

Türkiye

Health at a Glance provides the latest comparable data and trends on population health and health system performance. This Country Note shows how Türkiye compares to other OECD countries across indicators in the report.

How does Türkiye perform overall?

This section shows key indicators, and also how often Türkiye is above the OECD average on relevant indicators (where data are available for Türkiye).

Health status



Key indicators:

Life expectancy was 78.6 years, 1.7 years below the OECD average. Preventable mortality was 126 per 100,000 (lower than the OECD average of 158); with treatable mortality at 107 per 100,000 (higher than the OECD average of 79). 8.4% of people rated their health as bad or very bad (OECD average 7.9%). Diabetes prevalence was higher than the OECD average.

Türkiye performs better than the OECD average on 31% of indicators

(Based on 16 indicators, data missing for 3 indicators)

Risk factors



Key indicators:

Smoking prevalence, at 28.0%, was higher than the OECD average of 16.0%. Alcohol consumption was lower than the OECD average; at 1.4 litres per capita versus 8.6. Obesity prevalence was 28.8%, higher than the OECD average of 25.7%. There were 49.9 deaths from air pollution per 100,000 population (OECD average 28.9).

Türkiye performs better than the OECD average on 33% of indicators

(Based on 12 indicators, data missing for 1 indicator)

Quality of care



Key indicators:

Acute care: 30-day mortality after stroke was 7.6% (OECD average 7.8%), and 6.0% after AMI (OECD average 6.8%). Primary care: There were 827 avoidable admissions per 100,000 population, more than the OECD average of 463. Safe prescribing: Türkiye prescribed less antibiotics than on average in the OECD. Preventive care: 21% of women were screened for breast cancer, less than the OECD average of 55%.

Türkiye performs better than the OECD average on 62% of indicators

(Based on 13 indicators, data missing for 20 indicators)

Access to care



Key indicators:

Almost all of the population is covered for a core set of services. 53% of people were satisfied with the availability of quality healthcare (OECD average 67%). Financial coverage, with 79% of spending covered by mandatory prepayment, was similar to the OECD average of 76%. Out-of-pocket spending, at 16% of health expenditure, was lower than the OECD average of 18%. 2.4% of the population reported unmet needs (OECD average 2.3%).

Türkiye performs better than the OECD average on 70% of indicators

(Based on 10 indicators, data missing for 8 indicators)

Health system resources



Key indicators:

Türkiye spends \$1827 per capita on health, less than the OECD average of \$4986 (USD PPP). This is equal to 4.3% of GDP, compared to 9.2% on average in the OECD. There are 2.2 practising doctors per 1,000 population (OECD average 3.7); and 2.8 practising nurses (OECD average 9.2). Türkiye has 3.0 hospital beds per 1,000 population, less than the OECD average of 4.3.

Türkiye is above the OECD average on 22% of indicators

(Based on 23 indicators, data missing for 9 indicators)

Note: Overall comparisons of health status, risk factors, access, quality and resources are unweighted and therefore not measures of performance; OECD averages for quality of care are based on Chapter 1 (and differ slightly from averages in Chapter 6 due to differences in country coverage)

On which indicators does Türkiye perform well or badly?

The graphs below show selected indicators from *Health at a Glance 2023* where the performance of Türkiye deviates markedly from the OECD on average. For more details on the data presented, please refer to the full report, using the graph references provided (e.g. g5.1).

Türkiye: ● Better ● Worse ● Higher ● Lower ● OECD average ● Other OECD countries

