

## CONTRIBUTION TO HEALTHY TRANSFORMED COUNTRY ECONOMY

Sarı Kiris H.

Student of the program «Management in healthcare»,

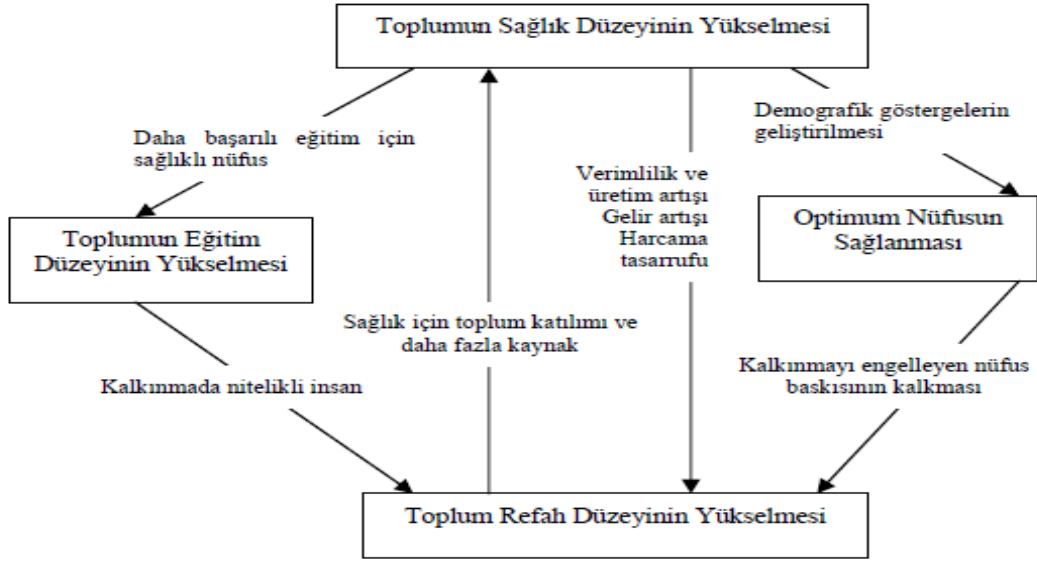
PEI HE SU (IMBL) e-mail: [htcsr007@gmail.com](mailto:htcsr007@gmail.com)

**Abstract:** Along with being the main source of education in human capital, the health level of the society is also an important pillar of this capital. There is a close relationship between the health level of the society and the level of economic development. The amount of resources that countries with a certain high level of economics allocate to health are also increasing in a direct proportion. As a result, the level of consciousness has also increased in the citizens of these countries. Increasing productivity in health indicators is also accelerating economic growth. Therefore, according to the basic health indicators, the potential of work has increased, the number of qualified employees has increased, and the savings made with the prolongation of the life expectancy in the country are reflected in the human capital.

**Keywords:** Health, Human Power, Economy, Health Expenditure.

Many economists agree that high health levels in societies contribute to productivity and indirectly to the country's economy, although they have indicated that there is no linear relationship between health indicators in countries and economic development levels. The effects of the increase in health level of the society on education, demographic factor and economy are shown in figure 1.

**Şekil 1**  
**Sağlık ve Ekonomik Büyüme Arasındaki İlişkiler**



Kaynak: İ. Mazgit, "Bilgi Toplumu ve Sağlıkın Artan Önemi", *1. Ulusal Bilgi, Ekonomi ve Yönetim Kongresi*, 10-11 Mayıs 2002, Hereke-KOCAELİ, s. 412.

The health community has a direct impact on prosperity and income, worker productivity, labor force participation rate, saving, demographic factors and other human capital elements. The increase in the level of health in the society and the decrease in the fertility rates will increase the time the families separate their children's education. In addition, educational qualities that will increase the attendance rates of healthy children to the school will rise. For this reason, it is imperative that the expenditure that separates the physical capital and education from the education and health integrated country economy is similar to the health expenditure [1]. In this study, we tried to explain the reflection of the health transformation program on the economy of the country from the statistical institution of Turkey, over infant and child mortality, over maternal fertility and the budget separated from health [2].

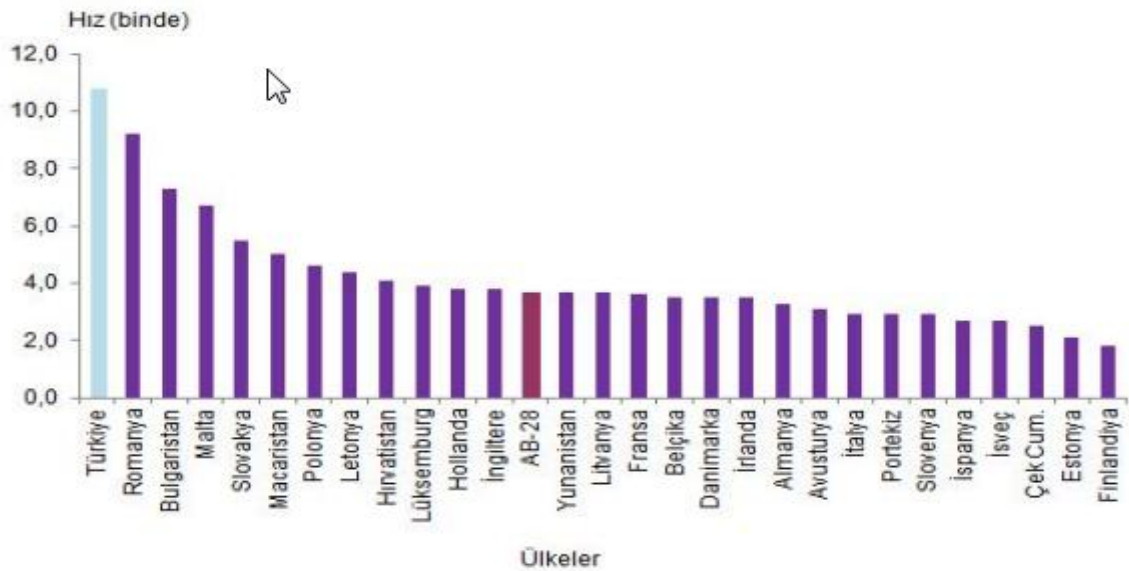
The purpose of this study is to interpret the data obtained in the context of evaluating the contribution of the health conversion program to the country's economy with the main health indicators.

In the context of literature review, subject matter studies, books, articles, and theses made in the field were evaluated.

## Reflections of the Health Transformation Program on the Country Economy

One of the most important indicators of a health level in a society is the infant and child mortality rates, the average life span and the types of diseases that constitute the main health indicators. It is possible to express the effect of these indicators on the economy of the country, and therefore the growth, as follows. Figure 2 shows infant mortality rates in the EU and Turkey. While the infant mortality rate in Turkey is 11.3 in 2014, it decreased by 0.6 points in 2015 to 10.7 in Turkey. The highest rates of infant mortality in 2015 were Kilis (25.3), Sanliurfa (20.1), Gaziantep (17.2), Van (16.4) and Şırnak (16.2) , The lowest ones were Bartın (binde 3,8), Kırklareli (binde 4,6), Rize (binde 5,2), Edirne (binde 5,4) and Karabük (binde 6) respectively. The infant mortality rate in Europe (EU-28) was 3.7 per cent in 2013. The three countries with the highest infant mortality rate were Finland (1.8%), Estonia (2,1) and Czech Republic (2.5%), while Romania (9.2%), Bulgaria (7,3 per cent) and Malta (6,7 per cent). In Turkey, the infant mortality rate was 10.8 in 2013 [3].

**Türkiye ve AB-28'de bebek ölüm hızı, 2013**



Source: TURKSTAT 2016/60

While the proportion of babies who died in Turkey was "0 days" was 16.3% in 2014, this rate dropped to 13.4% in 2015. The under-five mortality rate, which indicates the likelihood of dying within the next five years from birth, fell from

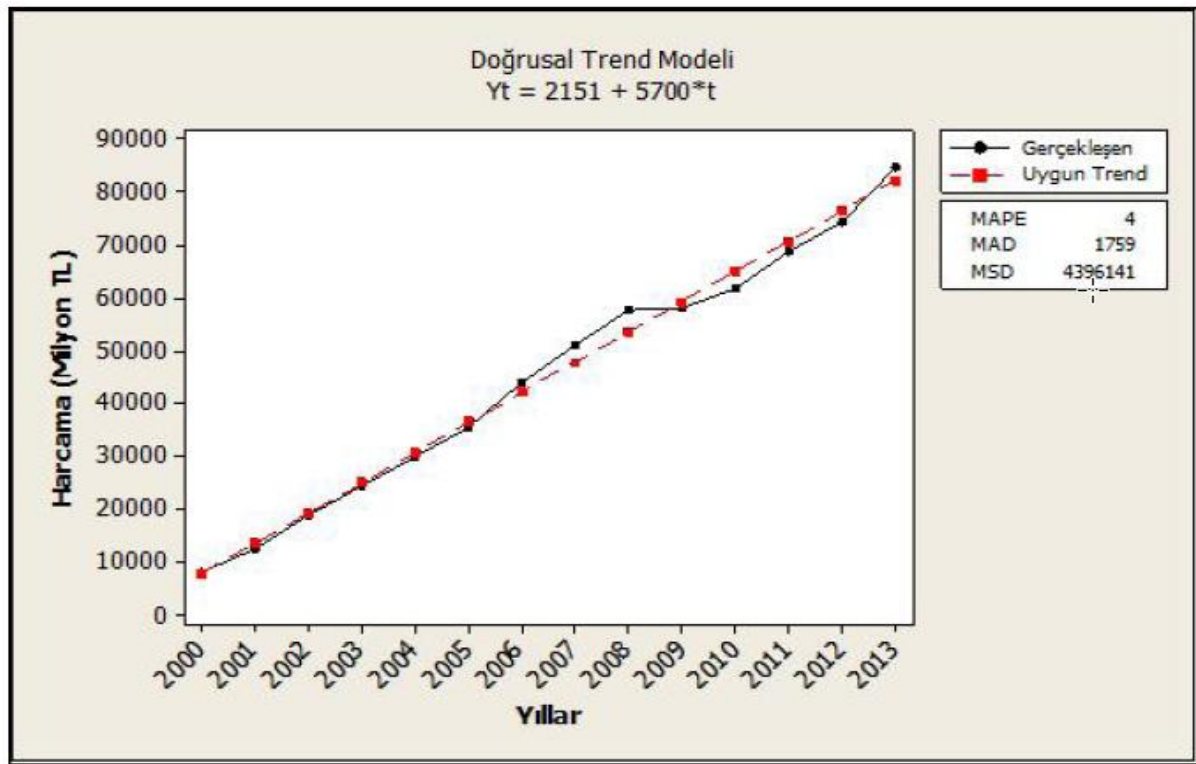
13.5 in 2014 to 12.8 in 2015. The three provinces with the lowest mortality rate under five years were Kırklareli with 5.7, Bartın with 6.1 and Karabük with 6.4, while the three provinces with the highest mortality rate were Kilis (27.3), Şanlıurfa 24.2) and Şırnak (20.8%).

The continuity of illnesses in the society and the capacity of the people who generate the density weaken the capacity of the business to produce, and even malnourishment causes invitation to many diseases and weaken the people. The weakened and weakened citizens are not able to concentrate on the physical and mental aspects of the work, but incompatibilities arise. For those who are ill and unable to work, there is a decrease in hourly wages. The labor realization capacity of labor is falling. On the contrary, healthy individuals become more energetic, their productivity increases, and they earn much higher revenues. Family planning applications in the framework of health transformation program in our country, education awareness studies, economic contribution of female labor force which controlled fertility has been provided [5].

When we look at infant and child mortality indicators, it is seen that the signs of health transformation program are positive in this direction and infant and child mortality rates are decreasing. Therefore, it can be said that the general health rates of the individuals are high in societies where the infant and child mortality rates are low and the average life span is long. In the case of a society with a high level of health, the quality of human capital will increase in a direct proportion. This will contribute to economic growth in terms of productivity growth. On the other hand, the prolongation of the average life span also increases the workable workforce rates in the country. The expectation of long life expectancy in people and the expectation of income in proportion to the investments that individuals make during their life will also affect private capital accumulation decisions positively. On the other hand, the amount of savings for retirement will increase in individuals who have long life expectancies. Thus, increased savings will increase their incomes by increasing investments [1].

On the other hand, while the budget allocated to health in our country has increased every year in the direction of the health transformation program, the effects of the shares allocated to health on economic growth are very versatile and long time consuming. Labor and goods used in health services constitute a part of health investments. Hence, health investments that will raise the capital stock of health capital and health services will contribute to the economy of the country by increasing human capital. Increased health expenditures also increase the life expectancy and duration of the people. A long life expectancy will have the potential to influence economic growth positively [4].

According to statistics obtained from TÜİK statistics, while the total health expenditure made in Turkey in 2002 was 18 billion 774 million TL, in 2016, 2015 health expenditure was realized as 104 billion 568 million TL in 2016 according to the trend published continuously by TÜİK. Health expenditures in 2015 increased by 10.4% compared to the previous year. While the share of current health expenditure in total health expenditure was 93.8% in 2014, it became 92.6% in 2015. In parallel with the increase in health spending between 2002 and 2015, the share of health spending within GDP has also increased. Figure 3 shows health expenditures by years



Source: Turkstat, 2016

Figure 3: Trends in Health Expenditures by Years

The Health Transformation Program, which is prepared for organizing, financing and presenting health services efficiently, efficiently and fairly in the last period in our country, is in the forefront in the direction of solutions for the existing problems. This has led to significant developments in the health sector. The health sector is now in an important position in terms of politicians. As a result of the policies observed in recent years, access to health has become easier and increased. Indirectly, there has been an increase in the share of health [1].

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The applications of family planning applied in the framework of health transformation program in our country, education awareness studies, the economic contribution of female labor force which has controlled the fertility issue.

While the proportion of babies who died in Turkey was "0 day" was 16.3% in 2014, this ratio dropped to 13.4% in 2015.

In all these findings, the potential of work power has increased and the number of qualified employees has increased and the savings made with the prolongation of life expectancy in the country are reflected in the human capital

Within the scope of health transformation projects, the share allocated to health financing has increased since 2003. As a result of the above explanations and literature review, the level of economic development in the proportion of the countries that are allocated to health is directly proportional to the data obtained. In our country, the health expenditure realized in 2003 within the scope of the health transformation program was 24,279 million TL in 2003 and reached 104 billion 568 million TL in 2015. The share of current health expenditure in total health expenditures was 93.6% in 2014 and 92.6% in 2015 (TUIK, 2016). These results show that the share of health in the country has increased and the main health indicators are positive. Therefore, according to the basic health indicators, the potential of the work force has increased, the number of qualified workers has increased, and the savings made with the prolongation of life expectancy in the country are reflected in the human capital. Family planning applications, health awareness raising activities and the economic contribution of the female workforce, which has controlled the fertility issue, have been provided in the framework of the health transformation program in our country.

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