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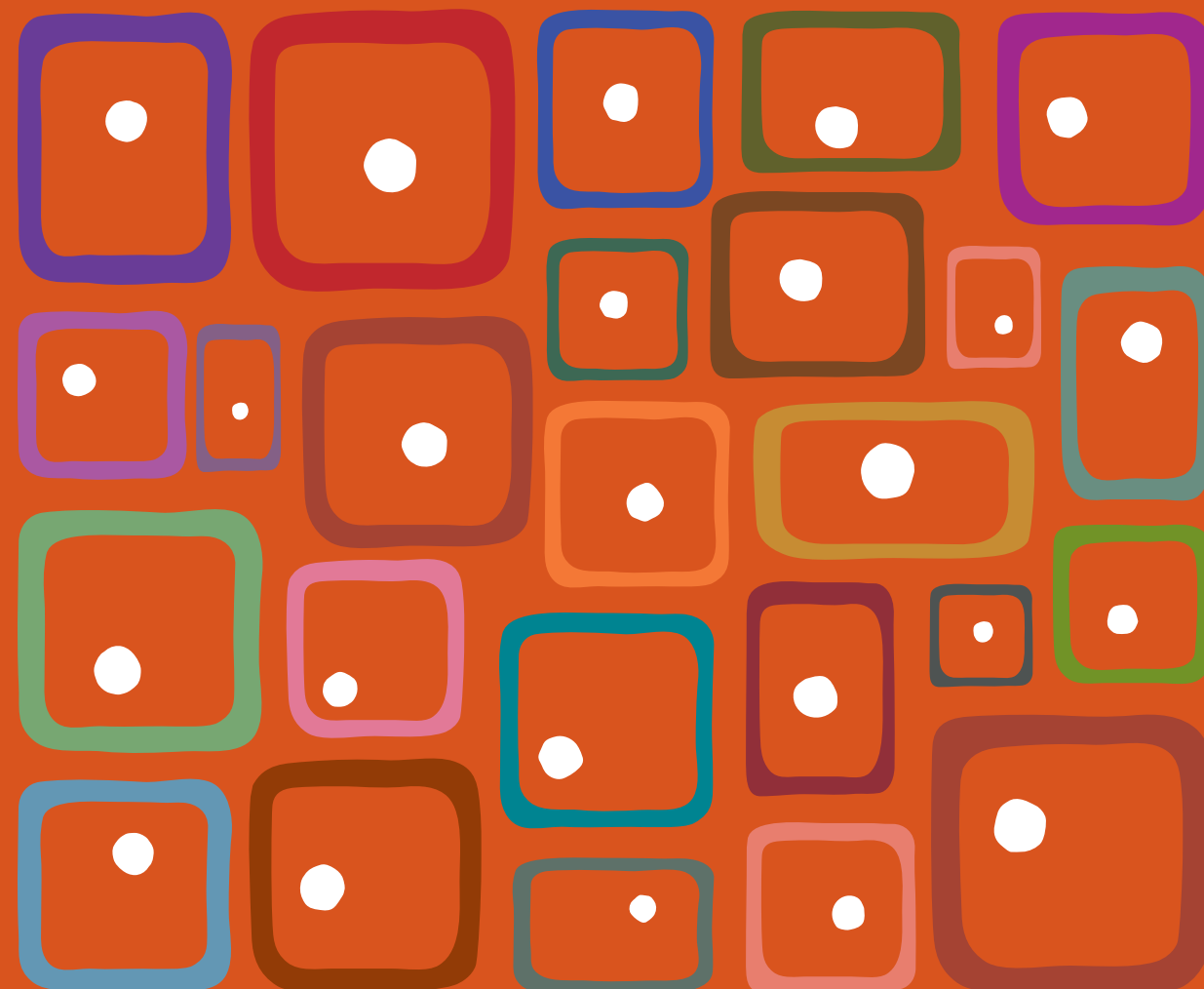
The human development concept is about putting people at the centre of development. It is about real improvements in people's lives. It goes beyond the material measure of their wellbeing or income. Under this paradigm economic growth is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for human development. There is a need to enlarge people's choices and enhance their capabilities so that they can develop their full potential and lead productive and satisfying lives in accord to their needs and interests.

Among the most basic capabilities for human development are to lead long and healthy lives, to be knowledgeable, to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living and to be able to participate in the life of the community. Without these, many choices are simply not available, and many opportunities in life remain inaccessible.

The urgency to measure and closely monitor human development in an integral manner brought about the creation of the composite Human Development Index (HDI) back in 1990.

The first section of *Human Development Indices: A statistical update 2008* reminds us of the human development paradigm, indicators and traditional indices. Section two explains the data sources, effects of data revisions on the latest HDI values and ranks including a discussion of the impact of the recently released purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rates and their impact on the HDI. The third section looks at trends since 1980 and the fourth section addresses measures of inequality in income and gender. It also contains estimated HDIs for the richest and the poorest quintiles in a number of countries. The indicator tables at the end of the report include the latest values, ranks and components of the Human Development Index, Human Poverty Index, Gender-related Development Index and Gender Empowerment Measure for all countries where the relevant data are available.

Human Development Indices: A statistical update 2008 has been prepared in order to update the main composite indices with new data and we hope it will open the path for further discussions and reflections on the challenges faced by the human development measures. 2010 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the *Human Development Report* and we intend to take the discussions even further and make a major retrospective and prospective about the contributions of the human approach to development.



Key to countries

HDI rank

69	Albania	151	Djibouti	78	Lebanon	66	Saint Lucia
100	Algeria	77	Dominica	155	Lesotho	92	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
157	Angola	91	Dominican Republic	176	Liberia	96	Samoa
59	Antigua and Barbuda	72	Ecuador	52	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	128	Sao Tome and Principe
46	Argentina	116	Egypt	43	Lithuania	55	Saudi Arabia
83	Armenia	101	El Salvador	9	Luxembourg	153	Senegal
4	Australia	115	Equatorial Guinea	68	Macedonia (TFYR)	65	Serbia
14	Austria	164	Eritrea	143	Madagascar	54	Seychelles
97	Azerbaijan	42	Estonia	162	Malawi	179	Sierra Leone
49	Bahamas	169	Ethiopia	63	Malaysia	28	Singapore
32	Bahrain	103	Fiji	99	Maldives	41	Slovakia
147	Bangladesh	12	Finland	168	Mali	26	Slovenia
37	Barbados	11	France	36	Malta	134	Solomon Islands
67	Belarus	107	Gabon	140	Mauritania	125	South Africa
17	Belgium	160	Gambia	74	Mauritius	16	Spain
88	Belize	93	Georgia	51	Mexico	104	Sri Lanka
161	Benin	23	Germany	113	Moldova	146	Sudan
131	Bhutan	142	Ghana	112	Mongolia	89	Suriname
111	Bolivia	18	Greece	64	Montenegro	141	Swaziland
75	Bosnia and Herzegovina	86	Grenada	127	Morocco	7	Sweden
126	Botswana	121	Guatemala	175	Mozambique	10	Switzerland
70	Brazil	167	Guinea	135	Myanmar	105	Syrian Arab Republic
27	Brunei Darussalam	171	Guinea-Bissau	129	Namibia	124	Tajikistan
56	Bulgaria	110	Guyana	145	Nepal	152	Tanzania (United Republic of)
173	Burkina Faso	148	Haiti	6	Netherlands	81	Thailand
172	Burundi	117	Honduras	20	New Zealand	158	Timor-Leste
136	Cambodia	22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	120	Nicaragua	159	Togo
150	Cameroon	38	Hungary	174	Niger	85	Tonga
3	Canada	1	Iceland	154	Nigeria	57	Trinidad and Tobago
118	Cape Verde	132	India	2	Norway	95	Tunisia
178	Central African Republic	109	Indonesia	106	Occupied Palestinian Territories	76	Turkey
170	Chad	84	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	53	Oman	108	Turkmenistan
40	Chile	5	Ireland	139	Pakistan	156	Uganda
94	China	24	Israel	58	Panama	82	Ukraine
80	Colombia	19	Italy	149	Papua New Guinea	31	United Arab Emirates
137	Comoros	87	Jamaica	98	Paraguay	21	United Kingdom
130	Congo	8	Japan	79	Peru	15	United States
177	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	90	Jordan	102	Philippines	47	Uruguay
50	Costa Rica	71	Kazakhstan	39	Poland	119	Uzbekistan
166	Côte d'Ivoire	144	Kenya	33	Portugal	123	Vanuatu
45	Croatia	25	Korea (Republic of)	34	Qatar	61	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
48	Cuba	29	Kuwait	62	Romania	114	Viet Nam
30	Cyprus	122	Kyrgyzstan	73	Russian Federation	138	Yemen
35	Czech Republic	133	Lao People's Democratic Republic	165	Rwanda	163	Zambia
13	Denmark	44	Latvia	60	Saint Kitts and Nevis		

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A statistical update 2008



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United Nations
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Report team

Director

Jeni Klugman

Deputy Director

Cecilia Ugaz

Research and statistics

Alison Kennedy (Chief of Statistics), Liliana Carvajal, Amie Gaye and Papa Seck

Production and translation

Carlotta Aiello

Outreach and communications

Marisol Sanjines (Head of Outreach), Jean-Yves Hamel, Melissa Hernandez and Pedro Manuel Moreno

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Foreword

Human development is about enlarging people's choices, allowing them to develop their full potential and to lead productive, creative lives in dignity and in accordance with their needs and interests. Almost two decades ago the *Human Development Report* sent a clear message that while economic growth is an important measure of development it is nonetheless limited in capturing how expanding income translates also into human development defined more broadly. In an attempt to measure that concept, the authors of that first Report introduced the Human Development Index (HDI) by combining indicators of income, education and health into a single index. By ranking countries according to their HDI value, the Report has helped shift the debate away from gross domestic product (GDP) per capita as the only measure of development.

As part of continuing efforts to ensure that the HDI is the best tool it can be, *The Human Development Indices: A Statistical Update 2008* includes the 2008 HDI (with data from 2006) in a separate and distinct format. The tables are being published separately for the first time ever to explain some major data changes used to measure income, setting the stage for future revisions of the HDI itself. This is not a normal *Human Development Report*—rather this publication is intended to provide an update of key statistics, in particular given the recent availability of the income data used to generate the HDI. The cycle of annual reports will continue—with the 2009 edition focusing on the challenges around migration, both behind and beyond borders.

The data series on GDP per capita (in purchasing power parity US\$) has been revised taking into account the latest estimates of purchasing power parities (PPPs). This revision implied a very substantial adjustment for many countries, resulting in changes in HDI values and, in many cases, HDI ranks, too. This *Update* reviews national trends and regional values in HDI with the new GDP series, using 2006 data calculated for 179 countries, and presents some interesting findings. For example, even though the very large human development divide between rich and poor countries still persists,

many countries have witnessed improvements in education and health. All 80 countries for which data are available for both 1980 and 2006 have registered progress in education.

The *Update* also presents a number of potential methodological innovations in order to better capture gender and income inequalities. To this end, the *Update* looks at disparities between men and women and among different income groups. For example, despite the huge advances in women's rights and in key areas like education, gender inequalities are still pervasive. In addition, the gap between the rich and the poor and among different socio-economic groups is widening, even in many of the countries that experienced impressive economic growth in the last decade. The *Update* identifies pressing methodological challenges to be overcome in the run up to the 2010 global *Human Development Report*.

Work is beginning on the 2010 Report, which will mark the twentieth anniversary of the HDR and which will involve a major retrospective on the achievements of the human development approach and addressing the challenges of the 21st Century.

I hope you find this statistical update informative and useful in moving the human development approach forward.



Kemal Derviş
Administrator

United Nations Development Programme

This report does not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Development Programme, its Executive Board or its Member States. The report is an independent publication commissioned by UNDP. It is the fruit of a collaborative effort by the Human Development Report team with additional contributions and advice from external experts and advisers.

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Human development indices: a statistical update

This statistical report was prepared in order to update and review the main composite indices on human development where new data have become available. This update comes in advance of a report being prepared for 2009, about migration, and the 2010 report, which will be a major retrospective and prospective about human development (see box 1).

Introduction

This year, there has been an important change in the data series for one of the key indicators used in these indices—the gross domestic product (GDP) per capita—following the completion of a major new international study on comparative prices. We present here the new ranks and values of each of the indices affected and, for the Human Development Index (HDI) in particular, demonstrate the effects of this revision.

The first section of this report introduces the human development approach for readers who may be new to the topic and describes the composite indices themselves. Readers familiar with the approach may proceed directly to the second section, which highlights the major changes in this year's HDI, and the third section, which presents the actual results—ranks, values and trends—in the HDI. The fourth section deals with the poverty and gender measures.

2010 will mark the twentieth anniversary of the *Human Development Report*. Some readers will recall the controversy and debates that surrounded the launch of the first report in 1990, which conceptualized the human development approach and introduced the Human Development Index (HDI). Since then, there has been a series of global reports covering themes as varied as financing human development, participation, gender, cultural liberty and climate change. In each case, following the advice of Amartya Sen, the report has sought to achieve a breakthrough on at least one of three fronts: conceptual, measurement and policy.

Over the past twenty years, the world has not stood still. Major historical events have unfolded, including the ramifications of the end of the Cold War, a rising tide of democratization around the world and the rise of China and India as economic giants. Also since the late 1980s, HIV/AIDS has appeared as a major threat to human development achievements, affecting a large group of countries, in particular in sub-Saharan Africa. The formulation of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) compact by 189 world leaders represented a purposeful and unprecedented declaration of solidarity to reduce human poverty and suffering by 2015 (UN 2000).

Not surprisingly, the dominant development paradigms have evolved accordingly, with poverty, inequality and institutions assuming far more prominent positions in driving development thinking and policies. As the human development paradigm stated, economic growth is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for human development to occur. Recent years have seen the recognition of the indivisible nexus of growth–inequality–poverty and

Source: Sen 1979; UN 2000.

the verification that the pattern and structure of growth matters for poverty alleviation. In this context the role of institutions has also gained increased importance in explaining differences in growth performance and the link with poverty alleviation in what it is known as ‘pro-poor growth’.

The jubilee edition in 2010 is an apt occasion to review the contributions of the *Human Development Report* to conceptualizations of development, as well as its impacts on development in practice. It is also a major opportunity for in-depth consideration of some key challenges facing human development measurement. For example, how should we consider broader aspects of development such as freedom of choice or opportunity? Does the approach sufficiently consider the disparities and inequalities that characterize development? Also, how can we take proper account of the multiple dimensions of poverty and deprivation?

In this regard, motivated by Sen’s ‘capabilities and functionings’ approach (Sen 1979), researchers are testing innovative approaches to measurement to incorporate further dimensions and to make the index sensitive to the effects of inequalities. The result is the development of complete profiles rather than one scalar value, as produced by the current HDI.

In the upcoming months, the Human Development Report Office will conduct a series of regional and country level consultations with leading development thinkers and practitioners, inside and outside of government. The objective is to obtain a broad sense of views on the contributions of the human development approach and innovations to ensure its continuing salience and influence.

1 Measuring human development

“The process of economic growth is a rather poor basis for judging the progress of a country; it is not, of course, irrelevant but it is only one factor among many.”

Amartya Sen (Sen 2004)

Human development is a process of enlarging people’s choices and enhancing their capabilities. The process concerns the creation of an enabling environment in which people can develop their full potential and lead productive, creative lives in accord with their needs and interests. It is a broad concept with as many dimensions as there are ways of

enlarging people’s choices. Among the most basic and critical dimensions are: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge, and a decent standard of living. Without these basic dimensions, other dimensions such as political freedom, the ability to participate in one’s community, self respect and so on will often remain inaccessible.

The ability to measure and closely monitor human development is integral to the overall approach. The first *Human Development Report* in 1990 introduced the HDI, which was a new composite measure. This enabled a breakthrough in discussions about devel-

opment at various levels, including public and popular debates and in policy-making circles.

Up to that point, the dominant view of development presumed that the level and growth of income sufficed as the criterion for human well-being. However, there was growing criticism of this assumption and accumulating evidence that while economic growth was necessary to advancements in well-being it was far from sufficient as the sole condition. Many, such as Mahbub ul Haq, the Pakistani economist who played a key role in formulating the human development approach and was the first lead author of the *Human Development Report*, came to recognize the need for an alternative measure that went beyond GDP; this led to the HDI, which has become widely referenced and used.

The Human Development Index (HDI)

The HDI is the original and best-known human development composite index. It is a summary measure of a country's average achievement in attaining:

- A long and healthy life (as measured by life expectancy at birth).
- Access to knowledge (today measured by two indicators: the adult literacy rate and the combined gross enrolment ratio (GER) in primary, secondary and tertiary education).
- A decent standard of living (as measured by the GDP per capita expressed in purchasing power parity [PPP] US dollars).

These three dimensions are standardized to values between 0 and 1, and the simple average (or arithmetic mean) is taken to arrive at the overall HDI value in the range 0 to 1. Thresholds are used to classify HDI values as high, medium or low (at or above 0.800; between 0.500 and 0.800; and below 0.500, respectively).

Since its inception the HDI has been a useful tool to measure human development across different countries and regions. However, the HDI uses equal weights across dimensions—an arbitrary if commonly used assumption. What would happen if the weights were allowed to

vary? Would comparisons be robust, or could they reverse? (see box 2).

Over time, the need became evident for complementary measures that could give a more comprehensive picture of the state of human development. A major shortcoming was that the HDI relies only on national averages; it does not reflect differences in human development within countries, the effects of inequality on human development, nor insights into the status of the poorest and most deprived members of society. New measures were introduced to address these drawbacks. The 1995 *Human Development Report* (UNDP 1995) presented two new composite indices on gender—the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)—and the 1997 report (UNDP 1997) introduced the Human Poverty Index (HPI).

The Gender-related Development Index (GDI) complements the basic HDI with a distribution-sensitive measure by 'discounting' the HDI for gender inequalities in its component indicators. Thus, in the presence of any gender inequalities in the component indicators, the GDI for a given country will be less than its HDI. In practice, this is the case for all countries.

The impact of gender inequality is assessed using the concept of an inequality aversion parameter (Atkinson 1970). The larger the value of this parameter, the more heavily the index is discounted. For the GDI, the inequality aversion parameter is set at two, placing a moderate penalty on gender inequalities in average achievement of each of the dimensions. The parameter choice is within the range discussed in the inequality literature. (For more details please refer to *Technical note 1*.)

The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM) seeks to reflect the extent to which women and men are able to participate actively in economic and political life and take part in decision-making. While the GDI focuses on expansion of capabilities, the GEM is concerned with their use. It captures gender inequality in three key areas:

- Political participation, as measured by the percentage of seats held by women in national parliaments.

The HDI is a simple average of achieved well-being in three components: life expectancy (L), educational achievement (E) and GDP per capita (G). Comparisons arising from the HDI are dependent upon the weights used; any given ranking could change if different weights were employed. It is thus useful to know how robust HDI country ranks are to variation in the weights.

The robustness of the assumed weights can be tested. A given comparison between pairs of countries can be considered to be robust if the ranking is not reversed when alternative weights are used. In the table below, the ranking between Australia and Sweden is fully robust, in that the ranking is the same regardless of the weights used; the ranking between Canada and Ireland is not *fully* robust, although it *is* robust to smaller changes in the weights.

Overall, how robust are HDI ranks? When tests are applied to the 2004 HDI cross-country rankings, 70 percent of all possible country-pair comparisons are fully robust, meaning that the rankings would not be reversed at any non-negative weights that sum to 1. If weights are restricted to between 0.25 and 0.5 for each dimension, then 92 percent of all comparisons are robust. In other words, most rankings would not be affected by small changes in the relative weights of the three dimensions. At the same time, at some parts of the distribution, including among the top ten countries in 2004 (as shown in the Canada and Ireland example), the rankings are sensitive to changes in the weights of the underlying components.

Robustness comparisons

	Weighted indices			HDI 2004 (H=L+E+G)
	Life expectancy (L)	Educational achievement (E)	GDP per capita (G)	
1. Equal weights (0.33 L, E and G)				
Australia	0.308	0.331	0.318	0.957
Sweden	0.307	0.327	0.316	0.951
Ireland	0.294	0.330	0.332	0.956
Canada	0.306	0.323	0.320	0.950
2. Moderately changed weights (0.25 L and G; 0.5 E)				
Australia	0.231	0.497	0.239	0.966
Sweden	0.231	0.491	0.237	0.959
Ireland	0.221	0.495	0.249	0.964
Canada	0.230	0.485	0.240	0.955
3. Greatly changed weights (0.6 L, 0.3 E, 0.1 G)				
Australia	0.555	0.298	0.095	0.948
Sweden	0.553	0.295	0.095	0.943
Canada	0.551	0.291	0.096	0.938
Ireland	0.529	0.297	0.010	0.926

Source: calculated based on table 1 in UNDP 2006a.

Source: Foster et al. 2008; UNDP 2006a.

- Economic participation and decision-making power, as measured by the percentage shares of women and men among legislators, senior officials and managers as well as in professional and technical fields.
- Power over economic resources as measured by the estimated earned income of females and males (in PPP US\$).

The Human Poverty Indices (HPI-1 and HPI-2) were introduced to address the need for measures that were more focused on the disadvantaged within society, and complement

concepts of poverty that were largely monetary. They look directly at deprivations in access to resources. The HPI-1 (developing countries) measures these deprivations in the HDI's three basic dimensions as follows:

- Vulnerability to early death (as opposed to a long and healthy life), as measured by the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 years.
- Exclusion from the world of knowledge and communication, as measured by the adult illiteracy rate.

- Lack of access to adequate economic provisioning, as measured by the unweighted average of two indicators: the percentage of the population not using an improved water source and the percentage of children under weight for their age.

For the HPI-2 (industrialized countries), the targets are set slightly higher and one additional area of deprivation—social exclusion—is added:

- Vulnerability to early death is measured by the probability at birth of not surviving to age 60 years.
- Exclusion from the world of knowledge and communication is measured by the percentage of the population aged 16–65 years lacking adequate functional literacy skills.
- Lack of access to adequate economic provisioning is measured by the percentage of the population living below the income poverty line (i.e., less than 50 percent of the median-adjusted household disposable income).
- Social exclusion is measured by the long-term unemployment rate (i.e., the percentage of the labour force that has been unemployed for at least 12 months).

A major drawback of the HPI-2 is that measures of functional illiteracy and the poverty rate rely on surveys that are carried out in industrial-

ized countries very infrequently; hence there is little movement in successive years in the index itself. Furthermore, the other two indicators—long-term unemployment and longevity—tend to vary relatively little among countries and from one year to the next.

Another concern relates to the adoption of different targets for industrialized and developing countries. For example, the use of two age limits for the definition of deprivation of a long and healthy life implies that dying between the ages of 41 and 60 years is acceptable in developing countries but not in industrialized ones. This, of course, is an unintended value judgement. Similarly, different goals for access to knowledge create the impression that adults in industrialized countries should be functionally literate, yet functionally *illiterate* adults in a developing country are not considered deprived if they can read or write a simple sentence about their everyday life.

In various attempts to address these shortcomings, significant advances have been made in measuring ‘multidimensional poverty’ and human development. These efforts have also benefited from improved availability of data. Box 3 highlights some current directions in measuring multidimensionality, raising some of the themes to be explored more fully in the 2010 report.

2 About this year’s HDI

In this section we describe the main sources of data for the indicators used in the calculation of the HDI and key revisions to the data series. The resulting effects on countries’ HDI values and ranks are highlighted.

Data sources and revisions

The indicators used to calculate the HDI are provided by the international agencies with expertise and mandate in each of the component areas: the United Nations Population Division for life expectancy estimates; the

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics for literacy and enrolment rates; and the World Bank for data on GDP per capita. Reliance on these sources ensures that the underlying indicators of the composite indices are in accordance with internationally agreed definitions and standards and thus are, as far as possible, comparable across countries.

While there are often data revisions for selected countries in one or more of these series, major revisions of whole series occur less frequently. This year, however, there are substan-

While existing measures of human development are not perfect, the development of new and unambiguously better measures is not a straightforward task. Any useful measure needs to be understandable and easy to describe, flexible enough to serve different purposes and contexts, and technically robust. Such measures should be operationally viable—in the sense that the relevant data must be reliable and widely available—and thus easily replicable (Székely 2005).

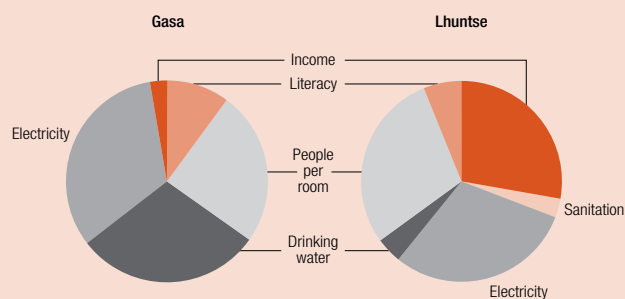
Efforts are underway to develop measures that, unlike the HDI, take account of distributional differences and are not limited to just three dimensions. One set of measures under development looks at deprivations rather than achievements in human development by identifying how deprived each person or household is in different dimensions of their lives, and who is multidimensionally poor. This information is then aggregated into measures that reflect the range, depth and distribution of deprivations. Such measures can be broken down by region, ethnicity or other factors to see which groups are relatively more deprived. One can then count how many dimensions in which a person or household is deprived and set a second poverty line in terms of the number (or weighted sum) of dimensions in which a person must be deprived in order to be considered multidimensionally poor (Alkire and Foster 2008).

Studies are underway in Bhutan, China, India, Pakistan, 14 countries in sub-Saharan Africa and six countries in Latin America. Preliminary results show that over time multidimensional measures of well-being improved more slowly than consumption poverty in China but they were also less volatile.

In Bhutan multidimensional poverty was measured using an index that included income, literacy, housing, drinking water, sanitation and electricity data from the 2007 Bhutan Living Standards

Survey (National Statistics Bureau of Bhutan 2007). The results were broken down to see what drove results in different regions or groups. Interestingly, district rankings were different for income and multidimensional poverty. The relatively wealthy district of Gasa fell 11 places when ranked by multidimensional poverty rather than income; however the district of Lhuntse, which was ranked 17/20 by income, rose nine places when ranked by multidimensional poverty. Looking behind these aggregate outcomes, in Gasa, poverty is driven by a lack of electricity, drinking water and overcrowding, whereas income is hardly visible as a cause of poverty. In Lhuntse, income is a much larger contributor to poverty than other dimensions, hence its rise. This is very useful to help inform priorities for policies and programmes.

Deprivation in selected well-being dimensions in two Bhutanese districts



Source: Alkire and Foster 2008; National Statistics Bureau for Bhutan 2007.

Source: Alkire and Foster 2008; National Statistics Bureau for Bhutan 2007; Székely 2005.

tial revisions to the GDP per capita series as a result of new data on relative price levels or purchasing power parities (PPPs). PPPs are the estimated exchange rates that are used to equalize the purchasing powers of different currencies by eliminating the differences in domestic price levels. That is, they take account of the fact that a dollar in London buys less than the same dollar in, for example, New York, and a dollar in Addis Ababa buys less than a dollar in Nairobi. Use of PPPs is preferred to market exchange rates, which tend to overestimate the cost of non-traded goods and services in poor countries, such as housing, personal services, education and health services, making some countries appear poorer than they are. Use of PPPs is gen-

erally regarded as the fairest and most comparable way to adjust the levels of national income between countries. They enable one to measure the relative social and economic well-being of countries, and monitor the incidence of poverty against internationally agreed thresholds, like 'a dollar a day' and the MDGs.

The calculation of PPPs is a huge undertaking and requires the collection of a vast range of price data from countries. It involves significant coordination, as stakeholders in different countries need to agree on definitions of a very large number of standard products across countries before data on the local prices of these products can be collected by national statistical offices. The International Comparison Program (ICP)

was established for the purpose of undertaking this exercise and has just published the results of its most recent survey, conducted in 2005 (World Bank 2007, 2008a, 2008b).

The ICP is the world's largest statistical initiative. It produces internationally comparable price levels, economic aggregates in real terms and PPP estimates. Established in 1968, the ICP has grown to cover all regions of the world. The Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) and the European Union have spearheaded the programme in their member countries, while the World Bank coordinates activities for the rest of the world. The ICP involves many players from national, regional and international agencies and is overseen by its global office housed in the World Bank. National statistical offices implement the programme on the ground, under the general guidance and coordination of regional agencies, including the United Nations Regional Commissions.

The HDI depends on PPP estimates, which have been improving over time, but which are still subject to some shortcomings (see box 4).

Recently published results from the ICP (World Bank 2007, 2008a, 2008b) update the previous round in 1993. This latest round of the ICP, which involved five regions and 146 economies covering more than 95 percent of the world's population, was the most extensive and thorough effort ever undertaken to measure PPPs. It used improved methods to specify the kinds and quality of goods for which prices were collected, as well as a consistent and more rigorous approach to link regional results to the global comparison.

The new PPP estimates reflect major revisions in price levels for some countries and regions. These changes arise for several reasons:

- First, some countries—especially in Africa and Asia (including China, the world's most populous country)—have taken part in the ICP for the very first time.
- Second, it has been a long time since the last full round of the ICP. The World Bank has published updated figures in the intervening years using an extrapolation method that adjusted for differences in the rate of infla-

tion; this was reasonable in the short term but failed to capture sufficiently the varying patterns of changes in relative prices, consumption and production.

In addition to the GDP per capita series, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics has revised its GERs as a result of incorporating the latest population estimates from the United Nations Population Division's 2006 revision of *World Population Prospects 1950–2050* (UN 2007). However, for most countries this has had less of an impact than the PPP revisions.

The life expectancy and literacy series also reflect some updates. The adult literacy rates from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics generally reflect recent improvements in data availability, demonstrating rising adult literacy levels in most cases.

Effects of data revisions on HDI values and ranks

A comparison of the changes in each component of the HDI between last year's report and this one is included in *Technical note 2* (see table A1 for further details).

The revised GDP per capita series has had a major impact on the HDI. It is important to note that the changes in values and ranks between last year's report and this one are not only a result of real changes in human development achievements but also an effect of the data revision. In order to judge progress in human development using the HDI it is necessary to refer to the HDI trends, which have been calculated using revised time series of data that are consistent over time (see Indicator table 1 for further details).

For 70 countries, per capita incomes have been revised *downwards* by at least 5 percent. Many are in sub-Saharan Africa, including seven of the eight countries where the reduction exceeds 50 percent (Burundi, Cape Verde, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Eritrea, Ghana, Guinea, Lesotho and Tonga in East Asia and the Pacific). Such massive revisions clearly affect a country's HDI value but also, in many cases, its rank. A halving of GDP per capita reduces the value of the HDI by 0.039,

The 2005 round of the ICP is generally regarded as the most thorough and best-conducted round of the survey. It was organized on a regional basis with support provided to each region by regional commissions of the UN, regional development banks and selected OECD and EU Member States with the experience and expertise derived from participating in similar exercises on a regular basis. The overall process was managed from a global office hosted by the World Bank.

More countries than ever before took part in the survey: a total of 146, which was 28 more than the previous survey.

Participating governments were involved in both the selection and definition of the regional basket of goods and services—which consisted of 155 categories derived from national accounts—to be priced in order to ensure as much regional relevance and consistency as possible. Price data were collected each quarter for a year which allowed not only for the calculation of national average prices but also for adjustments to be made in data collection and validation processes where problems were identified in the first quarter's reporting.

Regions were then 'linked' to each other in a so-called 'ring comparison' in which several countries in each region agreed not only to collect prices on the contents of the regional basket of goods and services, but also on an international basket. This approach—despite being more costly and complex—was preferred to previous approaches of using a single 'bridge country' to link one region with another. Only one region—the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)—used the bridge approach with the Russian Federation acting in this role.

Despite these improvements, it is important to recognize the drawbacks and concerns associated with the ICP and bear in mind that there may be errors in the calculation of GDP, as well as PPPs:

- Like all statistical estimates, GDPs are subject to a margin of error. In particular, the accuracy of the GDP estimates remains conditional upon the reliability of the underlying national accounts.
- Similarly, the statistical measurement issues that affect the quality of underlying data sources—for example, the measurement of the value of non-market services—also affect the accuracy of PPP estimates. Heston and Summers (1996) identified four pitfalls with the ICP that form the basis for the PPP calculations. First, they argue that errors in national accounts

procedures are carried over to the PPP estimates. For example, some informal sector activities may not be captured in GDP computation. This distorts the level of GDP for these economies. Second, heterogeneity across countries poses difficulty in matching goods adequately. Third, there is difficulty with choice of aggregation method for combining national accounts and price data due to different preferences around the world. Finally, the PPP estimates are not appropriate for making certain comparisons because they relate to only the expenditure side of the national accounts.

- PPPs are designed to capture the overall price levels of an economy, but may not capture the expenditure patterns of the poor, nor differences in prices within a country. Prices are typically higher in urban than rural areas and, even in rural areas, the poor may pay different prices to everyone else. Also, reporting periods vary significantly from survey to survey, and this has been shown to systematically affect what people report. Some researchers have argued that care needs to be taken when using PPPs for some types of poverty analyses and have made attempts to calculate PPPs specifically for the poor. (See, for example, Deaton 2004 and 2006).

More specifically, with respect to the current ICP methodology, a couple of points are worth highlighting:

- Regional coverage remains incomplete. Although more countries than ever before took part in the 2005 round, not a single country from Central America or the Caribbean took part and only one—Fiji—participated from the Pacific. GDP per capita in PPP terms has been estimated by the World Bank for many of the non-participating economies using a similar method to previous rounds based on gross national income per capita and the secondary school GER.
- Urban bias. Particularly in large diverse countries, but also elsewhere, data collection was concentrated in urban and metropolitan areas. This is often done for very practical reasons. Not only is it cheaper and easier to collect the data, in many countries certain commodities are only available in urban communities and thus urban prices are arguably representative of national prices. Overall, however, prices levels are typically higher in urban areas—thus the effect of concentrating data collection in urban areas is likely to be an over-estimate of prices and ultimately an under-estimate of the PPP exchange rates and the resulting per capita incomes.

Source: Deaton 2004, 2006; Heston and Summers 1996.

although the change in rank depends on the relative movements of countries in the same HDI neighbourhood. Thus, among these 70 countries, the number of places by which the HDI ranking changed due to the GDP revision ranges from a rise of three or four places

(Burkina Faso (+3), Madagascar (+4), the Niger (+3) and Senegal (+4)) to a drop of 10 or more places: Tonga (−25), China and Samoa (−14), Cape Verde (−13), the Dominican Republic and the Philippines (−11) and Lesotho and Mauritius (−10). The fact that the country ex-

periencing the greatest fall in rank (Tonga) as a consequence of the revision in GDP per capita data is not the one with the greatest drop in HDI value (the Democratic Republic of the Congo) underlines the importance of changes occurring to other countries in the same HDI vicinity.

It is notable that several rapidly expanding economies were among the countries with reduced GDP per capita, as measured in PPP terms. China and India have each experienced downward revisions of more than 30 percent, lowering their HDI values by around 0.025. The resulting effect on their respective ranks is, however, very different: India drops 2 places but China falls 14 places, again reflecting the relative movements of countries with similar HDI levels.

There are approximately 60 countries for which the GDP per capita has been revised *upwards* by 5 percent or more. In four cases—the Congo, Equatorial Guinea, Gabon and Yemen—measured per capita GDP in PPP terms has more than doubled. Many oil-producing countries have experienced substantial upward revisions: 30 percent or more in all of the Gulf States, Angola, Nigeria and the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela.

Member States of the European Union and OECD have also experienced revisions, mostly in the range -4 to $+12$ percent. The largest changes are for Greece and Turkey, with upward revisions of about 30 percent. Some of these revisions are a consequence of revisions to the underlying estimates of total GDP rather than in relative price levels.

3 HDI 2006 results and trends

In this section we review overall trends in HDI components, as well as the disparities among countries. We also draw attention to the value added by the HDI in revealing differences among rankings based on income alone versus those based on the broader human development approach.

This year's HDI, which uses 2006 data, has been calculated for 179 countries or territories. Three additional countries have been included in the set: Liberia, which has been absent for several years, and Montenegro and Serbia, which are included for the first time since they became independent states in June 2006. One country—Zimbabwe—has been dropped temporarily because of doubts about the latest available GDP estimates.

Trends in human development since 1980

In the last quarter of a century, many countries have made remarkable advances in their human development. The good news is that there have been improvements in both education and

health for many countries. All 80 countries for which data are available for both 1980 and 2006 have registered progress in education. For most, this has been fairly steady over time, although there is a notable handful of countries which have seen setbacks during the period. There are five countries (out of 110 with data) for which education attainment levels are no better than they were in 1990: Armenia, the Maldives, the Russian Federation, Tajikistan, and Trinidad and Tobago.

The picture for health is rather worse. There are around 30 countries (out of 180 with data) for which life expectancies are no better today than they were in 1990. Most of these are in sub-Saharan Africa, but many transition countries in Eastern and Central Europe are also in this group, as well as Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago in the Caribbean.

Looking at progress at the country level, there are some interesting stories. China and Egypt have both raised their HDI values by more than 0.230 since 1980 but also present some contrasts. In China's case, its strong economic progress largely explains the increase; it

has made very good progress in education as well, but relatively less progress in health. By contrast, Egypt has taken the greatest strides in the areas of education and health, alongside relatively more modest economic progress. China's GDP per capita (measured in PPP terms) has almost 'caught up' with Egypt's, while it has always had higher achievements than Egypt in the areas of health and especially education (though the gaps have narrowed substantially). Box 5 provides further details about China.

Other countries for which trend data are available that have seen very strong progress in human development since 1980 include Indonesia, the Islamic Republic of Iran, the Libyan Arab Jamahiriya and Nepal—all increasing their HDI values fairly steadily by more than 0.200.

There is a larger group of countries where HDI values have risen by at least 0.150 since the early 1980s: Bangladesh, India and Pakistan in South Asia; Bolivia, El Salvador and Guatemala in Latin America; Morocco, Tunisia and the United Arab Emirates in the Arab States; Malaysia and Viet Nam in East Asia; and Turkey. Economic progress was relatively modest in most of these countries.

It is important to underline that there are several countries in southern Africa where major reversals in human development are still occurring, largely as a result of HIV/AIDS. Over the years, other countries have also experienced setbacks—in particular as a result of conflict or internal strife or severe economic changes—but these have usually recovered once a period of stability has been established and maintained. Examples include Burundi and Rwanda in

Box 5

Sustained economic growth, poverty reduction and human development: the case of China

Since the 1980s, China has registered impressive economic growth that has helped the country to lift hundreds of millions of people out of poverty. The challenge is how to translate this growth into improvement in all aspects of human well-being for all of China's people.

Using the HDI as a yardstick, China has also managed to improve basic dimensions of human development, at least at the national level. The HDI value increased from 0.529 in 1980 to 0.762 in 2006, using the latest and most consistent data series available. This was brought about by improvements in adult literacy and school enrolment, life expectancy at birth and increased per capita incomes. However, these national averages hide increasing inequalities associated with a development strategy that focussed on maximizing growth. As noted by Wan (2008), measured inequalities rose in both urban and rural areas. For example, in 2003, urban per capita income was more than three times that for rural areas, up from two times in the 1980s. The richest quintile in rural areas had average incomes 6.9 times those of the poorest quintile (Ramstetter et al. 2006).

Analysing survey data covering 1980 to 2001, Ravallion and Chen (2004) found that reductions in poverty had been dramatic, but also very uneven. The bulk of the reduction in poverty occurred in rural areas, where just under 60 percent of the population lives. Not surprisingly, given the focus of policies and patterns of population growth, the rate of poverty reduction was much faster in coastal provinces (averaging 17 percent annually) than in inland areas (an average of 8 percent per year).

Source: Chen and Ravallion 2008; Ramstetter et al. 2006; Ravallion and Chen 2008; UNDP 2005; Wan 2008.

China participated for the first time during the 2005 round of the ICP (see section 2 and box 4). The price survey was conducted in 11 metropolitan areas (and their surrounding rural communities) and the estimates were re-weighted with the aim of ensuring national representativeness. However, there is some evidence of urban bias in the price estimates. According to collaborative work done by Chen and Ravallion and China's National Bureau of Statistics (Chen and Ravallion 2008), the cost of living for the urban poor was 37 per cent higher than for the rural poor in 2005.

Chen and Ravallion (2008) have re-estimated poverty in China using the international poverty line and correcting for the urban bias in the ICP data. Using a poverty line of 1.25 PPP US\$ per day in 2005 prices, they conclude that the poverty rate declined from 84 percent in 1981 to less than 16 percent in 2005. This implies that 635 million people were lifted out of poverty—more than previous estimates—but the total number in China still living in poverty in 2005 is also higher than previous estimates, at around 204 million.

The Government of China has recognized the need to address inequalities and has put in place a number of policies and programmes to do this, including a guaranteed basic living wage for urban poor families. The government has also revised policies and practices concerning rural migrant workers and introduced a focus on developing the western provinces. China's 2005 national HDR, which focuses on inequalities, analysed these challenges and among other things, recommends fiscal reforms to promote a more equitable distribution of the national pie.

Africa as well as several countries in Eastern and Central Europe, including Armenia, Belarus, Estonia, Hungary, Kazakhstan, Latvia and Lithuania.

In southern Africa the HIV/AIDS epidemic is affecting not only life expectancy, but also education and economic growth. HDI values began to decline in the mid 1990s in this group of countries, they are still falling in both South Africa and Swaziland and have barely turned the corner in Lesotho and Namibia (figure 1). There are signs of recovery in Botswana and Zambia, although the HDI value is still well below earlier levels. The drop in HDI values for these countries is almost entirely explained by the sharp decline in life expectancy.

In contrast to countries that are still experiencing reversals, a number of countries are in the process of recovering from such reversals. These countries fall into two broad groups:

- Post-conflict countries in sub-Saharan Africa (for example, the Central African Republic, Côte d'Ivoire and Liberia)
- Transition countries in the CIS, in particular, Moldova, the Russian Federation and Tajikistan, which faced extensive restructuring and subsequent contraction of their economies in the early 1990s.

There are other countries that have faced similar setbacks for which sufficient data are simply not available. Candidates include Sierra Leone, Somalia and Zimbabwe, which are unlikely to be more advanced in human development terms than they were before 1990.

Disparities in human development across countries

The very large human development divide between countries, which has characterized the HDI since the outset, persists (figure 2). These gaps are by now well-known, but it is useful to recall the most egregious disparities. For example:

- A child born in the top 20 countries can expect to live to at least 80 years, but if she or he happens to be born in one of the bottom 20 countries, on average life expectancy is

Figure 1 Human development reversals in southern Africa

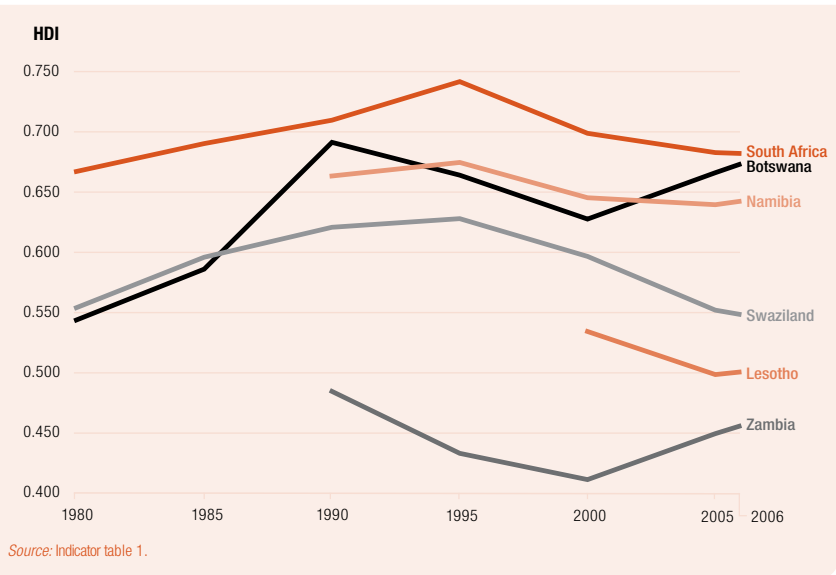
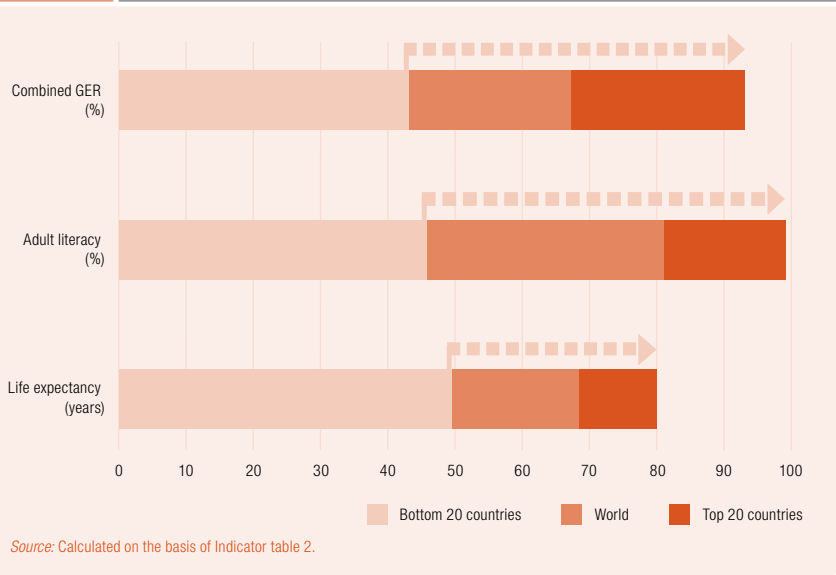


Figure 2 Unequal human development outcomes



only 49 years. In countries with the highest life expectancies a child born today can expect to live twice as long as a child born in Swaziland or Zambia, the countries at the bottom of the world's life expectancy ranking.

- In countries at the top end of the HDI ranking, virtually all adults can read and write, but in some countries close to the bottom more than two in three adults are illiterate. Adult literacy levels among the top 20

countries are, on average, double those in the bottom 20 (99 versus 46 percent) and enrolment ratios are, on average, more than double (93 versus 43 percent).

For three country groupings the average HDI values exceed 0.800: OECD (including high-income OECD countries); Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS; and Latin America and the Caribbean, although not all countries in these groups are in the high human development category. At the other extreme, sub-Saharan Africa has an average HDI below 0.500.

Differences in achievements across the spectrum of human development

Achievements in human development are correlated with—and, by construction, partly reflect—levels of income per capita. All countries in the low human development category are poor: among the bottom ten countries, only Burkina Faso and Chad have GDPs per capita above 1,000 PPP US\$. Only Angola, among the 26 countries in the low human development category, has a GDP per capita in excess of 2,000 PPP US\$. At the other end of the scale, the top 15 countries all have GDPs per capita above 30,000 PPP US\$, and the top 36 countries have GDPs per capita in excess of 20,000 PPP US\$.

There are some important features that are worth noting:

- Around 100 countries—more than half those in the HDI sample—have relatively higher levels of achievement in education and health than in per capita incomes.
- Average life expectancy at birth in the 26 countries in the low human development category (48 years) is much lower than that stated for the category defined as low income by the World Bank (over 60 years).
- Three countries—Kyrgyzstan, Sao Tome and Principe, and Tajikistan—have educational attainment levels commensurate with countries in the high human development category (with literacy and enrolment rates over 80 percent, on average) despite having very low GDPs per capita (below 2,000 PPP US\$). The same countries also have rel-

atively high life expectancies, in the range 65–70 years.

- A further nine countries with GDPs per capita below 2,000 PPP US\$ have good levels of achievement in either health or education. Bangladesh, the Comoros, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mauritania, Nepal and the Solomon Islands all have moderately high life expectancies at birth—exceeding 63 years—while Cambodia, Lesotho and Myanmar have moderately high levels of achievement in education, with literacy and enrolment rates averaging over 70 percent.
- Among the 18 countries that have managed to raise their HDI values the most rapidly since 1980, there are only two cases, China and Viet Nam, where economic growth has been greater than human development as a whole in the last quarter century. In the latter case, improvements in life expectancy had a far greater impact on the HDI than GDP per capita growth. For most of the other countries in this group it was substantial improvements in both health and education that led to the large increases in HDI values.

There are also several success stories among countries with moderately low incomes per capita (in the range 2,000–3,000 PPP US\$). Cape Verde, Guyana, Moldova, Mongolia, Nicaragua, Uzbekistan and Viet Nam all show relatively high performance in both education and health status. Of these, Viet Nam's life expectancy of 74 years and literacy and enrolment rates above 80 percent on average are in the same ranges as countries in the high human development category. This underlines that much progress can be achieved even at relatively low levels of national income. The other six countries have life expectancies in excess of 65 years (above 70 years in the case of Cape Verde and Nicaragua) and educational attainment levels of at least 75 percent on average (and at or above 90 percent in Guyana, Moldova and Mongolia). Two other countries—India and Pakistan—also still with moderately low GDPs per capita (despite recent economic growth in India), have life expectancies at birth in excess of 63 years which are close to the highest levels.

4 Measuring inequalities in income and gender

Why inequalities matter for human development

In the last decade or so, many countries, notably Brazil, China, India and others, have registered impressive economic growth and have reached levels of GDP per capita that place them in the middle income category. Nonetheless, the gap between the rich and poor is widening within many countries and so are the human development achievements among different socio-economic groups.

At the heart of the human development concept is equality of opportunities for all groups in society: rich and poor alike. The reality is that in many societies inequalities are widespread. For instance, a country like Cambodia is marked by severe disparities: in 2005, the poorest quintile of the population accounted for 7 percent of total income, compared to 50 percent for the richest 20 percent. This reflects and also reinforces wider inequalities in human capabilities across many dimensions, as measured by the proportion of births attended by trained health personnel, the survival of infants and children and their nutritional status, for the poorest and richest 20 percent of Cambodia's population (see table 1). As noted above, the HDI, as an aggregate index, masks these disparities between rich and poor, and women and men, in terms of access to education, health and a decent standard of living. A country may perform well in the aggregate HDI even if its people experience large disparities in opportunities.

The global *Human Development Report 2006* (UNDP 2006a) made an important step to address this issue and, for a sample of 13 low- and middle-income and two high-income countries, presented separate HDI values for all five income quintiles. That is, the life expectancy, education and income indices were calculated to generate income quintile-specific HDI values (see Grimm et al. 2008). The results showed that inequality in human development was very high, was typically larger in develop-

ing countries and was particularly sizable for African countries in the sample. This was not only due to an unequal income distribution but also to substantial inequalities in education and life expectancy. However, the differentials were also noticeable in the two rich countries. For example, the poorest income quintile in the United States reached only position 43 in the general HDI country ranking, putting it below Lithuania and Slovakia.

This inequality analysis has been extended to cover around 30 countries, including 11 OECD member states (Grimm et al. 2007). The results underline the very stark differences in human development between the richest and the poorest quintiles within countries.

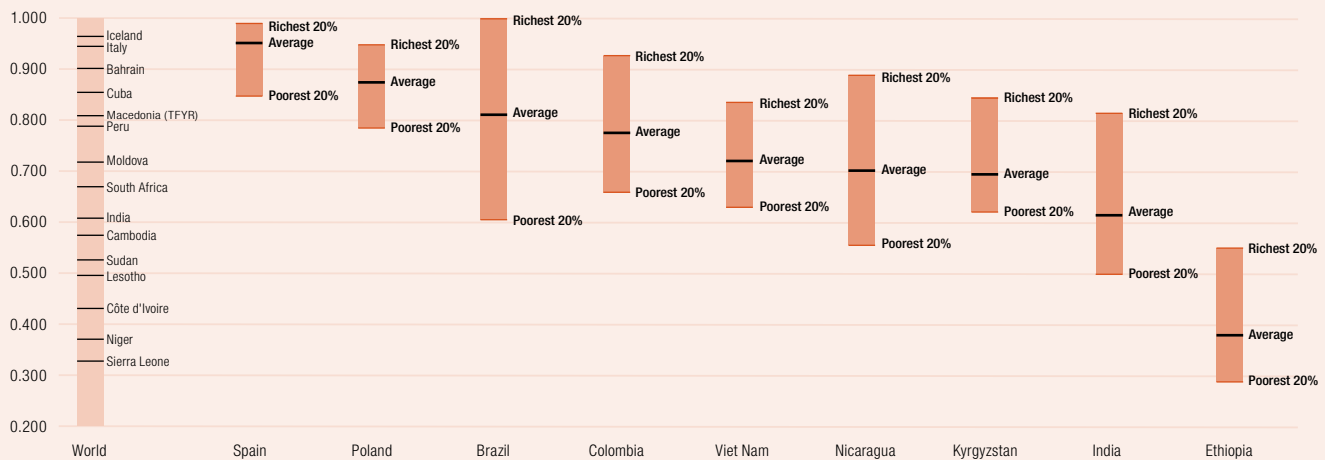
Africa is the region where disparities in human development are most serious. In contrast to comparisons in income inequality (where Latin America is the most unequal region), when we compare HDI values by income quintile, some African countries are more unequal. For example, in Brazil, Guatemala and Peru the ratio of the HDI between the richest and the poorest quintile is between 1.6 and 1.7, whereas it is around 1.9 in Burkina Faso and Madagascar and as much as 2.5 in Guinea. Most of the other African countries for which data are available have differentials between the richest and poorest quintiles around the levels of the three Latin American countries mentioned above (i.e., at 1.6 or higher). India also has very substantial inequality in human development achievements across income groups. The richest quintile in

Table 1 Inequalities in maternal and child health and income in Cambodia, 2005

Indicator	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	21	90
Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	101	34
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	127	43
Children under height for age (%)	47	19
Share of income (%) (2002)	7	50

Source: Indicator tables 8 and 15 in UNDP 2007a.

Figure 3 Same country, different worlds—a human development index by income group



a. Countries are ranked in order of their average HDI values.

Source: Grimm et al. 2007 and 2008.

India ranks among the high human development countries ahead of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, whereas the poorest quintile ranks among the low human development countries behind Lesotho (see Figure 3).

The differences within OECD countries for which data are available are more muted, with ratios between the top and bottom quintiles typically of the order of 1.1–1.2. Nevertheless, these differences would translate into differences of at least 30 places, and in some cases over 50 places, in HDI ranking between the richest and poorest population groups for most countries. For example, in Poland, which ranks 39th in this year’s HDI, there are wide differentials between rich and poor: while the richest quintile ranks 19th at the same level as Italy, the poorest quintile falls only at medium human development levels and ranks 79th putting it at the same level as Peru.

The Human Poverty Index (HPI-1)

This year, 27 more countries have been included in the HPI-1—twenty Central and Eastern Europe and CIS countries that are usually in HPI-2 plus Afghanistan, Bahrain, Iraq, Liberia, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya, Oman and Saudi Arabia. This has pushed some countries down the ladder even when their HPI values have not fallen relative to those reported in the

2007/2008 *Human Development Report* on climate change.

Trends in the HPI-1 values show that while a number of countries have made progress in the last 10–15 years, significant proportions of their populations do suffer some form of human deprivation. This is most marked in sub-Saharan Africa where—with the exception of Cape Verde, Comoros, Congo, Gabon, Mauritius and South Africa—more than a quarter of the population suffer one or more forms of human poverty.

Some countries in South Asia suffer similar deprivations. In Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal and Pakistan, one in three persons suffers one or more forms of human deprivation. The same holds true for Haiti, Lao People’s Democratic Republic and Timor-Leste. There is relatively less human deprivation in Central and Eastern Europe and CIS countries.

It should be borne in mind that, unlike the income poverty headcount ratio, it is difficult to associate the HPI with a specific number of people. Anand and Sen (1997) point out that in a case where the HPI is say 30 per cent, this could be the same 30 per cent of people suffering deprivations in all the dimensions, it could also be a different 30 per cent on each dimension.

Typically, the HPI is a combination of subsets of people suffering deprivation in some

or all the dimensions measured in the index. Understanding what drives the observed HPI measure is crucial in order to prioritise public interventions. In Chad for example, more than 3 out of 4 adults are illiterate, a third are not likely to survive to age 40 and more than half do not have access to improved water. In Angola, Botswana, Guinea, Malawi and Swaziland nearly half of children born alive are not likely to survive to age 40, while more than a third of children under the age of 5 in these countries are malnourished.

Gender

“Women and men share many aspects of living together, collaborate with each other in complex and ubiquitous ways, and yet end up—often enough—with very different rewards and deprivations”

Anand and Sen (1995)

Tremendous progress has been achieved in bridging the gap between women and men, especially in access to education. Yet more than a decade after the fourth World Conference on Women held in Beijing, gender inequalities are still pervasive in many dimensions of life. This is in spite of 183 countries having signed and ratified the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW) (UN 1979).

The nature and extent of gender discrimination vary considerably across countries and regions in terms of access to and control of resources, economic opportunities, decision-making powers and political voice. Violence is still perpetrated against women in North American and European cities, as well as in remote villages in poor countries. Sadly, many women have been socialized in such a way that they believe their spouse has the right to abuse them physically. Two out of three African women and more than one in two South Asian women believe that “a husband or partner is justified in hitting or beating his wife under certain circumstances” (UNICEF 2007).

While women and girls bear the most direct costs of gender inequalities, wider society

is ultimately affected. It is widely agreed that no nation can achieve sustainable human development if its female population is deprived of their basic rights. For example, gender discrimination in access to education will thwart policy goals to reduce fertility levels, curb infant mortality and expand education for the next generation. At the same time, gender inequalities can also negatively affect men. Because of the emphasis on women in response to long-standing discrimination against them, opportunities to address discrimination towards men and male vulnerabilities are often overlooked. For example, boys are increasingly becoming disadvantaged in the area of educational attainment in a number of countries, including some that rank high in the HDI.

The gender-related indices

The introduction in 1995 of the GDI and the GEM coincided with growing international recognition of the importance of monitoring progress in the elimination of gender gaps in all aspects of life, following the Beijing World Conference on Women in September 1995. A decade after their introduction, the Human Development Report Office undertook a critical review of the two indices. In this section we will describe current limitations of existing indices and outline some possible solutions, while emphasizing the need for further consideration of these issues in the run up to the 2010 report.

The Gender-related Development Index (GDI)

The GDI is not a true measure of gender inequality, though it is often misinterpreted as such. As noted by Klasen (2006), one cannot deduce the extent of gender gaps in a country from its GDI value, though comparing the GDI with the HDI reveals how gender gaps in the relevant dimensions lower the country’s overall human development achievement. For example, the HDI and GDI values for the Occupied Palestinian Territories for 2006 are 0.731 and 0.678, respectively, indicating a human development shortfall of 0.053, due to gender gaps in

the three dimensions. By contrast, in Viet Nam the HDI and GDI values are 0.718 and 0.717, respectively—a gap of just 0.001.

Like any synthetic index, the GDI is subject to inherent limitations, both conceptual and practical, some of which are highlighted here:

- The earned income component disaggregated by sex does not measure what it is intended to assess—that is, gender gaps in human development achievements conferred by incomes, such as nutrition, shelter and clothing (Klasen 2006). There is extensive evidence of intra household inequality. Decisions on individual consumption, for example, are influenced by gender power relations that are not captured in the income component of the GDI.
- Relying on earned income as a measure can also give the misleading impression that unpaid work, which is mainly undertaken by women, does not contribute to human development. Care of children and family members and other work in the household contribute immensely to human development. Likewise, subsistence farming, which is critical to the well-being of households in many poor countries, is often done by women but does not, by definition, generate cash earnings.
- Furthermore, there are practical data problems. The difficulty in accessing direct measures of income disaggregated by sex means that the index has to rely on the estimated female-to-male ratio of non-agricultural wages. However, earnings are not well measured in poorer countries and this ratio is unlikely to hold in all sectors; for example, the ratio may be lower in the subsistence agricultural sector.
- Two issues have been raised with regard to life expectancy at birth: first, whether women's biological advantage in terms of longevity should be considered as a gender gap or normal, and second, whether the measure should consider the 'potentially alive' as a relevant population for determining the inequality aversion parameter—this would take into account missing girls due to sex-selective abortion or post-birth neglect.

- Finally, gender gaps are penalized in the same way, irrespective of the direction. Hence, the areas where women are disadvantaged are offset by those where they fare better. For example, in the Russian Federation, females on average live nearly 14 years longer than males, their combined GER is eight percentage points higher than males but female estimated earned income is only about 63 percent that of males. This makes the interpretation of the GDI very difficult.

The GDI has nonetheless contributed to global debates on gender inequalities and has sparked a search for more robust measures.

Towards an improved measure of gender inequality

Female and male HDI values

In order to address the first of these limitations, and in an attempt to measure gender inequalities in basic human development more directly, one option is separate HDI values for males and females, ranking countries on the basis of the ratio of female-to-male HDI values (Klasen and Schüler 2007).

The female and male HDI values can be calculated using the same component indicators as the HDI: life expectancy at birth, education and income for females and males. The inherent problem remains that income data disaggregated by sex are not readily available and must be estimated using the same methodology and assumptions as in the GDI, thereby being subject to the criticisms noted above. This notwithstanding, the female and male HDI values are arguably an improvement over the GDI in that they measure more directly—and more intuitively—gender inequalities in basic human development.

At the same time, important aspects of gender inequalities are neglected in the female and male HDI values. The fact that males have a far shorter lifespan in some transition countries should be a concern. For example, women live on average 11 years longer than males in Kazakhstan and 14 years longer in the Russian Federation; these are among the biggest gaps

between female and male life expectancy at birth worldwide and they reflect, to a large extent, lifestyle choices that expose males to life-threatening illness and early death. Clearly, this calls for specific interventions to address men's vulnerability to early death.

To avoid the problems associated with estimates of female and male earned income, there is a need for a measure that does not rely on income. One option is to replace estimated earned income with the labour force participation rate because the ability to participate in the labour force constitutes freedom to earn a living and enjoy a decent life. However, this is not free of measurement difficulties either: unpaid work in the family may not be formally recorded as participation in the labour force. Further, labour force participation does not necessarily mean either being employed or earning a decent wage: the unemployed are also part of the labour force and many of those who are employed may fall in the categories of low-paid or subsistence-level work. Nor does labour force participation account for the earnings gaps that may exist even where participation is high. Finally, women may choose not to work.

Another methodological change would be to take female-to-male ratios of achievements in the relevant indicators and use the geometric mean to construct an average (Klasen and Schüler 2007). In this sense, the measure is closer to being a direct measure of gender inequality. Conceptually, this measure is clearer than the GDI and also easy to interpret. Another advantage is that it does not treat as equal situations in which all gender gaps hurt women and situations where they hurt women in some dimension and men in others.

Under this method, the female-to-male ratio of achievement in one dimension can exceed unity—for example, due to female longevity. Furthermore, as with the female and male HDI values, it is possible for a disadvantage in one component to be compensated for by advantage in another.

Many sub-Saharan African countries would perform much better on this measure than they currently do on the GDI. This is mainly explained by the relatively high female labour

force participation rates, in spite of significant gender gaps in adult literacy rates and, in some cases, school enrolment. But as noted above, labour force participation does not necessarily imply either being employed or earning a decent wage. Further, gender gaps exist in other important areas in these countries, notably in decision-making power and access to and control over assets.

Other countries that would likely do much better include most CIS countries and also a number in Asia and the Pacific.

Further work

Neither of these proposed innovations addresses all of the conceptual drawbacks of the existing indices, nor all the data related hurdles that hamper gender-sensitive measurement. The rationale, therefore, is not to add these measures to the existing GDI but to stimulate discussion about which of these measures is close to determining gender inequalities in human development and could be used in the short term, while efforts towards the long-term development of a better measure continue.

A more general point, which is not captured in any of the existing or proposed measures, is that state parties to CEDAW need to intensify efforts towards eliminating gender discrimination. This involves, among other things, incorporating relevant CEDAW provisions into their national laws, putting in place appropriate budgets for their implementation and mechanisms for their enforcement, and taking note of the cultural norms and values under which such practices take place.

The Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

This year, the GEM has been calculated for 108 countries although the number of developing countries included in the measure is still very low. For example, only eight sub-Saharan African countries (up from 5 in the 2007/2008 global Report) have a GEM value this year. Under-representation of developing countries in the GEM is due to the absence of data for the economic and decision-making component—as measured by females' and males' percentage

shares of two occupational groups (legislators and senior managers and professional and technical workers).

The few developing countries included in the GEM league table trail the more developed ones, mainly because their income levels are low, not because they have relatively higher gender gaps. The earned income component of the GEM uses both income levels and female and male income shares in the calculation. However, income levels tend to dominate the index and as a result, countries with low income levels cannot achieve a high GEM score even where gender disparities in the distribution of earnings and other components of the GEM are minimal. For example, the past few decades have witnessed important achievements in the parliamentary representation of women across much of the world. Towards the end of 2008, Argentina, Costa Rica and Cuba had become among the top ten such countries, with women holding close to 40 percent of parliamentary seats. A number of sub-Saharan African countries have also improved female parliamentary representation in the last decade, including in particular Rwanda where women now hold a majority of the parliamentary seats. However, lower income levels mean that their GEM values remain low. A case in point is a comparison of the GEM values for Canada and Lesotho. The latter has higher female representation in parliament and in managerial and professional positions yet, its GEM value is only 0.589 against Canada's 0.829. Canada ranks 11th while Lesotho is in 53rd position. This anomaly calls for a review of the GEM methodology to better reflect women's empowerment in developing countries. Qatar and Saudi Arabia are

two countries with relatively high income levels but very low GEM values (0.380 and 0.297 respectively). This is because of the huge gender gaps in all the GEM components. There are no female members of parliament and fewer than 10 per cent of managerial positions are held by females in either country.

In order to address these limitations two modifications have been investigated (Klasen and Schüler 2007). The first uses the same basic indicators as the GEM but calculates the geometric mean of the female-to-male ratios of achievement in the components. This allows good achievements in one or more dimensions to compensate for shortfalls in other components.

Another option is to improve the income component by using female and male *shares* of earned income instead of income levels. This would allow countries with relatively low levels of gender inequality in the dimensions measured by the GEM to achieve a high rank despite low income. Further areas being explored are described in box 6.

This innovation would also allow the relatively strong performance in women's political and economic representation in some of the countries in sub-Saharan Africa to affect the rankings. Since 2000 the number of countries with more than 20 percent female parliamentary representation has increased sharply in almost all developing regions, from almost tripling in sub-Saharan Africa to a 10-fold increase in the CIS region (Tripp 2003) (see box 7).

This approach would avoid the outcomes whereby a high-income country can rank highly in the GEM, largely because of income and despite gender gaps.

“The ends and means of development call for placing the perspective of freedom at the center of the stage. The people have to be seen, in this perspective, as being actively involved—given the opportunity—in shaping their own destiny, and not just as passive recipients of the fruits of cunning development programs.”

Sen (1999, p.53)

Human development views people as active agents of their own destinies and supports the participation, agency, voice and empowerment of people and communities. In this way human development goes beyond the necessary focus on outcomes evinced, for example, in the MDGs, by including a concern for process.

One basic challenge, however, is determining how measures of human development can meaningfully reflect the degree of empowerment of all people, particularly of women and marginalized groups. Among the various difficulties faced is the trade-off between indicators that are of deep relevance locally and those that can be compared across countries.

Building on the work of Sen (1999), a number of studies have focused on the cross-comparability of empowerment measures (Alkire 2005, 2008; Alsop and Heinsohn 2005; Ibrahim and Alkire 2007; Narayan 2005). These have mainly been comprised of two sub-components:

- *Opportunities, or real possibilities* that are available to a person or a community; often measured using data on access to services, service provision, etc.
- *Agency, or a person’s ability to advance his or her valued goals.* The most widespread measures of agency are questions, usually asked of women, regarding household decision-making in dif-

ferent domains, such as control of the family finances. However, these questions only identify one source of disempowerment (the family). Community, economic and political institutions can also empower—or disempower—individuals.

Explorations are underway to enrich perspectives on empowerment (see Ibrahim and Alkire 2007). For example, one important issue is the extent to which people feel their fate is determined by themselves or by others, as well as how much control they have over personal decisions.

To measure the extent to which people feel themselves to be coerced, as opposed to acting on their own initiative and values, autonomy-measures from psychological testing have been used. These questions probe people’s motivation for their actions across a set of domains that might include, for example, employment, housework, educational decisions, responses to health crises, group participation, mobility, self-protection from violence, and cultural or religious practices. The objective is to determine whether the actions are motivated by lack of choice, by coercion, by a desire for approval or to avoid guilt, or by the person’s own values. One test of the indicators occurred in a survey in India covering 220 women in southern Kerala; it found, interestingly, that some respondents who were destitute in socio-economic terms nonetheless did indeed enjoy high autonomy, and vice versa.

Another set of vital questions explores the extent to which individuals feel empowered to bring about change *at both individual and community levels*. How do they assess their collective as well as their individual efficacy to bring about positive change?

These are among the important questions that will be explored more deeply and extensively to inform the 2010 *Human Development Report*.

Source: Alkire 2005, 2008; Alsop and Heinsohn 2005; Alsop et al. 2006; Chirkov et al. 2003; Drèze and Sen 2002; Ibrahim and Alkire 2007; Narayan 2005; Ryan and Deci 2000; Sen 1999.

Some 13 sub-Saharan African nations now have female shares in parliament of more than 20 percent. Rwanda is a particular case in point, with 51 percent of seats in parliament held by women since the 2008 election that brought 45 women to parliament, the highest representation in the world (IPU 2008a). One factor associated with this trend has been the adoption of quotas that reserve a certain number of seats in parliament for women; Rwanda and the Niger have established quotas for women in their national parliaments of 30 and 10 percent, respectively (IIDEA 2008).

Source: IIDEA 2008; IPU 2008a.

Countries with more than 20% female parliamentary representation



Source: IPU 2008a.

5 Conclusions

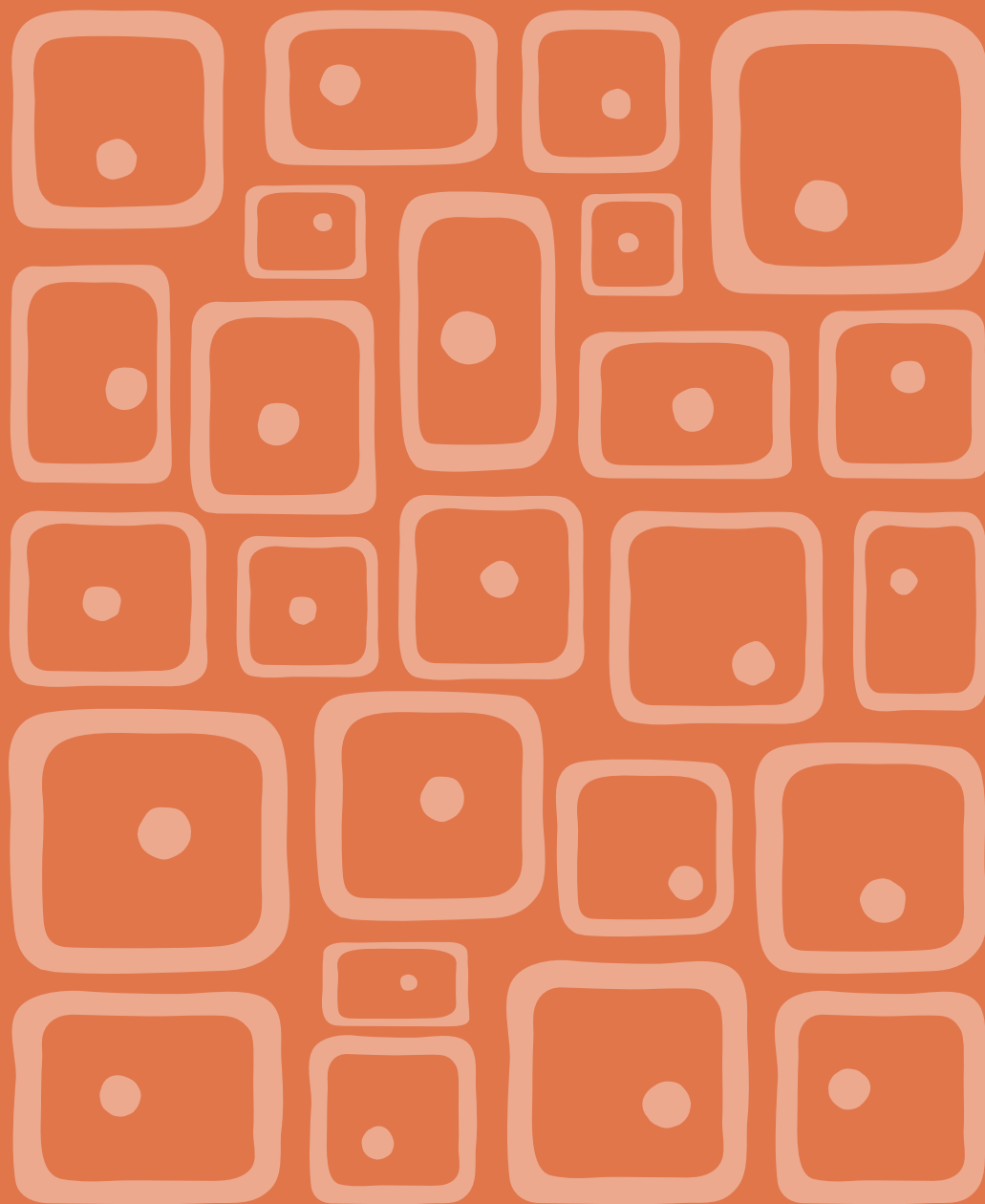
This brief overview of the state of human development has sought to underline key trends over the longer term and elaborate on the picture revealed by the most recent snapshot available. We have also introduced some important data updates and reviewed some methodological issues.

As is well known, at the country level there have been steady improvements in human development across the world in the last 25 years. These have been most marked in education, while some countries have made huge strides across multiple dimensions of human development. Yet there is a range of countries, mainly in Africa and the CIS, which have suffered human development reversals from which they have yet to recover.

The very wide gaps between countries, between rich and poor within countries, and between men and women are all major concerns. High levels of human poverty in many developing countries also require priority actions.

On the gender front, various measures can be used to capture some of the dimensions of the disadvantages faced by women. Yet measurement is fraught with conceptual and practical difficulties, and ongoing work on gender inequality and women's empowerment measures by academia and women activists is critical to inform the debates and to contribute to the development of better measures. Improvements in measurement and monitoring are part of the story—to see whether state parties to CEDAW are meeting their commitments on the ground.

All of the issues covered in this overview remain very much alive today. We hope that this report will help to inform and stimulate ongoing debates. These investigations and debates will be further pursued in the context of preparing for the jubilee edition of the *Human Development Report* in 2010.



Human development indices

Reader's guide

Human development indices

The human development indices provide an assessment of country achievements in different areas of human development. Where possible the tables include data for 192 UN member states along with Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China, and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Because of insufficient cross-nationally comparable data of good quality, the HDI has only been calculated for 177 UN member countries plus the two areas mentioned.

In the tables, countries and areas are ranked by their HDI value. To locate a country in the tables, refer to the *Key to countries* on the inside back cover where countries with their HDI ranks are listed alphabetically. Most of the data in the tables are for 2006 and are those available to the Human Development Report Office (HDRO) as of 28 November 2008, unless otherwise specified.

Sources and definitions

HDRO is primarily a user, not a producer, of statistics. It relies on international data agencies with the mandate, resources and expertise to collect and compile international data on specific statistical indicators. Sources for all data used in compiling the indicator tables are given in short citations at the end of each table. These correspond to full references in the *References*. In order to ensure that all calculations can be easily replicated the source notes also show the original data components used in any calculations by HDRO. Indicators for which short, meaningful definitions can be given are included in *Definitions of statistical terms*. Other relevant information appears in the notes at the end of each table. For more detailed technical informa-

tion about these indicators, please consult the relevant websites of the source agencies through the *Human Development Report* website at <http://hdr.undp.org/statistics/>

Inconsistencies between national and international estimates

When compiling international data series, international data agencies often apply international standards and harmonization procedures to improve comparability across countries. When international data are based on national statistics, as they usually are, national data may need to be adjusted. When data for a country are missing, an international agency may produce an estimate if other relevant information can be used. And because of the difficulties in coordination between national and international data agencies, international data series may not incorporate the most recent national data. All these factors can lead to substantial differences between national and international estimates.

When data inconsistencies have arisen, HDRO has helped to link national and international data authorities to address those inconsistencies. In many cases this has led to better statistics becoming available. HDRO continues to advocate improving international data and plays an active role in supporting efforts to enhance data quality. It works with national agencies and international bodies to improve data consistency through more systematic reporting and monitoring of data quality.

Country classifications

Countries are classified in four ways: by human development level, by income, by major world aggregates and by region. These designations do

not necessarily express a judgement about the development stage of a particular country or area. The term *country* as used in the text and tables refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

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

Income classifications. All countries are grouped by income using World Bank classifications: high income (gross national income per capita of US\$11,116 or more in 2006), middle income (US\$906–\$11,115) and low income (US\$905 or less).

Major world classifications. The three global groups are *developing countries*, *Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)* and the *Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD)*. These groups are not mutually exclusive. (Replacing the OECD group with the high-income OECD group and excluding the Republic of Korea would produce mutually exclusive groups). Unless otherwise specified, the classification world represents the universe of 194 countries and areas covered—192 UN member countries plus Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region of China, and the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

Regional classifications. Developing countries are further classified into regions: *Arab States*, *East Asia and the Pacific*, *Latin America and the Caribbean (including Mexico)*, *South*

Asia, *Southern Europe* and *sub-Saharan Africa*. These regional classifications are consistent with the Regional Bureaux of the United Nations Development Programme. An additional classification is least developed countries, as defined by the United Nations (UN-OHRLLS 2008).

Aggregates

Aggregates. Weighted averages for the classifications described above are presented in table 2. In general, an aggregate is shown for a country grouping only when data are available for at least half the countries and represent at least two-thirds of the available weight in that classification. HDRO does not impute missing data for the purpose of aggregation. Therefore, unless otherwise specified, aggregates for each classification represent only the countries for which data are available; refer to the year or period specified; and refer only to data from the primary sources listed.

Symbols

A dash between two years, such as in 1995–2000, indicates that the data presented are for one of the years shown—the latest year in the period for which data are available for a given country.

The following symbols may be used in the tables:

- .. Data not available
- (.) Greater (or less) than zero but small enough to be rounded to zero at the displayed number of decimal points
- Not applicable

Human development index trends

HDI rank	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	Progress		
										Long-term (1980–2006)	Medium-term (1990–2006)	Short-term (2000–2006)
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
1 Iceland	0.888	0.896	0.915	0.920	0.945	0.959	0.962	0.967	0.968	0.081	0.053	0.024
2 Norway	0.900	0.911	0.924	0.948	0.960	0.966	0.967	0.967	0.968	0.068	0.044	0.008
3 Canada	0.892	0.915	0.935	0.941	0.950	0.956	0.963	0.965	0.967	0.075	0.031	0.017
4 Australia	0.870	0.881	0.900	0.935	0.951	0.959	0.962	0.963	0.965	0.095	0.066	0.014
5 Ireland	0.837	0.852	0.877	0.900	0.934	0.949	0.955	0.958	0.960	0.123	0.083	0.026
6 Netherlands	0.887	0.901	0.916	0.936	0.949	0.952	0.953	0.956	0.958	0.072	0.043	0.010
7 Sweden	0.882	0.893	0.904	0.935	0.952	0.957	0.956	0.957	0.958	0.076	0.054	0.006
8 Japan	0.886	0.900	0.916	0.930	0.941	0.948	0.951	0.953	0.956	0.070	0.040	0.015
9 Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.954	0.956	..	..	..
10 Switzerland	0.896	0.903	0.917	0.927	0.945	0.950	0.952	0.953	0.955	0.059	0.039	0.010
11 France	0.875	0.886	0.908	0.927	0.940	0.945	0.947	0.953	0.955	0.080	0.046	0.014
12 Finland	0.864	0.881	0.903	0.915	0.938	0.945	0.948	0.950	0.954	0.090	0.051	0.016
13 Denmark	0.881	0.890	0.898	0.916	0.936	0.944	0.947	0.949	0.952	0.071	0.054	0.016
14 Austria	0.864	0.877	0.898	0.919	0.940	0.942	0.946	0.948	0.951	0.087	0.052	0.011
15 United States	0.892	0.906	0.920	0.933	0.944	0.949	0.949	0.950	0.950	0.058	0.030	0.007
16 Spain	0.852	0.866	0.893	0.911	0.929	0.937	0.942	0.946	0.949	0.097	0.056	0.020
17 Belgium	0.869	0.884	0.902	0.932	0.943	0.948	0.944	0.945	0.948	0.079	0.046	0.005
18 Greece	0.851	0.864	0.878	0.882	0.905	0.924	0.931	0.943	0.947	0.095	0.069	0.042
19 Italy	0.855	0.863	0.886	0.904	0.925	0.936	0.939	0.942	0.945	0.090	0.058	0.020
20 New Zealand	0.860	0.872	0.881	0.909	0.927	0.939	0.941	0.943	0.944	0.084	0.063	0.017
21 United Kingdom	0.858	0.868	0.888	0.927	0.929	0.937	0.942	0.944	0.942	0.084	0.054	0.013
22 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.938	0.942	..	..	..
23 Germany	0.866	0.874	0.892	0.916	0.931	0.935	0.937	0.938	0.940	0.074	0.047	0.009
24 Israel	0.827	0.850	..	..	..	..	0.923	0.927	0.930	0.103	..	..
25 Korea (Republic of)	..	..	..	..	..	0.911	0.917	0.922	0.928	..	..	..
26 Slovenia	..	..	0.852	0.860	0.893	0.914	0.911	0.917	0.923	..	0.071	0.030
27 Brunei Darussalam	0.827	0.843	0.876	0.889	0.905	0.910	0.912	0.917	0.919	0.092	0.043	0.014
28 Singapore	0.784	0.805	0.850	0.883	0.907	0.911	0.913	0.916	0.918	0.134	0.068	0.011
29 Kuwait	0.812	0.828	..	0.852	0.876	0.914	0.912	0.915	0.912	0.100	..	0.036
30 Cyprus	..	..	0.856	0.871	0.898	0.907	0.909	0.911	0.912	..	0.056	0.014
31 United Arab Emirates	0.743	0.806	0.834	0.845	0.852	0.897	0.898	0.901	0.903	0.160	0.070	0.052
32 Bahrain	0.769	0.793	0.838	0.858	0.873	0.886	0.889	0.896	0.902	0.132	0.064	0.029
33 Portugal	0.764	0.786	0.829	0.860	0.879	0.899	0.896	0.898	0.900	0.136	0.071	0.020
34 Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	0.889	0.890	0.895	0.899	..	..	..
35 Czech Republic	..	..	0.845	0.855	0.867	0.883	0.886	0.892	0.897	..	0.052	0.030
36 Malta	..	0.807	0.834	0.854	0.872	0.885	0.889	0.891	0.894	0.087 ^a	0.060	0.022
37 Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.887	0.889	..	..	..
38 Hungary	0.801	0.812	0.811	0.815	0.843	0.864	0.867	0.873	0.877	0.076	0.066	0.034
39 Poland	..	..	0.805	0.822	0.852	0.866	0.866	0.870	0.875	..	0.070	0.023
40 Chile	0.746	0.760	0.792	0.821	0.848	0.859	0.865	0.871	0.874	0.128	0.082	0.026
41 Slovakia	..	..	..	0.826	0.839	0.853	0.859	0.865	0.872	..	..	0.033
42 Estonia	..	..	0.817	0.796	0.833	0.853	0.858	0.865	0.871	..	0.054	0.038
43 Lithuania	..	..	0.826	0.790	0.830	0.854	0.858	0.864	0.869	..	0.043	0.039
44 Latvia	..	..	0.805	0.770	0.817	0.840	0.848	0.856	0.863	..	0.058	0.046
45 Croatia	..	..	0.814	0.805	0.830	0.846	0.850	0.857	0.862	..	0.048	0.032
46 Argentina	0.790	0.794	0.801	0.822	0.849	0.844	0.849	0.854	0.860	0.070	0.059	0.011
47 Uruguay	0.774	0.781	0.799	0.815	0.836	0.843	0.851	0.854	0.859	0.085	0.060	0.023
48 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.832	0.838	0.855	..	..	..
49 Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.852	0.854	..	..	..
50 Costa Rica	0.760	0.768	0.788	0.804	0.824	0.831	0.839	0.843	0.847	0.088	0.059	0.024
51 Mexico	0.748	0.759	0.773	0.786	0.818	0.827	0.833	0.837	0.842	0.095	0.070	0.024
52 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.622	0.653	..	..	0.806	0.828	0.831	0.836	0.840	0.218	..	0.034
53 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	0.822	0.830	0.834	0.839	..	..	..
54 Seychelles	..	..	..	..	0.843	..	..	0.834	0.836	..	..	-0.007
55 Saudi Arabia	..	..	0.742	0.764	..	..	0.828	0.832	0.835	..	0.094	..

Human development index trends

HDI rank	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	Progress		
										Long-term (1980–2006)	Medium-term (1990–2006)	Short-term (2000–2006)
56 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	0.802	0.817	0.823	0.829	0.834	..	..	0.031
57 Trinidad and Tobago	0.799	0.794	0.797	0.797	0.804	0.817	0.823	0.826	0.833	0.034	0.036	0.029
58 Panama	0.756	0.765	0.763	0.783	0.809	0.816	0.821	0.827	0.832	0.076	0.069	0.023
59 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.826	0.830	..	..	..
60 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.828	0.830	..	..	..
61 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.762	0.762	0.787	0.791	0.801	0.800	0.810	0.816	0.826	0.064	0.040	0.026
62 Romania	..	..	0.780	0.774	0.782	0.802	0.811	0.817	0.825	..	0.045	0.044
63 Malaysia	0.665	0.688	0.736	0.766	0.797	0.807	0.812	0.819	0.823	0.158	0.087	0.027
64 Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	0.810	0.813	0.816	0.822	..	..	..
65 Serbia	..	..	..	..	..	0.807	0.813	0.817	0.821	..	..	..
66 Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.814	0.816	0.821	..	..	..
67 Belarus	..	..	0.793	0.758	0.785	0.797	0.804	0.810	0.817	..	0.024	0.033
68 Macedonia (TFYR)	..	..	..	0.777	0.795	0.798	0.800	0.805	0.808	..	..	0.013
69 Albania	..	..	..	..	0.777	0.793	0.800	0.804	0.807	..	..	0.030
70 Brazil	0.684	0.692	0.708	0.732	0.789	0.789	0.800	0.802	0.807	0.123	0.099	0.019
71 Kazakhstan	..	..	0.776	0.728	0.746	0.779	0.789	0.799	0.807	..	0.031	0.061
72 Ecuador	0.707	0.721	0.740	0.755	..	..	..	0.804	0.807	0.100	0.066	..
73 Russian Federation	..	..	0.819	0.776	..	0.797	0.802	0.801	0.806	..	-0.014	..
74 Mauritius	..	..	0.717	0.734	0.769	0.783	0.788	0.797	0.802	..	0.085	0.034
75 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.797	0.802	..	..	..
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
76 Turkey	0.623	0.669	0.700	0.725	0.754	0.781	0.785	0.791	0.798	0.175	0.098	0.044
77 Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.798	0.797	..	..	..
78 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.795	0.796	..	..	..
79 Peru	0.685	0.701	0.706	0.740	..	0.771	0.775	0.780	0.788	0.102	0.082	..
80 Colombia	..	..	0.703	0.745	0.760	0.770	0.776	0.782	0.787	..	0.084	0.027
81 Thailand	0.644	0.663	0.692	0.721	0.750	0.764	0.772	0.782	0.786	0.142	0.095	0.036
82 Ukraine	..	..	..	..	0.753	0.770	0.776	0.780	0.786	..	..	0.033
83 Armenia	..	..	0.732	0.695	0.735	0.752	0.759	0.767	0.777	..	0.046	0.042
84 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.559	0.618	0.671	0.711	0.735	0.746	0.754	0.770	0.777	0.218	0.107	0.042
85 Tonga	..	..	..	..	0.760	0.775	0.770	0.772	0.774	..	..	0.014
86 Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	0.775	0.766	0.773	0.774	..	..	..
87 Jamaica	..	..	..	..	0.749	0.752	0.755	0.769	0.771	..	..	0.022
88 Belize	..	..	0.703	0.724	0.739	0.763	0.770	0.771	0.771	..	0.068	0.032
89 Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	0.755	0.759	0.764	0.770	..	..	..
90 Jordan	0.630	..	..	..	..	0.753	0.760	0.763	0.769	0.139	..	..
91 Dominican Republic	0.638	0.656	0.664	0.683	0.744	0.753	0.752	0.761	0.768	0.129	0.104	0.024
92 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.758	0.762	0.766	..	..	..
93 Georgia	..	..	..	..	0.733	0.747	0.751	0.759	0.763	..	..	0.030
94 China	0.529	0.552	0.607	0.655	0.718	0.738	0.744	0.754	0.762	0.233	0.156	0.044
95 Tunisia	..	0.603	0.625	0.653	0.677	0.743	0.749	0.756	0.762	0.159 ^a	0.137	0.085
96 Samoa	..	0.682	0.693	0.711	0.736	0.752	0.753	0.758	0.760	0.078 ^a	0.067	0.025
97 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	0.705	0.725	0.730	0.742	0.758	..	..	0.053
98 Paraguay	0.673	0.673	0.707	0.723	0.734	0.745	0.747	0.749	0.752	0.079	0.045	0.018
99 Maldives	..	..	..	0.681	0.719	0.733	0.738	0.737	0.749	..	..	0.031
100 Algeria	..	0.626	0.645	0.652	0.712	0.727	0.732	0.745	0.748	0.122 ^a	0.103	0.036
101 El Salvador	0.570	0.584	0.655	0.687	0.707	0.739	0.743	0.745	0.747	0.178	0.092	0.040
102 Philippines	0.650	0.649	0.694	0.711	0.725	0.734	0.739	0.743	0.745	0.095	0.051	0.020
103 Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.743	0.743	..	..	..
104 Sri Lanka	0.647	0.670	0.684	0.701	0.723	0.726	0.729	0.739	0.742	0.096	0.058	0.019
105 Syrian Arab Republic	0.601	0.623	0.625	0.648	0.714	0.724	0.724	0.731	0.736	0.135	0.111	0.023
106 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.728	0.731	..	..	..
107 Gabon	..	..	..	0.741	0.709	0.727	0.725	0.727	0.729	..	..	0.020
108 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.727	0.728	..	..	..
109 Indonesia	0.520	0.560	0.623	0.657	0.671	0.709	0.714	0.719	0.726	0.205	0.103	0.054
110 Guyana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.721	0.725	..	..	..

HDI rank	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	Progress		
										Long-term (1980–2006)	Medium-term (1990–2006)	Short-term (2000–2006)
111 Bolivia	0.559	0.575	0.627	0.651	0.697	0.707	0.709	0.718	0.723	0.164	0.095	0.025
112 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	0.676	0.698	0.709	0.714	0.720	..	..	0.045
113 Moldova	..	..	0.734	0.678	0.679	0.702	0.708	0.714	0.719	..	-0.015	0.040
114 Viet Nam	..	0.559	0.597	0.645	0.688	0.703	0.709	0.714	0.718	0.158 ^a	0.121	0.030
115 Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	0.653	0.698	0.715	0.719	0.717	..	..	0.064
116 Egypt	0.483	0.539	0.572	0.628	0.665	0.704	0.709	0.712	0.716	0.233	0.144	0.051
117 Honduras	..	..	..	..	0.677	0.683	0.698	0.708	0.714	..	..	0.037
118 Cape Verde	..	..	0.584	0.621	0.643	0.690	0.688	0.693	0.705	..	0.121	0.062
119 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	0.682	0.691	0.695	0.698	0.701	..	..	0.019
120 Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	0.666	0.676	0.682	0.693	0.699	..	..	0.033
121 Guatemala	0.529	0.535	0.553	0.619	0.662	0.677	0.681	0.690	0.696	0.167	0.143	0.033
122 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	0.679	0.689	0.692	0.692	0.694	..	..	0.015
123 Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	0.648	0.671	0.674	0.680	0.686	..	..	0.038
124 Tajikistan	..	..	0.709	0.642	0.648	0.669	0.676	0.680	0.684	..	-0.025	0.036
125 South Africa	0.657	0.679	0.698	..	0.687	0.679	0.675	0.671	0.670	0.013	-0.028	-0.017
126 Botswana	0.538	0.578	0.680	0.654	0.619	0.646	0.651	0.656	0.664	0.126	-0.017	0.045
127 Morocco	0.471	0.497	0.516	0.560	0.582	0.626	0.631	0.638	0.646	0.175	0.130	0.064
128 Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	0.622	0.627	0.637	0.643	..	..	..
129 Namibia	..	..	0.653	0.664	0.636	0.625	0.625	0.631	0.634	..	-0.019	-0.001
130 Congo	..	..	0.585	0.597	0.560	0.594	0.605	0.612	0.619	..	0.034	0.059
131 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	0.585	0.591	0.600	0.613	..	..	..
132 India	0.428	0.456	0.494	0.517	0.561	0.576	0.585	0.600	0.609	0.181	0.114	0.048
133 Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	..	0.516	0.563	0.582	0.588	0.601	0.608	..	..	0.045
134 Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.584	0.588	0.591	..	..	..
135 Myanmar	..	0.489	0.485	0.507	0.551	0.571	0.576	0.581	0.585	0.096 ^a	0.099	0.034
136 Cambodia	..	..	..	..	0.511	0.534	0.554	0.566	0.575	..	..	0.065
137 Comoros	0.445	0.460	0.463	0.509	0.525	0.561	0.563	0.568	0.572	0.127	0.109	0.047
138 Yemen	..	..	..	0.478	0.497	0.549	0.553	0.561	0.567	..	..	0.069
139 Pakistan	0.386	0.411	0.443	0.463	..	0.518	0.526	0.548	0.562	0.176	0.119	..
140 Mauritania	..	..	..	..	0.520	0.529	0.536	0.547	0.557	..	..	0.036
141 Swaziland	0.545	0.593	0.617	0.624	0.593	0.554	0.549	0.545	0.542	-0.003	-0.075	-0.051
142 Ghana	..	..	..	..	0.497	0.499	0.505	0.524	0.533	..	..	0.037
143 Madagascar	..	..	..	..	0.498	0.510	0.521	0.528	0.533	..	..	0.034
144 Kenya	..	..	..	..	0.516	0.517	0.522	0.526	0.532	..	..	0.016
145 Nepal	0.308	0.341	0.407	0.436	0.492	0.501	0.503	0.521	0.530	0.222	0.123	0.038
146 Sudan	..	..	..	..	0.489	0.504	0.510	0.514	0.526	..	..	0.037
147 Bangladesh	0.331	0.352	0.390	0.414	0.489	0.500	0.504	0.517	0.524	0.194	0.135	0.036
148 Haiti	0.431	0.442	0.442	0.470	..	..	..	0.515	0.521	0.090	0.079	..
149 Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	0.513	0.514	0.514	0.516	..	..	..
150 Cameroon	..	..	..	..	0.508	0.513	0.514	0.514	0.514	..	..	0.006
151 Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.508	0.513	..	..	..
152 Tanzania (United Republic of)	..	..	0.436	0.420	0.445	0.472	0.481	0.494	0.503	..	0.066	0.058
153 Senegal	..	..	0.417	0.431	0.473	0.483	0.489	0.499	0.502	..	0.085	0.029
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
154 Nigeria	..	..	0.452	0.456	0.450	0.486	0.490	0.494	0.499	..	0.047	0.048
155 Lesotho	..	..	..	..	0.529	0.502	0.497	0.494	0.496	..	..	-0.033
156 Uganda	..	..	0.404	0.391	0.453	0.474	0.476	0.486	0.493	..	0.090	0.040
157 Angola	..	..	..	..	0.450	0.458	0.464	0.474	0.484	..	..	0.034
158 Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.486	0.483	..	..	..
159 Togo	..	..	..	..	0.477	0.476	0.476	0.476	0.479	..	..	0.003
160 Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.469	0.471	..	..	..
161 Benin	0.347	0.361	0.378	0.399	0.424	0.436	0.440	0.452	0.459	0.112	0.080	0.035
162 Malawi	..	0.377	0.386	0.434	0.445	0.436	0.434	0.448	0.457	0.080 ^a	0.071	0.012
163 Zambia	..	..	0.481	0.431	0.410	0.417	0.435	0.447	0.453	..	-0.028	0.043
164 Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.442	0.442	..	..	..
165 Rwanda	0.356	0.359	0.323	0.297	0.386	0.412	0.421	0.430	0.435	0.079	0.111	0.049

Human development index trends

HDI rank	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2003	2004	2005	2006	Progress		
										Long-term (1980–2006)	Medium-term (1990–2006)	Short-term (2000–2006)
166 Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	0.442	0.416	0.433	0.430	0.431	0.432	0.431	..	-0.011	-0.002
167 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	0.405	0.410	0.417	0.423	..	..	..
168 Mali	..	..	..	..	0.343	0.376	0.377	0.384	0.391	..	..	0.047
169 Ethiopia	..	..	..	0.305	0.323	0.355	0.365	0.379	0.389	..	..	0.066
170 Chad	..	..	..	0.329	0.358	0.373	0.389	0.390	0.389	..	..	0.030
171 Guinea-Bissau	0.244	0.264	0.276	0.341	0.343	0.373	0.373	0.378	0.383	0.139	0.107	0.040
172 Burundi	0.267	0.291	0.326	0.296	0.352	0.362	0.367	0.370	0.382	0.115	0.056	0.029
173 Burkina Faso	0.259	0.278	0.298	0.305	0.317	0.347	0.352	0.362	0.372	0.114	0.074	0.055
174 Niger	..	..	..	..	0.293	0.310	0.314	0.363	0.370	..	..	0.076
175 Mozambique	0.281	0.259	0.274	0.307	0.333	0.344	0.356	0.361	0.366	0.085	0.092	0.033
176 Liberia	0.345	0.361	0.284	0.218	0.339	0.348	0.351	0.357	0.364	0.018	0.080	0.025
177 Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	..	..	..	..	0.335	0.350	0.354	0.358	0.361	..	..	0.026
178 Central African Republic	0.329	0.342	0.367	0.344	0.365	0.348	0.349	0.349	0.352	0.023	-0.015	-0.013
179 Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	0.314	0.317	0.323	0.329	..	..	..

NOTES

The human development index values in this table were calculated using a consistent methodology and data series. They are not strictly comparable with those in earlier *Human Development Reports*.

- a. Progress between 1985 and 2006.

SOURCES

Columns 1–9: calculated based on data on life expectancy from UN 2007; data on adult literacy rates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003 and 2008a; data on combined GERS from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 1999 and 2008b; and data on GDP per capita (2006 PPP US\$) from World Bank 2008c.

Column 10: calculated based on the HDI values for 1980 and 2006.

Column 11: calculated based on the HDI values for 1990 and 2006.

Column 12: calculated based on the HDI values for 2000 and 2006.

Human development index

HDI rank	Human development index value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (% aged 15 and above)	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	GDP per capita rank minus HDI rank ^b	
	2006	2006	1999–2006 ^a	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
1	Iceland	0.968	81.6	.. ^c	96.0	35,814	0.944	0.980	0.982	13
2	Norway	0.968	79.9	.. ^c	98.6	51,862 ^d	0.916	0.989	1.000	1
3	Canada	0.967	80.4	.. ^c	99.3 ^{e,f}	36,687	0.924	0.991	0.986	9
4	Australia	0.965	81.0	.. ^c	114.2 ^g	33,035	0.934	0.993	0.968	16
5	Ireland	0.960	78.6	.. ^c	97.6	40,823 ^d	0.894	0.985	1.000	4
6	Netherlands	0.958	79.4	.. ^c	97.5	36,099	0.907	0.985	0.983	7
7	Sweden	0.958	80.7	.. ^c	94.3	34,056	0.928	0.974	0.973	11
8	Japan	0.956	82.4	.. ^c	86.6	31,951	0.957	0.949	0.962	16
9	Luxembourg	0.956	78.6	.. ^c	94.6 ^h	77,089 ^d	0.893	0.975	1.000	-8
10	Switzerland	0.955	81.4	.. ^c	82.7	37,396	0.941	0.936	0.989	1
11	France	0.955	80.4	.. ^c	95.4	31,980	0.923	0.978	0.963	12
12	Finland	0.954	79.1	.. ^c	101.4 ^g	32,903	0.901	0.993	0.967	9
13	Denmark	0.952	78.1	.. ^c	101.3 ^g	35,125	0.884	0.993	0.978	3
14	Austria	0.951	79.6	.. ^c	90.5	35,523	0.910	0.962	0.980	1
15	United States	0.950	78.0	.. ^c	92.4	43,968 ^d	0.884	0.968	1.000	-7
16	Spain	0.949	80.7	97.4 ⁱ	96.5	29,208	0.928	0.971	0.948	11
17	Belgium	0.948	79.1	.. ^c	94.3	33,243	0.901	0.974	0.969	2
18	Greece	0.947	79.1	97.0 ⁱ	101.6 ^g	31,290	0.901	0.980	0.959	8
19	Italy	0.945	80.4	98.8 ⁱ	91.8	28,828	0.923	0.965	0.945	9
20	New Zealand	0.944	80.0	.. ^c	107.5 ^g	25,260	0.916	0.993	0.923	11
21	United Kingdom	0.942	79.2	.. ^c	89.2 ^e	32,654	0.903	0.957	0.966	1
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.942	82.1	.. ^{f,j}	74.4 ^f	39,146	0.951	0.879	0.996	-12
23	Germany	0.940	79.3	.. ^c	88.1 ^e	31,766	0.904	0.954	0.962	2
24	Israel	0.930	80.5	97.1 ^{f,k}	89.9	24,405	0.925	0.947	0.918	9
25	Korea (Republic of)	0.928	78.2	.. ^c	98.5	22,985	0.887	0.988	0.908	9
26	Slovenia	0.923	77.7	99.7 ^{c,l}	92.8	25,021	0.878	0.969	0.922	6
27	Brunei Darussalam	0.919	76.9	94.6 ⁱ	78.5	49,898 ^d	0.865	0.892	1.000	-23
28	Singapore	0.918	79.7	94.2 ⁱ	64.4 ^e	47,426 ^d	0.911	0.843	1.000	-22
29	Kuwait	0.912	77.4	93.3 ⁱ	72.6	46,638 ^{d,f}	0.873	0.864	1.000	-22
30	Cyprus	0.912	79.0	97.6 ⁱ	77.6 ^k	25,837	0.901	0.909	0.927	0
31	United Arab Emirates	0.903	78.5	89.8 ⁱ	65.8 ^{e,f}	49,116 ^{d,f,m}	0.891	0.818	1.000	-26
32	Bahrain	0.902	75.4	88.3 ⁱ	90.4 ^e	34,516 ^f	0.840	0.890	0.975	-15
33	Portugal	0.900	77.9	94.6 ⁱ	88.8	20,845	0.882	0.927	0.891	7
34	Qatar	0.899	75.3	89.8 ⁱ	77.6 ^e	72,969 ^{d,f}	0.838	0.857	1.000	-32
35	Czech Republic	0.897	76.2	.. ^c	83.4	22,004	0.853	0.938	0.900	1
36	Malta	0.894	79.2	91.4 ⁱ	81.3 ^f	21,715	0.904	0.880	0.898	1
37	Barbados	0.889	76.9	.. ^{c,f,j}	83.9 ^f	17,497 ^{f,m}	0.865	0.940	0.862	9
38	Hungary	0.877	73.1	98.9 ⁱ	90.2	18,154	0.802	0.960	0.868	5
39	Poland	0.875	75.3	99.3 ^{c,l}	87.7	14,675	0.839	0.952	0.833	11
40	Chile	0.874	78.4	96.4 ⁱ	82.5	12,997	0.891	0.918	0.812	16
41	Slovakia	0.872	74.4	.. ^c	80.5	17,837	0.824	0.928	0.865	3
42	Estonia	0.871	71.3	99.8 ^{c,l}	91.2	19,155	0.771	0.964	0.877	0
43	Lithuania	0.869	72.7	99.7 ^{c,l}	92.3	15,739	0.795	0.968	0.844	4
44	Latvia	0.863	72.3	99.8 ^{c,l}	90.2	15,389	0.788	0.961	0.841	4
45	Croatia	0.862	75.5	98.6 ⁱ	77.2	14,309	0.842	0.915	0.828	6
46	Argentina	0.860	75.0	97.6 ⁱ	88.6 ^f	11,985	0.834	0.946	0.799	14
47	Uruguay	0.859	76.1	97.8 ⁿ	90.9	10,203	0.851	0.955	0.772	19
48	Cuba	0.855	77.9	99.8 ^{c,l}	94.8	6,876 ^{f,o}	0.882	0.976	0.706	40
49	Bahamas	0.854	72.8	.. ^{f,j}	71.8 ^e	20,253 ^{f,o}	0.797	0.878	0.886	-8
50	Costa Rica	0.847	78.6	95.8 ⁱ	73.0 ^{e,f}	9,889 ^m	0.893	0.882	0.767	19
51	Mexico	0.842	75.8	91.7 ⁿ	80.2	12,176	0.847	0.879	0.801	8
52	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.840	73.6	86.2 ⁱ	95.8 ^{e,f}	13,362 ^m	0.810	0.894	0.817	2
53	Oman	0.839	75.3	83.7 ⁱ	68.7	20,999 ^f	0.838	0.787	0.892	-14
54	Seychelles	0.836	72.0 ^p	91.8 ^{f,q}	82.2 ^{f,k}	15,105 ^m	0.783	0.886	0.837	-5
55	Saudi Arabia	0.835	72.4	84.3 ⁱ	76.0 ^{f,r}	22,053	0.791	0.815	0.901	-20
56	Bulgaria	0.834	72.9	98.3 ⁱ	82.4	10,295	0.798	0.930	0.773	9
57	Trinidad and Tobago	0.833	69.4	98.6 ⁱ	61.1 ^{e,f}	21,669 ^m	0.740	0.861	0.898	-19

Human development index

HDI rank		Human development index value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (% aged 15 and above)	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	GDP per capita rank minus HDI rank ^b
		2006	2006	1999–2006 ^a	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006
58	Panama	0.832	75.3	93.2 ⁱ	79.7	10,135 ^m	0.838	0.887	0.771	9
59	Antigua and Barbuda	0.830	72.7 ^p	85.8 ^{f,s}	78.0 ^t	17,642 ^m	0.795	0.832	0.863	-14
60	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.830	71.2 ^p	97.8 ^{f,u}	73.1 ^{e,f}	13,975 ^m	0.770	0.896	0.824	-7
61	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.826	73.4	93.0 ^{f,q}	79.7 ^k	11,115	0.807	0.886	0.786	1
62	Romania	0.825	72.2	97.6 ⁱ	79.2	10,433	0.786	0.914	0.776	2
63	Malaysia	0.823	73.9	91.5 ⁱ	71.5 ^f	12,536	0.815	0.848	0.806	-5
64	Montenegro	0.822	74.2	96.4 ^{f,q,v}	74.5 ^{f,v}	9,250	0.820	0.891	0.756	11
65	Serbia	0.821	73.8	96.4 ^{f,q,v}	74.5 ^{f,v}	9,468 ^w	0.813	0.891	0.760	9
66	Saint Lucia	0.821	73.4	94.8 ^{f,s}	79.3	9,549 ^m	0.806	0.896	0.761	7
67	Belarus	0.817	68.8	99.7 ^{c,i}	89.5	9,737	0.730	0.958	0.764	5
68	Macedonia (TFYR)	0.808	74.0	96.8 ⁱ	70.1 ^f	7,921	0.816	0.879	0.730	10
69	Albania	0.807	76.3	99.0 ^{c,i}	67.8 ^f	5,884	0.856	0.886	0.680	27
70	Brazil	0.807	72.0	89.6 ⁿ	87.2 ^f	8,949	0.783	0.888	0.750	7
71	Kazakhstan	0.807	66.4	99.6 ^{c,i}	91.8	9,832	0.689	0.966	0.766	-1
72	Ecuador	0.807	74.8	92.4 ⁱ	78.3 ^t	7,145	0.830	0.877	0.713	12
73	Russian Federation	0.806	65.2	99.5 ^{c,i}	81.9	13,205	0.669	0.933	0.815	-18
74	Mauritius	0.802	72.6	87.0 ⁱ	76.9 ^e	10,571	0.793	0.836	0.778	-11
75	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.802	74.6	96.7 ^{f,x}	69.0 ^{f,y}	6,801	0.827	0.874	0.704	14
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
76	Turkey	0.798	71.6	88.1 ⁱ	71.1 ^e	11,535	0.776	0.824	0.792	-15
77	Dominica	0.797	74.1 ^p	88.0 ^{f,s}	78.5 ^e	7,715 ^m	0.818	0.848	0.725	2
78	Lebanon	0.796	71.7	.. ^{f,j}	76.8	9,757	0.778	0.845	0.765	-7
79	Peru	0.788	71.0	88.7 ^x	88.1 ^e	7,088	0.766	0.885	0.711	6
80	Colombia	0.787	72.5	92.3 ⁱ	77.8	6,381	0.792	0.875	0.694	12
81	Thailand	0.786	70.0	93.9 ⁱ	78.0 ^e	7,613	0.750	0.886	0.723	-1
82	Ukraine	0.786	67.7	99.7 ^{c,i}	88.8	6,224	0.712	0.956	0.689	11
83	Armenia	0.777	71.8	99.5 ^{c,i}	72.8	4,879	0.780	0.903	0.649	17
84	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.777	70.5	84.0 ⁱ	73.2 ^{e,f}	10,031	0.759	0.804	0.769	-16
85	Tonga	0.774	73.0	99.2 ^{c,i}	78.0 ^e	3,677 ^m	0.800	0.920	0.602	32
86	Grenada	0.774	68.4	.. ^{f,s}	73.1 ^{e,f}	7,217 ^m	0.724	0.884	0.714	-3
87	Jamaica	0.771	72.3	85.5 ⁱ	78.1 ^{e,f}	6,409 ^m	0.789	0.830	0.694	4
88	Belize	0.771	76.0	75.1 ^{f,s}	78.3 ^e	6,679 ^m	0.851	0.762	0.701	2
89	Suriname	0.770	69.8	90.1 ⁱ	74.3 ^e	7,268 ^m	0.747	0.848	0.715	-7
90	Jordan	0.769	72.2	92.7 ⁱ	78.7	4,654	0.786	0.880	0.641	15
91	Dominican Republic	0.768	71.8	88.8 ⁱ	73.5 ^{e,f}	6,093 ^m	0.780	0.837	0.686	4
92	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.766	71.3	88.1 ^{f,s}	68.9 ^f	7,057 ^m	0.772	0.817	0.710	-6
93	Georgia	0.763	70.8	100.0 ^{c,f,z}	74.6	4,009	0.763	0.909	0.616	19
94	China	0.762	72.7	93.0 ⁱ	68.7	4,682	0.795	0.849	0.642	10
95	Tunisia	0.762	73.7	76.9 ⁱ	76.2	6,958	0.811	0.766	0.708	-8
96	Samoa	0.760	71.1	98.7 ⁱ	74.1 ^{e,f}	3,828 ^m	0.768	0.905	0.608	20
97	Azerbaijan	0.758	67.3	99.3 ^{c,i}	66.2	6,172	0.704	0.881	0.688	-3
98	Paraguay	0.752	71.5	93.6 ⁱ	72.1 ^{e,f}	4,034	0.775	0.864	0.617	12
99	Maldives	0.749	67.6	97.0 ⁱ	71.3 ^e	5,008	0.710	0.884	0.653	-1
100	Algeria	0.748	72.0	74.6 ⁱ	73.6 ^e	7,426 ^m	0.783	0.743	0.719	-19
101	El Salvador	0.747	71.5	83.6 ^x	72.3	5,477 ^m	0.776	0.798	0.668	-4
102	Philippines	0.745	71.3	93.3 ⁱ	79.6	3,153	0.772	0.887	0.576	20
103	Fiji	0.743	68.5	.. ^{f,j}	71.5 ^e	4,548	0.725	0.868	0.637	3
104	Sri Lanka	0.742	71.9	90.8 ⁱ	68.7 ^e	3,896	0.781	0.834	0.611	11
105	Syrian Arab Republic	0.736	73.9	82.5 ⁱ	65.7 ^e	4,225	0.814	0.769	0.625	4
106	Occupied Palestinian Territories	0.731	73.1	92.4 ⁱ	80.6 ^e	.. ^{aa}	0.802	0.884	0.506	27
107	Gabon	0.729	56.3	85.4 ⁱ	80.7 ^{e,f}	14,208	0.522	0.838	0.827	-55
108	Turkmenistan	0.728	62.8	99.5 ^{c,i}	74.1 ^t	4,826 ^{f,m}	0.630	0.907	0.647	-7
109	Indonesia	0.726	70.1	91.0 ⁱ	68.2	3,455	0.752	0.834	0.591	12
110	Guyana	0.725	65.8	.. ^{f,j}	83.9 ^e	2,782 ^m	0.680	0.939	0.555	15
111	Bolivia	0.723	65.1	89.8 ⁱ	86.0 ^{e,f}	3,989	0.668	0.885	0.615	2
112	Mongolia	0.720	66.3	97.4 ⁱ	79.0	2,887	0.688	0.913	0.561	11
113	Moldova	0.719	68.6	99.2 ^{c,i}	71.9 ^k	2,396	0.727	0.900	0.530	15
114	Viet Nam	0.718	74.0	90.3 ^{f,q}	62.3 ^e	2,363	0.816	0.810	0.528	15

HDI rank	Human development index value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (% aged 15 and above)	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	GDP per capita rank minus HDI rank ^b	
	2006	2006	1999–2006 ^a	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	
115	Equatorial Guinea	0.717	50.8	87.0 ^{f,x}	62.0 ^{e,f}	27,161	0.430	0.787	0.935	-86
116	Egypt	0.716	71.0	71.4 ⁱ	76.4 ^{e,f}	4,953	0.766	0.731	0.651	-17
117	Honduras	0.714	69.7	82.6 ⁱ	74.8 ^{e,f}	3,553 ^m	0.745	0.800	0.596	1
118	Cape Verde	0.705	71.3	83.0 ⁱ	70.0	2,833	0.771	0.787	0.558	6
119	Uzbekistan	0.701	66.9	96.9 ^{f,x}	73.2	2,189 ^m	0.698	0.890	0.515	13
120	Nicaragua	0.699	72.3	80.1 ⁱ	72.1 ^e	2,441 ^m	0.789	0.774	0.533	7
121	Guatemala	0.696	70.0	72.5 ⁱ	67.6 ^k	4,311	0.750	0.709	0.628	-13
122	Kyrgyzstan	0.694	65.7	99.3 ^{c,i}	77.7	1,813	0.678	0.919	0.484	19
123	Vanuatu	0.686	69.6	77.3 ⁱ	62.3 ^{e,f}	3,481 ^m	0.743	0.723	0.592	-3
124	Tajikistan	0.684	66.5	99.6 ^{c,i}	70.9	1,609	0.691	0.896	0.464	20
125	South Africa	0.670	50.1	87.6 ⁱ	76.8 ^f	9,087	0.418	0.840	0.753	-49
126	Botswana	0.664	48.9	82.1 ⁱ	70.6 ^{e,f}	12,744	0.399	0.783	0.809	-69
127	Morocco	0.646	70.7	54.7 ⁱ	59.6 ^e	3,915	0.762	0.563	0.612	-13
128	Sao Tome and Principe	0.643	65.2	87.5 ⁱ	66.6 ^e	1,534	0.669	0.805	0.456	19
129	Namibia	0.634	51.9	87.6 ⁱ	67.2	4,819	0.448	0.808	0.647	-27
130	Congo	0.619	54.5	86.0 ⁱ	58.6 ^{e,f}	3,550	0.492	0.769	0.596	-11
131	Bhutan	0.613	65.2	54.3 ⁱ	57.3	4,010	0.669	0.553	0.616	-20
132	India	0.609	64.1	65.2 ⁱ	61.0	2,489	0.652	0.638	0.537	-6
133	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.608	63.7	72.5 ⁱ	59.6	1,980	0.645	0.682	0.498	2
134	Solomon Islands	0.591	63.2	76.6 ^{f,k}	49.7 ^f	1,586 ^m	0.637	0.676	0.461	12
135	Myanmar	0.585	61.2	89.9 ^{f,x}	56.3 ^e	881 ^{f,m}	0.604	0.787	0.363	29
136	Cambodia	0.575	58.6	75.6 ⁱ	58.7	1,619	0.561	0.700	0.465	7
137	Comoros	0.572	64.5	74.2 ⁱ	46.4 ^{e,f}	1,152	0.659	0.649	0.408	18
138	Yemen	0.567	62.0	57.3 ⁱ	54.4 ^f	2,262	0.616	0.563	0.521	-7
139	Pakistan	0.562	64.9	54.2 ⁱ	39.3	2,361	0.665	0.492	0.528	-9
140	Mauritania	0.557	63.6	55.2 ⁱ	50.6 ^k	1,890	0.643	0.537	0.491	-2
141	Swaziland	0.542	40.2	79.6 ^{f,x}	60.1 ^f	4,705	0.253	0.731	0.643	-38
142	Ghana	0.533	59.4	64.2 ⁱ	52.9	1,247	0.574	0.605	0.421	11
143	Madagascar	0.533	58.8	70.7 ^{f,x}	60.0 ^e	878	0.564	0.671	0.363	22
144	Kenya	0.532	52.7	73.6 ^{f,x}	59.6 ^e	1,436	0.462	0.690	0.445	6
145	Nepal	0.530	63.0	55.2 ⁱ	60.8 ^e	999	0.634	0.571	0.384	17
146	Sudan	0.526	57.8	60.9 ^{f,x,ab}	39.9 ^e	1,887	0.547	0.539	0.490	-7
147	Bangladesh	0.524	63.5	52.5 ⁱ	52.1 ^f	1,155	0.641	0.524	0.408	7
148	Haiti	0.521	60.0	61.0 ⁱ	51.3 ^t	1,109 ^m	0.584	0.578	0.402	11
149	Papua New Guinea	0.516	57.0	57.3 ⁱ	40.7 ^{f,r}	1,950 ^m	0.534	0.518	0.496	-12
150	Cameroon	0.514	50.0	67.9 ^{f,n}	50.8 ^k	2,043	0.416	0.622	0.504	-16
151	Djibouti	0.513	54.2	.. ^{f,j}	25.5	1,965	0.487	0.554	0.497	-15
152	Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.503	51.6	72.0 ⁱ	54.3 ^e	1,126	0.443	0.661	0.404	5
153	Senegal	0.502	62.6	42.0 ⁱ	41.2 ^e	1,592	0.627	0.417	0.462	-8
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
154	Nigeria	0.499	46.6	71.0 ⁱ	52.5 ^{e,f}	1,852	0.360	0.648	0.487	-14
155	Lesotho	0.496	42.3	82.2 ⁿ	61.5 ^e	1,440	0.289	0.753	0.445	-6
156	Uganda	0.493	50.5	72.6 ⁱ	62.3 ^e	888	0.424	0.692	0.365	7
157	Angola	0.484	42.1	67.4 ^{f,x}	25.6 ^{f,r}	4,434	0.285	0.535	0.633	-50
158	Timor-Leste	0.483	60.2	50.1 ^{ac}	63.2 ^{e,f}	668 ^m	0.586	0.545	0.317	14
159	Togo	0.479	58.0	53.2 ^{f,x}	56.6 ^e	792	0.550	0.543	0.345	8
160	Gambia	0.471	59.0	.. ^{f,j}	46.8 ^e	1,152	0.567	0.439	0.408	-4
161	Benin	0.459	55.8	39.7 ⁱ	52.4 ^e	1,259	0.514	0.440	0.423	-9
162	Malawi	0.457	47.0	70.9 ⁱ	61.9 ^e	703	0.366	0.679	0.325	7
163	Zambia	0.453	41.2	68.0 ^{f,x}	63.3 ^{e,f}	1,273	0.270	0.664	0.425	-12
164	Eritrea	0.442	57.2	.. ^{f,j}	33.3 ^e	519 ^m	0.536	0.514	0.275	11
165	Rwanda	0.435	45.8	64.9 ^{f,x}	52.2 ^{e,f}	819	0.346	0.607	0.351	1
166	Côte d'Ivoire	0.431	47.7	48.7 ^{f,x}	37.5	1,632	0.378	0.450	0.466	-24
167	Guinea	0.423	55.3	29.5 ^{f,x}	49.3	1,118	0.505	0.361	0.403	-9
168	Mali	0.391	53.7	22.9 ⁱ	44.3 ^e	1,058	0.478	0.300	0.394	-7
169	Ethiopia	0.389	52.2	35.9 ^{f,n}	45.1 ^e	700	0.454	0.390	0.325	1
170	Chad	0.389	50.4	25.7 ^{f,x}	36.5 ^{e,f}	1,470	0.424	0.293	0.449	-22
171	Guinea-Bissau	0.383	46.0	62.8 ⁱ	36.6 ^{e,f}	467	0.351	0.541	0.257	5

Human development index

HDI rank	Human development index value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (% aged 15 and above)	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	GDP per capita rank minus HDI rank ^b	
	2006	2006	1999–2006 ^a	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	2006	
172	Burundi	0.382	48.9	59.3 ^{f,x}	45.1 ^e	333	0.399	0.546	0.201	6
173	Burkina Faso	0.372	51.7	26.0 ⁿ	30.2	1,084	0.445	0.274	0.398	-13
174	Niger	0.370	56.2	29.8 ⁱ	26.2	612	0.521	0.286	0.302	0
175	Mozambique	0.366	42.4	43.8 ⁱ	54.8 ^e	739	0.291	0.474	0.334	-7
176	Liberia	0.364	45.1	54.4 ⁱ	57.6 ^f	335	0.335	0.555	0.202	1
177	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0.361	46.1	67.2 ^{f,x}	33.4 ^{e,f}	281	0.351	0.559	0.172	2
178	Central African Republic	0.352	44.0	48.6 ^{f,x}	28.6 ^e	679	0.317	0.419	0.320	-7
179	Sierra Leone	0.329	42.1	37.1 ⁱ	44.6 ^f	630	0.285	0.396	0.307	-6
OTHER UN MEMBER STATES										
	Afghanistan	..	43.2	28.0 ^{f,x}	50.1 ^{e,f}	..	0.304	0.354	..	..
	Andorra	..	81.5 ^p	.. ^c	65.1 ^k	..	0.942	0.877	..	..
	Iraq	..	58.3	74.1 ^{f,x}	60.5 ^{e,f}	..	0.556	0.695	..	..
	Kiribati	..	65.3 ^p	..	75.8 ^{e,f}	1,430 ^m	0.672	..	0.444	..
	Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	..	67.0	..	..	..	0.699	..	..	..
	Liechtenstein	..	..	..^c	86.4 ^f	..	..	0.948	..	..
	Marshall Islands	..	62.5 ^p	..	71.1 ^{e,f}	..	0.625	..	..	..
	Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	68.2	..	..	2,934 ^m	0.720	..	0.564	..
	Monaco	..	81.5 ^p	.. ^c	..	..	0.942	..	..	..
	Nauru	..	61.3 ^p	..	55.0 ^e	..	0.605	..	..	..
	Palau	..	69.4 ^p	..	96.9 ^{e,f}	..	0.740	..	..	..
	San Marino	..	81.7 ^p	.. ^c	..	..	0.945	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	47.5	..	..	..	0.375	..	..	..
	Tuvalu	..	64.5 ^p	..	69.2 ^{e,f}	..	0.658	..	..	..
	Zimbabwe	..	41.7	90.7 ⁱ	54.4 ^e	..	0.278	0.786	..	..
	Developing countries	0.688	66.3	78.8	63.5	4,572	0.689	0.737	0.638	..
	Least developed countries	0.480	54.9	56.3	48.8	1,125	0.499	0.538	0.404	..
	Arab States	0.713	67.8	71.8	65.9	7,760	0.713	0.698	0.726	..
	East Asia and the Pacific	0.762	72.0	92.3	69.2	5,110	0.783	0.846	0.657	..
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.810	73.1	90.6	82.0	9,051	0.801	0.878	0.752	..
	South Asia	0.606	64.1	63.6	58.1	2,671	0.652	0.618	0.548	..
	Sub-Saharan Africa	0.495	49.9	62.1	50.3	1,873	0.414	0.582	0.489	..
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	0.814	68.7	99.1	81.4	10,827	0.729	0.932	0.782	..
	OECD	0.925	78.5	..	89.1	30,879	0.891	0.927	0.957	..
	High-income OECD	0.950	79.5	..	92.9	35,331	0.908	0.962	0.979	..
	High human development	0.901	76.2	..	87.6	25,100	0.854	0.926	0.922	..
	Medium human development	0.690	67.8	80.3	64.1	3,829	0.713	0.749	0.608	..
	Low human development	0.444	48.4	55.9	46.5	1,199	0.391	0.527	0.415	..
	High income	0.942	79.3	..	91.6	35,062	0.905	0.944	0.978	..
	Middle income	0.774	71.1	91.4	73.2	6,649	0.768	0.854	0.701	..
	Low income	0.564	60.3	63.8	54.9	1,949	0.589	0.609	0.496	..
	World	0.747	68.3	81.0	67.0	9,316	0.722	0.763	0.757	..

NOTES

- a. Data refer to national literacy estimates from censuses or surveys conducted between 1999 and 2006, unless otherwise specified. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data, comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution. For more details, see <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>.
- b. A positive figure indicates that the HDI rank is higher than the GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank, a negative the opposite.
- c. For purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 99.0% was applied.
- d. For purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 40,000 (PPP US\$) was applied.
- e. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.
- f. Data refer to a year other than that specified.
- g. For purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 100% was applied.

- h. Statec 2008. Data refer to nationals enrolled both in the country and abroad and thus differ from the standard definition.
- i. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates based on its Global Age-specific Literacy Projections model, April 2008.
- j. In the absence of recent data, estimates for 2005 from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003, based on outdated census or survey information, were used and should be interpreted with caution: Bahamas 95.8, Barbados 99.7, Djibouti 70.3, Eritrea 60.5, Fiji 94.4, Gambia 42.5, Guyana 99.0, Hong Kong, China (SAR) 94.6, and Lebanon 88.3.
- k. National estimate.
- l. Data are from a national Labour Force Survey.
- m. World Bank estimate based on regression.
- n. Data are from a national household survey.
- o. Heston, Summers and Aten 2006. Data differ from the standard definition.

- p. WHO 2008.
- q. Data are from a national Census of Population.
- r. UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2007.
- s. Data are from the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community, based on national sources.
- t. Because the combined GER was unavailable, the following HDRO estimates were used: Antigua and Barbuda 78, Ecuador 78, Haiti 51 and Turkmenistan 74.
- u. Data are from the Secretariat of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, based on national sources.
- v. Data refer to Serbia and Montenegro prior to its separation into two independent states in June 2006. Data exclude Kosovo.
- w. Data exclude Kosovo.
- x. Data are from UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.
- y. UNDP 2007b.
- z. UNICEF 2004.

- aa. In the absence of an estimate of GDP per capita (PPP US\$), an HDRO estimate of 2,073 (PPP US\$) was used, derived from the value of GDP in US\$ and the weighted average ratio of PPP US\$ to US\$ in the Arab States.
- ab. Data refer to North Sudan only.
- ac. UNDP 2006b.

SOURCES

- Column 1: calculated based on data in columns 6–8.
- Column 2: UN 2007.
- Column 3: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2008a.
- Column 4: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2008b.
- Column 5: World Bank 2008c.
- Column 6: calculated based on data in column 2.
- Column 7: calculated based on data in columns 3 and 4.
- Column 8: calculated based on data in column 5.
- Column 9: calculated based on data in columns 1 and 5.

Human and income poverty

HDI 2006 rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1)		Probability of not surviving to age 40 ^{a,f}	Adult illiteracy rate ^{b,f}	Population not using an improved water source ^f	Children under weight for age ^f	Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank ^d
	Rank	Value (%)	(% of cohort) 2000–2005	(% aged 15 and above) 1999–2006	(%) 2006	(% aged under 5) 2000–2006	\$1.25 a day 2000–2006 ^c	\$2 a day 2000–2006 ^c	National poverty line 2000–2007 ^c	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	1.5	.. ^{e,f}	..	..	..	..	..
24	Israel	..	..	2.2	2.9 ^{f,g}	0	..	..	..	..
25	Korea (Republic of)	..	..	2.5	..	8 ^f	..	..	..	..
26	Slovenia	..	..	2.6	0.3	..	..	<2	<2	..
27	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	3.0	5.4 ^h	..	..	..	..	..
28	Singapore	13	4.1	1.8	5.8 ^h	0 ⁱ	3	..	..	..
29	Kuwait	..	..	2.7	6.7 ^j	..	10 ^f	..	..	..
30	Cyprus	..	..	2.4	2.4	0	..	..	..	..
31	United Arab Emirates	33	7.8	2.1	10.2 ^h	0	14 ^f	..	..	..
32	Bahrain	37	8.3	3.4	11.7 ^h	0 ⁱ	9 ^f	..	..	..
34	Qatar	29	7.2	3.7	10.2 ^h	0	6 ^f	..	..	..
35	Czech Republic	1	1.7	2.4	1.0 ^k	0	1 ^f	<2 ^f	<2 ^f	0
36	Malta	..	..	2.3	8.6 ^h	0	..	..	..	..
37	Barbados	4	3.0	3.7	.. ^{e,f}	0	6 ^{f,l}	..	..	..
38	Hungary	3	2.4	3.4	1.1 ^h	0	2 ^{f,l}	<2	<2	17.3 ^f
39	Poland	..	..	3.2	0.7 ^h	0 ⁱ	..	<2	<2	14.8
40	Chile	8	3.3	3.5	3.6 ^h	5	1	<2	5.3	17.0 ^f
41	Slovakia	..	..	3.0	..	0	..	<2 ^f	<2 ^f	16.8
42	Estonia	..	..	5.7	0.2 ^h	0	..	<2	<2	8.9 ^f
43	Lithuania	..	..	5.7	0.3 ^h	..	..	<2	<2	..
44	Latvia	..	..	5.5	0.2 ^h	1	..	<2	<2	5.9
45	Croatia	2	2.1	2.9	1.4 ^h	1	1 ^f	<2	<2	11.1
46	Argentina	11	4.0	4.9	2.4 ^h	4	4	4.5 ⁱ	11.3 ⁱ	..
47	Uruguay	7	3.3	4.3	2.2 ^m	0	5	<2 ⁱ	4.5 ⁱ	.. ^f
48	Cuba	17	4.7	3.1	0.2 ^h	9	4	..	..	..
49	Bahamas	..	..	10.6	.. ^{e,f}	3 ^f	..	..	..	..
50	Costa Rica	10	3.8	3.7	4.2 ^h	2	5 ^f	2.4	8.6	23.9
51	Mexico	25	6.7	5.8	8.3 ^m	5	5	<2	4.8	17.6
52	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	60	13.6	4.6	13.8 ^h	29 ^f	5 ^f	..	..	..
53	Oman	64	15.0	3.7	16.3 ^h	18 ^f	18 ^f	..	..	..
54	Seychelles	..	..	..	8.2 ^{f,n}	13 ^f	6 ^{f,l}	..	..	..
55	Saudi Arabia	55	12.5	5.7	15.7 ^h	10 ^f	14 ^f	..	..	..
56	Bulgaria	..	..	4.1	1.7 ^h	1	..	<2	<2	12.8
57	Trinidad and Tobago	27	6.9	9.1	1.4 ^h	6	6	4.2 ^f	13.5 ^f	21.0 ^f
58	Panama	28	6.9	6.5	6.8 ^h	8	7 ^f	9.2	18.0	37.3 ^f
59	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	14.2 ^{f,o}	9 ^f	10 ^{f,l}	..	..	..
60	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	2.2 ^{f,p}	1	..	..	..	..
61	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	30	7.3	7.3	7.0 ^{f,n}	10 ^f	5	18.4	31.7	52.0 ^f
62	Romania	20	5.8	5.0	2.4 ^h	12	3	<2	3.4	28.9
63	Malaysia	23	6.4	4.4	8.5 ^h	1	8	<2	7.8	15.5 ^f
64	Montenegro	12	4.1	5.3	3.6 ^{f,n,q}	2	3	..	..	..
65	Serbia	6	3.2	3.7	3.6 ^{f,n,q}	1	2	..	..	..
66	Saint Lucia	24	6.5	5.6	5.2 ^{f,o}	2	14 ^{f,l}	20.9 ^f	40.6 ^f	..
67	Belarus	16	4.6	6.7	0.3 ^h	0	1	<2	<2	17.4
68	Macedonia (TFYR)	9	3.3	3.8	3.2 ^h	0	6 ^f	<2	3.2	21.7
69	Albania	15	4.6	5.2	1.0 ^h	3	8	<2	7.8	18.5
70	Brazil	42	9.1	9.2	10.4 ^m	9	6 ^f	7.8	18.3	21.5
71	Kazakhstan	34	7.8	11.1	0.4 ^h	4	4	3.1	17.2	15.4
72	Ecuador	32	7.6	8.1	7.6 ^h	5	9	9.8	20.4	45.2
73	Russian Federation	31	7.5	10.7	0.5 ^h	3	3 ^f	<2	<2	19.6
74	Mauritius	45	9.7	5.1	13.0 ^h	0	15 ^f	..	..	10.6 ^f
75	Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	3.1	3.8	3.3 ^{f,r}	1	2	<2	<2	19.5

TABLE 3
Human and income poverty

HDI 2006 rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1)		Probability of not surviving to age 40 ^{a,f}	Adult illiteracy rate ^{b,f}	Population not using an improved water source ^f	Children under weight for age ^f	Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank ^d	
	Rank	Value (%)	(% of cohort) 2000–2005	(% aged 15 and above) 1999–2006	(%) 2006	(% aged under 5) 2000–2006	\$1.25 a day 2000–2006 ^c	\$2 a day 2000–2006 ^c	National poverty line 2000–2007 ^c		
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
76	Turkey	40	8.7	6.5	11.9 ^j	3	4	2.7	9.0	27.0	6
77	Dominica	..	..	..	12.0 ^{f,o}	3 ^f	5 ^{f,i}	..	..	..	..
78	Lebanon	38	8.5	6.3	.. ^{e,f}	0	4	..	..	..	..
79	Peru	49	11.0	9.7	11.3 ^r	16	8	8.2	19.4	53.1	4
80	Colombia	36	8.1	9.2	7.7 ^j	7	7	15.4	26.3	64.0 ^f	-15
81	Thailand	41	9.0	12.1	6.1 ^h	2	9	<2	11.5	13.6 ^f	30
82	Ukraine	19	5.6	8.1	0.3 ^h	3	1	<2	<2	19.5	13
83	Armenia	14	4.5	6.3	0.5 ^h	2	4	10.6	43.4	50.9	-28
84	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	51	12.0	7.8	16.0 ^h	6 ^f	11 ^f	<2	8.0	..	39
85	Tonga	..	..	5.0	0.8 ^h	0	..	..	..	..	..
86	Grenada	..	..	9.7	.. ^{e,f}	6 ^f	..	..	..	..	..
87	Jamaica	47	10.8	8.3	14.5 ^h	7	4	<2	5.8	18.7	35
88	Belize	70	17.5	5.4	24.9 ^{f,o}	9 ^f	7	..	..	..	..
89	Suriname	46	10.1	9.8	9.9 ^h	8	13	15.5 ^f	27.2 ^f	..	-9
90	Jordan	22	6.1	6.4	7.3 ^j	2	4	<2	3.5	14.2	16
91	Dominican Republic	44	9.6	10.5	11.2 ^h	5	5	5.0	15.1	42.2	5
92	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	6.7	11.9 ^{f,o}	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Georgia	18	5.5	7.9	0.0 ^{f,s}	1	3 ^f	13.4	30.4	54.5	-27
94	China	35	7.9	6.8	7.0 ^h	12	7	15.9 ^t	36.3 ^t	2.8	-19
95	Tunisia	66	16.1	4.6	23.1 ^h	6	4	2.6	12.8	7.6 ^f	27
96	Samoa	..	..	6.6	1.3 ^h	12	..	..	..	..	..
97	Azerbaijan	50	11.8	12.4	0.7 ^h	22	7	<2	<2	49.6	38
98	Paraguay	48	10.8	9.7	6.4 ^h	23	5	9.3	18.4	20.5 ^f	1
99	Maldives	68	17.1	12.1	3.0 ^h	17	30	..	..	..	..
100	Algeria	71	18.1	7.7	25.4 ^h	15	4	6.8 ^f	23.6 ^f	22.6 ^f	23
101	El Salvador	61	13.6	9.6	16.4 ^r	16	10	14.3	25.3	37.2	4
102	Philippines	54	12.5	7.0	6.7 ^h	7	28	22.6	45.0	25.1 ^f	-19
103	Fiji	78	21.2	6.9	.. ^{e,f}	53	8 ^f	..	..	..	..
104	Sri Lanka	67	16.9	7.2	9.2 ^j	18	29	14.0	39.7	22.7	10
105	Syrian Arab Republic	57	13.0	4.6	17.5 ^h	11	10	..	..	..	..
106	Occupied Palestinian Territories	26	6.7	5.2	7.6 ^h	11	3	..	..	..	..
107	Gabon	74	20.2	27.1	14.6 ^h	13	12	4.8	19.6	..	28
108	Turkmenistan	..	..	16.2	0.5 ^h	..	11	24.8 ^f	49.6 ^f	..	..
109	Indonesia	69	17.2	8.7	9.0 ^h	20	28	21.4 ^t	53.8 ^t	16.0	-3
110	Guyana	52	12.4	16.6	.. ^{e,f}	7	14	7.7 ^f	16.8 ^f	..	10
111	Bolivia	56	12.6	15.5	10.2 ^h	14	8	19.6	30.3	64.6	-6
112	Mongolia	58	13.0	11.6	2.6 ^h	28	6	22.4	49.0	36.1	-15
113	Moldova	21	6.0	6.5	0.8 ^h	10	4	8.1	28.9	48.5	-17
114	Viet Nam	53	12.5	6.7	9.7 ^{f,n}	8	25	21.5	48.4	28.9	-14
115	Equatorial Guinea	95	32.3	35.6	13.0 ^{f,r}	57	19	..	..	..	..
116	Egypt	73	20.0	7.5	28.6 ^h	2	6	<2	18.4	16.7 ^f	54
117	Honduras	62	14.9	12.9	17.4 ^h	16	11	22.2	34.8	50.7	-12
118	Cape Verde	63	15.0	7.5	17.0 ^h	20 ^f	14 ^f	20.6	40.2	..	-4
119	Uzbekistan	43	9.2	11.9	3.1 ^{f,r}	12	5	46.3	76.7	27.2	-46
120	Nicaragua	65	16.0	9.5	19.9 ^h	21	10	15.8	31.8	45.8	4
121	Guatemala	75	20.3	12.5	27.5 ^h	4	23	11.7	24.3	56.2	18
122	Kyrgyzstan	39	8.7	11.7	0.7 ^h	11	3	21.8	51.9	43.1	-29
123	Vanuatu	83	23.9	8.8	22.7 ^h	41 ^f	20 ^{f,i}	..	..	..	..
124	Tajikistan	72	18.3	13.1	0.4 ^h	33	17	21.5	50.8	44.4	-3
125	South Africa	81	22.6	31.7	12.4 ^h	7	12 ^f	26.2	42.9	..	-5
126	Botswana	90	31.2	44.0	17.9 ^h	4	13	31.2 ^f	49.4 ^f	..	0
127	Morocco	93	31.8	8.2	45.3 ^h	17	10	2.5	14.0	..	48

HDI 2006 rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1)		Probability of not surviving to age 40 ^{a,f}	Adult illiteracy rate ^{b,f}	Population not using an improved water source ^f	Children under weight for age ^f	Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank ^d	
	Rank	Value (%)	(% of cohort) 2000–2005	(% aged 15 and above) 1999–2006	(%) 2006	(% aged under 5) 2000–2006	\$1.25 a day 2000–2006 ^c	\$2 a day 2000–2006 ^c	National poverty line 2000–2007 ^c		
128	Sao Tome and Principe	59	13.3	15.1	12.5 ^h	14	9	..	..	..	..
129	Namibia	84	25.9	35.9	12.4 ^h	7	24	49.1 ^f	62.2 ^f	..	-21
130	Congo	82	23.7	30.1	14.0 ^h	29	14	54.1	74.4	42.3	-28
131	Bhutan	97	32.9	16.8	45.7 ^h	19	19 ^f	26.2	49.5	..	8
132	India	87	28.5	16.8	34.8 ^h	11	46	41.6 ^t	75.6 ^t	28.6 ^f	-11
133	Lao People's Democratic Republic	89	31.0	16.6	27.5 ^h	40	40	44.0 ^u	76.8 ^u	33.0	-11
134	Solomon Islands	79	22.4	16.1	23.4 ^{f,g}	30	21 ^{f,t}	..	..	..	..
135	Myanmar	76	21.0	21.0	10.1 ^{f,r}	20	32	..	..	..	..
136	Cambodia	88	28.9	24.1	24.4 ^h	35	36	40.2	68.2	35.0	-9
137	Comoros	77	21.2	15.3	25.8 ^h	15	25	46.1	65.0	..	-20
138	Yemen	108	36.6	18.6	42.7 ^h	34	46	17.5	46.6	41.8 ^f	35
139	Pakistan	100	33.6	15.4	45.8 ^j	10	38	22.6	60.3	32.6 ^f	15
140	Mauritania	106	35.9	14.6	44.8 ^h	40	32	21.2	44.1	46.3	26
141	Swaziland	104	35.5	48.0	20.4 ^{f,r}	40	10	62.9	81.0	69.2	-17
142	Ghana	86	28.0	23.8	35.8 ^h	20	18	30.0	53.6	28.5	-3
143	Madagascar	107	36.6	24.4	29.3 ^{f,r}	53	42	67.8	89.6	71.3 ^f	-19
144	Kenya	91	31.4	35.1	26.4 ^{f,r}	43	20	19.7	39.9	52.0 ^f	17
145	Nepal	99	33.3	17.4	44.8 ^h	11	39	55.1	77.6	30.9	-16
146	Sudan	101	34.3	26.1	39.1 ^{f,r,w}	30	41	..	..	..	..
147	Bangladesh	110	36.9	16.4	47.5 ^h	20 ^w	48	49.6 ^u	81.3 ^u	49.8	1
148	Haiti	96	32.4	21.4	39.0 ^h	42	22	54.9	72.1	.. ^f	-18
149	Papua New Guinea	116	40.1	20.7	42.7 ^h	60	35 ^{f,t}	35.8 ^f	57.4 ^f	37.5 ^f	19
150	Cameroon	92	31.5	35.7	32.1 ^{f,m}	30	19	32.8	57.7	40.2	1
151	Djibouti	85	26.5	28.6	.. ^{e,f}	8	29	18.8	41.2	..	13
152	Tanzania (United Republic of)	98	32.9	36.2	28.0 ^h	45	22	88.5	96.6	35.7	-33
153	Senegal	123	41.1	17.1	58.0 ^h	23	17	33.5	60.3	33.4 ^f	27
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
154	Nigeria	111	37.0	39.0	29.0 ^h	53	29	64.4	83.9	34.1 ^f	-13
155	Lesotho	103	34.6	47.8	17.8 ^m	22	20	43.4	62.2	68.0 ^f	2
156	Uganda	94	32.2	38.5	27.4 ^h	36	20	51.5	75.6	37.7	-14
157	Angola	119	40.5	46.7	32.6 ^{f,r}	49	31	54.3	70.2	..	3
158	Timor-Leste	122	41.0	21.2	49.9 ^x	38	46	52.9	77.5	39.7	9
159	Togo	112	37.2	24.1	46.8 ^{f,r}	41	26	38.7	69.3	32.3 ^f	14
160	Gambia	121	40.9	20.9	.. ^{e,f}	14	20	34.3	56.7	61.3	24
161	Benin	125	44.5	27.9	60.3 ^h	35	23	47.3	75.3	39.0	18
162	Malawi	102	34.4	44.4	29.1 ^h	24	19	73.9	90.4	65.3 ^f	-25
163	Zambia	124	41.8	53.9	32.0 ^{f,r}	42	20	64.3	81.5	68.0	0
164	Eritrea	105	35.9	24.1	.. ^{e,f}	40	40	..	..	53.0 ^f	..
165	Rwanda	113	37.3	44.6	35.1 ^{f,r}	35	23	76.6	90.3	60.3 ^f	-17
166	Côte d'Ivoire	120	40.5	38.6	51.3 ^{f,r}	19	20	23.3	46.8	..	30
167	Guinea	128	50.9	28.6	70.5 ^{f,r}	30	26	70.1	87.2	40.0 ^f	0
168	Mali	134	56.3	30.4	77.1 ^h	40	33	51.4	77.1	63.8 ^f	23
169	Ethiopia	130	51.6	33.3	64.1 ^{f,m}	58	38	39.0	77.5	44.2 ^f	30
170	Chad	133	56.2	32.9	74.3 ^{f,r}	52	37	61.9	83.3	43.4 ^f	12
171	Guinea-Bissau	109	36.7	40.5	37.2 ^h	43	19	48.8	77.9	65.7	2
172	Burundi	114	37.8	38.2	40.7 ^{f,r}	29	39	81.3	93.4	68.0 ^f	-17
173	Burkina Faso	131	53.7	29.0	74.0 ^m	28	37	56.5	81.2	46.4	12
174	Niger	132	55.1	28.7	70.2 ^h	58	44	65.9	85.6	63.0 ^f	6
175	Mozambique	127	48.2	45.0	56.2 ^h	58	24	74.7	90.0	54.1	-3
176	Liberia	118	40.5	41.9	45.6 ^h	36	26 ^f	83.7	94.8	..	-15
177	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	115	39.3	41.1	32.8 ^{f,r}	54	31	59.2	79.5	71.3	-4
178	Central African Republic	126	44.6	46.2	51.4 ^{f,r}	34	29	62.4	81.9	..	4
179	Sierra Leone	129	51.2	45.6	62.9 ^h	47	30	53.4	76.1	70.2	15

Human and income poverty

HDI 2006 rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1)		Probability of not surviving to age 40 ^{a,f}	Adult illiteracy rate ^{b,f}	Population not using an improved water source [†]	Children under weight for age ^f	Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank ^d
	Rank	Value (%)	(% of cohort) 2000–2005	(% aged 15 and above) 1999–2006	(%) 2006	(% aged under 5) 2000–2006	\$1.25 a day 2000–2006 ^c	\$2 a day 2000–2006 ^c	National poverty line 2000–2007 ^c	
OTHER UN MEMBER STATES										
Afghanistan	135	60.2	43.1	72.0 ^{f,r}	78	39	..	..	42.0	..
Andorra	0	..	..	..	..	..
Iraq	80	22.6	23.8	25.9 ^{f,r}	23	8	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	35	13 ^f	..	..	..	..
Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	10.7	..	0	23	..	..	..	..
Liechtenstein
Marshall Islands	12 ^f	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia (Federated States of)	9.9	..	6	15 ^f	..	..	..	..
Monaco	0 ⁱ	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru
Palau	11	..	..	..	..	..
San Marino
Somalia	38.9	..	71	36	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	7	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	117	40.2	57.4	9.3 ^h	19	17	..	..	34.9 ^f	..

NOTES

- † Denotes indicators used to calculate the human poverty index (HPI-1). For further details see Technical note 1.
- a. Data refer to the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40, multiplied by 100.
- b. Data refer to national illiteracy estimates from censuses or surveys conducted between 1995 and 2005, unless otherwise specified. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data, comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution. For more details, see <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>.
- c. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
- d. Income poverty refers to the share of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day. All countries with an income poverty rate of less than 2% were given equal rank. The rankings are based on countries for which data are available

- for both indicators. A positive figure indicates that the country performs better in income poverty than in human poverty, a negative the opposite.
- e. In the absence of recent data, estimates for 2005 from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003, based on outdated census or survey information, were used and should be interpreted with caution: Bahamas 4.2, Barbados 0.3, Djibouti 29.7, Eritrea 39.5, Fiji 5.6, Gambia 57.5, Guyana 1.0, Haiti 45.2, Hong Kong, China (SAR) 5.4 and Lebanon 11.7.
- f. Data refer to an earlier year than that specified.
- g. National estimate.
- h. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates based on its Global Age-specific Literacy Projections model, April 2008.
- i. Estimates cover urban areas only.
- j. Data are from a national Labour Force Survey.
- k. For the purposes of calculating the HPI-1 a value of 1% was assumed.

- l. UNICEF 2005.
- m. Data are from a national household survey.
- n. Data are from a national Census of Population.
- o. Data are from the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community, based on national sources.
- p. Data are from the Secretariat of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, based on national sources.
- q. Data refer to Serbia and Montenegro prior to its separation into two independent states in June 2006. Data exclude Kosovo.
- r. Data are from UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.
- s. UNICEF 2004.
- t. Estimates are weighted averages of urban and rural values.
- u. Estimates are adjusted by spatial consumer price index information.
- v. Data refer to North Sudan only.

- w. Estimates have been adjusted for arsenic contamination levels based on national surveys conducted and approved by the government.
- x. UNDP 2006b.

SOURCES

- Column 1:** determined on the basis of HPI-1 values.
- Column 2:** calculated on the basis of data in columns 3–6, see Technical note 1 for details.
- Column 3:** calculated based on survival data from UN 2007.
- Column 4:** calculated based on adult literacy rates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2008a.
- Columns 5 and 6:** UN 2008 based on a joint effort by UNICEF and WHO.
- Columns 7–9:** World Bank 2008c.
- Column 10:** calculated based on HPI-1 values and the income poverty measures.

HPI-1 ranks for 135 countries and areas

1 Czech Republic	25 Mexico	47 Jamaica	71 Algeria	94 Uganda	116 Papua New Guinea
2 Croatia	26 Occupied Palestinian Territories	48 Paraguay	72 Tajikistan	95 Equatorial Guinea	117 Zimbabwe
3 Hungary	27 Trinidad and Tobago	49 Peru	73 Egypt	96 Haiti	118 Liberia
4 Barbados	28 Panama	50 Azerbaijan	74 Gabon	97 Bhutan	119 Angola
5 Bosnia and Herzegovina	29 Qatar	51 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	75 Guatemala	98 Tanzania (United Republic of)	120 Côte d'Ivoire
6 Serbia	30 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	52 Guyana	76 Myanmar	99 Nepal	121 Gambia
7 Uruguay	31 Russian Federation	53 Viet Nam	77 Comoros	100 Pakistan	122 Timor-Leste
8 Chile	32 Ecuador	54 Philippines	78 Fiji	101 Sudan	123 Senegal
9 Macedonia (TFYR)	33 United Arab Emirates	55 Saudi Arabia	79 Solomon Islands	102 Malawi	124 Zambia
10 Costa Rica	34 Kazakhstan	56 Bolivia	80 Iraq	103 Lesotho	125 Benin
11 Argentina	35 China	57 Syrian Arab Republic	81 South Africa	104 Swaziland	126 Central African Republic
12 Montenegro	36 Colombia	58 Mongolia	82 Congo	105 Eritrea	127 Mozambique
13 Singapore	37 Bahrain	59 Sao Tome and Principe	83 Vanuatu	106 Mauritania	128 Guinea
14 Armenia	38 Lebanon	60 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	84 Namibia	107 Madagascar	129 Sierra Leone
15 Albania	39 Kyrgyzstan	61 El Salvador	85 Djibouti	108 Yemen	130 Ethiopia
16 Belarus	40 Turkey	62 Honduras	86 Ghana	109 Guinea-Bissau	131 Burkina Faso
17 Cuba	41 Thailand	63 Cape Verde	87 India	110 Bangladesh	132 Niger
18 Georgia	42 Brazil	64 Oman	88 Cambodia	111 Nigeria	133 Chad
19 Ukraine	43 Uzbekistan	65 Nicaragua	89 Lao People's Democratic Republic	112 Togo	134 Mali
20 Romania	44 Jordan	66 Tunisia	90 Botswana	113 Rwanda	135 Afghanistan
21 Moldova	45 Mauritius	67 Sri Lanka	91 Kenya	114 Burundi	
22 Jordan	46 Suriname	68 Maldives	92 Cameroon	115 Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	
23 Malaysia		69 Indonesia	93 Morocco		
24 Saint Lucia		70 Belize			

Gender-related development index

HDI rank	Gender-related development index (GDI)			Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate ^a		Combined gross enrolment ratio in education ^b		Estimated earned income ^c		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^d	
	2006			(years)		(% aged 15 and above)		(%)		(PPP US\$)			
	Rank	Value	as a % of HDI value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
1	Iceland	1	0.963	99.5	83.2	80.0	.. ^e	.. ^e	100.0 ^f	88.2 ^f	29,283 ^f	40,000 ^f	0
2	Norway	3	0.958	99.0	82.3	77.5	.. ^e	.. ^e	100.0 ^f	92.2 ^f	31,663 ^f	40,000 ^f	-1
3	Canada	4	0.958	99.1	82.7	78.0	.. ^e	.. ^e	100.0 ^{f,g}	96.7 ^{f,g}	26,055 ^f	40,000 ^{f,h}	-1
4	Australia	2	0.963	99.8	83.4	78.7	.. ^e	.. ^e	100.0 ^f	97.5 ^f	27,866	38,152	2
5	Ireland	13	0.944	98.4	81.1	76.2	.. ^e	.. ^e	99.1	96.2	23,295 ^{f,h}	40,000 ^{f,h}	-8
6	Netherlands	7	0.951	99.3	81.6	77.2	.. ^e	.. ^e	97.1	97.9	26,207 ^f	40,000 ^f	-1
7	Sweden	5	0.958	99.9	82.8	78.4	.. ^e	.. ^e	99.0	89.8	30,976	37,067	2
8	Japan	12	0.944	98.8	85.8	78.8	.. ^e	.. ^e	85.4	87.7	18,334 ^f	40,000 ^f	-4
9	Luxembourg	18	0.938	98.1	81.5	75.5	.. ^e	.. ^e	95.4 ⁱ	93.6 ⁱ	21,837 ^h	40,000 ^{f,h}	-9
10	Switzerland	10	0.946	99.0	83.9	78.7	.. ^e	.. ^e	81.4	84.0	26,278 ^f	40,000 ^f	0
11	France	6	0.952	99.8	83.8	76.8	.. ^e	.. ^e	97.4	93.5	24,529 ^f	39,731 ^f	5
12	Finland	8	0.949	99.5	82.2	75.8	.. ^e	.. ^e	100.0 ^f	93.2 ^f	27,667	38,262	4
13	Denmark	9	0.946	99.4	80.3	75.7	.. ^e	.. ^e	100.0 ^f	92.6 ^f	29,796 ^f	40,000 ^f	4
14	Austria	23	0.929	97.7	82.4	76.7	.. ^e	.. ^e	92.1	89.0	16,047 ^f	40,000 ^f	-9
15	United States	19	0.937	98.6	80.6	75.4	.. ^e	.. ^e	96.9	88.1	25,613 ^{f,h}	40,000 ^{f,h}	-4
16	Spain	11	0.945	99.6	84.0	77.4	96.3 ^j	98.5 ^j	99.9	93.3	20,174 ^h	38,280 ^h	5
17	Belgium	17	0.939	99.0	82.0	76.1	.. ^e	.. ^e	95.9	92.8	20,683 ^f	40,000 ^f	0
18	Greece	15	0.940	99.3	81.3	76.9	95.8 ⁱ	98.2 ⁱ	100.0 ^f	97.0 ^f	21,181 ^{f,h}	40,000 ^{f,h}	3
19	Italy	16	0.939	99.4	83.3	77.4	98.5 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	94.7	89.1	19,168 ^h	38,878 ^h	3
20	New Zealand	20	0.937	99.3	82.0	77.9	.. ^e	.. ^e	100.0 ^f	90.0 ^f	21,181	29,391	0
21	United Kingdom	14	0.941	99.8	81.3	76.9	.. ^e	.. ^e	92.8	85.9	26,863	38,596	7
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	22	0.935	99.3	85.0	79.2	91.4	97.3	73.4 ^g	75.4 ^g	31,232 ^f	40,000 ^f	0
23	Germany	21	0.937	99.7	82.0	76.4	.. ^e	.. ^e	87.5	88.6	24,138 ^f	39,600 ^{f,h}	2
24	Israel	..	..	..	82.5	78.3	..	..	92.1	87.8	19,635 ^h	29,193 ^h	..
25	Korea (Republic of)	25	0.917	98.8	81.8	74.6	.. ^e	.. ^e	85.7 ^f	100.0 ^f	15,781 ^h	30,143 ^h	-1
26	Slovenia	24	0.920	99.7	81.3	73.8	98.9 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	98.1	87.7	19,246 ^h	31,010 ^h	1
27	Brunei Darussalam	29	0.895	97.4	79.5	74.8	92.7 ^j	96.3 ^j	79.9	77.1	16,701 ^f	40,000 ^{f,h}	-3
28	Singapore	27	0.899	97.9	81.6	77.7	91.2 ^j	97.2 ^j	64.1	64.7	20,775 ^f	40,000 ^f	0
29	Kuwait	31	0.891	97.7	79.7	75.8	90.8	94.5	77.8	67.8	16,071 ^{f,g,h}	40,000 ^{f,g,h}	-3
30	Cyprus	26	0.910	99.7	81.5	76.6	96.3 ^j	98.9 ^j	77.8	77.3	19,436	32,557	3
31	United Arab Emirates	35	0.876	97.0	81.2	77.0	88.7 ^j	90.3 ^j	72.3 ^g	60.1 ^g	10,177 ^{f,g,h}	40,000 ^{f,g,h}	-5
32	Bahrain	32	0.889	98.6	77.2	74.0	85.8 ^j	90.0 ^j	95.3	85.8	17,342 ^{f,g}	40,000 ^{f,g}	-1
33	Portugal	28	0.897	99.7	81.0	74.7	92.9 ^j	96.3 ^j	91.6	86.2	15,842	26,061	4
34	Qatar	38	0.870	96.9	76.1	74.9	89.9 ^j	89.8 ^j	85.0	71.3	9,935 ^{f,g,h}	40,000 ^{f,g,h}	-5
35	Czech Republic	30	0.894	99.7	79.3	73.0	.. ^e	.. ^e	85.1	81.9	16,603 ^h	27,585 ^h	4
36	Malta	33	0.889	99.5	81.2	77.0	93.0 ^j	89.7 ^j	81.7 ^g	81.0 ^g	15,086	28,328	2
37	Barbados	34	0.882	99.3	79.5	73.9	99.0 ^{f,k}	98.8 ^{f,k}	88.6 ^g	79.3 ^g	12,894 ^{g,h}	20,139 ^{g,h}	2
38	Hungary	36	0.875	99.8	77.2	69.0	98.8 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	94.0	86.6	14,658	21,951	1
39	Poland	37	0.872	99.6	79.5	71.1	98.4 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	91.4	84.2	11,084 ^h	18,466 ^h	1
40	Chile	42	0.865	99.1	81.4	75.4	96.4 ^j	96.5 ^j	82.0	83.0	7,557 ^h	18,500 ^h	-3
41	Slovakia	39	0.870	99.7	78.3	70.5	.. ^e	.. ^e	83.1	77.9	13,311 ^h	22,583 ^h	1
42	Estonia	40	0.869	99.8	76.8	65.7	99.0 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	98.2	84.6	15,122 ^h	23,859 ^h	1
43	Lithuania	41	0.868	99.9	78.2	67.1	99.0 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	97.6	87.2	13,265	18,533	1
44	Latvia	43	0.862	99.8	77.5	66.9	99.0 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	97.5	83.2	12,530	18,704	0
45	Croatia	44	0.859	99.7	78.9	72.0	97.5 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	79.4	75.2	11,753	17,025	0
46	Argentina	45	0.856	99.6	78.8	71.3	97.6 ^j	97.5 ^j	93.3	84.0	8,595 ^h	15,485 ^h	0
47	Uruguay	46	0.856	99.6	79.6	72.4	98.1	97.4	96.3	85.6	7,456 ^h	13,097 ^h	0
48	Cuba	48	0.847	99.1	80.0	76.0	99.0 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	100.0 ^f	87.5 ^f	4,284 ^{g,i}	9,467 ^{g,h,i}	-1
49	Bahamas	47	0.853	99.9	75.5	70.1	96.7	95.0	72.2	71.4	16,971 ^{g,h,i}	23,669 ^{g,h}	1
50	Costa Rica	49	0.844	99.6	81.1	76.3	96.0 ^j	95.6 ^j	74.4 ^g	71.6 ^g	7,073	12,591	0
51	Mexico	50	0.835	99.1	78.3	73.4	89.8	93.9	79.0	81.5	7,311	17,236	0
52	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	76.5	71.3	77.6 ^j	94.1 ^j	..	..	6,273 ^h	19,931 ^h	..
53	Oman	59	0.816	97.3	77.0	73.9	76.5 ^j	88.9 ^j	68.2	69.1	6,466 ^{g,h}	32,361 ^{g,h}	-8
54	Seychelles	..	..	..	77.5	67.5	92.3	91.4	83.6 ^g	80.9 ^g	..	..	..
55	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	74.9	70.5	78.4 ^j	88.6 ^j	..	..	5,938 ^h	35,137 ^h	..
56	Bulgaria	51	0.832	99.8	76.5	69.3	97.9 ^j	98.7 ^j	82.9	81.8	8,219	12,459	1
57	Trinidad and Tobago	53	0.827	99.3	71.4	67.4	98.2 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	62.2 ^g	59.9 ^g	13,840 ^h	29,699 ^h	0
58	Panama	52	0.830	99.8	78.0	72.8	92.6 ^j	93.9 ^j	83.5	76.1	7,728	12,481	2

Gender-related development index

HDI rank	Gender-related development index (GDI)			Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate ^a		Combined gross enrolment ratio in education ^b		Estimated earned income ^c		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^d	
	2006			(years)		(% aged 15 and above)		2006		(PPP US\$)			
	Rank	Value	as a % of HDI value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
59	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	74.5	69.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	74.3	69.6	..	..	74.1 ^g	72.1 ^g	..	..
61	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	58	0.817	98.9	76.5	70.6	92.7	93.3	75.7 ^g	72.7 ^g	7,781 ^h	14,397 ^h	-3
62	Romania	54	0.825	99.9	75.8	68.7	96.8 ^j	98.4 ^j	81.7	76.7	8,648	12,286	2
63	Malaysia	57	0.817	99.3	76.3	71.7	89.1 ^j	93.9 ^j	73.1 ^g	69.8 ^g	7,596 ^h	17,301 ^h	0
64	Montenegro	55	0.819	99.6	76.5	72.1	94.1 ^m	98.9 ^m	75.5 ^{g,m,n}	73.6 ^{g,m,n}	6,512 ^{h,o}	12,097 ^{h,o}	3
65	Serbia	56	0.818	99.6	76.1	71.5	94.1 ^m	98.9 ^m	75.5 ^{g,m,n}	73.6 ^{g,m,n}	6,752 ^{h,o}	12,133 ^{h,o}	3
66	Saint Lucia	..	..	..	75.2	71.5	..	..	83.4	75.2	6,577 ^h	12,589 ^h	..
67	Belarus	60	0.816	99.8	75.0	62.9	98.8 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	92.3	86.8	7,722	12,028	0
68	Macedonia (TFYR)	65	0.803	99.4	76.4	71.6	95.2 ^j	98.5 ^j	71.1 ^g	69.1 ^g	5,184 ^h	10,643 ^h	-4
69	Albania	64	0.804	99.5	79.7	73.3	98.4 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	67.6	68.0	4,171 ^h	7,599 ^h	-2
70	Brazil	63	0.804	99.6	75.8	68.4	89.9 ^p	89.4 ^p	89.4 ^g	85.1 ^g	6,426 ^h	11,521 ^h	0
71	Kazakhstan	61	0.805	99.8	71.8	61.0	98.7 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	95.1	88.5	8,039 ^h	11,782 ^h	3
72	Ecuador	..	..	..	77.9	71.9	91.3 ^j	93.5 ^j	..	..	5,189 ^h	9,075 ^h	..
73	Russian Federation	62	0.805	99.9	72.3	58.7	98.6 ^f	99.0 ^f	86.1	78.0	10,360 ^h	16,474 ^h	3
74	Mauritius	66	0.795	99.1	76.0	69.3	84.1 ^j	89.9 ^j	75.7	78.0	6,228 ^h	14,949 ^h	0
75	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	77.2	71.9	94.3 ^{f,q}	99.0 ^{f,q}	..	..	5,282 ^h	7,866 ^h	..
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
76	Turkey	72	0.780	97.8	74.1	69.2	80.4	96.0	66.3	75.7	4,959 ^h	17,988 ^h	-5
77	Dominica	..	..	..	80.0	73.3	..	..	82.7	74.5	..	..	..
78	Lebanon	71	0.783	98.4	73.9	69.6	83.4 ^k	93.6 ^k	78.5	75.0	4,800 ^h	14,883 ^h	-3
79	Peru	69	0.784	99.6	73.6	68.5	83.5	94.2	89.9	86.4	5,059 ^h	9,096 ^h	0
80	Colombia	68	0.785	99.7	76.3	68.9	92.2	92.4	79.6	76.2	4,898	7,902	2
81	Thailand	67	0.785	99.8	74.7	65.6	92.3 ^j	95.7 ^j	79.6	76.6	5,860 ^h	9,443 ^h	4
82	Ukraine	70	0.783	99.7	73.7	62.0	98.8 ^f	99.0 ^f	91.5	86.3	4,648	8,045	2
83	Armenia	73	0.773	99.4	75.0	68.3	98.6 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	75.6	70.0	3,524	6,420	0
84	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	74	0.769	98.9	72.1	69.0	78.4 ^j	89.4 ^j	73.0 ^g	73.4 ^g	5,777 ^h	14,150 ^h	0
85	Tonga	75	0.767	99.2	74.0	72.0	99.0 ^{f,j}	98.9 ^{f,j}	78.8	77.2	2,354 ^h	4,945 ^h	0
86	Grenada	..	..	..	70.0	66.7	..	..	73.8 ^g	72.4 ^g	..	..	..
87	Jamaica	76	0.767	99.4	75.0	69.7	90.7 ^j	80.0 ^j	82.0 ^g	74.3 ^g	4,651 ^h	8,191 ^h	0
88	Belize	..	..	..	79.2	73.2	..	..	79.2	77.4	3,817 ^h	9,476 ^h	..
89	Suriname	77	0.763	99.0	73.2	66.6	87.8	92.5	79.3	69.4	4,194 ^h	10,322 ^h	0
90	Jordan	80	0.755	98.2	74.1	70.5	88.8 ^j	96.3 ^j	79.9	77.5	2,174	6,989	-2
91	Dominican Republic	78	0.761	99.2	75.1	68.8	89.2 ^j	88.5 ^j	76.7 ^g	70.4 ^g	3,692 ^h	8,458 ^h	1
92	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	73.4	69.2	..	..	70.3 ^g	67.6 ^g	4,900 ^h	9,285 ^{g,h}	..
93	Georgia	..	..	..	74.6	66.8	..	..	77.3	72.1	2,044	6,185	..
94	China	79	0.760	99.8	74.5	71.1	89.5 ^j	96.3 ^j	68.5	68.9	3,644 ^h	5,646 ^h	1
95	Tunisia	84	0.747	98.0	75.8	71.7	68.0 ^j	85.8 ^j	78.9	73.6	3,177 ^h	10,663 ^h	-3
96	Samoa	82	0.752	98.9	74.5	68.1	98.4 ^j	98.9 ^j	76.3 ^g	72.0 ^g	2,083 ^h	5,430 ^h	0
97	Azerbaijan	81	0.755	99.6	70.9	63.6	98.3 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	65.3	67.2	4,915 ^h	7,495 ^h	2
98	Paraguay	83	0.749	99.7	73.6	69.4	92.8 ^j	94.3 ^j	72.2 ^g	72.1 ^g	3,019 ^h	5,021 ^h	1
99	Maldives	85	0.745	99.4	68.3	67.0	97.0 ^j	96.9 ^j	71.4	71.3	3,404 ^h	6,528 ^h	0
100	Algeria	89	0.735	98.3	73.3	70.6	65.3 ^j	83.7 ^j	74.5	72.8	3,797 ^h	10,972 ^h	-3
101	El Salvador	87	0.743	99.4	74.6	68.4	81.0 ^q	86.7 ^q	72.2	72.4	3,670 ^h	7,343 ^h	0
102	Philippines	86	0.743	99.7	73.5	69.1	93.5 ^j	93.1 ^j	81.6	77.8	2,394	3,899	2
103	Fiji	88	0.737	99.2	70.8	66.3	92.1 ^k	95.9 ^k	73.2	70.0	2,967 ^h	6,079 ^h	1
104	Sri Lanka	90	0.735	99.0	75.8	68.2	89.1	92.7	71.9	67.5	2,186	5,636	0
105	Syrian Arab Republic	91	0.723	98.2	75.8	72.0	75.7 ^j	89.3 ^j	63.9	67.5	2,143 ^h	6,261 ^h	0
106	Occupied Palestinian Territories	107	0.678	92.8	74.7	71.5	87.9 ^j	96.7 ^j	83.1	78.1	432 ^{h,r}	3,654 ^{h,r}	-15
107	Gabon	..	..	..	56.8	55.8	81.3 ^j	89.6 ^j	.. ^g	.. ^g	10,374 ^h	18,024 ^h	..
108	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	67.2	58.7	98.6 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	..	..	3,461 ^{g,h}	5,420 ^{g,h}	..
109	Indonesia	93	0.719	99.1	72.0	68.2	87.4 ^j	94.7 ^j	66.8	69.5	2,179 ^h	4,729 ^h	0
110	Guyana	94	0.719	99.1	68.8	63.1	98.5 ^{f,k}	99.0 ^{f,k}	84.9	83.0	1,752 ^h	3,754 ^h	0
111	Bolivia	92	0.720	99.6	67.2	62.9	84.7 ^j	95.0 ^j	83.6 ^g	89.7 ^g	2,924 ^h	5,057 ^h	3
112	Mongolia	95	0.718	99.7	69.5	63.2	97.7 ^j	99.0 ^j	84.8	73.4	2,172	3,603	1
113	Moldova	97	0.715	99.5	72.2	64.9	98.2 ^{f,j}	99.0 ^{f,j}	75.0	68.9	1,865 ^h	2,969 ^h	0
114	Viet Nam	96	0.717	99.8	75.9	72.1	86.9	93.9	60.7 ^g	63.9 ^g	1,962 ^h	2,761 ^h	2
115	Equatorial Guinea	98	0.708	98.7	52.0	49.6	80.5 ^q	93.4 ^q	55.8 ^g	68.2 ^g	16,378 ^h	38,142 ^h	1
116	Egypt	..	..	..	73.3	68.8	59.7 ^j	83.3 ^j	..	..	1,963	7,924	..

HDI rank	Gender-related development index (GDI) 2006			Life expectancy at birth (years) 2006		Adult literacy rate ^a (% aged 15 and above) 1999–2006		Combined gross enrolment ratio in education ^b (%) 2006		Estimated earned income ^c (PPP US\$) 2006		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^d	
	Rank	Value	as a % of HDI value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
117	Honduras	99	0.708	99.2	73.4	66.2	83.2 ^l	82.0 ^l	78.3 ^g	71.3 ^g	2,254 ^h	4,863 ^h	1
118	Cape Verde	101	0.692	98.1	74.1	67.8	77.8 ^l	88.9 ^l	71.3	68.7	1,512 ^h	4,257 ^h	0
119	Uzbekistan	100	0.698	99.6	70.1	63.7	95.8 ^q	98.0 ^q	71.7	74.7	1,646 ^h	2,727 ^h	2
120	Nicaragua	104	0.684	97.9	75.4	69.4	80.8 ^l	79.3 ^l	72.7	71.5	1,182 ^h	3,703 ^h	-1
121	Guatemala	105	0.682	98.0	73.5	66.5	67.2 ^l	78.4 ^l	64.4	70.8	2,160 ^h	6,557 ^h	-1
122	Kyrgyzstan	102	0.690	99.5	69.7	61.8	98.5 ^{l,j}	99.0 ^{l,j}	79.8	75.6	1,333 ^h	2,306 ^h	3
123	Vanuatu	103	0.685	99.9	71.6	67.8	75.2 ^l	79.3 ^l	60.3 ^g	64.2 ^g	2,829 ^h	4,103 ^h	3
124	Tajikistan	106	0.680	99.4	69.2	63.9	98.7 ^l	99.0 ^l	64.3	77.4	1,182 ^h	2,041 ^h	1
125	South Africa	108	0.663	98.9	51.0	49.1	86.7 ^l	88.5 ^l	77.3 ^g	76.3 ^g	5,647 ^h	12,637 ^h	0
126	Botswana	109	0.660	99.5	49.0	48.6	82.2 ^l	82.1 ^l	71.3 ^g	70.0 ^g	10,275	15,240	0
127	Morocco	112	0.620	96.0	73.0	68.6	42.2 ^l	68.0 ^l	55.1	64.0	1,578 ^h	6,319 ^h	-2
128	Sao Tome and Principe	111	0.626	97.3	67.0	63.2	81.9 ^l	93.3 ^l	66.2	66.9	721 ^h	2,359 ^h	0
129	Namibia	110	0.629	99.2	52.3	51.3	86.9 ^l	88.4 ^l	68.2	66.3	3,487 ^h	6,186 ^h	2
130	Congo	113	0.612	98.9	55.7	53.2	80.7 ^l	91.6 ^l	55.2 ^g	62.0 ^g	2,362 ^h	4,755 ^h	0
131	Bhutan	114	0.604	98.5	67.0	63.6	40.5 ^l	66.2 ^l	56.7	57.8	2,664 ^h	5,215 ^h	0
132	India	116	0.591	97.1	65.7	62.7	53.4 ^l	76.4 ^l	57.4	64.3	1,185 ^h	3,698 ^h	-1
133	Lao People's Democratic Republic	115	0.601	98.8	65.0	62.3	65.7 ^l	79.6 ^l	54.3	64.8	1,341 ^h	2,622 ^h	1
134	Solomon Islands	..	..	..	64.1	62.4	..	..	47.8 ^g	51.4 ^g	1,054 ^h	2,080 ^h	..
135	Myanmar	117	0.581	99.4	64.6	58.1	86.4 ^q	93.9 ^q	57.5	55.2	655 ^{g,h}	1,078 ^{g,h}	0
136	Cambodia	118	0.571	99.3	61.1	55.9	66.7 ^l	85.5 ^l	54.8	62.5	1,392 ^h	1,858 ^h	0
137	Comoros	119	0.565	98.8	66.7	62.4	68.8 ^l	79.6 ^l	42.3 ^g	50.4 ^g	771 ^h	1,530 ^h	0
138	Yemen	122	0.535	94.3	63.6	60.4	38.6 ^l	75.9 ^l	42.3	65.9	1,038 ^h	3,454 ^h	-2
139	Pakistan	121	0.537	95.6	65.2	64.7	39.6	67.7	34.4	43.9	1,076 ^h	3,569 ^h	0
140	Mauritania	120	0.550	98.8	65.4	61.8	47.5 ^l	62.9 ^l	50.5	50.7	1,290 ^h	2,474 ^h	2
141	Swaziland	126	0.527	97.3	40.4	39.9	78.3 ^q	80.9 ^q	58.4 ^g	61.8 ^g	2,424 ^h	7,140 ^h	-3
142	Ghana	125	0.530	99.3	59.8	59.0	57.2 ^l	71.2 ^l	50.8	54.9	1,035	1,454 ^h	-1
143	Madagascar	124	0.530	99.6	60.6	57.1	65.3 ^q	76.5 ^q	58.7	61.4	723	1,034	1
144	Kenya	123	0.531	99.9	53.7	51.7	70.2 ^q	77.7 ^q	58.2	61.0	1,295	1,577	3
145	Nepal	127	0.517	97.7	63.4	62.5	42.0 ^l	69.3 ^l	58.1	63.4	671 ^h	1,331 ^h	0
146	Sudan	131	0.502	95.4	59.3	56.4	51.8 ^{q,s}	71.1 ^{q,s}	37.6	42.2	756 ^h	2,999 ^h	-3
147	Bangladesh	128	0.516	98.4	64.4	62.6	46.8 ^l	57.9 ^l	52.5 ^g	51.8 ^g	722 ^h	1,567 ^h	1
148	Haiti	..	..	..	61.9	58.2	62.8 ^l	59.1 ^l	..	..	770 ^h	1,454 ^h	..
149	Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	60.2	54.4	52.6 ^l	62.0 ^l	..	..	1,603 ^h	2,287 ^h	..
150	Cameroon	129	0.505	98.3	50.3	49.6	59.8	77.0	45.8	55.6	1,359 ^h	2,726 ^h	1
151	Djibouti	130	0.504	98.3	55.5	53.0	61.4 ^k	79.9 ^k	21.9	29.0	1,282 ^h	2,648 ^h	1
152	Tanzania (United Republic of)	132	0.500	99.4	52.6	50.5	65.2 ^l	78.9 ^l	53.1	55.4	947 ^h	1,307 ^h	0
153	Senegal	133	0.493	98.3	64.7	60.7	31.5 ^l	52.7 ^l	39.0	43.3	1,134 ^h	2,051 ^h	0
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
154	Nigeria	136	0.485	97.2	47.2	46.1	62.8 ^l	79.4 ^l	46.6 ^g	58.2 ^g	1,054 ^h	2,650 ^h	-2
155	Lesotho	135	0.487	98.2	42.4	42.1	90.3	73.7	62.3	60.6	1,016 ^h	1,915 ^h	0
156	Uganda	134	0.489	99.1	51.0	49.8	64.1 ^l	81.2 ^l	61.6	62.9	735 ^h	1,042 ^h	2
157	Angola	..	..	..	43.7	40.5	54.2 ^q	82.9 ^q	..	..	3,393 ^h	5,504 ^h	..
158	Timor-Leste	..	..	..	61.0	59.4	..	..	62.1 ^g	64.2 ^g	428 ^h	902 ^h	..
159	Togo	138	0.460	95.9	59.8	56.2	38.5 ^q	68.7 ^q	47.9	65.3	478 ^h	1,112 ^h	-1
160	Gambia	137	0.465	98.6	60.1	58.0	35.4 ^k	49.9 ^k	47.2	46.4	804 ^h	1,498 ^h	1
161	Benin	141	0.442	96.4	57.0	54.6	27.1 ^l	52.4 ^l	44.5	60.1	805 ^h	1,706 ^h	-2
162	Malawi	139	0.453	99.2	47.2	46.7	63.3 ^l	78.7 ^l	61.7	62.1	596 ^h	810 ^h	1
163	Zambia	140	0.444	98.0	41.2	41.0	59.8 ^q	76.3 ^q	60.7 ^g	66.0 ^g	897 ^h	1,650 ^h	1
164	Eritrea	143	0.428	96.9	59.5	54.6	49.7 ^k	71.5 ^k	27.6	39.1	349 ^h	695 ^h	-1
165	Rwanda	142	0.433	99.6	47.3	44.2	59.8 ^q	71.4 ^q	52.4 ^g	52.0 ^g	696 ^h	952 ^h	1
166	Côte d'Ivoire	145	0.412	95.5	48.6	46.9	38.6 ^q	60.8 ^q	31.3	43.7	787 ^h	2,449 ^h	-1
167	Guinea	144	0.412	97.5	56.9	53.7	18.1 ^q	42.6 ^q	41.5	56.9	893 ^h	1,337 ^h	1
168	Mali	146	0.382	97.8	55.8	51.3	15.6 ^l	31.1 ^l	37.5	51.0	842 ^h	1,284 ^h	0
169	Ethiopia	148	0.377	96.7	53.5	50.9	22.8	50.0	39.9	50.2	529 ^h	873 ^h	-1
170	Chad	149	0.372	95.6	51.8	49.1	12.8 ^q	40.8 ^q	27.5 ^g	45.5 ^g	1,169 ^h	1,775 ^h	-1
171	Guinea-Bissau	150	0.370	96.5	47.7	44.5	52.4 ^l	73.8 ^l	28.8 ^g	44.5 ^g	315 ^h	621 ^h	-1
172	Burundi	147	0.378	99.1	50.2	47.5	52.2 ^q	67.3 ^q	42.1	48.0	291 ^h	377 ^h	3
173	Burkina Faso	151	0.364	97.9	53.2	50.1	17.9 ^q	34.3 ^q	26.5	33.7	861 ^h	1,306 ^h	0
174	Niger	154	0.349	94.4	55.4	57.1	15.8 ^l	43.8 ^l	21.1	31.4	437 ^h	781 ^h	-2

Gender-related development index

HDI rank	Gender-related development index (GDI)			Life expectancy at birth		Adult literacy rate ^a		Combined gross enrolment ratio in education ^b		Estimated earned income ^c		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^d	
	2006			(years)		(% aged 15 and above)		2006		(PPP US\$)			
	Rank	Value	as a % of HDI value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
175	Mozambique	152	0.358	97.8	43.1	41.8	32.0 ^j	57.0 ^j	50.2	59.4	663 ^h	819 ^h	1
176	Liberia	153	0.351	96.6	46.0	44.2	49.2 ^j	59.6 ^j	48.6 ^g	66.5 ^g	222 ^h	447 ^h	1
177	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	155	0.345	95.5	47.4	44.8	54.1 ^q	80.9 ^q	28.1 ^g	38.7 ^g	191 ^h	372 ^h	0
178	Central African Republic	156	0.336	95.5	45.3	42.6	33.5 ^q	64.8 ^q	22.9	34.4	517 ^h	849 ^h	0
179	Sierra Leone	157	0.311	94.6	43.7	40.5	25.7 ^j	49.0 ^j	37.6 ^g	51.7 ^g	396 ^h	872 ^h	0
OTHER UN MEMBER STATES													
	Afghanistan	..	..	..	43.2	43.3	12.6 ^q	43.1 ^q	35.4 ^g	63.6 ^g	..	..	..
	Andorra	..	..	..	84.2	77.4	..	..	66.3	64.0	..	..	..
	Iraq	..	..	..	60.4	56.4	64.2 ^q	84.1 ^q	52.1 ^g	68.5 ^g	..	..	..
	Kiribati	..	..	..	69.4	63.8	..	..	77.9 ^g	73.8 ^g	..	..	..
	Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	..	..	..	68.9	64.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Liechtenstein	..	..	..	82.2	75.9	..	..	79.3 ^g	93.2 ^g	..	..	..
	Marshall Islands	..	..	..	72.3	68.3	..	..	71.2 ^g	71.1 ^g	..	..	..
	Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	..	..	69.0	67.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Monaco	..	..	..	85.0	78.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nauru	..	..	..	83.0	75.2	..	..	56.1	54.0	..	..	..
	Palau	..	..	..	72.3	68.2	..	..	91.2 ^g	82.4 ^g	..	..	..
	San Marino	..	..	..	84.4	77.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	..	..	48.7	46.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuvalu	..	..	..	67.1	63.6	..	..	70.8 ^g	67.8 ^g	..	..	..
	Zimbabwe	..	..	..	40.9	42.3	87.6 ^j	93.7 ^j	53.4 ^g	55.5 ^g	..	..	..

NOTES

- a. Data refer to national literacy estimates from censuses or surveys conducted between 1999 and 2006, unless otherwise specified. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data, comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution. For more details, see <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>.
- b. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates. For details, see <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>.
- c. 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 nonagricultural wage to the male nonagricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, the total female and male population and GDP per capita in PPP US\$ (see Technical note 1). The wage ratios used in this calculation are based on data for the most recent year available between 1997 and 2006.

- d. The HDI ranks used in this calculation are recalculated for the countries with a GDI value. A positive figure indicates that the GDI rank is higher than the HDI rank, a negative the opposite.
- e. For the purposes of calculating the GDI, a value of 99.0 % was applied.
- f. For the purpose of calculating the GDI, the female and male values appearing in this table were scaled downward to reflect the maximum values for adult literacy (99%), GER (100%), and GDP per capita (40,000 PPP US\$). For more details, see Technical note 1.
- g. Data refer to an earlier year than that specified.
- h. No wage data are available. For the purposes of calculating the estimated female and male earned income, a value of 0.75 was used for the ratio of the female nonagricultural wage to the male nonagricultural wage.
- i. Statec 2008. Data refer to nationals enrolled both in the country and abroad and thus differ from the standard definition.

- j. UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates based on its Global Age-specific Literacy Projection model, April 2008.
- k. In the absence of recent data, estimates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003 based on outdated census or survey information were used, and should be interpreted with caution.
- l. Heston, Summers and Aten 2006. Data differ from the standard definition.
- m. Data refer to Serbia and Montenegro prior to its separation into two independent states in June 2006. Data exclude Kosovo.
- n. UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2007.
- o. Earned income is estimated using the economic activity rate for Serbia and Montenegro prior to its separation into two independent states in June 2006. Data exclude Kosovo.
- p. Data are from a national household survey
- q. Data are from UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.
- r. In the absence of an estimate of GDP per capita (in PPP US\$) an HDRO estimate of 2,073

- (PPP US\$) was used, derived from the value of GDP in US\$ and the weighted average ratio of PPP US\$ to US\$ in the Arab States.
- s. Date refer to North Sudan only.

SOURCES

- Column 1:** determined on the basis of GDI values in column 2.
- Column 2:** calculated based on data in columns 3–10.
- Column 3:** calculated based on GDI and HDI values.
- Columns 4 and 5:** UN 2007.
- Columns 6 and 7:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2008a.
- Columns 8 and 9:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2008b.
- Columns 10 and 11:** calculated based on data on GDP (in PPP US\$) and population from World Bank 2008c and data on wages from ILO 2008 and economically active population from ILO 2007.
- Column 12:** calculated based on recalculated HDI ranks and GDI ranks in column 1.

GDI ranks for 157 countries and areas

1 Iceland	28 Portugal	55 Montenegro	81 Azerbaijan	107 Occupied Palestinian Territories	132 Tanzania (United Republic of)
2 Australia	29 Brunei Darussalam	56 Serbia	82 Samoa	108 South Africa	133 Senegal
3 Norway	30 Czech Republic	57 Malaysia	83 Paraguay	109 Botswana	134 Uganda
4 Canada	31 Kuwait	58 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	84 Tunisia	110 Namibia	135 Lesotho
5 Sweden	32 Bahrain	59 Oman	85 Maldives	111 Sao Tome and Principe	136 Nigeria
6 France	33 Malta	60 Belarus	86 Philippines	112 Morocco	137 Gambia
7 Netherlands	34 Barbados	61 Kazakhstan	87 El Salvador	113 Congo	138 Togo
8 Finland	35 United Arab Emirates	62 Russian Federation	88 Fiji	114 Bhutan	139 Malawi
9 Denmark	36 Hungary	63 Brazil	89 Algeria	115 Lao People's Democratic Republic	140 Zambia
10 Switzerland	37 Poland	64 Albania	90 Sri Lanka	116 India	141 Benin
11 Spain	38 Qatar	65 Macedonia (TFYR)	91 Syrian Arab Republic	117 Myanmar	142 Rwanda
12 Japan	39 Slovakia	66 Mauritius	92 Bolivia	118 Cambodia	143 Eritrea
13 Ireland	40 Estonia	67 Thailand	93 Indonesia	119 Comoros	144 Guinea
14 United Kingdom	41 Lithuania	68 Colombia	94 Guyana	120 Mauritania	145 Côte d'Ivoire
15 Greece	42 Chile	69 Peru	95 Mongolia	121 Pakistan	146 Mali
16 Italy	43 Latvia	70 Ukraine	96 Viet Nam	122 Yemen	147 Burundi
17 Belgium	44 Croatia	71 Lebanon	97 Moldova	123 Kenya	148 Ethiopia
18 Luxembourg	45 Argentina	72 Turkey	98 Equatorial Guinea	124 Madagascar	149 Chad
19 United States	46 Uruguay	73 Armenia	99 Honduras	125 Ghana	150 Guinea-Bissau
20 New Zealand	47 Bahamas	74 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	100 Uzbekistan	126 Swaziland	151 Burkina Faso
21 Germany	48 Cuba	75 Tonga	101 Cape Verde	127 Nepal	152 Mozambique
22 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	49 Costa Rica	76 Jamaica	102 Kyrgyzstan	128 Bangladesh	153 Liberia
23 Austria	50 Mexico	77 Suriname	103 Vanuatu	129 Cameroon	154 Niger
24 Slovenia	51 Bulgaria	78 Dominican Republic	104 Nicaragua	130 Djibouti	155 Congo (Democratic Republic of the)
25 Korea (Republic of)	52 Panama	79 China	105 Guatemala	131 Sudan	156 Central African Republic
26 Cyprus	53 Trinidad and Tobago	80 Jordan	106 Tajikistan		157 Sierra Leone

TABLE 5

... and achieving equality for all women and men

Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women ^a (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers ^b (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers ^b (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	
	Rank	Value					
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
1	Iceland	5	0.881	33.3	29	56	0.73
2	Norway	2	0.915	36.1	33	50	0.79
3	Canada	11	0.829	24.9	36	56	0.65
4	Australia	7	0.866	29.6	38	56	0.73
5	Ireland	23	0.727	15.5	31	52	0.58
6	Netherlands	6	0.872	37.8	27	50	0.66
7	Sweden	1	0.925	47.0	32	51	0.84
8	Japan	58	0.575	12.3	10 ^d	47 ^d	0.46
9	Luxembourg	..	..	23.3	..	..	0.55
10	Switzerland	10	0.829	27.2	31	46	0.66
11	France	17	0.780	19.6	38	48	0.62
12	Finland	3	0.892	41.5	30	55	0.72
13	Denmark	4	0.887	38.0	25	53	0.74
14	Austria	19	0.748	26.6	29	48	0.40
15	United States	18	0.769	16.6	42	55 ^d	0.64
16	Spain	12	0.825	33.6	32	48	0.53
17	Belgium	9	0.841	36.2	31	49	0.52
18	Greece	26	0.691	14.7	27	49	0.53
19	Italy	21	0.734	20.2	33	47	0.49
20	New Zealand	13	0.823	33.1	40	52	0.72
21	United Kingdom	14	0.786	19.6	35	47	0.70
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	29	42	0.78
23	Germany	8	0.852	30.6	38	50	0.61
24	Israel	29	0.662	14.2	30	52	0.67
25	Korea (Republic of)	68	0.540	13.7	8	40	0.52
26	Slovenia	37	0.625	10.0	33	56	0.62
27	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	35 ^d	37 ^d	0.42
28	Singapore	15	0.782	24.5	31	44	0.52
29	Kuwait	..	..	3.1 ^e	..	..	0.40
30	Cyprus	41	0.615	14.3	16	46	0.60
31	United Arab Emirates	24	0.698	22.5	10	25	0.25
32	Bahrain	35	0.627	13.8	12	33	0.43
33	Portugal	20	0.741	28.3	33	51	0.61
34	Qatar	99	0.380	0.0	7	25	0.25
35	Czech Republic	31	0.650	16.0	29	53	0.60
36	Malta	70	0.529	8.7	18	41	0.53
37	Barbados	43	0.614	13.7	43	52	0.64
38	Hungary	54	0.586	11.1	37	61	0.67
39	Poland	39	0.618	18.0	35	61	0.60
40	Chile	75	0.521	12.7	24 ^d	50 ^d	0.41
41	Slovakia	34	0.638	19.3	28	58	0.59
42	Estonia	30	0.655	20.8	34	68	0.63
43	Lithuania	42	0.614	17.7	40	71	0.72
44	Latvia	33	0.644	20.0	41	64	0.67
45	Croatia	38	0.622	20.9	26	51	0.69
46	Argentina	25	0.692	39.8	23	54	0.56
47	Uruguay	66	0.542	12.3	40	53	0.57
48	Cuba	28	0.674	43.2	29 ^d	60 ^d	0.45
49	Bahamas	22	0.730	25.0	41	62	0.72
50	Costa Rica	27	0.690	36.8	30	42	0.56
51	Mexico	47	0.603	22.1	27	42	0.42
52	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	7.7	..	..	0.31
53	Oman	89	0.434	9.1	9	33	0.20
54	Seychelles	..	..	23.5	..	..	..
55	Saudi Arabia	106	0.297	0.0	9	31	0.17

TABLE 5
Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women ^a (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers ^b (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers ^b (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	
	Rank	Value					
56	Bulgaria	44	0.605	21.7	32	62	0.66
57	Trinidad and Tobago	16	0.780	33.3	43	53	0.47
58	Panama	49	0.597	16.7	45	49	0.62
59	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	16.7	45	55	..
60	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	6.7	..	..	..
61	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	57	0.577	18.6	27 ^d	61 ^d	0.54
62	Romania	80	0.500	9.6	30	57	0.70
63	Malaysia	69	0.538	14.6	23	41	0.44
64	Montenegro	85	0.463	11.1	20	60	0.54
65	Serbia	56	0.584	21.6	25	56	0.56
66	Saint Lucia	52	0.590	17.2	52	56	0.52
67	Belarus	..	..	32.5	..	..	0.64
68	Macedonia (TFYR)	32	0.644	31.7	27	51	0.49
69	Albania	..	..	7.1	..	..	0.55
70	Brazil	81	0.498	9.4	35	53	0.56
71	Kazakhstan	74	0.524	12.3	38	67	0.68
72	Ecuador	45	0.605	25.0	28	49	0.57
73	Russian Federation	65	0.544	11.5	39	64	0.63
74	Mauritius	76	0.509	17.1	15	42	0.42
75	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	12.3	..	..	0.67
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
76	Turkey	101	0.371	9.1	8	33	0.28
77	Dominica	..	..	19.4	57	55	..
78	Lebanon	..	..	4.7	..	..	0.32
79	Peru	36	0.627	29.2	28	42	0.56
80	Colombia	82	0.488	9.7	38 ^d	49 ^d	0.62
81	Thailand	78	0.506	12.7	29	55	0.62
82	Ukraine	86	0.453	8.2	38	64	0.58
83	Armenia	95	0.405	8.4	24	65	0.55
84	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	103	0.345	2.8	16	34	0.41
85	Tonga	102	0.362	3.1 ^f	27	43	0.48
86	Grenada	..	..	21.4	49	53	..
87	Jamaica	71	0.526	13.6	59 ^g	..	0.57
88	Belize	79	0.506	11.1	41	50	0.40
89	Suriname	46	0.604	25.5	28 ^d	51 ^d	0.41
90	Jordan	..	..	8.5	..	..	0.31
91	Dominican Republic	60	0.561	17.1	42	51	0.44
92	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	18.2	..	..	0.53
93	Georgia	96	0.399	6.0	33	62	0.33
94	China	72	0.526	21.3	17	52	0.65
95	Tunisia	..	..	19.9	..	..	0.30
96	Samoa	..	..	8.2	..	..	0.38
97	Azerbaijan	88	0.434	11.4	16	51	0.66
98	Paraguay	..	..	13.6	..	..	0.60
99	Maldives	90	0.430	12.0	14	49	0.52
100	Algeria	105	0.312	6.5	5	35	0.35
101	El Salvador	73	0.525	16.7	29	48	0.50
102	Philippines	61	0.560	20.2	58	61	0.61
103	Fiji	..	..	.. ^h	51 ^d	9 ^d	0.49
104	Sri Lanka	100	0.371	5.8	21	48	0.39
105	Syrian Arab Republic	92	0.415	12.4	15 ^{d,i}	40 ^d	0.34
106	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	12	34	0.12
107	Gabon	..	..	16.1	..	..	0.58
108	Turkmenistan	..	..	16.0	..	..	0.64
109	Indonesia	87	0.441	11.6	22 ^d	51 ^d	0.46
110	Guyana	55	0.586	29.0	25	59	0.47

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women ^a (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers ^b (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers ^b (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	
	Rank	Value					
111	Bolivia	77	0.509	14.6	36	40	0.58
112	Mongolia	94	0.406	4.2	49	55	0.60
113	Moldova	63	0.552	21.8	39	64	0.63
114	Viet Nam	62	0.555	25.8	22	51	0.71
115	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	6.0	..	..	0.43
116	Egypt	107	0.283	3.7	11	32	0.25
117	Honduras	50	0.590	23.4	41 ^d	52 ^d	0.46
118	Cape Verde	..	..	18.1	..	..	0.36
119	Uzbekistan	..	..	16.4	..	..	0.60
120	Nicaragua	67	0.542	18.5	41	51	0.32
121	Guatemala	..	..	12.0	..	..	0.33
122	Kyrgyzstan	59	0.573	25.6	35	62	0.58
123	Vanuatu	..	..	3.8	..	..	0.69
124	Tajikistan	..	..	19.6	..	..	0.58
125	South Africa	..	..	33.9 ^l	..	..	0.45
126	Botswana	64	0.546	11.1	33	51	0.67
127	Morocco	104	0.316	6.2	12	35	0.25
128	Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	1.8	..	..	0.31
129	Namibia	40	0.616	26.9	36	52	0.56
130	Congo	..	..	9.2	..	..	0.50
131	Bhutan	..	..	13.9	..	..	0.51
132	India	..	..	9.2	..	..	0.32
133	Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	25.2	..	..	0.51
134	Solomon Islands	..	..	0.0	..	..	0.51
135	Myanmar	..	..	..^k	..	..	0.61
136	Cambodia	93	0.409	15.8	14	33	0.75
137	Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	0.50
138	Yemen	108	0.136	0.7	4	15	0.30
139	Pakistan	98	0.392	21.2	3	26	0.30
140	Mauritania	..	..	19.9	..	..	0.52
141	Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	0.34
142	Ghana	..	..	10.9	..	..	0.71
143	Madagascar	97	0.397	9.4	22	43	0.70
144	Kenya	..	..	9.8	..	..	0.82
145	Nepal	83	0.485	33.2	14	20	0.50
146	Sudan	..	..	16.8	..	..	0.25
147	Bangladesh	..	..	..^l	10 ^d	22 ^d	0.46
148	Haiti	..	..	5.2	..	..	0.53
149	Papua New Guinea	..	..	0.9	..	..	0.70
150	Cameroon	..	..	13.9	..	..	0.50
151	Djibouti	..	..	13.8	..	..	0.48
152	Tanzania (United Republic of)	48	0.600	30.4	49	32	0.72
153	Senegal	..	..	29.2	..	..	0.55
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
154	Nigeria	..	..	7.3	..	..	0.40
155	Lesotho	53	0.589	25.8	52	58	0.53
156	Uganda	51	0.590	30.7	33	35	0.71
157	Angola	..	..	37.3	..	..	0.62
158	Timor-Leste	..	..	29.2	..	..	0.47
159	Togo	..	..	11.1	..	..	0.43
160	Gambia	..	..	9.4	..	..	0.54
161	Benin	..	..	10.8	..	..	0.47
162	Malawi	..	..	13.0	..	..	0.74
163	Zambia	91	0.425	15.2	19 ^d	31 ^d	0.54
164	Eritrea	..	..	22.0	..	..	0.50
165	Rwanda	..	..	50.9	..	..	0.73

Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women ^a (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers ^b (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers ^b (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	
	Rank	Value					
166	Côte d'Ivoire	..	8.9	..	..	0.32
167	Guinea	..	19.3	..	..	0.67
168	Mali	..	10.2	..	..	0.66
169	Ethiopia	84	0.474	21.4	20	30	0.61
170	Chad	..	5.2	..	..	0.66
171	Guinea-Bissau	..	14.0	..	..	0.51
172	Burundi	..	31.7	..	..	0.77
173	Burkina Faso	..	15.3	..	..	0.66
174	Niger	..	12.4	..	..	0.56
175	Mozambique	..	34.8	..	..	0.81
176	Liberia	..	13.8	..	..	0.50
177	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	..	7.7	..	..	0.51
178	Central African Republic	..	10.5	..	..	0.61
179	Sierra Leone	..	13.2	..	..	0.45
OTHER UN MEMBER STATES							
..	Afghanistan	..	25.9	..	..	..
..	Andorra	..	25.0	..	..	..
..	Iraq	..	25.5	..	..	..
..	Kiribati	..	4.3	27 ^d	44 ^d	..	
..	Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	..	20.1	..	..	..
..	Liechtenstein	..	24.0	..	..	..
..	Marshall Islands	..	3.0	19 ^d	36 ^d	..	
..	Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	0.0	..	..	..
..	Monaco	..	25.0	..	..	..
..	Nauru	..	0.0	..	..	..
..	Palau	..	0.0	36 ^d	44 ^d	..	
..	San Marino	..	11.7	18	51	..	
..	Somalia	..	8.2	..	..	..
..	Tuvalu	..	0.0	25	50	..	
..	Zimbabwe	..	18.2	..	..	..

NOTES

- a. Data are as of 31 October 2008, unless otherwise specified. Where there are lower and upper houses, data refer to the weighted average of women's shares of seats in both houses.
- b. Data refer to the most recent year available between 1997 and 2006. Estimates for countries that have implemented the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) are not strictly comparable with those for countries using the previous classification (ISCO-68).
- c. Calculated on the basis of data in columns 10 and 11 in table 4. Estimates are based on data for the most recent year available between 1996 and 2006. Following the methodology implemented in the calculation of the GDI, the income component of the GEM has been scaled downward for

countries whose income exceeds the maximum goalpost GDP per capita value of 40,000 (PPP US\$). For more details, see *Technical note 1*.

- d. Data follow the ISCO-68 classification.
- e. No woman candidate was elected in the 2008 elections. Two women were appointed to the 16-member cabinet sworn in in June 2008. As cabinet ministers also sit in parliament, there were two women out of a total of 65 members in October 2008.
- f. No woman candidate was elected in the 2008 elections. One woman was appointed to the cabinet. As cabinet ministers also sit in parliament, there was one woman out of a total of 32 members in October 2008.

g. Data for Jamaica combine legislators, senior officials, managers, professional and technical workers.

- h. The parliament was dissolved following a coup d'état.
- i. Data for Syrian Arab Republic include clerical supervisors.
- j. The figures on the distribution of seats in the Upper House do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis. All percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats.
- k. The parliament elected in 1990 has never been convened nor authorized to sit, and many of its members were detained or forced into exile.
- l. The parliament was dissolved on 27 October 2006, in view of elections that are yet to take

place. Women held 52 of the 345 seats (15%) in the outgoing parliament.

SOURCES

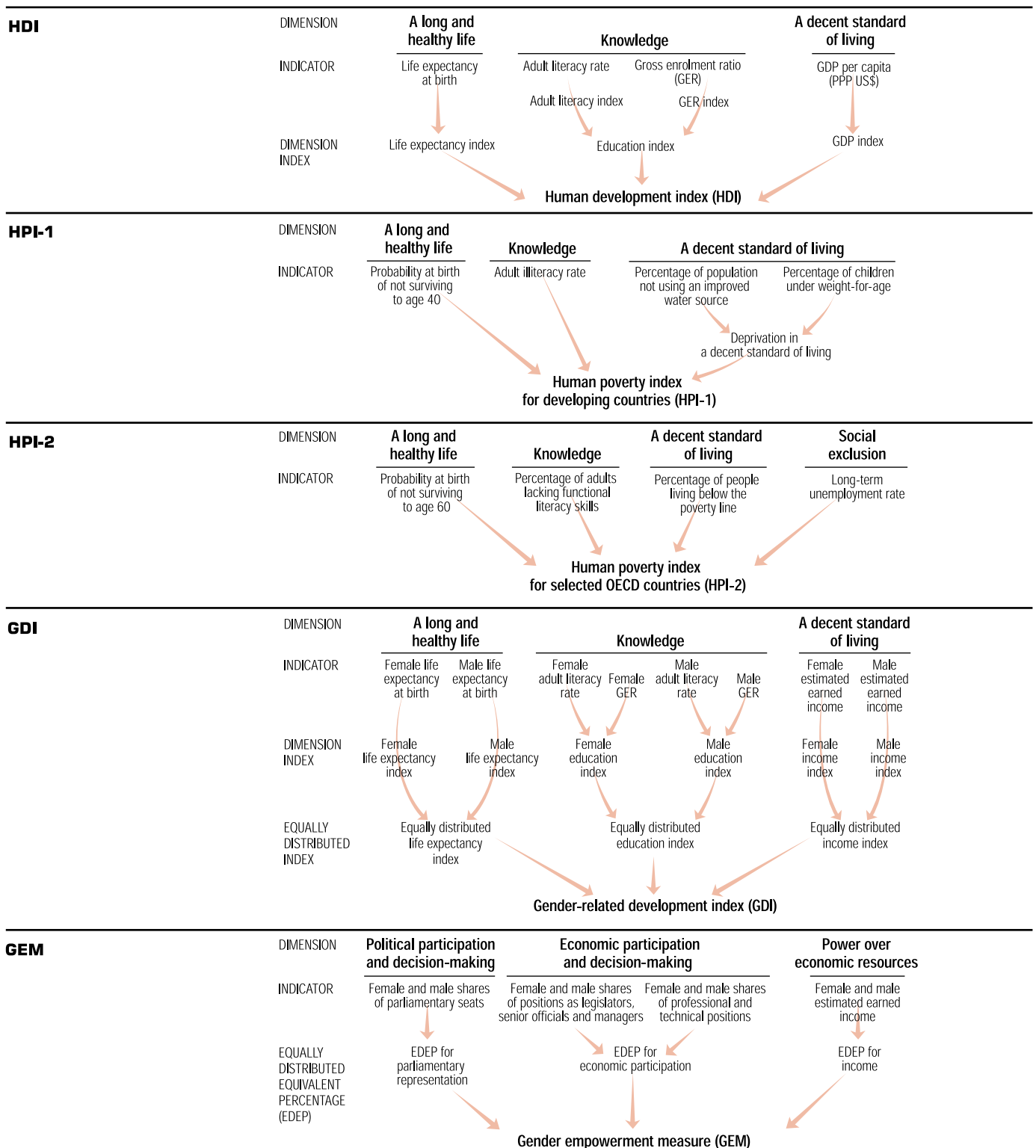
- Column 1: determined on the basis of GEM values in column 2.
- Column 2: calculated based on data in columns 3—6; see *Technical note 1* for details.
- Column 3: calculated based on data on parliamentary seats from IPU 2008a and 2008b.
- Columns 4 and 5: calculated based on occupational data from ILO 2008.
- Column 6: calculated based on data in columns 10 and 11 of table 4.

GEM ranks for 108 countries and areas

1 Sweden	20 Portugal	39 Poland	57 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	75 Chile	94 Mongolia
2 Norway	21 Italy	40 Namibia	58 Japan	76 Mauritius	95 Armenia
3 Finland	22 Bahamas	41 Cyprus	59 Kyrgyzstan	77 Bolivia	96 Georgia
4 Denmark	23 Ireland	42 Lithuania	60 Dominican Republic	78 Thailand	97 Madagascar
5 Iceland	24 United Arab Emirates	43 Barbados	61 Philippines	79 Belize	98 Pakistan
6 Netherlands	25 Argentina	44 Bulgaria	62 Viet Nam	80 Romania	99 Qatar
7 Australia	26 Greece	45 Ecuador	63 Moldova	81 Brazil	100 Sri Lanka
8 Germany	27 Costa Rica	46 Suriname	64 Botswana	82 Colombia	101 Turkey
9 Belgium	28 Cuba	47 Mexico	65 Russian Federation	83 Nepal	102 Tonga
10 Switzerland	29 Israel	48 Tanzania (United Republic of)	66 Uruguay	84 Ethiopia	103 Iran (Islamic Republic of)
11 Canada	30 Estonia	49 Panama	67 Nicaragua	85 Montenegro	104 Morocco
12 Spain	31 Czech Republic	50 Honduras	68 Korea (Republic of)	86 Ukraine	105 Algeria
13 New Zealand	32 Macedonia (TFYR)	51 Uganda	69 Malaysia	87 Indonesia	106 Saudi Arabia
14 United Kingdom	33 Latvia	52 Saint Lucia	70 Malta	88 Azerbaijan	107 Egypt
15 Singapore	34 Slovakia	53 Lesotho	71 Jamaica	89 Oman	108 Yemen
16 Trinidad and Tobago	35 Bahrain	54 Hungary	72 China	90 Maldives	
17 France	36 Peru	55 Guyana	73 El Salvador	91 Zambia	
18 United States	37 Slovenia	56 Serbia	74 Kazakhstan	92 Syrian Arab Republic	
19 Austria	38 Croatia			93 Cambodia	

Calculating the human development indices

The diagrams here summarize how the five human development indices are constructed, highlighting both their similarities and their differences. Full details of the methods of calculation can be found at: <http://hdr.undp.org/technicalnote1>



TECHNICAL NOTE 2

Reconciling changes between HDI 2005 and HDI 2006

Between successive editions of the *Human Development Report* both data revisions (to earlier years' data) and data updates (for a more recent year) play important parts in changes in the HDI values.

Table A1 presents the effects of these changes on the HDI values for each country:

- The first column of the table is the HDI value for 2005 published in the *Human Development Report 2007/2008* (UNDP 2007a).
- columns 2–5 show the effects on the HDI value of data revisions to each of the four indicators since that report was published.
- columns 6–9 show the effects on the HDI value of data updates—i.e. the real movement between 2005 and 2006—in each of the four indicators.
- column 10 is the HDI value for 2006 published in Indicator table 2 of this report.

Adding the values in columns 1–9 for any given country will produce the value in column 10.

It is also possible to use Table A1 to isolate some specific effects of interest. For example, adding the values in columns 2–5 will show the overall effect of data revisions whilst adding the values in columns 6–9 will show the real progress made in the HDI between 2005 and 2006. For most countries in the HDI this year the effect of data revisions is far greater than the effect of real progress. This is nearly always because of revision to the GDP per capita series as described in Section 2 of this report. For example, for China, the overall effect on the HDI value

of data revisions for 2005 is -0.023 ($= 0.000 + 0.004 - 0.001 - 0.026$) whereas the effective real progress between 2005 and 2006 is 0.008 ($= 0.001 + 0.001 + 0.000 + 0.006$). The combined effect of these changes is an apparent fall in the value of the HDI from 0.777 to 0.762. However, in practice, this change is explained by data revisions transforming the HDI for 2005 from 0.777 to 0.754 and then a real increase of 0.008 resulting in an HDI for 2006 of 0.762.

It is also possible to analyse the effects of changes in each indicator or component separately. For example, adding the values in columns 2 and 6 shows the effects on the HDI of changes in life expectancy between the two reports. Similarly, adding columns 3, 4, 7 and 8 demonstrates the overall effect of changes in the education component. Again taking China as an example, the effect on the HDI of data revisions and data updates in life expectancy is an increase of 0.001. For education too, the overall effect is an increase of 0.004 ($= 0.005$ (literacy) $- 0.001$ (enrolment)). But by far the biggest impact on the HDI for China is the GDP per capita which decreases the index by 0.020 ($= -0.026$ (data revisions) $+ 0.006$ (data updates)).

Data revision effects should not be regarded as real changes in a country's progress. The GDP per capita for China has *not* dropped between 2005 and 2006. Data revisions are adjustments to previous assumptions making use of the best available information at the time this report was prepared.

Reconciling changes between HDI 2005 and HDI 2006

HDI 2006 rank	Effect on HDI value of data revisions for 2005 ^a					Effect on HDI value of new data for 2006 ^b					
	Human development index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education	GDP per capita	Human development index ^c	
	2005	2005	1995–2005 ^a	2005	2005	2006	1999–2006	2006	2006	2006	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
1	Iceland	0.968	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.968
2	Norway	0.968	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.968
3	Canada	0.961	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.967
4	Australia	0.962	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.965
5	Ireland	0.959	0.000	0.000	-0.003	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.960
6	Netherlands	0.953	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.958
7	Sweden	0.956	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.002	0.958
8	Japan	0.953	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.956
9	Luxembourg	0.944	0.000	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.956
10	Switzerland	0.955	0.000	0.000	-0.003	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.955
11	France	0.952	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.955
12	Finland	0.952	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.954
13	Denmark	0.949	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.952
14	Austria	0.948	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.951
15	United States	0.951	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.950
16	Spain	0.949	0.000	-0.004	-0.003	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.949
17	Belgium	0.946	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.948
18	Greece	0.926	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.014	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.947
19	Italy	0.941	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.945
20	New Zealand	0.943	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.944
21	United Kingdom	0.946	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.001	0.000	-0.004	0.001	0.942
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.937	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.942
23	Germany	0.935	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.940
24	Israel	0.932	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.005	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.930
25	Korea (Republic of)	0.921	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.928
26	Slovenia	0.917	0.000	0.000	-0.003	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.923
27	Brunei Darussalam	0.894	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.020	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.919
28	Singapore	0.922	0.000	0.003	-0.025	0.017	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.918
29	Kuwait	0.891	0.000	0.002	-0.001	0.023	0.001	-0.002	-0.002	0.000	0.912
30	Cyprus	0.903	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.912
31	United Arab Emirates	0.868	0.000	0.001	0.007	0.025	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.903
32	Bahrain	0.866	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.026	0.001	0.001	0.004	0.000	0.902
33	Portugal	0.897	0.000	0.001	-0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.900
34	Qatar	0.875	0.000	0.001	-0.001	0.021	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.899
35	Czech Republic	0.891	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.897
36	Malta	0.878	0.000	0.007	0.000	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.894
37	Barbados	0.892	0.000	0.000	-0.006	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.889
38	Hungary	0.874	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.877
39	Poland	0.870	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.875
40	Chile	0.867	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.874
41	Slovakia	0.863	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.005	0.872
42	Estonia	0.860	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.006	0.871
43	Lithuania	0.862	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.004	0.869
44	Latvia	0.855	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.007	0.863
45	Croatia	0.850	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.862
46	Argentina	0.869	0.000	0.001	-0.001	-0.014	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.860
47	Uruguay	0.852	0.000	0.002	0.002	-0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.859
48	Cuba	0.838	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.008	0.008	0.855
49	Bahamas	0.845	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.005	0.003	0.000	-0.001	0.000	0.854
50	Costa Rica	0.846	0.000	0.002	0.000	-0.005	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.847
51	Mexico	0.829	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.005	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.842
52	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.818	0.000	0.003	0.002	0.013	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.840
53	Oman	0.814	0.000	0.004	0.000	0.017	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.839

Reconciling changes between HDI 2005 and HDI 2006

HDI 2006 rank	Effect on HDI value of data revisions for 2005 ^a					Effect on HDI value of new data for 2006 ^b					
	Human development index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education	GDP per capita	Human development index ^c	
	2005	2005	1995–2005 ^a	2005	2005	2006	1999–2006	2006	2006	2006	
54	Seychelles	0.843	-0.004	0.000	0.000	-0.005	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.836
55	Saudi Arabia	0.812	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.018	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.835
56	Bulgaria	0.824	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.834
57	Trinidad and Tobago	0.814	0.000	0.000	-0.004	0.016	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.833
58	Panama	0.812	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.012	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.832
59	Antigua and Barbuda	0.815	-0.007	0.000	0.003	0.016	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.830
60	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.821	0.007	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.830
61	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.792	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.024	0.001	0.000	0.005	0.005	0.826
62	Romania	0.813	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.004	0.825
63	Malaysia	0.811	0.000	0.005	-0.003	0.006	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.823
64	Montenegro	..	0.000	0.000	0.000	..	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.005	0.822
65	Serbia	..	0.000	0.000	0.000	..	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.821
66	Saint Lucia	0.795	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.017	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.002	0.821
67	Belarus	0.804	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.006	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.006	0.817
68	Macedonia (TFYR)	0.801	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.808
69	Albania	0.801	0.000	0.001	-0.001	0.003	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.807
70	Brazil	0.800	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.807
71	Kazakhstan	0.794	0.000	0.000	-0.003	0.007	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.005	0.807
72	Ecuador	0.772	0.000	0.003	0.003	0.026	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.807
73	Russian Federation	0.802	0.000	0.000	-0.008	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.806
74	Mauritius	0.804	0.000	0.005	0.000	-0.012	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.802
75	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.803	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.006	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.802
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
76	Turkey	0.775	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.015	0.001	0.000	0.003	0.003	0.798
77	Dominica	0.798	-0.009	0.000	-0.001	0.009	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.002	0.797
78	Lebanon	0.772	0.000	0.000	-0.009	0.032	0.001	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.796
79	Peru	0.773	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.005	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.003	0.788
80	Colombia	0.791	0.000	0.000	0.001	-0.010	0.001	-0.001	0.002	0.003	0.787
81	Thailand	0.781	0.000	0.002	0.008	-0.010	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.786
82	Ukraine	0.788	0.000	0.000	0.001	-0.010	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.786
83	Armenia	0.775	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.008	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.007	0.777
84	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.759	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.010	0.002	0.003	0.000	0.002	0.777
85	Tonga	0.819	0.000	0.000	-0.002	-0.045	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.774
86	Grenada	0.777	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.004	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.774
87	Jamaica	0.736	0.000	0.011	0.000	0.021	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.771
88	Belize	0.778	0.000	0.000	-0.002	-0.005	0.001	0.000	-0.002	0.002	0.771
89	Suriname	0.774	0.000	0.001	-0.004	-0.006	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.770
90	Jordan	0.773	0.000	0.000	0.001	-0.012	0.001	0.003	-0.001	0.002	0.769
91	Dominican Republic	0.779	0.000	0.003	-0.001	-0.021	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.005	0.768
92	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.761	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.766
93	Georgia	0.754	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.001	0.000	-0.002	0.005	0.763
94	China	0.777	0.000	0.004	-0.001	-0.026	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.006	0.762
95	Tunisia	0.766	0.000	0.004	0.000	-0.013	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.762
96	Samoa	0.785	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.027	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.760
97	Azerbaijan	0.746	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.004	0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.016	0.758
98	Paraguay	0.755	0.000	0.000	0.003	-0.009	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.752
99	Maldives	0.741	0.000	0.001	0.008	-0.014	0.003	0.000	-0.002	0.011	0.749
100	Algeria	0.733	0.000	0.008	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.748
101	El Salvador	0.735	0.000	0.006	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.002	0.747
102	Philippines	0.771	0.000	0.001	-0.001	-0.029	0.002	0.000	-0.001	0.002	0.745
103	Fiji	0.762	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.017	0.001	0.000	-0.002	0.002	0.743
104	Sri Lanka	0.743	0.000	0.000	0.009	-0.013	0.002	0.000	-0.002	0.003	0.742
105	Syrian Arab Republic	0.724	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.005	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.736
106	Occupied Palestinian Territories	0.731	0.000	-0.001	-0.003	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.731

HDI 2006 rank	Effect on HDI value of data revisions for 2005 ^a					Effect on HDI value of new data for 2006 ^b				
	Human development index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education	GDP per capita	Human development index ^c
	2005	2005	1995–2005 ^a	2005	2005	2006	1999–2006	2006	2006	2006
107 Gabon	0.677	0.000	0.001	0.009	0.040	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.729
108 Turkmenistan	0.713	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.013	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.728
109 Indonesia	0.728	0.000	0.001	-0.001	-0.008	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.726
110 Guyana	0.750	0.000	0.000	0.001	-0.030	0.003	0.000	-0.002	0.003	0.725
111 Bolivia	0.695	0.000	0.006	0.000	0.018	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.723
112 Mongolia	0.700	0.000	-0.001	0.001	0.014	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.004	0.720
113 Moldova	0.708	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.004	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.003	0.719
114 Viet Nam	0.733	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.018	0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.004	0.718
115 Equatorial Guinea	0.642	0.000	0.000	0.004	0.073	0.003	0.000	0.000	-0.004	0.717
116 Egypt	0.708	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.005	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.716
117 Honduras	0.700	0.000	0.005	0.004	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.714
118 Cape Verde	0.736	0.000	0.002	0.000	-0.044	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.004	0.705
119 Uzbekistan	0.702	0.000	-0.005	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	-0.001	0.003	0.701
120 Nicaragua	0.710	0.000	0.006	0.001	-0.024	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.699
121 Guatemala	0.689	0.000	0.006	0.000	-0.005	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.696
122 Kyrgyzstan	0.696	0.000	0.001	0.000	-0.004	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.694
123 Vanuatu	0.674	0.000	0.005	-0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.686
124 Tajikistan	0.673	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.007	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.684
125 South Africa	0.674	0.000	0.010	0.000	-0.013	-0.004	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.670
126 Botswana	0.654	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.004	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.664
127 Morocco	0.646	0.000	0.003	0.000	-0.012	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.004	0.646
128 Sao Tome and Principe	0.654	0.000	0.005	0.001	-0.022	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.003	0.643
129 Namibia	0.650	0.000	0.005	0.003	-0.026	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.634
130 Congo	0.548	0.000	0.001	0.008	0.055	0.003	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.619
131 Bhutan	0.579	0.000	0.013	0.003	0.005	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.613
132 India	0.619	0.000	0.008	-0.004	-0.023	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.004	0.609
133 Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.601	0.000	0.007	-0.002	-0.005	0.003	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.608
134 Solomon Islands	0.602	0.000	0.000	0.002	-0.016	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.591
135 Myanmar	0.583	0.000	0.000	0.006	-0.009	0.003	0.000	0.001	0.000	0.585
136 Cambodia	0.598	0.000	0.003	-0.001	-0.034	0.003	0.002	0.000	0.005	0.575
137 Comoros	0.561	0.000	0.037	0.000	-0.030	0.002	0.002	0.000	-0.001	0.572
138 Yemen	0.508	0.000	0.004	-0.001	0.049	0.003	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.567
139 Pakistan	0.551	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.003	0.002	0.010	-0.001	0.003	0.562
140 Mauritania	0.550	0.000	0.007	0.004	-0.014	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.005	0.557
141 Swaziland	0.547	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.003	-0.004	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.542
142 Ghana	0.553	0.000	0.012	0.000	-0.041	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.533
143 Madagascar	0.533	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.004	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.533
144 Kenya	0.521	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.006	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.532
145 Nepal	0.534	0.000	0.012	0.000	-0.025	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.530
146 Sudan	0.526	0.000	0.000	-0.002	-0.010	0.002	0.000	0.005	0.005	0.526
147 Bangladesh	0.547	0.000	0.009	-0.004	-0.035	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.524
148 Haiti	0.529	0.000	0.011	-0.002	-0.023	0.003	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.521
149 Papua New Guinea	0.530	0.000	-0.001	0.000	-0.015	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.516
150 Cameroon	0.532	0.000	0.000	-0.011	-0.007	0.001	0.000	-0.002	0.001	0.514
151 Djibouti	0.516	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.007	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.002	0.513
152 Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.467	0.000	0.005	0.002	0.021	0.003	0.001	0.003	0.002	0.503
153 Senegal	0.499	0.000	0.005	0.001	-0.006	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.502
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
154 Nigeria	0.470	0.000	0.002	-0.004	0.026	0.000	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.499
155 Lesotho	0.549	0.000	0.000	-0.005	-0.050	-0.002	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.496
156 Uganda	0.505	0.000	0.011	0.000	-0.028	0.004	0.002	0.000	0.001	0.493
157 Angola	0.446	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.028	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.008	0.484
158 Timor-Leste	0.514	0.000	0.000	-0.010	-0.018	0.003	0.000	0.000	-0.006	0.483
159 Togo	0.512	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.036	0.001	0.000	0.002	0.001	0.479

Reconciling changes between HDI 2005 and HDI 2006

Effect on HDI value of data revisions for 2005^a

Effect on HDI value of new data for 2006^b

HDI 2006 rank	Human development index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy at birth	Adult literacy rate	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education	GDP per capita	Human development index ^c (HDI)	
	2005	2005	1995–2005 ^a	2005	2005	2006	1999–2006	2006	2006	2006	
160	Gambia	0.502	0.000	0.000	-0.003	-0.030	0.002	0.000	-0.001	0.002	0.471
161	Benin	0.437	0.000	0.009	0.000	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.459
162	Malawi	0.437	0.000	0.013	-0.001	0.000	0.004	0.002	0.000	0.003	0.457
163	Zambia	0.434	0.000	0.000	0.003	0.010	0.004	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.453
164	Eritrea	0.483	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.040	0.003	0.000	-0.001	-0.003	0.442
165	Rwanda	0.452	0.000	0.000	0.001	-0.023	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.002	0.435
166	Côte d'Ivoire	0.432	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.001	0.002	0.000	-0.002	-0.001	0.431
167	Guinea	0.456	0.000	0.000	0.002	-0.041	0.003	0.000	0.003	0.000	0.423
168	Mali	0.380	0.000	-0.003	0.007	0.000	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.001	0.391
169	Ethiopia	0.406	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.027	0.002	0.000	0.004	0.004	0.389
170	Chad	0.388	0.000	0.000	-0.001	0.003	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.002	0.389
171	Guinea-Bissau	0.374	0.000	0.036	0.000	-0.031	0.001	0.004	0.000	-0.001	0.383
172	Burundi	0.413	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.042	0.002	0.000	0.009	0.001	0.382
173	Burkina Faso	0.370	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.008	0.002	0.005	0.002	0.001	0.372
174	Niger	0.374	0.000	0.000	0.003	-0.014	0.003	0.003	0.001	0.001	0.370
175	Mozambique	0.384	0.000	0.010	0.000	-0.032	-0.002	0.001	0.002	0.003	0.366
176	Liberia	..	0.000	0.003	0.000	..	0.002	0.003	0.000	0.002	0.364
177	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0.411	0.000	0.000	0.000	-0.053	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.361
178	Central African Republic	0.384	0.000	0.000	-0.001	-0.034	0.002	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.352
179	Sierra Leone	0.336	0.000	0.003	0.000	-0.016	0.002	0.002	0.000	0.002	0.329
OTHER UN MEMBER STATES											
..	Afghanistan	..	0.000	0.000	0.008	..	0.002	0.000	0.000	..	..
..	Andorra	..	..	0.000	0.000	..	..	0.000	0.003	..	..
..	Iraq	..	0.000	0.000	0.001	..	0.004	0.000	0.000	..	..
..	Kiribati	..	..	..	0.001	-0.067	..	..	0.000	0.002	..
..	Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	..	0.000	..	..	..	0.001	..	..	..	..
..	Liechtenstein	..	..	0.000	0.000	..	..	0.000	0.000	..	..
..	Marshall Islands	..	..	..	0.000	..	..	..	0.000	..	..
..	Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	0.000	..	..	-0.050	0.001	..	..	-0.001	..
..	Monaco	..	..	0.000	..	..	..	0.000	..	..	..
..	Nauru	..	..	..	0.011	..	..	..	-0.006	..	..
..	Palau	..	..	..	0.000	..	..	..	0.000	..	..
..	San Marino	..	..	0.000	..	..	..	0.000	..	..	..
..	Somalia	..	0.000	..	..	..	0.002	..	..	..	..
..	Tuvalu	..	..	..	0.000	..	..	..	0.000	..	..
..	Zimbabwe	0.513	0.000	0.002	0.000	..	0.004	0.001	0.002	..	..

NOTES

- a. Denotes the changes in each component index that are due to revisions in the data series. These values reflect the changes that would have been observed in the component indices had these series been available before the publication of UNDP 2007a. Consequently, these changes do not reflect real changes in the component indicators but rather revisions to the underlying data used for the calculations—both specific to a country and relative to other countries.
- b. Denotes the real changes in each component index that are due real movements in the data between last year and this year. These values

reflect the changes that are observed in the component indices.

c. The horizontal sum of columns 1–9 equals the HDI value for 2006.

SOURCES

- Column 1:** Column 1 of Indicator table 1 in UNDP 2007a.
- Column 2:** calculated based on data from column 2 of Indicator table 1 in UNDP 2007a and subsequent updates.
- Column 3:** calculated based on data from column 3 of Indicator table 1 in UNDP 2007a and subsequent updates.
- Column 4:** calculated based on data from column 4 of Indicator table 1 in UNDP 2007a and subsequent updates.

- Column 5:** calculated based on data from column 5 of Indicator table 1 in UNDP 2007a and subsequent updates.
- Column 6:** calculated based on data from UN 2007.
- Column 7:** calculated based on data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2008a.
- Column 8:** calculated based on data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2008b.
- Column 9:** calculated based on data from World Bank 2008c.
- Column 10:** Column 1 of Indicator table 2.

Definitions of statistical terms

Births attended by skilled health personnel

The percentage of deliveries attended by personnel (including doctors, nurses and midwives) trained to give the necessary care, supervision and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the postpartum period; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns. Traditional birth attendants, trained or not, are not included in this category.

Earned income (PPP US\$), estimated

Derived on the basis of the ratio of the female nonagricultural wage to the male nonagricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, total female and male population and GDP per capita (in purchasing power parity terms in US dollars; see *PPP*).

Earned income, ratio of estimated female to male

The ratio of estimated female earned income to estimated male earned income.

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 GER for primary, secondary and tertiary education.

Education levels Categorized as primary, secondary, post-secondary and tertiary in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). *Primary education* (ISCED level 1) provides a sound basic education in reading, writing and mathematics along with an elementary understanding of other subjects. *Secondary education* (ISCED levels 2 and 3) is generally designed to continue the basic programmes of the primary level but the instruction is typically more subject-focused, requiring more specialized teachers for each subject area. *Post-secondary (non-tertiary) education* (ISCED level 4) includes

programmes which lie between upper secondary (ISCED 3) and tertiary education (ISCED 5 and 6) in an international context though typically are clearly within one or other level in the national context in different countries. *Tertiary education* (ISCED levels 5 and 6) refers to programmes with an educational content that is substantially more advanced than upper secondary or post-secondary education. The first stage of tertiary education (ISCED 5) is composed both of programmes of a theoretical nature intended to provide access to advanced research programmes as well as programmes of a more practical, technical or occupationally specific nature. The second stage of tertiary education (ISCED 6) comprises programmes devoted to advanced study and original research, leading to the award of an advanced research qualification such as a doctorate.

Enrolment ratio, gross The total number of pupils or students enrolled in a given level of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population in the theoretical age group for the same level of education. For the tertiary level, the population used is the five-year age group following on from the secondary school leaving age. GERs in excess of 100% indicate that there are pupils or students outside the theoretical age group who are enrolled in that level of education. See *Education levels*.

Enrolment ratio, gross combined, for primary, secondary and tertiary education

The number of students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of theoretical school age for the three levels.

GDP (gross domestic product) The sum of value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies)

not included in the valuation of output. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated capital assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs.

GDP index One of the three indices on which the HDI is built. It is based on GDP per capita (in PPP terms in US dollars; see *PPP*).

GDP per capita (PPP US\$) GDP (in PPP terms in US dollars) divided by midyear population.

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.

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, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living—adjusted to account for inequalities between men and women.

GNI (gross national income) The sum of value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output plus net receipts of primary income (compensation of employees and property income) from abroad. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs. Data are in current US dollars converted using the *World Bank Atlas* method.

Human development index (HDI) A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Human poverty index for developing countries (HPI-1) A composite index measuring deprivations in the three basic dimensions captured in the

human development index—a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Human poverty index for selected high-income OECD countries (HPI-2) A composite index measuring deprivations in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living—and also capturing social exclusion.

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

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

- US\$1.25 a day and US\$2 a day—at 2005 international prices adjusted for PPP.
- National poverty line—the poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities. National estimates are based on population-weighted sub-group estimates from household surveys.

Income or consumption, shares of The shares of income or consumption accruing to subgroups of population for indicated quintiles, based on national household surveys covering various years. Consumption surveys produce results showing lower levels of inequality between poor and rich than do income surveys, as poor people generally consume a greater share of their income.

Infant mortality rate See *Mortality rate, infant*.

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.

Literacy rate, adult The proportion of the population aged 15 years and older which is literate, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population, total or for a given sex, in a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time, usually mid-year. For statistical purposes, a person is literate if he/she can, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on his/her everyday life.

Mortality rate, infant The probability of dying between birth and one year of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.

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

Population, total Refers to the de facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated.

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 US\$1 has in the United States.

Probability at birth of not surviving to a specified age Calculated as 100 minus the probability (expressed as a percentage) of surviving to the specified age for a given cohort.

Probability at birth of surviving to a specified age The probability (expressed as a percentage) of a newborn infant surviving to the specified age if subject to current 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.

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.

Under-five mortality rate See *Mortality rate, under-five*.

Under height-for-age, children under age five Includes moderate stunting (defined as between two and three standard deviations below the median height-for-age of the reference population), and severe stunting (defined as more than three standard deviations below the median height-for-age of the reference population).

Under weight-for-age, children under age five Includes moderate underweight (defined as between two and three standard deviations below the median weight-for-age of the reference population) and severe underweight (defined as more than three standard deviations below the median weight-for-age of the reference population).

Water source, improved, population not using Calculated as 100 minus the percentage of the population using an improved water source.

Water source, improved, population using The percentage of the population with *reasonable access* to any of the following types of water supply for drinking: household connections, public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater collection. *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.

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Acronyms and abbreviations

CEDAW	Convention on the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination Against Women	IPU	Inter-Parliamentary Union
CIS	Commonwealth of Independent States	ISCED	International Standard Classification of Education
GDI	Gender-related Development Index	ISCO	International Standard Classification of Occupations
GDP	Gross domestic product	MDG	Millennium Development Goal
GEM	Gender Empowerment Measure	OECD	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development
GER	Gross enrolment ratio	PPP	Purchasing power parity
GNI	Gross national income	SAR	Special Administrative Region (of China)
HDI	Human Development Index	TFYR	The former Yugoslav Republic (of Macedonia)
HDRO	Human Development Report Office	UN	United Nations
HPI-1	Human Poverty Index (for developing countries)	UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
HPI-2	Human Poverty Index (for OECD countries, Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS)	UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
ICP	International Comparison Program	UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
IIDEA	International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance	WHO	World Health Organization
ILO	International Labour Organization		