



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

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Statistics provide objective information on trends in human development and inputs for the analysis of critical policy issues. Thus although the *Human Development Report* is not a statistical publication, it presents data on a wide array of indicators in diverse areas of human development.

The Report's primary purpose is to assess the state of human development across the globe and provide a critical analysis of a specific theme each year. Readers find it useful to have a report that focuses on human well-being rather than on economic trends, and that combines thematic policy analysis with detailed country data in a user-friendly presentation.

The indicators in the *Human Development Report* reflect the rich body of information available internationally. As a secondary user of data, the Report presents statistical information that has been built up through the collective effort of many people and organizations. The original sources range from national censuses and surveys to international data series collected and harmonized by international organizations. The Human Development Report Office gratefully acknowledges the collaboration of the many agencies that made publication of the latest data on human development possible (box 1).

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

The text of the Report draws on a much wider variety of sources—commissioned papers, journal articles and other scholarly

publications, government documents, reports of NGOs, reports of international organizations, national human development reports. Where such information is used in boxes or tables in the text, the source is shown and the full citation is given in the references.

THE NEED FOR BETTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS

The need to strengthen data collection and reporting at the national and international levels cannot be overstated. Despite the considerable efforts of international organizations to collect, process and disseminate social and economic statistics and to standardize definitions and data collection methods, many problems remain in the coverage, consistency and comparability of data across countries and over time. These limitations are a major constraint in monitoring human development nationally and globally.

While the data in the Report demonstrate the wealth of information available, they also show many gaps in data on critical human development issues. For example, data are often unavailable for the 57 core indicators selected in the UN Common Country Assessment (CCA). For more than 90 countries no data are available on youth literacy. For 66 developing countries there are no recent data on the incidence of income poverty using the standard \$1 a day measure (1993 PPP US\$). And for only 117 countries are there data on underweight children under five. Many of these CCA indicators are also being used to monitor progress towards the international development goals.

Lack of data is a particular constraint in monitoring gender disparity and poverty. Coverage of the gender-related development index (GDI) is limited to 143 countries, the gender empowerment measure (GEM) to 70 countries and the human poverty index (HPI-1 and HPI-2) to 103 countries. Wage data disaggregated by gender are available from the International Labour Organization for only 46 countries. Coverage of critical aspects of human poverty is also limited. UNICEF reports estimates of population

Major sources of data used in the *Human Development Report*

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

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

Co-operative Programme for Monitoring and Evaluation of the Long-Range Transmission of Air Pollutants in Europe (EMEP) This specialized agency of the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) collects and analyses data on air pollution for UNECE member countries. It is the source of the data on sulphur dioxide emissions.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) The FAO collects, analyses and disseminates information and data on food and agriculture. It is the source of the data on food aid and food production and supply.

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

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

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

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

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

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) and World Health Organization (WHO) This joint UN programme monitors the spread of HIV/AIDS. Its *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic* is the primary source of HIV/AIDS data for the Report.

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

Office of US Foreign Disaster Assistance/Center for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (OFDA/CRED) OFDA/CRED maintains the *International Disaster Database*, with data on more than 12,000 mass disasters and their effects from 1900 to the present. This source provides the estimates of people killed in natural and technological disasters.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) The OECD publishes data on social and economic trends in its member countries as well as data on aid flows. It is the source of data on aid, employment and functional illiteracy.

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

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

United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division This UN office, the source of data on crime and judicial systems for the Report, maintains and develops the UN database on such issues through surveys of crime trends and the operations of criminal justice systems.

United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UNECE) This regional UN agency collects and publishes a wide range of social and economic data on its member countries. UNECE data in this year's Report include indicators on unemployment and personal distress.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) This specialized UN agency is the source of education data. The Report draws on its *Statistical Yearbook* and *World Education Report* as well as data received directly from UNESCO.

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

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

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

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) The United Nations Statistics Division provides a wide range of statistical outputs and services for producers and users of statistics worldwide. It also contributes to many statistical data series that the Human Development Report Office receives from other agencies. This year's Report uses UNSD data on electricity consumption and personal distress.

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

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

World Resources Institute This non-governmental organization maintains a large database on environmental issues. It presents comprehensive data in its biannual publication *World Resources*, the source for some of the data on environmental protection and resources in the Report.

without access to safe water for 130 countries, but no estimates for 58 others.

The data on adult literacy illustrate the consistency and comparability problems (box 2). So do the crime data supplied by the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division. These data come from the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (1990–94), and their availability and reliability depend heavily on a country's law enforcement and reporting system. These factors must be considered when making comparisons, even with internationally standardized data.

Also causing comparability problems are the significant shifts and breaks in statistical series that often occur when statistical bodies and research institutions update or improve their estimates using new data sources, such as censuses and surveys. The transition in the countries of Eastern Europe and the CIS has led to a break in most of their statistical series, so data for recent years pose problems of reliability, consistency and international comparability and are often subject to revisions.

Data availability suffers when there is a war or civil strife. In such cases reporting of data in the main statistical tables of the Report is interrupted, and any available data on basic human development indicators are presented in a special table following the main statistical tables. That has been the case for Afghanistan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Liberia and Somalia. When data again become available, as they have for such countries as Rwanda, the country is re-introduced in the main tables.

The state of human development statistics is ultimately an issue of priorities. Why should trade balance data be available soon after the end of every month, while data on child malnutrition or school enrolments often take years to produce—years that excluded children may never recover?

Improving human development statistics is a complex undertaking. But there are three general priorities. First, national statistical capacity needs to be improved. Second, better coordination is needed between national

and international statistical agencies. National statistical offices often offer the Human Development Report Office data that differ from those provided by international agencies. While the office is not in a position to use or comment on such data, the differences point to a need for better communication between national and international statistical bodies. Finally, improved communication is needed between international statistical bodies to ensure efficiency in collecting statistics and in building national statistical capacity.

All these improvements would enhance international statistics, but particular emphasis needs to be placed on improving human development statistics.

BOX 2

The challenges of measuring literacy

Literacy involves a continuum of reading and writing skills, often extending to basic arithmetic skills (numeracy) and life skills. The literacy rate reflects the accumulated achievement of primary education and adult literacy programmes in imparting basic literacy skills to the population. Because of the need to collect internationally comparable data, the concept of literacy is usually reduced to the standard definition—the ability to read and write, with understanding, a simple statement related to one's daily life.

Countries collect literacy statistics in different ways. Most rely on national population censuses that take place every 5 or 10 years, or household, labour force or other demographic surveys. Some use literacy surveys to collect more detailed data. Additional data from national publications and reports and from ad hoc surveys are used to supplement literacy statistics at the international level.

Literacy ideally should be determined by measuring the reading, writing and numeracy skills of each person within a social context. Organizing such measurements during national population censuses may be too time-consuming, costly and complex. However, some countries do require census enumerators to administer a simple test by asking each person in a household to read a simple, preselected

text. But enumerators usually determine literacy status on the basis of self-declaration or a declaration by the head of the household. That sometimes gives rise to concerns about data reliability and thus comparability.

Some countries may equate never having attended school with illiteracy—or having attended school or completed grade 4 with literacy. But the latest UN recommendations on censuses advise against assuming any links between school attendance and literacy or educational attainment (UN 1998b).

The most recent UNESCO literacy estimates and projections come from its February 2000 assessment, covering 134 countries, 116 of them developing. Many developed countries, having attained high levels of literacy, no longer collect literacy statistics during national population censuses and thus are not included in the UNESCO data. For 78 countries that provided literacy statistics from the 1990 round of population censuses, the quality and reliability of the estimates are relatively high. For 30 countries statistics from the 1980 censuses have produced estimates and projections of acceptable quality. These are supplemented by estimates of lower quality based on statistics collected before 1980 or derived from correlated indicators.

Source: UNESCO 2000a.

DATA USED IN THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The human development index (HDI) is calculated using international data available at the time the Report is prepared.

Life expectancy at birth. The life expectancy estimates used in the Report are from the 1998 revision of the United Nations Population Division database *World Population Prospects* (UN 1998c). The United Nations Population Division derives population estimates and projections biannually from population censuses, supplemented with information from national survey data. In the 1998 revision it made significant adjustments to further incorporate the demographic impact of HIV/AIDS, which has led to substantial changes in life expectancy estimates for a number of countries, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa. Adjustments were also made to reflect extensive migration, the growth in the number of refugees in Africa and other parts of the world and the demographic changes in Eastern Europe and the CIS (UN 1998c).

The life expectancy estimates published by the United Nations Population Division are five-year averages. The life expectancy estimates for 1998 shown in table 1 (on the HDI) were obtained through linear interpolation based on these five-year averages. While the human development indices require yearly estimates, other tables showing data of this type, such as table 9 (on survival), present the unaltered five-year averages. Estimates for years after 1995 refer to medium-variant projections.

Adult literacy. The adult literacy rates presented in the Report are new estimates and projections from UNESCO's February 2000 literacy assessment. UNESCO has incorporated new population estimates from the United Nations Population Division and new literacy statistics collected through national population censuses. It has also recently refined its estimation procedures.

Gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment. The 1998 gross enrolment ratios presented in the Report are preliminary estimates from UNESCO. Gross enrolment ratios are calculated by dividing the number of chil-

dren enrolled in each level of schooling by the number of children in the age group corresponding to that level. Thus they are affected by the age- and sex-specific population estimates published by the United Nations Population Division, and by the timing and methods of surveys by administrative registries, of population censuses and of national education surveys. Moreover, UNESCO periodically revises its methodology for projecting and estimating enrolment. For 13 countries included in the main statistical tables, UNESCO estimates are not available and estimates by the Human Development Report Office are used.

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

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

The surveys were carried out separately in different regions. As regional data are expressed in different currencies and may be based on different classification schemes or aggregation formulas, the data are not strictly comparable across regions. Price and expenditure data from the regional surveys were linked using a standard classification scheme to compile internationally comparable purchasing power parity (PPP) data. The base

year for the PPP data is 1996; data for the reference year 1998 were extrapolated using relative price movements over time between each country and the United States, the base country. For countries not covered by the World Bank, PPP estimates provided by Alan Heston and Robert Summers (1999) of the University of Pennsylvania are used.

DATA, METHODOLOGY AND PRESENTATION OF THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

The data in this year's Report reflect the continuous efforts over the years to publish the best available data and to improve their presentation and transparency. Building on improvements made in 1999, this year's Report has, for several more indicators, reduced to two years the time lag between the reference date of indicators and the date of release of the Report.

The definitions of statistical terms have been revised and expanded to include more indicators for which short, meaningful definitions can be given. In addition, the transparency of sources has been further improved. When an agency provides data it has collected from another source, both sources are credited. But when international statistical organizations build on the work of many other contributors, only the ultimate source is given. The sources also show the original data components used in any calculations by the Human Development Report Office to ensure that all calculations can be easily replicated.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Countries are classified in four ways in this year's Report: in major world aggregates, by region, by human development level and by income (see the classification of countries).

These designations do not necessarily express a judgement about the development stage reached by a particular country or area. Instead, they are classifications used by different organizations for operational purposes. The term *country* as used in the text and the tables refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

Major world classifications. This year the classification *industrialized countries* is replaced by *OECD*, which is more clearly defined. The other global groups are *all developing countries* and *Eastern Europe and the CIS*. These groups are not mutually exclusive. The classification *world* represents the universe of 174 countries covered by the Report.

Regional classifications. Developing countries are further classified into the following regions: Arab States, East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean (including Mexico), South Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, Southern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa. These regional classifications are consistent with the Regional Bureaux of UNDP. An additional classification is *least developed countries*, as defined by the United Nations.

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

Income classifications. All countries are grouped by income based on World Bank classifications (valid through July 2000): high income (GNP per capita of \$9,361 or more in 1998), middle income (\$761–9,360) and low income (\$760 or less).

AGGREGATES AND GROWTH RATES

Aggregates. Aggregates are presented at the end of most tables, for the classifications described above. Aggregates that are the total for the classification (such as for population) are indicated by a T. All other aggregates are weighted averages.

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

Aggregates are not shown where appropriate weighting procedures were unavailable. Aggregates for indices and growth rates are based only on countries for which data exist for all necessary points in time. For the world classification, which refers only to the universe of 174 countries, aggregates are not always shown where no aggregate is shown for one or more regions. Aggregates in the *Human Development Report* will not always conform to those in other publications because of differences in country classifications and methodology.

Growth rates. Multiyear growth rates are expressed as average annual rates of change. Only the beginning and end points are used in their calculation. Year-to-year growth rates are expressed as annual percentage changes.

PRESENTATION

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

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

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

In the absence of the words *annual*, *annual rate* or *growth rate*, a hyphen between two years indicates that the data were collected during one of the years shown, such as 1993–97. A slash between two years indicates an average for the years shown, such as 1996/97. The following signs have been used:

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



What do the human development indices reveal?

Since first being published in 1990, the *Human Development Report* has developed and constructed several composite indices to measure different aspects of human development.

The human development index (HDI), constructed every year since 1990, measures average achievements in basic human development in one simple composite index and produces a ranking of countries.

The gender-related development index (GDI) and the gender empowerment measure (GEM), introduced in *Human Development Report 1995*, are composite measures reflecting gender inequalities in human development. The GDI measures achievements in the same dimensions and using the same variables as the HDI does, but taking account of inequality in achievement between men and women. The GEM measures gender inequality

in economic and political opportunities.

Human Development Report 1997 introduced the concept of human poverty and formulated a composite measure of it—the human poverty index (HPI). While the HDI measures average achievements in basic dimensions of human development, the HPI measures deprivations in those dimensions.

Table 1 presents the basic dimensions of human development captured in the indices and the indicators used to measure them.

The concept of human development is much deeper and richer than what can be captured in any composite index or even by a detailed set of statistical indicators. Yet simple tools are needed to monitor progress in human development. The HDI, GDI, GEM and HPI all provide summary information about human development in a country.

TABLE 1
HDI, GDI, HPI-1, HPI-2—same dimensions, different indicators

Index	Longevity	Knowledge	Decent standard of living	Participation or exclusion
HDI	Life expectancy at birth	1. Adult literacy rate 2. Combined enrolment ratio	Adjusted per capita income in PPP US\$	–
GDI	Female and male life expectancy at birth	1. Female and male adult literacy rates 2. Female and male combined enrolment ratios	Female and male per capita incomes (PPP US\$) based on female and male earned income shares	–
HPI-1 For developing countries	Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40	Adult illiteracy rate	Deprivation in economic provisioning, measured by: 1. Percentage of people without access to safe water 2. Percentage of people without access to health services 3. Percentage of children under five who are underweight	–
HPI-2 For industrialized countries	Probability at birth of not surviving to age 60	Adult functional illiteracy rate	Percentage of people living below the income poverty line (50% of median disposable household income)	Long-term unemployment rate (12 months or more)

Source: Human Development Report Office.

Two major points. First, income is not the sum total of human lives, nor is its lack the sum total of human deprivations. Thus by focusing on areas beyond income and treating income as a proxy for a decent standard of living, both the HDI and the HPI provide a more comprehensive measure of human well-being than income or its lack. Second, the composite indices of human development do not, by themselves, provide a complete picture. They must be supplemented with other indicators of human development.

THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

With normalization of the values of the variables that make up the HDI, its value ranges from 0 to 1 (for a detailed explanation of the method for constructing the HDI see the technical note). The HDI value for a country shows the distance that it has to travel to reach the maximum possible value of 1—or its shortfall—and also allows intercountry comparisons. A challenge for every country is to find ways to reduce its shortfall.

WHAT DOES THE 2000 HDI REVEAL?

The HDI reveals the following state of human development:

- Of the 174 countries for which the HDI is constructed this year, 46 are in the high human development category (with an HDI value equal to or more than 0.800), 93 in the medium human development category (0.500–0.790) and 35 in the low human development category (less than

0.500). Twenty countries have experienced reversals of human development since 1990 as a result of HIV/AIDS, particularly in Sub-Saharan Africa, and economic stagnation and conflict, in Sub-Saharan Africa and Eastern Europe and the CIS.

- Canada, Norway and the United States rank at the top on the HDI, Sierra Leone, Niger and Burkina Faso at the bottom (table 2). Wide disparities in global human development persist. Canada's HDI value of 0.935 is nearly four times Sierra Leone's of 0.252. Thus Canada has to make up a shortfall in human development of only about 7%, Sierra Leone one of 75%.

- Disparities between regions can be significant, with some having more ground to cover in making up shortfalls than others (figure 1). Sub-Saharan Africa has more than twice the distance to cover as Latin America and the Caribbean, South Asia nearly three times as much as East Asia without China.

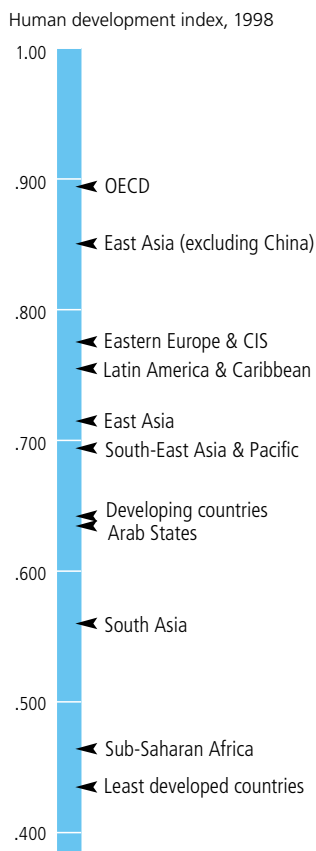
- Disparities within regions can also be substantial. In South-East Asia and the Pacific HDI values range from 0.484 in the Lao People's Democratic Republic to 0.881 in Singapore. Among the Arab States they range from 0.447 in Djibouti to 0.836 in Kuwait.

- The link between economic prosperity and human development is neither automatic nor obvious. Two countries with similar incomes can have very different HDI values; countries with similar HDI values can have very different incomes (figure 2; table 3). Of the 174 countries, 97 rank higher on the HDI than on GDP per capita (PPP US\$), suggesting that they have converted income into human development very effectively. For 69 countries, the HDI rank is lower than the GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank. These countries have been less successful in translating economic prosperity into better lives for their people.

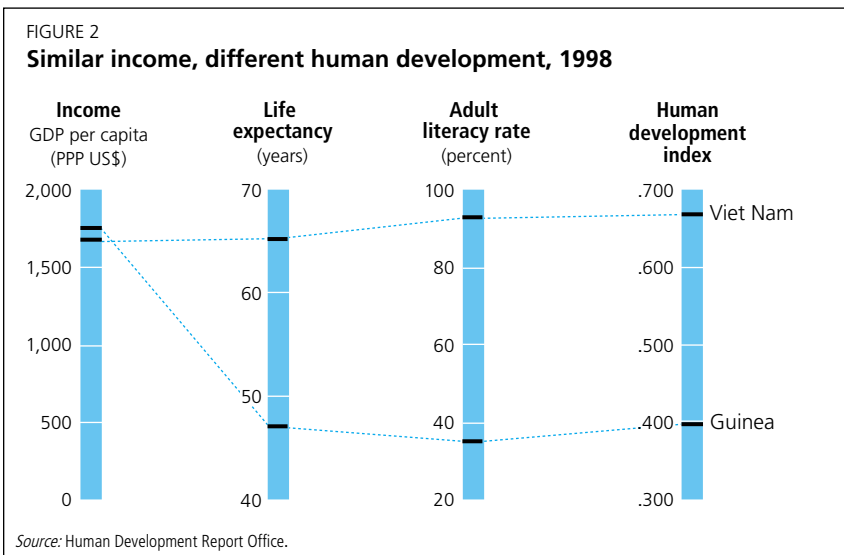
TRENDS IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT, 1975–98

Of the 101 countries for which HDI trends between 1975 and 1998 are available, all but Zambia had a higher HDI in 1998 than in 1975. Zambia managed to improve its HDI from 1975 to 1985, but then slid back, largely because of the effects of HIV/AIDS on life expectancy.

FIGURE 1
Human development varies among regions



Source: Human Development Report Office.



Source: Human Development Report Office.

TABLE 2
HDI ranks, 1998

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

Source: Human Development Report Office.

Even though virtually all countries for which data are available enhanced the basic capabilities of their people in 1975–98, the dynamics varied.

- The rate of advancement differed among countries (table 4). In every human development category—high, medium and low—there were cases of fast progress and slow. Advancement in human development is not only an issue of long-term progress. There is also a need, for policy-making and for advocacy, to monitor short-term progress, an issue discussed in chapter 5.

- Countries that started from similar HDI values in 1975 may have ended up with very different ones in 1998. And countries with very

TABLE 3
Similar HDI, different incomes, 1998

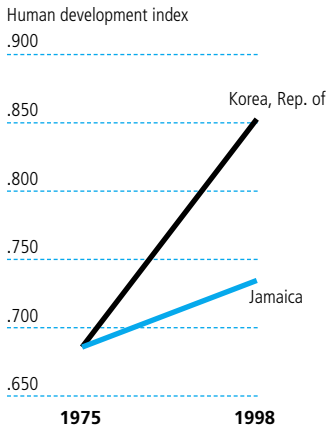
Country	HDI value	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)
Luxembourg	0.908	33,505
Ireland	0.907	21,482
Saudi Arabia	0.747	10,158
Thailand	0.745	5,456
South Africa	0.697	8,488
El Salvador	0.696	4,036

Source: Human Development Report Office.

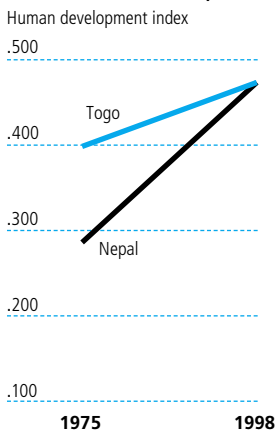
different starting points in 1975 may have ended up with similar HDI values in 1998 (figure 3). These differences result from a combination of factors, but the policies countries pursued are a major determinant.

FIGURE 3
Different human progress

Same starting point, different outcomes



Same outcome, different paths



Source: Human Development Report Office.

TABLE 4
Fastest and slowest progress in human development, 1975–98
For 101 countries with available data

	Country	1975 HDI	1998 HDI	Absolute change 1975–98
Starting from high human development (0.800–1.000)				
Fastest progress	Ireland	0.805	0.907	0.102
	Luxembourg	0.818	0.908	0.090
	Australia	0.841	0.929	0.088
	New Zealand	0.843	0.903	0.060
Slowest progress	Denmark	0.859	0.911	0.052
	Switzerland	0.870	0.915	0.045
Starting from medium human development (0.500–0.799)				
Fastest progress	Tunisia	0.511	0.703	0.192
	China	0.518	0.706	0.188
	Algeria	0.508	0.683	0.175
Slowest progress	Zimbabwe	0.519	0.555	0.036
	Guyana	0.676	0.709	0.033
	Romania	0.750	0.770	0.020
Starting from low human development (0–0.499)				
Fastest progress	Indonesia	0.456	0.670	0.214
	Egypt	0.430	0.623	0.193
	Nepal	0.291	0.474	0.183
Slowest progress	Central African Republic	0.332	0.371	0.039
	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	0.416	0.430	0.014
	Zambia	0.444	0.420	0.024

Source: Human Development Report Office.

- Seven countries in Sub-Saharan Africa—Botswana, Burundi, Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Kenya, Zambia and Zimbabwe—saw a reversal in 1985–98 in the progress they had made in building basic human capabilities in the previous decade (1975–85). The reversal is explained largely by the drop in life expectancy due to HIV/AIDS. Similar effects can be seen for the Central African Republic, Namibia and South Africa in 1990–98. Uganda is the only country that managed to turn around such a reversal. Its HDI value declined in 1985–90 because of HIV/AIDS, but then improved by 1998 to surpass the value in 1985.

- Six countries in Eastern Europe and the CIS—Bulgaria, Estonia, Latvia, the Republic of Moldova, Romania and the Russian Federation—saw a decline in their HDI in 1985–98, a reflection of the costs of transition for human development. Seven countries in the region—Armenia, Belarus, Lithuania, Kazakhstan, Tajikistan, Ukraine and Uzbekistan—for which data are available only for 1990 and 1998, registered a decline in their HDI during those eight years. Economic stagnation played a part in the decline in most of these countries. In some, such as Tajikistan, conflicts were also responsible.

HUMAN POVERTY AND DEPRIVATION

The human poverty index is a multidimensional measure of poverty. It brings together in one composite index the deprivation in four basic dimensions of human life—a long and healthy life, knowledge, economic provisioning and social inclusion. These dimensions of deprivation are the same for both developing and industrialized countries. Only the indicators to measure them differ, to reflect the realities in these countries and because of data limitations.

For developing countries the HPI-1 measures human poverty. Deprivation in a long and healthy life is measured by the percentage of people born today not expected to survive to age 40, deprivation in knowledge by the adult illiteracy rate and deprivation in economic provisioning by the percentage of people lacking access to health services and safe water and the percentage of children under five who are moderately or severely underweight.

Two points. First, for economic provisioning in developing countries, public provisioning is more important than private income. At the same time, more than four-fifths of private income is spent on food. Thus in developing countries lack of access to health services and

safe water and the level of malnutrition capture the deprivation in economic provisioning more practically than other variables. Second, the absence of a suitable indicator and lack of data prevent the human poverty index from reflecting the deprivation in social inclusion in developing countries.

For industrialized countries the HPI-2 measures human poverty. Deprivation in a long and healthy life is measured by the percentage of people born today not expected to survive to age 60, deprivation in knowledge by the adult functional illiteracy rate, deprivation in economic provisioning by the incidence of income poverty (since private income is the larger source of economic provisioning in industrialized countries) and deprivation in social inclusion by long-term unemployment.

The components and the results of the HPI-1 and HPI-2 are presented in indicator tables 4 and 5. The technical note presents a detailed discussion of the methodology for constructing the two indices.

WHAT DOES THE HPI-1 REVEAL?

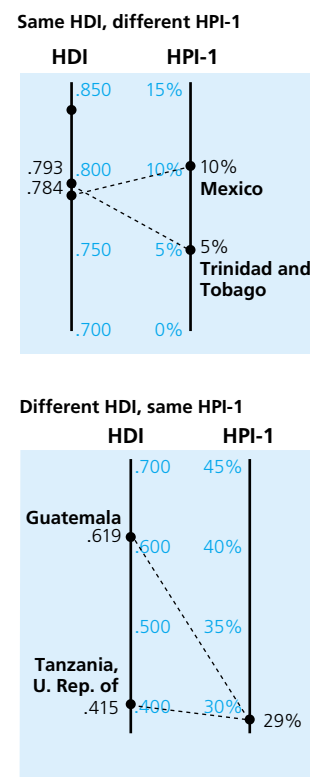
Calculated for 85 countries, the HPI-1 reveals the following (table 5):

- The HPI-1 ranges from 3.9% in Uruguay to 64.7% in Niger. Nine countries have an HPI-1 of less than 10%: Bahrain, Chile, Costa Rica, Cuba, Fiji, Jordan, Panama, Trinidad and Tobago and Uruguay. These developing countries have overcome severe levels of poverty.
- For 29 countries—more than a third of those for which the HPI-1 was calculated—the HPI-1 exceeds 33%, implying that at least a third of their people suffer from human poverty. Others have further to go. The HPI-1 exceeds 50% in Burkina Faso, the Central African Republic, Ethiopia, Guinea-Bissau, Mali, Mozambique, Nepal and Niger.
- A comparison of HDI and HPI-1 values shows the distribution of achievements in human progress. Human development can be distributed more equitably—as in countries with a relatively low HPI-1 for a given HDI value—or less equitably—as in those with a relatively low HDI value for a given HPI-1 (figure 4). Policies play a big part in determining how achievements in human progress are distributed.

WHAT DOES THE HPI-2 REVEAL?

The HPI-2 values show that human poverty is not confined to developing countries.

FIGURE 4
No automatic link between HDI and HPI-1, 1998



Source: Human Development Report Office.

TABLE 5
HPI-1 ranking, 1998

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

Source: Human Development Report Office.

- Among the 18 industrialized countries for which the HPI-2 was calculated, Norway has the lowest level of human poverty, at 7.3%, followed by Sweden and the Netherlands, at 7.6% and 8.2% (table 6). Those with the highest human poverty are the United States (15.8%), Ireland (15.0%) and the United Kingdom (14.6%).
- For some rich countries adult functional illiteracy and income poverty are significant. In Ireland, the United Kingdom and the United States more than one in five adults are functionally illiterate. More than 17% of people in the United States and more than 10% in Australia, Canada, Italy, Japan and the United Kingdom are income-poor, with the income poverty line set at 50% of the median disposable household income.
- A high HDI value does not automatically mean low human deprivation. All 18 countries for which the HPI-2 was calculated have an HDI of at least 0.899, suggesting that they have achieved high human development. Yet their levels of human poverty vary. Sweden and the United Kingdom have very similar HDI values—0.926 and 0.918. But while Sweden's HPI-2 value is only 7.6%, the United Kingdom's is 14.6%.

DISPARITIES WITHIN COUNTRIES

Differences in human development exist not only between countries and between the devel-

oping and developed worlds. National human development data, disaggregated by region, gender, ethnic group or rural and urban areas, reveal significant disparities within countries too. And disparities of all kinds are interrelated and overlapping.

. . . BETWEEN RURAL AND URBAN AREAS. . .

When the HDI and the HPI are disaggregated along the rural-urban divide, they document more progress in human development and less deprivation for people in urban areas than for those in rural areas. The rural-urban divides in Uganda and Swaziland provide good examples of such disparity.

In 1996 the HPI-1 in rural Uganda, at 43%, was more than twice that in urban Uganda, at 21% (table 7). In Swaziland in 1999, the rural HDI at 0.525 was less than two-thirds the urban HDI at 0.812.

. . . BETWEEN REGIONS OR DISTRICTS. . .

- In China the disaggregated HDI shows strong disparities in basic human capabilities between provinces (figure 5). Qinghai lags behind Shanghai in every indicator used in the HDI, and its HDI value is only three-fifths that of Shanghai.
- Federal District and Delta Amacuro, two provinces in Venezuela, are far apart in human

TABLE 6
HPI-2 ranking, 1998

1 Norway	6 Germany	11 Canada	16 United Kingdom
2 Sweden	7 Luxembourg	12 Italy	17 Ireland
3 Netherlands	8 France	13 Australia	18 United States
4 Finland	9 Japan	14 Belgium	
5 Denmark	10 Spain	15 New Zealand	

Source: Human Development Report Office.

TABLE 7
Rural-urban disparities in human poverty in Uganda, 1996
Percent

	People born today not expected to survive to age 40	Adult illiteracy rate	People without access to safe water	People without access to health services	Children under five who are malnourished	HPI-1
Rural	38	43	57	57	27	43
Urban	27	16	23	5	15	21

Source: UNDP 1998d.

development. In 1996 life expectancy in the Federal District was 72 years, 8 years more than the 64 years in Amacuro. And the adult literacy rate in the Federal District was 96%, compared with 74% in Amacuro. As a result of such disparities, the HDI in the Federal District was 0.823, while that in Amacuro was only 0.506.

- In Zimbabwe the 1990s, the HPI-1 in Mashonaland Central province at 26% is more than three times that in Bulawayo province at 8%. In Mashonaland Central 21% of people born today are not expected to survive to age 40—more than twice the 10% in Bulawayo. About 33% of adults are illiterate—more than five times the 6% in Bulawayo. And 17% of children under five are malnourished—more than four times the 4% in Bulawayo.

... BETWEEN ETHNIC AND LANGUAGE GROUPS. . .

- In Guatemala in 1995–96, the HDI values for the four principal Mayan communities—Kakchikel, Mam, K'iche' and Q'eqchi—were 0.419, 0.368, 0.366 and 0.356, only 60–70% of the overall HDI for Guatemala at 0.596.
- In South Africa in 1995, the unemployment rate among African males at 29% was more than seven times that among white males at 4%.
- In India the illiteracy rate among the scheduled tribes is 70%, compared with 48% for India as a whole.
- In Namibia in 1998, the HPI-1 of the San-speaking group at nearly 60% was more than six times those of the English- and German-speaking groups at less than 10%.

... BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN. . .

The HDI is a measure of average achievements and thus masks the differences in human development between men and women. So additional measures are needed to capture gender inequalities.

The gender-related development index captures achievement in the same set of basic capabilities as the HDI does—life expectancy, educational attainment and income—but adjusts the results for gender inequality (for a detailed discussion of the methodology for the

GDI and its components, see the technical note). This year the GDI has been calculated for 143 countries (table 8).

- For every country the GDI value is lower than the HDI value. Thus when adjusted for gender, HDI values decline, indicating the presence of gender inequality in every society. With gender equality in human development, the HDI and GDI values would be the same.
- Of the 143 countries, as many as 30 have a GDI value of less than 0.500, showing that women in these countries suffer the double deprivation of low overall achievement in human development and lower achievement than men.
- For 39 of the 143 countries, the GDI rank is lower than the HDI rank. In these societies the average achievements in human development have not been equally distributed between men and women. But for 55 countries, the GDI rank is higher than the HDI rank, suggesting a more equitable distribution.
- Some countries show a marked improvement in their GDI ranks relative to their HDI ranks. These countries are fairly diverse. They include industrialized countries (Denmark, France and New Zealand), countries in Eastern Europe and the CIS (Estonia, Hungary and Poland) and developing countries (Jamaica, Sri Lanka and Thailand). This shows that gender equality in human development can be achieved at different income levels and stages of development—and across a range of cultures.

FIGURE 5
Regional variation in HDI in China, 1997

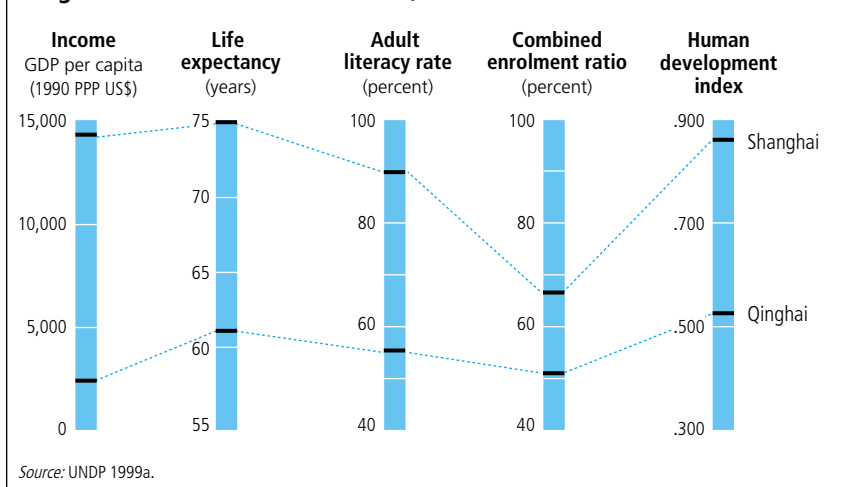


TABLE 8
GDI ranking, 1998

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

Source: Human Development Report Office.

TABLE 9
GEM ranking

1	Norway	19	Spain	37	Colombia	55	Ukraine
2	Iceland	20	Venezuela	38	Singapore	56	Mauritius
3	Sweden	21	Ireland	39	Dominican Republic	57	Paraguay
4	Denmark	22	Trinidad and Tobago	40	Belize	58	Romania
5	Finland	23	Israel	41	Japan	59	Eritrea
6	Germany	24	Costa Rica	42	Hungary	60	Tunisia
7	Netherlands	25	Latvia	43	Ecuador	61	Fiji
8	Canada	26	Czech Republic	44	Philippines	62	Swaziland
9	New Zealand	27	Estonia	45	Uruguay	63	Korea, Rep. of
10	Belgium	28	Slovakia	46	Panama	64	Turkey
11	Australia	29	Lithuania	47	Malaysia	65	Syrian Arab Republic
12	Austria	30	El Salvador	48	Honduras	66	Sri Lanka
13	United States	31	Italy	49	Greece	67	Bangladesh
14	Switzerland	32	Botswana	50	Peru	68	Egypt
15	United Kingdom	33	Slovenia	51	Chile	69	Jordan
16	Bahamas	34	Croatia	52	Suriname	70	Niger
17	Barbados	35	Mexico	53	Russian Federation		
18	Portugal	36	Poland	54	Bolivia		

Source: Human Development Report Office.

- The achievement in basic capabilities for women relative to men also varies within countries. In Sri Lanka the GDI for the district of Anuradhapura at 0.558 is 1.5 times that for the district of Puttalam.

... INCLUDING IN POLITICAL AND PROFESSIONAL LIFE

The gender empowerment measure captures gender inequality in key areas of economic and political participation and decision-making. It thus focuses on women’s opportunities rather than their capabilities (for a discussion of the methodology of the GEM and its components see the technical note). The GEM has been calculated for 70 countries (table 9).

- The top three countries are Norway (0.825), Iceland (0.802) and Sweden (0.794). These countries are not only good at strengthening the basic capabilities of women relative to men’s. They have also opened many opportunities for them to participate in economic and political life. The GEM values are lowest in Niger (0.119), Jordan (0.220) and Egypt (0.274). In these societies opportunities for women are much more constrained.

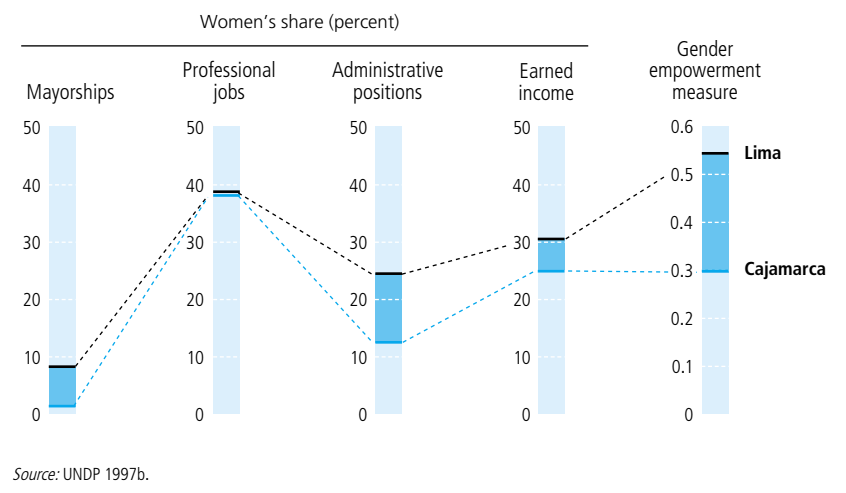
- Only 2 of the 70 countries have achieved a GEM value of more than 0.800. Thirty-nine countries have a GEM value of more than 0.500, and 31 countries a value of less than 0.500. Clearly, many countries have much further to go in extending broad economic and political opportunities to women.

- Some developing countries outperform much richer industrialized countries in gender equality in political, economic and professional activities. The Bahamas and Barbados are ahead of Spain and Portugal. Venezuela outperforms Ireland. Costa Rica and Trinidad and Tobago do better than Italy. And El Salvador, the Dominican Republic and Mexico outrank Greece and Japan. Japan’s GEM value at 0.490 is less than four-fifths that of the Bahamas, at 0.633. The crucial message of the GEM: high income is not a prerequisite for creating opportunities for women.

- Different regions of the same country allow women different roles in public life. The disaggregated GEM for Peru shows disparities between two provinces—Lima and Cajamarca (figure 6).

FIGURE 6

Disparity in opportunities for women in Peru, 1995



1 Human development index

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1998	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1998	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1998 ^a	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 1998	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	Human development index (HDI) value 1998	GDP per capita rank (PPP US\$) minus HDI rank ^b	
High human development										
1	Canada	79.1	99.0 ^c	100	23,582	0.90	0.99	0.91	0.935	8
2	Norway	78.3	99.0 ^c	97	26,342	0.89	0.98	0.93	0.934	1
3	United States	76.8	99.0 ^c	94	29,605	0.86	0.97	0.95	0.929	-1
4	Australia	78.3	99.0 ^c	114 ^d	22,452	0.89	0.99	0.90	0.929	9
5	Iceland	79.1	99.0 ^c	89	25,110	0.90	0.96	0.92	0.927	1
6	Sweden	78.7	99.0 ^c	102 ^d	20,659	0.90	0.99	0.89	0.926	15
7	Belgium	77.3	99.0 ^c	106 ^d	23,223	0.87	0.99	0.91	0.925	4
8	Netherlands	78.0	99.0 ^c	99	22,176	0.88	0.99	0.90	0.925	6
9	Japan	80.0	99.0 ^c	85	23,257	0.92	0.94	0.91	0.924	1
10	United Kingdom	77.3	99.0 ^c	105 ^d	20,336	0.87	0.99	0.89	0.918	13
11	Finland	77.0	99.0 ^c	101 ^d	20,847	0.87	0.99	0.89	0.917	8
12	France	78.2	99.0 ^c	93	21,175	0.89	0.97	0.89	0.917	5
13	Switzerland	78.7	99.0 ^c	80	25,512	0.90	0.93	0.92	0.915	-9
14	Germany	77.3	99.0 ^c	90	22,169	0.87	0.96	0.90	0.911	1
15	Denmark	75.7	99.0 ^c	93	24,218	0.85	0.97	0.92	0.911	-8
16	Austria	77.1	99.0 ^c	86	23,166	0.87	0.95	0.91	0.908	-4
17	Luxembourg	76.8	99.0 ^c	69 ^e	33,505	0.86	0.89	0.97	0.908	-16
18	Ireland	76.6	99.0 ^c	91	21,482	0.86	0.96	0.90	0.907	-2
19	Italy	78.3	98.3	83	20,585	0.89	0.93	0.89	0.903	3
20	New Zealand	77.1	99.0 ^c	96	17,288	0.87	0.98	0.86	0.903	7
21	Spain	78.1	97.4	94	16,212	0.89	0.96	0.85	0.899	9
22	Cyprus	77.9	96.6	81 ^f	17,482	0.88	0.92	0.86	0.886	3
23	Israel	77.9	95.7	81	17,301	0.88	0.91	0.86	0.883	3
24	Singapore	77.3	91.8	73	24,210	0.87	0.86	0.92	0.881	-16
25	Greece	78.2	96.9	81	13,943	0.89	0.91	0.82	0.875	9
26	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	78.6	92.9	64	20,763	0.89	0.83	0.89	0.872	-6
27	Malta	77.3	91.5	79	16,447	0.87	0.87	0.85	0.865	2
28	Portugal	75.5	91.4	93	14,701	0.84	0.92	0.83	0.864	3
29	Slovenia	74.6	99.6 ^g	81	14,293	0.83	0.93	0.83	0.861	4
30	Barbados	76.5	97.0 ^{h,i}	80	12,001 ^{k,j}	0.86	0.91	0.80	0.858	9
31	Korea, Rep. of	72.6	97.5	90	13,478	0.79	0.95	0.82	0.854	4
32	Brunei Darussalam	75.7	90.7	72	16,765	0.84	0.84	0.85	0.848	-4
33	Bahamas	74.0	95.5	74	14,614	0.82	0.88	0.83	0.844	-1
34	Czech Republic	74.1	99.0 ^c	74	12,362	0.82	0.91	0.80	0.843	3
35	Argentina	73.1	96.7	80	12,013	0.80	0.91	0.80	0.837	3
36	Kuwait	76.1	80.9	58	25,314 ^{k,j}	0.85	0.73	0.92	0.836	-31
37	Antigua and Barbuda	76.0 ^h	95.0 ^{h,i}	78 ^c	9,277	0.85	0.89	0.76	0.833	9
38	Chile	75.1	95.4	78	8,787	0.83	0.90	0.75	0.826	9
39	Uruguay	74.1	97.6	78	8,623	0.82	0.91	0.74	0.825	9
40	Slovakia	73.1	99.0 ^c	75	9,699	0.80	0.91	0.76	0.825	5
41	Bahrain	73.1	86.5	81	13,111	0.80	0.85	0.81	0.820	-5
42	Qatar	71.9	80.4	74	20,987 ^{k,j}	0.78	0.78	0.89	0.819	-24
43	Hungary	71.1	99.3 ^g	75	10,232	0.77	0.91	0.77	0.817	-1
44	Poland	72.7	99.7 ^g	79	7,619	0.80	0.92	0.72	0.814	10
45	United Arab Emirates	75.0	74.6	70	17,719	0.83	0.73	0.86	0.810	-21
46	Estonia	69.0	99.0 ^c	86	7,682	0.73	0.95	0.72	0.801	7
Medium human development										
47	Saint Kitts and Nevis	70.0 ^h	90.0 ^{h,i}	79 ^c	10,672	0.75	0.86	0.78	0.798	-7
48	Costa Rica	76.2	95.3	66	5,987	0.85	0.85	0.68	0.797	18
49	Croatia	72.8	98.0	69	6,749	0.80	0.88	0.70	0.795	7
50	Trinidad and Tobago	74.0	93.4	66	7,485	0.82	0.84	0.72	0.793	5

1 Human development index

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1998	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1998	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1998 ^a	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 1998	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	Human development index (HDI) value 1998	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank minus HDI rank ^b
51	76.0 ^h	94.0 ^{i,k}	74 ^c	5,102	0.85	0.87	0.66	0.793	27
52	70.2	99.5 ^g	77	6,436	0.75	0.92	0.70	0.789	8
53	71.0 ^h	84.0 ^{h,i}	76 ^c	10,600	0.77	0.81	0.78	0.786	-12
54	72.0 ^h	96.0 ^{h,i}	76 ^c	5,838	0.78	0.89	0.68	0.785	13
55	72.3	90.8	70	7,704	0.79	0.84	0.73	0.784	-3
56	75.8	96.4	73	3,967 ^l	0.85	0.89	0.61	0.783	40
57	68.1	99.5 ^g	82	6,319	0.72	0.93	0.69	0.781	6
58	74.9	92.7	73	4,566	0.83	0.86	0.64	0.777	25
59	73.8	91.4	73	5,249	0.81	0.85	0.66	0.776	14
60	71.3	98.2	73	4,809	0.77	0.90	0.65	0.772	19
61	72.2	86.4	65	8,137	0.79	0.79	0.73	0.772	-10
62	66.7	99.5 ^g	79	6,460	0.69	0.92	0.70	0.771	-3
63	68.7	99.8 ^g	75	5,728	0.73	0.91	0.68	0.771	6
64	70.2	97.9	70	5,648	0.75	0.88	0.67	0.770	6
65	72.6	92.0	67	5,808	0.79	0.84	0.68	0.770	3
66	72.9	92.2	81	4,231	0.80	0.88	0.63	0.769	23
67	70.3	93.0 ^{h,i}	80	5,161 ^{i,j}	0.76	0.89	0.66	0.766	9
68	70.7	91.2	71	6,006	0.76	0.85	0.68	0.764	-3
69	73.2	94.6 ^{i,m}	69	4,254	0.80	0.86	0.63	0.763	19
70	72.9	99.0 ^{h,i}	72	3,353	0.80	0.90	0.59	0.762	29
71	71.6	83.8	63	8,312	0.78	0.77	0.74	0.761	-21
72	70.2	78.1	92	6,697 ^{i,j}	0.75	0.83	0.70	0.760	-15
73	67.9	99.0 ^c	77	4,378	0.72	0.92	0.63	0.754	11
74	67.0	84.5	84	6,625	0.70	0.84	0.70	0.747	-16
75	71.7	75.2	57	10,158	0.78	0.69	0.77	0.747	-32
76	68.9	95.0	61	5,456	0.73	0.84	0.67	0.745	-5
77	68.6	94.8	83	3,555	0.73	0.91	0.60	0.744	17
78	69.1	99.6 ^g	78	3,194	0.73	0.92	0.58	0.744	26
79	73.0 ^h	82.0 ^{h,i}	68 ^c	4,692	0.80	0.77	0.64	0.738	2
80	68.6	89.2	79	4,282	0.73	0.86	0.63	0.737	7
81	69.8	92.8	65	4,288	0.75	0.84	0.63	0.736	5
82	70.1	85.1	77	4,326	0.75	0.82	0.63	0.735	3
83	75.0	86.0	63	3,389	0.83	0.78	0.59	0.735	15
84	73.3	91.1	66	2,979	0.81	0.83	0.57	0.733	25
85	69.3	84.0	61	6,422	0.74	0.76	0.69	0.732	-24
86	71.1	68.8	58	9,960 ^{i,j}	0.77	0.65	0.77	0.730	-42
87	70.9	82.8	70	4,598	0.76	0.79	0.64	0.729	-5
88	70.0 ^h	82.0 ^{i,k}	68 ^c	5,183	0.75	0.77	0.66	0.728	-14
89	65.0	96.0	75	4,083	0.67	0.89	0.62	0.725	1
90	70.1	99.0 ^c	72	2,175	0.75	0.90	0.51	0.722	29
91	69.7	90.6	75	3,003	0.75	0.85	0.57	0.722	17
92	70.4	88.6	69 ^c	3,347	0.76	0.82	0.59	0.721	8
93	70.7	98.2	72	2,072	0.76	0.90	0.51	0.721	29
94	72.9	83.5	69	2,804	0.80	0.78	0.56	0.713	17
95	71.7	79.7	65	3,832	0.78	0.75	0.61	0.711	-3
96	64.8	98.3	66	3,403	0.66	0.88	0.59	0.709	1
97	69.5	74.6	69	5,121	0.74	0.73	0.66	0.709	-20
98	68.0	97.0 ^{h,i}	70	2,317	0.72	0.88	0.52	0.706	19
99	70.1	82.8	72	3,105	0.75	0.79	0.57	0.706	7
100	65.7	98.0 ^{h,i}	72 ^c	2,550 ⁱ	0.68	0.89	0.54	0.704	14

1 Human development index

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1998	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1998	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1998 ^a	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 1998	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	Human development index (HDI) value 1998	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank minus HDI rank ^b	
								0.703	-29	
101	Tunisia	69.8	68.7	72	5,404	0.75	0.70	0.67	0.703	-29
102	Moldova, Rep. of	67.8	98.6	70	1,947	0.71	0.89	0.50	0.700	22
103	South Africa	53.2	84.6	95	8,488	0.47	0.88	0.74	0.697	-54
104	El Salvador	69.4	77.8	64	4,036	0.74	0.73	0.62	0.696	-13
105	Cape Verde	69.2	72.9	78	3,233	0.74	0.75	0.58	0.688	-3
106	Uzbekistan	67.8	88.0	77	2,053	0.71	0.84	0.50	0.686	17
107	Algeria	69.2	65.5	69	4,792	0.74	0.67	0.65	0.683	-27
108	Viet Nam	67.8	92.9	63	1,689	0.71	0.83	0.47	0.671	24
109	Indonesia	65.6	85.7	65	2,651	0.68	0.79	0.55	0.670	4
110	Tajikistan	67.5	99.0	69	1,041	0.71	0.89	0.39	0.663	43
111	Syrian Arab Republic	69.2	72.7	59	2,892	0.74	0.68	0.56	0.660	-1
112	Swaziland	60.7	78.3	72	3,816	0.60	0.76	0.61	0.655	-19
113	Honduras	69.6	73.4	58	2,433	0.74	0.68	0.53	0.653	2
114	Bolivia	61.8	84.4	70	2,269	0.61	0.80	0.52	0.643	4
115	Namibia	50.1	80.8	84	5,176	0.42	0.82	0.66	0.632	-40
116	Nicaragua	68.1	67.9	63	2,142	0.72	0.66	0.51	0.631	4
117	Mongolia	66.2	83.0 ^{h,i}	57	1,541	0.69	0.74	0.46	0.628	10
118	Vanuatu	67.7	64.0 ^{h,i}	47	3,120	0.71	0.58	0.57	0.623	-12
119	Egypt	66.7	53.7	74	3,041	0.69	0.60	0.57	0.623	-11
120	Guatemala	64.4	67.3	47	3,505	0.66	0.61	0.59	0.619	-24
121	Solomon Islands	71.9	62.0 ^{h,i}	46	1,940	0.78	0.57	0.49	0.614	5
122	Botswana	46.2	75.6	71	6,103	0.35	0.74	0.69	0.593	-57
123	Gabon	52.4	63.0 ^{h,i}	63 ^c	6,353	0.46	0.63	0.69	0.592	-60
124	Morocco	67.0	47.1	50	3,305	0.70	0.48	0.58	0.589	-22
125	Myanmar	60.6	84.1	56	1,199 ^{i,j}	0.59	0.75	0.41	0.585	25
126	Iraq	63.8	53.7	50	3,197 ^{i,j}	0.65	0.52	0.58	0.583	-22
127	Lesotho	55.2	82.4	57	1,626	0.50	0.74	0.47	0.569	6
128	India	62.9	55.7	54	2,077	0.63	0.55	0.51	0.563	-7
129	Ghana	60.4	69.1	43	1,735	0.59	0.60	0.48	0.556	0
130	Zimbabwe	43.5	87.2	68	2,669	0.31	0.81	0.55	0.555	-18
131	Equatorial Guinea	50.4	81.1	65	1,817 ^{i,j}	0.42	0.76	0.48	0.555	-4
132	São Tomé and Príncipe	64.0 ^h	57.0 ^{h,i}	49 ^c	1,469	0.65	0.54	0.45	0.547	7
133	Papua New Guinea	58.3	63.2	37	2,359	0.55	0.54	0.53	0.542	-17
134	Cameroon	54.5	73.6	46	1,474	0.49	0.64	0.45	0.528	4
135	Pakistan	64.4	44.0	43	1,715	0.66	0.44	0.47	0.522	-4
136	Cambodia	53.5	65.0 ^{h,i}	61	1,257	0.48	0.64	0.42	0.512	1
137	Comoros	59.2	58.5	39	1,398	0.57	0.52	0.44	0.510	5
138	Kenya	51.3	80.5	50	980	0.44	0.70	0.38	0.508	18
139	Congo	48.9	78.4	65	995	0.40	0.74	0.38	0.507	16
Low human development										
140	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	53.7	46.1	57	1,734	0.48	0.50	0.48	0.484	-9
141	Madagascar	57.9	64.9	40	756	0.55	0.56	0.34	0.483	23
142	Bhutan	61.2	42.0 ^{h,i}	33 ^m	1,536	0.60	0.39	0.46	0.483	-4
143	Sudan	55.4	55.7	34	1,394	0.51	0.48	0.44	0.477	0
144	Nepal	57.8	39.2	61	1,157	0.55	0.46	0.41	0.474	7
145	Togo	49.0	55.2	62	1,372	0.40	0.57	0.44	0.471	0
146	Bangladesh	58.6	40.1	36	1,361	0.56	0.39	0.44	0.461	0
147	Mauritania	53.9	41.2	42	1,563	0.48	0.41	0.46	0.451	-11
148	Yemen	58.5	44.1	49	719	0.56	0.46	0.33	0.448	18
149	Djibouti	50.8	62.3	21	1,266 ^{i,j}	0.43	0.49	0.42	0.447	-2
150	Haiti	54.0	47.8	24	1,383	0.48	0.40	0.44	0.440	-7

1 Human development index

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years) 1998	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1998	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1998 ^a	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 1998	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	Human development index (HDI) value 1998	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank minus HDI rank ^b	
151	Nigeria	50.1	61.1	43	795	0.42	0.55	0.35	0.439	10
152	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	51.2	58.9	33	822	0.44	0.50	0.35	0.430	8
153	Zambia	40.5	76.3	49	719	0.26	0.67	0.33	0.420	12
154	Côte d'Ivoire	46.9	44.5	41	1,598	0.36	0.43	0.46	0.420	-20
155	Senegal	52.7	35.5	36	1,307	0.46	0.36	0.43	0.416	-9
156	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	47.9	73.6	33	480	0.38	0.60	0.26	0.415	17
157	Benin	53.5	37.7	43	867	0.47	0.40	0.36	0.411	0
158	Uganda	40.7	65.0	41	1,074	0.26	0.57	0.40	0.409	-6
159	Eritrea	51.1	51.7	27	833	0.43	0.44	0.35	0.408	0
160	Angola	47.0	42.0 ^{h,i}	25	1,821	0.37	0.36	0.48	0.405	-34
161	Gambia	47.4	34.6	41	1,453	0.37	0.37	0.45	0.396	-21
162	Guinea	46.9	36.0 ^{h,i}	29	1,782	0.37	0.34	0.48	0.394	-34
163	Malawi	39.5	58.2	75	523	0.24	0.64	0.28	0.385	9
164	Rwanda	40.6	64.0	43	660 ^{i,n}	0.26	0.57	0.31	0.382	4
165	Mali	53.7	38.2	26	681	0.48	0.34	0.32	0.380	2
166	Central African Republic	44.8	44.0	26	1,118	0.33	0.38	0.40	0.371	-15
167	Chad	47.5	39.4	32	856	0.38	0.37	0.36	0.367	-9
168	Mozambique	43.8	42.3	25	782	0.31	0.37	0.34	0.341	-6
169	Guinea-Bissau	44.9	36.7	34	616	0.33	0.36	0.30	0.331	0
170	Burundi	42.7	45.8	22	570	0.30	0.38	0.29	0.321	1
171	Ethiopia	43.4	36.3	26	574	0.31	0.33	0.29	0.309	-1
172	Burkina Faso	44.7	22.2	22	870	0.33	0.22	0.36	0.303	-16
173	Niger	48.9	14.7	15	739	0.40	0.15	0.33	0.293	-9
174	Sierra Leone	37.9	31.0 ^{h,i}	24 ^c	458	0.22	0.29	0.25	0.252	0
	All developing countries	64.7	72.3	60	3,270	0.66	0.68	0.58	0.642	-
	Least developed countries	51.9	50.7	37	1,064	0.45	0.46	0.39	0.435	-
	Arab States	66.0	59.7	60	4,140	0.68	0.60	0.62	0.635	-
	East Asia	70.2	83.4	73	3,564	0.75	0.80	0.60	0.716	-
	East Asia (excluding China)	73.1	96.3	85	13,635	0.80	0.93	0.82	0.849	-
	Latin America and the Caribbean	69.7	87.7	74	6,510	0.74	0.83	0.70	0.758	-
	South Asia	63.0	54.3	52	2,112	0.63	0.54	0.51	0.560	-
	South Asia (excluding India)	63.4	50.5	47	2,207	0.64	0.49	0.52	0.550	-
	South-East Asia and the Pacific	66.3	88.2	66	3,234	0.69	0.81	0.58	0.691	-
	Sub-Saharan Africa	48.9	58.5	42	1,607	0.40	0.53	0.46	0.464	-
	Eastern Europe and the CIS	68.9	98.6	76	6,200	0.73	0.91	0.69	0.777	-
	OECD	76.4	97.4	86	20,357	0.86	0.94	0.89	0.893	-
	High human development	77.0	98.5	90	21,799	0.87	0.96	0.90	0.908	-
	Medium human development	66.9	76.9	65	3,458	0.70	0.73	0.59	0.673	-
	Low human development	50.9	48.8	37	994	0.43	0.45	0.38	0.421	-
	High income	77.8	98.6	92	23,928	0.88	0.96	0.91	0.920	-
	Medium income	68.8	87.8	73	6,241	0.73	0.83	0.69	0.750	-
	Low income	63.4	68.9	56	2,244	0.64	0.65	0.52	0.602	-
	World	66.9	78.8	64	6,526	0.70	0.74	0.70	0.712	-

Note: The human development index has been calculated for UN member countries with reliable data in each of its components, as well as for two non-members, Switzerland and Hong Kong, China (SAR). For data on the remaining 16 UN member countries see table 32.

a. Preliminary UNESCO estimates, subject to further revision. b. A positive figure indicates that the HDI rank is higher than the GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank, a negative the opposite. c. Human Development Report Office estimate. d. For purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 100.0% was applied. e. The ratio is an underestimate, as many secondary and tertiary students pursue their studies in nearby countries. f. Not including Turkish students or population. g. For purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 99.0% was applied. h. UNICEF 1999c. i. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country. j. Heston and Summers 1999. k. UNICEF 1996. l. As GDP per capita (PPP US\$) is not available for Cuba, the sub-regional weighted average for the Caribbean was used. m. Human Development Report Office estimate based on national sources. n. World Bank 1999a.

Source: Column 1: unless otherwise noted, interpolated on the basis of life expectancy data from UN 1998c; column 2: unless otherwise noted, UNESCO 2000a; column 3: unless otherwise noted, UNESCO 2000c; column 4: unless otherwise noted, World Bank 2000a; columns 5-9: Human Development Report Office calculations; see the technical note for details.

2 Gender-related development index

HDI rank	Gender-related development index (GDI) 1998		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1998		Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1998		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1997		GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 1998 ^a		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^b	
	Rank	Value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
High human development												
1	Canada	1	0.932	81.9	76.2	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	101 ^d	98	17,980 ^e	29,294 ^e	0
2	Norway	2	0.932	81.3	75.4	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	98	93	22,400 ^f	30,356 ^f	0
3	United States	4	0.927	80.2	73.5	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	97	91	22,565 ^e	36,849 ^e	-1
4	Australia	3	0.927	81.2	75.6	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	114 ^d	111 ^d	17,974	26,990	0
5	Iceland	5	0.925	81.4	76.9	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	89	86	22,062	28,127	0
6	Sweden	6	0.923	81.0	76.4	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	108 ^d	95	18,605 ^f	22,751 ^f	0
7	Belgium	7	0.921	80.7	74.0	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	107 ^d	104 ^d	15,951	30,801	0
8	Netherlands	8	0.919	80.8	75.1	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	96	99	14,902	29,600	0
9	Japan	9	0.916	83.0	76.9	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	83	86	14,091	32,794	0
10	United Kingdom	10	0.914	80.0	74.7	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	109 ^d	99	15,290	25,575	0
11	Finland	12	0.913	80.8	73.2	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	104 ^d	95	17,063 ^f	24,827 ^f	-1
12	France	11	0.914	82.1	74.4	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	94	91	16,437	26,156	1
13	Switzerland	13	0.910	81.9	75.5	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	76	83	16,802	34,425	0
14	Germany	15	0.905	80.3	74.1	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	88	90	15,189 ^f	29,476 ^f	-1
15	Denmark	14	0.909	78.4	73.1	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	95	90	19,965	28,569	1
16	Austria	16	0.901	80.3	73.8	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	85	86	14,432 ^f	32,190 ^f	0
17	Luxembourg	20	0.895	80.1	73.5	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	70	68	18,967	48,628 ^g	-3
18	Ireland	18	0.896	79.4	73.8	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	92	87	11,847 ^f	31,260 ^f	0
19	Italy	19	0.895	81.3	75.2	97.9	98.8	83	80	12,665 ^e	28,982 ^e	0
20	New Zealand	17	0.900	79.9	74.3	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	99	92	13,646	21,040	3
21	Spain	21	0.891	81.6	74.7	96.5	98.4	96	90	9,636 ^e	23,078 ^e	0
22	Cyprus	23	0.877	80.1	75.6	94.7	98.6	81	79	9,981	25,009	-1
23	Israel	22	0.877	79.9	75.8	93.7	97.7	81	79	11,660 ^e	23,034 ^e	1
24	Singapore	24	0.876	79.5	75.1	87.6	96.0	71	74	15,966	32,334	0
25	Greece	25	0.869	80.8	75.7	95.5	98.4	80	80	8,963 ^f	19,079 ^f	0
26	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	26	0.864	81.5	76.0	89.1	96.3	67	64	10,768	29,775	0
27	Malta	29	0.848	79.5	75.1	92.0	90.9	77	78	7,066 ^e	26,006 ^e	-2
28	Portugal	27	0.858	78.9	72.0	89.0	94.2	94	88	10,215	19,538	1
29	Slovenia	28	0.857	78.3	70.7	99.6 ^h	99.7 ^h	82	77	10,941 ^e	17,841 ^e	1
30	Barbados	..	..	78.8	73.8	..	..	81	80	..	..	..
31	Korea, Rep. of	30	0.847	76.2	69.0	95.9	99.0 ^h	84	94	8,342	18,529	0
32	Brunei Darussalam	31	0.843	78.3	73.6	86.7	94.1	73	71	10,135 ^e	22,790 ^e	0
33	Bahamas	32	0.842	77.3	70.7	96.2	94.8	77	71	11,577 ^e	17,755 ^e	0
34	Czech Republic	33	0.841	77.7	70.6	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	74	73	9,713 ^e	15,153 ^e	0
35	Argentina	35	0.824	76.9	69.8	96.6	96.7	82	77	5,553 ⁱ	18,724 ⁱ	-1
36	Kuwait	34	0.827	78.4	74.3	78.5	83.2	59	56	13,347 ^{e,i}	36,466 ^{e,i}	1
37	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Chile	39	0.812	78.4	72.4	95.2	95.6	76	78	4,011 ⁱ	13,660 ⁱ	-3
39	Uruguay	37	0.821	78.2	70.7	98.0	97.2	81	74	5,791 ⁱ	11,630 ⁱ	0
40	Slovakia	36	0.822	76.9	69.4	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	75	73	7,701 ^e	11,800 ^e	2
41	Bahrain	42	0.803	75.5	71.3	81.2	90.2	82	78	4,799 ^e	19,355 ^e	-3
42	Qatar	41	0.807	75.6	70.2	81.7	79.8	75	72	6,624 ^{e,i}	28,508 ^{e,i}	-1
43	Hungary	38	0.813	75.1	67.1	99.1 ^h	99.4 ^h	75	73	7,452	13,267	3
44	Poland	40	0.811	77.1	68.4	99.7 ^h	99.7 ^h	79	78	5,821 ^e	9,519 ^e	2
45	United Arab Emirates	44	0.793	76.7	74.1	77.1	73.4	72	66	5,398 ^e	24,758 ^e	-1
46	Estonia	43	0.798	74.7	63.4	99.0 ^c	99.0 ^c	87	82	6,076 ^e	9,492 ^e	1
Medium human development												
47	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Costa Rica	46	0.789	79.1	74.4	95.4	95.3	65	66	3,126	8,768	-1
49	Croatia	45	0.790	76.7	69.0	96.9	99.3 ^h	69	68	4,835 ^e	8,795 ^e	1
50	Trinidad and Tobago	48	0.784	76.4	71.7	91.5	95.3	66	67	4,131 ^e	10,868 ^e	-1

2 Gender-related development index

HDI rank	Gender-related development index (GDI) 1998		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1998		Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1998		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1997		GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 1998 ^a		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^b
	Rank	Value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	47	0.785	75.7	64.7	99.4 ^h	99.6 ^h	78	74	5,037	7,998	1
53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	50	0.775	75.7	69.7	88.7	92.9	69	71	4,112	11,365	-1
56	..	..	78.2	74.3	96.3	96.5	73	70	..	..	..
57	49	0.778	74.0	62.3	99.4 ^h	99.7 ^h	83	79	4,973 ^e	7,839 ^e	1
58	60	0.754	76.3	73.5	92.5	92.9	72	72	1,704 ^e	7,368 ^e	-9
59	52	0.770	76.5	71.9	90.8	92.1	74	72	3,034 ^e	7,421 ^e	0
60	53	0.769	74.9	67.8	97.6	98.9	75	69	3,691	5,984	0
61	57	0.762	74.5	70.1	82.0	90.7	66	64	4,501 ^f	11,674 ^f	-3
62	54	0.769	72.9	60.7	99.3 ^h	99.7 ^h	81	75	5,072 ^e	8,039 ^e	1
63	51	0.770	74.5	62.8	99.8 ^h	99.8 ^h	76	73	4,951 ^f	6,655 ^f	5
64	55	0.767	74.1	66.5	96.9	98.9	69	69	4,169 ^e	7,178 ^e	2
65	56	0.763	75.9	70.2	91.4	92.6	68	66	3,281 ^e	8,302 ^e	2
66	59	0.755	75.1	70.8	89.9	94.4	79	81	2,047 ^e	6,344 ^e	0
67	..	..	72.9	67.7	..	..	82	76	..	..	..
68	58	0.760	74.5	67.6	91.2	91.3	71	70	4,079 ⁱ	7,979 ⁱ	2
69	..	..	75.4	71.1	..	..	68	69	..	..	..
70	..	..	76.9	68.7	..	..	71	70	..	..	..
71	61	0.750	75.3	68.1	80.3	87.3	63	62	4,375 ^e	12,266 ^e	0
72	65	0.738	72.4	68.5	65.4	89.6	92	92	2,452 ^{e,j}	10,634 ^{e,j}	-3
73	..	..	72.7	63.2	..	..	79	73	..	..	..
74	66	0.736	71.2	63.3	84.5	84.5	82	78	3,830	9,483	-3
75	76	0.715	73.7	70.2	64.4	82.8	54	58	2,663 ^e	16,179 ^e	-12
76	62	0.741	72.1	65.9	93.2	96.9	59	58	4,159	6,755	3
77	64	0.739	70.5	66.8	94.6	95.1	85	80	2,512	4,580	2
78	63	0.740	73.9	64.2	99.4 ^h	99.7 ^h	80	74	2,327	4,191	4
79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	70	0.723	71.2	66.2	84.3	94.2	77	79	2,104 ^e	6,493 ^e	-2
81	71	0.723	72.2	67.7	91.5	94.0	64	65	2,058	6,481	-2
82	74	0.718	71.9	68.3	79.1	91.5	77	76	1,985 ^e	6,777 ^e	-4
83	67	0.732	77.0	73.0	89.9	81.9	63	62	2,629 ^e	4,163 ^e	4
84	68	0.727	75.6	71.1	88.3	94.1	67	65	1,927	4,050	4
85	69	0.726	72.0	66.8	75.0	92.9	54	67	4,703 ^f	8,104 ^f	4
86	82	0.697	73.5	69.1	57.5	78.0	57	60	2,651 ^{e,j}	16,404 ^{e,j}	-8
87	73	0.720	73.3	69.2	82.8	82.9	72	68	2,333 ^e	6,787 ^e	2
88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	72	0.720	63.8	66.1	96.0	96.0	75	74	3,009 ^e	5,100 ^e	4
90	..	..	74.3	65.8	..	..	71	71	..	..	..
91	78	0.701	72.7	67.5	88.7	92.5	72	75	1,173 ⁱ	4,818 ⁱ	-1
92	..	..	71.8	69.1	82.6	94.2	..	..	..	..	..
93	75	0.718	73.8	67.4	97.3	99.2 ^h	68	75	1,667 ^e	2,501 ^e	3
94	77	0.708	76.0	70.1	76.2	90.5	68	67	1,977 ^e	3,594 ^e	2
95	..	..	73.9	69.6	78.2	81.1	66	64	..	..	..
96	80	0.698	68.2	61.5	97.8	98.8	66	65	1,852 ^e	4,994 ^e	0
97	84	0.691	70.4	68.7	67.4	81.7	67	73	2,137 ^e	8,019 ^e	-3
98	..	..	72.2	63.7	..	..	71	68	..	..	..
99	79	0.700	72.3	68.1	74.6	90.7	67	71	2,440 ^e	3,732 ^e	3
100	..	..	69.2	62.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

2 Gender-related development index

HDI rank	Gender-related development index (GDI) 1998		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1998		Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1998		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1997		GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 1998 ^a		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^b	
	Rank	Value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
101	Tunisia	86	0.688	71.0	68.6	57.9	79.4	68	74	2,772 ^e	7,982 ^e	-3
102	Moldova, Rep. of	81	0.697	71.7	63.8	97.9	99.5 ^h	71	69	1,548 ^e	2,381 ^e	3
103	South Africa	85	0.689	56.2	50.3	83.9	85.4	94	93	5,205 ^e	11,886 ^e	0
104	El Salvador	83	0.693	72.7	66.7	75.0	80.8	63	64	2,779 ^f	5,343 ^f	3
105	Cape Verde	88	0.675	71.6	65.8	64.6	83.7	76	79	1,931 ^e	4,731 ^e	-1
106	Uzbekistan	87	0.683	70.9	64.6	83.4	92.7	74	78	1,613 ^e	2,499 ^e	1
107	Algeria	91	0.661	70.6	67.7	54.3	76.5	64	71	2,051 ^e	7,467 ^e	-2
108	Viet Nam	89	0.668	70.0	65.3	90.6	95.3	59	64	1,395 ^e	1,991 ^e	1
109	Indonesia	90	0.664	67.5	63.7	80.5	91.1	61	68	1,780 ^e	3,526 ^e	1
110	Tajikistan	92	0.659	70.4	64.5	98.6	99.5 ^h	65	73	777 ^e	1,307 ^e	0
111	Syrian Arab Republic	95	0.636	71.5	66.9	58.1	87.2	56	63	1,218 ^e	4,530 ^e	-2
112	Swaziland	93	0.646	63.0	58.4	77.3	79.5	70	74	2,267 ^e	5,485 ^e	1
113	Honduras	94	0.644	72.5	67.7	73.5	73.4	59	57	1,252 ^e	3,595 ^e	1
114	Bolivia	96	0.631	63.6	60.2	77.8	91.3	64	75	1,217 ⁱ	3,334 ⁱ	0
115	Namibia	98	0.624	50.6	49.5	79.7	81.9	84	80	3,513 ^e	6,852 ^e	-1
116	Nicaragua	97	0.624	70.9	66.1	69.3	66.3	65	61	1,256 ^e	3,039 ^e	1
117	Mongolia	..	..	67.7	64.7	..	..	62	50	..	..	..
118	Vanuatu	..	..	69.9	65.8	..	..	44	49	..	..	..
119	Egypt	99	0.604	68.3	65.1	41.8	65.5	66	77	1,576	4,463	0
120	Guatemala	100	0.603	67.6	61.7	59.7	74.9	43	51	1,614 ^e	5,363 ^e	0
121	Solomon Islands	..	..	74.1	69.9	..	..	44	48	..	..	..
122	Botswana	101	0.584	47.1	45.1	78.2	72.8	71	70	3,747 ^f	8,550 ^f	0
123	Gabon	..	..	53.7	51.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Morocco	103	0.570	68.9	65.2	34.0	60.3	43	56	1,865 ^e	4,743 ^e	-1
125	Myanmar	102	0.582	62.3	59.0	79.5	88.7	54	55	1,011 ^{f,j}	1,389 ^{f,j}	1
126	Iraq	107	0.548	65.3	62.3	43.2	63.9	44	57	966 ^{e,j}	5,352 ^{e,j}	-3
127	Lesotho	104	0.556	56.4	54.0	92.9	71.0	61	53	982 ^e	2,291 ^e	1
128	India	108	0.545	63.3	62.5	43.5	67.1	46	61	1,105 ^e	2,987 ^e	-2
129	Ghana	105	0.552	62.2	58.7	59.9	78.5	38	48	1,492 ^e	1,980 ^e	2
130	Zimbabwe	106	0.551	44.0	43.1	82.9	91.7	66	71	1,990 ^e	3,359 ^e	2
131	Equatorial Guinea	109	0.542	52.0	48.8	71.5	91.4	60	69	1,033 ^{e,j}	2,623 ^{e,j}	0
132	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Papua New Guinea	110	0.536	59.1	57.6	55.1	70.9	33	40	1,714 ^e	2,966 ^e	0
134	Cameroon	111	0.518	55.8	53.3	67.1	80.3	41	52	902 ^e	2,054 ^e	0
135	Pakistan	115	0.489	65.6	63.3	28.9	58.0	28	56	776 ^e	2,594 ^e	-3
136	Cambodia	..	..	55.2	51.5	..	..	54	68	..	..	..
137	Comoros	113	0.503	60.6	57.8	51.6	65.5	35	42	974 ^e	1,822 ^e	0
138	Kenya	112	0.503	52.2	50.5	73.5	87.6	49	50	764 ^e	1,195 ^e	2
139	Congo	114	0.499	51.1	46.7	71.5	85.7	58	71	706 ^e	1,297 ^e	1
Low human development												
140	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	117	0.469	55.0	52.5	30.2	61.9	48	62	1,390 ^e	2,073 ^e	-1
141	Madagascar	116	0.478	59.4	56.4	57.8	72.2	39	39	562 ^e	953 ^e	1
142	Bhutan	..	..	62.5	60.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Sudan	118	0.453	56.8	54.0	43.4	68.0	31	37	645 ^e	2,139 ^e	0
144	Nepal	119	0.449	57.6	58.1	21.7	56.9	49	69	783 ^e	1,521 ^e	0
145	Togo	120	0.448	50.3	47.8	38.4	72.5	47	75	883 ^e	1,870 ^e	0
146	Bangladesh	121	0.441	58.7	58.6	28.6	51.1	30	40	744 ^f	1,949 ^f	0
147	Mauritania	122	0.441	55.5	52.3	31.0	51.7	36	45	1,130 ^e	2,003 ^e	0
148	Yemen	133	0.389	58.9	57.9	22.7	65.7	27	70	311 ^e	1,122 ^e	-10
149	Djibouti	..	..	52.4	49.1	51.4	74.0	17	24	..	..	..
150	Haiti	123	0.436	56.4	51.5	45.6	50.1	24	25	976 ^e	1,805 ^e	1

2 Gender-related development index

HDI rank	Gender-related development index (GDI) 1998		Life expectancy at birth (years) 1998		Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 1998		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 1997		GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 1998 ^a		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^b
	Rank	Value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
	151	124	0.425	51.5	48.7	52.5	70.1	38	48	477 ^e		1,118^{e}	1
152	125	0.418	52.7	49.6	47.1	71.3	27	38	590 ^e	1,060 ^e	1
153	126	0.413	41.0	39.9	69.1	84.0	46	53	540 ^e	903 ^e	1
154	129	0.401	47.5	46.3	35.7	52.8	32	48	856 ^e	2,313 ^e	-1
155	128	0.405	54.6	50.9	25.8	45.4	31	40	917 ^e	1,698 ^e	1
156	127	0.410	49.0	46.8	64.3	83.3	32	33	400 ^e	561 ^e	3
157	132	0.391	55.3	51.8	22.6	53.8	31	53	715 ^e	1,024 ^e	-1
158	130	0.401	41.5	39.9	54.2	76.1	36	44	865 ^e	1,285 ^e	2
159	131	0.394	52.6	49.6	38.2	65.7	24	30	568	1,102	2
160	..	..	48.6	45.4	..	..	23	28	..	..	..
161	134	0.388	49.0	45.8	27.5	41.9	35	48	1,085 ^e	1,828 ^e	0
162	..	..	47.4	46.4	..	..	19	36	..	..	..
163	136	0.375	39.8	39.2	44.1	73.2	70	79	432 ^e	616 ^e	-1
164	135	0.377	41.7	39.5	56.8	71.5	42	44	535 ^{e,k}	788 ^{e,k}	1
165	137	0.371	55.0	52.4	31.1	45.8	20	31	524 ^e	843 ^e	0
166	138	0.359	46.8	42.9	31.7	57.5	20	33	856 ^e	1,395 ^e	0
167	..	..	49.0	46.0	..	..	20	41	..	..	..
168	139	0.326	45.0	42.6	27.0	58.4	20	29	647 ^e	921 ^e	0
169	140	0.298	46.4	43.5	17.3	57.1	24	43	401 ^e	837 ^e	0
170	..	..	44.0	41.3	37.5	54.8	20	25	..	..	..
171	141	0.297	44.4	42.5	30.5	42.1	19	32	383 ^e	764 ^e	0
172	142	0.290	45.5	43.9	12.6	32.0	16	25	712 ^e	1,028 ^e	0
173	143	0.280	50.5	47.3	7.4	22.4	11	19	541 ^e	941 ^e	0
174	..	..	39.4	36.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
All developing countries	-	0.634	66.4	63.2	64.5	80.3	55	63	2,169	4,334	-
Least developed countries	-	0.427	52.9	51.2	41.0	61.4	32	42	771	1,356	-
Arab States	-	0.612	67.5	64.6	47.3	71.5	54	65	1,837	6,341	-
East Asia	-	0.710	72.5	68.2	75.5	91.1	67	71	2,788	4,297	-
East Asia (excluding China)	-	0.846	76.4	69.7	95.1	98.6	81	88	9,414	17,744	-
Latin America and the Caribbean	-	0.748	73.2	66.7	86.7	88.7	73	72	3,640	9,428	-
South Asia	-	0.542	63.6	62.6	42.3	65.7	44	59	1,147	3,021	-
South Asia (excluding India)	-	0.533	64.2	62.7	38.8	61.7	38	55	1,263	3,108	-
South-East Asia and the Pacific	-	0.688	68.3	64.2	85.0	92.4	63	66	2,316	4,154	-
Sub-Saharan Africa	-	0.459	50.3	47.6	51.6	68.0	37	46	1,142	2,079	-
Eastern Europe and the CIS	-	0.774	73.8	64.1	98.2	99.1	78	74	4,807	7,726	-
OECD	-	0.889	79.6	73.2	96.7	98.2	86	86	14,165	26,743	-
High human development	-	0.903	80.3	73.8	98.3	98.7	91	88	15,361	28,448	-
Medium human development	-	0.665	68.9	65.0	69.7	83.7	60	67	2,319	4,566	-
Low human development	-	0.411	51.9	50.1	38.9	59.9	31	42	693	1,294	-
High income	-	0.916	81.0	74.6	98.4	98.7	93	90	16,987	31,100	-
Medium income	-	0.743	72.2	65.8	85.0	90.4	72	73	3,948	8,580	-
Low income	-	0.594	64.7	62.2	59.6	78.1	50	60	1,549	2,912	-
World	-	0.706	69.1	64.9	73.1	84.6	60	67	4,435	8,587	-

a. Data refer to the latest available year. b. The HDI ranks used in this column are those recalculated for the universe of 143 countries. A positive figure indicates that the GDI rank is higher than the HDI rank, a negative the opposite. c. Human Development Report Office estimate. d. For purposes of calculating the GDI, a value of 100.0% was applied. e. No wage data available. An estimate of 75% was used for the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage. f. The manufacturing wage was used. g. For purposes of calculating the GDI, a value of \$40,000 was applied. h. For purposes of calculating the GDI, a value of 99.0% was applied. i. Wage data based on Psacharopoulos and Tzannatos 1992. j. Heston and Summers 1999. k. World Bank 1999a.

Source: Columns 1 and 2: Human Development Report Office calculations; see the technical note for details; columns 3 and 4: interpolated on the basis of life expectancy data from UN 1998c; columns 5 and 6: UNESCO 2000a; columns 7 and 8: UNESCO 2000c; columns 9 and 10: unless otherwise noted, calculated on the basis of the following: for GDP per capita (PPP US\$), World Bank 2000a; for wages, wage data from ILO 1999c; for economic activity rate, data on economically active population from ILO 1996; for population shares, population data from UN 1998c; for details on the calculation of GDP per capita (PPP US\$) by gender see the technical note; column 11: Human Development Report Office calculations.

3 Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^a	Female administrators and managers (as % of total) ^b	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) ^b	Women's GDP per capita (PPP US\$) ^b	
	Rank	Value					
High human development							
1	Canada	8	0.739	22.7	37.3	52.2	17,980 ^c
2	Norway	1	0.825	36.4	30.6	58.5	22,400 ^d
3	United States	13	0.707	12.5	44.4	53.4	22,565 ^c
4	Australia	11	0.715	25.1	24.0	44.4	17,974
5	Iceland	2	0.802	34.9	25.4	52.8	22,062
6	Sweden	3	0.794	42.7	27.4	48.6	18,605 ^d
7	Belgium	10	0.725	24.9	30.2	47.1	15,951
8	Netherlands	7	0.739	32.9	22.8	45.7	14,902
9	Japan	41	0.490	9.0	9.5	44.0	14,091
10	United Kingdom	15	0.656	17.1	33.0	44.7	15,290
11	Finland	5	0.757	36.5	25.6	62.7	17,063 ^d
12	France	..	..	9.1	..	..	..
13	Switzerland	14	0.683	22.4	20.1	39.9	16,802
14	Germany	6	0.756	33.6	26.6	49.0	15,189 ^d
15	Denmark	4	0.791	37.4	23.1	49.7	19,965
16	Austria	12	0.710	25.1	27.3	47.3	14,432 ^d
17	Luxembourg	..	..	16.7	..	..	..
18	Ireland	21	0.593	13.7	26.2	46.2	11,847 ^d
19	Italy	31	0.524	10.0	53.8	17.8	12,665 ^c
20	New Zealand	9	0.731	29.2	36.6	51.5	13,646
21	Spain	19	0.615	18.0	32.4	43.8	9,636 ^c
22	Cyprus	..	..	7.1	..	..	..
23	Israel	23	0.555	12.5	22.4	52.9	11,660 ^c
24	Singapore	38	0.505	4.3	20.5	42.3	15,966
25	Greece	49	0.456	6.3	22.0	44.9	8,963 ^d
26	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	20.8	36.2	..
27	Malta	..	..	9.2	..	..	..
28	Portugal	18	0.618	18.7	32.2	51.1	10,215
29	Slovenia	33	0.519	10.0	25.0	52.9	10,941 ^c
30	Barbados	17	0.629	20.4	38.7	51.2	9,037 ^{c,e}
31	Korea, Rep. of	63	0.323	4.0	4.7	31.9	8,342
32	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Bahamas	16	0.633	19.6	31.0	51.4	11,577 ^c
34	Czech Republic	26	0.537	13.9	23.2	54.1	9,713 ^c
35	Argentina	..	..	21.3	..	..	..
36	Kuwait	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
37	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	8.3	..	..	..
38	Chile	51	0.440	8.9	22.4	50.5	4,011 ^f
39	Uruguay	45	0.472	11.5	24.0	63.1	5,791 ^f
40	Slovakia	28	0.533	14.0	29.7	59.7	7,701 ^c
41	Bahrain	..	..	..	7.3	20.1	..
42	Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Hungary	42	0.487	8.3	35.3	60.4	7,452
44	Poland	36	0.512	12.7	33.6	60.3	5,821 ^c
45	United Arab Emirates	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
46	Estonia	27	0.537	17.8	33.5	70.3	6,076 ^c
Medium human development							
47	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	13.3	..	..	..
48	Costa Rica	24	0.553	19.3	29.9	45.1	3,126
49	Croatia	34	0.517	16.1	25.4	51.2	4,835 ^c
50	Trinidad and Tobago	22	0.583	19.4	39.7	50.5	4,131 ^c

3 Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^a	Female administrators and managers (as % of total) ^b	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) ^b	Women's GDP per capita (PPP US\$) ^b	
	Rank	Value					
51	Dominica	..	..	..	..	..
52	Lithuania	29	0.531	17.5	35.7	69.7	5,037
53	Seychelles	..	..	23.5	..	..	..
54	Grenada	..	..	17.9	..	..	..
55	Mexico	35	0.514	18.0	20.7	40.2	4,112
56	Cuba	..	..	27.6	18.5	..	..
57	Belarus	..	..	13.4	..	..	..
58	Belize	40	0.493	13.5	36.6	38.8	1,704 ^c
59	Panama	46	0.470	9.9	33.6	48.6	3,034 ^c
60	Bulgaria	..	..	10.8	28.9	..	..
61	Malaysia	47	0.468	12.2	19.5	43.9	4,501 ^d
62	Russian Federation	53	0.426	5.7	37.9	65.6	5,072 ^c
63	Latvia	25	0.540	17.0	41.0	64.1	4,951 ^d
64	Romania	58	0.405	5.6	26.4	56.3	4,169 ^c
65	Venezuela	20	0.597	28.6 ^g	24.3	57.6	3,281 ^c
66	Fiji	61	0.384	10.7	48.3 ^h	10.5 ^h	2,047 ^c
67	Suriname	52	0.428	15.7	13.3	69.0	2,735 ^{c, e}
68	Colombia	37	0.510	12.2	40.4	44.6	4,079 ^f
69	Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	7.5	..	..	..
70	Georgia	..	..	7.2	..	..	2,542 ^c
71	Mauritius	56	0.420	7.6	22.6	38.4	4,375 ^c
72	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Kazakhstan	..	..	11.2	..	..	..
74	Brazil	..	..	5.9	..	62.0	..
75	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Thailand	..	..	..	21.6	55.8	..
77	Philippines	44	0.479	12.9	33.7	64.6	2,512
78	Ukraine	55	0.421	7.8	36.9	64.9	2,327
79	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	4.8	..	..	..
80	Peru	50	0.446	10.8	26.9	41.6	2,104 ^c
81	Paraguay	57	0.406	8.0	22.6	54.1	2,058
82	Lebanon	..	..	2.3	..	..	..
83	Jamaica	..	..	16.0	..	..	..
84	Sri Lanka	66	0.309	4.9	17.3 ^h	27.2 ^h	1,927
85	Turkey	64	0.321	4.2	11.5	33.9	4,703 ^d
86	Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Dominican Republic	39	0.505	14.5	30.6	49.4	2,333 ^c
88	Saint Lucia	..	..	13.8	..	..	..
89	Maldives	..	..	6.0	..	..	..
90	Azerbaijan	..	..	12.0	..	..	..
91	Ecuador	43	0.481	14.6	27.5	46.6	1,173 ^f
92	Jordan	69	0.220	2.5	4.6 ⁱ	28.7 ⁱ	1,463
93	Armenia	..	..	3.1	..	..	..
94	Albania	..	..	5.2	..	..	..
95	Samoa (Western)	..	..	8.2	..	..	..
96	Guyana	..	..	18.5	..	..	..
97	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	China	..	..	21.8	..	..	..
100	Turkmenistan	..	..	26.0	..	..	..

3 Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^a	Female administrators and managers (as % of total) ^b	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) ^b	Women's GDP per capita (PPP US\$) ^b	
	Rank	Value					
101	Tunisia	60	0.398	11.5	12.7 ⁱ	35.6 ⁱ	2,772 ^c
102	Moldova, Rep. of	..	..	8.9	..	..	..
103	South Africa	..	..	28.0 ^j	..	..	..
104	El Salvador	30	0.527	16.7	34.9	44.3	2,779 ^d
105	Cape Verde	..	..	11.1	..	..	..
106	Uzbekistan	..	..	6.8	..	..	..
107	Algeria	..	..	4.0	..	..	..
108	Viet Nam	..	..	26.0	..	..	..
109	Indonesia	..	..	8.0	..	..	..
110	Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	Syrian Arab Republic	65	0.315	10.4	2.9	37.0	1,218 ^c
112	Swaziland	62	0.381	6.3	24.1 ^h	61.2 ^h	2,267 ^c
113	Honduras	48	0.460	9.4	54.4	48.5	1,252 ^c
114	Bolivia	54	0.422	10.2	24.9	42.6	1,217 ^f
115	Namibia	..	..	20.4	..	..	..
116	Nicaragua	..	..	9.7	..	..	..
117	Mongolia	..	..	7.9	..	..	..
118	Vanuatu	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
119	Egypt	68	0.274	2.0	16.4	28.4	1,576
120	Guatemala	..	..	8.8	..	..	..
121	Solomon Islands	..	..	2.0	..	..	..
122	Botswana	32	0.521	17.0	25.7	52.8	3,747 ^d
123	Gabon	..	..	9.5	..	..	..
124	Morocco	..	..	0.7	..	..	..
125	Myanmar	..	..	..^k	..	..	..
126	Iraq	..	..	6.4	..	..	..
127	Lesotho	..	..	10.7	..	..	..
128	India	..	..	8.9	..	20.5	..
129	Ghana	..	..	9.0	..	..	..
130	Zimbabwe	..	..	14.0	..	..	..
131	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	5.0	..	26.8	..
132	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	9.1	..	..	..
133	Papua New Guinea	..	..	1.8	..	..	..
134	Cameroon	..	..	5.6	..	..	..
135	Pakistan	..	..	..^k	8.0	25.1	..
136	Cambodia	..	..	9.3	..	..	..
137	Comoros	..	..	..^k	..	..	..
138	Kenya	..	..	3.6	..	..	..
139	Congo	..	..	12.0	..	..	..
Low human development							
140	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	..	21.2	..	..	..
141	Madagascar	..	..	8.0	..	..	..
142	Bhutan	..	..	2.0	..	..	..
143	Sudan	..	..	..^k	..	..	..
144	Nepal	..	..	6.4	..	..	..
145	Togo	..	..	4.9	..	..	..
146	Bangladesh	67	0.305	9.1	4.9	34.7	744 ^d
147	Mauritania	..	..	2.2	..	..	..
148	Yemen	..	..	0.7	..	..	..
149	Djibouti	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
150	Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..

3 Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^a	Female administrators and managers (as % of total) ^b	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) ^b	Women's GDP per capita (PPP US\$) ^b	
	Rank	Value					
151	Nigeria	..	3.3	..	..	..
152	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	..^k	..	..	..
153	Zambia	..	10.1	..	..	..
154	Côte d'Ivoire	..	..^k	..	..	..
155	Senegal	..	14.0	..	..	..
156	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	..	16.4	..	..	..
157	Benin	..	6.0	..	..	..
158	Uganda	..	17.9	..	..	..
159	Eritrea	59	0.402	14.7	16.8	29.5	568
160	Angola	..	..	15.5	..	..	..
161	Gambia	..	..	2.0	..	..	..
162	Guinea	..	..	8.8	..	..	..
163	Malawi	..	..	8.3	..	..	..
164	Rwanda	..	..	17.1	..	..	..
165	Mali	..	..	12.2	..	..	..
166	Central African Republic	..	..	7.3	..	..	..
167	Chad	..	..	2.4	..	..	..
168	Mozambique	..	..	30.0	..	..	..
169	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	7.8	..	..	..
170	Burundi	..	..	6.0	..	..	..
171	Ethiopia	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	Burkina Faso	..	..	10.5	..	..	..
173	Niger	70	0.119	1.2	8.3 ^h	8.0 ^h	541 ^c
174	Sierra Leone	..	..	8.8	..	..	..
All developing countries							..
Least developed countries							..
Arab States							..
East Asia							..
East Asia (excluding China)							..
Latin America and the Caribbean							..
South Asia							..
South Asia (excluding India)							..
South-East Asia and the Pacific							..
Sub-Saharan Africa							..
Eastern Europe and the CIS							..
OECD							..
High human development							..
Medium human development							..
Low human development							..
High income							..
Medium income							..
Low income							..
World							..

a. Data are as of 29 February 2000. (A value of 0 was converted to 0.001 for purposes of calculating the GEM.) b. Data refer to the latest available year. c. No wage data available. An estimate of 75% was used for the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage. d. The manufacturing wage was used. e. Heston and Summers 1999. f. Wage data based on Psacharopoulos and Tzannatos 1992. g. Data refer to the Legislative National Commission of Venezuela. h. Data refer to employees only. i. Calculated on the basis of occupational data from ILO 1997d. j. The figures on the distribution of seats do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and the percentage given was therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats. k. The parliament has been suspended.

Source: *Columns 1 and 2*: Human Development Report Office calculations; see the technical note for details; *column 3*: IPU 2000d; *columns 4 and 5*: unless otherwise noted, calculated on the basis of occupational data from ILO 1999c; *column 6*: unless otherwise noted, calculated on the basis of the following: for GDP per capita (PPP US\$), World Bank 2000a; for wages, wage data from ILO 1999c; for economic activity rate, data on economically active population from ILO 1996; for population shares, population data from UN 1998c; for details on the calculation of women's GDP per capita (PPP US\$) see the technical note.

4 Human poverty in developing countries

HDI rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1) 1998		People not expected to survive to age 40 [†]	Adult illiteracy rate [†] (% age 15 and above)	Population without access			Under-weight children under age five [†]	Share of income or consumption			Population below income poverty line (%)	
	Rank	Value (%)			To safe water [†]	To health services [†]	To sanitation		Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 20% to poorest 20%	\$1 a day (1993 PPP US\$)	National poverty line
			(%) ^a	(%) ^a	1990-1998 ^b	1981-1993 ^b	1990-1998 ^b	1990-1998 ^b	1987-1998 ^b	1987-1998 ^b	1987-1998 ^b	1989-1998 ^b	1987-1997 ^b
High human development													
22	..	..	3.2	3.4	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	..	..	2.2	8.2	0 ^c	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	..	..	2.2	7.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	..	..	3.1	..	0	0	0	5 ^c	..	..	..	..	..
31	..	..	4.6	2.5	7	0	0	..	7.5	39.3	5.2	..	..
32	..	..	3.1	9.3	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	..	..	5.7	4.5	6	0	18	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	..	..	5.5	3.3	29	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	25.5
36	..	..	2.8	19.1	..	0	..	6 ^c	..	..	..	..	..
37	..	..	..	..	..	0	4	10 ^c	..	..	..	..	..
38	4	4.7	4.4	4.6	9	5	..	1	3.5	61.0	17.4	4.2	20.5
39	1	3.9	5.0	2.4	5 ^{c,d}	0 ^c	..	5	5.4	48.3	8.9	6.6 ^e	..
41	9	9.6	4.6	13.5	6	0	3	9	..	..	..	..	..
42	17	13.7	4.8	19.6	0 ^f	0	3	6	..	..	..	..	..
45	28	17.9	3.0	25.4	3	10	8	14	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development													
47	..	..	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	2	4.0	3.9	4.7	4	3	16	2	4.0	51.8	13.0	9.6	..
50	5	5.1	4.0	6.6	3	1	..	7 ^c	5.5	45.9	8.3	12.4	21.0
51	..	..	..	..	4	0	20	5 ^c	..	..	..	..	..
53	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	6 ^c	..	..	..	..	..
54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
55	12	10.4	8.2	9.2	15	9	28	14 ^c	3.6	58.2	16.2	17.9	10.1
56	3	4.6	4.4	3.6	7	0	34	9	..	..	..	..	..
58	..	..	6.0	7.3	32	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
59	8	8.9	6.3	8.6	7	18	17	7	3.6	52.8	14.7	10.3	..
61	18	14.0	4.7	13.6	22	12	6	19	4.5	53.8	12.0	..	15.5
65	15	12.4	6.4	8.0	21	.. ^g	41	5	3.7	53.1	14.4	14.7	31.3
66	6	8.4	4.9	7.8	23	1	8	8	..	..	..	..	..
67	..	..	7.2	..	..	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	11	10.4	9.8	8.8	15	13	15	8	3.0	60.9	20.3	11.0	17.7
71	14	11.6	4.8	16.2	2	1	0	16	..	..	..	..	10.6
72	19	15.3	6.3	21.9	3	0	2	5	..	..	..	..	..
74	21	15.6	11.3	15.5	24	.. ^g	30	6	2.5	63.8	25.5	5.1	17.4
75	..	..	5.6	24.8	5 ^c	2	14 ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	29	18.7	10.4	5.0	19	41	4	19	6.4	48.4	7.6	28.2 ^e	13.1
77	22	16.1	8.9	5.2	15	.. ^g	13	28	5.4	52.3	9.7	18.7 ^e	37.5
79	..	..	..	..	11	20	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	25	16.5	11.3	10.8	33	.. ^g	28	8	4.4	51.2	11.6	15.5	49.0
81	23	16.4	8.6	7.2	40	.. ^g	59	4	2.3	62.4	27.1	19.4	21.8
82	13	10.8	7.3	14.9	6	5	37	3	..	..	..	..	..
83	16	13.4	5.0	14.0	14	.. ^g	11	10	7.0	43.9	6.2	3.2	34.2
84	35	20.3	5.2	8.9	43	10	37	34	8.0	42.8	5.4	6.6	35.3
85	24	16.4	9.3	16.0	51	0	20	10	5.8	47.7	8.2	2.4	..
86	38	22.7	6.2	31.2	15	11	22	23	..	..	..	..	..
87	20	15.4	8.8	17.2	21	.. ^g	15	6	4.3	53.7	12.5	3.2	20.6
88	..	..	..	..	15	0	..	..	5.2	48.3	9.3	..	..
89	43	25.4	13.0	4.0	40	25	56	43	..	..	..	..	..
91	26	16.8	10.9	9.4	32	20	24	17 ^c	5.4	49.7	9.2	20.2	35.0
92	7	8.8	6.9	11.4	3	10	1	5	7.6	44.4	5.8	7.4 ^e	15.0
95	..	..	5.3	20.3	32	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

4 Human poverty in developing countries

HDI rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1) 1998		People not expected to survive to age 40 [†]	Adult illiteracy rate [†] (% age 15 and above)	Population without access			Under-weight children under age five [†]	Share of income or consumption			Population below income poverty line (%)		
	Rank	Value (%)			To safe water [†] (%)	To health services [†] (%)	To sanitation (%)		Poorest 20% (%)	Richest 20% (%)	Richest 20% to poorest 20% (%)	\$1 a day (1993 PPP US\$)	National poverty line	
			1998 ^a	1998	1990-1998 ^b	1981-1993 ^b	1990-1998 ^b	1998 ^b	1998 ^b	1987-1998 ^b	1987-1998 ^b	1987-1998 ^b	1989-1998 ^b	1987-1997 ^b
96	Guyana	10	10.0	13.4	1.7	9	4	12	12	6.3	46.9	7.4	..	..
97	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	31	19.2	9.4	25.4	5	27	36	16	..	..	..	..	..
99	China	30	19.0	7.7	17.2	33	.. ^g	76	16	5.9	46.6	7.9	..	6
101	Tunisia	36	21.9	7.5	31.3	2	10	20	9	5.9	46.3	7.8	1.3	19.9
103	South Africa	33	20.2	25.9	15.4	13	.. ^g	13	9	2.9	64.8	22.3	11.5	..
104	El Salvador	34	20.2	10.7	22.2	34	.. ^g	10	11	3.4	56.5	16.6	25.3	48.3
105	Cape Verde	37	22.0	10.1	27.1	35	18	73	14	..	..	..	..	..
107	Algeria	42	24.8	8.8	34.5	10	.. ^g	9	13	7.0	42.6	6.1	15.1 ^e	22.6
108	Viet Nam	47	28.2	11.2	7.1	55	.. ^g	71	41	8.0	44.5	5.6	..	50.9
109	Indonesia	46	27.7	12.3	14.3	26	57	47	34	8.0	44.9	5.6	26.3	15.1
111	Syrian Arab Republic	32	19.3	8.2	27.3	14	1	33	13	..	..	..	..	..
112	Swaziland	45	27.4	20.2	21.7	50	45	41	10 ^c	2.7	64.4	23.9	..	..
113	Honduras	39	23.3	11.3	26.6	22	38	26	18	3.4	58.0	17.1	40.5	50.0
114	Bolivia	27	17.4	18.0	15.6	20	.. ^g	35	10	5.6	48.2	8.6	11.3	..
115	Namibia	44	26.6	33.5	19.2	17	.. ^g	38	26	..	..	..	34.9	..
116	Nicaragua	41	24.2	12.2	32.1	22	.. ^g	15	12	4.2	55.2	13.1	3.0	50.3
117	Mongolia	..	..	10.9	..	32	0	..	..	7.3	40.9	5.6	..	..
118	Vanuatu	..	..	9.6	..	23	20	72	20 ^c	..	..	..	..	..
119	Egypt	55	32.3	9.9	46.3	13	1	12	12	9.8	39.0	4.0	3.1	..
120	Guatemala	49	29.2	15.3	32.7	32	40	13	27	2.1	63.0	30.0	39.8	..
121	Solomon Islands	..	..	5.6	..	..	20	..	21 ^c	..	..	..	..	..
122	Botswana	48	28.3	37.1	24.4	10	14	45	17	..	..	..	33.3 ^c	..
123	Gabon	..	..	30.7	..	33	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Morocco	65	38.4	11.3	52.9	35	38	42	9	6.6	46.3	7.0	7.5 ^e	26.0
125	Myanmar	53	31.4	17.6	15.9	40	52	57	39	..	..	..	..	..
126	Iraq	56	32.9	15.8	46.3	19	2	25	23	..	..	..	..	..
127	Lesotho	40	23.3	26.0	17.6	38	20	62	16	2.8	60.1	21.5	43.1	49.2
128	India	58	34.6	15.8	44.3	19	25	71	53	8.1	46.1	5.7	44.2	35.0
129	Ghana	59	35.4	20.6	30.9	35	75	68	27	8.4	41.7	5.0	78.4	31.4
130	Zimbabwe	52	30.0	41.0	12.8	21	29	48	15	4.0	62.3	15.6	36.0	25.5
131	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	33.2	18.9	5	..	46	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	18	12	65	16	..	..	..	..	..
133	Papua New Guinea	..	..	18.3	36.8	32	0	..	..	4.5	56.5	12.6	..	..
134	Cameroon	66	38.5	27.4	26.4	46	85	11	22	..	..	..	..	..
135	Pakistan	68	40.1	14.3	56.0	21	15	44	38	9.5	41.1	4.3	31.0	34.0
136	Cambodia	..	..	27.7	..	32	0	..	..	6.9	47.6	6.9	..	..
137	Comoros	57	33.0	20.1	41.5	47	18	77	26	..	..	..	..	..
138	Kenya	51	29.5	30.6	19.5	56	.. ^g	15	22	5.0	50.2	10.0	26.5	42.0
139	Congo	54	31.9	34.4	21.6	66	.. ^g	31	17 ^c	..	..	..	..	..
Low human development														
140	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	..	28.9	53.9	32	0	..	..	9.6	40.2	4.2	..	..
141	Madagascar	..	..	21.8	35.1	32	0	..	..	5.1	52.1	10.2	..	..
142	Bhutan	..	..	19.6	..	42	20	30	38 ^c	..	..	..	..	..
143	Sudan	60	35.5	26.6	44.3	27	30	49	34	..	..	..	..	..
144	Nepal	80	51.3	21.9	60.8	29	90	84	47	7.6	44.8	5.9	37.7	42.0
145	Togo	63	37.8	34.2	44.8	45	.. ^g	63	25	..	..	..	..	32.3
146	Bangladesh	70	43.6	20.8	59.9	5	26	57	56	8.7	42.8	4.9	29.1	35.6
147	Mauritania	77	49.7	28.7	58.8	63	70	43	23	6.2	45.6	7.4	3.8	57.0
148	Yemen	76	49.4	21.2	55.9	39	84	34	46	6.1	46.1	7.6	5.1	19.1
149	Djibouti	..	..	32.8	37.7	32	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	Haiti	71	45.2	26.5	52.2	63	55	75	28	..	..	..	..	65.0

4 Human poverty in developing countries

HDI rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1) 1998	Value (%)	People not expected to survive to age 40 [†] (%) ^a 1998	Adult illiteracy rate [†] (% age 15 and above) 1998	Population without access			Under-weight children under age five [†] (%) 1998 ^b	Share of income or consumption			Population below income poverty line (%)		
					To safe water [†] (%) 1990-1998 ^b	To health services [†] (%) 1981-1993 ^b	To sanitation (%) 1990-1998 ^b		Poorest 20% (%) 1987-1998 ^b	Richest 20% (%) 1987-1998 ^b	Richest 20% to poorest 20% 1998 ^b	\$1 a day (1993 PPP US\$) 1989-1998 ^b	National poverty line 1987-1997 ^b	
					Rank	Rank	Rank		Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	Rank	
151	Nigeria	62	37.6	33.3	38.9	51	33	59	36	4.4	55.7	12.7	70.2	43
152	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	..	31.7	41.1	32	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153	Zambia	64	37.9	46.2	23.7	62	25	29	24	4.2	54.75	13.0	72.6	86.0
154	Côte d'Ivoire	72	45.8	37.0	55.5	58	40	61	24	7.1	44.3	6.2	12.3	..
155	Senegal	73	47.9	28.0	64.5	19	60	35	22	6.4	48.2	7.5	26.3	33.4
156	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	50	29.2	35.4	26.4	34	7	14	27	6.8	45.5	6.7	19.9	51.1
157	Benin	74	48.8	28.9	62.3	44	58	73	29	..	..	..	..	33.0
158	Uganda	67	39.7	45.9	35.0	54	29	43	26	6.6	46.1	7.0	36.7	55.0
159	Eritrea	..	..	31.4	48.3	32	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	Angola	..	..	37.7	..	69	76	60	42	..	..	..	..	..
161	Gambia	75	49.0	37.2	65.4	31	.. ^g	63	26	4.4	52.8	12.0	53.7	64.0
162	Guinea	..	..	37.8	..	54	55	69	..	6.4	47.2	7.4	..	..
163	Malawi	69	41.9	47.5	41.8	53	20	97	30	..	..	..	..	54.0
164	Rwanda	61	37.5	45.9	36.0	21 ^h	.. ^g	..	27	9.7	39.1	4.0	35.7 ^c	51.2
165	Mali	81	51.4	33.1	61.8	34	80	94	40	4.6	56.2	12.2	72.8	..
166	Central African Republic	82	53.0	40.4	56.0	62	88	73	27	2.0	65.0	32.5	66.6	..
167	Chad	..	..	36.9	60.6	32	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	Mozambique	79	50.7	41.9	57.7	54	70	66	26	6.5	46.5	7.2	37.9	..
169	Guinea-Bissau	78	50.2	40.6	63.3	57	36	54	23 ^c	2.1	58.9	28.0	..	48.8
170	Burundi	..	..	..	54.2	48	20	49	37	7.9	41.6	5.3	..	36.2
171	Ethiopia	83	55.3	42.1	63.7	75	45	81	48	7.1	47.7	6.7	31.3	..
172	Burkina Faso	84	58.4	39.9	77.8	58	30	63	30	5.5	55.0	10.0	61.2	..
173	Niger	85	64.7	35.2	85.3	39	70	81	50	2.6	53.3	20.5	61.4	63.0
174	Sierra Leone	..	..	50.0	..	66	64	89	29	1.1	63.4	57.6	57.0	68.0
	All developing countries	–	..	14.3	27.6	28	..	56	31	..	..	..	..	..
	Least developed countries	–	..	30.3	49.0	36	..	60	40	..	..	..	..	..
	Arab States	–	..	12.2	40.3	17	..	23	19	..	..	..	..	..
	East Asia	–	..	7.5	16.6	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	East Asia (excluding China)	–	..	4.6	3.1	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Latin America and the Caribbean	–	..	9.7	12.3	22	..	29	10	..	..	..	..	..
	South Asia	–	..	15.7	45.7	18	..	65	49	..	..	..	..	..
	South Asia (excluding India)	–	..	15.6	49.5	15	..	49	41	..	..	..	..	..
	South-East Asia and the Pacific	–	..	12.0	11.3	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Saharan Africa	–	..	34.6	40.6	46	..	52	31	..	..	..	..	..
	Eastern Europe and the CIS	–	..	8.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	OECD	–	..	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	High human development	–	..	3.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medium human development	–	..	11.4	23.3	26	..	56	29	..	..	..	..	..
	Low human development	–	..	31.9	50.8	39	..	59	39	..	..	..	..	..
	High income	–	..	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medium income	–	..	9.4	12.6	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Low income	–	..	15.7	31.0	30	..	67	36	..	..	..	..	..
	World	–	..	12.3	24.8	27	..	..	30 ⁱ	..	..	..	..	..

[†] Denotes indicators used to calculate the human poverty index (HPI-1).

a. Data refer to the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40, times 100. b. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading. c. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified in the column heading, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country. d. Human Development Report Office estimate based on national sources. e. Data refer to the percentage of the population living below a poverty line defined as \$2 a day (1993 PPP US\$). f. Data refer to the urban population without access to safe water. g. For purposes of calculating the HPI-1, an estimate of 25%, the unweighted average for the 97 countries with data, was applied. h. Data refer to the rural population without access to safe water. i. Aggregate as calculated in UNICEF 1999c.

Source: Columns 1 and 2: Human Development Report Office calculations; see the technical note for details; column 3: interpolated on the basis of survival data from UN 1998c; column 4: UNESCO 2000a; columns 5 and 7: calculated on the basis of access data from UNICEF 1999c; column 6: World Bank 1998; column 8: UNICEF 1999c; columns 9 and 10: World Bank 2000b; column 11: calculated on the basis of income or consumption data from World Bank 2000b; columns 12 and 13: World Bank 2000b.

5 Human poverty in OECD, Eastern Europe and the CIS

HDI rank	Human poverty index (HPI-2) 1998		People not expected to survive to age 60 [†] (%) ^a 1998	People who are functionally illiterate [†] (% age 16-65) ^b 1994-98	Long-term unemployment [†] (as % of labour force) ^c 1998	Share of income or consumption			Population below income poverty line (%)			
	Rank	Value (%)				Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 20% to poorest 20%	50% of median income [†]	\$14.40 a day (1985 PPP US\$)	\$4 a day (1990 PPP US\$)	
						1987-98 ^d (%)	1987-98 ^d (%)	1987-98 ^d (%)	1987-97 ^{d,e}	1989-95 ^{d,f}	1989-95 ^d	
High human development												
1	Canada	11	11.8	9.2	16.6	0.8	7.5	39.3	5.2	10.6	5.9	..
2	Norway	1	7.3	8.9	8.5	0.3	9.7	35.8	3.7	5.8	2.6	..
3	United States	18	15.8	12.4	20.7	0.4	5.2	46.4	8.9	17.3	14.1	..
4	Australia	13	12.2	8.8	17.0	2.7	5.9	41.3	7.0	11.9	7.8	..
5	Iceland	..	..	8.3	..	0.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Sweden	2	7.6	8.5	7.5	2.7	9.6	34.5	3.6	8.7	4.6	..
7	Belgium	14	12.4	9.9	18.4 ^g	5.5	9.5	34.5	3.6	5.5	12.0	..
8	Netherlands	3	8.2	9.2	10.5	1.9	7.3	40.1	5.5	6.2	14.4	..
9	Japan	9	11.2	8.1	.. ^h	0.8	10.6	35.7	3.4	11.8 ⁱ	3.7	..
10	United Kingdom	16	14.6	9.6	21.8	2.1	6.6	43.0	6.5	10.6	13.1	..
11	Finland	4	8.6	11.1	10.4	3.1	10.0	35.8	3.6	3.9	3.8	..
12	France	8	11.1	11.1	.. ^h	5.2	7.2	40.2	5.6	8.4	12.0 ^j	..
13	Switzerland	..	..	9.7	..	1.5 ^k	6.9	40.3	5.8	..	..	..
14	Germany	6	10.4	10.5	14.4	4.9	8.2	38.5	4.7	5.9 ⁱ	11.5	..
15	Denmark	5	9.3	12.7	9.6	1.5	9.6	34.5	3.6	6.9	7.6	..
16	Austria	..	..	10.7	..	1.4	10.4	33.3	3.2	..	8.0	..
17	Luxembourg	7	10.5	10.4	.. ^h	0.9	9.4	36.5	3.9	4.1	4.3 ^j	..
18	Ireland	17	15.0	9.8	22.6	4.4	6.7	42.9	6.4	9.4	36.5 ^j	..
19	Italy	12	11.9	8.9	.. ^h	8.1	8.7	36.3	4.2	12.8	2.0	..
20	New Zealand	15	12.8	10.9	18.4	1.5	2.7	46.9	17.4	9.2 ⁱ	..	..
21	Spain	10	11.6	9.9	.. ^h	10.2	7.5	40.3	5.4	9.1	21.1	..
23	Israel	..	..	9.2	..	..	6.9	42.5	6.2	..	..	..
25	Greece	..	..	8.8	..	5.3 ^k	7.5	40.3	5.4	..	..	..
27	Malta	..	..	8.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Portugal	..	..	12.3	48.0	2.2	7.3	43.4	5.9	..	..	..
29	Slovenia	..	..	14.4	42.2	..	8.4	35.4	4.2	..	..	<1.0
34	Czech Republic	..	..	13.9	15.7	2.0	10.3	35.9	3.5	..	..	<1.0
40	Slovakia	..	..	16.1	..	..	11.9	31.4	2.6	..	..	<1.0
43	Hungary	..	..	21.1	33.8	4.0	8.8	39.9	4.5	11.0	..	4.0
44	Poland	..	..	16.9	42.6	4.0	7.7	40.9	5.3	11.2	..	20.0
46	Estonia	..	..	23.3	..	..	6.2	41.8	6.7	..	..	37.0
Medium human development												
49	Croatia	..	..	16.1	..	..	9.3	36.2	3.9	..	..	..
52	Lithuania	..	..	22.9	..	..	7.8	40.3	5.2	..	..	30.0
57	Belarus	..	..	25.9	..	..	11.4	33.3	2.9	..	..	22.0
60	Bulgaria	..	..	18.0	..	..	8.5	37.0	4.4	..	..	15.0
62	Russian Federation	..	..	29.5	..	..	4.4	53.7	12.2	19.3	..	50.0
63	Latvia	..	..	24.6	..	..	7.6	40.3	5.3	..	..	22.0
64	Romania	..	..	20.3	..	..	8.9	37.3	4.2	..	..	59.0
69	Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Georgia	..	..	17.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Kazakhstan	..	..	25.2	..	..	6.7	42.3	6.3	..	..	65.0
78	Ukraine	..	..	23.6	..	..	8.6	41.2	4.8	..	..	63.0
90	Azerbaijan	..	..	21.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Armenia	..	..	19.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Albania	..	..	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	24.9	..	..	6.3	47.4	7.5	..	..	88.0
100	Turkmenistan	..	..	27.0	..	..	6.1	47.5	7.8	..	..	61.0
102	Moldova, Rep. of	..	..	25.3	..	..	6.9	41.5	6.0	..	..	66.0
106	Uzbekistan	..	..	24.7	..	..	7.4	40.9	5.5	..	..	63.0
110	Tajikistan	..	..	24.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

5 Human poverty in OECD, Eastern Europe and the CIS

HDI rank	Human poverty index (HPI-2) 1998		People not expected to survive to age 60 [†] (%) ^a 1998	People who are functionally illiterate [†] (% age 16-65) ^b 1994-98	Long-term unemployment [†] (as % of labour force) ^c 1998	Share of income or consumption			Population below income poverty line (%)		
	Rank	Value (%)				Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 20% to poorest 20%	50% of median income [†]	\$14.40 a day (1985 PPP US\$)	\$4 a day (1990 PPP US\$)
			(%)	(%)	(%)	1987-97 ^{d,e}	1989-95 ^{d,f}	1989-95 ^d			
All developing countries	–
Eastern Europe and the CIS	–	..	24.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	–	..	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World	–

[†] Denotes indicators used to calculate the human poverty index (HPI-2).

Note: This table includes Israel and Malta, which are not OECD member countries, but excludes Mexico, the Republic of Korea and Turkey, which are. For the human poverty index and indicators for these three countries see table 4.

a. Data refer to the probability at birth of not surviving to age 60, times 100. b. Based on level 1 prose. Data refer to the most recent year available during 1994-98. c. Data refer to unemployment lasting 12 months or more. d. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified in the column heading. e. Poverty is measured at 50% of equivalent median disposable household income. f. Based on the US poverty line. g. Data refer to Flanders. h. For purposes of calculating the HPI-2, an estimate of 15.1%, the unweighted average for countries with available data, was applied. i. Smeeding 1997. j. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified in the column heading. k. Data refer to 1997.

Source: *Columns 1 and 2:* Human Development Report Office calculations; see the technical note for details; *column 3:* interpolated on the basis of survival data from UN 1998c; *column 4:* OECD and Statistics Canada 2000; *column 5:* calculated on the basis of data on long-term unemployment (as percentage of unemployment) and unemployment (as percentage of the labour force) from OECD 1999b; *columns 6 and 7:* World Bank 2000b; *column 8:* calculated on the basis of data on income or consumption shares from World Bank 2000b; *column 9:* unless otherwise noted, LIS 2000; *column 10:* Smeeding 1997; *column 11:* Milanovic 1998.

6 Comparisons of human development indices

HDI rank	Human development index (HDI) 1998	Gender-related development index (GDI) ^a	Gender empowerment measure (GEM) ^a	Human poverty index (HPI) ^b (%) 1998	HDI as % of highest value in group 1998	GDI as % of highest value in group ^a	GEM as % of highest value in group ^a	HPI as % of lowest value in group ^b 1998
All developing countries	0.642	0.634	..	..	–	–	–	–
Arab States	0.635	0.612	..	..	–	–	–	–
36 Kuwait	0.836	0.827	..	..	100	100	..	..
41 Bahrain	0.820	0.803	..	9.6	98	97	..	109
42 Qatar	0.819	0.807	..	13.7	98	97	..	156
45 United Arab Emirates	0.810	0.793	..	17.9	97	96	..	204
72 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.760	0.738	..	15.3	91	89	..	175
75 Saudi Arabia	0.747	0.715	..	..	89	86	..	..
82 Lebanon	0.735	0.718	..	10.8	88	87	..	124
86 Oman	0.730	0.697	..	22.7	87	84	..	259
92 Jordan	0.721	..	0.220	8.8	86	..	55	100
101 Tunisia	0.703	0.688	0.398	21.9	84	83	100	250
107 Algeria	0.683	0.661	..	24.8	82	80	..	283
111 Syrian Arab Republic	0.660	0.636	0.315	19.3	79	77	79	220
119 Egypt	0.623	0.604	0.274	32.3	75	73	69	368
124 Morocco	0.589	0.570	..	38.4	70	69	..	438
126 Iraq	0.583	0.548	..	32.9	70	66	..	375
143 Sudan	0.477	0.453	..	35.5	57	55	..	404
148 Yemen	0.448	0.389	..	49.4	54	47	..	564
149 Djibouti	0.447	..	..	..	53	..	..	..
East Asia	0.716	0.710	..	..	–	–	–	–
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.872	0.864	..	..	100	100	..	..
31 Korea, Rep. of	0.854	0.847	0.323	..	98	98	100	..
99 China	0.706	0.700	..	19.0	81	81	..	100
117 Mongolia	0.628	..	..	..	72	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.758	0.748	..	..	–	–	–	–
30 Barbados	0.858	..	0.629	..	100	..	99	..
33 Bahamas	0.844	0.842	0.633	..	98	100	100	..
35 Argentina	0.837	0.824	..	..	98	98	..	..
37 Antigua and Barbuda	0.833	..	..	..	97	..	..	..
38 Chile	0.826	0.812	0.440	4.7	96	96	70	121
39 Uruguay	0.825	0.821	0.472	3.9	96	97	75	100
47 Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.798	..	..	..	93	..	..	..
48 Costa Rica	0.797	0.789	0.553	4.0	93	94	87	103
50 Trinidad and Tobago	0.793	0.784	0.583	5.1	92	93	92	132
51 Dominica	0.793	..	..	..	92	..	..	..
54 Grenada	0.785	..	..	..	92	..	..	..
55 Mexico	0.784	0.775	0.514	10.4	91	92	81	269
56 Cuba	0.783	..	..	4.6	91	..	..	118
58 Belize	0.777	0.754	0.493	..	91	90	78	..
59 Panama	0.776	0.770	0.470	8.9	90	91	74	229
65 Venezuela	0.770	0.763	0.597	12.4	90	91	94	320
67 Suriname	0.766	..	0.428	..	89	..	68	..
68 Colombia	0.764	0.760	0.510	10.4	89	90	81	268
74 Brazil	0.747	0.736	..	15.6	87	87	..	403
79 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.738	..	..	..	86	..	..	..
80 Peru	0.737	0.723	0.446	16.5	86	86	70	426
81 Paraguay	0.736	0.723	0.406	16.4	86	86	64	424
83 Jamaica	0.735	0.732	..	13.4	86	87	..	347
87 Dominican Republic	0.729	0.720	0.505	15.4	85	86	80	398
88 Saint Lucia	0.728	..	..	..	85	..	..	..

6 Comparisons of human development indices

HDI rank	Human development index (HDI) 1998	Gender-related development index (GDI) ^a	Gender empowerment measure (GEM) ^a	Human poverty index (HPI) ^b (%) 1998	HDI as % of highest value in group 1998	GDI as % of highest value in group ^a	GEM as % of highest value in group ^a	HPI as % of lowest value in group ^b 1998
91 Ecuador	0.722	0.701	0.481	16.8	84	83	76	435
96 Guyana	0.709	0.698	..	10.0	83	83	..	259
104 El Salvador	0.696	0.693	0.527	20.2	81	82	83	524
113 Honduras	0.653	0.644	0.460	23.3	76	76	73	602
114 Bolivia	0.643	0.631	0.422	17.4	75	75	67	450
116 Nicaragua	0.631	0.624	..	24.2	74	74	..	627
120 Guatemala	0.619	0.603	..	29.2	72	72	..	755
150 Haiti	0.440	0.436	..	45.2	51	52	..	1,168
South Asia	0.560	0.542	..	..	–	–	–	–
84 Sri Lanka	0.733	0.727	0.309	20.3	100	100	100	106
89 Maldives	0.725	0.720	..	25.4	99	99	..	132
97 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.709	0.691	..	19.2	97	95	..	100
128 India	0.563	0.545	..	34.6	77	75	..	180
135 Pakistan	0.522	0.489	..	40.1	71	67	..	209
142 Bhutan	0.483	..	..	..	66	..	..	..
144 Nepal	0.474	0.449	..	51.3	65	62	..	267
146 Bangladesh	0.461	0.441	0.305	43.6	63	61	99	227
South-East Asia and the Pacific	0.691	0.688	..	..	–	–	–	–
24 Singapore	0.881	0.876	0.505	..	100	100	100	..
32 Brunei Darussalam	0.848	0.843	..	..	96	96	..	..
61 Malaysia	0.772	0.762	0.468	14.0	88	87	93	165
66 Fiji	0.769	0.755	0.384	8.4	87	86	76	100
76 Thailand	0.745	0.741	..	18.7	85	85	..	221
77 Philippines	0.744	0.739	0.479	16.1	84	84	95	191
95 Samoa (Western)	0.711	..	..	..	81	..	..	..
108 Viet Nam	0.671	0.668	..	28.2	76	76	..	334
109 Indonesia	0.670	0.664	..	27.7	76	76	..	329
118 Vanuatu	0.623	..	..	..	71	..	..	..
121 Solomon Islands	0.614	..	..	..	70	..	..	..
125 Myanmar	0.585	0.582	..	31.4	66	66	..	372
133 Papua New Guinea	0.542	0.536	..	..	62	61	..	..
136 Cambodia	0.512	..	..	..	58	..	..	..
140 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.484	0.469	..	..	55	54	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.464	0.459	..	..	–	–	–	–
53 Seychelles	0.786	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
71 Mauritius	0.761	0.750	0.420	11.6	97	100	81	100
103 South Africa	0.697	0.689	..	20.2	89	92	..	175
105 Cape Verde	0.688	0.675	..	22.0	88	90	..	190
112 Swaziland	0.655	0.646	0.381	27.4	83	86	73	236
115 Namibia	0.632	0.624	..	26.6	80	83	..	230
122 Botswana	0.593	0.584	0.521	28.3	75	78	100	245
123 Gabon	0.592	..	..	..	75	..	..	..
127 Lesotho	0.569	0.556	..	23.3	72	74	..	202
129 Ghana	0.556	0.552	..	35.4	71	74	..	306
130 Zimbabwe	0.555	0.551	..	30.0	71	73	..	259
131 Equatorial Guinea	0.555	0.542	..	..	71	72	..	..
132 São Tomé and Príncipe	0.547	..	..	..	70	..	..	..
134 Cameroon	0.528	0.518	..	38.5	67	69	..	333
137 Comoros	0.510	0.503	..	33.0	65	67	..	285

6 Comparisons of human development indices

HDI rank	Human development index (HDI) 1998	Gender-related development index (GDI) ^a	Gender empowerment measure (GEM) ^a	Human poverty index (HPI) ^b (%) 1998	HDI as % of highest value in group 1998	GDI as % of highest value in group ^a	GEM as % of highest value in group ^a	HPI as % of lowest value in group ^b 1998	
138	Kenya	0.508	0.503	..	29.5	65	67	..	255
139	Congo	0.507	0.499	..	31.9	65	67	..	276
141	Madagascar	0.483	0.478	..	..	62	64	..	..
145	Togo	0.471	0.448	..	37.8	60	60	..	327
147	Mauritania	0.451	0.441	..	49.7	57	59	..	429
151	Nigeria	0.439	0.425	..	37.6	56	57	..	325
152	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	0.430	0.418	..	..	55	56	..	..
153	Zambia	0.420	0.413	..	37.9	53	55	..	327
154	Côte d'Ivoire	0.420	0.401	..	45.8	53	54	..	396
155	Senegal	0.416	0.405	..	47.9	53	54	..	414
156	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	0.415	0.410	..	29.2	53	55	..	252
157	Benin	0.411	0.391	..	48.8	52	52	..	422
158	Uganda	0.409	0.401	..	39.7	52	53	..	343
159	Eritrea	0.408	0.394	0.402	..	52	53	77	..
160	Angola	0.405	..	..	..	52	..	..	..
161	Gambia	0.396	0.388	..	49.0	50	52	..	423
162	Guinea	0.394	..	..	..	50	..	..	..
163	Malawi	0.385	0.375	..	41.9	49	50	..	362
164	Rwanda	0.382	0.377	..	37.5	49	50	..	324
165	Mali	0.380	0.371	..	51.4	48	49	..	444
166	Central African Republic	0.371	0.359	..	53.0	47	48	..	458
167	Chad	0.367	..	..	..	47	..	..	..
168	Mozambique	0.341	0.326	..	50.7	43	43	..	438
169	Guinea-Bissau	0.331	0.298	..	50.2	42	40	..	434
170	Burundi	0.321	..	..	..	41	..	..	..
171	Ethiopia	0.309	0.297	..	55.3	39	40	..	478
172	Burkina Faso	0.303	0.290	..	58.4	39	39	..	504
173	Niger	0.293	0.280	0.119	64.7	37	37	23	559
174	Sierra Leone	0.252	..	..	..	32	..	..	..
Eastern Europe and the CIS									
29	Slovenia	0.861	0.857	0.519	..	100	100	96	..
34	Czech Republic	0.843	0.841	0.537	..	98	98	99	..
40	Slovakia	0.825	0.822	0.533	..	96	96	99	..
43	Hungary	0.817	0.813	0.487	..	95	95	90	..
44	Poland	0.814	0.811	0.512	..	94	95	95	..
46	Estonia	0.801	0.798	0.537	..	93	93	99	..
49	Croatia	0.795	0.790	0.517	..	92	92	96	..
52	Lithuania	0.789	0.785	0.531	..	92	92	98	..
57	Belarus	0.781	0.778	..	..	91	91	..	..
60	Bulgaria	0.772	0.769	..	..	90	90	..	..
62	Russian Federation	0.771	0.769	0.426	..	90	90	79	..
63	Latvia	0.771	0.770	0.540	..	90	90	100	..
64	Romania	0.770	0.767	0.405	..	89	89	75	..
69	Macedonia, TFYR	0.763	..	..	..	89	..	..	..
70	Georgia	0.762	..	..	..	88	..	..	..
73	Kazakhstan	0.754	..	..	..	88	..	..	..
78	Ukraine	0.744	0.740	0.421	..	86	86	78	..
90	Azerbaijan	0.722	..	..	..	84	..	..	..
93	Armenia	0.721	0.718	..	..	84	84	..	..
94	Albania	0.713	0.708	..	..	83	83	..	..

6 Comparisons of human development indices

HDI rank	Human development index (HDI) 1998	Gender-related development index (GDI) ^a	Gender empowerment measure (GEM) ^a	Human poverty index (HPI) ^b (%) 1998	HDI as % of highest value in group 1998	GDI as % of highest value in group ^a	GEM as % of highest value in group ^a	HPI as % of lowest value in group ^b 1998
98 Kyrgyzstan	0.706	..	..	..	82	..	..	..
100 Turkmenistan	0.704	..	..	..	82	..	..	..
102 Moldova, Rep. of	0.700	0.697	..	..	81	81	..	..
106 Uzbekistan	0.686	0.683	..	..	80	80	..	..
110 Tajikistan	0.663	0.659	..	..	77	77	..	..
OECD ^c	0.893	0.889	..	..	–	–	–	–
1 Canada	0.935	0.932	0.739	11.8	100	100	90	163
2 Norway	0.934	0.932	0.825	7.3	100	100	100	100
3 United States	0.929	0.927	0.708	15.8	99	99	86	218
4 Australia	0.929	0.927	0.715	12.2	99	100	87	168
5 Iceland	0.927	0.925	0.802	..	99	99	97	..
6 Sweden	0.926	0.923	0.794	7.6	99	99	96	104
7 Belgium	0.925	0.921	0.725	12.4	99	99	88	170
8 Netherlands	0.925	0.919	0.739	8.2	99	99	90	113
9 Japan	0.924	0.916	0.490	11.2	99	98	59	154
10 United Kingdom	0.918	0.914	0.656	14.6	98	98	79	201
11 Finland	0.917	0.913	0.757	8.6	98	98	92	119
12 France	0.917	0.914	..	11.1	98	98	..	154
13 Switzerland	0.915	0.910	0.683	..	98	98	83	..
14 Germany	0.911	0.905	0.756	10.4	97	97	92	143
15 Denmark	0.911	0.909	0.791	9.3	97	97	96	129
16 Austria	0.908	0.901	0.710	..	97	97	86	..
17 Luxembourg	0.908	0.895	..	10.5	97	96	..	145
18 Ireland	0.907	0.896	0.593	15.0	97	96	72	206
19 Italy	0.903	0.895	0.524	11.9	97	96	64	164
20 New Zealand	0.903	0.900	0.731	12.8	97	97	89	176
21 Spain	0.899	0.891	0.615	11.6	96	96	74	160
23 Israel	0.883	0.877	0.555	..	94	94	67	..
25 Greece	0.875	0.869	0.456	..	94	93	55	..
27 Malta	0.865	0.848	..	..	93	91	..	..
28 Portugal	0.864	0.858	0.618	..	92	92	75	..
31 Korea, Rep. of	0.854	0.847	0.323	..	91	91	39	..
34 Czech Republic	0.843	0.841	0.537	..	90	90	65	..
43 Hungary	0.817	0.813	0.487	..	87	87	59	..
44 Poland	0.814	0.811	0.512	..	87	87	62	..
55 Mexico	0.784	0.775	0.514	10.4	84	83	62	143
85 Turkey	0.732	0.726	0.321	16.4	78	78	39	226
World	0.712	0.706	..	..	–	–	–	–

Note: The highest value in a country group is determined on the basis of the fourth decimal place, not shown here. The highest value for each of the indices is presented in bold. For the human poverty index, the bold figure refers to the lowest value in the country group. The regional or group aggregates are as shown in tables 1 and 2.

a. Data refer to the latest available year. b. For the HPI, the lower the value, the better the country's performance. c. Includes Israel and Malta.

Source: Human Development Report Office calculations; see the technical note for details.

7 Trends in human development and per capita income

HDI rank	Human development index (HDI)					GDP per capita (1995 US\$)				
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1998	1975	1980	1985	1990	1998
High human development										
1 Canada	0.865	0.880	0.902	0.925	0.935	14,535	16,423	17,850	19,160	20,458
2 Norway	0.853	0.872	0.883	0.895	0.934	19,022	23,595	27,113	28,840	36,806
3 United States	0.862	0.882	0.894	0.909	0.929	19,364	21,529	23,200	25,363	29,683
4 Australia	0.841	0.858	0.870	0.884	0.929	14,317	15,721	17,078	18,023	21,881
5 Iceland	0.857	0.879	0.888	0.906	0.927	17,445	22,609	23,977	26,510	29,488
6 Sweden	0.860	0.870	0.880	0.889	0.926	21,157	22,283	24,168	26,397	27,705
7 Belgium	0.841	0.858	0.871	0.890	0.925	18,620	21,653	22,417	25,744	28,790
8 Netherlands	0.857	0.869	0.883	0.897	0.925	18,584	20,443	21,256	24,009	28,154
9 Japan	0.849	0.874	0.888	0.904	0.924	23,296	27,672	31,588	38,713	42,081
10 United Kingdom	0.837	0.845	0.854	0.874	0.918	13,015	14,205	15,546	18,032	20,237
11 Finland	0.832	0.852	0.869	0.892	0.917	17,608	19,925	22,347	25,957	28,075
12 France	0.844	0.860	0.872	0.892	0.917	18,730	21,374	22,510	25,624	27,975
13 Switzerland	0.870	0.882	0.889	0.901	0.915	36,154	39,841	41,718	45,951	44,908
14 Germany	..	..	..	..	0.911	..	..	..	..	31,141
15 Denmark	0.859	0.867	0.876	0.883	0.911	22,984	25,695	29,332	31,143	37,449
16 Austria	0.836	0.850	0.863	0.885	0.908	18,857	22,200	23,828	27,261	30,869
17 Luxembourg	0.818	0.833	0.847	0.870	0.908	21,650	23,926	26,914	35,347	46,591
18 Ireland	0.805	0.818	0.833	0.857	0.907	8,605	10,044	10,944	13,907	23,422
19 Italy	0.825	0.843	0.853	0.875	0.903	11,969	14,621	15,707	18,141	19,574
20 New Zealand	0.843	0.851	0.862	0.871	0.903	14,005	13,961	15,416	15,026	16,427
21 Spain	0.814	0.834	0.850	0.870	0.899	10,040	10,512	10,943	13,481	15,644
22 Cyprus	..	..	..	..	0.886	3,619	6,334	7,818	10,405	12,857
23 Israel	0.802	0.823	0.841	0.856	0.883	10,620	11,412	12,093	13,566	15,978
24 Singapore	0.725	0.756	0.785	0.823	0.881	8,722	11,709	14,532	19,967	31,139
25 Greece	0.798	0.819	0.839	0.849	0.875	8,302	9,645	10,005	10,735	12,069
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.753	0.792	0.819	0.855	0.872	7,404	11,290	13,690	18,813	21,726
27 Malta	0.715	0.750	0.777	0.812	0.865	2,996	4,659	5,362	7,019	18,620
28 Portugal	0.733	0.756	0.783	0.813	0.864	6,024	7,193	7,334	9,696	11,672
29 Slovenia	..	..	..	0.840	0.861	..	..	..	9,659	10,637
30 Barbados	..	..	..	..	0.858	5,497	6,764	6,373	7,340	7,894
31 Korea, Rep. of	0.684	0.722	0.765	0.807	0.854	2,894	3,766	5,190	7,967	11,123
32 Brunei Darussalam	..	0.806	0.811	0.825	0.848	21,758	29,442	21,152	18,716	18,038
33 Bahamas	..	..	..	..	0.844	8,030	12,727	13,835	13,919	..
34 Czech Republic	..	..	0.824	0.830	0.843	..	..	4,884	5,270	5,142
35 Argentina	0.781	0.795	0.801	0.804	0.837	7,317	7,793	6,354	5,782	8,475
36 Kuwait	..	..	..	..	0.836	21,838	16,922	10,736	..	..
37 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	0.833	..	4,057	5,164	6,980	8,559
38 Chile	0.702	0.736	0.753	0.780	0.826	1,842	2,425	2,345	2,987	4,784
39 Uruguay	0.753	0.773	0.777	0.797	0.825	4,092	4,962	3,964	4,611	6,029
40 Slovakia	..	..	0.806	0.812	0.825	..	..	3,630	3,825	3,822
41 Bahrain	..	0.749	0.778	0.797	0.820	..	12,022	8,797	8,551	9,260
42 Qatar	..	..	..	..	0.819	..	..	..	..	..
43 Hungary	0.772	0.787	0.799	0.798	0.817	3,581	4,199	4,637	4,857	4,920
44 Poland	..	0.775	0.779	0.785	0.814	..	2,932	2,819	2,900	3,877
45 United Arab Emirates	0.737	0.770	0.781	0.804	0.810	37,520	37,841	24,971	20,989	16,666
46 Estonia	..	0.804	0.812	0.806	0.801	..	4,022	4,451	4,487	3,951
Medium human development										
47 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	0.798	..	2,569	3,123	4,479	6,716
48 Costa Rica	0.732	0.756	0.756	0.775	0.797	2,231	2,482	2,176	2,403	2,800
49 Croatia	..	..	..	0.786	0.795	..	..	..	5,432	4,846
50 Trinidad and Tobago	0.719	0.752	0.771	0.777	0.793	3,302	4,615	4,731	4,095	4,618

7 Trends in human development and per capita income

HDI rank	Human development index (HDI)					GDP per capita (1995 US\$)					
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1998	1975	1980	1985	1990	1998	
51	Dominica	..	..	..	..	0.793	..	1,679	2,142	2,862	3,310
52	Lithuania	..	..	..	0.809	0.789	..	..	..	3,191	2,197
53	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	0.786	3,600	4,882	4,957	6,297	7,192
54	Grenada	..	..	..	..	0.785	..	1,709	2,111	2,819	3,347
55	Mexico	0.687	0.731	0.749	0.757	0.784	3,380	4,167	4,106	4,046	4,459
56	Cuba	..	..	..	..	0.783	..	..	..	..	..
57	Belarus	..	..	..	0.804	0.781	..	..	..	2,761	2,198
58	Belize	..	0.706	0.714	0.748	0.777	1,624	2,036	1,822	2,543	2,725
59	Panama	0.707	0.726	0.740	0.741	0.776	2,572	2,709	2,887	2,523	3,200
60	Bulgaria	..	0.760	0.781	0.782	0.772	..	1,329	1,553	1,716	1,372
61	Malaysia	0.620	0.663	0.696	0.725	0.772	1,750	2,348	2,644	3,164	4,251
62	Russian Federation	..	0.804	0.814	0.812	0.771	2,555	3,654	3,463	3,668	2,138
63	Latvia	..	0.785	0.797	0.797	0.771	2,382	2,797	3,210	3,703	2,328
64	Romania	0.750	0.783	0.789	0.771	0.770	1,201	1,643	1,872	1,576	1,310
65	Venezuela	0.714	0.729	0.736	0.755	0.770	4,195	3,995	3,357	3,353	3,499
66	Fiji	0.680	0.702	0.713	0.740	0.769	2,086	2,319	2,102	2,356	2,416
67	Suriname	..	..	..	..	0.766	888	930	801	787	..
68	Colombia	0.657	0.687	0.700	0.720	0.764	1,612	1,868	1,875	2,119	2,392
69	Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	0.763	..	..	..	..	1,349
70	Georgia	..	..	..	..	0.762	1,788	2,366	2,813	2,115	703
71	Mauritius	0.626	0.652	0.682	0.718	0.761	1,531	1,802	2,151	2,955	4,034
72	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	0.760	..	..	..	..	..
73	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	0.784	0.754	..	..	..	2,073	1,281
74	Brazil	0.639	0.674	0.687	0.706	0.747	3,464	4,253	4,039	4,078	4,509
75	Saudi Arabia	0.588	0.647	0.673	0.709	0.747	9,658	11,553	7,437	7,100	6,516
76	Thailand	0.600	0.643	0.673	0.708	0.745	863	1,121	1,335	2,006	2,593
77	Philippines	0.648	0.682	0.685	0.713	0.744	974	1,166	967	1,064	1,092
78	Ukraine	..	..	..	0.793	0.744	..	..	..	1,979	837
79	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	0.738	..	1,322	1,649	2,168	2,635
80	Peru	0.635	0.664	0.686	0.698	0.737	2,835	2,777	2,452	2,012	2,611
81	Paraguay	0.660	0.695	0.701	0.713	0.736	1,297	1,871	1,754	1,816	1,781
82	Lebanon	..	..	..	0.677	0.735	..	..	..	1,721	2,999
83	Jamaica	0.686	0.690	0.692	0.720	0.735	1,819	1,458	1,353	1,651	1,559
84	Sri Lanka	0.612	0.648	0.676	0.699	0.733	382	452	536	590	802
85	Turkey	0.590	0.614	0.651	0.683	0.732	1,898	1,959	2,197	2,589	3,167
86	Oman	..	..	..	..	0.730	3,516	3,509	5,607	5,581	..
87	Dominican Republic	0.611	0.648	0.678	0.686	0.729	1,179	1,325	1,325	1,366	1,799
88	Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	0.728	..	2,076	2,150	3,542	3,907
89	Maldives	..	..	0.632	0.677	0.725	..	..	650	917	1,247
90	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	0.722	..	..	..	1,067	431
91	Ecuador	0.620	0.665	0.686	0.696	0.722	1,301	1,547	1,504	1,475	1,562
92	Jordan	..	..	..	..	0.721	993	1,715	1,824	1,436	1,491
93	Armenia	..	..	..	0.750	0.721	..	..	..	1,541	892
94	Albania	..	0.670	0.688	0.697	0.713	..	916	915	842	795
95	Samoa (Western)	..	..	0.667	..	0.711	..	974	915	931	998
96	Guyana	0.676	0.679	0.668	0.670	0.709	873	819	626	554	825
97	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.566	0.573	0.616	0.653	0.709	1,611	1,129	1,208	1,056	1,275
98	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	0.706	..	..	..	1,562	863
99	China	0.518	0.548	0.584	0.619	0.706	138	168	261	349	727
100	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	0.704	..	..	..	1,154	486

7 Trends in human development and per capita income

HDI rank	Human development index (HDI)					GDP per capita (1995 US\$)				
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1998	1975	1980	1985	1990	1998
101 Tunisia	0.511	0.563	0.610	0.642	0.703	1,373	1,641	1,771	1,823	2,283
102 Moldova, Rep. of	..	0.717	0.739	0.757	0.700	..	1,453	1,572	1,776	614
103 South Africa	0.645	0.659	0.678	0.705	0.697	4,574	4,620	4,229	4,113	3,918
104 El Salvador	0.581	0.581	0.604	0.642	0.696	1,779	1,596	1,333	1,378	1,716
105 Cape Verde	..	..	0.572	0.611	0.688	..	..	1,039	1,120	1,354
106 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	0.690	0.686	..	..	..	1,338	1,007
107 Algeria	0.508	0.556	0.607	0.642	0.683	1,460	1,692	1,860	1,638	1,521
108 Viet Nam	..	..	0.580	0.602	0.671	..	..	183	206	331
109 Indonesia	0.465	0.526	0.578	0.619	0.670	385	504	603	778	972
110 Tajikistan	..	..	..	0.712	0.663	..	..	..	718	345
111 Syrian Arab Republic	0.530	0.571	0.605	0.624	0.660	907	1,071	1,036	956	1,209
112 Swaziland	0.505	0.536	0.564	0.613	0.655	1,073	1,046	1,035	1,446	1,409
113 Honduras	0.520	0.569	0.601	0.624	0.653	614	733	681	682	722
114 Bolivia	0.512	0.546	0.571	0.595	0.643	1,010	1,016	835	836	964
115 Namibia	..	0.607	0.624	0.644	0.632	..	2,384	2,034	1,948	2,133
116 Nicaragua	0.569	0.580	0.588	0.597	0.631	999	690	611	460	452
117 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	0.628	..	..	479	498	408
118 Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	0.623	..	1,426	1,672	1,596	1,403
119 Egypt	0.430	0.478	0.529	0.570	0.623	516	731	890	971	1,146
120 Guatemala	0.504	0.540	0.552	0.577	0.619	1,371	1,598	1,330	1,358	1,533
121 Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	0.614	419	583	666	784	753
122 Botswana	0.492	0.554	0.611	0.651	0.593	1,132	1,678	2,274	3,124	3,611
123 Gabon	..	..	..	..	0.592	6,480	5,160	4,941	4,442	4,630
124 Morocco	0.426	0.470	0.505	0.537	0.589	956	1,114	1,173	1,310	1,388
125 Myanmar	..	..	..	..	0.585	..	..	..	..	..
126 Iraq	..	..	..	..	0.583	..	..	..	..	..
127 Lesotho	0.466	0.506	0.531	0.561	0.569	220	311	295	370	486
128 India	0.405	0.431	0.470	0.510	0.563	222	231	270	331	444
129 Ghana	0.434	0.465	0.480	0.510	0.556	411	394	328	352	399
130 Zimbabwe	0.519	0.546	0.606	0.599	0.555	686	638	662	706	703
131 Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	0.555	..	..	352	333	1,049
132 São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	0.547	..	..	..	365	337
133 Papua New Guinea	0.438	0.458	0.478	0.496	0.542	1,048	975	936	888	1,085
134 Cameroon	0.406	0.452	0.504	0.519	0.528	616	730	990	764	646
135 Pakistan	0.352	0.383	0.420	0.462	0.522	274	318	385	448	511
136 Cambodia	..	..	..	..	0.512	..	..	..	240	279
137 Comoros	..	0.465	0.488	0.496	0.510	..	499	544	516	403
138 Kenya	0.441	0.487	0.509	0.530	0.508	301	337	320	355	334
139 Congo	0.421	0.470	0.516	0.503	0.507	709	776	1,096	933	821
Low human development										
140 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	0.415	0.484	..	..	..	321	421
141 Madagascar	0.409	0.447	0.449	0.461	0.483	364	344	277	276	238
142 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	0.483	..	232	292	387	493
143 Sudan	0.342	0.368	0.390	0.406	0.477	237	229	210	198	296
144 Nepal	0.291	0.328	0.369	0.414	0.474	149	148	165	182	217
145 Togo	0.400	0.445	0.439	0.456	0.471	411	454	385	375	333
146 Bangladesh	0.329	0.348	0.381	0.412	0.461	203	220	253	274	348
147 Mauritania	0.344	0.372	0.392	0.400	0.451	549	557	511	438	478
148 Yemen	..	..	..	0.399	0.448	..	..	..	266	254
149 Djibouti	..	..	..	..	0.447	..	..	..	..	742
150 Haiti	..	..	..	0.436	0.440	500	607	527	481	370

7 Trends in human development and per capita income

HDI rank	Human development index (HDI)					GDP per capita (1995 US\$)				
	1975	1980	1985	1990	1998	1975	1980	1985	1990	1998
151 Nigeria	0.317	0.373	0.388	0.411	0.439	301	314	230	258	256
152 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	0.416	0.430	0.447	0.450	0.430	392	313	293	247	127
153 Zambia	0.444	0.456	0.470	0.451	0.420	641	551	483	450	388
154 Côte d'Ivoire	0.366	0.398	0.405	0.406	0.420	1,035	1,045	879	791	823
155 Senegal	0.309	0.327	0.352	0.376	0.416	609	557	561	572	581
156 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	..	..	..	0.406	0.415	..	..	..	175	173
157 Benin	0.285	0.322	0.349	0.358	0.411	339	362	387	345	394
158 Uganda	..	..	0.366	0.361	0.409	..	..	227	251	332
159 Eritrea	..	..	..	..	0.408	..	..	..	..	175
160 Angola	..	..	..	..	0.405	..	698	655	667	527
161 Gambia	0.269	0.301	0.331	0.352	0.396	356	376	378	374	353
162 Guinea	..	..	..	..	0.394	..	..	..	532	594
163 Malawi	0.312	0.336	0.347	0.348	0.385	157	169	161	152	166
164 Rwanda	..	..	..	..	0.382	233	321	312	292	227
165 Mali	0.248	0.277	0.293	0.314	0.380	268	301	271	249	267
166 Central African Republic	0.332	0.350	0.371	0.372	0.371	454	417	410	363	341
167 Chad	0.253	0.253	0.296	0.323	0.367	252	176	235	228	230
168 Mozambique	..	0.302	0.297	0.328	0.341	..	166	115	144	188
169 Guinea-Bissau	0.250	0.252	0.283	0.307	0.331	226	168	206	223	173
170 Burundi	0.281	0.306	0.334	0.339	0.321	162	176	198	206	147
171 Ethiopia	..	..	0.265	0.287	0.309	..	..	91	100	110
172 Burkina Faso	0.227	0.247	0.270	0.280	0.303	196	207	224	225	259
173 Niger	0.236	0.259	0.257	0.273	0.293	298	328	242	235	215
174 Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	0.252	316	320	279	279	150
All developing countries	..	..	..	..	0.642	761	892	921	1,026	1,308
Least developed countries	..	..	..	..	0.435	..	258	252	257	273
Arab States	..	..	..	..	0.635	1,753	2,233	1,960	1,986	2,133
East Asia	..	..	..	..	0.716	273	356	511	714	1,207
East Asia (excluding China)	..	..	..	..	0.849	3,281	4,487	5,966	8,860	11,899
Latin America and the Caribbean	..	..	..	..	0.758	3,166	3,679	3,407	3,380	3,930
South Asia	..	..	..	..	0.560	283	278	324	372	481
South Asia (excluding India)	..	..	..	..	0.550	461	413	475	485	582
South-East Asia and the Pacific	..	..	..	..	0.691	578	745	818	1,052	1,354
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	..	0.464	699	692	629	614	578
Eastern Europe and the CIS	..	..	..	..	0.777	..	2,869	2,798	2,898	2,073
OECD	..	..	..	..	0.893	14,734	16,703	18,121	20,613	23,057
High human development	..	..	..	..	0.908	15,518	17,695	19,246	22,038	24,941
Medium human development	..	..	..	..	0.673	816	989	1,017	1,096	1,226
Low human development	..	..	..	..	0.421	281	284	260	266	276
High income	..	..	..	..	0.920	17,673	20,192	22,082	25,284	28,400
Medium income	..	..	..	..	0.750	2,369	2,866	2,794	2,951	3,107
Low income	..	..	..	..	0.602	215	243	300	365	544
World	..	..	..	..	0.712	4,006	4,430	4,575	4,970	5,331

Source: Columns 1-5: Human Development Report Office calculations; see the technical note for details; columns 6-10: calculated on the basis of GDP and population data from World Bank 2000b; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank.

8 Trends in human development and economic growth

HDI rank	GDP per capita (1995 US\$)											
	Change in human development index (HDI)				Lowest value during			Highest value during			Average annual rate of change (%) 1975-98 ^a	
	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-98	1975	1975-98 ^a	Year	1975-98 ^a	Year	1998		
High human development												
1	Canada	0.016	0.022	0.022	0.010	14,535	14,535	1975	20,458	1998	20,458	1.5
2	Norway	0.019	0.011	0.012	0.039	19,022	19,022	1975	36,806	1998	36,806	2.9
3	United States	0.020	0.013	0.014	0.020	19,364	19,364	1975	29,683	1998	29,683	1.9
4	Australia	0.017	0.012	0.013	0.045	14,317	14,317	1975	21,881	1998	21,881	1.9
5	Iceland	0.022	0.009	0.018	0.020	17,445	17,445	1975	29,488	1998	29,488	2.3
6	Sweden	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.037	21,157	20,889	1977	27,705	1998	27,705	1.2
7	Belgium	0.017	0.013	0.019	0.035	18,620	18,620	1975	28,790	1998	28,790	1.9
8	Netherlands	0.012	0.014	0.014	0.028	18,584	18,584	1975	28,154	1998	28,154	1.8
9	Japan	0.024	0.015	0.016	0.020	23,296	23,296	1975	43,412	1997	42,081	2.6
10	United Kingdom	0.008	0.009	0.020	0.044	13,015	13,015	1975	20,237	1998	20,237	1.9
11	Finland	0.019	0.017	0.023	0.025	17,608	17,473	1977	28,075	1998	28,075	2.0
12	France	0.015	0.012	0.021	0.024	18,730	18,730	1975	27,975	1998	27,975	1.8
13	Switzerland	0.011	0.007	0.012	0.014	36,154	35,977	1976	45,951	1990	44,908	0.9
14	Germany	..	..	..	..	28,594 ^b	28,472	1993	31,141	1998	31,141	1.2
15	Denmark	0.008	0.009	0.007	0.028	22,984	22,984	1975	37,449	1998	37,449	2.1
16	Austria	0.014	0.014	0.022	0.023	18,857	18,857	1975	30,869	1998	30,869	2.2
17	Luxembourg	0.015	0.014	0.023	0.038	21,650	21,650	1975	46,591	1998	46,591	3.4
18	Ireland	0.013	0.015	0.024	0.050	8,605	8,587	1976	23,422	1998	23,422	4.4
19	Italy	0.018	0.010	0.022	0.028	11,969	11,969	1975	19,574	1998	19,574	2.2
20	New Zealand	0.008	0.011	0.009	0.032	14,005	13,504	1977	16,690	1997	16,427	0.7
21	Spain	0.019	0.016	0.020	0.030	10,040	10,040	1975	15,644	1998	15,644	1.9
22	Cyprus	..	..	..	..	3,619	3,619	1975	12,857	1998	12,857	5.7
23	Israel	0.021	0.018	0.015	0.027	10,620	10,288	1977	15,978	1998	15,978	1.8
24	Singapore	0.031	0.029	0.038	0.058	8,722	8,722	1975	31,276	1997	31,139	5.7
25	Greece	0.021	0.020	0.010	0.026	8,302	8,302	1975	12,069	1998	12,069	1.6
26	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.039	0.027	0.036	0.017	7,404	7,404	1975	23,554	1997	21,726	4.8
27	Malta	0.035	0.027	0.035	0.053	2,996	2,996	1975	18,620	1998	18,620	8.3
28	Portugal	0.023	0.027	0.030	0.051	6,024	6,024	1975	11,672	1998	11,672	2.9
29	Slovenia	..	..	..	0.021	9,659 ^c	8,331	1992	10,637	1998	10,637	1.2
30	Barbados	..	..	..	..	5,497	5,474	1976	7,894	1998	7,894	1.6
31	Korea, Rep. of	0.038	0.043	0.042	0.047	2,894	2,894	1975	11,925	1997	11,123	6.0
32	Brunei Darussalam	..	0.005	0.014	0.023	21,758	17,654	1994	32,732	1979	18,038	-0.8
33	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	8,030	8,030	1975	14,087	1989	12,444 ^d	2.2
34	Czech Republic	..	..	0.007	0.013	4,861 ^e	4,651	1993	5,335	1989	5,142	0.4
35	Argentina	0.014	0.006	0.003	0.034	7,317	5,782	1990	8,475	1998	8,475	0.6
36	Kuwait	..	..	..	..	21,838	9,913	1988	22,618	1979	16,756 ^d	-1.3
37	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	3,296 ^f	3,296	1977	8,559	1998	8,559	4.6
38	Chile	0.034	0.017	0.027	0.046	1,842	1,842	1975	4,784	1998	4,784	4.2
39	Uruguay	0.020	0.005	0.020	0.028	4,092	3,932	1984	6,029	1998	6,029	1.7
40	Slovakia	..	..	0.006	0.013	3,529 ^e	2,912	1993	3,919	1989	3,822	0.6
41	Bahrain	..	0.029	0.019	0.023	12,022 ^g	8,257	1987	12,022	1980	9,260	-1.4
42	Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Hungary	0.016	0.012	-0.001	0.019	3,581	3,581	1975	5,018	1989	4,920	1.4
44	Poland	..	0.004	0.006	0.029	2,932 ^g	2,468	1982	3,877	1998	3,877	1.6
45	United Arab Emirates	0.032	0.011	0.023	0.006	37,520	16,666	1998	37,841	1980	16,666	-3.5
46	Estonia	..	0.008	-0.006	-0.005	4,022 ^g	3,064	1994	4,807	1989	3,951	-0.1
Medium human development												
47	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	2,074 ^f	2,074	1977	6,716	1998	6,716	5.8
48	Costa Rica	0.024	0.000	0.018	0.022	2,231	2,116	1983	2,800	1998	2,800	1.0
49	Croatia	..	..	..	0.008	5,432 ^c	3,480	1993	5,432	1990	4,846	-1.4
50	Trinidad and Tobago	0.032	0.019	0.006	0.016	3,302	3,302	1975	5,148	1982	4,618	1.5

8 Trends in human development and economic growth

HDI rank	Change in human development index (HDI)				GDP per capita (1995 US\$)						Average annual rate of change (%) 1975-98 ^a	
					Lowest value during	Highest value during						
	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-98	1975	1975-98 ^a	Year	1975-98 ^a	Year	1998		
51	Dominica	..	..	..	..	1,649 ^f	1,482	1979	3,310	1998	3,310	3.4
52	Lithuania	..	..	..	-0.020	2,606 ^h	1,792	1994	3,191	1990	2,197	-1.5
53	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	3,600	3,600	1975	7,192	1998	7,192	3.1
54	Grenada	..	..	..	..	1,517 ^f	1,517	1977	3,347	1998	3,347	3.8
55	Mexico	0.044	0.018	0.008	0.027	3,380	3,380	1975	4,459	1998	4,459	1.2
56	Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Belarus	..	..	..	-0.024	2,545 ^h	1,772	1995	2,831	1989	2,198	-1.3
58	Belize	..	0.008	0.035	0.028	1,624	1,589	1976	2,743	1993	2,725	2.3
59	Panama	0.018	0.014	0.002	0.035	2,572	2,382	1989	3,200	1998	3,200	1.0
60	Bulgaria	..	0.020	0.001	-0.010	1,329 ^g	1,317	1997	1,895	1988	1,372	0.2
61	Malaysia	0.043	0.033	0.028	0.047	1,750	1,750	1975	4,705	1997	4,251	3.9
62	Russian Federation	..	0.010	-0.002	-0.041	2,555	2,138	1998	3,796	1989	2,138	-0.8
63	Latvia	..	0.012	-0.001	-0.026	2,382	1,900	1993	3,731	1989	2,328	-0.1
64	Romania	0.033	0.006	-0.018	-0.001	1,201	1,201	1975	1,909	1986	1,310	0.4
65	Venezuela	0.014	0.008	0.019	0.015	4,195	3,244	1989	4,473	1977	3,499	-0.8
66	Fiji	0.022	0.011	0.027	0.029	2,086	2,045	1987	2,603	1996	2,416	0.6
67	Suriname	..	..	..	..	888	647	1987	1,050	1978	818 ^d	-0.4
68	Colombia	0.030	0.013	0.020	0.044	1,612	1,612	1975	2,423	1997	2,392	1.7
69	Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	1,350 ⁱ	1,193	1994	1,350	1993	1,349	0.0
70	Georgia	..	..	..	..	1,788	545	1994	2,813	1985	703	-4.0
71	Mauritius	0.026	0.031	0.036	0.042	1,531	1,531	1975	4,034	1998	4,034	4.3
72	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Kazakhstan	..	..	..	-0.030	2,187 ^h	1,240	1995	2,235	1988	1,281	-4.7
74	Brazil	0.034	0.013	0.019	0.041	3,464	3,464	1975	4,562	1997	4,509	1.2
75	Saudi Arabia	0.059	0.026	0.036	0.038	9,658	6,516	1998	11,553	1980	6,516	-1.7
76	Thailand	0.043	0.030	0.036	0.036	863	863	1975	2,957	1996	2,593	4.9
77	Philippines	0.034	0.004	0.027	0.031	974	967	1985	1,195	1982	1,092	0.5
78	Ukraine	..	..	..	-0.049	2,007 ^h	837	1998	2,119	1989	837	-7.6
79	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	1,155 ^f	1,155	1977	2,635	1998	2,635	4.0
80	Peru	0.029	0.022	0.011	0.039	2,835	2,012	1990	2,903	1981	2,611	-0.4
81	Paraguay	0.034	0.006	0.012	0.024	1,297	1,297	1975	1,971	1981	1,781	1.4
82	Lebanon	..	..	..	0.058	2,462 ^j	1,387	1989	2,999	1998	2,999	2.0
83	Jamaica	0.003	0.002	0.028	0.015	1,819	1,353	1985	1,819	1975	1,559	-0.7
84	Sri Lanka	0.036	0.029	0.023	0.034	382	382	1975	802	1998	802	3.3
85	Turkey	0.024	0.037	0.032	0.049	1,898	1,898	1975	3,167	1998	3,167	2.3
86	Oman	..	..	..	..	3,516	3,492	1979	5,668	1995	5,668 ^d	2.4
87	Dominican Republic	0.037	0.030	0.009	0.043	1,179	1,179	1975	1,799	1998	1,799	1.9
88	Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	2,076 ^g	1,853	1982	3,907	1998	3,907	3.6
89	Maldives	..	..	0.045	0.048	650 ^k	650	1985	1,247	1998	1,247	5.1
90	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	1,336 ^h	377	1995	1,336	1987	431	-9.8
91	Ecuador	0.046	0.021	0.010	0.026	1,301	1,301	1975	1,584	1997	1,562	0.8
92	Jordan	..	..	..	..	993	993	1975	1,880	1986	1,491	1.8
93	Armenia	..	..	..	-0.029	1,541 ^c	687	1993	1,541	1990	892	-6.6
94	Albania	..	0.018	0.009	0.017	916 ^g	575	1992	958	1982	795	-0.8
95	Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	949 ^l	856	1994	1,045	1979	998	0.3
96	Guyana	0.003	-0.011	0.001	0.039	873	554	1990	882	1976	825	-0.2
97	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.007	0.043	0.037	0.056	1,611	953	1988	1,825	1976	1,275	-1.0
98	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	1,311 ^m	737	1995	1,562	1990	863	-3.4
99	China	0.030	0.036	0.034	0.087	138	134	1976	727	1998	727	7.5
100	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	1,162 ^h	469	1997	1,259	1988	486	-7.6

8 Trends in human development and economic growth

HDI rank	Change in human development index (HDI)				GDP per capita (1995 US\$)						Average annual rate of change (%) 1975-98 ^a
	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-98	1975	Lowest value during 1975-98 ^a	Year	Highest value during 1975-98 ^a	Year	1998	
101 Tunisia	0.052	0.047	0.032	0.061	1,373	1,373	1975	2,283	1998	2,283	2.2
102 Moldova, Rep. of	..	0.022	0.018	-0.057	1,453 ^g	614	1998	1,825	1989	614	-4.7
103 South Africa	0.014	0.019	0.027	-0.009	4,574	3,788	1993	4,868	1981	3,918	-0.7
104 El Salvador	0.000	0.023	0.037	0.055	1,779	1,313	1982	1,955	1978	1,716	-0.2
105 Cape Verde	..	..	0.040	0.076	792 ⁿ	792	1981	1,354	1998	1,354	3.2
106 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	-0.003	1,263 ^h	975	1996	1,343	1989	1,007	-2.0
107 Algeria	0.048	0.051	0.035	0.041	1,460	1,448	1994	1,860	1985	1,521	0.2
108 Viet Nam	..	..	0.022	0.069	180 ^e	180	1984	331	1998	331	4.4
109 Indonesia	0.062	0.052	0.040	0.051	385	385	1975	1,139	1997	972	4.1
110 Tajikistan	..	..	..	-0.050	788 ^m	321	1996	812	1988	345	-6.7
111 Syrian Arab Republic	0.042	0.034	0.018	0.036	907	907	1975	1,209	1998	1,209	1.3
112 Swaziland	0.031	0.028	0.049	0.042	1,073	975	1979	1,446	1990	1,409	1.2
113 Honduras	0.049	0.032	0.022	0.029	614	614	1975	754	1979	722	0.7
114 Bolivia	0.034	0.026	0.024	0.048	1,010	797	1986	1,073	1978	964	-0.2
115 Namibia	..	0.018	0.020	-0.012	2,384 ^g	1,948	1990	2,384	1980	2,133	-0.6
116 Nicaragua	0.011	0.008	0.008	0.035	999	419	1993	1,069	1977	452	-3.4
117 Mongolia	..	..	..	0.018	417 ⁿ	374	1993	525	1989	408	-0.1
118 Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	1,647 ^o	1,384	1992	1,683	1984	1,403	-0.8
119 Egypt	0.047	0.051	0.041	0.053	516	516	1975	1,146	1998	1,146	3.5
120 Guatemala	0.036	0.012	0.024	0.042	1,371	1,299	1986	1,598	1980	1,533	0.5
121 Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	419	419	1975	866	1996	753	2.6
122 Botswana	0.062	0.057	0.040	-0.058	1,132	1,132	1975	3,611	1998	3,611	5.2
123 Gabon	..	..	..	..	6,480	3,798	1987	8,510	1976	4,630	-1.5
124 Morocco	0.044	0.035	0.032	0.052	956	956	1975	1,388	1998	1,388	1.6
125 Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126 Iraq	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127 Lesotho	0.040	0.025	0.031	0.008	220	220	1975	515	1997	486	3.5
128 India	0.026	0.039	0.039	0.054	222	221	1976	444	1998	444	3.0
129 Ghana	0.031	0.015	0.031	0.046	411	309	1983	419	1978	399	-0.1
130 Zimbabwe	0.027	0.060	-0.008	-0.044	686	575	1978	725	1991	703	0.1
131 Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	352 ^k	322	1991	1,049	1998	1,049	8.8
132 São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	380 ^m	337	1997	380	1986	337	-1.0
133 Papua New Guinea	0.019	0.020	0.018	0.046	1,048	888	1990	1,219	1994	1,085	0.2
134 Cameroon	0.046	0.052	0.014	0.010	616	566	1976	1,028	1986	646	0.2
135 Pakistan	0.031	0.037	0.042	0.060	274	274	1975	512	1996	511	2.7
136 Cambodia	..	..	..	0.046	225 ^h	225	1987	287	1996	279	2.0
137 Comoros	..	0.022	0.008	0.014	499 ^g	403	1998	545	1984	403	-1.2
138 Kenya	0.046	0.022	0.021	-0.023	301	296	1976	355	1990	334	0.5
139 Congo	0.049	0.046	-0.012	0.004	709	615	1977	1,141	1984	821	0.6
Low human development											
140 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	..	..	0.069	275 ^j	275	1988	421	1998	421	4.3
141 Madagascar	0.038	0.001	0.013	0.022	364	235	1996	364	1975	238	-1.8
142 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	232 ^g	232	1980	493	1998	493	4.3
143 Sudan	0.027	0.022	0.016	0.071	237	198	1990	296	1998	296	1.0
144 Nepal	0.038	0.041	0.044	0.060	149	148	1980	218	1997	217	1.6
145 Togo	0.045	-0.005	0.017	0.014	411	271	1993	454	1980	333	-0.9
146 Bangladesh	0.019	0.033	0.031	0.049	203	203	1975	348	1998	348	2.4
147 Mauritania	0.028	0.020	0.008	0.051	549	432	1992	582	1976	478	-0.6
148 Yemen	..	..	..	0.050	266 ^c	231	1994	266	1990	254	-0.6
149 Djibouti	..	..	..	..	1,032 ^b	742	1998	1,032	1991	742	-4.6
150 Haiti	..	..	..	0.003	500	360	1994	607	1980	370	-1.3

8 Trends in human development and economic growth

HDI rank	Change in human development index (HDI)				GDP per capita (1995 US\$)						Average annual rate of change (%) 1975-98 ^a
					Lowest value during	Year		Highest value during	Year		
	1975-80	1980-85	1985-90	1990-98	1975	1975-98 ^a	Year	1975-98 ^a	Year	1998	
151 Nigeria	0.056	0.014	0.024	0.028	301	216	1984	328	1977	256	-0.7
152 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	0.013	0.017	0.004	-0.020	392	127	1998	392	1975	127	-4.8
153 Zambia	0.013	0.014	-0.019	-0.031	641	386	1995	659	1976	388	-2.2
154 Côte d'Ivoire	0.032	0.007	0.001	0.014	1,035	711	1994	1,238	1978	823	-1.0
155 Senegal	0.018	0.026	0.023	0.040	609	528	1993	645	1976	581	-0.2
156 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	..	..	..	0.008	170 ^j	157	1992	177	1991	173	0.2
157 Benin	0.037	0.027	0.009	0.053	339	334	1976	394	1998	394	0.7
158 Uganda	..	..	-0.005	0.047	236 ^p	223	1986	332	1998	332	2.2
159 Eritrea	..	..	..	..	158 ^q	150	1993	175	1998	175	1.8
160 Angola	..	..	..	..	698 ^g	428	1994	708	1988	527	-1.6
161 Gambia	0.032	0.030	0.021	0.044	356	341	1996	395	1984	353	0.0
162 Guinea	..	..	..	..	501 ^m	501	1986	594	1998	594	1.4
163 Malawi	0.024	0.011	0.001	0.037	157	135	1994	173	1979	166	0.2
164 Rwanda	..	..	..	..	233	154	1994	333	1983	227	-0.1
165 Mali	0.028	0.016	0.022	0.066	268	240	1988	322	1979	267	0.0
166 Central African Republic	0.018	0.022	0.001	-0.001	454	317	1993	475	1977	341	-1.2
167 Chad	0.000	0.043	0.027	0.044	252	173	1981	256	1977	230	-0.4
168 Mozambique	..	-0.005	0.031	0.013	166 ^g	111	1986	188	1998	188	0.7
169 Guinea-Bissau	0.002	0.031	0.024	0.024	226	168	1980	246	1997	173	-1.1
170 Burundi	0.025	0.028	0.005	-0.017	162	143	1997	211	1991	147	-0.4
171 Ethiopia	..	..	0.021	0.023	117 ⁿ	85	1992	121	1983	110	-0.4
172 Burkina Faso	0.020	0.023	0.011	0.023	196	196	1975	259	1998	259	1.2
173 Niger	0.022	-0.002	0.016	0.021	298	205	1997	347	1979	215	-1.4
174 Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	316	150	1998	320	1980	150	-3.2

a. Data may refer to a period shorter than that specified where data are not available for all years. b. Data refer to 1991. c. Data refer to 1990. d. Data refer to 1995. e. Data refer to 1984. f. Data refer to 1977. g. Data refer to 1980. h. Data refer to 1987. i. Data refer to 1993. j. Data refer to 1988. k. Data refer to 1985. l. Data refer to 1978. m. Data refer to 1986. n. Data refer to 1981. o. Data refer to 1979. p. Data refer to 1982. q. Data refer to 1992.

Source: Columns 1-4: Human Development Report Office calculations; see the technical note for details; columns 5-11: calculated on the basis of GDP and population data from World Bank 2000b.