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One Year After:

Living and Working Conditions in Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya after the February 2023 Earthquakes in Türkiye

July 2024

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1 EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

On 6 February 2023, southeastern Türkiye experienced two consecutive major earthquakes with magnitudes of 7.7 and 7.6, centred in Pazarcık and Elbistan in the province of Kahramanmaraş. A subsequent 6.4 magnitude earthquake affected the Yayladağı district of Hatay on 20 February. These earthquakes impacted 11 provinces, including Adana, Adıyaman, Diyarbakır, Elazığ, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye, and Şanlıurfa, with a total population exceeding 14 million. The region was home to more than 1.8 million individuals under temporary protection.

The devastation was extensive, resulting in over 53,000 fatalities and more than 107,000 injuries. This report, stemming from a research project jointly led by the International Labour Organization (ILO) Office for Türkiye and the International Organization for Migration (IOM), funded by the UK Foreign Commonwealth and Development Office, aims to provide a robust knowledge base for designing and implementing evidence-based interventions to aid recovery in the affected regions. The primary objectives include guiding sustainable, inclusive, rights-based and gender-responsive recovery efforts in housing, living conditions, income, local labour markets, working conditions, and health status.

The key findings of the study reveal that the earthquakes caused extreme housing damage across all four provinces, with Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya experiencing the highest rates of collapsed houses. Adıyaman and Malatya have a higher proportion of houses with medium damage. The widespread destruction necessitates substantial reconstruction efforts to address the housing crisis and ensure residents' safety.

The rate of individuals living in temporary settlements, such as informal/formal containers or tented areas, or those considered displaced by the earthquake, is highest in Hatay and Adıyaman, particularly in the province centres. Hatay's province centre shows a 50.8 per cent displacement rate, indicating severe impacts. Adıyaman and Malatya also have considerable displacement rates, with Kahramanmaraş showing the lowest rates.

The ability to meet basic needs such as housing, healthcare, education, food, and water has markedly deteriorated after the earthquakes. In almost all provinces, individuals living in temporary settlements reported a lower ability to meet basic needs compared to those living in residential areas. This disparity underscores the need for targeted support for these populations who lack adequate access to basic needs.

The financial status of respondents has worsened notably after the earthquakes, particularly for those living in temporary settlements. In almost all residential areas in the four provinces, more than 60 per cent of individuals reported a worsening financial status. These figures are even higher in temporary settlements, with over 70 per cent of residents reporting financial decline. Most strikingly, in Adıyaman, more than 90 per cent of individuals living in temporary settlements reported a worsening financial status after the earthquake. However, the earthquake's impact is observable across all provinces. Targeted interventions are needed to support economic recovery and stability for affected populations, especially those in temporary settlements.

A substantial portion of individuals reported losing their jobs after the earthquake. While the rate of job loss varies across provinces, women workers are generally disproportionately affected. Nearly half of the women respondents in Hatay and Adıyaman reported losing their

jobs—the highest figures among the provinces. These gender disparities demonstrate that the earthquake's impact on employment was disproportionately higher for women compared to men. Targeted policies should address these economic disparities between genders.

Access to essential services such as healthcare, education, and social services varies markedly across the provinces. Hatay and Malatya report higher percentages of households with severe access challenges. Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş show better access to services, though observable disparities remain between province centres and districts.

Labour force participation and employment to population ratios reveal important gender disparities among the working age population aged between 15 to 64, with men consistently showing higher labour force participation and employment to population ratios and lower unemployment to population ratios compared to women. Employment to population rates among women of working age across the provinces are close to each other, with the lowest being 12.5 per cent in Malatya and the highest being 15.2 per cent in Hatay. Kahramanmaraş exhibits the widest gender disparities in employment to population ratios, while Adıyaman has the highest unemployment to population ratios among women. Strikingly, in Malatya, 84.7 per cent of women in the working-age population does not participate in the labour force, followed by a similar figure of 79.4 per cent in Kahramanmaraş. This means that a substantial number of women are not actively working or have not looked for a job in the last four weeks. The findings highlight the need for targeted interventions to promote more inclusive labour force participation.

Occupational distribution shows gender disparities, with women predominantly employed in elementary occupations, professional occupations, and service-related jobs. Men have a more diverse occupational distribution. Addressing these imbalances is crucial for promoting equitable employment opportunities, a long-lasting issue that the earthquake might have exacerbated.

Informal employment is prevalent across the provinces, with usually higher rates among women. This highlights the need for policies to increase access to formal employment, providing more secure, stable, and gender-sensitive job opportunities.

Individuals receiving social assistance have lower labour force participation rate (LFPR) compared to those not receiving assistance. The gap is particularly large in Kahramanmaraş. Policies that encourage labour force participation while providing necessary social support are essential.

Labour force participation among persons with disabilities is extremely low, with Kahramanmaraş exhibiting the lowest rate at 1.1 per cent. Targeted interventions are needed to improve labour market inclusivity for persons with disabilities.

Working conditions reveal notable gender disparities and regional differences, with issues such as discrimination based on ethnicity/nationality, late wage payments, occupational health and safety issues, and overtime work being prevalent. Kahramanmaraş shows the highest incidence of discrimination among women, while other provinces also report considerable challenges. Addressing these disparities through effective outreach of the labour inspection system to the region is essential for improving overall working conditions.

Reliance on pension income varies across the provinces, with Hatay showing the highest pension income dependency rates. Supporting households with high dependency on pension income is critical to ensure economic stability.

Ownership of computers and internet access shows substantial disparities between individuals living in temporary settlements and those in residential areas. Improving digital access, particularly for those in temporary settlements, is crucial for enabling access to information and services which are also functional to improve access to education and labour market for the working-age population.

The devastating impact of the February 2023 earthquakes in Türkiye has underscored the urgent need for coordinated recovery efforts. Implementing the proposed recommendations will aid in rebuilding lives, improving local labour markets on the basis of decent work, fostering resilience, and promoting long-term development and stability in the affected regions. The support and collaboration of various stakeholders, including government bodies, social partners (workers' and employers' organizations), international organizations, related civil society organizations and local communities, are crucial in achieving sustainable recovery and ensuring the well-being of the affected populations. In any case, effective reliance on participatory methods with a special focus on institutional social dialogue mechanisms in planning, implementation and monitoring of the recovery is critical.

Key takeaways and policy recommendations which are linked to labour market integration and improvement of decent work conditions in the region are further elaborated in the following sections. However, a brief account of the main findings and respective recommendations presented below:

	Key Takeaways	**Policy Recommendations**
Housing and Displacement	Severe damage across affected provinces, with over 60 per cent of dwellings collapsed in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya Higher displacement rates in urban areas (e.g., 50.8 per cent in Hatay's province centre compared to 20.4 per cent in districts)	Accelerate urban reconstruction, prioritising areas with high displacement rates Implement employment-intensive strategies to create job opportunities for the displaced Strengthen and enforce building codes across affected areas Maintain temporary housing solutions for displaced families, integrating them with local labour markets
Financial Impact and Pension Income Dependency	Over 70 per cent reported worsening financial status across all affected provinces, peaking at 92.0 per cent in Adıyaman Basic needs provision has deteriorated (e.g., in Adıyaman's temporary settlements, inability to meet basic needs increased six-fold) Varied reliance on pension income (e.g., 39.3 per cent high/severe dependency in	Enhance financial assistance to households in temporary settlements, linking it with active labour market policies Improve basic needs provision in severely affected areas relying on a rights-based approach Strengthen financial schemes to support small businesses and entrepreneurs, emphasizing decent work creation

	Hatay compared to 18.4 per cent in Adıyaman)	Address pension dependency through expanding employment opportunities that adhere to decent work standards
Access to Services	Substantial proximity challenges to services (e.g., 34.4 per cent face severe/high challenges in Hatay) Temporary settlements face severe accessibility issues (e.g., 5.9 per cent in Adıyaman)	Improve proximity to essential services, ensuring accessibility for all Deploy mobile units for healthcare, education, and social services, staffed by local workers with fair wages Enhance public transportation networks to facilitate access to services and job opportunities
Employment and Labour Force Participation	Women disproportionately affected by job losses (e.g., 47.8 per cent of women compared to 37.9 per cent of men in Hatay) Lower labour force participation for women (e.g., 20.6 per cent for women compared to 70.5 per cent for men in Kahramanmaraş) High economic inactivity among women (over 70 per cent across all provinces, peaking at 84.7 per cent in Malatya)	Promote women's employment through targeted programmes and vocational training, focusing on market-relevant and digital skills Expand affordable childcare options to support women's labour force participation, creating decent work in childcare Provide skills training tailored to women's needs and local labour market demands, including digital economy skills
Informal Employment and Vulnerable Groups	Higher informal employment among women (e.g., 32.1 per cent of women compared to 22.1 per cent of men in Kahramanmaraş) Extremely low labour force participation for persons with disabilities (e.g., 1.1 per cent in Kahramanmaraş) Lower participation rates among social assistance recipients (e.g., 27.8 per cent for recipients compared to 39.8 per cent for non-recipients in Kahramanmaraş)	Incentivise workforce formalisation, particularly for women in the informal economy, establishing integrated inspection mechanisms for compliance Develop inclusive employment policies for persons with disabilities, leveraging digital technologies for remote work Review and adjust social assistance programmes to support labour market transition, emphasizing decent work opportunities
Age and Occupational Factors	Higher labour market activity in the 30-59 age group (e.g., 55.6 per cent compared to 38.8 per cent for 15-29 age group in Adıyaman) Occupational segregation due to gendered labour market participation (e.g., in Hatay, 32.7 per cent of employed women in professional roles compared to 10.7 per cent of men)	Create youth employment initiatives especially addressing the economically inactive Implement vocational training programmes to address occupational segregation.
Working Conditions	High rates of reporting on problems related to working conditions.	Launch awareness campaigns and training programmes based on a rights-based approach to work

	High rates of workplace discrimination, particularly for women (e.g., 25.9 per cent of women in Kahramanmaraş)	Strengthen the use of reporting mechanisms for cases on working conditions, incorporating digital reporting tools Strengthen the implementation of anti-discrimination policies and conduct regular workplace audits, utilizing digital monitoring tools
Digital Access	Pronounced digital divide in temporary settlements (e.g., in Adıyaman's temporary settlements, 1.2 per cent own computers and 2.6 per cent have internet access compared to 7.4 per cent and 31.0 per cent respectively in residential areas)	Expand digital infrastructure in temporary settlements, linking access to online job platforms and e-learning resources Provide digital literacy training focused on market-relevant skills, aligned with decent work opportunities

Cross-cutting Recommendations

Strengthen job creation initiatives across all affected areas, focusing on formalizing jobs and adhering to decent work principles.

Enhance workplace safety regulations and enforcement through integrated inspection systems and digital monitoring.

Regularly monitor and evaluate implemented programmes relying on a rights-based approach and using labour market information systems.

Promote inclusive economic recovery addressing needs of all target groups, leveraging inclusive opportunities.

2 INTRODUCTION

On February 6, 2023, south-eastern Türkiye, which stands on the south-eastern Anatolian fault line, was hit by two consecutive major earthquakes with magnitudes of 7.7 and 7.6, with epicentres in Pazarcık (Kahramanmaraş) and Elbistan (Kahramanmaraş). On February 20, another earthquake with a magnitude 6.4 shook the region primarily affecting the Yayladağı district of the province of Hatay. The earthquakes affected 11 provinces including Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Adıyaman, Gaziantep, Malatya, Osmaniye, Adana, Diyarbakır, Şanlıurfa, Kilis, and Elazığ with a total population exceeding 14 million. The region was hosting more than 1.8 million migrants and refugees, the majority of whom are Syrians under temporary protection[1]. The devastation was massive, the earthquakes claimed more than 53,000 lives and injured more than 107,000 people, official sources reported.[2]

There are numerous assessments by the Government of Türkiye[3] and international organizations[4] that gauge the impact of the earthquakes on livelihoods, living conditions, and labour markets. Data from TURKSTAT, gathered through the regular Household Labour Force Survey (HLFS), Statistics on Income and Living Conditions (SILC) survey, the Structure of Earnings Survey (SES), and other reports by the Social Security Institution (SGK) and Labour Market Surveys by Turkish Employment Agency (İŞKUR), have been pivotal in guiding interventions in the region. While these sources provide a baseline for potential recovery policies and programs, they need to be complemented by detailed research studies. These studies should be designed based on the rights and values advocated by the United Nations, with strategic objectives targeting the most vulnerable among the affected population.

This report is the outcome of a project aimed at contributing to the knowledge base for designing and implementing evidence-based interventions for the recovery of the earthquake-affected region in Türkiye. The project produces original data collected through a survey conducted with individual respondents and households residing in residential areas (e.g.

[1] Temporary protection is provided by the Government of Türkiye to (mainly) Syrian nationals, stateless persons, and refugees from Syria who came to Türkiye due to events in Syria after 28 April 2011. (Available at https://help.unhcr.org/turkiye/information-for-syrians/temporary-protection-in-turkey/)

[2] https://www.trthaber.com/haber/gundem/6-subat-depremlerinde-53-bin-537-canimizi-yitirdik-833953.html

[3] Türkiye Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment (TERRA), Strategy and Budget Office of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, March 17, 2023 (Available at https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Turkiye-Recovery-and-Reconstruction-Assessment.pdf); Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Cumhurbaşkanlığı Strateji ve Bütçe Başkanlığı, "Kahramanmaraş ve Hatay Depremleri Yeniden İmar ve Gelişme Raporu", 2024 (Available at https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Kahramanmaras-ve-Hatay-Depremleri-Yeniden-Imar-ve-Gelisme-Raporu-1.pdf)

[4] See, among others, Paterson, A., et al. (2023), "The Territorial Impact of the Earthquakes in Türkiye: Policy Note", *OECD Regional Development Papers*, No. 50, OECD Publishing, Paris, (Available at https://doi.org/10.1787/bb5c07e6-en); World Health Organization. *Türkiye earthquake: external situation report no. 5: 13–19 March 2023*. No. WHO/EURO: 2023-7145-46911-68823. World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe, 2023 (available at https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/366587); ILO Office for Türkiye, "The Effects of the February 2023 Earthquake on the Labour Market in Türkiye.", 2023 (available at https://www.ilo.org/publications/effects-february-2023-earthquake-labour-market-turkiye); World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe. 2023. "Türkiye Earthquake: External Situation Report No. 1-9, 2023." (available at https://www.who.int/europe/emergencies/situations/turkiye-and-syria-earthquakes/situation-reports); UNDP Türkiye, "Recovery and Reconstruction after the 2023 Earthquakes in Türkiye UNDP Project Catalogue", 2023 (available at https://www.undp.org/turkiye/publications/recovery-and-reconstruction-after-2023-earthquakes-turkiye-undp-project-catalogue); IOM "Earthquakes Displacement Overview.", 2023 (Available at https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/iom-2023-earthquakes-displacement-overview-turkiye-march-2023?gad_source=1&gclid=CjwKCAjwh4-wBhB3EiwAeJsppBPfVtFOZfJrsl6alFtmdgmLY3DR7zGoehyvpl57g9HiUmXzll-lXRoCfHoQAvD_BwE).

apartment buildings, detached or semi-detached houses) and those who lost their homes due to the earthquake and live in temporary settlements (e.g. formal and informal container sites and tented sites)[5]. Its goal is to guide the planning and implementation of sustainable, rights-based, inclusive, and gender-responsive recovery, reconstruction, rebuilding, and resilience efforts. These efforts focus on housing and living conditions, income generation, local labour markets, working conditions, and the health status of individuals in the earthquake-affected region. The project was jointly led by the ILO and IOM Offices in Türkiye and was funded by the UK's Foreign, Commonwealth and Development Office.

The report is based on a household survey conducted one year after the earthquake. The survey's objectives include generating a knowledge base on (i) demographic characteristics, (ii) the earthquake's impact on housing and living conditions, (iii) levels and sources of income, expenses, debt, and social assistance needs, (iv) labour force participation status, (v) the earthquake's impact on labour force participation, (vi) working conditions, and (vii) health status, including earthquake-induced damages, of individual respondents. The findings of the survey will provide evidence for policy-making, development cooperation programming, and funding to support the recovery process.

The survey instrument was conducted in the provinces of Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya, the four provinces mostly affected by the earthquakes by many measures. The questionnaire items are organized into nine modules. These modules cover demographic profile and educational attainment, the earthquake's impact on housing and living conditions, displacement status, housing, living conditions, sources and levels of income, living expenses, access to earthquake support, indebtedness status, labour force participation, occupational and employment status, reasons for economic inactivity, the earthquake's impact on employment, working conditions, health status, and disability status. The questionnaire items address households and individuals over 10 years old[6].

This report has two delimitations. First, this report does not address refugees, who make up a sizable share of the region's total population. Second, the survey elements have limited representation of rural areas impacted by the earthquakes.

Regarding potential limitations, first, reaching out to the actively working population as primary respondents during the daytime has been difficult. This is partly why the analysis used weighting procedures as a corrective measure. Second, obtaining full and valid answers from a traumatized population in a physically adverse context has also been challenging.

This report is organised as follows. Section 2 presents the introduction to the report, whilst Section 3 provides the background. Section 4 outlines the report's design and survey methodology. Section 5 presents key findings from the survey. Section 6 offers policy recommendations. The report concludes with two annexes: Annex 1 contains the questionnaire items, and Annex 2 details the sampling design of the survey.

[5] Formal sites refer to official locations designated by the government for displaced persons, with a clear management entity. In contrast, informal sites are self-settled locations of varying composition and size, including clusters of containers, tents, or makeshift shelters. Throughout the report, the distinction between respondents based on their type of dwelling is made as follows: those living in temporary settlements and those residing in residential areas.

[6] Individual level questions were categorised into two groups. Certain questions were probed for all individuals whereas another set of questions were probed for individuals above age 10.

3 BACKGROUND

Prior to the earthquake, the affected region was home to 14 million residents and 1.8 million migrants. The most severely impacted areas had 7.1 million people, including 6.3 million locals and 0.8 million migrants. The Türkiye Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment (TERRA) reported that 3.3 million people were displaced, with at least 1.1 million moving to other parts of the country. The earthquake-affected provinces comprised 16.4 per cent of Türkiye's population, including a significant number of Syrians under Temporary Protection[7].

In the 11 provinces impacted by the earthquakes, 16.7 per cent (2.6 million) of Türkiye's young population (ages 18-29) and 21.3 per cent (4.8 million) of its child population (ages 0-17) resided. Excluding Diyarbakır and Malatya, the median age in these affected provinces was lower than the national median of 33.5 years. The percentage of the elderly population in these areas was 2.5 points lower than the national average.[8]

The region exhibits lower employment and LFPR compared to the national average, accompanied by higher unemployment to population ratios. Nationwide, the LFPR is 53.1 per cent, and the employment to population ratio is 47.5 per cent. In contrast, the TRC2 region (Şanlıurfa and Diyarbakır) has the lowest rates, with a LFPR of 42.5 per cent and an employment to population ratios of 37.7 per cent. Additionally, the TR63 region (Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, Osmaniye) has an unemployment to population ratios of 14.6 per cent, exceeding the national average of 10.4 per cent.[9]

Damage assessment efforts in the 11 provinces impacted by the earthquakes revealed that out of a total of 2,258,622 buildings: 39,361 have been demolished, 21,191 require urgent demolition, 202,571 are severely damaged, 43,344 are moderately damaged, and 1,952,155 have either minor damage or no damage. The severely damaged or demolished buildings include not only residential properties but also public service buildings, historical and cultural sites, schools, hospitals, and commercial establishments.[10]

Following the earthquakes, a state of emergency was declared. Rescue and recovery efforts began immediately, with the Turkish government mobilizing substantial financial resources. The government concentrated its efforts on social sectors such as housing, education, health, justice, and security services, as well as infrastructure sectors like drinking water, sewage, energy, transportation, and communications. Significant projects were undertaken to rebuild damaged buildings and infrastructure, implement new housing projects, and improve social services.[11]

In response to the earthquakes, 350 tent cities were set up and 1 million tents were distributed in the affected areas. These tent cities were equipped with 714,000 beds, 728,000 heaters, 1 million pillows and sheets, and 5 million blankets, providing temporary shelter to 2.5 million people. Additionally, after the earthquake, 478,000 individuals were accommodated in

[7] Türkiye Earthquake Recovery and Reconstruction Assessment (TERRA), Strategy and Budget Office of the Presidency of the Republic of Türkiye, March 17, 2023 (Available at https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2023/03/Turkiye-Recovery-and-Reconstruction-Assessment.pdf)
[8] Kahramanmaraş ve Hatay Depremleri Yeniden İmar ve Gelişme Raporu, Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Strateji ve Bütçe Başkanlığı, February 6, 2024 (Available at https://www.sbb.gov.tr/wp-content/uploads/2024/02/Kahramanmaras-ve-Hatay-Depremleri-Yeniden-Imar-ve-Gelisme-Raporu-1.pdf)
[9] ibid.
[10] ibid.
[11] ibid.

dormitories of the General Directorate of Credits and Dormitories Agency, and 710,000 in various facilities such as teacher houses, dormitories, and hotels, totalling 1.1 million people receiving temporary shelter.[12]

The earthquakes had a devastating impact on labour markets as well. In an initial assessment published in March 2023, the ILO reported a 16.0 percent reduction in employment, equivalent to the work done by 657,147 full-time workers in a region where nearly 4 million workers were employed in agriculture, manufacturing, trade, and low-value-added services. The report's assessments of the reduction in activity varied significantly across regions, from 0.1 percent in Adana to 58.8 percent in Malatya. Approximately 220,000 businesses were estimated to have been severely damaged, leading to a monthly reduction in labour income of USD 150 million.[13].

Women's employment and labour force participation were disproportionately affected. According to a qualitative study conducted by the Women Workers' Solidarity Association, women attributed their withdrawal from employment post-earthquake to the challenges of managing unpaid labour and the inadequacy of services, security, and necessities in urban areas. Employed women in the affected region highlighted that current conditions have worsened their confinement to insecure, low-paid jobs compared to before the earthquake. They noted that employers have exploited this situation by making working conditions even more insecure, flexible, and low-paid.[14]

International organizations played a crucial role in the recovery process. The UN agencies in Türkiye collaborated with the government, based on their mandates, to address the needs of the affected population. Their efforts included restoring care services, managing waste, reviving business activity, protecting cultural heritage,[15] provision of shelter, non-food items, water and sanitation support, food security aid, mental health services, cash-based assistance, [16] and child protection supports.[17]

In the course of recovery efforts by a rich set of policy actors, the UN agencies in Türkiye have been drawing attention on certain strategic priorities and principles to channel all those efforts towards a rights-based, inclusive and sustainable track. In this respect, the UNDP has emphasized a coordinated and inclusive approach to recovery and reconstruction, focusing on scalable and adaptable interventions. Their recommendations include attracting and upskilling the workforce, restoring agriculture, modernizing businesses, promoting local procurement,

[12] ibid.
[13] ILO Office for Türkiye, "The Effects of the February 2023 Earthquake on the Labour Market in Türkiye.", 2023 (available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/---ilo-ankara/documents/publication/wcms_873893.pdf)
[14] Depremden Etkilenen Kentlerde Kadinlarin Ücretli-Ücretsiz Emeği, Kadın İşçi Dayanışma Derneği, December 2023 (Available at https://www.kadinisci.org/wp-content/uploads/2024/01/Kadin-Isci-Depremden-Etkilenen-Kentlerde-Kadin-Emegi-Raporu-2023-1.pdf)
[15] UNDP Türkiye, "Recovery and Reconstruction after the 2023 Earthquakes in Turkiye UNDP Project Catalogue", 2023 (available at https://www.undp.org/turkiye/publications/recovery-and-reconstruction-after-2023-earthquakes-turkiye-undp-project-catalogue)
[16] Support to life. *Emergency situation report*. 05.02.2024. (Available at https://reliefweb.int/report/turkiye/turkey-earthquake-emergency-situation-report-05022024)
[17] Türkiye And Northwest Syria Earthquake Response And Recovery 2023 Achievements Report, International Organization for Migration (IOM) Türkiye 2023 (Available at https://turkiye.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1061/files/documents/2024-02/iom-turkiye-syria-earthquake-response-anniversary_en.pdf)

implementing science-based spatial planning, rehabilitating transport and communication networks, and preserving cultural heritage.[18] The ILO highlighted the importance of creating sustainable and decent jobs, promoting fundamental rights and principles at work, and addressing occupational safety and health issues.[19] The World Health Organization (WHO) recommended ensuring adequate healthcare services, particularly for vulnerable populations, post-trauma rehabilitative care, enhanced reproductive health services, and overall disease outbreak prevention and control.[20] The IOM recommended focusing on long-term recovery through effective labour management, upskilling, and inclusive support; leveraging mobility and emergency livelihood measures for economic recovery; and increasing preparedness for future disasters through enhanced coordination, partnerships, and evidence-based responses.[21] The last but not the least, the UN Women stressed the importance of women's rights to self-reliance, determination, protection, and agency, mitigation of the risk of widening gender gap.[22]

[18] UNDP Türkiye, "Recovery and Reconstruction after the 2023 Earthquakes in Turkiye UNDP Project Catalogue", 2023 (available at https://www.undp.org/turkiye/publications/recovery-and-reconstruction-after-2023-earthquakes-turkiye-undp-project-catalogue)

[19] ILO Office for Türkiye, "The Effects of the February 2023 Earthquake on the Labour Market in Türkiye.", 2023 (available at https://www.ilo.org/wcmsp5/groups/public/---europe/---ro-geneva/---ilo-ankara/documents/publication/wcms_873893.pdf)

[20] World Health Organization. *Türkiye earthquake: external situation report no. 5: 13–19 March 2023*. No. WHO/EURO: 2023-7145-46911-68823. World Health Organization. Regional Office for Europe, 2023 (available at https://iris.who.int/handle/10665/366587)

[21] Türkiye And Northwest Syria Earthquake Response And Recovery 2023 Achievements Report, International Organization for Migration (IOM) Türkiye 2023 (Available at https://turkiye.iom.int/sites/g/files/tmzbdl1061/files/documents/2024-02/iom-turkiye-syria-earthquake-response-anniversary_en.pdf)

[22] UN Women, "UN Women Response to The Earthquakes in Türkiye", 2023 (available at https://eca.unwomen.org/sites/default/files/2023-03/UN-Women-response-to-the-earthquake-in-T%C3%BCrkiye-final.pdf)

4 RESEARCH DESIGN AND METHODOLOGY

4.1 Introduction

This report relies on a small-scale household survey jointly led by the ILO and IOM Offices in Türkiye. The survey was carried out in four provinces most affected by the earthquakes of 6 February 2023: Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya. The instrument, a quantitative cross-sectional survey, is used to analyse how variables such as demographics, income, housing, and labour force status are distributed, how they are related to one another, and why they are so.

4.2 Research Aims, Survey Objectives, and Research Questions

The purpose of this report is to improve the knowledge base for designing and implementing evidence-based labour market policies for the recovery of the earthquake-affected region in Türkiye. While focusing on labour issues, this report aims to generate original data to guide policymakers across various policy areas in the planning and implementation of sustainable, rights-based, inclusive, and gender-responsive recovery, reconstruction, rebuilding, and resilience efforts in housing and living conditions, income generation and local labour markets, working conditions, and health status of individuals in the earthquake-affected region.

The survey has five key objectives that outline the steps necessary to achieve the report's aims. First, it aims to understand the current working and living conditions of the population affected by the earthquakes. Second, it assesses the impact of the earthquakes on labour markets in the affected region. Third, it lays out the relationships between demographic characteristics, household income, and labour force participation of the affected population. Fourth, it evaluates the quality of employment and working conditions after the earthquake. Finally, it examines the relationships between health conditions, including earthquake-induced damages, social assistance needs, the state of persons with disabilities, and labour force participation.

To operationalize these objectives, the survey addresses several research questions. It investigates the average number of individuals living in the same place after the earthquakes and the extent of house damage. The survey also explores where higher concentrations of displaced individuals are located. It examines the ease of access to basic public services such as healthcare, education, social services, law enforcement, recreation areas, and grocery shopping within the earthquake zone.

Furthermore, the survey evaluates the extent of labour force participation, including how many individuals are employed and unemployed, the occupational distribution of employment, and the level of informal employment. It looks at the percentage of social assistance recipients participating in the labour force and the extent to which individuals with disabilities are involved in the labour force.

The survey also assesses the working conditions after the earthquakes, determining the extent of various types of discrimination, including gender-based discrimination, late wage payments, occupational safety and health issues, and overtime work. It explores the dependence on non-labour market income, such as pensions. Additionally, the survey evaluates whether individuals can meet basic needs such as housing, healthcare, education, food, and water after the earthquakes. It investigates how respondents' financial vulnerabilities have changed since the earthquake and what percentage of individuals own computers and have internet access.

Through these objectives and research questions, the survey provides a comprehensive understanding of the living and working conditions of the earthquake-affected population, offering valuable insights for policymakers to design effective recovery strategies. The answers to these research questions are probed across all four provinces, gender, province centres and districts, temporary settlements and residential areas, and severity of damage in the respondents' area.

4.3 Data Collection

4.3.1 Survey Questionnaire Items

The survey questionnaire includes information on demographic profiles, educational attainment, the earthquake's impact on housing and living conditions, displacement status, sources and levels of income, living expenses, access to earthquake support, indebtedness status, labour force participation, occupational and employment status, reasons for economic inactivity, the earthquake's impact on employment, working conditions, health status, and disability status. Please see Annex 1 for the questionnaire items.

4.3.2 Elements, Coverage, Target Population, Sampling Frame

This survey has two *elements* that constitute the fundamental units of populations: individuals and households.

Informed by the aims and objectives of the research, this survey's *coverage* is defined at NUTS 3 level[23], including Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya. By many measures, these four provinces are the most affected by the earthquakes. Therefore, they were selected based on the survey's subject, the target population, and the timing and location of the survey. The survey's coverage also determines its *target population*, which includes all residents in each of the four provinces.

The *sampling frame* is a list of the members of target population who may be selected as a unit in the sample.[24] Since the units in the sampling frame do not one-to-one correspond to the elements in the target population, every effort has been made so that the sampling frame would approximate all elements of the target population.

4.3.3 Reference Period and Fieldwork Period

This survey uses three *reference* periods: 'last seven days' for three questionnaire items concerning employment status, 'last four weeks' for one questionnaire item on unemployment, and 'last three months' for one questionnaire item on household income. The reference period has been made explicit to all survey respondents. In the survey questionnaire, the reference period was announced before the interviewer began administering the relevant items for more than one consecutive item.

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[23] The Nomenclature of Territorial Units for Statistics (NUTS) refers to statistical regions that include provinces with similar characteristics. These regions are developed based on several indicators, including population, geography, regional development plans, and socio-economic development rankings of provinces. NUTS-3 refers to all 81 provinces of Türkiye.

[24] Groves, R.M., Fowler, F.J., Couper, M.P., Lepkoswski, J.M., Singer, E., and Tourangeau, R. (2009) *Survey Methodology*, Hoboken, NJ: Wiley, p. 45.

he *fieldwork period* for this survey was between 16 February 2024 and 7 March 2024. During this time, interviewers were in the field administering the survey in each of the four provinces: Hatay (districts: Antakya, Belen, Defne, Erzin, Hassa, İskenderun, Kırıkhan, Kumlu, Payas, Samandağ), Adıyaman (districts: Gölbaşı, Merkez, Besni, Çelikhan, Kâhta), Kahramanmaraş (districts: Afşin, Çağlayancerit, Dulkadiroğlu, Ekinözü, Elbistan, Nurhak, Onikişubat, Pazarcık, Türkoğlu), and Malatya (districts: Akçadağ, Battalgazi, Darende, Doğanşehir, Kale, Yeşilyurt).

4.3.4 Sample Size and Sampling Design

The overall *sample size* of the survey is 11,198 individuals (5,580 women and 5,618 men) residing in 3,749 households. The sample is stratified across provinces with 3,420 individuals (1,723 women and 1,697 men) in Hatay, 2,541 individuals (1,268 women and 1,273 men) in Kahramanmaraş, 2,786 individuals (1,382 women and 1,404 men) in Adıyaman, and 2,451 individuals (1,207 women and 1,244 men) in Malatya.

The *sampling design* relies on a two-stage cluster sampling with province centre[25] and districts[26] coverage, and temporary settlements and residential areas coverage as well as high and low damage areas. The sampling design is provided in Annex 2.

The sample is designed to be representative of temporary settlements and residential areas in each of the four provinces chosen for the study. For this purpose, a two-stage cluster sampling design is used. The strata depend on the province centre and district status of the district, the temporary settlements and residential area status, and the damage of the district and the neighbourhood. The clusters are composed of neighbourhoods within each district. Thus, a few are selected at random (within each damage category) to represent similar neighbourhoods. A similar strategy is followed with temporary settlements in each province. Only a few are approached that represent the rest.

In the first step, the *target population* is initially stratified based on neighbourhoods and temporary settlements, which are determined by various criteria. In the second step, the strata obtained are further stratified based on the households in the chosen area. Through this iterative process, the size of each stratum is identified, which, when combined, provides the size of the overall sample. Elements are assigned to the sample in such a way that strata containing more elements are sampled with a higher weight in the overall sample.

4.3.5 Reviewing and Piloting the Questionnaire

The survey questionnaire items were *reviewed* and then piloted. The pilot survey was carried out on 4 January 2024 at the temporary settlements in Kahramanmaraş. The *piloting of the questionnaire* items was used to assess clarity and understandability, validate response categories, identify ambiguities and confusion, test the overall flow and structure of the questionnaire items, test the technical functionality of the survey mode and platform, assess response variability to questionnaire items, and estimate completion time. In short, the pilot was used as part of the assessment to verify the functionality of the questionnaire and to make necessary revisions.

[25] Province centre refers to the capital of the province and is used interchangeably with capital.
[26] Districts refer to areas other than the province centre and are used interchangeably with non-capital.

4.3.6 Mode of Administration

The survey relied on face-to-face interviewing by members of the survey team. The teams visited the respondents' locations in person to administer the survey questionnaire. The survey utilised the computer-based mode, *Computer-Assisted Personal Interviewing (CAPI)*. The survey team used Kobo Toolbox, an open-source platform for collecting, and managing data.[27] Mixed teams of enumerators, composed of men and women, approached the respondents to ensure they felt comfortable participating without facing gender-based communication barriers. Furthermore, to reach actively working people, special attention was given to implementing the survey in the evenings and on weekends, in addition to daytime outreach.

4.3.7 Response and Nonresponse Rates

The response rate for the overall sample, which is 92 per cent, is very high. The non-response rates varied across the four provinces ranging from the highest 10 per cent in Hatay, 9 per cent in Kahramanmaraş, 7 per cent in Adıyaman, and the lowest in 4 per cent in Malatya.[28]

4.4 Data Analysis

The data analysis stage began with the process of converting the data collected into a numerical format. The process continued with the data cleaning. The next stage involved the analysis of a single variable one-by-one using standard univariate analysis tools. The following stage involved analysis of two or more variables using standard methods of multivariate analysis. All stages in the data analysis process were carried out in *RStudio*, which is an open-source statistical analyses tool.[29]

4.5 Data Cleaning

Initial data cleaning was carried out by the IOM. Consultants in collaboration with the ILO carried out other rounds of data cleaning as needed for data analysis.

4.6 Weighting

Some variables have been created for ease of use. Provinces, districts, and neighbourhoods are coded. The database contains rows for children older than 10 years and information on damage at the neighbourhood level. It also includes data on deceased family members.

The weights are designed to cover twenty distinct regions. This includes temporary settlements at the province level, accounting for one temporary settlements in each of the four provinces, resulting in a total of four temporary settlements. Additionally, the weights encompass residential areas at the province level, which are further divided into province centres or districts and classified by the level of damage (low and high) in the neighbourhoods. Thus, for each of the four provinces, there are two classifications (province centres/districts) multiplied by two damage categories, leading to a total of sixteen areas. Combining these, the weights effectively cover four temporary settlements and sixteen residential areas, amounting to twenty regions in total.

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[27] https://support.kobotoolbox.org/welcome.html.

[28] When the survey team encountered a non-response in a sampled element, a new element was not reassigned as a replacement for the missing element in this survey.

[29] RStudio Team (2020). *RStudio: Integrated Development for R*. RStudio, PBC, Boston, MA (Available at http://www.rstudio.com/.)

5 KEY FINDINGS

5.1 Average Household Size Post-Earthquake

Household sizes vary across the four provinces, with Adıyaman, Hatay, and Kahramanmaraş showing larger averages than Malatya. In all provinces, province centres have larger households compared to districts, with Adıyaman exhibiting the most pronounced difference. This variation in household size and urban concentration could inform targeted labour market policies, as household size may influence employment probability.[30]

Provinces	Average	Household size (%) 1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8 and above
Adıyaman	2.9	7.0%	21.8%	21.3%	19.7%	18.4%	8.0%	1.9%	1.8%
	3.9	3.8%	9.2%	18.1%	18.9%	25.7%	13.7%	7.3%	3.2%
Hatay	3.1	4.5%	18.5%	26.6%	20.3%	18.1%	7.5%	3.8%	0.6%
	3.4	3.9%	15.5%	19.3%	21.0%	18.7%	13.7%	4.5%	3.4%
Kahramanmaraş	2.8	7.3%	24.9%	22.3%	19.6%	16.0%	6.6%	1.9%	1.4%
	3.0	3.9%	22.5%	19.4%	23.6%	22.5%	7.3%	0.8%	0.0%
Malatya	2.7	8.5%	32.2%	22.5%	17.6%	8.3%	8.4%	1.8%	0.6%
	2.9	10.7%	21.9%	24.9%	24.2%	10.7%	2.1%	2.8%	2.7%

Districts Province centre

Table 1: Province Centres Show Larger Household Sizes

***Source**: ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include question 2.9 (Including yourself, how many members are there in your household? A household is a group of two or more persons who live together under a same roof and share meals; all such related persons are considered as members of one household).*
***Notes**: This question is asked to all respondents.*

In Adıyaman, the average household size is 3.9 in the province centre versus 2.9 in districts. Smaller households (1-4 members) predominate in districts, peaking at 2-member households (21.8 per cent). The province centre, however, shows a prevalence of 5-member households (25.7 per cent), indicating larger family units. Both areas have few households exceeding 6 members.

Hatay's province centre averages 3.4 members per household, compared to 3.1 in districts. Districts have more 1-4 member households, with 3-member households most common (26.6 per cent). The province centre shows a more even distribution, peaking at 3-member (19.3 per cent) and 4-member households (21.0 per cent). Larger families (6+ members) are less common in both areas.

[30] Nilsson, B., 2015. *It runs in the family: Intra-household correlations in labour market outcomes*. ILO. (p.16)

Kahramanmaraş shows a slight difference between its province centre (3 members) and districts (2.8 members). Districts have smaller households, peaking at 2-member units (24.9 per cent). The province centre has a more varied distribution, with peaks at 2-member, 4-member (23.6 per cent), and 5-member households (all around 22-23 per cent). Larger families are uncommon in both areas.

In Malatya, household sizes are smaller overall, with 2.9 members on average in the province centre and 2.7 in districts. Districts have more 1-3 member households, peaking at 2-member units (32.2 per cent). The province centre shows a more even distribution, with peaks at 3-member (24.9 per cent) and 4-member households (24.2 per cent). Households exceeding 5 members are less common throughout the province.

Given these household size patterns and their potential impact on employment, policymakers might consider several strategies to enhance labour market participation in province centres: Job creation could stimulate employment, while targeted skill development programmes, such as vocational training and digital literacy courses, could boost employability. Flexible working arrangements may better accommodate larger households' needs. Promoting economic inclusion via equal opportunity policies and robust social security support could ensure fairer access to employment. A data-driven, community-engaged approach is recommended to develop effective policies, fostering a more inclusive and dynamic labour market responding to the needs of various household sizes.

5.2 Extent of Earthquake-Induced House Damage

The earthquakes caused extensive house damage across the four provinces, with collapsed buildings most prevalent in Hatay (64.3 per cent), Kahramanmaraş (63.9 per cent), and Malatya (60.2 per cent). Adıyaman and Malatya also face considerable impacts, with higher rates of medium damage (10.8 per cent and 15.9 per cent, respectively). While the need for structural safety interventions varies by province, ongoing safety concerns necessitate swift action in rebuilding and supporting recovery. These findings highlight the urgent need for reconstruction efforts to address the housing crisis in the affected areas. In light of this extensive damage and urgent need for action, the following policy recommendations are proposed.

To address the housing crisis, expanding housing projects in province centres is crucial, particularly to accommodate larger households. Prioritising the reconstruction of heavily damaged and collapsed houses, along with enforcing stringent building codes, will enhance structural safety in earthquake-prone areas. Continued provision of temporary housing for displaced families remains essential during reconstruction.

Recognising the link between decent housing availability and skilled labour force retention is important. Addressing housing shortages for skilled workers could facilitate effective recovery and reconstruction programmes. Exploring the relationship between housing and labour market dynamics may inform comprehensive strategies supporting both workforce stability and regional recovery efforts.

House damage levels (%)						
Provinces	Collapsed	To be demolished soon	Heavy damage	Medium damage	Minor damage	No damage
Adıyaman	35%	1.5%	35.7%	10.8%	12.5%	4.4%
Hatay	64.3%	4.2%	10.1%	7.3%	11.1%	3%
Kahramanmaraş	63.9%	6.2%	8.9%	10.1%	8.1%	2.8%
Malatya	60.2%	3.6%	10.7%	15.9%	7.5%	2.1%

Table 2: Earthquakes Resulted in Collapse of Majority of Buildings

Source: *ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include question 4.a.3 (What is the current official damage status of the house where you were living before the earthquake?)*
Notes: *1. The official damage status is the government's designation for earthquake-affected residences.*
2. This question targets those living outside temporary settlements and those self-identifying as earthquake-displaced.
3. Temporary settlements include containers and tents, both within and outside formal sites.
4. Displaced individuals are those forced to leave their usual residence after the earthquake.

In Adıyaman, house damage is extensive, with 35.0 per cent collapsed and 35.7 per cent heavily damaged. Structural instability, including 1.5 per cent of houses to be demolished soon, highlights ongoing safety concerns and urgent rebuilding needs. Only 4.4 per cent of houses reported no damage, emphasising the importance of verifying their safety standards. Repairing the 10.8 per cent of medium-damaged houses is also crucial.

Hatay faces extreme damage, with 64.3 per cent of houses collapsed and 10.1 per cent heavily damaged. This widespread destruction necessitates significant reconstruction to address the housing crisis and ensure resident safety. Only 3.0 per cent of houses remain undamaged, underscoring the earthquake's near-universal impact. Comprehensive safety assessments for undamaged houses are vital to mitigate future risks. Additionally, 4.2 per cent of houses are to be demolished soon, requiring timely action for resident safety.

Kahramanmaraş also experiences extreme damage, with 63.9 per cent of houses collapsed and 8.9 per cent heavily damaged. The province has the highest percentage (6.2 per cent) of houses to be demolished soon among the four provinces, necessitating a prompt demolition plan. Only 2.8 per cent of houses are undamaged, highlighting the need for immediate rebuilding efforts and population support. Reinforcing remaining structures is essential to prevent future damage.

In Malatya, 60.2 per cent of houses have collapsed, 10.7 per cent are heavily damaged, and 3.6 per cent are to be demolished soon. The province has a higher percentage of medium-damaged houses (15.9 per cent) compared to others. With only 2.1 per cent of houses undamaged, conducting safety checks and reinforcing both medium-damaged and undamaged structures is crucial to mitigate future risks.

5.3 Concentration of Earthquake-Displaced Individuals

Displacement rates are higher in province centres than in districts across all four provinces, with Hatay and Malatya experiencing the highest levels. Hatay's province centre shows the most severe impact, with 50.8 per cent displacement.

Given these displacement patterns and their potential impact on employment, policymakers could consider strategies to enhance labour market participation and stability in affected areas, particularly in province centres. Earthquake-induced displacement likely presents substantial challenges, especially in accessing essential services.

A comprehensive policy framework might support the displaced population, facilitate their integration, and address their needs. This approach could be collaborative and community-engaged, potentially fostering resilience and inclusivity. Such policies might focus on improving labour market outcomes by enhancing the employability and stability of the displaced workforce.

Special attention could be given to province centres, especially in Hatay and Malatya, where disparities seem most pronounced. This may call for tailored interventions and targeted resource allocation. The findings suggest a need for focused support in affected areas, particularly province centres.

Addressing displacement could be crucial for recovery and rebuilding. Additionally, displacement may impact job retention, possibly necessitating re-employment support as operations resume.

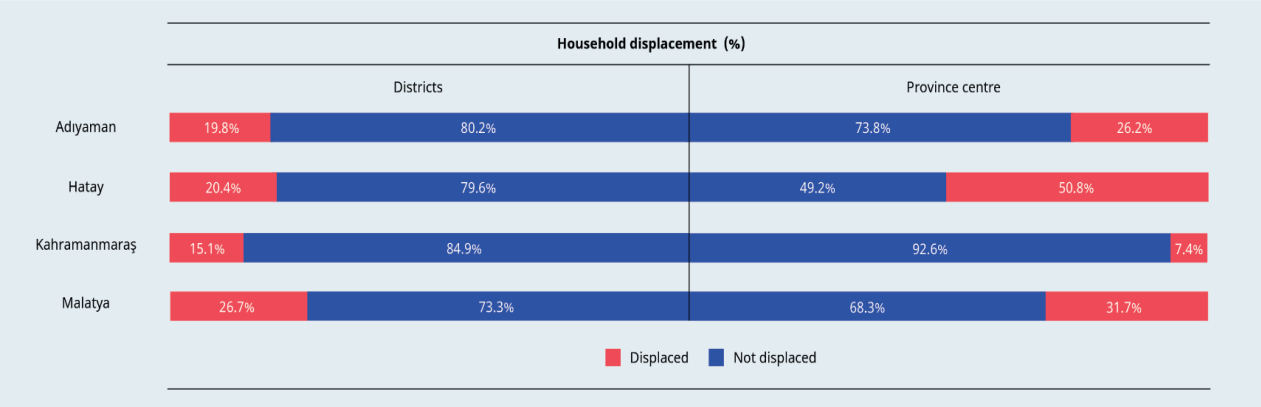


Table 3: High Displacement Rates

Source: *ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include question 4.1.2. (Do you still considered yourself as being displaced by the EQ?) and question 4.1 (What is the type of dwelling your household currently live in?).*
Notes: *Displaced individuals are those in temporary settlements or considers themselves as displaced.*

In Adıyaman, displacement rates show marked differences between the province centre and districts. In the districts, approximately one in five households (19.8 per cent) are displaced, whilst the majority (80.2 per cent) remain in place. However, the province centre exhibits a higher rate of displacement, with nearly one in three households (26.2 per cent) displaced and around seven in ten (73.8 per cent) not displaced. This higher displacement rate in the province

centre indicates more severe impacts compared to the districts, highlighting the need to prioritise housing reconstruction in this area.

Hatay experiences substantial displacement levels, particularly in the province centre. In the districts, about one in five households (20.4 per cent) are displaced, whilst nearly four in five (79.6 per cent) remain in their original locations despite the earthquake. The province centre, however, shows a stark contrast with more than half (50.8 per cent) of households displaced and just under half (49.2 per cent) not displaced. This high level of displacement in the province centre underscores the earthquake's severe impact on residents. Whilst developing long-term housing solutions, ensuring continued provision of temporary housing for displaced families should be prioritised, especially in the province centre.

Kahramanmaraş demonstrates a notable disparity in displacement between the province centre and districts. In the districts, approximately one in six households (15.1 per cent) are displaced, whilst the vast majority (84.9 per cent) remain in place. This lower displacement rate suggests that most households have stayed in their original locations. Providing targeted support for displaced households in the districts and reinforcing existing housing structures are crucial to prevent future displacement. The province centre exhibits a remarkably low displacement rate, with fewer than one in ten households (7.4 per cent) displaced and over nine in ten (92.6 per cent) not displaced.

In Malatya, displacement status varies between the province centre and districts. In the districts, about one in four households (26.7 per cent) are displaced, whilst nearly three in four (73.3 per cent) remain in place. This indicates that a considerable portion of households in districts have relocated due to the earthquake. Accelerating reconstruction efforts for heavily damaged and collapsed houses will address immediate housing needs. The province centre shows a slightly higher displacement rate, with nearly one in three households (31.7 per cent) displaced and about two-thirds (68.3 per cent) not displaced. This higher rate in the province centre reflects either a greater impact or more accessible relocation resources for affected households.

5.4 Accessibility of Basic Public Services in the Earthquake Zone

The proximity of households to essential services varies markedly across Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya. These services include healthcare, education, social services, law enforcement, recreation areas, and grocery shopping. Hatay and Malatya report a higher percentage of households facing severe proximity issues compared to Adıyaman and Kahramanmaraş. This problem is particularly pronounced in Malatya.

In the aftermath of earthquakes, ensuring access to essential public services is crucial for both immediate relief and long-term recovery of affected communities. Prioritising healthcare through mobile clinics and telemedicine can provide timely medical attention, whilst educational services like community learning centres and distance learning programmes can ensure stability for young survivors. Enhanced social services and strengthened law enforcement can offer comprehensive support and maintain order, protecting vulnerable populations. Improved access to recreation areas and grocery shopping supports physical health, mental well-being, and nutritional needs. These services collectively contribute to labour force participation by improving overall health, education, and stability. Notably, childhood education, care services, and employment support may particularly benefit women struggling with labour force participation across all provinces. Prioritising these services could substantially boost community well-being and stability whilst supporting economic recovery.

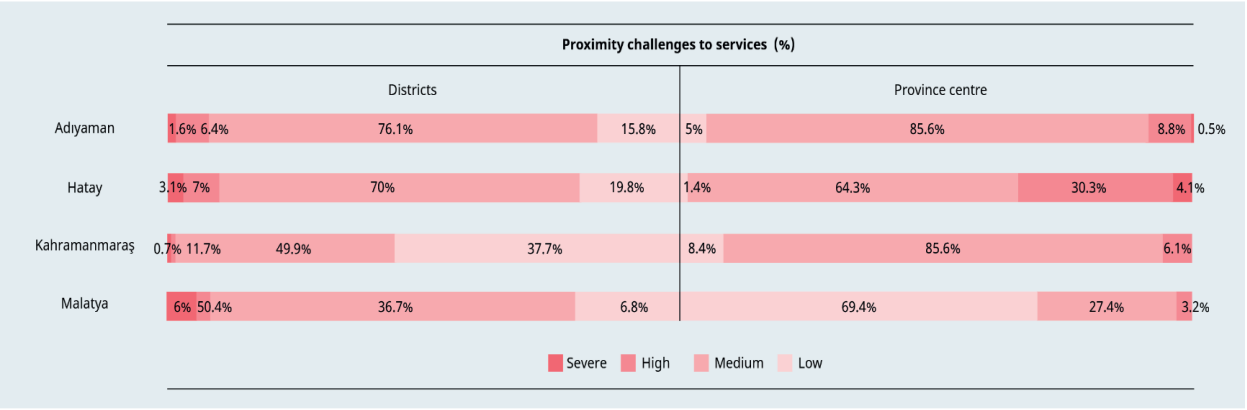


Table 4: Essential Services Less Accessible in the Earthquake-Affected Areas

Source: *ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include question 5.a.5 (Which of the following services are within 30 min of walk?).*
Notes: *1. Respondents indicated which essential services are within a 30-minute walk.*
2. Services include green areas, hospitals, health centres, schools, government offices, law enforcement, social services, and supermarkets. Proximity challenges are categorised as: severe (no services within 30 minutes), high (1-2 services), medium (3-5 services), and low (6-8 services).

In Adıyaman, access to essential services varies notably between the province centre and districts. In the districts, 1.6 per cent of households face severe proximity challenges, whilst 6.4 per cent encounter high proximity challenges when accessing key services. The majority (76.1 per cent) report medium proximity challenges, and 15.8 per cent experience low proximity challenges. The province centre shows a slightly different pattern: 0.5 per cent of households report severe proximity issues, 8.8 per cent face high proximity challenges, 85.6 per cent encounter medium challenges, and 5.0 per cent experience low proximity issues. The prevalence of medium proximity challenges in both areas indicates generally moderate access to essential services, albeit with noticeable disparities. To address these issues in Adıyaman, it is crucial to bolster service centres, particularly in districts where severe proximity challenges are more common than in the province centre.

Hatay presents a unique situation, with particularly challenging access to services in the province centre. In the districts, 3.1 per cent of households report severe proximity challenges and 7.0 per cent face high proximity challenges. Most respondents (70.0 per cent) encounter medium proximity challenges, whilst 19.8 per cent report low proximity challenges. The province centre, however, shows more pronounced issues: 4.1 per cent of households face severe proximity challenges, and a considerable 30.3 per cent report high proximity challenges. The majority (64.3 per cent) experience medium proximity challenges, with only 1.4 per cent reporting low proximity challenges. The high percentage of households facing substantial proximity challenges in the province centre highlights marked disparities in access compared to the districts. Strengthening service centres throughout Hatay is essential, as both districts and the province centre exhibit high rates of severe proximity challenges, a pattern not observed in other provinces. Moreover, the low rate of households reporting low proximity challenges in Hatay's province centre underscores the widespread nature of access difficulties.

Kahramanmaraş demonstrates notable variation in service access between the province centre and districts. In the districts, 0.7 per cent of households face severe proximity challenges, and 11.7 per cent encounter high proximity challenges. A large portion of respondents (49.9 per cent) report medium proximity challenges, whilst 37.7 per cent experience low proximity

challenges. The province centre presents a different picture: no households report severe proximity challenges, and only 6.1 per cent face high proximity challenges. Here, an overwhelming majority (85.6 per cent) report medium proximity challenges, with 8.4 per cent experiencing low proximity challenges. The absence of severe proximity challenges in the province centre suggests better access to essential services compared to the districts.

Malatya exhibits a marked disparity in service access between the province centre and districts. In the districts, 6.0 per cent of households face severe proximity challenges, and an exceptionally high 50.4 per cent report high proximity challenges when accessing key services. A considerable portion of respondents (36.7 per cent) encounter medium proximity challenges, and 6.8 per cent report low proximity challenges. The province centre presents a starkly different scenario: no households report severe proximity challenges, and only 3.2 per cent face high proximity challenges. The vast majority of respondents in the province centre report either medium proximity challenges (27.4 per cent) or low proximity challenges (69.4 per cent). The higher percentage of households facing substantial proximity challenges in the districts compared to the province centre reflects greater access problems to essential services in the districts. Notably, districts in Malatya exhibit the highest rates of both severe and high proximity challenges among all provinces analysed. Consequently, it is imperative to strengthen access to service centres, especially in the districts of Malatya.

5.4.1 Access to Services in Heavily Affected Areas

Heavily affected areas warrant special consideration due to the severe destruction and disruption caused by the earthquake, which has substantially impacted the availability and accessibility of vital services for residents. Across all four provinces, these areas generally exhibit higher percentages of high proximity challenges compared to the general population. Whilst severe challenges are often comparable or slightly lower, the data indicates that residents in heavily affected areas face notable medium proximity challenges in accessing key services. This pattern underscores the need for targeted interventions to address the unique challenges in these regions.

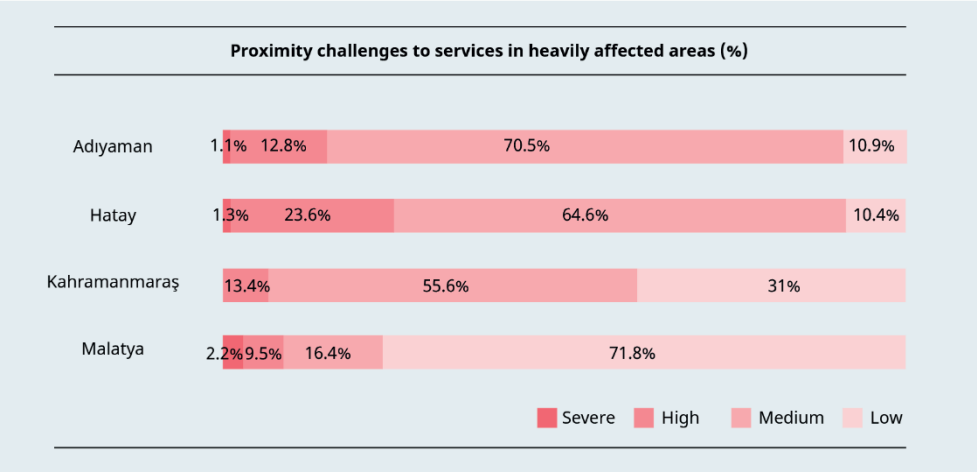


Table 5: Significant Challenges in Accessing Essential Services in Heavily Affected Areas

***Source**: Same as Table 4.*
***Notes:** 1. 'Heavily affected area' refers to areas with more collapsed buildings, based on TURKSTAT data.*
2. Service proximity categories are the same as in Table 4.a.

In heavily affected areas across four provinces, respondents reported varying levels of proximity challenges in accessing key services. In Adıyaman, 1.1 per cent of respondents faced severe proximity challenges, 12.8 per cent encountered high challenges, 75.2 per cent experienced medium challenges, and 10.9 per cent reported low proximity challenges.

Hatay showed a similar pattern with slight variations: 1.3 per cent of respondents reported severe proximity challenges, 23.6 per cent faced high challenges, 64.6 per cent encountered medium challenges, and 10.4 per cent experienced low proximity challenges.

Kahramanmaraş presented a unique situation with no respondents reporting severe proximity challenges. However, 13.4 per cent faced high challenges, 55.6 per cent encountered medium challenges, and 31.0 per cent experienced low challenges in accessing key services.

Malatya stood out compared to other regions. A notable 2.2 per cent of respondents reported severe proximity challenges, whilst 9.5 per cent faced high proximity challenges. Interestingly, 16.4 per cent encountered medium challenges, and a substantial 71.8 per cent experienced low proximity challenges.

5.4.2 Access to Services in Temporary Settlements

Households in temporary settlements, including formal and informal container and tented sites, face unique challenges that demand particular attention. These settlements often lack access to essential public services such as healthcare, education, social services, law enforcement, recreational areas, and grocery shopping, especially where alternatives are scarce. Compared to the general population, temporary settlements report higher rates of severe proximity challenges, though high proximity challenges vary across provinces. Some areas show lower percentages than the general population, whilst others exhibit higher percentages. This variation underscores the serious obstacles residents encounter in accessing vital services. To address these issues, targeted interventions are necessary to enable households in these areas to overcome the specific barriers they face, ensuring they can reach and utilise crucial services despite their temporary living situations.

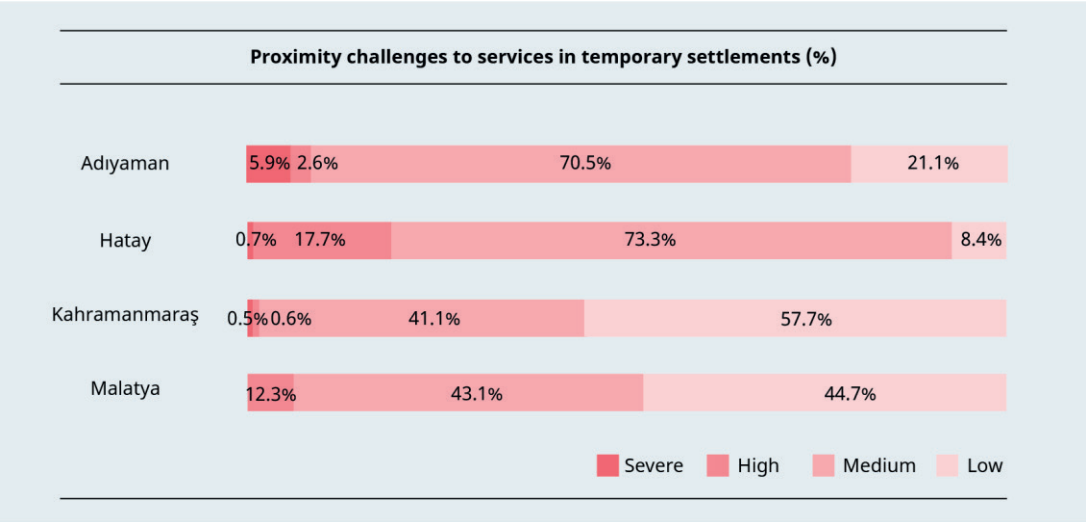


Table 6: Temporary Settlement Residents Face Significant Service Access Difficulties

Source: *Same as Table 5.*
Notes: *1. Temporary settlements include formal and informal container and tented areas.*

2. Service proximity categories are the same as in Table 5.

In Adıyaman, 5.9 per cent of respondents in temporary settlements reported severe proximity challenges, the highest among all provinces. An additional 2.6 per cent faced high proximity challenges. The majority (70.5 per cent) encountered medium proximity challenges, whilst 21.1 per cent experienced low proximity challenges.

Hatay presented a different pattern. Only 0.7 per cent of respondents reported severe proximity challenges, but a noteworthy 17.7 per cent faced high proximity challenges, indicating substantial difficulties in accessing services. The majority (73.3 per cent) reported medium proximity challenges, with 8.4 per cent experiencing low proximity challenges.

Kahramanmaraş showed generally lower levels of difficulty. A mere 0.5 per cent of households reported severe proximity challenges, and only 0.6 per cent faced high proximity challenges. Medium proximity challenges affected 41.1 per cent of respondents, whilst the majority (57.7 per cent) reported low proximity challenges.

In Malatya, no households reported severe proximity challenges. However, 12.3 per cent of respondents faced high proximity challenges when accessing essential services. Medium proximity challenges affected a considerable 44.7 per cent of respondents, whilst 43.1 per cent reported low proximity challenges.

5.5 Earthquakes' Impact on Employment

The earthquakes profoundly affected the labour market, with varied impacts on employment across different demographics. These findings underscore the necessity for targeted interventions to support those affected.

Women experienced a disproportionate impact, with higher job losses compared to men. In Hatay and Adıyaman, the situation was particularly acute, with nearly half of the women losing their jobs due to the earthquake. This gender disparity in job loss is especially concerning when considered alongside other factors. The limited access to essential public services exacerbates the challenges faced by women in the workforce. Moreover, the low LFPR among women[31] further complicate the situation. The high rates of informal employment[32] also contribute to the vulnerability of women in the labour market.

Policymakers might consider measures to bolster women's employment in response to these challenges. Potential approaches could include enhancing access to formal employment, improving essential public services, and offering support for workforce re-entry. Such initiatives may address gender-specific labour market issues whilst fostering a more equitable economic recovery. By exploring these avenues, policymakers could work towards strengthening inclusive and resilient labour markets that better withstand future shocks

[31] Please see Table 8 for detailed information.
[32] Please see Table 11 for detailed information.

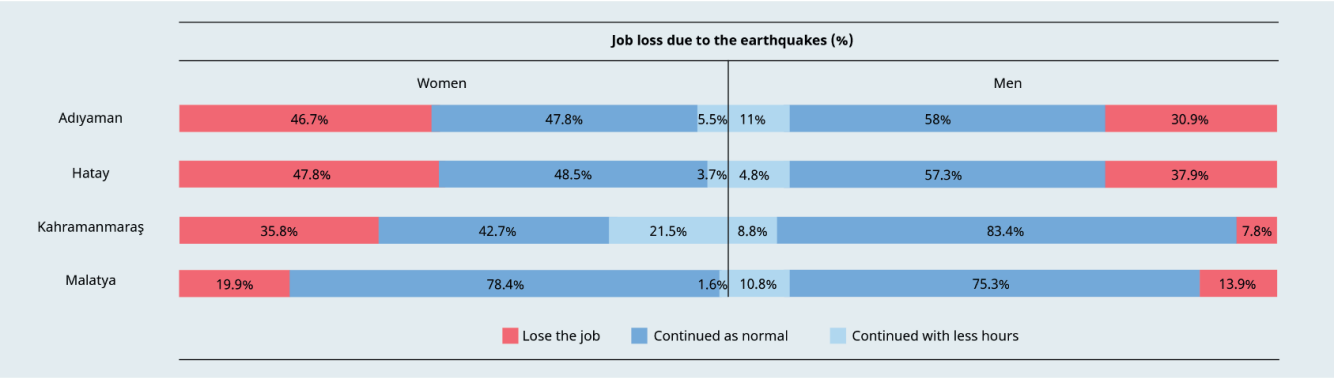


Table 7: Earthquakes Led to Increased Job Losses Among Women
Source: *ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include question 7.d.5 (Did you lose your job after the earthquake?).*
Notes: *This question was asked to those employed the week before the earthquake.*

In Adıyaman, 46.7 per cent of women lost their jobs due to the earthquakes, compared to 30.9 per cent of men. Whilst 47.8 per cent of women continued working as normal, 58.0 per cent of men did so. Additionally, 5.5 per cent of women and 11.0 per cent of men worked fewer hours.

Hatay showed similar trends, with 47.8 per cent of women losing their jobs compared to 37.9 per cent of men. Continued normal work was reported by 48.5 per cent of women and 57.3 per cent of men. A small proportion worked fewer hours: 3.7 per cent of women and 4.8 per cent of men.

Kahramanmaraş displayed the most pronounced gender disparity. Whilst 35.8 per cent of women lost their jobs, only 7.8 per cent of men did. Normal work continuation was reported by 42.7 per cent of women and 83.4 per cent of men. Reduced hours affected 21.5 per cent of women and 8.8 per cent of men. These figures indicate that women in Kahramanmaraş were disproportionately affected by job loss and reduced working hours compared to men.

Malatya showed a different pattern. Job loss affected 19.9 per cent of women and 13.9 per cent of men. A majority continued working normally: 78.4 per cent of women and 75.3 per cent of men. Reduced hours impacted 1.6 per cent of women and 10.8 per cent of men. Whilst a considerable percentage of women lost their jobs, the majority of both genders maintained normal work patterns.

5.6 Current Labour Force Participation, Employment, and Unemployment to Population Ratios[33]

The labour markets in Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya exhibit substantial gender disparities in labour force participation, employment, and unemployment to population ratios. Among these provinces, Kahramanmaraş demonstrates the most pronounced gender gaps in LFPR and employment. Adıyaman, however, reports the highest unemployment to population ratios for women. It is noteworthy that Malatya presents a distinct pattern, with a

[33] By definition, employment and unemployment to population in this report are calculated by considering the working-age population, which comprises employed, unemployed, and economically inactive individuals (those outside the labour force). The labour force participation rate is calculated as the total of employed and unemployed persons, divided by the working-age population (15 to 64 years old). It is worth noting, however, that the survey questions for labour market indicators encompass respondents aged 10 and above.

higher proportion of economically inactive men compared to the other surveyed provinces. Overall, the labour markets in these provinces are characterised by higher participation and employment to population ratios among men. Conversely, women tend to experience lower unemployment to population ratios but significantly higher rates of economic inactivity.[34]

Women's LFPR in Türkiye have consistently lagged behind the averages observed in the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).[35] The exceptionally low participation rates among women across all the surveyed provinces point to deeply entrenched barriers. More alarmingly, despite these extremely low participation rates, unemployment to population ratios among women remain considerably high, indicating a substantial underutilisation of the female workforce.

Collectively, these findings underscore the pressing need for targeted interventions to address gender disparities in the labour market. Promoting more inclusive labour force participation across the affected provinces should be a priority. Such measures could help harness the potential of the currently underutilised female workforce and contribute to more balanced economic development in these regions.

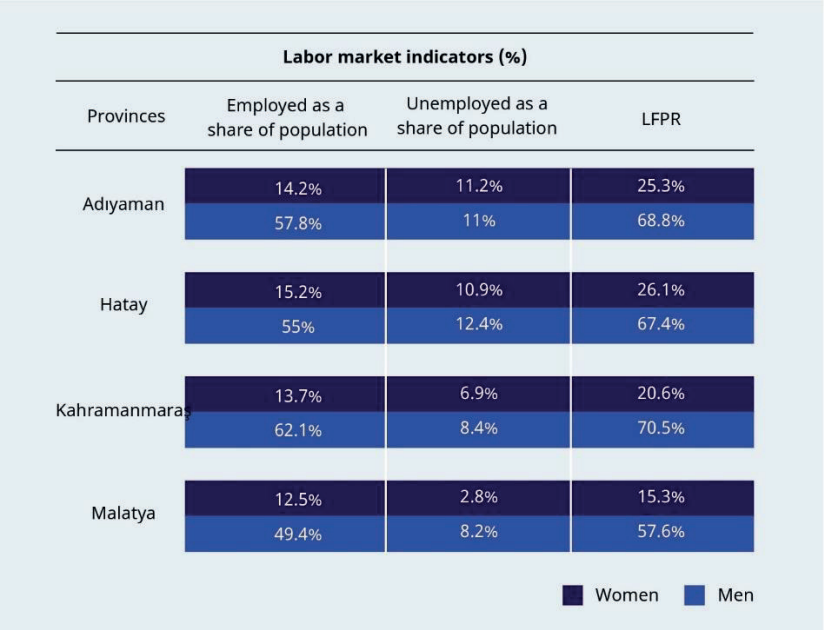


Table 8: Economic Inactivity Exceeds 70 Per Cent Among Women Across All Provinces

***Source**: ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include questions 9.b.1 (In the last 7 days, has the person done any work to earn income in cash or in kind (for pay or profit) even if it was only done for an hour?), 9.d.1 (Has the person actively looked for a job during the last 4 weeks?), 7.1 (In the last 7 days, have you done any work to earn income in cash or in kind (for pay or profit) even if it was only done for an hour?) and 7.b.1. (Have you actively looked for a job during the last 4 weeks? Note: The interviewer may ask "What did you do?" and assess whether the person is an active job-seeker or not.)*

[34] These figures are considerably lower than the ILO's 2024 estimates for LFPR in Türkiye for individuals aged 15 and above. According to ILO estimates, the LFPR for men is 66.7 per cent, whilst for women it is 33.3 per cent. (Available at: https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/)

[35] OECD Data Explorer (Available at: https://data-explorer.oecd.org/vis?tm=labour%20force%20participation&pg=0&snb=15&df[ds]=dsDisseminateFinalDMZ&df[id]=DSD_LFS%40DF_IALFS_LF_WAP_Q&df[ag]=OECD.SDD.TPS&df[vs]=1.0&lo=7&lom=LASTNPERIODS&dq=.LF_WAP.._Z.Y._T.Y15T64..Q&to[TIME_PERIOD]=false)

Notes: *1. The survey assesses employment status for individuals aged 10 and above.*
2. Employed individuals are those answering 'Yes' to either question 9.b.1 or 7.1. The survey categorises individuals based on their economic activity.
3. A person is considered economically inactive if they have not looked for a job during the past four weeks, as indicated by their response to question 9.d.1 and 7.b.1.
4. An individual is classified as unemployed if they meet two criteria: first, they have not done any work for pay or profit in the past seven days (answered 'No' to questions 9.b.1 or 7.1), and second, they have looked for a job during the past four weeks (answered 'Yes' to questions 9.d.1 or 7.b.1).

In Adıyaman, the labour market exhibits pronounced gender gaps. Employment to population ratios diverge considerably between men and women, attributable to both a substantially lower labour force participation rate (LFPR) amongst women (25.3 per cent compared to 68.8 per cent for men) and a higher unemployment to population ratios for women. The employment to population ratio stands at 14.2 per cent for women compared to 57.8 per cent for men, indicating that men are markedly more active in the labour market. There are also strong disparities between men and women in unemployment. Whilst the share of the population which is unemployed is rather similar between women (at 11.2 per cent) and men (at 11.0 per cent), given the lower labour force participation rate of women, this corresponds to unemployment-population ratios (the share of labour force participants who are actively seeking work but not finding it) of 44.3 per cent for women and 16.0 per cent for men. This substantial gap underscores the challenges women face in securing employment.

Hatay presents a similar scenario, with notable gender disparities across all labour market indicators. Employment to population ratios remain very low at 15.2 per cent for women and 55.0 per cent for men, indicating that men are more likely to secure employment. Whilst unemployment to population ratios for women are lower at 10.9 per cent compared to 12.4 per cent for men, the LFPR for women are lower, at 26.1 per cent compared to 67.4 per cent for men. These figures point to a substantial gender gap in labour market engagement and outcomes in Hatay.

Kahramanmaraş exhibits the most pronounced gender differences in LFPR and employment to population ratios among the provinces. The LFPR for women is 20.6 per cent, whilst for men it reaches 70.5 per cent, the highest among all provinces. Employment to population ratios also reflect this disparity, with 13.7 per cent for women and 62.1 per cent for men, representing the largest gender difference compared to the other provinces. Unemployment to population ratios still show a gender gap: 6.9 per cent for women and 8.4 per cent for men. Although the difference in unemployment to population ratios is not substantial, like other provinces except Malatya, the stark differences in LFPR indicate potential barriers for women to access and retain employment in Kahramanmaraş.

In Malatya, the LFPR for both men and women are the lowest among all provinces, accompanied by a notable gender gap. Employment to population ratios follow a similar pattern, with 12.5 per cent for women and 49.4 per cent for men. Unemployment to population ratios indicate that men face a higher unemployment to population ratios of 8.2 per cent, compared to 2.8 per cent for women. Although the gender gap in unemployment is smaller than in other provinces, it highlights significant gender disparities in labour market participation and employment. Indeed, the LFPR for women stands at 15.3 per cent, the lowest among the four provinces, whilst for men it is 57.6 per cent, also the lowest. Malatya has the highest rate of economically inactive women of all the provinces. Among the four provinces, men in Malatya are also less economically active. These disparities underscore the need for specific policies targeting gender inequalities, particularly in Malatya.

5.7 Age Distribution of Employment, Unemployment, LFPR, and Economic Activity

Across various provinces, the labour market exhibits notable age-related disparities in employment, unemployment, LFPR, and economic inactivity. In Adıyaman, the 30-59 age group demonstrates the highest labour market activity, whilst the 60+ age group faces the highest rate of economic inactivity. Hatay presents a similar pattern, with the primary working-age population showing the most engagement and the oldest group experiencing substantial economic inactivity. In Kahramanmaraş, both the youngest and primary working-age populations display higher activity levels, whereas the oldest group shows considerable economic inactivity. Malatya also reveals that the primary working-age population is the most involved in the labour market, with the youngest and oldest age groups facing higher rates of economic inactivity. These patterns illustrate common trends of higher labour market activity among the primary working-age population and greater economic inactivity among the youngest and oldest age groups across these provinces.

To stimulate labour market participation among young populations, active labour market policies could be implemented. These may include targeted vocational training programmes, youth employment subsidies, and entrepreneurship support initiatives. Additionally, investing in infrastructure and providing psychological support services can contribute to rebuilding both the physical and economic resilience of the affected regions, potentially stimulating labour market participation among this demographic.

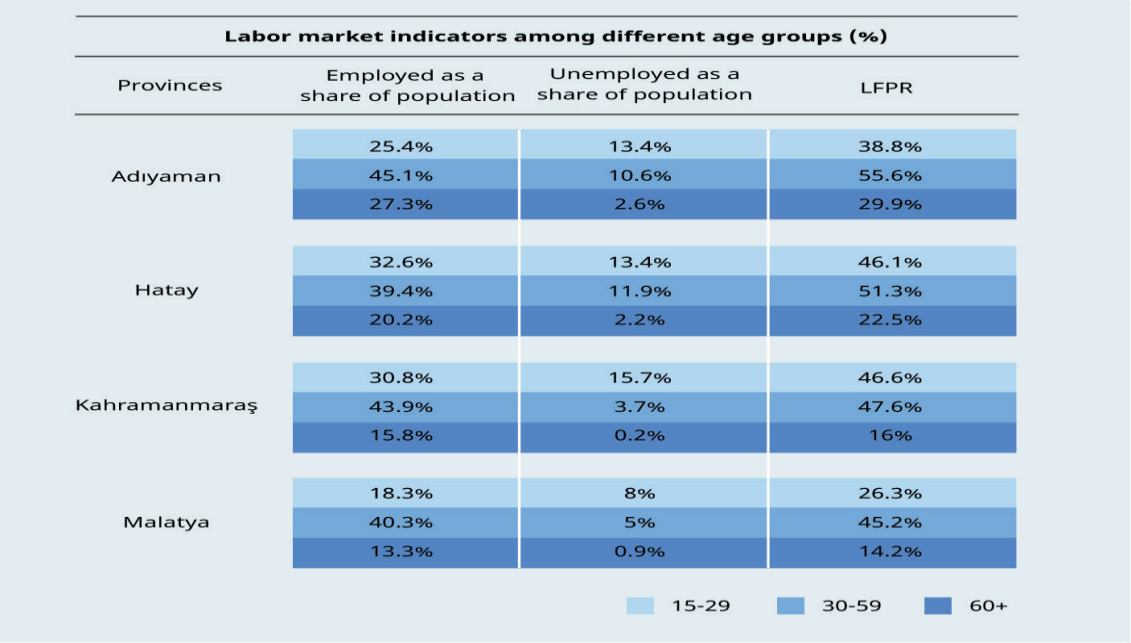


Table 9: Higher Economic Activity Among 30-59 Age Group Compared to 15-29 and 60+ Groups

***Source**: Same as Table 8.*
***Notes:** Same as Table 8.*

In Adıyaman, the labour market exhibits notable age-related disparities. The LFPR varies across age groups: 38.8 per cent for the 15-29 age group, 55.6 per cent for the 30-59 age group,

and 29.9 per cent for those aged 60 and above. Employment-population ratios also show marked differences: 25.4 per cent for the youngest group, 45.1 per cent for the middle group, and 27.3 per cent for the oldest group. Unemployment to population ratios is 13.4 per cent for the 15-29 age group, 10.6 per cent for the 30-59 age group, and 2.6 per cent for those aged 60 and above. The economically inactive rates are 61.2 per cent, 44.4 per cent, and 70.1 per cent for the respective age groups. These statistics indicate that the 30-59 age group is the most active in the labour market, whilst the 60+ age group faces the highest economic inactivity.

Hatay presents similar disparities across age groups. The LFPR is 46.1 per cent for the 15-29 age group, 51.3 per cent for the 30-59 age group, and 22.5 per cent for those aged 60 and above. Employment to population ratios show considerable differences: 32.6 per cent for the youngest group, 39.4 per cent for the middle group, and 20.2 per cent for the oldest group. Unemployment to population ratios is 13.4 per cent for the 15-29 age group, 11.9 per cent for the 30-59 age group, and 2.2 per cent for those aged 60 and above. Economically inactive rates are 53.9 per cent, 48.7 per cent, and 77.5 per cent for the respective age groups. The primary working-age population (30-59) is the most engaged in the labour market, whilst the oldest group (60+) has the highest economic inactivity.

In Kahramanmaraş, age-related differences are quite pronounced. The LFPR for the 15-29 age group is 46.6 per cent, 47.6 per cent for the 30-59 age group, and only 16.0 per cent for those aged 60 and above. Employment to population ratios are 30.8 per cent, 43.9 per cent, and 15.8 per cent for the respective age groups. Unemployment to population ratios is higher for the youngest group at 15.7 per cent, lower for the middle group at 3.7 per cent, and negligible for the oldest group at 0.2 per cent. Economically inactive rates are 53.4 per cent, 52.4 per cent, and 84.0 per cent respectively. These figures show that the youngest and primary working-age populations are more active in the labour market, whilst the oldest group faces substantial economic inactivity.

In Malatya, the labour market also reveals age-related disparities. The LFPR is 26.3 per cent for the 15-29 age group, 45.2 per cent for the 30-59 age group, and 14.2 per cent for those aged 60 and above. Employment to population ratios are 18.3 per cent for the youngest group, 40.3 per cent for the middle group, and 13.3 per cent for the oldest group. Unemployment to population ratios is 8.0 per cent, 5.0 per cent, and 0.9 per cent for the respective age groups. Economically inactive rates are 73.7 per cent, 54.8 per cent, and 85.8 per cent. The primary working-age population (30-59) is the most engaged in the labour market, whilst the youngest (15-29) and oldest (60+) age groups face higher economic inactivity.

5.8 Occupational Distribution of Employment

Substantial gender disparities in occupational distribution are evident across the provinces of Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya. Women are predominantly employed in elementary occupations, professional roles, and service-related jobs, whilst men have a more diverse occupational distribution. The specific patterns vary by province:

In Adıyaman, women predominantly work in elementary occupations, while men are more evenly spread across elementary, service, and craft-related trades. Hatay sees women mainly in professional and service roles, with men concentrated in elementary and service jobs. In Kahramanmaraş, women are primarily in elementary and professional occupations, whereas men dominate craft-related trades and elementary jobs. In Malatya, women lead in elementary and professional roles, while men are mostly in service and sales occupations.

Overall, men have a notable presence in elementary occupations, service and sales, plant and machine operations, and craft-related trades. It is crucial to consider that women have significantly lower employment to population ratios compared to men across all four provinces.

These findings underscore the need for targeted interventions to address gender imbalances and promote equitable access to a broader range of employment opportunities across these regions. Policies should aim to diversify women's occupational choices and address the underlying factors contributing to their lower employment to population ratios.

Occupational distribution of employment (%)

Provinces	Armed forces occupations	Managers	Professionals	Technicians and associate professionals	Clerical support workers	Service and sales workers	Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery workers	Craft and related trades workers	Plant and machine operators, and assemblers	Elementary occupations
Adıyaman	0%	0%	22.5%	3.2%	7.3%	20.8%	2.5%	3.9%	0%	39.8%
	0.1%	1.7%	9.1%	2.8%	6.4%	23.5%	4.7%	13.3%	9.4%	29%
Hatay	0%	0.2%	32.7%	7.2%	8.2%	27.7%	4%	1.4%	0.1%	18.4%
	1%	0.1%	10.7%	5.9%	3.5%	21.4%	5.3%	13.3%	17.8%	21%
Kahramanmaraş	0%	0%	28.3%	0.4%	4.1%	15.1%	4.5%	2.6%	3.7%	41.3%
	1.5%	0.9%	5.6%	9.2%	3.6%	18.7%	8.6%	23.6%	7.4%	20.9%
Malatya	0%	0.3%	21.7%	4.3%	13.9%	10.9%	4.1%	10.8%	0.4%	33.6%
	0.5%	1%	7.4%	3.9%	8%	34.8%	6.2%	6.7%	14.8%	16.6%

Women Men

Table 10: Women Predominate in Elementary and Professional Occupations; Men More Evenly Distributed Across Sectors

***Source**: ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include question 7.a.2 (What is your occupation?)*
***Notes:** 1. This question is asked to respondents who reported working for income or in a family business in the past week.*
2. ISCO-08 (International Standard Classification of Occupations) is used for occupation classifications.

In Adıyaman, the occupational distribution reveals notable gender differences. For women, the largest occupational groups are elementary occupations, accounting for 39.8 per cent, followed by professional occupations at 22.5 per cent, and service and sales workers at 20.8 per cent. Other occupations for women include clerical support workers (7.3 per cent), craft and related trades workers (3.9 per cent), technicians and associate professional occupations (3.2 per cent), and skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (2.5 per cent).

For men in Adıyaman, the largest occupational groups are elementary occupations, representing 29.0 per cent, followed by service and sales workers at 23.5 per cent, and craft and related trades workers at 13.3 per cent. Other occupation groups include plant and machine operators (9.4 per cent), professional occupations (9.1 per cent), clerical support workers (6.4 per cent), skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (4.7 per cent), managers (1.7 per cent), and armed forces occupations (0.1 per cent).

In Hatay, the occupational landscape differs. For women, professional occupations account for the largest group at 32.7 per cent, followed by service and sales workers at 27.7 per cent, and elementary occupations at 18.4 per cent. Additional occupations include clerical support workers (8.2 per cent), skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (4.0 per cent), craft and related trades workers (1.4 per cent), and managers (0.2 per cent).

For men in Hatay, the primary occupations are service and sales workers at 21.4 per cent, closely followed by elementary occupations at 21.0 per cent. Other significant occupations include plant and machine operators (17.8 per cent), craft and related trades workers (13.3 per cent), professional occupations (10.7 per cent), and skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (5.3 per cent). The remaining occupation groups comprise clerical support workers (3.5 per cent), armed forces occupations (1.0 per cent), and managers (0.1 per cent).

In Kahramanmaraş, for women, the largest group is elementary occupations at 41.3 per cent, followed by professional occupations at 28.3 per cent and service and sales workers at 15.1 per cent. Other occupations include skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (4.5 per cent), clerical support workers (4.1 per cent), and craft and related trades workers (2.6 per cent).
For men in Kahramanmaraş, craft and related trades workers are the largest occupational group (23.6 per cent), followed by elementary occupations (20.9 per cent) and service and sales workers (18.7 per cent). Other occupations include skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (8.6 per cent), plant and machine operators (7.4 per cent), professional occupations (5.6 per cent), clerical support workers (3.6 per cent), armed forces occupations (1.5 per cent), and managers (0.9 per cent).

In Malatya, for women, the primary occupations are elementary occupations at 33.6 per cent, followed by professional occupations at 21.7 per cent, clerical support workers at 13.9 per cent, service and sales workers at 10.9 per cent, and craft and related trades workers at 10.8 per cent. Other occupations include skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (4.1 per cent).

For men in Malatya, the primary occupation is service and sales workers at 34.8 per cent, followed by elementary occupations at 16.6 per cent and plant and machine operators at 14.8 per cent. Other occupations include clerical support workers (8.0 per cent), professional occupations (7.4 per cent), craft and related trades workers (6.7 per cent), skilled agricultural, forestry, and fishery workers (6.2 per cent), and armed forces occupations (0.5 per cent).

5.9 Prevalence of Informal Employment

Informality is more prevalent in women's employment, with higher percentages of women than men engaged in informal work. Whilst there may be numerous reasons for this trend, which warrant further investigation, the marked differences between men and women highlight the need for labour market interventions to address these gender disparities, ultimately providing opportunities for more secure and stable forms of employment. In all provinces, the high percentages of women working in jobs lacking formal status underscore the urgent need for policies aimed at increasing their access to formal employment opportunities.

Taking into account the consistently low LFPR and employment to population ratios of women across all provinces, the higher prevalence of informal employment among women in Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya points to a concerning trend: those women who do enter the workforce often find themselves in less secure jobs. This disparity is particularly pronounced in Malatya and Kahramanmaraş, where informal employment to population ratios differs

considerably between men and women. Given the adverse effects of the earthquake, especially on women and their household responsibilities, policies targeting more secure employment for both genders are crucial.[36]

To address the challenges faced by women in informal employment, a multi-faceted approach is necessary. This includes expanding social protection policies tailored to women's specific needs, such as health care, maternity benefits, and pensions. Supporting sectors with high informal employment to population ratios, like small enterprises and agriculture, through improved access to credit, technology, and training is crucial. Regulatory reforms should simplify frameworks governing informal businesses, reducing barriers for women entrepreneurs. An inclusive policy-making process that incorporates the voices of informal workers, particularly women, is essential to ensure responsive policies. Adopting a gender-sensitive approach in all policy development and implementation is vital, recognising the unique roles and challenges faced by women in the informal economy, including their often-disproportionate household duties. This approach should pay particular attention to women affected by the earthquakes, acknowledging their heightened vulnerability and increased domestic responsibilities in the aftermath of the disaster.

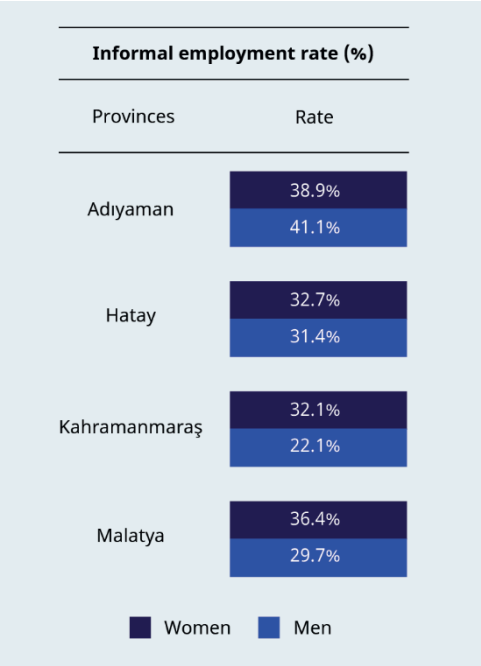


Table 11: Higher Engagement of Women in Informal Economy Compared to Men

Source: *ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include question 7.a.7 ("Are you registered in SGK/Bağkur for this employment? Note: not because of a family member"), 9.c.6 (Is the person registered in SGK/Bağkur for this employment? Note: not because of a family member), 7.2. (In the last 7 days, have you done any unpaid work for the family business/workplace? Note: Family business: Economic activity done for profit (excludes own consumption agriculture if family business is agriculture), and 9.b.2 (In the last 7 days, has the person done any unpaid work for the family business/workplace? Note: Family business: Economic activity done for profit (excludes own consumption agriculture if family business is agriculture)).*
Notes: *1. Informal employment includes those working for family businesses or without labour law coverage and social security protection.*
2. This question is asked to employed respondents.

In Adıyaman, the informal employment to population ratios for women stands at 38.9 per cent, compared to 41.1 per cent for men. Both figures indicate that a substantial portion of the workforce is engaged in informal sectors. Hatay shows a slight gender difference, with women's informal employment to population ratios at 32.7 per cent, marginally higher than men's at 31.4 per cent. Kahramanmaraş exhibits a notable disparity, with women's informal employment to population ratios at 32.1 per cent, compared to 22.1 per cent for men—a difference of 10 percentage points. Malatya also displays a gender gap, with women's informal employment to population ratios at 36.4 per cent, while men's is 29.7 per cent.

[36] Chen, M.A., Jhabvala, R. and Lund, F., 2002. *Supporting workers in the informal economy: A policy framework*. Geneva: International Labour Office.

5.10 Labour Force Participation Among Social Assistance Recipients

In all four provinces, LFPR is consistently lower for individuals receiving social assistance compared to those who do not. Adıyaman and Hatay show a marginal difference, with the share of labour force participants receiving social assistance only slightly less than those who do not. However, Kahramanmaraş and Malatya exhibit a more pronounced gap. These findings underscore the need for policies that address decent job creation alongside supply side interventions such as conditionality of benefits and training for employment that encourage labour force participation, and providing necessary social support, particularly in Kahramanmaraş and Malatya.

Financial assistance for earthquake-affected groups should be integrated with active labour market policies. This approach will help individuals develop skills and secure stable, sustainable employment while maintaining their living standards. Effective and coordinated interventions are particularly beneficial in supporting critical needs and facilitating a return to decent work for those affected by the earthquakes. Well-designed and carefully implemented employment-friendly social protection systems are essential in creating favourable conditions and removing barriers, enabling individuals to participate actively in the labour market and reducing the risk of labour market exclusion throughout their lives.[37]

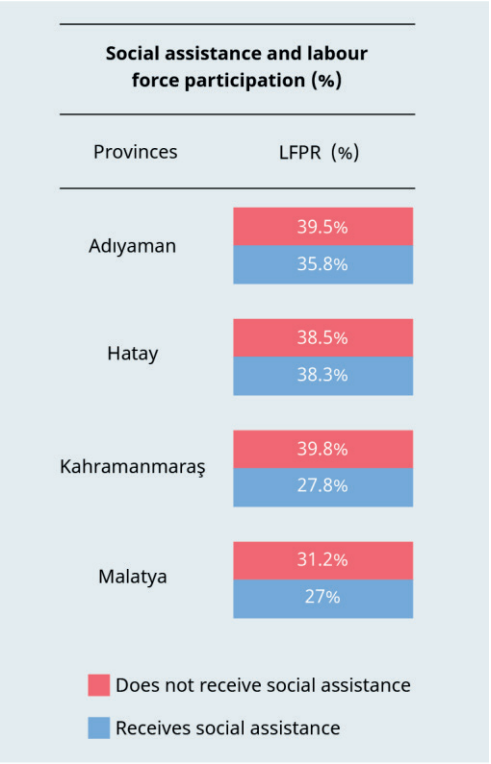


Table 12: Lower Labour Force Participation Rate Among Social Assistance Recipients,

Source: *ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include questions 6.b.1 (Is your household currently receiving any regular (every month, week) cash subsidy (from government or NGOs)? (Including Kızılay ESEN card/child allowance/social assistance/rental allowance)).*
Notes: *1. Social assistance includes regular cash subsidies from government or NGOs, such as Kızılay ESEN card, child allowance, social assistance, or rental allowance.*
2. This question is asked to all respondents.

In Adıyaman, the LFPR for those receiving social assistance is 35.8 per cent, compared to 39.5 per cent for those who do not. Hatay shows a minimal difference, with LFPR at 38.3 per cent for individuals receiving social assistance and 38.5 per cent for those not receiving assistance. Malatya's figures are 27.0 per cent for individuals receiving social assistance and 31.2 per cent for those not receiving assistance.

Kahramanmaraş, however, demonstrates a more substantial disparity in LFPR between those who receive social assistance and those who do not. For individuals not receiving social assistance, the rate is 39.8 per cent, whereas it drops to 27.8 per cent for those receiving assistance—a notable 12-point difference. While not as pronounced, Malatya also shows a gap of nearly 5 points. Both provinces exhibit larger differences compared to Adıyaman and Hatay.

[37] OECD-ILO-ISSA (2021), "Linking income support measures to active labour market policies", background paper.

5.11 Labour Force Participation Among People with Disabilities

The vast majority of persons with disabilities in all provinces are not participating in the labour force, suggesting potential barriers to labour market access across the region. Given that this population has been particularly affected by the earthquake, there is a clear need for targeted interventions to improve labour market inclusivity for persons with disabilities.

On average, persons with disabilities and their households have lower incomes compared to persons without disabilities and often face additional expenses related to managing their conditions.[38] Considering the extra burden the earthquakes have placed on these individuals, alternative policies such as cash or in-kind transfers may substantially help mitigate the adverse effects of the disaster.

To enhance labour market inclusion of persons with disabilities, it is strongly advised to align national employment policies (NEP) with existing national disability inclusion strategies.[39] This alignment should ensure consistency and reinforce commitments. It is imperative to build partnerships with disabled persons' organisations (DPOs), particularly those operating in the earthquake-affected provinces, as they can offer crucial insights and effectively represent the interests of persons with disabilities.

Policymakers should thoroughly incorporate disability issues into all phases of the NEP development cycle, from preparation and issue identification to implementation and evaluation. This process should focus on defining explicit goals, analysing labour market barriers, collecting reliable data, setting specific measurable objectives, developing appropriate indicators, and ensuring accessible information dissemination.

DPOs and disability NGOs must be engaged in both the validation and implementation processes. It is essential to allocate adequate budgetary resources for disability inclusion and provide comprehensive training to all stakeholders. By adopting a holistic and inclusive approach throughout the policy process, policymakers can create supportive environments that empower persons with disabilities to participate fully in the labour market.

[38] Cost of living: Impact of rising costs on disabled people, Weston 2022, (Available at: https://lordslibrary.parliament.uk/cost-of-living-impact-of-rising-costs-on-disabled-people/)

[39] Gender, Equality and Diversity Branch (GED) / Employment and Labour Market Policies Branch (EMPLAB); Jürgen Menze, 2015, *Inclusion of people with disabilities in national employment policies*, Geneva: International Labour Office. (Available at: https://www.ilo.org/publications/inclusion-people-disabilities-national-employment-policies)

Labour force participation rate of people with disabilities (%)	
Provinces	LFPR (%)
Adıyaman	6.3%
Hatay	9%
Kahramanmaraş	1.1%
Malatya	18.7%

Table 13: Extremely Low LFPR for Disabled People[40]

***Source**: ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include questions under part 8.a (The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a health problem.)*
***Notes:** 1. The survey uses the Washington Group's disability assessments*[41]*, covering six main areas: vision, hearing, mobility, cognition, self-care, and communication.*
2.Disability is determined using a structured protocol with four levels of inclusion, with DISABILITY3 (at least one domain coded as "A LOT OF DIFFICULTY" or "CANNOT DO AT ALL") recommended as the cut-off point. This question is asked to all respondents.

LFPR among individuals with disabilities vary across the four provinces. Kahramanmaraş exhibits the lowest rate at 1.1 per cent, followed by Adıyaman at 6.3 per cent. In Hatay, 9.0 per cent of individuals with disabilities are in the labour force, while Malatya shows the highest participation rate at 18.7 per cent.

5.12 Post-Earthquake Basic Needs Fulfilment

The aftermath of the earthquakes has dramatically altered the landscape of basic needs fulfilment across Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya. This section examines the extensive impact on access to essential services, including housing, healthcare, education, food, and water. The findings reveal a stark deterioration in living conditions, affecting both residents of temporary settlements and those in residential areas, underscoring the widespread vulnerabilities that have emerged in the wake of this disaster.

To address these pressing vulnerabilities, targeted interventions are crucial. Immediate action is needed in temporary settlements and residential areas, particularly in Kahramanmaraş, where inability to meet basic needs more than doubled (from 12.4 per cent to 31.3 per cent), and in Hatay, where the impact surged sixfold (from 3.4 per cent to 22.6 per cent). Support for residential areas is vital, implementing community-based programmes in Hatay to address the near-tripling of affected residents (from 9.0 per cent to 25.0 per cent), and prioritising housing improvements in Adıyaman, where the impact increased more than tenfold (from 1.9 per cent to 11.6 per cent). Economic measures like cash assistance and job creation are essential, especially in Malatya where the affected population doubled (from 4.7 per cent to 9.5 per cent).

Long-term infrastructure development across all four provinces is necessary to enhance resilience and improve access to essential services. Healthcare support should be bolstered by establishing mobile units and restoring facilities to ensure continued access to medical care.

[40] Compared to the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, where the LFPR for persons with disabilities is approximately 17.4 per cent, these numbers are extremely low (Data available at: https://ilostat.ilo.org/data/)
[41] *Washington Group on Disability Statistics, Short set of disability questions. (Available at: http://www.washingtongroup-disability.com/washington-group-question-sets/short-set-of-disability-questions)*

Strengthening collaborations with NGOs can enhance the overall disaster response, focusing on the delivery of essential services like food, water, and education support.

These targeted interventions aim to address the severe impact on access to housing, healthcare, education, food, and water, supporting sustainable recovery for both residents of temporary settlements and those in residential areas across the affected provinces.

Inability to meet basic needs in temporary settlements (%)

Provinces	Before the earthquakes	After the earthquakes
Adıyaman	1.9%	11.6%
Hatay	3.4%	22.6%
Kahramanmaraş	12.4%	31.3%
Malatya	4.8%	19.8%

Table 14: Worsened Ability to Meet Basic Needs Among Individuals in Temporary Settlements Post-Earthquake

***Source**: ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include questions 6.c.4 ("Has your household been able to meet basic needs in the past 3 months? Note: basic needs as access to housing, healthcare, education, food and water") and 6.c.5 (Was your household able to meet basic needs before the EQ?).*
***Notes:** 1. Basic needs include housing, healthcare, education, food, and water.*
2. This question is asked to respondents who reported household debt.

Inability to meet basic needs in residential areas (%)

Provinces	Before the earthquakes	After the earthquakes
Adıyaman	3%	16%
Hatay	9%	25%
Kahramanmaraş	6.6%	11.8%
Malatya	4.7%	9.5%

Table 15: Worsened Ability to Meet Basic Needs Among Individuals in Residential Areas Post-Earthquake

***Source:** Same as Table 14.*
***Notes:** Same as Table 14.*

In Adıyaman, the percentage of respondents living in temporary settlements unable to meet basic needs rose from 1.9 per cent before the earthquakes to 11.6 per cent after the earthquakes. Among those living in residential areas, the inability to meet basic needs increased from 3.0 per cent before the earthquakes to 16.0 per cent post-earthquake.

In Hatay, the inability to meet basic needs among individuals in temporary settlements surged from 3.4 per cent before the earthquakes to 22.6 per cent after. For those living in residential areas, the figures rose from 9.0 per cent to 25.0 per cent.

In Kahramanmaraş, individuals living in temporary settlements (formal and informal container and tented sites) reported an increase in unmet basic needs from 12.4 per cent before the earthquakes to 31.3 per cent after. Similarly, for those in residential areas, the inability to meet basic needs nearly doubled from 6.6 per cent before the earthquakes to 11.8 per cent post-earthquake.

In Malatya, the percentage of individuals in temporary settlements unable to meet basic needs increased from 4.8 per cent before the earthquakes to 19.8 per cent post-earthquake. For those in residential areas, the figures rose from 4.7 per cent to 9.5 per cent.

5.13 Changes in Financial Situations Due to the Earthquakes

The aftermath of the earthquakes has dramatically altered the financial landscape across Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya. Findings reveal a marked deterioration in economic conditions, with particularly acute effects observed in temporary settlements. This widespread disruption underscores the critical importance of targeted interventions to support recovery and ensure the financial well-being of affected populations across all provinces, with special attention to those in temporary housing.

To effectively address these challenges, a multifaceted approach encompassing several key policy recommendations is necessary. Immediate financial assistance, such as cash transfers and temporary tax relief, is crucial to cover basic needs like food, shelter, and healthcare. Simultaneously, stimulating local employment and economic recovery can be achieved through job creation initiatives, including public works programmes and incentives for businesses hiring from impacted communities.

Facilitating access to credit and financial services, such as low-interest loans and financial literacy programmes, will aid individuals and small businesses in regaining economic stability. Expanding social protection and welfare programmes, including unemployment benefits and healthcare subsidies, will provide a vital safety net for the most vulnerable whilst strengthening community support networks.

Long-term strategies should focus on investing in economic diversification and promoting skills training and vocational education. These efforts will enhance community resilience and improve financial prospects for affected individuals. By integrating these policy recommendations into a cohesive recovery plan, governments and stakeholders can provide effective support, addressing immediate economic challenges whilst laying the foundation for a more prosperous future in the affected regions.

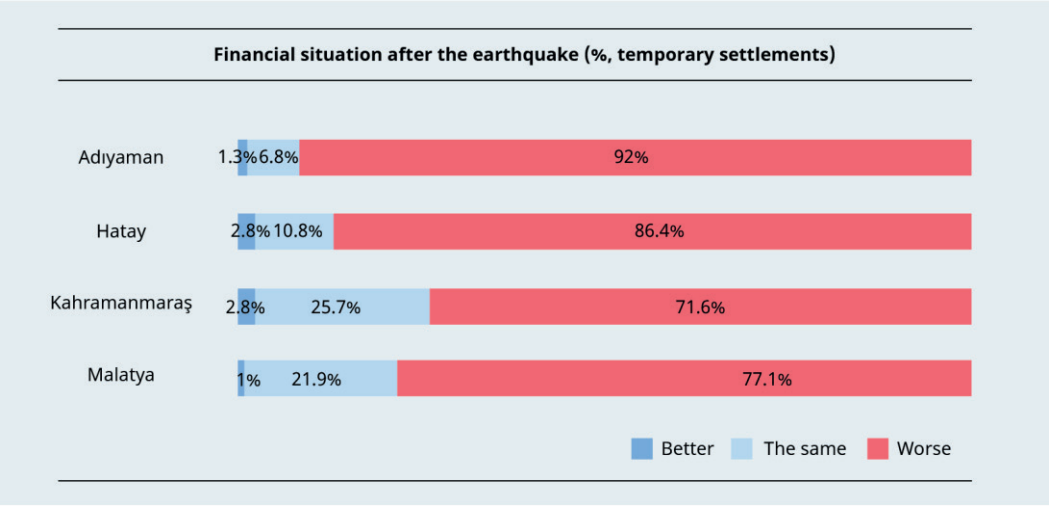


Table 16: Deteriorated Financial Situation of Individuals in Temporary Settlements Post-Earthquake

Source: *ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include question 6.c.6 ("Has your household been able to meet basic needs in the past 3 months? Note: basic needs as access to housing, healthcare, education, food and water").*
Notes: *This question is asked to respondents who reported any household debts*

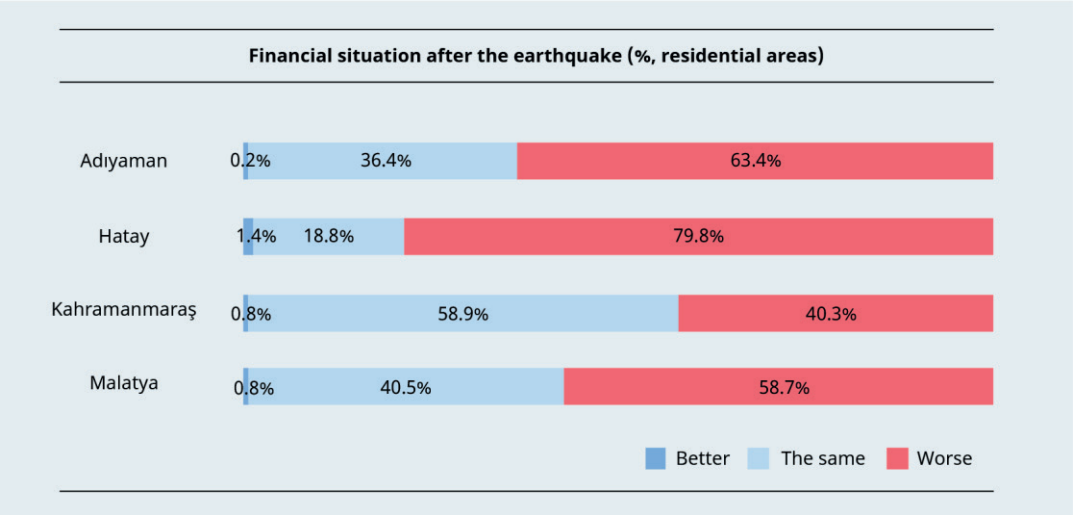


Table 17: Deteriorated Financial Situation of Individuals in Residential Areas Post-Earthquake

Source*: Same as Table 16.*
Notes: *Same as Table 16.*

In Adıyaman, the financial status worsened for 92.0 per cent of respondents in temporary settlements, compared to 63.4 per cent of those living in residential areas. Hatay saw 86.4 per cent of respondents in temporary settlements reporting a worsened financial status, while this figure stood at 79.8 per cent for those in residential areas. In Malatya, 77.1 per cent of individuals in temporary settlements reported a worsened financial status, compared to 58.7 per cent in residential areas. Kahramanmaraş showed 71.6 per cent of respondents in temporary settlements reporting a worsening financial status after the earthquakes, while this figure was 40.3 per cent for those in residential areas.

5.14 Post-Earthquake Working Conditions

The working conditions reported by respondents in Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya reveal notable gender disparities and regional differences. The findings highlight the prevalence of discrimination, delayed wage payments, OSH concerns, and extended work hours across genders and provinces. These survey results underscore the need for targeted interventions to address overall working conditions and pronounced gender imbalances.

Implementing policies aimed at enhancing working conditions could potentially boost employment to population ratios[42] and other job market indicators, a crucial consideration given the reduced workforce participation among earthquake-affected populations.

Working conditions (%)				
Provinces	Discrimination	Worked overtime	Occupational safety and health	Payment challenges
Adıyaman	1.4%	13.5%	1.8%	0%
	0.3%	23.8%	9.5%	18.9%
Hatay	1.5%	38.4%	5.2%	10.4%
	20.7%	36.9%	17.8%	20.5%
Kahramanmaraş	25.9%	14.9%	13.5%	63.2%
	0%	23.3%	19.6%	11.3%
Malatya	19.8%	0%	1.1%	0.8%
	5.4%	10.7%	12.1%	10.1%

Women Men

Table 18: Workplace Problems are Widespread

Source: *ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include questions under part 7.e (How often do you encounter the following issues at work?).*

[42] ILO, "World Employment and Social Outlook – Trends 2019, Poor working conditions are main global employment challenge", 13 February 2019. (Available at: https://www.ilo.org/resource/news/poor-working-conditions-are-main-global-employment-challenge)

Notes: *1. Working conditions issues are assessed for employed respondents. Issues are considered present if the respondent reports experiencing them 'Sometimes' or 'Often', whilst 'Never' is interpreted as the absence of these issues.*
2. For the purposes of this survey, discrimination encompasses both ethnicity/nationality-based and gender-based discrimination.
3. Payment challenges are defined as including unpaid overtime work and late wage payments.

Kahramanmaraş displays the most notable gender disparities in working conditions. A striking 25.9 per cent of women reported discrimination, whilst no men reported this issue. Wage payment delays affected 63.2 per cent of women compared to 11.3 per cent of men. OSH concerns impacted 13.5 per cent of women and 19.6 per cent of men. Extended work hours were reported by 14.9 per cent of women and 23.3 per cent of men.

In Hatay, the pattern differs markedly. Discrimination affected 1.5 per cent of women and 20.7 per cent of men. Delayed wages were experienced by 10.4 per cent of women and 20.5 per cent of men. OSH issues impacted 5.2 per cent of women and 17.8 per cent of men. Notably, a high proportion of both genders worked beyond regular hours: 38.4 per cent of women and 36.9 per cent of men.

Adıyaman presents varying trends. Discrimination was cited by 1.4 per cent of women and 0.3 per cent of men. Interestingly, no women reported late wage payments, whilst 18.9 per cent of men faced this issue. OSH concerns affected 1.8 per cent of women and 9.5 per cent of men. Extended work hours were reported by 13.5 per cent of women and 23.8 per cent of men.

In Malatya, respondents generally indicated lower incidences of issues with working conditions. However, 19.8 per cent of women faced discrimination compared to 5.4 per cent of men. Wage payment delays affected 0.8 per cent of women and 10.1 per cent of men. OSH concerns impacted 1.1 per cent of women and 12.1 per cent of men. Notably, whilst no women reported working beyond regular hours, 10.7 per cent of men did so.

5.15 Dependence on Non-Labour Market Income

The aftermath of the earthquakes has brought to light varying degrees of pension dependency among households in Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya. The findings underscore the need for targeted interventions, particularly in areas like Hatay where pension reliance is more pronounced, to ensure the economic resilience of affected communities in the wake of this disaster.

Pension policies must protect not only those with low pensions but also households heavily reliant on pension income and lacking other income sources. This is crucial to maintain quality of life for those receiving pensions, especially for households that may now reduce essential goods consumption due to the earthquake's impact. Given the disproportionate effect of the earthquakes, these policies are vital for ensuring that pension-dependent households can remain productive and engaged in prosocial activities.

To address these challenges, a set of interventions may be considered. Providing effective employment services, including active labour market programmes, job and vocational counselling, and job placement, could help individuals relying on non-labour income. Additionally, offering incentives to increase the number of actively working individuals within these households may prove beneficial. Furthermore, the provision of social assistance should be explored as an option to diversify household income sources.

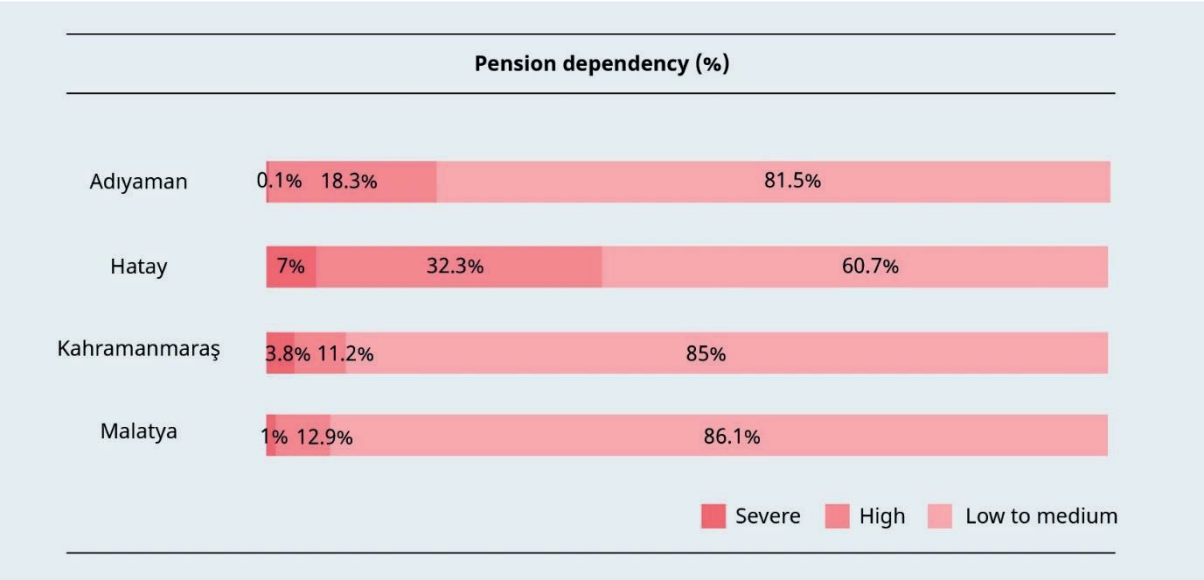


Table 19: Varying Dependency on Pension Income Across Provinces, with Higher Severity in Hatay

Source: *ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include questions 6.a.3 (On average, during the last 3 months, how much was received as pensions or by household members? (Including disabled pension/elderly pension/alimony)), 6.a.2 (On average, during the last 3 months, how much did you make per month from renting property/land?), 6.a.1 (On average, during the last 3 months, how much was received per month from remittances by your household? Note: The amount refers to in cash payments, generally from other household members or from the extended family.), 6.a.4 (On average, during the last 3 months, how much income was received per month from other activities that are not the main job of family members?), and 7.a.6 (What is your monthly income derived from this employment?).*
Notes: *Pension dependency is categorised based on the share of pension income in overall household income. Severe dependency is 68% or above[43], high dependency is 34-67%, and low to medium dependency is below 34%. Most questions are asked to all respondents, with employment income questions only for employed respondents.*

In Adıyaman, 0.1 per cent of households face severe dependency on pension income, 18.3 per cent of households have a high dependency, and 81.5 per cent have low to medium dependency.

In Hatay, 7 per cent of households face severe dependency on pension income, 32.3 per cent have high dependency and 60.7 per cent have low to medium dependency, indicating a greater level of reliance on pension income compared to the three other provinces.

In Kahramanmaraş, 3.8 per cent of households are severely dependent on pension income, 11.2 per cent have high dependency on pension income, and 85.0 per cent have low to medium dependency.

In Malatya, 1.0 per cent of households face severe dependency, 12.9 per cent have high dependency, and 86.1 per cent exhibit low to medium dependency.

5.16 Computer Ownership and Internet Access Rates

The aftermath of the earthquakes has exposed stark digital divides across Adıyaman, Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya, particularly in terms of computer ownership and internet access.

[43] We followed the convention in the available literature. (Laliotis, Ioannis, et al. "Retirement and Household Expenditure in Turbulent Times." *Journal of Family and Economic Issues* 44.4 (2023): 968-989.)

These disparities are most pronounced when comparing temporary settlements to residential areas, with computer ownership in temporary settlements ranging from a mere 1.2 per cent in Adıyaman to 8.7 per cent in Malatya, whilst residential areas show considerably higher rates, peaking at 38.4 per cent in Malatya.

Ensuring access to computers and the internet is crucial for enhancing labour market participation and educational opportunities in earthquake-affected areas. It is advisable to launch initiatives that distribute computers and establish internet infrastructure in temporary settlements through collaborations with NGOs, government agencies, and private sector companies. Establishing community learning centres equipped with computers and internet access can serve as effective hubs for education and job training programmes. Implementing subsidised or free internet plans could ensure consistent and reliable access for residents in temporary settlements.

Developing digital literacy programmes can help residents effectively utilise their computers and internet access for job searching, remote work, and educational purposes. Additionally, investing in enhanced connectivity infrastructure is recommended to provide high-speed internet access for all residents. Supporting online learning platforms and resources is also crucial to ensure that school-age children have access to quality education despite the challenges they face.

Access to internet and computer (%, temporary settlements)

Provinces	Owns computer	Has internet access
Adıyaman	1.2%	2.6%
Hatay	8.4%	17%
Kahramanmaraş	4.6%	11.2%
Malatya	8.7%	11.5%

Table 20: Critically Low Computer and Internet Access Among Individuals in Temporary Settlements

***Source**: ILO-IOM Survey. The questions for this table in the questionnaire include question 5.a.1. (Which following items do you have?)*
***Notes:** This question is asked to all respondents*

Access to internet and computer (%, residential areas)

Provinces	Owns computer	Has internet access
Adıyaman	7.4%	31%
Hatay	27.5%	50.7%
Kahramanmaraş	34.3%	46.2%
Malatya	38.4%	44.6%

Table 21: Higher Computer Ownership and Internet Access Among Individuals in Residential Areas

***Source:** Same as Table 20.*
***Notes:** Same as Table 20.*

In Adıyaman, 1.2 per cent of respondents in temporary settlements own a computer, and 2.6 per cent have internet access. Among those living in residential areas, 7.4 per cent own a computer, and 31.0 per cent have internet access.

In Hatay, 8.4 per cent of respondents in temporary settlements own a computer, and 17.0 per cent have internet access. For those in residential areas, 27.5 per cent own a computer, and 50.7 per cent have internet access.

In Kahramanmaraş, 4.6 per cent of respondents in temporary settlements own a computer, and 11.2 per cent have internet access. In residential areas, 34.3 per cent of respondents own a computer, and 46.2 per cent have internet access.

In Malatya, 8.7 per cent of respondents in temporary settlements own a computer, and 11.5 per cent have internet access. Among those living in residential areas, 38.4 per cent own a computer, and 44.6 per cent have internet access.

6 POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Housing and Displacement

• **Accelerate Urban Reconstruction:** Prioritize rebuilding efforts in province centres, particularly in Hatay where 50.8 per cent of individuals in the province centre are displaced. Support employment-intensive investment strategies in these reconstruction efforts to create immediate job opportunities, specifically for those displaced. Ensure all reconstruction work adheres to decent work principles, including fair wages, safe working conditions, and respect for workers' rights.

• **Strengthen Building Codes**: Strengthen the enforcement of stricter building codes across all provinces, with a focus on Hatay, Kahramanmaraş, and Malatya where over 60 per cent of dwellings collapsed. Conduct regular safety assessments to ensure ongoing compliance and resilience. Simultaneously, enforce labour standards in the construction sector to protect workers' rights and promote decent work during the reconstruction process.

• **Continue Providing Temporary Housing with Labour Market Integration:** Maintain temporary housing solutions for displaced families, especially in Hatay's province centre. Integrate these settlements with local labour markets by providing transportation services and job matching programs to ensure residents have access to decent work opportunities.

Financial Impact and Pension Income Dependency

• **Enhance Financial Assistance with Labour Market Linkages:** Strengthen direct financial support to households in temporary settlements, with particular emphasis on Adıyaman where 92.0 per cent faced financial decline due to the earthquakes. Integrate this assistance with active labour market policies to support recipients in finding stable, decent employment that respects their rights and ensures fair working conditions.

• **Improve Basic Needs Provision through Rights-Based Approach:** Develop targeted programs to address basic needs in temporary settlements, focusing on Adıyaman where the inability to meet basic needs increased six-fold due to the earthquakes. Ensure these programs are designed and implemented with a rights-based approach, respecting the dignity and agency of recipients.

• **Establish Microfinance Programs Promoting Decent Work:** Create financial initiatives to support small businesses and entrepreneurs in affected areas, promoting the creation of small and medium-sized enterprises and cooperatives through financial incentives and ongoing support. Emphasize the importance of creating decent work opportunities through these initiatives.

• **Address Pension Dependency through Flexible Work Arrangements:** In Hatay, where 39.3 per cent of households have high or severe dependency on pension income (compared with 18.4 per cent in Adıyaman), support programs to supplement pension income with part-time work opportunities that adhere to decent work standards and protect workers' rights.

Access to Services

• **Improve Service Proximity with Employment Opportunities:** Increase the number of essential service centres in Hatay, where 34.4 per cent face severe or high proximity challenges. Ensure these are tailored for the needs of families and are rights-based driven, making them accessible to women and persons with disabilities. Create local employment opportunities in these centres, promoting decent work in the service sector, supplementary to essential services like pharmacies or supermarkets.

• **Deploy Mobile Services with Decent Work Focus:** Implement mobile units for healthcare, education, and social services, particularly in Adıyaman's temporary settlements. Staff these units with local workers, ensuring fair wages and working conditions.

• **Enhance Public Transportation for Labour Market Access:** Improve public transportation networks to facilitate access to essential services and job opportunities, especially in temporary settlements and rural areas. This will enhance labour market participation, diversify job opportunities, and ease access to decent work.

Employment and Labour Force Participation

Gender Disparities

• **Promote Women's Employment through Rights-Based Approach:** Develop targeted programs to boost women's employment in Hatay and Adıyaman, where job losses for women were highest (47.8 per cent and 46.7 per cent, respectively). Establish vocational training centres focused on market-relevant skills, including digital literacy and technical skills, to improve employability and support recovery efforts. Engage employers' and workers' organizations, especially those working closely in earthquake-affected areas, in planning and implementing these improvements. Ensure all programs respect women's labour rights and promote gender equality in the workplace.

• **Enhance Childcare Services to Support Women's Labour Rights:** Expand affordable childcare options to support women's labour force participation, especially in Malatya where 84.7 per cent of women are economically inactive. Ensure these childcare services create decent work opportunities for childcare workers.

• **Provide Skills Training with Digital Focus:** Offer vocational training programs tailored to women's needs and local labour market demands, encouraging the transition from informal to formal employment through incentives and support.

Informal Employment and Vulnerable Groups:

• **Incentivize Formalization with Workers' Rights Protection:** Introduce incentives for businesses in Kahramanmaraş to formalize their workforce, targeting the 32.1 per cent of women in the informal employment. Strengthen integrated inspection mechanisms to ensure compliance with labour laws and decent working conditions. Emphasize the benefits of formalization for both employers and employees, including access to social protection and labour rights.

• **Support Persons with Disabilities through Inclusive Digital Strategies:** Develop inclusive employment policies in Kahramanmaraş, where the labour force participation rate of persons with disabilities is only 1.1 per cent. Ensure that new employment opportunities created are safe, fair, and accessible to all. Leverage digital technologies to create remote work opportunities for persons with disabilities.

• **Review Social Assistance Programs with Labour Market Integration:** Evaluate and adjust social assistance programs in Kahramanmaraş to better support recipients' transition into the labour market. In Kahramanmaraş, the labour force participation rate difference between those who receive and do not receive social assistance is close to ten percentage points. Formulate policies linking these assistance programs with active labour market policies, emphasizing the creation of decent work opportunities.

Age and Occupational Factors

• **Youth Employment Initiatives with Digital Focus:** Create targeted programs for the 15-29 age group in Malatya to boost their labour market participation, which is the lowest among the provinces. Develop specific training programs for youth and new graduates to enhance their skills and prepare them for the labour market. Ensure these programs lead to decent work opportunities.

• **Provide Vocational Educational Training Programs to Address Occupational Segregation:** Develop and implement tailored vocational training programs aimed at reducing gender-based occupational segregation. Offer diverse skill-building courses and workshops that encourage participation across genders in various occupational fields.

Working Conditions

• **Conduct Awareness Campaigns Leveraging Digital Platforms:** Launch awareness campaigns and training programs for employers and employees on working conditions, gender equality and non-discrimination in the workplace. Utilize digital platforms and social media to reach a wider audience and strengthen the culture of respect for labour rights.

• **Strengthen the Use of Reporting Mechanisms:** Create confidential reporting mechanisms and provide support services for employees facing breach of rights at work with a focus on sectors with high female employment. Implement digital reporting tools to make the process more accessible and efficient.

• **Strengthen the Implementation of Anti-Discrimination Policies:** In Kahramanmaraş, where 25.9 per cent of women report workplace discrimination, strengthen labour inspection and anti-discrimination policies. Utilize digital platforms and tools for monitoring and reporting discrimination cases.

Digital Access

• **Expand Digital Infrastructure for Labour Market Integration:** Invest in digital infrastructure in Adıyaman's temporary settlements to increase computer ownership and internet access from the current 1.2 per cent and 2.6 per cent, respectively. Develop a comprehensive digital infrastructure strategy to improve access, particularly for youth and new

graduates. Link this digital access to online job platforms, remote work opportunities, and e-learning resources to enhance labour market participation.

• **Provide Digital Literacy Training for Decent Work in the Digital Economy:** Offer digital skills training programs, especially in temporary settlements, focusing on market-relevant digital skills to improve employability. Ensure these skills are aligned with decent work opportunities in the growing digital and tech sectors.

Cross-cutting Recommendations

• **Strengthen Job Creation Initiatives with Decent Work Focus:** Launch comprehensive job creation programs across all affected provinces, with a focus on formalizing jobs. Implement employment-intensive investment strategies and public employment programs to create immediate job opportunities. Ensure all created jobs adhere to decent work principles and respect workers' rights.

• **Enhance Workplace Safety through Digital Monitoring:** Improve workplace safety regulations enforcement, especially in sectors with high women employment. Strengthen integrated inspection system combining occupational safety, labour rights, and social security checks. Ensure regular inspections with transparent reporting to promote accountability and decent working conditions throughout the recovery process. Utilize digital tools for real-time monitoring and reporting of workplace conditions.

• **Monitor and Evaluate Programs with Rights-Based Metrics:** Regularly assess the effectiveness of all implemented policies and programs, adjusting as necessary to ensure they meet the evolving needs of the affected populations. Improve labour market information systems to monitor employment trends and inform policy-making. Include metrics that measure the quality of work, adherence to labour rights, and progress towards decent work for all.

• **Foster Partnerships for Decent Work:** Collaborate with the private sector to create employment opportunities and improve service delivery in affected areas. Engage employers' and workers' organizations in the planning and implementation of recovery and reconstruction efforts. Ensure all partnerships prioritize the creation of decent work opportunities and respect for labour rights.

• **Promote Inclusive Economic Recovery:** Ensure that recovery efforts address the needs of all groups, including women, youth, persons with disabilities, and those in temporary settlements, to create a more resilient and equitable labour market. Strengthen international cooperation and coordination to support local recovery initiatives with expertise and resources. Leverage new technologies to create inclusive economic opportunities, promoting decent work in both traditional and emerging sectors.

7 ANNEX 1 – Survey Questionnaire

Related	Type	Numbering	Question	Choices
		1		***Survey Information***
	Date	*1,1*	Survey date	
	Text	*1,2*	Data collector	
	Number	*1,3*	Interview number	
	Text	*1,4*	Province	
	Text	*1,5*	Sub-province/Location	
	Text	*1,6*	Neighbourhood	
	Select	*1,7*	Language of the survey	a Turkish b English
	Note	*1.7.1*	Hello, my name is __ and I work for United Nations International Organization for Migration. We are conducting interviews in order to understand the needs of people impacted by the earthquake. This interview will take around 30 minutes, and your answers will remain anonymous and you are free to withdraw at any moment during the survey. The information you provide us will be used in reports and factsheets and shared with decision-makers. Do you agree to participate?	
	Select	*1,8*	Interviewee Consent	a Yes b No
	Select	*1,9*	Within the scope of this study, we would like to reach you in order to follow-up your living conditions. Do you agree to be contacted later in order to follow your living condition?	a Yes b No

If 1.9 is yes	Note	*1.9.1*	Please specify your name, surname and phone number.
	Text	*1.9.1.1*	Name
	Text	*1.9.1.2*	Surname
	Numbe r	*1.9.1.3*	Phone number
If 1.8 is no	Text	*1.10*	Comments
		2	***Demographic (respondent)***
	Numbe r	*2,1*	In what year were you born? (if the respondent is under 18, end the interview)
	Select	*2,2*	Sex (Record Male / Female as observed) a Male b Female
	Select	*2,3*	Are you the financial breadwinner of the house? a Yes b No
if 2.3 is no	Select	*2.3.1*	If no, are you able to respond to the questions about the economic situation on behalf of the household? a Yes b No (ask if someone else can answer and if not, end survey)
	Select	*2,4*	What is your country of origin? a Türkiye b Syrian Arab Republic
	Select	*2,5*	What is your marital status? a Single b Currently Married /Cohabitating c Separated /Divorced d Widowed
if 2.3 is no	Select	*2,6*	What is your relation with the financial breadwinner?

			a His/her partner
			b His/her son/daughter
			c His/her mother/father
			d Other, please specify
	Select	*2,7*	Highest level of education (obtained)
			a Never attended school and not literate
			b Never attended but literate
			c Attended but never finished primary
			d Finished primary school
			e Finished middle school (general)
			f Finished middle school (vocational)
			g Finished high school (general)
			h Finished high school (vocational)
			i Finished short-degree (2 years, university)
			j Finished long degree (4-6 years, university)
			k Master's degree
			l PhD
If 2.7 is h,i,j,k,l	Select	*2.7.1*	Field of studies
			a Education
			b Arts
			c Humanities/Languages
			d Social and behavioral science
			e Journalism and information
			f Business and administration
			g Law
			h Physical science, Mathematics and statistics, Biology, environment and related sciences
			i Information and communication technologies
			j Engineering, Architecture and construction, Manufacturing and processing
			k Agriculture, forestry, Veterinary and fishery
			l Health
			m Welfare (Social services)
			n Occupational health and transport services

			o Security services p Other, please specify
If 2.7 is not a or b	Select	*2,8*	Are you currently attending school? a Yes b No
lower than 20	Numbe r	*2,9*	Including yourself, how many members are there in your household? A household is a group of two or more persons who live together under a same roof and share meals; all such related persons are considered as members of one household.
not higher than previous	Numbe r	*2,10*	Excluding yourself, how many people older than 10 years old are there in your household?
		4	***Earthquake impact on housing and living conditions***
	Select	*4,1*	What is the type of dwelling your household currently live in? a Container in formal site b Container (outside of formal site) c Tent in formal site d Tent (outside of formal site) e Detached house f Apartment g Semi-detached house h Other, please specifiy
if 4.1 is not a,b,c or d	Select	*4.1.1*	Did you have to leave your usual residence after the EQ? a Yes b No (if not move to 5)
if 4.1.1 is a	Select	*4.1.2*	Do you still considered yourself as being displaced by the EQ? a Yes b No
if 4.1.2 is no	Select	*4.1.3*	Are you living in the same dwelling as before the earthquake? a Yes b No

if 4.1.2 is no and 4.1.3 is yes	Select	*4.1.4*	When did you return to your home after being displaced? a Less than 1 month b Between 1 - 3 months c Between 3 - 6 months d More than 6 months
if 4.1 is a,b,c or d	Select	*4.1.5*	What is the main reason preventing you and your family from moving to permanent housing? a Fear of living in a high storey building/more than 1 storey b We cannot afford it/Loss of economic opportunities c Very few/limited number of suitable houses d Other, please specify
if still displaced		***4.a***	***Current Displacement***
if 4.1 is a,b,c,d or 4.1.2 is yes	Note	*4.a.1*	Where were you living before the earthquake?
	Select	*4.a.1.1*	Province
	Select	*4.a.1.2*	Sub-province/Location
	Select	*4.a.1.3*	Neighbourhood
	Select	*4.a.2*	What was the ownership status of the house where you were living before the earthquake? a Owner b Tenant c Not owner but living rent free d Other, please specify
	Select	*4.a.3*	What is the **current** official damage status of the house where you were living before the earthquake? a No damage b Minor damage c Medium damage d Heavy damage

			e To be demolished soon f Collapsed
If 4.1 is not a, b, c, d		***5***	***Housing (for household)***
	Number	*5,1*	How many square metre is your current dwelling?
	Number	*5,2*	How many rooms are there excluding kitchen and bathrooms?
	Select	*5,3*	What is the ownership status of the house you currently live in? a Owner b Tenant c Living rent free d Other, please specifiy
	Select	*5,4*	Are you sharing the dwelling with other households? this can include extended family (for example, a cousin and his household, or a sister and her household) a Yes b No
everyone		***5.a***	***Living conditions***
	Multiple	*5.a.1*	Which following items do you have? a Television b Computer c Internet d Vehicle e Air conditioner f Smartphones
	Select	*5.a.2*	What best describes the condition of your shower/bathroom? a Shared shower, working properly b Private shower, working properly

		c Shared shower, not working properly or has other issues (no door, not hot water, etc)
		d Private shower, not working properly
		e No shower
Select	*5.a.3*	What best describes condition of your toilet?
		a Shared toilet, working properly
		b Private toilet, working properly
		c Shared toilet, not working properly or has other issues (no door, no water, etc)
		d Private toilet, not working properly
		e No toilet
Select	*5.a.4*	Do you have sufficient heating for your household? This includes sufficient energy (electricity or fuel), proper size, and any other issues affecting the heater
		a Yes
		b No
Multiple	*5.a.5*	Which of the following services are within 30 min of walk?
		a Green area/amusement
		b Hospital
		c Health center
		d School
		e Municipality/governorship
		f Law enforcements
		g Social services (disability, elderly care, social workers)
		h Supermarket
		i None
Select	*5.a.6.1*	Are the streets/avenue/pavements of the area you live in are well-built and sufficient?
		a All
		b Most
		c Some
		d None
Select	*5.a.6.2*	Are the street lighting at night is sufficient in the area where you live?
		a All
		b Most

			c Some d None
	Select	*5.a.7*	Does your household have an intention to leave the current dwelling within the next 12 months? a Yes b No c Do not know d Prefer not to say
If 5.a.7 is a	Select	*5.a.7.1*	What is the main reason you are considering leaving? a Lack of job opportunities (unemployment or underemployment) b Lack of schooling opportunities c Lack of proper infrastructure (sewage, electricity, phone line) d Lack of green areas, recreational spaces e Poor living conditions f Not feeling safe h Other, please specify
If 5.a.7 is a	Select	*5.a.7.2*	Are there other reasons why you plan on leaving? a Yes b No
If 5.a.7 is a	Multiple	*5.a.7.2.1*	What are the other reasons? a Lack of job opportunities b Lack of schooling opportunities c Lack of proper infrastructure (sewage, electricity, phone line) d Lack of green areas, recreational spaces e Poor living conditions f Poor working conditions g Not feeling safe h Other, please specify
If 5.a.7 is a	Select	*5.a.7.3*	Where would you go? a Another country b Another province c Move within the province

If 5.a.7.2 is a	Select	*5.a.7.4*	Country
If 5.a.7.2 is b	Select	*5.a.7.5*	Province
everyone		***6***	***Income (for household)***
		6.a	***Regular income***
	Note	6.a	This section concerns your household regular income and total expenses on monthly basis.
	Number	*6.a.1*	On average, during the last 3 months, how much was received per month from remittances by your household? Note: The amount refers to in cash payments, generally from other household members or from the extended family.
	Number	*6.a.2*	On average, during the last 3 months, how much did you make per month from renting property/land?
	Number	*6.a.3*	On average, during the last 3 months, how much was received as pensions or by household members? (Including disabled pension/elderly pension/alimony)
	Number	*6.a.4*	On average, during the last 3 months, how much income was received per month from other activities that are not the main job of family members?
	Number	*6.a.5*	What is the total amount of monthly expenses of your household?
		6.b	***Earthquake aid***
	Select	*6.b.1*	Is your household currently receiving any regular (every month, week) cash subsidy (from government or NGOs)? (Including Kızılay ESEN card/child allowance/social assistance/rental allowance) a Yes b No
If 6.b.1 is yes	Number	*6.b.2*	What is the monthly cash subsidy amount in TL?

If 6.b.1 is no	Select	*6.b.3*	Did you apply for any cash subsidy from government institutions? a Yes b No
If 6.b.3 is yes	Select	*6.b.4*	What is your application status? a I applied but was denied b I applied but never got an answer c I applied and waiting d Other, please specify
If 6.b.3 is no	Select	*6.b.5*	Please explain why? a I did not apply because I think I'm not entitled to b I did not apply, I do not need it c I did not apply, I was not aware there were government subsidies d Other, please specify
everyone		***6.c***	***Debt***
	Select	*6.c.1*	Does your household have any debt? a Yes b No c Do not know d Prefer not to say
If 6.c.1 is yes	Multiple	*6.c.2*	What kind of debt? a Mortgage b Credit card debt c Personal finance credit d Debt from someone e Debt to shops(market, grocery etc.) f Do not know g Prefer not to say h Other, please specify

If 6.c.1 is yes	Number	*6.c.3*	What is the total amount of debt your household has?
	Select	*6.c.4*	Has your household been able to meet basic needs in the past 3 months? Note: basic needs as access to housing, healthcare, education, food and water a Yes b No
	Select	*6.c.5*	Was your household able to meet basic needs before the EQ? a Yes b No
	Select	*6.c.6*	Do you consider the financial situation of your household to be better off now than before the EQ? a Better b Worse c The same
		7	***Employment status (individual)***
	Note	*7*	This section concerns your own employment and not your whole household. The questions mainly concern the last 7 days.
	Select	*7,1*	In the last 7 days, have you done any work to earn income in cash or in kind (for pay or profit) even if it was only done for an hour? a Yes b No
If 7.1 is no	Select	*7,2*	In the last 7 days, have you done any unpaid work for the family business/workplace? Note: Family business: Economic activity done for profit (excludes own consumption agriculture if family business is agricultu a Yes b No
max 24	Number	*7,3*	On average, in the last 7 days, how many hours did you spend daily on household related chores?
If 7.1 is yes		***7.a***	***Current employment***
or 7.2 is yes	Select	*7.a.1*	What is the economic activity of the company where you work? ISIC 2 digits a Agriculture, forestry and fishing

			b Mining and quarrying
			c Manufacturing
			d Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply
			e Construction
			f Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles
			g Transportation and storage
			h Accommodation
			i Food and beverage service activities
			j Information and communication
			k Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
			l Education
			m Human health and social work activities
			n Arts, entertainment and recreation
			o Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
			p Waste management and recycle item collections
			q Other, please specify
If 7.a.1 is c	Select	*7.a.1.1*	Please specify what type of manufactoring
			a Manufacture of food products
			b Manufacture of beverages
			c Manufacture of tobacco products
			d Manufacture of textiles
			e Manufacture of wearing apparel
			f Manufacture of leather and related products
			g Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
			h Manufacture of paper and paper products
			i Printing and reproduction of recorded media
			j Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
			k Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
			l Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products
			m Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
			n Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products

		o	Manufacture of basic metals
		p	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
		q	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
		r	Manufacture of electrical equipment
		s	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
		t	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
		u	Manufacture of other transport equipment
		v	Manufacture of furniture
		w	Other manufacturing
		x	Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
Select	*7.a.2*		What is your occupation?
		a	Manager
		b	Professional
		c	Technician and Associate Professional
		d	Clerical support worker
		e	Unskilled occupation
		f	Services and Sales Worker
		g	Skilled aricultural, forestry and fishery worker
		h	Craft and related trades worker
		i	Plant and machine operator and assembler
		j	Armed forces occupation
		k	Other, please specify
Text	*7.a.2.1*		Job:
Select	*7.a.3*		What is your status in employment?
		a	Full time employee
		b	Part time employee
		c	Daily worker
		d	Own-account worker
		e	Employer
		f	Unpaid family worker
		g	Other, please specify

	Number	*7.a.4*	On average, how many hours do you work a week?
	Number	*7.a.5*	Last week, how many hours did you work?
If 7.1 is yes	Number	*7.a.6*	What is your monthly income derived from this employment?
	Select	*7.a.7*	Are you registered in SGK/Bağkur for this employment? Note: not because of a family member a Yes b No c Do not know d Prefer not to say
	Select	*7.a.8*	How did you find this job? a Friend/family member told me about it b TYP (Toplum Yararına Programlar) program of İŞKUR c İŞKUR (other programmes) d Private employment agencies e Intermediary f Ad (social media, newspaper) g Other, please specify h Do not know i Prefer not to say
If 7.1 is no		***7.b***	***Unemployment***
	Select	*7.b.1*	Have you actively looked for a job during the last 4 weeks? Note: The interviewer may ask "What did you do?" and assess whether the person is an active job-seeker or not. a Yes b No
If 7.b.1 is yes	Select	*7.b.2*	For how long have you been looking for a job?

			a less than 1 month b 1-3 months c over 3 months but less than 1 year d over 1 year
If 7.b.1 is yes	Select	*7.b.3*	What type of occupation are you looking for? a Manager b Professional c Technician and Associate Professional d Clerical support worker e Unskilled occupation f Services and Sales Worker g Skilled aricultural, forestry and fishery worker h Craft and related trades worker i Plant and machine operator and assembler j Armed forces occupation k Other, please specify
If 7.b.1 is no		***7.c***	***Economic inactivity***
	Select	*7.c.1*	Even if you are not actively looking for a job, would you want to work if there was a suitable opportunity? a Yes b No c Do not know d Prefer not to say
If 7.c.1 is yes	Select	*7.c.2*	Even though you would accept a job, what is the main reason for you not to look for a job? a I made a lot of effort already, could not find anything b There are no suitable opportunities in this region c I am not qualified enough to find a job d I would face discrimination due to my nationality/disability/sexual orientation e I would not be able to commute regularly f Care responsibilities at home/Household chores

			g I am attending school/training h I am sick/I am disabled i I am pregnant j I am too old/I am retired k I have to do military service l Other, please specify m Do not know n Prefer not to say
If 7.c.1 is no	Select	*7.c.3*	What is the main reason for you not to want to work? a Care responsibilities at home/Household chores b I am attending school/training c I am sick/I am disabled d I am pregnant e I am too old/I am retired f I do not need to g I have to do military service h Other, please specify i Do not know j Prefer not to say
		7.d	***Earthquake impact***
	Select	*7.d.1*	The week before the earthquake, were you employed? a Yes b No c Do not know d Prefer not to say
if 7.d.1 is yes	Select	*7.d.2*	Were you registered in SGK/Bağkur for this employment? Note: not because of a family member a Yes b No c Do not know

			d Prefer not to say
if 7.d.1 is yes	Select	*7.d.3*	What was your employment status before the earthquake? a Full time employee b Part time employee c Daily worker d Own-account worker e Employer f Unpaid family worker g Other, please specify
if 7.d.1 is yes	Select	*7.d.4*	What was your economic activity? a Agriculture, forestry and fishing b Mining and quarrying c Manufacturing d Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply e Construction f Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles g Transportation and storage h Accommodation i Food and beverage service activities j Information and communication k Public administration and defence; compulsory social security l Education m Human health and social work activities n Arts, entertainment and recreation o Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel p Waste management and recycle item collections q Other, please specify
if 7.d.1 is yes	Select	*7.d.5*	Did you lose your job after the earthquake? a Yes b No, continued as normal c No, but with less hours

If 7.1 is yes		***7.e***	***Workplace Problems***
	Note	*7.e.1*	How often do you encounter the following issues at work?
	Select	*7.e.2*	Unpaid overtime a Never b Sometimes c Often d Prefer not to say
	Select	*7.e.3*	Excessive overtime a Never b Sometimes c Often d Prefer not to say
	Select	*7.e.4*	Wages being paid late a Never b Sometimes c Often d Prefer not to say
	Select	*7.e.5*	Discrimination based on ethnicity/nationality? a Never b Sometimes c Often d Prefer not to say
	Select	*7.e.6*	Discrimination based on gender a Never b Sometimes c Often d Prefer not to say
	Select	*7.e.7*	Occupational safety and health issues a Never

			b Sometimes
			c Often
			d Prefer not to say
		8	***Health (individual)***
		8	The next questions ask about your overall health.
	Select	*8,1*	Please, rate your overall health from 1 to 5.
			a 5-Excellent
			b 4-Good
			c 3-Somewhat good
			d 2-Poor
			e 1-Bad
			g Prefer not to say
	Select	*8,2*	Do you have a long-term/chronic illness/condition?
			a Yes
			b No
			c Prefer not to say
	Select	*8,3*	Do you suffer any long-term consequences as a result of the earthquake (injuries, trauma)?
			a Yes
			b No
			c Prefer not to say
If 8.2 is yes	Select	*8.2.1*	Do you have any limitations in daily activities as a result of this condition/illness?
			a No
			b Yes, somewhat limited
			c Yes, strongly limited
			e Prefer not to say
If 8.2 is yes	Select	*8.2.2*	Do you hold a certificate from the SGK accrediting the condition?
			a Yes
			b No
			c Prefer not to say
If 8.2 is yes	Select	*8.2.3*	Did this condition/illness exist prior to the earthquake?
			a Yes
			b No

		c Prefer not to say
	8.a	***PWD (individual)***
Note	*8.a*	The next questions ask about difficulties you may have doing certain activities because of a health problem.
Select	*8.a.1*	Do you have difficulty seeing, even if wearing glasses? a No, no difficulty b Yes, some difficulty c Yes, a lot of difficulty d Cannot do it at all e Prefer not to say
Select	*8.a.2*	Do you have difficulty hearing, even if using a hearing aid? a No, no difficulty b Yes, some difficulty c Yes, a lot of difficulty d Cannot do it at all e Prefer not to say
Select	*8.a.3*	Do you have difficulty walking or climbing steps? a No, no difficulty b Yes, some difficulty c Yes, a lot of difficulty d Cannot do it at all e Prefer not to say
Select	*8.a.4*	Do you have difficulty remembering or concentrating? a No, no difficulty b Yes, some difficulty c Yes, a lot of difficulty d Cannot do it at all e Prefer not to say
Select	*8.a.5*	Do you have difficulty (with self-care such as) washing all over or dressing? a No, no difficulty b Yes, some difficulty

			c Yes, a lot of difficulty d Cannot do it at all e Prefer not to say
	Select	*8.a.6*	Using your usual (customary) language, do you have difficulty communicating, for example understanding or being understood by others? a No, no difficulty b Yes, some difficulty c Yes, a lot of difficulty d Cannot do it at all e Prefer not to say
Start a new loop for each member		***9***	***Household members over 10 years old***
	Note	9	The next section is about the employment of the members of your household who are older than 10 years old
	Number	*9.a.1*	Year of birth of household member
	Select	*9.a.2*	Sex a Male b Female
only if older than 15	Select	*9.a.3*	Marital status a Single b Currently Married /Cohabitating c Separated /Divorced d Widowed
if 2.3 is no	Select	*9.a.4*	Is this person the financial breadwinner of the house? a Yes b No
if 9.a.4 is no or 2.3 is yes	Select	*9.a.5*	What is his/her relation with the financial breadwinner? a His/her partner b His/her son/daughter c His/her mother/father d Other, please specify

	Select	*9.a.6*	Highest level of education (obtained) a Never attended school and not literate b Never attended but literate c Attended but never finished primary d Finished primary school e Finished middle school (general) f Finished middle school (vocational) g Finished high school (general) h Finished high school (vocational) i Finished short-degree (2 years, university) j Finished long degree (4-6 years, university) k Master's degree l PhD
If 9.a.6 is h,i,j,k,l	Select	*9.a.6.1*	Field of studies a Education b Arts c Humanities/Languages d Social and behavioral science e Journalism and information f Business and administration g Law h Physical science, Mathematics and statistics, Biology, environment and related sciences i Information and communication technologies j Engineering, Architecture and construction, Manufacturing and processing k Agriculture, forestry, Veterinary and fishery l Health m Welfare (Social services) n Occupational health and transport services o Security services p Other, please specify q Do not know
If 9.a.6 is not a or b	Select	*9.a.7*	Is the person currently attending school?

			a Yes b No
Age>10 years		***9.b***	***Employment status (individual)***
	Select	*9.b.1*	In the last 7 days, has the person done any work to earn income in cash or in kind (for pay or profit) even if it was only done for an hour? a Yes b No c Do not know
If 9.b.1 is no	Select	*9.b.2*	In the last 7 days, has the person done any unpaid work for the family business/workplace? Note: Family business: Economic activity done for profit (excludes own consumption agriculture if family business is agriculture) a Yes b No c Do not know
max 24	Number	*9.b.3*	On average, in the last 7 days, how many hours did the person spend daily on household related chores?
If 9.b.1 is yes		***9.c***	***Current employment***
or 9.b.2 is yes	Select	*9.c.1*	What is the economic activity of the company where the person work? a Agriculture, forestry and fishing b Mining and quarrying c Manufacturing d Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply e Construction f Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles g Transportation and storage h Accommodation i Food and beverage service activities

			j	Information and communication
			k	Public administration and defence; compulsory social security
			l	Education
			m	Human health and social work activities
			n	Arts, entertainment and recreation
			o	Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel
			p	Waste management and recycle item collections
			q	Other, please specify
If 9.c.1 is c	Select	*9.c.1.1*	Please specify what type of manufacturing	
			a	Manufacture of food products
			b	Manufacture of beverages
			c	Manufacture of tobacco products
			d	Manufacture of textiles
			e	Manufacture of wearing apparel
			f	Manufacture of leather and related products
			g	Manufacture of wood and of products of wood and cork, except furniture; manufacture of articles of straw and plaiting materials
			h	Manufacture of paper and paper products
			i	Printing and reproduction of recorded media
			j	Manufacture of coke and refined petroleum products
			k	Manufacture of chemicals and chemical products
			l	Manufacture of pharmaceuticals, medicinal chemical and botanical products
			m	Manufacture of rubber and plastics products
			n	Manufacture of other non-metallic mineral products
			o	Manufacture of basic metals
			p	Manufacture of fabricated metal products, except machinery and equipment
			q	Manufacture of computer, electronic and optical products
			r	Manufacture of electrical equipment
			s	Manufacture of machinery and equipment n.e.c.
			t	Manufacture of motor vehicles, trailers and semi-trailers
			u	Manufacture of other transport equipment
			v	Manufacture of furniture

			w Other manufacturing x Repair and installation of machinery and equipment
	Select	*9.c.2*	What is the person´s occupation? a Manager b Professional c Technician and Associate Professional d Clerical support worker e Unskilled occupation f Services and Sales Worker g Skilled agricultural, forestry and fishery worker h Craft and related trades worker i Plant and machine operator and assembler j Armed forces occupation k Other, please specify
	Text	*9.c.2.1*	Job:
	Select	*9.c.3*	What is the person´s status in employment? a Full time employee b Part time employee c Daily worker d Own-account worker e Employer f Unpaid family worker g Other, please specify
	Number	*9.c.4*	On average, how many hours does the person work a week?
If 9.b.1 is yes	Number	*9.c.5*	What is the monthly income derived from this employment?
	Select	*9.c.6*	Is the person registered in SGK/Bağkur for this employment? Note: not because of a family member

			a Yes b No c Do not know d Prefer not to say
	Select	*9.c.7*	How did the person find this job? a Friend/family member told about it b TYP (*Toplum Yararına Programlar*) program of İŞKUR c İŞKUR (other programmes) d Private employment agencies e Intermediary f Ad (social media, newspaper) g Do not know h Prefer not to say i Other, please specify
If 9.b.1 is no		***9.d***	***Unemployment***
	Select	*9.d.1*	Has the person actively looked for a job during the last 4 weeks? a Yes b No c Do not know d Prefer not to say
If 9.d.1 is no		***9.e***	***Economic inactivity***
	Select	*9.e.1*	Even if the person is not actively looking for a job, would they want to work if there was a suitable opportunity? a Yes b No c Do not know d Prefer not to say
If 9.e.1 is no	Select	*9.e.2*	What is the main reason for the person not to want to work?

			a Care responsibilities at home/Household chores b He/she is attending school/training c He/she is sick, He/she is disabled d She is pregnant e He/she is too old, He/she is retired f Does not need to g He/she has to do military service h Other, please specify i Do not know j Prefer not to say
		9.f	***Earthquake impact***
	Select	*9.f.1*	The week before the earthquake, was the person employed? a Yes b No c Do not know d Prefer not to say
if 9.f.1 is yes	Select	*9.f.2*	Was the person registered in SGK/Bağkur for this employment before the earthquake? Note: not because of a family member a Yes b No c Do not know d Prefer not to say
if 9.f.1 is yes	Select	*9.f.3*	What was the person´s employment status before the earthquake? a Full time employee b Part time employee c Daily worker d Own-account worker e Employer f Unpaid family worker g Other, please specify
if 9.f.1 is yes		*9.f.4*	What was the person´s economic activity before the earthquake?

			a Agriculture, forestry and fishing b Mining and quarrying c Manufacturing d Electricity, gas, steam and air conditioning supply e Construction f Wholesale and retail trade; repair of motor vehicles and motorcycles g Transportation and storage h Accommodation i Food and beverage service activities j Information and communication k Public administration and defence; compulsory social security l Education m Human health and social work activities n Arts, entertainment and recreation o Activities of households as employers of domestic personnel p Waste management and recycle item collections q Other, please specify
if 9.f.1 is yes	Select	*9.f.5*	Did the person lose their job after the earthquake? a Yes b No, continued as normal c No, but with less hours
	Select	*9.g.1*	Did you lose any family member due to the earthquake? a Yes b No c Prefer not to say
if 9.g.1 is yes	Number	*9.g.2*	How many family members did you lose due to the earthquake?
if 9.g.1 is yes	*Repeat*	*9.g.1.1*	*Relation with the the financial breadwinner*

8 ANNEX 2 – Sampling Design

Informal Site

Neighborhood Surveys (Resident, Informal sites) 1- Minimum 1,200 surveys 400 surveys each province 2- Divided to two level as low and high damaged neighbourhoods 3- Subprovinces, neighbourhoods are selected by ILO based on damage assessment				
Province	Subprovince	Neighbourhood	Damage Level	Survey count
Adiyaman	Merkez	İmamağa	High	100
Adiyaman	Golbasi	Fatih	High	35
Adiyaman	Besni	Şambayat Belediyesi Bayat	High	35
Adiyaman	Kahta	Yavuzselim	High	35
Adiyaman	Merkez	Yeşilyurt	Low	100
Adiyaman	Golbasi	Asfalt	Low	35
Adiyaman	Besni	Erdemoğlu	Low	35
Adiyaman	Kahta	Karşıyaka	Low	35
Hatay	Antakya	Kuzeytepe	High	50
Hatay	Samandağ	Deniz	High	40
Hatay	Kırıkhan	Kurtuluş	High	40
Hatay	İskenderun	Mustafa Kemal	High	40
Hatay	Payas	Sincan	High	40
Hatay	Erzin	Yeni/cumhuriyet	High	40
Hatay	Antakya	Aydınlıkevler	Low	50
Hatay	Samandağ	Değirmenbaşı	Low	40
Hatay	Kırıkhan	Özkızılkaya	Low	40
Hatay	İskenderun	Denizciler	Low	40
Hatay	Payas	Yıldırım Beyazıt	Low	40
Hatay	Erzin	Hürriyet	Low	40
Kahramanmaras	Merkez	Pınarbaşı	High	100
Kahramanmaras	Ekinözü	Maarif/içmeler	High	35

Kahramanmaras	Afşin	Çoğulhan/Alpaslan	High	35
Kahramanmaras	Elbistan	Kümbet	High	35
Kahramanmaras	Merkez	Çamlık	Low	100
Kahramanmaras	Ekinözü	Öztürk/ortaören	Low	35
Kahramanmaras	Afşin	Yeşilyurt	Low	35
Kahramanmaras	Elbistan	Çiçek	Low	35
Malatya	Merkez	Üçbağlar	High	100
Malatya	Doğanşehir	Karşıyaka	High	35
Malatya	Darende	Yukarıulupınar	High	35
Malatya	Kale	Erdemli	High	35
Malatya	Merkez	Özalper	Low	100
Malatya	Doğanşehir	Sürgü	Low	35
Malatya	Darende	Yavuzlar	Low	35
Malatya	Kale	Kıyıcak	Low	35

Formal Site

Formal site surveys
1- Minimum 1,200 surveys 400 surveys each province
2- Divided to two level as low and high severity sites
3- Sites are selected with cluster sampling (If #site is lower than 10 sample size distributed with population weighted)

Province	Subprovince	Neighborhood	Site	Damage Level	Count
Adiyaman	Besni	Konuklu Koyu	K-37	High	21
Adiyaman	Besni	Kutluca Koyu	K-36	High	61
Adiyaman	Besni	Cakirhuyuk - Koprubasi Mahallesi	K-35	High	118
Adiyaman	Adiyaman Merkez	Altinsehir Mahallesi	K-26	Low	20
Adiyaman	Adiyaman Merkez	Yunus Emre Mahallesi	İpekli K2A	Low	20
Adiyaman	Adiyaman Merkez	Ipekli Koyu	Otogar K6	Low	20

Adiyaman	Adiyaman Merkez	Yunus Emre Mahallesi	K2B Yunus Emre Mahallesi	Low	40
Adiyaman	Adiyaman Golbasi	Mimar Sinan Mahallesi	K25 Toki	Low	20
Adiyaman	Celikhan	M.Nedim Okmen Mahallesi	K22	Low	20
Adiyaman	Adiyaman Merkez	Ipekli Koyu	K10 İpekli Köyü	Low	20
Adiyaman	Adiyaman Merkez	Taspinar Koyu	P1B Vartana Mahallesi	Low	20
Adiyaman	Adiyaman Merkez	Esentepe Mahallesi	K12	Low	20
Hatay	Antakya	Kisecik Mahallesi	Rotary konteyner kenti	High	10
Hatay	Antakya	Serinyol Mahallesi	SERİNYOL-ATATÜRK 587/8	High	10
Hatay	Antakya	Kucukdalyan Mahallesi	ASELSAN 1/KÜÇÜKDALYAN 1	High	10
Hatay	Antakya	Derince Mahallesi	Yıldız Konteyner Kent - Üç gedik mah. 266/3	High	10
Hatay	Belen	Sekere Mahallesi	Sekere mah. 1020/1 (belen-2)	High	10
Hatay	Hassa	Ardicli Mahallesi	Şükür kanatlı mah ardicli 362/1	High	10
Hatay	Antakya	Guzelburc Mahallesi	Antalya Güzelburç Mahallesi 3316/1	High	10
Hatay	Antakya	Ekinci Mahallesi	AŞAĞIEKİNCİ MAH. 0/3513	High	10
Hatay	Defne	Kocoren Mahallesi	Kocoren mah. 129/151	High	10
Hatay	Antakya	Ekinci Mahallesi	Antakya Aşağıekinci Mah. 0/1284,12,13,20,2014,215,216,2178,240	High	20
Hatay	Samandag	Cigdede Mahallesi	Ciğdede mah 921/392	High	10
Hatay	Antakya	Odabasi Mahallesi	Antakya Odabaşı/Kavaslı 1801/1	High	10
Hatay	Samandag	Karacay Mahallesi	Karacay mah.2555/25	High	10
Hatay	Antakya	Serinyol Mahallesi	Antakya Serinyol Mah./ Mustafa Kemal 612/P36-A-15-D-2-C/1 VE 2	High	10
Hatay	Antakya	Dikmece Mahallesi	Antakya Dikmece Mahallesi (142 Ada/ 63 Parsel) ETAP-1	High	20
Hatay	Defne	Cekmece Mahallesi	Çekmede mah 11880	High	10
Hatay	Iskenderun	Meydan Mahallesi	İskenderun Frenkçiftliği 2325/7 3 (ALAN 3 C KONYA OSB)	High	10
Hatay	Samandag	Magaracik Mahallesi	Palmira geçici konaklama merkezi	High	10
Hatay	Samandag	Karacay Mahallesi	Karaçay mah 2534/1,2,3,4	Low	20
Hatay	Samandag	Sutasi Mahallesi	Samandağ sutası 208/4,23,12,10,7,6	Low	20

Hatay	Iskenderun	Meydan Mahallesi	Üsküdar konteyner kent	Low	20
Hatay	Antakya	Saraycik Mahallesi	Antakya saraycık mah. /3448,3449,3450,3451,3452,3453,3455	Low	20
Hatay	Antakya	Guzelburc Mahallesi	Antakya Güzelburç Mahallesi (3060 Ada/ 5 Parsel)	Low	20
Hatay	Kumlu	Fevzicakmak Mahallesi	Zeytindalı konteynerkent pirket evleri	Low	20
Hatay	Antakya	Kisecik Mahallesi	Antakya kisecik mah.2014,2022,4475/3,4	Low	40
Hatay	Antakya	Guzelburc Mahallesi	Antakya Güzelburç Mahallesi 3136/1 Parsel	Low	20
Hatay	Iskenderun	Meydan Mahallesi	Kore mahallesi konteyner kent 2	Low	20
Kahramanmaras	Nurhak	Kullar Mahallesi	Kullar Geçici Yaşam Alanı (Aşağı taraf)	Medium	18
Kahramanmaras	Pazarcik	Ahmet Bozdag Mahallesi	Yukarı Pazarcık geçici konaklama merkezi	Medium	116
Kahramanmaras	Pazarcik	Ahmet Bozdag Mahallesi	Bayrampaşa	Medium	27
Kahramanmaras	Turkoglu	Istasyon Mahallesi	Türkoğlu Ddy Lojistik Konteynerkent	Medium	39
Kahramanmaras	Dulkadiroglu	Karacasu Ferhus Mahallesi	KARACASU KAMPUSU KONTEYNER KENT	Low	20
Kahramanmaras	Dulkadiroglu	Erkenez Mahallesi	Hava alanı konteyner kent	Low	20
Kahramanmaras	Dulkadiroglu	Kanuni Mahallesi	Umut kent (Koç konteyner)	Low	40
Kahramanmaras	Dulkadiroglu	Karacasu Ferhus Mahallesi	Merkez ilçesi n.fazil şehir hastanesi önü	Low	20
Kahramanmaras	Dulkadiroglu	Istasyon Mahallesi	Baykar Koyteynerkent	Low	20
Kahramanmaras	Onikisubat	Hasancikli Mahallesi	Hasancıklı Su yanı	Low	20
Kahramanmaras	Turkoglu	Kilili Mahallesi	Türkoğlu Kızılırmak Konteynerkent	Low	20
Kahramanmaras	Dulkadiroglu	Kanuni Mahallesi	Sakarya Konteynerkent 1	Low	20
Kahramanmaras	Dulkadiroglu	Erkenez Mahallesi	Mahçiçek Baykar Konteynerkent	Low	20
Malatya	Dogansehir	Erkenek Mahallesi	Erkenek 2 kinalitas mah.119/500	High	18

Malatya	Malatya Yesilyurt	Inonu Mahallesi	TCDD GKM İnönü mahallesi 292/8	High	38
Malatya	Malatya Yesilyurt	Yaka Mahallesi	Lisanlı depo yaka 4307/1-6	High	38
Malatya	Malatya Yesilyurt	Ozalper Mahallesi	Itfaiye özalper Mahallesi 5498/16	High	33
Malatya	Malatya Yesilyurt	2. OSB Mahallesi	Malatya Yeşilyurt osb	High	5
Malatya	Malatya Yesilyurt	Asagibaglar Mahallesi	Aşağı bağlar mah. Güzelbahçe 5675/8,9,10	High	14
Malatya	Malatya Yesilyurt	Yakinca Mahallesi	Onbin Konutlar Geçici Konaklama Merkezi Cezaevi	High	50
Malatya	Malatya Yesilyurt	Konak Mahallesi	Konak-2 gkm	High	4
Malatya	Dogansehir	Polat Mahallesi	Polat-3	Low	20
Malatya	Battalgazi	Bulgurlu Mahallesi	Malet arkası 4 notu alan bulguru 6304/1	Low	20
Malatya	Battalgazi	Dolamantepe Mahallesi	Eskimalatya-Battalgazi ilcesi dolamantepe mah.	Low	20
Malatya	Battalgazi	Ucbaglar Mahallesi	Acıbadem uçbağlar 2122/10	Low	20
Malatya	Malatya Yesilyurt	Cilesiz Mahallesi	Miad çilemiz mahallesi 5384/4-5	Low	20
Malatya	Battalgazi	Bulgurlu Mahallesi	Bulgurlu mahallesi 0 ada 1201 parsel	Low	40
Malatya	Akcadag	Dogu Mahallesi	Akçadağ yibo doğu mah.31/262,263,264,265	Low	20
Malatya	Malatya Yesilyurt	Samankoy Mahallesi	Samanyolu 182/93	Low	40



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