



NAME

TURKEY: POPULATION AND UNEMPLOYMENT OVERVIEW





INTRODUCTION

This presentation provides an overview of Turkey's key economic and demographic indicators, with a focus on its population, unemployment challenges, and primary industries. We will explore the historical and geographic context, analyze population growth trends, and delve into the complexities of unemployment, particularly among the youth.

**Additionally,
we will examine the contributions of
various sectors to Turkey's GDP.**

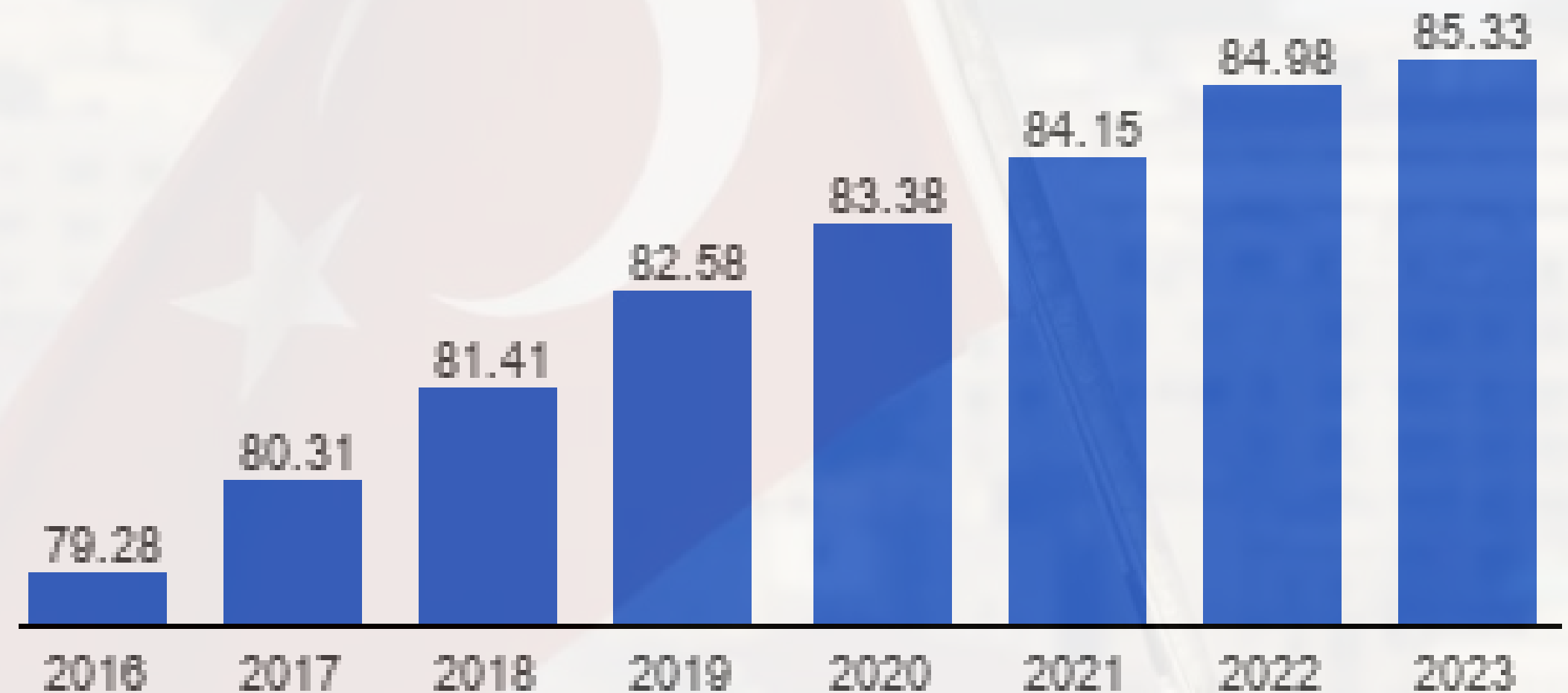
INTRODUCTION



Turkey - transcontinental state, located mainly in Asia. Eastern Thrace, the European part of Turkey, is separated from Anatolia by the Sea of Marmara, the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. The capital of the country is Ankara.

POPULATION OF TURKEY: GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHICS

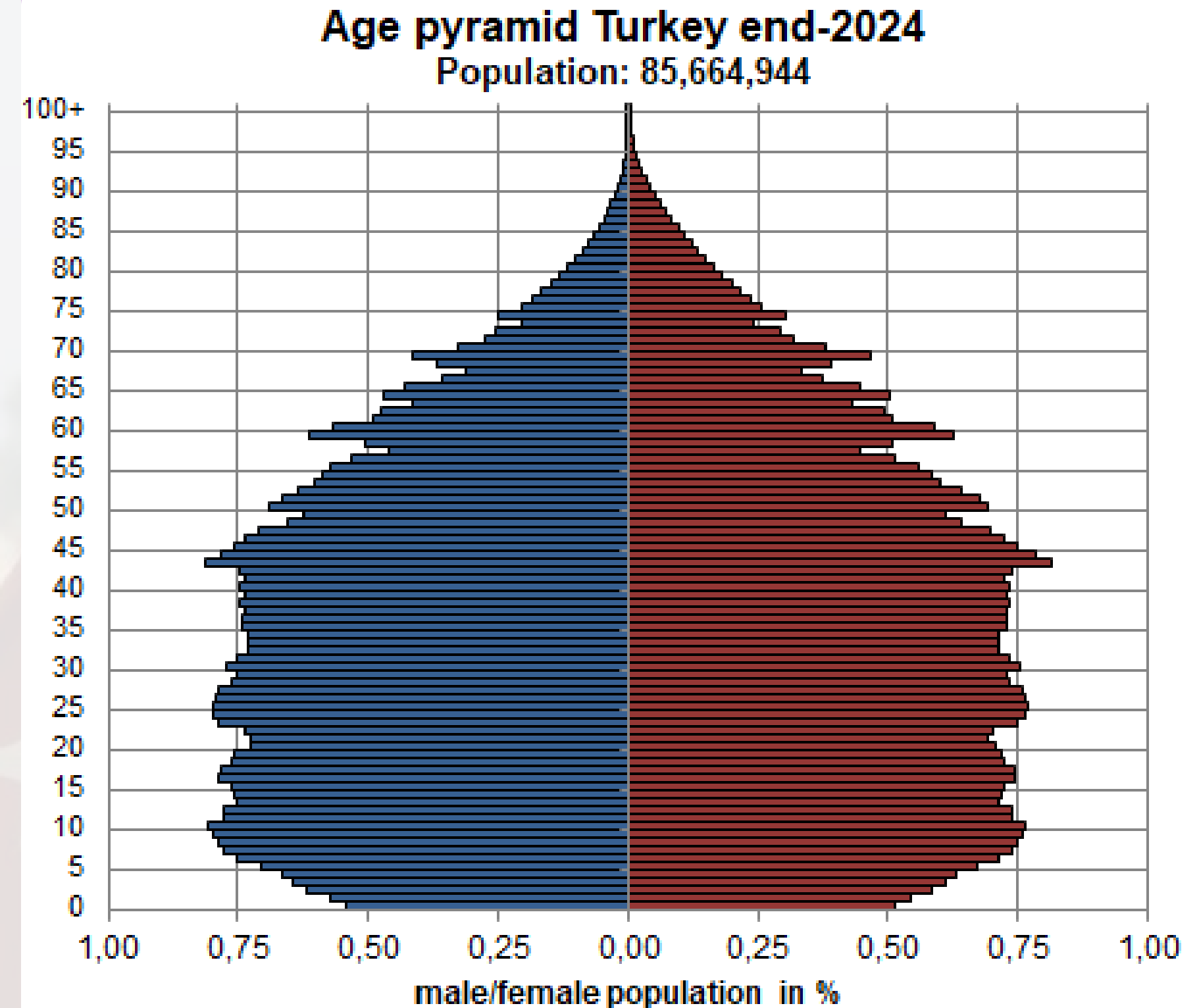
Turkey's current population is estimated to be around 85 million people. This figure is derived from sources such as the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat), the World Bank, and the United Nations.



POPULATION OF TURKEY: GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHICS

- Age distribution

The population pyramid illustrates the age and gender distribution, highlighting the proportion of the working-age population compared to dependents (children and elderly). This data is essential for assessing the country's labor force potential and social security needs.

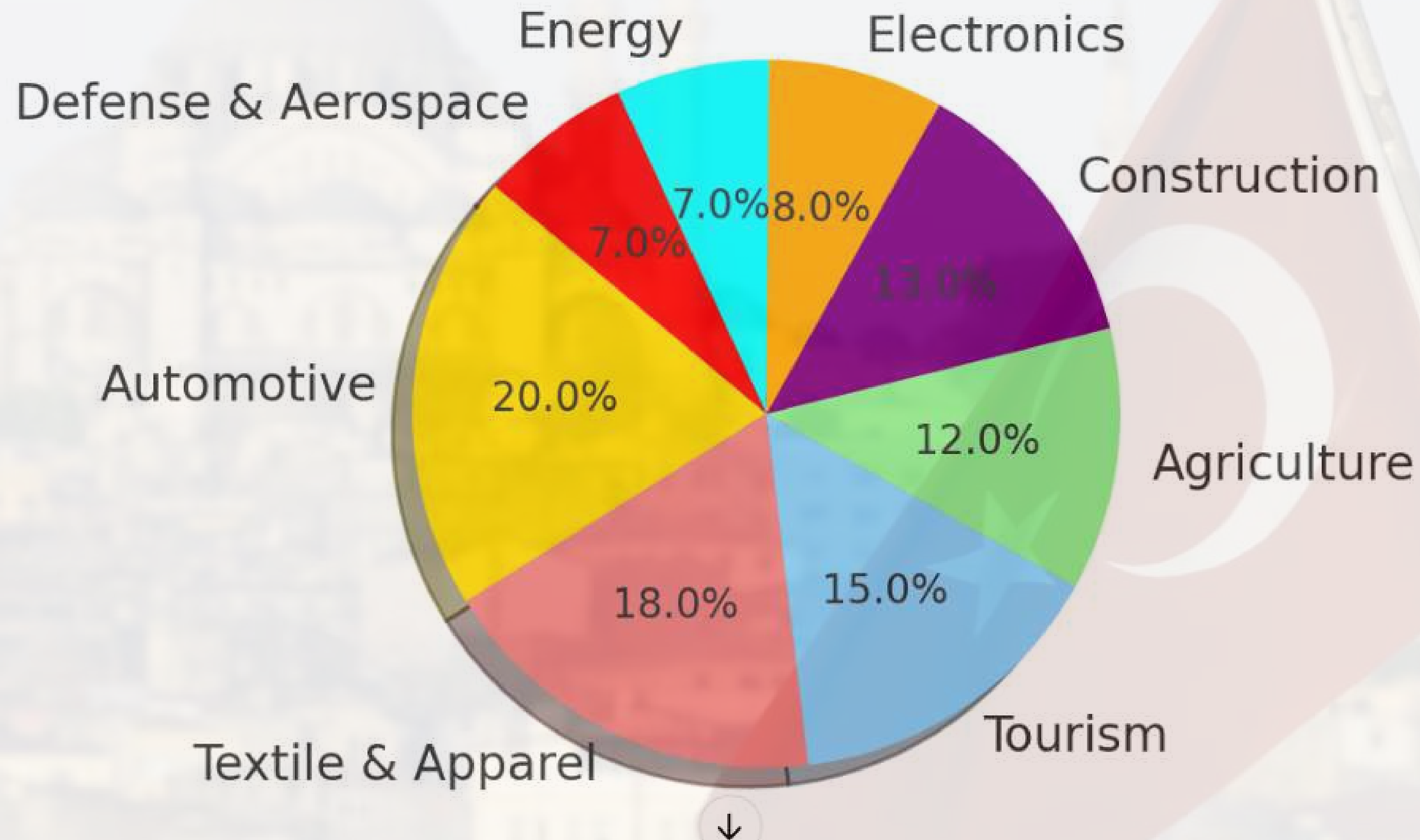


MAIN INDUSTRIES IN TURKEY

- Automotive – Major car production (Ford, Fiat, Renault), exports to Europe.
- Textile & Apparel – One of the top global producers, supplies brands like H&M, Zara.
- Tourism – Popular destinations: Istanbul, Antalya, Cappadocia.
- Agriculture – Leading producer of tea, olives, hazelnuts.
- Construction – Turkish companies build major projects worldwide.
- Electronics – Home appliance production (Beko, Vestel, Arçelik).
- Energy – Gas pipelines, expanding renewable energy sector.
- Defense & Aerospace – Drone production (Bayraktar), military tech exports.



Industry Distribution in Turkey

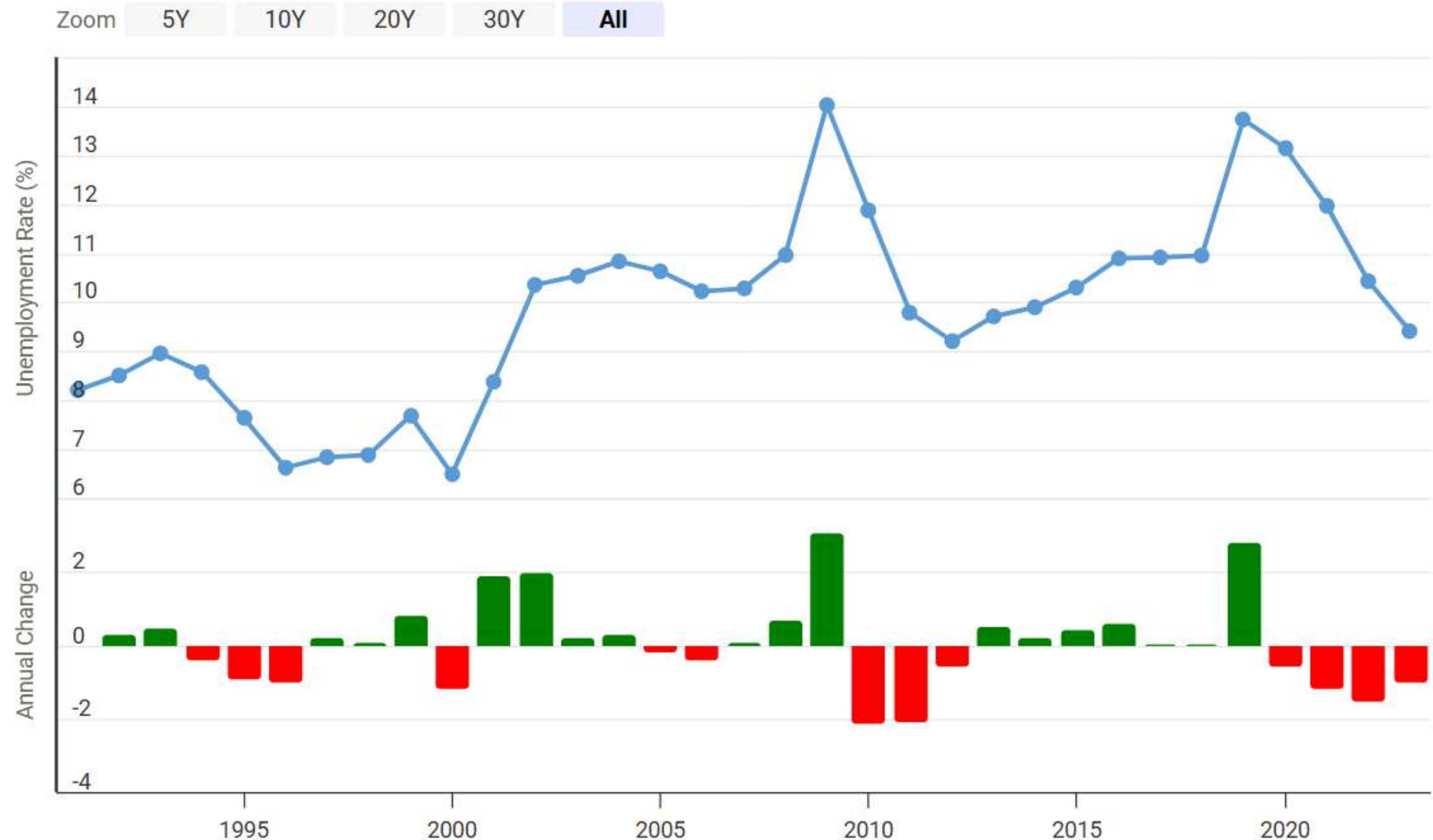


DEFINITION

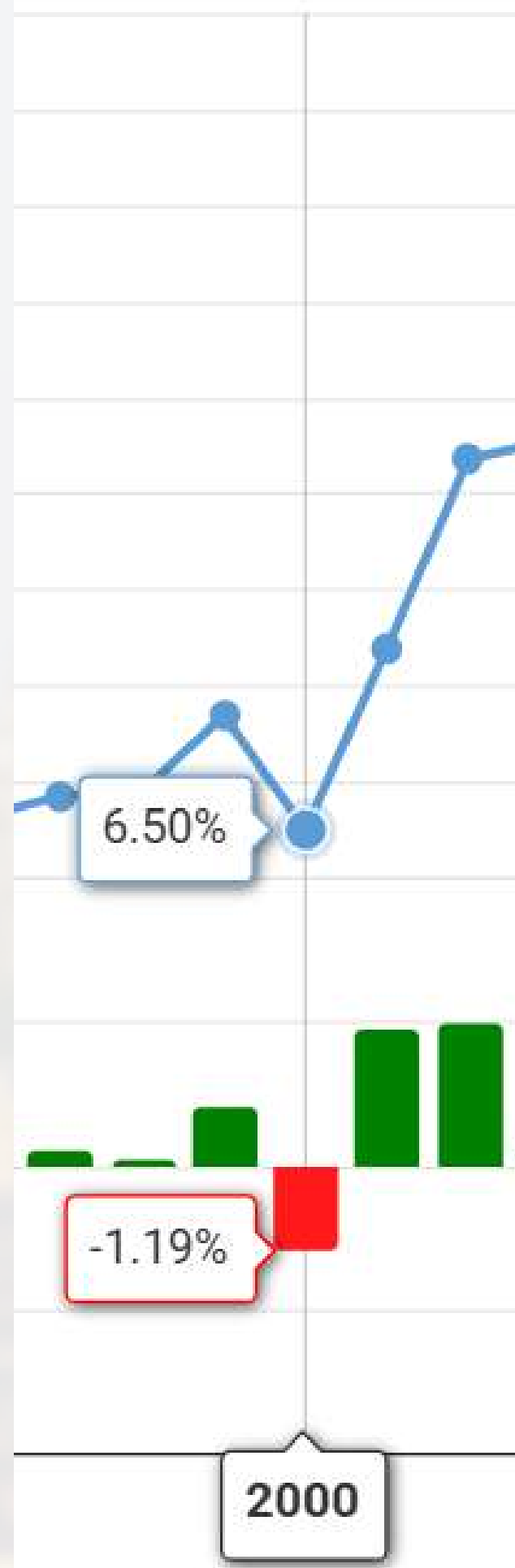
Unemployment refers to a situation where a person actively searches for employment but is unable to find work. Unemployment is considered to be a key measure of the health of the economy. The most frequently used measure of unemployment is the unemployment rate. It's calculated by dividing the number of unemployed people by the number of people in the labor force.

IN THIS GRAPH, YOU CAN SEE THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN TURKEY STARTING FROM 1991 TO 2023.

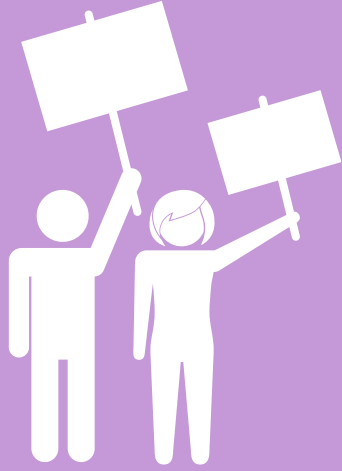
The schedule is quite unstable, but over the past 5 years, you can see a steady decline in unemployment.



The highest unemployment rate was in 2009 and it was 14.03%.
The lowest in 2000 - 6.50%.



2023



Turkey's unemployment rate was the lowest in 10 years in 2023, falling to 9.4% from 10.4% in 2022.



The number of employed persons aged 15 years increased by 880 thousand to 31.63 million people. And the employment rate was 48.3%, which is 0.8 percentage points higher than in the previous year.



The unemployment rate among young people aged 15-24 years was 17.4%, which is 2 percentage points less than in the previous year.

IN TURKEY THERE ARE DIFFERENT TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT THAT DEPEND ON ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, CHANGES IN THE LABOR MARKET AND PUBLIC POLICY. THE MAIN TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY:

FRICTIONAL UNEMPLOYMENT:

This is short-term unemployment associated with the natural process of changing jobs or entering the labor market. In Turkey, this type of unemployment is typical for young people who have just graduated, as well as for those who change jobs.

STRUCTURAL UNEMPLOYMENT:

Arises from a mismatch between workers "skills and labor market needs. Regions with predominantly agricultural economies, such as Eastern Anatolia, may be more prone to this type of unemployment.

THE MAIN TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY:

CYCLICAL UNEMPLOYMENT:

Associated with economic downturns and crises. For example, during economic hardship in 2024, Turkey's unemployment rate rose to 8.6%, reflecting the impact of cyclical unemployment.

SEASONAL UNEMPLOYMENT:

Typical of industries that depend on seasonal fluctuations, such as tourism and agriculture. In Turkey, this is especially noticeable in coastal regions, where the tourist season is limited to the summer months.

THE MAIN TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN TURKEY:

HIDDEN UNEMPLOYMENT:

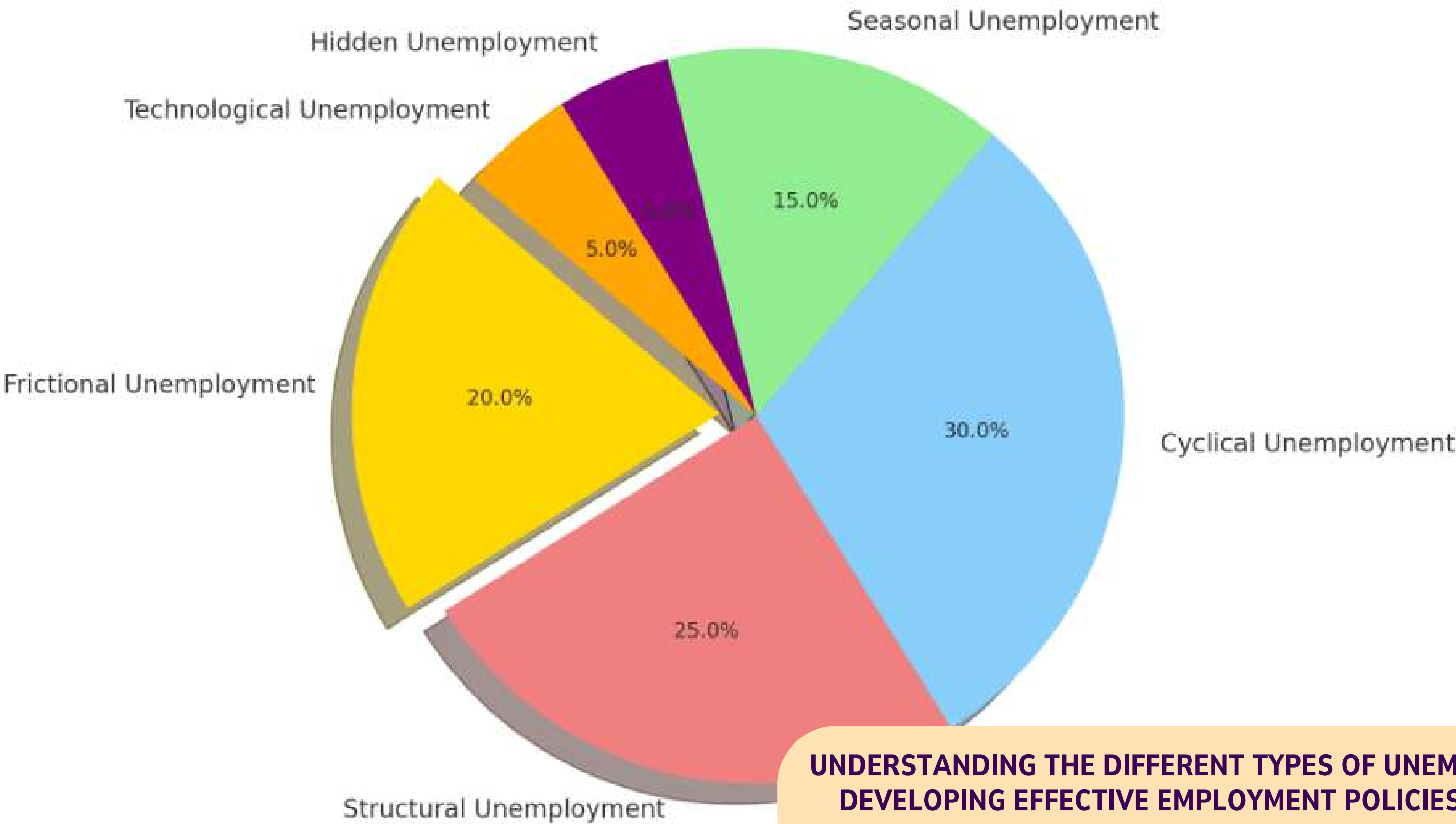
This is a situation where workers are employed part-time or work in low-productivity jobs. In Turkey, many people are employed in the informal sector, which makes it difficult to assess the real level of unemployment.

TECHNOLOGICAL UNEMPLOYMENT:

Caused by automation and the introduction of new technologies that replace human labor. In Turkey, this can be seen in industrial centers such as Istanbul and Izmir, where modern production technologies are being introduced.

**THESE FIGURES ARE APPROXIMATE AND MAY VARY
DEPENDING ON THE REGION AND ECONOMIC SITUATION.**

Unemployment Types Distribution in Turkey



**UNDERSTANDING THE DIFFERENT TYPES OF UNEMPLOYMENT IS KEY TO
DEVELOPING EFFECTIVE EMPLOYMENT POLICIES AND SUPPORTING
ECONOMIC GROWTH IN TURKEY.**

THANK YOU