



TÜRKİYE

POPULATION 87,270,502 (2023)

Human development summary capturing achievements in the HDI and complementary metrics that take into account gender gaps, inequality, planetary pressures and multidimensional poverty.

HDI Human Development Index

The HDI is a summary measure for assessing average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. Türkiye's HDI value for 2023 is 0.853— which puts the country in the Very High human development category—positioning it at 51 out of 193 countries and territories.

Between 1990 and 2023, Türkiye's HDI value changed from 0.598 to 0.853, a change of 42.6 percent.

Between 1990 and 2023, Türkiye's life expectancy at birth changed by 9.3 years, expected years of schooling changed by 10.9 years and mean years of schooling changed by 4.5 years. Türkiye's GNI per capita changed by about 170.9 percent between 1990 and 2023.

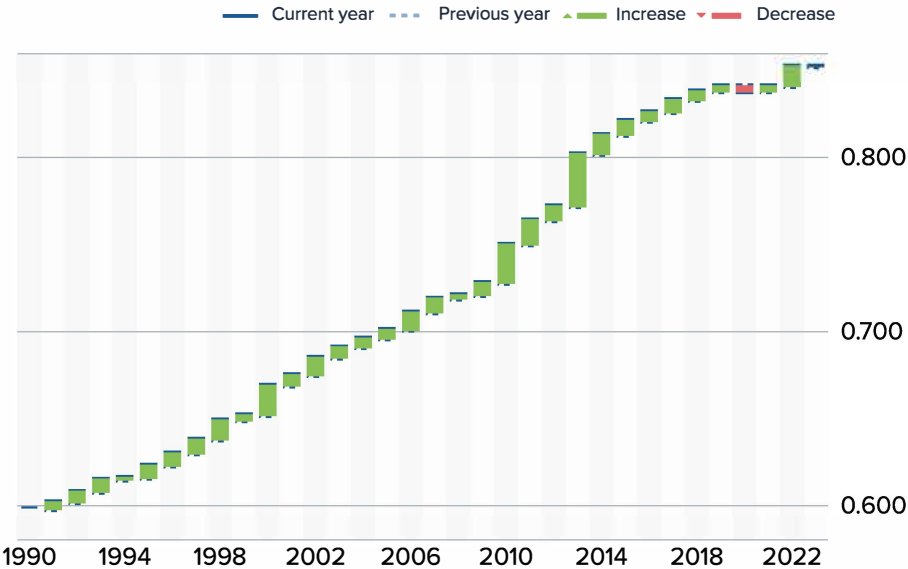
HDI value
(2023)
0.853

Human development
classification
Very High

Developing region
**Europe and
Central Asia**



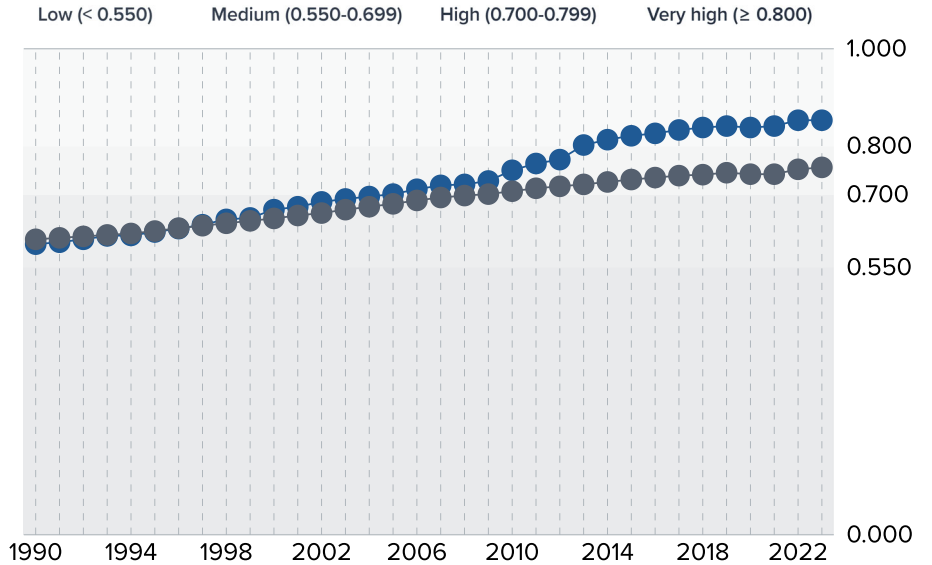
Trends in Türkiye's HDI 1990 – 2023



HDI in comparison 1990 – 2023

Türkiye World

HDI classification (value):



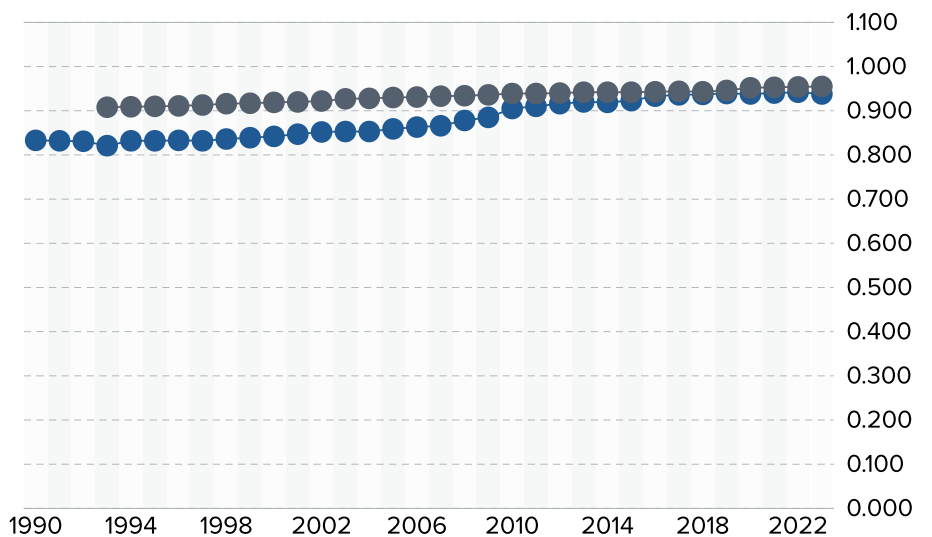
GDI

Gender Development Index

The GDI measures gender gaps in achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), knowledge (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and older) and living standards (measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita). It is a ratio of the female to the male HDI. The 2023 female HDI value for Türkiye is 0.822 in contrast with 0.876 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.938, placing it into Group 3.

GDI in comparison 1990 – 2023

Türkiye World

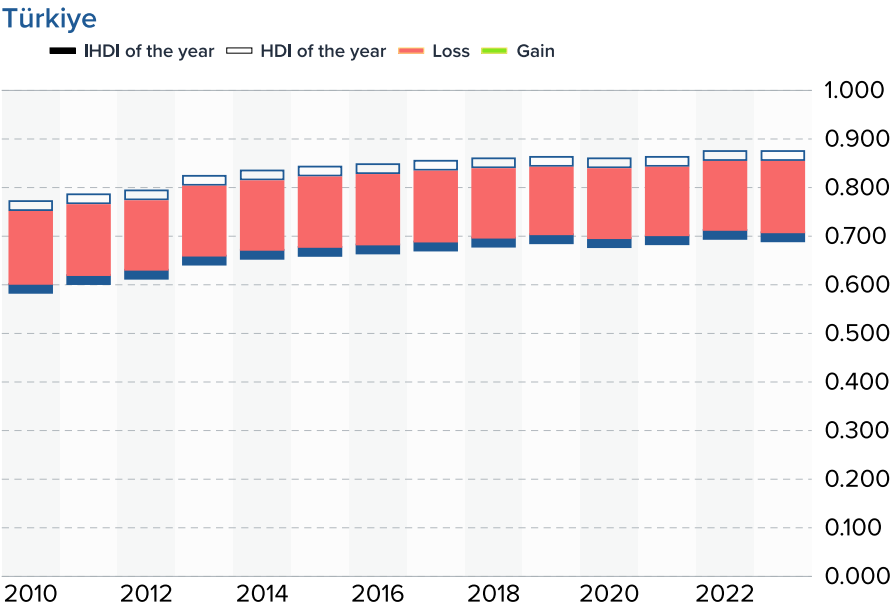


IHDI

Inequality-adjusted HDI

The IHDI adjusts the HDI for inequality in the distribution of each dimension across the population. The ‘loss’ in human development due to inequality is given by the difference between the HDI and the IHDI. As the inequality in a country increases, the loss in human development also increases. Türkiye’s loss due to inequality is 17.0 percent, which lowers the HDI to 0.708 in 2023.

IHDI in comparison 2010 – 2023

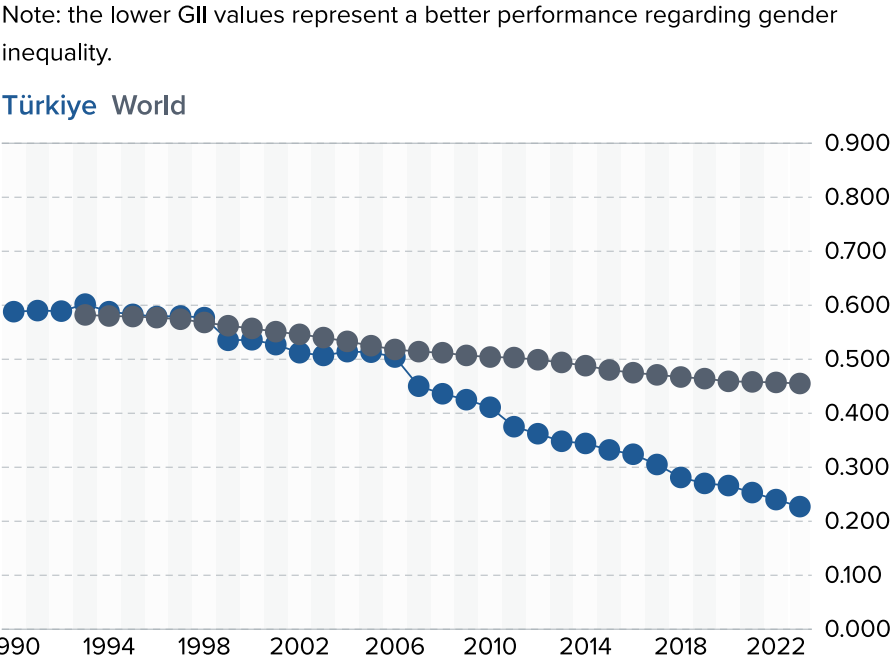


GII

Gender Inequality index

The GII measures gender inequalities in three key dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market. Reproductive health is measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment is measured by the shares of parliamentary seats held and population with at least some secondary education by each gender; and labour market participation is measured by the labour force participation rates for women and men. Türkiye has a GII value of 0.227, ranking it 59 out of 172 countries in 2023.

GII in comparison 1990 – 2023



GSNI

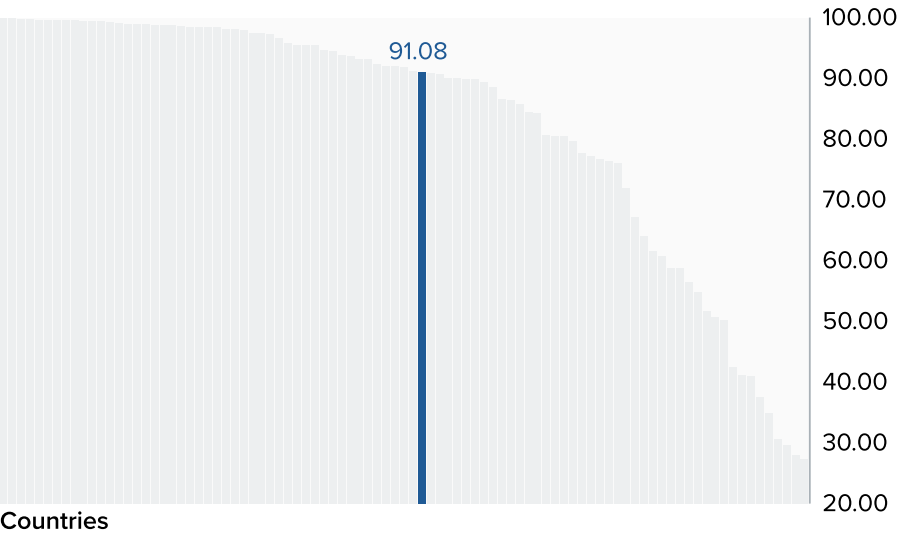
Gender Social Norms Index

The GSNI assesses the impact of social beliefs on gender equality across four dimensions, including political, educational, economic, and physical integrity. It draws upon data from 91 countries, encompassing the World Values Survey waves 5 (2005-2009), 6 (2010-2014), and 7 (2017-2022), with the latest update reflecting information as of 12 January 2023. The core GSNI measures the percentage of people with at least one bias. The GSNI ranges from 0 to 1. Higher GSNI values indicate higher biases against gender equality and women's empowerment.

GSNI in comparison of latest year

Note: the lower GSNI values represent a better performance regarding GSNI.

Türkiye



MPI

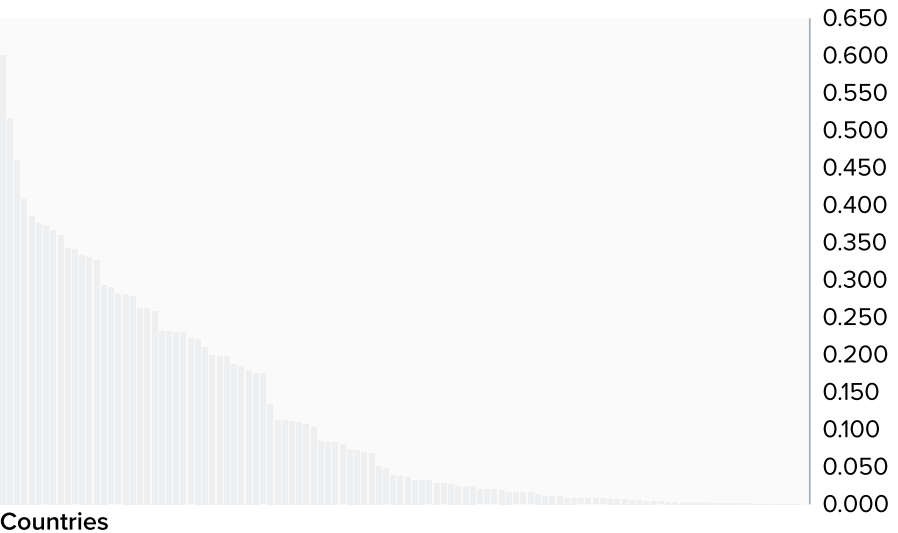
Multidimensional Poverty Index

The MPI looks beyond income and identifies multiple deprivations at the household level in three key dimensions: health, education and standard of living, comprising 10 indicators. People who experience deprivation in at least one third of these weighted indicators fall into the category of multidimensionally poor.

MPI in comparison of latest year

The MPI covers 112 developing countries (as of the latest update). The MPI is not computed for Türkiye.

Note: the lower MPI values represent a better performance regarding multidimensional poverty.



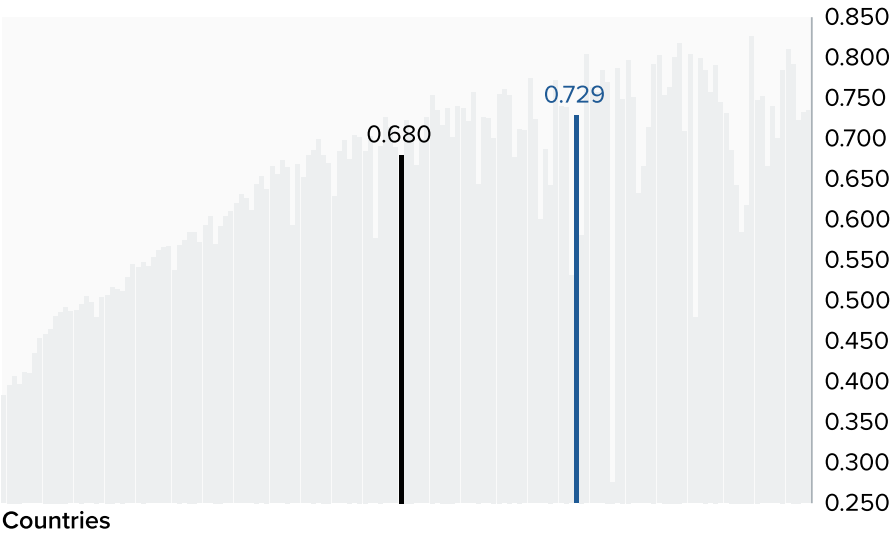
PHDI

Planetary pressures-adjusted HDI

The PHDI adjusts the HDI for pressures on the planet to reflect a concern for intergenerational inequality. It is the level of human development adjusted by carbon dioxide emissions per person (production-based) and material footprint per capita to account for the excessive human pressure on the planet. In an ideal scenario where there are no pressures on the planet, the PHDI equals the HDI. However, as pressures increase, the PHDI falls below the HDI.

PHDI in comparison of year 2023

Türkiye World



Note: HDRO is mandated to use internationally-standardized data. National and international data can differ because international agencies standardize national data to allow comparability across countries and, in some cases, may not have access to the most recent national data.