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## Main Labour Force Indicators by Province, 2013

Turkish Statistical Institute have been published annually estimations on Statistical Region Units (SRE) level 2 (26 regions) besides the periodic estimates starting from 2004. However, in the recent years, province based labour force indicators are needed both for the projects and plans that are to be realized by public authorities and also for the academical studies. Turkish Statistical Institute use the "Small Area Estimation" method to produce province level estimations.

Labour force participation rate, employment rate and unemployment rate by province have been published starting from 2008 until 2012. In this press release results of 2013 are given.

### The province having the highest unemployment rate was Batman and the lowest unemployment rate was Karaman

Unemployment rate in 2013 was estimated as 9.7% in Turkey.

As a result of the modeling practices in 2013, the provinces having the highest unemployment rate were Batman (23.4%), Mardin (20.6%) and Siirt (20.5%) respectively. The provinces having the lowest unemployment rate were Karaman (4.2%), Konya (4.7%) and Manisa (5.1%).

#### Five provinces with the highest and the lowest unemployment rate, 2013

Unemployment rate			
The highest 5 provinces	(%)	The lowest 5 provinces	(%)
Batman	23.4	Karaman	4.2
Mardin	20.6	Konya	4.7
Siirt	20.5	Manisa	5.1
Şırnak	20.1	Uşak	5.4
Diyarbakır	18.7	Afyonkarahisar	5.6

### The province having the highest employment rate was Ardahan and the lowest employment rate was Batman

Employment rate in 2013 was estimated as 45.9% in Turkey.

As a result of the modeling practices in 2013, the provinces having the highest employment rate were Ardahan (59.1%), Kars (55.5%), Burdur and Bartın (54.9%) respectively. The provinces having the lowest employment rate were Batman (27.8%), Mardin (29.7%) and Siirt (29.8%).

#### Five provinces with the highest and the lowest employment rate, 2013

Employment rate			
The highest 5 provinces	(%)	The lowest 5 provinces	(%)
Ardahan	59.1	Batman	27.8
Kars	55.5	Mardin	29.7
Burdur	54.9	Siirt	29.8
Bartın	54.9	Şırnak	30.0
Iğdır	54.5	Diyarbakır	30.2

## The province having the highest labour force participation rate was Ardahan and the lowest labour force participation rate was Batman

Labour force participation rate, which is an important indicator of the labour force was estimated as 50.8% in 2013 to the annual results of household labour force survey in Turkey.

As a result of the modeling practices in 2013, the provinces having the highest labour force participation rate were Ardahan (62.8%), Kars (59.5%) and Burdur (58.9%) respectively. The provinces having the lowest labour force participation rate were Batman (36.2%), Diyarbakır (37.2%) and Mardin (37.4%).

### Five provinces with the highest and the lowest labour force participation rate, 2013

Labour force participation rate			
The highest 5 provinces	(%)	The lowest 5 provinces	(%)
Ardahan	62.8	Batman	36.2
Kars	59.5	Diyarbakır	37.2
Burdur	58.9	Mardin	37.4
Iğdır	58.6	Siirt	37.5
Bartın	58.5	Şırnak	37.6

The estimation results, confidence intervals and coefficient of variances of these three statistics are given in the table.

### EXPLANATIONS

Turkish Statistical Institute has been working on different methods in order to produce province level estimations also by receiving opinions of the EU experts. As a result of these studies it was decided to use the "small area estimation" method, that has been explained in details in annex. This method depends on using selected external variables (province populations and other demographic indicators, Social Security Institution data, Turkish Employment Office data etc.) mostly based on administrative registers and determined by the econometrics studies together with the original variables obtained from the survey. The province level results obtained from this study is very close to the original results directly calculated from the survey when the sample size is high enough for the province level estimation, while the sample size is not sufficient enough for the province level estimation the estimation obtained from this study is determined predominantly by the external variables. The detailed methodology of the study is given in annex.



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