Women are underrepresented in public employment and politics

At 12.9% in 2013, public sector employment as a percentage of total employment is below the OECD average of 21.3% and has decreased slightly (1 percentage point) between 2009 and 2013. In addition, reaching 10% in 2015 there are very few women parliamentarians in Turkey compared to an OECD average of 27.8%. Furthermore, only 4% of the cabinet consists of women compared to 29.3% female ministers on average among OECD countries.

Turkey formally requires Regulatory Impact Assessment (RIA), but it is not fully utilised in practice

The principle of using RIA is embedded in the Turkish rules for legislative drafting. Indeed, each regulatory proposal above the level of TRY 10 million must be supported by a RIA, analysing business impacts and cost. Additionally, Turkey disposes of a Centre of Government body responsible for RIA quality control. However, the practice of undertaking RIA is not yet fully embedded within the Turkish administration, as these impacts are not always analysed, RIAs are not published and not sent to the Parliament with the proposals for which they are compiled.

The Turkish judicial system is amongst the best performers in terms of timeliness, however citizens’ satisfaction with its quality is relatively low

Citizens in Turkey benefit from responsive judicial systems. The average disposition time of judicial proceedings in Turkey is around 130 days, which is amongst the best across OECD countries. This short delay in the treatment of cases is partly due to the well-developed ICT system that serves all courts. Indeed, Turkey disposes of one of the world’s most advanced systems of electronic support for judicial bodies that has received numerous international awards. Nonetheless, the satisfaction of Turkish citizens (48%) with the judicial system is below the OECD average (54%).
### Government Inputs: Financial and Human Resources

#### Public Finance & Economics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Turkey</th>
<th>Average of OECD countries</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government revenues</strong> (2013) % of GDP</td>
<td>37.7%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Government expenditures</strong> (2013) % of GDP</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Public investment</strong> (2013) % of total govt. expenditures</td>
<td>7.8%</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Government gross debt</strong> * (2013) % of GDP</td>
<td>39.8%</td>
<td>109.3%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>

* Source: OECD National Accounts
* SNA definition, see Notes

#### Fiscal balance * (2013) % of GDP

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Fiscal balance</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Turkey</td>
<td>-4.2%</td>
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#### Public Employment & Compensation

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<tr>
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<td>n.a.</td>
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<td><strong>Share of women ministers (2015)</strong></td>
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* Source: International Labour Organization (database)
* Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union (database)

#### How to read the figures:
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- **Average of OECD countries in green**
- **Range of OECD country values in grey**
- **n.a.** refers to data not available
- Values have been rounded.

---

**Public Finance and Economics**

- **Government revenues (2013)**: 37.7% of GDP for Turkey.
- **Government expenditures (2013)**: 41.9% of GDP for Turkey.
- **Public investment (2013)**: 7.8% of total govt. expenditures for Turkey.
- **Government gross debt** * (2013): 39.8% of GDP for Turkey.

**Fiscal balance** * (2013): -4.2% of GDP for Turkey.

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**Public Employment and Compensation**

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**Core Government Results and Service Delivery**

**Satisfaction and confidence across public services (2014)**

- Health care: 71%
- National government: 56%
- Education system: 53%
- Judicial system: 48%

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**Access to healthcare (2012)**

- Out of pocket expenditure as a % of final household consumption

  - Turkey: 1.2%
  - Average: 2.8%

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**Equity in learning outcomes (2012)**

- PISA mathematics score variance by socio economic background

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  - Average: 14.8%

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**Changes in household disposable income, by income group (2007-2011)**

- Turkey:
  - Bottom 10%: -1.6%
  - Top 10%: 1.3%

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- Turkey: 0.37

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**Notes**

- Fiscal balance as reported in the System of National Accounts (SNA) framework, also referred to as net lending (+) or net borrowing (-) of government, is calculated as total government revenues minus total government expenditures.
- Structural fiscal balance, or underlying balance, represents the fiscal balance adjusted for the state of the economic cycle (as measured by the output gap which resulted as the difference between actual and potential GDP) and one-off fiscal operations.
- Government gross debt is reported according to the SNA definition, which differs from the definition applied under the Maastricht Treaty. It is defined as all liabilities that require payment or payments of interest or principal by the debtor to the creditor at a date or dates in the future. All debt instruments are liabilities, but some liabilities such as shares, equity and financial derivatives are not debt.
- Our Data Index for Turkey not available because the country does not have a Central/federal centralized Open Government Data Portal.

**Government at a Glance 2015**

With a focus on public administration, OECD Government at a Glance 2015 provides readers with a dashboard of key indicators assembled with the goal of contributing to the analysis and international comparison of public sector performance across OECD countries. Indicators on public finances and employment are provided alongside composite indexes summarising aspects of public management policies, and indicators on services to citizens in health care, education, and justice. Government at a Glance 2015 also includes indicators on key governance and public management issues, such as regulatory management, budgeting practices and procedures, public sector integrity, public procurement and core government results in terms of trust in institutions, income redistribution and efficiency and cost-effectiveness of governments.

The Excel spreadsheets used to create the tables and figures in Government at a Glance 2015 are available via the StatLinks provided throughout the publication:  
http://dx.doi.org/10.1787/gov_glance-2015-en

For more information on the data (including full methodology and figure notes) and to consult all other Country Fact Sheets: www.oecd.org/gov/govataglance.htm