



### 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.



Chapter 3: Public employment and compensation

[Public sector employment as a percentage of total employment](#)  
[Share of women parliamentarians and legislated gender quotas](#)  
[Share of women ministers](#)

### 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.



Chapter 8: Regulatory governance

[RIA – Formal requirements, practice and assessment of costs and benefits](#)

### 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%).



Chapter 12: Serving Citizens

[Disposition time in days for first instance civil and commercial litigious cases](#)  
[Citizens' confidence with the judicial system](#)

## How to read the figures:



Turkey

Country value in **blue**  
(not represented if not available)



Average of OECD countries  
in **green**



Range of OECD country  
values in **grey**

Values have been rounded.  
**n.a.** refers to  
data not available

# GOVERNMENT INPUTS: FINANCIAL AND HUMAN RESOURCES

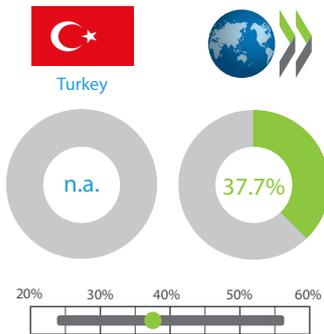
Public Finance & Economics

Public Employment & Compensation

## Public Finance and Economics

### Government revenues (2013)

% of GDP



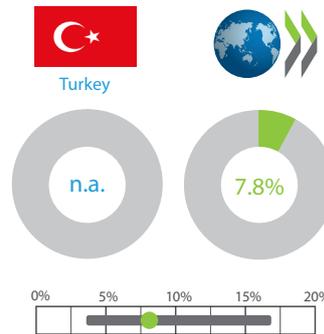
### Government expenditures (2013)

% of GDP



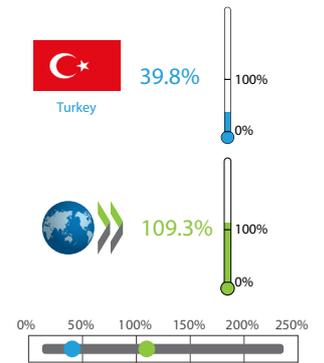
### Public investment (2013)

% of total govt. expenditures



### Government gross debt\* (2013)

% of GDP



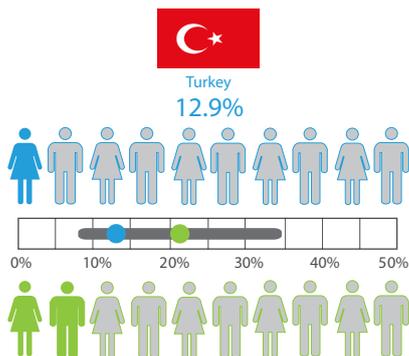
### Fiscal balance\* (2013)

% of GDP

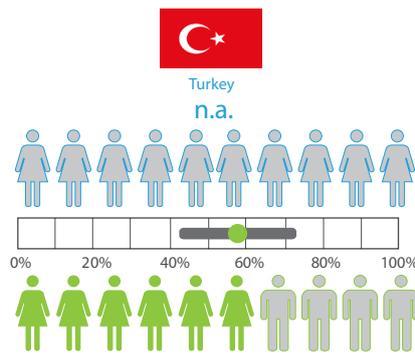


## Public Employment and Compensation

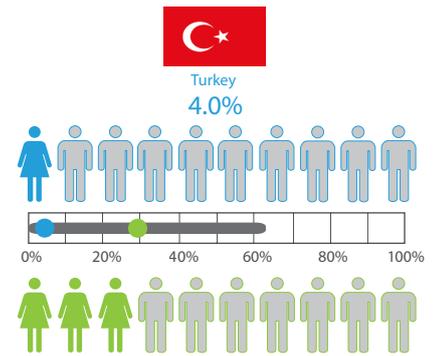
### Public sector employment as % of total employment (2013)



### Public sector employment filled by women (2013)



### Share of women ministers (2015)



# GOVERNMENT PROCESSES

Institutions

Regulatory Governance

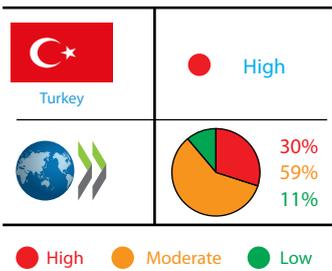
Public Procurement

Public Sector Integrity

Digital Government

## Institutions

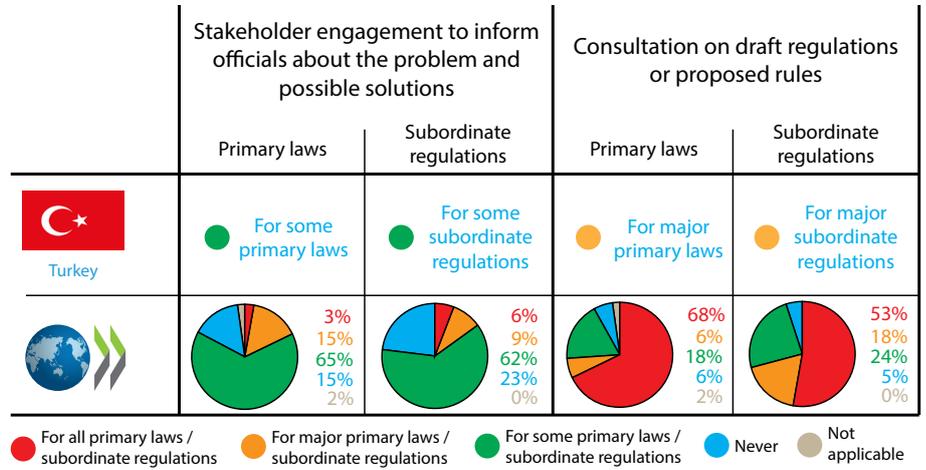
### Level of influence of the Centre of Government over line ministries (2013)



Source: OECD 2013 Survey on Centre of Government

## Regulatory Governance

### Stakeholder engagement and consultation (2014)

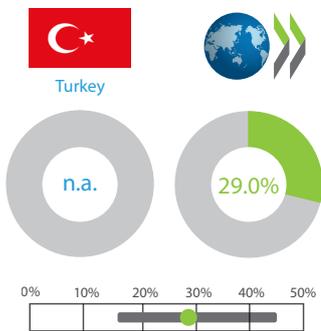


Source: OECD Regulatory Policy Outlook (forthcoming)

## Public Procurement

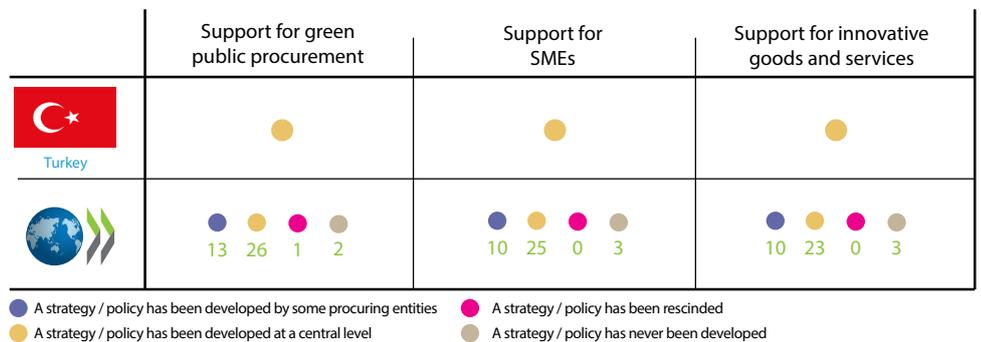
### Procurement expenditure (2013)

% of government expenditures



Source: OECD National Accounts

### Strategic public procurement - Objectives (2014)

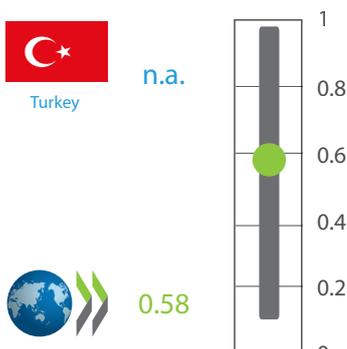


Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Public Procurement

## Digital Gov.

### OURdata Index: Open, Useful, Reusable Government Data (2014) \*

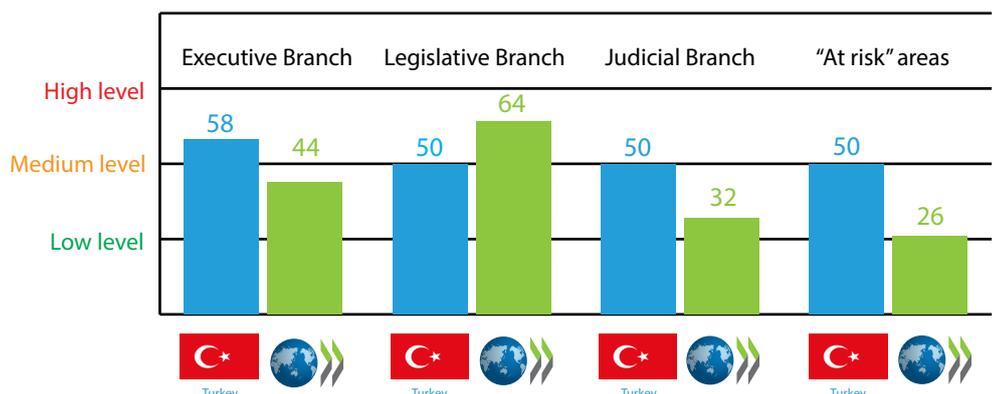
Composite index from 0 lowest to 1 highest



Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Open Government Data. \* See Notes

## Public Sector Integrity

### Level of disclosure of private interests across branches of government (2014)



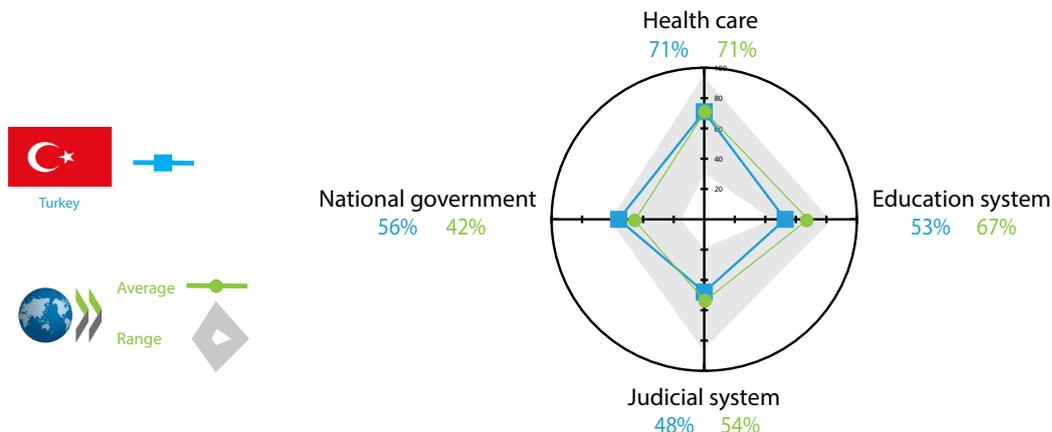
Source: 2014 OECD Survey on Managing Conflict of Interest in the Executive Branch and Whistleblower Protection

# GOVERNMENT OUTPUTS AND OUTCOMES

## Core Government Results and Service Delivery

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

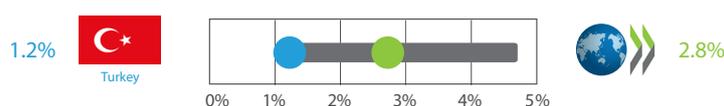
% of citizens expressing confidence/satisfaction



Source: Gallup World Poll

### Access to healthcare (2012)

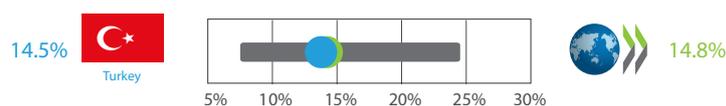
Out of pocket expenditure as a % of final household consumption



Source: OECD Health Statistics 2014

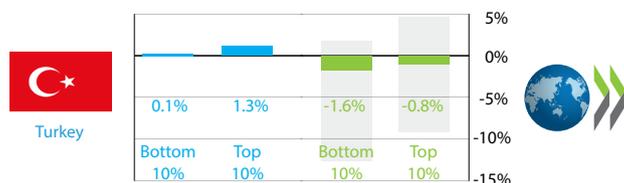
### Equity in learning outcomes (2012)

PISA mathematics score variance by socio economic background



Source: OECD, PISA 2012 results: Excellence through equity, 2013

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



Source: OECD Income Distribution Database

### Limited government powers (2014)



Source: The World Justice Project

#### 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](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/govtaglance.htm](http://www.oecd.org/gov/govtaglance.htm)

