

Female Employment and Intimate Partner Violence: Evidence from Syrian Refugee Inflows to Turkey*

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Abstract

We examine the causal impact of an exogenous change in the employment opportunities for women on the probability of experiencing intimate partner violence. In particular, we exploit the differential arrivals of Syrian refugees across provinces of Turkey as an exogenous supply shock to female employment. We employ a distance-based instrumental variable strategy to account for the potential endogeneity of refugee inflows into Turkish provinces. Our results show that the Syrian refugee inflows had a negative impact on the labor market outcomes of Turkish women. In contrast, we find no evidence of an impact on male labor market outcomes. Our findings also reveal a significant decline in intimate partner violence in those areas that received a higher share of Syrian refugees. In an examination of alternative channels, we are able to rule out other potential explanations, including changes in partner characteristics, gender attitudes, cohabitation patterns, or the division of labor within the household. Our results are consistent with an instrumental theory of violence, whereby a decline in a woman's earning opportunities reduces the incentives of her male partners to use violence as a means of extracting rents from her.

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1 Introduction

Intimate partner violence is widely recognized as a major social problem that is associated with poor health and economic outcomes for women and their children. Around the world, 30 percent of women aged 15 or older have experienced physical or sexual violence from their partners during their lifetime (Devries et al. 2013).¹ In the United States alone, the lifetime economic costs of intimate partner violence amount to \$3.6 trillion, with \$1.3 trillion attributed to productivity losses (Peterson et al. 2018). Despite these high social costs of domestic violence, no clear consensus has emerged on the underlying causes of intimate partner violence (Garcia-Moreno et al. 2005). Answering this question is not only central to the design of policies for reducing violence against women but can also shed light on how some interventions might unintentionally generate adverse incentives for men, i.e., induce them to use violence as instrument to gain control of newly obtained household resources. For instance, while economic empowerment of women through increased access to financial resources has long been considered an important way to reduce domestic violence, a growing body of literature has shown that empowering women economically may trigger such backlash effects from men.²

In this paper, we investigate the causal effect of a particular economic empowerment mechanism—an exogenous shock to female employment—on the probability of experi-

¹While domestic violence is considered the primary cause of homicide deaths for women in both developed and developing countries (Stöckl et al. 2013), even less extreme forms of violence may have crucial health consequences (World Health Organization 2013). Women in violent relationships are more likely to report physical, mental, and reproductive health problems (Campbell 2002), and their children are more likely to suffer from socio-emotional and cognitive problems (Carlson 2000; Huth-Bocks et al. 2001; Aizer 2011).

²The effects of female empowerment on domestic violence are a priori ambiguous. On the one hand, increases in resources available to women may increase their bargaining power within the household by improving their outside options. In turn, this enhanced bargaining position is likely to reduce their exposure to domestic violence (Farmer and Tiefenthaler 1996; Stevenson and Wolfers 2006; Aizer 2010; Hidrobo and Fernald 2013). On the other hand, instrumental theories of violence predict that an increase in female resources, e.g., through improved employment opportunities, may increase the incentives of men to use violence or threats of violence as a means of extracting resources from women (Bloch and Rao 2002; Eswaran and Malhotra 2011; Bobonis et al. 2013; Erten and Keskin 2018).

encing domestic violence. We focus on a developing country, Turkey, which has a high prevalence of domestic violence and relatively low levels of women's empowerment. In particular, we exploit the differential inflow of refugees after the outbreak of the Syrian civil war in March 2011 across Turkish provinces as an exogenous supply shock to female employment. Currently, Turkey hosts the largest number of refugees worldwide: 3.4 million Syrians had fled to Turkey to escape the conflict as of 2017 (UNHCR 2017). These large refugee flows have had significant impacts on the employment of native workers in Turkey (Del Carpio and Wagner 2015; Aksu et al. 2018). The Syrian refugee influx to Turkey is expected to differentially displace Turkish workers by gender. This follows from two facts. First, the Syrian refugees in Turkey have been predominantly employed in the informal sector because they were not issued work permits until 2016 (Kaygısız 2017). Second, women have been traditionally more likely to be employed in industries with high degrees of informality in the Turkish economy, such as agriculture and domestic services (Acar and Tansel 2014).

Although the Syrian civil war and the ensuing refugee crisis were completely exogenous for our purposes, it is possible that refugees were not located at random. Following Del Carpio and Wagner (2015), we use a weighted average of the travel distance between 13 origin governorates in Syria and 81 Turkish provinces (1053 origin-destination pairs) as an instrument to predict the location choice of the refugees in the first stage of an instrumental variable (IV) model. Our results show that the Syrian refugee inflows negatively affected the labor market outcomes of women. In contrast, we find no evidence of a significant impact for male labor market outcomes. Our findings also reveal a significant decline in intimate partner violence in the provinces that received a higher share of Syrian refugees. We provide some suggestive evidence that changes related to both employment and domestic violence are concentrated among women with lower levels of educational attainment. These results are consistent with instrumental theories of violence, whereby a decline in a woman's earning opportunities reduces the incentives of her male partners to use violence

as a means of extracting rents from her. In an examination of alternative channels, we are able to rule out other potential explanations, including changes in partner characteristics, gender attitudes, cohabitation patterns, or the division of labor within the household.

Our paper contributes to several strands of literature. First, a body of empirical work focuses on the relationship between domestic violence and women's employment. Several of these studies do not account for reverse causality or omitted variable bias, and they focus on the documenting a descriptive relationship (Tauchen et al. 1991; Vyas and Watts 2009; Heath 2014). Most relevant to our study, Aizer (2010) in the US and Anderberg et al. (2015) in the UK investigate the effects of the relative labor market conditions of women on domestic violence and find strong evidence in support of bargaining theories. Specifically, in her seminal work, Aizer (2010) shows that a reduction in gender wage gaps across California counties improves women's bargaining power, resulting in decreased domestic violence. In a similar vein, Anderberg et al. (2015) finds that an increase in female unemployment increases the incidence of domestic violence while an increase in male unemployment decreases this incidence. Our main contribution is that we investigate the effects of a well-identified supply shock to female employment on domestic violence in a developing country context with low levels of female labor force participation and a high prevalence of domestic violence.

This paper also relates to the growing literature investigating the labor markets effects of politically driven migrant inflows in the host countries. Mostly using quasi-experiments, some of these studies find larger displacement impacts for native workers than do papers documenting the effects of voluntary and gradual movements of labor across country borders (Carrington and De Lima 1996; Mansour 2010; Glitz 2012; Braun and Mahmoud 2014; Aydemir and Kirdar 2017; Borjas and Monras 2017; Clemens and Hunt 2017). Most directly, our work contributes to the recent literature focusing on the arrival of Syrian refugees in Turkey following the Syrian civil war. Using different datasets and alternative econometric methods, these papers document that the Syrian refugee inflows negatively

affected overall female employment (Del Carpio and Wagner 2015; Aksu et al. 2018). Our results in this paper reinforce their findings.

More generally, our paper contributes to the expanding literature on the causes and consequences of domestic violence, ranging from analyses of service delivery (Farmer and Tiefenthaler 1996) and changes in divorce laws (Stevenson and Wolfers 2006) to the effects of conditional cash transfer programs (Hidrobo and Fernald 2013; Bobonis et al. 2013) and compulsory schooling laws (Erten and Keskin 2018, 2019). Providing evidence from the Syrian refugee inflows to Turkey, our paper contributes to this body of literature by examining how exogenous changes in female employment opportunities affect the prevalence of intimate partner violence in a developing country context.

The remainder of this article is organized as follows. In Section 2, we provide background information on the Syrian refugee inflows to Turkey. Section 3 discusses the data and the identification strategy we employ in our analysis. Section 4 presents the empirical results, and Section 5 concludes the paper.

2 Background

The civil war in Syria began in March 2011 with the violent response of the Bashar Al-Assad regime to peaceful civil protests. The violent conflict spread rapidly across Syria, resulting in a total of 12.5 million displaced individuals by 2017. Approximately 6.3 million of them migrated to neighboring countries, while the rest were internally displaced (UNHCR 2017). As Figure 1 illustrates, the total number of refugees that fled to Turkey rose from approximately 8,000 in 2011 to 1.6 million in 2014. As the primary destination of resettlement (followed by Lebanon and Jordan), as of 2017, Turkey has hosted a total of 3.4 million Syrian refugees since the beginning of Syrian civil war.

Figure 2 shows that the Syrian refugees come predominantly from the northwest of Syria, where the conflict began and spread. The origin governorates with the largest shares

of refugee outflows were Aleppo (36 %), Idleb (21 %), al-Raqqah (11 %), Lattakia (9 %), and Hamah (8 %). According to a survey conducted by the Directorate General of Migration Management of Turkey (DGMM), 80% of the refugees reported that they chose to migrate into Turkey, instead of another country, because reaching it entailed lower transportation costs (DGMM 2013).

The Turkish government responded to the early waves of refugee inflows by enacting a Temporary Protection Regime in October 2011. Under this policy, the Syrian immigrants were assured no forced return, which implied that refugees did not have to use illegal means to cross the Turkish border. The Temporary Protection Regime also guaranteed a range of rights and services to the Syrians in Turkey, including access to education, health services and social assistance and freedom of movement within Turkey. However, the temporary protection status did not provide them with work authorization until January 2016.³ Hence, until this date, the Syrian refugees had predominantly worked in the informal sector.

The Syrian refugees were initially located in 25 refugee camps in the southeast region of the country near the Turkish-Syrian border. However, as the civil war became a humanitarian crisis, the number of individuals seeking refuge in Turkey rapidly exceeded the capacity of these camps, which now host approximately 8% of the refugee population, as the majority of refugees have moved and resettled across the provinces of Turkey (European Commission 2017).

Despite the absence of representative survey data on the refugee labor force, aggregate figures from the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) indicate that

³The grand of work authorization to Syrian refugees was announced through the publication of the Regulation on Work Permits of Refugees Under Temporary Protection in the Official Gazette in January 2016. This new regulation granted Syrian immigrants the ability to apply for work permits jointly with their employer, under certain conditions: The immigrant must have temporary protection, no more than 10 percent of an employer's workers can be refugees, and in jointly submitting the permit, the employer must contribute to social security and file tax reports. Because of these barriers, only 14,000 permits had been issued as of February 2018. The New Law No. 6735 International Labor Force also created the *Turquoise Card*, which allows foreigners with a certain educational level or professional experience or who have made a contribution to science and technology to obtain an indefinite work permit and grants the right to reside in Turkey for a holder's spouse and children (İçduygu and Şimşek 2016).

the sex ratio of the refugee population is close to one and that the average level of education is relatively low. A large share of the refugees are young, with 45% of them being under the age of 18. Descriptive evidence also suggests that they are more likely to be employed in the informal sector with a relatively larger presence in agriculture and low-wage services (Erdoğan and Ünver 2015).

3 Data and Empirical Methodology

3.1 Data

We combine two main sources of data in our empirical analysis: (i) province-level data on refugee inflows to Turkey and (ii) individual-level data on domestic violence and other socioeconomic outcomes.

3.1.1 Data on Refugee Inflows to Turkey

The data on refugee inflows to Turkey come from two sources. First, the UNHCR provides data on the number of total refugee inflows from Syria to Turkey on an annual basis from 2011 to 2014. Second, the DGMM—the Turkish migration authority—provides data on the number of registered refugees at the province level in 2014. For all 81 provinces in Turkey, we obtain the share of refugees in a given province by dividing the number of registered refugees by total province population. Since refugees may move into other provinces or out of the country after their registration, the official figures released by the DGMM reflecting the number of registered refugees in each province are likely to have some degree of measurement error. Hence, it is important to note that this measurement error may create an attenuation bias in estimates that do not instrument for the refugee inflow intensity.

Figure 3 illustrates the geographical distribution of Syrian refugees using the share of refugee inflows in province population across Turkey in 2014. The provinces with the

highest shares are Hatay, Kilis, and Sanliurfa, which are all located on the Turkish-Syrian border. Provinces farther from the border have generally received fewer refugees relative to their population. The average share of refugee inflows in province population was 2 percent in 2014.

We use two additional sources of data to construct our instrument. First, we use data on the share of Syrian population in each governorate in 2011 (prior to the beginning of the civil war). Second, we utilize Google Maps to calculate the travel distance between each governorate in Syria and each province in Turkey. Note that there are six border crossings between Turkey and Syria: 2 in Hatay and 1 each in Gaziantep, Kilis, Mardin and Sanliurfa. Depending on the home governorates and their destination provinces in Turkey, Syrian refugees were likely to use different border crossings. To calculate our distance measure, we take the shortest travel path between two locations. As a result of the open-door policy in Turkey toward Syrian refugees, there was no reason for the Syrian refugees to use illegal pathways to enter the country.

Finally, we use data on the trade volume between each Syrian governorate and 81 Turkish provinces provided by the Turkish Statistical Agency to control for economic linkages between these regions.

3.1.2 Data on Domestic Violence and Related Outcomes

We use two rounds of Turkey's National Survey of Domestic Violence against Women (NSDVW) conducted in 2008 and 2014. These are nationally representative household surveys that contain information on the respondents' experience of domestic violence and their labor market outcomes, demographics, partner characteristics, marriage market outcomes, gender attitudes, and other socioeconomic indicators. The 2008 and 2014 surveys were conducted during the months of July and September 2008 and between April and July 2014, respectively.⁴

⁴We also use two rounds of the Household Labor Force Survey (2008 and 2014) and three rounds of the Turkish Demographic Health Surveys (2003, 2008, and 2013) for our robustness checks and

The surveys targeted women between 15 and 59 years old, including those who were ever married, those who were in a relationship (who had a boyfriend or were engaged), and those who had never been in a relationship. One woman per household was randomly selected for an interview. No one else was in the room when the interviews were conducted, and the respondents were informed that their answers would be kept confidential.

Table 1 presents summary statistics for major indicators of currently married women using the 2008 and 2014 NSD VW surveys. Panel A indicates that the average length of female schooling was 6.57 years. The average age of women was 37 years, and 21 percent of them lived in a rural area. Only 18 percent of women in our sample had worked last week, and only 12 percent had a personal income. While 3 percent of the women were employed in the public sector, 15 percent were employed in the private sector. Approximately 5 percent of them worked in the agricultural sector, 2 percent worked in the industrial sector, and 11 percent worked in the service sector. In addition, 10 percent of women had been forced to drop out of the labor market by their husbands in the past 12 months.

Panel B provides descriptive statistics for male employment outcomes. On average, 77 percent of men in the sample had worked last week: 11 percent worked in the public sector, while 66 percent worked in the private sector. Moreover, 6 percent were employed in the agriculture sector, 16 percent were employed in the industrial sector, and 54 percent were employed in the service sector. The relative distribution shows that among the labor force, a higher percentage of female workers are in the agricultural sector, while a higher percentage of male workers are in the industrial and service sectors.

Our survey data include several binary variables on whether a woman had ever experienced different forms of physical, sexual, or psychological violence from her intimate partner. To capture each dimension of domestic violence, we follow [Kling et al. \(2007\)](#) and [Erten and Keskin \(2018\)](#) and construct three indices by averaging the z-scores of the underlying domestic violence indicators over the past 12 months.⁵ The physical violence

appendix tables.

⁵We construct z-scores for each domestic violence variable using the mean and standard de-

index is constructed by averaging the z-scores of six underlying dummy variables indicating whether the respondent was subject to the following spousal acts of violence: slapping or throwing an object that would hurt; pushing, shoving, or pulling hair; hitting with the partner's fist or in a way that hurts; kicking, pushing on the ground, or beating; and choking or burning. The sexual violence index is a z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from the following indicator variables: forced sexual acts, forced sexual relations because of a fear of what the partner would do otherwise, and humiliating sexual acts. The psychological violence index is a z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from each of the following indicator variables: insulting, humiliating, and scaring or threatening. The three indices are distributed similarly. Panel C presents summary statistics for these domestic violence indices.

Panel D reports descriptive statistics on women's gender attitudes: 44 percent of the women agree with the statement that a woman should not argue with her partner if she disagrees with him; 21 percent of women agree with the statement that men can beat their partners in certain situations. Moreover, 68 percent of women agree with the statement that a women should be able to spend her money as she desires, and 30 percent agree with the statement that it may be necessary to beat children for disciplinary reasons.

Panel E presents summary statistics for marriage market outcomes. Approximately 1 percent of husbands had a second wife in the past, and less than 1 percent of them currently have a second wife. The average years of schooling for husbands is 8.24 years, and their average age is 40. We also construct an index for the husband's religiosity by using indicators that proxy for religiosity.⁶ On average, 46 percent of women had freely chosen to marry their husbands, while the other women had arranged marriages.

viation of the variable, and we take the simple average of the z-scores to create three violence indices.

⁶In particular, we take the simple average of the z-scores of husbands' characteristics, including a dummy variable that takes value one if the husband never drinks alcoholic beverages, a dummy variable that takes value one if the husband never gambles, a dummy variable that takes value one if the husband never uses narcotic drugs, and a dummy variable that takes value one if the husband never had an affair. Since Islam prohibits these behaviors by categorizing them as sins, individuals with high degrees of religious beliefs are very unlikely to exhibit these behaviors.

Finally, Panel F provides descriptive statistics on co-residence outcomes. Approximately 12 percent of women co-reside with parents in law, and 14 percent of them co-reside with any parent (e.g., parents in law or own parents).

3.2 Identification

We compare individual outcomes in locations that are exposed to larger refugee inflows with outcomes in locations that are less exposed to such inflows before and after the war in Syria began. However, the resettlement of refugees is a potentially endogenous decision. In particular, refugees may decide to settle in provinces where the labor market opportunities exhibit an upward trend, which would result in a spurious positive correlation between refugee inflows and the employment outcomes of natives. Hence, OLS would overestimate the effects of refugee inflows on the labor market outcomes of natives. It is also possible, however, that the refugees choose to settle in smaller cities where the cost of living is much lower. If employment growth is lower in those provinces, the OLS estimates would be downward biased. Moreover, the measurement error in the province-level refugee inflows is also likely to bias the OLS estimates downward. To address these issues, we use an IV approach following previous literature (Card 2001; Del Carpio and Wagner 2015; Altindag et al. 2018). In particular, we estimate the following specification:

$$Y_{ipt} = \beta(R/Pop)_{pt} + \gamma X_{ipt} + \sigma Z_{pt} + \delta_p + \delta_t + \epsilon_{ipt} \quad (1)$$

where Y_{ipt} is the outcome for individual i in province p in year t ; $(R/Pop)_{pt}$ is the number of refugees as a share of province population in year t ; X_{ipt} represents the individual-level controls, including education, age, type of location, and mother tongue; Z_{pt} represents the province-level, time-varying controls, including the trade volume of each province with Syria and the baseline trade volume interacted with a time indicator (both in logs); δ_p represents the province fixed effects; and δ_t represents the year fixed effects for 2008 and

2014. We cluster standard errors at the province level to account for serial correlation in outcomes across provinces.

Following [Del Carpio and Wagner \(2015\)](#), our instrument relies on the fact that the travel distance from the Syrian governorate from which refugees depart to each province in Turkey where they settle is an important predictor of where the refugees settle. The instrument for the refugee inflows at any point in time for each province in Turkey is calculated as follows:

$$IV_{pt} = \sum_s \frac{1}{\tau_{sp}} \pi_s R_t \quad (2)$$

where τ_{sp} is the travel distance from each Syrian governorate s to a Turkish province p , π_s is the share of Syrian population in each governorate s in 2011 (pre-war), and R_t is the number of registered Syrian refugees in Turkey in year t (measured in thousands).⁷ Since there are 13 origin governorates in Syria and 81 Turkish provinces, this results in 1053 origin-destination pairs to be used as an instrument to predict the location choices of the refugees in the first stage of our IV model.⁸ The fact that we have province-level data on the Turkish side gives us a higher degree of disaggregation to capture cross-border variation in travel distance across regions compared to the earlier studies using similar distance-based instruments in the Turkish context ([Del Carpio and Wagner 2015](#)).

In this empirical framework, province fixed effects control for any time-invariant heterogeneity across regions, while year fixed effects purge any macroeconomic shocks at the national level. Our instrument therefore exploits variation within provinces observed before and after the Syrian civil war began. In addition, the inclusion of trade volumes at the province level controls for the potential disruption of trade linkages between Turkey and Syria resulting from the Syrian civil war. Finally, we use specifications that include the

⁷The choice of a distance-based instrument is in line with the previous literature focusing on *gravity models of migration*. These models are based on the intuition that as the distance between two locations increases, the migration flows between them decrease. However, as the overall population size increases in these locations, we observe larger numbers of people moving between them ([Anderson 2011](#)).

⁸We treat Damascus and Rif-Dimashq as a single governorate.

baseline trade volume interacted with time to control for the differential impact of baseline economic linkages between regions over time. This may be important if provinces with initially stronger economic linkages with Syria face a greater or weaker change in their labor market outcomes for reasons that are unrelated to refugee inflows from Syria. Note also that any characteristics of provinces that do not vary over time such as distance to the border or initial economic development are already controlled for by using province fixed effects.

4 Effects of the Syrian Refugee Inflows

4.1 Labor Market Outcomes

We begin by testing the effects of the Syrian refugee inflows on the labor market outcomes of native workers in Turkey.⁹ Table 2 provides the first-stage regression results. Column (1) regresses the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population on our distance instrument while controlling for province and year fixed effects and individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Column (2) adds province-level trade volume to this specification, and column (3) controls for baseline trade volume interacted with time. Across all specifications, we observe a strong positive correlation, implying that the Turkish provinces that are closer to the more populated governorates of Syria received more refugee inflows. The F-statistics range from 71 to 108, implying that the underlying relationship is fairly strong.

Table 3 presents the estimates of the impact of refugee inflows on female and male

⁹Because all of the intimate partner violence-related questions are relevant only to women who had partners in the previous 12 months, our analysis is based primarily on the sample of women who are currently married. One concern is the extent to which the Syrian refugee influx post-2011 affected the current relationship status of the Turkish respondents and, therefore, selection into the main sample used for analysis. To address this concern, we test whether the refugees' differential arrivals in the Turkish provinces had a significant effect on ever having a relationship, ever being married or being currently married. Appendix Table A1 shows no significant effect of refugee movement on relationship status.

labor market outcomes.¹⁰ Columns (1)–(3) provide the OLS estimates, while columns (4)–(6) provide the IV estimates. As in Table 2, we first include province fixed effects, year fixed effects, and the individual characteristics in columns (1) and (4) and, consequently, add log trade volume in columns (2) and (5) and baseline trade volume interacted with time in columns (3) and (6). Panel A presents the estimates for having worked last week and having a personal income for women; Panel B reports the estimates for the effects of refugee inflows on male labor market outcomes (i.e., whether the husband worked last week).

The IV estimates reported in Panel A indicate that the refugee inflows had a negative impact on women’s probability of having worked last week and having a personal income. The magnitude of the estimated coefficient implies that a one-standard-deviation increase in the refugee share (0.021) results in a 1.4-percentage-point (ppt) ($0.021 \times 0.670 = 0.014$) decline in female employment, corresponding to a 8% decline relative to the mean. However, Panel B shows that there is no evidence that the refugee inflows had a significant effect on whether husbands worked last week.^{11 12}

Moreover, in Table 3 Panel C, we test whether the decreased female employment is an outcome of their husbands’ strictness about outside work after refugee arrival. If the husbands of respondents forced them to drop out of the labor market in response to the presence of Syrian refugees in the local labor market, we cannot necessarily conclude that Turkish women were less likely to be employed directly because of the Syrian refugees’

¹⁰Since there is no information on income of men in the NSDVW surveys, we only analyze the effects of refugee inflows on the personal income of women. However, using the HLFS data, we examine the income effects for men in the subsequent table, Table 4.

¹¹In Appendix Tables A2 and A3, we also provide the reduced-form estimates, which are entirely consistent with our IV estimates.

¹²In Appendix Table A5, we also analyze the sectors in which the displacement effects were larger for women. The IV estimates in Panel A show that the refugee inflows negatively affected female employment in the private sector, while we find no evidence of a significant impact for female employment in the public sector. This probably follows from the fact that most informal employment takes place in private sector. Finally, the IV estimates in Panel B indicate that the refugee inflows resulted in a decline only in women’s employment in the agricultural and service sectors, while we find no evidence of a significant impact for female employment in the industrial sector. Appendix Table A6 shows no evidence that the refugee inflows had a significant effect on whether men were employed in a specific sector.

replacement of them in their former jobs. The IV estimates presented in Panel C reveal no evidence that men forced their wives to drop out of the labor market.

Finally, in Table 4, we use data from the 2008 and 2014 rounds of the Household Labor Force Survey (HLFS) to corroborate our primary results on the labor market outcomes. The IV estimates in Panel A show that the Syrian refugee inflows had a significant negative impact on female labor market outcomes, including the probability of employment in the previous week, log monthly earnings, and total hours worked. In contrast, the IV estimates in Panel B provide no evidence of a significant impact of refugee inflows on male labor market outcomes. This evidence is consistent with our main findings on the differential impacts of Syrian refugee inflows by gender.

Overall, the magnitudes of the IV estimates are very close to the OLS estimates for labor market outcomes, suggesting that the role of endogenous sorting of the refugees based on local labor market characteristics is not a significant concern in this context. Indeed, while the IV estimates slightly differ from the OLS estimates, Durbin-Wu-Hausman test suggests that the OLS estimates are consistent at any conventional significance level for all variables in Tables 3 and 4.

We conduct a number of robustness checks to test the sensitivity of our estimated labor market outcomes to alternative instruments and sample specifications. In particular, we first test whether our results are robust to using an alternative instrument that exploits pre-war differences in languages spoken across regions.¹³ Appendix Tables A8, A9, and A10 show

¹³The relation between Turks and Arabs dates back to the Ottoman Empire. The sudden collapse of the empire after World War I led many ethnic Arabs to settle in the new states of the Middle East. However, some of them ultimately stayed in various provinces of the newly established Republic of Turkey. It is possible that a common spoken language might be a driving force for more Syrian refugees to move to those Turkish provinces with a historically higher percentage of Arabic language speakers by decreasing the adaptation costs post-Syrian civil conflict in 2011. Thus, we also use an alternative instrument based on the variation in the pre-war share of Arabic speakers in province population to predict where refugees are more likely to resettle (Altindag and Kaushal 2017). This language instrument can be calculated as follows:

$$IV_{pt}^{language} = (A/Pop)_{p,1965}R_t,$$

where $(A/Pop)_{p,1965}$ is the share of Arabic speakers in province population in 1965, and R_t is the

that the IV estimates using a language instrument are consistent with our main findings. This is particularly reassuring given that the correlation between our main distance-based instrument and the language instrument is only 0.53. Hence, although these instruments exploit different variations for where the refugees are likely to settle, our results remain consistent across different IV specifications. Second, we exclude three provinces that received the highest Syrian refugee inflows as a share of their population, namely Hatay, Sanliurfa, and Kilis, to test whether our results are sensitive to their exclusion. The results reported in Appendix Tables [A12](#), [A13](#), and [A14](#) are consistent with our primary estimates. Third, we test whether our estimates are robust to excluding the three most populous and economically active provinces with the largest labor markets, namely Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir, which received relatively large refugee inflows despite being farther away from governorates where Syrian refugees originated. The results reported in Appendix Tables [A16](#), [A17](#), and [A18](#) are again consistent with our main estimates.

Overall, our findings on labor market outcomes indicate that Syrian refugees primarily displaced female workers, with stronger effects in the private sector driven by displacement within agricultural and service sector employment. On the other hand, we find no evidence that Syrian refugee inflows significantly influenced male labor market outcomes. Our findings are consistent with descriptive studies and anecdotal evidence documenting that Syrian refugees were more likely to accept significantly lower wages and inferior working conditions relative to Turkish workers particularly within the informal sector ([Parlak 2017](#)). Since Turkish women were much more likely to be employed within the informal sector, the Syrian refugees predominantly displaced native women than native men, as has been documented by previous studies ([Del Carpio and Wagner 2015](#); [Aksu et al. 2018](#)).

number of registered Syrian refugees in Turkey in year t . The first-stage results using this language instrument are presented in Table [A7](#). The F-statistics ranging around 71–72 indicate that this instrument is relevant to explaining the variation in Syrian refugees as a share of the population across Turkish provinces.

4.2 Domestic Violence Outcomes

In this section, we proceed by testing the effects of the Syrian refugee inflows on domestic violence outcomes. Our findings on labor market outcomes indicate that Syrian refugees predominantly displaced female workers without having a significant impact on male workers. On the one hand, the reduction in female employment may reduce the bargaining power of women within the household by weakening women's outside options. This decline in women's bargaining power may then increase their exposure to domestic violence from their partners. On the other hand, if working women were initially experiencing domestic violence as a result of their partners' incentives to appropriate their income or retain control over household decision making, a decline in female employment may then reduce the probability of domestic violence by reducing such rent extraction incentives.

Table 5 presents the estimates of the effect of Syrian refugee inflows on domestic violence outcomes. Across all IV specifications in columns (4)–(6), we find that the Syrian refugee inflows had a negative impact on women's experience of physical, sexual, and psychological violence from their husbands. The IV estimates in column (6) with the full set of controls indicate that a one-standard-deviation increase in the refugee share in a given province results in a 3.8 ppt (0.021×1.804) decline in the physical violence index, corresponding to a 5 percent decline relative to the standard deviation of the index. The corresponding magnitudes are 3.3 ppt and 4.6 ppt for the sexual violence and psychological violence indices, respectively.¹⁴

Appendix Tables A11, A15, and A19 show that we obtain consistent estimates when we estimate the same specification using a language instrument, when we exclude regions with the highest shares of refugee inflows, and when we exclude highly populated provinces from the sample.

Since the Syrian refugees who settled in Turkey had relatively low levels of education

¹⁴In Appendix Table A4, we also provide the reduced-form estimates, which are entirely consistent with our IV estimates.

and lacked work permits in the earlier years, one could expect the displacement effects to be concentrated among less educated native workers who were mainly employed in the informal sectors before the refugee influx. In Table 6, we test whether the Syrian refugee inflows had heterogeneous effects by the level of educational attainment. In particular, we compare our estimates for women who completed middle school or less (i.e., less than or equal to 8 years of schooling) to those who attained more than a middle school education (i.e., greater than 8 years of schooling).¹⁵ The IV estimates in columns (1)–(3) show that Syrian refugees predominantly displaced less educated women who had completed middle school or less, whereas we find no significant effects for more educated women as shown in columns (4)–(6). Similarly, while Syrian refugee inflows had a negative impact on the personal incomes of less educated women, there is no evidence of a corresponding effect for more educated women. We also test whether the probability the husband having worked last week varies by the wife’s education level, and find no evidence for such heterogeneity. Finally, we examine whether the domestic violence effects are concentrated among low-education women, who were disproportionately displaced by Syrian refugees. The IV estimates in the last three rows show that less educated women who completed middle school or less experienced a significant reduction in their exposure to domestic violence, whereas we find no evidence of a corresponding decline for women who attained higher levels of education.

Taken together, our findings on labor market and domestic violence outcomes are consistent with the instrumental violence hypothesis. The disproportionate reduction in women’s employment and income induced by the Syrian refugee inflow shock resulted in a decline in men’s incentives to use violence as a means of extracting resources from women. As a result, women’s exposure to intimate partner violence declined.¹⁶

¹⁵We note in advance that these results are suggestive at best since the educational backgrounds of women are not exogenous and our sample sizes for the two subcategories are not balanced. However, they are still worth exploring. We also note that the first-stage F-statistics are very similar, indicating that the instrument has predictive power for both samples.

¹⁶It is important to note that in this study we are investigating the impact of an aggregate shock to the female labor market. Our findings can be interpreted as a lower bound estimate if we take into

4.3 Alternative Channels

Although our findings indicate a change in the prevalence of domestic violence that is largely driven by an exogenous shock to female employment opportunities, in this section, we explore other potential channels through which Syrian refugee inflows could generate changes in the domestic violence experienced by women. In particular, we examine four alternative mechanisms: (i) changes in gender attitudes, (ii) changes in marriage market outcomes, (iii) changes in co-residence with parents, and (iv) changes in the division of labor within the household.

4.3.1 Changing Attitudes against Violence

If Syrian refugees have different gender attitudes than natives, increased cultural contact may result in a greater diffusion of these attitudes. For example, if Syrians have more gender-equal attitudes and transmit these attitudes to the Turkish population, such transmission of values may yield a reduction in the domestic violence experienced by Turkish women.

Table 7 reports estimates for the effects of Syrian refugee inflows on the gender attitudes of women. None of the IV estimates of the impact of refugees on indicators of gender attitudes are statistically significant. In particular, we find no evidence that the Syrian refugee inflows had a significant impact on whether women agree with the following statements: (i) a woman should not argue with partner if she disagrees with him, (ii) men can beat their partners in certain situations, (iii) a woman should be able to spend her money as she wishes, and (iv) it may be necessary to beat children for disciplinary purposes. We conclude that the gender attitudes channel cannot explain our results.

account the findings from the related literature that has focused on the effects of job displacement on probability of marital dissolution. An important finding that emerged from this research is that the probability of divorce is lower for aggregate employment shocks such as plant closings compared to the individual-specific layoffs (Charles and Stephens 2004).

4.3.2 Changes in Marriage Markets

An alternative potential channel through which Syrian refugee inflows may affect the risk of natives experiencing domestic violence is changes in marriage market outcomes. The entry of refugees as potential partners in the marriage market could result in changes in assortative matching. Despite being illegal, some native Turkish men could also choose to have a second (religious) marriage with a Syrian woman.

Table 8 presents estimates for the effects of Syrian refugee inflows on marriage market outcomes. The IV estimates in Panel A reveal no evidence of a significant effect on whether the husband previously had a second wife or currently has a second wife. Moreover, the IV estimates in Panel B indicate no evidence of a significant change in partner characteristics including husband's age, schooling or religiosity or whether the woman had a say in her marriage decision. We conclude that the marriage market mechanism does not explain our results.

4.3.3 Changes in Co-residence Patterns

Next, we explore changes in the probability of co-residing with parents as an alternative channel through which Syrian refugee inflows may affect domestic violence outcomes. [Tumen \(2016\)](#) demonstrates that Syrian refugee inflows resulted in an increase in the rents of higher quality housing units within provinces where refugees disproportionately settled. If such increases in housing prices led to an increase in the probability of co-residing with parents, this change in household composition might have altered the risk of domestic violence faced by women.

Table 9 reports estimates for the effects of Syrian refugee inflows on co-residence with parents. The IV estimates indicate no evidence of a significant impact on co-residing with parents in law or co-residing with any parent. Thus, we conclude that the co-residence channel does not provide an explanation for our results.

4.3.4 Changes in the Division of Labor within the Household

Finally, we examine whether the Syrian refugee inflows affected women’s probability of being the primary provider of certain household chores. One potential effect of the Syrian refugee inflows could be that the displaced women may now have more time to do housework, which may in turn make men more satisfied with their marriages and reduce their violent behaviors toward women.

We test this alternative channel using the 2008 and 2013 TDHS data, which provide information on the types of housework performed primarily by women within the household.¹⁷ The results presented in Table 10 provide no evidence of a significant change in women’s performance of household chores or in a z-score index of household chores composed of all the underlying components of these activities. Hence, we find no evidence that Syrian refugee inflows induced a change in the performance of housework by women.

4.4 Event Study to Examine Pre-Trends

One threat to our identification strategy is that there could be province-specific pre-trends in the outcomes of interest and that these pre-trends could be correlated with the instrument. In this section, we provide support for our identifying assumption with an event study using 9 rounds of HLFS data. Figure 4 plots the coefficients on the interaction between our instrument and indicators for pre- and post-conflict years, β_j where $j \in [2006, 2014]$, with the corresponding 95% confidence intervals. The omitted year is 2010, the last year before the Syrian civil conflict started to accelerate.¹⁸

Figure 4 Panel A shows that in the pre-conflict period, the coefficients are not signif-

¹⁷Note that this measure does not completely account for changes in the time allocated to certain household chores. Unfortunately, none of the data sources has the specific daily time allocation information for men or women.

¹⁸More specifically, we estimate the following reduced-form specification:

$$Y_{ipt} = \sum_{j=2006}^{2014} \beta_j(\text{year}_j \times IV_p) + \gamma X_{ipt} + \sigma Z_{pt} + \delta_p + \delta_t + \epsilon_{ipt} \quad (3)$$

icantly different from zero, indicating no evidence of a pre-trend in female employment. Starting in 2011, however, there is a clear statistically significant decrease in female employment in provinces that are more exposed to the refugee inflow shocks. The lack of statistically significant pre-trends before 2010 in our event-study graph yields support for the identifying assumption that provinces which received a high number of refugees and those that did not would have had similar trends in female employment in the absence of refugee inflow. In Panel B of Figure 4, we replicate the same analysis for male employment. However, in this case, we find no evidence of a differential trend either pre- or post-conflict years. Thus, we conclude that pre-trends in the outcome variable are unlikely to drive our results in this context.¹⁹

5 Conclusion

In this paper, we exploit the differential inflow of Syrian refugees across Turkish provinces following the outbreak of Syrian civil war in 2011 as an exogenous supply shock to female employment. We find that the Syrian refugee inflows negatively affected the labor market outcomes of women, with no evidence of a significant impact on male labor market outcomes. Our findings also reveal a significant decline in exposure to intimate partner violence in provinces that received a higher share of Syrian refugees. Our results also suggest that these effects on labor market and domestic violence outcomes are stronger for women with lower levels of education, who were more likely to be displaced by the Syrian refugees. In an examination of alternative channels, we find no evidence of a significant impact of refugee inflows on partner characteristics, gender attitudes, co-residence patterns,

where Y_{ipt} is the outcome for individual i in province p in year t ; IV_p is the cross-section component of our instrument in 2014 (i.e. the post period in our main sample); X_{ipt} represents the individual-level controls, including education, age, age squared; Z_{pt} represents the province-level, time-varying controls, including the trade volume of each province with Syria and the baseline trade volume interacted with a time indicator (both in logs); δ_p represents the province fixed effects; and δ_t represents the year fixed effects. We cluster standard errors at the province level to account for serial correlation in outcomes across provinces.

¹⁹Due to the absence of data, we cannot conduct the same analysis for domestic violence outcomes.

or the division of labor within the household. Altogether, this evidence is consistent with instrumental theories of violence, whereby a decline in a woman's earnings opportunities reduces the incentives of her male partners to use violence or threats of violence as a means of rent extraction and control over household decision-making.

Overall, our findings suggest that women in developing countries may be particularly vulnerable to supply shocks coming from an inflow of relatively low-education refugees who were not issued work permits. However, the decline in female employment may not necessarily increase women's exposure to domestic violence, although their overall bargaining power within the household might fall. Indeed, our results reveal that women's risk of experiencing domestic violence declined in response to a decline in earnings opportunities. This implies that women were initially experiencing domestic violence as a result of their partners' incentives to appropriate their income, and a corresponding decline in their earnings opportunities resulted in a decrease in their probability of experiencing intimate partner violence by reducing such rent extraction motives.

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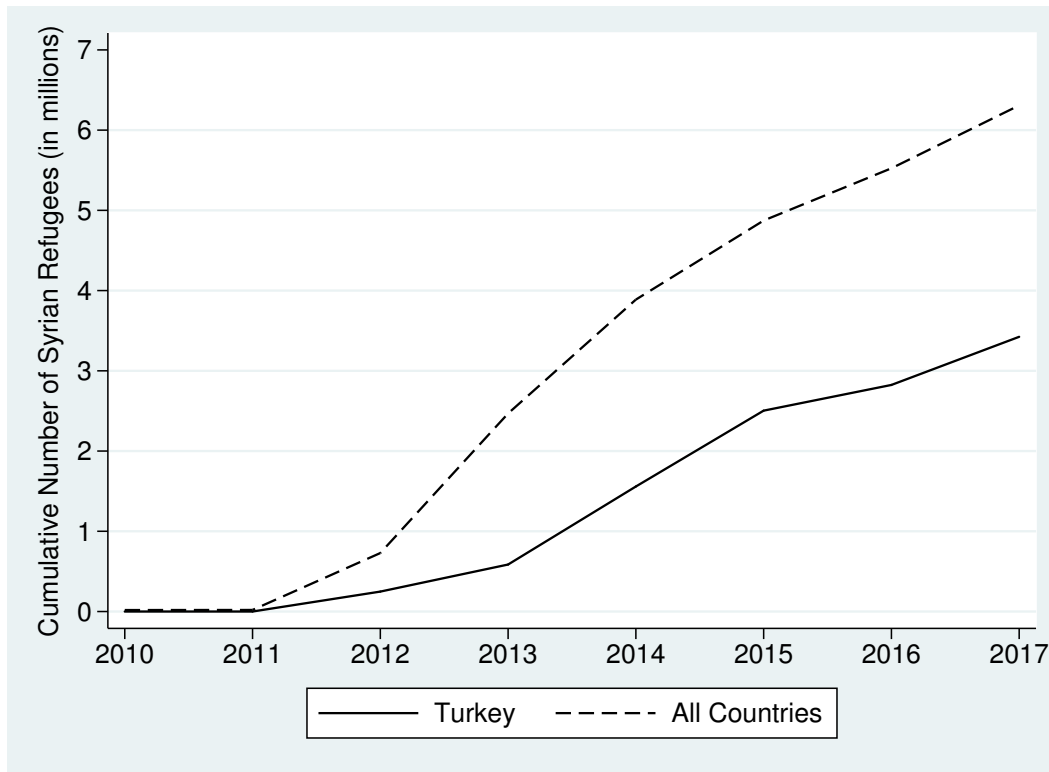
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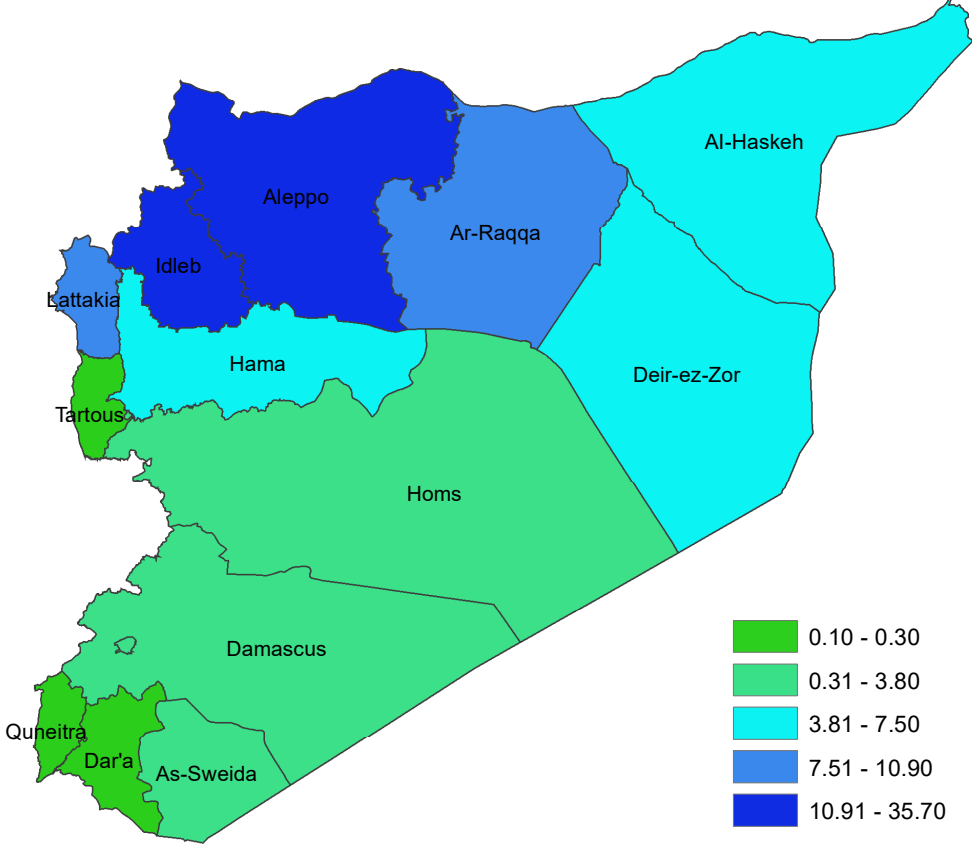
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FIGURE 1: NUMBER OF SYRIAN REFUGEE INFLOWS



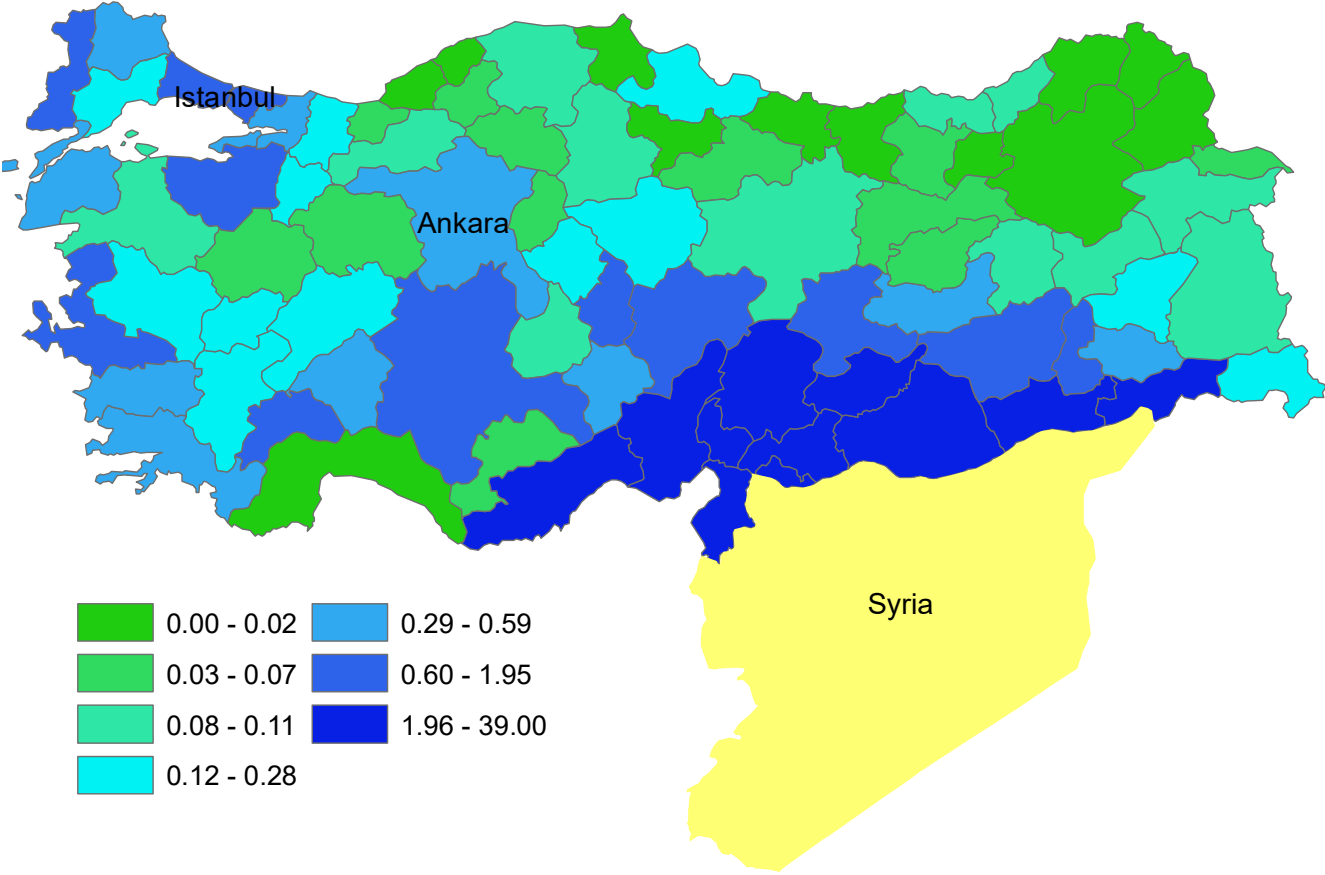
Note: The data comes from the official number of Syrian refugees reported by the UNHCR online database.

FIGURE 2: ORIGIN OF SYRIAN REFUGEES (IN %)



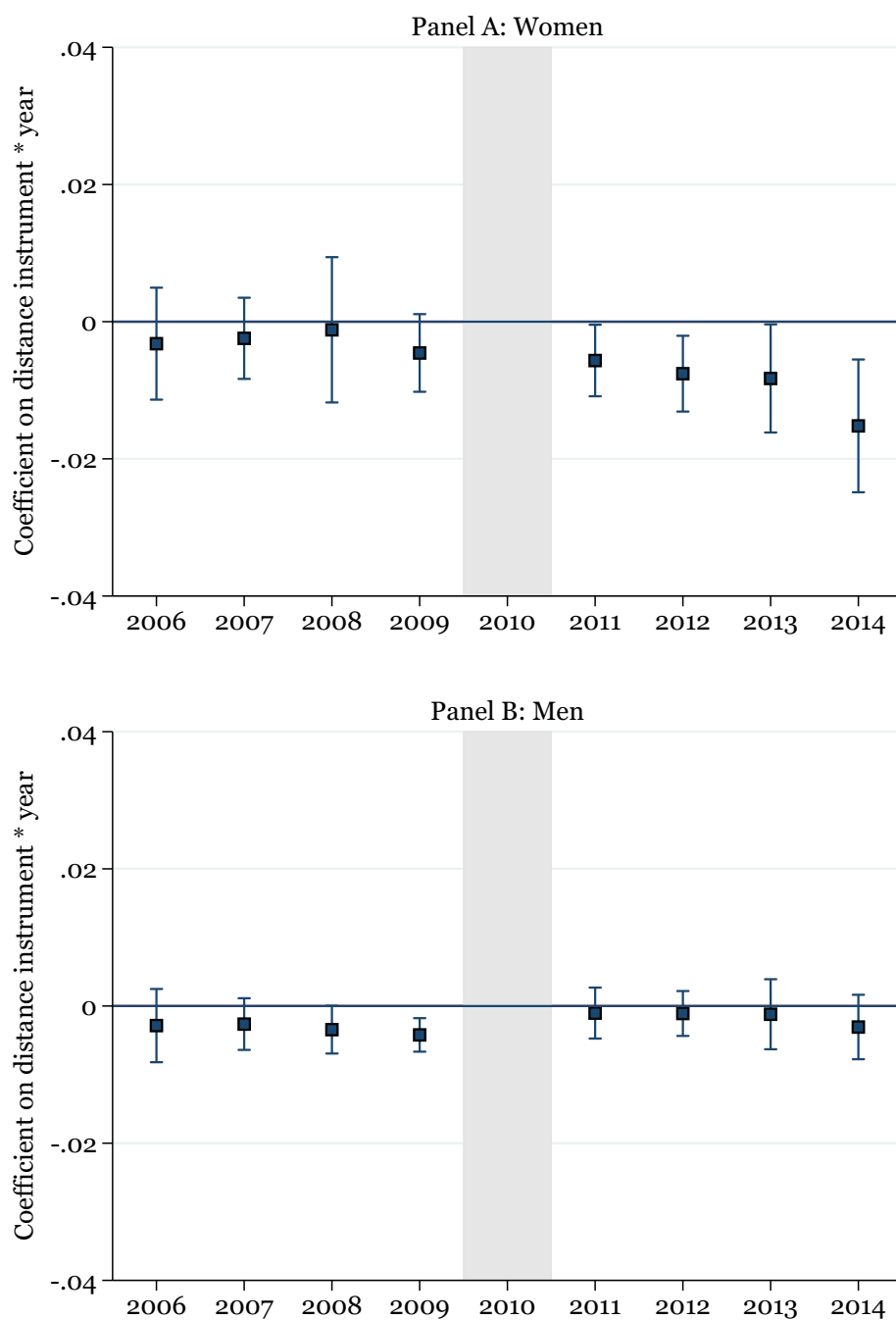
Note: The data comes from the DGMM (2013).

FIGURE 3: SHARE OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN TURKISH POPULATION (IN %), 2014



Note: The data comes from the Directorate General of Migration Management in Turkey.

FIGURE 4: PROBABILITY OF BEING EMPLOYED AND EXPOSURE TO REFUGEE INFLOWS



Note: Data are from the 2006–2014 Household Labor Force Surveys in Turkey. This figure plots the coefficients and 95% confidence intervals from an event-study regression that compares the probability of employment in provinces that are more exposed to the refugee inflow shock to those that are less exposed in each year before and after the Syrian refugee inflows. The omitted category is 2010.

TABLE 1: SUMMARY STATISTICS FOR CURRENTLY MARRIED WOMEN

	Mean	S.D.	Min	Max	N
Panel A: Female demographics and employment outcomes					
Years of schooling	6.57	3.85	0.00	21.00	13435
Non-Turkish speaker	0.01	0.11	0.00	1.00	13422
Lives in a rural area	0.21	0.40	0.00	1.00	13440
Age	37.05	10.41	15.00	60.00	13440
Has a personal income	0.12	0.33	0.00	1.00	13440
Worked last week	0.18	0.38	0.00	1.00	13438
Public employment	0.03	0.17	0.00	1.00	13440
Private employment	0.15	0.35	0.00	1.00	13440
Agricultural employment	0.05	0.21	0.00	1.00	13440
Industrial employment	0.02	0.13	0.00	1.00	13440
Service employment	0.11	0.31	0.00	1.00	13440
Forced to drop out of labor market by husband	0.10	0.30	0.00	1.00	13421
Panel B: Male employment outcomes					
Worked last week	0.77	0.42	0.00	1.00	13433
Public employment	0.11	0.32	0.00	1.00	13433
Private employment	0.66	0.48	0.00	1.00	13433
Agricultural employment	0.06	0.25	0.00	1.00	13433
Industrial employment	0.16	0.37	0.00	1.00	13433
Service employment	0.54	0.50	0.00	1.00	13433
Panel C: Domestic violence outcomes					
Physical violence index	0.00	0.80	-0.31	5.45	13435
Sexual violence index	-0.01	0.76	-0.22	6.79	13436
Psychological violence index	0.02	0.81	-0.42	2.62	13437
Panel D: Gender attitudes outcomes					
A woman should not argue with her partner if she disagrees with him.	0.44	0.50	0.00	1.00	13351
Men can beat their partners in certain situations.	0.21	0.40	0.00	1.00	13115
A woman should be able to spend her money as she wills.	0.68	0.47	0.00	1.00	13301
It may be necessary to beat children for discipline.	0.30	0.46	0.00	1.00	13393
Panel E: Marriage market outcomes					
Husband had a second wife	0.01	0.09	0.00	1.00	13439
Husband has a second wife	0.00	0.06	0.00	1.00	13440
Husband's schooling	8.24	3.65	0.00	22.00	13145
Husband's age	40.04	10.72	16.00	95.00	13351
Husband's religiosity index	0.03	0.49	-7.44	0.52	13440
Marriage decision	0.46	0.50	0.00	1.00	13435
Panel F: Co-residence outcomes					
Co-residing with parent in-laws	0.12	0.32	0.00	1.00	13440
Co-residing with any parent	0.14	0.35	0.00	1.00	13440

Notes: The table presents the means, standard deviations, minimum and maximum values, and the number of observations from the 2008 and 2014 National Surveys on Domestic Violence against Women in Turkey. The sample includes currently married women. The variables are described in Appendix A.

TABLE 2: FIRST-STAGE REGRESSION RESULTS

	Dependent variable: Share of refugees in province population		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Distance instrument	0.012*** (0.001)	0.013*** (0.001)	0.013*** (0.001)
F-statistic	77.15	107.83	70.90
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x
Individual characteristics	x	x	x
Log trade volume		x	x
Baseline trade interacted with time			x

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. The regressions report OLS estimates from regressing the distance instrument on the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Column (2) also controls for province-level trade volume, and column (3) controls for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE 3: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Panel A: Female labor market outcomes							
Worked last week	-0.831*** (0.219)	-0.861*** (0.254)	-0.845*** (0.211)	-0.734*** (0.137)	-0.725*** (0.173)	-0.670*** (0.116)	0.18
Observations	13,415	13,415	13,415	13,415	13,415	13,415	
Has personal income	-0.674*** (0.229)	-0.674*** (0.229)	-0.682*** (0.233)	-0.606*** (0.230)	-0.606*** (0.230)	-0.567*** (0.204)	0.12
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Panel B: Male labor market outcomes							
Worked last week	-0.086 (0.149)	0.039 (0.315)	0.030 (0.311)	-0.221 (0.231)	-0.172 (0.332)	-0.075 (0.409)	0.77
Observations	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	
Panel C: Being forced to drop out of the labor market by the husband							
Forced to drop out of labor market	-0.009 (0.258)	-0.009 (0.258)	0.010 (0.282)	0.259 (0.312)	0.262 (0.296)	0.181 (0.247)	0.24
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Forced to drop out of labor market in the last 12 months	0.004 (0.134)	-0.001 (0.131)	-0.006 (0.125)	0.004 (0.129)	-0.018 (0.113)	0.005 (0.097)	0.10
Observations	13,398	13,398	13,398	13,398	13,398	13,398	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE 4: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES USING HLFS DATA

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Panel A: Female labor market outcomes							
Worked last week	-0.301 (0.337)	-0.500 (0.314)	-0.576 (0.339)	-0.521* (0.269)	-0.909*** (0.234)	-0.790*** (0.236)	0.22
Observations	225,038	225,038	225,038	225,038	225,038	225,038	
Log monthly earnings	-2.310*** (0.400)	-1.968*** (0.450)	-2.257*** (0.798)	-3.429*** (0.679)	-2.938*** (0.433)	-2.484*** (0.433)	0.58
Observations	225,038	225,038	225,038	225,038	225,038	225,038	
Hours worked	-15.789 (11.881)	-21.640* (11.683)	-25.949* (12.811)	-27.872*** (9.911)	-39.935*** (11.429)	-33.168*** (10.532)	9.01
Observations	225,038	225,038	225,038	225,038	225,038	225,038	
Panel B: Male labor market outcomes							
Worked last week	0.275 (0.183)	0.165 (0.149)	0.150 (0.153)	0.266 (0.183)	0.064 (0.135)	0.089 (0.127)	0.76
Observations	207,149	207,149	207,149	207,149	207,149	207,149	
Log monthly earnings	-0.546 (1.050)	-1.227 (0.773)	-1.308* (0.721)	-0.141 (1.199)	-1.342 (0.822)	-1.217 (0.834)	3.05
Observations	207,149	207,149	207,149	207,149	207,149	207,149	
Hours worked	17.154 (12.678)	11.566 (11.907)	11.503 (12.189)	18.130 (11.806)	8.009 (10.709)	8.191 (10.191)	40.61
Observations	207,149	207,149	207,149	207,149	207,149	207,149	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 HLFS, including currently married women. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE 5: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OUTCOMES

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Physical violence index	-1.571*** (0.578)	-1.518*** (0.495)	-1.590*** (0.592)	-2.025*** (0.741)	-1.812*** (0.611)	-1.804** (0.704)	0.00
Observations	13,412	13,412	13,412	13,412	13,412	13,412	
Sexual violence index	-1.420*** (0.319)	-1.365*** (0.330)	-1.473*** (0.323)	-2.165*** (0.596)	-1.951*** (0.503)	-1.554*** (0.367)	-0.01
Observations	13,413	13,413	13,413	13,413	13,413	13,413	
Psychological violence index	-1.332** (0.551)	-1.262** (0.592)	-1.409** (0.537)	-2.562*** (0.908)	-2.581*** (0.818)	-2.197*** (0.690)	0.02
Observations	13,414	13,414	13,414	13,414	13,414	13,414	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x			x		
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE 6: HETEROGENEOUS EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS BY LEVEL OF EDUCATION

	Middle school or less (≤ 8 years of schooling)			More than middle school (> 8 years of schooling)		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Worked last week	-0.914*** (0.216)	-1.073*** (0.317)	-0.924*** (0.283)	-1.027 (0.632)	-1.055* (0.620)	-0.943 (0.623)
Observations	10,121	10,121	10,121	3,299	3,299	3,299
Has personal income	-0.610*** (0.181)	-0.610*** (0.193)	-0.551*** (0.170)	-1.006 (0.783)	-0.989 (0.729)	-0.930 (0.734)
Observations	10,122	10,122	10,122	3,300	3,300	3,300
Husband worked last week	-0.315 (0.363)	-0.371 (0.348)	-0.132 (0.288)	-0.012 (0.737)	-0.094 (0.710)	0.186 (0.743)
Observations	10,117	10,117	10,117	3,298	3,298	3,298
Physical violence index	-2.454*** (0.780)	-2.281*** (0.706)	-2.155*** (0.725)	-0.497 (1.076)	-0.193 (0.841)	-0.162 (0.777)
Observations	10,117	10,117	10,117	3,300	3,300	3,300
Sexual violence index	-2.092*** (0.724)	-1.865*** (0.589)	-1.474*** (0.343)	-2.330** (1.119)	-2.193* (1.173)	-1.705 (1.268)
Observations	10,119	10,119	10,119	3,299	3,299	3,299
Psychological violence index	-2.906*** (0.813)	-2.709*** (0.750)	-2.170*** (0.534)	-1.022 (1.914)	-0.576 (1.652)	0.517 (1.123)
Observations	10,120	10,120	10,120	3,299	3,299	3,299
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. All columns report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. Columns (1)–(3) report estimates for those who completed middle school or less, while columns (4)–(6) report them for those who completed more than middle school. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE 7: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON GENDER ATTITUDES

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
A woman should not argue with partner if she disagrees with him	-0.629*	-0.622*	-0.631*	-0.508	-0.477	-0.487	0.44
Observations	(0.371) 13,328	(0.362) 13,328	(0.370) 13,328	(0.423) 13,328	(0.400) 13,328	(0.421) 13,328	
Men can beat their partners in certain situations	-0.205	-0.268	-0.185	-0.294	-0.565	-0.532	0.21
Observations	(0.645) 13,092	(0.592) 13,092	(0.620) 13,092	(0.644) 13,092	(0.504) 13,092	(0.560) 13,092	
A woman should be able to spend her money as she wills	-0.065	-0.065	-0.052	0.065	0.070	-0.095	0.68
Observations	(0.351) 13,279	(0.348) 13,279	(0.346) 13,279	(0.564) 13,279	(0.536) 13,279	(0.481) 13,279	
It may be necessary to beat children for discipline	-0.023	-0.027	-0.020	-0.061	-0.079	-0.092	0.30
Observations	(0.262) 13,370	(0.262) 13,370	(0.259) 13,370	(0.287) 13,370	(0.280) 13,370	(0.243) 13,370	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE 8: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON MARRIAGE MARKET OUTCOMES

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A:							
Husband had a second wife	0.076 (0.072)	0.074 (0.069)	0.077 (0.071)	0.105 (0.087)	0.097 (0.082)	0.091 (0.080)	0.01
Observations	13,416	13,416	13,416	13,416	13,416	13,416	
Husband has a second wife	0.059 (0.045)	0.056 (0.040)	0.059 (0.044)	0.070 (0.057)	0.057 (0.050)	0.064 (0.055)	0.00
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Panel B:							
Husband's age	-1.782 (3.484)	-1.539 (3.269)	-1.684 (3.300)	-1.263 (3.273)	-0.275 (2.897)	-2.440 (2.867)	40.04
Observations	13,328	13,328	13,328	13,328	13,328	13,328	
Husband's schooling	-0.983 (1.656)	-0.862 (1.636)	-1.225 (1.336)	-2.581 (2.700)	-2.107 (2.437)	-0.053 (2.033)	8.24
Observations	13,123	13,123	13,123	13,123	13,123	13,123	
Husband's religiosity	0.014 (0.356)	-0.031 (0.292)	0.033 (0.371)	0.439 (0.493)	0.264 (0.372)	0.214 (0.406)	0.03
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Marriage decision	-0.088 (0.357)	-0.088 (0.359)	-0.085 (0.360)	0.206 (0.440)	0.210 (0.423)	0.167 (0.412)	0.46
Observations	13,412	13,412	13,412	13,412	13,412	13,412	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE 9: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON CO-RESIDENCE WITH PARENTS

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Co-residing with parent in laws	-0.308 (0.271)	-0.323 (0.246)	-0.312 (0.269)	-0.269 (0.336)	-0.328 (0.296)	-0.228 (0.339)	0.12
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Co-residing with any parent	-0.124 (0.237)	-0.137 (0.216)	-0.126 (0.235)	-0.005 (0.286)	-0.056 (0.251)	0.015 (0.285)	0.14
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE 10: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON DIVISION OF LABOR WITHIN THE HOUSEHOLD

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Cooking	0.221 (0.148)	0.218 (0.143)	0.214 (0.138)	0.214 (0.201)	0.194 (0.192)	0.204 (0.189)	0.92
Observations	13,855	13,855	13,855	13,855	13,855	13,855	
Setting and cleaning the dining table	0.031 (0.177)	0.025 (0.176)	0.024 (0.183)	0.108 (0.328)	0.051 (0.291)	0.054 (0.246)	0.87
Observations	13,837	13,837	13,837	13,837	13,837	13,837	
Cleaning work such as wiping and sweeping	0.210 (0.146)	0.211 (0.146)	0.174 (0.139)	0.023 (0.337)	0.033 (0.293)	0.131 (0.165)	0.88
Observations	13,849	13,849	13,849	13,849	13,849	13,849	
Washing the dishes/placing the dishes in the dishwasher	0.062 (0.195)	0.061 (0.195)	0.050 (0.204)	-0.101 (0.295)	-0.105 (0.266)	-0.073 (0.216)	0.89
Observations	13,853	13,853	13,853	13,853	13,853	13,853	
Doing the laundry	0.107 (0.134)	0.104 (0.130)	0.101 (0.126)	0.145 (0.178)	0.118 (0.164)	0.125 (0.157)	0.93
Observations	13,855	13,855	13,855	13,855	13,855	13,855	
Ironing	0.131 (0.122)	0.133 (0.121)	0.098 (0.149)	-0.115 (0.277)	-0.100 (0.245)	-0.016 (0.159)	0.86
Observations	13,430	13,430	13,430	13,430	13,430	13,430	
Kitchen shopping	0.028 (0.446)	0.005 (0.432)	0.088 (0.391)	0.410 (0.620)	0.203 (0.532)	-0.005 (0.426)	0.47
Observations	13,829	13,829	13,829	13,829	13,829	13,829	
Doing reparations or amendments	0.225 (0.171)	0.220 (0.179)	0.250 (0.180)	0.439** (0.217)	0.390* (0.217)	0.316* (0.182)	0.07
Observations	13,656	13,656	13,656	13,656	13,656	13,656	
Household chores index	0.456 (0.330)	0.444 (0.315)	0.450 (0.326)	0.508 (0.474)	0.390 (0.420)	0.373 (0.369)	0.03
Observations	13,863	13,863	13,863	13,863	13,863	13,863	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2013 TDHS, including currently married women. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

FOR ONLINE PUBLICATION

Appendix A List of Variables

Outcome Variables:

- Has personal income: A dummy equal to one if the respondent has reported that she earns her personal income.
- Worked last week: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent (or her husband if listed under male employment outcomes) worked last week.
- Public employment: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent (or her husband if listed under male employment outcomes) was employed in public sector last week.
- Private employment: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent (or her husband if listed under male employment outcomes) was employed in private sector last week.
- Agricultural employment: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent (or her husband if listed under male employment outcomes) was employed in agricultural sector last week.
- Industrial employment: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent (or her husband if listed under male employment outcomes) was employed in industrial sector last week.
- Service employment: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent (or her husband if listed under male employment outcomes) was employed in service sector last week.
- Forced to drop out of the labor market by the husband: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent reports that her husband has forced her to drop out of the labor market although she preferred to work.
- Physical violence index: A z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from each of the 6 physical violence indicators, including dummy variables that equal one if the respondent reports that she experienced intimate partner violence acts within the last 12 months, including (i) slapping or throwing an object that would hurt; (ii) pushing, shoving, or pulling hair; (iii) hitting with his fist or in a way that hurts; (iv) kicking, pushing on the ground, or beating; and (v) choking or burning.
- Sexual violence index: A z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from each of the 3 sexual violence indicators, including dummy variables that equal one if the respondent reports that she experienced intimate partner violence within the last 12 months, including (i) forced sexual acts, (ii) forced sexual relations because of a fear of what the partner would do otherwise, and (iii) humiliating sexual acts.
- Psychological violence index: A z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from each of the following indicators, including dummy variables that equal one if the respondent reports

that she experienced intimate partner violence acts within the last 12 months, including (i) insulting, (ii) humiliating, (iii) scaring or threatening, (iv) attempting to isolate her from her friends, (v) attempting to prevent contact with her family, (vi) insisting on knowing her location, (vii) ignoring her, (viii) becoming angry if she speaks to other men, (ix) suspecting that she is cheating on him, (x) wanting his permission before she seeks healthcare, and (xi) intervening in her clothing choices.

- A woman should not argue with partner if she disagrees with him: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent agrees with the statement that a woman should not argue with partner if she disagrees with him.
- Men can beat their partners in certain situations: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent agrees with the statement that men can beat their partners in certain situations.
- A woman should be able to spend her money as she wills: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent agrees with the statement that a woman should be able to spend her money as she wills.
- It may be necessary to beat children for discipline: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent agrees with the statement that it may be necessary to beat children for discipline.
- Husband had a second wife: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent reports that her husband previously had a second wife.
- Husband has a second wife: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent reports that her husband currently has a second wife.
- Husband's schooling: Number of years of school completed by the respondent's husband.
- Husband's age: The age of the respondent's husband.
- Husband's religiosity index: A z-score calculated as an average of z-scores of partners' characteristics, including a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the partner never drinks alcoholic beverages, a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the partner never gambles, a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the partner never uses narcotic drugs, and a dummy variable that takes the value of one if the partner never had an affair.
- Marriage decision: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent decided on marriage together with her husband instead of the decision being made by her or his family.
- Co-residing with parent in-laws: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent is currently co-residing with her parent in-laws, but not with her own parents.
- Co-residing with any parent: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent is currently co-residing with her parent in-laws or with her own parents.
- Cooking: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent is the person who is primarily in charge of cooking in the household.

- Setting and cleaning the dining table: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent is the person who is primarily in charge of setting and cleaning the dining table in the household.
- Cleaning work such as wiping and sweeping: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent is the person who is primarily in charge of cleaning work such as wiping and sweeping in the household.
- Washing the dishes/placing the dishes in the dishwasher: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent is the person who is primarily in charge of washing the dishes/placing the dishes in the dishwasher in the household.
- Doing the laundry: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent is the person who is primarily in charge of doing the laundry in the household.
- Ironing: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent is the person who is primarily in charge of ironing in the household.
- Kitchen shopping: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent is the person who is primarily in charge of kitchen shopping in the household.
- Doing reparations and amendments: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent is the person who is primarily in charge of doing reparations and amendments in the household.
- Household chores index: A z-score constructed by averaging the z-scores from each of the following indicators, including dummy variables that equal one if the respondent is the person in the household who is primarily in charge of (i) cooking, (ii) setting and cleaning the dining table, (iii) cleaning work such as wiping and sweeping, (iv) washing the dishes/placing the dishes in the dishwasher, (v) doing the laundry, (vi) ironing, (vii) kitchen shopping, and (viii) doing reparations and amendments.

Covariates:

- Years of schooling: Number of years of school that the respondent completed.
- Non-Turkish Speaker: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent speaks a non-Turkish language as her primary language.
- Lives in a rural area: A dummy variable equal to one if the respondent lives in a village.
- Age: The current age of the respondent.
- Province dummies: Dummy variables for each of the 81 provinces where the respondents lives.

Appendix B Additional Tables

TABLE A1: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON RELATIONSHIP STATUS

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Ever had a relationship	0.181 (0.123)	0.187 (0.127)	0.201 (0.134)	0.270 (0.245)	0.309 (0.246)	0.247 (0.200)	0.90
Observations	17,392	17,392	17,392	17,392	17,392	17,392	
Ever married	-0.021 (0.198)	-0.013 (0.212)	-0.012 (0.213)	0.009 (0.290)	0.056 (0.312)	0.051 (0.296)	0.81
Observations	17,393	17,393	17,393	17,393	17,393	17,393	
Currently married	0.252 (0.272)	0.248 (0.266)	0.242 (0.263)	0.292 (0.354)	0.267 (0.349)	0.291 (0.347)	0.75
Observations	17,392	17,392	17,392	17,392	17,392	17,392	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including all women. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A2: REDUCED-FORM EFFECTS ON LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Panel A: Female labor market outcomes			
Worked last week	-0.013*** (0.003)	-0.015*** (0.004)	-0.014*** (0.004)
Observations	13,415	13,415	13,415
Has personal income	-0.010*** (0.003)	-0.010*** (0.003)	-0.010*** (0.004)
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417
Panel B: Male labor market outcomes			
Worked last week	-0.003 (0.005)	-0.004 (0.005)	-0.001 (0.005)
Observations	13,410	13,410	13,410
Panel C: Being forced to drop out of the labor market by the husband			
Forced to drop out of labor market	0.003 (0.004)	0.003 (0.004)	0.002 (0.003)
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417
Forced to drop out of labor market in the last 12 months	0.000 (0.002)	-0.000 (0.001)	0.000 (0.001)
Observations	13,398	13,398	13,398
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x
Individual characteristics	x	x	x
Log trade volume		x	x
Baseline trade interacted with time			x

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including all women. Columns (1)–(3) report reduced-form estimates by using the distance instrument as an explanatory variable. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) also control for province-level trade volume, and column (3) controls for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A3: REDUCED-FORM EFFECTS ON LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES USING HLFS DATA

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Panel A: Female labor market outcomes			
Worked last week	-0.008*	-0.014***	-0.013***
	(0.004)	(0.003)	(0.004)
Observations	225,038	225,038	225,038
Log monthly earnings	-0.050***	-0.045***	-0.040***
	(0.008)	(0.009)	(0.007)
Observations	225,038	225,038	225,038
Hours worked	-0.409***	-0.617***	-0.536***
	(0.129)	(0.160)	(0.170)
Observations	225,038	225,038	225,038
Panel B: Male labor market outcomes			
Worked last week	0.004	0.001	0.001
	(0.003)	(0.002)	(0.002)
Observations	207,149	207,149	207,149
Log monthly earnings	-0.002	-0.021	-0.020
	(0.018)	(0.013)	(0.013)
Observations	207,149	207,149	207,149
Hours worked	0.265	0.123	0.132
	(0.176)	(0.170)	(0.170)
Observations	207,149	207,149	207,149
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x
Individual characteristics	x	x	x
Log trade volume		x	x
Baseline trade interacted with time			x

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 HLFS, including currently married women. Columns (1)–(3) report reduced-form estimates by using the distance instrument as an explanatory variable. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) also control for province-level trade volume, and column (3) controls for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A4: REDUCED-FORM EFFECTS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OUTCOMES

	(1)	(2)	(3)
Physical violence index	-0.025*** (0.008)	-0.023*** (0.007)	-0.022*** (0.008)
Observations	13,412	13,412	13,412
Sexual violence index	-0.026*** (0.006)	-0.025*** (0.006)	-0.020*** (0.005)
Observations	13,413	13,413	13,413
Psychological violence index	-0.030*** (0.010)	-0.028*** (0.010)	-0.021*** (0.006)
Observations	13,414	13,414	13,414
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x
Individual characteristics	x	x	x
Log trade volume		x	x
Baseline trade interacted with time			x

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including all women. Columns (1)–(3) report reduced-form estimates by using the distance instrument as an explanatory variable. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) also control for province-level trade volume, and column (3) controls for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A5: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON FEMALE LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES BY SECTOR

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A:							
Public employment	-0.091 (0.095)	-0.102 (0.104)	-0.090 (0.096)	-0.169* (0.096)	-0.166 (0.114)	-0.172* (0.098)	0.03
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Private employment	-0.705*** (0.189)	-0.723*** (0.211)	-0.720*** (0.189)	-0.516*** (0.119)	-0.511*** (0.125)	-0.445*** (0.121)	0.15
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Panel B:							
Agricultural employment	-0.264* (0.136)	-0.283** (0.118)	-0.267** (0.134)	-0.294* (0.177)	-0.289** (0.147)	-0.280 (0.188)	0.05
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Industrial employment	-0.054 (0.059)	-0.045 (0.050)	-0.058 (0.057)	-0.041 (0.062)	-0.043 (0.049)	-0.020 (0.048)	0.02
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Service employment	-0.519** (0.218)	-0.538** (0.245)	-0.526** (0.217)	-0.408* (0.214)	-0.402* (0.244)	-0.374** (0.186)	0.11
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A6: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON MALE LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES BY SECTOR

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A:							
Public employment	0.110	0.114	0.076	-0.049	-0.390	-0.353	0.11
	(0.236)	(0.232)	(0.201)	(0.250)	(0.256)	(0.281)	
Observations	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	
Private employment	-0.251	-0.136	-0.102	-0.280	0.098	0.149	0.66
	(0.305)	(0.305)	(0.317)	(0.334)	(0.533)	(0.646)	
Observations	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	
Panel B:							
Agricultural employment	-0.239**	-0.251	-0.233	-0.366***	-0.189	-0.177	0.06
	(0.102)	(0.192)	(0.190)	(0.124)	(0.149)	(0.160)	
Observations	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	
Industrial employment	-0.705**	0.019	-0.001	-1.139***	-0.117	-0.099	0.16
	(0.352)	(0.212)	(0.201)	(0.374)	(0.137)	(0.138)	
Observations	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	
Service employment	0.818**	0.236	0.232	1.211***	0.054	0.116	0.54
	(0.397)	(0.413)	(0.438)	(0.334)	(0.453)	(0.489)	
Observations	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A7: FIRST-STAGE REGRESSION RESULTS USING A LANGUAGE IV

	Dependent variable: Share of refugees in province population		
	(1)	(2)	(3)
Language instrument	0.00028*** (0.000)	0.00028*** (0.000)	0.00029*** (0.000)
F-statistic	70.78	71.71	71.02
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x
Individual characteristics	x	x	x
Log trade volume		x	x
Baseline trade interacted with time			x

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. The regressions report OLS estimates from regressing the language instrument on the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Column (2) also controls for province-level trade volume, and column (3) controls for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A8: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES: USING A LANGUAGE IV

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Panel A: Female labor market outcomes							
Worked last week	-0.831*** (0.219)	-0.861*** (0.254)	-0.901*** (0.274)	-0.734*** (0.137)	-0.725*** (0.173)	-0.625*** (0.139)	0.18
Observations	13,415	13,415	13,415	13,415	13,415	13,415	
Has personal income	-0.674*** (0.229)	-0.674*** (0.229)	-0.693*** (0.246)	-0.606*** (0.230)	-0.606*** (0.230)	-0.559*** (0.213)	0.12
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Panel B: Male labor market outcomes							
Worked last week	-0.086 (0.149)	0.039 (0.315)	-0.015 (0.290)	-0.221 (0.231)	-0.172 (0.332)	-0.040 (0.359)	0.77
Observations	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	
Panel C: Being forced to drop out of the labor market by the husband							
Forced to drop out of labor market	-0.009 (0.258)	-0.009 (0.258)	0.010 (0.282)	-0.009 (0.232)	-0.009 (0.232)	-0.057 (0.225)	0.24
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Forced to drop out of labor market in the last 12 months	0.004 (0.134)	-0.001 (0.131)	-0.006 (0.125)	-0.150 (0.135)	-0.148 (0.144)	-0.133 (0.137)	0.10
Observations	13,398	13,398	13,398	13,398	13,398	13,398	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the language instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A9: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON FEMALE LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES BY SECTOR:
USING A LANGUAGE IV

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A:							
Public employment	-0.091	-0.102	-0.105	-0.169*	-0.166	-0.159	0.03
	(0.095)	(0.104)	(0.103)	(0.096)	(0.114)	(0.111)	
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Private employment	-0.705***	-0.723***	-0.762***	-0.516***	-0.511***	-0.413***	0.15
	(0.189)	(0.211)	(0.238)	(0.119)	(0.125)	(0.108)	
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Panel B:							
Agricultural employment	-0.264*	-0.283**	-0.295***	-0.294*	-0.289**	-0.257	0.05
	(0.136)	(0.118)	(0.110)	(0.177)	(0.147)	(0.159)	
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Industrial employment	-0.054	-0.045	-0.053	-0.041	-0.043	-0.025	0.02
	(0.059)	(0.050)	(0.051)	(0.062)	(0.049)	(0.043)	
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Service employment	-0.519**	-0.538**	-0.560**	-0.408*	-0.402*	-0.348	0.11
	(0.218)	(0.245)	(0.262)	(0.214)	(0.244)	(0.216)	
Observations	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	13,417	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the language instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A10: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON MALE LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES BY SECTOR: USING A LANGUAGE IV

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A:							
Public employment	0.110 (0.236)	0.114 (0.232)	0.110 (0.230)	-0.049 (0.250)	-0.390 (0.256)	-0.378 (0.250)	0.11
Observations	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	
Private employment	-0.251 (0.305)	-0.136 (0.305)	-0.184 (0.296)	-0.280 (0.334)	0.098 (0.533)	0.212 (0.553)	0.66
Observations	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	
Panel B:							
Agricultural employment	-0.239** (0.102)	-0.251 (0.192)	-0.267 (0.178)	-0.366*** (0.124)	-0.189 (0.149)	-0.151 (0.142)	0.06
Observations	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	
Industrial employment	-0.705** (0.352)	0.019 (0.212)	0.017 (0.211)	-1.139*** (0.374)	-0.117 (0.137)	-0.112 (0.135)	0.16
Observations	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	
Service employment	0.818** (0.397)	0.236 (0.413)	0.201 (0.441)	1.211*** (0.334)	0.054 (0.453)	0.141 (0.459)	0.54
Observations	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	13,059	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the language instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A11: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OUTCOMES: USING A LANGUAGE IV

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Physical violence index	-1.571*** (0.578)	-1.518*** (0.495)	-1.542*** (0.520)	-1.359** (0.635)	-1.375** (0.541)	-1.312** (0.522)	0.00
Observations	13,412	13,412	13,412	13,412	13,412	13,412	
Sexual violence index	-1.420*** (0.319)	-1.365*** (0.330)	-1.463*** (0.315)	-1.973*** (0.340)	-1.988*** (0.284)	-1.734*** (0.245)	-0.01
Observations	13,413	13,413	13,413	13,413	13,413	13,413	
Psychological violence index	-1.332** (0.551)	-1.262** (0.592)	-1.411** (0.543)	-2.562*** (0.908)	-2.581*** (0.818)	-2.192*** (0.694)	0.02
Observations	13,414	13,414	13,414	13,414	13,414	13,414	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the language instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A12: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES: EXCLUDING HATAY, KILIS, AND SANLIURFA

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A: Female labor market outcomes							
Worked last week	-0.891** (0.432)	-1.048** (0.478)	-1.377*** (0.409)	-1.541*** (0.332)	-2.020*** (0.480)	-1.690*** (0.371)	0.18
Observations	12,992	12,992	12,992	12,992	12,992	12,992	
Has personal income	-1.058*** (0.306)	-1.079*** (0.324)	-1.261*** (0.300)	-1.395*** (0.297)	-1.485*** (0.320)	-1.310*** (0.288)	0.12
Observations	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	
Panel B: Male labor market outcomes							
Worked last week	-0.042 (0.334)	0.739 (0.731)	0.365 (0.702)	-0.939* (0.549)	0.114 (0.767)	0.477 (0.859)	0.77
Observations	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	
Panel C: Being forced to drop out of the labor market by the husband							
Forced to drop out of labor market	0.268 (0.281)	0.274 (0.311)	0.463 (0.310)	0.682 (0.529)	0.737 (0.501)	0.553 (0.358)	0.24
Observations	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	
Forced to drop out of labor market in the last 12 months	0.273 (0.209)	0.256 (0.215)	0.239 (0.226)	0.161 (0.223)	0.104 (0.199)	0.126 (0.167)	0.10
Observations	12,975	12,975	12,975	12,975	12,975	12,975	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. The sample excludes observations from three provinces with the highest share of Syrian refugee inflows, Hatay, Kilis, and Sanliurfa. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A13: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON FEMALE LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES BY SECTOR:
EXCLUDING HATAY, KILIS, AND SANLIURFA

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A:							
Public employment	-0.000	-0.055	-0.068	0.140	0.009	0.017	0.03
	(0.258)	(0.271)	(0.281)	(0.401)	(0.375)	(0.362)	
Observations	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	
Private employment	-0.891***	-0.993***	-1.327***	-1.711***	-2.061***	-1.722***	0.15
	(0.330)	(0.359)	(0.302)	(0.539)	(0.644)	(0.358)	
Observations	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	
Panel B:							
Agricultural employment	0.016	-0.063	-0.147	-0.298	-0.539*	-0.443*	0.05
	(0.254)	(0.269)	(0.253)	(0.244)	(0.285)	(0.241)	
Observations	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	
Industrial employment	-0.095	-0.056	-0.114	-0.408**	-0.335*	-0.272**	0.02
	(0.089)	(0.091)	(0.087)	(0.189)	(0.173)	(0.126)	
Observations	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	
Service employment	-0.817***	-0.930***	-1.134***	-0.878**	-1.185***	-0.998***	0.11
	(0.302)	(0.326)	(0.293)	(0.433)	(0.403)	(0.381)	
Observations	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	12,994	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. The sample excludes observations from three provinces with the highest share of Syrian refugee inflows, Hatay, Kilis, and Sanliurfa. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A14: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON MALE LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES BY SECTOR:
EXCLUDING HATAY, KILIS, AND SANLIURFA

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A:							
Public employment	-0.313 (0.478)	0.379 (0.365)	0.360 (0.380)	0.889 (0.553)	0.337 (0.299)	0.355 (0.283)	0.11
Observations	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	
Private employment	0.284 (0.705)	0.360 (0.876)	0.027 (0.863)	-1.781* (0.991)	-0.184 (0.801)	0.139 (0.950)	0.66
Observations	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	
Panel B:							
Agricultural employment	-0.089 (0.264)	0.082 (0.301)	-0.003 (0.299)	-0.184 (0.289)	-0.137 (0.302)	-0.050 (0.320)	0.07
Observations	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	
Industrial employment	0.100 (0.388)	0.533 (0.430)	0.568 (0.455)	-1.351 (1.100)	0.567 (0.619)	0.534 (0.559)	0.17
Observations	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	
Service employment	-0.053 (0.593)	0.148 (0.372)	-0.163 (0.366)	0.619 (0.846)	-0.251 (0.561)	0.045 (0.381)	0.54
Observations	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	12,655	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. The sample excludes observations from three provinces with the highest share of Syrian refugee inflows, Hatay, Kilis, and Sanliurfa. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A15: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OUTCOMES: EXCLUDING HATAY, KILIS, AND SANLIURFA

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Physical violence index	-2.771*** (0.624)	-2.562*** (0.642)	-2.851*** (0.591)	-3.752*** (0.670)	-3.290*** (0.705)	-3.003*** (0.667)	-0.01
Observations	12,989	12,989	12,989	12,989	12,989	12,989	
Sexual violence index	-1.078 (0.779)	-0.782 (0.729)	-1.541** (0.633)	-2.811** (1.382)	-2.200* (1.188)	-1.481* (0.772)	-0.01
Observations	12,991	12,991	12,991	12,991	12,991	12,991	
Psychological violence index	-0.897 (1.011)	-0.520 (0.996)	-1.691* (0.958)	-3.418 (2.365)	-2.674 (2.026)	-1.565* (0.823)	0.01
Observations	12,991	12,991	12,991	12,991	12,991	12,991	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. The sample excludes observations from three provinces with the highest share of Syrian refugee inflows, Hatay, Kilis, and Sanliurfa. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A16: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES: EXCLUDING ISTANBUL, ANKARA, AND IZMIR

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A: Female labor market outcomes							
Worked last week	-0.768*** (0.241)	-0.793*** (0.272)	-1.062*** (0.335)	-0.939*** (0.308)	-1.038*** (0.379)	-1.282*** (0.451)	0.18
Observations	11,058	11,058	11,058	11,058	11,058	11,058	
Has personal income	-0.646*** (0.243)	-0.649** (0.248)	-0.719** (0.289)	-0.701** (0.294)	-0.713** (0.303)	-0.777** (0.348)	0.11
Observations	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	
Panel B: Male labor market outcomes							
Worked last week	0.037 (0.138)	0.304 (0.296)	0.224 (0.305)	-0.042 (0.179)	0.257 (0.363)	0.188 (0.390)	0.77
Observations	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	
Panel C: Being forced to drop out of the labor market by the husband							
Forced to drop out of labor market	0.002 (0.251)	0.006 (0.254)	0.037 (0.309)	0.149 (0.230)	0.165 (0.233)	0.205 (0.281)	0.23
Observations	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	
Forced to drop out of labor market in the last 12 months	0.052 (0.136)	0.047 (0.132)	0.076 (0.163)	0.132 (0.118)	0.109 (0.099)	0.139 (0.128)	0.11
Observations	11,042	11,042	11,042	11,042	11,042	11,042	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. The sample excludes observations from the three most populated provinces, Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A17: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON FEMALE LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES BY SECTOR:
EXCLUDING ISTANBUL, ANKARA, AND IZMIR

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A:							
Public employment	-0.100	-0.109	-0.103	0.002	-0.034	-0.022	0.03
	(0.098)	(0.106)	(0.114)	(0.145)	(0.141)	(0.147)	
Observations	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	
Private employment	-0.626***	-0.642***	-0.907***	-0.893***	-0.957***	-1.204***	0.15
	(0.210)	(0.230)	(0.297)	(0.309)	(0.361)	(0.419)	
Observations	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	
Panel B:							
Agricultural employment	-0.251	-0.263*	-0.438***	-0.443**	-0.492***	-0.657***	0.07
	(0.161)	(0.144)	(0.150)	(0.175)	(0.169)	(0.161)	
Observations	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	
Industrial employment	-0.043	-0.038	-0.102	-0.131	-0.113	-0.172	0.01
	(0.065)	(0.059)	(0.083)	(0.108)	(0.094)	(0.115)	
Observations	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	
Service employment	-0.475**	-0.493*	-0.521*	-0.364	-0.433	-0.451	0.10
	(0.230)	(0.263)	(0.286)	(0.283)	(0.313)	(0.340)	
Observations	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	11,060	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. The sample excludes observations from the three most populated provinces, Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A18: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON MALE LABOR MARKET OUTCOMES BY SECTOR:
EXCLUDING ISTANBUL, ANKARA, AND IZMIR

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Panel A:							
Public employment	0.093 (0.198)	0.131 (0.241)	0.163 (0.256)	0.163 (0.191)	0.096 (0.250)	0.120 (0.263)	0.13
Observations	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	
Private employment	-0.117 (0.250)	0.103 (0.289)	-0.009 (0.302)	-0.281 (0.280)	0.079 (0.318)	-0.014 (0.351)	0.64
Observations	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	
Panel B:							
Agricultural employment	-0.256** (0.101)	-0.174 (0.187)	-0.326** (0.159)	-0.331*** (0.110)	-0.213 (0.163)	-0.341** (0.158)	0.09
Observations	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	
Industrial employment	-0.665** (0.326)	0.030 (0.231)	-0.089 (0.263)	-0.917** (0.441)	0.009 (0.264)	-0.089 (0.308)	0.15
Observations	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	
Service employment	0.916** (0.386)	0.408 (0.411)	0.599 (0.432)	1.156** (0.461)	0.422 (0.389)	0.578 (0.420)	0.53
Observations	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	10,731	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. The sample excludes observations from the three most populated provinces, Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.

TABLE A19: EFFECTS OF REFUGEE INFLOWS ON DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OUTCOMES: EXCLUDING ISTANBUL, ANKARA, AND IZMIR

	OLS			IV			Mean
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Physical violence index	-1.503** (0.597)	-1.472*** (0.532)	-1.591*** (0.549)	-1.735** (0.710)	-1.608*** (0.623)	-1.718*** (0.644)	0.01
Observations	11,055	11,055	11,055	11,055	11,055	11,055	
Sexual violence index	-1.159*** (0.279)	-1.138*** (0.289)	-1.508*** (0.352)	-1.229*** (0.366)	-1.145*** (0.362)	-1.451*** (0.377)	0.01
Observations	11,057	11,057	11,057	11,057	11,057	11,057	
Psychological violence index	-0.787 (0.519)	-0.759 (0.555)	-1.092* (0.597)	-1.114** (0.483)	-1.003* (0.541)	-1.300** (0.539)	0.03
Observations	11,057	11,057	11,057	11,057	11,057	11,057	
Province and year fixed effects	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Individual characteristics	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Log trade volume		x	x		x	x	
Baseline trade interacted with time			x			x	

Notes: Data are from the 2008 and 2014 NSDVW in Turkey, including currently married women. The sample excludes observations from the three most populated provinces, Istanbul, Ankara, and Izmir. Columns (1)–(3) report OLS estimates from using the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population as an explanatory variable. Columns (4)–(6) report IV estimates from instrumenting the share of Syrian refugee inflows in province population by the distance instrument. All specifications control for province and year fixed effects as well as the individual characteristics, including education, age, age squared, type of location (rural vs. urban), and mother tongue. Columns (2)–(3) and (5)–(6) also control for province-level trade volume, and columns (3) and (6) control for baseline trade volume interacted with time. The variables are described in Appendix A. Standard errors are clustered at the province level. ***, **, and * denote significance at the 1, 5, and 10 percent levels, respectively.