

GENERAL DIRECTORATE OF SERVICES FOR
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES AND THE ELDERLY

DISABILITY AND AGEING

STATISTICAL BULLETIN

2020 MARCH



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RESULTS OF ADDRESS BASED POPULATION REGISTRATION SYSTEM

According to the data provided by the “Address Based Population Registration System, total population of Turkey was 83 million 154 thousand 997 people as of 31 December 2019. While the male population was 41 million 721 thousand 136, the female population was 41 million 433 thousand 861 people. Accordingly, 50.2% of the total population was male and 49.8% was female. Turkey's annual population growth rate was 14.7 per thousand in 2018, it has been 13.9 per thousand in 2019. The median age, which was 32 in 2018 in Turkey, increased to 32.4 in 2019. The median age was 31.7 for males while it was 33.1 for females. The provinces with the highest median age were Sinop with 40.8, Balıkesir with 40.2 and Giresun with 39.9 respectively, the provinces with the lowest median ages were; Şanlıurfa with 20.1, Şırnak with 20.9 and Ağrı with 21.8.

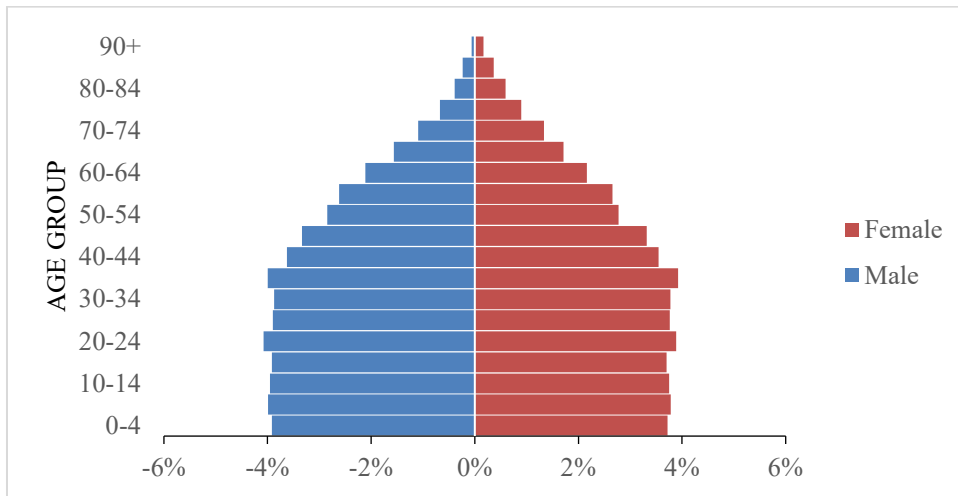


Figure 1.1. Population Pyramide, 2019

In 2019, the proportion of 15-64 working age group became 67.8%; the proportion of children aged 0-14 became 23.1% and the proportion of population aged 65 and over became 9.1 %.

Source: TurkStat, <http://www.tuik.gov.tr/PreHaberBultenleri.do?id=33705>



POPULATION WITH DISABILITIES

1. Turkey Population and Housing Census

In order to obtain comparable statistics on the subject of population and housing, United Nations recommends countries to carry out population and housing censuses each year ending with “0” or a year close to it. Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) carried out the population and housing survey in 2011 in accordance with European Union member countries as a comprehensive sample survey which was based on administrative registers.

"2011 Population and Housing Census" is the last research to estimate the distribution of individuals with disabilities on a provincial basis in Turkey. This research aims to collect information regarding the demographic, social and economic characteristics of the population and build and houses that cannot be obtained at local levels from administrative registers and household surveys. In the census, the reference date was 2nd October 2011. The field application was carried out between 3 October and 31 December 2011. The field study was realized by interviewing about 2.2 million household in selected enumeration areas and conducting a complete enumeration in institutional places. **Information was collected by face to face interviewing method from about 9 million people during the field study. Census results were announced in 31 July 2013.**

Data collection criteria for the profile of persons with disabilities are transformed in Turkey depending on the definition of disability and classification systems changing in the world. Disability-related questions were prepared by the General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly on proposals of "Washington Group" that work within the United Nations and develop disability question sets for censuses and researches. The question set has also been developed in accordance with the International Classification of Functionality, Disability and Health (ICF) developed by the World Health Organization.

Along with the new approach, disability in ‘Population and Housing Census focuses on limitations in functions rather than medical approach (organ loss, dysfunctions). Disability in Census is defined in areas of sight, hearing, speaking, learning/performing four simple



operations, remembering / gathering attention, and difficulty in walking (walking, carrying, holding and climbing stairs). people who stated that they had difficulty or not at least in one of these areas were included in the population with at least one disability within the scope of the research.

Questions asked in the Population and Housing Census:

1. *Do you have any difficulty in seeing? (even if using glasses or contact lenses)*
2. *Do you have any difficulty in hearing? (even if using hearing aid)*
3. *Do you have any difficulty in speaking? (such as speech impairment, lalopathy and stammering.)*
4. *Do you have any difficulty in walking or climbing stairs?*
5. *Do you have any difficulty in holding or lifting?*
6. *Do you have any difficulty in learning-remembering?*

According to the results of the census, the distribution of population with disabilities by age and sex is given in the table below:

Table 2.1. Population with at least one type of disability¹ by age group and sex, 2011

Age Group	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)
All Age Groups	6,9	5,9	7,9
3-9	2,3	2,5	2,1
10-14	2,1	2,4	1,8
15-19	2,3	2,6	2,0
20-24	2,7	3,4	2,0
25-29	2,6	3,0	2,3
30-34	3,2	3,4	3,0
35-39	4,0	4,0	4,1
40-44	5,1	4,7	5,6
45-49	6,9	5,9	7,8
50-54	8,8	7,1	10,7
55-59	12,1	9,2	15,0



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60-64	16,5	12,3	20,4
65-69	23,0	18,3	27,2
70-74	31,9	26,3	36,3
75+	46,5	40,9	50,3

(1) "Population with at least one disability" refers to the population, aged 3 and over, stating that it is very difficult or not possible at all to perform at least one function related to disability.

According to the results of Population and Housing Census, proportion of population (3 years of age and over) having at least one type of disability is %6,9 (4.876.000). This proportion is %5,9 for males and %7,9 for females. Proportion of population with at least one disability tends to increase by the age. The proportion of females who have at least one type of disability is higher than males for the age group 35-39 and above.

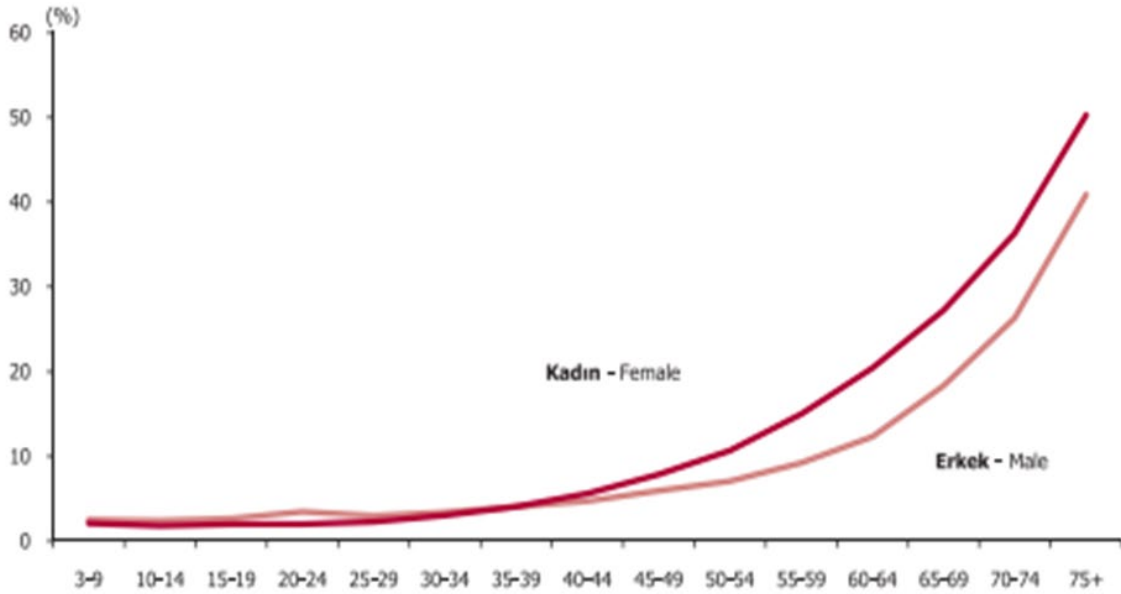


Figure 2.1. Proportion of population with at least one disability by age and sex.



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Table 2.2. Proportion of Population with Disabilities in Total Population by Type of Disability

(1).

Disability	Total (%)	Male (%)	Female (%)	Total	Male	Female
Difficulty in seeing ⁽²⁾	1,4	1,3	1,5	1.039.00	478.000	561.000
Difficulty in hearing ⁽³⁾	1,1	1,1	1,2	836.000	406.000	429.000
Difficulty in speaking ⁽⁴⁾	0,7	0,8	0,6	507.000	278.000	229.000
Difficulty in walking or climbing stairs ⁽⁴⁾	3,3	2,4	4,1	2.313.00	861.000	1.452.000
Difficulty in holding or lifting ⁽⁴⁾	4,1	3,2	5,1	2.923.00	1.136.000	1.787.000
Difficulty in learning-remembering ⁽⁴⁾	2,0	1,6	2,4	1.412.00	565.000	847.000

- (1) When proportion of disabled were calculated, the proportions of persons who declared that they cannot do at all or have a lot of difficulty in the related function were considered.
- (2) Include persons who stated that they had difficulty in seeing or can not see at all despite using assistive equipment
- (3) Include persons who stated that they had difficulty in hearing or can not hear at all despite using assistive tools.
- (4) Include persons aged 3 and over.

When the proportions of population with disabilities are evaluated according to the disability types, the proportion of those who have difficulty in carrying/ holding something and those who have difficulty in walking / climbing stairs are higher compared to other categories.

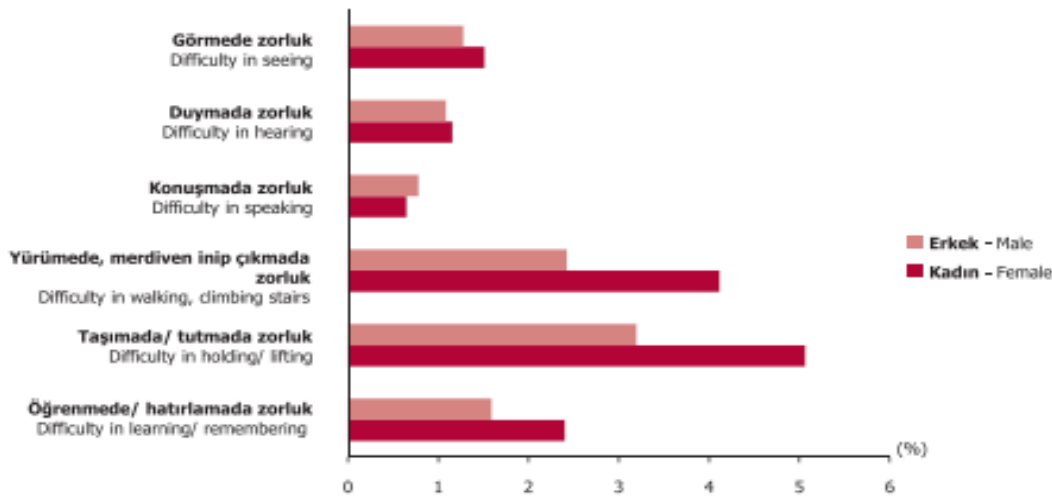


Figure 2.2. Proportion of population with disabilities by type of disability and sex.

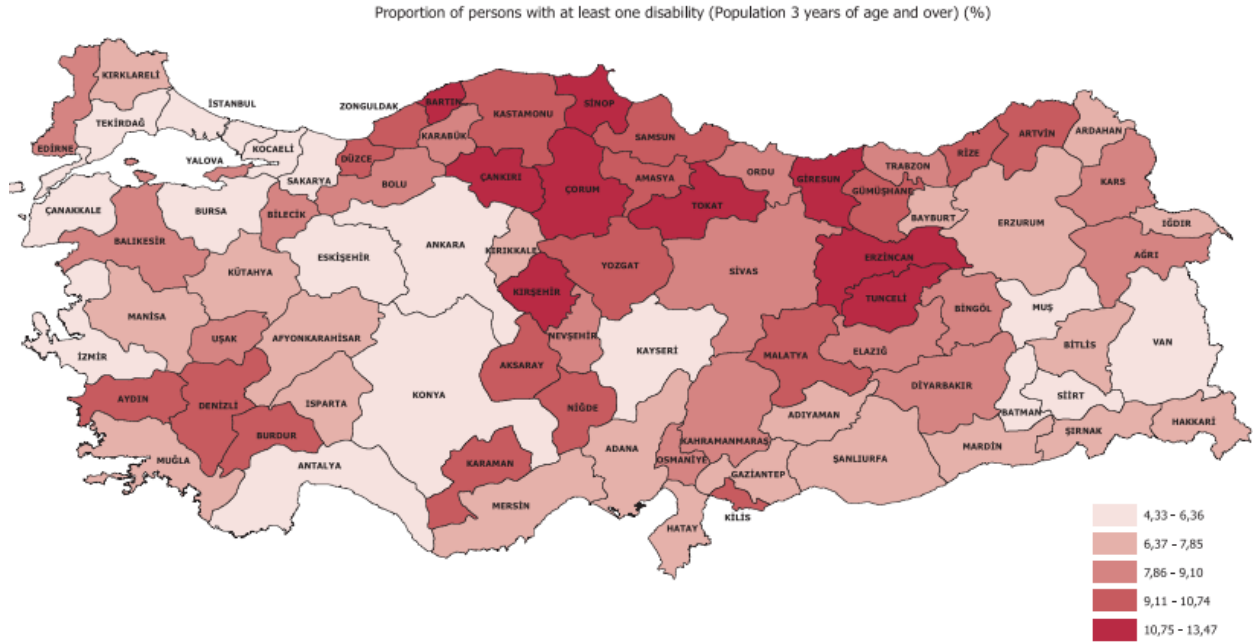


Figure 2.3. Proportion of population with at least one disability (age 3 and above) (%).

2. Turkey Health Survey

‘Turkey Health Survey’ is another research that contains indicators about disability. The Health Survey is carried out by TurkStat since 2008 biennially in accordance with the European Statistical Office (Eurostat) methodology in order to reveal the general health status of the population and to get information about the health indicator, which has an important role within development indicators. Information on various variables such as general health status, chronic diseases, functional competencies in carrying out daily activities, personal care, use of health services, drug use, vaccines and measurements, height and weight values, cigarette and alcohol use of population aged 15 and over can be obtained through these surveys. The survey includes indicators relevant to disability and old age, such as population with vision/ hearing problems, difficulty in climbing stairs or walking, difficulty in learning/remembering, difficulty in performing personal care activities such as dressing, toilet use, bathing.



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Table 2.3. Indicators of disability and old-age

Age 15+ (%)											
	2012				2014				2016		
Age group	Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female		Total	Male	Female
Distribution of population with visual impairments by sex and age group.											
Total	5,5	4,0	6,9		6,9	5,1	8,6		6,9	5,3	8,6
15-44	1,7	1,3	2,1		2,3	1,6	3,0		2,1	1,7	2,5
45-54	6,9	5,0	8,8		10,3	7,7	13,0		9,4	7,8	11,1
55-64	9,5	6,8	12,0		13,2	10,6	15,6		13,3	9,4	17,0
65-74	18,3	13,8	22,0		17,6	15,1	19,8		18,5	16,4	20,2
75+	33,1	28,3	36,3		28,8	23,1	32,5		31,9	23,8	37,2
Distribution of population with hearing impairments by sex and age group											
Total	2,2	1,9	2,5		5,3	4,8	5,8		4,5	3,9	5,0
15-44	0,6	0,7	0,5		1,8	1,8	1,9		1,1	1,1	1,1
45-54	1,4	1,2	1,6		5,4	4,4	6,4		4,1	3,4	4,9
55-64	2,9	1,8	4,0		7,7	7,0	8,3		5,4	4,6	6,2
65-74	7,8	7,4	8,1		14,7	15,4	14,1		15,0	15,5	14,5
75+	22,0	22,4	21,7		35,8	37,7	34,6		34,7	33,0	35,8
Distribution of population who can't walk or go up-down stairs without any aid or using an assistive device, by sex and age group.											
Population who can't walk	4,5	2,7	6,3		7,3	4,1	10,4		6,5	4,0	8,9
15-44	2,3	2,0	2,5		1,7	1,3	2,1		1,3	1,4	1,1
45-54	3,2	2,2	4,3		6,8	3,4	10,4		5,1	2,7	7,6
55-64	8,1	3,9	12,1		12,9	5,2	20,5		10,8	4,3	17,1
65-74	20,3	11,7	27,5		24,3	15,3	31,9		23,4	15,4	30,2
75+	39,9	29,9	46,8		51,2	38,3	59,7		48,0	36,0	55,8
Population who can't go up-down stairs	5,3	3,1	7,4		9,0	5,1	12,8		8,7	5,0	12,4
15-44	2,8	2,2	3,5		2,4	1,7	3,2		1,9	1,7	2,2



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45-54	3,5	2,1	4,9		9,0	3,9	14,2		8,8	4,2	13,4
55-64	10,8	5,2	16,1		16,3	7,1	25,2		15,4	6,5	24,1
65-74	22,8	13,2	30,6		30,7	19,6	40,1		29,3	18,6	38,5
75+	44,5	34,7	51,2		53,6	42,1	61,3		55,4	39,8	65,7
Distribution of population with difficulties in learning and remembering compared to their peers, by sex and age group.											
Population with difficulties in learning	1,9	1,1	2,7		5,0	2,5	7,5		5,1	2,4	7,8
15-44	0,9	0,8	1,0		1,4	0,8	2,0		1,8	1,0	2,6
45-54	1,5	0,8	2,2		5,2	2,6	7,8		4,6	1,7	7,5
55-64	2,6	0,8	4,2		8,0	3,0	12,8		7,2	1,9	12,3
65-74	6,1	3,2	8,5		16,1	8,5	22,5		15,1	8,9	20,4
75+	12,2	6,6	16,1		34,2	22,0	42,2		33,1	20,2	41,5
Population with difficulties in remembering	2,5	1,7	3,2		3,7	2,3	5,1		3,5	2,2	4,8
15-44	1,1	0,9	1,4		1,6	1,2	1,9		1,5	1,2	1,9
45-54	2,4	1,5	3,3		4,1	2,1	6,2		3,1	1,5	4,7
55-64	3,8	1,8	5,7		5,0	2,9	7,0		4,1	2,2	5,9
65-74	7,2	5,5	8,7		9,4	6,3	12,0		9,5	5,7	12,7
75+	14,3	11,3	16,4		22,6	15,6	27,3		22,5	17,8	25,6

Source: Turkey Health Surveys

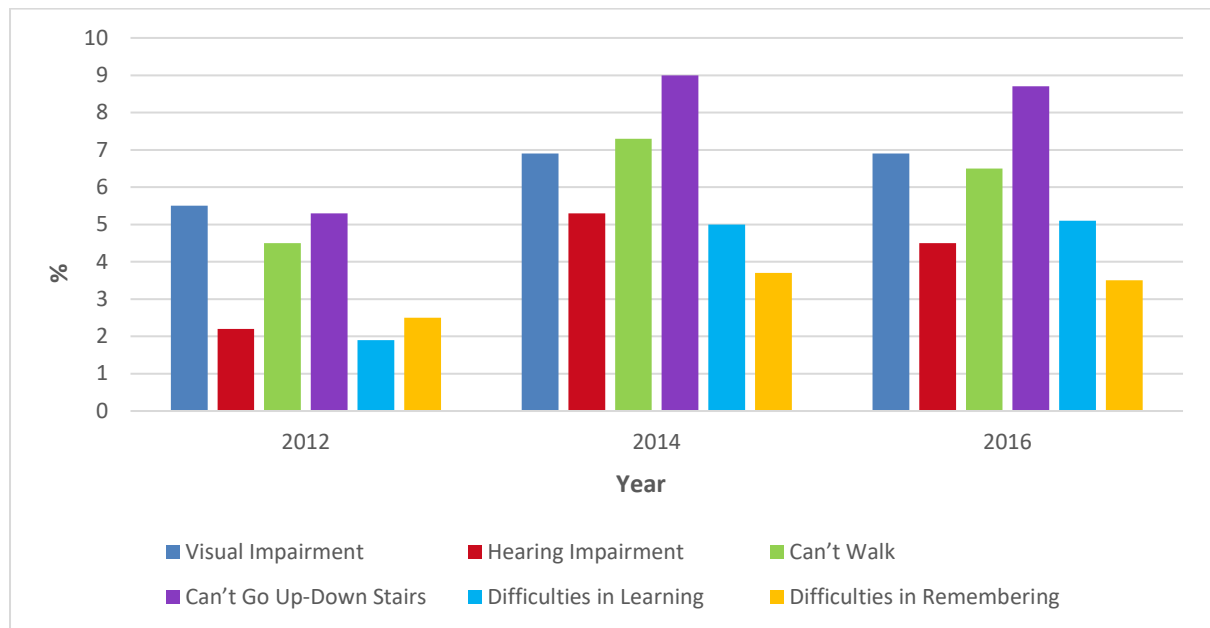


Figure 2.4. Distribution of population aged 15 and over having difficulty in performing basic activities, by years

Table 2.4. Distribution of population having difficulty in performing personal care activities by sex

[age 15+]		(%)				
Personal care activities	Self feeding	Going to bed / getting up or sitting on a chair / getting up	Dressing and removing clothes	Toilet use	Bathing / showering	
2008	Total	1,7	3,6	3,0	3,0	3,2
	Male	1,5	2,5	2,3	2,2	2,4
	Female	1,9	4,6	3,6	3,7	4,0
2010	Total	1,3	3,2	2,6	2,8	3,1
	Male	1,1	2,3	2,0	2,1	2,2
	Female	1,6	4,1	3,2	3,5	3,9
	Total	1,5	2,8	2,6	2,6	2,9



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2012	Male	1,3	1,9	2,0	1,8	2,1
	Female	1,7	3,7	3,2	3,4	3,8
2014	Total	2,8	3,8	3,0	2,8	3,2
	Male	1,8	2,4	2,2	1,8	2,1
	Female	3,7	5,2	3,8	3,8	4,3
2016	Total	2,5	4,2	3,3	3,1	3,3
	Male	2,0	2,9	2,8	2,5	2,6
	Female	3,0	5,4	3,9	3,7	3,9

Source: Turkey Health Surveys

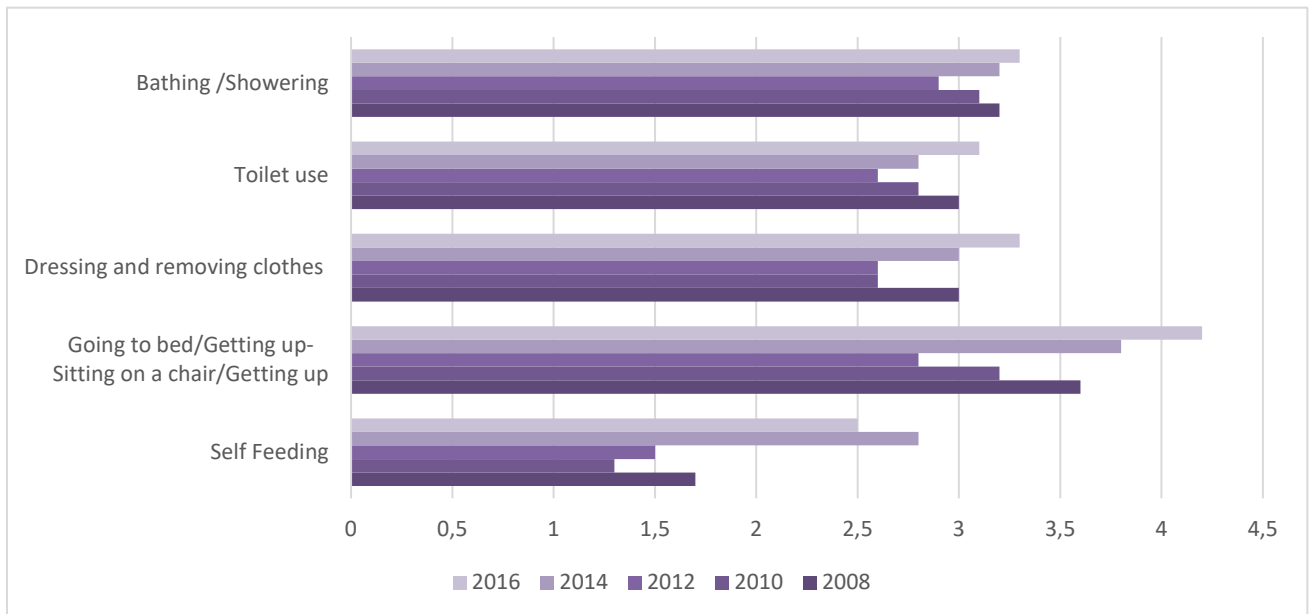


Figure 2.5. Distribution of population aged 15 and over having difficulty in performing personal care activities by years.



3. Disability Prevalence in Selected Countries

European Union Labourforce Survey included a special module on the employment of persons with disabilities in 2011, the results obtained from this module are shown in table 2.5.

In this module, there are variables related to health problems and difficulties in basic activities, health problems/ job restrictions arising from difficulties in basic activities, health problems/ special aids or supports needed or used by persons having difficulties in basic activities, and variables related to job limitations due to other reasons. The results include persons aged 15-64.

In the evaluation of the results, two basic definitions for disability are taken into account:

- Persons having a basic activity difficulty (such as seeing, hearing, walking, communicating),
- Persons having job restrictions arising from a long-standing health problem and/ or difficulty in basic activities.

For a long-standing health problem and difficulty in basic activities, situations that have lasted or are likely to continue for at least 6 months are covered.

Table 2.5. Persons who state that they have had a long-standing health problem or a basic activity difficulty, 2011 (%)

Countries	Persons with a long-standing health condition	Persons who have a basic activity difficulty	Persons who experience both long-standing health problem and basic activity difficulties	Persons who do not have a long-standing health problem or basic activity difficulties	Not responding	Total
Belgium	10,9	1,2	12,6	75,2	:	100,0
Bulgaria	9,1	0,8	9,4	80,7	:	100,0



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Czech Republic	10,8	0,9	7,5	80,7	0,1	100,0
Denmark	9,5	2,2	12,9	75,0	0,3	100,0
Germany	9,5	4,7	10,2	72,6	3,1	100,0
Estonia	25,1	1,7	16,8	56,2	:	100,0
Ireland	8,9	1,4	3,8	85,6	0,3	100,0
Greece	7,0	1,4	5,7	86,0	:	100,0
Spain	19,3	1,2	6,9	72,7	:	100,0
France	31,1	1,6	19,5	47,8	:	100,0
Croatia	10,1	1,0	14,3	74,6	:	100,0
Italy	9,2	1,0	7,6	81,0	1,2	100,0
Cyprus	15,0	0,6	8,9	75,6	:	100,0
Latvia	19,5	1,3	16,6	62,5	:	100,0
Lithuania	12,1	1,8	11,3	74,8	:	100,0
Luxembourg	19,9	4,0	17,1	58,6	0,3	100,0
Hungary	8,4	0,6	12,6	78,0	0,4	100,0
Malta	16,5	2,0	5,2	76,3	:	100,0
Netherlands	4,0	1,4	12,3	82,2	0,2	100,0
Austria	23,4	5,2	18,3	53,1	:	100,0
Poland	7,4	0,3	13,9	78,4	:	100,0
Portugal	24,8	1,6	15,6	57,9	:	100,0
Romania	7,6	1,3	9,7	81,5	:	100,0
Slovenia	13,4	3,8	14,8	67,9	:	100,0
Slovakia	8,1	0,8	9,5	81,4	0,2	100,0
Finland	33,7	1,6	20,7	44,0	:	100,0
Sweden	26,4	1,5	14,6	57,2	0,2	100,0
United Kingdom	15,4	3,2	13,5	67,7	0,1	100,0
Iceland	29,3	2,5	16,7	50,0	1,5	100,0
Switzerland	23,9	2,6	14,8	58,2	0,5	100,0
Turkey	15,6	1,4	16,2	66,8	:	100,0

: Not available

Source: Eurostat, http://appsso.eurostat.ec.europa.eu/nui/show.do?dataset=hlth_dp010&lang=en



4. National Disability Data System

Administrative records consist of data collected as part of the normal functioning of certain services or programs. An example of this is the information contained in the application forms for the services. These records provide information on the characteristics of individuals who access to disability services, along with details of the services provided.

The determination of the number of persons with disabilities based on administrative registers is of great importance for Turkey, especially for institutions that develop policies for persons with disabilities. In order to meet the need for data regarding population with disabilities, a "National Disabled Data System" has been established within the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social services based on the Disability Health Board Reports in public institutions and organizations.

Number of persons with disabilities registered and alive in the National Disability System is 2.533.209*, 1,423,334 of which are males and 1,109,875 are females. The number of persons with severe disabilities is 777,569.

** It does not include persons who have not applied to authorized hospitals to receive a Disability Health Board Report and have not applied for government services.*

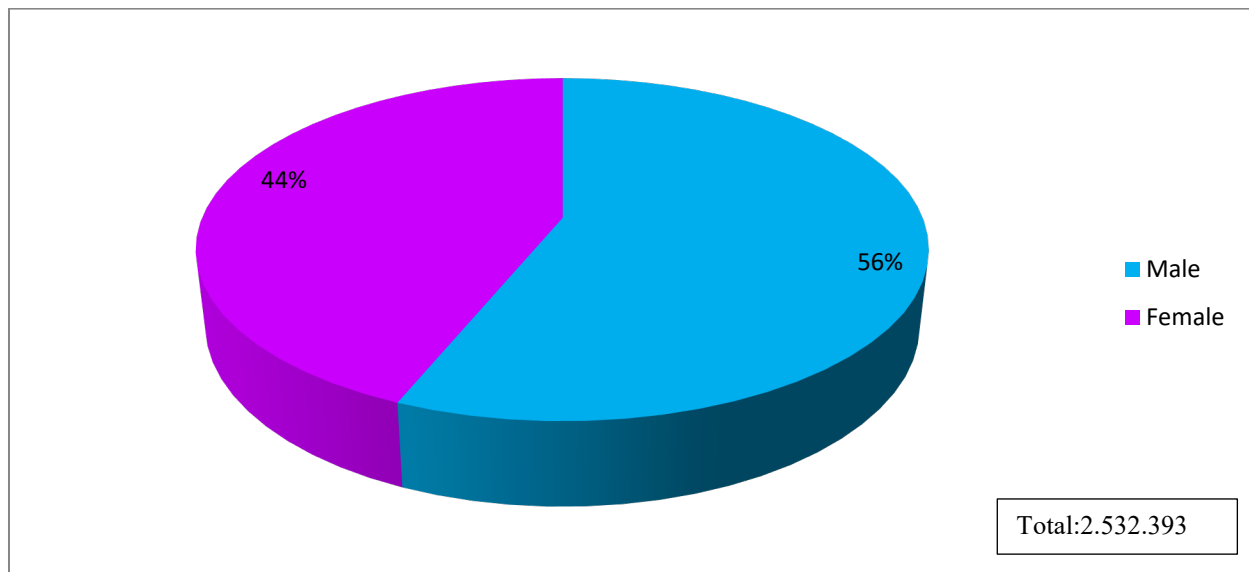


Figure 2.6. Distribution of persons with disabilities registered in Disability Data System and are alive by sex.

Table 2.6. Distribution of persons with disabilities registered in Disability Data System and are alive by type of disability

Type of disability	Nb of persons	Percent (%)
Visual	281.604	11,12
Hearing	230.806	9,11
Tongue and speech	42.917	1,69
orthopedic	389.627	15,38
Intellectual	507.377	20,03
Mental and emotional	219.050	8,65
Chronical disease	1.111.254	43,87
Other	70.698	2,79

Not: It does not include persons who have not applied to authorized hospitals to receive a Disability Health Board Report and have not applied for government services.

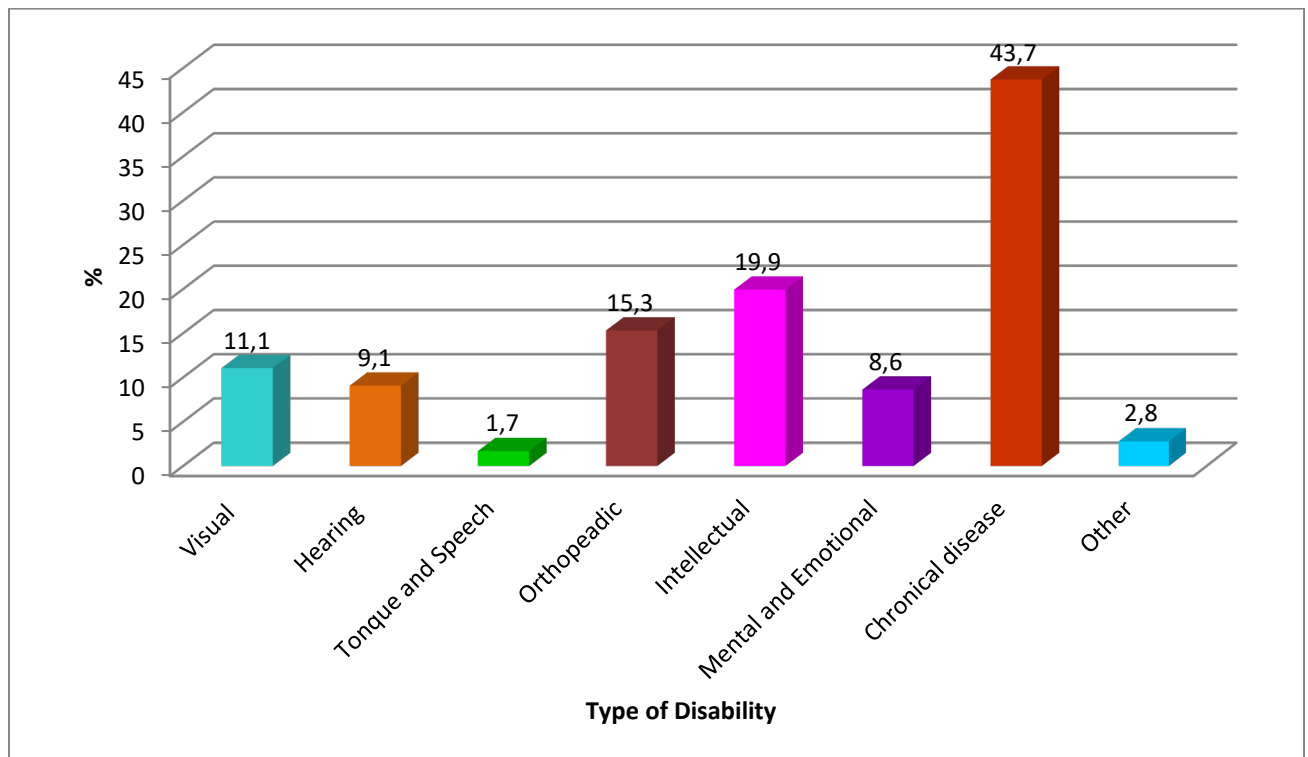


Figure 2.7. Distribution of persons with disabilities registered in Disability Data System and are alive by type of disability

Table 2.7. Distribution of persons with disabilities registered in Disability Data System and are alive by age group and sex

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	21.079	15.147	36.226
5-9	61.945	37.553	99.498
10-14	76.503	50.134	126.637
15-19	82.642	56.536	139.178
20-24	86.426	59.795	146.221
25-29	82.500	50.983	133.483
30-34	87.909	56.104	144.013
35-39	107.075	72.861	179.936
40-44	120.881	81.026	201.907
45-49	136.512	86.709	223.221



50-54	118.783	77.263	196.046
55-59	110.901	81.174	192.075
60-64	95.773	71.486	167.259
65-69	72.168	61.081	133.249
70-74	55.254	57.686	112.940
75-79	41.814	54.351	96.165
80-84	30.322	55.202	85.524
85+	34.847	84.783	119.630

Note: It does not include persons who have not applied to authorized hospitals to receive a Disability Health Board Report and have not applied for government services.

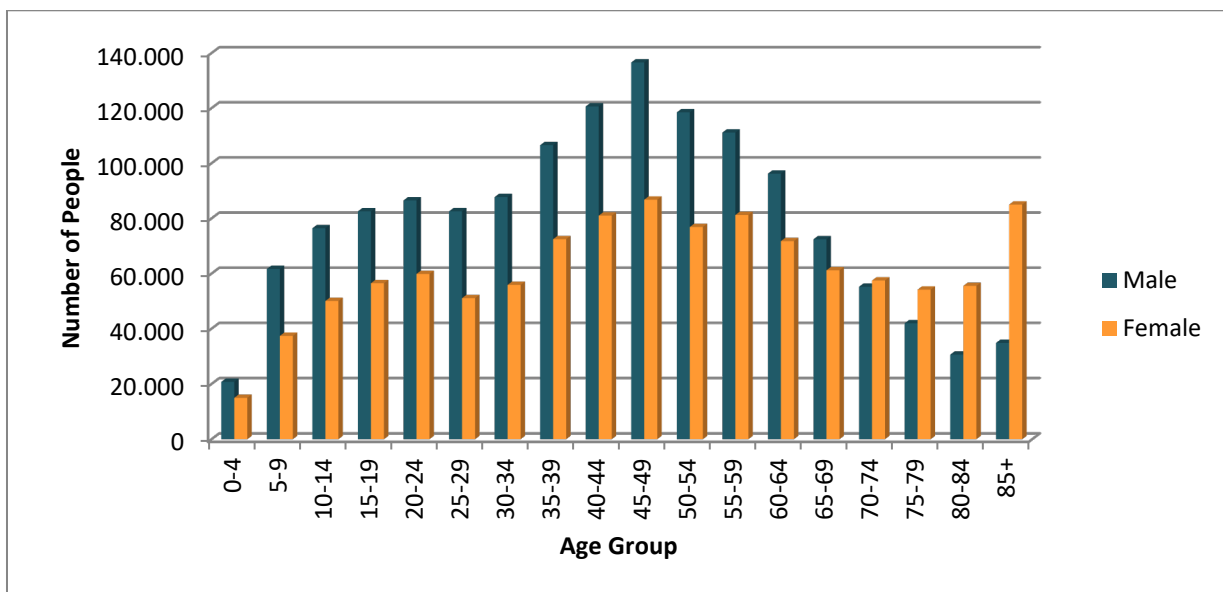


Figure 2.8. Distribution of persons with disabilities registered in Disability Data System and are alive by age group and sex

5. Employment

According to the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities; individuals with disabilities have the same rights and freedoms as everyone. All measures to be taken in order to enjoy these rights and freedoms fully and equally are among the human rights obligations of the states.



Article 27 of the Convention provides for a detailed regulation, taking into account all the problems experienced by persons with disabilities regarding the right to work. States Parties shall recognize the right of persons with disabilities to work, on an equal basis with others; this includes the right to the opportunity to gain a living by work freely chosen or accepted in a labour market and work environment that is open, inclusive and accessible to persons with disabilities.

5.1. Labour Force Participation Rate

Labour force participation rate is defined as the ratio of active population to non-institutional working age population. High rate indicates that males and females of working age are willing to be involved in working life. The high labor force participation rate in a country is also an indicator of whether human resources are used effectively in that country. The general outlook encountered in both developed and developing countries is that the rate of female labor force participation is lower than that of male.

According to the data provided by TurkStat in December 2019, labour force participation rate was 53.0%. Whereas the labor force participation rate for males was 72.0%, it was 34.4% for females.

According to the Population and Housing Census carried out by the Turkish Statistical Institute (TurkStat) in 2011 in line with European Union member countries as a comprehensive sample survey which was based on administrative registers,

Labor force participation rate of the population with at least one disability is 22.1%, which is 35.4 for males and 12.5 for females.



Table 2.8. Labour force participation rate of population with disabilities and the general population

Labour force participation rate	Male	Female	Total
Population with disabilities	35,4	12,5	22,1
General Population	72,0	34,4	53,0

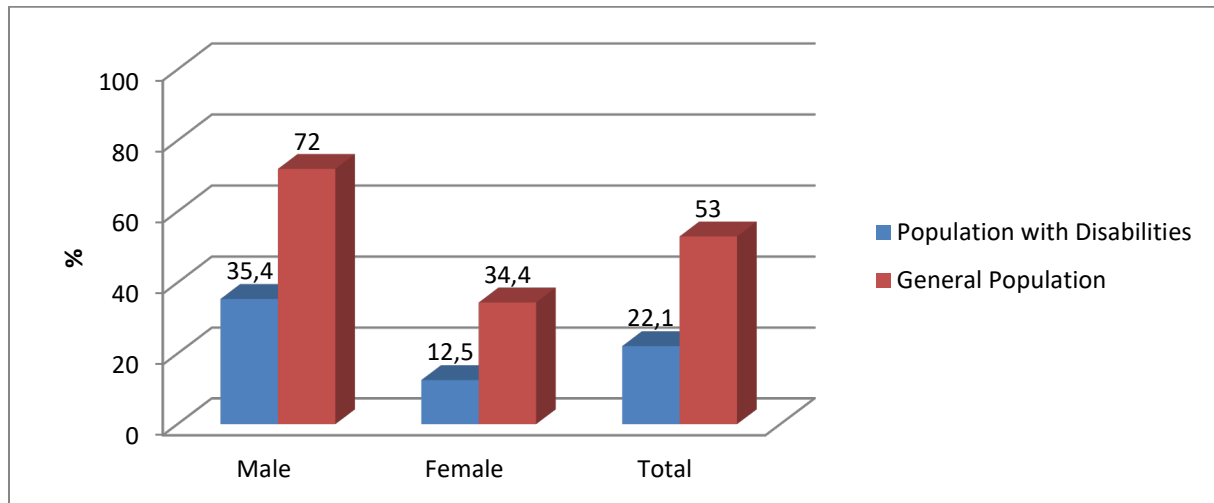


Figure 2.9. Labour force participation rate of population with disabilities and the general population by sex

5.2. Employment in Worker Position

Within the scope of Article 30 of the Labor Law No. 4857, in establishments employing fifty or more employees, employers shall employ persons with disabilities at a certain ratio. The total ratio of employees with disabilities to be employed within this scope shall be three per cent in private establishments and four per cent in the public sector. The jobs assigned to the employees with disabilities should be consistent with their occupational skills and physical and mental capacities.



quota devoted to persons with disabilities in public institutions and in the private sector by years are given in the following tables.

Based on the data of Turkey Employment Agency, the distribution of the number of public and private establishments employing 50+ employees and the number of workers employed in the quota devoted to persons with disabilities in public institutions and in the private sector by years are given in the following tables.

Table 2.9. The number of 50+ workplaces obliged to employ workers with disabilities by years

Years	Public	Private
2020 (January)	1.273	16.464
2019	1.320	18.029
2018	1.352	17.826
2017	782	19.957
2016	806	18.332
2015	844	17.144
2014	809	17.773
2013	890	17.596
2012	979	16.980
2011	1.004	15.118
2010	1.084	14.511
2009	1.096	12.847
2008	1.126	13.268
2007	1.613	17.864
2006	1.507	13.593
2005	1.567	11.517
2004	1.674	10.145
2003	1.593	8.427
2002	1.609	8.121

Source: Turkey Employment Agency, <https://www.iskur.gov.tr/kurumsal/istatistikler/>

While the number of workplaces responsible for employing persons with disabilities was 1,609 in the public sector and 8,121 in the private sector in 2002, this number decreased to 1,273 in the public sector and increased to 16,464 in the private sector as of the end of January 2020.



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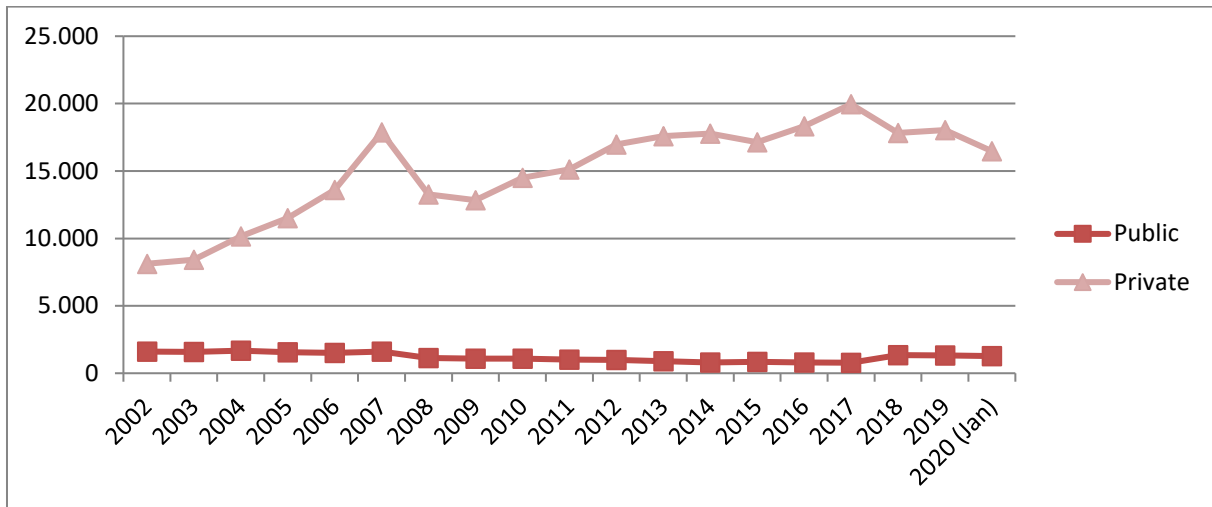


Figure 2.10. Distribution of the number of workplaces obliged to employ workers with disabilities by years

Table 2.10. Distribution of the number of workers employed in workplaces obliged to employ workers with disabilities by years

Years	Number of workers with disabilities obliged to be employed		Number of workers with disabilities employed			
	Public	Private	Public		Private	
			50+ workplaces	50- workplaces	50+ workplaces	50- workplaces
2020 (January)	16.197	102.109	15.552	1.045	94.504	7.040
2019	16.664	126.238	15.928	1.037	101.377	8.328
2018	16.157	107.373	14.453	1.033	97.893	8.916
2017	7.801	117.687	10.323		102.751	
2016	8.206	104.966	10.822		92.413	
2015	8.432	99.262	10.696		84.370	
2014	8.417	101.823	10.422		84.706	
2013	9.514	97.689	11.804		80.434	
2012	10.246	97.322	12.358		77.547	



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2011	10.496	86.607	12.347	71.088
2010	-	-	12.603	66.359
2009	-	-	12.653	58.876
2008	-	-	11.286	55.077
2007	-	-	12.924	49.784
2006	-	-	15.342	53.832
2005	-	-	15.243	47.850
2004	-	-	15.193	39.022
2003	-	-	14.685	31.829
2002	-	-	16.668	28.953

Source: <https://www.iskur.gov.tr/kurumsal/istatistikler/>

The number of disabled individuals that should be employed in workplaces that are obliged to employ workers with disabilities increased from 10,496 in the public, 86,607 in the private sector to 16,197 in the public sector and 102,109 in the private sector respectively between the years 2011 and 2020. While the number of persons with disabilities working in these workplaces was 16.668 in the public sector and 28.953 in the private sector as of 2002, this number increased to 16.597 * in the public sector and 101.544 * in the private sector by the end of January 2020.

**Total number of persons with disabilities working in workplaces with more than or less than 50 employees*

Table 2.11. Quota deficit/ surplus in workplaces obliged to employ workers with disabilities

Years	Quota Deficit n in workplaces obliged to employ workers with disabilities (Nb of posts)		Workers with disabilities working above the quato obligation	
	Public	Private	Public	Private
2020 (January)	3.836*	14.896	3.191	7.291
2019	3.958*	33.082	3.222	8.221
2018	4.775*	17.871	3.071	8.391
2017	466	23.232	2.988	8.296
2016	387	20.336	3.003	7.783
2015	472	22.037	2.736	7.145
2014	712	23.637	2.717	6.520
2013	700	23.075	2.990	5.820



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2012	931	25.250	3.043	5.475
2011	1.164	20.789	3.015	5.270
2010	1.863	18.299	2.748	4.715
2009	1.981	16.367	2.548	4.693
2008	2.380	20.117	2.073	4.868
2007	3.417	22.175	2.208	4.032
2006	2.331	19.427	1.442	3.276
2005	2.990	21.824	1.211	1.680
2004	-	-	1.104	1.164
2003	-	-	2.033	990
2002	-	-	2.351	964

**With the Implementation of the Provisional Articles 23 and 24 of the Decree Law No. 375 on the Transfer of Employed Workers, who were employed under the Service Procurement Contracts Based on Employment of Personnel in Public Institutions and Organizations, to the Permanent staff or to the Status of Workers in Local Administration Companies, the number of public workers working in the position of permanent workers in public institutions and organizations has significantly increased. Accordingly, there have been an increase both in the number of persons with disabilities that public institutions are obliged to employ and the quota deficit.*

Source: <https://www.iskur.gov.tr/kurumsal/istatistikler/>

While the quota deficit in workplaces that are obliged to employ persons with disabilities were 2,990 in the public sector and 21,784 in the private sector as of 2005, the quota deficit has increased to 3,836 in the public sector and 14,896 in the private sector by the end of January 2020.



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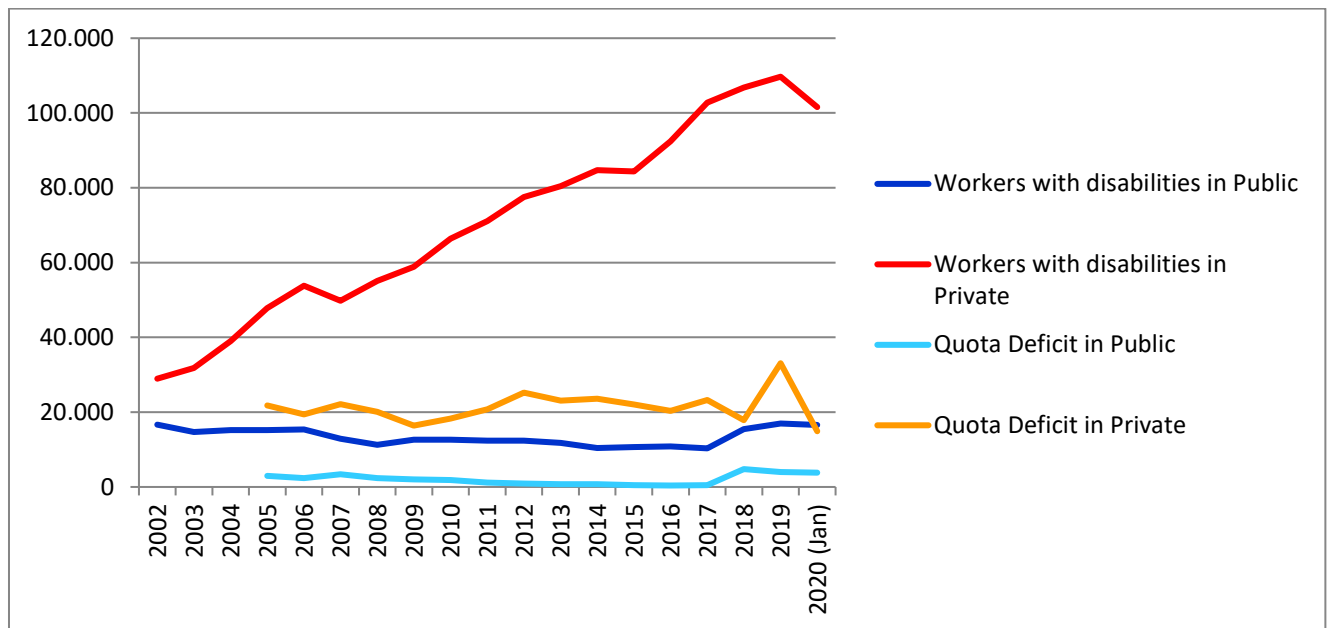


Figure 2.11. Distribution of the number of workers with disabilities in public and private sector and the quota deficit, by years

Table 2.12. Distribution of workers with disabilities placed in jobs through the quota in public institutions and private sector, by years

Years	Job placement		
	Public	Private	Total
2020 (January-February)	320	2.159	2.479
2019	917	13.798	14.715
2018	722	14.208	14.930
2017	192	11.959	12.151
2016	236	14.795	15.031
2015	258	20.197	20.455
2014	232	26.118	26.350
2013	287	34.189	34.476
2012	398	35.133	35.531
2011	455	37.894	38.349
2010	295	31.962	32.257



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2009	545	25.860	26.405
2008	427	21.540	21.967
2007	573	17.291	17.864
2006	1.202	22.579	23.781
2005	1.728	21.589	23.317
2004	1.320	15.855	17.175
2003	464	12.017	12.481
2002	657	10.226	10.883

Source: <http://www.iskur.gov.tr/kurumsalbilgi/istatistikler.aspx>

The distribution of the number of job placements of workers with disabilities in public institutions and in the private sector through quota system is shown in table 2.12. In the January-February period of 2020, a total number of 2,479 workers with disabilities, 320 in the public sector and 2,159 in the private sector, were employed.

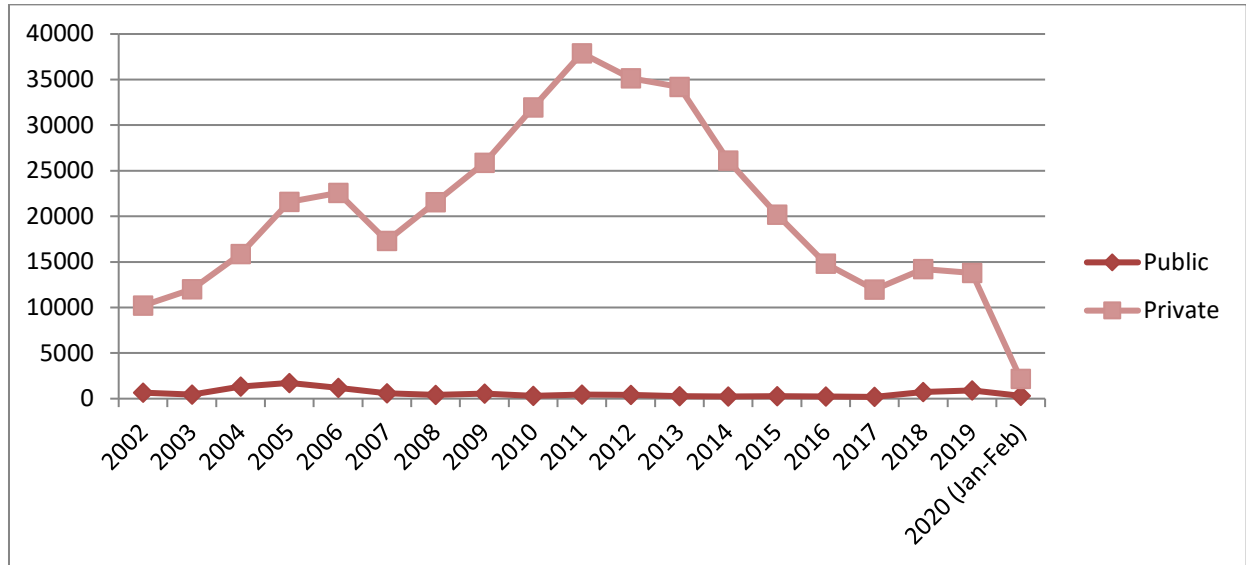


Figure 2.12. Distribution of job placements of workers with disabilities in public and private sector through quota system by year

5.3. Employment in Official/Civil Servant Position

Within the scope of Article 53 of the Civil Servants Law No. 657; “institutions and organizations shall employ 3% personnel with disabilities in the total of their posts.



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According to the data of the State Personnel Presidency, the distribution of persons with disabilities, who have been employed as civil servants in the disability quota since 2002, is given in the table below.

Table 2.13. Distribution of the number of civil servants employed through disability quota in public institutions by year

Years	The number of civil servants with disabilities
2019	55.196*
2018	51.814
2017	49.873
2016	48.134
2015	40.655
2014	34.078
2013	32.787
2012	27.314
2011	20.829
2010	18.787
2009	10.357
2008	9.966
2007	9.193
2006	8.915
2005	8.717
2004	8.717
2003	6.727
2002	5.777

* With the introduction of the appointment information regarding previous placements into the system by public institutions, the number of civil servants with disabilities will exceed 56,000.

Source: <http://www.dpb.gov.tr/tr-tr/istatistikler>

While the number of civil servants with disabilities were 5,777 at the end of 2002, it increased to 55,196 as of November 2019. The number of civil servants with disabilities increased by almost 9.5 times compared to 2002.

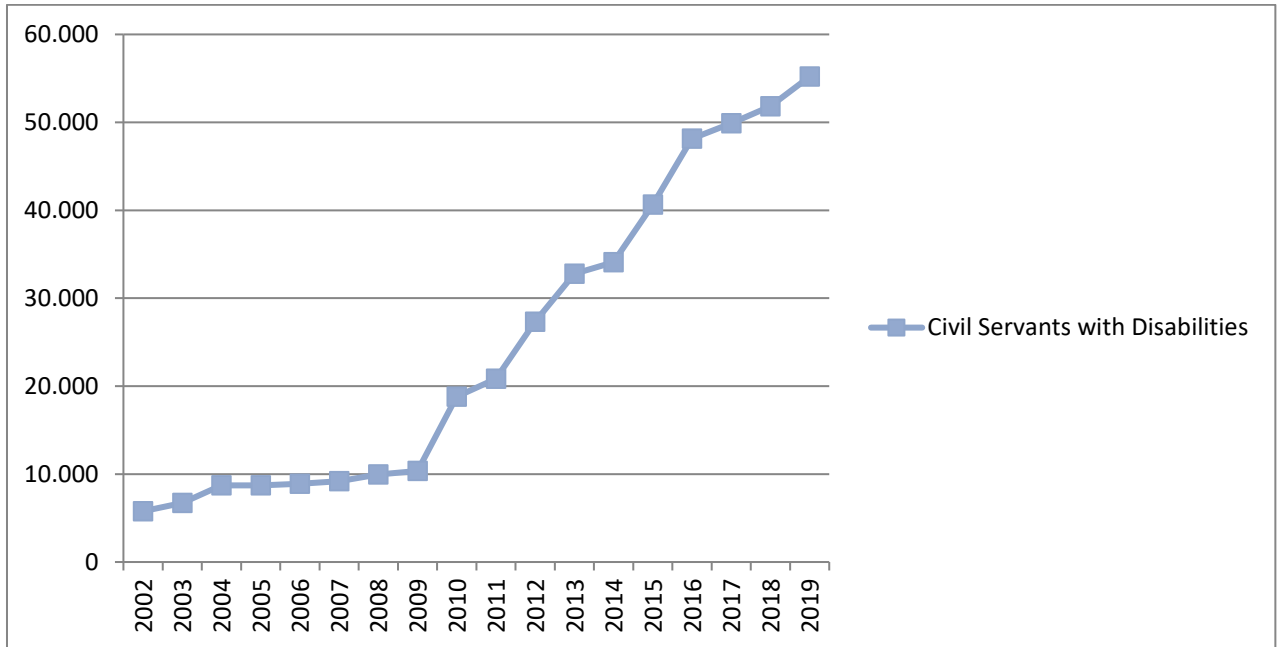


Figure 2.13. Distribution of the number of civil servants with disabilities by year

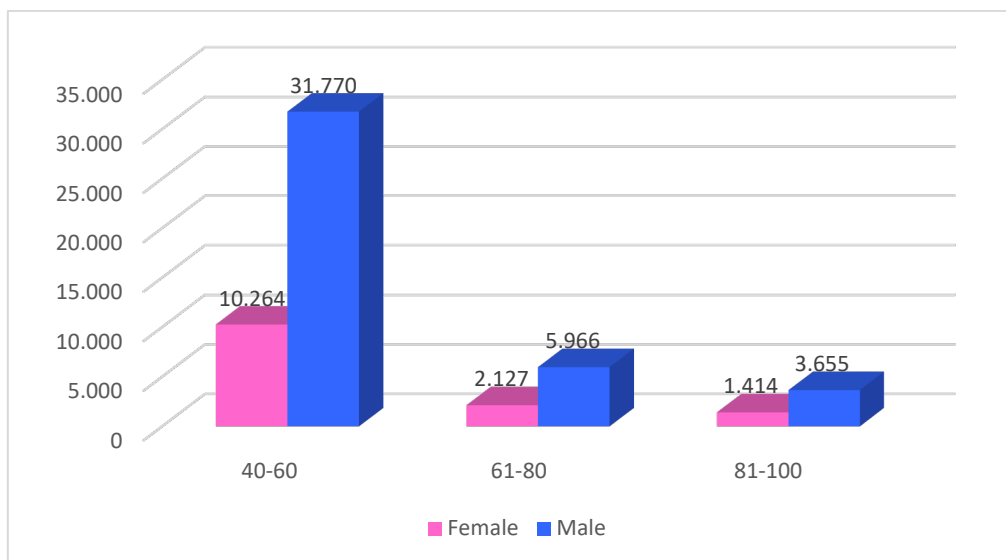


Figure 2.14. Distribution of the number of civil servants with disabilities by disability degree and sex, November 2019

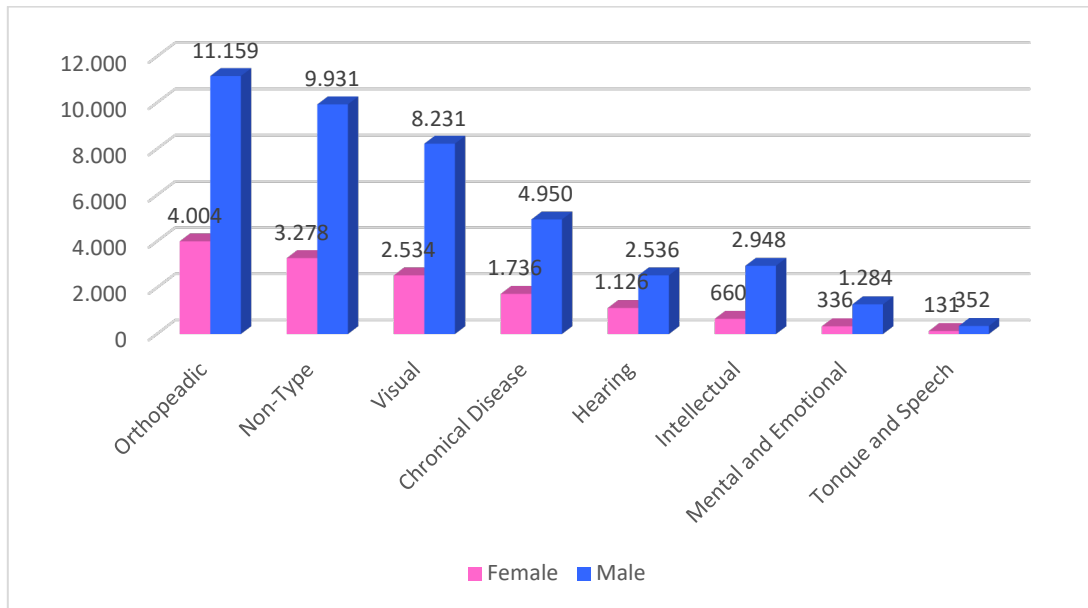


Figure 2.15. Distribution of the number of civil servants with disabilities by disability degree and sex, November 2019

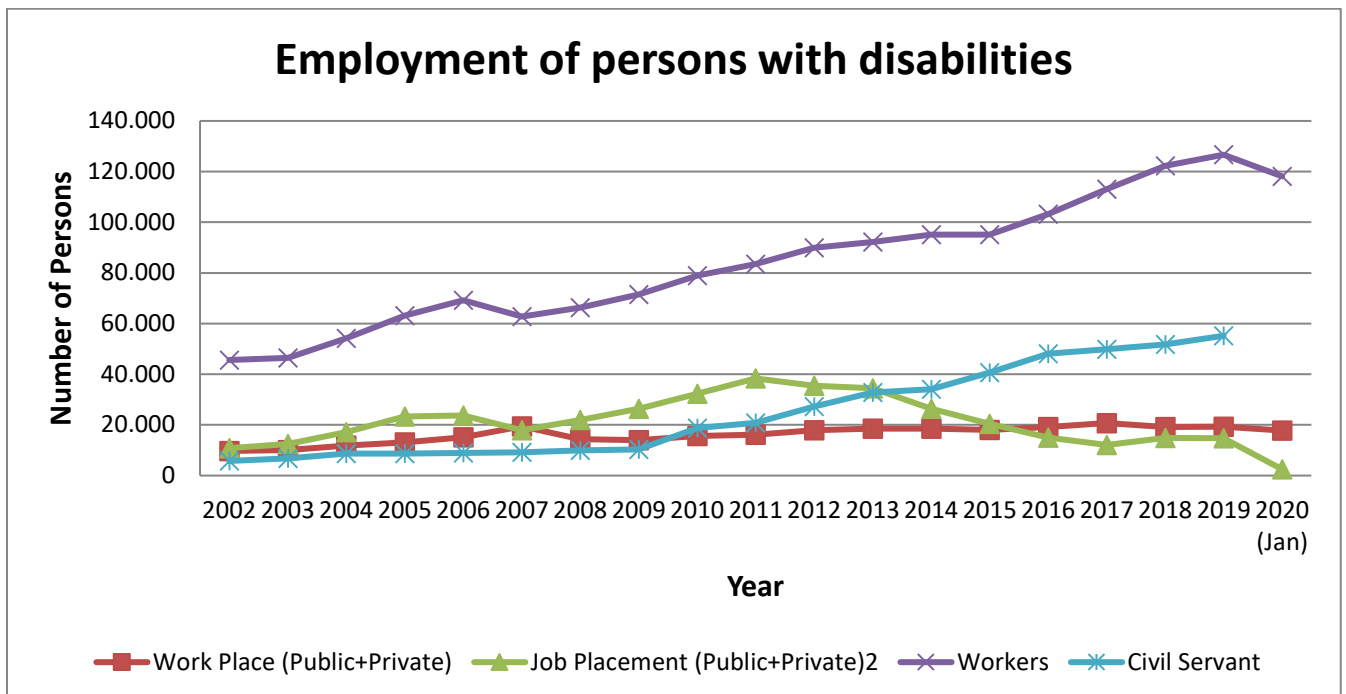


Figure 2.16. General outlook regarding the employment of persons with disabilities



Table 2.14. Distribution of the number of candidate civil servants with disabilities who are placed in public institutions with the “Public Personnel Selection Exam for Persons with Disabilities (EKPS)” by education levels

Period	Education Level				
	Primary (by lot)	Secondary	Associate degree	Bachelor’s Degree	Total
2012	988	2.174	1.093	999	5.254
2013	591	3.378	1.343	614	5.926
2014/1	0	426	384	806	1.616
2014/2	234	1.383	990	1.344	3.951
2015/1	470	2.595	609	647	4.321
2015/2	210	1.549	126	65	1.950
2016	1.220	2.466	1.233	893	5.812
2017	246	386	458	1.273	2.363
2018/1	329	502	465	854	2.150
2018/2	198	534	723	846	2.301
2020/1	165	396	428	217	1.206
Total	4.651 (%12,62)	15.789 (%42,85)	7.852 (%21,31)	8.558 (%23,22)	36.850 (%100)

Source: <http://www.dpb.gov.tr/tr-tr/istatistikler>

When all candidate civil servants who have placed in public institutions through EKPS since 2012 are examined according to their education levels, It is seen that that the number is the highest for secondary school graduates with 42.85%.



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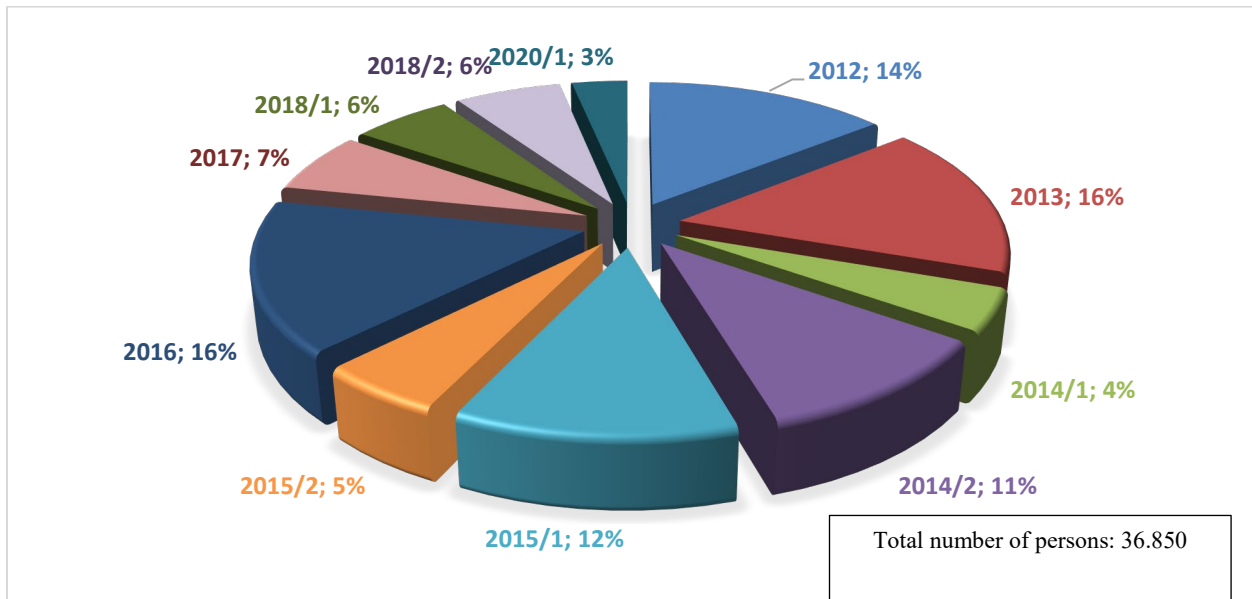


Figure 2.17. Distribution of the number of civil servants with disabilities placed with the “Public Personnel Selection Exam for Persons with Disabilities (EKPS)” by placement period

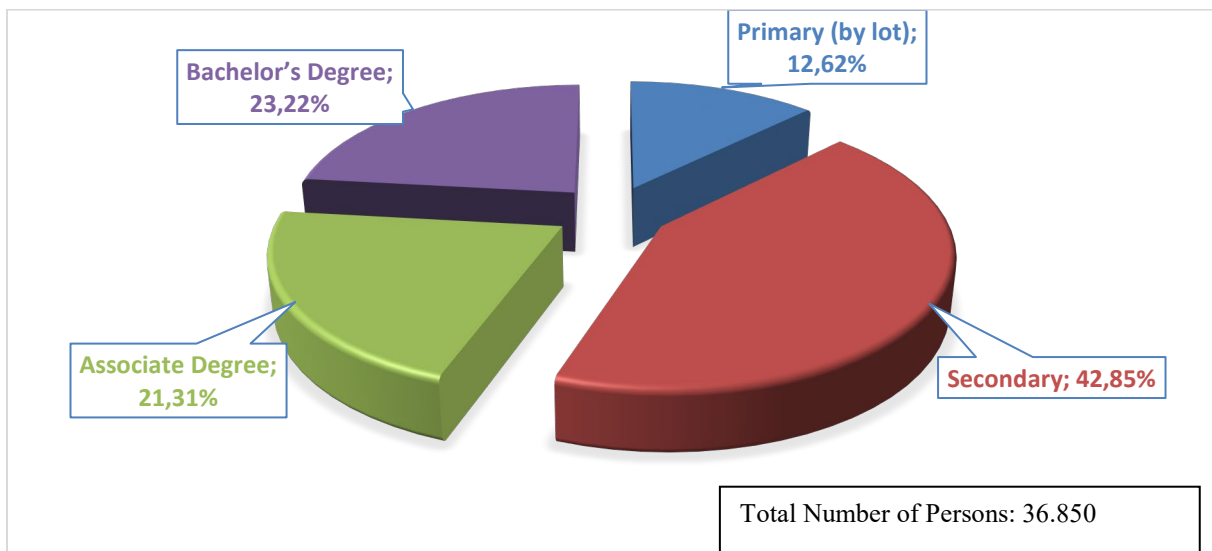


Figure 2.18. Distribution of the number of civil servants with disabilities placed with the “Public Personnel Selection Exam for Persons with Disabilities (EKPS)” by education level



6. Education

6.1. Formal Education

Based on the data of Ministry of National Education, the distribution of the number of students studying in special education schools, special education classes and inclusive classes is given in the following table below.

Table 2.17. Distribution of the number of students receiving formal education in special education institutions by years

Academic Year	Number of Schools	Number of Teachers	Number of Students			
			<i>Special Education Schools</i>	<i>Special Education Classes</i>	<i>Inclusive Classes</i>	<i>Total</i>
2018-2019	1.489	14.043	53.814	49.304	295.697	398.815
2017-2018	1.395	12.846	50.025	45.815	257.770	353.610
2016-2017	1.362	12.009	48.212	42.900	242.486	333.598
2015-2016	1.268	11.595	49.206	36.742	202.541	288.489
2014-2015	1.254	10.596	43.796	32.265	183.221	259.282
2013-2014	1.248	9.733	40.505	29.094	173.117	242.716
2012-2013	1.261	10.344	33.877	25.477	161.295	220.649
2011-2012	814	7.607	42.896	20.968	148.753	212.617
2010-2011	753	6.843	40.189	18.576	93.000	151.765
2009-2010	700	6.005	36.599	15.712	76.204	128.515
2008-2009	670	5.695	30.671	13.015	70.685	114.371
2007-2008	561	4.758	28.252	9.252	58.504	96.008
2006-2007	537	4.979	27.439	9.643	55.096	92.178
2005-2006	495	4.680	25.238	8.921	45.532	79.691
2004-2005	480	4.524	22.082	8.130	42.225	72.437
2003-2004	441	3.441	19.895	7.405	35.625	62.925



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2002–2003	490	3.385	17.988	6.912	31.708	56.608
2001–2002	342	2.834	17.320	6.912	29.074	53.306

Source: <http://sgb.meb.gov.tr/www/resmi-istatistikler/icerik/64>

The numbers of disabled students, teachers and schools receiving formal education between the academic years 2001-2002 and 2018-2019 are given in table 2.17. According to the data, it is observed that, there has been a certain increase in the number of students studying, the number of schools and the number of teachers providing education as the academic year progresses. While the number of students studying in 2001-2002 was 53,306, this number increased by approximately 7.5 times in the academic year of 2018-2019 and reached 398,815. As the number of teachers teaching in the 2001-2002 academic year was 2,834, it has arised approximately 5 times and became 14,043 in the 2018-2019 academic year. Considering the number of schools, the number of schools, which was 342 in 2001-2002, increased approximately 4 times and became 1,489 in the 2018-2019 academic year.

When each academic year is evaluated compared to the previous year, the year in which the number of students studying increased the most was 2011-2012, with approximately 40.1%. The least increase was in the following academic year that is 2012-2013 by approximately 3.8%.

When the number of students receiving formal education in special education schools, special education classes and inclusive classes are compared, it is seen that the vast majority of students with disabilities are getting education in inclusive classes. Considering the 2018-2019 academic year, 74.1% of students with disabilities were studying in inclusive classes, 12.4% in special education classes and 13.5% in special education schools.

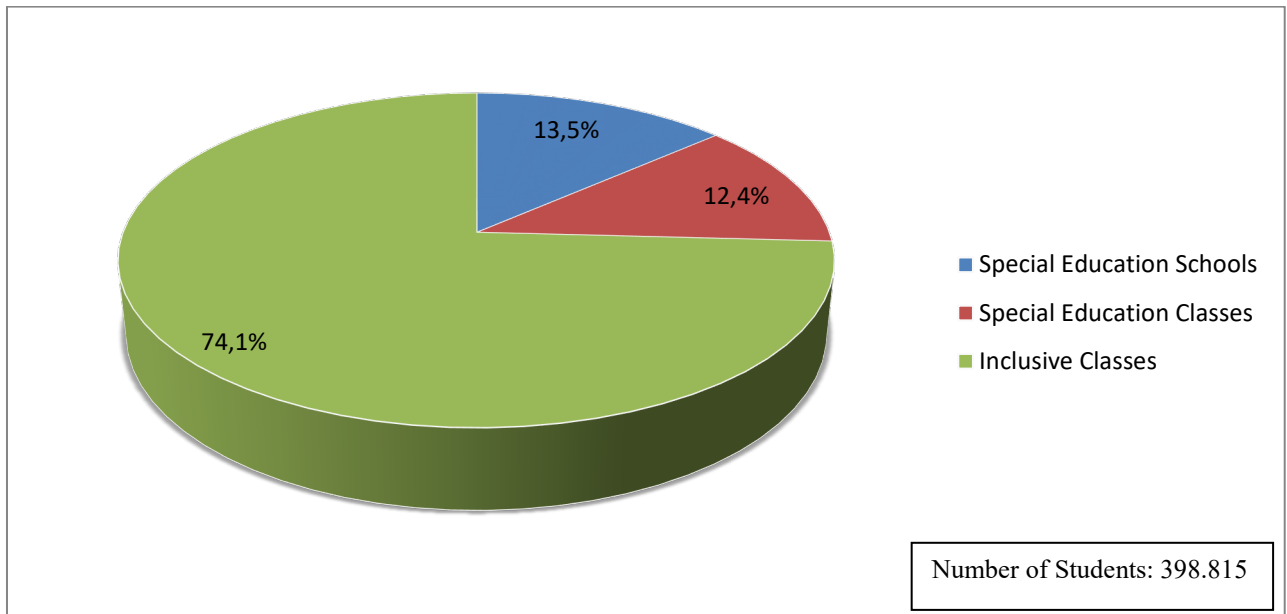


Figure 2.21. Distribution of students receiving formal education in special education institutions in the 2018-2019 academic year

6.2. Free Transportation to Schools

With the Free Transportation to Schools program, students with disabilities who need special education are provided free access to their schools. This program aims to provide students with disabilities with easier access to their schools, increase their school attendance rates by overcoming the problems students experience in transportation, encourage education and training and consequently ensure the participation of persons with disabilities in all areas of social life through education.

Free Transportation to Schools Program is carried out in cooperation with the General Directorate of Social Aids (SYGM), the General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly (EYHGM) and the Ministry of National Education (MEB). The number of students benefitting from this program is given in the table below.



Table 2.18. Distribution of Students/trainees with Disabilities Benefiting from Free Transportation Practice and Amount of Transferred Resources by Years

Years	Number of Students	Amount of resources transferred (Million TL)
2018-2019	106.379	570,0
2017-2018*	95.886	408,9
2016-2017	86.836	306,7
2015-2016	81.121	240,6
2014-2015	69.954	179,6
2013-2014	60.901	135,2
2012-2013	47.737	96,1
2011-2012	41.088	70,0
2010-2011	36.245	56,3
2009-2010	31.982	43,6
2008-2009	27.145	34,8
2007-2008	24.314	27,4
2006-2007	21.813	18,9
2005-2006	16.171	9,7
2004-2005	6.901	1,9

* Resource transfer realized between September 2017 and August 2018

Source: Ministry of National Education

The number of students benefiting from the "Free Transportation to Schools Program" from 2004-2005 academic year, when the Program was started, to 2017-2018 academic year and the amounts of resources transferred are given in table 2.18. When the data is analyzed, it is observed that there has been a certain increase in the number of students benefiting from Free Transportation to Schools Program since the academic year the Program has started. While the number of students benefiting from the this Program in the first academic year when the project was implemented was 6,901, this number increased by 15.4 times and became 106,379 in the 2018-2019 academic year.



When each academic year is evaluated compared to the previous one, the year in which the number of students who benefited from the Free Transportation to Schools Program increased the most was 2005-2006, which is the next year after the project was started to be implemented, and this increase is approximately 134.3%. The least increase was in 2016-2017 academic year by approximately 7%.

6.3. Non- Formal Education

According to Article 43 of the Decree Law No. 652 on the Organization and Duties of the Ministry of National Education; if the person's disability degree is certified as at least 20 % by the authorized health institution, and it is deemed appropriate for him/her to receive the support education given in the special education schools and special education and rehabilitation centers, which were opened within the scope of the Law No. 5580 on Private Education Institutions by educational evaluations and diagnoses made by special education evaluation boards, the education expenses of individuals with certain impairments/disabilities (visual, hearing, tongue-speech, spastic, intellectual, orthopedic or mental) are covered by the Ministry of Finance every year from the appropriation set for this purpose. The scope of the education programs and the duration of the education are determined, according to the disability types and degrees of these persons with disabilities and the nature of the disability, by the regulation by taking the opinion of the Ministry of Family and Social Policies (Abolished).

Based on the data of the Ministry of National Education, the distribution of the number of students getting education and the number of teachers in special education and rehabilitation centers are given by years in the following table.



Table 2.19. The distribution of the number of students and teachers in special education and rehabilitation centers by years

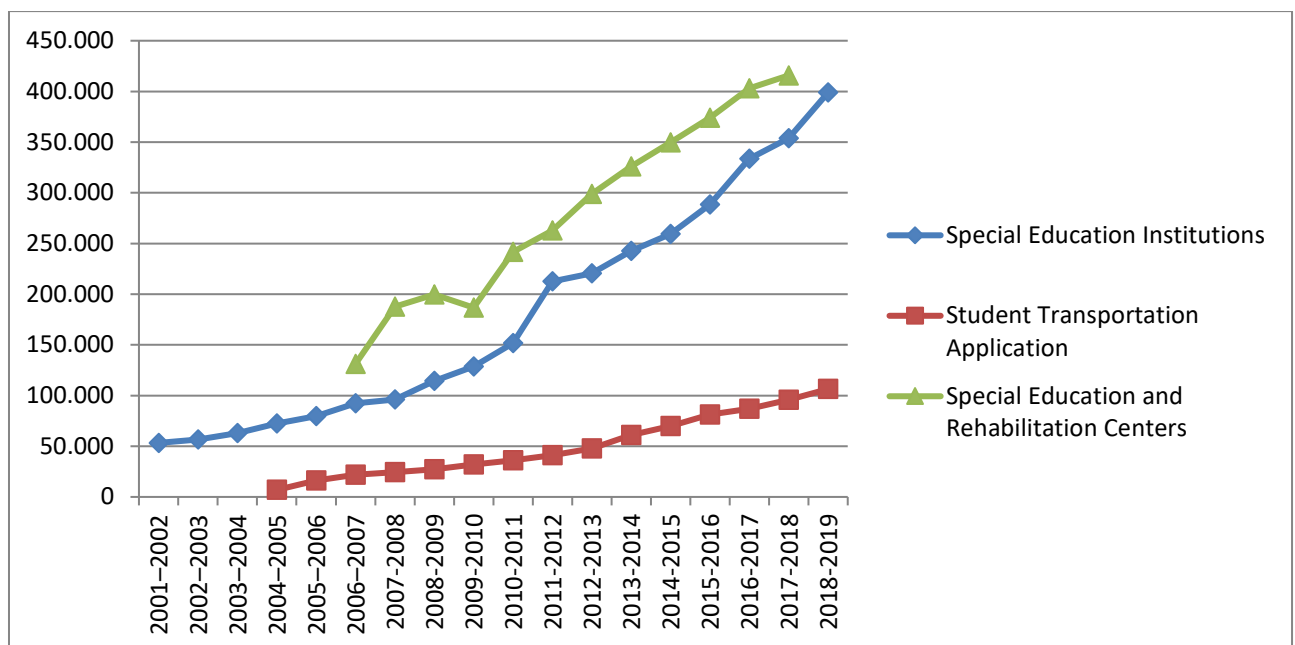
Years	Number of students	Number of teachers	Number of special education and rehabilitation centers (non-formal education)
2017-2018	415.785	25.915	2.505
2016-2017	403.104	24.396	2.437
2015-2016	373.942	22.264	2.074
2014-2015	349.681	20.872	1.950
2013-2014	326.081	18.847	1.902
2012-2013	298.794	17.791	1.795
2011-2012	262.818	15.076	1.692
2010-2011	241.746	13.448	1.605
2009-2010	186.634	11.930	1.591
2008-2009	199.594	9.770	1.656
2007-2008	187.726	10.799	1.708
2006-2007	131.206	8.587	1.318

Source: <http://sgb.meb.gov.tr/www/resmi-istatistikler/icerik/64>

Starting from the 2006-2007 academic year until the 2017-2018 academic year, the number of special education and rehabilitation centers, and the number of teachers and students in these centers are given in table 2.19. Data shows that there has been a significant increase in the number of special education and rehabilitation centers which was 1.318 in the 2006-2007 academic year and has become 2.505. The number of teachers increased by 3 times when it was 8.587 in the academic year of 2006-2007 and reached 25.915 in the academic year of 2017-2018, and the number of students increased by 3.2 times when it was 131.206 in the academic year of 2006-2007 and reached the number of 415.785. When the increase in the number of centers, teachers and students was compared with each other, the highest increase was realized in the number of students.



When each academic year is evaluated compared to the previous year, the year in which the number of special education and rehabilitation centers increased the most was by approximately 17.5% in 2016-2017 academic year. The year in which the number of teachers showed the highest increase was in 2012-2013 academic year by approximately 18%. The number of students showed the highest increase in 2010-2011 which was approximately 29.5%.



* Schools affiliated to Ministry of Education

Figure 2.22. Number of students receiving formal education in special education institutions, studying in special education and rehabilitation centers and benefiting from student transportation application

7. Social Benefits

7.1. Persons with Disabilities Getting Disability Pension under the Law No. 2022

PwDs that had never been employed before or persons who cannot work due to a certain disability and children with disabilities whose families/relatives are economically deprived are put on disability pension within the context of Law No. 2022. The amount of disability pension



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paid in line with Law No. 2022 varies with respect to the degree of disability. Those with a disability degree between 40% and 69% receive regular monthly payments at the amount of 1/4 of the minimum wage, while those with or over 70% disabilities receive 2/5 of the minimum wage monthly. Based on the data of the General Directorate of Social Assistances of Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, the distribution of the number of persons with disabilities receiving Disability Pension and the amount of payment under the scope of the Law No.2022 between the years 2002 and 2019 is given in the table below.

Table 2.20 Distribution of the number of persons with disabilities receiving Disability Pension and amount of payment by years

Years	Disability Pension (Disability degree 70% and over)		Disability Pension (Disability degree 40%- 69%)		Relative Pension*		Silicosis	
	Nb of persons	Amount (Million TL)	Nb of perssons	Amount (Million TL)	Nb of persons	Amount (Million TL)	Nb of persons	Amount (Thousand TL)
2019	287.820	2.287	352.125	1.855	96.210	471	164	2.474
2018	287.726	1.681	341.825	1.341	93.003	345	168	1.771
2017	284.625	1.748	335.769	1.399	94.268	366	177	1.849
2016	284.951	1.577	338.814	1.278	91.478	327	189	1.731
2015	280.288	1.383	338.588	1.142	89.631	281	195	1.617
2014	268.038	1.259	332.432	1.069	87.084	262	201	1.155
2013	225.457	1.089	300.242	984	64.445	241	197	1.477
2012	201.670	847	298.617	848	59.517	167	200	1.251
2011	187.711	689	293.141	753	59.558	145	153	305
2010	168.559	616	290.558	728	55.727	151		
2009	142.288	565	275.028	632	44.541	141		
2008	114.518	396	255.990	581	28.631	91		
2007	92.904	299	239.110	516	8.877	26		
2006	82.891	159	233.910	377				
2005	84.072	88	243.519	251				
2004	79.811	53	220.600	149				



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2003	72.805	48	204.332	136				
2002	68.598	19	193.780	56				

*for relatives of persons below 18 years of age with a minimum disability degree of 40%

Source: Sosyal General Directorate of Social Assistances

While the number of persons with disabilities with a disability degree of 70% and above was 68,598 in 2002, it increased by 4.2 times at the end of 2019 and reached to 287,820. While the number of persons with disabilities with a degree between 40% and 69% was 193,780 in 2002, this number increased by approximately 1.8 times at the end of 2019 and reached to 352,125. It is observed that the highest increase is in the number of persons benefitting from the relative pension, as it was 8.877 in 2007 and increased by 10.8 times at the end of 2019 and reached 96,210 persons.

7.2. Home Care Allowance (Persons with severe disabilities of at least 50%)

Within the scope of this service, State pays a monthly home care allowance to relatives of persons with severe disabilities (at a degree over 50%), providing care at the residence of PwDs to support home care service for PwDs in need of care under the scope of the Social Services Law No.2828. The amount of payment is defined according to the Annex 7 of the Social Services Law numbered 2828 as by multiplying (10,000) indicator number and civil servant monthly coefficient.

The distribution of the number of persons benefitting from home care allowance and the amount of payment between the years 2007 and 2020 is given in the table below.



Table 2.21. Distribution of the number of persons benefitting from home care allowance and the amount of payment by year

Yıllar	Number of persons with disabilities	Total amount of payment (Million TL)
2020 (February)	523.068	-
2019	514.158	8.158,7
2018	506.725	6.820,3
2017	499.130	5.832,7
2016	478.711	5.135,4
2015	464.741	4.470,8
2014	450.036	4.056,3
2013	425.928	3.544
2012	398.335	2.944,1
2011	347.756	2.214,8
2010	279.580	1.580,8
2009	204.652	964,4
2008	113.000	417,6
2007	28.583	35,4

Source: General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly

Whereas the number of people benefitting from home care assistance was 28,583 in 2007, this number arised approximately 18 times to 523,068 in February 2020.



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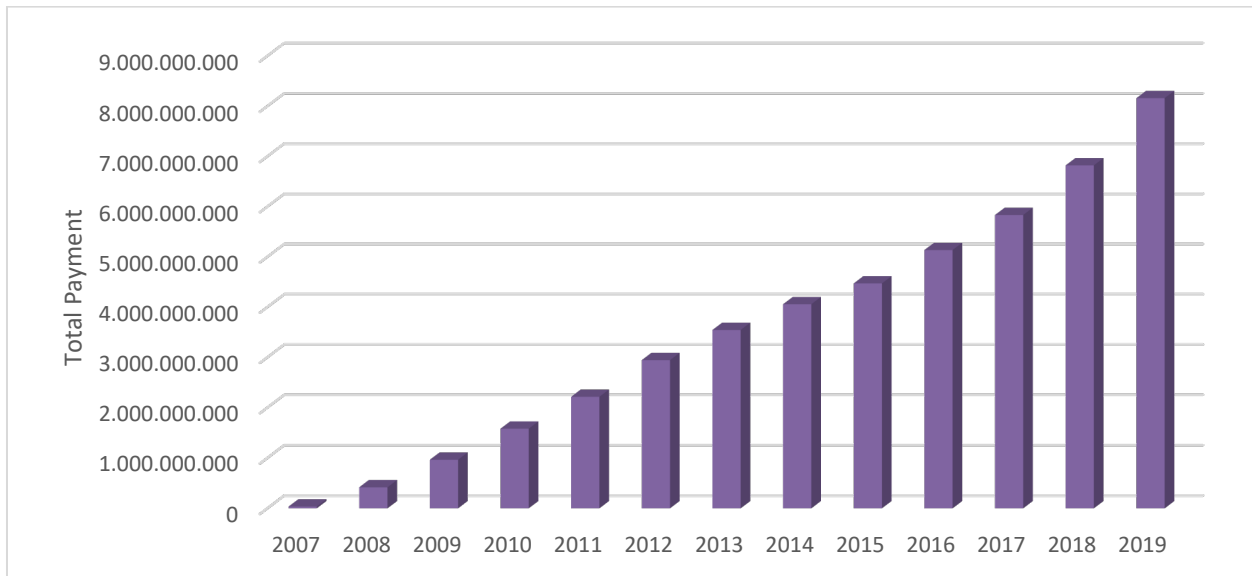


Figure 2.23. Distribution of payments made within the scope of home care allowance by years

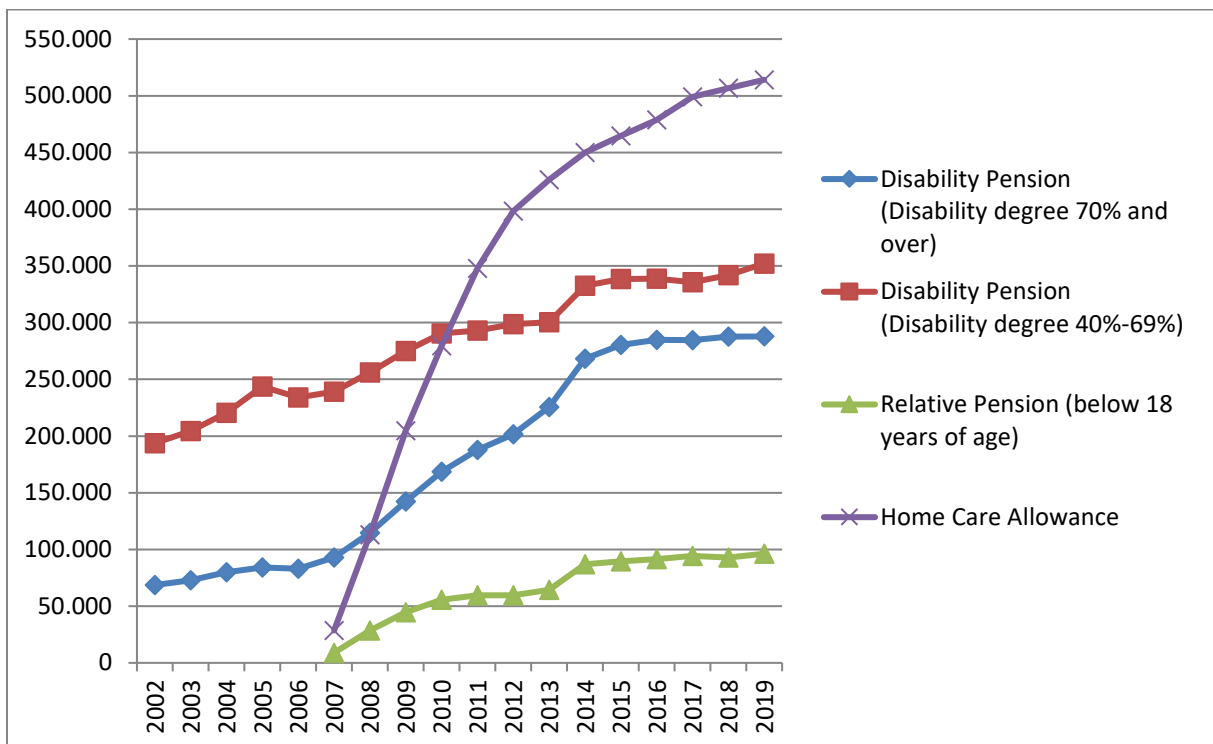


Figure 2.24. Distribution of the number of persons benefiting from home care assistance under the Law No. 2022



8. Care Services

8.1. Care Services in Public Institutions

According to the provisions of the Regulation on the Care, Rehabilitation and Family Counselling Services for Persons with Disabilities, if the person with disability in need of care or his/her legal representative request and the capacity of the organizations is appropriate, care services can be obtained from public care and rehabilitation centers affiliated to the General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly.

According to the data of General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly, information on public care and rehabilitation centers and persons with disabilities in these centers are given in the following table.

Table 2.22. Distribution of the number of public residential and day centers (residential care centers having also day services are included) by years

Years	Residential		Day Centers including Residential care centers having also day services	Total
	Care and Rehabilitation Centers	Home Type Social Service Units* (Umut Evi)		
2020 (February)	104	152	76	287
2019	104	151	72	277
2018	97	146	7	250
2017	97	138	6	241
2016	93	128	6	227
2015	87	111	5	203
2014	85	84	5	174
2013	81	48	6	135



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2012	80	17	7	104
2011	77	7	7	91
2010	69	3	7	79
2009	61	1	10	72
2008	56	1	15	72
2007	47	-	17	64
2006	41	-	25	66
2005	35	-	33	68
2004	32	-	29	61
2003	22	-	26	48
2002	21	-	26	47

**These units are affiliated to public institutions.*

Source: General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly

Regarding residential care, while the number of residential care and rehabilitation centers providing services for person with disabilities was 21 in 2002, this number reached to 104 as of February 2020. Home type social service units, so-called ‘hope homes’ as a service model of transformation from institutional care towards community based care in Turkey, was started in 2008. The First ‘Hope House’ was put into service in İzmir province in 2008, the number of such homes reached to 152 as of February 2020.

Table 2.23. Distribution of the capacity and the number of persons with disabilities receiving care services

Years	Residential*	Day service	Total	Residential capacity
2020 (February)	7.295	769	8.064	8.293
2019	7.383	735	8.118	8.289
2018	7.305	440	7.745	7.869
2017	7.240	459	7.699	7.925
2016	7.096	411	7.507	7.458
2015	6.494	432	6.926	6.992
2014	5.827	457	6.284	6.682
2013	5.451	441	5.892	6.293



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2012	5.112	460	5.586	6.055
2011	4.708	454	5.162	5.833
2010	4.490	415	4.905	5.468
2009	4.190	379	4.569	4.758
2008	3.802	470	4.272	4.098
2007	3.458	634	4.092	3.434
2006	3.070	1.584	4.654	3.027
2005	2.658	2.287	4.945	2.755
2004	2.441	1.978	4.419	2.415
2003	2.162	2.768	4.930	2.086
2002	1.843	2.065	3.908	1.943

* Those who benefit from temporary guest service are also included.

Source: General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly

Table 2.24. Distribution of the number of persons with disabilities waiting for care service in public care and rehabilitation centers and allocated resources by years

Years	Number of persons with disabilities waiting for institutional care	Amount Spent By Year-End (Million TL)*
2020 (Şubat)	0	-
2019	0	790
2018	0	703
2017	0	551
2016	0	491
2015	0	353
2014	0	292
2013	0	247
2012	0	218
2011	0	201
2010	0	168
2009	1.723	150



2008	2.131	123
2007	3.478	96
2006	3.729	65
2005	3.658	44
2004	3.391	34
2003	3.097	25
2002	2.647	13

*Home Care and care in private institutions are not included.

Source: General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly

In 2002, while 2,647 persons with disabilities were waiting to receive services from the residential care institutions, the waiting lists ended with the home care allowance regulated under the Social Services Law No. 2828, arrangements for opening private care centers and the increase in the number of residential care centers of the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services.

8.2. Care Services in Private Institutions

Under the scope of the Regulation on the Determination of Persons with Disabilities in Need of Care and definition of the Principles of Care Service, it is envisaged to provide care services in private care centers opened with the permission of the General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly. According to the 12th article on “Types of Care and Payment Methods” of the Regulation, in case that the person with disability who is in need of care, or his/her legal representative demands and the private care center accepts, the care service can be taken from the private care centers opened with the permission of the General Directorate. In this case, the maintenance fee for the care service is paid monthly to the center by the provincial directorate.



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According to the data of General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly, Information on private care centers are given in the table below.

Table 2.25. Distribution of the number and capacity of private centers, persons with disabilities receiving care services in private care centers and allocated resources by years

Years	Number of centers	Capacity	Number of persons with disabilities	Total Amount of Payment (Million TL)
2020 (Şubat)	266	25.493	20.949	-
2019	257	24.796	19.658	770
2018	231	21.200	17.264	544
2017	196	17.690	14.080	400
2016	161	14.236	11.923	256
2015	156	13.656	10.823	222
2014	149	13.443	10.319	202
2013	147	13.325	10.173	186
2012	148	12.869	9.328	137
2011	100	8651	6.707	84
2010	77	7065	4.331	45
2009	44	3744	2.144	17
2008	20	2003	768	5
2007	10	915	351	1

Source: General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly

By the amendment made in the Social Services Law No. 2828 in 2005, people with disabilities in need of care can receive residential or day care services in private care centers operated by private and legal persons which are inspected by Provincial Directorates of Family, Labour and Social Services. In 2007, 351 persons with disabilities received care services in 10 private care centers and approximately 1 million TL was paid for maintenance of care service by provincial directorates. As of February 2020, the number of persons with disabilities benefiting from the services of private care centers is 20.949.

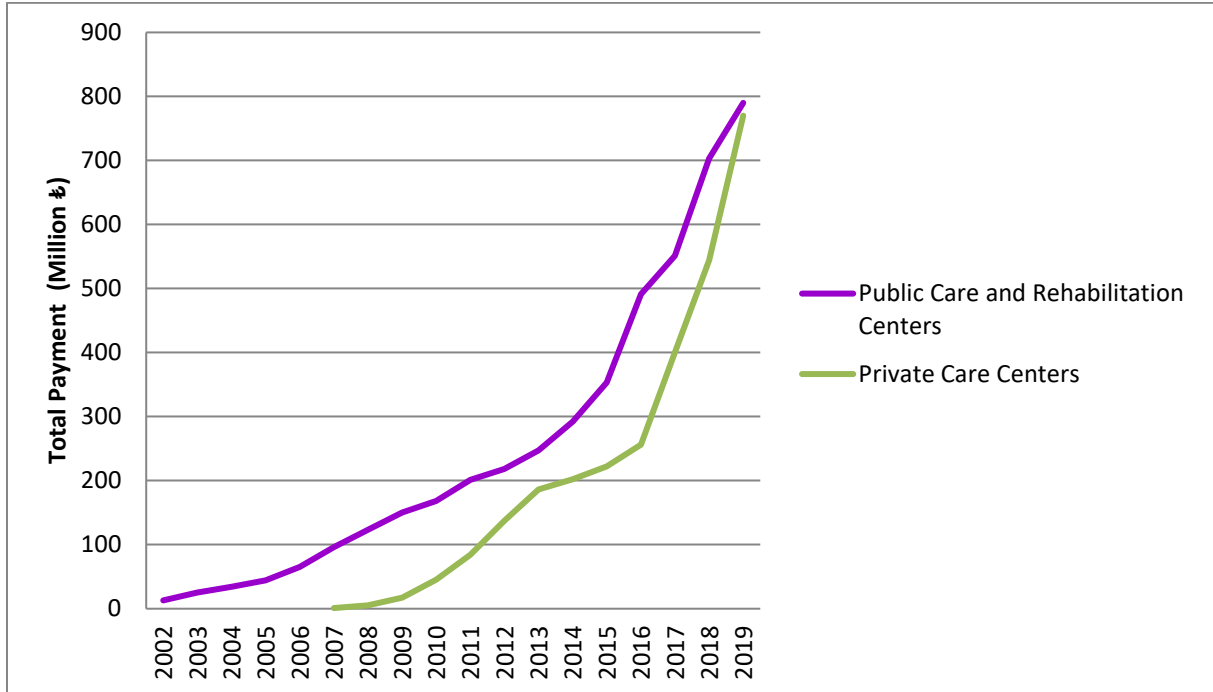


Figure 2.25. Distribution of the expenditure amounts for persons with disabilities who receive care services in public care and rehabilitation centers and private care centers, by years

9. Income Support Payments under the Free of Charge Transport

Since 2015 with a regulation made in Law No. 4736; income support payment is made every month through municipalities, to the operators of the private public transportation service for each transportation vehicle and private sea transportation vehicle, which have the obligation of free travel and are authorized by the municipalities, from the appropriation set for this purpose in the budget of the Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services.



Table 2.26. Income Support Payments under the Free of Charge Transport Program by Years

Year	Amount of Payment (TL)
2015	96.772.000
2016	142.737.204
2017	149.278.550
2018	193.123.460
2019	219.677.610
2020 (Jan-Feb)	35.190.670
Total	836.779.494

As of February 2020, a total of 836.8 million TL has been allocated by our Ministry within the scope of free charge transportation program.

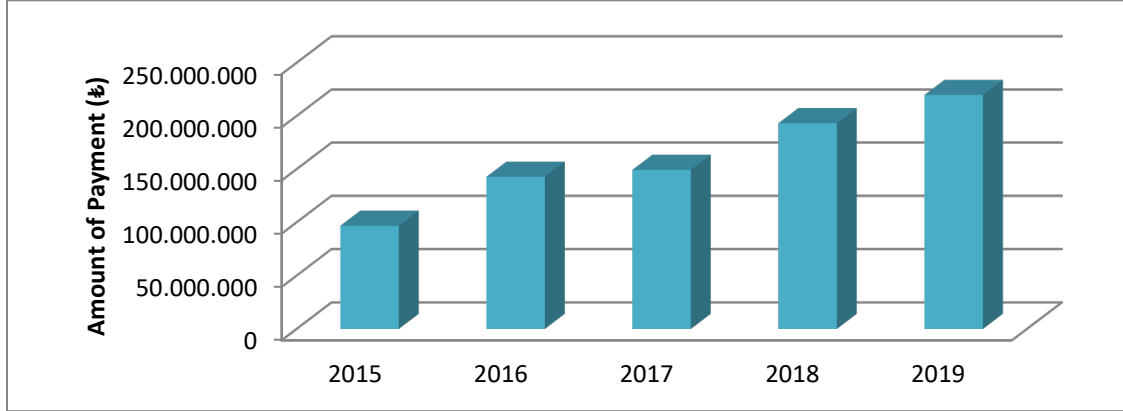


Figure 2.26. Distribution of Income Support Payments under the Free of Charge Transport Program by Year

10. Accessibility

Under the Turkish Disability Act No. 5378, there are executive provisions for ensuring accessibility in buildings, open spaces and public transportation vehicles and services (7th, 2nd and 3rd temporary article), and also for monitoring and auditing accessibility (3rd temporary article).

In accordance with the Regulation on Accessibility Monitoring and Auditing, published in 2013 and revised in 2016, Accessibility Monitoring and Audit Commissions within the governorships in the provinces were established to monitor and audit accessibility in public buildings, open spaces and public transportation.



10.1. Information on Auditing Activities of Accessibility Monitoring and Audit Commissions

In 2017, a total of 4,797 buildings, open spaces and public transportation vehicles were audited by the Accessibility Monitoring and Audit Commissions, and this number increased to 7.225 in 2018.

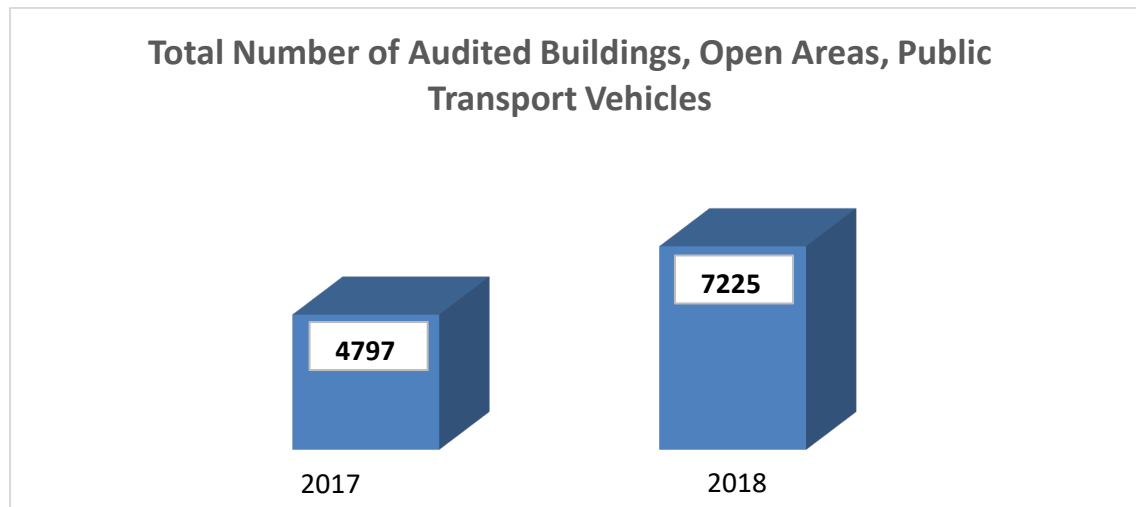


Figure 2.27. Number of audits carried out by Accessibility Monitoring and Audit Commissions by audit period

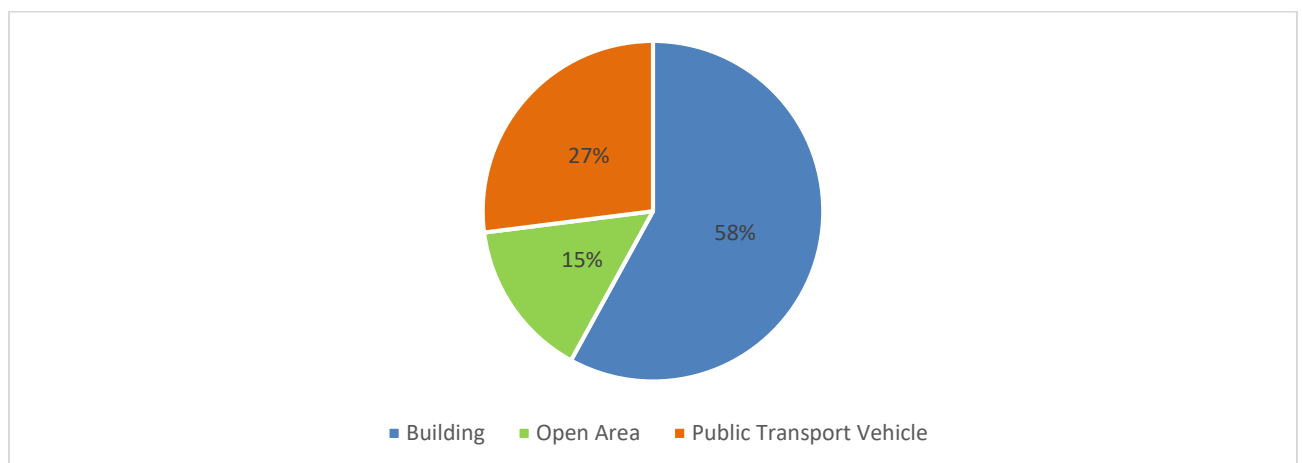


Figure 2.28. Distribution of audits performed by Accessibility Monitoring and Audit Commissions in 2018, by type of inspection subjects



10.2. Information on Accessibility Certificates Given by Governorships based on the decision of Accessibility Monitoring and Audit Commissions

Based on the Article 15 of the Accessibility Monitoring and Auditing Regulation; Accessibility decision is made for all kinds of buildings, open spaces and public transportation vehicles that are open to public. Those complying with the accessibility criteria, determined by on-site inspection by the Commission, are issued an accessibility certificate by the governorships.

Table 2.27. Distribution of the number of Disability Certificates by type of inspection subjects between 2014 and 2018

Years	Public building	Open space	Public Transport vehicle	Total	Percent (%)
2014	6	1	2	9	1,6
2015	33	1	1	35	6,3
2016	21	5	0	26	4,7
2017	79	0	105	184	33,2
2018	101	2	198	301	54,2
Toplam	240	9	306	555	100

Between the years 2014 and 2018, a total of 555 “Accessibility Certificates” were issued, 240 of which were for buildings, 9 for open spaces and 306 for public transportation vehicles. The number of documents issued in 2018 is 301.



11. Income Tax Reduction

Persons with disabilities can benefit from certain rates of tax reductions in accordance with the degree of disability. Within the scope of Income Tax Law No. 193, fee earning PwDs, fee earning persons that are liable to care relatives with disabilities; self-employed PwDs; self-employed persons that are liable to care a relative with a disability; PwDs taxed in simplified system can benefit from income tax reduction at various rates differing according to the degree of disability. Those who lost at least 80 % of working power are ranked as first category, those who lost at least 60 % are ranked as second category and those who lost at least 40 % are ranked as third category. The amount of current tax reductions are 1400TL, 790 TL and 350 TL (in 2020) for respective categories. The way of determining the degree of disability and the principles and procedures regarding the implementation are determined by the regulation prepared jointly by the ministries of Finance and Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services.

Based on the Revenue Administration data, the distribution of the number of persons with disabilities benefiting from income tax reduction is shown in the table below.

Table 2.28. Number of reports issued for persons with disabilities according to the working power loss rates between the years 2012 and 2017

Number of reports issued according to the working power loss rates				
Yıllar	%40-59	%60-79	%80-100	Toplam
2017 (Jan-Dec)	31.889	12.798	8.705	53.392
2016 (Jan-Dec)	27.515	11.344	7.884	46.743
2015 (Jan-Dec)	27.347	11.752	7.434	46.533
2014 (Jan-Dec)	25.148	10.666	6.376	42.190
2013 (Jan-Dec)	22.022	9.875	5.723	37.620
2012 (Jan-Dec)	15.026	7.134	4.358	26.518

Source: http://www.gib.gov.tr/fileadmin/user_upload/VI/SIIVI.htm

There has been an increase in the number of persons with disabilities benefiting from the income tax reduction since 2012. Among the individuals with disabilities who benefit from the income tax deduction, the highest proportion is the ones whose working power loss rate is between 40-59%. According to the data of the end of 2017, the working power loss rates of



approximately 60% of the persons with disabilities who benefit from the income tax reduction are between 40-59%.

ELDERLY POPULATION

12. Elderly Population in Turkey

Table 3.2. The number and proportion of the elderly population in the total population by sex, 1935-2080

Year	Elderly Population			Proportion of Elderly Population in Total Population (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
1935	628 041	278 846	349 195	3,9	3,5	4,2
1940	629 859	271 421	358 438	3,5	3,1	4,0
1945	626 543	256 683	369 860	3,3	2,7	4,0
1950	690 662	272 760	417 902	3,3	2,6	4,0
1955	822 408	320 704	501 704	3,4	2,6	4,2
1960	978 732	388 087	590 645	3,5	2,7	4,3
1965	1 242 525	530 004	712 521	4,0	3,3	4,6
1970	1 565 696	707 807	857 889	4,4	3,9	4,9
1975	1 853 251	850 652	1 002 599	4,6	4,1	5,1
1980	2 113 247	955 360	1 157 887	4,7	4,2	5,3
1985	2 125 908	955 042	1 170 866	4,2	3,7	4,7
1990	2 417 363	1 091 142	1 326 221	4,3	3,8	4,8
2000	4 350 190	1 887 904	2 462 286	6,7	5,8	7,6
2007	5 000 175	2 150 103	2 850 072	7,1	6,1	8,1
2008	4 893 423	2 139 481	2 753 942	6,8	6,0	7,7
2009	5 083 414	2 222 764	2 860 650	7,0	6,1	7,9
2010	5 327 736	2 331 029	2 996 707	7,2	6,3	8,2
2011	5 490 715	2 397 925	3 092 790	7,3	6,4	8,3
2012	5 682 003	2 473 913	3 208 090	7,5	6,5	8,5



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2013	5 891 694	2 561 074	3 330 620		7,7	6,7	8,7
2014	6 192 962	2 699 423	3 493 539		8,0	6,9	9,0
2015	6 495 239	2 843 442	3 651 797		8,2	7,2	9,3
2016	6 651 503	2 919 392	3 732 111		8,3	7,3	9,4
2017	6 895 385	3 033 433	3 861 952		8,5	7,5	9,6
2018	7 186 204	3 170 132	4 016 072		8,8	7,7	9,8
2019	7 550 727	3 337 260	4 213 467		9,1	8,0	10,2
2023(1)	8 867 951	3 964 105	4 903 845		10,2	9,1	11,3
2030(1)	12 066 092	5 459 819	6 606 272		12,9	11,7	14,2
2040(1)	16 373 971	7 451 781	8 922 190		16,3	14,9	17,7
2060(1)	24 242 787	11 024 497	13 218 290		22,6	20,7	24,5
2080(1)	27 413 359	12 556 365	14 856 994		25,6	23,6	27,5

TurkStat, Elderly Statistics, 2019

Source: TurkStat, Population Censuses, 1935-1990

TurkStat, Population Estimates, 2000

TurkStat, Address Based Population Registration System, 2007-2019

TurkStat, Population Projections, 2023-2080

Table 3.2 shows elderly population and the proportion elderly population from 1935 to 2019 and the estimated elderly population and proportion of elderly population in 2023, 2030, 2040, 2060 and 2080. The proportion of elderly population in the total population has increased approximately 2.3 times since 1935.



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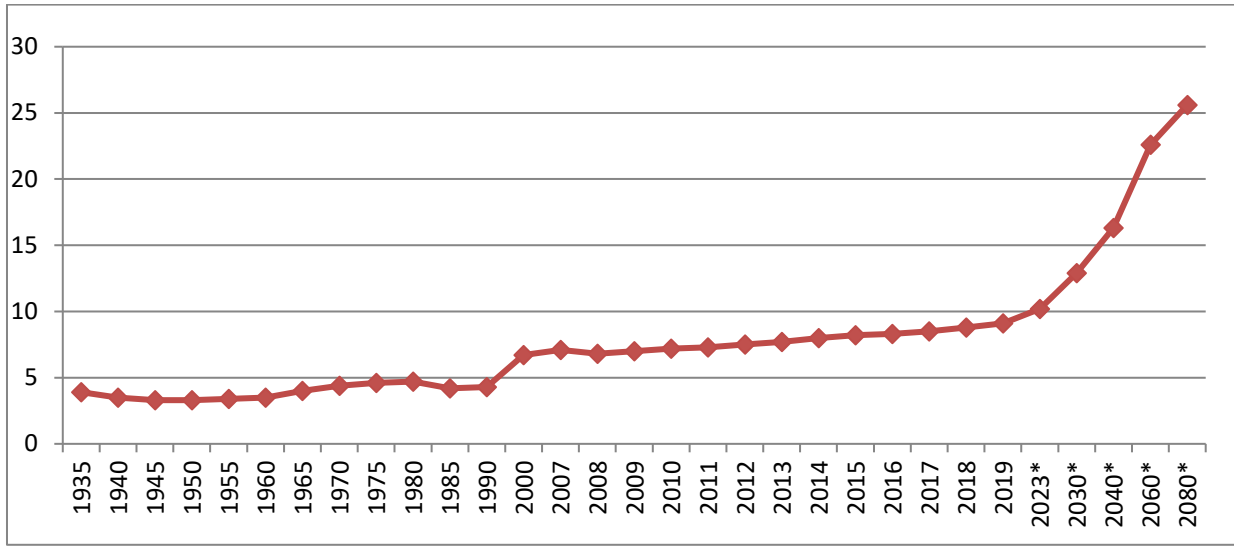


Figure 3.1. Distribution of the Proportion of Elderly Population in Total Population by Years

Table 3.3. The Number and Proportion of Elderly Population in Total Population by Sex and Province, 2019

Province	Elderly Population			Proportion of Elderly Population in Total Population (%)		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	7 550 727	3 337 260	4 213 467	9,1	8,0	10,2
Adana	186 098	82 508	103 590	8,3	7,4	9,2
Adıyaman	49 032	21 628	27 404	7,8	6,8	8,8
Afyonkarahisar	81 934	36 379	45 555	11,2	10,0	12,4
Ağrı	25 426	11 040	14 386	4,7	4,0	5,6
Amasya	49 268	21 943	27 325	14,6	12,9	16,3
Ankara	486 783	212 017	274 766	8,6	7,6	9,7
Antalya	212 988	98 911	114 077	8,5	7,8	9,2
Artvin	27 692	12 226	15 466	16,2	14,2	18,2
Aydın	146 271	65 657	80 614	13,2	11,9	14,4
Balıkesir	186 472	84 640	101 832	15,2	13,8	16,6



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Bilecik	25 155	11 005	14 150		11,5	9,8	13,2
Bingöl	19 368	8 605	10 763		6,9	6,1	7,8
Bitlis	18 270	7 782	10 488		5,2	4,3	6,2
Bolu	42 438	18 928	23 510		13,4	12,1	14,8
Burdur	40 456	17 566	22 890		14,9	12,9	17,0
Bursa	282 861	125 335	157 526		9,3	8,2	10,3
Çanakkale	81 231	36 735	44 496		15,0	13,5	16,5
Çankırı	31 628	14 225	17 403		16,2	14,4	17,9
Çorum	79 839	35 605	44 234		15,0	13,5	16,5
Denizli	114 467	50 341	64 126		11,0	9,7	12,3
Diyarbakır	86 167	36 466	49 701		4,9	4,1	5,7
Edirne	59 906	26 971	32 935		14,5	12,8	16,2
Elazığ	57 919	25 650	32 269		9,8	8,7	10,8
Erzincan	28 727	12 772	15 955		12,2	10,7	13,9
Erzurum	66 164	29 387	36 777		8,7	7,7	9,6
Eskişehir	101 727	44 781	56 946		11,5	10,1	12,8
Gaziantep	113 694	50 235	63 459		5,5	4,8	6,2
Giresun	72 298	31 169	41 129		16,1	14,0	18,3
Gümüşhane	19 256	8 363	10 893		11,7	10,1	13,4
Hakkâri	9 684	4 031	5 653		3,4	2,7	4,4
Hatay	120 563	55 708	64 855		7,4	6,8	8,0
Isparta	56 438	25 113	31 325		12,7	11,3	14,0
Mersin	170 561	77 614	92 947		9,3	8,4	10,1
İstanbul	1 079 196	461 932	617 264		7,0	5,9	8,0
İzmir	493 673	217 464	276 209		11,3	10,0	12,6
Kars	23 062	10 505	12 557		8,1	7,2	9,1
Kastamonu	67 027	29 653	37 374		17,7	15,7	19,7
Kayseri	123 613	54 870	68 743		8,8	7,8	9,8
Kırklareli	50 066	22 439	27 627		13,8	12,1	15,6
Kırşehir	28 631	12 300	16 331		11,8	10,2	13,3
Kocaeli	142 644	64 726	77 918		7,3	6,6	8,1
Konya	211 374	92 801	118 573		9,5	8,4	10,6



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Kütahya	75 626	33 843	41 783		13,1	11,9	14,2
Malatya	81 995	36 168	45 827		10,2	9,1	11,4
Manisa	163 384	72 327	91 057		11,3	10,0	12,7
Kahramanmaraş	93 591	43 781	49 810		8,1	7,5	8,8
Mardin	45 981	19 534	26 447		5,5	4,6	6,3
Muğla	121 950	56 916	65 034		12,4	11,4	13,5
Muş	20 616	8 781	11 835		5,0	4,2	5,9
Nevşehir	35 504	15 435	20 069		11,7	10,3	13,1
Niğde	36 171	15 724	20 447		10,0	8,6	11,3
Ordu	108 550	48 640	59 910		14,4	12,9	15,9
Rize	43 403	17 798	25 605		12,6	10,4	14,9
Sakarya	99 494	44 959	54 535		9,7	8,7	10,6
Samsun	157 015	69 740	87 275		11,6	10,4	12,8
Siirt	16 327	6 808	9 519		4,9	4,0	5,9
Sinop	41 074	18 837	22 237		18,8	17,3	20,3
Sivas	81 079	36 914	44 165		12,7	11,5	13,8
Tekirdağ	91 370	41 376	49 994		8,7	7,6	9,7
Tokat	83 128	37 347	45 781		13,6	12,2	14,9
Trabzon	99 415	41 980	57 435		12,3	10,5	14,1
Tunceli	12 188	5 425	6 763		14,4	11,8	17,5
Şanlıurfa	81 430	34 674	46 756		3,9	3,3	4,5
Uşak	44 987	20 050	24 937		12,1	10,9	13,4
Van	45 430	19 820	25 610		4,0	3,4	4,6
Yozgat	56 107	24 821	31 286		13,3	11,8	14,8
Zonguldak	75 194	33 639	41 555		12,6	11,4	13,8
Aksaray	38 293	16 635	21 658		9,2	8,0	10,4
Bayburt	9 379	4 228	5 151		11,1	9,8	12,3
Karaman	27 585	12 514	15 071		10,9	9,9	11,9
Kırıkkale	34 143	15 130	19 013		12,1	10,7	13,5
Batman	27 545	11 199	16 346		4,5	3,7	5,4
Şırnak	17 530	7 152	10 378		3,3	2,6	4,1
Bartın	28 663	13 077	15 586		14,5	13,4	15,5



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Ardahan	12 559	5 729	6 830		12,9	11,3	14,6
Iğdır	13 283	5 930	7 353		6,7	5,8	7,6
Yalova	32 096	14 851	17 245		11,8	10,9	12,8
Karabük	32 753	14 593	18 160		13,2	11,7	14,6
Kilis	11 549	5 045	6 504		8,1	7,0	9,3
Osmaniye	45 528	20 539	24 989		8,5	7,5	9,4
Düzce	38 745	17 275	21 470		9,9	8,8	11,0

TurkStat, Elderly Statistics, 2019

Source: TurkStat, Address Based Population Registration System, 2019

When Table 3.3 is analyzed, it is seen that the province with the highest proportion of elderly population is Sinop with 18.8%, and the province with the lowest is Şırnak with 3.3%. While 86.6% (6.537.647 people) of the elderly population live in the city, 13.4% (1.013.080 people) live in the villages.

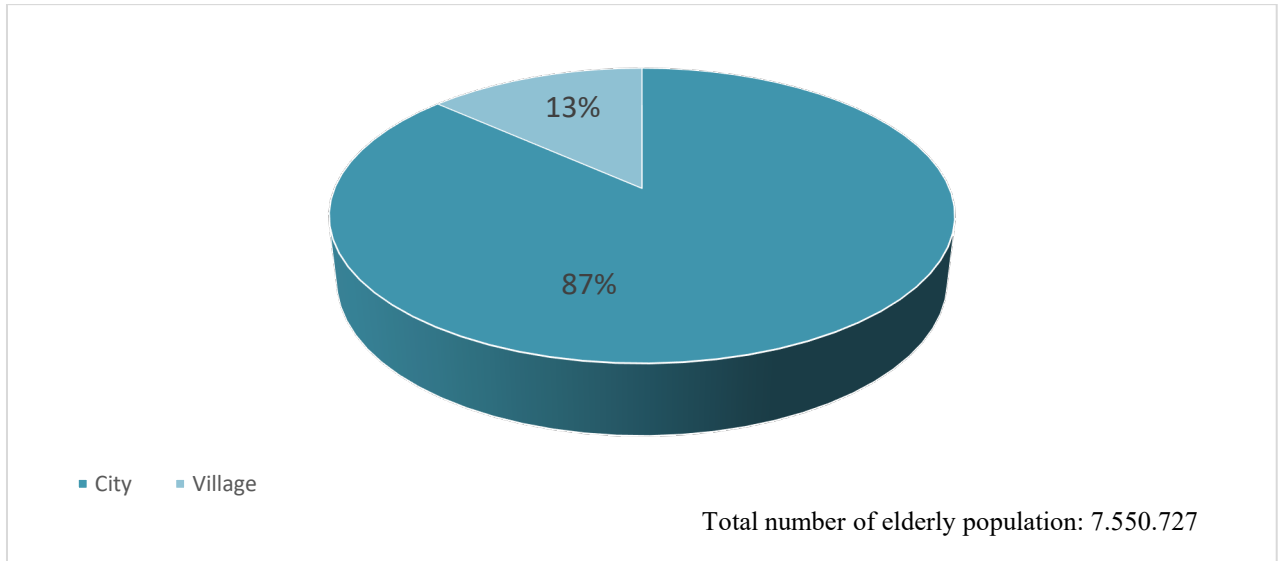


Figure 3.2. Distribution of the elderly population by their settlements



Table 3.4. Elderly population by age and sex, 2019

Age Group	Total	Male	Female	Proportion in total elderly population
65-69	2 722 672	1.301.371	1.421.301	36,1
70-74	2 016 913	907.850	1.109.063	26,7
75-79	1 308 299	560.695	747.604	17,3
80-84	817 730	323.732	493.998	10,8
85-89	497 410	192.938	304.472	6,6
90+	187 703	50.674	137.029	2,5
Total	7 550 727	3 337 260	4 213 467	100

Source: TurkStat

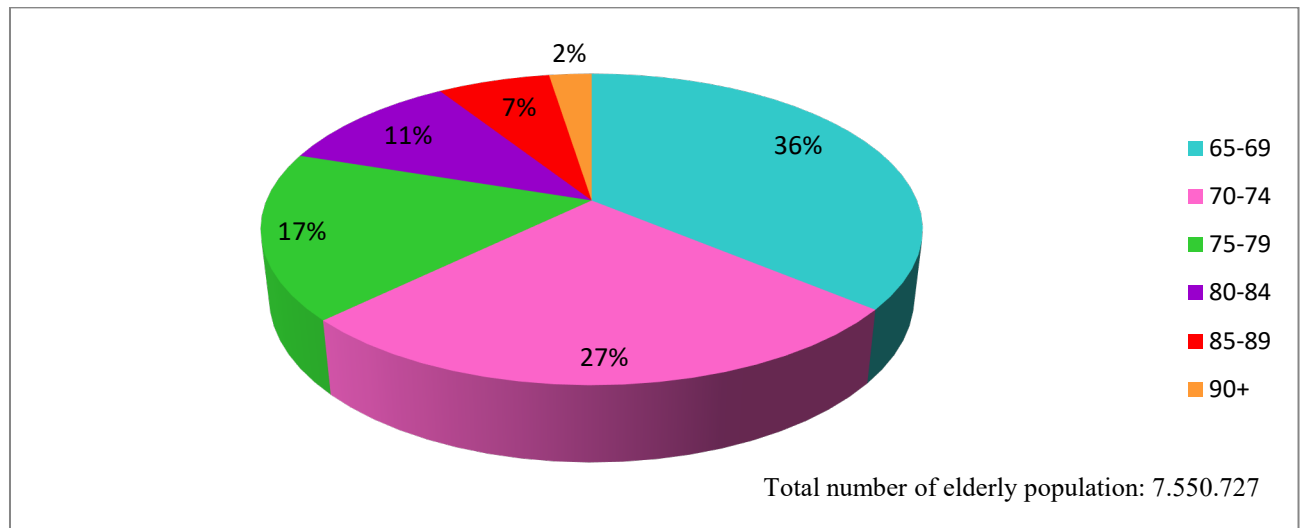


Figure 3.3. Distribution of elderly population by age, 2019

Table 3.5. Elderly population (65+) Living Alone by Age and Sex, 2009-2019

Yıl	Total Elderly Population			Elderly Population Living Alone		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
2009	5.083.414	2.222.764	2.860.650	750.924	166.827	584.097
2010	5.327.736	2.331.029	2.996.707	816.055	183.626	632.429
2011	5.490.715	2.397.925	3.092.790	868.635	197.749	670.886



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2012	5.682.003	2.473.913	3.208.090	935.332	211.572	723.760
2013	5.891.694	2.561.074	3.330.620	1.000.037	226.606	773.431
2014	6.192.962	2.699.423	3.493.539	1.073.367	245.148	828.219
2015	6.495.239	2.843.442	3.651.797	1.143.255	263.263	879.992
2016	6.651.503	2.919.392	3.732.111	1.192.610	278.212	914.398
2017	6.895.385	3.033.433	3.861.952	1.243.186	293.211	949.975
2018	7.186.204	3.170.132	4.016.072	1.292.370	309.518	982.852
2019	7.550.727	3.337.260	4.213.467	1.373.521	334.194	1.039.327

Source: TurkStat, Address Based Population Registration System (ADNKS)

It is observed that the elderly population living in one-person households has increased year by year between 2009 and 2019, and the proportion of the elderly living alone in the total elderly population increased to 18.2 percent in 2019. 75.7% of the 1,373,521 elderly persons living alone are females and 24.3% are males.

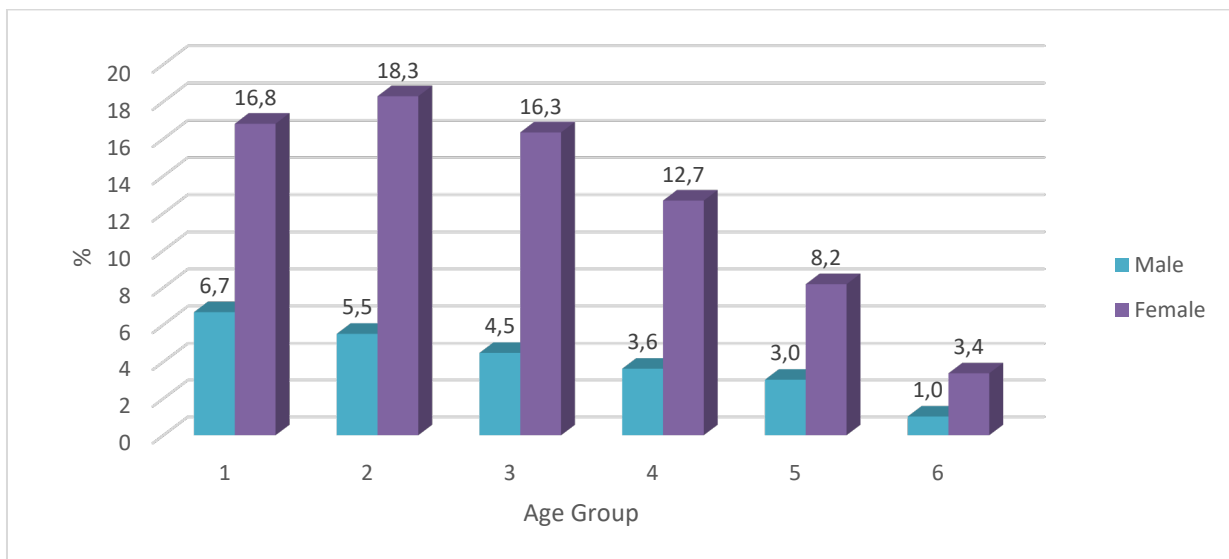


Figure 3.4. Distribution of elderly population living alone by age and sex, 2019



13. Indicators of Ageing

Table 3.6. Median age by sex, 1935-2080

Year	Total	Male	Female
1935	21,2	19,1	23,4
1940	19,6	17,7	22,4
1945	20,0	18,8	21,7
1950	20,1	19,2	21,3
1955	20,4	19,6	21,3
1960	20,3	19,5	21,1
1965	19,3	18,7	20,0
1970	19,0	18,6	19,4
1975	19,5	19,2	19,8
1980	19,9	19,5	20,3
1985	20,9	20,6	21,2
1990	22,2	21,9	22,6
2000	25,8	25,2	26,3
2007	28,3	27,7	28,8
2008	28,5	27,9	29,0
2009	28,8	28,2	29,3
2010	29,2	28,7	29,8
2011	29,7	29,1	30,3
2012	30,1	29,5	30,6
2013	30,4	29,8	31,0
2014	30,7	30,1	31,3
2015	31,0	30,4	31,6
2016	31,4	30,8	32,0
2017	31,7	31,1	32,4
2018	32,0	31,4	32,7
2019	32,4	31,7	33,1
2023	33,5	32,8	34,3
2030	35,6	34,8	36,4
2040	38,5	37,5	39,5



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2060	42,3	41,1	43,5
2080	45,0	43,8	46,3

TurkStat, Elderly Statistics, 2019

Kaynak: TurkStat, Population Censuses, 1935-1990

TurkStat, Population Estimates, 2000

TurkStat, Address Based Population Registration System, 2007-2019

TurkStat, Population Projections, 2023-2080

Median age, as the main indicator regarding population ageing, has increased by 11,2 years since 1935. According to the population projection, the median age will continue to increase.

Table 3.8. Basic fertility indicators, 2001-2018

[As of 31/03/2019]				
Year	Number of births	Crude birth rate (‰)	Total fertility rate (Number of children)	Average age of mother
2001	1 323 341	20,3	2,38	26,7
2002	1 229 555	18,6	2,17	26,8
2003	1 198 927	17,9	2,09	27,0
2004	1 222 484	18,1	2,11	27,0
2005	1 244 041	18,2	2,12	27,0
2006	1 255 432	18,1	2,12	27,1
2007	1 289 992	18,4	2,16	27,2
2008	1 295 511	18,2	2,15	27,3
2009	1 266 751	17,6	2,10	27,4
2010	1 261 169	17,2	2,08	27,7
2011	1 252 812	16,9	2,05	27,8
2012	1 294 605	17,2	2,11	28,0
2013 ^(r)	1 297 505	17,0	2,11	28,3
2014 ^(r)	1 350 353	17,5	2,19	28,4
2015 ^(r)	1 335 564	17,1	2,15	28,5
2016 ^(r)	1 313 615	16,6	2,11	28,6



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2017 ^(r)	1 295 784	16,1	2,07	28,7
2018	1 248 847	15,3	1,99	28,9

Source: TurkStat (General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs)

(r) Birth data was revised with current administrative registrations.

Table 3.9. Basic mortality indicators, 2009-2018

[As of 31/03/2019]		(‰)									
		Year									
		2009	2010	2011	2012 ⁽¹⁾	2013 ⁽¹⁾	2014 ^(r)	2015 ^(r)	2016 ^(r)	2017 ^(r)	2018
Crude death rate		5,1	5,0	5,1	5,0	4,9	5,1	5,2	5,3	5,3	5,2
Infant mortality rate	Total	13,9	12,0	11,6	11,6	10,8	11,1	10,2	9,8	9,4	9,3
	Male	14,6	12,7	12,2	12,1	11,4	11,8	10,9	10,4	9,9	9,8
	Female	13,1	11,3	11,0	11,0	10,2	10,3	9,6	9,3	8,8	8,7
Under five mortality rate	Total	17,7	15,5	14,9	14,4	13,4	13,3	12,4	12,0	11,4	11,4
	Male	18,5	16,3	15,5	14,9	14,1	14,2	13,1	12,6	12,0	12,1
	Female	16,8	14,6	14,2	13,8	12,7	12,3	11,6	11,3	10,7	10,7
Source: TurkStat (General Directorate of Population and Citizenship Affairs)											
(1) Infant mortality rate and under five mortality rate are recalculated because of the revision of birth data.											
(r) Mortality data was revised with current administrative registrations.											

14. Active Ageing Index

Active aging, which applies to both individuals and groups, enables people to be in physical, social and mental well-being and realize their potential. Active aging is related to most areas of life of elderly persons and guides policy-makers because of its strong evidence-based feature.



Active aging index is an evidence-based tool and a comprehensive scale that collects scores from the following four domains: participation in society, independent healthy and secure living, employment, capacity and enabling environment for active ageing.

Active Ageing Index offers a flexible framework that can be applied to different countries at national as well as subnational (regional and local) levels. This index is a framework aiming to define the unused potential of elderly people for their active participation in economic and social life by monitoring the outcomes of active aging practices at the national level.

This Index was developed within the framework of the 2012 European year of Active Ageing and Intergenerational Solidarity and consists of four domains and 22 indicators: employment social participation, independent healthy and secure living, capacity and enabling environment for active ageing. The domains and indicators of the index are as follows:

1. Employment

1.1. Employment rate (55-59)

1.2. Employment rate (60-64)

1.3. Employment rate (65-69)

1.4. Employment rate (70-74)

2. Participation in Society

2.1. Voluntary activities

2.2. Care to children and grand children

2.3. Care to older adults

2.4. Political participation

3. Independent, healthy and secure living

3.1. Physical exercise

3.2. Access to health and dental care

3.3. Independent living

3.4. Relative median income



- 3.5. *No poverty risk*
- 3.6. *No severe material deprivation*
- 3.7. *Physical safety*
- 3.8. *Lifelong learning*

4. *Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing*

- 4.1. *Remaining life expectancy at age 55*
- 4.2. *Share of healthy life expectancy at age 55*
- 4.3. *Mental well-being*
- 4.4. *Use of ICT*
- 4.5. *Social connectedness*
- 4.6. *Educational attainment*

Active Aging Index (AAI) Project, which is originally developed by The European Social Welfare Policies and Research Center, in Vienna, in consultancy of Professor Asghar Zaidi from Southampton University (UK), has been jointly conducted by the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and the European Commission's Directorate General for Employment, Social Affairs and Inclusion (DG EMPL). The project also benefits from the unofficial Expert Group's advice on AAI, which brings together prominent researchers, statisticians, government and civil society representatives, The group meets once or twice a year.

The first phase of the project was implemented between January 2012 and February 2013, and second phase started in October 2013 and continued until April 2016 and at this stage the index coverage was extended to Croatia and four non-EU countries: Canada, Iceland, Norway and Switzerland. In Serbia and Turkey two pilot studies were conducted at the national level and a pilot study was conducted in Germany at the local level in Germany. Furthermore, Active Aging Index (AAI) indicators are included in the statistical annexes of national reports on the implementation of the Madrid International Plan of Action on Aging (MIPAA). Third phase of the Project started in May 2016.



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Table 3.10. April 2018 AAI (AB28)

Rank		Employment	Social participation	Independent, healthy and secure living	Capacity and enabling environment for active ageing	Overall score	Rank
1	Belgium	23,8	27,0	73,3	62,8	37,7	10
2	Bulgaria	30,5	9,7	66,2	55,9	31,8	22
3	Czech Republic	34,2	16,2	71,4	58,7	36,5	11
4	Denmark	40,6	21,7	78,4	66,5	43,0	2
5	Germany	39,4	15,9	74,9	63,6	39,6	6
6	Estonia	44,5	14,3	66,5	53,2	37,9	9
7	İreland	35,4	18,8	75,0	63,2	39,1	7
8	Greece	20,6	11,8	63,9	50,0	27,7	28
9	Spain	25,7	16,2	71,6	59,7	33,7	18
10	France	26,9	26,2	75,4	62,2	38,6	8
11	Croatia	21,2	15,8	64,2	49,4	29,3	27
12	Italy	28,0	17,3	68,0	55,9	33,8	17
13	Cyprus	30,8	19,4	71,5	54,9	35,7	13
14	Latvia	37,9	17,8	57,7	50,2	35,3	15
15	Lithuania	37,9	11,1	65,3	48,5	33,4	20
16	Luxembourg	20,2	23,8	74,2	62,2	35,2	16
17	Hungary	27,5	11,6	65,6	51,0	30,5	25
18	Malta	25,6	20,9	70,6	60,5	35,4	14
19	Netherlands	36,3	26,6	77,3	64,7	42,7	3
20	Austria	27,2	18,8	77,7	60,0	35,8	12
21	Poland	26,5	13,1	66,1	52,7	31,0	24
22	Portugal	33,4	11,9	67,7	54,2	33,5	19
23	Romania	28,9	13,6	63,7	44,6	30,2	26
24	Slovenia	21,3	15,7	71,0	55,5	31,1	23
25	Slovakia	26,3	16,1	69,2	52,9	32,3	21
26	Finland	35,7	22,6	77,6	63,1	40,8	5
27	Sweden	45,4	26,0	79,2	71,2	47,2	1
28	United Kingdom	39,3	20,7	75,3	63,9	41,3	4
	AB28 Ortalaması	31,1	17,9	70,7	57,5	35,7	

Within the scope of the pilot study carried out in Turkey, the Commission assessed the available data for Active Aging Index calculation and put forward the missing data, that needs to be completed. In this respect, two meetings were held on 16-17 September 2015 with the participation of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) and relevant



stakeholders. The final report on the pilot study was published in March 2016, and the results are given below.

Table 3.11. Employment

Indicator	Year	2008	2010	2012
Employment rate (55-59)	Female	16,3	18,8	19,6
	Male	44,7	46,3	50,8
	Total	30,3	32,4	35,0
Employment rate (60-64)	Female	13,1	14,8	15,9
	Male	35,8	37,7	40,4
	Total	23,8	25,8	27,7
Employment rate (65-69)	Female	9,2	10,6	11,3
	Male	27,7	29,0	29,4
	Total	17,5	18,9	19,6
Employment rate (70-74)	Female	5,9	6,3	6,8
	Male	19,4	20,7	21,0
	Total	11,9	12,7	13,1

Table 3.12. Social Participation

Indicator	Year	2007	2011/12
Voluntary activities	Female	1,6	0,0
	Male	3,7	1,0
	Total	2,7	0,5
Care to children and grand children	Female	16,9	33,4
	Male	4,8	27,6
	Total	10,7	30,6
Care to older adults	Female	7,1	17,8
	Male	8,4	10,9
	Total	7,8	14,3
Political participation	Female	2,7	1,5
	Male	7,3	6,4
	Total	5,2	3,9



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Table 3.13. Independent, Healthy and Secure Living

Indicator	Year	2007	2011/12	
Physical exercise	Female	-	2,6	
	Male	-	9,5	
	Total	-	6,0	
Access to health and dental care	Year	2008	2010	2012
	Female	78,2	73,4	78,8
	Male	75,6	73,3	79,4
	Total	77,0	73,4	79,1
Independent living	Year	2008	2010	2012
	Female	-	58,6	60,9
	Male	-	56,2	58,3
	Total	-	57,6	59,9
Relative median income	Year	2008	2010	2012
	Female	100	100	100
	Male	100	100	100
	Total	100	100	100
No poverty risk	Year	2008	2010	2012
	Female	88,9	88,6*	84,8
	Male	89,4	88,6*	86,8
	Total	89,1	88,6	85,6
Severe material deprivation	Year	2008	2010	2012
	Female	31,9	31,3	37,6
	Male	37,7	36,3	41,9
	Total	34,4	33,4	39,4
Physical safety	Year	2008	2010	2012
	Female	65,6	-	-
	Male	77,3	-	-
	Total	71,8	-	-
Lifelong learning	Year	2008	2011	2012
	Female	0,1	0,2	0,2
	Male	0,1	0,1	0,1
	Total	0,1	0,2	0,2

Table 3.14. Capacity and Enabling Environment for Active Ageing

Indicator	Year	2009	2010	2012
Remaining life expectancy at age 55	Female	54,0	54,8	56,4
	Male	45,6	46,6	47,4
	Total	50,0	50,8	52,0
Share of healthy life expectancy at age 55	Year	2007-2009		
	Female	41,4		
	Male	57,4		
	Total	48,6		



Mental well-being	Year	2007	2011/12	
	Female	26,4	43,8	
	Male	39,0	53,0	
	Total	32,9	48,1	
Use of ICT	Year	2008	2010	2012
	Female	1,3	2,0	3,0
	Male	7,4	9,0	13,0
	Total	4,2	6,0	8,0
Social connectedness	Year	2008	2010	2012
	Female	45,6	-	-
	Male	51,4	-	-
	Total	48,6	-	-
Educational attainment	Year	2008	2010	2012
	Female	7,2	7,3	8,5
	Male	17,4	17,9	20,1
	Total	12,0	12,3	14,0

15. Elderly Care Services

The purpose of the Regulation on Nursing Homes and Nursing Homes Elderly Care and Rehabilitation Centers, as stated in its 1st article, is to determine the elderly over 60 years old who will receive care in nursing homes and nursing homes elderly care and rehabilitation centers and to ensure that elderly people benefit from care services and rehabilitation services they need, to determine the type and quality of the service, the principles of operation and to regulate the duties, powers and responsibilities of the service providing personnel.

Based on the data of General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly, information on nursing homes is given in the table below.



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Table 3.15. Distribution of the number of nursing homes, their capacity and number of elderly people staying in nursing homes affiliated to the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services, by years

Years	Number of Nursing Homes	Capacity	Number of Elderly Persons Cared
2020 (February)	153	15.607	13.970
2019	153	15.385	13.888
2018	146	14.967	13.883
2017	144	14.793	13.692
2016	141	14.412	13.248
2015	132	13.488	12.299
2014	124	12.647	11.688
2013	115	12.241	11.293
2012	106	11.706	10.951
2011	102	9.783	10.590
2010	97	9.260	7.979
2009	81	8.126	7.220
2008	79	8.002	6.773
2007	70	7.552	6.477
2006	69	7.605	6.082
2005	66	7.173	5.603
2004	62	6.760	5.389
2003	63	6.580	5.188
2002	63	6.477	4.952

Source: General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly (EYHGM)

Data shows that there have been an increase in the number of nursing homes, capacity and number of elderly people staying in nursing homes affiliated to the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services since 2012. As the number of nursing homes was 63 in 2002, it increased to 153 as of February 2020. While the number of elderly persons in nursing homes 4.952 in 2002, it was 13.970 as of February 2020. The capacity of nursing homes have increased



approximately 2.4 times compared to 2002, and the number of elderly who have been taken care of has increased approximately 2.8 times during the reference period.

Table 3.16. Number of nursing homes of public, private and other public institutions, their capacities and number of elderly persons getting care services

RESIDENTIAL CARE 2020 Şubat	Number of Nursing Homes	Capacity	Number of Persons getting care services
Nursing Homes Affiliated to the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services	153	15.607	13.970
Darülaceze (Elderly) affiliated to the Ministry of Family, Labour and Social Services	1	503	458
Nursing Homes Affiliated to other Public Institutions	25	3.504	2.432
Private Nursing Homes	247	16.089	10.715
TOTAL	426	35.703	27.575
Elderly Living Homes	29	125	122
Day Care Service Institutions	30	457	301

Source: General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly

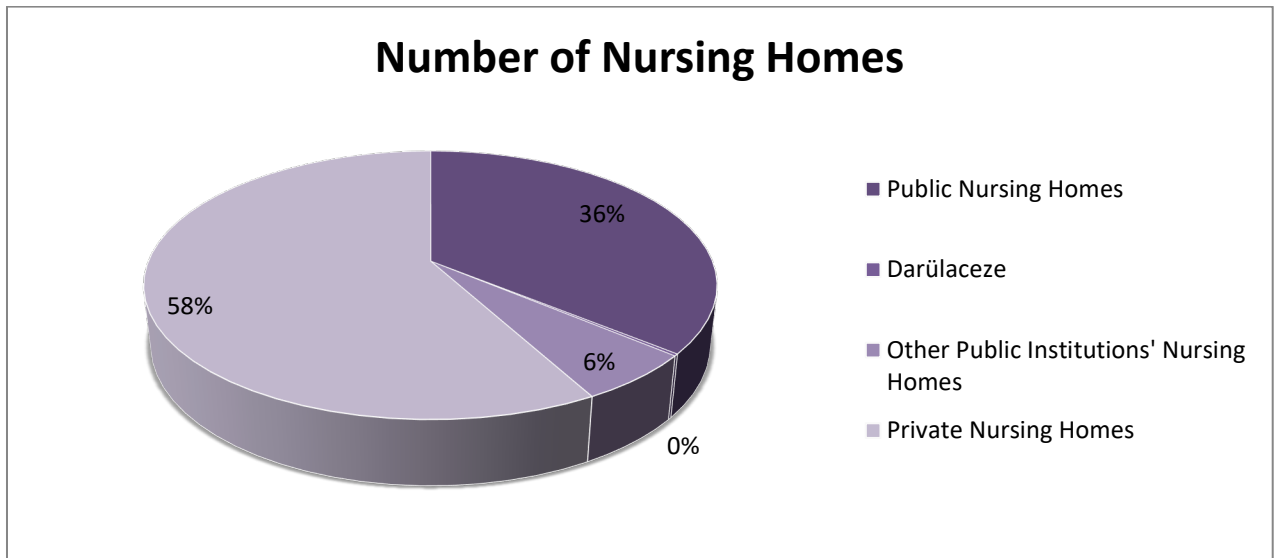


Figure 3.5. Distribution of the number of public, private and other public institutions' nursing homes

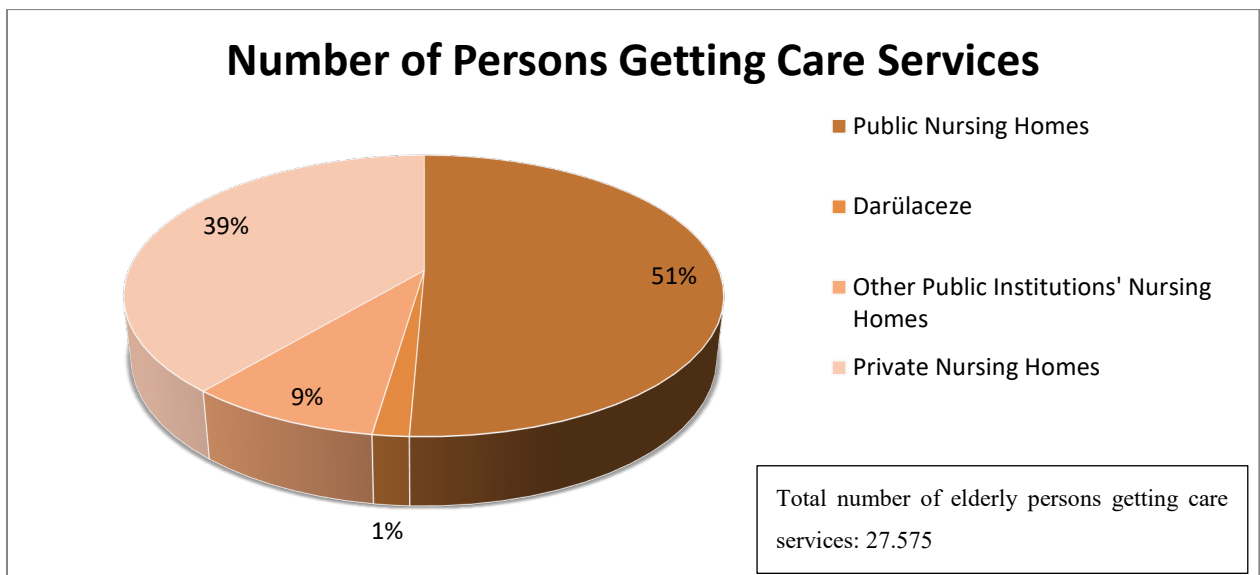


Figure 3.6. Distribution of the number of elderly people receiving care services in public, private and other public institutions' nursing homes.



Table 3.17. Amount of Allowance Spent by Year-End for Elderly Care by General Directorate of Disabled and Elderly Services

Years	Amount Spent By Year-End (Million TL)
2019	904,1
2018	776,1
2017	625,1
2016	497,7
2015	367,1
2014	313,9
2013	291,4
2012	253,9

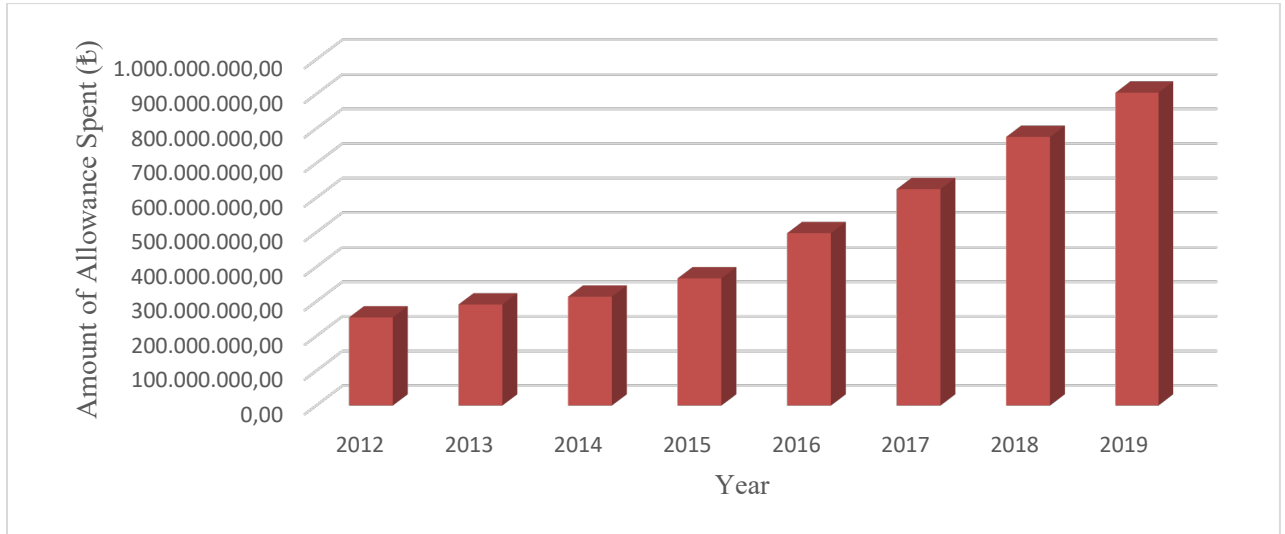


Figure 3.7. Distribution of the Amount of Allowance Spent by Year-End for Elderly Care Services by the General Directorate of Services for Persons with Disabilities and the Elderly

16. Elderly Population Older than 65 Age Getting Elderly Pension under the Law Numbered 2022

According to the data provided by the General Directorate of Social Assistance affiliated to Ministry of Family, Labor and Social Services, the distribution of the number of elderly people



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who receive Elderly Pension under the Law No. 2022 between the years 2002 and 2009 is given in table 3.17.

Under the scope of the Law No.2022 on Payment of Pension to the Elderly People in Need (65 years old and over); Excluding those who benefit from any income or montly payment from any social security institution, regardless of its type and those who are in a job that must be insured in terms of long-term insurance branches, those who has been paid alimony or those who could be paid alimony or those paid for pocket money (according to Social Services Law No. 2828), Turkish citizens over the age of 65, who are determined to be in need by the Social Assistance and Solidarity Foundations, are paid Elderly Pension.

Table 3.18. Distribution of the number of elderly population receiving Elderly Pension and allocated resources by years

	Elderly Pension (65 +)	
Years	Number of elderly population	
2020 (February)	755.900	Total Allocation (Million TL)
2019	805.432	-
2018	709.590	5.574
2017	618.162	2.900
2016	620.019	1.766
2015	608.513	1.580
2014	629.590	1.250
2013	632.407	1.009
2012	668.351	1.009
2011	797.426	1.046
2010	848.826	1.055
2009	859.516	1.059
2008	867.035	1.027
2007	903.283	948
2006	927.077	914
2005	938.677	747
2004	792.046	664



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2003	770.204	585
2002	746.468	551

Source: General Directorate of Social Assistance

While the number of elderly persons receiving elderly pension was 746,468 in 2002, this number increased to 755,900 as of February 2020.

17. Educational Status of Elderly Population

Table 3.19. Proportion of Elderly Population by Sex and Educational Status, 2015-2018

[Persons at the age of 65 and above]

Educational Status	2015			2016			2017			2018		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Illiterate	21,9	8,2	32,6	20,8	7,5	31,1	19,6	6,8	29,6	18,3	6,1	27,9
Literate	18,9	13,8	22,8	18,2	12,9	22,4	17,5	11,9	21,9	16,8	10,9	21,5
Primary school	43,0	53,7	34,7	43,7	53,7	35,9	44,5	53,8	37,1	45,0	53,5	38,4
Junior high school or equivalent/primary education	5,2	7,7	3,3	5,6	8,3	3,5	6,0	8,8	3,7	6,5	9,6	4,1
High school or equivalent	5,6	7,7	3,9	5,9	8,2	4,1	6,3	8,7	4,4	6,8	9,3	4,7
Higher education	5,4	8,9	2,7	5,8	9,4	2,9	6,2	10,0	3,2	6,6	10,5	3,5

TurkStat, Elderly Statistics, 2019

Source: TurkStat, National Education Statistics Data Base, 2015-2018



Data shows that enrollment rate of the elderly population has increased by years. When the educational status of the elderly population is analyzed by sex, it is observed that there are significant differences, in fact, the rate of elderly male population at all education levels is higher than that of the elderly female population.

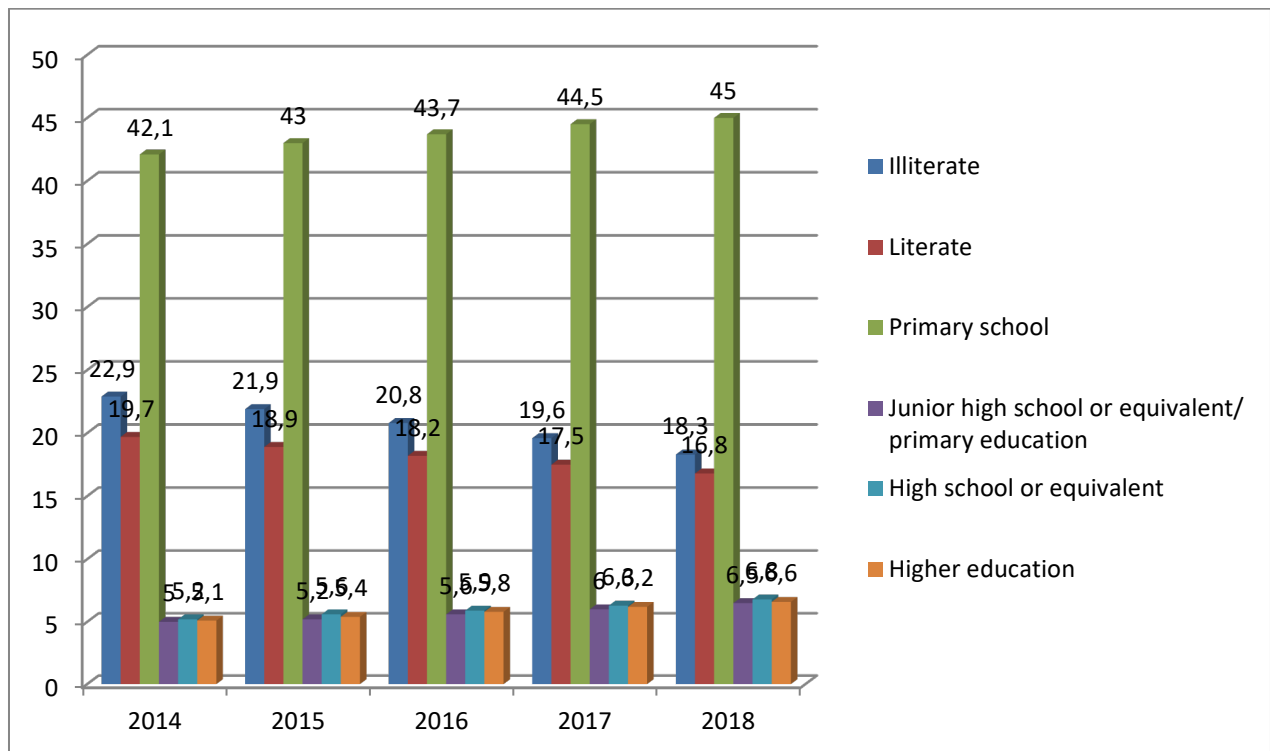


Figure 3.8. Distribution of Educational Status of Elderly Population by years, 2014-2018

18. Legal Marital Status of Elderly Population

Table 3.20. Proportion of Elderly Population by Legal Marital Status and Sex, 2014-2019

[Persons at the age of 65 and above]

Year	Sex	Legal marital status				
		Total	Never married	Married	Divorced	Widowed
		Oran (%)				
2014	Total	100,0	1,9	60,5	2,9	34,7
	Male	100,0	1,1	83,0	2,7	13,2



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	Female	100,0	2,5	43,2	3,0	51,2
2015	Total	100,0	1,9	61,0	3,0	34,0
	Male	100,0	1,2	83,2	2,8	12,9
	Female	100,0	2,6	43,8	3,1	50,5
2016	Total	100,0	1,8	61,2	3,1	33,8
	Male	100,0	1,1	83,3	2,9	12,7
	Female	100,0	2,4	44,0	3,3	50,4
2017	Total	100,0	1,9	61,5	3,2	33,4
	Male	100,0	1,2	83,4	3,0	12,5
	Female	100,0	2,5	44,3	3,4	49,8
2018	Total	100,0	1,9	61,9	3,3	32,9
	Male	100,0	1,2	83,5	3,1	12,2
	Female	100,0	2,5	44,8	3,5	49,2
2019	Total	100,0	2,0	62,3	3,5	32,2
	Male	100,0	1,2	83,7	3,3	11,9
	Female	100,0	2,6	45,4	3,7	48,3

TurkStat, Elderly Statistics, 2019

Source: TurkStat, Address Based Population Register System, 2014-2019

19. Poverty Rate of Elderly Population

Table 3.21. Poverty Rate for Elderly Population by Sex, 2014-2018

						(%)
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Total						
	Total	21,8	21,9	21,2	20,1	21,2
	Elderly (65+)	18,3	18,3	16,0	15,5	16,4



Male						
	Total	21,4	21,7	20,8	19,6	20,5
	Elderly (65+)	18,3	17,8	14,7	13,5	14,4
Female						
	Total	22,2	22,0	21,6	20,7	21,8
	Elderly (65+)	18,2	18,6	17,0	17,0	17,9

TurkStat, Elderly Statistics, 2019

Source: TurkStat, Income and Living Conditions Survey, 2014-2018

20. Labour Force Status of Elderly Population

Table 3.22. Labour Force Status Elderly Population* by Sex, 2018

				(%)
Labour force status	Total	Male	Female	
Total population (15+ yaş)				
Labour force participation rate	53,2	72,7	34,2	
Employment rate	47,4	65,7	29,4	
Unemployment rate	11,0	9,5	13,9	
Sectoral distribution of employed	100,0	100,0	100,0	
Agriculture	18,4	14,9	26,1	
Industry	19,7	21,9	15,1	
Construction	6,9	9,7	0,9	
Services	54,9	53,5	57,9	
Elderly Population (65+yaş)				
Labour force participation rate	12,5	20,9	5,9	
Employment rate	12,1	20,2	5,8	
Unemployment rate	2,7	3,2	1,4	
Sectoral distribution of employed	100,0	100,0	100,0	



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Agriculture	65,5	63,1	72,1
Industry	4,7	5,0	4,0
Construction	2,5	3,4	-
Services	27,3	28,5	23,9

*Elderly population in institutions are not included.

TurkStat, Elderly Statistics, 2019

Source: TurkStat, Household Labor Force Survey, 2018

According to the results of the Household Labor Force Survey, when the sectoral distribution of the employed elderly population is analyzed, it is seen that 65.5% of the elderly population is employed in the agricultural sector and 27.3% is employed in the service sector.

21. Proportion of Elderly Population by Selected Causes of Death

Table 3.23. Proportion of elderly deceased population by causes of death and sex, 2014-2018

[Persons at the age of 65 and above]

		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
			(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Causes of Death	Sex	%				
Total	Total	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Male	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
	Female	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0	100,0
Diseases of the circulatory system	Total	46,7	46,2	45,5	45,1	43,8
	Male	42,1	42,0	41,4	41,0	39,9
	Female	51,1	50,4	49,6	49,2	47,6
Benign and malignant tumors	Total	16,8	16,5	16,3	16,2	16,5
	Male	22,0	21,4	21,3	21,2	21,3
	Female	11,7	11,6	11,3	11,3	11,6
Diseases of the respiratory system	Total	12,8	13,0	13,8	14,2	14,8
	Male	14,6	14,9	15,6	15,9	16,5



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	Female	11,0	11,2	12,1	12,6	13,2
Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases	Total	5,6	5,5	5,4	5,3	5,2
	Male	4,4	4,3	4,2	4,2	4,1
	Female	6,7	6,7	6,6	6,3	6,3
Diseases of the nervous system and the sense organs	Total	5,0	5,6	5,6	5,7	5,8
	Male	4,2	4,7	4,6	4,7	4,7
	Female	5,7	6,5	6,5	6,7	6,8
External causes of injury and poisoning	Total	2,2	2,1	2,0	1,9	1,8
	Male	2,4	2,4	2,3	2,1	2,1
	Female	2,1	1,9	1,8	1,6	1,6
Other	Total	11,0	11,1	11,3	11,6	12,2
	Male	10,3	10,4	10,6	11,0	11,4
	Female	11,8	11,7	12,1	12,3	12,9

Source: TurkStat, Elderly Statistics, 2019

TurkStat, Causes of Death Statistics, 2014-2018

(1) Total includes unknowns

Table 3.24. The number and proportion of elderly people deceased from Alzheimer's disease by sex, 2014-2018

[Persons at the age of 65 and above]

Year	Sex	Total number of deceased elderly population	Number of elderly population deceased from Alzheimer's disease	Proportion of elderly population deceased from Alzheimer's disease
2014	Total	265 016	10 236	3,9
	Male	131 240	4 051	3,1



	Female	133 776	6 185	4,6
2015⁽¹⁾	Total	278 854	12 059	4,3
	Male	138 800	4 786	3,4
	Female	140 052	7 273	5,2
2016⁽¹⁾	Total	293 787	13 051	4,4
	Male	146 095	5 061	3,5
	Female	147 691	7 990	5,4
2017⁽¹⁾	Total	298 172	13 642	4,6
	Male	148 160	5 252	3,5
	Female	150 011	8 390	5,6
2018⁽¹⁾	Total	298 165	13 767	4,6
	Male	148 420	5 229	3,5
	Female	149 735	8 538	5,7

TurkStat, Elderly Statistics, 2019

Source: TurkStat, Causes of Death Statistics, 2014-2018

22. Happiness Level of Elderly Population and its Source

Table 3.25. Level of Happiness of Elderly Population by Sex, 2014-2019

						(%)
Happiness Level						
Year		Sex	Total	Happy	Neither happy nor unhappy	Unhappy
2014	Total (18+)	Total	100,0	56,3	32,0	11,7
		Male	100,0	52,0	34,9	13,1
		Female	100,0	60,4	29,2	10,4



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	Elderly (65+)	Total	100,0	62,8	24,6	12,6
		Male	100,0	63,0	24,0	13,1
		Female	100,0	62,7	25,0	12,2
2015	Total (18+)	Total	100,0	56,6	32,0	11,4
		Male	100,0	52,9	34,3	12,8
		Female	100,0	60,2	29,8	10,0
	Elderly (65+)	Total	100,0	56,8	30,7	12,4
		Male	100,0	53,4	34,5	12,1
		Female	100,0	59,5	27,9	12,6
2016	Total (18+)	Total	100,0	61,3	28,3	10,4
		Male	100,0	58,1	30,2	11,7
		Female	100,0	64,5	26,4	9,1
	Elderly (65+)	Total	100,0	64,5	25,0	10,5
		Male	100,0	66,2	25,0	8,9
		Female	100,0	63,2	25,1	11,8
2017	Total (18+)	Total	100,0	58,0	30,9	11,1
		Male	100,0	53,6	33,8	12,5
		Female	100,0	62,4	28,1	9,6
	Elderly (65+)	Total	100,0	66,1	22,9	11,0
		Male	100,0	66,3	21,3	12,4
		Female	100,0	65,9	24,2	9,9



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2018	Total (18+)	Total	100,0	53,4	34,5	12,1
		Male	100,0	49,6	36,4	14,0
		Female	100,0	57,0	32,7	10,2
	Elderly (65+)	Total	100,0	61,2	26,8	12,0
		Male	100,0	60,1	27,2	12,7
		Female	100,0	62,1	26,4	11,5
2019	Total (18+)	Total	100,0	52,4	34,6	13,1
		Male	100,0	47,6	37,1	15,4
		Female	100,0	57,0	32,2	10,8
	Elderly (65+)	Total	100,0	58,6	29,2	12,2
		Male	100,0	56,9	28,2	14,9
		Female	100,0	59,9	30,1	10,1

Source: TurkStat, Elderly Statistics (İstatistiklerle Yaşlılar), 2019
TurkStat, Life Satisfaction Survey, 2014-2019

Table 3.26. Persons who are the Source of Happiness for Elderly Population by Sex, 2014-2019

(%)										
People who are the Source of Happiness										
Year		Sex	Total	Family	Children	Spouse	Mother/ Father	Themselves	Grandchildren	Other
2014	Total	Total	100,0	73,3	13,4	5,0	3,1	1,9	1,4	2,1
		Male	100,0	77,3	8,0	4,5	4,0	2,4	1,1	2,6
		Female	100,0	69,3	18,5	5,3	2,2	1,3	1,7	1,6
	Elderly (65+)	Total	100,0	71,4	14,7	6,4	(0)	1,8	4,1	1,5
		Male	100,0	75,4	8,8	8,2	-	2,5	4,0	1,0
		Female	100,0	68,4	19,2	4,9	(0)	1,3	4,2	1,8



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2015	Total	Total	100,0	72,3	13,1	5,3	2,8	2,7	1,9	1,9
	(18+)									
		Male	100,0	76,9	7,7	4,7	3,1	3,2	1,8	2,6
		Femal	100,0	67,8	18,4	5,9	2,4	2,3	2,0	1,2
	Elderly	Total	100,0	66,8	16,5	4,7	0,4	2,9	7,3	1,5
	(65+)									
		Male	100,0	73,2	7,9	6,3	0,5	2,7	7,7	1,9
		Femal	100,0	61,8	23,1	3,5	0,3	3,0	7,0	1,3
2016	Total	Total	100,0	70,2	15,1	4,7	3,6	2,7	1,9	1,7
	(18+)									
		Male	100,0	76,3	8,0	4,5	4,1	3,3	1,8	2,0
		Femal	100,0	64,3	22,0	4,9	3,2	2,1	2,1	1,4
	Elderly	Total	100,0	64,2	18,1	6,9	0,2	3,0	6,4	1,3
	(65+)									
		Male	100,0	70,7	10,1	8,6	0,2	2,8	7,2	0,4
		Femal	100,0	59,2	24,2	5,5	0,2	3,1	5,7	2,1
2017	Total	Total	100,0	70,6	14,3	5,4	3,2	3,4	1,9	1,2
	(18+)									
		Male	100,0	76,4	7,7	4,6	3,5	4,4	1,7	1,5
		Femal	100,0	64,9	20,7	6,0	2,8	2,4	2,1	1,0
	Yaşlı	Total	100,0	65,8	16,5	7,2	0,2	3,1	6,4	1,0
	(65+)									
		Male	100,0	69,3	8,2	11,8	0,2	3,2	7,0	0,3
		Femal	100,0	63,0	22,9	3,6	0,2	2,9	5,9	1,5
2018	Total	Total	100,0	74,2	12,9	3,6	2,7	3,3	1,8	1,4
	(18+)									
		Male	100,0	78,7	7,8	3,1	3,4	3,6	1,5	1,7
		Femal	100,0	69,7	17,8	4,1	2,1	3,0	2,1	1,2
	Elderly	Total	100,0	71,0	14,4	5,1	0,1	3,5	4,9	1,2
	(65+)									
		Male	100,0	77,7	7,5	7,0	0,0	3,2	3,9	0,6
		Femal	100,0	65,7	19,8	3,5	0,1	3,7	5,6	1,6



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2019	Total	Total	100,0							
	(18+)			74,1	12,9	3,7	2,5	3,8	1,6	1,5
		Male	100,0	79,6	7,4	3,2	3,0	3,8	1,4	1,6
		Femal	100,0	68,8	18,1	4,1	1,9	3,8	1,8	1,5
	Elderly	Total	100,0							
	(65+)			71,4	13,7	4,7	0,2	3,5	4,9	1,6
		Male	100,0	75,4	8,0	6,4	0,0	3,0	4,8	2,4
		Femal	100,0	68,3	18,3	3,3	0,3	3,9	5,0	1,0

Source: TurkStat, Elderly Statistics, 2019

TurkStat, Life Satisfaction Survey, 2014-2019

- (0) No information could be provided because the observation value was less than the predicted value.
- There is no information.

23. Technology Use of Elderly Population

Table 3.27. Proportion of persons using internet by age group and sex, 2014-2019

			(%)
		Total	Elderly Population
Year ¹	Sex	(16-74 yaş)	(65-74 yaş)
2014	Total	48,5	5,0
	Male	58,2	8,8
	Female	38,8	1,8
2015	Total	51,6	5,6
	Male	61,2	8,8
	Female	42,1	2,8
2016	Total	58,3	8,8
	Male	67,6	12,5
	Female	49,2	5,8
2017	Total	64,7	11,3



	Male	72,8	15,6
	Female	56,6	7,5
2018	Total	71,0	17,0
	Male	78,2	23,0
	Female	63,9	11,9
2019	Total	74,0	19,8
	Male	80,4	25,3
	Female	67,6	15,0

TurkStat, Elderly Statistic, 2019

Source: TurkStat, Household Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Usage Survey, 2014-2019

¹The first three months of the reference year (January, February, March).

According to the ‘Household Information and Communication Technology (ICT) Usage Survey’ results, the internet usage rates of the elderly population has increased by years. The internet usage rates of men in the elderly population are higher than that of women.

24. Marriage Decision

Table 3.28. Marriage decision of elderly population, 2016

[Persons at the age of 65 and above]	%
Own decision with family consent	13,9
Own decision without family consent	1,7
Arranged marriage with self consent	51,5
Arranged marriage without self consent	24,8
Running away with/abduction	7,6
Other	0,6



Total	100,0
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Source: TurkStat, Turkey Family Structure Survey, 2016

25. Living Preference in Old Age

Table 3.29. Living preferences in old age by age groups and sex, 2016

[Persons at the age of 15 and over]

						(%)
	Total	Live in Nursing home	Live with my child	Get care service in my house	No idea	Other
Turkey	100,0	11,0	37,6	29,4	21,6	0,4
Sex						
Male	100,0	10,9	37,7	27,4	23,6	0,4
Female	100,0	11,2	37,5	31,4	19,6	0,4
Age groups						
15-19	100,0	11,2	30,4	25,5	32,5	0,3
20-24	100,0	11,6	32,4	26,6	29,1	0,3
25-29	100,0	11,5	30,8	29,0	28,4	0,4
30-34	100,0	12,0	35,4	29,5	22,7	0,5
35-39	100,0	11,6	35,1	31,5	21,4	0,4
40-44	100,0	11,1	38,3	31,4	19,0	0,2
45-49	100,0	11,2	38,8	30,7	19,0	0,3
50-54	100,0	10,1	41,5	33,4	14,6	0,4
55-59	100,0	12,0	39,4	31,5	16,6	0,5
60-64	100,0	12,7	43,6	28,8	14,5	0,3
65+	100,0	7,7	51,3	27,5	12,9	0,6

Source: TurkStat, Turkey Family Structure Survey, 2016

Data shows that living preferences in old age are changing among age groups. The proportion of persons deciding to live in nursing home is quite lower at the age of 65 and over compared



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to other age groups. At the same time, individuals aged 65 and over are highly considering to stay with their children.