

RESEARCH DOSSIER

Smaller households, fewer births: Türkiye's demographic shift

Fertility and household size reveal changes that total population alone cannot explain.

1,42 | children per woman

What the data shows

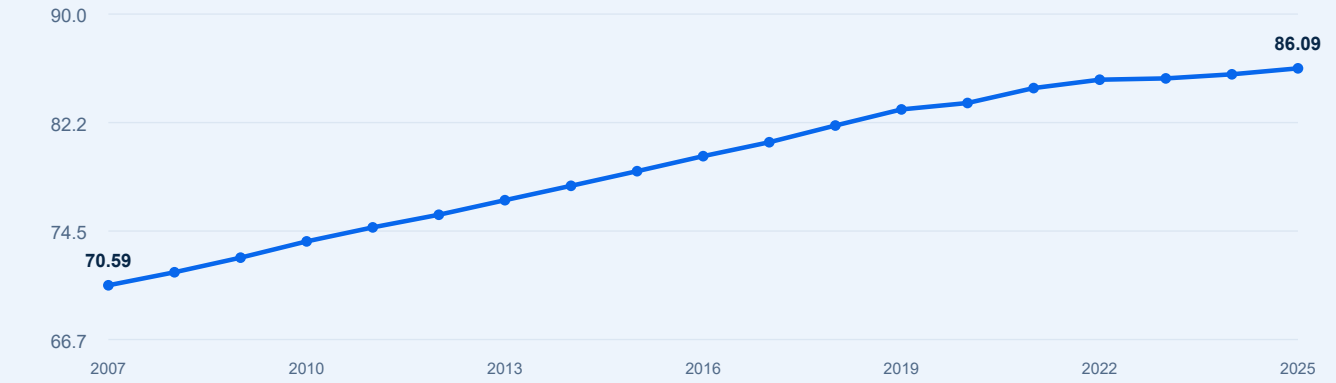
- 01 A changing structure
- 02 Fertility in decline
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- 04 Implications for planning
- 05 Children's share falls while total population grows
- 06 One-person households behind the average
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01 A changing structure

Türkiye's population reached 86.1 million in 2025. Growth in the total does not imply an unchanged household structure or fertility pattern.

Figure 1 / Türkiye's population

Million people



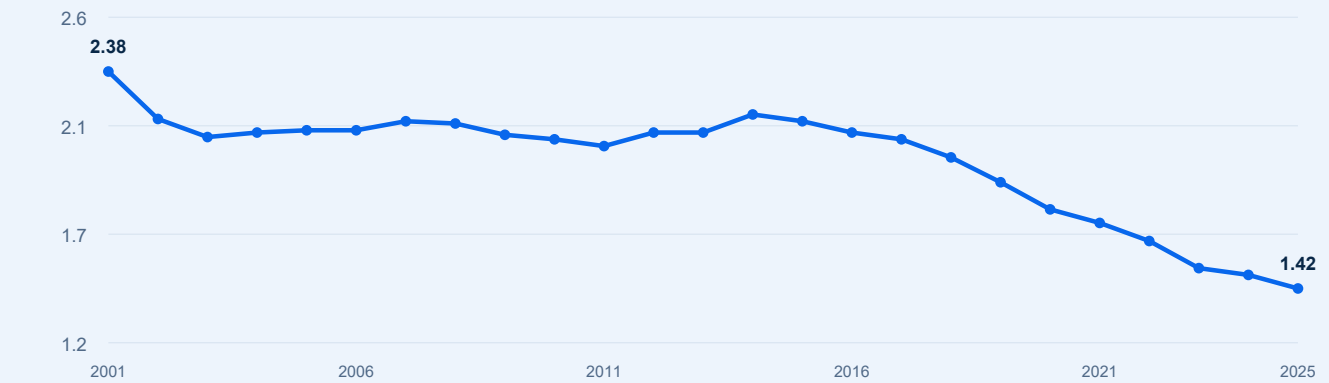
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02 Fertility in decline

The total fertility rate fell from 1.89 in 2019 to 1.42 in 2025, a decline of about 24.9%. This is a rate, not the number of births.

Figure 2 / Total fertility rate

Children per woman



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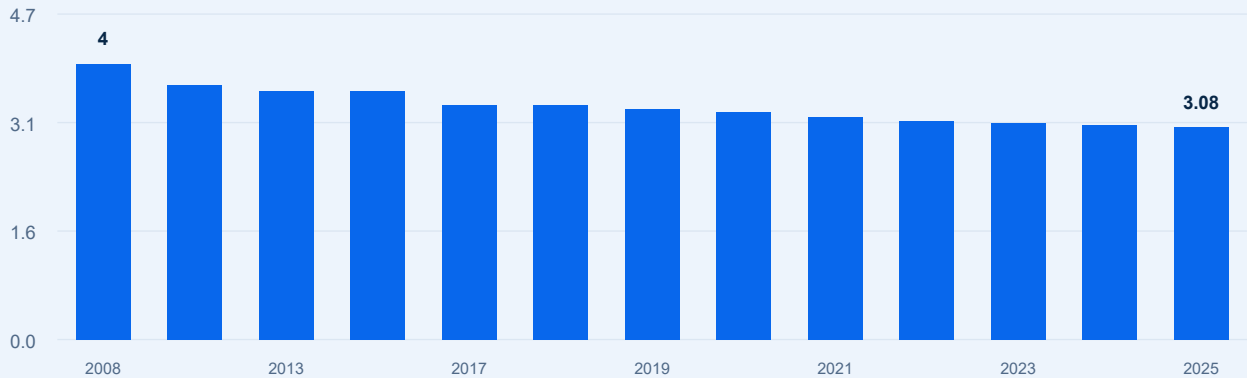
2001–2024: Women in Statistics 2025 historical table; 2025: Birth Statistics 2025.

03 Smaller households

Average household size fell from 4 in 2008 to 3.08 in 2025, a 23% decline between the endpoints. The change cannot be attributed to fertility alone.

Figure 3 / Average household size

People per household



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Selected verified years; missing years are not estimated. Precision differs between older releases.

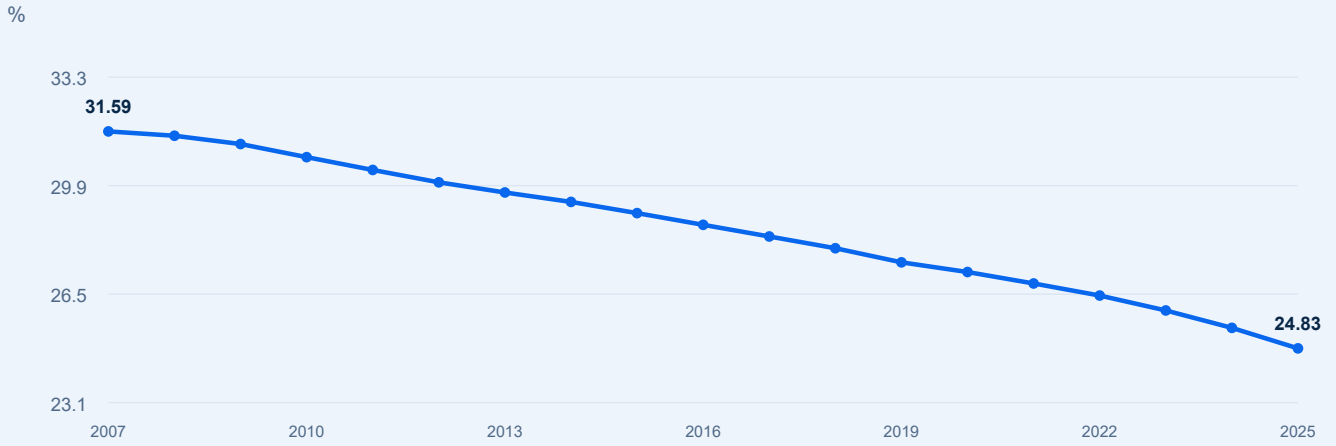
04 Implications for planning

Population totals should be considered alongside household numbers and age structure. Local decisions require additional age, income, migration and regional data.

05 Children's share falls while total population grows

Children aged 0–17 declined from 22.30 million in 2007 to 21.38 million in 2025, while total population increased. Their calculated share fell from about 31.6% to 24.8%, a 6.8-point decline. Planning should track age-specific populations.

Figure 4 / Children's population share

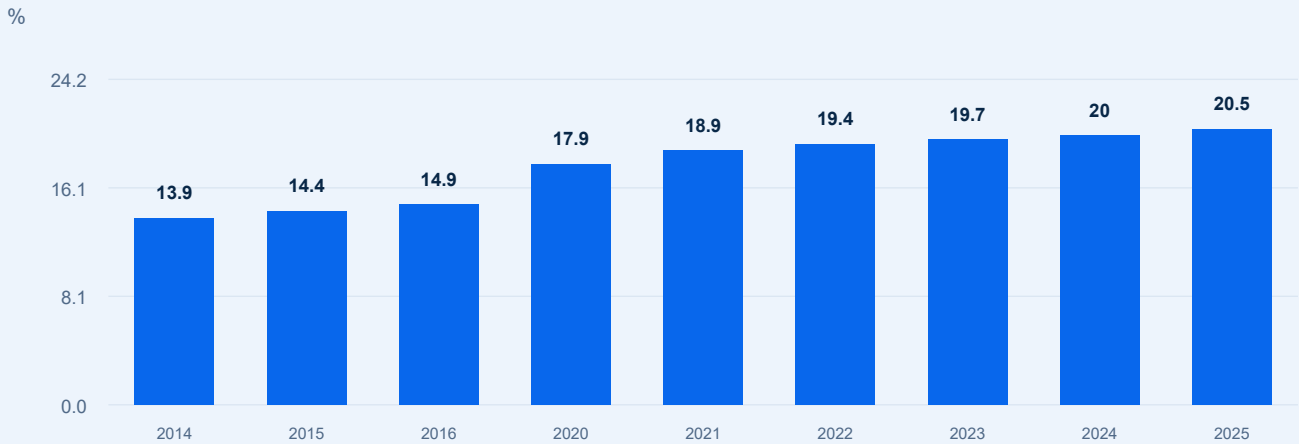


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06 One-person households behind the average

The one-person household share rose from 13.9% in 2014 to 20.5% in 2025: 6.6 points, or about 47.5% relatively. Selected intermediate observations show the shift. Living alone does not measure loneliness.

Figure 5 / One-person households



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Selected years; share of all households.

07 Method and calculations

Calculations use the published values shown in the data notes. A relative change divides the difference by the initial value; a percentage-point gap subtracts two rates. No adjustment for age, geography or other group characteristics has been applied. Different periods and denominators must be considered before making comparisons.

$(1.42 / 1.89 - 1) \times 100 = -24.9\%$ (2019–2025); $(3.08 / 4 - 1) \times 100 = -23\%$ (2008–2025).

08 The next research step

Extend the study with household types, age groups and regional household counts for a common period. Migration and income can then help compare areas with similar populations but different household structures. These aggregate series do not identify the causes of individual fertility decisions.

09 Live births

The verified archive contains 24 observations for 2001–2024. It starts at 1,323.34 and ends at 937.56 Thousand births, an absolute difference of -385.78 Thousand births. Differences in percentage-valued indicators are percentage points, not percentage growth.

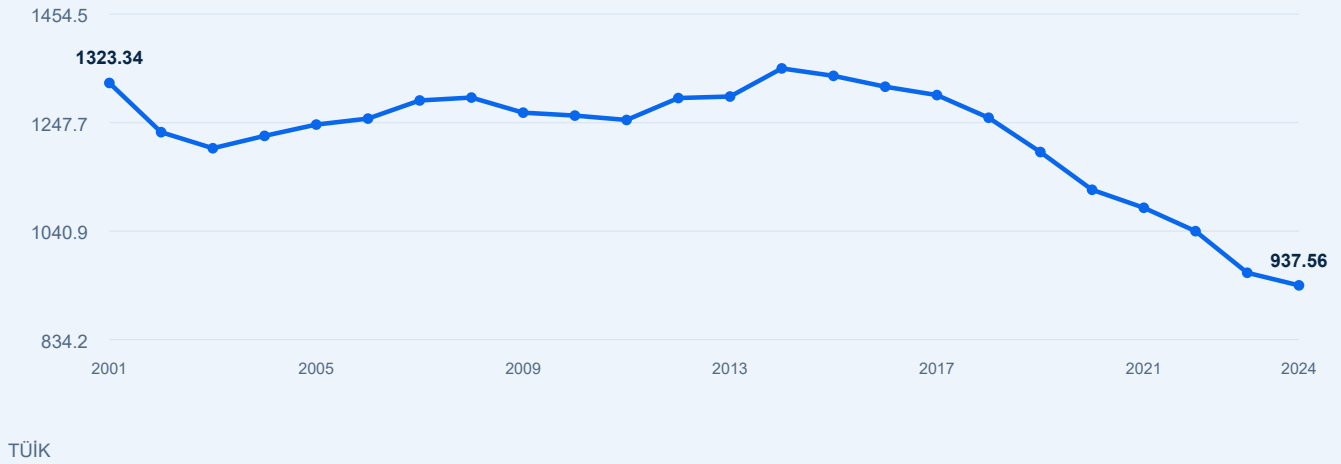
The observed minimum is 937.56 in 2024; the maximum is 1,351.09 in 2014. These are extremes within this archive, not all-time records. Intermediate years reveal whether the path was steady or uneven. The largest absolute year-to-year change is -93.79 in 2002. This subtraction describes movement, not its cause.

Every calendar year in the interval is included. Registry snapshot dated 31 March 2025, covering 2001–2024. Excludes later revisions. Read the unit, population coverage and vintage together.

Co-movement with another indicator does not establish causality. All observations are available in the CSV download; the report links to the original sources.

Figure 6 / Live births

Thousand births



Registry snapshot dated 31 March 2025, covering 2001–2024. Excludes later revisions.

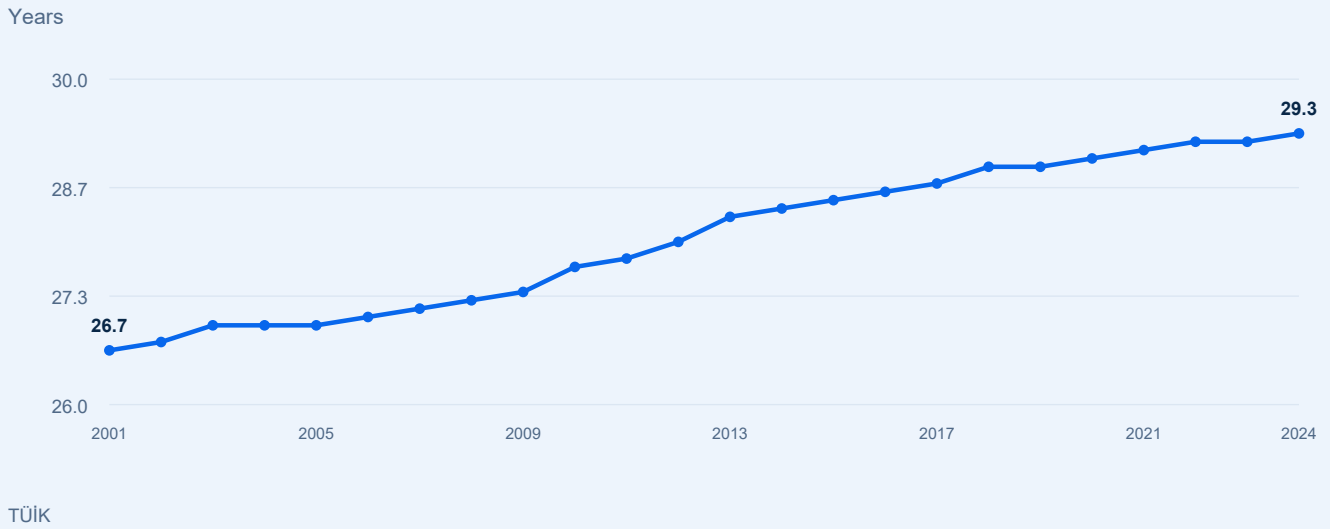
10 Mean age of mothers at birth

The verified archive contains 24 observations for 2001–2024. It starts at 26.7 and ends at 29.3 Years, an absolute difference of 2.6 Years. Differences in percentage-valued indicators are percentage points, not percentage growth.

The observed minimum is 26.7 in 2001; the maximum is 29.3 in 2024. These are extremes within this archive, not all-time records. Intermediate years reveal whether the path was steady or uneven. The largest absolute year-to-year change is 0.3 in 2013. This subtraction describes movement, not its cause.

Every calendar year in the interval is included. All births, not age at first birth. Registry snapshot: 31 March 2025. Read the unit, population coverage and vintage together. Co-movement with another indicator does not establish causality. All observations are available in the CSV download; the report links to the original sources.

Figure 7 / Mean age of mothers at birth



All births, not age at first birth. Registry snapshot: 31 March 2025.

11 Child population

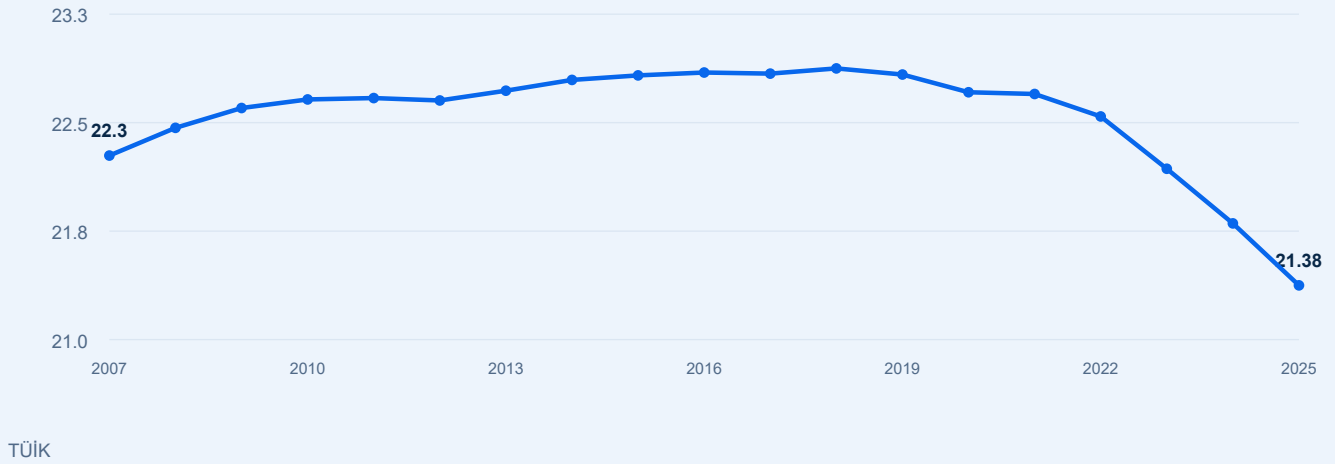
The verified archive contains 19 observations for 2007–2025. It starts at 22.3 and ends at 21.38 Million people, an absolute difference of -0.92 Million people. Differences in percentage-valued indicators are percentage points, not percentage growth.

The observed minimum is 21.38 in 2025; the maximum is 22.92 in 2018. These are extremes within this archive, not all-time records. Intermediate years reveal whether the path was steady or uneven. The largest absolute year-to-year change is -0.44 in 2025. This subtraction describes movement, not its cause.

Every calendar year in the interval is included. Ages 0–17. Observed registration data, not projections. Read the unit, population coverage and vintage together. Co-movement with another indicator does not establish causality. All observations are available in the CSV download; the report links to the original sources.

Figure 8 / Child population

Million people



Ages 0–17. Observed registration data, not projections.

12 Annual population increase

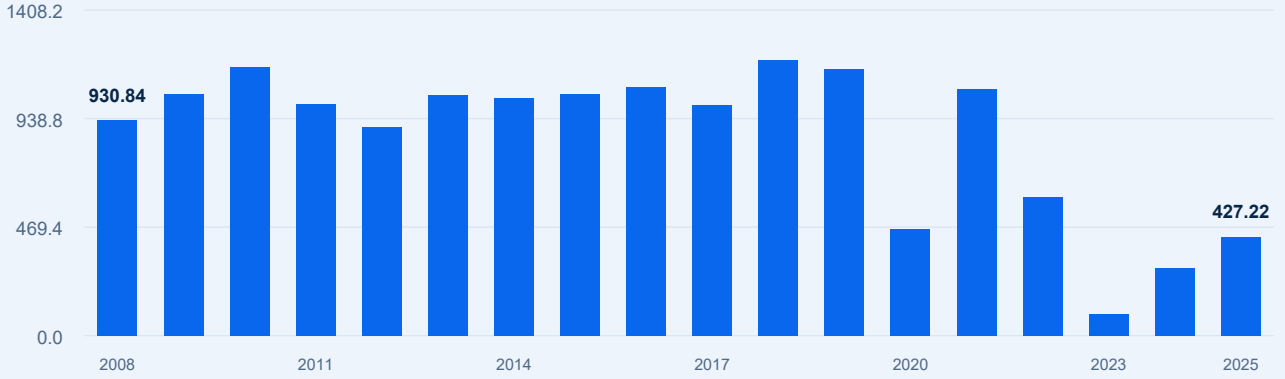
The verified archive contains 18 observations for 2008–2025. It starts at 930.84 and ends at 427.22 Thousand people, an absolute difference of -503.62 Thousand people. Differences in percentage-valued indicators are percentage points, not percentage growth.

The observed minimum is 92.82 in 2023; the maximum is 1,193.36 in 2018. These are extremes within this archive, not all-time records. Intermediate years reveal whether the path was steady or uneven. The largest absolute year-to-year change is -691.75 in 2020. This subtraction describes movement, not its cause.

Every calendar year in the interval is included. Read the unit, population coverage and vintage together. Co-movement with another indicator does not establish causality. All observations are available in the CSV download; the report links to the original sources.

Figure 9 / Annual population increase

Thousand people



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Source and coverage

This research covers the stated period and does not replace subsequent releases. Sources checked: 7 September 2026.

Total fertility rate

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Average household size

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Türkiye's population

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Children's population share

MasVeri: $\text{population}[0-17] / \text{population}[\text{all}] \times 100$

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One-person households

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TÜİK / 6 / veriportali.tuik.gov.tr

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Live births

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Mean age of mothers at birth

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Child population

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CSV / [MasVeri](#)

Annual population increase

MasVeri: $\text{population}[t] - \text{population}[t-1]$

TÜİK / 1 / veriportali.tuik.gov.tr

CSV / [MasVeri](#)

Executive summary

1,42 | children per woman

01 Türkiye's population reached 86.1 million in 2025. Growth in the total does not imply an unchanged household structure or fertility pattern.

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