

YOUTH UNEMPLOYMENT AND ITS EFFECTS IN THE WORLD AND TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

“Unemployment, inefficient jobs, underemployment and unsafe working style” form the basis of the human life problem in the world (İLO, 2018). Unemployment, which has turned into a global problem in the world and the countries are seeking solutions, has increased continuously and turned into a serious problem. Particularly, the rate of youth experiencing unemployment is at higher levels. The psychological and social dimensions of youth unemployment, which causes a great loss of labor, are also an important issue to be examined. Theoretical structure and literature survey of the World and Turkey by considering the dimensions of the youth unemployment in this study and also conceptual framework has been processed. The general unemployment and youth unemployment statistics cited in the World and Turkey in this study, information relating to the causes and consequences of youth unemployment were investigated. Based on the information obtained in the last part of the research, it has been emphasized that it causes many social problems and economic losses such as inadequacies in the education system for the causes and consequences of youth unemployment, deterioration of social order, social unrest, loss of national income. In the research, evaluations were made by evaluating the results of the economic, social and psychological effects of youth unemployment on the individual.

Key Words: Labor force, Unemployment, Youth Unemployment, Unemployment Effects

INTRODUCTION

“Unemployment, inefficient jobs, underemployment and unsafe working style” form the basis of the human life problem in the world (İLO, 2018). 190 million of individuals over the age of 15 are unemployed worldwide and approximately 38 million of these individuals are young people between the ages of 15-24 (Çiner, 2019). In the Globalizing World, unemployment has become a serious problem that is permanent and affects individuals socially, economically and psychologically. Young people in the world and Turkey is one of the sectors

most affected by this problem. Compared to general unemployment in the world, youth unemployment has doubled. Besides youth unemployment in Turkey has a young population continues to be a serious problem.

One of the most important resources of the countries is the young population they have. As a result of the economic and social problems experienced, young people constitute the most important segment that has the risk of not finding a job, especially in the labor market. This situation, which is seen in developed countries as well as developing countries, is expressed as youth unemployment. The United Nations (UN) and the International Labor Organization (ILO) characterize individuals aged 15-24 as young. This segment constitutes the youth workforce and the unemployment of those in this age group is defined as youth unemployment.

It is not possible for a country to have a 100% employment rate. If we look at the reason for this, there will always be people looking for work and unemployment due to the change of workplace, region, profession and sector in a country. The disadvantage of 100% employment is that the country's economy may enter a stagnation period as new professions and new institutions are not created. Therefore, unemployment of 1-2% is a situation that will be considered normal and not taken into account. In countries with a young population and an inadequate population growth rate and 100% employment rate, serious economic problems are encountered (Unay, 1996, p. 37).

Unemployment, which has turned into a global problem in the world and the countries are seeking solutions, has increased continuously and turned into a serious problem. Particularly, the rate of youth experiencing unemployment is at higher levels. When the world is about twice the overall rate of youth unemployment and the overall unemployment rate is the same situation in Turkey.

This research was conducted a field study examining the reasons for each country's statistical data of the World and Turkey in this issue vary according to their location and conditions and results. Based on the information obtained,

regarding the causes and consequences of youth unemployment; It was emphasized that the education system caused many social problems and economic losses such as the inadequacy of the policies implemented, loss of labor, disruption of the social order, and social unrest. In the research, it is also aimed to make evaluations about the negative effects of youth unemployment on the individual.

1. Youth and Youth Unemployment in the World and Turkey

Although the UN accepts the age range of 15-24 as young, although the upper limit of the young population changes depending on cultural, political and institutional factors, the lower limit generally coincides with the age at which compulsory education ends. While the youth covers the 16-18 age group in England, it covers the 14-29 age groups in the North of Italy and the 14-32 age groups in the South. In Turkey it is considered to be 15-24 year old youth by TSI (Reads 2015, p.5). Unemployment has become a common problem for developed and developing countries with globalization. Organizations such as the UN and the ILO identify people aged 15-24 as young. The unemployment of these people, who are defined as young, is called youth unemployment (Sandıkçı, 2019 p.15). Especially in 1980 and afterwards, the development of new jobs in many countries caused the majority of the work force to lose their jobs. Unemployment rates increased every year from 1994 to 2005 worldwide. As the employment rates in the world started to decline since the last quarter of the 20th century and unemployment started to increase, this problem started to be on the top of the agenda of developed countries (Ozdemir, Ersöz & Sarioglu, 2006, p.76).

Table1: General Unemployment and Youth Unemployment Rates in the World and Turkey According to Gender Variance (2017)

REGION	Youth unemployment Rate(15-24)%			General Unemployment rate(15+)%		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
World	12,6	12,1	13,4	5,5	5,1	6,0
Africa	13,4	12,5	14,6	7,9	6,9	9,1
North Africa	29,3	25,3	40,3	11,7	9,0	20,7
Sub Saharan Africa	11,5	10,3	12,9	7,2	6,3	8,1
Central Africa	11,0	10,3	11,6	5,3	4,6	6,0

East Africa	10,6	9,1	12,2	6,4	4,9	8,1
South Africa	51,2	46,9	56,5	26,7	24,9	28,9
West Africa	8,8	8,0	9,8	5,3	5,4	5,1
America	15,6	14,3	17,4	6,9	6,3	7,7
Latin America Caribbean	18,5	15,8	22,7	8,3	7,2	9,8
Middle America	7,4	6,5	9,3	3,7	3,4	4,1
North America	9,5	10,6	8,2	4,6	4,7	4,5
Arabic Countries	22,2	19,1	36,5	7,9	6,1	17,1
Asian and Pacific Countries	10,4	10,5	10,3	4,1	4,0	4,1
East Asia	10,5	11,4	9,3	4,5	4,8	4,1
South East Asia and Pacific	9,5	9,4	9,6	2,9	3,0	2,7
South East Asia	9,4	9,3	9,5	2,7	2,8	2,6
South Asia	10,8	10,4	12,2	4,1	3,7	5,2
Europe and Central Asia	16,8	16,7	16,9	7,5	7,4	7,6
Europe	17,4	18,3	16,3	8,4	8,2	8,6
North Eruope	12,9	14,2	11,6	5,1	5,3	4,9
South Europe	35,5	34,6	36,6	14,4	13,1	15,9
East Europe	12,3	13,2	11,3	5,9	6,1	5,8
East Europe	16,1	16,0	16,3	5,5	5,8	5,2
Central and West Europe	16,4	15,0	18,8	8,6	8,1	9,5
Central Asia	12,6	11,8	13,7	6,6	6,3	6,9
West Asia	19,4	17,2	22,9	10,2	9,3	11,7
Asean	9,4	9,3	9,5	2,7	2,8	2,6
Europe Union	16,7	17,4	16,0	7,6	7,4	7,9
Australia	12,6	13,7	11,4	5,6	5,5	5,7
Turkey	20,3	17,5	25,6	11,3	9,8	14,4
Western Sahara	19,8	16,8	28,2	7,4	6,0	11,6

Resource: (ILO, 2018)

When we look at Table1, when the

youth and general unemployment rates are analyzed by regions in the world, it is seen that the youth unemployment figures in the world have increased 2-3 times the general unemployment figures. It is seen that the unemployment rate of women is higher in both youth and work force over 15 years than men. The highest youth unemployment is observed in 51.2% in South African countries, 35.5% in South European countries, 29.3% in North African countries. In Turkey, where the level of youth unemployment rates of 34.3%, 37.7% lower than the overall youth employment, where the world seems to provide the youth employment rate close to European Union countries and the G20 countries. In Europe, Eastern Europe, Southeast Asia, Pacific countries and ASEAN countries, the female unemployment rate is close to the male unemployment rate. It is noteworthy that both youth and adult unemployment are high in developed countries and EU member states. youth unemployment rate is over 20% in the Arab countries and Turkey. In European countries, 17.4% unemployment is

observed in American countries, 15.6%. Australia is equal to the world average with 12.6%. ASEAN member countries, Southeast Asia-Pacific countries, East Asia, North America, Central America, West Africa and East Africa countries are seen as the most successful countries in eliminating the youth unemployment problem with young unemployment rates of 10% or less. 2017 world youth unemployment rate were determined as the overall youth unemployment rate of 12.6% in Turkey in 2017 increased by 20.3% on top of the world. Youth unemployment has increased in developed countries and European Union countries, and youth unemployment has reached 35% in the Southern Europe region, indicating that youth unemployment has become a global problem. There are many reasons and factors that cause this problem.

2. Properties and Reasons of Youth Unemployment

“Unemployment, inefficient jobs, underemployment and unsafe working style” constitute the basis of the human life problem in the world (ILO, 2018). 190 million of individuals over the age of 15 are unemployed worldwide and approximately 38 million are young people aged 15-24 (Çiner, 2019). The reasons, supply and demands of youth unemployment in general are given in the table below (Gündoğan, 1999 p.68)

Table 2. A Supply and Demand Perspective towards Youth Unemployment Reasons

Youth Unemployment Reasons	Supply Aspect	Demand Aspect
Suitability of Current Jobs	Due to economic conditions, there is a shortage of jobs for young people.	There are many unfilled low level jobs.
Wages	Minimum wages and strict regulations increase the number of low-level jobs.	Young people have unrealistic wage demands.
Mobility	Short-term temporary jobs form the basis of the high unemployment rate.	Young people are not stable and have a high level of work mobility.
Behaviors	While young people desire the job with the future, employer discrimination reduces the demand for the young workforce.	At the current wage level, young people prefer leisure time and lack work ethics.
Qualities	Qualifications are earned while working.	There is a lack of education and experience in young people
Increase in Population	Many new jobs are generated for young people in the job market.	The reason for youth unemployment is partly because the young population is growing at enormous speed.
Alternative Jobs	Young people earn high income from illegal	"underground" economy activities.

Resource:(Gündoğan,1999, s.53-69)

The causes of youth unemployment are generally considered as macro and micro dimensions. Structural features of the labor markets in the macro dimension and features of which individual qualification originate in the micro dimension are included.

2.1. Macro Reasons

Total Demand: Since a decrease in total demand will be reflected in the labor market, revising the young labor force will be less costly than the experienced, adult and invested labor force. It is because the young workforce is paid less compensation and less investment. Since young people have less economic responsibilities than adults, they can accept job loss more easily. The last-in, first-out approach appears as the most obvious result of the lack of demand (Yavaş, 2010, p.32).

Economic Recession and Crises: In the periods of economic recession, businesses stop recruiting, young people entering the labor market encounter fewer job opportunities and start their jobs unemployed (Çetinkaya, 2010 p.49). The crisis is that national income drops unexpectedly in a short time. Long-term crises are called depression and arise from the difference between the unreal economy and the real economy. Another expression is the opening up of the difference between financial and physical economy (Erol M.2010, p.166). The economic crisis in 2008 caused shrinkage in global economies. In the face of this recession, its policies were tried to be reduced by expanding domestic demand policies. During this period, tax cuts to reduce poverty in the face of rising unemployment in Turkey, credit card regulation, Community Benefit Study Program for unemployed individuals (CIP) within the scope of employment, have taken measures such as the organization of vocational training.

Demographic structure: The size ratio, gender and age factors of the young population constitute the demographic structure. Structural change in a country's population, changes in fertility and population growth rate stand out

as one of the main determinants of unemployment in the labor market today and in the future (Akça and Ela, 2012 p. 283). In general, the young population ratio is higher in underdeveloped countries than in developed countries (Ghosevd., 2010 p.15). The gender factor is also effective in the youth unemployment problem. Studies show that women find it more difficult to find a job than men. The age factor shows that there is a linear relationship between the average age in the workforce and the level of development (Şentürk, 2018, p.20).

Wage Policies: The minimum wage and high employment costs limit the employment opportunities of young people. In addition, the wages expectations of young people with high education levels may be higher than the wages in the market, but wages that do not comply with the quality may be a reason for youth unemployment. This youth unemployment derives from the lack of jobs rather than wages (Freeman, 1979, p.2).

Education System: Despite qualified labor demand in labor markets, the existence of discrepancies between labor supply and demand indicates that an effective link cannot be established between the education system and labor markets. This situation causes young unemployed people to have to look for jobs that match their qualifications while waiting for their owners. While it is stated that there is a lot of demand for vocational high school graduates, employers' complaint that they cannot find qualified staff shows the importance of the education system (Balcı and Izgi, 2012 p. 303). As in many countries, completing undergraduate education in the Turkish Education System is 22-23 years old. This situation extends the time for young people between the ages of 15-24 to find a job suitable for them, and as their level of education increases, young people whose expectations of life increase, can find themselves unemployed for a long time by finding a job according to their expectations. Since young people with insufficient education level have less anticipation from life, they are faced with employment status in low-wage and generally socially deprived jobs (Murat and Şahin, 2011 a p.113). In order for education to

increase employment opportunities and create positive effects on unemployment and youth unemployment, the qualifications to be gained as a result of education must coincide with the qualifications of the labor market in that country (Çalışkan, 2007, p. 289). In addition, it should be aimed to train the appropriate workforce in a planned manner by analyzing the workforce profile needed by the labor market correctly. An education system that is not in line with the current job opportunities will adversely affect youth unemployment (Ören and Şahverdioğlu, 2016, p.13).

Problems in Employment Policy: The population growth rate of countries varies according to social, cultural, economic and many variables. Young population growth rate and employment opportunities should be parallel and balanced. In addition, economic growth that does not create employment will also adversely affect youth unemployment. Economic growth is a desired situation for every country, but if this growth occurs due to the increase in productivity due to technological developments, the increase in employment opportunities will not be sufficient (Çondur and Şimşir, 2017, p.46). Successful employment policies can only be possible through policies that will increase the employment rate in the registered sectors to exceed the rate of labor force growth in the economy (Ghosevd, 2010, p. 108).

In addition, while developing policies to reduce youth unemployment, economic factors such as the economic development status of the region, the sectoral distribution of investments, the level of education and migration should also be taken into account (Sandıkçı, 2019 p.22). In addition to these, the failure to develop training policies regarding the youth workforce of structural transformations realized with technological developments also led to an increase in youth unemployment (Bayraktar & İncekara, 2013, p. 26).

2.1.Micro Reasons

Be at a Disadvantage: Ethnicity is one of the important factors affecting youth unemployment in many European countries, especially the USA. In the 2014 data of the American Bureau of Labor Statistics, the average youth unemployment in

the USA was 14.3%, while this rate was 12.2% among white youths and 24.8% among black youths (Kayalı, 2015, s). .50). A number of individual qualities such as cultural and ethnic identity, being disabled, being a member of a poor family, having to migrate observed to affect youth unemployment rates. Disadvantaged youth who face such situations are excluded from the labor markets, which increase youth unemployment (Çondur and Şimşir, 2017, p. 46).

Future Expectations: In the 2013 “World Youth Report” published by the United Nations, labor market opportunities were counted as a driving force for international migration, as well as human rights and living standards. This situation brings young people who do not meet their expectations to migrate to countries where there are more opportunities to realize their dreams and goals (UN, 2013, p. 22). Young people who have completed their education in developing countries cannot find the job they want in return for their education and qualification and the young workforce goes to developed countries. This situation is defined as brain drain in the literature (Şentürk, 2018, p.18).

Social Gender: In youth unemployment, the rate of female youth unemployed was higher than male youth unemployed. Employers prefer young men more than young women in employment. Young women, on the other hand, have to work long hours with low wages in low quality jobs without social security in order to take part in the labor market. The responsibilities of women in the family, the idea that their productivity will decrease when they get married and have children, and perceive the income they receive as secondary or tertiary income are among the reasons for the lower employment of women (ILO, 2008, p. 3). In some cultures around the world, in families with limited economic conditions, when it is necessary to choose between the education of girls or boys, it has been observed that this preference is used for boys and girls are excluded from education (Kayalı, 2015, p. 44).

3. Effects of Youth Unemployment

Being in employment increases the self-esteem of the individual and changes the perspective of the society towards the individual. Since unemployment is

considered as the main source of many social problems, it is very important for the individual to work in a job that is suitable for his / her abilities (Ören and Şahverdioğlu, 2019: 19). Young people experience economic and social discomfort if they do not reach their dream of business to gain a status and identity (Ürüt Kelleci & Türk, 2016: 23). This situation brings with it a process that has psychological consequences.

3.1. Economic Effects of Youth Unemployment

Since working is a source of income, even if the young individual has lost his job or has not worked in any job before, he will experience income shortage. This constitutes the micro-economic impact of unemployment and youth unemployment (Murat & Şahin, 2011b, p.60). The fact that the young person is not included in the production due to being unemployed will create underemployment and serious production loss for the country, which will constitute the macro effect of youth unemployment (Taşçı & Darıcı, 2009, p.141). Youth unemployment; It will result in the lack of efficiency from the human factor invested for the state to grow, the young people who enter the labor market with good hopes, become unemployed, decrease their motivation for the future, and blind their knowledge and skills without having to travel. This situation will bring important problems in terms of the country's economy as well, and young people who cannot contribute to human capital in the period when the production potential is the highest will create additional social costs when they are excluded from employment. It will be inevitable for these individuals, who consume the ready, to bring with them some social problems after a while.

The biggest cost of the young unemployed to the economy is poverty and income loss and these losses have social and psychological effects such as insecurity, exclusion and hopelessness as well as economic negativities (Karabıyık, 2009, p. 304). The young unemployed sector creates the opportunity for employers to set a lower wage level in the wage negotiations between the employer, due to the fact that there are young unemployed people who are ready to do the same job at a

lower wage (Karataş, 1996, p. 19). it will increase its willingness to employment and informal employment, especially in countries where unemployment insurance has never been or has not been properly applied.

Young labor force with high productive potential is an important resource for the country's economy and will be human capital if not used properly. In addition, the fact that the young workforce is more dynamic and open to innovations compared to the adult workforce is also important in terms of their contributions to the labor markets. Young labor force is an important power that can provide countries with competitive advantage in terms of technological developments (Karabıyık, 2009, p. 304). The increase in young unemployment also affects public finances negatively. Since the young people who cannot work can not earn income, they will not be able to pay taxes to the state and their tax revenues will decrease. In addition, unemployment insurance applied in many countries increases the number of young unemployed people and brings additional costs to the countries (Murat & Şahin, 2011, p. 36).

3.2. Social Effects of Youth Unemployment

Working at a job will increase the respect of the young person and will shape the society's perspective to the youth positively. In this respect, the right to work is also a result of the value given to people from basic social rights. The unemployment of young people who are unemployed towards law and social values decreases, and the attitude and behavior of the impoverished young person towards life may change and cause them to be excluded from social life. In addition to these, unemployment of the youth who contribute to the family's livelihood may cause the family institution to be damaged and subsequent social engagement to be reduced (Bayraktar and İncekara, 2013: 27).

It is observed that young unemployed people have less confidence in the political system, legal system and the state system compared to the individuals who work, have less interest in politics and have the view of radically changing the whole system (Seçer, 2006, p.84).

According to a study conducted in the USA to examine the relationship between youth unemployment and crime rates, a positive correlation was found between youth unemployment and crime rate (Gündoğan, 1999, 71).

The distress and depression caused by unemployment can cause young people to break with their social environment and cause them to tend to end their social relations. They move away from old school and co-workers of young unemployed friendships with desperate people who have the same problem. Unemployed youth show behaviors such as internet addiction, harmful substance abuse, excessive sleep, family problems and violent tendencies. In addition, it is observed that the majority of young people, due to long-term unemployment, are willing to work in hazardous and low-paid jobs that are incompatible with their psychology of despair and their qualifications and educational levels (Savcı, 2007, p.96-97). In this process, they can deeply undermine the socio-cultural structure of societies due to substance abuse, suicide, crime, prostitution, violence and many other abnormal behaviors that occur among unemployed youths who are left alone, excluded (Karataş, 1996, p. 21). Unemployment will disrupt the socialization processes of young individuals and negatively affect the socio-cultural life of the individual and cause them to be deprived of the social identity and experiences that the life will bring to them (Gündoğan, 2001, p. 30). Many studies show that young people who are excluded from the society and after a while become alienated from that society are involved in illegal formations called underground economy and consider this structure as an alternative employment opportunity (Murat & Şahin, 2011, p. 38).

Brain drain is another negative consequence of youth unemployment. The fact that young minds will migrate to countries with many job opportunities will have some consequences for their own countries as well as those that are migrated. Due to migration, the labor markets and demographic structures of the countries will change and this will create economic, social and political problems (Kayalı, 2015, p. 54).

3.3. Psychological Effects of Youth Unemployment

Unemployment will go to economic loss of income, to be deprived of social respect and to the exclusion of the individual from social life if this situation continues for a long time (Bayraktar & İncekara, 2013, p. 27). In addition to this, although some behavioral disorders in the individual seem initially individual, the results have consequences for the society. These are unwanted consequences such as crime, suicide, migration, divorce, which undermine the bond between the individual and society, which are socially undesirable and leave permanent effects on the person (Özer & Topal, 2017: 61).

The psychological effects of unemployment on the young individual;

- Loss of self-confidence,
- Decreased feeling of pleasure from life,
- Increasing of the stress level,
- Increasing of depressive feelings,
- Feeling inadequate,
- Feeling desperation and hopelessness,
- Increased sense of loneliness and closure.
- Self-esteem is damaged,
- It can be listed as deterioration of general health conditions (Güler, 2006, p.377).

In these conditions, where unemployment is increasing day by day in the globalizing world, what devastating effects these effects have over time on individuals and societies, each of which is a research area of psychology in itself.

RESULT

When the factors that cause youth unemployment and the results caused by youth unemployment are evaluated together, especially factors related to education are remarkable. Considering that the psychological effects of unemployment, which is a permanent young unemployed caravan, have serious consequences, it is worth noting that the institutional psychological support policies of the priority work should be developed.

In the new world order depending on technological developments, it should be ensured that conditions are created that will create new employment areas that increase productivity. For this; The labor market and the labor force profile should be analyzed correctly, the appropriate workforce should be trained in a planned manner, the education system should be matched with the existing job opportunities, employment policies should be developed according to population growth, education opportunities should be organized, and innovations should be integrated into education.

Strategies and policies to be determined according to the characteristics of the regions should be developed; Taking into consideration the factors such as the economic development status of the region, the sectoral distribution of investments, the level of education, and migration, it is necessary to conduct studies on the social dimensions of unemployment. With the psychological support and counseling to be provided to young unemployed individuals, important steps will be taken to reduce the effects of continuing unemployment.

Failure to reflect the experienced technological developments and structural transformations to education causes the loss of energy that these young and innovative individuals have, and a great loss of labor and economic damage for the country's economy. All work to be done in this direction will add a new dimension and functionality to the education that will expand the business fields.

The importance of adopting a life based on being human and giving the awareness that any discrimination will affect all countries in the globalized world should be adopted and implemented now. It is obvious that the fact that all the negativities affecting all humanity can no longer be ignored.

Young people whose expectations are not met in return for their education are very material and moral in choosing to migrate. It will also prevent brain drain.

It will ensure the necessity and support of decisions that will prevent women from making more efforts to take part in working life. It is one of the most important issues that needs to be resolved for the globalized world education system where people's genders cannot be preferred.

It is also necessary to design a global solution. While the global economic crises now affect the whole world, they see the youth that will shape their future for their biggest loss. It is clear that the solution of the problem has to be solved through regional, national and international collaborative approaches.

When the individual who completes his education life is not necessary in the desired area in his work life, his efforts will be wasted and he will experience some internal depression as he is inadequate. It will bring psychological problems along with the economic investments made by the state. It puts an additional burden on the state from the deterioration of the social order.

Individuals lacking a source of income will not be able to meet their developmental needs in spiritual and personal dimensions, and may cause them to take very wrong ways such as doing whatever they do. Resisting the hardships of life and developing life experiences can only be in education. Young people who grow up in education systems where the innovations and structural transformations brought by the age can be updated will develop an act of consciously acting in job search behaviors, evaluating opportunities and turning differences into opportunities. First of all, the programs and policies that will bring these to the young people should be performed out immediately.

The studies on how to support individuals with continuing unemployment and especially youth unemployment in the psychological field should be accelerated. Social and psychological support should be provided by expanding the scope of the centers to be established or existing centers, primarily by identifying young unemployed people. Ensuring that individuals are aware of the institutions from which they can get support before the economic and political solutions to be developed should be a top priority. It is one of the most important steps to evaluate and update the education systems for the needs of market conditions. Providing young individuals to work as interns in certain periods of time in the working life from the first years of high school life will increase the opportunity to be employed in the business where they work by making serious contributions in terms of social and business self-development.

Ensuring that employers are involved in the order they pay for the labor they deserve while employing young people requires the training of individuals with a right to labor. This again requires examining the gains in the content of the education system.

In our research, it is evident in the psychological effects of youth unemployment that the infrastructure of psychological solutions should be established in addition to economic and political solutions. First of all, the fact that the person feels that he is valuable, knowing that he has the resources he can apply despite the negativities, will save him from the feeling of loneliness, he will act more reasonably in seeking solutions, as well as the education and psychological support he needs.

Another remarkable finding in the research is that youth unemployment is not only at this level, but there is a more challenging and sadder situation that the rate of young people who are not in employment or education is increasing day by day. This topic is also an issue that needs to be researched and examined.

Primarily thing to do is to start the activities that will reduce the effects of unemployment with the psychological support to be provided to the youth by the units to be created and the experts in the field.

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