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COMPARISON OF FINANCIAL CRISIS IN 2001 AND 2008 FOR HEALTH ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on the economic crises of 2001 and 2008, which seriously affect the health economics and indirectly have significant effects on health management. For this purpose, the basic aim of defining and classifying the concepts of financial crisis and economic crisis is to establish the causes of the crisis. It is also aimed to compare the effects of 2001 and 2008 crises in Turkey and to reveal the effects on health economics in particular. In the first part of this study, the concept of crisis was emphasized, the common and separated points of the financial crisis and the economic crisis were discussed and each crisis category was examined in subheadings. Then, the effects of the 2001-2008 crises in Turkey and the health economics were examined.

Keywords: *Health Management, Health Economics, Financial Crisis, Turkey, 2001-2008 Crisis*

Jel Codes: *G01,G10,G19*

TÜRKİYE'DE 2001 VE 2008 FİNANS KRİZİNİN SAĞLIK YÖNETİMİ AÇISINDAN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

ÖZ

Bu çalışmada sağlık ekonomisini ciddi olarak etkileyen ve dolaylı olarak sağlık yönetimi üzerinde önemli etkileri olan 2001 ve 2008 ekonomik krizleri üzerinde durulmaktadır. Bu amaçla, finansal kriz ve ekonomik kriz kavramlarının tanımlanması, sınıflandırılması, nedenlerinin ortaya konması çalışamnın temel amacını oluşturmakadır. Yine Türkiye'de yaşanan 2001 ve 2008 krizlerinin karşılaştırılarak özellikle sağlık ekonomisine yönelik etkilerinin ortaya konması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu kapsamda çalışmanın ilk bölümünde kriz kavramı üzerinde durulmuş, finansal kriz ve ekonomik krizin ortak ve birbirinden ayrılan noktaları ele alınmış ve her bir kriz kategorisi alt başlıklar halinde incelenmiştir. Ardından, Türkiyede yaşanan 2001-2008 krizleri ve sağlık ekonomisine etkileri incelenmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler*: Sağlık Yönetimi, Sağlık Ekonomisi, Finansal Kriz, Türkiye, 2001-2008 Krizi*

Jel Kodu*: G01,G10,G19*

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INTRODUCTION

The health economy that can be evaluated within the scope of health management is a field that must be emphasized economically by the countries. In order to meet the great economic burden that falls on governments in the protection of human health and social well-being, health politics is very important. The attempt to maintain health expenditures, which are under the scope of health management, even during periods of economic crisis, which deeply affects countries, has become an area that needs to be examined separately in the face of economic crises. In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the situation that the 2001-2008 crises affecting the health economics faced and faced with the economic crises of 2001-2008 in Turkey, which explains the situation that emerges from the health economical aspect of the health economics. In this context, a general conceptual framework will be given to the definition of concepts such as health economics and health management, and also to economic crises. Then a general evaluation will be made on the economic crises of 2001-2008 in Turkey and its impact on the health economy.

1. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

1.1. Health Management and Health Economics

Health management is a managerial process that prepares, operates and manages the conditions for a planned, regular health care delivery in the health field as a subdivision of management science. Organizations that provide health care services come from structures that have economic and social aims as well as medical institutions. Scientific policy management of these organizations is of great importance for persons and institutions that receive health services, provide services and provide financing (Çimen, 2010: 136). A process is defined in which health management is assessed to plan, organize, manage, coordinate and re-plan the effectiveness of the outcomes of services, including primary, secondary and tertiary health and environmental health services (Atay, 2004: 3). Due to the nature and scope of the health services, it is becoming a necessary area to be managed because of the human basis (Çimen, 2010: 136). Administrators of health institutions within the scope of health management are engaged in carrying out a large number of activities while fulfilling the stated objectives. Among these activities, there is a cycle of planning, organizing, directing and monitoring the elements of health care (Can and İbiciolu, 2008: 259-260). Health management is a discipline that expresses the implementation and implementation of all economic, social and political plans in the field of health.

The health economy has emerged with the application of the rules of economic science to the health sector and is considered as an advanced science area with increasing resources for the health sector (Acar and Yeğenoglu, 2006: 39). The health economy benefits from the possibilities of economics in order to protect individuals' health, treat them when their health condition deteriorates, improve their ability to continue their lives without being dependent on anybody, and to make activities necessary for a healthier society (Bekir, 2003: 1). The main purpose of the health economy is to ensure that the resources allocated for the production of health services are used in the most efficient way (Tokalaş, 2006: 11). Whilst the personnel working in the health sector are helping to prevent the basic illnesses and contribute to the maintenance and improvement of the existing health level, the main aim of economists is to increase social benefits by evaluating existing resources in the most productive way (Williams, 1987: 9). The health economy system refers to a system that reveals the need of people for health services, the production of various health services that are put on the market to meet this need, and the process of formation and financing of these services prices (Tokat, 2008: 7).

1.2. Crisis Concept

The crisis is that the market is affected negatively by going above or below the usual conditions and criteria in a commodity, service, factor or foreign exchange market. It is also possible to express the words like "depression", "depression", as well as the sudden emergence of the bad situation, the illness as it is. It is also possible to come across different definitions of the concept of crisis. For example, according to Allen and Snyder, it is expressed as the spread of confusion or distress over large areas. Stubbart describes the concept of crisis as one of four important characteristics: uncertainty, complexity, conflict of interest, and emotional approach. "In a different view, the crisis is characterized by a general" crisis in general, "a crisis in general, a crisis in financial markets, in the sense of a financial period, a sudden turning point, a period of power that expresses unstable and dangerous situations or situations in the field of economics and politics "(Pusti, 2013: 1-4).

The main features of the crises are listed as follows (Ergenç, 2009: 10).

- Previously unknown or unpredictable,

- Creating both a threat and an opportunity for people and organizations,

- If it is short or long,

- The presence of a light effect,

1.2.1. Financial Crisis Concept

Financial crises can be defined as financial market collapses that can have devastating effects on the real sector of the economy and distort the efficient functioning of markets. Mishkin has another definition in this regard. Mishkin describes financial crises within the framework of asymmetric information theory as follows: "A financial crisis, adverse selection and moral hazard problems come to an extreme, and financial markets are not linear, resulting in financial markets losing their effectiveness in channeling economic units with the most productive investment opportunities. it is a deterioration. "Miskhin also stresses four important factors that interfere with financial crises. These are (Delice, 2003: 58):

- Deterioration in financial sector balance,

- Increases in interest rates,

- Increases in uncertainty,

- The deterioration of non-financial liabilities due to changes in asset prices,

The financial crises that emerged in the inflationary markets are outlined below. bankruptcy, foreign debt crisis and systemic financial crises and foreign exchange crisis (Pusti, 2013: 4-7).

1.2.1.2. Money Crisis

There are various opinions about the definition of the money crisis. The first one is the way of making decisions by looking at some indicators. These indicators are a sudden rise in the exchange rate, the government's devaluation decision, a sudden change in the exchange rate regime, a restriction of capital flows, or short-lived foreign exchange markets. Another view is to decide on a currency crisis by applying a rule on a statistical basis. Loss of value of money and loss of foreign exchange reserves is expressed as a currency crisis that exceeds a certain threshold value (Erkekoğlu and Bilgili, 2005: 16).

1.2.2. Banking Crisis

Commercial banks lose control over market instruments or lose their ability to meet funds with sudden withdrawal in demand deposits. (biraz.gen.tr, 2013)

1.2.3. External Debt Crisis

The external debt crisis is the inability to pay the foreign debt of an country, whether it is public or private, external debt (Yay ve Yılmaz, 2001: 21).

1.2.4. Systemic Financial Crisis

Potentially refers to a serious deterioration of financial markets. It is caused by the structure and variability of economic, political and social life (Delice 2003: 62).

1.2.5. Currency Crisis

An economy in which the fixed exchange rate system is applied is defined as a currency crisis in which the market players suddenly convert national assets into foreign assets in the hands of the market players and the decline in the reserves after the Central Bank puts the reserves into effect. An important point to be emphasized in the currency crisis definition is the semi-fixed exchange rate system. Crises can also emerge in different currency systems. However, the first, second and third generation models explaining the foreign exchange crises focus on a common point. Although the reasons for the currency crises differ, they all come to fruition in economies where the fixed exchange rate system is valid (ekodialog.com, 2013).

1.2.6. Financial Crisis Models

Theoretical models developed to explain financial crises can not explain all types of crises. No crisis is the same as another, with common points between crises. Models that draw attention to the different elements of crises can be categorized as follows (Pusti, 2013: 17):

- First Generation Crisis Models
- Second Generation Crisis Models,
- Third Generation Crisis Models
- Crisis Models Emphasizing External Factors

1.3. Economic Crisis Concept

The economic crisis is the entirety of unpredictable or unpredictable developments that affect the state at the macro level, firms at the micro level and bring serious consequences. On the other hand, when economic activity remains at a low level for a relatively long period of time relative to the level previously attained, it is defined as depression (Pusti, 2003: 34). Economic crises can appear in many different ways. Rapid contraction in production, sudden drops in prices in general, bankruptcies, sudden increase in the rate of unemployment, decline in wages, collapse in the stock market, speculative movements and so on. factors are the main examples of economic crises (Ergenç, 2009: 10). Let us examine the economic crisis, the real sector crisis and the liquidity crisis.

1.3.1. Real Sector Crisis

Real sector crises; is a type of crisis that occurs in the form of serious contractions in the goods, services and labor market. If the price increases in the goods and services market are above a certain limit, this is called inflationary crisis. Another crisis of the real sector, the stagnation crisis, can be defined as the increase in the general level of prices below the level that would encourage investments in the economy. Another type of real crisis, the unemployment crisis, can be defined as the unemployment rates on the labor market above the usual level (Kibritcioglu, 2001: 174).

1.3.2. Liquidity Crisis

Monetary assets of the banks are unable to meet their demand deposits. Banks have to work with irrevocable maturities between their assets and liabilities because they deposit deposits from the market in the form of loans or securities. One of the risks that Basel and Basel 2 are trying to avoid is the maturity differential. The consequence of a general crisis situation in the economy is that the mudstorms that have shaken confidence in a particular bank or financial system generally resort to withdrawing their deposits collectively, the bank's cash reserves are insufficient and the bank's inability to pay off debt means a liquidity crisis. (Uludagsozluk.co I, 2013).

2. 2001 - 2008 CRISES IN TURKEY

2.1. 2001 Crisis

The structural problems of Turkey are at the forefront of almost all of the crises experienced by the Turkish economy. Structural problems that Turkey has been trying to solve for a long time include public debt stock, inflation, unemployment, and financial difficulties. As well as being in many foreign countries in Turkey, with the liberalization, foreign deficit and public finance deficits in the economy were tried to be met with foreign capital inflows and low rate high interest policy was applied in order to maintain this. However, this policy has set the stage for the crises to occur by causing the internal and external balances to deteriorate over time (Pusti, 2013: 63).

2.1.1. Causes of the 2001 Crisis

In an environment where expectations in the economy are negatively affected, unexpected political tensions were experienced on February 19, 2001, before the Treasury's debt swelled. The process, which began with panic in the financial markets with the announcement of a "crisis" in the state administration of the Prime Minister, resulted in the Central Bank selling $ 5 billion in foreign exchange on February 20-21, due to the intense foreign exchange demand of residents, despite overnight interest rates rising to astronomical rates to defend domestic money. The failure to meet the liquidity needs of public banks has reached the dimensions that will lock the payroll system. In order to prevent a major collapse in the banking system, the value of the Turkish Lira against foreign currencies was left to fluctuate on 22 February (Celasun, 2007: 16).

With the loss of credibility brought by the crisis, the foreseeable exchange rate regime lost its validity. In an environment where capital movements are not controlled, it is not possible to use both exchange rate and interest rates as a tool. The sudden and compulsory transition to the free floating exchange rate regime followed by the high rate devaluations, the bank and company sectors which had previously been damaged by interest shocks and the banking sector, especially the open foreign exchange positions and the economic units caught up in this crisis have unexpectedly led to bad balances, the equity has melted and asset values have decreased Celasun, 2007: 17). "The causes of the crisis are better understood when these negative developments in public finance, the problems in the banking sector and the real sector, as well as political and economic conjunctural events in the world and in Turkey are added. There have been many evaluations in the literature to explain the November 2000 and February 2001 crises. According to an assessment, the causes of the crisis are misplaced policies, the dominant role of the state in the economy, the fragile nature of the financial markets, the inflation of the economy, the external dependency of the economy and the capital accumulation factors around the world.

-High inflation and the resulting distorted income distribution,

-Resolved business ethics and long-term investment unwillingness,

- As a result of the lack of demand, the fact that the enterprises operate with low capacity and increased unemployment,

- The poor is poorer, the richer is still richer,

-Payment of the purchasing power par, exchange rate and interest rate fluctuations,

The 2001 crisis is a crisis that has been brought out from our side in terms of causal relation; there is no global impact. While researching the cause of a crisis in any country, it is quite easy to find out whether this crisis is caused by internal factors or external factors. Economists recommend that two important factors be considered in order to determine the cause of the crisis. The first of these elements; looking at the risk taking tendencies of international financial investors. The other is; to look at the credit risk of the country under investigation. When the turn of the 2001 crisis is examined; (Especially in November 2000 and February 2001), there is no decline in any withdrawal or risk taking movements of foreign investors. From this result it can be said that there is not any negative external factor. If the other constraint is to look at the credit risk, ie the probability that the debt of the country's treasury can not be paid; It is possible to say that since July 2000 an abnormal increase in Turkey's credit risk has been observed. When all these constraints are addressed and interpreted, it is possible to say that the 2001 crisis originated from domestic negative conditions, which is not a global crisis. Before the 2001 crisis, the Turkish economy was in a new understanding with the IMF's support. This understanding was based on the premise that for two years the value of the exchange rate would prevail, beginning in 2000. The route map of the system was as follows; the exchange rate that will be determined for two years will be left to fluctuate at the end of the process. The aim here is; with a high inflation rate. This system is the subject of the bet; It was not implemented for the first time in Turkey. In 1985, he first applied in Israel and then in 1989 in Mexico. However, in November 2000, the system lost its operability. The reason for this loss is due to the fact that most economists have not worked at the proper and reliable ground of the banking system in Turkey at that time (Pusti, 2013: 64).

2.1.2. General Policies and Results in 2001 Crisis

Regulations to prevent the collapse of the banking system following the February 2001 crisis drove the state's financial obligations to very high levels. Big net outflows occurred in the capital account of the equilibrium balance. The real economy contracted considerably due to the negative effects of supply and demand. The view that the exit from the crisis can not be quick and easy has become widespread. The "Strong Economy Transition Program" announced in May 2001 was instrumental in bringing the crisis under control, despite the new IMF stand-by scheme, signed in May and backed by World Bank credits, which prevented the free fall in production. In spite of all its difficulties and some negative aspects, free floating exchange rate system is a system that can prevent sudden panic from turning into money crises. In this program, monetary aggregates were kept under control by preferring to increase the public debt burden in order to prevent inflation from going out of control during the recapitalization process of the banking sector (Celasun, 2007: 17). The main objectives of the Strong Economic Transition Program are; foreign trade and exchange rate policy, fiscal policy, anti-inflation policy, fixed inflation targeting and "reform policies" on behalf of the economy. But the targets were not attained (Pusti, 2013: 71).

2.1.3. Sectors Affected in the 2001 Crisis and the Results of the Crisis

It is possible to list the effects of the February 2000 crisis on the economy as follows: The crisis showed one of the most important results in the capital movements. While the net portfolio investment in Turkey from the third quarter of 1999 to the crisis was around 8 billion dollars, the capital of 5 billion dollars out. Perhaps the most influential part of the crisis is the banks. In a study conducted in this respect, it has been determined that the productivity and effectiveness of trade banks are seriously affected by the crisis. The reason for the decline in efficiency is the performance degradation seen across the industry, including the banks that make up the effective limit. The banks were also seriously affected by these negativities, and the difficulty of fulfilling the obligations of the banks became difficult and the problematic banks were devalued to the Savings Deposit Insurance Fund. As a result of these adverse developments, the banks have reduced the solution, the credits they have given, and have connected their assets to the more risk-free and higher-yielding assets that are attractive with the crisis (Pusti, 2013: 74). The only positive impact of the crisis was on exports. The export figure realized as 27.8 billion dollars in 2000 was 31.3 billion dollars as of the end of 2001. This increase corresponds to a 13% increase (Pusti, 2013: 75).

2.2. 2008 Crisis

The effects of the economic crisis on the Turkish economy are manifest on both financial markets and the real economy. The Turkish economy has faced crises of varying sizes and specialties from the founding years of the republic to the present day. Some of them stem from ourselves because the economy is not well managed and some from crises in the outside world. As an example of crises arising from ourselves, we can give crises of 2000 and 2001, and outsourcing crises of 1929 and 1999. Economic crises generally involve the entire economy, starting with financial markets and then affecting the real economy (Yıldırım, 2010: 49). The 2008 Crisis is a crisis of economic and financial developments that occurred in the last months of the same year and which affects most countries of the world in a negative way. Compared to the 1929 World Economic Crisis, this crisis was particularly noticeable in September 2008. The sudden depreciation of the immovable property market in the US is believed to be triggered by an increase in personal bankruptcies. The global crisis is not the financial crisis but the global financial crisis. Because the crises that started especially in the financial sector are going through the real sector. Since today's economies have become integrated, the crisis that emerges in a national economy has spilled over to all the world economies, showing its influence there as well. The world first met with the economic crisis in 1929, then in the 1970s and 1980s these crises continued. From 1990 onwards, there have been significant economic crises. Examples include the 1994 crisis, the 1997 Southeast Asia crisis, the 1997 Southeast Asian crisis, the 1998 Russian crisis, the 1999 Argentine crisis, the 2001 crisis, which is totally independent and affect only Turkey, and the biggest "collapse after the World Economic Crisis of 1929 by many economists, "And, over time, affected all the countries of the world, the 2008 Crisis is among the leading crises. The crises of 1994 and 2001 are crises that Turkey has experienced in itself; The destruction has continued for many years. Especially after the 2001 crisis, major reforms were made in the banking sector and the rotten appliances were removed from the basket. Remaining banks have been strengthened in their remaining banks, and regulation and supervision mechanisms have been put into effect. In spite of all these positive developments, like most countries in Turkey, it was heavily influenced by the 2008 crisis (Pusti, 2013: 77).

2.2.1. Causes and consequences of the 2008 crisis

The causes of the financial crisis affecting the whole of the world in the United States in 2008 are generally categorized under four headings. If these 4 titles are mentioned before in Turkey, The first impact of the global crisis on Turkey was the decline in external demand. Since the 2001 crisis was not due to external factors, there was no decline in external demand at that time, but the graphs showed an increase line. In the 2008 Crisis; as all the countries of the world were influencing the economy, there was a decrease in the purchasing power and the result was a decrease in the external demand. In other words, the fact that the economy has a golden rule, income falls, demand falls, demand falls, and the buying rate falls. Another impact in terms of Turkey has been the decline in external credits. Initially, U.S.A. the financial institutions of many countries have either become bankrupt or difficult. The pre-existent trust environment among financial institutions has also been completely distorted. As a result, debt-laden institutions have aggravated their borrowing obligations, and as a result of shortening the borrowing, borrowing has become much more costly. This is not only to push domestic financial institutions to take such measures; it has also made it more difficult for borrowing conditions between countries. This adverse weather has also brought about the decline in the domestic credit. The decline in the domestic credit was felt in the first place as the banks were forced to borrow due to the decrease in the external credit. Banks that can not find foreign debt or find it more costly than their old counterparts; The demand for keeping cash in their hands has increased and their desire to open a loan has decreased. As a result of this contraction, there has been a serious decrease in the demand for customer loans due to the contraction in domestic demand. At the end of all this, the confidence in the economy has been shaken and both the consumer and the producer suffered equal amounts of damage. The 2008 crisis has left a high level of unemployment and a shrinking economy in Turkey (Pusti, 2013: 78-79).

2.3. Comparison of 2001 Crisis and 2008 Crisis

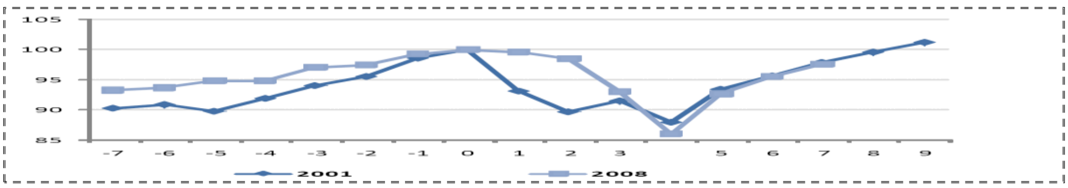
2.3.1. Characteristic Characteristics of Crises

The 2001 Crisis is better suited to the definition of a "twin crisis"; The 2008-9 crisis is a typical currency crisis. Since 1989, when Turkey liberated its capital account, it has not experienced a "singular" banking crisis that does not match the money crisis. Conditioning created by past twin crises has led to the government delaying the 2008-9 Crisis perception and countermeasures against it. The currency crises of Turkey during the 1950-80 period, as a general trend, occurred during the landing stages of the mid-cycle. 2001-2008-9 Crises are compatible with this pattern (Türel, 2013: 36).

2.3.2. Comparison of 2001 and 2008 Crises

To better compare the two crises, we look at the pre-crisis peak (2000C4 and 2008C1) of the GDP in both periods as 100, 7 quarters before the summit and 9 quarters before the summit. First of all, when we look at the pre-crisis turnaround, we see that the summit was reached faster in the 2001 crisis, in other words, the growth was sharper. Nevertheless, it has become more severe during the 2001 crisis and more gradual during the 2008 crisis (Adalet and Altuğ, 2010: 1-5).

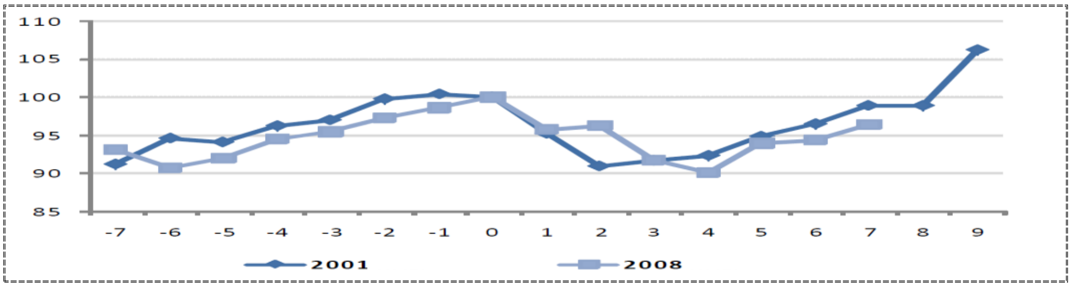
Figure 1. Seasonally Adjusted GDP (Pre-crisis summit = 100)



Source: OECD

Second, it took four quarters to reach the peak bottom in both crises. However, in the 2008 crisis, the GDP fell further and, consequently, the bottom spot was lower. During the four quarters, GDP contracted by 12% in 2001 decreased by 13.9% The third is similar to the recovery rates at the exit from the crisis. The pre-crisis peak of GDP figures after the 2001 crisis lasted 9 quarters. In 2008, we are at the peak of the 7th quarter, and nowadays we are recovering in parallel with the 2001 crisis, together with the pre-crisis peak. Gross domestic product (GDP), which fell sharply in the 2001 crisis, declined more and more gradually in 2008. Let's continue comparing the 2001 and 2008 crises, examining the distribution of GDP by expenditure. In Figure 2, let's look at pre- and post-crisis values for private consumption, state final consumption expenditure, fixed capital formation, export and import, taking the peak 100 as we did before. Figure 2 shows that consumption in 2001 and 2008 is similar to that before the crisis, and that the summit with the crisis is sharper in 2001 and more gradual in 2008. The bottom spot in two quarters after 2001 is still in 4Q08 and the recovery is slower in 2008. (Adalet and Altuğ, 2010: 1-5).

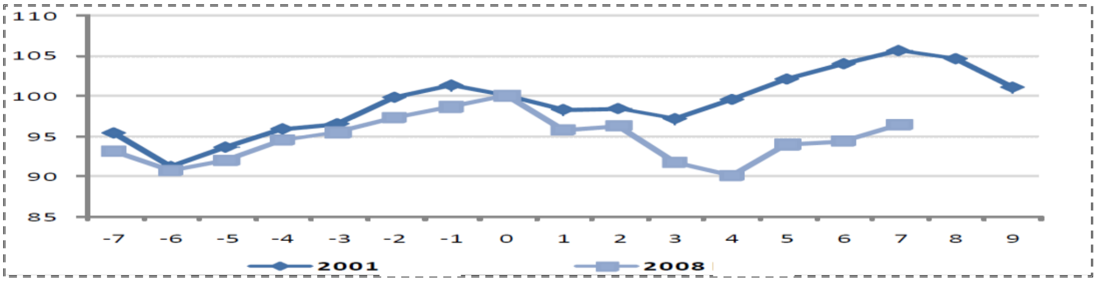
Figure 2. Seasonally Adjusted Consumption Expenditures (Pre-crisis summit = 100)



Source: OECD

When we look at the final consumption expenditures of the state in Figure 3, we see that these expenditures are much lower in 2008. State spending, which has fallen moderately during the 2001 crisis for only three quarters, has begun to recover slowly, with more fall in the 2008 crisis (Adalet and Altuğ, 2010: 1-5).

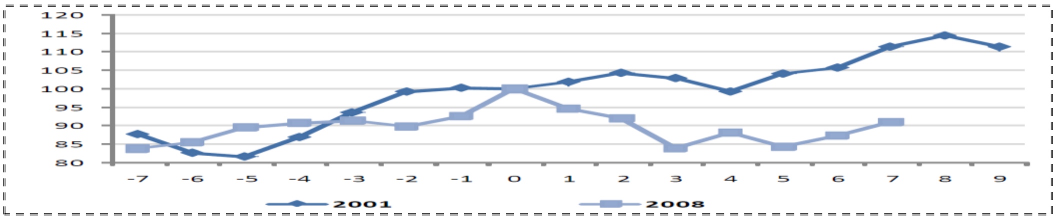
Figure 3. Seasonally Adjusted State Final Consumption Expenditures (Pre-crisis summit = 100)



Source: OECD

Finally, let's examine the foreign trade in Figures 4 and 5. The biggest difference between the two crises is observed in exports. As the 2008 crisis is global, there has been a major collapse in exports. After a hard landing, the export peaked after three quarters, but recovery is slow. It is good news that exports have begun to make a positive contribution to growth in the last quarter. In 2001, there was no decrease in export values as the crisis was locally sourced and no shrinkage in the world economy was observed (Adalet and Altuğ, 2010: 1-5).

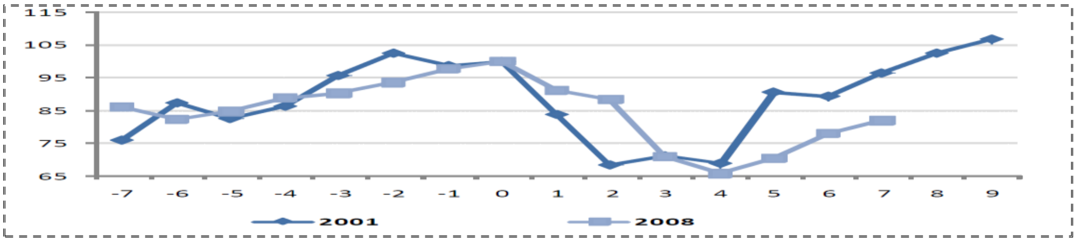
Figure 4. Seasonally Adjusted Export Values (Pre-crisis summit = 100)



Source: OECD

Contrary to exports, both imports have declined in both crises. As a result of the contraction in the economy, imports decreased along with consumption. Although both the 2001 and the 2008 crisis peaked four quarters after the peak, the fall in imports became stricter and sharper in the 2001 crisis. Post-dip recovery was also faster and returned to peak values after three quarters. In the 2008 crisis, the increase in imports is slower (Adalet and Altuğ, 2010: 1-5).

Figure 5. Seasonally Adjusted Import Values (Pre-crisis summit = 100)



Source: OECD

The common result of individual GDP values and components we have compared is that both the entry into the crisis and the post-crisis recovery in the 2001 crisis are faster and sharper. Nevertheless, the 2008 crisis was generally more severe and the recovery was slower (Adalet and Altuğ, 2010: 1-2-3).

2.4. The Impact of the 2001 and 2008 Crisis on the Health Economy

It is possible to talk about the economic and social impacts of the crisis as well as the economic impacts. One of the areas affected by the crisis is the health sector. In general, there can be a two-way relationship between health and the economy. First of all, health and health services are decisive on the economy. On the other hand, economic factors have an effect on health and economic improvements have positive effects on health (Memişoğlu ve Durgun, 2011: 88). In addition to the effects of economic crises on macroeconomics, the effects on social and social life are also underestimated. As a result, economic decision-making units are part of social life. Economic crises bring about changes in the patterns of social behavior, especially the individual (Kanberoğlu ve Kara, 2013: 38). Crisis from the international scene can affect all sectors over time. The 2008 global crisis has affected many areas as well as the health sector (Memişoğlu ve Durgun, 2011: 81). Bottlenecks or crises in the economy negatively affect health indicators (Belek, 2009: 40). The health effects of crises can be defined through different mechanisms. The first of these is that the level of health is negatively affected as a result of the impoverishment of the majority of the population and the increase in unemployment during the crisis period (Çaman and Çilingiroğlu, 2009: 2).

Qualitative and quantitative changes in the health services of the economic crisis, increasing inequalities in the use of health services, increase in the frequency and severity of physical and mental problems of individuals, methods of diagnosis and treatment, especially the increase in drug prices and difficulties in accessing to the public, , financial difficulties in public and private health institutions, unemployment in the society and the health service sector, loss of health and loss of health care due to this (Çaman and Çilingiroğlu, 2009: 1). Economic crises are emerging at certain times and the countries are busy in the agenda. The economic crises that cause serious problems in the countries and negatively affect the livelihood of the individuals are subject to many scientific researches (Memişoğlu ve Durgun, 2011: 88). It is known that economic depression and financial crises affect health and health services adversely, but it has not been revealed exactly how this has taken place (Memişoğlu ve Durgun, 2011: 89). Similarly, under what circumstances, with which mechanisms and how the negative effects of the crisis will take place, is not fully clear. In the literature dealing with the relationship between health status and economic growth, the ways in which the economic crisis may affect health have not been fully determined (Waters, Saadah and Pradhan, 2003: 172). For this reason, how the health situation is affected by the economic crisis and its examination is of great importance in terms of public policy formation (Cutler et al., 2002: 280). Nevertheless, various studies have investigated the effects of crises on health, and the implications of causation have been emphasized. The impact of economic and financial crises on health is important. Because economic crises, especially in developing countries, are emerging both frequently and violently. At a global level, it is possible to say that health services are already inadequate in many developing countries. For this reason, health expenditures of the state are becoming more important in these countries. This is because a reduction in health spending or a decrease in benefits causes a significant number of people to be exposed to poverty and malnutrition, especially women, children, the elderly and the poor (Robertson, 2009: 1; Cutler et al., 2002: 280). The share of an individual's health expenditure is closely related to the income of that country. The size of health expenditures determines the rate of use of health products such as medicines. Therefore, a decrease in health expenditures may also affect the presentation of health services (Mutlu ve Işık, 2005: 219). In countries affected by the economic crisis, health spending generally tends to decline, but it can be said that this situation is not permanent (Memişoğlu and Durgun, 2011: 91).

In times of crisis, governments are taking measures to eliminate the crisis with minimum harm and to eliminate the negative effects of the crisis. Thus, it is aimed that the economy of the country will be least damaged from the crisis, the economic growth will be maintained and the people of the country will be affected as little as possible from the crisis. Similar measures came to light after the 2008 crisis. Monetary and fiscal measures have been taken by the government to reduce the adverse effects of the crisis in Turkey (Memişoğlu and Durgun, 2011: 93). In this direction, it has been adopted that spending increase policies and medium-term plan, in 2009-2011 period, give more importance to education expenditures and social expenditures as well as health expenditures. In addition, effective control and supervision mechanisms have been envisaged to facilitate access to health services by expanding health services, increase the quality of health services and ensure the efficiency of health expenditures (Ministry of Finance, 2010: 25). Despite the measures taken against the crisis, the economic crisis has led to an increase in unemployment by reducing revenues from labor and lowering real wages. While the unemployment rate in Turkey was %10 before the crisis, it rose to 14% with the crisis. In 2010, the rate of decline came down to %11.4. However, while the employment rate was %40.3 in 2008, it decreased to % 39.2in 2009. In 2010, it also increased again to % 42.8 (Tüik, 2010). The decline in the employment rate and the increase in unemployment affect the individual and social well-being negatively. One of these effects is antagonism in the field of health. There is a decline in household spending due to unemployment. This decline is primarily reflected in items such as nutrition and housing, but it can also directly affect health expenditures. Individuals who have lost their jobs may be able to postpone health service requests except in emergency situations because of the lack of social security and sometimes they do not have enough resources to cover their health expenditures. This causes both people to lose their health due to the fact that the diseases are not treated in a timely manner and also causes the cost of treatment to increase due to the progress of the diseases (Memişoğlu and Durgun, 2011: 94).

CONCLUSION

The economic crises affect the states as well as the negative effects on the individuals and society living in the country. It is seen that the individuals and societies facing the crisis are not able to benefit as much from the private and public services together with the inflation and unemployment as well as the economically disadvantaged incomes. This negative situation affects governments, especially people, in the negative direction. The economic crises that the states are facing cause many sectors to be negatively affected in the country administration. In the health sector, it is among the sectors that are affected negatively in this respect. In the face of the economic crisis, governments in charge of protecting human health also need resources and anti-crisis policies to fulfill this fundamental task. In the economic crisis of 2001-2008 which is effective on the global scale, it has affected many states, especially Turkey, in this sense. Efforts have been made to minimize the effects of crises by implementing an effective health economics program developed in the field of health management developed within the scope of combating crises. However, these economic health policies do not seem to be very successful, especially in underdeveloped countries. The fact that health economies have an open and dynamic structure within the scope of fight against crises should constitute the primary objective of health management field in order to effectively overcome these and similar crises affecting the health field at the global level, especially in Turkey, and to improve the health field.

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