



Syrians in Türkiye and the New Political Era:
Perceptions, Attitudes, and Expectations
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Executive Summary

Executive Summary

This study analyzes the effects of the regime change in Syria, which occurred on December 8, 2024, focusing on its impact on the perceptions, attitudes, and future plans of Syrians living in Türkiye. More specifically, the research explores key dimensions such as social as social contact, social cohesion, satisfaction with public services, return intentions, and tendencies to migrate to third countries.

Between February 21 and March 14, 2025, face-to-face surveys were conducted with 1,000 Syrians residing in Türkiye. The sample included individuals aged 18 to 64 who hold temporary protections status, residence permits, or Turkish citizenship. Data collection was conducted in provinces with high Syrian populations, including Istanbul (26%), Gaziantep (21%), and Şanlıurfa (13%).

The average age of participants was 32.7 years. The sample was nearly gender balanced, with 542 women and 458 men. In terms of education, 36% were university graduates, 31% were high school graduates, and 2% had never received a formal education. A significant majority (79%) were under temporary protection, while 16% held Turkish citizenship. Notably, 68% want to acquire Turkish citizenship, reflecting a desire for permanent status.

While higher levels of education suggest strong potential for labor market integration, factors such as large household sizes and high numbers of children increase economic dependency, indicating the need for robust social support systems. The strong interest in acquiring Turkish citizenship reflects growing acceptance of Türkiye's long-term social integration policies, however the uncertain status and dominance of those under temporary protection status continues to pose challenges for sustainable social and economic stability.

Most participants expressed a positive view of their current environment: 79% of participants stated that they feel safe in Türkiye, 70% said they carry out their daily lives comfortably, and 71% reported having good relationships with their neighbors.

Language acquisition appears to be a critical component of integration. An overwhelming majority, 93%, reported some level of Turkish language proficiency, while only 7% said they do not speak any Turkish. These rates suggest that Türkiye's language education programs and the Syrian peoples' efforts to integrate into Turkish society are yielding positive results and serving as key drivers of social and economic integration and inclusion.

Healthcare and education services were widely utilized and generally well-regarded with 880 participants reporting that they had benefited from healthcare services and 712 stating that they were satisfied with these healthcare services; and 680 participants benefited from educational services. However, 28% believe that public services are not sufficiently inclusive. Only 12% reported benefiting from civil society organization services, with satisfaction levels among this group remaining low. These findings indicate that despite state-supported health and education services being widely accepted, there is a gap in the inclusivity and accessibility of these public services.

Executive Summary

The study reveals that Syrians residing in Türkiye express comparable levels of trust in both Türkiye (average score: 3.81/5) and Syria (4.10/5 among those not planning to return). These findings, combined with strong neighborly relations, suggest that Syrians experience a significant degree of social acceptance in Türkiye. The relatively high trust in Syria, particularly among those not currently intending to return, may reflect psychological optimism following the regime change. However, the sustainability of this trust will likely depend on the new administration's actions and the broader political stability.

Decisions regarding repatriation are closely tied to security and stability in Syria. A total of 44% of Syrians stated that they plan to return to Syria, motivated by a sense of national belonging and pride, and hope for Syria's future. Notably, younger participants, aged 18–24, show a stronger desire to return. In contrast, 33% stated they do not consider returning to Syria, citing ongoing security concerns, economic instability, and inadequate infrastructure. Only 15% firmly reject the idea of return altogether.

Additionally, 20% of respondents intend to migrate to a third country. Those expressing this intent reported lower trust in Syria (3.74/5) compared to individuals with no such plans (4.10/5), however, trust in Türkiye remains similar across both groups (3.81–3.83/5). This suggests that diminished trust in Syria is a more significant determinant in the decision to migrate to a third country than trust in Türkiye.

The widespread interest in acquiring Turkish citizenship reflects a desire for long-term integration and permanent legal status. Although Syrians in Türkiye generally report satisfaction with social integration and access to public services, recent political changes in Syria have heightened aspirations to return. These contrasting motivations highlight the complexity of the situation, as most Syrians wish to eventually return to their homeland, but they also seek to establish a lasting connection within Türkiye.

To ensure that returns occur voluntarily, safely, and with dignity, it is crucial for Syria to establish security and economic stability, and develop infrastructure. On the other hand, Türkiye can enhance the quality of life for Syrians by expanding language training programs, making public services more inclusive, and strengthening social cohesion initiatives. The relatively low interest in third-country migration indicates that the majority of Syrians envision their future either in Türkiye or in Syria. In this context, Türkiye's migration and integration policies should aim to both support social integration and facilitate safe, voluntary returns.



Purpose of the Research & Methodology

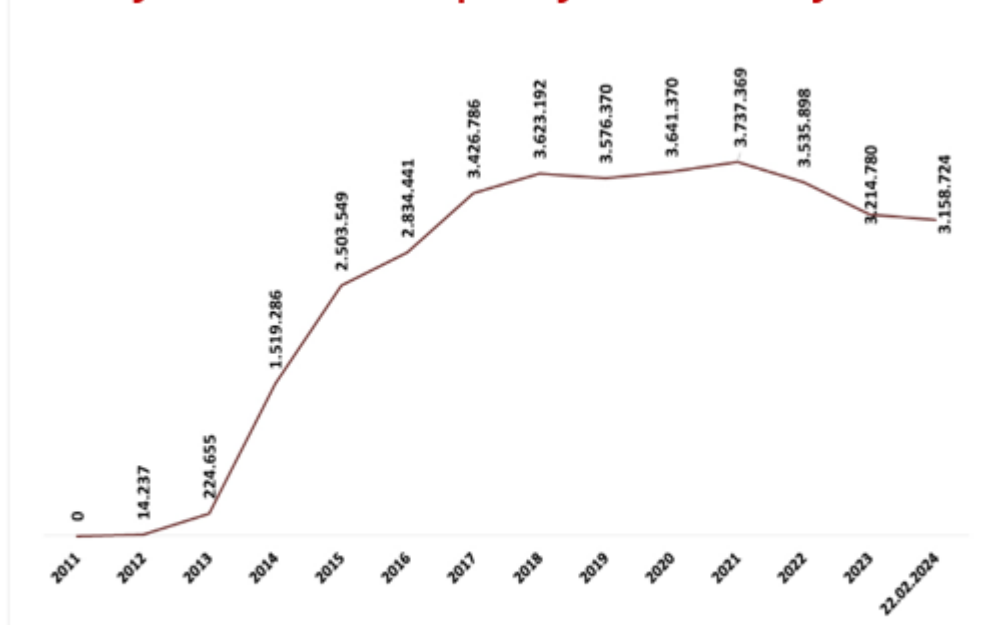
Purpose of the Research & Methodology

This study aims to understand the impact of the new political atmosphere in Syria following the collapse of the Baath regime on December 8. It specifically focuses on how this political shift has influenced the perceptions and attitudes of Syrians living in Türkiye.

Part of the research included conducting face-to-face surveys between February 21 and March 14, 2025, with 1,000 Syrians residing in Türkiye. The sample included individuals aged 18 to 64 who hold temporary protections status, residence permits, or Turkish citizenship. The survey was carried out in Istanbul, Gaziantep, Şanlıurfa, Hatay, Adana, Bursa, Konya, İzmir, and Ankara.

On January 9, 2025, the Presidency of Migration Management of Türkiye released data indicating that **Türkiye** hosts **2,888,876 Syrians under temporary protection**. Türkiye is currently the country with the highest number of migrants in the world, as they receive migrants from numerous countries. The findings of this study aim to provide comprehensive insights into the phenomenon of migration for policymakers, decision-makers, academics, and the general public, as this is a significant area of focus in Türkiye.

Syrians Under Temporary Protection by Year



Statistical Tests Used and Their Objectives

1. Independent Samples t-Test

Purpose of Use

- To test whether the difference between the means of two independent groups is statistically significant

Applications:

- Analyzing differences in social cohesion tendencies between those who plan to return to Syria and those who do not
- Analyzing social cohesion tendencies between married and unmarried refugees
- Analyzing social cohesion tendencies between male and female refugees
- Examining trust level differences between those who plan to migrate to a third country and those who do not
- Comparing levels of trust in Türkiye and Syria among those intending to return

2. One-Way Analysis of Variance (ANOVA)

Purpose of Use

- To test whether the differences between the means of more than two groups are statistically significant

Applications

- Analyzing social cohesion tendencies across different age groups

3. Pearson Correlation Analysis

Purpose of Use:

- To determine the strength and direction of the relationship between two continuous variables

Applications:

- Examining the relationship between length of stay in Türkiye and social cohesion tendencies
- Analyzing the relationship between level of contact and social cohesion tendencies

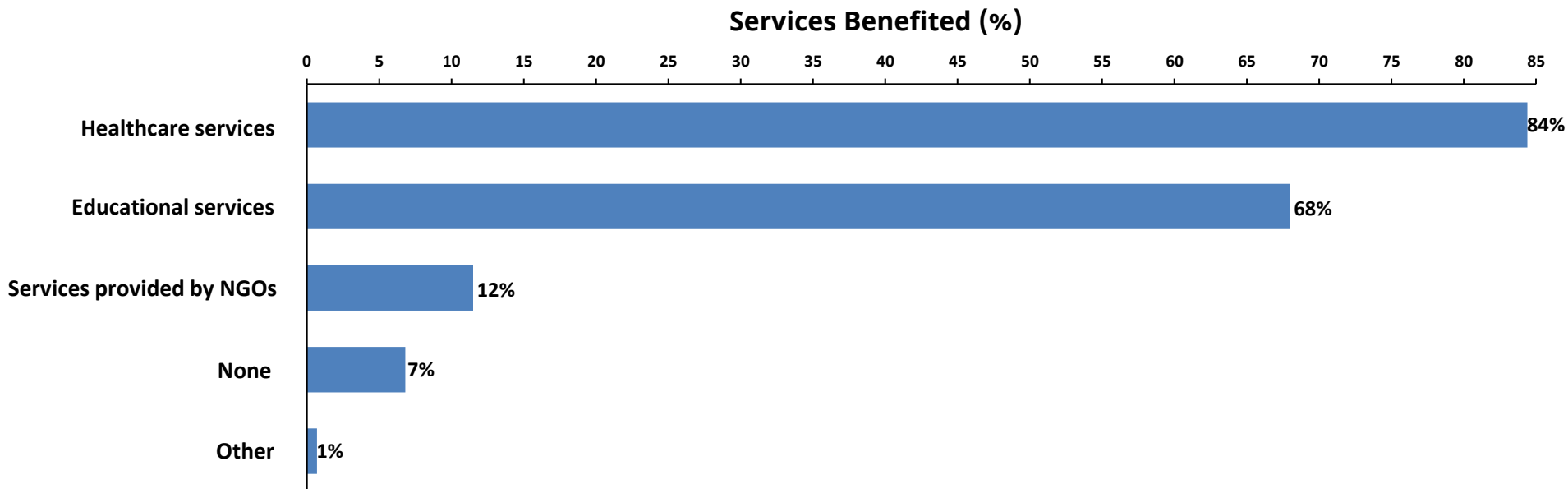


FINDINGS

(Satisfaction with Services)

Access to Services

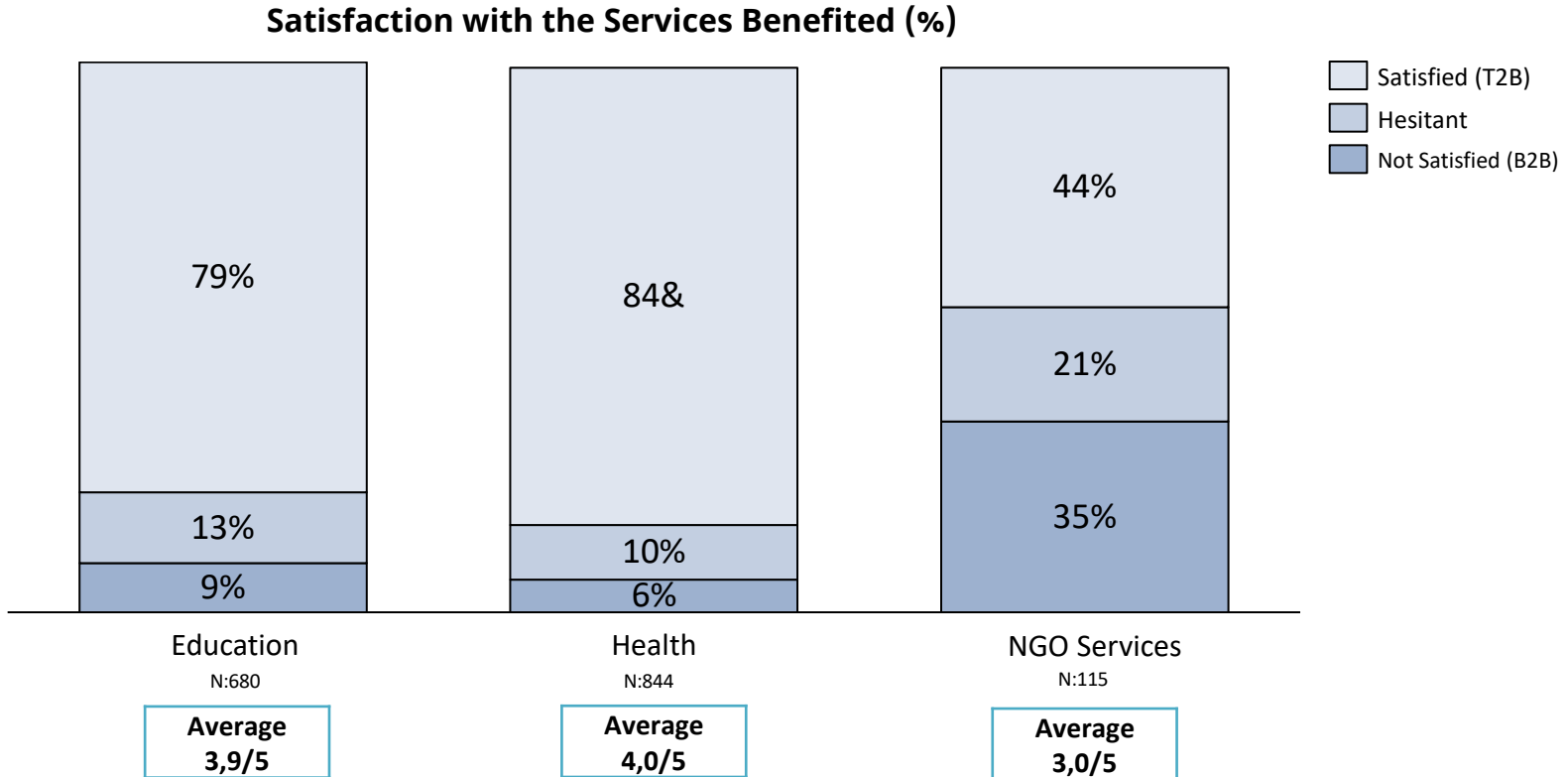
When participants were asked which services they had benefited from during their stay in Türkiye, 84% reported having accessed healthcare services, 68% had used educational services, and 12% had received support from NGOs. On average, participants benefited from 1.6 different service categories out of the four available.



Average Number of Services Utilized: 1.6

Satisfaction with Services

In this assessment, participants who rated services with a score of 4 or 5 were classified as *satisfied*, while those who gave a score of 1 or 2 were categorized as *not satisfied*. According to this classification, the highest satisfaction rate was observed for healthcare services, with 84% of participants expressing satisfaction. These results indicate that satisfaction with basic public services, particularly healthcare and education provided by the state, is high. However, perceptions of services delivered by NGOs appears to be more complex and is generally less positive.



Satisfaction with Services

Participants' satisfaction with the services they received was analyzed across various factors, such as legal status, gender, and age. Within each criterion, groups that showed a significantly higher satisfaction level compared to the average were marked in blue, while those with lower satisfaction levels were marked in red. According to the analysis, the 55–64 age group had the highest satisfaction levels in both healthcare services and NGO support.

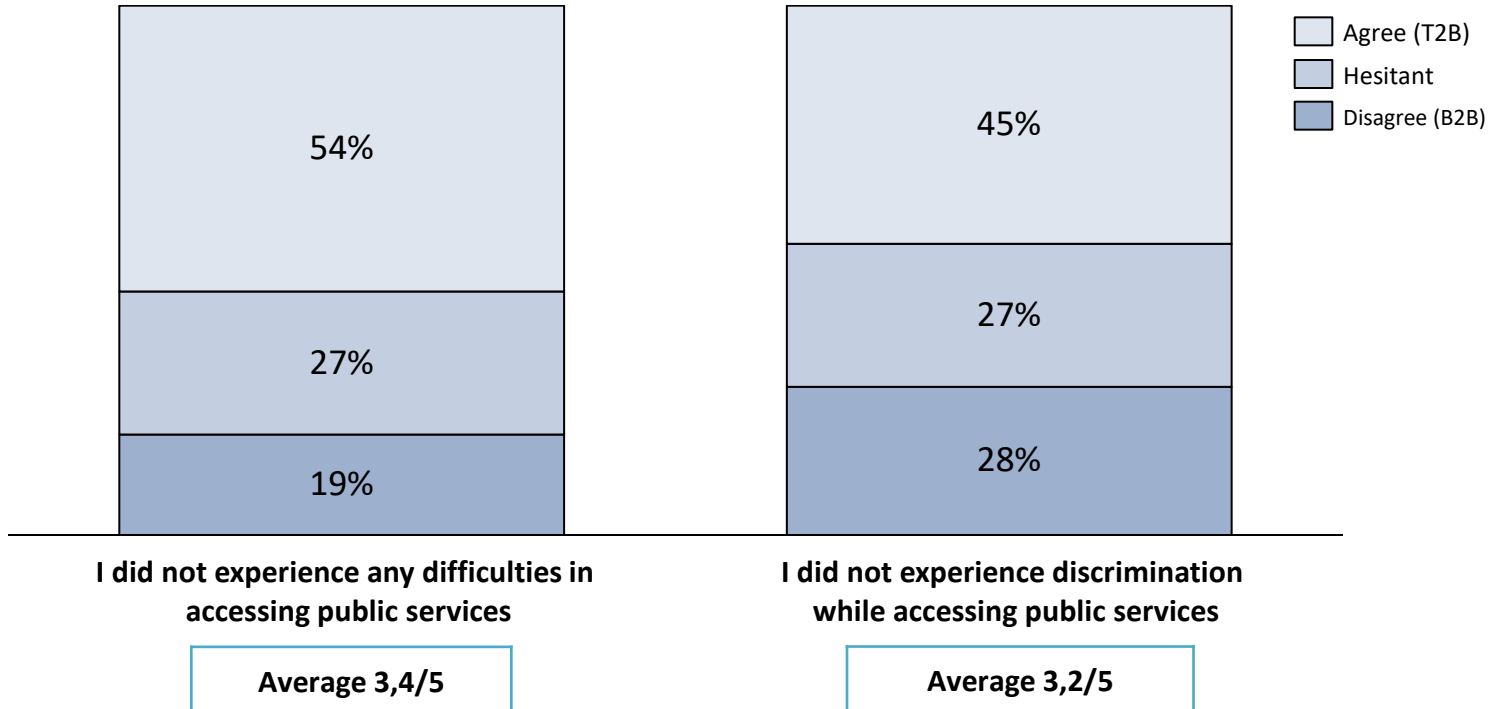
Satisfaction with the Services Benefited T2B (%)

	Legal Status			Gender		Age					Total
	Turkish Citizen	Temporary Protection Status	Residence Permit	Man	Woman	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
Education (N=680)	81%	78%	77%	74%	82%	71%	82%	86% ↑	81%	67% ↓	79%
Health (N=844)	87%	85%	67% ↓	80%	88%	79% ↓	84%	89% ↑	87%	90% ↑	84%
NGO Services (N=115)	33%	46%	50%	34%	56%	45%	47%	41%	31% ↓	80% ↑	44%

Opinions on Public Services

As part of the assessment, participants rated their access to public services on a scale from 1 to 5. Those who gave a score of 4 or 5 were classified as *satisfied*, while those who gave a score of 1 or 2 were considered *not satisfied*. Based on this classification, 19% of participants reported dissatisfaction with access to public services, while 27% remained neutral. Although these results reflect a generally positive outlook regarding access to public services, they also reveal areas for improvement—particularly in relation to discrimination. Experiencing discrimination was reported by 28% of participants, highlighting a significant issue that should be addressed by social cohesion and integration policies.

Opinions on the Services Benefited (%)

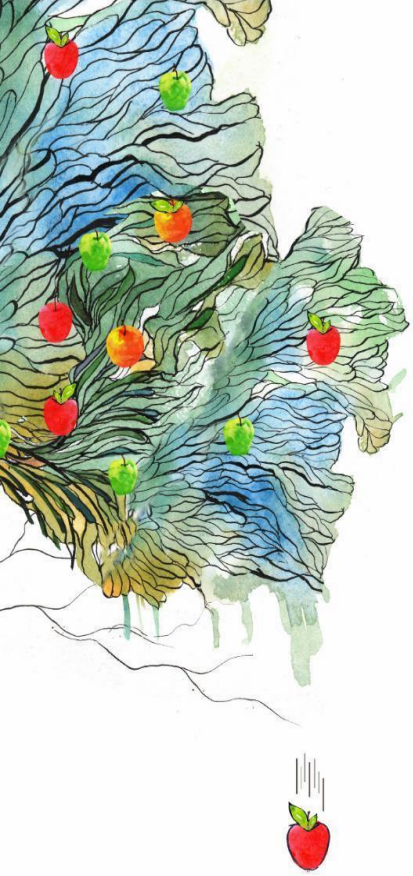


Opinions on Public Services

Syrians holding residence permits had less difficulty accessing public services than those who did not have residence permits. Additionally, among those who believe that public services are inclusive, the 18–24 age group is a significantly lower percentage of the population, whereas the 55–64 age group was a significantly higher proportion.

Opinions on the Services Benefited T2B (%)

	Legal Status			Gender		Age					Total
	Turkish Citizen	Temporary Protection Status	Residence Permit	Man	Woman	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	
Accessing Public Services	56%	53%	70% ↑	51%	57%	48%	57%	58%	52%	62%	54%
Inclusion of Public Services	44%	45%	48%	45%	45%	33% ↓	49%	49%	51%	58% ↑	45%

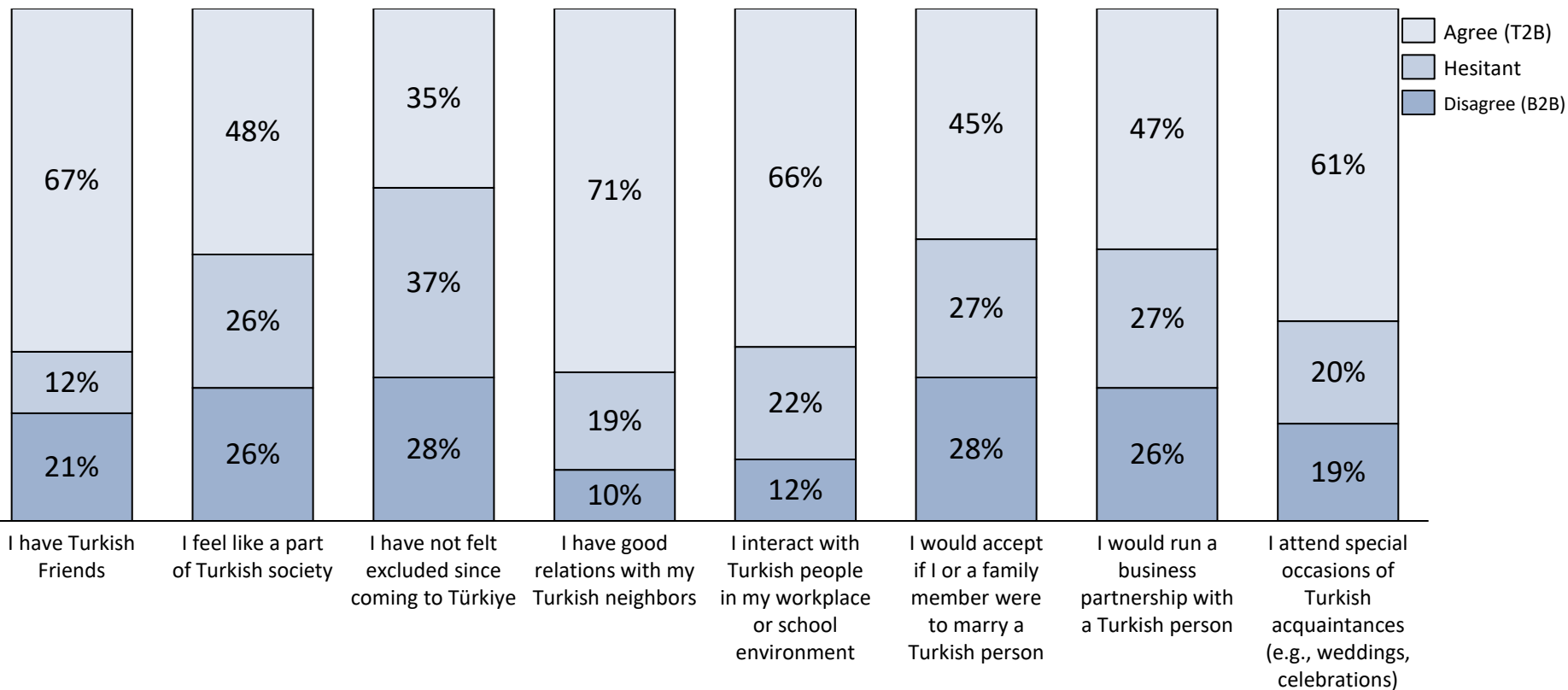


FINDINGS

***(Social Contact and Social Cohesion –
Positive Attitudes and Behaviors)***

71% of participants stated that they have good relationships with their neighbors, while 28% reported experiencing varying degrees of social exclusion since arriving in Türkiye.

Social Contact (%)



The overall average for social contact was calculated as 3.41. There were no statistically significant differences by criteria, legal status, gender, or age breakdowns. However, it was determined that male participants showed a higher level of agreement compared to female participants for the statements "I have Turkish friends" and "I interact with Turkish people in my workplace or school environment."

Social Contact T2B (%)

	Total	Legal Status			Gender		Age				
		Turkish Citizen	Temporary Protection Status	Residence Permit	Man	Woman	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
I have Turkish friends	67%	75%	66%	57%	72% ↑	62% ↓	71%	66%	65%	69%	54%
I feel like a part of Turkish society	48%	51%	48%	43%	48%	48%	43%	49%	50%	53%	48%
I have not felt excluded since coming to Türkiye	35%	40%	34%	40%	35%	35%	31%	36%	40%	28%	44%
I have good relations with my Turkish neighbors	71%	74%	70%	70%	72%	70%	70%	68%	76%	75%	65%
I interact with Turkish people in my workplace or school environment	66%	71%	66%	55%	74% ↑	60% ↓	71%	68%	66%	60%	52%
I would accept if I or a family member were to marry a Turkish person	45%	48%	44%	45%	46%	43%	41%	48%	43%	44%	50%
I would enter a business partnership with a Turkish person	47%	48%	48%	43%	52%	43%	45%	45%	53%	51%	44%
I attend special occasions of Turkish acquaintances (e.g., weddings, celebrations)	61%	68%	61%	51%	62%	61%	56%	62%	67%	63%	60%

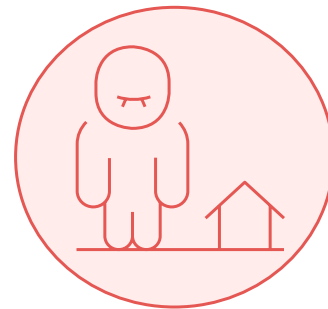
- ❖ There is no statistically significant difference in terms of social contact between women (3.37) and men (3.45).
- ❖ There is no statistically significant difference in levels of social contact across age groups. This suggests that social contact may occur independently of age.
- ❖ A statistically significant, but very weak, positive correlation was found between length of stay in Türkiye and level of social contact. Although a slight increase in social contact scores was observed among those who have lived in Türkiye longer, this increase is very minor .
- ❖ Married Syrians have higher social contact scores compared to those who are not married. This finding suggests that married individuals are better integrated and engage in more communication with Turkish society.
- ❖ There is a statistically significant difference in social contact scores between those who consider returning to Syria (3.28) and those who do not (3.59). Syrians who establish stronger social ties with Turkish society and feel a greater sense of belonging in Türkiye are less likely to return to their home country. This is a key insight into how social cohesion policies can impact refugees' long-term settlement decisions.

Social Contact



Syrians who engage in more positive social contact with Turkish people

are more likely to consider
long-term settlement in
Türkiye



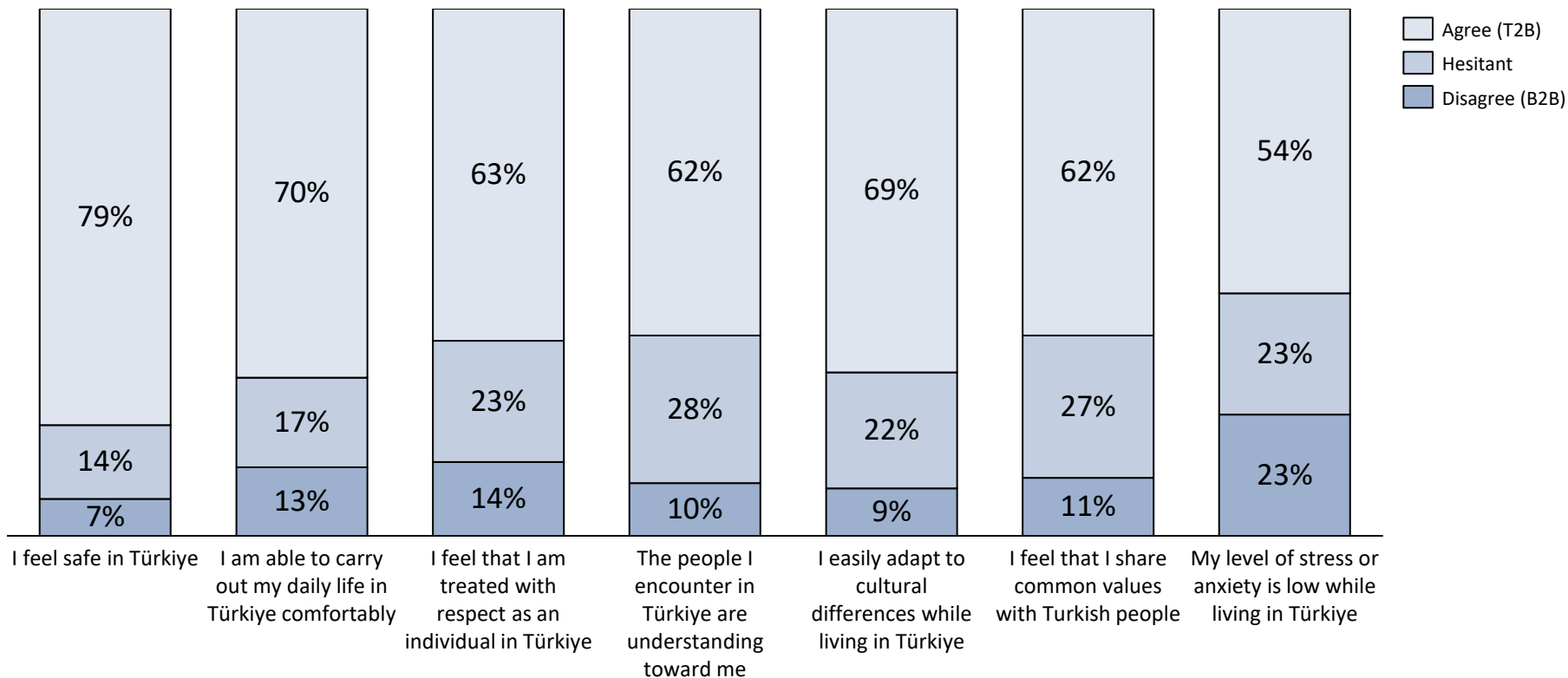
Syrians who engage in less positive social contact with Turkish people

are more likely to want
to return to their home
country

Social Coherence

When evaluating their own attitudes and behaviors, participants most agreed with the statement “I feel safe in Türkiye,” (79% agreement). In contrast, the statement with the lowest level of agreement was “My level of stress and anxiety is low while living in Türkiye,” (54% agreement).

Attitudes and Behaviors (%)



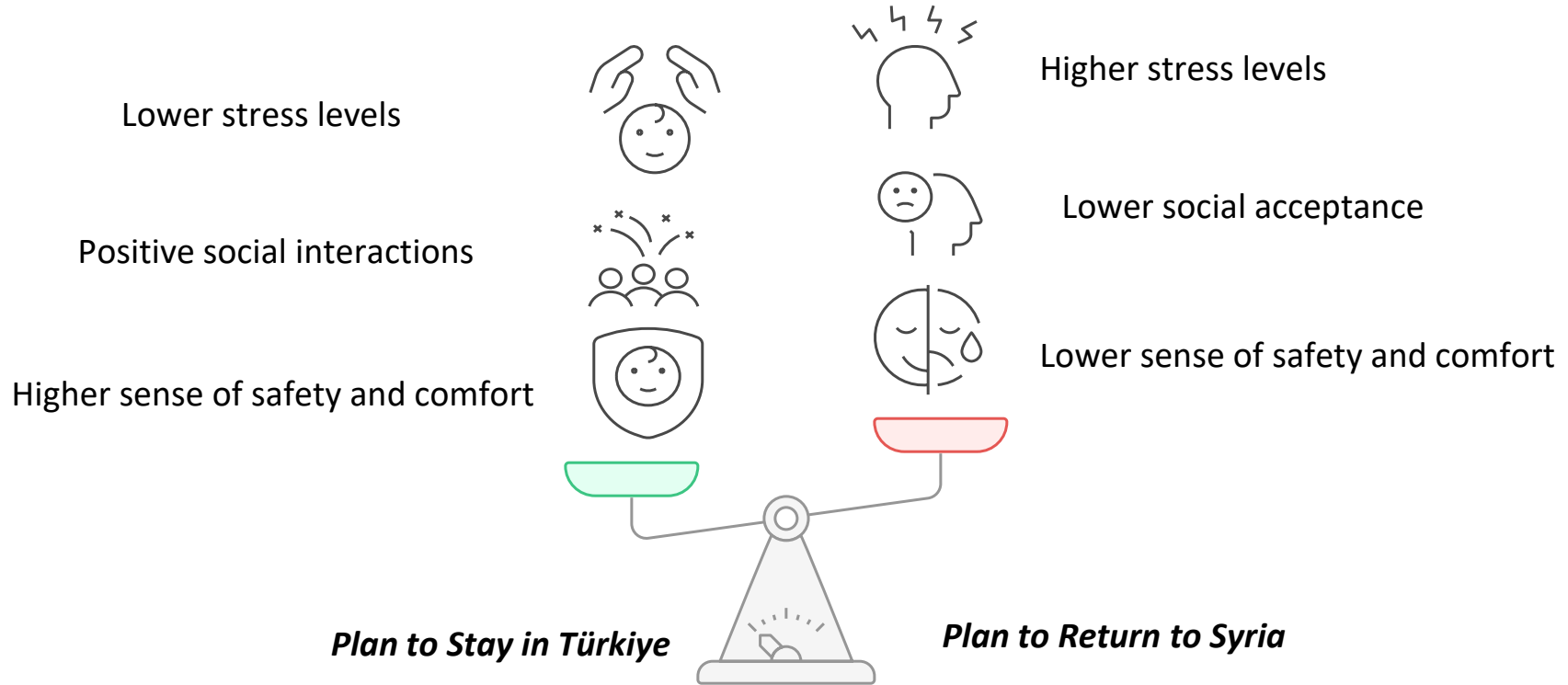
Legal status, gender, and age categories were used to analyze participants who agreed with the social cohesion statements. Overall, women showed significantly higher levels of agreement with these statements compared to men, indicating that women experience higher levels of social cohesion than men. Additionally, participants aged 18–24 showed significantly lower levels of agreement with many of the statements compared to other age groups. This suggests that younger individuals face more challenges in terms of social cohesion.

Attitudes and Behaviors T2B (%)

	Total	Legal Status			Gender		Age				
		Turkish Citizen	Temporary Protection Status	Residence Permit	Man	Woman	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
I feel safe in Türkiye	79%	78%	80%	72%	74% ↓	83% ↑	68% ↓	81%	83%	88%	92%
I am able to carry out my daily life in Türkiye comfortably	70%	76%	68%	77%	65% ↓	74% ↑	65%	68%	75%	69%	88% ↑
I feel that I am treated with respect as an individual in Türkiye	63%	62%	63%	57%	58% ↓	67% ↑	48% ↓	65%	71% ↑	68%	79%
The people I encounter in Türkiye are understanding toward me	62%	60%	63%	53%	60%	63%	55%	62%	67%	62%	77%
I easily adapt to cultural differences while living in Türkiye	69%	77%	67%	70%	71%	67%	68%	70%	70%	66%	69%
I feel that I share common values with Turkish people	62%	62%	63%	47%	59%	64%	53% ↓	61%	72% ↑	64%	67%
My level of stress or anxiety is low while living in Türkiye	54%	43% ↓	56% ↑	47%	48% ↓	58% ↑	39% ↓	56%	62%	62%	67%

- ❖ A statistically significant difference was found in social cohesion between women (3.73) and men (3.58). The higher scores among women indicate that they feel safer, are better able to carry out their daily lives, and they experience more positive interactions with the local community compared to men.
- ❖ A statistically significant difference in social cohesion levels was also observed across age groups. In general, social cohesion scores tend to increase with age. The highest average score (3.92) was recorded among participants aged 65 and above, while the lowest average score (3.50) was observed in the 18–24 age group. The lower scores in attitudes and behaviors among young refugees may suggest that they face greater challenges in the adaptation process or have different expectations. This attitude is also consistent with the finding that intentions to return to Syria are higher among participants aged 18–24 compared to other age groups.
- ❖ There is no statistically significant relationship between length of stay in Türkiye and social cohesion.
- ❖ There is a statistically significant difference in positive attitudes and behavior scores between those who consider returning to Syria (3.56) and those not considering returning (3.84). Those who do not wish to return to Syria feel safer in Türkiye, carry out their daily lives more comfortably, and experience more positive interactions with the local community. In contrast, those who intend to return to Syria report facing more difficulties in their lives in Türkiye, feel less accepted, and experience higher levels of stress. In conclusion, as refugees' positive social experiences increase, their willingness to return decreases; whereas those who struggle with social cohesion tend to show a stronger desire to return to their home country.

Social Coherence



Social Contact and Social Coherence

- ❖ The correlation analysis reveals a moderate-to-strong positive relationship between the level of contact Syrian refugees have with Turkish society and their level of social cohesion ($r = 0.573$, $p < 0.001$). This strong correlation indicates that as Syrian refugees' contact with Turkish society increases, their social cohesion levels increase significantly. This finding highlights the critical importance of social contact with the host community in the social cohesion processes for refugees. Syrians who engage in more frequent and positive interactions with Turkish society feel safer, carry out their daily lives more comfortably, and adapt more easily to cultural differences.
- ❖ The findings support the contact hypothesis, showing that increased positive interaction between different groups contributes to the development of mutual understanding and positive attitudes.



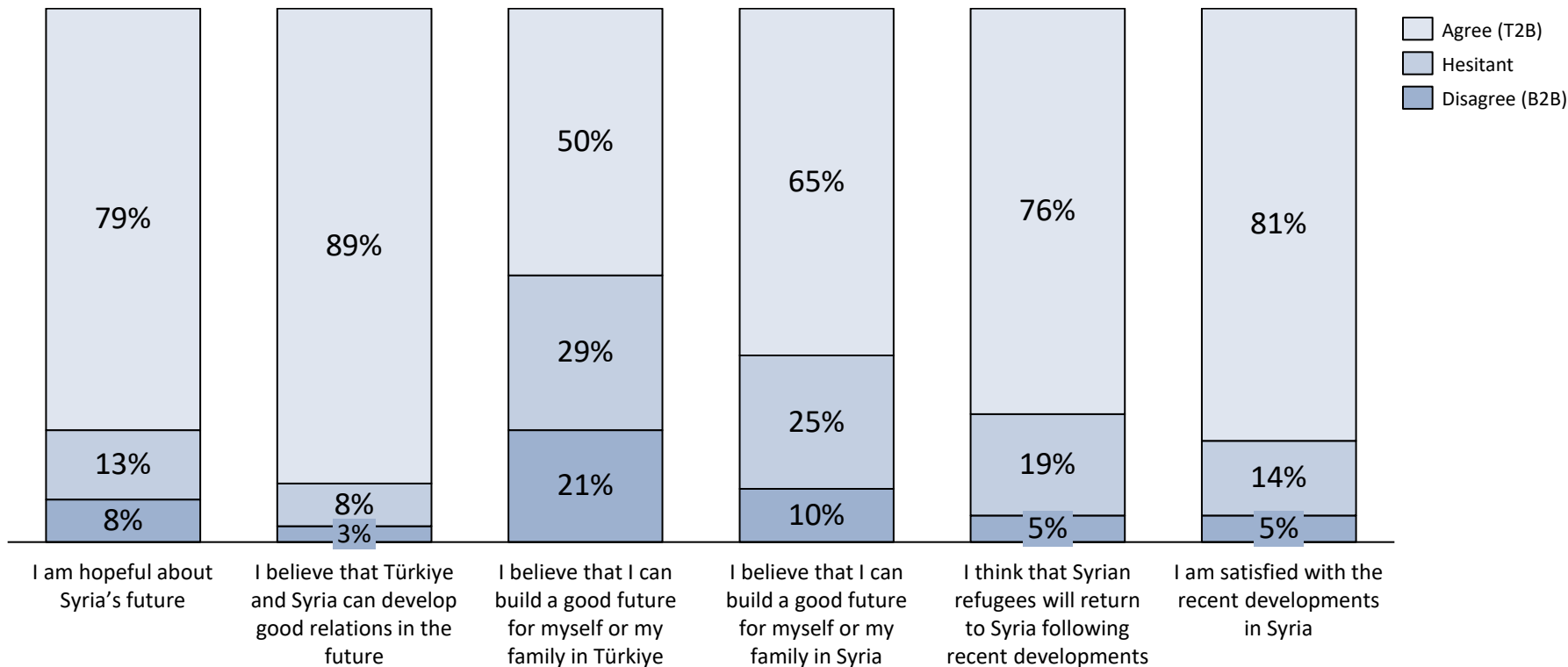
FINDINGS

(Plans and Expectations)

Plans and Expectations

79% of participants are hopeful about Syria's future, while only 8% reported having no hope for the future. Additionally, 76% of participants expressed the belief that, following recent developments in the region, Syrian refugees will eventually return to Syria.

Plans and Expectations (%)



Plans and Expectations

In general, no statistically significant differences were observed across legal status, gender, or age groups regarding participants' plans and expectations. However, participants in the 18–24 age group showed lower levels of agreement with the statement “I believe that I can build a good future for myself or my family in Türkiye”.

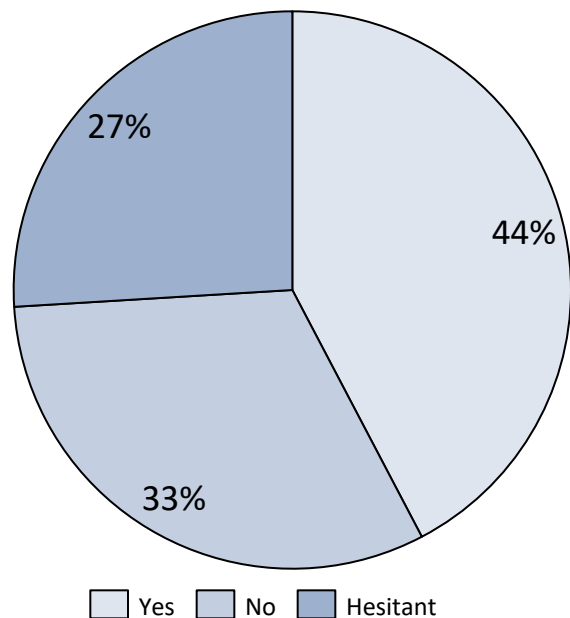
Plans and Expectations T2B (%)

	Total	Legal Status			Gender		Age				
		Turkish Citizen	Temporary Protection Status	Residence Permit	Man	Woman	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
I am hopeful about Syria's future	79%	83%	77%	81%	82%	75%	79%	77%	77%	85%	83%
I believe that Türkiye and Syria can develop good relations in the future	89%	93%	88%	89%	90%	88%	88%	88%	89%	92%	88%
I believe that I can build a good future for myself or my family in Türkiye	50%	51%	50%	49%	47%	52%	43% ↓	50%	54%	58%	56%
I believe that I can build a good future for myself or my family in Syria	65%	71%	63%	70%	69%	62%	68%	68%	57%	70%	58%
I think that Syrian refugees will return to Syria following recent developments	76%	81%	74%	81%	77%	75%	79%	74%	72%	83%	73%
I am satisfied with the recent developments in Syria	81%	85%	80%	81%	84%	78%	80%	80%	80%	85%	85%

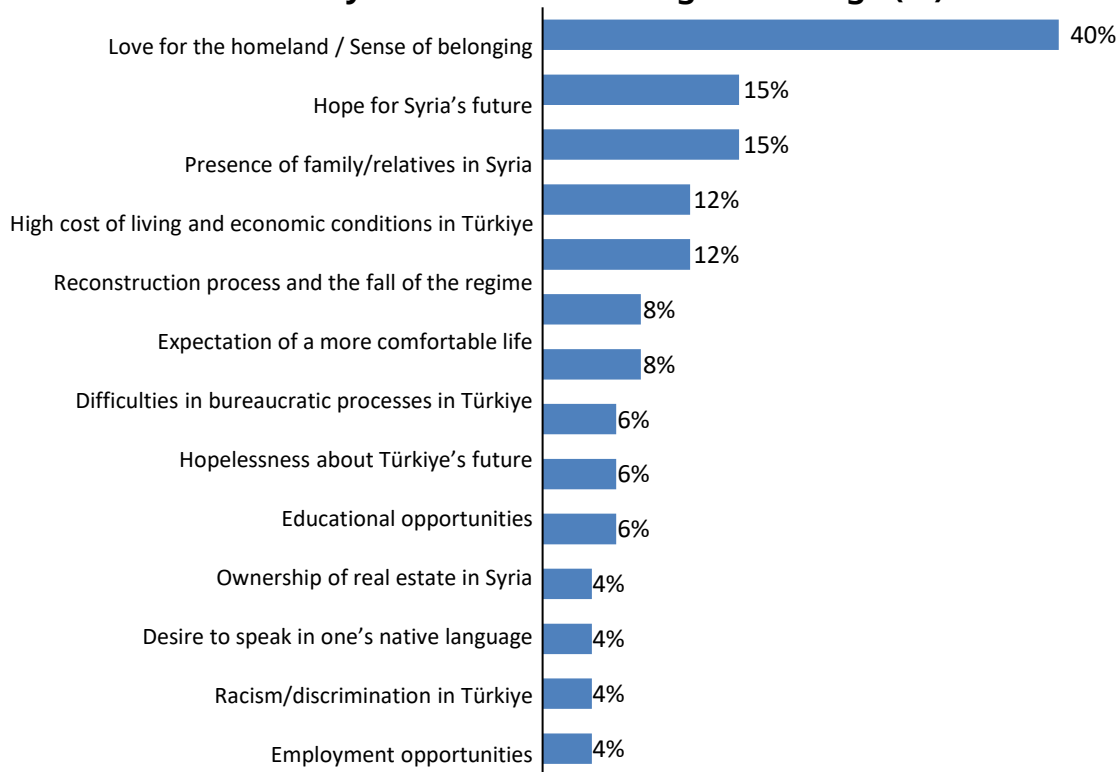
Return Intentions

44% of participants stated that they are thinking about returning to Syria given recent developments in the country. This question offered reasons for return and the three most frequently selected responses were respectively: “Love for the homeland and sense of belonging” (40%), “Hope for Syria’s future” (15%), and “Family/Relatives being in Syria” (15%). No relationship was found between the participants’ length of stay in Türkiye and their intention to return.

Those Considering Returning to Syria (%)



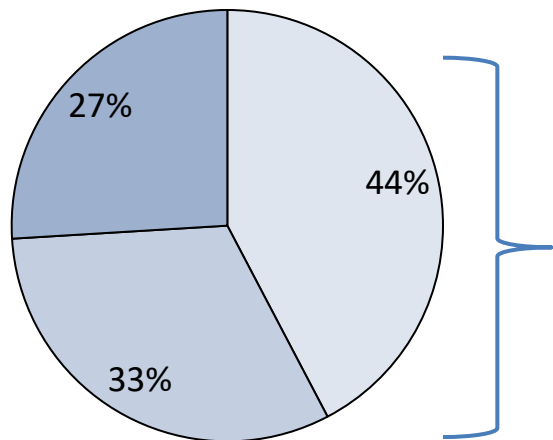
Why Are You Considering Returning? (%)



Return Intentions

Among participants who are considering returning to Syria, the proportion of men (51%) is significantly higher than the proportion of women (38%). Additionally, among those planning to return to Syria, the proportion of participants who have acquired Turkish citizenship (56%) is significantly higher than those with temporary protection status (41%), and the proportion of those aged 18–24 is higher compared to other age groups.

Those Considering to Return to Syria (%)



	Total	Legal Status			Gender		Age				
		Turkish Citizen	Temporary Protection Status	Residence Permit	Man	Woman	18-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64
Yes	44%	56% ↑	41% ↓	53%	51% ↑	38% ↓	52% ↑	47%	34% ↓	42%	35%
No	30%	16% ↓	33% ↑	21%	27%	32%	25% ↓	30%	32%	32%	46% ↑
Hesitant	26%	28%	26%	26%	22% ↓	29% ↑	24%	23%	34% ↑	26%	19%

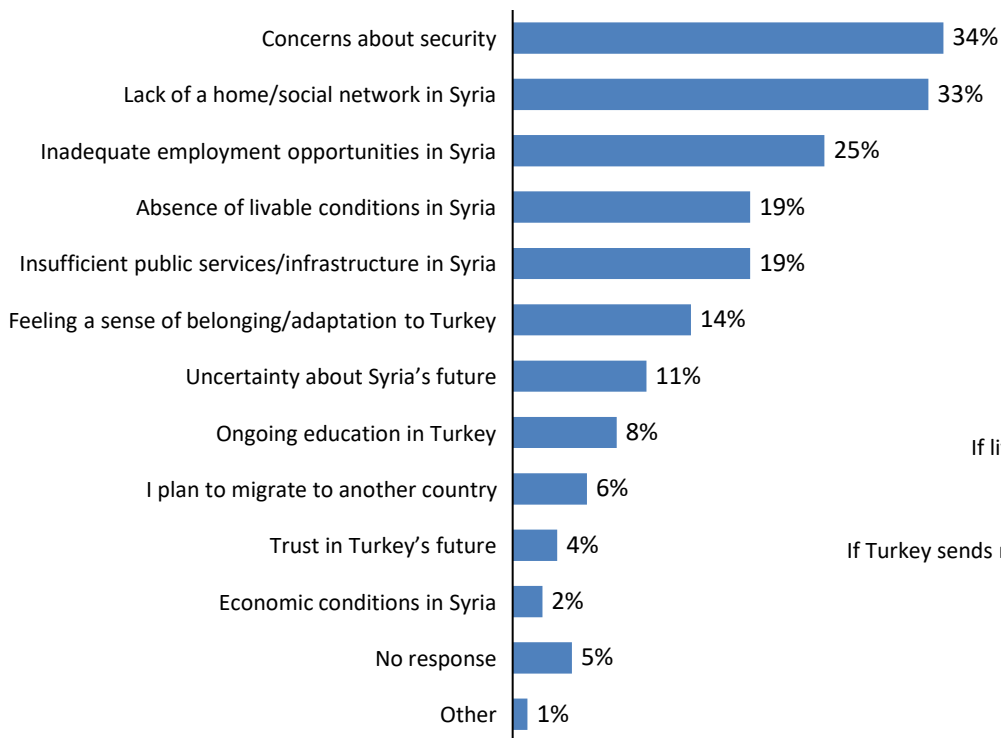
☐ Yes
 ☐ No
 ☐ Hesitant

Xsights Return Intentions

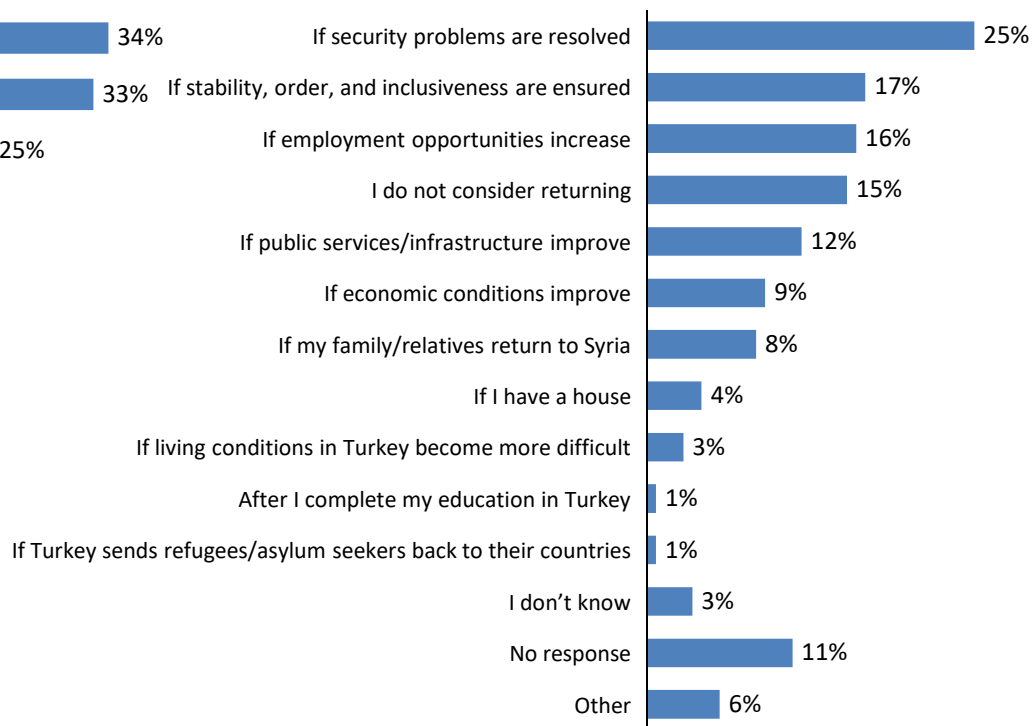
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33% of participants stated that they do not consider returning to their home country. When asked about the reasons for not returning, the three most frequently selected responses were: “Concerns about security” (34%), “Lack of a house/social network in Syria” (33%), and “Inadequate employment opportunities in Syria” (25%). When asked what would make them consider returning, participants selected the following: “If security problems are resolved” (25%), “If stability, order, and inclusiveness are ensured” (17%) and “If employment opportunities increase” (16%).

Why Don't You Consider Returning? (%)



What Would Make You Consider Returning?



Trust and Return Intentions

- ❖ The average score for the Trust in Türkiye's Future Index is 3.81/5. This average was calculated based on the following items:
 - I believe that Türkiye and Syria will develop good relations in the future
 - I believe that I can build a good future for myself or my family in Türkiye

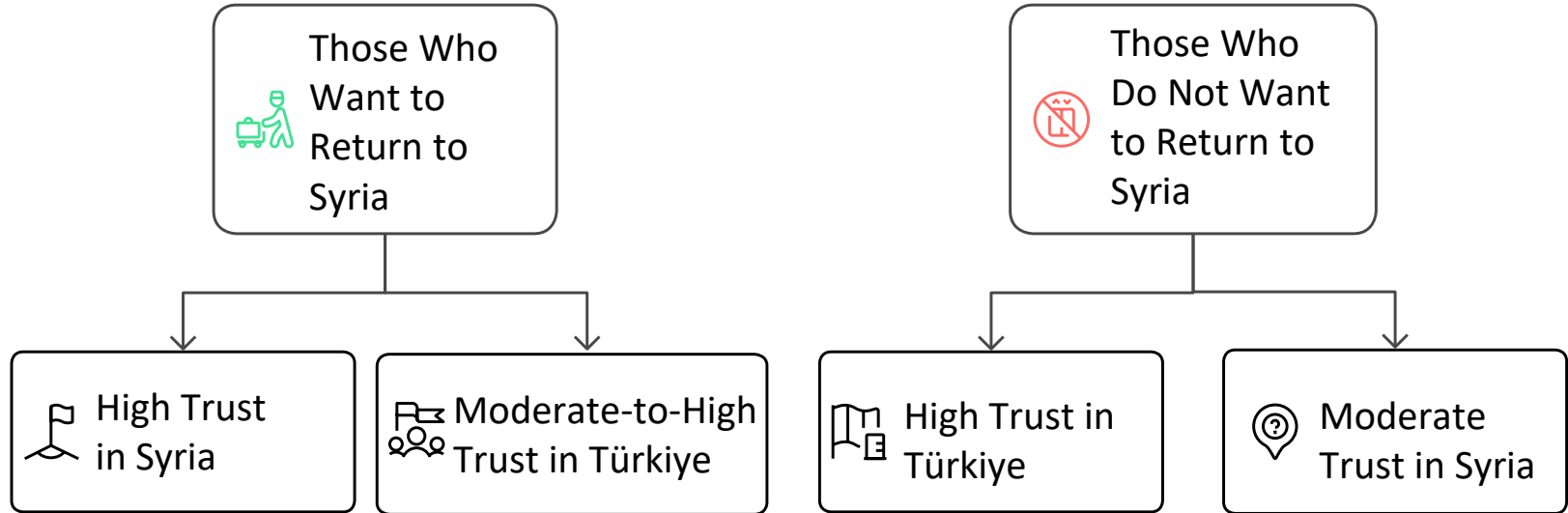
- ❖ The average score for the Trust in Syria's Future Index is 4.02/5. This average was calculated based on the following items:
 - I am hopeful about Syria's future
 - I believe that I can build a good future for myself or my family in Syria
 - I think that Syrian refugees will return to Syria following recent developments
 - I am satisfied with the recent developments in Syria

Trust and Return Intentions

- ❖ Participants who wish to return to Syria have significantly higher levels of trust in Syria's future compared to those who do not wish to return. The difference (0.68) is substantial and statistically highly significant.
- ❖ Participants who do not wish to return to Syria have slightly higher levels of trust in Türkiye compared to those who do wish to return. Although this difference is small (0.11), it is statistically significant.
- ❖ Both participants who wish to return and those who do not show a moderate-to-high level of trust in Türkiye (between 3.75 and 3.86). However, there is a clear divergence between the two groups in terms of trust in Syria. Among those with an intention to return, trust in Syria (4.41) is noticeably higher than trust in Türkiye (3.75). Among those with no intention to return, trust in Syria (3.73) and trust in Türkiye (3.86) are similar.

Trust and Return Intentions

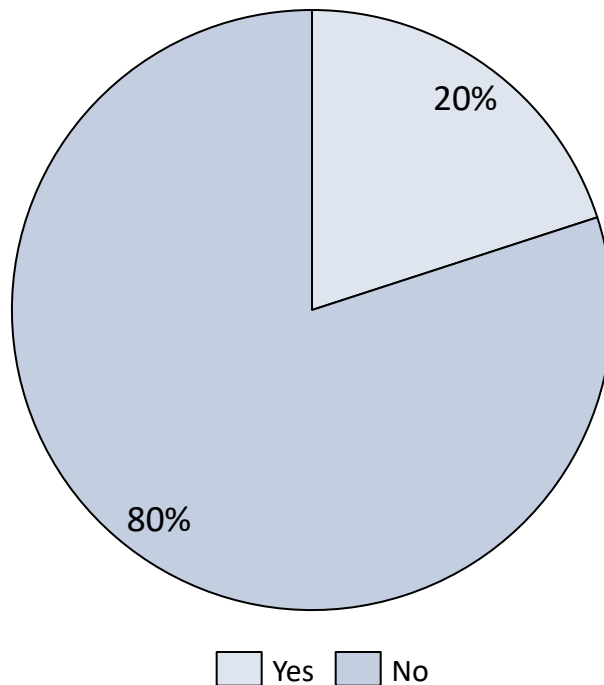
Relationship Between Trust and Return Intentions



Immigration to a Third Country

20% of participants stated that they wish to migrate to a third country, other than Syria or Türkiye. Among these individuals, the most preferred destinations are Germany (25%), any Gulf country (21%), and Canada (17%). The proportion of participants who stated that they want to migrate to any country other than Türkiye or Syria is 3%.

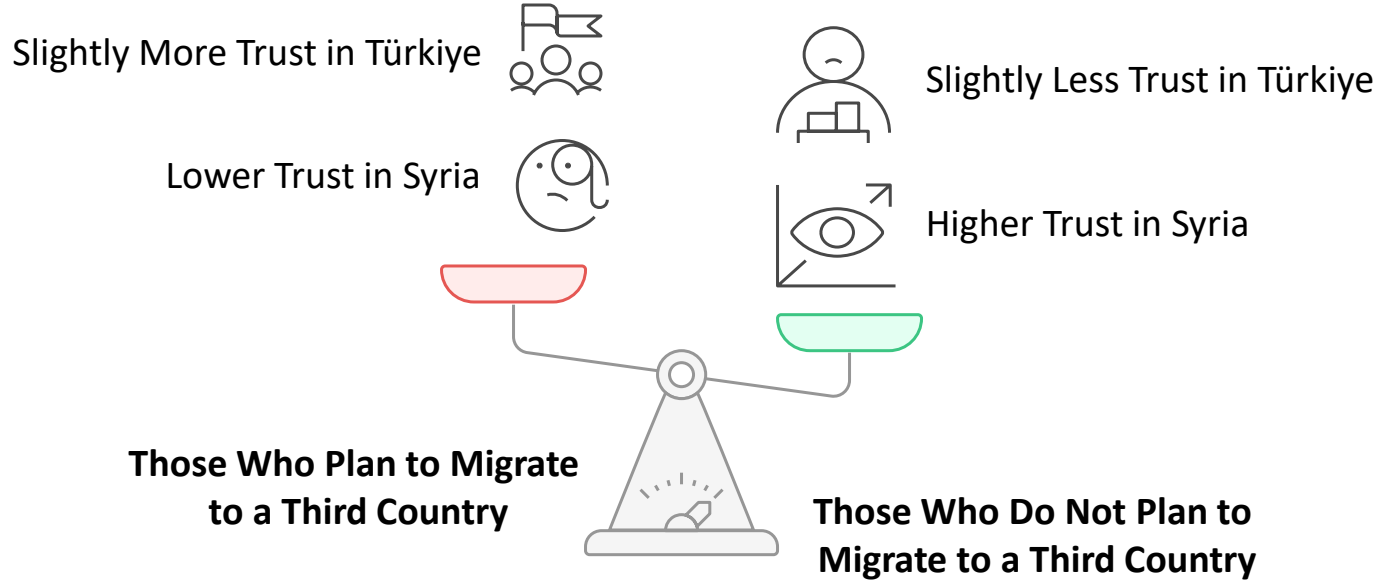
Immigration Plan to a Third Country (%)



Immigration to a Third Country

- ❖ Syrian refugees who do not plan to migrate to another country (4.10) have a significantly higher level of trust in Syria's future compared to those who do plan to migrate (3.74). Refugees who have more trust in Syria tend to either return to their country or stay in Türkiye. Refugees who plan to migrate to a third country have lower trust in Syria.
- ❖ In terms of trust in Türkiye, there is no significant difference between those who plan to migrate (3.83) and those who do not (3.81). Both groups have a similar, moderate-to-high levels of trust in Türkiye. This suggests that trust in Türkiye is not a determining factor in the decision to migrate to a third country.
- ❖ Participants who plan to migrate to another country have slightly higher trust in Türkiye (3.83) than in Syria (3.74), while those who do not plan to migrate have higher trust in Syria (4.10) than in Türkiye (3.81). The fact that 80% of refugees do not plan to migrate to another country indicates a general tendency to envision a future either in Türkiye or Syria. These findings provide valuable insights into the factors that influence refugees' future planning.

Immigration to a Third Country





Annexes

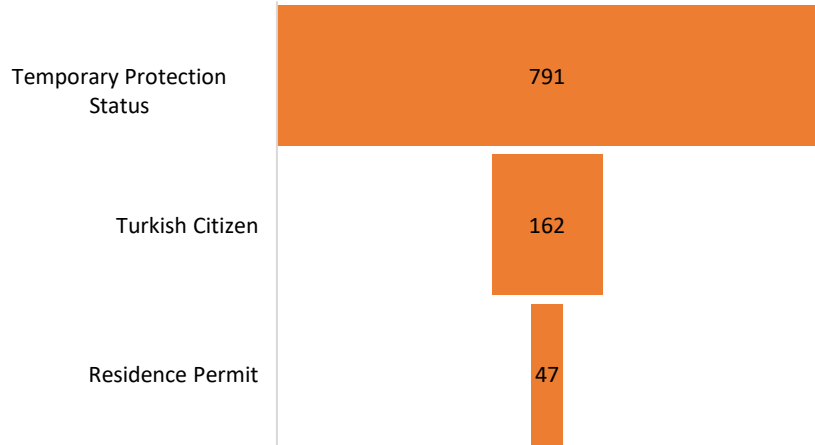


Demographics

Temporary protection status is the most common status, with 791 individuals. The number of participants who are Turkish citizens is 162, while 47 individuals hold residence permits. Regarding the desire for citizenship, 679 participants responded “Yes:”, 111 said “No”, and 48 stated “I am not sure”. These results reveal that a significant portion of the Syrian population in Türkiye wishes to obtain permanent status and Turkish citizenship. However, it is also evident that uncertainties and indecision persist for some individuals.

Legal Status

Number of people

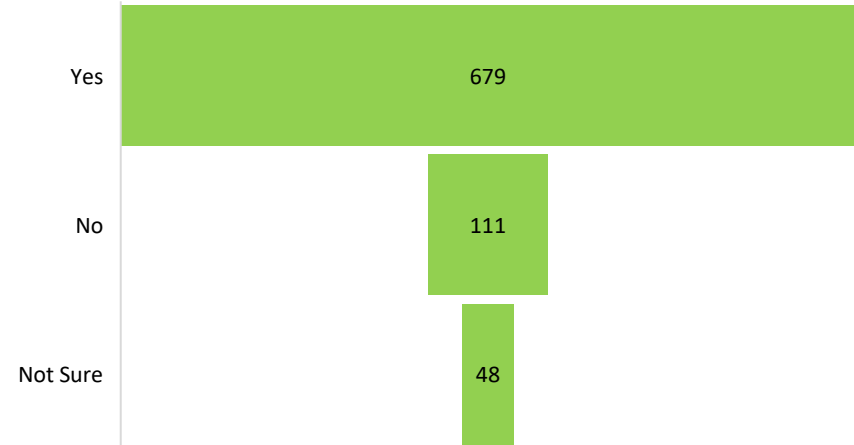


N=1000

What is your legal status in Türkiye?

Desire for Turkish Citizenship

Number of people



N= 838

Would you want to become a Turkish citizen?

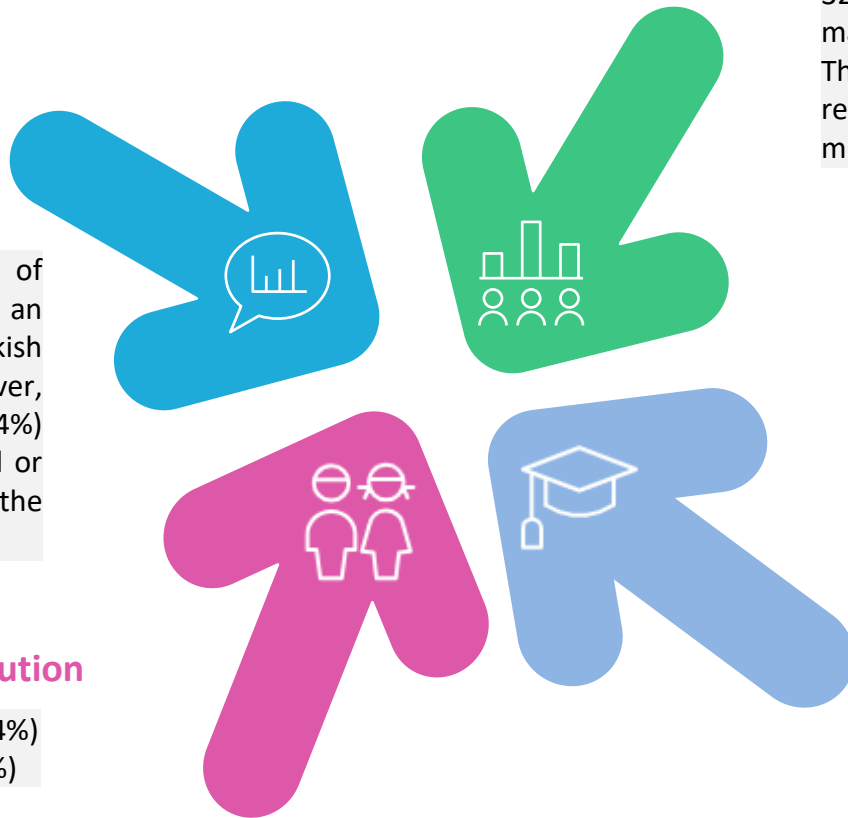
Demographic Information

Turkish Level

Approximately three-quarters of participants (76%) have at least an intermediate level of Turkish language proficiency; however, there is a significant group (24%) who do not speak Turkish at all or have very limited knowledge of the language.

Gender Distribution

542 Woman (54%)
458 Man (46%)



Age Distribution

The average age of participants is 32.7. Participants aged 35–54 make up 61% of the total sample. This indicates that the majority of respondents fall within the middle-age group.

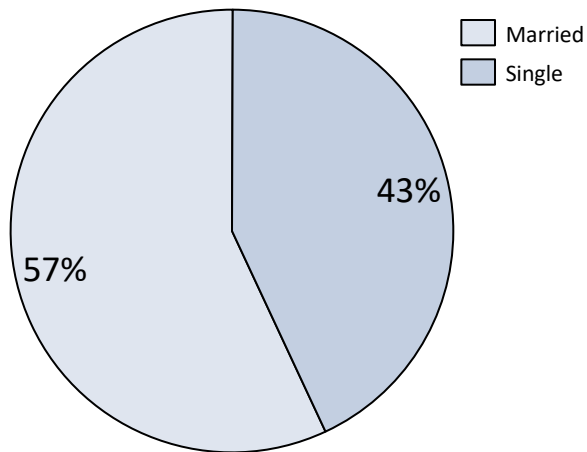
Education Level

With respect to education levels, the largest group consists of individuals with a university education (36%), followed by high school graduates (31%). The proportion of those with no formal education or who did not complete basic education (those who never attended school or dropped out of primary school) is quite low at only 5%. Overall, 86% of the group appears to have received education beyond basic level, meaning they are at least middle school graduates.

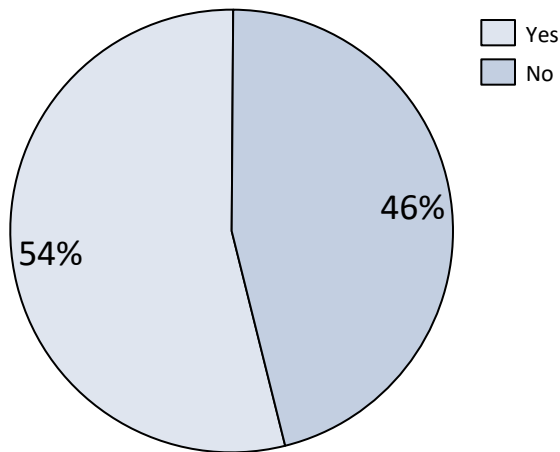
Demographics

57% of participants are married and 54% have children. Among participants with children, the average number of children has been is 3.5.

Marital status (%)

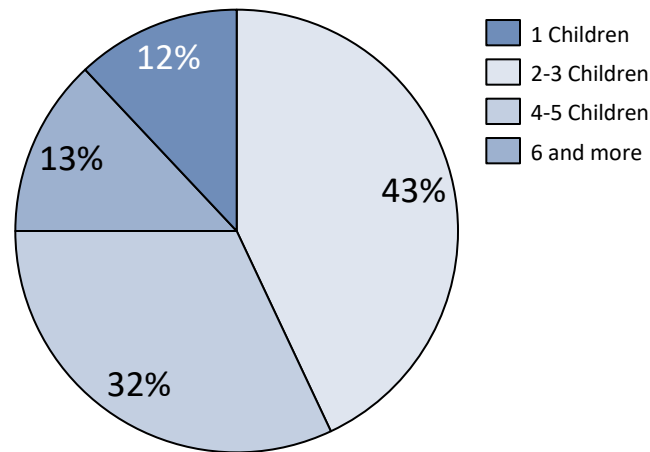


Having Children (%)



N: 1000

Number of Children (%)



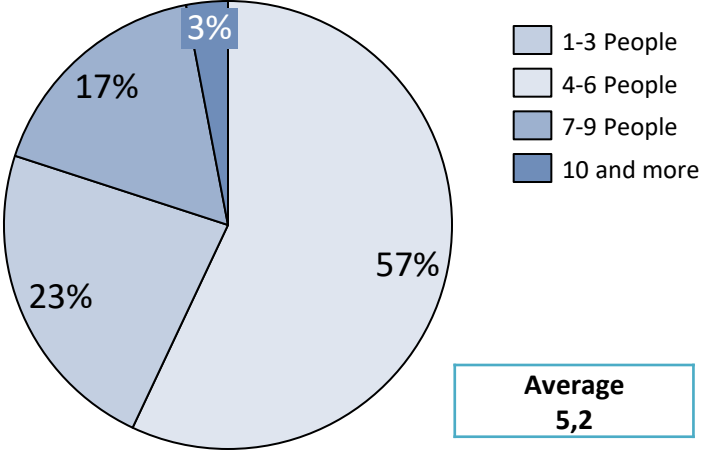
N: 539

**Average Number of
Children 3,5**

Are you married?
Do you have children?
How many children do you have?

57% of participants live in a household of 4 to 6 people. In the study, the average household size among Syrians was calculated as 5.2 persons. According to the latest TURKSTAT data (2024), the average household size in Türkiye is 3.1 persons. Additionally, 77% of participants reported that their homes have 3 to 4 rooms, with the average number of rooms being 3.3. According to the latest TURKSTAT data (2021), the average number of rooms in occupied dwellings in Türkiye is 3.6.

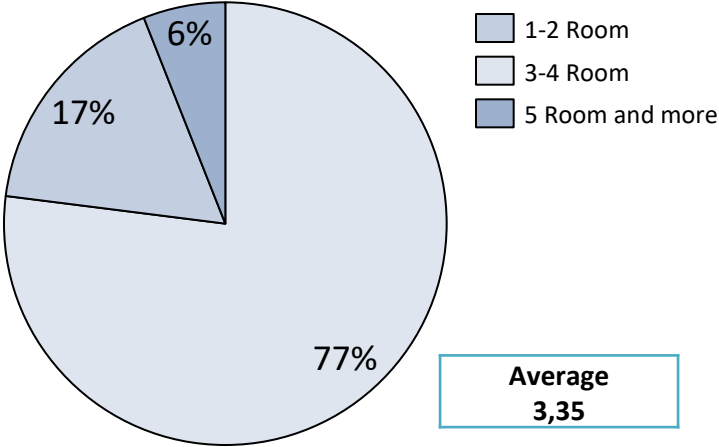
Number of Individuals Living in the Household (%)



N=1000

How many people live in the household?

Number of Rooms in the House (%)

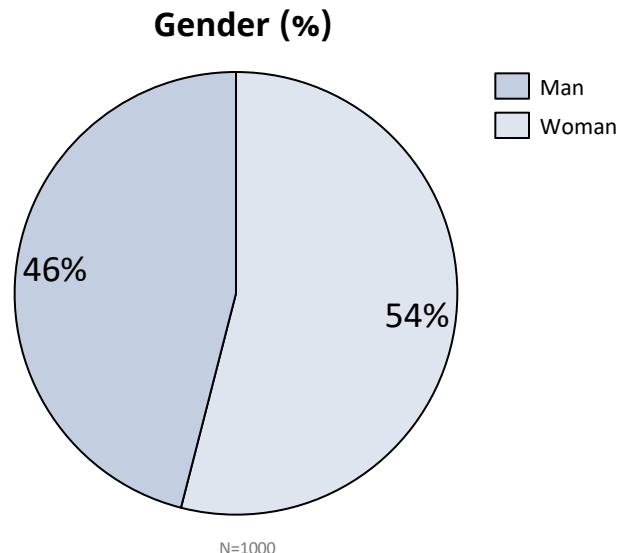
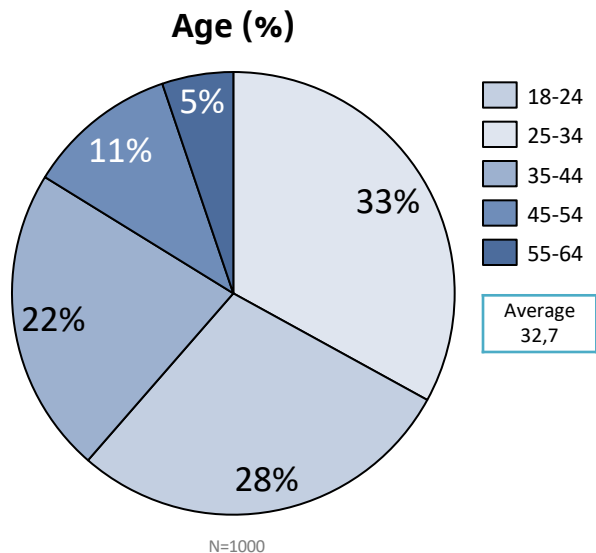


N=1000

How many rooms, including the living room, are there in the house/place you live in?

Demographics

The average age of survey participants is 32.7, and the gender distribution is 54% female and 46% male. When examining Turkish language proficiency levels of participants, the largest group consists of those who reported having an intermediate level of Turkish at 32%, while 7% of participants stated that they do not speak any Turkish.



How would you rate your Turkish proficiency? N=1000

How old are you? N=1000

What is your gender? N=1000

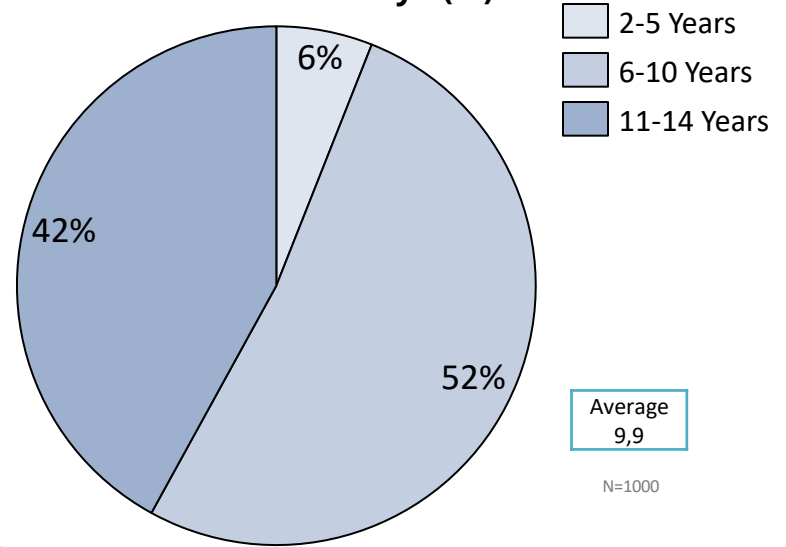
Demographics

The provinces where survey participants reside most densely are İstanbul (26%), Gaziantep (21%), and Şanlıurfa (13%). The vast majority of participants stated that they have been living in Türkiye for between 6 and 10 years. In terms of educational level, the proportion of participants who hold associate or bachelor's degrees is 36%, while the proportion of participants who have never received any education is 2%.

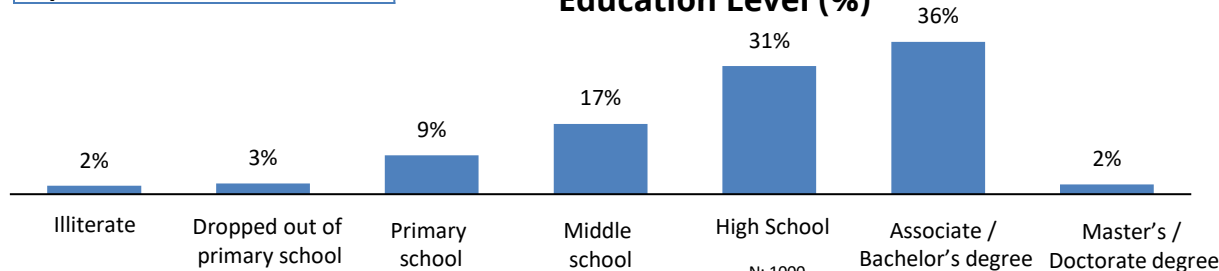
Province (%)

Province	Percentage
Istanbul	26%
Gaziantep	21%
Şanlıurfa	13%
Hatay	11%
Adana	4%
Bursa	8%
Konya	6%
İzmir	6%
Ankara	5%
Toplam	100%

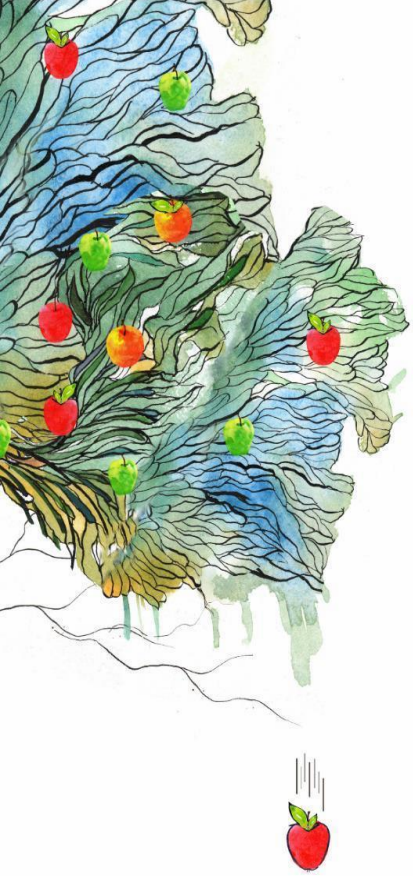
Years Lived in Türkiye (%)



Education Level (%)



How many years have you been living in Türkiye?
In which city do you currently reside?
What is the highest level of education you have completed?



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