1 Appendix Tables

Table A.1: Summary Table - Province Characteristics

	(1)	(2)	(3)
	Entire Period	Before Syrian Crisis	After Syrian Crisis
	(2003-2018)	(2003-2011)	(2013-2018)
Number of Refugees (in thousands)	12.026	0	30.104
	(54.181)	(0)	(82.535)
Native Population (in thousands)	915.748	873.662	978.876
	(161.366)	(150.637)	(176.214)
Total Population (in thousands) [1]	928.172	873.662	1.010.105
	(163.172)	(150.637)	(181.303)
Doctors per 1,000 inhabitant	1.34	1.23	1.50
	(0.50)	(0.50)	(0.45)
Nurses per 1,000 inhabitant	1.59	1.44	1.99
	(0.54)	(0.41)	(0.47)
Midwives per 1,000 inhabitant	0.81	0.80	0.82
	(0.32)	(0.33)	(0.32)
Hospital Beds per 1,000 inhabitant	2.40	2.27	2.61
	(0.90)	(0.90)	(0.86)
Hospitals per 1,000 inhabitant	2.33	2.28	2.40
	(1.00)	(0.98)	(1.01)
Terrorism Index	0.15	0.04	0.31
	(0.82)	(0.30)	(1.23)
Public Expenditure per 1,000 inhabitant	344.426	224.319	524.957
	(401.450)	(347.532)	(409.697)
Observation	1,215	729	486

Notes: The data on population and number of hospitals are obtained from Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI) (2022). The data on public budget comes from Presidential Strategy and Budget department. The data on terrorism are gathered from Global Terrorism Database (GTD). Year 2012 is excluded. [1] Native and refugee population.

Table A.2: Relationship between Refugee Flows and province Attributes

Dep. Var.	(Log) Number of Refugees			
Model	OLS			
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(Log) Native Population	0.1204***	0.1194**	0.1028*	0.1067
	(0.0442)	(0.0470)	(0.0485)	(0.0504)
(Log) Number of Hospitals per 1,000 inhabitant	-0.0266	-0.0315	-0.0282	-0.0281
	(0.0214)	(0.0212)	(0.0212)	(0.0214)
(Log) Public Expenditure per 1,000 inhabitant	-0.0612	-0.0092	-0.0098	-0.0102
	(0.1578)	(0.0065)	(0.0067)	(0.0069)
Terrorism Index	0.0395	0.0203	0.0204	0.0271
	(0.0247)	(0.0178)	(0.0186)	(0.0302)
Observations	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,170
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y
province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N
Exclude Ankara, Istanbul, and Izmir	N	N	N	Y

Notes: The data on population and number of hospitals are obtained from Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI) (2022). The data on Public Budget comes from Presidential Strategy and Budget department. The data on terrorism is obtained from Global Terrorism Database (GTD). Year 2012 is excluded from the analysis due to the unavailability of refugee data. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.3: Effect of Refugees on Children's WAZ (Excluding 2012)

Dep. Var.	Weight-for-Age z-scores (WAZ)					
Model	OLS			2SLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	Without controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0127	-0.0022	-0.0134	0.2166***	0.2511***	0.2374***
	(0.0574)	(0.0621)	(0.0604)	(0.0799)	(0.0802)	(0.0814)
Elasticity	0.0006	-0.0001	-0.0006	0.0107	0.0124	0.0117
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.07	24.83	26.25
Panel B	With individual and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0129	-0.0030	-0.0162	0.2097***	0.2401***	0.2233***
	(0.0652)	(0.0693)	(0.0667)	(0.0750)	(0.0754)	(0.0763)
Elasticity	0.000639	-0.000147	-0.000800	0.0104	0.0119	0.0110
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.35	25.62	26.95
Panel C	With province-level, individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.0102	-0.0191	-0.0394	0.1640**	0.1934***	0.1525**
	(0.0574)	(0.0636)	(0.0578)	(0.0720)	(0.0734)	(0.0744)
Elasticity	-0.0005	- 0.0009	-0.0019	0.0081	0.0095	0.0075
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				18.31	24.39	24.33
Observations	5,613	5,613	5,613	5,613	5,613	5,613
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The full sample is for the 2003–2018 period, excluding 2012, at the 81-province level. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. Individual and household controls include child's sex, child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, total number of older siblings, being a female headed household, and wealth index. Time varying province controls include (log) public expenditure per 1,000 inhabitant, number of hospitals per 1,000 inhabitant, and terrorism index. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.4: Effect of Refugees on Children's HAZ

Dep. Var.	Height-for-Age z-scores (HAZ)					
Model	OLS			2SLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	Refugee Share (IHS)					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0454	0.0243	0.0193	0.5133***	0.6515***	0.6669***
	(0.0286)	(0.0333)	(0.0322)	(0.1675)	(0.1873)	(0.1852)
Elasticity	0.00169	0.000903	0.000717	0.0191	0.0243	0.0248
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				18.08	24.25	24.15
Panel B	province-level controls					
(Log) public Expenditure per 1,000 inhabitant	0.1465**	0.1364**	0.1575**	0.2079***	0.2347***	0.2344***
	(0.0587)	(0.0622)	(0.0666)	(0.0518)	(0.0617)	(0.0645)
(Log) Number of Hospitals	1.4655***	1.4249***	1.4614***	0.8545***	0.9021**	0.8330**
	(0.2402)	(0.2379)	(0.2432)	(0.3248)	(0.3693)	(0.3873)
Terrorism Index	0.1412	0.1395	0.1517	0.1296	0.0908	0.0743
	(0.1685)	(0.1699)	(0.1941)	(0.1702)	(0.1688)	(0.1836)
Panel C	Individual- and Household- level controls					
Female	0.0401	0.0406	0.0389	0.0443	0.0433	0.0419
	(0.0380)	(0.0377)	(0.0376)	(0.0391)	(0.0386)	(0.0389)
Female Household Head	0.1220	0.1225	0.1225	0.1171	0.1152	0.1162
	(0.1016)	(0.1017)	(0.1016)	(0.1004)	(0.1017)	(0.1025)
Mother Education (Base: No Edu/Primary Incomplete)						
Primary Complete	0.1026	0.0967	0.0968	0.0885	0.1018	0.1052
	(0.0749)	(0.0757)	(0.0756)	(0.0780)	(0.0773)	(0.0765)
Secondary Complete	0.2380***	0.2380***	0.2362***	0.2323***	0.2323***	0.2333***
	(0.0885)	(0.0883)	(0.0878)	(0.0887)	(0.0897)	(0.0884)
Complete High School/Higher	0.2257*	0.2263*	0.2250*	0.1915	0.1846	0.1875
	(0.1174)	(0.1159)	(0.1165)	(0.1210)	(0.1206)	(0.1203)
Rural	-0.0721	-0.0714	-0.0752	-0.0532	-0.0554	-0.0571
	(0.0852)	(0.0844)	(0.0847)	(0.0837)	(0.0830)	(0.0839)
Wealth Index (Base: Poorest)						
Poorer	0.2226***	0.2222***	0.2154***	0.2221***	0.2254***	0.2175***
	(0.0601)	(0.0600)	(0.0605)	(0.0611)	(0.0629)	(0.0636)
Middle	0.4992***	0.4975***	0.4904***	0.6373***	0.5293***	0.5206***
	(0.0780)	(0.0780)	(0.0770)	(0.1176)	(0.0785)	(0.0762)
Rich	0.6099***	0.6104***	0.6035***	0.6373***	0.6410***	0.6254***
	(0.1198)	(0.1192)	(0.1199)	(0.1176)	(0.1175)	(0.1192)
Richest	0.6122***	0.6113***	0.6020***	0.6324***	0.6383***	0.6181***
	(0.0846)	(0.0834)	(0.0828)	(0.0863)	(0.0881)	(0.0880)
Total Number of (Older) Siblings	-0.0366***	-0.0356***	-0.0359***	-0.0381***	-0.0408***	-0.0414***
	(0.0133)	(0.0134)	(0.0134)	(0.0131)	(0.0132)	(0.0131)
Observations	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The full sample is for the 2003–2018 period, excluding 2012, at the 81-province level. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. The coefficients of child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square exhibit expected signs, and the results available upon request. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.5: Effect of Refugees on Children's (Biologically Plausible) HAZ

Dep. Var.	Height-for-Age z-scores (HAZ)					
Model	OLS			2SLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	Without controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.1005***	0.0757**	0.0872**	0.6024***	0.7970***	0.8236***
	(0.0327)	(0.0325)	(0.0366)	(0.1770)	(0.2042)	(0.2042)
Elasticity	0.00363	0.00273	0.00315	0.0218	0.0288	0.0297
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald				18.94	24.98	26.35
Panel B	With individual and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0954**	0.0714*	0.0799*	0.5991***	0.8005***	0.8233***
	(0.0393)	(0.0392)	(0.0430)	(0.1715)	(0.2030)	(0.2029)
Elasticity	0.00345	0.00258	0.00288	0.0216	0.0289	0.0297
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.25	25.70	27.01
Panel C	With province-level, individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0505*	0.0437	0.0429	0.5189***	0.7135***	0.7236***
	(0.0267)	(0.0330)	(0.0314)	(0.1601)	(0.1910)	(0.1860)
Elasticity	0.00182	0.00158	0.00155	0.0187	0.0258	0.0261
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				17.94	24.04	23.99
Observations	5,308	5,308	5,308	5,308	5,308	5,308
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The full sample is for the 2003–2018 period, excluding 2012, at the 81-province level. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. Individual and household controls include child's sex, child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, total number of older siblings, being a female headed household, and wealth index. Time varying province controls include (log) public expenditure per 1,000 inhabitant, number of hospitals per 1,000 inhabitant, and terrorism index. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.6: Effect of Refugees on Children's HAZ (Excluding 2012) (Without IHS Transformation)

Dep. Var.	Height-for-Age z-scores (HAZ)					
Model	OLS			2SLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	Without controls					
Refugee Share	0.1005***	0.0553*	0.0658*	0.2733***	0.2427***	0.2790***
	(0.0361)	(0.0312)	(0.0352)	(0.0842)	(0.0688)	(0.0774)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				41.69	49.79	48.89
Panel B	With individual and household controls					
Refugee Share	0.0961**	0.0961**	0.0584	0.2731***	0.2731***	0.2731***
	(0.0431)	(0.0431)	(0.0411)	(0.0829)	(0.0829)	(0.0829)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				41.44	41.44	41.44
Panel C	With province-level, individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share	0.0460	0.0243	0.0192	0.2006***	0.2052***	0.1992***
	(0.0291)	(0.0335)	(0.0321)	(0.0765)	(0.0738)	(0.0704)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				38.69	48.13	43.77
Observations	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The full sample is for the 2003–2018 period, excluding 2012, at the 81-province level. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. Individual and household controls include child's sex, child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, total number of older siblings, being a female headed household, and wealth index. Time varying province controls include (log) public expenditure per 1,000 inhabitant, number of hospitals per 1,000 inhabitant, and terrorism index. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.7: Effect of Refugees on Children's HAZ (Excluding 2012), NUTS-1 level (12-Region)

Dep. Var.	Height-for-Age z-scores (HAZ)					
Model	OLS			2SLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	Without controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0991***	0.0610	0.0750	0.6404***	0.9842***	1.0689***
	(0.0325)	(0.0426)	(0.0518)	(0.1970)	(0.2666)	(0.2812)
Elasticity	0.00369	0.00227	0.00279	0.0238	0.0366	0.0398
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.07	23.43	24.21
Panel B	With individual and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0959**	0.0548	0.0636	0.6198***	0.9718***	1.0533***
	(0.0387)	(0.0480)	(0.0560)	(0.1845)	(0.2623)	(0.2782)
Elasticity	0.00357	0.00204	0.00237	0.0231	0.0362	0.0392
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F			19.41	24.12	24.69	
Panel C	With province-level, individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0454	0.0574	0.0555	0.5133***	0.8243***	0.8716***
	(0.0286)	(0.0487)	(0.0521)	(0.1675)	(0.2345)	(0.2404)
Elasticity	0.00169	0.00214	0.00207	0.0191	0.0307	0.0325
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				18.08	23.04	22.74
Observations	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NUTS-1 Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NUTS-1 Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The full sample is for the 2003–2018 period, excluding 2012, at the 81-province level. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. Individual and household controls include child's sex, child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, total number of older siblings, being a female headed household, and wealth index. Time varying province controls include (log) public expenditure per 1,000 inhabitant, number of hospitals per 1,000 inhabitant, and terrorism index. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.8: Effect of Refugees on Children's HAZ (Excluding 2012), NUTS-2 level (26 Regions)

Dep. Var.	Height-for-Age z-scores (HAZ)					
Model	OLS			2SLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	Without controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0991***	0.1104**	0.1556**	0.6404***	1.3209***	1.5802***
	(0.0325)	(0.0430)	(0.0663)	(0.1970)	(0.3100)	(0.3446)
Elasticity	0.00369	0.00411	0.00579	0.0238	0.0492	0.0588
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.07	27.38	30.02
Panel B	With individual and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0959**	0.1029*	0.1387*	0.6198***	1.3093***	1.5731***
	(0.0387)	(0.0538)	(0.0741)	(0.1845)	(0.3092)	(0.3502)
Elasticity	0.00357	0.00383	0.00517	0.0231	0.0488	0.0586
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.41	27.98	29.69
Panel C	With province-level, individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0454	0.1290***	0.1557***	0.5133***	1.1131***	1.2934***
	(0.0286)	(0.0407)	(0.0463)	(0.1675)	(0.2843)	(0.3142)
Elasticity	0.00169	0.00480	0.00580	0.0191	0.0414	0.0482
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				18.08	25.32	24.89
Observations	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
NUTS-2 Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
NUTS-2 Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The full sample is for the 2003–2018 period, excluding 2012, at the 81-province level. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. Individual and household controls include child's sex, child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, total number of older siblings, being a female headed household, and wealth index. Time varying province controls include (log) public expenditure per 1,000 inhabitant, number of hospitals per 1,000 inhabitant, and terrorism index. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.9: Effect of Refugees on Children's HAZ (Including 2012)

Dep. Var.	Height-for-Age z-scores (HAZ)					
Model	OLS			2SLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	Without controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0906***	0.0477*	0.0634*	0.5707***	0.6673***	0.7422***
	(0.0285)	(0.0280)	(0.0322)	(0.1774)	(0.1886)	(0.2030)
Elasticity	0.0035	0.0018	0.0024	0.0219	0.0257	0.0285
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.23	24.69	26.64
Panel B	With individual and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0897**	0.0487	0.0597	0.5666***	0.6694***	0.7371***
	(0.0357)	(0.0341)	(0.0373)	(0.1680)	(0.1824)	(0.1946)
Elasticity	0.00345	0.00187	0.00229	0.0218	0.0257	0.0283
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.62	25.49	27.51
Panel C	With province-level, individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0480*	0.0280	0.0236	0.4772***	0.5898***	0.6262***
	(0.0287)	(0.0339)	(0.0323)	(0.1542)	(0.1710)	(0.1735)
Elasticity	0.0019	0.0011	0.0009	0.0183	0.0227	0.0241
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.16	25.43	25.78
Observations	5,892	5,892	5,892	5,892	5,892	5,892
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The full sample is for the 2003–2018 period, excluding 2012, at the 81-province level. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. Individual and household controls include child's sex, child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, total number of older siblings, being a female headed household, and wealth index. Time varying province controls include (log) public expenditure per 1,000 inhabitant, number of hospitals per 1,000 inhabitant, and terrorism index. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.10: Placebo Test for Effect of Refugees on Children's HAZ Using Pre-Immigration Data

Dep. Var.	Height-for-Age z-scores (HAZ), Pre-treatment					
Model	OLS			2SLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	Without controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.0167	0.0116	0.0116	0.0774	0.0292	0.0292
	(0.0825)	(0.0697)	(0.0697)	(0.1944)	(0.2125)	(0.2125)
Elasticity	-0.0003	0.0002	0.0002	0.0017	0.0006	0.0006
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				9.10	16.83	16.83
Panel B	With individual and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0393	0.2936*	0.2936*	0.0952	-0.0511	-0.0511
	(0.1196)	(0.1485)	(0.1486)	(0.2842)	(0.2983)	(0.2983)
Elasticity	0.0009	0.0068	0.0068	0.0022	-0.0011	-0.0011
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				8.92	16.14	16.14
Observations	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,510	2,510
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: The data come from the TDHS-2008 and -2003. The 2018 values for the refugee share and instrument variables are assigned for each province in 2008 data. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. Individual and household controls include child's sex, child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, total number of older siblings, being a female headed household, and wealth index. Time varying province controls include (log) public expenditure per 1,000 inhabitant, number of hospitals per 1,000 inhabitant, and terrorism index. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.11: Pre-immigration Residual Trends in HAZ on the 2016-Instrument across Regions

Model	Without Controls			With Controls I		
Controls Include				Indv and HH		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	5 Region-level Analysis					
Instrument in 2016	-0.0319	-0.0396	-0.0324	0.0185	-0.0043	-0.0050
	(0.0519)	(0.0478)	(0.0483)	(0.0470)	(0.0428)	(0.0434)
Panel B	NUTS-1 Region-level Analysis					
Instrument in 2016	-0.0319	-0.0256	-0.0198	0.0185	0.0045	0.0010
	(0.0519)	(0.0415)	(0.0422)	(0.0470)	(0.0382)	(0.0391)
Panel C	NUTS-2 Region-level Analysis					
Instrument in 2016	-0.0319	-0.0286	-0.0242	0.0185	-0.0016	-0.0088
	(0.0519)	(0.0382)	(0.0370)	(0.0470)	(0.0349)	(0.0345)
Observations	6,004	6,004	6,004	6,004	6,004	6,004
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS) 2003 and 2008 rounds. Each cell shows the estimates for the slope coefficient from a regression of residual trends of the dependent variable (i.e., HAZ) on the value of the instrument in 2016, where the residuals are obtained after regressing the dependent variable on a set of individual-specific control variables. In Panel A, region-trends in Columns (2) and (4) and region-year FEs in Columns (3) and (5) are introduced using 5 regions of Turkey. In Panel B and Panel C, we introduce region-trends in Columns (2) and (4) and region-year FEs in Columns (3) and (5) using 12- and 26-regions of Turkey, respectively. Individual and household controls include child's sex, child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, total number of older siblings, being a female headed household, and wealth index. This table excludes The table presents the estimated coefficient, the standard error clustered at the 81 province-level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.12: Effect of Refugees on Migration Patterns (Excluding 2012)

Model	2SLS			2SLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	(Log) Inflow			(Log) Outflow		
IHS Refugee Share	-0.4135	-0.2149	-0.1583	0.0244	0.2008	0.1490
	(0.3425)	(0.2946)	(0.2935)	(0.2269)	(0.2262)	(0.2355)
Elasticity	-0.00329	-0.00171	-0.00126	0.000193	0.00160	0.00118
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F	17.14	17.67	16.99	17.14	17.67	16.99
Observations	810	810	810	810	810	810
Panel B	(Log) Inflow					
	Low Education			High Education		
IHS Refugee Share	0.0615	0.3389*	0.3047	-0.5261	-0.4619	-0.4058
	(0.2156)	(0.1918)	(0.2269)	(0.4333)	(0.4059)	(0.4214)
Elasticity	5.01e-05	0.000276	0.000248	-0.000414	-0.000364	-0.000320
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F	15.06	16.81	15.94	12.83	13.23	12.84
Observations	255	255	255	555	555	555
Panel C	(Log) Outflow					
	Low Education			High Education		
IHS Refugee Share	0.0096	-0.1044	-0.1679	0.0803	0.3976	0.2785
	(0.2367)	(0.2508)	(0.2771)	(0.2555)	(0.3016)	(0.3099)
Elasticity	7.63e-06	-8.34e-05	-0.000134	6.33e-05	0.000313	0.000219
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F	15.06	16.81	15.94	12.83	13.23	12.84
Observations	255	255	255	555	555	555
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: Information on the migration (i.e., inflow and outflow) is obtained from Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI) for the period of 2008-2018. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. Education data, referring to the average years of education by province, also comes from TSI. The average years of education at the province level is 7.30 with a min (max) of 5.10 (9.96) years. Therefore, we split the sample as "High Education" and "Low Education" where "High Education" refers to equal and/or more than 7.30 years and "Low Education" refers to lower than 7.30 years. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.13: Effect of Refugees on Selective Marriage and Fertility

Model	2SLS					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	Age at First Birth			Age at First Marriage		
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.4096	-0.3304	-0.3444	-0.2019	-0.1528	-0.1618
	(0.2506)	(0.2821)	(0.2807)	(0.1926)	(0.2182)	(0.2183)
Elasticity	-0.0002	-0.0001	-0.0002	-0.0001	-8.38e-05	-8.88e-05
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F	19.12	25.42	26.73	19.12	25.42	26.73
Observations	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341
Panel B	Maternal Age at First Birth					
	Edu≥12 Years			Edu<12 Years		
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.2426	-0.4960	-0.4849	-0.5070	-0.4170	-0.4247
	(1.0141)	(1.3591)	(1.2910)	(0.3258)	(0.3512)	(0.3435)
Elasticity	-0.0001	-0.0002	-0.0002	-0.0003	-0.0002	-0.0002
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F	8.12	12.86	13.70	20.03	27.08	28.77
Observations	636	636	636	4,705	4,705	4,705
Panel C	Maternal Age at Marriage					
	Edu≥ $12Years$			Edu<12 Years		
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.4583	-0.8576	-0.8377	-0.2623	-0.1927	-0.1944
	(0.8781)	(1.1869)	(1.1194)	(0.2242)	(0.2403)	(0.2352)
Elasticity	-0.0002	-0.0004	-0.0004	-0.0001	-0.0001	-0.0001
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F	8.12	12.86	13.70	20.03	27.08	28.77
Observations	636	636	636	4,705	4,705	4,705
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The sample includes mothers in 81 provinces in the 2003–2018 period excluding year 2012. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. The set of controls include mother's education (not in Panel B and Panel C), whether the mother reside rural area, being a female headed household, and wealth index as control variables. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.14: Effect of Refugees on Selective Mortality

Dep. Var.	Ever had Miscarriage			Ever had Abortion			Ever had Stillbirth		
Model	2SLS								
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0803	0.0904	0.0904	0.0610	0.0484	0.0484	-0.0145	0.0024	0.0024
	(0.0657)	(0.0657)	(0.0657)	(0.0425)	(0.0471)	(0.0471)	(0.0359)	(0.0306)	(0.0306)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F	13.89	14.44	14.44	13.89	14.44	14.44	13.89	14.44	14.44
Observations	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725	3,725
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The sample includes mothers in 81 provinces in the 2003–2018 period excluding year 2012. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. The set of controls include mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, being a female headed household, and wealth index. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.15: Effect of Refugees on Selective Mortality by Education

Model	2SLS					
	Edu≥12 Years			Edu<12 Years		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	Ever had Miscarriage					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.4952	0.5147	0.5147	0.0500	0.0554	0.0554
	(0.5041)	(0.5493)	(0.5493)	(0.0774)	(0.0679)	(0.0679)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F	7.68	11.29	11.29	14.09	14.65	14.65
Observations	310	310	310	3,415	3,415	3,415
Panel B	Ever had Abortion					
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.3106	-0.3901	-0.3901	0.0759*	0.0641	0.0641
	(0.3499)	(0.3684)	(0.3684)	(0.0451)	(0.0478)	(0.0478)
Elasticity	-0.0346	-0.0435	-0.0435	0.00863	0.00729	0.00729
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F	7.68	11.29	11.29	14.09	14.65	14.65
Observations	310	310	310	3,415	3,415	3,415
Panel C	Ever had Stillbirth					
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.0335	-0.0064	-0.0064	-0.0136	0.0039	0.0039
	(0.0361)	(0.0232)	(0.0232)	(0.0384)	(0.0318)	(0.0318)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F	7.689	11.29	11.29	14.09	14.65	14.65
Observations	310	310	310	3,415	3,415	3,415
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y
Controls	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The full sample is for the 2003–2018 period, excluding 2012, at the 81-province level. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. Individual and household controls include mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, total number of older siblings, being a female headed household, and wealth index. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.16: Effect of Refugees on Investment in Healthcare Resources (In Numbers and Per Capita Terms, Excluding 2012)

Dep. Var.	Healthcare Resources											
Model	OLS			2SLS			OLS			2SLS		
	Doctor			Doctor			Nurse			Nurse		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Panel A	In numbers											
Refugee Share (IHS)	1.0464***	0.7475***	0.8774***	1.0142***	0.6748***	0.9578***	1.5432***	1.1650***	1.2447***	1.9395***	1.4085***	1.5942***
	(0.1453)	(0.1553)	(0.1656)	(0.2039)	(0.2289)	(0.2288)	(0.1406)	(0.1679)	(0.1564)	(0.2828)	(0.2781)	(0.2882)
Elasticity	0.00127	0.000906	0.00106	0.00123	0.000818	0.00116	0.00182	0.00138	0.00147	0.00229	0.00166	0.00188
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				16.80	17.29	16.81				16.80	17.29	16.81
	Midwives			Midwives			Hospital Beds			Hospital Beds		
Panel B	In numbers											
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.7503***	0.6079***	0.7064***	0.8837***	0.7969***	0.9028***	1.6740***	1.1055**	1.1503**	2.1918***	1.4714**	1.6573**
	(0.1298)	(0.1633)	(0.1529)	(0.1825)	(0.2255)	(0.2420)	(0.5906)	(0.5071)	(0.5366)	(0.7044)	(0.6195)	(0.7046)
Elasticity	0.000989	0.000801	0.000931	0.00116	0.00105	0.00119	0.00186	0.00123	0.00128	0.00244	0.00164	0.00185
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				16.80	17.29	16.81				16.80	17.29	16.81
	Doctor			Doctor			Nurse			Nurse		
Panel C	Per 1,000 Inhabitant											
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.8256***	-0.9091***	-0.8572***	-0.9585***	-1.0325***	-0.9078***	-1.0997***	-1.2196***	-1.2339***	-0.7239**	-1.1091**	-1.1355**
	(0.1433)	(0.1483)	(0.1546)	(0.2673)	(0.2838)	(0.2540)	(0.2978)	(0.3140)	(0.3501)	(0.3540)	(0.4718)	(0.4927)
Elasticity	-0.00478	-0.00516	-0.00496	-0.00572	-0.00593	-0.00535	-0.00502	-0.00575	-0.00592	-0.00309	-0.00512	-0.00539
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				16.80	17.29	16.81				16.80	17.29	16.81
	Midwives			Midwives			Hospital Beds			Hospital Beds		
Panel D	Per 1,000 Inhabitant											
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.4158***	-0.4600***	-0.4127***	-0.2585*	-0.3093	-0.2826	-0.2811	-0.9147	-0.9316	0.7233	-0.1380	-0.0286
	(0.0661)	(0.1227)	(0.1214)	(0.1550)	(0.2173)	(0.2283)	(0.6534)	(0.5945)	(0.6138)	(1.0136)	(0.9692)	(1.0534)
Elasticity	-0.00406	-0.00449	-0.00403	-0.00253	-0.00302	-0.00276	-0.000922	-0.00300	-0.00306	0.00237	-0.000453	-9.37e-05
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				16.80	17.29	16.81				16.80	17.29	16.81
Observations	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215	1,215
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: Information on the healthcare resources variables is obtained from Turkish Statistical Institute (TSI). The full sample is for the 2003–18 period, excluding 2012, at the 81-province level. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. Standard errors, given in parentheses, are clustered at the province level *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.17: Effect of Refugees on Employment, Household Wealth, and Time with Offspring

Dep. Var.	Probability of Working					
Model	OLS			2SLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	With individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.0089	-0.0066	-0.0105	-0.0318*	-0.0426**	-0.0505**
	(0.0075)	(0.0076)	(0.0087)	(0.0184)	(0.0216)	(0.0220)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.41	25.96	27.24
Dep. Var.	Household Wealth Index					
Panel B	With individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.0601	-0.0563	-0.0446	-0.0272	-0.0126	-0.0084
	(0.0434)	(0.0472)	(0.0460)	(0.0614)	(0.0708)	(0.0767)
Elasticity	-0.0003	-0.0002	-0.0002	-0.0001	-5.27e-05	-3.51e-05
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.30	25.80	27.14
Dep. Var.	Time with Offspring					
Panel C	With individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0040	-0.0020	-0.0006	0.0346*	0.0451	0.0506*
	(0.0085)	(0.0080)	(0.0082)	(0.0189)	(0.0280)	(0.0297)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.41	25.96	27.24
Observations	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The sample includes mothers in 81 provinces in the 2003–2018 period excluding year 2012. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. Individual and household controls include child's sex, child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, being a female headed household, and wealth index (not in wealth index regression). Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.18: Effect of Refugees on Employment, Household Wealth, and Time with Offspring by Education

Dep. Var.	Probability of Working											
Model	OLS			2SLS			OLS			2SLS		
	Edu$\geq 12 Years$			Edu$\geq 12 Years$			Edu<12 Years			Edu<12 Years		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Panel A	With individual, and household controls											
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0741**	0.1000**	0.0908*	0.0615	0.1033	0.1156	-0.0124	-0.0094	-0.0141	-0.0469**	-0.0567**	-0.0677**
	(0.0311)	(0.0464)	(0.0486)	(0.0976)	(0.1174)	(0.1056)	(0.0138)	(0.0148)	(0.0163)	(0.0203)	(0.0265)	(0.0283)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				8.336	12.04	12.74				20.52	28.13	29.83
Dep. Var.	Household Wealth Index											
Panel B	With individual, and household controls											
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.1934*	-0.1065	-0.0953	0.0898	0.3970	0.4600*	-0.0556*	-0.0567	-0.0469	-0.0426	-0.0420	-0.0460
	(0.1079)	(0.1090)	(0.1039)	(0.1913)	(0.2453)	(0.2727)	(0.0298)	(0.0355)	(0.0373)	(0.0569)	(0.0672)	(0.0729)
Elasticity	-0.000512	-0.000282	-0.000252	0.000238	0.00105	0.00122	-0.000252	-0.000257	-0.000213	-0.000193	-0.000191	-0.000209
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				7.602	10.72	11.27				20.41	27.87	29.59
Dep. Var.	Time Spent at Home											
Panel C	With individual, and household controls											
	0.0226	0.0351	0.0435	0.1058	0.2433	0.2535	0.0123	0.0054	0.0067	0.0265	0.0390	0.0427*
	(0.0518)	(0.0616)	(0.0641)	(0.1207)	(0.1984)	(0.1967)	(0.0101)	(0.0088)	(0.0091)	(0.0174)	(0.0233)	(0.0247)
Elasticity	0.0005	0.0008	0.0010	0.0023	0.0053	0.0055	0.0002	7.66e-05	9.47e-05	0.0004	0.0005	0.0006
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				8.335	12.04	12.74				20.52	27.24	29.83
Dep. Var.	Children's HAZ											
Panel D	With province-level, individual, and household controls											
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0660	0.0231	-0.0103	0.5263	0.5112*	0.5421	0.0415	0.0174	0.0147	0.5342***	0.6648***	0.6911***
	(0.2093)	(0.2202)	(0.2260)	(0.4722)	(0.5131)	(0.4859)	(0.0392)	(0.0451)	(0.0439)	(0.1780)	(0.2031)	(0.2010)
Elasticity	0.0039	0.0013	-0.0006	0.0461	0.0623	0.0604	0.0012	0.0005	0.0004	0.0164	0.0204	0.0212
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				7.84	10.87	11.51				19.74	27.24	27.80
Observation	636	636	636	636	636	636	4,705	4,705	4,705	4,705	4,705	4,705
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The sample includes mothers in 81 provinces in the 2003–2018 period excluding year 2012. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. Individual and household controls include child's sex, child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, being a female headed household, and wealth index (not in wealth index regression). Individual survey weights are used in each specificat the meanion. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.19: Effect of Refugees on Receiving Antenatal and Postnatal Care

Dep. Var.	(Log) Number of Antenatal Care Visits					
Model	OLS			2SLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	With individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0006	-0.0261**	-0.0115	0.1093***	0.0724*	0.0990**
	(0.0124)	(0.0131)	(0.0117)	(0.0397)	(0.0419)	(0.0447)
Elasticity	3.12e-06	-0.0001	-6.38e-05	0.0006	0.0004	0.0005
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.33	25.86	27.16
Observations	5,323	5,323	5,323	5,323	5,323	5,323
Dep. Var.	Probability of Receiving Postnatal Care two months within birth					
Panel B	With individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0198***	-0.0011	0.0007	0.0478***	0.0057	0.0070
	(0.0065)	(0.0051)	(0.0055)	(0.0151)	(0.0112)	(0.0111)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.42	26	27.29
Observations	5,336	5,336	5,336	5,336	5,336	5,336
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The sample includes mothers in 81 provinces in the 2003–2018 period excluding year 2012. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. Individual and household controls include child's sex, child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, being a female headed household, and wealth index. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.20: Effect of Refugees on Receiving Antenatal and Postnatal Care by Education

Dep. Var.	(Log) Number of Antenatal Care Visits											
Model	OLS			2SLS			OLS			2SLS		
	Edu$\geq 12 Years$			Edu$\geq 12 Years$			Edu<12 Years			Edu<12 Years		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Panel A	With individual, and household controls											
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0242	0.0388	0.0454	0.1646	0.1599	0.1377	-0.0065	-0.0331***	-0.0180	0.1110***	0.0783*	0.1069**
	(0.0682)	(0.0671)	(0.0675)	(0.1390)	(0.1523)	(0.1340)	(0.0127)	(0.0113)	(0.0124)	(0.0364)	(0.0426)	(0.0466)
Elasticity	0.0001	0.0002	0.0002	0.0007	0.0007	0.0006	-3.73e-05	-0.0002	-0.0001	0.0006	0.0004	0.0006
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				7.73	10.35	11.04				20.52	28.18	29.88
Observations	634	634	634	634	634	634	4,689	4,689	4,689	4,689	4,689	4,689
Dep. Var.	Probability of Receiving Postnatal Care two months within birth											
Panel B	With individual, and household controls											
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.0224*	-0.0205	-0.0211	-0.0143	-0.0004	-0.0007	0.0216***	-0.0007	0.0014	0.0525***	0.0074	0.0090
	(0.0128)	(0.0130)	(0.0140)	(0.0118)	(0.0153)	(0.0157)	(0.0077)	(0.0058)	(0.0061)	(0.0174)	(0.0126)	(0.0124)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				8.33	12.04	12.74				20.54	28.19	29.90
Observations	636	636	636	636	636	636	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700	4,700
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The sample includes mothers in 81 provinces in the 2003–2018 period excluding year 2012. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. Individual and household controls include child's sex, child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, being a female headed household, and wealth index. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.21: Effect of Refugees on Total Births per woman and Probability of Vaccine Completion

Dep. Var.	Total Births per Woman					
Model	OLS			2SLS		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel A	With individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0328	0.0522	0.0609*	0.2364***	0.3635***	0.3842***
	(0.0335)	(0.0333)	(0.0342)	(0.0710)	(0.1032)	(0.1050)
Elasticity	0.000139	0.000221	0.000258	0.00100	0.00154	0.00163
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.44	25.99	27.29
Observations	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341	5,341
Dep. Var.	Hapatitus B Completion					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel B	With individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.0001	-0.0096	-0.0136*	-0.0637***	-0.1179***	-0.1283***
	(0.0097)	(0.0076)	(0.0074)	(0.0208)	(0.0315)	(0.0347)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				20.64	27.77	29.17
Observations	2,689	2,689	2,689	2,689	2,689	2,689
Dep. Var.	Tuberculosis (BCG) Completion					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel C	With individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.0323***	-0.0362***	-0.0382***	-0.0865***	-0.1299***	-0.1309***
	(0.0064)	(0.0076)	(0.0090)	(0.0211)	(0.0334)	(0.0334)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				20.17	26.14	27.75
Observations	3,217	3,217	3,217	3,217	3,217	3,217
Dep. Var.	Measles Completion					
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Panel D	With individual, and household controls					
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.0068	-0.0101	-0.0081	-0.1415**	-0.2231***	-0.2439***
	(0.0182)	(0.0158)	(0.0175)	(0.0613)	(0.0821)	(0.0945)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				19.49	28.92	29.06
Observations	2,352	2,352	2,352	2,352	2,352	2,352
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes:Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The sample includes mothers in 81 provinces in the 2003–2018 period excluding year 2012. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. It should be noted that the vaccination questions are only available for children aged 0-36 months (under 3-year of age). The doses and completion dates of vaccines differ, so the sample sizes for each outcome do. Hepatitis B vaccine has three doses: at birth, end of 1-month of age, and end of 6-month of age. Therefore, Hepatitis B regressions consider children aged between 6-36 months. Tuberculosis vaccine has one dose at 2-month of age. Thus, Tuberculosis regressions consider only children aged between 2-36 months.Measles vaccine has one dose at 9-month of age. Hence, Measles regressions consider only children aged between 9-36 months. Individual and household controls include child's sex, child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, total number of older siblings (not in total births per woman regression), being a female headed household, and wealth index. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.

Table A.22: Effect of Refugees on the Total Births per Woman and Vaccine Completion by Education

Dep. Var.	Total Number of Births											
Model	OLS			2SLS			OLS			2SLS		
	Edu≥ 12$Years$			Edu≥ 12$Years$			Edu<12 Years			Edu<12 Years		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)
Panel A	With individual, and household controls											
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.1359	0.1416*	0.1484*	0.2310	0.4280**	0.4361**	0.0434	0.0592	0.0696	0.2765***	0.4028***	0.4285***
	(0.0871)	(0.0840)	(0.0841)	(0.1492)	(0.1968)	(0.1944)	(0.0429)	(0.0429)	(0.0448)	(0.0819)	(0.1148)	(0.1176)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				8.287	12.10	12.84				20.55	28.10	29.80
Observations	636	636	636	636	636	636	4,705	4,705	4,705	4,705	4,705	4,705
Dep. Var.	Hepatitis B											
Panel B	With individual, and household controls											
Refugee Share (IHS)	0.0414	0.0012	-0.0011	-0.0801	-0.3104	-0.3241	0.0018	-0.0058	-0.0109	-0.0712***	-0.1207***	-0.1321***
	(0.0361)	(0.0418)	(0.0394)	(0.1139)	(0.2394)	(0.2422)	(0.0132)	(0.0109)	(0.0117)	(0.0247)	(0.0359)	(0.0388)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				5.890	5.923	6.246				19.27	26.30	28.72
Observations	328	328	328	342	342	342	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347	2,347
Dep. Var.	Tuberculosis (BCG)											
Panel C	With individual, and household controls											
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.0287***	-0.0377***	-0.0267**	-0.0781**	-0.1576**	-0.1284*	-0.0377***	-0.0426***	-0.0469***	-0.0999***	-0.1497***	-0.1512***
	(0.0097)	(0.0127)	(0.0125)	(0.0371)	(0.0714)	(0.0706)	(0.0090)	(0.0101)	(0.0115)	(0.0259)	(0.0379)	(0.0377)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				7.334	7.842	8.330				18.77	24.73	26.76
Observations	390	390	390	405	405	405	2,812	2,812	2,812	2,812	2,812	2,812
Dep. Var.	Measles											
Panel D	With individual, and household controls											
Refugee Share (IHS)	-0.0671	-0.0692	-0.0715	-0.1890	-0.3962*	-0.4707**	-0.0030	-0.0041	-0.0008	-0.1597**	-0.2419***	-0.2634**
	(0.0590)	(0.0652)	(0.0669)	(0.1165)	(0.2145)	(0.2329)	(0.0218)	(0.0192)	(0.0219)	(0.0701)	(0.0919)	(0.1054)
Kleibergen-Paap rk Wald F				7.719	9.694	11.86				16.94	24.01	24.58
Observations	269	269	269	287	287	287	2,064	2,064	2,064	2,065	2,065	2,065
Year FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Province FE	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y
Region trends	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N
Region-year FE	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	Y

Notes: Data come from Turkish Demographic and Health Survey (TDHS). The sample includes mothers in 81 provinces in the 2003–2018 period excluding year 2012. The 2SLS model instruments the refugee share utilizing a distance-based instrument. ndividual and household controls include child's sex, child's month of birth, mother's age, mother's age square, mother's education, whether the mother reside rural area, total number of older siblings (not in total births per woman regression), being a female headed household, and wealth index. Individual survey weights are used in each specification. Standard errors, clustered at the 81-province level, are in parentheses. *** denotes statistical significance at the 1 percent level ($p < 0.01$), ** at the 5 percent level ($p < 0.05$), and * at the 10 percent level ($p < 0.10$), all for two-sided hypothesis tests.