The low average FLP rate was 31% and then it decreased to 28% in 2017. The low FLP rate is a result of the decrease in women's labor force participation. In the early 1990s, the number of women employed in the labor force was increasing. However, women's labor force participation rate is low compared to men. Moreover, this rate is decreasing gradually.

Women constitute 49.5% of the world's population (World Bank, 2017). Bank data also emphasizes that global gender gap is decreasing, and women are being employed in the labor force. In Turkey, the female labor force participation rate is 31%. In the labor force, women are working mostly in the services sector. The purpose of this study is to analyze some factors that influence the labor force participation rate. The study was designed to examine the factors that affect women's labor force participation rate in Turkey. The study was conducted in two parts: the first part was devoted to the examination of the factors that affect women's labor force participation rate in Turkey, and the second part was devoted to the analysis of the factors that affect women's labor force participation rate in the world. The study was conducted in two parts: the first part was devoted to the examination of the factors that affect women's labor force participation rate in Turkey, and the second part was devoted to the analysis of the factors that affect women's labor force participation rate in the world.

Introduction

Zeli AKBARAVAN

Introduction

Turkey: An Analysis of Some Prominent Trends

Female Labor Force Participation in

For sustainable development, the production factors need to participate.
The Economic Importance of Female Labor Force Participation

This section consists of conclusions and recommendations. The evidence presented in this document indicates that the economic potential of women is significant and should be realized through policies that support female labor force participation. The potential benefits include increased productivity, reduced poverty, and enhanced economic growth. Therefore, governments and policymakers should focus on creating enabling environments that encourage women to participate in the workforce.

1. The Economic Importance of Female Labor Force Participation

The economic potential of women is significant and should be realized through policies that support female labor force participation. The potential benefits include increased productivity, reduced poverty, and enhanced economic growth. Therefore, governments and policymakers should focus on creating enabling environments that encourage women to participate in the workforce.

2. Development Policies: Local Opportunities and Local Development

The development of local opportunities and local development is crucial for promoting economic growth and reducing poverty. Policies should focus on creating conducive environments that enable individuals to participate in the economic activities that are most suitable and profitable for their communities. This will help to reduce poverty and promote economic growth.

3. Policy Recommendations

To realize the economic potential of women, policymakers should:

- Develop policies that support female labor force participation.
- Invest in education and skills development programs to enhance women's employability.
- Address gender disparities in access to economic opportunities.
- Promote gender equality and women's empowerment.
- Enhance access to credit and other financial services for women entrepreneurs.

4. Conclusion

In conclusion, the economic impact of female labor force participation is significant and has the potential to contribute to poverty reduction and economic growth. Therefore, policymakers should prioritize policies that support female labor force participation and ensure that women have equal opportunities to participate in the economy.

5. References

Figure 1: Female Labor Force Participation in the World and Turkey

Female labor force participation in Turkey is significantly lower than in the world. While the participation rate in the world increased from 51% in 1990 to 58% in 2016, there was a significant decrease in Turkey, from 43% in 1990 to 30% in 2016. This decrease is attributed to the economic crisis and political instability in Turkey.

Figure 2: Female Labor Force Participation in Turkey

Turkey's female labor force participation rate was 43% in 1990, decreasing to 30% in 2016. This decrease is more pronounced than the world average. The rate was 51% in 1990 and increased to 58% in 2016, reflecting global trends.

Source: World Bank

and world averages refer to slightly decreases (Figure 1). The gap between the FLFP in Turkey and the world is significant. Since 2007, while the FLFP in the world is increasing steadily, there has been an increase in the FLFP in Turkey. Since 2007, while the FLFP in Turkey was 51% in 1990, it increased to 58% by 2017. However, this increase was 5% in 1990 and decreased to 7% in 2017. The decrease in Turkey may be attributed to changes in economic conditions and policies.
Policies for Women's Employment

Factors Affecting the Female Labor Force Participation Rate in Turkey

Table 1: FLFP Rates in Different Regions of the World - 2017

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>FLFP Rate (%)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MENA</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Europe and Central Asia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South Asia</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Latin America and Caribbean</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East and North Africa</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia and Pacific</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Figure 3: FLFP rates in Turkey and OECD countries

Turkey: An analysis of some prominent trends

Development Policies: Local Opportunities and Local Development

When Table 1 is examined, it is seen that the rates of FLFP differ in all regions of the world. The highest participation rate is seen in OECD countries, while the lowest is seen in MENA countries. Flows from OECD countries are noticed as a result of economic growth and development policies. However, the fact that relatively high FLFP rates exist in less developed and developed regions indicates that the FLFP rates are influenced by local conditions. The table also shows that the FLFP rate in Turkey is above the average of these countries. However, the economic conditions in Turkey are similar to OECD countries, and the relatively high FLFP rate in Turkey is an indication of the local economic situation. Although there is a discrepancy between economic development and local policies, the FLFP rates in Turkey are influenced by local economic conditions. A closer look at the factors affecting FLFP rates in Turkey reveals that both demographic and economic factors play a significant role in determining the rate.
Age of Marriage

The average age of marriage in Turkey (2001-2017) shows an increase over the years.

Figure 4: Average marriage age in Turkey (2001-2017)

The increase in the labor force participation rate of married women and in the decreasing trend in the labor force participation rate of married women likely means that married women are participating in the workforce. This trend is observed in the country's labor market. The reason for this increase is due to changes in social norms and attitudes towards women's roles in society. The traditional ideas of women's roles have changed, allowing married women to participate in the labor market.

Alitudes Towards Working Woman

The increase in the labor force participation rate of married women has led to a decrease in the number of women who are engaged in household work. This trend is observed in the country's labor market. The reason for this decrease is due to changes in social norms and attitudes towards women's roles in society. The traditional ideas of women's roles have changed, allowing married women to participate in the labor market.

One of the main determinants of working life is the marital status of the people. Marital status of men and women in Turkey affects the LFP in different ways. People with no marital status are considered to have a higher participation in the workforce. The reason for this is that married women have a lower rate of participation in the workforce than single women. This trend is observed in the country's labor market. The reason for this is due to changes in social norms and attitudes towards women's roles in society. The traditional ideas of women's roles have changed, allowing married women to participate in the labor market.

FLFP and the more active role of women in the workforce.

The figure shows the changes in the labor force participation rate of women in Turkey. The rate has decreased from 2000 to 2017. The reason for this decrease is due to changes in social norms and attitudes towards women's roles in society. The traditional ideas of women's roles have changed, allowing married women to participate in the labor market.
Education

Women prefer to stay at home rather than work (Jhala et al. 2010:7). Women who are better educated are more likely to participate in the labor force. Higher levels of education are correlated with higher probability of becoming a part of the labor force. However, according to the World Bank (2009:16), in the context of urban areas, women with low education levels are more likely to remain in the informal sector, whereas women with higher education levels are more likely to work in the formal sector. The other hand, education is crucial in the labor market. Women who are better educated have a higher chance of getting higher paying jobs.

Urbanization

In the urban areas (Jhala et al. 2010:8), the trend is that women are more likely to participate in the labor force. According to the World Bank (2010:8), this is due to the low labor force in rural areas. The increase in the number of working-age women increased in urban areas where labor force participation rate is higher. This shows that the labor force participation rate is different in the urban and rural areas. However, the participation rate of women in urban areas is still higher than in rural areas. This is due to the fact that in urban areas, the educational level is higher, and the job prospects are better. In general, although there is an inverse relationship between the increase in urbanization and the decrease in the number of working-age women, there is still a significant increase in the participation rate of women in urban areas.
not seen as a privilege.

Because being more educated in the employment in the agricultural sector is not a significant difference in rural areas. A large proportion of women's incomes are from the role of women, the rise of education is more important. According to the number of agricultural labor force participation in Turkey, when taken into consideration the regional differences in the agricultural labor force participation in the educational level of women.

As stated in Chiquiti-Tafogli and Smith (2008), because of the positive relationship between education and labor force participation, education plays a central role for women to overcome gender barriers and achieve higher economic independence.

### Table 3: LP Rates of Women and Men by Education Level (2017)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Education Level</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Higher Education</td>
<td>72.7</td>
<td>16.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High School</td>
<td>49.3</td>
<td>12.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Below High School</td>
<td>44.9</td>
<td>9.9</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Figure 7: Progress of LPF Rates by Education Level (1961-2017)

![Graph showing progress of LPF rates by education level from 1961 to 2017](image)

Source: Tufekci
Reference