.30	1.10	2.20
Operator/driver	2.40	0.00	1.20	1.20	0.00	0.60
Military personnel	2.10	0.00	1.10	0.30	0.00	0.20
Healthcare staff	0.30	0.20	0.20	0.50	0.60	0.60
Agriculture and livestock	2.40	0.00	1.20	1.60	0.70	1.10
Artisan	6.20	1.20	3.80	10.20	1.20	5.80
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 4.4.4 illustrates the occupational distribution of Syrian guests living in Turkey by gender. As can be seen from the table, 68.40 percent of men and 90.30 percent of women living in camps and 39 percent of men and 61.10 percent of women living in non-camp settings had no occupation.

The occupations of men living in camps were as follows in a descending order: civil servant (9 percent), handicraft master (8.20 percent), artisan (6.20 percent), agriculture and livestock (2.40 percent), operator / driver (2.40 percent), military personnel (2.10 percent), architect / engineer / contractor (0.60 percent), office personnel (0.50 percent) and healthcare staff (0.30 percent). On the other hand, occupations of women living in camps were as follows in a descending order: civil servant (7.30 percent), artisan (1.20 percent), handicraft master (0.50 percent), office personnel (0.30 percent), architect / engineer / contractor (0.20 percent), and healthcare staff (0.20 percent.) No Syrian female guest living in camps was engaged in agriculture and livestock, or was an operator / driver or a military personnel.

The occupations of men living in non-camp settings were as follows in a descending order: handicraft master (41.80 percent), artisan (10.20 percent), office personnel (3.30 percent), agriculture and livestock (1.60 percent), operator / driver (1.20 percent), architect / engineer / contractor (1.10 percent), civil servant (1 percent), healthcare staff (0.50 percent) and military personnel (0.30 percent). On the other hand, occupations of women living in non-camp settings were as follows in a descending order: handicraft master (34.10 percent), artisan (1.20 percent), office personnel (1.10 percent), agriculture and livestock (0.70 percent), architect / engineer / contractor (0.70 percent), healthcare staff (0.60 percent) and civil servant (0.50 percent). No Syrian female guest living in non-camp setting was an operator / driver or a military personnel.

As a result, it can be concluded that, 79 percent of all Syrian guests living in camps and 49.90 percent of those living in non-camp settings had no occupation. Regardless of the gender variable, occupations of all Syrian guests living in

camps were as follows in a descending order: civil servant (8.20 percent), handicraft master (4.50 percent), artisan (3.80 percent), agriculture and livestock (1.20 percent), operator / driver (1.20 percent), military personnel (1.10 percent), architect / engineer / contractor (0.40 percent), office personnel (0.40 percent) and healthcare staff (0.20 percent). Regardless of the gender variable, occupations of all Syrian guests living in non-camp settings were as follows in a descending order: handicraft master (38 percent), artisan (5.80 percent), office personnel (2.20 percent), agriculture and livestock (1.10 percent), architect / engineer / contractor (0.90 percent), civil servant (0.80 percent), operator / driver (0.60 percent), healthcare staff (0.60 percent) and military personnel (0.20 percent).



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4.5 DEGREE OF AFFINITY TO THE HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD

Table 4.5.1 Gender Distribution of Syrians as per the Degree of Affinity to the Heads of Households

Degree of Affinity to the Head of Household	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
No affinity	0.00	0.20	0.10	0.40	0.20	0.30	0.30	0.20	0.30
Mother or father	1.10	2.70	1.90	1.90	3.70	2.80	1.80	3.60	2.70
Son-in-law or daughter-in-law	0.20	1.70	0.90	1.00	3.20	2.10	0.90	3.00	2.00
Other	1.40	1.70	1.60	1.10	1.50	1.30	1.20	1.50	1.30
Brother or sister	3.00	2.90	2.90	2.10	2.10	2.10	2.20	2.20	2.20
Head of household	22.90	13.10	18.20	38.70	7.50	23.30	36.80	8.10	22.70
Wife or husband	7.70	24.00	15.60	2.70	35.30	18.70	3.30	34.10	18.40
Son or daughter	61.90	53.10	57.70	49.40	43.90	46.70	50.90	44.90	48.00
Grandchild	1.70	0.70	1.20	2.60	2.60	2.60	2.50	2.40	2.50
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	633	588	1,221	4,887	4,730	9,617	5,520	5,318	10,838

Distribution of Syrian guests according to their affinity to the head of the household is given in **Table 4.5.1**. According to Table 4.5.1; Syrian men were the heads of 36.80 percent of the households in general including both camps and non-camp settings; while 22.90 percent of the households in the camps and 38.70 percent of the households in non-camp settings had a Syrian male as the head. On the other hand, Syrian women were the heads of 8.10 percent of the households in general including both camps and non-camp settings; while 13.10 percent of the households in the camps and 7.50 percent of the households in non-camp settings had a Syrian female as the head.

In terms of affinity to the head of household, including both camps and non-camp settings, the most populous group was the children of the heads of the households. In other

words, most of the heads of the households lived with their children. Considering the general total (including both camps and non-camp settings), 48 percent of the guests were the children of heads of the households, while 50.90 of these children were male and 44.90 percent were female. In terms of the Syrian guests living in camps, 61.90 percent of male and 53.10 percent of female guests were the children of the heads of households. On the other hand, considering the Syrian guests living in non-camp settings, 49.40 percent of male and 43.90 percent of female guests were the children of the heads of households.





4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

4.6 MARITAL STATUS DISTRIBUTION

Figure 4.6.1 Marital Status Distribution of Syrians

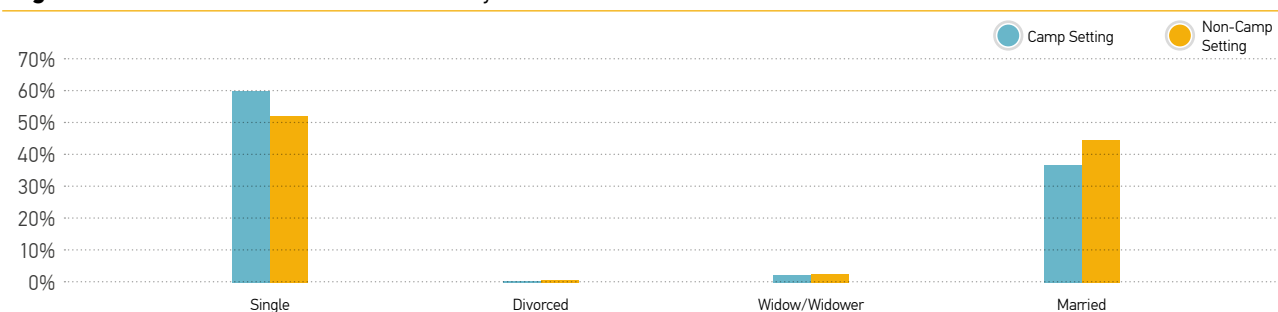


Table 4.6.1 Marital Status Distribution of Syrians

Marital Status	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Single	733	60.00	5,045	52.50	5,778	53.30
Divorced	9	0.70	48	0.50	57	0.50
Widow/Widower	28	2.30	236	2.50	264	2.40
Married	451	36.90	4,288	44.60	4,739	43.70
Total	1,221	100	9,617	100	10,838	100

Figure 4.6.1 and **Table 4.6.1** illustrate marital status distribution of Syrian guests. According to the table and figure, and based on the general total including both camps and non-camp settings, it was observed that 53.30 percent of the Syrian guests were single, while 43.70 percent were married. On the other hand, the rates of single and married

guests living in camps were 60 percent and 36.90 percent, respectively; while the rates of single and married guests living in non-camp settings were 52.50 percent and 44.60 percent, respectively.



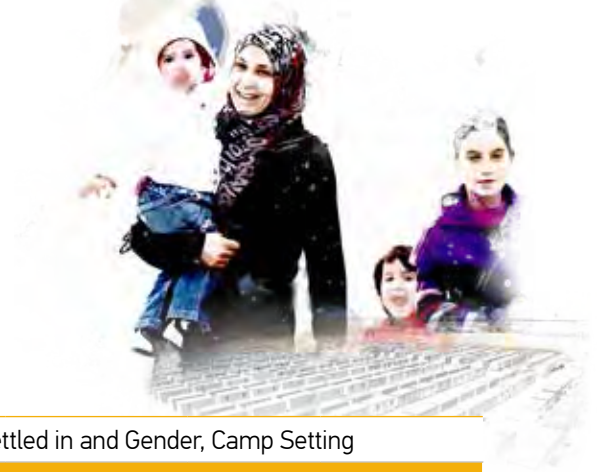


Table 4.6.2 Marital Status Distribution of Syrians by the Provinces They Settled in and Gender, Camp Setting

The Province They Settled In	Gender	Camp Setting				Total (%)
		Single (%)	Divorced (%)	Widow/Widower (%)	Married (%)	
Adana	Male	66.70	0.00	0.00	33.30	100
	Female	44.00	0.00	8.00	48.00	100
	Total	57.40	0.00	3.30	39.30	100
Adiyaman	Male	56.70	0.00	0.00	43.30	100
	Female	61.90	0.00	0.00	38.10	100
	Total	59.70	0.00	0.00	40.30	100
Gaziantep	Male	65.70	0.00	0.00	34.30	100
	Female	52.20	3.50	2.60	41.70	100
	Total	59.50	1.60	1.20	37.70	100
Hatay	Male	59.60	0.00	0.00	40.40	100
	Female	51.50	3.10	4.10	41.20	100
	Total	55.80	1.50	1.90	40.80	100
Kahramanmaraş	Male	72.40	0.00	0.00	27.60	100
	Female	66.70	0.00	3.30	30.00	100
	Total	69.50	0.00	1.70	28.80	100
Kilis	Male	61.50	0.00	4.60	33.80	100
	Female	46.30	0.00	9.30	44.40	100
	Total	54.60	0.00	6.70	38.70	100
Malatya	Male	71.40	0.00	0.00	28.60	100
	Female	65.70	2.90	0.00	31.40	100
	Total	68.30	1.60	0.00	30.20	100
Mardin	Male	75.00	0.00	0.00	25.00	100
	Female	63.00	0.00	7.40	29.60	100
	Total	68.60	0.00	3.90	27.50	100
Şanlıurfa	Male	66.30	0.00	0.00	33.70	100
	Female	55.20	0.60	4.90	39.30	100
	Total	60.90	0.30	2.40	36.40	100
Total	Male	64.90	0.00	0.50	34.60	100
	Female	54.80	1.50	4.30	39.50	100
	Total	60.00	0.70	2.30	36.90	100



4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

Table 4.6.3 Marital Status Distribution of Syrians by the Provinces They Settled in and Gender, Non-Camp Setting

Non-Camp Setting						
The Province They Settled In	Gender	Single (%)	Divorced (%)	Widow/Widower (%)	Married (%)	Total (%)
Adana	Male	54.40	0.20	0.60	44.80	100
	Female	54.80	0.50	0.00	44.80	100
	Total	54.60	0.30	0.30	44.80	100
Bursa	Male	50.40	0.30	1.40	48.00	100
	Female	44.50	0.00	6.30	49.10	100
	Total	47.60	0.10	3.80	48.50	100
Gaziantep	Male	61.70	0.00	0.50	37.80	100
	Female	55.30	0.90	4.10	39.70	100
	Total	58.60	0.40	2.30	38.70	100
Hatay	Male	46.20	0.60	2.10	51.10	100
	Female	42.10	2.50	8.60	46.80	100
	Total	44.10	1.60	5.50	48.90	100
İstanbul	Male	61.00	0.20	0.40	38.40	100
	Female	54.40	0.10	1.10	44.40	100
	Total	57.70	0.10	0.80	41.40	100
İzmir	Male	50.20	0.00	1.50	48.30	100
	Female	48.50	0.70	5.70	45.20	100
	Total	49.40	0.30	3.50	46.80	100
Kayseri	Male	49.70	0.00	1.60	48.70	100
	Female	47.10	0.00	4.00	48.90	100
	Total	48.50	0.00	2.80	48.80	100
Konya	Male	47.70	0.50	1.40	50.50	100
	Female	47.60	0.50	4.90	47.10	100
	Total	47.60	0.50	3.10	48.80	100
Mersin	Male	54.40	0.00	0.60	45.00	100
	Female	47.80	0.40	1.10	50.70	100
	Total	51.50	0.20	0.80	47.50	100
Total	Male	54.80	0.20	1.00	44.00	100
	Female	50.10	0.80	4.00	45.20	100
	Total	52.50	0.50	2.50	44.60	100

Tables 4.6.2 and 4.6.3 illustrate the distribution of Syrian guests based on the province they settled in, marital status, and gender. These tables provide marital status and gender distribution in each province under two groups: camps and non-camp settings. Before analyzing the provinces in detail, marital statuses of the women and men in camps should be addressed in general. As can be seen in Table 4.6.2, the rates pertaining to general total of Syrian guests living in camps (60 percent) and the rates estimated for males and females separately indicate that most of the guests were single. There was a 10 percent difference between men and women. Accordingly, 64.90 percent of the men and approximately 54.80 percent of the women were single. Furthermore, as can be seen in Table 4.6.2, only 0.5 percent of the men living in camps had lost their wives, while the ratio of women who had lost their husbands was 4.3 percent. While the ratio of those who had been divorced was determined to be too low to mention. This ratio was 0 for men and 1.5 percent for women. With regards to being married, there was an approximately 5 percent difference between Syrian

men and women living in the camps. Accordingly, 34.60 percent of the men were married, while the ratio of married women was 39.50 percent. Table 4.6.3 illustrates the marital status and gender distribution of the guests living in non-camp settings. Even if the percentages were different, the general situation in non-camp settings was similar to the situation in the camps. The rates pertaining to general total of Syrian guests living in non-camp settings (52.50 percent) and the rates estimated for males and females separately indicate that most of the guests were single. There was an approximately 5 percent difference between men and women. Accordingly, 54.80 percent of the men and 50.10 percent of the women were single. Furthermore, as can be seen in Table 4.6.3, only 1 percent of the men living in non-camp settings had lost their wives, while the ratio of women who had lost their husbands was 4 percent. While the ratio of those who had been divorced was determined to be too low to mention. This ratio was 0.20 for men and 0.80 percent for women. With regards to being married, there was an approximately 1 percent difference between Syrian men and



women living in non-camp settings. Accordingly, 44 percent of the men were married, while the ratio of married women was 45.20 percent.

Marital status and gender distribution of Syrian guests living in urban camps in is similar to the general distribution. This applies to both camps and non-camp settings in all provinces. Table 4.6.2 analyzes the marital statuses of Syrian guests in living in camps based on their gender, and the results are similar in all provinces. Two significant points stand out. The first point is that the ratio of singles was greater than the ratio of married guests in all provinces and in total. And the second point is that in all provinces (except Adiyaman), a greater ratio of women was married, and a greater ratio of men was single. However, this was not the case for Adiyaman. It was observed that a less number of women was married, while the ratio of single men was less than the single women. As mentioned in the analyses of the general total, the percentage of those who had lost their spouses or got divorced was very low. The ratio of women who had lost their husbands was higher in all provinces except Adiyaman and Malatya, which was the case for the general total as well. However, in Adiyaman and Malatya, there was no guest who had lost their spouse.

Marital status and gender distribution of Syrian guests living in non-camp settings in cities is similar to the general distribution. As can be seen in Table 4.6.3, the results are similar in all provinces. Two significant points stand out. The first point is that the ratio of singles was greater than the ratio

of married guests in all provinces and in total. And the second point is that in all provinces (except Adana, Hatay, İzmir and Konya), a greater ratio of women was married, and a greater ratio of men was single. However, this was not the case for Adana. It was observed that the ratio of single men was less than the ratio of single women, while the rates of married men and women were equal. Accordingly, the results of Hatay, İzmir and Konya were similar to the other provinces in terms of the percentages of singles, the ratio of single men was greater; however, in terms of the rates of married guests, these three cities provided a contradictory result compared to other provinces because the ratio of married men was greater than the ratio of married women. As mentioned in the analyses of the general total, the percentage of those who had lost their spouses or got divorced was very low. The ratio of women who had lost their husbands was higher in all provinces except Adana, which was the case for the general total as well. However, in Adana, there was no woman who had lost her husband.

As a result, both in camps and in non-camp settings, the group of singles was more populous than the group of married individuals. Furthermore, the ratio of married women was greater than the ratio of married men. The ratio of women who had lost their husbands was considerably greater than the ratio men who had lost their wives. On the other hand, the ratio of those who got divorced was too low to take into consideration.



4. DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

4.7 AGE AND GENDER DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS OF HOUSEHOLDS

Figure 4.7.1 Gender Distribution of Syrian Heads of Households

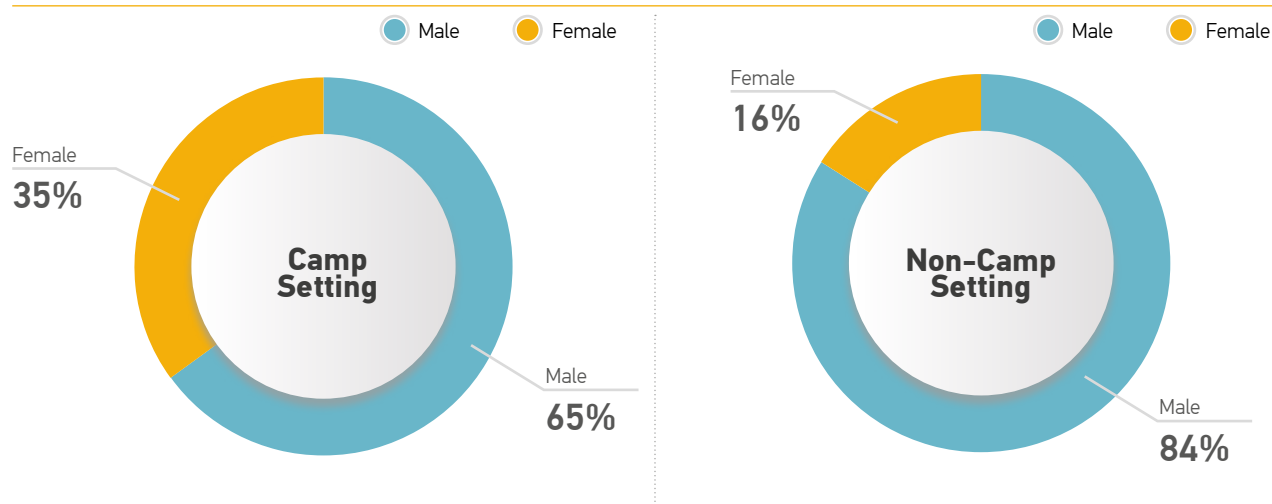


Table 4.7.1 Gender Distribution of Syrian Heads of Households

Gender	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	145	65.30	1,889	84.30	2,034	82.50
Female	77	34.70	353	15.70	430	17.50
Total	222	100	2,242	100	2,464	100

Gender distribution of the heads of households is given in **Figure 4.7.1** and **Table 4.7.1**. Sixty five point thirty percent of all heads of households living in the camps were male, while the ratio of female heads of the households was 34.70 percent. Similarly, 84.30 percent of all heads of households living in non-camp settings were male, while the ratio of female heads of the households was 15.70 percent. The

results of the general total are similar to the individual results of the camps and non-camp settings, and accordingly the ratio of men was greater than the ratio of women. As a result it was observed that a considerable percentage of the heads of the households were male.

Figure 4.7.2 Age Distribution of Syrian Heads of Households

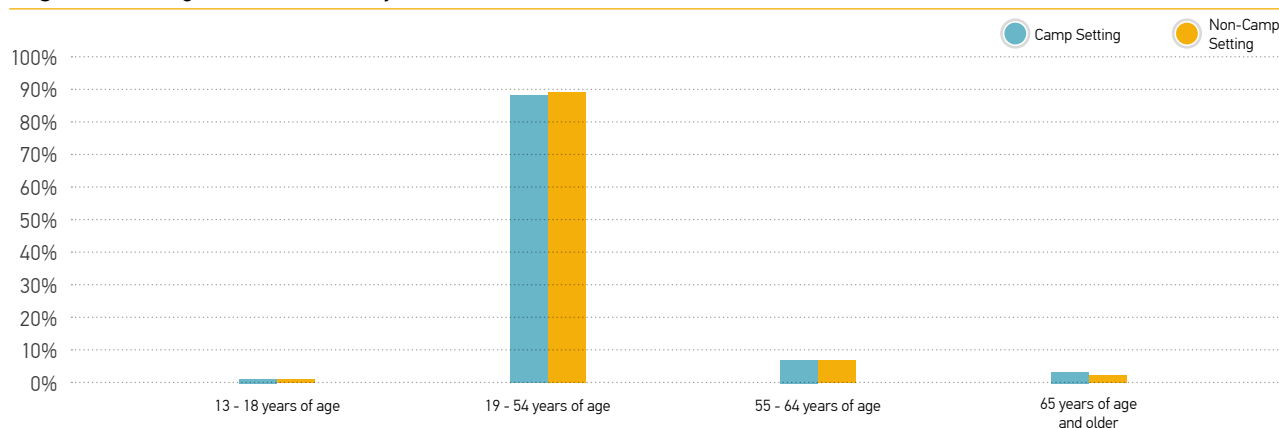




Table 4.7.2 Age Distribution of Syrian Heads of Households

Age Range	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
13 - 18 years of age	3	1.40	24	1.10	27	1.10
19 - 54 years of age	196	88.30	1,998	89.10	2,194	89.00
55 - 64 years of age	16	7.20	160	7.10	176	7.10
65 years of age and older	7	3.20	60	2.70	67	2.70
Total	222	100	2,242	100	2,464	100

Figure 4.7.2 and **Table 4.7.2** illustrate the age distribution of the heads of the households. As can be seen in the figure, a great majority of the heads of the households were aged 19 to 54 years (88.30 percent in the camps and 89.10 percent in non-camp settings). The second most populous group was the age group of 55 - 64 years. This group covered 7.20 percent of the heads of households living in the camps, and 7.10 percent of those living in non-camp settings. On the other hand, percentages of the heads of households in the age groups of 13 - 18 years and 65 years and older were very low.



5. HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND EMPLOYMENT STATUS IN SYRIA AND TURKEY

Table 5.1 Monthly Incomes of Syrians When They Were in Syria (in US Dollars)

Monthly Income	Camp Setting (%)	Non-Camp Setting (%)	Total (%)
0-75	82.60	83.00	83.00
76-155	12.80	11.20	11.40
156-230	4.10	5.40	5.20
231 and more	0.50	0.40	0.40
Total Percentage	100	100	100
Total Number	219	2,242	2,461
Average Income	51.02	72.60	

Table 5.1 presents the monthly incomes of the households when they were in Syria. According to the findings, in all of the categories, monthly incomes of the households when they were in Syria were very similar regardless of where they lived during the time of survey: in camps or non-camp settings. It was further observed that approximately 95 per-cent of the Syrians' monthly average incomes were less than 156 USD when they were in Syria. Considering the

average income, Syrians living in non-camp settings had an income of 72 Dollars, while the income of the Syrians living in camps was 51 Dollars on an average. However, when the standard deviation and median are taken into consideration, it can be concluded that these two groups were similar in terms of average income level.

Figure 5.1 Employment Statuses of Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings, Data of the Previous Month



Table 5.2 Employment Statuses of Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings, Data of the Previous Month

Employment status	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Worked in the last month	1,333	36.5	301	8.8	1,634	23.2
Did not work in the last month	2,318	63.5	3,106	91.2	5,424	76.8
Total	3,651	100	3,407	100	7,058	100

Figure 5.1 and **Table 5.2** illustrate the employment statuses of Syrian guests living in non-camp settings for the last month. Approximately 76 percent of the Syrian guests living in non-camp settings did not work in the last month. For example, approximately 63 percent of men and 91 per-cent of women did not work in the same period. On the other

hand, even if the percentage of those who was employed was very low, the ratio of employed men was slightly higher. Accordingly, approximately 36 percent of the men worked in the last month, while the ratio of women who worked was circa 8 percent.



Table 5.3 Employment Statuses of Syrians by the Provinces They Settled in and Gender, Data of the Previous Month (Non-Camp Setting)

Non-Camp Setting				
Province	Employment status	Gender		Total (%)
		Male (%)	Female (%)	
Adana	Employed	36.30	6.30	23.60
	Unemployed	63.70	93.70	76.40
Bursa	Employed	68.40	4.20	37.00
	Unemployed	31.60	95.80	63.00
Gaziantep	Employed	22.60	8.20	15.40
	Unemployed	77.40	91.80	84.60
Hatay	Employed	32.00	16.80	24.40
	Unemployed	68.00	83.20	75.60
İstanbul	Employed	27.70	7.60	18.00
	Unemployed	72.30	92.40	82.00
İzmir	Employed	45.70	8.50	28.20
	Unemployed	54.30	91.50	71.80
Kayseri	Employed	60.70	3.70	32.60
	Unemployed	39.30	96.30	67.40
Konya	Employed	61.10	6.80	34.50
	Unemployed	38.90	93.20	65.50
Mersin	Employed	33.10	3.60	20.80
	Unemployed	66.90	96.40	79.20
Total	Employed	36.50	8.80	23.20
	Unemployed	63.50	91.20	76.80
	Total	100	100	100

Table 5.3 illustrates the employment statuses of Syrian guests living in non-camp settings by the provinces they settled in and gender. It was observed in all of the provinces that the percentage of men who worked in the last month was greater than the women. However, the ratio of those who worked was observed to be lower than the ratio of unemployed individuals, which applied to all provinces in the study. In general, 36.5 percent of the men was working, while the same rate was 8.8 percent for women. Bursa, Konya, Kayseri and İzmir were the top four provinces with relatively greater number of employed men. For example, approximately 68 percent of men living in non-camp settings in Bursa were employed, while the rates of employed

men were 61 in Konya and Kayseri, and 45 in İzmir. The lowest employment rates of the last month were observed in Gaziantep and İstanbul. As can be seen in Table 2.1, Gaziantep and İstanbul were the top two provinces in terms of the number of Syrian guests. High number of Syrians living in those provinces may be the reason of such low employment rates observed in the last month. With regards to the employment rates of women, Hatay ranked first in terms of the number of employed women, while the lowest rates were observed in Kayseri and Mersin.

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Table 5.4 Employment Statuses of Syrians by the Provinces They Settled in and Gender, Data of the Previous Month (Camp Setting)

Province	Camp Setting			
	Employment Status	Gender		Total (%)
		Male (%)	Female (%)	
Adana	Employed	37.50	0.00	22.00
	Unemployed	62.50	100.00	78.00
Adıyaman	Employed	20.00	2.40	9.70
	Unemployed	80.00	97.60	90.30
Gaziantep	Employed	20.40	11.30	16.30
	Unemployed	79.60	88.70	83.70
Hatay	Employed	16.70	15.60	16.20
	Unemployed	83.30	84.40	83.80
Kahramanmaraş	Employed	40.00	7.10	22.60
	Unemployed	60.00	92.90	77.40
Kilis	Employed	17.60	34.80	25.80
	Unemployed	82.40	65.20	74.20
Malatya	Employed	35.70	11.80	22.60
	Unemployed	64.30	88.20	77.40
Mardin	Employed	0	0	0
	Unemployed	100	100	100
Şanlıurfa	Employed	27.50	13.80	20.50
	Unemployed	72.50	86.20	79.50
Total	Employed	22.40	13.20	17.90
	Unemployed	77.60	86.80	82.10
	Total	100	100	100

Table 5.4 illustrates the employment statuses of Syrian guests living in camps by the provinces they settled in and gender. In all provinces except Kilis, it was observed that the ratio of men who worked in the last month was greater than women, which was similar to the rates obtained in non-camp settings. However, what is striking is that in Kilis the ratio of women who worked was approximately 35 percent, while the ratio of men who worked in the last month was circa 18 percent. Kilis, Kahramanmaraş, Adana and Malatya were the top four provinces with the greatest number of employed Syrian men living in camps, while Mardin and Adıyaman took the last place in this respect.

Considering the data on camps and non-camp settings together, the ratio of employed Syrian men living in non-camp settings was nearly 37 percent, while the ratio of employed men living in camps was 22 percent. Employment rates of women were similar as well. Accordingly, approximately 23 percent of Syrian women living in non-camp settings worked, while the ratio of employed women living in camps was approximately 18 percent.

Figure 5.2 Income Earned by Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings, Data of the Previous Month (in US Dollars)

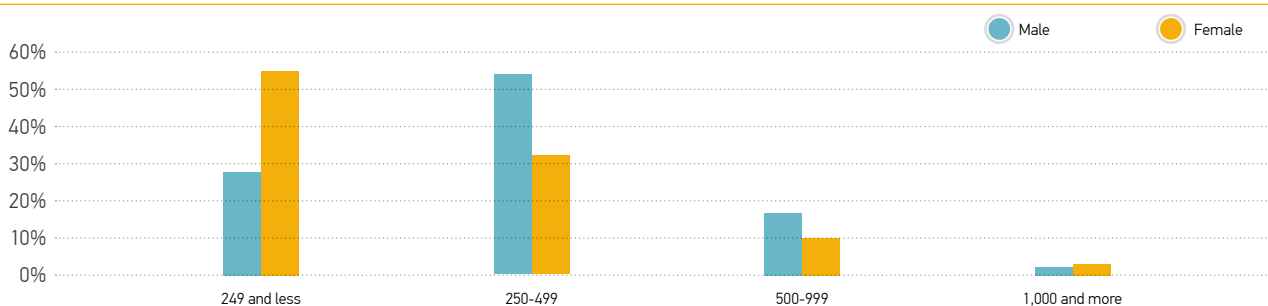




Table 5.5 Income Earned by Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings, Data of the Previous Month (in US Dollars)

Income	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
249 and less	526	27.80	194	55.00	720	32.10
250-499	1,016	53.80	114	32.30	1,130	50.40
500-999	310	16.40	35	9.90	345	15.40
1,000 and more	37	2.00	10	2.80	47	2.10
Total	1,889	100	353	100	2,242	100

Figure 5.2 and **Table 5.5** illustrate the distribution of monthly income earned in Turkey in the last month, in US Dollars. This figure only covers the income distribution of Syrian guests living in non-camp settings, who worked in the last month. As can be seen in Figure 5.2, 38 percent of men and 55 percent of women earned 249 US Dollars and less, while 54 percent of men and 32 percent of women made 250-499

US Dollars. Furthermore, it was observed that approximately 18 percent of men and circa 13 percent of women had an income of 500 and more US Dollars. According to these findings, incomes earned by Syrian guests in Turkey were greater compared to their incomes in Syria, which are illustrated in Table 5.1 above.

Figure 5.3 Details on Debts Borrowed by Households or by any Member of Households Since They Arrived in Turkey

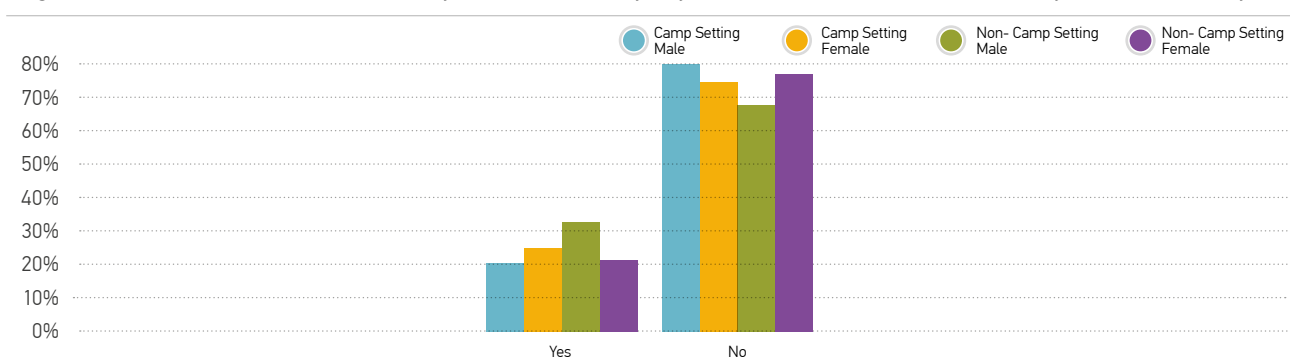


Table 5.6 Details on Debts Borrowed by Households or by any Member of Households Since They Arrived in Turkey

Borrowing Satatus	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Yes	20.00	25.70	22.00	31.90	21.50	30.30	31.10	22.20	29.60
No	80.00	74.30	78.00	68.10	78.50	69.70	68.90	77.80	70.40
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	135	70	205	1,889	353	2,242	2,024	423	2,447

Figure 5.3 and **Table 5.6** present details on the debts borrowed by Syrian guests since they arrived in Turkey. According to the general total, 70.40 percent of Syrian guests did not borrow during their stay in Turkey, while 29.60 percent were indebted. The rates of men and women who did not have any debt were different. The general total suggests that 68.90 percent of men and 77.80 percent of women did not have any debt. On the other hand, this was not the case

for the Syrian guests living in camps, and the percentages of women and men who did not have any debt were 74.30 percent and 80 percent, respectively. However, the results pertaining to the Syrians living in non-camp settings were similar to the general total, and the percentage of the men who did not have any debt (68.10 percent) was lower than the debt-free women (78.50 percent).

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Figure 5.4 Reasons for Going into Debt

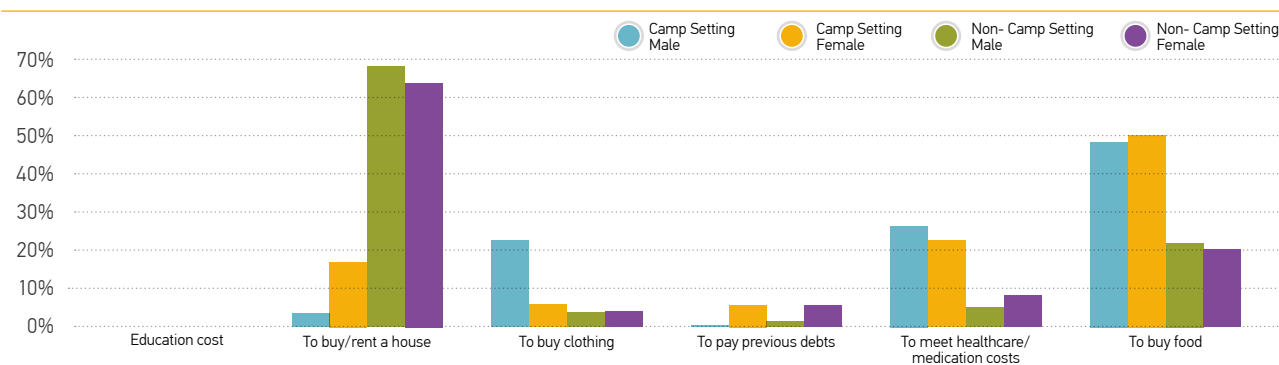


Table 5.7 Reasons for Going into Debt

Reason for Going into Debt	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Education costs	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.10	0.20	0.00	0.10
To buy/rent a house	3.70	16.70	8.90	67.70	63.20	67.20	64.90	54.30	63.50
To buy clothing	22.20	5.60	15.60	3.60	3.90	3.70	4.40	4.30	4.40
To pay previous debts	0.00	5.60	2.20	1.20	5.30	1.60	1.10	5.30	1.70
To meet healthcare/medication costs	25.90	22.20	24.40	5.10	7.90	5.40	6.00	10.60	6.60
To buy food	48.10	50.00	48.90	22.20	19.70	21.90	23.30	25.50	23.60
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	27	18	45	603	76	679	630	94	724

Figure 5.4 and **Table 5.7** present the reasons why Syrian guests went into debt after they settled in Turkey, based on where they lived (in camps and in non-camp settings) and gender. According to Table 5.7, there are two main reasons why Syrian guests borrowed debt in general. A total of approximately 87 percent of the guests stated that they borrowed debt to buy / rent a house (63.50 percent) or to buy food (23.60 percent). And the remaining 13 percent borrowed debt to meet healthcare / medication costs (6.60 percent) and to buy clothing (4.40 percent). On the other hand, the percentages of those who borrowed debt to meet education costs or to pay previous debts was determined to be very low. Even if the order of significance slightly varies, the rates pertaining to the reasons why Syrian men and women borrowed debts were determined to be similar to the rates defined in general total. The most significant reasons for borrowing debts were to buy / rent a house (64.90 percent of men and 54.30 percent of women) and to buy food (23.30 percent of men and 25.50 percent for women).

Based on Table 5.7, it can be said that the order of significance of the reasons why Syrian women and men living in camps borrowed debts was different from the general total. The reasons why men living in camps borrowed debts were as follows in a descending order: to buy food (48.10 percent), to meet healthcare / medication costs (25.90 percent), to buy clothing (22.20 percent) and to buy / rent a house (3.70 percent). Men did not go into debt to meet education costs or to pay previous debts. On the other hand, according to

Table 5.7 the reasons why women living in camps borrowed debts were as follows in a descending order: to buy food (50 percent), to meet healthcare / medication costs (22.20 percent), to buy / rent a house (16.70 percent), to pay previous debts and to buy clothing (each 5.60 percent). On the other hand, women did not go into debt to meet education costs. To summarize, it can be said that the most essential reasons for borrowing debt were to buy food and to meet healthcare / medication costs.

Based on Table 5.7, it can be said that the order of significance of the reasons why Syrian women and men living in non-camp settings borrowed debts was similar to the general total. The reasons why men living in non-camp settings borrowed debts were as follows in a descending order: to buy / rent a house (67.70 percent), to buy food (22.20 percent), to meet healthcare / medication costs (5.10 percent), to buy clothing (3.60 percent), to pay previous debts (1.20 percent) and to meet education costs (0.20 percent). On the other hand, according to Table 5.7 the reasons why Syrian women living in non-camp settings borrowed debts were as follows in a descending order: to buy / rent a house (63.20 percent), to buy food (19.70 percent), to meet healthcare / medication costs (7.90 percent), to pay previous debts (5.30 percent) and to buy clothing (3.90 percent). On the other hand, women did not go into debt to meet education costs.

Figure 5.5 Lenders providing Funds to Syrians

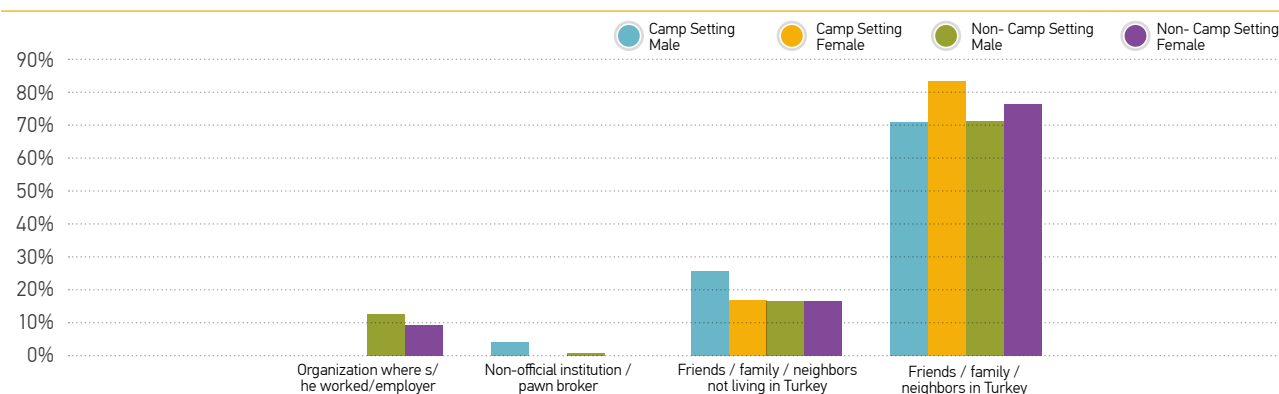


Table 5.8 Lenders providing Funds to Syrians

Lenders/Lending Institution	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Organization where s/he worked/employer	0.0	0.0	0.0	12.1	9.2	11.8	11.6	7.5	11.1
Non-official institution / pawn broker	3.7	0.0	2.2	0.5	0.0	0.4	0.6	0.0	0.6
Friends / family not living in Turkey	25.9	16.7	22.2	16.3	14.5	16.1	16.7	14.9	16.4
Friends / family / neighbors in Turkey	70.4	83.3	75.6	71.1	76.3	71.7	71.1	77.6	71.9
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	27	18	45	603	76	679	630	94	724

Figure 5.5 and **Table 5.8** present the details about where Syrian guests borrowed debts from. The details for camps and non-camp settings and for men and women are given separately. According to Table 5.8, most of the Syrian guests preferred to borrow debts from friends, families and neighbors in Turkey and abroad. Almost all of the guests were indebted to someone. Approximately 72 percent of the Syrians stated that they borrowed debt from their families, friends and neighbors in Turkey, while 16.40 percent borrowed debt from their families, friends and neighbors abroad. And a large number of people from the remaining 12 percent said that they borrowed debt from the organization they worked at / from their employers. On the other hand, the ratio of those who borrowed debt from a non-official institution / pawn broker was very low. According to Table 5.8 and Figure 5.5, the lenders preferred by Syrian men and women were similar to the general total. Both men (71.10 percent) and women (77.70 percent) preferred to borrow debts from their families, friends and neighbors in Turkey. While 16.70 percent of men and 14.90 of women borrowed debts from their friends, families and neighbors abroad.

As can be seen in Table 5.8, order of significance of the lenders preferred by Syrian women and men living in camps and in non-camp settings was similar to the general total. According to Table 5.8, the men living in camps preferred their families, friends and neighbors in Turkey (70.40 percent) and

their families, friends and neighbors abroad (25.90 percent), while the men living in non-camp settings preferred their families, friends and neighbors in Turkey (71.10 percent) and their families, friends and neighbors abroad (16.30 percent) as well. Similarly, the women living in camps preferred their families, friends and neighbors in Turkey (83.30 percent) and their families, friends and neighbors abroad (16.70 percent), while the women living in non-camp settings preferred their families, friends and neighbors in Turkey (76.30 percent) and their families, friends and neighbors abroad (14.50 percent) as well.

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Figure 5.6 Current Amount of Debts of the Households

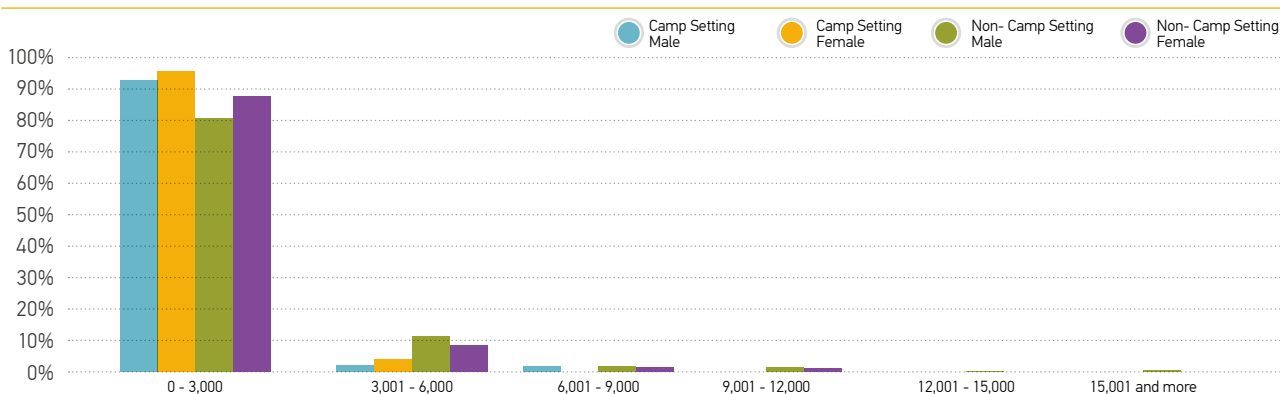


Table 5.9 Current Amount of Debts of the Households

Amount of Debt (TRY)	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
0 - 3,000	93.90	95.80	94.70	80.30	88.20	81.10	81.00	90.00	82.20
3,001 - 6,000	3.00	4.20	3.50	11.40	7.90	11.00	11.00	7.00	10.50
6,001 - 9,000	3.00	0.00	1.80	2.80	2.60	2.80	2.80	2.00	2.70
9,001 - 12,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.20	1.30	2.90	3.00	1.00	2.70
12,001 - 15,000	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.60	0.60	0.00	0.50
15,001 and more	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.70	0.00	1.50	1.60	0.00	1.40
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	33	24	57	603	76	679	636	100	736

Only 736 of the participants answered this question. **Figure 5.6** and **Table 5.9** present the amount of debts of Syrian guests, based on where they lived (in camps and in non-camp settings) and gender. According to the general total section of Table 5.9, most of the Syrian guests were TRY 0 - 3,000 in debt. Approximately 82 percent of the guests stated that they borrowed TRY 0 - 3,000, while 10.50 percent were TRY 3,001 - 6,000 in debt. On the other hand, the percentages of those who stated that they borrowed TRY 6,001 - 9,000, TRY 9,001 - 12,000, TRY 12,001 - 15,000 or TRY 15,001 and more were very low. According to Table 5.9 and Figure 5.6, the amounts borrowed by Syrian men and women were similar to the

general total. Eighty one percent of men stated that they borrowed TRY 0 - 3,000, while the same rate was 90 percent for women. On the other hand, 11 percent of men and 7 percent of women mentioned that they borrowed TRY 3,001 - 6,000. As can be seen in Table 5.6, the percentages related to the amount of debts borrowed by Syrian women and men living in camps and in non-camp settings were similar to the general total. According to Table 5.9, 93.50 percent of men and 95.80 percent of women living in camps, and 80.30 percent of men and 88.20 percent of women living in non-camp settings borrowed TRY 0 - 3,000.

Figure 5.7 Details on Whether Syrians Had Adequate Information Regarding the Sectors They Could Work in Turkey and the Conditions of Such Sectors

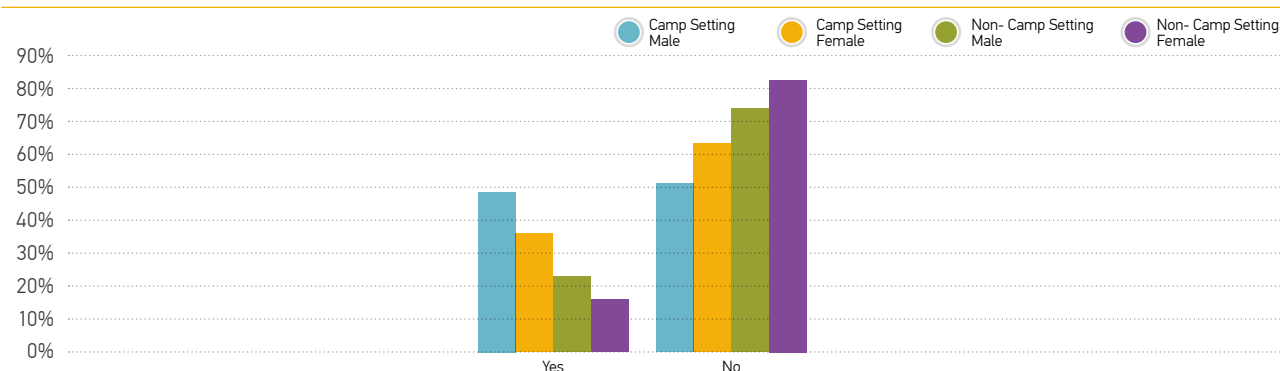




Table 5.10 Details on Whether Syrians Had Adequate Information Regarding the Sectors They Could Work in Turkey and the Conditions of Such Sectors

Adequate Knowledge	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Yes	49.00	36.80	44.70	24.40	16.70	23.20	26.10	20.30	25.10
No	51.00	63.20	55.30	75.60	83.30	76.80	73.90	79.70	74.90
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	143	76	219	1,889	353	2,242	2,032	429	2,461

Figure 5.7 and Table 5.10 illustrate the percentages related to whether Syrian guests had adequate information regarding the sectors they could officially work in Turkey and the conditions of such sectors. Considering the general total, 74.90 percent of the Syrian guests did not have adequate information regarding the sectors they could officially work in Turkey and the conditions of such sectors, while 25.10 had adequate knowledge. On the other hand, with regards to the Syrian guests living in the camps, the percentage of

women who had adequate information regarding the sectors they could officially work in Turkey and the conditions of such sectors (36.80 percent) was lower than the percentage of men (49 percent). This was the case for the Syrian guests living in non-camp settings as well. The percentages pertaining to those living in non-camp settings were 24.40 for men and 16.70 for women. Knowledge levels of both women and men living in camps were greater than the knowledge levels of those living in non-camp settings.

Figure 5.8 Details on Whether Syrians Found the Lines of Work and Sectors They Could Engage in Turkey Sufficient

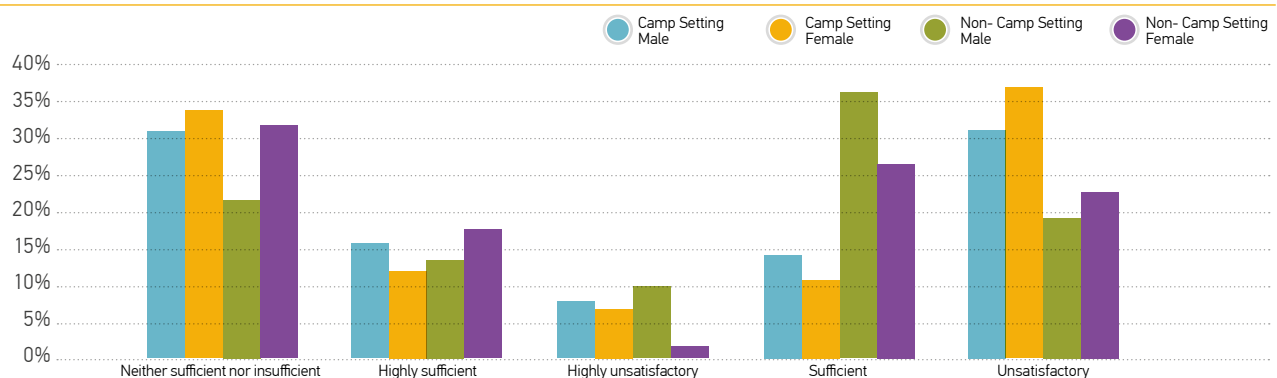


Table 5.11 Details on Whether Syrians Found the Lines of Work and Sectors They Could Engage in Turkey Sufficient

Level of Sufficiency Regarding the Line of Work and Sectors	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Neither sufficient nor insufficient	31.30	34.00	31.70	21.70	32.00	25.20	30.60	33.60	31.10
Highly sufficient	15.80	11.90	15.20	13.30	17.30	14.70	15.60	12.90	15.10
Highly unsatisfactory	7.60	6.50	7.40	9.80	1.30	6.90	7.80	5.60	7.40
Sufficient	14.10	10.50	13.60	36.40	26.70	33.00	15.70	13.30	15.30
Unsatisfactory	31.20	37.10	32.10	18.90	22.70	20.20	30.30	34.60	31.10
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,889	353	2,242	143	75	218	2,032	428	2,460

Figure 5.8 and Table 5.11 illustrate the percentages related to whether Syrian guests found the lines of work and sectors they could engage in Turkey sufficient. Considering the general total, the sum of the rates pertaining to those who found the lines of work and sectors they could engage in Turkey sufficient (15.30 percent) and highly sufficient (15.10) was 30.40 percent, while the rates of those who found it insufficient (31.10 percent) and highly insufficient (7.40 percent) was 38.50 percent in total. On the other hand, 31.10 percent of the Syrians found it neither sufficient nor insufficient. As a result, it can be concluded that the Syrian guests living in Turkey found the lines of work and sectors they

could engage in Turkey unsatisfactory. Even if the percentages were different when analyzed individually for men and women, the trend of the views on satisfactoriness of the lines of work and sectors was similar to the general total. The results of those living in camps and in non-camp settings were determined to be similar to the general total. Among the Syrian guests living in camps, 22.40 percent of women and 29.90 percent of men found the lines of work and sectors in Turkey sufficient or highly sufficient, while 44 percent of women and 49.70 percent of men living in non-camp settings found it sufficient.

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Figure 5.9 Assessments of Syrians Regarding the Working Conditions in Turkey

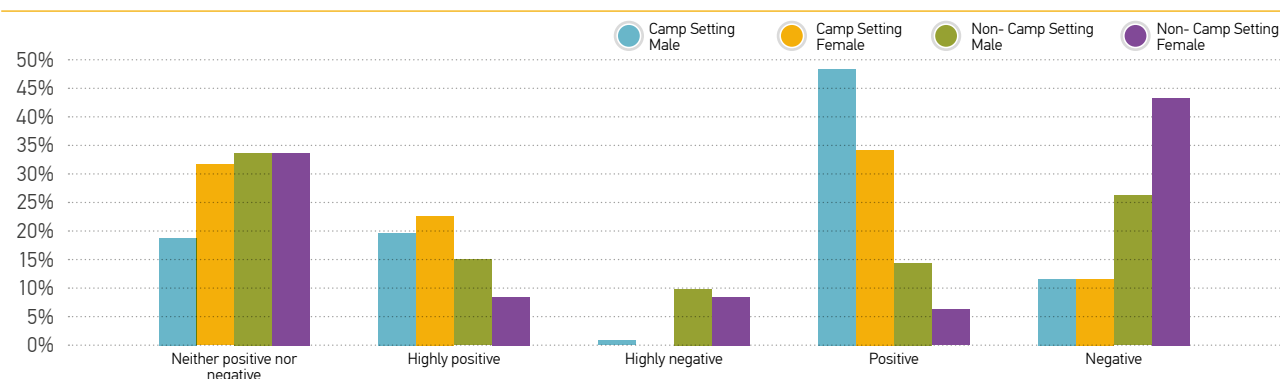


Table 5.12 Assessments of Syrians Regarding the Working Conditions in Turkey

How Would You Assess the Working Conditions in Turkey?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Neither positive nor negative	19.00	31.60	23.40	33.80	33.70	33.80	32.80	33.30	32.90
Highly positive	19.70	22.40	20.60	15.20	8.20	14.10	15.60	10.70	14.70
Highly negative	0.70	0.00	0.50	10.20	8.50	9.90	9.50	7.00	9.10
Positive	48.60	34.20	43.60	14.70	5.90	13.30	17.00	11.00	16.00
Negative	12.00	11.80	11.90	26.10	43.60	28.90	25.10	38.00	27.40
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	142	76	218	1,889	353	2,242	2,031	429	2,460

Figure 5.9 and Table 5.12 present the assessments of Syrian guests with regards to the working conditions in Turkey. Considering the general total, the sum of the percentages of those who assessed the working conditions in Turkey as positive (16 percent) or highly positive (14.70 percent) was 30.70 percent; while the rates of those who found the working conditions negative (27.40 percent) or highly negative (9.10 percent) were 36.50 percent in total. On the other hand, 32.90 percent of the Syrians found it neither positive nor negative. The results of those living in non-camp settings were determined to be similar to the general total. Based on the assessments of Syrian guests living in non-camp settings, the sum of the percentages of those who assessed the working conditions in

Turkey as positive (13.30 percent) or highly positive (14.10 percent) was 27.70 percent; while the rates of those who found the working conditions negative (28.90 percent) or highly negative (9.90 percent) were 38.80 percent in total. However, the assessments of those living in camps were contrary to the assessments of those living in non-camp settings and to the general total, accordingly the sum of the percentages of those who assessed the working conditions in Turkey as positive (43.60 percent) or highly positive (20.60 percent) was 64.20 percent; while the rates of those who found the working conditions negative (11.90 percent) or highly negative (0.50 percent) were 12.40 percent in total.

Figure 5.10 In-kind/financial Aids from Any Non-governmental Organization Accepted by Syrians

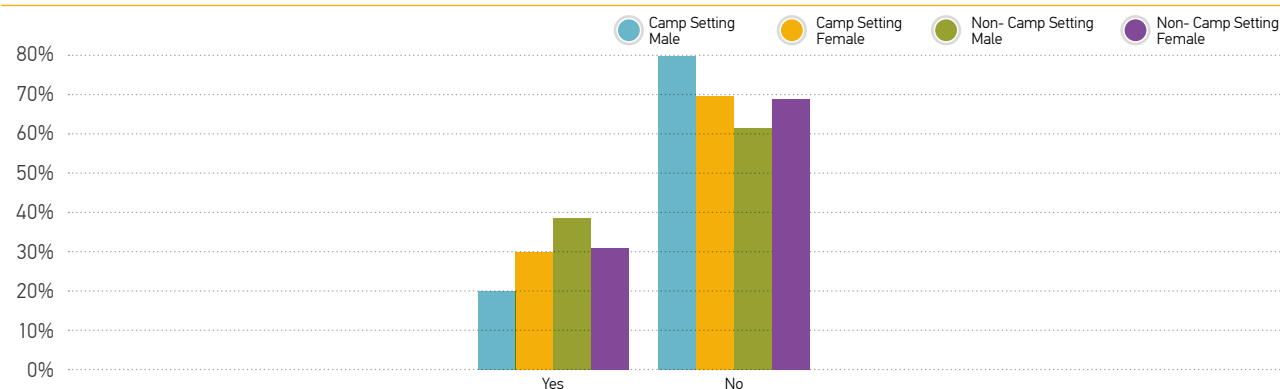




Table 5.13 In-kind/financial Aids from Any Non-governmental Organization Accepted by Syrians

Aid Collected from a Non-Governmental Organization	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Yes	20.30	30.30	23.70	38.50	31.20	37.30	37.20	31.00	36.10
No	79.70	69.70	76.30	61.50	68.80	62.70	62.80	69.00	63.90
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	143	76	219	1,889	353	2,242	2,032	429	2,461

Figure 5.10 and **Table 5.13** illustrate whether Syrian guests collected any in-kind / financial aid from a non-governmental organization. Considering the general total, the percentage of Syrian guests who collected in-kind/financial aid from a non-governmental organization (36.10 percent) was less than those who did not collect such aid (63.90 percent), and the percentages of women and men who collected or did not collect such aid were determined to be very close. The results of those living in non-camp settings were determined to be similar to the general total. Among the Syrian

guests living in non-camp settings, the ratio of women who collected in kind/financial aid from a non-governmental organization (31.20 percent) was lower than the ratio of men (38.50 percent). On the other hand, the results pertaining to those living in the camps were different from the results of the non-camp settings and general total; accordingly, the ratio of Syrian women who collected in kind / financial aid from a non-governmental organization (30.30 percent) was greater than the ratio of men (20.30 percent).

Figure 5.11 In-kind/financial Aids from Any Governmental Organization Accepted by Syrians

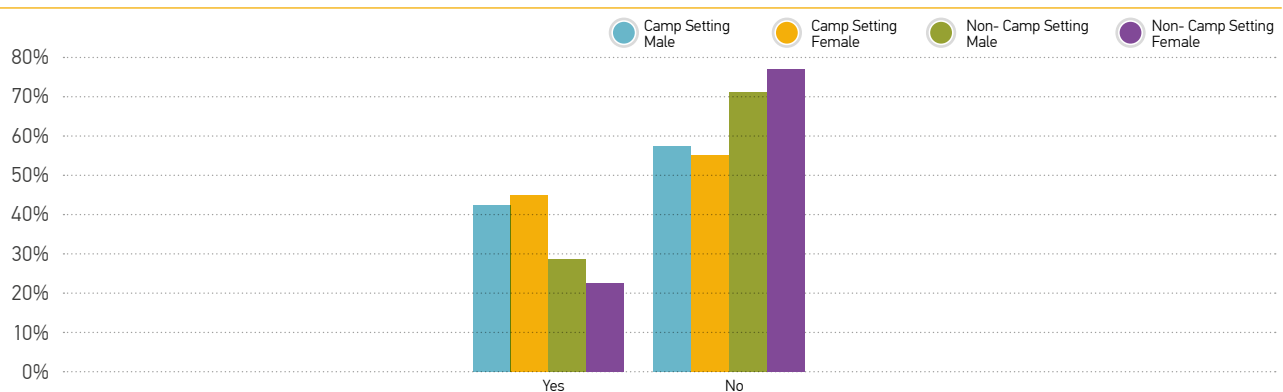


Table 5.14 In-kind/financial Aids from Any Governmental Organization Accepted by Syrians

In Kind/Financial Aid Collected from a Governmental Organization	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Yes	42.7	44.7	43.4	28.6	22.4	27.7	29.6	26.3	29.1
No	57.3	55.3	56.6	71.4	77.6	72.3	70.4	73.7	70.9
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	143	76	219	1,889	353	2,242	2,032	429	2,461

Figure 5.11 and **Table 5.14** illustrate whether Syrian guests collected in-kind / financial aid from a governmental organization. Considering the general total, the percentage of Syrian guests who collected in-kind / financial aid from a governmental organization (29.10 percent) was less than those who did not collect such aid (70.90 percent), and the percentages of women and men who collected or did not collect such aid were determined to be very close. The results of those living in non-camp settings were determined to be similar to the general total. Among the Syrian guests living in non-camp settings, the ratio of women who

collected in kind / financial aid from a governmental organization (22.40 percent) was lower than the ratio of men (28.60 percent). On the other hand, the results pertaining to those living in the camps were different from the results of the non-camp settings and general total; accordingly, the ratio of Syrian women who collected in kind / financial aid from a governmental organization (44.70 percent) was greater than the ratio of men (42.70 percent).

6. THE IMPACT OF SYRIAN CIVIL WAR ON THE LIVES AND ASSETS OF SYRIANS

6.1 LIVES LEFT BEHIND IN SYRIA BY THE SYRIANS

Figure 6.1.1 Current State of the Houses Syrians Left in Syria

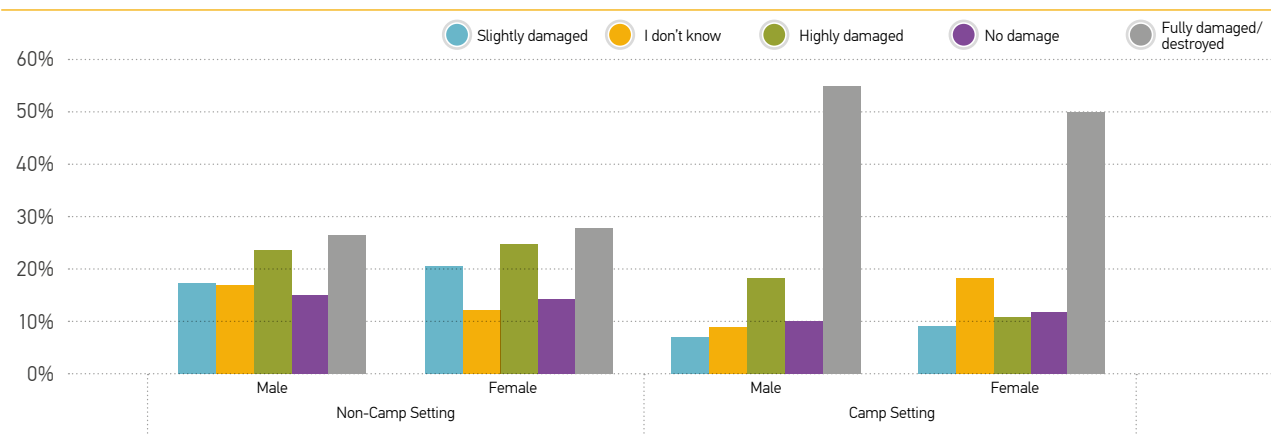


Table 6.1.1 Current State of the Houses Syrians Left in Syria

Damage Status	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Slightly damaged	7.00	9.20	7.80	17.50	20.70	18.00	16.80	18.60	17.10
I don't know	9.10	18.40	12.30	16.90	12.50	16.20	16.30	13.50	15.80
Highly damaged	18.20	10.50	15.50	23.70	24.90	23.90	23.30	22.40	23.10
No damage	10.50	11.80	11.00	15.10	14.20	14.90	14.80	13.80	14.60
Fully damaged/destroyed	55.20	50.00	53.40	26.80	27.80	27.00	28.80	31.70	29.30
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	143	76	219	1,889	353	2,242	2,032	429	2,461

Figure 6.1.1 and **Table 6.1.1** give details about the damage status of the houses Syrian guests left in Syria. Damage status of the houses were analyzed based on the gender of the house owners and according to where they lived during the time of survey (in camps or in non-camp settings). Regardless of the gender and where they lived during the time of survey (in camps or in non-camp settings), the general total suggests that the houses of 29.30 percent of Syrian guests were fully damaged / destroyed, while the rates of those who stated that their houses were highly damaged and slightly damaged were 23.10 percent and 17.10 percent, respectively. As a result, it can be said that the houses of a great majority of the Syrian guests (approximately 70 percent) were damaged. Furthermore, 15.80 percent of Syrian guests stated that they did not know the damage status of their houses, while 14.60 percent mentioned that their houses had not been damaged.

Compared to those living in non-camp settings, relatively greater number of guests living in camps stated that their houses were damaged. Approximately 53.40 percent of the guests living in camps, and circa 27 percent of those living in non-camp settings stated that their houses in Syria were totally destroyed. On the other hand, approximately 15.50 percent of the guests living in camps, and circa 23.90 percent of those living in non-camp settings stated that their houses

in Syria were highly damaged. Considering that the “totally destroyed” and “highly damaged” houses are not habitable, it can be concluded that houses of approximately half of the guests living in camps (69 percent) and circa 51 percent of those living in non-camp settings were totally destroyed or highly damaged hence were not habitable. Approximately 12.30 percent of the guests living in camps, and circa 16.20 percent of those living in non-camp settings stated that they did not know the status of their houses in Syria. On the other hand, 11 percent of the guests living in camps, and 14.90 percent of those living in non-camp settings stated that their houses had not been damaged.



Figure 6.1.2 Means of Communication Used by Syrians to Communicate with Their Relatives in Syria

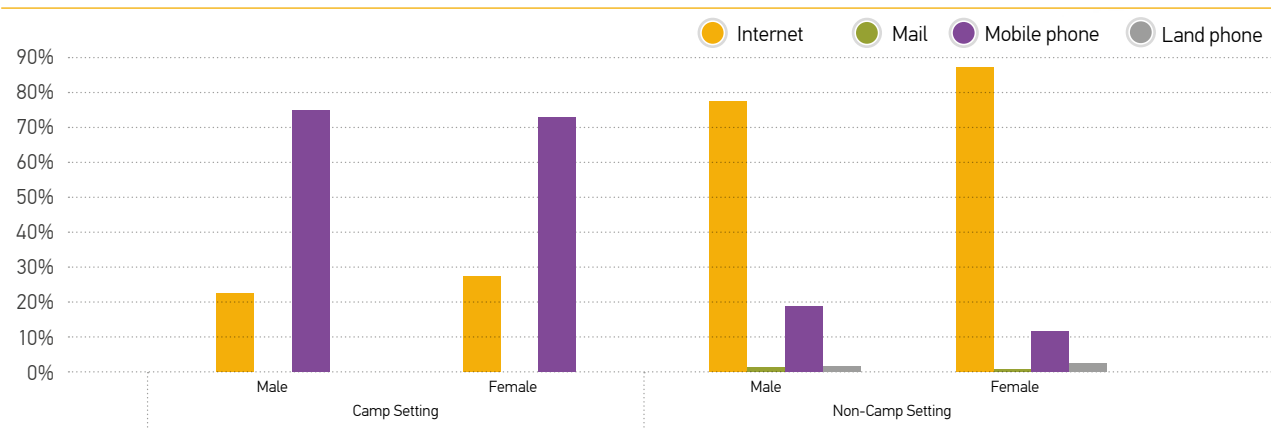


Table 6.1.2 Means of Communication Used by Syrians to Communicate with Their Relatives in Syria

Means of Communication	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Other	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.60	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.50
Internet	23.60	27.30	25.00	79.40	85.60	80.40	75.90	75.50	75.80
Mail	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.30	1.10	1.20	0.30	1.10
Mobile phone	76.40	72.70	75.00	17.30	11.20	16.30	20.90	21.90	21.10
Land phone	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.60	2.20	1.70	1.50	1.80	1.50
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	106	66	172	1,610	313	1,923	1,716	379	2,095

Figure 6.1.2 and **Table 6.1.2** illustrate the means of communication used by Syrian guests to communicate with their relatives in Syria. Regardless of where they lived during the survey, the general total suggests that most of the Syrian guests used the internet (75.80 percent) and mobile phones (21.10 percent) as the means of communication. While the percentages of those using other means of communication were too low to take into consideration. Even if the percentages were different, popularity of the means of communication used by the Syrian guests living in non-camp settings were determined to be similar to the general

total, and according to **Table 6.1.2** and **Figure 6.1.2** the most popular means were the internet (80.40 percent) and mobile phones (16.30 percent). On the other hand, the means of communication used by Syrian guests living in camps were determined to be different from the results of the general total, and it can be said that 75 percent used mobile phones and 25 percent used the internet, while the other means were not used at all.

6. THE IMPACT OF SYRIAN CIVIL WAR ON THE LIVES AND ASSETS OF SYRIANS

Figure 6.1.3 Frequency of Communication with Their Relatives in Syria

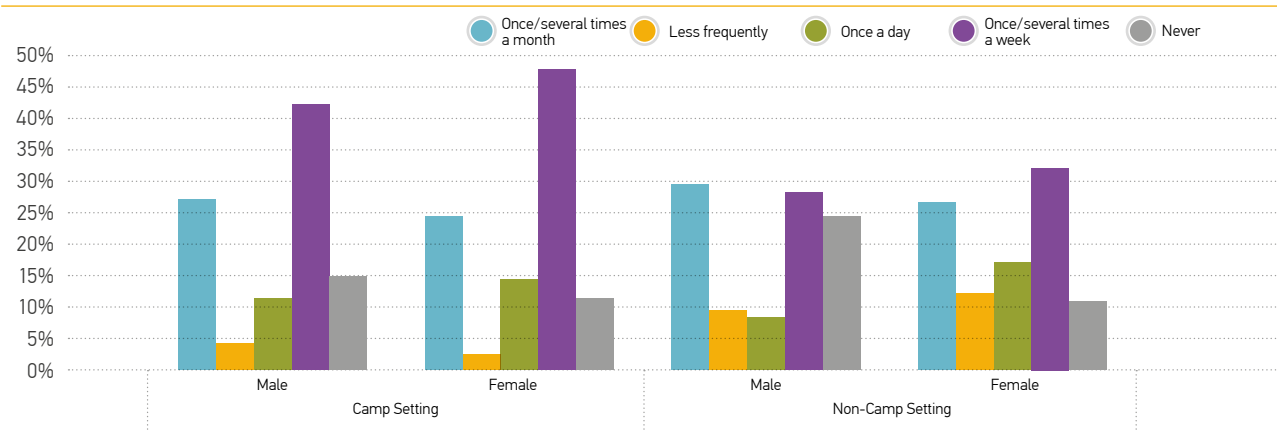


Table 6.1.3 Frequency of Communication with Their Relatives in Syria

Frequency	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Once/several times a month	27.20	24.40	26.70	29.50	27.00	28.60	27.30	24.80	26.90
Less frequently	4.60	2.30	4.20	9.40	12.20	10.30	4.90	4.00	4.70
Once a day	11.30	14.20	11.80	8.60	17.60	11.70	11.10	14.80	11.80
Once/several times a week	42.20	47.90	43.10	28.10	32.40	29.60	41.20	45.20	41.90
Never	14.80	11.30	14.20	24.50	10.80	19.70	15.40	11.20	14.70
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,889	353	2,242	139	74	213	2,028	427	2,455

Figure 6.1.3 and **Table 6.1.3** demonstrate how frequently Syrian guests communicate with their relatives in Syria. As can be seen in **Table 6.1.3** and **Figure 6.1.3**, 14.80 percent of men and 11.30 of women living in camps stated that they were not able to communicate with their relatives in Syria. On the other hand, this rates were greater for men living in non-camp settings, accordingly 24.80 percent of men and 10.80 percent of women were not able to communicate with their relatives at all. The rates of those who stated that they communicated with their relatives once a day were determined to be similar in camps, in non-camp settings and in general total, while the same rates varied according to gender. Eleven point thirty percent of men and 14.20 percent of women living in camps stated that they communicated with their relatives in Syria once a day. On the other hand, this rates were greater for women living in non-camp settings, accordingly 8.60 percent of men and 17.60 percent of women communicated with their relatives once a day. Forty two point twenty percent of men and approximately 47.90 percent of women living in camps, and 28.10 percent of men and 32.40 percent of women living in non-camp settings stated that they were able to communicate with their relatives once or several times a week. Twenty seven point twenty percent of men and approximately 24.40 percent of women living in camps, and 29.50 percent of men and approximately 27 percent of women living in non-camp settings stated that

they were able to communicate with their relatives once or several times a month. While the rates of those who communicated with their relatives less frequently were very low, with lower rates in camps compared to non-camp settings. Concerned rates were as follows: approximately 4.60 percent of men and 2.30 percent of women living in camps; and approximately 9.40 percent of men and circa 12.20 percent of women living in non-camp settings.

As a result, the ratio of those who “were not able to communicate with their relatives in Syria” was a very small portion of the general total (4.70 percent). On the other hand, the ratio of those who communicated with their relatives once / several times a month was 26.90 percent of the general total. It means that a great portion of the Syrian guests living in Turkey (approximately 68 percent) were able to communicate with their relatives weekly or daily. These high rates are considerable in a positive manner in terms of their communication with their relatives.



Figure 6.1.4 Sources of Information of Syrians about the Developments in Syria

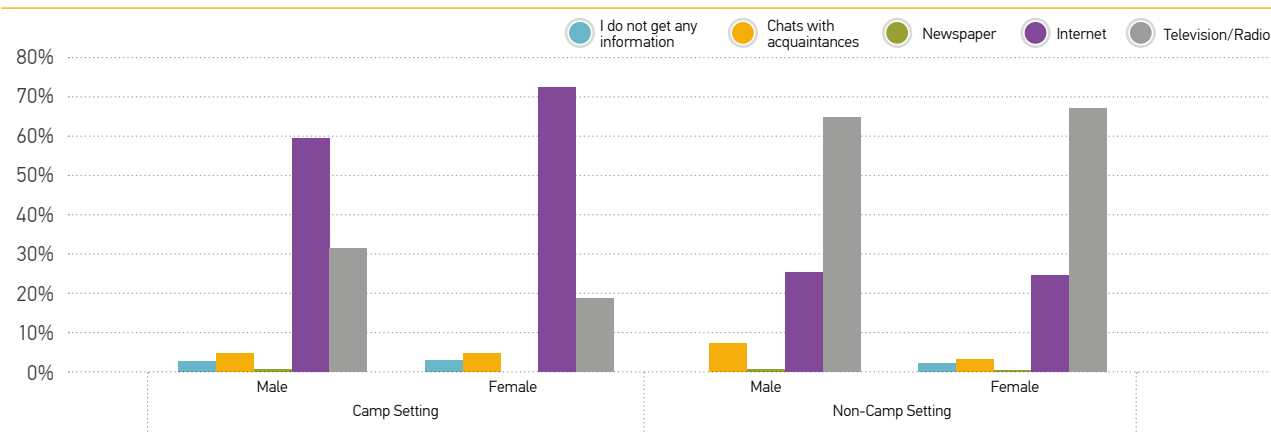


Table 6.1.4 Sources of Information of Syrians about the Developments in Syria

Source of Information	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
I do not get any information	3.20	3.40	3.30	0.00	2.60	0.90	3.00	3.30	3.00
Chats with acquaintances	5.10	5.40	5.10	7.70	3.90	6.40	5.30	5.10	5.20
Newspaper	0.10	0.00	0.00	1.40	1.30	1.40	0.10	0.20	0.20
Internet	59.60	72.20	61.60	25.90	25.00	25.60	57.20	63.90	58.40
Television/Radio	32.10	19.00	30.00	65.00	67.10	65.80	34.40	27.50	33.20
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,889	353	2,242	143	76	219	2,032	429	2,461

Figure 6.1.4 and Table 6.1.4 illustrate the distribution of the sources of information of Syrians about the developments in Syria. As can be seen in Figure 6.1.4 and Table 6.1.4, popularity of sources of information of the guests living in camps was different from the popularity of sources of information of the guests living in non-camp settings. In the viewpoint of those living in the camps, the most significant source of information about the developments in Syria was observed to be the internet. Fifty nine point sixty percent of men and approximately 72.20 percent of women living in camps, 25.90 percent of men and 25 percent of women living in non-camp settings stated that their source of information was the internet. Television was the other significant source of information used by Syrians living in camps and in non-camp settings to keep informed about the developments in Syria.

Thirty two point ten percent of men and approximately 19 percent of women living in camps, 65 percent of men and 67,10 percent of women living in non-camp settings stated that their source of information was television. Furthermore, the rates of those who stated that their sources were the small chats with acquaintances were similar in camps and in non-camp settings, and concerned percentages varied between 4 to 8 percent.

Accordingly, it can be said that the most significant sources of information were the internet (58.40 percent) and television (33.20 percent), with a total value of 91.60 percent, while the other sources were low both in camps and in non-camp settings.

6. THE IMPACT OF SYRIAN CIVIL WAR ON THE LIVES AND ASSETS OF SYRIANS

6.2 FAMILY MEMBERS KILLED/INJURED IN THE SYRIAN CIVIL WAR

Figure 6.2.1 Household Members Killed during Syrian Civil War

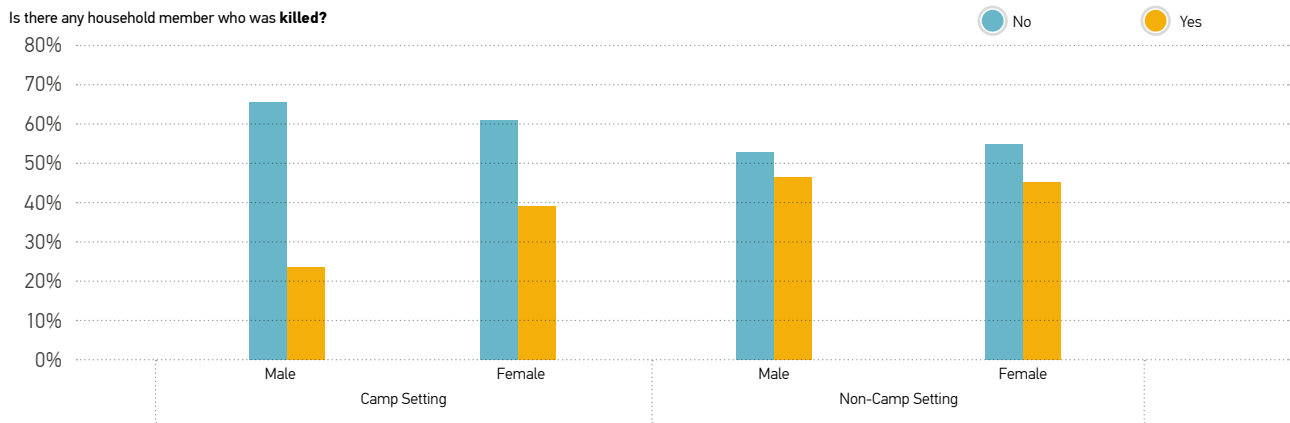


Table 6.2.1 Household Members Killed during Syrian Civil War

Is There Anyone Who Was Killed?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
No	66.20	60.90	65.30	53.10	55.30	53.90	65.30	59.90	64.30
Yes	33.80	39.10	34.70	46.90	44.70	46.10	34.70	40.10	35.70
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1889	353	2,242	143	76	219	2,032	429	2,461

Figure 6.2.1 and **Table 6.2.1** demonstrate the details about the family members who were killed. According to the general total, 40.10 percent of women and 34.70 percent of men had a relative killed during the Syrian civil war. On the other hand, the same rate varied based on where they lived during the time of survey (in camps or in non-camp settings). Considering the Syrian guests living in camps, the ratio of women who had a family member killed during the Syrian civil war was relatively greater than the ratio of men. The rates were 33.80 percent and 39.10 percent for men and women living in camps, respectively. On the

other hand, taking into consideration the Syrian guests living in non-camp settings, the ratio of women who had a family member killed during the Syrian civil war was relatively lower than the ratio of men. The rates were 46.90 percent and 44.70 percent for men and women living in non-camp settings, respectively. When the gender variable is not taken into consideration, 28.40 of those living in camps and 32.70 of those living in non-camp settings had a relative killed during the Syrian civil war.





Figure 6.2.2 Household Members Injured during Syrian Civil War

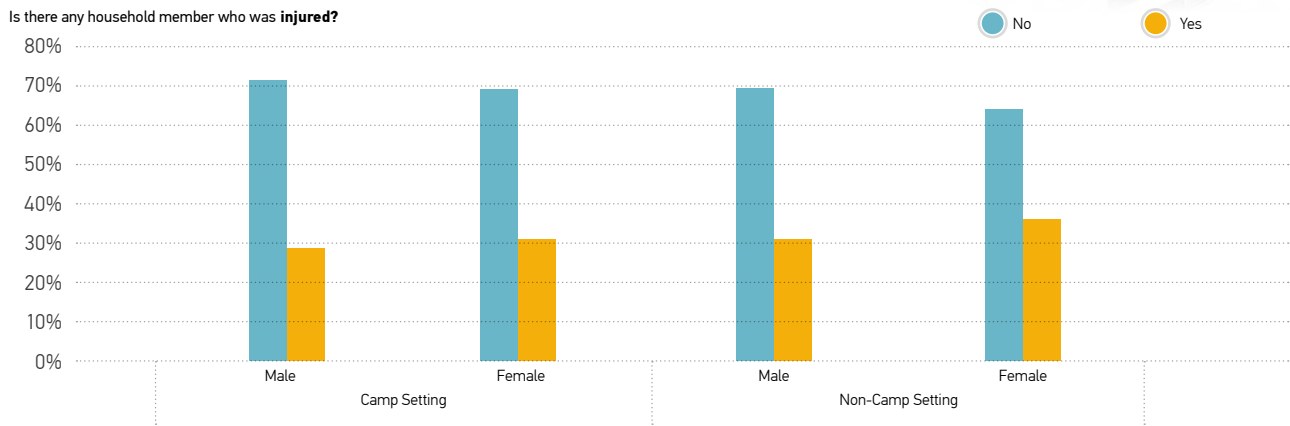


Table 6.2.2 Household Members Injured during Syrian Civil War

Is There Anyone Who Was Injured?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
No	72.20	68.30	71.60	68.80	64.50	67.30	72.00	67.60	71.20
Yes	27.80	31.70	28.40	31.20	35.50	32.70	28.00	32.40	28.80
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	1,889	353	2,242	141	76	217	2,030	429	2,459

Figure 6.2.2 and **Table 6.2.2** demonstrate the details about the family members who were injured. Considering the general total, the ratio of women who had a relative injured during the civil war (32.40 percent) was greater than the ratio of men (28 percent), and rates were determined to be similar in camps, in non-camp settings and in general total. Considering the Syrian guests living in camps and in non-camp settings, the ratio of women who had a family member injured during the Syrian civil war was relatively greater than the ratio of men. These rates were 27.80 percent and

31.70 percent for men and women living in camps, respectively, and 31.20 and 35.50 percent for men and women living in non-camp settings, respectively. When the gender variable is not taken into consideration, 28.40 of those living in camps and 32.70 of those living in non-camp settings had a relative injured during the Syrian civil war, which indicates that the concerned ratio was higher in camps.



7. DWELLING CONDITIONS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

7.1 NUMBER OF FAMILIES AND INDIVIDUALS PER DWELLING

Figure 7.1.1 Dwelling Types Used by Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings

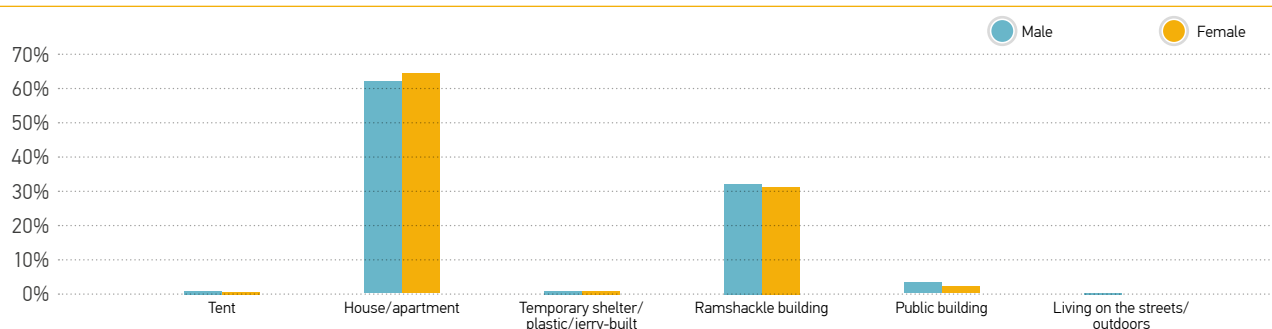


Table 7.1.1 Dwelling Types Used by Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings

Non-Camp Setting			
Dwelling Type	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Tent	0.90	0.30	0.80
House/apartment	61.80	65.20	62.40
Temporary shelter/ plastic/jerry-built	1.20	1.40	1.20
Ramshackle building	31.60	30.80	31.50
Public building	4.3	2.30	4.00
Living on the streets/outdoors	0.20	0.00	0.10
Total Percentage	100	100	100
Total Number	1,868	351	2,219

Figure 7.1.1 illustrate the accommodation conditions of the guests living in non-camp settings. That is because the guests living in camps use tents or containers. According to Table 7.1.1, approximately 62 percent of male guests and circa 65 percent of female guests were living in a house or an apartment; on the other hand the approximate rates of males and females living in ramshackle buildings were 32 percent and 31 percent, respectively. In addition to these

results, a certain percent of male and female guests (1 percent each) were determined to be living in temporary shelters (plastic / jerry-built). According to these findings, a great majority of Syrian guests were living in a house / apartment or ramshackle buildings.





Table 7.1.2 Number of Syrian Families per Dwelling Unit in a Camp Setting

Camp Setting		
Number of Families	Number	%
1 Family	191	87.20
2 Families	27	12.30
3 Families	1	0.50
Total	219	100

Table 7.1.3 Number of Syrian Individuals per Dwelling Unit in a Camp Setting

Camp Setting		
Number of Individuals	Number	%
1-3 Individuals	33	15.10
4-6 Individuals	119	54.30
7-10 Individuals	64	29.20
11-15 Individuals	3	1.40
Total	219	100

Tables 7.1.2 and **7.1.3** illustrate the number of Syrian families and individuals living in the same dwelling in the camps. According to the results, approximately 87 percent of the guests living in camps were determined to be living in the dwellings for 1 family, while circa 12 percent lived in the dwellings for 2 families. Considering the number of

individuals per dwelling, approximately 54 percent of the guests living in camps stated that 4 to 6 individuals were living in their dwellings. Furthermore, approximately 30 percent were living in the dwellings that sheltered 7 or more individuals.



7. DWELLING CONDITIONS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

7.2 ADEQUACY OF DWELLING AND BASIC NEEDS

Table 7.2.1 Assessment of Syrians regarding Certain Features of the Dwellings

Feature of the Dwelling	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Adequate (%)	Inadequate (%)	Total (%)	Adequate (%)	Inadequate (%)	Total (%)	Adequate (%)	Inadequate (%)	Total (%)
Size of the dwelling	47.70	52.30	100	52.60	47.40	100	52.20	47.80	100
Comfort of the dwelling	51.60	48.40	100	50.80	49.20	100	50.80	49.20	100
Safety of the dwelling	81.50	18.50	100	60.40	39.60	100	62.30	37.70	100
Stability of the dwelling	54.70	45.30	100	54.00	46.00	100	54.00	46.00	100
Compliance with the climate conditions	52.30	47.70	100	44.00	56.00	100	44.70	55.30	100
Suitability for family life	40.50	59.50	100	49.20	50.80	100	48.40	51.60	100
Total	54.70	45.30	100	51.80	48.20	100	52.10	47.90	100

As can be seen in **Table 7.2.1**, 52 percent of the guests living in camps and approximately 47 percent of those living in non-camp settings were not satisfied with the size of their dwellings. Furthermore, approximately 48 percent of the guests living in camps and 49 percent of those living in non-camp settings stated that their dwellings were not comfortable. Nineteen percent of the guests living in camps and 40 percent of those living in non-camp settings addressed that the dwellings were not adequately safe. And, 48 percent

of the guests living in camps and 56 percent of those living in non-camp settings stated that they did not think the dwellings were in compliance with the climatic conditions. According to the findings, general features of the dwellings were adequate (approximately 50 percent and greater) for the Syrian guests in general and especially for the Syrian guests living in camps.

Table 7.2.2 Assessment of Syrians regarding the Basic Needs related to the Dwellings

Basic Needs Related to the Dwelling	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Adequate (%)	Inadequate (%)	Total (%)	Adequate (%)	Inadequate (%)	Total (%)	Adequate (%)	Inadequate (%)	Total (%)
Fuel	83.10	16.90	100	32.60	67.40	100	37.10	62.90	100
Foodstuff	66.20	33.80	100	55.90	44.10	100	56.80	43.20	100
Sleeping Materials	80.40	19.60	100	52.90	47.10	100	55.30	44.70	100
Furniture/household goods	64.40	35.60	100	40.30	59.70	100	42.50	57.50	100
Clothing Items	75.80	24.20	100	57.50	42.50	100	59.20	40.80	100
Prayer Items	94.10	5.90	100	75.20	24.80	100	76.90	23.10	100
Social Materials (Television, Toy etc.)	80.40	19.60	100	41.40	58.60	100	44.90	55.10	100
Total	77.80	22.20	100	50.80	49.20	100	53.20	46.80	100

Table 7.2.2 illustrates the assessments of Syrian guests regarding the basic needs. The results are based on the views of participants who stated that the basic needs were not adequately met. As can be seen in **Table 7.2.2**, approximately 34 percent of the guests living in camps and circa 43 percent of those living in non-camp settings stated that the foodstuff were not adequate. Furthermore, approximately 20 percent of the guests living in camps and circa 45 percent of those living in non-camp settings stated that the sleeping materials were not adequate. Thirty six percent of the guests living in camps and 58 percent of those living in non-camp settings stated that the furniture/household goods were not adequate. Twenty four percent of the guests living in camps and 41 percent of those living in non-camp settings thought that the clothing items in their dwellings were not adequate. Six percent of the guests living in camps and 23

percent of those living in non-camp settings stated that the prayer items were not adequate. Finally, 20 percent of the guests living in camps and 55 percent of those living in non-camp settings argued that the social materials (television, toys etc.) were not adequate. According to these findings, compared to the guests living in the camps, greater fraction of the guests living in non-camp settings (approximately 50 percent) thought that their basic needs were not adequately met. Accordingly, it can be concluded that the basic needs of the guests living in non-camp settings were not met as adequately as the needs of those living in camps, and that greater attention should be paid to the basic needs of those living in non-camp settings.

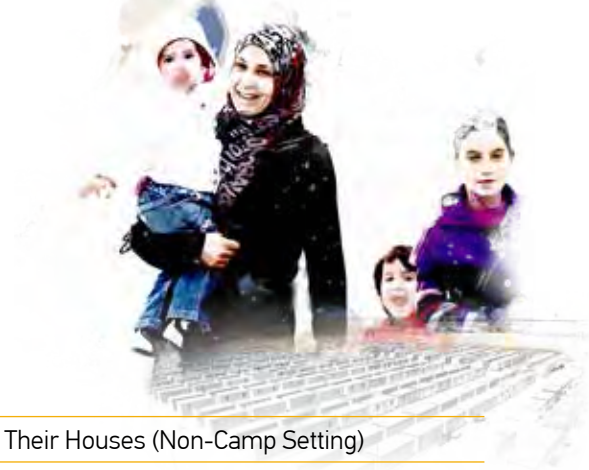


Figure 7.2.1 Fuels Used by Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings to Warm Their Houses (Non-Camp Setting)

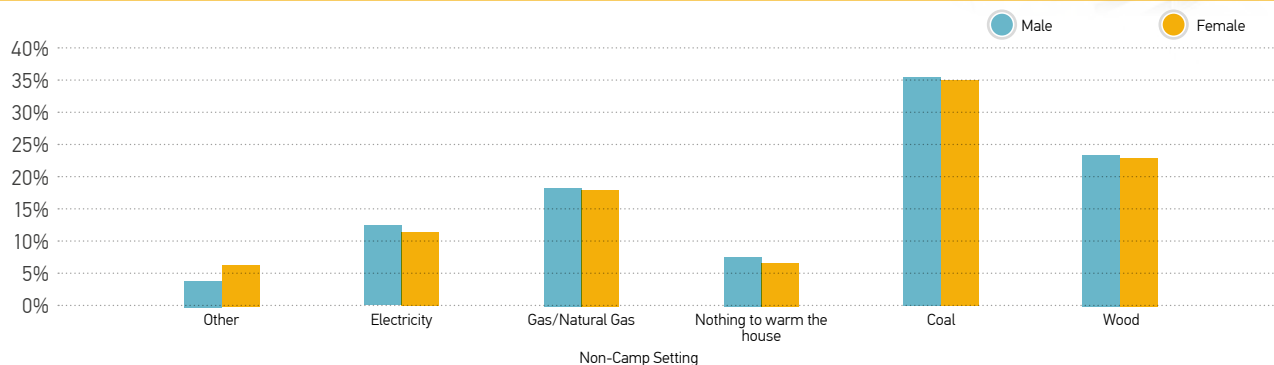


Table 7.2.3 Fuels Used by Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings to Warm Their Houses (Non-Camp Setting)

Fuel Type	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Other	3.80	6.20	4.20
Electricity	12.20	11.60	12.10
Gas/Natural Gas	18.10	17.80	18.00
Nothing to warm the house	7.40	6.50	7.20
Coal	35.40	35.10	35.40
Wood	23.10	22.70	23.10
Total Percentage	100	100	100
Total Number	1,889	353	2,242

Figure 7.2.1 and **Table 7.2.3** illustrate the fuel types used by Syrian guests to warm their houses. This question too was only asked to the Syrian guests living in non-camp settings. The fuel types did not significantly vary according to the gender. Only a small portion of the guests living in non-camp settings (7 percent) stated that they did not have anything to warm their houses. This indicates that approximately 93 percent of the Syrian guests supplied some kind of material to warm their houses. The most popular fuel used in houses was the coal. Approximately 35 percent of

the guests used this material. In other words, approximately one third of the Syrian guests living in non-camp settings used coal to warm their houses. The coal was preferred due to its accessibility. It is followed by wood (23 percent). The other fuel used by Syrians living in non-camp settings was the natural gas. The rates of men and women using natural gas were approximately 18 percent each. Finally, 12 percent of the Syrian guests used electricity.



7. DWELLING CONDITIONS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

7.3 HOUSING UNITS' ACCESS TO WATER AND SANITATION/HYGIENE ITEMS

Table 7.3.1 Access of Syrians Living in Camps to Water and Cleaning Items

Access to Water and Cleaning Items	Easy	Reasonably Hard	Hard	Total Percentage	Total Number
Potable water	76.1	11.5	12.4	100	218
Domestic water (washing-up, bathing etc.)	73.9	17.4	8.7	100	218
Soap	79.8	13.3	6.9	100	218
Cleaning agents (detergent etc.)	75.2	16.1	8.7	100	218
Diaper	65.4	19	15.6	100	218
Items needed by women	66	21.4	12.6	100	218

Table 7.3.2 Access of Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings to Water and Cleaning Items

Access to Water and Cleaning Items	Easy	Reasonably Hard	Hard	Total Percentage	Total Number
Potable water	62.7	21.3	16	100	2,242
Domestic water (washing-up, bathing etc.)	64.2	29	6.8	100	2,242
Soap	50.7	32.6	16.8	100	2,242
Cleaning agents (detergent etc.)	47.8	32	20.2	100	2,242
Diaper	36.4	29.9	33.8	100	2,242
Items needed by women	37.8	31	31.2	100	2,242

This section analyses the access of Syrians living in camps and in non-camp settings to water and sanitation/hygiene items. According to **Table 7.3.1**, access of Syrian guests living in the camps to water and sanitation/hygiene items (all item groups in general) was easier compared to the access of those living in non-camp settings. Based on the findings it can be said that at least 66 percent of Syrian guests living

in camps were able to easily access to water and sanitation/hygiene items. On the other hand, in non-camp settings this rate was found to be approximately 50 percent and greater (excluding diapers and items needed by women). As a result it can be said that the Syrian guests in general were able to supply water and sanitary/hygiene items easily.

Table 7.3.3 Main Sources of Water for the Members of Households Living in Non-Camp Settings

Source of Water	Number	%
Dispenser size water / bottled water	631	28.1
Tap water	1,500	66.9
Pump drawn/artesian water	57	2.5
Water tank/reservoir	54	2.4
Total	2,242	100

Table 7.3.3 refers only to the Syrian guests living in non-camp settings, and analyses their main sources of water. According to the results, tap water was the most popular source used by Syrians living in non-camp settings. Approximately 67 percent of the Syrians living in non-camp

settings stated that they used tap water. In addition to these results, the second most popular source was dispenser size water and bottled water.



7. DWELLING CONDITIONS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

7.4 OTHER CONDITIONS RELATED TO DWELLING/LIVING

Figure 7.4.1 Rental Fees of Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings (TRY)

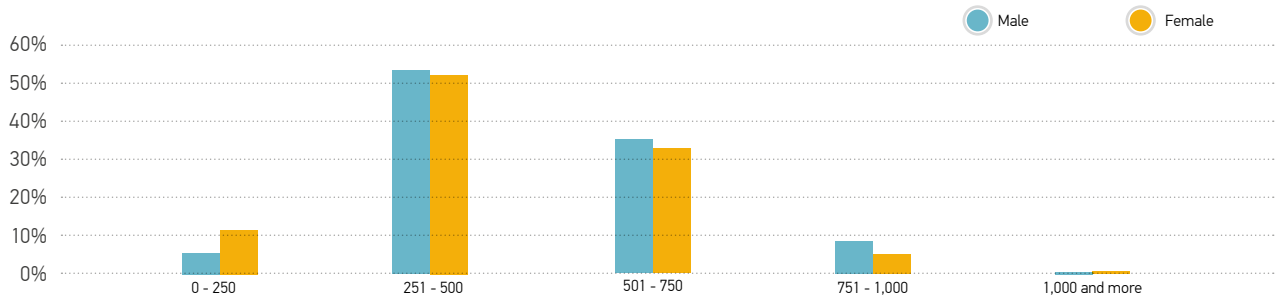


Table 7.4.1 Rental Fees of Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings

Rent	Non-Camp Setting		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
TRY 0 - 250	4.90	10.90	5.90
TRY 251 - 500	52.10	51.20	52.00
TRY 501 - 750	34.70	32.40	34.30
TRY 751 - 1,000	7.80	5.00	7.40
TRY 1,000 and more	0.40	0.60	0.40
Total	100	100	100

Figure 7.4.1 and **Table 7.4.1** analyze the monthly rents of Syrians living in non-camp settings. According to these results, approximately 52 percent of Syrian guests paid TRY 251 - 500 for rent, while 34 percent paid TRY 501 - 750. On the other hand, the rates of those who paid more than TRY 750 and less than TRY 250 were approximately 6-7 percent. These results were similar for women and men except for

TRY 0 - 250 range. It means that the ratio of women who paid TRY 0 - 250 (lowest range) for rent was approximately 6 percent greater than the ratio of men. In the light of these results, it can be said that a great majority of Syrian guests (approximately 90 percent) paid TRY 750 and less for rent.

Figure 7.4.2 Number of Meals Consumed by Adults in the Previous Day

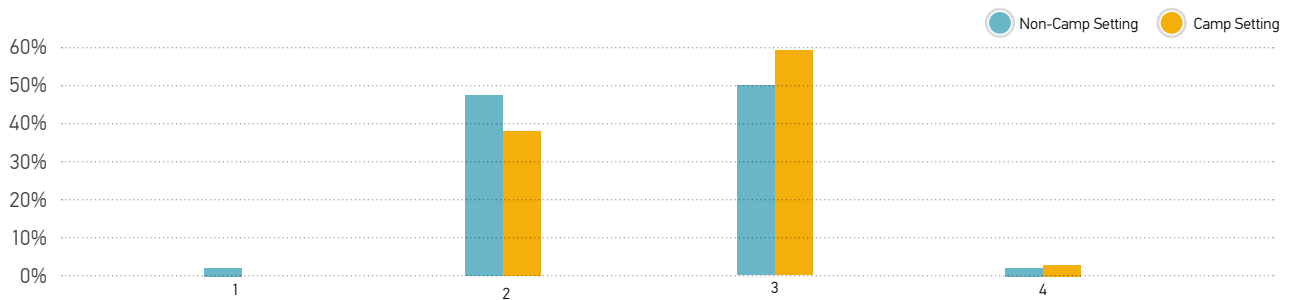


Table 7.4.2 Number of Meals Consumed by Adults in the Previous Day

Number of Meals	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	0	0.00	55	2.50	55	2.30
2	79	36.70	1,021	46.10	1,100	45.20
3	128	59.50	1,107	50.00	1,235	50.80
4	8	3.70	33	1.50	41	1.70
Total	215	100	2,216	100	2,431	100



Figure 7.4.2 and **Table 7.4.2** present the percentages related to the number of meals consumed by the adults in the households of Syrian guests. According to the results of the general total, 50.80 percent of Syrians consumed 3 meals a day, while the ratio of those who consumed 2 meals a day was 45.20 percent. On the other hand, the rates of those who consumed 1 meal (2.30 percent) and 4 meals (1.70 percent) were very low. The results of those living in non-camp settings were determined to be similar to the general total. Fifty percent of the Syrian guests living in non-camp settings ate 3 meals a day, while 46.10 percent ate 2 meals. The rates of

those who consumed 1 meal (2.5 percent) and 4 meals (1.5 percent) were very low. On the other hand, the results of the Syrian guests living in camps were slightly different from the results of the camps and the general total; accordingly, nobody ate 1 meal a day and everybody consumed at least two meals. Thirty six point seventy percent of the guests living in camps consumed 2 meals a day, while the rates of those who consumed 3 and 4 meals were 59.50 percent and 3.70 percent, respectively.

Figure 7.4.3 Number of Meals Consumed by Children in the Previous Day

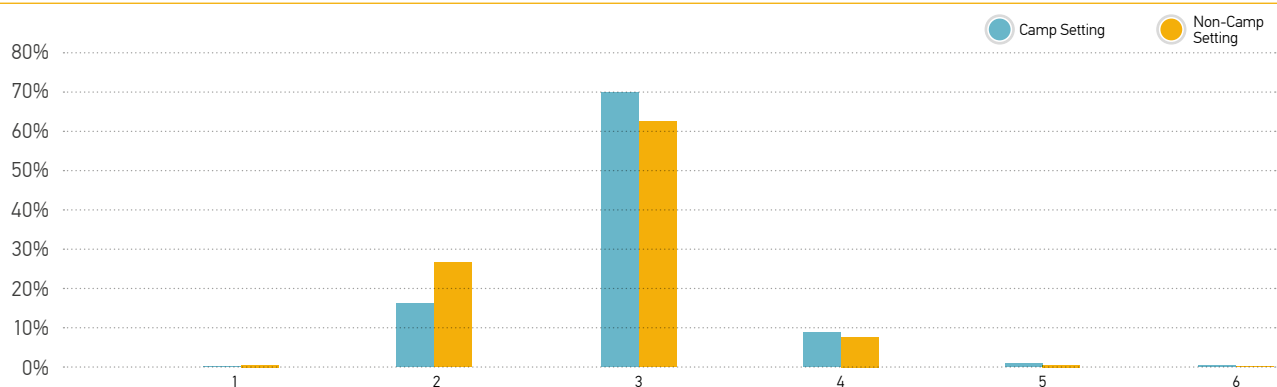


Table 7.4.3 Number of Meals Consumed by Children in the Previous Day

Number of Meals	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
1	1	0.50	20	1.00	21	0.90
2	32	15.30	545	26.10	577	25.10
3	146	69.90	1,329	63.70	1,475	64.30
4	17	8.10	134	6.40	151	6.60
5	10	4.80	49	2.30	59	2.60
6	3	1.40	9	0.40	12	0.50
Total	209	100	2,086	100	2,295	100

Figure 7.4.3 and **Table 7.4.3** present the percentages related to the number of meals consumed by the children in the households of Syrian guests. According to the results of the general total, 64.30 percent of Syrian children consumed 3 meals a day, while the rates of those who consumed 2, 4, 5 meals a day were 25.10 percent, 6.60 percent, and 2.60 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the rates of those who consumed 1 meal (0.90 percent) and 6 meals (0.50 percent) were very low. The results of those living in non-camp settings were determined to be similar to the general total. Sixty three point seventy percent of Syrian children consumed 3 meals a day, while the rates of those who consumed 2, 4, 5 meals a day were 26.10 percent, 6.40 percent, and 2.30 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the rates of those who consumed 1 meal (1 percent) and 6 meals (0.40 percent) were very low. The results of the camps were determined to be similar to the non-camp settings and the general total; accordingly, 69.90 percent of Syrian children

ate 3 meals a day, while the rates of those who consumed 2, 4, 5 meals a day were 15.30 percent, 8.10 percent, and 4.80 percent, respectively. On the other hand, the rates of those who consumed 1 meal (0.50 percent) and 6 meals (1.40 percent) were very low.

7. DWELLING CONDITIONS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

Figure 7.4.4 Details on Whether the Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings Had Adequate Food for the Next 7 days or Money to Supply the Same Amount of Food

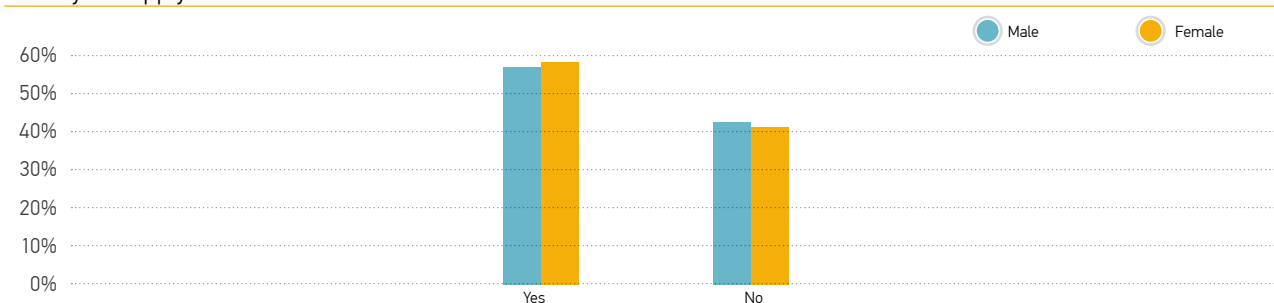


Table 7.4.4 Details on Whether the Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings Had Adequate Food for the Next 7 days or Money to Supply the Same Amount of Food

Do You Have Adequate Food for the Next 7 Days or Money to Supply the Same Amount of Food?	Yes		No		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Male	1,071	56.70	818	43.30	1,889	100
Female	208	58.90	145	41.10	353	100
Total	1,279	57.00	963	43.00	2,242	100

Figure 7.4.4 and **Table 7.4.4** demonstrate whether the Syrian guests living in non-camp settings had adequate food for the next 7 days or money to supply the same amount of food. Considering the general total, 57 percent of the Syrian guests stated that they had adequate food for the next 7 days or money to supply the same amount of food, while 43 percent mentioned that they did not. When gender variable is

taken into consideration, the percentages are similar to the general total as well. 58.90 ninety percent of Syrian women and 56.70 percent of men living in non-camp settings stated that they had adequate food for the next 7 days or money to supply the same amount of food, while 43.30 percent of women and 41.10 percent of men mentioned that they did not.



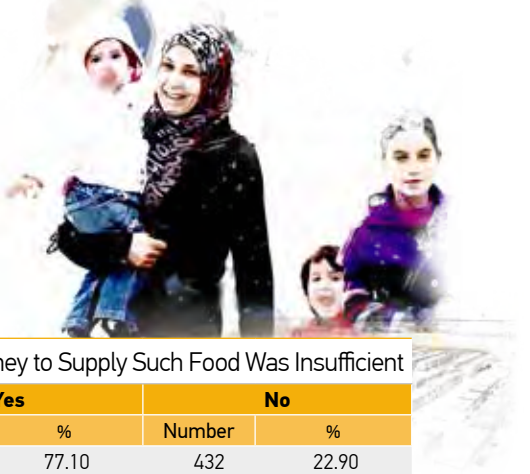


Table 7.4.5 Methods Applied in the Last 30 Days in Cases Where the Food or the Money to Supply Such Food Was Insufficient

Methods	Gender	Yes		No	
		Number	%	Number	%
Consuming less popular and cheaper foods	Male	1,457	77.10	432	22.90
	Female	304	86.10	49	13.90
	Total	1,761	78.50	481	21.50
Borrowing food from family and friends or asking for help	Male	958	50.70	931	49.30
	Female	245	69.40	108	30.60
	Total	1,203	53.70	1,039	46.30
Reducing the number of meals consumed a day	Male	1,102	58.30	787	41.70
	Female	243	68.80	110	31.20
	Total	1,345	60.00	897	40.00
Limiting the consumption of adults to feed children	Male	1,013	53.60	876	46.40
	Female	241	68.30	112	31.70
	Total	1,254	55.90	988	44.10
Not eating the whole day	Male	502	26.60	1,387	73.40
	Female	175	49.60	178	50.40
	Total	677	30.20	1,565	69.80
Minimizing the portions	Male	960	50.80	929	49.20
	Female	222	62.90	131	37.10
	Total	1,182	52.70	1,060	47.30

Table 7.4.5 illustrates the methods applied by Syrian guests in the last 30 days in cases where the food or the money to supply such food was inadequate. As can be seen in Table 7.4.5, 78.50 percent of the Syrian guests preferred less popular and cheaper foods when their food or money to supply such food was inadequate in the last 30 days. The rates of men and women who applied this method were 77.10 percent and 86.10 percent, respectively.

Another method applied by Syrian guests in the last 30 days in cases where the food or the money to supply such food was inadequate was borrowing food from family and friends or asking for help. In general total 53.70 percent of the Syrian guests stated that they applied this method, while the rates of men and women were 50.70 percent and 69.40 percent, respectively.

According to Table 7.4.5, 60 percent of the Syrian guests living in Turkey stated that they reduced the number of meals consumed a day when their food or money to supply such food was inadequate in the last 30 days. The rates of men and women who applied this method were 58.30 percent and 68.80 percent, respectively.

As can be seen in Table 7.4.5, 55.90 percent of the Syrian guests limited the consumption of adults to feed children when their food or money to supply such food was inadequate in the last 30 days. The rates of men and women who applied this method were 53.60 percent and 68.30 percent, respectively.

Another method Syrian guests had to apply in the last 30 days in cases where the food or the money to supply such food was inadequate was staying hungry the whole day. In general total 30.20 percent of the Syrian guests stated that they applied this method, while the rates of men and women were 26.60 percent and 49.60 percent, respectively.

And finally Table 7.4.5 suggests that, 52.70 percent of the Syrian guests living in Turkey minimized the portions when their food or money to supply such food was inadequate in the last 30 days. The rates of men and women who applied this method were 50.80 percent and 62.90 percent, respectively.

8. HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE SYRIANS IN TURKEY

8.1 UTILIZATION OF HEALTHCARE SERVICES AND ACCESS TO MEDICATIONS

Figure 8.1.1 Access of Syrians to the Health Services in Turkey

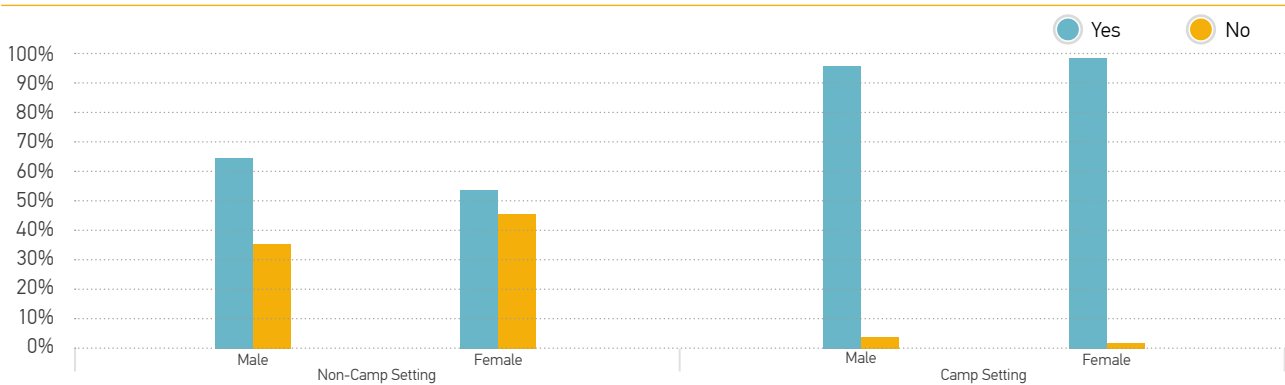


Table 8.1.1 Access of Syrians to the Health Services in Turkey

Access to the Health Services	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Yes	96.50	98.70	97.20	64.70	53.50	62.90	66.90	61.40	66.00
No	3.50	1.30	2.80	35.30	46.50	37.10	33.10	38.60	34.00
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	143	75	218	1889	353	2,242	2,032	428	2,460

Figure 8.1.1 and **Table 8.1.1** demonstrate whether the Syrian guests used health services, taking into consideration the gender and where they lived during the time of the survey (in camps or in non-camp settings). In general total, 66 percent of the Syrian guests stated that they enjoyed health services, while the ratio of men and women who enjoyed these services were 66.90 percent and 61.40 percent, respectively. The ratio of those living in camps, who enjoyed health services, was determined to be very high. Accordingly, approximately 96.50 percent of men and 98.70 percent of women living in camps used health services, while in general total the ratio of those who enjoyed such

services was 97.20 percent. This high rates might be due to the field hospitals with doctors and nurses in them. The ratio of Syrian guests living in non-camp settings, who enjoyed health services in Turkey, was determined to be very low compared to the ratio of those living in camps. Accordingly, approximately 64.70 percent of men and 53.50 percent of women living in non-camp settings used health services, while in general total the ratio of those who enjoyed such services in Turkey was 62.90 percent. This low ratio among the Syrian guests living in non-camp settings might be due to the fact that they did not have the official records to use the hospitals in Turkey.

Figure 8.1.2 Satisfaction Rates of Syrians With Regards to the Health Services They Enjoyed in Turkey

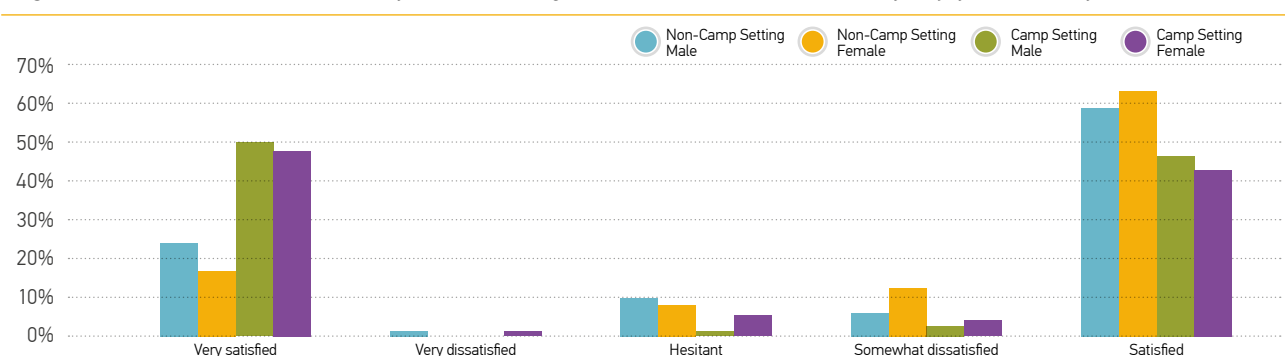




Table 8.1.2 Satisfaction Rates of Syrians With Regards to the Health Services They Enjoyed in Turkey

Satisfaction Rate	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Very satisfied	49.60	47.30	48.80	23.90	16.90	23.00	26.50	25.50	26.30
Very dissatisfied	0.00	1.40	0.50	1.60	0.00	1.30	1.40	0.40	1.20
Hesitant	1.50	5.40	2.80	10.00	8.50	9.80	9.10	7.60	8.90
Somewhat dissatisfied	2.90	4.10	3.30	6.30	12.70	7.20	6.00	10.30	6.70
Satisfied	46.00	41.90	44.50	58.30	61.90	58.80	57.00	56.30	56.90
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	137	74	211	1,222	189	1,411	1,359	263	1,622

Figure 8.1.2 and **Table 8.1.2** demonstrate the satisfaction rates of Syrian guests with regards to the health services they enjoyed in Turkey. As can be seen in Table 8.1.2, a great majority (83 percent) of Syrian guests living in camps and in non-camp settings were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the health services. Accordingly, 95.60 percent of men and 89.20 percent of women living in camps and 82.20 percent of men and 78.80 percent of women living in non-camp settings stated that they were “very satisfied” or “satisfied” with the health services. The ratio of those who were not

satisfied was determined to be low, and the ratio of unsatisfied guests living in camps was lower compared to those living in non-camp settings. Accordingly, 2.90 percent of men and 5.50 percent of women living in camps, and 7.90 percent of men and 12.70 percent of women living in non-camp settings stated that they were somewhat dissatisfied and very dissatisfied with the health services in Turkey.

Figure 8.1.3 The Reasons Why Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings Did Not Use Health Services

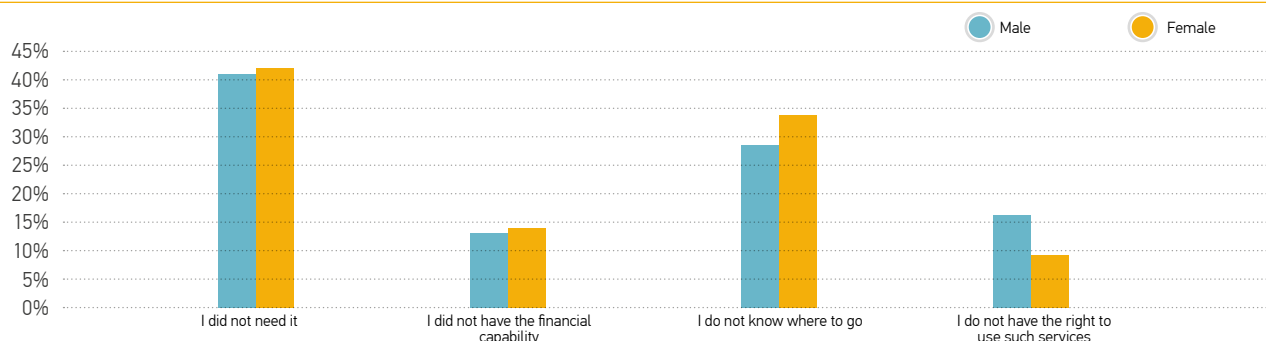


Table 8.1.3 The Reasons Why Syrians Living in Non-Camp Settings Did Not Use Health Services

Reason	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
I did not need it	279	41.80	70	42.70	349	42.00
I did not have the financial capability	90	13.50	23	14.00	113	13.60
I do not know where to go	188	28.20	56	34.10	244	29.40
I do not have the right to use such services	110	16.50	15	9.10	125	15.00
Total	667	100	164	100	831	100

Figure 8.1.3 and **Table 8.1.3** illustrate why the Syrian guests living in non-camp settings did not use the health services, taking into consideration the gender of the respondents. Greatest majority of those living in non-camp settings, who did not use health services, (41.80 percent of men, 42.70 percent of women, and 42 percent in general total) stated that they had never felt the need for using such services. On the other hand, the second greatest group (28.20 percent of men, 34.10 percent of women and 29.40 of general total) stated that they did not use the health services because they did not know where to go. The third

greatest group covering 15 percent of the general total and 16.50 percent of men stated that they did not use such services because they did not have the right to do so. The third greatest group for women (14 percent) mentioned that they did not have the financial capability to enjoy such services. On the other hand, the fourth greatest group covering 13.60 percent of the general total and 13.50 percent of men stated that they did not have the financial capability. And finally the fourth greatest group for women (9.10 percent) did not use health services because they did not have the right to do so.



8. HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE SYRIANS IN TURKEY

Figure 8.1.4 Access of Syrians to Medications

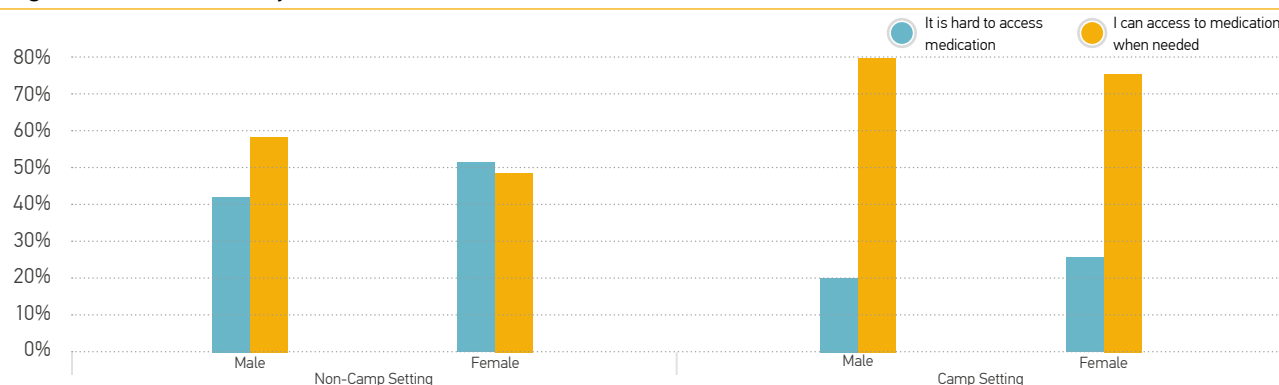


Table 8.1.4 Access of Syrians to Medications

Access to Medications	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
It is hard to access medication	20.40	25.70	22.20	41.60	51.00	43.10	40.10	46.60	41.30
I can access to medication when needed	79.60	74.30	77.80	58.40	49.00	56.90	59.90	53.40	58.70
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	142	74	216	1,889	353	2,242	2,031	427	2,458

Figure 8.1.4 and **Table 8.1.4** illustrate the percentages with regards to Syrian guests' access to medication, taking into consideration the gender and where they lived during the time of survey (in camps or in non camp settings). As can be seen in Table 8.1.4, a great majority of Syrian guests (58.70 percent of general total, 56.90 percent of those living in non-camp settings and 77.80 percent of those living in camps) stated that they can access to medication when needed. Accordingly, 79.60 percent of men and 74.30 percent of women living in camps, and 77.80 percent of the

general total stated that they can access to medication when needed. The percentages of those living in non-camp settings, who can access medication when required, were lower than the rates of those living in camps, but a considerable percentage of people stated that they can access medication. Accordingly, 58.40 percent of men and 49 percent of women living in non-camp settings, and 56.90 percent of the general total stated that they can access to medication when needed.





8.2 PSYCHO-SOCIAL SUPPORT NEEDS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY

Figure 8.2.1 Psycho-social Support Needs of Syrians

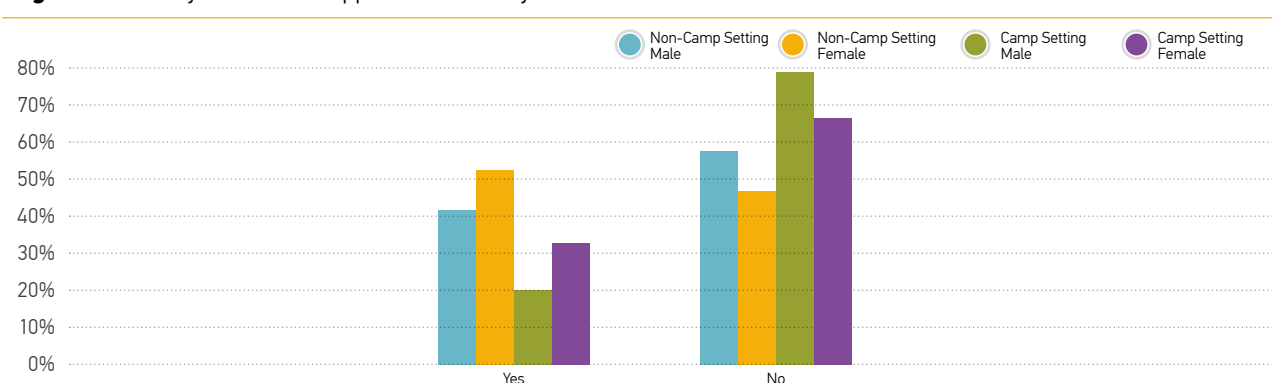


Table 8.2.1 Psycho-social Support Needs of Syrians

Do They Think They Need Psycho-social Support?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Yes	20.40	33.30	24.90	41.80	53.00	43.60	40.30	49.50	41.90
No	79.60	66.70	75.10	58.20	47.00	56.40	59.70	50.50	58.10
Total Percentage	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Total Number	142	75	217	1,889	353	2,242	2,031	428	2,459

Figure 8.2.1 and Table 8.2.1 demonstrate whether Syrian guests or their family members thought they needed psycho-social support. Considering the general total, the ratio of Syrian guests who thought that they or their family members needed psycho-social support (41.90 percent) was lower than those who thought they did not (58.10 percent). Accordingly, 40.30 percent of men and 49.50 percent of women thought they needed psycho-social support.

Considering the Syrian guests living in camps, the ratio of women (33.30 percent) who thought that they or their family members needed psycho-social support was greater than the ratio of men (20.40 percent). On the other hand, the rates of men and women living in non-camp settings, who thought that they or their family members needed psycho-social support, were greater with the ratio of women (53 percent) higher than the ratio of men (41.80 percent).



8. HEALTH PROBLEMS OF THE SYRIANS IN TURKEY

Figure 8.2.2 Number of Adults in Need of Psycho-social Support

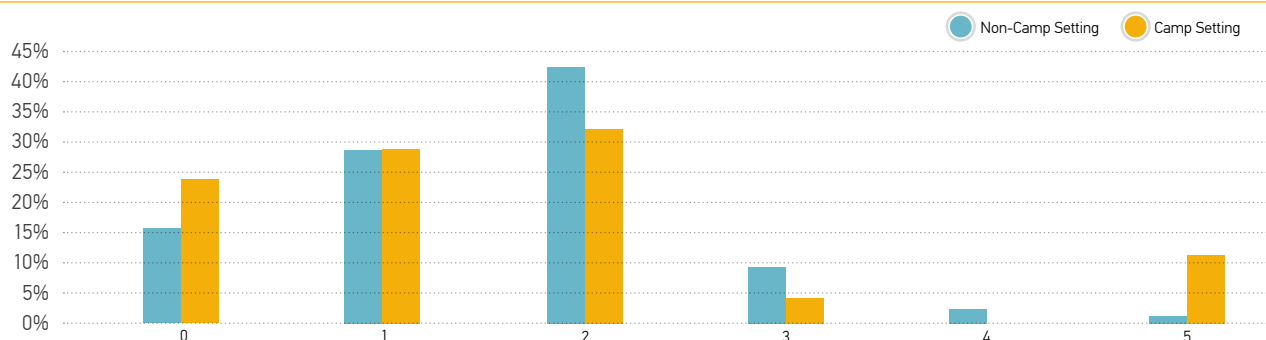


Table 8.2.2 Number of Adults in Need of Psycho-social Support

Number of Adults	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	13	23.60	149	15.30	162	15.70
1	16	29.10	281	28.80	297	28.80
2	18	32.70	410	42.00	428	41.50
3	2	3.60	95	9.70	97	9.40
4	0	0.00	24	2.50	24	2.30
5	6	10.90	18	1.80	24	2.30
Total	55	100	977	100	1,032	100

Figure 8.2.2 and **Table 8.2.2** present the percentages related to the number of adults in the Syrian households, who were in need of psycho-social support. According to the general total, in 41.50 percent of the Syrian households 2 adults needed psycho-social support, while 1, 3, 4 and 5 adults needed such support in 28.80 percent, 9.40 percent, 2.30 percent and 2.30 percent of the households, respectively. The ratio of households with no adult in need of psycho-social support was determined to be 15.70 percent, and in 84.30 percent of the households at least 1 adult needed such support, which is a significant ratio. The results of those living in non-camp settings were determined to be similar to the general total. In 42 percent of the Syrian households in non-camp settings 2 adults needed psycho-social support, while 1, 3, 4 and 5 adults needed such support in 28.80 percent, 9.70 percent, 2.50 percent and 1.80 percent of the

households, respectively. The ratio of households with no adult in need of psycho-social support was determined to be 15.30 percent, and in 84.70 percent of the households at least 1 adult needed such support, which is a significant ratio. The results of the camps were determined to be slightly different from the general total and non-camp settings. In 32.70 percent of the Syrian households in camps 2 adults needed psycho-social support, while 1, 3 and 5 adults needed such support in 29.10 percent, 3.60 percent, and 10.90 percent of the households, respectively. The ratio of households with no adult in need of psycho-social support was determined to be 23.60 percent, and in 76.40 percent of the households at least 1 adult needed such support. Even if this ratio was lower than the general total and the ratio of the non-camp settings, it cannot be ignored.

Figure 8.2.3 Number of Children in Need of Psycho-social Support

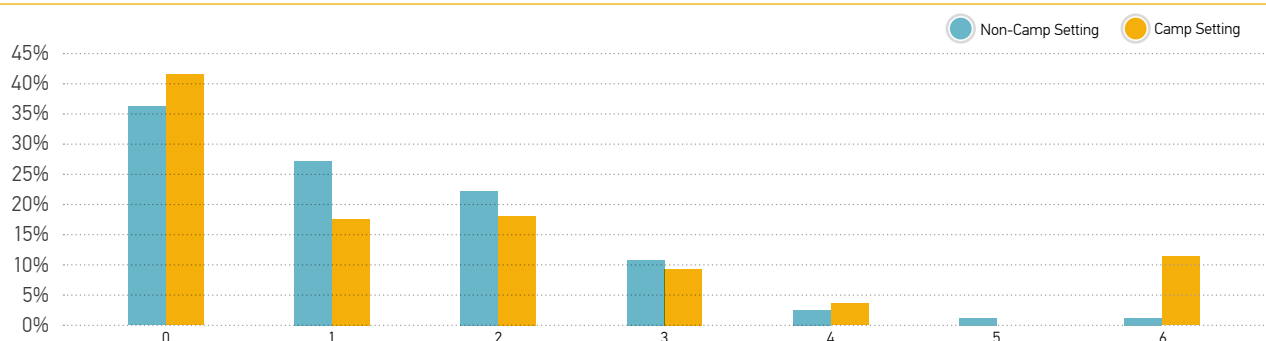




Table 8.2.3 Number of Children in Need of Psycho-social Support

Number of Children	Camp Setting		Non-Camp Setting		Total	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
0	23	41.10	350	35.90	373	36.10
1	10	17.90	271	27.80	281	27.20
2	10	17.90	211	21.60	221	21.40
3	5	8.90	102	10.50	107	10.40
4	2	3.60	18	1.80	20	1.90
5	0	0.00	12	1.20	12	1.20
6	6	10.70	12	1.20	18	1.70
Total	56	100	976	100	1,032	100

Figure 8.2.3 and **Table 8.2.3** present the percentages related to the number of children in the Syrian households, who were in need of psycho-social support. According to the general total, in 27.20 percent of the Syrian households 1 adult needed psycho-social support, while 2, 3, 4, 6 and 5 adults needed such support in 21.40 percent, 10.40 percent, 1.90 percent, 1.70 percent and 1.20 percent of the households, respectively. The ratio of households with no child in need of psycho-social support was determined to be 36.10 percent, and in 63.90 percent of the households at least 1 child needed such support, which is a significant ratio. The results of those living in non-camp settings were determined to be similar to the general total.

In 27,80 percent of the Syrian households in non-camp settings 1 child needed psycho-social support, while 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 children needed such support in 21.60 percent, 10.50 percent, 1.80 percent, 1.20 percent and 1.20 percent of the

households, respectively. The ratio of households with no child in need of psycho-social support was determined to be 35.90 percent, and in 64.10 percent of the households at least 1 child needed such support, which is a significant ratio. The results of the camps were determined to be slightly different from the general total and non-camp settings. In 17.90 percent of the Syrian households in camps 1 child needed psycho-social support, while 2, 6, 3 and 4 children needed such support in 17.90 percent, 10.70 percent, 8.90 percent, and 3.60 percent of the households, respectively. The ratio of households with no child in need of psycho-social support was determined to be 41.10 percent, and in 59.90 percent of the households at least 1 child needed such support. Even if this ratio was lower than the general total and the ratio of the non-camp settings, it cannot be ignored.



9. FUTURE EXPECTATIONS AND ADAPTATION

Figure 9.1 Details on When and Under Which Conditions the Syrians Will Turn Back to Syria

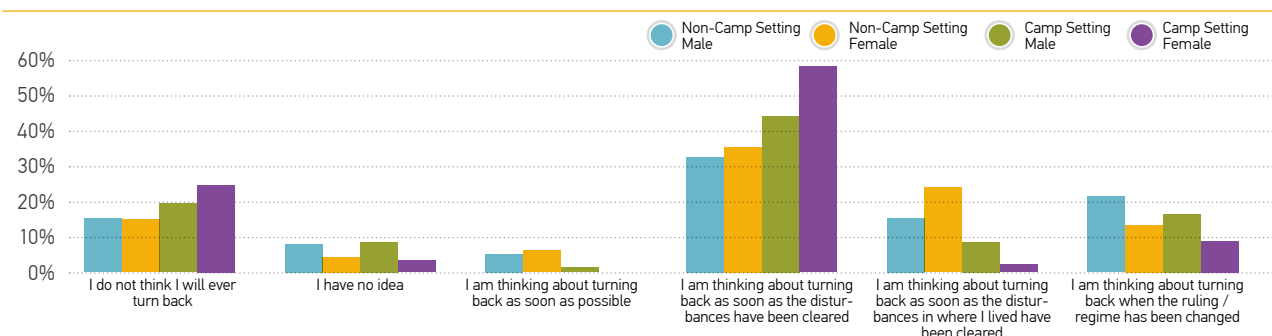


Table 9.1 Details on When and Under Which Conditions the Syrians Will Turn Back to Syria

When Will They Turn Back?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
I do not think I will ever turn back	19.60	25.00	21.5	15.60	15.30	15.60	15.90	17.00	16.10
I have no idea	9.10	3.90	7.30	8.30	4.20	7.70	8.40	4.20	7.60
I am thinking about turning back as soon as possible	1.40	0.00	0.90	5.30	6.20	5.40	5.00	5.10	5.00
I am thinking about turning back as soon as the disturbances have been cleared	44.80	59.20	49.80	32.90	36.00	33.40	33.80	40.10	34.90
I am thinking about turning back as soon as the disturbances in where I lived have been cleared	8.40	2.60	6.40	15.70	24.40	17.00	15.20	20.50	16.10
I am thinking about turning back when the ruling / regime has been changed	16.80	9.20	14.20	22.20	13.90	20.90	21.80	13.10	20.30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 9.1 and **Table 9.1** give details about when and under which conditions Syrian guests will turn back to Syria. According to these results, approximately 22 percent of the guests living in camps and circa 16 percent of those living in non-camp settings did not intend to turn back at all. The rates were observed to be similar for women and men living in non-camp settings (15 percent), while the ratio of women (25 percent) in camps, who would like to stay in Turkey, was greater than the ratio of men (19.60 percent).

In general terms, Syrian guests were thinking about going back to Syria when the disturbances ended and regime was changed. They had similar approaches both in camps and in non-camp settings. Accordingly, approximately 49 percent of the Syrian guests living in camps and 33 percent of those living in non-camp settings were thinking about going back to Syria upon conclusion of the disturbances. It is clear that this ratio was greater in camps. With regards to the gender variable, concerned rates related to men and women in non-camp settings were observed to be similar; however, this approach was approximately 10 percent more popular

among women living in camps compared to the men. When analyzed in view of the regime in Syria, approximately 14 percent of the Syrian guests living in camps stated that they would turn back once the regime was changed, while the same ratio was approximately 21 percent in non-camp settings. These rates were determined to be higher for men compared to women both in camps and in non-camp settings.

The ratio of Syrian guests who would like to turn back to Syria as soon as possible was low both in camps and in non-camp settings (approximately 5 percent). Furthermore, the same ratio was similar for women and men.

As can be seen in **Table 9.1**, approximately 16 percent of the Syrian guests stated that they were thinking about going back to Syria once the disturbances in where they lived were cleared, which is another significant finding of the research. This rate was determined to be approximately 7 percent in camps and circa 17 percent in non-camp settings.



Figure 9.2 Syrians' Views on When the Syrian Civil War Will End

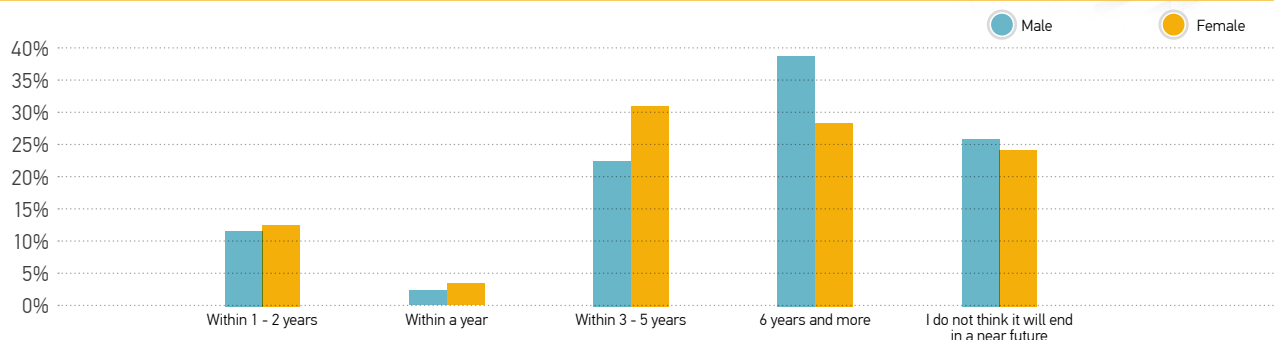


Table 9.2 Syrians' Views on When the Syrian Civil War Will End

When Will the Syrian Civil War End?	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Within 1 - 2 years	11.60	12.80	11.80
Within a year	2.20	3.30	2.40
Within 3 - 5 years	22.00	31.00	23.60
6 years and more	38.70	28.90	37.00
I do not think it will end in a near future	25.60	24.00	25.30
Total	100	100	100

Figure 9.2 and **Table 9.2** present the views of Syrian guests about when the Syrian civil war will end. Accordingly, approximately one fourth of Syrian guests (25 percent) did not think the war would end in the near future. The rates were determined to be similar for women and men. Furthermore, most of the women thought that the war would end within 3 - 5 years (31 percent), while a great majority of men stated

that the war would take 6 years or more (38.70 percent). On the other hand the ratio of those who stated that the war would end within 1 - 2 years or less was very low, which is a striking result. In another words, approximately 14 percent of Syrian guests thought that the war would end soon.



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Figure 9.3 Syrians' Hopes for the Future

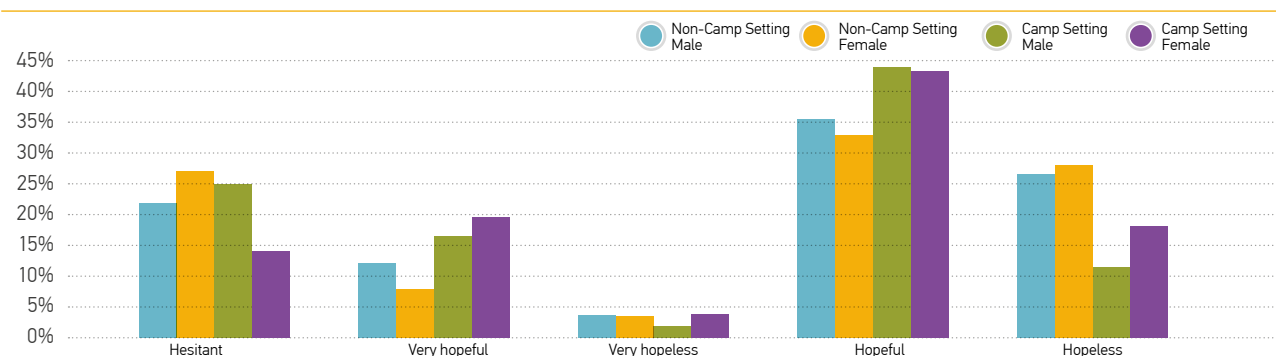


Table 9.3 Syrians' Hopes for the Future

How Hopeful Are You About Your Future?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Hesitant	25.20	14.50	21.50	22.00	27.20	22.80	22.20	24.90	22.70
Very hopeful	16.80	19.70	17.80	12.20	8.20	11.60	12.50	10.30	12.10
Very hopeless	2.10	3.90	2.70	4.00	3.70	4.00	3.90	3.70	3.90
Hopeful	44.10	43.40	43.80	35.30	32.90	34.90	35.90	34.70	35.70
Hopeless	11.90	18.40	14.20	26.50	28.00	26.80	25.50	26.30	25.60
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 9.3 and **Figure 9.3** illustrate how hopeful the Syrian guests were about their future. According to the results of the study, most of the Syrians living in camps and in non-camp settings stated that they were hopeful / very hopeful about the future (48 percent). This rate was determined to be approximately 63 percent in camps and circa 46 percent in non-camp settings. The results indicate that the Syrians living in camps were more hopeful about the future compared to those living in non-camp settings. Considering the gender variable, it was observed that women, both in camps and in non-camp settings, were less hopeful about the future compared to men, which is a striking result.

The ratio of Syrian guests who were hopeless / very hopeless about the future was determined to be approximately 30 percent. This ratio was greater for women compared to men, which verifies the above-mentioned findings. In other words, female Syrian guests had less hope about the future compared to men. Furthermore, another striking point was the ratio of those who were hesitant. Accordingly, approximately 23 percent of Syrian guests were not sure whether to be hopeful or hopeless about the future.

Figure 9.4 Views on the Number of Syrians to Stay in Turkey

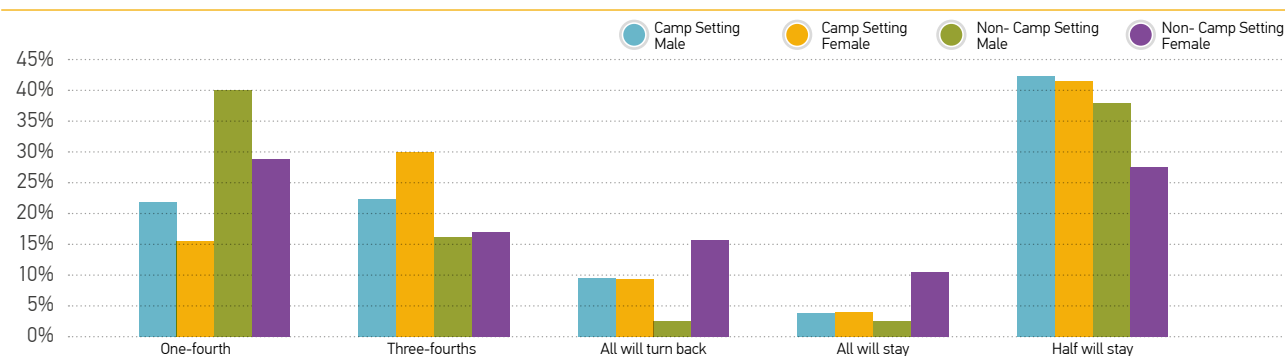




Table 9.4 Views on the Number of Syrians to Stay in Turkey

How Many Syrians Do You Think Will Stay in Turkey?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
One-fourth	40.10	28.90	36.20	21.80	15.30	20.70	23.00	17.70	22.10
Three-fourths	16.20	17.10	16.50	22.20	30.00	23.40	21.80	27.70	22.80
All will turn back	2.80	15.80	7.30	10.10	9.10	9.90	9.60	10.30	9.70
All will stay	2.80	10.50	5.50	3.90	4.20	4.00	3.80	5.40	4.10
Half will stay	38.00	27.60	34.40	42.10	41.40	42.00	41.80	38.90	41.30
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 9.4 and **Table 9.4** present the views on the number of Syrian guests who will stay in Turkey. During the interviews, approximately 41 percent of the Syrian guests stated that half of the Syrians would stay in Turkey. This rate was determined to be approximately 34 percent in camps and circa 42 percent in non-camp settings. Furthermore, these rates were similar for women and men. In addition to these results, approximately 22 percent of the respondents thought that one-fourth of Syrian guests would stay, while

23 percent argued that three-fourth would. These rates were different in camps and in non-camp settings. Accordingly, approximately 23 percent of the respondents living in non-camp settings stated that three-fourth of the Syrian guests would stay in Turkey, while the ratio of those living in camps, who gave the same answer, was 17 percent. On the other hand, approximately 4 percent of the respondents thought that all Syrian guests would stay, while approximately 10 percent argued that all of the guests would turn back.

Figure 9.5 Syrians' Willingness to Go to a Third Country, which, They Think, Have Better Living Conditions than Turkey

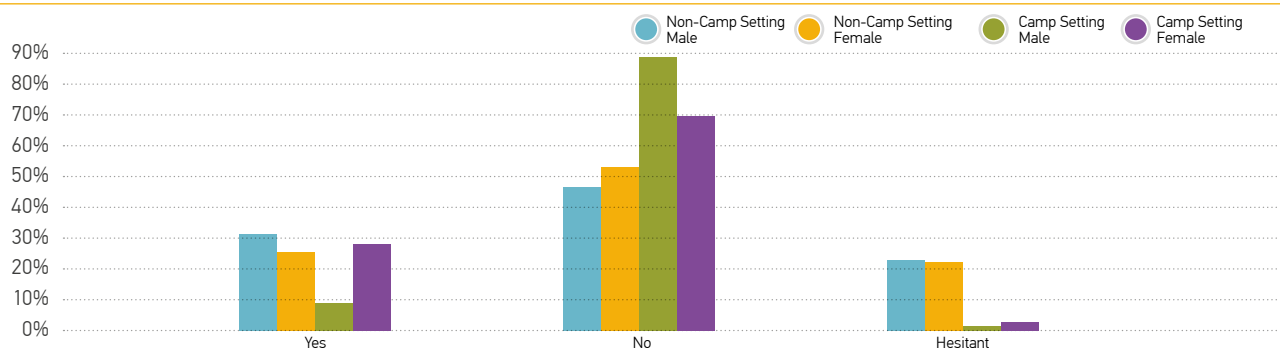


Table 9.5 Syrians' Willingness to Go to a Third Country, which, They Think, Have Better Living Conditions than Turkey

Would You like to Go to a Third Country Which, You Think, Have Better Living Conditions Than Turkey?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Yes	9.10	27.60	15.50	31.00	25.20	30.10	29.50	25.60	28.80
No	89.50	69.70	82.60	46.40	53.00	47.50	49.50	55.90	50.60
Hesitant	1.40	2.60	1.80	22.60	21.80	22.40	21.10	18.40	20.60
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 9.5 and **Table 9.5** demonstrate the views of Syrian guests with regards to whether they wanted to go to a third country, which, according to them, had better conditions. The results indicate that approximately 51 percent of the Syrian guests did not think about leaving Turkey. However, the ratio observed in the camps was different from the ratio in non-camp settings. Accordingly, approximately 83 percent of Syrians living in the camps did not think about leaving Turkey, while this ratio was observed to be approximately 48 percent in non-camp settings. When the gender variable is

taken into consideration, the number of men living in camps, who wanted to stay in Turkey, was greater than the number of women; while the number of women living in non-camp settings, who wanted to stay in Turkey, was greater than the number of men. In general total, 56 percent of women and 50 percent of men stated that they were thinking about staying in Turkey. In addition to these results, approximately 29 percent of the respondents mentioned that they wanted to go to a third country, which, they thought, had better conditions. In general, this ratio was observed to be similar for

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women and men, while the ratio obtained in the non-camp settings (30.10 percent) was higher than the camps (15.50 percent). Furthermore, the ratio of those who were hesitant is another striking point. Accordingly, approximately 21 percent of Syrian guests were not sure whether to go to a

third country with better conditions. This ratio was observed to be different in camps and in non-camp settings. In other words, approximately 22 percent of the guests living in non-camp settings and 2 percent of those living in camps were hesitant.

Figure 9.6 Syrians' Views on Their Success in Adaptation to Social Life in Turkey

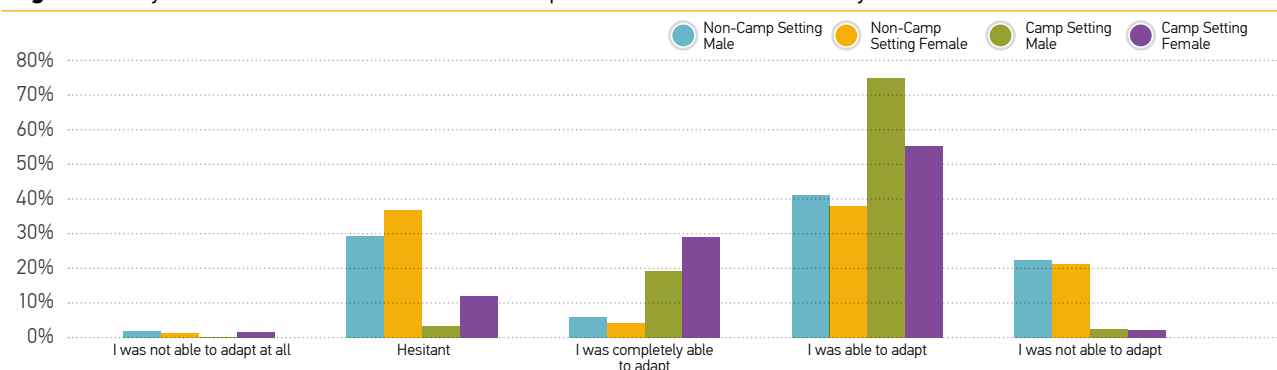


Table 9.6 Syrians' Views on Their Success in Adaptation to Social Life in Turkey

How Well Do You Think You Have Adapted to the Social Life in Turkey?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
I was not able to adapt at all	0.00	1.30	0.50	1.80	0.60	1.60	1.70	0.70	1.50
Hesitant	3.50	11.80	6.40	29.70	36.30	30.70	27.90	31.90	28.60
I was completely able to adapt	19.60	28.90	22.80	5.70	3.10	5.30	6.60	7.70	6.80
I was able to adapt	74.80	55.30	68.00	41.20	38.50	40.80	43.60	41.50	43.20
I was not able to adapt	2.10	2.60	2.30	21.60	21.50	21.60	20.20	18.20	19.90
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 9.6 and **Table 9.6** illustrate the views of Syrian guests participating in the survey with regards to how well they adapted to the social life in Turkey. According to the results, a total of approximately 50 percent of the Syrian guests totally adapted or adapted. This rate was determined to be approximately 90 percent in camps and circa 46 percent in non-camp settings. Taking the gender variable into consideration, men in both camps and in non-camp settings were more successful in adaptation compared to women.

On the other hand, a total of approximately 21 percent of Syrian guests were not able to adapt to the social life in Turkey. This rate was determined to be approximately 23 percent in non-camp settings and circa 3 percent in camps. The results were observed to be similar for women and men.

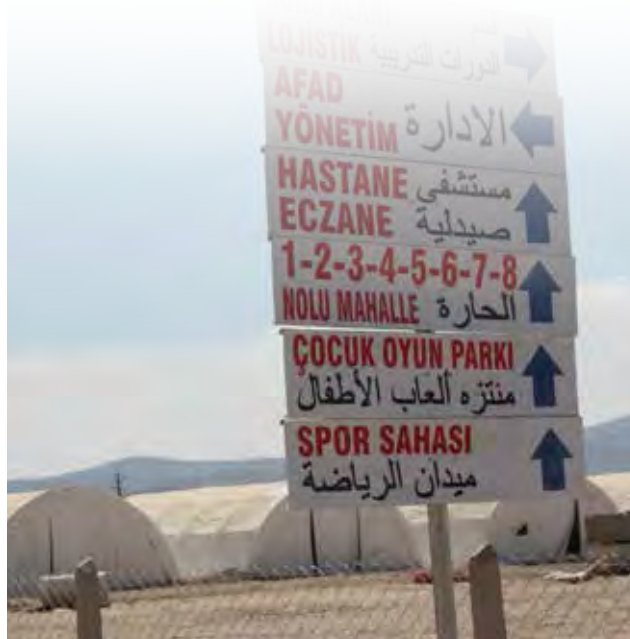




Table 9.7 Syrians' Views on the Factors Hindering Their Adaptation to Turkey

Factor That Hinders Adaptation		Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
		Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Cultural differences	Obstacle	45.80	51.00	46.60	20.90	19.40	20.40	44.10	45.60	44.40
	Not an obstacle	54.20	49.00	53.40	79.10	80.60	79.60	55.90	54.40	55.60
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Differences in social life	Obstacle	41.30	44.80	41.90	25.50	19.40	23.50	40.20	40.50	40.30
	Not an obstacle	58.70	55.20	58.10	74.50	80.60	76.50	59.80	59.50	59.70
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Moral differences	Obstacle	29.10	37.40	30.40	7.90	8.30	8.00	27.60	32.50	28.50
	Not an obstacle	70.90	62.60	69.60	92.10	91.70	92.00	72.40	67.50	71.50
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Religious differences	Obstacle	20.60	11.00	19.10	7.10	7.10	7.10	19.70	10.40	18.10
	Not an obstacle	79.40	89.00	80.90	92.90	92.90	92.90	80.30	89.60	81.90
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
War psychology	Obstacle	60.70	60.10	60.60	58.90	45.20	54.20	60.60	57.50	60.10
	Not an obstacle	39.30	39.90	39.40	41.10	54.80	45.80	39.40	42.50	39.90
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Financial incapability	Obstacle	71.70	81.60	73.30	57.10	52.80	55.70	70.70	76.70	71.80
	Not an obstacle	28.30	18.40	26.70	42.90	47.20	44.30	29.30	23.30	28.20
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 9.7 demonstrates the views of Syrian guests with regards to the factors that hindered their adaptation to Turkey. Accordingly, the factors that hindered their adaptation to Turkey were as follows in a descending order: financial incapability (71.80 percent), war psychology (60.10 percent), cultural differences (44.40 percent), and differences in social life (40.30 percent), moral differences (28.50 percent) and religious differences (18.10 percent). This order and concerned

rates were almost the same for the Syrian guests living in camps and in non-camp settings. Furthermore, when gender variable was taken into consideration, no significant change was observed in this order and concerned rates. In addition to these findings, a great majority of Syrian guests did not find religious differences (81.90 percent) and moral differences (71.50 percent) as an obstacle in terms of adaptation to Turkey.



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Table 9.8 Comparison of Turkish and Syrian Communities in Certain Aspects

Please Compare Turkish Society and Syrian society:		Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
		Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Cultural life	There is a difference	25.40	29.20	26.70	46.00	43.60	45.60	44.60	41.20	44.00
	There is no difference	66.70	66.70	66.70	39.10	34.30	38.40	41.00	39.80	40.80
	Hesitant	8.00	4.20	6.70	14.90	22.10	16.00	14.40	19.10	15.20
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Social life	There is a difference	29.70	14.70	24.40	45.10	44.20	45.00	44.10	39.00	43.20
	There is no difference	64.50	77.30	69.00	38.80	34.60	38.10	40.60	42.10	40.80
	Hesitant	5.80	8.00	6.60	16.10	21.20	16.90	15.40	18.90	16.00
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Conventionality	There is a difference	18.10	16.40	17.50	35.60	38.20	36.00	34.40	34.50	34.40
	There is no difference	73.90	72.60	73.50	40.70	33.40	39.50	42.90	40.10	42.40
	Hesitant	8.00	11.00	9.00	23.80	28.30	24.50	22.70	25.40	23.20
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Religious life	There is a difference	10.20	9.70	10.00	20.00	10.80	18.60	19.30	10.60	17.80
	There is no difference	87.60	88.90	88.00	68.40	71.10	68.80	69.70	74.10	70.50
	Hesitant	2.20	1.40	1.90	11.60	18.10	12.60	11.00	15.30	11.70
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Appearance (clothing)	There is a difference	42.00	36.00	39.90	37.50	36.00	37.20	37.80	36.00	37.50
	There is no difference	53.60	60.00	55.90	46.60	39.70	45.50	47.10	43.20	46.40
	Hesitant	4.30	4.00	4.20	15.90	24.40	17.20	15.10	20.80	16.10
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 9.8 illustrates the views on comparison of the differences between Turkish and Syrian societies in terms of certain variables. According to the findings, Syrian guests thought that Turkish and Syrian societies were different in certain aspects which can be listed as follows in a descending order: cultural life (44 percent), social life (43.20 percent), appearance / clothing (37.5 percent), conventionality (34.4 percent) religious life (17.80 percent). The findings suggest that in almost all categories Syrian guests found Turkish community similar to Syrian community (greater than 50 percent). This ratio was especially high in the assessments on religious life. According to the comparison between

camp and non-camp settings, the ratio of Syrian guests living in non-camp settings, who argued that Syrian community was different in terms of almost all variables, was greater than the ratio of guests living in camps. Based on the gender variable, the number of women living in camps, who thought that cultural life was different, was greater than the men. On the other hand, the ratio of men living in non-camp settings, who thought that those two communities were different, was greater than women (in almost all categories). Especially in terms of the views on religious life, this rate was observed to be higher for men.



Figure 9.7 Syrians' Sense of Belonging to the Society in Turkey

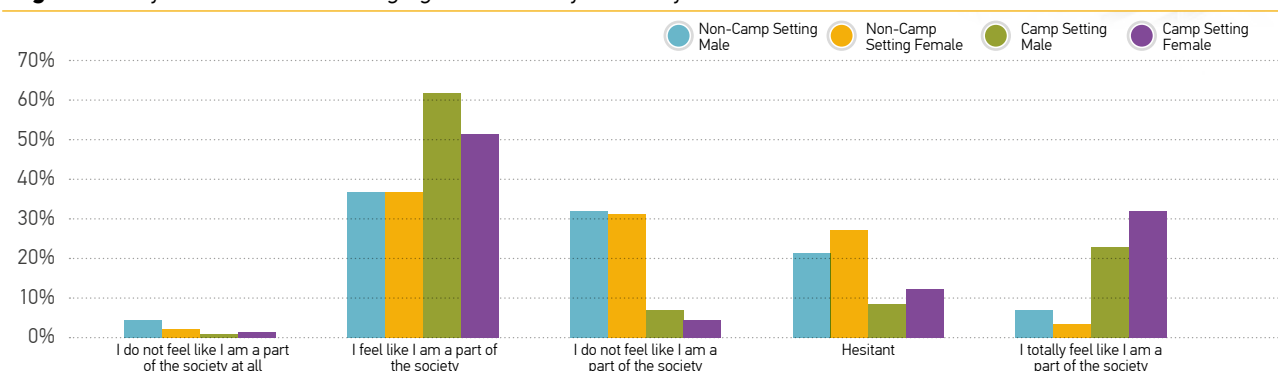


Table 9.9 Syrians' Sense of Belonging to the Society in Turkey

Do You Feel like You Are a Part of the Society?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
I do not feel like I am a part of the society at all	0.70	1.30	0.90	4.10	2.00	3.70	3.80	1.90	3.50
I feel like I am a part of the society	62.10	50.70	58.10	36.70	36.50	36.70	38.40	39.00	38.50
I do not feel like I am a part of the society	6.40	4.00	5.60	31.90	31.20	31.80	30.20	26.40	29.50
Hesitant	7.90	12.00	9.30	20.80	26.60	21.70	19.90	24.10	20.60
I totally feel like I am a part of the society	22.90	32.00	26.00	6.60	3.70	6.10	7.70	8.60	7.90
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 9.7 and **Table 9.9** demonstrate the findings on whether Syrian guests felt like they were a part of the Turkish society. According to the results, approximately 46 percent of Syrian guests felt like they were a part of Turkish society / totally felt like they were a part of Turkish society. This rate was determined to be approximately 84 percent in camps and circa 43 percent in non-camp settings, which is a striking point. Considering the gender variable, the rates related to the views of women in camps and in non-camp settings were determined to be similar to those of men. On the other hand, approximately 33 percent of Syrian guests stated that

they did not feel like they were a part of the society / they did not feel like they were a part of the society at all. The ratio in the camps was determined to be very different from the ratio observed in non-camp settings. Accordingly, 7 percent of Syrian guests living in camps and approximately 35 percent of those living in non-camp settings felt like they were different. Considering the gender variable, the rates reflecting the views of men and women were determined to be similar.



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Figure 9.8 Syrians' Turkish Levels

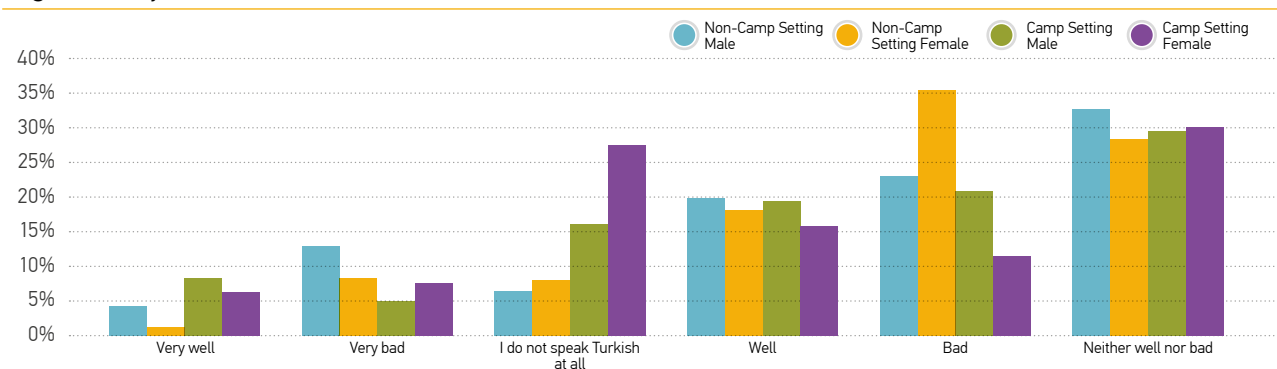


Table 9.10 Syrians' Turkish Levels

How Well Do You Speak Turkish?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Very well	8.50	6.60	7.80	4.40	1.40	3.90	4.70	2.30	4.30
Very bad	5.00	7.90	6.00	12.90	8.50	12.20	12.30	8.40	11.60
I do not speak Turkish at all	16.30	27.60	20.30	6.90	8.20	7.10	7.50	11.70	8.30
Well	19.90	15.80	18.40	19.90	18.10	19.60	19.90	17.70	19.50
Bad	20.60	11.80	17.50	23.20	35.40	25.10	23.00	31.20	24.40
Neither well nor bad	29.80	30.30	30.00	32.80	28.30	32.10	32.60	28.70	31.90
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 9.8 and Table 9.10 illustrate the views of Syrian guests with regards to their Turkish level. According to these results, a total of approximately 24 percent of the Syrian guests were able to speak Turkish well / very well. These rates were determined to be similar in camps and in non-camp settings. When gender variable is taken into consideration, language levels of men living in camps and in non-camp settings were slightly better than women. A total of approximately 44 percent of the Syrian guests stated that their Turkish was bad or very bad, or mentioned that they were not able to speak Turkish at all. This ratio was

observed to be similar in camps and in non-camp settings. According to the gender variable, language levels of men living in camps and in non-camp settings were better than women. In addition to these results, a total of approximately 32 percent of the Syrian guests stated that their Turkish level was intermediate (neither well nor bad). This ratio was observed to be similar in camps and in non-camp settings. According to the gender variable, the results were observed to be similar in general; however the levels of men living in non-camp settings were better than women.



Table 9.11 Overview of Certain Factors in Turkey Affected by the Arrival of Syrians

How Were the Following Factors in Turkey Affected?		Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
		Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Dwelling prices	Did not change	17.30	8.60	14.40	27.20	24.90	26.90	26.50	22.20	25.80
	Positive	19.40	8.60	15.80	36.20	28.60	35.00	35.10	25.30	33.40
	Negative	63.30	82.90	69.90	36.60	46.50	38.10	38.40	52.50	40.80
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Dwelling rents	Did not change	10.80	10.80	10.80	21.00	24.10	21.50	20.30	21.80	20.50
	Positive	20.10	9.50	16.40	41.80	34.30	40.60	40.30	30.00	38.50
	Negative	69.10	79.70	72.80	37.20	41.60	37.90	39.40	48.20	40.90
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Social peace	Did not change	57.20	45.80	53.30	65.50	68.00	65.90	65.00	64.20	64.80
	Positive	15.20	19.40	16.70	16.80	13.00	16.20	16.70	14.10	16.20
	Negative	27.50	34.70	30.00	17.70	19.00	17.90	18.40	21.60	18.90
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Public order	Did not change	55.50	59.70	56.90	68.40	72.50	69.10	67.60	70.40	68.10
	Positive	13.90	15.30	14.40	16.30	12.70	15.70	16.10	13.20	15.60
	Negative	30.70	25.00	28.70	15.20	14.70	15.20	16.30	16.50	16.30
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Healthcare services	Did not change	53.70	63.40	57.00	61.60	64.00	62.00	61.10	63.90	61.60
	Positive	22.10	19.70	21.30	22.20	21.80	22.20	22.20	21.50	22.10
	Negative	24.30	16.90	21.70	16.10	14.20	15.80	16.70	14.60	16.30
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Education services	Did not change	51.10	66.20	56.20	62.30	58.10	61.60	61.50	59.40	61.20
	Positive	25.20	16.90	22.40	22.60	26.60	23.20	22.80	25.00	23.20
	Negative	23.70	16.90	21.40	15.10	15.30	15.10	15.70	15.60	15.70
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Job opportunities	Did not change	23.60	33.80	27.10	39.50	43.30	40.10	38.40	41.70	39.00
	Positive	24.30	17.60	22.00	41.70	42.20	41.80	40.50	37.90	40.10
	Negative	52.10	48.60	50.90	18.80	14.40	18.10	21.10	20.40	21.00
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Wages/salaries	Did not change	41.00	36.60	39.50	40.30	42.50	40.70	40.40	41.50	40.60
	Positive	14.40	18.30	15.70	40.30	43.10	40.70	38.50	38.90	38.60
	Negative	44.60	45.10	44.80	19.40	14.40	18.60	21.10	19.60	20.80
	Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 9.11 illustrates the views with regards to the changes observed in house prices, house rents, social peace, public order, healthcare services, education services, job opportunities and wages after arrival of Syrian guests in Turkey. Accordingly, Syrian guests thought that the following areas would be negatively affected: house rents and prices (41 percent), job opportunities and wages (21 percent), social peace (19 percent), and education services, healthcare services and public order (16 percent). According to Syrian guests, the most negatively affected areas were house rents and house prices. In all categories, negative opinions brought forward by the Syrian guests living in camps were greater than the negative opinions of those living in non-camp settings.

On the other hand, the following areas were stated to be positively affected by arrival of Syrian guests in Turkey: job

opportunities (40.10 percent), wages (38.60 percent), house rents (38.50 percent), house prices (33.40 percent), education services (23.20 percent), healthcare services (23.20 percent), social peace (16.20 percent) and public order (15.60 percent). In all categories, these rates were determined to be greater in non-camp settings compared to the camps.

Having said that, according to certain ratio of Syrian guests no change was observed in the following areas with arrival of Syrian guests in Turkey: public order (approximately 68 percent), social peace (65 percent), healthcare services (62 percent), education services (61 percent), wages (40.60 percent), job opportunities (39 percent), house prices (25.80 percent) and house rents (20.50 percent).

9. FUTURE EXPECTATIONS AND ADAPTATION

Figure 9.9 Syrians' Level of Knowledge Regarding Their Status in Turkey

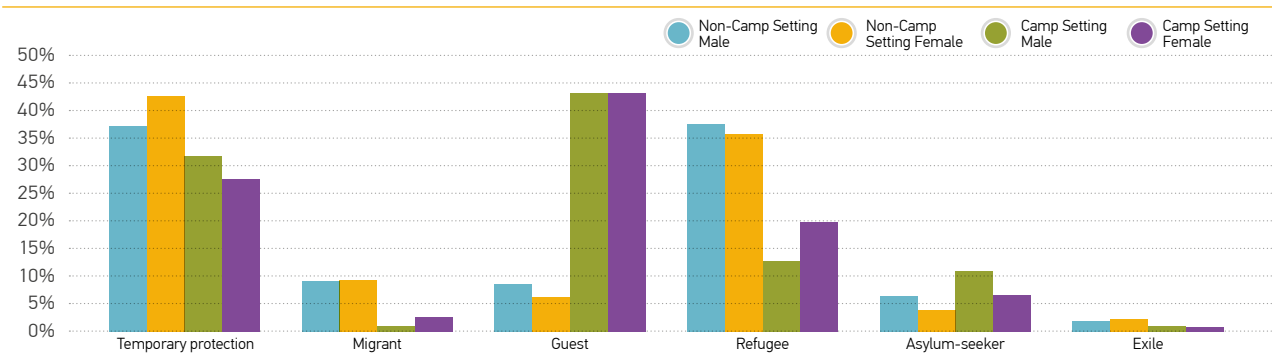


Table 9.12 Syrians' Level of Knowledge Regarding Their Status in Turkey

Do You Know Your Status in Turkey?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Temporary protection	31.50	27.60	30.10	37.20	42.80	38.00	36.80	40.10	37.30
Migrant	0.70	2.60	1.40	9.00	9.60	9.10	8.40	8.40	8.40
Guest	43.40	43.40	43.40	8.60	6.20	8.30	11.10	12.80	11.40
Refugee	12.60	19.70	15.10	37.40	35.70	37.20	35.70	32.90	35.20
Asylum-seeker	11.20	6.60	9.60	6.20	3.70	5.80	6.50	4.20	6.10
Exile	0.70	0.00	0.50	1.60	2.00	1.70	1.50	1.60	1.50
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 9.9 and **Table 9.12** present the results with regards to whether Syrian guests knew their status in Turkey. According to these results approximately 37 percent of the Syrian guests stated that they were under temporary protection status, while the rates of those who argued that they were refugees, guests, migrants, asylum-seekers, and exiles were 35 percent, 11 percent, 8 percent, 6 percent, and 2 percent, respectively. Considering the rates observed in camps and in non-camp settings, greater number of individuals living in camps (43.40 percent) stated that they were

guests, while the ratio of those who deemed themselves as guests was 8.30 percent in non-camp settings. On the other hand, the ratio of those who classified themselves as refugees was greater in non-camp settings (37.20 percent) compared to the camps (15.10 percent); and similarly, the ratio of those who classified themselves as migrants was greater in non-camp settings (9.10 percent) compared to the camps (1.40 percent). In other categories, the rates were determined to be similar.

Figure 9.10 Syrians' Level of Knowledge Regarding the Rights Granted with the Temporary Protection Status

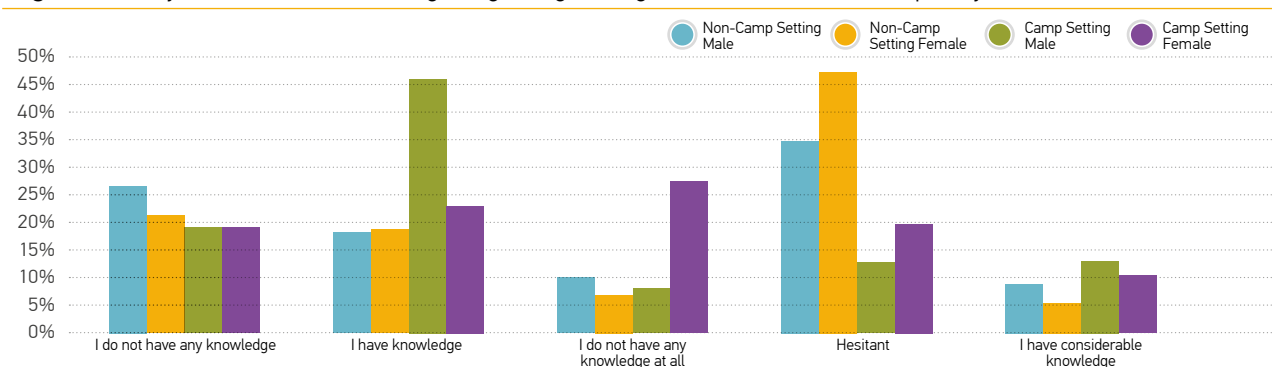




Table 9.13 Syrians' Level of Knowledge Regarding the Rights Granted with the Temporary Protection Status

How Much Knowledge Do You Have?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
I do not have any knowledge	18.90	19.70	19.20	26.80	21.00	25.90	26.30	20.70	25.30
I have knowledge	46.20	22.40	37.90	18.70	19.00	18.70	20.60	19.60	20.40
I do not have any knowledge at all	8.40	27.60	15.10	10.20	7.10	9.70	10.10	10.70	10.20
Hesitant	13.30	19.70	15.50	35.00	47.30	36.90	33.50	42.40	35.00
I have considerable knowledge	13.30	10.50	12.30	9.30	5.70	8.70	9.50	6.50	9.00
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Table 9.13 and **Figure 9.10** demonstrate the views of Syrians in camps and in non-camp settings with regards to their level of knowledge about the rights granted by temporary protection status. According to the results, approximately 36 percent of the Syrians did not have any knowledge / did not have any knowledge at all. These rates were similar in camps and in non-camp settings. Considering the gender variable, the ratio of women living in camps, who did not have any knowledge (27.60 percent), was greater than the ratio of men (8.40 percent). On the other

hand, approximately 30 percent of the Syrian guests had knowledge / had considerable knowledge about the rights granted by the temporary protection status. Concerned ratio was observed to be higher in camps. Considering the gender variable, greater number of men living in camps (46.20 percent) stated that they had knowledge, while the ratio of women who had knowledge was 22.40 percent. On the other hand, approximately 35 percent of Syrians stated that they were hesitant, which is a striking point.

Figure 9.11 Details on Foreigner Identification Cards Given to Syrians

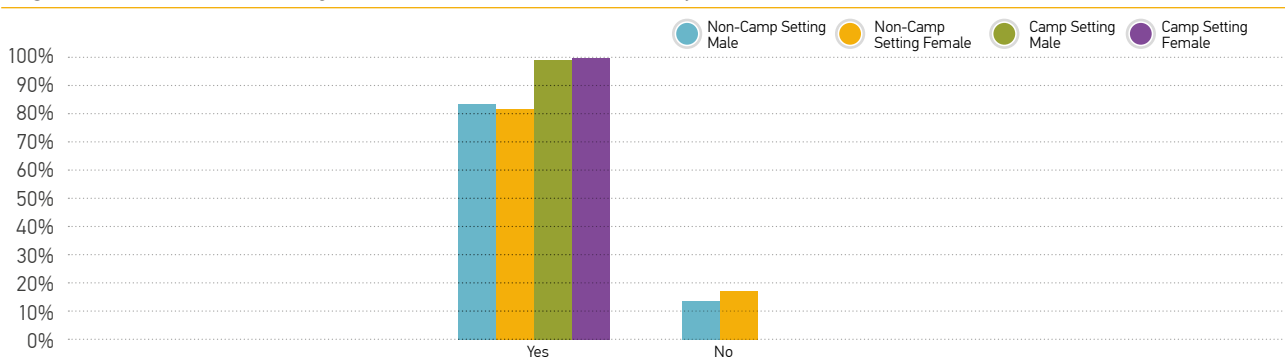


Table 9.14 Details on Foreigner Identification Cards Given to Syrians

Do You Have a Foreigner Identification Card?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Yes	99.30	100.00	99.50	84.90	82.70	84.60	85.90	85.80	85.90
No	0.70	0.00	0.50	15.10	17.30	15.40	14.10	14.20	14.10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 9.11 and **Table 9.14** illustrate whether Syrians had foreigner identification cards. Accordingly, approximately 86 percent of Syrian guests had foreign national identification card. This rate was observed to be greater in the camps (99.50 percent) than in the non-camp settings (84.60 percent). As can be seen in these results, almost all of the Syrian guests living in camps had foreign national identification cards. These rates were similar for women and men. On

the other hand, approximately 14 percent of Syrian guests did not have a foreign national identification card. And almost all of this percentage consisted of the Syrian guests living in non-camp settings.



9. FUTURE EXPECTATIONS AND ADAPTATION

Figure 9.12 Details on Whether Syrians Carry Foreigner Identification Cards

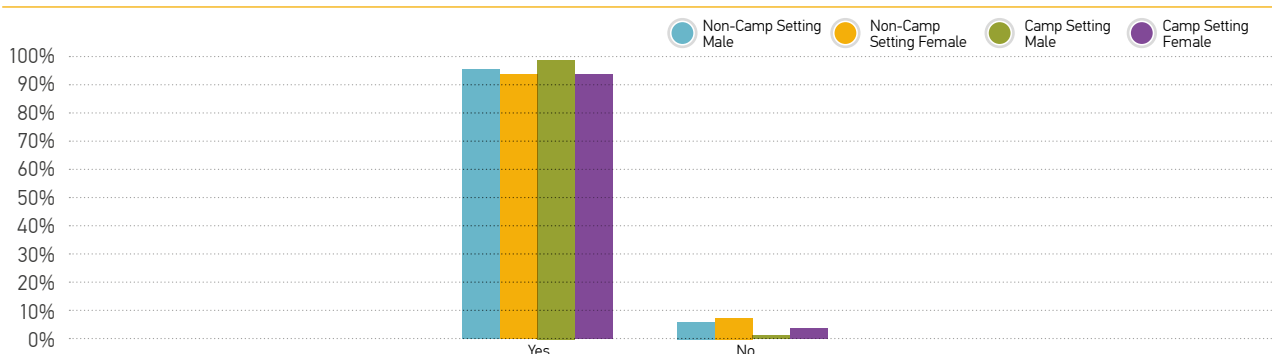


Table 9.15 Details on Whether Syrians Carry Foreigner Identification Cards

Do You Carry Your Foreigner Identification Card All the Time?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Yes	98.60	94.70	97.30	95.00	92.80	94.70	95.30	93.20	94.90
No	1.40	5.30	2.70	5.00	7.20	5.30	4.70	6.80	5.10
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

Figure 9.12 and **Table 9.15** illustrate whether Syrian guests carry their foreigner identification cards all the time? Findings suggest that approximately 95 percent of the Syrian guests carried their foreign national identification cards. This ratio was observed to be similar in camps and

in non-camp settings. When gender variable is taken into consideration, both in camps and in non-camp settings, the ratio of men who stated that they carried their foreign national identification cards was slightly greater than the ratio of women.

Figure 9.13 Syrians' Views on Establishing a Relationship with Turkish People

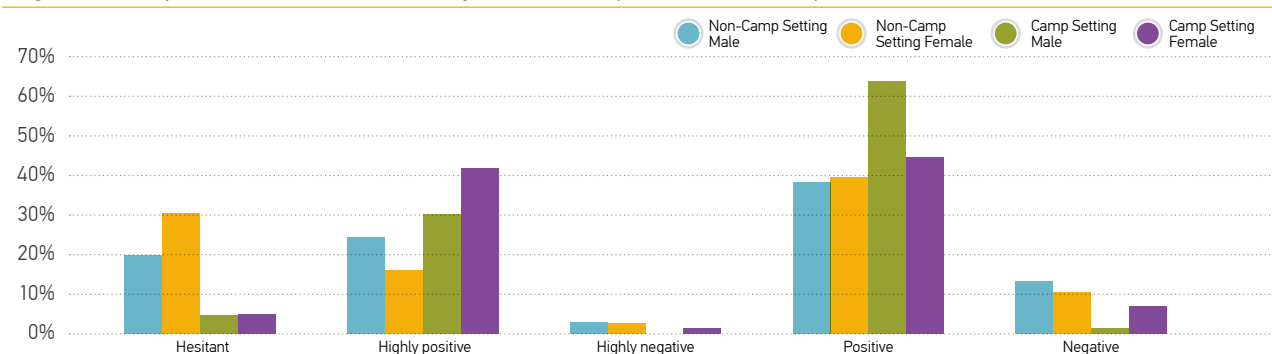


Table 9.16 Syrians' Views on Establishing a Relationship (kinship) with Turkish People

How Would You React to Such Relation?	Camp Setting			Non-Camp Setting			Total		
	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total (%)
Hesitant	4.90	5.30	5.00	20.10	30.60	21.70	19.00	26.10	20.20
Highly positive	30.10	42.10	34.20	24.80	16.10	23.50	25.20	20.70	24.40
Highly negative	0.00	1.30	0.50	3.10	2.80	3.00	2.90	2.60	2.80
Positive	63.60	44.70	57.10	38.20	39.40	38.40	40.00	40.30	40.00
Negative	1.40	6.60	3.20	13.90	11.00	13.40	13.00	10.30	12.50
Total	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100

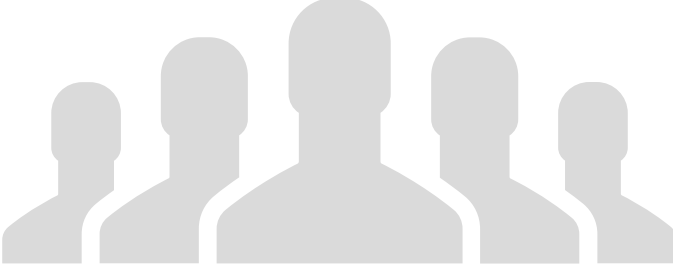


Figure 9.13 and **Table 9.16** present the views of Syrian guests with regards to establishing relationships with Turkish people. Accordingly, a total of approximately 64 percent of Syrian guests thought that such relationship would be positive / highly positive. Concerned ratio was observed to be higher in camps. Approximately 34 percent of Syrian guests living in camps and circa 24 percent of those living in non-camp settings were very supportive (highly positive) about such relationship. The ratio of those who were positive about such relationship was similar as well. Accordingly, approximately 57 percent of Syrian guests living in camps and circa 38 percent of those living in non-camp settings were supportive (positive) about such relationship. When gender variable is taken into consideration, both in camps and in non-camp settings, the number of men who were positive about such relationship (approximately 25.20 percent) was greater than the number of women (20.70 percent). Only a limited number of the Syrian guests (approximately 15

percent) were negative / highly negative about establishing relationship with Turkish people. The ratio of those who were negative about establishing relationship with Turkish people was greater in non-camp settings (13.40 percent) compared to the camps (3.20 percent). When gender variable is taken into consideration, greater number of women living in camps and greater number of men living in non-camp settings were negative about such relationship. In addition to these results, approximately 20 percent of Syrian guests who participated in the survey were hesitant about establishing a relationship.



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FIELD SURVEY ON DEMOGRAPHIC VIEW, LIVING CONDITIONS AND FUTURE EXPECTATIONS OF SYRIANS IN TURKEY



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