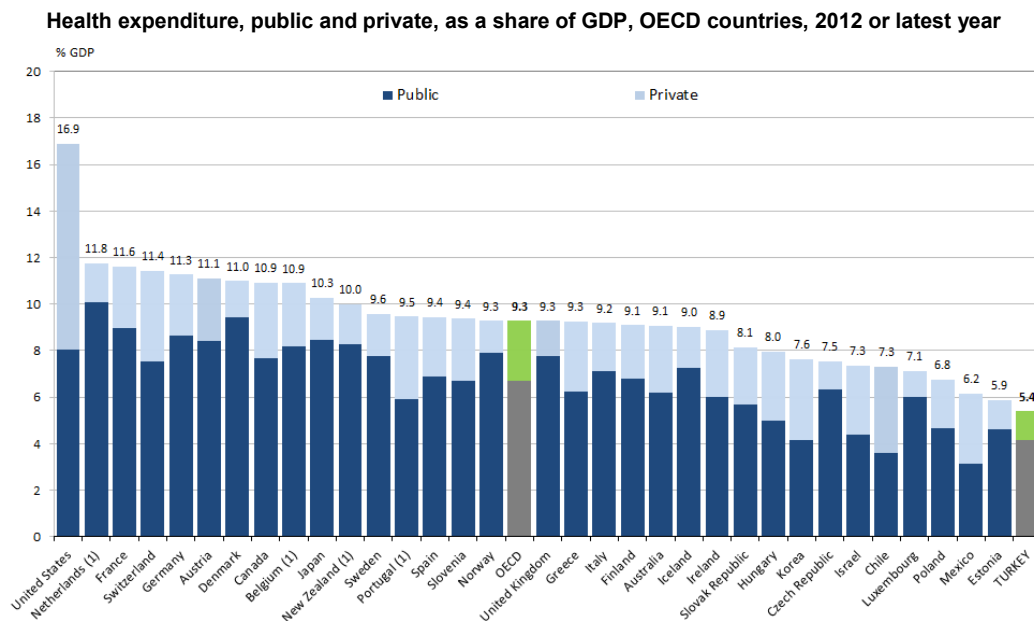


OECD Health Statistics 2014

How does Turkey compare?

Total health spending accounted for 5.4% of GDP in **Turkey** in 2012, the lowest share among OECD countries and well below the OECD average of 9.3%.

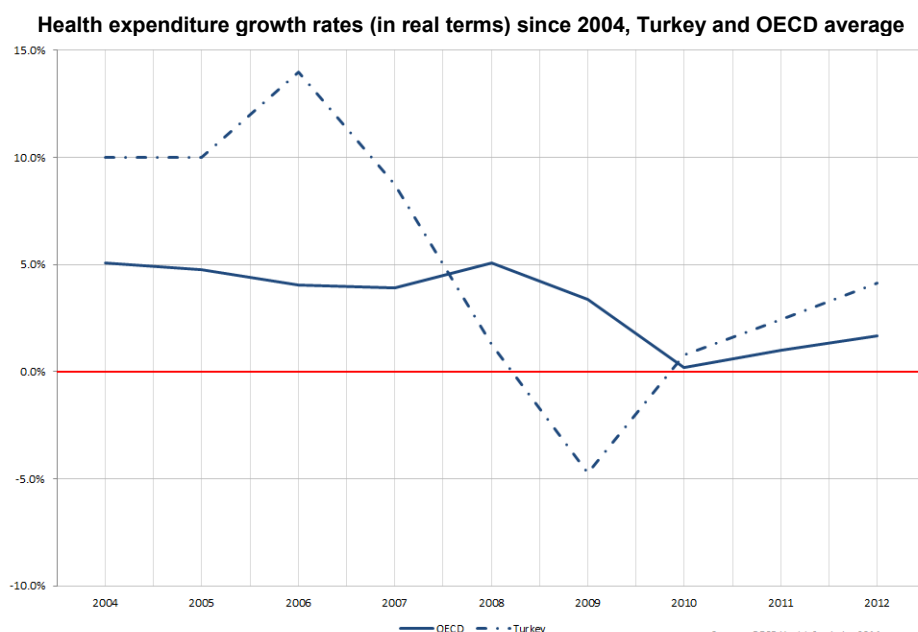
In **Turkey**, 77% of health spending was funded by public sources in 2012, a substantial increase from 63% in 2000, linked to expansions in coverage. This public share is now slightly above the average of 72% across OECD countries.



1. Total expenditure excluding capital expenditure.

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014.

Following strong growth up to 2007, health spending growth in **Turkey** in real terms (adjusted for inflation) slowed down considerably in 2008 and was negative in 2009, but has gone back up since then, with a growth rate of more than 4% in 2012.

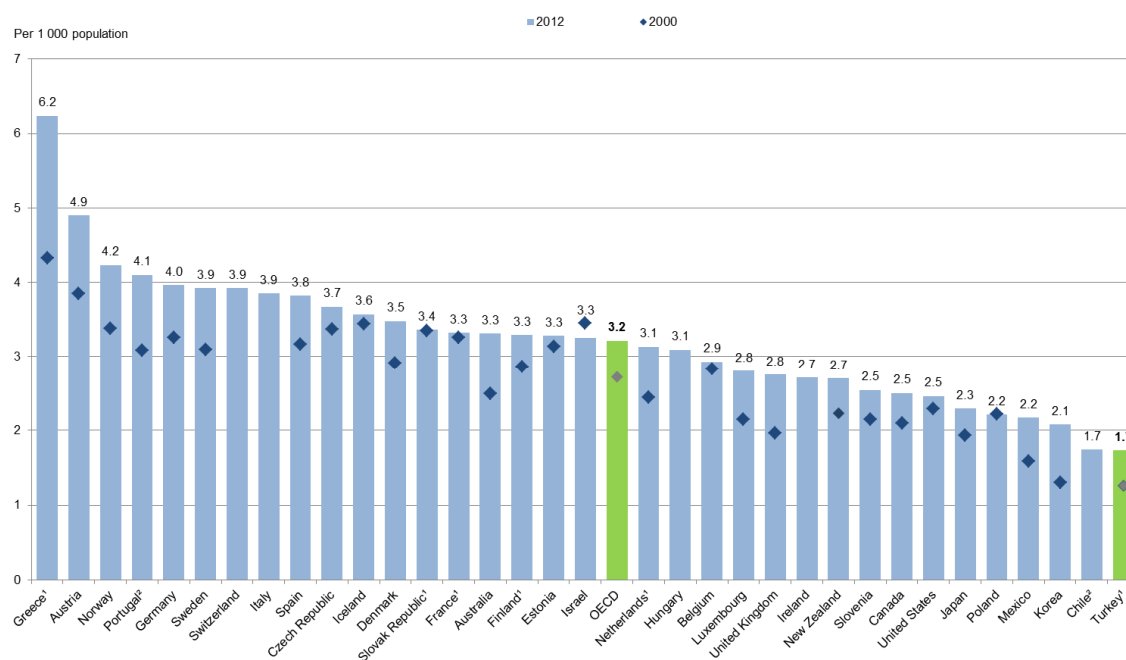


Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

The number of doctors and nurses in Turkey remains low by OECD standards

OECD Health Statistics 2014 also shows that the supply of health workers in **Turkey** has increased over the past decade, but remains low by OECD Standards. The number of doctors per capita in **Turkey** has risen considerably since 2000, going up from 1.0 doctor per 1000 population in 2000 to 1.8 in 2012, but this is still the lowest rate among OECD countries and well below the OECD average of 3.2.

Doctors per 1 000 population, OECD countries, 2000 and 2012 (or latest years)



1. Data include not only doctors providing direct care to patients, but also those working in the health sector as managers, educators, researchers, etc. (adding another 5-10% of doctors).
2. Data refer to all doctors licensed to practice (resulting in a large over-estimation of the number of practising doctors in Portugal).

Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014.

The number of nurses in **Turkey** has also increased, more modestly, going up from 1.3 nurses per 1000 population in 2000 to 1.7 in 2012. This is also the lowest number per capita across OECD countries and well below the OECD average of 8.8.

Health status and risk factors

In 2012, life expectancy at birth in **Turkey** was 74.6 years, 5.5 years less than the OECD average of 80.2 years, but the gap is narrowing. The life expectancy in **Turkey** increased by 3.5 years between 2000 and 2012, half-a-year more rapidly than the average across OECD countries.

Turkey has achieved significant progress in reducing tobacco consumption over the past decade, with the proportion of daily smokers among adults going down from 32% in 2003 to 24% in 2012. Still, smoking rates among adults in **Turkey** remain higher than the OECD average of 20.7%. The lowest rates among OECD countries are in Sweden, Iceland, Australia and the United States, where less than 15% of adults report smoking daily.

As in nearly all other OECD countries, obesity rates in **Turkey** have increased over time. In 2011, more than one-in-five adults (22%) in **Turkey** was defined as being obese (based on actual measures of their height and weight). This rate remains lower than that in the United States (35% in 2012) and Mexico (32% also in 2012), but the growing prevalence of obesity foreshadows increases in the occurrence of health problems (such as diabetes and cardiovascular diseases), and higher health care costs in the future.

Key facts for Turkey from OECD Health Statistics 2014

	Turkey		OECD average		Rank among OECD countries*
	2012	2000	2012	2000	
Health status					
Life expectancy at birth (years)	74.6	71.1	80.2	77.1	33 out of 34
Life expectancy at birth, men (years)	72.0	69.0	77.5	74.0	31 out of 34
Life expectancy at birth, women (years)	77.2	73.1	82.8	80.2	34 out of 34
Life expectancy at 65, men (years)	14.1	13.4	17.7	15.6	34 out of 34
Life expectancy at 65, women (years)	16.1	15.1	20.9	19.1	34 out of 34
Mortality from cardiovascular diseases (age-standardised rates per 100 000 pop.)	364.4	(2011) ..	296.4	428.5	6 out of 34
Mortality from cancer (age-standardised rates per 100 000 pop.)	159.3	(2011) ..	213.1	242.5	33 out of 34
Risk factors to health (behavioural)					
Tobacco consumption among adults (% daily smokers)	23.8	32.1 (2003)	20.7	26.0	8 out of 34
Alcohol consumption among adults (liters per capita)	1.6	1.5	9.0	9.5	34 out of 34
Obesity rates among adults, self-reported (%)	17.2	12.0 (2003)	15.4	11.9	10 out of 29
Obesity rates among adults, measured (%)	22.3	(2011) ..	22.7	18.7	11 out of 16
Health expenditure					
Health expenditure as a % GDP	5.4	4.9	9.3	7.7	34 out of 34
Health expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP)	984	433	3484	1888	34 out of 34
Pharmaceutical expenditure per capita (US\$ PPP)	498	300	..
Pharmaceutical expenditure (% health expenditure)	15.9	17.9	..
Public expenditure on health (% health expenditure)	76.8	62.9	72.3	71.4	14 out of 34
Out-of-pocket payments for health care (% health expenditure)	15.4	27.6	19.0	20.5	21 out of 34
Health care resources					
Number of doctors (per 1000 population)	1.7	1.3	3.2	2.7	34 out of 34
Number of nurses (per 1000 population)	1.8	1.0	8.8	7.5	34 out of 34
Hospital beds (per 1000 population)	2.7	2.0	4.8	5.6	31 out of 34

*Note: Countries are ranked in descending order of values.

More information on **OECD Health Statistics 2014** is available at www.oecd.org/health/healthdata. For more information on OECD's work on **Turkey**, please visit www.oecd.org/turkey.