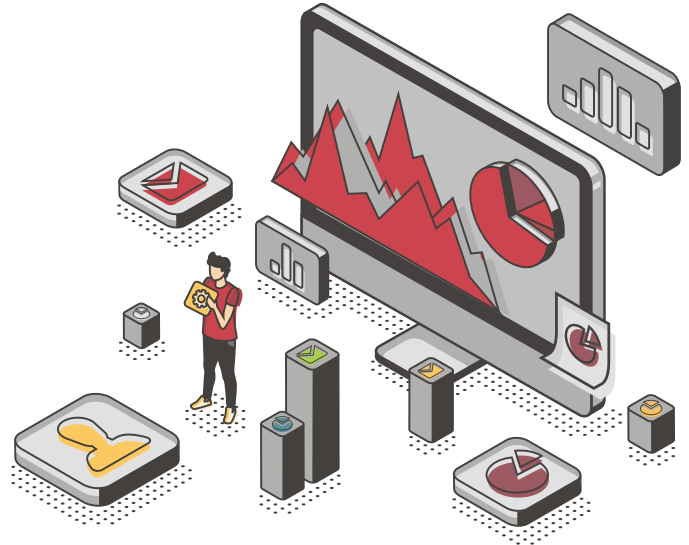## Survey Findings
Livelihoods

Turkey is hosting around 4 million foreigners living under Temporary or International Protection in Turkey. The number represents the largest refugee population in the world. Kızılaykart Cash Based Assistance Programmes were designed to deliver cash assistance to the vulnerable foreigners. This Programme allows refugees living across Turkey to cover their basic needs such as; food, shelter and clothes in dignity. **Kızılaykart beneficiaries reached a total of approximately 2 million individuals including ESSN and CCTE programmes.**
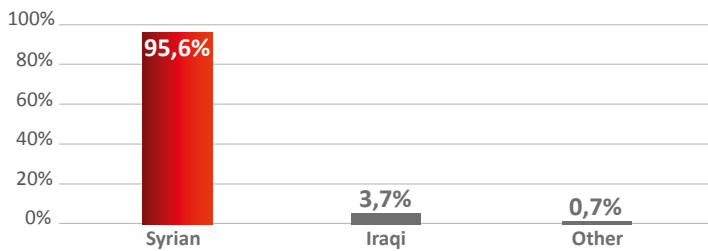
Purpose of the Study:

Livelihood survey was designed to understand the profile of ESSN applicants and to collect data on their education level, employment status and barriers that they encounter in work life on provincial and sectoral levels. Data collected in the survey is used to profile ESSN applicants, understand their employment patterns and their income level.

Sampling and Province Selection:

In 19 province, a total of 5.332 people were randomly selected with a confidence level of 95% and confidence interval of +/-5.8, the sample represents both ESSN beneficiaries and non-beneficiaries.

Provinces were selected based on the application ratio, provinces with the highest applications were designated from the ESSN database. Livelihoods opportunities, the existence of a Türk Kızılay Community Center were also played a significant role in the selection process of the provinces. The first round of surveys conducted in July 2018, on August, October, and November the survey was implemented in an additional 13 provinces. In total 5.332 people were reached in 19 provinces, surveys were conducted via Turk Kızılay Call Center in Arabic.
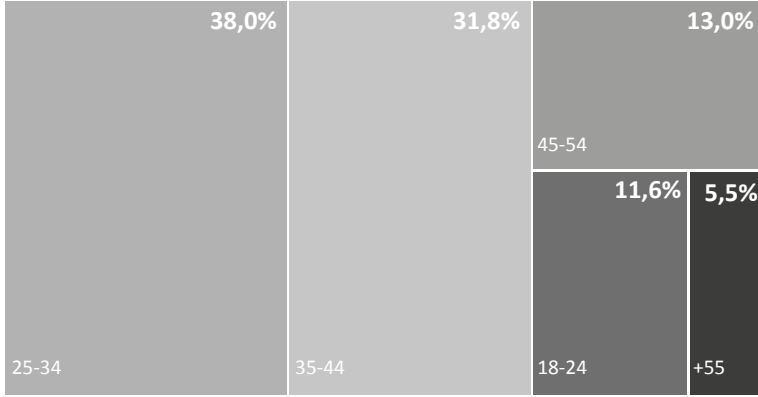
Nationality

95.6% of the interviewees are Syrian, 3.7% are Iraqis and 0.7% are consisted of other nationalities. These ratios are overlapping with both ESSN nationality distribution and distribution of people under international and temporary protection in Turkey.

Syrian **95,6%** · Iraqi **3,7%** · Other **0,7%**

TÜRK KIZILAY

Age

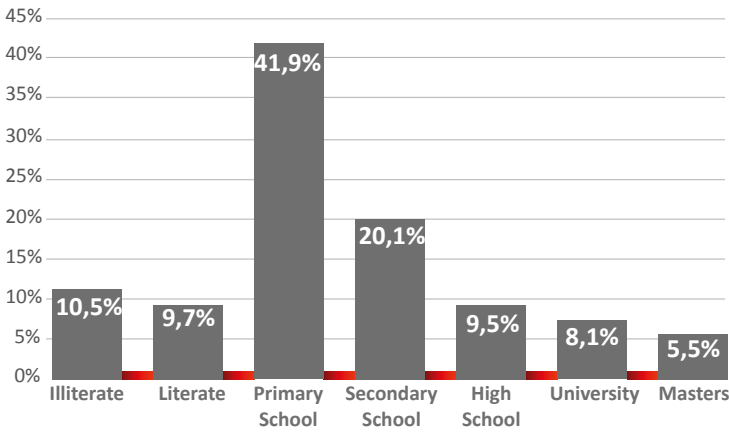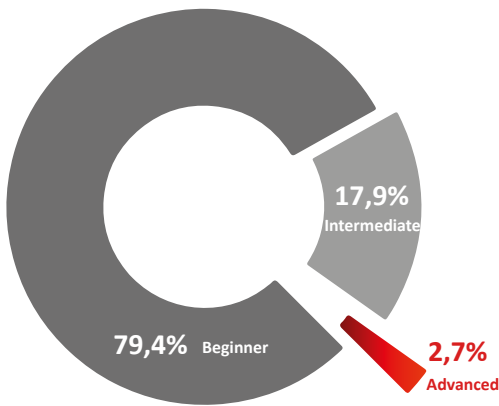| 38,0%	31,8%	13,0%
		45-54
		11,6% 5,5%
25-34	35-44	18-24 +55

Mean age of the sample is 36. Majority of interviews are between the ages of 25-44 with the ratio of 69.8%, this is followed by 45+ with 18.5%. Only 11.6% is between the ages of 18-24. The concentration of people between the ages of 25-44 shows that people will be able to become self-sustainable if suitable vocational training is given.

Education Level

10,5%	9,7%	41,9%	20,1%	9,5%	8,1%	5,5%
Illiterate	Literate	Primary School	Secondary School	High School	University	Masters

Initial analysis shows that the respondents are mainly primary school graduates with very little or no skill at all. This finding emphasizes the importance of vocational training.

Turkish Language Level

17,9% Intermediate

79,4% Beginner

2,7% Advanced

Findings show that the Turkish language level of the respondents is predominantly at the basic level. The low level of Turkish language level indicates the urgent need for language courses.

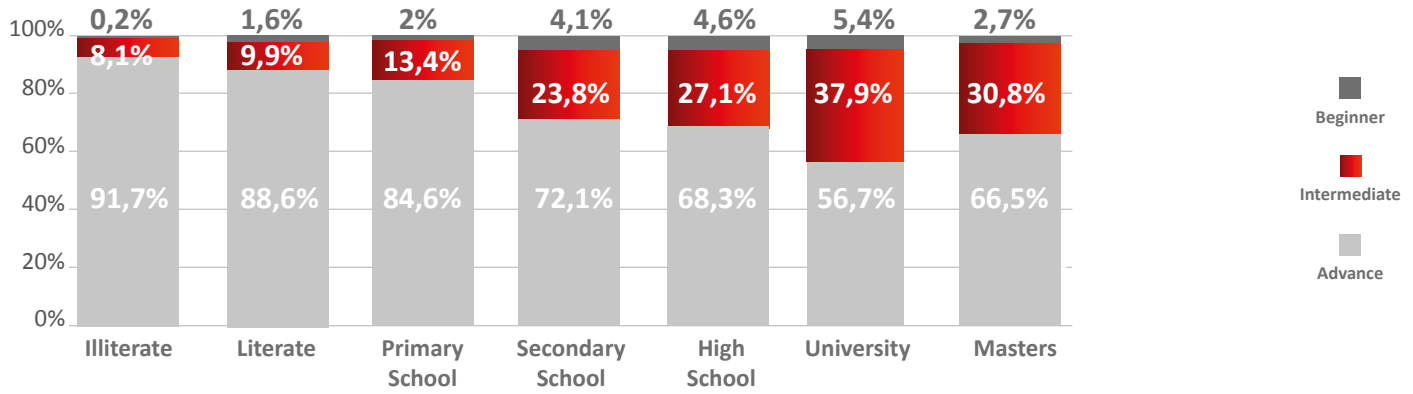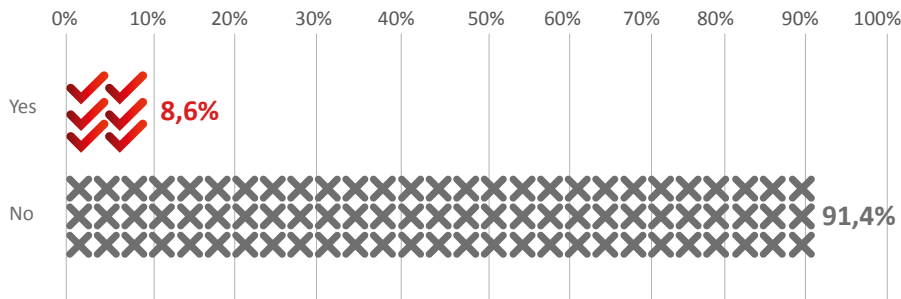## Turkish Language Based on Education Level

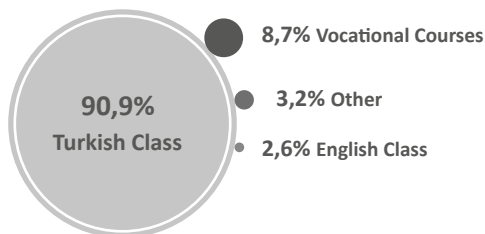Findings show that as a person's education level increases his/her Turkish language level also increases.

	Illiterate	Literate	Primary School	Secondary School	High School	University	Masters
Beginner	0,2%	1,6%	2%	4,1%	4,6%	5,4%	2,7%
Intermediate	8,1%	9,9%	13,4%	23,8%	27,1%	37,9%	30,8%
Advance	91,7%	88,6%	84,6%	72,1%	68,3%	56,7%	66,5%

Vocational Training and Language Course Participation

% individuals who attend courses:

Yes — 8,6%
No — 91,4%

Among 5.332 people that participated in the survey 440 of them only participated in a course or trainning. These 440 respondents participated in a total of 449 trainings/courses.

Breakdown of Trainings:

90,9% Turkish Class

8,7% Vocational Courses
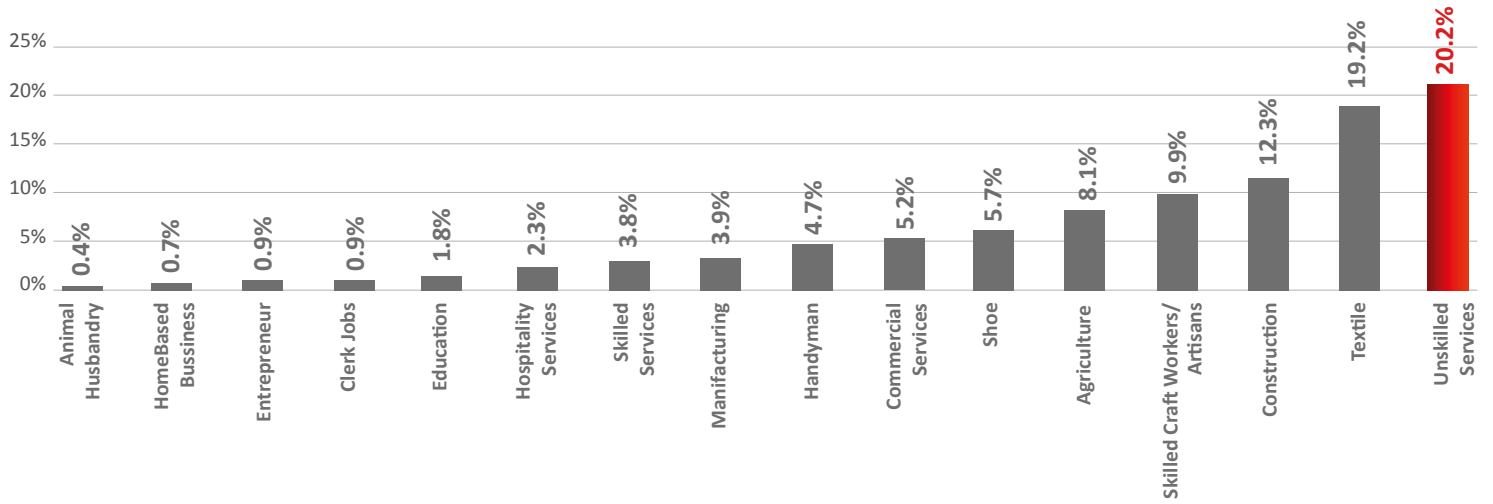
3,2% Other

2,6% English Class

Respondents declared that they mainly participated in Turkish language courses. Based on the data on language ability, education level, and participated courses it can be inferred that insufficient Turkish is an important barrier at entering the labor market hence the number of Turkish language courses should be increased.

Employment Across Sectors

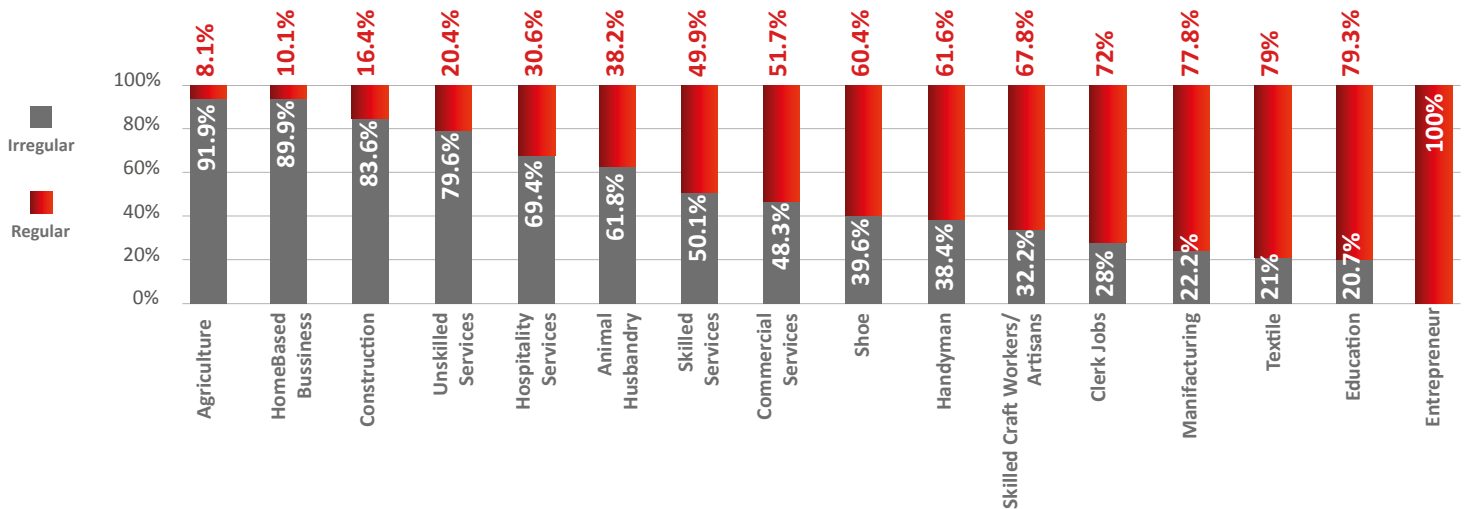| Sector	Percentage
Animal Husbandry	0.4%
HomeBased Bussiness	0.7%
Entrepreneur	0.9%
Clerk Jobs	0.9%
Education	1.8%
Hospitality Services	2.3%
Skilled Services	3.8%
Manifacturing	3.9%
Handyman	4.7%
Commercial Services	5.2%
Shoe	5.7%
Agriculture	8.1%
Skilled Craft Workers/Artisans	9.9%
Construction	12.3%
Textile	19.2%
Unskilled Services	20.2%

Respondents are mainly employed in sectors that need unskilled labor. Considering the education level findings, the majority of the respondents are primary school graduates, therefore, it is possible to postulate that these two data support each other. Consequently, this data proves the importance of vocational training courses so that people can be trained to gain skill and

Regular vs. Irregular Employment

Legend: Irregular, Regular

Sector	Irregular	Regular
Agriculture	91.9%	8.1%
HomeBased Bussiness	89.9%	10.1%
Construction	83.6%	16.4%
Unskilled Services	79.6%	20.4%
Hospitality Services	69.4%	30.6%
Animal Husbandry	61.8%	38.2%
Skilled Services	50.1%	49.9%
Commercial Services	48.3%	51.7%
Shoe	39.6%	60.4%
Handyman	38.4%	61.6%
Skilled Craft Workers/Artisans	32.2%	67.8%
Clerk Jobs	28%	72%
Manifacturing	22.2%	77.8%
Textile	21%	79%
Education	20.7%	79.3%
Entrepreneur		100%

Respondents who are employed as unskilled worker predominantly employed as an irregular worker. The literature on the subject matter identifies irregular work as when people are called to work when they are needed. As a sector become more dependant on skill worker, regularity of the employment increases.
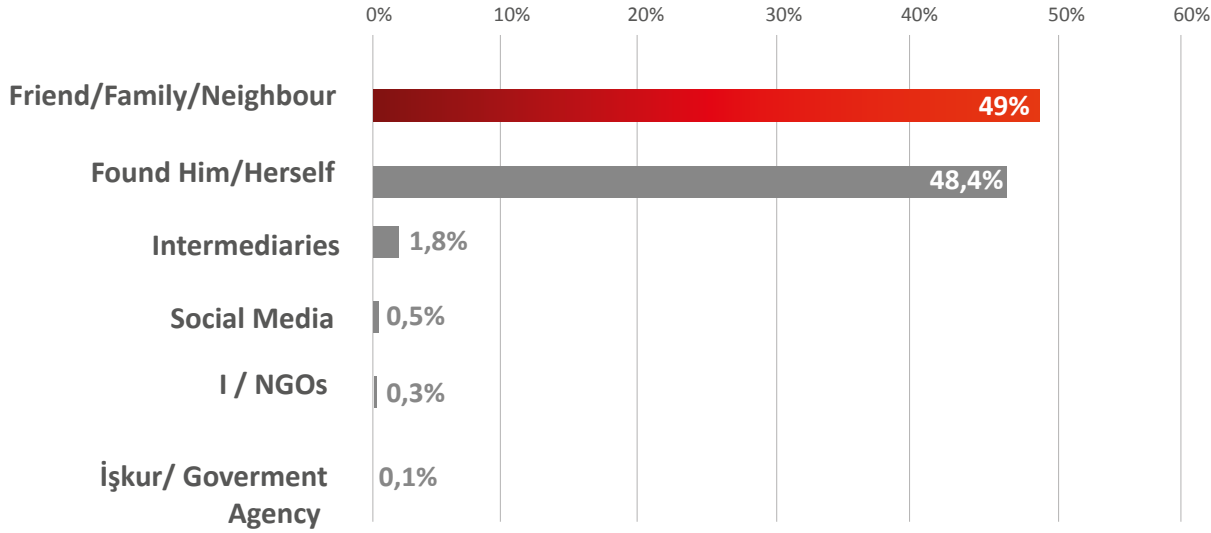
Employment Channels

Almost half of the respondents stated that they found a work through their social environment.

Channel	Percentage
Friend/Family/Neighbour	49%
Found Him/Herself	48,4%
Intermediaries	1,8%
Social Media	0,5%
I / NGOs	0,3%
İşkur/ Goverment Agency	0,1%

Conclusion

The livelihood survey focused on people who are employed informally and applied to ESSN, the main purpose of the survey was to collect data on their education level, Turkish language level, and employment status, in order to provide insight and to increase the accuracy of the livelihoods projects. Within this context, our initial analysis shows that the primary barrier that people face when they try to enter the workforce is insufficient Turkish language level. Our findings point out that as the level of education increase, Turkish language level also increases hence their employment chance also increase. It is important to emphasize that people who have higher education and Turkish language level are employed in regular and more qualified jobs compared to those who have lower education and Turkish language level.

Turkish level of the people who will be refereed vocational training must be objectively measured and those who fail must take compulsory Turkish courses; Livelihood Survey findings show that Turkish Language Education must be a compulsory step in the transition from basic needs to livelihoods, Turkish level should be a condition on graduation from vocational training.