

Labor Market Outlook: April 2019



15 April 2019

WORRYING RISE IN UNEMPLOYMENT

Seyfettin Gürsel*, Gokce Uysal** and Furkan Kavuncu***

Executive Summary

Seasonally adjusted labor market data shows that in the period of January 2019, non-agricultural unemployment rate increased by 0.6 percentage points and reached 15.5 percent. The increase since the period of November 2018 in non-agricultural unemployment rate amounts to 1.9 percentage points. Such an increase is worrisome as it exceeds even the 1.5 percentage points rise in the period of July 15, 2016. In the period of January 2019, employment decreased in all sectors. From November 2018 to January 2019, that is, in the last three periods, employment losses reached 300 thousand in manufacturing and 150 thousand in services. As for construction, employment has decreased by 520 thousand since February 2018. Although non-agricultural labor force decreased, as it did in the past two periods, the number of unemployed in non-agricultural sectors rose to 4 million 193 thousand.

The number of unemployed is 4 million 193 thousand

According to seasonally adjusted labor market data, in the period of January 2018 compared to December 2018, the non-agricultural labor force decreased by 45 thousand to 27 million 49 thousand, and the number of employed in non-agricultural sectors dropped by 201 thousand to 22 million 856 thousand. Thereby, the number of unemployed in non-agricultural sectors increased by 156 thousand and the non-agricultural unemployment rate rose to 15.5 percent (Figure 1, Table 1). Note that, similar to the period of November and December 2018, we observe a decline in non-agricultural labor force in this period as well. An increase of 0.6 percentage points in non-agricultural unemployment despite the decline in non-agricultural labor force underlines the severity of the labor market outlook. During the last three consecutive periods, i.e. from November 2018 to January 2019, the increase in unemployment reached 1.3 percentage points. This rapid rise in non-agricultural unemployment rate is higher than that of 1.5 percentage points observed during the three consecutive periods covering July 15, 2016 (the periods of June, July and August 2016).

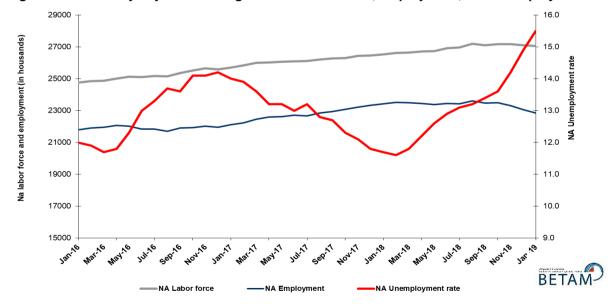


Figure 1. Seasonally adjusted non-agricultural labor force, employment, and unemployment

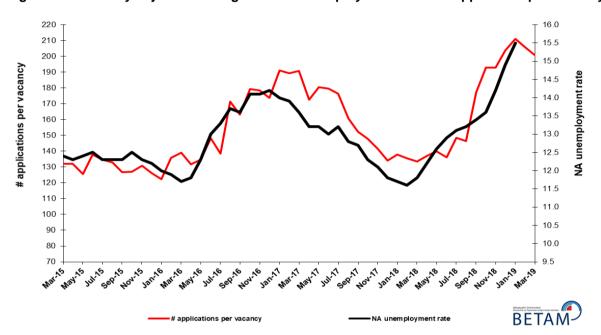
^{*} Prof. Seyfettin Gürsel, Betam, Director, <u>seyfettin.gursel@eas.bau.edu.tr</u>

^{**} Assoc. Prof. Gökçe Uysal, Betam, Deputy Director, gokce.uysal@eas.bau.edu.tr

^{***}Furkan Kavuncu, Betam, Research Assistant, <u>yazgi.genc@eas.bau.edu.tr</u>

Unemployment rate is expected to increase in February 2019¹

Betam's forecasting model had predicted that the seasonally adjusted non-agricultural unemployment rate would increase by 0.4 percentage points to reach 15.3 percent in January 2019. In fact, non-agricultural unemployment increased by 0.6 percentage points and reached 15.5 percent. Betam's forecasting model predicts that the seasonally adjusted non-agricultural unemployment rate will reach 15.7 percent in the period of January 2019. Forecasting model details are available on Betam's website.² Kariyer.net³ application per vacancy series used in the Betam forecasting model is depicted in Figure 3. Kariyer.net series is only one of the inputs of Betam forecast model. Indeed, several variables such as employment agency (IŞKUR) data, reel sector confidence index, capacity utilization rate are used in forecasting.





Source: Kariyer.net, Turkstat, Betam

Employment losses in all sectors

According to seasonally adjusted sectoral labor market data, employment decreased significantly in the period of December 2018 compared to January 2019 (Figure 3, Table 2) in all sectors.⁴ While employment in industry decreased by 82 thousand, employment losses in agriculture, construction and services amounted to 22 thousand, 44 thousand and 76 thousand, respectively. The losses in manufacturing employment observed in last three periods (from November 2018 to January 2019) are over 300 thousand (Table 2). Employment level in construction is decreasing continuously for almost a year (since the period of February 2018). Total employment loss has reached 250 thousand, implying that the sector has lost one fourth of its total employment. In the service sector, after a loss of 90 thousand in November 2018, employment had recovered by 14 thousand. However, 76 thousand more lost their jobs in this sector, amounting to a total loss in services over 150 thousand people.

http://betam.bahcesehir.edu.tr/tr/2014/06/kariyer-net-verisiyle-kisa-vadeli-tarim-disi-issizlik-tahmini/

Soybilgen, B., "Mevsim Etkilerinden Arındırılmış İşsizlik Tahmini", Betam Research Brief 14

¹ The foreign trade volume indexes used in Betam forecasting model do not announced yet. Thus, Betam forecasting model cannot be efficiently operated. We think that lack of data will increase the margin of error.

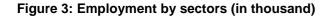
² For detailed information on Betam's forecasting model, please see Betam Research Brief 168 titled as "Kariyer.net Verisiyle Kısa Vadeli Tarım Dışı İşsizlik Tahmini" . For the innovations in the model please see Betam Research Brief 14 titled as "Mevsim Etkilerinden Arındırılmış İşsizlik Tahmini"

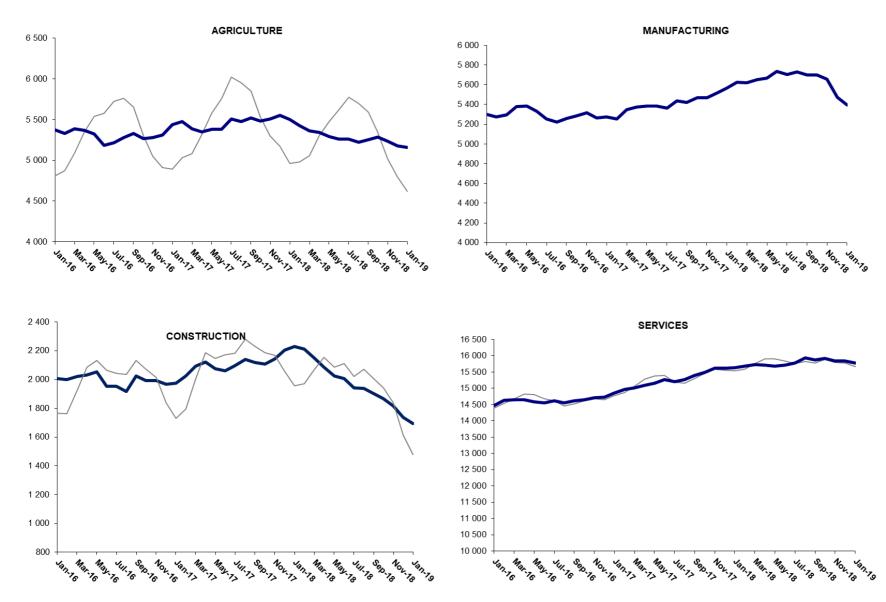
Soybilgen, B., "Kariyer.net Verisiyle Kısa Vadeli Tarım Dışı İşsizlik Tahmini", Betam Research Brief 168.

http://betam.bahcesehir.edu.tr/2015/08/mevsim-etkilerinden-arindirilmis-tarim-disi-issizlik-tahmini/

³ Betam has been calculating application per vacancy using series released by Kariyer.net for a while. Seasonal and calendar adjustment procedure is applied to application per vacancy series. A decrease in applications per vacancy may be caused by an increase in vacancies or by a decrease in the number of applications. An increase in vacancies signals economic growth while decreasing number of applications indicates a decrease in number of people looking for a job. Monthly labor market series released by TurkStat is the average of three months. Therefore, application per vacancy statistics calculated using Kariyer.net series is the average of three months as well.

⁴ Employment in each sector is seasonally adjusted separately. Hence the sum of these series may differ from the seasonally adjusted series of total employment. The difference stems from the non-linearity of the seasonal adjustment process.





The number of non-agricultural employed within a year decreased

From January 2018 to January 2019 non-agricultural labor force increased by 670 thousand (2.5 percent) and nonagricultural employment decreased by 526 thousand (-2.3 percent) (Figure 4). Year on year increase in labor force continues its usual trend. On the other hand, non-agricultural employment decreased within the past year. Thus, nonagricultural unemployed increased by 1 million 196 thousand and reached 4 million 551 thousand.

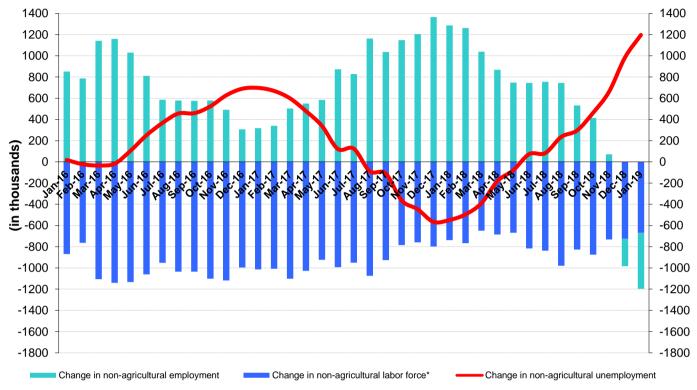


Figure 4 Year-on-year changes in non-agricultural labor force, employment, and unemployment

* The change in labor force represented with a negative sign.

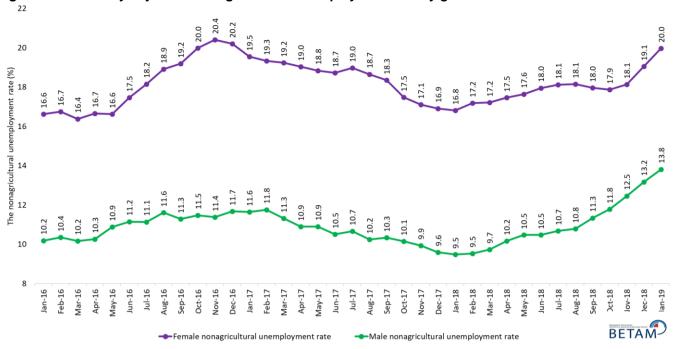
Source: Turkstat, Betam

Non-agricultural unemployment rate for females has reached to 20 percent

Figure 5 shows seasonally adjusted non-agricultural unemployment rate for males (green) and for females (purple)⁵. In the period of January 2019, the non-agricultural female unemployment rate increased by 0.9 percentage points and reached 20 percent while the non-agricultural male unemployment rate increased by 0.6 percentage points to 13.8 percent. Male employment decreased by 109 thousand in January 2019 compared to December 2018 (Table 3). On the other hand, the decrease by 54 in female non-agricultural employment is remarkable. The female labor force which decreased by 35 thousand in November 2018, had declined by 38 thousand in the period of July 15, 2016. The gender gap in non-agricultural unemployment rates increased from 5.9 to 6.2 percentage points in the period of January 2019.

⁵ Turkstat revised the labor market statistics drastically in February 2014. Within this framework, they back casted various labor market indicators and they also continued to announce seasonally adjusted series. However, Turkstat is not providing back-casted series by gender. Therefore, female and male labor market statistics are not sufficiently long for the seasonal adjustment procedures (There should be minimum 36 observations). With the announcement of the period of February 2017 data, the number of observations required for the seasonal decontamination process was provided. From this period Betam generated seasonal adjustment series in terms of gender. Nevertheless, it should not be forgotten that seasonal adjustment may cause extra volatility in the series for at least a while.





	Labor						
	force	Employment	Unemployment	Unemployment rate	Monthly change		ges
December-15	24647	21640	3007	12.2%	Labor force	Employment	Unemployment
January-16	24753	21783	2970	12.0%	106	143	-37
February-16	24862	21903	2959	11.9%	108	120	-12
March-16	24877	21966	2911	11.7%	15	63	-48
April-16	25014	22062	2952	11.8%	137	96	41
May-16	25123	22033	3090	12.3%	110	-29	139
June-16	25102	21839	3263	13.0%	-21	-194	173
July-16	25179	21830	3349	13.3%	76	-9	85
August-16	25146	21701	3445	13.7%	-33	-129	96
September-16	25348	21901	3447	13.6%	202	200	2
October-16	25526	21927	3599	14.1%	178	26	152
November-16	25646	22030	3616	14.1%	120	103	17
December-16	25587	21954	3633	14.2%	-59	-76	17
January-17	25710	22111	3599	14.0%	123	157	-34
February-17	25833	22242	3591	13.9%	122	131	-9
March-17	25992	22457	3535	13.6%	159	215	-56
April-17	26029	22593	3436	13.2%	37	136	-99
May-17	26058	22618	3440	13.2%	29	25	4
June-17	26101	22708	3393	13.0%	44	90	-46
July-17	26108	22662	3446	13.2%	7	-46	53
August-17	26198	22845	3353	12.8%	90	183	-93
September-17	26268	22932	3336	12.7%	70	87	-17
October-17	26307	23071	3236	12.3%	39	139	-100
November-17	26428	23230	3198	12.1%	121	159	-38
December-17	26460	23338	3122	11.8%	33	108	-75
January-18	26538	23433	3105	11.7%	78	95	-17
February-18	26610	23523	3087	11.6%	72	90	-18
March-18	26633	23490	3143	11.8%	23	-33	56
April-18	26712	23453	3259	12.2%	79	-37	116
May-18	26737	23368	3369	12.6%	25	-85	110
June-18	26929	23455	3474	12.9%	192	87	105
July-18	26961	23429	3532	13.1%	32	-26	58
August-18	27187	23598	3589	13.2%	226	169	57
September-18	27103	23471	3632	13.4%	-84	-127	43
October-18	27182	23485	3697	13.6%	79	14	65
November-18	27161	23304	3857	14.2%	-21	-181	160
December-18	27094	23057	4037	14.9%	-67	-247	180
January-19	27049	22856	4193	15.5%	-45	-201	156

Table 2 Seasonally adjusted employment by sectors (in thousands) *

	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Service	Monthly changes				
December-15	5410	5311	2001	14328	Agriculture	Manufacturing	Construction	Service	
January-16	5376	5300	2006	14477					
February-16	5331	5276	1998	14629	-45	-24	-8	152	
March-16	5390	5295	2021	14650	59	19	23	21	
April-16	5371	5381	2032	14649	-19	86	11	-1	
May-16	5328	5386	2055	14591	-43	5	23	-58	
June-16	5185	5330	1952	14556	-143	-56	-103	-35	
July-16	5214	5254	1953	14623	29	-76	1	67	
August-16	5280	5224	1917	14560	66	-30	-36	-63	
September-16	5334	5260	2026	14615	54	36	109	55	
October-16	5267	5282	1992	14653	-67	22	-34	38	
November-16	5278	5316	1994	14719	11	34	2	66	
December-16	5312	5265	1967	14723	34	-51	-27	4	
January-17	5440	5274	1975	14862	128	9	8	139	
February-17	5480	5251	2026	14965	40	-23	51	103	
March-17	5388	5346	2092	15020	-92	95	66	55	
April-17	5351	5372	2120	15100	-37	26	28	80	
May-17	5381	5386	2076	15157	30	14	-44	57	
June-17	5383	5383	2061	15264	2	-3	-15	107	
July-17	5507	5363	2096	15203	124	-20	35	-61	
August-17	5476	5437	2139	15269	-31	74	43	66	
September-17	5523	5421	2117	15394	47	-16	-22	125	
October-17	5485	5470	2106	15495	-38	49	-11	101	
November-17	5512	5470	2144	15616	27	0	38	121	
December-17	5556	5514	2204	15621	44	44	60	5	
January-18	5502	5567	2230	15635	-54	53	26	14	
February-18	5426	5627	2213	15683	-76	60	-17	48	
March-18	5366	5618	2152	15721	-60	-9	-61	38	
April-18	5342	5650	2087	15716	-24	32	-65	-5	
May-18	5291	5669	2023	15676	-51	19	-64	-40	
June-18	5259	5737	2005	15713	-32	68	-18	37	
July-18	5263	5703	1943	15783	4	-34	-62	70	
August-18	5226	5730	1938	15929	-37	27	-5	146	
September-18	5256	5698	1901	15872	30	-32	-37	-57	
October-18	5290	5696	1867	15922	34	-2	-34	50	
November-18	5234	5656	1816	15832	-56	-40	-51	-90	
December-18	5180	5474	1737	15846	-54	-182	-79	14	
January-19	5158	5392	1693	15770	-22	-82	-44	-76	

	Female Labor Force	Female	Female Unemployed	Male Labor Force	Male Employment	Male Unemployed	in female labor force	Change in female employment	in male labor force	Change in male employment
December-15	6960	5784	1176	17670	15858	1812				
January-16	7005	5841	1164	17704	15900	1803	45	56	34	42
February-16	7047	5867	1180	17744	15906	1838	42	26	40	6
March-16	7062	5905	1157	17784	15975	1809	15	38	40	69
April-16	7148	5957	1191	17826	15996	1830	86	51	41	21
May-16	7180	5987	1194	17960	16005	1955	33	30	134	9
June-16	7263	5994	1269	17886	15892	1995	83	7	-73	-113
July-16	7277	5956	1321	17946	15947	1999	14	-38	59	55
August-16	7316	5932	1384	17962	15876	2086	39	-24	17	-71
September-16	7382	5965	1417	18020	15987	2033	66	33	58	111
October-16	7433	5948	1486	18081	16005	2076	51	-17	61	18
November-16	7464	5940	1523	18143	16079	2064	31	-7	62	74
December-16	7449	5944	1505	18171	16049	2122	-15	4	28	-30
January-17	7444	5989	1455	18254	16128	2126	-5	45	83	79
February-17	7512	6060	1452	18272	16123	2149	68	71	18	-5
March-17	7617	6152	1465	18320	16248	2072	105	92	48	124
April-17	7605	6157	1448	18355	16356	1999	-12	5	35	108
May-17	7657	6214	1443	18394	16388	2005	52	57	39	32
June-17	7671	6235	1437	18423	16488	1935	15	21	29	100
July-17	7688	6229	1458	18444	16477	1967	16	-5	21	-10
August-17	7722	6281	1441	18488	16594	1894	34	52	44	116
September-17	7772	6346	1426	18514	16601	1913	50	65	27	8
October-17	7783	6422	1361	18531	16650	1880	11	76	16	49
November-17	7832	6492	1340	18570	16726	1845	49	70	40	75
December-17	7879	6546	1333	18612	16827	1785	46	54	41	101
January-18	7917	6586	1331	18623	16858	1765	38	40	11	31
February-18	7956	6588	1367	18663	16884	1780	39	2	41	26
March-18	7953	6583	1369	18689	16870	1819	-3	-5	26	-14
April-18	7990	6595	1396	18720	16817	1904	38	11	31	-53
May-18	8027	6610	1416	18743	16779	1964	37	16	22	-38
June-18	8075	6625	1450	18787	16819	1968	48	15	44	40
July-18	8094	6627	1467	18808	16800	2009	19	2	21	-19
August-18	8201	6713	1488	18849	16817	2032	108	86	41	17
September-18	8171	6704	1468	18856	16717	2138	-30	-9	6	-100

Table 3: Seasonally adjusted non-agricultural labor force by gender (thousands) Change

Source: Turkstat, Betam

-16

-35

-7

-64

-121

-128

October-18

November-18

December-18

Change