



Social Cohesion in Turkey: Refugee and Host Community Online Survey

Round 1

"They are never alone, we are Muslims; we don't turn our backs on our brothers and sisters."

"Asla yalnız değiller. Biz müslüman insanlarız. Din kardeşlerimize sırt çevirmeyiz."

"You are not just a Turkish people, but you are brothers and sisters to us."

"لستم مجرد شعب تركي بل انتم اخوة لنا."



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Introduction and Background

Turkey is home to the largest refugee population in the world, including over 3.2 million¹ Syrians, and over 320,000 asylum seekers from other countries, such as Iran, Iraq, Afghanistan and Somalia. While no one under any form of International Protection in Turkey has the legal status of refugees, for brevity, they will be called refugees in this report.

Of these 3.5 million refugees, less than 10% live in camps. The vast majority live among the Turkish people in cities across the country. According to the Directorate General of Migration Management, 80% are concentrated in 10 provinces, including 50% who live in the Southeast of Turkey, and almost 20% who live in Istanbul.

This enormous number of refugees, concentrated in a few areas of the country, has inevitable consequences. As refugees flow into Turkish neighbourhoods, labour markets react to the influx of cheap workers, hospitals and schools become more crowded, and municipal budgets struggle to cope with the extra services required. This survey aims to measure the perceptions of Syrian refugees and their Turkish hosts around four themes: 1) social interactions; 2) economic implications, 3) assistance provision, and 4) safety, security and stability. Future rounds of the survey will track changes in these perceptions.

Of course, as refugees have been arriving in Turkey in large numbers since 2011, this is not a new topic. A variety of studies have been conducted on the effects of refugees within Turkey, examining social, cultural and economic changes. For example, a January 2015 study by the Centre for Middle Eastern and Strategic Studies (ORSAM) cited a number of challenges resulting from the influx, including shifting demographics, increasing rent prices, labour market competition, increasing inflation and overburdened municipal services². The ORSAM report highlighted the importance of social integration as a policy focus moving forward.

A World Bank (WB) paper published in August 2015 analysed the impact of Syrians on the Turkish labour market. The WB determined that “the inflow of informally employed Syrian refugees leads to large-scale displacement of Turkish workers from the informal sector, around six natives for every 10 refugees.” These impacts on employ-

ment are negative for women and the least educated Turks, who are more likely to drop out of the labour market entirely³.

Another relevant report titled *The Politics of Permanence* was produced in November 2016 by the International Crisis Group. This included a section entitled “The growing anti-refugee sentiment,” which cited various studies demonstrating that a large proportion of Turks considered Syrians an economic burden and a security risk⁴. It is also worth noting a 2015 perceptions study conducted by the German Marshall Fund: 41% of respondents felt there were “too many” foreigners in Turkey, and 82% of respondents thought that immigrants had not integrated well into Turkish society⁵.

Finally, it would be remiss not to mention the work of Professor Murat Erdoğan from Hacettepe University, who has led a number of different research studies on Syrians in Turkey. Most relevant here, is a 2014 paper *Syrians in Turkey: Social Acceptance and Integration Research*. The 2014 paper notes the increasing concerns and objections of the local population “as the permanency of Syrians in Turkey becomes more visible.” The paper notes that in general, the Syrians feel safe and grateful to Turkey, but voice concern regarding labour exploitation and high rent. The host community attitudes vary significantly, with some who are extremely hospitable and offer homes free of charge, while others feel strongly that all Syrians should be in camps⁶.

The bulk of the research on the effects of the influx of refugees was conducted over a year ago. And studies that compare the perceptions of refugees with those of the host community in Turkey appear to be limited. Neither have there been surveys that track changes. The social cohesion survey is an online survey, which contributes to the evidence base by allowing the host community and refugees to anonymously express their opinions and feelings about issues related to social cohesion. The report is important, as it builds upon the existing empirical data to determine if and how the ongoing social and economic shifts have affected perceptions of Syrians and the host community. As the duration of stay of refugees in Turkey is unknown, the trends in these perceptions could have serious implications.

¹ UNHRC Website; 3,208,131 registered Syrians, reached on September 29th, 2017. (<http://data.unhcr.org/syrianrefugees/country.php?id=224>)

² ORSAM Effects of Syrian Refugees on Turkey Report no: 195 January, 2015

³ The Impact of Syrian Refugees on the Turkish Labor Market. World Bank Social Protection and Labor Global Practice Group, August 2015.

⁴ International Crisis Group. The Politics of Permanence. Report no. 241, November 2016.

⁵ German Marshall Fund. Turkish Perceptions Survey. October 2015.

⁶ Erdoğan, Murat. Syrians in Turkey: Social Acceptance and Integration Research. Hacettepe University Migration and Politics Research Centre (HUGO) . November 2014.

Introduction and Background

The current social cohesion perception survey takes place within the monitoring framework of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme. The Turkish name for the ESSN programme is *Sosyal Uyum Yardimi programi*; the literal English translation is Social Cohesion Assistance programme. This Turkish name underlines the idea that providing basic needs assistance to refugees is intended to support the social cohesion of refugees within Turkish communities.

Within the ESSN, the World Food Programme is responsible for monitoring and accountability. Within WFP, Vulnerability Analysis and Mapping (VAM) is the basis for the design of all operations, providing the evidence required to plan and adjust programmatic interventions.

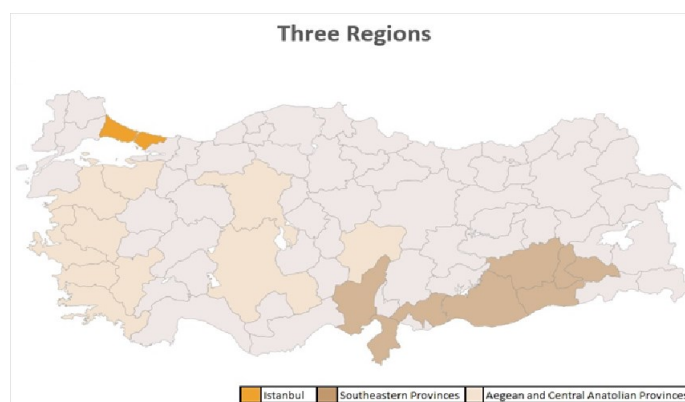
Social cohesion between refugees and the Turkish host community could have important implications for the programme, therefore WFP VAM, within the scope of its ESSN monitoring responsibilities, has initiated these social cohesion surveys. The results are intended to be used for ESSN programmatic adjustments as appropriate (for example, different or increased communications to refugees or to Turkish audiences), and by external stakeholders (for example, interventions specifically focused on social cohesion issues).

The ESSN is the first programme of its kind, integrating humanitarian assistance into a national safety net. Refugees apply for assistance through their local social assistance office, the same office that supports poor Turks, and those who are eligible receive a monthly unconditional cash transfer of 120 TL per person per month, plus quarterly top-ups.

Methodology and Limitations

Three rounds of an online survey are included in the online social cohesion monitoring plan: Q2 2017 (July/August), Q3 2017 (October) and Q1 2018 (January)⁷. The data analysed in this report was collected in the first round of the survey, from 24 July to 18 August 2017. To collect the data, WFP contracted the Riwi Corporation, using its patented Random Domain Intercept Technology (RDIT). RDIT allows for anonymous data collection from a random sample of internet users within a specific location⁸. This platform builds on previous work between WFP and Riwi globally, providing a cost-efficient way to collect data from specific populations within a targeted geographic area.

The same questions are asked in each survey round, to allow for tracking of trends over time. Two similar surveys are available in each round: one in Arabic, intended for refugees, and one in Turkish, intended for host community members. Both questionnaires are comprised of simple statements, with five Likert scale response options, ranging from “strongly disagree” to “strongly agree.” The final question of both surveys is an optional free text response. Select free text responses are incorporated throughout the report to help illustrate the quantitative data. As far as possible, the two surveys mirror each other, although some statements are tailored to the target respondents. See Annexes 1 and 2 for the complete questionnaires.



The sample is stratified across three regions. The minimum required number of surveys is 272 per region (90% confidence interval, 5% margin of error). The actual number of surveys collected far exceeds the minimum requirement – refer to the section below for details. Population weights were used whenever the data was aggregated across the regions. The three strata, including the provinces, are visualized in the map. The list of provinces per region is found in Annex 3.

Limitations: Three key limitations are important to note when considering the results of the survey:

- 1) Relying on the internet to collect the data means the sampling frame (all potential respondents) is limited to internet users. Data from the Turkish Statistical Institute indicates that 75.1% of males have internet access, while only 58.7% of females have internet access.⁹ No corresponding data is available for refugees in Turkey. This discrepancy in internet access is reflected in the sample, which is predominantly comprised of young, male respondents. The methodology also means that only literate people can participate in the survey.
- 2) While the Arabic survey is intended for refugees, and the Turkish survey is intended for the host community, anyone who speaks the survey language can respond to that survey. Therefore some surveys may be completed by those outside the target population. For brevity, in many places in the report, the Arabic survey responses are entitled “refugee” and the Turkish survey responses are entitled “host community.” In the second round of the online surveys, an additional question on nationality was added, to reduce the effect of this limitation.
- 3) The surveys are only available in Turkish and Arabic; no other language options are provided. Therefore the perspectives of refugees who do not speak either of these languages are not captured.

⁷ The social cohesion monitoring may be adapted and extended into 2018.

⁸ Detailed information regarding RDIT technology is found at service Provider Company; Riwi website. (<https://riwi.com/>)

⁹ Turkish Statistical Institute, Household Information Technologies Usage research, August 2017 (<http://www.tuik.gov.tr/HbPrint.do?id=24862>)

Respondent Profile and Reliability

A total of 1,591 participants completed the online survey. This includes 1,153 Turkish surveys and 421 Arabic surveys. As noted above, the minimum number of surveys required was 272 per region, or 816 total; the total collected far exceeds the minimum requirement.

All children (anyone who reported they were under 18 years old) were excluded from the survey. The sample is heavily dominated by young (18-34 years) males. As described in the methodology, this profile of respondents is a result of a sampling frame comprised of internet users.

Table 1: Respondents by gender

Gender of respondent	Turkish		Arabic		All	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
Male	902	78	317	75	1219	77
Female	251	22	104	25	355	23
Total	1153	100	421	100	1574	1.00

Table 2: Respondents by age

Age of respondent	Turkish		Arabic		All	
	#	%	#	%	#	%
18-34 years	752	65	309	73	1061	67
35-64 years	359	31	98	23	457	29
65+ years	42	04	14	03	56	04
Total	1153	100	421	100	1574	100

To test the reliability of the survey results, a statistical test known as the Cronbach's Alpha was applied. The reliability coefficient is 0.822 for the Arabic survey, and 0.832 for the Turkish survey, indicating that in both surveys, the statements have relatively high internal consistency¹⁰.

¹⁰ Cronbach's Alpha is a common measure of internal consistency, often used to test the reliability of Likert Scale questionnaires. Summary explanation of the tests formula and statistical application can be found at following link (<https://stats.idre.ucla.edu/spss/faq/what-does-cronbachs-alpha-mean/>)

Survey Results

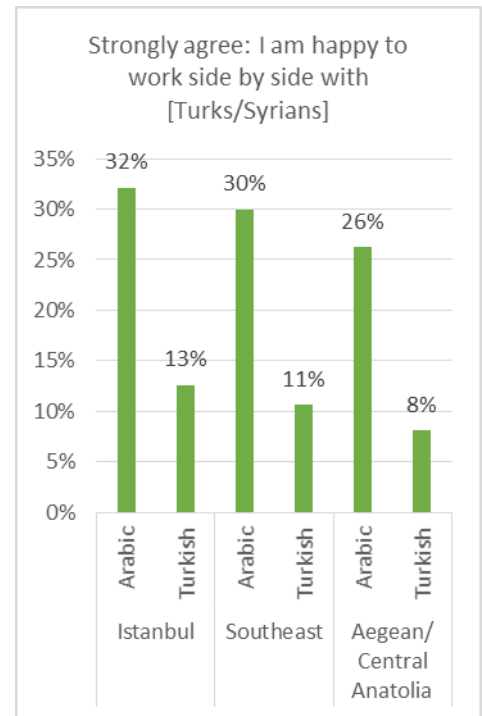
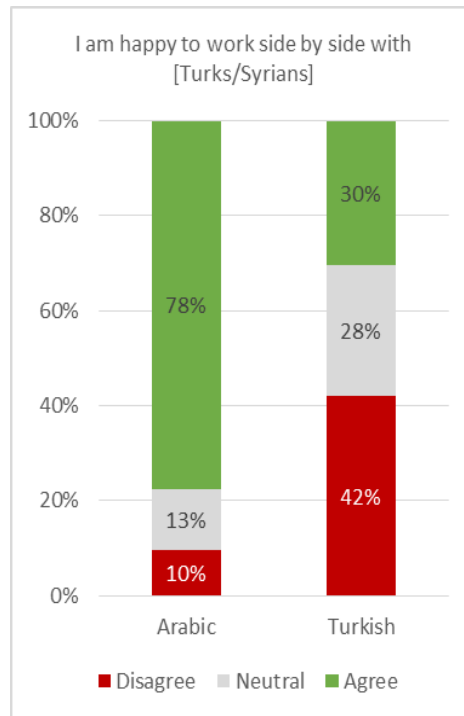
As noted in the introduction, the results of the questionnaires are grouped into four sections: 1) social interactions; 2) economic implications; 3) assistance; and 4) safety, security and stability.

Social Interactions

Respondents reacted to a variety of statements regarding social interactions. The first four statements are identical, so Turkish and Arabic responses can be compared side by side. The first statement is “I am happy to work side by side with [Turks/Syrians].”

The data indicates that almost 80% of refugees are happy to work side by side with Turks, compared with almost a third of Turks. The Turkish respondents demonstrate strong feelings about this statement – the bulk of those who disagree select the response option “strongly disagree” (27%). This discrepancy between Arabic and Turkish responses can be logical, as refugees are forced to live and work in predominantly Turkish neighbourhoods, and perhaps do not have a choice about working with Turks.

When looking across the three regions, Istanbul has the highest proportion of respondents who “strongly agree” with this statement, followed by the Southeast and then rest of the



Turkey. Again, there is a clear discrepancy between the refugees and the host community: a third of refugees “strongly agree” compared with 10% of Turks. The second statement builds on the first, in understanding the perspectives of the two communities regarding daily interactions: “I like, or would like, to share my apartment building with [Turks/Syrians].”

The second statement builds on the first, in understanding the perspectives of the two communities regarding daily interactions: “I like, or would like, to share my apartment building with [Turks/Syrians].” Statements 3 and 4 are “I am happy for my children to have [Turkish/Syrian] friends” and “I would not mind if my children married a [Turkish/Syrian] person.” These are designed to assess the comfort level of each community in a closer social context. These also touch on the willingness to engage with each other in a more long term way.

The reactions to statements 2, 3 and 4 indicate that refugees are much more willing to engage socially with Turks than vice versa. The least discrepancy is in response to children having friends from the other community. But still well under half of Turkish respondents are happy for their children to have Syrian friends – while over 80% of Syrians are happy for their children to have Turkish friends.

“The Syrian refugees need to be granted Turkish citizenship, so they can enter into the local labor market side by side with the Turkish people.”

“يحتاج اللاجئين السوريين إلى منحهم الجنسية التركية ليستطيعوا دخول سوق العمل جنباً إلى جنب مع المواطن التركي.”

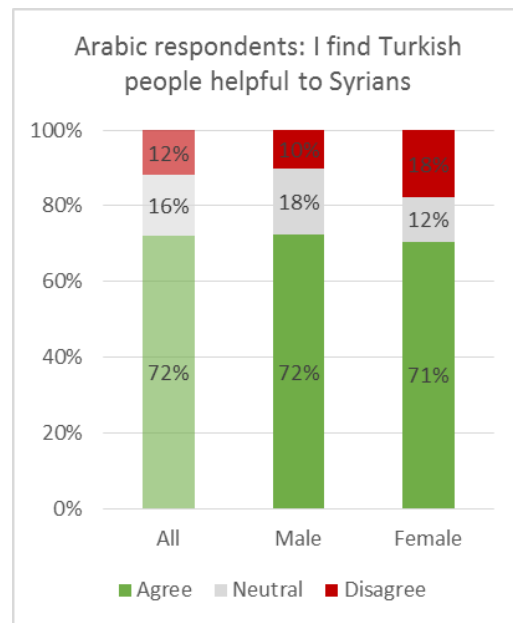
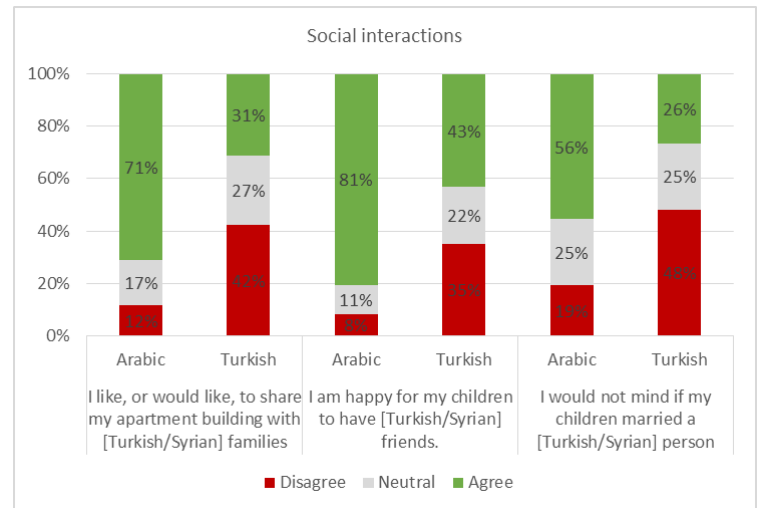
Survey Results

Social Interactions - Continued

The statement about intermarriage raises the most objections, with disagreement from 20% of refugees and almost 50% of the host community, including 33% selecting “strongly disagree.” Responses vary across regions, with 65% of refugees in Istanbul agreeing with intermarriage, versus only 52% in the Southeast. This higher rate of positive responses may be linked to living conditions in Istanbul, which is so densely populated that interactions are more frequent; many areas in the Southeast are more segregated, leading to less mixing between the two communities.

Within the social interaction section, some statements are designed specifically for the refugee community, and therefore only available in the Arabic questionnaire. One such statement is: “I find Turkish people helpful to Syrians.” Some 72% of respondents agree with this statement, including 22% who strongly agree. There is limited variation across the three regions. However, there is a notable difference between male and female respondents; only 10% of men disagree, while the proportion of women who disagree is almost double (18%).

The female Arabic responses are much more conservative than the male Arabic responses to the social interaction statement. Women are more likely to disagree with all four statements than men, particularly for the intermarriage statement (32% of women disagree versus only 16% of men).



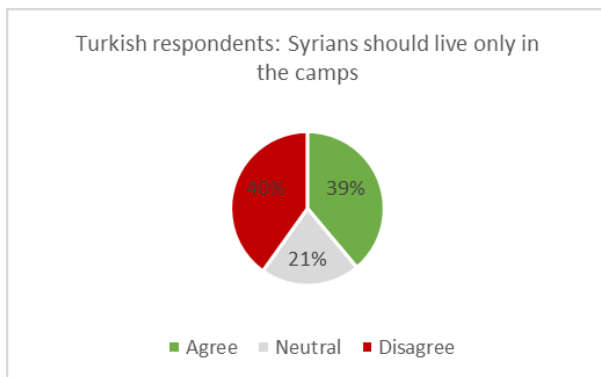
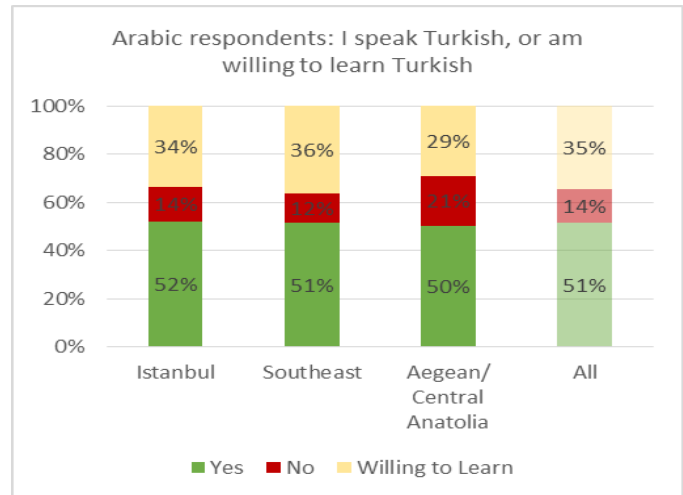
"Turkey is a beautiful country....and the Turkish people are more than wonderful, and I thank the Turkish government for their hospitality."

“والشعب التركي أكثر من رائع وبشكر...تركيا جميلة جدا
الحكومة التركية على حسن الضيافة.”

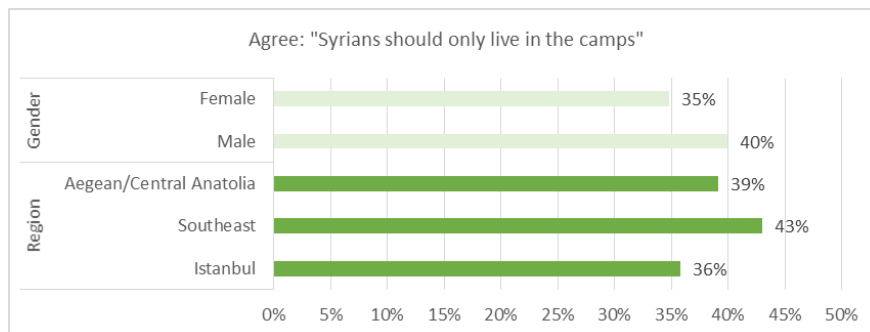
Survey Results

Social Interactions - Continued

Speaking a common language is fundamental to social integration. The statement “I speak Turkish or am willing to speak Turkish” is also included in the Arabic questionnaire. More than half (51%) of refugees indicate that they already speak Turkish, with an additional 35% willing to learn the language. This leaves only 14% who cannot speak and are unwilling to learn, which is a positive sign regarding social integration. The proportion who saying they cannot speak the language ranges from 12% in the Southeast up to 21% in the Aegean/Anatolian region.



The Turkish questionnaire includes a statement “Syrians should only live in the camps.” The responses reveal a very polarized picture, with equal proportions (40%) agreeing and disagreeing. When broken down by gender, the data show a lower proportion of women than men (35% vs 40%) agree with the statement. A regional analysis shows a lower proportion of respondents in Istanbul (36%) agree with the statement, versus a high of 43% in the Southeast – perhaps due to greater familiarity with the camps in the Southeast, as they are located in this region. It is also interesting to note the increasing agreement by age range – 38% of those aged 18-34 years agree, 41% of those 35-64 years agree, and 50% of those over 64 years agree.



"It doesn't matter where the refugees are from, Syria or other countries; if a country receives a mass migration, those people should be kept in camps."

"Suriyeli yada başka bir ülke vatandaşı farketmez, [bir ülke] her hangi bir sebep ile toplu bir göç aldıysa göçmen vatandaşlar kamplarda tutulmalı".

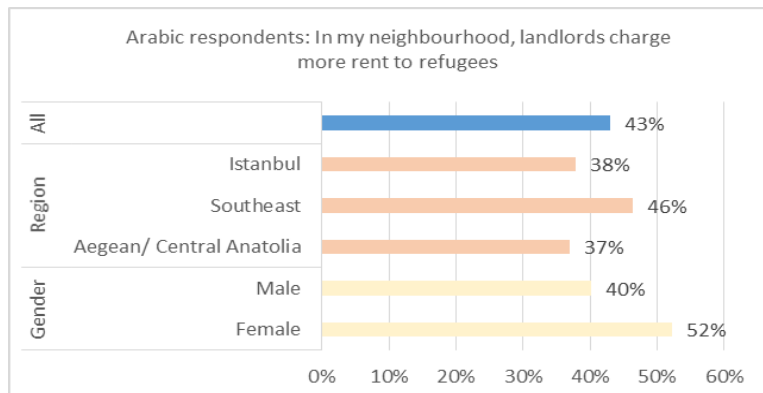
"We could have been in their place; they did not choose that life for themselves."

"Onların yerinde bizde olabilirdik onlar o hayatı kendileri seçmedi"

Survey Results

Economic Implications

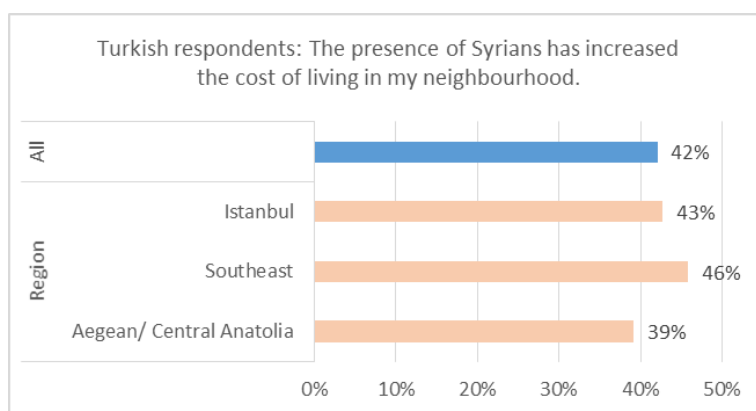
As secondary data indicates that the influx of refugees has affected the economy in specific areas, including the labour market and cost of living, a few statements are included in each survey about the cost of living and wages.



“There are a few difficult matters in Turkey, such as the work is hard, the wages are very low, and rent, water, and electricity are very expensive.”

“هناك عدة أمور صعبة للغاية في تركيا مثل الشغل صعب والاجور ضعيفة جداً والاجار البيت والماء والكهرباء غالية جداً.”

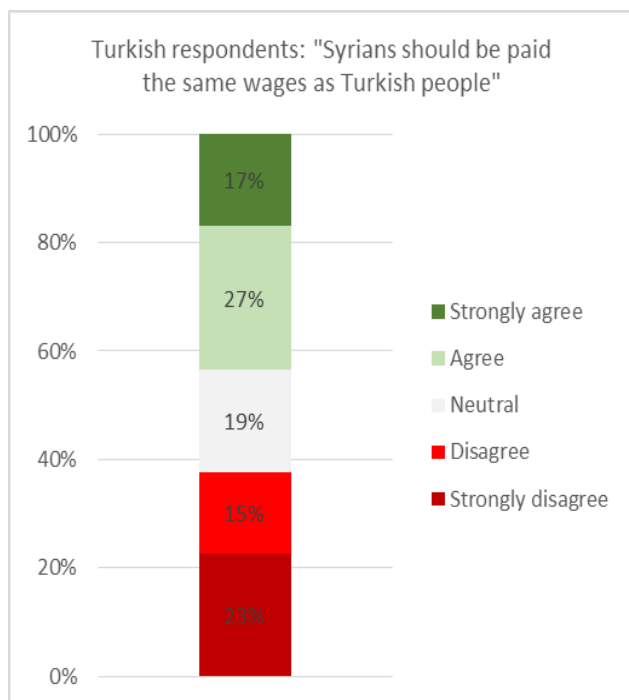
The following statement was included in the Arabic questionnaire: “In my neighbourhood, landlords charge the same rent to refugees as to Turkish people.” The majority of respondents (43%) say landlords charge refugees higher rent, 19% say they charge equal rent and 7% say refugees pay lower rent than the host community. When stratified across region and gender, it is clear that a much higher proportion of those in the Southeast feel that refugees pay higher rent. Interestingly, female respondents perceive more unequal rent than males. This perception of inequality may also contribute to the more negative female responses to the social interaction statements above.



The Turkish questionnaire includes a statement “The presence of Syrians has affected the cost of living in my neighbourhood” with four response options. The overall results, by the four response categories are: increase (42%); no change (29%); decrease (4%) and don’t know (26%). There are some notable regional variations, with 46% of Turkish respondents in the Southeast indicating a perception of an increase in cost of living, versus 39% of those in the Aegean/Central Anatolian region. In the Southeast, this 46% aligns exactly with the proportion of refugees who say they have to pay higher rent. Additionally, younger respondents are more likely to believe Syrians have increased the cost of living – 45% of 18-34 year-olds, 39% of 35-64 year-olds and only 23% of those over 65 years.

Survey Results

Economic Implications



Another 'economic implications' statement in the Turkish questionnaire is "Syrians should be paid the same wages as Turkish people." Again this elicits a polarized response, with 38% disagreeing and 44% agreeing. It is important to note that 23% select "strongly disagree." There was little regional variation in the responses to this statement.

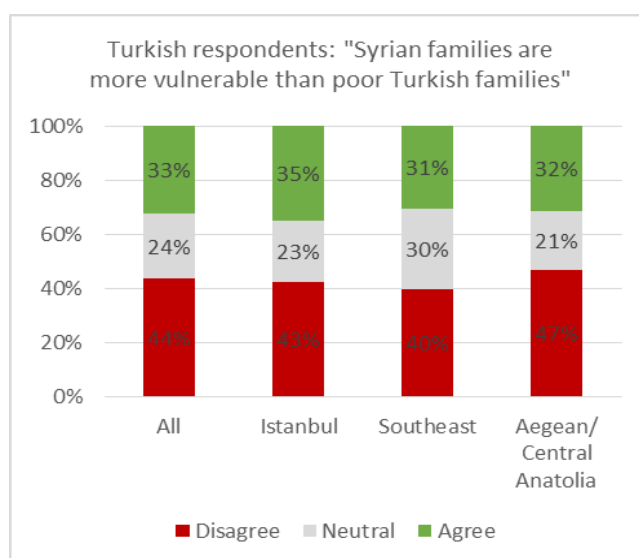
"We cannot find work because of them; they work for very low wages."

"Onlar yüzünden iş bulamıyoruz çok ucuza çalışıyorlar."

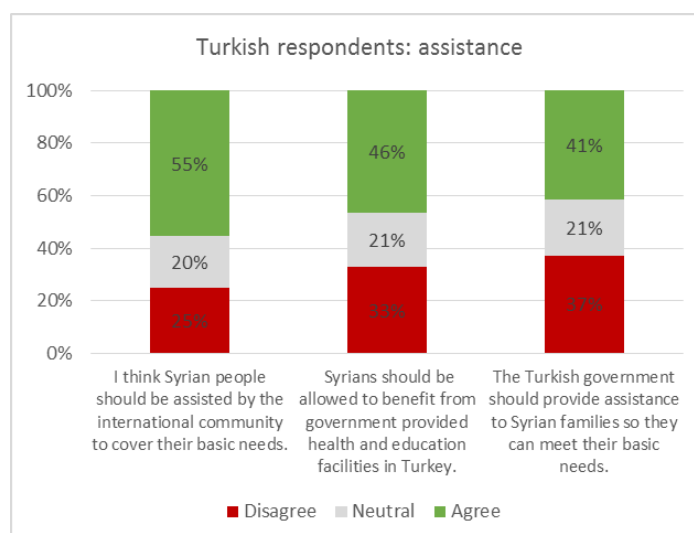
Survey Results

Provision of Assistance

The survey aims to understand the host community's perceptions of the vulnerability of refugees, and their opinions about what assistance refugees should receive and who should provide it. Four statements are included in this regard. The first is the statement: "Syrian families are more vulnerable than poor Turkish families." The bulk of respondents (44%) disagree with this, including 26% who strongly disagree. The highest rate of disagreement is in the Aegean/Anatolian region, where almost half disagree, and over 31% strongly disagree.



The following three statements are included to understand perspectives about assistance, and who, they believe, should be responsible for helping the refugees in Turkey. The first is a general statement: "I think Syrian people should be assisted to cover their basic needs." The other two are more specific statements related to the role of the Turkish government in supporting refugees: "Syrians should be allowed to benefit from government provided health and education facilities in Turkey" and "The Turkish government should provide assistance to Syrian families so they can meet their basic needs." The results show that the bulk of the host community believe Syrians should be assisted (55% agree, only 25% disagree). By region, agreement ranges from 59% in Istanbul to 52% in the Southeast. There is very limited variation by gender.



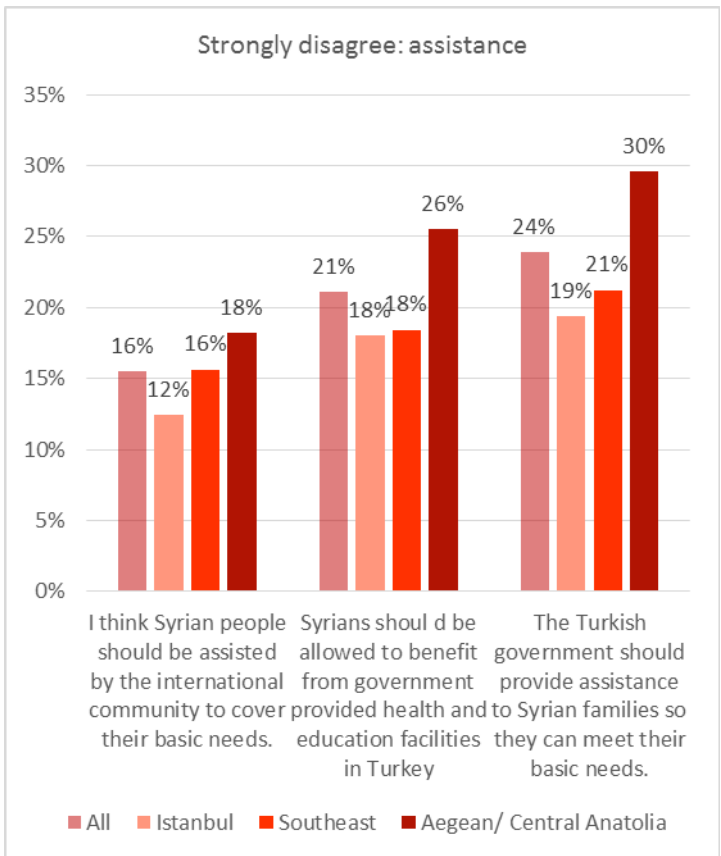
Survey Results

Provision of Assistance

Nearly half of respondents agree with the idea that Syrians should be able to access health and education facilities in Turkey. By region, the proportion of people who 'strongly disagree' with this statement, ranges from 18% in Istanbul to 26% in the Aegean/Anatolian region. People are less likely to agree with the third statement -- that the Turkish government should provide assistance to Syrian families -- than with the other two. However, they are still more likely to agree than disagree (41% vs. 37%) with this statement. Again there is significant regional variation in the proportion who "strongly disagree" ranging from 19% in Istanbul up to 30% in the Aegean/Anatolian.

"They should benefit from every single human right here in Turkey until peace comes to their homeland."

"Ülkelerine barış gelip dönene kadar tüm insani haklardan yararlanmalılar."

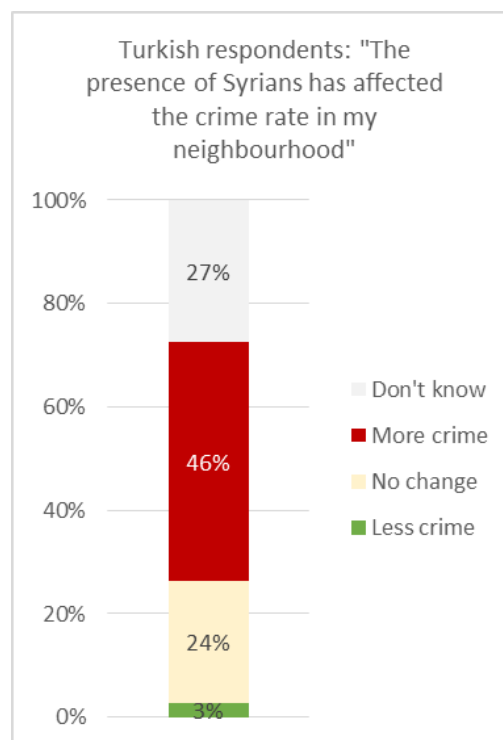


Survey Results

Safety, Security and Stability

A few statements are included in both surveys related to perceptions of safety, security and stability. In the Turkish questionnaire, the statement focuses on change over time: "the presence of Syrians has affected crime rates in my neighbourhood." In the Arabic questionnaire, the statement is: "Most of the time, I feel safe in my neighbourhood."

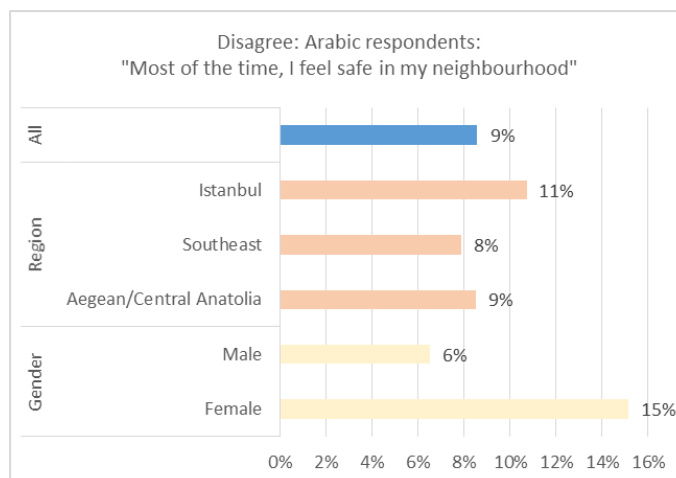
Almost half of Turkish respondents perceived that crime rates have increased, versus only a quarter who select 'no change.' This little variation by region -- 45% in Istanbul to 48% in the Southeast. Male respondents are more likely to select "more crime" than female respondents (47% vs. 42%). Finally, younger respondents are more likely to believe Syrians have increased crime rates: 45% of 18-34 year-olds, 39% of 35-64 year-olds and only 23% of those over 64 years. It should be noted that official statistics show that only 1.32% of reported security incidents in Turkey from 2014 to 2017 involved Syrians¹¹ – therefore these are exaggerated perceptions, rather than fact.



"Safety and security in Turkey is a blessing from God."

“الأمن والأمان في تركيا نعمة من الله.”

Three quarters (76%) of Arabic respondents indicate that they feel safe in their neighbourhoods most of the time, with only 9% not feeling safe. There is some variation across regions, reaching up to 11% of respondents in Istanbul not feeling safe most of the time, versus only 8% in the Southeast. Notably 15% of female respondents do not feel safe most of the time.



¹¹ Republic of Turkey Ministry of Internal Affairs, Press Release, July 2017 (<https://www.icisleri.gov.tr/basin-aciklamasi05072017>)

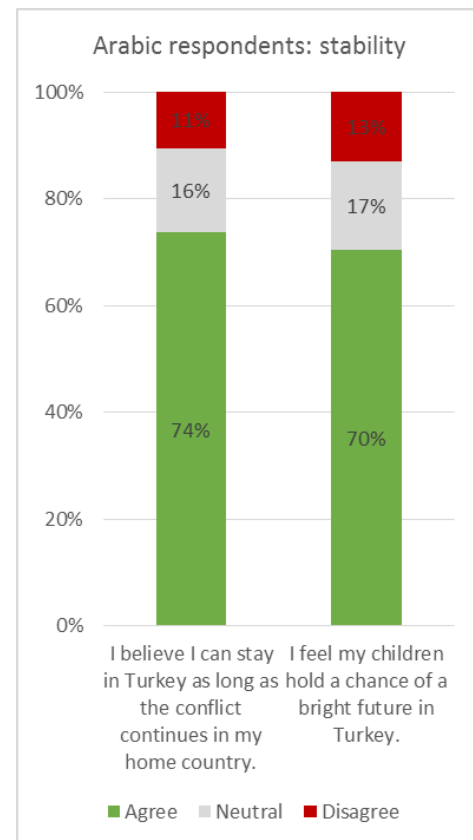
Survey Results

Safety, Security and Stability

Two statements linked to stability are included in the Arabic questionnaire: “I believe I can stay in Turkey as long as the conflict continues in my home country”, and “I feel my children hold a chance of a bright future in Turkey”. Over 70% of respondents agree with both statements.

Respondents in Istanbul are more likely to believe they can stay (78%), versus a low in the Aegean/Central Anatolian region (71%). The responses are roughly equal by gender.

Some 70% of respondents agree with the statement “I feel my children hold a chance of a bright future in Turkey” with only 13% disagreeing. The proportion disagreeing with the statement does not vary across regions, but, interestingly, only 11% of men disagree compared with 18% of women. Again, this discrepancy is in line with female responses to the social interaction statements.



Conclusions and Next Steps

In general, refugees appear to have a strong sense of gratitude, both to the Turkish state and the individuals they encounter on a daily basis. They tend to have positive and open attitudes about social interactions with the Turkish community. The analysis shows they have a sense of stability, with the bulk believing they can stay in Turkey as long as the conflict continues at home.

The Turkish responses to many of the statements are polarized, with a large group of respondents who agree with the provided statements, and another large group who disagree. Moving forward, it will be important to monitor the trends in these perceptions to understand if opinions are becoming more positive or negative, and in which locations.

The economic issues appear to be a key point of contention for both communities. Perceptions of being undercut in the labour market are strong among the host community, while the refugees feel underpaid and overcharged. As most of this happens in the informal economy, it is nearly impossible to track accurately or to regulate. The perception data is important to monitor, in the absence of reliable information on the informal economy.

As is common in public opinion polls, some of the perceptions are not based in fact. Increased communications targeted at Turkish audiences may be required, to ensure the facts are clearly and accurately communicated. For example, almost half of the host community believe the presence of Syrians has increased crime rates. Official statistics show that 1.32% of security incidents in Turkey involve Syrians – so while crime rates may have increased slightly, this rise does not match the perceptions. The public statement of the Interior Ministry¹² to correct “distorted and exaggerated” media reports is an excellent example of the targeted communications that may be necessary.

The opinions regarding assistance may change as the ESSN spreads and becomes more well known. Importantly, over half of the host community express no objection to Syrians benefitting from government services, or the Government directly providing assistance. But this perception could easily deteriorate into misunderstanding and resentment if any facts regarding the ESSN are distorted. It is vital that any communication is accurate and that misleading reports are swiftly corrected. A good example of this can be found in the Ministry of Family and Social Policies statement¹³, provided in reaction to incorrect information in the media.

The second round of the online social cohesion survey will take place in October 2017, and the third in January 2018. The same questions will be asked to allow for tracking of trends. If this monitoring exercise proves useful for the humanitarian community and/or Turkish Government, it may be adapted and extended through 2018.

The ESSN itself provides a unique platform for outreach and communication, with applications received from almost two million refugees. Therefore, should the survey trends indicate a need for additional or different forms of communication, WFP, together with the Turkish Red Crescent, has the opportunity to directly contact the majority of refugees in Turkey. Further, the ESSN was designed to be integrated into the national social assistance system; the Ministry of Family and Social Policies and local Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations are key stakeholders. This integration also presents the unique opportunity of designing complementary outreach strategies for Turkish and refugee populations. Thus, should the results of the trend monitoring require action, the ESSN provides the platform for extensive outreach.

¹² Republic of Turkey Ministry of Internal Affairs, Public Statement, July 2017 (<https://www.icisleri.gov.tr/basin-aciklamasi05072017>)

¹³ Türkiye Gazetesi newspaper, 15th of May 2017, (<http://www.turkiyegazetesi.com.tr/gundem/473751.aspx>)

Annex I

Arabic Questionnaire

English

What is your age and gender?

- ⇒ Male
- ⇒ Female

I am/would be happy to work side by side with Turkish people.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

I like, or would like, to share my apartment building with Turkish families.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

I would be happy for my children (or future children) to have Turkish friends.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

I would not mind if my children (or future children) married a Turkish person.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

I find Turkish people helpful to Syrians.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

Most of the time, I feel safe in my neighbourhood.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

I speak Turkish, or I am learning to speak Turkish.

- ⇒ Yes
- ⇒ No
- ⇒ No, but willing to learn

In my neighbourhood, landlords charge the same rent to refugees as to Turkish people.

- ⇒ Less rent to refugees
- ⇒ Same
- ⇒ More rent to refugees
- ⇒ Don't know

I believe I can stay in Turkey as long as the conflict continues in my home country.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

I feel my children hold a chance of a bright future in Turkey.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

Do you have any other thoughts to share related to your experience living in Turkey? (Free text reply)

Arabic

كم عمرك وما جنسك؟

ذكر

إنتى

أنا سعيد/وساكون سعيداً بالعمل جنباً إلى جنب مع الشعب التركي.

أعارض وبشدة.

أعارض.

محايد.

أوافق.

أوافق وبشدة.

أحب، أو أود أن أسكن في بناء يحوي على عائلات تركية أخرى.

أعارض وبشدة.

أعارض.

محايد.

أوافق.

أوافق وبشدة.

في حال كان لدي أطفال ساكون سعيداً إذا أصبح لديهم أصدقاء أترك.

أعارض وبشدة.

أعارض.

محايد.

أوافق.

أوافق وبشدة.

في حال كان لدي أطفال لن أمانع زواجهم من شخص تركي.

أعارض وبشدة.

أعارض.

محايد.

أوافق.

أوافق وبشدة.

أعتقد أن الشعب التركي شعب يساعد السوريين.

أعارض وبشدة.

أعارض.

محايد.

أوافق.

أوافق وبشدة.

أشعر بالأمان في الحي الذي أعيش فيه في أغلب الوقت.

أعارض وبشدة.

أعارض.

محايد.

أوافق.

أوافق وبشدة.

أنا أتكلم اللغة التركية، أو أنا أتعلم اللغة التركية.

نعم.

لا.

لا، ولكن على استعداد للتعلم.

يتقاضى مالك المنزل نفس مبلغ الإيجار من اللاجئين والأترك في معظم الأحيان.

إيجار للاجئين أقل.

نفسه.

إيجار للاجئين أكثر.

أنا لا أعلم.

أعتقد أنني أستطيع البقاء في تركيا طالما استمر الصراع في بلدي.

أعارض وبشدة.

أعارض.

محايد.

أوافق.

أوافق وبشدة.

أشعر أن أطفالي يملكون فرصة لمستقبل مشرق في تركيا.

أعارض وبشدة.

أعارض.

محايد.

أوافق.

أوافق وبشدة.

هل لديك أي أفكار تريد مشاركتها خلال تجربتك في العيش بتركيا؟

Annex II

Turkish Questionnaire

English

What is your age and gender?

- ⇒ Male
- ⇒ Female

I am /would be happy to work side by side with Syrians.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

I like, or would like, to share my apartment building with Syrian families.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

I would be happy for my children (or future children) to have Syrian friends.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

I would not mind if my children (or future children) married a Syrian person.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

Syrians should be allowed to benefit from government provided health and education facilities in Turkey.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

Syrians should be paid the same wages as Turkish people.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

The presence of Syrians has affected the cost of living in my neighbourhood.

- ⇒ Decreased cost of living
- ⇒ No change
- ⇒ Increased cost of living
- ⇒ Don't know

The presence of Syrians in Turkey has affected the crime rate in my neighbourhood.

- ⇒ Decreased crime rates
- ⇒ No change
- ⇒ Increased crime rates
- ⇒ Don't know

Syrians should live only in the camps.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

Syrian families are more vulnerable than poor Turkish families.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

Turkish

Yaşınız ve cinsiyetiniz nedir?

- ⇒ Erkek
- ⇒ Kadın

Suriyeliler ile bir arada çalışmaktan memnunum /memnun olurdum.

- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Kararsızım
- ⇒ Katılıyorum
- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılıyorum

Suriyeli ailelerle aynı binada oturmaktan memnunum veya onlarla aynı binada oturmaktan rahatsız olmazdım.

- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Kararsızım
- ⇒ Katılıyorum
- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılıyorum

Çocuklarımla, Suriyeli çocuklarla arkadaşlık etmesinden rahatsızlık duymam ya da çocuğum yok ama olsaydı Suriyeli çocuklarla arkadaşlık etmesinden rahatsızlık duymazdım.

- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Kararsızım
- ⇒ Katılıyorum
- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılıyorum

Çocuklarımla, Suriyeli biriyle evlenmesinden rahatsız olmam ya da çocuğum yok ama olsaydı Suriyeli biriyle evlenmesinden rahatsızlık duymazdım.

- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Kararsızım
- ⇒ Katılıyorum
- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılıyorum

Suriyelilerin, Türkiye'deki devlet okullarından ve hastanelerinden yararlanmasına izin verilmelidir.

- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Kararsızım
- ⇒ Katılıyorum
- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılıyorum

Suriyeliler, aynı iş için Türklere verilen maaşın aynısını almalıydılar.

- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Kararsızım
- ⇒ Katılıyorum
- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılıyorum

Suriyelilerin varlığı yaşadığım muhitteki hayat pahalılığını etkiledi.

- ⇒ Hayat pahalılığını azalttı
- ⇒ Değişiklik olmadı
- ⇒ Hayat pahalılığını artırdı
- ⇒ Bilmiyorum

Suriyelilerin Türkiye'deki varlığı yaşadığım muhitteki suç oranını etkiledi.

- ⇒ Suç oranları azaldı
- ⇒ Değişiklik olmadı
- ⇒ Suç oranları arttı
- ⇒ Bilmiyorum

Suriyelilerin sadece kamplarda yaşamaları gerekir.

- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Kararsızım
- ⇒ Katılıyorum
- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılıyorum

Suriyeli aileler, fakir Türk ailelere kıyasla daha zor durumdadır.

- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Kararsızım
- ⇒ Katılıyorum
- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılıyorum

Annex II

Turkish Questionnaire

English

I think Syrian people should be assisted to cover their basic needs by NGOs, international organisations and/or foreign governments.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

The Turkish government should provide assistance to Syrian families so they can meet their basic needs.

- ⇒ Strongly disagree
- ⇒ Disagree
- ⇒ Neutral
- ⇒ Agree
- ⇒ Strongly agree

Do you have any other thoughts to share related to Syrians living in Turkey?

Turkish

Temel ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilmeleri için sivil toplum kuruluşları, uluslararası kuruluşlar ve yabancı devletler Suriyeli ailelere yardım etmelidir

- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Kararsızım
- ⇒ Katılıyorum
- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılıyorum

Suriyelilerin temel ihtiyaçlarını karşılayabilmeleri için Türk Hükümeti'nin onlara yardım etmesi gerekir.

- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Katılmıyorum
- ⇒ Kararsızım
- ⇒ Katılıyorum
- ⇒ Kesinlikle katılıyorum

Türkiye'de yaşayan Suriyeliler'le ilgili paylaşmak istediğiniz başka bir düşünceniz var mı? (Free text reply)

Annex III

Provinces per Stratum

Stratum		Provinces
1	Istanbul	Istanbul
2	Southeast	Hatay, Gaziantep, Sanliurfa, Adana, Siirt, Batman, Diyarbakir, Mardin
3	Central Anatolia and Aegean Region	Ankara, Aydın, Balıkesir, Bursa, Denizli, İzmir, Kayseri, Konya, Manisa, Muğla



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This report was prepared by the VAM/M&E unit of WFP Turkey Country Office, Ankara.

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