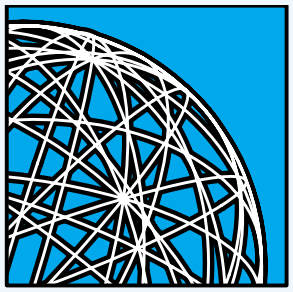

Human Development Indicators

Note on statistics in the Human Development Report

This Report's primary purpose is to assess the state of human development across the globe and provide a critical analysis of a specific theme each year. It combines thematic policy analysis with detailed country data that focus on human well-being, not just economic trends.

The indicators in the Report reflect the rich body of information available internationally. As a user of data, the Report presents statistical information that has been built up through the collective effort of many people and organizations. The Human Development Report Office gratefully acknowledges the collaboration of the many agencies that made publication of the latest data on human development possible (box 1).

To allow comparisons across countries and over time, where possible the indicator tables in the Report are based on internationally standardized data, collected and processed by sister agencies in the international system or, in a few cases, by other bodies. These organizations, whether collecting data from national sources or through their own surveys, harmonize definitions and collection methods to make their data as internationally comparable as possible. The data produced by these agencies may sometimes differ from those produced by national sources, often because of adjustments to harmonize data. In a few cases where data are not available from international organizations—particularly for the human development indices—other sources have been used. These sources are clearly referenced in the tables.

The text of the Report draws on a much wider variety of sources—commissioned papers, government documents, national human development reports, reports of international organizations, reports of nongovernmental organizations and journal articles and other scholarly publications. Where information from such sources is used in boxes or tables in the text, the source is shown and the full citation is given in the references. In addition, for each chapter a summary note outlines the major sources for the chapter, and endnotes specify the sources of statistical information not drawn from the Report's indicator tables.

Changes to the indicator tables

The indicator tables in this year's Report reflect the continual efforts over the years to publish the best available data and to improve their presentation and transparency. While the structure of the indicator tables has been maintained, the tables have been streamlined to focus on indicators that are most reliable, meaningful and comparable across countries. This process has reduced the number of indicator tables—removing some tables altogether and consolidating others. In the important areas of health and education, however, additional space has been used to allow fuller analysis of the wealth of data on these issues.

This year's Report also makes more systematic use of purchasing power parity (PPP) rates of exchange, both in the indicator tables and in the text. For cross-country comparisons of real values where price differences matter, PPP data are more appropriate than data based on conventional exchange rates (box 2).

Improvements in this year's Report reflect the recent progress in measuring human development. One example is in the measurement of crime. In previous years the Report relied on data based on crimes reported to the police, information that depended heavily on a country's law enforcement and reporting system. Increasingly, however, data based directly on individuals' experiences with crime are available (box 3).

BOX 1

Major sources of data used in the Human Development Report

By generously sharing data, the following organizations made it possible for the *Human Development Report* to publish the important development statistics appearing in the indicator tables.

Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) The CDIAC, a data and analysis centre of the US Department of Energy, focuses on the greenhouse effect and global climate change. It is the source of data on carbon dioxide emissions.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) The FAO collects, analyses and disseminates information and data on food and agriculture. It is the source of data on food insecurity and agricultural indicators.

International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) An independent centre for research, information and debate on the problems of conflict, the IISS maintains an extensive military database. The data on armed forces are from its publication *The Military Balance.*

International Labour Organization (ILO) The ILO maintains an extensive statistical publication programme, with the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* its most comprehensive collection of labour force data. The ILO is the source of wage and employment data and information on the ratification status of labour rights conventions.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) The IMF has an extensive programme for developing and compiling statistics on international financial transactions and balance of payments. Much of the financial data provided to the Human Development Report Office through other agencies originates from the IMF.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU) This specialized UN agency maintains an extensive collection of statistics on information and communications. The data on trends in telecommunications come from its database *World Telecommunication Indicators.*

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) This organization provides data on trends in political participation and structures of democracy. The Report relies on the IPU for election-related data and information on women's political representation.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) This joint UN programme monitors the spread of HIV/AIDS and provides regular updates. Its *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic* is the primary source of data on HIV/AIDS.

Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) A cooperative research project with 25 member countries, the LIS focuses on poverty and policy issues. It is the source of income poverty estimates for many OECD countries.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) The OECD publishes data on a variety of social and economic trends in its member countries as well as flows of aid. This year's Report presents data from the OECD on aid, employment and education.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) SIPRI conducts research on international peace and security. The *SIPRI Yearbook: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* is the source of data on military expenditure and arms transfers.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) UNICEF monitors the well-being of children and provides a wide array of data. Its *State of the World's Children* is an important source of data for the Report.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) UNCTAD provides trade and economic statistics through a number of publications, including the *World Investment Report.* It is the original source of data on investment flows that the Human Development Report Office receives from other agencies.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) This specialized UN agency is the source of data on education-related matters. The Report relies on data published in UNESCO's *Statistical Yearbook* and *World Education Report* as well as data received directly from the agency.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) This UN organization provides data on refugees through its publication *Refugees and Others of Concern to UNHCR: Statistical Overview.*

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) This UN institute carries out international comparative research in support of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. It is the source of data on crime victims.

United Nations Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General (UN Treaty Section) The Human Development Report Office compiles information on the status of major international human rights instruments and environmental treaties based on the database maintained by this UN office.

United Nations Population Division (UNPOP) This specialized UN office produces international data on population trends. The Human Development Report Office relies on *World Population Prospects* and *World Urbanization Prospects,* two of its main publications, for demographic estimates and projections.

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) The UNSD provides a wide range of statistical outputs and services. Much of the national accounts data provided to the Human Development Report Office by other agencies originates from the UNSD. This year's Report also relies on the UNSD for data on trade and energy.

World Bank The World Bank produces data on economic trends as well as a broad array of other indicators. Its *World Development Indicators* is the primary source for a number of indicators in the Report.

World Health Organization (WHO) This specialized agency maintains a large array of data series on health issues, the source for the health-related indicators in the Report.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) As a specialized UN agency, WIPO promotes the protection of intellectual property rights throughout the world through different kinds of cooperative efforts. The Report relies on WIPO for patent-related data.

BOX 2

The why's and wherefore's of purchasing power parities

This year's Report systematically uses purchasing power parity (PPP) rates of exchange for comparing economic measures across countries. It uses World Bank PPPs to provide the latest overall GDP measures covering a wide range of countries, and data based on the Penn World Tables for more detailed estimates and to facilitate consistent comparisons over long periods.

To compare economic statistics across countries, the data must first be converted into a common currency. Unlike conventional exchange rates, PPP rates of exchange allow this conversion to take account of price differences between countries. By eliminating differences in national price levels, the method facilitates comparisons of real values for income, poverty, inequality and expenditure patterns.

While the conceptual case for using PPP rates of exchange is clear, practical issues remain. World Bank PPPs have been compiled directly for 118 of the world's approximately 220 distinct national political entities. For countries for which PPPs are not directly compiled, estimates are made using econometric regression. This approach assumes that the economic characteristics and relationships commonly observed in surveyed countries also apply to the non-surveyed countries. While this assumption may not necessarily hold, fundamental economic relationships are thought to have general relevance and can be associated with independently observed variables in the non-surveyed countries.

The intricacies of the survey procedure and the need for countries to be globally and regionally linked have raised a number of issues relating to data reporting and in the past have led to significant delays in generating PPP results. As a result of these concerns, some governments and international institutions still refrain from using PPPs in regular operational policy decisions, though they use the method extensively in their analyses.

The importance of PPPs in economic analysis underlines the need for improvements in PPP data. This requires both institutional and financial support. In collaboration with Eurostat and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, the World Bank has set up an initiative to further improve the quality and availability of PPPs.

Source: Ward 2001.

BOX 3

The International Crime Victims Survey

The International Crime Victims Survey (ICVS) is a global programme of standardized surveys used to ask random samples of people about their experiences with crime and the police and their feelings of safety.

An international working group, jointly formed by the United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute, the Dutch Ministry of Justice, the British Home Office and the Netherlands Institute for the Study of Criminality and Law Enforcement, is responsible for the conceptual and methodological development of the ICVS. The working group also coordinates with participating countries, develops and maintains the data sets, conducts analyses and disseminates the survey results.

Why is such a survey needed? There are two main reasons. First, measures of crime from other sources used in cross-country comparisons are often inadequate. Because the measures are based on police records, they can be greatly affected by differences among countries in how the police define, record and count crimes. Indeed, many developing countries have no central registry of crimes, leaving the ICVS as the only source of information. Second, the survey may prompt participating countries to conduct research on crime and victimization and to develop crime and criminal justice policies based on this research.

The project started in 14 industrial countries in 1989. Since then, 71 countries have participated at least once, for a total of 145 surveys. In most of the participating countries in Asia, Africa, Latin America and Central and Eastern Europe the surveys were conducted in the capital city through face-to-face interviews of a sample of 1,000 people. In industrial countries the surveys were done nationwide by telephone, generally with a sample of 2,000 people.

The ICVS produces data on victimization for a number of crimes, including assault, robbery, bribery, sexual assault and property crimes. Results from the most recent surveys, conducted in the 1990s, are presented in table 20.

Source: Van Kesteren 2001.

The Report also recognizes new efforts in time use, functional literacy and health statistics. While the Report has featured time use surveys in previous years, recent improvements in survey methods and country coverage have provided a wealth of new information, stepping beyond traditional economic measurement and into the lives and livelihoods of the world's people. Results from these new time use surveys are being compiled, and the Human Development Report Office hopes to include them in next year's Report (box 4). Surveys of functional literacy allow a more in-depth look at a vital area of human development than conventional literacy surveys have offered (box 5). And new efforts by the World Health Organization to develop better measures of the performance of health systems will no doubt enhance the assessment of human development in the area of health in future *Human Development Report*s (box 6).

Despite these strides in measuring human development, many gaps and problems remain. Sufficient and reliable data are still lacking in many areas of human development. Gaps throughout the tables demonstrate the pressing need for improvements in both the quantity and the quality of human development statistics.

Perhaps the starkest demonstration of these data problems is the large number of countries excluded from the human development index (HDI)—and therefore from the main indicator tables. The intent is to include all UN member countries, along with Switzerland and Hong Kong, China (SAR), in the HDI exercise. But because of a lack of reliable data, this year 12 more countries could no longer be included in the calculation of the HDI, reducing the total to 162. That leaves 29 countries excluded from the main indicator tables. What key indicators are available for these countries are presented in table 28.

Data used in the human development index

The human development index is calculated using international data available at the time the Report is prepared. For a country to be included in the index, data ideally should be available from the relevant international statistical agency for all four components of the index.

BOX 4

Time use surveys in developing countries

Conventional measures of productive activity focus on paid economic activity. But for a comprehensive picture of work and employment, especially the activities performed by women, it is essential to measure subsistence agriculture and other unpaid productive activities as well as unpaid housework. Time use surveys provide a unique means to collect data on such activities.

Until recently time use data were not included in the data collection programmes of developing countries' national statistical offices. Most time use studies in these countries were case studies of one or a few localities and did not cover a 24-hour day.

Following the recommendations of the Fourth World Conference on Women (held in Beijing in 1995), however, at least 24 countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America and the Caribbean have begun work on national time use surveys. Although geographically, economically and culturally diverse, all these countries have come to consider national time use surveys an important statistical tool for measuring and valuing women's and men's paid and unpaid work and for increasing the visibility of women's work both at home and in the labour market. Some of the surveys (such as those in Benin, Chad, India and Oman and the pilot studies in Nigeria and South Africa) also aim to improve the collection of data on women's economic activities, especially in the informal sector. In India the objectives include using the data for skills training and for designing poverty eradication programmes.

A joint project of the United Nations Statistics Division, the United Nations Development Programme and Canada's International Development Research Centre provided technical assistance to many of these countries. The project also studied methods and classifications used in national time use surveys to determine which procedures are suitable for collecting time use data in developing countries. And the United Nations Statistics Division is developing a technical guide on data collection methods and a classification of time use statistics that can be adapted to both developing and industrial countries. The Statistics Division will also compile data from the studies conducted in developing countries since 1995. These data should be available for *Human Development Report 2002.*

Source: Prepared by the United Nations Statistics Division based on UN (2000a).

When data are missing for one component, a country will still be included if a reasonable estimate can be found from another source.

As a result of revisions in data and methodology over time, the HDI values and ranks are not comparable across editions of the Report. Table 2 in this year's Report presents comparable HDI trends based on a consistent methodology and data.

Life expectancy at birth

The life expectancy estimates used in the Report are from the 2000 revision of the United Nations Population Division's database *World Population Prospects* (UN 2001d). The United Nations Population Division derives global demographic estimates and projections biannually. In the 2000 revision it made significant adjustments to further incorporate the demographic impact of HIV/AIDS, which has led to substantial changes in life expectancy estimates and projections for a number of countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa.

The life expectancy estimates published by the United Nations Population Division are five-year averages. The life expectancy estimates for 1999 shown in table 1 (on the HDI) were obtained through linear interpolation based on these five-year averages. While the human development index requires yearly estimates, other tables showing data of this type, such as table 8 (on survival), present the unaltered five-year averages. Estimates for years after 2000 refer to medium-variant projections.

Adult literacy

The adult literacy rates presented in the Report are estimates and projections from UNESCO's February 2000 literacy assessment. These estimates and projections are based on population data from the 1998 revision of the *World Population Prospects* database (UN 1998) and lit-

BOX 5

The International Adult Literacy Survey

The International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS) is the world's first international comparative assessment of adult literacy skills. The IALS study has combined household survey methods and educational assessment to provide comparable estimates of literacy skills for 24 countries. The survey tests representative samples of adults (aged 16–65) in their homes, asking them to undertake a range of common tasks using authentic materials from a wide range of social and cultural contexts. The IALS study is jointly sponsored by Statistics Canada, the US Center for Education Statistics and the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

While traditional measures of literacy focus primarily on the ability to decode the printed word, the IALS study defines literacy as the ability to understand and use printed information in daily activities at home, at work and in the community. It compiled the cross-country data to ensure that the results are comparable across countries with different languages and cultures and that any known sources of bias are corrected.

The IALS reports on three areas of literacy:

- *Prose literacy*—the knowledge and skills needed to understand and use information from texts, including editorials, news stories, poems and fiction.
- *Document literacy*—the knowledge and skills required to locate and use information in different formats, including maps, graphs, tables, payroll forms, job applications and transportation schedules.
- *Quantitative literacy*—the knowledge and skills required to apply arithmetic operations to numbers in printed materials, such as balancing a cheque book, figuring out a tip, completing an order form or determining the amount of interest on a loan from an advertisement.

Analysis of IALS data reveals several important facts. First, countries differ greatly in the level and social distribution of literacy skills. Second, these differences can be attributed to a handful of underlying factors, including differences among countries in the quantity and quality of initial education. The evidence also suggests, however, that several aspects of adult life, including the use of literacy skills at home and at work, transform skills after formal education. Finally, in many countries literacy skills play an important part in allocating economic opportunity, rewarding the skilled and penalizing the relatively unskilled.

The IALS will begin a new cycle of data collection in 2002 to better understand the role of literacy skills in determining economic outcomes for individuals and, by extension, for nations. A full analysis of the currently available data can be found in OECD and Statistics Canada (2000).

This Report uses the percentage of adults lacking functional literacy skills, defined on the basis of prose literacy, in the human poverty index for selected OECD countries, presented in table 4.

Source: Murray 2001.

eracy statistics collected through national population censuses, as well as refined estimation procedures.

Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment

The 1999 gross enrolment ratios presented in the Report are preliminary estimates from UNESCO based on the 1998 revision of population estimates and projections. Gross enrolment ratios are calculated by dividing the number of children enrolled in each level of schooling by the number of children in the age group corresponding to that level. Thus they are affected by the age- and sex-specific population estimates published by the United Nations Population Division and by the timing and methods of surveys by administrative registries, of population censuses and of national education surveys. Moreover, UNESCO periodically revises its methodology for estimating and projecting enrolment.

Gross enrolment ratios can hide important differences among countries because of differences in the age range corresponding to a level of education and in the duration of education programmes. Such factors as grade repetition can also lead to distortions in the data. For the HDI the preferred indicator of access to education as a proxy for knowledge would be net enrolment, for which data are collected for single years of age. Because this indicator measures enrolments only of a particular age group, the data could be more easily and reliably aggregated and used for international comparisons. But net enrolment data are available for too few countries to be used in the HDI.

GDP per capita (PPP US$)

The GDP per capita (PPP US$) data used in the HDI calculation are provided by the World Bank. The data are based on the latest International Comparison Programme (ICP) surveys, which cover 118 countries, the largest number ever in a round of ICP surveys. The World Bank has also provided estimates based on these surveys for another 44 countries and areas.

The surveys were carried out separately in different world regions. Because regional data are expressed in different currencies and may be based on different classification schemes or aggregation formulas, the data are not strictly comparable across regions. Price and expenditure data from the regional surveys were linked using a standard classification scheme to compile internationally comparable PPP data. The base year for the PPP data is 1996; data for the reference year, 1999, were extrapolated using relative price movements over time between each country and the United States, the base country. For countries not covered by the World Bank, PPP estimates are from the Penn World Tables 6.0 (Aten, Heston and Summers 2001).

Data, methodology and presentation of the human development indicators

Building on improvements made in 2000, this year's Report presents data for most key indicators with only a two-year lag between the reference date for the indicators and the date of the Report's release. The definitions of statistical terms have been revised and expanded to include all indicators for which short, meaningful definitions can be given. In addition, the transparency of sources has been further improved. When an agency provides data it has collected from another source, both sources are credited in the table notes. But when an international statistical organization has built on the work of many other contributors, only the ultimate source is given. The source notes also show the original data components used in any calculations by the Human Development Report Office to ensure that all calculations can be easily replicated.

Country classifications

The indicator tables cover UN member countries, along with Switzerland and Hong Kong, China (SAR). Countries are classified in four ways: in major world aggregates, by region, by human development level and by income (see the classification of countries). These designations do not necessarily express a judgement about the development stage of a particular country or area. Instead, they are classifications used by different organizations for operational

purposes. The term *country* as used in the text and tables refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

Major world classifications. The three global groups are developing countries, Eastern Europe and the CIS and OECD. These groups are not mutually exclusive. (Replacing the OECD group with the high-income OECD group would produce mutually exclusive groups; see the classification of countries.) The classification *world* represents the universe of 162 countries covered in the main indicator tables.

Regional classifications. Developing countries are further classified into the following regions: Arab States, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, South Asia, Southern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa. These regional classifications are consistent with the Regional Bureaux of UNDP. An additional classification is least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations (and listed in UN 1996). Senegal was added to the list of least developed countries on 12 April 2001 but is not included in the aggregates for this group in this year's Report because the addition was made after the aggregates were finalized.

Human development classifications. All countries are classified into three clusters by achievement in human development: high human development (with an HDI of 0.800 or above), medium human development (0.500–0.799) and low human development (less than 0.500).

Income classifications. All countries are grouped by income using World Bank classifications: high income (GNP per capita of $9,266 or more in 1999), middle income ($756–9,265) and low income ($755 or less).

Aggregates and growth rates

Aggregates. Aggregates for the classifications described above are presented at the end of most tables. Aggregates that are the total for the classification (such as for population) are indicated by a T. As a result of rounding, aggregates for subgroups may not always sum to the world total. All other aggregates are weighted averages.

Unless otherwise specified, an aggregate is shown for a classification only when data are available for two-thirds of the countries and represent two-thirds of the available weight in that classification. The Human Development Report Office does not fill in missing data for the purpose of aggregation. Therefore, aggregates for each classification represent only the countries for which data are available and are shown in the tables. Aggregates are not shown where appropriate weighting procedures were unavailable.

Aggregates for indices, for growth rates and for indicators covering more than one point in time are based only on countries for which data exist for all necessary points in time. For the world classification, which refers only to the

BOX 6

A composite index measuring the performance of health systems

In a bold new initiative the World Health Organization has developed a composite index measuring the performance of health systems in 191 countries. According to *World Health Report 2000* (WHO 2000b), even without new medical technologies important advances can be made in health outcomes—just by improving the way currently available health interventions are organized and delivered. Differences in health outcomes between countries often reflect differences in the performance of their health systems. And differences in outcomes among groups within countries can often be attributed to disparities in the health services available to them.

A notable feature of the composite index is that it summarizes performance in terms of both the overall level of goal achievement and the distribution of that achievement, giving equal weight to these two aspects. Five components make up the index: overall good health, distribution of good health, overall responsiveness, distribution of responsiveness and fairness in financial contributions. Good health is measured by disability-adjusted life expectancy, and the distribution of good health by an equality of child survival index. The overall responsiveness of the health system and the distribution of responsiveness are measured on the basis of survey responses relating to respect for patients and client orientation. And fairness in financial contributions is estimated using the ratio of households' total spending on health to their permanent income above subsistence.

Source: Based on WHO (2000b).

universe of 162 countries, aggregates are not always shown where no aggregate is shown for one or more regions.

Aggregates in the *Human Development Report* will not always conform to those in other publications because of differences in country classifications and methodology. Where indicated, aggregates are calculated by the statistical agency that provides the indicator itself.

Growth rates. Multiyear growth rates are expressed as average annual rates of change. In calculations of rates by the Human Development Report Office, only the beginning and end points are used. Year-to-year growth rates are expressed as annual percentage changes.

Presentation

In the indicator tables countries and areas are ranked in descending order by their HDI value. To locate a country in the tables, refer to the key to countries on the back cover flap, which lists countries alphabetically with their HDI rank.

Short citations of sources are given at the end of each table. These correspond to full references in the statistical references, which follow the indicator tables and technical notes. Where appropriate, definitions of indicators appear in the definitions of statistical terms. All other relevant information appears in the notes at the end of each table.

Owing to lack of comparable data, not all countries have been included in the indicator tables. For UN member countries not included in the main indicator tables, basic human development indicators are presented in a separate table.

In the absence of the words *annual, annual rate* or *growth rate,* a hyphen between two years indicates that the data were collected during one of the years shown, such as 1995-99. A slash between two years indicates an average for the years shown, such as 1996/98. The following signs have been used:

.. Data not available.
(.) Less than half the unit shown.
< Less than.
– Not applicable.
T Total.

1 Human development index

HDI rank [a]	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1999	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) [b] 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US$) 1999	Life expectancy index 1999	Education index 1999	GDP index 1999	Human development index (HDI) value 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US$) rank minus HDI rank [c]
High human development									
1 Norway	78.4	.. [d]	97	28,433	0.89	0.98	0.94	0.939	2
2 Australia	78.8	.. [d]	116 [e]	24,574	0.90	0.99	0.92	0.936	10
3 Canada	78.7	.. [d]	97	26,251	0.89	0.98	0.93	0.936	3
4 Sweden	79.6	.. [d]	101 [e]	22,636	0.91	0.99	0.90	0.936	13
5 Belgium	78.2	.. [d]	109 [e]	25,443	0.89	0.99	0.92	0.935	4
6 United States	76.8	.. [d]	95	31,872	0.86	0.98	0.96	0.934	-4
7 Iceland	79.1	.. [d]	89	27,835	0.90	0.96	0.94	0.932	-3
8 Netherlands	78.0	.. [d]	102 [e]	24,215	0.88	0.99	0.92	0.931	5
9 Japan	80.8	.. [d]	82	24,898	0.93	0.93	0.92	0.928	2
10 Finland	77.4	.. [d]	103 [e]	23,096	0.87	0.99	0.91	0.925	5
11 Switzerland	78.8	.. [d]	84	27,171	0.90	0.94	0.94	0.924	-6
12 Luxembourg	77.2	.. [d]	73 [f]	42,769 [g]	0.87	0.90	1.00	0.924	-11
13 France	78.4	.. [d]	94	22,897	0.89	0.97	0.91	0.924	3
14 United Kingdom	77.5	.. [d]	106 [e]	22,093	0.87	0.99	0.90	0.923	5
15 Denmark	76.1	.. [d]	97	25,869	0.85	0.98	0.93	0.921	-7
16 Austria	77.9	.. [d]	90	25,089	0.88	0.96	0.92	0.921	-6
17 Germany	77.6	.. [d]	94	23,742	0.88	0.97	0.91	0.921	-3
18 Ireland	76.4	.. [d]	91	25,918	0.86	0.96	0.93	0.916	-11
19 New Zealand	77.4	.. [d]	99	19,104	0.87	0.99	0.88	0.913	3
20 Italy	78.4	98.4	84	22,172	0.89	0.94	0.90	0.909	-2
21 Spain	78.3	97.6	95	18,079	0.89	0.97	0.87	0.908	6
22 Israel	78.6	95.8	83	18,440	0.89	0.91	0.87	0.893	3
23 Greece	78.1	97.1	81	15,414	0.89	0.92	0.84	0.881	10
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	79.4	93.3	63	22,090	0.91	0.83	0.90	0.880	-4
25 Cyprus	77.9	96.9	69 [h]	19,006	0.88	0.87	0.88	0.877	-2
26 Singapore	77.4	92.1	75	20,767	0.87	0.87	0.89	0.876	-5
27 Korea, Rep. of	74.7	97.6	90	15,712	0.83	0.95	0.84	0.875	5
28 Portugal	75.5	91.9	96	16,064	0.84	0.93	0.85	0.874	2
29 Slovenia	75.3	99.6 [d]	83	15,977	0.84	0.94	0.85	0.874	2
30 Malta	77.9	91.8	80	15,189 [i]	0.88	0.88	0.84	0.866	5
31 Barbados	76.6	97.0 [j,k]	77	14,353	0.86	0.90	0.83	0.864	5
32 Brunei Darussalam	75.7	91.0	76	17,868 [j,l]	0.85	0.86	0.87	0.857	-4
33 Czech Republic	74.7	.. [d]	70	13,018	0.83	0.89	0.81	0.844	6
34 Argentina	73.2	96.7	83	12,277	0.80	0.92	0.80	0.842	6
35 Slovakia	73.1	.. [d]	76	10,591	0.80	0.91	0.78	0.831	8
36 Hungary	71.1	99.3 [d]	81	11,430	0.77	0.93	0.79	0.829	5
37 Uruguay	74.2	97.7	79	8,879	0.82	0.92	0.75	0.828	9
38 Poland	73.1	99.7 [d]	84	8,450	0.80	0.94	0.74	0.828	11
39 Chile	75.2	95.6	78	8,652	0.84	0.90	0.74	0.825	9
40 Bahrain	73.1	87.1	80	13,688 [i]	0.80	0.85	0.82	0.824	-3
41 Costa Rica	76.2	95.5	67	8,860	0.85	0.86	0.75	0.821	6
42 Bahamas	69.2	95.7	74	15,258 [i]	0.74	0.89	0.84	0.820	-8
43 Kuwait	76.0	81.9	59	17,289 [i]	0.85	0.74	0.86	0.818	-14
44 Estonia	70.3	98.0 [j,k]	86	8,355	0.76	0.94	0.74	0.812	6
45 United Arab Emirates	74.8	75.1	68	18,162 [i]	0.83	0.73	0.87	0.809	-19
46 Croatia	73.6	98.2	68	7,387	0.81	0.88	0.72	0.803	10
47 Lithuania	71.8	99.5 [d]	80	6,656	0.78	0.93	0.70	0.803	13
48 Qatar	69.3	80.8	75	18,789 [j,l]	0.74	0.79	0.87	0.801	-24
Medium human development									
49 Trinidad and Tobago	74.1	93.5	65	8,176	0.82	0.84	0.74	0.798	4
50 Latvia	70.1	99.8 [d]	82	6,264	0.75	0.93	0.69	0.791	12

1 Human development index

HDI rank [a]		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1999	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) [b] 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US$) 1999	Life expectancy index 1999	Education index 1999	GDP index 1999	Human development index (HDI) value 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US$) rank minus HDI rank [c]
51	Mexico	72.4	91.1	71	8,297	0.79	0.84	0.74	0.790	0
52	Panama	73.9	91.7	74	5,875	0.81	0.86	0.68	0.784	15
53	Belarus	68.5	99.5 [d]	77	6,876	0.73	0.92	0.71	0.782	5
54	Belize	73.8	93.1	73	4,959	0.81	0.86	0.65	0.776	21
55	Russian Federation	66.1	99.5 [d]	78	7,473	0.69	0.92	0.72	0.775	0
56	Malaysia	72.2	87.0	66	8,209	0.79	0.80	0.74	0.774	-4
57	Bulgaria	70.8	98.3	72	5,071	0.76	0.90	0.66	0.772	16
58	Romania	69.8	98.0	69	6,041	0.75	0.88	0.68	0.772	6
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	70.3	79.1	92	7,570 [j, l]	0.75	0.83	0.72	0.770	-5
60	Macedonia, TFYR	73.0	94.0 [j, k]	70	4,651	0.80	0.86	0.64	0.766	20
61	Venezuela	72.7	92.3	65	5,495	0.79	0.83	0.67	0.765	10
62	Colombia	70.9	91.5	73	5,749	0.76	0.85	0.68	0.765	6
63	Mauritius	71.1	84.2	63	9,107	0.77	0.77	0.75	0.765	-19
64	Suriname	70.4	93.0 [j, k]	83	4,178 [i]	0.76	0.89	0.62	0.758	23
65	Lebanon	72.9	85.6	78	4,705 [i]	0.80	0.83	0.64	0.758	13
66	Thailand	69.9	95.3	60	6,132	0.75	0.84	0.69	0.757	-3
67	Fiji	68.8	92.6	84	4,799	0.73	0.90	0.65	0.757	10
68	Saudi Arabia	71.3	76.1	61	10,815	0.77	0.71	0.78	0.754	-26
69	Brazil	67.5	84.9	80	7,037	0.71	0.83	0.71	0.750	-12
70	Philippines	69.0	95.1	82	3,805	0.73	0.91	0.61	0.749	21
71	Oman	70.8	70.3	58	13,356 [j, l]	0.76	0.66	0.82	0.747	-33
72	Armenia	72.7	98.3	80	2,215 [i]	0.80	0.92	0.52	0.745	44
73	Peru	68.5	89.6	80	4,622	0.72	0.86	0.64	0.743	8
74	Ukraine	68.1	99.6 [d]	77	3,458	0.72	0.92	0.59	0.742	22
75	Kazakhstan	64.4	99.0 [j, k]	77	4,951	0.66	0.92	0.65	0.742	1
76	Georgia	73.0	99.6 [d, j, k]	70	2,431	0.80	0.89	0.53	0.742	32
77	Maldives	66.1	96.2	77	4,423 [i]	0.68	0.90	0.63	0.739	7
78	Jamaica	75.1	86.4	62	3,561	0.84	0.78	0.60	0.738	17
79	Azerbaijan	71.3	97.0 [j, k]	71	2,850	0.77	0.88	0.56	0.738	27
80	Paraguay	69.9	93.0	64	4,384	0.75	0.83	0.63	0.738	5
81	Sri Lanka	71.9	91.4	70	3,279	0.78	0.84	0.58	0.735	19
82	Turkey	69.5	84.6	62	6,380	0.74	0.77	0.69	0.735	-21
83	Turkmenistan	65.9	98.0 [j, k]	81	3,347	0.68	0.92	0.59	0.730	16
84	Ecuador	69.8	91.0	77	2,994	0.75	0.86	0.57	0.726	19
85	Albania	73.0	84.0	71	3,189	0.80	0.80	0.58	0.725	16
86	Dominican Republic	67.2	83.2	72	5,507	0.70	0.79	0.67	0.722	-16
87	China	70.2	83.5	73	3,617	0.75	0.80	0.60	0.718	7
88	Jordan	70.1	89.2	55	3,955	0.75	0.78	0.61	0.714	2
89	Tunisia	69.9	69.9	74	5,957	0.75	0.71	0.68	0.714	-23
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	68.5	75.7	73	5,531	0.73	0.75	0.67	0.714	-21
91	Cape Verde	69.4	73.6	77	4,490	0.74	0.75	0.63	0.708	-9
92	Kyrgyzstan	67.4	97.0 [j, k]	68	2,573	0.71	0.87	0.54	0.707	15
93	Guyana	63.3	98.4	66	3,640	0.64	0.87	0.60	0.704	0
94	South Africa	53.9	84.9	93	8,908	0.48	0.87	0.75	0.702	-49
95	El Salvador	69.5	78.3	63	4,344	0.74	0.73	0.63	0.701	-9
96	Samoa (Western)	68.9	80.2	65	4,047	0.73	0.75	0.62	0.701	-8
97	Syrian Arab Republic	70.9	73.6	63	4,454	0.76	0.70	0.63	0.700	-14
98	Moldova, Rep. of	66.6	98.7	72	2,037	0.69	0.90	0.50	0.699	19
99	Uzbekistan	68.7	88.5	76	2,251	0.73	0.84	0.52	0.698	15
100	Algeria	69.3	66.6	72	5,063	0.74	0.69	0.66	0.693	-26

1 Human development index

HDI rank [a]		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1999	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) [b] 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US$) 1999	Life expectancy index 1999	Education index 1999	GDP index 1999	Human development index (HDI) value 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US$) rank minus HDI rank [c]
101	Viet Nam	67.8	93.1	67	1,860	0.71	0.84	0.49	0.682	19
102	Indonesia	65.8	86.3	65	2,857	0.68	0.79	0.56	0.677	3
103	Tajikistan	67.4	99.1 [d]	67	1,031 [j, l]	0.71	0.88	0.39	0.660	36
104	Bolivia	62.0	85.0	70	2,355	0.62	0.80	0.53	0.648	7
105	Egypt	66.9	54.6	76	3,420	0.70	0.62	0.59	0.635	-8
106	Nicaragua	68.1	68.2	63	2,279	0.72	0.66	0.52	0.635	7
107	Honduras	65.7	74.0	61	2,340	0.68	0.70	0.53	0.634	5
108	Guatemala	64.5	68.1	49	3,674	0.66	0.62	0.60	0.626	-16
109	Gabon	52.6	63.0 [j, k]	86	6,024	0.46	0.71	0.68	0.617	-44
110	Equatorial Guinea	50.6	82.2	64	4,676	0.43	0.76	0.64	0.610	-31
111	Namibia	44.9	81.4	78	5,468	0.33	0.80	0.67	0.601	-39
112	Morocco	67.2	48.0	52	3,419	0.70	0.49	0.59	0.596	-14
113	Swaziland	47.0	78.9	72	3,987	0.37	0.77	0.62	0.583	-24
114	Botswana	41.9	76.4	70	6,872	0.28	0.74	0.71	0.577	-55
115	India	62.9	56.5	56	2,248	0.63	0.56	0.52	0.571	0
116	Mongolia	62.5	62.3	58	1,711	0.62	0.61	0.47	0.569	7
117	Zimbabwe	42.9	88.0	65	2,876	0.30	0.80	0.56	0.554	-13
118	Myanmar	56.0	84.4	55	1,027 [j, l]	0.52	0.75	0.39	0.551	22
119	Ghana	56.6	70.3	42	1,881	0.53	0.61	0.49	0.542	0
120	Lesotho	47.9	82.9	61	1,854	0.38	0.75	0.49	0.541	1
121	Cambodia	56.4	68.2 [m]	62	1,361	0.52	0.66	0.44	0.541	13
122	Papua New Guinea	56.2	63.9	39	2,367	0.52	0.55	0.53	0.534	-12
123	Kenya	51.3	81.5	51	1,022	0.44	0.71	0.39	0.514	18
124	Comoros	59.4	59.2	36	1,429	0.57	0.51	0.44	0.510	7
125	Cameroon	50.0	74.8	43	1,573	0.42	0.64	0.46	0.506	2
126	Congo	51.1	79.5	63	727	0.44	0.74	0.33	0.502	29
Low human development										
127	Pakistan	59.6	45.0	40	1,834	0.58	0.43	0.49	0.498	-5
128	Togo	51.6	56.3	62	1,410	0.44	0.58	0.44	0.489	5
129	Nepal	58.1	40.4	60	1,237	0.55	0.47	0.42	0.480	7
130	Bhutan	61.5	42.0 [j, k]	33 [n]	1,341	0.61	0.39	0.43	0.477	5
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	53.1	47.3	58	1,471	0.47	0.51	0.45	0.476	-2
132	Bangladesh	58.9	40.8	37	1,483	0.57	0.39	0.45	0.470	-4
133	Yemen	60.1	45.2	51	806	0.59	0.47	0.35	0.468	16
134	Haiti	52.4	48.8	52	1,464	0.46	0.50	0.45	0.467	-4
135	Madagascar	52.2	65.7	44	799	0.45	0.59	0.35	0.462	16
136	Nigeria	51.5	62.6	45	853	0.44	0.57	0.36	0.455	11
137	Djibouti	44.0	63.4	22	2,377 [j, l]	0.32	0.50	0.53	0.447	-28
138	Sudan	55.6	56.9	34	664 [j, l]	0.51	0.49	0.32	0.439	19
139	Mauritania	51.1	41.6	41	1,609	0.43	0.41	0.46	0.437	-14
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	51.1	74.7	32	501	0.44	0.61	0.27	0.436	21
141	Uganda	43.2	66.1	45	1,167	0.30	0.59	0.41	0.435	-4
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	51.0	60.3	32	801 [i]	0.43	0.51	0.35	0.429	8
143	Zambia	41.0	77.2	49	756	0.27	0.68	0.34	0.427	9
144	Côte d'Ivoire	47.8	45.7	38	1,654	0.38	0.43	0.47	0.426	-20
145	Senegal	52.9	36.4	36	1,419	0.47	0.36	0.44	0.423	-13
146	Angola	45.0	42.0 [j, k]	23	3,179	0.33	0.36	0.58	0.422	-44
147	Benin	53.6	39.0	45	933	0.48	0.41	0.37	0.420	-4
148	Eritrea	51.8	52.7	26	880	0.45	0.44	0.36	0.416	-3
149	Gambia	45.9	35.7	45	1,580	0.35	0.39	0.46	0.398	-23
150	Guinea	47.1	35.0 [j, k]	28	1,934	0.37	0.33	0.49	0.397	-32

1 Human development index

HDI rank [a]	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1999	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) [b] 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US$) 1999	Life expectancy index 1999	Education index 1999	GDP index 1999	Human development index (HDI) value 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US$) rank minus HDI rank [c]
151 Malawi	40.3	59.2	73	586	0.26	0.64	0.30	0.397	8
152 Rwanda	39.9	65.8	40	885	0.25	0.57	0.36	0.395	-8
153 Mali	51.2	39.8	28	753	0.44	0.36	0.34	0.378	0
154 Central African Republic	44.3	45.4	24	1,166	0.32	0.38	0.41	0.372	-16
155 Chad	45.5	41.0	31	850	0.34	0.38	0.36	0.359	-7
156 Guinea-Bissau	44.5	37.7	37	678	0.33	0.37	0.32	0.339	0
157 Mozambique	39.8	43.2	23	861	0.25	0.36	0.36	0.323	-11
158 Ethiopia	44.1	37.4	27	628	0.32	0.34	0.31	0.321	0
159 Burkina Faso	46.1	23.0	23	965	0.35	0.23	0.38	0.320	-17
160 Burundi	40.6	46.9	19	578	0.26	0.37	0.29	0.309	0
161 Niger	44.8	15.3	16	753	0.33	0.15	0.34	0.274	-7
162 Sierra Leone	38.3	32.0 [j, k]	27	448	0.22	0.30	0.25	0.258	0
Developing countries	64.5	72.9	61	3,530	0.66	0.69	0.59	0.647	–
Least developed countries	51.7	51.6	38	1,170	0.45	0.47	0.41	0.442	–
Arab States	66.4	61.3	63	4,550	0.69	0.62	0.64	0.648	–
East Asia and the Pacific	69.2	85.3	71	3,950	0.74	0.81	0.61	0.719	–
Latin America and the Caribbean	69.6	87.8	74	6,880	0.74	0.83	0.71	0.760	–
South Asia	62.5	55.1	53	2,280	0.63	0.54	0.52	0.564	–
Sub-Saharan Africa	48.8	59.6	42	1,640	0.40	0.54	0.47	0.467	–
Eastern Europe and the CIS	68.5	98.6	77	6,290	0.73	0.91	0.69	0.777	–
OECD	76.6	.. [o]	87	22,020	0.86	0.94	0.90	0.900 [o]	–
High-income OECD	78.0	.. [o]	94	26,050	0.88	0.97	0.93	0.928 [o]	–
High human development	77.3	.. [o]	91	23,410	0.87	0.96	0.91	0.914 [o]	–
Medium human development	66.8	78.5	67	3,850	0.70	0.75	0.61	0.684	–
Low human development	52.6	48.9	38	1,200	0.46	0.45	0.41	0.442	–
High income	78.0	.. [o]	93	25,860	0.88	0.97	0.93	0.926 [o]	–
Middle income	69.5	85.7	74	5,310	0.74	0.82	0.66	0.740	–
Low income	59.4	61.8	51	1,910	0.57	0.58	0.49	0.549	–
World	66.7	.. [o]	65	6,980	0.70	0.74	0.71	0.716 [o]	–

Note: The human development index has been calculated for UN member countries with reliable data in each of its components, as well as for two non-members, Switzerland and Hong Kong, China (SAR). For data on the remaining 29 UN member countries see table 28.

a. The HDI rank is determined using HDI values to the fifth decimal point.

b. Preliminary UNESCO estimates, subject to further revision.

c. A positive figure indicates that the HDI rank is higher than the GDP per capita (PPP US$) rank, a negative the opposite.

d. For purposes of calculating the HDI a value of 99.0% was applied.

e. For purposes of calculating the HDI a value of 100% was applied.

f. The ratio is an underestimate, as many secondary and tertiary students pursue their studies in nearby countries.

g. For purposes of calculating the HDI a value of $40,000 (PPP US$) was applied.

h. Excludes Turkish students and population.

i. Data refer to a year other than that specified.

j. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

k. UNICEF 2000.

l. Aten, Heston and Summers 2001.

m. UNESCO 2001a.

n. Human Development Report Office estimate based on national sources.

o. For purposes of calculating the HDI a value of 99.0% was applied for OECD countries for which data on adult literacy are missing. The resulting aggregates (97.5% for OECD countries, 98.8% for high-income OECD countries, 98.5% for high human development countries, 98.6% for high-income countries and 79.2% for the world) were used in obtaining the HDI aggregates.

Source: Column 1: UN 2001d; *column 2:* unless otherwise noted, UNESCO 2000a; *column 3:* UNESCO 2001b; *column 4:* unless otherwise noted, World Bank 2001b; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; *column 5:* calculated on the basis of data in column 1; *column 6:* calculated on the basis of data in columns 2 and 3; *column 7:* calculated on the basis of data in column 4; *column 8:* calculated on the basis of data in columns 5-7; see technical note 1 for details; *column 9:* calculated on the basis of data in columns 4 and 8.

2 Human development index trends

HDI rank		1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999
High human development							
1	Norway	0.856	0.875	0.887	0.899	0.924	0.939
2	Australia	0.842	0.859	0.871	0.886	0.926	0.936
3	Canada	0.867	0.882	0.904	0.925	0.930	0.936
4	Sweden	0.862	0.872	0.882	0.892	0.924	0.936
5	Belgium	0.845	0.861	0.874	0.895	0.925	0.935
6	United States	0.861	0.882	0.896	0.912	0.923	0.934
7	Iceland	0.860	0.883	0.891	0.910	0.916	0.932
8	Netherlands	0.860	0.872	0.886	0.900	0.921	0.931
9	Japan	0.851	0.876	0.891	0.907	0.920	0.928
10	Finland	0.835	0.854	0.872	0.894	0.907	0.925
11	Switzerland	0.872	0.884	0.891	0.904	0.912	0.924
12	Luxembourg	0.826	0.841	0.855	0.879	0.907	0.924
13	France	0.846	0.862	0.874	0.896	0.913	0.924
14	United Kingdom	0.839	0.846	0.856	0.876	0.914	0.923
15	Denmark	0.866	0.874	0.881	0.889	0.905	0.921
16	Austria	0.839	0.853	0.866	0.889	0.908	0.921
17	Germany	..	..	..	..	0.905	0.921
18	Ireland	0.816	0.828	0.843	0.868	0.891	0.916
19	New Zealand	0.846	0.853	0.865	0.873	0.900	0.913
20	Italy	0.827	0.845	0.855	0.878	0.895	0.909
21	Spain	0.817	0.837	0.853	0.875	0.893	0.908
22	Israel	0.804	0.825	0.843	0.859	0.879	0.893
23	Greece	0.800	0.821	0.841	0.857	0.867	0.881
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.754	0.793	0.820	0.857	0.875	0.880
25	Cyprus	..	0.800	0.819	0.843	0.864	0.877
26	Singapore	0.719	0.753	0.779	0.816	0.855	0.876
27	Korea, Rep. of	0.687	0.729	0.771	0.814	0.851	0.875
28	Portugal	0.735	0.758	0.785	0.818	0.853	0.874
29	Slovenia	..	..	..	0.843	0.850	0.874
30	Malta	..	..	..	..	..	0.866
31	Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	0.864
32	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	0.857
33	Czech Republic	..	..	..	0.833	0.841	0.844
34	Argentina	0.784	0.798	0.804	0.807	0.829	0.842
35	Slovakia	..	..	0.811	0.818	0.816	0.831
36	Hungary	0.775	0.791	0.803	0.803	0.807	0.829
37	Uruguay	0.755	0.775	0.779	0.800	0.813	0.828
38	Poland	..	..	..	0.790	0.807	0.828
39	Chile	0.700	0.735	0.752	0.779	0.809	0.825
40	Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	0.824
41	Costa Rica	0.745	0.769	0.770	0.789	0.807	0.821
42	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	0.820
43	Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	0.818
44	Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	0.812
45	United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	0.809
46	Croatia	..	..	..	0.794	0.787	0.803
47	Lithuania	..	..	..	0.814	0.780	0.803
48	Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	0.801
Medium human development							
49	Trinidad and Tobago	0.719	0.752	0.771	0.778	0.784	0.798
50	Latvia	..	0.788	0.801	0.803	0.761	0.791

2 Human development index trends

HDI rank		1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999
51	Mexico	0.688	0.732	0.750	0.759	0.772	0.790
52	Panama	0.711	0.730	0.745	0.746	0.769	0.784
53	Belarus	..	..	..	0.808	0.774	0.782
54	Belize	..	0.710	0.718	0.751	0.769	0.776
55	Russian Federation	..	0.809	0.826	0.823	0.778	0.775
56	Malaysia	0.614	0.657	0.691	0.720	0.758	0.774
57	Bulgaria	..	0.760	0.781	0.783	0.775	0.772
58	Romania	0.753	0.787	0.793	0.775	0.771	0.772
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	0.770
60	Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	..	0.766
61	Venezuela	0.715	0.730	0.737	0.756	0.764	0.765
62	Colombia	0.657	0.686	0.700	0.720	0.746	0.765
63	Mauritius	0.628	0.655	0.685	0.721	0.745	0.765
64	Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	0.758
65	Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	0.758
66	Thailand	0.603	0.645	0.675	0.713	0.749	0.757
67	Fiji	0.656	0.679	0.693	0.719	0.740	0.757
68	Saudi Arabia	0.587	0.647	0.669	0.706	0.736	0.754
69	Brazil	0.641	0.676	0.690	0.710	0.734	0.750
70	Philippines	0.649	0.683	0.687	0.716	0.733	0.749
71	Oman	..	..	..	..	..	0.747
72	Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	0.745
73	Peru	0.639	0.668	0.691	0.702	0.729	0.743
74	Ukraine	..	..	..	0.793	0.744	0.742
75	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	0.742
76	Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	0.742
77	Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	0.739
78	Jamaica	0.688	0.692	0.694	0.722	0.735	0.738
79	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	0.738
80	Paraguay	0.663	0.698	0.704	0.716	0.733	0.738
81	Sri Lanka	0.614	0.648	0.674	0.695	0.717	0.735
82	Turkey	0.592	0.616	0.653	0.684	0.716	0.735
83	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	0.730
84	Ecuador	0.623	0.669	0.690	0.700	0.715	0.726
85	Albania	..	0.672	0.689	0.700	0.701	0.725
86	Dominican Republic	0.616	0.645	0.667	0.675	0.696	0.722
87	China	0.522	0.553	0.590	0.624	0.679	0.718
88	Jordan	..	0.637	0.659	0.677	0.704	0.714
89	Tunisia	0.512	0.564	0.611	0.644	0.680	0.714
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.556	0.563	0.607	0.645	0.688	0.714
91	Cape Verde	..	..	0.584	0.624	0.676	0.708
92	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	0.707
93	Guyana	0.678	0.681	0.670	0.676	0.699	0.704
94	South Africa	0.648	0.661	0.681	0.712	0.722	0.702
95	El Salvador	0.585	0.584	0.604	0.642	0.681	0.701
96	Samoa (Western)	..	0.555	0.646	0.661	0.685	0.701
97	Syrian Arab Republic	0.551	0.593	0.627	0.647	0.677	0.700
98	Moldova, Rep. of	..	..	..	0.758	0.704	0.699
99	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	0.693	0.683	0.698
100	Algeria	0.507	0.555	0.605	0.641	0.664	0.693

2 Human development index trends

HDI rank	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999
101 Viet Nam	..	..	0.581	0.604	0.647	0.682
102 Indonesia	0.467	0.529	0.581	0.622	0.662	0.677
103 Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	0.660
104 Bolivia	0.512	0.546	0.572	0.596	0.628	0.648
105 Egypt	0.433	0.481	0.531	0.573	0.603	0.635
106 Nicaragua	0.569	0.580	0.588	0.596	0.618	0.635
107 Honduras	0.517	0.565	0.596	0.614	0.627	0.634
108 Guatemala	0.505	0.541	0.554	0.577	0.608	0.626
109 Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	0.617
110 Equatorial Guinea	..	..	0.486	0.507	0.535	0.610
111 Namibia	..	0.530	0.545	0.551	0.624	0.601
112 Morocco	0.428	0.472	0.506	0.539	0.568	0.596
113 Swaziland	0.507	0.538	0.565	0.611	0.615	0.583
114 Botswana	0.495	0.558	0.615	0.654	0.621	0.577
115 India	0.406	0.433	0.472	0.510	0.544	0.571
116 Mongolia	..	..	0.535	0.554	0.545	0.569
117 Zimbabwe	0.545	0.570	0.621	0.598	0.563	0.554
118 Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	0.551
119 Ghana	0.436	0.466	0.480	0.505	0.524	0.542
120 Lesotho	0.478	0.516	0.545	0.572	0.569	0.541
121 Cambodia	..	..	..	..	..	0.541
122 Papua New Guinea	0.420	0.442	0.463	0.481	0.521	0.534
123 Kenya	0.442	0.488	0.511	0.531	0.521	0.514
124 Comoros	..	0.467	0.490	0.498	0.506	0.510
125 Cameroon	0.407	0.453	0.502	0.511	0.497	0.506
126 Congo	0.411	0.461	0.510	0.504	0.505	0.502
Low human development						
127 Pakistan	0.343	0.370	0.403	0.441	0.476	0.498
128 Togo	0.400	0.446	0.443	0.466	0.474	0.489
129 Nepal	0.292	0.329	0.370	0.415	0.451	0.480
130 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	0.477
131 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	..	0.372	0.402	0.443	0.476
132 Bangladesh	0.332	0.350	0.383	0.414	0.443	0.470
133 Yemen	..	..	..	0.407	0.436	0.468
134 Haiti	..	0.430	0.444	0.449	0.456	0.467
135 Madagascar	0.398	0.431	0.425	0.432	0.439	0.462
136 Nigeria	0.326	0.386	0.402	0.423	0.447	0.455
137 Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	0.447
138 Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	0.439
139 Mauritania	0.336	0.364	0.382	0.392	0.420	0.437
140 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	..	..	..	0.422	0.427	0.436
141 Uganda	..	..	0.384	0.386	0.402	0.435
142 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	..	..	..	..	0.429
143 Zambia	0.448	0.462	0.479	0.466	0.431	0.427
144 Côte d'Ivoire	0.368	0.402	0.411	0.414	0.414	0.426
145 Senegal	0.311	0.329	0.354	0.378	0.398	0.423
146 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	0.422
147 Benin	0.286	0.323	0.351	0.359	0.392	0.420
148 Eritrea	..	..	..	..	0.398	0.416
149 Gambia	0.271	0.275	0.295	0.314	0.374	0.398
150 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	0.397

2 Human development index trends

HDI rank		1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	1999
151	Malawi	0.318	0.343	0.356	0.363	0.401	0.397
152	Rwanda	0.334	0.378	0.394	0.344	0.333	0.395
153	Mali	0.251	0.277	0.291	0.310	0.344	0.378
154	Central African Republic	0.332	0.349	0.371	0.370	0.368	0.372
155	Chad	0.255	0.255	0.296	0.321	0.334	0.359
156	Guinea-Bissau	0.251	0.254	0.285	0.306	0.334	0.339
157	Mozambique	..	0.303	0.290	0.311	0.313	0.323
158	Ethiopia	..	..	0.272	0.294	0.305	0.321
159	Burkina Faso	0.236	0.263	0.286	0.294	0.301	0.320
160	Burundi	0.282	0.308	0.338	0.344	0.315	0.309
161	Niger	0.234	0.253	0.244	0.254	0.260	0.274
162	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	0.258

Note: As a result of revisions to data, the HDI values in this table are not strictly comparable to those in table 7 of *Human Development Report 2000.*

Source: Columns 1-5: calculated on the basis of data on life expectancy from UN (2001d); data on adult literacy rates from UNESCO (2000a); data on combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratios from UNESCO (2001b); and data on GDP at market prices (constant 1995 US$), population and GDP per capita (PPP US$) from World Bank (2001b); *column 6:* column 8 of table 1.

3 Human and income poverty
Developing countries

HDI rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1) Rank	HPI-1 Value (%)	Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (% of cohort) 1995-2000 [a]	Adult illiteracy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Population not using improved water sources (%) 1999	Underweight children under age five (%) 1995-2000 [b]	Population below income poverty line (%) $1 a day (1993 PPP US$) 1983-99 [b]	Population below income poverty line (%) National poverty line 1984-99 [b]	HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank [c]
High human development									
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	2.0	6.7	..	..	..	..	..
25 Cyprus	..	..	3.1	3.1	0	..	..	..	..
26 Singapore	..	..	2.3	7.9	0	..	..	..	..
27 Korea, Rep. of	..	..	4.0	2.4	8	..	<2.0	..	..
31 Barbados	..	..	3.0	..	0	5 [d]	..	..	..
32 Brunei Darussalam	..	..	3.2	9.0	..	..	..	..	..
34 Argentina	..	..	5.6	3.3	21	..	..	17.6	..
37 Uruguay	1	4.0	5.1	2.3	2	5	<2.0	..	0
39 Chile	3	4.2	4.5	4.4	6	1	<2.0	20.5	2
40 Bahrain	..	..	4.7	12.9	..	9	..	..	..
41 Costa Rica	2	4.0	4.0	4.5	2	5	6.9	..	-10
42 Bahamas	..	..	11.8	4.3	4	..	..	..	..
43 Kuwait	..	..	3.0	18.1	..	6 [d]	..	..	..
45 United Arab Emirates	..	..	5.4	24.9	..	14	..	..	..
48 Qatar	..	..	4.8	19.2	..	6	..	..	..
Medium human development									
49 Trinidad and Tobago	5	7.9	4.1	6.5	14	7 [d]	12.4	21.0	-17
51 Mexico	10	9.5	8.3	8.9	14	8	12.2	10.1	-10
52 Panama	6	8.5	6.4	8.3	13	7	10.3	37.3	-11
54 Belize	14	11.0	6.8	6.9	24	6 [d]	..	..	..
56 Malaysia	13	10.9	5.0	13.0	5	18	..	15.5	..
59 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	27	16.7	6.4	20.9	28	5	..	..	..
61 Venezuela	8	8.6	6.5	7.7	16	5 [d]	18.7	31.3	-19
62 Colombia	9	9.1	10.1	8.5	9	8	11.0	17.7	-9
63 Mauritius	16	11.5	5.4	15.8	0	16	..	10.6	..
64 Suriname	..	..	7.4	..	5	..	..	..	..
65 Lebanon	11	10.2	5.0	14.4	0	3	..	..	..
66 Thailand	21	14.0	9.0	4.7	20	19 [d]	<2.0	13.1	14
67 Fiji	37	21.3	6.3	7.4	53	8 [d]	..	..	..
68 Saudi Arabia	29	17.0	6.4	23.9	5	14	..	..	..
69 Brazil	18	12.9	11.3	15.1	17	6	9.0	22.0	-2
70 Philippines	23	14.7	8.9	4.9	13	28	..	36.8	..
71 Oman	52	32.2	6.8	29.7	61	23	..	..	..
73 Peru	17	12.9	11.6	10.4	23	8	15.5	49.0	-12
77 Maldives	25	15.8	12.5	3.8	0	43	..	..	..
78 Jamaica	20	13.6	5.4	13.6	29	5	3.2	34.2	5
80 Paraguay	12	10.2	8.7	7.0	21	5	19.5	21.8	-17
81 Sri Lanka	31	18.0	5.8	8.6	17	34	6.6	25.0	9
82 Turkey	19	12.9	9.6	15.4	17	8	2.4	..	6
84 Ecuador	28	16.8	11.1	9.0	29	17 [d]	20.2	35.0	-10
86 Dominican Republic	22	14.4	11.9	16.8	21	6	3.2	20.6	6
87 China	24	15.1	7.9	16.5	25	10	18.5	4.6	-8
88 Jordan	7	8.5	7.9	10.8	4	5	<2.0	11.7	5
89 Tunisia	..	..	7.8	30.1	..	4	<2.0	14.1	..
90 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	30	17.3	9.3	24.3	5	11	..	..	..
91 Cape Verde	36	20.9	10.4	26.4	26	14 [d]	..	..	..
93 Guyana	15	11.4	15.4	1.6	6	12	..	..	..
94 South Africa	33	18.7	24.4	15.1	14	9	11.5	..	4
95 El Salvador	32	18.3	10.9	21.7	26	12	26.0	48.3	-9
96 Samoa (Western)	..	..	7.8	19.8	1	..	..	..	..
97 Syrian Arab Republic	34	19.8	6.9	26.4	20	13	..	..	..

3 Human and income poverty
Developing countries

HDI rank		Human poverty index (HPI-1) Rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1) Value (%)	Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (% of cohort) 1995-2000 [a]	Adult illiteracy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Population not using improved water sources (%) 1999	Underweight children under age five (%) 1995-2000 [b]	Population below income poverty line (%) $1 a day (1993 PPP US$) 1983-99 [b]	Population below income poverty line (%) National poverty line 1984-99 [b]	HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank [c]
100	Algeria	40	23.5	10.5	33.4	6	13	<2	22.6	24
101	Viet Nam	45	29.1	12.8	6.9	44	39	..	50.9	..
102	Indonesia	38	21.3	12.8	13.7	24	34	7.7	27.1	11
104	Bolivia	26	16.4	18.4	15.0	21	10	29.4	..	-18
105	Egypt	50	31.7	10.3	45.4	5	12	3.1	22.9	22
106	Nicaragua	39	23.3	11.5	31.8	21	12	..	50.3	..
107	Honduras	35	20.8	16.0	26.0	10	25	40.5	53.0	-22
108	Guatemala	41	23.8	15.6	31.9	8	24	10.0	57.9	11
109	Gabon	..	..	32.0	..	30	..	..	..	..
110	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	33.7	17.8	57	..	..	..	..
111	Namibia	56	34.5	46.7	18.6	23	26 [d]	34.9	..	-5
112	Morocco	62	36.4	11.8	52.0	18	9 [d]	<2	19.0	36
113	Swaziland	..	..	36.3	21.1	..	10 [d]	..	..	..
114	Botswana	..	..	49.5	23.6	..	17	33.3	..	..
115	India	55	34.3	16.7	43.5	12	53 [d]	44.2	35.0	-14
116	Mongolia	44	28.9	15.0	37.7	40	10	13.9	36.3	6
117	Zimbabwe	61	36.2	51.6	12.0	15	15	36.0	25.5	-5
118	Myanmar	43	28.0	26.0	15.6	32	39	..	..	..
119	Ghana	46	29.1	27.0	29.7	36	25	38.8	31.4	-15
120	Lesotho	42	25.8	35.4	17.1	9	16	43.1	49.2	-19
121	Cambodia	78	45.0	24.4	31.8 [e]	70	52	..	36.1	..
122	Papua New Guinea	60	36.2	21.6	36.1	58	30 [d]	..	..	..
123	Kenya	51	31.8	34.6	18.5	51	22	26.5	42.0	-2
124	Comoros	47	29.9	20.6	40.8	4	26	..	..	..
125	Cameroon	49	31.1	36.2	25.2	38	22	..	40.0	..
126	Congo	48	30.7	34.8	20.5	49	17 [d]	..	..	..
Low human development										
127	Pakistan	65	39.2	20.1	55.0	12	26 [d]	31.0	34.0	2
128	Togo	63	38.3	34.1	43.7	46	25	..	32.3	..
129	Nepal	77	44.2	22.5	59.6	19	47	37.7	42.0	4
130	Bhutan	..	..	20.2	..	38	38 [d]	..	..	..
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	66	39.9	30.5	52.7	10	40 [d]	26.3	46.1	8
132	Bangladesh	73	43.3	21.4	59.2	3	56	29.1	35.6	9
133	Yemen	70	42.5	20.0	54.8	31	46	15.7	19.1	18
134	Haiti	71	42.8	31.6	51.2	54	28	..	..	..
135	Madagascar	64	38.6	31.6	34.3	53	40	63.4	70.0	-12
136	Nigeria	59	36.1	33.7	37.4	43	31	70.2	34.1	-18
137	Djibouti	57	34.7	42.3	36.6	0	18	..	..	..
138	Sudan	58	34.8	27.3	43.1	25	34 [d]	..	..	..
139	Mauritania	82	47.2	33.1	58.4	63	23	28.6	57.0	15
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	53	32.4	33.3	25.3	46	27	19.9	51.1	4
141	Uganda	69	41.0	48.4	33.9	50	26	..	44.4	..
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	67	40.0	34.7	39.7	55	34	..	..	..
143	Zambia	68	40.0	53.6	22.8	36	24	63.7	86.0	-10
144	Côte d'Ivoire	72	42.9	40.2	54.3	23	24 [d]	12.3	..	23
145	Senegal	80	45.9	28.5	63.6	22	22	26.3	..	16
146	Angola	..	..	41.6	..	62	42	..	..	..
147	Benin	79	45.8	29.7	61.0	37	29	..	33.0	..
148	Eritrea	75	44.0	31.7	47.3	54	44	..	..	..
149	Gambia	85	49.6	40.5	64.3	38	26	53.7	64.0	4
150	Guinea	..	..	38.3	..	52	..	..	40.0	..

3 Human and income poverty
Developing countries

HDI rank		Human poverty index (HPI-1) Rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1) Value (%)	Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (% of cohort) 1995-2000 [a]	Adult illiteracy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Population not using improved water sources (%) 1999	Underweight children under age five (%) 1995-2000 [b]	Population below income poverty line (%) $1 a day (1993 PPP US$) 1983-99 [b]	Population below income poverty line (%) National poverty line 1984-99 [b]	HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank [c]
151	Malawi	74	43.4	50.4	40.8	43	30	..	54.0	..
152	Rwanda	76	44.2	51.9	34.2	59	27	35.7	51.2	5
153	Mali	83	47.8	38.5	60.2	35	40	72.8	..	-4
154	Central African Republic	81	46.1	45.3	54.6	40	27	66.6	..	-4
155	Chad	87	53.1	41.0	59.0	73	39	..	64.0	..
156	Guinea-Bissau	86	49.6	42.2	62.3	51	23 [d]	..	..	..
157	Mozambique	84	48.3	49.2	56.8	40	26	37.9	..	8
158	Ethiopia	88	57.2	43.6	62.6	76	47	31.3	..	15
159	Burkina Faso	..	..	43.0	77.0	..	36	61.2	..	..
160	Burundi	..	..	50.1	53.1	..	37 [d]	..	36.2	..
161	Niger	90	63.6	41.4	84.7	41	50	61.4	63.0	5
162	Sierra Leone	..	..	51.6	..	72	29 [d]	57.0	68.0	..

Note: As a result of revisions in data and methodology, the HPI-1 results in this table are not comparable to those in *Human Development Report 2000.* For further details see technical note 1. The human poverty index has been calculated for UN member countries with reliable data in each of its components, which include Afghanistan (HPI-1 value, 60.2%; HPI-1 rank, 89) and Cuba (HPI-1 value, 4.6%; HPI-1 rank, 4).

a. Data refer to the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40, times 100. Data refer to estimates for the period specified.

b. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

c. Income poverty refers to the percentage of the population living on less than $1 (PPP US$) a day. The rankings are based on countries with available data for both indicators. A positive figure indicates that the country performs better in income poverty than in human poverty, a negative the opposite.

d. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

e. UNESCO 2001a.

Source: Column 1: determined on the basis of the HPI-1 values in column 2; *column 2:* calculated on the basis of data in columns 3-6; see technical note 1 for details; *column 3:* UN 2001d; *column 4:* unless otherwise noted, UNESCO 2000a; *column 5:* calculated on the basis of data on population using improved water sources from UNICEF (2000); *column 6:* UNICEF 2000; *columns 7 and 8:* World Bank 2001b; *column 9:* calculated on the basis of data in columns 1 and 7.

HPI-1 ranks for 90 developing countries

1	Uruguay	19	Turkey	37	Fiji	55	India	73	Bangladesh
2	Costa Rica	20	Jamaica	38	Indonesia	56	Namibia	74	Malawi
3	Chile	21	Thailand	39	Nicaragua	57	Djibouti	75	Eritrea
4	Cuba	22	Dominican Republic	40	Algeria	58	Sudan	76	Rwanda
5	Trinidad and Tobago	23	Philippines	41	Guatemala	59	Nigeria	77	Nepal
6	Panama	24	China	42	Lesotho	60	Papua New Guinea	78	Cambodia
7	Jordan	25	Maldives	43	Myanmar	61	Zimbabwe	79	Benin
8	Venezuela	26	Bolivia	44	Mongolia	62	Morocco	80	Senegal
9	Colombia	27	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	45	Viet Nam	63	Togo	81	Central African Republic
10	Mexico	28	Ecuador	46	Ghana	64	Madagascar	82	Mauritania
11	Lebanon	29	Saudi Arabia	47	Comoros	65	Pakistan	83	Mali
12	Paraguay	30	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	48	Congo	66	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	84	Mozambique
13	Malaysia	31	Sri Lanka	49	Cameroon	67	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	85	Gambia
14	Belize	32	El Salvador	50	Egypt	68	Zambia	86	Guinea-Bissau
15	Guyana	33	South Africa	51	Kenya	69	Uganda	87	Chad
16	Mauritius	34	Syrian Arab Republic	52	Oman	70	Yemen	88	Ethiopia
17	Peru	35	Honduras	53	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	71	Haiti	89	Afghanistan
18	Brazil	36	Cape Verde	54	Iraq	72	Côte d'Ivoire	90	Niger

4 Human and income poverty
OECD countries, Eastern Europe and the CIS

HDI rank		Human poverty index (HPI-2) Rank	Human poverty index (HPI-2) Value (%)	Probability at birth of not surviving to age 60 (% of cohort) 1995-2000 [a]	People lacking functional literacy skills (% age 16-65) 1994-98 [b]	Long-term unemployment (as % of labour force) [c] 1999	Population below income poverty line (%) 50% of median income [d] 1987-97 [e]	Population below income poverty line (%) $11 a day (1994 PPP US$) [f] 1994-95 [e]	Population below income poverty line (%) $4 a day (1990 PPP US$) 1993-95 [e]	HPI-2 rank minus income poverty rank [g]
High human development										
1	Norway	2	7.5	9.1	8.5	0.2	6.9	4	..	0
2	Australia	14	12.9	9.1	17.0	2.1	14.3	18	..	-2
3	Canada	11	12.1	9.5	16.6	0.9	11.9	7	..	1
4	Sweden	1	6.8	8.0	7.5	2.8 [h]	6.6	6	..	-3
5	Belgium	13	12.5	10.5	18.4 [i]	5.5	5.2	..	..	..
6	United States	17	15.8	12.8	20.7	0.3	16.9	14	..	2
7	Iceland	..	..	8.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Netherlands	3	8.5	9.2	10.5	1.4	8.1	7	..	-2
9	Japan	9	11.2	8.2	.. [j]	1.1	11.8 [k]	..	..	..
10	Finland	4	8.8	11.3	10.4	3.0	5.2	5	..	1
11	Switzerland	..	..	9.6	..	1.2	9.3	..	..	..
12	Luxembourg	7	10.7	11.4	.. [j]	0.8	3.9	(.)	..	5
13	France	8	11.1	11.4	.. [j]	4.5	8.0	10	..	-1
14	United Kingdom	15	15.1	9.9	21.8	1.8	13.4	16	..	0
15	Denmark	5	9.1	12.0	9.6	1.1	7.2	..	..	..
16	Austria	..	..	10.6	..	1.2	10.6	..	..	..
17	Germany	6	10.5	10.6	14.4	4.5	7.5	7	..	-1
18	Ireland	16	15.3	10.4	22.6	5.6 [l]	11.1	..	..	..
19	New Zealand	..	..	10.7	18.4	1.4	..	..	..	..
20	Italy	12	12.3	9.1	.. [j]	7.0	14.2	..	..	..
21	Spain	10	11.5	10.3	.. [j]	8.1	10.1	..	..	..
22	Israel	..	..	8.0	..	..	13.5	..	..	..
23	Greece	..	..	9.4	..	5.9 [h]	..	..	..	..
28	Portugal	..	..	13.1	48.0	1.9	..	..	..	..
29	Slovenia	..	..	13.8	42.2	..	..	..	<1	..
30	Malta	..	..	8.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Czech Republic	..	..	13.7	15.7	3.3	2.3	..	<1	..
35	Slovakia	..	..	16.6	..	..	2.1	..	<1	..
36	Hungary	..	..	21.9	33.8	3.5	10.1	..	4	..
38	Poland	..	..	17.5	42.6	4.0 [h]	11.6	..	20	..
44	Estonia	..	..	23.8	..	..	..	..	37	..
46	Croatia	..	..	15.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Lithuania	..	..	21.6	..	..	..	..	30	..
Medium human development										
50	Latvia	..	..	23.7	..	..	..	..	22	..
53	Belarus	..	..	26.0	..	..	..	..	22	..
55	Russian Federation	..	..	30.1	..	..	20.1	..	50	..
57	Bulgaria	..	..	18.8	..	..	..	..	15	..
58	Romania	..	..	21.6	..	..	..	..	59	..
60	Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	14.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Armenia	..	..	14.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Ukraine	..	..	26.3	..	..	..	..	63	..
75	Kazakhstan	..	..	31.6	..	..	..	..	65	..
76	Georgia	..	..	17.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

4 Human and income poverty
OECD countries, Eastern Europe and the CIS

HDI rank	Human poverty index (HPI-2) Rank	Human poverty index (HPI-2) Value (%)	Probability at birth of not surviving to age 60 (% of cohort) 1995-2000 [a]	People lacking functional literacy skills (% age 16-65) 1994-98 [b]	Long-term unemployment (as % of labour force) [c] 1999	Population below income poverty line (%) 50% of median income [d] 1987-97 [e]	Population below income poverty line (%) $11 a day (1994 PPP US$) [f] 1994-95 [e]	Population below income poverty line (%) $4 a day (1990 PPP US$) 1993-95 [e]	HPI-2 rank minus income poverty rank [g]
79 Azerbaijan	..	..	20.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
83 Turkmenistan	..	..	27.6	..	..	..	..	61	..
85 Albania	..	..	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	26.4	..	..	..	..	88	..
98 Moldova, Rep. of	..	..	27.4	..	..	..	..	66	..
99 Uzbekistan	..	..	23.9	..	..	..	..	63	..
103 Tajikistan	..	..	25.3	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: This table includes Israel and Malta, which are not OECD member countries, but excludes the Republic of Korea, Mexico and Turkey, which are. For the human poverty index and related indicators for these countries see table 3.

a. Data refer to the probability at birth of not surviving to age 60, times 100. Data refer to estimates for the period specified.

b. Based on scoring at level 1 on the prose literacy scale of the International Adult Literacy Survey (see box 5 in the note on statistics). Data refer to the most recent year available during 1994-98.

c. Data refer to unemployment lasting 12 months or longer.

d. Poverty line is measured at 50% of equivalent median disposable household income.

e. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

f. Based on the US poverty line, $11 (1994 PPP US$) a day per person for a family of three.

g. Income poverty refers to the percentage of the population living on less than $11 (1994 PPP US$) a day per person for a family of three. A positive figure indicates that the country performs better in income poverty than in human poverty, a negative the opposite.

h. Data refer to 1998.

i. Data refer to Flanders.

j. For purposes of calculating the HPI-2 an estimate of 15.1%, the unweighted average for countries with available data, was applied.

k. Smeeding 1997.

l. Data refer to 1997.

Source: Column 1: determined on the basis of the HPI-2 values in column 2; *column 2:* calculated on the basis of data in columns 3-6; see technical note 1 for details; *column 3:* UN 2001d; *column 4:* unless otherwise noted, OECD and Statistics Canada 2000; *column 5:* OECD 2000c; *column 6:* unless otherwise noted, LIS 2001; *column 7:* Smeeding, Rainwater and Burtless 2000; *column 8:* Milanovic 1998; *column 9:* calculated on the basis of data in columns 1 and 7.

HPI-2 ranks for 17 selected OECD countries

1 Sweden
2 Norway
3 Netherlands
4 Finland
5 Denmark
6 Germany
7 Luxembourg
8 France
9 Japan
10 Spain
11 Canada
12 Italy
13 Belgium
14 Australia
15 United Kingdom
16 Ireland
17 United States

5 Demographic trends

HDI rank		Total population (millions)			Annual population growth rate (%)		Urban population (as % of total) [a]			Population under age 15 (as % of total)		Population aged 65 and above (as % of total)		Total fertility rate (per woman)	
		1975	1999	2015 [b]	1975-99	1999-2015	1975	1999	2015 [b]	1999	2015 [b]	1999	2015 [b]	1970-75 [c]	1995-2000 [c]
High human development															
1	Norway	4.0	4.4	4.7	0.4	0.3	68.2	75.1	80.1	19.8	15.8	15.5	18.2	2.2	1.8
2	Australia	13.9	18.9	21.9	1.3	0.9	85.9	84.7	86.0	20.7	18.0	12.2	15.2	2.5	1.8
3	Canada	23.1	30.5	34.4	1.1	0.8	75.6	77.0	79.9	19.4	15.9	12.5	16.1	2.0	1.6
4	Sweden	8.2	8.9	8.6	0.3	-0.2	82.7	83.3	85.2	18.5	12.4	17.4	22.3	1.9	1.5
5	Belgium	9.8	10.2	10.3	0.2	0.0	94.9	97.3	98.0	17.5	13.9	16.8	19.9	1.9	1.5
6	United States	220.2	280.4	321.2	1.0	0.8	73.7	77.0	81.0	21.9	18.7	12.3	14.4	2.0	2.0
7	Iceland	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	86.7	92.4	94.6	23.5	18.7	11.6	14.1	2.8	2.0
8	Netherlands	13.7	15.8	16.4	0.6	0.2	88.4	89.3	90.8	18.4	14.7	13.6	17.8	2.1	1.5
9	Japan	111.5	126.8	127.5	0.5	0.0	75.7	78.6	81.5	14.9	13.3	16.7	25.8	2.1	1.4
10	Finland	4.7	5.2	5.2	0.4	0.0	58.3	66.7	74.2	18.3	14.2	14.8	20.7	1.6	1.7
11	Switzerland	6.3	7.2	7.0	0.5	-0.2	55.8	67.7	70.9	16.8	12.1	15.8	22.1	1.8	1.5
12	Luxembourg	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.1	73.8	91.0	95.0	18.7	17.4	14.3	16.2	2.0	1.7
13	France	52.7	59.0	61.9	0.5	0.3	73.0	75.4	79.4	18.9	17.4	15.8	18.6	2.3	1.7
14	United Kingdom	56.2	59.3	60.6	0.2	0.1	88.7	89.4	90.8	19.1	15.1	15.7	18.9	2.0	1.7
15	Denmark	5.1	5.3	5.4	0.2	0.1	81.8	85.3	86.8	18.1	15.2	15.0	19.4	2.0	1.7
16	Austria	7.6	8.1	7.8	0.3	-0.2	65.2	64.6	68.5	16.9	11.8	15.4	20.0	2.0	1.4
17	Germany	78.7	82.0	80.7	0.2	-0.1	81.2	87.3	89.9	15.8	12.1	16.1	21.0	1.6	1.3
18	Ireland	3.2	3.8	4.4	0.7	1.0	53.6	58.8	64.0	22.0	21.8	11.3	13.1	3.8	1.9
19	New Zealand	3.1	3.7	4.1	0.8	0.6	82.8	85.7	87.7	23.1	18.8	11.6	14.5	2.8	2.0
20	Italy	55.4	57.5	55.2	0.2	-0.3	65.6	66.9	70.7	14.4	12.0	17.8	22.4	2.3	1.2
21	Spain	35.6	39.9	39.0	0.5	-0.1	69.6	77.4	81.3	15.0	12.5	16.7	19.8	2.9	1.2
22	Israel	3.4	5.9	7.7	2.4	1.7	86.7	91.1	92.5	28.4	24.3	9.9	11.5	3.8	2.9
23	Greece	9.0	10.6	10.5	0.7	-0.1	55.3	59.9	65.1	15.3	12.7	17.2	21.2	2.3	1.3
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	4.4	6.7	8.0	1.8	1.1	89.7	100.0	100.0	16.8	13.9	10.4	13.4	2.9	1.2
25	Cyprus	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.7	43.3	56.2	64.5	23.6	19.1	11.4	14.9	2.5	2.0
26	Singapore	2.3	3.9	4.8	2.3	1.2	100.0	100.0	100.0	22.1	14.0	7.0	12.9	2.6	1.6
27	Korea, Rep. of	35.3	46.4	50.6	1.1	0.5	48.0	81.1	88.2	21.2	17.2	6.8	11.6	4.3	1.5
28	Portugal	9.1	10.0	10.0	0.4	0.0	27.7	62.7	77.5	16.8	15.3	15.4	18.0	2.7	1.5
29	Slovenia	1.7	2.0	1.9	0.6	-0.2	42.4	50.3	55.2	16.4	11.9	13.6	18.6	2.2	1.2
30	Malta	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	80.6	90.3	92.6	20.5	16.8	12.2	18.0	2.1	1.9
31	Barbados	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	38.6	49.5	58.3	21.1	16.8	10.5	11.0	2.7	1.5
32	Brunei Darussalam	0.2	0.3	0.4	2.9	1.6	62.1	71.7	78.5	32.4	23.0	3.1	6.5	5.4	2.8
33	Czech Republic	10.0	10.3	10.0	0.1	-0.2	63.7	74.7	77.4	16.8	12.8	13.7	18.7	2.2	1.2
34	Argentina	26.0	36.6	43.5	1.4	1.1	80.7	89.6	92.6	27.9	24.5	9.7	10.7	3.1	2.6
35	Slovakia	4.7	5.4	5.4	0.5	0.0	46.3	57.3	62.1	20.1	14.9	11.3	13.7	2.5	1.4
36	Hungary	10.5	10.0	9.3	-0.2	-0.5	52.8	63.8	68.5	17.2	13.3	14.6	17.4	2.1	1.4
37	Uruguay	2.8	3.3	3.7	0.7	0.6	83.0	91.0	93.6	24.8	22.6	12.8	13.5	3.0	2.4
38	Poland	34.0	38.6	38.0	0.5	-0.1	55.4	65.2	71.4	19.9	14.6	11.9	14.8	2.2	1.5
39	Chile	10.3	15.0	17.9	1.6	1.1	78.4	85.4	88.7	28.7	23.6	7.1	9.7	3.6	2.4
40	Bahrain	0.3	0.6	0.8	3.5	1.5	79.0	91.8	95.0	28.8	20.3	2.8	6.1	5.9	2.6
41	Costa Rica	2.0	3.9	5.2	2.9	1.8	41.4	47.6	53.4	32.8	27.2	5.0	7.1	4.3	2.8
42	Bahamas	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.9	1.1	73.5	87.9	91.5	29.9	24.5	5.2	7.8	3.4	2.4
43	Kuwait	1.0	1.8	2.8	2.5	2.5	83.8	97.4	98.2	33.5	25.9	2.0	6.6	6.9	2.9
44	Estonia	1.4	1.4	1.2	-0.1	-1.1	67.6	68.8	69.3	18.3	13.7	14.1	17.0	2.1	1.2
45	United Arab Emirates	0.5	2.6	3.2	6.8	1.5	65.3	85.5	88.8	26.7	21.1	2.5	9.3	6.4	3.2
46	Croatia	4.3	4.7	4.6	0.4	0.0	45.1	57.3	64.4	18.3	16.9	13.8	16.9	2.0	1.7
47	Lithuania	3.3	3.7	3.5	0.5	-0.3	55.7	68.4	71.4	20.0	13.0	13.1	16.6	2.3	1.4
48	Qatar	0.2	0.6	0.7	4.9	1.4	83.0	92.3	94.3	26.8	22.8	1.4	5.6	6.8	3.7
Medium human development															
49	Trinidad and Tobago	1.0	1.3	1.4	1.0	0.5	62.9	73.6	79.3	26.1	19.4	6.6	9.6	3.4	1.7
50	Latvia	2.5	2.4	2.2	0.0	-0.6	65.4	69.0	71.4	18.1	12.6	14.5	17.8	2.0	1.1

5 Demographic trends

HDI rank		Total population (millions) 1975	1999	2015 [b]	Annual population growth rate (%) 1975-99	1999-2015	Urban population (as % of total) [a] 1975	1999	2015 [b]	Population under age 15 (as % of total) 1999	2015 [b]	Population aged 65 and above (as % of total) 1999	2015 [b]	Total fertility rate (per woman) 1970-75 [c]	1995-2000 [c]
51	Mexico	59.1	97.4	119.2	2.1	1.3	62.8	74.2	77.9	33.6	26.3	4.6	6.8	6.5	2.8
52	Panama	1.7	2.8	3.5	2.0	1.3	49.0	56.0	61.7	31.7	24.9	5.5	7.9	4.9	2.6
53	Belarus	9.4	10.2	9.7	0.4	-0.4	50.3	70.7	77.2	19.4	14.3	13.1	14.0	2.2	1.3
54	Belize	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.1	1.6	50.0	53.6	64.2	39.0	27.9	4.2	4.9	6.3	3.4
55	Russian Federation	134.2	146.2	133.3	0.4	-0.6	66.4	77.3	82.0	18.7	13.6	12.3	13.8	2.0	1.2
56	Malaysia	12.3	21.8	27.9	2.4	1.5	37.7	56.7	66.4	34.5	26.7	4.1	6.2	5.2	3.3
57	Bulgaria	8.7	8.0	6.8	-0.3	-1.0	57.5	69.3	74.5	16.2	12.2	16.0	17.9	2.2	1.1
58	Romania	21.2	22.5	21.4	0.2	-0.3	46.2	55.9	62.0	18.7	15.2	13.1	14.6	2.6	1.3
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.4	5.2	7.1	3.1	1.9	60.9	87.2	90.3	34.7	30.4	3.3	5.1	7.6	3.8
60	Macedonia, TFYR	1.7	2.0	2.1	0.8	0.2	50.5	61.6	68.5	23.1	15.1	9.7	12.9	3.0	1.9
61	Venezuela	12.7	23.7	30.9	2.6	1.7	75.7	86.6	90.0	34.5	27.6	4.4	6.5	4.9	3.0
62	Colombia	25.4	41.4	52.6	2.0	1.5	60.7	73.5	79.1	33.1	27.0	4.7	6.4	5.0	2.8
63	Mauritius	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	43.5	41.1	48.5	26.0	21.1	6.2	8.5	3.2	2.0
64	Suriname	0.4	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.3	49.5	73.5	81.4	31.2	23.1	5.4	6.6	5.3	2.2
65	Lebanon	2.8	3.4	4.2	0.9	1.3	67.0	89.3	92.6	31.7	23.8	6.0	6.5	4.9	2.3
66	Thailand	41.1	62.0	72.5	1.7	1.0	15.1	21.2	29.3	27.0	22.0	5.1	7.8	5.0	2.1
67	Fiji	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.9	36.8	48.6	60.0	33.7	28.1	3.4	5.7	4.2	3.2
68	Saudi Arabia	7.3	19.6	31.7	4.2	3.0	58.4	85.1	89.7	43.4	38.6	2.9	4.4	7.3	6.2
69	Brazil	108.1	168.2	201.4	1.8	1.1	61.2	80.7	86.5	29.3	24.3	5.0	7.3	4.7	2.3
70	Philippines	42.0	74.2	95.9	2.4	1.6	35.6	57.7	67.8	37.9	29.6	3.5	4.9	6.0	3.6
71	Oman	0.9	2.5	4.1	4.3	3.2	19.7	82.2	92.7	44.5	41.5	2.5	3.7	7.2	5.9
72	Armenia	2.8	3.8	3.8	1.2	0.0	63.0	69.7	75.0	24.8	14.0	8.4	10.3	3.0	1.4
73	Peru	15.2	25.2	31.9	2.1	1.5	61.5	72.4	77.9	33.9	26.7	4.7	6.5	6.0	3.0
74	Ukraine	49.0	50.0	43.3	0.1	-0.9	58.3	67.9	71.5	18.5	12.8	13.7	15.7	2.2	1.3
75	Kazakhstan	14.1	16.3	16.0	0.6	-0.1	52.2	56.4	60.6	27.6	22.2	6.8	8.1	3.5	2.1
76	Georgia	4.9	5.3	4.8	0.3	-0.6	49.6	60.2	67.7	21.1	14.8	12.6	15.0	2.6	1.6
77	Maldives	0.1	0.3	0.5	3.0	3.0	18.2	26.1	31.4	44.1	40.6	3.5	3.1	7.0	5.8
78	Jamaica	2.0	2.6	3.0	1.0	0.9	44.1	55.6	63.5	31.9	25.4	7.2	7.7	5.0	2.5
79	Azerbaijan	5.7	8.0	8.7	1.4	0.6	51.5	56.9	64.0	30.0	17.5	6.5	8.1	4.3	1.9
80	Paraguay	2.7	5.4	7.8	2.9	2.3	39.0	55.3	65.0	40.0	34.1	3.5	4.3	5.7	4.2
81	Sri Lanka	13.5	18.7	21.5	1.4	0.8	22.0	23.3	32.0	26.9	22.5	6.2	8.8	4.1	2.1
82	Turkey	40.0	65.7	79.0	2.1	1.2	41.6	74.1	84.5	30.3	24.1	5.6	7.2	5.2	2.7
83	Turkmenistan	2.5	4.6	6.1	2.5	1.7	47.5	44.7	49.9	38.2	28.4	4.2	4.5	6.2	3.6
84	Ecuador	6.9	12.4	15.9	2.4	1.6	42.4	64.3	75.8	34.3	27.1	4.6	6.2	6.0	3.1
85	Albania	2.4	3.1	3.4	1.1	0.6	32.8	41.0	50.8	30.4	22.7	5.8	8.1	4.7	2.6
86	Dominican Republic	5.0	8.2	10.1	2.0	1.3	45.3	64.4	72.6	34.1	28.4	4.2	6.2	5.6	2.9
87	China	927.8 [d]	1,264.8 [d]	1,410.2 [d]	1.3 [d]	0.7 [d]	17.4	31.6	40.7	25.3	19.4	6.7	9.3	4.9	1.8
88	Jordan	1.9	4.8	7.2	3.8	2.5	55.3	73.6	79.8	40.2	36.4	2.7	3.6	7.8	4.7
89	Tunisia	5.7	9.4	11.3	2.1	1.2	49.8	64.8	73.5	30.5	24.8	5.8	6.2	6.2	2.3
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	33.5	69.2	87.1	3.0	1.4	45.8	61.1	68.8	38.7	27.2	3.3	5.0	6.4	3.2
91	Cape Verde	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.7	1.9	21.6	60.4	73.4	39.7	31.9	4.6	3.0	7.0	3.6
92	Kyrgyzstan	3.3	4.8	5.8	1.6	1.2	37.9	33.6	35.0	34.6	25.0	6.0	6.0	4.7	2.9
93	Guyana	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	-0.1	30.0	37.6	48.0	31.0	25.7	4.9	6.4	4.9	2.5
94	South Africa	25.8	42.8	44.6	2.1	0.3	48.0	50.1	56.3	34.3	30.5	3.5	5.4	5.4	3.1
95	El Salvador	4.1	6.2	8.0	1.7	1.6	40.4	46.3	53.6	35.9	29.5	4.9	6.1	6.1	3.2
96	Samoa (Western)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.8	21.2	21.5	26.7	41.4	36.3	4.5	5.0	5.7	4.5
97	Syrian Arab Republic	7.4	15.8	23.2	3.1	2.4	45.1	54.0	62.1	41.7	34.3	3.1	3.4	7.7	4.0
98	Moldova, Rep. of	3.8	4.3	4.2	0.5	-0.2	35.8	46.2	50.3	23.9	16.7	9.2	10.2	2.6	1.6
99	Uzbekistan	14.0	24.5	30.6	2.3	1.4	39.1	37.2	38.6	37.1	25.9	4.6	5.0	6.3	2.9
100	Algeria	16.0	29.8	38.0	2.6	1.5	40.3	59.5	68.5	35.5	26.8	4.1	4.9	7.4	3.3

5 Demographic trends

HDI rank		Total population (millions)			Annual population growth rate (%)		Urban population (as % of total) [a]			Population under age 15 (as % of total)		Population aged 65 and above (as % of total)		Total fertility rate (per woman)	
		1975	1999	2015 [b]	1975-99	1999-2015	1975	1999	2015 [b]	1999	2015 [b]	1999	2015 [b]	1970-75 [c]	1995-2000 [c]
101	Viet Nam	48.0	77.1	94.4	2.0	1.3	18.8	19.7	24.3	34.2	25.1	5.3	5.5	6.7	2.5
102	Indonesia	134.6	209.3	250.1	1.8	1.1	19.4	39.8	54.8	31.3	24.7	4.7	6.4	5.2	2.6
103	Tajikistan	3.4	6.0	7.1	2.3	1.0	35.5	27.5	29.5	40.2	27.1	4.5	4.6	6.8	3.7
104	Bolivia	4.8	8.1	11.2	2.2	2.0	41.5	61.9	70.1	39.8	33.7	4.0	4.9	6.5	4.4
105	Egypt	38.8	66.7	84.4	2.3	1.5	43.5	45.0	51.2	36.0	26.9	4.1	5.2	5.5	3.4
106	Nicaragua	2.5	4.9	7.2	2.8	2.4	48.9	55.8	62.6	43.1	35.2	3.0	3.7	6.8	4.3
107	Honduras	3.0	6.3	8.7	3.0	2.1	32.1	51.6	64.3	42.2	33.7	3.3	4.2	7.1	4.3
108	Guatemala	6.0	11.1	16.3	2.5	2.4	36.7	39.4	46.2	43.9	37.3	3.5	3.8	6.5	4.9
109	Gabon	0.6	1.2	1.8	2.9	2.4	40.0	80.3	88.9	39.9	40.8	5.9	5.5	4.3	5.4
110	Equatorial Guinea	0.2	0.4	0.7	2.8	2.8	27.1	46.9	61.4	43.6	43.5	3.9	3.5	5.7	5.9
111	Namibia	0.9	1.7	2.3	2.7	1.8	20.7	30.4	39.4	43.8	39.0	3.7	3.9	6.5	5.3
112	Morocco	17.3	29.3	37.7	2.2	1.6	37.7	55.3	65.6	35.1	28.1	4.1	4.9	6.9	3.4
113	Swaziland	0.5	0.9	1.0	2.6	0.7	13.9	26.1	32.7	41.8	38.6	3.4	4.3	6.5	4.8
114	Botswana	0.8	1.5	1.7	2.9	0.7	12.0	49.7	58.4	42.4	36.8	2.7	3.9	6.6	4.4
115	India	620.7	992.7	1,230.5	2.0	1.3	21.3	28.1	35.9	33.9	26.9	4.9	6.4	5.4	3.3
116	Mongolia	1.4	2.5	3.1	2.3	1.3	48.7	63.0	70.5	36.1	25.9	3.8	4.2	7.3	2.7
117	Zimbabwe	6.1	12.4	16.4	3.0	1.7	19.6	34.6	45.9	45.4	39.8	3.2	3.1	7.4	5.0
118	Myanmar	30.2	47.1	55.3	1.9	1.0	23.9	27.3	36.7	33.5	25.3	4.6	6.0	5.8	3.3
119	Ghana	9.9	18.9	26.4	2.7	2.1	30.1	37.9	47.8	41.4	36.1	3.2	4.0	6.9	4.6
120	Lesotho	1.2	2.0	2.1	2.1	0.4	10.8	27.1	38.9	39.4	36.7	4.1	5.5	5.7	4.8
121	Cambodia	7.1	12.8	18.6	2.4	2.3	10.3	15.6	22.8	44.6	38.5	2.8	3.4	5.5	5.3
122	Papua New Guinea	2.6	4.7	6.6	2.5	2.2	11.9	17.1	23.7	40.4	36.0	2.4	2.9	6.1	4.6
123	Kenya	13.6	30.0	40.0	3.3	1.8	12.9	32.1	44.5	44.0	38.3	2.8	3.0	8.1	4.6
124	Comoros	0.3	0.7	1.1	3.2	2.8	21.3	32.7	42.6	43.4	39.8	2.6	3.0	7.1	5.4
125	Cameroon	7.5	14.6	20.2	2.7	2.1	26.9	48.0	58.9	43.4	39.5	3.6	3.8	6.3	5.1
126	Congo	1.4	2.9	4.7	2.9	3.0	34.8	61.7	70.1	46.1	46.0	3.3	3.1	6.3	6.3
Low human development															
127	Pakistan	70.3	137.6	204.3	2.8	2.5	26.4	36.5	46.7	42.0	38.4	3.7	4.0	6.3	5.5
128	Togo	2.3	4.4	6.6	2.8	2.5	16.3	32.7	42.5	44.4	41.2	3.1	3.3	7.1	5.8
129	Nepal	13.1	22.5	32.1	2.2	2.2	5.0	11.6	18.1	41.1	37.2	3.7	4.2	5.8	4.8
130	Bhutan	1.2	2.0	3.1	2.3	2.6	3.5	6.9	11.6	43.1	38.8	4.2	4.5	5.9	5.5
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	3.0	5.2	7.3	2.2	2.2	11.4	22.9	32.7	43.0	37.3	3.5	3.7	6.2	5.3
132	Bangladesh	75.6	134.6	183.2	2.4	1.9	9.8	23.9	33.9	39.1	32.9	3.1	3.7	6.4	3.8
133	Yemen	7.0	17.6	33.1	3.9	3.9	16.6	24.5	31.2	49.7	48.9	2.3	2.0	7.6	7.6
134	Haiti	4.9	8.0	10.2	2.0	1.5	21.7	35.1	45.6	41.2	35.1	3.7	4.1	5.8	4.4
135	Madagascar	7.9	15.5	24.1	2.8	2.7	16.1	29.0	39.7	44.8	41.9	3.0	3.1	6.6	6.1
136	Nigeria	54.9	110.8	165.3	2.9	2.5	23.4	43.1	55.4	45.2	41.4	3.0	3.3	6.9	5.9
137	Djibouti	0.2	0.6	0.7	4.5	0.8	68.3	83.0	86.3	43.5	41.5	3.1	5.3	6.7	6.1
138	Sudan	16.7	30.4	42.4	2.5	2.1	18.9	35.1	48.7	40.3	35.4	3.4	4.3	6.7	4.9
139	Mauritania	1.4	2.6	4.1	2.6	2.9	20.3	56.4	68.6	44.2	43.5	3.2	3.0	6.5	6.0
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	16.2	34.3	49.3	3.1	2.3	10.1	31.6	46.1	45.2	40.4	2.4	3.0	6.8	5.5
141	Uganda	10.8	22.6	38.7	3.1	3.4	8.3	13.8	20.7	49.1	49.3	2.5	2.2	7.1	7.1
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	23.1	49.6	84.0	3.2	3.3	29.5	30.0	39.3	48.5	48.0	2.9	2.8	6.3	6.7
143	Zambia	5.0	10.2	14.8	3.0	2.3	34.8	39.5	45.2	46.5	44.2	2.9	2.9	7.8	6.1
144	Côte d'Ivoire	6.8	15.7	21.5	3.5	2.0	32.1	45.7	55.5	42.6	38.5	3.0	3.8	7.4	5.1
145	Senegal	4.8	9.2	13.5	2.7	2.4	34.2	46.7	57.4	44.5	40.1	2.5	2.7	7.0	5.6
146	Angola	6.2	12.8	20.8	3.0	3.1	17.8	33.5	44.1	48.1	48.5	2.9	2.6	6.6	7.2
147	Benin	3.0	6.1	9.4	2.9	2.7	21.9	41.5	53.0	46.7	42.8	2.8	2.8	7.1	6.1
148	Eritrea	2.1	3.5	5.7	2.2	3.0	12.3	18.4	26.2	44.1	40.4	2.9	3.5	6.5	5.7
149	Gambia	0.5	1.3	1.8	3.5	2.1	17.0	31.8	42.5	40.4	36.8	3.1	4.0	6.5	5.2
150	Guinea	4.1	8.0	11.3	2.8	2.1	16.3	32.0	42.9	44.2	41.6	2.8	3.0	7.0	6.3

5 Demographic trends

HDI rank		Total population (millions) 1975	1999	2015 [b]	Annual population growth rate (%) 1975-99	1999-2015	Urban population (as % of total) [a] 1975	1999	2015 [b]	Population under age 15 (as % of total) 1999	2015 [b]	Population aged 65 and above (as % of total) 1999	2015 [b]	Total fertility rate (per woman) 1970-75 [c]	1995-2000 [c]
151	Malawi	5.2	11.0	15.7	3.1	2.2	7.7	23.5	44.1	46.4	44.2	2.9	3.3	7.4	6.8
152	Rwanda	4.4	7.1	10.5	2.0	2.5	4.0	6.1	8.9	44.6	42.8	2.6	2.8	8.3	6.2
153	Mali	6.2	11.0	17.7	2.4	2.9	16.2	29.4	40.1	46.1	46.3	4.0	3.8	7.1	7.0
154	Central African Republic	2.1	3.6	4.9	2.4	1.8	33.7	40.8	49.7	43.0	40.5	4.0	4.0	5.7	5.3
155	Chad	4.1	7.6	12.4	2.6	3.0	15.6	23.5	30.9	46.4	46.4	3.2	2.8	6.7	6.7
156	Guinea-Bissau	0.6	1.2	1.7	2.6	2.4	15.9	23.3	31.7	43.4	43.5	3.6	3.4	6.0	6.0
157	Mozambique	10.3	17.9	23.5	2.3	1.7	8.6	38.9	51.5	43.9	41.8	3.2	3.4	6.6	6.3
158	Ethiopia	32.8	61.4	89.8	2.6	2.4	9.5	17.2	25.8	45.1	44.4	2.9	3.2	6.8	6.8
159	Burkina Faso	6.2	11.2	18.5	2.5	3.1	6.4	17.9	27.4	48.7	47.7	3.3	2.6	7.8	6.9
160	Burundi	3.7	6.3	9.8	2.2	2.8	3.2	8.7	14.5	47.7	45.0	2.9	2.4	6.8	6.8
161	Niger	4.8	10.5	18.5	3.2	3.6	10.6	20.1	29.1	49.8	49.7	2.0	1.9	8.1	8.0
162	Sierra Leone	2.9	4.3	7.1	1.6	3.2	21.4	35.9	46.7	44.1	45.0	2.9	2.9	6.5	6.5
Developing countries		2,898.3 T	4,609.8 T	5,759.1 T	1.9	1.4	25.9	38.9	47.6	33.1	28.1	5.0	6.4	5.4	3.1
Least developed countries		327.2 T	608.8 T	891.9 T	2.6	2.4	14.3	25.4	35.1	43.2	40.4	3.1	3.4	6.6	5.4
Arab States		126.4 T	240.7 T	332.7 T	2.7	2.0	40.4	54.0	61.9	38.1	32.2	3.7	4.6	6.5	4.1
East Asia and the Pacific		1,292.9 T	1,839.8 T	2,106.8 T	1.5	0.8	19.7	34.5	44.0	27.3	21.3	6.1	8.4	5.0	2.1
Latin America and the Caribbean		308.0 T	494.0 T	611.7 T	2.0	1.3	61.1	74.9	79.9	32.3	26.5	5.2	7.0	5.1	2.7
South Asia		828.0 T	1,377.6 T	1,762.1 T	2.1	1.5	21.4	29.9	38.2	35.5	29.0	4.5	5.7	5.6	3.6
Sub-Saharan Africa		302.4 T	591.3 T	866.0 T	2.8	2.4	20.8	33.5	43.3	44.7	42.4	3.0	3.2	6.8	5.8
Eastern Europe and the CIS		353.8 T	398.3 T	383.3 T	0.5	-0.2	57.7	65.9	69.6	21.4	15.9	11.5	12.9	2.5	1.5
OECD		925.4 T	1,122.0 T	1,209.2 T	0.8	0.5	70.4	77.2	81.3	20.6	17.3	12.9	16.2	2.5	1.8
High-income OECD		731.7 T	848.3 T	897.7 T	0.6	0.4	74.9	78.4	81.8	18.5	15.7	14.7	18.5	2.1	1.7
High human development		891.7 T	1,053.8 T	1,123.0 T	0.7	0.4	72.6	78.3	82.1	19.3	16.3	13.7	17.3	2.3	1.7
Medium human development		2,671.4 T	3,990.6 T	4,707.7 T	1.7	1.0	29.4	41.4	49.6	30.3	24.2	5.8	7.5	4.9	2.6
Low human development		424.4 T	818.2 T	1,217.5 T	2.7	2.5	17.5	30.4	40.6	43.8	40.9	3.1	3.4	6.7	5.6
High income		746.1 T	873.2 T	928.4 T	0.7	0.4	75.0	78.7	82.2	18.6	15.8	14.5	18.3	2.1	1.7
Middle income		1,843.1 T	2,632.6 T	3,018.6 T	1.5	0.9	34.8	49.5	57.6	27.8	22.2	6.5	8.5	4.6	2.2
Low income		1,398.2 T	2,356.9 T	3,101.2 T	2.2	1.7	21.9	31.2	40.2	37.2	32.3	4.4	5.2	5.7	4.0
World		3,987.4 T	5,862.7 T	7,048.2 T	1.6	1.2	37.8	46.5	53.2	30.2	25.8	6.9	8.3	4.5	2.8

Note: The estimates and projections in columns 1-5 and 9-14 are based on the 2000 revision of the database *World Population Prospects 1950-2050* (UN 2001d), which explicitly incorporates the impact of HIV/AIDS in 45 highly affected countries, up from 34 in the 1998 revision (UN 1998). These 45 countries are Angola, the Bahamas, Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Djibouti, the Dominican Republic, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Gambia, Ghana, Guinea-Bissau, Guyana, Haiti, Honduras, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mali, Mozambique, Myanmar, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Swaziland, the United Republic of Tanzania, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

a. Because data are based on national definitions of what constitutes a city or metropolitan area, cross-country comparisons should be made with caution.

b. Data refer to medium-variant projections.

c. Data refer to estimates for the period specified.

d. Population estimates include Taiwan, province of China.

Source: Columns 1-3, 13 and 14: UN 2001d; *column 4:* calculated on the basis of data in columns 1 and 2; *column 5:* calculated on the basis of data in columns 2 and 3; *columns 6 and 8:* UN 2000b; *column 7:* calculated on the basis of data on urban and total population from UN (2000b); *columns 9 and 10:* calculated on the basis of data on population under age 15 and total population from UN (2001d); *columns 11 and 12:* calculated on the basis of data on population aged 65 and above and total population from UN (2001d).

6 Commitment to health: access, services and resources

HDI rank		Population using adequate sanitation facilities (%) 1999	Population using improved water sources (%) 1999	Population with access to essential drugs (%) [a] 1999	One-year-olds fully immunized: Against tuberculosis (%) 1997-99 [b]	One-year-olds fully immunized: Against measles (%) 1997-99 [b]	Oral rehydration therapy use rate (%) 1995-2000 [b]	Contraceptive prevalence (%) [c] 1995-2000 [b]	Births attended by skilled health staff (%) 1995-99 [d]	Physicians (per 100,000 people) 1990-99 [b]	Health expenditure: Public (as % of GDP) 1998	Health expenditure: Private (as % of GDP) 1998	Health expenditure: Per capita (PPP US$) 1998
High human development													
1	Norway	..	100	100	..	93	..	..	..	413	7.4	1.5	2,467
2	Australia	100	100	100	..	89	..	..	..	240	5.9	2.6	1,980
3	Canada	100	100	100	..	96	..	75	..	229	6.3 [e]	2.8 [e]	2,391 [e]
4	Sweden	100	100	99	12 [f]	96	..	..	..	311	6.7	1.3	1,707
5	Belgium	..	..	99	..	64	..	..	..	395	7.9	1.0	2,172
6	United States	100	100	99	..	91	..	76	99	279	5.8 [e]	7.3 [e]	4,180 [e]
7	Iceland	..	..	100	98 [f]	98	..	..	..	326	7.2 [e]	1.3 [e]	2,358 [e]
8	Netherlands	100	100	100	..	96	..	..	..	251	6.0	2.5	1,974
9	Japan	..	..	100	91 [f]	94	..	..	..	193	5.9	1.6	1,844
10	Finland	100	100	98	99	98	..	..	..	299	5.2	1.6	1,502
11	Switzerland	100	100	100	..	..	..	82 [g]	..	323	7.6	2.8	2,739
12	Luxembourg	..	..	99	58	91	..	..	..	272	5.4	0.5	2,327
13	France	..	..	99	83 [f]	97	..	..	..	303	7.3	2.3	2,102
14	United Kingdom	100	100	99	99	95	..	..	100	164	5.9 [e]	1.1 [e]	1,532 [e]
15	Denmark	..	100	99	..	84	..	..	..	290	6.7 [e]	1.5 [e]	2,141 [e]
16	Austria	100	100	100	..	90	..	51	..	302	5.8	2.4	1,978
17	Germany	..	..	100	..	88	..	..	..	350	7.9 [e]	2.6 [e]	2,488 [e]
18	Ireland	..	..	99	..	..	..	..	..	219	4.5 [e]	1.3 [e]	1,505 [e]
19	New Zealand	..	..	100	..	82	..	75	..	218	6.2	1.8	1,454
20	Italy	..	..	99	..	55	..	..	..	554	5.6 [e]	2.6 [e]	1,830 [e]
21	Spain	..	..	100	..	78	..	81	..	424	5.4	1.6	1,202
22	Israel	..	..	99	..	94	..	..	..	385	6.0	3.6	1,730
23	Greece	..	..	100	70	90	..	..	..	392	4.7	3.6	1,207
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Cyprus	100	100	100	..	90	..	..	..	255	..	..	..
26	Singapore	100	100	100	98	86	..	..	100	163	1.2	2.1	777
27	Korea, Rep. of	63	92	99	99	96	..	81	..	136	2.3	2.8	720
28	Portugal	..	..	100	88	96	..	..	100	312	5.2	..	..
29	Slovenia	..	100	100	98	93	..	..	..	228	6.6	0.9	1,126
30	Malta	100	100	99	96 [f]	60	..	..	..	261	..	..	..
31	Barbados	100	100	100	..	86	..	..	..	125	4.5	2.2	938
32	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	99	98	94	..	..	..	85	..	..	..
33	Czech Republic	..	..	88	99	95	..	..	..	303	6.7	0.6	928
34	Argentina	85	79	70	68	97	..	..	..	268	4.9	5.4	1,291
35	Slovakia	100	100	100	92	99	..	..	..	353	5.7	1.5	728
36	Hungary	99	99	100	100	100	..	..	..	357	5.2	..	..
37	Uruguay	95	98	66	99	93	..	..	..	370	1.9	7.2	823
38	Poland	..	..	88	94 [f]	91	..	..	..	236	4.7	1.7	510
39	Chile	97	94	88	96	93	..	..	..	110	2.7	3.1	511
40	Bahrain	..	..	100	72	100	39	62	98	100	2.6	1.6	585
41	Costa Rica	96	98	100	87	86	31 [f]	..	..	141	5.2	1.5	509
42	Bahamas	93	96	80	..	93	..	..	..	152	2.5	1.8	658
43	Kuwait	..	..	99	..	96	..	..	98	189	..	..	..
44	Estonia	..	..	100	100	89	..	..	..	297	..	1.4	..
45	United Arab Emirates	..	..	99	98	95	42	28	99	181	0.8	7.4	1,495
46	Croatia	100	95	100	96	92	(.)	..	..	229	..	1.5	..
47	Lithuania	..	..	88	99	97	..	59 [g]	..	395	4.8	1.5	429
48	Qatar	..	..	99	100	90	54 [f]	43	..	126	..	..	..
Medium human development													
49	Trinidad and Tobago	88	86	77	..	89	..	..	99	79	2.5	1.8	323
50	Latvia	..	..	90	100	97	..	48	..	282	4.2	2.6	410

6 Commitment to health: access, services and resources

HDI rank		Population using adequate sanitation facilities (%) 1999	Population using improved water sources (%) 1999	Population with access to essential drugs (%) [a] 1999	One-year-olds fully immunized: Against tuberculosis (%) 1997-99 [b]	One-year-olds fully immunized: Against measles (%) 1997-99 [b]	Oral rehydration therapy use rate (%) 1995-2000 [b]	Contraceptive prevalence (%) [c] 1995-2000 [b]	Births attended by skilled health staff (%) 1995-99 [d]	Physicians (per 100,000 people) 1990-99 [b]	Health expenditure: Public (as % of GDP) 1998	Health expenditure: Private (as % of GDP) 1998	Health expenditure: Per capita (PPP US$) 1998
51	Mexico	73	86	92	100	98	80	67	..	186	..	..	..
52	Panama	94	87	80	99	96	94 [f]	..	..	167	4.9	2.3	410
53	Belarus	..	100	70	99	98	..	50	..	443	4.9	1.1	387
54	Belize	42	76	80	93	84	..	..	..	55	2.2	0.5	132
55	Russian Federation	..	99	66	100	97	..	..	99	421	..	1.2	..
56	Malaysia	98	95	70	98	88	..	..	..	66	1.4	1.0	189
57	Bulgaria	100	100	88	98	95	..	86	..	345	3.8	0.8	230
58	Romania	53	58	85	100	98	..	64	..	184	..	1.5	..
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	97	72	100	100	92	..	40	..	128	..	..	..
60	Macedonia, TFYR	93	99	66	99	92	19	..	..	204	5.5	1.0	288
61	Venezuela	74	84	90	95	78	..	..	..	236	2.6	1.6	248
62	Colombia	85	91	88	80	77	53	77	85	116	5.2	4.2	553
63	Mauritius	99	100	100	87	80	..	..	..	85	1.8	1.6	302
64	Suriname	83	95	100	..	85	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
65	Lebanon	99	100	88	..	81	82 [f]	61	95	210	2.2	7.6	..
66	Thailand	96	80	95	98	94	95	72	95	24	1.9	4.1	349
67	Fiji	43	47	100	95	75	..	..	..	48	2.9	1.4	196
68	Saudi Arabia	100	95	99	92	92	53	32	91	166	..	..	..
69	Brazil	72	83	40	99	96	54	77	88	127	2.9	3.7	453
70	Philippines	83	87	66	91	71	64	46	56	123	1.7	2.0	136
71	Oman	92	39	90	98	99	61	24	..	133	2.9	0.6	..
72	Armenia	67	84	40	93	84	30	..	96	316	3.1	4.2	..
73	Peru	76	77	60	72	92	60	64	56	93	2.4	3.7	278
74	Ukraine	..	..	66	99	99	..	68	..	299	3.6	1.5	169
75	Kazakhstan	99	91	66	99	87	32	66	98	353	3.5	2.4	273
76	Georgia	99	76	30	92	73	14	41	..	436	0.5	1.7	73
77	Maldives	56	100	50	98	97	18	..	..	40	5.1	5.5	472
78	Jamaica	84	71	95	89	82	..	66	95	140	3.2	2.6	202
79	Azerbaijan	..	..	66	91	87	..	..	99	360	..	0.6	..
80	Paraguay	95	79	44	87	72	33	57	61	110	1.7	3.6	233
81	Sri Lanka	83	83	95	97	95	34 [f]	..	95	37	1.4	1.7	95
82	Turkey	91	83	99	78	80	27	64	81	121	..	..	..
83	Turkmenistan	100	58	66	99	97	98	..	..	300	4.1	1.1	146
84	Ecuador	59	71	40	100	75	60	66	..	170	1.7	2.0	115
85	Albania	..	..	60	93	85	..	..	..	129	3.5	0.5	116
86	Dominican Republic	71	79	66	90	94	39	64	96	216	1.9	3.0	246
87	China	38	75	85	85	85	85 [f]	..	..	162	..	..	..
88	Jordan	99	96	100	..	83	29	53	97	166	5.3	3.8	..
89	Tunisia	..	..	51	99	93	81	..	82	70	2.2	2.9	287
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	81	95	85	99	99	48	73	..	85	1.7	2.5	229
91	Cape Verde	71	74	80	75	61	83 [f]	53	..	17	1.8	1.0	119
92	Kyrgyzstan	100	77	66	98	97	44	60	98	301	2.9	1.6	109
93	Guyana	87	94	44	91	86	..	..	..	18	4.5	0.8	186
94	South Africa	86	86	80	97	82	58	56	84	56	3.3	3.8	623
95	El Salvador	83	74	80	72	75	57	60	90	107	2.6	4.6	298
96	Samoa (Western)	99	99	100	99	91	..	..	..	34	4.8	..	..
97	Syrian Arab Republic	90	80	80	100	97	61	..	..	144	0.8	1.6	90
98	Moldova, Rep. of	..	100	66	100	99	..	74	..	350	6.4	2.1	177
99	Uzbekistan	100	85	66	97	96	37	56	98	309	3.4	0.6	87
100	Algeria	73	94	95	97	78	98 [f]	52	..	85	2.6	1.0	..

6 Commitment to health: access, services and resources

HDI rank		Population using adequate sanitation facilities (%) 1999	Population using improved water sources (%) 1999	Population with access to essential drugs (%) [a] 1999	One-year-olds fully immunized: Against tuberculosis (%) 1997-99 [b]	One-year-olds fully immunized: Against measles (%) 1997-99 [b]	Oral rehydration therapy use rate (%) 1995-2000 [b]	Contraceptive prevalence (%) [c] 1995-2000 [b]	Births attended by skilled health staff (%) 1995-99 [d]	Physicians (per 100,000 people) 1990-99 [b]	Health expenditure: Public (as % of GDP) 1998	Health expenditure: Private (as % of GDP) 1998	Health expenditure: Per capita (PPP US$) 1998
101	Viet Nam	73	56	85	95	94	51	75	77	48	0.8	4.0	81
102	Indonesia	66	76	80	97	71	70	57	47	16	0.7	0.8	44
103	Tajikistan	..	..	44	98	95	..	..	..	201	5.2	0.9	63
104	Bolivia	66	79	70	95	100	48	48	59	130	4.1	2.4	150
105	Egypt	94	95	88	99	97	37	47	56	202	..	..	..
106	Nicaragua	84	79	46	100	71	58	60	65	86	8.3	3.9	266
107	Honduras	77	90	40	93	98	30	50	55	83	3.9	4.7	210
108	Guatemala	85	92	50	88	81	34	38	35	93	2.1	2.3	155
109	Gabon	21	70	30	60	30	39	..	..	..	2.1	1.0	198
110	Equatorial Guinea	53	43	44	99	82	..	..	..	25	..	..	..
111	Namibia	41	77	80	80	65	..	..	..	30	4.1	3.7	417
112	Morocco	75	82	66	90	93	29	50	..	46	1.2	3.2	..
113	Swaziland	..	..	100	94	72	99 [f]	..	..	15	2.7	1.0	148
114	Botswana	..	..	90	98	74	43	..	..	24	2.5	1.6	267
115	India	31	88	35	72	55	67 [f]	48	..	48	..	4.2	..
116	Mongolia	30	60	60	97	86	80	..	..	243	..	..	..
117	Zimbabwe	68	85	70	88	79	68	54	84	14	..	..	..
118	Myanmar	46	68	60	90	86	96 [f]	33	..	30	0.2	1.6	..
119	Ghana	63	64	44	88	73	36	22	44	6	1.8	2.9	85
120	Lesotho	92	91	80	68	55	84 [f]	..	..	5	..	..	..
121	Cambodia	18	30	30	78	63	21	13	31	30	0.6	6.3	90
122	Papua New Guinea	82	42	90	70	57	35	26	53	7	2.5	0.7	75
123	Kenya	86	49	36	96	79	69	39	44	13	2.4	5.4	79
124	Comoros	98	96	90	84	67	32	21	52	7	..	..	..
125	Cameroon	92	62	66	66	46	34	19	55	7	1.0	..	..
126	Congo	..	51	61	39	23	41 [f]	..	..	25	2.0	3.8	46
Low human development													
127	Pakistan	61	88	65	73	54	48	24	..	57	0.9	3.1	71
128	Togo	34	54	70	63	47	23	24	51	8	1.3	1.3	36
129	Nepal	27	81	20	86	73	29	29	32	4	1.3	4.2	66
130	Bhutan	69	62	85	90	77	85 [f]	..	..	16	3.2	3.7	87
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	46	90	66	63	71	32	..	..	24	1.2	1.3	35
132	Bangladesh	53	97	65	95	66	74	54	14	20	1.7	1.9	51
133	Yemen	45	69	50	78	74	35	21	22	23	..	..	..
134	Haiti	28	46	30	59	84	41	28	20	8	1.4	2.8	61
135	Madagascar	42	47	65	66	46	23	19	47	11	1.1	1.0	16
136	Nigeria	63	57	10	27	26	32	..	..	19	0.8	2.0	23
137	Djibouti	91	100	80	26	23	..	..	..	14	..	..	..
138	Sudan	62	75	15	100	88	31	..	..	9	..	..	..
139	Mauritania	33	37	66	76	56	51	..	58	14	1.4	3.4	74
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	90	54	66	93	78	55	24	35	4	1.3	1.8	15
141	Uganda	75	50	70	83	53	49	15	38	..	1.9	4.1	65
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	20	45	..	22	15	90 [f]	..	..	7	..	..	..
143	Zambia	78	64	66	87	72	57	25	47	7	3.6	3.4	52
144	Côte d'Ivoire	..	77	80	84	66	29	..	47	9	1.2	2.6	62
145	Senegal	70	78	66	90	60	39	13	..	8	2.6	1.9	61
146	Angola	44	38	20	65	49	..	..	..	8	..	..	..
147	Benin	23	63	77	100	92	75 [f]	16	60	6	1.6	1.6	29
148	Eritrea	13	46	57	64	55	38	5	21	3	..	..	..
149	Gambia	37	62	90	97	88	99 [f]	..	..	4	1.9	1.9	56
150	Guinea	58	48	93	76	52	40	6	35	13	2.2	1.4	68

6 Commitment to health: access, services and resources

HDI rank		Population using adequate sanitation facilities (%) 1999	Population using improved water sources (%) 1999	Population with access to essential drugs (%) [a] 1999	One-year-olds fully immunized: Against tuberculosis (%) 1997-99 [b]	One-year-olds fully immunized: Against measles (%) 1997-99 [b]	Oral rehydration therapy use rate (%) 1995-2000 [b]	Contraceptive prevalence (%) [c] 1995-2000 [b]	Births attended by skilled health staff (%) 1995-99 [d]	Physicians (per 100,000 people) 1990-99 [b]	Health expenditure: Public (as % of GDP) 1998	Health expenditure: Private (as % of GDP) 1998	Health expenditure: Per capita (PPP US$) 1998
151	Malawi	77	57	44	92	90	70	22	..	..	2.8	3.5	36
152	Rwanda	8	41	44	94	78	47 [f]	14	..	..	2.0	2.1	34
153	Mali	69	65	60	84	57	16	7	24	5	2.1	2.2	30
154	Central African Republic	31	60	50	55	40	35	15 [g]	46	4	2.0	1.0	33
155	Chad	29	27	46	57	49	29	4	11	3	2.3	0.6	25
156	Guinea-Bissau	47	49	44	25	19	..	..	..	17	..	..	..
157	Mozambique	43	60	50	100	90	49	6	44	..	2.8	0.7	28
158	Ethiopia	15	24	66	80	53	19	8	..	..	1.7	2.4	25
159	Burkina Faso	29	..	60	72	46	18	12	27	3	1.2	2.7	36
160	Burundi	..	..	20	71	47	38 [f]	..	..	..	0.6	3.0	21
161	Niger	20	59	66	36	25	21	8	18	4	1.2	1.4	20
162	Sierra Leone	28	28	44	55	29	..	..	..	7	0.9	4.5	27

a. The data on access to essential drugs are based on statistical estimates received from World Health Organization (WHO) country and regional offices and regional advisers and through the World Drug Situation Survey carried out in 1998-99. These estimates represent the best information available to the WHO Department of Essential Drugs and Medicines Policy to date and are currently being validated by WHO member states. The department assigns the estimates to four groupings: very low access (0-49%), low access (50-79%), medium access (80-94%) and good access (95% or more). These groupings are often used by the WHO in interpreting the data, as the percentage estimates may suggest a higher level of accuracy than the data afford.

b. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

c. Data refer to married women aged 15-49, but the age range covered may vary across countries.

d. Definitions of skilled health staff may vary across countries. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified or to a running average for a series of years surrounding that period.

e. Data refer to 1999.

f. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

g. Data refer to the survey period 1994-95.

Source: Columns 1, 2 and 4-6: UNICEF 2000; *column 3:* WHO 2001a; *column 7:* UN 2001c; *column 8:* WHO 2001d; *column 9:* WHO 2001c; *columns 10-12:* World Bank 2001b.

7 Leading global health crises and challenges

HDI rank		Under-nourished people (as % of total population) 1996/98	Children under-weight for age (% under age 5) 1995-2000 [a]	Children under height for age (% under age 5) 1995-2000 [a]	Infants with low birth-weight (%) 1995-99 [a]	People living with HIV/AIDS: Adults (% age 15-49) 1999 [b]	People living with HIV/AIDS: Women (age 15-49) 1999 [b]	People living with HIV/AIDS: Children (age 0-14) 1999 [b]	Malaria cases (per 100,000 people) 1997 [c]	Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people) [d] 1998	Cigarette consumption per adult (annual average) 1992-98 [e]
High human development											
1	Norway	..	..	..	4 [f]	0.07	360	<100	..	5	760
2	Australia	..	..	..	6 [f]	0.15	900	140	..	5	1,950
3	Canada	..	..	..	6 [f]	0.30	5,600	500	..	6 [g]	1,989
4	Sweden	..	..	..	5 [f]	0.08	800	<100	..	5	1,014
5	Belgium	..	..	..	6 [f]	0.15	2,600	300	..	10	1,794 [h]
6	United States	..	1 [f]	2	7 [f]	0.61	170,000	10,000	..	7	2,372
7	Iceland	..	..	..	..	0.14	<100	<100	..	6	2,241
8	Netherlands	..	..	..	..	0.19	3,000	100	..	8	2,044
9	Japan	..	..	..	7 [f]	0.02	1,300	<100	..	35	2,857
10	Finland	..	..	..	4 [f]	0.05	300	<100	..	10	1,222
11	Switzerland	..	..	..	5 [f]	0.46	5,500	<100	..	10	2,846
12	Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	0.16	..	..	..	10	..
13	France	..	..	..	5 [f]	0.44	35,000	1,000	..	12 [i]	1,785
14	United Kingdom	..	..	..	7 [f]	0.11	6,700	500	..	10	1,833
15	Denmark	..	..	..	6 [f]	0.17	900	<100	..	10	1,962
16	Austria	..	..	..	6 [f]	0.23	2,000	<100	..	16	1,908
17	Germany	..	..	..	..	0.10	7,400	500	..	13	1,748
18	Ireland	..	..	..	4 [f]	0.10	600	170	..	10	2,412
19	New Zealand	..	..	..	6 [f]	0.06	180	<100	..	10	1,223
20	Italy	..	..	..	5 [f]	0.35	30,000	700	..	10	1,855
21	Spain	..	..	..	4 [f]	0.58	25,000	<100	..	23	2,428
22	Israel	..	..	..	7 [f]	0.08	700	<100	..	10	2,137
23	Greece	..	..	..	6 [f]	0.16	1,600	<100	..	10	3,923
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	0.06	630	<100	..	115	761
25	Cyprus	..	..	..	..	0.10	<100	<100	..	6	..
26	Singapore	..	..	..	7 [f]	0.19	790	<100	..	61	2,835
27	Korea, Rep. of	..	..	..	9 [f]	0.01	490	<100	4	65	2,898
28	Portugal	..	..	..	5 [f]	0.74	7,000	500	..	53	2,077
29	Slovenia	3	..	..	..	0.02	<100	<100	..	21	..
30	Malta	..	..	..	..	0.12	..	..	..	4	..
31	Barbados	..	5 [f]	7	10	1.17	570	<100	..	3	512
32	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	0.20 [j]	..	..	..	52 [i]	..
33	Czech Republic	..	1 [f]	2	6 [f]	0.04	500	<100	..	17	2,504
34	Argentina	..	..	..	7	0.69	27,000	4,400	2	34	1,555
35	Slovakia	4	..	..	..	<0.01	<100	<100	..	21	2,178
36	Hungary	..	2 [f]	3	9 [f]	0.05	270	<100	..	34	2,500
37	Uruguay	4	5	8	8 [f]	0.33	1,500	<100	..	20	1,453
38	Poland	..	..	..	..	0.07	..	..	..	34	3,143
39	Chile	4	1	2	5	0.19	2,600	260	..	25	1,152
40	Bahrain	..	9	10	6 [f]	0.15 [j]	..	..	..	36	2,819
41	Costa Rica	6	5	6	7	0.54	2,800	290	126	18	873
42	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	4.13	2,200	150	..	25	435
43	Kuwait	4	6 [f]	12	7 [f]	0.12 [j]	..	..	..	31	2,525
44	Estonia	6	..	..	..	0.04	<100	<100	..	57	1,989
45	United Arab Emirates	..	14	17	6 [f]	0.18 [j]	..	..	4	33	..
46	Croatia	12	1	1	5	0.02 [j]	<100	<100	..	47	2,632
47	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	0.02	<100	<100	..	82	..
48	Qatar	..	6	8	..	0.09 [j]	..	..	..	44	..
Medium human development											
49	Trinidad and Tobago	13	7 [f]	5	10 [f]	1.05	2,500	180	..	15	684
50	Latvia	4	..	..	..	0.11	250	<100	..	81	..

7 Leading global health crises and challenges

HDI rank		Under-nourished people (as % of total population) 1996/98	Children under-weight for age (% under age 5) 1995-2000 [a]	Children under height for age (% under age 5) 1995-2000 [a]	Infants with low birth-weight (%) 1995-99 [a]	People living with HIV/AIDS: Adults (% age 15-49) 1999 [b]	People living with HIV/AIDS: Women (age 15-49) 1999 [b]	People living with HIV/AIDS: Children (age 0-14) 1999 [b]	Malaria cases (per 100,000 people) 1997 [c]	Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people) [d] 1998	Cigarette consumption per adult (annual average) 1992-98 [e]
51	Mexico	5	8	18	7	0.29	22,000	2,400	5	8	821
52	Panama	16	7	14	10	1.54	9,400	670	19	53	271
53	Belarus	..	..	..	..	0.28	3,500	<100	..	60	1,434
54	Belize	..	6 [f]	..	4	2.01	590	<100	1,790	40 [i]	1,092
55	Russian Federation	6	3	13	7	0.18	32,500	1,800	..	82	1,594
56	Malaysia	..	18	..	9	0.42	4,800	550	127	66	998
57	Bulgaria	13	..	..	6 [f]	0.01 [j]	..	..	..	55	2,362
58	Romania	..	6 [f]	8	7 [f]	0.02	750	5,000	..	114	1,681
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	5	15	7 [f]	0.05 [j]	..	..	..	29	..
60	Macedonia, TFYR	7	..	..	..	<0.01	<100	<100	..	31	..
61	Venezuela	16	5 [f]	13	9 [f]	0.49	9,200	580	98	27	1,104
62	Colombia	13	8	15	9	0.31	10,000	900	452	22	339
63	Mauritius	6	16	10	13	0.08 [j]	..	..	6	12	1,634
64	Suriname	10	..	..	13 [f]	1.26	950	110	2,748	17 [i]	2,080
65	Lebanon	..	3	12	10 [f]	0.09 [j]	..	..	..	23	..
66	Thailand	21	19 [f]	16	6	2.15	305,000	13,900	163	26	1,120
67	Fiji	..	8 [f]	3	12 [f]	0.07	..	..	..	21	1,021
68	Saudi Arabia	3	14	20	7 [f]	0.01	..	..	106	16	1,259
69	Brazil	10	6	11	8	0.57	130,000	9,900	240	51	826
70	Philippines	21	28	30	9 [f]	0.07	11,000	1,300	59	219	1,844
71	Oman	..	23	23	8	0.11 [j]	..	..	45	9	..
72	Armenia	21	3	8	9	0.01	<100	<100	24	39	1,016
73	Peru	18	8	26	11 [f]	0.35	12,000	640	754	176	208
74	Ukraine	5	..	..	..	0.96	70,000	7,500	..	62	1,247
75	Kazakhstan	5	8	16	9	0.04	<100	<100	..	126	1,622
76	Georgia	23	..	..	..	<0.01	<100	<100	..	96	..
77	Maldives	..	43	27	13	0.05 [j]	..	..	4	65	1,488
78	Jamaica	10	5	6	11	0.71	3,100	230	..	5	745
79	Azerbaijan	32	10	22	6	<0.01	<100	<100	130	61	1,105
80	Paraguay	13	5	11	5	0.11	520	<100	11	36	..
81	Sri Lanka	25	34	18	25 [f]	0.07	2,200	200	1,196	38	399
82	Turkey	..	8	16	8	0.01	..	..	56	35	2,304
83	Turkmenistan	10	..	..	5 [f]	0.01	<100	<100	..	89	2,323
84	Ecuador	5	17 [f]	34	13 [f]	0.29	2,700	330	137	75	268
85	Albania	3	..	..	7 [f]	<0.01	..	..	..	22	..
86	Dominican Republic	28	6	11	13	2.80	59,000	3,800	10	52	775
87	China	11	10	17	6	0.07	61,000	4,800	2	36	1,818
88	Jordan	5	5	8	10	0.02 [j]	..	..	..	6	1,315
89	Tunisia	..	4	8	8 [f]	0.04 [j]	..	..	..	24	1,573
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	6	11	15	10	<0.01 [j]	..	..	60	18	785
91	Cape Verde	..	14 [f]	16	9 [f]	..	..	..	5	50	..
92	Kyrgyzstan	17	11	25	6	<0.01	<100	<100	..	123	1,927
93	Guyana	18	12	10	15	3.01	4,900	140	3,806	37	..
94	South Africa	..	9	23	..	19.94	2,300,000	95,000	75 [f]	326	1,448
95	El Salvador	11	12	23	13	0.60	4,800	560	..	28	..
96	Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	6 [f]	..	..	..	..	13	1,412
97	Syrian Arab Republic	..	13	21	7	0.01 [j]	..	..	1	35	1,318
98	Moldova, Rep. of	11	..	..	4 [f]	0.20	1,000	100	..	60	1,386
99	Uzbekistan	11	19	31	..	<0.01	<100	<100	..	62	1,274
100	Algeria	5	13	18	9 [f]	0.07 [j]	..	..	1	51	1,033

7 Leading global health crises and challenges

HDI rank	Under-nourished people (as % of total population) 1996/98	Children under-weight for age (% under age 5) 1995-2000 [a]	Children under height for age (% under age 5) 1995-2000 [a]	Infants with low birth-weight (%) 1995-99 [a]	People living with HIV/AIDS: Adults (% age 15-49) 1999 [b]	People living with HIV/AIDS: Women (age 15-49) 1999 [b]	People living with HIV/AIDS: Children (age 0-14) 1999 [b]	Malaria cases (per 100,000 people) 1997 [c]	Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people) [d] 1998	Cigarette consumption per adult (annual average) 1992-98 [e]
101 Viet Nam	22	39	34	17 [f]	0.24	20,000	2,500	86	113	891
102 Indonesia	6	34	42	8	0.05	13,000	680	79	20	1,389
103 Tajikistan	32	..	..	..	<0.01	<100	<100	507	41	..
104 Bolivia	23	10	26	5	0.10	680	<100	662	127	270
105 Egypt	4	12	25	10 [f]	0.02 [j]	..	..	(.)	19	1,214
106 Nicaragua	31	12	25	9	0.20	1,200	<100	915	54	889
107 Honduras	22	25	39	9 [f]	1.92	29,000	4,400	1,101	80	689
108 Guatemala	24	24	46	15	1.38	28,000	1,600	305	26	303
109 Gabon	8	..	..	..	4.16	12,000	780	3,152	118	540
110 Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	0.51	560	<100	..	97	..
111 Namibia	31	26 [f]	28	16 [f]	19.54	85,000	6,600	26,217	480	..
112 Morocco	5	9 [f]	23	9 [f]	0.03 [j]	..	..	1	106	827
113 Swaziland	14	10 [f]	30	10 [f]	25.25	67,000	3,800	..	433 [g]	..
114 Botswana	27	17	29	11	35.80	150,000	10,000	..	303	..
115 India	21	53 [f]	52	33 [f]	0.70	1,300,000	160,000	275	115	119
116 Mongolia	45	10	22	7	<0.01	..	..	..	113	..
117 Zimbabwe	37	15	32	10	25.06	800,000	56,000	..	416	311
118 Myanmar	7	39	..	24 [f]	1.99	180,000	14,000	256	33	..
119 Ghana	10	25	26	8	3.60	180,000	14,000	11,941	53	169
120 Lesotho	29	16	44	11 [f]	23.57	130,000	8,200	..	272 [i]	..
121 Cambodia	33	52	56	..	4.04	71,000	5,400	1,096	158	..
122 Papua New Guinea	29	30 [f]	43	23 [f]	0.22	2,600	220	847	245	..
123 Kenya	43	22	33	16 [f]	13.95	1,100,000	78,000	..	169	339
124 Comoros	..	26	34	8 [f]	0.12 [j]	..	..	2,422 [f]	23 [g]	..
125 Cameroon	29	22	29	13 [f]	7.73	290,000	22,000	4,613	35	671
126 Congo	32	17 [f]	21	16 [f]	6.43	45,000	4,000	350	139	..
Low human development										
127 Pakistan	20	26 [f]	23	25 [f]	0.10	15,000	1,600	54	60	562
128 Togo	18	25	22	20 [f]	5.98	66,000	6,300	..	28	453
129 Nepal	28	47	54	..	0.29	10,000	930	29	106	628
130 Bhutan	..	38 [f]	56	..	<0.01	..	..	464	64	..
131 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	29	40 [f]	47	18 [f]	0.05	650	<100	1,076	42	..
132 Bangladesh	38	56	55	30	0.02	1,900	130	56	58	237
133 Yemen	35	46	52	19 [f]	0.01 [j]	..	..	8,560	73	..
134 Haiti	62	28	32	15 [f]	5.17	67,000	5,200	..	124	..
135 Madagascar	40	40	48	5	0.15	5,800	450	..	97	..
136 Nigeria	8	31	34	16 [f]	5.06	1,400,000	120,000	593	19	..
137 Djibouti	..	18	26	11 [f]	11.75	19,000	1,500	700	597	..
138 Sudan	18	34 [f]	33	15 [f]	0.99 [j]	..	..	5,283	80	..
139 Mauritania	13	23	44	11 [f]	0.52	3,500	260	..	154 [i]	327
140 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	41	27	42	14 [f]	8.09	670,000	59,000	3,602	160	196
141 Uganda	30	26	38	13	8.30	420,000	53,000	..	142	173
142 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	61	34	45	15 [f]	5.07	600,000	53,000	..	120	137
143 Zambia	45	24	42	13 [f]	19.95	450,000	40,000	37,458 [f]	482 [g]	..
144 Côte d'Ivoire	14	24 [f]	24	12 [f]	10.76	400,000	32,000	6,990	104	593
145 Senegal	23	22	23	4	1.77	40,000	3,300	..	94	..
146 Angola	43	42	53	19 [f]	2.78	82,000	7,900	..	102	464
147 Benin	14	29	25	..	2.45	37,000	3,000	11,918	41	..
148 Eritrea	65	44	38	13 [f]	2.87 [j]	..	..	..	218	..
149 Gambia	16	26	30	..	1.95	6,600	520	27,369	114 [i]	331
150 Guinea	29	..	29	13	1.54	29,000	2,700	10,951	65	..

7 Leading global health crises and challenges

HDI rank	Under-nourished people (as % of total population) 1996/98	Children under-weight for age (% under age 5) 1995-2000 [a]	Children under height for age (% under age 5) 1995-2000 [a]	Infants with low birth-weight (%) 1995-99 [a]	People living with HIV/AIDS: Adults (% age 15-49) 1999 [b]	People living with HIV/AIDS: Women (age 15-49) 1999 [b]	People living with HIV/AIDS: Children (age 0-14) 1999 [b]	Malaria cases (per 100,000 people) 1997 [c]	Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people) [d] 1998	Cigarette consumption per adult (annual average) 1992-98 [e]
151 Malawi	32	30	48	20 [f]	15.96	420,000	40,000	..	220	176
152 Rwanda	39	27	42	17 [f]	11.21	210,000	22,000	20,310	93	..
153 Mali	32	40	30	16	2.03	53,000	5,000	3,688	39	..
154 Central African Republic	41	27	34	15 [f]	13.84	130,000	8,900	..	140	..
155 Chad	38	39	40	..	2.69	49,000	4,000	4,843	38	158
156 Guinea-Bissau	..	23 [f]	..	20 [f]	2.50	7,300	560	..	156 [g]	82
157 Mozambique	58	26	36	12	13.22	630,000	52,000	..	104	..
158 Ethiopia	49	47	51	16 [f]	10.63	1,600,000	150,000	..	116	..
159 Burkina Faso	32	36	31	21 [f]	6.44	180,000	20,000	..	18	..
160 Burundi	68	37 [f]	43	..	11.32	190,000	19,000	..	101	..
161 Niger	46	50	41	15 [f]	1.35	34,000	3,300	10,026	34	..
162 Sierra Leone	43	29 [f]	35	11 [f]	2.99	36,000	3,300	..	72	..
Developing countries	18	27	31	..	1.3	15,362,000 T	1,252,000 T	..	71	..
Least developed countries	38	41	46	..	4.3	6,389,000 T	590,000 T	..	97	..
Arab States	..	16	24	..	0.2	19,000 T	1,500 T	..	47	..
East Asia and the Pacific	12	16	22	..	0.2	671,000 T	43,000 T	..	47	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	8	16	..	0.7	434,000 T	37,000 T	..	45	..
South Asia	22	48	47	..	0.5	1,329,000 T	163,000 T	..	98	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	34	30	37	..	8.7	12,909,000 T	1,008,000 T	..	121	..
Eastern Europe and the CIS	8	..	..	..	0.2	109,000 T	14,000 T	..	70	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	0.3	330,000 T	17,000 T	..	18	..
High-income OECD	..	..	..	..	0.4	307,000 T	14,000 T	..	14	..
High human development	..	..	..	..	0.3	347,000 T	20,000 T	..	19	..
Medium human development	14	24	28	..	0.8	7,569,000 T	543,000 T	..	70	..
Low human development	32	36	39	..	4.6	7,863,000 T	719,000 T	..	82	..
High income	..	..	..	..	0.3	311,000 T	15,000 T	..	15	..
Middle income	11	10	17	..	1.0	3,422,000 T	177,000 T	..	52	..
Low income	23	43	45	..	1.3	12,045,000 T	1,090,000 T	..	92	..
World	..	24	28	..	1.1	15,778,000 T	1,281,000 T	..	63	..

a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

b. Data refer to the end of 1999. Aggregates are rounded estimates; regional totals may not sum to the world total.

c. Data refer to malaria cases reported to the World Health Organization and may represent only a fraction of the true number in a country because of incomplete reporting systems or incomplete health service coverage, or both. Because of the diversity of case detection and reporting systems, country comparisons should be made with caution. Data refer to the end of 1997.

d. Data refer to tuberculosis cases notified to the World Health Organization and may represent only a fraction of the true number in a country because of incomplete coverage by health services, inaccurate diagnosis or deficient recording and reporting.

e. Data refer to estimates of apparent consumption based on data on cigarette production, imports and exports. Such estimates may under- or overstate true consumption in countries where tobacco products are illegally imported or exported, where there is significant stockpiling of cigarettes or where there are large transient populations. Estimates of apparent consumption cannot provide insights into smoking patterns in a population. Data refer to the most recent three-year moving average available during the period specified.

f. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

g. Data refer to 1996.

h. Includes Luxembourg.

i. Data refer to 1997.

j. Data refer to estimates produced using the 1994 prevalence rate published by the World Health Organization's Global Programme on AIDS (WHO 1995).

Source: Column 1: FAO 2000; *columns 2-4:* UNICEF 2000; *columns 5-7:* UNAIDS 2000; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by UNAIDS; *column 8:* WHO 1999; *column 9:* WHO 2000a; *column 10:* WHO 2001b.

8 Survival: progress and setbacks

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1970-75 [b]	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1995-2000 [b]	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1970	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1999	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1970	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1999	Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 [a] Female (% of cohort) 1995-2000 [b]	Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 [a] Male (% of cohort) 1995-2000 [b]	Maternal mortality ratio reported (per 100,000 live births) 1980-99 [c]
High human development									
1 Norway	74.4	78.1	13	4	15	4	90.0	82.2	6
2 Australia	71.7	78.7	17	5	20	5	90.2	83.1	..
3 Canada	73.2	78.5	19	6	23	6	89.3	82.3	..
4 Sweden	74.7	79.3	11	3	15	4	90.8	84.8	5
5 Belgium	71.4	77.9	21	6	29	6	89.5	80.7	..
6 United States	71.5	76.5	20	7	26	8	85.7	77.4	8
7 Iceland	74.3	78.9	13	5	14	5	90.0	84.4	..
8 Netherlands	74.0	77.9	13	5	15	5	89.1	82.7	7
9 Japan	73.3	80.5	14	4	21	4	92.1	84.0	8
10 Finland	70.7	77.2	13	4	16	5	90.3	77.9	6
11 Switzerland	73.8	78.6	15	3	18	4	90.5	82.2	5
12 Luxembourg	70.7	77.0	19	5	26	5	88.4	80.1	(.)
13 France	72.4	78.1	18	5	24	5	90.1	78.0	10
14 United Kingdom	72.0	77.2	18	6	23	6	88.3	81.5	7
15 Denmark	73.6	75.9	14	4	19	5	85.5	78.3	10
16 Austria	70.6	77.7	26	4	33	5	89.9	79.7	..
17 Germany	71.0	77.3	22	5	26	5	89.3	79.2	8
18 Ireland	71.3	76.1	20	6	27	7	87.7	80.0	6
19 New Zealand	71.7	77.2	17	6	20	6	87.6	80.9	15
20 Italy	72.1	78.2	30	6	33	6	90.9	81.6	7
21 Spain	72.9	78.1	27	6	34	6	91.4	79.8	6
22 Israel	71.6	78.3	24	6	27	6	89.7	85.1	5
23 Greece	72.3	78.0	38	6	54	7	91.4	81.6	1
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	72.0	79.1	..	..	..	..	91.6	83.1	..
25 Cyprus	71.4	77.8	29	7	33	8	90.3	83.2	(.)
26 Singapore	69.5	77.1	22	4	27	4	86.6	79.6	6
27 Korea, Rep. of	62.6	74.3	43	5	54	5	87.5	72.1	20
28 Portugal	68.0	75.2	53	5	62	6	88.4	75.3	8
29 Slovenia	69.8	75.0	25	5	29	6	87.3	72.8	11
30 Malta	70.6	77.6	25	6	32	7	89.7	84.2	..
31 Barbados	69.4	76.4	40	14	54	16	88.1	80.6	(.)
32 Brunei Darussalam	68.3	75.5	58	8	78	9	87.8	79.4	(.)
33 Czech Republic	70.1	74.3	21	5	24	5	87.0	72.0	9
34 Argentina	67.1	72.9	59	19	71	22	84.1	70.6	38
35 Slovakia	70.0	72.8	25	9	29	10	85.4	66.4	9
36 Hungary	69.3	70.7	36	9	39	10	81.1	59.0	15
37 Uruguay	68.7	73.9	48	15	57	17	84.7	71.4	26
38 Poland	70.5	72.8	32	9	36	10	85.1	65.8	8
39 Chile	63.4	74.9	77	11	96	12	85.4	75.6	20
40 Bahrain	63.5	72.9	55	13	75	16	84.0	75.5	46
41 Costa Rica	67.9	76.0	58	13	77	14	87.2	80.1	29
42 Bahamas	66.5	69.1	38	18	49	21	76.0	57.4	..
43 Kuwait	67.3	75.9	49	11	59	12	86.2	80.7	5
44 Estonia	70.5	70.0	21	17	26	21	81.9	54.8	50
45 United Arab Emirates	62.5	74.6	61	8	83	9	83.6	75.8	3
46 Croatia	69.6	73.3	34	8	42	9	85.3	69.5	6
47 Lithuania	71.3	71.4	23	18	28	22	83.6	59.7	18
48 Qatar	62.6	68.9	45	12	65	16	75.7	69.4	10
Medium human development									
49 Trinidad and Tobago	65.9	73.8	49	17	57	20	82.4	73.9	..
50 Latvia	70.1	69.6	21	17	26	21	79.8	56.9	45

8 Survival: progress and setbacks

HDI rank		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1970-75 [b]	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1995-2000 [b]	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1970	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1999	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1970	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1999	Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 [a] Female (% of cohort) 1995-2000 [b]	Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 [a] Male (% of cohort) 1995-2000 [b]	Maternal mortality ratio reported (per 100,000 live births) 1980-99 [c]
51	Mexico	62.4	72.2	79	27	110	33	80.8	69.9	55
52	Panama	66.2	73.6	46	21	68	27	83.5	76.0	70
53	Belarus	71.5	68.5	22	23	27	28	80.0	51.3	28
54	Belize	67.6	73.6	56	35	77	43	82.1	77.4	140
55	Russian Federation	69.7	66.1	29	18	36	22	77.0	46.5	50
56	Malaysia	63.0	71.9	46	8	63	9	82.0	70.8	39
57	Bulgaria	71.0	70.8	28	14	32	17	83.5	64.2	15
58	Romania	69.2	69.8	46	21	57	24	79.9	62.5	41
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	52.9	70.0	105	19	160	22	76.0	68.3	75
60	Macedonia, TFYR	67.5	72.7	85	22	120	26	82.5	74.2	3
61	Venezuela	65.7	72.4	47	20	61	23	82.3	71.6	60
62	Colombia	61.6	70.4	70	26	113	31	79.1	67.6	80
63	Mauritius	62.9	70.7	64	19	86	23	80.6	63.0	50
64	Suriname	64.0	70.1	51	27	68	34	77.7	66.4	110
65	Lebanon	65.0	72.6	45	28	54	32	81.8	75.7	100
66	Thailand	59.5	69.6	74	26	102	30	78.8	66.5	44
67	Fiji	60.6	68.4	50	18	61	22	72.8	63.7	38
68	Saudi Arabia	53.9	70.9	118	20	185	25	78.4	73.4	..
69	Brazil	59.5	67.2	95	34	135	40	75.4	59.3	160
70	Philippines	58.1	68.6	60	31	90	42	75.7	67.2	170
71	Oman	49.0	70.5	126	14	200	16	78.1	72.1	19
72	Armenia	72.5	72.4	24	25	30	30	85.1	70.8	35
73	Peru	55.4	68.0	115	42	178	52	75.2	66.2	270
74	Ukraine	70.1	68.1	22	17	27	21	79.0	51.8	27
75	Kazakhstan	64.4	64.1	50	35	66	42	72.7	47.6	70
76	Georgia	69.2	72.7	36	19	46	23	84.5	67.1	70
77	Maldives	51.4	65.4	157	60	255	83	65.4	66.8	350
78	Jamaica	69.0	74.8	47	10	62	11	84.1	77.5	120
79	Azerbaijan	69.0	71.0	41	35	53	45	79.8	65.0	43
80	Paraguay	65.9	69.6	57	27	76	32	78.2	69.4	190
81	Sri Lanka	65.1	71.6	65	17	100	19	82.8	71.8	60
82	Turkey	57.9	69.0	150	40	201	48	78.6	68.7	130
83	Turkmenistan	60.7	65.4	82	52	120	71	71.7	56.9	65
84	Ecuador	58.8	69.5	87	27	140	35	77.3	69.0	160
85	Albania	67.7	72.8	68	29	82	35	87.0	78.6	..
86	Dominican Republic	59.7	67.3	91	43	128	49	74.5	64.9	230
87	China	63.2	69.8	85	33	120	41	79.4	70.9	55
88	Jordan	56.6	69.7	77	29	107	35	74.4	68.9	41
89	Tunisia	55.6	69.5	135	24	201	30	75.8	70.6	70
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	53.9	68.0	122	37	191	46	74.3	68.9	37
91	Cape Verde	57.5	68.9	87	54	123	73	76.2	64.6	55
92	Kyrgyzstan	63.1	66.9	111	55	146	65	75.3	57.8	65
93	Guyana	60.0	63.7	81	56	101	76	70.2	54.1	180
94	South Africa	53.7	56.7	80	54	115	69	53.7	40.2	..
95	El Salvador	58.2	69.1	111	35	162	42	75.9	65.6	120
96	Samoa (Western)	56.1	68.5	106	21	160	26	75.8	62.0	..
97	Syrian Arab Republic	57.0	70.5	90	25	129	30	77.4	72.5	110
98	Moldova, Rep. of	64.8	66.6	46	27	61	34	72.5	53.7	42
99	Uzbekistan	64.2	68.3	66	45	90	58	75.0	62.9	21
100	Algeria	54.5	68.9	123	36	192	41	75.4	72.2	220

8 Survival: progress and setbacks

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1970-75 [b]	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1995-2000 [b]	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1970	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1999	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1970	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1999	Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 [a] Female (% of cohort) 1995-2000 [b]	Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 [a] Male (% of cohort) 1995-2000 [b]	Maternal mortality ratio reported (per 100,000 live births) 1980-99 [c]
101 Viet Nam	50.3	67.2	112	31	157	40	74.1	65.6	160
102 Indonesia	49.2	65.1	104	38	172	52	69.5	61.7	450
103 Tajikistan	63.4	67.2	78	54	111	74	73.6	62.7	65
104 Bolivia	46.7	61.4	144	64	243	83	63.9	57.0	390
105 Egypt	52.1	66.3	157	41	235	52	72.8	63.9	170
106 Nicaragua	55.1	67.7	113	38	165	47	72.7	63.9	150
107 Honduras	53.8	65.6	116	33	170	42	70.5	59.3	110
108 Guatemala	53.7	64.0	115	45	168	60	67.9	56.2	190
109 Gabon	45.0	52.4	140	85	232	143	48.7	43.5	600
110 Equatorial Guinea	40.5	50.0	165	105	281	160	47.0	41.0	..
111 Namibia	49.4	45.1	104	56	155	70	31.3	28.0	230
112 Morocco	52.9	66.6	119	45	184	53	74.1	66.3	230
113 Swaziland	47.3	50.8	140	62	209	90	45.1	39.2	230
114 Botswana	53.2	44.4	99	46	142	59	29.6	24.5	330
115 India	50.3	62.3	127	70	202	98	64.7	59.9	410
116 Mongolia	53.8	61.9	..	63	..	80	64.0	53.9	150
117 Zimbabwe	56.0	42.9	86	60	138	90	23.7	22.1	400
118 Myanmar	49.3	55.8	122	79	179	112	55.9	46.6	230
119 Ghana	49.9	56.3	111	63	186	101	53.8	48.0	210
120 Lesotho	49.5	51.2	125	93	190	134	46.9	42.5	..
121 Cambodia	40.3	56.5	..	86	..	122	55.8	46.3	470
122 Papua New Guinea	44.7	55.6	90	79	130	112	48.0	41.4	370
123 Kenya	51.0	52.2	96	76	156	118	43.6	38.5	590
124 Comoros	48.9	58.8	159	64	215	86	58.6	52.1	500
125 Cameroon	45.7	50.0	127	95	215	154	42.6	38.4	430
126 Congo	46.7	50.9	100	81	160	108	45.4	37.9	..
Low human development									
127 Pakistan	49.0	59.0	117	84	181	112	58.8	56.9	..
128 Togo	45.5	51.3	128	80	216	143	45.3	40.1	480
129 Nepal	43.3	57.3	165	75	250	104	53.7	52.4	540
130 Bhutan	43.2	60.7	156	80	267	107	62.3	57.2	380
131 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	40.4	52.5	145	93	218	111	50.0	44.9	650
132 Bangladesh	44.9	58.1	145	58	239	89	55.4	53.2	440
133 Yemen	42.1	59.4	194	86	303	119	58.9	53.4	350
134 Haiti	48.5	52.0	148	83	221	129	46.3	34.2	..
135 Madagascar	44.9	51.6	184	95	285	156	48.7	43.8	490
136 Nigeria	44.0	51.3	120	112	201	187	44.6	42.1	700
137 Djibouti	41.0	45.5	160	104	241	149	39.1	32.9	..
138 Sudan	43.7	55.0	104	67	172	109	53.9	48.3	550
139 Mauritania	43.5	50.5	150	120	250	183	47.7	41.6	550
140 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	46.5	51.1	129	90	218	141	43.2	37.9	530
141 Uganda	46.4	41.9	110	83	185	131	28.1	24.9	510
142 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	46.0	50.5	147	128	245	207	44.9	39.4	..
143 Zambia	47.2	40.5	109	112	181	202	22.8	21.7	650
144 Côte d'Ivoire	45.4	47.7	158	102	239	171	37.3	35.4	600
145 Senegal	41.8	52.3	164	68	279	118	51.0	39.4	560
146 Angola	38.0	44.6	180	172	300	295	38.1	32.9	..
147 Benin	44.0	53.5	149	99	252	156	51.4	44.8	500
148 Eritrea	44.3	51.5	150	66	225	105	47.1	40.7	1,000
149 Gambia	37.0	45.4	183	61	319	75	39.6	34.2	..
150 Guinea	37.3	46.5	197	115	345	181	40.6	37.7	670

8 Survival: progress and setbacks

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1970-75 [b]	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1995-2000 [b]	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1970	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1999	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1970	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1999	Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 [a] Female (% of cohort) 1995-2000 [b]	Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 [a] Male (% of cohort) 1995-2000 [b]	Maternal mortality ratio reported (per 100,000 live births) 1980-99 [c]
151 Malawi	41.0	40.7	189	132	330	211	30.4	28.2	620
152 Rwanda	44.6	39.4	124	110	210	180	26.3	22.9	..
153 Mali	42.9	50.9	221	143	391	235	48.5	45.5	580
154 Central African Republic	43.0	44.3	149	113	248	172	34.4	28.5	1,100
155 Chad	39.0	45.2	149	118	252	198	38.6	33.6	830
156 Guinea-Bissau	36.5	44.1	186	128	316	200	37.8	32.5	910
157 Mozambique	42.5	40.6	163	127	278	203	31.0	26.3	1,100
158 Ethiopia	41.8	44.5	160	118	239	176	35.6	31.4	..
159 Burkina Faso	41.5	45.3	163	106	290	199	34.8	29.7	..
160 Burundi	44.0	40.6	135	106	228	176	28.5	23.5	..
161 Niger	38.2	44.2	197	162	330	275	37.1	34.9	590
162 Sierra Leone	35.0	37.3	206	182	363	316	28.2	23.4	..
Developing countries	55.5	64.1	109	61	167	89	68.3	61.2	..
Least developed countries	44.2	51.3	149	100	243	159	46.0	41.7	..
Arab States	51.9	65.9	129	44	198	59	71.1	64.9	..
East Asia and the Pacific	60.4	68.8	87	34	126	44	77.2	68.5	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	60.8	69.3	87	32	125	39	77.5	64.9	..
South Asia	49.9	61.9	128	69	203	97	63.8	59.4	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	45.3	48.8	138	107	226	172	41.4	36.6	..
Eastern Europe and the CIS	69.2	68.4	37	25	47	31	79.0	55.3	..
OECD	70.4	76.4	40	13	52	15	87.2	77.3	..
High-income OECD	72.1	77.8	20	6	26	6	88.8	80.0	..
High human development	71.3	77.0	25	7	32	8	88.2	78.2	..
Medium human development	58.4	66.5	99	46	149	62	72.9	63.7	..
Low human development	44.6	52.2	142	99	231	156	47.0	43.8	..
High income	72.0	77.8	21	6	26	6	88.8	80.0	..
Middle income	62.6	69.2	85	32	121	39	78.2	67.1	..
Low income	49.6	59.0	126	80	202	120	59.0	53.6	..
World	59.9	66.4	96	56	147	80	72.2	63.5	..

a. Data refer to the probability at birth of surviving to age 65, times 100.

b. Data refer to estimates for the period specified.

c. The maternal mortality data are those reported by national authorities. UNICEF and the World Health Organization periodically evaluate these data and make adjustments to account for the well-documented problems of underreporting and misclassification of maternal deaths and to develop estimates for countries with no data (for details on the most recent estimates see Hill, AbouZahr and Wardlaw 2001). Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Source: Columns 1, 2, 7 and 8: UN 2001d; *columns 3 and 5:* UNICEF 2001; *columns 4, 6 and 9:* UNICEF 2000.

9 Commitment to education: public spending

HDI rank	Public education expenditure [a]				Public education expenditure by level (as % of all levels) [b]					
	As % of GNP		As % of total government expenditure		Pre-primary and primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	1985-87 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-87 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-86 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-86 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-86 [c]	1995-97 [c]
High human development										
1 Norway	6.5	7.7 [d]	14.7	16.8 [d]	45.2	38.7 [e]	28.3	23.0 [e]	13.5	27.9 [e]
2 Australia	5.1	5.5 [d]	12.5	13.5 [d]	..	30.6 [e]	61.9 [f]	38.9 [e]	30.5	30.5 [e]
3 Canada	6.7	6.9 [d, g]	14.1	12.9 [d, g]	..	..	63.6 [f]	64.7 [e, f, g, h]	28.7	35.3 [e, g, h]
4 Sweden	7.3	8.3 [d]	12.8	12.2 [d]	48.0	34.1 [e, h]	20.1	38.7 [e, h]	13.1	27.2 [e, h]
5 Belgium	5.1 [i]	3.1 [d, j]	14.3 [i]	6.0 [d, j]	24.7 [i]	29.9 [e, j]	46.4 [i]	45.5 [e, j]	16.7 [i]	21.5 [e, j]
6 United States	5.0	5.4 [d, g]	11.9	14.4 [d, g]	44.7	38.7 [e, g, h]	30.3	36.1 [e, g, h]	25.1	25.2 [e, g, h]
7 Iceland	4.8	5.4 [d]	14.0	13.6 [d]	..	35.9 [e]	..	41.9 [e]	..	17.7 [e]
8 Netherlands	6.9	5.1 [d]	..	9.8 [d]	22.6	30.9 [e]	35.9	39.8 [e]	26.4	29.3 [e]
9 Japan [g]	..	3.6 [d]	..	9.9 [d]	..	39.3 [e, h]	..	41.8 [e, h]	..	12.1 [e, h]
10 Finland	5.5	7.5 [d]	11.6	12.2 [d]	30.8	33.0 [e]	41.6	36.2 [e]	18.7	28.9 [e]
11 Switzerland	4.7	5.4 [d]	18.8	15.4 [d]	..	30.6 [e]	73.6	48.1 [e]	18.1	19.3 [e]
12 Luxembourg	4.1	4.0 [d]	9.5 [i]	11.5 [g, i]	43.5	51.9 [e]	42.7	43.4 [e]	3.3	4.7 [e]
13 France	5.5	6.0 [d]	18.0 [g]	10.9 [d]	29.4	31.4 [e]	40.8	49.5 [e]	12.9	17.9 [e]
14 United Kingdom	4.8	5.3 [d]	11.3 [g]	11.6 [d]	26.7	32.3 [e, h]	45.9	44.0 [e, h]	19.8	23.7 [e, h]
15 Denmark	7.2	8.1 [d]	13.7	13.1 [d]	..	33.6 [e]	..	39.3 [e]	..	22.0 [e]
16 Austria	5.9	5.4 [d]	7.8	10.4 [d]	23.1	28.1 [e]	46.9	49.0 [e]	16.6	21.2 [e]
17 Germany	..	4.8 [d]	..	9.6 [d]	..	..	..	72.2 [e, f]	..	22.5 [e]
18 Ireland	6.7	6.0 [d]	9.5	13.5 [d]	39.4	32.2 [e]	39.7	41.5 [e]	17.7	23.8 [e]
19 New Zealand	5.4	7.3 [d]	20.9	17.1 [d, g]	38.3	28.7 [e]	28.5	40.3 [e]	28.3	29.1 [e]
20 Italy	5.0	4.9 [d]	8.3	9.1 [d]	30.1	32.0 [e]	35.5	49.2 [e]	10.2	15.1 [e]
21 Spain	3.7	5.0 [d]	8.8	11.0 [d]	..	33.3 [e]	..	47.9 [e]	..	16.6 [e]
22 Israel	6.7	7.6 [d, g]	10.0	12.3 [d, g]	42.8	42.3 [e, g]	30.8	31.2 [e, g]	18.9	18.2 [e, g]
23 Greece	2.2	3.1 [d]	6.1	8.2 [d]	37.6	35.3 [e, h]	41.3	38.0 [e, h]	20.1	25.0 [e, h]
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	2.5	2.9	19.8	17.0 [g]	31.5 [g]	21.9	37.9 [g]	35.0	25.1 [g]	37.1
25 Cyprus [k]	3.6	4.5	11.9	13.2	37.6	36.7	50.7	50.8	4.2	6.5
26 Singapore	3.9	3.0	11.5	23.3	30.5	25.7	36.9	34.6	27.9	34.8
27 Korea, Rep. of	3.8	3.7 [d]	..	17.5 [d]	47.0	45.3 [e, h]	36.7	36.6 [e, h]	10.9	8.0 [e, h]
28 Portugal	3.8 [i]	5.8 [d]	..	11.7 [d]	51.0	34.2 [e]	30.6	41.6 [e]	12.7	16.4 [e]
29 Slovenia	..	5.7	..	12.6	..	29.9	..	48.4	..	16.9
30 Malta	3.4	5.1	7.4	10.8	31.0	22.6 [g]	43.3	32.0 [g]	8.2	10.9 [g]
31 Barbados [g]	6.2	7.2	17.2	19.0	31.0	..	32.5	..	22.3	..
32 Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Czech Republic	..	5.1 [d]	..	13.6 [d]	..	31.3 [e]	..	50.2 [e]	..	15.8 [e]
34 Argentina	1.4 [i]	3.5	8.9 [i]	12.6	37.7 [g]	45.7	27.4 [g]	34.8	19.2 [g]	19.5
35 Slovakia	..	4.7	..	14.6	..	40.5	..	28.0	..	12.7
36 Hungary	5.6	4.6 [d]	6.3	6.9 [g]	51.1	36.8 [e]	19.9	46.3 [e]	16.9	15.5 [e]
37 Uruguay	3.2	3.3	15.0	15.5	37.7	32.6	28.4	29.0	22.4	19.6
38 Poland	4.6	7.5 [d]	12.5	24.8 [d]	44.2	37.6 [e, h]	17.9	15.1 [e, h]	18.2	11.1 [e, h]
39 Chile	3.3	3.6	15.3	15.5	57.0	58.3	19.5	18.8	20.3	16.1
40 Bahrain	5.2	4.4	12.3	12.0	..	30.1 [h]	..	34.5 [h]	..	..
41 Costa Rica	4.5	5.4	21.6	22.8	35.1	40.2	22.3	24.3	41.4	28.3
42 Bahamas	4.0	..	18.9	13.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Kuwait	4.8	5.0	13.4	14.0	..	..	..	69.8 [f, h]	..	30.2 [h]
44 Estonia	..	7.2	..	25.5	..	18.5	..	50.7	..	17.9
45 United Arab Emirates	2.1	1.7	13.2	20.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 Croatia	..	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47 Lithuania	5.3 [g]	5.9	12.9	22.8	..	15.1	..	50.9	..	18.3
48 Qatar	4.7	3.4 [g]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development										
49 Trinidad and Tobago	6.3	4.4 [g]	14.0	..	47.5	40.5 [g]	36.8	33.1 [g]	8.9	13.3 [g]
50 Latvia	3.4	6.5	12.4	16.5	15.8	12.1	56.2	58.9	10.3	12.2

9 Commitment to education: public spending

HDI rank		Public education expenditure [a]				Public education expenditure by level (as % of all levels) [b]					
		As % of GNP		As % of total government expenditure		Pre-primary and primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		1985-87 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-87 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-86 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-86 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-86 [c]	1995-97 [c]
51	Mexico	3.5	4.9 [d]	..	23.0 [d]	31.5 [i]	50.3 [e]	26.8 [i]	32.5 [e]	17.6 [i]	17.2 [e]
52	Panama	4.8	5.1	14.3	16.3	38.3	31.1	25.2	19.8	20.4	26.1
53	Belarus	5.0	5.9	..	17.8	..	..	74.8 [f]	72.5 [f]	14.0	11.1
54	Belize	4.7	5.0	15.4	19.5	55.7	62.8	27.7	25.8	2.3	6.9
55	Russian Federation	3.4	3.5 [d]	..	9.6 [g]	..	23.2 [e, h]	..	57.4 [e, h]	..	19.3 [e, h]
56	Malaysia	6.9	4.9	18.8	15.4	37.8	32.7	37.1	30.6	14.6	25.5
57	Bulgaria	5.4	3.2	..	7.0	..	..	65.3 [f]	73.8 [f]	12.4	18.0
58	Romania	2.2	3.6	7.5 [g]	10.5	..	42.7 [h]	..	23.8 [h]	..	16.0 [h]
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	9.6	..	20.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Macedonia, TFYR	..	5.1	..	20.0	..	54.4	..	23.6	..	22.0
61	Venezuela	5.0	5.2 [g]	19.6	22.4 [g]	..	..	..	29.5 [f, g]	..	34.7 [g]
62	Colombia [i]	2.6	4.1	22.4	16.6	42.0	40.5	32.5	31.5	21.2	19.2
63	Mauritius	3.3	4.6	10.0	17.4	45.2	31.0	37.6	36.3	5.6	24.7
64	Suriname	10.2	3.5 [g]	22.8	..	63.7	..	13.5	..	7.7	..
65	Lebanon [i]	..	2.5	11.7	8.2	..	..	..	68.9 [f, h]	..	16.2 [h]
66	Thailand	3.4	4.8	17.9	20.1	58.4	50.4	21.1	20.0	13.2	16.4
67	Fiji	6.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Saudi Arabia	7.4	7.5	13.6	22.8	..	..	72.9 [f]	84.4 [f]	27.1	15.6
69	Brazil	4.7	5.1	17.7	..	45.9 [h]	53.5	7.7 [h]	20.3	19.6 [h]	26.2
70	Philippines	2.1	3.4	11.2	15.7	63.9	56.1	10.1	23.3	22.5	18.0
71	Oman	4.1	4.5	15.0	16.4	..	40.9	..	51.3	..	7.0
72	Armenia	..	2.0	..	10.3	..	15.8	..	63.0	..	13.2
73	Peru	3.6	2.9	15.7	19.2	39.5	35.2	20.5	21.2	2.7	16.0
74	Ukraine	5.3	5.6	21.2	14.8	..	..	74.2 [f]	73.5 [f]	13.5	10.7
75	Kazakhstan	3.4	4.4	19.8	17.6	..	7.2 [h]	..	63.0 [h]	..	13.9 [h]
76	Georgia [g]	..	5.2	..	6.9	..	22.0	..	45.1	..	18.5
77	Maldives	5.2	6.4	8.5	10.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Jamaica	4.9	7.5	11.0	12.9	31.9	31.3	34.0	37.4	19.4	22.4
79	Azerbaijan	5.8	3.0	29.3	18.8	..	14.6	..	63.9	..	7.5
80	Paraguay	1.1 [i]	4.0 [i]	14.3 [i]	19.8 [i]	36.6	50.0 [h, i]	29.7	18.1 [h, i]	23.8	19.7 [h, i]
81	Sri Lanka	2.7	3.4	7.8	8.9	..	..	90.2 [f]	74.8 [f]	9.8	9.3
82	Turkey	1.2 [l]	2.2 [d]	..	14.7 [d, g]	45.9	43.3 [e, h]	22.4	22.0 [e, h]	23.9	34.7 [e, h]
83	Turkmenistan	4.1	..	29.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Ecuador	3.5	3.5	21.3	13.0	45.5	38.4	35.8	36.0	17.8	21.3
85	Albania	..	..	11.2	..	..	63.9 [g]	..	20.6 [g]	..	10.3 [g]
86	Dominican Republic	1.3	2.3	10.0	13.8	47.3	49.5	19.7	12.5	20.8	13.0
87	China	2.3	2.3	11.1	12.2 [g]	29.5 [m]	37.4	33.2 [m]	32.2	21.8 [m]	15.6
88	Jordan	6.8	7.9	15.8	19.8	..	..	62.9 [f]	64.5 [f]	34.1	33.0
89	Tunisia	6.2	7.7	14.8	19.9	44.0 [i]	42.5	37.0 [i]	37.2	18.2 [i]	18.5
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	3.7	4.0	18.1	17.8	42.0	29.0	37.9	33.9	10.7	22.9
91	Cape Verde	2.9	..	14.8	..	61.5	..	15.9	..	..	..
92	Kyrgyzstan	9.7	5.3	22.4	23.5	10.9	6.6	60.4	68.0	8.8	14.1
93	Guyana	8.5	5.0	7.3	10.0	38.8	..	23.8	71.3 [f]	17.8	7.7
94	South Africa	6.1	7.6	..	22.0	..	43.5	73.1 [f]	29.5	24.8	14.3
95	El Salvador	3.1 [g]	2.5	12.5 [g]	16.0	..	63.5	..	6.5	..	7.2
96	Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Syrian Arab Republic	4.8	4.2	14.0	13.6	38.4	41.9	25.3	29.8	33.6 [h]	25.9 [h]
98	Moldova, Rep. of	3.6	10.6	..	28.1	..	24.5	..	52.9	..	13.3
99	Uzbekistan	9.2 [g]	7.7	25.1	21.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Algeria	9.8	5.1 [l]	27.8	16.4 [l]	..	..	..	95.3 [f, l]	..	..

9 Commitment to education: public spending

HDI rank	Public education expenditure [a]				Public education expenditure by level (as % of all levels) [b]					
	As % of GNP		As % of total government expenditure		Pre-primary and primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	1985-87 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-87 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-86 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-86 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-86 [c]	1995-97 [c]
101 Viet Nam	..	3.0	..	7.4 [g]	..	43.0	..	26.0	..	22.0
102 Indonesia	0.9 [g, i]	1.4 [n]	4.3 [g, i]	7.9 [n]	..	..	..	73.5 [f, i]	..	24.4 [i]
103 Tajikistan	..	2.2	29.5	11.5	9.2	14.9	55.7	71.2	7.7	7.1
104 Bolivia	2.1	4.9	20.1 [g]	11.1	..	50.7	..	9.8	..	27.7
105 Egypt	4.5	4.8	..	14.9	..	..	..	66.7 [f]	..	33.3
106 Nicaragua	5.4	3.9 [l]	12.0	8.8 [l]	45.6	68.6 [l]	16.7	13.9 [l]	23.2	..
107 Honduras	4.8	3.6	19.5	16.5	49.1	52.5	16.7	21.5	21.3	16.6
108 Guatemala [i]	1.9	1.7	13.8	15.8	..	63.0	..	12.1	..	15.2
109 Gabon	5.8	2.9 [l]	9.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 Equatorial Guinea [g]	1.7	1.7	3.9	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 Namibia	..	9.1	..	25.6	..	58.0	..	28.9	..	13.1
112 Morocco [i]	6.2	5.3	21.5	24.9	35.3	34.6	47.6	48.8	17.1	16.5
113 Swaziland	5.6	5.7	20.6	18.1	39.4	35.8	29.6	27.1	19.5	26.6
114 Botswana	7.3	8.6	15.9	20.6	36.3	..	40.7	..	17.2	..
115 India	3.2	3.2	8.5	11.6	38.0	39.5	25.3	26.5	15.3	13.7
116 Mongolia	11.7	5.7	17.1	15.1	10.7 [h]	19.9 [h]	51.2 [h]	56.0 [h]	17.3 [h]	14.3 [h]
117 Zimbabwe	7.7	7.1 [g]	15.0	..	..	51.7 [g]	..	26.4 [g]	..	17.3 [g]
118 Myanmar [i]	1.9	1.2 [g]	..	14.4 [g]	..	47.7 [g]	..	40.3 [g]	..	11.7 [g]
119 Ghana	3.4	4.2	24.3	19.9	24.5 [g]	..	29.5 [g]	..	12.5 [g]	..
120 Lesotho	4.1	8.4	13.4	..	39.1 [g]	41.2	32.7 [g]	29.2	22.3 [g]	28.7
121 Cambodia	..	2.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Kenya	7.1	6.5	14.8 [g]	16.7	59.9	..	17.7	..	12.4	..
124 Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	36.6 [l]	..	35.1 [i]	..	17.2 [i]
125 Cameroon	2.8	..	16.4	..	..	..	72.6 [f]	86.8 [f]	27.4	13.2
126 Congo	4.9 [g]	6.1	9.8 [g]	14.7	30.0 [g]	50.4	35.6 [g]	11.6	34.4 [g]	28.0
Low human development										
127 Pakistan	3.1	2.7	8.8	7.1	36.0	51.8	33.3	27.9	18.2	13.0
128 Togo	4.9	4.5	19.7	24.6	34.0	45.9	29.1	26.9	22.8	24.7
129 Nepal	2.2	3.2	10.4	13.5	35.7	45.1	19.9	19.0	33.4	19.0
130 Bhutan	3.7	4.1	..	7.0	..	44.0	..	35.6	..	20.4
131 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.5	2.1	6.6	8.7	..	48.3	..	30.7	..	7.4
132 Bangladesh [i]	1.4	2.2	9.9	13.8	46.1	44.8	34.7	43.8	10.4	7.9
133 Yemen	..	7.0	..	21.6 [g]	..	..	..	..	..	..
134 Haiti	1.9	..	20.6	..	51.0	..	18.1	..	10.8	..
135 Madagascar	1.9 [l]	1.9	..	16.1 [g]	42.3	30.0	26.5	33.4	27.2	21.1
136 Nigeria [n]	1.7	0.7	12.0	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
137 Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138 Sudan	..	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139 Mauritania [i]	..	5.1	..	16.2	32.6	39.4	36.2	35.3	27.4	21.2
140 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	..	..	9.9	..	57.5	..	20.5	..	12.7	..
141 Uganda	3.5 [g, i]	2.6	..	..	44.5 [g, i]	..	33.4 [g, i]	..	13.2 [g, i]	..
142 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	1.0	..	8.2	..	..	..	71.3 [f]	..	28.7	..
143 Zambia	3.1	2.2	9.8	7.1	43.9	41.5	26.9	18.4	18.3	23.2
144 Côte d'Ivoire	..	5.0	..	24.9	40.2	45.2	42.7	36.2	17.1	18.6
145 Senegal	..	3.7	..	33.1	50.1	34.2	25.1	42.5	19.0	23.2
146 Angola	6.2	..	13.8	..	..	..	86.8 [f, i]	..	5.0 [i]	..
147 Benin	..	3.2	..	15.2	..	59.1	..	21.7	..	18.8
148 Eritrea [l]	..	1.8	..	..	..	44.5	..	17.6	..	..
149 Gambia	3.7	4.9	8.8 [g]	21.2	49.0	48.9	21.3	31.6	13.8	12.9
150 Guinea	1.8	1.9	13.0	26.8	30.8 [g]	35.1 [h]	36.9 [g]	29.6 [h]	23.5 [g]	26.1 [h]

9 Commitment to education: public spending

HDI rank		Public education expenditure [a]				Public education expenditure by level (as % of all levels) [b]					
		As % of GNP		As % of total government expenditure		Pre-primary and primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		1985-87 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-87 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-86 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-86 [c]	1995-97 [c]	1985-86 [c]	1995-97 [c]
151	Malawi	3.5	5.4	9.0	18.3 [g]	41.3	58.8	15.2	8.9	23.3	20.5
152	Rwanda	3.5	..	22.9	..	67.6	..	15.3	..	11.5	..
153	Mali	3.2	2.2	17.3	..	48.4	45.9	22.6	21.6	13.4	17.7
154	Central African Republic	2.6	..	16.8	..	55.2 [i]	53.2 [i]	17.6 [i]	16.5 [i]	18.8 [i]	24.0 [i]
155	Chad	..	2.2	..	..	..	43.5	..	24.2	..	9.0
156	Guinea-Bissau	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	Mozambique	2.1	..	5.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	Ethiopia	3.1	4.0	9.3	13.7	51.5	46.2 [h]	28.3	23.7 [h]	14.4	15.9 [h]
159	Burkina Faso	2.3	3.6 [g]	14.9	11.1 [g]	38.1	56.6	20.3	25.1	30.7	18.3
160	Burundi	3.1	4.0	18.1	18.3	45.0	42.7	32.2	36.7	19.8	17.1
161	Niger [l]	..	2.3	..	12.8	..	59.7 [h]	..	32.3 [h]	..	..
162	Sierra Leone	1.7	..	12.4	..	33.2	..	29.3	..	24.2	..

Note: As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of education expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see UNESCO (1999).

a. Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditures. See the definitions of statistical terms.

b. Data refer to current public expenditures on education. Expenditures by level may not sum to 100 as a result of rounding or the omission of the categories "other types" and "not distributed".

c. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

d. Data may not be strictly comparable to those for earlier years as a result of methodological changes.

e. Expenditures previously classified as "other types" have been distributed across the different education levels.

f. Data refer to combined expenditures for pre-primary, primary and secondary levels.

g. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified.

h. Data include capital expenditures.

i. Data refer to the ministry of education only.

j. Data refer to the Flemish community only.

k. Data refer to the Office of Greek Education only.

l. Data do not include expenditures on tertiary education.

m. Data do not include expenditures on mid-level specialized colleges and technical schools.

n. Data refer to the central government only.

Source: Columns 1-4: UNESCO 2000b; *columns 5-10:* UNESCO 1999.

10 Literacy and enrolment

HDI rank	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Adult literacy index (1985 = 100) 1999	Youth literacy rate (% age 15-24) 1999	Youth literacy index (1985 = 100) 1999	Net primary enrolment ratio (%) 1995-97 [a]	Net primary enrolment index (1984-87 = 100) [b] 1995-97 [a]	Net secondary enrolment ratio (%) 1995-97 [a]	Net secondary enrolment index (1984-87 = 100) [b] 1995-97 [a]	Children reaching grade 5 (%) 1995-97 [a]	Tertiary students in science, math and engineering (as % of all tertiary students) 1994-97 [a]
High human development										
1 Norway	..	..	..	..	100	103	97	115	..	18
2 Australia	..	..	..	..	95	98	89	112	..	32
3 Canada	..	..	..	..	95	100	91	102	..	..
4 Sweden	..	..	..	..	100	102	99	..	97	31
5 Belgium	..	..	..	..	98	102	88	99	..	..
6 United States	..	..	..	..	95	100	90	99	..	..
7 Iceland	..	..	..	..	98	..	87	..	..	20
8 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	100	105	91	105	..	20
9 Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
10 Finland	..	..	..	..	98	..	93	..	100	37
11 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31
12 Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	112	..	..
13 France	..	..	..	..	100	100	95	116	..	25
14 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	100	102	91	115	..	29
15 Denmark	..	..	..	..	100	101	94	111	..	21
16 Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	28
17 Germany	..	..	..	..	88	..	88	..	..	31
18 Ireland	..	..	..	..	92	102	86	106	..	30
19 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	100	100	90	108	..	21
20 Italy	98.4	101	99.8	100	100	104	..	..	99	28
21 Spain	97.6	102	99.8	100	100	100	..	..	..	31
22 Israel	95.8	104	99.6	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Greece	97.1	104	99.8	100	93	95	87	106	..	..
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	93.3	106	99.2	102	90	94	69	106	..	..
25 Cyprus	96.9	105	99.8	100	81	84	..	..	100	17
26 Singapore	92.1	107	99.7	102	93	94	..	..	..	..
27 Korea, Rep. of	97.6	103	99.8	100	93	97	97	114	98	34
28 Portugal	91.9	109	99.8	101	..	..	..	..	..	31
29 Slovenia	99.6	100	99.8	100	95	..	89	..	..	29
30 Malta	91.8	107	98.5	102	100	105	79	107	100	13
31 Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21
32 Brunei Darussalam	91.0	112	99.3	103	93	116	..	..	..	6
33 Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	89	..	87	..	..	34
34 Argentina	96.7	102	98.5	101	100	104	..	..	..	30
35 Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
36 Hungary	99.3	100	99.8	100	82	84	86	130	..	32
37 Uruguay	97.7	102	99.3	101	93	104	..	..	98	24
38 Poland	99.7	100	99.8	100	97	98	..	..	..	..
39 Chile	95.6	103	98.7	101	89	100	58	..	100	43
40 Bahrain	87.1	113	98.2	105	96	99	84	103	95	..
41 Costa Rica	95.5	103	98.3	101	89	104	41	118	90	18
42 Bahamas	95.7	102	97.4	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Kuwait	81.9	112	92.1	109	67	82	58	..	..	23
44 Estonia	..	..	..	..	93	..	88	..	..	32
45 United Arab Emirates	75.1	110	89.7	113	79	89	69	..	..	27
46 Croatia	98.2	102	99.8	100	84	..	79	..	..	38
47 Lithuania	99.5	100	99.8	100	94	..	85	..	..	38
48 Qatar	80.8	109	94.4	109	87	95	69	105	..	..
Medium human development										
49 Trinidad and Tobago	93.5	104	97.4	102	88	95	..	..	97	41
50 Latvia	99.8	100	99.8	100	93	..	82	..	..	29

10 Literacy and enrolment

HDI rank		Adult literacy Rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Adult literacy Index (1985 = 100) 1999	Youth literacy Rate (% age 15-24) 1999	Youth literacy Index (1985 = 100) 1999	Net primary enrolment Ratio (%) 1995-97 [a]	Net primary enrolment Index (1984-87 = 100) [b] 1995-97 [a]	Net secondary enrolment Ratio (%) 1995-97 [a]	Net secondary enrolment Index (1984-87 = 100) [b] 1995-97 [a]	Children reaching grade 5 (%) 1995-97 [a]	Tertiary students in science, math and engineering (as % of all tertiary students) 1994-97 [a]
51	Mexico	91.1	107	96.8	103	100	101	51	111	86	31
52	Panama	91.7	105	96.7	102	..	..	..	..	..	27
53	Belarus	99.5	101	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	..	33
54	Belize	93.1	108	97.8	103	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Russian Federation	99.5	100	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	..	49
56	Malaysia	87.0	114	97.3	105	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Bulgaria	98.3	102	99.6	100	93	95	80	102	..	25
58	Romania	98.0	102	99.6	100	97	..	74	..	..	32
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	79.1	130	96.2	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	95	..	56	..	95	38
61	Venezuela	92.3	106	97.8	103	84	97	22	127	89	..
62	Colombia	91.5	106	96.8	103	85	130	46	143	73	31
63	Mauritius	84.2	109	93.8	105	98	98	58	..	99	17
64	Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Lebanon	85.6	112	94.8	105	76	..	66	..	..	17
66	Thailand	95.3	105	98.8	101	..	..	..	..	..	21
67	Fiji	92.6	108	99.0	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Saudi Arabia	76.1	126	92.6	115	60	114	48	166	89	18
69	Brazil	84.9	108	92.3	104	..	..	..	..	..	23
70	Philippines	95.1	105	98.5	102	100	102	59	115	..	..
71	Oman	70.3	155	97.4	132	67	98	57	..	96	31
72	Armenia	98.3	102	99.7	100	..	..	..	..	..	33
73	Peru	89.6	108	96.6	104	91	95	55	113	..	..
74	Ukraine	99.6	100	99.9	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42
76	Georgia	..	..	..	..	87	..	74	..	..	48
77	Maldives	96.2	104	99.1	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Jamaica	86.4	109	93.8	105	..	..	..	..	..	20
79	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Paraguay	93.0	105	96.9	102	91	102	38	152	78	22
81	Sri Lanka	91.4	105	96.7	103	..	..	..	..	..	29
82	Turkey	84.6	114	96.2	106	99	105	51	134	..	22
83	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Ecuador	91.0	107	96.9	103	97	..	..	..	85	..
85	Albania	84.0	116	97.8	105	100	..	..	..	..	22
86	Dominican Republic	83.2	108	90.7	107	84	..	29	..	..	25
87	China	83.5	116	97.5	105	100	107	..	..	94	53
88	Jordan	89.2	119	99.4	105	..	..	..	..	..	27
89	Tunisia	69.9	133	92.7	119	100	107	54	169	91	27
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	75.7	133	93.7	115	90	105	71	..	..	36
91	Cape Verde	73.6	129	88.4	114	..	..	48	413	..	..
92	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..	..	..
93	Guyana	98.4	102	99.8	100	87	..	66	..	91	25
94	South Africa	84.9	108	91.0	105	96	..	56	..	..	18
95	El Salvador	78.3	113	88.0	108	78	106	22	143	77	20
96	Samoa (Western)	80.2	108	86.6	106	96	..	..	..	85	..
97	Syrian Arab Republic	73.6	124	86.6	115	91	91	38	74	94	31
98	Moldova, Rep. of	98.7	103	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	..	44
99	Uzbekistan	88.5	111	96.5	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Algeria	66.6	143	88.2	127	94	106	56	112	..	50

10 Literacy and enrolment

HDI rank	Adult literacy Rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Adult literacy Index (1985 = 100) 1999	Youth literacy Rate (% age 15-24) 1999	Youth literacy Index (1985 = 100) 1999	Net primary enrolment Ratio (%) 1995-97 [a]	Net primary enrolment Index (1984-87 = 100) [b] 1995-97 [a]	Net secondary enrolment Ratio (%) 1995-97 [a]	Net secondary enrolment Index (1984-87 = 100) [b] 1995-97 [a]	Children reaching grade 5 (%) 1995-97 [a]	Tertiary students in science, math and engineering (as % of all tertiary students) 1994-97 [a]
101 Viet Nam	93.1	105	96.8	102	..	..	54	..	..	..
102 Indonesia	86.3	115	97.5	105	95	96	..	..	88	28
103 Tajikistan	99.1	102	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	..	23
104 Bolivia	85.0	115	95.6	106	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 Egypt	54.6	126	69.2	121	93	..	67	..	..	15
106 Nicaragua	68.2	108	73.4	107	77	107	33	149	51	31
107 Honduras	74.0	114	82.9	109	..	..	..	..	..	26
108 Guatemala	68.1	119	78.9	113	72	..	..	..	50	..
109 Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 Equatorial Guinea	82.2	123	96.6	108	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 Namibia	81.4	115	91.3	108	93	..	38	..	86	4
112 Morocco	48.0	143	66.5	138	75	131	..	..	75	29
113 Swaziland	78.9	119	90.0	110	91	112	38	..	76	22
114 Botswana	76.4	121	87.8	112	81	88	48	200	90	27
115 India	56.5	125	71.8	120	..	..	..	..	..	25
116 Mongolia	62.3	132	78.7	123	84	89	54	..	..	25
117 Zimbabwe	88.0	116	97.0	107	..	..	..	..	79	23
118 Myanmar	84.4	108	90.7	105	..	..	..	..	..	37
119 Ghana	70.3	138	90.2	121	..	..	..	..	..	..
120 Lesotho	82.9	111	90.2	106	66	90	18	136	..	13
121 Cambodia	..	..	..	..	100	..	22	..	49	23
122 Papua New Guinea	63.9	119	75.4	115	..	..	..	..	..	..
123 Kenya	81.5	128	94.7	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
124 Comoros	59.2	117	66.9	113	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Cameroon	74.8	136	93.4	114	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 Congo	79.5	135	97.1	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low human development										
127 Pakistan	45.0	142	62.7	147	..	..	..	..	..	..
128 Togo	56.3	138	72.3	127	83	116	21	..	..	11
129 Nepal	40.4	151	58.5	146	..	..	..	..	..	14
130 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	47.3	154	69.0	145	76	106	24	..	55	..
132 Bangladesh	40.8	127	50.2	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
133 Yemen	45.2	175	63.7	157	..	..	..	..	..	6
134 Haiti	48.8	139	63.5	127	56	229	..	..	..	..
135 Madagascar	65.7	124	79.3	117	61	..	..	..	..	20
136 Nigeria	62.6	153	85.8	133	..	..	..	..	..	41
137 Djibouti	63.4	136	83.1	125	32	99	12	117	79	..
138 Sudan	56.9	141	76.2	132	..	..	..	..	..	..
139 Mauritania	41.6	124	50.6	119	61	185	..	..	64	..
140 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	74.7	131	90.6	117	48	90	..	..	81	39
141 Uganda	66.1	130	78.2	120	..	..	..	..	..	15
142 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	60.3	149	80.8	131	..	..	..	..	..	..
143 Zambia	77.2	122	87.5	114	75	85	..	..	..	..
144 Côte d'Ivoire	45.7	161	63.6	148	55	..	..	..	75	..
145 Senegal	36.4	149	49.8	143	60	123	..	..	87	..
146 Angola	..	..	..	..	34	..	..	..	..	..
147 Benin	39.0	169	56.7	153	64	126	..	..	..	18
148 Eritrea	52.7	139	70.1	132	30	..	16	..	70	..
149 Gambia	35.7	174	56.0	159	65	104	..	..	..	..
150 Guinea	..	..	..	..	42	157	..	..	..	42

10 Literacy and enrolment

HDI rank	Adult literacy Rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Adult literacy Index (1985 = 100) 1999	Youth literacy Rate (% age 15-24) 1999	Youth literacy Index (1985 = 100) 1999	Net primary enrolment Ratio (%) 1995-97 [a]	Net primary enrolment Index (1984-87 = 100) [b] 1995-97 [a]	Net secondary enrolment Ratio (%) 1995-97 [a]	Net secondary enrolment Index (1984-87 = 100) [b] 1995-97 [a]	Children reaching grade 5 (%) 1995-97 [a]	Tertiary students in science, math and engineering (as % of all tertiary students) 1994-97 [a]
151 Malawi	59.2	123	70.3	119	..	..	..	..	..	..
152 Rwanda	65.8	141	82.6	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
153 Mali	39.8	208	64.5	185	31	175	..	..	84	..
154 Central African Republic	45.4	163	65.8	146	..	..	..	..	..	..
155 Chad	41.0	188	64.8	166	52	141	7	..	59	14
156 Guinea-Bissau	37.7	159	56.3	142	..	..	..	..	..	..
157 Mozambique	43.2	150	59.5	138	40	83	6	..	..	46
158 Ethiopia	37.4	158	52.7	142	35	115	..	..	51	36
159 Burkina Faso	23.0	172	33.5	160	33	133	..	..	..	19
160 Burundi	46.9	140	62.0	135	29	59	..	..	..	..
161 Niger	15.3	160	22.3	157	25	100	5	..	73	..
162 Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing countries	73.1 [c]	117	84.4	108	..	..	..	..	..	..
Least developed countries	51.9 [c]	132	65.2	125	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab States	61.3	133	78.4	124	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	85.3	114	97.2	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	87.8	107	93.8	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Asia	55.1	126	69.8	121	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	60.5 [c]	136	76.9	124	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Europe and the CIS	98.6	101	99.5	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High human development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development	78.3 [c]	113	89.1	106	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low human development	49.3 [c]	142	65.8	134	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	85.5 [c]	111	95.3	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low income	61.7 [c]	122	75.1	117	..	..	..	..	..	..
World	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

b. Index is calculated on the basis of the latest data available during the period specified.

c. Aggregates differ slightly from those in table 1, as only literacy data from UNESCO are presented in this table.

Source: Column 1: UNESCO 2000a; *column 2:* calculated on the basis of data on adult literacy rates from UNESCO (2000a); *column 3:* UNESCO 2000c; *column 4:* calculated on the basis of data on youth literacy rates from UNESCO (2000c); *columns 5 and 7:* UNESCO 2001c; *column 6:* calculated on the basis of data on net primary enrolment ratios from UNESCO (2001c); *column 8:* calculated on the basis of data on net secondary enrolment ratios from UNESCO (2001c); *column 9:* UNESCO 1999; *column 10:* calculated on the basis of data on tertiary students from UNESCO (1999).

HDI rank		GDP		GDP per capita	GDP per capita annual growth rate (%)		GDP per capita		Average annual change in consumer price index (%)	
		US$ billions 1999	PPP US$ billions 1999	(PPP US$) 1999	1975-99	1990-99	Highest value during 1975-99 [a] (PPP US$)	Year of highest value	1990-99	1998-99
High human development										
1	Norway	152.9	126.8	28,433	2.7	3.2	28,433	1999	2.1	2.3
2	Australia	404.0	466.1	24,574	1.9	2.9	24,574	1999	2.0	1.5
3	Canada	634.9	800.4	26,251	1.4	1.7	26,251	1999	1.7	1.7
4	Sweden	238.7	200.5	22,636	1.2	1.2	22,636	1999	2.1	0.5
5	Belgium	248.4	260.2	25,443	1.8	1.4	25,443	1999	2.0	1.1
6	United States	9,152.1	8,867.7 [b]	31,872	2.0	2.0	31,872	1999	2.7	2.2
7	Iceland	8.8	7.7	27,835	1.8	1.8	27,835	1999	2.6	3.2
8	Netherlands	393.7	382.7	24,215	1.7	2.1	24,215	1999	2.4	2.2
9	Japan	4,346.9	3,151.3	24,898	2.8	1.1	25,584	1997	0.9	-0.3
10	Finland	129.7	119.3	23,096	1.9	2.0	23,096	1999	1.5	1.2
11	Switzerland	258.6	193.9	27,171	1.0	-0.1	27,443	1990	1.7	0.7
12	Luxembourg	19.3	18.5	42,769	3.8	3.8	42,769	1999	2.1	1.0
13	France	1,432.3	1,342.2	22,897	1.7	1.1	22,897	1999	1.7	0.5
14	United Kingdom	1,441.8	1,314.6	22,093	2.0	2.1	22,093	1999	2.9	1.6
15	Denmark	174.3	137.8	25,869	1.6	2.0	25,869	1999	2.0	2.5
16	Austria	208.2	203.0	25,089	2.0	1.4	25,089	1999	2.4	0.6
17	Germany	2,111.9	1,949.2	23,742	..	1.0 [c]	23,742	1999	2.4	0.6
18	Ireland	93.4	97.2	25,918	3.8	6.1	25,918	1999	2.1	1.6
19	New Zealand	54.7	72.8	19,104	0.8	1.8	19,104	1999	1.9	-0.1
20	Italy	1,171.0	1,278.1	22,172	2.1	1.2	22,172	1999	3.9	1.7
21	Spain	595.9	712.5	18,079	2.1	2.0	18,079	1999	3.9	2.3
22	Israel	100.8	112.6	18,440	2.0	2.3	18,471	1998	10.5	5.2
23	Greece	125.1	162.4	15,414	1.4	1.8	15,414	1999	9.8	2.6
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	158.9	148.5	22,090	4.8	1.9	23,389	1997	6.8	-4.0
25	Cyprus	9.0	14.5	19,006	4.9	2.8	19,006	1999	3.8	1.6
26	Singapore	84.9	82.1	20,767	5.3	4.7	20,767	1999	1.8	(.)
27	Korea, Rep. of	406.9	736.3	15,712	6.5	4.7	15,712	1999	5.3	0.8
28	Portugal	113.7	160.5	16,064	2.9	2.3	16,064	1999	4.8	2.3
29	Slovenia	20.0	31.7	15,977	..	2.5	15,977	1999	28.0 [c]	6.6
30	Malta	3.5 [d]	5.7 [d]	15,189 [d]	4.8 [c]	4.2 [c]	..	..	3.1	2.1
31	Barbados	2.5	3.8	14,353	1.2	1.5	14,353	1999	2.6	1.6
32	Brunei Darussalam	4.8 [d]	..	..	-2.1 [c]	-0.5 [c]	..	..	..	..
33	Czech Republic	53.1	133.8	13,018	..	0.9	13,434	1996	8.5 [c]	2.1
34	Argentina	283.2	449.1	12,277	0.3	3.6	12,844	1998	10.6	-1.2
35	Slovakia	19.7	57.1	10,591	-0.4 [c]	1.6	10,782	1989	13.0	10.6
36	Hungary	48.4	115.1	11,430	0.8	1.4	11,430	1999	21.5	10.0
37	Uruguay	20.8	29.4	8,879	1.4	3.0	9,241	1998	38.2	5.7
38	Poland	155.2	326.6	8,450	..	4.4	8,450	1999	27.8	7.3
39	Chile	67.5	129.9	8,652	4.1	5.6	8,863	1998	9.7	3.3
40	Bahrain	5.3 [d]	8.8 [d]	13,688 [d]	-0.5 [c]	0.8 [c]	..	..	1.2 [c]	..
41	Costa Rica	15.1	31.8	8,860	1.1	3.0	8,860	1999	16.2	10.0
42	Bahamas	..	4.5 [d]	15,258 [d]	1.6	-0.1	..	..	2.3	1.3
43	Kuwait	29.6	..	..	-1.5 [c]	..	..	..	2.0	3.0
44	Estonia	5.2	12.1	8,355	-1.3 [c]	-0.3	10,159	1989	25.3 [c]	3.3
45	United Arab Emirates	47.2 [d]	49.5 [d]	18,162 [d]	-3.7 [c]	-1.6 [c]	..	..	..	..
46	Croatia	20.4	33.0	7,387	..	1.0	8,239	1990	105.4	3.7
47	Lithuania	10.6	24.6	6,656	-3.6 [c]	-3.9	10,087	1990	40.2 [c]	0.8
48	Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.8	2.2
Medium human development										
49	Trinidad and Tobago	6.9	10.6	8,176	0.4	2.0	8,524	1982	5.9	3.4
50	Latvia	6.3	15.2	6,264	-0.9	-3.7	9,929	1989	34.6 [c]	2.4

11 Economic performance

HDI rank		GDP US$ billions 1999	GDP PPP US$ billions 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US$) 1999	GDP per capita annual growth rate (%) 1975-99	GDP per capita annual growth rate (%) 1990-99	GDP per capita Highest value during 1975-99 [a] (PPP US$)	GDP per capita Year of highest value	Average annual change in consumer price index (%) 1990-99	Average annual change in consumer price index (%) 1998-99
51	Mexico	483.7	801.3	8,297	0.8	1.0	8,297	1999	19.9	16.6
52	Panama	9.6	16.5	5,875	0.7	2.4	5,875	1999	1.1	1.3
53	Belarus	26.8	69.0	6,876	-2.7 [c]	-2.9	8,429	1989	383.7 [c]	293.7
54	Belize	0.7	1.2	4,959	2.6	0.7	4,959	1999	2.3	-1.2
55	Russian Federation	401.4	1,092.6	7,473	-1.2	-5.9 [c]	12,832	1989	116.1 [c]	85.7
56	Malaysia	79.0	186.4	8,209	4.2	4.7	8,779	1997	4.0	2.7
57	Bulgaria	12.4	41.6	5,071	-0.2 [c]	-2.1	6,799	1988	129.3	2.6
58	Romania	34.0	135.7	6,041	-0.5	-0.5	8,822	1986	108.9	45.8
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Macedonia, TFYR	3.5	9.4	4,651	..	-1.5	5,340	1990	91.4	-1.3
61	Venezuela	102.2	130.3	5,495	-1.0	-0.5	7,642	1977	51.8	23.6
62	Colombia	86.6	238.8	5,749	1.7	1.4	6,201	1997	21.7	11.2
63	Mauritius	4.2	10.7	9,107	4.0	3.9	9,107	1999	7.0	6.9
64	Suriname	0.8 [d]	1.7 [d]	4,178 [d]	-0.2	3.3	..	..	88.0	98.9
65	Lebanon	17.2 [d]	19.8 [d]	4,705 [d]	..	5.7 [c]	..	..	..	..
66	Thailand	124.4	369.4	6,132	5.7	3.8	6,810	1996	5.1	0.3
67	Fiji	1.8	3.8	4,799	0.7	1.2	4,799	1999	3.4	2.0
68	Saudi Arabia	139.4	218.4	10,815	-2.2	-1.1	18,604	1980	1.2	-1.4
69	Brazil	751.5	1,182.0	7,037	0.8	1.5	7,172	1997	253.5	4.9
70	Philippines	76.6	282.6	3,805	0.1	0.9	3,956	1982	8.5	6.7
71	Oman	15.0 [d]	..	..	2.8 [c]	0.3 [c]	..	..	0.2	0.4
72	Armenia	1.8	8.4 [d]	2,215 [d]	..	-3.9	..	..	97.8 [c]	0.7
73	Peru	51.9	116.6	4,622	-0.8	3.2	5,287	1981	31.6	3.5
74	Ukraine	38.7	172.7	3,458	-9.2 [c]	-10.3	8,748	1989	413.4 [c]	..
75	Kazakhstan	15.8	73.9	4,951	-5.3 [c]	-4.9	8,131	1988	87.2 [c]	8.3
76	Georgia	2.7	13.3	2,431	..	..	..	..	1.0 [c]	19.1
77	Maldives	0.4 [d]	1.2 [d]	4,423 [d]	5.2 [c]	3.9 [c]	..	..	8.0	3.0
78	Jamaica	6.9	9.3	3,561	0.1	-0.6	4,146	1975	26.1	6.0
79	Azerbaijan	4.0	22.8	2,850	-11.8 [c]	-10.7	8,605	1987	224.9 [c]	-8.6
80	Paraguay	7.7	23.5	4,384	0.8	-0.2	5,023	1981	13.8	6.8
81	Sri Lanka	16.0	62.2	3,279	3.2	4.0	3,279	1999	10.3	4.7
82	Turkey	185.7	410.8	6,380	2.1	2.2	6,834	1998	81.5	64.9
83	Turkmenistan	3.2	16.0	3,347	-8.7 [c]	-9.6	7,427	1988	..	..
84	Ecuador	19.0	37.2	2,994	0.3	(.)	3,344	1997	34.5	52.2
85	Albania	3.7	10.8	3,189	-1.4 [c]	2.8	3,518	1982	32.1 [c]	0.4
86	Dominican Republic	17.4	46.3	5,507	1.4	3.9	5,507	1999	9.0	6.5
87	China	989.5	4,534.9	3,617	8.1	9.5	3,617	1999	9.9	-1.4
88	Jordan	8.1	18.7	3,955	0.4	1.1	4,904	1986	3.9	0.6
89	Tunisia	20.9	56.3	5,957	1.9	2.9	5,957	1999	4.6	2.7
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	110.8	348.3	5,531	-0.9	1.9	7,777	1976	27.1	20.1
91	Cape Verde	0.6	1.9	4,490	2.9 [c]	3.2	4,490	1999	6.0 [c]	..
92	Kyrgyzstan	1.3	12.5	2,573	-5.3 [c]	-6.4	4,507	1990	..	35.9
93	Guyana	0.7	3.1	3,640	-0.5	5.2	3,816	1976	6.4 [c]	7.5
94	South Africa	131.1	375.1	8,908	-0.8	-0.2	11,109	1981	9.1	5.2
95	El Salvador	12.5	26.7	4,344	-0.2	2.8	4,846	1978	9.4	0.5
96	Samoa (Western)	0.2	0.7	4,047	0.2 [c]	1.4	4,183	1979	4.1	0.3
97	Syrian Arab Republic	19.4	70.0	4,454	0.8	2.7	4,454	1999	7.8	-2.7
98	Moldova, Rep. of	1.2	8.7	2,037	..	-10.8	5,996	1989	16.0 [c]	45.9
99	Uzbekistan	17.7	54.9	2,251	-3.0 [c]	-3.1	2,920	1990	..	..
100	Algeria	47.9	151.6	5,063	-0.4	-0.5	5,998	1985	19.5	2.6

11 Economic performance

HDI rank		GDP		GDP per capita	GDP per capita annual growth rate (%)		GDP per capita		Average annual change in consumer price index (%)	
		US$ billions 1999	PPP US$ billions 1999	(PPP US$) 1999	1975-99	1990-99	Highest value during 1975-99 [a] (PPP US$)	Year of highest value	1990-99	1998-99
101	Viet Nam	28.7	144.2	1,860	4.8 [c]	6.2	1,860	1999	..	..
102	Indonesia	142.5	591.5	2,857	4.6	3.0	3,383	1997	13.1	20.5
103	Tajikistan	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Bolivia	8.3	19.2	2,355	-0.6	1.8	2,632	1978	9.3	2.2
105	Egypt	89.1	214.3	3,420	2.9	2.4	3,420	1999	9.6	3.1
106	Nicaragua	2.3	11.2	2,279	-3.8	0.4	5,165	1977	35.1	11.2
107	Honduras	5.4	14.8	2,340	0.1	0.3	2,558	1979	19.5	11.7
108	Guatemala	18.2	40.7	3,674	(.)	1.5	3,798	1980	10.7	4.9
109	Gabon	4.4	7.3	6,024	-1.7	0.6	11,732	1976	5.7 [c]	..
110	Equatorial Guinea	0.7	2.1	4,676	8.4 [c]	16.3	4,676	1999	..	..
111	Namibia	3.1	9.3	5,468	(.)	0.8	5,772	1980	9.9	8.6
112	Morocco	35.0	96.5	3,419	1.4	0.4	3,500	1998	4.2	0.7
113	Swaziland	1.2	4.1	3,987	2.0	-0.2	4,135	1990	9.5	6.1
114	Botswana	6.0	10.9	6,872	5.1	1.8	6,872	1999	10.7	7.1
115	India	447.3	2,242.0	2,248	3.2	4.1	2,248	1999	9.5	4.7
116	Mongolia	0.9	4.1	1,711	-0.5 [c]	-0.6	2,051	1989	53.7 [c]	7.6
117	Zimbabwe	5.6	34.2	2,876	0.6	0.6	2,932	1991	25.4 [c]	..
118	Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	27.1	18.4
119	Ghana	7.8	35.3	1,881	(.)	1.6	1,922	1978	29.2	12.4
120	Lesotho	0.9	3.9	1,854	2.4	2.1	1,992	1997	10.5 [c]	..
121	Cambodia	3.1	16.0	1,361	1.9 [c]	1.9	1,368	1996	7.1 [c]	4.0
122	Papua New Guinea	3.6	11.1	2,367	0.9	2.3	2,667	1994	8.7	14.9
123	Kenya	10.6	30.1	1,022	0.4	-0.3	1,078	1990	16.7	2.6
124	Comoros	0.2	0.8	1,429	-1.5 [c]	-3.1	2,007	1984	..	..
125	Cameroon	9.2	23.1	1,573	-0.6	-1.5	2,465	1986	7.3	5.3
126	Congo	2.2	2.1	727	0.3	-3.3	1,170	1984	10.0 [c]	5.4
Low human development										
127	Pakistan	58.2	247.3	1,834	2.9	1.3	1,834	1999	10.3	4.1
128	Togo	1.4	6.4	1,410	-1.3	-0.5	1,936	1980	9.3	-0.1
129	Nepal	5.0	28.9	1,237	1.8	2.3	1,237	1999	9.0	8.0
130	Bhutan	0.4	1.0	1,341	4.1 [c]	3.4	1,341	1999	10.1 [c]	..
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1.4	7.5	1,471	3.2 [c]	3.8	1,471	1999	24.1	125.1
132	Bangladesh	46.0	189.4	1,483	2.3	3.1	1,483	1999	5.5	6.2
133	Yemen	6.8	13.7	806	..	-0.4	888	1990	32.6 [c]	..
134	Haiti	4.3	11.4	1,464	-2.0	-3.4	2,399	1980	23.2	8.7
135	Madagascar	3.7	12.0	799	-1.8	-1.2	1,203	1975	19.8	9.9
136	Nigeria	35.0	105.7	853	-0.8	-0.5	1,122	1977	36.2	6.6
137	Djibouti	0.5 [d]	..	..	..	-5.1 [c]	..	..	..	..
138	Sudan	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	81.1	16.0
139	Mauritania	1.0	4.2	1,609	-0.2	1.3	1,688	1976	6.3	4.1
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	8.8	16.5	501	..	-0.1	502	1990	22.6	7.9
141	Uganda	6.4	25.1	1,167	2.5 [c]	4.0	1,167	1999	11.6	6.4
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	5.6 [d]	38.6 [d]	801 [d]	-4.7 [c]	-8.1 [c]	..	..	2,089.0 [c]	..
143	Zambia	3.1	7.5	756	-2.4	-2.4	1,359	1976	80.8 [c]	..
144	Côte d'Ivoire	11.2	25.7	1,654	-2.1	0.6	2,598	1978	7.8	0.8
145	Senegal	4.8	13.2	1,419	-0.3	0.6	1,535	1976	6.0	0.8
146	Angola	8.5	39.3	3,179	-2.1 [c]	-2.8	4,480	1988	787.0	286.2
147	Benin	2.4	5.7	933	0.4	1.8	933	1999	9.9 [c]	0.3
148	Eritrea	0.6	3.5	881	..	2.2 [c]	899	1998	..	..
149	Gambia	0.4	2.0	1,580	-0.3	-0.6	1,708	1984	4.3	3.8
150	Guinea	3.5	14.0	1,934	1.4 [c]	1.5	1,934	1999	..	..

11 Economic performance

HDI rank		GDP US$ billions 1999	GDP PPP US$ billions 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US$) 1999	GDP per capita annual growth rate (%) 1975-99	GDP per capita annual growth rate (%) 1990-99	GDP per capita Highest value during 1975-99 [a] (PPP US$)	GDP per capita Year of highest value	Average annual change in consumer price index (%) 1990-99	Average annual change in consumer price index (%) 1998-99
151	Malawi	1.8	6.3	586	-0.2	0.9	618	1979	33.8	44.9
152	Rwanda	2.0	7.4	885	-1.4	-3.0	1,254	1983	18.0 [c]	-2.4
153	Mali	2.6	8.0	753	-0.7	1.1	878	1979	5.8	-1.2
154	Central African Republic	1.1	4.1	1,166	-1.6	-0.3	1,596	1977	6.7 [c]	..
155	Chad	1.5	6.4	850	(.)	-0.9	998	1977	8.7	-6.8
156	Guinea-Bissau	0.2	0.8	678	0.3	-1.9	912	1997	37.6	-0.7
157	Mozambique	4.0	14.9	861	1.3 [c]	3.8	861	1999	34.9	2.0
158	Ethiopia	6.4	39.4	628	-0.3 [c]	2.4	675	1983	6.0 [c]	..
159	Burkina Faso	2.6	10.6	965	1.0	1.4	965	1999	6.1	-1.1
160	Burundi	0.7	3.9	578	-0.5	-5.0	852	1991	15.8	3.4
161	Niger	2.0	7.9	753	-2.2	-1.0	1,249	1979	6.6	-2.3
162	Sierra Leone	0.7	2.2	448	-2.5	-7.0	964	1982	31.4	34.1
Developing countries		5,826.7 T	16,201.9 T	3,530	2.3	3.2	..	..	..	..
Least developed countries		169.4 T	693.8 T	1,170	0.2 [c]	0.8	..	..	..	..
Arab States		531.2 T	1,071.7 T	4,550	0.3	0.7	..	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific		2,122.0 T	7,193.3 T	3,950	6.0	5.9	..	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean		1,989.8 T	3,391.1 T	6,880	0.6	1.7	..	..	..	..
South Asia		684.0 T	3,120.5 T	2,280	2.3	3.4	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa		309.8 T	984.2 T	1,640	-1.0	-0.4	..	..	..	..
Eastern Europe and the CIS		909.1 T	2,498.2 T	6,290	..	-3.4	..	..	..	..
OECD		24,863.1 T	24,606.5 T	22,020	2.0	1.5	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD		23,510.3 T	22,025.5 T	26,050	2.2	1.6	..	..	..	..
High human development		25,099.7 T	24,617.0 T	23,410	2.2	1.7	..	..	..	..
Medium human development		4,997.5 T	15,250.1 T	3,850	1.6	1.7	..	..	..	..
Low human development		254.4 T	977.0 T	1,200	0.4	0.7	..	..	..	..
High income		23,981.8 T	22,518.3 T	25,860	2.1	1.6	..	..	..	..
Middle income		5,367.9 T	13,834.9 T	5,310	1.8	2.3	..	..	..	..
Low income		1,002.4 T	4,499.0 T	1,910	1.7	1.2	..	..	..	..
World		30,351.4 T	40,733.3 T	6,980	1.3	1.1	..	..	..	..

a. Data may refer to a period shorter than that specified where data are not available for all years.

b. In theory, for the United States the value of GDP in PPP US dollars should be the same as that in US dollars, but practical issues arising in the creation of the PPP US dollar GDP series prevent this.

c. Data refer to a period other than that specified.

d. Data refer to 1998.

Source: Columns 1-3: World Bank 2001b; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; *columns 4 and 5:* World Bank 2001a; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; *columns 6 and 7:* calculated on the basis of data on GDP at market prices (constant 1995 US$), population and GDP per capita (PPP US$) from World Bank (2001b); *column 8:* calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank on the basis of data on the consumer price index from World Bank (2001b); *column 9:* calculated on the basis of data on the consumer price index from World Bank (2001b).

12 Inequality in income or consumption

HDI rank		Survey year	Survey based on income (I) or consumption (C) [a]	Share of income or consumption (%)				Inequality measures		
				Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%	Richest 10% to poorest 10% [b]	Richest 20% to poorest 20% [b]	Gini index [c]
High human development										
1	Norway	1995	I	4.1	9.7	35.8	21.8	5.3	3.7	25.8
2	Australia	1994	I	2.0	5.9	41.3	25.4	12.5	7.0	35.2
3	Canada	1994	I	2.8	7.5	39.3	23.8	8.5	5.2	31.5
4	Sweden	1992	I	3.7	9.6	34.5	20.1	5.4	3.6	25.0
5	Belgium	1992	I	3.7	9.5	34.5	20.2	5.5	3.6	25.0
6	United States	1997	I	1.8	5.2	46.4	30.5	16.6	9.0	40.8
7	Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Netherlands	1994	I	2.8	7.3	40.1	25.1	9.0	5.5	32.6
9	Japan	1993	I	4.8	10.6	35.7	21.7	4.5	3.4	24.9
10	Finland	1991	I	4.2	10.0	35.8	21.6	5.1	3.6	25.6
11	Switzerland	1992	I	2.6	6.9	40.3	25.2	9.9	5.8	33.1
12	Luxembourg	1994	I	4.0	9.4	36.5	22.0	5.4	3.9	26.9
13	France	1995	I	2.8	7.2	40.2	25.1	9.1	5.6	32.7
14	United Kingdom	1991	I	2.6	6.6	43.0	27.3	10.4	6.5	36.1
15	Denmark	1992	I	3.6	9.6	34.5	20.5	5.7	3.6	24.7
16	Austria	1987	I	4.4	10.4	33.3	19.3	4.4	3.2	23.1
17	Germany	1994	I	3.3	8.2	38.5	23.7	7.1	4.7	30.0
18	Ireland	1987	I	2.5	6.7	42.9	27.4	11.0	6.4	35.9
19	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20	Italy	1995	I	3.5	8.7	36.3	21.8	6.2	4.2	27.3
21	Spain	1990	I	2.8	7.5	40.3	25.2	9.0	5.4	32.5
22	Israel	1992	I	2.8	6.9	42.5	26.9	9.6	6.2	35.5
23	Greece	1993	I	3.0	7.5	40.3	25.3	8.5	5.3	32.7
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Korea, Rep. of	1993	C	2.9	7.5	39.3	24.3	8.4	5.3	31.6
28	Portugal	1994-95	I	3.1	7.3	43.4	28.4	9.3	5.9	35.6
29	Slovenia	1998	I	3.9	9.1	37.7	23.0	5.8	4.1	28.4
30	Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Czech Republic	1996	I	4.3	10.3	35.9	22.4	5.2	3.5	25.4
34	Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Slovakia	1992	I	5.1	11.9	31.4	18.2	3.6	2.6	19.5
36	Hungary	1998	C	4.1	10.0	34.4	20.5	5.0	3.5	24.4
37	Uruguay	1989	I	2.1	5.4	48.3	32.7	15.4	8.9	42.3
38	Poland	1998	C	3.2	7.8	39.7	24.7	7.8	5.1	31.6
39	Chile	1996	I	1.4	3.4	62.0	46.9	33.7	18.2	57.5
40	Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Costa Rica	1997	I	1.7	4.5	51.0	34.6	20.7	11.5	45.9
42	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Estonia	1998	I	3.0	7.0	45.1	29.8	10.0	6.5	37.6
45	United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Croatia	1998	I	3.7	8.8	38.0	23.3	6.3	4.3	29.0
47	Lithuania	1996	C	3.1	7.8	40.3	25.6	8.3	5.2	32.4
48	Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development										
49	Trinidad and Tobago	1992	I	2.1	5.5	45.9	29.9	14.4	8.3	40.3
50	Latvia	1998	I	2.9	7.6	40.3	25.9	8.9	5.3	32.4

12 Inequality in income or consumption

HDI rank		Survey year	Survey based on income (I) or consumption (C) [a]	Share of income or consumption (%)				Inequality measures		
				Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%	Richest 10% to poorest 10% [b]	Richest 20% to poorest 20% [b]	Gini index [c]
51	Mexico	1996	I	1.6	4.0	56.7	41.1	26.4	14.3	51.9
52	Panama	1997	C	1.2	3.6	52.8	35.7	29.0	14.8	48.5
53	Belarus	1998	C	5.1	11.4	33.3	20.0	3.9	2.9	21.7
54	Belize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Russian Federation	1998	C	1.7	4.4	53.7	38.7	23.3	12.2	48.7
56	Malaysia	1997	I	1.7	4.4	54.3	38.4	22.1	12.4	49.2
57	Bulgaria	1997	I	4.5	10.1	36.8	22.8	5.0	3.6	26.4
58	Romania	1994	I	3.7	8.9	37.3	22.7	6.1	4.2	28.2
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Venezuela	1997	C	1.6	4.1	53.7	37.6	24.3	13.0	48.8
62	Colombia	1996	I	1.1	3.0	60.9	46.1	42.7	20.3	57.1
63	Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Thailand	1998	C	2.8	6.4	48.4	32.4	11.6	7.6	41.4
67	Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Brazil	1997	I	1.0	2.6	63.0	46.7	48.7	24.4	59.1
70	Philippines	1997	C	2.3	5.4	52.3	36.6	16.1	9.8	46.2
71	Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Armenia	1996	C	2.3	5.5	50.6	35.2	15.3	9.2	44.4
73	Peru	1996	I	1.6	4.4	51.2	35.4	22.3	11.7	46.2
74	Ukraine	1999	C	3.7	8.8	37.8	23.2	6.4	4.3	29.0
75	Kazakhstan	1996	C	2.7	6.7	42.3	26.3	9.8	6.3	35.4
76	Georgia	1996	I	2.3	6.1	43.6	27.9	12.0	7.1	37.1
77	Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Jamaica	1996	C	2.9	7.0	43.9	28.9	10.0	6.3	36.4
79	Azerbaijan	1995	I	2.8	6.9	43.3	27.8	9.8	6.3	36.0
80	Paraguay	1998	I	0.5	1.9	60.7	43.8	91.1	31.8	57.7
81	Sri Lanka	1995	C	3.5	8.0	42.8	28.0	7.9	5.3	34.4
82	Turkey	1994	C	2.3	5.8	47.7	32.3	14.2	8.2	41.5
83	Turkmenistan	1998	C	2.6	6.1	47.5	31.7	12.3	7.7	40.8
84	Ecuador	1995	C	2.2	5.4	49.7	33.8	15.4	9.2	43.7
85	Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Dominican Republic	1998	I	2.1	5.1	53.3	37.9	17.7	10.5	47.4
87	China	1998	I	2.4	5.9	46.6	30.4	12.7	8.0	40.3
88	Jordan	1997	C	3.3	7.6	44.4	29.8	9.1	5.9	36.4
89	Tunisia	1995	C	2.3	5.7	47.9	31.8	13.8	8.5	41.7
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Kyrgyzstan	1997	I	2.7	6.3	47.4	31.7	11.9	7.5	40.5
93	Guyana	1993	C	2.4	6.3	46.9	32.0	13.3	7.4	40.2
94	South Africa	1993-94	C	1.1	2.9	64.8	45.9	42.5	22.6	59.3
95	El Salvador	1997	I	1.4	3.7	55.3	39.3	28.5	14.8	50.8
96	Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Moldova, Rep. of	1997	I	2.2	5.6	46.8	30.7	13.7	8.3	40.6
99	Uzbekistan	1993	I	3.1	7.4	40.9	25.2	8.2	5.5	33.3
100	Algeria	1995	C	2.8	7.0	42.6	26.8	9.6	6.1	35.3

12 Inequality in income or consumption

HDI rank		Survey year	Survey based on income (I) or consumption (C) [a]	Share of income or consumption (%)				Inequality measures		
				Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%	Richest 10% to poorest 10% [b]	Richest 20% to poorest 20% [b]	Gini index [c]
101	Viet Nam	1998	C	3.6	8.0	44.5	29.9	8.4	5.6	36.1
102	Indonesia	1999	C	4.0	9.0	41.1	26.7	6.6	4.6	31.7
103	Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Bolivia	1997	I	0.5	1.9	61.8	45.7	91.4	32.0	58.9
105	Egypt	1995	C	4.4	9.8	39.0	25.0	5.7	4.0	28.9
106	Nicaragua	1998	C	0.7	2.3	63.6	48.8	70.7	27.9	60.3
107	Honduras	1997	I	0.4	1.6	61.8	44.3	119.8	38.1	59.0
108	Guatemala	1998	I	1.6	3.8	60.6	46.0	29.1	15.8	55.8
109	Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Morocco	1998-99	C	2.6	6.5	46.6	30.9	11.7	7.2	39.5
113	Swaziland	1994	I	1.0	2.7	64.4	50.2	49.7	23.8	60.9
114	Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	India	1997	C	3.5	8.1	46.1	33.5	9.5	5.7	37.8
116	Mongolia	1995	C	2.9	7.3	40.9	24.5	8.4	5.6	33.2
117	Zimbabwe	1990-91	C	1.8	4.0	62.3	46.9	26.1	15.6	56.8
118	Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Ghana	1998	C	2.4	5.9	45.9	29.5	12.3	7.8	39.6
120	Lesotho	1986-87	C	0.9	2.8	60.1	43.4	48.2	21.5	56.0
121	Cambodia	1997	C	2.9	6.9	47.6	33.8	11.6	6.9	40.4
122	Papua New Guinea	1996	C	1.7	4.5	56.5	40.5	23.8	12.6	50.9
123	Kenya	1994	C	1.8	5.0	50.2	34.9	19.3	10.0	44.5
124	Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	Cameroon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	Congo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low human development										
127	Pakistan	1996-97	C	4.1	9.5	41.1	27.6	6.7	4.3	31.2
128	Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Nepal	1995-96	C	3.2	7.6	44.8	29.8	9.3	5.9	36.7
130	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1997	C	3.2	7.6	45.0	30.6	9.7	6.0	37.0
132	Bangladesh	1995-96	C	3.9	8.7	42.8	28.6	7.3	4.9	33.6
133	Yemen	1998	C	3.0	7.4	41.2	25.9	8.6	5.6	33.4
134	Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Madagascar	1997	C	2.2	5.4	52.0	37.3	17.2	9.6	46.0
136	Nigeria	1996-97	C	1.6	4.4	55.7	40.8	24.9	12.8	50.6
137	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	Mauritania	1995	C	2.5	6.4	44.1	28.4	11.2	6.9	37.3
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	1993	C	2.8	6.8	45.5	30.1	10.8	6.7	38.2
141	Uganda	1996	C	3.0	7.1	44.9	29.8	9.9	6.4	37.4
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Zambia	1998	C	1.1	3.3	56.6	41.0	36.6	17.3	52.6
144	Côte d'Ivoire	1995	C	3.1	7.1	44.3	28.8	9.4	6.2	36.7
145	Senegal	1995	C	2.6	6.4	48.2	33.5	12.8	7.5	41.3
146	Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Gambia	1992	C	1.5	4.4	52.8	37.6	24.9	12.1	47.8
150	Guinea	1994	C	2.6	6.4	47.2	32.0	12.3	7.3	40.3

12 Inequality in income or consumption

HDI rank		Survey year	Survey based on income (I) or consumption (C) [a]	Share of income or consumption (%)				Inequality measures		
				Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%	Richest 10% to poorest 10% [b]	Richest 20% to poorest 20% [b]	Gini index [c]
151	Malawi	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	Rwanda	1983-85	C	4.2	9.7	39.1	24.2	5.8	4.0	28.9
153	Mali	1994	C	1.8	4.6	56.2	40.4	23.1	12.2	50.5
154	Central African Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	Guinea-Bissau	1991	C	0.5	2.1	58.9	42.4	84.8	28.0	56.2
157	Mozambique	1996-97	C	2.5	6.5	46.5	31.7	12.5	7.2	39.6
158	Ethiopia	1995	C	3.0	7.1	47.7	33.7	11.4	6.7	40.0
159	Burkina Faso	1994	C	2.2	5.5	55.0	39.5	17.6	10.0	48.2
160	Burundi	1992	C	3.4	7.9	41.6	26.6	7.8	5.2	33.3
161	Niger	1995	C	0.8	2.6	53.3	35.4	46.0	20.7	50.5
162	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: Because data come from surveys covering different years and using different methodologies, comparisons between countries must be made with caution.

a. The distribution of income is typically more unequal than the distribution of consumption, as poor people generally consume a greater proportion of their income than rich people do.

b. Data show the ratio of the income or consumption share of the richest group to that of the poorest. Because of rounding, results may differ from ratios calculated using the income or consumption shares in columns 3-6.

c. The Gini index measures inequality over the entire distribution of income or consumption. A value of 0 represents perfect equality, and a value of 100 perfect inequality.

Source: Columns 1-6 and 9: World Bank 2001b; *columns 7 and 8:* calculated on the basis of income or consumption data from World Bank (2001b).

13 The structure of trade

HDI rank		Imports of goods and services (as % of GDP) 1990	Imports of goods and services (as % of GDP) 1999	Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP) 1990	Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP) 1999	Primary exports (as % of merchandise exports) 1990	Primary exports (as % of merchandise exports) 1999	Manufactured exports (as % of merchandise exports) 1990	Manufactured exports (as % of merchandise exports) 1999	High-technology exports (as % of manufactured exports) 1990	High-technology exports (as % of manufactured exports) 1999	Terms of trade (1980 = 100) [a] 1998
High human development												
1	Norway	34	33	41	39	67	67	33	27	12	18	86 [b]
2	Australia	17	21 [c]	17	19 [c]	64	66	16	29	15	16	78 [b]
3	Canada	26	41	26	44	36	27	59	67	14	16	88 [b]
4	Sweden	29	38	30	44	16	12	83	83	18	31	111 [b]
5	Belgium	70	72	71	76	18 [d]	16 [c, d]	77 [d]	78 [c, d]	..	..	..
6	United States	11	13 [c]	10	11 [c]	22	13	74	83	34	36	116 [b]
7	Iceland	33	38	34	34	91	87	8	13	11	15	98 [e]
8	Netherlands	55	56	58	61	37	29	59	70	22	32	..
9	Japan	10	9	11	10	3	3	96	94	28	32	197 [b]
10	Finland	24	29	23	37	17	14	83	85	12	31	115 [e]
11	Switzerland	36	36 [c]	36	40 [c]	6	8	94	92	18	28	..
12	Luxembourg	109	97	113	113	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	France	22	24	21	26	23	17	77	81	19	27	118
14	United Kingdom	27	27	24	26	19	14	79	83	25	34	100 [b]
15	Denmark	31	33	36	37	35	28	60	66	19	28	110 [b]
16	Austria	39	46	40	45	12	12	88	83	14	14	..
17	Germany	..	28	..	29	10	8	89	84	15	21	111
18	Ireland	52	74	57	88	26	11	70	85	40	49	98
19	New Zealand	27	30 [c]	28	31 [c]	75	66	23	33	5	16	109 [b]
20	Italy	20	24	20	26	11	10	88	89	11	12	134
21	Spain	20	28	16	28	24	20	75	78	11	13	126 [b]
22	Israel	45	45	35	36	13	7	87	93	19	31	128 [b]
23	Greece	28	25	19	19	46	49	54	50	3	10	101 [e]
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	126	128	134	133	4	4	95	95	7	3	102
25	Cyprus	57	49	52	44	45	48	55	52	4	9	82
26	Singapore	195	..	202	..	27	13	72	86	51	67	82
27	Korea, Rep. of	30	35	29	42	6	8	94	91	22	36	99
28	Portugal	40	40 [c]	33	31 [c]	19	13	80	87	6	8	..
29	Slovenia	..	57	..	53	..	10	..	90	..	13	..
30	Malta	99	94 [c]	85	88 [c]	4	3 [c]	96	97	44	56	..
31	Barbados	52	55	49	50	55	44	43	55	13	15	89
32	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	100	89 [c]	(.)	11 [c]	..	..	49
33	Czech Republic	43	65	45	64	..	12	..	88	..	13	..
34	Argentina	5	11	10	10	71	67	29	32	6	9	78
35	Slovakia	36	67	27	62	..	14	..	82	..	8	..
36	Hungary	29	55	31	53	35	13	63	85	..	28	..
37	Uruguay	18	20	24	18	61	62	39	38	2	4	121
38	Poland	21	32	28	26	36	21	59	77	11	10	115 [b]
39	Chile	31	27	35	29	87	81 [c]	11	17 [c]	5	..	86
40	Bahrain	100	..	122	..	91	..	9	..	..	..	..
41	Costa Rica	41	47	35	54	66	32	27	68	12	62	133
42	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Kuwait	58	37	45	47	94	80	6	20	6	2	57
44	Estonia	..	83	..	77	..	31	..	69	..	25	..
45	United Arab Emirates	40	..	65	..	54	..	46	..	(.)	..	27
46	Croatia	..	48	..	41	..	24	..	76	..	11	..
47	Lithuania	61	50	52	40	..	31	..	67	..	11	..
48	Qatar	..	..	..	..	84	..	16	..	..	..	41
Medium human development												
49	Trinidad and Tobago	29	44	45	50	73	63	27	37	5	3	51
50	Latvia	49	58	48	47	..	43	..	57	..	11	..

13 The structure of trade

HDI rank		Imports of goods and services (as % of GDP) 1990	Imports of goods and services (as % of GDP) 1999	Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP) 1990	Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP) 1999	Primary exports (as % of merchandise exports) 1990	Primary exports (as % of merchandise exports) 1999	Manufactured exports (as % of merchandise exports) 1990	Manufactured exports (as % of merchandise exports) 1999	High-technology exports (as % of manufactured exports) 1990	High-technology exports (as % of manufactured exports) 1999	Terms of trade (1980 = 100) [a] 1998
51	Mexico	20	32	19	31	56	15	43	85	7	32	30
52	Panama	34	41	38	33	78	83	21	17	14	13	94
53	Belarus	44	65	46	62	..	21	..	75	..	6	..
54	Belize	62	58	64	49	..	..	15	13	..	0 [c]	..
55	Russian Federation	18	28	18	46	..	57	..	25	..	14	..
56	Malaysia	72	97	75	122	46	19	54	80	49	64	53
57	Bulgaria	37	52	33	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Romania	26	34	17	30	26	21	73	78	5	6	..
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	95	..	5	..	(.)	..	41
60	Macedonia, TFYR	36	56	26	41	..	28 [c]	..	72 [c]	..	3 [c]	..
61	Venezuela	20	15	39	22	90	88	10	12	2	4	36
62	Colombia	15	19	21	18	74	69	25	31	2	7	80
63	Mauritius	72	69	65	64	34	25	66	75	1	1	102
64	Suriname	27	25 [c]	28	21 [c]	26	84 [c]	74	16 [c]	..	7 [c]	71
65	Lebanon	100	51 [c]	18	11 [c]	..	..	..	..	..	..	85
66	Thailand	42	45	34	57	36	23	63	74	24	40	71
67	Fiji	66	63	64	68	63	..	36	..	7	..	78
68	Saudi Arabia	36	28	46	40	93	87 [c]	7	13 [c]	(.)	(.) [c]	30
69	Brazil	7	12	8	11	47	44	52	54	8	16	156
70	Philippines	33	50	28	51	31	7	38	41	23	60	102
71	Oman	31	..	53	..	94	82	5	17	15	13	58
72	Armenia	46	50	35	21	..	34	..	63	..	6	..
73	Peru	14	17	16	15	82	79	18	21	2	3	45
74	Ukraine	29	52	28	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Kazakhstan	..	40	..	45	..	74	..	25	..	11	..
76	Georgia	..	46	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Maldives	94	..	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Jamaica	56	59	52	49	31	..	69	..	1	..	84
79	Azerbaijan	..	51	..	34	..	87 [c]	..	13 [c]	..	..	..
80	Paraguay	39	37	33	23	..	85	10	15	(.)	7	197
81	Sri Lanka	38	43	30	35	42	23	54	75	2	4	125
82	Turkey	18	27	13	23	32	20	68	78	4	9	..
83	Turkmenistan	..	62	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Ecuador	27	26	33	37	98	91	2	9	10	11	38
85	Albania	23	30	15	11	..	32 [c]	..	68 [c]	..	3 [c]	..
86	Dominican Republic	44	39	34	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	61
87	China	14	19	18	22	27	12	72	88	7	23	110
88	Jordan	93	62	62	44	..	44 [c]	51	56 [c]	11	..	136
89	Tunisia	51	44	44	42	31	20	69	80	4	4	83
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	24	16	22	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	27
91	Cape Verde	44	50	13	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Kyrgyzstan	50	57	29	42	..	40	..	20	..	19	..
93	Guyana	80	107	63	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	76
94	South Africa	19	23	24	25	30 [f]	44 [f]	22 [f]	55 [f]	..	7 [f]	103
95	El Salvador	31	37	19	25	62	50	38	50	9	12	135
96	Samoa (Western)	65	..	31	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..
97	Syrian Arab Republic	27	40	28	29	64	89	36	7	2	3	41
98	Moldova, Rep. of	..	65	..	50	..	73	..	27	..	8	..
99	Uzbekistan	48	19	29	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Algeria	25	23	23	28	97	97	3	3	3	5	40

13 The structure of trade

HDI rank		Imports of goods and services (as % of GDP) 1990	Imports of goods and services (as % of GDP) 1999	Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP) 1990	Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP) 1999	Primary exports (as % of merchandise exports) 1990	Primary exports (as % of merchandise exports) 1999	Manufactured exports (as % of merchandise exports) 1990	Manufactured exports (as % of merchandise exports) 1999	High-technology exports (as % of manufactured exports) 1990	High-technology exports (as % of manufactured exports) 1999	Terms of trade (1980 = 100) [a] 1998
101	Viet Nam	33	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Indonesia	24	27	25	35	65	43	35	54	3	13	48
103	Tajikistan	..	63	..	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Bolivia	24	27	23	17	95	59	5	41	(.)	70	52
105	Egypt	33	24	20	16	57	58	42	37	2	4	45
106	Nicaragua	46	89	25	34	92	91	8	9	1	3	80
107	Honduras	40	57	36	43	91	68	9	32	1	2	101
108	Guatemala	25	27	21	19	76	66	24	34	21	13	120
109	Gabon	31	38	46	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	37
110	Equatorial Guinea	70	86	32	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Namibia	68	64	52	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Morocco	32	34	26	30	48	..	52	..	6	..	109
113	Swaziland	76	99	77	107	..	..	..	..	..	..	72
114	Botswana	50	33	55	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	India	10	15	7	12	28	22 [c]	71	76 [c]	6	7 [c]	157
116	Mongolia	42	55 [c]	21	50 [c]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Zimbabwe	23	46	23	45	68	73	31	27	1	3	120
118	Myanmar	5	1 [c]	3	(.) [c]	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
119	Ghana	26	50	17	34	..	79	..	20	..	8	48
120	Lesotho	121	109 [c]	17	27 [c]	..	..	..	..	..	..	96
121	Cambodia	13	44 [c]	6	34 [c]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	Papua New Guinea	49	42	41	45	89	91 [c]	10	9 [c]	31	..	..
123	Kenya	31	31	26	24	71	77	29	23	7	6	110
124	Comoros	37	41	14	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	35
125	Cameroon	17	25	20	24	91	..	9	..	10	..	112
126	Congo	46	70	54	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	48
Low human development												
127	Pakistan	23	20	16	15	21	16	79	84	(.)	1	105
128	Togo	45	40	33	30	89	88 [c]	9	18	2	(.)	110
129	Nepal	21	30	11	23	..	..	83	90 [c]	(.)	(.) [c]	..
130	Bhutan	32	42	28	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	25	49 [c]	11	37 [c]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Bangladesh	14	19	6	13	..	9 [c]	77	91 [c]	(.)	(.) [c]	70
133	Yemen	27	45	16	39	..	99 [c]	..	1 [c]	..	..	..
134	Haiti	29	28	16	12	15	..	85	..	15	..	53
135	Madagascar	27	33	17	25	85	48	14	50	7	..	116
136	Nigeria	29	42	43	37	..	99	..	1	..	27	26
137	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	44	..	8	..	36	..	..
138	Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 [c]	..	5 [c]	71
139	Mauritania	61	49	46	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	139
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	37	28	13	13	..	84	..	16	..	15	57
141	Uganda	19	23	7	11	..	97	..	3	..	12	27
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	29	..	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	66
143	Zambia	37	41	36	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	62
144	Côte d'Ivoire	27	38	32	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	84
145	Senegal	30	39	25	33	77	43	23	57	6	5	102
146	Angola	21	48 [c]	39	57 [c]	100	..	(.)	..	..	..	56
147	Benin	26	28	14	17	..	97 [c]	..	3 [c]	..	..	117
148	Eritrea	..	79	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Gambia	72	67	60	51	..	94 [c]	..	5 [c]	..	..	51
150	Guinea	31	23	31	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	73

13 The structure of trade

HDI rank	Imports of goods and services (as % of GDP) 1990	1999	Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP) 1990	1999	Primary exports (as % of merchandise exports) 1990	1999	Manufactured exports (as % of merchandise exports) 1990	1999	High-technology exports (as % of manufactured exports) 1990	1999	Terms of trade (1980 = 100) [a] 1998
151 Malawi	35	43	25	27	95	..	5	..	1	..	86
152 Rwanda	14	21	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	188
153 Mali	34	36	17	25	..	..	2	..	51	..	94
154 Central African Republic	28	24	15	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
155 Chad	29	30	13	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	88
156 Guinea-Bissau	37	44	10	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	71 [e]
157 Mozambique	36	38	8	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	47
158 Ethiopia	12	29	8	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159 Burkina Faso	26	29	13	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	182
160 Burundi	28	18	8	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	55
161 Niger	22	22	15	16	..	97 [c]	..	2 [c]	..	..	79
162 Sierra Leone	25	20	24	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	82
Developing countries	26	27	26	29	38	24	60	75	..	..	..
Least developed countries	22	28	13	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab States	40	30	40	34	81	..	19	..	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	40	39	41	45	24	13	75	85	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	18	14	16	66	49	34	51	..	..	..
South Asia	15	17	11	15	24	..	71	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	31	27	29	..	61	..	39	..	..	..
Eastern Europe and the CIS	25	39	25	44	..	36	..	55	..	..	..
OECD	18	..	17	..	20	15	78	82	..	..	..
High-income OECD	17	..	17	..	19	15	78	81	..	..	..
High human development	19	..	19	..	20	15	78	82	..	..	..
Medium human development	19	25	20	27	49	34	48	62	..	..	..
Low human development	24	28	20	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income	19	..	18	..	19	15	78	82	..	..	..
Middle income	20	26	21	29	43	29	54	68	..	..	..
Low income	20	26	17	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World	19	25	19	27	24	18	73	79	..	..	..

a. The ratio of the export price index to the import price index measured relative to the base year 1980. A value of more than 100 implies that the price of exports has risen relative to the price of imports.
b. Data refer to 1999.
c. Data refer to 1998.
d. Data include Luxembourg.
e. Data refer to 1997.
f. Data refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland.

Source: Columns 1-4, 7 and 8: World Bank 2001b; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; *columns 5 and 6:* calculated on the basis of data on merchandise trade and exports of food, agricultural raw materials, fuels, ores and metals from World Bank (2001b); aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; *columns 9 and 10:* calculated on the basis of data on high-technology exports from UN (2001a) and data on manufactured and merchandise exports from World Bank (2001b); *column 11:* calculated on the basis of data on terms of trade from World Bank (2001b).

14 Flows of aid from DAC member countries

HDI rank		Net official development assistance (ODA) disbursed: Total (US$ millions) [a] 1999	Net official development assistance (ODA) disbursed: As % of GNP 1990	Net official development assistance (ODA) disbursed: As % of GNP 1999	ODA per capita of donor country (1998 US$) 1990	ODA per capita of donor country (1998 US$) 1999	ODA to least developed countries (as % of total) [b] 1990	ODA to least developed countries (as % of total) [b] 1999	Net grants by NGOs (as % of GNP) [c] 1990	Net grants by NGOs (as % of GNP) [c] 1999
1	Norway	1,370	1.17	0.91	269	298	43	33	0.13	0.11
2	Australia	982	0.34	0.26	50	50	18	17	0.02	0.02
3	Canada	1,699	0.44	0.28	78	55	28	18	0.05	0.02
4	Sweden	1,630	0.91	0.70	215	190	38	25	0.06	0.03
5	Belgium	760	0.46	0.30	98	77	40	22	0.03	0.03
6	United States	9,145	0.21	0.10	55	33	18	16	0.05	0.04
8	Netherlands	3,134	0.92	0.79	183	203	32	20	0.09	0.07
9	Japan	15,323	0.31	0.35	84	106	18	17	(.)	0.01
10	Finland	416	0.65	0.33	142	84	37	25	0.03	(.)
11	Switzerland	969	0.32	0.35	124	140	41	27	0.05	..
12	Luxembourg	119	0.21	0.66	73	281	31	25	(.)	0.03
13	France	5,637	0.60	0.39	134	99	28	16	0.02	..
14	United Kingdom	3,401	0.27	0.23	55	57	31	21	0.03	0.03
15	Denmark	1,733	0.94	1.01	248	331	39	32	0.02	0.02
16	Austria	527	0.25	0.26	57	67	26	14	0.02	0.04
17	Germany	5,515	0.42	0.26	112	69	26	20	0.05	0.05
18	Ireland	245	0.16	0.31	18	66	36	37	0.07	0.01
19	New Zealand	134	0.23	0.27	29	36	19	24	0.03	0.03
20	Italy	1,806	0.31	0.15	58	33	39	22	(.)	(.)
21	Spain	1,363	0.20	0.23	24	35	19	11	0.01	..
23	Greece	194	..	0.15	..	19	..	2	..	..
28	Portugal	276	0.24	0.26	19	28	70	45	(.)	..
DAC [d]		56,378 T	0.34	0.24	77	66	26	19	0.03	0.03

Note: DAC is the Development Assistance Committee of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). Greece joined DAC in December 1999.

a. Some non-DAC countries and areas also provide ODA. According to OECD, Development Assistance Committee (2001c), net ODA disbursed in 1999 by the Czech Republic, Estonia, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates totalled $777 million. China also provides aid but does not disclose the amount.

b. Including imputed multilateral flows that make allowance for contributions through multilateral organizations. These are calculated using the geographic distribution of disbursements for the year of reference.

c. Does not include disbursements from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that originate from official sources and are already included in ODA.

d. Aggregates are from OECD, Development Assistance Committee (2001a and 2001c).

Source: Columns 1-7: OECD, Development Assistance Committee 2001c; *columns 8 and 9:* OECD, Development Assistance Committee 2001a.

15 Flows of aid, private capital and debt

HDI rank		Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements) [a]				Net foreign direct investment flows (as % of GDP) [b]		Other private flows (as % of GDP) [b, c]		Total debt service			
		Total (US$ millions)	Per capita (US$)	As % of GDP						As % of GDP		As % of exports of goods and services	
		1999	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999
High human development													
22	Israel	905.7 [d]	148.3 [d]	..	0.9 [d]	0.3	2.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	3.7 [d]	0.6 [d]	..	(.) [d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Cyprus	49.9 [d]	65.6 [d]	..	0.6 [d]	2.3	0.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Singapore	-1.1 [d]	-0.3 [d]	..	(.) [d]	15.2	8.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Korea, Rep. of	-55.2	-1.2	(.)	(.)	0.3	2.3	0.1	-0.7	3.3	10.6	10.8	24.6
29	Slovenia	31.0	15.6	..	0.2	..	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Malta	25.1	66.2	0.2	..	2.0	0.0 [e]	0.0	9.9 [e]	2.0	16.2 [e]	2.0	17.9
31	Barbados	-2.1	-7.9	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.7	-0.8	-1.2	8.2	3.9	15.1	6.8
32	Brunei Darussalam	1.4 [d]	4.4 [d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Czech Republic	318.1 [d]	30.9 [d]	(.) [d]	0.6 [d]	0.6	9.6	1.9	-0.5	3.0	6.8	..	10.3
34	Argentina	91.3	2.5	0.1	(.)	1.3	8.5	-1.4	3.0	4.4	9.1	37.0	75.9
35	Slovakia	318.3 [d]	59.0 [d]	(.) [d]	1.6 [d]	0.0	1.8	1.8	-0.4	2.1	8.7	..	13.9
36	Hungary	247.6 [d]	24.6 [d]	0.2 [d]	0.5 [d]	0.0	4.0	-0.9	6.2	12.8	15.5	34.3	26.6
37	Uruguay	21.7	6.5	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.1	-2.1	-0.8	10.6	5.1	40.8	25.0
38	Poland	983.8 [d]	25.5 [d]	2.2 [d]	0.6 [d]	0.1	4.7	(.)	2.1	1.6	5.4	4.9	20.4
39	Chile	69.1	4.6	0.3	0.1	1.9	13.7	5.0	3.9	9.1	7.7	25.9	25.4
40	Bahrain	4.0	6.0	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41	Costa Rica	-9.8	-2.7	3.2	-0.1	2.3	4.4	-2.0	1.7	7.0	3.6	23.9	6.4
42	Bahamas	11.6 [d]	38.8 [d]	..	..	-0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Kuwait	7.2 [d]	3.8 [d]	..	(.) [d]	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
44	Estonia	82.7 [d]	57.3 [d]	..	1.6 [d]	0.0	5.8	..	5.0	..	10.3	..	13.2
45	United Arab Emirates	4.2 [d]	1.5 [d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46	Croatia	48.2	10.8	..	0.2	..	6.9	..	4.8	..	8.4	..	19.4
47	Lithuania	128.9 [d]	34.9 [d]	..	1.2 [d]	0.0	4.6	..	6.2	..	2.6	..	6.3
48	Qatar	4.9 [d]	8.7 [d]	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development													
49	Trinidad and Tobago	26.2	20.3	0.4	0.4	2.2	9.2	-3.5	1.2	8.9	6.6	19.3	13.1
50	Latvia	96.4 [d]	39.7 [d]	..	1.5 [d]	0.0	5.6	..	-0.7	..	7.4	..	15.0
51	Mexico	34.5	0.4	0.1	(.)	1.0	2.4	2.1	3.1	4.3	8.3	20.7	25.1
52	Panama	13.6	4.8	1.9	0.1	2.5	0.2	-0.1	6.9	6.5	7.8	6.2	8.8
53	Belarus	24.0 [d]	2.4 [d]	..	0.1 [d]	0.0	0.8	..	0.6	..	0.8	..	3.2
54	Belize	46.0	186.3	7.5	6.3	4.2	0.5	1.4	1.7	5.0	5.9	7.5	11.2
55	Russian Federation	1,816.3 [d]	12.4 [d]	(.) [d]	0.5 [d]	0.0	0.8	1.0	0.1	2.0	2.9	..	13.5
56	Malaysia	142.6	6.3	1.1	0.2	5.3	2.0	-3.6	2.1	9.8	5.9	12.6	4.8
57	Bulgaria	264.8 [d]	32.3 [d]	0.1 [d]	2.1 [d]	(.)	6.5	-0.3	2.5	6.6	9.3	19.4	19.1
58	Romania	373.4 [d]	16.6 [d]	0.6 [d]	1.1 [d]	0.0	3.1	(.)	-1.0	(.)	9.2	0.3	31.3
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	7.3	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Macedonia, TFYR	273.0	135.1	..	7.9	..	0.9	..	0.6	..	13.3	..	29.9
61	Venezuela	43.5	1.8	0.2	(.)	0.9	3.1	-1.2	-0.1	10.3	5.5	23.2	23.2
62	Colombia	301.3	7.3	0.2	0.3	1.2	1.3	-0.4	2.9	9.7	7.6	40.9	42.9
63	Mauritius	41.5	35.3	3.4	1.0	1.6	1.2	1.7	1.2	5.9	6.2	8.8	9.7
64	Suriname	36.0	87.0	19.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Lebanon	193.9	45.4	9.1	..	0.2	1.2 [e]	0.2	8.9 [e]	3.5	3.1 [e]	3.3	9.6 [e]
66	Thailand	1,003.3	16.7	0.9	0.8	2.9	5.0	2.3	-3.0	6.2	13.2	16.9	22.0
67	Fiji	34.2	42.7	3.6	1.9	6.7	-1.9	-1.1	-0.4	7.7	2.2	12.0	3.5
68	Saudi Arabia	28.8	1.4	(.)	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Brazil	183.6	1.1	(.)	(.)	0.2	4.3	-0.1	-1.3	1.8	9.0	22.2	110.9
70	Philippines	690.3	9.3	2.9	0.9	1.2	0.7	0.2	5.7	8.1	8.8	27.0	14.3
71	Oman	39.9	17.0	0.6	..	1.3	0.7 [e]	-3.8	-2.1 [e]	7.0	4.2 [e]	12.3	9.7

15 Flows of aid, private capital and debt

HDI rank		Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements) [a]				Net foreign direct investment flows (as % of GDP) [b]		Other private flows (as % of GDP) [b, c]		Total debt service			
		Total (US$ millions)	Per capita (US$)	As % of GDP						As % of GDP		As % of exports of goods and services	
		1999	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999
72	Armenia	208.5	54.7	..	11.3	0.0	6.6	..	0.0	..	3.2	..	11.9
73	Peru	452.2	17.9	1.5	0.9	0.2	3.8	0.1	2.3	1.8	5.7	10.8	32.7
74	Ukraine	479.9 [d]	9.6 [d]	0.3 [d]	1.2 [d]	0.0	1.3	..	-0.3	..	7.2	..	16.3
75	Kazakhstan	161.0	10.8	..	1.0	0.0	10.0	..	-0.7	..	8.6	..	19.4
76	Georgia	238.6	43.8	..	8.7	..	3.0	..	0.2	..	3.9	..	11.4
77	Maldives	30.7	113.9	14.5	..	4.1	3.1 [e]	0.8	2.9 [e]	6.0	4.3 [e]	4.8	3.9
78	Jamaica	-22.6	-8.7	6.4	-0.3	3.3	7.6	-1.1	-1.4	15.6	10.6	26.9	17.4
79	Azerbaijan	162.0	20.3	..	4.0	0.0	12.7	..	2.1	..	2.1	..	6.5
80	Paraguay	77.6	14.5	1.1	1.0	1.4	0.9	-0.2	0.5	6.2	3.0	12.2	6.6
81	Sri Lanka	251.4	13.2	9.1	1.6	0.5	1.1	0.1	-0.4	4.8	3.3	13.7	7.9
82	Turkey	-9.7	-0.2	0.8	(.)	0.5	0.4	0.7	4.2	4.9	7.4	29.4	26.2
83	Turkmenistan	20.9	4.4	..	0.7	..	2.5	..	-4.2	..	14.5	..	31.1
84	Ecuador	145.6	11.7	1.5	0.8	1.2	3.6	0.5	1.3	10.1	8.7	32.5	25.7
85	Albania	479.7	142.1	0.5	13.0	0.0	1.1	1.5	-0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9	3.7
86	Dominican Republic	194.7	23.2	1.4	1.1	1.9	7.7	(.)	0.4	3.3	2.2	10.4	3.9
87	China	2,323.8	1.9	0.6	0.2	1.0	3.9	1.3	0.2	2.0	2.1	11.7	9.0
88	Jordan	430.0	90.7	22.1	5.3	0.9	2.0	5.4	-0.6	15.5	8.0	20.3	11.8
89	Tunisia	244.5	25.9	3.2	1.2	0.6	1.7	-1.6	1.9	11.6	7.3	24.5	15.9
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	161.4	2.6	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.1	(.)	-1.3	0.5	4.2	3.2	22.6
91	Cape Verde	136.4	318.8	31.8	23.5	0.0	2.6	(.)	0.1	1.7	3.8	4.8	10.6
92	Kyrgyzstan	266.6	54.8	..	21.3	..	2.8	..	-4.1	..	9.4	..	21.8
93	Guyana	26.6	31.1	42.6	3.9	0.0	7.1	-4.1	-0.8	74.5	15.5	..	19.5 [e]
94	South Africa	539.3	12.8	..	0.4	-0.1	1.0	..	2.4	..	3.7	..	13.9
95	El Salvador	182.7	29.7	7.2	1.5	(.)	1.9	0.1	1.0	4.3	2.8	15.3	7.6
96	Samoa (Western)	22.9	136.1	32.6	13.0	4.8	1.1	0.0	0.0	3.8	3.7	5.8	5.1
97	Syrian Arab Republic	228.2	14.5	5.6	1.2	0.6	0.5	-0.4	(.)	10.3	1.9	23.2	6.4
98	Moldova, Rep. of	102.1	23.8	..	8.8	0.0	2.9	..	-1.9	..	15.1	..	24.9
99	Uzbekistan	133.9	5.5	..	0.8	..	0.6	..	3.1	..	3.1	..	17.6
100	Algeria	88.9	3.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	(.)	-0.7	-3.1	14.2	11.1	63.4	37.8
101	Viet Nam	1,420.6	18.3	2.9	5.0	0.2	5.6	0.0	-2.7	2.7	4.9	8.9	9.8
102	Indonesia	2,206.3	10.7	1.5	1.5	1.0	-1.9	1.9	-4.0	8.7	12.5	33.3	30.3
103	Tajikistan	122.0	19.6	..	6.5	..	1.3	..	-0.8	..	2.6	..	6.5
104	Bolivia	568.6	69.9	11.2	6.8	0.6	12.2	-0.5	0.0	7.9	5.9	38.6	32.0
105	Egypt	1,579.1	25.2	12.6	1.8	1.7	1.2	-0.1	0.6	7.1	1.9	22.3	9.0
106	Nicaragua	674.7	137.2	32.9	29.8	0.0	13.2	2.0	3.6	1.6	8.3	3.9	16.1
107	Honduras	816.9	129.3	14.7	15.2	1.4	4.3	1.0	0.4	12.8	6.8	35.3	13.5
108	Guatemala	292.9	26.4	2.6	1.6	0.6	0.8	-0.1	-0.3	2.8	2.3	12.6	10.3
109	Gabon	47.6	39.3	2.2	1.1	1.2	4.6	0.5	0.2	3.0	12.4	6.4	19.3
110	Equatorial Guinea	20.2	45.6	46.0	2.9	8.3	17.3	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.7	12.1	0.8
111	Namibia	177.6	104.4	5.2	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Morocco	678.0	24.0	4.1	1.9	0.6	(.)	0.7	-0.3	6.9	8.9	21.5	24.4
113	Swaziland	28.9	28.4	6.3	2.4	3.5	2.7	-0.2	0.0	5.5	2.5	5.7	2.6
114	Botswana	60.9	38.3	3.9	1.0	2.5	0.6	-0.5	(.)	2.8	1.4	4.4	2.4
115	India	1,484.4	1.5	0.4	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	-0.1	2.6	2.3	32.7	15.0
116	Mongolia	218.6	91.9	..	23.9	..	3.3	..	-0.3	..	2.9	..	4.8
117	Zimbabwe	244.2	20.5	3.9	4.4	-0.1	1.1	1.1	0.2	5.4	11.6	23.1	25.3
118	Myanmar	73.2	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.0	7.9
119	Ghana	607.5	32.3	9.6	7.8	0.3	0.2	-0.3	-0.4	6.3	6.7	36.9	19.9
120	Lesotho	31.1	14.8	22.8	3.6	2.7	18.7	(.)	0.5	3.7	5.8	4.2	9.4

15 Flows of aid, private capital and debt

HDI rank		Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements) [a] Total (US$ millions) 1999	Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements) [a] Per capita (US$) 1999	Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements) [a] As % of GDP 1990	Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements) [a] As % of GDP 1999	Net foreign direct investment flows (as % of GDP) [b] 1990	Net foreign direct investment flows (as % of GDP) [b] 1999	Other private flows (as % of GDP) [b, c] 1990	Other private flows (as % of GDP) [b, c] 1999	Total debt service As % of GDP 1990	Total debt service As % of GDP 1999	Total debt service As % of exports of goods and services 1990	Total debt service As % of exports of goods and services 1999
121	Cambodia	278.9	23.7	3.7	8.9	0.0	4.0	0.0	-0.1	2.7	1.1	..	2.9
122	Papua New Guinea	215.7	45.8	12.8	6.0	4.8	8.3	1.5	5.7	17.2	5.9	37.2	9.6
123	Kenya	308.0	10.5	13.9	2.9	0.7	0.1	0.8	-0.6	9.3	6.7	35.4	26.7
124	Comoros	21.5	39.4	18.1	11.1	-0.4	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	4.0	2.3	16.1
125	Cameroon	433.8	29.5	4.0	4.7	-1.0	0.4	-0.1	-0.6	4.7	6.0	22.5	24.3
126	Congo	140.3	49.1	7.8	6.3	0.0	0.2	-3.6	0.0	19.0	1.1	35.3	1.4
Low human development													
127	Pakistan	732.0	5.4	2.8	1.3	0.6	0.9	-0.2	-1.0	4.8	5.2	23.0	30.5
128	Togo	71.3	15.6	16.0	5.1	0.0	2.1	(.)	0.0	5.3	2.8	11.9	7.7
129	Nepal	343.7	14.7	11.7	6.9	0.2	0.1	-0.4	-0.3	1.9	2.1	13.4	7.9
130	Bhutan	66.6	85.2	16.5	15.1	0.0	0.0	-0.9	0.0	1.8	1.6	5.5	4.8
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	293.8	57.7	17.3	20.5	0.7	5.5	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.6	8.7	7.7
132	Bangladesh	1,203.1	9.4	7.0	2.6	(.)	0.4	0.2	(.)	2.6	1.7	28.4	10.1
133	Yemen	456.4	26.8	8.7	6.7	-2.8	-2.2	3.5	0.0	3.6	2.3	5.6	4.0
134	Haiti	262.8	33.7	5.6	6.1	0.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	1.4	10.1	10.0
135	Madagascar	358.2	23.8	12.9	9.6	0.7	1.6	-0.5	-0.2	7.2	4.5	45.5	17.1
136	Nigeria	151.6	1.2	0.9	0.4	2.1	2.9	-0.4	-0.4	11.7	2.6	22.6	6.0
137	Djibouti	75.0	115.8	45.6	..	0.0	1.2 [e]	-0.1	0.0 [e]	3.5	1.0 [e]	..	..
138	Sudan	242.9	8.4	6.2	2.5	0.0	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.6	7.5	6.5
139	Mauritania	218.5	84.1	23.3	22.8	0.7	0.2	-0.1	-0.2	14.3	11.0	29.9	28.4
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	989.6	30.1	27.5	11.3	0.0	2.1	0.1	-0.1	4.2	2.2	32.9	15.6
141	Uganda	589.8	27.5	15.5	9.2	0.0	3.5	0.4	(.)	3.4	2.9	58.9	23.7
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	132.3	2.7	9.6	..	-0.1	(.) [e]	-0.1	0.0 [e]	3.7	0.3 [e]	13.5	1.2 [e]
143	Zambia	623.4	63.1	14.6	19.8	6.2	5.2	-0.3	-0.4	6.2	13.9	14.9	46.6
144	Côte d'Ivoire	447.0	28.8	6.4	4.0	0.4	3.1	0.1	-2.5	11.7	12.9	35.4	26.2
145	Senegal	534.3	57.5	14.4	11.2	1.0	1.3	-0.3	-0.1	5.7	5.0	20.0	16.1
146	Angola	387.5	31.4	2.6	4.5	-3.3	28.9	5.6	-1.2	3.2	13.4	8.1	21.1
147	Benin	210.8	34.5	14.5	8.9	0.1	1.3	(.)	0.0	2.1	3.0	8.2	10.9
148	Eritrea	148.5	37.2	..	23.0	..	0.0	..	0.0	..	0.6	..	1.9
149	Gambia	33.1	26.5	31.3	8.4	0.0	3.6	-2.4	0.0	11.9	5.4	22.2	8.5
150	Guinea	237.6	32.8	10.4	6.8	0.6	1.8	-0.7	(.)	6.0	3.8	20.0	16.1
151	Malawi	445.8	41.3	27.9	24.6	0.0	3.3	0.1	(.)	7.4	3.8	29.3	11.4
152	Rwanda	372.9	44.9	11.3	19.1	0.3	0.1	-0.1	0.0	0.8	1.6	14.0	29.6
153	Mali	354.0	33.4	19.9	13.8	-0.3	0.7	(.)	0.0	2.8	4.1	12.3	14.3
154	Central African Republic	117.2	33.1	16.8	11.1	0.1	1.2	(.)	(.)	2.0	1.8	13.2	12.1
155	Chad	187.8	25.1	18.0	12.3	0.0	1.0	(.)	-0.1	0.7	2.1	4.4	10.3
156	Guinea-Bissau	52.4	44.2	52.7	24.0	0.8	1.4	(.)	0.0	3.4	4.4	31.0	16.4
157	Mozambique	118.4	6.8	39.9	3.0	0.4	9.7	1.0	-0.3	3.1	3.1	26.2	20.0
158	Ethiopia	633.4	10.1	14.8	9.8	0.2	1.4	-0.8	-0.2	3.4	2.5	34.9	16.8
159	Burkina Faso	398.1	36.2	12.0	15.4	0.0	0.4	(.)	0.0	1.2	2.4	6.8	15.7
160	Burundi	74.2	11.1	23.3	10.4	0.1	(.)	-0.5	(.)	3.7	4.0	43.4	45.6
161	Niger	187.1	17.8	16.0	9.3	(.)	0.7	0.4	-1.1	4.0	2.5	17.4	16.8
162	Sierra Leone	73.5	14.9	6.8	11.0	3.6	0.1	0.4	0.0	2.4	3.2	10.1	29.9

15 Flows of aid, private capital and debt

HDI rank	Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements) [a]				Net foreign direct investment flows (as % of GDP) [b]		Other private flows (as % of GDP) [b, c]		Total debt service			
	Total (US$ millions)	Per capita (US$)	As % of GDP						As % of GDP		As % of exports of goods and services	
	1999	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999	1990	1999
Developing countries	33,025.9 T	7.2	1.4	0.6	0.9	2.9	0.4	0.4	4.0	5.8	18.7	22.3
Least developed countries	10,574.7 T	17.8	11.6	7.0	(.)	3.0	0.5	-0.1	2.7	2.8	15.5	13.0
Arab States	4,313.2 T	18.3	..	..	0.7	0.3	-0.1	0.3	5.5	3.6	14.7	11.4
East Asia and the Pacific	8,873.2 T	4.9	0.8	0.5	1.6	3.0	0.7	-0.2	3.8	5.2	15.7	15.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	4,539.0 T	9.2	0.4	0.2	0.7	4.5	0.3	1.1	4.0	8.1	23.6	41.6
South Asia	4,273.3 T	3.1	1.1	0.6	(.)	0.5	0.4	-0.3	2.6	2.8	20.0	16.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	10,986.9 T	18.3	..	..	0.3	2.4	0.2	0.8	3.9	4.6	19.7	14.3
Eastern Europe and the CIS	7,381.7 T	18.6	..	..	(.)	2.9	..	0.9	1.8	5.1	..	16.5
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High human development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development	26,223.7 T	6.6	0.9	0.5	0.6	2.4	0.6	0.4	3.4	5.5	18.9	20.4
Low human development	11,824.7 T	14.5	8.1	4.6	0.4	2.5	..	-0.4	5.0	3.9	20.6	15.3
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	18,692.7 T	7.2	0.7	0.3	0.6	3.3	0.5	0.8	3.6	6.3	16.9	21.8
Low income	21,627.3 T	9.2	3.0	2.1	0.3	1.0	..	-0.8	3.7	4.6	26.6	18.8
World	41,338.4 T	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: This table presents data for countries included in Parts I and II of DAC's list of aid recipients (OECD, Development Assistance Committee 2001d). The denominator conventionally used when comparing official development assistance and total debt service with the size of the economy is GNP, not GDP (see the definitions of statistical terms). GDP is used here, however, to allow comparability throughout the table. With few exceptions, the denominators produce similar results.

a. ODA receipts are total net ODA flows from DAC countries, multilateral organizations and Arab states. A negative value indicates that the repayment of ODA loans exceeds the amount of ODA received.

b. A negative value indicates that the capital flowing out of the country exceeds that flowing in.

c. Other private flows combine non-debt-creating portfolio equity investment flows, portfolio debt flows and bank and trade-related lending. See the definitions of statistical terms.

d. Data refer to net official aid. See the definitions of statistical terms.

e. Data refer to 1998.

Source: Column 1: OECD, Development Assistance Committee 2001b; *column 2:* calculated on the basis of data on ODA from OECD, Development Assistance Committee (2001b) and data on population from World Bank (2001b); *columns 3 and 4:* calculated on the basis of data on ODA from OECD, Development Assistance Committee (2001b) and data on GDP from World Bank (2001b); *columns 5 and 6:* calculated on the basis of data on foreign direct investment and GDP from World Bank (2001b); aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; *columns 7 and 8:* calculated on the basis of data on portfolio investment (bonds and equity), bank and trade-related lending and GDP from World Bank (2001b); aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; *columns 9 and 10:* calculated on the basis of data on total debt service and GDP from World Bank (2001b); aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; *columns 11 and 12:* World Bank 2001b; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank.

16 Priorities in public spending

HDI rank		Public expenditure on education (as % of GNP) 1985-87 [c]	Public expenditure on education (as % of GNP) 1995-97 [c]	Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP) 1990	Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP) 1998	Military expenditure (as % of GDP) [a] 1990	Military expenditure (as % of GDP) [a] 1999	Total debt service (as % of GDP) [b] 1990	Total debt service (as % of GDP) [b] 1999
High human development									
1	Norway	6.5	7.7 [d]	6.5	7.4	2.9	2.2	..	..
2	Australia	5.1	5.5 [d]	5.3	5.9	2.2	1.9	..	..
3	Canada	6.7	6.9 [d, e]	6.8	6.3 [f]	2.0	1.3	..	..
4	Sweden	7.3	8.3 [d]	7.6	6.7	2.6	2.1	..	..
5	Belgium	5.1 [g]	3.1 [d, h]	6.6	7.9	2.4	1.4	..	..
6	United States	5.0	5.4 [d, e]	4.9	5.8 [f]	5.3	3.0	..	..
7	Iceland	4.8	5.4 [d]	6.9	7.2 [f]	0.0	0.0	..	..
8	Netherlands	6.9	5.1 [d]	5.8	6.0	2.6	1.8	..	..
9	Japan	..	3.6 [d, e]	4.7	5.9	1.0	1.0	..	..
10	Finland	5.5	7.5 [d]	6.4	5.2	1.6	1.2	..	..
11	Switzerland	4.7	5.4 [d]	5.7	7.6	1.8	1.1	..	..
12	Luxembourg	4.1	4.0 [d]	5.8	5.4	0.9	0.8	..	..
13	France	5.5	6.0 [d]	6.5	7.3	3.6	2.7	..	..
14	United Kingdom	4.8	5.3 [d]	5.0	5.9 [f]	4.0	2.5	..	..
15	Denmark	7.2	8.1 [d]	7.0	6.7 [f]	2.1	1.6	..	..
16	Austria	5.9	5.4 [d]	5.2	5.8	1.0	0.9	..	..
17	Germany	..	4.8 [d]	..	7.9 [f]	2.8 [i]	1.5	..	..
18	Ireland	6.7	6.0 [d]	4.7	4.5 [f]	1.3	0.8	..	..
19	New Zealand	5.4	7.3 [d]	5.8	6.2	1.8	1.1	..	..
20	Italy	5.0	4.9 [d]	6.3	5.6 [f]	2.1	2.0	..	..
21	Spain	3.7	5.0 [d]	5.2	5.4	1.8	1.3	..	..
22	Israel	6.7	7.6 [d, e]	3.8	6.0	12.3	8.1	..	..
23	Greece	2.2	3.1 [d]	3.4	4.7	4.7	4.9	..	..
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	2.5	2.9	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
25	Cyprus	3.6 [j]	4.5 [j]	..	..	5.0	3.4	..	..
26	Singapore	3.9	3.0	1.0	1.2	4.8	5.3	..	..
27	Korea, Rep. of	3.8	3.7 [d]	2.1	2.3	3.7	2.8	3.3	10.6
28	Portugal	3.8 [g]	5.8 [d]	4.1	5.2	2.7	2.2	..	..
29	Slovenia	..	5.7	..	6.6	..	1.4	..	..
30	Malta	3.4	5.1	..	..	0.9	0.8	2.0	16.2 [k]
31	Barbados	6.2 [e]	7.2 [e]	5.0	4.5	..	..	8.2	3.9
32	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	1.6	..	6.7 [l]	7.6 [k]	..	..
33	Czech Republic	..	5.1 [d]	4.8	6.7	..	2.0	3.0	6.8
34	Argentina	1.4 [g]	3.5	4.2	4.9	1.3	1.5	4.4	9.1
35	Slovakia	..	4.7	5.0	5.7	..	1.7	2.1	8.7
36	Hungary	5.6	4.6 [d]	..	5.2	2.5	1.4	12.8	15.5
37	Uruguay	3.2	3.3	1.9	1.9	2.1	1.2 [k]	10.6	5.1
38	Poland	4.6	7.5 [d]	..	4.7	2.7	2.0	1.6	5.4
39	Chile	3.3	3.6	2.2	2.7	3.6	3.1	9.1	7.7
40	Bahrain	5.2	4.4	..	2.6	5.1	5.0 [k]	..	..
41	Costa Rica	4.5	5.4	5.3	5.2	0.4	..	7.0	3.6
42	Bahamas	4.0	..	2.8	2.5	..	..	..	..
43	Kuwait	4.8	5.0	4.0	..	48.5	8.3	..	..
44	Estonia	..	7.2	1.9	..	..	1.4	..	10.3
45	United Arab Emirates	2.1	1.7	0.8	0.8	4.7	3.2	..	..
46	Croatia	..	5.3	9.5	..	..	4.2	..	8.4
47	Lithuania	5.3 [e]	5.9	3.0	4.8	..	1.0	..	2.6
48	Qatar	4.7	3.4 [e]	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development									
49	Trinidad and Tobago	6.3	4.4 [e]	2.5	2.5	..	..	8.9	6.6
50	Latvia	3.4	6.5	2.7	4.2	..	0.9	..	7.4

16 Priorities in public spending

HDI rank		Public expenditure on education (as % of GNP) 1985-87 [c]	Public expenditure on education (as % of GNP) 1995-97 [c]	Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP) 1990	Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP) 1998	Military expenditure (as % of GDP) [a] 1990	Military expenditure (as % of GDP) [a] 1999	Total debt service (as % of GDP) [b] 1990	Total debt service (as % of GDP) [b] 1999
51	Mexico	3.5	4.9 [d]	2.1	..	0.5	0.6	4.3	8.3
52	Panama	4.8	5.1	4.6	4.9	1.4	1.4 [m]	6.5	7.8
53	Belarus	5.0	5.9	2.5	4.9	..	1.3	..	0.8
54	Belize	4.7	5.0	2.2	2.2	1.2	1.5 [m]	5.0	5.9
55	Russian Federation	3.4	3.5 [d]	2.5	..	12.3 [n]	3.8	2.0	2.9
56	Malaysia	6.9	4.9	1.5	1.4	2.6	2.3	9.8	5.9
57	Bulgaria	5.4	3.2	4.1	3.8	4.5	2.8	6.6	9.3
58	Romania	2.2	3.6	2.8	..	3.5	1.6	(.)	9.2
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Macedonia, TFYR	..	5.1	9.2	5.5	..	2.5	..	13.3
61	Venezuela	5.0	5.2 [e]	2.4	2.6	2.0	1.4	10.3	5.5
62	Colombia	..	4.1 [g]	1.2	5.2	2.6	2.5	9.7	7.6
63	Mauritius	3.3	4.6	..	1.8	0.3	0.2	5.9	6.2
64	Suriname	10.2	3.5 [e]	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
65	Lebanon	..	2.5 [g]	..	2.2	5.0	3.6	3.5	3.1 [k]
66	Thailand	3.4	4.8	1.0	1.9	2.2	1.8	6.2	13.2
67	Fiji	6.0	..	2.0	2.9	2.2	1.6	7.7	2.2
68	Saudi Arabia	7.4	7.5	..	..	12.8	13.2	..	..
69	Brazil	4.7	5.1	3.0	2.9	1.9	1.3	1.8	9.0
70	Philippines	2.1	3.4	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.2	8.1	8.8
71	Oman	4.1	4.5	2.0	2.9	18.3	10.1	7.0	4.2 [k]
72	Armenia	..	2.0	..	3.1	..	3.6	..	3.2
73	Peru	3.6	2.9	1.3	2.4	2.4	..	1.8	5.7
74	Ukraine	5.3	5.6	3.0	3.6	..	3.1	..	7.2
75	Kazakhstan	3.4	4.4	3.2	3.5	..	0.9	..	8.6
76	Georgia	..	5.2 [e]	3.0	0.5	..	1.2	..	3.9
77	Maldives	5.2	6.4	4.9	5.1	..	..	6.0	4.3 [k]
78	Jamaica	4.9	7.5	2.6	3.2	..	..	15.6	10.6
79	Azerbaijan	5.8	3.0	2.6	..	..	2.6	..	2.1
80	Paraguay	1.1 [g]	4.0 [g]	0.7	1.7	1.2	1.1	6.2	3.0
81	Sri Lanka	2.7	3.4	1.5	1.4	2.1	3.6	4.8	3.3
82	Turkey	1.2 [o]	2.2 [d]	2.2	..	3.5	5.0	4.9	7.4
83	Turkmenistan	4.1	..	3.9	4.1	..	3.4	..	14.5
84	Ecuador	3.5	3.5	1.5	1.7	1.9	..	10.1	8.7
85	Albania	..	..	3.3	3.5	..	1.4	0.1	1.0
86	Dominican Republic	1.3	2.3	1.6	1.9	..	..	3.3	2.2
87	China	2.3	2.3	2.1	..	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.1
88	Jordan	6.8	7.9	3.6	5.3	11.1	10.0	15.5	8.0
89	Tunisia	6.2	7.7	3.0	2.2	2.0	1.7	11.6	7.3
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	3.7	4.0	1.5	1.7	2.8	2.7	0.5	4.2
91	Cape Verde	2.9	..	..	1.8	..	0.9	1.7	3.8
92	Kyrgyzstan	9.7	5.3	4.7	2.9	..	1.7	..	9.4
93	Guyana	8.5	5.0	2.9	4.5	0.9	..	74.5	15.5
94	South Africa	6.1	7.6	3.1	3.3	3.8	1.3	..	3.7
95	El Salvador	3.1 [e]	2.5	1.4	2.6	2.7	0.9	4.3	2.8
96	Samoa (Western)	..	..	3.9	4.8	..	..	3.8	3.7
97	Syrian Arab Republic	4.8	4.2	0.4	0.8	6.9	5.6	10.3	1.9
98	Moldova, Rep. of	3.6	10.6	4.4	6.4	..	0.5	..	15.1
99	Uzbekistan	9.2 [e]	7.7	4.6	3.4	..	1.7	..	3.1
100	Algeria	9.8	5.1 [o]	3.0	2.6	1.5	3.8	14.2	11.1

16 Priorities in public spending

HDI rank	Public expenditure on education (as % of GNP) 1985-87 [c]	Public expenditure on education (as % of GNP) 1995-97 [c]	Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP) 1990	Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP) 1998	Military expenditure (as % of GDP) [a] 1990	Military expenditure (as % of GDP) [a] 1999	Total debt service (as % of GDP) [b] 1990	Total debt service (as % of GDP) [b] 1999
101 Viet Nam	..	3.0	0.9	0.8	7.9	..	2.7	4.9
102 Indonesia	0.9 [e, g]	1.4 [p]	0.6	0.7	1.3	1.1	8.7	12.5
103 Tajikistan	..	2.2	..	5.2	..	1.4	..	2.6
104 Bolivia	2.1	4.9	2.1	4.1	2.5	1.8	7.9	5.9
105 Egypt	4.5	4.8	1.8	..	3.5	2.7	7.1	1.9
106 Nicaragua	5.4	3.9 [o]	7.0	8.3	2.1	1.1	1.6	8.3
107 Honduras	4.8	3.6	3.3	3.9	..	0.6	12.8	6.8
108 Guatemala	1.9 [g]	1.7 [g]	1.8	2.1	1.6	0.6	2.8	2.3
109 Gabon	5.8	2.9 [o]	2.0	2.1	..	0.3 [k]	3.0	12.4
110 Equatorial Guinea	1.7 [e]	1.7 [e]	1.0	..	..	..	3.9	0.7
111 Namibia	..	9.1	4.0	4.1	..	3.6	..	..
112 Morocco	6.2 [g]	5.3 [g]	0.9	1.2	4.1	..	6.9	8.9
113 Swaziland	5.6	5.7	1.9	2.7	1.5	1.7	5.5	2.5
114 Botswana	7.3	8.6	1.7	2.5	4.2	3.4	2.8	1.4
115 India	3.2	3.2	0.9	..	2.9	2.4	2.6	2.3
116 Mongolia	11.7	5.7	6.0	..	5.7	2.1	..	2.9
117 Zimbabwe	7.7	7.1 [e]	3.1	..	4.5	3.4	5.4	11.6
118 Myanmar	1.9 [g]	1.2 [e, g]	1.0	0.2	4.1	3.3 [k]	..	..
119 Ghana	3.4	4.2	1.3	1.8	0.4	0.8	6.3	6.7
120 Lesotho	4.1	8.4	2.6	..	4.1	3.2 [k]	3.7	5.8
121 Cambodia	..	2.9	..	0.6	2.4	2.5	2.7	1.1
122 Papua New Guinea	..	..	3.1	2.5	2.1	1.0	17.2	5.9
123 Kenya	7.1	6.5	2.4	2.4	2.9	1.9	9.3	6.7
124 Comoros	..	..	2.9	..	..	..	0.4	4.0
125 Cameroon	2.8	..	0.9	1.0	1.5	1.5	4.7	6.0
126 Congo	4.9 [e]	6.1	1.5	2.0	..	..	19.0	1.1
Low human development								
127 Pakistan	3.1	2.7	1.1	0.9	5.7	4.4	4.8	5.2
128 Togo	4.9	4.5	1.3	1.3	3.2	..	5.3	2.8
129 Nepal	2.2	3.2	0.8	1.3	0.9	0.9	1.9	2.1
130 Bhutan	3.7	4.1	1.7	3.2	..	..	1.8	1.6
131 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.5	2.1	0.0	1.2	..	2.4 [m]	1.1	2.6
132 Bangladesh	1.4 [g]	2.2 [g]	0.7	1.7	1.3	1.6	2.6	1.7
133 Yemen	..	7.0	1.2	..	8.5	5.6	3.6	2.3
134 Haiti	1.9	..	1.2	1.4	..	..	1.1	1.4
135 Madagascar	1.9 [o]	1.9	..	1.1	1.2	1.4	7.2	4.5
136 Nigeria	1.7 [p]	0.7 [p]	1.0	0.8	0.7	1.4	11.7	2.6
137 Djibouti	..	..	..	..	6.3	4.4 [k]	3.5	1.0 [k]
138 Sudan	..	1.4	0.7	..	3.6	2.6	0.4	0.6
139 Mauritania	..	5.1 [g]	..	1.4	3.8	2.3 [m]	14.3	11.0
140 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	..	..	1.6	1.3	..	1.3	4.2	2.2
141 Uganda	3.5 [e, g]	2.6	..	1.9	2.5	2.1	3.4	2.9
142 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	3.7	0.3 [k]
143 Zambia	3.1	2.2	2.6	3.6	3.7	1.0	6.2	13.9
144 Côte d'Ivoire	..	5.0	1.5	1.2	1.5	0.9 [m]	11.7	12.9
145 Senegal	..	3.7	0.7	2.6	2.0	1.5	5.7	5.0
146 Angola	6.2	..	1.4	..	5.8 [q]	23.5 [q]	3.2	13.4
147 Benin	..	3.2	1.6	1.6	1.8	..	2.1	3.0
148 Eritrea	..	1.8 [o]	..	..	..	22.9	..	0.6
149 Gambia	3.7	4.9	2.2	1.9	1.1	0.8	11.9	5.4
150 Guinea	1.8	1.9	2.0	2.2	..	1.4 [k]	6.0	3.8

16 Priorities in public spending

HDI rank		Public expenditure on education (as % of GNP) 1985-87 [c]	Public expenditure on education (as % of GNP) 1995-97 [c]	Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP) 1990	Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP) 1998	Military expenditure (as % of GDP) [a] 1990	Military expenditure (as % of GDP) [a] 1999	Total debt service (as % of GDP) [b] 1990	Total debt service (as % of GDP) [b] 1999
151	Malawi	3.5	5.4	..	2.8	1.3	0.8 [m]	7.4	3.8
152	Rwanda	3.5	..	1.7	2.0	3.7	4.2	0.8	1.6
153	Mali	3.2	2.2	1.6	2.1	2.1	2.2	2.8	4.1
154	Central African Republic	2.6	..	..	2.0	1.6 [l]	..	2.0	1.8
155	Chad	..	2.2	..	2.3	..	1.2 [k]	0.7	2.1
156	Guinea-Bissau	1.8	..	1.1	..	..	1.3 [k]	3.4	4.4
157	Mozambique	2.1	..	3.6	2.8	10.1	2.4	3.1	3.1
158	Ethiopia	3.1	4.0	0.9	1.7	4.9	9.0	3.4	2.5
159	Burkina Faso	2.3	3.6 [e]	1.0	1.2	3.0	1.6	1.2	2.4
160	Burundi	3.1	4.0	1.1	0.6	3.4	6.1	3.7	4.0
161	Niger	..	2.3 [o]	..	1.2	1.9	..	4.0	2.5
162	Sierra Leone	1.7	..	..	0.9	0.9	1.6	2.4	3.2

Note: The denominator conventionally used when comparing expenditures and debt with the size of the economy is GNP, not GDP (see the definitions of statistical terms). GDP is used here wherever possible, however, to allow comparability throughout the table. With few exceptions the denominators produce similar results.

a. As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI (2000).

b. For aggregates see table 15.

c. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

d. Data are not strictly comparable to those for earlier years as a result of methodological changes in surveys.

e. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified.

f. Data refer to 1999.

g. Data refer to the ministry of education only.

h. Data refer to the Flemish community only.

i. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before unification.

j. Data refer to the Office of Greek Education only.

k. Data refer to 1998.

l. Data refer to 1991.

m. Data refer to 1997.

n. Data refer to the former Soviet Union.

o. Data do not include expenditure on tertiary education.

p. Data refer to the central government only.

q. These data should be interpreted in the light of the highly uncertain economic statistics resulting from the impact of war on the Angolan economy.

Source: Columns 1 and 2: UNESCO 2000b; *columns 3 and 4:* World Bank 2001b; *column 5:* SIPRI 2001; *column 6:* SIPRI 2000; *columns 7 and 8:* calculated on the basis of data on total debt service and GDP from World Bank (2001b).

17 Unemployment in OECD countries

HDI rank		Unemployed people (thousands) 1999	Unemployment Rate (% of labour force) 1999	Unemployment Average annual rate (% of labour force) 1990-98	Unemployment Female rate as % of male rate 1999	Youth unemployment Rate (% of labour force aged 15-24) [b] 1999	Youth unemployment Female rate as % of male rate 1999	Long-term unemployment (as % of total unemployment) [a] Female 1999	Long-term unemployment (as % of total unemployment) [a] Male 1999
High human development									
1	Norway	75.0	3.2	5.0	88	9.6	99	6.3	7.3
2	Australia	680.5	7.2	9.0	96	13.9	91	25.8	31.8
3	Canada	1,188.9	7.6	9.8	92	14.0	82	10.2	12.8
4	Sweden	240.8	5.6	6.3	89	14.2	92	30.1 [c]	36.3 [c]
5	Belgium	385.8	9.0	8.7	137	22.6	99	60.9	60.1
6	United States	5,878.9	4.2	5.9	107	9.9	92	6.2	7.4
7	Iceland	2.6	1.9	3.5	179	4.4	100	15.2	6.6
8	Netherlands	221.5	3.2	6.0	181	7.4	124	40.4	47.7
9	Japan	3,171.5	4.7	2.9	94	9.3	80	14.8	27.4
10	Finland	261.0	10.2	12.1	110	21.5	106	26.2	33.1
11	Switzerland	98.6	2.7	3.5	133	5.6	102	39.0	40.7
12	Luxembourg	5.4	2.9	2.4	194	6.8	119	27.2 [d]	38.6 [d]
13	France	2,924.1	11.1	11.2	133	26.6	123	41.6	39.0
14	United Kingdom	1,779.1	6.0	8.1	75	12.3	72	21.6	34.8
15	Denmark	148.9	5.2	7.6	131	10.0	111	20.1	20.9
16	Austria	221.8	5.2	5.1	102	5.9	116	36.1	28.1
17	Germany	3,428.0	8.3	7.6	112	8.5	85	54.0 [c]	49.9
18	Ireland	95.5	5.6	12.7	90	8.5	97	46.9 [e]	63.3 [e]
19	New Zealand	127.3	6.8	8.1	93	13.7	88	17.9	23.0
20	Italy	2,669.4	11.5	10.6	182	32.9	134	60.7	62.1
21	Spain	2,604.9	15.9	20.0	209	28.5	172	55.5	45.4
23	Greece	532.6	12.0	9.3	233 [c]	29.7 [c]	184 [c]	61.5 [b]	44.7 [c]
27	Korea, Rep. of	1,353.0	6.3	2.9	73	14.2	66	1.9	4.7
28	Portugal	214.8	4.5	5.8	133	8.7	154	42.9	39.5
33	Czech Republic	454.1	8.8	4.7	144	17.0	116	40.9	32.7 [b]
36	Hungary	284.8	7.1	10.1	84	12.4	86	47.9	50.6
38	Poland	2,390.5	13.9	12.7	133 [c]	23.2 [c]	117 [c]	41.8 [c]	32.5 [c]
Medium human development									
51	Mexico	493.6	2.6	3.8	150	3.4	167	0.4	2.7
82	Turkey	1,738.5	7.3	7.3	86	14.6	77	44.1	29.8
OECD [f]		33,671.3 T	6.7 [g]	7.0 [g]	115	11.8	102	32.3	30.3

Note: This table does not include Slovakia, which joined the OECD in 2000.

a. Data refer to unemployment lasting 12 months or longer.

b. The age range for the labour force may be 16-24 for some countries.

c. Data refer to 1998.

d. Data are based on a small sample and must be treated with caution.

e. Data refer to 1997.

f. Aggregates are from OECD (2000a, 2000b, 2001a and 2001b).

g. Does not include the Czech Republic and Hungary.

Source: Column 1: OECD 2001a; *column 2:* OECD 2000a; *column 3:* OECD 2001b; *columns 4 and 6:* calculated on the basis of data on male and female unemployment rates from OECD (2000b); *columns 5, 7 and 8:* OECD 2000b.

18 Energy and the environment

HDI rank		Traditional fuel consumption (as % of total energy use) 1980	1997	Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hours) 1980	1998	GDP per unit of energy use (PPP US$ per kg of oil equivalent) 1980	1998	Carbon dioxide emissions: Share of world total (%) 1997	Per capita (metric tons) 1997	Ratification of environmental treaties [a]: Framework Convention on Climate Change	Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change [b]	Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Convention on Biological Diversity
High human development													
1	Norway	0.4	1.1	18,289	24,607	2.4	4.8	..	..	●	○	●	●
2	Australia	3.8	4.4	5,393	8,717	2.1	4.1	1.3	17.3	●	○	●	●
3	Canada	0.4	4.7	12,329	15,071	1.5	3.2	2.0	16.2	●	○	●	●
4	Sweden	7.7	17.9	10,216	13,955	2.1	3.6	0.2	5.4	●	○	●	●
5	Belgium	0.2	1.6	4,402	7,249	2.4	4.3	0.4	10.2	●	○	●	●
6	United States	1.3	3.8	8,914	11,832	1.6	3.8	22.6	20.1	●	○	●	○
7	Iceland	..	..	12,553	20,150	1.9	2.8	(.)	7.7	●		●	●
8	Netherlands	0.0	1.1	4,057	5,908	2.2	4.9	0.7	10.4	●	○	●	●
9	Japan	0.1	1.6	4,395	7,322	3.3	6.0	4.8	9.2	●	○	●	●
10	Finland	4.3	6.5	7,779	14,129	1.8	3.4	0.2	10.9	●	○	●	●
11	Switzerland	0.9	6.0	5,579	6,981	4.4	7.0	0.2	5.6	●	○	●	●
12	Luxembourg	0.0	..	9,803	12,400	1.0	5.1	(.)	18.9	●	○	●	●
13	France	1.3	5.7	3,881	6,287	2.9	5.0	1.4	5.8	●	○	●	●
14	United Kingdom	0.0	3.3	4,160	5,327	..	5.4	2.2	8.9	●	○	●	●
15	Denmark	0.4	5.9	4,222	6,033	..	6.4	0.2	10.7	●	○	●	●
16	Austria	1.2	4.7	4,371	6,175	3.5	6.7	0.3	7.5	●	○	●	●
17	Germany	0.3	1.3	5,005	5,681	..	5.5	3.4	10.2	●	○	●	●
18	Ireland	0.0	0.2	2,528	4,760	2.3	6.4	0.2	10.0	●	○	●	●
19	New Zealand	0.2	0.8	6,269	8,215	..	4.0	0.1	8.3	●	○	●	●
20	Italy	0.8	1.0	2,831	4,431	3.9	7.4	1.7	7.1	●	○	●	●
21	Spain	0.4	1.3	2,401	4,195	3.8	5.9	1.0	6.2	●	○	●	●
22	Israel	0.0	0.0	2,826	5,475	3.6	5.7	0.2	9.7	●	○	●	●
23	Greece	3.0	4.5	2,064	3,739	4.2	5.7	0.3	7.6	●	○	●	●
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.9	0.7	2,167	5,244	6.4	8.5	0.1	3.5	–	–	–	–
25	Cyprus	0.0	..	1,494	3,468	3.5	6.1	(.)	7.1	●	●	●	●
26	Singapore	0.4	0.0	2,280	6,771	2.3	3.1	0.3	23.4	●		●	●
27	Korea, Rep. of	4.0	2.4	859	4,497	2.8	4.0	1.8	9.4	●	○	●	●
28	Portugal	1.2	0.9	1,469	3,396	5.6	7.0	0.2	5.0	●	○	●	●
29	Slovenia	..	1.5	..	5,096	..	4.4	0.1	7.5	●	○	●	●
30	Malta	..	..	1,363	3,719	3.7	6.0	(.)	4.6	●	○	●	●
31	Barbados	25.0	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	3.4	●	●	●	●
32	Brunei Darussalam	0.8	..	1,523	7,676	..	..	(.)	17.5			●	
33	Czech Republic	0.6	1.6	3,701	4,748	..	3.2	0.5	11.9	●	○	●	●
34	Argentina	5.9	4.0	1,171	1,891	4.7	7.3	0.6	3.9	●	○	●	●
35	Slovakia	..	0.5	3,817	3,899	..	3.2	0.2	6.9	●	○	●	●
36	Hungary	2.0	1.6	2,389	2,888	2.0	4.3	0.2	5.7	●		●	●
37	Uruguay	11.1	21.0	948	1,788	5.0	9.9	(.)	1.6	●	●	●	●
38	Poland	0.4	0.8	2,390	2,458	..	3.2	1.4	9.0	●	○	●	●
39	Chile	12.3	11.3	876	2,082	3.1	5.4	0.2	4.0	●	○	●	●
40	Bahrain	0.0	..	4,970	7,645	1.0	1.4	0.1	25.5	●		●	●
41	Costa Rica	26.3	54.2	860	1,450	5.7	9.5	(.)	1.3	●	○	●	●
42	Bahamas	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	6.0	●	●	●	●
43	Kuwait	0.0	0.0	5,793	13,800	1.3	..	0.2	28.9	●		●	○
44	Estonia	..	13.8	..	3,531	..	2.5	0.1	13.0	●	○	●	●
45	United Arab Emirates	..	..	5,320	9,892	4.4	1.8	0.3	34.5	●		●	●
46	Croatia	..	3.2	..	2,463	..	3.9	0.1	4.2	●	○	●	●
47	Lithuania	..	6.3	..	1,909	..	2.7	0.1	4.0	●	○	●	●
48	Qatar	0.0	..	9,489	13,912	..	..	0.2	66.7	●		●	●
Medium human development													
49	Trinidad and Tobago	1.4	0.8	1,584	3,478	1.3	1.1	0.1	17.2	●	●	●	●
50	Latvia	..	26.2	..	1,879	19.6	3.4	(.)	3.3	●	○	●	●

18 Energy and the environment

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51	Mexico	5.0	4.5	846	1,513	3.1	5.2	1.5	3.9	●	●	●	●
52	Panama	26.6	14.4	828	1,211	3.2	6.5	(.)	2.8	●	●	●	●
53	Belarus	..	0.8	..	2,762	..	2.5	0.3	5.9	●		●	●
54	Belize	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	1.7	●		●	●
55	Russian Federation	..	0.8	..	3,937	..	1.7	5.9	9.7	●	○	●	●
56	Malaysia	15.7	5.5	631	2,554	2.7	3.9	0.5	6.2	●	○	●	●
57	Bulgaria	0.5	1.3	3,349	3,166	0.9	2.0	0.2	5.9	●	○	●	●
58	Romania	1.3	5.7	2,434	1,626	1.6	3.5	0.4	4.8	●	●	●	●
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.3	0.9	1,588	3,677	..	..	0.2	8.0	●		●	○
60	Macedonia, TFYR	..	6.1	..	..	..	..	(.)	5.4	●		●	●
61	Venezuela	0.9	0.7	1,823	2,566	1.7	2.4	0.8	8.2	●		●	●
62	Colombia	15.9	17.7	561	866	4.1	7.9	0.3	1.7	●		●	●
63	Mauritius	59.1	36.1	..	..	..	..	(.)	1.5	●		●	●
64	Suriname	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	5.1	●		●	●
65	Lebanon	2.4	2.5	789	1,820	..	3.7	0.1	5.0	●		●	●
66	Thailand	40.3	24.6	279	1,345	3.0	5.1	0.9	3.5	●	○	●	○
67	Fiji	45.0	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	1.0	●	●	●	●
68	Saudi Arabia	0.0	0.0	1,356	4,692	3.0	2.1	(.)	(.)	●		●	
69	Brazil	35.5	28.7	974	1,793	4.4	6.5	1.2	1.8	●	○	●	●
70	Philippines	37.0	26.9	353	451	5.6	7.0	0.3	1.0	●	○	●	●
71	Oman	..	..	614	2,828	..	..	0.1	7.7	●		●	●
72	Armenia	..	0.0	..	930	..	4.3	(.)	0.8	●		●	●
73	Peru	15.2	24.6	502	642	4.6	7.8	0.1	1.2	●	○	●	●
74	Ukraine	..	0.5	..	2,350	..	1.2	1.5	7.2	●	○	●	●
75	Kazakhstan	..	0.2	..	2,399	..	1.8	0.5	7.5	●	○	●	●
76	Georgia	..	1.0	..	1,257	..	5.0	(.)	0.9	●	●	●	●
77	Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	1.2	●	●	●	●
78	Jamaica	5.0	6.0	482	2,252	1.9	2.2	(.)	4.3	●	●	●	●
79	Azerbaijan	..	0.0	..	1,584	..	1.5	0.1	4.2	●	●	●	●
80	Paraguay	62.0	49.6	245	756	4.2	5.4	(.)	0.7	●	●	●	●
81	Sri Lanka	53.5	46.5	96	244	3.5	8.0	(.)	0.4	●		●	●
82	Turkey	20.5	3.1	439	1,353	3.6	5.8	0.8	3.1			●	●
83	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	859	..	1.2	0.1	7.3	●	●	●	●
84	Ecuador	26.7	17.5	361	625	3.0	4.3	0.1	1.7	●	●	●	●
85	Albania	13.1	7.3	1,083	678	..	10.3	(.)	0.5	●		●	●
86	Dominican Republic	27.5	14.3	433	627	3.7	7.5	0.1	1.6	●		●	●
87	China	8.4	5.7	264	746	0.8	4.0	13.9	2.7	●	○	●	●
88	Jordan	0.0	0.0	387	1,205	3.3	3.6	0.1	2.3	●		●	●
89	Tunisia	16.1	12.4	379	824	4.0	6.9	0.1	1.8	●		●	●
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.4	0.7	515	1,343	2.9	3.3	1.2	4.5	●		●	●
91	Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.3	●			●
92	Kyrgyzstan	..	0.0	..	1,431	..	4.0	(.)	1.4	●		●	●
93	Guyana	24.1	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	1.2	●		●	●
94	South Africa	4.9	43.4	3,213	3,832	2.7	3.3	1.3	8.2	●		●	●
95	El Salvador	52.9	34.5	274	559	4.3	6.5	(.)	0.9	●	●	●	●
96	Samoa (Western)	50.0	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.8	●	●	●	●
97	Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	0.0	354	838	2.9	3.3	0.2	3.2	●		●	●
98	Moldova, Rep. of	..	0.5	..	689	..	2.2	(.)	2.4	●		●	●
99	Uzbekistan	..	0.0	..	1,618	..	1.1	0.4	4.4	●	●	●	●
100	Algeria	1.9	1.5	265	563	5.0	5.4	0.4	3.2	●		●	●

18 Energy and the environment

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101	Viet Nam	49.1	37.8	50	232	..	4.0	0.2	0.6	●	○	●	●
102	Indonesia	51.5	29.3	44	320	2.2	4.6	1.0	1.2	●	○	●	●
103	Tajikistan	..	..	..	2,046	..	..	(.)	0.9	●		●	●
104	Bolivia	19.3	14.0	226	409	3.4	4.0	(.)	1.4	●	●	●	●
105	Egypt	4.7	3.2	380	861	3.5	4.7	0.5	1.7	●	○	●	●
106	Nicaragua	49.2	42.2	303	281	3.6	4.0	(.)	0.7	●	●	●	●
107	Honduras	55.3	54.8	215	446	2.9	4.5	(.)	0.7	●	●	●	●
108	Guatemala	54.6	62.0	241	322	4.1	6.1	(.)	0.7	●	●	●	●
109	Gabon	30.8	32.9	618	749	1.9	4.5	(.)	2.9	●		●	●
110	Equatorial Guinea	80.0	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	1.5	●	●	●	●
111	Namibia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	●		●	●
112	Morocco	5.2	4.0	223	443	6.8	10.2	0.1	1.2	●		●	●
113	Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.4	●		●	●
114	Botswana	35.7	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	2.2	●		●	●
115	India	31.5	20.7	130	384	1.9	4.3	4.2	1.1	●		●	●
116	Mongolia	14.4	4.3	..	..	..	..	(.)	3.0	●	●	●	●
117	Zimbabwe	27.6	25.2	990	896	1.5	3.3	0.1	1.6	●		●	●
118	Myanmar	69.3	60.5	31	64	..	..	(.)	0.2	●		●	●
119	Ghana	43.7	78.1	424	289	2.9	4.6	(.)	0.2	●		●	●
120	Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	●	●	●	●
121	Cambodia	100.0	89.3	..	..	..	..	(.)	(.)	●			●
122	Papua New Guinea	65.4	62.5	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.5	●	○	●	●
123	Kenya	76.8	80.3	93	129	1.1	2.0	(.)	0.2	●		●	●
124	Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.1	●		●	●
125	Cameroon	51.7	69.2	156	185	2.8	3.5	(.)	0.2	●		●	●
126	Congo	77.8	53.0	66	83	0.8	1.8	(.)	0.1	●		●	●
Low human development													
127	Pakistan	24.4	29.5	125	337	2.1	4.0	0.4	0.7	●		●	●
128	Togo	35.7	71.9	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.2	●		●	●
129	Nepal	94.2	89.6	12	47	1.5	3.5	(.)	0.1	●		●	●
130	Bhutan	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.2	●			●
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	72.3	88.7	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.1	●		●	●
132	Bangladesh	81.3	46.0	16	81	4.5	8.9	0.1	0.2	●		●	●
133	Yemen	..	1.4	59	96	..	3.7	0.1	1.0	●		●	●
134	Haiti	80.7	74.7	41	33	3.7	5.3	(.)	0.2	●		●	●
135	Madagascar	78.4	84.3	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.1	●		●	●
136	Nigeria	66.8	67.8	68	85	0.8	1.2	0.3	0.8	●		●	●
137	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.6	●		●	●
138	Sudan	86.9	75.1	35	47	..	..	(.)	0.1	●		●	●
139	Mauritania	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	(.)	1.2	●		●	●
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	92.0	91.4	37	54	..	1.1	(.)	0.1	●		●	●
141	Uganda	93.6	89.7	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.1	●		●	●
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	73.9	91.7	147	110	3.5	2.8	(.)	(.)	●		●	●
143	Zambia	37.4	72.7	1,016	539	0.9	1.2	(.)	0.3	●	○	●	●
144	Côte d'Ivoire	52.8	91.5	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.9	●		●	●
145	Senegal	50.8	56.2	95	111	2.3	4.4	(.)	0.4	●		●	●
146	Angola	64.9	69.7	67	60	..	3.8	(.)	0.4	●		●	●
147	Benin	85.4	89.2	30	46	1.3	2.4	(.)	0.1	●		●	●
148	Eritrea	..	96.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	●			●
149	Gambia	72.7	78.6	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.2	●		●	●
150	Guinea	71.4	74.2	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.1	●	●	●	●

18 Energy and the environment

HDI rank		Traditional fuel consumption (as % of total energy use) 1980	Traditional fuel consumption (as % of total energy use) 1997	Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hours) 1980	Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hours) 1998	GDP per unit of energy use (PPP US$ per kg of oil equivalent) 1980	GDP per unit of energy use (PPP US$ per kg of oil equivalent) 1998	Carbon dioxide emissions: Share of world total (%) 1997	Carbon dioxide emissions: Per capita (metric tons) 1997	Ratification of environmental treaties [a]: Framework Convention on Climate Change	Ratification of environmental treaties [a]: Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change [b]	Ratification of environmental treaties [a]: Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer	Ratification of environmental treaties [a]: Convention on Biological Diversity
151	Malawi	90.6	88.6	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.1	●		●	●
152	Rwanda	89.8	88.3	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.1	●			●
153	Mali	86.7	88.9	..	..	..	..	(.)	(.)	●	○	●	●
154	Central African Republic	88.9	87.5	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.1	●		●	●
155	Chad	95.9	97.6	..	..	..	..	(.)	(.)	●		●	●
156	Guinea-Bissau	80.0	57.1	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.2	●			●
157	Mozambique	43.7	91.4	34	54	0.6	2.0	(.)	0.1	●		●	●
158	Ethiopia	89.6	95.9	16	22	..	2.1	(.)	(.)	●		●	●
159	Burkina Faso	91.3	87.1	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.1	●		●	●
160	Burundi	97.0	94.2	..	..	..	..	(.)	(.)	●		●	●
161	Niger	79.5	80.6	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.1	●	○	●	●
162	Sierra Leone	90.0	86.1	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.1	●			●
Developing countries		21.1	16.7	318	757	2.2	4.3	35.5	1.9	–	–	–	–
Least developed countries		76.1	75.1	58	76	..	3.7	0.4	0.2	–	–	–	–
Arab States		8.0	5.6	491	1,312	3.3	3.4	2.5	2.6	–	–	–	–
East Asia and the Pacific		14.8	9.4	261	818	1.3	4.2	19.0	2.6	–	–	–	–
Latin America and the Caribbean		18.0	15.7	845	1,464	3.7	5.7	5.2	2.6	–	–	–	–
South Asia		30.2	20.3	133	387	2.1	4.3	6.0	1.1	–	–	–	–
Sub-Saharan Africa		45.5	62.9	463	480	1.8	2.4	2.0	0.9	–	–	–	–
Eastern Europe and the CIS		..	1.2	..	2,893	..	2.1	12.4	7.5	–	–	–	–
OECD		1.3	3.3	4,916	6,969	2.2	4.6	49.9	11.0	–	–	–	–
High-income OECD		1.0	3.4	5,932	8,451	2.1	4.6	43.5	12.6	–	–	–	–
High human development		1.1	3.3	5,216	7,482	2.2	4.6	50.2	11.7	–	–	–	–
Medium human development		..	10.8	352	944	..	3.7	40.3	2.5	–	–	–	–
Low human development		64.5	63.3	76	132	1.7	2.9	1.1	0.3	–	–	–	–
High income		1.0	3.4	5,875	8,406	2.2	4.6	45.0	12.7	–	–	–	–
Middle income		..	7.3	588	1,370	..	3.9	37.6	3.5	–	–	–	–
Low income		46.4	29.8	106	362	1.9	3.4	9.1	1.0	–	–	–	–
World		7.3	8.2	1,449	2,074	2.1	4.2	91.6 [c]	3.9	–	–	–	–

● Ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or succession.

○ Signature.

a. Information is as of 30 March 2001. The United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change was signed in New York in 1992, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto in 1997, the Vienna Convention for the Protection of the Ozone Layer in Vienna in 1985 and the Convention on Biological Diversity in Rio de Janeiro in 1992.

b. Has not yet entered into force.

c. The world total is less than 100% because of the omission of data for countries not reported on and because the global total used in this calculation includes other emissions not included in national totals, such as emissions from bunker fuels and oxidation of non-fuel hydrocarbon products.

Source: Columns 1 and 2: World Bank 2001b, based on data from the United Nations Statistics Division; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; *columns 3-6:* World Bank 2001b; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; *column 7:* calculated on the basis of data on carbon dioxide emissions from CDIAC (2000); *column 8:* calculated on the basis of data on carbon dioxide emissions from CDIAC (2000) and data on population from UN (1998); *columns 9-12:* UN 2001b.

19 Refugees and armaments

HDI rank		Internally displaced people (thousands) 1999 [c]	Refugees [a] By country of asylum (thousands) 1999	Refugees [a] By country of origin (thousands) [d] 1999	Conventional arms transfers [b] (1990 prices) Imports US$ millions 1999	Imports Index (1991 = 100) 1999	Exports US$ millions 1999	Exports Share (%) [e] 1995-99	Total armed forces Thousands 1999	Total armed forces Index (1985 = 100) 1999
High human development										
1	Norway	–	48	..	170	52	..	0.1	31	83
2	Australia	–	60	..	341	235	298	0.6	55	78
3	Canada	–	123	..	33	5	168	1.0	61	73
4	Sweden	–	160	..	79	343	157	0.6	53	81
5	Belgium	–	18	..	37	42	28	0.5	42	46
6	United States	–	513	..	111	31	10,442	48.0	1,372	64
7	Iceland	–	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Netherlands	–	139	..	225	110	329	2.0	56	53
9	Japan	–	4	..	1,089	74	..	(.)	243	100
10	Finland	–	13	..	821	1,346	16	(.)	32	87
11	Switzerland	–	82	..	508	134	58	0.3	28	139
12	Luxembourg	–	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	114
13	France	–	130	..	105	11	1,701	10.5	317	68
14	United Kingdom	–	137	..	155	17	1,078	6.6	212	65
15	Denmark	–	69	..	137	120	..	(.)	24	82
16	Austria	–	83	..	48	1,600	37	0.1	41	74
17	Germany	–	976	(.)	126	17	1,334	5.5	333	70
18	Ireland	–	1	..	30	273	..	..	12	84
19	New Zealand	–	5	..	337	1,021	..	(.)	10	77
20	Italy	–	23	..	..	..	533	1.8	266	69
21	Spain	–	6	..	289	318	43	0.9	187	58
22	Israel	–	(.)	..	1,205	98	144	1.0	174	122
23	Greece	–	6	..	633	135	1	0.1	166	82
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	–	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Cyprus	–	(.)	..	242	233	..	(.)	10	100
26	Singapore	–	..	..	163	56	1	0.1	73	133
27	Korea, Rep. of	–	(.)	..	1,245	141	..	0.1	672	112
28	Portugal	–	(.)	..	1	(.)	..	..	50	68
29	Slovenia	–	4	3	19	..	..	..	10	..
30	Malta	–	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	2	238
31	Barbados	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	60
32	Brunei Darussalam	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	122
33	Czech Republic	–	1	(.)	..	..	124	0.5	58	..
34	Argentina	–	2	..	223	..	..	(.)	71	65
35	Slovakia	–	(.)	..	..	..	..	0.2	45	..
36	Hungary	–	5	1	56	181	..	0.1	43	41
37	Uruguay	–	(.)	..	13	18	..	..	26	80
38	Poland	–	1	2	1	1	51	0.3	241	75
39	Chile	–	(.)	1	177	199	3	(.)	93	92
40	Bahrain	–	..	(.)	..	..	..	..	11	393
41	Costa Rica	–	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
42	Bahamas	–	(.)	..	54	2,700	..	..	1	180
43	Kuwait	–	4	(.)	126	21	..	0.1	15	128
44	Estonia	–	..	(.)	..	..	..	(.)	5	..
45	United Arab Emirates	–	1	..	595	209	..	0.1	65	150
46	Croatia	52	28	340	..	..	..	..	61	..
47	Lithuania	–	(.)	(.)	4	..	..	..	12	..
48	Qatar	–	(.)	..	117	900	..	(.)	12	197
Medium human development										
49	Trinidad and Tobago	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	129
50	Latvia	–	(.)	1	4	..	..	(.)	6	..

19 Refugees and armaments

HDI rank		Internally displaced people (thousands) 1999 [c]	Refugees [a] By country of asylum (thousands) 1999	Refugees [a] By country of origin (thousands) [d] 1999	Conventional arms transfers [b] (1990 prices) Imports US$ millions 1999	Imports Index (1991 = 100) 1999	Exports US$ millions 1999	Exports Share (%) [e] 1995-99	Total armed forces Thousands 1999	Total armed forces Index (1985 = 100) 1999
51	Mexico	–	25	..	14	67	..	..	179	138
52	Panama	–	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Belarus	–	(.)	(.)	..	..	38	0.7	81	..
54	Belize	–	3	..	..	..	..	..	1	183
55	Russian Federation	498	80	16	..	..	3,125	13.1	1,004	..
56	Malaysia	–	51	..	916	2,349	..	(.)	105	95
57	Bulgaria	–	1	1	6	1	89	0.1	81	54
58	Romania	–	1	3	35	81	19	(.)	207	109
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	–	11	(.)	..	..	..	(.)	65	89
60	Macedonia, TFYR	–	21	4	95	..	..	..	16	..
61	Venezuela	–	(.)	..	142	55	..	..	56	114
62	Colombia	–	(.)	3	40	83	..	..	144	218
63	Mauritius	–	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Suriname	–	..	..	12	..	..	..	2	90
65	Lebanon	–	4	4	..	..	..	..	68	390
66	Thailand	–	100	..	185	43	..	..	306	130
67	Fiji	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	130
68	Saudi Arabia	–	6	..	1,231	104	..	(.)	163	260
69	Brazil	–	2	..	221	201	..	0.1	291	105
70	Philippines	–	(.)	45	..	..	..	..	110	96
71	Oman	–	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	44	149
72	Armenia	–	296	190	..	..	..	..	53	..
73	Peru	–	1	3	108	114	..	..	115	90
74	Ukraine	–	3	1	..	..	429	1.8	311	..
75	Kazakhstan	–	15	8	259	..	155	0.2	66	..
76	Georgia	279	5	28	60	..	..	0.1	26	..
77	Maldives	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Jamaica	–	(.)	..	5	..	..	..	3	133
79	Azerbaijan	570	222	309	..	..	..	..	70	..
80	Paraguay	–	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	20	140
81	Sri Lanka	613	(.)	93	26	25	..	..	115	532
82	Turkey	–	3	36	1,134	146	46	(.)	639	101
83	Turkmenistan	–	19	1	..	..	..	..	19	..
84	Ecuador	–	(.)	..	24	12	..	..	57	134
85	Albania	–	4	1	..	..	..	..	54	134
86	Dominican Republic	–	1	..	3	..	..	..	25	110
87	China	–	293	121	1,688	734	79	2.0	2,820	72
88	Jordan	–	1	(.)	44	126	..	(.)	104	148
89	Tunisia	–	(.)	1	..	..	..	..	35	100
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	–	1,836	53	67	4	..	(.)	545	89
91	Cape Verde	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	14
92	Kyrgyzstan	6	11	4	..	..	..	0.1	9	..
93	Guyana	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24
94	South Africa	–	15	..	14	70	14	0.1	70	66
95	El Salvador	–	(.)	10	..	..	..	..	25	59
96	Samoa (Western)	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Syrian Arab Republic	–	7	3	20	5	..	(.)	316	79
98	Moldova, Rep. of	8	(.)	1	..	..	..	0.3	11	..
99	Uzbekistan	–	1	44	..	..	..	..	74	..
100	Algeria	–	165	2	..	..	..	..	122	72

19 Refugees and armaments

HDI rank		Internally displaced people (thousands) 1999 [c]	Refugees [a] By country of asylum (thousands) 1999	Refugees [a] By country of origin (thousands) [d] 1999	Conventional arms transfers [b] (1990 prices) Imports US$ millions 1999	Imports Index (1991 = 100) 1999	Exports US$ millions 1999	Exports Share (%) [e] 1995-99	Total armed forces Thousands 1999	Total armed forces Index (1985 = 100) 1999
101	Viet Nam	–	15	322	154	..	..	..	484	47
102	Indonesia	–	163	(.)	213	2,663	66	0.1	299	108
103	Tajikistan	–	5	45	..	..	..	..	9	..
104	Bolivia	–	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	33	118
105	Egypt	–	7	(.)	748	106	..	(.)	450	101
106	Nicaragua	–	(.)	19	..	..	..	(.)	16	25
107	Honduras	–	(.)	(.)	..	..	..	..	8	50
108	Guatemala	–	1	23	..	..	..	..	31	99
109	Gabon	–	15	..	..	..	..	..	5	196
110	Equatorial Guinea	–	..	(.)	..	..	..	..	1	59
111	Namibia	–	7	1	..	..	..	..	9	..
112	Morocco	–	1	(.)	..	..	..	..	196	132
113	Swaziland	–	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Botswana	–	1	..	34	1,133	..	..	9	225
115	India	–	180	(.)	566	43	..	(.)	1,173	93
116	Mongolia	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	28
117	Zimbabwe	–	2	..	..	..	..	..	39	95
118	Myanmar	–	..	128	27	16	..	..	344	185
119	Ghana	–	13	12	..	..	..	..	7	46
120	Lesotho	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	100
121	Cambodia	–	(.)	37	2	..	..	(.)	139	397
122	Papua New Guinea	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	134
123	Kenya	–	224	5	..	..	..	..	24	177
124	Comoros	–	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	Cameroon	–	49	(.)	..	..	..	..	13	179
126	Congo	–	40	27	..	..	..	..	10	115
Low human development										
127	Pakistan	–	1,202	1	839	183	..	(.)	587	122
128	Togo	–	12	3	..	..	..	..	7	194
129	Nepal	–	128	..	..	..	..	..	50	200
130	Bhutan	–	..	108	..	..	..	..	6	200
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	–	..	14	..	..	..	..	29	54
132	Bangladesh	–	22	1	130	277	..	..	137	150
133	Yemen	–	61	2	53	68	..	..	66	103
134	Haiti	–	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Madagascar	–	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	21	100
136	Nigeria	–	7	1	..	..	..	..	94	100
137	Djibouti	–	23	2	..	..	..	..	8	280
138	Sudan	–	391	468	10	26	..	..	95	167
139	Mauritania	–	(.)	28	..	..	..	..	16	185
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	–	622	..	..	..	..	..	34	84
141	Uganda	–	218	10	32	..	..	..	40	200
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	–	285	248	..	..	..	..	56	116
143	Zambia	–	206	..	..	..	..	..	22	133
144	Côte d'Ivoire	–	138	..	..	..	..	..	8	64
145	Senegal	–	22	11	..	..	..	..	11	109
146	Angola	–	13	351	..	..	..	..	113	227
147	Benin	–	4	..	..	..	..	..	5	107
148	Eritrea	–	3	346	..	..	..	..	200	..
149	Gambia	–	17	(.)	..	..	..	..	1	160
150	Guinea	–	502	(.)	..	..	..	..	10	98

19 Refugees and armaments

HDI rank		Internally displaced people (thousands) 1999 [c]	Refugees [a] By country of asylum (thousands) 1999	Refugees [a] By country of origin (thousands) [d] 1999	Conventional arms transfers [b] (1990 prices) Imports US$ millions 1999	Imports Index (1991 = 100) 1999	Exports US$ millions 1999	Exports Share (%) [e] 1995-99	Total armed forces Thousands 1999	Total armed forces Index (1985 = 100) 1999
151	Malawi	–	2	..	..	..	..	..	5	94
152	Rwanda	–	34	86	29	..	..	..	47	904
153	Mali	–	8	(.)	..	..	..	..	7	151
154	Central African Republic	–	49	(.)	..	..	..	..	3	117
155	Chad	–	24	58	..	..	..	..	30	249
156	Guinea-Bissau	–	7	3	..	..	..	..	7	85
157	Mozambique	–	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	6	39
158	Ethiopia	–	258	54	8	13	..	..	326	150
159	Burkina Faso	–	1	..	..	..	..	..	6	145
160	Burundi	50	22	526	..	..	..	..	40	769
161	Niger	–	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	5	241
162	Sierra Leone	500	7	487	6	..	..	..	3	97
Developing countries		..	7,563 T	..	..	..	..	..	13,011 T	97
Least developed countries		..	2,920 T	..	..	..	..	..	1,887 T	181
Arab States		..	681 T	..	..	..	..	..	1,834 T	112
East Asia and the Pacific		..	623 T	..	..	..	..	..	5,403 T	81
Latin America and the Caribbean		..	61 T	..	..	..	..	..	1,200 T	101
South Asia		..	3,368 T	..	..	..	..	..	2,613 T	105
Sub-Saharan Africa		..	2,829 T	..	..	..	..	..	1,312 T	157
Eastern Europe and the CIS		..	723 T	..	..	..	..	..	2,572 T	..
OECD		..	2,631 T	..	..	..	..	..	5,465 T	75
High-income OECD		..	2,596 T	..	..	..	..	..	3,588 T	68
High human development		..	2,669 T	..	..	..	..	..	5,291 T	75
Medium human development		..	3,926 T	..	..	..	..	..	11,955 T	71
Low human development		..	4,289 T	..	..	..	..	..	2,100 T	149
High income		..	2,607 T	..	..	..	..	..	3,951 T	71
Middle income		..	2,764 T	..	..	..	..	..	10,161 T	67
Low income		..	5,512 T	..	..	..	..	..	5,234 T	120
World		..	11,676 T [f]	..	..	..	..	..	19,346 T	77

a. Data refer to the end of 1999. They do not include Palestinian refugees.

b. Figures are trend indicator values, which are an indicator only of the volume of international arms transfers, not of the actual financial value of such transfers. Published reports of arms transfers provide partial information, as not all transfers are fully reported. The estimates presented are conservative and may understate actual transfers of conventional weapons.

c. Includes only those to whom the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) extends assistance in pursuance to a special request by a competent organ of the United Nations.

d. The country of origin for many refugees is unavailable or unreported. These data may therefore be underestimates.

e. Calculated using the 1995-99 totals for all countries and non-state actors with exports of major conventional weapons as defined in SIPRI (2000).

f. The aggregate is from UNHCR (2000).

Source: Columns 1-3: UNHCR 2000; *columns 4 and 6:* SIPRI 2000; *columns 5 and 7:* calculated on the basis of data on weapons transfers from SIPRI (2000); *column 8:* IISS 2000; *column 9:* calculated on the basis of data on armed forces from IISS (2000).

20 Victims of crime

	Year [b]	People victimized by crime (as % of total population) [a]					
		Total crime [c]	Property crime [d]	Robbery	Sexual assault [e]	Assault	Bribery (corruption) [f]
National							
Australia	1999	30.1	13.9	1.2	1.0	2.4	0.3
Austria	1995	18.8	3.1	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.7
Belgium	1999	21.4	7.7	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.3
Canada	1999	23.8	10.4	0.9	0.8	2.3	0.4
Czech Republic	1995	33.3	13.6	1.5	1.3	1.3	7.9
Denmark	1999	23.0	7.6	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.3
England and Wales	1999	26.4	12.2	1.2	0.9	2.8	0.1
Estonia	1994	30.1	14.8	3.4	1.0	2.2	3.8 [g]
Finland	1999	19.1	4.4	0.6	1.1	2.1	0.2
France	1999	21.4	8.7	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.3
Georgia	1995	24.2	13.1	2.5	0.9	1.0	21.9
Italy	1991	24.6	12.7	1.3	0.6	0.2	..
Japan	1999	15.2	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	(.)
Lithuania	1995	28.0	12.9	2.0	0.5	1.5	11.0
Malta	1996	23.1	10.9	0.4	0.1	1.1	4.0
Netherlands	1999	25.2	7.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4
New Zealand	1991	29.4	14.8	0.7	1.3	2.4	..
Northern Ireland	1999	15.0	6.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.2
Poland	1999	22.7	9.0	1.8	0.2	1.1	5.1
Portugal	1999	15.5	7.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.4
Scotland	1999	23.2	7.6	0.7	0.3	3.0	..
Slovakia	1991	22.9	8.3	1.6	0.7	1.3	..
Slovenia	1996	23.3	8.3	0.9	1.2	1.6	1.2
Sweden	1999	24.7	8.4	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.1
Switzerland	1999	18.2	4.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.2 [g]
United States	1999	21.1	10.0	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.2
Major city							
Asunción (Paraguay)	1995	34.4	16.7	6.3	1.7	0.9	13.3
Beijing (China)	1991	19.0	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	..
Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan)	1995	27.8	11.3	1.6	2.2	2.1	19.3
Bogotá (Colombia)	1996	54.6	27.0	11.5	4.8	2.5	19.5
Bratislava (Slovakia)	1996	36.0	20.8	1.2	0.4	0.5	13.5
Bucharest (Romania)	1995	26.9	9.3	0.8	0.8	2.9	11.4
Budapest (Hungary)	1995	23.4	11.5	0.7	(.)	0.5	3.3
Buenos Aires (Argentina)	1995	61.1	30.8	6.4	6.4	2.3	30.2
Cairo (Egypt)	1991	28.7	12.1	2.2	1.8	1.1	..
Dar es Salaam (Tanzania)	1991	..	23.1	8.2	6.1	1.7	..
Gaborone (Botswana)	1996	31.7	19.7	2.0	0.7	3.2	2.8
Jakarta (Indonesia)	1995	20.9	9.4	0.7	1.3	0.5	29.9
Johannesburg (South Africa)	1995	38.0	18.3	4.7	2.7	4.6	6.9
Kampala (Uganda)	1995	40.9	20.6	2.3	5.1	1.7	19.5
La Paz (Bolivia)	1995	39.8	18.1	5.8	1.5	2.0	24.4
Manila (Philippines)	1995	10.6	3.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	4.3
Minsk (Belarus)	1996	20.7	6.2	1.6	1.1	1.3	13.1
Moscow (Russian Federation)	1995	36.9	16.8	4.3	1.5	2.7	18.0
Mumbai (India)	1995	31.8	6.7	1.3	3.5	0.8	22.9
Riga (Latvia)	1995	31.3	13.4	2.6	0.6	1.0	12.6

20 Victims of crime

	Year [b]	People victimized by crime (as % of total population) [a]					
		Total crime [c]	Property crime [d]	Robbery	Sexual assault [e]	Assault	Bribery (corruption) [f]
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	1995	44.0	14.7	12.2	7.5	3.4	17.1
San José (Costa Rica)	1995	40.4	21.7	8.9	3.5	1.7	9.2
Skopje (Macedonia, TFYR)	1995	21.1	9.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	7.4
Sofia (Bulgaria)	1996	36.7	20.7	2.5	0.6	2.2	17.8
Tirana (Albania)	1995	26.0	9.9	1.6	2.0	0.8	12.8
Tunis (Tunisia)	1991	37.5	20.1	5.4	1.5	0.4	..
Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia)	1995	41.0	18.3	3.3	0.5	2.4	4.6
Zagreb (Croatia)	1996	19.0	6.8	1.1	0.5	1.5	14.7

Note: Data are from the International Crime Victims Survey (see box 3 in the note on statistics).

a. Data refer to reported victimization.

b. Surveys were conducted in 1992, 1995, 1996/97 and 2000. Data refer to the year preceding the survey.

c. Data refer to 11 crimes recorded in the survey: robbery, burglary, attempted burglary, car theft, car vandalism, bicycle theft, sexual assault, theft from car, theft of personal property, assault and threats and theft of motorcycle or moped.

d. Includes car theft, theft from car, burglary with entry and attempted burglary.

e. Data refer to female population only.

f. Data refer to people who have been asked or expected to pay a bribe by a government official.

g. Data refer to 1995.

Source: Columns 1-7: UNICRI 2001.

21 Gender-related development index

HDI rank		Gender-related development index (GDI) Rank	GDI Value	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1999 Female	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1999 Male	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999 Female	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999 Male	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1999 [a] Female	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1999 [a] Male	Estimated earned income (PPP US$) 1999 [b] Female	Estimated earned income (PPP US$) 1999 [b] Male	HDI rank minus GDI rank [c]
High human development												
1	Norway	1	0.937	81.3	75.4	.. [d]	.. [d]	99	95	22,037 [e]	34,960 [e]	0
2	Australia	2	0.935	81.7	76.0	.. [d]	.. [d]	118 [f]	114 [f]	19,721	29,469	0
3	Canada	3	0.934	81.4	75.9	.. [d]	.. [d]	98	96	20,016 [e]	32,607 [e]	0
4	Sweden	5	0.931	82.1	77.0	.. [d]	.. [d]	107 [f]	95	18,302 [e]	27,065 [e]	-1
5	Belgium	7	0.928	81.3	75.0	.. [d]	.. [d]	111 [f]	107 [f]	15,510	35,798	-2
6	United States	4	0.932	79.7	73.9	.. [d]	.. [d]	99	91	24,302 [e]	39,655 [e]	2
7	Iceland	6	0.930	81.4	76.8	.. [d]	.. [d]	91	86	21,297	34,335	1
8	Netherlands	8	0.926	80.7	75.3	.. [d]	.. [d]	100	104 [f]	16,405	32,170	0
9	Japan	11	0.921	84.1	77.3	.. [d]	.. [d]	81	83	15,187	35,018	-2
10	Finland	9	0.923	81.0	73.7	.. [d]	.. [d]	108 [f]	99	18,405 [e]	28,023 [e]	1
11	Switzerland	14	0.919	82.0	75.6	.. [d]	.. [d]	81	87	17,977	36,569	-3
12	Luxembourg	19	0.907	80.4	73.9	.. [d]	.. [d]	74 [g]	71 [g]	22,733	63,473 [h]	-7
13	France	10	0.922	82.3	74.5	.. [d]	.. [d]	96	93	17,525	28,554	3
14	United Kingdom	12	0.920	80.0	75.0	.. [d]	.. [d]	112 [f]	100	16,753	27,611	2
15	Denmark	13	0.920	78.6	73.6	.. [d]	.. [d]	101 [f]	94	21,274	30,565	2
16	Austria	16	0.915	80.9	74.7	.. [d]	.. [d]	89	90	16,445 [e]	34,182 [e]	0
17	Germany	15	0.916	80.6	74.3	.. [d]	.. [d]	93	95	15,846	31,994	2
18	Ireland	18	0.908	79.1	73.8	.. [d]	.. [d]	93	89	14,347 [e]	37,641 [e]	0
19	New Zealand	17	0.910	80.1	74.8	.. [d]	.. [d]	103 [f]	95	15,119	23,209	2
20	Italy	20	0.903	81.6	75.2	98.0	98.8	87	81	13,632 [e]	31,238 [e]	0
21	Spain	21	0.901	81.9	74.8	96.7	98.5	99	91	10,741 [e]	25,747 [e]	0
22	Israel	22	0.888	80.4	76.6	93.9	97.8	84	82	12,360 [e]	24,687 [e]	0
23	Greece	24	0.874	80.8	75.5	95.8	98.5	81	80	9,401 [e]	21,595 [e]	-1
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	23	0.877	82.2	76.7	89.7	96.4	66	61	15,547	28,396	1
25	Cyprus	25	0.872	80.2	75.7	95.1	98.7	70 [i]	67 [i]	12,511	25,524	0
26	Singapore	26	0.871	79.6	75.2	88.0	96.2	75	76	13,693	27,739	0
27	Korea, Rep. of	29	0.868	78.4	70.9	96.2	99.1 [d]	85	95	9,667	21,676	-2
28	Portugal	28	0.870	79.1	71.9	89.5	94.5	99	94	11,163	21,348	0
29	Slovenia	27	0.871	78.9	71.5	99.6 [d]	99.7 [d]	85	80	12,232 [e]	19,942 [e]	2
30	Malta	31	0.850	80.4	75.2	92.4	91.1	79	82	6,526 [e]	24,017 [e]	-1
31	Barbados	..	..	78.9	73.9	..	..	77	77	..	..	..
32	Brunei Darussalam	30	0.853	78.3	73.6	87.3	94.3	77	76	10,865 [e, j]	24,163 [e, j]	1
33	Czech Republic	32	0.842	78.0	71.2	.. [d]	.. [d]	70	69	10,214 [e]	15,980 [e]	0
34	Argentina	33	0.833	77.0	69.9	96.7	96.8	86	80	6,319 [e]	18,467 [e]	0
35	Slovakia	34	0.829	77.0	69.1	.. [d]	.. [d]	77	74	8,393 [e]	12,912 [e]	0
36	Hungary	35	0.826	75.4	66.8	99.2 [d]	99.5 [d]	83	79	8,381	14,769	0
37	Uruguay	37	0.825	78.3	70.8	98.1	97.3	83	76	5,963 [e]	11,974 [e]	-1
38	Poland	36	0.826	77.3	69.0	99.7 [d]	99.7 [d]	86	83	6,453 [e]	10,561 [e]	1
39	Chile	39	0.817	78.5	72.5	95.4	95.8	77	78	4,613 [e]	12,772 [e]	-1
40	Bahrain	41	0.814	75.6	71.4	82.2	90.5	83	77	6,194	19,228	-2
41	Costa Rica	42	0.813	79.2	74.5	95.5	95.4	66	67	4,518	13,080	-2
42	Bahamas	38	0.819	73.6	64.9	96.4	94.9	77	72	12,138 [e]	18,457 [e]	3
43	Kuwait	40	0.815	78.4	74.3	79.4	84.0	61	57	10,563 [e]	22,086 [e]	2
44	Estonia	..	..	75.8	64.8	..	..	89	84	..	..	..
45	United Arab Emirates	45	0.798	77.8	73.5	78.0	73.8	71	65	5,954 [e]	24,392 [e]	-2
46	Croatia	44	0.799	77.6	69.6	97.1	99.3 [d]	69	68	5,300 [e]	9,612 [e]	0
47	Lithuania	43	0.801	77.0	66.5	99.5 [d]	99.6 [d]	83	77	5,406	8,055	2
48	Qatar	48	0.788	71.0	68.5	82.6	80.1	75	75	5,831 [e, j]	25,753 [e, j]	-2
Medium human development												
49	Trinidad and Tobago	47	0.789	76.5	71.8	91.7	95.4	65	65	4,510 [e]	11,878 [e]	0
50	Latvia	46	0.789	75.6	64.3	99.8 [d]	99.8 [d]	83	80	5,021 [e]	7,716 [e]	2

21 Gender-related development index

HDI rank		Gender-related development index (GDI)		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1999		Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1999 [a]		Estimated earned income (PPP US$) 1999 [b]		HDI rank minus GDI rank [c]
		Rank	Value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
51	Mexico	49	0.782	75.8	69.8	89.1	93.1	70	71	4,486	12,184	0
52	Panama	50	0.782	76.6	72.0	91.0	92.3	76	73	3,821	7,892	0
53	Belarus	51	0.781	74.4	62.8	99.4 [d]	99.7 [d]	79	75	5,373 [e]	8,599 [e]	0
54	Belize	59	0.755	75.3	72.6	92.9	93.2	72	73	1,858 [e]	7,972 [e]	-7
55	Russian Federation	52	0.774	72.5	60.1	99.4 [d]	99.7 [d]	82	75	5,877 [e]	9,283 [e]	1
56	Malaysia	55	0.768	74.8	69.9	82.8	91.1	67	64	5,153 [e]	11,183 [e]	-1
57	Bulgaria	53	0.770	74.8	67.1	97.7	98.9	76	69	3,951	6,251	2
58	Romania	54	0.769	73.3	66.5	97.1	99.0	70	68	4,441 [e]	7,711 [e]	2
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	61	0.748	72.5	68.6	66.9	90.2	92	92	2,771 [e, j]	12,024 [e, j]	-4
60	Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	75.1	70.9	..	..	70	70	..	..	..
61	Venezuela	57	0.759	76.0	70.2	91.8	92.9	66	64	3,104 [e]	7,855 [e]	1
62	Colombia	56	0.760	74.6	67.8	91.5	91.5	73	73	3,587 [e]	7,965 [e]	3
63	Mauritius	60	0.754	75.1	67.3	80.8	87.6	64	62	4,789 [e]	13,452 [e]	0
64	Suriname	..	..	73.0	67.8	..	..	86	80	..	..	..
65	Lebanon	66	0.741	74.4	71.3	79.8	91.8	81	76	2,160 [e]	7,364 [e]	-5
66	Thailand	58	0.755	72.9	67.0	93.5	97.0	61	60	4,634	7,660	4
67	Fiji	63	0.744	70.7	67.1	90.5	94.7	83	84	2,322 [e]	7,193 [e]	0
68	Saudi Arabia	75	0.719	72.7	70.3	65.9	83.5	60	62	2,715 [e]	17,857 [e]	-11
69	Brazil	64	0.743	71.8	63.9	84.9	84.8	80	79	4,067	10,077	1
70	Philippines	62	0.746	71.1	67.0	94.9	95.3	84	80	2,684	4,910	4
71	Oman	77	0.715	72.4	69.5	59.6	79.1	56	59	3,554 [e, j]	22,001 [e, j]	-10
72	Armenia	65	0.742	75.6	69.6	97.5	99.2 [d]	77	82	1,775 [e]	2,685 [e]	3
73	Peru	73	0.724	71.3	66.3	84.9	94.4	79	81	1,835	7,455	-4
74	Ukraine	67	0.739	73.5	62.7	99.5 [d]	99.7 [d]	78	77	2,488	4,576	3
75	Kazakhstan	..	..	70.2	58.9	..	..	81	73	..	..	..
76	Georgia	..	..	77.0	68.8	..	..	71	69	..	..	..
77	Maldives	69	0.735	65.3	66.9	96.2	96.3	77	77	3,256 [e]	5,531 [e]	2
78	Jamaica	68	0.736	77.1	73.1	90.3	82.4	62	63	2,746 [e]	4,400 [e]	4
79	Azerbaijan	..	..	74.8	67.7	..	..	72	70	..	..	..
80	Paraguay	72	0.725	72.3	67.8	91.9	94.2	64	64	2,105	6,625	1
81	Sri Lanka	70	0.732	75.0	69.3	88.6	94.3	71	68	2,193	4,305	4
82	Turkey	71	0.726	72.1	67.0	75.9	93.2	55	68	3,937 [e]	8,772 [e]	4
83	Turkmenistan	..	..	69.3	62.5	..	..	81	81	..	..	..
84	Ecuador	79	0.711	72.8	67.6	89.1	92.8	74	80	1,331 [e]	4,643 [e]	-3
85	Albania	74	0.721	76.1	70.2	76.9	90.9	71	71	2,248 [e]	4,088 [e]	3
86	Dominican Republic	78	0.712	70.0	65.0	83.2	83.2	75	69	2,794 [e]	8,133 [e]	0
87	China	76	0.715	72.5	68.3	75.5	91.2	73	73	2,841 [e]	4,350 [e]	3
88	Jordan	81	0.698	71.5	68.9	83.4	94.5	57	53	1,728	6,008	-1
89	Tunisia	80	0.700	71.2	68.8	59.3	80.4	72	75	3,055 [e]	8,802 [e]	1
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	83	0.696	69.4	67.7	68.7	82.7	69	76	2,331 [e]	8,581 [e]	-1
91	Cape Verde	84	0.696	71.8	66.0	65.1	84.5	76	79	2,687 [e]	6,560 [e]	-1
92	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	71.4	63.4	..	..	70	65	..	..	..
93	Guyana	88	0.693	67.5	59.3	97.9	98.8	66	65	1,949 [e]	5,435 [e]	-4
94	South Africa	85	0.695	56.2	51.6	84.2	85.7	96	89	5,473 [e]	12,452 [e]	0
95	El Salvador	87	0.694	72.9	66.8	75.6	81.3	64	63	2,399	6,363	-1
96	Samoa (Western)	..	..	72.5	65.9	78.8	81.4	67	63	..	..	..
97	Syrian Arab Republic	90	0.677	72.1	69.8	59.3	87.7	61	65	1,881 [e]	6,960 [e]	-3
98	Moldova, Rep. of	82	0.696	70.3	62.8	98.1	99.5 [d]	75	70	1,618 [e]	2,495 [e]	6
99	Uzbekistan	86	0.695	71.7	65.8	84.0	93.1	74	79	1,769 [e]	2,740 [e]	3
100	Algeria	91	0.673	70.8	67.9	55.7	77.4	69	75	2,169 [e]	7,882 [e]	-1

21 Gender-related development index

HDI rank		Gender-related development index (GDI) Rank	Gender-related development index (GDI) Value	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1999 Female	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1999 Male	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999 Female	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999 Male	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1999 [a] Female	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1999 [a] Male	Estimated earned income (PPP US$) 1999 [b] Female	Estimated earned income (PPP US$) 1999 [b] Male	HDI rank minus GDI rank [c]
101	Viet Nam	89	0.680	70.2	65.5	91.0	95.4	64	69	1,552 [e]	2,170 [e]	2
102	Indonesia	92	0.671	67.7	63.9	81.3	91.5	61	68	1,929 [e]	3,780 [e]	0
103	Tajikistan	93	0.656	70.4	64.5	98.7	99.5 [d]	63	72	769 [e, j]	1,295 [e, j]	0
104	Bolivia	94	0.640	63.8	60.4	78.6	91.7	67	73	1,446 [e]	3,272 [e]	0
105	Egypt	97	0.620	68.5	65.3	42.8	66.1	72	80	1,847	4,954	-2
106	Nicaragua	95	0.628	70.8	66.1	69.8	66.6	65	61	1,338 [e]	3,231 [e]	1
107	Honduras	96	0.623	68.8	63.2	74.1	73.9	63	60	1,202 [e]	3,462 [e]	1
108	Guatemala	98	0.610	67.7	61.9	60.5	75.6	45	53	1,691 [e]	5,622 [e]	0
109	Gabon	..	..	53.8	51.4	..	..	87	85	..	..	..
110	Equatorial Guinea	99	0.598	52.2	49.0	73.3	91.9	59	68	2,659 [e]	6,749 [e]	0
111	Namibia	100	0.594	44.9	44.7	80.4	82.4	80	77	3,676 [e]	7,308 [e]	0
112	Morocco	101	0.579	69.1	65.4	35.1	61.1	46	58	1,930 [e]	4,903 [e]	0
113	Swaziland	102	0.575	48.0	46.0	77.9	80.0	70	74	2,424 [e]	5,594 [e]	0
114	Botswana	103	0.571	41.9	41.6	78.9	73.8	70	70	5,183 [e]	8,638 [e]	0
115	India	105	0.553	63.3	62.4	44.5	67.8	49	62	1,195 [e]	3,236 [e]	-1
116	Mongolia	104	0.566	64.5	60.5	52.1	72.6	64	51	1,363 [e]	2,058 [e]	1
117	Zimbabwe	106	0.548	42.6	43.2	83.8	92.3	63	67	2,159 [e]	3,593 [e]	0
118	Myanmar	107	0.547	58.4	53.6	80.1	88.8	55	55	746 [e, j]	1,311 [e, j]	0
119	Ghana	108	0.538	57.9	55.3	61.5	79.4	39	45	1,618 [e]	2,145 [e]	0
120	Lesotho	111	0.528	48.0	47.8	93.3	71.7	65	57	1,127 [e]	2,594 [e]	-2
121	Cambodia	109	0.534	58.6	54.1	57.7 [k]	80.1 [k]	54	71	1,190 [e]	1,541 [e]	1
122	Papua New Guinea	110	0.530	57.3	55.4	56.0	71.4	35	42	1,742 [e]	2,941 [e]	1
123	Kenya	112	0.512	52.2	50.4	74.8	88.3	51	52	966	1,078	0
124	Comoros	113	0.503	60.8	58.0	52.1	66.3	33	38	996 [e]	1,861 [e]	0
125	Cameroon	114	0.496	50.8	49.1	68.6	81.2	39	47	964 [e]	2,189 [e]	0
126	Congo	115	0.495	53.3	49.0	73.0	86.6	56	69	516 [e]	946 [e]	0
Low human development												
127	Pakistan	117	0.466	59.5	59.8	30.0	58.9	28	51	826 [e]	2,787 [e]	-1
128	Togo	116	0.468	52.8	50.4	39.6	73.6	49	76	908 [e]	1,918 [e]	1
129	Nepal	120	0.461	57.8	58.3	22.8	58.0	52	67	849 [e]	1,607 [e]	-2
130	Bhutan	..	..	62.8	60.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	119	0.463	54.4	51.9	31.7	63.0	52	65	1,169 [e]	1,774 [e]	0
132	Bangladesh	121	0.459	59.0	58.9	29.3	51.7	33	41	1,076 [e]	1,866 [e]	-1
133	Yemen	131	0.410	61.2	59.0	23.9	66.6	29	72	345 [e]	1,272 [e]	-10
134	Haiti	118	0.463	55.4	49.4	46.8	51.1	51	53	1,030 [e]	1,916 [e]	4
135	Madagascar	122	0.456	53.4	51.1	58.8	72.8	43	46	595 [e]	1,005 [e]	1
136	Nigeria	123	0.443	51.7	51.3	54.2	71.3	41	49	520 [e]	1,182 [e]	1
137	Djibouti	..	..	45.3	42.6	52.8	74.9	18	26	..	..	..
138	Sudan	129	0.413	57.0	54.2	44.9	68.9	31	36	308 [e, j]	1,016 [e, j]	-4
139	Mauritania	126	0.428	52.7	49.5	31.4	52.2	37	44	1,163 [e]	2,062 [e]	0
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	124	0.432	52.2	50.0	65.7	84.0	32	33	418 [e]	585 [e]	3
141	Uganda	125	0.428	43.8	42.5	55.5	76.8	41	49	942 [e]	1,393 [e]	3
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	128	0.418	52.3	49.7	48.7	72.4	26	37	575 [e]	1,031 [e]	1
143	Zambia	127	0.420	40.6	41.4	70.2	84.6	46	52	577 [e]	934 [e]	3
144	Côte d'Ivoire	132	0.409	48.1	47.5	37.2	53.8	30	46	892 [e]	2,379 [e]	-1
145	Senegal	130	0.413	54.8	51.1	26.7	46.4	31	40	996 [e]	1,844 [e]	2
146	Angola	..	..	46.3	43.6	..	..	21	25	..	..	..
147	Benin	134	0.402	55.4	52.0	23.6	55.4	34	57	769 [e]	1,102 [e]	-1
148	Eritrea	133	0.403	53.2	50.4	39.4	66.5	24	29	601	1,164	1
149	Gambia	136	0.390	47.3	44.5	28.5	43.1	37	53	1,181 [e]	1,987 [e]	-1
150	Guinea	..	..	47.6	46.6	..	..	20	37	..	..	..

21 Gender-related development index

HDI rank		Gender-related development index (GDI)		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1999		Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1999 [a]		Estimated earned income (PPP US$) 1999 [b]		HDI rank minus GDI rank [c]
		Rank	Value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
151	Malawi	137	0.386	40.2	40.4	45.3	73.8	69	78	485 [e]	689 [e]	-1
152	Rwanda	135	0.391	40.6	39.1	59.1	72.9	39	41	719 [e]	1,054 [e]	2
153	Mali	138	0.370	52.2	50.2	32.7	47.3	22	34	582 [e]	928 [e]	0
154	Central African Republic	139	0.361	46.0	42.7	33.3	58.6	20	29	894 [e]	1,452 [e]	0
155	Chad	140	0.346	46.7	44.2	32.3	50.1	20	42	629 [e]	1,077 [e]	0
156	Guinea-Bissau	143	0.308	45.9	43.1	18.3	58.3	27	47	442 [e]	921 [e]	-2
157	Mozambique	141	0.309	40.8	38.8	27.9	59.3	19	26	713 [e]	1,013 [e]	1
158	Ethiopia	142	0.308	44.9	43.3	31.8	42.8	19	34	414 [e]	844 [e]	1
159	Burkina Faso	144	0.306	47.0	45.1	13.3	33.0	18	28	766 [e]	1,177 [e]	0
160	Burundi	145	0.302	41.5	39.6	39.0	55.6	16	21	472 [e]	690 [e]	0
161	Niger	146	0.260	45.1	44.5	7.9	23.0	12	20	561 [e]	941 [e]	0
162	Sierra Leone	..	..	39.6	37.0	..	..	21	32	..	..	..

a. Preliminary UNESCO estimates, subject to further revision.

b. Because of the lack of gender-disaggregated income data, female and male earned income are crudely estimated on the basis of data on the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, the total female and male population and GDP per capita (PPP US$) (see technical note 1). Unless otherwise specified, estimates are based on data for the latest year available during 1994-99.

c. The HDI ranks used in this column are those recalculated for the 146 countries with a GDI value. A positive figure indicates that the GDI rank is higher than the HDI rank, a negative the opposite.

d. For purposes of calculating the GDI a value of 99.0% was applied.

e. No wage data available. For purposes of calculating the estimated female and male earned income, an estimate of 75%, the unweighted average for the countries with available data, was used for the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage.

f. For purposes of calculating the GDI a value of 100.0% was applied.

g. The ratio is an underestimate, as many secondary and tertiary students pursue their studies in nearby countries.

h. For purposes of calculating the GDI a value of $40,000 (PPP US$) was applied.

i. Excludes Turkish students and population.

j. Calculated on the basis of GDP per capita (PPP US$) data from Aten, Heston and Summers 2001.

k. UNESCO 2001a.

Source: Column 1: determined on the basis of the GDI values in column 2; *column 2:* calculated on the basis of data in columns 3-10; see technical note 1 for details; *columns 3 and 4:* UN 2001d; *columns 5 and 6:* unless otherwise noted, UNESCO 2000a; *columns 7 and 8:* UNESCO 2001b; *columns 9 and 10:* unless otherwise noted, calculated on the basis of data on GDP per capita (PPP US$) from World Bank (2001b), data on wages from ILO (2001c), data on the economically active population from ILO (1996) and data on population from UN (2001d); *column 11:* determined on the basis of the recalculated HDI ranks and the GDI ranks in column 1.

GDI ranks for 146 countries

1	Norway	26	Singapore	51	Belarus	76	China	101	Morocco	126	Mauritania
2	Australia	27	Slovenia	52	Russian Federation	77	Oman	102	Swaziland	127	Zambia
3	Canada	28	Portugal	53	Bulgaria	78	Dominican Republic	103	Botswana	128	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
4	United States	29	Korea, Rep. of	54	Romania	79	Ecuador	104	Mongolia	129	Sudan
5	Sweden	30	Brunei Darussalam	55	Malaysia	80	Tunisia	105	India	130	Senegal
6	Iceland	31	Malta	56	Colombia	81	Jordan	106	Zimbabwe	131	Yemen
7	Belgium	32	Czech Republic	57	Venezuela	82	Moldova, Rep. of	107	Myanmar	132	Côte d'Ivoire
8	Netherlands	33	Argentina	58	Thailand	83	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	108	Ghana	133	Eritrea
9	Finland	34	Slovakia	59	Belize	84	Cape Verde	109	Cambodia	134	Benin
10	France	35	Hungary	60	Mauritius	85	South Africa	110	Papua New Guinea	135	Rwanda
11	Japan	36	Poland	61	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	86	Uzbekistan	111	Lesotho	136	Gambia
12	United Kingdom	37	Uruguay	62	Philippines	87	El Salvador	112	Kenya	137	Malawi
13	Denmark	38	Bahamas	63	Fiji	88	Guyana	113	Comoros	138	Mali
14	Switzerland	39	Chile	64	Brazil	89	Viet Nam	114	Cameroon	139	Central African Republic
15	Germany	40	Kuwait	65	Armenia	90	Syrian Arab Republic	115	Congo	140	Chad
16	Austria	41	Bahrain	66	Lebanon	91	Algeria	116	Togo	141	Mozambique
17	New Zealand	42	Costa Rica	67	Ukraine	92	Indonesia	117	Pakistan	142	Ethiopia
18	Ireland	43	Lithuania	68	Jamaica	93	Tajikistan	118	Haiti	143	Guinea-Bissau
19	Luxembourg	44	Croatia	69	Maldives	94	Bolivia	119	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	144	Burkina Faso
20	Italy	45	United Arab Emirates	70	Sri Lanka	95	Nicaragua	120	Nepal	145	Burundi
21	Spain	46	Latvia	71	Turkey	96	Honduras	121	Bangladesh	146	Niger
22	Israel	47	Trinidad and Tobago	72	Paraguay	97	Egypt	122	Madagascar		
23	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	48	Qatar	73	Peru	98	Guatemala	123	Nigeria		
24	Greece	49	Mexico	74	Albania	99	Equatorial Guinea	124	Tanzania, U. Rep. of		
25	Cyprus	50	Panama	75	Saudi Arabia	100	Namibia	125	Uganda		

22 Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank		Gender empowerment measure (GEM) Rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM) Value	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) [a]	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % of total) [b]	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) [b]	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income [c]
High human development							
1	Norway	1	0.836	36.4	31 [d]	58 [d]	0.63
2	Australia	9	0.738	25.4	25	47	0.67
3	Canada	5	0.763	23.6	35	53	0.61
4	Sweden	3	0.809	42.7	29	49	0.68
5	Belgium	14	0.692	24.9	19 [d]	50 [d]	0.43
6	United States	10	0.738	13.8	45 [d]	53 [d]	0.61
7	Iceland	2	0.815	34.9	25	53	0.62
8	Netherlands	7	0.755	32.9	23	46	0.51
9	Japan	31	0.520	10.8	9 [d]	44 [d]	0.43
10	Finland	4	0.783	36.5	29 [d]	62 [d]	0.66
11	Switzerland	13	0.696	22.4	20	40	0.49
12	Luxembourg	..	..	16.7	..	..	..
13	France	..	..	9.1	..	..	..
14	United Kingdom	16	0.671	17.0	33	45	0.61
15	Denmark	12	0.705	37.4	3	50	0.70
16	Austria	11	0.723	25.1	26	49	0.48
17	Germany	8	0.749	30.4	26	50	0.50
18	Ireland	18	0.644	13.7	34	50	0.38
19	New Zealand	6	0.756	30.8	37	52	0.65
20	Italy	29	0.536	10.0	19	43	0.44
21	Spain	15	0.688	26.6	31	44	0.42
22	Israel	24	0.569	12.5	25	54	0.50
23	Greece	39	0.502	8.7	25	46	0.44
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	–	22	38	..
25	Cyprus	..	..	7.1	..	..	..
26	Singapore	35	0.509	6.5	21	42	0.49
27	Korea, Rep. of	61	0.358	5.9	5	31	0.45
28	Portugal	20	0.629	18.7	32	51	0.52
29	Slovenia	22	0.574	12.2	31	51	0.61
30	Malta	..	..	9.2	..	..	..
31	Barbados	17	0.648	20.4	39 [d]	51 [d]	0.60
32	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Czech Republic	26	0.546	14.2	23	54	0.64
34	Argentina	..	..	21.3	..	..	..
35	Slovakia	27	0.546	14.0	32	60	0.65
36	Hungary	41	0.493	8.3	34	62	0.57
37	Uruguay	42	0.491	11.5	28 [d]	61 [d]	0.50
38	Poland	32	0.518	12.7	34	60	0.61
39	Chile	49	0.445	8.9	22 [d]	51 [d]	0.36
40	Bahrain	..	..	..	9 [d]	20 [d]	..
41	Costa Rica	23	0.571	19.3	30	45	0.35
42	Bahamas	19	0.639	19.6	31	51	0.66
43	Kuwait	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
44	Estonia	25	0.552	17.8	35	67	0.63
45	United Arab Emirates	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
46	Croatia	30	0.527	16.2	26	52	0.55
47	Lithuania	45	0.474	10.6	39	69	0.67
48	Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development							
49	Trinidad and Tobago	21	0.599	20.9	40	51	0.38
50	Latvia	28	0.540	17.0	39	65	0.65

22 Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank		Gender empowerment measure (GEM) Rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM) Value	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) [a]	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % of total) [b]	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) [b]	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income [c]
51	Mexico	37	0.507	15.9	23	40	0.37
52	Panama	44	0.475	9.9	33 [d]	46 [d]	0.48
53	Belarus	..	..	18.4	..	..	..
54	Belize	40	0.496	13.5	37 [d]	39 [d]	0.23
55	Russian Federation	53	0.434	5.6	37	64	0.63
56	Malaysia	38	0.503	14.5	21 [d]	44 [d]	0.46
57	Bulgaria	..	..	10.8	..	..	..
58	Romania	48	0.449	9.3	26	56	0.58
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	6.7	..	..	..
61	Venezuela	51	0.439	9.7	24 [d]	58 [d]	0.40
62	Colombia	36	0.507	12.2	40 [d]	48 [d]	0.45
63	Mauritius	59	0.403	5.7	23	38	0.36
64	Suriname	52	0.438	17.6	13 [d]	69 [d]	0.36
65	Lebanon	..	..	2.3	..	..	..
66	Thailand	..	..	..	22 [d]	55 [d]	..
67	Fiji	..	..	..	48 [d]	10 [d]	..
68	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Brazil	..	..	5.9	..	61 [d]	..
70	Philippines	46	0.470	11.8	33 [d]	63 [d]	0.55
71	Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Armenia	..	..	3.1	..	..	..
73	Peru	33	0.516	20.0	23	41	0.25
74	Ukraine	54	0.428	7.8	38	63	0.54
75	Kazakhstan	..	..	11.2	..	..	..
76	Georgia	..	..	7.2	..	..	..
77	Maldives	..	..	6.0	..	..	..
78	Jamaica	..	..	16.0	..	..	..
79	Azerbaijan	..	..	10.5	..	..	..
80	Paraguay	57	0.407	8.0	23 [d]	54 [d]	0.32
81	Sri Lanka	56	0.409	4.0	50	50	0.51
82	Turkey	63	0.308	4.2	9 [d]	36 [d]	0.45
83	Turkmenistan	..	..	26.0	..	..	..
84	Ecuador	43	0.482	14.6	28 [d]	47 [d]	0.29
85	Albania	..	..	5.2	..	..	..
86	Dominican Republic	34	0.510	14.5	31	49	0.34
87	China	..	..	21.8	..	..	..
88	Jordan	..	..	2.5	..	..	..
89	Tunisia	..	..	11.5	..	..	..
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	..	..	3.4	..	..	..
91	Cape Verde	..	..	11.1	..	..	..
92	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	6.7	..	..	..
93	Guyana	..	..	18.5	..	..	..
94	South Africa	..	..	27.9 [e]	..	..	..
95	El Salvador	50	0.440	9.5	28	47	0.38
96	Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	10.4	..	..	..
98	Moldova, Rep. of	..	..	8.9	..	..	..
99	Uzbekistan	..	..	7.2	..	..	..
100	Algeria	..	..	4.0	..	..	..

22 Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank		Gender empowerment measure (GEM) Rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM) Value	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) [a]	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % of total) [b]	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) [b]	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income [c]
101	Viet Nam	..	..	26.0	..	..	..
102	Indonesia	..	..	8.0	..	..	..
103	Tajikistan	..	..	12.4	..	..	..
104	Bolivia	55	0.425	10.2	25	43	0.44
105	Egypt	64	0.258	2.4	11	29	0.37
106	Nicaragua	..	..	9.7	..	..	..
107	Honduras	47	0.449	9.4	36 [d]	51 [d]	0.35
108	Guatemala	..	..	8.8	..	..	..
109	Gabon	..	..	10.9	..	..	..
110	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	5.0	..	..	..
111	Namibia	..	..	20.4	..	..	..
112	Morocco	..	..	0.7	..	..	..
113	Swaziland	60	0.385	6.3	24 [d]	61 [d]	0.43
114	Botswana	..	..	17.0	..	..	..
115	India	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	Mongolia	..	..	10.5	..	..	..
117	Zimbabwe	..	..	9.3	..	..	..
118	Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Ghana	..	..	9.0	..	..	..
120	Lesotho	..	..	10.7	..	..	..
121	Cambodia	..	..	9.3	..	..	..
122	Papua New Guinea	..	..	1.8	..	..	..
123	Kenya	..	..	3.6	..	..	..
124	Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	Cameroon	..	..	5.6	..	..	..
126	Congo	..	..	12.0	..	..	..
Low human development							
127	Pakistan	..	..	..	8 [d]	25 [d]	..
128	Togo	..	..	4.9	..	..	..
129	Nepal	..	..	7.9	..	..	..
130	Bhutan	..	..	9.3	..	..	..
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	..	21.2	..	..	..
132	Bangladesh	62	0.309	9.1	5 [d]	35 [d]	0.58
133	Yemen	..	..	0.7	..	..	..
134	Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Madagascar	..	..	8.0	..	..	..
136	Nigeria	..	..	3.3	..	..	..
137	Djibouti	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
138	Sudan	..	..	9.7	..	..	..
139	Mauritania	..	..	3.0	..	..	..
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	..	..	22.2	..	..	..
141	Uganda	..	..	17.8	..	..	..
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Zambia	..	..	10.1	..	..	..
144	Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	8.5	..	..	..
145	Senegal	..	..	14.0	..	..	..
146	Angola	..	..	15.5	..	..	..
147	Benin	..	..	6.0	..	..	..
148	Eritrea	58	0.404	14.7	17	30	0.52
149	Gambia	..	..	2.0	..	..	..
150	Guinea	..	..	8.8	..	..	..

22 Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank		Gender empowerment measure (GEM) Rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM) Value	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) [a]	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % of total) [b]	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) [b]	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income [c]
151	Malawi	..	..	9.3	..	..	..
152	Rwanda	..	..	25.7	..	..	..
153	Mali	..	..	12.2	..	..	..
154	Central African Republic	..	..	7.3	..	..	..
155	Chad	..	..	2.4	..	..	..
156	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	7.8	..	..	..
157	Mozambique	..	..	30.0	..	..	..
158	Ethiopia	..	..	7.8	..	..	..
159	Burkina Faso	..	..	11.0	..	..	..
160	Burundi	..	..	14.4	..	..	..
161	Niger	..	..	1.2	..	..	..
162	Sierra Leone	..	..	8.8	..	..	..

a. Data are as of 8 March 2001.

b. Data refer to the latest year available during the period 1990-99.

c. Calculated on the basis of data in columns 9 and 10 in table 21. Estimates are based on data for the latest year available during the period 1994-99.

d. Data are based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-68) as defined in ILO (2001c).

e. Calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats (that is, excluding the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis).

Source: Column 1: determined on the basis of the GEM values in column 2; *column 2:* calculated on the basis of data in columns 3-5 in this table and in columns 9 and 10 in table 21 (see technical note 1 for details); *column 3:* calculated on the basis of data on parliamentary seats from IPU (2001c); *columns 4 and 5:* calculated on the basis of occupational data from ILO (2001c); *column 6:* calculated on the basis of data in columns 9 and 10 in table 21.

GEM ranks for 64 countries

1	Norway	17	Barbados	33	Peru	49	Chile
2	Iceland	18	Ireland	34	Dominican Republic	50	El Salvador
3	Sweden	19	Bahamas	35	Singapore	51	Venezuela
4	Finland	20	Portugal	36	Colombia	52	Suriname
5	Canada	21	Trinidad and Tobago	37	Mexico	53	Russian Federation
6	New Zealand	22	Slovenia	38	Malaysia	54	Ukraine
7	Netherlands	23	Costa Rica	39	Greece	55	Bolivia
8	Germany	24	Israel	40	Belize	56	Sri Lanka
9	Australia	25	Estonia	41	Hungary	57	Paraguay
10	United States	26	Czech Republic	42	Uruguay	58	Eritrea
11	Austria	27	Slovakia	43	Ecuador	59	Mauritius
12	Denmark	28	Latvia	44	Panama	60	Swaziland
13	Switzerland	29	Italy	45	Lithuania	61	Korea, Rep. of
14	Belgium	30	Croatia	46	Philippines	62	Bangladesh
15	Spain	31	Japan	47	Honduras	63	Turkey
16	United Kingdom	32	Poland	48	Romania	64	Egypt

23 Gender inequality in education

HDI rank		Adult literacy: Female rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Adult literacy: Female rate as % of male rate 1999	Youth literacy: Female rate (% age 15-24) 1999	Youth literacy: Female rate as % of male rate 1999	Net primary enrolment: Female ratio (%) 1995-97 [b]	Net primary enrolment: Female ratio as % of male ratio 1995-97 [b]	Net secondary enrolment: Female ratio (%) 1995-97 [b]	Net secondary enrolment: Female ratio as % of male ratio 1995-97 [b]	Gross tertiary enrolment [a]: Female ratio (%) 1994-97 [b]	Gross tertiary enrolment [a]: Male ratio (%) 1994-97 [b]
High human development											
1	Norway	..	..	..	..	100	100	98	101	71	53
2	Australia	..	..	..	..	95	100	89	101	83	77
3	Canada	..	..	..	..	94	98	90	99	95	81
4	Sweden	..	..	..	..	100	100	99	100	57	43
5	Belgium	..	..	..	..	98	100	87	98	57	55
6	United States	..	..	..	..	95	100	90	100	92	71
7	Iceland	..	..	..	..	98	100	88	102	45	30
8	Netherlands	..	..	..	..	99	99	91	101	46	48
9	Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36	44
10	Finland	..	..	..	..	98	100	94	101	80	68
11	Switzerland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	40
12	Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	108	7 [c]	12 [c]
13	France	..	..	..	..	100	100	95	101	57	45
14	United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	100	100	93	103	56	49
15	Denmark	..	..	..	..	100	100	..	..	53	43
16	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	89	101	49	48
17	Germany	..	..	..	..	89	102	89	100	44	50
18	Ireland	..	..	..	..	93	102	88	105	43	39
19	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	98	101	91	102	73	53
20	Italy	98.0	99	99.8	100	100	100	..	..	52	42
21	Spain	96.7	98	99.8	100	100	100	..	..	56	47
22	Israel	93.9	96	99.6	100	..	..	..	..	41	36
23	Greece	95.8	97	99.8	100	93	100	88	103	46	47
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	89.7	93	99.8	101	91	103	71	107	..	..
25	Cyprus	95.1	96	99.8	100	81	101	..	..	25 [d]	20 [d]
26	Singapore	88.0	92	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	31	37
27	Korea, Rep. of	96.2	97	99.8	100	93	101	97	100	52	82
28	Portugal	89.5	95	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	44	33
29	Slovenia	99.6	100	99.8	100	94	99	90	103	41	31
30	Malta	92.4	101	99.8	103	100	100	79	100	32	27
31	Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	34	23
32	Brunei Darussalam	87.3	93	99.8	101	93	100	..	..	8	5
33	Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	89	100	89	103	23	24
34	Argentina	96.7	100	98.8	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	22
36	Hungary	99.2	100	99.8	100	82	99	87	102	26	22
37	Uruguay	98.1	101	99.6	101	93	101	..	..	..	..
38	Poland	99.7	100	99.8	100	96	100	..	..	28	21
39	Chile	95.4	100	99.0	100	88	97	60	108	29	34
40	Bahrain	82.2	91	98.3	100	98	103	88	108	..	..
41	Costa Rica	95.5	100	98.6	101	89	101	43	113	28	33
42	Bahamas	96.4	102	98.3	102	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Kuwait	79.4	95	92.8	101	67	98	58	100	24	15
44	Estonia	..	..	..	..	92	98	90	105	46	38
45	United Arab Emirates	78.0	106	94.5	111	79	98	71	106	21	5
46	Croatia	97.1	98	99.8	100	84	99	80	102	29	27
47	Lithuania	99.5	100	99.8	100	93	99	85	101	38	25
48	Qatar	82.6	103	96.8	105	82	90	70	102	41	14
Medium human development											
49	Trinidad and Tobago	91.7	96	97.1	99	88	100	..	..	7	9
50	Latvia	99.8	100	99.8	100	91	96	83	100	40	27

23 Gender inequality in education

HDI rank		Adult literacy: Female rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Adult literacy: Female rate as % of male rate 1999	Youth literacy: Female rate (% age 15-24) 1999	Youth literacy: Female rate as % of male rate 1999	Net primary enrolment: Female ratio (%) 1995-97 [b]	Net primary enrolment: Female ratio as % of male ratio 1995-97 [b]	Net secondary enrolment: Female ratio (%) 1995-97 [b]	Net secondary enrolment: Female ratio as % of male ratio 1995-97 [b]	Gross tertiary enrolment [a]: Female ratio (%) 1994-97 [b]	Gross tertiary enrolment [a]: Male ratio (%) 1994-97 [b]
51	Mexico	89.1	96	96.2	99	100	100	..	..	15	17
52	Panama	91.0	99	96.3	99	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Belarus	99.4	100	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	49	39
54	Belize	92.9	100	98.5	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	Russian Federation	99.4	100	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	49	37
56	Malaysia	82.8	91	97.4	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Bulgaria	97.7	99	99.5	100	91	97	69	73	52	31
58	Romania	97.1	98	99.7	100	97	99	75	102	24	21
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	66.9	74	92.6	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	94	98	55	97	22	17
61	Venezuela	91.8	99	98.5	101	85	102	27	153	..	..
62	Colombia	91.5	100	97.5	101	..	..	49	115	17	16
63	Mauritius	80.8	92	94.3	101	98	100	61	110	6	6
64	Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Lebanon	79.8	87	92.6	95	..	..	71	115	27	27
66	Thailand	93.5	96	98.3	99	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Fiji	90.5	96	99.0	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Saudi Arabia	65.9	79	89.8	94	58	94	41	76	15	17
69	Brazil	84.9	100	94.1	104	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Philippines	94.9	100	98.7	100	..	..	..	..	33	25
71	Oman	59.6	75	95.3	96	66	98	57	99	7	9
72	Armenia	97.5	98	99.7	100	..	..	..	..	14	11
73	Peru	84.9	90	95.1	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Ukraine	99.5	100	99.9	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
75	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	37	29
76	Georgia	..	..	..	..	87	99	74	98	44	40
77	Maldives	96.2	100	99.3	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Jamaica	90.3	110	97.2	108	..	..	..	..	7	9
79	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18	17
80	Paraguay	91.9	98	96.9	100	91	101	39	107	11	10
81	Sri Lanka	88.6	94	96.4	99	..	..	..	..	4	6
82	Turkey	75.9	81	93.6	95	96	96	43	73	15	27
83	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Ecuador	89.1	96	96.4	99	97	101	..	..	..	..
85	Albania	76.9	85	96.9	98	100	100	..	..	14	10
86	Dominican Republic	83.2	100	91.5	102	85	102	33	135	27	19
87	China	75.5	83	96.0	97	100	100	..	..	4	7
88	Jordan	83.4	88	99.6	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Tunisia	59.3	74	88.2	91	98	98	54	101	12	15
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	68.7	83	91.3	95	88	96	68	92	13	22
91	Cape Verde	65.1	77	85.4	93	..	..	48	102	..	..
92	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	93	96	..	..	13	11
93	Guyana	97.9	99	99.8	100	87	100	68	106	12	11
94	South Africa	84.2	98	91.0	100	96	101	67	149	16	18
95	El Salvador	75.6	93	87.1	98	78	101	23	113	18	18
96	Samoa (Western)	78.8	97	87.2	101	95	99	..	..	..	..
97	Syrian Arab Republic	59.3	68	77.8	82	87	93	36	90	13	18
98	Moldova, Rep. of	98.1	99	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	29	24
99	Uzbekistan	84.0	90	94.9	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Algeria	55.7	72	83.8	91	91	93	54	94	10	14

23 Gender inequality in education

HDI rank		Adult literacy: Female rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Adult literacy: Female rate as % of male rate 1999	Youth literacy: Female rate (% age 15-24) 1999	Youth literacy: Female rate as % of male rate 1999	Net primary enrolment: Female ratio (%) 1995-97 [b]	Net primary enrolment: Female ratio as % of male ratio 1995-97 [b]	Net secondary enrolment: Female ratio (%) 1995-97 [b]	Net secondary enrolment: Female ratio as % of male ratio 1995-97 [b]	Gross tertiary enrolment [a]: Female ratio (%) 1994-97 [b]	Gross tertiary enrolment [a]: Male ratio (%) 1994-97 [b]
101	Viet Nam	91.0	95	97.0	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Indonesia	81.3	89	96.8	99	93	97	..	..	8	15
103	Tajikistan	98.7	99	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	13	27
104	Bolivia	78.6	86	93.5	96	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Egypt	42.8	65	61.7	81	88	89	64	90	16	24
106	Nicaragua	69.8	105	76.1	108	78	103	35	118	12	11
107	Honduras	74.1	100	84.5	104	..	..	..	..	9	11
108	Guatemala	60.5	80	72.4	85	68	89	..	..	..	..
109	Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Equatorial Guinea	73.3	80	94.9	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Namibia	80.4	98	93.0	104	97	108	44	134	10	6
112	Morocco	35.1	57	57.0	75	67	80	..	..	9	13
113	Swaziland	77.9	97	90.8	102	91	101	41	119	6	6
114	Botswana	78.9	107	91.9	110	83	105	52	117	5	6
115	India	44.5	66	63.8	81	..	..	..	..	5	8
116	Mongolia	52.1	72	73.0	87	86	105	61	133	24	10
117	Zimbabwe	83.8	91	95.5	97	..	..	..	..	4	9
118	Myanmar	80.1	90	90.2	99	..	..	..	..	7	4
119	Ghana	61.5	77	87.3	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Lesotho	93.3	130	98.4	120	71	117	24	185	3	2
121	Cambodia	..	..	..	..	92	92	16	55	1	2
122	Papua New Guinea	56.0	78	70.4	88	..	..	..	..	2	4
123	Kenya	74.8	85	93.7	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Comoros	52.1	79	61.1	84	..	..	..	..	(.)	1
125	Cameroon	68.6	84	93.1	99	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	Congo	73.0	84	96.3	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low human development											
127	Pakistan	30.0	51	48.4	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Togo	39.6	54	57.6	66	72	77	13	44	1	6
129	Nepal	22.8	39	40.7	54	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	31.7	50	56.1	69	72	91	21	79	2	4
132	Bangladesh	29.3	57	39.4	65	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Yemen	23.9	36	43.8	53	..	..	..	..	1	7
134	Haiti	46.8	92	63.6	100	55	98	..	..	..	..
135	Madagascar	58.8	81	75.6	91	62	104	..	..	2	2
136	Nigeria	54.2	76	82.5	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Djibouti	52.8	71	78.1	89	27	75	10	68	(.)	(.)
138	Sudan	44.9	65	70.0	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	Mauritania	31.4	60	40.4	67	58	92	..	..	1	6
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	65.7	78	87.8	94	49	103	..	..	(.)	1
141	Uganda	55.5	72	71.3	84	..	..	..	..	1	3
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	48.7	67	73.5	83	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Zambia	70.2	83	84.6	94	74	98	..	..	1	4
144	Côte d'Ivoire	37.2	69	58.1	84	47	75	..	..	3	9
145	Senegal	26.7	57	40.7	69	55	85	..	..	..	..
146	Angola	..	..	..	..	35	109	..	..	..	..
147	Benin	23.6	43	36.9	48	48	61	..	..	1	5
148	Eritrea	39.4	59	60.7	76	29	90	14	85	(.)	2
149	Gambia	28.5	66	47.6	74	57	79	..	..	1	2
150	Guinea	..	..	..	..	33	65	..	..	(.)	2

23 Gender inequality in education

HDI rank		Adult literacy: Female rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Adult literacy: Female rate as % of male rate 1999	Youth literacy: Female rate (% age 15-24) 1999	Youth literacy: Female rate as % of male rate 1999	Net primary enrolment: Female ratio (%) 1995-97 [b]	Net primary enrolment: Female ratio as % of male ratio 1995-97 [b]	Net secondary enrolment: Female ratio (%) 1995-97 [b]	Net secondary enrolment: Female ratio as % of male ratio 1995-97 [b]	Gross tertiary enrolment [a]: Female ratio (%) 1994-97 [b]	Gross tertiary enrolment [a]: Male ratio (%) 1994-97 [b]
151	Malawi	45.3	61	59.9	74	..	..	..	..	(.)	1
152	Rwanda	59.1	81	80.5	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	Mali	32.7	69	58.1	82	25	66	..	..	1	2
154	Central African Republic	33.3	57	56.9	76	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	Chad	32.3	65	57.7	80	38	58	3	30	(.)	1
156	Guinea-Bissau	18.3	31	32.5	40	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	Mozambique	27.9	47	44.8	60	34	76	5	67	(.)	1
158	Ethiopia	31.8	74	51.8	97	27	62	..	..	(.)	1
159	Burkina Faso	13.3	40	22.2	50	27	67	..	..	(.)	1
160	Burundi	39.0	70	59.9	93	28	88	..	..	..	..
161	Niger	7.9	34	13.2	42	19	63	4	61	..	..
162	Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing countries		65.3	81	80.3	91	..	..	..	..	..	..
Least developed countries		41.9	68	57.7	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab States		49.0	67	71.5	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific		78.7	86	96.1	98	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean		86.9	98	94.2	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Asia		43.2	65	61.0	78	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa		52.6	77	72.5	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
Eastern Europe and the CIS		98.2	99	99.3	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High human development		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development		71.6	84	86.2	94	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low human development		38.2	63	57.2	77	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income		80.2	88	94.0	97	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low income		52.2	74	68.6	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
World		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

a. Tertiary enrolment is generally calculated as a gross ratio.
b. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
c. The ratio is an underestimate, as many students pursue their studies in nearby countries.
d. Excludes Turkish institutions.

Source: Column 1: UNESCO 2000a; *column 2:* calculated on the basis of data on adult literacy rates from UNESCO (2000a); *column 3:* UNESCO 2000c; *column 4:* calculated on the basis of data on youth literacy rates from UNESCO (2000c); *columns 5 and 7:* UNESCO 2001c; *column 6:* calculated on the basis of data on net primary enrolment ratios from UNESCO (2001c); *column 8:* calculated on the basis of data on net secondary enrolment ratios from UNESCO (2001c); *columns 9 and 10:* UNESCO 1999.

24 Gender inequality in economic activity

HDI rank	Female economic activity rate (age 15 and above) Rate (%) 1999	Index (1985 = 100) 1999	As % of male rate 1999	Employment by economic activity (%) Agriculture Female 1994-97 [a]	Agriculture Male 1994-97 [a]	Industry Female 1994-97 [a]	Industry Male 1994-97 [a]	Services Female 1994-97 [a]	Services Male 1994-97 [a]	Contributing family workers Female (as % of total) 1994-99 [a]	Contributing family workers Male (as % of total) 1994-99 [a]
High human development											
1 Norway	58.9	114	84	2	7	10	35	87	59	67	33
2 Australia	55.6	114	76	4	6	11	31	85	63	62	38
3 Canada	59.8	110	81	2	5	12	32	86	63	66	34
4 Sweden	63.0	109	89	1	4	12	39	87	57	64	36
5 Belgium	39.8	113	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	85	15
6 United States	58.4	110	80	1	4	13	34	85	63	67	33
7 Iceland	67.6	103	85	4	12	15	35	81	53	50	50
8 Netherlands	45.3	120	66	2	4	9	31	85	62	84	16
9 Japan	51.1	106	67	6	5	24	39	69	55	82	18
10 Finland	57.4	101	86	5	9	14	39	81	52	44	56
11 Switzerland	51.6	112	66	4	5	15	35	82	59	..	..
12 Luxembourg	37.6	109	57	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 France	48.1	107	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 United Kingdom	52.6	110	74	1	3	13	38	86	59	65	35
15 Denmark	61.9	104	84	2	5	15	36	83	58	..	..
16 Austria	44.5	104	65	8	6	14	42	78	52	68	32
17 Germany	48.4	105	69	3	3	19	46	79	51	75	25
18 Ireland	36.4	117	51	3	15	15	34	79	49	56	44
19 New Zealand	56.9	122	78	6	11	13	33	81	56	64	36
20 Italy	38.4	111	58	7	7	22	38	72	55	57	43
21 Spain	37.3	120	55	6	10	14	39	80	52	62	38
22 Israel	48.3	120	67	1	3	14	38	84	58	78	22
23 Greece	37.5	119	57	23	18	13	28	63	54	71	29
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	49.1	103	63	(.)	(.)	15	31	85	69	..	..
25 Cyprus	49.1	110	62	10	11	18	30	71	58	..	..
26 Singapore	50.2	105	64	(.)	(.)	25	34	75	66	75	25
27 Korea, Rep. of	53.0	110	69	13	10	21	38	66	52	88	12
28 Portugal	50.8	106	70	16	12	21	40	64	48	59	41
29 Slovenia	53.8	96	80	13	12	31	49	57	38	59	41
30 Malta	25.3	119	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Barbados	58.7	108	76	4	6	13	25	71	60	..	..
32 Brunei Darussalam	49.0	130	61	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Czech Republic	62.4	102	84	4	7	29	50	66	43	78	22
34 Argentina	35.0	120	45	(.)	2	12	32	88	65	..	..
35 Slovakia	62.9	103	84	6	11	27	49	67	40	74	26
36 Hungary	48.5	99	72	4	11	25	40	71	50	64	36
37 Uruguay	47.9	125	66	2	7	17	34	82	59	..	..
38 Poland	57.2	98	80	20	21	21	41	59	38	59	41
39 Chile	37.1	126	48	4	19	14	34	81	47	..	..
40 Bahrain	32.1	135	37	(.)	1	32	57	67	41	..	..
41 Costa Rica	36.6	126	45	6	27	17	26	76	46	46	54
42 Bahamas	68.4	113	85	1	8	6	22	93	69	..	..
43 Kuwait	40.7	129	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
44 Estonia	61.6	95	82	8	16	27	39	65	44	61	39
45 United Arab Emirates	32.0	129	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 Croatia	48.4	103	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	73	27
47 Lithuania	57.8	94	79	18	23	21	35	61	42	55	45
48 Qatar	35.9	140	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development											
49 Trinidad and Tobago	43.7	115	58	5	14	13	33	82	54	77	23
50 Latvia	61.0	95	81	18	23	20	33	62	44	56	44

24 Gender inequality in economic activity

HDI rank		Female economic activity rate (age 15 and above)			Employment by economic activity (%)						Contributing family workers	
					Agriculture		Industry		Services			
		Rate (%) 1999	Index (1985 = 100) 1999	As % of male rate 1999	Female 1994-97 [a]	Male 1994-97 [a]	Female 1994-97 [a]	Male 1994-97 [a]	Female 1994-97 [a]	Male 1994-97 [a]	Female (as % of total) 1994-99 [a]	Male (as % of total) 1994-99 [a]
51	Mexico	38.9	120	47	13	30	19	24	68	46	47	53
52	Panama	43.0	116	54	3	29	11	21	86	49	27	73
53	Belarus	58.9	96	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Belize	27.1	122	31	5	38	10	20	84	40	..	..
55	Russian Federation	59.1	96	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	58
56	Malaysia	47.8	111	60	14	19	30	36	56	45	..	..
57	Bulgaria	57.2	96	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Romania	51.0	92	76	43	35	24	36	33	29	76	24
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	24.7	116	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Macedonia, TFYR	50.2	109	71	6	10	41	53	51	32	..	..
61	Venezuela	42.6	123	53	2	19	14	28	84	53	..	..
62	Colombia	47.7	134	60	(.)	1	21	32	76	66	67	33
63	Mauritius	37.7	122	48	13	15	43	39	45	46	54	46
64	Suriname	35.5	128	48	2	8	6	33	90	53	..	..
65	Lebanon	29.1	132	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Thailand	72.9	97	84	51	49	17	22	32	28	66	34
67	Fiji	35.4	155	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Saudi Arabia	20.7	166	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Brazil	43.9	110	52	22	28	9	26	68	45	..	..
70	Philippines	49.4	107	61	28	48	13	19	59	33	..	..
71	Oman	18.6	175	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Armenia	62.1	100	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Peru	34.0	124	43	5	10	12	27	83	63	68	32
74	Ukraine	55.3	94	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	64	36
75	Kazakhstan	60.6	99	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Georgia	55.7	95	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Maldives	65.9	104	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Jamaica	69.3	103	86	11	31	12	27	77	42	66	34
79	Azerbaijan	54.3	97	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Paraguay	36.6	110	43	1	6	13	37	87	57	..	..
81	Sri Lanka	42.2	118	55	40	33	24	22	34	41	56	44
82	Turkey	49.3	111	60	65	30	13	29	21	40	..	..
83	Turkmenistan	62.0	101	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Ecuador	32.3	128	38	2	10	16	26	83	64	63	37
85	Albania	59.6	105	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Dominican Republic	39.9	124	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	77
87	China	73.0	102	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Jordan	25.8	160	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Tunisia	36.8	112	46	20	22	40	32	38	44	..	..
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	28.3	136	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Cape Verde	45.8	115	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Kyrgyzstan	60.7	102	83	48	48	7	12	38	31	..	..
93	Guyana	41.3	126	49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	South Africa	46.3	104	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	El Salvador	45.5	132	54	7	38	21	25	72	37	33	67
96	Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Syrian Arab Republic	28.2	121	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Moldova, Rep. of	60.0	94	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Uzbekistan	62.0	102	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Algeria	28.6	153	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

24 Gender inequality in economic activity

HDI rank		Female economic activity rate (age 15 and above) Rate (%) 1999	Index (1985 = 100) 1999	As % of male rate 1999	Employment by economic activity (%) Agriculture Female 1994-97 [a]	Agriculture Male 1994-97 [a]	Industry Female 1994-97 [a]	Industry Male 1994-97 [a]	Services Female 1994-97 [a]	Services Male 1994-97 [a]	Contributing family workers Female (as % of total) 1994-99 [a]	Contributing family workers Male (as % of total) 1994-99 [a]
101	Viet Nam	73.5	100	90	71	70	9	12	20	18	..	..
102	Indonesia	55.0	115	67	42	41	16	21	42	39	..	..
103	Tajikistan	57.1	101	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Bolivia	47.8	112	57	2	2	16	40	82	58	67	33
105	Egypt	34.5	118	44	42	32	9	25	48	43	35	65
106	Nicaragua	46.9	125	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Honduras	39.8	122	46	7	53	27	19	66	28	40	60
108	Guatemala	35.3	128	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	Gabon	62.8	98	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Equatorial Guinea	45.6	99	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Namibia	54.0	101	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Morocco	41.2	109	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Swaziland	42.1	106	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Botswana	64.5	95	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	India	42.0	98	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	Mongolia	73.2	101	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Zimbabwe	66.6	100	78	38	22	10	32	52	46	..	..
118	Myanmar	65.8	98	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Ghana	80.6	98	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Lesotho	47.3	100	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Cambodia	81.5	99	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	Papua New Guinea	67.0	98	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Kenya	74.6	100	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Comoros	62.4	96	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	Cameroon	49.3	103	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	Congo	58.5	101	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low human development												
127	Pakistan	35.0	126	41	67	44	11	20	22	36	..	..
128	Togo	53.5	100	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Nepal	56.9	101	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	Bhutan	58.0	100	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	74.6	100	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Bangladesh	65.8	99	76	78	54	8	11	11	34	74	26
133	Yemen	30.1	108	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	Haiti	56.7	95	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Madagascar	69.1	98	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Nigeria	48.1	100	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	Sudan	34.3	112	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	Mauritania	63.2	94	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	81.9	98	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	Uganda	80.0	98	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	60.9	97	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Zambia	65.3	98	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	Côte d'Ivoire	43.9	100	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	Senegal	61.3	100	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	Angola	72.9	98	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
147	Benin	73.8	98	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	Eritrea	74.7	98	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	90
149	Gambia	69.6	100	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	Guinea	77.5	97	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

24 Gender inequality in economic activity

HDI rank		Female economic activity rate (age 15 and above) Rate (%) 1999	Index (1985 = 100) 1999	As % of male rate 1999	Employment by economic activity (%) Agriculture Female 1994-97 [a]	Agriculture Male 1994-97 [a]	Industry Female 1994-97 [a]	Industry Male 1994-97 [a]	Services Female 1994-97 [a]	Services Male 1994-97 [a]	Contributing family workers Female (as % of total) 1994-99 [a]	Contributing family workers Male (as % of total) 1994-99 [a]
151	Malawi	78.2	98	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	Rwanda	83.1	99	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	Mali	71.7	98	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	Central African Republic	68.0	94	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	Chad	67.1	102	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	Guinea-Bissau	56.9	100	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	Mozambique	82.9	98	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	Ethiopia	57.4	98	67	88	89	2	2	11	9	..	..
159	Burkina Faso	76.1	96	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	Burundi	82.6	99	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	Niger	69.4	98	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	Sierra Leone	44.4	104	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: As a result of a number of limitations in the data, comparisons of labour statistics over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see ILO (1996, 1999 and 2001c). The percentage shares of employment by economic activity may not sum to 100 because of rounding or the omission of activities not classified.

a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

Source: Columns 1-3: calculated on the basis of data on the economically active population and total population from ILO (1996); *columns 4-9:* ILO 2001a; *columns 10 and 11:* calculated on the basis of data on contributing family workers from ILO (2001c).

25 Women's political participation

HDI rank		Year women received right [a]		Year first woman elected (E) or appointed (A) to parliament	Women in government at ministerial level (as % of total) [b] 1999	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) [c]	
		To vote	To stand for election			Lower house or single house	Upper house or senate
High human development							
1	Norway	1907, 1913	1907, 1913	1911 A	42.1	36.4	–
2	Australia	1902, 1962	1902, 1962	1943 E	19.5	23.0	30.3
3	Canada	1917, 1950	1920, 1960	1921 E	24.3	20.6	32.4
4	Sweden	1861, 1921	1907, 1921	1921 E	55.0	42.7	–
5	Belgium	1919, 1948	1921, 1948	1921 A	18.5	23.3	28.2
6	United States	1920, 1960	1788 [d]	1917 E	31.8	14.0	13.0
7	Iceland	1915	1915	1922 E	33.3	34.9	–
8	Netherlands	1919	1917	1918 E	31.0	36.0	26.7
9	Japan	1945, 1947	1945, 1947	1946 E	5.7	7.3	17.8
10	Finland	1906	1906	1907 E	44.4	36.5	–
11	Switzerland	1971	1971	1971 E	28.6	23.0	19.6
12	Luxembourg	1919	1919	1919 E	28.6	16.7	–
13	France	1944	1944	1945 E	37.9	10.9	5.9
14	United Kingdom	1918, 1928	1918, 1928	1918 E	33.3	18.4	15.6
15	Denmark	1915	1915	1918 E	45.0	37.4	–
16	Austria	1918	1918	1919 E	31.3	26.8	20.3
17	Germany	1918	1918	1919 E	35.7	30.9	24.6
18	Ireland	1918, 1928	1918, 1928	1918 E	18.8	12.0	18.3
19	New Zealand	1893	1919	1933 E	44.0	30.8	–
20	Italy	1945	1945	1946 E	17.6	11.1	8.0
21	Spain	1931	1931	1931 E	17.6	28.3	24.3
22	Israel	1948	1948	1949 E	6.1	12.5	–
23	Greece	1927, 1952	1927, 1952	1952 E	7.1	8.7	–
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Cyprus	1960	1960	1963 E	..	7.1	–
26	Singapore	1947	1947	1963 E	5.7	6.5	–
27	Korea, Rep. of	1948	1948	1948 E	6.5	5.9	–
28	Portugal	1931, 1976	1931, 1976	1934 E	9.7	18.7	–
29	Slovenia	1945	1945	1992 E [e]	15.0	12.2	–
30	Malta	1947	1947	1966 E	5.3	9.2	–
31	Barbados	1950	1950	1966 A	14.3	10.7	33.3
32	Brunei Darussalam	– [f]	– [f]	– [f]	0.0	– [f]	– [f]
33	Czech Republic	1920	1920	1992 E [e]	..	15.0	12.3
34	Argentina	1947	1947	1951 E	7.3	26.5	2.8
35	Slovakia	1920	1920	1992 E [e]	19.0	14.0	–
36	Hungary	1918	1918	1920 E	35.9	8.3	–
37	Uruguay	1932	1932	1942 E	..	12.1	9.7
38	Poland	1918	1918	1919 E	18.7	13.0	11.0
39	Chile	1931, 1949	1931, 1949	1951 E	25.6	10.8	4.2
40	Bahrain	1973 [g]	1973 [g]	– [g]	..	..	..
41	Costa Rica	1949	1949	1953 E	28.6	19.3	–
42	Bahamas	1961, 1964	1961, 1964	1977 A	16.7	15.0	31.3
43	Kuwait	– [f]	– [f]	– [f]	0.0	0.0	–
44	Estonia	1918	1918	1919 E	14.3	17.8	–
45	United Arab Emirates	– [f]	– [f]	– [f]	..	0.0	–
46	Croatia	1945	1945	1992 E [e]	16.2	20.5	6.2
47	Lithuania	1921	1921	1920 A	18.9	10.6	–
48	Qatar	– [f]	– [f]	– [f]	0.0	– [f]	– [f]
Medium human development							
49	Trinidad and Tobago	1946	1946	1962 E + A	8.7	11.1	32.3
50	Latvia	1918	1918	–	6.7	17.0	–

25 Women's political participation

HDI rank		Year women received right [a]		Year first woman elected (E) or appointed (A) to parliament	Women in government at ministerial level (as % of total) [b] 1999	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) [c]	
		To vote	To stand for election			Lower house or single house	Upper house or senate
51	Mexico	1947	1953	1952 A	11.1	16.0	15.6
52	Panama	1941, 1946	1941, 1946	1946 E	20.0	9.9	–
53	Belarus	1919	1919	1990 E [e]	25.7	10.3	31.1
54	Belize	1954	1954	1984 E + A	11.1	6.9	37.5
55	Russian Federation	1918	1918	1993 E [e]	..	7.6	0.6
56	Malaysia	1957	1957	1959 E	..	10.4	26.1
57	Bulgaria	1944	1944	1945 E	18.8	10.8	–
58	Romania	1929, 1946	1929, 1946	1946 E	20.0	10.7	5.7
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1964	1964	..	12.5	..	–
60	Macedonia, TFYR	1946	1946	1990 E [e]	10.9	6.7	–
61	Venezuela	1946	1946	1948 E	0.0	9.7	–
62	Colombia	1954	1954	1954 A	47.4	11.8	12.7
63	Mauritius	1956	1956	1976 E	9.1	5.7	–
64	Suriname	1948	1948	1975 E	..	17.6	–
65	Lebanon	1952	1952	1991 A	0.0	2.3	–
66	Thailand	1932	1932	1948 A	5.7	..	10.5
67	Fiji	1963	1963	1970 A	20.7	..	..
68	Saudi Arabia	– [f]	– [f]	– [f]	..	– [f]	– [f]
69	Brazil	1934	1934	1933 E	0.0	5.7	7.4
70	Philippines	1937	1937	1941 E	..	11.3	17.4
71	Oman	– [f]	– [f]	– [f]	..	– [f]	– [f]
72	Armenia	1921	1921	1990 E [e]	..	3.1	–
73	Peru	1955	1955	1956 E	16.2	20.0	–
74	Ukraine	1919	1919	1990 E [e]	..	7.8	–
75	Kazakhstan	1924, 1993	1924, 1993	1990 E [e]	17.5	10.4	12.8
76	Georgia	1918, 1921	1918, 1921	1992 E [e]	9.7	7.2	–
77	Maldives	1932	1932	1979 E	..	6.0	–
78	Jamaica	1944	1944	1944 E	12.5	13.3	23.8
79	Azerbaijan	1921	1921	1990 E [e]	2.6	10.5	–
80	Paraguay	1961	1961	1963 E	..	2.5	17.8
81	Sri Lanka	1931	1931	1947 E	..	4.0	–
82	Turkey	1930	1934	1935 A	0.0	4.2	–
83	Turkmenistan	1927	1927	1990 E [e]	..	26.0	–
84	Ecuador	1929, 1967	1929, 1967	1956 E	20.0	14.6	–
85	Albania	1920	1920	1945 E	15.0	5.2	–
86	Dominican Republic	1942	1942	1942 E	..	16.1	6.7
87	China	1949	1949	1954 E	5.1	21.8	–
88	Jordan	1974	1974	1989 A	0.0	0.0	7.5
89	Tunisia	1957, 1959	1957, 1959	1959 E	10.0	11.5	–
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1963	1963	1963 E + A	9.4	3.4	–
91	Cape Verde	1975	1975	1975 E	35.0	11.1	–
92	Kyrgyzstan	1918	1918	1990 E [e]	..	10.0	2.2
93	Guyana	1953	1945	1968 E	..	18.5	–
94	South Africa	1930, 1994	1930, 1994	1933 E	38.1	29.8	31.5 [h]
95	El Salvador	1939	1961	1961 E	15.4	9.5	–
96	Samoa (Western)	1990	1990	1976 A	7.7	..	–
97	Syrian Arab Republic	1949, 1953	1953	1973 E	11.1	10.4	–
98	Moldova, Rep. of	1978, 1993	1978, 1993	1990 E	..	8.9	–
99	Uzbekistan	1938	1938	1990 E [e]	4.4	7.2	–
100	Algeria	1962	1962	1962 A	0.0	3.4	5.6

25 Women's political participation

HDI rank		Year women received right [a]		Year first woman elected (E) or appointed (A) to parliament	Women in government at ministerial level (as % of total) [b]	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) [c]	
		To vote	To stand for election		1999	Lower house or single house	Upper house or senate
101	Viet Nam	1946	1946	1976 E	..	26.0	–
102	Indonesia	1945	1945	1950 A	5.9	8.0	–
103	Tajikistan	1924	1924	1990 E [e]	..	12.7	11.8
104	Bolivia	1938, 1952	1938, 1952	1966 E	..	11.5	3.7
105	Egypt	1956	1956	1957 E	6.1	2.4	–
106	Nicaragua	1955	1955	1972 E	23.1	9.7	–
107	Honduras	1955	1955	1957 [i]	33.3	9.4	–
108	Guatemala	1946	1946	1956 E	7.1	8.8	–
109	Gabon	1956	1956	1961 E	12.1	9.2	13.2
110	Equatorial Guinea	1963	1963	1968 E	..	5.0	–
111	Namibia	1989	1989	1989 E	16.3	25.0	7.7
112	Morocco	1963	1963	1993 E	4.9	0.6	0.7
113	Swaziland	1968	1968	1972 E + A	12.5	3.1	13.3
114	Botswana	1965	1965	1979 E	26.7	17.0	–
115	India	1950	1950	1952 E	10.1	8.8	..
116	Mongolia	1924	1924	1951 E	10.0	10.5	–
117	Zimbabwe	1957	1978	1980 E + A	36.0	9.3	–
118	Myanmar	1935	1946	1947 E	..	..	..
119	Ghana	1954	1954	1960 A [i]	8.6	9.0	–
120	Lesotho	1965	1965	1965 A	..	3.8	27.3
121	Cambodia	1955	1955	1958 E	7.1	7.4	13.1
122	Papua New Guinea	1964	1963	1977 E	0.0	1.8	–
123	Kenya	1919, 1963	1919, 1963	1969 E + A	1.4	3.6	–
124	Comoros	1956	1956	1993 E	..	..	..
125	Cameroon	1946	1946	1960 E	5.8	5.6	–
126	Congo	1963	1963	1963 E	..	12.0	–
Low human development							
127	Pakistan	1947	1947	1973 E	..	..	..
128	Togo	1945	1945	1961 E	7.4	4.9	–
129	Nepal	1951	1951	1952 A	14.8	5.9	15.0
130	Bhutan	1953	1953	1975 E	..	9.3	–
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1958	1958	1958 E	10.2	21.2	–
132	Bangladesh	1972	1972	1973 E	9.5	9.1	–
133	Yemen	1967 [j]	1967 [j]	1990 E [i]	..	0.7	–
134	Haiti	1950	1950	1961 E	18.2	..	..
135	Madagascar	1959	1959	1965 E	12.5	8.0	–
136	Nigeria	1958	1958	..	22.6	3.4	2.8
137	Djibouti	1946	1986	– [k]	5.0	0.0	–
138	Sudan	1964	1964	1964 E	5.1	9.7	–
139	Mauritania	1961	1961	1975 E	13.6	3.8	1.8
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	1959	1959	..	..	22.2	–
141	Uganda	1962	1962	1962 A	27.1	17.8	–
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	1967	1970	1970 E	..	..	..
143	Zambia	1962	1962	1964 E + A	6.2	10.1	–
144	Côte d'Ivoire	1952	1952	1965 E	9.1	8.5	–
145	Senegal	1945	1945	1963 E	15.6	12.1	18.3
146	Angola	1975	1975	1980 E	14.7	15.5	–
147	Benin	1956	1956	1979 E	10.5	6.0	–
148	Eritrea	1955	1955	1994 E	11.8	14.7	–
149	Gambia	1960	1960	1982 E	30.8	2.0	–
150	Guinea	1958	1958	1963 E	11.1	8.8	–

25 Women's political participation

HDI rank		Year women received right [a]		Year first woman elected (E) or appointed (A) to parliament	Women in government at ministerial level (as % of total) [b] 1999	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) [c]	
		To vote	To stand for election			Lower house or single house	Upper house or senate
151	Malawi	1961	1961	1964 E	11.8	9.3	–
152	Rwanda	1961	1961	1965 [i]	13.0	25.7	–
153	Mali	1956	1956	1964 E	33.3	12.2	–
154	Central African Republic	1986	1986	1987 E	..	7.3	–
155	Chad	1958	1958	1962 E	..	2.4	–
156	Guinea-Bissau	1977	1977	1972 A	8.3	7.8	–
157	Mozambique	1975	1975	1977 E	..	30.0	–
158	Ethiopia	1955	1955	1957 E	22.2	7.7	8.3
159	Burkina Faso	1958	1958	1978 E	8.6	8.1	13.0
160	Burundi	1961	1961	1982 E	4.5	14.4	–
161	Niger	1948	1948	1989 E	10.0	1.2	–
162	Sierra Leone	1961	1961	..	8.1	8.8	–

a. Data refer to the year in which the right to vote or stand for election on a universal and equal basis was recognized. Where two years are shown, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote or stand for election.

b. Data were provided by states based on their definition of national executive and may therefore include women serving as ministers and vice ministers and those holding other ministerial positions, including parliamentary secretaries.

c. Data are as of 8 March 2001.

d. No information is available on the year all women received the right to stand for election. However, the constitution does not mention gender with regard to this right.

e. Refers to the year women were elected to the current parliamentary system.

f. Women's right to vote and to stand for election has not been recognized. Brunei Darussalam, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia have never had a parliament.

g. According to the constitution in force (1973), all citizens are equal before the law; however, women were not able to exercise electoral rights in the only legislative elections held in Bahrain, in 1973. The first legislature of Bahrain was dissolved by decree of the emir on 26 August 1975. Women were allowed to vote in the referendum of 14-15 February 2001, however, which approved the National Action Charter.

h. Calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats (that is, excluding the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis).

i. No information or confirmation available.

j. Refers to the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

k. The country has not yet elected or appointed a woman to the national parliament.

Source: Columns 1-3: IPU 1995 and 2001b; *column 4:* IPU 2001a; *columns 5 and 6:* calculated on the basis of data on parliamentary seats from IPU (2001c).

26 Status of major international human rights instruments

HUMAN AND LABOUR RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

HDI rank		International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989
High human development							
1	Norway	●	●	●	●	●	●
2	Australia	●	●	●	●	●	●
3	Canada	●	●	●	●	●	●
4	Sweden	●	●	●	●	●	●
5	Belgium	●	●	●	●	●	●
6	United States	●	●	○	○	●	○
7	Iceland	●	●	●	●	●	●
8	Netherlands	●	●	●	●	●	●
9	Japan	●	●	●	●	●	●
10	Finland	●	●	●	●	●	●
11	Switzerland	●	●	●	●	●	●
12	Luxembourg	●	●	●	●	●	●
13	France	●	●	●	●	●	●
14	United Kingdom	●	●	●	●	●	●
15	Denmark	●	●	●	●	●	●
16	Austria	●	●	●	●	●	●
17	Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●
18	Ireland	●	●	●	●	○	●
19	New Zealand	●	●	●	●	●	●
20	Italy	●	●	●	●	●	●
21	Spain	●	●	●	●	●	●
22	Israel	●	●	●	●	●	●
23	Greece	●	●	●	●	●	●
24	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	–	–	–	–	–	–
25	Cyprus	●	●	●	●	●	●
26	Singapore				●		●
27	Korea, Rep. of	●	●	●	●	●	●
28	Portugal	●	●	●	●	●	●
29	Slovenia	●	●	●	●	●	●
30	Malta	●	●	●	●	●	●
31	Barbados	●	●	●	●		●
32	Brunei Darussalam						●
33	Czech Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●
34	Argentina	●	●	●	●	●	●
35	Slovakia	●	●	●	●	●	●
36	Hungary	●	●	●	●	●	●
37	Uruguay	●	●	●	●	●	●
38	Poland	●	●	●	●	●	●
39	Chile	●	●	●	●	●	●
40	Bahrain	●				●	●
41	Costa Rica	●	●	●	●	●	●
42	Bahamas	●			●		●
43	Kuwait	●	●	●	●	●	●
44	Estonia	●	●	●	●	●	●
45	United Arab Emirates	●					●
46	Croatia	●	●	●	●	●	●
47	Lithuania	●	●	●	●	●	●
48	Qatar	●				●	●
Medium human development							
49	Trinidad and Tobago	●	●	●	●		●
50	Latvia	●	●	●	●	●	●

26 Status of major international human rights instruments

HDI rank		International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989
51	Mexico	●	●	●	●	●	●
52	Panama	●	●	●	●	●	●
53	Belarus	●	●	●	●	●	●
54	Belize	○	●	○	●	●	●
55	Russian Federation	●	●	●	●	●	●
56	Malaysia				●		●
57	Bulgaria	●	●	●	●	●	●
58	Romania	●	●	●	●	●	●
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	●	●	●	●	●	●
60	Macedonia, TFYR	●	●	●	●	●	●
61	Venezuela	●	●	●	●	●	●
62	Colombia	●	●	●	●	●	●
63	Mauritius	●	●	●	●	●	●
64	Suriname	●	●	●	●		●
65	Lebanon	●	●	●	●	●	●
66	Thailand		●	●	●		●
67	Fiji	●			●		●
68	Saudi Arabia	●			●	●	●
69	Brazil	●	●	●	●	●	●
70	Philippines	●	●	●	●	●	●
71	Oman						●
72	Armenia	●	●	●	●	●	●
73	Peru	●	●	●	●	●	●
74	Ukraine	●	●	●	●	●	●
75	Kazakhstan	●			●	●	●
76	Georgia	●	●	●	●	●	●
77	Maldives	●			●		●
78	Jamaica	●	●	●	●		●
79	Azerbaijan	●	●	●	●	●	●
80	Paraguay	○	●	●	●	●	●
81	Sri Lanka	●	●	●	●	●	●
82	Turkey	○	○	○	●	●	●
83	Turkmenistan	●	●	●	●	●	●
84	Ecuador	●	●	●	●	●	●
85	Albania	●	●	●	●	●	●
86	Dominican Republic	●	●	●	●	○	●
87	China	●	○	●	●	●	●
88	Jordan	●	●	●	●	●	●
89	Tunisia	●	●	●	●	●	●
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	●	●	●			●
91	Cape Verde	●	●	●	●	●	●
92	Kyrgyzstan	●	●	●	●	●	●
93	Guyana	●	●	●	●	●	●
94	South Africa	●	●	○	●	●	●
95	El Salvador	●	●	●	●	●	●
96	Samoa (Western)				●		●
97	Syrian Arab Republic	●	●	●			●
98	Moldova, Rep. of	●	●	●	●	●	●
99	Uzbekistan	●	●	●	●	●	●
100	Algeria	●	●	●	●	●	●

26 Status of major international human rights instruments

HDI rank	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989
101 Viet Nam	●	●	●	●		●
102 Indonesia	●			●	●	●
103 Tajikistan	●	●	●	●	●	●
104 Bolivia	●	●	●	●	●	●
105 Egypt	●	●	●	●	●	●
106 Nicaragua	●	●	●	●	○	●
107 Honduras		●	●	●	●	●
108 Guatemala	●	●	●	●	●	●
109 Gabon	●	●	●	●	●	●
110 Equatorial Guinea		●	●	●		●
111 Namibia	●	●	●	●	●	●
112 Morocco	●	●	●	●	●	●
113 Swaziland	●					●
114 Botswana	●	●		●	●	●
115 India	●	●	●	●	○	●
116 Mongolia	●	●	●	●		●
117 Zimbabwe	●	●	●	●		●
118 Myanmar				●		●
119 Ghana	●	●	●	●	●	●
120 Lesotho	●	●	●	●		●
121 Cambodia	●	●	●	●	●	●
122 Papua New Guinea	●			●		●
123 Kenya		●	●	●	●	●
124 Comoros	○			●	○	●
125 Cameroon	●	●	●	●	●	●
126 Congo	●	●	●	●		●
Low human development						
127 Pakistan	●			●		●
128 Togo	●	●	●	●	●	●
129 Nepal	●	●	●	●	●	●
130 Bhutan	○			●		●
131 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	●	○	○	●		●
132 Bangladesh	●	●	●	●	●	●
133 Yemen	●	●	●	●	●	●
134 Haiti	●	●		●		●
135 Madagascar	●	●	●	●		●
136 Nigeria	●	●	●	●	○	●
137 Djibouti				●		●
138 Sudan	●	●	●		○	●
139 Mauritania	●					●
140 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	●	●	●	●		●
141 Uganda	●	●	●	●	●	●
142 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	●	●	●	●	●	●
143 Zambia	●	●	●	●	●	●
144 Côte d'Ivoire	●	●	●	●	●	●
145 Senegal	●	●	●	●	●	●
146 Angola		●	●	●		●
147 Benin	○	●	●	●	●	●
148 Eritrea				●		●
149 Gambia	●	●	●	●	○	●
150 Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	●

26 Status of major international human rights instruments

HDI rank	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989
151 Malawi	●	●	●	●	●	●
152 Rwanda	●	●	●	●		●
153 Mali	●	●	●	●	●	●
154 Central African Republic	●	●	●	●		●
155 Chad	●	●	●	●	●	●
156 Guinea-Bissau	○	○	●	●	○	●
157 Mozambique	●	●		●	●	●
158 Ethiopia	●	●	●	●	●	●
159 Burkina Faso	●	●	●	●	●	●
160 Burundi	●	●	●	●	●	●
161 Niger	●	●	●	●	●	●
162 Sierra Leone	●	●	●	●	○	●
Others [a]						
Afghanistan	●	●	●	○	●	●
Andorra				●		●
Antigua and Barbuda	●			●	●	●
Bosnia and Herzegovina	●	●	●	●	●	●
Cook Islands						●
Cuba	●			●	●	●
Dominica		●	●	●		●
Grenada	○	●	●	●		●
Holy See	●					●
Iraq	●	●	●	●		●
Kiribati						●
Korea, Dem. Rep. of		●	●	●		●
Liberia	●	○	○	●		●
Liechtenstein	●	●	●	●	●	●
Marshall Islands						●
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.						●
Monaco	●	●	●		●	●
Nauru						●
Niue						●
Palau						●
Saint Kitts and Nevis				●		●
Saint Lucia	●			●		●
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	●	●	●	●		●
San Marino		●	●			●
São Tomé and Principe	○	○	○	○	○	●
Seychelles	●	●	●	●	●	●
Solomon Islands	●		●			●
Somalia	●	●	●		●	
Tonga	●					●
Tuvalu				●		●
Vanuatu				●		●
Yugoslavia	●	●	●	●	●	●
Total states parties [b]	157	147	144	167	123	191
Signatures not yet followed by ratification	9	6	7	3	11	1

● Ratification, accession or succession.

○ Signature not yet followed by ratification.

Note: Information is as of 30 March 2001.

a. These are the countries or areas, in addition to the 162 countries or areas included in the main indicator tables, that have signed or ratified at least one of the six human rights instruments.

b. Refers to ratification, accession or succession.

Source: Columns 1-6: UN 2001b.

27 Status of fundamental labour rights conventions

HDI rank	Freedom of association and collective bargaining		Elimination of forced and compulsory labour		Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation		Abolition of child labour	
	Convention 87 [a]	Convention 98 [b]	Convention 29 [c]	Convention 105 [d]	Convention 100 [e]	Convention 111 [f]	Convention 138 [g]	Convention 182 [h]
High human development								
1 Norway	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
2 Australia	●	●	●	●	●	●		
3 Canada	●			●	●	●		●
4 Sweden	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
5 Belgium	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
6 United States				●				●
7 Iceland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8 Netherlands	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
9 Japan	●	●	●		●		●	
10 Finland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11 Switzerland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12 Luxembourg	●	●	●	●	●		●	
13 France	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
14 United Kingdom	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
15 Denmark	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
16 Austria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
17 Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
18 Ireland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
19 New Zealand			●	●	●	●		
20 Italy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
21 Spain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
22 Israel	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
23 Greece	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
25 Cyprus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
26 Singapore		●	●	○				
27 Korea, Rep. of					●	●	●	
28 Portugal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
29 Slovenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
30 Malta	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
31 Barbados	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
32 Brunei Darussalam								
33 Czech Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●		
34 Argentina	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
35 Slovakia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
36 Hungary	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
37 Uruguay	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
38 Poland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
39 Chile	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
40 Bahrain			●	●		●		
41 Costa Rica	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
42 Bahamas		●	●	●				
43 Kuwait	●		●	●		●	●	●
44 Estonia	●	●	●	●	●			
45 United Arab Emirates			●	●	●		●	
46 Croatia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
47 Lithuania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
48 Qatar			●			●		●
Medium human development								
49 Trinidad and Tobago	●	●	●	●	●	●		
50 Latvia	●	●		●	●	●		

27 Status of fundamental labour rights conventions

HDI rank		Freedom of association and collective bargaining		Elimination of forced and compulsory labour		Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation		Abolition of child labour	
		Convention 87 [a]	Convention 98 [b]	Convention 29 [c]	Convention 105 [d]	Convention 100 [e]	Convention 111 [f]	Convention 138 [g]	Convention 182 [h]
51	Mexico	●		●	●	●	●		●
52	Panama	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
53	Belarus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
54	Belize	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
55	Russian Federation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
56	Malaysia		●	●	○	●		●	●
57	Bulgaria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
58	Romania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
59	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
60	Macedonia, TFYR	●	●	●		●	●	●	
61	Venezuela	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
62	Colombia	●	●	●	●	●	●		
63	Mauritius		●	●	●			●	●
64	Suriname	●	●	●	●				
65	Lebanon		●	●	●	●	●		
66	Thailand			●	●	●			
67	Fiji		●	●	●				
68	Saudi Arabia			●	●	●	●		
69	Brazil		●	●	●	●	●		●
70	Philippines	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
71	Oman			●					
72	Armenia					●	●		
73	Peru	●	●	●	●	●	●		
74	Ukraine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
75	Kazakhstan	●					●		
76	Georgia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
77	Maldives								
78	Jamaica	●	●	●	●	●	●		
79	Azerbaijan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
80	Paraguay	●	●	●	●	●	●		
81	Sri Lanka	●	●	●		●	●	●	
82	Turkey	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
83	Turkmenistan	●	●	●	●	●	●		
84	Ecuador	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
85	Albania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
86	Dominican Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
87	China					●		●	
88	Jordan		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
89	Tunisia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
90	Iran, Islamic Rep. of			●	●	●	●		
91	Cape Verde	●	●	●	●	●	●		
92	Kyrgyzstan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
93	Guyana	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
94	South Africa	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
95	El Salvador			●	●	●	●	●	●
96	Samoa (Western)								
97	Syrian Arab Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●		
98	Moldova, Rep. of	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
99	Uzbekistan		●	●	●	●	●		
100	Algeria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	

27 Status of fundamental labour rights conventions

HDI rank		Freedom of association and collective bargaining		Elimination of forced and compulsory labour		Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation		Abolition of child labour	
		Convention 87 [a]	Convention 98 [b]	Convention 29 [c]	Convention 105 [d]	Convention 100 [e]	Convention 111 [f]	Convention 138 [g]	Convention 182 [h]
101	Viet Nam					●	●		●
102	Indonesia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
103	Tajikistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
104	Bolivia	●	●		●	●	●	●	
105	Egypt	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
106	Nicaragua	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
107	Honduras	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
108	Guatemala	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
109	Gabon	●	●	●	●	●	●		
110	Equatorial Guinea					●		●	
111	Namibia	●	●	●	●			●	●
112	Morocco		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
113	Swaziland	●	●	●	●	●	●		
114	Botswana	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
115	India			●	●	●	●		
116	Mongolia	●	●			●	●		
117	Zimbabwe		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
118	Myanmar	●		●					
119	Ghana	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
120	Lesotho	●	●	●		●	●		
121	Cambodia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
122	Papua New Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
123	Kenya		●	●	●			●	
124	Comoros	●	●	●	●	●			
125	Cameroon	●	●	●	●	●	●		
126	Congo	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Low human development									
127	Pakistan	●	●	●	●		●		
128	Togo	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
129	Nepal		●			●	●	●	
130	Bhutan								
131	Lao People's Dem. Rep.			●					
132	Bangladesh	●	●	●	●	●	●		
133	Yemen	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
134	Haiti	●	●	●	●	●	●		
135	Madagascar	●	●	●		●	●	●	
136	Nigeria	●	●	●	●	●			
137	Djibouti	●	●	●	●	●			
138	Sudan		●	●	●	●	●		
139	Mauritania	●		●	●		●		
140	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	●	●	●	●			●	
141	Uganda		●	●	●				
142	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the		●	●		●			
143	Zambia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
144	Côte d'Ivoire	●	●	●	●	●	●		
145	Senegal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
146	Angola		●	●	●	●	●		
147	Benin	●	●	●	●	●	●		
148	Eritrea	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
149	Gambia								
150	Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	●		

27 Status of fundamental labour rights conventions

HDI rank	Freedom of association and collective bargaining		Elimination of forced and compulsory labour		Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation		Abolition of child labour	
	Convention 87 [a]	Convention 98 [b]	Convention 29 [c]	Convention 105 [d]	Convention 100 [e]	Convention 111 [f]	Convention 138 [g]	Convention 182 [h]
151 Malawi	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
152 Rwanda	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
153 Mali	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
154 Central African Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
155 Chad	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
156 Guinea-Bissau		●	●	●	●	●		
157 Mozambique	●	●		●	●	●		
158 Ethiopia	●	●		●	●	●	●	
159 Burkina Faso	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
160 Burundi	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
161 Niger	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
162 Sierra Leone	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Others [i]								
Afghanistan				●	●	●		
Antigua and Barbuda	●	●	●	●		●	●	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Cuba	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Dominica	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Grenada	●	●	●	●	●			
Iraq		●	●	●	●	●	●	
Liberia	●	●	●	●		●		
Saint Kitts and Nevis	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
Saint Lucia	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		●	●	●				
San Marino	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
São Tomé and Principe	●	●			●	●		
Seychelles	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Solomon Islands			●					
Somalia			●	●		●		
Total ratifications	132	146	154	150	148	144	102	60

● Convention ratified.
○ Ratification denounced.
Note: Information is as of 1 February 2001.
a. Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention (1948).
b. Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention (1949).
c. Forced Labour Convention (1930).
d. Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (1957).
e. Equal Remuneration Convention (1951).
f. Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (1958).
g. Minimum Age Convention (1973).
h. Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (1999).
i. These are the countries or areas, in addition to the 162 countries or areas included in the main indicator tables, that have ratified at least one of the eight fundamental labour rights conventions.

Source: Columns 1-8: ILO 2001b.

28 Basic indicators for other UN member countries

	Total population (thousands) 1999	Total fertility rate (per woman) 1995-2000 [a]	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1995-2000 [a]	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1999	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 1999	Adults living with HIV/AIDS (% age 15-49) 1999 [b]	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1999	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1999	GDP per capita (PPP US$) 1999	Under-nourished people (as % of total population) 1996-98 [c]	Population using improved water sources (%) 1999
Afghanistan	21,202	6.9	42.5	165	257	<0.01 [d]	36	30	..	70	13
Andorra	82	..	..	6	7	..	..	..	..	..	100
Antigua and Barbuda	65	..	..	17	20	..	..	..	10,225	..	91
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3,846	1.4	73.3	15	18	0.04 [d]	..	..	..	10	..
Cuba	11,158	1.6	75.7	6	8	0.03	97	76	..	19	95
Dominica	71	..	..	16	18	..	..	..	5,425	..	97
Grenada	93	..	..	22	27	..	..	..	6,817	..	94
Iraq	22,335	5.3	58.7	104	128	<0.01 [d]	55	49	..	17	85
Kiribati	82	..	..	53	72	..	..	..	..	..	47
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	22,110	2.1	63.1	23	30	<0.01 [d]	..	..	..	57	100
Liberia	2,709	6.8	48.1	157	235	2.80	53	16	..	46	..
Liechtenstein	32	..	..	10	11	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	50	..	..	63	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	120	4.3	71.8	20	24	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monaco	33	..	..	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	100
Nauru	12	..	..	25	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	19	..	..	28	34	..	..	..	..	..	79
Saint Kitts and Nevis	39	..	..	24	29	..	..	..	11,596	..	98
Saint Lucia	146	2.7	73.0	17	19	..	..	..	5,509	..	98
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	113	..	..	21	25	..	..	..	5,309	..	93
San Marino	26	..	..	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..
São Tomé and Principe	135	..	..	59	76	..	..	..	1,977 [e]	..	..
Seychelles	79	..	..	13	17	..	..	..	9,974 [e]	..	..
Solomon Islands	432	5.6	67.4	22	26	..	..	..	1,975	..	71
Somalia	8,418	7.3	46.9	125	211	..	..	7	..	75	..
Tonga	99	..	..	18	22	..	..	..	..	..	100
Tuvalu	10	..	..	40	56	..	..	..	..	..	100
Vanuatu	192	4.6	67.2	37	46	..	..	..	3,108	..	88
Yugoslavia	10,567	1.8	72.2	20	23	0.10 [d]	..	..	..	3	..

Note: The table presents data for UN member countries not included in the main indicator tables.

a. Data refer to estimates for the period specified.

b. Data refer to the end of 1999.

c. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

d. Data refer to estimates produced using the 1994 prevalence rate published by the World Health Organization's Global Programme on AIDS (WHO 1995).

e. Aten, Heston and Summers 2001. Data refer to a year other than that specified.

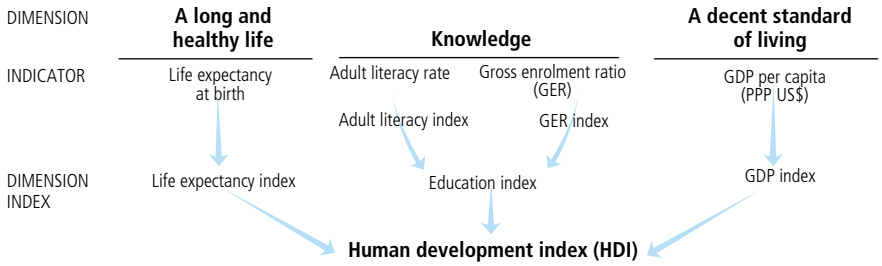
Source: Columns 1-3: UN 2001d; *columns 4, 5 and 11:* UNICEF 2000; *column 6:* UNAIDS 2000; *column 7:* UNESCO 2000a; *column 8:* UNESCO 2001b; *column 9:* World Bank 2001b; *column 10:* FAO 2000.

TECHNICAL NOTE 1

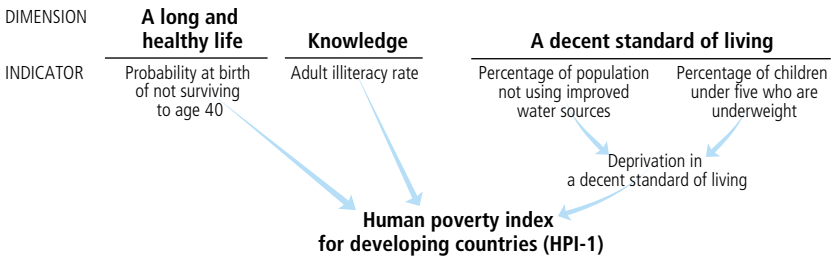
CALCULATING THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES

The diagrams here offer a clear overview of how the five human development indices used in the *Human Development Report* are constructed, highlighting both their similarities and their differences. The text on the following pages provides a detailed explanation.

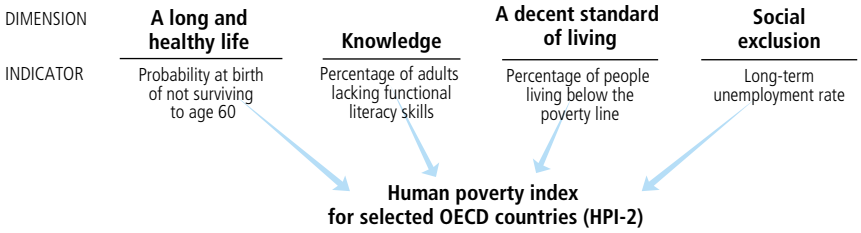
HDI



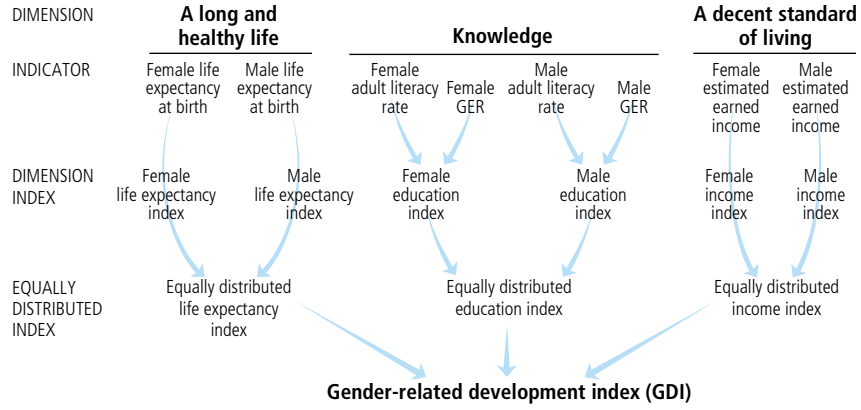
HPI-1



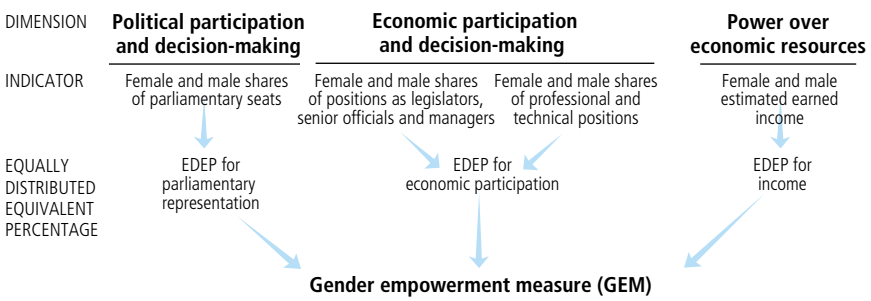
HPI-2



GDI



GEM

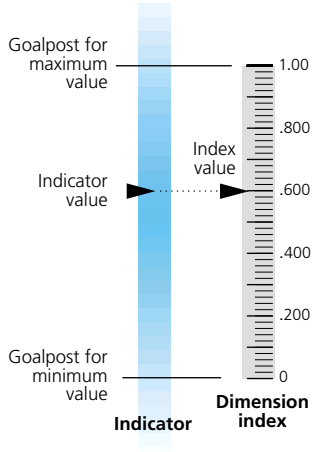


The human development index (HDI)

The HDI is a summary measure of human development. It measures the average achievements in a country in three basic dimensions of human development:

- A long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth.
- Knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate (with two-thirds weight) and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (with one-third weight).
- A decent standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita (PPP US$).

Before the HDI itself is calculated, an index needs to be created for each of these dimensions. To calculate these dimension indices—the life expectancy, education and GDP indices—minimum and maximum values (goalposts) are chosen for each underlying indicator.



Performance in each dimension is expressed as a value between 0 and 1 by applying the following general formula:

$$\text{Dimension index} = \frac{\text{actual value} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{maximum value} - \text{minimum value}}$$

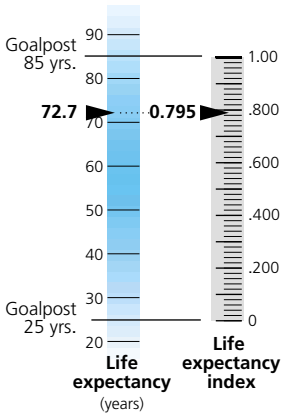
The HDI is then calculated as a simple average of the dimension indices. The box at right illustrates the calculation of the HDI for a sample country.

Goalposts for calculating the HDI

Indicator	Maximum value	Minimum value
Life expectancy at birth (years)	85	25
Adult literacy rate (%)	100	0
Combined gross enrolment ratio (%)	100	0
GDP per capita (PPP US$)	40,000	100

Calculating the HDI

This illustration of the calculation of the HDI uses data for Armenia.



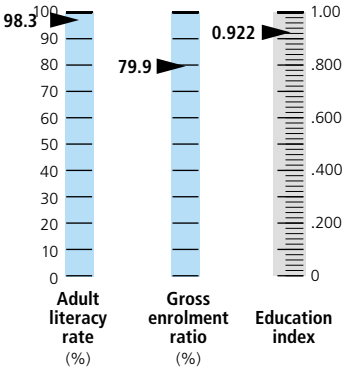
1. Calculating the life expectancy index

The life expectancy index measures the relative achievement of a country in life expectancy at birth. For Armenia, with a life expectancy of 72.7 years in 1999, the life expectancy index is 0.795.

$$\text{Life expectancy index} = \frac{72.7 - 25}{85 - 25} = \mathbf{0.795}$$

2. Calculating the education index

The education index measures a country's relative achievement in both adult literacy and combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment. First, an index for adult literacy and one for combined gross enrolment are calculated. Then these two indices are combined to create the education index, with two-thirds weight given to adult literacy and one-third weight to combined gross enrolment. For Armenia, with an adult literacy rate of 98.3% and a combined gross enrolment ratio of 79.9% in 1999, the education index is 0.922.



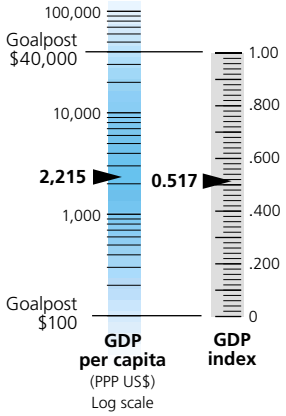
$$\text{Adult literacy index} = \frac{98.3 - 0}{100 - 0} = 0.983$$

$$\text{Gross enrolment index} = \frac{79.9 - 0}{100 - 0} = 0.799$$

$$\text{Education index} = 2/3\ (\text{adult literacy index}) + 1/3\ (\text{gross enrolment index})$$
$$= 2/3\ (0.983) + 1/3\ (0.799) = \mathbf{0.922}$$

3. Calculating the GDP index

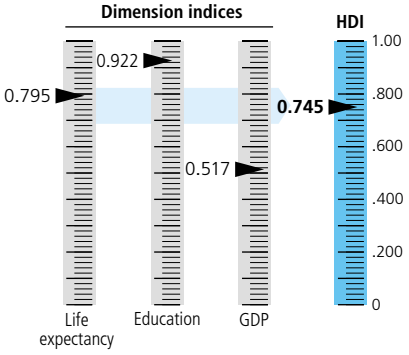
The GDP index is calculated using adjusted GDP per capita (PPP US$). In the HDI income serves as a surrogate for all the dimensions of human development not reflected in a long and healthy life and in knowledge. Income is adjusted because achieving a respectable level of human development does not require unlimited income. Accordingly, the logarithm of income is used. For Armenia, with a GDP per capita of $2,215 (PPP US$) in 1998, the GDP index is 0.517.



$$\text{GDP index} = \frac{\log(2{,}215) - \log(100)}{\log(40{,}000) - \log(100)} = \mathbf{0.517}$$

4. Calculating the HDI

Once the dimension indices have been calculated, determining the HDI is straightforward. It is a simple average of the three dimension indices.



$$\text{HDI} = 1/3\ (\text{life expectancy index}) + 1/3\ (\text{education index}) + 1/3\ (\text{GDP index})$$
$$= 1/3\ (0.795) + 1/3\ (0.922) + 1/3\ (0.517) = \mathbf{0.745}$$

The human poverty index for developing countries (HPI-1)

While the HDI measures average achievement, the HPI-1 measures *deprivations* in the three basic dimensions of human development captured in the HDI:

- A long and healthy life—vulnerability to death at a relatively early age, as measured by the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40.
- Knowledge—exclusion from the world of reading and communications, as measured by the adult illiteracy rate.
- A decent standard of living—lack of access to overall economic provisioning, as measured by the percentage of the population not using improved water sources and the percentage of children under five who are underweight.

Calculating the HPI-1 is more straightforward than calculating the HDI. The indicators used to measure the deprivations are already normalized between 0 and 100 (because they are expressed as percentages), so there is no need to create dimension indices as for the HDI.

In this year's Report, because reliable data on access to health services are lacking for recent years, deprivation in a decent standard of living is measured by two rather than three indicators—the percentage of the population not using improved water sources and the percentage of children under five who are underweight. An unweighted average of the two is used as an input to the HPI-1.

The human poverty index for selected OECD countries (HPI-2)

The HPI-2 measures deprivations in the same dimensions as the HPI-1 and also captures social exclusion. Thus it reflects deprivations in four dimensions:

- A long and healthy life—vulnerability to death at a relatively early age, as measured by the probability at birth of not surviving to age 60.
- Knowledge—exclusion from the world of reading and communications, as measured by the percentage of adults (aged 16–65) lacking functional literacy skills.
- A decent standard of living—as measured by the percentage of people living below the income poverty line (50% of the median disposable household income).
- Social exclusion—as measured by the rate of long-term unemployment (12 months or more).

Calculating the HPI-1

1. Measuring deprivation in a decent standard of living

An unweighted average of two indicators is used to measure deprivation in a decent standard of living.

Unweighted average = 1/2 (population not using improved water sources) + 1/2 (underweight children under five)

A sample calculation: the Dominican Republic
Population not using improved water sources = 21%
Underweight children under five = 6%

Unweighted average = 1/2 (21) + 1/2 (6) = 13.5%

2. Calculating the HPI-1

The formula for calculating the HPI-1 is as follows:

$$\text{HPI-1} = [1/3\ (P_1^{\alpha} + P_2^{\alpha} + P_3^{\alpha})]^{1/\alpha}$$

Where:
P_1 = Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (times 100)
P_2 = Adult illiteracy rate
P_3 = Unweighted average of population not using improved water sources and underweight children under age five
$\alpha = 3$

A sample calculation: the Dominican Republic
$P_1 = 11.9\%$
$P_2 = 16.8\%$
$P_3 = 13.5\%$

$$\text{HPI-1} = [1/3\ (11.9^3 + 16.8^3 + 13.5^3)]^{1/3} = \mathbf{14.4}$$

Calculating the HPI-2

The formula for calculating the HPI-2 is as follows:

$$\text{HPI-2} = [1/4\ (P_1^{\alpha} + P_2^{\alpha} + P_3^{\alpha} + P_4^{\alpha})]^{1/\alpha}$$

Where:
P_1 = Probability at birth of not surviving to age 60 (times 100)
P_2 = Adults lacking functional literacy skills
P_3 = Population below income poverty line (50% of median disposable household income)
P_4 = Long-term unemployment rate (lasting 12 months or more)
$\alpha = 3$

A sample calculation: Australia
$P_1 = 9.1\%$
$P_2 = 17.0\%$
$P_3 = 2.1\%$
$P_4 = 14.3\%$

$$\text{HPI-2} = [1/4\ (9.1^3 + 17.0^3 + 2.1^3 + 14.3^3)]^{1/3} = \mathbf{12.9}$$

Why $\alpha = 3$ in calculating the HPI-1 and HPI-2

The value of α has an important impact on the value of the HPI. If $\alpha = 1$, the HPI is the average of its dimensions. As α rises, greater weight is given to the dimension in which there is the most deprivation. Thus as α increases towards infinity, the HPI will tend towards the value of the dimension in which deprivation is greatest (for the Dominican Republic, the example used for calculating the HPI-1, it would be 16.8%, equal to the adult illiteracy rate).

In this Report the value 3 is used to give additional but not overwhelming weight to areas of more acute deprivation. For a detailed analysis of the HPI's mathematical formulation see Sudhir Anand and Amartya Sen's "Concepts of Human Development and Poverty: A Multidimensional Perspective" and the technical note in *Human Development Report 1997* (see the list of selected readings at the end of this technical note).

The gender-related development index (GDI)

While the HDI measures average achievement, the GDI adjusts the average achievement to reflect the *inequalities* between men and women in the following dimensions:

- A long and healthy life, as measured by life expectancy at birth.
- Knowledge, as measured by the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio.
- A decent standard of living, as measured by estimated earned income (PPP US$).

The calculation of the GDI involves three steps. First, female and male indices in each dimension are calculated according to this general formula:

$$\text{Dimension index} = \frac{\text{actual value} - \text{minimum value}}{\text{maximum value} - \text{minimum value}}$$

Second, the female and male indices in each dimension are combined in a way that penalizes differences in achievement between men and women. The resulting index, referred to as the equally distributed index, is calculated according to this general formula:

$$\text{Equally distributed index} = \{[\text{female population share} \times (\text{female index}^{1-\epsilon})] + [\text{male population share} \times (\text{male index}^{1-\epsilon})]\}^{1/1-\epsilon}$$

ϵ measures the aversion to inequality. In the GDI $\epsilon = 2$. Thus the general equation becomes:

$$\text{Equally distributed index} = \{[\text{female population share} \times (\text{female index}^{-1})] + [\text{male population share} \times (\text{male index}^{-1})]\}^{-1}$$

which gives the harmonic mean of the female and male indices.

Third, the GDI is calculated by combining the three equally distributed indices in an unweighted average.

Goalposts for calculating the GDI

Indicator	Maximum value	Minimum value
Female life expectancy at birth (years)	87.5	27.5
Male life expectancy at birth (years)	82.5	22.5
Adult literacy rate (%)	100	0
Combined gross enrolment ratio (%)	100	0
Estimated earned income (PPP US$)	40,000	100

Note: The maximum and minimum values (goalposts) for life expectancy are five years higher for women to take into account their longer life expectancy.

Calculating the GDI

This illustration of the calculation of the GDI uses data for Israel.

1. Calculating the equally distributed life expectancy index

The first step is to calculate separate indices for female and male achievements in life expectancy, using the general formula for dimension indices.

FEMALE
Life expectancy: 80.4 years

$$\text{Life expectancy index} = \frac{80.4 - 27.5}{87.5 - 27.5} = 0.882$$

MALE
Life expectancy: 76.6 years

$$\text{Life expectancy index} = \frac{76.6 - 22.5}{82.5 - 22.5} = 0.902$$

Next, the female and male indices are combined to create the equally distributed life expectancy index, using the general formula for equally distributed indices.

FEMALE
Population share: 0.507
Life expectancy index: 0.882

MALE
Population share: 0.493
Life expectancy index: 0.902

$$\text{Equally distributed life expectancy index} = \{[0.507 \times (0.882^{-1})] + [0.493 \times (0.902^{-1})]\}^{-1} = \mathbf{0.891}$$

2. Calculating the equally distributed education index

First, indices for the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio are calculated separately for females and males. Calculating these indices is straightforward, since the indicators used are already normalized between 0 and 100.

FEMALE
Adult literacy rate: 93.9%
Adult literacy index: 0.939
Gross enrolment ratio: 83.5%
Gross enrolment index: 0.835

MALE
Adult literacy rate: 97.8%
Adult literacy index: 0.978
Gross enrolment ratio: 82.1%
Gross enrolment index: 0.821

Second, the education index, which gives two-thirds weight to the adult literacy index and one-third weight to the gross enrolment index, is computed separately for females and males.

$$\text{Education index} = 2/3 \times (\text{adult literacy index}) + 1/3 \times (\text{gross enrolment index})$$

$$\text{Female education index} = 2/3 \times (0.939) + 1/3 \times (0.835) = 0.905$$

$$\text{Male education index} = 2/3 \times (0.978) + 1/3 \times (0.821) = 0.926$$

Finally, the female and male education indices are combined to create the equally distributed education index:

FEMALE
Population share: 0.507
Education index: 0.905

MALE
Population share: 0.493
Education index: 0.926

$$\text{Equally distributed education index} = \{[0.507 \times (0.905^{-1})] + [0.493 \times (0.926^{-1})]\}^{-1} = \mathbf{0.915}$$

3. Calculating the equally distributed income index

First, female and male earned income (PPP US$) are estimated (for details on this calculation see the addendum to this technical note). Then the income index is calculated for each gender. As for the HDI, income is adjusted by taking the logarithm of estimated earned income (PPP US$):

$$\text{Income index} = \frac{\log(\text{actual value}) - \log(\text{minimum value})}{\log(\text{maximum value}) - \log(\text{minimum value})}$$

FEMALE
Estimated earned income (PPP US$): 12,360

$$\text{Income index} = \frac{\log(12{,}360) - \log(100)}{\log(40{,}000) - \log(100)} = 0.804$$

MALE
Estimated earned income (PPP US$): 24,687

$$\text{Income index} = \frac{\log(24{,}687) - \log(100)}{\log(40{,}000) - \log(100)} = 0.919$$

Calculating the GDI continues on next page

Calculating the GDI (continued)

Second, the female and male income indices are combined to create the equally distributed income index:

FEMALE	MALE
Population share: 0.507	Population share: 0.493
Income index: 0.804	Income index: 0.919

$$\text{Equally distributed income index} = \{[0.507\ (0.804^{-1})] + [0.493\ (0.919^{-1})]\}^{-1} = \mathbf{0.857}$$

4. Calculating the GDI

Calculating the GDI is straightforward. It is simply the unweighted average of the three component indices—the equally distributed life expectancy index, the equally distributed education index and the equally distributed income index.

$$\text{GDI} = 1/3\ (\text{life expectancy index}) + 1/3\ (\text{education index}) + 1/3\ (\text{income index})$$
$$= 1/3\ (0.891) + 1/3\ (0.915) + 1/3\ (0.857) = \mathbf{0.888}$$

Why $\epsilon = 2$ in calculating the GDI

The value of ϵ is the size of the penalty for gender inequality. The larger the value, the more heavily a society is penalized for having inequalities.

If $\epsilon = 0$, gender inequality is not penalized (in this case the GDI would have the same value as the HDI). As ϵ increases towards infinity, more and more weight is given to the lesser achieving group.

The value 2 is used in calculating the GDI (as well as the GEM). This value places a moderate penalty on gender inequality in achievement.

For a detailed analysis of the GDI's mathematical formulation see Sudhir Anand and Amartya Sen's "Gender Inequality in Human Development: Theories and Measurement," Kalpana Bardhan and Stephan Klasen's "UNDP's Gender-Related Indices: A Critical Review" and the technical notes in *Human Development Report 1995* and *Human Development Report 1999* (see the list of selected readings at the end of this technical note).

The gender empowerment measure (GEM)

Focusing on women's opportunities rather than their capabilities, the GEM captures gender inequality in three key areas:

- Political participation and decision-making power, as measured by women's and men's percentage shares of parliamentary seats.
- Economic participation and decision-making power, as measured by two indicators—women's and men's percentage shares of positions as legislators, senior officials and managers and women's and men's percentage shares of professional and technical positions.
- Power over economic resources, as measured by women's and men's estimated earned income (PPP US$).

For each of these three dimensions, an equally distributed equivalent percentage (EDEP) is calculated, as a population-weighted average, according to the following general formula:

$$\text{EDEP} = \{[\text{female population share} \times (\text{female index}^{1-\epsilon})] + [\text{male population share} \times (\text{male index}^{1-\epsilon})]\}^{1/1-\epsilon}$$

ϵ measures the aversion to inequality. In the GEM (as in the GDI) $\epsilon = 2$, which places a moderate penalty on inequality. The formula is thus:

$$\text{EDEP} = \{[\text{female population share} \times (\text{female index}^{-1})] + [\text{male population share} \times (\text{male index}^{-1})]\}^{-1}$$

For political and economic participation and decision-making, the EDEP is then indexed by dividing it by 50. The rationale for this indexation: in an ideal society, with equal empowerment of the sexes, the GEM variables would equal 50%—that is, women's share would equal men's share for each variable.

Finally, the GEM is calculated as a simple average of the three indexed EDEPs.

Calculating the GEM

This illustration of the calculation of the GEM uses data for Singapore.

1. Calculating the EDEP for parliamentary representation

The EDEP for parliamentary representation measures the relative empowerment of women in terms of their political participation. The EDEP is calculated using the female and male shares of the population and female and male percentage shares of parliamentary seats according to the general formula.

FEMALE	MALE
Population share: 0.496	Population share: 0.504
Parliamentary share: 6.5%	Parliamentary share: 93.5%

$$\text{EDEP for parliamentary representation} = \{[0.496\ (6.5^{-1})] + [0.504\ (93.5^{-1})]\}^{-1} = 12.24$$

Then this initial EDEP is indexed to an ideal value of 50%.

$$\text{Indexed EDEP for parliamentary representation} = \frac{12.24}{50} = \mathbf{0.245}$$

2. Calculating the EDEP for economic participation

Using the general formula, an EDEP is calculated for women's and men's percentage shares of positions as legislators, senior officials and managers, and another for women's and men's percentage shares of professional and technical positions. The simple average of the two measures gives the EDEP for economic participation.

FEMALE	MALE
Population share: 0.496	Population share: 0.504
Percentage share of positions as legislators, senior officials and managers: 21.5%	Percentage share of positions as legislators, senior officials and managers: 78.5%
Percentage share of professional and technical positions: 41.7%	Percentage share of professional and and technical positions: 58.3%

$$\text{EDEP for positions as legislators, senior officials and managers} = \{[0.496\ (21.5^{-1})] + [0.504\ (78.5^{-1})]\}^{-1} = 33.91$$

$$\text{Indexed EDEP for positions as legislators, senior officials and managers} = \frac{33.91}{50} = 0.678$$

$$\text{EDEP for professional and technical positions} = \{[0.496\ (41.7^{-1})] + [0.504\ (58.3^{-1})]\}^{-1} = 48.69$$

$$\text{Indexed EDEP for professional and technical positions} = \frac{48.69}{50} = 0.974$$

The two indexed EDEPs are averaged to create the EDEP for economic participation:

$$\text{EDEP for economic participation} = \frac{0.678 + 0.974}{2} = \mathbf{0.826}$$

3. Calculating the EDEP for income

Earned income (PPP US$) is estimated for women and men separately and then indexed to goalposts as for the HDI and the GDI. For the GEM, however, the income index is based on unadjusted values, not the logarithm of estimated earned income. (For details on the estimation of earned income for men and women see the addendum to this technical note.)

FEMALE	MALE
Population share: 0.496	Population share: 0.504
Estimated earned income (PPP US$): 13,693	Estimated earned income (PPP US$): 27,739
$\text{Income index} = \frac{13{,}693 - 100}{40{,}000 - 100} = 0.341$	$\text{Income index} = \frac{27{,}739 - 100}{40{,}000 - 100} = 0.693$

The female and male indices are then combined to create the equally distributed index:

$$\text{EDEP for income} = \{[0.496\ (0.341^{-1})] + [0.504\ (0.693^{-1})]\}^{-1} = \mathbf{0.458}$$

4. Calculating the GEM

Once the EDEP has been calculated for the three dimensions of the GEM, determining the GEM is straightforward. It is a simple average of the three EDEP indices.

$$\text{GEM} = \frac{0.245 + 0.826 + 0.458}{3} = \mathbf{0.509}$$

TECHNICAL NOTE 1 ADDENDUM

Female and male earned income

Despite the importance of having gender-disaggregated data on income, direct measures are unavailable. For this Report crude estimates of female and male earned income have therefore been derived.

Income can be seen in two ways: as a resource for consumption and as earnings by individuals. The use measure is difficult to disaggregate between men and women because they share resources within a family unit. By contrast, earnings are separable because different members of a family tend to have separate earned incomes.

The income measure used in the GDI and the GEM indicates a person's capacity to earn income. It is used in the GDI to capture the disparities between men and women in command over resources and in the GEM to capture women's economic independence. (For conceptual and methodological issues relating to this approach see Sudhir Anand and Amartya Sen's "Gender Inequality in Human Development" and, in *Human Development Report 1995,* chapter 3 and technical notes 1 and 2; see the list of selected readings at the end of this technical note.)

Female and male earned income (PPP US$) are estimated using the following data:

- Ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage.
- Male and female shares of the economically active population.
- Total female and male population.
- GDP per capita (PPP US$).

Key

W_f / W_m = ratio of female non-agricultural wage to male non-agricultural wage
EA_f = female share of economically active population
EA_m = male share of economically active population
S_f = female share of wage bill
Y = total GDP (PPP US$)
N_f = total female population
N_m = total male population
Y_f = estimated female earned income (PPP US$)
Y_m = estimated male earned income (PPP US$)

Note

Calculations based on data in the technical note may yield results that differ from those in the indicator tables because of rounding.

Estimating female and male earned income

This illustration of the estimation of female and male earned income uses 1999 data for Israel.

1. Calculating total GDP (PPP US$)
Total GDP (PPP US$) is calculated by multiplying the total population by GDP per capita (PPP US$).

Total population: 5,910 (thousand)
GDP per capita (PPP US$): 18,440
Total GDP (PPP US$) = 5,910 (18,440) = 108,980,400 (thousand)

2. Calculating the female share of the wage bill
Because data on wages in rural areas and in the informal sector are rare, the Report has used non-agricultural wages and assumed that the ratio of female wages to male wages in the non-agricultural sector applies to the rest of the economy. The female share of the wage bill is calculated using the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage and the female and male percentage shares of the economically active population. Where data on the wage ratio are not available, a value of 75%, the unweighted average (rounded value) for countries with available data, is used.

Ratio of female to male non-agricultural wage (W_f/W_m) = 0.75
Female percentage share of economically active population (EA_f) = 40.7%
Male percentage share of economically active population (EA_m) = 59.3%

$$\text{Female share of wage bill } (S_f) = \frac{W_f/W_m\,(EA_f)}{[W_f/W_m\,(EA_f)] + EA_m} = \frac{0.75\,(40.7)}{[0.75\,(40.7)] + 59.3} = \mathbf{0.340}$$

3. Calculating female and male earned income (PPP US$)
An assumption has to be made that the female share of the wage bill is equal to the female share of GDP.

Female share of wage bill (S_f) = 0.340
Total GDP (PPP US$) ($Y$) = 108,980,400 (thousand)
Female population (N_f) = 2,995 (thousand)

$$\text{Estimated female earned income (PPP US\$) } (Y_f) = \frac{S_f\,(Y)}{N_f} = \frac{0.340\,(108{,}980{,}400)}{2{,}995} = \mathbf{12{,}372}$$

Male population (N_m) = 2,915 (thousand)

$$\text{Estimated male earned income (PPP US\$) } (Y_m) = \frac{Y - S_f\,(Y)}{N_m} = \frac{108{,}980{,}400 - [0.340\,(108{,}980{,}400)]}{2{,}915} = \mathbf{24{,}675}$$

Selected readings

Anand, Sudhir, and Amartya Sen. 1994. "Human Development Index: Methodology and Measurement." Occasional Paper 12. United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report Office, New York. *(HDI)*

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TECHNICAL NOTE 2

CALCULATING THE TECHNOLOGY ACHIEVEMENT INDEX

The technology achievement index (TAI) is a composite index designed to capture the performance of countries in creating and diffusing technology and in building a human skills base. The index measures achievements in four dimensions:

- Technology creation, as measured by the number of patents granted to residents per capita and by receipts of royalties and license fees from abroad per capita.
- Diffusion of recent innovations, as measured by the number of Internet hosts per capita and the share of high- and medium-technology exports in total goods exports.
- Diffusion of old innovations, as measured by telephones (mainline and cellular) per capita and electricity consumption per capita.
- Human skills, as measured by mean years of schooling in the population aged 15 and above and the gross tertiary science enrolment ratio.

For each of the indicators in these dimensions the observed minimum and maximum values (among all countries with data) are chosen as "goalposts". Performance in each indicator is expressed as a value between 0 and 1 by applying the following general formula:

$$\text{Indicator index} = \frac{\text{actual value} - \text{observed minimum value}}{\text{observed maximum value} - \text{observed minimum value}}$$

The index for each dimension is then calculated as the simple average of the indicator indices in that dimension. The TAI, in turn, is the simple average of these four dimension indices.

Goalposts for calculating the TAI

Indicator	Observed maximum value	Observed minimum value
Patents granted to residents (per million people)	994	0
Royalties and license fees received (US$ per 1,000 people)	272.6	0
Internet hosts (per 1,000 people)	232.4	0
High- and medium-technology exports (as % of total goods exports)	80.8	0
Telephones (mainline and cellular, per 1,000 people)	901[a]	1
Electricity consumption (kilowatt-hours per capita)	6,969[a]	22
Mean years of schooling (age 15 and above)	12.0	0.8
Gross tertiary science enrolment ratio (%)	27.4	0.1

a. OECD average.

Note

Calculations based on data in the technical note may yield results that differ from those in annex table A2.1 in chapter 2 because of rounding.

Calculating the TAI

This illustration of the calculation of the TAI uses data for New Zealand for various years in 1997–2000.

1. Calculating the technology creation index

Patents and receipts of royalties and license fees are used to approximate the level of technology creation. Indices for the two indicators are calculated according to the general formula.

$$\text{Patent index} = \frac{103 - 0}{994 - 0} = 0.104$$

$$\text{Royalty and license fee index} = \frac{13.0 - 0.0}{272.6 - 0.0} = 0.048$$

The technology creation index is the simple average of these two indices:

$$\text{Technology creation index} = \frac{0.104 + 0.048}{2} = \mathbf{0.076}$$

2. Calculating the diffusion of recent innovations index

Using Internet hosts and the share of high- and medium-technology exports in total goods exports, the same formula is applied to calculate the diffusion of recent innovations index.

$$\text{Internet host index} = \frac{146.7 - 0.0}{232.4 - 0.0} = 0.631$$

$$\text{High- and medium-technology export index} = \frac{15.4 - 0.0}{80.8 - 0.0} = 0.191$$

$$\text{Diffusion of recent innovations index} = \frac{0.631 + 0.191}{2} = \mathbf{0.411}$$

3. Calculating the diffusion of old innovations index

The two indicators used to represent the diffusion of old innovations are telephones (mainline and cellular) and electricity consumption per capita. For these, the indices are calculated using the logarithm of the value, and the upper goalpost is the OECD average. For a detailed discussion see annex 2.1.

$$\text{Telephony index} = \frac{\log(720) - \log(1)}{\log(901) - \log(1)} = 0.967$$

For electricity consumption New Zealand's value is capped at 6,969, since it exceeds the goalpost.

$$\text{Electricity index} = \frac{\log(6{,}969) - \log(22)}{\log(6{,}969) - \log(22)} = 1.000$$

$$\text{Diffusion of old innovations index} = \frac{0.967 + 1.000}{2} = \mathbf{0.984}$$

4. Calculating the human skills index

The human skills index is calculated according to the general formula, using mean years of schooling and the gross tertiary science enrolment ratio.

$$\text{Mean years of schooling index} = \frac{11.7 - 0.8}{12.0 - 0.8} = 0.973$$

$$\text{Gross tertiary science enrolment index} = \frac{13.1 - 0.1}{27.4 - 0.1} = 0.476$$

$$\text{Human skills index} = \frac{0.973 + 0.476}{2} = \mathbf{0.725}$$

5. Calculating the technology achievement index

A simple average of the four dimension indices gives us the technology achievement index.

$$\text{TAI} = \frac{0.076 + 0.411 + 0.984 + 0.725}{4} = \mathbf{0.549}$$

TECHNICAL NOTE 3

ASSESSING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM DECLARATION GOALS FOR DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ERADICATION

This year's *Human Development Report* assesses the progress by countries towards specific targets outlined in the Millennium Declaration goals for development and poverty eradication. Each target has been set for 2015, with 1990 as the reference year. So achieving a target of, say, halving a rate or ratio by 2015 would mean reducing its 1990 value by 50% by 2015. Assessing the achievements of countries between 1990 and 1999 reveals whether they are progressing fast enough to meet the targets.

Monitoring progress at the global level requires data that are comparable. Yet data are missing or unreliable for some targets and for many countries. Countries at higher levels of development are more likely to have data, so those included in the assessment are likely to be among the better performers. High-income OECD countries have been excluded from the assessment. The number of countries whose progress has been assessed for each target ranges from 58 to 159 (technical note table 3.1).

The assessment of countries' achievements in 1999 is based on the following criteria:

- *Achieved:* The country has already achieved the target.
- *On track:* The country has attained the rate of progress needed to achieve the target by 2015 or has attained 90% of that rate of progress.
- *Lagging:* The country has achieved 70–89% of the rate of progress required to achieve the target by 2015.
- *Far behind:* The country has achieved less than 70% of the required rate of progress.
- *Slipping back:* The country's level of achievement is at least 5 percentage points worse in 1999 than in 1990.

The rate of progress required to meet the target is determined by the achievement that would be required by 1999, assuming a linear path of progress. Where data are not available for 1990 or 1999, data for the closest available year have been used. All countries within 10 percentage points of the universal goal (such as 100% school enrolment) in 1999 are considered to be on track.

The preferred indicator for assessing progress towards halving the proportion of people in extreme poverty is the share of the population living on less than $1 (PPP US$) a day, but country time series based on this poverty line are not widely available. A proxy approach has therefore been used, employing growth rate estimates from a study by Hanmer and Naschold (2000). This study developed growth rates for two scenarios: business as usual (assuming no change in growth patterns) and pro-poor conditions (in which the benefits of growth reach poor people faster).

In each scenario the growth rate required for a country to meet the target of halving poverty by 2015 depends on whether that country has low or high inequality, as measured by the Gini index. Countries with high inequality (defined as a Gini index of 43 or higher) require faster growth to reach the target (technical note table 3.2). Given these growth rates, each country's progress has been assessed by the extent to which it has attained the required rate of growth.

For several other indicators—the maternal mortality ratio, the percentage of people with access to improved water sources and the percentage of children reaching grade 5—reliable data are difficult to obtain and time series are unavailable, so rates of progress are unknown. Proxy assessments have been made based on performance in the most recent year for which reasonably reliable data are available (technical note table 3.3).

Technical note table 3.1
Indicators used in assessment of progress towards Millennium Declaration goals

	Indicator	Countries assessed[a]	Source
Extreme poverty	Average annual GDP per capita growth rate, 1990–99, and Gini index, 1990–99[b]	85 (77)	World Bank 2001a and 2001b
Hunger	Percentage of people undernourished, 1990/92 and 1996/98	86 (73)	FAO 2000
Safe water	Percentage of people with access to improved water sources, 1999	133 (82)	UNICEF 2000
Universal education	Net primary enrolment ratio, 1990 and 1995–97[b]	58 (39)	UNESCO 2001c
	Percentage of children reaching grade 5, 1995 cohort	83 (39)	UNESCO 2000d
Gender equality	Ratio of girls to boys in school (girls' gross enrolment ratio to boys'), 1990 and 1995–97[b]		
	Primary level	88 (63)	UNESCO 1999
	Secondary level	85 (64)	UNESCO 1999
Maternal mortality	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births), 1995	145 (85)	Hill, AbouZahr and Wardlaw 2001
Infant and child mortality	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 1990 and 1999[c]	159 (85)	UNICEF 2001
	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 1990 and 1999	159 (85)	UNICEF 2001

a. Figures in parentheses refer to the percentage of the world population covered by the assessment.
b. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
c. International development goal.

Technical note table 3.2
Annual GDP per capita growth rate needed to halve poverty by 2015
Percent

	Business as usual	Pro-poor conditions
High-inequality countries (Gini index ≥ 43)	7.1	3.7
Low-inequality countries (Gini index < 43)	3.7	1.5

Source: Hanmer and Naschold 2000.

Technical note table 3.3
Criteria for assessing progress in maternal mortality, access to improved water sources and completion of primary schooling

Assessment	Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) 1995	People with access to improved water sources (%) 1999	Children reaching grade 5 (%) 1995 cohort
Achieved	< 20	100	100
On track	21–99	90–99	90–99
Lagging	100–599	70–89	70–89
Far behind	600 or more	<70	<70

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Definitions of statistical terms

Armed forces, total Strategic, land, naval, air, command, administrative and support forces. Also included are paramilitary forces such as the gendarmerie, customs service and border guard, if these are trained in military tactics.

Arms transfers, conventional Refers to the voluntary transfer by the supplier (and thus excludes captured weapons and weapons obtained through defectors) of weapons with a military purpose destined for the armed forces, paramilitary forces or intelligence agencies of another country. These include major conventional weapons or systems in six categories: ships, aircraft, missiles, artillery, armoured vehicles and guidance and radar systems (excluded are trucks, services, ammunition, small arms, support items, components and component technology and towed or naval artillery under 100-millimetre calibre).

Births attended by skilled health staff The percentage of deliveries attended by a doctor (a specialist, a non-specialist or a person with midwifery skills who can diagnose and manage obstetrical complications as well as normal deliveries), nurse or midwife (a person who has successfully completed the prescribed course of midwifery and is able to give the necessary supervision, care and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the postpartum period and to care for newborns and infants) or trained traditional birth attendant (a person who initially acquired his or her ability by delivering babies or through apprenticeship to other traditional birth attendants and who has undergone subsequent extensive training and is now integrated in the formal health care system).

Birth-weight, infants with low The percentage of infants with a birth-weight of less than 2,500 grams.

Carbon dioxide emissions Anthropogenic (human-originated) carbon dioxide emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the production of cement. Emissions are calculated from data on the consumption of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and gas flaring.

Cellular mobile subscribers People subscribing to a communications service in which voice or data are transmitted by radio frequencies.

Children reaching grade 5 The percentage of children starting primary school who eventually attain grade 5 (grade 4 if the duration of primary school is four years). The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method, which uses data on enrolment and repeaters for two consecutive years.

Cigarette consumption per adult, annual average The sum of production and imports minus exports of cigarettes divided by the population aged 15 and above.

Consumer price index Reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a basket of goods and services that may be fixed or change at specified intervals.

Contraceptive prevalence The percentage of married women aged 15–49 who are using, or whose partners are using, any form of contraception, whether modern or traditional.

Contributing family worker Defined according to the International Classification by Status in Employment (ICSE) as a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.

Crime, people victimized by The percentage of the population who perceive that they have been victimized by certain types of crime in the preceding year, based on responses to the International Crime Victims Survey. For further information see box 3 in the note on statistics.

Crime, total Refers to 11 crimes recorded in the International Crime Victims Survey: robbery, burglary, attempted burglary, car theft, car vandalism, bicycle theft, sexual assault, theft from car, theft of personal property, assault and threats and theft of motorcycle or moped. See *crime, people victimized by.*

Debt service, total The sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt and repayments to the International Monetary Fund.

Earned income (PPP US$), estimated (female and male) Roughly derived on the basis of the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, total female and male population and GDP per capita (PPP US$). For details on this estimation see technical note 1.

Earned income, ratio of estimated female to male The ratio of estimated female earned income to estimated male earned income. See *earned income (PPP US$), estimated (female and male).*

Economic activity rate The proportion of the specified group supplying labour for the production of economic goods and services during a specified period.

Education expenditure, public Public spending on public education plus subsidies to private education at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. It includes expenditure at every level of administration—central, regional and local. See *education levels.*

Education index One of the three indices on which the human development index is built. It is based on the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio. For details on how the index is calculated see technical note 1.

Education levels Categorized as pre-primary, primary, secondary or tertiary in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). *Pre-primary education* (ISCED level 0) is provided at such schools as kindergartens and nursery and infant schools and is intended for children not old enough to enter school at the primary level. *Primary education* (ISCED level 1) provides the basic elements of education at such establishments as primary and elementary schools. *Secondary education* (ISCED levels 2 and 3) is based on at least four years of previous instruction at the first level and provides general or specialized instruction, or both, at such institutions as middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher training school at this level and vocational or technical school. *Tertiary education* (ISCED levels 5–7) refers to education at such institutions as universities, teachers colleges and higher-level professional schools—requiring as a minimum condition of admission the successful completion of education at the second level or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge.

Electricity consumption per capita Refers to gross production, in per capita terms, which includes consumption by station auxiliaries and any losses in the transformers that are considered integral parts of the station. Included also is total electric energy produced by pumping installations without deduction of electric energy absorbed by pumping.

Employment by economic activity Employment in industry, agriculture or services as defined according to the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC) system (revisions 2 and 3). *Industry* refers to mining and quarrying, manufacturing, construction and public utilities (gas, water and electricity). *Agriculture* refers to agriculture, hunting, forestry and fishing. *Services* refer to wholesale and retail trade; restaurants and hotels; transport, storage and communications; finance, insurance, real estate and business services; and community, social and personal services.

Energy use, GDP per unit of The ratio of GDP (PPP US$) to commercial energy use, measured in kilograms of oil equivalent. This ratio provides a measure of energy efficiency by showing comparable and consistent estimates of real GDP across countries relative to physical inputs (units of energy use). See *GDP (gross domestic product)* and *PPP (purchasing power parity).*

Enrolment ratio, gross The number of students enrolled in a level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of official school age for that level. See *education levels.*

Enrolment ratio, gross tertiary science The number of students enrolled in tertiary education in science, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of the relevant age range. *Science* refers to natural sciences; engineering; mathematics and computer sciences; architecture and town planning; transport and communications; trade, craft and industrial programmes; and agriculture, forestry and fisheries. See also *education levels* and *enrolment ratio, gross.*

Enrolment ratio, net The number of students enrolled in a level of education who are of official school age for that level, as a percentage of the population of official school age for that level. See *education levels.*

Essential drugs, population with access to The percentage of the population for whom a minimum of 20 of the most essential drugs are continuously and affordably available at public or private health facilities or drug outlets within one hour's travel from home.

Exports, high and medium technology See *exports, high technology;* and *exports, medium technology.*

Exports, high technology Includes exports of electronics and electrical products such as turbines, transistors, televisions, power generating equipment and data processing and telecommunications equipment, as well as other high-technology exports such as cameras, pharmaceuticals, aerospace equipment and optical and measuring instruments.

Exports, low technology Includes exports of textiles, paper, glassware and basic steel and iron products (such as sheets, wires and unworked casting).

Exports, manufactured Includes exports of chemicals, basic manufactures, machinery and transport equipment and other miscellaneous manufactured goods, based on the Standard International Trade Classification.

Exports, medium technology Includes exports of automotive products, manufacturing equipment (such as agricultural, textile and food processing machinery), some forms of steel (tubes and primary forms) and chemical products such as polymers, fertilizers and explosives.

Exports, merchandise Goods provided to the rest of the world, including primary exports, manufactured exports and other transactions. See *exports, manufactured;* and *exports, primary.*

Exports, primary Defined according to the Standard International Trade Classification to include exports of food, agricultural raw materials, fuels and ores and metals.

Exports of goods and services The value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world, including the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees and other services. Labour and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded.

Fertility rate, total The average number of children a woman would bear if age-specific fertility rates remained unchanged during her lifetime.

Fertilizer consumption The amount of manufactured fertilizer—nitrogen (N), phosphate (P_2O_5) and potassium (K_2O)—consumed per year per hectare of arable and permanently cropped land.

Foreign direct investment, net flows Net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital and short-term capital.

Fuel consumption, traditional Estimated consumption of fuel wood, charcoal, bagasse and animal and vegetable wastes. Traditional fuel use and commercial energy use together make up total energy use.

Functional literacy skills, people lacking The proportion of the adult population aged 16–65 scoring at level 1 on the prose literacy scale of the International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS). Most tasks at this level require the reader to locate a piece of information in the text that is identical to or synonymous with the information given in the directive.

GDP (gross domestic product) The total output of goods and services for final use produced by an economy, by both residents and non-residents, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. It does not include deductions for depreciation of physical capital or depletion and degradation of natural resources.

GDP index One of the three indices on which the human development index is built. It is based on GDP per capita (PPP US$). For details on how the index is calculated see technical note 1.

GDP per capita (PPP US$) See *GDP (gross domestic product)* and *PPP (purchasing power parity).*

GDP per capita annual growth rate Least squares annual growth rate, calculated from constant price GDP per capita in local currency units.

Gender empowerment measure (GEM) A composite index measuring gender inequality in three basic dimensions of empowerment—economic participation and decision-making, political participation and decision-making and power over economic resources. For details on how the index is calculated see technical note 1.

Gender-related development index (GDI) A composite index measuring average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living—adjusted to account for inequalities between men and women. For details on how the index is calculated see technical note 1.

Gini index Measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or consumption) among individ-

uals or households within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality, a value of 100 perfect inequality.

GNP (gross national product) Comprises GDP plus net factor income from abroad, which is the income residents receive from abroad for factor services (labour and capital), less similar payments made to non-residents who contribute to the domestic economy.

Grants by NGOs, net Resource transfers by national non-governmental organizations (private non-profit-making agencies) to developing countries or territories identified in part I of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of recipient countries. Calculated as gross outflows from NGOs minus resource transfers received from the official sector (which are already counted in official development assistance). See *official development assistance (ODA), net*.

Health expenditure per capita (PPP US$) The sum of public and private expenditure (in PPP US$), divided by the population. Health expenditure includes the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities and emergency aid designated for health (but does not include provision of water and sanitation). See *health expenditure, private; health expenditure, public;* and *PPP (purchasing power parity).*

Health expenditure, private Direct household (out-of-pocket) spending, private insurance, charitable donations and direct service payments by private corporations. Together with public health expenditure, it makes up total health expenditure. See *health expenditure per capita (PPP US$)* and *health expenditure, public.*

Health expenditure, public Recurrent and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and non-governmental organizations) and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. Together with private health expenditure, it makes up total health expenditure. See *health expenditure per capita (PPP US$)* and *health expenditure, private.*

HIV/AIDS, people living with The estimated number of people living with HIV/AIDS at the end of the year specified.

Human development index (HDI) A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. For details on how the index is calculated see technical note 1.

Human poverty index (HPI-1) for developing countries A composite index measuring deprivations in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—longevity, knowledge and standard of living. For details on how the index is calculated see technical note 1.

Human poverty index (HPI-2) for selected OECD countries A composite index measuring deprivations in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—longevity, knowledge and standard of living—and also capturing social exclusion. For details on how the index is calculated see technical note 1.

Illiteracy rate, adult Calculated as 100 minus the adult literacy rate. See *literacy rate, adult.*

Imports of goods and services The value of all goods and other market services purchased from the rest of the world, including the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, license fees and other services. Labour and property income (formerly called factor services) is excluded.

Income or consumption, shares of Based on national household surveys covering various years. Consumption surveys produce lower levels of inequality between poor and rich than do income surveys, as poor people generally consume a greater share of their income. Because data come from surveys covering different years and using different methodologies, comparisons between countries must be made with caution.

Income poverty line, population below Refers to the percentage of the population living below the specified poverty line:

- $1 a day—at 1985 international prices (equivalent to $1.08 at 1993 international prices), adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- $4 a day—at 1990 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- $11 a day (per person for a family of three)—at 1994 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- National poverty line—the poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities.
- 50% of median income—50% of the median disposable household income.

Infant mortality rate The probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

Internally displaced people Refers to people who are displaced within their own country and to whom the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees

(UNHCR) extends protection or assistance, or both, in pursuance to a special request by a competent organ of the United Nations.

Internet host A computer system connected to the Internet—either a single terminal directly connected or a computer that allows multiple users to access network services through it.

Labour force All those employed (including people above a specified age who, during the reference period, were in paid employment, at work, with a job but not at work, or self-employed) and unemployed (including people above a specified age who, during the reference period, were without work, currently available for work and seeking work).

Legislators, senior officials and managers, female Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) to include legislators, senior government officials, traditional chiefs and heads of villages, senior officials of special interest organizations, corporate managers, directors and chief executives, production and operations department managers and other department and general managers.

Life expectancy at birth The number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life.

Life expectancy index One of the three indices on which the human development index is built. For details on how the index is calculated see technical note 1.

Literacy rate, adult The percentage of people aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Literacy rate, youth The percentage of people aged 15–24 who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Malaria cases The total number of malaria cases reported to the World Health Organization by countries in which malaria is endemic. Many countries report only laboratory-confirmed cases, but many in Sub-Saharan Africa report clinically diagnosed cases as well.

Maternal mortality ratio reported Reported annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births, not adjusted for the well-documented problems of underreporting and misclassification.

Military expenditure All expenditures of the defence ministry and other ministries on recruiting and training military personnel as well as on construction and purchase of military supplies and equipment. Military assistance is included in the expenditures of the donor country.

Official aid Grants or loans that meet the same standards as for official development assistance (ODA) except that recipients do not qualify as recipients of ODA. Part II of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of recipient countries identifies these countries.

Official development assistance (ODA), net Grants or loans to qualifying countries or territories, net of repayments, identified in part I of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of recipient countries, that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective, on concessional financial terms.

Official development assistance (ODA) to least developed countries See *official development assistance (ODA), net* and country classifications for least developed countries.

Oral rehydration therapy use rate The percentage of all cases of diarrhoea in children under age five treated with oral rehydration salts or recommended home fluids, or both.

Patents granted to residents Patents are documents, issued by a government office, that describe an invention and create a legal situation in which the patented invention can normally be exploited (made, used, sold, imported) only by or with the authorization of the patentee. The protection of inventions is generally limited to 20 years from the filing date of the application for the grant of a patent.

Physicians Includes graduates of a faculty or school of medicine in any medical field (including teaching, research and administration).

Population growth rate, annual Refers to the annual exponential growth rate for the period indicated. See *population, total.*

Population, total Refers to the de facto population, which includes all people actually present in a given area at a given time.

PPP (purchasing power parity) A rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries,

allowing international comparisons of real output and incomes. At the PPP US$ rate (as used in this Report), PPP US$1 has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy as $1 has in the United States. For details on conceptual and practical issues relating to PPPs see box 2 in the note on statistics.

Private flows, other A category combining non-debt-creating portfolio equity investment flows (the sum of country funds, depository receipts and direct purchases of shares by foreign investors), portfolio debt flows (bond issues purchased by foreign investors) and bank and trade-related lending (commercial bank lending and other commercial credits).

Probability at birth of not surviving to a specified age Calculated as 1 minus the probability of surviving to a specified age for a given cohort. See *probability at birth of surviving to a specified age.*

Probability at birth of surviving to a specified age The probability of a newborn infant surviving to a specified age, if subject to prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates.

Professional and technical workers, female Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) to include physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (and associate professionals), life science and health professionals (and associate professionals), teaching professionals (and associate professionals) and other professionals and associate professionals.

Refugees People who have fled their country because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group and who cannot or do not want to return.

Research and development expenditures Current and capital expenditures (including overhead) on creative, systematic activity intended to increase the stock of knowledge. Included are fundamental and applied research and experimental development work leading to new devices, products or processes.

Royalties and license fees, receipts of Receipts by residents from non-residents for the authorized use of intangible, non-produced, non-financial assets and proprietary rights (such as patents, trademarks, copyrights, franchises and industrial processes) and for the use, through licensing agreements, of produced originals of prototypes (such as films and manuscripts). Data are based on the balance of payments.

Sanitation facilities, population using adequate The percentage of the population using adequate sanitation facilities, such as a connection to a sewer or septic tank system, a pour-flush latrine, a simple pit latrine or a ventilated improved pit latrine. An excreta disposal system is considered adequate if it is private or shared (but not public) and if it hygienically separates human excreta from human contact.

Schooling, mean years of The average number of years of school attained by the population aged 15 and above.

Science, math and engineering, tertiary students in The share of tertiary students enrolled in natural sciences; engineering; mathematics and computer sciences; architecture and town planning; transport and communications; trade, craft and industrial programmes; and agriculture, forestry and fisheries. See *education levels.*

Scientists and engineers in R&D People trained to work in any field of science who are engaged in professional research and development (R&D) activity. Most such jobs require the completion of tertiary education.

Seats in parliament held by women Refers to seats held by women in a lower or single house or an upper house or senate, where relevant.

Technology achievement index A composite index based on eight indicators in four dimensions: technology creation, diffusion of recent innovations, diffusion of old innovations and human skills. For more details on how the index is calculated see technical note 2.

Telephone mainline A telephone line connecting a subscriber to the telephone exchange equipment.

Terms of trade The ratio of the export price index to the import price index measured relative to a base year. A value of more than 100 implies that the price of exports has risen relative to the price of imports.

Tractors in use The number of tractors in use per hectare of arable and permanently cropped land.

Tuberculosis cases The total number of tuberculosis cases notified to the World Health Organization. A tuberculosis case is defined as a patient in whom tuberculosis has been bacteriologically confirmed or diagnosed by a clinician.

Under-five mortality rate The probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age expressed per 1,000 live births.

Under height for age, children under age five Includes moderate and severe stunting, which is defined as below two standard deviations from the median height for age of the reference population.

Undernourished people People whose food intake is insufficient to meet their minimum energy requirements on a chronic basis.

Underweight for age, children under age five Includes moderate and severe underweight, which is defined as below two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the reference population.

Unemployment All people above a specified age who are not in paid employment or self-employed, but are available for work and have taken specific steps to seek paid employment or self-employment.

Unemployment, long-term Unemployment lasting 12 months or longer. See *unemployment.*

Unemployment, youth Refers to unemployment between the ages of 15 (or 16) and 24, depending on national definitions. See *unemployment.*

Urban population The midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country, as reported to the United Nations. See *population, total.*

Waiting list for mainlines Unmet applications for connection to the telephone network that have had to be held over owing to a lack of technical facilities (equipment, lines and the like).

Water sources, population not using improved Calculated as 100 minus the percentage of the population using improved water sources. See *water sources, population using improved.*

Water sources, population using improved The percentage of the population with reasonable access to an adequate amount of drinking water from improved sources. Reasonable access is defined as the availability of at least 20 litres per person per day from a source within one kilometre of the user's dwelling. Improved sources include household connections, public standpipes, boreholes with handpumps, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater collection (not included are vendors, tanker trucks and unprotected wells and springs).

Women in government at ministerial level Defined according to each state's definition of a national executive and may include women serving as ministers and vice-ministers and those holding other ministerial positions, including parliamentary secretaries.

Classification of countries

Countries in the human development aggregates

High human development (HDI 0.800 and above)

Argentina
Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Bahrain
Barbados
Belgium
Brunei Darussalam
Canada
Chile
Costa Rica
Croatia
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hong Kong, China (SAR)
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Qatar
Singapore
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
Uruguay
(48 countries and areas)

Medium human development (HDI 0.500–0.799)

Albania
Algeria
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Belize
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cambodia
Cameroon
Cape Verde
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Fiji
Gabon
Georgia
Ghana
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Iran, Islamic Rep. of
Jamaica
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Kenya
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Macedonia, TFYR
Malaysia
Maldives
Mauritius
Mexico
Moldova, Rep. of
Mongolia
Morocco
Myanmar
Namibia
Nicaragua
Oman
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Romania
Russian Federation
Samoa (Western)
Saudi Arabia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Suriname
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Zimbabwe
(78 countries and areas)

Low human development (HDI below 0.500)

Angola
Bangladesh
Benin
Bhutan
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gambia
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Lao People's Dem. Rep.
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Nepal
Niger
Nigeria
Pakistan
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Sudan
Tanzania, U. Rep. of
Togo
Uganda
Yemen
Zambia
(36 countries and areas)

Countries in the income aggregates [a]

High income (GNP per capita of $9,266 or more in 1999)

Australia
Austria
Bahamas
Belgium
Brunei Darussalam
Canada
Cyprus
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hong Kong, China (SAR)
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Kuwait
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Qatar
Singapore
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
(33 countries and areas)

Middle income (GNP per capita of $756–9,265 in 1999)

Albania
Algeria
Argentina
Bahrain
Barbados
Belarus
Belize
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Bulgaria
Cape Verde
Chile
China
Colombia
Costa Rica
Croatia
Czech Republic
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Estonia
Fiji
Gabon
Guatemala
Guyana
Honduras
Hungary
Iran, Islamic Rep. of
Jamaica
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Korea, Rep. of
Latvia
Lebanon
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Lithuania
Macedonia, TFYR
Malaysia
Maldives
Malta
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Namibia
Oman
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Poland
Romania
Russian Federation
Samoa (Western)
Saudi Arabia
Slovakia
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Suriname
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uruguay
Venezuela
(71 countries and areas)

Low income (GNP per capita of $755 or less in 1999)

Angola
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Benin
Bhutan
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
Côte d'Ivoire
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gambia
Georgia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
India
Indonesia
Kenya
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Dem. Rep.
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Moldova, Rep. of
Mongolia
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Pakistan
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Sudan
Tajikistan
Tanzania, U. Rep. of
Togo
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe
(58 countries and areas)

a. Based on World Bank classifications (effective as of 1 July 2000).

Countries in the major world aggregates

Developing countries

Algeria
Angola
Argentina
Bahamas
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Barbados
Belize
Benin
Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Brazil
Brunei Darussalam
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Chile
China
Colombia
Comoros
Congo
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
Costa Rica
Côte d'Ivoire
Cyprus
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Fiji
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guatemala
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Hong Kong, China (SAR)
India
Indonesia
Iran, Islamic Rep. of
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Korea, Rep. of
Kuwait
Lao People's Dem. Rep.
Lebanon
Lesotho
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Malaysia
Maldives
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mexico
Mongolia
Morocco
Mozambique
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Nicaragua
Niger
Nigeria
Oman
Pakistan
Panama
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Peru
Philippines
Qatar
Rwanda
Samoa (Western)
Saudi Arabia
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Singapore
South Africa
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tanzania, U. Rep. of
Thailand
Togo
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Uganda
United Arab Emirates
Uruguay
Venezuela
Viet Nam
Yemen
Zambia
Zimbabwe
(112 countries and areas)

Least developed countries [a]
Angola
Bangladesh
Benin
Bhutan
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cambodia
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
Djibouti
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gambia
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Haiti
Lao People's Dem. Rep.
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Maldives
Mali
Mauritania
Mozambique
Myanmar
Nepal
Niger
Rwanda
Samoa (Western)
Sierra Leone
Sudan
Tanzania, U. Rep. of
Togo
Uganda
Yemen
Zambia
(40 countries and areas)

Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Albania
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Belarus
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Estonia
Georgia
Hungary
Kazakhstan
Kyrgyzstan
Latvia
Lithuania
Macedonia, TFYR
Moldova, Rep. of
Poland
Romania
Russian Federation
Slovakia
Slovenia
Tajikistan
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
(25 countries and areas)

OECD countries

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Czech Republic
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Korea, Rep. of
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Slovakia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
(30 countries and areas)

High-income OECD countries [b]
Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Luxembourg
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Kingdom
United States
(23 countries and areas)

a. The classification *least developed countries* is based on the UN definition that went into effect in 1994 (with the countries as listed in UN 1996). Senegal was added to the list of least developed countries on 12 April 2001 but is not included in the aggregates for this group in this year's Report because the addition was made after the aggregates were finalized.
b. Excludes the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Poland, Slovakia and Turkey.

Developing countries in the regional aggregates

Arab States

Algeria
Bahrain
Djibouti
Egypt
Jordan
Kuwait
Lebanon
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Morocco
Oman
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Sudan
Syrian Arab Republic
Tunisia
United Arab Emirates
Yemen
(17 countries and areas)

Asia and the Pacific

East Asia and the Pacific
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Fiji
Hong Kong, China (SAR)
Indonesia
Korea, Rep. of
Lao People's Dem. Rep.
Malaysia
Mongolia
Myanmar
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Samoa (Western)
Singapore
Thailand
Viet Nam
(17 countries and areas)

South Asia
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Iran, Islamic Rep. of
Maldives
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
(8 countries and areas)

Latin America and the Caribbean

Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela
(26 countries and areas)

Southern Europe

Cyprus
Turkey
(2 countries and areas)

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
Côte d'Ivoire
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Swaziland
Tanzania, U. Rep. of
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe
(42 countries and areas)

INDEX TO INDICATORS

Indicator	Indicator tables
A	
Armed forces	
index	19
total	19
Arms transfers, conventional	
exports	
share of total	19
total	19
imports	
index	19
total	19
B	
Births attended by skilled health staff	6
Birth-weight, infants with low	7
C	
Carbon dioxide emissions	
per capita	18
share of world total	18
Children reaching grade 5	10
Cigarette consumption per adult, annual average	7
Consumer price index, average annual change in	11
Contraceptive prevalence	6
Contributing family workers	
female	24
male	24
Crime, people victimized by	
assault	20
bribery (corruption)	20
property crime	20
robbery	20
sexual assault	20
total crime	20
D	
Debt service	
as % of exports of goods and services	15
as % of GDP	15, 16
Displaced people, internally	19
E	
Earned income, estimated	
ratio of female to male	22
female	21
male	21
Economic activity rate, female	24
as % of male rate	24
index	24
Education expenditure, public	
as % of GNP	9, 16
as % of total government expenditure	9
pre-primary and primary	9
secondary	9
tertiary	9
Education index	1
Electricity consumption per capita	18
Employment by economic activity	
agriculture	
female	24
male	24
industry	
female	24
male	24
services	
female	24
male	24
Energy use, GDP per unit of	18
Enrolment ratio, gross	
combined primary, secondary and tertiary	1, 28
female	21
male	21
tertiary	
female	23
male	23
Enrolment ratio, net	
primary	10
female	23
female as % of male	23
index	10
secondary	10
female	23
female as % of male	23
index	10
Environmental treaties, ratification of	18
Essential drugs, population with access to	6
Exports	
of goods and services	13
high technology	13
manufactured	13
primary	13
F	
Fertility rate, total	5, 28
Fuel consumption, traditional	18
Functional literacy skills, people lacking	4
G	
GDP index	1
GDP per capita (PPP US$)	1, 11, 28
annual growth rate	11
highest value during 1975–99	11
year of highest value	11
GDP, total	

INDEX TO INDICATORS

Indicator	Indicator tables
in PPP US$ billions	11
in US$ billions	11
Gender empowerment measure (GEM)	22
Gender-related development index (GDI)	21

H

Health expenditure	
per capita (PPP US$)	6
private	6
public	6, 16
HIV/AIDS	
adult rate of	7, 28
children living with	7
women living with	7
Human development index (HDI)	1
trends in	2
Human poverty index (HPI-1) for developing countries	3
Human poverty index (HPI-2) for selected OECD countries	4
Human rights instruments, status of major international	26

I

Illiteracy rate, adult	3
Immunization of one-year-olds	
against measles	6
against tuberculosis	6
Imports of goods and services	13
Income inequality measures	
Gini index	12
income ratio, richest 10% to poorest 10%	12
income ratio, richest 20% to poorest 20%	12
Income or consumption, share of	
poorest 10%	12
poorest 20%	12
richest 10%	12
richest 20%	12
Infant mortality rate	8, 28
Investment flows, net foreign direct	15

L

Labour rights conventions, status of fundamental	27
Life expectancy at birth	1, 8, 28
female	21
male	21
Life expectancy index	1
Literacy rate, adult	1, 10, 28
female	21, 23
female as % of male	23
index	10
male	21
Literacy rate, youth	10

Indicator	Indicator tables
female	23
female as % of male	23
index	10

M

Malaria cases	7
Maternal mortality ratio reported	8
Military expenditure	16

O

Official development assistance (ODA) disbursed, net	
as % of GNP	14
net grants by NGOs as % of GNP	14
per capita of donor country	14
to least developed countries	14
total (US$ millions)	14
Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements)	
as % of GDP	15
per capita	15
total	15
Oral rehydration therapy use rate	6

P

Physicians	6
Population	
annual growth rate	5
aged 65 and above	5
total	5, 28
under age 15	5
urban	5
Poverty, income	
population living below $1 a day	3
population living below $4 a day	4
population living below $11 a day	4
population living below 50% of median income	4
population living below national poverty line	3
Private flows, other	15

R

Refugees	
by country of asylum	19
by country of origin	19

S

Sanitation, adequate facilities, population using	6
Science, math and engineering, tertiary students in	10

INDEX TO INDICATORS

Indicator	Indicator tables
Survival	
probability at birth of not surviving to age 40	3
probability at birth of not surviving to age 60	4
probability at birth of surviving to age 65	
female	8
male	8

T

Terms of trade	13
Tuberculosis cases	7

U

Under-five mortality rate	8, 28
Under height for age, children under age five	7
Undernourished people	7, 28
Underweight for age, children under age five	3, 7
Unemployed people	17
Unemployment rate	17
average annual	17
female as % of male	17
youth	17
youth, female as % of male	17
Unemployment, long-term	4
female	17
male	17

W

Water, improved sources	
population not using	3
population using	6, 28
Women's economic participation	
female legislators, senior officials and managers	22
female professional and technical workers	22
Women's political participation	
female legislators, senior officials and managers	22
seats in parliament held by women	22, 25
women in government at ministerial level	25
year first woman elected or appointed to parliament	25
year women received right to stand for election	25
year women received right to vote	25

Countries and regions that have produced human development reports

Arab States
Algeria, *1998, 2000**
Bahrain, *1998*
Djibouti, *2000*
Egypt, *1994, 1995, 1996, 1997–98*
Iraq, *1995*
Jordan, *2000, 2001**
Kuwait, *1997, 1998–99, 2000**
Lebanon, *1997, 1998, 2000**
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, *1999*
Morocco, *1997, 1998–99, 2001**
Occupied Palestinian territory, *1996–97*
Saudi Arabia, *2000**
Somalia, *1998*
Tunisia, *1999*
United Arab Emirates, *1997*
Yemen, *1998, 2000**

Asia and the Pacific
Bangladesh, *1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1998, 2000*
Bhutan, *1999*
Cambodia, *1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001**
China, *1997, 1999, 2001**
East Timor, *2001**
India, *2001**
India, Arunachal Pradesh, *2001**
India, Assam, *2001**
India, Himachal Pradesh, *2001**
India, Karnataka, *1999, 2001**
India, Madhya Pradesh, *1995, 1998, 2001**
India, Maharashtra, *2001**
India, Orissa, *2001**
India, Punjab, *2001**
India, Rajasthan, *1999, 2000**
India, Sikkim, *2001**
India, Tamil Nadu, *2001**
India, Uttar Pradesh, *2001**
Indonesia, *2001**
Iran, Islamic Rep. of, *1999*
Korea, Rep. of, *1998*
Lao People's Dem. Rep., *1998, 2001**
Maldives, *2000**
Mongolia, *1997, 2000*
Myanmar, *1998*
Nepal, *1998, 2000**
Pakistan, *2001**
Palau, *1999*
Papua New Guinea, *1998*
Philippines, *1994, 1997, 2000, 2001**
Singapore, *2001**
Solomon Islands, *2001**
Sri Lanka, *1998, 2001**
Thailand, *1999*
Tuvalu, *1999*
Vanuatu, *1996*

Europe and the CIS
Albania, *1995, 1996, 1998, 2000*
Armenia, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000*
Azerbaijan, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000*
Belarus, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000*
Bosnia and Herzegovina, *1998, 1999, 2000*
Bulgaria, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000*
Bulgaria, Sofia, *1997*
Croatia, *1997, 1998, 1999*
Czech Republic, *1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000**
Estonia, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000*
Georgia, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001**
Hungary, *1995, 1996, 1998, 1999*
Kazakhstan, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000**
Kyrgyzstan, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000*
Latvia, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000**
Lithuania, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000*
Macedonia, TFYR, *1997, 1998, 1999*
Malta, *1996*
Moldova, Rep. of, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000*
Poland, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001**
Romania, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000*
Russian Federation, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000**
Saint Helena, *1999*
Slovakia, *1995, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000*
Slovenia, *1998, 1999, 2000*
Tajikistan, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999*
Turkey, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000**
Turkmenistan, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000**
Ukraine, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999*
Uzbekistan, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999*
Yugoslavia, *1996, 1997*

Latin America and the Caribbean
Argentina, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999*
Argentina, Province of Buenos Aires, *1996, 1997, 1998, 1999*
Argentina, Province of Catamarca, *1996*
Argentina, Province of Entre Ríos, *1996*
Argentina, Province of Mendoza, *1996*
Argentina, Province of Neuquén, *1996*
Belize, *1997, 1998*
Bolivia, *1998, 2000*
Bolivia, Cochabamba, *1995*
Bolivia, La Paz, *1995*
Bolivia, Santa Cruz, *1995*
Brazil, *1996, 1998*
Chile, *1996, 1998, 2000*
Colombia, *1998, 1999, 2000*
Costa Rica, *1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999*
Cuba, *1996, 1999*
Dominican Republic, *1997, 1999*
Ecuador, *1999*
El Salvador, *1997, 1999*
Guatemala, *1998, 1999, 2000*
Guyana, *1996, 1999–2000**
Honduras, *1998, 1999*
Jamaica, *2000*
Nicaragua, *2000*
Panama, *2001**
Paraguay, *1995, 1996*
Peru, *1997*
Trinidad and Tobago, *2000*
Uruguay, *1999*
Venezuela, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999*

Sub-Saharan Africa
Angola, *1997, 1998, 1999*
Benin, *1997, 1998, 1999, 2000*
Botswana, *1997, 2000*
Burkina Faso, *1997, 1998*
Burundi, *1997, 1999*
Cameroon, *1992, 1993, 1996, 1998*
Cape Verde, *1997, 1998*
Central African Republic, *1996*
Chad, *1997*
Comoros, *1997, 1998, 2001**
Côte d'Ivoire, *1997, 2000*
Equatorial Guinea, *1996, 1997*
Ethiopia, *1997, 1998*
Gabon, *1998, 1999*
Gambia, *1997, 2000*
Ghana, *1997, 1998, 1999, 2000*
Guinea, *1997*
Guinea-Bissau, *1997*
Kenya, *1999*
Lesotho, *1998, 2001**
Liberia, *1999*
Madagascar, *1997, 1999*
Malawi, *1997, 1998*
Mali, *1995, 1998, 1999, 2000*
Mauritania, *1996, 1997, 1998, 2000*
Mozambique, *1998, 1999, 2000**
Namibia, *1996, 1997, 1998*
Niger, *1997, 1998, 1999, 2000**
Nigeria, *1996, 1998, 2000**
São Tomé and Principe, *1998*
Senegal, *1998*
Sierra Leone, *1996*
South Africa, *1998, 2000*
Swaziland, *1997, 1998*
Tanzania, U. Rep. of, *1997, 1999, 2001**
Togo, *1995, 1997, 1999*
Uganda, *1996, 1997, 1998*
Zambia, *1997, 1998, 1999–2000*
Zimbabwe, *1998*

Regional reports
Africa, *1995*
Arab States, *2001**
Central America, *1999, 2001**
Eastern Europe and the CIS, *1995, 1996, 1997, 1999*
Latin America and the Caribbean, *2001**
Pacific Islands, *1994, 1999*
South Asia, *1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001**
South-East Asia, *2001**
Southern African Development Community, *1998, 2001**
West and Central Africa, *2001**

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