

Women's Labour in Turkey: A Comparison with Selected OECD Countries

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Abstract

Gender inequality that exists in every area of a society is experienced at an intense level in employment area in Turkey. This inequality, though has been decreasing, goes on in every aspect of employment such as female labor force participation rate, unemployment rate, underemployment rate, informal employment, salaries etc., and slows down the process of enhancement of women's position in the society. Evaluating Turkey with regards to the United Nations Millennium Development Goals 2015, it is clearly observed that no significant progress could be achieved in reduction of social gender inequality.

One of the important goals in the development process in the world is to enhance welfare in countries by increasing woman employment. As a consequence of expansion in services sectors in the last two decades, female labor force participation has approached to but it is still lower than that of males labor force. Presenting the current situation of female labor force under the light of comparative data from different countries will be useful for determination of issues that prevent women employment from increasing or factors that help to increase it. Female labor in Turkey and in selected OECD countries will be assessed comparatively under the scope of scales such as age, education level, urban and rural.

Keywords: Social Gender Inequality, Women Labour, Employment

Jel Codes: J16, J21, J70

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