

## BOĞAZLIYAN ANALYSIS REPORT-2020

### POPULATION

Yozgat Province has 13 districts (Akdağmadeni, Aydıncık, Boğazlıyan, Çandır, Çayıralan, Çekerek, Kadişehir, Saraykent, Sarıkaya, Sorgun, Şefaati, Yenifakılı, Yerköy).

#### Years Yozgat Turkey Yozgat Annual Population Growth

2008 484 206 71 517 100 -1.61%

2009 487 365 72 561 312 0.65%

2010 476 096 73 722 988 -2.31%

2011 465 696 74 724 269 -2.18%

2012 453 211 75 627 384 -2.68%

2013 444 211 76 667 864 -1.99%

2014 432 560 77 695 904 -2.62%

2015 419 440 78 741 053 -3.03%

2016 421 041 79 814 871 0.38%

2017 418 650 80 810 525 -0.57%

2018 424 981 82 003 882 1.51%

2019 421 200 83 154 997 -0.89%

Source:Yozgat.gov.tr (Governorship of Yozgat)

## YOZGAT PROVINCE

### 2018 POPULATION (TURKSTAT)

City / District Center Town / Village

Total

Headquarters 90,163 15,004 105,167

Akdagmadeni 21,273 21,646 42.919

Aydincık 3.001 7.406 10.407

Boğazlıyan 17,277 16,844 34,121

Çandır 3,612 985 4.597

Çayıralan 5,547 7,965 13,512

Pulling 9,356 10,430 19,786

Kadışehir 4,810 6,906 11,716

Saraykent 6,056 8,142 14,198

Sarikaya 18,041 14,969 33.010

Sorgun 52,179 27,135 79,314

Intercessor 9.013 6.122 15.135

Yenifaki 2,765 2,773 5,538

Yerköy 27,565 7,996 35,561

TOTAL 270,658 154.323 424,981

## ECONOMY

Source: ORAN, 2018 Economy Indicators

### YOZGAT PROVINCIAL ECONOMIC OUTLOOK REPORT

Yozgat is located in the Central Kızılırmak region of the Central Anatolian Region. Sivas from the east, Kayseri, Nevşehir, Kırşehir from the south; Kırıkkale from the west; It is surrounded by the provinces of Amasya, Çorum and Tokat from the north and is located between 34° 05'-36° 10' east meridians and 38° 40'-40° 18' north parallels. Average above sea level

Our province, which is at an altitude of 1,300 meters, takes the 15th place among 81 provinces in terms of soil width.

Our city has been the settlement center of different tribes since ancient times, due to its location at the intersection of the roads connecting the European and Asian continents, as well as its fertile lands, pastures and forests suitable for animal husbandry.

Yozgat's economy is based on agriculture and animal husbandry. 56.52% of the people work in agriculture and 43.8% in other sectors. The projection area of our province, which constitutes 1.82% of the country's territory, is 13,597 km<sup>2</sup>, and its actual area is 14,074 km<sup>2</sup>. The geography of our province, which is located on the Bozok Plateau, consists of 51.4% Plateaus, 37.7% Mountains and 10.9% Plains according to the landforms.

Our province is one of the rare regions where all the characteristics of the general geological structure of our country are observed. In terms of earthquake risk, our City Center, Akdağmadeni, Boğazlıyan, Çayıralan, Sarıkaya, Sorgun and Şefaati districts are located in the 3rd degree earthquake zone, while Aydınçık, Çandır, Çekerek, Kadisehri, Saraykent, Yenifakılı and Yerköy are located in the 2nd degree earthquake zone. For this reason, it is less dangerous in terms of earthquake risk compared to other regions of our country. Energy Raw Materials (Lignite, Uranium, Bituminous Things, Geothermal Fluids), Metallic Minerals (Iron, Lead, Zinc, Silver) and Industrial Raw Materials (Salt, Cement and Brick Raw Material, Marble, Building Stone, Road Material) are economically extremely valuable in our province. It has rich underground resources such as There are plenty of hot water sources in Sarıkaya, Sorgun, Saraykent and Yerköy Districts. In order to use geothermal energy in agriculture, geothermal greenhouses have started to be established in Sarıkaya and Sorgun Districts.

Yozgat ranks 46th in our country according to the population of the city center. The general population of the province, according to the 2018 Address Based Population Census final results; 424,981 people; population growth rate was (-3,03) per thousand. In the 2014-2015 period, 27,722 people emigrated

Total population;

- 27% live in villages and 73% live in the city center.

- The population density of the province is 30%.

Yozgat is a developing province located in the Central Anatolia Region and performing below the Turkish average in terms of development indicators. Faced with similar problems in other developing and underdeveloped provinces of Turkey, Yozgat implements various development models supported by the state and contributed by the private sector in order to overcome these problems. The focus of these development initiatives and processes so far has generally been towards increasing income. However, national and international studies show that indexing the development phenomenon only to income growth may cause significant drawbacks. In addition to factors such as income, capital and financing, in economic growth and development, there are two important reasons for considering social, political and cultural factors, both as a means and as a goal. Factors that will provide social development beyond economic growth have an important instrumental value because they provide a suitable environment and ground for economic development. Improvements

in social and cultural infrastructure and opportunities can also be seen as the ultimate goal of all economic activity. As stated by Aristotle, wealth is only valuable if it brings peace and happiness to people. Therefore, it is associated with material development.

#### REGIONAL PROVINCES 2018 EXPORT NUMBERS

In the country's exports in 2017

ranking in 2018

country in 2017 exports

ranking

Annual Change in 2018

Kayseri 12 12 1,613,872.92 1,919,281.11 19%

Sivas 55 53 72,476,99 83.004,59 15%

Yozgat 73 74 8,398,83 6,579,32 -22%

TR72 - - 1,694,748.74 2,008,865,02 19%

Source: ORAN, 2018 Economy Indicators

According to 2018 year-end export values, Kayseri maintained its 12th place in Turkey in 2017, Sivas increased 2 steps compared to 2017 and came to 53rd place, and Yozgat took its place in 74th place with a decrease of 1 place compared to its 2017 order. In 2018, 44.08% of the exports made throughout Turkey were realized by the province of Istanbul, 1.17% by the province of Kayseri, 5.07 per ten thousand by the province of Sivas and 0.4 per ten thousand by the province of Yozgat.

12.77% of the exports of Kayseri province in 2018 were to Iraq, 5.99% to Belgium, 5.12% to Germany. The first 3 sectors in Kayseri's exports are respectively; furniture, paper and forest products sector, ferrous and non-ferrous metals sector and textile and raw materials sector.

17.17% of Sivas province's exports in 2018 were to the United States, 15.03% to the People's Republic of China and 11.74% to Syria. The top 3 sectors in Sivas' exports are respectively; machinery and parts sector, mining products sector and cereals, pulses, oil seeds and their products.

According to the export data from Yozgat province in 2018, Iraq took the first place with 33.63%, Germany took the second place with 9.77% and TRNC took the third place with 8.28%. The first three sectors in exports from Yozgat province are respectively; cereals, pulses, oilseeds and products sector, ready-made clothing and apparel sector and automotive industry.

#### EXPORT NUMBERS OF YOZGAT PROVINCE BY COUNTRY (\$)

YOZGAT 2018 CUMULATIVE (\$)

IRAQ 2,212,843.09

GERMANY 642,763.89

TRNC 544,695.75

FRANCE 390,845.38

RUSSIAN FEDERATION 316,989,43

SPAIN 281.496.55

UNITED STATES 249,353.00

BURKINA FASO 243,853.93

ITALY 221,460,98

ISRAEL 155,032,90

Source: ORAN, 2018 Economy Indicators

#### EXPORT NUMBERS OF THE TOP 10 SECTORS IN YOZGAT PROVINCIAL EXPORTS

Top 10 sectors in provincial exports (1000 \$)

Cereals, Pulses, Oilseeds and Products 2,424,45

Ready-to-wear and Apparel 1.062,32

Automotive Industry 857.48

Fruit and Vegetable Products 473,77

Leather and Leather Products 356,50

Machinery and Parts 345,40

Textile and Raw Materials 294,92

Defense and Aerospace Industry 274.39

Fisheries and Animal Products 206.93

Furniture, Paper and Forest Products 129.39

Source: ORAN, 2018 Economy Indicators

#### IMPORT NUMBERS OF REGIONAL PROVINCES (\$)

According to ISIC rev3 codes, the 5 industrial subgroups with the highest imports in 2018 in Kayseri were the basic metal industry, chemicals and products, other transportation vehicles, machinery and equipment, and agriculture and livestock, respectively. In 2018, the total import value of these top 5 sectors was 1.16 billion dollars. According to the import value of 2017, Kayseri imports decreased by 22.59% in 2018.

According to ISIC rev3 codes, the 5 most imported industrial subgroups in the import items realized in Sivas in 2018 are agriculture and livestock, machinery and equipment, chemicals and products,

medical instruments, respectively; was the main metal industry with precision optical instruments and watches. In 2018, the total import value of these top 5 sectors was 48.5 million dollars. According to the import value of 2017, Sivas imports decreased by 5.41% in 2018.

According to ISIC rev3 codes, the 5 industrial sub-groups with the most imports in Yozgat province in 2018 are agriculture and animal husbandry; textile products; machinery and equipment; radio, television, communication equipment and devices, and electrical machinery and devices. The total import value of these top 5 sectors in 2018 was \$18.86 million. According to the import value of 2017, Yozgat imports decreased by 24.88% in 2018.

## Regional Provinces Import Figures

Source: ORAN, 2018 Economy Indicators

### INTERPROOF TRADE

When we look at the trade figures between the provinces, it is seen that the distribution is concentrated in the Central Anatolia region, with Hatay the most and Bilecik the least.

### YOZGAT PROVINCIAL TRADE NUMBERS

#### YOZGAT 2018 TRADE AMOUNT

ADANA 54,274,488

AKSARAY 12.233.848

ANKARA 784,237,263

ÇORUM 42,899,933

ISTANBUL 531,811,634

IZMIR 47,067,537

KIRIKKALE 26.474.983

KAYSERİ 205.317.611

KIRSEHIR 57.627.490

KONYA 114.974.872

SİVAS 36.922.196

BİLECİK 228,697

HATAY 862.644.835

Source: GBS, 2018.

## CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI)

Turkey's overall consumer price index (CPI) increased by 9.16% on an annual basis compared to the previous year's value and realized as 20.3% at the end of 2018. In the calculation of the CPI, a total of 544,256 prices are compiled from 28,711 workplaces in 225 districts, including 81 provincial centers, and 4,274 tenants are also taken into account in the calculations.

## THE HISTORY OF BOĞAZLIYAN

There is no definite information about the liberation history of Boğazlıyan District.

It is understood from the elders in Devecipınar, Çalapverdi Town, Yazıkışla, Yogunhisar and their villages that they lived in the old city ruins of Eti and around the district during the Byzantine Empire.

There is no definite information about where the name of the district comes from. In the history of Teberi, it is stated that Boğazlıyan means "the place where we live for peace".

Since Dülkadir principality in Maraş in the second half of the 16th century could not pay taxes to the palace, many Turkmen tribes under his command migrated to Bozok by applying to Suleiman the Magnificent, and that if Bozok was attached to him, he would continue to pay taxes, otherwise it would be impossible. reports that it is not available. With an edict of Suleiman the Magnificent, Bozok was connected to the Dülkadir principality in Maraş. It was turned into the farm of Mustafa Bey, who was the feudal lord of Boğazlıyan in 1773, which was a wet and fertile region of Bozok, which was attached to Maraş for many years.

The date of Bozok's departure from the Dülkadir principality and when Boğazlıyan became a district are not known for certain.

However, from the important records in the Prime Ministry archive, we learn that Boğazlıyan was a district of Bozok sanjak in 1807, and in Enver Ziya Karal's first census in the Ottoman Empire, Boğazlıyan District Center had a population of 2745 at this date.

From the yearbook dated 1892, it is understood that it is a district of 113 villagers, including 76 villages of the central sub-district of Boğazlıyan and 37 villages of the Akdağ sub-district of the district, and that the District Governor is Osman Efendi. As it is understood from this yearbook, the district, which was previously a sub-district of Akdağ (Formerly Çayır Şeyh-i, with its new name Çayıralan), eventually became a district with 113 villagers including Akdağ. It is thought that it was due to the settlement of its surroundings.

It is understood from the yearbook dated 1874, Hurşit Efendi in the district, Mehmet Hüsrev Efendi from the yearbook dated 1887, Osman Efendi from the yearbook dated 1892, Mehmet Asın Efendi from the yearbook dated 1892, and the history of the civil servants prepared by Ali Çankaya, and Reşit Efendi from the yearbook dated 1908.

Again in Boğazlıyan, the first municipal organization was established in 1879, and the Bidayet Court was established in 1908, with Edip Efendi as the head of the court and Nuh Fuat as his assistant.

In 1324, mufti Hamdi Bey opened a primary school called İlk Mekteb-i, and it is understood from the decree dated May 20, 1324, which is still in hand, with the signature of İsmail Mikayyidi Ahmet on behalf of the education commission at that time, where Mehmet Şükrü Efendi was appointed with a salary of fifty kuruş, especially in accounting.

In Boğazlıyan, District Governor Akif Bey transferred other government officials to Uzunlu, on the condition that the Military Service Branch stay in Boğazlıyan, with a decree from the palace about his transfer to Uzunlu for the summer months due to the fact that the district is a swamp. In the end, the district was transferred to Boğazlıyan again, since the Military Service Branch was located in Boğazlıyan and it was inconvenient to leave the district during the General War.

## BOSPHORUS POPULATION

### Boğazlıyan Population by Years

#### Year Boğazlıyan Population

2019 34,269

2018 34.121

2017 33,619

2016 33,845

2015 33,794

2014 34,193

2013 34,925

2012 36,157

2011 37,369

2010 38,224

2009 38,826

2008 35,653

2007 35,170

## BOSPHORUS ECONOMY

The economic structure of Boğazlıyan is based on agriculture and animal husbandry, as in many districts of Yozgat. Employees in this sector work as seasonal workers in the surrounding provinces and districts besides the agricultural areas in Boğazlıyan. Important agricultural products include wheat, barley and beets. It is estimated that there are approximately 6800 bovine and 9500 ovine animals throughout the settlement. These animals are bred especially for the purpose of meeting the needs of milk, egg and meat products and marketing them. Livestock contributes to the economic structure of the people at least as much as agriculture.

Small landed family businesses are common in agriculture. It has been stated that approximately 7500-8000 people are working abroad in the whole of the settlement. These people come to Boğazlıyan to meet with their relatives, especially in the summer months.

Bosphorus Animal Presence (2019)

District BÜYÜKBAŞ KÜÇÜKBAŞ

Cattle Calf Veal Buffalo Total Sheep Goat Total

Boğazlıyan 9.450 4.500 50 14.000 60.000 5.000 65.000

Source: Oran Development Agency

While preparing the distribution of the workforce in Boğazlıyan district, on-site surveys and the information received from the municipality were taken into consideration.

The most important share among the sectors that make up the economic structure of the settlement, as mentioned above, is agriculture and animal husbandry. This sector is followed by trade, administrative-social and educational services, followed by the construction and transportation sector. The number of population working in sectors other than the agricultural sector was obtained from the results of the one-to-one surveys.

REGIONAL WORKFORCE ANALYSIS DATA

LABOR MARKET SUPPLY DATA

İŞKUR INDICATORS

İŞKUR indicators consist of the administrative records of the Institution and include the figures compiled by İŞKUR in the statistical infrastructure based on the data of the services offered to its target audiences. In order to benefit from the services of the Institution, very detailed information can be accessed in the context of age, gender, social status, education level, sector and profession information of the people who register with the Institution.

Open Jobs

open job; are the labor demands that employers notify to the Institution in order to meet the labor force they need. Employers can submit their requests by coming to the Agency in person, or they can request the workforce they need online from the Agency.

While the demand for labor force was 2 thousand 221 people in 2011, this number increased to 6 thousand 575 people in 2018. The number of vacancies has fluctuated over the years. It has shown an increasing trend from 2011 to 2015. As of 2016, the vacant jobs received peaked and increased by

46.1 percent compared to the previous year. When vacancies are analyzed on a sectoral basis, it is seen that İŞKUR has significantly increased its effectiveness on private sector vacancies, especially after 2013.

#### Professions with the Most Vacancies (2018)

Occupation Number of Open Jobs

Physical Worker (General) 2,411

Body Worker (Cleaning) 471

Office Worker 311

Sugar Manufacturing Worker 163

Machinist (Sewing) 155

Sales Consultant / Specialist 124

Security Guard 119

Waiter (Service Person) 113

Scavenger 106

Patient and Elderly Care Staff 97

Source: İŞKUR

In Yozgat province, 6 thousand 575 job vacancies in 2018 were conveyed to İŞKUR by employers. In this number, there is the Physical Worker (General) profession with 2,411 vacancies in the first place. This number constitutes 36.7 percent of the total number of vacant jobs. This profession is followed by Physical Worker (Cleaning) and Office Worker.

#### Number of Job Placements by Occupation (2018)

Occupations Male Female Grand Total

Physical Worker (General) 1,776 351 2,127

Body Worker (Cleaning) 392 16 408

Office Worker 272 27 299

Sugar Production Worker 157 6 163

Machinery (Sewing) 64 37 101

Call Center Customer Representative 42 52 94

Patient and Elderly Care Staff 30 60 90

Scavenger 78 5 83

Security Guard 77 2 79

Sales Consultant / Specialist 41 32 73

Source: İskur

In Yozgat, the profession of Physical Worker (General) ranks first, with 2,127 job placements. This number constitutes 44.1% of the total number of job placements. This profession is followed by Physical Worker (Cleaning) and Office Worker. While men are mostly employed in the Physical Worker (General) and Physical Worker (Cleaning) professions, women are most employed in the Physical Worker (General) and Patient and Elderly Care Staff professions.

#### LABOR MARKET DEMAND SURVEY RESULTS

It is very important to follow the developments in the labor market in order to see the dynamics of the supply and demand balance in the labor market. Revealing the qualities of labor supply and demand in the labor market is accepted as a prerequisite for such effective functioning. Despite the surpluses in labor supply, there is still a shortage of labor in certain areas, and unemployment cannot tend to decrease as a result of quality mismatch. This problem is one of the issues that even developed countries have the most trouble in the labor market.

Although increasing the employability of the workforce has emerged as a focal point in order to eliminate such problems in matching services in the labor market, it is important to first identify the real needs of the labor market. The reason for this can be said to be the efficiency problem caused by ineffective activities such as raising labor force in the field in question, although the labor market does not need it. Is there a workforce need in a particular area? If there is a need, how many vacancies are there? What skills are sought? If there is difficulty in obtaining a profession, is it because of not applying for a job, not having the necessary qualifications or not being satisfied with the wages and working conditions? Finding the answers to these questions seems essential for an effective matching service. For this reason, very serious studies are carried out to address the demand dimension of the labor market and to guide the Institution's policies. The Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK), which deals with the supply side of the labor market and publishes its statistics, carries out these studies through Continuous Household Labor Force Surveys. On the demand side, İŞKUR's Labor Market Research is aimed at closing the gap in this area. In this context, Labor Market Research is conducted in order to monitor and evaluate the course of the labor market and to reveal the expectations.

Labor Market Research (IPA) has been carried out periodically by the Turkish Employment Agency since 2007 in order to determine the labor market needs based on the duties assigned to the Turkish Employment Agency. The researches, which have been continued since 2007 using different methods, were carried out twice a year between 2009 and 2013, and once a year in the following years. Labor market researches have been continuing since the second half of 2011 in cooperation with TURKSTAT.

The main purposes of these studies are to obtain periodic information about the labor market, to monitor the current and future occupational changes and developments in the labor market, to reveal the demand structure of the labor market and to constitute a data source for active employment policies through these results. One of the important aims of this study is to meet the

information needs of other institutions and organizations other than İŞKUR about the demand for labor. This study is the only source that will guide local employment policies.

Within the scope of the 2019 Labor Market Research of the Turkish Employment Agency, 83 thousand 887 enterprises throughout Turkey were visited between April 1 and May 3, 2019 and data were compiled by face-to-face interview method. Statistical Classification of European Community Economic Activities (NACE) Rev. Agriculture, Public Administration and Defense according to 2 classifications; For businesses with 20 or more employees in 18 sub-sectors, except for Compulsory Social Security, Households' Activities as Employers, 77 provinces were studied with the full census method and in 4 provinces (Ankara, Istanbul, Izmir, Bursa) sampling method. In enterprises with 2-9 to 10-19 employees, the field was taken with the sampling method in order to get results across Turkey.

Within the scope of the "Provincial Labor Market Research Workplace Information Form" conducted by the workplaces and the personnel of the Authority by face-to-face interview method,

- Basic business information
- Current employment information (Gender, Occupation)
- Vacancies (Vocation, Education Demanded and Skill levels, Search Channel, Gender)
- Occupations that are difficult to obtain (Occupation, Reason for Difficulty)
- Questions were asked about the professions that are expected to increase/decrease for the next year.

#### ENTERPRISES AND CURRENT EMPLOYMENT

In the section of Workplaces and Current Employment, it will be tried to focus on the businesses and employees within the scope of the labor market research conducted in Yozgat. Whether the enterprises benefit from İŞKUR services and what kind of services they benefit from, whether the enterprises work in shifts, whether they export or not, whether there is an HR responsible in the enterprises, whether R&D studies are carried out or not.

Information collected on the availability of part-time employees will be included. Within the scope of the study, data were compiled for 192 enterprises in Yozgat province. 11 thousand 156 employees were identified in these enterprises.