The purpose of the study was to understand the profile of ESSN applicants and collect data on their education level, employment status, and barriers they encounter in work life at 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 provinces, 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. Livelihood opportunities, the existence of a Türk Kızılay Community Center, 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 Türk Kızılay Call Center in Arabic.

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.

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.

Kızılaykart Cash Based Assistance Programmes

www.kizilay.org.tr/Kizilaykart-SUY

This document is produced by the Türk Kızılay - Kızılaykart Platform.
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.

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.

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

Among 5,332 people that participated in the survey 440 of them only participated in a course or training. These 440 respondents participated in a total of 449 trainings/courses.

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.
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 employment across sectors.

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.
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 increases, Turkish language level also increases hence their employment chance also increases. 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 referred 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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Employment Channels</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friend/Family/Neighbour</td>
<td>49%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Found Him/Herself</td>
<td>48.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Intermediaries</td>
<td>1.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Media</td>
<td>0.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>I / NGOs</td>
<td>0.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>İşkur/ Goverment Agency</td>
<td>0.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 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 increases, 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 referred 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.