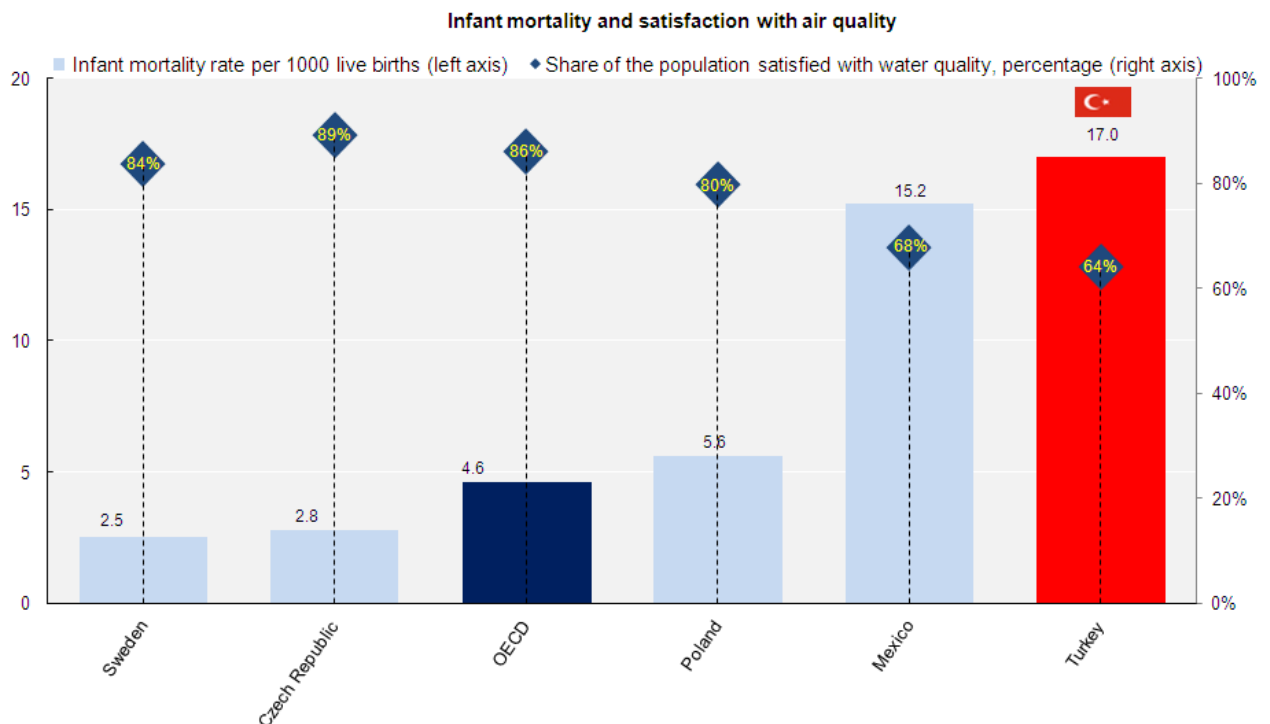


KEY FINDINGS: TURKEY

- With 2.12 children per woman, Turkey is one of the few OECD countries with fertility sufficient to replace the population (2.1 children per woman). [[GE2.xls](#)]
- At 44.3% of the population employed, Turkey has by far the lowest employment rate in the OECD (average 66.1%), and over 10% points below the next lowest, Hungary, at 55.4%. [[SS1.xls](#)]
- At 17% of the population relatively poor, poverty in Turkey is at similar rates to the United States and above the OECD average of 11.1%. Nearly half (49%) of Turks find it difficult or very difficult to live on their current income, below Greece (63%) and Hungary (73%), but still the 3rd highest in the OECD. [[EQ2.xls](#) & [EQ3.xls](#)]

At 17.0 infant deaths per 1000 births, Turkish infant mortality is the highest in the OECD and more than three times higher than the OECD average of 4.6. At 64.1% of the Turkish population satisfaction with water quality is also the lowest in the OECD, well below the average of 86.1%. Countries with high infant mortality typically have low satisfaction with local water quality. [[HE2.xls](#) & [HE4.xls](#)]



- With 84% of eligible voters voting in the last Parliamentary election, Turkey was well above the OECD average of 70% turnout. [[CO4.xls](#)]
- Only 21% of Turks report volunteering time, giving money or helping a stranger in the previous month, the lowest in the OECD after Greece (13%) and much below the OECD average of 39%. [[CO3.XLS](#)]