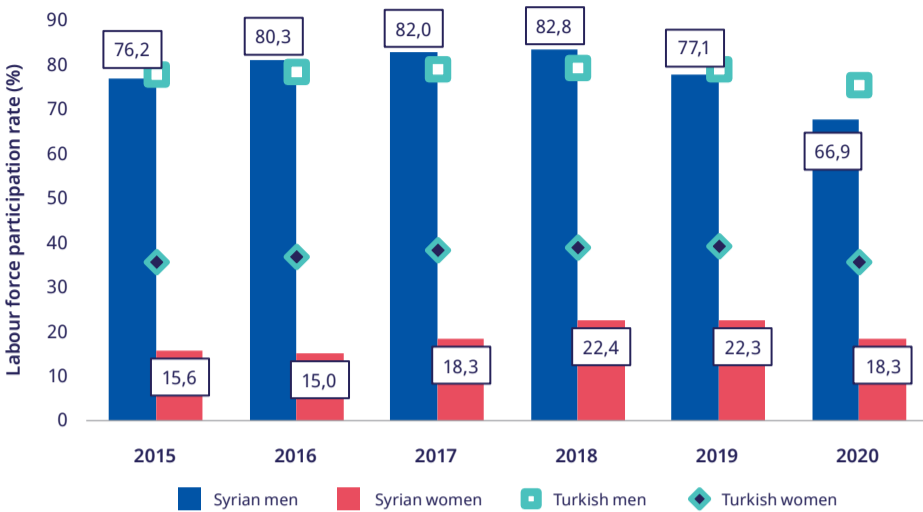


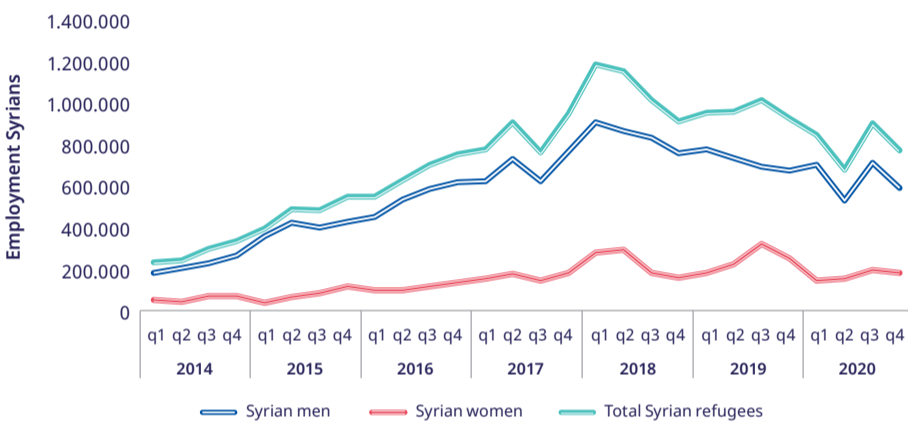
► SYRIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY SINCE 2014

► **Figure 1. Labour force participation (15-64), by gender**



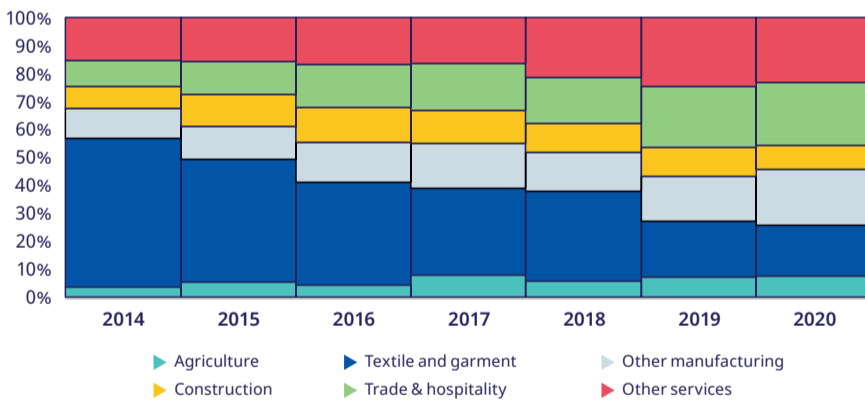
Source: TurkStat HLFS microdata and ILO's own calculations.

► **Figure 2. Employment level of Syrian refugees in Turkey, by gender 2014-2020**



Source: TurkStat HLFS microdata and ILO's own calculations.

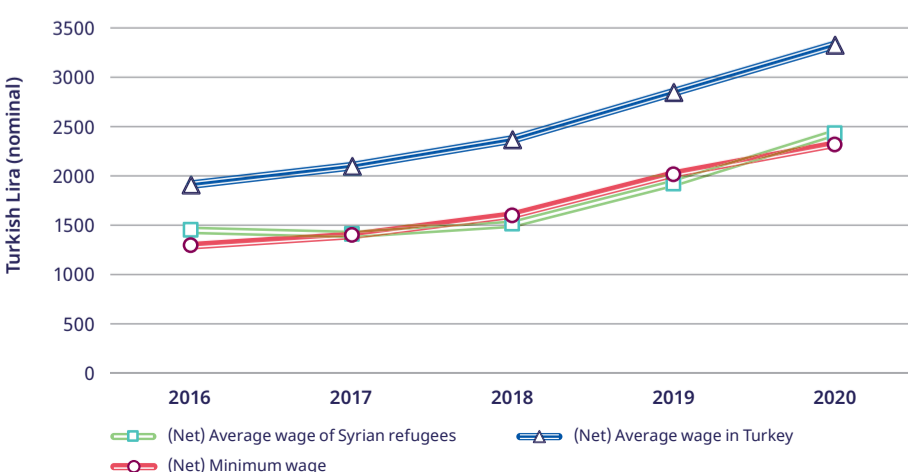
► **Figure 3. Distribution of employment by economic activity**



Source: TurkStat HLFS microdata and ILO's own calculations.

- The garment sector is no longer the main provider of jobs to Syrian refugees.
- Trade and hospitality share in Syrian's employment has doubled since 2014.
- Other manufacturing activities, agriculture and the education sector gaining ground slowly.

► **Figure 4. Average wage earned by Syrian refugees and minimum wage in Turkey**



Source: TurkStat HLFS microdata and ILO's own calculations.

Syrian men's labour force participation rate is similar to the one of Turkish men, whereas Syrian women's participation rate is much lower than that of Turkish women

2018 1st quarter

1,17 million

Employment peaked at 1,17 million (1st quarter, 2018), on the decline since then.

2019

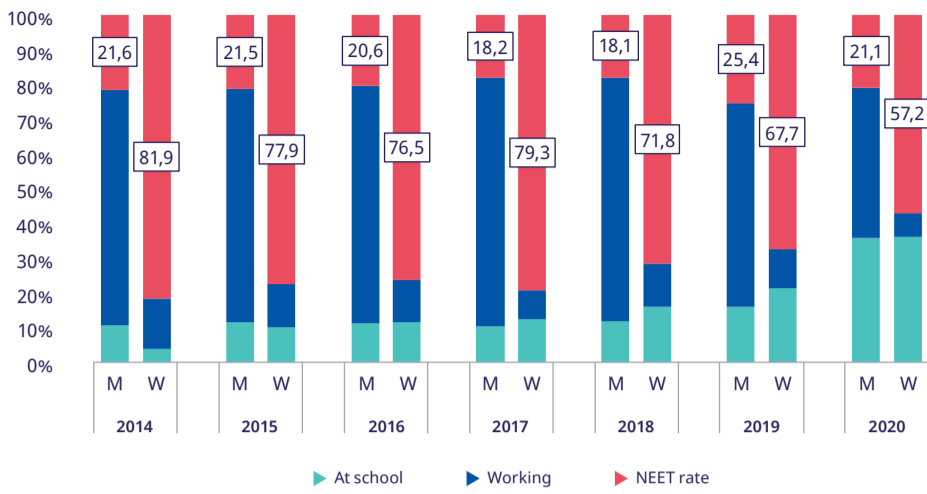
More than 45 hours

65%

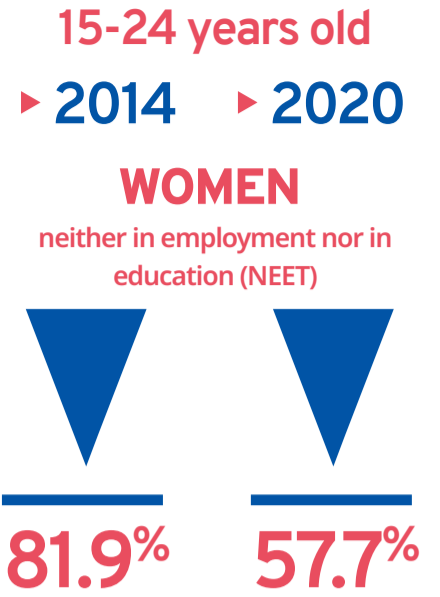
- On working hours:**
- In 2014, 82.2 per cent of the Syrian refugees were working more than 45 hours a week (standard working week).
 - In 2019, the figure was down to 65.2 per cent. Still, more than 10 per cent worked more than 60 hours a week.

- On formality:**
- Syrians formally employed were less than 10% until 2019.

► **Figure 5. NEET rate of 15-24 year-old Syrian refugees, by year**

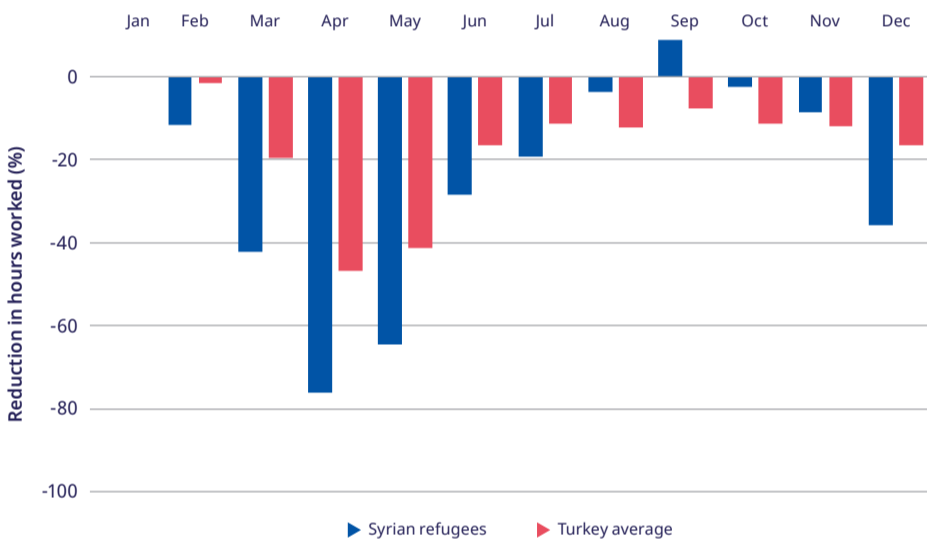


Source: TurkStat HLFS microdata and ILO's own calculations.

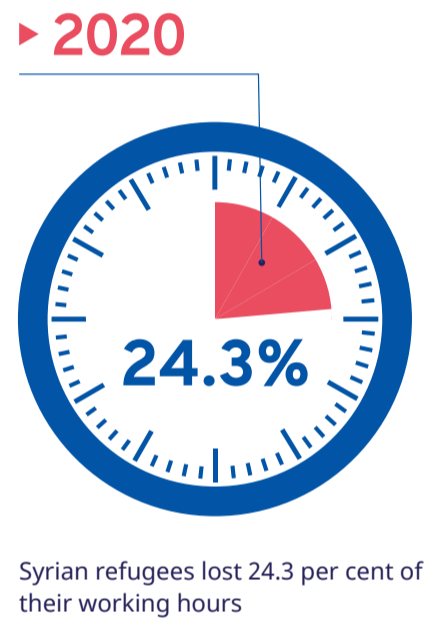


- The economic downturn that started in 2018 and to a larger extent the pandemic seem to have increased enrolment in school among Syrian youth.
- NEET rate for young women is down to 57.5 per cent in 2020 from 81.9 per cent back in 2014. It is still very high.

► **Figure 6. Impact of the pandemic on hours worked by Syrian refugees during 2020**



Source: TurkStat HLFS microdata and ILO's own calculations.



- **Impact on hours worked:** Hours lost due to becoming unemployed plus reduction of actual hours worked by those who remained in employment.
- Results based on the difference between the hours that would have been worked by Syrians had COVID never existed and the hours actually worked by them.
- Syrian refugees' missed hours are recovered quickly as soon as anti-COVID measures are lifted. Can be interpreted as a strong willingness to work (necessity, weak social protection floors).
- Overall, during 2020 Syrian refugees lost 24.3 per cent of their working hours due to COVID-19.
- Given the fact that most of them work informally income losses are expected to be at least of a similar magnitude.