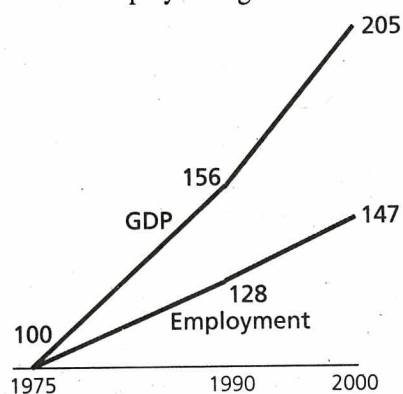
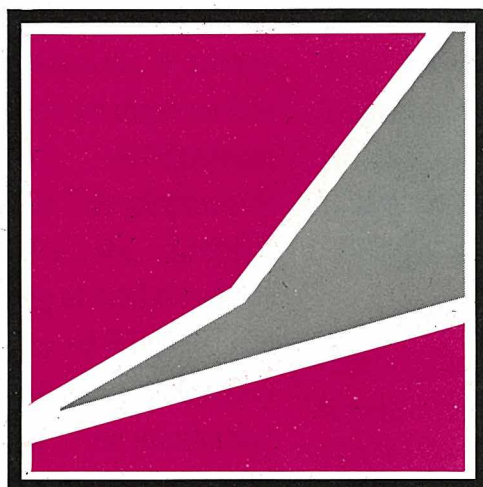


Weighted average of regional
GDP and employment growth



The cover design reflects the disturbing phenomenon of **jobless growth** in the world. The upper curve represents GDP growth (1975-90) and its projected trend (1990-2000) weighted for major regions (OECD countries, Latin America, Sub-Saharan Africa, South Asia and East Asia). The lower curve represents employment growth, weighted by region. Since 1975, employment growth has consistently lagged behind output growth, and this gap is likely to widen during the 1990 s.

**THE LAUNCH OF THE
1993 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT
IN
ANKARA, TURKEY
18 MAY 1993**



**United Nations Development Programme
ANKARA, TURKEY**

1911-12

REPORT

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FOREWORD

Recognizing Turkey's awareness of the need for country wide programmes to reduce regional development disparities, and, the need to promote the educational, health and economic well-being of its people, the United Nations Development Programme selected Turkey as one of the venues for introducing its 1993 Human Development Report.

In his keynote speech, the Acting Prime Minister Mr. Erdal İnönü, who has been a strong advocate of making human development an important issue on Turkey's development agenda, stated that "development is and should be for the people". Dr. Mahbub ul Haq of UNDP, who is a former Minister of Finance and Planning in Pakistan, and, currently the Special Adviser to the Administrator of UNDP, noted in his address to an audience of some 350 government officials, academicians, international community representatives and other representatives of special interest groups and Non-Governmental organizations, that "the basic message of human development has not changed : economic growth is imperative

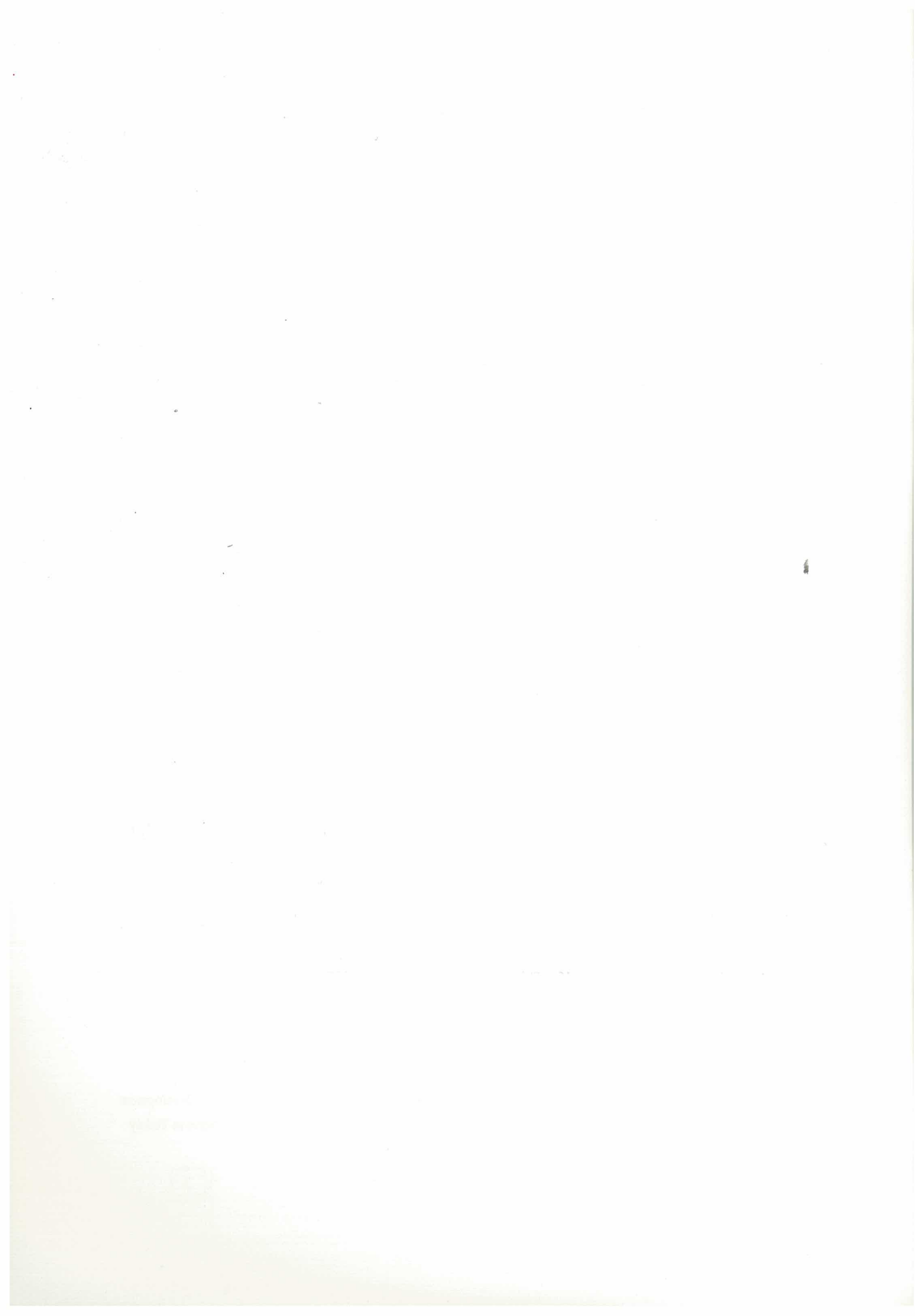
for a nation's development, but, this growth must be translated into the lives of the people. This is all the more necessary in a period when markets are failing to create sufficient jobs and when not all people are participating in productive market opportunities, even in the industrial nations. We are witnessing a new and disturbing phenomenon : jobless growth".

We are pleased to present in the following pages Mr. İnönü's keynote address to the Launch along with Dr. Mahbub ul Haq's introduction of the Human Development Report of UNDP which adopted "People's Participation" as its main theme for 1993.

UNDP is grateful to the Government of Turkey and to the Turkish International Cooperation Agency (TICA) for their cooperation in making the Launch of the 1993 Human Development Report in Turkey a successful event.

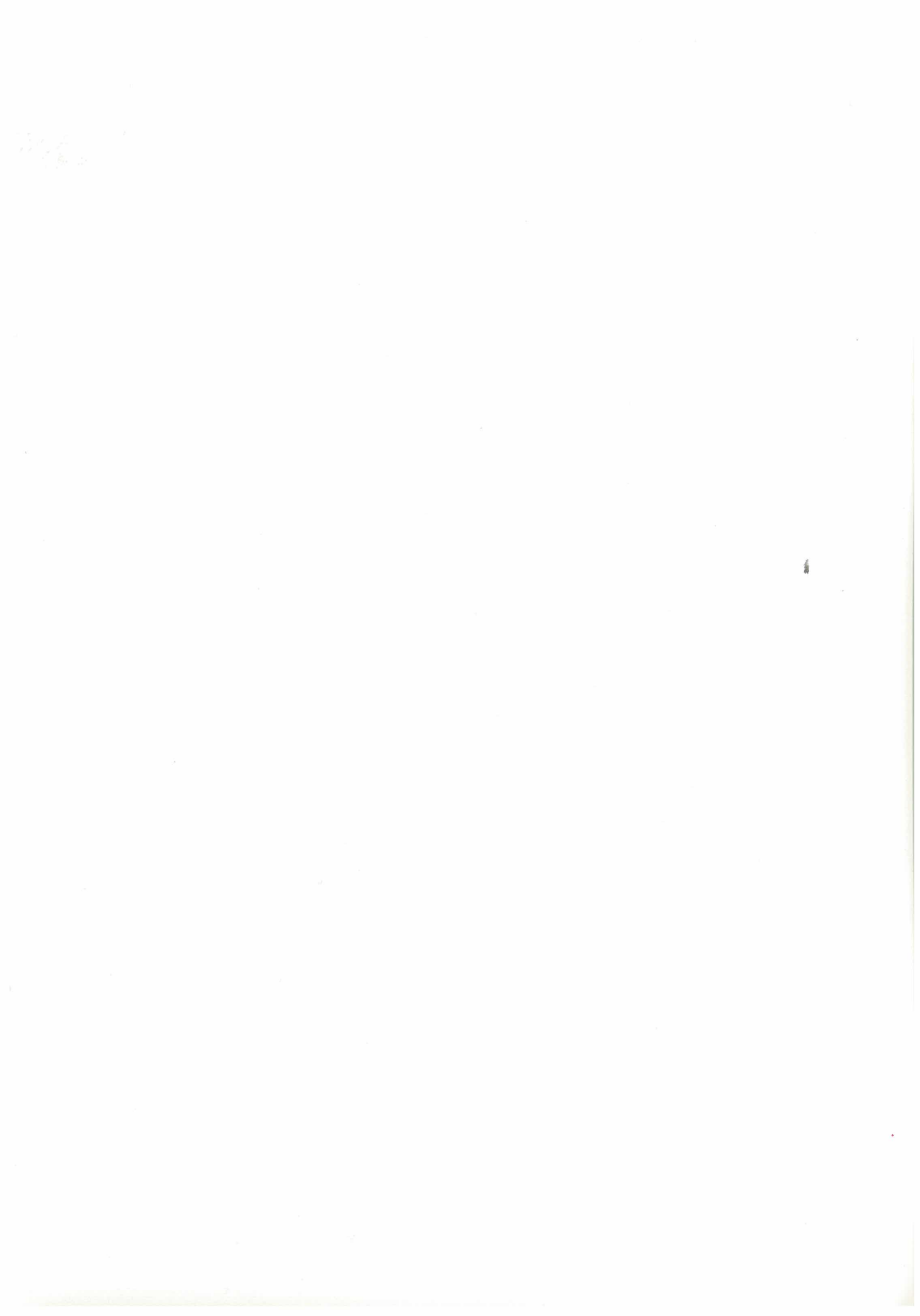
Edmund J. Cain

Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System's Operational Activities for Development and the UNDP Resident Representative in Turkey
June, 1993



CONTENTS

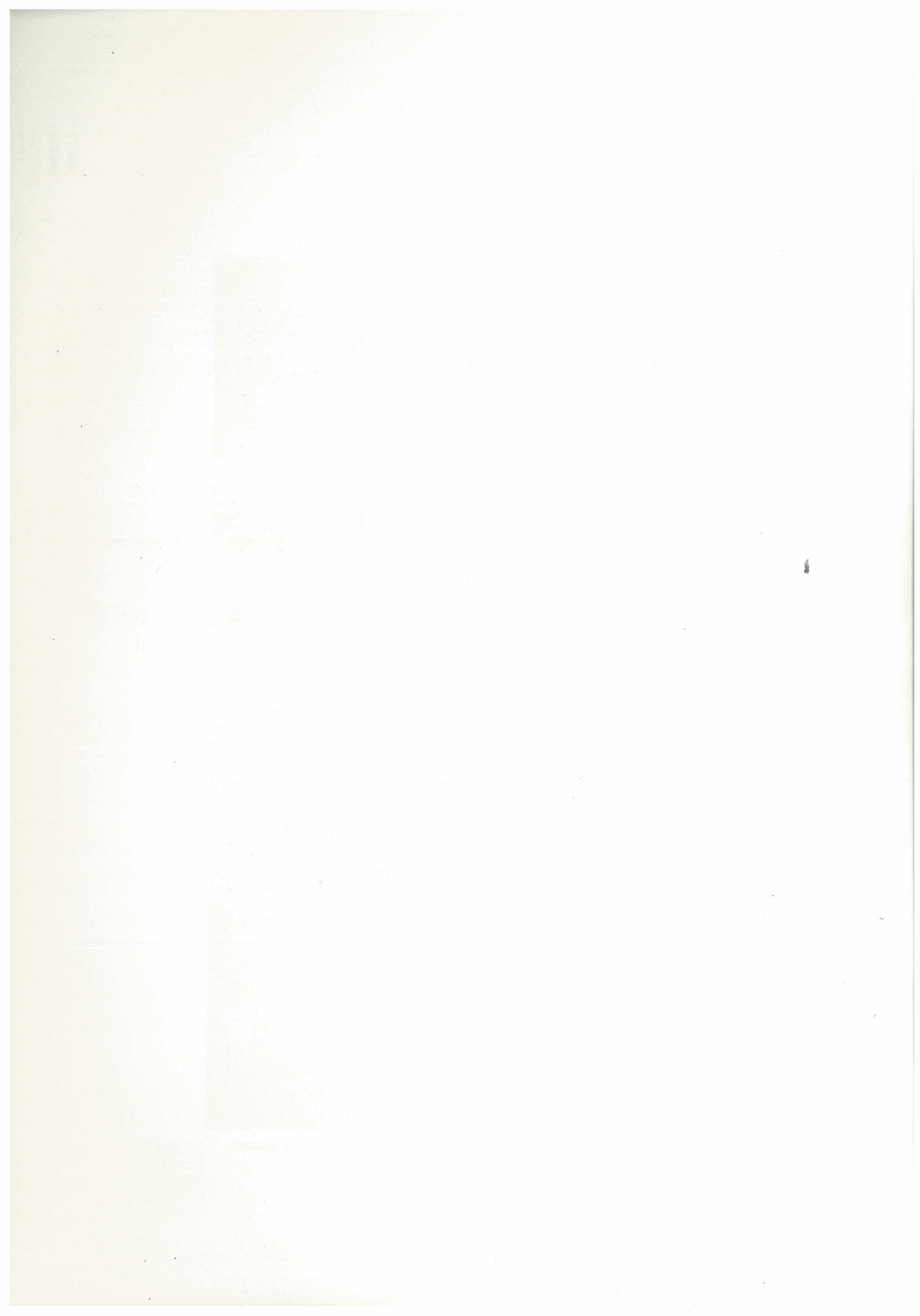
	Page
Foreword	3
Welcoming Remarks : Edmund J. Cain Resident Coordinator of the United Nations System's Operational Activities for Development and the UNDP Resident Representative in Turkey	9
Keynote Address to the Launch of 1993 Human Development Report Erdal İnönü Acting Prime Minister of the Republic of Turkey	11
"People's Participation in an Unequal World" Address of Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, Special Adviser to UNDP Administrator	17
Annexes 1993 Human Development Index Ranking by Country 1992 Human Development Indicators for Turkey	27

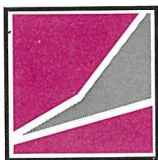




UNDP's Launch of the 1993 Human Development Report received a wide audience in Ankara







WELCOMING REMARKS BY EDMUND J. CAIN, UN RESIDENT COORDINATOR AND UNDP RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE IN TURKEY

Acting Prime Minister Mr. İnönü,
Dr. Haq, Excellencies, Distinguished
Guests,

Welcome to the launching of UNDP's
1993 Human Development Report.

The United Nations Development Programme along with its sister agencies in the UN system, works throughout the world, to promote economic and social advancement of nations and more specifically their peoples. Our mission is to support the development efforts of governments. We are a full partner with governments in helping them to improve the lives of their citizens through technical cooperation programmes aimed at biringing **people** to the center of the development process.

The direction these technical cooperation and development efforts should take are suggested in UNDP's **Human Development Reports**. These reports have been published annually since 1990, under the supervision of Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, the special adviser to the administrator of UNDP. We are particularly honored to have Dr. Haq with us again. As many of you know, Dr. Haq visited Ankara to participate in the First National Human Development Conference, organized in September last year in joint collaboration with the Turkish government. Dr. Haq will be speaking to us today on "Compulsions of Human Security and Human Development".



Before hearing from Dr. Haq, we have the privilege of being addressed by another great promoter of human development. His Excellency the Acting Prime Minister of Turkey, Mr. Erdal İnönü, who also honoured us by addressing the First Human Development Conference in Turkey. Mr. İnönü has provided the political leadership needed to move human development concerns from the dialogue phase to the action phase. Turkey is moving into the action phase now by forming a national committee for human development which will offer decision-makers information to help guide them in putting Turkish citizens more at the center of the development process. It is my honour to invite His Excellency, the acting Prime Minister of Turkey Mr. Erdal İnönü to the podium.





ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY
MR. ERDAL İNÖNÜ,
ACTING PRIME MINISTER OF TURKEY

Distinguished guests,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to express my sincere pleasure that the fourth Human Development Report is being launched here, as a result of the joint efforts of the government of Turkey and United Nations Development Programme.

I am also pleased to have here with us Dr. Mahbub Ul Haq, the chief architect of the Human Development Report, whose personal efforts in the emphasis on human development are widely appreciated.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I would like to emphasize an important point regarding Turkey's status in the human development index ranking. At first sight, it seems to have fallen from seventy first to seventy third. Probably most of you know the reason, however I would like to bring a clarification :

This year, there are fifteen new entrants to the ranking, as a result of the emergence of new republics following the dissolution of the Soviet Union. There are also two exclusions, namely the former Soviet Union and Yugoslavia.

Three (Uzbekistan, Kyrgyzstan and Tajikistan) new entrants fall behind of Turkey in terms of human development index.

More important than this is the fact that Turkey surpassed eight countries (South



Mr. Erdal İnönü delivered a keynote statement to the launch of the 1993 Human Development Report in Ankara.

Africa, Thailand Saint Kitts and Nevis, Saudi Arabia, Saint Vincent, Cuba, Romania and Albania) that were ahead of her in last year's ranking. Three (South Africa, Saint Kitts and Nevis and Saudi Arabia) of these countries have GNP per capita that is higher than that of Turkey's.

Briefly, if there would not be such a change in human development index ranking, Turkey's status would be sixty third. This is a significant improvement when compared with last year.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Since our meeting in last year, Turkey has made strides to increase the welfare of its people.

In 1992, we achieved the highest growth rate among the members of the OECD and what is really important now is to translate this increase in income into the lives of our people.

Our goal is achieving an employment growth that is not lagging behind output growth. A "Jobless growth" is not acceptable.

In the urban areas we have attained our target; employment has increased by 6.5 per cent in 1992. The overall unemployment rate has declined from 8.3 per cent to 7.8 per cent.

On the other hand we have initiated programs to improve the situation in the rural areas.

Distinguished Guests,

All our development efforts, no matter in which way they are referred to, whether "mega projects" or "accelerated and intensified investment program for the south eastern part of Turkey", are aimed at increasing people's welfare.

In 1992, there has been substantial increases in public investment in real terms in education and health care.

Public investment has risen by 20.3 per cent in education and 26.5 per cent in health care. In 1991, these growth rates were 1.3 per cent and minus 4.2 per cent respectively.

Moreover, the share of these sectors in the national budget has risen to 25 per cent.



Mr. Inönü holds 1993 Human Development Report at the Launch on 18 May 1993 in Ankara

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Despite the recent democratic gains in many parts of the world, fewer than 10 per cent of the world's population participates fully in political, economic, social and cultural life.

According to our view, a sustained development can not be materialized without economic and political democracy. Our policies were formulated by the participation of each section of the society concerned.

To institutionalize popular participation, we are establishing an economic and social council. This council will be

comprised of the representatives of the employers associations, trade unions and agricultural sector. It will advise to the government on pending legislation.

Distinguished guests,

We believe that decentralization is one of the most effective ways to promote public participation and increased efficiency. The coalition protocol of our government states that the control of the central authority over local administrations will be decreased. We have prepared draft legislation to this end and this will be finalized soon with the contribution of the ministries concerned and the Turkish public.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We also seek to achieve development by a rational implementation of the rules of a market economy and a social state.

In the terminology of the human development report, we are trying to create **"People-Friendly Markets"** that should serve the people. In order to reach this end, we have submitted the competition and the consumer protection law to the parliament for approval.

The manner we conceive privatization is similar to our approach to the market; we consider privatization as a means to higher levels of human development, rather than as an end in itself. We are not



Mr. Erdal İnönü , "Jobless growth is not acceptable"

against privatization, but we are most interested in the efficient use and distribution of the means of production.

Distinguished Guests,

One of our major concerns is the removal of regional disparities in the country. In 1992, the allocations for investment projects in the poorest region of Turkey, the south eastern region, has risen by 115 per cent to 4.3 trillion Turkish lira.

This year "an accelerated and intensified programme" for this region is launched. The aim is to attain a high development level only in a period of two years, that could normally be reached in ten years time. Initially a project package of 2.7 trillion TL. is being prepared for two pilot provinces in the region (Şırnak and Hakkari).

We are trying to alleviate another disparity, that is between men and women. A separate state ministry is monitoring policies directed towards women's role in economic growth and the promotion of their rights and status in the society.

Distinguished guests,

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I can state that we are doing our best to translate the concepts of human development reports into concrete, practical action in Turkey.

However we are all aware of the fact that there is also an international aspect of human development.

A global human development can only be realized if there is increased support from the international community.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

We salute the recent cut in global military spending with great satisfaction. Now our efforts should focus on establishing a clear link between the resources now available as a result of the decreasing military expenditures and development aid.

Currently less than 7 per cent of global aid is spent on human priority concerns (Basic education, primary health care, family planning etc.)

On the other hand the cost of the protectionism of the developed countries to developing countries amount to 500 billion dollars per annum, that is ten times what they receive in foreign assistance.

Not surprisingly, the income disparity between the richest and poorest nations has doubled over the last three decades.

Distinguished Guests,

Turkey is a country in the throes of a dramatic change, surrounded by zones of conflict and instability. Nevertheless as a firm believer in global human development, she has embarked on a broad program of assistance to the new states in central Asia to help them in the transition to a market economy and to adjust to the international economic system. We also continue to assist to the nations of Africa

and subcontinental Asia in various forms.

Distinguished Guests,

Let me conclude with a personal comment on human security that is one of the cornerstones of this year's report.

It seems a bit cynical to talk about "Human Security", when the international community has failed to take effective action to stop the brutal aggression against Bosnia for more than a year.

Distinguished Guests,

I believe this conference will make a contribution to the efforts of building a new world order on the principles of justice and shared responsibility. It will help to bring our efforts closer and convince the rich part of the world that it is in their own interest to work for global human development.

I wish success to all, who are working towards this end.

Thank you.



Acting Prime Minister Mr. Erdal İnönü, Dr. Mahbub ul Haq and Mr. Edmund J. Cain are shown accompanied by a number of invitees who participated in the Launch of UNDP's 1993 Human Development Report in Ankara, Turkey.



'PEOPLE'S PARTICIPATION IN AN UNEQUAL WORLD'

ADDRESS OF DR. MAHBUB UL HAQ

SPECIAL ADVISER TO UNDP ADMINISTRATOR

Distinguished guests,

All across the globe today, people are getting united in a common struggle : to participate freely in the events and processes which shape their lives. From Russia to Poland, from South Korea to Brazil, from the turbulent slums of Los Angeles to the restless ghettos of Johannesburg, the forces of people's participation are gathering momentum. These forces respect no geographical boundaries or ideological frontiers; they are constrained by neither time nor tradition. They are the messengers of a new age--an age of people's participation. They constitute the central theme of the **1993 Human Development Report**.

This report is fourth in a series which aims at putting people at the very centre

of development and which is prepared by an independent team under the auspices of UNDP. The first report in 1990 defined human development as the process of enlarging human choices, treating income as only one of those choices and not as the sum-total of human life. It also offered a new Human Development Index (HDI) to measure the stage of development of a society by combining its life expectancy, educational attainments and real purchasing power in a composite index. The second report in 1991 demonstrated that developing countries could finance their essential human development agenda by cutting down their excessive military expenditures, privatising their inefficient public enterprises, and correcting their distorted development priorities. The third report



Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, "What we need today is a fundamental change in the way we manage our economic and political systems. Peoples participation must inspire a search for a people-centred world".

in 1992 argued that poor nations needed a more equitable access to global market opportunities since trade restrictions, migration controls and inadequate access to credit were costing developing countries about ten times more than the annual flow of foreign assistance.

The present report takes the dialogue about human development a step further

and discusses the opportunities for development by people themselves. It finds that, despite the impatient urge for people's participation, there are still too many barriers blocking their way. Our world is still a world of difference.

✓ It is a world where

more than a billion people still languish in absolute poverty--surviving only on the bare margin of existence, below the level of any known concept of human dignity.

✓ It is world where we calmly tolerate a global disparity of 150 times between the income of the top one billion and bot-

tom one billion people, even when we know that disparities of only 15 to 20 times within nations are leading to convulsions in many countries.

✓ It is a world where women still earn only half as much as men and, despite constituting more than half the votes, secure less than 10% representation in parliaments.



Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, presented Mr. Erdal İnönü, a copy of UNDP's 1993 Human Development Report.

✓ It is a world where many ethnic minorities still live like a separate nation within their own countries, with tremendous potential for ethnic explosions. Even in the US, despite commendable efforts at national integration, the whites rank

number 1 in the world in their human development index--ahead of all nations--while the blacks rank only number 31, behind Trinidad and Tobago.

Few people have the opportunity to participate fully in the economic and political lives of their nations. Sometimes, in our saner moments, we must recog-

nize the dangerous potential for human strife as the irresistible urge for people's participation clashes against inflexible systems.

What we need today is a fundamental change in the way we manage our economic and political systems--from markets to governance to institutions of civil society.

Our present-day markets are marvels of technology and open markets are often the best guarantee for unleashing human creativity. But not enough people are benefitting from the opportunities that markets normally create. Lack of sufficient human investment may mean that many people enter the market at a considerable disadvantage. With literacy rates of below 50% in South Asia and Sub-Saharan Africa, for example, about a billion people lack even the basic education and the skills to take advantage of market opportunities. The very poverty of many people may render them uncreditworthy--and the same goes for nations as well. Paradoxically, where the need for credit is the greatest, the market creditworthiness may be the lowest : for instance, in Kenya, less than 5% of the institutional credit goes to the informal sector; and on a global basis, the bottom 20% of the world's population receives only 0.2% of global commercial credits. People enter the markets with unequal rewards. It should come as no surprise that the playing fields of life are often uneven.

Some policy actions must be taken to ensure that people participate fully in the operations of markets and share equitably in their benefits. In other words, markets must be made people-friendly.

This is where the role of the state comes in--not to replace markets but to enable more people to share market opportunities. The state has a major role in levelling the playing field--by improving the access of all people to human investment, productive assets, credit facilities, information flows and physical infrastructure. The state also has to serve as referee--correcting the price signals and the incentive system, disallowing the exploitation of future generations for present gains (as in the case of environment), and protecting the legitimate interests of producers, consumers, workers and vulnerable groups in society. Finally, the state must extend a social safety net to the victims of the market place for temporary periods and enable them to get back again into the markets to take advantage of their full opportunities.

Thus, the presumed conflict between the state and the markets is false and dangerous. People must be empowered to guide both the state and the market, both of which, in the last analysis, must serve the interests of the people.

This is all the more necessary in a period when markets are failing to create sufficient jobs and when not all people are participating in productive market oppor-

tunities, even in the industrial nations. We are witnessing a new and disturbing phenomenon : jobless growth. While output is increasing, jobs are lagging way behind. For instance, in Germany, the output index increased from 100 in 1960 to 268 in 1987 but the employment index fell from 100 to 91 during the same period. In developing countries, the increase in employment has been proceeding at about half the rate of increase in output in the last three decades. While we must all cheer the great strides in human productivity--thanks to automation and new technological innovations-- we must also recognize that not enough people are participating in this productive advance. The rising levels of unemployment lead not only to denial of income opportunities, but to considerable loss of human dignity. Expanding unemployment benefits is no solution for such a disturbing phenomenon of jobless growth.

Developing countries, in particular, are experiencing double digit unemployment now. They need to create one billion new jobs in the 1990 s to stay abreast of increases in labour force and to absorb the growing reservoir of unemployed workers. They need to take a leaf out of the experience of Japan and the industrializing tigers of East Asia and to experiment with new employment strategies. Such strategies must stress massive investment in education, skills and training; restructuring of the credit system to make

it accessible to the majority of the people; establishment of more open, people-friendly markets; government support to small-scale enterprises and the informal sector; greater fiscal incentives for labour-intensive technologies; and designing of employment safety nets in areas and periods of severe unemployment. It will be a folly for the state to displace markets in the name of some fancy employment-generation schemes. But it would be equally short-sighted not to take the policy actions necessary to open market opportunities to increasing number of people--particularly by investing vigorously in education, skills and infrastructure and by opening the credit system to more people.

The industrial nations face even more fundamental dilemmas in this field. Reduced working hours, innovative proposals for work-sharing and redefinition of the very concept of work are all on the policy agenda by now. In particular, industrial nations may have to consider whether it is better for most people to work five days a week, in order to support some people on unemployment benefits, or whether it is better for all people to work, say, four hours a week. People's participation may demand new norms of work and employment.

At the same time, new patterns of national and global governance are needed to accommodate the rising aspirations of the people. The nation-state is already un-

der pressure : it is too small for the big things, and too big for the small. On the one hand, meaningful decentralization is necessary to take decision making closer to the people. On the other, new patterns of global governance must be designed for an increasingly interdependent world.

Most developing countries are over-centralized today. Less than 10% of their budgetary spending is delegated to local levels, on an average, compared to over 25% in industrial nations. Even foreign aid has a centralizing influence. Most of the decision making powers are kept in the hands of a small, central elite. These patterns of governance are becoming irrelevant in societies which have considerable ethnic and cultural diversity and where people are increasingly resisting dictates imposed from above. What may save these societies from internal explosions is a sweeping decentralization of decision making powers and a more rapid movement towards economic and political democracy. And this must be done **before** people begin to agitate for their rights or the change may come too late and prove too disruptive.

Let us also clearly recognise that democracy is unlikely to be so obliging as to stop at national borders. The gathering forces of participation are likely to affect all institutions of global governance as well. This has implications for more democratic patterns of decision making in the Bretton Woods institutions of the

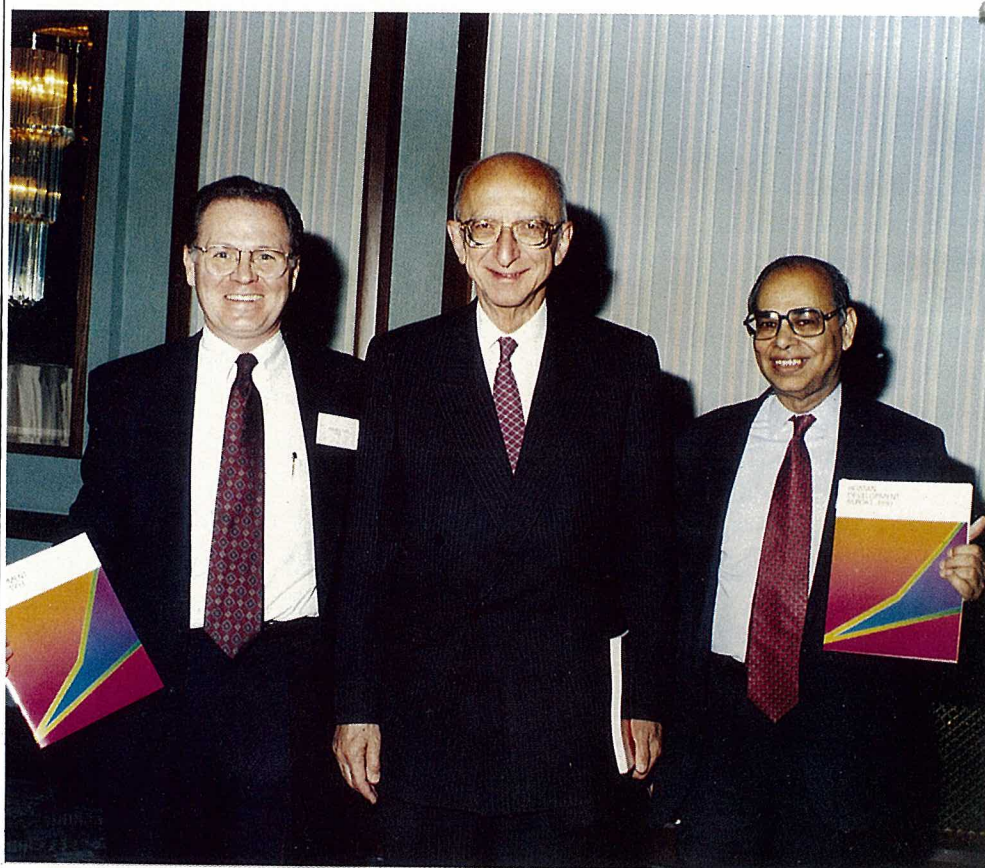
World Bank and IMF and for strengthening the socio-economic role of the UN system. The new demands are for security of people, not just for security of nation-states. The new conflicts are increasingly between people, rather than between nations--as in Somalia, Bosnia, Cambodia, Angola, Sri Lanka and many other places around the globe. Soldiers in uniform--even when in blue berets--are only a short-term and rather a poor response to these emerging crises. What are needed instead are new participatory socio-economic processes. In order to play a greater role in this field, the UN system needs a new mandate in the socio-economic field, vastly increased financial resources, and a manageable decision making forum--maybe an Economic Security Council--so that the new demands of preventive diplomacy and human security can be met. The forthcoming World Summit on Social Development in 1995 offers an opportunity to negotiate such a new mandate.

While the forces of people's participation demand new structures of markets and the state, they can find their ultimate fulfilment only in all the institutions of a civil society which enable them to take control of their own lives. Rule of law, freedom of expression, NGO associations and other community organizations are an integral part of such a civil society.

The role of NGOs has particularly become very important in recent years, par-

ticularly in the advocacy of emerging policy concerns such as environment, women's development, ethnic protection, human rights. Often, people are ahead of their governments and, by organising themselves, they can bend their governments to the popular will, particularly in a democratic framework where politicians are sensitive to every shift in public opinion. There has been a major explosion of

NGOs in the last decade : by now, there are over 50,000 major NGOs, reaching over 250 million people and channelling over \$5 billion of aid funds every year to the developing countries. But the role of the NGOs must be put in its proper perspective. While NGOs can create the necessary pressures for new policy directions and they can often supplement government action, they can never re-



Left to Right : Edmund J. Cain UN Resident Coordinator in Turkey, Erdal İnönü, Acting Prime Minister of Turkey, Mahbub ul Haq, Special Adviser to UNDP Administrator, are shown while holding UNDP's 1993 Human Development Report

place it. One of the surprise findings of the report is the limited scale and impact of even the most successful of NGOs. For instance, the Grameen Bank in Bangladesh--one of the internationally renowned NGOs providing credit to the poor, accounts for only 0.1 % of total national credit. The major achievements of NGOs lie in generating new policy pressures for change, in organising the weak and the vulnerable, and in designing innovative ways of reaching the people in a cost-effective manner.

The forces of people's participation also demand new forms of development cooperation, responsive to the real needs of the people and not just to the preferences of governments. Much of the aid still carries the shadow of the cold war. There is little link of aid flows with poverty alleviation or human development objectives. Three-fourths of the world's poor still receive only one-fourth of the aid funds. Less than 7% of bilateral assistance is directed to human priority concerns. And twice as much aid per capita is directed to high military spenders as to more moderate spenders, still giving a wrong signal emanating from the cold war days. There is a major opportunity today to reallocate ODA funds to promote clearly defined global objectives, particularly in the area of poverty alleviation and human development. The 1993 Report already presents many concrete proposals : the next Report intends to expand on this theme.

People's participation is, therefore, a powerful and overarching concept. It must inspire a search for a people-centred world order which is built on five new pillars :

- new concepts of human security that stress the security of people, not only of nations.

- new strategies of sustainable human development that weave development around people, not people around development.

- new partnership between state and the markets, to combine market efficiency with social compassion.

- new patterns of national and global governance, to accommodate the rising tide of democracy and the steady decline of the nation-state.

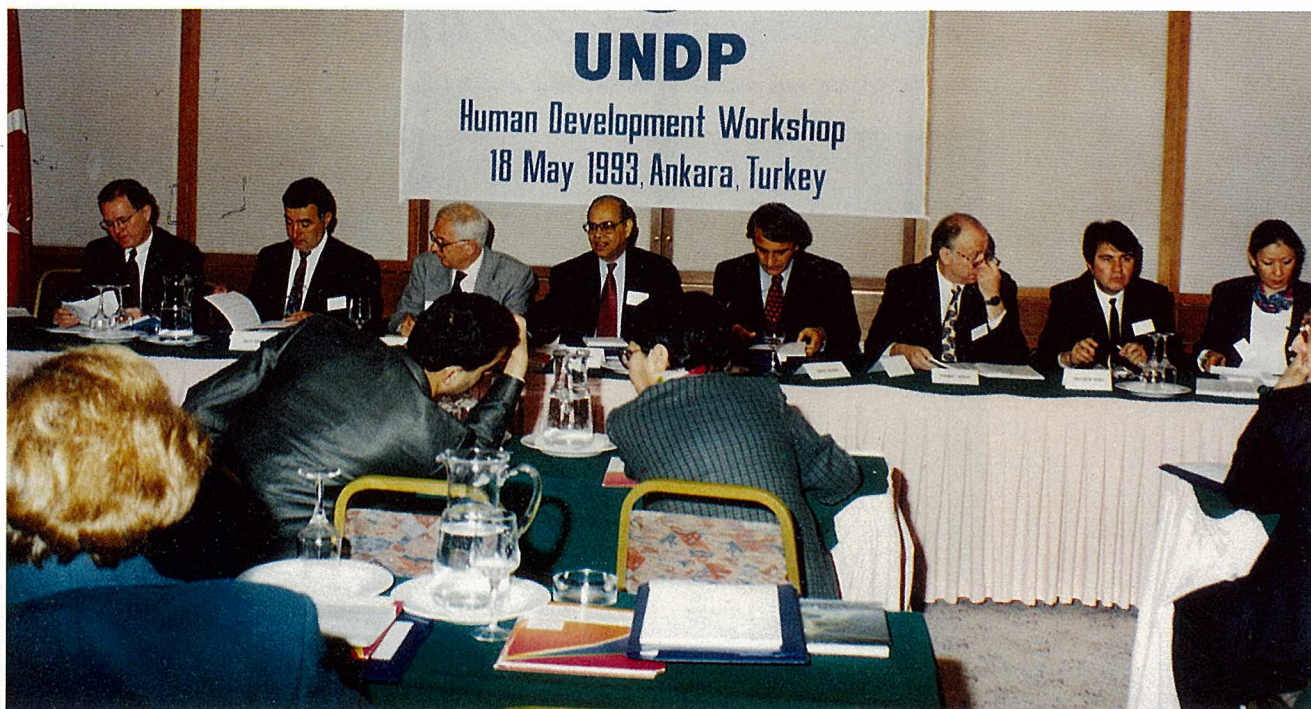
- new forms of international cooperation, to focus assistance directly on the needs of the people rather than only on the preferences of governments.

We have already travelled a long distance in human history. As new challenges arise, we must constantly remind ourselves that human ingenuity has met many crises in the past. And as we prepare ourselves for the 21st century, let us channel the rising tide of people's participation not on confrontation; promoting more human progress, not more human distress. Let us all work together so that we can celebrate the final triumph of the human spirit. This is the objective to which the successive Human Development Reports are committed.

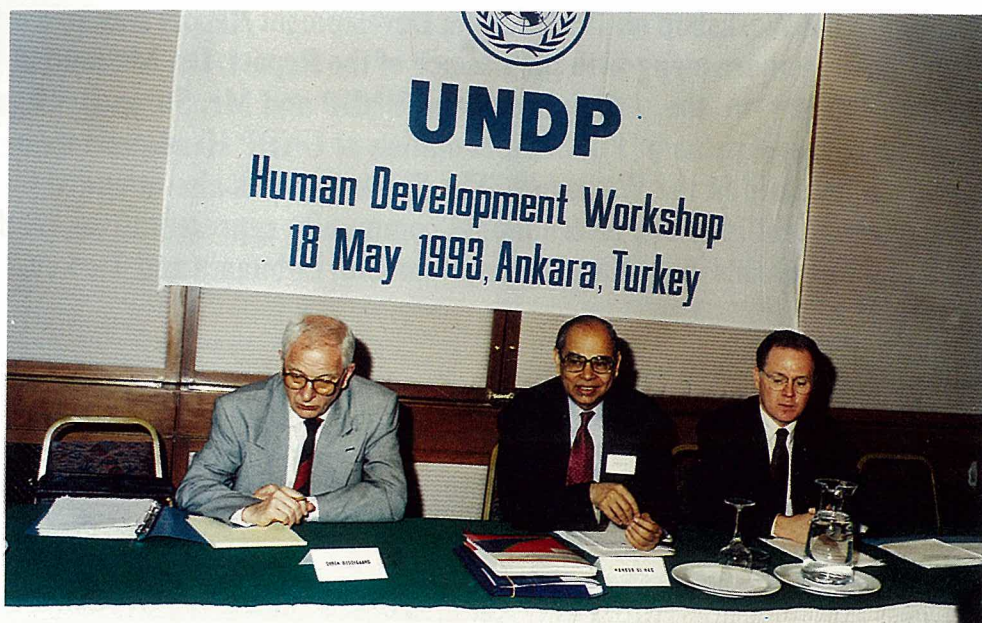




UNDP Workshop on 1993 Human Development Report was held on 18 May 1993 in Ankara along with the Launch of the Report. Dr. Mahbub ul Haq, Special Adviser to the Administrator of UNDP and Mr. Soren Dyssegaard, Director of the Division of Public Information at UNDP Headquarters in New York, participated in the Workshop. The Workshop was also attended by high level government officials, international community representatives, academicians and journalists from Kazakhstan, Romania, Lithuania and Turkey.



Left to Right : Edmund J. Cain (UNDP), Prof. Halis Akder (METU) Soren Dyssegaard (UNDP, New York), Dr. Mahbub ul Haq (UNDP, New York) Prof. Orhan Güvenen (SIS), Raimundas Rajeckas (Lithuania), Constantin Radea (Romania), Dr. Jibek Karagulova (Kazakhstan)

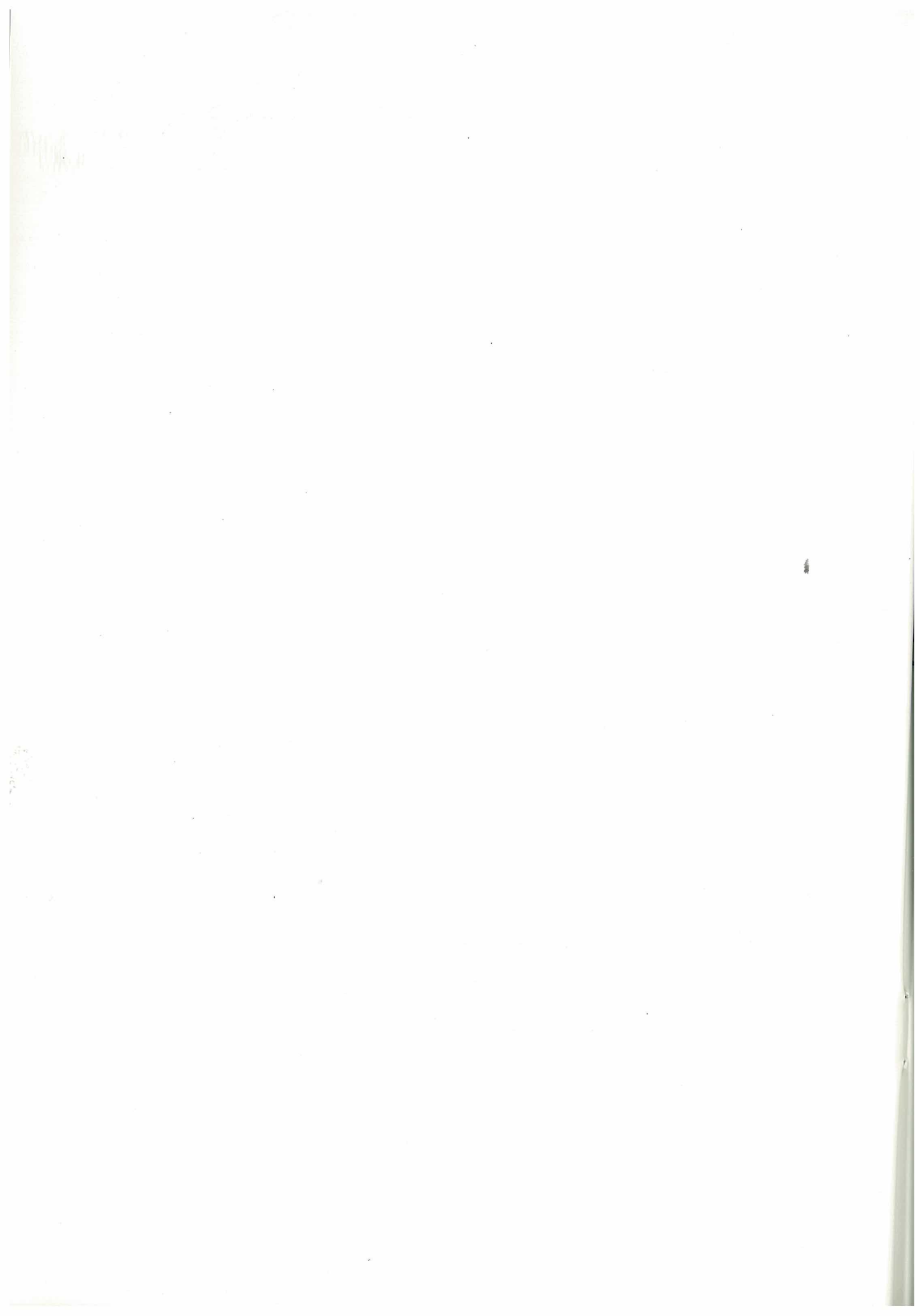


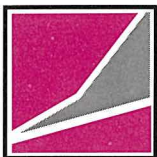
UNDP Workshop was chaired by Dr. Mahbub ul Haq (seated in the center)



Workshop on the 1993 Human Development Report of UNDP was attended by high level government officials and by national as well as international experts.

ANNEXES





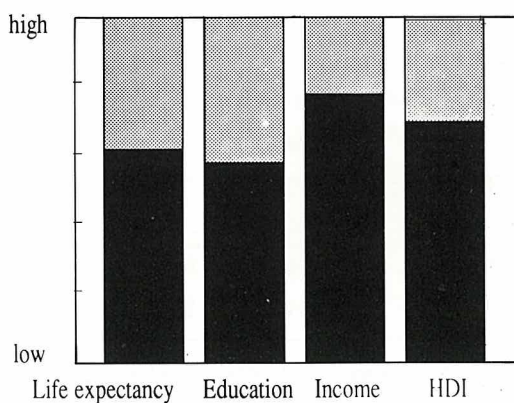
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS FOR TURKEY 1992

Country Human Development Indicators TURKEY

Population	55.9 million
Land area	77.1 million ha.
GDP	US \$ 71.6 billion
Region	--
Income group	Middle
HDI rank (Among 160 countries)	71
HDI value (on a scale from zero to one)	0.671
Human development group	Medium
GNP rank minus HDI rank	4
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT	
Life expectancy (years)	1990 65.1
Access to health (%)	1988 --
Access to safe water (%)	1989 83
Access to sanitation (%)	1989 --
Daily calorie supply (as %) of requirements)	1988 119
Adult literacy (% 15+)	1990 81
Primary & secondary enrolment ratio (%)	1989 80
GNP per capita (US \$)	1989 1.370
Real GDP per capita (US \$)	1989 4.002

Human development index

The human development index (HDI) is a composite index of three variables : life expectancy, education and income. All three components have equal weight. The HDI ranks 160 countries (industrial and developing) on a scale ranging from 0.000 to 1.000. The components of this country's HDI are illustrated in the figure below.



HUMAN DEPRIVATION

	1990 (mils)
Without access to health	--
Without access to safe water	9.7
Without access to sanitation	--
Death of children under five	0.13
Malnourished children under five	0.8
Children out of school	2.9
Illiterate adults	7.1
Illiterate females	5.3
People below poverty line	--
Rural people below poverty line	--

International comparisons, latest year

	Turkey	Arab States	Middle Income Countries	Developing Countries	Industrial Countries
Life expectancy (Years)	65.1	62.1	67.0	62.8	74.5
Adult literacy (%15 +)	81	58	77	64	--
Combined prim. & sec. enrol. ratio (%)	80	73	81	74	100
Under-five mortality (per 1.000 live births)	80	101	80	112	18
GNP per capita (\$ US)	1.370	1.887	1.945	770	17.017
Real GDP per capita (PPP \$)	4.002	3.593	4.030	2.296	15.043
Education expenditure as % of GNP	1.8	5.9	4.0	3.6	--
Health expenditure as % of GNP	1.5	2.1	1.5	1.4	--
Military expenditure as % of GDP	3.9	12.1	--	4.4	4.9
Ratio of military expend. to educ. + health	118	275	193	169	28

Source : Human Development Report 1992. Published for UNDP by Oxford Press, New York 1992

Wealth/poverty		Earlier year	Latest year
People below poverty line (%)	1980-89		--
Rural people below poverty line (%)	1980-89		--
Lowest 40 % of households (% share of income)	1980-89		--
Lowest 20 % of households (% share of income)	1980-89		--
Ratio of highest 20 % to lowest 20 %	1980-89		--
Gini coefficient	1975-88		0.51
Real GDP per capita (PPP \$)	1960/1989	1.260	4.002
GNP per capita : total (US \$)	1976/1989	990	1.370
GNP per capita : lowest 40 % of households (US \$)	1987		350
Annual growth rate (%)	1965-80/1980-89	3.6	3.0
Annual rate of inflation (%)	1980-89		41.4

International Trade and Indebtedness

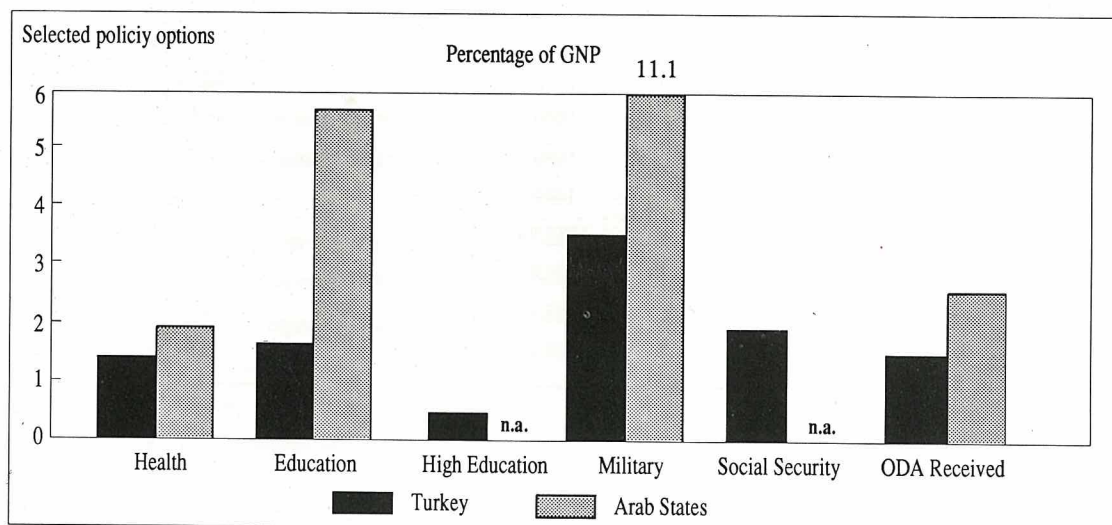
Total debt (as % of GNP)	1989		54
Debt service (as % of exports)	1970/1989	21.9	32.1
Workers' remittances from abroad (as % of GNP)	1989		4.1
Export/import ratio (%)	1989		74
Trade dependency (exports+imports as % of GDP)	1989		38
Terms of trade (1987 = 100)	1989		96
Current account balance (US \$ millions)	1989		543

Income/resource flows

Total ODA received (US \$ millions)	1990		1.259
ODA as % of GNP	1990		1.7
ODA per capita (US \$)	1989		23
ODA per poor person (US \$)	1989		--
Aid social allocation ratio (%)	1988/89		12.8
Aid social priority ratio (%)	1988/89		11.0
Aid human expenditure ratio (%)	1988/89		0.024
Social priority aid (as % of total aid)	1988/89		1.4

Policy options

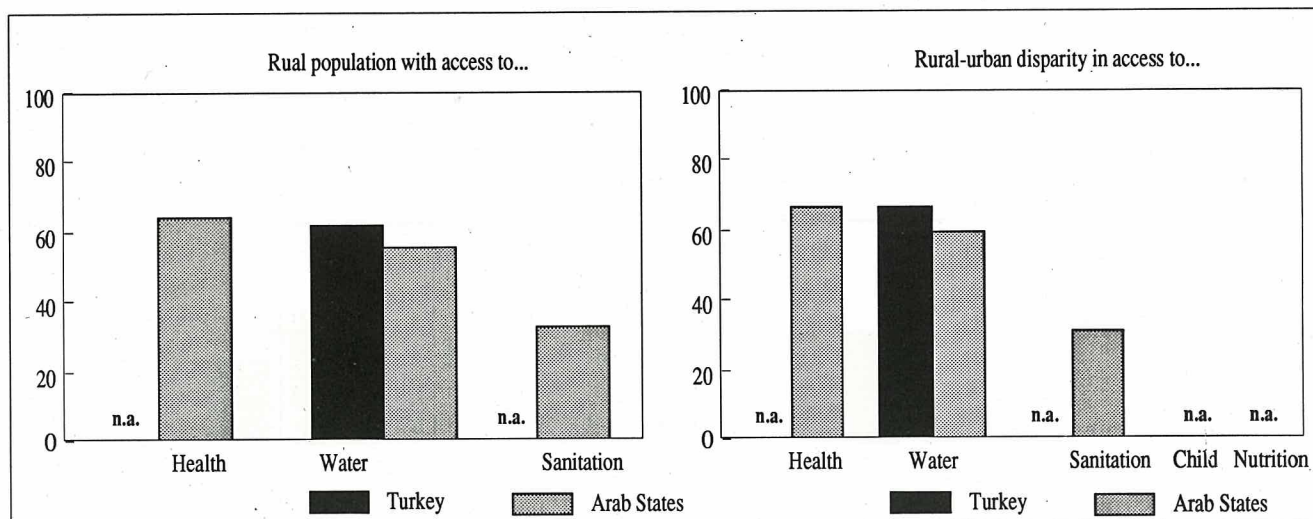
Education expenditure as % of GNP	1960/1989	2.6	1.8
Health expenditure as % of GNP	1960/1987	0.8	1.5
Military expenditure as % of GDP	1960/1989	5.2	3.9
Ratio of military expenditure to health + education	1960/1988-90	153	118
ODA received as % of military expenditure	1990		0.37
Arms imports total (US\$ millions)	1989		4.372
As % of national imports	1989		27.7
As % of all third world arms imports	1989		4.3
Armed forces			
As % of teachers	1987		205
Per physician	1987		17



Life expectancy - health :		Earlier year	Latest year
Life expectancy at birth (years)	1960/1990	50.1	65.1
Maternal mortality rate (per 100.000 live births)	1988		200
Infant mortality rate (per 1.000 live births)	1960/1990	190	69
Under-five mortality rate (per 1.000 live births)	1960/1990	258	80
One-year-olds immunized (%)	1981/1988-90	57	72
Underweight children (% , under five)	1980-90		12
Births attended by health personnel (%)	1983-89		77
Low birthweight babies (%)	1980-88		7
Population with access to health services (%)	1987-89		-
Population with access to safe water (%)	1975-80/1988-90	68	83
Population with access to Sanitation (%)	1988-90		--
Population per doctor	1984		1.380
Population per nurse	1984		1.030
Adults who smoke (%)	1985		50
Adult consumption of spirits per capita (litres)	1980-85		--
Food security			
Food production per capita index (1979-81 = 100)	1987-89		97
Agricultural production (as % of total GDP)	1989		17
Daily calorie supply per capita	1988		3.080
Daily calorie supply (as % of requirements)	1966/1988	105	119
Food import dependency ratio (%)	1969-71/1986-88	3.5	5.2
Cereal imports (1.000 metric tons)	1989		3.061
Food aid in cereals (as % of cereal imports)	1988-89		--
Food aid (US \$ millions)	1988		0
Demography			
Total population (millions)	1960/1990	27.5	55.9
Annual growth rate (%)	1960-90/1990-2000	2.4	1.8
Ratio of population growth rates	1985-90 to 1955-60		73
Total population (projection, millions)	2000		66.8

Urban population (as % of total population)	1960/1990	30	61
Annual growth rate (%7	1960-90/1990-2000	4.9	3.7
Population density (per 1.000 ha.)	1990		722
Dependency ratio (%)	1990		63
Fertility rate	1990		3.5
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%)	1985-1990		77
Crude birth rate	1960/1990	44.9	28.1
Crude death rate	1960/1990	18.1	8.0

Rural-Urban gaps



Education

		Earlier year	Latest year
Adult literacy rate (% 15 +)	1970/1990	52	81
Mean years of schooling (25 +)	1990		3.5
Scientists and technicians (per 1.000 people)	1985-89		27.5
R&D scientists and technicians (per 10.000 people)	1985-89		3.3
Tertiary graduates (as % of corresponding age group)	1986-88		2.1
Science graduates (as % of total graduates)	1986-88		34
Primary enrolment ratio (net, %)	1988-89		84
Primary repeaters (as % of primary enrolment)	1988		8
Completing primary level (%)	1988		96
Primary pupil/teacher ratio	1988		31
Secondary enrolment ratio (gross %)	1988-89		51
Combined primary and secondary enrolment ratio (%)	1970/1988-89	67	80
Secondary technical enrolment (as % of secondary enrolment)	1987-88		21.9
Tertiary enrolment ratio (%)	1989-90		13
Tertiary science enrolment (as % of tertiary enrolment)	1987-88		--
Third level students abroad (as % of those home)	1987-88		3.2

Communication

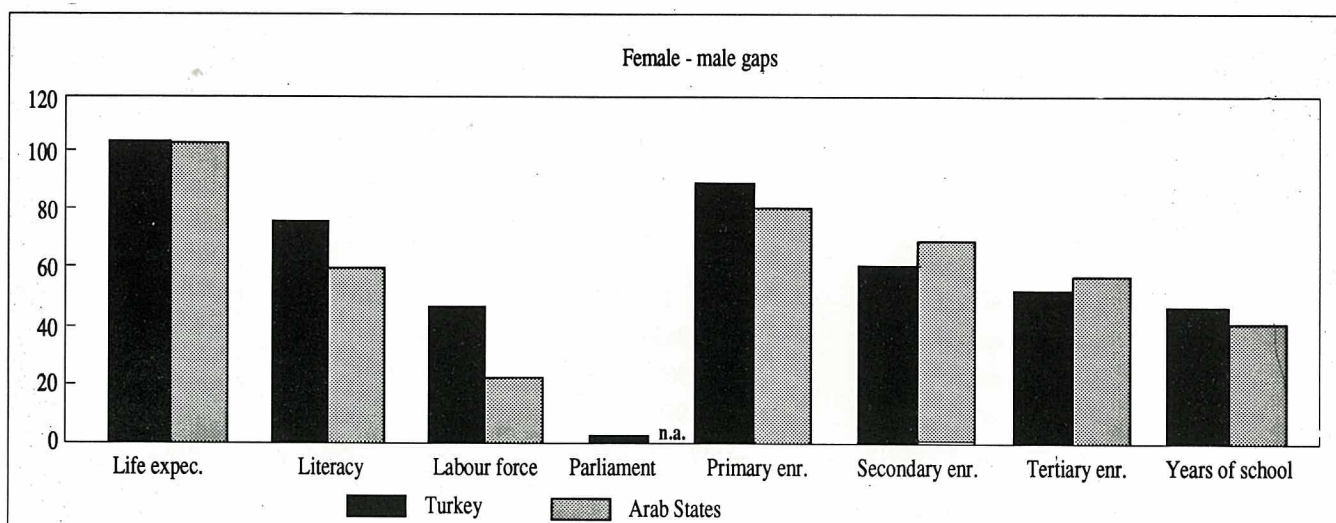
Radios (per 1.000 people)	1988-89	161
Televisions (per 1.000 people)	1988-89	174
Daily newspaper circulation (per 1.000 people)	1988-89	55

Employment

Labour force (as % of total population)	1988-90	38.5
Women in labour force (as % of total labour)	1988-90	32.7
Percentage of labour force in agriculture	1965/1986-89	75.0 46.8
Percentage of labour force in industry	1965/1986-89	11.0 14.6
Percentage of labour force in services	1965/1986-89	14.0 38.6
Earnings per employee annual growth rate (%)	1970-80/1980-88	6.1 -3.3

Natural Resources balance sheet

Internal renewable water resources per cap. (1.000 m3 per year)	1990		3.5
Forest area (as % of total land area)	1990		24.6
Annual rate of deforestation (%)	1980-90		--
Commercial energy consumption per capita (kilograms of oil equiv)	1965/1989	258	837
Commercial energy in kilos of oil equivalent per \$ 100 GDP	1965/1989	106	65
Greenhouse index (carbon heating equiv., metric tons per capita)	1988		0.6



Human Development Index Ranking by Country

High human development	Medium human development	Low human development
1 Japan	56 Mauritius	112 Maldives
2 Canada	57 Malaysia	113 Guatemala
3 Norway	58 Bahrain	114 Cape Verde
4 Switzerland	59 Grenada	115 Viet Nam
5 Sweden	60 Antigua and Barbuda	116 Honduras
6 USA	61 Colombia	117 Swaziland
7 Australia	62 Azerbaijan	118 Solomon Islands
8 France	63 Seychelles	119 Morocco
9 Netherlands	64 Moldova, Rep. of	120 Lesotho
10 United Kingdom	65 Suriname	121 Zimbabwe
11 Iceland	66 Turkmenistan	122 Bolivia
12 Germany	67 United Arab Emirates	123 Myanmar
13 Denmark	68 Panama	124 Egypt
14 Finland	69 Jamaica	125 São Tomé and Príncipe
15 Austria	70 Brazil	126 Congo
16 Belgium	71 Fiji	127 Kenya
17 New Zealand	72 Saint Lucia	128 Madagascar
18 Luxembourg	73 Turkey	129 Papua New Guinea
19 Israel	74 Thailand	130 Zambia
20 Barbados	75 Cuba	131 Ghana
21 Ireland	76 Saint Vincent	132 Pakistan
22 Italy	77 Romania	133 Cameroon
23 Spain	78 Albania	134 India
24 Hong Kong	79 Saint Kitts and Nevis	135 Namibia
25 Greece	80 Uzbekistan	136 Côte d'Ivoire
26 Czechoslovakia	81 Syrian Arab Rep.	137 Haiti
27 Cyprus	82 Belize	138 Tanzania, U. Rep. of
28 Hungary	83 Kyrgyzstan	139 Comoros
29 Lithuania	84 Saudi Arabia	140 Zaire
30 Uruguay	85 South Africa	141 Lao People's Dem. Rep.
31 Trinidad and Tobago	86 Sri Lanka	142 Nigeria
32 Bahamas	87 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	143 Yemen
33 Korea, Rep. of	88 Tajikistan	144 Liberia
34 Estonia	89 Ecuador	145 Togo
35 Latvia	90 Paraguay	146 Uganda
36 Chile	91 Korea, Dem. Rep. of	147 Bangladesh
37 Russian Federation	92 Philippines	148 Cambodia
38 Belarus	93 Tunisia	149 Rwanda
39 Malta	94 Oman	150 Senegal
40 Bulgaria	95 Peru	151 Ethiopia
41 Portugal	96 Iraq	152 Nepal
42 Costa Rica	97 Dominican Rep.	153 Malawi
43 Singapore	98 Samoa	154 Burundi
44 Brunei Darussalam	99 Jordan	155 Equatorial Guinea
45 Ukraine	100 Mongolia	156 Central African Rep.
46 Argentina	101 China	157 Mozambique
47 Armenia	102 Lebanon	158 Sudan
48 Poland	103 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	159 Bhutan
49 Georgia	104 Botswana	160 Angola
50 Venezuela	105 Guyana	161 Mauritania
51 Dominica	106 Vanuatu	162 Benin
52 Kuwait	107 Algeria	163 Djibouti
53 Mexico	108 Indonesia	164 Guinea-Bissau
54 Kazakhstan	109 Gabon	165 Chad
55 Qatar	110 El Salvador	166 Somalia
	111 Nicaragua	167 Gambia
		168 Mali
		169 Niger
		170 Burkina Faso
		171 Afghanistan
		172 Sierra Leone
		173 Guinea



