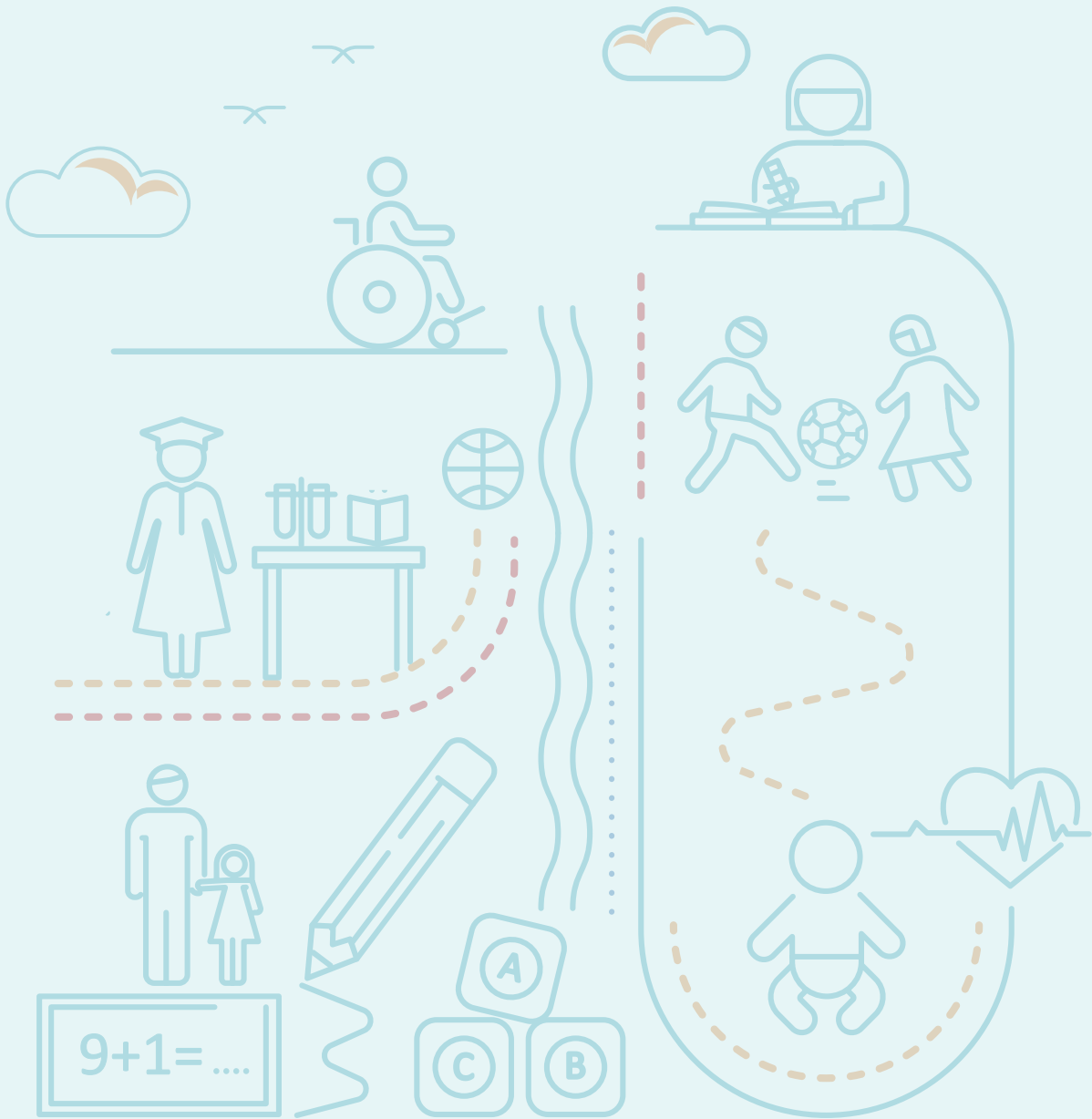


A SNAPSHOT ON STATISTICS ON CHILDREN IN TÜRKİYE 2024



July 2025

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DEMOGRAPHY



Household: One person or group of persons with or without a family relationship who live in the same dwelling.

Age: Age attained by the person.

Child: A child is defined as an individual under the age of 18.

Elderly dependency ratio: The number of persons aged “65 and over” age groups per 100 persons at “15-64” age group.

Child dependency ratio: The number of persons aged “15-64” age groups per 100 persons at “0-14” age group.

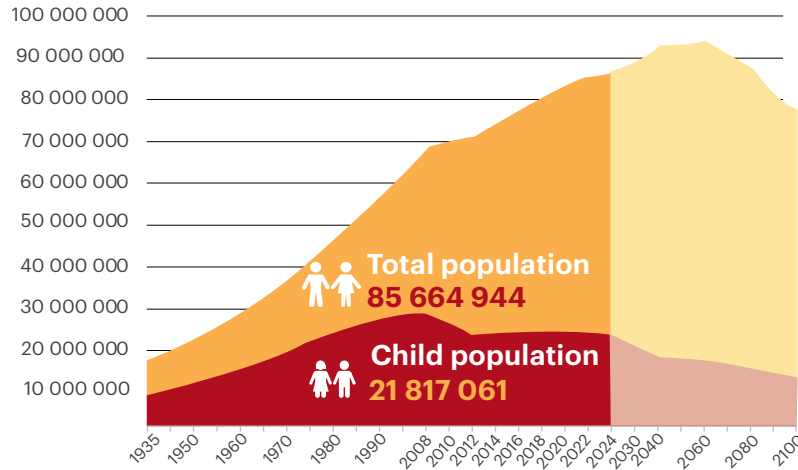
Marriage: In accordance with the Turkish Civil Code, is a contract made between a man and woman to live together, sanctioned by a legal authority. The marriageable age is determined by the Turkish Civil Code as having reached 17 years of age.

Child marriage: It refers to both formal and informal unions in which at least one of the parties is under the age of 18.

Divorce: A final legal dissolution of a marriage, that is, the separation of husband and wife by a judicial decree which confers on the parties the right to civil remarriage.

Life expectancy at birth: It is the average number of years a newborn is expected to live having been exposed to age specific mortality rates at certain periods through his/her life.

Population by years



In Türkiye, 2024

42.8%

of households have at least one child (0-17 age group).



	%
Şanlıurfa	68.5
Şırnak	67.7
Batman	66.6
Van	64.6
Siirt	63.3
Mardin	63.1
Ağrı	62.9
Diyarbakır	62.6

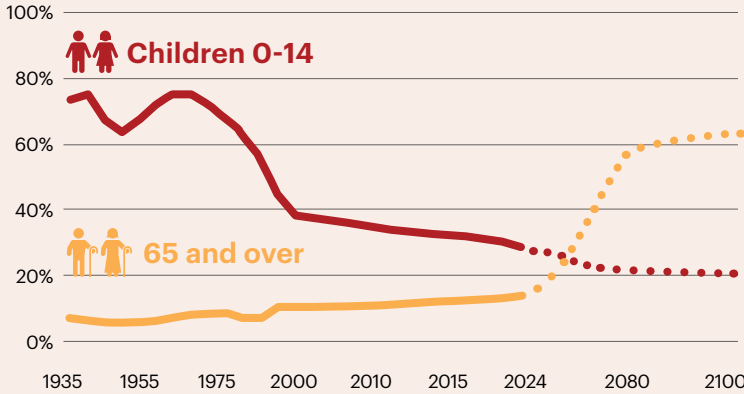
Proportion of child population in total population by province (%), 2024



<=22.0
 22.1-28.0
 28.1-34.0
 34.1-40.0
 >=40.1

Age dependency ratio

Percent of total population

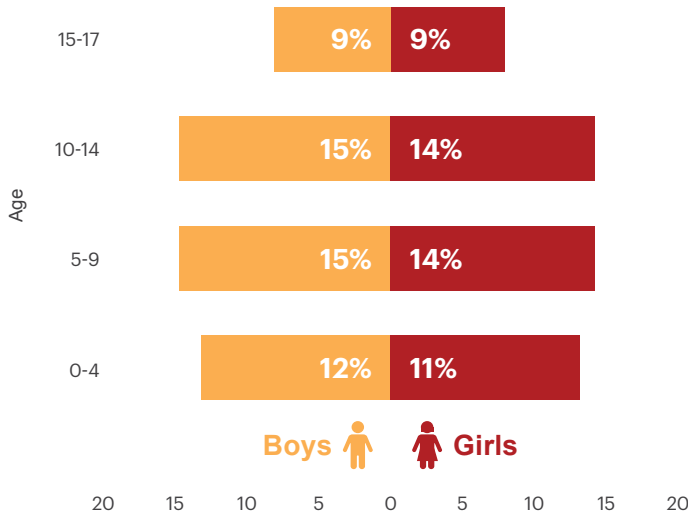


According to projections, the child dependency ratio will be below the old-age dependency ratio

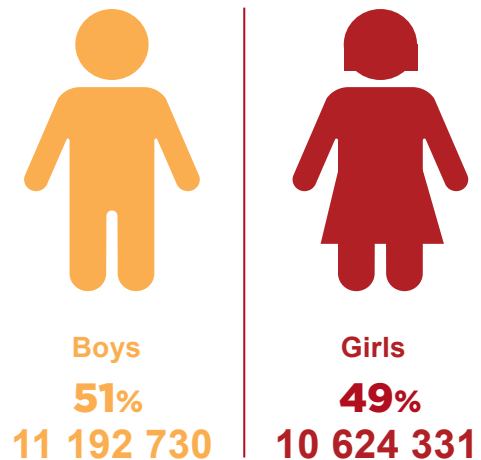


Child population structure

Total population aged 0-17, 2024

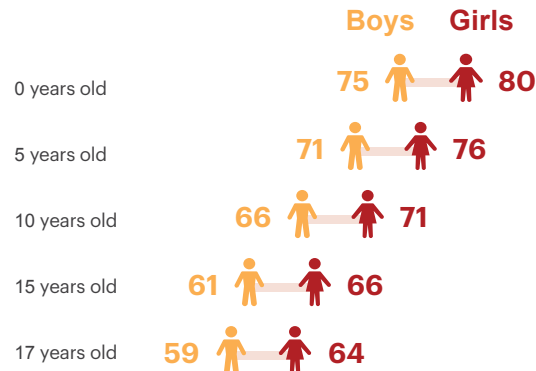


Out of all children aged 0-17



Life expectancy of children *

In years, 2021-2023



*It refers to the average remaining life expectancy of the children at the indicated age.

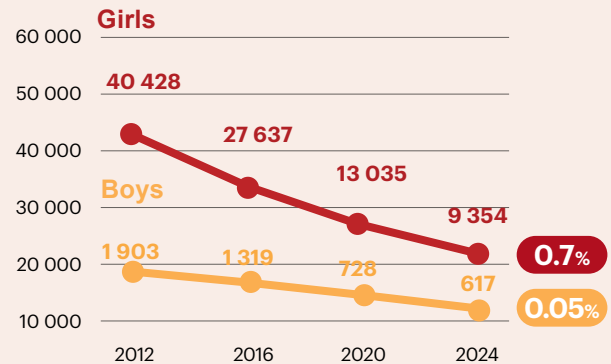
Children under the custody of one parent

In 2024



Child marriage

at age group of 16-17



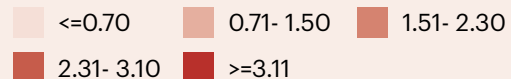
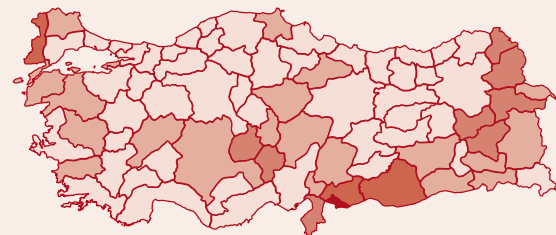
in 2024

0.7% of girls aged 16-17 and

0.05% of boys aged 16-17

got married

Proportion of girls who got married in the age group of 16-17 by province, 2024



Note: Only officially registered marriages covered in the statistics.

HEALTH



Adolescent fertility rate: The average number of live births per one thousand women in the 15-19 age group.

Live birth: The births where the child lives at least a few minutes and shows evidence of life such as crying, breathing or moving.

Stunting: It refers to a child who is too short for his or her age. Stunting is the failure to grow both physically and cognitively and is the result of chronic or recurrent malnutrition.

Wasting: It refers to a child who is too thin for his or her height. Wasting, or acute malnutrition, is the result of recent rapid weight loss or the failure to gain weight. A child who is moderately or severely wasted has an increased risk of death, but treatment is possible.

Underweight: It is a composite form of undernutrition that can include elements of stunting and wasting (i.e. an underweight child can have a reduced weight for their age due to being too short for their age and/or being too thin for their height).

Overweight: It refers to a child who is too heavy for his or her height. This form of malnutrition results from expending too few calories for the amount consumed from food and drinks and increases the risk of noncommunicable diseases later in life.

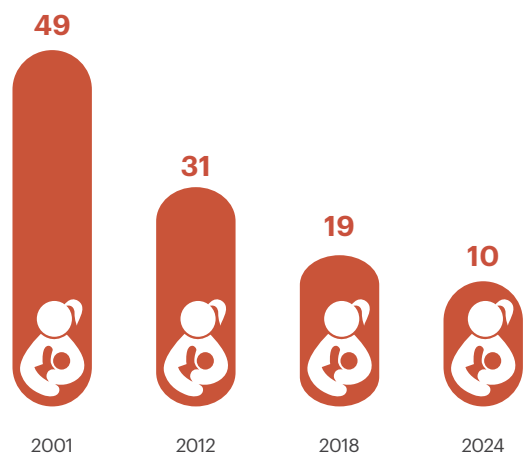
Death: It is the permanent disappearance of all evidence of life at any time after live birth has taken place.

Infant mortality: It includes deaths occurring in one year after live birth has taken place. In other words, infant death is death occurring before reaching one year of age.

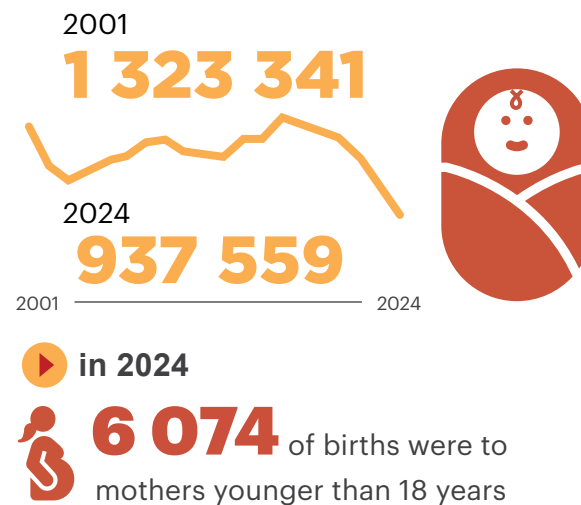
Child death under five years of age: It is a child death occurring before reaching 5 years of age in a certain year.

Adolescent fertility rate

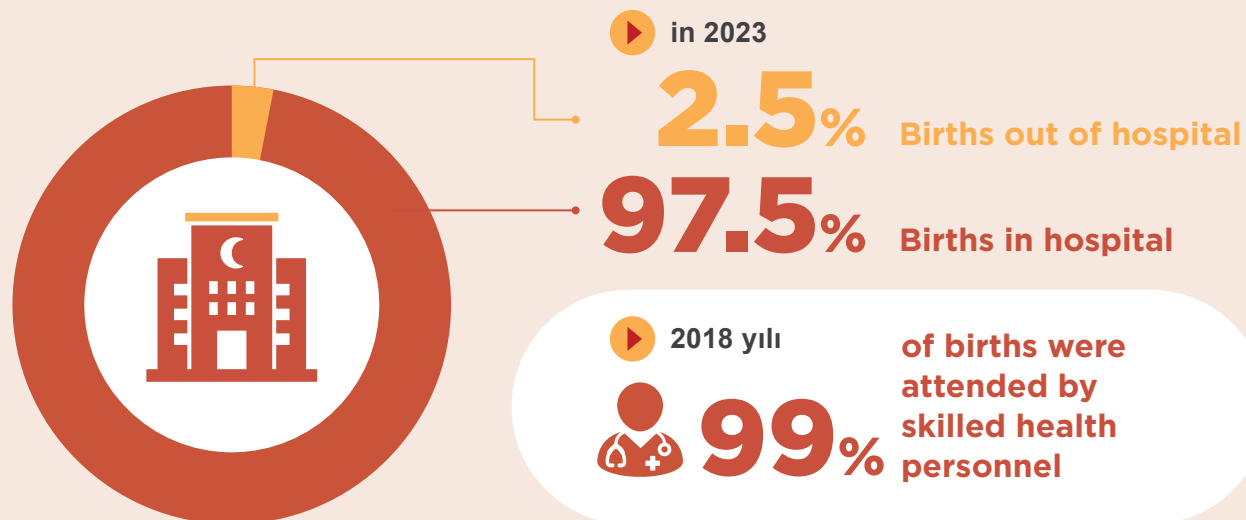
per 1 000 women aged 15-19 years



Number of live births

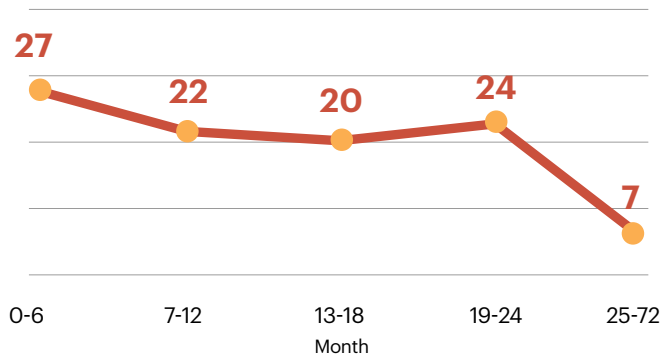


Place of birth

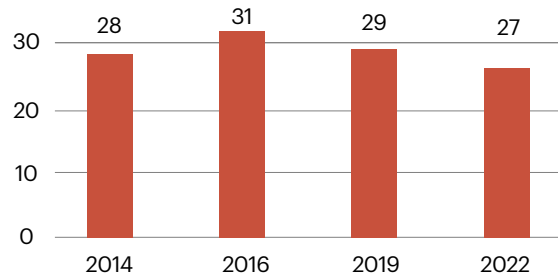


Continued breast feeding

The distribution of feeding time with breast milk of the babies, 2022



Feeding time with breast milk of the babies of 0-6 months (%)



Time of feeding with breast milk as well as additional food is also included.

Anthropometric malnutrition indicators

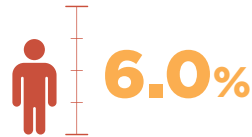
Proportion of children aged 0-4, 2018

Wasting



Thin for their height

Stunting



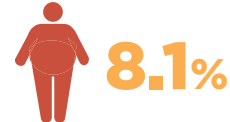
Short for their age

Underweight



Thin for their age

Overweight



Heavy for their height



Of infants under 6 months of age

40.7%

Of infants 4-5 months of age

14.4%

are exclusively breastfed

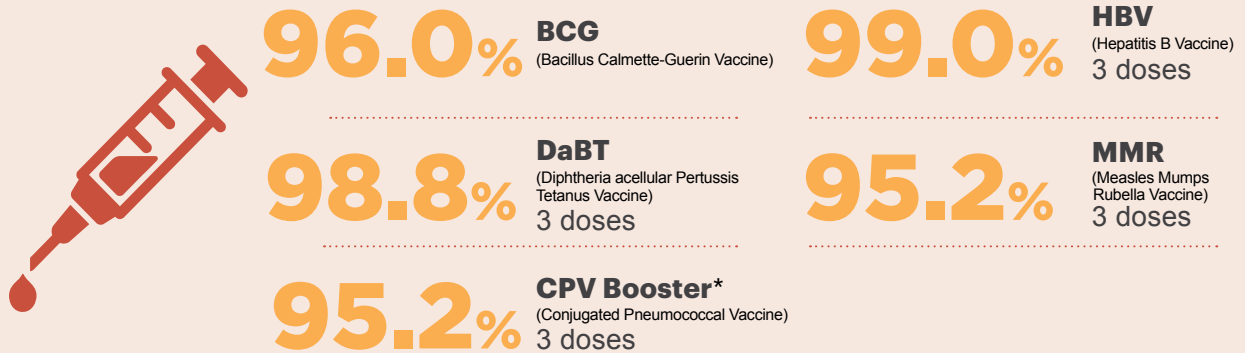
92.5%

88.1%

currently breastfed

Immunization

% of target population coverage by all vaccines included in national programme, 2023

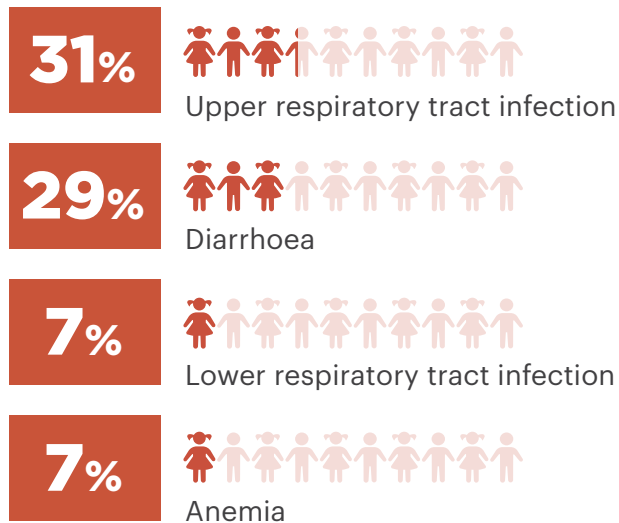


*In 2019, CPV Booster implementation was started.

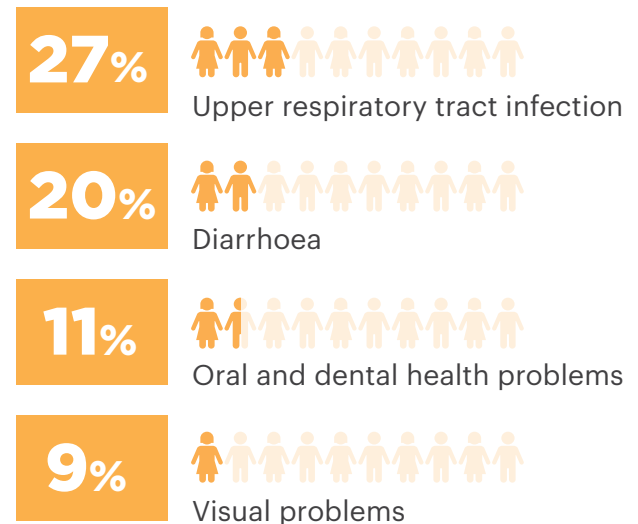
Main diseases/health problems

% of children, 2022

0-6 years old

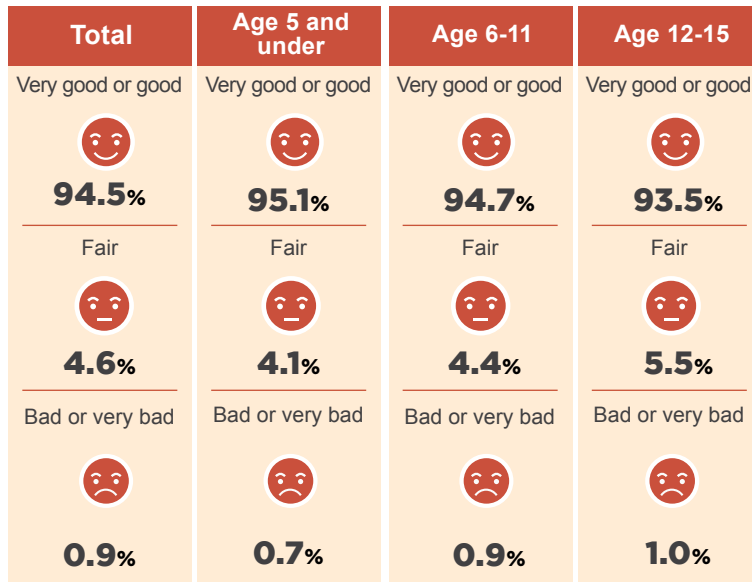


7-14 years old

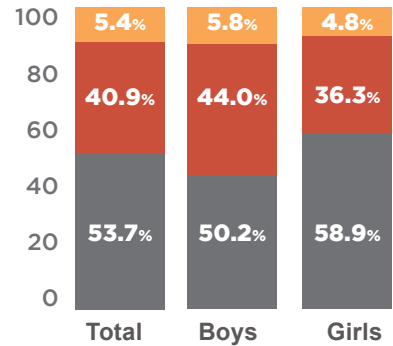


Health status

General health status of children, 2024



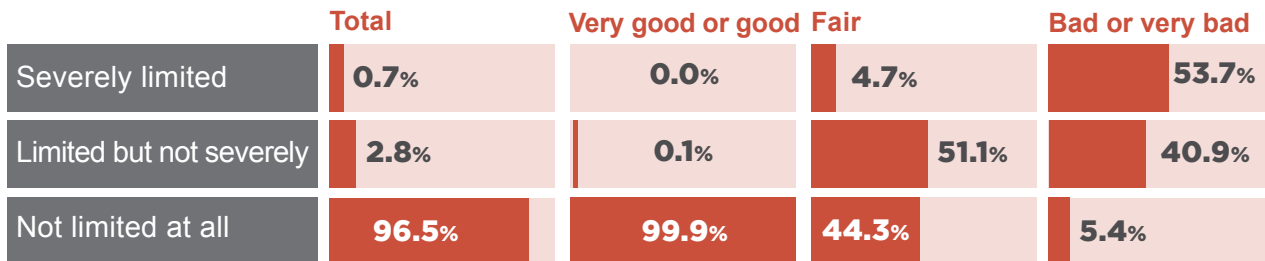
Limitation of activities due to health problems experienced for at least the last 6 months by the children who have bad or very bad health, 2024



Severely limited Limited but not severely Not limited at all

Limitation of activities due to health problems

Limitation of the activities of children under the age of 15 compared to their peers due to an ongoing physical or mental problem/illness or disability



*It covers whether children under the age of 15 are limited in their activities compared to their peers due to an ongoing physical or mental problem/illness or disability, and the severity of this restriction.

Causes of death

▶ in 2024

6 149 children aged 1-17 died

1 538

caused by external injury and poisoning

1 113

from unknown causes

▶ in 2024



642

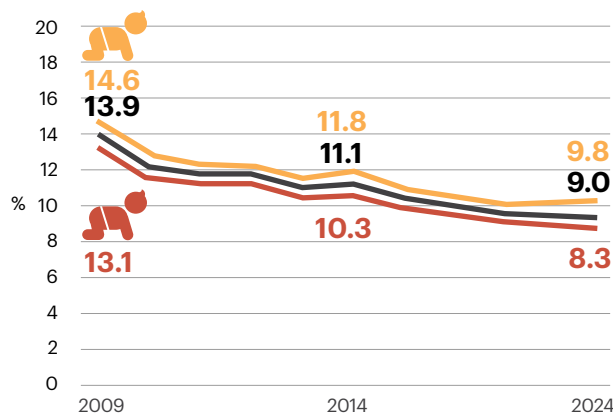
children killed in road traffic accidents

68 396

children injured in road traffic accidents

Mortality rates

Per 1 000 births
Infant



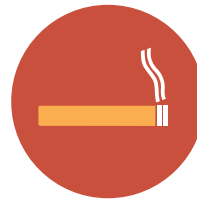
Unhealthy habits

% of households with at least one child and having unhealthy habits, 2024



3.2%

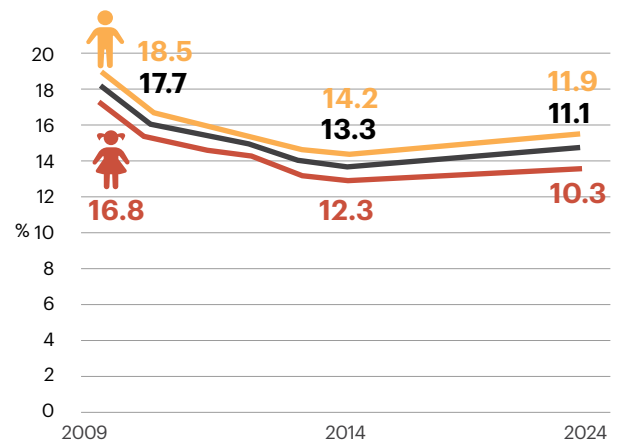
households were in the habit of consuming alcoholic beverages



26.6%

households were in the habit of smoking cigarette, tobacco and puro

■ Boys ■ Girls ■ Total
Under 5 years old



FUNCTIONAL DIFFICULTIES



Children having difficulty in seeing: It covers children who have difficulty in seeing or who can not see at all.

Children having difficulty in hearing: It covers children who have difficulty in hearing or who can not hear at all.

Children having difficulty in walking: It covers children who have difficulty in walking or who can not walk at all.

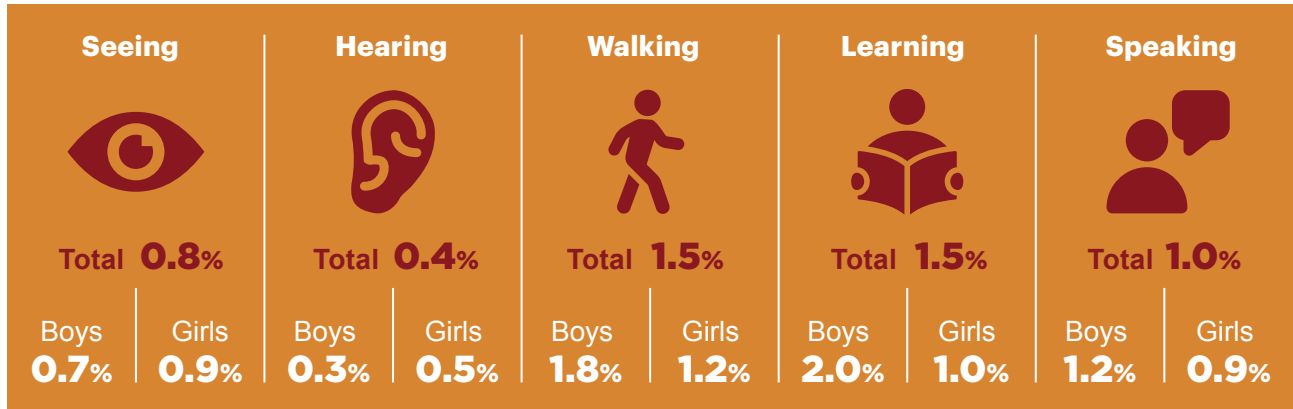
Children having difficulty in learning: It covers children who have difficulty in learning or who can not learn at all.

Children having difficulty in speaking: It covers children who have difficulty in speaking or who can not speak at all.

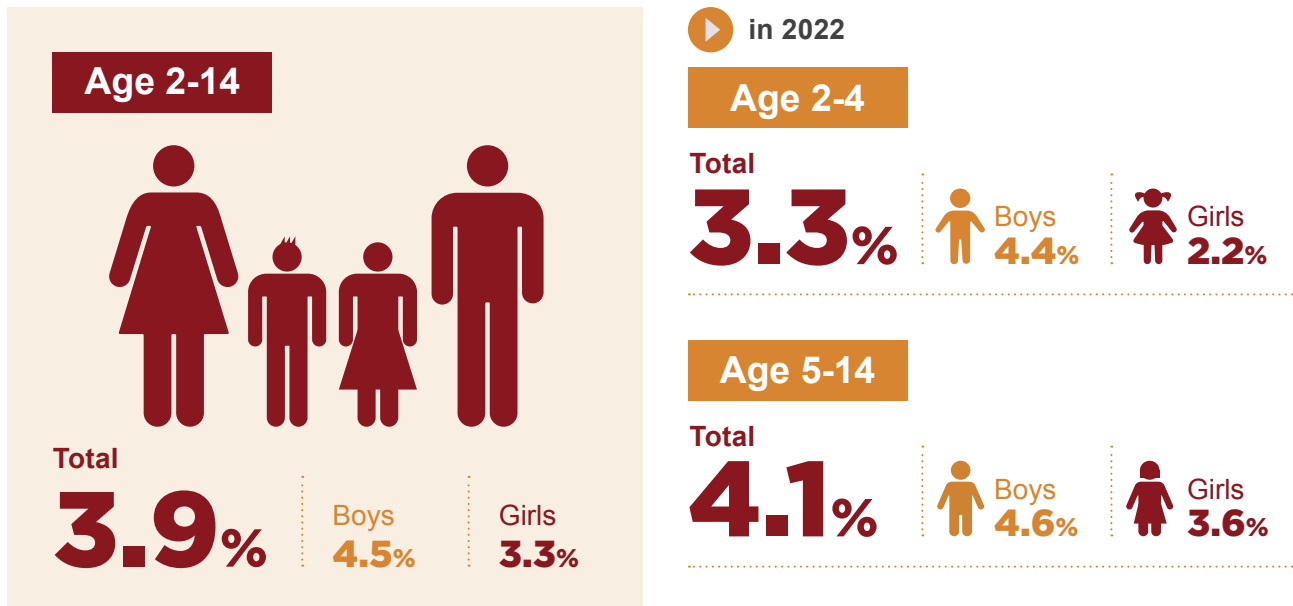
Functional difficulties in at least one domain: It covers children who have difficulty in at least one of the 5 domains above (seeing, hearing, walking, learning, speaking) or who can not do it at all.

Functional difficulties

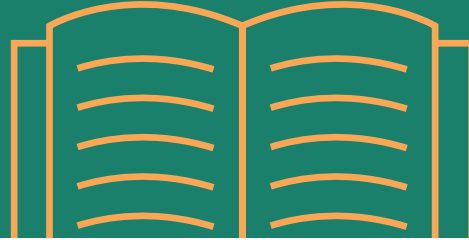
Percentage of children aged 2-14 having functional difficulty by domain, 2022



Functional difficulties in at least one domain



EDUCATION



School/institution: They are the physical and virtual places where educational activities depending on or related to the Ministry of National Education are carried out.

Formal education: Formal education is the regular education conducted within a school for individuals in a certain age group and at the same level, under programs developed in accordance with the purpose. Formal education includes pre-primary, primary school, lower secondary school, upper secondary and higher education institutions.

Net enrollment rate: It is obtained by dividing the number of students of a theoretical age group enrolled in a specific level of education by the population in that age group.

Gross enrollment rate: It is obtained by dividing the number of students enrolled in a specific level of education by the population in that level's theoretical age group.

Pre-primary education: Pre-primary education involves the education of children in the age group of 3-5 who have not reached the age of compulsory primary education, on an optional basis.

Primary school: Prior to 1997/'98 education year, in primary schools 5 year compulsory education was this education level, present covering 6-10 year old children.

Primary education: With the Public Act no.4306 published on 18.08.1997, from 1997/'98 education year on 8 year continuous compulsory education is applicable. Primary education involves the education and training of children in the age group of 6 to 13.

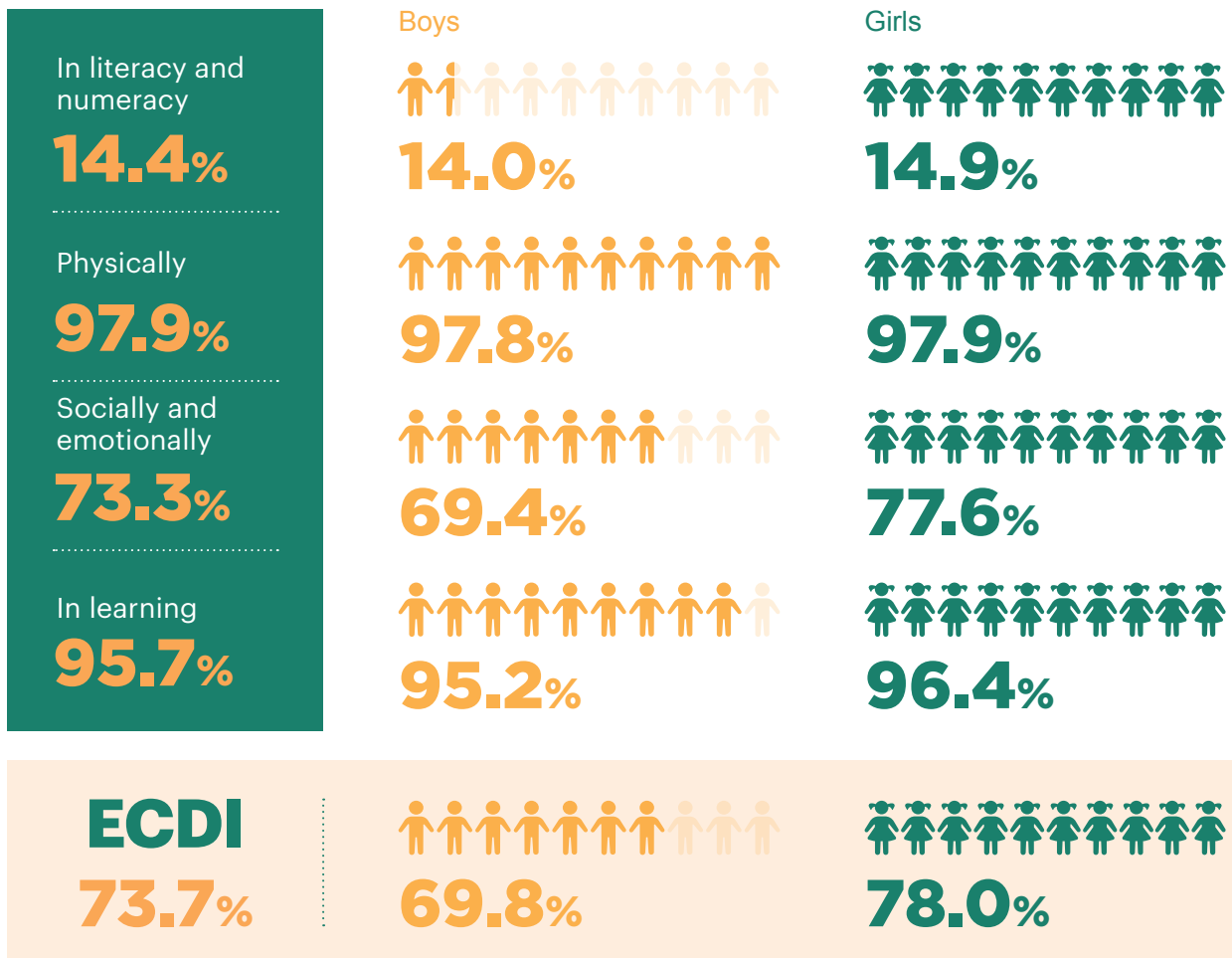
Upper secondary education: Upper secondary education includes all the teaching institution, general vocational and technical education institutions with at least four year compulsory formal or non-formal education, based on primary and lower secondary education.

Early Childhood Development Index (ECDI)

Percentage of children who are developmentally on track in at least three of four domains: Literacy-numeracy, Physical, Social-emotional and Learning.

Early childhood development index (ECDI)

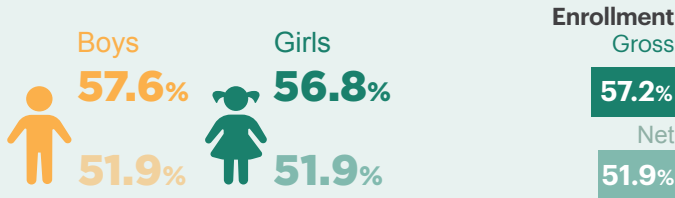
% of children 3-4 years developmentally on track, 2018



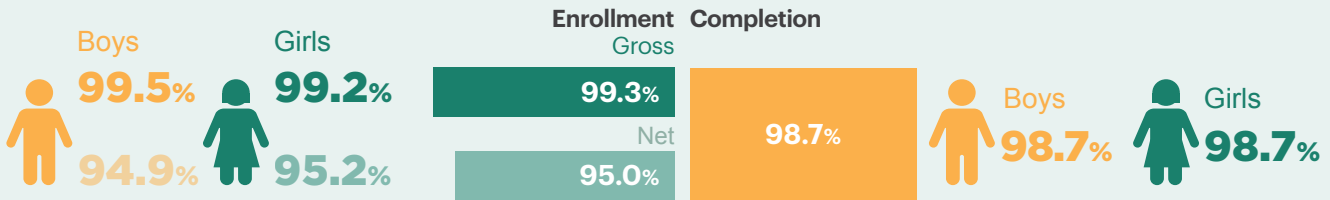
School enrollment

In education year 2023/'24

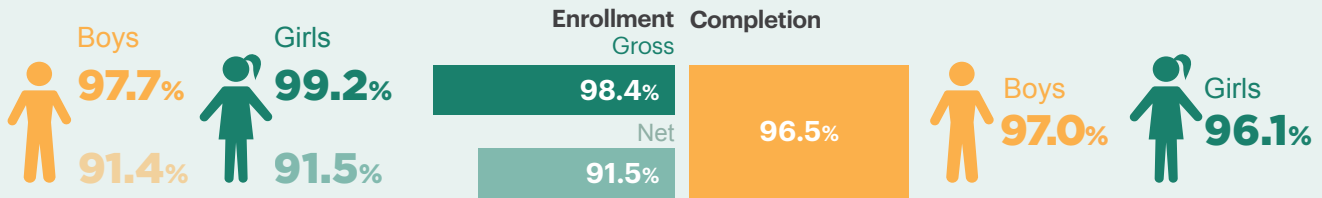
3-5 year olds



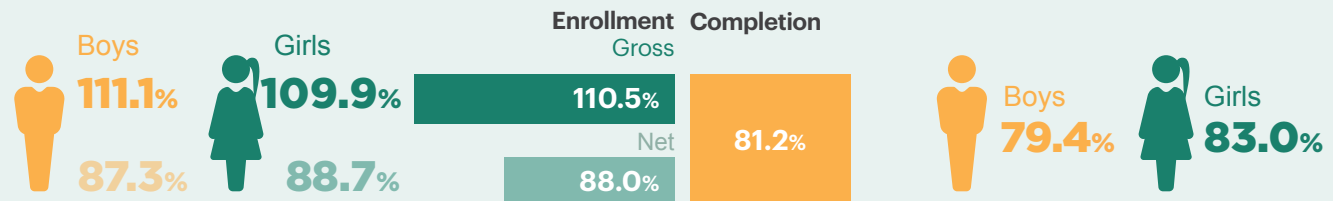
Primary school (Grades 1-4)



Lower secondary school (Grades 5-8)



Upper secondary education (Grades 9-12)

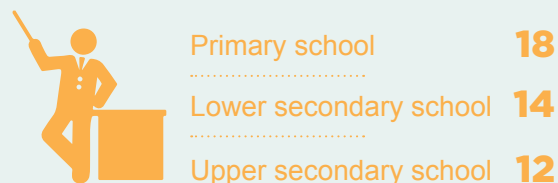


Number of students

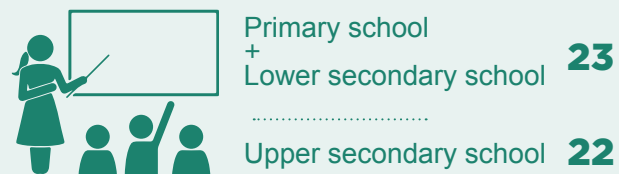
▶ 2023/'24 education year



▶ Number of students per teacher

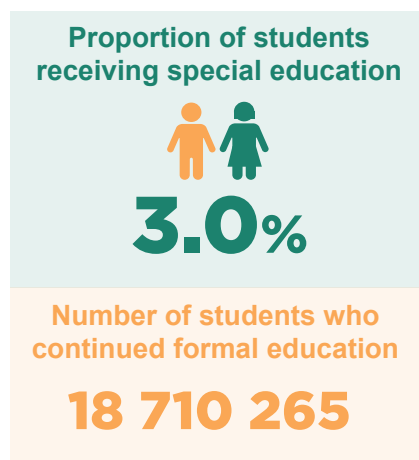


Number of students per classroom



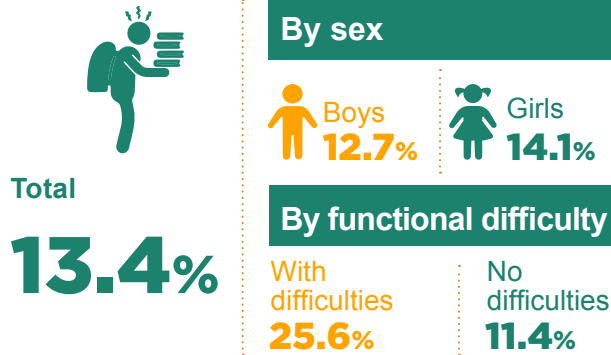
Students receiving special education

▶ 2023/'24 education year



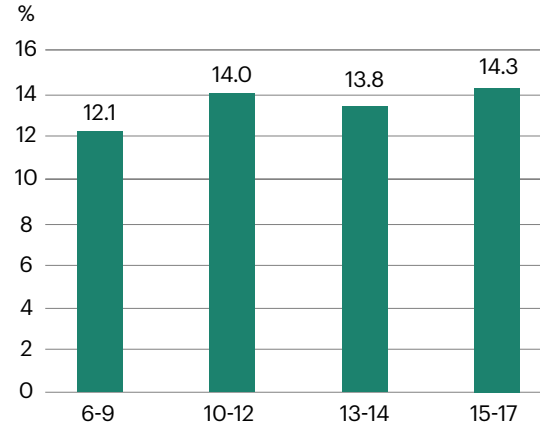
Schoolwork pressure

Children (age 6-17) who feel pressured by schoolwork*, 2022



* Reported by mothers/primary caregivers

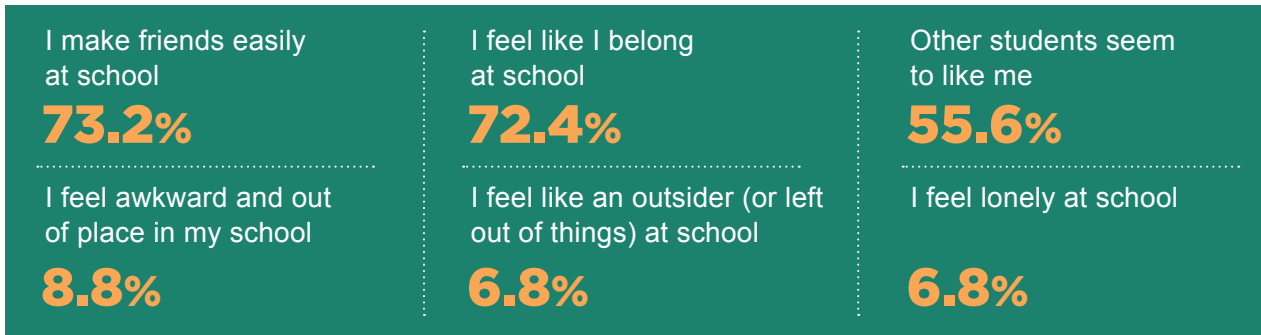
Children who feel pressured by schoolwork by age group, 2022



Sense of school belonging

Age 13-17, 2022

Children who agree with the following statements



Anxiety before exams

Students aged 13-17 who report feeling very anxious even if they are well prepared for an exam, 2022



CHILD AND INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY



Regular Internet use: Those who use the Internet several times a day, once a day or almost every day and at least once a week are considered to be regular Internet users.

Children who use mobile phones regularly: Those who use a mobile phone several times a day, once a day, or almost every day and at least once a week are considered regular mobile phone users.

Children who play digital games regularly: Those who play digital games several times a day, once a day, almost every day and at least once a week are considered to be regular digital gamers.

Children who use social media regularly: Those who use social media several times a day, once a day, or almost every day and at least once a week are considered regular social media users.

Children who use computers regularly: Those who use a computer several times a day, once a day, or almost every day and at least once a week are considered regular computer users.

Internet usage of children by age group and sex (%), 2024

Age 6-10

Total

87.9%



Boys

88.1%



Girls

87.7%



Age 11-15

Total

94.7%



Boys

96.4%



Girls

93.0%



Age 6-15

Total

91.3%



Boys

92.2%

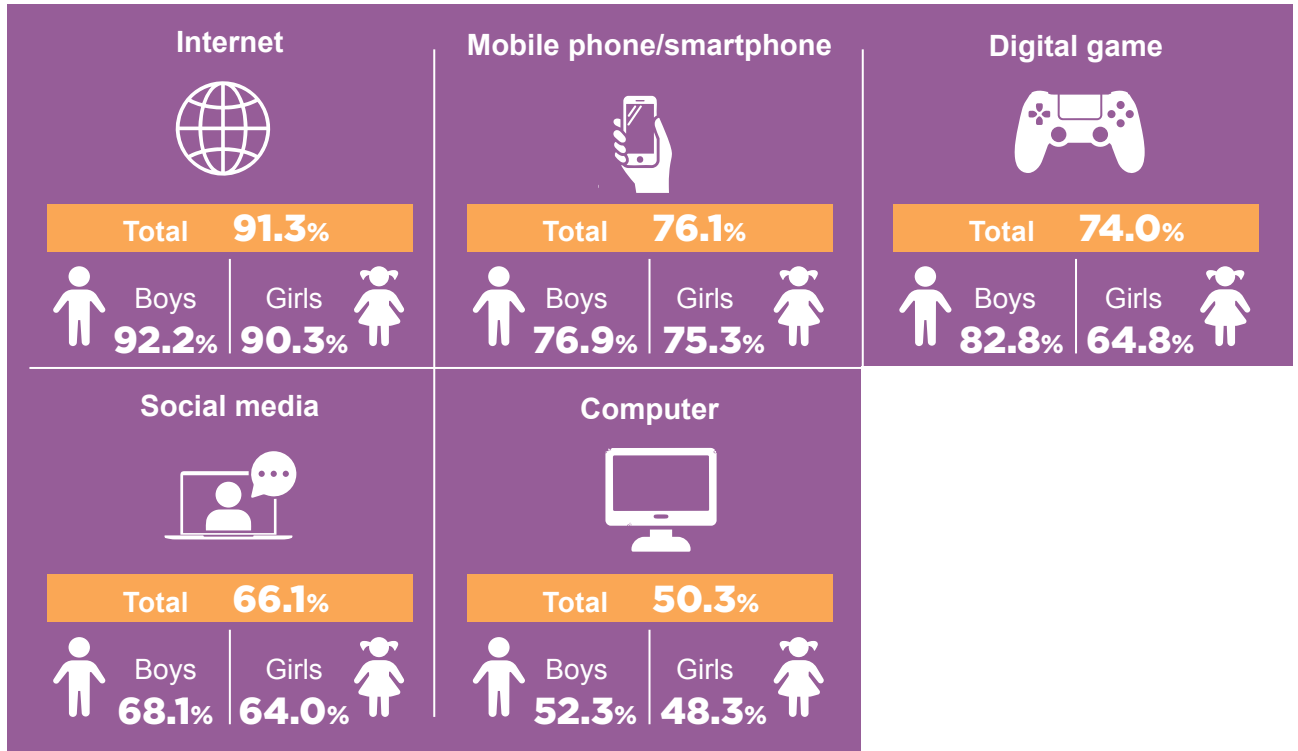


Girls

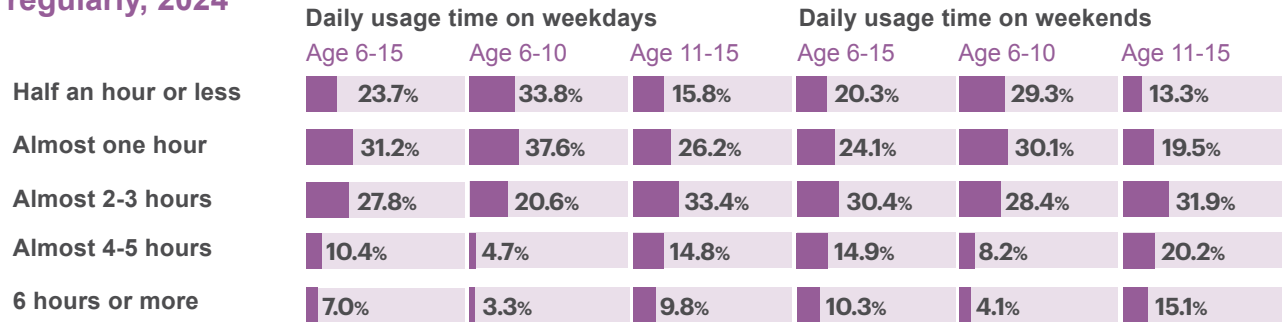
90.3%



Purposes of Internet usage by children who use Internet regularly by sex (age 6-15), 2024

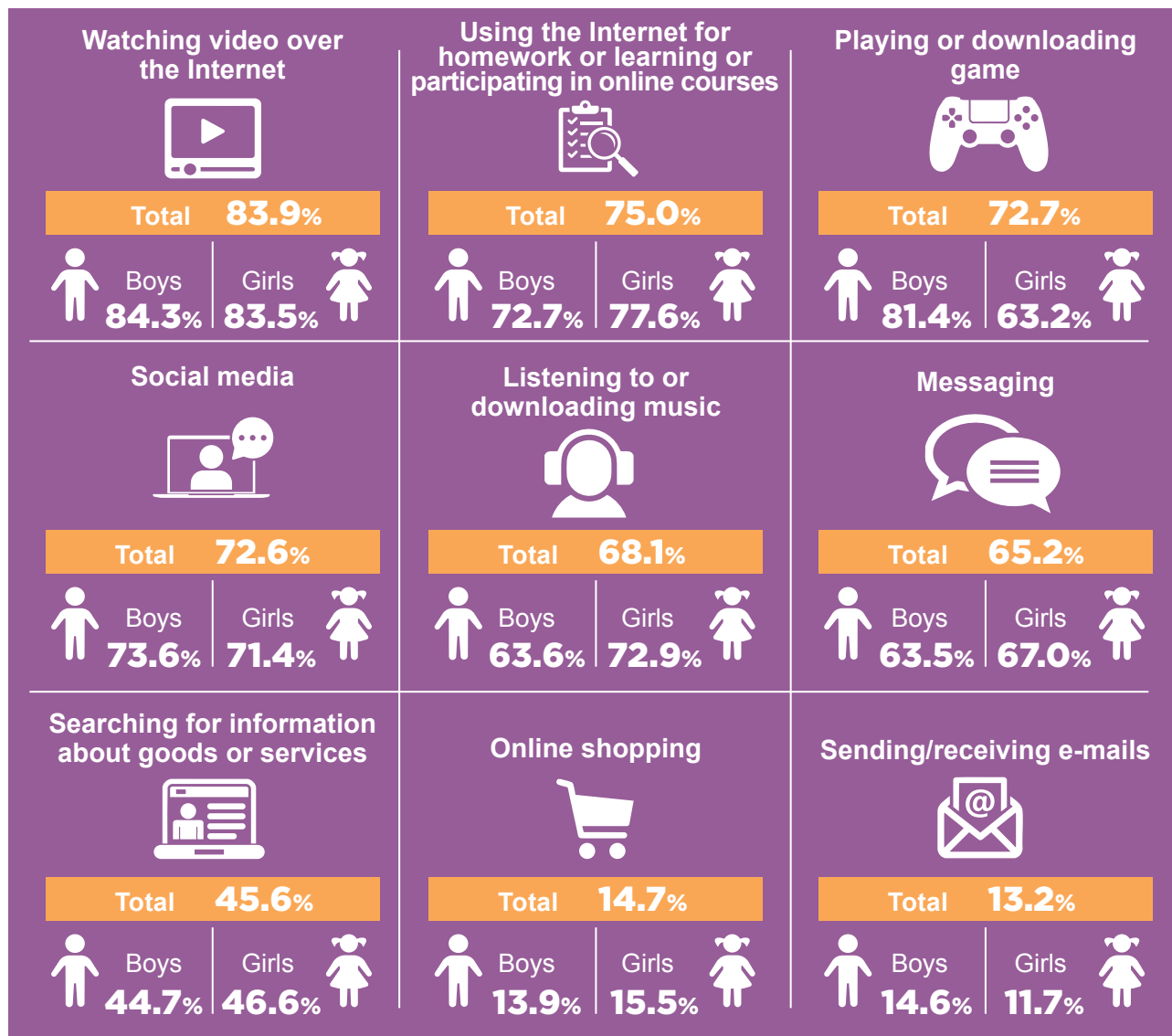


Average daily usage time of children who use mobile phones/smartphones regularly, 2024

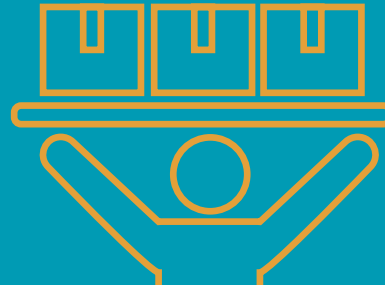


*Those who use a mobile phone several times a day, once a day, or almost every day and at least once a week are considered regular mobile phone users.

Internet usage purposes of children who use Internet regularly by sex and age group, 2024



WORKING CHILDREN



Labour force participation rate: Indicates the ratio of the labour force to non-institutional working age population.

Employment: Comprises all the non-institutional working age population who are included in the “persons at work” and “not at work”.

Employment rate: Employment rate is the ratio of employed persons to the non-institutional working age population.

Household chores: Persons not seeking a job and were not available for work due to household chores.

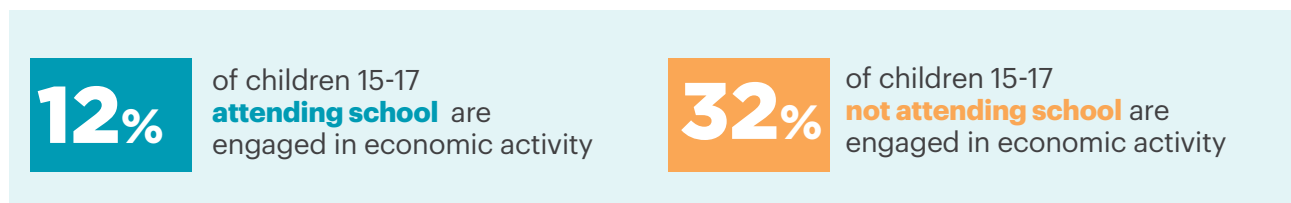
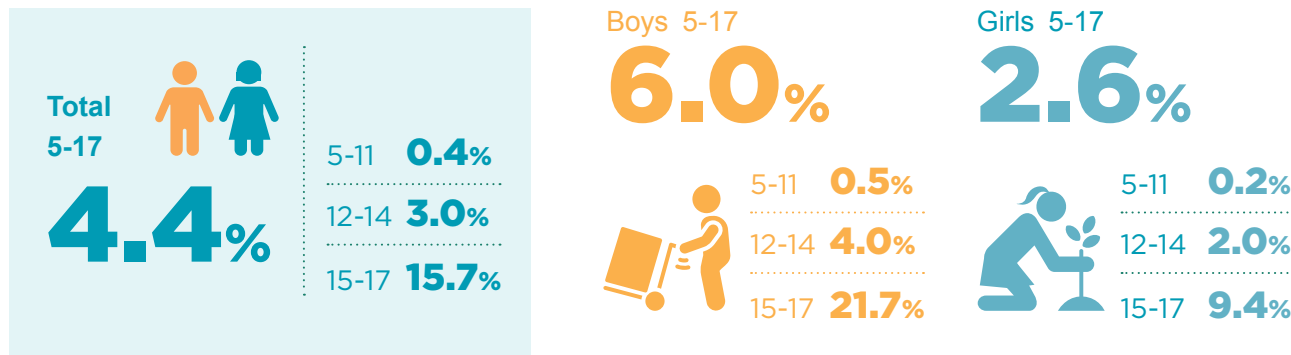
Non-institutional population: Comprises all the population excluding the residents of dormitories of universities, orphanages, rest homes for elderly persons, special hospitals, prisons and military barracks etc.

Engaged in economic activity (employed): This category comprises persons who, during the reference week, work at least 1 hour on any day for wage, profit or as unpaid in family enterprises as well as others who maintain their jobs although may not have been at work for various reasons during the reference week.

Child employment rate: It is the ratio of employed persons in the age group 5-17 to total non-institutional population in the same age group.

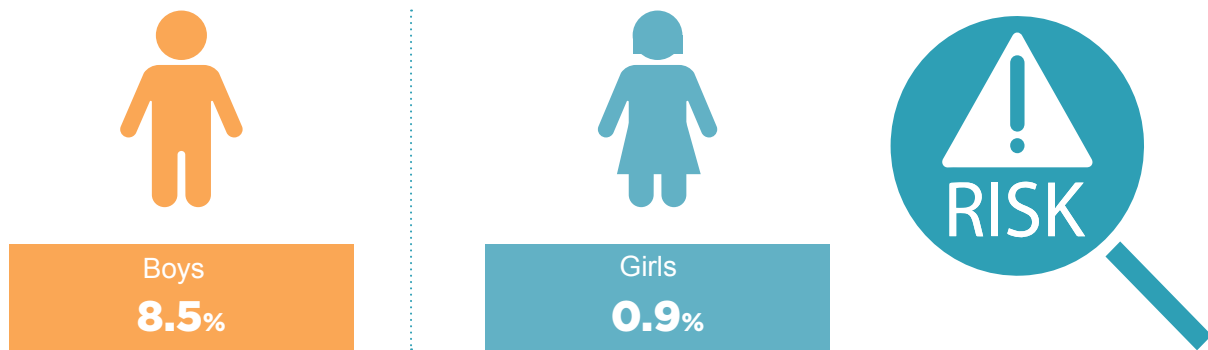
Child employment by age group and sex

% of non-institutional children engaged in economic activities, Quarter IV: October-December, 2019



Children engaged in economic activities who have exposure to risk of accident at work

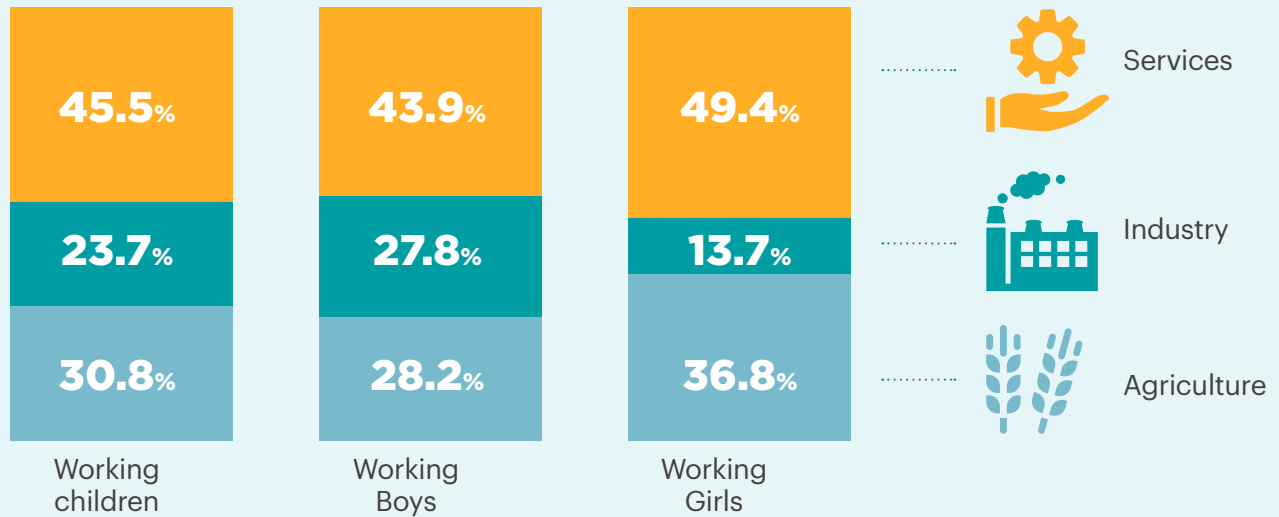
%, Quarter IV: October-December, 2019



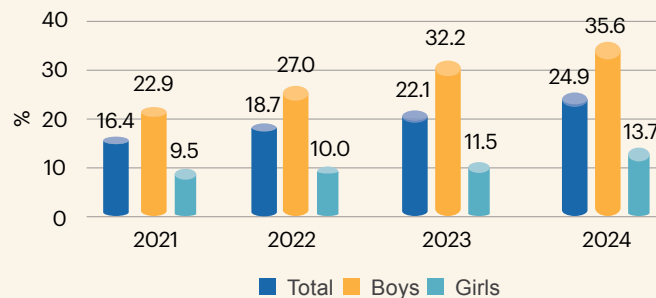
Child employment by sectors

Age group 5-17

%, Quarter IV: October-December, 2019



Labour force participation rate at age group of 15-17 by sex



POVERTY



Poverty: The situation in which people can not meet their basic needs. It is possible to define poverty in two ways, with narrow and broad meanings. While the poverty in a narrow meaning is the state of hunger and not having a shelter, the poverty in a broad meaning is the state in which although the food, clothing and housing opportunities are enough to live, the living standards are below the level of the general society.

Poverty threshold: Poverty threshold is calculated by 60% of equivalised household disposable median income.

Poor: Households having equivalised household disposable income below these specified lines (60% of median income) are defined as the poor.

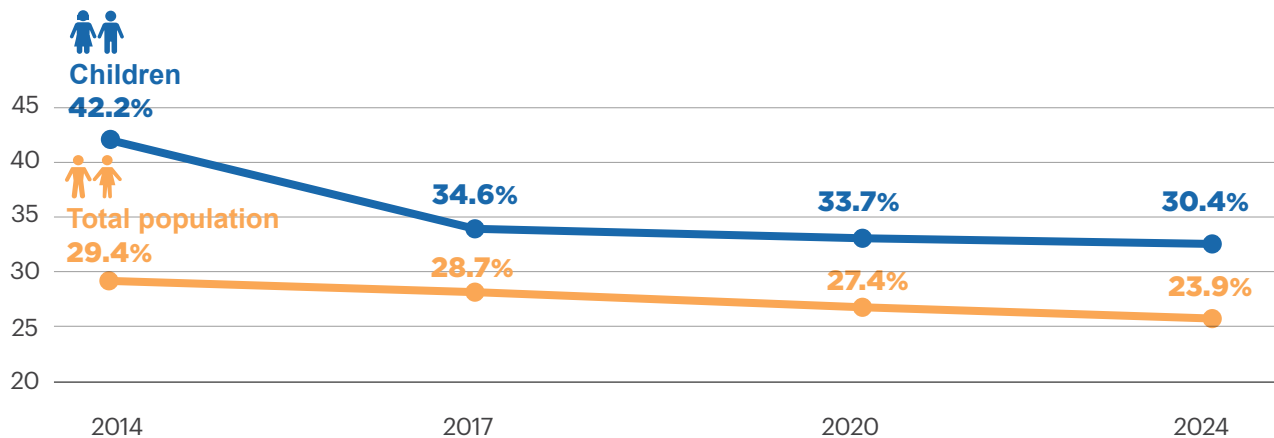
Population at-risk-of-poverty: Households having equivalised household disposable income below these specified thresholds are defined as population at-risk-of-poverty.

Poverty rate: It is defined as the proportion of the poor within the total population.

Material deprivation: Material deprivation rate is defined as the percentage of population with an enforced lack of at least four out of nine material deprivation items in the “economic strain and durables” dimension: 1) Unexpected financial expenses, 2) One week’s annual holiday away from home, 3) Arrears (on mortgage or rent payments, utility bills, hire purchase instalments or other), 4) Meal with meat, chicken, fish (or vegetarian equivalent) every second day, 5) Keeping home adequately warm, 6) Washing machine, 7) Colour TV, 8) Telephone (including fixed and mobile phone), 9) Car.

Material deprivation

Proportion of individuals who are deprived, 2014-2024

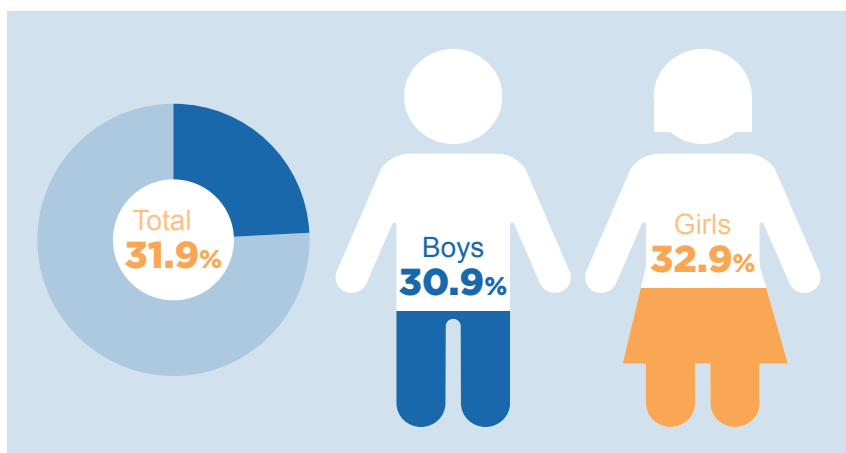


Children in poverty

in 2024

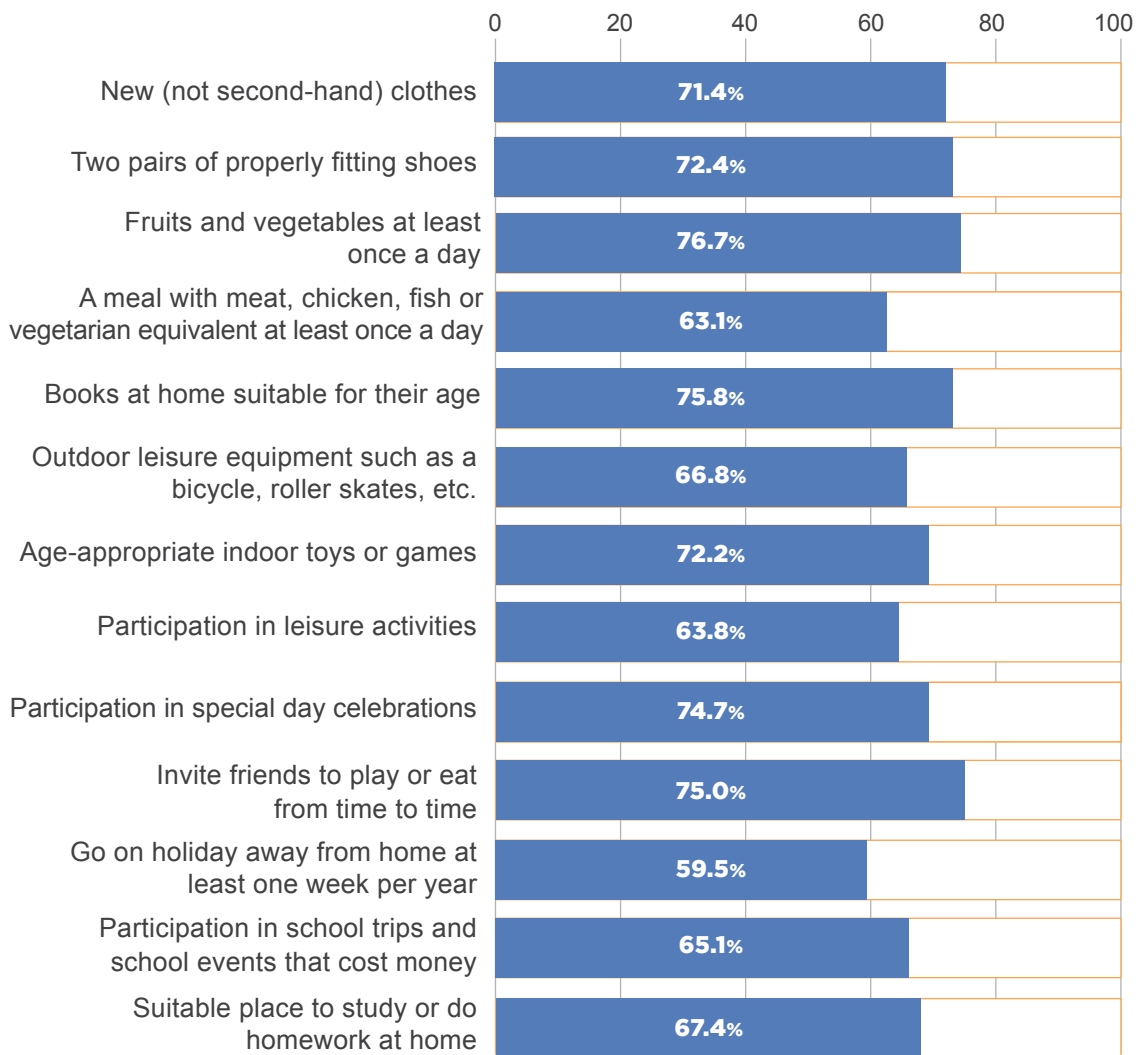
7 039 000

children were poor,
according to the definition



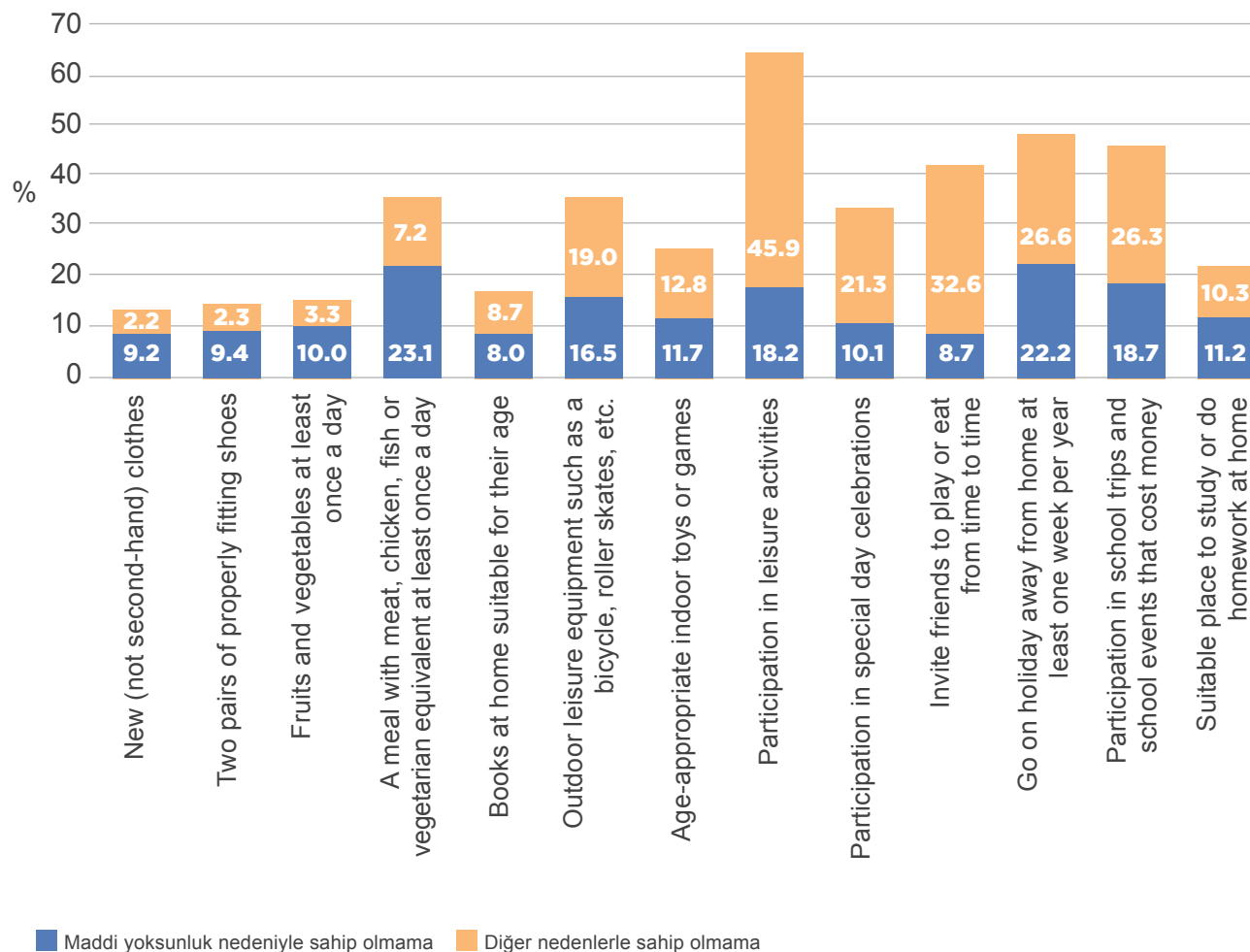
Material deprivation

Poverty status of children (age 15 and under) who cannot access the need groups due to material deprivation (%), 2024



* The poverty threshold is calculated according to 60% of the equivalent household disposable median income.

Children's need groups (%), 2024



* The poverty threshold is calculated according to 60% of the equivalent household disposable median income.

PROTECTION AND JUSTICE FOR CHILDREN



Missing child: A child reported with the formal application of loss and found by the security unit/citizen.

Pushed into crime: A child who brought to the security unit under suspicion of having committed an offence.

Victim: A child who is damaged pecuniary and nonpecuniary from the acts defined as an offence in law.

Security unit: Police/Gendarme stations, the directorate of child department and the centre of child dependent on the General Commandership of Gendarme and General Directorate of Security.

Convict: A person who has been sentenced by a court for crime/crimes committed and received into prison and deprived of liberty.

Convicts received into prison: It covers the period between 1st January and 31st December of the year. In the case of a convict received into prison more than one time within the same year, that convict is counted for each time separately.

Adoption: It is the establishment of a child-parent relationship by establishing legal ties between the child and the person/spouse who are eligible for adoption.

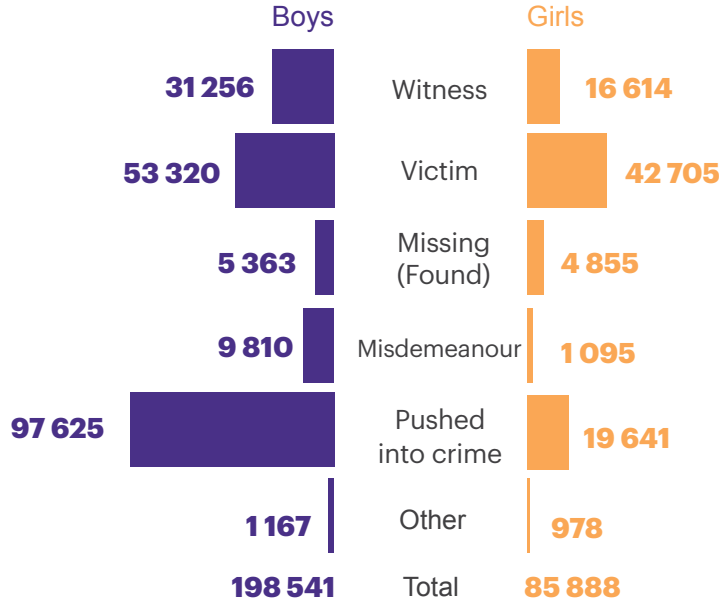
Foster family: It is the appropriate family or persons who share the responsibility of education, care and upbringing of the children with government, for those who cannot be provided by their natural family in their own family environment for various reasons, and who can take the social responsibility for a short or long term, in paid or voluntary status, under the supervision of the state.

Orphan: UNICEF and global partners define an orphan as a child under 18 years of age who has lost one or both parents to any cause of death.

Incidents involving children received into security unit

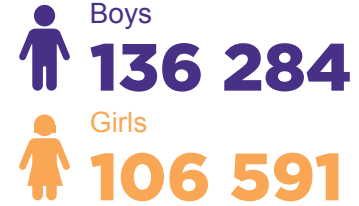
Number of children aged 15-17 years old, 2023

Reason for reception

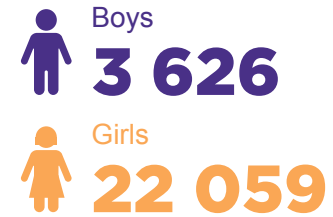


Victimisation of children

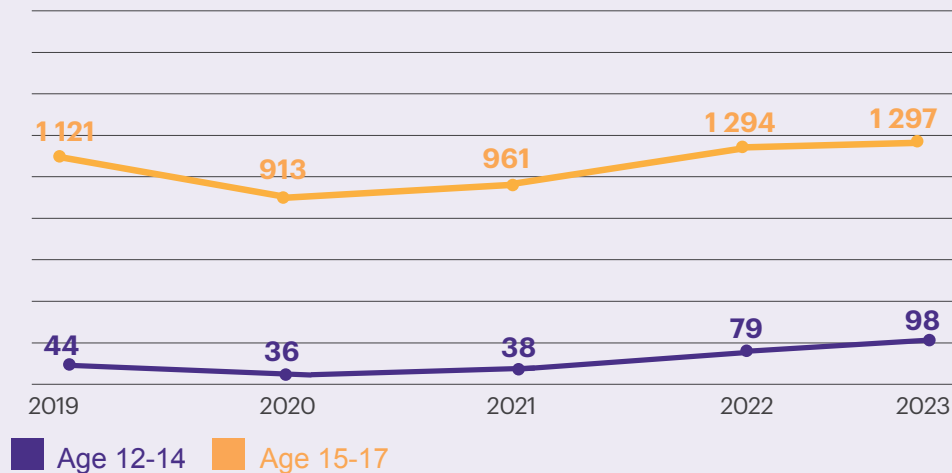
Number of children brought to security units as victims (all age groups), 2023



Number of child victims of sexual offence (all age groups), 2023

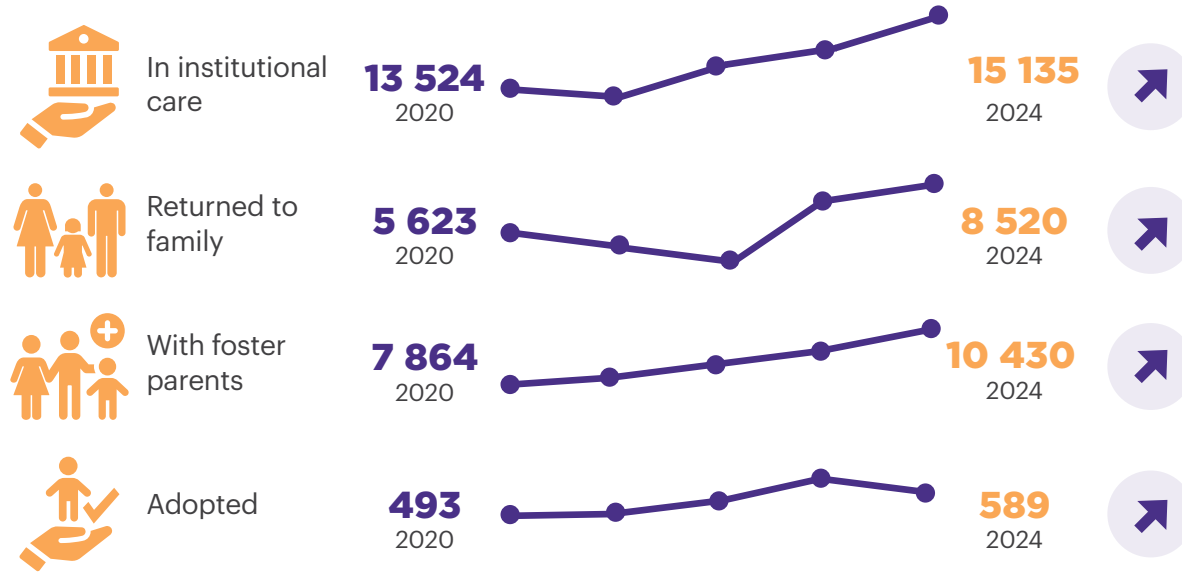


Convicts received into prison



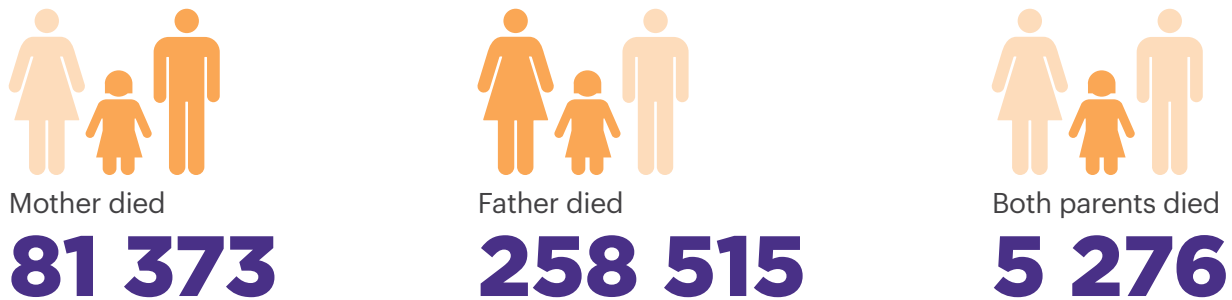
Children in alternative care

Number of children



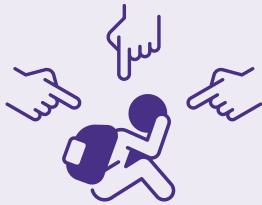
Children orphaned

Number of children whose mother and/or father died, 2024



Peer bullying

Children (age 6-17) who are exposed to bullying* by other children, 2022



Total
13.8%

By sex

Boys
13.4%

Girls
14.2%

By age group

Age 6-12
15.9%

Age 13-17
10.7%

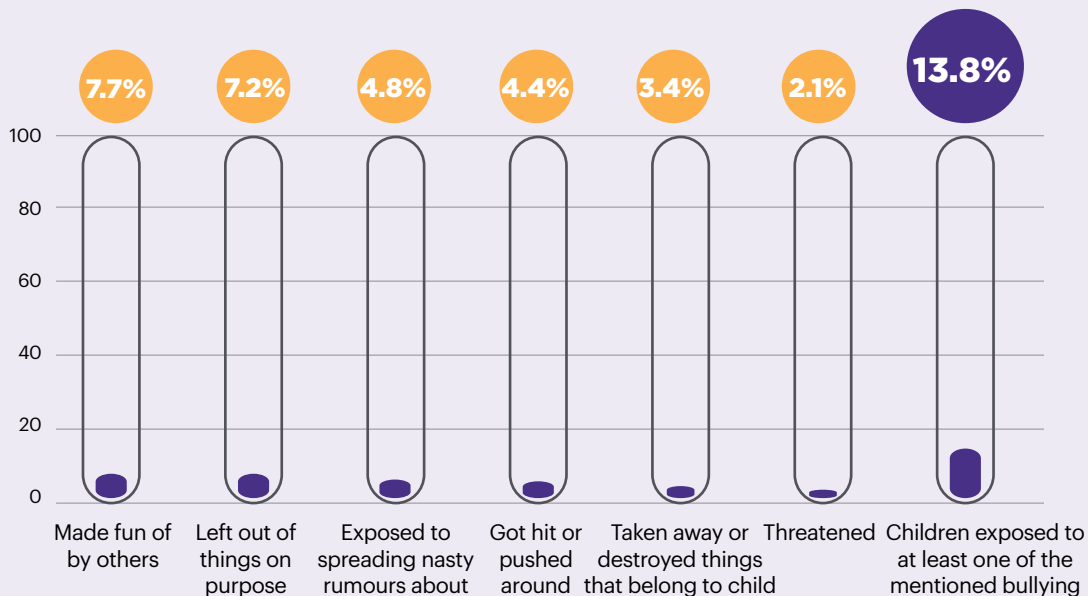
By functional difficulty

With difficulties
27.2%

No difficulties
11.6%

*At least a few times a month

Children (age 6-17) who are exposed to the bullying by other children by type of bullying, 2022



Peer support

Children (age 13-17) who agreed with selected statements on peer support, 2022

My friends really try to help me

78.1%

I can count on my friends when things go wrong

71.7%



I have friends with whom I can share my sorrows and joys

85.0%

I can talk to my friends about my problems

80.3%

Children's social and emotional skills

Age 13-17, 2022

Children who agree following statements

	Can control his/her own behaviours	Can finish the work he/she started despite the difficulties he/she faced	Can keep his/her emotions under control	Children who can do all listed in the adjacent columns
Total	87.7%	85.0%	82.1%	71.1%
Boys	88.3%	86.6%	85.3%	73.7%
Girls	86.9%	83.4%	78.7%	68.4%



CHILD AND FAMILY



Parent: It includes the biological or adoptive mother and/or father who are responsible for caring for the child.

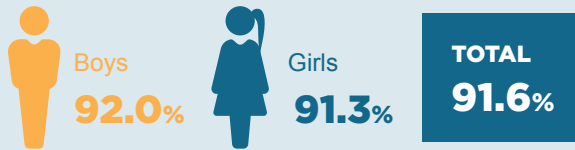
Parental support: It is defined as the degree of emotional closeness, acceptance, emotional support and interest of the parent.

Parent support to children

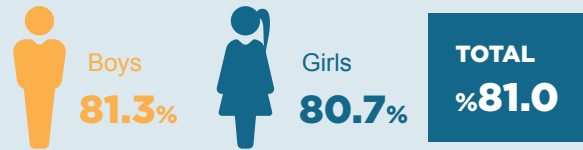
Children who agree that their parents are like that

Age 13-17, 2022

Help them as much as they need



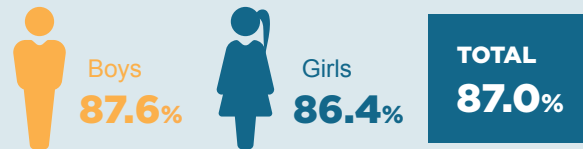
Let them do the things they like doing



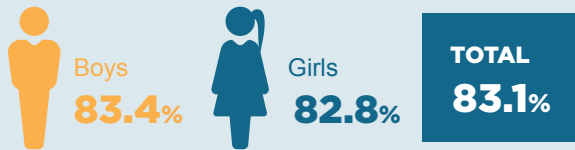
Show them that they care



Try to understand their problems and worries



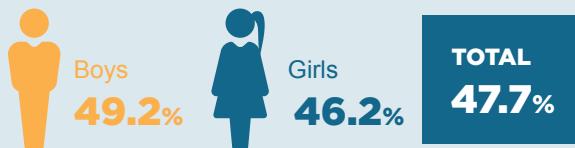
Encourage them to make their own decisions



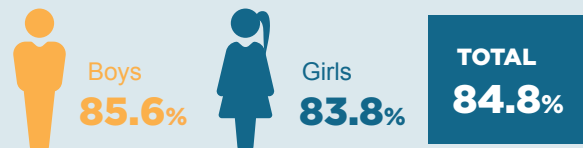
Treat them like a baby



Try to control everything they do



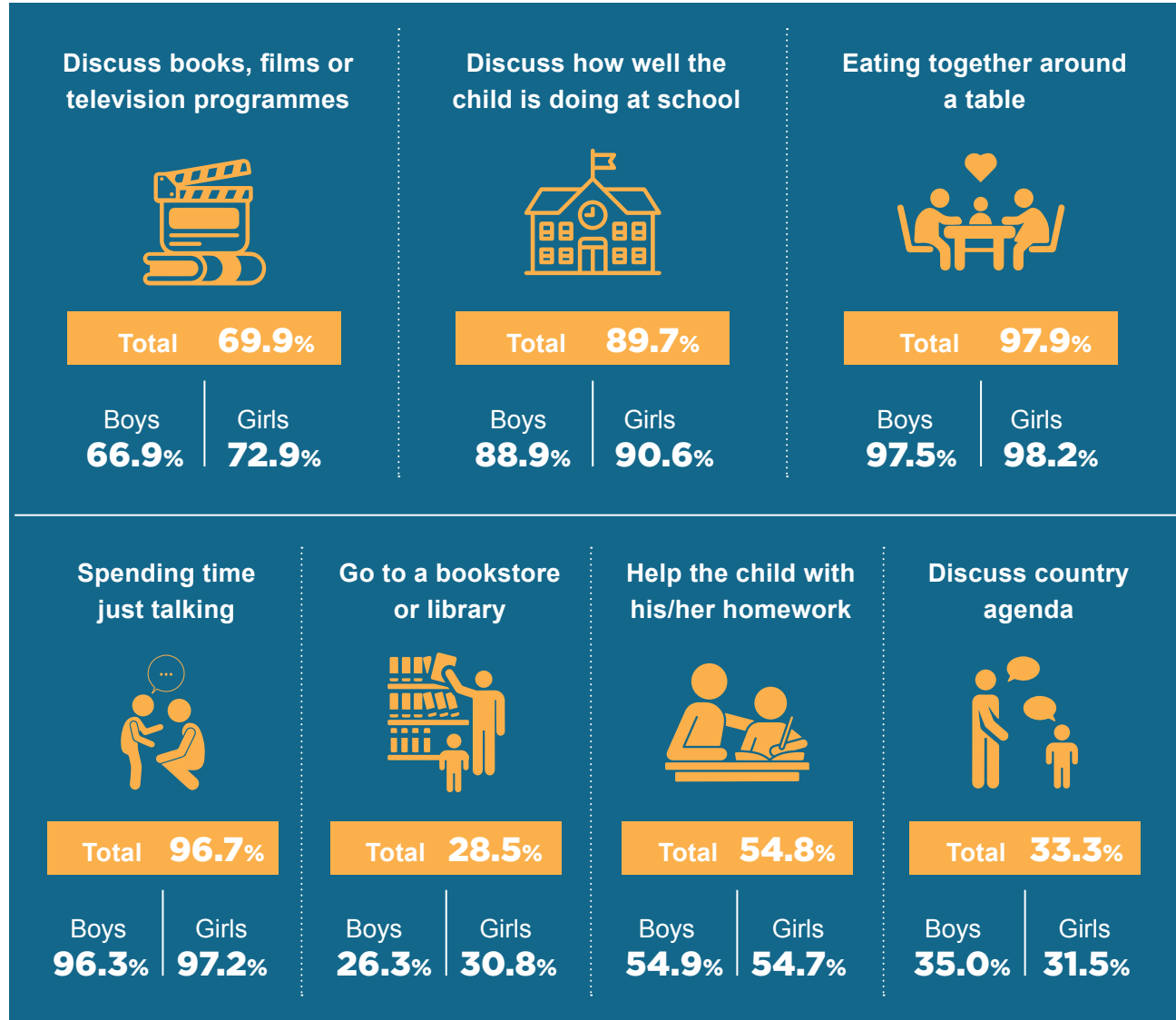
Make them feel better when they are upset



Parent support to children

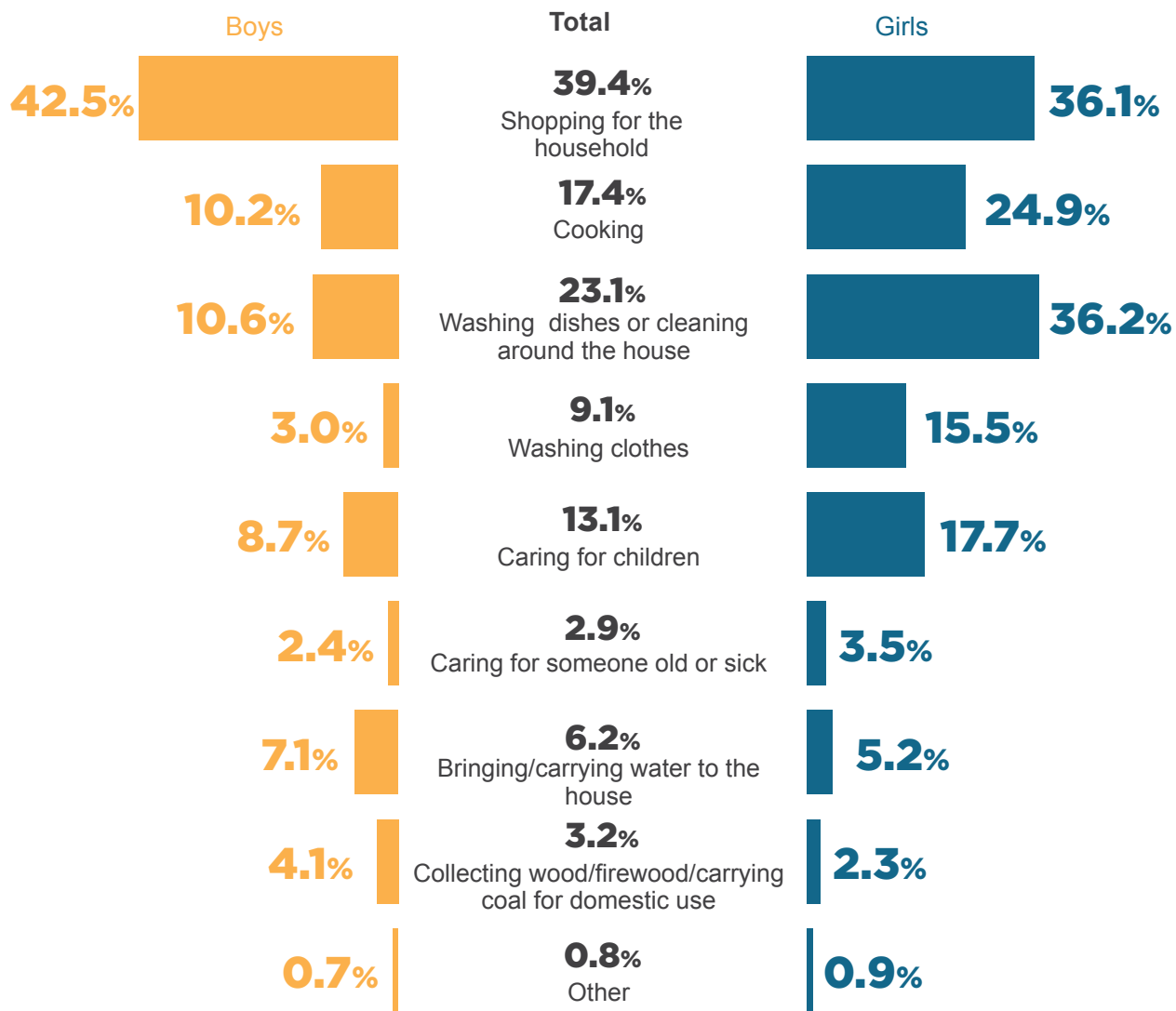
Children's participation in certain activities with their parents/caregivers

Age 6-17, 2022



Children's involvement in household chores

Age 5-17, 2022



Children who have done at least one household chores during the previous week

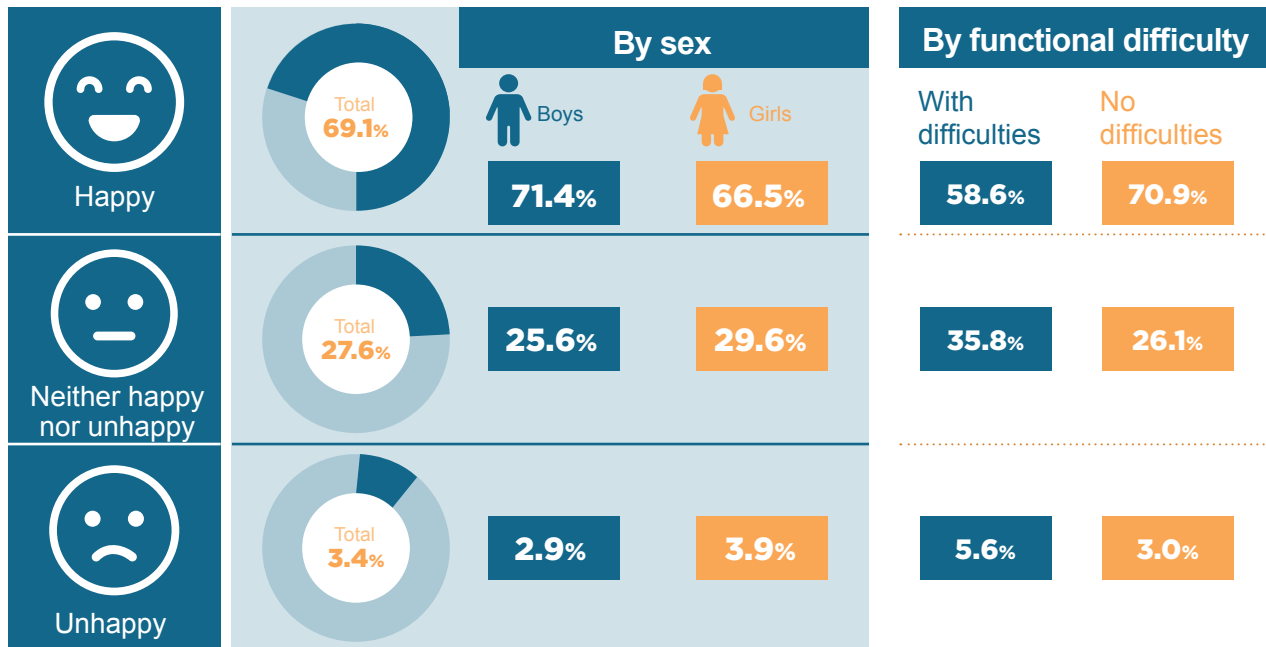
TOTAL
52.5%


49.9%

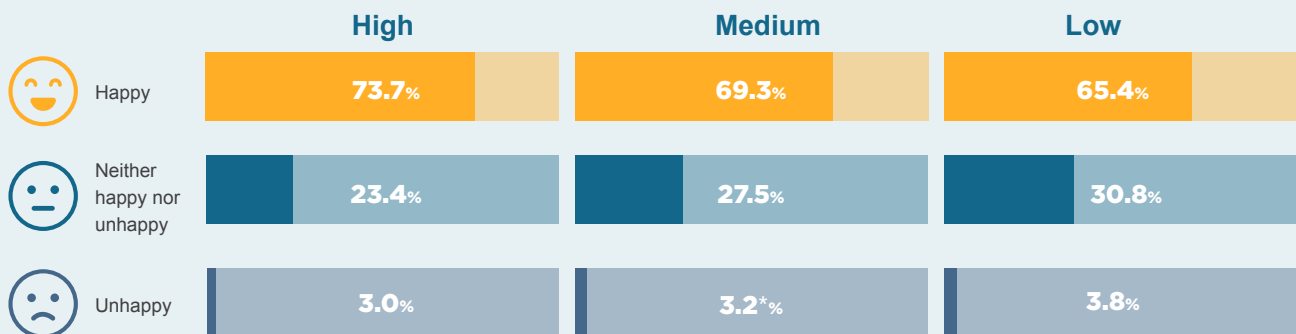

55.2%

Children's happiness

Age 13-17, 2022



By income group



* Since the number of observations is insufficient, it is recommended to use it with caution.

Note: Figures in graph may not add up to 100 due to rounding.

CHILD RIGHTS



Convention on the Rights of the Child: It was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 20 November 1989. Turkey signed the Convention on 14th September 1990, to which 196 countries are party. There are four general principles that form the basis of children's rights in the Convention which are: 'non-discrimination, best interests of the child, views of the child, the right to survival and development'.

Awareness of children's rights

Age 13-17, 2022

TOTAL

Children who know what their rights are

53.3%

Children who heard about Convention on the Rights of the Child

45.1%

Children who think that adults usually respect children's rights

52.7%

Boys



47.1%



39.1%



56.6%



Girls



59.9%



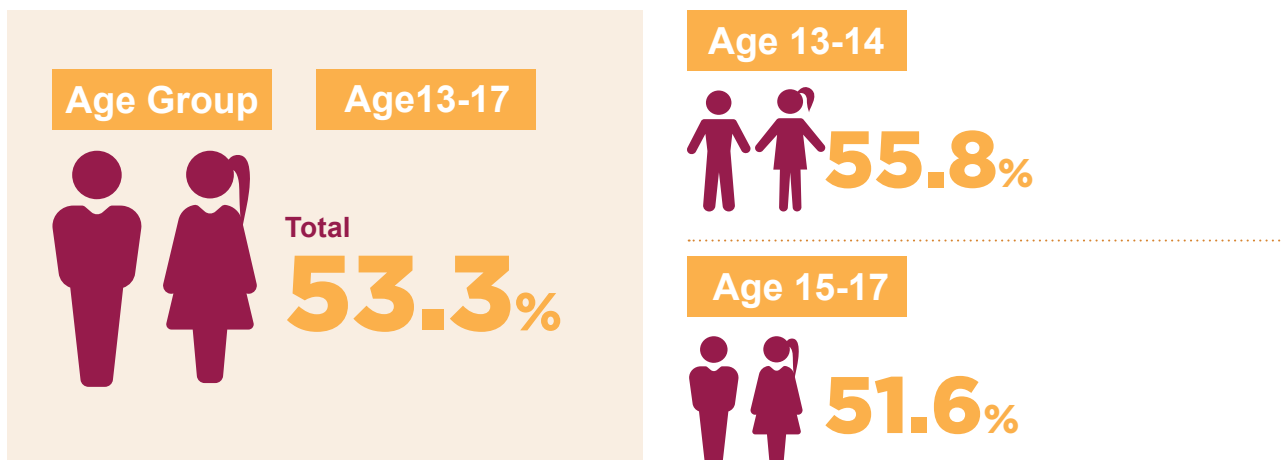
51.4%



48.6%

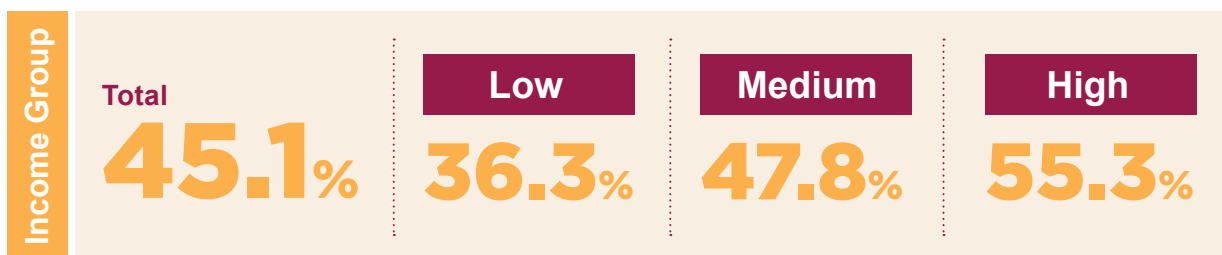


Children who know what their rights are, 2022



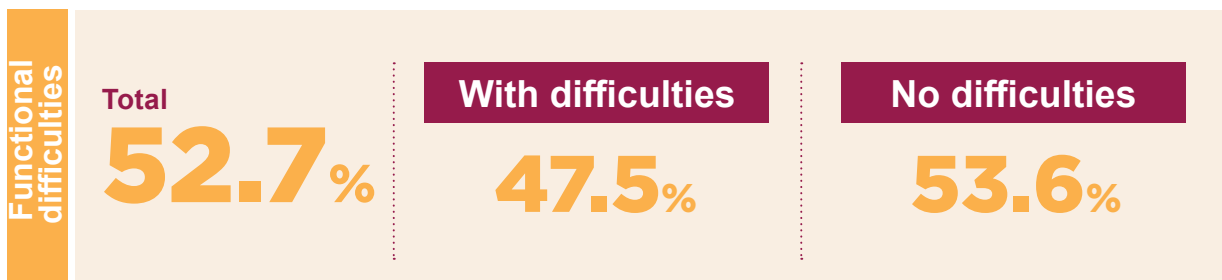
Children who heard about Convention on the Rights of the Child

Age 13-17, 2022



Children who think that adults usually respect children's rights

Age 13-17, 2022



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Page 3: Child population

- Graph 1: TurkStat, Population Censuses, 1935-1990
TurkStat, Population Estimates, 2000
TurkStat, Address Based Population Registration System, 2007-2024
TurkStat, Population Projections, 2030-2100
- Graph 2-3: TurkStat, Address Based Population Registration System, 2024

Page 4: Demography

- Graph 1: TurkStat, Population Censuses, 1935-2000
TurkStat, Address Based Population Registration System, 2007-2024
TurkStat, Population Projections, 2030-2100
- Graph 2: TurkStat, Address Based Population Registration System, 2024

Page 5: Demography

- Graph 1: TurkStat, Life Tables, 2021-2023
- Graph 2: TurkStat, Divorce Statistics, 2024
- Graph 3: TurkStat, Marriage Statistics, 2012-2024
-

Page 7: Births

- Graph 1-2: TurkStat, Birth Statistics, 2001-2024
- Graph 3: Ministry of Health, Health Statistics, 2023
Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies (HUIPS),
Türkiye Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

Page 8: Nutrition

- Graph 1-2: TurkStat, Türkiye Health Survey, 2014-2022
- Graph 3: Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies (HUIPS),
Türkiye Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

Page 9: Health

- Graph 1: Ministry of Health, Health Statistics, 2023
- Graph 2: TurkStat, Türkiye Health Survey, 2022

Page 10: Health

- Graph 1-3: TurkStat, Child Health and Deprivation, 2024

Page 11: Health

- Graph 1: TurkStat, Death and Causes of Death Statistics, 2024
TurkStat, Road Traffic Accident Statistics, 2024
- Graph 2: TurkStat, Household Consumption Expenditures, 2024
- Graph 3: TurkStat, Death and Causes of Death Statistics, 2009-2024

Page 13: Functional difficulties

Graph 1-2: TurkStat, Türkiye Health Survey, 2022

Page 15: Child development

Hacettepe University Institute of Population Studies, Türkiye Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

Page 16: Education

Graph 1-4: Ministry of National Education, National Education Statistics, Formal Education, 2023/'24 (enrollment rate)

Grafik 2-4 TurkStat, National Education Statistics Database, 2023/'24 (completion rate)

Page 17: Education

Ministry of National Education, National Education Statistics, Formal Education, 2023/'24

Page 18: Education

TurkStat, Türkiye Child Survey, 2022

Page 20-22: Child and information and communication technology

TurkStat, Survey on Information and Communication Technology Usage by Children, 2024

Page 24: Working children

Graph 1-2: TurkStat, Working Child Statistics, Quarter IV: October-December, 2019

Page 25: Working children

Graph 1: TurkStat, Working Child Statistics, Quarter IV: October-December, 2019

Graph 2: TurkStat, Household Labour Force Survey, 2021-2024

Page 27: Poverty

Graph 1: TurkStat, Income and Living Condition Survey, 2014-2024

Graph 2: TurkStat, Income and Living Condition Survey, 2024

Page 28-29: Poverty

Graph 3-4: TurkStat, Child Health and Deprivation, 2024

Page 31: Protection and justice for children

Graph 1-2: TurkStat, Juvenile Statistics Received into Security Unit, 2023

Graph 3: TurkStat, Prison Statistics, 2019-2023

Page 32: Protection and justice for children

Graph 1: Ministry of Family and Social Services (MFSS), Directorate General of Child Services, 2020-2024

Graph 2: TurkStat, Address Based Population Registration System, 2024

Page 33-34: Protection and justice for children

TurkStat, Türkiye Child Survey, 2022

Page 36-39: Child and family

TurkStat, Türkiye Child Survey, 2022

Page 41-42: Child Rights

TurkStat, Türkiye Child Survey, 2022

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