

1. INTRODUCTION



- Women began to take place in industry sector in 19th century and in services sector in the half of 20th century.
- After World War II, female ratio within total workforce rose with development in both public and services sectors.
- In Turkey, establishment announcement of Republic was in 1923. After 1923, legal status of women is determined in Turkey, like all contemporary countries.

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TURKIYE / TURKEY



- Turkey is a democratic, secular, unitary, constitutional republic.
- Area is 774.815 square km
- The population
 - is approximately 67.800.000 (Census 2000)
 - is estimated 73.875.000 (2007 estimate)
 - density is 80 person /square km (Census 2000)
 - population growth rate is 1.06%
 - 49% of is female and 51% of is male

2. THE EMPLOYMENT OF WOMEN IN TURKEY

- While workface ratio is 72% in the developed counties, this ratio in Turkey is too lower with 48% for 2006.
- Considering distribution of female and male employment, women workface ratio is also lower.
- The participation of women in the workforce which was 34 % in 1990, became 27 % in 2000 and declined 25 % in 2006.
- In Turkey about 1.6 million (14%) of 11 million active workers with social security are women.

Sector	Women (%)	Men (%)	Total (%)
Agriculture	48,1	19,0	26,8
Industry	14,7	22,0	20,1
Construction	0,7	8,2	6,2
Services	36,5	50,5	46,9

Distribution of employment by gender in Turkey (2006)

Academic staff in Turkey...

 Women take part in academic field actively by participating with high rates in Turkish universities as teaching staff.

 In 1990-1991 among all instructors 31% of them were female and in 1980-1981 it was 26%.

 In 2003-2004, percentage of female academic staff was %38 approximately. Number of academic staff in Turkish universities in 2003-2004

Academic Title	Women	Men	Total	Women (%)
Professor	2 785	8 079	10 864	25,6
Associate professor	1 739	3 559	5 298	32,8
Assistant professor	4 094	9 461	13 555	30,2
University lecturer	4 878	7 901	12 779	38,2
Lecturer	3 123	2 414	5 537	56,4
Expert	981	1 324	2 305	42,6
Research assistant	12 244	16 186	28 430	43,1
Other	14	22	36	38,9
Total	29 858	48 946	78 804	37.9

3. WOMEN SURVEYORS IN TURKEY



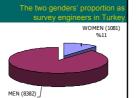
- Union of Chambers of Turkish Engineers and Architects (UCTEA) has 23 chambers represent architectures and engineers.
- UCTEA was established in 1954.
- According to 2005 statistics the number of architect and engineer members reached 280.263 (UCTEA, 2006).
- Women constitute 13.5% (37.386) of the members of UCTEA.



Chamber of Survey and Cadastre Engineers was established in 1954 in Turkey.

CSCE has 9.463 registered members.

- 1,081 of these members is constituted by women and
- 8,382 is constituted by men.



Working sector...

- Women surveyors generally prefer public organizations and male surveying engineers prefer private sector.
- Women surveyors generally work in municipalities, governmental offices and in universities as public organizations.
- At recent years the number of women surveyors work in private surveying companies and private construction companies is increasing day by day because private sector has gained some developments technologically and financially.



Sector	Women (%)	Men (%)	Total (%)
Public	388 (%4)	2284 (%24)	2672 (%28)
Private	288 (%3)	2899 (%31)	3187 (%34)
Self-employed	190 (%12)	1763 (%19)	1953 (%21)
Other	215 (%2)	1436 (%15)	1651 (%17)
Total	1081 (%11)	8382 (%89)	9463 (%100)



Education...

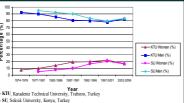
- There are 9 universities in Turkey give Surveying Engineering education at the level of graduation and additional to this there are 2 universities give education at the level of master and PhD.
- Totally there are 225 lecturers at these 9 universities,
 42 of it is women and 183 of it is men.
- Women constitute %19 of academician surveying engineers.
- First women surveying engineers are graduated at 1974
- and first woman has assumed as professor at 1997.

Academic Title	Women	Men	Total
Professor	6	34	40
Associate professor	6	13	19
Assistant professor	4	45	49
University lecturer	0	12	12
Research assistant	26	79	105
Total	42	183	225

Universities...

- The number of graduation from Karadeniz Technical University between years of 1974 and 2006 is 1686. %17 (290) of total graduation number is constituted by female survey engineers and %83 (1346) is constituted by male survey engineers.
- Selcuk University in Konya since 1977 totally 1604 person graduated as a survey engineer. 211 (%13) of total graduate number is constituted by females and 1393 (%69) of total graduate number is constituted by males.





4. CONCLUSIONS

In Turkey,

- Women have an important role in their family.
- Women's working life is influenced by responsibilities on their family.
- Women are not supposed to evaluate same standards with men in working life.
- As the working conditions of the field surveying considered as not suitable for women by the common opinion of the society.
- The difficulties such as hard field conditions, long working hours, transportation, accommodation in the surveying industry and the possibility of pregnancy were the main accounts for the lower employment of women surveyors.

CONCLUSIONS...

- Women surveyors, who are married or have children, prefer to work in public sectors and universities instead of working in private sector.
- Women surveyors also prefer to work in technical office rather than field works with heavy geodetic instruments, and movements in hard conditions.
- As women used with new technologies to give better opportunities to their professional career, the new technologies have accepted faster from the surveyors professionals.
- Most of women surveyors are very successful professionals such as manager, director, academic staff, and owners of companies now in Turkey.



