

SWOT ANALYSIS ABOUT THE LABOUR MARKET IN TURKEY

Konya city is in the middle of Turkey and our town Hüyük is bound to Konya. Hüyük town is also close to very touristic Antalya city. It's a place for farmers, officers, fishers. Pottery making is also developed here because of its soil. Although it has a good agriculture; the land here is small for agriculture because of its mountains. It has a nice view, it's still natural, there are still natural products you could find very fresh and healthy food from the bazaar. There are about 4000 people living in Hüyük town, the number is not big since a lot of young generations move to bigger cities (mostly to Konya) to find jobs. Almost all people are Turkish. The internet connection is fine but public transportation in our town is not qualified, most people have their own cars to travel around.

The transportation is very scarce, most youngsters want to move to the big cities to find social, cultural activities. So it's not a host for movers but a sender town.

It takes time by public transport in Hüyük because you have to change a lot of vehicles to reach your destination.

It will not be a developed town in the future and people won't demand to live here, youngsters will move to other cities in the future too.

Economy is not so bad in Hüyük, there aren't big differences between economic levels. Most people live in similar conditions, they have got their own houses, they could buy their food, and necessities. The industry is undeveloped, the labour market is limited, agriculture is limited to old styles.

The climate is suitable for agriculture; it has very nice plateaus for farming.

In Hüyük there are official workers, and farmers. These days farmers give much importance to grow natural products and they import their products to other countries such as strawberries. People here could eat healthy, fresh food and could buy them with less money. Youngsters nowadays don't want to work on farms they want to move to big cities to find different jobs.

There are kindergarden classes in each school, kindergarden schools in big towns and all cities, nursery schools so people could send their kids after they are 12 years old to these schools. Most housewives take care of babies too at home.

There are 3 very big cities in our country; İstanbul the population is about 12 millions, Ankara is the capital city; the population is about 4,5 millions, İzmir a touristic and industrial city; the population is about 3,5 millions, Konya which is in the middle of the country is the 8th biggest city of Turkey and city centre population is about 1 million. There are industrial, educational advantages for workers and students. You could also find advantages of health service as most big hospitals are in big cities. The cities are very crowded, there is traffic jam problem in addition to the problems in most big cities. There is also air, water, environment pollution. The municipalities have very nice activities since there is a very crowded demand. So people in big cities have a lot of chances for social activities. There is a labour advantage for workers. There is a high difference between economic levels, it also causes very big problems for youngsters such as drug use etc.

Unemployment Rates:

The unemployment rate in 2011 February has been announced as 11,5%. In February 2012 unemployment rate in cities has decreased for 1,2 points and became 12,1% and this rate has decreased 0,7 points and became 7,1% when compared to the same rates before 1 year.

The number of unemployed people in 2011 February was 2.964000 and this number decreased to 2.721000 at the same term of 2012.

The number of employed people increased from 22.802000 to 23.338000.

According to a research of Turkey's Statistics Association (TÜİK) the population of Turkey has increased by 1.334000 and became 73.254000 and the population of people older than 15 years has increased by 1.213000 and became 54.365000.

Research results of 2012 February show us that the number men workers has decreased 0,6 when compared last year's results; now 69,1% men of all population work in the labour market. The situation is different for women as it has increased 0,2 points, it became 24%. When we look at the labour market workers, we notice that workers aged between 15-24 make the 15,6% of all workers. Workers that are under high school graduate participate in labour market 66,7% for men and 23% for women. University Graduates proportion is 85,1% for men and 70,4% for women.