Job Creation and Local Economic Development 2020: Rebuilding Better examines the impacts of COVID-19 on different types of local labour markets. It also considers their performance prior to the pandemic, and how COVID-19 could impact other ongoing local labour market transitions such as digitalisation, automation and the polarisation of jobs. Finally, it discusses the role local actors will play in rebuilding better. Consult the full publication here.

This document, as well as any data and any map included herein, are without prejudice to the status of or sovereignty over any territory, to the delimitation of international frontiers and boundaries and to the name of any territory, city or area.

Updated 20 November 2020
Before the COVID-19 pandemic, unemployment rates in Turkey were generally high, but varied almost 4-fold across regions. Rates ranged from a low of 8.2% in Central Anatolia - West and South, and Western Black Sea - Middle and East to a high of 31% in Southeastern Anatolia - East in 2019. Looking at the decade following the 2008 crisis, just over one-third of regions had unemployment rates lower in 2018 than in 2008. Regional gaps in unemployment also grew over this period, due to relatively larger increases in the regions with the highest rates in 2008. For example, the unemployment rate increased by 9 percentage points in Southeastern Anatolia - East, which had the highest unemployment rate in 2008.
In all but three regions, the number of people employed grew between 2008 and 2018. Istanbul, Turkey’s capital, was responsible for 27% of net employment growth over this period, and in 2018, accounted for almost 21% of all employment in Turkey.

Active labour market policies: institutional arrangements

Active labour market policies will be of growing importance as the COVID-19 response moves from emergency supports to facilitating labour market transitions. The institutional arrangements for these policies, and the role of subnational governments, varies significantly across countries.

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<td>İŞKUR, the Turkish Employment Agency (which is affiliated to the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services), is responsible for the organization of active labour programmes, including vocational training courses, on-the-job training programmes, and other courses, programmes, projects and special applications to maintain and increase employment, develop the professional qualifications of the unemployed, decrease unemployment, and integrate groups that require special support into the labour market. Services are provided through Provincial Directorates and Service Centers of İŞKUR. Provincial Employment and Vocational Training Boards (PEVTB) located in each of the 81 provinces serve as a local platform for stakeholder engagement for employment policies, as well as vocational training and lifelong learning.</td>
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Notes

¹ Data is presented at the TL2 level, which typically corresponds to the first administrative tier of subnational government. See Reader's Guide of the full report for more information on the methodologies behind the calculations.