Evaluative Learning Study for Phase III of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) Assistance for Refugees in Turkey

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TÜRK KIZILAY

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Evaluative Learning Study for Phase III of the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) Assistance for Refugees in Turkey

Prepared for The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC) by Development Analytics

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List of Abbreviations

C- ESSN	Complementary Emergency Social Safety Net
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CVME	Comprehensive Vulnerability Mapping Exercise
DA	Development Analytics
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DID	Difference in Differences
ECHO	European Civil Protection and Humanitarian Aid Operations
ESSN	The Emergency Social Safety Net
EU	The European Union
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
HBS	The Household Budget Survey
IFRC	The International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies
IVS	Intersectoral Vulnerability Study
LCSI	Livelihood Coping Strategy Index
LFS	The Household Labour Survey
MEB	Minimum Expenditure Basket
PAB	Pre-Assistance Baseline Survey
PDM	Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey
PSW	Propensity Score Weighting
rCSI	Reduced Coping Strategy Index
SILC	The Survey of Income and Living Conditions
TOR	Terms of Reference
TRC	The Turkish Red Crescent
TURKSTAT	Turkish Statistical Institute
UNHCR	The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNICEF	The United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund
WFP	The World Food Programme

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1 Executive Summary

The Emergency Social Safety Net has been supporting a significant number of people living under temporary or international protection in Turkey since the end of 2016 through a monthly unconditional cash transfer. The ESSN Programme covered 1.8 million individuals on June 2021.[1] Most recently, the Complementary Emergency Social Safety Net (C-ESSN) started to be implemented in July 2021, taking over a share of the caseload of the ESSN. As of January 2022, the ESSN caseload was around 1.5 million individuals, while the C-ESSN covered around 366 thousand individuals.[2] While ESSN support has been highly crucial for improving the living standards of refugees in Turkey, external factors -among which economic conditions and the COVID-19 pandemic - affect the livelihoods and vulnerabilities of refugees.

Given the current socio-economic challenges faced by refugees and the role of the ESSN in Turkey, it is crucial to provide an in-depth understanding of refugees' income sources and the ESSN's effect on socio-economic vulnerability as well as people's capacity to cope with these challenges. In this respect, this study aims to provide a detailed analysis of livelihoods and coping of refugees and the relationship between income levels/sources and vulnerability, focusing on the period right before the pandemic and through the pandemic.

Livelihoods and Coping Prior to the Pandemic

Prior to the pandemic, the majority of the population relied on labour income as the main income source of the household. By October 2019, 87% of the ESSN applicant population were living in a household where the main income source was labour income. Labour income was the main income source for the majority of the ESSN non-beneficiary households as well as the majority of the ESSN beneficiary households.[3] Only a small percentage (15.1) of the beneficiary population relied on ESSN as the primary source of income.

Most of the refugee men were employed, while only a marginal share of women was working. At the beginning of 2020, employment rates of

[1] Maunder, N., K. Seyfert, M. Aran, G. Baykal, M. Marzi, and G. Smith (2018) Evaluation of the DG ECHO funded Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) in Turkey November 2016-February 2018 Volume 1: Final Evaluation Report. WFP Turkey and Oxford Policy Management, Ankara., IFRC 2021. ESSN Monthly Report for June 2021.
[2] https://platform.kizilaykart.org/en/Doc/rapor/C-ESSN_Infografik_January_2022_ENG.pdf and https://platform.kizilaykart.org/en/Doc/rapor/ESSN_Infografik_January_2022_ENG.pdf
[3] According to the analysis of PDM8.

refugee men were 69.5%, while it was 8.1% among refugee women.[4] The employment rate of refugee men was slightly higher than the native men, while the rate of women was quite low compared to the native women. For men, except for men older than 50 years old, employment was common among men in different education or wealth levels. In contrast, for women, only the women with a university education were considerably more likely to work.[5] Overall, refugees were working more in the services sector[6], and almost all refugees were working without a work permit[7]. Additionally, Turkish-language skill was an important factor for refugees in enabling their access to the job market.[8]

Child labour was highly prevalent among the refugee population and the prevalence was especially high among older male children, with half of 15-17 year old boys employed. Overall, 20.3% of Syrian children aged 12-17 years old were working in a paid job. Employment rate was higher for boys compared to girls and for older children compared to younger children.[9] The share of children who were working in a paid job also varied with the education level of the adults in the household but did not vary much according to household wealth.

Prior to the pandemic, the refugee population was already using various negative coping strategies to meet their needs. On average, 40 per cent of refugees used stress coping strategies, followed by 31 per cent using crisis coping strategies, and 9 per cent using emergency coping strategies.[10] ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were also equally vulnerable prior to the pandemic with similar use of consumption and livelihood coping strategies.[11]

Being able to rely on labour income as the main source of income for the household was associated with lower levels of vulnerability. ESSN applicant households with labour income or skilled labour income as the main income source, where there is at least one working individual in the household and with higher levels of employment income, were more likely to have lower consumption or livelihood coping indices on average.[12] Yet, among the households where main income source is labour income, close to 3-in-4 people lived in a household where only 1 person was working while a quarter of the population lived in households where more than 1 person was working.[13] Hence as the households were generally dependent only on one person's income from employment, labour income was also a vulnerable income source.

Livelihoods And Coping through the Pandemic

By September 2020, after the start of COVID, reliance on labour income as the main source of income for the household inevitably decreased, increasing then back to the pre-pandemic levels

[4] Watkins, F., Aran, M.,, Baykal, G., Aktakke, N., Sida, L.. And Barton, T.(2021). Strategic Mid-Term Evaluation of the Facility for Refugees in Turkey 2016-2019/2020 Final Report Volume II: Sector Report on Socio-economic Support. Brussels: European Commission.
[4] Maunders, N., Seyfert, K., Aran, M. and Aktakke, N. (2020). ESSN Mid-term Review 2018/2019.
[5] According to DHS 2018 results.
[6] Maunders, N., Seyfert, K., Aran, M. and Aktakke, N. (2020). ESSN Mid-term Review 2018/2019.
[7] TRC & WFP. (2019). Livelihoods Survey Findings. Ankara: Turkey.
[8] See Annex 2.1 Correlates of Working for Adults for regression results.
[9] According to DHS 2018 results.
[10] WFP. (2020). Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) Round 5. Ankara: Turkey.
[11] According to the analysis of PDM8.
[12] The comparisons were statistically significant except for the comparison of livelihood coping index between the population living in a household with no working individuals and with at least one working individual.
[13] See Annex 2.2 PDM8 Result Table.

in the following months, by the start of 2021.[14] 78.4% of beneficiary households and 81.2% of non-beneficiary households reported that at least one person in their household lost their job due to COVID.[15] Yet by September 2020, households seem to have gone back to the employment rates pre-COVID looking at the number of people in the household who are currently working.[16] While the main income source changed for households, the population living in households where at least 1 individual is working did not decrease considerably compared to pre-COVID levels. Just before the pandemic, this rate was 91.3% by October 2019, dropping down to 88.9% by September 2020 and increasing to 90.7% by January 2021.[17] The average number of individuals working in the household also remained the same in between October 2019 and September 2020 at 1.1 overall and also remained the same for ESSN beneficiary and non-beneficiary households. Hence, the change in the main income source during the same time period is perhaps reflecting the shrink in total labour income more than the loss of employment as the reduction in hours worked (due to becoming unemployed or working less number of hours) among Syrian refugees, which was more than 60% in April and May decreased to be around 20% by June and July and further decreased in the following months until December 2020 when the restrictions started again.[18]

The crisis had a diverging impact on ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in terms of vulnerabilities and the use of negative coping strategies in the earlier stages, while through time, in the later stages of the pandemic, both groups ended up with similar vulnerability levels eventually.[19] The diverging pathways the two groups followed might have been due to the ESSN's COVID top-up amounting to 1000TL that was distributed to beneficiary households in two instalments in June and July 2020. The top-up seems to have provided a protective impact on ESSN beneficiary households during June-September 2020. However, as time went by, and by the time of November 2020-January 2021, this protective impact disappeared. The protective impact of the COVID top-ups on ESSN beneficiaries can be seen on outcome variables such as having an acceptable food security score, having a lower consumption coping index and using less the negative livelihood coping strategies (specifically for crisis and emergency coping).

Similar to the pre-COVID period, during COVID as well, the population living in households with labour income as the main income source, or skilled labour income as the main income source used negative coping strategies less.[20] ESSN is negatively associated with the use of negative coping strategies when other household characteristics such as main source of income or household composition was held constant. More resilient households during the pandemic were also on average more likely to be ESSN beneficiaries, while their main source of income is less likely to be ESSN and more likely to be labour income.[21] Hence labour income was essential, while ESSN was an important additional income source in decreasing the vulnerabilities of refugees.

Emerging through the Pandemic and Changes in Income and Livelihoods

By September 2021, households relied more on labour income compared to a year ago, and

[14] According to the analysis results of PDM7, PDM8, PDM10 and PDM11.
[15] IFRC & TRC. (2021). Cash Assistance in Times of COVID-19 Impacts on refugees living in Turkey. Ankara: Turkey.
[16] According to the analysis of PDM8 and PDM10.
[17] See Annex 2.11 PDM7-11 Results Tables.
[18] ILO (2021, December 10). Syrian Refugees in Turkey Since 2014 [Infographic]. ILO. https://www.ilo.org/ankara/publications/infographics/WCMS_831509/lang--en/index.htm
[19] According to the analysis results of PDM7, PDM8, PDM10 and PDM11.
[20] According to the analysis results of IVS.
[21] See Annex 2.4 Calculation of Performing Better than Predicted – IVS for the results.

accordingly, household income increased for the ESSN applicant population as the COVID related measures became less stringent. By September 2021, compared to September 2020, reliance on labour income as the main income source increased from 64.3% to 81.2%, and this was mostly through a larger dependence on unskilled labour income and no longer relying on ESSN as the main income source. The improvements in livelihoods between 2020 and 2021 can also be seen for various population subgroups, including female or male headed households (in 2020), households that were initially poor in 2020 or non-poor in 2020 for all of whom the average number of working individuals and the population with labour income as the main source of income increased.

An important share of the initially poor got out of poverty during the one yearperiod between September 2020 and September 2021.[22] 67.2% of the initially poor in 2020 (i.e. households with per adult equivalent expenditure lower than 5.5 USD per day) were above the poverty threshold by September 2021. In comparison, only 12.5% of the initially non-poor became poor in the same time period. Focusing on the population that got out of poverty and comparing them with the population who remained in poverty in between September 2020 and September 2021, it can be seen that those households that were able to generate higher income and especially those acquiring higher debt are the ones that were able to exit poverty.[23]

Receiving ESSN transfer and relying on labour income as the main source of income are found to be important livelihood strategies while emerging through the pandemic as well. Between September 2021 and September 2020, starting to receive ESSN transfer and starting to have labour income as the main source of income decreased household vulnerability.[24] Receiving ESSN decreased consumption coping index and livelihood coping index and also decreased the share of the population living in a household with a poor food consumption score for the population that started receiving it compared to the population who remained as non-beneficiaries. In the same time period, starting to have labour income as the main source of income also decreased household vulnerability by actually causing a lower increase in vulnerabilities compared to the population who remained to have non-labour income as the main income source.[25] Having labour income as the main income source decreased consumption coping index and decreased the share of the population living in a household with a poor food consumption score, while no impact is observed in livelihood coping index or using one of the stress, crisis or emergency coping strategies.

Deteriorating economic conditions and high inflation at alarming rates are further expected to increase the vulnerability of refugees, both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The real value of the ESSN transfer is continuously diminishing following the record-high inflation phase Turkey is going through that started by the end of 2021. Turkish Lira has been the most depreciating currency in 2021, against the US dollar, among the emerging market economies.[26] Turkish Lira's substantial depreciation together with the rises in commodity prices and rising expectations on the inflation led to inflation rates at levels that are the highest since 2002.[27] The annual inflation

[22] According to the analysis results of PDM10-12 Panel Data.
[23] See Annex 2.6 Getting out of Poverty Result Tables for the results.
[24] According to impact evaluation results using PDM 10-12 Panel Data.
[25] According to impact evaluation results using PDM 10-12 Panel Data.
[26] World Bank. (2022). 2022 Turkey Economic Monitor February 2022 : Sailing Against the Tide. Turkey Economic Monitor;. Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/37035
[27] World Bank (2022). 2022 Turkey Economic Monitor February 2022 : Sailing Against the Tide. Turkey Economic Monitor;. Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/37035

rate reached 36.1% in December 2021[28], and kept increasing in the following months, reaching 61.1% in March 2022. Accordingly, per person ESSN transfer of 155 TL was already equal to 98 TL by March 2022 in April 2021 prices, which is the month when the transfer rate was in fact increased from 120TL to 155 TL.[29] In this time period, the cost of living has increased rapidly. The minimum expenditure basket as calculated by TRC and IFRC was 490.9TL per capita in October 2021, rising by 27.9% in only 3 months to 627.8TL in January 2022.[30] Data coming from different sources such as FGDs conducted by IFRC and TRC and the comments on the public Facebook page of Kizliaykart underline the fact that refugees are finding it more difficult to afford household expenses and asking for an increase in the amount of ESSN.

The latest data on ESSN emerging from PDM13, conducted between September-November 2021, hence just before the record-high inflationary phase, point out persisting vulnerabilities for ESSN beneficiary and non-beneficiary households and underline the fact that they are similar in terms of vulnerability levels.[31] Given the fact that it is getting more and more costly each month to meet the basic needs of the households with the decreasing purchasing power due to high inflation rates, the transfer amount and coverage of the ESSN transfer will be crucial in keeping refugee households afloat.

[28] https://www.bbc.com/news/business-59857420
[29] CPI was 532.3 in April 2021 and 799.9 in February 2022. Hence this rate is calculated by using the equation 155*532.3/799.9=103.2 TL. CPI information is obtained from TURKSTAT's webpage.
[30] Data obtained from ESSN Dashboard as provided by IFRC to the authors.
[31] IFRC & TRC (2022). Persisting Vulnerabilities: Findings from The Emergency Social Safety Net Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey (Round 13) In Turkey. Accessed from: https://platform.kizilaykart.org/en/Doc/rapor/PDM13_report.pdf

2 Introduction

The Emergency Social Safety Net has been supporting a significant number of refugees living in Turkey since the end of 2016 and is helping them meet their basic needs. Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) has been funded by the European Union (EU) and is currently implemented by the International Federation of Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies (IFRC), in partnership with the Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) and the Ministry of Family and Social Services. ESSN is the largest humanitarian programme in the history of the EU and it provides monthly cash assistance to beneficiary households. The Strategic Mid Term Evaluation of the Facility for Refugees in Turkey highlights the importance of the ESSN and notes that "the Facility has contributed significantly to meeting the basic needs of 1.75 million refugees through the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN)".[32] Through time the number of beneficiaries of the programme increased consistently: the ESSN Programme covered 1 million individuals in September 2017, 1.2 million in February 2018 and just before C-ESSN implementation, it reached 1.8 million individuals in June 2021.[33] Most recently, the Complementary Emergency Social Safety Net (C-ESSN) started to be implemented in July 2021, taking over a share of the caseload of the ESSN. As of January 2022, the ESSN caseload was around 1.5 million individuals, while C-ESSN covered around 366 thousand individuals.[34]

While the ESSN support has been highly crucial for improving the living standards of refugees in Turkey, external factors -among which economic conditions and the COVID-19 pandemic - affect the livelihoods and vulnerabilities of refugees. Before COVID, the economic conditions in Turkey started deteriorating in 2018: with the depreciation of the Turkish lira, the resulting inflation put a strain on the capacity of refugees to meet their basic needs. The 2018/2019 ESSN Mid-Term Review finds that the changes due to reduced purchasing power and employment opportunities have resulted in increasing consumption coping strategies and deteriorating food security.[35] COVID pandemic and the associated lockdowns that started in March 2020 led to increased vulnerability for the refugee households affecting their livelihoods. According to the

[32] Sida, L.., Murray, J., Aran, M., Abdelkhaliq Zamora, N., Talbot, C., Dyke, E., and Watkins, F. (2021). Strategic Mid-Term Evaluation of the Facility for Refugees in Turkey 2016-2019/2020 Final Report Volume I: Main Report. Brussels: European Commission

[33] Maunder, N., K. Seyfert, M. Aran, G. Baykal, M. Marzi, and G. Smith (2018) Evaluation of the DG ECHO funded Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) in Turkey November 2016-February 2018 Volume 1: Final Evaluation Report. WFP Turkey and Oxford Policy Management, Ankara., IFRC 2021. ESSN Monthly Report for June 2021.

[34] https://platform.kizilaykart.org/en/Doc/rapor/C-ESSN_Infografik_January_2022_ENG.pdf and https://platform.kizilaykart.org/en/Doc/rapor/ESSN_Infografik_January_2022_ENG.pdf

[35] Ibid.

IFRC's PDM10's report (June-September 2020), more than 80% of refugees surveyed reported that at least one person in their household became unemployed due to COVID.[36] According to the PDM12 report, between 2020 and 2021, while household income rose on average, food security has worsened, and debt levels have increased.[37] By the end of 2021, Turkey started experiencing record-high inflation rates, following the significant depreciation in the Turkish Lira. The annual inflation rate reached 48.7% in January 2022 and 54.4% in February 2022. Accordingly, the average cost to cover the basic needs of the household increased considerably for refugee households. The minimum expenditure basket as calculated by TRC and IFRC was 490.9TL per capita in October 2021, rising by 27.9% in only 3 months to 627.8TL in January 2022.[38] Hence households will find it increasingly difficult to cover their basic needs in the coming months.

Given the current socio-economic challenges faced by refugees and the role of the ESSN in Turkey, it is crucial to provide an in-depth understanding of refugees' income sources and the ESSN's effect on socio-economic vulnerability as well as people's capacity to cope with these challenges. In this respect, this study aims to provide a detailed analysis of livelihoods and coping of refugees and the relationship between income levels/sources and vulnerability, focusing on the period right before the pandemic and through the pandemic.

The study relies on i) a desk review of related sources, ii) quantitative data analysis using several microdata sets (DHS 2018 Syrian sample, IVS1, PDM7, 8, 10, 11 and 12), iii) qualitative data analysis of related FGDs collected by IFRC and TRC and iv) qualitative data analysis of web-scraped data from the public Facebook page of Kizilaykart. Different sources of data for the study overall cover the period between October 2018 and December 2021.[39]

The report is divided into three main parts taking into account the timeline with respect to the pandemic. These parts are (i) Livelihoods and Coping Prior to the Pandemic, (ii) Livelihoods and Coping through the Pandemic and (iii) Emerging through the Pandemic and Changes in Income and Livelihoods. The report ends with recommendations and conclusions. In the last part of the report, annexes are included to give details about data, methodologies as well as results tables.

[36] IFRC & TRC. (2021). Cash Assistance in Times of COVID-19 Impacts on refugees living in Turkey. Ankara: Turkey.
[37] IFRC & TRC. (2021). Deepening Poverty and Debt: Socioeconomic Impacts for Refugees in Turkey One Year on From Covid-19. Ankara: Turkey.
[38] Data obtained from ESSN Dashboard as provided by IFRC to the authors.
[39] See Annex 1 Data sources for information on the datasets used for the study.

3 Livelihoods and Coping Prior to the Pandemic

In this part of the report, we present findings on the livelihoods and coping of refugees during the pre-COVID times. We make use of analysis of datasets PDM8 (collected between April-October 2019), and DHS 2018 (collected between October 2018-February 2019) as well as a desk review of relevant resources giving information on livelihoods and coping of refugees prior to COVID.

Livelihoods and Income Sources

The majority of the population relied on labour income as the household's main income source prior to COVID-19. According to the analysis results using survey data collected pre-COVID (April-October 2019)[40], by October 2019, overall, 87% of the ESSN applicant population were living in a household where the main income source was labour income (skilled or unskilled), and this was the case for both ESSN beneficiary and non-beneficiary households as well (83.4% for beneficiaries and 91.2% for non-beneficiaries). Reliance on the ESSN as the main income source was, in fact, not common. Overall, only 9.3% of the population lived in a household where the main income source was the ESSN, and this rate rose to only 15.1% among ESSN beneficiaries. Both the beneficiary and non-beneficiary households mainly relied on unskilled labour income, followed by skilled labour income as their primary income source.

In the following months (right after PMD8), a deterioration in employment opportunities seems to have occurred, right before the pandemic. According to another source of information, the report of CVME5, which was a survey collected a while later than PDM8 (from November 2019 to February 2020) and just prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, reliance on ESSN as the main income source was reported to be much higher.[41] The findings of CVME5, which was conducted just before the COVID-19 outbreak in Turkey and collected from a sample

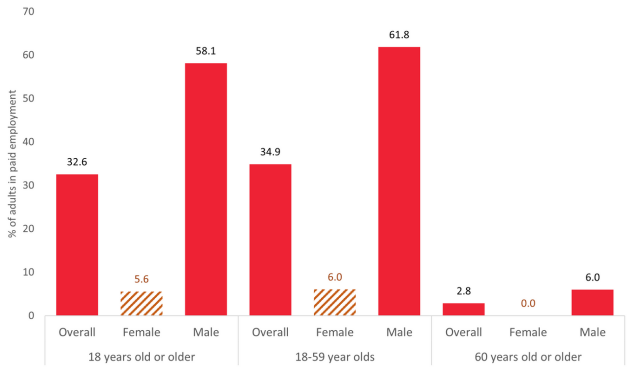
[40] According to the analysis of PDM8.
[41] WFP. (2020). Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) Round 5. Ankara: Turkey.

including ESSN beneficiaries, non-beneficiaries and non-applicants, illustrate that the ESSN has been the main income source for 38 per cent of the households, followed by unskilled labour income with 34 per cent.[42] ESSN was reported as the main income source for 53 per cent of the beneficiary households. Hence there seems to be a deterioration in livelihood opportunities of refugee households just before the pandemic, hinted by a higher prevalence of reliance on ESSN as the main source of income when CVME5 results are compared with PDM8 results. Some ineligible and non-applicant households also reported ESSN as their main source of income, possibly implying that beneficiaries share the assistance with their relatives and friends.

Pre-COVID, in the majority of the households, at least one person was working and the employed household members were generally men. According to the findings of WFP and TRC's Livelihoods Survey, collected between June-November 2018, in 84 per cent of refugee households, there was at least one person working.[43] Watkins et al (2021) reports employment rates as 69.5% and 8.1% among refugee men and women older than 18 years old respectively (using CVME5).[44] While the male employment rate of refugees was reported as higher than Turkish men's employment rate (61.3% for the population aged 15 or older), for women the employment rate was much lower among the refugees compared to Turkish women (27.0% for August 2020).

Employment rates are low among Syrian refugee women. Analysis results using DHS 2018 was also in line with other survey results regarding employment rates of refugees. Employment rate was found to be similarly low among women. Overall, 58% of Syrian men and only 6% of Syrian women (who are 18 years old or older) were working in a paid job (See Figure 1).[45] Focusing on 18-59 year olds, 6% of Syrian women and 61.8% of Syrian men were working in a paid job.

Figure 1 Employment rates were low among Syrian refugee women, prior to the pandemic



Source: Authors' calculations using DHS 2018, Syrian Sample. The information is obtained from the household roster. The variable plotted is "working in paid employment" in DHS 2018.

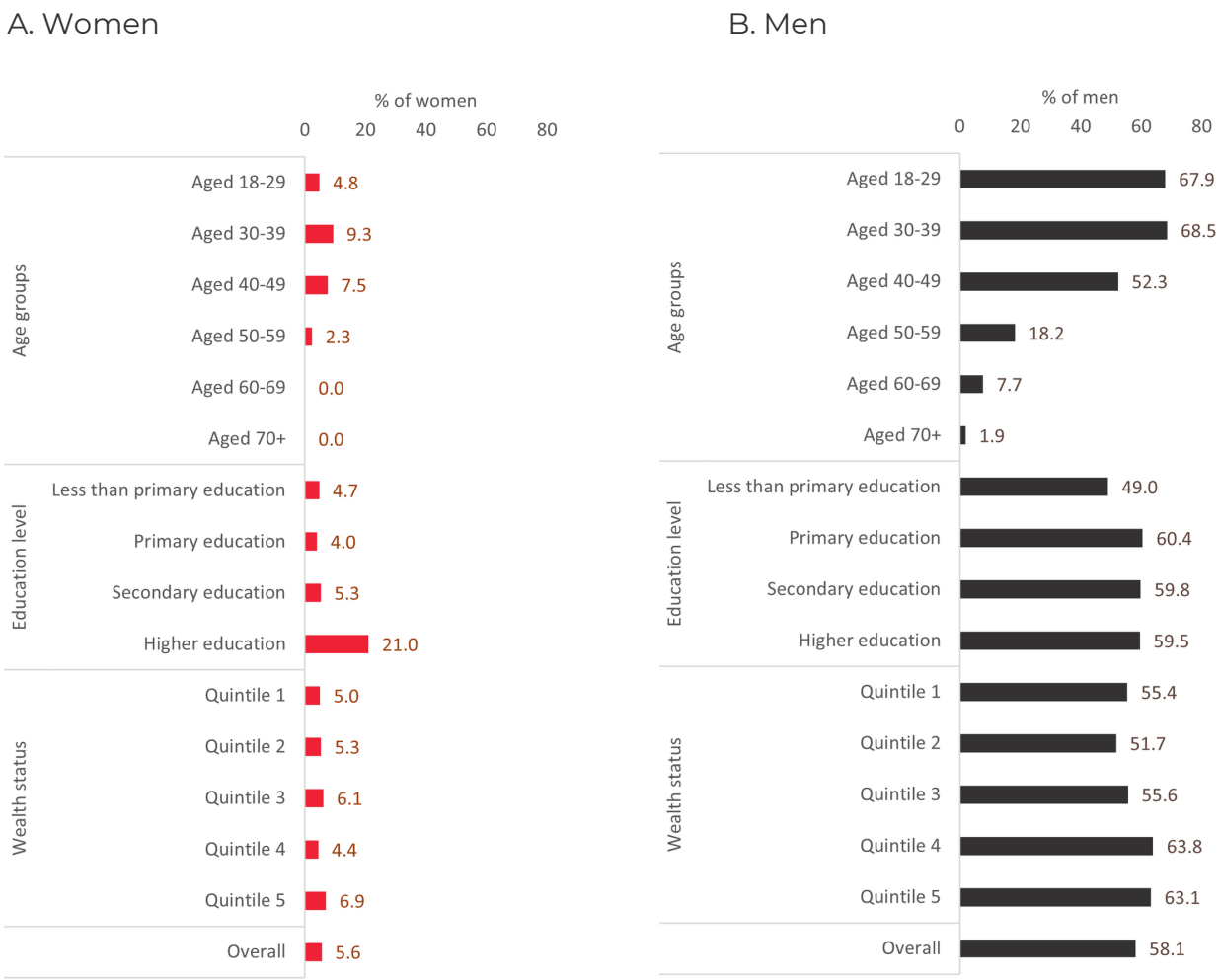
Higher educated Syrian women were more likely to work, while for men working was common in all sub-groups except for men older than 50 years old, for whom the employment rate drops down significantly (See Figure 2). While employment rate was still low among higher educated Syrian women, the difference was still noticeable compared to women with lower levels of education. 21.0% of women with a higher education degree were working in a paid job compared to for instance, only 5.3% of women with secondary education. Hence higher education degree is associated with a considerable increase in labour market attachment of Syrian women. For men, this

[42] WFP. (2020). Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) Round 5. Ankara: Turkey.
[43] WFP and TRCS (2019). Refugees in Turkey: Livelihoods Survey Findings. Retrieved from: https://reliefweb.int/sites/reliefweb.int/files/resources/Refugees%20in%20Turkey_Livelihoods%20Survey%20Findings_TRC_WFP_2019.pdf
[44] Watkins, F., Aran, M.,, Baykal, G., Aktakke, N., Sida, L.. And Barton, T.(2021). Strategic Mid-Term Evaluation of the Facility for Refugees in Turkey 2016-2019/2020 Final Report Volume II: Sector Report on Socio-economic Support. Brussels: European Commission.
[44] Maunders, N., Seyfert, K., Aran, M. and Aktakke, N. (2020). ESSN Mid-term Review 2018/2019.
[45] In DHS employment is only asked through the question "Is ... working in a paid job?" in the household roster, for household members who are 12 years old or older.

drastic relationship between education level and employment cannot be seen.

For men, a significant difference in employment rates can be seen with respect to age. 67.9% of men aged 18-29 years old were working in a paid job while this rate drops down to 18.2% for men aged 50-59 years old and to 7.7% for men aged 60-69 years old. Demirci & Kirdar (2021) also find that educated and older refugees have more difficulties reaching employment since the available positions for refugees, which are mostly in the informal labour market, generally require physical strength, and transferring their labour market skills and experience is harder for these groups, including language skills.[46]

Figure 2 Higher educated Syrian women are more likely to work while for men working is common in all sub-groups except for older men



Source: Authors' calculations using DHS 2018, Syrian Sample. The information is obtained from the household roster. Wealth status quintiles are asset quintiles.

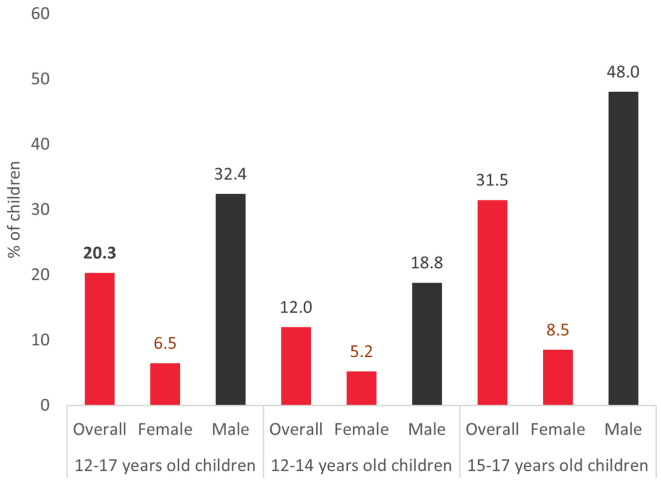
[46] Demirci, M., & Kırdar, M. G. (2021, December). The Labor Market Integration of Syrian Refugees in Turkey. In Koç University-TUSIAD Economic Research Forum Working Papers (No. 2124). Koc University-TUSIAD Economic Research Forum.

Child labour was common among refugee households in the pre-COVID period. According to the CVME5 report, 13% of boys and 3% of girls under the age of 15 were working.[47] Employment is especially common among male children aged 15-17 years old, almost half of whom were working. Overall, 20.3% of Syrian children aged 12-17 years old were working in a paid job (See Figure 3A). For girls, the share is much lower with 6.5% while for boys it is 32.4%. The rate is considerably higher for children who are older. 5.2% of girls and 18.8% of boys aged 12-14 years old were employed in a paid job while these rates reach 8.5% and 48.0% respectively for girls and boys aged 15-17 years old[48] (See Figure 3A).

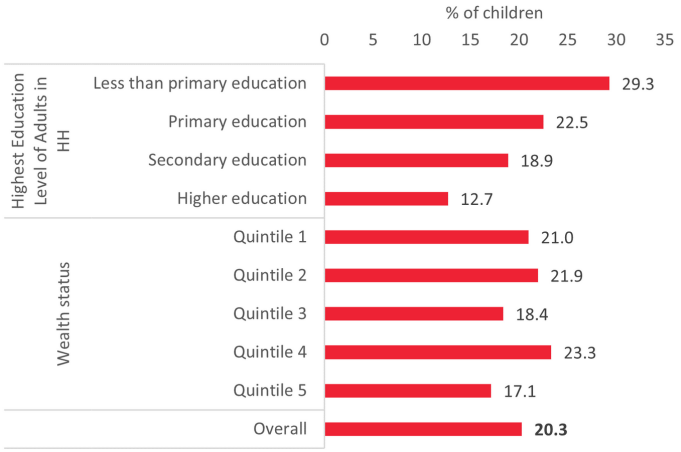
The share of children working in a paid job varies with the education level of the adults in the household but not much according to household asset endowment. Child employment rate gets lower with increasing levels of education in the household among adults, decreasing as low as 12.7% for households with at least one adult who has a higher education degree (See Figure 3B). This finding was also confirmed by Dayioglu et al (2021), finding that household wealth is not significantly correlated with working in paid employment for children (again using DHS 2018). The paper further points out that both for boys and girls, the region of the child's household is an important factor in increasing the likelihood of employment.[49]

Figure 3 Child labour was common among refugee households, particularly for older male children

A. Child Employment Rate by age group and gender



B. Child Employment Rate by Household Characteristics



Source: Authors' calculations using DHS 2018, Syrian Sample. The information is obtained from the household roster. Wealth status quintiles are asset quintiles.

Turkish-language skill is an important factor in enabling access to employment among adult refugees. According to the Livelihoods Survey, approximately half of the refugees stated language

[47] WFP. (2020). Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) Round 5. Ankara: Turkey.
[48] Comparatively, child labour prevalence is much less in the Turkish population. According to the results of TURKSTAT's Survey of Child Labour 2019, 2% of girls and 4% of boys aged 12-14 years old were employed while 9.4% of girls and 21.7% of boys aged 15-17 years old were employed. TURKSTAT (2020). Results from the Survey of Child Labour 2019. Accessed from the link: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Child-Labour-Force-Survey-2019-33807
[49] Dayioglu-Tayfur, M., Kirdar, M. G., & Koc, I. (2021). The Making of a Lost Generation: Child Labor among Syrian Refugees in Turkey (No. 14466). IZA Discussion Papers.

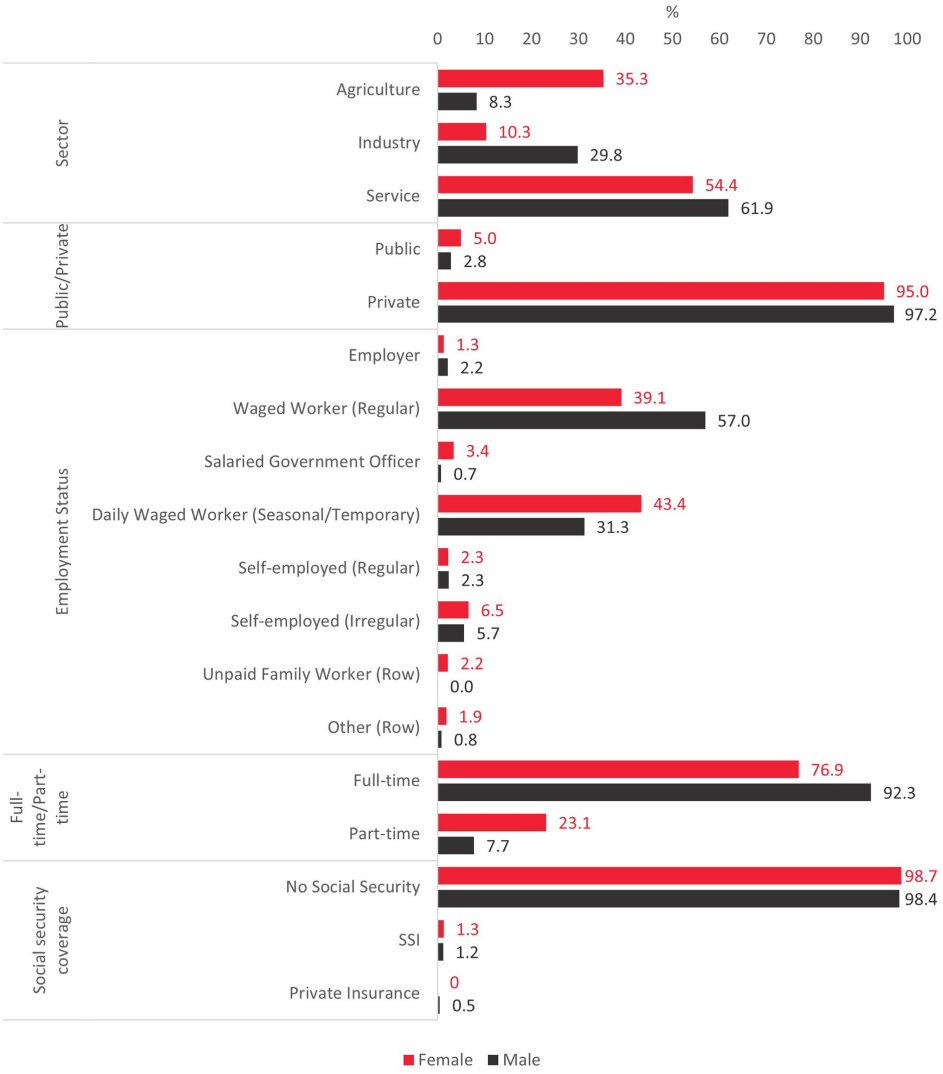
as the main challenge for employment.[50] The language barrier makes it more difficult to access information on job opportunities and social rights, as well as to manage in sectors that require language skills, like the services sector.[51] Refugees working in agriculture, commercial services, and shoe-related work found the language less of a barrier than refugees employed in other areas. Accordingly, it is highlighted that interventions such as language trainings, job-search assistance, or vocational trainings might be beneficial to increase inclusion in the labour market.[52]

Analysing DHS 2018, points out similar results on the importance of Turkish language skills. Controlling for other household and individual characteristics knowing Turkish was found to be positively correlated with working for both Syrian men and women.[53] Controlling for characteristics like age, level of education, household wealth, having children, and region, being able to speak Turkish[54] was found to be positively associated with working, increasing the likelihood of working by 3.1% for women and 5.9% for men.

Almost all refugees were working without a work permit, hence in the informal sector. According to WFP and TRC's Livelihoods Survey, notably, only 3 per cent of refugees were working with a work permit, leaving the vast majority employed informally.[55] Although refugees under Temporary Protection became eligible to hold work permits in January 2016, it is highlighted that this has created only a minor effect on formalisation. The majority of the refugee population still works in informal jobs.[56] Analysis of DHS 2018, also shows similar results. Almost all Syrian men and women (98.7% of working women and 98.4% of working men) included in the analysis sample were employed informally, without social security.

[50] TRC & WFP. (2019). Livelihoods Survey Findings. Ankara: Turkey.
[51] WRMC. (2021). Improving Syrian Refugee Inclusion in the Turkish Economy. How Can the International Community Help?. Ontario: Canada
UNDP. (2020). Turkey's Refugee Resilience. Ankara: Turkey.
Demirci, M., & Kırdar, M. G. (2021, December). The Labor Market Integration of Syrian Refugees in Turkey. In Koç University-TUSIAD Economic Research Forum Working Papers (No. 2124). Koc University-TUSIAD Economic Research Forum.
[52] Demirci, M., & Kırdar, M. G. (2021, December). The Labor Market Integration of Syrian Refugees in Turkey. In Koç University-TUSIAD Economic Research Forum Working Papers (No. 2124). Koc University-TUSIAD Economic Research Forum.
[53] Note that the information about women is coming from the women sample and the information about men is coming from the information about husbands in the women's sample. Only the information about husbands living in the household has been used for this analysis. Hence the sample for men are not representative, but instead about married men living together with their families. See Annex 2.1 Correlates of Working for Adults for regression results.
[54] In the analysis, women are assigned to be knowing Turkish if their mother tongue is Turkish or if they answered Turkish to the question "in addition to your mother tongue can you speak any other language?". For the husbands, husbands are assigned to be knowing Turkish if his mother tongue is Turkish or if they answered Turkish to the question "Can (could) your (last) husband speak any other languages other than his mother tongue?"
[55] Ibid.
[56] Düvell, F. (2018). The 'Great Migration' of summer 2015: analysing the assemblage of key drivers in Turkey. Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 1–14. doi:10.1080/1369183x.2018.1468385.

Figure 4 Almost all working Syrian men and women were working without social security



Source: Authors' calculations using DHS 2018, Syrian Sample. Women's sample. The information about women is coming from the women sample and the information about men is coming from the information about husbands in the women's sample. Only the information about husbands living in the household has been used for this analysis.

Refugees in Turkey are employed in all sectors, but concentrated more in the services sector. According to the ESSN Mid-Term Review, 40 per cent of the refugees were working in the services sector, 25 per cent in the industry, 12 per cent in construction, 8 per cent in agriculture, and 15 per cent were working in other sectors.[57] A study by ILO shows that between 2014 and 2020, the proportion of refugees employed in the textile and garment sector has significantly decreased, and this sector was no longer the main provider of jobs to Syrian refugees.[58] On the other hand, the share of Syrians working in trade and hospitality sectors has doubled since 2014 and the share in other manufacturing activities, agriculture and education has been increasing.

After the services sector which was the main employer of both refugee men and women, women were more likely to work in the agriculture sector while men were working in industry. Focusing

[57] Maunders, N., Seyfert, K., Aran, M. and Aktakke, N. (2020). ESSN Mid-term Review 2018/2019.
[58] ILO (2021, December 10). Syrian Refugees in Turkey Since 2014 [Infographic]. Ankara: ILO. https://www.ilo.org/ankara/publications/infographics/WCMS_831509/lang--en/index.htm

on data coming from DHS 2018, we can see that both men and women were concentrated more in the services sector as well. While more than half of the working men and women were working in services, women working in agriculture come right after services while for men it was working in the industry. 54.5% of working women were working in the services sector while 35.3% worked in agriculture. For men, 61.9% of working men worked in services sector while 29.8% worked in the industry. Our analysis results further show that it is more common for Syrian men and Syrian women to work in the private sector and full time and as a regular or daily waged worker (See Figure 4).

Link between Livelihoods and Vulnerability and Coping Prior to the Pandemic

Even prior to the COVID-19 pandemic, Turkey's 2018-2019 economic slowdown had affected refugee households by decreasing their purchasing power. The 2018/2019 ESSN Mid-Term Review finds that the changes due to the decreasing purchasing power and employment opportunities had increased use of consumption coping strategies and led to deteriorating food security.[59] In early 2019, coping mechanisms such as the sale of assets, spending savings, changing the type of accommodation, or returning to Syria have increased. On average, the findings from CVME5 demonstrate that among refugees, 40 per cent used stress coping strategies, followed by 31 per cent using crisis coping strategies, and 9 per cent using emergency coping strategies.[60]

Borrowing money was an essential coping strategy in the lives of Syrian refugees. 2018/2019 ESSN Mid-Term Review indicated that the ratio of total household debt over total monthly household expenditure increased in the period between April 2018 and early 2019.[61] According to CVME5 results, 53% of households had debt.[62] The main reason for borrowing was stated as "to meet basic needs, such as food, health, rent, and utilities" (by 86 per cent of households).[63] It is also emphasised that 76 per cent of refugees borrow from their relatives and friends, pointing out to the importance of social networks.

Reliance on labour income was associated with lower vulnerabilities of refugees. Focusing on the relationship between livelihoods and use of negative coping strategies, reliance on labour income was found to be negatively associated with the use of negative coping strategies among refugees (See Figure 5). ESSN applicant households with labour income or skilled labour income as the main income source, where there is at least one working individual in the household and with higher levels of employment income, were more likely to have lower consumption or livelihood coping indices on average.[64] Comparing the population living in a household where the main income source is labour income with those that do not have labour income as the main income source, the percentage of households using stress or crisis coping strategies in the last month (or that already

https://www.ilo.org/ankara/publications/infographics/WCMS_831509/lang--en/index.htm

[59] Ibid.

[60] WFP. (2020). Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) Round 5. Ankara: Turkey.

[61] Maunders, N., Seyfert, K., Aran, M. and Aktakke, N. (2020). ESSN Mid-term Review 2018/2019.

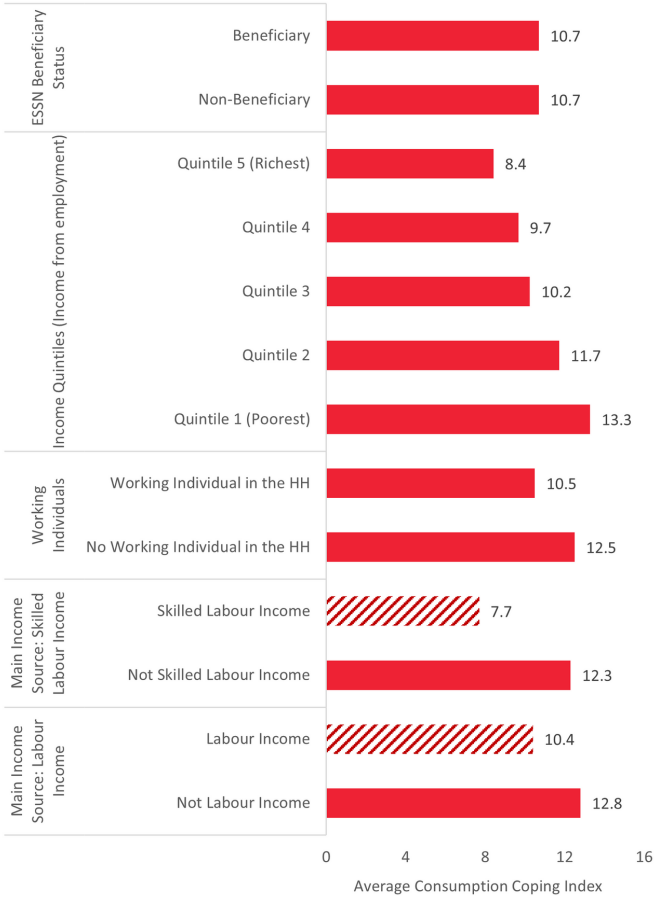
[62] WFP. (2020). Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) Round 5. Ankara: Turkey.

[63] WFP. (2020). Comprehensive Vulnerability Monitoring Exercise (CVME) Round 5. Ankara: Turkey.

[64] The differences between groups were statistically significant except for the difference in livelihood coping index between the population living in a household with no working individuals and with at least one working individual.

exhausted these strategies) is smaller.[65] For the population living in households where the main income source is skilled labour income, in addition to stress and crisis coping, the use of emergency coping strategies is also less common compared to the population living in households where the main income source is not skilled labour income.[66]

Figure 5 Access to and reliance (particularly on skilled) labour income was associated with lower vulnerabilities for refugees



Source: Authors' calculations using PDM8. Individual weights are used. Please see Annex 2.10 Coping Indices and Food Consumption Score for the construction of indices.

However, reliance on labour income as the main source of income actually meant reliance on labour income of only one individual, for most households. The majority of the households where the main income source was labour income had only one individual working. For the households where the main income source is labour income, close to 3-in-4 people lived in a household where only 1 person was working while a quarter of the population lived in households where more than 1 person was working.[67] Dependence on labour income generated by only one individual makes the household vulnerable as the loss of this income source would have drastic consequences for the household. In contrast, in the households where main income source was not labour income, 61% of the population lived in households where noone was working and 33.8% lived in a household where only 1 person is working.

ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were equally vulnerable prior to the pandemic. While ESSN was another important source of income for beneficiary households, average consumption coping index and average livelihood coping index were found to be similar for ESSN beneficiary and non-beneficiary households.[68] Hence on average, both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of ESSN were experiencing a similar vulnerability level.

[65] The differences between the groups were statistically significant. See Annex 2.2 PDM8 Result Table.
[66] The differences between the groups were statistically significant. See Annex 2.2 PDM8 Result Table.
[67] See Annex 2.2 PDM8 Result Table.
[68] The results are obtained from the analysis of PDM8. The coping indices of these two groups were not statistically significantly different than each other.

4 Livelihoods and Coping through the Pandemic

In this part of the report, we focus on the pandemic period from March 2020 until February 2021 and compare the pandemic period with the pre-pandemic period. For this section of the analysis, we mainly relied on the findings from the analysis of PDM7, PDM8, PDM10 and PDM11 cross-sectional datasets collected between January 2019 and January 2021 and the analysis of IVS1 dataset collected between August 2020 and February 2021. Findings from the analysis of these quantitative datasets were also accompanied by findings emerging from the analysis of FGDs carried out by IFRC and TRC in July 2020 and web scraped data originating from Kizilaykart's public Facebook page.

Changes in livelihoods of ESSN applicants during COVID-19

The pandemic and the associated lockdowns led to significant decreases in employment and income among refugees. While pre-COVID, labour income was the main source of income for ESSN applicant households, with the start of COVID, by September 2020, reliance on labour income as the primary income source for the household decreased significantly at first, increasing then back to pre-pandemic levels by the start of 2021.[69] Pre-pandemic, by March 2019, 79.7% of the ESSN applicant population were living in households where skilled or unskilled labour income was the main source of income, increasing to 86.7% by October 2019.[70] (See Figure 6A). However, in the first stages of the pandemic, reliance on labour income as the main income source dropped significantly by 20.7 percentage points to 66.0% by September 2020 and increased back to 80.3% by January 2021.[71]

[69] For this part of the analysis, we used PDM7 and PDM8 to show the trends pre-pandemic and PDM10 and PDM11 to show the trends after the start of the pandemic.
[70] Results referring to March 2019 are obtained from the analysis of PDM7, collected between January 2019 - March 2019 and results referring to October 2019 are obtained from the analysis of PDM8, collected between April 2019 - October 2019.
[71] Results referring to September 2020 are obtained from the analysis of PDM10, collected between June 2020 - September 2020 and results referring to January 2020 are obtained from the analysis of PDM11, collected between November 2020 - January 2021.

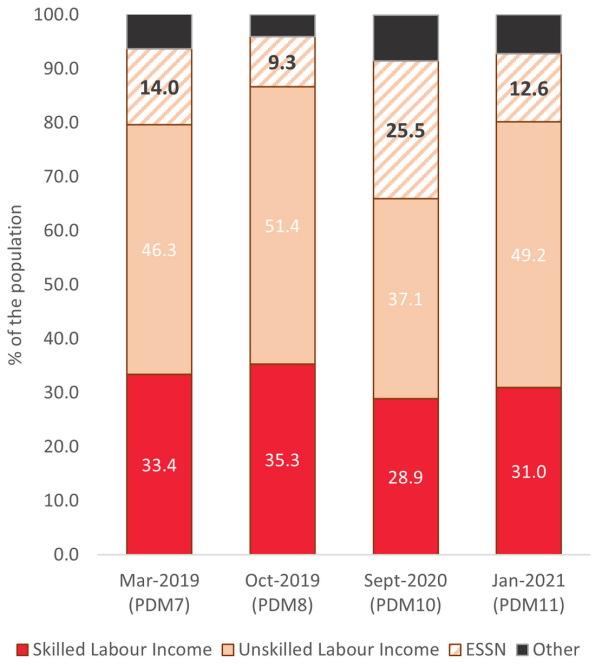
The decrease in the dependence on labour income as the main source of income was mainly for ESSN beneficiary households (See Figure 6B). By September 2020, 85% of the population living in ESSN non-beneficiary households were still living in households where the main source of income was labour income. However, for beneficiary households, this rate dropped down to as low as 51%. During this time period, beneficiary households relied more on ESSN as the primary income source. Compared to October 2019, by September 2020, the population living in households where the main source of income is ESSN increased by 30.4 percentage points from 15.1% to 45.5 for ESSN beneficiary households.

While during the early stages of the COVID pandemic, when strict lockdowns occurred, loss of employment was a major issue, yet by September 2020, after the ease of restrictions, employment rates recovered back to pre-COVID levels. The majority of households reported a loss of employment for at least one person in the household due to COVID.[72] According to IFRC&TRC's report on PDM10, in 78% of beneficiary households and 81% of non-beneficiary households, at least one person lost their job due to COVID.[41] Yet when the current employment of individuals is investigated, by September 2020, households seem to had gone back to the employment rates pre-COVID. While the main income source changed for households, the population living in households where at least 1 individual is working did not decrease considerably.[73] The average number of individuals working in the household also remained the same in between October 2019 and September 2020 at 1.1 overall, and at this rate also remained the same for ESSN beneficiary and non-beneficiary households. Findings from an analysis by ILO using TURKSTAT's HLFS microdata also point out that the reduction in hours worked (due to becoming unemployed or working less number of hours) among Syrian refugees was more than 60% in April and May 2020, decreasing to around 20% by June and July 2020.[74] Hence, the change in the main income source during the same time period may be reflecting the shrinkage in total labour income more than a loss of employment.

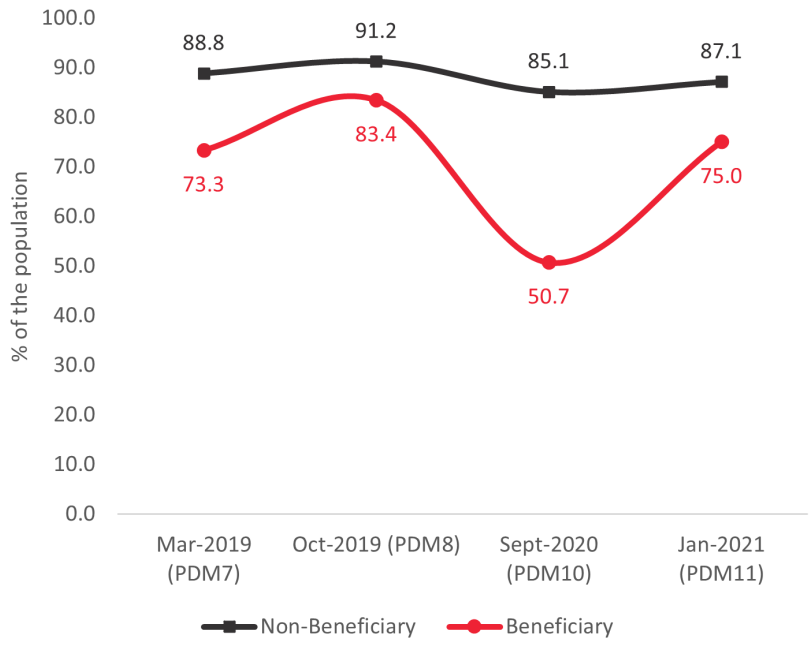
[72] IFRC & TRC. (2021). Cash Assistance in Times of COVID-19 Impacts on refugees living in Turkey. Ankara: Turkey.
[73] Before the pandemic, this rate was 91% by October 2019, dropping to 89% by September 2020 and increasing to 91% by January 2021. See Annex 2.11 PDM7-11 Results Tables.
[74] ILO (2021, December 10). Syrian Refugees in Turkey Since 2014 [Infographic]. Ankara: ILO.

Figure 6 While labour income was the main source of income for ESSN applicant households pre-COVID, with the start of COVID, by September 2020, reliance on labour income decreased

A. Main income sources of the ESSN applicant population (% of the population)



B. % of population living in hhs where the main income source is labour income (skilled or unskilled)

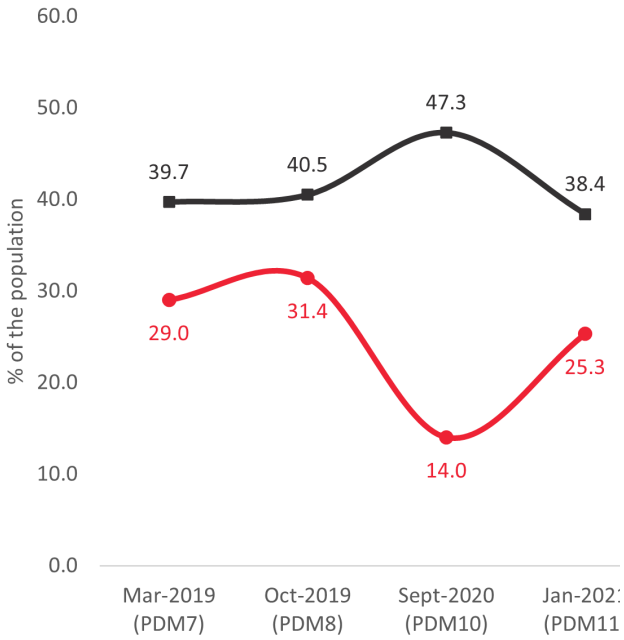


Source: Authors' calculations using PDM7, PDM8, PDM 10 and PDM11, individual weights are used.

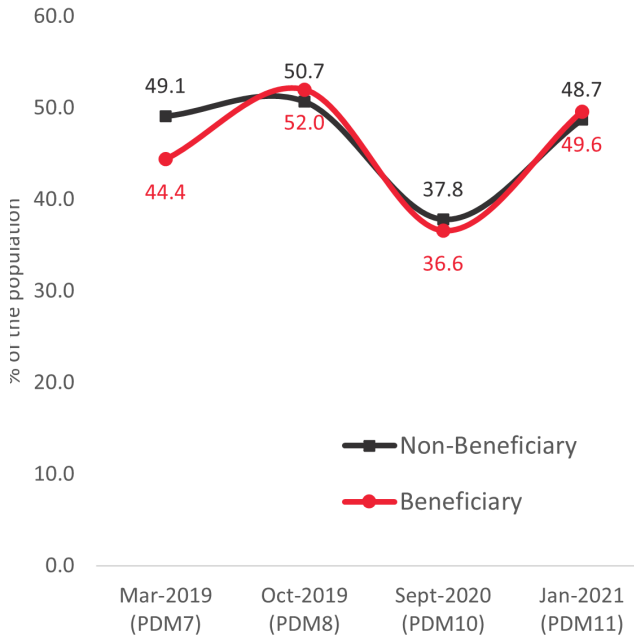
By September 2020, non-beneficiary households depended increasingly on skilled labour income as the main source of income, while beneficiary households relied on it much less compared to the pre-COVID period (See Figure 7A). Pre-pandemic, by October 2019, the population living in households where the main source of income is skilled labour income was already higher in ESSN non-beneficiary households with 41% as opposed to 31% for ESSN beneficiary households. By September 2020, this gap grew larger. The population living in households where the main source of income is skilled labour income was 47% in ESSN non-beneficiary households as opposed to a mere 14% in ESSN beneficiary households. The gap was closed again by the start of 2021. In contrast, reliance on unskilled labour income remained similar between ESSN beneficiary and non-beneficiary groups both just before the pandemic and through the pandemic as well, dropping down to and then increasing to similar levels through time (See Figure 7B).

Figure 7 Another important difference between beneficiary and non-beneficiary households is the reliance on skilled labour income as the main income source

A. % of population living in hhs where the main income source is skilled labour income



B. % of population living in hhs where the main income source is unskilled labour income



Source: Authors' calculations using PDM7, PDM8, PDM 10 and PDM11, individual weights are used.

Data from FGDs conducted by IFRC and TRC in July 2020 also point out that the main source of income has drastically changed due to the lockdowns for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. With the pandemic, especially with the lockdowns, a great majority of FGD attendants (both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries) reported severe challenges in meeting their basic needs due to losing their employment or reduced hours and wages for work. The ESSN was mentioned as the main source of income during the pandemic among beneficiaries.

The ESSN was the main, in some cases, only source of income for the beneficiaries, especially during the lockdowns when they were not allowed to go out and, therefore, were not able to work.

> *"I was working in the dry-cleaning store. We were working on cleaning the dresses. Before COVID-19, I was working every day. Now, I couldn't go out due to the virus and the store was closed and we have no income other than the Kizilaykart, it is our only source of income, we made a living from it." (Beneficiary Syrian Woman, Istanbul, K58)*

> *"My husband was working as a shoemaker before the COVID-19, our situation was better due to benefiting from Kizilay Kart and my husband income. My husband lost his job and never worked after COVID-19, We trust the card." (Beneficiary Syrian Woman, Gaziantep, K55)*

> *"Kızılaykart has been our only reliable income source during lockdowns. Plus, during Ramadan, municipality provided hot meals, but they stopped after Ramadan. That's all we got. Thank God." (Beneficiary Syrian Woman, Istanbul, K58)*

Some ESSN beneficiaries also mentioned that they had to borrow from relatives, friends, community to accommodate their basic needs as the ESSN amount was mentioned as "not to be sufficient" to cover all basic needs.

> *"There are many reasons for our problems. The first of these reasons is that we used to cover the rent and bills from our earnings or Kızılaykart. But when we were not able to work due to COVID-19, we had to pay the rent and bills only from Kızılaykart. The money was not enough to cover everything. In other words, we had a two to three-month long economic crisis in the house." (Beneficiary Syrian Man, Gaziantep, K26)*

Since the majority of the refugees are working informally, the lockdowns had adverse effects in terms of making an income and paying their rents, and utility bills. The beneficiaries found ESSN very helpful to cover some part of the rent and bills.

> *"Other than that, thank God our Kızılaykart continued, and we paid our rent and bills with the card. Apart from that, my son worked from time to time and tried to make a living." (Beneficiary Syrian Man, Ankara, K27)*

Quotes from the web scraped data, from the Kizilaykart public Facebook page also show that ESSN was crucial in paying rent and utilities.

> *"I withdrew the money from the ATM and put it directly in the landlord's hand..." (Q1 2020).*

> *"...knowing that I am the only breadwinner for the family and my salary is not enough, I mean my salary does not exceed 1200 TL per month, and I use the TRC card to pay rent and bills..." (Q2 2020).*

> *"We withdraw the amount right away, even before you send the message that the amount has been deposited. The landlord accompanies us to the ATM, and we pay him the rent once we withdraw the money. Then, we use what is left to pay the electricity and water bills." (Q2 2020).*

> *"We withdraw the amount the minute it is deposited, sometimes early in the mornings, and other times in the middle of the night. Once we do, we head to the landlord and the supermarket's owner to pay them." (Q1 2021).*

The majority of both ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries stated that at least one member of their household lost their jobs due to COVID-19 and after lockdowns they started to work again but there have been ongoing problems in the employment conditions. The problems mentioned about employment was "lack of job opportunities"," irregular working days and longer hours", and "decrease in salaries".

> *"For example, some young people are looking for a job, half of their workplaces are closed, and the rest are offering 350-400 liras per week. Normally we had been given 600-700 lira per week." (Non-Beneficiary Syrian Man, Gaziantep K26)*

> "The wage has changed because the employer knows that you have to work. We used to get 75 Lira for a daily wage, the employer gives you a call and offer you 60 liras now with no lunch

provided, so whether you work or not, there is another one waiting behind you." (Beneficiary Syrian Man, Ankara, K44)

"Working conditions have changed. First, my husband worked one day and did not work for ten days during the COVID-19. In this process, my two sons were working and helping us. But they have been sitting at home for 3 months now. My husband goes out and works for one day, not working for ten days, this situation affected us a lot. Before, the children used to come out and help their fathers, the situation was a little better." (Beneficiary Syrian Woman, K59)

Changes in vulnerability and coping through the pandemic

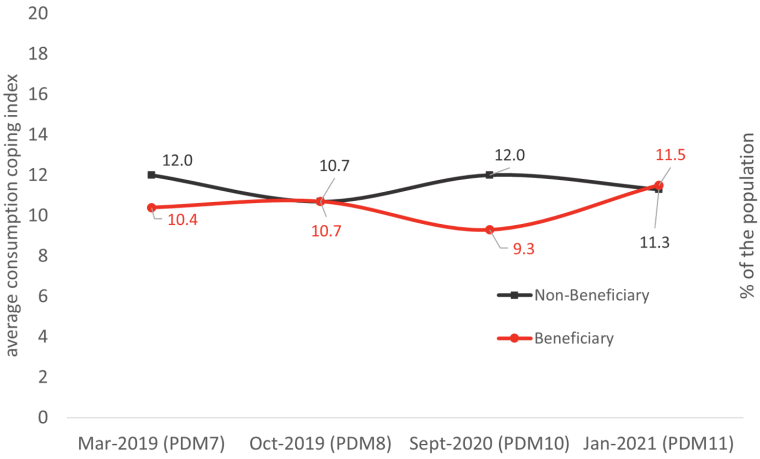
The crisis had a diverging impact on ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in terms of vulnerabilities and the use of negative coping strategies in the earlier stages but then the groups ended up with similar vulnerability levels in the slightly later stages of the pandemic. The two groups' diverging pathways might have been due to the ESSN's COVID top-up amounting to 1000TL that was distributed to beneficiary households in two instalments in June 2020 first and then in July 2020. The top-up seems to have provided a protective shield on ESSN beneficiary households during June-September 2020. The possible protective impact of the COVID top-ups on ESSN beneficiaries can be seen on outcome variables such as having an acceptable food security score, having a lower consumption coping index and using less negative livelihood coping strategies (specifically for crisis and emergency coping). However, as time went by, and by the time of November 2020-January 2021, this "protective impact" has disappeared.

During the first stages of the pandemic (by September 2020), the use of consumption coping strategies decreased among beneficiaries while it increased for non-beneficiaries later deteriorating in a couple of months for both groups by January 2021.[75] Just before the pandemic, by October 2019, average consumption coping index was the same at 10.7 for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries (See Figure 8A). Consumption coping index first increased for non-beneficiaries by September 2020 and then decreased by January 2021 while the move was in the opposite direction for beneficiaries.

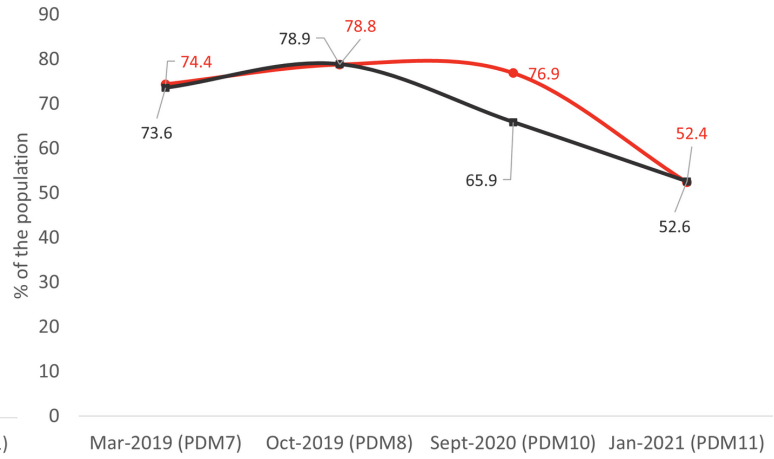
[75] Please see Annex 2.10 Coping Indices and Food Consumption Score for the construction of indices and food consumption score.

Figure 8 ESSN transfer protected the food security of beneficiaries in the earlier stages of COVID while food security for non-beneficiaries deteriorated

A. Average consumption coping index



B. % of population living in a household with an acceptable food consumption score



Source: Authors' calculations using PDM7, PDM8, PDM 10 and PDM11, individual weights are used. Please see Annex 2.10 Coping Indices and Food Consumption Score for the construction of indices and food consumption score.

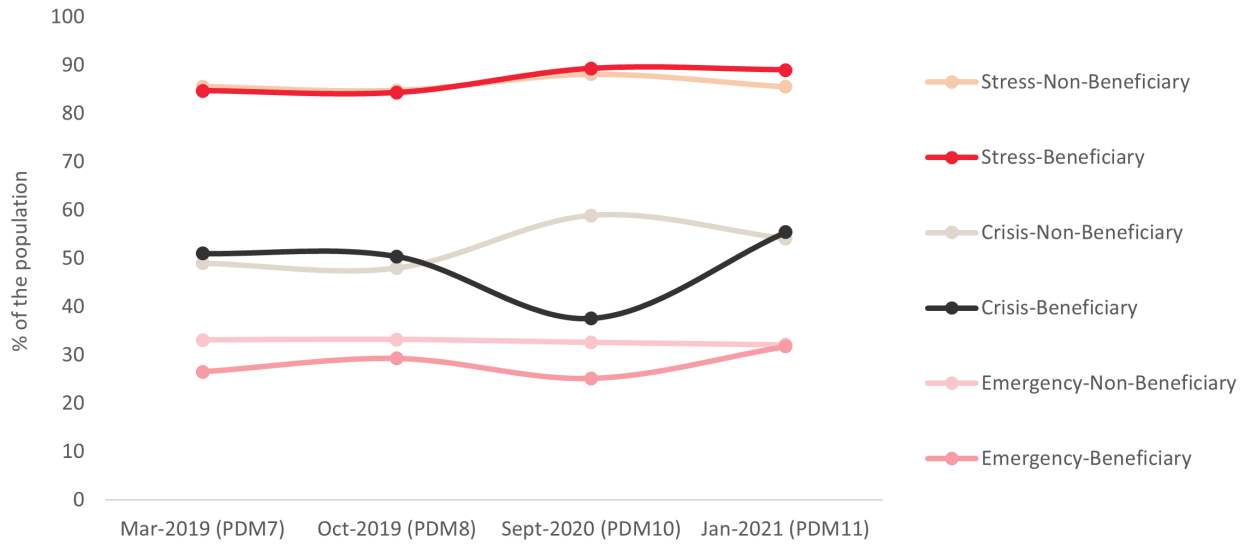
Food security did not deteriorate for beneficiary households during the earlier stages of the pandemic (before September 2020) but this did not last during the later stages and food security deteriorated (by January 2021). Just before COVID started, by October 2019, the share of the population living in a household with an acceptable food consumption score was the same for ESSN beneficiary and non-beneficiary households and around 79.0% (See Figure 8B).[76] However, after the crisis hit, the share of the population living in households with an acceptable food consumption score decreased significantly for non-beneficiaries to 65.9%, while it remained stable for beneficiaries between October 2019 and September 2020. Yet eventually, the food security deteriorated for both types of households, and they ended up with similar and worse food security by January 2021 compared to pre-COVID times and also compared to a couple of months earlier. By January 2021, around half of the non-beneficiary and beneficiary population were living in households with a poor or borderline (hence not acceptable) food consumption score which is much higher compared to around one-fifth of these population groups having a food security issue just before COVID started.

With regards to the use of at least one of the crisis coping strategies, non-beneficiaries became worse off both compared to the pre-COVID period and compared to beneficiaries. Looking at use of each of the strategies, it can be seen that between pre-COVID and earlier stages of COVID non-beneficiaries use all of the crisis coping strategies more.[77] A similar situation can be seen with respect to the use of at least one of the emergency coping strategies. It can be seen that for non-beneficiary population "sending children to work" and "sending household members to beg" were used more often by September 2020 while this was not the case for beneficiaries.[78]

[76] Please see Annex 2.10 Coping Indices and Food Consumption Score for the construction of indices and food consumption score.
[77] See Annex 2.11 PDM7-11 Results Tables.
[78] Differences were not statistically significant for beneficiaries. See Annex 2.11 PDM7-11 Results Tables.

Figure 9 ESSN beneficiaries reverted to crisis and emergency livelihood coping strategies less during the first stages of COVID compared to pre-COVID times, while the situation deteriorated for non-beneficiaries, especially with respect to the use of crisis coping strategies[79]

% of population living in hhs using negative livelihood coping strategies



Source: Authors' calculations using PDM7, PDM8, PDM 10 and PDM11, individual weights are used. Please see Annex 2.10 Coping Indices and Food Consumption Score for the coping strategies included in each category.

Debt levels soared for both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the ESSN through the pandemic. By January 2021, debt levels started decreasing compared to the levels earlier (See Figure 10). However, the overall debt stock (in real terms) remained significantly higher than pre-COVID levels for both groups.[80] The share of the population in households that have debt also increased between October 2019 and September 2020, and dropped slightly by January 2021 following a similar trend.[81]

Non-beneficiaries' debt levels on average have been higher than beneficiaries and this trend continued through the pandemic (See Figure 10). While the share of the population living in a household with debt was mostly similar throughout time between beneficiary and non-beneficiary households, the amount of debt in real terms on average is always higher for non-beneficiaries. The

[79] Share of households that use stress coping strategies means that the household used at least one of the stress coping strategies in the last month or reported that they have already exhausted this strategy. The logic is the same for use of crisis and emergency coping strategies. Stress coping strategies include (i) Selling household assets/goods (jewelry, refrigerator, television, electronic devices, etc.), (ii) Spending savings, (iii) Buying food on credit, (iv) Borrowing money from non-relatives/friends to cover basic needs (food, education, health,etc), (v) Gathering unusual types of food (from the garbage, left-overs from restaurants, immature/rotten food, etc.). Crisis coping strategies include (i) Selling productive assets or means of transport (tools, bicycle, car), (ii) Withdrawing children (under 18) from school, (iii) Reducing expenses on health to cover other basic needs, (iv) Reducing expenses on education to cover other basic needs . And emergency coping strategies include (i)The entire household had to move to another location or change the type of accommodation (in order to reduce rental expenditure) (ii) Sending children (under the age of 18) to work in order to generate additional income/resources, (iii) Sending household members to beg, (iv) Members of the household returned to Syria to provide resources for the household or to reduce household expenditure.

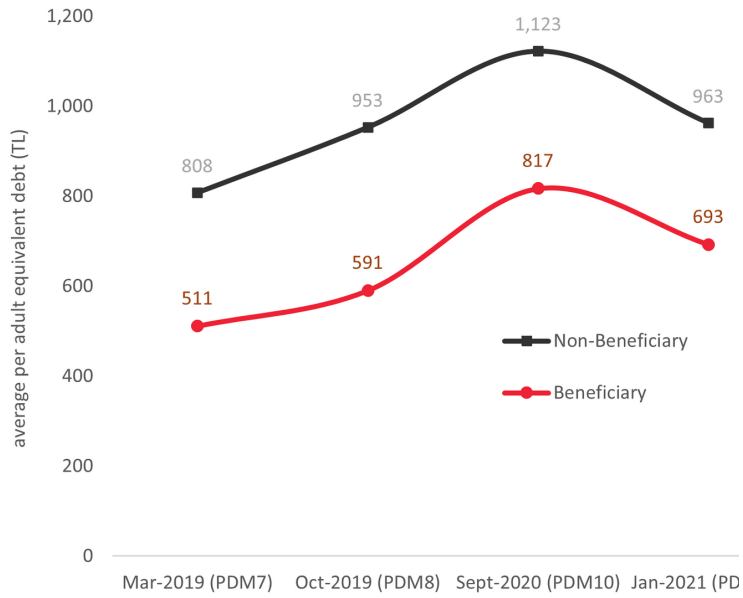
[80] Compared to PDM7.

[81] See Annex 2.11 PDM7-11 Results Tables.

difference between per adult equivalent debt of the two groups was in the range of 312 TL-432 TL and the difference in total debt was in the range of 475 TL-856 TL, depending on the data collection period. The difference in total household debt (in real terms) between these two types of households reached it highest level by September 2020 with 856 TL.

Figure 10 Level of debt was on an increasing trend for beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, somewhat decreasing during the later stages of COVID

Average per adult equivalent household debt (in September 2021 prices, TL)



Source: Authors' calculations using PDM7, PDM8. PDM10, PDM 11. Individual weights are used. Please see Annex 2.8 Calculation of Expenditures, Income and Debt in Real Values and the Per Adult Equivalent Values to see how debt values are calculated in September 2021 prices, adjusting for inflation.

Borrowing as a coping strategy was also mentioned often during FGDs when discussing how households overcame financial difficulties during lockdowns[82]. Among all, "borrowing from friends and relatives", "borrowing from local grocery stores", "delaying payments, rent and utilities" were among the strategies that were mentioned the most. Even though ESSN beneficiaries were more likely to cope better through lockdowns, both groups mentioned that debt has been the most frequently used strategy while overcoming the financial difficulties during lockdown.

"My Syrian friend who owns a grocery store, we go and buy from him, we pay it back in 15 days or in a month. It's okay. Thank God."(Non-Beneficiary Syrian Man, Istanbul, K62)

"We were affected during this process, but no one came to see us and received information about our situation. I requested a loan from my relative who lives in a different country." (Beneficiary Syrian Man, Ankara, K14)

"The process was such that we had to ask and borrow from our community. This debt we take is not for rent and bills, but only for the food consumption of the family, for example, now we will have breakfast, there is no bread in the house, the grocery store can only lend up to 1500 TL, which we have already consumed. We are trying to get through this process by borrowing 100 TL and 200 TL from there and there." (Beneficiary Syrian Man, Istanbul, K10)

"We couldn't pay the rent for 3 months, now we are paying little by little. Thank God, the landlord did not press us for the rent. I haven't been able to pay my bills for 3 months. Last week, I paid the bills so that the water and electricity would not be cut off." (Beneficiary Woman, Gaziantep, K1)

"We postponed paying electricity and water bills. But the landlord said we had to pay the bills, when

[82] Source: FGDs conducted by IFRC and TRC during July 2020.

when our Red Crescent card aid was paid, we paid the bills and lived on our own. Red Crescent card aid supported us in this process." (Beneficiary Woman, Gaziantep, K19)

As non-beneficiaries did not have access to the ESSN, they mentioned that they were under more stress to pay the rent and utilities. The majority of the non-beneficiaries stated that they relied on borrowing from friends, relatives, local grocery stores (bakkal) in their community since they did not have access to ESSN benefits.

"My dear brother, the biggest problem for us, the Syrians, is that we do not receive any help, this is the first problem. Secondly, rents, electricity and water are very expensive. Being unemployed for 4-5 months affected us. Thank goodness we are in good health. But the problem is that if we calculate our expenses approximately, it turns out that we are in a very difficult situation. We fill our stomachs by borrowing."(Non-Beneficiary Syrian Man, Ankara, K63)

"My fears for the job are these, the working conditions have become very difficult, we cannot find the opportunity to work as we did before. I was working very well before COVID-19, and I was able to meet all the needs of my family. For example, when my son asks me to eat chicken I get very upset. It is a very difficult situation for a father not being able to fulfil the wishes of his children. In addition, it scares me that my neighbours wouldn't be patient with me when it comes to paying rent and debt. I'm afraid they'll kick me out of the house for not paying the rent." (Non-Beneficiary Syrian Man, Istanbul, K65)

Household Resilience: Determinants of Coping Better During the Pandemic

During the pandemic, some households displayed more resilience and were able to cope better (i.e. use negative coping strategies less) than what was predicted for them, given their household characteristics.[83] More resilient households in terms of consumption coping were, on average, more likely to be ESSN beneficiaries, while their main source of income was more likely to be labour income (See Figure 11).[84] In other words, these households were more likely to rely on labour income, while also being ESSN beneficiaries.[85] In line with this result, resilient households are also more likely to be ones where there is at least one working adult. Accordingly, the total monthly income of the household (total and per adult equivalent) is also significantly higher than the less resilient households. They are also less likely to have accumulated debt over time.

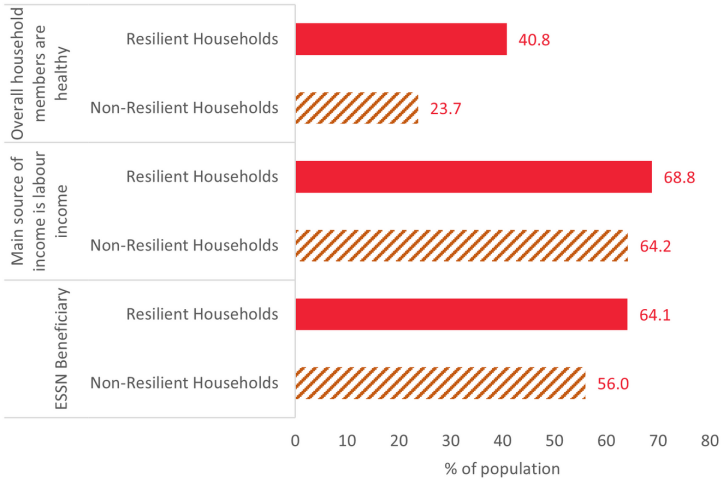
Turkish knowledge, time of arrival to Turkey and region of stay do not seem to be significantly different between more and less resilient refugee households, while intention to stay in Turkey is different between the two groups.[86] On average, more resilient households are more likely to report local integration in the current location and less likely to report a "willingness to relocate" to another country.

[83] See Annex 2.4 Calculation of Performing Better than Predicted – IVS on the details of the analysis.
[84] The difference between better and worse performers is statistically significant. See Annex 2.4 Calculation of Performing Better than Predicted – IVS for the results.
[85] This difference between better and worse performers is also statistically significant. See Annex 2.4 Calculation of Performing Better than Predicted – IVS for the results.
[86] The differences between two groups on Turkish knowledge, time of arrival to Turkey and region of stay were not statistically significant while the differences in two of the categories of intention to stay were statistically significant. See Annex 2.4 Calculation of Performing Better than Predicted – IVS for the results.

Good health is an important determinant of resilience for refugee households. Self-reported health status of household members is strikingly better among those households that perform better than predicted in terms of coping. 41% of the population in these households report "Overall we all feel very healthy and active" as opposed to only 24% of the population in worse-performing households (See Figure 11). In fact those houesholds that cope worse than predicted are also more likely to say things like; "We feel less healthy than before, but we carry on" and "The situation is crippling our minds and bodies. We may face death any time". Hence households with members having health problems overall have more difficulty and tend to experience more vulnerability, under similar circumstances.

Figure 11 More resilient households in the face of adversity, are on average more likely to be healthy and are also ESSN beneficiaries, though their main source of income is more likely to be labour income and not ESSN

% of population in the listed category among more resilient and less resilient households through the pandemic



Source: Authors' calculations using IVS, individual weights are used.

We also ran the same type of analysis with livelihood coping index and looked at better performers in terms of livelihood coping. Some commonalities emerge with the previous analysis.[87] First of all, again, self-reported health status of household members is different between two groups. Population living in households performing better than predicted in terms of livelihood coping are much more likely to report that "Overall we all feel very health and active". Better performers in terms of livelihood coping are also more likely to be ESSN beneficiaries, to be living in households where at least one adult male is working, have less debt and have an intention to stay in Turkey compared to worse performers.

This analysis shows that ESSN might be an important source of income in shielding households from using negative coping strategies, but only when it is alongside labour income, and hence it is important that household members are in employment. And those that are not able to perform better are in fact dealing with health problems and that might possibly be preventing them from seeking work or causing them to work fewer hours a day. While this might also be due to the pandemic, special attention should be given to households with members experiencing chronic health problems to protect and support them.

Link between Livelihoods, Vulnerability and Coping during the Pandemic

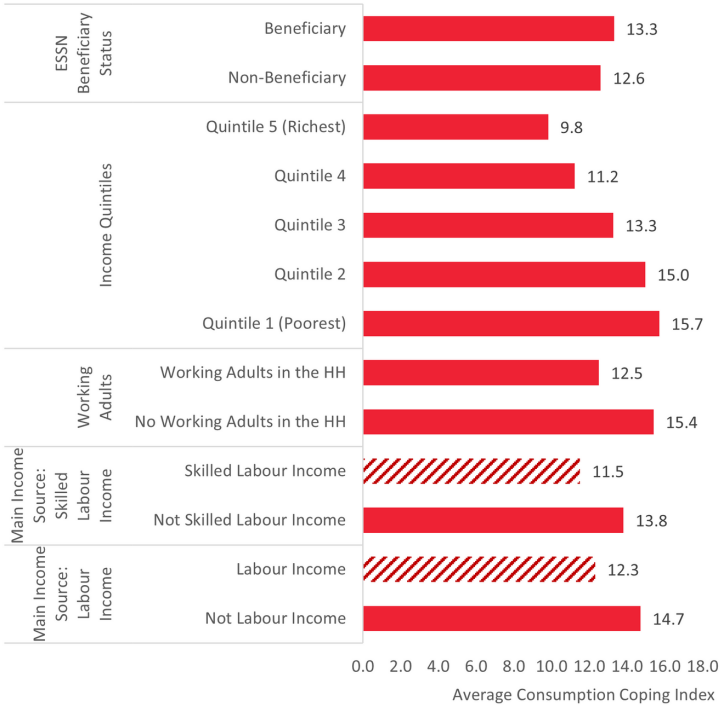
Similar to the pre-COVID period, during COVID as well, the population living in households with labour income as the main income source or skilled labour income as the main income source use

[87] See Annex 2.4 Calculation of Performing Better than Predicted – IVS for the results.

negative coping strategies less or are less vulnerable.[88] In this section, we looked at the consumption coping index, livelihood coping index and the vulnerability status of the household as assessed by the enumerators of the IVS survey. Consistent results emerge in terms of the types of livelihoods that enable people to live in less vulnerable conditions and the results are similar with the pre-pandemic times (See the report section Link between Livelihoods and Vulnerability and Coping Prior to the Pandemic).

Not surprisingly, the population living in households with higher income use negative coping strategies less and hence are less vulnerable (See Figure 12). Compared to the population living in households in quintile 1, the population living in households in quintile 5[89], have a lower consumption coping index and livelihood coping index on average and are more likely to live in households assessed to have none/minimal issues as assessed by the enumerator. Overall, 31% of the population in quintile 1 live in a household that is assessed to be in severe or critical condition, as opposed to 14% of the population in quintile 5.

Figure 12 During the pandemic, the population living in households with (skilled) labour income as the main income source used negative coping strategies less on average



Source: Authors' calculations using IVS, individual weights are used. Income is per adult equivalent monthly income. Household monthly income is as reported in IVS. Please see Annex 2.10 Coping Indices and Food Consumption Score for the construction of indices.

Using labour income, especially skilled labour income, as the primary income source, is associated with lower vulnerability levels. These are strategies that are significantly and negatively associated with consumption and livelihoods coping indices.[90] For instance, for the population living in a household where the main income source is labour, the average consumption coping index is 12.3 as opposed to 14.7 for households where the main income source is not labour income. A similar outcome also emerges regarding livelihood coping. The average livelihood coping index is 6.2 for the population living in households where the main income source is not labour income. It is 5.8 for the population living in households where the main income source is labour income. Specifically, the population living in households where the main income source is labour income are less likely to use stress and emergency coping strategies compared to the population living in other kinds of households.

Population living in households relying more on labour income are also evaluated to be living in better conditions from the

[88] See Annex 2.5 IVS Results Table and Regression Analysis.
[89] The quintiles mentioned represent the bottom and top 20% of the population with respect to adult equivalent income.
[90] Differences between (i) population living in households where main source of income is labour income vs population living in households where main source of income is not labour income, (ii) population living in households where main source of income is skilled labour income vs population living in households where main source of income is not skilled labour income and (iii) population living in households where at least one person is working vs population living in households where no one person is working are found to be statistically significant.

perspective of the enumerators (enumerators of the IVS survey). Those households where the main income source is labour income, or skilled labour income or where there is at least one adult working were more likely to be evaluated to have "none or minimal issues" regarding the severity of the issues faced by the household (See Figure 13).

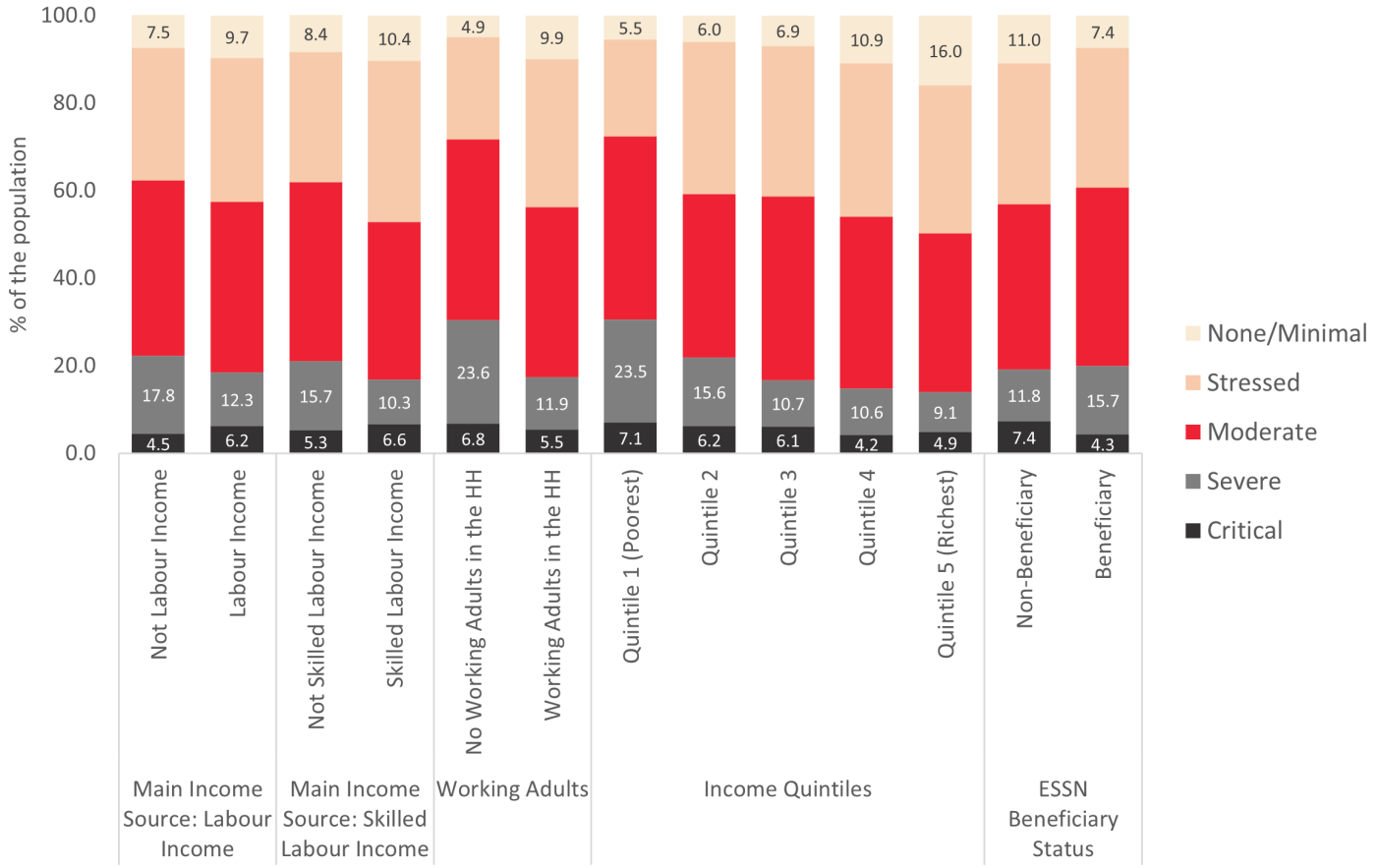
When controlling for household characteristics, ESSN beneficiary status is also associated with lower coping indices and vulnerability, although on average (without a regression analysis) ESSN beneficiaries look like they are worse off in terms of their coping indices. On average, no significant difference in consumption coping levels can be observed between the ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries and the average livelihood coping index is in fact higher for ESSN beneficiaries.[91] These results are similar to the findings coming from PDM8, during pre-COVID times. Pre-COVID, ESSN beneficiaries were also found to be similar in terms of use of negative coping strategies. Hence both pre-COVID and during COVID (August 2020 - February 2021) ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries are at similar vulnerability levels. Yet, when we control for other household characteristics in a regression analysis, the ESSN beneficiary status is found to be negatively associated with the use of consumption and livelihood coping strategies.[92] ESSN beneficiary status is also positively associated with being evaluated by the enumerator to be living in better housing conditions (i.e. none/minimal, stressed or moderate) and also higher self-assessment by the refugees themselves about their living conditions when other characteristics are controlled for in a regression.[93]

[91] The difference between the two groups in the use of at least one of the stress coping strategies was statistically significant while the differences in use of crisis or emergency coping strategies are not statistically significant.

[92] Here, we ran a regression analysis controlling for ESSN beneficiary status as well as other household characteristics such as main source of income, income quintile, household composition. See Annex 2.5 IVS Results Table and Regression Analysis.

[93] For the variable higher self-assessment, households responding to the question "Which of the following statement reflects best your ability to meet your basic needs in your family?" as "We always find the basic, we have all we need" or "We find the basic most of the time/very often" get a value of 1 while those responding as "We rarely can get the basics" or "We cannot get the basics any more at all, we have nothing we need" get a value of 0.
In IVS enumerators are asked the question "Based on the interview, please provide your overall opinion on the severity of conditions faced by the household?" Hence for the variable higher enumerator assessment, households evaluated as having None/minimal issues, Stressed or Moderate get a value of 1. Households for whom the enumerator responds as Severe or Critical get a value of 0.

Figure 13 Population living in households relying more on labour income are also evaluated to be living in better conditions from the perspective of the enumerators



Source: Authors' calculations using IVS, individual weights are used.

5 Emerging through the Pandemic and Changes in Income and Livelihoods

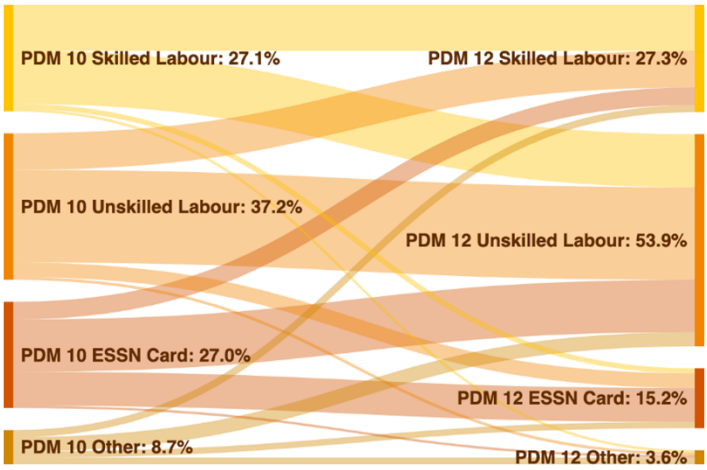
For this part of the report, we focus on the later stages of the pandemic and compare the outcomes with the earlier stages of the pandemic. For this part of the analysis, we relied on PDM12 dataset collected in May-September 2021 and compared the results with PDM10 dataset collected a year ago from the same households. These findings are also accompanied by findings from the FGD data collected by IFRC and TRC in August-September 2021 as well as web scraped data from Kizilaykart's public Facebook page spanning a period until the end of 2021.

Changes in Income Sources Towards the End of the Pandemic

By September 2021, as COVID related measures became less stringent, households were able to start relying again on labour income. In 2021, compared to 2020, the population relying on labour income as the main income source increased from 64% to 81% (See Figure 14). This increase was mainly due to a shift into dependence on unskilled labour income and no longer relying on ESSN as the main income source. The flow diagram shows that for two-thirds of the population that reported ESSN as their main income source in 2020, the main income source became labour income by 2021. The shift from ESSN was mainly into unskilled labour income sources – close to half of the population that relied on the ESSN in 2020, reported their main income source was unskilled labour income in 2021. In the same time period, population living in households where no one was working decreased from 11% to 7%.

Figure 14 Reliance on labour income as the main source of income increased by September 2021 compared to the same time a year ago

% of the population with the mentioned main income source in PDM 10 and PDM 12

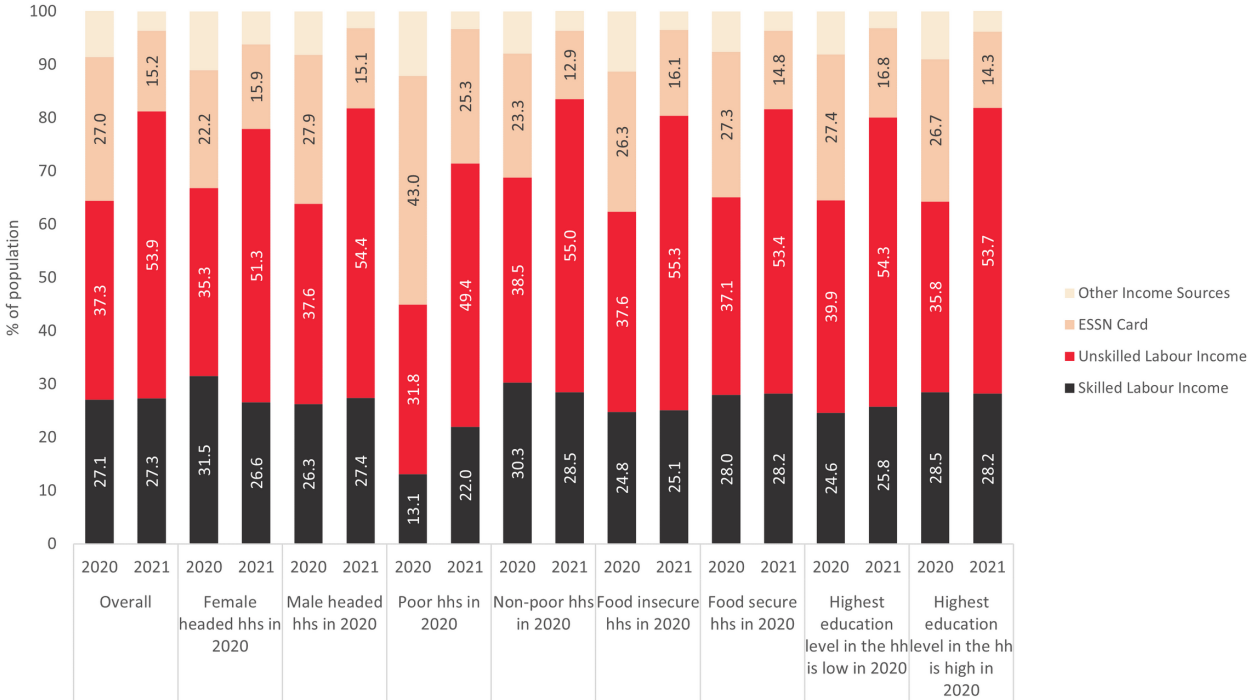


Source: Authors' calculations using PDM10-12 Panel data. Individual weights of PDM12 are used.

The improvements in livelihoods between 2020 and 2021 can also be seen for various population subgroups (See Figure 15). From 2020 to 2021, the population living in households in which the main income source is labour income increased for all sub-groups like female or male-headed households (in 2020), households that were initially poor in 2020 or non-poor in 2020. Accordingly, the average number of working individuals also increased for the overall population and for all population sub-groups.

Figure 15 Reliance on labour income as the main source of income also increased for various population sub-groups

Main income sources of the ESSN applicant population (% of the population), by background characteristics in 2020



Source: Authors' calculations using PDM10-12 Panel data. Individual weights of PDM12 are used.

The improvements in employment were also mentioned in FGDs conducted in August-September 2021, as the majority of FGD attendants (both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries) reported that their main income source is employment. Even though all FGD attendants (both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries) reported that their main income source is employment, they also stated that they still have been experiencing severe challenges in meeting their needs due to the ongoing economic crisis following COVID-19 lockdowns. The problems of irregular jobs, and longer working hours were not mentioned during these FGDs compared to the previous round of FGDs a year ago in July 2020.

> *"I have 4 children under 18. My husband works as a middleman in the textile business. We pay our rent from the money my husband earns plus Kizilaykart money. The landlord would wait because he is a nice person. We get the most necessary things first." (Beneficiary Syrian Woman, Istanbul, K11)*

> *"I work in a clothing store now. I work as a porter. Go, come, take it, put it on your back. It is not a shame to work; that is our situation in Turkey. Work is very stressful, so don't get me wrong, you can't live in Turkey if you don't work in general. They thought that we all depend on benefits, but we are all working." (Beneficiary Syrian Man, Gaziantep, K1)*

Non-beneficiaries stated that at least one of their household members is employed, and employment is their main source of income. However, different from beneficiaries, they mentioned that they were barely making their living on their income, and they experienced challenges while accommodating the education needs of their kids, children's basic needs, etc. As expected, they emphasized that they were not receiving any other aid—mentioning ESSN- so they relied on borrowing from relatives, friends and local grocery store in their neighbourhood.

> *"My husband works monthly, and it is not enough for the end of the month. We borrow at the end of the month. When my husband is paid and pays our debt back. Like that. We are constantly in debt at the end of each month." (Non-beneficiary Syrian Woman, Gaziantep, K18)*

> *"We have a new baby born and our expenditures have increased. We need milk, diaper, etc. My husband is working every day as long as he finds a job opportunity." (Non-beneficiary Syrian Woman, Hatay, K19)*

The ESSN continues to be a relevant source of income for beneficiaries, according to the FGD results. The beneficiaries stated that ESSN helps them to cover their rents and bills as it used to be before the COVID-19. For beneficiaries, the income from their employment complements the ESSN transfer so that they can make their living.

> *"Today, house rent is 1000 lira, that is at least a thousand lira, I am talking about Istanbul in general. House rent is from 900 to 1000 lira. This house is what they call the basement. So, life is very, very difficult. God forbid, if I lost my Kizilaykart, my situation will be very, very bad." (Beneficiary Syrian Man, Istanbul, K4)*

> *"I usually work in the construction sector. There is no difference whether the daily wage is 70 or 80 TL. We manage more or less. Now we benefit a lot from Kızılaykart. It can cover our bills and house rent. We work especially for expenses and needs." (Beneficiary Syrian Man, Gaziantep, K59)*

Following the improvements in employment outcomes of the households, monthly income also increased in this time period. Comparing 2020 and 2021, total household income in real terms (including ESSN) was higher in 2021 on average, overall for ESSN applicants and for all the population subgroups, compared to 2020.[94] Per adult equivalent income (in real terms) also increased for all population subgroups.[95]

Determinants of Getting out of Poverty[96]

An important share of the initially poor got out of poverty during the one year period between September 2020 and September 2021 (See Figure 16). Overall, 13% of the ESSN applicant population was poor by September 2020 and became non-poor by September 2021. These shifts and flows overall led to a slight decrease in expenditure-based poverty from 18.7% to 16.3% of the population living in households with a per adult equivalent expenditure that is less than 5.5 USD per person per day.

Focusing on the population that got out of poverty and comparing them with the population who remained in poverty in between September 2020 and September 2021, we see that those households that are able to generate higher income and also households that were able to acquire higher levels of debt were the ones that were able to exit poverty. Both the population remaining poor in 2021, and the population exiting poverty in 2021, increased their incomes on average (excluding ESSN and CCTE) in this time period.[97] However, the increase was higher among the households that were able to exit poverty.[98] Hence not surprisingly, generation of higher income seems to be one of the important means in getting out of poverty.

[94] In PDM10 and 12, household monthly income excluding ESSN and CCTE is asked in the survey. To this amount, average of the ESSN transfer received in the last 3 months prior to the survey date is added to come up with an estimation of total household income. The amount of ESSN transfer is obtained from IFRC&TRC and is coming from the administrative data that is then merged with survey data through household IDs.

[95] The differences in between 2020 and 2021 for the population subgroups are statistically significant except for female headed households.

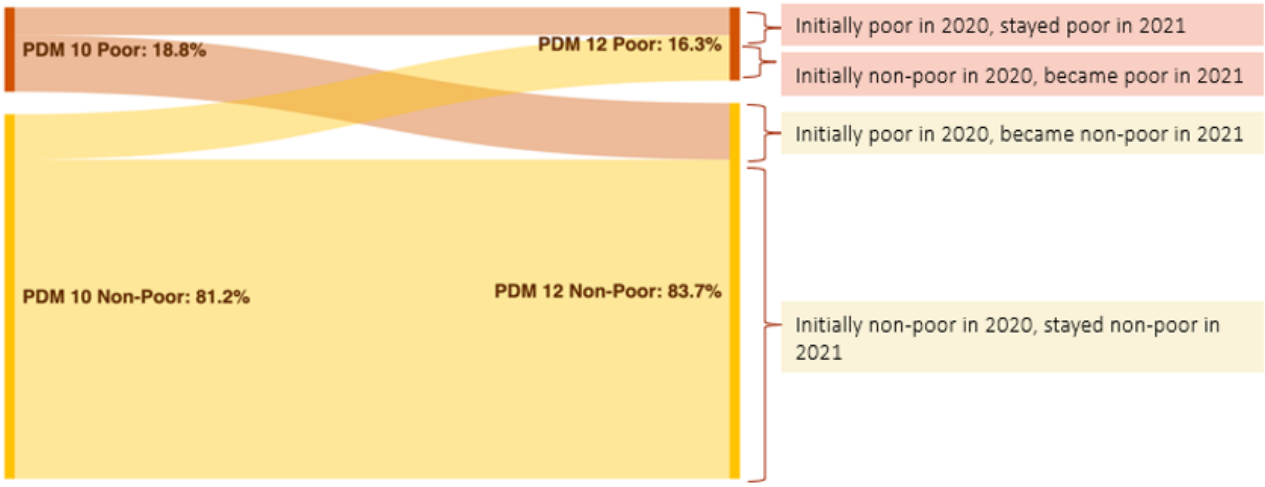
[96] Here poverty is expenditure based poverty and is calculated by comparing the monthly adult equivalent household expenditure with 5.5 USD per person per day poverty line. Please see Annex 2.9 Calculation of Poverty Lines for the calculation of poverty lines in TL and per month and the calculation of per adult equivalent expenditures in real terms (i.e. in September 2021 prices).

[97] See Annex 2.6 Getting out of Poverty Result Tables for the results.

[98] The increase for those exiting poverty was statistically significantly higher than the increase among the households remaining in poverty.

Figure 16 An important share of the initially poor got out of poverty during the one year period between September 2020 and September 2021

% of population in expenditure based poverty in PDM 10 and PDM 12



Source: Authors' calculations using PDM10-12 Panel data.. Sankey diagram is prepared based on adult equivalent expenditure levels (OECD equivalence sclae), inflated to September 2021. Poverty is defined using the 5.5 USD poverty line, which was adjusted through purchasing parities and inflated to September 2021. Individual weights of PDM12 are used.

In the same time period, total household debt also got higher for those exiting poverty while it actually decreased for those remaining in poverty.[99] The difference between these trends is also statistically significant. Hence, the population exiting poverty seems to have used higher debt levels to increase their expenditures. For this population group selling productive assets as a negative livelihood coping strategy was also slightly more common in 2021, while this was not the case for those remaining in expenditure poverty. This finding points out that debt was an important source of income and those who were able to acquire more debt through perhaps having a network of friends, relatives or community that can support them were also able to get themselves out of expenditure poverty, at least temporarily, in this time period.

Lastly, it must also be noted that reliance on labour income increased significantly in this period for both population groups. However, for the population getting out of poverty, the percent of the population living in a household where the main income source is skilled labour income increased significantly. This was not the same case for the population remaining in poverty.[100] The trend for the population group that got out of poverty signals the importance of skilled labour in reducing poverty as it generates a higher income.

[99] The difference between two time periods was statistically significant for those getting out of poverty while it was not significant for those remaining in poverty. The difference between these two differences was also statistically significant. See Annex 2.6 Getting out of Poverty Result Tables for the results.

[100] Although there is also an increase for this group, the rate is smaller and the change between 2020 and 2021 is not statistically significant. See Annex 2.6 Getting out of Poverty Result Tables for the results.

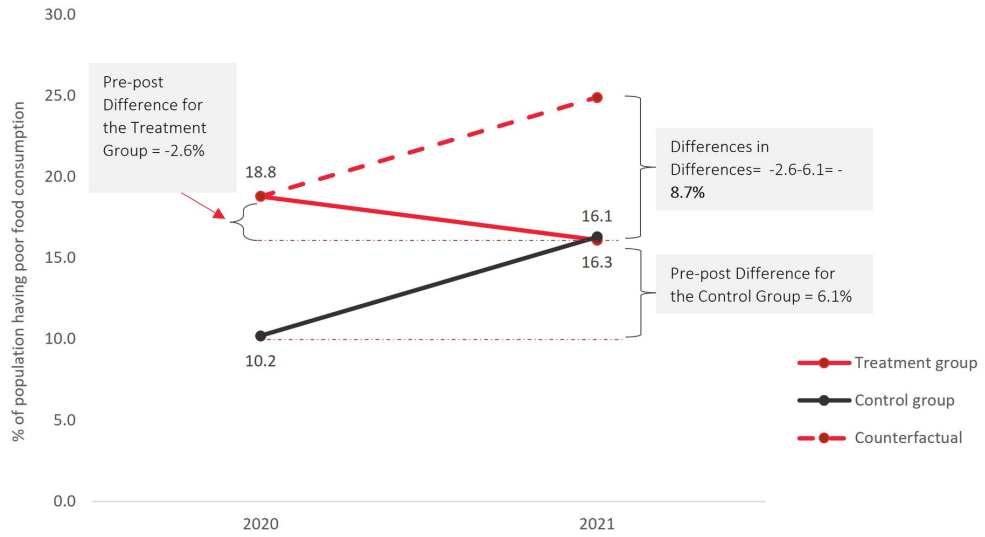
The impact of various income sources in reducing vulnerabilities

Using the panel data at hand (PDM10-12) we assessed (i) the impact of receiving ESSN and (ii) the impact of having labour income as the main income source on various outcomes.[101] The impact evaluation results reported in this section, use a differences-in-differences approach, where the change in outcome variable is calculated for the treatment and control groups and then the trend in the control group's outcome is subtracted from the trend in the treatment group's outcome.[102]

Impact of Receiving ESSN

The first impact evaluation focuses on the impact of receiving ESSN transfers, and hence the analysis looks at the impact of starting to receive ESSN transfer during the pandemic. The treatment group is the population living in households that received some transfer in the last three months prior to the survey month of PDM 12 but not having a transfer in the last three months prior to the survey month of PDM 10 and the control group includes people who did not have a transfer in the last three months prior to the survey month for both PDM 10 and PDM 12.

Figure 17 Receiving ESSN transfer decreased the share of population living in households with a poor food consumption score



Source: Authors' calculations using PDM10-12 Panel data. The treatment group includes people having a transfer in the last three months prior to the survey month of PDM 12 but not having a transfer in the last three months prior to the survey month of PDM 10. The control group includes people who did not have a transfer in the last three months prior to the survey month for both PDM 10 and PDM 12. Information about having transfer is obtained from the verification data provided by IFRC&TRC. The total sample size is 260 households for the treatment group and 1,234 households for the control group (out of a total sample of 3,208 households in the panel PDM10-12).

[101] In order to do this, we use mainly the differences in differences approach but also run robustness checks using other specifications including propensity score weighting. See Annex 2.7 Impact Evaluations for the details of the methodology.
[102] This technique assumes parallel trends, i.e. that in the absence of the programme, the outcomes of the treatment and control groups were going to progress in the same direction. Hence the methodology assumes that any deviation from the trend (the differences between the trends) can be attributed to the program.

Receiving the ESSN benefit during the pandemic decreased household vulnerability. Receiving ESSN (in the last 3 months) decreased the consumption and livelihood coping indices as well as the share of the population living in a household with a poor food consumption score. Between September 2020 and September 2021 the consumption coping index decreased for the treatment group while it remains at a similar level for the control group.[103] The treatment group's trend and the control group's trend are significantly different from each other, and those starting to receive ESSN in 2021 have an improved outcome in 2021 compared to 2020.[104] In the case of the livelihood coping index, decreases in the index can be seen for both the treatment and control groups, but the decrease in the treatment group is larger[105]. The use of at least one of the stress, crisis and emergency coping strategies in the last month separately shows that the impact is mostly on the use of at least one of the emergency coping strategies, as the DID estimate with propensity score weighting (PSW) is statistically significant for this outcome.

In almost all of the specifications, we can observe a protective impact of the ESSN on beneficiary households in terms of reducing the probability of a poor food consumption score. In between PDM10 and 12, the share of the population living in a household with poor food consumption score decreases for the treatment group from 18.8% to 16.1% (See Figure 17). However, this change is not statistically significant. For the control group, on the other hand, there is a statistically significant increase from 10.2% to 16.3%. Hence food security levels clearly deteriorated for the control group. The difference of these two trends leads to a statistically significant DID estimate of -8.7% and the significance of the DID estimate can also be seen in other specifications as well including the DID with PSW. This result shows that the ESSN transfer (during the period of PDM12 hence May-September 2021) had a protective impact during the later stages of the pandemic. For other outcome variables such as expenditure or debt no statistically significant relationship could be found to establish the impact of ESSN. Monthly per adult equivalent income and debt levels do not change significantly in between 2020 and 2021 for the treatment or the control groups while per adult equivalent expenditure slightly decreases for both.

Impact of Having Labour Income as the Main Income Source

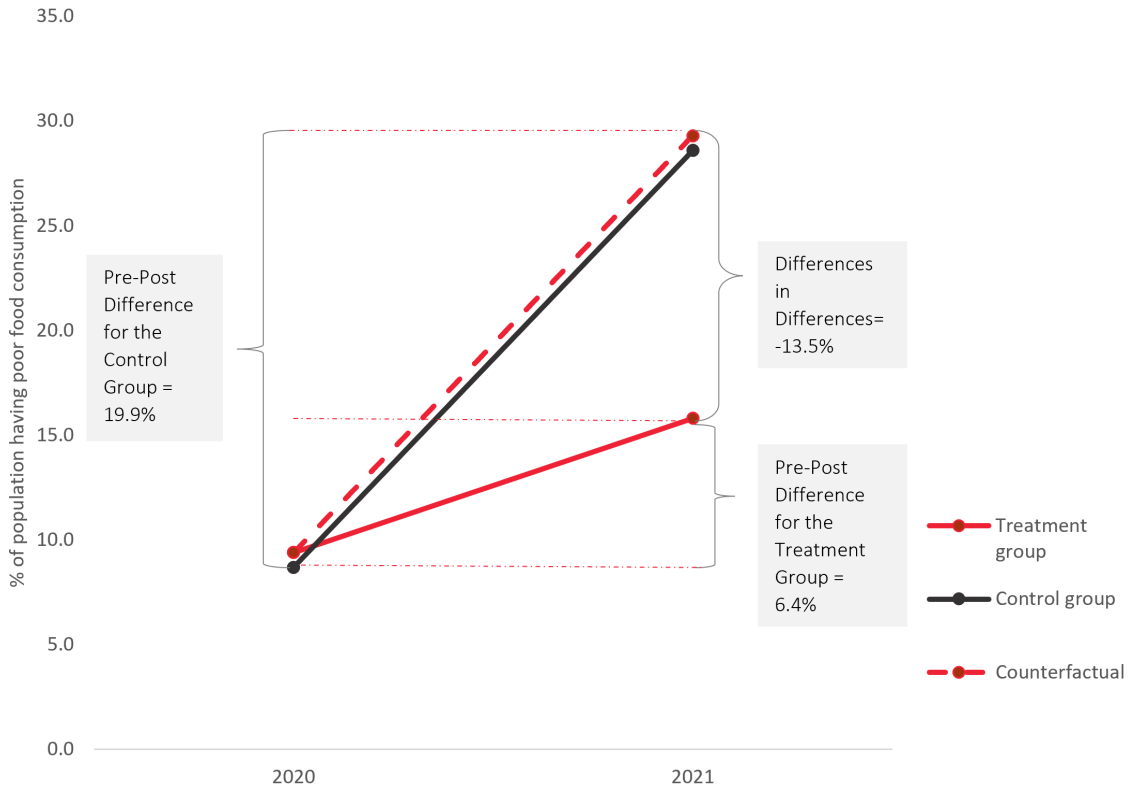
The second impact evaluation focuses on the impact of having labour income as the main source of income. The treatment group is the population living in households with the main income source changing from non-labour income in PDM 10 to labour income in PDM 12. The control group is the population living in households for which the main income source did not change from PDM 10 to PDM 12 and remained non-labour income.

Having labour income as the main income source also seems to have a positive effect on the households. Having labour income as the main income source decreases the consumption coping index, and reduces the probability of the household living with a poor food consumption score, in all specifications. No impact of labour income is observed in reducing the livelihood coping index or using stress, crisis or emergency coping strategies.

[103] The difference is statistically significant for the treatment group while there is a slight change but not statistically significant for the control group.
[104] DID estimate is statistically significant and in favour of ESSN and the significant result also remains when propensity score weighting (PSW) is further used.
[105] While the basic trend comparison (i.e. DID estimate) is not statistically significant, after reweighting the groups through PSW, a statistically significant results can be found again in favour of the ESSN.

Looking more closely, we actually see that, in fact, both the treatment and control group households' conditions deteriorated between 2020 and 2021, but the deterioration is higher for the population whose main income source remains non-labour income. Consumption coping index, livelihood coping index and the percent of the population living in a household with poor food consumption score increased for both the treatment and the control groups. For instance, the percent of the population living in a household with a poor food consumption score increases from 9.4% to 15.8% for the treatment group, while it increases from 9% to 29% for the control group (See Figure 18). Hence, relying on labour income seems to limit the negative impact of deteriorating economic conditions.

Figure 18 Being able to rely on labour income limited the negative impact of deteriorating economic conditions



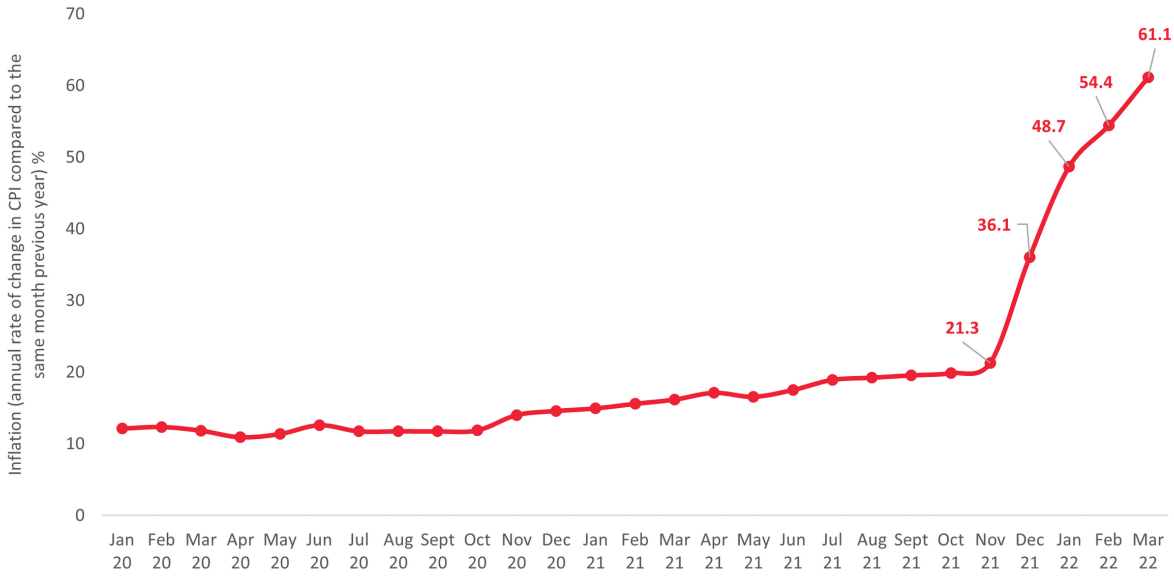
Source: Authors' calculations using PDM10-12 Panel data. The treatment group includes people whose main income source changed from non-labour income in PDM 10 to labour income in PDM 12. The control group includes people whose main income source did not change from PDM 10 to PDM 12 and remained non-labour income.The total sample size is 578 households for the treatment group and 321 households for the control group (out of a total sample of 3,208 households in the panel PDM10-12).

Having labour income as the main income source also increases income and decreases the likelihood of incurring debt in the last 3 months. Total income (excluding ESSN and CCTE) and per adult equivalent income increases for both groups of households between 2020 and 2021 (in real terms), but the increase is higher for the group changing its main income source to labour income. Accordingly, the share of the population living in a household incurring debt (in the last 3 months) also decreases for the treatment group while it remains more or less the same for the control group.

The role of the ESSN in reducing vulnerabilities at the end of 2021

Turkey has been going through a record high inflation phase that started by the end of 2021, following the significant depreciation in the Turkish Lira. Turkish Lira has been the most depreciating currency in 2021, against the US dollar, among the emerging market economies.[106] Turkish Lira's substantial depreciation together with the rises in commodity prices and rising expectations on the inflation led to inflation rates at levels that are the highest since 2002.[107] The annual inflation rate reached 36.1% in December 2021[108], and kept increasing in the following months, reaching 54.4% in February 2022 and 61.1% in March 2022 (See Figure 19).[109] Food and beverages were the main contributors to the rise in inflation, and Turkey ranked among the top ten countries in the world with the highest food price inflation.[110] High inflation episodes do not affect households equally and households that are already poor are affected even more as they allocate a higher share of their income on food and housing. World Bank reports that households in the bottom decile allocate twice the amount in their budget to food and housing compared to the households in the highest decile.[111] Given that nearly 80% of the ESSN applicants are as poor as the bottom quintile of the Turkish population, recent economic advancements in Turkey could lead to serious increases in the vulnerability of the refugees.[112]

Figure 19 Annual inflation rate has been the highest in 19 years in Turkey starting with December 2021 and is on an increasing trend



Source: Inflation rates are obtained from TURKSTAT's website.

[106] World Bank (2022). 2022 Turkey Economic Monitor February 2022 : Sailing Against the Tide. Turkey Economic Monitor;. Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/37035

[107] World Bank (2022). 2022 Turkey Economic Monitor February 2022 : Sailing Against the Tide. Turkey Economic Monitor;. Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/37035

[108] https://www.bbc.com/news/business-59857420

[109] Source: https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Tuketici-Fiyat-Endeksi-Subat-2022-45791 and https://data.tuik.gov.tr/Bulten/Index?p=Tuketici-Fiyat-Endeksi-Mart-2022-45792

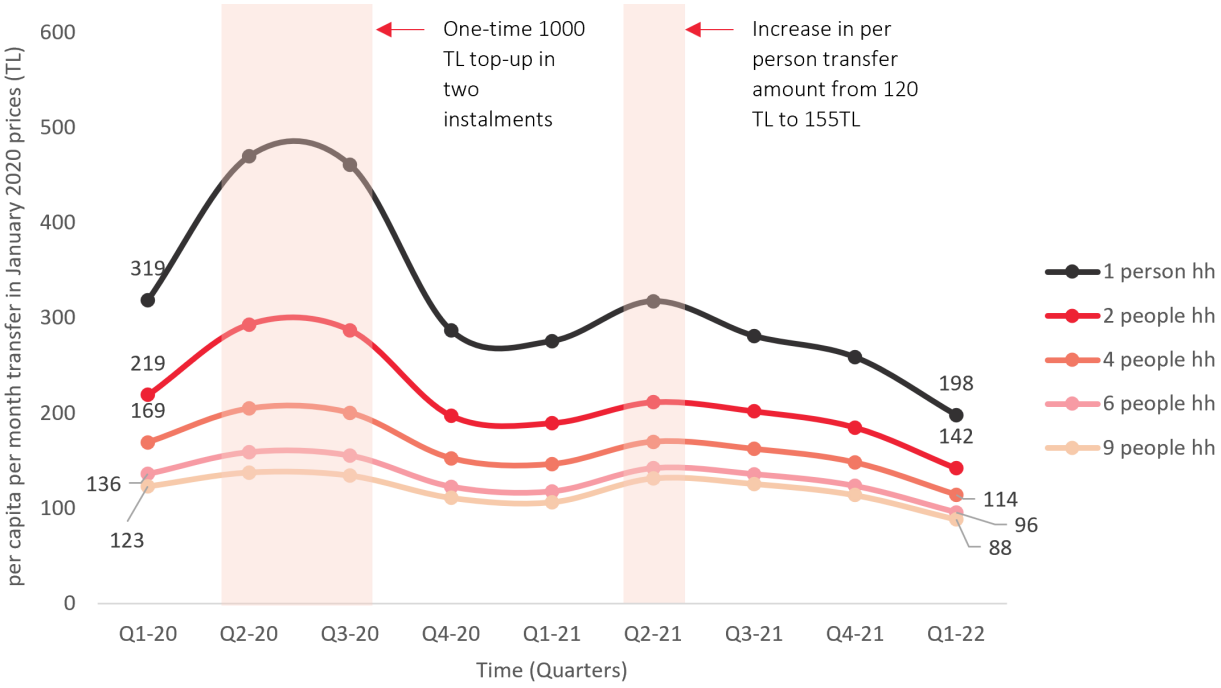
[110] 2022. Turkey Economic Monitor February 2022 : Sailing Against the Tide. Turkey Economic Monitor;. Washington, DC: World Bank. © World Bank. https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/handle/10986/37035

[111] Ibid.

[112] Based on analysis results using HBS 2019 and PDM8. Source: IFRC & TRC (forthcoming) Targeting Analysis Study for the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) Assistance for Refugees in Turkey. Ankara: IFRC &TRC.

The real value of the ESSN transfer diminished considerably following the high inflation rates. Compared to January 2020, the CPI increased by 89.0% in about two years, eroding the value of the ESSN transfer amount (See Figure 19). Despite the increase in per person amount from 120 TL to 155 TL in April 2021, in Q4 2021 and Q1 2022, per person transfer amount (including top-ups) ended up lower than per person transfer amount in Q1 2020 in real terms (i.e. in January 2020 prices). In January 2020, 120 TL per person was distributed, which had already depreciated to 100.6 TL by April 2021.[113] In April 2021, 155 TL was started to be distributed to beneficiaries and this value depreciated to 98 TL by March 2022.[114] Taking the top-ups into account, for instance, a 1-person household received 198 TL per month in Q1 2022 in real terms (in January 2020 prices) while the household received 319 TL per month in Q1 2020 (See Figure 20). The erosion in the real value of the transfer also occurred for larger households.[115]

Figure 20 High inflation rates had a diminishing impact on the real value of the ESSN transfer



Source: Authors' calculations using the CPI values as obtained from TURKSTAT. ESSN per person transfer amount is taken as 120 TL until April 2021, from April 2021 on, it is taken as 155 TL. Top-ups are taken as 600 TL for 1-4 people hhs, 300 TL for 5-8 people households and 100 TL for households with 9 people or more. 500 TL top-up was distributed in June 2020 and July 2020.

Refugee households entered the highest number of comments about the ESSN transfer amount on Kizilaykart's public Facebook page compared to other periods before in the last quarter of 2021. Analysis of the web-scraped comments of the Facebook users on the Kizilaykart's public Facebook page also points out the increased number of comments about the amount of allocated aid in Q4 2021, compared to previous terms. Based on the analysis results, the number of coding references about the amount of allocated aid has increased particularly during three specific time periods and these are (i) Q3 2020: the first distribution of the top-up amounts (totalling 1,000 TL) in

[113] CPI was 446.4 in January 2020 and 532.3 in April 2021. Hence this rate is calculated by using the equation 120*446.4/532.4=100.6 TL. CPI information is obtained from TURKSTAT's webpage.
[114] CPI was 532.3 in April 2021 and 843.6 in March 2022. Hence this rate is calculated by using the equation 155*532.3/843.6=98 TL. CPI information is obtained from TURKSTAT's webpage.
[115] 1 person household receives a 600 TL quarterly top-up. Monthly nominal values are deflated to January 2020 prices, summed up for each quarter and then average monthly amount is calculated by dividing the total amount by 3.

June 2020, (ii) Q2 2021: the increase of the value of the ESSN amount per individual from 120 TL to 155 TL in April 2021, and (iii) Q4 2021: the depreciation of the Turkish Lira and record-high inflation period at the end of 2021 (See Figure 21). Many recipients of the ESSN card suggested that the amount of aid must be increased in light of this emerging economic crisis.

"Will there be an increase in the amount in the coming days due to the increase of the exchange rates of the dollar?" (Q4 2021).

"The amount is not sufficient; it doesn't cover any of the family's needs. The amount should be doubled." (Q4 2021).

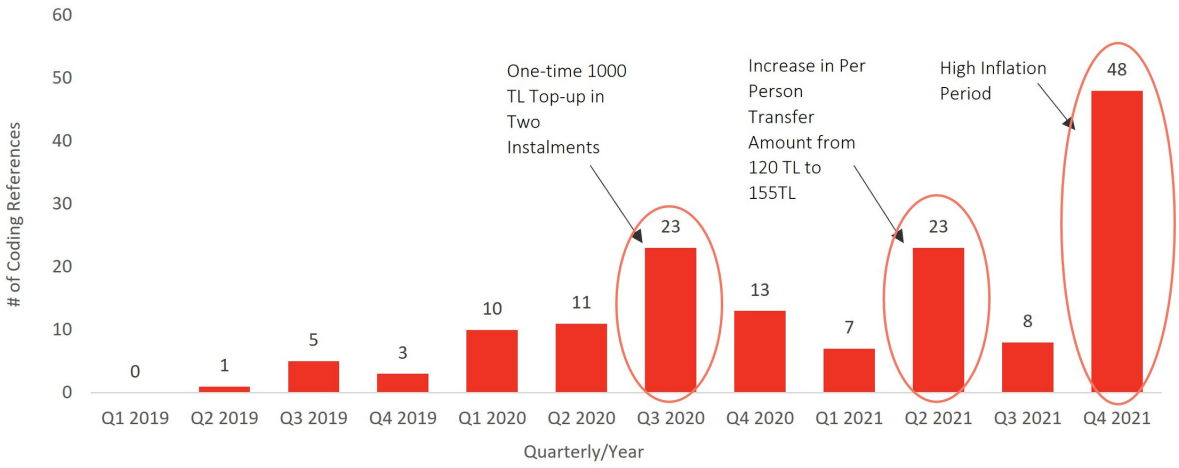
"The amount of the TRC assistance does not provide a decent life, everything is expensive, and the amount that we receive from TRC does not meet our needs considering these high prices, the prices have doubled, and the amount is still the same. We hope for a better life for our children and us." (Q4 2021).

"Isn't there going to be an increase in the amount? Aren't you seeing the Dollar exchange rates?" (Q4 2021).

"When will you increase the amount per individual? The 155 TL is now less than $11. Have you seen the price of the vegetable oil bottle?" (Q4 2021).

"The minimum amount for the TRC assistance must be raised because everything is expensive, and life is like death." (Q4 2021).

Figure 21 Number of comments by Facebook users on the Kizilaykart's public page about the amount of allocated aid increased considerably in Q4 2021



Source: Comments retrieved from Kızılaykart Facebook Page and analyzed by authors. https://www.facebook.com/Kizilaykart.Programlari

Analysis of PDM7-11 points out that the depreciation in the transfer value of ESSN in real terms was already in effect at the end of 2020 and beginning of 2021 and the "protective impact" of the ESSN for refugee households diminished during this time. Controlling for other household level variables, being an ESSN beneficiary was negatively associated with consumption coping index and livelihood coping index during the pre-COVID period January 2019-October 2019 and earlier stages of COVID, during June-September 2020. While during November 2020-January 2021, this relationship was no longer statistically significant.[116]

The increase in the ESSN's per person transfer amount and its effect on the households were also mentioned by FGD attendants during the FGDs conducted in August and September 2021. Refugees mentioned that the increase helped them cover some part of their needs, however they mentioned the increase to be quite minimal.

"Sir, you are correct. Yes, it did help a little. 35 TL is really a small amount of money, we were able to meet very little of our needs with this increased amount." (Beneficiary Syrian Man, Istanbul, K39)

The participants mentioned Turkey's deteriorating economy, which has been become worse by the COVID-19 pandemic. They also discussed the deterioration in exchange rates and the increases in the prices of basic goods. Therefore, due to price increases, they shared that the increase in ESSN amount has helped to a certain extent but not enough to compensate the overall increases.

"It's not that the increase did not help, but as the participant said, I say the same thing, everything started to increase day by day, I mean prices. The increase in ESSN payment doesn't compensate the daily price increases." (Beneficiary Syrian Man, Gaziantep, K2)

"If you ask me, everything has become more expensive compared to the past. For example, my rent is 700-750 TL, but the landlord started to ask for 900 TL. In terms of food, we can't afford due to increasing prices. Life has been very difficult in terms of income and expenses." (Beneficiary Syrian Man, Hatay, K40)

"The amounts of bills are not constant; they are constantly increasing. Electricity, water, rent, overall bills are constantly increasing. The increase can't afford to cover the increases overall." (Beneficiary Syrian Man, Istanbul, K39)

FGD participants also mentioned the increase in food prices and that this constitutes an important problem for them. Due to the price increases mentioned by FGD attendants, both beneficiary and non-beneficiary households have experienced difficulty in accessing good quality and quantity food (in August-September 2021). They said that they were unable to provide a good variety of food, including vegetables and meat and proper meals three times a day. It must be noted that the annual inflation rate was 19.6% in September 2021 and reached 61.1% in March 2022. Hence the mentioned problems about the participants are expected to become even more pressing.

"In such cases, one really prefers cheap dishes such as zucchini, eggplant and potatoes and prefers seasonal products rather than bulgur or similar because it is cheap. Once upon a time, we had financial difficulties, but now, we are thinking about food." (Beneficiary Syrian Man, Gaziantep, K1)

[116] See Annex 2.12 PDM 7-11 Regression Analysis for the methodology and results. (See Annex 2.5 IVS Results Table and Regression Analysis and Annex 2.12 PDM 7-11 Regression Analysis for the regression results).

"Bulgur pilaf is costly now, rice is costly, olive oil is expensive, lentils are expensive so instead of bulgur, we are eating pasta" (Beneficiary Syrian Man, Gaziantep, K2)

"Yes, I mean, when we were going to go and buy things for the kids, we gave up on them. We only got the important stuff. It became expensive like olive oil in the markets. It flew from 35 TL to 70 TL, so you used to buy both oil and sugar for 70 TL before. Now you can just take the oil. So cost is a big problem, so even broken rice was 5 TL minimum." (Beneficiary Syrian Woman, Samsun, K6)

However, the problem is much more extensive for non-beneficiaries. The most common consumption related coping mechanism adopted among the refugee population is reducing the consumption by buying less food, and eating fewer meals per day:

"By Allah, it has changed a lot, we have changed a lot. We thought about food, what should we do so that the next day we wouldn't have any difficulties. We reduce the food we cook, so everything is enough for us." (Non-beneficiary Syrian Woman, Hatay, K19)

"It is my case, as others have said. We cut from one thing and put it into other things. For example, we divide the meal into 2-3 days. If there is money, we go to the market, otherwise we do not. So, we cook as long as we have money." (Non-beneficiary Syrian Woman, Samsun, K23)

Since refugees were already experiencing issues related to food security and finding it difficult to meet their basic needs at the end of 2021, the continuing inflationary pressures could further deteriorate the living conditions and food security of the refugees. Latest data on ESSN emerging from PDM13, conducted between September-November 2021 point out persisting vulnerabilities for ESSN beneficiary and non-beneficiary households and underline the fact that they are similar in terms of vulnerability levels.[117] Analysis results in the report point out that both ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries had similar consumption coping scores and almost half of both groups had unacceptable food consumption scores pointing out that food security is a problem for a considerable share of refugees and covering basic needs remains to be an issue. The majority of households were in debt and the median debt levels were also higher for both ESSN beneficiary and non-beneficiary households and the reason for acquiring debt was to cover basic needs, including food, rent and utilities. PDM13 report underlines that (i) ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries have similar consumption coping index and livelihood coping index scores, (ii) a one-off top-up can be considered to avoid chronic debt and (iii) transfer value can be revaluated. Deteriorating economic conditions and high inflation can further increase the vulnerability of refugees, both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. Hence improving the value and coverage of the transfer could be vital for improving the lives of refugees.

[117] IFRC & TRC (2022). Persisting Vulnerabilities: Findings from The Emergency Social Safety Net Post-Distribution Monitoring Survey (Round 13) In Turkey. Accessed from: https://platform.kizilaykart.org/en/Doc/rapor/PDM13_report.pdf

6 Conclusions

This study has focused on the socio-economic challenges faced by refugees and the role of the ESSN in Turkey, along with other income sources in enabling refugee's capacity to cope with these challenges. The study has focused on the pre-pandemic period as well as assessed changes through the early and later stages of the COVID-19 pandemic in 2020 and late 2021. Refugees in Turkey were already working in precarious and informal sector jobs prior to the pandemic, and their livelihoods have been seriously impacted in this period as a result of restrictions, that led to lower hours worked and lower earnings. The ESSN, especially with the top-ups provided in the early stages of the pandemic, was an important support and lifeline for beneficiary refugee households, protecting them from negative coping strategies in the early stages of the pandemic.

The study overall points out the importance of being able to rely on labour income and the protective and complementary impact of the ESSN in decreasing the vulnerability of refugees in Turkey. Being able to rely on labour income has been crucial in reducing vulnerability of the refugees both in the pre-COVID and COVID periods. On average, households with labour income as the main income source had lower levels of consumption coping and livelihood coping in these time periods. Results also emerged that show the importance of receiving ESSN and that it was also associated with lower levels of vulnerability for refugees in the pre-COVID period and also during COVID. These results underline the importance of creating livelihood opportunities for refugees and also the cruciality of the continuation of the support through ESSN.

While being able to rely on labour income is essential for the refugee households, they remain vulnerable to a crisis as in the majority of these households, we observe that there is only one person working. While the households relying on labour income have, on average, better outcomes, they also remain vulnerable due to the tendency to rely on the labour income of only one person. For instance, pre-COVID, for the households where the main income source is labour income, close to 3-in-4 people lived in a household where only 1 person was working, while a quarter of the population lived in households where more than 1 person was working. Accordingly, improving the work security of the refugees, the quality of employment and the number of people working in the household, and also improving the labour force participation and access of women is crucial for reducing the vulnerability of these households.

Adult women, older men and individuals with health problems are the groups that are less likely to be in employment and hence are more

vulnerable. Female labour force participation is very low, with only 6% of Syrian women (who are 18 years old or older) working in a paid job. For men, a significant difference in employment rates can be seen with respect to age. Employment rate (in a paid job) drops down to 18.2% for men aged 50-59 years old and to 7.7% for men aged 60-69 years old. Resilient households during the pandemic were considerably more likely to be those with household members in good health. When individuals are unhealthy, it is difficult to work and generate income for the household and this is perhaps the reason that they are less resilient. Hence overall, households with these groups of individuals would be less likely to generate labour income and would more likely be vulnerable. Accordingly, ESSN coverage of the households with a higher share of such individuals is important in decreasing vulnerabilities.

ESSN's protective impact remains highly important, in this context, and this was especially evident during the early stages of COVID-19 pandemic. The pandemic had a diverging impact on ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries in terms of vulnerabilities and the use of negative coping strategies in the earlier stages, while through time, in the later stages of the pandemic, both groups ended up with similar vulnerability levels eventually. This divergence in the earlier stages was possibly due to ESSN's COVID top-up amounting to 1000TL that was distributed to beneficiary households in two instalments in June and July 2020. The top-up seems to have provided a protective impact on ESSN beneficiary households during June-September 2020. However, as time went by, and by the time of November 2020-January 2021, this protective impact disappeared. The resilient households during the pandemic were also more likely to be ESSN beneficiaries. Impact evaluation results also showed that for those households that started to receive ESSN transfer during the pandemic, this has been an important livelihood strategy. Those households that started receiving ESSN transfer in the later stages of pandemic had better food security levels and lower consumption coping and livelihood coping indices.

While the COVID pandemic has not entirely ended, COVID related negative impact on households has decreased considerably in the second half of 2021, however now the deteriorating economic conditions and high inflation at alarming rates are further expected to increase the vulnerability of refugees, both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries. The real value of the ESSN transfer is continuously diminishing following the record-high inflation phase Turkey is going through that started by the end of 2021. Given the fact that it is getting more and more costly each month to meet the basic needs of the households with the decreasing purchasing power due to high inflation rates, increasing the transfer amount of the ESSN and providing benefits that are on-par with the inflation rise and the depreciation of the Euro/TL exchange rate will be helpful for the refugee households and maintain the relevance of the ESSN transfer in their household income.

The analysis results highlight that ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries were at similar levels of vulnerability on average, both pre-COVID and in later stages of COVID. In this study, it is demonstrated that ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries are in fact quite similar in terms of the issues they face with regards to meeting their basic needs and their use of coping strategies. For instance, analysis results in this study point out that both ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries had similar consumption coping indices and almost half of both groups had unacceptable food consumption scores by the time of January 2021 (PDM11). Hence increasing the coverage of the ESSN transfer in this crisis period is also likely to improve the living conditions of refugees. A challenge for the ESSN programme in 2022, will be to improve coverage of the vulnerable non-beneficiary population, while also increasing the per beneficiary transfer level in TL terms of beneficiaries in order to remain relevant in the consumption basket of beneficiaries, in the face of increasing inflation.

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7 Data and Methodology Annex

Annex 1 Data sources

Quantitative Data Sources

Intersectoral Vulnerability Study (IVS 1). IVS is a cross-sectional survey collected by IFRC and TRC, which was collected from 4,522 refugee households between August 2020 and February 2021 using phone-based surveys. According to the IVS1 Study[118], IVS is representative of ESSN applicants with a sample size of 2,212 beneficiary and 2,310 non-beneficiary households. IVS collected information through the modules on (i) household profile, (ii) displacement, (iii) education, (iv) livelihoods, (v) basic needs, (vi) coping mechanisms, (vii) physical and mental wellbeing, (viii) priority needs. Compared to PDMs, IVS includes a richer set of modules and variables.

Post-Distribution Monitoring Surveys (PDMs). PDMs have been collected regularly since the start of the ESSN, first by WFP and TRC and then by IFRC and TRC. They are phone-based surveys and are shorter compared to IVS. This study uses PDM7, PDM8, PDM10, PDM11 and PDM12. PDM7, PDM8, 10 and 11 are cross-sectional and representative of ESSN applicants. PDM12 is a panel dataset of PDM10 and collected from the same households that responded to PDM10 with some attrition. The PDMs have almost the same questionnaire throughout these rounds, including questions on main income sources of the household, number of working individuals, and questions to measure consumption coping, livelihood coping, and food security. PDM10 and onwards also includes a question on monthly household income excluding ESSN and CCTE (the question included in the previous rounds is only on income from employment).

Demographic and Health Survey (DHS 2018) Syrian Sample. Every five years, the DHS is collected in Turkey to gather information on basic demographic and health indicators of the population. DHS 2018 was collected by Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies during October 2018-February 2019. Specific to the 2018 round of DHS, the survey questionnaire was also collected from a *nationally representative sample*

[118] To ensure the sample was representative of all ESSN applicants, the list of respondents was drawn from the ESSN monthly payment list and from the ineligible households list, sum of two lists stands for total ESSN applicants. Source: IFRC 2021. Intersectoral Vulnerability Study. Ankara: IFRC and TRC.

of Syrian migrants. The Syrian sample is composed of 1,826 households and 2,216 women. Related to our study, the survey includes modules on (i) women's work and (ii) husband's background, which involves questions on husbands' employment.

Additionally, DHS includes a question in the household roster regarding working in a paid job for all individuals in the household aged 12 years old or older. The added value of DHS 2018 Syrian sample is that different from the other datasets that we are using (which include only the ESSN applicant population), it is representative of all Syrian refugees living in Turkey. It also includes variables on children's school attendance and nutrition outcomes, which are further used in this study.

Table 1 Quantitative datasets that are used in the study

Datasets for the study	Sample	Type	Time Frame	Timing with respect to COVID	Representativeness
PDM 12	3,208 households (1,879 beneficiary and 1,329 non-beneficiary)	Panel with PDM 10	May 2021 - September 2021	During COVID	Representative of the ESSN applicant refugee households.
Intersectoral Vulnerability Survey (IVS)	4,522 households (2,310 beneficiary and 2,212 non-beneficiary)	Cross-sectional	August 2020 - February 2021	During COVID	Representative of the ESSN applicant refugee households.
PDM 11	3,984 households (2,019 beneficiary and 1,965 non-beneficiary)	Cross-sectional	November 2020 - January 2021	During COVID	Representative of the ESSN applicant refugee households.
PDM 10	5,148 households (2,582 beneficiary and 2,566 non-beneficiary)	Cross-sectional	June 2020 - September 2020	During COVID	Representative of the ESSN applicant refugee households
PDM 8	3,971 households (2,076 beneficiary and 1,895 non-beneficiary)	Cross-sectional	April 2019 - October 2019	Pre-COVID	Representative of the ESSN applicant refugee households
PDM 7	4,063 households (2,150 beneficiary and 1,913 non-beneficiary)	Cross-sectional	January 2019 - March 2019	Pre-COVID	Representative of the ESSN applicant refugee households
Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (DHS) Syrian Sample 2018	1,826 households	Cross-sectional	October 2018- February 2019	Pre-COVID	Representative of the ESSN applicant refugee households

Apart from these data sources, IFRC and TRC provided our research team with **administrative data** (i.e. verification data) that was then merged with all of the household datasets PDM7-PDM12 and IVS, through unique household IDs. This administrative data included the beneficiary status of the households and the transfer amount received in each month (including top-ups) for the past months. This enabled us to identify the beneficiary status of the survey respondents more accurately and also calculate the transfer amount received and use it in the analysis.

Qualitative Data Sources

The study benefits from original data collected in the field by the collaborative efforts of IFRC and TRC in two FGD rounds collected in the period July 2020-September 2021. FGD rounds were collected during the earlier and later stages of COVID 19. FGDs were conducted with both beneficiary and non-beneficiary ESSN applicants. Each round of data gathering was focused on a different thematic area and there were 5 rounds of FGDs conducted by TRC at the time of the data analysis stage for the report. Given the main objective of this evaluative learning study, we selected the most relevant rounds of FGDs for this exercise as the **1st and 5th round of FGDs.**

1st Round of FGDs on "The Impact of COVID-19". To understand the overall impact of COVID-19 on the ESSN applicants' lives (both beneficiary and non-beneficiary), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) collected data in six provinces, namely Istanbul, Samsun, Ankara, Izmir, Gaziantep, and Hatay. They conducted 14 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in July 2020 with 83 participants, where half of the participants were women. Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, they designed the FGDs to minimise human contact where participants were distributed mobile devices such as phones or tablets delivered to their homes by the field teams to join the discussions. The discussions among the refugee groups show the changing trends in attendants' employment status, income sources and livelihoods, and their coping strategies while overcoming the challenges of the pandemic.

5th round of FGDs on "Trends in Expenditures and Coping Strategies". To understand the expenditure and coping strategy dynamics of ESSN applicants (both eligible and ineligible), Turkish Red Crescent (TRC) collected data through Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) in August and September 2021. Due to the COVID-19 restrictions, they designed the FGDs to minimise human contact where participants were distributed mobile devices such as phones or tablets delivered to their homes by the field teams to join the discussions. The discussion themes included changing trends in expenditure and income and coping strategies among refugee groups.

The 5th round of FGDs was designed in light of IVS analysis to help understand the recent household expenditure and coping strategy dynamics. According to the IVS analysis conducted by IFRC and TRC, both eligible and ineligible ESSN applicants' livelihoods were negatively impacted by the economic consequences of COVID-19 restrictions. FGDs were conducted to help better understand the recent household expenditure and coping strategy dynamics.

For both FGDs, the participants completed a short quantitative survey that enabled the research team to provide a descriptive profile of the participants.

Web Scraping Social Media Data. The Syrian community actively use Facebook and their comments on public Facebook pages can provide refugees' views on the changes in their income sources, socio-economic vulnerabilities, and coping strategies during the pandemic. In this respect,

Kizilaykart's official public Facebook page was scraped. Kızılaykart page was created in February 2017 and has 98,892 followers. The fundamental purpose of this page is to share information about the programme with refugees. The posts generally cover (i) announcements related to the programme, (ii) information about the eligibility criteria and (iii) technical information on dealing with the card and any relevant issues that might occur. Furthermore, this page is considered an essential source that reflects refugee voices concerning the programme, as refugees -both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries- tend to interact with the shared posts in the comments section by expressing opinions, sharing stories, and exchanging experiences and/or problems associated to the programme.

Aiming to obtain a better understanding of differences in the comments between the early and later COVID-19 stages on one hand, and analyse refugees' take on the implemented programme, on the other hand, a total number of **8863 comments** were web scraped from posts on the Kızılaykart Facebook page between 01 January 2019 and 31 December 2021. First, all the comments were read in Arabic. Thereafter, upon a selection process of relevant content, **1514 comments** were translated to English. The relevance of content was decided by excluding what was directly thought to be irrelevant to the study and then, by the researcher's assessment of the significance of shared information to the study.

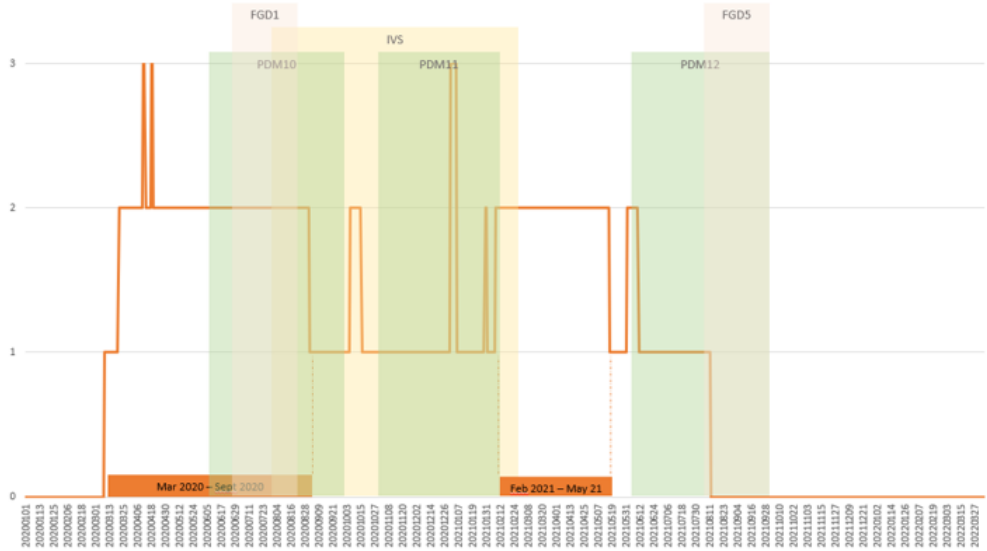
Table 2 Qualitative datasets that are used in this study

Datasets for the study	Sample	Type	Time Frame	Timing with respect to COVID
Webscraped data from Kızılaykart Facebook page	A total of 8863 comments were web scraped from posts on the Kızılaykart page posted between 01 January 2019 and 31 December 2021. All comments were read. However, only relevant comments were translated to English. A total of 1514 comments were selected and translated based on their relevance to the study.	Publicly availably comments written by Facebook users	January 1st, 2019- December 31st, 2021	Pre-COVID and during COVID
5th Round of FGDs collected by IFRC&TRC, with the theme of "Trends in Expenditure and Coping Strategies"	14 FGDs conducted with 81 attendants, 40 men and 41 women (both eligible and ineligible) Istanbul, Samsun, Ankara, Izmir, Gaziantep, and Hatay	FGDs—conducted remotely	August 19th - September 20th, 2021	During COVID

1st Round of FGDs collected by IFRC&TRC, with the theme of "The Impact of COVID-19 on Daily Life of Refugees"	14 FGDs conducted with 83 attendants, 41 men and 42 women (both eligible and ineligible) Istanbul, Samsun, Ankara, Izmir, Gaziantep, and Hatay	FGDs—conducted remotely	July 2nd-July 29th, 2020	During COVID

The lockdowns are directly associated with the results obtained in the analysis. In the figure below, how the datasets collected during COVID are approximately coinciding with the stay-at-home requirements in Turkey can be observed. Especially FGD1 and PDM10 were collected during stricter stay-at-home requirements while PDM11 was collected during a less strict period and PDM12 and FGD5's collection coincided with a period of no restrictions.

Figure 22 Datasets collected during COVID and their approximate coincidence with stay-at-home requirements



Source: Oxford Government Tracker. Information on Stay at home requirements. 0 - no measures, 1 - recommend not leaving house, 2 - require not leaving house with exceptions for daily exercise, grocery shopping, and 'essential' trips, 3 - require not leaving house with minimal exceptions (eg allowed to leave once a week, or only one person can leave at a time, etc)

Annex 2 Quantitative Analysis Annex

Annex 2.1 Correlates of Working for Adults

The correlates of working (in the past 12 months) are investigated using a logit regression for men and women separately.

$$Pr(Working = 1|X) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\beta_0 + \beta_1\, age + \beta_2 age^2 + \beta_3\, level\ of\ education + \beta_4\, marital\ status + \beta_5\, having\ children\ aged\ 6-17\ years\ old + \beta_6\, having\ children\ aged\ 0-5\ years\ old + \beta_7\, number\ of\ children\ in\ the\ hh + \beta_8\, number\ of\ elderly\ in\ the\ hh + \beta_9\, number\ of\ working\ age\ adults\ in\ the\ hh + \beta_{10}\, knowing\ Turkish + \beta_{11}\, number\ of\ years\ since\ arrival\ to\ Turkey + \beta_{12}\, household\ wealth + \beta_{13}\, living\ in\ camp + \beta_{14}\, region)$$

For women, information on working is obtained from the women's sample and by making use of the questions "Are you currently working at this job?" and "In which month and year did you quit this job?" in the Women's Work section of the DHS survey. Making use of these questions, we assigned women as "working" if they worked in the past 12 months.

For men, information on working is again obtained from the women's sample, and hence only married men and living in the household are included in the sample. To identify if men have worked in the past week or past 12 months we made use of the questions "*Has your husband worked in a regular or irregular job whether paid or unpaid in the past week?*" and *"Does your husband have a job he generally works in the past 12 months?*" coming from the Husband's Background section in the DHS survey. Hence men are assigned to be working if the answer is yes to any of these two questions.

The results of the logit regression are as reported in the table below.

Table 3 Regression results for working in the past 12 months (marginal effects are reported)

VARIABLES	Working in the past 12 months Women	 Men
Age	0.023***	0.005
	(0.005)	(0.007)
Age squared	-0.000***	-0.000**
	(0.000)	(0.000)
Primary education	-0.046**	0.030
	(0.021)	(0.027)
Secondary education	-0.062***	0.038
	(0.022)	(0.027)
Higher education	0.042	0.055*
	(0.040)	(0.030)
Married	-0.098***	
	(0.025)	
Has children aged 6-17 years old	-0.024	0.008
	(0.020)	(0.024)
Has children aged 0-5 years old	-0.063***	-0.016
	(0.016)	(0.014)
Number of children in the HH	0.001	-0.001
	(0.004)	(0.004)
Number of elderly in the HH	-0.021	-0.003
	(0.016)	(0.018)
Number of working age adults in the hh	0.001	-0.022***
	(0.004)	(0.005)
Knows Turkish	0.031*	0.059***
	(0.018)	(0.015)
# of years since arrival to Turkey	-0.002	0.007
	(0.004)	(0.005)
Quintile 2	-0.038	-0.006
	(0.028)	(0.029)
Quintile 3	-0.033	0.053**
	(0.028)	(0.025)
Quintile 4	-0.038	0.041
	(0.027)	(0.029)
Quintile 5	-0.048*	0.062**
	(0.028)	(0.024)
Camp	-0.030	-0.146***
	(0.026)	(0.045)
Observations	2,216	1,662

Source data: DHS 2018, Syrian Sample. Women's sample. The information about women is coming from the women sample and the information about men is coming from the information about husbands in the women's sample. Only the information about husbands living in the household has been used for this analysis. Quintiles are constructed using an asset index. Regions are also controlled for.
Standard errors in parentheses
**** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Annex 2.2 PDM8 Result Table

Table 4 Cross-tabulations in PDM8

	Main Income Source: Non-Labour	Main Income Source: Labour	Difference	Main Income Source: Other	Main Income Source: Skilled Labour	Difference	No Working Individual	Working Individual	Difference	Employment Income Quintile 1 (Poorest)	Employment Income Quintile 5 (Richest)	Difference(Q1-Others)	Difference(Q5-Others)	Difference(Q5-Q1)	ESSN Non-Beneficiary	ESSN Beneficiary	Difference
Main Source of Income																	
Labour Income	0.0	100.0	100.0***	79.5	100.0	20.5***	7.3	94.3	87.0***	43.6	98.9	-53.9***	15.2***	55.3***	91.2	83.4	-7.8***
Skilled Labour Income	0.0	40.7	40.7***	0.0	100.0	100.0***	1.5	38.5	37.0***	6.4	58.4	-36.1***	28.9***	52.0***	40.5	31.4	-9.2***
Unskilled Labour Income	0.0	59.3	59.3***	79.5	0.0	-79.5***	5.7	55.8	50.1***	37.2	40.5	-17.8***	-13.7***	3.3	50.7	52.0	1.3
ESSN Card	69.9	0.0	-69.9***	14.4	0.0	-14.4***	62.1	4.2	-57.8***	40.3	0.0	38.8***	-11.6***	-40.3***	1.5	15.1	13.6***
Other Income Sources	30.1	0.0	-30.1***	6.2	0.0	-6.2***	30.7	1.4	-29.2***	16.1	1.1	15.1***	-3.6***	-15.0***	7.3	1.5	-5.8***
Working Individuals																	
# of Work Ind in the HH	0.5	1.3	0.9***	1.1	1.3	0.2***	0.0	1.3	1.3***	0.6	1.5	-0.7***	0.4***	0.9***	1.3	1.1	-0.2***
At Least One Work Ind in the HH	39.0	99.3	60.3***	86.7	99.6	12.9***	0.0	100.0	100.0***	56.7	99.9	-43.3***	10.8***	43.2***	94.0	89.2	-4.8***
# of Working Individuals																	
0	61.0	0.7	-60.3***	13.3	0.4	-12.9***	100.0	0.0	-100.0***	43.3	0.1	43.3***	-10.8***	-43.2***	6.0	10.8	4.8***
1	33.8	73.3	39.5***	65.1	73.4	8.3***	0.0	74.6	74.6***	50.6	59.9	-21.9***	-10.1***	9.4***	65.8	69.8	4.0**
More than 1	5.2	26.0	20.8***	21.5	26.2	4.7**	0.0	25.4	25.4***	6.1	39.9	-21.4***	20.9***	33.8***	28.2	19.4	-8.8***
Consumption Coping Strategy																	
Index for Consumption Coping	12.8	10.4	-2.4***	12.3	7.7	-4.6***	12.5	10.5	-2.0***	13.3	8.4	3.3***	-2.8***	-4.9***	10.7	10.7	0.0
No Consumption Coping	7.1	8.7	1.6	6.8	11.5	4.8***	6.4	8.7	2.3	5.0	13.7	-4.3***	6.6***	8.7***	8.6	8.4	-0.2
At Least Some Cons Coping	92.9	91.3	-1.6	93.2	88.5	-4.8***	93.6	91.3	-2.3	95.0	86.3	4.3***	-6.6***	-8.7***	91.4	91.6	0.2
Less Expensive Food	80.6	83.6	3.1	84.6	80.7	-4.0***	83.3	83.2	-0.1	83.9	77.0	0.8	-7.7***	-6.8***	82.3	83.9	1.7
Borrowed Food	16.7	18.1	1.5	19.8	14.6	-5.2***	21.7	17.6	-4.1	23.1	11.3	6.4***	-8.2***	-11.7***	16.6	19.0	2.4
Reduced Number of Meals	45.8	35.0	-10.8***	39.0	31.6	-7.4***	45.7	35.5	-10.2***	45.7	29.8	11.6***	-8.2***	-15.9***	36.6	36.3	-0.4
Reduced Portion Size	43.5	30.8	-12.7***	33.8	30.0	-3.8**	42.0	31.5	-10.5***	41.2	25.3	11.0***	-8.9***	-15.9***	31.0	33.5	2.5
Reduced Quant Consumed by Adults	32.5	18.7	-13.8***	25.0	12.4	-12.7***	29.5	19.7	-9.8***	29.7	15.0	11.4***	-7.0***	-14.7***	19.1	21.6	2.5
Livelihood Coping Strategy																	
Index for Livelihood Coping	7.5	6.4	-1.2***	6.9	5.8	-1.1***	6.4	6.5	0.1	7.1	5.9	0.7***	-0.8***	-1.2***	6.7	6.4	-0.2
No Livelihood Coping	4.7	9.1	4.4***	6.0	13.1	7.1***	5.7	8.8	3.1**	5.2	11.7	-4.1***	4.0***	6.5***	8.5	8.5	0.0
At Least Some Livelihood Coping	95.3	90.9	-4.4***	94.0	86.9	-7.1***	94.3	91.2	-3.1**	94.8	88.3	4.1***	-4.0***	-6.5***	91.5	91.5	0.0
Stress	89.0	83.8	-5.2***	87.1	79.7	-7.4***	86.9	84.3	-2.6	90.0	79.1	6.8***	-6.7***	-10.8***	84.8	84.3	-0.4
Sold Assets	27.9	21.8	-6.2**	22.9	22.0	-0.9	21.5	22.7	1.3	23.8	18.6	1.5	-5.0***	-5.2**	25.6	20.4	-5.2***
Spent Savings	15.3	9.8	-5.5***	10.6	10.4	-0.1	16.3	10.0	-6.3***	13.2	12.9	3.3**	3.0**	-0.2	11.4	9.9	-1.5
Bought Food on Credit	68.1	67.3	-0.7	69.6	63.5	-6.0***	65.2	67.7	2.4	71.1	54.9	4.6**	-15.7***	-16.2***	66.4	68.2	1.8
Borrowed Money	66.0	65.3	-0.6	67.0	62.5	-4.5**	68.1	65.2	-3.0	70.8	59.6	6.8***	-7.3***	-11.2***	69.2	62.6	-6.6***
Gathered Unusual Food	28.5	14.6	-13.8***	16.8	15.9	-0.8	17.3	16.4	-0.9	21.2	15.3	5.9***	-1.5	-5.9**	16.9	16.2	-0.8
Crisis	60.1	47.7	-12.4***	54.4	40.1	-14.3***	54.4	48.9	-5.5	56.3	44.9	8.6***	-5.6***	-11.4***	48.0	50.4	2.4
Sold Productive Assets	3.7	2.0	-1.7	2.2	2.3	0.1	3.5	2.1	-1.3	2.6	1.9	0.4	-0.5	-0.7	2.3	2.2	0.0
Withdrew Children from School	3.5	8.1	4.6***	7.8	6.9	-1.0	3.5	7.9	4.4***	7.3	6.6	-0.3	-1.1	-0.7	6.4	8.3	2.0*
Reduced Exp on Education	38.9	24.6	-14.2***	29.9	20.4	-9.5***	35.4	25.7	-9.7***	34.6	17.4	10.1***	-11.4***	-17.2***	19.0	32.2	13.1***
Reduced Exp on Health	43.1	30.3	-12.9***	35.9	24.8	-11.2***	33.4	31.9	-1.6	35.7	34.0	4.6*	2.5	-1.7	36.4	28.7	-7.6***
Emergency	31.6	30.8	-0.8	34.1	25.1	-9.0***	25.1	31.5	6.4**	30.0	31.8	-1.2	1.1	1.8	33.2	29.3	-3.9**
Moved to Another Location	23.2	17.3	-6.0**	19.9	14.8	-5.1***	18.5	18.0	-0.5	18.0	18.8	-0.1	0.9	0.8	22.6	14.7	-7.9***
Sent Children to Work	6.8	13.6	6.8***	14.3	9.8	-4.5***	3.0	13.6	10.6***	10.1	13.0	-3.2*	0.4	2.8	10.3	14.5	4.2***
Sent HH Members to Beg	0.2	0.1	-0.2	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.1	-0.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	-0.1*	-0.3	0.1	0.1	0.1
Return to Syria	4.3	3.5	-0.8	4.2	2.5	-1.7**	4.5	3.5	-1.0	4.0	3.4	0.5	-0.3	-0.6	4.6	2.9	-1.7**
FCS																	
Food Consumption Score	59.1	59.1	0.0	58.7	60.0	1.3*	60.2	59.0	-1.2	58.1	61.1	-1.3	2.4***	3.0***	59.1	59.1	0.0
Poor	4.7	2.4	-2.3*	2.7	2.9	0.2	4.7	2.6	-2.2	3.8	2.4	1.3	-0.4	-1.3	3.1	2.5	-0.6
Borderline	17.4	18.6	1.1	18.8	17.6	-1.2	14.8	18.8	4.0	19.2	15.7	0.9	-3.4**	-3.5	18.0	18.7	0.7
Acceptable	77.8	79.0	1.2	78.5	79.5	1.0	80.5	78.7	-1.8	77.1	81.9	-2.2	3.8**	4.8**	78.9	78.8	-0.1
Monthly Expenditure																	
Total	3,461.6	3,759.8	298.2**	3,666.0	3,819.5	153.6**	3,369.4	3,753.8	384.3**	3,405.6	4,131.6	-393.7***	514.1***	726.0***	3,683.1	3,747.8	64.6
Per Adult Equivalent	902.5	937.2	34.7	917.0	961.2	44.2**	938.6	932.0	-6.5	832.6	1,227.1	-125.1***	368.1***	394.5***	1,018.3	868.6	-149.7***
Monthly Food Expenditure																	
Total	1,482.4	1,645.6	163.2***	1,610.2	1,649.0	38.8	1,362.5	1,649.0	286.5***	1,488.9	1,673.6	-169.0***	62.1*	184.7***	1,558.3	1,672.9	114.6***
Per Adult Equivalent	375.1	404.5	29.3***	395.6	409.6	13.9*	369.9	403.5	33.6***	354.6	493.7	-57.5***	116.4***	139.1***	422.6	384.1	-38.5***
Monthly Non-Food Expenditure																	
Total	1,979.2	2,114.2	135.0	2,055.8	2,170.5	114.7**	2,006.9	2,104.8	97.8	1,916.7	2,458.0	-224.7***	452.1***	541.3***	2,124.8	2,074.8	-50.0
Per Adult Equivalent	527.4	532.8	5.4	521.4	551.7	30.3**	568.7	528.5	-40.2	478.0	733.4	-67.7***	251.6***	255.4***	595.7	484.5	-111.2***
Expenditure-Based Poverty Rate																	
1,9 USD	0.4	0.0	-0.4	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.3	-0.1	-0.3	0.1	0.0	-0.1
3,2 USD	1.8	1.1	-0.7	1.4	0.8	-0.6	2.2	1.1	-1.1	3.1	0.0	2.4**	-1.5***	-3.1***	1.5	1.0	-0.5
5,5 USD	19.5	14.6	-4.9*	16.2	13.5	-2.6	17.4	15.0	-2.4	25.2	3.0	12.5***	-15.3***	-22.2***	13.3	16.7	3.5**
Debt																	
Total	3,060.2	2,881.7	-178.4	2,817.8	3,066.4	248.6	3,396.4	2,858.4	-538.0	3,005.9	3,037.3	125.7	164.8	31.4	3,386.8	2,545.8	-840.9***
Per Adult Equivalent	808.0	736.1	-71.9	713.1	805.5	92.4	944.6	726.6	-218.0	735.8	976.7	-12.3	288.7*	240.9	953.3	590.5	-362.7***
Incur Debt in the Last 3 Months	78.7	76.4	-2.3	80.3	70.0	-10.4***	77.1	76.6	-0.5	82.5	67.1	7.2***	-11.9***	-15.3***	74.6	78.2	3.7**
Having Debt	77.9	75.6	-2.3	79.6	69.2	-10.4***	76.7	75.9	-0.8	81.5	66.0	7.0***	-12.4***	-15.5***	74.4	77.1	2.8*
Household Characteristics																	
Male HH Head	59.1	64.5	5.4*	59.7	71.2	11.4***	58.7	64.2	5.6*	59.9	60.3	-4.8*	-4.4**	0.4	65.2	62.7	-2.5
HH Size	6.6	6.7	0.1	6.7	6.6	-0.1	6.2	6.7	0.5***	7.1	5.3	0.4**	-1.7***	-1.7***	5.8	7.3	1.5***

# of Children	3.9	3.5	-0.4**	3.7	3.4	-0.3***	3.5	3.6	0.0	4.1	2.4	0.7***	-1.4***	-1.7***	2.5	4.4	1.9***
# of Elderly	0.3	0.2	-0.1***	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.2	-0.1**	0.3	0.1	0.1**	-0.1***	-0.1***	0.2	0.2	0.0
Speaking TR	69.7	75.1	5.4**	71.4	79.8	8.4***	70.9	74.7	3.8	69.3	80.5	-6.3***	7.6***	11.2***	76.0	73.2	-2.8*
Reading or Writing TR	61.4	61.9	0.5	58.6	67.8	9.2***	63.2	61.7	-1.4	58.8	66.9	-3.8	6.3***	8.1***	61.5	62.1	0.6
Regions																	
Istanbul	4.5	16.3	11.7***	10.7	22.1	11.5***	5.0	15.6	10.6***	3.6	34.1	-13.9***	24.2***	30.5***	15.2	14.3	-0.9
West Marmara	0.8	0.6	-0.3	0.7	0.4	-0.4*	1.1	0.5	-0.5	0.6	0.5	0.1	-0.1	-0.1	0.8	0.4	-0.3
Aegean	4.2	6.2	1.9**	5.9	5.9	0.0	5.5	5.9	0.4	4.9	6.3	-1.3	0.6	1.5	5.0	6.5	1.5**
East Marmara	7.4	9.1	1.7	8.5	9.6	1.2	8.1	8.9	0.9	6.7	14.1	-2.8**	6.5***	7.4***	10.5	7.7	-2.8***
West Anatolia	13.6	9.1	-4.5**	10.9	7.6	-3.2***	14.6	9.3	-5.3**	11.4	7.8	2.2	-2.4*	-3.6**	9.2	10.1	1.0
Mediterranean	29.3	25.1	-4.2	28.1	21.2	-6.8***	26.7	25.6	-1.2	27.1	14.3	1.7	-14.2***	-12.7***	27.6	24.2	-3.5**
Central Anatolia	5.1	5.2	0.0	5.4	4.6	-0.8	6.7	5.0	-1.7	5.9	4.0	0.9	-1.4	-1.9	5.3	5.0	-0.3
West Black Sea	5.3	1.9	-3.5***	2.9	1.2	-1.7***	5.7	2.0	-3.7**	6.2	1.2	4.9***	-1.4***	-5.0***	2.3	2.3	0.1
East Black Sea	0.7	0.3	-0.3	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.7	0.4	-0.4	0.8	0.3	0.6	-0.1	-0.5	0.5	0.3	-0.1
Northeast Anatolia	0.9	0.1	-0.7	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.2	-0.3	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.4	0.1	-0.2
Central East Anatolia	2.2	1.0	-1.3	1.5	0.5	-1.0**	2.1	1.0	-1.1	2.1	0.4	1.2*	-0.9***	-1.7**	0.6	1.6	1.0**
Southeast Anatolia	25.9	25.2	-0.6	24.9	26.1	1.2	23.3	25.5	2.2	30.3	16.5	6.2**	-11.0***	-13.8***	22.7	27.3	4.7**
Sample Size	479.0	3,492.0	.	2,485.0	1,486.0	.	350.0	3,621.0	.	666.0	1,135.0	.	.	.	.	.	.

Source data: PDM8. Individual weights are used.
*note: .01 - ***; .05 - **; .1 - **

Annex 2.3 Correlates of Malnutrition and School Attendance

The correlates of malnutrition and school attendance are investigated using a logit regression.

For malnutrition, we generated the stunting and underweight variables **for children under 5 years** of age based on the DHS statistical guideline.[119] Stunting means being short for age and children whose height-for-age z-score is below minus 2 (-2.0) standard deviations (SD) below the mean on the WHO Child Growth Standards are categorized as stunted. Underweight means having a lower weight than it is supposed to be at the given age and children whose weight-for-age z-score is below minus 2 (-2.0) standard deviations (SD) below the mean on the WHO Child Growth Standards are categorized as underweight. The z scores as included in the original data files of DHS are used for the creation of these two dummy variables.

For school attendance, we made use of the question "Is … attending school this educational year?" coming from the household roster section of the DHS survey. We ran the logit regression model for **children aged 6-17 years old.**

Two models are used for all dependent variables (being stunted, being underweight and school attendance). The difference between the models is only the variables "At least One Adult is Working in a Paid Job in the HH" and *"Number of Adults Working in a Paid Job in the HH*". They are included in the models interchangeably to see if either one of them has a significant correlation with the dependent variables.

The first model is as follows:

$$Pr(Y = 1|X) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ at least one adult is working in a paid job in the hh} + \beta_2 female + \beta_3\ age\ \beta_4\ gender\ of\ head\ of\ hh + \beta_5\ highest\ education\ level\ of\ adults\ in\ the\ hh + \beta_6\ number\ of\ children\ in\ the\ hh + \beta_7\ number\ of\ elderly\ in\ the\ hh + \beta_8\ number\ of\ working\ age\ adults\ in\ the\ hh + \beta_{10}\ number\ of\ years\ since\ arrival\ to\ Turkey + \beta_{11}\ household\ wealth + \beta_{12}\ living\ in\ camp + \beta_{13}\ region)$$

And the second model is as follows:

$$Pr(Y = 1|X) = \boldsymbol{\varphi}(\beta_0 + \beta_1\ number\ of\ adults\ working\ in\ a\ paid\ job\ in\ the\ hh + \beta_2 female + \beta_3\ age\ \beta_4\ gender\ of\ head\ of\ hh + \beta_5\ highest\ education\ level\ of\ adults\ in\ the\ hh + \beta_6\ number\ of\ children\ in\ the\ hh + \beta_7\ number\ of\ elderly\ in\ the\ hh + \beta_8\ number\ of\ working\ age\ adults\ in\ the\ hh + \beta_{10}\ number\ of\ years\ since\ arrival\ to\ Turkey + \beta_{11}\ household\ wealth + \beta_{12}\ living\ in\ camp + \beta_{13}\ region)$$

[119] https://dhsprogram.com/data/Guide-to-DHS-Statistics/Nutritional_Status.htm

Table 5 Regression results for malnutrition for children under 5 years of age (marginal effects are reported)

	Stunted		Underweight	
VARIABLES	Model I	Model II	Model I	Model II
At least One Adult Working in a Paid Job in the HH	-0.020		0.001	
	(0.021)		(0.009)	
# of Adults Working in a Paid Job in the HH		-0.025**		-0.001
		(0.012)		(0.005)
Female	-0.046**	-0.046**	-0.023**	-0.023**
	(0.019)	(0.019)	(0.009)	(0.009)
Age	0.005	0.005	-0.003	-0.003
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Gender of head of household = Female	-0.045*	-0.046*	-0.007	-0.007
	(0.027)	(0.027)	(0.013)	(0.012)
Highest education level of adults in the household = Primary education	0.068	0.068	0.011	0.011
	(0.042)	(0.041)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Highest education level of adults in the household = Secondary education	0.059	0.061	0.011	0.011
	(0.040)	(0.039)	(0.016)	(0.016)
Highest education level of adults in the household = Higher education	0.074*	0.077*	0.010	0.010
	(0.042)	(0.042)	(0.021)	(0.021)
Number of children in the HH	0.001	0.001	0.003*	0.003*
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Number of elderly in the HH	-0.014	-0.017	-0.008	-0.009
	(0.022)	(0.022)	(0.011)	(0.011)
Number of working age adults in the hh	0.019**	0.024***	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.008)	(0.008)	(0.003)	(0.003)
# of years since arrival to Turkey	-0.008	-0.008	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.005)	(0.005)	(0.003)	(0.003)
Wealth status: Quintile 2	-0.018	-0.022	0.025	0.024
	(0.036)	(0.036)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Wealth status: Quintile 3	-0.051	-0.050	-0.007	-0.007
	(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.010)	(0.010)
Wealth status: Quintile 4	-0.036	-0.035	0.008	0.009
	(0.034)	(0.033)	(0.013)	(0.012)
Wealth status: Quintile 5	-0.078**	-0.078***	-0.001	-0.001
	(0.030)	(0.030)	(0.011)	(0.010)
Camp	-0.021	-0.023	0.005	0.004
	(0.033)	(0.033)	(0.015)	(0.015)
Observations	1,689	1,689	1,625	1,625

Source data: DHS 2018, Syrian Sample. The information for the child is obtained from the child sample. The sample is restricted to those who are 4 years old or younger according to the information in the household roster. Quintiles are constructed using an asset index. Regions are also controlled for.

Standard errors in parentheses

**** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Table 6 Regression results for school attendance for children aged 6-17 years old (marginal effects are reported)

	School attendance	
VARIABLES	Model I	Model II
At least One Adult Working in a Paid Job in the HH	0.049*	
	(0.029)	
# of Adults Working in a Paid Job in the HH		-0.006
		(0.016)
Female	0.055**	0.055**
	(0.022)	(0.022)
Age	-0.067***	-0.068***
	(0.004)	(0.004)
Gender of head of household = Female	0.003	0.000
	(0.043)	(0.044)
Highest education level of adults in the household = Primary education	0.093	0.091
	(0.062)	(0.061)
Highest education level of adults in the household = Secondary education	0.166***	0.166***
	(0.059)	(0.059)
Highest education level of adults in the household = Higher education	0.302***	0.302***
	(0.066)	(0.066)
Number of children in the HH	-0.010*	-0.011*
	(0.006)	(0.006)
Number of elderly in the HH	0.017	0.016
	(0.026)	(0.026)
Number of working age adults in the hh	-0.032***	-0.026**
	(0.010)	(0.011)
# of years since arrival to Turkey	0.019**	0.020**
	(0.008)	(0.008)
Wealth status: Quintile 2	-0.005	-0.007
	(0.042)	(0.043)
Wealth status: Quintile 3	0.119**	0.117**
	(0.047)	(0.047)
Wealth status: Quintile 4	0.159***	0.161***
	(0.047)	(0.047)
Wealth status: Quintile 5	0.185***	0.190***
	(0.043)	(0.043)
Camp	0.142***	0.130***
	(0.047)	(0.047)
Observations	3,326	3,326

Source data: DHS 2018, Syrian Sample. The information on school attendance is obtained from the household roster. The sample is restricted to children aged 6-17 years old. Quintiles are constructed using an asset index. Regions are also controlled for.
Standard errors in parentheses
**** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Annex 2.4 Definitions of "Resilience" Performing Better than Predicted in the Face of Adversity using IVS1

Here we aimed to identify the households that are performing better in terms of coping compared to what their household characteristics would predict. For this, we focused on consumption coping index and livelihood coping index of the households and also calculated precited indices. The general idea was looking at more sticky characteristics of households such as asset ownership, household composition, region the household is located in and predicting their vulnerabilities given these household characteristics and then identifying those that perform better than predicted and the means that they use (i.e. sources of income, ESSN status, etc). For this analysis the IVS dataset has been used.

The following steps have been followed in this analysis:

1. Consumption coping index is constructed first for all households.[120] Then, it is regressed on a set of independent variables as below:

$$consumption\ coping\ index_h = \beta * X_h + e_h$$

Here the X variables are: (i) Gender of HH Head, (ii) Highest education level in the household, (iii) number of years passed since arrival to Turkey, (iv) Asset quintiles, (v) Total number of children in HH, (vi) Total number of elderly in HH, (vii) Number of people in HH having a lot of difficulty for doing certain activities, (viii) HH size, (xi) region dummies

2. Consumption coping index is then predicted for each household using the estimated coefficients and the households' X variables (See Table 7 for the regression results and hence the coefficients that were used).

3. Households that have an actual coping index lower than the predicted index are assumed to perform better since they are predicted to be in a worse condition given their household characteristics. The difference between the actual and precited index is calculated and the population is ranked by this difference. We compare the top 20% (i.e. better performers) with bottom 20% (worse performers) to understand possible correlates of better performance (The differences for the top 20% are all positive -hence they are performing better than predicted- and the differences for the bottom 20% are all negative-hence they are performing worse than predicted).

4. This same analysis is also conducted using the livelihood coping index.

[120] See Annex 2.10 Coping Indices and Food Consumption Score for information on the construction of indices.

Table 7 Regression results

VARIABLES	Consumption coping index	Livelihood coping index
Gender of HH Head = Male	-1.406***	-0.302*
	(0.521)	(0.162)
Highest education level in the household = Basic Education	0.674	0.169
	(0.543)	(0.175)
Highest education level in the household = High School	0.721	-0.087
	(0.610)	(0.189)
Highest education level in the household = University Education and More	0.216	-0.008
	(0.665)	(0.219)
Number of years since arrival to Turkey	-0.275**	0.013
	(0.134)	(0.040)
Asset quintile 2	-3.735***	-0.853***
	(0.754)	(0.234)
Asset quintile 3	-4.135***	-0.873***
	(0.769)	(0.240)
Asset quintile 4	-6.175***	-1.366***
	(0.747)	(0.228)
Asset quintile 5	-7.660***	-1.982***
	(0.755)	(0.236)
Total number of children in HH	0.475**	0.157**
	(0.216)	(0.066)
Total number of elderly in HH	-0.608	-0.364***
	(0.458)	(0.138)
Number of people in HH having a lot of difficulty for doing certain activities	2.438***	0.817***
	(0.368)	(0.161)
HH size	-0.237	0.024
	(0.165)	(0.057)
Regions = East Marmara Region	-0.496	-0.159
	(0.771)	(0.256)
Regions = Istanbul Region	-0.021	0.101
	(0.765)	(0.254)
Regions = Mediterranean Region	-2.247***	-0.017
	(0.724)	(0.245)
Regions = Southeast Anatolia Region	-2.592***	-0.124
	(0.786)	(0.265)
Regions = West Marmara and Aegean	-1.420*	-0.088
	(0.796)	(0.260)
Regions = West and Central Anatolia	-3.276***	-0.100
	(0.766)	(0.255)
Constant	21.132***	6.188***
	(1.306)	(0.440)
Observations	4,521	4,521
R-squared	0.084	0.074

Source data: IVS, individual weights are used.
Standard errors in parentheses
**** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Table 8 Comparing better performers with worse performers with respect to the consumption coping index-1

	Bottom 20% at Difference (Performing worse than predicted)	Top 20% at Difference (Performing better than predicted)	Difference	P-Value
ESSN Beneficiary	56.0	64.1	8.1***	0.003
Main Source of Income				
Labour Income	64.2	68.8	4.6*	0.094
Highly-Skilled Labour Income	0.6	1.0	0.4	0.401
Skilled Labour Income	2.3	3.0	0.7	0.478
Semi-Skilled Labour Income	25.2	23.3	-1.9	0.437
Unskilled Labour Income	36.1	41.6	5.5*	0.057
ESSN	25.3	23.8	-1.5	0.573
Assistance from other humanitarian organizations or the government	1.1	0.6	-0.5	0.250
Savings	1.1	1.0	-0.1	0.860
Pension	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.230
Remittances	5.7	4.4	-1.2	0.290
Other Income Sources	1.5	0.8	-0.7	0.287
None	1.1	0.2	-0.9**	0.014
Working Individual				
% of HH with a Working Adult	79.1	83.3	4.1*	0.059
# of Working Adults in the HH	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.137
% of HHs with a Working Male Adult	72.7	79.0	6.3***	0.009
# of Working Male Adults in the HH	0.9	0.9	0.1*	0.050
% of HHs with Working Female Adults	10.2	7.8	-2.3	0.175
# of Working Female Adults in the HH	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.345
Monthly Income				
Total Income	1,542.0	1,833.9	291.8***	0.000
Per Adult Equivalent Income	368.8	451.0	82.2***	0.000
Debt				
Total Debt	5,316.7	3,756.7	-1,560.0***	0.001
Per Adult Equivalent Debt	1,323.6	904.9	-418.6***	0.000
Having Debt	85.2	71.3	-13.9***	0.000

Source data: IVS, individual weights are used.
*note: .01 - ***; .05 - **; .1 - **

Table 9 Comparing better performers with worse performers with respect to the consumption coping index-2

	Bottom 20% at Difference (Performing worse than predicted)	Top 20% at Difference (Performing better than predicted)	Difference	P-Value
Highest Turkish Language Ability in the HH				
None	4.7	5.3	0.6	0.636
Basic	18.5	18.6	0.1	0.977
Medium	30.3	28.4	-1.9	0.481
Proficient	26.0	29.9	3.8	0.144
Fluent	20.5	17.8	-2.6	0.223
Arrival Time				
Number of Years	6.8	6.7	-0.1	0.574
Intention to Stay				
Repatriation to country of origin	3.6	4.1	0.6	0.632
Relocation in another country	26.3	18.6	-7.7***	0.001
Relocation to another place in Turkey	3.3	4.2	0.8	0.486
Local integration in the current location	66.8	73.1	6.3**	0.018
Ability to Carry Daily Activities w/o Health Problems				
Overall we all feel very healthy and active	23.7	40.8	17.1***	0.000
There are stressful days but we still find time to recover	28.7	25.1	-3.6	0.168
We feel less healthy than before, but we carry on	26.9	21.2	-5.8**	0.020
Some in the family have fallen sick and require special medical attention	11.6	10.7	-0.9	0.622
The situation is crippling our minds and bodies. We may face death any time	9.0	2.2	-6.8***	0.000
Region				
Blacksea and Eastern Anatolia	5.0	5.9	0.9	0.220
East Marmara Region	8.4	9.3	0.9	0.436
Istanbul Region	13.7	11.8	-1.9	0.249
Mediterranean Region	23.1	23.5	0.3	0.908
Southeast Anatolia Region	29.9	29.3	-0.6	0.855
West Marmara and Aegean	7.2	7.8	0.6	0.583
West and Central Anatolia	12.7	12.5	-0.2	0.904
Sample Size	908.0	937.0	.	.

Source data: IVS, individual weights are used.
*note: .01 - ***; .05 - **; .1 - **

Table 10 Comparing better performers with worse performers with respect to the livelihood coping index-1

	Bottom 20% at Difference (Performing worse than predicted)	Top 20% at Difference (Performing better than predicted)	Difference	P-Value
ESSN Beneficiary	49.0	56.6	7.6***	0.007
Main Source of Income				
Labour Income	71.6	71.9	0.3	0.922
Highly-Skilled Labour Income	0.9	1.9	1.0	0.130
Skilled Labour Income	2.6	2.5	-0.1	0.897
Semi-Skilled Labour Income	30.9	29.0	-1.9	0.460
Unskilled Labour Income	37.2	38.5	1.3	0.640
ESSN	19.0	20.4	1.4	0.557
Assistance from other humanitarian organizations or the government	1.5	0.5	-1.1**	0.040
Savings	1.3	0.8	-0.5	0.361
Pension	0.1	0.4	0.3*	0.077
Remittances	4.9	4.4	-0.5	0.694
Other Income Sources	1.1	0.8	-0.3	0.460
None	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.242
Working Individual				
% of HH with a Working Adult	82.8	84.9	2.1	0.284
# of Working Adults in the HH	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.403
% of HHs with a Working Male Adult	76.6	81.3	4.8**	0.036
# of Working Male Adults in the HH	1.0	1.0	0.1	0.165
% of HHs with Working Female Adults	10.4	7.6	-2.8	0.113
# of Working Female Adults in the HH	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.280
Monthly Income				
Total Income	1,847.0	1,906.9	59.8	0.479
Per Adult Equivalent Income	442.8	476.7	33.9*	0.071
Debt				
Total Debt	6,083.3	2,983.6	-3,099.7***	0.000
Per Adult Equivalent Debt	1,487.3	697.5	-789.9***	0.000
Having Debt	87.6	52.5	-35.2***	0.000

Source data: IVS, individual weights are used.
*note: .01 - ***; .05 - **; .1 - **

Table 11 Comparing better performers with worse performers with respect to the livelihood coping index-2

	Bottom 20% at Difference (Performing worse than predicted)	Top 20% at Difference (Performing better than predicted)	Difference	P-Value
Highest Turkish Language Ability in the HH				
None	3.7	5.4	1.7	0.160
Basic	14.7	19.3	4.6**	0.037
Medium	29.7	25.9	-3.8	0.139
Proficient	33.1	27.9	-5.2*	0.053
Fluent	18.8	21.5	2.7	0.230
Arrival Time				
Number of Years	6.9	6.9	-0.1	0.526
Intention to Stay				
Repatriation to country of origin	3.6	4.0	0.4	0.775
Relocation in another country	24.5	16.7	-7.8***	0.001
Relocation to another place in Turkey	3.9	2.1	-1.8*	0.076
Local integration in the current location	68.1	77.3	9.2***	0.000
Ability to Carry Daily Activities w/o Health Problems				
Overall we all feel very healthy and active	19.8	46.3	26.4***	0.000
There are stressful days but we still find time to recover	30.6	24.8	-5.9**	0.023
We feel less healthy than before, but we carry on	30.6	16.4	-14.2***	0.000
Some in the family have fallen sick and require special medical attention	12.3	9.7	-2.6	0.144
The situation is crippling our minds and bodies. We may face death any time	6.6	2.8	-3.8***	0.001
Region				
Blacksea and Eastern Anatolia	4.7	4.7	0.0	0.968
East Marmara Region	7.8	7.5	-0.3	0.793
Istanbul Region	14.5	14.6	0.1	0.972
Mediterranean Region	24.3	22.8	-1.5	0.588
Southeast Anatolia Region	28.4	30.2	1.8	0.541
West Marmara and Aegean	7.2	7.2	0.0	0.979
West and Central Anatolia	13.1	13.1	-0.1	0.964
Sample Size	905.0	925.0	.	.

Source data: IVS, individual weights are used.
*note: .01 - ***; .05 - **; .1 - **

Annex 2.5 IVS Results Table and Regression Analysis

Table 12 Cross-tabulations in IVS

	Main Income Source: Non-Labour	Main Income Source: Labour	Difference	Main Income Source: Other	Main Income Source: Skilled Labour	Difference	No Working Adults in the HH	Working Adult/s in the HH	Difference	Income Quintile 1 (Poorest)	Income Quintile 2	Income Quintile 3	Income Quintile 4	Income Quintile 5 (Richest)	Difference (Q5-Q1)	ESSN Non-Beneficiary
Consumption Coping Strategy																
Index for Consumption Coping	14.7	12.3	-2.5***	13.8	11.5	-2.3***	15.4	12.5	-2.9***	15.7	15.0	13.3	11.2	9.8	-5.9***	12.6
No Consumption Coping	11.9	12.0	0.1	12.0	11.9	0.0	9.2	12.5	3.4**	10.1	11.1	12.4	10.1	16.1	6.1***	11.7
At Least Some Consumption Coping	88.1	88.0	-0.1	88.0	88.1	0.0	90.8	87.5	-3.4**	89.9	88.9	87.6	89.9	83.9	-6.1***	88.3
Less Expensive Food	76.8	79.7	2.9*	78.6	79.4	0.8	80.6	78.5	-2.1	79.6	81.1	78.5	80.5	74.8	-4.8**	79.6
Borrowed Food	19.6	14.8	-4.8***	17.3	13.9	-3.4**	21.4	15.1	-6.3***	22.2	17.2	14.9	15.7	10.7	-11.4***	17.3
Reduced Number of Meals	47.7	41.4	-6.2***	45.2	39.3	-5.9***	51.0	41.6	-9.4***	51.4	45.2	42.4	40.3	36.7	-14.7***	43.6
Reduced Portion Size	44.3	36.0	-8.3***	39.9	35.2	-4.6**	46.1	36.8	-9.4***	45.8	42.9	39.3	34.5	29.1	-16.7***	37.5
Reduced Quant Consumed by Adults	45.0	33.9	-11.2***	39.7	31.7	-8.0***	45.0	35.4	-9.6***	45.1	44.9	38.9	32.0	24.2	-21.0***	33.4
Livelihood Coping Strategy																
Index for Livelihood Coping	6.2	5.8	-0.4**	6.0	5.7	-0.3**	6.2	5.8	-0.4**	6.0	6.7	6.0	5.7	5.0	-1.0***	5.7
No Livelihood Coping	4.3	6.3	2.1**	5.1	7.0	1.9**	3.8	6.1	2.3***	4.3	3.4	4.1	6.7	10.1	5.8***	6.7
At Least Some Livelihood Coping	95.7	93.7	-2.1**	94.9	93.0	-1.9**	96.2	93.9	-2.3***	95.7	96.6	95.9	93.3	89.9	-5.8***	93.3
Stress	91.8	89.5	-2.3**	91.0	88.3	-2.7**	91.3	89.9	-1.3	91.4	93.1	92.8	88.4	85.0	-6.5***	88.7
Sold Assets	26.8	24.7	-2.0	24.7	26.4	1.7	29.1	24.5	-4.5**	27.2	26.6	24.3	26.4	21.9	-5.3**	24.8
Spent Savings	27.4	26.4	-1.0	25.5	29.0	3.5**	28.2	26.4	-1.8	27.4	23.9	25.5	29.4	27.3	-0.1	29.3
Bought Food on Credit	69.5	68.7	-0.8	71.7	63.3	-8.5***	67.8	69.2	1.4	68.6	78.7	75.2	66.4	55.8	-12.8***	63.6
Borrowed Money	66.4	62.8	-3.6*	64.5	62.5	-1.9	69.1	62.8	-6.4***	68.0	67.1	65.6	61.2	57.2	-10.8***	63.7
Crisis	58.4	52.2	-6.2***	54.9	52.1	-2.8	60.1	52.7	-7.4***	58.7	59.2	50.5	52.2	49.2	-9.5***	52.5
Sold Productive Assets	4.5	5.9	1.4	5.2	6.2	1.0	4.8	5.7	0.9	5.1	6.6	6.0	4.6	5.3	0.3	5.6
Withdrew Children from School	9.0	11.0	2.1	10.1	11.1	1.0	12.4	10.1	-2.4	8.6	12.2	10.9	11.3	9.4	0.8	10.5
Reduced Exp on Health, Educ etc	53.9	45.9	-8.0***	49.6	45.4	-4.2**	53.4	47.1	-6.3***	53.9	53.4	44.4	47.0	42.1	-11.7***	45.9
Emergency	23.8	22.1	-1.7	23.4	21.0	-2.4	23.6	22.4	-1.2	20.9	29.6	23.3	21.4	17.8	-3.0	22.1
Sent Children(under 16) to Work	12.1	11.2	-0.9	11.8	10.8	-1.0	13.0	11.1	-1.8	8.2	16.7	10.7	11.9	9.7	1.6	8.8
Sent HH Members to Beg	3.1	2.5	-0.6	2.8	2.4	-0.5	3.0	2.6	-0.3	3.7	3.3	2.5	2.3	1.6	-2.1***	1.9
Sent HH Members to Syria to Work	2.2	1.6	-0.6	1.9	1.6	-0.2	2.0	1.7	-0.2	1.9	1.5	2.6	1.7	1.3	-0.5	2.4
Left or Moved HH Members	6.6	6.6	0.0	6.9	5.9	-1.1	6.7	6.6	-0.1	7.7	8.9	6.3	5.9	4.1	-3.5**	8.4
Marriage of Children(under 16)	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.7	-0.1	0.4	0.8	0.4	0.2	1.2	1.3	0.5	0.5	0.3	0.8
Accept High Risk Jobs by Adults	5.1	3.1	-2.1**	4.2	2.7	-1.5**	2.7	3.9	1.2	4.5	4.1	3.5	3.1	3.1	-1.4	4.0
Accept High Risk Jobs by Chldrn	1.6	0.6	-1.0*	1.1	0.5	-0.7**	1.2	0.9	-0.3	0.8	2.4	0.3	0.4	0.7	-0.1	0.7
Self Assessment on Basic Needs																
We cannot get the basics any more at all, we have nothing we need	19.0	11.5	-7.5***	16.0	8.8	-7.2***	21.3	12.1	-9.2***	23.0	14.6	11.9	10.0	8.5	-14.5***	14.0
We rarely can get the basics	58.0	59.3	1.3	58.9	59.0	0.2	57.7	59.2	1.4	56.4	64.0	59.6	61.1	53.5	-2.9	58.5
We find the basic most of the time/very often	21.0	24.9	3.9**	21.9	27.6	5.7***	19.4	24.7	5.4***	18.8	19.3	24.2	24.9	31.8	13.0***	23.1
We always find the basic, we have all we need	2.0	4.3	2.3***	3.2	4.6	1.4*	1.6	4.0	2.4***	1.8	2.0	4.2	4.0	6.2	4.4***	4.4
Enumerator Assessment on HH Severity																
None/Minimal	7.5	9.7	2.2**	8.4	10.4	2.0*	4.9	9.9	5.0***	5.5	6.0	6.9	10.9	16.0	10.5***	11.0
Stressed	30.2	32.8	2.6	29.7	36.8	7.1***	23.4	33.8	10.4***	22.2	34.8	34.4	35.0	33.7	11.5***	32.2
Moderate	40.1	39.0	-1.1	41.0	35.9	-5.0***	41.3	38.9	-2.4	41.7	37.3	41.9	39.2	36.3	-5.4**	37.7
Severe	17.8	12.3	-5.5***	15.7	10.3	-5.3***	23.6	11.9	-11.6***	23.5	15.6	10.7	10.6	9.1	-14.4***	11.8
Critical	4.5	6.2	1.7**	5.3	6.6	1.3	6.8	5.5	-1.3	7.1	6.2	6.1	4.2	4.9	-2.2*	7.4
Expenditure-Based Poverty Rate																
1,9 USD	0.9	0.2	-0.7*	0.6	0.0	-0.5***	1.3	0.2	-1.2**	1.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	-1.3**	0.5
3,2 USD	6.3	3.0	-3.3***	5.1	1.6	-3.5***	7.2	3.3	-3.9***	9.2	6.4	2.8	0.7	0.6	-8.6***	3.1
5,5 USD	33.9	23.9	-10.0***	31.8	16.5	-15.4***	30.9	25.9	-5.0**	36.8	43.1	34.2	13.8	5.7	-31.1***	21.0
Monthly Expenditure																
Total	2,876.4	3,296.5	420.1***	2,993.4	3,546.8	553.3***	2,761.3	3,260.9	499.7***	2,747.7	3,006.0	3,113.3	3,333.2	3,684.8	937.1***	3,267.1
Per adult equivalent	734.5	808.2	73.7***	740.6	881.1	140.4***	771.1	790.4	19.3	730.4	629.0	691.2	835.6	1,049.8	319.4***	861.9
Monthly Food Expenditure																
Total	1,211.5	1,387.6	176.1***	1,273.3	1,466.9	193.6***	1,132.3	1,379.0	246.7***	1,138.5	1,299.9	1,330.7	1,385.5	1,533.1	394.6***	1,347.8
Per adult equivalent	299.5	332.7	33.2***	307.3	355.5	48.2***	306.4	326.7	20.3***	292.4	265.8	290.5	341.5	426.1	133.7***	345.9
Monthly Non-Food Expenditure																
Total	1,667.5	1,909.1	241.6***	1,721.5	2,079.9	358.4***	1,631.8	1,882.5	250.7***	1,611.5	1,706.6	1,782.6	1,949.3	2,151.7	540.2***	1,920.3
Per adult equivalent	435.6	475.5	39.9***	433.6	525.6	91.9***	465.4	463.9	-1.6	438.5	363.3	400.6	494.5	623.7	185.2***	516.3
Debt																
Total	4,959.4	4,544.8	-414.6	4,518.2	4,954.9	436.7	4,981.8	4,598.4	-383.4	5,063.6	4,650.5	4,504.0	4,758.3	4,337.1	-726.6*	5,005.4
Per adult equivalent	1,261.9	1,131.2	-130.6*	1,113.0	1,280.5	167.5**	1,375.7	1,126.5	-249.2***	1,361.6	964.4	1,012.9	1,230.1	1,272.9	-88.8	1,343.0
Having Debt	77.9	75.0	-2.9*	78.0	71.4	-6.6***	77.4	75.5	-1.9	77.6	83.1	77.2	74.7	66.5	-11.0***	72.6
Household Characteristics																
Male HH Head	72.4	79.0	6.6***	76.1	79.3	3.2**	67.2	79.1	11.9***	70.1	77.1	79.7	79.6	79.3	9.2***	80.0
Married HH Head	84.9	92.3	7.4***	88.8	93.1	4.3***	81.0	92.1	11.1***	82.9	92.1	92.0	91.8	92.2	9.3***	90.0
Highest Educ Level in the HH																
Primary Education and Less	37.6	33.8	-3.8*	37.2	30.1	-7.1***	35.8	34.6	-1.2	35.8	39.7	34.8	33.7	30.3	-5.5**	28.4
Basic Education	30.4	30.0	-0.3	30.4	29.6	-0.8	28.7	30.4	1.8	27.4	28.6	33.1	30.9	30.8	3.4	28.1
High School	15.5	20.5	5.0***	18.0	21.3	3.3**	16.0	19.7	3.7**	17.5	19.5	18.9	20.1	19.6	2.1	22.4
University Education and More	16.5	15.7	-0.9	14.4	19.0	4.6***	19.5	15.2	-4.3**	19.4	12.2	13.3	15.4	19.4	0.0	21.1
Highest Prof Level in the HH																
Not Working	8.5	5.9	-2.5**	7.4	5.2	-2.2***	11.9	5.6	-6.3***	9.6	4.7	6.6	6.0	6.2	-3.4***	7.3
Unskilled Workers	30.1	26.1	-4.0**	37.3	6.9	-30.4***	26.8	27.3	0.5	32.2	35.2	28.2	21.9	18.5	-13.6***	20.2
Semi-Skilled Workers	38.1	46.8	8.7***	35.9	61.2	25.3***	35.3	46.1	10.8***	33.2	42.3	43.5	50.8	51.9	18.7***	47.2
Skilled Workers	10.9	11.0	0.0	9.7	13.5	3.8***	11.6	10.8	-0.8	11.0	8.6	10.8	12.0	12.4	1.3	13.0
Management/Highly Skilled Prof	12.4	10.3	-2.2*	9.7	13.2	3.5***	14.4	10.2	-4.2***	14.0	9.2	10.9	9.2	11.0	-3.0*	12.3
HH Size	6.6	6.8	0.1	6.8	6.6	-0.2	6.1	6.8	0.7***	6.5	8.0	7.4	6.3	5.5	-1.0***	6.1
# of Children	3.9	3.4	-0.5***	3.7	3.2	-0.5***	3.6	3.6	0.0	3.7	4.5	3.9	3.2	2.4	-1.3***	2.6
# of Elderly	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.1	-0.1***	0.2
# of People Having Difficulties	0.3	0.3	-0.1**	0.3	0.2	-0.1***	0.3	0.3	-0.1**	0.3	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	-0.2***	0.2
Highest Turkish Language Ability in the HH																
None	7.0	3.5	-3.6***	5.8	1.7	-4.1***	7.3	3.9	-3.5***	8.6	5.2	3.2	2.6	2.7	-5.9***	3.3
Basic	19.2	16.9	-2.3	19.0	14.8	-4.1***	19.0	17.3	-1.7	19.1	22.1	17.0	16.8	12.9	-6.1***	16.4
Medium	28.1	28.2	0.1	29.0	26.3	-2.7	29.2	27.9	-1.3	28.1	29.2	28.0	28.4	26.9	-1.3	26.2
Proficient	28.4	30.9	2.5	28.9	32.8	3.9**	26.6	30.9	4.3**	27.0	27.2	33.6	29.1	34.0	7.0***	32.4
Fluent	17.3	20.6	3.3**	17.3	24.3	7.1***	17.8	20.0	2.1	17.2	16.2	18.2	23.0	23.5	6.3***	21.7
Arrival Time																
Number of Years	6.6	7.0	0.4***	6.7	7.1	0.4***	6.5	6.9	0.5***	6.6	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.0	0.5***	7.0
Asset Quintile																
Quintile 1 (Poorest)	22.5	19.0	-3.4**	23.3	13.3	-10.0***	25.7	18.9	-6.8***	28.7	28.2	17.7	16.4	9.1	-19.6***	17.2
Quintile 2	22.9	19.2	-3.7**	22.5	15.6	-6.9***	18.8	20.5	1.7	20.2	26.3	22.5	19.2	13.0	-7.1***	17.6
Quintile 3	21.3	19.8	-1.5	20.5	19.6	-0.9	18.5	20.6	2.1	17.2	22.3	23.4	22.8	15.4	-1.7	18.0
Quintile 4	18.0	20.6	2.6*	18.1	23.5	5.4***	17.8	20.3	2.5	17.0	14.5	21.2	22.7	24.1	7.1***	19.6
Quintile 5 (Richest)	15.4	21.3	5.9***	15.5	28.0	12.5***	19.2	19.7	0.5	17.0	8.8	15.2	18.9	38.4	21.4***	27.6
Bottom 40%	45.3	38.2	-7.1***	45.9	28.9	-16.9***	44.5	39.4	-5.1**	48.8	54.5	40.2	35.6	22.1	-26.7***	34.8
Intention to Stay																
Repatriation to country of origin	3.2	4.3	1.1	3.8	4.4	0.6	3.3	4.1	0.7	2.7	5.9	4.4	4.0	2.8	0.1	4.1
Relocation in another country	23.6	18.0	-5.6***	19.5	19.7	0.3	22.2	19.0	-3.2*	23.2	18.1	16.8	20.3	19.3	-3.9*	18.2
Relocation to another place in Turkey	3.1	3.5	0.4	3.2	3.8	0.6	4.6	3.1	-1.4	3.2	4.1	3.3	4.1	2.2	-1.0	3.0
Local integration in the current location	70.2	74.2	4.0**	73.6	72.1	-1.6	69.9	73.8	3.9*	70.9	72.0	75.5	71.5	75.7	4.8**	74.6
Ability to Carry Activities w/o Health Problems																
Overall we all feel very healthy and active	29.0	32.8	3.8**	31.5	32.2	0.7	24.8	33.1	8.4***	25.9	32.3	31.1	32.9	36.4	10.5***	30.9
There are stressful days but we still find time to recover	28.4	29.2	0.8	27.6	31.6	4.0**	27.8	29.2	1.4	27.0	27.3	30.0	30.8	29.8	2.8	29.5
We feel less healthy than before, but we carry on	26.0	23.1	-2.9*	24.4	23.0	-1.4	28.5	23.0	-5.5***	28.0	22.6	23.5	22.9	22.7	-5.3**	25.2
Some in the family have fallen sick and require special medical attention	11.7	10.7	-1.0	11.8	9.3	-2.6**	13.3	10.5	-2.8*	12.6	12.5	11.1	9.9	8.9	-3.7**	9.9
The situation is crippling our minds and bodies. We may face death any time	4.9	4.2	-0.7	4.6	3.9	-0.7	5.5	4.1	-1.4	6.5	5.3	4.3	3.6	2.2	-4.3***	4.4

Region																
Blacksea and Eastern Anatolia	5.9	3.6	-2.3***	5.2	2.4	-2.8***	6.4	3.8	-2.6***	6.0	5.4	4.1	3.4	2.3	-3.7***	4.5
East Marmara Region	8.1	8.1	0.0	7.7	9.0	1.3*	8.0	8.1	0.1	7.5	4.0	7.1	8.5	13.5	6.1***	9.7
Istanbul Region	8.1	15.2	7.0***	8.6	22.4	13.8***	10.7	13.6	2.9**	9.0	3.7	8.3	14.8	30.0	21.0***	14.4
Mediterranean Region	22.9	27.4	4.5**	27.8	22.9	-4.9***	27.1	25.9	-1.1	27.2	31.0	30.6	23.9	18.0	-9.2***	26.9
Southeast Anatolia Region	29.6	27.5	-2.1	27.6	29.0	1.3	24.4	28.8	4.5*	27.7	37.0	30.1	26.8	18.7	-9.0***	24.6
West Marmara and Aegean	6.8	6.5	-0.3	7.4	4.9	-2.5***	6.3	6.6	0.3	7.1	6.1	5.8	7.1	6.8	-0.3	6.9
West and Central Anatolia	18.6	11.7	-6.9***	15.7	9.6	-6.2***	17.0	13.0	-4.0**	15.5	12.8	14.1	15.5	10.7	-4.8***	13.1
Sample Size	1,402.0	3,120.0	.	3,081.0	1,441.0	.	922.0	3,600.0	.	1,024.0	697.0	753.0	902.0	1,146.0	.	2,318.0

*Source data: IVS. Individual weights are used.. Income used in calculating the income quintiles is per adult equivalent monthly income. Household monthly income is as reported in IVS. Note: .01 - ***; .05 - **; .1 - *.*

In order to see the relationship between livelihoods and vulnerability of households, we ran regression with the dependent variables (i) consumption coping index, (ii) livelihood coping index, (iii) higher self-assessment and (iv) higher enumerator assessment. For the latter two of these variables, since they are dummy variables, logit regressions are run.

For the variable higher self-assessment, households responding to the question "Which of the following statement reflects best your ability to meet your basic needs in your family?" as "We always find the basic, we have all we need" or "We find the basic most of the time/very often" get a value of 1 while those responding as "We rarely can get the basics" or "We cannot get the basics any more at all, we have nothing we need" get a value of 0.

In IVS, enumerators are asked the question, "Based on the interview, please provide your overall opinion on the severity of conditions faced by the household?" Hence for the variable higher enumerator assessment, we make use of this information. Households for whom the enumerator responds as "None/minimal issues. large ability to meet basic needs; no adoption of negative coping strategies; no risk on physical and mental well being" or "Stressed. Ability to meet basic needs most of the time and adoption of mild coping mechanisms, very limited risk on physical and mental well being" or "Moderate: challenged ability to meet basic needs; reliance on negative coping strategies, Increased risk on physical and mental well being" get a value of 1. Households for whom the enumerator responds as "Severe: Nearly exhausted ability to meet basic needs; reliance on negative coping mechanisms; Risk of irreversible damage to health on some HH members" or "Critical: Total collapse of ability to meet basic needs; total exhaustion of coping mechanisms; Risk of irreversible damage to health and life-threatening conditions on some HH members" get a value of 0.

The following model is used for the regressions (for binary dependent variables a logit regression is used with the same independent variables):

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 \text{ income quintile} + \beta_2 main\ source\ of\ income\ of\ the\ hh + \beta_3\ ESSN\ status + \beta_4\ total\ number\ of\ adults\ who\ have\ worked\ in\ the\ last\ month + \beta_5\ gender\ of\ the\ hh\ head + \beta_6\ highest\ education\ level\ in\ the\ hh + +\beta_7\ highest\ Turkish\ language\ ability\ in\ the\ HH + \beta_8\ number\ of\ years\ since\ arrival\ to\ Turkey + \beta_9\ total\ number\ of\ children\ in\ the\ HH + \beta_{10}\ total\ number\ of\ elderly\ in\ the\ HH + \beta_{11}\ Number\ of\ people\ in\ HH\ having\ a\ lot\ of\ difficulty\ for\ doing\ certain\ activities + \beta_{12}\ HH\ size + u$$

Table 13 Regression results

VARIABLES	(1) Consumption coping index	(2) Livelihood coping index	(3) Higher self-assessment	(4) Higher enumerator assessment
Income quintile 2	-0.371	0.833***	-0.003	0.124***
	(1.017)	(0.310)	(0.029)	(0.038)
Income quintile 3	-2.041**	0.171	0.061**	0.192***
	(1.021)	(0.294)	(0.030)	(0.037)
Income quintile 4	-4.235***	0.162	0.069**	0.227***
	(0.991)	(0.299)	(0.031)	(0.036)
Income quintile 5	-6.336***	-0.461	0.181***	0.255***
	(1.048)	(0.329)	(0.037)	(0.036)
Main source of income in the household = Semi-skilled labour	-0.363	0.089	0.016	0.004
	(0.521)	(0.173)	(0.021)	(0.020)
Main source of income in the household = Skilled labour	-1.838	-0.122	0.187***	-0.069
	(1.311)	(0.357)	(0.058)	(0.047)
Main source of income in the household = Highly-skilled labour	-3.060**	-0.809	0.172**	0.022
	(1.373)	(0.559)	(0.082)	(0.084)
Main source of income in the household = ESSN	0.251	0.212	-0.012	0.060***
	(0.784)	(0.246)	(0.026)	(0.020)
Main source of income in the household = Other or None	-1.104	-0.043	0.048	0.070***
	(0.950)	(0.302)	(0.036)	(0.021)
ESSN Status = Beneficiary	-2.073***	-0.544***	0.079***	0.040**
	(0.552)	(0.172)	(0.020)	(0.017)
Total number of males and females(>=18) who have worked in the last 30 days	0.065	-0.251	0.020	-0.012
	(0.547)	(0.177)	(0.019)	(0.017)
Gender of HH Head = Male	-1.285**	-0.335**	0.028	0.030*
	(0.544)	(0.165)	(0.019)	(0.017)
Highest education level in the household = Basic Education	0.195	0.032	0.039*	0.010
	(0.548)	(0.176)	(0.020)	(0.017)
Highest education level in the household = High School	0.154	-0.279	0.056**	0.008
	(0.625)	(0.196)	(0.024)	(0.021)
Highest education level in the household = University Education and More	-0.737	-0.284	0.083***	0.025
	(0.691)	(0.227)	(0.027)	(0.021)
First highest turkish language ability in HH = Basic knowledge	0.219	-0.135	-0.050	0.007
	(1.225)	(0.380)	(0.045)	(0.039)
First highest turkish language ability in HH = Medium level knowledge	0.086	0.333	-0.039	0.001
	(1.185)	(0.368)	(0.045)	(0.038)
First highest turkish language ability in HH = Proficient knowledge	-0.448	0.266	-0.009	0.054
	(1.188)	(0.370)	(0.045)	(0.037)
First highest turkish language ability in HH = Fluent in written and spoken	0.289	-0.219	0.004	0.052
	(1.243)	(0.378)	(0.047)	(0.038)
Number of years passed since arrival to Turkey	-0.283**	-0.010	-0.007	0.005
	(0.135)	(0.040)	(0.005)	(0.004)
Total number of children in HH	0.615**	0.206**	0.003	-0.017**
	(0.266)	(0.082)	(0.010)	(0.008)
Total number of elderly in HH	-1.062**	-0.437***	0.030	0.012
	(0.508)	(0.153)	(0.020)	(0.017)
Number of people in HH having a lot of difficulty for doing certain activities	2.767***	0.913***	-0.092***	-0.125***
	(0.368)	(0.165)	(0.019)	(0.010)
HH size	-0.463**	-0.016	-0.000	0.018***
	(0.209)	(0.075)	(0.008)	(0.006)
Constant	20.958***	5.574***		
	(1.764)	(0.580)		
Observations	4,521	4,521	4,521	4,427
R-squared	0.079	0.066		

Source data: IVS, individual weights are used. Marginal effects are reported for the logit regressions on higher self-assessment and higher enumerator assessment. Regions are also controlled for. Please see Annex 2.10 Coping Indices and Food Consumption Score for the construction of indices. Standard errors in parentheses
**** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Annex 2.6 Getting out of Poverty Result Tables

Table 14 Cross-tabulation results comparing households exiting poverty and remaining in poverty (i.e. below 5.5 USD per person per day poverty line)

	Hhs exiting poverty (2020)	Hhs exiting poverty (2021)	Difference	P-Value	Hhs remaining in poverty (2020)	Hhs remaining in poverty (2021)	Difference	P-Value	DiD
Being ESSN Beneficiary	70.6	66.3	-4.4*	0.093	58.9	59.9	1.0	0.617	-5.4
Main Source of Income									
Labour Income	43.4	72.5	29.1***	0.000	48.0	69.3	21.2***	0.000	7.9
Skilled Labour Income	13.1	24.5	11.4***	0.000	13.2	17.0	3.8	0.477	7.5
Unskilled Labour Income	30.3	48.1	17.7***	0.000	34.8	52.2	17.4***	0.005	0.3
Monthly Income Excluding ESSN-CCTE									
Total Income	1,421.5	1,957.1	535.6***	0.000	1,381.5	1,662.0	280.6***	0.006	255.0**
Per adult equivalent income	303.6	432.8	129.1***	0.000	267.4	310.7	43.3**	0.019	85.8***
Livelihood Coping Strategy									
Index for Livelihood Coping	6.2	6.4	0.3	0.437	5.7	6.0	0.4	0.403	-0.1
No Livelihood Coping	5.4	6.3	0.9	0.593	8.4	9.5	1.1	0.773	-0.2
At Least Some Livelihood Coping	94.6	93.7	-0.9	0.593	91.6	90.5	-1.1	0.773	0.2
Stress	88.9	88.0	-1.0	0.724	86.7	86.5	-0.2	0.968	-0.8
Sold Assets	21.4	19.2	-2.1	0.536	24.2	15.9	-8.3*	0.092	6.1
Spent Savings	10.6	14.1	3.5	0.220	8.5	11.1	2.6	0.474	0.9
Bought Food on Credit	69.2	75.8	6.5**	0.042	64.4	75.0	10.6**	0.047	-4.0
Borrowed Money	56.8	51.4	-5.3	0.183	47.1	37.4	-9.7*	0.097	4.4
Gathered Unusual Food	15.0	8.8	-6.2**	0.032	8.8	12.9	4.1	0.317	-10.3**
Crisis	40.8	57.4	16.6***	0.000	45.5	51.7	6.2	0.305	10.4
Sold Productive Assets	1.3	5.3	4.0***	0.001	2.8	1.7	-1.1	0.602	5.1**
Withdrew Children from School	9.1	7.6	-1.5	0.560	10.7	7.2	-3.5	0.377	2.0
Reduced Expenditure on Education	23.1	39.0	15.9***	0.000	26.4	37.6	11.2*	0.065	4.7
Reduced Expenditure on Health	23.1	29.7	6.6*	0.066	22.8	28.1	5.3	0.363	1.3
Emergency	30.1	30.5	0.5	0.903	26.3	30.6	4.3	0.369	-3.8
Moved to Another Location	13.5	13.9	0.4	0.901	12.4	15.7	3.3	0.452	-2.9
Sent Children to Work	17.9	16.9	-1.0	0.762	15.7	16.8	1.1	0.820	-2.2
Sent HH Members to Beg	1.2	1.0	-0.1	0.901	0.9	1.6	0.7	0.576	-0.8
Return to Syria	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.980	2.1	0.9	-1.2	0.192	1.2
Debt									
Total Debt	2,781.3	3,495.5	714.3**	0.030	4,722.2	2,456.1	-2,266.1	0.133	2,980.3*
Per adult equivalent debt	645.2	801.3	156.2**	0.029	802.4	458.3	-344.1	0.124	500.3**
Incur Debt in Last 3 Months	77.0	73.0	-4.1	0.266	70.4	64.8	-5.5	0.307	1.4
Having Debt	86.7	85.6	-1.1	0.618	76.2	79.2	3.0	0.476	-4.1
Employment									
# of Working Individuals	1.1	1.3	0.2***	0.000	1.3	1.4	0.1	0.175	0.1
At Least One Work Ind in the HH	81.3	92.1	10.8***	0.000	90.9	91.5	0.7	0.823	10.1***
Turkish language ability									
Speaking TR	88.1	87.5	-0.6	0.772	88.6	93.3	4.8*	0.082	-5.3
Reading/Writing TR	70.8	74.9	4.2	0.194	76.2	76.3	0.0	0.991	4.1
Sample Size	325.0	325.0	.	.	129.0	129.0	.	.	.

Source: PDM10-12 Panel data. Individual weights are used.
*note: .01 - ***; .05 - **; .1 - **

Annex 2.7 Impact Evaluations

In this study, we separately looked at the treatment effect for two "treatments", first is the impact of receiving ESSN and the second is "having labour income as a main income source".

For the **first analysis**, the 'average treatment effect on the treated' is first calculated by subtracting the change in outcome ('difference') of the 'non-treatment' group (those who did not receive ESSN transfer in the 3 months prior to the survey date, in both PDM 10 and PDM 12), from the change in outcome ('difference') of the 'treatment group' (households that started receiving ESSN in the 3 months prior to the survey date at the time of PDM 12 while they were not receiving in the 3 months prior to the survey date at the time of PDM 10).

The result is the 'differences in differences' estimate. This technique assumes parallel trends, i.e. that in the absence of the programme, the outcomes of the treatment and control groups were going to progress in the same direction. Hence the methodology assumes that any deviation from the trend (the differences between the trends) can be attributed to the program.

$$ATET = (T_{2021} - T_{2020}) - (C_{2021} - C_{2020})$$

where:

T_{2021} = Average outcome in PDM12, households that started receiving ESSN in the 3 months prior to the survey date at the time of PDM 12 while they were not receiving in the 3 months prior to the survey date at the time of PDM 10

T_{2020} = Average outcome in PDM10, households that started receiving ESSN in the 3 months prior to the survey date at the time of PDM 12 while they were not receiving in the 3 months prior to the survey date at the time of PDM 10

C_{2021} = Average outcome in PDM12, for those who did not receive ESSN transfer in the 3 months prior to the survey date, in both PDM 10 and PDM 12

C_{2020} = Average outcome in PDM10, for those who did not receive ESSN transfer in the 3 months prior to the survey date, in both PDM 10 and PDM 12

Apart from this basic specification we also did a number of robustness checks, using regressions controlling for (i) demeaned covariates or (ii) baseline covariates. For binary outcome variables we ran these regressions as a linear probability model as well as as a logit regression. In these specifications the covariates that we controlled for include: household size, number of children in the household, number of elderly in the household, gender of the household head, highest education level in the household, regions, a dummy variable to show if any member of the household speaking Turkish, a dummy variable to show if any member of the household is reading and writing in Turkish. And for when the outcome variable is not related to labour, we have also added main source of income dummies and number of working individuals in the household as additional covariates.

As a last robustness check we also used a technique called “propensity score weighting”.[121] Propensity score is the estimated probability of being in the treatment group given the observable characteristics of the observation unit. Propensity score weighting is an approach that uses the propensity score of the individual/household to weight the outcomes of interest. Using inverse probability weighting (hence 1/propensity score for the treated and 1/1-propensity score for the control), a weighted treatment effect is calculated. Here we further combine this weighting approach with a regression adjustment. Using both of these methods at the same time is called a doubly robust technique. To make these calculations, we used the teffects ipwra command in Stata.

For the estimation of the propensity score we use a number of variables to proxy for ESSN eligibility criteria that is available in PDM10-12. These are being a single female household, having at least four children in the household, having a dependency ratio higher than or equal to 1.5, being an elderly headed household or being a single parent household. For the regression adjustment, we use the exact same variables used to estimate the propensity score.

For the **second analysis**, the 'average treatment effect on the treated' is first calculated by subtracting the change in outcome ('difference') of the 'non-treatment' group (those whose main source of income is not labour income -skilled or unskilled-, in both PDM 10 and PDM 12), from the change in outcome ('difference') of the 'treatment group' (households that have labour income as the main source of income at the time of PDM 12 but not at the time of PDM 10). The result is the 'differences in differences' estimate.

$$ATET = (T_{2021} - T_{2020}) - (C_{2021} - C_{2020})$$

where:

T_{2021} = Average outcome in PDM12, households that have labour income as the main source of income at the time of PDM 12 but not at the time of PDM 10

T_{2020} = Average outcome in PDM10, households that have labour income as the main source of income at the time of PDM 12 but not at the time of PDM 10

C_{2021} = Average outcome in PDM12, those whose main source of income is not labour income -skilled or unskilled-, in both PDM 10 and PDM 12

C_{2020} = Average outcome in PDM10, those whose main source of income is not labour income -skilled or unskilled-, in both PDM 10 and PDM 12

Apart from this basic specification, we also did a number of robustness checks, using regressions controlling for (i) demeaned covariates or (ii) baseline covariates. For binary outcome variables, we ran these regressions as a linear probability model as well as a logit regression. In these specifications, the covariates that we controlled for include: household size, number of children in the household, number of elderly in the household, gender of the household head, highest education level in the household, regions, a dummy variable to show if any member of the household speaking Turkish, a dummy variable to show if any member of the household is reading and writing in Turkish.

[121] White, H., & Raitzer, D. A. (2017). Impact evaluation of development interventions: A practical guide. Asian Development Bank. Accessed from: http://dx.doi.org/10.22617/TCS179188-2

Table 15 Impact evaluation results for when treatment is receiving ESSN

	T (2020)	T (2021)	Difference	P-Value	C (2020)	C (2021)	Difference	P-Value	DiD	P-Value	DiD (LPM with Covs)	P-Value	DiD (Logit with Covs)	P-Value	DiD (LPM with Covs-Baseline)	P-Value	DiD (Logit with Covs-Baseline)	P-Value	DiD(PS Weighting)	P-Value
Consumption Coping Strategy																				
Index for Cons Coping	14.5	12.4	-2.0**	0.034	11.8	11.7	-0.1	0.841	-1.9*	0.063	-1.5	0.278	.	.	-1.1	0.368	.	.	-1.9*	0.093
Less Expensive Food	77.7	79.6	2.0	0.630	81.3	79.4	-1.9	0.310	3.9	0.388	3.0	0.612	3.0	0.613	9.3*	0.067	9.5*	0.070	4.7	0.331
Borrowed Food	23.1	22.6	-0.5	0.901	14.5	18.7	4.2***	0.006	-4.7	0.300	-3.5	0.568	-4.6	0.455	-8.6	0.129	-8.9	0.130	-4.6	0.341
Reduced Number of Meals	52.6	45.9	-6.7	0.176	46.4	44.4	-2.0	0.382	-4.7	0.387	1.5	0.843	1.6	0.837	-7.0	0.287	-6.8	0.291	-3.9	0.496
Reduced Portion Size	55.0	37.5	-17.5***	0.001	43.3	37.3	-6.0***	0.002	-11.5**	0.035	-7.2	0.276	-6.9	0.293	-16.7***	0.004	-16.2***	0.003	-12.5**	0.026
Reduced Quant Consumed by Adults	48.6	52.6	4.0	0.327	38.5	40.2	1.7	0.407	2.3	0.623	5.6	0.393	5.4	0.418	4.2	0.486	3.9	0.526	1.2	0.823
Livelihood Coping Strategy																				
Index for Liveli Coping	7.3	6.2	-1.1***	0.002	6.7	6.2	-0.5***	0.006	-0.7	0.113	-0.5	0.409	.	.	-0.9*	0.063	.	.	-0.9**	0.048
No Liveli Coping	3.1	8.0	4.9*	0.052	5.7	9.4	3.7***	0.001	1.2	0.657	-0.4	0.917	0.4	0.910	1.1	0.764	0.8	0.842	1.7	0.575
At Least Some Liveli Coping	96.9	92.0	-4.9*	0.052	94.3	90.6	-3.7***	0.001	-1.2	0.657	0.4	0.917	-0.4	0.910	-1.1	0.764	-0.8	0.842	-1.7	0.575
Stress	91.4	88.3	-3.1	0.326	87.1	84.3	-2.8*	0.059	-0.3	0.921	3.3	0.453	3.1	0.461	4.0	0.372	3.5	0.417	0.6	0.876
Crisis	69.3	54.4	-15.0***	0.001	57.3	49.4	-7.9***	0.000	-7.0	0.161	-4.7	0.538	-4.9	0.515	-9.7	0.146	-9.7	0.136	-10.5*	0.052
Emergency	28.6	27.2	-1.4	0.731	32.0	35.7	3.7*	0.089	-5.2	0.273	-7.5	0.221	-7.1	0.236	-8.0	0.149	-7.4	0.166	-2.8	0.585
Food Consumption Score																				
Food Consumption Score	49.1	47.2	-1.9	0.358	53.0	49.7	-3.3***	0.000	1.4	0.505	-1.1	0.701	.	.	1.6	0.570	.	.	1.1	0.623
Poor	18.8	16.1	-2.6	0.526	10.2	16.3	6.1***	0.000	-8.7**	0.045	-4.1	0.461	-5.7	0.331	-12.8**	0.018	-13.9**	0.016	-8.2*	0.068
Borderline	19.9	26.2	6.4	0.220	22.2	22.0	-0.2	0.922	6.6	0.237	6.4	0.358	6.3	0.370	3.4	0.591	3.5	0.572	7.0	0.236
Acceptable	61.4	57.6	-3.8	0.523	67.6	61.7	-5.9***	0.002	2.1	0.731	-2.3	0.765	-1.7	0.819	9.4	0.201	9.2	0.211	1.2	0.854
Monthly Income Excluding ESSN-CCTE																				
Total	1,908.5	2,000.4	91.9	0.262	2,451.4	2,554.5	103.1**	0.047	-11.2	0.908	204.4	0.166	.	.	-88.9	0.483	.	.	-36.6	0.729
Per Adult Equivalent	533.3	508.6	-24.7	0.260	663.3	671.5	8.3	0.476	-33.0	0.183	11.3	0.749	.	.	-37.8	0.214	.	.	-35.5	0.185
Monthly Expenditure																				
Total	3,698.9	3,596.9	-101.9	0.539	3,691.7	3,683.3	-8.3	0.893	-93.6	0.597	85.4	0.628	.	.	24.1	0.892	.	.	-60.0	0.749
Per Adult Equivalent	1,021.0	928.5	-92.4**	0.024	1,017.5	978.7	-38.8**	0.015	-53.7	0.221	4.2	0.926	.	.	9.7	0.833	.	.	-36.4	0.451
Monthly Food Expenditure																				
Total	1,549.3	1,658.7	109.4	0.156	1,552.7	1,658.4	105.7***	0.004	3.7	0.966	-24.3	0.817	.	.	4.7	0.960	.	.	22.9	0.800
Per Adult Equivalent	432.1	426.9	-5.2	0.795	426.3	433.2	6.8	0.442	-12.0	0.584	-6.2	0.817	.	.	8.4	0.724	.	.	-3.8	0.873
Monthly Non-Food Expenditure																				
Total	2,149.5	1,938.2	-211.3	0.112	2,138.9	2,024.9	-114.0***	0.009	-97.3	0.487	109.7	0.390	.	.	19.4	0.892	.	.	-82.9	0.574
Per Adult Equivalent	588.8	501.6	-87.2***	0.004	591.1	545.5	-45.6***	0.000	-41.6	0.196	10.4	0.746	.	.	1.3	0.971	.	.	-32.6	0.365
Debt																				
Total Debt	4,133.7	3,991.5	-142.2	0.746	4,485.9	3,587.3	-898.6	0.130	756.4	0.305	640.4	0.503	.	.	-248.8	0.788	.	.	466.4	0.467
Per Adult Equivalent Debt	1,138.4	1,015.2	-123.2	0.367	1,183.7	998.1	-185.6	0.125	62.4	0.732	56.1	0.817	.	.	-62.5	0.799	.	.	39.4	0.829
Incur Debt in the Last 3 Months	83.1	76.9	-6.2	0.109	72.1	66.0	-6.0***	0.003	-0.2	0.971	-1.9	0.733	-3.9	0.472	-5.3	0.330	-6.3	0.215	-2.0	0.668
Having Debt	85.8	88.1	2.3	0.437	79.2	79.1	0.0	0.975	2.3	0.482	4.3	0.369	5.1	0.244	3.8	0.460	3.6	0.447	2.7	0.446
Sample Size	260.0	260.0	.	.	1,234.0	1,234.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Source: PDM10-12 Panel data. The treatment group (T) includes people having a transfer in the last three months prior to the survey month of PDM 12 but not having a transfer in the last three months prior to the survey month of PDM 10. The control group (C) includes people who did not have a transfer in the last three months prior to the survey month for both PDM 10 and PDM 12. Information about having transfer is obtained from the verification data provided by IFRC&TRC.
*note: .01 - ***; .05 - **; .1 - *;*

Table 16 Impact evaluation results for when treatment is having labour income as a main income source

	T (2020)	T (2021)	Difference	P-Value	C (2020)	C (2021)	Difference	P-Value	DiD	P-Value	DiD (LPM with Covs)	P-Value	DiD (Logit with Covs)	P-Value	DiD (LPM with Covs-Baseline)	P-Value	DiD (Logit with Covs-Baseline)	P-Value
Consumption Coping Strategy																		
Index for Cons Coping	9.4	11.4	2.0***	0.000	9.6	14.0	4.4***	0.000	-2.4**	0.024	-3.3**	0.010	.	.	-1.9*	0.099	.	.
Less Expensive Food	83.5	75.6	-7.8***	0.006	82.9	81.1	-1.8	0.612	-6.0	0.187	-7.0	0.219	-7.1	0.210	-6.9	0.213	-6.9	0.208
Borrowed Food	24.4	18.2	-6.1**	0.028	24.0	20.6	-3.4	0.339	-2.8	0.544	1.6	0.774	1.5	0.784	2.5	0.628	2.5	0.648
Reduced Number of Meals	29.1	42.2	13.2***	0.000	27.1	53.7	26.6***	0.000	-13.4**	0.011	-17.2***	0.007	-15.5**	0.014	-13.6**	0.034	-10.6*	0.098
Reduced Portion Size	36.0	39.3	3.3	0.295	31.5	43.5	12.0***	0.006	-8.7	0.104	-10.8*	0.085	-11.1*	0.085	-9.1	0.135	-9.6	0.131
Reduced Quant Consumed by Adults	41.9	44.2	2.2	0.449	38.7	55.9	17.3***	0.000	-15.0***	0.002	-19.7***	0.001	-19.4***	0.001	-11.1*	0.068	-10.8*	0.076
Livelihood Coping Strategy																		
Index for Livelihood Coping	6.1	6.9	0.8***	0.000	6.1	6.9	0.8**	0.020	0.0	0.942	-0.4	0.470	.	.	0.6	0.156	.	.
No Livelihood Coping	4.0	4.7	0.7	0.615	4.6	3.9	-0.7	0.707	1.3	0.544	1.2	0.668	1.2	0.646	1.2	0.682	1.3	0.669
At Least Some Livelihood Coping	96.0	95.3	-0.7	0.615	95.4	96.1	0.7	0.707	-1.3	0.544	-1.2	0.668	-1.2	0.646	-1.2	0.682	-1.3	0.669
Stress	93.1	91.2	-2.0	0.283	92.8	91.2	-1.6	0.503	-0.4	0.900	-2.3	0.516	-2.5	0.440	-1.2	0.739	-1.3	0.689
Crisis	40.7	56.4	15.6***	0.000	43.1	60.3	17.2***	0.000	-1.5	0.780	-5.8	0.364	-5.8	0.369	-5.1	0.419	-4.8	0.455
Emergency	26.8	35.5	8.6***	0.003	22.7	26.4	3.7	0.292	4.9	0.288	0.3	0.957	-1.1	0.872	7.3	0.185	6.5	0.322
Food Consumption Score																		
Food Consumption Score	53.4	47.8	-5.5***	0.000	53.2	44.5	-8.6***	0.000	3.1*	0.090	4.0*	0.095	.	.	1.6	0.486	.	.
Poor	9.4	15.8	6.4***	0.002	8.7	28.6	19.9***	0.000	-13.5***	0.001	-14.2***	0.003	-11.1**	0.020	-9.6**	0.044	-8.6*	0.086
Borderline	19.0	26.6	7.6**	0.012	23.0	20.5	-2.5	0.514	10.2**	0.039	9.2	0.108	9.2	0.111	9.5*	0.095	9.9*	0.090
Acceptable	71.6	57.6	-14.0***	0.000	68.3	50.9	-17.3***	0.000	3.3	0.498	5.0	0.419	4.1	0.497	0.1	0.981	-0.5	0.929
Monthly Income Excluding ESSN-CCTE																		
Total	1,256.9	1,906.2	649.3***	0.000	831.5	1,045.0	213.5***	0.001	435.8***	0.000	209.9*	0.065	.	.	284.7***	0.005	.	.
Per Adult Equivalent	314.8	458.2	143.4***	0.000	216.3	260.9	44.6***	0.003	98.8***	0.000	74.9***	0.007	.	.	66.9**	0.011	.	.
Monthly Expenditure																		
Total	3,219.0	3,726.0	507.0***	0.000	2,824.8	3,206.3	381.6***	0.000	125.4	0.329	-20.4	0.883	.	.	22.7	0.868	.	.
Per Adult Equivalent	802.1	888.4	86.3***	0.000	729.9	804.5	74.6***	0.001	11.7	0.679	27.5	0.438	.	.	-30.0	0.368	.	.
Monthly Food Expenditure																		
Total	1,374.5	1,793.0	418.6***	0.000	1,171.2	1,513.1	341.9***	0.000	76.7	0.359	75.0	0.412	.	.	90.2	0.308	.	.
Per Adult Equivalent	339.8	417.5	77.7***	0.000	302.1	373.3	71.2***	0.000	6.5	0.722	24.1	0.271	.	.	3.7	0.861	.	.
Monthly Non-Food Expenditure																		
Total	1,844.6	1,933.0	88.4	0.106	1,653.6	1,693.2	39.7	0.547	48.8	0.569	-95.4	0.354	.	.	-67.5	0.479	.	.
Per Adult Equivalent	462.3	470.9	8.6	0.488	427.9	431.2	3.4	0.822	5.2	0.788	3.4	0.894	.	.	-33.7	0.153	.	.
Debt																		
Total Debt	4,451.2	3,830.5	-620.7	0.216	3,618.6	3,168.4	-450.2	0.470	-170.4	0.831	-336.9	0.747	.	.	-222.0	0.838	.	.
Per Adult Equivalent Debt	1,067.7	895.4	-172.3*	0.080	913.8	779.7	-134.1	0.310	-38.3	0.816	72.7	0.742	.	.	-47.3	0.834	.	.
Incur Debt in the Last 3 Months	84.2	74.0	-10.2***	0.000	77.1	79.2	2.1	0.511	-12.3***	0.003	-14.9***	0.009	-14.6***	0.006	-14.4***	0.006	-14.2***	0.004
Having Debt	89.4	84.8	-4.6**	0.024	87.3	86.4	-0.9	0.688	-3.7	0.229	-2.0	0.610	-2.4	0.513	-1.9	0.609	-1.7	0.637
Sample Size	578.0	578.0	.	.	321.0	321.0	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.

Source: PDM10-12 Panel data. The treatment group (T) includes people whose main income source changed from non-labour income in PDM 10 to labour income in PDM 12. The control group (C) includes people whose main income source did not change from PDM 10 to PDM 12 and remained non-labour income.
*note: .01 - ***; .05 - **; .1 - *;*

Annex 2.8 Calculation of Expenditures, Income and Debt in Real Values and the Per Adult Equivalent Values

Calculation of Expenditures, Income and Debt in Real Values

For the analysis in the report, in PDMs and IVS, expenditures, income and debt are inflated to September 2021 prices. In order to do this, regional CPIs and Turkey's CPI has been used as reported in TURKSTAT.[122] Household expenditure/income/debt has been divided by the Regional CPI at the survey month and then multiplied by the Turkey's CPI in September 2021. The following equation has been used:

$$Real\ expenditure_{09-2021} = Nominal\ expenidture_{Survey\ month} * \frac{Turkey's\ CPI\ index_{09-2021}}{Regional\ CPI\ index_{Survey\ month}}$$

This equation was also used similarly for debt and income. Hence all the comparisons and the analysis present real values as in September 2021 prices.

Calculation of Per Adult Equivalent Expenditure, Income or Debt

For the analysis in the report, in PDMs and IVS, to take into account economies of scale, per adult equivalent values are calculated by dividing the total expenditure, income or debt by the total number of adult equivalent individuals in the household. Total number of adult equivalent individuals are calculated by giving a weight of 0.7 to each adult after the first adult and giving 0.5 weight to each child. This is the OECD equivalence scale.[123]

Annex 2.9 Calculation of Poverty Lines

For the analysis in the report, we have used World Bank's international poverty lines of 5.5 USD, 3.2 USD and 1.9 USD per person per day. For the calculation of poverty lines in local currency in the analysis, we made use of the information provided in PovCalNet of World Bank. PovCalNet "is the source of, and allows users to replicate, the Bank's official global, regional and internationally comparable economy level poverty estimates published in the World Development Indicators and the Poverty and Shared Prosperity report".[124]

In PovCalNet, for calculating the poverty lines in local currency, the poverty lines at PPP first are converted to local currencies in 2011 prices and are then converted to the prices for the relevant year using the available Consumer Price Index (CPI) as provided in IMF's International Financial Statistics.[125] Using this same methodology, we also calculated poverty lines in local currency in September 2021 prices. Hence for instance, for the poverty line at 5.5 USD per person per day the following equation is used:

$$PL\ in\ local\ currency_{5.5\ USD\ (09-2021)} = PL\ in\ PPP\$\ per\ Month_{5.5\ USD} *\ PPP_{2011} * \frac{CPI\ index_{09-2021}}{CPI\ index_{2011}}$$

[122] CPI indices are obtained from TURKSTAT's online database.
[123] Source: https://www.oecd.org/economy/growth/OECD-Note-EquivalenceScales.pdf
[124] http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/home.aspx
[125] http://iresearch.worldbank.org/PovcalNet/methodology.aspx

Poverty lines in PPP$ per month are reported in PovCalNet and obtained from there. PPP_{2011} is reported as "1.13468" in PovCalNet for Turkey and is the revised PPP for 2011.[126] Regarding the CPIs, the yearly index is used for 2011 while the monthly index is used for September 2021 for Turkey as reported in IMF's Database. Exact values used in the analysis and the calculated poverty lines at local currency can be found in the table below.

Table 17 Poverty lines in local currency and other necessary parameters to calculate them

Poverty line in PPP$/Day	Poverty line in PPP$/Month	2011 PPP	September 2021 CPI conversion (CPI 09-2021 /CPI 2011)	Poverty lines in local currency - TL (September 2021)
5.5	167.29	1.13	3.00	570.29
3.2	97.33			331.80
1.9	57.79			197.01

Tables Annex 2.10 Coping Indices and Food Consumption Score

Livelihood based coping strategies are divided into the following categories as in the table below. The categorization for PDMs is the same as the categorization used in PDM reports.[127] No categorization was done in the IVS report, hence similar coping strategies with PDM and previous CVMEs were categorized into the related parts.

[126] This value also corresponds to the same rate as reported in World Bank's International Comparison Program (ICP) for Annual PPP for 2011 for Households and NPISHS Final Consumption Expenditure. Accessed from: https://databank.worldbank.org/embed/ICP-Annual-PPPs/id/8b9dca71?inf=n

[127] IFRC & TRC. (2021). Cash Assistance in Times of COVID-19 Impacts on refugees living in Turkey. Ankara: Turkey.

Table 18 Categories of livelihood coping strategies

Severity		
	IVS	PDMs
Stress	• Selling household goods (radio, furniture, television, jewelry etc.) • Spent savings • Bought food on credit • Borrowed money	• Sold household assets/goods (jewelry, refrigerator, television, electronic devices, etc.) • Spent savings • Bought food on credit • Borrowed money from non-relatives/friends to cover basic needs (food, education, health,...) • Gather unusual types of food (from the garbage, left-overs from restaurants, immature/rotten food, etc.)
Crisis	• Sell productive assets or means of transport (Sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc.) • Reduce essential nonfood expenditures such as education, health, etc. • Withdrew children from school	• Sold productive assets or means of transport (tools, bicycle, car) • Withdrew children (under 18) from school • Reduced expenses on health to cover other basic needs • Reduced expenses on education to cover other basic needs
Emergency	• Have children under 16 years old involved in income generation • Marriage of children under 16 to decrease the number of dependent in the HH • A household member left/moved elsewhere in Turkey due to lack of resources to maintain them; • Begged • Adults accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs (theft, survival sex, etc.) • Children under 16 yo accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs • Sent an adult household member back to Syria to seek work	• The entire household had to move to another location or change the type of accommodation (in order to reduce rental expenditure) • Sent children (under the age of 18) to work in order to generate additional income/resources • Sent household members to beg • Members of the household returned to Syria to provide resources for the household or to reduce household expenditure

In order to compare the outcomes related to coping more effectively, we turned them into indices using a method similar to "The Coping Strategies Index" (WFP).[128] Each coping strategy takes a severity score and the indices are calculated by summing up these scores for each household. For the case of consumption coping index, number of days the strategy has been used is also factored in in the calculation.

Table 19 Severity scores used to construct the indices in IVS and PDMs

IVS	Severity Score
Consumption based	
Relied on less preferred, less expensive food	1
Borrowed food or relied on help from friends or relatives	2
Reduced the number of meals eaten per day	1
Restrict consumption by adults in order to young-small children to eat	3
Reduced portion size of meals	1
Livelihood based	
Selling household goods (radio, furniture, television, jewelry etc.)	2
Spent savings	1
Bought food on credit	2
Borrowed money	2
Sell productive assets or means of transport (Sewing machine, wheelbarrow, bicycle, car, etc.)	3
Reduce essential nonfood expenditures such as education, health, etc.	2
Withdrew children from school	3
Have children under 16 years old involved in income generation	4
Marriage of children under 16 to decrease the number of dependent in the HH	4
A household member left/moved elsewhere in Turkey due to lack of resources to maintain them;	3
Begged	4
Adults accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs (theft, survival sex, etc.)	4
Children under 16 yo accept high risk, illegal, socially degrading or exploitative temporary jobs	4
Sent an adult household member back to Syria to seek work	4

[128] https://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/manual_guide_proced/wfp211058.pdf

Table 19 Severity scores used to construct the indices in IVS and PDMs

PDMs	Severity Score
Consumption based	
Rely on less preferred, less expensive food	1
Borrow food or rely on help from friends or relatives	2
Reduce number of meals eaten per day	1
Reduce quantities consumed by adults so children can eat	3
Reduce portion size of meals	1
Livelihood based	
Sold household assets/goods (jewelry, refrigerator, television, electronic devices, etc.)	2
Spent savings	1
Bought food on credit	2
Borrowed money from non-relatives/friends to cover basic needs (food, education, health,…)	2
Gather unusual types of food (from the garbage, left-overs from restaurants, immature/rotten food, etc.)	4
Sold productive assets or means of transport (tools, bicycle, car)	3
Withdrew children (under 18) from school	3
Reduced expenses on health to cover other basic needs	2
Reduced expenses on education to cover other basic needs	2
The entire household had to move to another location or change the type of accommodation (in order to reduce rental expenditure)	3
Sent children (under the age of 18) to work in order to generate additional income/resources	4
Sent household members to beg	4
Members of the household returned to Syria to provide resources for the household or to reduce household expenditure	4

Note: These severity scores are constructed using a similar methodology tothe one provided in: «WFP, The Coping Strategies Index: Field Methods Manual 2nd Edition, January 2008» and through discussions among researchers. The same scores were also used for instance in the Strategic Mid-Term Evaluation of the Facility for Refugees in Turkey in the analysis of PDMs and CVME.[129]

[129] Sida, L.., Murray, J., Aran, M., Abdelkhaliq Zamora, N., Talbot, C., Dyke, E., and Watkins, F. (2021). Strategic Mid-Term Evaluation of the Facility for Refugees in Turkey 2016-2019/2020 Final Report Volume III: Annexes. Brussels: European Commission

Annex 2.11 PDM7-11 Results Tables

Table 20 Cross-tabulations for the overall ESSN applicant population, using PDM7, PDM8, PDM10 and PDM11

	PDM 7	PDM 8	Difference	PDM 8	PDM 10	Difference	PDM 10	PDM 11	Difference	PDM 7	PDM 11	Difference
Main Source of Income												
Labour Income	79.7	86.7	7.0***	86.7	66.0	-20.7***	66.0	80.3	14.2***	79.7	80.3	0.6
Skilled Labour Income	33.4	35.3	1.9	35.3	28.9	-6.4***	28.9	31.0	2.1*	33.4	31.0	-2.4*
Unskilled Labour Income	46.3	51.4	5.1***	51.4	37.1	-14.3***	37.1	49.2	12.1***	46.3	49.2	2.9**
ESSN Card	14.0	9.3	-4.7***	9.3	25.5	16.2***	25.5	12.6	-13.0***	14.0	12.6	-1.4
Other Income Sources	6.4	4.0	-2.3***	4.0	8.4	4.4***	8.4	7.2	-1.3**	6.4	7.2	0.8
Working Individuals												
# of Working Individuals in the HH	1.2	1.2	0.0**	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.0	1.2	1.2	0.1***
At Least One Working Individual in the HH	85.7	91.3	5.6***	91.3	88.9	-2.3***	88.9	90.7	1.8**	85.7	90.7	5.0***
# of Working Individuals												
0	14.3	8.7	-5.6***	8.7	11.1	2.3***	11.1	9.3	-1.8**	14.3	9.3	-5.0***
1	62.4	68.1	5.7***	68.1	65.6	-2.4*	65.6	66.9	1.2	62.4	66.9	4.5***
More than 1	23.3	23.2	-0.1	23.2	23.3	0.1	23.3	23.9	0.6	23.3	23.9	0.6
Consumption Coping Strategy												
Index for Cons Coping	11.1	10.7	-0.4	10.7	10.5	-0.2	10.5	11.5	0.9***	11.1	11.5	0.4
No Cons Coping	8.3	8.5	0.2	8.5	8.5	0.0	8.5	10.4	1.9**	8.3	10.4	2.1**
At Least Some Cons Coping	91.7	91.5	-0.2	91.5	91.5	0.0	91.5	89.6	-1.9**	91.7	89.6	-2.1**
Less Expensive Food	82.0	83.2	1.3	83.2	81.2	-2.0**	81.2	75.5	-5.7***	82.0	75.5	-6.4***
Borrowed Food	16.9	17.9	1.0	17.9	19.6	1.7	19.6	16.8	-2.9***	16.9	16.8	-0.2
Reduced Number of Meals	35.9	36.4	0.5	36.4	36.9	0.4	36.9	42.9	6.0***	35.9	42.9	7.0***
Reduced Portion Size	37.2	32.5	-4.8***	32.5	36.3	3.9***	36.3	39.4	3.1**	37.2	39.4	2.2
Reduced Quant Consumed by Adults	24.6	20.6	-4.0***	20.6	39.9	19.4***	39.9	46.6	6.6***	24.6	46.6	22.0***
Livelihood Coping Strategy												
Index for Livelihood Coping	6.5	6.5	0.1	6.5	6.2	-0.3***	6.2	6.5	0.2**	6.5	6.5	0.0
No Livelihood Coping	8.3	8.5	0.1	8.5	5.6	-2.9***	5.6	6.3	0.7	8.3	6.3	-2.0***
At Least Some Livelihood Coping	91.7	91.5	-0.1	91.5	94.4	2.9***	94.4	93.7	-0.7	91.7	93.7	2.0***
Stress	85.1	84.5	-0.6	84.5	88.8	4.3***	88.8	87.5	-1.3	85.1	87.5	2.4**
Sold Assets	22.5	22.6	0.1	22.6	26.1	3.5***	26.1	23.1	-3.0***	22.5	23.1	0.7
Spent Savings	14.4	10.5	-3.9***	10.5	15.8	5.3***	15.8	17.8	2.0**	14.4	17.8	3.4***
Bought Food on Credit	65.3	67.4	2.2*	67.4	68.6	1.2	68.6	67.6	-1.1	65.3	67.6	2.3*
Borrowed Money	64.0	65.4	1.4	65.4	57.1	-8.3***	57.1	51.2	-5.9***	64.0	51.2	-12.8***
Gathered Unusual Food	17.5	16.5	-1.0	16.5	11.7	-4.8***	11.7	10.9	-0.8	17.5	10.9	-6.6***
Crisis	50.1	49.4	-0.8	49.4	47.1	-2.3*	47.1	54.8	7.7***	50.1	54.8	4.7***
Sold Productive Assets	1.9	2.2	0.3	2.2	3.8	1.5***	3.8	4.7	0.9*	1.9	4.7	2.7***
Withdrew Children from School	6.2	7.5	1.3*	7.5	8.6	1.1	8.6	8.2	-0.4	6.2	8.2	1.9***
Reduced Exp on Education	31.7	26.5	-5.2***	26.5	23.8	-2.7**	23.8	31.6	7.7***	31.7	31.6	-0.2
Reduced Exp on Health	28.2	32.0	3.8***	32.0	28.1	-3.9***	28.1	34.8	6.7***	28.2	34.8	6.7***
Emergency	29.2	30.9	1.7	30.9	28.5	-2.5**	28.5	31.9	3.4***	29.2	31.9	2.7**
Moved to Another Location	17.4	18.1	0.7	18.1	14.1	-3.9***	14.1	15.1	1.0	17.4	15.1	-2.3**
Sent Children to Work	11.8	12.7	0.8	12.7	14.5	1.8*	14.5	16.5	2.0**	11.8	16.5	4.7***
Sent HH Members to Beg	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.8	0.7***	0.8	2.0	1.2***	0.1	2.0	1.9***
Return to Syria	3.5	3.6	0.1	3.6	3.1	-0.5	3.1	2.7	-0.3	3.5	2.7	-0.8
FCS												
Food Consumption Score	56.7	59.1	2.5***	59.1	54.9	-4.2***	54.9	45.9	-9.0***	56.7	45.9	-10.8***
Poor	4.5	2.7	-1.7***	2.7	8.4	5.7***	8.4	19.8	11.4***	4.5	19.8	15.4***
Borderline	21.4	18.4	-3.0***	18.4	19.6	1.2	19.6	27.7	8.1***	21.4	27.7	6.3***
Acceptable	74.1	78.8	4.7***	78.8	72.0	-6.8***	72.0	52.5	-19.5***	74.1	52.5	-21.6***
Monthly Expenditure												
Total	3,808.1	3,720.1	-88.0*	3,720.1	3,599.5	-120.7***	3,599.5	3,769.7	170.2***	3,808.1	3,769.7	-38.4
Per Adult Equivalent	931.0	932.6	1.6	932.6	900.7	-31.9***	900.7	935.9	35.1***	931.0	935.9	4.8
Monthly Food Expenditure												
Total	1,633.5	1,623.9	-9.6	1,623.9	1,534.8	-89.1***	1,534.8	1,719.5	184.8***	1,633.5	1,719.5	86.0***
Per Adult Equivalent	394.2	400.6	6.4	400.6	381.7	-18.9***	381.7	416.7	35.0***	394.2	416.7	22.5***
Monthly Non-Food Expenditure												
Total	2,174.6	2,096.2	-78.4**	2,096.2	2,064.7	-31.5	2,064.7	2,050.1	-14.6	2,174.6	2,050.1	-124.5***
Per Adult Equivalent	536.8	532.1	-4.8	532.1	519.1	-13.0	519.1	519.2	0.1	536.8	519.2	-17.7**
Expenditure-Based Poverty Rate												
1,9 USD	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2**	0.3	0.7	0.4	0.2	0.7	0.5*
3,2 USD	1.7	1.2	-0.5	1.2	1.9	0.7*	1.9	2.5	0.7	1.7	2.5	0.8
5,5 USD	15.5	15.3	-0.2	15.3	19.5	4.2***	19.5	16.3	-3.2***	15.5	16.3	0.8
Debt												
Total	2,517.5	2,905.5	387.9**	2,905.5	3,852.2	946.7***	3,852.2	3,176.0	-676.1***	2,517.5	3,176.0	658.5***
Per Adult Equivalent	632.9	745.7	112.8***	745.7	953.6	208.0***	953.6	810.1	-143.6***	632.9	810.1	177.2***
Incur Debt in the Last 3 Months	76.3	76.7	0.4	76.7	75.8	-0.8	75.8	72.2	-3.6***	76.3	72.2	-4.1***
Having Debt	75.0	75.9	0.9	75.9	82.2	6.2***	82.2	79.5	-2.7***	75.0	79.5	4.5***
Sample Size	4,063.0	3,971.0	.	3,971.0	5,148.0	.	5,148.0	3,983.0	.	4,063.0	3,983.0	.

Source data: PDM7, PDM8, PDM 10 and PDM11, individual weights are used. Monthly expenditure and debt values are in September 2021 prices. See Annex 2.8 Calculation of Expenditures, Income and Debt in Real Values and the Per Adult Equivalent Values for the related methodology.
*note: .01 - ***; .05 - **; .1 - **

Table 21 Cross-tabulations for the ESSN beneficiary population, using PDM7, PDM8, PDM10 and PDM11

	PDM 7	PDM 8	Difference	PDM 8	PDM 10	Difference	PDM 10	PDM 11	Difference	PDM 7	PDM 11	Difference
Main Source of Income												
Labour Income	73.3	83.4	10.0***	83.4	50.7	-32.7***	50.7	75.0	24.3***	73.3	75.0	1.6
Skilled Labour Income	29.0	31.4	2.4	31.4	14.0	-17.3***	14.0	25.3	11.3***	29.0	25.3	-3.6**
Unskilled Labour Income	44.4	52.0	7.6***	52.0	36.6	-15.4***	36.6	49.6	13.0***	44.4	49.6	5.3***
ESSN Card	23.2	15.1	-8.0***	15.1	45.5	30.4***	45.5	21.6	-23.9***	23.2	21.6	-1.6
Other Income Sources	3.5	1.5	-2.0***	1.5	3.9	2.3***	3.9	3.4	-0.5	3.5	3.4	-0.1
Working Individuals												
# of Working Individuals in the HH	1.1	1.1	0.1***	1.1	1.1	0.0	1.1	1.2	0.1***	1.1	1.2	0.1***
At Least One Working Individual in the HH	82.1	89.2	7.1***	89.2	86.4	-2.8**	86.4	90.2	3.8***	82.1	90.2	8.1***
# of Working Individuals												
0	17.9	10.8	-7.1***	10.8	13.6	2.8**	13.6	9.8	-3.8***	17.9	9.8	-8.1***
1	63.6	69.8	6.2***	69.8	68.8	-1.0	68.8	68.8	0.0	63.6	68.8	5.2***
More than 1	18.6	19.4	0.9	19.4	17.6	-1.8	17.6	21.5	3.8**	18.6	21.5	2.9*
Consumption Coping Strategy												
Index for Cons Coping	10.4	10.7	0.3	10.7	9.3	-1.4***	9.3	11.5	2.2***	10.4	11.5	1.1***
No Cons Coping	9.6	8.4	-1.2	8.4	6.8	-1.5	6.8	10.1	3.3***	9.6	10.1	0.6
At Least Some Cons Coping	90.4	91.6	1.2	91.6	93.2	1.5	93.2	89.9	-3.3***	90.4	89.9	-0.6
Less Expensive Food	80.6	83.9	3.3**	83.9	82.4	-1.5	82.4	75.3	-7.1***	80.6	75.3	-5.3***
Borrowed Food	16.7	19.0	2.2	19.0	23.0	4.0***	23.0	16.7	-6.3***	16.7	16.7	0.0
Reduced Number of Meals	31.1	36.3	5.2***	36.3	30.5	-5.8***	30.5	40.8	10.3***	31.1	40.8	9.7***
Reduced Portion Size	34.5	33.5	-1.0	33.5	30.0	-3.6**	30.0	40.7	10.7***	34.5	40.7	6.2***
Reduced Quant Consumed by Adults	24.9	21.6	-3.3**	21.6	40.7	19.1***	40.7	49.0	8.3***	24.9	49.0	24.1***
Livelihood Coping Strategy												
Index for Livelihood Coping	6.4	6.4	0.0	6.4	5.7	-0.7***	5.7	6.6	0.9***	6.4	6.6	0.2
No Livelihood Coping	8.4	8.5	0.1	8.5	6.0	-2.5***	6.0	5.6	-0.3	8.4	5.6	-2.8***
At Least Some Livelihood Coping	91.6	91.5	-0.1	91.5	94.0	2.5***	94.0	94.4	0.3	91.6	94.4	2.8***
Stress	84.7	84.3	-0.4	84.3	89.3	5.0***	89.3	89.0	-0.3	84.7	89.0	4.3***
Sold Assets	19.5	20.4	0.8	20.4	25.5	5.2***	25.5	21.7	-3.9**	19.5	21.7	2.1
Spent Savings	12.8	9.9	-2.9**	9.9	12.0	2.1*	12.0	16.1	4.1***	12.8	16.1	3.3**
Bought Food on Credit	66.6	68.2	1.6	68.2	73.7	5.5***	73.7	71.9	-1.8	66.6	71.9	5.3***
Borrowed Money	63.4	62.6	-0.8	62.6	57.6	-5.0***	57.6	50.0	-7.6***	63.4	50.0	-13.3***
Gathered Unusual Food	18.6	16.2	-2.5*	16.2	7.3	-8.9***	7.3	12.4	5.2***	18.6	12.4	-6.2***
Crisis	51.0	50.4	-0.6	50.4	37.6	-12.8***	37.6	55.4	17.8***	51.0	55.4	4.4**
Sold Productive Assets	1.6	2.2	0.6	2.2	3.8	1.5**	3.8	4.6	0.8	1.6	4.6	2.9***
Withdrew Children from School	5.7	8.3	2.6***	8.3	6.6	-1.8*	6.6	7.8	1.2	5.7	7.8	2.0**
Reduced Exp on Education	36.8	32.2	-4.6**	32.2	24.4	-7.8***	24.4	36.4	12.0***	36.8	36.4	-0.4
Reduced Exp on Health	27.0	28.7	1.7	28.7	16.4	-12.3***	16.4	31.6	15.2***	27.0	31.6	4.6***
Emergency	26.5	29.3	2.8	29.3	25.1	-4.2**	25.1	31.8	6.6***	26.5	31.8	5.2***
Moved to Another Location	14.2	14.7	0.5	14.7	10.3	-4.4***	10.3	13.7	3.4***	14.2	13.7	-0.5
Sent Children to Work	13.2	14.5	1.2	14.5	15.5	1.1	15.5	17.8	2.3	13.2	17.8	4.6***
Sent HH Members to Beg	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.3	0.2	0.3	1.8	1.5***	0.1	1.8	1.7***
Return to Syria	1.9	2.9	1.0*	2.9	2.2	-0.6	2.2	3.0	0.7	1.9	3.0	1.1*
FCS												
Food Consumption Score	56.5	59.1	2.7***	59.1	57.3	-1.8***	57.3	46.0	-11.3***	56.5	46.0	-10.5***
Poor	4.3	2.5	-1.8***	2.5	5.6	3.2***	5.6	20.0	14.3***	4.3	20.0	15.6***
Borderline	21.3	18.7	-2.6*	18.7	17.4	-1.3	17.4	27.7	10.3***	21.3	27.7	6.4***
Acceptable	74.4	78.8	4.4***	78.8	76.9	-1.9	76.9	52.4	-24.6***	74.4	52.4	-22.1***
Monthly Expenditure												
Total	3,872.9	3,747.8	-125.1**	3,747.8	3,493.9	-253.9***	3,493.9	3,840.8	346.9***	3,872.9	3,840.8	-32.1
Per Adult Equivalent	881.7	868.6	-13.1	868.6	821.1	-47.5***	821.1	886.7	65.6***	881.7	886.7	4.9
Monthly Food Expenditure												
Total	1,717.7	1,672.9	-44.8	1,672.9	1,508.0	-165.0***	1,508.0	1,797.1	289.1***	1,717.7	1,797.1	79.3*
Per Adult Equivalent	387.3	384.1	-3.2	384.1	352.4	-31.7***	352.4	405.1	52.7***	387.3	405.1	17.8**
Monthly Non-Food Expenditure												
Total	2,155.1	2,074.8	-80.3*	2,074.8	1,986.0	-88.9**	1,986.0	2,043.7	57.8	2,155.1	2,043.7	-111.4**
Per Adult Equivalent	494.4	484.5	-9.9	484.5	468.7	-15.8*	468.7	481.6	12.9	494.4	481.6	-12.9
Expenditure-Based Poverty Rate												
1,9 USD	0.2	0.0	-0.2	0.0	0.2	0.2***	0.2	0.9	0.7*	0.2	0.9	0.7
3,2 USD	2.1	1.0	-1.1*	1.0	1.7	0.7	1.7	3.0	1.3*	2.1	3.0	0.8
5,5 USD	17.2	16.7	-0.5	16.7	22.8	6.0***	22.8	18.1	-4.6***	17.2	18.1	0.9
Debt												
Total	2,209.7	2,545.8	336.1**	2,545.8	3,469.8	924.0***	3,469.8	2,969.4	-500.4*	2,209.7	2,969.4	759.7***
Per Adult Equivalent	511.2	590.5	79.4***	590.5	817.1	226.6***	817.1	692.5	-124.6*	511.2	692.5	181.4***
Incur Debt in the Last 3 Months	76.2	78.2	2.1	78.2	77.2	-1.0	77.2	72.1	-5.1***	76.2	72.1	-4.1**
Having Debt	74.8	77.1	2.3	77.1	84.3	7.2***	84.3	80.2	-4.1***	74.8	80.2	5.4***
Sample Size	2,121.0	2,005.0	.	2,005.0	2,585.0	.	2,585.0	2,028.0	.	2,121.0	2,028.0	.

Source data: PDM7, PDM8, PDM 10 and PDM11, individual weights are used. Monthly expenditure and debt values are in September 2021 prices. See Annex 2.8 Calculation of Expenditures, Income and Debt in Real Values and the Per Adult Equivalent Values for the related methodology.
*note: .01 - ***; .05 - **; .1 - *;*

Table 22 Cross-tabulations for the ESSN non-beneficiary population, using PDM7, PDM8, PDM10 and PDM11

	PDM 7	PDM 8	Difference	PDM 8	PDM 10	Difference	PDM 10	PDM 11	Difference	PDM 7	PDM 11	Difference
Main Source of Income												
Labour Income	88.8	91.2	2.4**	91.2	85.1	-6.1***	85.1	87.1	2.0	88.8	87.1	-1.7
Skilled Labour Income	39.7	40.5	0.8	40.5	47.3	6.8***	47.3	38.4	-8.9***	39.7	38.4	-1.3
Unskilled Labour Income	49.1	50.7	1.6	50.7	37.8	-12.9***	37.8	48.7	10.9***	49.1	48.7	-0.4
ESSN Card	0.8	1.5	0.8	1.5	0.8	-0.7	0.8	0.9	0.1	0.8	0.9	0.1
Other Income Sources	10.4	7.3	-3.1***	7.3	14.1	6.8***	14.1	12.0	-2.1*	10.4	12.0	1.6
Working Individuals												
# of Working Individuals in the HH	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.3	1.2	-0.1*	1.3	1.2	-0.1
At Least One Working Individual in the HH	90.8	94.0	3.2***	94.0	92.0	-1.9**	92.0	91.4	-0.6	90.8	91.4	0.6
# of Working Individuals												
0	9.2	6.0	-3.2***	6.0	8.0	1.9**	8.0	8.6	0.6	9.2	8.6	-0.6
1	60.6	65.8	5.1***	65.8	61.7	-4.0**	61.7	64.4	2.6	60.6	64.4	3.7*
More than 1	30.2	28.2	-2.0	28.2	30.3	2.1	30.3	27.0	-3.3*	30.2	27.0	-3.2*
Consumption Coping Strategy												
Index for Cons Coping	12.0	10.7	-1.3***	10.7	12.0	1.3***	12.0	11.3	-0.6*	12.0	11.3	-0.7*
No Cons Coping	6.4	8.6	2.2**	8.6	10.6	2.0*	10.6	10.7	0.1	6.4	10.7	4.2***
At Least Some Cons Coping	93.6	91.4	-2.2**	91.4	89.4	-2.0*	89.4	89.3	-0.1	93.6	89.3	-4.2***
Less Expensive Food	83.9	82.3	-1.6	82.3	79.8	-2.5*	79.8	75.8	-4.0***	83.9	75.8	-8.1***
Borrowed Food	17.3	16.6	-0.7	16.6	15.5	-1.1	15.5	16.9	1.4	17.3	16.9	-0.4
Reduced Number of Meals	42.9	36.6	-6.2***	36.6	44.8	8.2***	44.8	45.7	0.9	42.9	45.7	2.8
Reduced Portion Size	41.1	31.0	-10.1***	31.0	44.2	13.2***	44.2	37.7	-6.5***	41.1	37.7	-3.4*
Reduced Quant Consumed by Adults	24.0	19.1	-4.9***	19.1	38.9	19.8***	38.9	43.4	4.5**	24.0	43.4	19.4***
Livelihood Coping Strategy												
Index for Livelihood Coping	6.6	6.7	0.1	6.7	6.9	0.2	6.9	6.3	-0.6***	6.6	6.3	-0.2
No Livelihood Coping	8.2	8.5	0.3	8.5	5.2	-3.3***	5.2	7.3	2.1**	8.2	7.3	-0.9
At Least Some Livelihood Coping	91.8	91.5	-0.3	91.5	94.8	3.3***	94.8	92.7	-2.1**	91.8	92.7	0.9
Stress	85.6	84.8	-0.9	84.8	88.1	3.3***	88.1	85.5	-2.6**	85.6	85.5	-0.1
Sold Assets	26.7	25.6	-1.1	25.6	26.9	1.3	26.9	25.1	-1.8	26.7	25.1	-1.6
Spent Savings	16.7	11.4	-5.3***	11.4	20.6	9.2***	20.6	20.0	-0.6	16.7	20.0	3.3**
Bought Food on Credit	63.4	66.4	3.0	66.4	62.4	-4.0**	62.4	62.0	-0.4	63.4	62.0	-1.4
Borrowed Money	64.9	69.2	4.3**	69.2	56.6	-12.6***	56.6	52.7	-3.9**	64.9	52.7	-12.1***
Gathered Unusual Food	15.8	16.9	1.1	16.9	17.1	0.2	17.1	9.0	-8.2***	15.8	9.0	-6.9***
Crisis	49.0	48.0	-1.0	48.0	58.9	10.9***	58.9	54.1	-4.8***	49.0	54.1	5.1***
Sold Productive Assets	2.4	2.3	-0.1	2.3	3.8	1.5***	3.8	4.8	1.0	2.4	4.8	2.4***
Withdrew Children from School	7.0	6.4	-0.6	6.4	11.0	4.7***	11.0	8.7	-2.3**	7.0	8.7	1.8
Reduced Exp on Education	24.5	19.0	-5.5***	19.0	23.2	4.2***	23.2	25.4	2.2	24.5	25.4	0.9
Reduced Exp on Health	29.9	36.4	6.5***	36.4	42.6	6.2***	42.6	39.0	-3.6**	29.9	39.0	9.1***
Emergency	33.1	33.2	0.1	33.2	32.6	-0.5	32.6	32.1	-0.6	33.1	32.1	-1.0
Moved to Another Location	21.9	22.6	0.7	22.6	18.8	-3.7**	18.8	16.9	-2.0	21.9	16.9	-5.0***
Sent Children to Work	9.8	10.3	0.5	10.3	13.3	3.0**	13.3	14.9	1.6	9.8	14.9	5.0***
Sent HH Members to Beg	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.1	1.3	1.3***	1.3	2.2	0.9*	0.0	2.2	2.2***
Return to Syria	5.9	4.6	-1.3	4.6	4.1	-0.5	4.1	2.4	-1.7***	5.9	2.4	-3.5***
FCS												
Food Consumption Score	56.9	59.1	2.2***	59.1	52.0	-7.1***	52.0	45.8	-6.2***	56.9	45.8	-11.2***
Poor	4.7	3.1	-1.6**	3.1	11.9	8.8***	11.9	19.7	7.9***	4.7	19.7	15.0***
Borderline	21.6	18.0	-3.6**	18.0	22.3	4.2***	22.3	27.7	5.5***	21.6	27.7	6.1***
Acceptable	73.6	78.9	5.2***	78.9	65.9	-13.0***	65.9	52.6	-13.3***	73.6	52.6	-21.1***
Monthly Expenditure												
Total	3,715.0	3,683.1	-31.8	3,683.1	3,730.3	47.1	3,730.3	3,677.4	-52.9	3,715.0	3,677.4	-37.6
Per Adult Equivalent	1,001.9	1,018.3	16.4	1,018.3	999.4	-18.8	999.4	999.6	0.2	1,001.9	999.6	-2.2
Monthly Food Expenditure												
Total	1,512.4	1,558.3	45.9	1,558.3	1,568.0	9.7	1,568.0	1,619.0	51.1	1,512.4	1,619.0	106.6***
Per Adult Equivalent	404.0	422.6	18.5**	422.6	417.9	-4.7	417.9	431.7	13.8*	404.0	431.7	27.6***
Monthly Non-Food Expenditure												
Total	2,202.6	2,124.8	-77.7	2,124.8	2,162.3	37.5	2,162.3	2,058.4	-103.9***	2,202.6	2,058.4	-144.2***
Per Adult Equivalent	597.8	595.7	-2.1	595.7	581.5	-14.1	581.5	568.0	-13.6	597.8	568.0	-29.9**
Expenditure-Based Poverty Rate												
1,9 USD	0.2	0.1	-0.1	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.1	0.2	0.5	0.3
3,2 USD	1.2	1.5	0.3	1.5	2.1	0.6	2.1	2.0	-0.1	1.2	2.0	0.8
5,5 USD	13.0	13.3	0.3	13.3	15.5	2.2	15.5	13.8	-1.6	13.0	13.8	0.9
Debt												
Total	2,960.1	3,386.8	426.7	3,386.8	4,325.9	939.2**	4,325.9	3,443.9	-882.0**	2,960.1	3,443.9	483.8**
Per Adult Equivalent	807.8	953.3	145.5	953.3	1,122.8	169.5	1,122.8	962.5	-160.3**	807.8	962.5	154.7***
Incur Debt in the Last 3 Months	76.4	74.6	-1.9	74.6	74.1	-0.4	74.1	72.3	-1.8	76.4	72.3	-4.1**
Having Debt	75.3	74.4	-0.9	74.4	79.5	5.1***	79.5	78.5	-1.0	75.3	78.5	3.2**
Sample Size	1,942.0	1,966.0	.	1,966.0	2,563.0	.	2,563.0	1,955.0	.	1,942.0	1,955.0	.

Source data: PDM7, PDM8, PDM 10 and PDM11, individual weights are used. Monthly expenditure and debt values are in September 2021 prices. See Annex 2.8 Calculation of Expenditures, Income and Debt in Real Values and the Per Adult Equivalent Values for the related methodology.
*note: .01 - ***; .05 - **; .1 - **

Table 23 Cross-tabulations comparing beneficiary and non-beneficiary populations for each of PDM7, PDM8, PDM10 and PDM11

	PDM 7-Non-Beneficiary	PDM 7-Beneficiary	Difference	PDM 8-Non-Beneficiary	PDM 8-Beneficiary	Difference	PDM 10-Non-Beneficiary	PDM 10-Beneficiary	Difference	PDM 11-Non-Beneficiary	PDM11-Beneficiary	Difference
Main Source of Income												
Labour Income	88.8	73.3	-15.5***	91.2	83.4	-7.8***	85.1	50.7	-34.5***	87.1	75.0	-12.1***
Skilled Labour Income	39.7	29.0	-10.8***	40.5	31.4	-9.2***	47.3	14.0	-33.3***	38.4	25.3	-13.1***
Unskilled Labour Income	49.1	44.4	-4.7**	50.7	52.0	1.3	37.8	36.6	-1.1	48.7	49.6	0.9
ESSN Card	0.8	23.2	22.4***	1.5	15.1	13.6***	0.8	45.5	44.7***	0.9	21.6	20.7***
Other Income Sources	10.4	3.5	-6.9***	7.3	1.5	-5.8***	14.1	3.9	-10.2***	12.0	3.4	-8.6***
Working Individuals												
# of Working Individuals in the HH	1.3	1.1	-0.2***	1.3	1.1	-0.2***	1.3	1.1	-0.2***	1.2	1.2	-0.1
At Least One Working Individual in the HH	90.8	82.1	-8.7***	94.0	89.2	-4.8***	92.0	86.4	-5.6***	91.4	90.2	-1.2
# of Working Individuals												
0	9.2	17.9	8.7***	6.0	10.8	4.8***	8.0	13.6	5.6***	8.6	9.8	1.2
1	60.6	63.6	2.9	65.8	69.8	4.0**	61.7	68.8	7.0***	64.4	68.8	4.4**
More than 1	30.2	18.6	-11.6***	28.2	19.4	-8.8***	30.3	17.6	-12.6***	27.0	21.5	-5.6***
Consumption Coping Strategy												
Index for Cons Coping	12.0	10.4	-1.6***	10.7	10.7	0.0	12.0	9.3	-2.6***	11.3	11.5	0.2
No Cons Coping	6.4	9.6	3.1***	8.6	8.4	-0.2	10.6	6.8	-3.8***	10.7	10.1	-0.6
At Least Some Cons Coping	93.6	90.4	-3.1***	91.4	91.6	0.2	89.4	93.2	3.8***	89.3	89.9	0.6
Less Expensive Food	83.9	80.6	-3.3**	82.3	83.9	1.7	79.8	82.4	2.7**	75.8	75.3	-0.5
Borrowed Food	17.3	16.7	-0.5	16.6	19.0	2.4	15.5	23.0	7.6***	16.9	16.7	-0.2
Reduced Number of Meals	42.9	31.1	-11.8***	36.6	36.3	-0.4	44.8	30.5	-14.3***	45.7	40.8	-4.9**
Reduced Portion Size	41.1	34.5	-6.6***	31.0	33.5	2.5	44.2	30.0	-14.2***	37.7	40.7	3.0
Reduced Quant Consumed by Adults	24.0	24.9	0.9	19.1	21.6	2.5	38.9	40.7	1.8	43.4	49.0	5.6***
Livelihood Coping Strategy												
Index for Livelihood Coping	6.6	6.4	-0.2	6.7	6.4	-0.2	6.9	5.7	-1.2***	6.3	6.6	0.2
No Livelihood Coping	8.2	8.4	0.2	8.5	8.5	0.0	5.2	6.0	0.8	7.3	5.6	-1.6*
At Least Some Livelihood Coping	91.8	91.6	-0.2	91.5	91.5	0.0	94.8	94.0	-0.8	92.7	94.4	1.6*
Stress	85.6	84.7	-0.9	84.8	84.3	-0.4	88.1	89.3	1.2	85.5	89.0	3.5***
Sold Assets	26.7	19.5	-7.2***	25.6	20.4	-5.2***	26.9	25.5	-1.3	25.1	21.7	-3.4**
Spent Savings	16.7	12.8	-3.9***	11.4	9.9	-1.5	20.6	12.0	-8.6***	20.0	16.1	-3.9***
Bought Food on Credit	63.4	66.6	3.3*	66.4	68.2	1.8	62.4	73.7	11.3***	62.0	71.9	9.9***
Borrowed Money	64.9	63.4	-1.5	69.2	62.6	-6.6***	56.6	57.6	1.0	52.7	50.0	-2.7
Gathered Unusual Food	15.8	18.6	2.8*	16.9	16.2	-0.8	17.1	7.3	-9.8***	9.0	12.4	3.5***
Crisis	49.0	51.0	2.0	48.0	50.4	2.4	58.9	37.6	-21.3***	54.1	55.4	1.3
Sold Productive Assets	2.4	1.6	-0.7	2.3	2.2	0.0	3.8	3.8	0.0	4.8	4.6	-0.2
Withdrew Children from School	7.0	5.7	-1.2	6.4	8.3	2.0*	11.0	6.6	-4.5***	8.7	7.8	-1.0
Reduced Exp on Education	24.5	36.8	12.2***	19.0	32.2	13.1***	23.2	24.4	1.2	25.4	36.4	11.0***
Reduced Exp on Health	29.9	27.0	-2.9*	36.4	28.7	-7.6***	42.6	16.4	-26.2***	39.0	31.6	-7.4***
Emergency	33.1	26.5	-6.6***	33.2	29.3	-3.9**	32.6	25.1	-7.5***	32.1	31.8	-0.3
Moved to Another Location	21.9	14.2	-7.6***	22.6	14.7	-7.9***	18.8	10.3	-8.5***	16.9	13.7	-3.2**
Sent Children to Work	9.8	13.2	3.4***	10.3	14.5	4.2***	13.3	15.5	2.3*	14.9	17.8	2.9*
Sent HH Members to Beg	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.3	-1.0***	2.2	1.8	-0.4
Return to Syria	5.9	1.9	-4.0***	4.6	2.9	-1.7**	4.1	2.2	-1.9***	2.4	3.0	0.6
FCS												
Food Consumption Score	56.9	56.5	-0.4	59.1	59.1	0.0	52.0	57.3	5.3***	45.8	46.0	0.2
Poor	4.7	4.3	-0.4	3.1	2.5	-0.6	11.9	5.6	-6.2***	19.7	20.0	0.2
Borderline	21.6	21.3	-0.4	18.0	18.7	0.7	22.3	17.4	-4.8***	27.7	27.7	0.0
Acceptable	73.6	74.4	0.8	78.9	78.8	-0.1	65.9	76.9	11.0***	52.6	52.4	-0.2
Monthly Expenditure												
Total	3,715.0	3,872.9	157.9**	3,683.1	3,747.8	64.6	3,730.3	3,493.9	-236.3***	3,677.4	3,840.8	163.4**
Per Adult Equivalent	1,001.9	881.7	-120.1***	1,018.3	868.6	-149.7***	999.4	821.1	-178.4***	999.6	886.7	-113.0***
Monthly Food Expenditure												
Total	1,512.4	1,717.7	205.3***	1,558.3	1,672.9	114.6***	1,568.0	1,508.0	-60.0**	1,619.0	1,797.1	178.0***
Per Adult Equivalent	404.0	387.3	-16.7**	422.6	384.1	-38.5***	417.9	352.4	-65.5***	431.7	405.1	-26.6***
Monthly Non-Food Expenditure												
Total	2,202.6	2,155.1	-47.5	2,124.8	2,074.8	-50.0	2,162.3	1,986.0	-176.3***	2,058.4	2,043.7	-14.6
Per Adult Equivalent	597.8	494.4	-103.4***	595.7	484.5	-111.2***	581.5	468.7	-112.9***	568.0	481.6	-86.4***
Expenditure-Based Poverty Rate												
1,9 USD	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	-0.1	0.4	0.2	-0.2	0.5	0.9	0.4
3,2 USD	1.2	2.1	1.0	1.5	1.0	-0.5	2.1	1.7	-0.4	2.0	3.0	1.0
5,5 USD	13.0	17.2	4.2***	13.3	16.7	3.5**	15.5	22.8	7.3***	13.8	18.1	4.3***
Debt												
Total	2,960.1	2,209.7	-750.4***	3,386.8	2,545.8	-840.9***	4,325.9	3,469.8	-856.1**	3,443.9	2,969.4	-474.5*
Per Adult Equivalent	807.8	511.2	-296.6***	953.3	590.5	-362.7***	1,122.8	817.1	-305.7***	962.5	692.5	-270.0***
Incur Debt in the Last 3 Months	76.4	76.2	-0.3	74.6	78.2	3.7**	74.1	77.2	3.1**	72.3	72.1	-0.2
Having Debt	75.3	74.8	-0.5	74.4	77.1	2.8*	79.5	84.3	4.9***	78.5	80.2	1.7
Sample Size	1,942.0	2,121.0	.	1,966.0	2,005.0	.	2,563.0	2,585.0	.	1,955.0	2,028.0	.

Source data: PDM7, PDM8, PDM 10 and PDM11, individual weights are used. Monthly expenditure and debt values are in September 2021 prices. See Annex 2.8 Calculation of Expenditures, Income and Debt in Real Values and the Per Adult Equivalent Values for the related methodology.
*note: .01 - ***; .05 - **; .1 - *;*

Annex 2.12 PDM 7-11 Regression Analysis

We ran a regression model for consumption and livelihood coping indices to see how the relationship between livelihoods and vulnerability changed over time.

The following regression model is used for this analysis.

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 main\ source\ of\ income\ of\ the\ hh + \beta_2\ ESSN\ status + \beta_3\ total\ number\ of\ working\ individuals\ in\ the\ hh + \beta_4\ gender\ of\ the\ hh\ head + + \beta_5\ at\ least\ 1\ person\ in\ the\ HH\ speaks\ Turkish + \beta_6\ at\ least\ one\ person\ in\ the\ HH\ reads\ or\ writes\ in\ Turkish + \beta_7\ total\ number\ of\ children\ in\ the\ HH + \beta_8\ total\ number\ of\ elderly\ in\ the\ HH + \beta_9\ HH\ size + u$$

Table 24 Regression results

	Consumption coping index				Livelihood coping index			
VARIABLES	PDM7 (Jan-Apr 2019)	PDM8 (Apr-Oct 2019)	PDM10 (Jun-Sep 2020)	PDM11 (Nov 2020-Jan 2021)	PDM7 (Jan-Apr 2019)	PDM8 (Apr-Oct 2019)	PDM10 (Jun-Sep 2020)	PDM11 (Nov 2020-Jan 2021)
Main income source: Unskilled labour income	3.211***	4.170***	1.699***	1.734***	0.691***	0.865***	0.845***	0.913***
	(0.429)	(0.400)	(0.436)	(0.442)	(0.191)	(0.182)	(0.185)	(0.184)
Main income source: ESSN	4.977***	4.887***	0.831	0.311	2.145***	2.919***	1.020***	0.939***
	(0.705)	(0.897)	(0.575)	(0.767)	(0.315)	(0.405)	(0.247)	(0.335)
Main income source: Other	3.289***	3.754***	1.662**	2.612***	1.539***	0.976**	1.815***	1.540***
	(0.868)	(0.981)	(0.690)	(0.891)	(0.363)	(0.416)	(0.293)	(0.374)
ESSN Status = Beneficiary	-2.518***	-1.142***	-3.710***	-0.296	-0.777***	-0.972***	-1.728***	-0.316
	(0.464)	(0.441)	(0.421)	(0.478)	(0.201)	(0.207)	(0.184)	(0.202)
Number of working individuals in the household	-1.005***	-0.529	-0.719**	-1.851***	0.648***	0.914***	0.781***	0.600***
	(0.349)	(0.341)	(0.296)	(0.401)	(0.155)	(0.177)	(0.156)	(0.159)
Hh head is male	-1.582***	-1.924***	-1.388***	-3.075***	-0.651***	-0.521***	-0.463**	-0.949***
	(0.397)	(0.389)	(0.406)	(0.582)	(0.180)	(0.179)	(0.192)	(0.251)
At least one person in the hh speaks Turkish	1.600***	-0.379	0.410	-0.001	0.708***	0.155	0.324	0.622**
	(0.603)	(0.633)	(0.513)	(0.684)	(0.260)	(0.257)	(0.216)	(0.290)
At least one person in the hh reads or writes Turkish	-1.106**	-1.076*	-1.134***	-0.860*	-0.057	0.278	0.118	-0.354*
	(0.531)	(0.555)	(0.401)	(0.459)	(0.241)	(0.231)	(0.166)	(0.206)
Number of children 0-17	-0.222	0.139	0.614***	-0.072	0.319***	0.478***	0.328***	0.305***
	(0.201)	(0.204)	(0.187)	(0.241)	(0.104)	(0.118)	(0.088)	(0.102)
Number of elderly	-0.607	-0.332	-0.707**	-1.831***	-0.538***	-0.178	-0.272	-0.635***
	(0.384)	(0.397)	(0.360)	(0.403)	(0.182)	(0.198)	(0.182)	(0.193)
Household Size	0.274*	0.199	-0.224	0.417**	-0.130*	-0.257***	-0.135**	-0.089
	(0.159)	(0.147)	(0.140)	(0.190)	(0.078)	(0.089)	(0.069)	(0.078)
Constant	12.685***	8.891***	12.713***	14.867***	5.653***	4.561***	5.673***	5.533***
	(0.847)	(0.763)	(0.748)	(1.118)	(0.377)	(0.374)	(0.331)	(0.424)
Observations	4,063	3,971	5,148	3,983	4,063	3,971	5,148	3,983
R-squared	0.065	0.082	0.103	0.044	0.059	0.076	0.076	0.045

Source data: PDM7, PDM8. PDM10, PDM 11. Individual weights are used. Please see Annex 2.10 Coping Indices and Food Consumption Score for the construction of indices. Regions are controlled for. Main income source as skilled labour income is the omitted category for main income sources.
Robust standard errors in parentheses
**** p<0.01, ** p<0.05, * p<0.1*

Annex 3 Qualitative Data Analysis Annex

Annex 3.1 Focus Group Discussions Analysis

The Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) analysed during this study were already conducted by IFRC and TRC as part of their FGD series held under the Emergency Social Safety Net (ESSN) programme. Out of 6 round of FGDs already conducted by IFRC and TRC as part of routine monitoring exercises, we selected 1st round and 5th round of FGDs for two reasons: (i) The 1st and 5th round of FGDs directly speak to the main themes of this evaluative study, such as what refugees' income sources are, coping strategies they adapted during COVID-19, etc. They are quite relevant and aligned to the research questions of this learning study and provide sufficient evidence to answer the research questions of the evaluative learning study. In the context of this research, the qualitative data was planned to complement the quantitative data.

Both FGDs followed a guideline that was used during these meetings and the recordings of the FGD data, for both rounds (1st and 5th) were already transcribed. According to the question guidelines and transcripts, a coding tree is designed (See the subsection Coding Tree). This coding tree covers thematic categories of the income sources, coping strategies and spending trajectories of refugees, both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of ESSN, (i) in July 2020 and (ii) August-September 2021. Regarding the sampling, since FGDs were conducted with both beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries of the programme, we were able to solicit responses of different groups to which sources they have been able to maintain / rely on during the first lockdowns and after, what their main income sources were, how they coped with the economic difficulties during the pandemic. The coding tree is also a live document, therefore, during the coding of FGDs stage, based on frequency of mentions, we build up some new categories and delete some of them that was never mentioned by attendants, such as savings as one of the income sources. Besides, memorable quotes from the FGDs were coded as well.

For the analysis of the qualitative data, NVivo, a qualitative data analysis software, was used. All previously collected data related to the scope of this study throughout the FGDs were already transcribed and translated from Arabic to Turkish. Then, all the data was formatted in the same way, all transcripts and text data was uploaded to NVivo. The qualitative data then was coded following the coding tree. All FGD data received from IFRC and TRC throughout the project, is treated as strictly confidential documents, stored and shared within the team accordingly. Access to these documents is restricted to the team members and used only for the project purpose.

Limitations regarding the research methodology:

1- FGDs were not organized in one city and attendants of FGDs participated from different cities due to the FGDs being conducted online. Due to this, there is a lack of context in the discussions, and this led to missing a chance of making observations on how the real magnitude of the pandemic differed from one city to another.

2- The data collection used the remote focus group discussions approach due to COVID-19. The lack of face to face setting has a negative impact on the richness of discussions.

3- Based on the excel data provided to Development Analytics, it is not clear whether ineligible refugees are either non-applicants or rejected applicants.

The Participants' Profile

Throughout the rounds of qualitative fieldwork conducted by IFRC and TRC, they met ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries, with Syrian men and women groups remotely.[130] During the 1st round of FGDs, out of 14 FGDs, 7 were conducted with men, and 7 were conducted with women (see Table 25). The FGDs participants completed a short quantitative survey that enabled the research team to provide a descriptive profile of the participants.

Table 25 Number of 1st round of FGDs and number of attendants

	Number of FGDs			Number of FGD attendants		
	Gender		Total	Gender		Total
Beneficiary status	Men	Women		Men	Women	
Beneficiary	5	5	10	30	29	59
Non-beneficiary	2	2	4	12	12	24
Total	7	7	14	42	41	83

During the 5th round of FGDs, out of 14 FGDs, 7 were conducted with men, and 7 were conducted with women (see Table 26). The FGDs participants completed a short quantitative survey that enabled the research team to provide a descriptive profile of the participants.

Table 26 Number of 5th round of FGDs and number of attendants

	Number of FGDs			Number of FGD attendants		
	Gender		Total	Gender		Total
Beneficiary status	Men	Women		Men	Women	
Beneficiary	4	4	8	22	23	45
Non-beneficiary	3	3	6	18	18	36
Total	7	7	14	40	41	81

FGD Round 1st Discussion Guideline

In general:

- Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic, has your daily life changed?
- If "Yes": How has your life changed? (The moderator tries to capture experiences of the refugees during the pandemic. Even if the respondents answer no, then the moderator can ask "How was your experience during the pandemic?")
- Is there anything that you could do before the COVID-19, but you cannot do now? If "Yes": What is it/ are they? Why?
- What are your main concerns regarding the developments about COVID-19?

[130] There are few attendants from Iraqi origin.

Changes in Livelihoods / Income/employment (If this issue is mentioned by participants during the discussion earlier, just elaborate via asking why and how, instead of asking these questions separately/repeatedly)

- Are you employed?
- If "No": did you or someone in your family lose your job due to COVID-19 pandemic? Why?
- How has the loss of employment affected your life?
- How did you cope with loss of income?
- If "Yes": Has COVID-19 caused any difference in your working conditions?

Social

- Has your relationship with friends, neighbors, family members changed since the beginning of COVID-19? If yes, How?
- Are you able to contact people with whom you used to talk in a daily basis?
- If "Yes", How?
- If "No": Why? How has this affected you?

Coping strategies

- In general, how are you coping during COVID-19? (This question goes beyond economic needs)
- Did you receive/Have you been receiving any form of support from your friends, relatives, neighbors?
- If "Yes": What kind of support did you receive/have you been receiving?

In times of need during COVID-19, do you know whom to contact? (If there is a lack of knowledge, the moderator briefly explains how to contact TRC as well as emergency hotlines)

FGD Round 5th Discussion Guideline

Trends/Changes in priority expenditure since COVID-19 and impact on daily lives

Dear participants, from surveys we conduct with over 5,000 households like yourselves, we know that in each month you spend the most amount on food and rent followed by utilities. We are interested to know how your spending has changed since the start of the pandemic in these areas and others like clothing, health, children's education, hygiene, debt repayments etc and how these have impacted your lives. Recall February last year before the onset of the COVID-19 and consider the situation now, could you please share with us how you prioritize your spending and how the way you spend has changed? Could you please tell us what you consider as the biggest impact on your daily lives because of the changes in the way you spend now in comparison to pre-covid times?

Gender context of decision-making regarding priority expenditures

We are interested to know who in your family makes decisions about what expenses to prioritize in a given month. For example, who decides in your household on how much to spend on food, rent, utilities or whether/how much spending can be spared for clothing, children's education or somebody's health etc.?

Trends in coping strategies, with emphasis on the gender context and food-based coping strategies

Now we would like to hear about the ways that you use to balance your income and spending. What strategies do you rely on and use the most to keep your monthly expenses manageable/in balance?

We just discussed some ways that you adapt to manage your lives. Now we would like to know who in your family has more say on which strategies you should adapt as a household to cope / in other words who makes the decisions for which ways to use to balance expenses according to income?

We now want to focus particularly on food related coping mechanisms. Could you please tell us more about how your food consumption choices changed since the pandemic? (probing for products they decide to buy and not to buy, the number of meals that adults and children in their household consume)

Let us assume you go for shopping today to buy your weekly priority goods, which shop(s)/market(s) would you prefer to go to, what food and non-food products would you buy? When you do this, can you also tell us why you would make those choices.

Impact of ESSN transfer value increase on expenditure and coping mechanisms (only for eligible households)

As you know, the ESSN program made the first distribution with the increased transfer amount of 155 TL per person in April 2021. Could you please tell us, how the increased assistance amount you received, affected the way you spent last month?

To discuss the previous question a bit more in-depth, I would like to learn more about what you have prioritised to spend on with the increased ESSN assistance and what you were able to do, buy or spend more of as a result of the increased amount?

Since you started to receive the increased ESSN assistance amount, do you think you were or will be able to move away from some undesirable strategies you adapt to manage your lives? In answering this question, I would also like to hear about which strategies you would be choosing (or already have) to reduce/ stay away with the increased KizilayKart amount?

Coding Tree

1. Income Sources

1.1	Income sources (During COVID-19 period)	
	1.1.1	Employment/ work permits
		Sectoral Divisions
	1.1.2	Informal Employment
		Sectoral Divisions--agriculture sector, food sector, etc.
	1.1.3	ESSN
	1.1.4	Debt
	1.1.5	In-kind Aid from NGOs
	1.1.6	Savings
	1.1.7	Other
1.2	Income sources (After COVID-19 period)	
	1.2.1	Employment/ work permits
		Sectoral Divisions
	1.2.2	Informal Employment
		Sectoral Divisions--agriculture sector, food sector, etc.
	1.2.3	ESSN
	1.2.4	Debt
	1.2.5	In-kind Aid from NGOs
	1.2.6	Savings
	1.2.7	Other

2. Coping Mechanis

2.1	Coping mechanism (During COVID-19)	
	2.1.1	Family/friends/Community
		Syrian community
		Turkish community
	2.2 Institutional Support	
	2.2.1	NGOs
	2.2.2	ESSN
	2.2.3	Other government programmes
	2.3	Negative Coping Strategies
	2.3.1	Food Expenditure
	2.3.2	Decreasing Number of Meals
	2.3.3.	Less Good Quality Food
	2.3.4	Less Consumption of meat Dropping out School
2.1	Coping mechanism (After COVID-19)	
	2.1.1	Family/friends/Community
		Syrian community
		Turkish community
	2.2 Institutional Support	
	2.2.1	NGOs
	2.2.2	ESSN
	2.2.3	Other government programmes
	2.3	Negative Coping Strategies
	2.3.1	Food Expenditure
	2.3.2	Decreasing Number of Meals

2.3.3. Less Good Quality Food
2.3.4 Less Consumption of meat

3. Expenditure Trajectory

Housing
Food Expenditure
Education/School Expenses--wi-fi connection
Healthcare
Clothing
Other

4. Memorable quotes

Annex 3.2 Web scraped Data Analysis

The web scareped data is obtained from the Kızılaykart official Facebook page. Upon deep study of the comments shared by refugees on the page, it was concluded that the following points are the most discussed themes: (i) targeting and eligibility criteria, (ii) opinions on the fairness of the programme, (iii) inquiries on technical issues related to the card or payments, and (iv) the reflection of the beneficiary/non-beneficiary status on the life of refugees in general.

It is crucial to highlight that the analysed web scraped data might be associated with a few limitations that must be considered. Those limitations include the following: (i) the age group: commenters mostly represent young adults/adults as the elderly group is not as connected to the social media content as the younger generation, (ii) the financial ability: commenters are those who can afford an electronic device and an internet connection, (iii) the ability to use technological devices: commenters are the group who are fully capable of using computers, smartphones and understand the concept of applications and social media in general, and finally (iv) educational attainment: commenters include those who can read/write and have minimum literacy skills of the refugee population.

Data and Methodology

Selection of Comments

Aiming to obtain a better understanding of differences in the comments between the pre-COVID, early and later COVID-19 stages on one hand, and analyse refugees' take on the implemented programme, on the other hand, a total number of **8863 comments** were web scraped from posts on the Kızılaykart Facebook page between 01 January 2019 and 31 December 2021. First, all the comments were read in Arabic. Thereafter, upon a selection process of relevant content, **1514 comments** were translated to English. The relevance of content was decided by excluding what was directly thought to be irrelevant to the study. (See Table 27) and then, by the researcher's assessment of the significance of shared information to the study (See Table 28).

Table 27 Examples of Irrelevant Comments that have been excluded

Irrelevant Comments
Positive statement comments (thank you, God bless you)
Negative statement comments (Unfair programme)
Comment replies
Mentions
Technical comments (ATM, card-related issues)
Admin comments
A few comments in Farsi
Other (Mashallah, Happy Eid, I am interested, etc.)

Table 28 Examples of Relevant Comments that have been Included

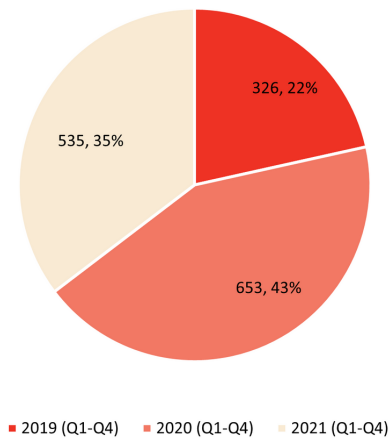
Relevant Comments
Targeting criteria-related
Employment, work permit, or insurance
Seeking Support about the ESSN Card
Incentives created by the ESSN
Factors affecting eligibility status

Sample Size and Topics Covered

The sample of this study includes 1514 selected comments from the Kızılaykart Facebook page between 01 January 2019 and 31 December 2021, translated from Arabic to English, coded and analysed using NVivo. A coding tree was designed based on the relevant themes detected and identified prior to the analysis.

It is noted that 43% of the selected comments were from 2020, which is the highest percentage in the sample; 35% of the selected comments were from 2021, and 22% were from 2019. (See Figure 23).

Figure 23 The Distribution of Comments based on Years



Attempting to reflect the distribution of comments in a more detailed aspect, the table below demonstrates that Q4 2021 has the highest number of comments compared to other quarters from other years, followed by Q2 2020. Additionally, it is noteworthy that the overall number of comments in Q4 (465 comments) from 2019, 2020, and 2021 is higher than the total number of comments of other quarters within the sample, with a slight difference compared to Q2 (435 comments) (See Table 29).

Table 29 Distribution of the Number of Comments by Quarterly/Year

Year	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Total
2019	36	71	114	105	326
2020	130	223	194	106	653
2021	59	141	81	254	535
Total	225	435	389	465	1514

The distribution of the number of coding references by year and main nodes is illustrated in Table 30 below; the table was designed based on the coding tree used for this analysis. The main finding is that the demographic criteria are the most mentioned theme across the sample, followed by factors affecting eligibility.

Table 30 Distribution of the Number of Coding References by Years and Main Nodes

Main Nodes	2019	2020	2021	Total
1. Benefits of the ESSN	20	110	153	283
2. Demographic Criteria	248	377	275	900
3. What Perverse Incentives has the ESSN created?	12	27	16	55
4. Seeking Support about the ESSN Card	16	47	25	88
5. Gender-based bias and protection-related issues	4	1	3	8
6. Factors affecting eligibility	84	172	130	386
7. Petty corruption	5	3	2	10
8. Recommendations	5	9	9	23
9. Remarkable quotes	19	28	43	90
10. The Effects of Inflation	-	-	23	23
Total	413	774	679	1866

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