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The Relationship Between Poverty and Violence Against Women: Causality Contrary to Expectations

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ABSTRACT

In this research, a field study and analysis are carried out to test the argument that violence against women can lead to women's poverty. The theoretical background and applied methodology are referred to as a "multidimensional poverty approach." The field study was carried out in districts representing the urban part of Antalya province in Türkiye. Findings suggest that key reasons pushing women into poverty stem from the "empowerment and security" dimension. The rate of women experiencing deprivation in the indicators of *regional danger and violence; being treated fairly; ethnic, religious, and cultural differences preventing access to public services; excessive criticism; and exposure to violence* is quite high.

KEYWORDS

Empowerment; security; subjective welfare; violence; women

INTRODUCTION

Samman (2007) and Alkire (2011), who set out the criteria for defining poverty and subjective well-being, argue that the former is directly related to the latter and that violence is an indirect determinant of poverty. Therefore, contrary to popular opinion, before poverty emerges as a factor that triggers violence, violence emerges as a phenomenon that determines, perpetuates, and even sustains poverty.

From the perspective above, this study will test the argument that "violence can also exist in families that are not financially impoverished, and this violence restricts the freedom of some individuals and contributes to poverty on a multidimensional level" without denying the general view that "violence is more common in relatively financially impoverished families." It is assumed here that the violence inflicted on women might be perpetrated by family members in the household and/or by colleagues at the workplace and/or by people they encounter in public places during daily life. If a causality is sought, it will be underlined that violence is an aspect that should be included in the definition of poverty on the grounds that violence itself obstructs the family's or individual's optimal use of resources and values. Put another way, the aim of the study is to determine whether women's poverty stems from the "socioeconomic structure" of their household or themselves (individual/household infrastructure, income, employment) or from the dimensions of "empowerment and security" (participating in household decisions, physical/mental security, taking part in society without feeling embarrassed).

Accordingly to the stated aim, this section will first discuss the concept of violence and then introduce the approach used to measure poverty in the study. The relationship between poverty and violence will be elaborated based on these discussions. We believe uniqueness of the study

rests on the definition and measurement of poverty, so-called multidimensional poverty, and how this definition integrates violence as a determinant.

Violence is not an inevitable phenomenon of human interaction; in other words, it is not expected as a natural outcome. Many multi-ethnic, multi-religious, and impoverished societies may coexist peacefully (Alkire, 2007). It is vital to understand the various definitions of violence at this stage in order to comprehend how it manifests. For instance, Hegre et al. (2001), the Commission on Human Security (2003), and Sen (2006) characterize violence in the post-Cold War era as a phenomenon practiced by individuals, groups, and state actors within the internal borders of nations rather than being a war waged by armed forces. Violence can be physical as well as psychological, and physical violence can be directed against individuals and/or property (Diprose, 2007). On the other hand, psychological violence can take the form of disrespectful or unjust treatment, discrimination, or using a person's background as a barrier. At this point, it is possible to state that violence has the potential to undermine progress in areas such as education, health, employment, income generation, and infrastructure (Alkire, 2007). As a result, regardless of how violence happens, it can be linked first to subjective well-being and subsequently to societal welfare (Samman, 2007). While it is common for violence to arouse individuals' embarrassment, the tendency to be embarrassed is critical because it affects all elements of talent poverty, social relationships, self-esteem, and the "ability to live without being embarrassed" (Tangney & Dearing, 2002). Additionally, Samman (2007) addresses the material and spiritual aspects of subjective well-being. Achieving this prosperity means achieving competence financial terms in factors such as food, income, and housing, while health, work, physical safety, relationships with friends and family, education, the ability to actively help one's neighbor and others, and the implementation of religious/philosophical beliefs mean achieving spiritual competence. Therefore, violence entering the lives of individuals in some manner restricts their ability to act freely.

Many authors have insisted on the necessity of defining poverty as a multidimensional concept rather than relying on income or consumption expenditures per capita (Bourguignon & Chakravarty, 2003). Nevertheless, a profound lack of agreement on conceptual and methodological issues for its identification remains (Edo et al., 2021). If the problem is addressed from the perspective of new poverty literature, the concept of multidimensional poverty (Alkire, 2011) argues that the components of poverty vary according to people, time, and context and have multiple spheres of influence. For example, in this literature, poverty is defined as poor health, insufficient education, low income, insecure housing, difficult or precarious work, political power restraints, food insecurity, and underestimation of the better off. This definition demonstrates that a one-dimensional (income-expenditure) assessment of poverty (monetary approach), such as poverty mentioned in Wrigley-Asante (2013), does not ensure achieving the other aforementioned individual needs. In this context, Helliwell et al. (2012) suggest that income alone does not guarantee psychological well-being, which is the result of the combination of physical, social, and psychological needs. Sen (1999) examines poverty from the perspective of the "talents approach," claiming that people have "good reasons to value not being excluded from social relationships" and therefore saying that social isolation (and social exclusion) is a direct element of "talent." According to Mills et al. (2014), "social connections" are one of the most powerful predictors of subjective well-being. Sen (1999) quotes Adam Smith as saying that "not being able to associate freely with others is a significant deprivation in and of itself (such as being malnourished or being homeless)" and demonstrates that the impact of social exclusion dates all the way back to much earlier times. Social isolation and embarrassment can result in additional deprivations, restrict other freedoms, and deepen poverty. In other words, violence, which arouses feelings of embarrassment and is a predictor of subjective well-being, is one of the drivers of poverty since it limits an individual's talents.

At this point, Alkire et al. (2013), Vaz et al. (2016), and Geyik (2020) refer to women as part of the so called "disadvantaged groups in the society," which includes children, the elderly, and

disabled people. They further continue and argue that the physical/psychological violence experienced by individuals in this disadvantaged group is also strongly related to their poverty. Due to restricted educational possibilities and external factors such as cultural heritage, women in rural and urban areas may be excluded from the labor market and forced to accept low-wage or poor employment conditions (García-Suelto & Santoveña-Casal, 2022). However, the roles and attitudes assigned to women in the household and workplace can subject them to psychological and physical abuse, preventing them from achieving empowerment. Of course, one could argue that both women in cities and in the countryside are exposed to violence at an increasing rate at each passing day. While multidimensional poverty, which is not solely related to income, expresses itself here, empowerment and physical/mental insecurity, perhaps two of the most important dimensions of poverty, emerge as problems for all women. Urban women, as a result of their generally higher education and more access to visual/printed media, are able to express the violence and exclusion they suffer more loudly and effectively. Thus, religious, economic, familial/social, and cultural factors must be taken into account when determining women's poverty in a measure that includes violence. However, it can be seen that poverty generates a stressful cycle in households that are generally low-income, and this fuels violence against women (Tarat & Pulla, 2014). From this point of view, it is possible to conclude that poverty is both the cause and effect of violence.

It has to be mentioned here that “care” should be given when talking about “causality relationship” between poverty and violence against woman. The study does not attempt to econometrically test the direction of the causality between the two concepts. Rather, the word is used more to attract readers to the understanding of poverty and how women's insecurity might lower their standard of living. In this direction, the Alkire–Foster counting methodology (AF methodology; Alkire et al., 2015) is used in this study to measure women's multidimensional poverty by utilizing the data obtained through face-to-face interviews in a field study among 840 thousand *working female individuals aged 15+ to 65 in urban* districts of Antalya in 2018. Thus, analysis of the study can be summarized in terms of two fundamental dimensions: *socioeconomic structure and empowerment and security*.

In this respect, framework and methodology for measuring multidimensional poverty constitute the next section of the study. The third section summarizes the literature on women's poverty and violence against women, while the fourth section gives information about the field study, discusses the dimensions of poverty, measures women's poverty in urban Antalya in light of the socioeconomic structure and empowerment and security, and summarizes the empirical findings. Finally, the paper concludes in with relevant policy recommendations. An appendix that covers the survey questionnaire is also included.

MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY APPROACH: CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK AND MEASUREMENT METHOD

The stages involved in developing a multidimensional poverty measure based on the AF methodology (Alkire & Foster, 2011a, 2011b; Alkire & Santos, 2010) are listed below and shown schematically in Zambak (2022), and Zambak and Soycan (2023). To calculate the multidimensional poverty index, the poverty dimensions must be determined first. After deciding how many indicators to use to represent each dimension, the next step is to determine which indicators to employ. Which condition/conditions correspond to the individual's deprivation¹ in this indicator for the dimensions discussed is critical in the creation of the index, and at this stage, the poverty line for each indicator must be identified. In addition, the weighting, which reflects the degree to which

¹The state of deprivation manifests as an incapacity to obtain or accomplish any phenomenon or, more precisely, as a deficiency in developing a skill (Sen, 1976).

an indicator affects the model, is another phase that must be completed for the measurement. It varies according to the number of indicators, but it can also vary according to the importance that the researcher attributes to an indicator. After weighting and determination of the deprivation conditions, the "deprived" individuals in each indicator are identified by comparing the indicator value to the deprivation limit and the (c) deprivation matrix is obtained, which reflects the total number of indicators experienced by each individual.

The next step in obtaining the multidimensional poverty index is to determine the poverty line (k), which indicates the minimum number of indicators that an individual must deprive in order to be considered poor. By comparing individuals' total deprivation (c) to the poverty line (k), it is now possible to identify the "poor" using the multidimensional measurement method. Equations (1)–(3) present the calculation of the number of poor people (H), average deprivation rate (A), and adjusted headcount (M_0) in the sample taken which leads the researcher to the targeted index values.

$$H = \frac{q}{n} \quad (1)$$

$$A = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^d c_i}{q} \quad (2)$$

$$M_0 = H \times A \quad (3)$$

where;

c_i : number of deprivation

sd: number of dimensions

n: sample size

q: number of poor individuals.

In this study, while the multidimensional poverty measurement methodology was utilized to calculate the poverty, we may conclude that our methodology might be considered as a "two-dimensional" approach. The same stages and steps to calculate multidimensional poverty were also used in our approach; however, we wanted to limit the number of dimensions to two (each with 15 indicators under it) based on the intention to give equal weight to the "empowerment and security" and "socioeconomic" conditions surrounding the women. Thus, while trying to answer the question in the focus of the study, we tried to isolate the possible effects of the indicators of different poverty dimensions on women's poverty, in a way, to prevent the creation of a deviation from the main research topic. In this two-dimensional poverty analysis, the method used to calculate poverty can be considered robust since the calculation basics, steps, and technical details such as number of indicators in two dimensions, their weighting, and so on did not deviate from the methodology used to calculate the multidimensional poverty approach. A similar approach was also used by Alkire and Santos (2010). In selection of indicators of empowerment and security and socioeconomic structure dimensions and with regard to their strengths and weaknesses, the work of Ibrahim and Alkire (2007) is very enlightening.

EMPIRICAL LITERATURE

The aim of writing this empirical literature is twofold. First, the findings of studies analyzing the determinants of violence against women and especially the effects of poverty on it will be presented. Some of the literature here, in particular, includes studies that focus on the same issue in Türkiye. Second, by defining poverty and violence against women within the framework of Alkire's (2007) multidimensional poverty approach, a summary of studies focusing on the relationship between these two concepts is given.

One of the first studies in the first group is by Williams (1998), who searched for the circumstances in which violence against women and poverty intersect. Their findings do not particularly give evidence for low-income men's being more abusive toward women; however, poverty results in the homelessness of women and their being pushed to live in domestic violence shelters. Terry (2004), who searched for the relationship among violence against women, poverty, and human development, proposed that violence against women is central to the poverty discourse and a rights-based approach to development. Renzetti and Larkin (2009) highlighted how various aspects of economic stress and hardship elevate the risk of violence against women and how this violence may aggravate the economic stress and hardship itself. Although they state that violence against women is more common in poorer groups, they also mention that this is not a situation that belongs only to this low-income group. Dalal (2011) investigated the exposure of working and non-working women to violence. In the study, it was stated that women's empowerment does not completely prevent violence, and it was emphasized that education and cultural factors are also effective in violence. Slabbert (2017), like Terry (2004) and Renzetti and Larkin (2009), argues that women in low-income groups are more exposed to violence, and the main reason for this is that poverty constrains women's choices and resources. Ranganathan et al. (2021) explored the relationship between women's economic and social empowerment and intimate partner violence. They suggest that while empowerment might be protective against physical and sexual violence, established gender roles within marital relationships may increase the risk of violence. The studies summarized so far have three common features. First, poverty is handled by the monetary definition. Second, violence against women is generally defined as physical and sexual. Third, there is sometimes little but, in general, more strong evidence of a causal relationship between the two concepts.

There are six studies focusing on the same issue in Türkiye. Aydın et al. (2009) approached violence against women from a different perspective and analyzed the violence toward general practitioners in hospitals in general by removing economically powerless women from the focus. The study emphasized that female practitioners were generally subjected to verbal and sexual attacks, while male practitioners were subjected to more physical and economic violence. An interesting finding was that economic and sexual violence were mostly perpetrated by colleagues and superiors. Ari and Aydın (2016) conducted a research on the types of violence against women and their determinants by using the database of the "Domestic Violence Against Women in Türkiye" research carried out by the Turkish Statistical Institute in 2008. The study shows that women are subjected to both psychological and physical violence and that it is more prevalent in rural areas, among older women, and among young married women and that employment status is also a determinant. As in Ari and Aydın (2016), being older and getting married at a young age are major risk factors for women. In addition, low levels of education, unemployment, and lack of social security are also among the factors that increase the risk. Therefore, low level of education, unemployment, and a lack of social security can be described as factors that evoke poverty. Başar and Demirci (2016) and İpek and Kızılgöl (2019) examined the socioeconomic factors behind domestic violence against women. While the former emphasize low social status as the main reason, the latter argues that women's increasing age, education, and employment status are the main determinants. Husbands' being university graduates and women being employed and having health insurance are factors found to protect women from abuse. The fact that Başar and Demirci (2016) associate low social status with low income shows that poverty emerges as a factor that increases violence against women in both this study and Ari and Aydın (2016). Kotan et al. (2020) also approach the issue from a different perspective and investigate the female victims of domestic violence among patients attending a psychiatry outpatient clinic in Türkiye. In this study, similar to the findings of the most studies summarized in this review, the occupation status of a woman, the education level of her partner, and her family type are found to be independent predictors of domestic violence against women. Finally, Eralp and Gokmen (2023) find

out that while poverty has a positive effect only on physical violence in general, in less developed regions it is a factor behind sexual violence against women. Furthermore, the findings suggest that bad habits of intimate partners make women more vulnerable to violence. The findings obtained in the studies on Türkiye are in parallel with the findings obtained from the foreign literature previously summarized. In all the studies, poverty is defined in monetary terms, whereas violence is generally considered in physical and sexual terms. In general, there is empirical evidence of a relationship between poverty and violence against women.

The second part of this literature review introduces an alternative definition of poverty and violence against women. The pioneering studies in the empirical poverty literature on the relationship between the physical and psychological safety of women in society and in the household and their poverty can be listed as Alkire (2007), Diprose (2007), and Reyles (2007). These studies propose concepts that would include those who lack physical and psychological security in the multidimensional definition of poverty; on the other hand, they define indicators to measure these concepts. Alkire (2007) identifies "physical security" and "the ability to participate in society without feeling embarrassed" among the lost dimensions of poverty due to both detection and measurement difficulties. In the same study, Alkire (2007) states that the new approach developed in line with the Millennium Development Goals enriches and strengthens the human development index with new subjects and indicators included in the targets and highlights the importance of defining the poor more precisely. Diprose (2007) proposes a survey to collect data on violence and other indicators of violence in order to measure multidimensional poverty. Additionally, health, income and employment, education, vulnerability and risk, shame and humiliation, and well-being may be associated with violence. The study includes a comprehensive list of indicators and question sets designed to measure the frequency and forms of violence as well as the effects of violence and threat perception. Reyles (2007) focuses specifically on "embarrassment and humiliation" and provides question sets and indicators that permit judgements about embarrassment, humiliation, stigma, and discrimination based on individual experiences. Mills et al. (2014) take an intriguing approach to examining the various characteristics of the experience of suffering by concentrating on the relationship between poverty and the feeling of suffering. The article highlights the importance of social connectivity, particularly for the poor, and research about deprivations associated with this commitment, such as social isolation, embarrassment, and humiliation, as concrete dimensions of poverty.

EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS

Women's poverty is analyzed based on the "socioeconomic structure" and "empowerment and security" dimensions of working and married women in Antalya, and for this purpose, the dataset necessary for the analysis is introduced in the first stage, and then the size, indicator, and deprivation conditions used in poverty measurement are introduced. The last part of this section consists of the findings and evaluations related to them.

Field Study² and Sampling

While the study region encompasses five districts in urban areas of Antalya (Döşemealtı, Kepez, Konyaaltı, Serik, Muratpaşa), the target population, in other words, the domain of the study was defined as the *working female population aged 15+ to 65*, which totaled around 840,000 in urban Antalya in 2018 (TurkStat, 2019). When the population is known but the variance is unknown,

²To carry the field survey, ethical approval report has been obtained from the Rectorate of Akdeniz University, Social Sciences and Humanities Scientific Research and Publication Ethics Board (Document Date and Number: 22/03/2019-E.39775). This approval report can be provided upon request.

the sample size necessary to reflect the population is determined using the formula in Equations (4) and (5). At this point, Equations (4)–(7) can be used to the population of more than 10,000.

$$n = \frac{N.P.Q.Z_{\alpha}^2}{(N-1).d^2} \quad (4)$$

$$n = \frac{N.P.Q.t_{\alpha, sd}^2}{(N-1).d^2} \quad (5)$$

$$n = \frac{\sigma^2.Z_{\alpha}^2}{d^2} \quad (6)$$

$$n = \frac{P.Q.Z_{\alpha}^2}{d^2} \quad (7)$$

where;

N: number of main audience units

n: sample size

P: occurrence of X in the main population

Q (1-P): nonoccurrence of X in the main population;

Z_α: 1.96, 2.58 and 3.28 values for α = 0.05, 0.01, 0.001

d: sampling error

σ: population standard deviation

t_{α, sd}: the critical values of the t distribution with degrees of sd freedom (sd = n-1) (t_{α, sd} critical values can be taken equal to Z_α when sd = n-1 →).

When this method is used, the ideal number of observations in urban Antalya is found to be 384. To achieve this number, 405 respondents were interviewed and 5 of them were randomly eliminated (1 from each district), and the analyses were carried out with 400 people. The number to be interviewed within the scope of the fieldwork in the districts was determined not according to the population of the districts,³ but in equal numbers in order to make the comparison more understandable. This means that 80 respondents from each district should be interviewed, and those respondents were chosen randomly among 15- to 65-year-old women who were married and working. In addition, the questionnaire, which included 82 questions, was collected under nine dimensions, including personal information and the *socioeconomic structure of the household, employment, income, health, empowerment, social assistance, immigration, physical security, and participation in society without feeling embarrassed*. An internal consistency and reliability analysis was carried out on the survey questions using continuous and Likert scale-based answers (only 15 questions), and the Cronbach alpha statistics were found to be 0.6. Despite van Griethuijsen et al. (2014) mentioning 0.6 as the lowest acceptable value, they also refer to the small size of items contributed to the calculations as the main reason behind the lower values, which definitely suits our case. Some descriptive statistics and a correlation matrix among the continuous and Likert scale variables are also provided in the appendix.

Dimensions, Indicators, and Conditions of Deprivation Used in Poverty Measurement

As noted previously, the AF methodology was utilized in this study to determine the extent of women's poverty and the indicators by which deprivation intensified/deepened. Alkire and Foster (2011a) centered their analysis on 3 dimensions and 10 indicators when measuring poverty using

³Therefore, in districts, further stratification was not used to determine sample sizes. This was mainly due to the big difference among district populations, which would result in, for example, a sample size of 150 for one district but only 30 for another. The comparison and interpretation of the findings from these sample sizes would be difficult.

this method. Assets consisting of household appliances/machines, fuel used in the kitchen, floor of the house, clean water, electricity, nutrition, death, school attendance year, and school education period are discussed as representing living standards, education, and health dimensions.

In this study, a poverty measurement is constructed with the help of 2 dimensions with 15 indicators in each dimension and therefore 30 indicators in order to reveal the dimensions of the poverty of working and married women in Antalya.

The *socioeconomic structure* dimension, which is represented by a total of 15 indicators, is the first of these dimensions. In the *last school attended* indicator, women who received secondary education or less are considered to be deprived of this indicator. Women who responded negatively to questions about *having an air conditioner, having a washing machine and a dishwasher, owning a computer, and having internet access*, which are other indicators of this dimension, are considered to be deprived of these indicators. In addition, women who said that they performed additional work, that *their primary job lacked safe working conditions*, and that *their relationship with their employer/supervisor was strained* are considered to be deprived of these indicators. Furthermore, *women who do not have an official employment contract, who work more than 8 hours per day, and who indicate that they have to get help from their employers in addition to wages* are included in the measurement as deprived. Individuals *receiving social assistance* due to insufficient household income and earning less than the minimum wage in 2020 are also considered to be deprived of the *net wage* indicator. However, if a woman is in *debt and has no savings*,⁴ she is considered to be deprived in the aforementioned indicators.

In this study, another dimension focused on measuring women's poverty is *empowerment and security*, which is the main purpose of incorporating this dimension into the study, revealing women's personal competencies (being involved in decision-making mechanisms, feeling free, not being excluded, etc.) and *physical/mental safety level*. For this purpose, the initial indicators representing the empowerment and security dimension are *personal decision control* in daily activities and work-related decisions. If a woman lacks confidence in her ability to make personal decisions or is under pressure to quit her career against her will in the future, she is classified as deprived. Additionally, women who respond to three or fewer, which is half a level down the six-step *dependency/freedom* ladder, that is, women who feel dependent on others, are considered to be deprived of the *freedom indicator*. Similarly, women who said that they did not have a say in *small household expenses* or *religious obligations*, were subjected to external pressure, or required approval are considered to be deprived of these indicators.

Another indicator group that this study seeks to illuminate is whether working women in Antalya live in a *safe environment* (in their household or immediate surroundings) and feel *mentally strong*. Women who have been exposed to violence (firearms or physical violence) against themselves or a family member within or outside the household in the *preceding 5 years* and who report that they will be *victims of violence in the next 12 months*, even with a low probability, are considered to be deprived of these indicators. In addition, women who report experiencing *psychological and/or physical pressure at their workplace* are included in the measurement as deprived of these dimensions. Women who, when asked about the safety of their living environment, report that *danger and violence have increased or that their conditions have not even improved compared to 5 years ago* and that it is *not safe to walk after dark* are considered to be deprived of these indicators. The final indicator group, which is discussed in the dimension of "empowerment and security" for the purpose of measuring women's poverty on a multidimensional scale, can be aggregated within the framework of "taking part in society without feeling embarrassed," which represents the indicators of *behaving with prejudice, feeling excluded, and being criticized*

⁴*Savings* covers cash at home or in the bank in all currencies, precious paper, funds, and so on and gold jewellery. *Debt* covers "personal or household" and includes consumer loans and credit card and/or in-kind/cash debt in any currency.

excessively. Women who reported that they felt prejudiced, excluded from society, and criticized excessively in the last 3 months are included in the analysis as deprived.

Findings

The main motivation for conducting this study is to demonstrate whether poverty, which is commonly measured in monetary terms, is caused by the inadequacy of women's socioeconomic structure (first dimension) or by indicators of physical and psychological security, abilities, and participation in society that can be aggregated under the dimension of empowerment and security (second dimension). Following Alkire and Foster (2011a), the same number of indicators in the two dimensions were weighted equally, and women experiencing deprivation in *at least 10 of the 30 indicators* were considered "poor." In other words, the study took the poverty line as $k = 10$ and, accordingly with the explanations in the methodology section, H , A , and M were calculated as given in Equations (1)–(3). The index value M_0 ranges from 0 to 1, showing increasing values of multidimensional poverty level as it gets closer to 1. Figure 1 presents M_0 values and other indicators used to obtain M_0 for Antalya and its urban districts. The *deprivation matrix* used in

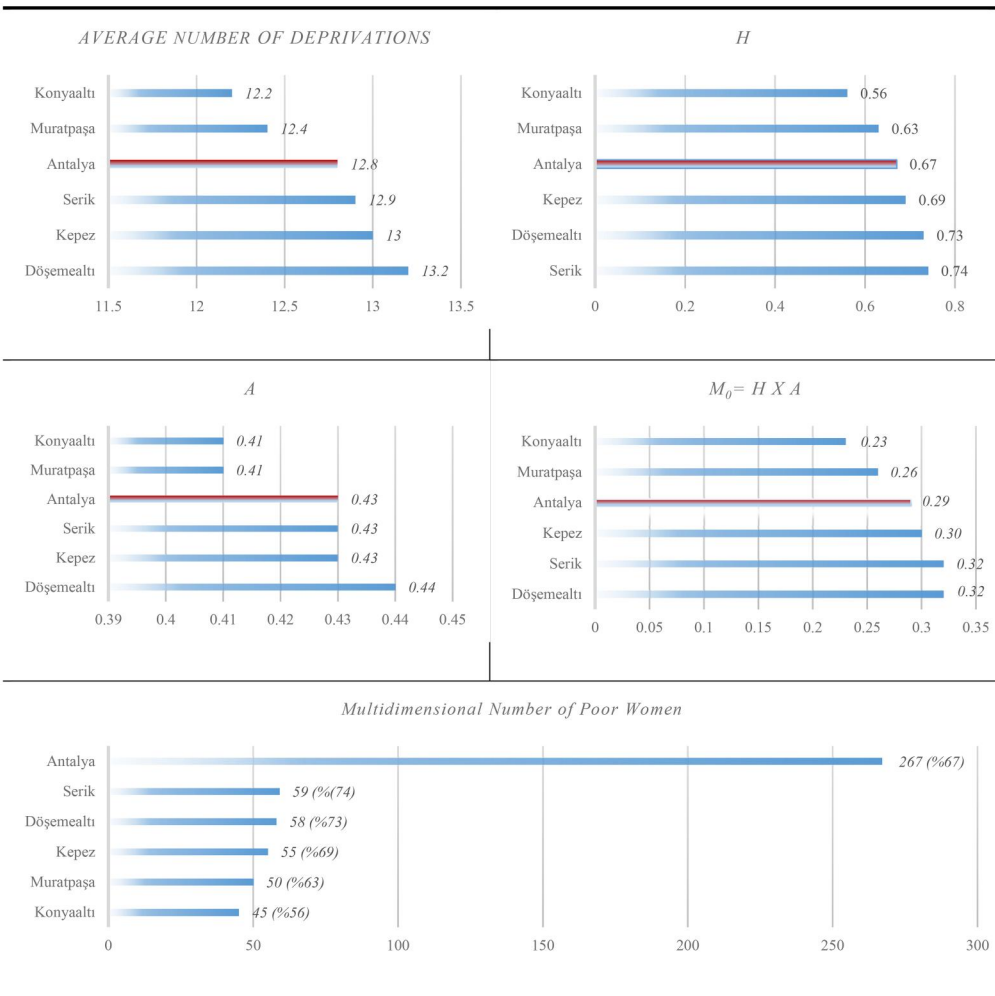


Figure 1. Multidimensional poverty index.

the measurement of these values allows us to determine which women experiences more deprivation in which indicator and therefore in which dimension. In other words, by identifying the dimensions in which women face severe deprivation, policymakers can be advised on policy priorities.

As a result of the measurements, it was concluded that 267 of 400 women suffer from deprivation in at least 10 indicators, indicating that they are poor and the average number of deprivation indicators is calculated to be 12.8. About 67% ($n=267$) of the Antalya sample suffers from deprivation in at least 10 indicators, whereas this figure rises to 73% ($n=58$) in Döşemealtı and 74% ($n=59$) in Serik, implying that three out of every four women in the highlighted districts face deprivation in at least 10 indicators. In addition, while the adjusted headcount ratio (M_0) among urban Antalya is 0.29, it is below this average in Konyaaltı (0.23) and Muratpaşa (0.26) and above it in Kepez (0.30), Serik (0.32), and Döşemealtı (0.32). This finding is consistent with the fact that women in the Kepez, Serik, and Döşemealtı districts experience poverty more severely. Similarly, considering that the district samples consisted of 80 women, the highest proportion of poor women are found in Serik ($n=59$), Döşemealtı ($n=58$), and Kepez ($n=55$), which is consistent with M_0 findings.

The empowerment and security dimension accounts for 54% ($n=1,824$) of the poverty of 267 poor women in urban Antalya. On the other hand, the level of socioeconomic structure affecting these same women's poverty is approximately 46% ($n=1,564$). This result in Figure 2 justifies that poor women mostly experience difficulties in terms of personal competencies, security, and abilities.

The empowerment and security dimension of women's poverty is found to be prominent in all five districts. For instance, in the Serik and Döşemealtı districts, which have the highest adjusted headcount ratio (M_0), the poverty impact levels of empowerment and security are 54.5%

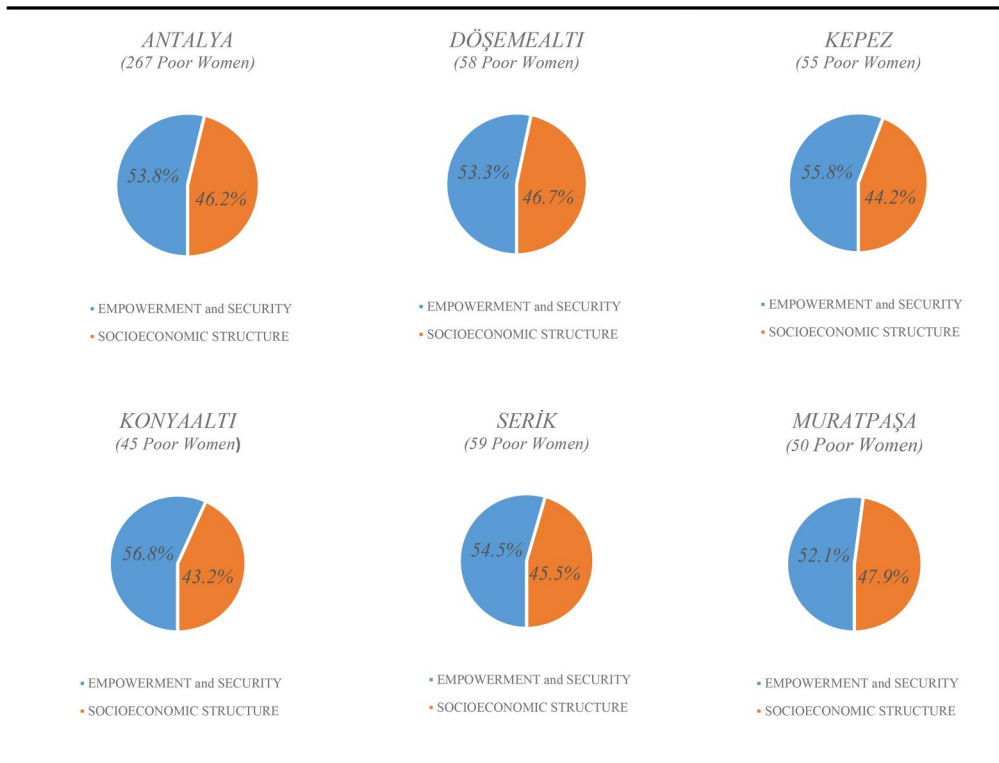


Figure 2. The dimensional source of poverty.

($n = 428$) and 53.3% ($n = 393$), respectively. Furthermore, in Kepez, another district with a higher poverty rate than the average of Antalya, the extent to which the empowerment and security dimension affects poverty (approximately 56% [$n = 407$]) is above the socioeconomic structure dimension. The findings also show that poverty in Konyaaltı and Muratpaşa, which are in the most favorable position in terms of the (M_0) index value, the poverty rate is linked mostly to the empowerment and security dimension. These results suggest that giving priority to indicators of empowerment and security in policies to be implemented based on Antalya in general and/or districts will benefit women.

When analyzing the indicators of deprivation experienced by the 267 poor women in the Antalya sample, it is more reasonable to begin with the dimension of empowerment and security, where poverty is severe. Among the 15 indicators that indicate the aforementioned dimension, the one that most strongly reflects deprivation is one about how the *danger and/or violence* have changed in the region where they live during the last 5 years. In other words, practically all poor women believe that violence has grown in their neighborhood, while three out of four poor women indicate that they are not treated fairly. These rates are similar in the overall sample, which includes both poor and non-poor women. Nearly 70% ($n = 267$) of poor women believe that *ethnic, religious, and cultural distinctions* have a negative effect on their ability to receive public services or sign employment contracts. Another indicator in which the deprivation of empowerment and security dimension is intense is the indicator of *extreme criticism*, which is experienced by 66.3% ($n = 177$) of the poor and 51.8% ($n = 207$) of the overall population. Along with this emotional deprivation, the proportion of women emphasizing that it is *not safe to walk alone after dark* is at a substantial level. In Antalya, one in every two women and 65.9% ($n = 176$) of the poor *feel unsafe going out alone in the evening*. Moreover, more than half of women believe that they will *be subjected to violence within the next year*, which is 52.4% ($n = 140$) for the poor and 50.8% ($n = 203$) for all of Antalya. The biggest obstacle for a woman to feel powerful is her *reliance on others (husband, husband's family, mother/father) and her inability to make her own decisions*. According to the measurements, 139 (52.5%) of 267 women identified as poor and 172 (43.0%) of the Antalya sample, consisting of 400 people, *do not have a free life and feel dependent on others*. While one in every two poor emphasizes their exclusion, women at a similar level express *a lack of personal control over their everyday activities* (shopping, going out, etc.). The percentage of women who state that they are subjected to biased behaviors within their close circles, *that they lack control over basic household expenditures*, and *that if they are forced to leave their job, it will not be their choice* is not very low. In comparison to other indicators of the empowerment and security dimension, the number of women identified as deprived in the indicator representing *religious freedom* remained relatively low, which is around 5% in both the poor ($n = 18$) and entire Antalya ($n = 19$) samples.

One of the main purposes of this study is to reveal the *physical, emotional, and economic abuse* that women are subjected to or are expected to face. It is observed that the number of women among the general sample and poor women reporting that they have been *exposed to violence* in the recent past is 18 and 16, respectively. Therefore, the recent exposure of 18 *women to violence* in the sample considered necessitates taking measures regarding this issue. The vast majority (68%; $n = 11$) reported that they encountered the violence at home and that the attacker was their husband, ex-husband, or the husband's relatives. The fact that 16 (almost 90%) women who have been *subjected to violence* are also poor demonstrates the importance of both psychological and economic support for these women. Women report being exposed to *psychological and/or physical pressure* not only at home but also at work at a rate of nearly 15%, indicating that mobbing is a problem that working women should not disregard. Because about 50 women who state that they are under *psychological and/or physical pressure* from their husbands at home, from their employers/supervisors/colleagues at work, is not just a statistic. At this point, policymakers

and practitioners bear a significant amount of responsibility for averting irreversible consequences and ensuring that deterrence is permanent.

Another dimension of the multidimensional analysis of women's poverty is the socioeconomic structure dimension, which includes indicators related to *income, employment, and infrastructure opportunities of women/their households*. Among these, debt is the primary indicator of deprivation for the majority of women, with more than 80% ($n = 217$) of poor women *living in debt*. In other words, four out of five poor women are in some sort of debt. Consistent with this finding, these women who attempt to maintain their lives through debt do not have the opportunity or ability to save. Another measure of deprivation that is most acutely felt by the poor and the general population is *daily working hours*, which is confirmed by the fact that nearly 80% ($n = 208$) of the poor work more than 8 hours each day. When the wages of these women, most of whom work hard in terms of time, are examined, the situation is not very encouraging. Over half of the poor and nearly half (186 out of 400) of the Antalya sample are employed at wages below the minimum wage. This situation explains why women try to live with debt and are unable to save, even at a low level. It is also noteworthy that women, the majority of whom earn less than the minimum wage, are employed *without a formal employment contract* in Antalya, which stands out with its tourism and agriculture sectors in terms of economic structure. Again, nearly 50% ($n = 185$) of women are found to be deprived of *non-wage opportunities in their place of employment*. The fact that over half of the sample *lacked a high school diploma or higher education* and that the majority (60%; $n = 240$) were willing to be employed in the working class explains the women's poverty. The fact that only 25% ($n = 98$) of the women included in the study are in *employer positions* and the remaining significant part of them have to work below the minimum wage works against these women and almost pushes them into poverty.

Computer, internet, and air conditioner ownership are other indicators of deprivation in the socioeconomic structure dimension. Of the 267 poor women, 148 (55.4%) do not have their *own computer*, 72 (27%) do not have *internet access*, and 37 (13.7%) do not have *air-conditioning*. On the other hand, the number of poor households with no *washing machines and dishwashers* is 21 (around 8%). In terms of deprivation, the indicator that ranks 11th in both the poor and entire Antalya samples is *workplace safety*, with 1 in every 10 women working in an unsafe environment. Further, 23 poor women (8.6%) and 26 (6.5%) women in the total sample find their *relationship with their employer problematic*. While the number of poor women who report that they are poor and in need of *social assistance* is 19 (7.1%), the number of poor women who state that they do *additional work in addition to their primary job* is 6 (2.2%).

Finally, in the light of the findings obtained from the survey, it is noteworthy that half of the women analyzed for poverty *wish to change something about their lives*. Just 50% ($n = 198$) of women wish to make changes in their lives, with approximately 75% living in debt ($n = 297$) and without savings ($n = 279$) and four out of five experiencing financial troubles. This finding reflects the reality that, despite financial challenges, a significant proportion of women are willing to accept this and do not want to change their current situation (Table 1).

When the distribution of deprivation in terms of indicators among the poor is analyzed on a district level, it becomes clear that certain deprivations are concentrated and weighted in certain districts (Figure 3), at which point the districts of Konyaaltı and Muratpaşa, with their relatively low levels of poverty, come to the fore. For example, all of the poor women in Konyaaltı face deprivation under the *regional danger and violence indicator* of the empowerment and security dimension. This conclusion may be explained by the education level of women in Konyaaltı and Muratpaşa, which may explain the higher relative sensitivity of women with a high school or higher education to physical, mental, and economic abuse in these groups. At this point, it would not be wrong to say that educated women are one step ahead in monitoring the visual and written press/media and in organizing against crimes against disadvantaged groups. According to Delibaş et al. (2020), Kılıç (2019), and Santos et al. (2017), educated women struggle with

Table 1. Poor women living in Antalya and the outlook of deprivation in the entire sample*.

Dimension	Indicator	Poor women (n = 267)			Entire sample (n = 400)		
		No. of deprivations	Deprivation order in the dimension	Deprivation order in the dimension	No. of deprivations	Deprivation order in the dimension	Deprivation order in the dimension
Empowerment and Security	Area danger and violence level	252 (94.4%)	1st	370 (92.5%)	1st		
	Fair treatment	201 (75.3%)	2nd	247 (61.8%)	2nd		
	The effect of ethnic, religious, cultural differences on access to public services or employment contract	183 (67.0%)	3rd	249 (59.8%)	3rd		
	Excessive criticism	177 (66.3%)	4th	207 (51.8%)	4th		
	Environmental safety at night	176 (65.9%)	5th	214 (53.6%)	5th		
	Probability of exposure to violence within 1 year	140 (52.4%)	6th	203 (50.8%)	6th		
	Feeling free	139 (52.5%)	7th	172 (43.0%)	7th		
	Feeling excluded	132 (49.4%)	8th	149 (37.3%)	8th		
	Personal decision control	124 (46.4%)	9th	157 (39.3%)	9th		
	Being prejudiced	121 (45.3%)	10th	141 (35.3%)	10th		
	Household spending decision	54 (20.2%)	11th	69 (17.3%)	11th		
	Decision maker in case of inability to work	47 (26.2%)	12th	60 (15.0%)	12th		
	Psychological/physical pressure	44 (16.5%)	13th	51 (12.8%)	13th		
	Election decision in religious matters	18 (6.7%)	14th	19 (4.8%)	14th		
	Physical violence/injury	16 (6.0%)	15th	18 (4.5%)	15th		
	Total	1,824 (53.8%)	–	2,326 (53.5%)	–		
	Socioeconomic Structure	Debt	217 (81.3%)	1st	297 (74.3%)	1st	
		Saving	213 (79.8%)	2nd	282 (70.5%)	2nd	
		Daily working hours	208 (77.9%)	3rd	291 (72.8%)	3rd	
		Wage	157 (58.8%)	4th	186 (46.0%)	4th	
Employment contract		154 (57.7%)	5th	214 (53.5%)	5th		
Computer		148 (55.4%)	6th	177 (44.3%)	6th		
Non-wage opportunities		133 (49.8%)	7th	185 (46.0%)	7th		
Education		127 (47.6%)	8th	160 (40.0%)	8th		
Internet		72 (27.0%)	9th	78 (19.5%)	9th		
Air conditioning		37 (13.7%)	10th	41 (10.3%)	10th		
Workplace safety		29 (10.9%)	11th	36 (9.0%)	11th		
Employer relationship		23 (8.6%)	12th	26 (6.5%)	12th		
White goods (laundry + dishwashing)		21 (7.9%)	13th	22 (5.5%)	13th		
Social assistance		19 (7.1%)	14th	21 (5.3%)	14th		
Additional work		6 (2.3%)	15th	8 (2.0%)	15th		
Total		1,564 (46.2%)	–	2,024 (46.5%)	–		

* Questions used.

Empowerment and Security: Emb.2 Emb.4 Emb.5. Emb.6. Emp.9.; Epw.1. Epw.2. Epw.3 Epw.5. Epw.7.; Phs.2. Phs.3. Phs.7., Phs.8.; Sha.3.

Socioeconomic Structure: Emp.3. Emp.5. Emp.6. Emp.7. Emp.8.; Inc.1. Inc.3. Inc.5 Inc.7. Inc.9; Soc.1. Soc.6. Soc.8. Soc.9. Soc.10.

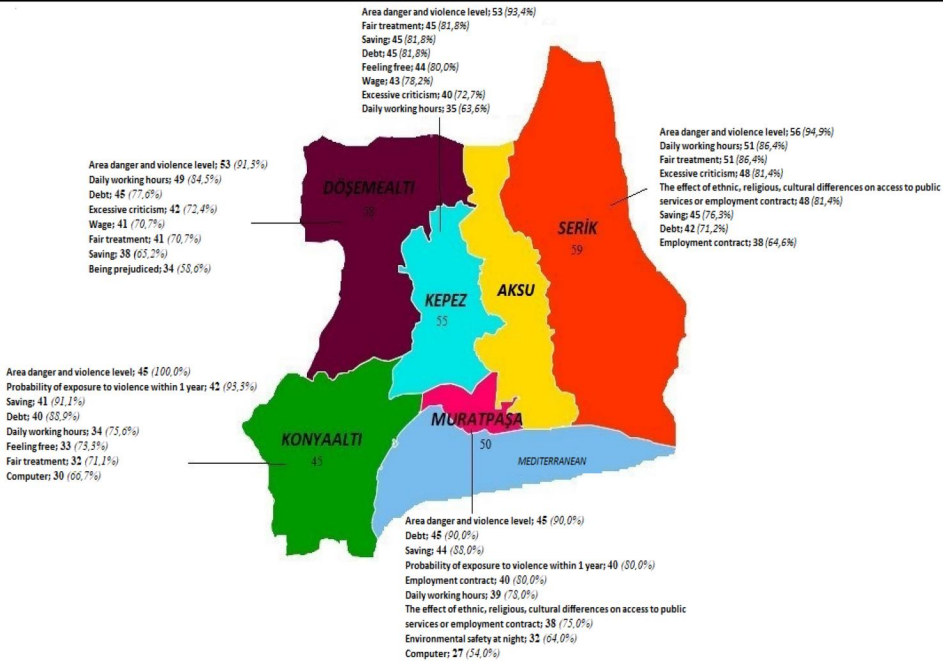


Figure 3. Distribution of the most deprived indicators by district.

violence and their sensitivity to violence, regardless of their type, is one step ahead of low-educated women. However, the studies in question underline that the present regulations aimed at assisting women in escaping violence are insufficient and their deterrent effect is dubious. From this perspective, the fact that the women in Konyaaltı included in the analysis have not been subjected to *physical violence* in the last 5 years but believe and declare that *danger/violence has increased* around them can be explained by their relatively high level of education, which is also consistent with the literature. Although the regional *risk and violence level indicator* indicates a significant level of deprivation in other districts, Serik and Kepez stand out in this regard. From another angle, it is feasible to deduce that practically all of the poor women in the analyzed districts (including Konyaaltı, Serik, and Kepez pioneers) believe that danger and violence have grown. Similarly, poor women who believe they are not treated fairly, that their ethnic/religious/cultural differences negatively affect their access to public services or employment, that they have been subjected to excessive criticism from their close circles, and that it is unsafe for them to go out alone after dark appear to be concentrated in Serik.

In addition, almost all of the poor women (93.3%; $n = 42$) living in Konyaaltı, despite having a relatively low poverty index, state that they may be exposed to any *violence within the next 1 year*. Similarly, four out of every five poor women living in Muratpaşa emphasize that they may be *victims of this violence*. In this respect, an interesting finding is that although 91.3% ($n = 53$) of poor women in Döşemealtı report an increase in violence in their region, only 29.3% ($n = 17$) believe they may be subjected to this violence.

Kepez has the most negative image of freedom among the poor women, so much so that 80% ($n = 44$) of the poor in this district do not feel free, and approximately 62% ($n = 34$) identify as those who have lately been excluded. According to this, one in every five poor women in Kepez states that they *lack personal decision control* and are *dependent to others*. While 64.4% ($n = 38$) of the poor in Serik answered that they have *faced prejudiced behavior in the recent past*, this rate is 12% ($n = 6$) for the poor in Muratpaşa. While 17 (about 38%) of 45 poor women in Konyaaltı

Table 2. The outlook of poverty experienced in samples of poor women in districts.

Dimension	Indicator	No. of deprivations of poor (n = 267)				
		Döşemealtı (n = 58)	Kepez (n = 55)	Konyaaltı (n = 45)	Serik (n = 59)	Muratpaşa (n = 50)
Empowerment and Security	Danger and violence level of the area	53 (91.3%)	53 (93.4%)	45 (100.0%)	56 (94.9%)	45 (90.0%)
	Fair treatment	41 (70.7%)	45 (81.8%)	32 (71.1%)	51 (86.4%)	32 (64.0%)
	The effect of ethnic, religious, cultural differences on access to public services or having an employment contract	32 (62.9%)	35 (62.7%)	27 (60.0%)	48 (81.4%)	38 (75.0%)
	Excessive criticism	42 (72.4%)	40 (72.7%)	20 (44.4%)	48 (81.4%)	27 (54.0%)
	Environmental safety at night	31 (53.5%)	39 (70.9%)	27 (60.0%)	47 (79.7%)	32 (64.0%)
	Probability of exposure to violence within 1 year	17 (29.3%)	22 (40.0%)	42 (93.3%)	19 (32.2%)	40 (80.0%)
	Feeling free	33 (56.9%)	44 (80.0%)	33 (73.3%)	39 (66.1%)	31 (62.0%)
	Feeling excluded	32 (55.2%)	34 (61.8%)	18 (40.0%)	34 (57.4%)	14 (28.0%)
	Personal decision control	32 (55.1%)	28 (80.9%)	15 (33.3%)	29 (49.2%)	20 (40.0%)
	Being prejudiced	34 (58.6%)	32 (58.2%)	11 (24.4%)	38 (64.4%)	6 (12.0%)
Socioeconomic Structure	Household spending decision	9 (15.5%)	8 (14.6%)	17 (37.8%)	3 (5.1%)	17 (34.0%)
	Decision maker in case of inability to work	12 (20.6%)	3 (5.5%)	17 (37.8%)	3 (5.1%)	12 (24.0%)
	Psychological/physical pressure	14 (24.1%)	20 (36.4%)	0 (0.0%)	9 (15.3%)	1 (2.0%)
	Election decision in religious matters	6 (10.3%)	1 (1.8%)	10 (22.2%)	0 (0.0%)	1 (2.0%)
	Physical violence/injury	5 (8.6%)	3 (5.5%)	0 (0.0%)	4 (6.8%)	4 (8.0%)
	Total	393 (53.3%)	407 (55.8%)	314 (56.8%)	428 (54.5%)	320 (52.1%)
	Debt	45 (77.6%)	45 (81.8%)	40 (88.9%)	42 (71.2%)	45 (90.0%)
	Saving	38 (65.2%)	45 (81.8%)	41 (91.1%)	45 (76.3%)	44 (88.0%)
	Daily working hours	49 (84.5%)	35 (63.6%)	34 (75.6%)	51 (86.4%)	39 (78.0%)
	Wage	41 (70.7%)	43 (78.2%)	14 (31.1%)	35 (59.3%)	24 (48.0%)
Employment contract	29 (50.0%)	31 (56.4%)	16 (35.6%)	38 (64.6%)	40 (80.0%)	
Computer	31 (53.5%)	27 (49.2%)	30 (66.7%)	33 (55.9%)	27 (54.0%)	
Non-wage opportunities	24 (44.8%)	34 (61.8%)	23 (53.3%)	31 (52.5%)	15 (30.0%)	
Education	27 (46.5%)	25 (45.0%)	19 (42.3%)	30 (50.9%)	26 (52.0%)	
Internet	21 (36.2%)	11 (20.0%)	8 (17.8%)	18 (30.5%)	14 (28.0%)	
Air conditioning	16 (27.6%)	5 (9.1%)	6 (13.3%)	7 (11.9%)	3 (6.0%)	
Workplace safety	11 (19.0%)	6 (10.9%)	0 (0.0%)	7 (11.9%)	5 (10.0%)	
Employer relationship	6 (5.3%)	7 (12.7%)	3 (6.7%)	6 (10.2%)	1 (2.0%)	
White goods (laundry + dishwashing)	5 (8.6%)	4 (7.3%)	2 (4.4%)	6 (10.2%)	4 (8.0%)	
Social assistance	2 (3.5%)	4 (7.3%)	3 (6.7%)	5 (8.5%)	5 (10.0%)	
Additional work	0 (0.0%)	1 (1.8%)	0 (0.0%)	3 (5.1%)	2 (4.0%)	
Total	345 (46.7%)	323 (44.2%)	239 (43.2%)	357 (45.5)	294 (47.9%)	

district believe they are *unable to make this decision in the event of quitting their job*, the same percentage of women in the same district *feel financially dependent in terms of household expenditures*. Kepez has a high proportion of poor women who are subjected to *psychological/physical pressure at work*, while Konyaaltı has a high proportion of women who state that they are *not free to make religious choices*.

As previously stated, 18 women in the entire sample and 16 women in the poor sample have been victims of violence in the recent 5 years. Five of the 16 poor women who were subjected to violence live in Döşemealtı, while four of them live in Serik and Muratpaşa. On the other hand, there were three poor women in Kepez who have been exposed to physical violence.

Another dimension considered in determining poverty is the socioeconomic structure where, similar to the empowerment and security dimensions, deprivations in districts gain weight in certain indicators. To demonstrate this point, it can be said that 9 out of 10 poor women are in debt in Konyaaltı and Muratpaşa, where the multidimensional poverty index is relatively low. The same is true for savings. While the deprivation rates in other districts are not as low in terms of debt and savings, they fall within the 70% to 80% range. Another issue worth noting is that 68.9% ($n=31$) of poor women, particularly in Konyaaltı, make more than the minimum wage, but practically all of them are in debt. This can be explained by the relative excess of the district's cost of living (rent, house costs, etc.). When we look at the structure of the debtors in the total sample and sample of poor women living in Konyaaltı, a debt originating from housing loans draws attention. Döşemealtı and Serik are the districts with the highest intensity of deprivation as measured by the *daily working hours* indicator, and the relative weight of agricultural production and irregular working hours in agricultural activities in the aforementioned districts indicate that poor women in the highlighted districts work primarily in this sector. One of the analysis's most significant conclusions is that 80% ($n=40$) of the poor in Muratpaşa lack an *official employment contract* with their employers, and this rate does not fall below 50% in districts other than Konyaaltı. Given that the city stands out with agriculture and tourism, and the proportion of poor women (59%; $n=157$) earning income below the minimum wage in the sample is quite high, employment without a formal contract creates a situation against working women. In Döşemealtı and Serik, the poor have limited access to household appliances such as the *internet, computers, air conditioners, white appliances, and information tools*. On the other hand, the most advantageous poor women in terms of *accessing non-wage opportunities* at their workplaces are in Muratpaşa (70%; $n=35$). In addition, Muratpaşa is one step ahead of other districts due to its optimistic stance on the *employee-employer relationship* indicator. Konyaaltı is in a similar position in terms of *education and work environment security* and Döşemealtı in terms of *social assistance*. Last, three women in Serik, two women in Muratpaşa, and one woman in Kepez who participated in the study and were identified as multidimensionally poor claimed that they *work in a second job in addition* to their primary job (Table 2).

CONCLUSION

This study approaches individuals exposed to physical and psychological violence from an economic perspective, evaluates the concept that violence impairs subjective well-being, and claims that continued violence results in individual impoverishment. The argument is defined as the limitation of subjective well-being, the incapacity of an individual to exercise their own will and act independently, which impoverishes individuals and/or renders them incapable of escaping poverty. According to the criteria of poverty and subjective well-being presented here, violence is an indirect determinant of poverty.

The argument described was examined in a field study conducted in women in urban areas of Antalya. It has been shown that working and married women in households selected from different

socioeconomic development levels are exposed to physical and psychological violence, even if they are wealthy in economic terms, or, in other words, violence can also occur in wealthy families.

Findings in this study demonstrate that poor women mostly experience deprivation in terms of personal competencies, physical and/or psychological violence perpetrated by family or community members, the ability to participate in society without feeling embarrassed, and basic capabilities. A similar conclusion is obtained in district-level evaluations, where it is seen that the dimensions of empowerment and security are prominent in the poverty of women in the districts discussed (Döşemealtı, Kepez, Konyaaltı, Serik, and Muratpaşa). The conclusion reached is that prioritizing indicators of empowerment and security, *particularly physical/psychological violence* by household or region of residence, in policies to be implemented throughout Antalya and/or at the district level will benefit women.

When the distribution of deprivation among women is examined on a district level, the Konyaaltı and Muratpaşa districts stand out due to their low levels of poverty. For instance, the *regional danger and violence* indicator of the empowerment and security dimension demonstrates that all of the poor women in Konyaaltı are deprived. This result reflects the fact that the poor in the aforementioned district do not feel safe in their neighborhoods and believe that the situation is worsening. It is possible to associate the aforementioned finding obtained at this stage with the education level of women in Konyaaltı and Muratpaşa. This situation can be associated with the higher relative sensitivity of women in these samples, where women with *high school or higher education* are concentrated, to physical, mental, and/or economic violence. One could argue that educated women are more engaged than less educated women, both in terms of recognizing their legal rights and monitoring and organizing actions performed in violation of these rights. This incident demonstrates that all of the poor women living in Konyaaltı and Muratpaşa, which have a high proportion of educated women, react/will react to any violence that occurs or may occur in their neighborhood. From this perspective, the fact that the poor women included in the analysis, particularly in Konyaaltı, have not been exposed to physical violence in recent years but believe that danger/violence has increased around them can be explained by their relatively high degree of education.

The study's findings indicate that women's poverty in Antalya is mostly the result of deprivation in the dimensions of empowerment and security, with deprivation in this dimension focusing on variables such as the *realization level/possibility of regional violence, excessive criticism, and unfair treatment*. Prioritizing social policies and measures that ensure women's *mental safety, physical safety, and participation in household decisions* can be included in society without exclusion, marginalization, or over-criticism, as well as incorporating educational materials on the subject as part of education and business life from an early age, will ensure the development of the subjective well-being of all women.

When the contexts of violence and poverty used in this study are taken into consideration, the fact that violence against women explains the poverty in which she lives shows that the measures taken to raise the socioeconomic status of women in society will be very insufficient in solving the problem. It can be argued that the problem largely stems from the role traditionally attributed to women in the family and society, that this role leads to gender-based discrimination, and that this discrimination naturally leads to a regression in the status of women in society. This scenario may be exacerbated by economic difficulties experienced in the family and society. From this perspective, it is understood that the solution does not only lie in punitive measures against violence against women and policies to improve economic conditions. At the same time, nongovernmental organizations, social groups, and programs established to combat violence and poverty experienced by women in society will not be sufficient. The solution can only be achieved in the long term by teaching the role of women in the family and society and the social and economic problems caused by gender discrimination in formal education programs from an early age.

This study attempts to reveal the path from psychological and physical violence against women to their poverty in Antalya and its urban districts. When the literature reviewed in this study is

examined, it is seen that there are differences between the findings of the literature and the findings of this study arising from the differences in concepts, methods, and objectives. While the literature presents poverty as a monetary measure, this study adopts a multidimensional approach in which poverty is measured with abstract and perhaps missing dimensions. While the literature generally defines violence against women as physical, sexual, and sometimes economic violence, in this study, violence is defined based on how women feel in various situations, in addition to the aforementioned definitions in the literature. The literature emphasizes poverty or relatively poor economic and social conditions as one of the main factors behind domestic violence against women. The problem aggravates as the husband, friends, or colleagues also suffer from economic problems or they are less educated. In this study, it is argued that violence against women starts with the perception of "woman" and "woman's role" in the society and family; that this leads to many negative consequences, from exclusion to abuse of women; and that women living in this situation should be considered poor.

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DISCLOSURE STATEMENT

The authors deny the existence of any conflict of interest.

DATA

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APPENDIX A**Questionnaire Used in Field Survey**

All personal data you have provided in line with your declaration will be processed in accordance with the requirements of the "Law No. 6698 on the Protection of Personal Data." You can access the clarification texts and our Personal Data Processing Policy on our website www.hipotezarastirma.com.

**MODULE 1. INFORMATION ABOUT THE PERSON AND THE SOCIOECONOMIC STRUCTURE OF THE HOUSEHOLD****Soc.1. Which was the last school you attended?**

(1) PRIMARY SCHOOL (2) GENERAL SECONDARY SCHOOL (3) VOCATIONAL SECONDARY SCHOOL (4) PRIMARY EDUCATION (5) GENERAL HIGH SCHOOL (6) VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL (7) UNIVERSITY (8) MASTER (9) DOCTORATE

Soc.2. Your age?**Soc.3. Number of children?**

(1) NO CHILD (2) ONE (3) TWO (4) THREE (5) FOUR AND MORE

Soc.4. Number of people living in your household including you?

(1) ONE (2) TWO (3) THREE (4) FOUR (5) FIVE AND MORE

Soc.5. Does the house belong to one of the residents, is it rented, lodging, or do you live there without payment?

(1) BELONGS TO ONE OF THE RESIDENTS (2) RENTED (3) LODGINIG (4) WITHOUT PAYMENT

Soc.6. Do you have air conditioning in your home, and if so, how many? (If there are none, mark zero, if there are any, mark quantity.)

(1) ZERO (2) ONE (3) TWO (4) THREE (5) FOUR AND MORE

Soc.7. How often do you consume the following foods in your diet?

	Never	Once a month	Once a week	Every two days	Every day
Red meat					
White meat					
Milk egg					
Pulses					
Pasta bulgur					

Soc.8. Do you have a washing machine and dishwasher (both) in your home? (1) YES (2) NO**Soc.9. Do you have your own computer (laptop or desktop)?**

(1) YES (2) NO

Soc.10. Do you have internet access at home?

(1) YES (2) NO

MODULE 2. EMPLOYMENT**Emp.1. What is the number of people working in the household, including you? (Write the number of people in the blank) (.....)****Emp.2. What is your status in your job?**

(1) EMPLOYER (2) PAID WORKER (3) OFFICIER
(4) JOBBER (Seasonal, Temporary) (5) AT OWN EXPENSE (Regular)
(6) OWN EXPENSE (Irregularly/Whenever you find a job) (7) UNPAID FAMILY WORKER

(8) DURING THE TRIAL PERIOD (9) OTHER

Emp.3. Do you work in any additional job? (1) YES (2) NO**Emp.4. Have you experienced any accidental injury, illness, or work accident in the last 12 months? (1) YES (2) NO****Emp.5. Is your workplace environment safe to work in? (1) YES (2) NO****Emp.6. How is the employee-employer, officer-supervisor relationship in your job?**

(1) VERY BAD (2) BAD (3) AVERAGE (4) GOOD (5) VERY GOOD

Emp.7. Do you have an employment contract with your employer?

(1) YES, I HAVE AN OFFICIAL CONTRACT (2) NO, I HAVE NO OFFICIAL CONTRACT (3) YES, I HAVE AN UNOFFICIAL CONTRACT (4) NO, I DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE

Emp.8. How many hours do you work daily? () 8 hours and less () Over 8 hours

Emp.9. Do you experience psychological and/or physical pressure in your workplace?

(1) TOO LITTLE (2) LITTLE (3) AVERAGE (4) MUCH (5) TOO MUCH (6) NONE

MODULE 3. INCOME

Inc.1. What is the net salary you earned from your main job last month? (.....TRY)

Inc.2. If you're doing extra work, how much income do you get from here? (0 IF NONE) (.....TRY)

Inc.3. Do you have any debt? (1) YES (2) NONE

Inc.4. If you have debts, what is the total value?? (0 IF NONE) (.....TRY)

Inc.5. In the past month, in addition to wages, which of the following did your workplace provide you with?

(1) GOODS AND SERVICES PRODUCED BY THE WORKPLACE (2) FOOD AND BEVERAGE (3) LODGINIG (4)SERVICE (5) PRIVATE VEHICLE (6) FREE PARKING (7) TELEPHONE (9) CLOTHING (10) FUEL (11) MEDICAL CARE SERVICE (12) NOTHING (13) OTHER (.....)

Inc.6. What is the total net income (sum of monetary and in-kind income) brought into your household by your entire household in the past month? (.....TRY)

Inc.7. Has a member of the household received social, financial assistance, etc. in the past year?

(1) YES (2) NO

Inc.8. What is the value of social assistance, etc. received? (0 IF NONE) (.....TRY)

Inc.9. If you have savings, how much are they worth? (0 IF NONE) (.....TRY) (Deposits, securities, funds, etc.; gold, jewelry, etc.)

MODULE 4. HEALTH

Hea.1. How would you describe your current health status?

(1) VERY BAD (2) BAD (3) AVERAGE (4) GOOD (5) VERY GOOD

Hea.2. Do you have any complaints about any of the following conditions? (Write the total number of complaints.....)

(1) VISUAL IMPAIRMENT (2) SPEECH IMPAIRMENT (3) HEARING IMPAIRMENT (4) PHYSICAL DISABILITY/IMMOBILITY (5) PSYCHIATRIC DISORDER (6) CHRONIC DISEASES (Heart, diabetes, cancer, etc.) (7) OTHER (.....) (8) NONE

Hea.3. How much do these health problems affect your daily routine?

(1) TOO MUCH (2) EXCESSIVE (3) TOLERABLE (4) LITTLE (5) NO EFFECT AT ALL

Hea.4. If present in your household, is the nutrition status of children under 5 years of age, pregnant or breastfeeding mothers and elderly people over 60 years of age adequate?

(1) NONE (2) NOT ENOUGH (3) ENOUGH

Hea.5. Do you belong to any social health system? What is it?

(1) NO (2) YES; SSI (3) YES; PRIVATE INSURANCE (4) YES; MILITARY INSURANCE (5) YES; GREEN CARD (6) OTHER

Hea.6. In the last 12 months, have you received outpatient or inpatient treatment for any of the following conditions (Total .)

(1) HIGH BLOOD PRESSURE (2) DIABETES (3) RESPIRATORY TRACT DISEASES (4) CANCER (5) HEART ATTACK (6) HEART FAILURE/HEART PACEMAKER (7) OTHER (.....) (8) NONE

Hea.7. Which of the following do you consistently do for your health? (You can choose up to 3 options)

- (1) EXERCISE/SPORTS (2) WALKING (3) SWIMMING (4) HEALTHY DIET (5) NONE OF THEM (6) OTHER

Hea.8. Do you get help from others when doing the following activities?

(Write the total number of inconveniences .)

- (1) WHEN DOING STRENUOUS INTENSE ACTIVITY (2) LONG DISTANCE WALKING (3) ASCENDING THE STAIRS (4) BATHING (5) WHILE DRESSED (6) WHILE EATING (7) WHEN GETTING OUT OF BED (8) NO I DON'T (9) OTHER(.)

Hea.9. Is there a medication you take constantly? (1) YES (2) NO

MODULE 5. EMPOWERMENT

Epw.1. To what extent do you feel you can control your personal decisions that affect your daily activities?

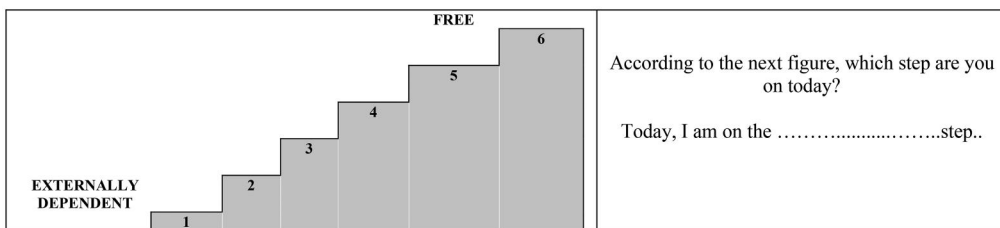
- (1) I CAN'T CONTROL ANY OF MY DECISIONS (2) I CAN CONTROL VERY LITTLE CONTROL OVER MY DECISIONS (3) I CAN CONTROL SOME OF MY DECISIONS (4) I CAN CONTROL MOST OF MY DECISIONS (5) OTHER

Epw.2. Could you explain the possible reasons why you might work or not take part in any job in the future? Choose the one that suits you best.

- a. I do not make decisions about work myself, there is no decision to be made. (Zero control)
 b. I make my decision to work at the insistence and/or pressure of my spouse or someone around me. (External pressure)
 c. I act in accordance with the expectations of the people around me in terms of work and thus I am approved. (Obtaining approval)
 d. I consult people around me about my work. (Getting ideas)
 e. When it comes to work, I act in line with what is most important and valuable to me. (Doing what is valuable and important)

- (1) ZERO CONTROL (2) EXTERNAL PRESSURE (3) OBTAINING APPROVAL (4) GETTING IDEAS (5) DOING WHAT IS VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT

Epw.3. Some people feel completely free to control their lives and make important changes, while others feel that their actions do not really affect their lives. Now imagine that there is a staircase with 6 steps. At the bottom, on the first rung, there are people who are not free to make decisions about their own lives and have no control over the direction of their lives. On the sixth and last rung there are those who have the most freedom and the most control.



Epw.4. Who is the head of your household? (1) MY SPOUSE (2) ME (3) MY FATHER (4) MY MOTHER (5) OTHER

Epw.5. Possible explanations will now be given for why you make some small household expenditures. Choose the one that suits you best.

- a. I do not make my own decisions when making small household expenditures. (Zero control)
 b. I make small household expenditures at the insistence and/or pressure of my spouse or someone in my environment. (External pressure)
 c. I make small household expenditures in accordance with the expectations of the people around me, and thus I am approved. (Obtaining approval)

- d. I consult people around me when making small household expenditures (Getting ideas)
- e. I make small household expenditures in a way that is aligned with what is important to me and with my deepest values. (Doing what is valuable and important)
- (1) ZERO CONTROL (2) EXTERNAL PRESSURE (3) OBTAINING APPROVAL
- (4) GETTING IDEAS (5) DOING WHAT IS VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT

Epw.6. I will explain possible reasons for decisions you can take to avoid violent incidents and situations of potential danger. Choose the one that suits you best.

- a. I do not make my own decisions to avoid violence or danger. (Zero control)
- b. It is the insistence and/or pressure of my spouse or anyone else around me that helps me avoid violence or situations of potential danger. (External pressure)
- c. When making decisions to avoid violence, I act in accordance with the expectations of the people around me and thus gain approval. (Obtaining approval)
- d. I consult people around me when making decisions to avoid violence. (Getting ideas)
- e. To avoid violence and danger, I make decisions based on what is important and valuable to me. (Doing what is valuable and important)
- (1) ZERO CONTROL (2) EXTERNAL PRESSURE (3) OBTAINING APPROVAL
- (4) GETTING IDEAS (5) DOING WHAT IS VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT

Epw.7. I will provide an explanation of the possible reasons for your decision to practice/ not practice your religious obligations. Choose the one that best suits you.

- a. I do not make my own decisions on religious matters. (Zero control)
- b. I make decisions on religious matters at the insistence and/or pressure of my spouse or someone in my environment. (External pressure)
- c. In religious matters, I act in accordance with the expectations of the people around me and thus I am approved. (Obtaining approval).
- d. I consult with people around me on religious issues. (Getting ideas)
- e. I make my decisions on religious matters based on what is most important and valuable to me. (Doing what is valuable and important)
- (1) ZERO CONTROL (2) EXTERNAL PRESSURE (3) OBTAINING APPROVAL
- (4) GETTING IDEAS (5) DOING WHAT IS VALUABLE AND IMPORTANT

Epw.8. What would you most like to change in your life right now? (Please select up to 2 options.)

- (1) RELATED TO JOB (2) RELATED TO HOME (3) ABOUT THE CITY SHE LIVES IN
- (4) REGARDING THE FAMILY IN WHICH IT RESIDES (5) REGARDING SOCIAL STATUS (6) OTHER

Epw.9. Would you like to change anything in your life right now? (1) YES (2) NO

MODULE 6. SOCIAL ASSISTANCE

Soc1. Do you think your household is in financial difficulties?

- (1) NOT AT ALL (2) SO LIGHTLY (3) LIGHTLY (4) MODERATE (5) SEVERE
- (6) VERY SEVERE

Soc.2. Do you think your household needs to receive social assistance for the poor or needy? (1) YES (2) NO

Soc.3. Does/did the household receive any assistance other than loans from any institution or people such as relatives, neighbors, philanthropists due to financial difficulties? (If yes, please check the appropriate option below, if no, please skip to the next question). (1) YES (2) NO

- (1) MUNICIPALITY (2) DISTRICT GOVERNORSHIP OR GOVERNORSHIP-SOCIAL SOLIDARITY FOUNDATION (3) RELATIVE (4) ASSOCIATION (5) SOCIAL SERVICE INSTITUTIONS (6) OTHER FOUNDATION (7) PHILANTHROPIST (8) OTHER (.....)

Soc.4. If you receive aid from the Social Assistance Foundation (Governorship-District Governorate), would you fill in the types of assistance received in the table?

TYPE OF AID	HOW MANY YEARS?	AMOUNT (TRY)	NUMBER OF BENEFICIARIES
Pregnancy (CCT): assistance paid to expectant mothers for medical examination fees.	Soc.4.8	Soc.4.4	
Health aid (CCT): Money paid to mothers for regular health checks (vaccinations) of children aged 0-6 years.	Soc. 4.9	Soc.4.5	
Education assistance (CCT): a monthly cash benefit paid to mothers on condition that they send their children to school regularly.		Soc.4.6	
TOTAL (CCT) (pregnancy + health + education)		Soc.4.7	

MODULE 7. MIGRATION

Mig.1. Have you ever migrated in your lifetime? (1) YES (2) NO

Mig.2. How has your living conditions changed after migration?

(1) IMPROVED (2) WORSENERD (3) DIDN'T CHANGE

Mig.3. Do you have any migration plans in the near future? (1) YES (2) NO (3) NOT DECIDED

Mig.4. If you migrated to Antalya, how many years ago did you migrate? (... ..)

Mig.5. How many times have you had to migrate in your lifetime? (... ..)

Mig.6. What was the reason for your last migration?

() FINDING A JOB () TERRORISM () EDUCATION () MARRIAGE () DIVORCE
() INSUFFICIENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS () EXCLUSION FOR ETHNIC REASONS

Mig.7. How has your economic situation changed since you migrated? () IMPROVED () WORSENERD NOT DECIDED

Mig.8. If given another opportunity, would you like to return to your place of origin? () YES () NO () NOT DECIDED

Mig.9. If you intend to migrate in the coming period, what is the main reason for this?

(1) JOB SEARCH-FINDING (2) EDUCATION (3) MARRIAGE (4) DIVORCE
(5) INSUFFICIENT SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CONDITIONS (6) EXCLUSION FOR ETHNIC REASONS
(7) I DO NOT WANT TO MIGRATE

MODULE 8. PHYSICAL SECURITY

Phs.1. Has someone trespassed in your home or flat in recent years and has stolen or attempted to steal anything that belong to you? (1) YES (2) NO

Phs.2. Excluding the previous incidents, have you or any member of your family been shot at your home or outside with a firearm (knife, etc.), subjected to violence or beaten in the past 5 years? (kick, push, etc.) (1) YES (2) NO

Phs.3. What is the possibility of being a victim of one of the above-mentioned violence events within the following 12 months?

(1) VERY LIKELY (2) PROBABLY (3) LOW PROBABILITY BUT MAY (4) VERY UNLIKELY (5) UNLIKELY

Phs.4. If you have recently experienced an incident of violence, where was the last time such an incident took place?

(1) AT HOME (2) NEAR HOME (3) IN A PUBLIC INSTITUTION BUILDING (4) AT SCHOOL/WORK (5) LODGING (6) PUBLIC SPACE (7) RURAL AREA (8) PLACE OF WORSHIP (9) OTHER

Phs.5. Were you satisfied with the working methods, interest, and relevance of the persons or institutions you reported this incident to?

(1) NOT SATISFIED AT ALL (2) NOT SATISFIED (3) SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
(4) SATISFIED (5) VERY SATISFIED

Phs.6. Did any of these serious incidents involve an injury that resulted in incapacity for work for more than one day?

- (1) YES (2) NO

Phs.7. Compared to 5 years ago, how has the level of danger and violence changed where you live?

- (1) INCREASED A LOT (2) INCREASED A LITTLE (3) STAYED THE SAME (4) DECREASED A LITTLE (5) DECREASED A LOT

Phs.8. How safe is it to walk after dark where you live?

- (1) VERY UNSAFE (2) UNSAFE (3) NEITHER SAFE NOR UNSAFE (4) SAFE (5) VERY SAFE

Phs.9. There are many threats that jeopardize the safety of people today. What are the 2 most important threats you may face?

- (1) MILITARY CONFLICT (2) TERRORISM (3) NATURAL DISASTER (4) FAMILY/RELATIVE VIOLENCE (5) SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT (6) OTHER

MODULE 9. INCLUSION WITHOUT FEELING EMBARRASSED

- Do you agree with the following statements?

Emb.1. I would be embarrassed if I was poor. (1) AGREE (2) DISAGREE (3) I HAVE NO IDEA

Emb.2. Have you felt people approach you with prejudice during the last 3 months?

- (1) ALWAYS (2) SOMETIMES (3) OFTEN (4) A LITTLE (5) NEVER

- I would like you to categorize the frequency with which you feel each of the emotions listed below

Emb.3. Feeling excluded;

- (1) ALWAYS (2) SOMETIMES (3) OFTEN (4) A LITTLE (5) NEVER

Emb.4. Feeling over-criticized;

- (1) ALWAYS (2) SOMETIMES (3) OFTEN (4) A LITTLE (5) NEVER

Emb.5. How often do people treat you unfairly?

- (1) ALWAYS (2) SOMETIMES (3) OFTEN (4) A LITTLE (5) NEVER

- How much do you think someone's ethnic, religious, and cultural background affects their ability to obtain the following services?

Emb.6. Access to public/infrastructure services;

- (1) ALWAYS (2) SOMETIMES (3) OFTEN (4) A LITTLE (5) NEVER

Emb.7. Public-Private sector jobs/contracts;

- (1) ALWAYS (2) SOMETIMES (3) OFTEN (4) A LITTLE (5) NEVER

Emb.8. Utilization of educational opportunities;

- (1) ALWAYS (2) SOMETIMES (3) OFTEN (4) A LITTLE (5) NEVER

Emb.9. Where were you last treated with prejudice?

- (1) HEALTH INSTITUTIONS (2) SCHOOL/WORK (3) EMPLOYMENT AGENCY (4) POLICE STATION/ COURTHOUSE (5) SOCIAL SERVICES ORGANIZATIONS (6) SHOP/RESTAURANT (7) AT THE BANK/INSURANCE COMPANY (8) AT THE HOME OF RELATIVES (9) IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND ORGANIZATIONS (10) OTHER (11) NONE OF THEM

NAME AND SURNAME OF INTERVIEWEE : -----

INTERVIEWED DISTRICT : -----

PHONE: (___ __) (___ __ __ __ __ __)

NAME - SURNAME OF THE INTERVIEWER: -----

Thank you for your interest and patience.

APPENDIX B

Table B1. Pearson correlation coefficients.*

	S2.6	S2.9	S3.1	S3.4	S3.6	S4.1	S4.3	S6.1	S8.3	S8.5	S8.7	S8.8	S9.2	S9.3	S9.4	S9.5	S9.6	S9.7	S9.8		
S2.6	1																				
S2.9	,334**	1																			
S3.1	,110*	,083	1																		
S3.4	,107*	,070	,211**	1																	
S3.6	,117*	,097	,517**	,124*	1																
S4.1	,142**	,042	,106*	,124*	,058	1															
S4.3	,023	,207*	,1	,207*	,1	,207*	1														
S6.1	,142**	,042	,106*	,124*	,058	,1	,207*	1													
S8.3	,339	,370	,331	,058	,013	,046	,053	,048	,068	,119*	,154**	,115*	,108*	,143**	,090						
S8.5	,104	,051	,146**	,160**	,157**	,138**	,114*	,189**	,154**	,120**	,160**	,143**	,143**	,143**	,143**						
S8.7	,051	,018	,054	,033	,097	,034	,114*	,071	,034	,053	,048	,094	,092	,078	,201*						
S8.8	,146**	,160**	,157**	,138**	,114*	,189**	,154**	,120**	,160**	,143**	,143**	,143**	,143**	,143**	,143**						
S9.2	,160**	,157**	,138**	,114*	,189**	,154**	,120**	,160**	,143**	,143**	,143**	,143**	,143**	,143**	,143**						
S9.3	,122*	,219**	,138**	,114*	,071	,034	,114*	,071	,034	,053	,048	,094	,092	,078	,201*						
S9.4	,114*	,177**	,097	,034	,034	,078	,201*	,041	,383	,087	,034	,174**	1	,416**	,375**	,327**	,158**	,233**	,142**		
S9.5	,189**	,101*	,495**	,375**	,495**	,375**	,495**	,375**	,495**	,375**	,495**	,375**	,495**	,375**	,495**	,375**	,495**	,375**	,495**	,375**	
S9.6	,124*	,067	,020	,322**	,196**	,264**	,196**	,264**	,196**	,264**	,196**	,264**	,196**	,264**	,196**	,264**	,196**	,264**	,196**	,264**	
S9.7	,178**	,086	,012	,791**	,753**	,753**	,753**	,753**	,753**	,753**	,753**	,753**	,753**	,753**	,753**	,753**	,753**	,753**	,753**	,753**	
S9.8	,091	,029	,005	,033	,033	,033	,033	,033	,033	,033	,033	,033	,033	,033	,033	,033	,033	,033	,033	,033	1

*** Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

APPENDIX C

Table C1. Descriptive statistics.

	Individual		%		
	Individual	%	Individual	%	
Education	Primary school	160	40.0	7	1.8
	High school	145	36.3	100	25.0
	University	86	21.5	293	73.3
	Graduate school	9	2.3	1500	—
Age	Average Age	39	—	80,000	—
	15–24	38	9.5	7,069	—
	25–49	303	75.8	84	21.0
	50+	59	14.8	69	17.3
Number of children	No child	66	16.5	81	20.3
	1	105	26.3	111	27.8
	2	164	41.0	47	11.8
	3	49	12.3	8	2.0
	4 and more	16	4.0	113	28.3
Status of the residence	Own house	165	41.3	287	71.8
	Rental	226	56.5	2	0.9
	Public housing	1	0.3	62	29.0
	Not paying any rent	8	2.0	49	22.9
				101	47.2
Number of individuals employed	1	7	1.8	99	46.3
	2	360	90.0	27	12.6
	3	26	6.5	88	41.1
	4	6	1.5	11	61.1
	5	1	0.3	3	16.7
Position in the Workplace	Employer	98	24.5	1	5.6
	Paid worker	240	60.0	3	16.7
	Officer	14	3.5	343	85.8
	Jobber	4	1.0	54	13.5
	At own expense	44	11.0	2	0.5
Debt	Yes	297	74.2	1	0.3
	None	103	25.8	198	49.50
Savings	Yes	121	30.2	202	51.50
	None	279	69.8	5	.5

APPENDIX D

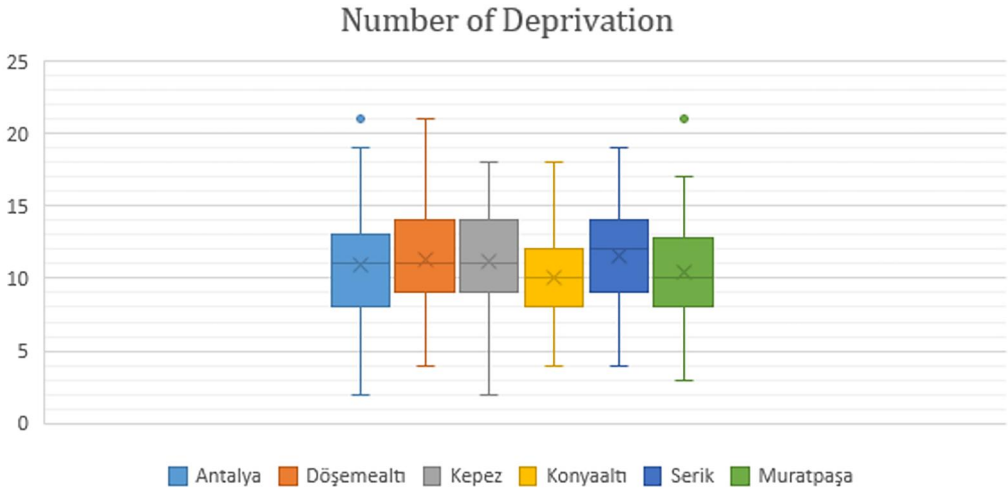


Figure D1. Box-plot analysis of district-based deprivations.
Notes: The points in the figure are not outliers.