

Redefining Migration and Masculinity in Platform Organizations: Insights into Food Delivery Workers

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Abstract

This study examines the intersection of migration, masculinity, and platform labor in Turkey's food delivery sector. Drawing on institutional theory and the intersectionality framework, it explores how governance structures and social expectations shape the lived experiences of male migrant workers. Based on 27 semi-structured interviews and ongoing thematic analysis, the findings reveal structural inequities embedded in algorithmic management and gendered labor norms. The study contributes to understanding how platform economies reproduce, reconfigure, or challenge traditional roles and rights, offering critical insights for scholars and policymakers committed to more inclusive and equitable labor systems.

Keywords: Masculinity, migrant labor, platform economy, intersectionality, institutional theory

Introduction

Food delivery platform work has become a significant segment within the global gig economy, leveraging algorithmically managed labor to allocate tasks. While these platforms promise flexibility, they often bypass traditional employment protections, operating within a "grey zone" of labor regulation and leaving workers vulnerable to exploitation (Dieuaide and Aza s, 2020). This sector's growth is driven by urban migration, labor market deregulation, and the dominance of male-oriented roles in delivery and logistics. Migrant workers, drawn by low entry barriers and perceived flexibility, face systemic challenges, including discrimination, limited protections, and algorithmic biases in task allocation and ratings. These inequities perpetuate precarity, restricting workers' economic stability and societal integration.

Male workers, particularly migrants, are overrepresented in food delivery work, reflecting broader socio-cultural norms associating masculinity with physically demanding, public-facing labor (Milkman et al., 2021). For many, platform work serves as a means to fulfill traditional provider roles, affirming their masculine identities. However, these roles are often challenged by the realities of platform labor, which include low wages, algorithmic surveillance, and precarious employment (Zhou, 2024). Workers frequently grapple with the dual pressures of maintaining familial expectations while navigating the demands of a highly regulated, algorithmically driven labor system.

Despite its male-dominated nature, platform work does not exist in isolation. It reflects and reinforces broader societal patterns of gender inequality. The gig economy's gendered segmentation, with men dominating delivery roles and women more present in care-related tasks, highlights how platforms leverage existing inequalities under the guise of algorithmic neutrality (Churchill and Craig, 2019). Male workers often perceive food delivery platforms

as a solution to a “masculinity crisis,” using the work to affirm their roles as breadwinners, despite its precarious nature (Zhou, 2024).

In the Turkish context, the ‘institutional grey zone’ takes on distinct characteristics shaped by weak enforcement mechanisms and the informal nature of much of its labor market. While European countries have introduced legal classifications and protections for platform workers, Turkey’s regulatory approach remains fragmented and reactive. This creates an environment where platforms like Yemeksepeti and Getir operate with minimal oversight, effectively externalizing labor costs while avoiding employer responsibilities. Migrant workers, who often lack formal contracts or legal recognition, become doubly excluded—falling through the cracks of both labor and migration regulation. This institutional vacuum, as seen in the Turkish context, not only undermines labor rights but also deepens social precarity, particularly for those navigating informal economies and fragmented legal regimes (Koçak, 2022; ILO, 2016).

Turkey's growing food delivery gig economy provides a lens to explore migration, masculinity, and platform labor. Platforms like Yemeksepeti and Getir have leveraged algorithmic governance as a key operational mechanism, shaping work assignments while perpetuating biases tied to societal norms, especially around gender and migration. These systems embed structural inequities into automated labor processes, often intensifying the precarity of male migrant workers. Migrant men in the food delivery sector face unique challenges, including biases from customers and colleagues, limited upward mobility, and algorithmic inequities (Tanrikulu, 2021; Urinboyev and Eraliev, 2022). The physical demands and close monitoring inherent in platform work exacerbate these vulnerabilities, further marginalizing workers already disadvantaged by their migration status (Van Doorn, 2017). At the same time, platforms position themselves as intermediaries, sidestepping traditional employer responsibilities and leaving workers with limited avenues for recourse.

While the gig economy has been extensively studied, research specifically addressing the experiences of marginalized groups, particularly male migrant workers, remains limited. Little is known about how these workers navigate the intersecting challenges of migration and masculinity within algorithmically governed labor environments. Addressing this gap is essential to understanding the compounded vulnerabilities and adaptive strategies of a workforce disproportionately affected by systemic inequities.

This research contributes to the literature by uniquely examining how intersectionality and institutional theory converge in Turkey’s under-regulated platform economy. This setting presents a critical case to explore how masculinity, migration, and legal ambiguity intersect under algorithmic governance. While prior studies have examined algorithmic labor or gender dynamics separately, few have addressed their intersection—particularly in relation to institutional ambiguity in a non-Western context. By focusing on the lived experiences of male migrant workers navigating algorithmic governance, this study provides new insights into how platform capitalism reconfigures identity, labor rights, and social inclusion—offering both theoretical innovation and policy relevance.

This study addresses this research gap by delving into the lived experiences of male migrant workers within Turkey’s gig economy. By leveraging institutional theory and intersectionality frameworks, it investigates how platform labor reshapes traditional gender roles, mediates societal integration, and perpetuates structural economic inequalities. Specifically, the

research seeks to uncover the systemic challenges faced by this workforce, including precarious employment conditions, algorithmic biases, and societal discrimination.

This study seeks to answer critical questions: How do platforms reshape masculine identities within precarious labor models? What unique challenges do migrant workers face within algorithmically governed systems? How do these challenges influence patterns of inclusion, exclusion, and resistance? Through ongoing qualitative interviews with 27 participants, the study aims to explore the transformative impact of platform labor, providing a regional perspective on Turkey's socio-economic context.

Preliminary findings reveal that algorithmic systems—though marketed as neutral—tend to reinforce structural biases, resulting in inequitable task allocation and discriminatory feedback mechanisms. These dynamics contribute to a perceived lack of upward mobility among migrant workers, who are often excluded from bonus structures or leadership opportunities. At the same time, the gig economy both affirms and destabilizes traditional masculine identities. While platform work allows migrant men to fulfill breadwinner roles, its inherent instability frequently undermines these expectations, leading to identity conflicts and emotional strain. The study also finds evidence of resilience strategies, including the formation of informal solidarity networks and tactical use of platform flexibility to navigate systemic challenges. These insights provide a deeper understanding of how labor, identity, and regulation intersect in the evolving landscape of platform capitalism.

Theoretical Framework

The Gig Economy

The gig economy has transformed global labor markets by offering flexible, technology-mediated work through platforms like Uber, Deliveroo, and Yemeksepeti. While promising independence, these systems often lead to low wages, lack of protections, and algorithmic exploitation (Vallas and Schor, 2020). Research highlights the sector's reliance on marginalized labor, particularly migrants and minorities, who are overrepresented in physically demanding roles like food delivery and logistics (Van Doorn, 2017).

Institutional Theory

Institutional theory provides a lens to examine how the gig economy interacts with existing societal norms and structures, creating both continuity and disruption. Institutions, defined as cognitive, normative, and regulative structures, shape social behavior and organizational practices. Reischauer et al. (2021) highlight how platform organizations challenge traditional regulative frameworks by introducing algorithmic governance, reshaping cognitive and normative dimensions of labor dynamics. This perspective aligns with the study's focus on how food delivery platforms redefine labor norms and societal expectations for migrant male workers.

Platforms in the gig economy operate in a "grey zone," bypassing traditional labor regulations and imposing algorithmic governance while avoiding employer responsibilities (Dieuaide and Azaïs, 2020). This regulatory ambiguity disproportionately affects migrant workers, who face exclusion from legal protections (Van Doorn and Vijay, 2021). Platforms promote entrepreneurial independence but obscure exploitative practices, reinforcing compliance through algorithmic management (Wood et al., 2019). Institutional theory highlights how

these systems sustain low-cost labor by exploiting migrants' exclusion from labor protections, perpetuating systemic inequities (Mezzadra and Neilson, 2013).

Intersectionality Framework

The intersectionality framework, introduced by Crenshaw (1991), examines how overlapping social categorizations like race, gender, and migration status create unique vulnerabilities and reinforce systemic inequalities. This approach is essential for understanding the compounded disadvantages faced by male migrant workers. Keller et al. (2022) argue that dynamic capabilities often exhibit path dependencies, perpetuating systemic inequalities. Cameron and Rahman (2022) highlight how cultural frames and labor discourses are continuously negotiated within platform ecosystems, showcasing the fluidity of these dynamics. These insights underscore intersectionality's importance in analyzing how gig economy dynamics challenge and reinforce traditional gender roles.

The gig economy reinforces traditional gender roles, with men dominating delivery work and women in care-related tasks. Male workers seek to reaffirm their breadwinner status, but platform labor's precarity challenges this role (Milkman et al., 2021). For migrant men, these expectations intersect with platform work, yet algorithmic governance undermines them through opaque task allocation, performance metrics, and customer feedback, disproportionately penalizing vulnerable workers. Additionally, gig platforms attract migrant labor while exploiting their vulnerabilities.

Migrant workers enter the gig economy for its low entry barriers and flexibility but encounter systemic discrimination, algorithmic biases, and restricted mobility. Platforms exploit these vulnerabilities to maintain a low-cost labor force (Van Doorn, 2017). Intersectionality reveals how algorithmic systems worsen inequalities, as migrants and minorities often receive lower ratings or fewer opportunities, reinforcing their marginalization (Wood et al., 2019). To resist these challenges, migrant workers build informal networks that provide emotional and logistical support, enhancing resilience against exploitation (Katta et al., 2024).

These intersecting vulnerabilities demand a dual-theoretical lens. This study contributes to the literature by uniquely examining how intersectionality and institutional theory converge in Turkey's under-regulated platform economy. This setting presents a critical case to explore how masculinity, migration, and legal ambiguity intersect under algorithmic governance. By focusing on the lived experiences of male migrant workers, the research sheds light on how platform capitalism reshapes identities, destabilizes labor rights, and redefines patterns of social inclusion—offering both theoretical innovation and policy relevance.

Methods of Analysis

This study uses a qualitative research design to explore the lived experiences of male migrant workers in Turkey's food delivery sector. Qualitative methods effectively capture personal narratives and societal interactions, making them ideal for examining platform work's impact on societal integration, labor conditions, and masculinity (Creswell and Poth, 2016). Using semi-structured interviews, a flexible tool for gathering in-depth insights (Kvale and Brinkmann, 2009), the research investigates how migrant workers perceive their roles, navigate platform-specific practices like task assignment and performance evaluations, and experience masculinity within the gig economy.

The interview questions focus on workers' interactions with algorithmic management systems, societal integration, migration, and gendered dynamics of platform work. For instance, participants are asked about their typical workday, challenges faced as migrant workers, and whether platform practices feel supportive or exclusionary. Questions also explore how traditional expectations of masculinity influence their experiences and how they cope with the physical and emotional demands of the job, encouraging them to share specific incidents that illustrate these dynamics. Using the Critical Incident Technique (Butterfield et al., 2005), participants recall specific experiences that reveal challenges, successes, or key interactions, effectively uncovering moments that shape their perceptions and behaviors.

The study involves 27 semi-structured interviews with male migrant workers from platforms like Yemeksepeti and Getir, selected to represent diverse backgrounds in terms of migration status (international and internal rural-urban), age, ethnicity, platform tenure, and at least six months of employment. This purposive sampling captures workforce heterogeneity, enabling an exploration of how demographic and migration-related factors shape workers' experiences (Patton, 2014). The demographic details of the participants are presented in Table 1.

- INSERT TABLE 1 HERE -

Thematic analysis, renowned for its flexibility and rigor in qualitative research (Braun and Clarke, 2006), is being applied to the completed interviews to identify patterns and themes. The analysis focuses on institutional structures, such as workers' perceptions of platform norms, gender role expectations, and policies affecting their rights, as well as intersectional dynamics, examining how migration status and masculinity influence labor experiences and resilience. Using NVivo software for systematic coding and a constant comparative approach (Glaser and Strauss, 1967), the upcoming analysis will aim to uncover insights into the interaction of algorithmic governance, societal integration, and masculinity within Turkey's gig economy.

Findings

This study explores the lived experiences of male migrant workers in Turkey's platform economy by applying an intersectional and institutional lens. Based on ongoing analysis of 27 semi-structured interviews, four interrelated themes have been identified:

- *Platform-Driven Inequities*: Structural disadvantages created by algorithmic management and customer bias, which limit migrant workers' access to fair evaluation, work opportunities, and upward mobility.
- *Masculinity and Role Expectations*: The negotiation of traditional male breadwinner roles within a precarious labor model that both affirms and undermines masculine identities.
- *Integration Challenges and Coping Mechanisms*: The various forms of discrimination migrant workers face, and the informal networks and adaptive strategies they develop in response.
- *Intersection of Technology and Social Structures*: How algorithmic systems reflect and reinforce broader social power dynamics, reshaping labor identities and worker behavior.

The full set of themes and their corresponding subthemes are illustrated in Figure 1 below.

- INSERT FIGURE 1 HERE -

As the analysis is still in progress, this paper focuses on two themes that have been most thoroughly developed at this stage: Platform-Driven Inequities and Masculinity and Role Expectations. The following sections discuss these themes in detail, drawing from participants' narratives to illustrate how algorithmic governance, societal expectations, and migration status converge to shape their experiences in the gig economy.

Theme 1: Platform-Driven Inequities

This theme addresses how algorithmic systems and customer-facing evaluations systematically disadvantage migrant male workers within Turkey's food delivery gig economy. As algorithmic management replaces traditional human oversight, platform systems are often perceived as neutral and merit-based. However, interviews revealed that these systems not only mirror existing societal biases but also intensify them through opaque and rigid performance mechanisms. The subthemes below demonstrate how workers experience and interpret these structural inequities.

Algorithmic Discrimination

Participants frequently reported that work assignments on the platform were far from equitable or transparent. Many expressed the belief that the algorithm favored local workers, systematically disadvantaging migrants in subtle ways. For instance, a 33-year-old Syrian worker (P12) described his daily experience of waiting far longer than his Turkish colleague, despite starting at the same time and location: *"I wait for an hour sometimes. But my Turkish friend, we start together, and he gets an order within five minutes. Same location, same time. The app just likes him better."*

This sense of being deprioritized by the system was echoed by P6 who reflected on patterns he observed in online forums and among coworkers: *"They say it's random, but it never feels random. We talk in the group chat. Foreigners are always the ones who get less."* He added that when he worked in wealthier districts on the European side of Istanbul, his earnings were consistently lower than those of his local peers.

Some workers even engaged in informal testing to confirm their suspicions. P19 recounted how he used two phones to compare assignment rates and found a consistent bias in favor of Turkish workers: *"Even when I'm available, the system ignores me. I tested with another phone. They sent jobs to the local guy first, every time."* These experiences collectively highlight how platform technologies, under the guise of neutrality, can embed and automate exclusionary logics that are both difficult to detect and nearly impossible to contest.

Bias in Performance and Customer Feedback

Beyond task allocation, workers are also evaluated through customer feedback systems that are equally prone to bias. Participants repeatedly emphasized that their ratings were influenced less by service quality and more by visible markers of their foreignness—such as accent, appearance, or limited language proficiency. P3 shared his frustration after receiving a low rating despite completing his delivery without issues: *"I delivered on time, smiled, said everything right. But the customer gave 3 stars. My friend told me: 'It's because you look foreign.' What can I do? I can't change my face."*

This sense of being judged based on appearance rather than performance was echoed in more disturbing ways by others. P17 recalled an incident where a customer refused to open the door and later reported him as “scary,” despite his professional appearance: *“She called support and said I was scary. I was wearing the uniform! Just because I have a beard and darker skin?”*

For many, even minor language mistakes had a disproportionate impact on their ratings. As P9 noted, *“When I don’t speak Turkish fluently, they talk bad or give low scores. I know they wouldn’t do that to a local guy.”* These reflections show how rating systems, intended to ensure quality, instead reinforce racialized and xenophobic hierarchies, affecting workers’ future job opportunities and income.

Barriers to Upward Mobility

Many participants also reported that beyond the daily struggle to secure tasks and maintain ratings, there existed invisible ceilings that hindered their chances of moving upward within the platform hierarchy. P14 described his confusion and disappointment when he was passed over for access to more profitable delivery zones: *“They say if you do well, you get priority zones. I never got that, even when I had top ratings. But my Turkish coworker got it easily. They know who to pick.”*

Bonus systems were also described as arbitrary and inconsistently enforced. P10 shared how he was denied a long-promised bonus: *“I worked nonstop for months. No days off. But when bonuses came, they told me ‘you missed one metric.’ Always some excuse.”* Similarly, P21 described how he was discouraged from applying for a supervisor role: *“I applied, they said only locals. They don’t say it directly, but we understand. We’re good to deliver, not to lead.”*

These stories highlight how opportunities for recognition and advancement remain structurally out of reach for many migrant workers, even when formal metrics appear to promise fairness. As a result, the very systems that are meant to offer merit-based incentives are experienced as exclusionary and demoralizing.

Theme 2: Masculinity and Role Expectations

This theme explores how platform work intersects with cultural constructions of masculinity, particularly the expectation for men—especially migrant men—to assume the role of economic providers. While food delivery is often framed as masculine labor due to its physical demands and visibility in public spaces, participants described a tension between this traditional image and the precarious, surveilled, and often degrading realities of platform labor. For many, the work was not only a source of income but also a means of performing masculinity under difficult conditions. However, these performances were frequently undermined by the instability and low status of the job.

Alignment with the Breadwinner Role

For many participants, taking on platform work was not simply a practical decision, but a culturally meaningful act rooted in the desire to fulfill gendered responsibilities. Several men spoke of feeling obligated to support their families financially, often across borders.

P5 explained, *“My family is still in Aleppo. I send money every month. That’s why I don’t rest. I have to be a man. That means providing.”* His statement reflects how labor and masculinity were tightly intertwined—not just socially but emotionally. Similarly, P16 shared, *“If I don’t earn, I feel weak. I feel like I failed. Back home, the man works. That’s how it is. If I can’t do that here, then what am I?”* These sentiments echo broader cultural expectations around male identity as bound to the capacity to provide—expectations that persisted even under exploitative working conditions.

Even younger participants expressed a strong sense of gendered duty. P27 noted, *“My father is old, I send him money. In our culture, the son must help. I’m not doing this job because I love it. I do it because I’m the man of the house now.”*

These accounts highlight how platform work is framed by workers as a strategy to reclaim or sustain masculine identity in migration, despite its precarious nature.

Precarity Undermining Masculine Identity

At the same time, participants acknowledged the deep contradictions between the breadwinner ideal and the economic instability of gig work. Several spoke of feeling ashamed or emasculated when they failed to meet familial or personal expectations.

P11 reflected painfully: *“Some months I can’t send money. I lie to my family. I say I had expenses. But really, I just didn’t earn enough. That’s hard. It hurts my pride.”* P7 admitted feeling “less of a man” during slow weeks: *“When there’s no work, I stay home. I feel useless. My friends ask if I’m lazy, but it’s not that. It’s just the app gives no jobs.”* His comment illustrates how even externally invisible algorithmic decisions can have deep psychological effects tied to masculinity.

Moreover, some described internalizing public perceptions of delivery work as low-status or humiliating. P20 noted, *“Back home I was a teacher. Here I carry food. I wear a helmet, people look at me like I’m stupid. It’s not what a man should be.”*

This subtheme reveals the emotional cost of trying to sustain masculine pride in a labor system that offers little dignity or stability, illustrating how the gig economy both enables and corrodes gendered self-worth.

Platforms Redefining Masculinity

Interestingly, several participants noted that while delivery work aligns with traditional masculine traits—physical strength, endurance, mobility—the nature of the job actually undermines these associations. The work was not only physically demanding but tightly controlled by algorithms, reducing workers to what one participant called “machines on wheels.”

P2 observed, *“They say we’re strong, fast. But we’re also watched all day. There’s no freedom. You stop for five minutes, and you lose points.”* His comment reflects how performance is measured not by courage or autonomy but by compliance and speed, reframing masculinity through algorithmic discipline. P13 added, *“This is man’s work, but it doesn’t feel like it. You carry food, get insulted, get paid little. It’s not respect. It’s survival.”*

In many ways, the platform reconfigures what it means to be a “working man” by enforcing metrics-driven masculinity—one that emphasizes constant motion, efficiency, and silence over autonomy, pride, or recognition. For many migrant men, this creates a conflicted identity space, where they both affirm and question their gender roles.

This theme illustrates the complex and often painful ways in which masculinity is constructed, challenged, and redefined in platform labor. Migrant men turn to food delivery work as a means to fulfill traditional provider roles yet face systemic obstacles that undermine those very identities. Their experiences underscore how the gig economy does not merely exploit labor, but also reshapes male subjectivities, often in contradictory and disempowering ways.

Discussion

The findings of this study contribute to a growing body of literature exploring how algorithmic governance intersects with migration, masculinity, and institutional ambiguity in the gig economy. Through the lenses of institutional theory and intersectionality, this research demonstrates how platform systems not only reflect but intensify structural inequities, particularly for migrant male workers operating in regulatory “grey zones” like Turkey.

The theme of Platform-Driven Inequities reveals how digital labor systems that claim to be neutral and meritocratic in fact embed social hierarchies and enforce exclusion through algorithmic means. Migrant workers’ narratives point to consistent patterns of unequal task distribution, biased performance evaluations, and blocked mobility—processes that reproduce marginalization under the guise of algorithmic efficiency. Institutional theory is useful here in showing how platforms create a parallel regulatory environment where formal protections are bypassed, and new, opaque norms are established.

At the same time, the theme of Masculinity and Role Expectations underscores how platform labor is deeply gendered. Many migrant men enter this form of work to fulfill traditional breadwinner roles, only to face new challenges that undermine those identities. The intersection of precarity and masculinity generates psychological stress, shame, and identity conflict. These findings align with intersectionality theory, illustrating how gender and migration status compound vulnerabilities, shaping how men experience and interpret their roles in platform economies.

Although this paper focused on two primary themes, the additional themes identified—Integration Challenges and Coping Mechanisms and Intersection of Technology and Social Structures—offer further insight into how migrant workers develop resilience through informal networks, and how algorithms function not merely as tools of efficiency but as norm-producing, identity-shaping systems. These broader dynamics reinforce the central claim that platform labor reconfigures not only how people work, but who they are allowed to be within the labor market.

Conclusion

This study provides early insights into how male migrant workers navigate the intersecting pressures of algorithmic management, migration status, and gender expectations within Turkey’s growing platform economy. By focusing on the themes of Platform-Driven Inequities and Masculinity and Role Expectations, it becomes evident that gig work is not

only a site of economic activity, but also a contested space of identity negotiation and structural exclusion.

While platform work offers low-barrier entry and the illusion of autonomy, the findings show that algorithmic systems reinforce existing inequalities, particularly in task distribution, customer interactions, and opportunities for advancement. At the same time, male migrants adopt this work as a means of sustaining culturally ingrained roles as providers, even when the conditions of that labor—low pay, constant surveillance, and low status—contradict those very ideals. The result is a precarious performance of masculinity shaped as much by aspiration as by constraint.

The full implications of these dynamics, however, extend beyond the individual level. Preliminary themes not covered in detail here—particularly migrant strategies of informal resilience and the norm-producing power of algorithmic governance—suggest that platform labor operates not just as an economic structure, but as a form of institutional substitution, generating its own rules, norms, and exclusions in the absence of robust legal regulation.

As this is a developmental paper based on an ongoing study, future analysis will deepen the exploration of these remaining themes and further examine how intersecting identities shape experiences across different cities, platform types, and legal statuses. Moving forward, a more nuanced understanding of how migrant workers exercise agency and build solidarity will complement the current focus on structural barriers.

Ultimately, this research contributes to broader debates about the social consequences of platform capitalism. In contexts where legal frameworks lag behind technological innovation, understanding how platform work reconfigures not just labor, but also belonging, masculinity, and resistance, remains an urgent task for both scholars and policymakers.

Participant	Age	Courier Work Experience (Months)	Country of Origin	Family Status	Education Level
P1	42	15	Iran	Married with children	Primary
P2	35	27	Syria	Married with children	High School
P3	34	30	Uzbekistan	Single	Secondary
P4	25	16	Turkmenistan	Living with family	High School
P5	36	31	Syria	Married with children	High School
P6	38	27	Syria	Married with children	High School
P7	41	23	Turkmenistan	Married with children	High School
P8	39	34	Azerbaijan	Married with children	Primary
P9	48	48	Pakistan	Married with children	High School
P10	27	45	Syria	Living with family	Secondary
P11	27	16	Iran	Married with children	Primary
P12	33	24	Syria	Living with family	University
P13	40	39	Pakistan	Married with children	Primary
P14	26	28	Iran	Living with family	Secondary
P15	39	36	Syria	Married with children	High School
P16	22	8	Pakistan	Living with family	Primary
P17	24	33	Turkmenistan	Single	Secondary
P18	47	13	Afghanistan	Married with children	High School
P19	35	29	Azerbaijan	Married with children	Secondary
P20	40	32	Syria	Married with children	Primary
P21	30	37	Turkmenistan	Single	Secondary
P22	46	21	Pakistan	Living with family	High School
P23	30	27	Syria	Married with children	University
P24	28	23	Syria	Living with family	Secondary
P25	43	17	Iraq	Married with children	High School
P26	39	35	Iraq	Married with children	Secondary
P27	22	30	Uzbekistan	Single	Primary

Table 1: Demographic Data of Interview Participants

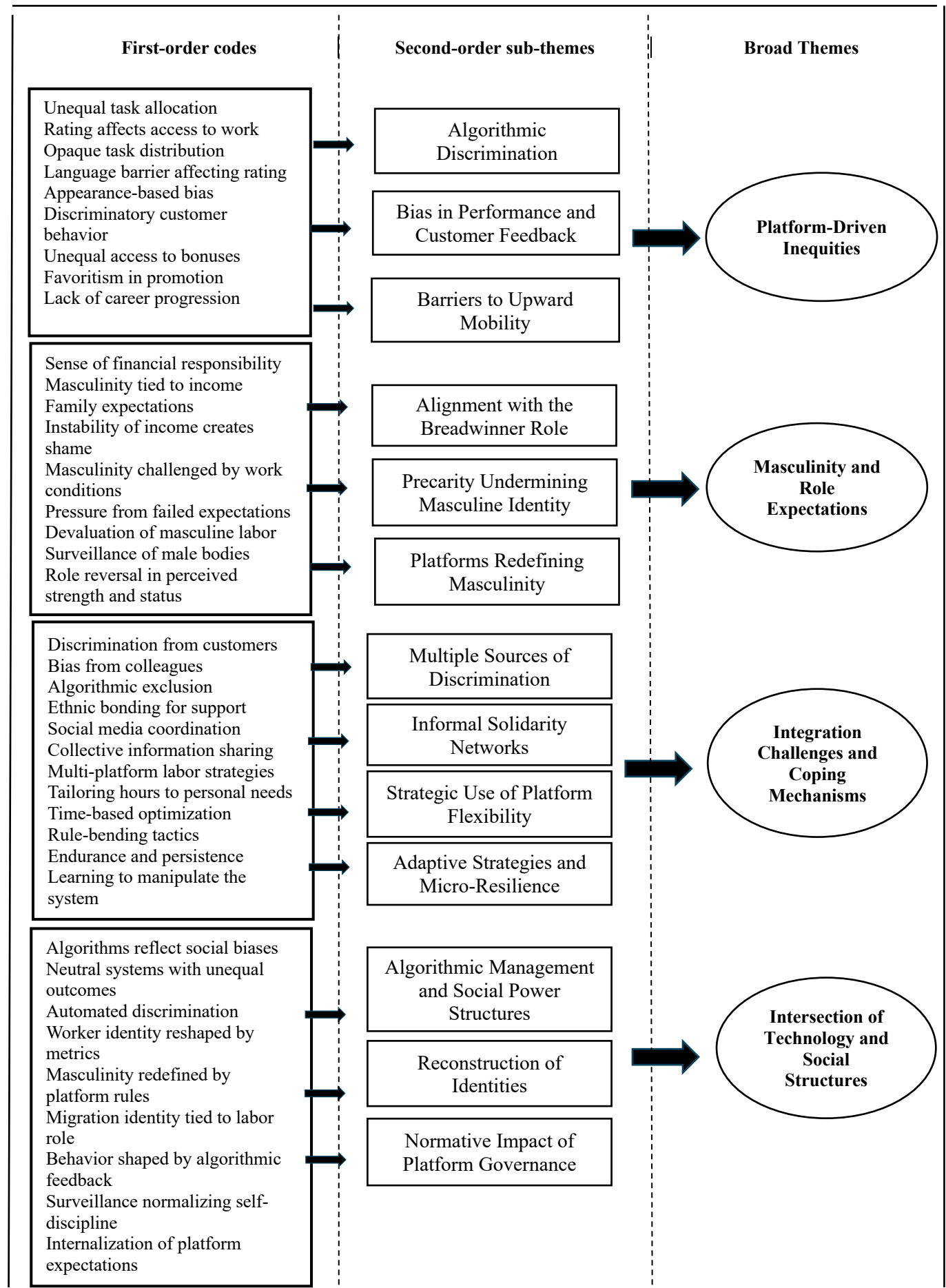


Figure 1 : Thematic Map of Intersectional Experiences of Male Migrant Workers in Turkey's Platform Economy

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