

THE REPORT OF REFUGEE WOMEN IN FIVE CITIES

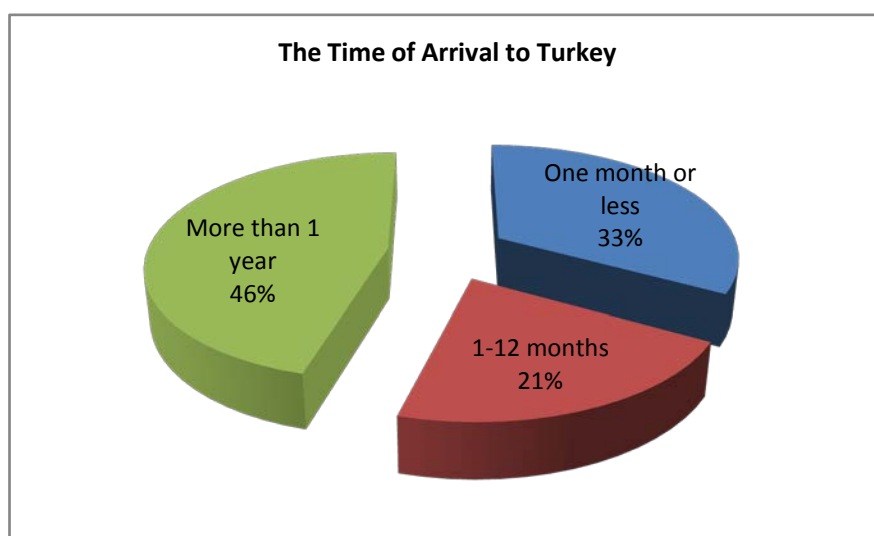
1138 women who had to leave their homeland due to the war taking place in Syria and who had to take shelter in five cities of Turkey, Diyarbakır, Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin and Şanlıurfa, have been visited and asked questions. These women migrated from various cities of Syria, but mainly from Aleppo.

The distribution of Provinces of Participants	Number	%
Diyarbakır	203	17,8
Gaziantep	200	17,6
Kilis	200	17,6
Mardin	335	29,4
Şanlıurfa	200	17,6
Total	1138	

The Provinces Where the Participants Came From	Number	%
Afrin	2	0,2
Amuda	16	1,4
Azaz	8	0,7
Jarabulus	1	0,1
Daraa	1	0,1
Derbesiye	9	0,8
DeirEz-Zor	94	8,3
Aleppo	548	48,2
Hama	3	0,3
Al-Hasakah	153	13,4
Homs	8	0,7
İdlib	10	0,9
Latakia	2	0,2
Quamishli	27	2,4
Kaniye	1	0,1
Kobani	81	7,1
Mımbış	1	0,1
Ar-Raqqah	99	8,7
Ras Al-Ayn	9	0,8
Ariha	1	0,1
Subaşı	2	0,2
Damascus	53	4,7
TilKoçer	1	0,1

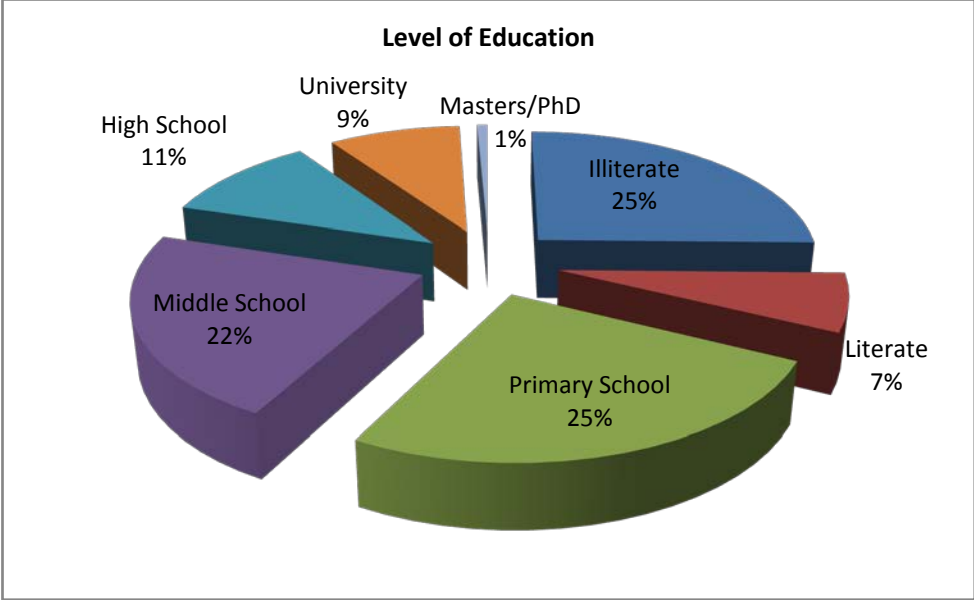
TilTemir	7	0,6
ZerekAliye	1	0,1
Total	1138	

In terms of the time of migration, nearly half of the women we visited migrated more than 1 year before our visit, while 33 percent migrated within the last one month, preceding our visit. Three-fourths of women expressed that they were housewives when they were in Syria. The working women were mainly teachers/civil servants or laborers.

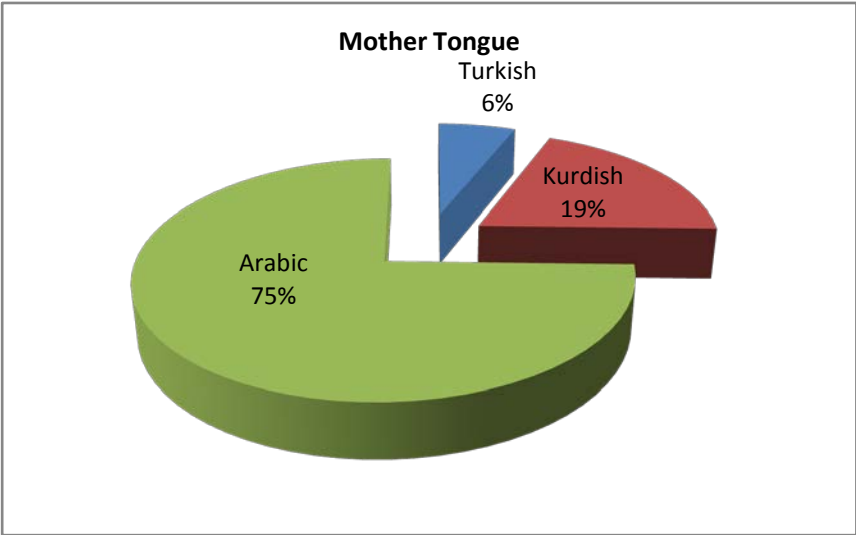


Occupational Status in Syria	Number	%
Housewife	870	76,4
Lawyer	1	0,1
Midwife	2	0,2
Own workplace	8	0,7
Farmer	42	3,7
Nurse/Laboratorian	13	1,1
Hair Dresser	21	1,8
Teacher/Civil Servant	69	6,1
Student	45	4,0
Laborer	52	4,6
Tailor	14	1,2
Engineer	1	0,1
Total	1138	

80 percent of the participant women belong to the 18-48 age group. In terms of the level of education, 32 percent of women were never schooled; only 10 percent had the chance to access university education. Arabic is the mother tongue of 75 percent of women.

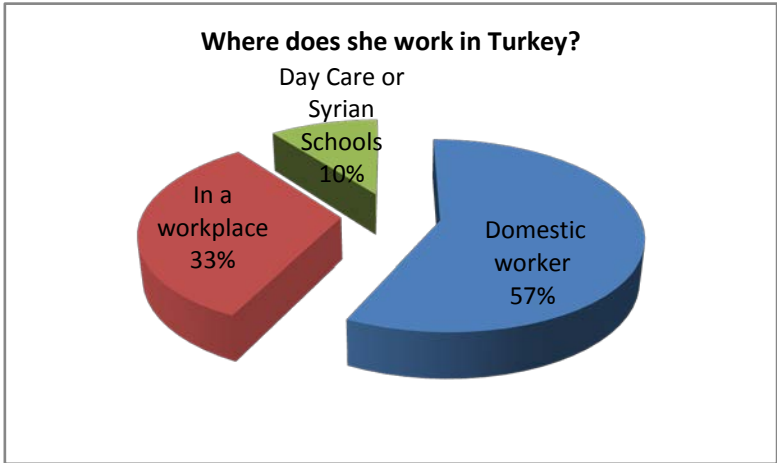


Age Group	Number	%
15-18	73	6,4
19-28	349	30,7
29-38	354	31,1
39-48	217	19,1
49-59	102	9,0
60 and above	43	3,8
Total	1138	



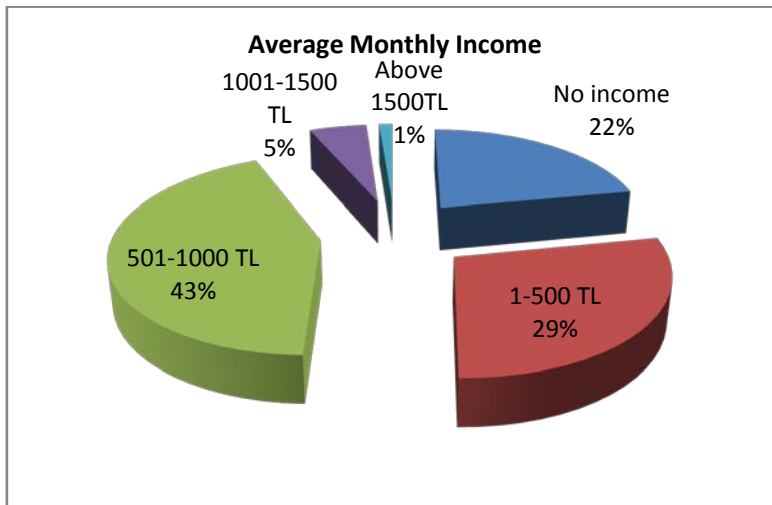
In the houses these women live, the average household population is 7,2. Only the 7 percent of these women have the opportunity to work in Turkey and these jobs are mainly domestic work. Mostly husbands, followed by male child, provide the income of the household. Nearly half of the houses where women live havemonthlyhousehold income of approximately 500 Turkish Liras and above. When the cities these women liveare considered, women have the opportunity to work more in Gaziantep and these families have a significant increase in average income.

How many people live in yourhouse?	
Average	7,2
Lowest	1
Highest	27
The number of respondents	1138

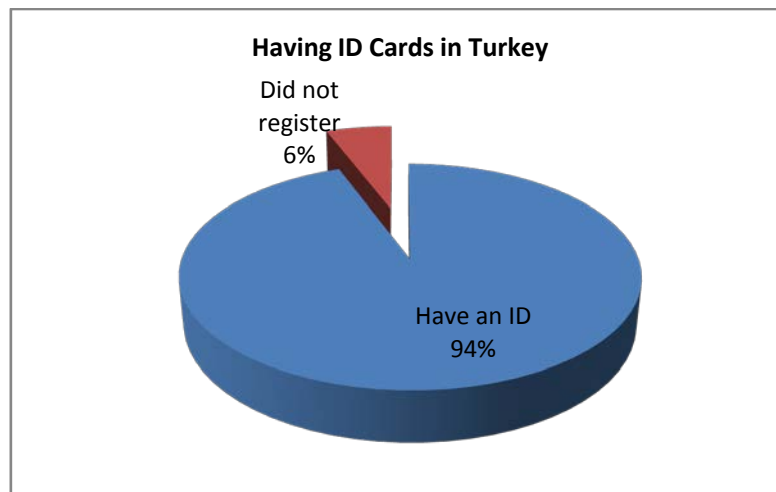
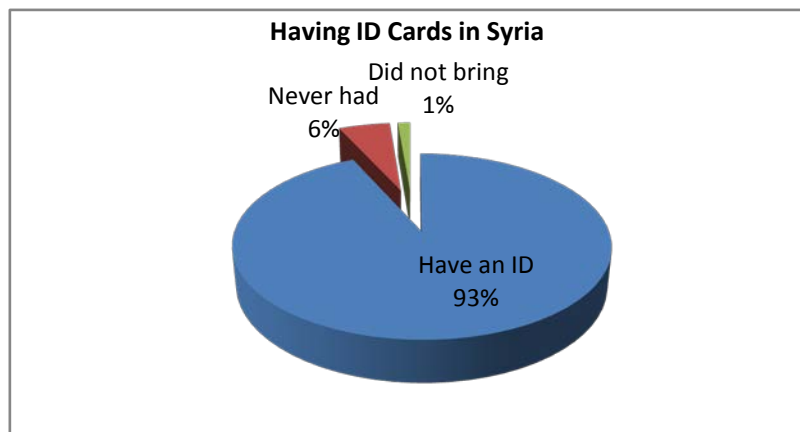


Who works in your family?	Number	%
Husband	549	48,2
Male children	239	21,0
Female children	21	1,8
Other	97	8,5

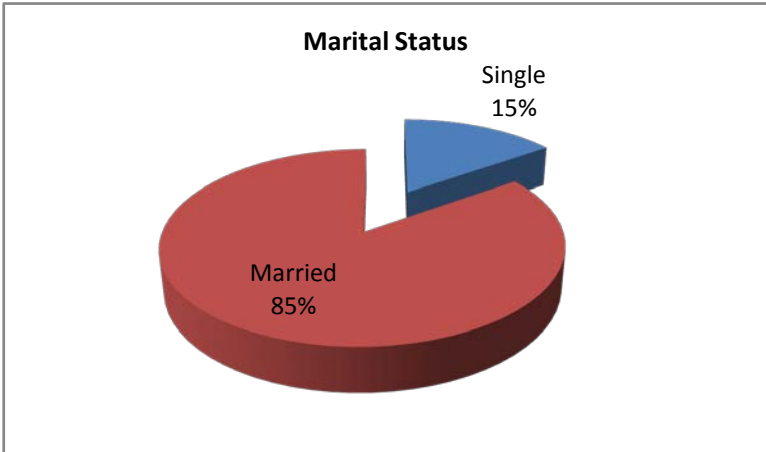
None	232	20,4
Total	1138	



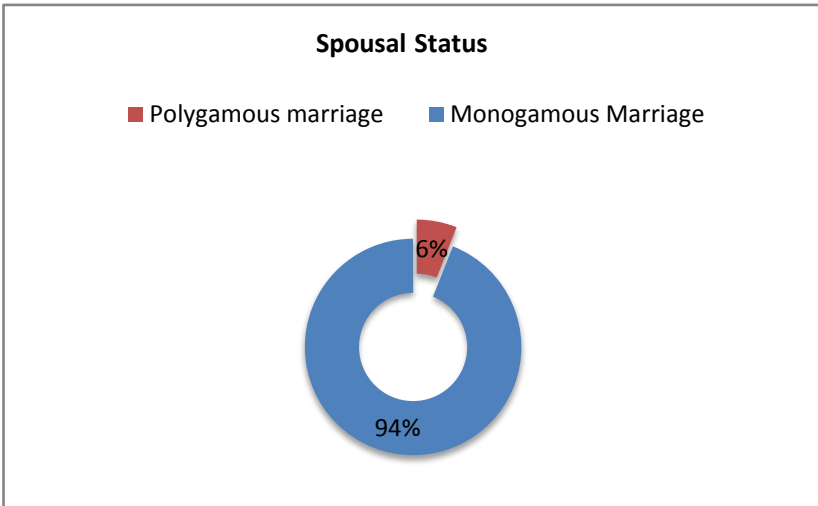
In terms of having identity cards, 90 percent of women have IDs both in Turkey and in Syria.



85 percent of women are married and approximately 89 percent of these marriages are both civil and religious marriages. 94 percent of the marriages are monogamous while 6 percent are polygamous. Polygamous (co-wife)marriage is most common among women who migrated to Kilis and Gaziantep.



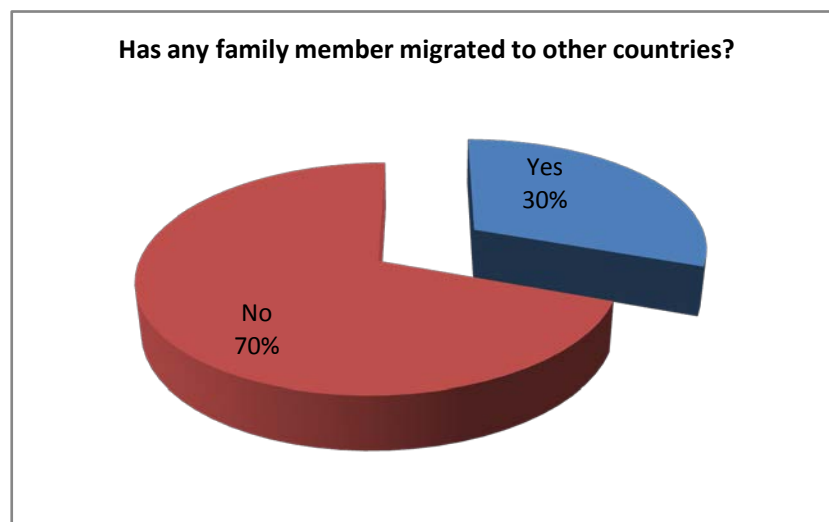
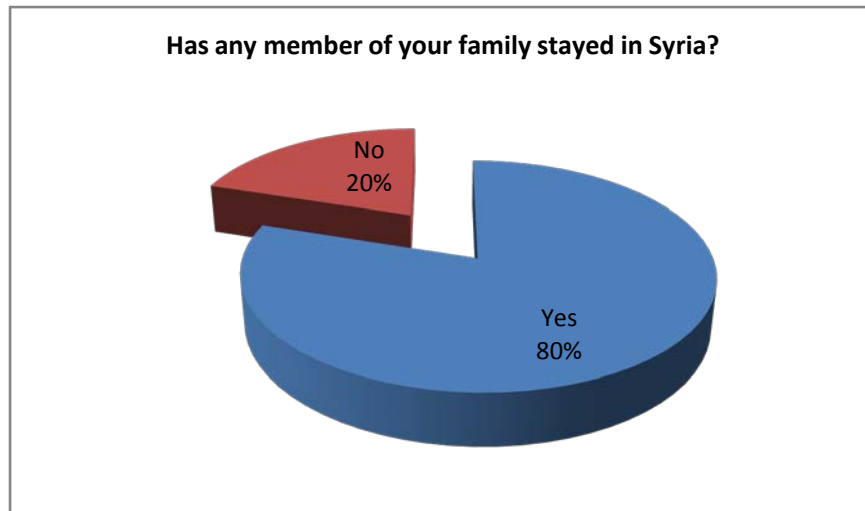
Marital Status	Number	%
Religious and Civil	854	88,5
Only religious	111	11,5
Only Civil	0	0,0
Total	965	



Children	Number	%
0-2 children	335	33,1

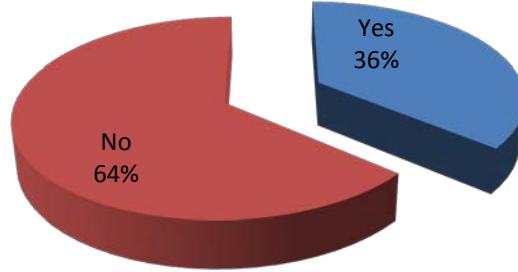
3-5 children	385	38,0
6 children and above	292	28,9
Total	1012	

80 percent of women had to leave some of their relatives behind in Syria. It has been observed that some of the relatives of 30 percent of our respondents migrated abroad, mainly to European cities, while the relatives of 36 percent dispersed to various cities in Turkey.



Which Countries?	Number	%
Europe	246	74,8
Africa	16	4,9
Middle East	67	20,4
Total	329	

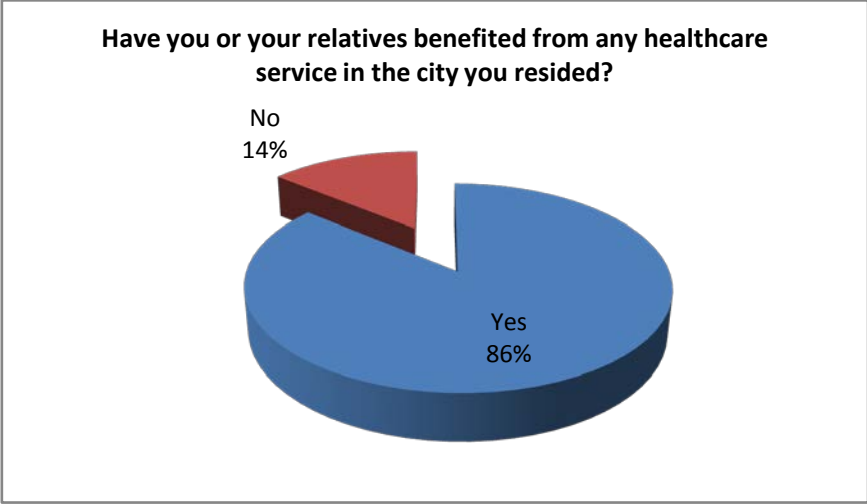
Are there any family members in other cities of Turkey?



In which cities do you have relatives?	Number	%
Adana	22	5,7
Ankara	15	3,9
Adiyaman	3	0,8
Antakya	5	1,3
Antalya	9	2,3
Batman	6	1,5
Bitlis	2	0,5
Bursa	15	3,9
Diyarbakır	10	2,6
İskenderun	2	0,5
İstanbul	162	41,8
İzmit	2	0,5
İzmir	49	12,6
Mardin	6	1,5
Mersin	23	5,9
Gaziantep	65	16,8
Kilis	14	3,6
Konya	9	2,3
Kayseri	10	2,6
Kahramanmaraş	17	4,4
Niğde	1	0,3
Samsun	1	0,3
Şanlıurfa	25	6,4
Van	1	0,3
The number of respondents	388	

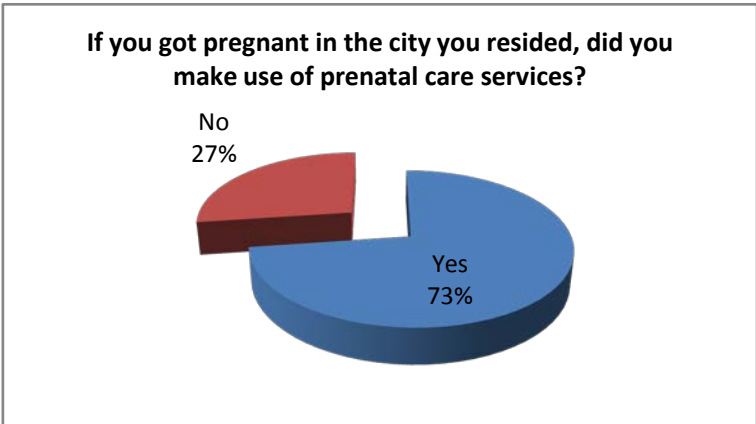
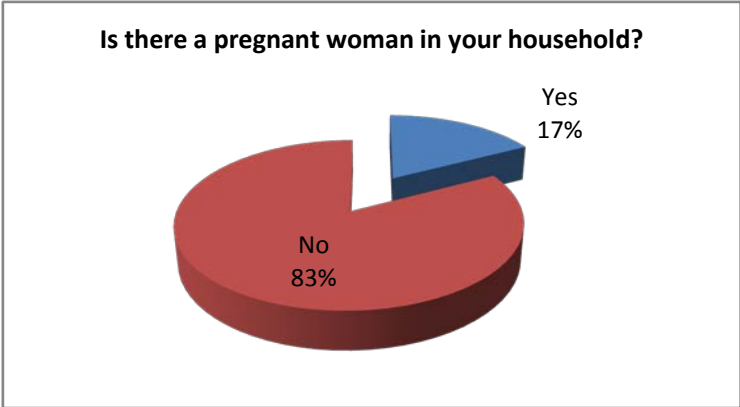
*One person might have given more than one answer

86 percent of women had access to health facilities in the cities they resided. Those who can not reach healthcare services are in Diyarbakır with the lowest percentage of 2.5 and in Gaziantep with the highest percentage of 30,5.

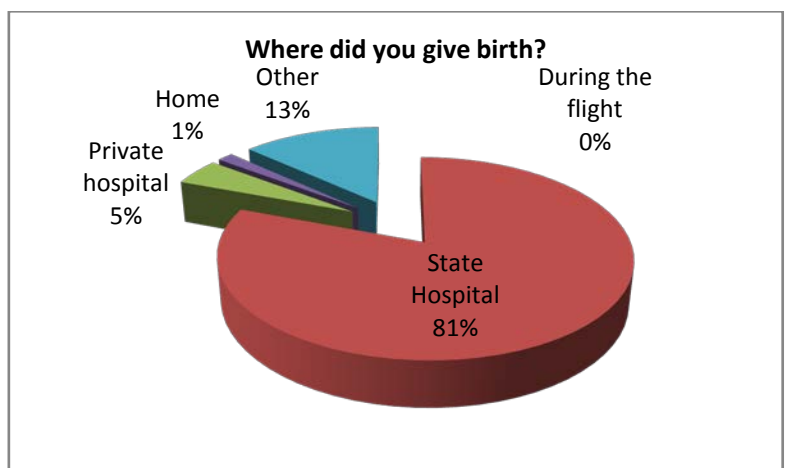


If you did not benefit from any healthcare service, what were the causes for this?	Number	%
Financial Difficulties	7	6,1
Inaccessibility	0	0,0
I don't know where to apply	6	5,2
I did not need to	52	45,2
Other	50	43,5
Total	115	

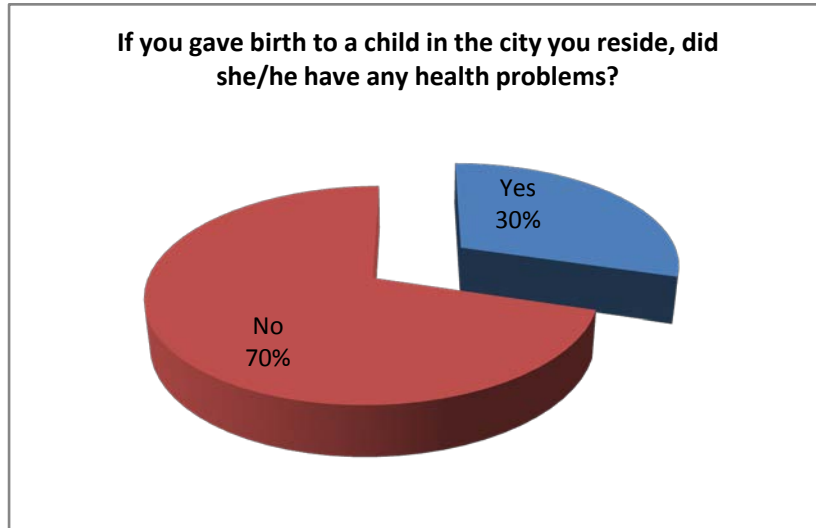
55 percent of women do not use any birth control methods. In 17 percent of the houses these women live, there is one pregnant womanamong household. Women preferred state hospitals for check-ups and giving birth in a case of pregnancy.



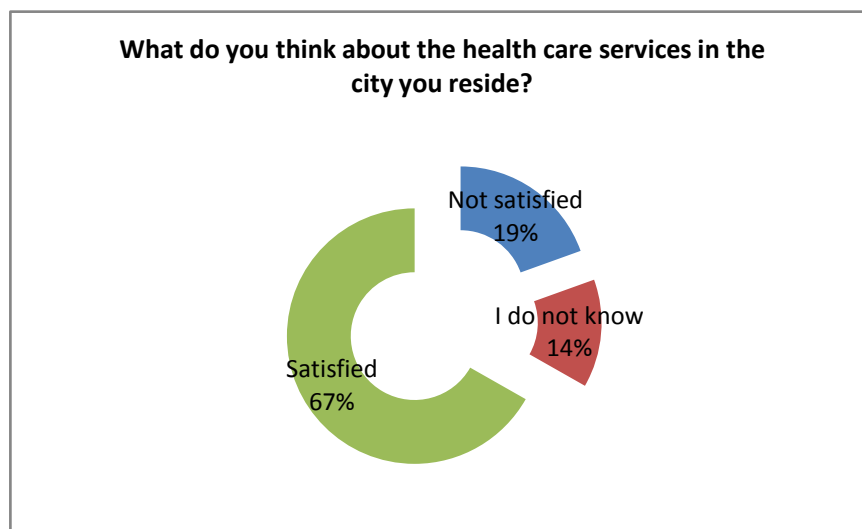
If you benefited from prenatal care services, where did you have your check-ups?	Number	%
Family Health Center	11	4,6
State Hospital	202	84,9
Private Hospital	12	5,0
Private Doctor	8	3,4
Private Polyclinic	0	0,0
Polyclinic of an Organization/a Foundation	0	0,0
Other	5	2,1
Total	238	



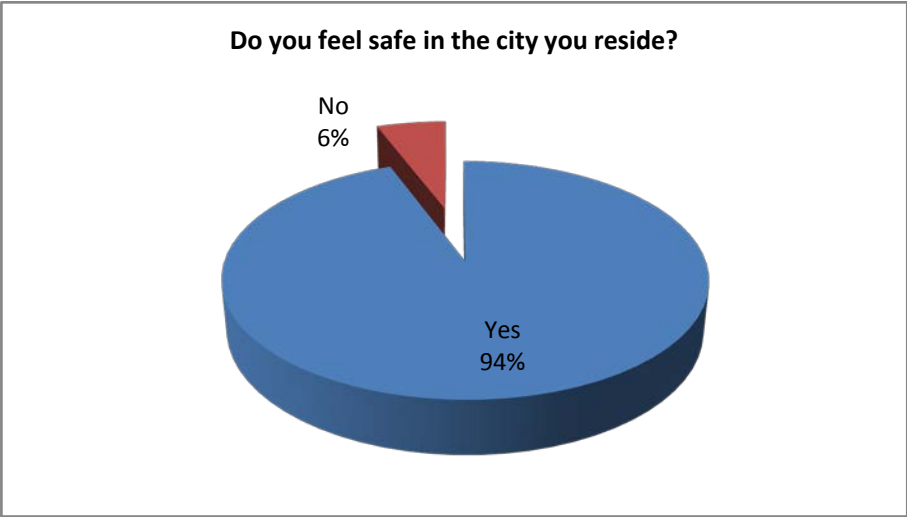
70 percent of women who gave birth to their child in the city they resided did not have any health problems with their babies. The remaining 30 percent expressed that they experienced various health and nutritional problems. In general, the satisfaction rate of women about health care services in their cities was 67 percent. The most pleasant women are the ones who migrated to Diyarbakir, while the least satisfied are the women who migrated to Gaziantep and Kilis.



What kind of health problems the baby who was born in the city you reside had?	Number	%
Nutrition of the baby	16	23,9
Health problems of the baby	45	67,2
Other	6	9,0
Total	67	



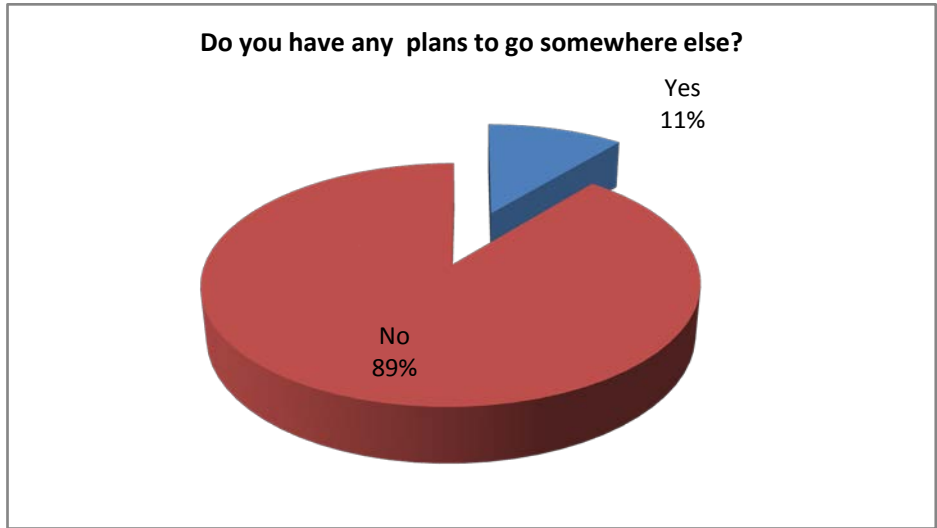
94 percent of women feel safe in the city they reside. However, 22 percent have some reservations about their kids and themselves going out. These reservations are the highest among women in Şanlıurfa and the lowest among women in Mardin and Diyarbakır.



What kind of reservations do you have?	Number	%
Security	109	45,8
Because I am in a foreign country	57	23,9
My husband/mother-in-law/traditions do not let me	16	6,7
Neighbours/people around disturb	56	23,5
Total	238	

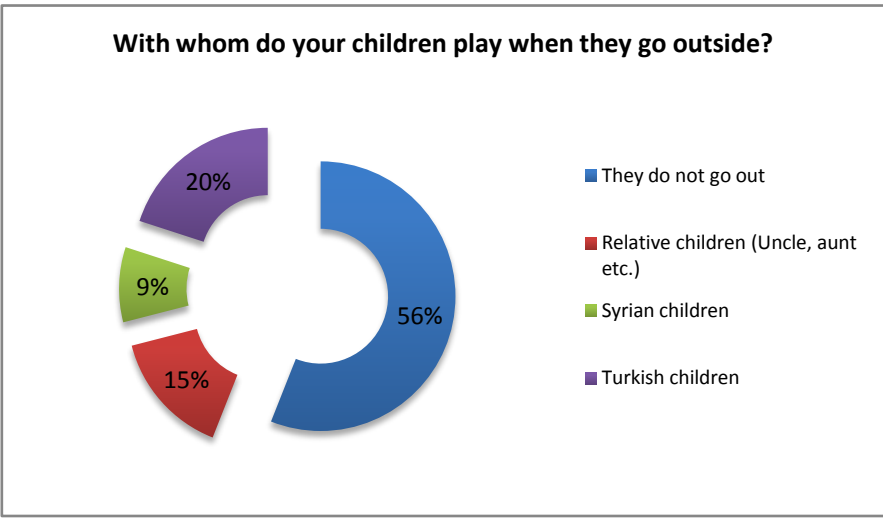


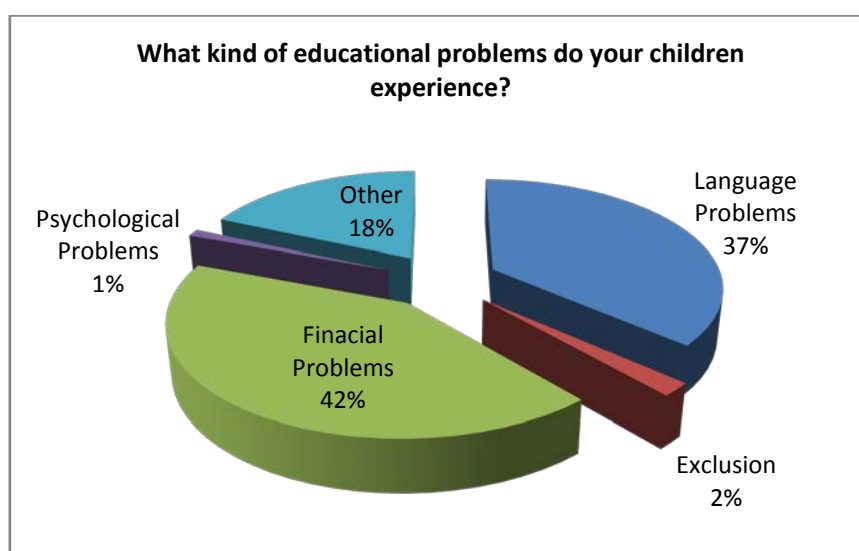
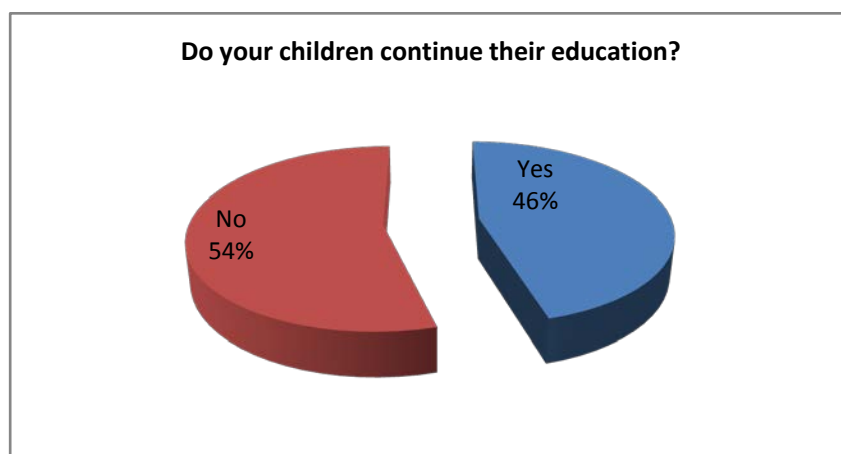
11 percent of women expressed that they are thinking about migrating to other cities. Economic causes were by far the most common motive behind this.



Why do you want to go somewhere else?	Number	%
Job opportunities	79	62,8
Attitude towards Syrians (Exclusion, Discrimination...)	2	1,7
High cost of living (rent etc.)	28	23,1
Going back to Syria...	15	12,4
Total	124	

56 percent of children from families who migrated to five cities of Turkey cannot go and play outside. 54 percent of these children cannot continue their education due to financial difficulties and language problems.

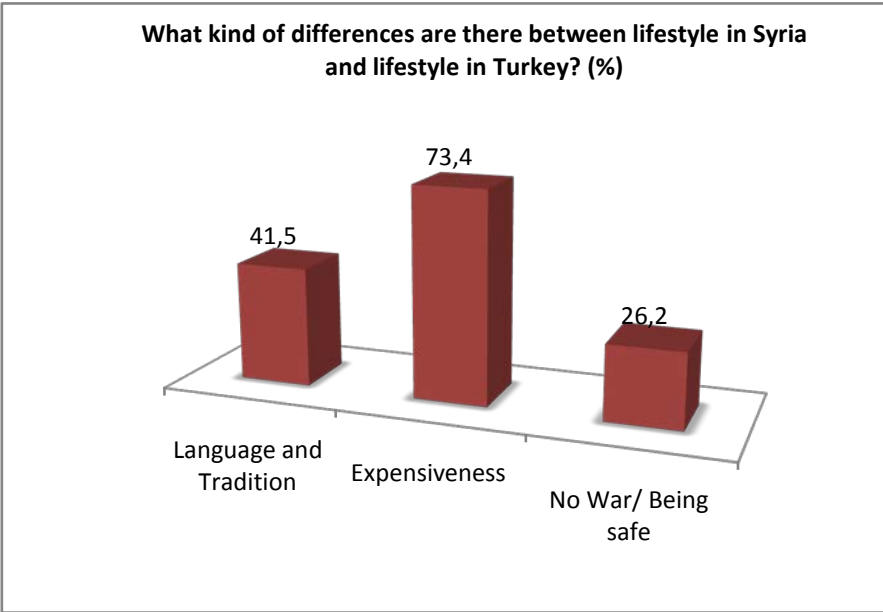
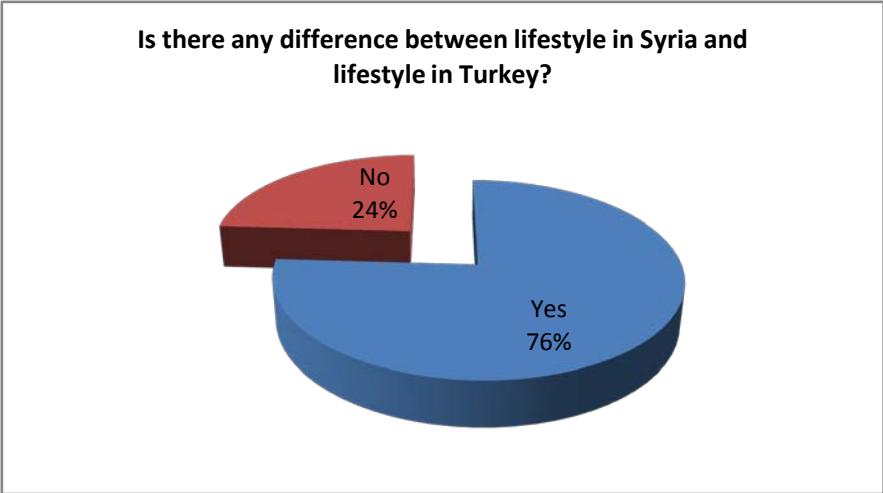




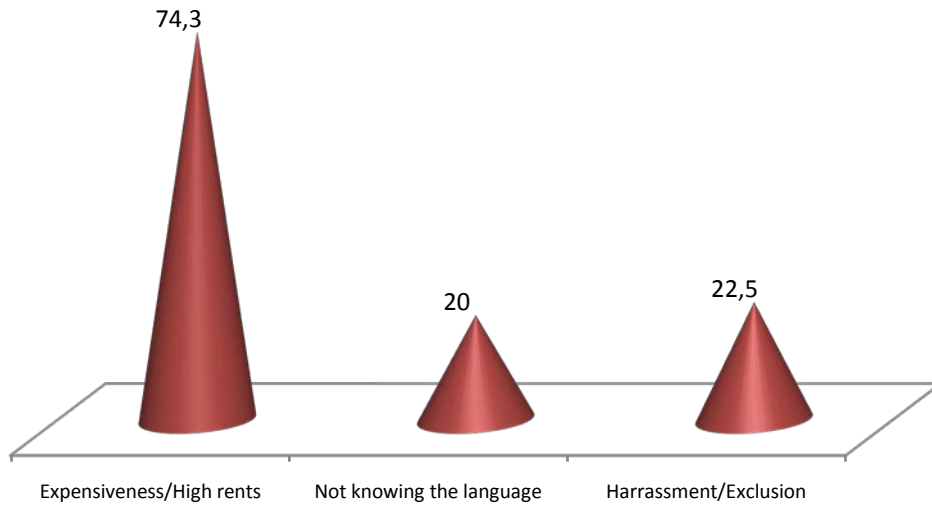
Which media tools do you use?	Number	%
None	89	7,8
Syrian/Turkish TV	829	72,8
Syrian/Turkish Radio	4	0,4
Syrian/Turkish Newspapers	0	0,0
Internet Sites	200	17,6
Social Medial (facebook,twitter)	16	1,4
Total	1138	

76 percent of participant women expressed that they have differences between their lifestyle in Turkey and their lifestyle in Syria. When they were asked the open-ended question of what kind of differences there were, the most common answer was the expensiveness of Turkey, while the language and traditional differences was the second common answer. When the answers to the other three open-ended questions were considered, Syrian refugee women complained the most about the expensiveness and economic hardships in Turkey and 22,5 percent suffered from

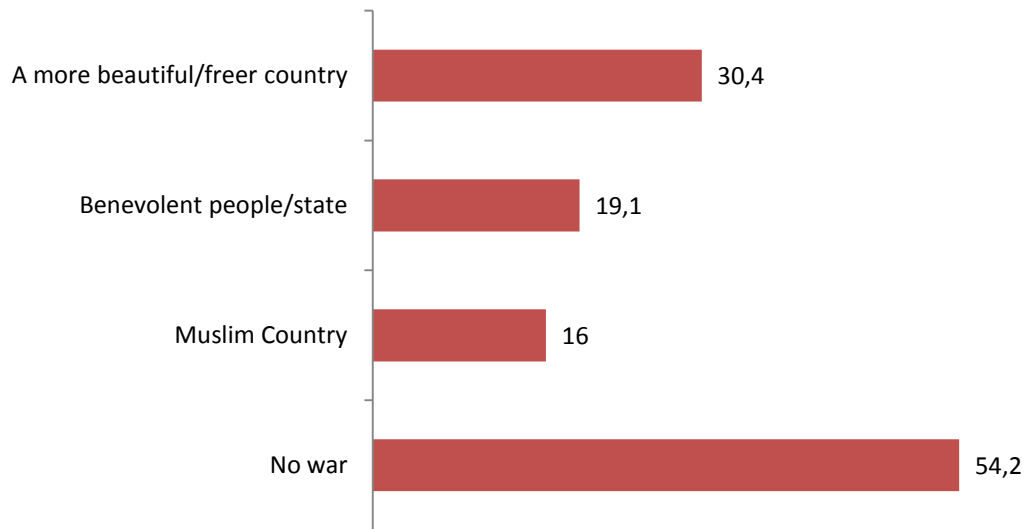
harassment and exclusion. When the pleasant sides of living in Turkey were asked, the most common answers were that there was no war in Turkey, this place was more beautiful and it was a freer country for women. Women complain about the expensiveness, exclusion and language problems in the cities they live. Considering the cities, economic hardships and expensiveness is the most common problem in Diyarbakir

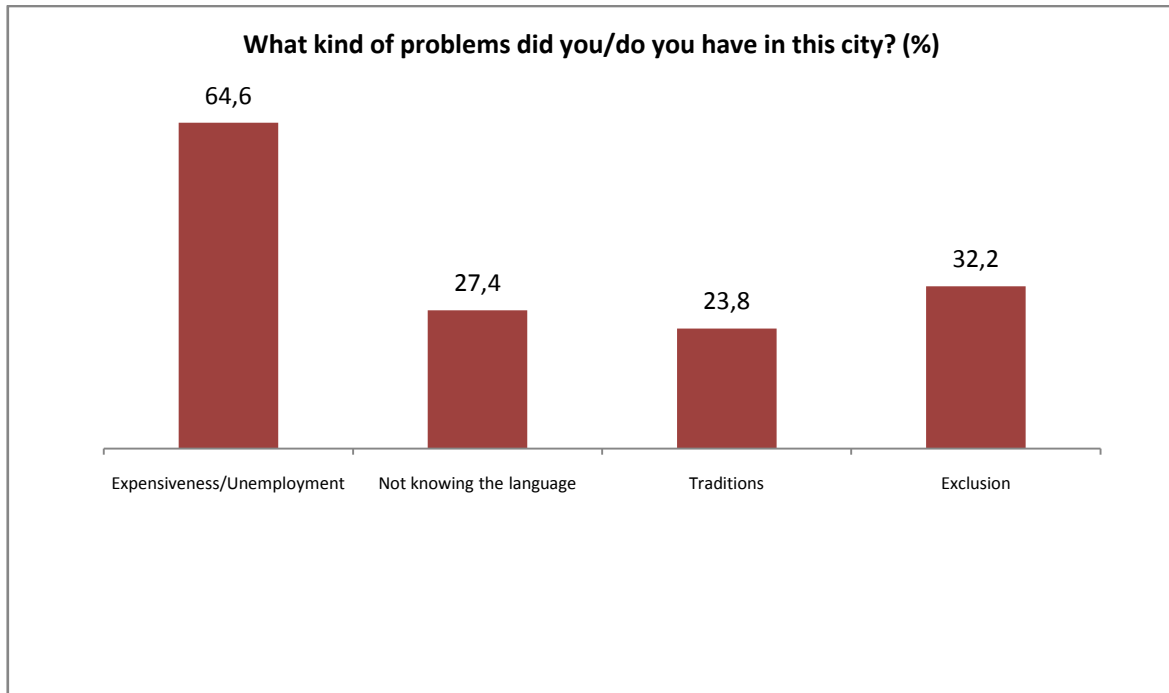


What are the most difficult sides of living in Turkey as a WOMAN? (%)

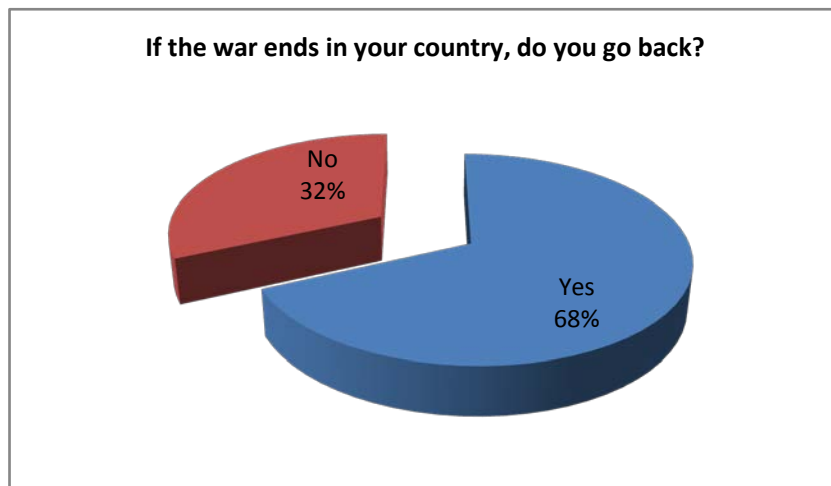


What are the most pleasant sides of living in Turkey? (%)





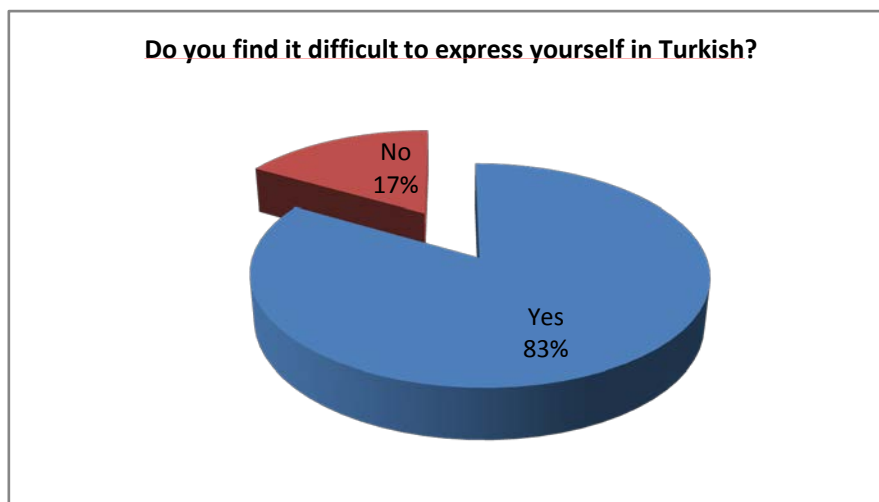
68 percent of women told that they want to go back to their home country when the war is over. Sense of belonging was the reason for nearly 90 percent of these women's wish to go back. Most of the women who migrated to these five cities wanted to return to their home country; however, 86 percent of the women who migrated to Şanlıurfa expressed that they do not want to go back to their home country even after the war is over.



If you want to stay, why?	Number	%
If I can acquire citizenship	232	64,1
If I can find a good job	57	15,7
If my children continue their education	1	0,3
Other	72	19,9
Total	362	

If you want to return,why?	Number	%
Sense of Belonging	694	89,4
Economic reasons	75	9,7
Discrimination	3	0,4
Other	4	0,5
Total	776	

83 percent of women cannot express themselves in Turkish easily; therefore, nearly half of these women want to attend a Turkish language course.

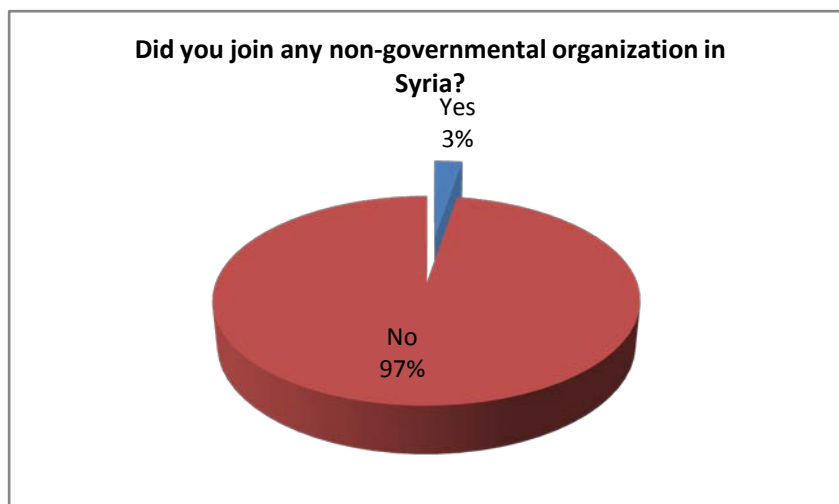


Do you want to attend courses?	Number	%
Yes	626	55,0
No	480	42,2
I do not know	32	2,8
Total	1138	

Which courses do you want to attend?	Number	%
Turkish	605	96,6
Vocational courses	21	3,4
Total	626	

Two-thirds of women do not get into touch with a Turkish family regularly. Only a few participant women had the opportunity to work in non-governmental organizations back in Syria; however, now nearly 50 percent of these women expressed that they want to join the activities of a non-governmental organization now.

Are there any Turkish families that you regularly see? Do you visit one another?	Number	%
Yes	369	32,4
No	769	67,6
Total	1138	



Would you like to join the activities of a women's organization that works on women's and children's rights, (organizing meetings, seminars, children's festivals etc.), has a solidarity network among women subjected to violence, and organizes vocational courses?	Number	%
Yes	549	48,2
No	589	51,8
Total	1138	
