

Did you know?

Youth unemployment in Turkey is above the OECD average and the already large regional differences are increasing.

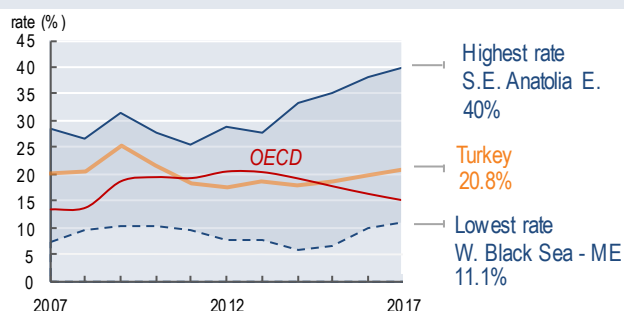
In the OECD, Turkey has the largest regional disparities in terms of GDP per capita across small regions.

In Turkey, only 27% of the total public investment is carried out by subnational governments, compared to 57% in the OECD area.

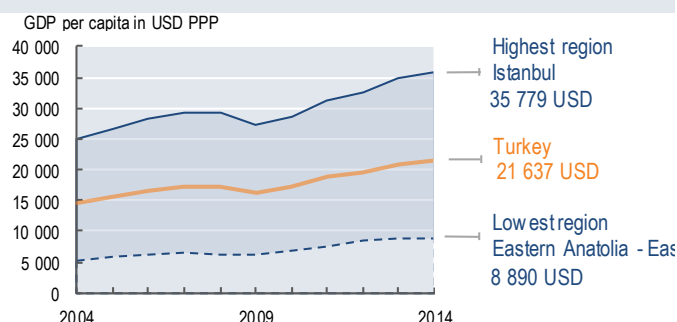
Economic trends in regions



Youth unemployment rate, 15-24 years old, 2007-17



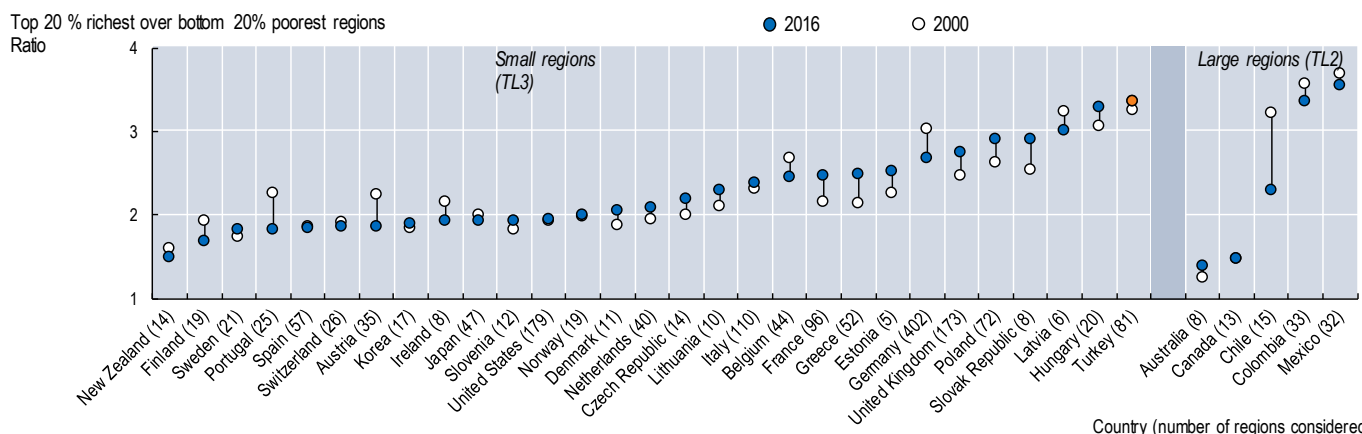
Regional gap in GDP per capita, 2000-16



Youth unemployment is higher than the OECD average in 17 out of 26 Turkish regions. While youth unemployment has on average decreased in OECD countries since the economic crisis, it has increased in most Turkish regions. South East Anatolia East had the highest youth unemployment rate at 40% in 2017, almost four times as high as the rate observed in West Black Sea - Middle East.

Regional disparities in terms of GDP per capita have slightly decreased in Turkey over the last ten years. With a growth of GDP per capita of 5.4% per year over the period 2004-14, Eastern Anatolia has been catching up with Istanbul, the richest Turkish region in terms of GDP per capita, which grew by 3.6% per year over the same period. **Turkey has the highest regional disparity** among 30 OECD countries with comparable data, when the richest and poorest regions representing at least 20% of the population are taken into account.

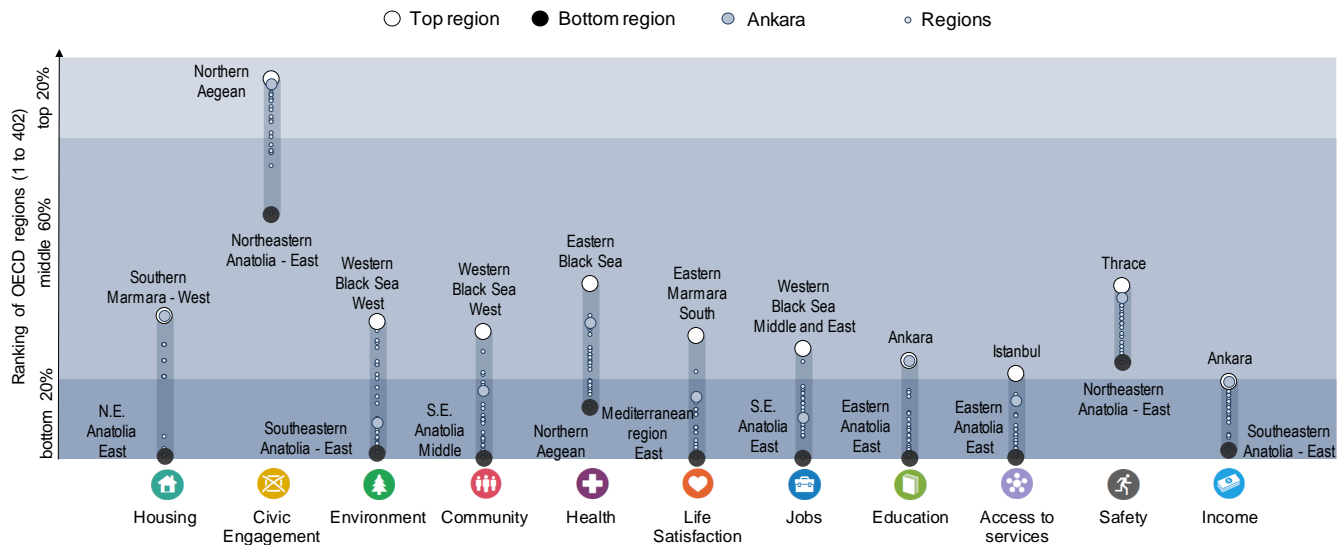
Index of regional disparity in GDP per capita, 2016



Source: OECD Regional Database.

Notes: (1) Figure on regional gap in GDP per capita: OECD regions refer to the administrative tier of subnational government (large regions, Territorial Level 2); Turkey is composed of 26 large regions. (2) Figure on index of regional disparity: top (bottom) 20% regions are defined as those with the highest (lowest) GDP per capita until the equivalent of 20% of national population is reached, this indicator provides a harmonised measure to rank OECD countries, using data for small regions (Territorial Level 3) when available. (3) Productivity is measured as GDP per employee at place of work in constant prices, constant Purchasing Power Parities (reference year 2010).

Differences in well-being across regions



Relative ranking of the regions with the best and worst outcomes in the 11 well-being dimensions, with respect to all 402 OECD regions. The eleven dimensions are ordered by decreasing regional disparities in the country. Each well-being dimension is measured by the indicators in the table below.

All Turkish regions rank in the top 40% of OECD regions in terms of civic engagement, due to a compulsory voting system. In eight out of the eleven **well-being** dimensions, Turkey has at least one region that ranks in the bottom 5% of the OECD regional ranking: in housing, environment, community, life satisfaction, jobs, education, access to services and income.

Apart from voter turnout, the high performing Turkish regions fare worse than the OECD median region in all well-being dimensions. In the high performing regions, 54% of the labour force has at least a secondary degree, 27 percentage points below the OECD median region.

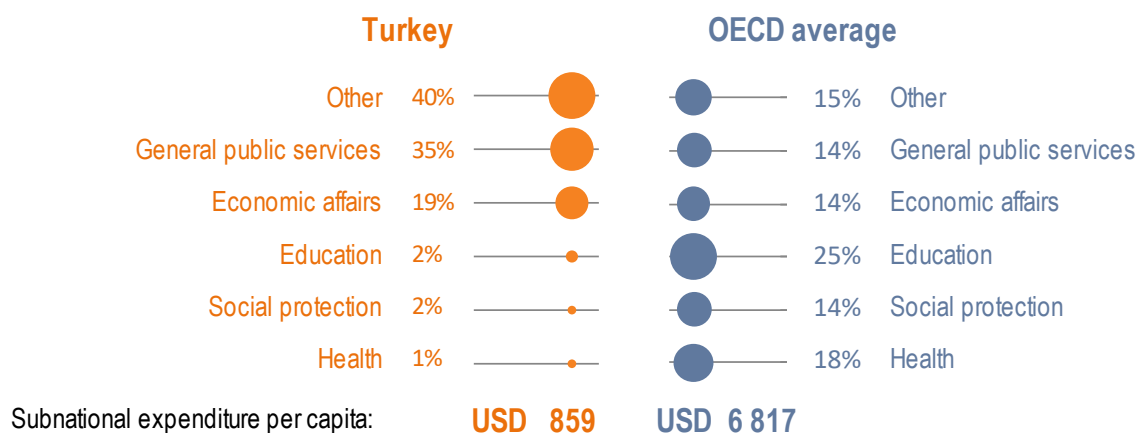
	Country Average	OECD median region	Turkish regions	
			Top 20%	Bottom 20%
Housing				
Rooms per person, 2016	1.3	1.8	1.5	1.1
Civic engagement				
Voters in last national election (%), 2017 or latest year	87.2	70.9	89.6	83.8
Environment				
Level of air pollution in PM2.5 (µg/m³), 2015	21.2	12.4	17.1	26.7
Community				
Perceived social network support (%), 2013	76.0	91.4	85.3	65.6
Health				
Life Expectancy at birth (years), 2016	78.1	80.4	79.3	77.3
Age adjusted mortality rate (per 1 000 people), 2016	9.4	8.1	8.7	10.1
Life Satisfaction				
Life satisfaction (scale from 0 to 10), 2013	5.3	6.8	5.8	4.7
Jobs				
Employment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2017	50.1	67.7	54.8	42.0
Unemployment rate 15 to 64 years old (%), 2017	11.1	5.5	5.9	15.9
Education				
Labour force with at least upper secondary education (%), 2017	44.0	81.7	54.4	31.0
Access to services				
Households with broadband access (%), 2017	46.0	78.0	63.0	27.1
Safety				
Homicide Rate (per 100 000 people), 2016	2.3	1.3	1.8	3.3
Income				
Disposable income per capita (in USD PPP), 2016	5 946	17 695	8 022	3 227

Source: OECD Regional Database. Visualisation: <https://www.oecdregionalwellbeing.org>.

Notes: (1) OECD regions refer to the first administrative tier of subnational government (large regions, Territorial Level 2); Turkey is composed of 26 large regions. (2) Household income per capita data are based on USD constant PPP, constant prices (year 2010).



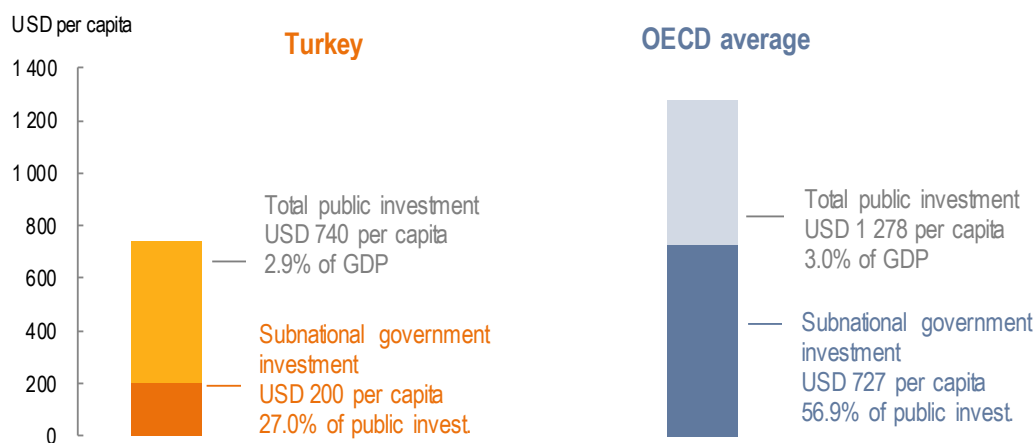
Subnational government expenditure by function As a share of total subnational government expenditure, 2016



Subnational government expenditure amounts to **USD 859 per capita** in Turkey compared to an OECD average of USD 6 817. In Turkey, this is equivalent to **10.3% of total public expenditure** and to **3.4% of GDP**. In comparison, across the OECD, subnational government expenditure accounts for 40.4% of total public expenditure and for 16.2% of GDP. General public services and the function 'Other' (housing and community amenities, recreation, culture and religion; environment; public order and safety) are the two largest spending items for subnational governments in Turkey. Together they represent **75%** of subnational expenditure compared to 29% in the OECD area.

In Turkey, subnational governments carried out **27% of total public investment**, compared to an OECD average of 56.9%.

Role of subnational governments in public investment Subnational government public investment per capita, 2016



Source: OECD Subnational Government Structure and Finance Database.

OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance 2018

The 2018 edition of OECD Regions and Cities at a Glance shows how regions and cities contribute to national growth and the well-being of societies. It updates its regular set of region-by-region indicators, examining a wide range of policies and trends and identifying those regions that are outperforming or lagging behind in their country.

Consult this publication on line: <https://oe.cd/pub/2n9>

