

At the Nairobi Summit,
the Republic of Türkiye
**committed to
the goal of zero
preventable
maternal deaths.**

TOTAL FERTILITY RATEⁱ (births per woman)
1.88



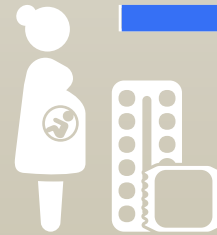
ADOLESCENT BIRTH RATEⁱ (births per 1000 girls) (15-19 years)
15.82

MATERNAL MORTALITY RATIO **17**
(per 100,000 live births)ⁱⁱ **100,000**

11.6% UNMET NEED FOR FAMILY PLANNING (married women)ⁱⁱⁱ

60% DEMAND FOR FAMILY PLANNING SATISFIED WITH MODERN METHODS (married women)ⁱⁱⁱ

99.2% DELIVERIES ATTENDED BY SKILLED HEALTH PERSONNELⁱⁱ



REPUBLIC OF

TURKIYE

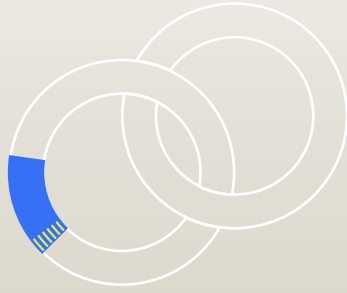
WOMEN (20-24 years) WHO WERE FIRST MARRIED OR IN UNION ^{II}

BEFORE AGE 18

14.7%

BEFORE AGE 15

2%



TOTAL POPULATION ^I
85,590,850

LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH ^I **81.5**

75.4 LIFE EXPECTANCY AT BIRTH ^I

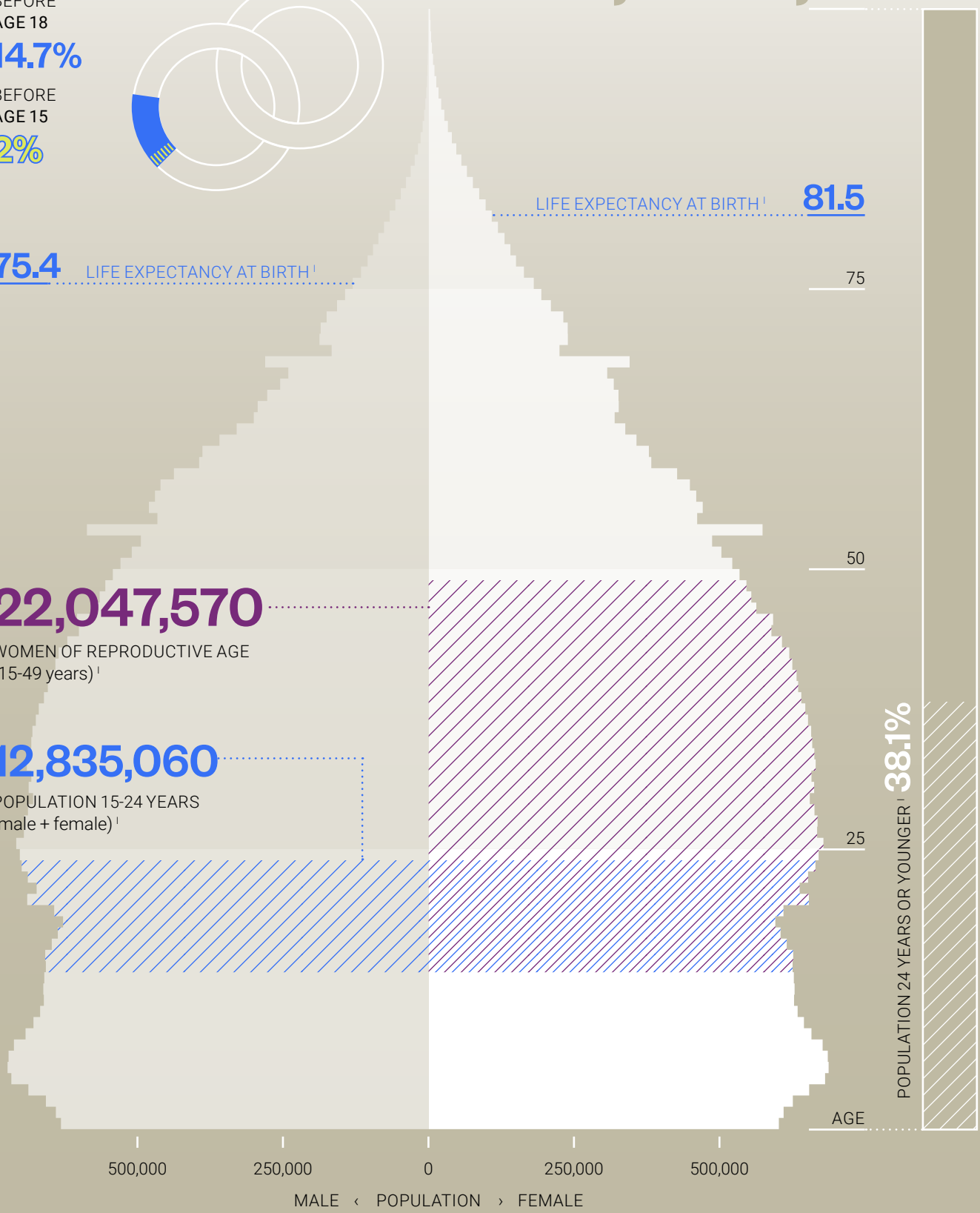
22,047,570

WOMEN OF REPRODUCTIVE AGE (15-49 years) ^I

12,835,060

POPULATION 15-24 YEARS (male + female) ^I

POPULATION 24 YEARS OR YOUNGER ^I **38.1%**



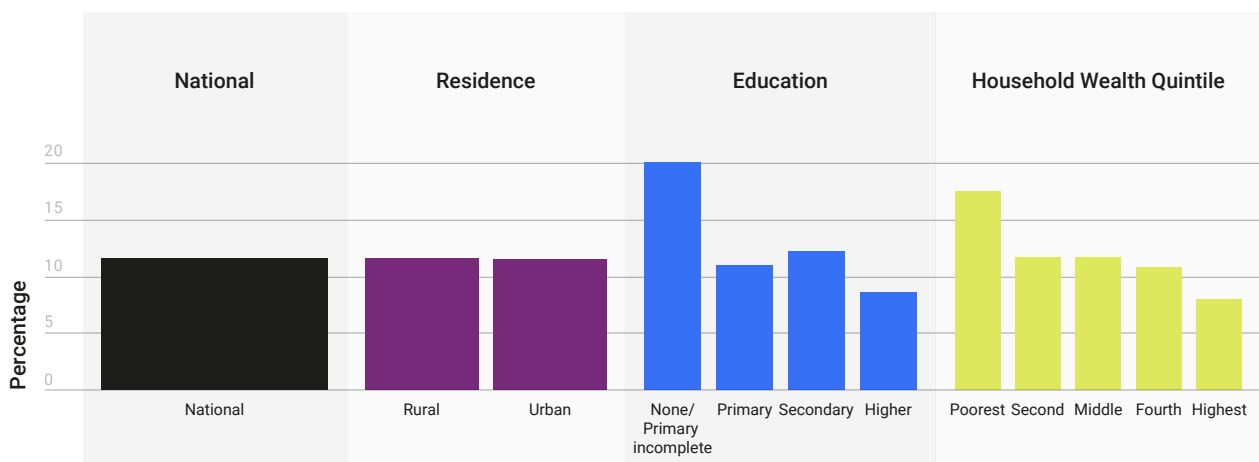
I. World Population Prospects 2022

II. Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

In Türkiye, 11.6% of women have an unmet need for family planning; this rate is the same in rural and urban areas of the country. Unmet need for family planning is highest among women with no or incomplete primary education (20.1%) and is two times higher in this group compared to women with higher education. Unmet need for family planning among those women living in the poorest households is 17.5% which is two times higher than unmet need among women living in the wealthiest households (8.1%).

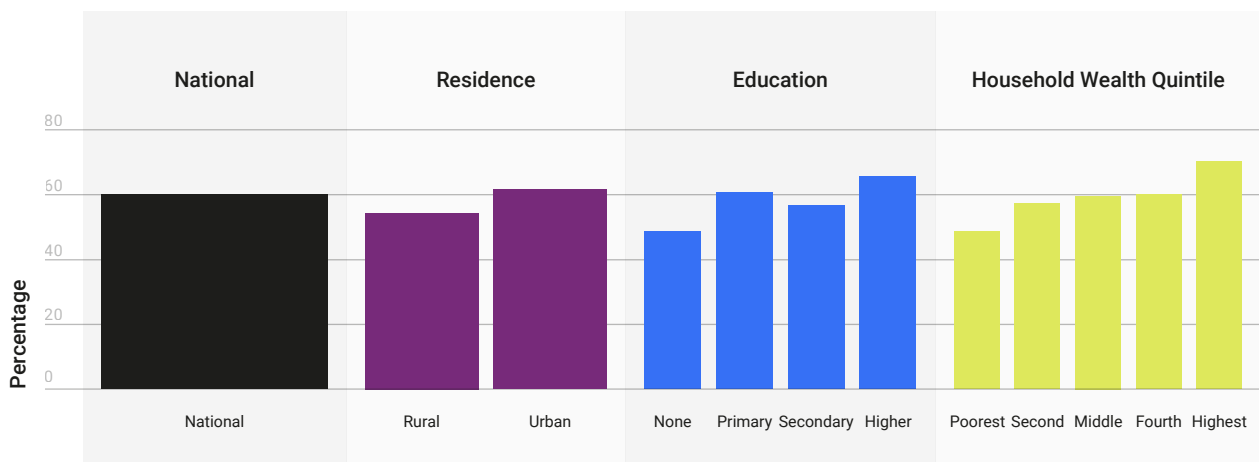
60% of married women in Türkiye have their demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods. This percentage is slightly higher in urban areas and increases with higher levels of education. Demand for family planning satisfied by modern methods is 1.5 times higher for married women in the wealthiest households than those in the poorest households.

Unmet Need for Family Planning, Married Women



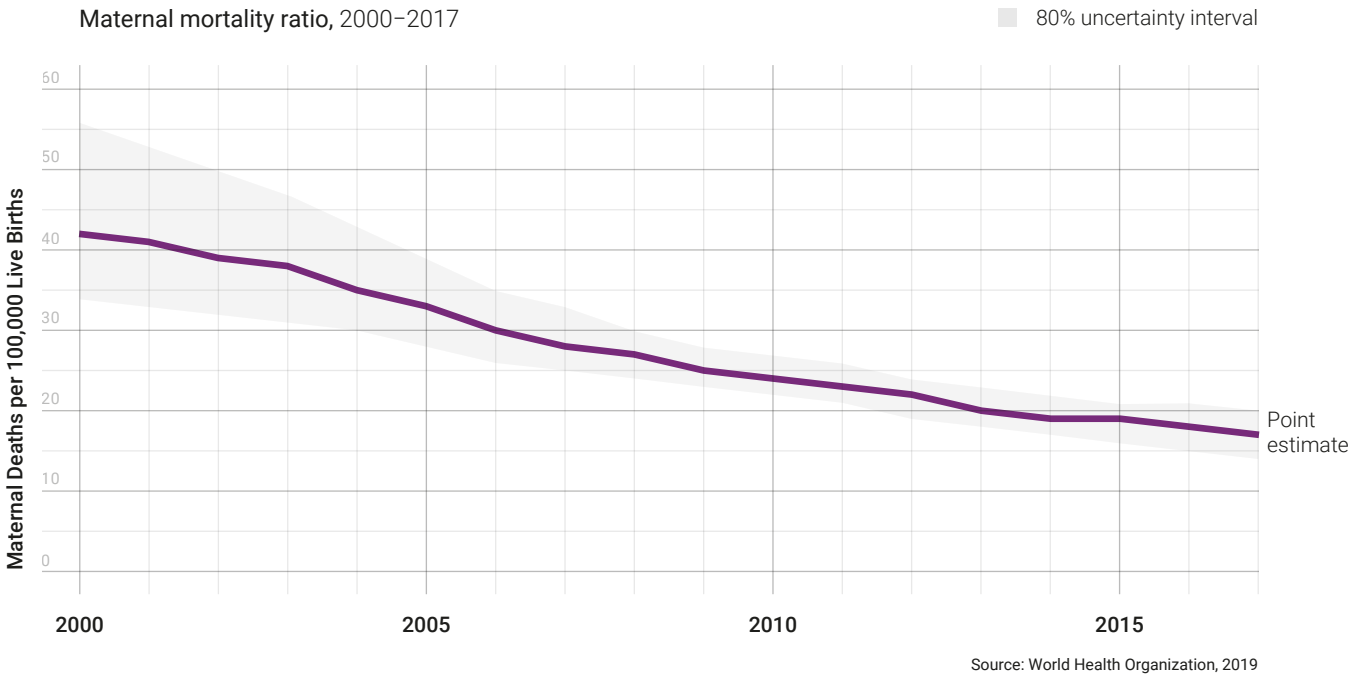
Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

Demand for Family Planning Satisfied with Modern Methods, Married Women



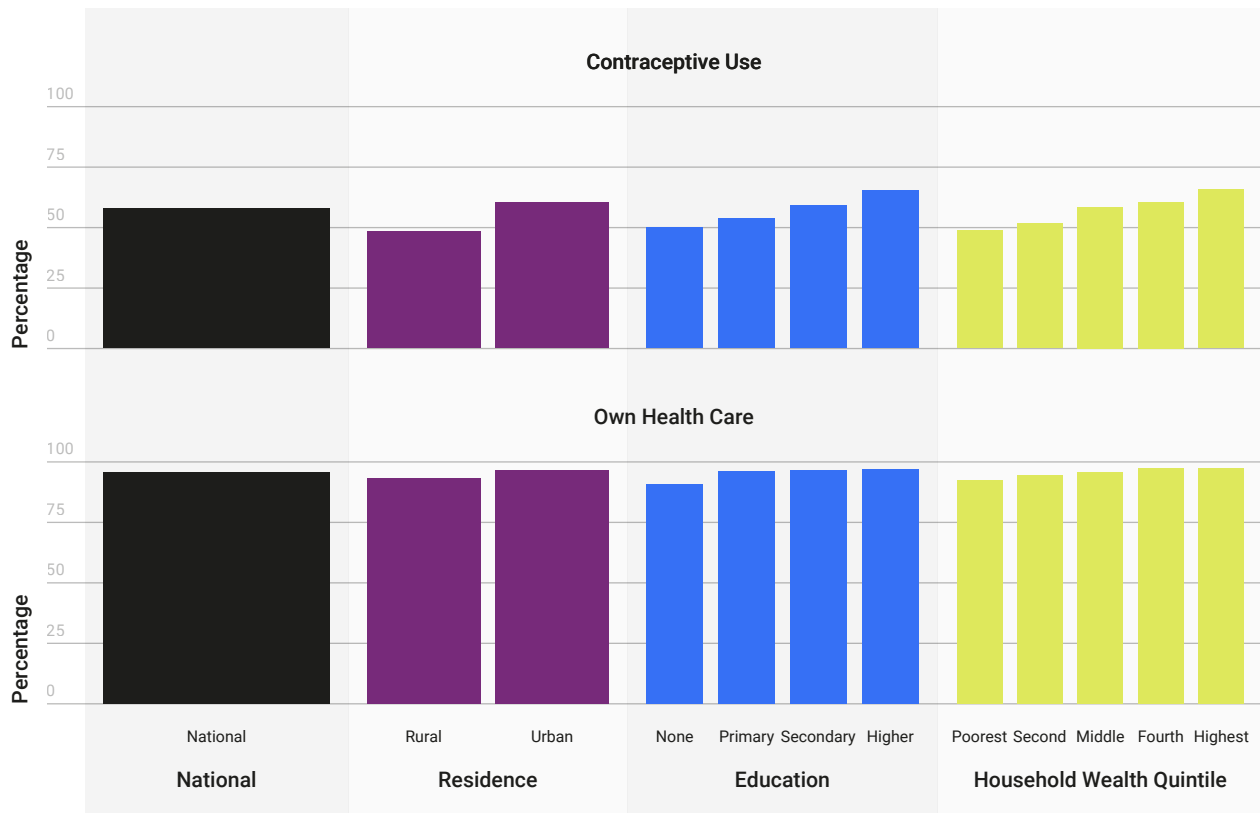
Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

Türkiye’s maternal mortality ratio has been declining from 2000 to 2017, the most recent year for which data is available, and the year in which it was estimated to be 17 deaths per 100,000 live births – one of the lowest in the region. Recognizing the impact of unsafe abortion on maternal deaths, Nairobi Summit Commitment 3 highlights the integration of “a comprehensive package of sexual and reproductive health interventions, including access to safe abortion to the full extent of the law, measures for preventing and avoiding unsafe abortions, and the provision of post-abortion care into national UHC strategies, policies and programmes, and the need to protect and ensure all individuals’ right to bodily integrity, autonomy and reproductive rights, and to provide access to essential services in support of these rights”. Abortion is legal on request in Türkiye to all women up to the 10th week of pregnancy, and up to the 20th week for medical reasons.



Approximately 58% of married or in-union women aged 15-49 years in Türkiye make their own decisions regarding contraceptive use. The percentage is higher in urban areas compared with rural areas, and increases with higher levels of education and household wealth. Almost 100% of women in Türkiye make their own decisions regarding their own health care; this percentage is consistently high by geographic area, education and household wealth. SDG 5.6.2 reflects the extent to which prevailing laws enable or disable women and men’s full and equal access to health and rights. Türkiye has achieved 75% of enabling laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men to maternity care, 100% to contraceptive and family planning, and 69% to sexuality education.

Proportion of married women who make their own informed decisions regarding reproductive health care, contraceptive use, and sexual relations



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

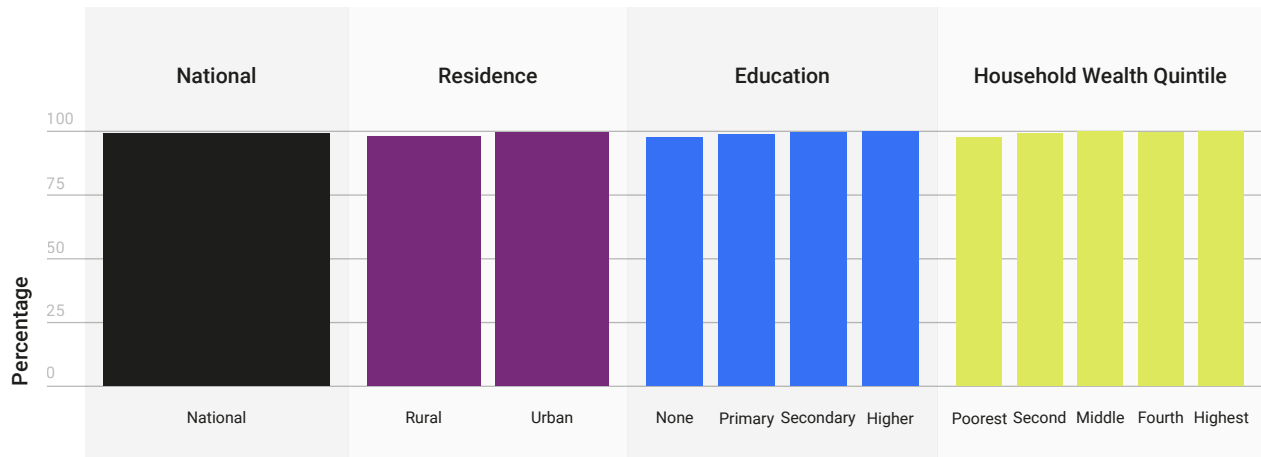
Extent to which Türkiye has laws and regulations that guarantee full and equal access to women and men aged 15 years and older to sexual and reproductive health care, information and education



Source: United Nations Population Fund, 2022

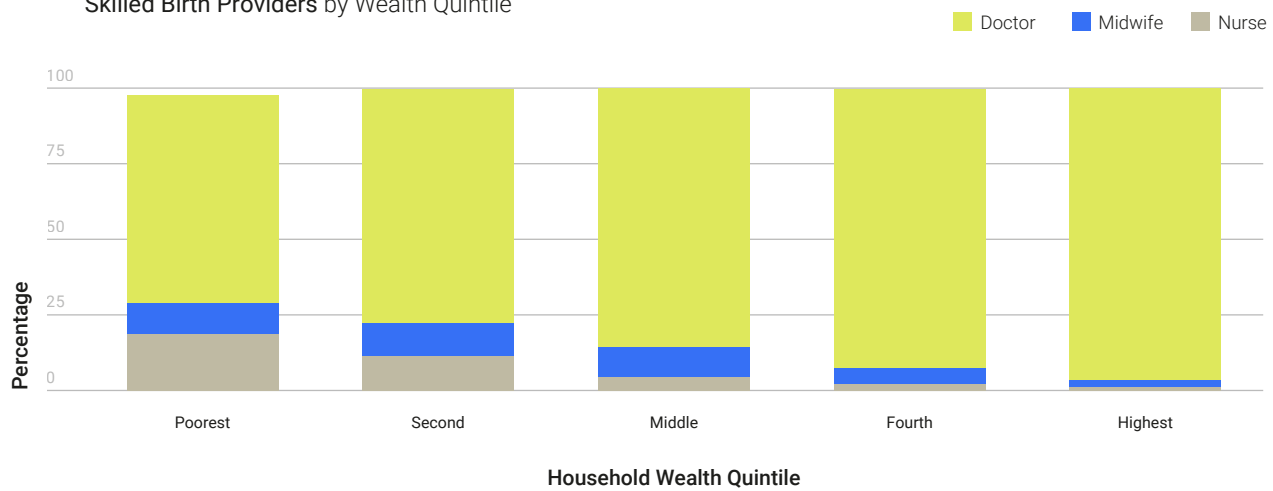
The percentage of deliveries in Türkiye assisted by a skilled attendant among married women 15-49 years who had a live birth in the last two years is one of the highest in the region, and is consistently high by geographic area, education and household wealth. As household wealth increases, the portion of births attended by doctors increases, with the percentage for women from the wealthiest households being 1.4 times higher than that for women in the poorest households.

Births with Skilled Attendant



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

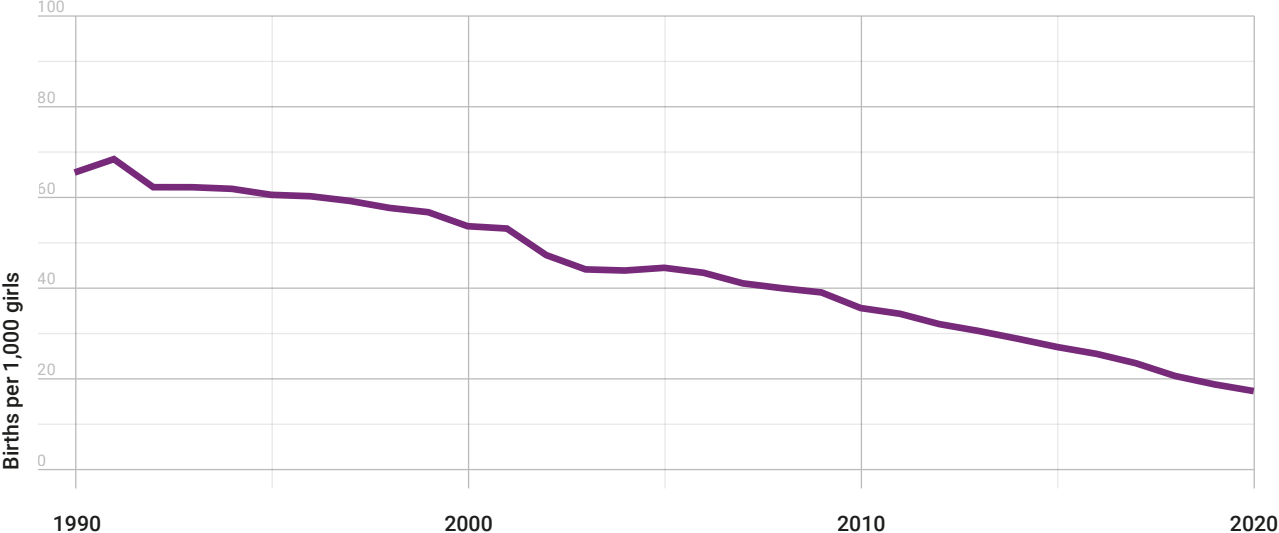
Skilled Birth Providers by Wealth Quintile



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

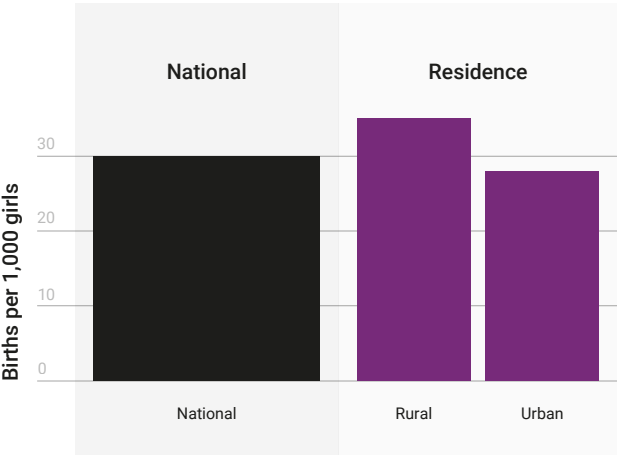
The adolescent birth rate in Türkiye has decreased from 1990 to 2020 and is low for the region. Births are higher in rural areas than in urban areas of the country.

Adolescent birth rate, 1990-2020



Source: World Population Prospects, 2022

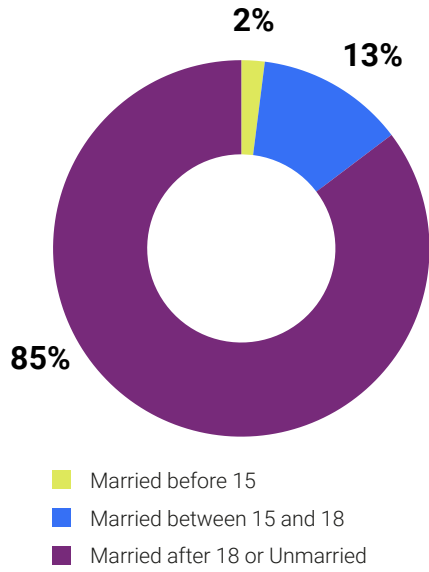
Adolescent birth rate



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

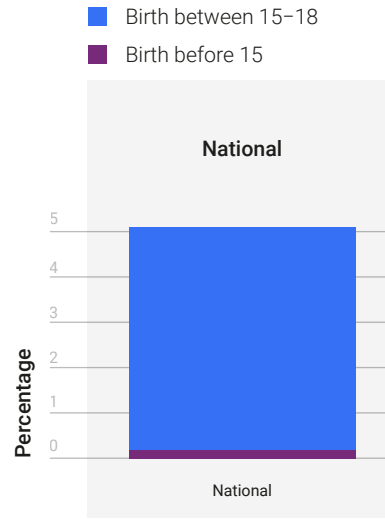
In Türkiye, 15% of women aged 20-24 years were married before age 18, with 2% married before age 15.

Age of Marriage Distribution, Women 20-24



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

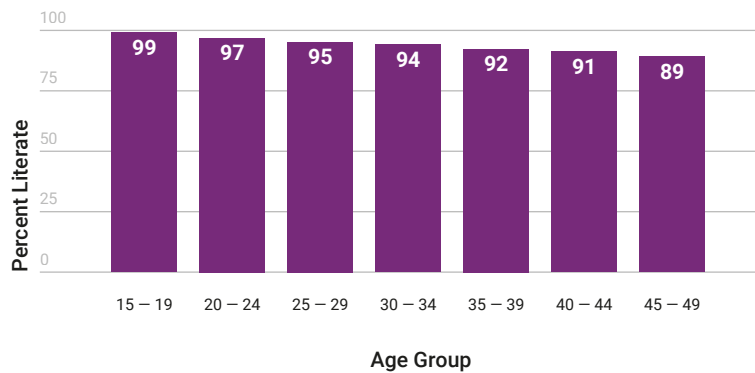
Birth Before Age 15 and 18, Women 20-24 Years



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

Literacy rates among women are high in Türkiye, with the rate decreasing slightly by age group.

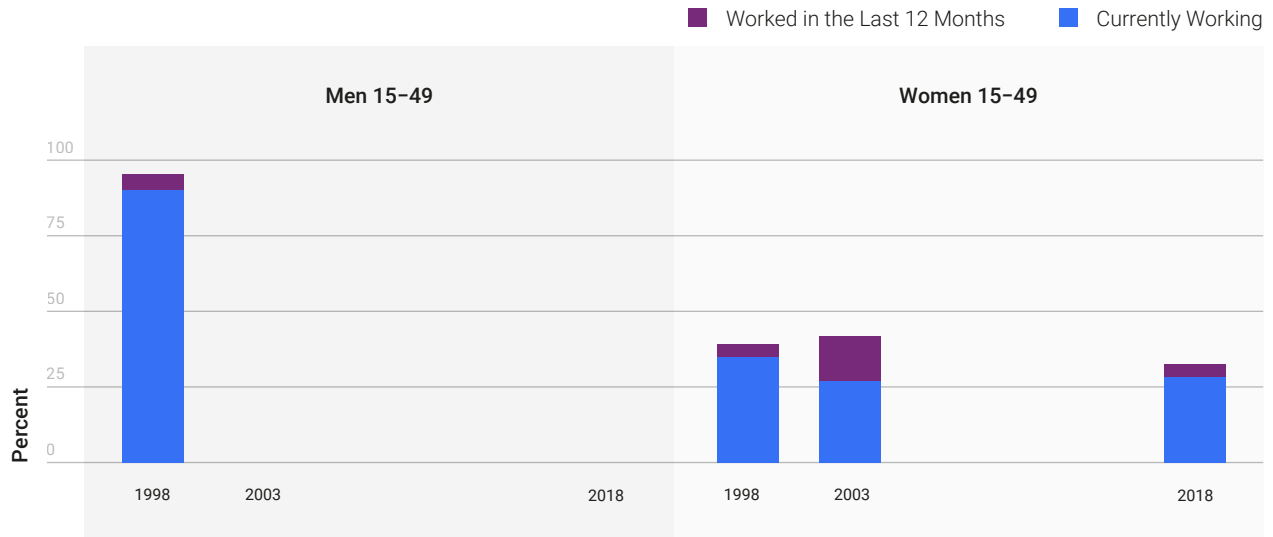
Female Literacy Rate by Age



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 2018

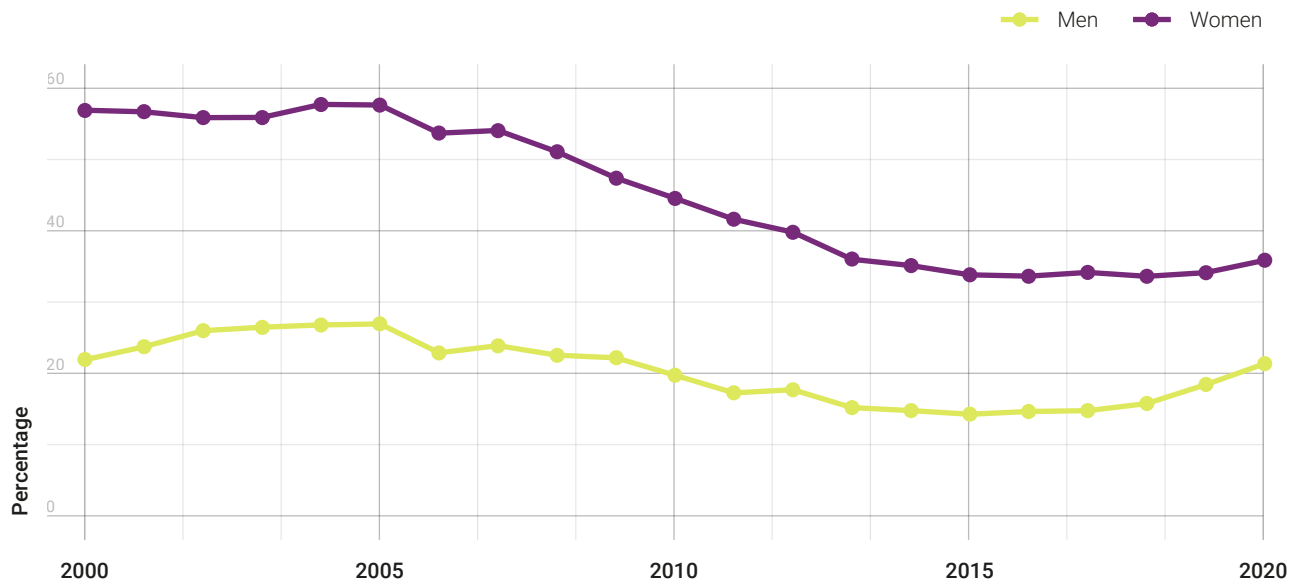
Employment trends for women in Türkiye were documented in 1998 and 2003 and then again in 2018 and show slightly lower levels of women currently and working in the last 12 months. Young people who are not in education, employment or training (i.e., the NEET population) quantifies the proportion of young people who find themselves outside of the educational system and without work. In Türkiye, the percentage of youth not in education, employment or training has been decreasing among women from 2005 to 2017 but has remained fairly the same for men. The percentage of youth not in education, employment or training for women is higher than that for men.

Employment Trends (Currently Working and Worked in the Last 12 Months), by Sex



Source: Demographic and Health Survey, 1998–2018

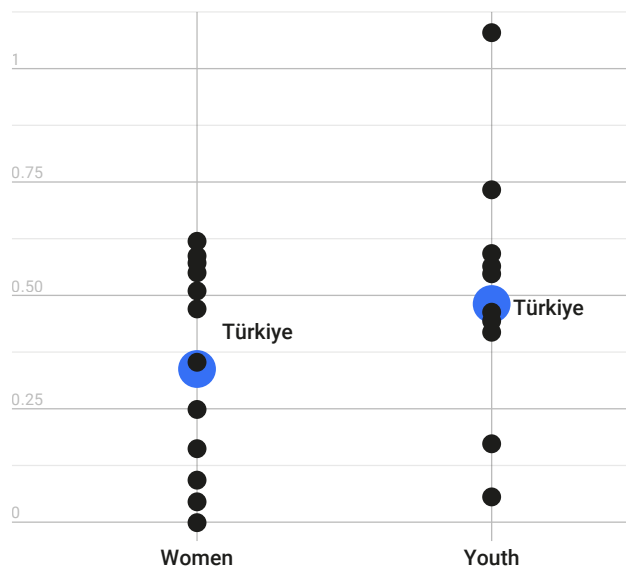
Percentage of Youth (15–24) Not in Education, Employment, or Training, by Sex



Source: Household Labour Force Survey, 2000–2005 and EU Labour Force Survey, 2006–2020

SDG Goal 16 seeks to promote peaceful and inclusive societies for sustainable development, to provide access to justice for all and build effective, accountable and inclusive institutions at all levels. One component of this is ensuring responsive, inclusive, participatory and representative decision-making at all levels. The ratio of the proportion of female Members of Parliament and the proportion of young Members of Parliament are both near the median compared with those in the region (SDG 16.17.1).

Ratio of proportion of population in parliament to proportion in national population, Lower Chamber or Unicameral, North African and West Asian Countries



Source: Inter-Parliamentary Union, 2022

Since the Nairobi Summit, the Ministry of Health and UNFPA signed a Memorandum of Understanding for the period of 2021-2025 that includes the improvement of maternal health among most vulnerable groups alongside other sexual and reproductive health interventions.

Türkiye was reviewed at the 35th session of the Universal Periodic Review in January 2020. It received 321 recommendations, of which at least 122 (38% of all recommendations) were related to the Nairobi Summit on ICPD25.

Türkiye withdrew from the Istanbul Convention, a Council of Europe agreement to prevent and combat violence against women, through a Presidential decree in March 2021. The United Nations has been calling on Türkiye to rejoin the convention, including through the UN's special rapporteur on violence against women and girls, Ms. Reem Alsalem. Leaving the convention came as the rate of femicide was on the rise in Türkiye and was widely protested by civil society groups.

A pair of catastrophic earthquakes struck Türkiye and neighbouring Syria on 6 February 2023, killing tens of thousands of people and injuring many more. Among the over 15 million people who have been affected in Türkiye, were 226,000 pregnant women in need of access to maternal health services. UNFPA and partners engaged in ensuring lifesaving reproductive health and protection interventions in Türkiye's earthquake-affected areas and continue to be active in the region.