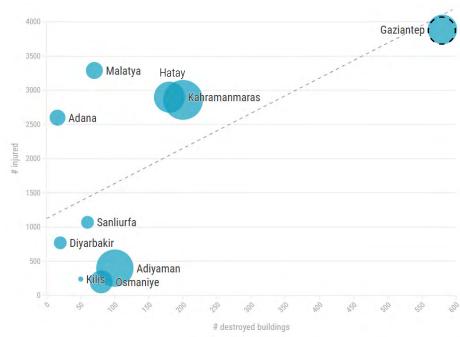
## acaps 💿

## TÜRKIYE

## Anticipated increase in the number of fatalities reported in <u>Gaziantep</u>

Graph 1 - Number of people injured vs destroyed buildings



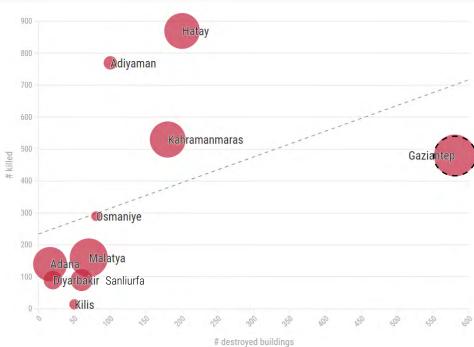
Graph 2 - Number of people killed vs destroyed buildings

Each bubble represents a province affected by the earthquakes in Turkiye.

The size of the bubbles indicates the number of people killed and injured.

When a scatter plot is used to look at a predictive or correlational relationship between variables, it is common to add a trend line to the plot indicating the best fit to the data.

How to read these graphs?



Source: ACAPS using IFRC data.

Dara recorded in the affected areas of Turkiye as of 07/02/2023

As per the data as at 7 February, shared by IFRC on destroyed buildings and casualties (injured and killed) in Türkiye following the earthquake, Gazantiep province shows the highest number of destroyed buildings. However, as the graphs show, the number of people that have been injured or killed by the earthquake in Gaziantep is proportionally lower than in the other provinces.

In both graph 1 and 2—showing respectively the number of buildings destroyed in relation to the number of people killed and the number of buildings destroyed in relation to the number of people injured—the bubble representing Gazientep lies far from the other bubbles, particularly in graph 2, where Gaziantep province recording a lower proportion of

deaths compared to the number of buildings destroyed. This is likely given to search and rescue efforts still ongoing, with the possibility that when these are halted the number of people killed by the earthquake in Gaziantep province will significantly increase. As of 10 February, the death coll in Türkiye had already reached over 18,300 people, surpassing the toll of the latest major earthquake the country had experienced in 1999 (Al Jazeera last accessed 10/02/2023).

The graphs can provide an additional signal as to how strong the relationship between the two variables is, and if there are any outliers that are affecting the computation of the trend line. This analysis complements

existing sources and provides evidence deriving from the data analysis of the available information until 10 February.

On 6 February 2023, at 4:17h, local time in Türkiye (01:17 GMT), a 7.8 earthquake hit southern Türkiye and northwestern Syria. It mainly affected the cities of Adana, Adiyaman, Diyarbakir, Gaziantep, Hatay, Kahraman Maras, Kilis, Malatya, Osmaniye, and Sanliurfa in southeastern Türkiye and Aleppo, Hama, Idlib, Lattakie, and Tartous governorates in northwestern Syria. The earthquake's epicentre was 23km east of the district of Nurdagi, in Türkiye's Gaziantep city, at a depth of 24.1km.