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Note on statistics in the Human Development Report

This Report usually presents two types of statistical information: statistics in the human development indicator tables, which provide a global assessment of country achievements in different areas of human development, and statistical evidence in the thematic analysis in the chapters, which may be based on international, national or subnational data. This year's Report, whose theme is the Millennium Development Goals, also includes indicators relating to the Goals in a special set of tables. These tables provide a statistical reference for assessing the progress in each country towards the Millennium Development Goals and their targets.

DATA SOURCES

The Human Development Report Office is a user, not a producer, of statistics. It therefore relies on international data agencies with the resources and expertise to collect and compile international data on specific statistical indicators.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR TABLES

To allow comparisons across countries and over time, the Human Development Report Office, to the extent possible, uses internationally comparable data produced by relevant international data agencies or other specialized institutions in preparing the human development indicator tables (for information on the major data agencies providing data used in the Report, see box 1). But many gaps still exist in the data even in some very basic areas of human development. While advocating for improvements in human development data, as a principle and for practical reasons, the Human Development Report Office does not collect data directly from coun-

tries or make estimates to fill these data gaps in the Report.

The one exception is the human development index (HDI). The Human Development Report Office strives to include as many UN member countries as possible in the HDI. For a country to be included, data ideally should be available from the relevant international data agencies for all four components of the index (the primary sources of data are the United Nations Population Division for life expectancy at birth, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics for the adult literacy rate and combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio and the World Bank for GDP per capita [PPP US\$]). But for a significant number of countries data are missing for one or more of these components. In response to the desire of countries to be included in the HDI, the Human Development Report Office makes every effort in these cases to identify other reasonable estimates, working with international data agencies, the UN Regional Commissions, national statistical offices and UNDP country offices. In a few cases the Human Development Report Office has attempted to make an estimate in consultation with regional and national statistical offices or other experts.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATOR TABLES

The United Nations Statistics Division maintains the global Millennium Indicators Database (<http://millenniumindicators.un.org>), compiled from international data series provided by the responsible international data agencies. The database forms the statistical basis for the UN Secretary-General's annual report to the UN General Assembly on global and regional progress towards the Millennium Development

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) SIPRI conducts research on international peace and security. The *SIPRI Yearbook: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* is the

published source of data on military expenditure and arms transfers that the Human Development Report Office receives electronically.

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

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

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) The Institute for Statistics of this specialized UN agency is the source of data relating to education. The Human Development Report Office relies on data in UNESCO's statistical publications as well as data received directly from its Institute for Statistics.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) This UN organization provides data on refugees through its *Statistical Yearbook*.

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

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

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

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) The UNSD provides a wide range of statistical outputs and services. Much of the national accounts data provided to the Human Development Report Office by other agencies originates from the UNSD. This year's Report also draws on the global Millennium Indicators Database, maintained by the UNSD, as the source of data for the Millennium Development Goal indicator tables.

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

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

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) As a specialized UN agency, WIPO promotes the protection of intellectual property rights throughout the world through different kinds of cooperative efforts. It is the source of data relating to patents.

Goals and their targets. It also feeds into other international reports providing data on the Millennium Development Goal indicators across countries, such as this Report and the World Bank's annual *World Development Indicators*.

At the time this Report was being prepared, the United Nations Statistics Division was updating the Millennium Indicators Database while the World Bank was completing its *World Development Indicators 2003* for publication. By generously sharing data, the World Bank and other international agencies—such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization—enabled the Report to include not only the existing data in the Millennium Indicators Database but also more recent estimates for some of the Millennium Development Goal indicators. These estimates, being prepared for incorporation into the database, may have been further updated after the cutoff date for this Report.

DATA FOR THEMATIC ANALYSIS

The statistical evidence used in the thematic analysis in the Report is often drawn from the indicator tables. But a wide range of other sources are also used, including commissioned papers, government documents, national human development reports, reports of non-governmental organizations and journal articles and other scholarly publications. Official statistics usually receive priority. But because of the cutting-edge nature of the issues discussed, relevant official statistics may not exist, so that non-official sources of information must be used. Nevertheless, the Human Development Report Office is committed to relying on data compiled through scholarly and scientific research and to ensuring impartiality in the sources of information and in its use in the analysis.

Where information from sources other than the Report's indicator tables is used in boxes or tables in the text, the source is shown and the full citation is given in the bibliography. In addition, for each chapter a summary note outlines the major sources for the chapter, and endnotes specify the sources of statistical information not drawn from the indicator tables.

THE NEED FOR BETTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS

While the indicator tables in this year's Report present the best data currently available for measuring human development, many gaps and problems remain.

DATA GAPS

Gaps throughout the indicator tables, particularly the Millennium Development Goal indicator tables, demonstrate the pressing need for improvements in the availability of relevant, reliable and timely human development statistics. A stark example of data gaps is the large number of countries excluded from the HDI. The intent is to include all UN member countries along with Hong Kong, China (SAR) and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. But because of a lack of reliable data, 18 UN member countries are excluded from the HDI and therefore from the main indicator tables (what key indicators are available for these countries are presented in table 30). Similarly, the human poverty index covers only 94 developing countries and 17 high-income OECD countries, the gender-related development index 144 countries and the gender empowerment measure 70 countries. For a significant number of countries data for the components of these indices are unreliable and out of date and in some cases need to be estimated (for the definition and methodology of the indices, see technical note 1).

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES

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

national data. All these factors can lead to significant discrepancies between national and international estimates.

This Report has often brought such discrepancies to light. And while the Human Development Report Office advocates for improvements in international data, it also recognizes that it can play an active role in such efforts. When discrepancies in data have arisen, it has helped to link national and international data authorities to address those discrepancies. In many cases this has led to better statistics in the Report.

TOWARDS STRONGER STATISTICAL CAPACITY

A vital part of the solution to the enormous gaps and deficiencies in statistical information is building sound statistical capacity in countries, an effort requiring financial and political commitment at both national and international levels (see box 2.1 in chapter 2). In contrast to old approaches favouring short-term results, new strategies should focus on long-term sustainability of statistical capacity. The momentum generated by the Millennium Development Goal process has mobilized the entire international statistical community, and many initiatives are under way. Among these are efforts by task

forces of the Partnership in Statistics for the 21st Century—the PARIS21 consortium—which have been publicizing the need for better statistics, encouraging countries to develop long-term master plans for statistical development and developing new tools to measure statistical capacity.

One important way to build statistical capacity is by conducting and analysing household surveys. But population censuses also should receive adequate priority and resources (box 2). And international statistical agencies should continue to play an active part in statistical development by improving, promoting and implementing internationally agreed standards, methods and frameworks for statistical activities. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics is developing the Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme, a much-improved tool for measuring literacy (box 3). The World Health Organization has been developing a measure of healthy life expectancy (box 4). And other institutions have been working on indicators relating to maternal health, trying to identify process indicators that can help inform policy where adequately measuring the outcome indicators (such as maternal mortality) is difficult and costly (box 5).

BOX 2

Building capacity to ensure the continuity of population censuses

A population census is the primary source of information about the number of people in a country and the characteristics of the population. Several features distinguish it from survey-based sources of data. It can achieve complete coverage of the population. It offers possibilities for relating individual characteristics of the population with those of households. It provides details about subnational population groups. And in a postconflict situation, where the national statistical system has often collapsed, a population census provides the foundation for developing democratic institutions and good governance and may also give the people hope for a better future.

From census data, analysts can derive most of the population-based indicators needed for monitoring national and subnational progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. And no other data source allows such comprehensive sex-disaggregated analysis of population-based indicators. Without a recent census, data gaps are inevitable. Even basic

information on the size and age composition of a population will be unavailable or unreliable.

Almost all developing countries have had some experience in census taking in the past several decades, although many still lack the financial and human resources to conduct censuses without at least some external financial or technical assistance. Efforts to build census taking capacity are often impeded by weak national statistical systems, long intervals between censuses and rapid turnover of staff.

Census taking is the most costly data collection activity undertaken by a national statistical system. Rising costs, shrinking public sector budgets and declining aid have all contributed to delays and postponements of censuses in the 2000 round, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. Without timely and adequate resources, census taking will face an uncertain future. For national statistical systems, partnerships with major stakeholders—civil society, the private sector and bilateral and multilateral organizations—are essential for ensuring the continuity of censuses.

Source: UNFPA 2003.

A new tool for assessing and monitoring literacy

The Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme, an initiative being designed by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics in cooperation with international agencies and technical experts, will develop and conduct a survey to measure a range of literacy levels in developing countries. Such a survey is clearly needed. Most current data on adult literacy are too unreliable to serve the needs of national and international users of literacy data. One reason for the lack of reliability is that the data are generally based on self-declarations of literacy or on proxy indicators such as education levels.

Measuring literacy is not just a matter of saying who can read and who cannot. Many different levels of literacy skills are needed, from writing one's name to understanding instructions on a medicine bottle to learning from books. With literacy at the top of the development agenda, good data are needed to help design and target appropriate actions, whether at the national or local level.

How the programme will be conducted

The Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme will use assessments to measure people's literacy. It will build on recent advances in assessment methodology, developing them so as to ensure that the entire range of literacy levels can be assessed, from the most basic reading and writing to the highest-level skills.

The programme aims to develop a methodology that meets national needs. It will start as a survey of adults in a small number of developing countries. Once the methodology has been refined, the programme will encourage its use as the standard survey for gathering literacy data worldwide. But the programme will face many challenges, such as ensuring that test questions are compatible with local linguistic and sociocultural circumstances, maintaining international comparability and ensuring the transfer of knowledge.

What outcomes are expected

The programme will show how literacy is distributed throughout a population by providing estimates of literacy rates by age group, gender, education level and other variables. It will also provide a methodology for literacy assessment. And it will ensure that expertise is shared and that national representatives are trained so that countries can adapt the survey to their own purposes. For more information on the programme, see <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003e.

METHODOLOGY

This year's Report presents data for most key indicators with only a two-year lag between the reference date for the indicators and the date of the Report's release. The Millennium Development Goal indicator tables include 191 UN member countries along with Hong Kong, China (SAR) and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. The main human development indicator tables include 175 of these 193 countries and areas—all those for which the HDI can be calculated. Owing to a lack of comparable data, 18 UN member countries cannot be included in the HDI or therefore in the main indicator tables. For these countries basic human development indicators are presented in a separate table (table 30).

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Countries are classified in four ways: by human development level, by income, in major world aggregates and by region (see the classification

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

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

Income classifications. All countries are grouped by income using World Bank classifications: high income (gross national income per capita of \$9,206 or more in 2001), middle income (\$746–9,205) and low income (\$745 or less).

Major world classifications. The three global groups are *developing countries*, *Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS* and *OECD*. These groups are not mutually exclusive. (Replacing the OECD group with the high-income OECD group would produce mutually exclusive groups; see the classification

Measuring healthy life expectancy

The World Health Organization publishes data on healthy life expectancy as well as total life expectancy in its annual *World Health Report*. Healthy life expectancy reflects years lived in full health. It is calculated by adjusting total life expectancy for years lived in less than full health as a result of diseases and injuries (Mathers and others 2001). Estimates of healthy life expectancy are based on an analysis of mortality in 191 countries and disability from 135 causes in 17 world regions and on analyses of 69 health surveys in 60 countries using new methods to improve the comparability of self-reported data. These estimates are more uncertain than those for total life expectancy, mainly because of data limitations and difficulties in producing comparable measures of disability across countries.

Healthy life expectancy at birth ranges from a low of 39 years in Sub-Saharan Africa to 66 years in developed countries, with a global average in 2000 of 56 years (see table). In Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union it declined from 62 years to 58 between 1990 and 2000, reflecting worsening adult health. In Sub-Saharan Africa it declined from 42 years to 39 in the same period, reflecting the effect of HIV/AIDS. Without HIV/AIDS, healthy life expectancy at birth in Sub-Saharan Africa would have been almost six years longer in 2000. If malaria and tuberculosis had also been eliminated, it would have been almost nine years longer.

Source: WHO 2003f.

While communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis continue to cause substantial loss of health and life in developing countries, particularly in Africa, non-communicable diseases and injuries account for more than half of all lost years of healthy life in both developing and developed countries.

Healthy life expectancy at birth by region, 2000

Region	Years
Africa	41.4
Northern Africa	57.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.7
Asia ^a	55.5
Eastern Asia	60.9
South-Central Asia	51.8
South-Eastern Asia	55.8
Western Asia	50.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	58.0
Oceania ^b	49.6
Developing countries	53.6
Developed countries	66.1
World	56.0

a. Excludes Japan.

b. Excludes Australia and New Zealand.

Source: WHO 2002.

of countries.) Unless otherwise specified, the classification *world* represents the universe of 193 countries covered.

Regional classifications. Developing countries are further classified into the following regions: Arab States, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean (including Mexico), South Asia, Southern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa. These regional classifications are consistent with the Regional Bureaux of UNDP. An additional classification is *least developed countries*, as defined by the United Nations (UNCTAD 2001).

AGGREGATES AND GROWTH RATES

Aggregates. Aggregates for the classifications described above are presented at the end of tables where it is analytically meaningful to do so and data are sufficient. Aggregates that are the total for the classification (such as for popula-

tion) are indicated by a T. As a result of rounding, world totals may not always equal the sum of the totals for subgroups. All other aggregates are weighted averages.

In general, an aggregate is shown for a classification only when data are available for half the countries and represent at least 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, unless otherwise specified, aggregates for each classification represent only the countries for which data are available, refer to the year or period specified and refer only to data from the primary sources listed. Aggregates are not shown where appropriate weighting procedures were unavailable.

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

Using process indicators to monitor maternal health

For years the maternal mortality ratio was the main indicator available for measuring maternal health. This indicator, requiring large household surveys in the absence of vital registration systems, is expensive to generate, subject to many types of errors and particularly unsuitable for monitoring recent changes. Even in countries with good vital registration, maternal mortality can be seriously underestimated as a result of misclassification of deaths. Moreover, while this indicator provides a snapshot of the problem, it gives no indication of what to do about it.

In 1991 Columbia University and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) developed a set of process indicators (later issued in UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA 1997) to address these problems. While the maternal mortality ratio is an impact indicator and reflects the level of deaths, process indicators show changes in the circumstances known to contribute to maternal death, such as non-availability of medical treatment. Process indicators are therefore useful for planning and monitoring projects to avert maternal deaths (for information on projects using these indicators, see <http://www.amdd.hs.columbia.edu>).

The process indicators make visible the reality that many health facilities in developing countries do not offer the care women need if they develop obstetric complications. Of every 100 pregnant women, according to the World Health Organization (WHO 1994), at least 15 are likely to develop complications—

Source: Hijab 2003.

whether they live in Dhaka or New York. But in New York women can get the life-saving medical treatment they need, such as antibiotics, blood transfusions and caesarean sections. These procedures have been common for decades. And yet the lifetime risk of a woman dying in pregnancy or childbirth is 1 in 16 in Africa, 1 in 65 in Asia and 1 in 3,700 in North America.

Using the process indicators, planners can determine the minimum health facilities needed in a population area (the amount of emergency obstetric care available and the geographic distribution of these services), whether the women who need the services are using them (the proportion of all births in emergency obstetric facilities, the met need for emergency obstetric services and caesarean sections as a share of all births) and whether the quality is adequate (the case fatality rate). The answers can then guide investment in upgrading the facilities for emergency obstetric care.

Compared with the maternal mortality ratio, the process indicators are:

- Less expensive—they do not require surveys but instead are based on facility records and available data or estimates of the population and birth rate.
- More valid—data can be cross-checked.
- More likely to promote action—they emphasize functioning facilities and population coverage.
- More useful—they show change relatively quickly, highlighting needs and progress.

world classification, which refers only to the universe of 193 countries (unless otherwise specified), aggregates are not always shown where no aggregate is shown for one or more regions.

Aggregates in this Report will not always conform to those in other publications because of differences in country classifications and methodology. Where indicated, aggregates are calculated by the statistical agency providing the data for the indicator.

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

PRESENTATION OF THE INDICATORS

In the Millennium Development Goal indicator tables countries and areas are presented by major

world group and by region for developing countries and, within each classification, in alphabetical order. In the human development indicator tables countries and areas are ranked in descending order by their HDI value. To locate a country in these tables, refer to the *key to countries* on the back cover flap, which lists countries alphabetically with their HDI rank.

Sources for all data used in the indicator tables are given in short citations at the end of each table. These correspond to full references in the *statistical references*. When an agency provides data it has collected from another source, both sources are credited in the table notes. But when an agency has built on the work of many other contributors, only the ultimate source is given. The source notes also show the original data components used in any calculations by the Human Development Report Office to ensure that all calculations can be easily replicated.

Indicators for which short, meaningful definitions can be given are included in the *definitions of statistical terms*. All other relevant information appears in the notes at the end of each table.

In the absence of the words *annual*, *annual rate* or *growth rate*, a hyphen between two years, such as in 1995-2000, indicates that the data were collected during one of the years shown. A slash between two years, such as in 1997/99, indicates an average for the years shown. The following signs are used:

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

Unless otherwise indicated, data for China do not include Hong Kong, China (SAR), Macau, China (SAR) or Taiwan (province of China). In most cases data for Eritrea before 1992 are included in the data for Ethiopia. Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999.

Data for Jordan refer to the East Bank only. And data for the Republic of Yemen refer to that country from 1990 onward, while data for earlier years refer to aggregated data for the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the former Yemen Arab Republic.

As a result of periodic revisions of data by international agencies, statistics presented in different editions of the Report often are not comparable. For this reason the Human Development Report Office strongly advises against constructing trend analyses based on data from different editions.

HDI values and ranks similarly are not comparable across editions of the Report. For trend analysis based on consistent data and methodology, refer to table 2 (Human development index trends).

The data presented in the Millennium Development Goal indicator tables and the human development indicator tables are those available to the Human Development Report Office as of 16 April 2003.

GOAL 1 Eradicate extreme poverty and hunger • GOAL 2 Achieve universal primary education

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day

Halve, between 1990 and 2015, the proportion of people who suffer from hunger

Ensure that, by 2015, children everywhere, boys and girls alike, will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling

	Population living below \$1 a day		Share of poorest 20% in national income or consumption	Children under weight for age (% under age 5)	Undernourished people (as % of total population)		Net primary enrolment ratio		Children reaching grade 5		Youth literacy rate	
	(%) ^a	Poverty gap ratio (%)			(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(% age 15-24)	
	1990-2001 ^b	1990-2001 ^b	1990-2001 ^{b, c}	1995-2001 ^b	1990/ ^d 1992	1998/ ^d 2000	1990-1991 ^{e, f}	2000-2001 ^{e, f}	1990-1991 ^e	1999-2000 ^e	1990	2001
Arab States												
Algeria	<2	<0.5	7.0	6	5	6	93	98	94	97	77.3	89.2
Bahrain	..	..	..	9	..	..	99	96	89	101	95.6	98.5
Djibouti	..	..	..	18	..	..	32	33	87	77 ^g	73.2	84.9
Egypt	3.1	<0.5	8.6	4	5	4	..	93 ^h	..	..	61.3	70.5
Iraq	..	..	..	16	7	27	79 ⁱ	93 ^j	..	..	41.0	45.0
Jordan	<2	<0.5	7.6	5	4	6	66	94 ^{h, j}	100	98 ^{g, h}	96.7	99.3
Kuwait	..	..	..	10	22	4	45 ^k	66 ^j	..	..	87.5	92.7
Lebanon	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	74	..	97	92.1	95.4
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	5	..	..	97 ⁱ	..	..	..	91.0	96.7
Morocco	<2	<0.5	6.5	9 ^l	6	7	58	78	75	80	55.3	68.4
Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	97	..	..	..	..
Oman	..	..	..	24	..	..	70	65	96	96	85.6	98.2
Qatar	..	..	..	6	..	..	87	95 ^g	64	..	90.3	95.0
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	14	4	3	59	58	83	94	85.4	93.1
Somalia	..	..	..	26	67	71	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	..	..	..	17	31	21	..	46 ^j	94	87 ^g	65.0	78.1
Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	13	5	3	98	96	94	..	79.9	87.7
Tunisia	<2	<0.5	5.7	4	..	..	94	99 ^h	87	93 ^h	84.1	93.8
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	14	3	..	94	87	80	98	84.7	91.0
Yemen	15.7	4.5	7.4	46	36	33	..	67	..	..	50.0	66.5
East Asia and the Pacific												
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	91 ^k	..	95 ^k	92	97.9	99.4
Cambodia	..	..	6.9	45	43	36	..	95	..	63	73.5	79.7
China	16.1	3.7	5.9	10	16	9	97	93 ^{h, j}	86	..	95.3	97.9
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	98.2	99.4
Fiji	..	..	..	8 ^l	..	..	101 ^k	99 ^g	..	..	97.8	99.2
Indonesia	7.2	1.0	8.4	26	9	6	98	92 ^h	84	97 ^h	95.0	97.9
Kiribati	..	..	..	13 ^l	..	..	..	..	98	..	..	..
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	..	..	..	60	18	34	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea, Rep. of	<2	<0.5	7.9	..	..	..	104	99 ^h	99	..	99.8	99.8
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	26.3	6.3	7.6	40	29	24	..	81	53 ^k	..	70.1	78.6
Malaysia	<2	<0.5	4.4	18	3	..	..	98 ^h	98	..	94.8	97.7
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	13.9	3.1	5.6	13	34	42	..	89	..	..	98.9	99.1
Myanmar	..	..	..	36	10	6	..	83	..	..	88.2	91.2
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	81 ^g	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	111	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	..	..	4.5	35 ^l	25	27	..	84 ^j	59	..	68.6	76.3
Philippines	14.6	2.7	5.4	28	26	23	98 ^k	93 ^h	..	..	97.3	98.8
Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	83 ^g	99.0	99.4
Singapore	..	..	5.0	14 ^l	..	..	..	..	..	..	99.0	99.8
Solomon Islands	..	..	..	21 ^l	..	..	..	..	85	..	..	..
Thailand	<2	<0.5	6.1	19 ^l	28	18	..	85 ^h	..	97 ^{g, h}	98.1	99.0
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	91	84
Tuvalu	104 ^g
Vanuatu	20 ^l	96	90 ^k	101 ^g
Viet Nam	17.7	3.3	8.0	33	27	18	..	95	94.1	95.4

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Latin America and the Caribbean												
Antigua and Barbuda	10 ^l
Argentina	5	107 ^h	..	90 ^h	98.2	98.6
Bahamas	96 ^k	83 ^j	96.5	97.3
Barbados	6 ^l	78 ^k	105	99.8	99.8
Belize	6 ^l	98 ^k	100	67	..	96.0	98.1
Bolivia	14.4	5.4	4.0	10	26	23	91	97	..	83	92.6	96.1
Brazil	9.9	3.2	2.0	6	13	10	86	97 ^h	72 ^k	..	91.8	95.5
Chile	<2	<0.5	3.2	1	8	4	88	89 ^h	..	101 ^h	98.1	98.9
Colombia	14.4	8.1	1.4	7	17	13	..	89	62	..	94.9	97.0
Costa Rica	6.9	3.4	2.6	5	6	5	86	91	82	80	97.4	98.3
Cuba	4	5	13	92	97	92	95	99.3	99.8
Dominica	5 ^l	86
Dominican Republic	<2	<0.5	5.1	5	27	26	..	93	..	75 ^g	87.5	91.4
Ecuador	20.2	5.8	3.3	15	8	5	..	99	..	78	95.5	97.3
El Salvador	21.4	7.9	3.3	12	12	14	75 ⁱ	81 ^j	58 ^k	71 ^g	83.8	88.5
Grenada	84
Guatemala	16.0	4.6	2.6	24	14	25	..	84	73.4	79.6
Guyana	<2	<0.5	4.5	12	19	14	93	98 ^j	87	..	99.8	99.8
Haiti	17	64	50	22	54.8	65.3
Honduras	23.8	11.6	2.0	25	23	21	89 ^k	88	79.7	85.5
Jamaica	<2	<0.5	6.7	4	14	9	96	95 ^h	..	89 ^h	91.2	94.3
Mexico	8.0	2.1	3.4	8	5	5	100	103 ^h	80	88 ^h	95.2	97.2
Nicaragua	82.3	52.2	2.3	12	30	29	72	81	46	48	68.2	72.0
Panama	7.6	2.9	3.6	7	19	18	91	100	..	92	95.3	96.9
Paraguay	19.5	9.8	1.9	5	18	14	93	92 ^h	70	76 ^h	95.6	97.2
Peru	15.5	5.4	4.4	7	40	11	..	104 ^{h, j}	..	88 ^{g, h}	94.5	96.9
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia	5.2	14 ^l	100	95 ^k
St. Vincent & the Grenadines
Suriname	12	11	..	92
Trinidad and Tobago	12.4	3.5	5.5	7 ^l	13	12	91	92	96	100	99.6	99.8
Uruguay	<2	<0.5	4.5	5	6	3	91 ^k	90 ^h	94	91 ^h	98.7	99.1
Venezuela	15.0	6.9	3.0	5	11	21	88	88	86	91 ^g	96.0	98.1
South Asia												
Afghanistan	48	63	70
Bangladesh	36.0	8.1	9.0	48	35	35	64	89	42.0	49.1
Bhutan	19	90
India	34.7	8.2	8.1	47	25	24	68 ^{g, h}	64.3	73.3
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	<2	<0.5	5.1	11	4	5	..	74	90	..	86.3	94.2
Maldives	30	99	98.1	99.1
Nepal	37.7	9.7	7.6	48	19	19	..	72	52 ^k	..	46.6	61.6
Pakistan	13.4	2.4	8.8	38	25	19	..	66	47.4	57.8
Sri Lanka	6.6	1.0	8.0	29	29	23	..	97 ^{g, h}	94	..	95.1	96.9
Southern Europe												
Cyprus	87	95	100	99	99.7	99.8
Turkey	<2	<0.5	6.1	8	89	..	98	..	92.7	96.7

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Sub-Saharan Africa												
Angola	61	50	..	37
Benin	23	19	13	49 ^k	70 ^j	55	84	40.4	54.3
Botswana	23.5	7.7	2.2	13	17	25	93	84	97	87	83.3	88.7
Burkina Faso	61.2	25.5	4.5	34	23	23	27	36	70	69	24.9	35.8
Burundi	58.4	24.9	5.1	45	49	69	52 ⁱ	54	62	58	51.6	65.1
Cameroon	33.4	11.8	4.6	21	32	25	..	..	..	81 ^g	81.1	90.5
Cape Verde	..	..	..	14 ^l	..	..	..	99 ^g	..	..	81.5	88.6
Central African Republic	66.6	38.1	2.0	24	49	44	53	55	24	..	52.1	68.7
Chad	..	..	..	28	58	32	..	58	53	54	48.0	68.3
Comoros	..	..	..	25	..	..	..	56	46 ^k	77	56.7	58.8
Congo	..	..	..	14 ^l	37	32	..	..	62	..	92.5	97.6
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	..	..	31	32	73	54	33 ^g	55	..	68.9	82.7
Côte d'Ivoire	12.3	2.4	7.1	21	18	15	47	64	73	91	52.6	62.4
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	72	..	..	92.7	97.2
Eritrea	..	..	..	44	..	58	..	41	..	..	60.9	71.1
Ethiopia	81.9	39.9	2.4	47	59	44	..	47	..	64	43.0	56.2
Gabon	..	..	..	12	11	8	..	88	..	..	..	..
Gambia	59.3	28.8	4.0	17	21	21	51 ^k	69	87 ^k	69 ^g	42.2	58.6
Ghana	44.8	17.3	5.6	25	35	12	..	58	80	66	81.8	91.6
Guinea	..	..	6.4	23	40	32	..	47	59	84	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	5.2	23	..	..	..	54 ^j	..	38 ^g	44.1	59.5
Kenya	23.0	6.0	5.6	23	47	44	..	69	..	71 ^g	89.8	95.5
Lesotho	43.1	20.3	1.4	16	27	26	73	78	71	75	87.2	90.8
Liberia	..	..	..	20 ^l	33	39	..	83 ^j	..	33 ^g	57.2	69.8
Madagascar	49.1	18.3	6.4	33	35	40	..	68	22	..	72.2	80.8
Malawi	41.7	14.8	4.9	25	49	33	50	101	64	49	63.2	71.8
Mali	72.8	37.4	4.6	43	25	20	21	43 ^g	72	95	27.6	37.1
Mauritania	28.6	9.1	6.4	32	14	12	..	64	75	61	45.8	49.3
Mauritius	..	..	..	16	6	5	95	95	98	..	91.1	94.0
Mozambique	37.9	12.0	6.5	26	69	55	47	54	33	..	48.8	61.7
Namibia	34.9	14.0	1.4	24	15	9	89 ⁱ	82	63 ^k	92	87.4	91.9
Niger	61.4	33.9	2.6	40	42	36	25	30	62	74	17.0	23.8
Nigeria	70.2	34.9	4.4	27	13	7	..	..	..	..	73.6	87.8
Rwanda	35.7 ^m	7.7 ^m	9.7 ^m	24	34	40	66	97 ^j	60	39	72.7	84.2
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	26.3	7.0	6.4	18	23	25	48 ^k	63	85	72	40.1	51.8
Seychelles	..	..	..	6 ^l	..	..	..	..	93 ^k	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	57.0 ^m	39.5 ^m	1.1 ^m	27	46	47	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Africa	<2	<0.5	2.0	12	..	..	103 ^k	89	75	65	88.5	91.5
Swaziland	..	..	2.7	10	10	12	88	93	76	84	85.1	90.8
Tanzania, U. Rep. of	19.9	4.8	6.8	29	36	47	51	47	79	82	83.1	91.1
Togo	..	..	..	25	28	23	75	92	50	74	63.5	76.5
Uganda	82.2	40.1	7.1	23	23	21	..	109	..	..	70.1	79.4
Zambia	63.7	32.7	3.3	25	45	50	..	66	..	81	81.2	88.7
Zimbabwe	36.0	9.6	4.6	13	43	38	..	80 ^h	94	..	93.9	97.4
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS												
Albania	..	..	..	14	..	8	..	98	..	..	94.8	98.0
Armenia	12.8	3.3	6.7	3	..	46	..	69	..	..	99.5	99.8
Azerbaijan	3.7	<1	7.4	17	..	23	..	91 ^j
Belarus	<2	<0.5	8.4	2	..	108	99.8	99.8
Bosnia and Herzegovina	4	..	6

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Bulgaria	4.7	1.4	6.7	15	86	94	91	..	99.4	99.7
Croatia	<2	<0.5	8.3	1	..	18	79	99.6	99.8
Czech Republic	<2	<0.5	10.3	1 ⁱ	90 ^h
Estonia	<2	<0.5	7.0	98	..	99	99.8	99.7
Georgia	<2	<0.5	6.0	3	..	16	..	95
Hungary	<2	<0.5	10.0	2 ⁱ	91	90 ^h	98	..	99.7	99.8
Kazakhstan	1.5	0.3	8.2	4	..	8	..	89	99.8	99.8
Kyrgyzstan	2.0	0.2	9.1	11	..	8	..	82
Latvia	<2	<0.5	7.6	5	83 ⁱ	92	99.8	99.8
Lithuania	<2	<0.5	7.9	3	..	95	99.8	99.8
Macedonia, TFYR	<2	<0.5	8.4	6	..	4	94	92
Moldova, Rep. of	22.0	5.8	7.1	3	..	10	..	78	99.8	99.8
Poland	<2	<0.5	7.8	97	98 ^h	98	99 ^h	99.8	99.8
Romania	2.1	0.6	8.2	6 ⁱ	77 ⁱ	93	99.3	99.6
Russian Federation	6.1	1.2	4.9	3	..	5	99.8	99.8
Serbia and Montenegro	2	..	8	69
Slovakia	<2	<0.5	8.8	89 ^h
Slovenia	<2	<0.5	9.1	93	99.8	99.8
Tajikistan	10.3	2.6	8.0	64	..	103	99.8	99.8
Turkmenistan	12.1	2.6	6.1	12	..	8
Ukraine	2.9	0.6	8.8	3	..	5	..	72 ^g	59	..	99.8	99.9
Uzbekistan	19.1	8.1	9.2	19	..	19	99.6	99.7
High-income OECD ⁿ												
Australia	5.9	99	96 ^h
Austria	7.0	90 ⁱ	91 ^h
Belgium	8.3	97	101 ^h
Canada	7.3	97	99 ^{h, j}
Denmark	8.3	98	99 ^{h, j}	94
Finland	10.1	99 ⁱ	100 ^h	100	100 ^h
France	7.2	101	100 ^h	96
Germany	5.7	84 ⁱ	87 ^{h, j}
Greece	7.1	94	97 ^h	99	..	99.5	99.8
Iceland	102 ^h
Ireland	6.7 ^m	91	90 ^{h, j}	100	98 ^h
Italy	6.0	100 ^h	100	..	99.8	99.8
Japan	10.6	100	101 ^h	100
Luxembourg	8.0	97 ^h	..	99 ^h
Netherlands	7.3	95	100 ^h
New Zealand	6.4	101	99 ^h	90
Norway	9.7	100	101 ^h	100
Portugal	<2	<0.5	5.8	102	99.5	99.8
Spain	7.5	103	102 ^h	100 ^k	..	99.6	99.8
Sweden	9.1	100	102 ^h	100
Switzerland	6.9	84	99 ^h	76	101 ^h
United Kingdom	6.1	97	99 ^h
United States	5.2	1 ⁱ	96	95 ^h

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	1990-2001 ^b	1990-2001 ^b	1990-2001 ^{b, c}	1995-2001 ^b	1990/1992 ^d	1998/2000 ^d	1990-1991 ^{e, f}	2000-2001 ^{e, f}	1990-1991 ^e	1999-2000 ^e	1990	2001
Other UN member countries												
Andorra
Israel	6.9	101	98.7	99.5
Liechtenstein
Malta	99	99 ^j	100	100 ^g	97.5	98.6
Monaco	83
San Marino
Developing countries	21	18	80	82	81.1	84.8
Least developed countries	37	38	54	60	56.5	66.3
Arab States	13	13	73	77	66.5	76.7
East Asia and the Pacific	96	93	95.2	97.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	14	12	87	97	92.7	95.2
South Asia	25	24	73	79	61.7	70.6
Sub-Saharan Africa	35	33	56	59	67.4	77.9
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	9	88	91	99.7	99.8
OECD	97	98
High-income OECD	97	97
High human development	97	98
Medium human development	19	15	86	88	84.5	87.8
Low human development	33	31	50	59	59.8	71.5
High income	97	97
Middle income	10	92	93	93.1	95.4
Low income	27	25	69	74	68.0	75.9
World	82	84

a. Poverty line is equivalent to \$1.08 (1993 PPP US\$). b. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. c. For information on survey years and whether data refer to income or consumption, see column 1 of table 13. d. Data refer to the average for the years specified. e. Data refer to the 1990/91, 1999/2000 or 2000/01 school year. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates. For details, see <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>. Because data are from different sources, comparisons across countries should be made with caution. f. The net enrolment ratio is the ratio of enrolled children of the official age for the education level indicated to the total population of that age. Net enrolment ratios exceeding 100% reflect discrepancies between these two data sets. g. Data refer to the 1998/99 school year. h. Data are preliminary and subject to further revision. i. Data refer to the 1992/93 school year. j. Data refer to the 1999/2000 school year. k. Data refer to the 1991/92 school year. l. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country. m. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified. n. Excluding the Republic of Korea; see East Asia and the Pacific.

Source: Columns 1-3: World Bank 2003c; column 4: UNICEF 2003b, based on data from a joint effort by the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization; columns 5 and 6: UN 2003a, based on data from the Food and Agriculture Organization; columns 7 and 8: World Bank 2003c, based on data from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics; columns 9-12: World Bank 2003c, based on data from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015

	Ratio of girls to boys ^a				Ratio of literate females to males (age 15-24) ^b		Female share of non-agricultural wage employment (%)		Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^c	
	In primary education	In secondary education	In tertiary education		1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2003
	1990-91	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01						
Arab States										
Algeria	0.81	0.88	1.03	..	0.79	0.90	8	12 ^d	2	6
Bahrain	0.95	0.96	1.01	1.50 ^e	0.99	1.00	7	13	..	0
Djibouti	0.71	0.75	1.28 ^f	0.72	0.78	0.90	..	..	..	11
Egypt	0.80	0.89 ^g	0.90 ^g	..	0.72	0.83	21	20	4	2
Iraq	0.80	0.79 ^f	0.59 ^f	0.52 ^f	0.44	0.50	..	..	11	8
Jordan	0.94	0.95 ^{f,g}	0.98 ^{f,g}	1.06 ^{f,g}	0.97	1.00	23	21	..	1
Kuwait	0.92	0.96 ^f	0.98 ^f	2.09 ^e	0.99	1.02	..	23 ^h	..	0
Lebanon	..	0.93	1.07	1.08	0.93	0.96	..	..	..	2
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.91	0.97	1.00	0.93	0.84	0.94	..	..	..	..
Morocco	0.66	0.84	0.78 ^f	0.78	0.62	0.78	37	27	..	11
Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	0.96	1.02	0.90	..	..	16	16	..	..
Oman	0.89	0.93	0.96	1.38	0.79	0.97	19	25	..	..
Qatar	0.91	0.95	1.00	2.74	1.05	1.05	..	15	..	..
Saudi Arabia	0.84	0.92	0.86	1.27 ^f	0.86	0.96	18	14	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Sudan	0.75	0.82 ^f	1.61 ^f	0.89 ^e	0.71	0.87	22	..	..	10
Syrian Arab Republic	0.87	0.89	0.87	..	0.73	0.83	17 ⁱ	17	9	10
Tunisia	0.85	0.91 ^g	1.01 ^g	0.93 ^g	0.81	0.92	..	..	4	12
United Arab Emirates	0.93	0.92	0.98	..	1.08	1.08	..	14 ^d	..	0
Yemen	..	0.60	0.35 ^e	0.26 ^e	0.34	0.58	..	7 ^j	4	1
East Asia and the Pacific										
Brunei Darussalam	..	0.90	0.99	1.84	1.01	1.01	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	0.86	0.55	0.38	0.81	0.89	..	52	..	7
China	0.86	0.92 ^{f,g}	0.83 ^{f,g}	..	0.95	0.98	38	39	21	22
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	0.99	1.01	41	46	..	..
Fiji	..	0.93 ^e	..	..	1.00	1.00	30	38	..	6
Indonesia	0.95	0.95 ^g	0.95 ^g	0.75 ^g	0.97	0.99	29	30 ^k	12	8
Kiribati	0.98	0.96 ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21	20
Korea, Rep. of	0.94	0.89 ^g	0.92 ^g	0.55 ^g	1.00	1.00	38	41	2	6
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.77	0.83	0.69	0.58	0.76	0.84	..	..	6	23
Malaysia	0.95	0.95 ^g	1.05 ^g	1.04 ^g	0.99	1.00	38	36	5	10
Marshall Islands	..	0.93 ^e	1.02 ^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	1.01	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Mongolia	1.00	1.00	1.19	1.72	1.00	1.01	..	48 ^h	25	11
Myanmar	0.94	0.97	0.93	1.74	0.96	0.99	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	1.02 ^e	1.05 ^e	..	..	..	..	..	6	0
Palau	..	0.91	0.92	1.74	..	..	..	..	..	0
Papua New Guinea	0.80	0.83 ^f	0.67 ^f	0.55 ^e	0.84	0.90	..	..	..	1
Philippines	0.95	0.96 ^g	1.05 ^g	1.06 ^g	1.00	1.00	40	42	9	18
Samoa (Western)	0.98	0.91	0.98	0.90	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	6
Singapore	0.90	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	43	47	5	12
Solomon Islands	0.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0
Thailand	0.94	0.94 ^g	0.94 ^g	0.82 ^g	0.99	0.99	45	47	3	9
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
Tonga	0.92	0.87	1.00	1.22 ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	0.91	0.85 ^e	0.81 ^e	..	..	..	..	..	8	0
Vanuatu	0.89	0.99	0.77	0.63 ^e	..	..	..	..	4	2
Viet Nam	..	0.91	0.89	0.73	0.99	1.01	..	..	18	27

GOAL 3 Promote gender equality and empower women

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015

	Ratio of girls to boys ^a				Ratio of literate females to males (age 15-24) ^b		Female share of non-agricultural wage employment (%)		Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^c	
	In primary education	In secondary education	In tertiary education		1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2003
	1990-91	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01						
Latin America and the Caribbean										
Antigua and Barbuda	..	1.63	2.53	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Argentina	..	0.96 ^g	1.04 ^g	1.61 ^{f,g}	1.00	1.00	37	43	6	31
Bahamas	..	0.93 ^f	0.95 ^f	..	1.02	1.02	49	48	4	20
Barbados	..	0.97	0.98	2.40	1.00	1.00	46	47	4	11
Belize	0.94	0.94	1.05	..	1.01	1.01	37	41	..	7
Bolivia	0.90	0.95	0.93	..	0.93	0.96	35	36	9	19
Brazil	..	0.93 ^g	1.07 ^g	1.28 ^g	1.03	1.03	40	46	5	9
Chile	0.95	0.94 ^g	0.72 ^g	0.89 ^g	1.00	1.00	36	37	..	13
Colombia	1.11	0.96	1.06	1.07	1.01	1.01	40	49	5	12
Costa Rica	0.94	0.93	1.03	1.15	1.01	1.01	37	40	11	35
Cuba	0.93	0.91	1.00	1.11	1.00	1.00	37	38	34	36
Dominica	0.96	0.93	1.09	..	..	..	..	..	10	19
Dominican Republic	..	0.94	1.21	..	1.02	1.02	35	34	8	17
Ecuador	..	0.97	0.99	..	0.99	0.99	37	41	5	16
El Salvador	..	0.93	0.97 ^e	1.23	0.97	0.98	32	31	12	10
Grenada	0.82	0.94	0.47	..	..	..	38 ⁱ	..	..	27
Guatemala	..	0.88	0.88	..	0.82	0.85	37	39 ^k	7	9
Guyana	0.97	0.95 ^f	0.97 ^f	..	1.00	1.00	..	..	37	20
Haiti	0.93	..	..	..	0.96	1.01	40	..	..	4
Honduras	0.99	0.98	..	1.28	1.03	1.04	48	52	10	6
Jamaica	0.99	0.96 ^g	1.02 ^g	1.86 ^g	1.09	1.07	50	46	5	12
Mexico	0.94	0.95 ^g	1.02 ^g	0.96 ^g	0.98	0.99	35	37	12	16
Nicaragua	1.04	0.98	1.15	..	1.01	1.02	..	..	15	21
Panama	0.92	0.93	1.02	1.62 ^f	0.99	0.99	44	42	8	10
Paraguay	0.93	0.94 ^g	1.00 ^g	..	0.99	1.00	41	38	6	3
Peru	..	0.96 ^{f,g}	0.92 ^{e,g}	0.34 ^{e,g}	0.95	0.97	29	35	6	18
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	0.97	1.08	..	..	..	..	..	7	13
Saint Lucia	0.95	0.90	1.33	0.86 ^e	..	..	..	..	..	11
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.97	0.94	1.18	..	..	..	..	..	10	23
Suriname	0.96	0.96	1.13	..	..	..	39	34	8	18
Trinidad and Tobago	0.97	0.95	1.05	1.50	1.00	1.00	36	40	17	19 ^d
Uruguay	0.95	0.94 ^g	1.09 ^g	1.78 ^g	1.01	1.01	42	47	6	12
Venezuela	0.99	0.94	1.15	1.42	1.01	1.01	35	40	10	10
South Asia										
Afghanistan	0.52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..
Bangladesh	0.81	0.96	0.99	0.51	0.65	0.71	18	23 ^d	10	2
Bhutan	..	0.86	0.81	0.52	..	..	..	..	2	9
India	0.71	0.77 ^{f,g}	0.66 ^{f,g}	0.61 ^{f,g}	0.74	0.82	13	17	5	9
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.86	0.91	0.89	0.89	0.88	0.95	..	..	2	4
Maldives	..	0.95	1.05	..	1.00	1.00	..	37 ^d	6	6
Nepal	0.56	0.79	0.69	0.25	0.41	0.57	..	..	6	6
Pakistan	0.48	0.55	0.63	0.38 ^e	0.49	0.60	7	8	10	22
Sri Lanka	0.93	0.94 ^{e,g}	1.03 ^{e,g}	..	0.98	1.00	39	47	5	4
Southern Europe										
Cyprus	0.93	0.94	0.97	1.38 ⁱ	1.00	1.00	37	43	2	11
Turkey	0.89	0.89 ^g	0.69 ^g	0.69 ^g	0.91	0.95	17	19	1	4

*Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education,
preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015*

	Ratio of girls to boys ^a				Ratio of literate females to males (age 15-24) ^b		Female share of non-agricultural wage employment (%)		Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^c	
	In primary education	In secondary education	In tertiary education		1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2003
	1990-91	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01						
Sub-Saharan Africa										
Angola	0.92	0.88	0.83	0.64 ^f	..	..	43 ^m	..	15	16
Benin	0.50	0.68	0.45 ^f	0.25 ^f	0.44	0.52	..	..	3	6
Botswana	1.07	0.99	1.06	0.89	1.10	1.09	46	45 ^d	5	17
Burkina Faso	0.62	0.70	0.64	..	0.39	0.52	13	..	..	12
Burundi	0.84	0.80	0.78	0.37	0.77	0.96	..	..	..	18
Cameroon	0.85	0.86	0.78 ^e	..	0.88	0.96	..	..	14	9
Cape Verde	..	0.96	..	..	0.87	0.93	..	..	12	11
Central African Republic	0.65	0.69	..	0.19 ^f	0.60	0.79	..	..	4	7
Chad	0.45	0.63	0.28 ^f	0.18 ^f	0.65	0.83	4	..	..	6
Comoros	0.71	0.85	0.80 ^f	0.72 ^f	0.78	0.79	..	..	..	..
Congo	0.90	0.93	0.85	0.14	0.95	0.99	..	..	14	9
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	0.74	0.90 ^e	0.52 ^e	..	0.72	0.86	..	..	5	..
Côte d'Ivoire	0.71	0.76	0.55	0.36 ^e	0.62	0.75	..	21 ^h	6	9
Equatorial Guinea	..	0.91	0.43 ^f	0.43 ^f	0.92	0.97	..	..	13	5
Eritrea	0.95	0.82	0.67	0.15	0.68	0.76	..	..	..	22
Ethiopia	0.66	0.68	0.66	0.27	0.66	0.81	40 ⁱ	..	..	8
Gabon	..	0.98	0.94	0.55 ^e	..	..	..	..	13	9
Gambia	0.68	0.91	0.70	..	0.68	0.76	..	..	8	13
Ghana	0.82	0.90	0.81	0.40	0.86	0.95	..	..	..	9
Guinea	0.46	0.70	0.35 ^e	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Guinea-Bissau	..	0.67 ^f	0.55 ^f	0.18 ^f	0.43	0.62	..	..	20	8
Kenya	0.95	0.98	0.91	0.77	0.93	0.98	21	38	1	7
Lesotho	1.21	1.02	1.18	1.74	1.26	1.19	..	..	..	12
Liberia	..	0.69 ^f	0.71 ^f	0.75 ^f	0.51	0.63	..	..	..	8
Madagascar	0.97	0.96	0.96 ^e	0.83	0.86	0.92	..	..	7	4
Malawi	0.82	0.96	0.75	0.38 ^e	0.68	0.76	11	12	10	9
Mali	0.59	0.71	0.52 ^e	..	0.45	0.54	..	..	..	10
Mauritania	0.73	0.93	0.88	0.20	0.65	0.72	..	..	..	..
Mauritius	0.98	0.97	0.92	1.32	1.00	1.01	37	39	7	6
Mozambique	0.76	0.77	0.65	0.79	0.48	0.63	..	..	16	30
Namibia	1.08	1.00	1.12	1.23 ^f	1.04	1.04	40 ⁱ	49 ^d	7	26
Niger	0.57	0.65	0.62	0.33	0.37	0.44	11	..	5	1
Nigeria	0.76	..	..	..	0.82	0.95	..	..	..	3
Rwanda	0.99	1.00	0.96 ^f	0.51	0.86	0.96	..	..	17	26
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	0.92	1.06	0.56	..	..	..	..	12	9
Senegal	0.72	0.87	0.65	..	0.60	0.71	..	..	13	19
Seychelles	..	0.97	1.02	..	..	..	..	..	16	29
Sierra Leone	0.70	0.76	0.83	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	15
South Africa	0.98	0.94	1.10	1.24	1.00	1.00	..	..	3	30
Swaziland	0.99	0.95	1.00 ^f	0.88	1.01	1.02	35	30	4	3
Tanzania, U. Rep. of	0.98	1.00	0.81	0.31	0.87	0.95	..	..	..	22
Togo	0.65	0.79	0.45	0.20 ^f	0.60	0.74	..	..	5	7
Uganda	0.80	..	0.75	0.52	0.76	0.85	..	..	12	25
Zambia	..	0.93	0.80	0.46	0.88	0.95	..	..	7	12
Zimbabwe	0.99	0.97 ^g	0.88 ^g	0.60 ^g	0.95	0.97	15	20	11	10
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS										
Albania	0.93	0.94	0.95	1.59	0.94	0.97	40	41	29	6
Armenia	..	0.95	1.02	1.20	1.00	1.00	..	..	36	3
Azerbaijan	0.94	0.96 ^f	0.96 ^f	0.89 ^f	..	..	35	45	..	11
Belarus	..	0.94	1.00	1.28	1.00	1.00	56	56	..	10
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17

GOAL 3 Promote gender equality and empower women

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015

	Ratio of girls to boys ^a				Ratio of literate females to males (age 15-24) ^b		Female share of non-agricultural wage employment (%)		Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^c	
	In primary education	In secondary education	In tertiary education		1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2003
	1990-91	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01						
Bulgaria	0.93	0.93	0.93	1.29	1.00	1.00	54	50	21	26
Croatia	0.94	0.94	0.99	1.10	1.00	1.00	44	46	..	21
Czech Republic	0.96	0.94 ^g	0.98 ^g	1.00 ^g	..	..	46	47	..	17
Estonia	0.94	0.91	0.98	1.51	1.00	1.00	52	52	..	18
Georgia	0.96	0.95	0.99	0.96	..	..	43	49	..	7
Hungary	0.95	0.94 ^g	0.97 ^{f, g}	1.21 ^g	1.00	1.00	47	46	21	10
Kazakhstan	..	0.95	0.95	1.19	1.00	1.00	..	50 ^h	..	10
Kyrgyzstan	0.99	0.95	0.98	1.03	..	..	48	45	..	10
Latvia	0.96	0.94	0.97	1.62	1.00	1.00	52	53	..	21
Lithuania	0.90	0.94	0.95	1.49	1.00	1.00	58	51	..	11
Macedonia, TFYR	0.93	0.94	0.92	1.26	..	..	38	42	..	18
Moldova, Rep. of	0.97	0.96	0.99	1.26	1.00	1.00	54	53	..	13
Poland	0.95	0.94 ^g	0.93 ^g	1.38 ^g	1.00	1.00	49	47 ^d	14	20
Romania	0.96	0.94	0.97	1.15	1.00	1.00	43	46	34	11
Russian Federation	0.97	0.95 ^g	1.03 ^g	1.26 ^g	1.00	1.00	50	50	..	8
Serbia and Montenegro	0.95	0.95	0.97	1.16	..	..	..	..	..	7 ^d
Slovakia	..	0.95 ^g	0.97 ^g	1.05 ^g	..	..	48	52	..	19
Slovenia	..	0.94	0.99 ^f	1.28	1.00	1.00	49	48	..	12
Tajikistan	0.96	0.90	0.81	0.31	1.00	1.00	39	52	..	13
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	26
Ukraine	0.96	0.95 ^e	0.87 ^e	1.11 ^e	1.00	1.00	50	53	..	5
Uzbekistan	0.96	..	..	..	1.00	1.00	47	38	..	7
High-income OECD ⁿ										
Australia	0.95	0.95 ^g	0.96 ^g	1.19 ^g	..	..	45	48	6	25
Austria	0.95	0.94 ^g	0.91 ^g	1.08 ^g	..	..	40	44	12	34
Belgium	0.97	0.95 ^g	1.06 ^g	1.09 ^{f, g}	..	..	40	45	9	23
Canada	0.93	0.95 ^{f, g}	0.96 ^{f, g}	1.27 ^{f, g}	..	..	47	49	13	21
Denmark	0.96	0.95 ^g	1.00 ^g	1.29 ^g	..	..	47	49	31	38
Finland	0.95	0.95 ^g	1.06 ^g	1.17 ^g	..	..	51	50	32	37
France	0.94	0.94 ^g	0.96 ^g	1.18 ^g	..	..	44	46	7	12
Germany	..	0.94 ^g	0.94 ^g	0.90 ^{e, g}	..	..	41	46	..	32
Greece	0.94	0.94 ^g	0.97 ^g	1.05 ^g	1.00	1.00	35	41	7	9
Iceland	..	0.94 ^g	1.02 ^g	1.68 ^g	..	..	53	52	21	35
Ireland	0.95	0.94 ^g	1.03 ^g	1.21 ^g	..	..	42	47	8	13
Italy	0.95	0.94 ^g	0.93 ^g	1.27 ^g	1.00	1.00	37	41	13	12
Japan	0.95	0.95 ^g	0.96 ^g	0.81 ^g	..	..	38	40	1	7
Luxembourg	1.03	0.95 ^g	1.02 ^g	1.18 ^{f, g}	..	..	35	38	13	17
Netherlands	0.99	0.94 ^g	0.93 ^g	1.02 ^g	..	..	38	44	21	37
New Zealand	0.94	0.94 ^g	1.01 ^g	1.43 ^g	..	..	47	51	14	29
Norway	0.95	0.95 ^g	0.97 ^g	1.45 ^g	..	..	47	48	36	36
Portugal	0.91	0.94 ^g	1.01 ^g	1.33 ^g	1.00	1.00	42	46	8	19
Spain	0.94	0.94 ^g	1.00 ^g	1.10 ^g	1.00	1.00	33	39	15	28
Sweden	0.95	0.97 ^g	1.19 ^g	1.44 ^g	..	..	51	51	38	45
Switzerland	0.96	0.95 ^g	0.89 ^g	0.74 ^g	..	..	43	47 ^k	14	23
United Kingdom	0.96	0.95 ^g	1.11 ^g	1.20 ^g	..	..	48	50	6	18
United States	0.94	0.95 ^g	0.96 ^g	1.27 ^g	..	..	47	48	7	14

Eliminate gender disparity in primary and secondary education, preferably by 2005, and at all levels of education no later than 2015

	Ratio of girls to boys ^a				Ratio of literate females to males (age 15-24) ^b		Female share of non-agricultural wage employment (%)		Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^c	
	In primary education	In secondary education	In tertiary education		1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2003
	1990-91	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01						
Other UN member countries										
Andorra	44	46 ^k	..	14
Israel	0.98	0.95	0.95	1.31	0.99	1.00	43	49	7	15
Liechtenstein	4	12
Malta	0.92	0.95 ^f	0.95 ^f	1.14 ^f	1.03	1.02	29	31	3	9
Monaco	1.02	0.94 ^f	1.03 ^f	..	..	..	..	..	11	21
San Marino	0.87	0.92 ^f	0.92 ^f	1.37 ^f	..	..	40	42	12	17
Developing countries	0.89	0.91	..	..	..	..
Least developed countries	0.72	0.81	..	..	..	..
Arab States	0.71	0.83	..	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	0.96	0.98	..	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.00	1.01	..	..	..	..
South Asia	0.72	0.80	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.80	0.89	..	..	..	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	1.00	1.00	..	..	..	..
OECD
High-income OECD
High human development
Medium human development	0.91	0.94	..	..	..	..
Low human development	0.70	0.81	..	..	..	..
High income
Middle income	0.95	0.98	..	..	..	..
Low income	0.79	0.85	..	..	..	..
World

a. Calculated as the ratio of girls' enrolments to boys'. Data refer to the 1990/91 or 2000/01 school year. For the 2000/01 school year, data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates. For details, see <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>. Because data are from different sources, comparisons across countries should be made with caution. Enrolments for years after 1997 are based on the new International Standard Classification of Education, adopted in 1997 (UNESCO 1997), and so may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier years. b. Calculated on the basis of female and male youth literacy rates. c. Data refer to the lower house only and are as of 1 March 2003. For more detailed information on the status of the parliament in particular countries, see table 27. d. Data refer to 2000. e. Data refer to the 1998/99 school year. f. Data refer to the 1999/2000 school year. g. Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision. h. Data refer to 1998. i. Data refer to 1991. j. Data refer to 1999. k. Data refer to 2002. l. Excludes Turkish students. m. Data refer to 1992. n. Excluding the Republic of Korea; see East Asia and the Pacific.

Source: Columns 1-4: UN 2003a, based on data from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics; columns 5 and 6: World Bank 2003c, based on data from the UNESCO Institute for Statistics; columns 7 and 8: UN 2003a, based on data from the International Labour Organization; column 9: UN 2003a, based on data from the Inter-Parliamentary Union; column 10: IPU 2003b.

GOAL 4 Reduce child mortality • GOAL 5 Improve maternal health

Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015,
the under-five mortality rate

Reduce by three-quarters,
between 1990 and 2015,
the maternal mortality ratio

	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^a		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^a		One-year-olds fully immunized against measles (%)		Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ^b	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1995	1995-2001 ^c
Arab States								
Algeria	69	49	42	39	83	83	150	92
Bahrain	19	16	15	13	87	98	38	98
Djibouti	175	143	119	100	85	49	520	..
Egypt	104	41	76	35	86	97	170	61
Iraq	50	133	40	107	80	90	370	..
Jordan	43	33	35	27	87	99	41	97
Kuwait	16	10	14	9	66	99	25	98
Lebanon	37	32	32	28	61	94	130	88
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	42	19	34	16	89	93	120	94
Morocco	85	44	66	39	80	96	390	40
Occupied Palestinian Territories	53 ^d	25	42 ^d	21	..	..	120 ^e	..
Oman	30	13	25	12	98	99	120	91
Qatar	25	16	19	11	79	92	41	..
Saudi Arabia	44	28	34	23	88	94	23	91
Somalia	225	225	133	133	30	38	1,600	34
Sudan	123	107	75	65	57	67	1,500	86 ^f
Syrian Arab Republic	44	28	37	23	87	93	200	76 ^f
Tunisia	52	27	37	21	93	92	70	90
United Arab Emirates	14	9	12	8	80	94	30	99
Yemen	142	107	98	79	69	79	850	22
East Asia and the Pacific								
Brunei Darussalam	11	6	10	6	99	99	22	99
Cambodia	115	138	80	97	34	59	590	32
China	49	39	38	31	98	79	60	89
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	6	3	..	..	..	..
Fiji	31	21	25	18	84	90	20	100
Indonesia	91	45	60	33	58	59	470	56
Kiribati	88	69	65	51	..	76	..	85
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	55	55	26	42	..	..	35	..
Korea, Rep. of	9	5	8	5	93	97	20	100
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	163	100	120	87	32	50	650	21
Malaysia	21	8	16	8	70	92	39	96
Marshall Islands	92	66	63	54	..	87 ^g	..	95
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	31	24	26	20	..	84	..	93
Mongolia	107	76	77	61	92	95	65	97
Myanmar	130	109	91	77	90	73	170	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..
Palau	..	29	..	24	..	..	..	100
Papua New Guinea	101	94	79	70	67	58	390	53
Philippines	66	38	45	29	85	75	240	56
Samoa (Western)	42	25	33	20	..	92	15	100
Singapore	8	4	7	3	84	89	9	100
Solomon Islands	36	24	29	20	..	..	60	85
Thailand	40	28	34	24	80	94	44	85
Timor-Leste	..	124	..	85	..	..	850	26
Tonga	27	20	25	17	..	93	..	92
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	99	..	99
Vanuatu	70	42	52	34	..	94	32	89
Viet Nam	50	38	36	30	85	97	95	70

Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015,
the under-five mortality rate

Reduce by three-quarters,
between 1990 and 2015,
the maternal mortality ratio

	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^a		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^a		One-year-olds fully immunized against measles (%)		Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ^b	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1995	1995-2001 ^c
Latin America and the Caribbean								
Antigua and Barbuda	..	14	..	12	89	97	..	100 ^f
Argentina	28	19	25	16	93	94	85	98
Bahamas	29	16	24	13	86	93	10	99 ^f
Barbados	16	14	14	12	87	92	33	91
Belize	49	40	39	34	86	96	140	77 ^f
Bolivia	122	77	87	60	53	79	550	59
Brazil	60	36	50	31	78	99	260	88
Chile	19	12	16	10	82	97	33	100
Colombia	36	23	29	19	82	75	120	86
Costa Rica	17	11	15	9	90	82	35	98
Cuba	13	9	11	7	94	99	24	100
Dominica	23	15	19	14	91	99	..	100
Dominican Republic	65	47	53	41	96	98	110	96
Ecuador	57	30	43	24	60	99	210	69
El Salvador	60	39	46	33	98	97	180	51
Grenada	37	25	30	20	85	96	..	100 ^f
Guatemala	82	58	60	43	68	90	270	41
Guyana	90	72	65	54	77	92	150	95
Haiti	150	123	102	79	31	53	1,100	24
Honduras	61	38	47	31	90	95	220	54
Jamaica	20	20	17	17	69	85	120	95
Mexico	46	29	37	24	78	97	65	86
Nicaragua	66	43	52	36	82	99	250	65
Panama	34	25	27	19	73	97	100	90
Paraguay	37	30	30	26	69	77	170	58
Peru	75	39	58	30	64	97	240	59
Saint Kitts and Nevis	36	24	30	20	99	94	..	100
Saint Lucia	24	19	19	17	83	89	..	100
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	26	25	21	22	96	98	..	100 ^f
Suriname	44	32	35	26	65	90	230	85
Trinidad and Tobago	24	20	21	17	99	91	65	99
Uruguay	24	16	20	14	97	94	50	99
Venezuela	27	22	23	19	61	49	43	95
South Asia								
Afghanistan	260	257	167	165	20	46	820	..
Bangladesh	144	77	96	51	65	76	600	12
Bhutan	166	95	75 ^d	74	93	78	500	15 ^f
India	123	93	80	67	56	56	440	43
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	72	42	54	35	85	96	130	..
Maldives	115	77	80	58	96	99	390	70
Nepal	145	91	100	66	57	71	830	11
Pakistan	128	109	96	84	50	54	200	20
Sri Lanka	23	19	19	17	80	99	60	97
Southern Europe								
Cyprus	12	6	11	5	..	86 ^g	0	..
Turkey	74	43	61	36	78	90	55	81

GOAL 4 Reduce child mortality • GOAL 5 Improve maternal health

Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015,
the under-five mortality rate

Reduce by three-quarters,
between 1990 and 2015,
the maternal mortality ratio

	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^a		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^a		One-year-olds fully immunized against measles (%)		Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ^b	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1995	1995-2001 ^c
Sub-Saharan Africa								
Angola	260	260	166	154	38	72	1,300	23
Benin	185	158	111	94	79	65	880	66
Botswana	58	110	45	80	87	83	480	99
Burkina Faso	210	197	118	104	79	46	1,400	31
Burundi	190	190	114	114	74	75	1,900	25
Cameroon	139	155	85	96	56	62	720	56
Cape Verde	60	38	45	29	79	72	190	53
Central African Republic	180	180	115	115	83	29	1,200	44
Chad	203	200	118	117	32	36	1,500	16
Comoros	120	79	88	59	87	70	570	62
Congo	110	108	83	81	75	35	1,100	..
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	205	205	128	129	38	46	940	61
Côte d'Ivoire	155	175	100	102	56	61	1,200	47
Equatorial Guinea	206	153	122	101	88	19	1,400	..
Eritrea	155	111	92	72	18 ^d	88	1,100	21
Ethiopia	193	172	128	116	38	52	1,800	6
Gabon	90	90	60	60	76	55	620	86
Gambia	154	126	103	91	86	90	1,100	51
Ghana	126	100	74	57	61	81	590	44
Guinea	240	169	145	109	35	52	1,200	35
Guinea-Bissau	253	211	153	130	53	48	910	35
Kenya	97	122	63	78	78	76	1,300	44
Lesotho	148	132	102	91	80	77	530	60
Liberia	235	235	157	157	..	78	1,000	51
Madagascar	168	136	103	84	47	55	580	47
Malawi	241	183	146	114	81	82	580	56
Mali	254	231	152	141	43	37	630	24
Mauritania	183	183	120	120	38	58	870	53
Mauritius	25	19	21	17	76	90	45	..
Mozambique	235	197	143	125	59	92	980	44
Namibia	84	67	65	55	41	58	370	78
Niger	320	265	191	156	25	51	920	16
Nigeria	190	183	114	110	54	40	1,100	42
Rwanda	178	183	107	96	83	78	2,300	31
São Tomé and Príncipe	90	74	69	57	71	69	..	86 ^f
Senegal	148	138	90	79	51	48	1,200	51
Seychelles	21	17	17	13	86	95	..	..
Sierra Leone	323	316	185	182	..	37	2,100	42
South Africa	60	71	45	56	79	72	340	84
Swaziland	110	149	77	106	85	72	370	70
Tanzania, U. Rep. of	163	165	102	104	80	83	1,100	36
Togo	152	141	88	79	73	58	980	49
Uganda	165	124	100	79	52	61	1,100	39
Zambia	192	202	108	112	90	85	870	47
Zimbabwe	80	123	53	76	87	68	610	73
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS								
Albania	42	25	37	23	88	95	31	99
Armenia	58	35	50	31	93 ^d	93	29	97
Azerbaijan	106	96	84	77	66 ^d	99	37	88
Belarus	21	20	18	17	94 ^d	99	33	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	22	18	18	15	52 ^d	92	15	100

Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015,
the under-five mortality rate

Reduce by three-quarters,
between 1990 and 2015,
the maternal mortality ratio

	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^a		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^a		One-year-olds fully immunized against measles (%)		Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ^b	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1995	1995-2001 ^c
Bulgaria	19	16	15	14	98	90	23	..
Croatia	13	8	11	7	90 ^d	94	18	..
Czech Republic	12	5	11	4	..	..	14	..
Estonia	17	12	12	11	..	95	80	..
Georgia	29	29	24	24	99	73	22	96
Hungary	17	9	15	8	99	99	23	..
Kazakhstan	52	99	42	81	95	96	80	99
Kyrgyzstan	81	61	68	52	94 ^h	99	80	98
Latvia	18	21	14	17	95 ^d	98	70	100
Lithuania	14	9	10	8	89 ^d	97	27	..
Macedonia, TFYR	33	26	32	22	..	92	17	..
Moldova, Rep. of	37	32	30	27	94	81	65	99
Poland	22	9	19	8	95	97	12	..
Romania	36	21	27	19	92	98	60	98
Russian Federation	21	21	17	18	83 ^d	98	75	..
Serbia and Montenegro	26	19	23	17	83	90	15	..
Slovakia	14	9	12	8	..	99	14	..
Slovenia	10	5	8	4	90 ^d	98	17	..
Tajikistan	127	116	98	91	84 ^d	86	120	77
Turkmenistan	98	87	80	69	76 ^d	98	65	97
Ukraine	22	20	18	17	90 ^d	99	45	99
Uzbekistan	65	68	53	52	85	99	60	96
High-income OECD ⁱ								
Australia	10	6	8	6	86	93	6	100
Austria	9	5	8	5	60	79	11	..
Belgium	9	6	8	5	85	83	8	..
Canada	8	7	7	5	89	96	6	98
Denmark	9	4	8	4	84	94	15	..
Finland	7	5	6	4	97	96	6	..
France	10	6	7	4	71	84	20	..
Germany	9	5	7	4	50	89	12	..
Greece	11	5	10	5	76	88	2	..
Iceland	8	4	6	3	99	88	16	..
Ireland	9	6	8	6	78	73	9	..
Italy	10	6	8	4	43	70	11	..
Japan	6	5	5	3	73	96	12	100
Luxembourg	9	5	7	5	80	91	0	..
Netherlands	8	6	7	5	94	96	10	100
New Zealand	11	6	8	6	90	85	15	100
Norway	9	4	7	4	87	93	9	..
Portugal	15	6	11	5	85	87	12	100
Spain	9	6	8	4	97	94	8	..
Sweden	7	3	6	3	95	94	8	..
Switzerland	8	6	7	5	90	81	8	..
United Kingdom	9	7	8	6	87	85	10	99
United States	11	8	9	7	90	91	12	99

GOAL 4 Reduce child mortality • GOAL 5 Improve maternal health

Reduce by two-thirds, between 1990 and 2015,
the under-five mortality rate

Reduce by three-quarters,
between 1990 and 2015,
the maternal mortality ratio

	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^a		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) ^a		One-year-olds fully immunized against measles (%)		Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births) ^b	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1995	1995-2001 ^c
Other UN member countries								
Andorra	..	7	..	6	..	90	..	..
Israel	12	6	10	6	91	94	8	..
Liechtenstein	..	11	..	10	..	..	..	..
Malta	14	5	9	5	80	65	0	..
Monaco	..	5	..	4	99	99	..	..
San Marino	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing countries	104	90	70	62	71	69	463	56
Least developed countries	182	160	116	101	55	63	1,000	31
Arab States	90	72	63	53	77	84	509	67
East Asia and the Pacific	58	43	42	33	88	77	144	80
Latin America and the Caribbean	53	34	42	28	77	91	188	82
South Asia	126	96	84	69	58	60	427	36
Sub-Saharan Africa	180	172	111	107	56	58	1,098	38
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	37	36	30	30	86	97	55	96
OECD	22	13	18	11	81	91	25	94
High-income OECD	10	7	8	5	81	90	12	99
High human development	17	11	14	9	82	91	25	96
Medium human development	82	61	58	46	76	74	286	64
Low human development	176	164	112	104	54	57	972	31
High income	10	7	8	5	81	89	12	99
Middle income	52	38	40	31	89	86	118	84
Low income	139	121	90	80	58	60	671	40
World	93	81	63	56	72	72	411	60

a. The primary agencies responsible for these two Millennium Development Goal indicators are the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO). The table shows World Bank estimates, however, because the more recent estimates from UNICEF and the WHO were not ready for release. The estimates shown are largely consistent with the UNICEF and WHO estimates. b. Data are estimates based on available national data and adjusted for the well-documented problems of underreporting and misclassification of maternal deaths or, where national data are unavailable, model-based estimates. The estimates shown are not comparable with the reported maternal mortality ratios in table 8. c. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. d. Data refer to 1992. e. Data refer to the Gaza Strip only. f. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country. g. WHO 2003d. h. Data refer to 1991. i. Excluding the Republic of Korea; see East Asia and the Pacific. Source: Columns 1-4: World Bank 2003c; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; column 5: WHO 2003d, based on data from a joint effort by UNICEF and the WHO; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the WHO; column 6: UNICEF 2003b, based on data from a joint effort by UNICEF and the WHO; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the WHO; column 7: UN 2003a, based on data from a joint effort by the WHO, UNICEF and the United Nations Population Fund; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the WHO; column 8: UN 2003a, based on data from a joint effort by UNICEF and the WHO; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the WHO.

GOAL 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

	to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS					of malaria and other major diseases								
	HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 (%) ^a		Condom use at last high-risk sex (% age 15-24) ^b	Orphans' school attendance rate as % of non-orphans' ^c	Malaria-related mortality rate (per 100,000)		Malaria cases (per 100,000 people) ^d	Children under 5 With insecticide-treated bed nets (%)		With fever treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)	Tuber- culosis-related mortality rate (per 100,000 people) ^e	Tuberculosis cases		
	In major urban areas 1999-2002 ⁱ	Outside major urban areas 1999-2002 ⁱ			All ages 2000	Children aged 0-4 2000		1999-2002 ⁱ	1999-2002 ⁱ			Per 100,000 people ^f 2001	Detected under DOTS (%) ^g 2001	Cured under DOTS (%) ^h 2000
Arab States														
Algeria	22	169	2 ^j	..	..	2	23	114	87
Bahrain	0	0	..	..	..	6	34	59	73
Djibouti	119	620	715 ^j	..	..	62	382	65	62
Egypt	0	0	(.)	..	..	4	23	39	87
Iraq	15	71	14	..	..	27	89	26	92
Jordan	0	0	3	..	..	1	5	47	90
Kuwait	0	0	..	..	..	3	27	..	..
Lebanon	69 ^k	..	0	0	..	..	..	2	11	53	92
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0	0	2	..	..	2	11	..	..
Morocco	8	49	(.)	..	..	10	47	81	89
Occupied Palestinian Territories	3	19	..	..
Oman	0	0	27	..	..	1	5	113	93
Qatar	0	0	..	..	..	2	13	119	66
Saudi Arabia	0	0	32	..	..	5	27	40	73
Somalia	65	81	373	118	0.3	18.5	100	281	32	83
Sudan	96	70	408	13,934	0.4 ^l	50.2 ^l	50	142	35	79
Syrian Arab Republic	0	0	(.)	..	..	8	47	27	79
Tunisia	0	0	1	..	..	4	18	73	91
United Arab Emirates	0	0	..	..	..	2	13	29	74
Yemen	24	93	15,160 ^j	..	..	13	70	47	75
East Asia and the Pacific														
Brunei Darussalam	0	0	..	..	..	4	24	116	63
Cambodia	43	..	71	14	4	476	..	..	95	560	41	91
China	0	0	1	..	..	21	107	29	95
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	8	39	59	76
Fiji	7	0	..	..	..	6	23	59	85
Indonesia	1	0	920	0.1	4.4	68	321	21	87
Kiribati	17	1	..	..	..	6	38	201	91
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	0	0	454	..	..	32	158	56	91
Korea, Rep. of	0	0	9	..	..	12	48	..	..
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	28	4	759	..	..	27	143	40	82
Malaysia	1	1	57	..	..	18	67	..	..
Marshall Islands	15	0	..	..	..	12	55	76	91
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	10	1	..	..	..	12	64	17	93
Mongolia	0	0	..	..	..	35	124	73	87
Myanmar	20	3	224	..	..	34	113	59	82
Nauru	13	0	..	..	..	4	15	106	25
Palau	6	0	..	..	..	12	76	..	..
Papua New Guinea	28	3	1,688	..	..	53	283	9	63
Philippines	2	3	15	..	..	56	226	58	88
Samoa (Western)	6	0	..	..	..	5	22	50	92
Singapore	0	0	..	..	..	5	22	21	85
Solomon Islands	8	0	15,172	..	..	12	52	67	81
Thailand	8	9	130	..	..	18	100	75	69
Timor-Leste
Tonga	9	0	..	..	..	4	15	53	93
Tuvalu	14	0	..	..	..	6	30	..	..
Vanuatu	11	1	3,260	..	..	13	63	60	88
Viet Nam	9	1	95	15.8	6.5	23	93	85	92

GOAL 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

	to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS					of malaria and other major diseases								
	HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 (%) ^a		Condom use at last high-risk sex (% age 15-24) ^b	Orphans' school attendance rate as % of non-orphans ^c	Malaria-related mortality rate (per 100,000)		Malaria cases (per 100,000 people) ^d	Children under 5		Tuber- culosis- related mortality rate (per 100,000 people) ^e	Tuberculosis cases			
	In major urban areas	Outside major urban areas			All ages	Children aged 0-4		With insecti- cide- treated bed nets	With fever with anti- malarial drugs		Per 100,000 people ^f	Detected under DOTS (%) ^g	Cured under DOTS (%) ^h	
														1999-2002 ⁱ
	1999-2002 ⁱ	2002 ⁱ	1996-2002 ⁱ	1996-2002 ⁱ	1995-2001 ⁱ	2000	2000	2000	1999-2002 ⁱ	1999-2002 ⁱ	2001	2001	2001	2000
Latin America and the Caribbean														
Antigua and Barbuda	0	0	..	..	..	1	3	52	100
Argentina	0	0	1	..	..	6	30	39	54
Bahamas	0	0	..	..	..	4	19	..	..
Barbados	0	0	..	..	..	3	11	30	..
Belize	0	0	657	..	..	3	18	126	78
Bolivia	8	22	82	1	2	378	..	..	32	116	81	79
Brazil	32	59	..	0	2	344	..	..	8	44	8	73
Chile	18	33	..	0	0	..	..	..	2	10	97	82
Colombia	29	..	..	0	1	250	0.7	..	6	29	..	..
Costa Rica	0	0	42	..	..	1	7	89	76
Cuba	0	0	..	..	..	1	6	85	93
Dominica	0	0	..	..	..	2	9	..	..
Dominican Republic	12	48	87	0	0	6	..	..	24	88	7	79
Ecuador	0	1	728	..	..	28	94	5	..
El Salvador	0	2	11	..	..	10	36	58	79
Grenada	0	0	..	..	..	1	3	..	..
Guatemala	98	1	1	386	1.2	..	13	48	39	86
Guyana	4	10	3,074	8.1	2.6	17	65	21	91
Haiti	3.7 ^m	..	19	30	82	1	2	15 ⁱ	..	11.7	55	190	31	73
Honduras	1	3	541	..	..	10	46	105	89
Jamaica	0	0	..	..	..	1	3	84	45
Mexico	57 ^k	..	0	0	8	..	..	5	19	95	76
Nicaragua	17	..	..	0	1	402	..	..	9	35	94	82
Panama	0	0	36	..	..	6	28	71	67
Paraguay	79	..	..	0	0	124	..	..	12	43	5	77
Peru	19	..	..	1	2	258	..	..	21	94	94	90
Saint Kitts and Nevis	0	0	..	..	..	2	7	0	..
Saint Lucia	0	0	..	..	..	2	9	55	100
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suriname	89	1	5	2,954	2.7	..	11	44	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	1	..	..	2	9	..	..
Uruguay	0	0	..	..	..	3	15	78	85
Venezuela	0	0	94	..	..	5	22	68	76
South Asia														
Afghanistan	8	14	937	..	..	91	305	15	86
Bangladesh	1	1	40	..	..	56	211	26	83
Bhutan	5	8	285	..	..	24	114	26	90
India	40	51	..	3	6	7	..	..	42	199	23	84
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0	0	27	..	..	6	32	33	85
Maldives	3	4	..	..	..	4	21	88	95
Nepal	52	..	8	11	33	..	..	28	135	60	86
Pakistan	4	11	58	..	..	45	178	6	74
Sri Lanka	44	..	9	4	1,110	..	..	11	50	74	77
Southern Europe														
Cyprus	0	0	..	..	..	1	5	..	..
Turkey	0	1	17	..	..	6	25	..	..

GOAL 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

	HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 (%) ^a		Condom use at last high-risk sex (% age 15-24) ^b		Orphans' school attendance rate as % of non-orphans ^c	Malaria-related mortality rate (per 100,000)		Malaria cases (per 100,000 people) ^d	Children under 5 With insecticide-treated bed nets with anti-malarial drugs (%)		Tuberculosis-related mortality rate (per 100,000 people) ^e	Tuberculosis cases		
	In major urban areas 1999-2002 ⁱ	Outside major urban areas 1999-2002 ⁱ	Female 1996-2002 ⁱ	Male 1996-2002 ⁱ		All ages 2000	Children aged 0-4 2000		1999-2002 ⁱ	1999-2002 ⁱ		Per 100,000 people ^f 2001	Detected under DOTS (%) ^g 2001	Cured under DOTS (%) ^h 2000
Sub-Saharan Africa														
Angola	..	..	..	..	90	354	1,624	8,773	2.3	63.0	47	197	..	..
Benin	..	..	19	34	..	177	960	10,697 ⁿ	7.4	60.4	10	36	..	..
Botswana	33.3	31.4	75	88	99	15	72	48,704	..	..	31	224	75	77
Burkina Faso	5.4	3.1	41	55	..	292	1,444	619	..	..	38	157	15	60
Burundi	..	..	..	..	70	143	714	48,098	1.3	31.3	40	170	39	80
Cameroon	11.9 ^m	..	16	31	94	108	620	2,900 ^o	1.3	66.1	24	96	..	..
Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	22	145	..	..	..	46	188	40	..
Central African Republic	13.9	13.4	..	..	91	137	777	2,207 ^p	1.5	68.8	57	255	8	57
Chad	..	..	3	2	96	207	1,008	197 ^j	0.6	31.9	44	168	..	..
Comoros	..	..	..	..	59	80	402	1,930	9.3	62.7	9	49	..	..
Congo	11.0 ^m	..	12	..	..	78	395	5,880	..	..	19	122	104	69
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	..	13	..	72	224	1,000	2,960 ^j	0.7	45.4	49	184	61	78
Côte d'Ivoire	8.8	3.8	25	56	83	76	438	12,152	1.1	57.5	51	207	10	..
Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	95	152	769	2,744 ^q	0.7	48.6	32	102	..	..
Eritrea	1.3	..	..	..	..	74	391	3,479	..	3.6	46	249	15	76
Ethiopia	15.0	12.7	17	30	60	198	1,006	556 ^q	..	3.0	39	179	42	80
Gabon	..	..	33	48	98	80	470	2,148 ^o	..	..	38	187	..	..
Gambia	..	..	..	..	85	52	305	17,340 ^o	14.7	55.2	68	283	..	..
Ghana	3.0	2.8	20	33	93	70	448	15,344	..	60.7	38	145	44	50
Guinea	..	..	17	32	113	200	1,037	75,386	..	..	38	134	..	..
Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	103	150	749	2,421 ^j	7.4	58.4	34	135	..	..
Kenya	21.8 ^m	..	14	43	74	63	334	545	2.9	64.5	62	289	47	80
Lesotho	22.0	16.1	..	..	87	84	549	0 ^j	..	..	55	277	..	..
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	201	1,004	26,699 ^o	..	..	47	176	..	..
Madagascar	..	..	13	..	65	184	904	..	0.2	60.7	47	158	60	70
Malawi	..	..	32	38	93	275	1,288	25,948	2.9	27.0	49	242	40	73
Mali	0.9 ^m	..	14	30	72	454	2,046	4,008 ^o	..	..	72	295	..	..
Mauritania	..	..	..	..	..	108	553	11,150 ^j	..	..	51	209	..	..
Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	1 ^j	..	..	12	57	24	93
Mozambique	16.1	7.9	..	..	47	232	1,159	18,115	..	..	33	125	68	75
Namibia	17.9 ^m	..	..	..	92	52	300	1,502	..	..	35	221	98	53
Niger	..	..	..	..	107	469	1,998	1,693 ^o	1.0	48.1	39	150	..	..
Nigeria	..	..	21	38	87	141	729	30	..	..	47	196	16	79
Rwanda	..	..	23	55	80	200	1,049	6,510	5.0	12.6	46	188	32	61
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	123	80	509	..	22.8	61.2	35	143	..	..
Senegal	..	..	..	..	74	72	377	11,925	1.7	36.2	30	103	85	52
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	4	40	..	..	..	6	26	77	82
Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	71	312	1,481	..	1.5	60.7	67	258	39	77
South Africa	24.1 ^m	..	20	..	95	0	0	143	..	..	55	237	72	66
Swaziland	39.4 ^m	..	..	..	91	0	0	2,835	0.1	25.5	130	627	..	..
Tanzania, U. Rep. of	..	15.0	21	31	74	130	676	1,207 ^j	2.1	53.4	47	212	47	78
Togo	..	..	22	41	96	47	256	7,701 ^o	2.0	60.0	29	114	..	..
Uganda	..	..	44	62	95	152	650	46	0.2	..	48	187	52	63
Zambia	11.6 ^m	..	38	38	87	141	721	34,204	1.1	58.0	94	445	..	..
Zimbabwe	32.3 ^m	..	42	69	85	1	0	5,410	..	..	54	291	47	69
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS														
Albania	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..	..	5	21	20	..
Armenia	..	..	..	43	..	0	0	4	..	..	13	47	22	87
Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	0	2	19	1.4	0.8	11	56	(.)	91
Belarus	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..	..	12	57	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	0	0	..	..	..	9	35	71	94

GOAL 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS
Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

	HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 (%) ^a					Orphans' school attendance rate as % of non-orphans ^c		Children under 5					Tuber- culosis-related mortality		
			Condom use at last high-risk sex (% age 15-24) ^b		rate as % of non-orphans ^c	Malaria-related mortality rate (per 100,000)		Malaria cases (per 100,000 people) ^d	With insecti-	With fever treated	Tuber- culosis-related mortality rate (per 100,000 people) ^e	Tuberculosis cases			
	In major urban areas	Outside major urban areas	Female	Male		All ages	Children aged 0-4		cided- treated bed nets (%)	with anti- malarial drugs (%)		Per 100,000 people ^f	Detected under DOTS (%) ^g	Cured under DOTS (%) ^h	
		1999-2002 ⁱ	1999-2002 ⁱ	1996-2002 ⁱ	1996-2002 ⁱ	1995-2001 ⁱ	2000	2000	2000	1999-2002 ⁱ	1999-2002 ⁱ	2001	2001	2001	2000
Bulgaria	0	0	..	..	..	4	20	15	..	
Croatia	0	0	..	..	..	9	40	..	..
Czech Republic	0	0	..	..	..	2	7	59	70	
Estonia	0	0	..	..	..	8	27	67	70	
Georgia	0	..	..	0	0	5	..	..	15	58	48	63	
Hungary	0	0	..	..	..	5	22	35	64	
Kazakhstan	65	28	..	0	0	(.)	..	..	24	94	69	79	
Kyrgyzstan	0	0	(.)	..	..	21	88	45	82	
Latvia	66	69	..	0	0	..	..	..	11	43	77	72	
Lithuania	0	1	..	..	..	9	48	30	92	
Macedonia, TFYR	0	0	..	..	..	7	26	51	86	
Moldova, Rep. of	0	0	..	..	..	21	104	37	83	
Poland	0	0	..	..	..	5	23	3	72	
Romania	0	0	..	..	..	20	94	11	80	
Russian Federation	0	0	1	..	..	24	93	5	68	
Serbia and Montenegro	0	0	..	..	..	6	27	25	..	
Slovakia	0	0	..	..	..	4	15	38	82	
Slovenia	18	17	..	0	0	..	..	..	3	12	68	84	
Tajikistan	0	0	303	1.9	68.9	22	83	..	..
Turkmenistan	0	0	1	..	..	12	56	36	69	
Ukraine	0	0	..	..	..	11	57	0	..	
Uzbekistan	0	0	1	..	..	12	63	8	80	
High-income OECD ^r															
Australia	0	0	..	..	..	1	4	14	74	
Austria	0	0	..	..	..	1	6	46	73	
Belgium	0	0	..	..	..	1	6	75	..	
Canada	72	72	..	0	0	..	..	..	1	3	56	80	
Denmark	0	0	..	..	..	1	6	..	..
Finland	0	0	..	..	..	1	5	..	..
France	77	66	..	0	0	..	..	..	1	6	..	..
Germany	0	0	..	..	..	1	5	46	77	
Greece	0	0	..	..	..	3	11	..	..
Iceland	0	0	..	..	..	(.)	2	69	..	
Ireland	0	0	..	..	..	1	6	..	..
Italy	0	0	..	..	..	1	4	10	74	
Japan	0	0	..	..	..	4	21	28	70	
Luxembourg	0	0	..	..	..	1	6	40	..	
Netherlands	0	0	..	..	..	1	3	56	76	
New Zealand	0	0	..	..	..	1	5	37	30	
Norway	0	0	..	..	..	1	3	50	70	
Portugal	0	0	..	..	..	4	17	83	79	
Spain	33	49	..	0	0	..	..	..	3	14	..	..
Sweden	0	0	..	..	..	(.)	2	54	79	
Switzerland	0	0	..	..	..	1	5	..	..
United Kingdom	0	0	..	..	..	1	5	..	..
United States	65 ^k	..	0	0	..	..	..	(.)	2	90	76	

GOAL 6 Combat HIV/AIDS, malaria and other diseases

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS

Have halted by 2015 and begun to reverse the incidence of malaria and other major diseases

	HIV prevalence among pregnant women aged 15-24 (%) ^a					Orphans' school attendance rate as % of non-orphans ^c	Children under 5			Tuberculosis-related mortality rate (per 100,000 people) ^e	Tuberculosis cases			
			Condom use at last high-risk sex (% age 15-24) ^b		Malaria-related mortality rate (per 100,000)		Malaria cases (per 100,000 people) ^d	With insecticide-treated bed nets (%)	With fever treated with anti-malarial drugs (%)		Per 100,000 people ^f	Detected under DOTS (%) ^g	Cured under DOTS (%) ^h	
	In major urban areas	Outside major urban areas	Female	Male	All ages		Children aged 0-4							
	1999-2002 ⁱ	1999-2002 ⁱ	1996-2002 ⁱ	1996-2002 ⁱ	1995-2001 ⁱ		2000	2000	2000		1999-2002 ^j	1999-2002 ^j	2001	2001	2001	2000
Other UN member countries														
Andorra	0	0	..	..	..	2	10	34	50
Israel	0	0	..	..	..	1	5	63	78
Liechtenstein
Malta	0	0	..	..	..	1	3	25	100
Monaco	0	0	..	..	..	(.)	1	..	..
San Marino	0	0	..	..	..	1	2	0	0
Developing countries	32	144	..	..
Least developed countries	49	192	..	..
Arab States	15	57	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	28	137	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	9	41	..	..
South Asia	42	188	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	47	198	..	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	16	66	..	..
OECD	3	11	..	..
High-income OECD	2	9	..	..
High human development	3	12	..	..
Medium human development	29	137	..	..
Low human development	45	188	..	..
High income	2	9	..	..
Middle income	18	85	..	..
Low income	45	197	..	..
World	26	119	..	..

a. Data are median estimates based on data collected from surveillance sites, mainly antenatal clinics. b. Because of data limitations, comparisons across countries should be made with caution. Data for another agreed indicator under the HIV/AIDS target, the percentage of young people aged 15-24 who correctly identify two ways of preventing the sexual transmission of HIV and who reject major misconceptions about HIV transmission, are not yet available. Data for two proxy indicators of HIV/AIDS knowledge and misconceptions among 15- to 24-year-olds are available. For details, see <http://millenniumindicators.un.org>. c. Data refer to children aged 10-14. d. Data refer to malaria cases reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) and may represent only a fraction of the true number in a country because of incomplete reporting systems, incomplete coverage by health services or both. Because of the diversity of case detection and reporting systems, comparisons across countries should be made with caution. e. Excluding HIV-related deaths. f. Data refer to the prevalence of smear-positive cases of tuberculosis. g. Calculated by dividing the new smear-positive cases of tuberculosis detected under the directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS) case detection and treatment strategy by the estimated annual incidence of new smear-positive cases. Values can exceed 100% because of intense case detection in an area with a backlog or chronic cases, overreporting (for example, double counting), over-diagnosis or underestimation of incidence (WHO 2003e). h. Data refer to the percentage of new smear-positive cases registered for treatment under the DOTS case detection and treatment strategy in 2000 that were successfully treated. i. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. j. Data refer to 1999. k. Data refer to both sexes combined. l. Data refer to Northern Sudan only. m. Estimate based on data from all antenatal clinics. n. Data refer to 1997. o. Data refer to 1998. p. Data refer to 1994. q. Data refer to 1995. r. Excluding the Republic of Korea; see East Asia and the Pacific.

Source: Columns 1 and 2: UN 2003a, based on data from a joint effort by the WHO and the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); columns 3 and 4: UN 2003a, based on data from a joint effort by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), UNAIDS and the WHO; columns 5, 9 and 10: UN 2003a, based on data from UNICEF; columns 6-8 and 11-14: UN 2003a, based on data from the WHO.

GOAL 7 Ensure environmental sustainability: land and air

*Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes
and reverse the loss of environmental resources^a*

	Land area covered by forests		Ratio of protected area to surface area ^b	GDP per unit of energy use (PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)		Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric tons)		Consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (ODP metric tons) ^c	
	1990 (%)	2000		1990	2000	1990	1999	1990	2001
Arab States									
Algeria	0.8	0.9	0.05	5.4	6.4	3.2	3.0	3,570 ^d	1,022
Bahrain	(.)	(.)	0.01	1.2	1.6	23.3	29.4	107	106
Djibouti	(.)	(.)	(.)	..	..	0.7	0.6	..	..
Egypt	(.)	(.)	0.01	3.9	4.8	1.4	2.0	2,144	1,335
Iraq	1.8	1.8	(.)	..	..	2.7	3.3	..	..
Jordan	1.0	1.0	0.03	2.8	3.6	3.2	3.1	540	321
Kuwait	(.)	(.)	0.01	1.3 ^d	1.8	19.9	24.9	1,757 ^d	354
Lebanon	3.6	3.5	(.)	2.8	3.5	2.5	4.0	432 ^d	533
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.2	0.2	(.)	..	..	8.8	8.3	67	985
Morocco	6.8	6.8	0.01	9.8	9.5	1.0	1.3	604	435
Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oman	(.)	(.)	0.11	3.5	3.0	7.1	8.5	305 ^d	207
Qatar	(.)	0.1	(.)	..	..	28.2	91.5	85 ^d	85
Saudi Arabia	0.7	0.7	0.34	2.8	2.6	11.3	11.7	3,688 ^d	1,594 ^e
Somalia	13.2	12.0	0.01	..	..	(.)	0.0 ^f	..	..
Sudan	30.0	25.9	0.05	2.5	3.8	0.1	0.1	601 ^g	266
Syrian Arab Republic	2.5	2.5	..	2.2	2.9	3.0	3.4	1,272	1,392
Tunisia	3.0	3.1	(.)	5.3	7.4	1.6	1.8	730	570
United Arab Emirates	2.9	3.8	..	2.4	2.0 ^f	33.0	31.3	448	423
Yemen	1.0	0.9	..	2.4	4.0	0.7 ^g	1.1	..	1,023
East Asia and the Pacific									
Brunei Darussalam	85.8	83.9	0.21	3.0	3.0 ^f	22.6	14.2	64 ^d	31
Cambodia	56.1	52.9	0.18	..	..	(.)	0.1	..	..
China	15.6	17.5	0.07	1.7	4.1	2.1	2.3	41,829	33,923
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	0.42	8.7	10.9	4.6	6.2	..	..
Fiji	45.5	44.6	(.)	..	..	1.1	0.9	38	0
Indonesia	65.2	58.0	0.16	3.5	4.2	0.9	1.2	1,457 ^d	5,003
Kiribati	38.4	38.4	0.39	..	..	0.3	0.3	..	(.) ^f
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	68.2	68.2	0.03	..	..	12.3	9.4	950 ^d	77 ^e
Korea, Rep. of	63.8	63.3	0.07	3.4	3.6	5.6	8.4	24,126 ^d	6,724
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	56.7	54.4	0.10	..	..	0.1	0.1	4 ^h	41
Malaysia	65.9	58.7	0.05	3.7	4.3	3.0	5.4	3,384	1,947
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1 ^e
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	34.8	21.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	7.2	6.8	0.12	..	..	4.7	3.2	7 ^d	9
Myanmar	60.2	52.3	(.)	..	..	0.1	0.2	16 ^h	39
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	76.1	76.1	..	..	..	..	12.9	..	1
Papua New Guinea	70.1	67.6	0.02	..	..	0.6	0.5	28 ^g	15
Philippines	22.4	19.4	0.06	6.8	6.8	0.7	1.0	2,981	2,049
Samoa (Western)	46.1	37.2	0.04	..	..	0.8	0.8	4 ^g	2
Singapore	3.3	3.3	0.05	2.7	3.9	13.8	13.7	3,167	22
Solomon Islands	90.3	88.8	..	..	..	0.5	0.4	2	1
Thailand	31.1	28.9	0.14	4.7	5.1	1.7	3.3	6,660	3,375
Timor-Leste	36.6	34.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	5.5	5.5	0.05	..	..	0.8	1.2	2 ^d	1
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	(.) ^d	0
Vanuatu	36.2	36.7	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	..	..
Viet Nam	28.6	30.2	0.03	2.7	4.2	0.3	0.6	303 ^g	243

	Land area covered by forests (%)		Ratio of protected area to surface area ^b	GDP per unit of energy use (PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)		Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric tons)		Consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (ODP metric tons) ^c	
	1990	2000		1990	2000	1990	1999	1990	2001
Latin America and the Caribbean									
Antigua and Barbuda	20.5	20.5	0.15	..	..	4.7	5.2	421	3
Argentina	13.7	12.7	0.07	5.3	7.2	3.4	3.8	2,138	3,293
Bahamas	84.1	84.1	0.11	..	..	7.6	6.0	57 ^d	66 ^e
Barbados	4.7	4.7	0.01	..	..	4.2	7.6	21	12
Belize	74.7	59.1	0.44	..	..	1.6	2.7	20 ^d	28
Bolivia	50.4	48.9	0.12	4.1	3.9	0.8	1.4	14 ^g	77
Brazil	67.0	64.3	0.06	5.9	6.7	1.4	1.8	8,539	6,231
Chile	21.0	20.7	0.19	4.5	5.6	2.7	4.2	662	470
Colombia	49.6	47.8	0.08	7.7	10.3	1.6	1.5	2,026	1,165
Costa Rica	41.6	38.5	0.22	9.1	11.7	1.0	1.6	267 ^g	145
Cuba	18.9	21.4	0.15	..	..	3.0	2.3	778	504
Dominica	66.7	61.3	0.23	..	..	0.8	1.1	..	1 ⁱ
Dominican Republic	28.4	28.4	..	6.5	7.4	1.3	2.8	256 ^d	486
Ecuador	43.1	38.1	0.11	4.9	4.9	1.6	1.9	604	207
El Salvador	9.3	5.8	(.)	6.8	8.1	0.5	0.9	423 ^g	117
Grenada	14.7	14.7	0.02	..	..	1.3	2.2	4 ^d	4 ^f
Guatemala	31.2	26.3	0.19	6.3	7.1	0.6	0.9	357	265
Guyana	80.8	78.5	(.)	..	..	1.5	2.2	19	20
Haiti	5.7	3.2	(.)	8.7	7.5	0.2	0.2	..	169
Honduras	53.4	48.1	0.06	4.7	6.0	0.5	0.8	..	122
Jamaica	35.0	30.0	0.80	2.7	2.4	3.3	4.0	424	49
Mexico	32.2	28.9	0.10	4.0	5.5	3.7	3.9	12,037	2,224
Nicaragua	36.7	27.0	0.15	3.6	4.6 ^f	0.7	0.8	87	35
Panama	45.6	38.6	0.21	6.0	6.5	1.3	2.9	252	180
Paraguay	61.9	58.8	0.03	6.1	7.2	0.5	0.8	171 ^d	116
Peru	53.0	50.9	0.06	6.7	9.5	1.0	1.2	801	189
Saint Kitts and Nevis	11.1	11.1	(.)	..	..	1.6	2.4	6 ^d	3 ⁱ
Saint Lucia	23.0	14.8	0.09	..	..	1.2	2.1	8 ^d	3
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	17.9	15.4	0.21	..	..	0.8	1.4	2 ^d	7
Suriname	90.5	90.5	0.04	..	..	4.5	5.2	..	..
Trinidad and Tobago	54.8	50.5	0.06	1.2	1.3	13.9	19.4	138	79
Uruguay	4.5	7.4	(.)	8.1	9.4	1.3	2.0	416 ^g	102
Venezuela	58.6	56.1	0.62	2.1	2.3	5.8	5.3	3,343	2,546
South Asia									
Afghanistan	2.1	2.1	(.)	..	..	0.1	(.)	..	..
Bangladesh	9.0	10.2	0.01	8.1	10.8	0.1	0.2	195	805 ^e
Bhutan	64.2	64.2	0.25	..	..	0.2	0.5	..	..
India	21.4	21.6	0.05	3.8	5.5	0.8	1.1	4,358 ^d	5,614 ^e
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	4.5	4.5	0.05	3.0	3.2	3.9	4.8	1,366	4,205
Maldives	3.3	3.3	..	..	..	0.7	1.7	4	14
Nepal	32.7	27.3	0.09	2.6	3.7	(.)	0.1	20 ^g	94 ^e
Pakistan	3.6	3.1	0.05	3.4	4.0	0.6	0.7	751	1,666
Sri Lanka	35.4	30.0	0.13	5.7	7.8	0.2	0.5	209	190
Southern Europe									
Cyprus	12.9	18.6	0.08	5.4	6.3	6.8	8.0	240	138
Turkey	13.0	13.3	0.02	4.6	5.3	2.6	3.1	3,519	731

GOAL 7 Ensure environmental sustainability: land and air

*Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes
and reverse the loss of environmental resources^a*

	Land area covered by forests (%)		Ratio of protected area to surface area ^b	GDP per unit of energy use (PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)		Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric tons)		Consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (ODP metric tons) ^c	
	1990	2000		1990	2000	1990	1999	1990	2001
Sub-Saharan Africa									
Angola	56.9	56.0	0.07	3.4	3.6	0.5	0.8	116 ^d	9
Benin	30.3	24.0	0.11	1.9	2.5	0.1	0.2	58	54
Botswana	24.0	21.9	0.18	..	..	1.7	2.4	6 ^d	2 ^e
Burkina Faso	26.5	25.9	0.10	..	..	0.1	0.1	28	20
Burundi	9.4	3.7	0.05	..	..	(.)	(.)	43	46
Cameroon	56.0	51.3	0.04	3.4	3.8	0.1	0.3	78	364
Cape Verde	8.7	21.1	..	..	..	0.2	0.3	..	..
Central African Republic	37.3	36.8	0.09	..	..	0.1	0.1	43 ^g	4 ^e
Chad	10.7	10.1	0.09	..	..	(.)	(.)	26	32
Comoros	6.5	4.3	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	1 ^g	2
Congo	65.1	64.6	0.05	1.7	3.2	0.9	0.8	53 ^g	2
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	62.0	59.6	0.05	4.6	2.5	0.1	(.)	..	639
Côte d'Ivoire	30.7	22.4	0.06	3.9	3.6	1.0	0.8	258 ^g	148
Equatorial Guinea	66.2	62.5	..	..	..	0.3	1.5	..	..
Eritrea	13.9	13.5	0.04	..	..	..	0.1	..	..
Ethiopia	4.5	4.2	0.17	1.9	2.6	0.1	0.1	33 ^d	39 ^e
Gabon	85.1	84.7	0.03	3.7	4.7	7.1	3.0	10 ^g	6
Gambia	43.6	48.1	0.02	..	..	0.2	0.2	15	6
Ghana	33.1	27.8	0.05	4.3	5.5	0.2	0.3	107	36
Guinea	29.6	28.2	0.01	..	..	0.2	0.2	28	35
Guinea-Bissau	66.5	60.5	..	..	..	0.8	0.2	..	..
Kenya	31.7	30.0	0.08	1.7	1.9	0.2	0.3	230	169
Lesotho	0.5	0.5	(.)	..	..	..	..	6 ^d	2 ^e
Liberia	38.1	31.3	0.02	..	..	0.2	0.1	..	..
Madagascar	22.2	20.2	0.03	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	14 ^e
Malawi	34.7	27.2	0.11	..	..	0.1	0.1	23 ^g	51 ⁱ
Mali	11.6	10.8	0.04	..	..	(.)	(.)	..	29 ^e
Mauritania	(.)	(.)	0.02	..	..	1.3	1.2	17 ^d	13 ⁱ
Mauritius	8.4	7.9	0.08	..	..	1.1	2.1	76 ^d	14
Mozambique	39.8	39.0	0.08	1.2	2.5	0.1	0.1	18 ^d	14 ⁱ
Namibia	10.7	9.8	0.14	10.6 ^g	12.0	..	0.1	21 ^d	24
Niger	1.5	1.0	0.08	..	..	0.1	0.1	16	29
Nigeria	19.2	14.8	0.03	1.0	1.2	0.9	0.3	934	3,666
Rwanda	18.5	12.4	0.06	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	28.3	28.3	..	..	..	0.6	0.6	..	..
Senegal	34.6	32.2	0.11	3.7	4.5	0.4	0.4	97	98
Seychelles	66.7	66.7	1.11	..	..	1.6	2.7	3	1
Sierra Leone	19.8	14.7	0.02	..	..	0.1	0.1	..	..
South Africa	7.4	7.3	0.05	3.7	4.4	8.3	7.9	6,804	16
Swaziland	27.0	30.3	0.03	..	..	0.6	0.4	10 ^d	1
Tanzania, U. Rep. of	45.0	43.9	0.28	0.9	1.1	0.1	0.1	88 ^d	131
Togo	13.2	9.4	0.08	5.5	4.9	0.2	0.3	41	35
Uganda	25.6	21.0	0.21	..	..	(.)	0.1	14	13
Zambia	53.5	42.0	0.31	1.1	1.2	0.3	0.2	35	23 ^e
Zimbabwe	57.5	49.2	0.12	2.5	3.1	1.6	1.4	476 ^d	259
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS									
Albania	39.0	36.2	0.04	3.2	6.7	2.2	0.5	40 ^d	69
Armenia	11.0	12.4	0.07	1.8 ^h	4.5	1.0 ^h	0.8	..	163
Azerbaijan	11.5	13.1	0.06	..	1.9	6.4 ^h	4.2	481 ^d	52
Belarus	33.0	45.3	0.04	1.6 ^h	3.0	9.3 ^h	5.7	1,230	0
Bosnia and Herzegovina	44.6	44.6	0.01	..	5.2	1.1 ^h	1.2	145 ^g	200

*Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes
and reverse the loss of environmental resources^a*

	Land area covered by forests (%)		Ratio of protected area to surface area ^b	GDP per unit of energy use (PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)		Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric tons)		Consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (ODP metric tons) ^c	
	1990	2000	2003	1990	2000	1990	1999	1990	2001
Bulgaria	31.5	33.4	0.04	1.9	2.8	8.6	5.1	2,034	0
Croatia	31.5	31.9	0.07	4.0 ^h	4.9	3.5 ^h	4.8	464	114
Czech Republic	34.0	34.1	0.16	2.5 ^h	3.6	13.1 ^h	10.6	5,498 ^d	3
Estonia	45.8	48.7	0.11	1.5 ^h	2.9	16.1 ^h	11.7	190 ^d	(.)
Georgia	43.7	43.7	0.03	2.0 ^h	4.5	2.8 ^h	1.0	766 ^d	19
Hungary	19.1	19.9	0.07	3.3	4.9	5.6	5.6	4,390	0
Kazakhstan	3.7	4.5	0.03	1.1 ^h	2.2	15.3 ^h	7.4	1,214	524 ^e
Kyrgyzstan	4.0	5.2	0.04	2.6 ^h	5.4	2.4 ^h	1.0	118 ^g	53
Latvia	45.1	47.1	0.13	2.3 ^h	4.6	4.8 ^h	2.8	4,736 ^d	35 ^e
Lithuania	31.1	31.9	0.10	2.4 ^h	3.9	5.8 ^h	3.8	4,179	0
Macedonia, TFYR	35.6	35.6	0.07	..	..	5.5 ^h	5.6	1,174 ^d	47
Moldova, Rep. of	9.6	9.9	0.01	2.0 ^h	3.1	4.8 ^h	1.5	..	23
Poland	29.1	29.7	0.10	2.2	4.0	9.1	8.1	4,939	179
Romania	27.4	28.0	0.05	1.9	3.4	6.7	3.6	..	186
Russian Federation	50.3	50.4	0.03	1.4 ^h	1.6	13.3 ^h	9.8	98,752	0
Serbia and Montenegro	28.4	28.3	0.03	..	..	12.4	3.7	1,449	549 ⁱ
Slovakia	41.5	45.3	0.22	2.3	3.6	8.1 ^h	7.2	1,979 ^d	3
Slovenia	53.9	55.0	0.06	4.2 ^h	5.0	6.1 ^h	7.3	343	3
Tajikistan	2.7	2.8	0.04	1.1 ^h	2.3	3.7 ^h	0.8	91 ^g	28
Turkmenistan	8.0	8.0	0.03	1.8 ^h	1.4	6.9 ^h	6.4	141	19 ⁱ
Ukraine	16.0	16.5	0.04	1.5 ^h	1.4	11.5 ^h	7.5	4,518	1,077
Uzbekistan	4.6	4.8	(.)	..	1.2	5.3 ^h	4.8	2,454 ^d	53 ⁱ
High-income OECD ^j									
Australia	20.5	20.1	..	3.2	4.3	15.6	18.2	7,416	6
Austria	46.0	47.0	0.29	5.6	7.5	7.4	7.6	.. ^k	.. ^k
Belgium	22.6 ^l	22.2 ^l	0.03	3.7	4.4	10.1	10.2	.. ^k	.. ^k
Canada	26.5	26.5	..	2.5	3.3	15.4	14.4	13,174	(.)
Denmark	10.5	10.7	0.10	5.7	7.9	9.9	9.3	.. ^k	.. ^k
Finland	71.8	72.0	0.08	2.9	3.8	10.6	11.3	.. ^k	.. ^k
France	26.8	27.9	0.13	4.3	5.4	6.3	6.1	.. ^k	.. ^k
Germany	30.7	30.7	0.31	4.0	6.1	11.1 ^g	9.7	.. ^k	.. ^k
Greece	25.6	27.9	0.04	5.2	6.3	7.1	8.2	.. ^k	.. ^k
Iceland	(.)	(.)	0.10	2.5	2.4	7.9	7.4	133	0
Ireland	7.1	9.6	0.01	4.2	7.9	8.5	10.8	.. ^k	.. ^k
Italy	33.0	34.0	0.08	6.6	8.2	7.0	7.3	.. ^k	.. ^k
Japan	63.9	64.0	0.07	5.3	6.1	8.7	9.1	97,723	6
Luxembourg	.. ^m	.. ^m	0.14	2.3	6.4	25.9	18.6	.. ^k	.. ^k
Netherlands	10.8	11.1	0.10	4.1	5.7	10.0	8.5	.. ^k	.. ^k
New Zealand	28.2	29.7	0.37	3.2	3.7	6.9	8.1	558	0
Norway	27.9	28.9	0.06	3.7	5.1	7.5	8.7	722	48
Portugal	33.8	40.1	0.07	6.5	7.2	4.3	6.0	.. ^k	.. ^k
Spain	27.0	28.8	0.08	5.6	6.4	5.5	6.8	.. ^k	.. ^k
Sweden	65.9	65.9	0.08	3.2	4.4	5.7	5.3	.. ^k	.. ^k
Switzerland	29.2	30.3	0.20	6.4	7.5	6.4	5.7	2,920	6 ^e
United Kingdom	10.9	11.6	0.20	4.4	6.0	9.9	9.2	.. ^k	.. ^k
United States	24.3	24.7	0.17	3.0	4.2	19.3	19.7	198,308	2,805

GOAL 7 Ensure environmental sustainability: land and air

*Integrate the principles of sustainable development into country policies and programmes
and reverse the loss of environmental resources^a*

	Land area covered by forests (%)		Ratio of protected area to surface area ^b	GDP per unit of energy use (PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)		Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (metric tons)		Consumption of ozone-depleting chlorofluorocarbons (ODP metric tons) ^c	
	1990	2000	2003	1990	2000	1990	1999	1990	2001
Other UN member countries									
Andorra
Israel	4.0	6.4	0.15	5.3	6.5	7.4	10.0	4,560 ^d	0
Liechtenstein	40.0	46.7	0.39	..	..	..	..	3	0 ^e
Malta	(.)	(.)	0.01	3.2	6.7	4.6	8.8	179	63
Monaco	0.26	..	..	..	..	6 ^d	0
San Marino
Developing countries	3.2	4.6	1.6	1.9	..	..
Least developed countries	0.1	0.2	..	..
Arab States	3.5	3.8	3.2	3.7	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	2.0	2.3	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	4.9	6.1	2.2	2.5	..	..
South Asia	3.8	5.2	0.8	1.1	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	2.5	2.9	1.0	0.8	..	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	2.2	..	7.2	..	..
OECD	3.7	4.9	10.5	10.8	..	..
High-income OECD	3.8	4.9	11.9	12.3	..	..
High human development	3.8	4.9	10.5	10.8	..	..
Medium human development	3.0	4.0	1.7	2.3	..	..
Low human development	4.0	0.4	0.4	..	..
High income	3.8	4.9	11.9	12.4	..	..
Middle income	3.1	4.0	2.6	3.2	..	..
Low income	2.2	2.5	0.7	1.0	..	..
World	3.5	4.5	3.4	3.8	..	..

a. The World Health Organization is collecting country data for another indicator under this target, the proportion of the population using solid fuels, to be published in *World Health Report 2003* (WHO forthcoming).

b. Refers to the ratio of area protected to maintain biological diversity to surface area. Surface area is a country's total area, including areas under inland bodies of water and some coastal waterways but excluding sea areas. Data for some countries include overseas territories. c. Data refer to chlorofluorocarbons controlled under the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer, measured in metric tons multiplied by a factor of ozone-depleting potential (ODP). d. Data refer to 1989. e. Data refer to 2000. f. Data refer to 1998. g. Data refer to 1991. h. Data refer to 1992. i. Data refer to 1999. j. Excluding the Republic of Korea; see East Asia and the Pacific. k. No data are available for individual member countries of the European Union (EU). The member countries are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Estimates for EU member countries as a group are 170,331.4 ODP metric tons in 1990 and 2,317.1 ODP metric tons in 2001. l. Including Luxembourg. m. Included in data for Belgium.

Source: Columns 1 and 2: UN 2003a, based on data from the Food and Agriculture Organization; column 3: UNEP World Conservation Monitoring Centre and IUCN World Commission on Protected Areas 2003; columns 4 and 5: World Bank 2003c, based on data from a joint effort by the International Energy Agency and the World Bank; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; columns 6 and 7: World Bank 2003c, based on data from a joint effort by the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change and the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; columns 8 and 9: UN 2003a, based on data from the United Nations Environment Programme's Ozone Secretariat.

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers^a

	Population with sustainable access to an improved water source				Urban population with access to improved sanitation	
	Rural (%)		Urban (%)		(%)	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Arab States						
Algeria	..	82	..	94	..	99
Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..
Djibouti	..	100	..	100	..	99
Egypt	92	96	97	99	96	100
Iraq	..	48	..	96	..	93
Jordan	92	84	99	100	100	100
Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lebanon	..	100	..	100	..	100
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	68	68	72	72	97	97
Morocco	58	56	94	98	88	86
Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	86	..	97	..	100
Oman	30	30	41	41	98	98
Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saudi Arabia	..	64	..	100	..	100
Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sudan	60	69	86	86	87	87
Syrian Arab Republic	..	64	..	94	..	98
Tunisia	54	58	91	92	96	96
United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..
Yemen	..	68	..	74	69	89
East Asia and the Pacific						
Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..
Cambodia	..	26	..	54	..	56
China	60	66	99	94	56	69
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fiji	..	51	..	43	..	75
Indonesia	62	69	92	90	66	69
Kiribati	..	25	..	82	..	54
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	..	100	..	100	..	99
Korea, Rep. of	..	71	..	97	..	76
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	29	..	61	..	67
Malaysia	..	94	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	..	..	..
Mongolia	..	30	..	77	..	46
Myanmar	..	66	..	89	..	84
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	20	..	100	..	100
Papua New Guinea	32	32	88	88	92	92
Philippines	82	79	93	91	85	93
Samoa (Western)	..	100	..	95	..	95
Singapore	..	..	100	100	100	100
Solomon Islands	..	65	..	94	..	98
Thailand	78	81	87	95	95	96
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tonga	..	100	..	100	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..
Vanuatu	..	94	..	63	..	100
Viet Nam	48	72	86	95	52	82

GOAL 7 Ensure environmental sustainability: water and sanitation

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers ^a

	Population with sustainable access to an improved water source				Urban population with access to improved sanitation	
	Rural (%)		Urban (%)		(%)	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Latin America and the Caribbean						
Antigua and Barbuda	..	89	..	95	..	98
Argentina	73	..	97	..	87	..
Bahamas	..	86	..	98	..	100
Barbados	..	100	..	100	..	100
Belize	..	82	..	100	..	71
Bolivia	47	64	91	95	73	86
Brazil	54	53	93	95	82	84
Chile	49	58	98	99	98	96
Colombia	84	70	98	99	96	96
Costa Rica	..	92	..	99	..	89
Cuba	..	77	..	95	..	99
Dominica	..	90	..	100	..	86
Dominican Republic	71	78	92	90	70	70
Ecuador	58	75	82	90	88	92
El Salvador	48	64	88	91	87	89
Grenada	..	93	..	97	..	96
Guatemala	69	88	88	98	82	83
Guyana	..	91	..	98	..	97
Haiti	50	45	59	49	33	50
Honduras	78	81	89	95	88	93
Jamaica	87	85	98	98	99	99
Mexico	52	69	90	95	87	88
Nicaragua	44	59	93	91	97	95
Panama	..	79	..	99	..	99
Paraguay	46	59	80	93	96	94
Peru	42	62	88	87	77	79
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..
Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	..
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suriname	..	50	..	93	..	99
Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	..	..
Uruguay	..	93	..	98	..	95
Venezuela	..	70	..	85	..	71
South Asia						
Afghanistan	..	11	..	19	..	25
Bangladesh	93	97	99	99	81	71
Bhutan	..	60	..	86	..	65
India	61	79	88	95	44	61
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	..	83	..	98	..	86
Maldives	..	100	..	100	..	100
Nepal	64	87	93	94	69	73
Pakistan	77	87	96	95	77	95
Sri Lanka	62	70	91	98	94	97
Southern Europe						
Cyprus	100	100	100	100	100	100
Turkey	72	86	83	81	97	97

Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers^a

	Population with sustainable access to an improved water source				Urban population with access to improved sanitation	
	Rural (%)		Urban (%)		(%)	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Sub-Saharan Africa						
Angola	..	40	..	34	..	70
Benin	..	55	..	74	46	46
Botswana	88	90	100	100	87	88
Burkina Faso	..	37	..	66	..	39
Burundi	67	77	96	91	65	68
Cameroon	32	39	78	78	97	92
Cape Verde	..	89	..	64	..	95
Central African Republic	35	57	71	89	38	38
Chad	..	26	..	31	70	81
Comoros	84	95	97	98	98	98
Congo	..	17	..	71	..	14
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	26	..	89	..	54
Côte d'Ivoire	69	72	97	92	70	71
Equatorial Guinea	..	42	..	45	..	60
Eritrea	..	42	..	63	..	66
Ethiopia	17	12	80	81	24	33
Gabon	..	47	..	95	..	55
Gambia	..	53	..	80	..	41
Ghana	36	62	85	91	56	74
Guinea	36	36	72	72	94	94
Guinea-Bissau	..	49	..	79	87	95
Kenya	31	42	91	88	91	96
Lesotho	..	74	..	88	..	72
Liberia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Madagascar	31	31	85	85	70	70
Malawi	43	44	90	95	96	96
Mali	52	61	65	74	95	93
Mauritania	40	40	34	34	44	44
Mauritius	100	100	100	100	100	100
Mozambique	..	41	..	81	..	68
Namibia	63	67	98	100	84	96
Niger	51	56	65	70	71	79
Nigeria	37	49	83	78	69	66
Rwanda	..	40	..	60	..	12
São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	..
Senegal	60	65	90	92	86	94
Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sierra Leone	..	46	..	75	..	88
South Africa	73	73	99	99	93	93
Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanzania, U. Rep. of	28	57	76	90	84	99
Togo	38	38	82	85	71	69
Uganda	40	47	81	80	..	93
Zambia	28	48	88	88	86	99
Zimbabwe	69	73	99	100	70	71
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS						
Albania	..	95	..	99	..	99
Armenia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	58	..	93	..	90
Belarus	..	100	..	100	..	..
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..

GOAL 7 Ensure environmental sustainability: water and sanitation

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers^a

	Population with sustainable access to an improved water source				Urban population with access to improved sanitation	
	Rural (%)		Urban (%)		(%)	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Bulgaria	..	100	..	100	..	100
Croatia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..
Estonia	..	..	..	..	..	93
Georgia	..	61	..	90	..	100
Hungary	98	98	100	100	100	100
Kazakhstan	..	82	..	98	..	100
Kyrgyzstan	..	66	..	98	..	100
Latvia	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..
Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	..	..
Moldova, Rep. of	..	88	..	97	..	100
Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Romania	..	16	..	91	..	86
Russian Federation	..	96	..	100	..	..
Serbia and Montenegro	..	97	..	99	..	100
Slovakia	..	100	..	100	..	100
Slovenia	100	100	100	100	100	..
Tajikistan	..	47	..	93	..	97
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ukraine	..	94	..	100	..	100
Uzbekistan	..	79	..	94	..	97
High-income OECD ^b						
Australia	100	100	100	100	100	100
Austria	100	100	100	100	100	100
Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canada	99	99	100	100	100	100
Denmark	..	100	..	100	..	..
Finland	100	100	100	100	100	100
France	..	..	..	..	..	..
Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..
Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..
Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..
Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..
Japan	..	..	..	..	..	..
Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..
Netherlands	100	100	100	100	100	100
New Zealand	..	..	100	100	..	..
Norway	100	100	100	100	100	..
Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..
Spain	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sweden	100	100	100	100	100	100
Switzerland	100	100	100	100	100	100
United Kingdom	100	100	100	100	100	100
United States	100	100	100	100	100	100

Halve, by 2015, the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water

Have achieved, by 2020, a significant improvement in the lives of at least 100 million slum dwellers ^a

	Population with sustainable access to an improved water source				Urban population with access to improved sanitation	
	Rural (%)		Urban (%)		Urban population with access to improved sanitation (%)	
	1990	2000	1990	2000	1990	2000
Other UN member countries						
Andorra	..	100	..	100	..	100
Israel	..	..	..	..	..	..
Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	..
Malta	100	100	100	100	100	100
Monaco	..	100	..	100	..	100
San Marino	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing countries	..	69	..	92	..	77
Least developed countries	..	55	..	82	..	71
Arab States	..	76	..	94	..	96
East Asia and the Pacific	..	67	..	93	..	73
Latin America and the Caribbean	..	65	..	94	..	86
South Asia	66	81	90	95	52	68
Sub-Saharan Africa	39	44	86	83	75	74
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	..	82	..	99	..	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..
High human development	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development	..	73	..	94	..	77
Low human development	47	53	86	83	72	77
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	..	70	..	95	..	82
Low income	..	69	..	90	58	72
World	..	71 ^c	..	95 ^c	..	85 ^c

a. The United Nations Human Settlements Programme (HABITAT) has prepared country estimates of slum dwellers for this target using several indicators: the proportion of the urban population with sustainable access to an improved water source, the proportion of the urban population with access to improved sanitation, an indicator of overcrowding and an indicator of the durability of housing. Estimates for another indicator to be used in this exercise, the proportion of households with access to secure tenure, will become available soon. b. Excluding the Republic of Korea; see East Asia and the Pacific. c. Data refer to the world aggregate according to UNICEF 2003b.

Source: Columns 1-6: UN 2003a, based on data from a joint effort by the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization.

Develop further an open, rule-based, predictable, non-discriminatory trading and financial system

	Net official development assistance (ODA) disbursed							
	As % of GNI		To least developed countries (as % of donor's GNI) ^a		ODA to basic social services (as % of total) ^b		Untied bilateral ODA (as % of total)	
	1990 ^c	2001	1990	2001	1996/97	2000/01	1990	2001
Australia	0.34	0.25	0.06	0.05	8	19	33	59
Austria	0.25	0.29	0.07	0.05	5	21	32	..
Belgium	0.46	0.37	0.19	0.12	11	15	..	90
Canada	0.44	0.22	0.13	0.03	6	19	47	32
Denmark	0.94	1.03	0.37	0.33	10	9	0	93
Finland	0.65	0.32	0.24	0.09	6	12	31	87
France	0.60	0.32	0.19	0.08	..	..	64	67
Germany	0.42	0.27	0.12	0.06	10	10	62	85
Greece	..	0.17	..	0.02	17	5	..	17
Ireland	0.16	0.33	0.06	0.17	(.)	21	..	100
Italy	0.31	0.15	0.13	0.04	7	6	22	8
Japan	0.31	0.23	0.06	0.04	3	7	89	81
Luxembourg	0.21	0.82	0.08	0.26	..	21	..	..
Netherlands	0.92	0.82	0.30	0.25	12	22	56	91
New Zealand	0.23	0.25	0.04	0.07	..	8	100	..
Norway	1.17	0.83	0.52	0.28	13	9	61	99
Portugal	0.24	0.25	0.17	0.11	6	3	..	58
Spain	0.20	0.30	0.04	0.03	14	12	..	69
Sweden	0.91	0.81	0.35	0.22	11	14	87	86
Switzerland	0.32	0.34	0.14	0.10	9	11	78	96
United Kingdom	0.27	0.32	0.09	0.11	24	27	..	94
United States	0.21	0.11	0.04	0.02	23	22	..	..
DAC	0.33	0.22	0.09	0.05	9	15	68	79

Note: This table presents data for members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) of the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD).

a. Includes imputed multilateral flows that make allowance for contributions through multilateral organizations. These are calculated using the geographic distribution of disbursements for the year specified. *b.* Data refer to the average for the years specified. *c.* Data for individual countries (but not the DAC average) include forgiveness of non-ODA claims.

Source: Columns 1-8: UN 2003a, based on data from the OECD; aggregates calculated by the OECD.

	OECD country support to domestic agriculture (as % of GDP)	
	1990	2001
Australia	0.8	0.3
Canada	1.7	0.7
Czech Republic	..	1.2
European Union ^a	2.1	1.4
Hungary	..	1.4
Iceland	4.6	1.6
Japan	1.7	1.4
Korea, Rep. of	9.4	4.7
Mexico	2.9	1.3
New Zealand	0.5	0.3
Norway	3.2	1.4
Poland	..	1.0
Slovak Republic	..	0.9
Switzerland	3.1	1.9
Turkey	4.2	4.3
United States	1.2	0.9
OECD	1.9	1.3

a. No data are available for individual member countries of the European Union. The member countries are Austria, Belgium, Denmark, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Ireland, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Portugal, Spain, Sweden and the United Kingdom. Austria, Finland and Sweden joined in 1995 and thus are not included in the data for 1990.

Source: UN 2003a, based on data from the OECD; aggregates calculated by the OECD.

	Imports by developed countries admitted free of duties (%) ^a		Average tariffs imposed by developed countries on imports from developing countries (%)		ODA provided to help build trade capacity (%)	
	1996	2000	1996	2000	1990	2001
From developing countries	49	65	–	–	–	–
From least developed countries	77	66	–	–	–	–
On textiles	–	–	7	6	–	–
On clothing	–	–	11	10	–	–
By all donors	–	–	–	–	..	2

a. Imports are measured by value and exclude arms.

Source: Columns 1-4: UN 2003a, based on data from the World Trade Organization (WTO); columns 5 and 6: UN 2003a, based on data from a joint effort by the OECD and the WTO.

Address the special needs of landlocked countries and small island developing states

	Official development assistance received by landlocked countries (as % of GNI)			Official development assistance or official aid received by small island developing states (as % of GNI)	
	1990	2001		1990	2001
Armenia	..	9.7	Antigua and Barbuda	1.3	1.3
Azerbaijan	..	4.3	Aruba	3.5	..
Bhutan	16.5	10.8	Bahamas	0.1	..
Bolivia	11.8	9.4	Bahrain	3.9	0.2
Botswana	4.0	0.6	Barbados	0.2	0.0
Burkina Faso	12.0	15.7	Belize	7.7	2.9
Burundi	23.6	19.3	Cape Verde	31.7	13.1
Central African Republic	17.1	7.9	Comoros	17.3	12.4
Chad	18.2	11.2	Cook Islands	..	..
Ethiopia	15.0	17.5	Cuba	..	..
Kazakhstan	..	0.7	Cyprus	0.7	0.5
Kyrgyzstan	..	12.9	Dominica	12.2	8.5
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	17.3	14.5	Dominican Republic	1.5	0.5
Lesotho	13.8	5.5	Fiji	3.7	1.5
Macedonia, TFYR	..	7.3	Grenada	6.6	3.1
Malawi	27.4	23.4	Guinea-Bissau	55.1	32.0
Mali	20.0	13.9	Guyana	61.4	16.0
Mongolia	..	20.6	Haiti	5.9	4.4
Nepal	11.5	6.7	Jamaica	6.5	0.7
Niger	16.4	12.8	Kiribati	36.0	17.6
Paraguay	1.1	0.9	Maldives	10.9	4.5
Rwanda	11.3	17.3	Malta	0.1	0.0
Swaziland	5.7	2.3	Marshall Islands	..	63.7
Tajikistan	..	15.5	Mauritius	3.8	0.5
Turkmenistan	..	1.2	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	51.6
Uganda	15.8	14.1	Nauru	..	..
Uzbekistan	..	1.4	Netherlands Antilles	..	..
Zambia	16.0	10.7	Niue	..	..
Zimbabwe	4.0	1.8	Palau	..	25.0
All landlocked countries	6.0	6.4	Papua New Guinea	13.3	7.2
			Saint Kitts and Nevis	5.3	3.4
			Saint Lucia	3.4	2.6
			St. Vincent & the Grenadines	8.2	2.6
			Samoa (Western)	29.0	17.0
			São Tomé and Príncipe	104.2	90.5
			Seychelles	10.1	2.4
			Singapore	0.0	0.0
			Solomon Islands	22.1	22.2
			Suriname	19.9	3.4
			Tokelau	..	..
			Tonga	25.4	14.4
			Trinidad and Tobago	0.4	0.0
			Tuvalu	..	..
			Vanuatu	30.6	15.2
			All small island developing states	2.6	0.9
			Least developed	15.3	8.8
			High income	0.1	0.1
			Middle income	4.8	1.5

Source: Columns 1 and 2: UN 2003a, based on data from the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); aggregates calculated by the OECD.

Source: Columns 1 and 2: UN 2003a, based on data from the OECD; aggregates calculated by the OECD.

Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures

	Total debt service (as % of exports of goods and services)		Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative ^a		Total debt service (as % of exports of goods and services)		Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative ^a				
	1990	2001			1990	2001					
Arab States											
Algeria	63.7	19.5	..	Dominica	6.0	11.9	..				
Djibouti	4.4 ^b	5.4 ^c	..	Dominican Republic	10.7	6.6	..				
Egypt	25.7	8.8	..	Ecuador	31.0	22.0	..				
Iraq	..	..	..	El Salvador	18.2	7.4	..	
Jordan	22.1	14.7	..	Grenada	3.1	5.4 ^c	..				
Lebanon	3.2	40.5	..	Guatemala	11.6	8.5	..				
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	Guyana	20.6 ^b	8.0	1,030 ^{d, h}	
Morocco	27.9	21.9	..	Haiti	7.1 ⁱ	4.5	..				
Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	Honduras	33.0 ^f	5.7 ^f	900 ^{d, h}	
Oman	12.0	6.8	..	Jamaica	27.0	16.8	..				
Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	Mexico	18.3	14.1	..	
Somalia	14.6	..	.. ^{d, e}	Nicaragua	2.3 ^f	22.2 ^f	4,500 ^{d, h}		
Sudan	4.8	3.2	.. ^{d, e}	Panama	4.1	11.2	..				
Syrian Arab Republic	20.3	2.1	..	Paraguay	11.5	8.3	..				
Tunisia	25.6	13.4	..	Peru	7.3	20.8	..				
Yemen	7.1	6.3	.. ^{d, e}	Saint Kitts and Nevis	3.4	13.5	..				
East Asia and the Pacific								Saint Lucia	2.1	6.9	..
Cambodia	3.8 ^b	1.1	..	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	3.1	6.9	..				
China	10.6	4.2	..	Suriname	..	..	..	
Fiji	9.0	1.5	..	Trinidad and Tobago	15.6	3.8	..				
Indonesia	25.6	13.8	..	Uruguay	35.2	30.3	..				
Kiribati	..	..	..	Venezuela	19.6	20.9	..	
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	..	..	..	South Asia				
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	8.5	9.0	.. ^{d, e}	Afghanistan	..	..	..	
Malaysia	10.6	3.6	..	Bangladesh	37.5	9.0	..				
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	Bhutan	5.3	3.3	..	
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	..	..	..	India	29.2	12.6	..	
Mongolia	0.3	7.9	..	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1.3	4.1	..				
Myanmar	8.8	2.8	.. ^{d, e}	Maldives	4.0	4.3	..				
Nauru	..	..	..	Nepal	14.7	6.2	..	
Palau	..	..	..	Pakistan	25.1	21.3	..	
Papua New Guinea	18.4	7.1	..	Sri Lanka	14.8	9.2	..				
Philippines	25.6	13.3	..	Southern Europe							
Samoa (Western)	10.6	7.1 ^c	..	Turkey	29.9	24.6	..				
Solomon Islands	11.3	2.7 ^c	..	Sub-Saharan Africa							
Thailand	11.4	7.9	..	Angola	7.1	26.0	.. ^{d, e}				
Timor-Leste	..	..	..	Benin	9.2 ^f	10.0 ^f	460 ^{d, g}	
Tonga	3.5	7.9	..	Botswana	4.4	1.7	..				
Tuvalu	..	..	..	Burkina Faso	7.8 ^{f, j}	11.0 ^{f, j}	930 ^{d, g}	
Vanuatu	1.6	1.1	..	Burundi	41.7	36.3	.. ^{d, e}				
Viet Nam	..	6.5	.. ^{d, e}	Cameroon	14.7 ^f	9.9 ^f	2,000 ^{d, h}				
Latin America and the Caribbean								Cape Verde	8.9	7.0	..
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	Central African Republic	12.5	11.5	.. ^{d, e}	
Argentina	34.7	48.6	..	Chad	3.8 ^f	10.0 ^f	260 ^{d, h}				
Barbados	14.6	4.3 ^c	..	Comoros	2.4	5.6	.. ^{d, e}				
Belize	7.0	24.5	..	Congo	32.2	3.3	.. ^{d, e}				
Bolivia	33.5 ^f	16.1 ^f	2,060 ^{d, g}	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	12.7	(.)	.. ^{d, e}				
Brazil	18.5	28.6	..	Côte d'Ivoire	19.1	8.1	800 ^{d, e}				
Chile	18.1	5.2	..	Equatorial Guinea	11.5	0.1	..				
Colombia	34.5	28.1	..	Eritrea	0.0 ^b	4.5	..				
Costa Rica	22.0	8.2	..	Ethiopia	33.7 ^f	20.6 ^f	1,930 ^{d, h}				
Cuba	..	..	..	Gabon	4.8	13.6	..	
				Gambia	21.8 ^f	13.8 ^f	90 ^{d, h}				

Deal comprehensively with the debt problems of developing countries through national and international measures

	Total debt service (as % of exports of goods and services)		Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative ^a		Total debt service (as % of exports of goods and services)		Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative ^a
	1990	2001			1990	2001	
Ghana	34.9 ^f	8.9 ^f	3,700 ^{d, h}	Macedonia, TFYR	..	10.3	..
Guinea	19.6 ^f	9.2 ^f	800 ^{d, h}	Moldova, Rep. of	..	15.3	..
Guinea-Bissau	22.1 ^f	0.7 ^f	790 ^{d, h}	Poland	4.4	11.5	..
Kenya	28.6	11.4	.. ^{d, e}	Romania	0.0	13.7	..
Lesotho	4.2	12.4	..	Russian Federation	..	12.0	..
Liberia	..	0.6	.. ^{d, e}	Serbia and Montenegro	..	2.0	..
Madagascar	44.4 ^f	3.4 ^f	1,500 ^{d, h}	Slovakia	..	6.2	..
Malawi	28.0 ^f	15.5 ^f	1,000 ^{d, h}	Tajikistan	0.0 ^b	6.3	..
Mali	14.7 ^f	4.5 ^f	895 ^{d, g}	Turkmenistan	0.0 ⁱ	..	..
Mauritania	28.8 ^{f, j}	16.5 ^{f, j}	1,100 ^{d, g}	Ukraine	..	6.5	..
Mauritius	7.3	4.7	..	Uzbekistan	..	20.6	..
Mozambique	17.3 ^f	2.7 ^f	4,300 ^{d, g}	Other UN member countries			
Namibia	..	..	..	Malta	0.4	2.6	..
Niger	6.6 ^f	6.6 ^f	900 ^{d, h}	Developing countries	15.3	11.0	..
Nigeria	22.3	11.5	..	Least developed countries	16.1	9.5	..
Rwanda	10.6 ^f	7.6 ^f	800 ^{d, h}	Arab States	13.8	8.6	..
São Tomé and Príncipe	28.7	21.3	200 ^{d, h}	East Asia and the Pacific	12.0	6.4	..
Senegal	18.3 ^f	9.3 ^f	850 ^{d, h}	Latin America and the Caribbean	20.4	19.7	..
Seychelles	7.8	2.1	..	South Asia	17.9	11.0	..
Sierra Leone	10.1 ^f	74.3 ^f	950 ^{d, h}	Sub-Saharan Africa	11.3	9.0	..
South Africa	0.0	6.8	..	Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	13.7	9.5	..
Swaziland	5.6	2.5	..	OECD	..	..	..
Tanzania, U. Rep. of	31.3 ^{f, k}	7.3 ^{f, k}	3,000 ^{d, g}	High-income OECD	..	..	..
Togo	11.5	5.9	.. ^{d, e}	High human development	..	..	..
Uganda	56.9 ^f	9.7 ^f	1,950 ^{d, g}	Medium human development	15.3	10.2	..
Zambia	14.6 ^f	13.4 ^f	3,850 ^{d, h}	Low human development	19.7	12.9	..
Zimbabwe	19.4	3.4	..	High income	..	..	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS				Middle income	15.0	11.1	..
Albania	0.9	3.1	..	Low income	23.4	11.4	..
Armenia	..	8.1	..	World	..	..	..
Azerbaijan	..	4.7	..				
Belarus	..	2.7	..				
Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	18.3	..				
Bulgaria	18.6	15.5	..				
Croatia	..	13.7	..				
Czech Republic	..	4.4	..				
Estonia	(.) ^b	0.9	..				
Georgia	..	8.1	..				
Hungary	33.4	8.5	..				
Kazakhstan	..	4.7	..				
Kyrgyzstan	..	12.0	..				
Latvia	(.) ^b	2.9	..				
Lithuania	..	5.9	..				

Note: The table excludes high-income countries (as defined by the World Bank; see classification of countries) because the debt indicators it presents are not produced for these countries.

a. Data are as of March 2003. The Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) is a mechanism for debt relief, jointly overseen by the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank. Bilateral and multilateral creditors have provided debt relief through this framework to heavily indebted poor countries since 1996. By March 2003, 26 countries had reached their decision points, and of these, 8 had also reached their completion points (see the definitions of statistical terms). *b.* Data refer to 1992. *c.* Data refer to 2000. *d.* Country included in the HIPC initiative. *e.* Decision and completion points not yet reached under the HIPC initiative. *f.* Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the HIPC initiative. Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only, and export figures exclude workers' remittances. *g.* Completion point reached under the HIPC initiative. *h.* Decision point reached under the HIPC initiative. *i.* Data refer to 1991. *j.* Estimates reflecting assistance under the enhanced HIPC initiative will be presented in World Bank forthcoming. *k.* Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.

Source: Columns 1 and 2: World Bank 2003c, based on data from a joint effort by the IMF and the World Bank; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; column 3: World Bank 2003b.

GOAL 8 Develop a global partnership for development: work opportunities, access to drugs and access to new technologies

Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

	Youth unemployment (% of labour force aged 15-24) ^a						Population with sustainable access to affordable essential drugs (%) ^b 1999	Telephone mainlines and cellular subscribers (per 100 people)		Internet users (per 100 people)		Personal computers in use (per 100 people)	
	Total		Female		Male			1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001							
Arab States													
Algeria	39	..	14	..	46	..	95-100	3.2	6.4	..	0.6	0.1	0.7
Bahrain	95-100	20.2	72.8	..	20.3	..	15.4
Djibouti	80-94	1.1	2.0	..	0.5	0.2	1.1
Egypt	..	20 ^c	..	37 ^c	..	14 ^c	80-94	3.0	14.7	..	0.9	..	1.5
Iraq	80-94	3.9	2.9	..	..	..	..
Jordan	95-100	7.2	29.6	..	4.5	..	3.3
Kuwait	95-100	20.0	59.4	..	8.8	0.5	12.0
Lebanon	80-94	15.5	41.6	..	7.8	..	7.5
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	95-100	4.8	11.8	..	0.4	..	..
Morocco	31	15 ^c	32	15 ^c	31	16 ^c	50-79	1.6	20.4	..	1.4	..	1.4
Occupied Palestinian Territories	4.1 ^d	17.9	..	1.8	..	..
Oman	80-94	6.1	21.3	..	4.6	0.2	3.2
Qatar	95-100	19.8	56.8	..	6.6	..	16.4
Saudi Arabia	95-100	7.8	25.8	..	1.3	2.4	6.3
Somalia	0-49	0.2	0.4 ^c	..	(.)	..	..
Sudan	0-49	0.3	1.8	..	0.2	..	0.4
Syrian Arab Republic	80-94	4.1	11.5	0.0	0.4	..	1.6
Tunisia	50-79	3.8	14.9	..	4.1	0.3	2.6
United Arab Emirates	95-100	22.4	95.6	..	31.5	2.9 ^d	13.5
Yemen	50-79	1.1	3.0	..	0.1	..	0.2
East Asia and the Pacific													
Brunei Darussalam	95-100	14.3	65.9	..	10.2	1.1 ^d	7.3
Cambodia	0-49	(.)	1.9	..	0.1	..	0.1
China	3	3 ^e	1	..	1	..	80-94	0.6	24.8	..	2.6	(.)	1.9
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	3	11	3	9	4	14	..	47.5	143.9	0.1 ^f	38.7	4.7	38.7
Fiji	95-100	5.8	21.1	..	1.8	..	4.6
Indonesia	9 ^g	..	9 ^g	..	9 ^g	..	80-94	0.6	6.6	..	1.9	0.1	1.1
Kiribati	50-79	1.7	4.8	..	2.3	..	1.0
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	2.5	2.1	..	0.0	..	..
Korea, Rep. of	7	10	6	8	10	12	95-100	30.8	110.6	(.)	52.1	3.7	48.1
Lao People's Dem. Rep.	50-79	0.2	1.5	..	0.2	..	0.3
Malaysia	50-79	9.4	51.2	(.) ^d	27.3	0.8	12.6
Marshall Islands	80-94	1.1	8.6	0.0	1.6	(.)	4.6
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	95-100	2.5	8.7	..	4.3	..	..
Mongolia	50-79	3.2	13.3	..	1.7	..	1.5
Myanmar	50-79	0.2	0.6	..	(.)	..	0.1
Nauru	95-100	13.3 ^f	29.0	..	..	..	..
Palau	95-100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Papua New Guinea	80-94	0.8	1.4	..	0.9	..	5.7
Philippines	15	19	19	23	13	17	50-79	1.0	19.2	..	2.6	0.3	2.2
Samoa (Western)	95-100	2.6	7.2	..	1.7	..	0.6
Singapore	4 ^g	5 ^e	4 ^g	6 ^e	4 ^g	4 ^e	95-100	36.3	119.6	0.2 ^f	41.2	6.6	50.8
Solomon Islands	80-94	1.5	1.9	..	0.5	..	3.9
Thailand	4	7 ^e	4	6 ^e	4	7 ^e	95-100	2.5	22.2	0.0	5.8	0.4	2.8
Timor-Leste
Tonga	95-100	4.6	11.2	..	2.8	..	1.4
Tuvalu	80-94	1.3	6.5	..	10.0
Vanuatu	1.8	3.5	..	2.7	..	0.1
Viet Nam	80-94	0.1	5.3	..	1.2	(.) ^d	0.9

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	Youth unemployment (% of labour force aged 15-24) ^a						Population with sustainable access to affordable essential drugs (%) ^b 1999	Telephone mainlines and cellular subscribers (per 100 people)		Internet users (per 100 people)		Personal computers in use (per 100 people)	
	Total		Female		Male			1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001							
Latin America and the Caribbean													
Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	50-79	17.4 ^h	80.4	..	9.0	..	..
Argentina	13	32	16	33	12	31	50-79	9.3	41.6	(.) ^d	10.1	0.7	8.0
Bahamas	..	16 ^c	..	22 ^c	..	11 ^c	80-94	28.1	59.7	..	5.5	..	..
Barbados	31	22 ^c	41	27 ^c	22	18 ^c	95-100	28.1	67.9	..	5.6	..	9.3
Belize	..	23 ^c	..	35 ^c	..	15 ^c	80-94	9.2	30.2	..	7.3	..	13.4
Bolivia	5	9 ^e	9	10 ^e	3	7 ^e	50-79	2.8	15.8	..	2.2	0.2 ^f	2.1
Brazil	7	18	7	22	7	15	0-49	6.5	38.5	(.) ^f	4.7	0.3	6.3
Chile	13	19	12	22	13	17	80-94	6.7	57.5	(.) ^d	20.1	0.9	10.6
Colombia	27	36 ^e	31	41 ^e	23	32 ^e	80-94	6.9	24.9	..	2.7	0.9 ^d	4.2
Costa Rica	8	13	10	16	8	12	95-100	10.1	30.5	(.) ^d	9.3	..	17.0
Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	95-100	3.1	5.2	..	1.1	..	2.0
Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..	80-94	16.4	39.8	..	11.6	..	7.7
Dominican Republic	..	23 ^e	..	34 ^e	..	16 ^e	50-79	4.8	25.7	..	2.1	..	..
Ecuador	8	20	12	27	6	15	0-49	4.8	17.0	(.) ^d	2.6	0.2 ^f	2.3
El Salvador	15 ^f	13 ^c	14 ^f	10 ^c	15 ^f	14 ^c	80-94	2.4	23.6	..	2.3	..	2.2
Grenada	27 ^f	..	27 ^f	..	28 ^f	..	95-100	17.8	39.2	0.0	5.2	..	13.0
Guatemala	4 ^g	3 ⁱ	6 ^g	4 ⁱ	3 ^g	3 ⁱ	50-79	2.1	16.2	..	1.7	..	1.3
Guyana	27 ^d	..	38 ^d	..	21 ^d	..	0-49	2.0	17.8	..	10.9	..	2.6
Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-49	0.7	2.1	..	0.4	..	..
Honduras	11 ^f	7	15 ^f	8 ^c	9 ^f	7 ^c	0-49	1.7	8.4	..	1.4	..	1.2
Jamaica	30 ^f	34 ^c	43 ^f	46 ^c	20 ^f	24 ^c	95-100	4.5	44.9	..	3.8	..	5.0
Mexico	5 ^f	4	6 ^f	5	5 ^f	4	80-94	6.6	35.4	(.) ^f	3.6	0.8	6.9
Nicaragua	11	20	17	20	9	20	0-49	1.3	5.9	..	1.4	..	2.5
Panama	31 ^f	29 ^e	41 ^f	37 ^e	26 ^f	25 ^e	80-94	9.3	29.4	..	4.1	..	3.8
Paraguay	16	14	17	17	15	12	0-49	2.7	25.5	..	1.1	..	1.4
Peru	16	15 ⁱ	20	14	13	13	50-79	2.6	13.7	..	7.7	..	4.8
Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	50-79	19.7 ^g	53.7	..	7.9	..	17.5
Saint Lucia	..	44 ^j	..	52 ^j	..	38 ^j	50-79	9.7 ^g	33.4	..	8.2	..	14.6
St. Vincent & the Grenadines	36 ^f	..	43 ^f	..	33 ^f	..	80-94	12.4	29.2	..	4.8	..	11.3
Suriname	37	84 ^c	46	58 ^c	29	94 ^c	95-100	9.2	37.4	..	3.3	..	4.5
Trinidad and Tobago	36	25 ^c	43	31 ^c	33	22 ^c	50-79	14.1	43.7	..	9.2	0.4 ^f	6.9
Uruguay	25	34	28	42	23	29	50-79	13.4	43.8	..	11.9	..	11.0
Venezuela	19	23	18	28	20	20	80-94	7.7	37.3	(.) ^d	4.7	1.0	5.3
South Asia													
Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	50-79	0.2	0.1	..	..	..	..
Bangladesh	3 ^g	11 ^e	2 ^g	10 ^e	3 ^g	11 ^e	50-79	0.2	0.8	..	0.1	..	0.2
Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	80-94	0.4	2.6	..	0.7	..	1.0
India	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-49	0.6	4.4	(.) ^d	0.7	(.)	0.6
Iran, Islamic Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	..	80-94	4.0	20.1	..	1.6	..	7.0
Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	50-79	2.9	16.8	0.0	3.6	..	2.2
Nepal	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-49	0.3	1.4	0.0	0.3	..	0.4
Pakistan	5	13 ^e	1	29 ^e	6	11 ^e	50-79	0.8	2.9	..	0.3	0.1	0.4
Sri Lanka	33	24 ^e	47	31 ^e	23	20 ^e	95-100	0.7	8.0	..	0.8	(.)	0.9
Southern Europe													
Cyprus	..	7	..	10	..	4	95-100	42.4	108.7	0.1 ^d	21.8	0.9	24.7
Turkey	16	20	15	18	17	21	95-100	12.2	58.1	..	6.0	0.5	4.1

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	Total		Female		Male			1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001							
Sub-Saharan Africa													
Angola	0-49	0.8	1.2	..	0.1	..	0.1
Benin	50-79	0.3	2.9	..	0.4	..	0.2
Botswana	..	43 ^j	..	47 ^j	..	38 ^j	80-94	2.1	27.3	0.0	3.0	..	3.9
Burkina Faso	50-79	0.2	1.1	..	0.2	(.)	0.1
Burundi	0-49	0.1	0.7	0.0	0.1
Cameroon	50-79	0.3	2.7	..	0.3	..	0.4
Cape Verde	80-94	2.4	21.5	..	2.7	..	6.9
Central African Republic	50-79	0.2	0.5	..	0.1	..	0.2
Chad	0-49	0.1	0.4	..	0.1	..	0.2
Comoros	80-94	0.8	1.2	..	0.3	(.)	0.6
Congo	50-79	0.7	5.5	..	(.)	..	0.4
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	0.1	0.3	..	(.)
Côte d'Ivoire	80-94	0.6	6.3	..	0.4	..	0.7
Equatorial Guinea	0-49	0.4	4.7	..	0.2	..	0.5
Eritrea	50-79	0.4 ^d	0.8	..	0.2	..	0.2
Ethiopia	50-79	0.3	0.5	..	(.)	..	0.1
Gabon	0-49	2.2	23.4	..	1.3	..	1.2
Gambia	80-94	0.7	6.7	..	1.3	..	1.3
Ghana	0-49	0.3	2.1	..	0.2	(.)	0.3
Guinea	80-94	0.2	1.1	..	0.2	..	0.4
Guinea-Bissau	0-49	0.6	1.0	..	0.3
Kenya	0-49	0.8	3.0	..	1.6	(.)	0.6
Lesotho	80-94	0.7	3.7	..	0.2
Liberia	0-49	0.4	0.3	..	(.)
Madagascar	50-79	0.3	1.3	..	0.2	..	0.3
Malawi	0-49	0.3	1.1	..	0.2	..	0.1
Mali	50-79	0.1	0.9	..	0.3	..	0.1
Mauritania	50-79	0.3	5.3	..	0.3	..	1.0
Mauritius	95-100	5.5	48.3	..	13.2	0.4	10.8
Mozambique	50-79	0.3	1.4	..	0.2	..	0.4
Namibia	80-94	3.9	11.9	..	2.5	..	5.5
Niger	1	..	(.)	..	1	..	50-79	0.1	0.2	..	0.1	..	0.1
Nigeria	0-49	0.3	0.8	..	0.1	..	0.7
Rwanda	0-49	0.2	1.1	..	0.3
São Tomé and Príncipe	0-49	1.9	3.6	..	6.0
Senegal	50-79	0.6	5.6	..	1.0	0.2	1.9
Seychelles	80-94	12.4	80.0	..	11.0	..	14.7
Sierra Leone	0-49	0.3	1.0	..	0.1
South Africa	..	56 ^e	..	53 ^e	..	58 ^e	80-94	9.4	35.3	(.) ^f	6.5	0.7	7.0
Swaziland	95-100	1.7	8.5	..	1.4
Tanzania, U. Rep. of	50-79	0.3	1.7	..	0.3	..	0.4
Togo	50-79	0.3	3.6	0.0	3.2	..	2.6
Uganda	50-79	0.2	1.4	..	0.3	..	0.3
Zambia	50-79	0.8	2.0	..	0.2	..	0.7
Zimbabwe	50-79	1.3	5.1	..	0.9	(.)	1.7
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS													
Albania	50-79	1.2	14.9	..	0.3	..	0.8
Armenia	0-49	15.7	14.6	..	1.8	..	0.9
Azerbaijan	50-79	8.6	21.4	..	0.3
Belarus	50-79	15.4	30.2	..	4.2
Bosnia and Herzegovina	80-94	14.0 ^d	17.1	..	1.1

GOAL 8 Develop a global partnership for development: work opportunities, access to drugs and access to new technologies

Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth

Provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries

Make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

	Youth unemployment (% of labour force aged 15-24) ^a						Population with sustainable access to affordable essential drugs (%) ^b 1999	Telephone mainlines and cellular subscribers (per 100 people)		Internet users (per 100 people)		Personal computers in use (per 100 people)	
	Total		Female		Male			1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001							
Bulgaria	..	38	..	35	..	42	80-94	24.2	55.1	..	7.5	1.1 ^d	3.2
Croatia	..	37	..	39	..	36	95-100	17.2	76.0	..	11.1	1.5 ^f	13.3
Czech Republic	..	17	..	17	..	16	80-94	15.8	105.7	..	14.7	1.2	14.7
Estonia	2	22	2	26	2	19	95-100	20.4	80.9	0.1 ^d	30.0	..	17.5
Georgia	..	20	..	20	..	20	0-49	9.9	23.5	..	0.9	..	2.9
Hungary	19 ^d	11	15 ^d	10	22 ^d	12	95-100	9.6	87.3	(.) ^f	14.8	1.0	9.5
Kazakhstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	50-79	8.0	15.7	..	0.9	..	..
Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	50-79	7.2	8.3	..	3.0	..	1.3
Latvia	..	21	..	21	..	20	80-94	23.4	58.6	..	7.2	..	15.3
Lithuania	..	29 ^e	..	26 ^e	..	31 ^e	80-94	21.2	58.9	..	6.8	..	7.1
Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	50-79	14.8	37.3	..	3.4	..	..
Moldova, Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	..	50-79	10.6	19.7	..	1.4	..	1.6
Poland	28 ^d	41	30 ^d	42	26 ^d	40	80-94	8.6	55.4	(.) ^f	9.8	0.8	8.5
Romania	..	18	..	17	..	18	80-94	10.2	35.6	..	4.5	0.2	3.6
Russian Federation	16 ^d	25 ^c	16 ^d	26 ^c	17 ^d	24 ^c	50-79	14.0	29.6	(.) ^d	2.9	0.3	5.0
Serbia and Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	..	80-94	16.6	41.6	..	5.6	..	2.3
Slovakia	..	39	..	36	..	42	95-100	13.5	68.9	..	12.5	..	14.9
Slovenia	..	16	..	18	..	15	95-100	21.1	113.9	..	30.1	3.2 ^f	27.6
Tajikistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	0-49	4.5	3.6	..	0.1	..	..
Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	50-79	6.0	8.2	..	0.2	..	..
Ukraine	..	24 ^e	..	25 ^e	..	23 ^e	50-79	13.6	25.6	..	1.2	0.2	1.8
Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	50-79	6.9	6.9	..	0.6	..	..
High-income OECD ^k													
Australia	13	13	12	12	14	13	95-100	46.7	111.5	0.6	37.1	15.0	51.6
Austria	4	6	4	6	4	5	95-100	42.7	128.5	0.1	38.7	6.5	33.5
Belgium	15	15	19	17	10	14	95-100	39.7	124.4	(.)	31.0	8.8	23.3
Canada	12	13	11	11	14	15	95-100	58.7	103.8	0.4	46.7	10.7	47.3
Denmark	12	8	12	9	11	7	95-100	59.6	146.1	0.1	42.9	11.5	54.2
Finland	9	20	8	20	10	20	95-100	58.6	135.1	0.4	43.0	10.0	42.3
France	19	19	24	22	15	16	95-100	50.0	117.9	0.1	26.4	7.1	32.9
Germany	5 ^f	8	6 ^f	8	5 ^f	9	95-100	44.5	131.7	0.1	37.4	9.0	38.2
Greece	23	28	33	36	15	21	95-100	38.9	128.1	(.) ^f	13.2	1.7	8.1
Iceland	1	5	1	4	1	5	95-100	54.9	152.9	0.5 ^f	59.9	3.9	41.8
Ireland	18	6	16	6	19	6	95-100	28.8	125.8	0.1 ^f	23.3	8.6	39.1
Italy	32	27	38	32	26	23	95-100	39.2	135.5	(.)	26.9	3.6	19.5
Japan	4	10	4	9	5	11	95-100	44.8	117.4	(.)	38.4	6.0	35.8
Luxembourg	4	7	5	5	3	8	95-100	48.3	170.0	0.2 ^d	36.0	..	51.7
Netherlands	11	6	12	6	10	6	95-100	46.9	138.8	0.3	49.1	9.4	42.8
New Zealand	14	12	13	12	15	12	95-100	45.0	107.6	0.3 ^d	46.1	9.7 ^f	39.3
Norway	12	11	11	10	12	11	95-100	54.8	154.7	0.7	46.4	14.5 ^f	50.8
Portugal	10	9	13	12	7	7	95-100	24.3	119.9	0.1 ^f	28.1	2.7	11.7
Spain	30	21	40	27	23	16	95-100	31.7	116.7	(.)	18.3	2.8	16.8
Sweden	5	12	4	11	5	13	95-100	73.5	152.9	0.6	51.6	10.5	56.1
Switzerland	3 ^f	6	3 ^f	6	3 ^f	6	95-100	59.2	146.0	0.6	30.7	8.7	53.8
United Kingdom	10	11	9	9	11	12	95-100	46.0	135.8	0.1	33.0	10.8	36.6
United States	11	11	11	10	12	11	95-100	56.9	111.8	0.8	50.1	21.8	62.5

GOAL 8 Develop a global partnership for development: work opportunities, access to drugs and access to new technologies
Develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth
Provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries
Make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications

	Youth unemployment (% of labour force aged 15-24) ^a						Population with sustainable access to affordable essential drugs (%) ^b 1999	Telephone mainlines and cellular subscribers (per 100 people)		Internet users (per 100 people)		Personal computers in use (per 100 people)	
	Total		Female		Male			1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001							
Other UN member countries													
Andorra	41.4	74.0 ^e	..	9.0 ^e	..	..
Israel	22	19	23	18	21	19	95-100	34.6	137.3	0.1	27.7	6.3	24.6
Liechtenstein	106.2	..	44.7	..	..
Malta	95-100	36.0	114.1	..	25.3	1.4	23.0
Monaco	95-100	81.5	152.9	..	46.6	..	..
San Marino	10	10 ^c	16	16 ^c	5	6 ^c	..	60.6 ^d	134.6	..	51.3	..	75.9
Developing countries													
Least developed countries	2.1	16.3	..	2.6	..	2.5
Arab States	0.3	1.2	..	0.2	..	0.3
East Asia and the Pacific	3.5	13.4	..	1.6	..	2.1
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.8	23.5	..	4.1	..	3.3
South Asia	6.2	32.3	..	4.9	..	5.9
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.7	4.5	..	0.6	..	0.8
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	1.1	4.2	..	0.8	..	1.1
OECD	12.6	34.5	..	4.3	..	5.5
High-income OECD	40.2	106.2	0.3	33.2	9.4	36.3
High human development	47.8	120.2	0.3	40.0	11.5	43.7
Medium human development	39.2	104.0	0.3	32.8	9.4	35.9
Low human development	2.6	17.5	..	2.2	..	2.0
High income	0.4	1.8	..	0.3	..	0.4
Middle income	47.4	120.0	0.3	39.7	11.3	43.3
Low income	4.1	28.0	..	3.7	..	3.5
World	1.0	4.0	..	0.6	..	0.6
	10.0	32.2	..	8.0	..	8.7

Note: The targets covered in this table read in full as follows: In cooperation with developing countries, develop and implement strategies for decent and productive work for youth. In cooperation with pharmaceutical companies, provide access to affordable essential drugs in developing countries. In cooperation with the private sector, make available the benefits of new technologies, especially information and communications.

a. As a result of limitations in the data, comparisons of labour statistics over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data, see ILO 2002a, 2002b and 2003b. **b.** The data on access to essential drugs are based on statistical estimates received from World Health Organization (WHO) country and regional offices and regional advisers and through the World Drug Situation Survey carried out in 1998-99. These estimates represent the best information available to the WHO Department of Essential Drugs and Medicines Policy to date and are currently being validated by WHO member states. The department assigns the estimates to four groupings: very low access (0-49%), low access (50-79%), medium access (80-94%) and good access (95-100%). These groupings, used here in presenting the data, are often employed by the WHO in interpreting the data, as the actual estimates may suggest a higher level of accuracy than the data afford. **c.** Data refer to 1999. **d.** Data refer to 1992. **e.** Data refer to 2000. **f.** Data refer to 1991. **g.** Data refer to 1989. **h.** Data refer to 1988. **i.** Data refer to 2002. **j.** Data refer to 1998. **k.** Excluding the Republic of Korea; see East Asia and the Pacific.

Source: Columns 1-6: UN 2003a, based on data from the International Labour Organization; column 7: UN 2003a, based on data from the WHO; columns 8-13: UN 2003a, based on data from the International Telecommunication Union.

1 Human development index

MONITORING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: ENLARGING PEOPLE'S CHOICES . . .

HDI rank ^a	Life expectancy at birth (years) 2001	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 2001	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 2000-01 ^b	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 2001	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	Human development index (HDI) value 2001	GDP per capita rank minus HDI rank ^c
High human development									
1 Norway	78.7	.. ^d	98 ^e	29,620	0.90	0.99	0.95	0.944	4
2 Iceland	79.6	.. ^d	91 ^e	29,990	0.91	0.96	0.95	0.942	2
3 Sweden	79.9	.. ^d	113 ^{e, f}	24,180	0.91	0.99	0.92	0.941	15
4 Australia	79.0	.. ^d	114 ^{e, f}	25,370	0.90	0.99	0.92	0.939	8
5 Netherlands	78.2	.. ^d	99 ^e	27,190	0.89	0.99	0.94	0.938	3
6 Belgium	78.5	.. ^d	107 ^{e, f, g}	25,520	0.89	0.99	0.92	0.937	5
7 United States	76.9	.. ^d	94 ^e	34,320	0.86	0.97	0.97	0.937	-5
8 Canada	79.2	.. ^d	94 ^{e, g}	27,130	0.90	0.97	0.94	0.937	1
9 Japan	81.3	.. ^d	83 ^e	25,130	0.94	0.94	0.92	0.932	5
10 Switzerland	79.0	.. ^d	88 ^e	28,100	0.90	0.95	0.94	0.932	-3
11 Denmark	76.4	.. ^d	98 ^e	29,000	0.86	0.99	0.95	0.930	-5
12 Ireland	76.7	.. ^d	91 ^{e, h}	32,410	0.86	0.96	0.96	0.930	-9
13 United Kingdom	77.9	.. ^d	112 ^{e, f}	24,160	0.88	0.99	0.92	0.930	6
14 Finland	77.8	.. ^d	103 ^{e, f, h}	24,430	0.88	0.99	0.92	0.930	3
15 Luxembourg	78.1	.. ^d	73 ^{e, i}	53,780 ^j	0.88	0.90	1.00	0.930	-14
16 Austria	78.3	.. ^d	92 ^e	26,730	0.89	0.97	0.93	0.929	-6
17 France	78.7	.. ^d	91 ^e	23,990	0.90	0.96	0.91	0.925	3
18 Germany	78.0	.. ^d	89 ^{e, g}	25,350	0.88	0.96	0.92	0.921	-5
19 Spain	79.1	97.7 ^d	92 ^e	20,150	0.90	0.97	0.89	0.918	5
20 New Zealand	78.1	.. ^d	99 ^e	19,160	0.88	0.99	0.88	0.917	8
21 Italy	78.6	98.5 ^d	82 ^e	24,670	0.89	0.93	0.92	0.916	-5
22 Israel	78.9	95.1	90	19,790	0.90	0.93	0.88	0.905	4
23 Portugal	75.9	92.5 ^d	93 ^e	18,150	0.85	0.97	0.87	0.896	7
24 Greece	78.1	97.3 ^d	81 ^{e, h}	17,440	0.89	0.93	0.86	0.892	7
25 Cyprus	78.1	97.2	74 ^{g, k}	21,190 ^l	0.88	0.90	0.89	0.891	-3
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	79.7	93.5	63 ^h	24,850	0.91	0.83	0.92	0.889	-11
27 Barbados	76.9	99.7 ^d	89	15,560	0.87	0.96	0.84	0.888	9
28 Singapore	77.8	92.5	75 ^h	22,680	0.88	0.87	0.91	0.884	-7
29 Slovenia	75.9	99.6 ^d	83 ^h	17,130	0.85	0.94	0.86	0.881	3
30 Korea, Rep. of	75.2	97.9 ^d	91 ^e	15,090	0.84	0.96	0.84	0.879	7
31 Brunei Darussalam	76.1	91.6	83	19,210 ^g	0.85	0.89	0.88	0.872	-4
32 Czech Republic	75.1	.. ^d	76 ^e	14,720	0.83	0.91	0.83	0.861	7
33 Malta	78.1	92.3	76 ^g	13,160 ^l	0.88	0.87	0.81	0.856	8
34 Argentina	73.9	96.9	89 ^{e, g}	11,320	0.81	0.94	0.79	0.849	11
35 Poland	73.6	99.7 ^d	88 ^e	9,450	0.81	0.95	0.76	0.841	17
36 Seychelles	72.7 ^m	91.0 ^m	.. ⁿ	17,030 ^o	0.80	0.87	0.86	0.840	-3
37 Bahrain	73.7	87.9	81 ^g	16,060	0.81	0.86	0.85	0.839	-2
38 Hungary	71.5	99.3 ^d	82 ^{e, g}	12,340	0.77	0.93	0.80	0.837	4
39 Slovakia	73.3	100.0 ^{d, p, q}	73 ^e	11,960	0.80	0.90	0.80	0.836	5
40 Uruguay	75.0	97.6	84 ^e	8,400	0.83	0.93	0.74	0.834	19
41 Estonia	71.2	99.8 ^d	89	10,170	0.77	0.96	0.77	0.833	7
42 Costa Rica	77.9	95.7	66	9,460	0.88	0.86	0.76	0.832	9
43 Chile	75.8	95.9	76 ^e	9,190	0.85	0.89	0.75	0.831	10
44 Qatar	71.8	81.7	81	19,844 ^{g, r}	0.78	0.82	0.88	0.826	-19
45 Lithuania	72.3	99.6 ^d	85	8,470	0.79	0.94	0.74	0.824	12
46 Kuwait	76.3	82.4	54 ^g	18,700 ^l	0.86	0.73	0.87	0.820	-17
47 Croatia	74.0	98.4	68 ^h	9,170	0.82	0.88	0.75	0.818	7
48 United Arab Emirates	74.4	76.7	67 ^g	20,530 ^{g, l}	0.82	0.73	0.89	0.816	-25
49 Bahamas	67.2	95.5	74 ^h	16,270 ^g	0.70	0.88	0.85	0.812	-15
50 Latvia	70.5	99.8 ^d	86	7,730	0.76	0.95	0.73	0.811	11

1 Human development index

HDI rank ^a	Life expectancy at birth (years) 2001	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 2001	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 2000-01 ^b	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 2001	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	Human development index (HDI) value 2001	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank minus HDI rank ^c
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	70.0 ^s	97.8 ^s	70 ^s	11,300	0.75	0.89	0.79	0.808	-5
52 Cuba	76.5	96.8	76	5,259 ^{g, r}	0.86	0.90	0.66	0.806	38
53 Belarus	69.6	99.7 ^d	86	7,620	0.74	0.95	0.72	0.804	9
54 Trinidad and Tobago	71.5	98.4	67	9,100	0.78	0.88	0.75	0.802	1
55 Mexico	73.1	91.4	74 ^e	8,430 ^l	0.80	0.86	0.74	0.800	3
Medium human development									
56 Antigua and Barbuda	73.9 ^s	86.6 ^s	69 ^s	10,170	0.82	0.81	0.77	0.798	-8
57 Bulgaria	70.9	98.5	77	6,890	0.76	0.91	0.71	0.795	12
58 Malaysia	72.8	87.9	72 ^e	8,750 ^l	0.80	0.83	0.75	0.790	-2
59 Panama	74.4	92.1	75 ^g	5,750	0.82	0.86	0.68	0.788	23
60 Macedonia, TFYR	73.3	94.0 ^{q, t}	70	6,110	0.81	0.86	0.69	0.784	15
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	72.4	80.8	89 ^e	7,570 ^{g, u}	0.79	0.84	0.72	0.783	2
62 Mauritius	71.6	84.8	69	9,860	0.78	0.80	0.77	0.779	-12
63 Russian Federation	66.6	99.6 ^d	82 ^e	7,100	0.69	0.93	0.71	0.779	3
64 Colombia	71.8	91.9	71	7,040	0.78	0.85	0.71	0.779	3
65 Brazil	67.8	87.3	95 ^e	7,360	0.71	0.90	0.72	0.777	-1
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	73.8	93.0 ^{p, q}	64 ^v	5,970	0.81	0.83	0.68	0.777	13
67 Belize	71.7	93.4	76 ^e	5,690	0.78	0.88	0.67	0.776	16
68 Dominica	72.9 ^s	96.4 ^s	65 ^s	5,520	0.80	0.86	0.67	0.776	18
69 Venezuela	73.5	92.8	68	5,670	0.81	0.84	0.67	0.775	15
70 Samoa (Western)	69.5	98.7	71	6,180	0.74	0.89	0.69	0.775	4
71 Saint Lucia	72.2	90.2 ^s	82 ^g	5,260	0.79	0.88	0.66	0.775	17
72 Romania	70.5	98.2	68	5,830	0.76	0.88	0.68	0.773	9
73 Saudi Arabia	71.9	77.1	58 ^g	13,330	0.78	0.71	0.82	0.769	-33
74 Thailand	68.9	95.7	72 ^e	6,400	0.73	0.88	0.69	0.768	-2
75 Ukraine	69.2	99.6 ^d	81 ^g	4,350	0.74	0.93	0.63	0.766	23
76 Kazakhstan	65.8	99.4 ^d	78	6,500	0.68	0.92	0.70	0.765	-5
77 Suriname	70.8	94.0 ^{p, q}	77 ^e	4,599 ^{l, o}	0.76	0.88	0.64	0.762	18
78 Jamaica	75.5	87.3	74 ^e	3,720	0.84	0.83	0.60	0.757	27
79 Oman	72.2	73.0	58 ^g	12,040 ^g	0.79	0.68	0.80	0.755	-36
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	73.8	88.9 ^s	58 ^s	5,330	0.81	0.79	0.66	0.755	7
81 Fiji	69.3	93.2	76 ^{e, g}	4,850	0.74	0.88	0.65	0.754	11
82 Peru	69.4	90.2	83 ^{e, g}	4,570	0.74	0.88	0.64	0.752	14
83 Lebanon	73.3	86.5	76	4,170	0.80	0.83	0.62	0.752	18
84 Paraguay	70.5	93.5	64 ^{e, h}	5,210	0.76	0.84	0.66	0.751	7
85 Philippines	69.5	95.1	80 ^e	3,840	0.74	0.90	0.61	0.751	19
86 Maldives	66.8	97.0	79	4,798 ^{l, o}	0.70	0.91	0.65	0.751	7
87 Turkmenistan	66.6	98.0 ^{q, t}	81 ^h	4,320	0.69	0.92	0.63	0.748	13
88 Georgia	73.4	100.0 ^{d, p, q}	69	2,560	0.81	0.89	0.54	0.746	33
89 Azerbaijan	71.8	97.0 ^{p, q}	69 ^g	3,090	0.78	0.88	0.57	0.744	24
90 Jordan	70.6	90.3	77 ^{e, g}	3,870	0.76	0.86	0.61	0.743	13
91 Tunisia	72.5	72.1	76 ^e	6,390	0.79	0.73	0.69	0.740	-18
92 Guyana	63.3	98.6	84 ^{e, g}	4,690	0.64	0.94	0.64	0.740	2
93 Grenada	65.3 ^s	94.4 ^s	63	6,740	0.67	0.84	0.70	0.738	-23
94 Dominican Republic	66.7	84.0	74 ^e	7,020	0.70	0.81	0.71	0.737	-26
95 Albania	73.4	85.3	69	3,680	0.81	0.80	0.60	0.735	11
96 Turkey	70.1	85.5	60 ^{e, g}	5,890	0.75	0.77	0.68	0.734	-16
97 Ecuador	70.5	91.8	72 ^e	3,280	0.76	0.85	0.58	0.731	12
98 Occupied Palestinian Territories	72.1	89.2 ^w	77 ^g	.. ^x	0.79	0.85	0.56	0.731	19
99 Sri Lanka	72.3	91.9	63 ^{e, g}	3,180	0.79	0.82	0.58	0.730	13
100 Armenia	72.1	98.5	60	2,650	0.78	0.86	0.55	0.729	19

1 Human development index

development index		Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above)	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	Human development index (HDI) value	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank minus HDI rank ^c
HDI rank ^a		2001	2001	2000-01 ^b	2001				2001	
101	Uzbekistan	69.3	99.2 ^d	76 ^h	2,460	0.74	0.91	0.53	0.729	21
102	Kyrgyzstan	68.1	97.0 ^{p,q}	79	2,750	0.72	0.91	0.55	0.727	16
103	Cape Verde	69.7	74.9	80 ^e	5,570 ⁱ	0.75	0.77	0.67	0.727	-18
104	China	70.6	85.8	64 ^{e,g}	4,020	0.76	0.79	0.62	0.721	-2
105	El Salvador	70.4	79.2	64	5,260	0.76	0.74	0.66	0.719	-17
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	69.8	77.1	64	6,000	0.75	0.73	0.68	0.719	-29
107	Algeria	69.2	67.8	71 ^e	6,090 ⁱ	0.74	0.69	0.69	0.704	-31
108	Moldova, Rep. of	68.5	99.0	61	2,150	0.72	0.86	0.51	0.700	21
109	Viet Nam	68.6	92.7	64	2,070	0.73	0.83	0.51	0.688	21
110	Syrian Arab Republic	71.5	75.3	59 ^g	3,280	0.77	0.70	0.58	0.685	-1
111	South Africa	50.9	85.6	78	11,290 ⁱ	0.43	0.83	0.79	0.684	-64
112	Indonesia	66.2	87.3	64 ^e	2,940	0.69	0.80	0.56	0.682	2
113	Tajikistan	68.3	99.3 ^d	71	1,170	0.72	0.90	0.41	0.677	41
114	Bolivia	63.3	86.0	84 ^e	2,300	0.64	0.85	0.52	0.672	12
115	Honduras	68.8	75.6	62 ^e	2,830	0.73	0.71	0.56	0.667	1
116	Equatorial Guinea	49.0	84.2	58 ^g	15,073 ^{g,y}	0.40	0.76	0.84	0.664	-78
117	Mongolia	63.3	98.5	64	1,740	0.64	0.87	0.48	0.661	25
118	Gabon	56.6	71.0 ^{p,q}	83 ^e	5,990	0.53	0.75	0.68	0.653	-40
119	Guatemala	65.3	69.2	57 ^e	4,400	0.67	0.65	0.63	0.652	-22
120	Egypt	68.3	56.1	76 ^{e,h}	3,520	0.72	0.63	0.59	0.648	-12
121	Nicaragua	69.1	66.8	65 ^{e,g}	2,450 ^{g,i}	0.73	0.66	0.53	0.643	2
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	69.4	83.1 ^m	58 ^m	1,317 ^{g,r}	0.74	0.75	0.43	0.639	28
123	Solomon Islands	68.7	76.6 ^m	50 ^m	1,910 ⁱ	0.73	0.68	0.49	0.632	13
124	Namibia	47.4	82.7	74 ^g	7,120 ⁱ	0.37	0.80	0.71	0.627	-59
125	Botswana	44.7	78.1	80	7,820	0.33	0.79	0.73	0.614	-65
126	Morocco	68.1	49.8	51 ^g	3,600	0.72	0.50	0.60	0.606	-19
127	India	63.3	58.0	56 ^{e,g}	2,840	0.64	0.57	0.56	0.590	-12
128	Vanuatu	68.3	34.0 ^m	54 ^g	3,190 ⁱ	0.72	0.41	0.58	0.568	-17
129	Ghana	57.7	72.7	46	2,250 ⁱ	0.54	0.64	0.52	0.567	-1
130	Cambodia	57.4	68.7	55	1,860	0.54	0.64	0.49	0.556	9
131	Myanmar	57.0	85.0	47	1,027 ^{g,u}	0.53	0.72	0.39	0.549	28
132	Papua New Guinea	57.0	64.6	41 ^g	2,570 ⁱ	0.53	0.57	0.54	0.548	-12
133	Swaziland	38.2	80.3	77 ^g	4,330	0.22	0.79	0.63	0.547	-34
134	Comoros	60.2	56.0	40 ^g	1,870 ⁱ	0.59	0.51	0.49	0.528	4
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	53.9	65.6	57	1,620 ⁱ	0.48	0.63	0.46	0.525	10
136	Bhutan	62.5	47.0 ^{p,q}	33 ^h	1,833 ^o	0.62	0.42	0.49	0.511	5
137	Lesotho	38.6	83.9	63	2,420 ⁱ	0.23	0.77	0.53	0.510	-13
138	Sudan	55.4	58.8	34 ^g	1,970	0.51	0.51	0.50	0.503	-4
139	Bangladesh	60.5	40.6	54	1,610	0.59	0.45	0.46	0.502	7
140	Congo	48.5	81.8	57 ^e	970	0.39	0.73	0.38	0.502	22
141	Togo	50.3	58.4	67 ^g	1,650	0.42	0.61	0.47	0.501	3
Low human development										
142	Cameroon	48.0	72.4	48 ^{e,g}	1,680	0.38	0.64	0.47	0.499	1
143	Nepal	59.1	42.9	64	1,310	0.57	0.50	0.43	0.499	8
144	Pakistan	60.4	44.0	36	1,890	0.59	0.41	0.49	0.499	-7
145	Zimbabwe	35.4	89.3	59 ^e	2,280	0.17	0.79	0.52	0.496	-18
146	Kenya	46.4	83.3	52	980	0.36	0.73	0.38	0.489	14
147	Uganda	44.7	68.0	71	1,490 ⁱ	0.33	0.69	0.45	0.489	1
148	Yemen	59.4	47.7	52 ^g	790	0.57	0.49	0.34	0.470	21
149	Madagascar	53.0	67.3	41 ^g	830	0.47	0.58	0.35	0.468	17
150	Haiti	49.1	50.8	52 ^h	1,860 ⁱ	0.40	0.51	0.49	0.467	-11
151	Gambia	53.7	37.8	47 ^e	2,050 ⁱ	0.48	0.41	0.50	0.463	-20

1 Human development index

	Life expectancy at birth (years) 2001	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 2001	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 2000-01 ^b	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 2001	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	Human development index (HDI) value 2001	GDP per capita rank minus HDI rank ^c
HDI rank ^a									
152 Nigeria	51.8	65.4	45 ^h	850	0.45	0.59	0.36	0.463	13
153 Djibouti	46.1	65.5	21 ^g	2,370	0.35	0.51	0.53	0.462	-28
154 Mauritania	51.9	40.7	43	1,990 ⁱ	0.45	0.41	0.50	0.454	-21
155 Eritrea	52.5	56.7	33	1,030	0.46	0.49	0.39	0.446	3
156 Senegal	52.3	38.3	38 ^e	1,500	0.46	0.38	0.45	0.430	-9
157 Guinea	48.5	41.0 ^{p,q}	34 ^e	1,960	0.39	0.39	0.50	0.425	-22
158 Rwanda	38.2	68.0	52 ^g	1,250	0.22	0.63	0.42	0.422	-5
159 Benin	50.9	38.6	49 ^e	980	0.43	0.42	0.38	0.411	1
160 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	44.0	76.0	31	520	0.32	0.61	0.28	0.400	14
161 Côte d'Ivoire	41.7	49.7	39 ^g	1,490	0.28	0.46	0.45	0.396	-13
162 Malawi	38.5	61.0	72 ^e	570	0.22	0.65	0.29	0.387	11
163 Zambia	33.4	79.0	45	780	0.14	0.68	0.34	0.386	7
164 Angola	40.2	42.0 ^{q,t}	29 ^g	2,040 ⁱ	0.25	0.38	0.50	0.377	-32
165 Chad	44.6	44.2	33 ^g	1,070 ⁱ	0.33	0.41	0.40	0.376	-8
166 Guinea-Bissau	45.0	39.6	43 ^g	970	0.33	0.41	0.38	0.373	-4
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	40.6	62.7	27 ^g	680 ⁱ	0.26	0.51	0.32	0.363	5
168 Central African Republic	40.4	48.2	24 ^h	1,300 ⁱ	0.26	0.40	0.43	0.363	-16
169 Ethiopia	45.7	40.3	34	810	0.34	0.38	0.35	0.359	-2
170 Mozambique	39.2	45.2	37	1,140 ⁱ	0.24	0.43	0.41	0.356	-15
171 Burundi	40.4	49.2	31	690 ⁱ	0.26	0.43	0.32	0.337	0
172 Mali	48.4	26.4	29 ^g	810	0.39	0.27	0.35	0.337	-5
173 Burkina Faso	45.8	24.8	22 ^e	1,120 ⁱ	0.35	0.24	0.40	0.330	-17
174 Niger	45.6	16.5	17	890 ⁱ	0.34	0.17	0.36	0.292	-10
175 Sierra Leone	34.5	36.0 ^{p,q}	51	470	0.16	0.41	0.26	0.275	0
Developing countries	64.4	74.5	60	3,850	0.66	0.70	0.61	0.655	..
Least developed countries	50.4	53.3	43	1,274	0.43	0.50	0.42	0.448	..
Arab States	66.0	60.8	60	5,038	0.70	0.63	0.65	0.662	..
East Asia and the Pacific	69.5	87.1	65	4,233	0.74	0.80	0.63	0.722	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	70.3	89.2	81	7,050	0.75	0.86	0.71	0.777	..
South Asia	62.8	56.3	54	2,730	0.64	0.56	0.55	0.582	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	46.5	62.4	44	1,831	0.36	0.56	0.49	0.468	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	69.3	99.3	79	6,598	0.74	0.92	0.70	0.787	..
OECD	77.0	..	87	23,363	0.87	0.94	0.91	0.905	..
High-income OECD	78.1	..	93	27,169	0.89	0.97	0.94	0.929	..
High human development	77.1	..	89	23,135	0.87	0.95	0.91	0.908	..
Medium human development	67.0	78.1	64	4,053	0.70	0.74	0.62	0.684	..
Low human development	49.4	55.0	41	1,186	0.41	0.50	0.41	0.440	..
High income	78.1	..	92	26,989	0.89	0.96	0.93	0.927	..
Middle income	69.8	86.6	70	5,519	0.75	0.82	0.67	0.744	..
Low income	59.1	63.0	51	2,230	0.57	0.59	0.52	0.561	..
World	66.7	..	64	7,376	0.70	0.75	0.72	0.722	..

Note: As a result of revisions to data and methodology and varying country coverage, human development index values and ranks are not strictly comparable with those in earlier *Human Development Reports*. The index has been calculated for UN member countries with reliable data in each of its components as well as for Hong Kong, China (SAR) and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. For data on the remaining 18 UN member countries, see table 30. Aggregates for columns 5-8 are based on all data in the table.

a. The HDI rank is determined using HDI values to the sixth decimal point. **b.** Data refer to the 2000/01 school year. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates. For details, see <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>. Because data are from different sources, comparisons across countries should be made with caution. **c.** A positive figure indicates that the HDI rank is higher than the GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank, a negative the opposite. **d.** For purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 99.0% was applied. **e.** Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision. **f.** For purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 100% was applied. **g.** Data refer to a year other than that specified. **h.** Data refer to the 1999/2000 school year. They were provided by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics for *Human Development Report 2007* (see UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2001). **i.** The ratio is an underestimate, as many secondary and tertiary students pursue their studies in nearby countries. **j.** For purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of \$40,000 (PPP US\$) was applied. **k.** Excludes Turkish students and population. **l.** Estimate based on regression. **m.** Data are from national sources. **n.** Because the combined gross enrolment ratio was unavailable, the Human Development Report Office estimate of 78% was used. **o.** Preliminary World Bank estimate, subject to further revision. **p.** UNICEF 2003b. **q.** Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country. **r.** Aten, Heston and Summers 2002. **s.** Data are from the Secretariat of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, based on national sources. **t.** UNICEF 2000. **u.** Aten, Heston and Summers 2001. **v.** UNDP 2002. **w.** Birzeit University 2002. **x.** In the absence of an estimate of GDP per capita (PPP US\$), the Human Development Report Office estimate of \$2,788, derived using the value of GDP in US dollars and the weighted average ratio of PPP US dollars to US dollars in the Arab States, was used. **y.** World Bank 2002.

Source: Column 1: unless otherwise noted, calculated on the basis of data on life expectancy from UN 2003d; column 2: unless otherwise noted, UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003a; column 3: unless otherwise noted, UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003b; column 4: unless otherwise noted, World Bank 2003c; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; column 5: calculated on the basis of data in column 1; column 6: calculated on the basis of data in columns 2 and 3; column 7: calculated on the basis of data in column 4; column 8: calculated on the basis of data in columns 5-7; see technical note 1 for details; column 9: calculated on the basis of data in columns 4 and 8.

HDI rank	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2001
High human development						
1 Norway	0.858	0.876	0.887	0.900	0.924	0.944
2 Iceland	0.862	0.884	0.893	0.912	0.918	0.942
3 Sweden	0.862	0.871	0.882	0.893	0.924	0.941
4 Australia	0.843	0.859	0.872	0.886	0.926	0.939
5 Netherlands	0.863	0.876	0.890	0.904	0.925	0.938
6 Belgium	0.840	0.857	0.871	0.892	0.923	0.937
7 United States	0.864	0.883	0.896	0.911	0.923	0.937
8 Canada	0.866	0.881	0.904	0.924	0.929	0.937
9 Japan	0.851	0.875	0.890	0.906	0.920	0.932
10 Switzerland	0.872	0.884	0.891	0.904	0.912	0.932
11 Denmark	0.871	0.879	0.886	0.893	0.910	0.930
12 Ireland	0.819	0.832	0.847	0.871	0.895	0.930
13 United Kingdom	0.840	0.847	0.857	0.877	0.916	0.930
14 Finland	0.835	0.854	0.872	0.894	0.907	0.930
15 Luxembourg	0.835	0.849	0.864	0.886	0.913	0.930
16 Austria	0.839	0.853	0.867	0.890	0.908	0.929
17 France	0.846	0.862	0.874	0.896	0.912	0.925
18 Germany	..	0.859	0.868	0.885	0.908	0.921
19 Spain	0.834	0.851	0.865	0.883	0.901	0.918
20 New Zealand	0.844	0.850	0.861	0.870	0.898	0.917
21 Italy	0.838	0.854	0.862	0.884	0.900	0.916
22 Israel	0.794	0.818	0.838	0.857	0.879	0.905
23 Portugal	0.785	0.799	0.821	0.847	0.876	0.896
24 Greece	0.831	0.847	0.859	0.869	0.875	0.892
25 Cyprus	..	0.800	0.820	0.844	0.864	0.891
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.755	0.794	0.821	0.857	0.875	0.889
27 Barbados	0.802	0.823	0.835	0.849	0.855	0.888
28 Singapore	0.722	0.755	0.782	0.819	0.858	0.884
29 Slovenia	..	..	..	0.843	0.851	0.881
30 Korea, Rep. of	0.701	0.736	0.774	0.814	0.848	0.879
31 Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	0.872
32 Czech Republic	..	..	..	0.835	0.843	0.861
33 Malta	0.716	0.751	0.778	0.812	0.835	0.856
34 Argentina	0.784	0.797	0.804	0.807	0.829	0.849
35 Poland	..	..	..	0.794	0.810	0.841
36 Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	0.840
37 Bahrain	..	0.742	0.773	0.796	0.823	0.839
38 Hungary	0.775	0.791	0.803	0.803	0.807	0.837
39 Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	0.836
40 Uruguay	0.756	0.775	0.779	0.799	0.814	0.834
41 Estonia	..	0.811	0.818	0.814	0.793	0.833
42 Costa Rica	0.749	0.774	0.776	0.794	0.815	0.832
43 Chile	0.700	0.735	0.752	0.780	0.811	0.831
44 Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	0.826
45 Lithuania	..	..	..	0.819	0.785	0.824
46 Kuwait	0.760	0.780	0.784	..	0.822	0.820
47 Croatia	..	..	..	0.801	0.794	0.818
48 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	0.816
49 Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	0.812
50 Latvia	..	0.791	0.803	0.803	0.761	0.811

2 Human development index trends

HDI rank	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2001
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	0.808
52 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	0.806
53 Belarus	..	..	..	0.806	0.774	0.804
54 Trinidad and Tobago	0.733	0.765	0.784	0.787	0.788	0.802
55 Mexico	0.684	0.729	0.748	0.757	0.771	0.800
Medium human development						
56 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	0.798
57 Bulgaria	..	0.769	0.790	0.792	0.784	0.795
58 Malaysia	0.615	0.658	0.692	0.721	0.759	0.790
59 Panama	0.710	0.729	0.744	0.745	0.768	0.788
60 Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	..	0.784
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	0.783
62 Mauritius	..	0.654	0.684	0.720	0.744	0.779
63 Russian Federation	..	0.796	0.811	0.809	0.766	0.779
64 Colombia	0.667	0.696	0.711	0.731	0.758	0.779
65 Brazil	0.643	0.678	0.691	0.712	0.738	0.777
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	0.777
67 Belize	..	0.709	0.717	0.749	0.768	0.776
68 Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	0.776
69 Venezuela	0.715	0.729	0.737	0.755	0.765	0.775
70 Samoa (Western)	..	..	0.714	0.726	0.743	0.775
71 Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	0.775
72 Romania	..	..	0.782	0.768	0.765	0.773
73 Saudi Arabia	0.596	0.656	0.679	0.716	0.746	0.769
74 Thailand	0.612	0.650	0.673	0.705	0.739	0.768
75 Ukraine	..	..	..	0.797	0.748	0.766
76 Kazakhstan	..	..	..	0.781	0.738	0.765
77 Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	0.762
78 Jamaica	0.690	0.693	0.695	0.723	0.736	0.757
79 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	0.755
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	0.755
81 Fiji	0.654	0.677	0.691	0.717	0.739	0.754
82 Peru	0.639	0.668	0.691	0.702	0.729	0.752
83 Lebanon	..	..	..	0.678	0.728	0.752
84 Paraguay	0.674	0.708	0.714	0.726	0.744	0.751
85 Philippines	0.647	0.680	0.684	0.713	0.731	0.751
86 Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	0.751
87 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	0.748
88 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	0.746
89 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	0.744
90 Jordan	..	0.637	0.659	0.675	0.702	0.743
91 Tunisia	0.514	0.572	0.620	0.654	0.693	0.740
92 Guyana	0.686	0.689	0.680	0.687	0.711	0.740
93 Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	0.738
94 Dominican Republic	0.625	0.654	0.675	0.683	0.703	0.737
95 Albania	..	0.668	0.686	0.697	0.698	0.735
96 Turkey	0.589	0.612	0.649	0.681	0.712	0.734
97 Ecuador	0.627	0.672	0.694	0.704	0.720	0.731
98 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	0.731
99 Sri Lanka	0.609	0.644	0.670	0.692	0.715	0.730
100 Armenia	..	..	..	0.756	0.709	0.729

2 Human development index trends

HDI rank	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2001
101 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	0.728	0.712	0.729
102 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	0.727
103 Cape Verde	..	..	0.593	0.632	0.683	0.727
104 China	0.521	0.554	0.591	0.624	0.679	0.721
105 El Salvador	0.595	0.595	0.614	0.653	0.692	0.719
106 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.562	0.566	0.607	0.646	0.690	0.719
107 Algeria	0.510	0.559	0.609	0.648	0.668	0.704
108 Moldova, Rep. of	..	0.718	0.739	0.756	0.704	0.700
109 Viet Nam	..	..	0.582	0.603	0.646	0.688
110 Syrian Arab Republic	0.536	0.578	0.612	0.632	0.664	0.685
111 South Africa	0.660	0.676	0.702	0.734	0.741	0.684
112 Indonesia	0.464	0.526	0.578	0.619	0.659	0.682
113 Tajikistan	..	..	0.736	0.736	0.665	0.677
114 Bolivia	0.511	0.546	0.573	0.598	0.631	0.672
115 Honduras	0.522	0.571	0.603	0.626	0.648	0.667
116 Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	0.664
117 Mongolia	..	..	0.647	0.655	0.634	0.661
118 Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	0.653
119 Guatemala	0.514	0.551	0.563	0.587	0.617	0.652
120 Egypt	0.433	0.480	0.530	0.572	0.605	0.648
121 Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	..	0.643
122 São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	0.639
123 Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	0.632
124 Namibia	..	..	..	..	0.677	0.627
125 Botswana	0.509	0.573	0.626	0.674	0.666	0.614
126 Morocco	0.427	0.472	0.506	0.538	0.567	0.606
127 India	0.416	0.443	0.481	0.519	0.553	0.590
128 Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	0.568
129 Ghana	0.444	0.474	0.487	0.515	0.537	0.567
130 Cambodia	..	..	..	0.512	0.543	0.556
131 Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	0.549
132 Papua New Guinea	0.428	0.450	0.470	0.487	0.527	0.548
133 Swaziland	0.510	0.541	0.567	0.611	0.606	0.547
134 Comoros	..	0.485	0.503	0.507	0.515	0.528
135 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	..	0.422	0.449	0.485	0.525
136 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	0.511
137 Lesotho	0.477	0.517	0.542	0.565	0.558	0.510
138 Sudan	0.351	0.378	0.399	0.431	0.465	0.503
139 Bangladesh	0.336	0.352	0.384	0.414	0.443	0.502
140 Congo	0.462	0.506	0.553	0.538	0.517	0.502
141 Togo	0.402	0.450	0.449	0.480	0.491	0.501
Low human development						
142 Cameroon	0.402	0.445	0.495	0.510	0.498	0.499
143 Nepal	0.287	0.326	0.368	0.413	0.451	0.499
144 Pakistan	0.344	0.370	0.403	0.440	0.472	0.499
145 Zimbabwe	0.544	0.570	0.626	0.614	0.567	0.496
146 Kenya	0.440	0.487	0.510	0.535	0.519	0.489
147 Uganda	..	..	0.402	0.403	0.412	0.489
148 Yemen	..	..	..	0.392	0.429	0.470
149 Madagascar	0.397	0.431	0.424	0.431	0.438	0.468
150 Haiti	..	0.446	0.461	0.457	0.456	0.467
151 Gambia	0.291	..	..	..	0.426	0.463

2 Human development index trends

HDI rank	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2001
152 Nigeria	0.324	0.384	0.400	0.426	0.452	0.463
153 Djibouti	..	..	..	0.459	0.457	0.462
154 Mauritania	0.346	0.369	0.387	0.399	0.427	0.454
155 Eritrea	..	..	..	..	0.419	0.446
156 Senegal	0.311	0.328	0.354	0.378	0.394	0.430
157 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	0.425
158 Rwanda	0.349	0.394	0.405	0.359	0.343	0.422
159 Benin	0.286	0.322	0.348	0.352	0.378	0.411
160 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	..	..	..	0.408	0.401	0.400
161 Côte d'Ivoire	0.380	0.413	0.422	0.420	0.405	0.396
162 Malawi	0.314	0.341	0.355	0.365	0.404	0.387
163 Zambia	0.462	0.470	0.478	0.461	0.414	0.386
164 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	0.377
165 Chad	0.265	0.265	0.305	0.330	0.342	0.376
166 Guinea-Bissau	0.263	0.267	0.297	0.319	0.347	0.373
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	0.419	0.426	0.429	0.417	0.380	0.363
168 Central African Republic	0.339	0.356	0.378	0.379	0.370	0.363
169 Ethiopia	..	..	0.281	0.305	0.322	0.359
170 Mozambique	..	0.309	0.295	0.317	0.325	0.356
171 Burundi	0.287	0.312	0.338	0.343	0.317	0.337
172 Mali	0.231	0.261	0.268	0.287	0.308	0.337
173 Burkina Faso	0.237	0.260	0.286	0.301	0.313	0.330
174 Niger	0.243	0.262	0.254	0.264	0.270	0.292
175 Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	0.275

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

Source: Columns 1-5: calculated on the basis of data on life expectancy from UN 2003d, data on adult literacy rates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003a, data on combined gross enrolment ratios from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003b and data on GDP at market prices (constant 1995 US\$), population and GDP per capita (PPP US\$) from World Bank 2003c; column 6: column 8 of table 1.

3 Human and income poverty

Developing countries

MONITORING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: ENLARGING PEOPLE'S CHOICES . . .

Income poverty Developing countries			Human Development Index								
			Human poverty index (HPI-1)	Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 [†] (% of cohort) 2000-05 ^a	Adult illiteracy rate [†] (% age 15 and above) 2001	Population without sustainable access to an improved water source [†] (%) 2000	Children under weight for age [†] (% under age 5) 1995-2001 ^b	Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank ^e
								\$1 a day ^c 1990-2001 ^b	\$2 a day ^d 1990-2001 ^b	National poverty line 1987-2000 ^b	
HDI rank	Rank	Value (%)									
High human development											
25	Cyprus	..	..	2.9	2.8	0	..	..	..	..
26	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	1.8	6.5	..	..	..	..	..
27	Barbados	1	2.5	2.6	0.3	0	6 ^f	..	..	..
28	Singapore	6	6.3	1.9	7.5	0	14 ^f	..	..	..
30	Korea, Rep. of	..	..	3.4	2.1	8	..	<2	<2	..
31	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	2.8	8.4	..	..	..	..	..
34	Argentina	..	..	5.1	3.1	..	5	..	..	..
36	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	6 ^f	..	..	..
37	Bahrain	..	..	4.0	12.1	..	9	..	..	..
40	Uruguay	2	3.6	4.4	2.4	2	5	<2	<2	..	
42	Costa Rica	4	4.4	3.7	4.3	5	5	6.9	14.3	..	
43	Chile	3	4.1	4.1	4.1	7	1	<2	8.7	17.0	
44	Qatar	..	..	5.1	18.3	..	6	..	..	..
46	Kuwait	..	..	2.6	17.6	..	10	..	..	..
48	United Arab Emirates	..	..	3.4	23.3	..	14	..	..	..
49	Bahamas	..	..	16.0	4.5	3	..	..	..	..
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..
52	Cuba	5	5.0	6.0	0.3	0	4	<2	<2	41.9	
54	Trinidad and Tobago	8	7.7	9.1	1.6	10	7 ^f	12.4	39.0	..	
55	Mexico	13	8.8	7.6	8.6	12	8	8.0	24.3	..	
Medium human development											
56	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	9	10 ^f	..	..	..
58	Malaysia	..	..	4.2	12.1	..	18	<2	9.3	..
59	Panama	9	7.8	6.8	7.9	10	7	7.6	17.9	..	
61	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	29	15.7	4.5	19.2	28	5	..	..	-12
62	Mauritius	17	11.1	4.6	15.2	0	16	..	..	..
64	Colombia	10	8.2	8.4	8.1	9	7	14.4	26.5	17.7	
65	Brazil	18	11.4	11.5	12.7	13	6	9.9	23.7	..	
67	Belize	12	8.8	11.3	6.6	8	6 ^f	..	..	..
68	Dominica	..	..	..	..	3	5 ^f	..	..	..
69	Venezuela	11	8.6	5.9	7.2	17	5	15.0	32.0	..	
70	Samoa (Western)	..	..	6.6	1.3	1	..	..	..	..
71	Saint Lucia	..	..	5.7	..	2	14 ^f	..	..	..
73	Saudi Arabia	30	16.3	5.2	22.9	5	14	..	..	..
74	Thailand	24	12.9	10.2	4.3	16	19 ^f	<2	32.5	13.1	
77	Suriname	..	..	6.5	..	18	..	..	..	..
78	Jamaica	14	9.3	4.9	12.7	8	4	<2	13.3	18.7	
79	Oman	50	31.8	5.0	27.0	61	24	..	..	..
80	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	..	..	3.9	..	7	..	..	..	..
81	Fiji	41	21.3	5.4	6.8	53	8 ^f	..	..	..
82	Peru	19	11.4	10.2	9.8	20	7	15.5	41.4	49.0	
83	Lebanon	15	9.5	4.3	13.5	0	3	..	..	..
84	Paraguay	16	10.3	8.0	6.5	22	5	19.5	49.3	..	
85	Philippines	28	14.8	7.4	4.9	14	28	14.6	46.4	36.8	
86	Maldives	20	11.4	10.2	3.0	0	30	..	..	..
90	Jordan	7	7.5	6.6	9.7	4	5	<2	7.4	11.7	
91	Tunisia	37	19.9	4.9	27.9	20	4	<2	10.0	7.6	
92	Guyana	23	12.7	17.6	1.4	6	12	<2	6.1	..	
93	Grenada	..	..	..	..	5	..	..	..	..
94	Dominican Republic	25	13.9	14.6	16.0	14	5	<2	<2	20.6	
96	Turkey	22	12.4	8.0	14.5	18	8	<2	10.3	..	

3 Human and income poverty

Developing countries

HDI rank		Human poverty index (HPI-1)		Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 [†]	Adult illiteracy rate [†]	Population without sustainable access to an improved water source [†]	Children under weight for age [†]	Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank ^e
		Rank	Value (%)	(% of cohort) 2000-05 ^a	(% age 15 and above) 2001	2000	(% under age 5) 1995-2001 ^b			National poverty line 1987-2000 ^b	
								\$1 a day ^c	\$2 a day ^d		
								1990-2001 ^b	1990-2001 ^b		
97	Ecuador	21	11.9	10.3	8.2	15	15	20.2	52.3	..	-21
98	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	5.2	..	14	3	..	..	..	..
99	Sri Lanka	34	18.3	5.1	8.1	23	29	6.6	45.4	25.0	10
103	Cape Verde	40	20.1	7.6	25.1	26	14 ^f	..	..	..	..
104	China	26	14.2	7.1	14.2	25	10	16.1	47.3	4.6	-13
105	El Salvador	32	17.2	9.9	20.8	23	12	21.4	45.0	..	-14
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	31	16.4	7.0	22.9	8	11	<2	7.3	..	18
107	Algeria	42	22.6	9.3	32.2	11	6	<2	15.1	22.6	26
109	Viet Nam	39	19.9	10.7	7.3	23	33	17.7	63.7	..	-4
110	Syrian Arab Republic	35	18.8	5.7	24.7	20	13	..	..	..	..
111	South Africa	49	31.7	44.9	14.4	14	12	<2	14.5	..	31
112	Indonesia	33	17.9	10.8	12.7	22	26	7.2	55.4	27.1	5
114	Bolivia	27	14.6	16.0	14.0	17	10	14.4	34.3	62.7	-5
115	Honduras	38	19.9	13.8	24.4	12	25	23.8	44.4	53.0	-15
116	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	36.4	15.8	56	..	..	..	..	..
117	Mongolia	36	19.1	13.0	1.5	40	13	13.9	50.0	..	2
118	Gabon	..	..	28.1	..	14	12	..	..	..	..
119	Guatemala	43	22.9	14.1	30.8	8	24	16.0	37.4	..	0
120	Egypt	47	30.5	8.6	43.9	3	4	3.1	43.9	16.7	18
121	Nicaragua	44	24.3	10.3	33.2	23	12	82.3	94.5	47.9	-34
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	10.0	..	..	16	..	..	..	..
123	Solomon Islands	..	..	6.8	..	29	21 ^f	..	..	..	..
124	Namibia	62	37.8	52.3	17.3	23	24	34.9	55.8	..	-2
125	Botswana	75	43.6	61.9	21.9	5	13	23.5	50.1	..	11
126	Morocco	56	35.2	9.4	50.2	20	9 ^f	<2	14.3	19.0	34
127	India	53	33.1	15.3	42.0	16	47	34.7	79.9	28.6	-9
128	Vanuatu	..	..	7.3	..	12	20 ^f	..	..	..	..
129	Ghana	46	26.4	25.8	27.3	27	25	44.8	78.5	..	-21
130	Cambodia	73	42.8	24.0	31.3	70	45	..	..	36.1	..
131	Myanmar	45	25.7	24.6	15.0	28	36	..	..	..	..
132	Papua New Guinea	61	37.0	19.0	35.4	58	35 ^f	..	..	..	..
133	Swaziland	..	..	70.5	19.7	..	10	..	..	..	..
134	Comoros	48	31.5	18.1	44.0	4	25	..	..	..	..
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	66	40.5	27.9	34.4	63	40	26.3	73.2	38.6	4
136	Bhutan	..	..	17.3	..	38	19	..	..	..	..
137	Lesotho	83	47.7	68.1	16.1	22	16	43.1	65.7	..	4
138	Sudan	52	32.2	27.6	41.2	25	17	..	..	..	..
139	Bangladesh	72	42.6	17.3	59.4	3	48	36.0	82.8	33.7	0
140	Congo	51	32.0	39.3	18.2	49	14 ^f	..	..	..	..
141	Togo	64	38.5	37.9	41.6	46	25	..	..	..	..
Low human development											
142	Cameroon	58	35.9	44.2	27.6	42	21	33.4	64.4	..	-5
143	Nepal	70	41.9	19.3	57.1	12	48	37.7	82.5	..	-2
144	Pakistan	65	40.2	17.8	56.0	10	38	13.4	65.6	32.6	22
145	Zimbabwe	90	52.0	74.8	10.7	17	13	36.0	64.2	34.9	14
146	Kenya	63	37.8	49.5	16.7	43	23	23.0	58.6	..	5
147	Uganda	60	36.6	41.1	32.0	48	23	82.2	96.4	..	-24
148	Yemen	67	41.0	19.1	52.3	31	46	15.7	45.2	..	17
149	Madagascar	57	35.9	29.0	32.7	53	33	49.1	83.3	71.3	-13
150	Haiti	68	41.6	37.3	49.2	54	17	..	..	..	..
151	Gambia	79	45.8	29.6	62.2	38	17	59.3	82.9	..	-3

3 Human and income poverty

Developing countries

HDI rank		Human poverty index (HPI-1)		Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 [†]	Adult illiteracy rate [†]	Population without sustainable access to an improved water source [†]	Children under weight for age [†]	Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank ^e
		Rank	Value (%)	(of cohort) 2000-05 ^a	(% age 15 and above) 2001	2000	(% under age 5) 1995-2001 ^b				
								\$1 a day ^c	\$2 a day ^d	National poverty line	
								1990-2001 ^b	1990-2001 ^b	1987-2000 ^b	
152	Nigeria	54	34.0	34.9	34.6	38	27	70.2	90.8	34.1	-25
153	Djibouti	55	34.3	42.9	34.5	0	18	..	..	..	..
154	Mauritania	86	48.6	30.5	59.3	63	32	28.6	68.7	46.3	16
155	Eritrea	69	41.8	27.5	43.3	54	44	..	..	..	..
156	Senegal	76	44.5	27.7	61.7	22	18	26.3	67.8	..	10
157	Guinea	..	..	35.9	..	52	23	..	..	..	..
158	Rwanda	77	44.5	54.3	32.0	59	24	35.7 ^g	84.6 ^g	..	5
159	Benin	81	46.4	34.6	61.4	37	23	..	..	..	..
160	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	59	36.2	46.4	24.0	32	29	19.9	59.7	41.6	5
161	Côte d'Ivoire	78	45.0	51.7	50.3	19	21	12.3	49.4	..	31
162	Malawi	82	47.0	59.6	39.0	43	25	41.7	76.1	65.3	4
163	Zambia	89	50.3	70.1	21.0	36	25	63.7	87.4	72.9	0
164	Angola	..	..	49.2	..	62	..	..	..	..	..
165	Chad	88	50.3	42.9	55.8	73	28	..	..	..	..
166	Guinea-Bissau	84	47.8	41.3	60.4	44	23	..	..	..	..
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	74	42.9	47.2	37.3	55	31	..	..	..	..
168	Central African Republic	85	47.8	55.3	51.8	30	24	66.6	84.0	..	-3
169	Ethiopia	92	56.0	43.3	59.7	76	47	81.9	98.4	44.2	0
170	Mozambique	87	50.3	56.0	54.8	43	26	37.9	78.4	..	10
171	Burundi	80	46.3	50.5	50.8	22	45	58.4	89.2	..	-1
172	Mali	91	55.1	35.3	73.6	35	43	72.8	90.6	..	0
173	Burkina Faso	93	58.6	43.4	75.2	58	34	61.2	85.8	45.3	7
174	Niger	94	61.8	38.7	83.5	41	40	61.4	85.3	..	7
175	Sierra Leone	..	..	57.5	..	43	27	57.0 ^g	74.5 ^g	..	..

† Denotes indicators used to calculate the human poverty index (HPI-1). For further details, see technical note 1.

a. Data refer to the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40, times 100. They are medium-variant projections for the period specified. b. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. c. Poverty line is equivalent to \$1.08 (1993 PPP US\$). d. Poverty line is equivalent to \$2.15 (1993 PPP US\$). e. Income poverty refers to the percentage of the population living on less than \$1 a day. All countries with an income poverty rate of less than 2% were given equal rank. The rankings are based on countries for which data are available for both indicators. A positive figure indicates that the country performs better in income poverty than in human poverty, a negative the opposite. f. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country. g. Data refer to a period other than that specified.

Source: Column 1: determined on the basis of the HPI-1 values in column 2; column 2: calculated on the basis of data in columns 3-6; see technical note 1 for details; column 3: UN 2003d; column 4: UNESCO 2003a; column 5: calculated on the basis of data on population with sustainable access to an improved water source from UN 2003a, based on data from a joint effort by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO); column 6: UNICEF 2003b, based on data from a joint effort by UNICEF and the WHO; columns 7-9: World Bank 2003c; column 10: calculated on the basis of data in columns 1 and 7.

HPI-1 ranks for 94 developing countries

18	Brazil	38	Honduras	58	Cameroon	78	Côte d'Ivoire
19	Peru	39	Viet Nam	59	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	79	Gambia
20	Maldives	40	Cape Verde	60	Uganda	80	Burundi
21	Ecuador	41	Fiji	61	Papua New Guinea	81	Benin
22	Turkey	42	Algeria	62	Namibia	82	Malawi
23	Guyana	43	Guatemala	63	Kenya	83	Lesotho
24	Thailand	44	Nicaragua	64	Togo	84	Guinea-Bissau
25	Dominican Republic	45	Myanmar	65	Pakistan	85	Central African Republic
26	China	46	Ghana	66	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	86	Mauritania
27	Bolivia	47	Egypt	67	Yemen	87	Mozambique
28	Philippines	48	Comoros	68	Haiti	88	Chad
29	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	49	South Africa	69	Eritrea	89	Zambia
30	Saudi Arabia	50	Oman	70	Nepal	90	Zimbabwe
31	Iran, Islamic Rep.	51	Congo	71	Iraq	91	Mali
32	El Salvador	52	Sudan	72	Bangladesh	92	Ethiopia
33	Indonesia	53	India	73	Cambodia	93	Burkina Faso
34	Sri Lanka	54	Nigeria	74	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	94	Niger
35	Syrian Arab Republic	55	Djibouti	75	Botswana		
36	Mongolia	56	Morocco	76	Senegal		
37	Tunisia	57	Madagascar	77	Rwanda		

Income poverty OECD, Central & Eastern Europe & CIS			Probability at birth of not surviving to age 60 [†] (% of cohort) 2000-05 ^b	People lacking functional literacy skills [†] (% age 16-65) 1994-98 ^c	Long-term unemployment [†] (as % of labour force) ^d 2001	Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-2 rank minus income poverty rank ⁱ
HDI rank	Human poverty index (HPI-2) ^a					50% of median income ^{e, †} 1990-2000 ^f	\$11 a day 1994-95 ^g	\$4 a day 1996-99 ^{g, h}	
	Rank	Value (%)							
High human development									
1 Norway	2	7.2	8.3	8.5	0.2	6.9	4.3	..	-2
2 Iceland	..	..	7.6	..	0.3	..	..	..	..
3 Sweden	1	6.5	7.3	7.5	1.1	6.6	6.3	..	-2
4 Australia	14	12.9	8.8	17.0	1.4	14.3	17.6	..	-2
5 Netherlands	4	8.4	8.7	10.5	1.6 ^j	8.1	7.1	..	-4
6 Belgium	13	12.4	9.4	18.4 ^k	3.2	8.0	..	..	7
7 United States	17	15.8	12.6	20.7	0.3	17.0	13.6	..	0
8 Canada	12	12.2	8.7	16.6	0.7	12.8	7.4	..	-2
9 Japan	10	11.1	7.5	.. ^l	1.4	11.8 ^m	..	..	-1
10 Switzerland	..	..	9.1	..	0.7	9.3	..	..	..
11 Denmark	5	9.1	11.0	9.6	0.9	9.2	..	..	-4
12 Ireland	16	15.3	9.3	22.6	3.2 ^j	12.3	..	..	4
13 United Kingdom	15	14.8	8.9	21.8	1.3	12.5	15.7	..	2
14 Finland	3	8.4	10.2	10.4	2.4	5.4	4.8	..	1
15 Luxembourg	7	10.3	9.7	.. ^l	0.5 ⁿ	3.9	0.3	..	6
16 Austria	..	..	9.5	..	0.9	10.6	..	..	..
17 France	8	10.8	10.0	.. ^l	3.3	8.0	9.9	..	2
18 Germany	6	10.2	9.2	14.4	4.2 ^o	7.5	7.3	..	1
19 Spain	9	11.0	8.8	.. ^l	4.6	10.1	..	..	-1
20 New Zealand	..	..	9.8	18.4	0.9	..	..	..	..
21 Italy	11	12.2	8.6	.. ^l	6.1	14.2	..	..	-4
22 Israel	..	..	7.4	..	..	13.5	..	..	..
23 Portugal	..	..	11.7	48.0	1.6	..	..	..	..
24 Greece	..	..	9.1	..	5.5	..	..	..	..
29 Slovenia	..	..	11.8	42.2	..	8.2	..	<1	..
32 Czech Republic	..	..	12.2	15.7	4.3	4.9	..	<1	..
33 Malta	..	..	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Poland	..	..	15.6	42.6	8.0	8.6	..	10	..
38 Hungary	..	..	19.6	33.8	2.7	6.7	..	<1	..
39 Slovakia	..	..	15.2	..	9.3	2.1	..	8	..
41 Estonia	..	..	20.4	..	..	12.3	..	18	..
45 Lithuania	..	..	19.5	..	..	..	..	17	..
47 Croatia	..	..	14.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Latvia	..	..	21.4	..	..	..	..	28	..
53 Belarus	..	..	22.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development									
57 Bulgaria	..	..	18.6	..	..	..	..	22	..
60 Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	13.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Russian Federation	..	..	28.9	..	..	20.1	..	53	..
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	13.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
72 Romania	..	..	20.3	..	..	..	..	23	..
75 Ukraine	..	..	23.0	..	..	..	..	25	..
76 Kazakhstan	..	..	27.0	..	..	..	..	62	..
87 Turkmenistan	..	..	24.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
88 Georgia	..	..	16.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
89 Azerbaijan	..	..	18.5	..	..	..	..	..	..

4 Human and income poverty

OECD, Central & Eastern Europe & CIS

Income poverty OECD, Central & Eastern Europe & CIS		Human Development Report 2002							HPI-2 rank minus income poverty rank ⁱ	
		Human poverty index (HPI-2) ^a		Probability at birth of not surviving to age 60 [†] (% of cohort) 2000-05 ^b	People lacking functional literacy skills [†] (% age 16-65) 1994-98 ^c	Long-term unemployment [†] (as % of labour force) ^d 2001	Population below income poverty line (%)			
		Rank	Value (%)				50% of median income ^{e, †} 1990-2000 ^f	\$11 a day 1994-95 ^{f, g}		\$4 a day 1996-99 ^{f, h}
HDI rank		Rank	Value (%)	2000-05 ^b	1994-98 ^c	2001	1990-2000 ^f	1994-95 ^{f, g}	1996-99 ^{f, h}	
95	Albania	..	..	11.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Armenia	..	..	14.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	Uzbekistan	..	..	21.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	23.7	..	..	..	..	88	..
108	Moldova, Rep. of	..	..	22.8	..	..	..	..	82	..
113	Tajikistan	..	..	22.8	..	..	..	..	..	..

† Denotes indicators used to calculate the human poverty index (HPI-2). For further details, see technical note 1.

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

a. The human poverty index (HPI-2) is calculated for selected high-income OECD countries only. *b.* Data refer to the probability at birth of not surviving to age 60, times 100. They are medium-variant projections for the period specified. *c.* Based on scoring at level 1 on the prose literacy scale of the International Adult Literacy Survey. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. *d.* Data refer to unemployment lasting 12 months or longer. *e.* Poverty line is measured at 50% of the median adjusted household disposable income. *f.* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. *g.* Based on the US poverty line, \$11 (1994 PPP US\$) a day per person for a family of three. *h.* Poverty line is \$4 (1990 PPP US\$) a day. *i.* Income poverty refers to the percentage of the population living on less than 50% of the median adjusted household disposable income. A positive figure indicates that the country performs better in income poverty than in human poverty, a negative the opposite. *j.* Data refer to 1999. *k.* Data refer to Flanders. *l.* For purposes of calculating the HPI-2, an estimate of 15.1%, the unweighted average for countries with available data, was applied. *m.* Smeeding 1997. *n.* Data are based on a small sample and should be treated with caution. *o.* Data refer to 2000.

Source: *Column 1:* determined on the basis of the HPI-2 values in column 2; *column 2:* calculated on the basis of data in columns 3-6; see technical note 1 for details; *column 3:* calculated on the basis of survival data from UN 2003d; *column 4:* unless otherwise noted, OECD and Statistics Canada 2000; *column 5:* calculated on the basis of data on long-term unemployment and labour force from OECD 2002a; *column 6:* LIS 2003; *column 7:* Smeeding, Rainwater and Burtless 2002; *column 8:* Milanovic 2002; *column 9:* calculated on the basis of data in columns 1 and 6.

HPI-2 ranks for 17 selected OECD countries

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

5 Demographic trends

... TO LEAD A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE ...

HDI rank	Total population (millions)			Annual population growth rate		Urban population (as % of total) ^a			Population under age 15 (as % of total)		Population aged 65 and above (as % of total)		Total fertility rate (per woman)	
	1975	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	1975-	2001-15 ^b	1975	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	1970-75 ^c	2000-05 ^b
High human development														
1 Norway	4.0	4.5	4.7	0.4	0.4	68.2	75.0	78.9	19.8	16.6	15.3	18.0	2.2	1.8
2 Iceland	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.6	86.6	92.6	94.3	23.2	18.7	11.6	13.5	2.8	2.0
3 Sweden	8.2	8.9	9.0	0.3	0.1	82.7	83.3	84.2	18.1	15.7	17.4	21.4	1.9	1.6
4 Australia	13.9	19.4	21.7	1.3	0.8	85.9	91.1	94.8	20.3	17.3	12.4	15.5	2.5	1.7
5 Netherlands	13.7	16.0	16.8	0.6	0.4	88.4	89.6	91.0	18.4	16.4	13.7	17.4	2.1	1.7
6 Belgium	9.8	10.3	10.5	0.2	0.1	94.9	97.4	98.0	17.3	15.5	17.2	19.5	1.9	1.7
7 United States	220.2	288.0	329.7	1.0	1.0	73.7	77.4	81.0	21.7	20.3	12.3	14.2	2.0	2.1
8 Canada	23.1	31.0	34.1	1.1	0.7	75.6	78.9	81.9	18.7	14.8	12.7	16.4	2.0	1.5
9 Japan	111.5	127.3	127.2	0.5	(.)	75.7	78.9	81.5	14.5	13.0	17.7	26.0	2.1	1.3
10 Switzerland	6.3	7.2	7.0	0.5	-0.2	55.7	67.5	69.5	16.5	12.6	16.2	22.0	1.8	1.4
11 Denmark	5.1	5.3	5.4	0.2	0.1	81.8	85.1	85.7	18.4	16.3	15.0	19.2	2.0	1.8
12 Ireland	3.2	3.9	4.4	0.8	0.9	53.6	59.3	64.0	21.2	20.3	11.3	13.4	3.8	1.9
13 United Kingdom	55.4	58.9	61.3	0.2	0.3	88.7	89.5	90.8	18.9	15.9	15.9	17.8	2.0	1.6
14 Finland	4.7	5.2	5.3	0.4	0.1	58.3	59.0	59.0	18.0	15.8	15.1	20.3	1.6	1.7
15 Luxembourg	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.8	1.2	73.7	91.8	95.0	19.0	17.6	13.6	14.4	2.0	1.7
16 Austria	7.6	8.1	8.1	0.3	(.)	67.4	67.4	71.0	16.4	12.4	15.6	19.5	2.0	1.3
17 France	52.7	59.6	62.8	0.5	0.4	73.0	75.5	78.4	18.7	17.8	16.1	18.5	2.3	1.9
18 Germany	78.7	82.3	82.5	0.2	(.)	81.2	87.7	89.9	15.4	13.2	16.7	20.8	1.6	1.4
19 Spain	35.6	40.9	41.2	0.5	0.1	69.6	77.8	81.1	14.4	13.2	16.9	19.2	2.9	1.2
20 New Zealand	3.1	3.8	4.2	0.8	0.6	82.8	85.9	87.5	22.8	19.3	11.8	14.6	2.8	2.0
21 Italy	55.4	57.5	55.5	0.1	-0.3	65.6	67.1	70.6	14.2	12.3	18.4	22.3	2.3	1.2
22 Israel	3.4	6.2	7.8	2.3	1.6	86.6	91.8	93.5	28.1	24.8	9.9	11.4	3.8	2.7
23 Portugal	9.1	10.0	10.0	0.4	(.)	27.7	65.6	77.5	16.6	15.3	15.8	18.0	2.7	1.5
24 Greece	9.0	10.9	10.9	0.7	(.)	55.3	60.4	65.1	14.9	13.2	17.8	20.9	2.3	1.3
25 Cyprus	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	0.6	45.2	70.2	74.6	22.5	18.9	11.7	14.9	2.5	1.9
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	4.4	6.9	7.9	1.7	0.9	89.7	100.0	100.0	16.2	12.9	10.8	13.6	2.9	1.0
27 Barbados	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	38.6	50.5	58.4	20.5	16.4	10.1	11.1	2.7	1.5
28 Singapore	2.3	4.1	4.7	2.3	1.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	21.5	12.9	7.4	13.1	2.6	1.4
29 Slovenia	1.7	2.0	1.9	0.5	-0.2	42.4	49.2	51.6	15.4	12.1	14.2	18.5	2.2	1.1
30 Korea, Rep. of	35.3	47.1	49.7	1.1	0.4	48.0	82.4	88.2	20.6	15.5	7.4	11.9	4.3	1.4
31 Brunei Darussalam	0.2	0.3	0.5	2.9	2.0	62.0	72.7	78.7	31.0	25.4	2.9	4.4	5.4	2.5
32 Czech Republic	10.0	10.3	10.1	0.1	-0.1	63.7	74.6	76.4	16.0	13.2	13.9	18.6	2.2	1.2
33 Malta	0.3	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.4	80.4	91.2	93.7	19.7	17.0	12.5	18.0	2.1	1.8
34 Argentina	26.0	37.5	43.4	1.4	1.0	80.7	88.3	90.2	27.5	24.4	9.9	11.0	3.1	2.4
35 Poland	34.0	38.7	38.2	0.5	-0.1	55.4	62.6	66.5	18.6	14.6	12.3	14.8	2.3	1.3
36 Seychelles	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.2	0.8	33.3	64.5	72.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Bahrain	0.3	0.7	0.9	3.6	1.9	79.2	92.5	95.0	29.4	23.2	2.3	3.9	5.9	2.7
38 Hungary	10.5	10.0	9.3	-0.2	-0.5	52.8	64.8	69.4	16.7	13.3	14.7	17.4	2.1	1.2
39 Slovakia	4.7	5.4	5.4	0.5	0.1	46.3	57.6	62.0	19.0	15.4	11.4	13.6	2.5	1.3
40 Uruguay	2.8	3.4	3.7	0.7	0.6	83.1	92.1	94.4	24.7	22.5	13.1	13.7	3.0	2.3
41 Estonia	1.4	1.4	1.2	-0.2	-1.1	67.6	69.4	71.3	17.4	14.2	15.4	18.2	2.2	1.2
42 Costa Rica	2.1	4.0	5.0	2.6	1.6	42.5	59.5	66.5	31.1	23.9	5.5	7.4	4.3	2.3
43 Chile	10.3	15.4	18.0	1.5	1.1	78.4	86.0	89.1	28.1	23.6	7.4	9.8	3.6	2.4
44 Qatar	0.2	0.6	0.7	4.8	1.3	82.9	92.9	95.0	26.9	21.7	1.5	4.6	6.8	3.2
45 Lithuania	3.3	3.5	3.2	0.2	-0.6	55.7	68.7	71.6	19.6	16.0	14.3	16.4	2.3	1.3
46 Kuwait	1.0	2.4	3.4	3.3	2.5	83.8	96.1	96.9	26.3	22.6	1.4	3.5	6.9	2.7
47 Croatia	4.3	4.4	4.3	0.2	-0.3	45.1	58.1	64.4	17.0	16.5	15.9	17.8	2.0	1.7
48 United Arab Emirates	0.5	2.9	3.6	6.7	1.6	65.4	87.1	91.6	26.4	20.8	1.2	4.2	6.4	2.8
49 Bahamas	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.9	1.0	73.4	88.8	91.5	29.3	24.5	5.2	8.3	3.4	2.3
50 Latvia	2.5	2.4	2.1	-0.2	-0.9	65.4	60.4	60.4	17.3	13.0	15.4	18.3	2.0	1.1

5 Demographic trends

HDI rank	Total population (millions)			Annual population growth rate		Urban population (as % of total) ^a			Population under age 15 (as % of total)		Population aged 65 and above (as % of total)		Total fertility rate (per woman)	
	1975	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	1975- 2001	2001-15 ^b	1975	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	1970-75 ^c	2000-05 ^b
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	(.)	(.)	(.)	-0.3	-0.3	35.0	34.3	39.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Cuba	9.3	11.2	11.5	0.7	0.2	64.2	75.5	78.5	20.8	16.3	9.9	14.4	3.5	1.6
53 Belarus	9.4	10.0	9.4	0.2	-0.4	50.3	69.6	72.6	17.9	14.1	13.9	14.3	2.3	1.2
54 Trinidad and Tobago	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.3	63.0	74.5	79.3	24.1	19.7	6.8	10.0	3.5	1.6
55 Mexico	59.1	100.5	119.6	2.0	1.2	62.8	74.6	77.9	33.3	26.4	4.9	6.8	6.5	2.5
Medium human development														
56 Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.4	34.2	37.1	43.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
57 Bulgaria	8.7	8.0	7.2	-0.3	-0.8	57.5	67.5	69.3	15.3	12.6	16.3	18.0	2.2	1.1
58 Malaysia	12.3	23.5	29.6	2.5	1.6	37.7	58.1	66.4	33.4	27.2	4.1	6.1	5.2	2.9
59 Panama	1.7	3.0	3.8	2.1	1.7	49.0	56.6	61.7	31.6	27.5	5.6	7.5	4.9	2.7
60 Macedonia, TFYR	1.7	2.0	2.2	0.7	0.4	50.6	59.5	62.0	22.3	20.0	10.2	12.2	3.0	1.9
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.4	5.3	6.9	3.0	1.8	60.9	87.9	90.3	32.0	28.7	3.7	5.5	7.6	3.0
62 Mauritius	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	43.4	41.6	48.6	25.5	21.0	6.2	8.2	3.2	1.9
63 Russian Federation	134.2	144.9	133.4	0.3	-0.6	66.4	72.9	74.0	17.2	13.7	12.8	14.3	2.0	1.1
64 Colombia	25.4	42.8	52.2	2.0	1.4	60.0	75.5	81.3	32.4	27.0	4.8	6.5	5.0	2.6
65 Brazil	108.1	174.0	202.0	1.8	1.1	61.8	81.7	87.7	28.8	24.1	5.3	7.5	4.7	2.2
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7	4.1	4.3	0.3	0.4	31.3	43.4	50.8	18.3	14.1	10.3	13.6	2.6	1.3
67 Belize	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.3	1.8	50.2	48.1	51.7	38.3	31.1	4.1	4.8	6.3	3.2
68 Dominica	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.2	55.3	71.3	76.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Venezuela	12.7	24.8	31.2	2.6	1.7	75.8	87.2	90.0	33.5	27.6	4.6	6.6	4.9	2.7
70 Samoa (Western)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.6	1.1	21.1	22.3	27.6	40.7	35.5	4.6	4.4	5.7	4.1
71 Saint Lucia	0.1	0.1	0.2	1.3	0.7	38.6	38.0	43.6	30.6	26.0	5.4	6.2	5.7	2.3
72 Romania	21.2	22.4	21.6	0.2	-0.3	46.2	55.3	59.3	17.7	15.4	13.6	14.8	2.6	1.3
73 Saudi Arabia	7.3	22.8	32.7	4.4	2.6	58.4	86.6	91.0	39.3	34.5	2.6	3.4	7.3	4.5
74 Thailand	41.3	61.6	69.6	1.5	0.9	15.1	20.0	24.2	25.9	22.0	5.6	8.1	5.0	1.9
75 Ukraine	49.0	49.3	44.4	(.)	-0.8	58.3	68.0	70.4	17.2	13.2	14.2	16.1	2.2	1.2
76 Kazakhstan	14.1	15.5	15.3	0.4	-0.1	52.2	55.9	58.2	26.9	21.4	7.1	8.4	3.5	2.0
77 Suriname	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.6	0.7	49.5	74.7	81.3	31.5	27.0	5.4	6.2	5.3	2.5
78 Jamaica	2.0	2.6	3.0	1.0	1.0	44.1	56.6	63.5	31.2	25.8	7.1	7.7	5.0	2.4
79 Oman	0.9	2.7	3.9	4.1	2.7	19.6	76.5	82.6	37.4	36.0	2.0	3.0	7.2	5.0
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	27.0	55.8	68.0	31.2	26.0	6.8	7.1	5.5	2.2
81 Fiji	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.4	0.8	36.7	50.2	59.9	32.8	27.6	3.5	5.8	4.2	2.9
82 Peru	15.2	26.4	32.0	2.1	1.4	61.5	73.1	77.9	34.1	27.5	4.9	6.5	6.0	2.9
83 Lebanon	2.8	3.5	4.2	0.9	1.2	67.0	90.0	92.6	30.2	24.0	6.1	6.5	4.9	2.2
84 Paraguay	2.7	5.6	7.7	2.9	2.2	39.0	56.6	65.0	39.2	34.2	3.5	4.3	5.7	3.8
85 Philippines	42.0	77.2	96.3	2.3	1.6	35.6	59.3	69.0	37.1	29.9	3.6	4.9	6.0	3.2
86 Maldives	0.1	0.3	0.4	3.0	2.9	18.1	28.0	35.2	43.4	39.6	3.3	3.1	7.0	5.3
87 Turkmenistan	2.5	4.7	5.8	2.4	1.5	47.6	45.0	49.9	35.6	27.4	4.4	4.6	6.2	2.7
88 Georgia	4.9	5.2	4.7	0.2	-0.7	49.5	56.5	61.4	19.9	15.2	13.3	14.9	2.6	1.4
89 Azerbaijan	5.7	8.2	9.5	1.4	1.0	51.5	51.9	53.9	30.9	23.5	5.8	5.9	4.3	2.1
90 Jordan	1.9	5.2	7.0	3.8	2.1	57.8	78.8	81.1	38.5	31.6	2.9	4.0	7.8	3.6
91 Tunisia	5.7	9.6	11.1	2.0	1.0	49.9	66.1	73.5	29.4	22.6	5.8	6.7	6.2	2.0
92 Guyana	0.7	0.8	0.8	0.1	(.)	30.0	36.7	44.0	30.2	25.5	5.0	6.6	4.9	2.3
93 Grenada	0.1	0.1	0.1	-0.5	-0.3	32.6	38.4	47.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Dominican Republic	5.0	8.5	10.1	2.0	1.3	45.3	66.0	73.0	33.0	28.3	4.5	6.4	5.6	2.7
95 Albania	2.4	3.1	3.4	1.0	0.7	32.7	42.9	51.9	29.0	22.9	6.0	8.1	4.7	2.3
96 Turkey	41.0	69.3	82.1	2.0	1.2	41.6	66.2	71.8	31.2	25.0	5.6	6.7	5.2	2.4
97 Ecuador	6.9	12.6	15.2	2.3	1.3	42.4	63.4	69.4	33.6	27.1	4.9	6.6	6.0	2.8
98 Occupied Palestinian Territories	1.3	3.3	5.3	3.7	3.3	59.6	..	71.7	46.3	42.1	3.4	3.0	7.7	5.6
99 Sri Lanka	13.5	18.8	20.6	1.3	0.7	22.0	23.1	29.9	25.5	21.3	6.8	9.3	4.1	2.0
100 Armenia	2.8	3.1	3.0	0.3	-0.3	63.0	67.3	69.8	22.5	14.4	8.8	9.9	3.0	1.2

5 Demographic trends

HDI rank	Total population (millions)			Annual population growth rate		Urban population (as % of total) ^a			Population under age 15 (as % of total)		Population aged 65 and above (as % of total)		Total fertility rate (per woman)	
	1975	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	1975- 2001	2001-15 ^b	1975	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	1970-75 ^c	2000-05 ^b
101 Uzbekistan	14.0	25.3	30.7	2.3	1.4	39.1	36.7	38.4	35.4	26.2	4.8	5.0	6.3	2.4
102 Kyrgyzstan	3.3	5.0	5.9	1.6	1.2	37.9	34.4	36.0	33.3	26.4	6.1	5.9	4.7	2.6
103 Cape Verde	0.3	0.4	0.6	1.8	1.9	21.4	63.3	73.5	40.9	32.6	4.5	3.5	7.0	3.3
104 China	927.8 ^d	1,285.2 ^d	1,402.3 ^d	1.3 ^d	0.6 ^d	17.4	36.7	49.5	24.3	19.4	7.0	9.4	4.9	1.8
105 El Salvador	4.1	6.3	7.6	1.6	1.3	41.5	61.3	73.2	35.4	29.4	5.2	6.5	6.1	2.9
106 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	33.4	67.2	81.4	2.7	1.4	45.8	64.7	73.2	33.9	26.8	4.5	4.9	6.4	2.3
107 Algeria	16.0	30.7	38.1	2.5	1.5	40.3	57.7	65.2	34.3	27.4	4.2	4.9	7.4	2.8
108 Moldova, Rep. of	3.8	4.3	4.2	0.4	-0.1	35.8	41.7	45.2	22.1	16.5	9.6	10.9	2.6	1.4
109 Viet Nam	48.0	79.2	94.7	1.9	1.3	18.8	24.5	31.6	32.6	25.3	5.4	5.5	6.7	2.3
110 Syrian Arab Republic	7.5	17.0	23.0	3.1	2.2	45.1	51.8	57.9	39.1	32.2	3.0	3.6	7.5	3.3
111 South Africa	25.8	44.4	44.3	2.1	(.)	48.0	57.6	67.2	33.6	29.2	3.8	6.0	5.4	2.6
112 Indonesia	134.4	214.4	250.4	1.8	1.1	19.4	42.0	55.0	30.4	25.3	5.0	6.4	5.2	2.4
113 Tajikistan	3.4	6.1	7.3	2.2	1.2	35.5	27.6	29.6	38.5	28.5	4.7	4.6	6.8	3.1
114 Bolivia	4.8	8.5	10.8	2.2	1.7	41.3	62.9	69.9	39.3	32.8	4.4	5.3	6.5	3.8
115 Honduras	3.0	6.6	8.8	3.0	2.0	32.1	53.6	64.3	41.2	33.5	3.6	4.5	7.1	3.7
116 Equatorial Guinea	0.2	0.5	0.7	2.8	2.5	27.1	49.2	61.4	43.5	43.0	3.8	3.6	5.7	5.9
117 Mongolia	1.4	2.5	3.1	2.1	1.3	48.7	56.7	59.5	34.2	26.6	3.8	4.1	7.3	2.4
118 Gabon	0.6	1.3	1.6	2.9	1.8	40.0	82.1	88.9	41.3	35.0	4.5	4.3	5.3	4.0
119 Guatemala	6.0	11.7	16.2	2.6	2.3	36.7	40.0	46.2	43.3	37.4	3.6	3.9	6.5	4.4
120 Egypt	39.3	69.1	90.0	2.2	1.9	43.5	42.7	45.8	35.7	31.7	4.5	5.4	5.7	3.3
121 Nicaragua	2.5	5.2	7.0	2.8	2.1	48.9	56.5	62.6	42.2	34.9	3.1	3.8	6.8	3.7
122 São Tomé and Príncipe	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.4	2.3	27.0	47.6	56.4	41.2	36.4	4.6	3.8	5.4	4.0
123 Solomon Islands	0.2	0.5	0.6	3.3	2.6	9.1	20.2	28.6	43.3	36.5	2.7	3.4	7.2	4.4
124 Namibia	0.9	1.9	2.2	2.8	0.9	20.6	31.4	39.4	43.2	37.5	3.7	4.6	6.6	4.6
125 Botswana	0.8	1.7	1.7	2.9	-0.2	12.8	49.4	56.0	40.0	37.4	2.6	4.5	6.7	3.7
126 Morocco	17.3	29.6	36.5	2.1	1.5	37.8	56.1	64.4	32.3	27.9	4.3	5.1	6.9	2.7
127 India	620.7	1,033.4	1,246.4	2.0	1.3	21.3	27.9	32.2	33.7	27.7	5.0	6.3	5.4	3.0
128 Vanuatu	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.7	2.2	15.7	22.1	28.6	41.6	34.9	3.5	4.0	6.1	4.1
129 Ghana	9.9	20.0	26.4	2.7	2.0	30.1	36.4	42.4	40.6	34.9	3.3	4.1	6.9	4.1
130 Cambodia	7.1	13.5	18.4	2.5	2.2	10.3	17.4	26.1	42.5	37.4	2.9	3.6	5.5	4.8
131 Myanmar	30.2	48.2	55.8	1.8	1.0	23.9	28.2	36.7	32.7	26.8	4.6	5.9	5.8	2.9
132 Papua New Guinea	2.9	5.5	7.2	2.5	1.9	11.9	17.6	22.3	41.4	34.0	2.4	2.8	6.1	4.1
133 Swaziland	0.5	1.1	1.1	2.8	0.1	14.0	26.7	32.7	44.0	39.7	3.2	4.6	6.9	4.5
134 Comoros	0.3	0.7	1.0	3.2	2.6	21.2	33.8	42.6	42.7	38.5	2.3	3.0	7.1	4.9
135 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	3.0	5.4	7.3	2.2	2.1	11.1	19.7	27.1	42.4	36.8	3.5	3.7	6.2	4.8
136 Bhutan	1.2	2.1	3.0	2.3	2.6	3.5	7.4	11.6	42.3	37.8	4.3	4.5	5.9	5.0
137 Lesotho	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.8	-0.3	10.8	28.7	38.9	40.2	38.2	4.6	5.4	5.7	3.8
138 Sudan	16.7	32.2	41.4	2.5	1.8	18.9	37.0	48.7	39.9	34.8	3.5	4.4	6.7	4.4
139 Bangladesh	75.2	140.9	181.4	2.4	1.8	9.9	25.5	34.4	38.8	31.9	3.2	3.8	6.2	3.5
140 Congo	1.5	3.5	5.2	3.2	2.8	35.0	66.0	72.6	46.6	46.2	3.0	2.8	6.3	6.3
141 Togo	2.3	4.7	6.4	2.8	2.2	16.3	33.9	42.7	44.1	40.3	3.2	3.5	7.1	5.3
Low human development														
142 Cameroon	7.6	15.4	18.9	2.7	1.4	26.9	49.6	58.9	42.7	37.8	3.6	4.1	6.3	4.6
143 Nepal	13.4	24.1	32.0	2.3	2.0	5.0	12.2	17.9	40.5	35.6	3.7	4.2	5.8	4.3
144 Pakistan	70.3	146.3	204.5	2.8	2.4	26.4	33.4	39.5	41.8	38.1	3.7	4.0	6.3	5.1
145 Zimbabwe	6.1	12.8	13.0	2.8	0.2	19.6	36.0	45.9	43.5	39.6	3.4	4.2	7.6	3.9
146 Kenya	13.6	31.1	36.9	3.2	1.2	12.9	34.3	47.2	42.7	36.5	2.9	3.4	8.1	4.0
147 Uganda	10.8	24.2	39.3	3.1	3.5	8.3	14.5	20.7	50.0	49.7	2.6	2.3	7.1	7.1
148 Yemen	6.9	18.7	30.7	3.8	3.6	16.6	25.0	31.2	48.9	47.2	2.3	2.2	8.4	7.0
149 Madagascar	7.9	16.4	24.0	2.8	2.7	16.3	30.1	39.4	44.7	41.7	3.0	3.1	6.6	5.7
150 Haiti	4.9	8.1	9.7	1.9	1.3	21.7	36.3	45.6	39.8	35.1	3.9	4.5	5.8	4.0
151 Gambia	0.6	1.4	1.9	3.4	2.3	17.0	31.2	40.5	41.1	36.6	3.5	4.4	6.5	4.7

5 Demographic trends

HDI rank	Total population (millions)			Annual population growth rate		Urban population (as % of total) ^a			Population under age 15 (as % of total)		Population aged 65 and above (as % of total)		Total fertility rate (per woman)	
	1975	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	1975- 2001	2001-15 ^b	1975	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	2001 ^b	2015 ^b	1970-75 ^c	2000-05 ^b
152 Nigeria	54.9	117.8	161.7	2.9	2.3	23.4	44.8	55.5	44.8	40.6	3.1	3.4	6.9	5.4
153 Djibouti	0.2	0.7	0.8	4.4	1.5	68.9	84.2	86.9	43.0	40.3	2.9	3.8	7.2	5.7
154 Mauritania	1.4	2.7	4.0	2.5	2.7	20.3	59.0	73.8	43.2	41.7	3.4	3.5	6.5	5.8
155 Eritrea	2.1	3.8	5.9	2.3	3.1	12.7	19.1	26.2	45.7	41.7	2.1	2.4	6.5	5.4
156 Senegal	4.8	9.6	13.2	2.7	2.2	34.2	48.1	57.4	43.8	39.0	2.4	2.7	7.0	5.0
157 Guinea	4.1	8.2	11.2	2.7	2.2	16.3	27.9	35.5	44.1	41.5	2.8	3.1	7.0	5.8
158 Rwanda	4.4	8.1	10.6	2.3	1.9	4.0	6.3	8.9	45.3	43.5	2.5	2.9	8.3	5.7
159 Benin	3.0	6.4	9.1	2.8	2.5	21.9	43.0	53.0	45.9	42.1	2.7	2.8	7.1	5.7
160 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	16.2	35.6	45.9	3.0	1.8	10.1	33.2	46.2	45.6	40.2	2.3	2.7	6.8	5.1
161 Côte d'Ivoire	6.8	16.1	19.8	3.3	1.5	32.1	44.0	50.9	42.3	37.3	3.1	3.9	7.4	4.7
162 Malawi	5.2	11.6	15.2	3.1	1.9	7.7	15.1	21.3	45.9	44.9	3.5	3.6	7.4	6.1
163 Zambia	5.1	10.6	12.7	2.8	1.3	34.8	39.8	45.2	46.4	44.7	3.0	3.2	7.8	5.6
164 Angola	6.2	12.8	19.3	2.8	2.9	17.8	34.8	44.1	47.4	47.9	2.7	2.6	6.6	7.2
165 Chad	4.1	8.1	12.1	2.6	2.9	15.6	24.2	30.9	46.6	46.5	3.1	2.8	6.7	6.7
166 Guinea-Bissau	0.7	1.4	2.1	3.0	2.9	15.9	32.3	43.0	46.9	46.9	3.1	2.8	7.1	7.1
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	23.9	49.8	74.2	2.8	2.8	29.5	..	39.3	46.8	47.2	2.6	2.6	6.5	6.7
168 Central African Republic	2.1	3.8	4.6	2.3	1.4	33.7	41.7	49.7	43.1	40.4	4.0	4.0	5.7	4.9
169 Ethiopia	33.1	67.3	93.8	2.7	2.4	9.5	15.9	22.0	45.8	43.1	2.9	3.2	6.8	6.1
170 Mozambique	10.6	18.2	22.5	2.1	1.5	8.7	33.2	48.2	44.0	41.2	3.2	3.5	6.6	5.6
171 Burundi	3.7	6.4	9.8	2.1	3.1	3.2	9.3	14.5	47.5	45.8	2.9	2.5	6.8	6.8
172 Mali	6.3	12.3	19.0	2.6	3.1	16.2	30.8	40.7	49.2	48.7	2.4	2.1	7.1	7.0
173 Burkina Faso	6.1	12.3	18.6	2.7	3.0	6.3	16.9	23.1	48.9	47.7	2.7	2.4	7.8	6.7
174 Niger	4.8	11.1	18.3	3.2	3.6	10.6	21.0	29.1	49.9	49.7	2.0	1.9	8.1	8.0
175 Sierra Leone	2.9	4.6	6.4	1.7	2.4	21.4	37.3	46.7	44.0	44.1	2.9	3.0	6.5	6.5
Developing countries	2,961.2 T	4,863.8 T	5,868.2 T	1.9	1.4	26.3	40.8	48.6	32.6	28.2	5.1	6.4	5.4	2.9
Least developed countries	353.7 T	684.1 T	941.9 T	2.5	2.3	14.7	25.7	34.5	43.1	40.1	3.1	3.3	6.6	5.1
Arab States	143.4 T	289.9 T	389.7 T	2.7	2.1	41.5	53.9	59.1	37.5	33.5	3.7	4.3	6.7	3.8
East Asia and the Pacific	1,310.5 T	1,899.7 T	2,124.6 T	1.4	0.8	20.2	38.8	50.3	26.4	21.4	6.4	8.4	5.0	2.0
Latin America and the Caribbean	317.9 T	522.6 T	622.5 T	1.9	1.3	61.4	75.8	80.5	31.5	26.3	5.5	7.3	5.1	2.5
South Asia	842.1 T	1,455.1 T	1,805.3 T	2.1	1.6	21.3	29.5	34.9	35.2	29.6	4.6	5.6	5.6	3.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	305.8 T	626.4 T	843.1 T	2.8	2.1	21.0	34.8	42.8	44.4	41.9	3.0	3.3	6.8	5.4
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	366.6 T	409.8 T	398.4 T	0.5	-0.2	57.0	63.0	64.4	20.1	16.3	11.9	13.2	2.5	1.4
OECD	925.6 T	1,140.8 T	1,227.7 T	0.8	0.5	70.4	77.1	80.4	20.4	17.9	13.1	16.0	2.5	1.8
High-income OECD	766.2 T	906.8 T	962.9 T	0.7	0.4	73.7	79.1	82.3	18.3	16.5	14.6	18.0	2.2	1.7
High human development	972.3 T	1,193.9 T	1,282.0 T	0.8	0.5	71.7	78.3	81.5	20.2	17.8	13.2	16.2	2.5	1.8
Medium human development	2,678.4 T	4,116.2 T	4,759.1 T	1.7	1.0	28.1	41.6	49.4	29.7	24.7	5.9	7.4	4.9	2.4
Low human development	354.5 T	737.5 T	1,021.6 T	2.8	2.3	19.1	31.6	39.7	44.6	41.8	3.1	3.3	6.8	5.6
High income	782.0 T	935.9 T	997.7 T	0.7	0.5	73.8	79.4	82.6	18.5	16.6	14.4	17.7	2.2	1.7
Middle income	1,847.5 T	2,694.8 T	3,027.9 T	1.5	0.8	35.0	51.6	60.7	27.1	22.5	6.8	8.5	4.6	2.1
Low income	1,437.1 T	2,515.0 T	3,169.0 T	2.2	1.7	22.1	31.5	38.1	36.9	32.5	4.4	5.1	5.7	3.7
World	4,068.1 T ^e	6,148.1 T ^e	7,197.2 T ^e	1.6	1.1	37.9	47.7	53.7	29.8	26.1	7.0	8.3	4.5	2.7

a. Because data are based on national definitions of what constitutes a city or metropolitan area, comparisons across countries should be made with caution. b. Data refer to medium-variant projections. c. Data refer to estimates for the period specified. d. Population estimates include Taiwan, province of China. e. Data refer to the total world population according to UN 2003d. The total population of the 175 countries included in the main indicator tables was estimated to be 4,063 million in 1975, and projected to be 6,140 million in 2001 and 7,188 million in 2015.

Source: Columns 1-3, 13 and 14: UN 2003d; column 4: calculated on the basis of data in columns 1 and 2; column 5: calculated on the basis of data in columns 2 and 3; columns 6-8: calculated on the basis of data on urban population and total population from UN 2002b; columns 9 and 10: calculated on the basis of data on population under age 15 and total population from UN 2003d; columns 11 and 12: calculated on the basis of data on population aged 65 and above and total population from UN 2003d.

6 Commitment to health: access, services and resources

... TO LEAD A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE ...

HDI rank	Population with access to improved sanitation	Population with sustainable access to improved water source	Population with sustainable access to affordable essential drugs	One-year-olds fully immunized		Oral rehydration therapy use rate	Contraceptive prevalence rate	Births attended by skilled health personnel	Physicians (per 100,000 people)	Health expenditure		
	(%)	(%)	(%) ^a	Against tuberculosis	Against measles	rate (%)	rate (%) ^c	(%)	(per 100,000 people)	Public (as % of GDP)	Private (as % of GDP)	Per capita (PPP US\$)
	2000	2000	1999	2001	2001	1994-2000 ^b	1995-2001 ^b	1995-2001 ^b	1990-2002 ^b	2000	2000	2000
High human development												
1 Norway	..	100	95-100	92	93	..	..	..	413	6.5	1.1	2,769
2 Iceland	..	..	95-100	..	88	..	..	..	326	7.6	1.4	2,642
3 Sweden	100	100	95-100	..	94	..	..	..	311	6.2	1.8	2,108
4 Australia	100	100	95-100	..	93	..	..	100	260	6.0	2.3	2,213
5 Netherlands	100	100	95-100	..	96	..	..	100	251	5.5	2.6	2,216
6 Belgium	..	..	95-100	..	83	..	..	..	395	6.2	2.5	2,306
7 United States	100	100	95-100	..	91	..	76	99	276	5.8	7.3	4,499
8 Canada	100	100	95-100	..	96	..	75	98	186	6.5	2.5	2,534
9 Japan	..	..	95-100	..	96	..	..	100	197	5.9	1.8	2,009
10 Switzerland	100	100	95-100	..	81	..	82	..	336	6.0	4.7	3,161
11 Denmark	..	100	95-100	..	94	..	..	..	339	6.8	1.5	2,434
12 Ireland	..	..	95-100	90 ^d	73	..	..	..	226	5.1	1.6	1,908
13 United Kingdom	100	100	95-100	..	85	..	..	99	164	5.9	1.4	1,804
14 Finland	100	100	95-100	99	96	..	..	..	306	5.0	1.7	1,698
15 Luxembourg	..	..	95-100	..	91	..	..	..	253	5.3	0.5	2,785
16 Austria	100	100	95-100	..	79	..	51	..	302	5.6	2.4	2,245
17 France	..	..	95-100	84	84	..	..	..	303	7.2	2.3	2,380
18 Germany	..	..	95-100	..	89	..	..	..	354	8.0	2.6	2,768
19 Spain	..	..	95-100	..	94	..	81	..	436	5.4	2.3	1,547
20 New Zealand	..	..	95-100	..	85	..	75	100	226	6.2	1.8	1,646
21 Italy	..	..	95-100	..	70	..	60	..	567	5.9	2.1	2,028
22 Israel	..	..	95-100	..	94	..	..	..	378	8.1	2.6	2,338
23 Portugal	..	..	95-100	82	87	..	..	100	312	5.8	2.4	1,397
24 Greece	..	..	95-100	88	88	..	..	..	392	4.6	3.7	1,349
25 Cyprus	100	100	95-100	..	86 ^d	..	..	..	269	3.9	4.1	904
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Barbados	100	100	95-100	..	92	..	..	91	121	4.2	2.2	909
28 Singapore	100	100	95-100	97	89	..	..	100	135	1.3	2.3	913
29 Slovenia	..	100	95-100	96	98	..	..	..	215	6.8	1.8	1,463
30 Korea, Rep. of	63	92	95-100	89	97	..	81	100	173	2.6	3.3	899
31 Brunei Darussalam	..	..	95-100	99	99	..	..	99	85	2.5	0.6	618
32 Czech Republic	..	..	80-94	98 ^d	..	..	72	..	308	6.5	0.6	1,031
33 Malta	100	100	95-100	..	65	..	..	..	263	6.1	2.8	803
34 Argentina	..	..	50-79	99	94	..	..	98	294	4.7	3.9	1,091
35 Poland	..	..	80-94	95	97	..	..	..	233	4.2	1.8	575
36 Seychelles	..	..	80-94	99	95	..	..	..	132	3.9	2.0	749
37 Bahrain	..	..	95-100	..	98	..	62	98	169	2.8	1.3	641
38 Hungary	99	99	95-100	99	99	..	..	..	361	5.1	1.6	838
39 Slovakia	100	100	95-100	93	99	..	..	..	322	5.2	0.6	653
40 Uruguay	94	98	50-79	99	94	..	..	99	375	5.1	5.8	1,007
41 Estonia	..	..	95-100	99	95	..	..	..	307	4.5	1.4	540
42 Costa Rica	93	95	95-100	92	82	..	..	98	178	4.7	2.1	474
43 Chile	96	93	80-94	97	97	..	..	100	115	3.1	4.2	697
44 Qatar	..	..	95-100	99	92	..	43	..	220	2.5	0.7	849
45 Lithuania	..	..	80-94	99	97	..	47	..	394	4.4	1.8	430
46 Kuwait	..	..	95-100	.. ^d	99	..	50	98	160	2.7	0.4	538
47 Croatia	..	..	95-100	97	94	..	..	..	229	7.5	1.6	665
48 United Arab Emirates	..	..	95-100	98	94	..	28	99	177	2.5	0.7	762
49 Bahamas	100	97	80-94	..	93	..	..	99 ^e	106	4.4	3.4	1,111
50 Latvia	..	..	80-94	99	98	..	48	100	313	3.5	2.3	406

6 Commitment to health: access, services and resources

6 Commitment to health: access, services and resources		Population with access to improved sanitation (%) 2000	Population with sustainable access to improved water source (%) 2000	Population with sustainable access to affordable essential drugs (%) ^a 1999	One-year-olds fully immunized		Oral rehydration therapy use rate (%) 1994-2000 ^b	Contra-ceptive prevalence rate (%) ^c 1995-2001 ^b	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 1995-2001 ^b	Physicians (per 100,000 people) 1990-2002 ^b	Health expenditure		
					Against tuberculosis (%) 2001	Against measles (%) 2001					Public (as % of GDP) 2000	Private (as % of GDP) 2000	Per capita (PPP US\$) 2000
HDI rank													
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	96	98	50-79	97	94	..	..	100	117	3.1	2.1	658
52	Cuba	98	91	95-100	99	99	..	..	100	590	6.1	1.0	193
53	Belarus	..	100	50-79	99	99	..	50	..	457	4.9	0.1	389
54	Trinidad and Tobago	99	90	50-79	..	91	17 ^e	..	99	79	2.3	2.2	468
55	Mexico	74	88	80-94	99	97	..	67	86	130	2.5	2.8	477
Medium human development													
56	Antigua and Barbuda	95	91	50-79	..	97	..	..	100 ^e	17	3.3	2.2	629
57	Bulgaria	100	100	80-94	98	90	..	42	..	344	2.9	0.8	225
58	Malaysia	..	..	50-79	99	92	..	..	96	68	1.8	1.6	310
59	Panama	92	90	80-94	99	97	7	..	90	117	4.8	2.1	464
60	Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	50-79	97	92	..	..	..	300	5.1	0.9	301
61	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	97	72	95-100	99	93	..	40	94	120	1.5	1.4	370
62	Mauritius	99	100	95-100	89	90	..	..	..	85	2.1	1.2	315
63	Russian Federation	..	99	50-79	97	98	..	73 ^f	..	423	3.7	1.4	405
64	Colombia	86	91	80-94	86	75	..	77	86	109	5.3	4.0	612
65	Brazil	76	87	0-49	99	99	18	77	88	158	3.4	4.9	631
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	80-94	95	92	11	48	100	140	3.1	4.7	259
67	Belize	50	92	80-94	95	96	..	..	77 ^e	55	2.1	2.5	273
68	Dominica	83	97	80-94	99	99	..	..	100	49	4.3	1.8	340
69	Venezuela	68	83	80-94	94	49	..	..	95	203	2.7	2.0	280
70	Samoa (Western)	99	99	95-100	98	92	..	..	100	70	5.0	1.7	227
71	Saint Lucia	89	98	50-79	99	89	..	..	100	518	2.6	1.6	272
72	Romania	53	58	80-94	99	98	..	64	98	191	1.9	1.1	190
73	Saudi Arabia	100	95	95-100	94	94	..	32	91	153	3.5	1.0	641
74	Thailand	96	84	95-100	99	94	..	72	85	24	2.1	1.6	237
75	Ukraine	99	98	50-79	98	99	..	68	99	299	2.9	1.2	152
76	Kazakhstan	99	91	50-79	96	96	20	66	99	339	2.8	1.0	211
77	Suriname	93	82	95-100	..	90	24	..	85	45	5.5	4.3	424
78	Jamaica	99	92	95-100	96	85	..	66	95	140	2.6	2.9	208
79	Oman	92	39	80-94	98	99	88	24	91	137	2.0	0.5	388
80	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	96	93	80-94	99	98	..	..	100 ^e	88	4.1	2.2	374
81	Fiji	43	47	95-100	99	90	..	..	100	36	2.6	1.4	194
82	Peru	71	80	50-79	88	97	29	69	59	117	2.8	2.0	238
83	Lebanon	99	100	80-94	..	94	30	61	88	274	3.7	8.5	719
84	Paraguay	94	78	0-49	51	77	..	57	58	117	3.0	4.9	323
85	Philippines	83	86	50-79	45	75	28	47	56	124	1.5	1.8	167
86	Maldives	56	100	50-79	99	99	..	..	70	40	6.3	1.3	254
87	Turkmenistan	..	..	50-79	99	98	31	62	97	300	4.6	0.8	267
88	Georgia	100	79	0-49	97	73	33	41	96	487	0.7	6.3	197
89	Azerbaijan	81	78	50-79	98	99	27	55	88	357	0.9	1.2	57
90	Jordan	99	96	95-100	..	99	..	53	97	205	4.3	3.8	341
91	Tunisia	84	80	50-79	97	92	..	..	90	70	5.5	1.5	472
92	Guyana	87	94	0-49	95	92	7	..	95	48	4.2	0.9	198
93	Grenada	97	95	95-100	..	96	..	..	100 ^e	50	3.4	1.4	351
94	Dominican Republic	67	86	50-79	96	98	22	64	96	216	1.8	4.6	357
95	Albania	91	97	50-79	93	95	48	58	99	133	2.1	1.3	129
96	Turkey	90	82	95-100	89	90	15	64	81	127	3.6	1.4	315
97	Ecuador	86	85	0-49	99	99	..	66	69	138	1.2	1.2	78
98	Occupied Palestinian Territories	100	86	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Sri Lanka	94	77	95-100	99	99	..	..	97	41	1.8	1.9	120
100	Armenia	..	..	0-49	97	93	30	61	97	305	3.2	4.4	192

6 Commitment to health: access, services and resources

6 Commitment to health: access, services and resources		Population with access to improved sanitation (%) 2000	Population with sustainable access to improved water source (%) 2000	Population with sustainable access to affordable essential drugs (%) ^a 1999	One-year-olds fully immunized		Oral rehydration therapy use rate (%) 1994-2000 ^b	Contra-ceptive prevalence rate (%) ^c 1995-2001 ^b	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 1995-2001 ^b	Physicians (per 100,000 people) 1990-2002 ^b	Health expenditure		
					Against tuberculosis (%) 2001	Against measles (%) 2001					Public (as % of GDP) 2000	Private (as % of GDP) 2000	Per capita (PPP US\$) 2000
HDI rank													
101	Uzbekistan	89	85	50-79	98	99	19	67	96	300	2.8	0.8	86
102	Kyrgyzstan	100	77	50-79	99	99	13	60	98	288	3.5	2.2	145
103	Cape Verde	71	74	80-94	84	72	..	53	53	17	1.9	0.7	106
104	China	40	75	80-94	77	79	29	84	89	167	2.0	3.4	205
105	El Salvador	82	77	80-94	99	97	..	60	51	121	3.8	5.0	391
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	83	92	80-94	93	96	..	73	..	110	2.7	3.3	356
107	Algeria	92	89	95-100	97	83	62	64	92	85	3.0	0.6	142
108	Moldova, Rep. of	99	92	50-79	98	81	19	62	99	325	2.9	0.7	65
109	Viet Nam	47	77	80-94	99	97	20	75	70	52	1.4	3.9	130
110	Syrian Arab Republic	90	80	80-94	99	93	..	..	76 ^e	142	1.6	0.9	51
111	South Africa	87	86	80-94	87	72	..	56	84	443	3.7	5.1	663
112	Indonesia	55	78	80-94	65	59	18	57	56	16	0.6	2.1	84
113	Tajikistan	90	60	0-49	97	86	20	34	77	207	2.0	0.5	29
114	Bolivia	70	83	50-79	94	79	40	53	59	130	4.3	1.8	145
115	Honduras	75	88	0-49	99	95	..	50	54	83	4.3	2.5	165
116	Equatorial Guinea	53	44	0-49	34	19	..	..	..	25	1.0	2.2	168
117	Mongolia	30	60	50-79	98	95	32	60	97	254	4.7	2.0	120
118	Gabon	53	86	0-49	89	55	..	33	86	..	2.0	0.9	171
119	Guatemala	81	92	50-79	92	90	15	38	41	90	2.3	2.5	192
120	Egypt	98	97	80-94	98	97	..	56	61	218	1.8	2.3	143
121	Nicaragua	85	77	0-49	98	99	18	60	65	61	2.3	2.1	108
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	0-49	81	69	25	..	86 ^e	47	1.6	0.8	23
123	Solomon Islands	34	71	80-94	85	..	..	..	85	13	5.5	0.3	97
124	Namibia	41	77	80-94	69	58	..	..	78	29	4.2	2.9	366
125	Botswana	66	95	80-94	99	83	..	40	99	26	3.7	2.2	358
126	Morocco	68	80	50-79	93	96	..	50	40	49	1.6	3.1	174
127	India	28	84	0-49	73	56	..	48 ^g	43	48	0.9	4.0	71
128	Vanuatu	100	88	..	90	94	..	..	89	12	2.3	1.5	119
129	Ghana	72	73	0-49	91	81	22	22	44	6	2.2	1.9	51
130	Cambodia	17	30	0-49	64	59	..	24	32	30	1.0	6.1	97
131	Myanmar	64	72	50-79	70	73	24	33	..	30	0.4	1.8	24
132	Papua New Guinea	82	42	80-94	74	58	..	26	53	7	3.8	0.4	145
133	Swaziland	..	..	95-100	95	72	7	..	70	15	2.7	1.2	195
134	Comoros	98	96	80-94	90	70	22	21	62	7	3.1	1.2	35
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	30	37	50-79	60	50	20	32	21	61	1.3	2.1	52
136	Bhutan	70	62	80-94	81	78	..	..	15 ^e	16	3.7	0.4	64
137	Lesotho	49	78	80-94	92	77	..	30	60	7	5.2	1.1	100
138	Sudan	62	75	0-49	51	67	21	..	86 ^e	16	0.9	2.1	43
139	Bangladesh	48	97	50-79	94	76	..	54	12	20	1.5	2.6	47
140	Congo	..	51	50-79	53	35	13	..	..	25	1.5	0.5	23
141	Togo	34	54	50-79	84	58	23	24	49	8	1.5	1.4	35
Low human development													
142	Cameroon	79	58	50-79	77	62	23	19	56	7	1.0	2.9	55
143	Nepal	28	88	0-49	84	71	11	39	11	4	1.6	3.6	64
144	Pakistan	62	90	50-79	78	54	19	28	20	68	0.9	3.2	76
145	Zimbabwe	62	83	50-79	80	68	50	54	73	14	3.7	3.6	170
146	Kenya	87	57	0-49	91	76	30	39	44	14	2.4	6.4	123
147	Uganda	79	52	50-79	81	61	..	23	39	5	1.6	2.4	38
148	Yemen	38	69	50-79	73	79	..	21	22	22	1.5	3.4	69
149	Madagascar	42	47	50-79	72	55	16	19	47	11	2.6	1.0	33
150	Haiti	28	46	0-49	71	53	..	27	24	25	2.4	2.4	56
151	Gambia	37	62	80-94	99	90	26	10	51	4	3.0	0.6	51

6 Commitment to health: access, services and resources

HDI rank		Population with access to improved sanitation (%) 2000	Population with sustainable access to improved water source (%) 2000	Population with sustainable access to affordable essential drugs (%) ^a 1999	One-year-olds fully immunized		Oral rehydration therapy use rate (%) 1994-2000 ^b	Contraceptive prevalence rate (%) ^c 1995-2001 ^b	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 1995-2001 ^b	Physicians (per 100,000 people) 1990-2002 ^b	Health expenditure		
					Against tuberculosis	Against measles					Public (as % of GDP)	Private (as % of GDP)	Per capita (PPP US\$)
					(%) 2001	(%) 2001					(as % of GDP) 2000	(as % of GDP) 2000	(PPP US\$) 2000
152	Nigeria	54	62	0-49	54	40	24	15	42	19	0.5	1.2	15
153	Djibouti	91	100	80-94	38	49	..	..	..	13	2.4	2.5	63
154	Mauritania	33	37	50-79	70	58	..	8	53	14	3.4	0.9	52
155	Eritrea	13	46	50-79	98	88	..	5	21	5	2.9	1.5	24
156	Senegal	70	78	50-79	89	48	4	13	51	10	2.6	2.0	56
157	Guinea	58	48	80-94	71	52	21	6	35	13	1.9	1.4	56
158	Rwanda	8	41	0-49	74	78	4	13	31	..	2.6	2.5	40
159	Benin	23	63	50-79	94	65	18	19	66	10	1.8	1.4	28
160	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	90	68	50-79	89	83	21	25	36	4	2.2	2.5	27
161	Côte d'Ivoire	52	81	80-94	72	61	25	15	47	9	1.0	1.8	45
162	Malawi	76	57	0-49	93	82	..	31	56	..	3.6	4.0	38
163	Zambia	78	64	50-79	92	85	8	25	47	7	3.5	2.1	49
164	Angola	44	38	0-49	74	72	..	8	23	5	2.0	1.6	52
165	Chad	29	27	0-49	44	36	36	8	16	3	2.3	0.5	16
166	Guinea-Bissau	56	56	0-49	70	48	13	8	35	17	1.8	0.4	12
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	21	45	..	57	46	..	..	61	7	0.3	2.7	..
168	Central African Republic	25	70	50-79	38	29	34	15	44	4	1.4	1.0	31
169	Ethiopia	12	24	50-79	76	52	..	8	6	3	1.1	2.7	14
170	Mozambique	43	57	50-79	97	92	27	6	44	6	2.8	1.6	30
171	Burundi	88	78	0-49	84	75	10	..	25	1	1.7	1.5	16
172	Mali	69	65	50-79	68	37	22	8	24	5	2.2	2.7	32
173	Burkina Faso	29	42	50-79	72	46	37	12	31	3	3.0	1.2	37
174	Niger	20	59	50-79	49	51	38	14	16	4	1.5	1.8	22
175	Sierra Leone	66	57	0-49	74	37	28	4	42	9	2.0	1.7	24
Developing countries		51	78	..	78	69	..	..	56	..	..	..	..
Least developed countries		44	62	..	77	63	..	..	31	..	..	..	..
Arab States		83	86	..	85	84	..	..	67	..	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific		48	76	..	75	77	..	..	80	..	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean		77	86	..	95	91	..	..	82	..	..	..	..
South Asia		37	85	..	77	60	..	..	36	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa		53	57	..	73	58	..	..	38	..	..	..	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS		..	93	..	97	97	..	..	96	..	..	..	..
OECD		..	..	..	..	91	..	..	94	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD		..	..	..	..	90	..	..	99	..	..	..	..
High human development		..	..	..	..	91	..	..	96	..	..	..	..
Medium human development		51	82	..	80	74	..	..	64	..	..	..	..
Low human development		51	62	..	73	57	..	..	31	..	..	..	..
High income		..	..	..	..	89	..	..	99	..	..	..	..
Middle income		60	82	..	85	86	..	..	84	..	..	..	..
Low income		44	76	..	75	60	..	..	40	..	..	..	..
World		61 ^h	82 ^h	..	79	72	..	..	60	..	..	..	..

a. The data on access to essential drugs are based on statistical estimates received from World Health Organization (WHO) country and regional offices and regional advisers and through the World Drug Situation Survey carried out in 1998-99. These estimates represent the best information available to the WHO Department of Essential Drugs and Medicines Policy to date and are currently being validated by WHO member states. The department assigns the estimates to four groupings: very low access (0-49%), low access (50-79%), medium access (80-94%) and good access (95-100%). These groupings, used here in presenting the data, are often employed by the WHO in interpreting the data, as the actual estimates may suggest a higher level of accuracy than the data afford. b. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. c. Data usually refer to married women aged 15-49; the actual age range covered may vary across countries. d. WHO 2003d. e. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country. f. Data refer to the cities of Ivanovo, Perm and Yekaterinburg. g. Excluding the state of Tripura. h. Data refer to the world aggregate according to UNICEF 2003b.

Source: Columns 1 and 2: UN 2003a, based on data from a joint effort by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the WHO; column 3: UN 2003a, based on data from the WHO; column 4: UNICEF 2003b, based on data from a joint effort by UNICEF and the WHO; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the WHO; columns 5 and 8: UN 2003a, based on data from a joint effort by UNICEF and the WHO; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the WHO; column 6: UNICEF 2003b; column 7: UN 2003c; column 9: WHO 2003c; columns 10-12: WHO 2003b.

7 Leading global health crises and challenges

... TO LEAD A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE ...

HDI rank		Under-nourished people	Children under weight for age	Children under height for age	Infants with low birth-weight	People living with HIV/AIDS			Malaria cases	Tuber-culosis cases	Cigarette consumption
		(as % of total population)	(% under age 5)	(% under age 5)	(%)	Adults	Women	Children	(per 100,000 people)	(per 100,000 people)	per adult
		1998/2000 ^a	1995-2001 ^b	1995-2001 ^b	1995-2000 ^b	(% age 15-49) 2001 ^c	(age 15-49) 2001 ^c	(age 0-14) 2001 ^c	2000 ^d	2001 ^e	1992-2000 ^f
High human development											
1	Norway	..	..	..	5	0.08	400	<100	..	3	739
2	Iceland	..	..	..	4	0.15	<100	<100	..	2	2,013
3	Sweden	..	..	..	4	0.08	880	<100	..	2	1,085
4	Australia	..	..	..	7	0.07	800	140	..	4	1,708
5	Netherlands	..	..	..	..	0.21	3,300	160	..	3	2,775
6	Belgium	..	..	..	8	0.16	2,900	330	..	6	1,830
7	United States	..	1 ^g	2 ^g	8	0.61	180,000	10,000	..	2	2,092
8	Canada	..	..	..	6	0.31	14,000	<500	..	3	1,820
9	Japan	..	..	..	7 ^g	<0.10	6,600	110	..	21	2,950
10	Switzerland	..	..	..	6	0.50	6,000	300	..	5	2,880
11	Denmark	..	..	..	6	0.15	770	<100	..	6	1,847
12	Ireland	..	..	..	4 ^g	0.11	660	190	..	6	2,316
13	United Kingdom	..	..	..	8	0.10	7,400	550	..	5	1,553
14	Finland	..	..	..	6	<0.10	330	<100	..	5	1,171
15	Luxembourg	..	..	..	4	0.16	..	..	..	6	..
16	Austria	..	..	..	7	0.24	2,200	<100	..	6	1,650
17	France	..	..	..	6	0.33	27,000	1,000	..	6	1,757
18	Germany	..	..	..	7	0.10	8,100	550	..	5	1,814
19	Spain	..	..	..	6	0.50	26,000	1,300	..	14	2,826
20	New Zealand	..	..	..	6	0.06	180	<100	..	5	1,038
21	Italy	..	..	..	6	0.37	33,000	770	..	4	2,041
22	Israel	..	..	..	8	0.10	..	..	..	5	2,118
23	Portugal	..	..	..	7	0.52	5,100	350	..	17	2,036
24	Greece	..	..	..	7	0.17	1,800	<100	..	11	3,230
25	Cyprus	..	..	..	..	0.25	150	..	..	5	..
26	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	0.08	660	<100	..	39	..
27	Barbados	..	6 ^g	7 ^g	10	1.20 ^h	..	..	..	11	523
28	Singapore	..	14 ^g	11 ^g	8	0.20	860	<100	..	22	..
29	Slovenia	..	..	..	6	<0.10	<100	<100	..	12	2,742
30	Korea, Rep. of	..	..	..	..	<0.10	960	<100	9	48	2,668
31	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	..
32	Czech Republic	..	1 ^g	2 ^g	6	<0.10	<100	<10	..	7	1,476
33	Malta	..	..	..	7	0.13	..	..	..	3	..
34	Argentina	..	5	12	7	0.69	30,000	3,000	1	30	1,456
35	Poland	..	..	..	6	0.10 ^h	..	..	..	23	2,473
36	Seychelles	..	6 ^g	5 ^g	10 ^g	..	..	..	..	26	..
37	Bahrain	..	9	10	10	0.26	150	..	..	34	..
38	Hungary	..	2 ^g	3 ^g	9	0.06	300	<100	..	22	2,697
39	Slovakia	..	..	..	7	<0.10	<100	..	..	15	2,039
40	Uruguay	3	5	8	..	0.30	1,400	100	..	15	1,425
41	Estonia	..	..	..	5	1.00	1,500	..	..	27	2,092
42	Costa Rica	5	5	6	6	0.55	2,800	320	42	7	..
43	Chile	4	1	2	5	0.30	4,300	<500	..	10	1,230
44	Qatar	..	6	8	10	..	..	..	..	13	..
45	Lithuania	..	..	..	4	0.07	260	<100	..	48	1,839
46	Kuwait	4	10	24	7	..	..	..	..	27	1,616
47	Croatia	..	1	1	6	<0.10	<100	<10	..	40	2,218
48	United Arab Emirates	..	14	17	..	..	..	..	..	13	..
49	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	3.50	2,700	<100	..	19	..
50	Latvia	..	..	..	5	0.40	1,000	<100	..	43	..

7 Leading global health crises and challenges

HDI rank		Under-nourished people (as % of total population) 1998/2000 ^a	Children under weight for age (% under age 5) 1995-2001 ^b	Children under height for age (% under age 5) 1995-2001 ^b	Infants with low birth-weight (%) 1995-2000 ^b	People living with HIV/AIDS			Malaria cases (per 100,000 people) 2000 ^d	Tuberculosis cases (per 100,000 people) 2001 ^e	Cigarette consumption per adult (annual average) 1992-2000 ^f
						Adults (% age 15-49) 2001 ^c	Women (age 15-49) 2001 ^c	Children (age 0-14) 2001 ^c			
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	13 ^g	..	..	..	..	7	..
52	Cuba	13	4	5	6	<0.10	830	<100	..	6	..
53	Belarus	..	..	..	5	0.27	3,700	..	..	57	2,285
54	Trinidad and Tobago	12	7 ^g	4 ^g	..	2.50	5,600	300	1	9	673
55	Mexico	5	8	18	9	0.28	32,000	3,600	8	19	752
Medium human development											
56	Antigua and Barbuda	..	10 ^g	7 ^g	8	..	..	..	..	3	..
57	Bulgaria	..	..	..	9	<0.10 ^h	..	..	..	20	3,322
58	Malaysia	..	18	..	9	0.35	11,000	770	57	67	1,262
59	Panama	18	7	14	10	1.50	8,700	800	36	28	..
60	Macedonia, TFYR	..	6	7	6	<0.10	<100	<100	..	26	2,360
61	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	5	15	7 ^g	0.24	1,100	..	2	11	..
62	Mauritius	5	16	10	13	0.10	350	<100	1 ^h	57	1,349
63	Russian Federation	..	3	13	7	0.90	180,000	..	1	93	2,691
64	Colombia	13	7	14	7	0.40	20,000	4,000	250	29	614
65	Brazil	10	6	11	9	0.65	220,000	13,000	344	44	869
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	4	10	4	<0.10 ^h	..	..	..	35	1,546
67	Belize	..	6 ^g	..	4	2.00	1,000	180	657	18	1,127
68	Dominica	..	5 ^g	6 ^g	8 ^g	..	..	..	..	9	..
69	Venezuela	21	5	14	6	0.50 ^h	..	..	94	22	1,221
70	Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	..
71	Saint Lucia	..	14 ^g	11 ^g	8 ^g	..	..	..	..	9	..
72	Romania	..	6 ^g	8 ^g	9	<0.10	..	4,000	..	94	1,563
73	Saudi Arabia	3	14	20	3	..	..	..	32	27	..
74	Thailand	18	19 ^g	16 ^g	7	1.79	220,000	21,000	130	100	798
75	Ukraine	..	3	15	6	0.99	76,000	..	..	57	1,225
76	Kazakhstan	..	4	10	6	0.07	1,200	<100	(.)	94	1,771
77	Suriname	11	..	..	11	1.20	1,800	190	2,954	44	2,285
78	Jamaica	9	4	3	11	1.22	7,200	800	..	3	592
79	Oman	..	24	23	8	0.11	200	..	27	5	..
80	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Fiji	..	8 ^g	3 ^g	12 ^g	0.07	<100	..	..	23	819
82	Peru	11	7	25	10	0.35	13,000	1,500	258	94	166
83	Lebanon	3	3	12	6	..	..	..	..	11	..
84	Paraguay	14	5	11	9	..	..	..	124	43	1,838
85	Philippines	23	28	30	18	<0.10	2,500	<10	15	226	1,563
86	Maldives	..	30	25	12	0.06	..	..	..	21	..
87	Turkmenistan	..	12	22	5	<0.10	<100	..	1	56	..
88	Georgia	..	3	12	6	<0.10	180	..	5	58	..
89	Azerbaijan	..	17	20	10	<0.10	280	..	19	56	774
90	Jordan	6	5	8	10	<0.10	150	..	3	5	1,686
91	Tunisia	..	4	12	5	..	..	..	1	18	1,775
92	Guyana	..	12	10	14	2.70	8,500	800	3,074	65	637
93	Grenada	..	..	..	11 ^g	..	..	..	..	3	..
94	Dominican Republic	26	5	6	13	2.50	61,000	4,700	6	88	762
95	Albania	..	14	32	5	..	..	..	..	21	1,027
96	Turkey	..	8	16	15	<0.10 ^h	..	..	17	25	2,118
97	Ecuador	5	15	27	16	0.30	5,100	660	728	94	259
98	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	3	8	9	..	..	..	..	19	..
99	Sri Lanka	23	29	14	17	<0.10	1,400	<100	1,110	50	344
100	Armenia	..	3	13	9	0.15	480	<100	4	47	1,389

7 Leading global health crises and challenges

Health crises and challenges		Under-nourished people (as % of total population) 1998/2000 ^a	Children under weight for age (% under age 5) 1995-2001 ^b	Children under height for age (% under age 5) 1995-2001 ^b	Infants with low birth-weight (%) 1995-2000 ^b	People living with HIV/AIDS			Malaria cases (per 100,000 people) 2000 ^d	Tuber-culosis cases (per 100,000 people) 2001 ^e	Cigarette consumption per adult (annual average) 1992-2000 ^f
						Adults (% age 15-49) 2001 ^c	Women (age 15-49) 2001 ^c	Children (age 0-14) 2001 ^c			
HDI rank											
101	Uzbekistan	..	19	31	6	<0.10	150	<100	1	63	501
102	Kyrgyzstan	..	11	25	6	<0.10	<100	..	(.)	88	..
103	Cape Verde	..	14 ^g	16 ^g	13	..	..	..	..	188	..
104	China	9	10	17	6	0.11	220,000	2,000	1	107	1,780
105	El Salvador	14	12	23	13	0.60	6,300	830	11	36	472
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	5	11	15	7	<0.10	5,000	<200	27	32	791
107	Algeria	6	6	18	7	0.10 ^h	..	..	2 ^h	23	907
108	Moldova, Rep. of	..	3	10	7	0.24	1,200	..	..	104	..
109	Viet Nam	18	33	36	9	0.30	35,000	2,500	95	93	1,084
110	Syrian Arab Republic	3	13	21	6	..	..	..	(.)	47	1,223
111	South Africa	..	12	25	..	20.10	2,700,000	250,000	143	237	941
112	Indonesia	6	26	..	9	0.10	27,000	1,300	920	321	1,388
113	Tajikistan	..	..	..	13	<0.10	<100	..	303	83	..
114	Bolivia	23	10	26	8	0.10	1,200	160	378	116	..
115	Honduras	21	25	39	6	1.60	27,000	3,000	541	46	960
116	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	3.38	3,000	420	2,744 ⁱ	102	..
117	Mongolia	42	13	25	6	<0.10	..	..	..	124	..
118	Gabon	8	12	21	..	..	..	..	2,148 ^j	187	506
119	Guatemala	25	24	46	12	1.00	27,000	4,800	386	48	553
120	Egypt	4	4	19	10	<0.10	780	..	(.)	23	1,201
121	Nicaragua	29	12	25	13	0.20	1,500	210	402	35	..
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	16	26	7 ^g	..	..	..	..	143	..
123	Solomon Islands	..	21 ^g	27 ^g	..	..	..	..	15,172	52	620
124	Namibia	9	24	24	15 ^g	22.50	110,000	30,000	1,502	221	..
125	Botswana	25	13	23	11	38.80	170,000	28,000	48,704	224	..
126	Morocco	7	9 ^g	23 ^g	9 ^g	0.08	2,000	..	(.)	47	717
127	India	24	47	46	26	0.79	1,500,000	170,000	7	199	112
128	Vanuatu	..	20 ^g	19 ^g	7 ^g	..	..	..	3,260	63	..
129	Ghana	12	25	26	9	3.00	170,000	34,000	15,344	145	164
130	Cambodia	36	45	45	9	2.70	74,000	12,000	476	560	..
131	Myanmar	6	36	37	16	..	..	..	224	113	..
132	Papua New Guinea	27	35 ^g	..	..	0.65	4,100	500	1,688	283	..
133	Swaziland	12	10	30	..	33.44	89,000	14,000	2,835	627	..
134	Comoros	..	25	42	18	..	..	..	1,930	49	..
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	24	40	41	..	<0.10	350	<100	759	143	..
136	Bhutan	..	19	40	15	<0.10	..	..	285	114	..
137	Lesotho	26	16	44	..	31.00	180,000	27,000	0 ^h	277	..
138	Sudan	21	17	..	..	2.60	230,000	30,000	13,934	142	..
139	Bangladesh	35	48	45	30	<0.10	3,100	310	40	211	234
140	Congo	32	14 ^g	19 ^g	..	7.15	59,000	15,000	5,880	122	401
141	Togo	23	25	22	13	6.00	76,000	15,000	7,701 ^j	114	..
Low human development											
142	Cameroon	25	21	35	10	11.83	500,000	69,000	2,900 ^j	96	..
143	Nepal	19	48	51	21	0.49	14,000	1,500	33	135	512
144	Pakistan	19	38	..	21 ^g	0.11	16,000	2,200	58	178	635
145	Zimbabwe	38	13	27	10	33.73	1,200,000	240,000	5,410	291	493
146	Kenya	44	23	37	9	15.01	1,400,000	220,000	545	289	316
147	Uganda	21	23	39	13	5.00	280,000	110,000	46	187	157
148	Yemen	33	46	52	26	0.12	1,500	..	15,160 ^h	70	794
149	Madagascar	40	33	49	15	0.29	12,000	1,000	..	158	376
150	Haiti	50	17	23	28 ^g	6.10	120,000	12,000	15 ^h	190	221
151	Gambia	21	17	19	14	1.60	4,400	460	17,340 ^j	283	..

7 Leading global health crises and challenges

health crises and challenges		Under- nourished people (as % of total population) 1998/2000 ^a	Children under weight for age (% under age 5) 1995- 2001 ^b	Children under height for age (% under age 5) 1995- 2001 ^b	Infants with low birth- weight (%) 1995- 2000 ^b	People living with HIV/AIDS			Malaria cases (per 100,000 people) 2000 ^d	Tuber- culosis cases (per 100,000 people) 2001 ^e	Cigarette consumption per adult (annual average) 1992- 2000 ^f
						Adults	Women	Children			
						(% age 15-49) 2001 ^c	(age 15-49) 2001 ^c	(age 0-14) 2001 ^c			
HDI rank											
152	Nigeria	7	27	46	9	5.80	1,700,000	270,000	30	196	185
153	Djibouti	..	18	26	..	..	..	..	715 ^h	382	..
154	Mauritania	12	32	35	..	..	..	..	11,150 ^h	209	..
155	Eritrea	58	44	38	14	2.80	30,000	4,000	3,479	249	..
156	Senegal	25	18	19	12	0.50	14,000	2,900	11,925	103	330
157	Guinea	32	23	26	10	..	..	..	75,386	134	..
158	Rwanda	40	24	43	12 ^g	8.88	250,000	65,000	6,510	188	..
159	Benin	13	23	31	15	3.61	67,000	12,000	10,697 ^k	36	..
160	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	47	29	44	11	7.83	750,000	170,000	1,207 ^h	212	194
161	Côte d'Ivoire	15	21	25	17	9.65	400,000	84,000	12,152	207	285
162	Malawi	33	25	49	13 ^g	15.00	440,000	65,000	25,948	242	196
163	Zambia	50	25	59	11	21.52	590,000	150,000	34,204	445	..
164	Angola	50	..	..	..	5.50	190,000	37,000	8,773	197	..
165	Chad	32	28	28	24	3.61	76,000	18,000	197 ^h	168	..
166	Guinea-Bissau	..	23	28	20	2.81	9,300	1,500	2,421 ^h	135	..
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	73	31	38	15	4.90	670,000	170,000	2,960 ^h	184	109
168	Central African Republic	44	24	39	13 ^g	12.90	130,000	25,000	2,207 ^l	255	..
169	Ethiopia	44	47	52	12	6.41	1,100,000	230,000	556 ⁱ	179	..
170	Mozambique	55	26	36	13	13.00	630,000	80,000	18,115	125	..
171	Burundi	69	45	57	16 ^g	8.30	190,000	55,000	48,098	170	..
172	Mali	20	43	..	16	1.65	54,000	13,000	4,008 ^j	295	..
173	Burkina Faso	23	34	37	18	6.50	220,000	61,000	619	157	199
174	Niger	36	40	40	12	..	..	..	1,693 ^j	150	..
175	Sierra Leone	47	27	34	22	7.00	90,000	16,000	..	258	..
Developing countries		18	..	..	..	1.30	18,000,000 T	2,900,000 T	..	144	..
Least developed countries		38	..	..	..	3.50	6,500,000 T	1,400,000 T	..	192	..
Arab States		13	..	..	..	0.40	260,000 T	40,000 T	..	57	..
East Asia and the Pacific		..	..	..	..	0.20	600,000 T	40,000 T	..	137	..
Latin America and the Caribbean		12	..	..	..	0.60	640,000 T	60,000 T	..	41	..
South Asia		24	..	..	..	0.50	1,500,000 T	170,000 T	..	188	..
Sub-Saharan Africa		33	..	..	..	9.00	15,000,000 T	2,600,000 T	..	198	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS		9	..	..	..	0.50	270,000 T	15,000 T	..	66	..
OECD		..	..	..	..	0.30	360,000 T	19,000 T	..	11	..
High-income OECD		..	..	..	..	0.30	330,000 T	16,000 T	..	9	..
High human development		..	..	..	..	0.30	420,000 T	25,000 T	..	12	..
Medium human development		15	..	..	..	0.70	6,700,000 T	680,000 T	..	137	..
Low human development		31	..	..	..	5.90	11,300,000 T	2,200,000 T	..	188	..
High income		..	..	..	..	0.30	330,000 T	16,000 T	..	9	..
Middle income		10	..	..	..	0.60	4,200,000 T	390,000 T	..	85	..
Low income		25	..	..	..	2.10	14,000,000 T	2,500,000 T	..	197	..
World		..	..	..	..	1.20	18,500,000 T	3,000,000 T	..	119	..

a. Data refer to the average for the years specified. b. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. c. Data refer to the end of 2001. Aggregates are rounded estimates; regional totals may not sum to the world total. d. Data refer to malaria cases reported to the World Health Organization (WHO) and may represent only a fraction of the true number in a country because of incomplete reporting systems, incomplete coverage by health services or both. Because of the diversity of case detection and reporting systems, comparisons across countries should be made with caution. e. Data refer to the prevalence of smear-positive cases of tuberculosis. f. Data refer to estimates of apparent consumption based on data on cigarette production, imports and exports. Such estimates may under- or overstate true consumption in countries where tobacco products are illegally imported or exported, where there is significant stockpiling of cigarettes or where there are large transient populations. Estimates of apparent consumption cannot provide insights into smoking patterns in a population. Data refer to the most recent three-year moving average available during the period specified. g. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country. h. Data refer to 1999. i. Data refer to 1995. j. Data refer to 1998. k. Data refer to 1997. l. Data refer to 1994.

Source: Column 1: UN 2003a, based on data from the Food and Agriculture Organization; columns 2-4: UNICEF 2003b, based on data from a joint effort by the United Nations Children's Fund and the WHO; columns 5-7: UNAIDS 2002; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS); columns 8 and 9: UN 2003a, based on data from the WHO; column 10: WHO 2003a.

8 Survival: progress and setbacks

... TO LEAD A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE ...

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 ^a		Maternal mortality ratio reported (per 100,000 live births) 1985-2001 ^c
	1970-75 ^b	2000-05 ^b	1970	2001	1970	2001	Female	Male	
							(% of cohort) 2000-05 ^b	(% of cohort) 2000-05 ^b	
High human development									
1 Norway	74.4	78.9	13	4	15	4	90.8	83.5	6
2 Iceland	74.3	79.8	13	3	14	4	90.7	85.9	..
3 Sweden	74.7	80.1	11	3	15	3	91.6	86.1	5
4 Australia	71.7	79.2	17	6	20	6	90.7	83.8	..
5 Netherlands	74.0	78.3	13	5	15	6	89.7	83.5	7
6 Belgium	71.4	78.8	21	5	29	6	90.4	82.5	..
7 United States	71.5	77.1	20	7	26	8	86.4	78.1	8
8 Canada	73.2	79.3	19	5	23	7	90.1	83.9	..
9 Japan	73.3	81.6	14	3	21	5	93.0	85.0	8
10 Switzerland	73.8	79.1	15	5	18	6	91.0	82.9	5
11 Denmark	73.6	76.6	14	4	19	4	86.5	79.8	10
12 Ireland	71.3	77.0	20	6	27	6	89.0	82.0	6
13 United Kingdom	72.0	78.2	18	6	23	7	89.4	83.2	7
14 Finland	70.7	78.0	13	4	16	5	91.1	79.9	6
15 Luxembourg	70.7	78.4	19	5	26	5	89.8	82.7	0
16 Austria	70.6	78.5	26	5	33	5	90.7	81.6	..
17 France	72.4	79.0	18	4	24	6	91.0	80.2	10
18 Germany	71.0	78.3	22	4	26	5	90.2	81.7	8
19 Spain	72.9	79.3	27	4	34	6	92.2	82.3	6
20 New Zealand	71.7	78.3	17	6	20	6	88.3	82.6	15
21 Italy	72.1	78.7	30	4	33	6	91.4	82.4	7
22 Israel	71.6	79.2	24	6	27	6	90.5	86.2	5
23 Portugal	68.0	76.2	53	5	62	6	89.3	77.4	8
24 Greece	72.3	78.3	38	5	54	5	91.5	82.3	1
25 Cyprus	71.4	78.3	29	5	33	6	90.8	83.9	0
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	72.0	79.9	..	..^d	..	..	92.3	84.4	..
27 Barbados	69.4	77.2	40	12	54	14	89.0	82.2	0
28 Singapore	69.5	78.1	22	3	27	4	90.5	83.3	6
29 Slovenia	69.8	76.3	25	4	29	5	88.7	76.2	11
30 Korea, Rep. of	62.6	75.5	43	5	54	5	89.0	73.9	20
31 Brunei Darussalam	68.3	76.3	58	6	78	6	87.9	84.8	0
32 Czech Republic	70.1	75.4	21	4	24	5	88.3	74.8	9
33 Malta	70.6	78.4	25	5	32	5	90.2	85.5	..
34 Argentina	67.1	74.2	59	16	71	19	85.3	72.3	41
35 Poland	70.5	73.9	32	8	36	9	86.5	68.8	8
36 Seychelles	..	..	..	13	..	17	..	..	..
37 Bahrain	63.3	74.0	55	13	75	16	84.8	78.1	46
38 Hungary	69.3	71.9	36	8	39	9	82.6	62.7	15
39 Slovakia	70.0	73.7	25	8	29	9	86.5	68.9	9
40 Uruguay	68.7	75.3	48	14	57	16	85.8	73.2	26
41 Estonia	70.5	71.7	21	11	26	12	83.7	59.9	52
42 Costa Rica	67.8	78.1	62	9	83	11	88.3	81.1	29
43 Chile	63.4	76.1	78	10	98	12	86.3	76.8	23
44 Qatar	62.1	72.2	45	11	65	16	80.3	72.8	10
45 Lithuania	71.3	72.7	23	8	28	9	84.9	62.8	18
46 Kuwait	67.0	76.6	49	9	59	10	87.2	82.3	5
47 Croatia	69.6	74.2	34	7	42	8	86.3	71.1	6
48 United Arab Emirates	62.2	74.7	61	8	83	9	86.6	80.0	3
49 Bahamas	66.5	67.1	38	13	49	16	69.6	56.8	..
50 Latvia	70.1	71.0	21	17	26	21	82.8	59.2	45

8 Survival: progress and setbacks

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 ^a		Maternal mortality ratio reported (per 100,000 live births) 1985-2001 ^c
	1970-75 ^b	2000-05 ^b	1970	2001	1970	2001	Female	Male	
							(% of cohort) 2000-05 ^b	(% of cohort) 2000-05 ^b	
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	20	..	24	..	..	130
52 Cuba	70.7	76.7	34	7	43	9	85.1	79.1	33
53 Belarus	71.5	70.1	22	17	27	20	81.6	56.4	20
54 Trinidad and Tobago	65.9	71.3	49	17	57	20	78.8	67.5	70
55 Mexico	62.4	73.4	79	24	110	29	82.1	71.5	55
Medium human development									
56 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	12	..	14	..	..	150
57 Bulgaria	71.0	70.9	28	14	32	16	83.2	64.9	15
58 Malaysia	63.0	73.1	46	8	63	8	83.9	73.3	41
59 Panama	66.2	74.7	46	19	68	25	85.1	76.3	70
60 Macedonia, TFYR	67.5	73.6	85	22	120	26	84.1	75.8	7
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	52.8	72.8	105	16	160	19	81.5	73.4	75
62 Mauritius	62.9	72.0	64	17	86	19	82.4	66.6	21
63 Russian Federation	69.7	66.8	29	18	36	21	78.0	48.4	44
64 Colombia	61.6	72.2	69	19	108	23	80.8	70.9	80
65 Brazil	59.5	68.1	95	31	135	36	76.5	59.7	160
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	67.5	74.0	60	15	82	18	85.2	74.1	10
67 Belize	67.6	71.4	56	34	77	40	77.9	72.5	140
68 Dominica	..	..	..	14	..	15	..	..	65
69 Venezuela	65.7	73.7	47	19	61	22	83.5	73.2	60
70 Samoa (Western)	56.1	70.0	106	20	160	25	78.2	65.1	..
71 Saint Lucia	65.3	72.5	..	17	..	19	77.4	71.2	30
72 Romania	69.2	70.5	46	19	57	21	81.5	63.7	42
73 Saudi Arabia	53.9	72.3	118	23	185	28	81.1	75.7	..
74 Thailand	61.0	69.3	74	24	102	28	79.9	62.4	44
75 Ukraine	70.1	69.7	22	17	27	20	81.1	56.5	25
76 Kazakhstan	64.4	66.3	..	61 ^e	..	76 ^e	76.7	53.1	65
77 Suriname	64.0	71.1	51	26	68	32	79.6	68.4	110
78 Jamaica	69.0	75.7	49	17	64	20	85.4	78.9	95
79 Oman	52.1	72.4	126	12	200	13	82.4	75.4	14
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	61.6	74.1	..	22	..	25	84.2	78.6	43
81 Fiji	60.6	69.8	50	18	61	21	75.1	67.3	38
82 Peru	55.4	69.8	115	30	178	39	77.0	68.0	190
83 Lebanon	65.0	73.5	45	28	54	32	83.6	77.2	100 ^f
84 Paraguay	65.9	70.9	57	26	76	30	79.8	71.4	190
85 Philippines	58.1	70.0	60	29	90	38	78.0	69.9	170
86 Maldives	51.4	67.4	157	58	255	77	69.5	69.5	350
87 Turkmenistan	60.7	67.1	..	76 ^e	..	99 ^e	74.2	60.6	65
88 Georgia	69.2	73.6	36	24	46	29	85.6	69.2	50
89 Azerbaijan	69.0	72.2	..	74 ^e	..	105 ^e	81.3	68.0	80
90 Jordan	56.5	71.0	77	27	107	33	77.3	71.2	41
91 Tunisia	55.6	72.8	135	21	201	27	84.6	75.2	70
92 Guyana	60.0	63.2	81	54	101	72	67.1	54.8	110
93 Grenada	..	..	..	20	..	25	..	..	1
94 Dominican Republic	59.7	66.7	91	41	128	47	72.0	62.3	230 ^f
95 Albania	67.7	73.7	68	26 ^e	82	30 ^e	87.7	80.1	..
96 Turkey	57.9	70.5	150	36	201	43	81.0	71.0	130 ^f
97 Ecuador	58.8	70.8	87	24	140	30	78.6	70.3	160
98 Occupied Palestinian Territories	56.6	72.4	..	21	..	24 ^e	81.6	75.1	..
99 Sri Lanka	65.1	72.6	65	17	100	19	84.6	73.5	90
100 Armenia	72.5	72.4	..	31	..	35	85.4	70.3	35

8 Survival: progress and setbacks

HDI rank		Life expectancy at birth		Infant mortality rate		Under-five mortality rate		Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 ^a		Maternal mortality ratio reported (per 100,000 live births) 1985-2001 ^c
		(years)		(per 1,000 live births)		(per 1,000 live births)		Female Male		
		1970-75 ^b	2000-05 ^b	1970	2001	1970	2001	(% of cohort) 2000-05 ^b	(% of cohort) 2000-05 ^b	
101	Uzbekistan	64.2	69.7	..	52	..	68	76.9	65.7	21
102	Kyrgyzstan	63.1	68.6	111	52	146	61	77.2	61.5	65
103	Cape Verde	57.5	70.2	..	29	..	38	79.5	68.1	35
104	China	63.2	71.0	85	31	120	39	81.3	72.7	55
105	El Salvador	58.2	70.7	111	33	162	39	77.6	67.3	120
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	55.3	70.3	122	35	191	42	79.5	71.8	37
107	Algeria	54.5	69.7	143	39	234	49	76.9	72.8	140
108	Moldova, Rep. of	64.8	68.9	46	27	61	32	76.4	60.2	28
109	Viet Nam	50.3	69.2	112	30	157	38	77.2	68.8	95
110	Syrian Arab Republic	57.0	71.9	90	23	129	28	80.0	74.7	110 ^f
111	South Africa	53.7	47.7	80	56	115	71	37.4	24.9	..
112	Indonesia	49.2	66.8	104	33	172	45	72.5	64.2	380
113	Tajikistan	63.4	68.8	78	53 ^e	111	72 ^e	75.4	66.2	65
114	Bolivia	46.7	63.9	144	60	243	77	68.0	60.0	390
115	Honduras	53.8	68.9	116	31	170	38	73.4	65.4	110
116	Equatorial Guinea	40.5	49.1	165	101	281	153	44.2	39.2	..
117	Mongolia	53.8	63.9	..	61	..	76	67.4	57.6	150
118	Gabon	48.7	56.6	..	60	..	90	52.0	48.6	520
119	Guatemala	53.7	65.8	115	43	168	58	70.5	59.0	190
120	Egypt	52.1	68.8	157	35	235	41	78.0	67.9	80
121	Nicaragua	55.1	69.5	113	36	165	43	75.2	66.5	150
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	56.5	69.9	..	57	..	74	79.1	68.9	..
123	Solomon Islands	55.6	69.2	71	20	99	24	76.0	70.2	553 ^f
124	Namibia	49.9	44.3	104	55	155	67	30.8	24.7	270
125	Botswana	56.1	39.7	99	80	142	110	21.7	17.3	330
126	Morocco	52.9	68.7	119	39	184	44	77.1	69.4	230
127	India	50.3	63.9	127	67	202	93	67.5	61.9	540
128	Vanuatu	54.0	68.8	107	34	160	42	73.1	66.3	..
129	Ghana	49.9	57.9	112	57	190	100	55.8	50.1	210 ^f
130	Cambodia	40.3	57.4	..	97	..	138	56.9	47.6	440
131	Myanmar	49.3	57.3	122	77	179	109	58.9	47.7	230
132	Papua New Guinea	44.7	57.6	106	70	147	94	51.5	45.0	370 ^f
133	Swaziland	47.3	34.4	132	106	196	149	15.2	11.0	230
134	Comoros	48.9	60.8	159	59	215	79	61.8	55.3	..
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	40.4	54.5	145	87	218	100	52.9	47.8	650
136	Bhutan	43.2	63.2	156	74	267	95	66.1	61.1	380
137	Lesotho	49.5	35.1	125	91	190	132	19.2	8.5	..
138	Sudan	43.6	55.6	104	65	172	107	54.6	48.3	550
139	Bangladesh	45.2	61.4	145	51	239	77	61.1	57.9	400
140	Congo	55.0	48.2	100	81	160	108	37.5	31.1	..
141	Togo	45.5	49.7	128	79	216	141	42.6	36.9	480
Low human development										
142	Cameroon	45.7	46.2	127	96	215	155	36.8	31.7	430
143	Nepal	43.3	59.9	165	66	250	91	57.6	56.4	540
144	Pakistan	49.0	61.0	117	84	181	109	61.9	60.0	..
145	Zimbabwe	56.0	33.1	86	76	138	123	8.3	9.2	700
146	Kenya	50.9	44.6	96	78	156	122	30.6	26.1	590
147	Uganda	46.3	46.2	110	79	185	124	33.5	30.6	510
148	Yemen	39.8	60.0	194	79	303	107	60.0	54.5	350
149	Madagascar	44.9	53.6	109	84	180	136	51.5	46.7	490
150	Haiti	48.5	49.5	148	79	221	123	36.1	34.5	520
151	Gambia	38.0	54.1	183	91	319	126	51.3	45.8	..

8 Survival: progress and setbacks

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years)		Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 ^a		Maternal mortality ratio reported (per 100,000 live births) 1985-2001 ^c
	1970-75 ^b	2000-05 ^b	1970	2001	1970	2001	Female	Male	
							(% of cohort) 2000-05 ^b	(% of cohort) 2000-05 ^b	
152 Nigeria	44.0	51.5	120	110	201	183	44.5	42.0	..
153 Djibouti	41.0	45.7	160	100	241	143	37.1	33.2	..
154 Mauritania	43.4	52.5	150	120	250	183	50.5	44.4	750
155 Eritrea	44.3	52.7	..	72	..	111	43.7	35.4	1,000
156 Senegal	41.8	52.9	164	79	279	138	52.5	40.0	560
157 Guinea	37.3	49.1	197	109	345	169	42.8	40.3	530
158 Rwanda	44.6	39.3	124	96	209	183	24.1	22.7	1,100
159 Benin	44.0	50.6	149	94	252	158	47.8	38.8	500
160 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	46.5	43.3	129	104	218	165	29.2	26.1	530
161 Côte d'Ivoire	45.4	41.0	158	102	239	175	25.5	24.8	600
162 Malawi	41.0	37.5	189	114	330	183	21.3	19.7	1,100
163 Zambia	49.7	32.4	109	112	181	202	10.6	11.3	650
164 Angola	38.0	40.1	180	154	300	260	31.1	26.4	..
165 Chad	39.0	44.7	..	117	..	200	36.4	32.4	830
166 Guinea-Bissau	36.5	45.3	..	130	..	211	39.4	33.7	910
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	45.8	41.8	148	129	245	205	31.4	27.9	950
168 Central African Republic	43.0	39.5	149	115	248	180	24.0	21.0	1,100
169 Ethiopia	41.8	45.5	160	116	239	172	35.8	32.3	870
170 Mozambique	41.1	38.1	163	125	278	197	26.3	19.8	1,100
171 Burundi	43.9	40.9	138	114	233	190	26.6	25.1	..
172 Mali	38.2	48.6	221	141	391	231	41.0	37.3	580
173 Burkina Faso	41.2	45.7	163	104	290	197	34.5	32.1	480
174 Niger	38.2	46.2	197	156	330	265	39.9	37.6	590
175 Sierra Leone	35.0	34.2	206	182	363	316	23.5	19.4	1,800
Developing countries	55.8	65.1	109	61 ^e	167	89 ^e	69.2	62.0	..
Least developed countries	43.7	51.4	150	99 ^e	244	156 ^e	44.7	40.7	..
Arab States	..	..	128	49 ^e	197	65 ^e	72.5	65.6	..
East Asia and the Pacific	..	..	87	32 ^e	125	42 ^e	79.0	70.0	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	61.0	70.4	86	28	123	34	78.7	66.5	..
South Asia	49.6	63.5	129	69	206	95 ^e	66.4	61.4	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	43.9	46.9	136	107	223	172	36.1	32.0	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	68.7	..	34	18 ^e	43	22 ^e	80.6	58.8	..
OECD	70.4	..	40	11	53	14 ^e	88.1	78.7	..
High-income OECD	71.5	..	22	5	28	7	89.5	80.9	..
High human development	70.2	..	32	9	42	11	88.3	78.8	..
Medium human development	56.9	67.4	102	45 ^e	155	61	74.4	65.3	..
Low human development	43.5	..	139	104	226	162 ^e	41.7	39.1	..
High income	71.5	..	22	5	28	7	89.5	80.9	..
Middle income	62.3	70.7	86	31	122	38	79.5	68.6	..
Low income	48.7	59.6	127	80	203	119 ^e	59.6	54.2	..
World	58.4	66.6	96	56	147	81	72.9	64.4	..

a. Data refer to the probability at birth of surviving to age 65, times 100. b. Data refer to estimates for the period specified. c. The maternal mortality data are those reported by national authorities. The United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO) periodically evaluate these data and make adjustments to account for the well-documented problems of underreporting and misclassification of maternal deaths and to develop estimates for countries with no data (for the most recent estimates for 1995, see MDG indicator table 3). Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. d. For the World Bank estimate for 2001, see MDG indicator table 3. e. Estimate differs slightly from a more recent World Bank estimate in MDG indicator table 3. f. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country.

Source: Columns 1, 2, 7 and 8: UN 2003d; columns 3 and 5: UNICEF 2003a; columns 4 and 6: UNICEF 2003b; column 9: UNICEF 2003b, based on data from a joint effort by UNICEF and the WHO.

HDI rank	Public expenditure on education ^a				Public expenditure on education by level (as % of all levels) ^b					
	As % of GDP		As % of total government expenditure		Pre-primary and primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d
High human development										
1 Norway ^e	7.1	6.8	14.6	16.2	39.5	..	24.7	..	15.2	..
2 Iceland ^e	5.4	..	..	..	59.5	..	25.6	..	14.9	..
3 Sweden ^e	7.4	7.8	13.8	13.4	47.7	..	19.6	..	13.2	..
4 Australia ^e	5.1	4.7 ^f	14.8	..	2.2	33.1	57.4	39.3	32.0	26.0
5 Netherlands ^e	6.0	4.8	14.8	10.7	21.5	..	37.7	..	32.1	..
6 Belgium ^e	5.0	5.9	..	11.6	23.3	..	42.9	..	16.5	..
7 United States ^e	5.2	4.8	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Canada ^e	6.5	5.5	14.2	..	..	..	62.2	..	28.6	..
9 Japan ^e	..	3.5	..	9.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
10 Switzerland ^e	5.1	5.5	18.7	15.2	49.9	..	25.1	..	19.7	..
11 Denmark ^e	..	8.2	..	15.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
12 Ireland	5.2	4.4	10.2	13.2	37.8	..	40.1	..	20.4	..
13 United Kingdom ^e	4.9	4.5	..	11.4	29.7	33.2	43.8	46.7	19.6	20.1
14 Finland	5.6	6.1	11.9	12.5	27.9	26.7	39.4	39.5	23.9	33.8
15 Luxembourg ^e	3.0	3.7 ^f	10.4	8.5 ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Austria ^e	5.4	5.8	7.6	12.4	23.7	27.3	46.6	44.1	19.1	26.2
17 France ^e	5.4	5.8	..	11.5	27.3	..	40.7	..	13.8	..
18 Germany	..	4.6	..	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Spain ^e	4.4	4.5	9.4	11.3	29.3	33.9	45.0	46.0	15.4	20.1
20 New Zealand ^e	6.2	6.1	..	..	30.5	..	25.3	..	37.4	..
21 Italy ^e	3.1	4.5	..	9.5	33.0	..	63.2	..	..	..
22 Israel	6.3	7.3	11.3	..	43.0	..	31.3	..	16.2	..
23 Portugal ^e	4.2	5.8	..	13.1	44.6	..	32.5	..	16.3	..
24 Greece	2.5	3.8	..	7.0	34.1	..	45.1	..	19.5	..
25 Cyprus ^g	3.5	5.4	11.3	..	38.5	34.7	50.3	50.6	3.8	14.8
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	26.6	..	38.8	..	30.8	..
27 Barbados	7.8	7.1	22.2	18.5	37.5	35.9 ^f	37.6	32.8	19.2	29.1
28 Singapore	..	3.7	..	23.6 ^f	29.6	27.1 ^f	36.5	28.1 ^f	29.3	26.0 ^f
29 Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30 Korea, Rep. of ^e	3.5	3.8	22.4	17.4	44.4	..	34.1	..	7.4	..
31 Brunei Darussalam	..	4.8	..	9.1 ^f	24.1	..	26.1	..	9.5	..
32 Czech Republic ^e	..	4.4	..	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Malta	4.3	4.9 ^f	8.3	..	25.1	28.9	44.7	42.8	14.6	18.2
34 Argentina ^e	1.1	4.0	10.9	11.8	3.4	42.8	44.9	36.9	46.7	17.1
35 Poland ^e	..	5.0	..	11.4	42.8	..	17.5	..	22.0	..
36 Seychelles	7.8	7.6 ^f	14.8	10.7	28.2	23.1	40.7	40.8	9.5	8.1
37 Bahrain	4.2	3.0	14.6	11.4	..	30.1	45.8	34.5	..	0.0
38 Hungary ^e	5.8	5.0	7.8	14.1	55.4	..	23.9	..	15.2	..
39 Slovakia ^e	5.1	4.2	..	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Uruguay ^e	3.0	2.8	15.9	..	37.5	..	30.3	..	22.6	..
41 Estonia	..	7.5	..	..	..	44.5	..	34.1	..	16.8
42 Costa Rica	4.4	4.4	20.8	..	..	51.8	..	28.0	..	19.4
43 Chile ^e	2.5	4.2	10.4	17.5	60.1	50.2	17.3	33.3	20.3	16.5
44 Qatar	3.5	3.6 ^h	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 Lithuania	4.6	6.4	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 Kuwait	4.8	..	3.4	..	53.4	..	13.6	..	16.0	..
47 Croatia	..	4.2 ^f	..	10.4 ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..
48 United Arab Emirates	1.9	1.9	14.6	..	..	53.3	..	45.1	..	0.0
49 Bahamas	4.0	..	17.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Latvia	3.8	5.9	10.8	..	11.2	33.3	56.3	48.7	11.6	16.3

9 Commitment to education: public spending

HDI rank		Public expenditure on education ^a					Public expenditure on education by level (as % of all levels) ^b				
		As % of GDP		As % of total government expenditure		Pre-primary and primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
		1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.7	2.9 ^f	..	16.4 ^f	..	59.8 ^f	..	32.3 ^f	..	..
52	Cuba	..	8.5	12.3	15.1	25.7	44.5 ^f	39.0	36.7 ^f	14.4	18.5 ^f
53	Belarus	4.9	6.0	..	..	57.7	..	16.2	..	14.4	..
54	Trinidad and Tobago	3.6	4.0 ^f	11.6	16.7 ^f	42.5	59.6 ^f	36.8	32.3 ^f	11.9	3.7 ^f
55	Mexico ^e	3.6	4.4	12.8	22.6	32.3	..	29.6	..	16.5	..
Medium human development											
56	Antigua and Barbuda	..	3.2	..	..	..	36.9 ^f	..	37.3 ^f	..	15.1 ^f
57	Bulgaria	5.2	3.4	..	..	70.7	41.7	..	43.9	13.9	14.4
58	Malaysia ^e	5.2	6.2	18.3	26.7	34.3	31.8	34.4	32.9	19.9	31.9
59	Panama	4.7	5.9	20.9	..	37.0	40.8 ^f	23.3	33.9 ^f	21.3	25.3 ^f
60	Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Mauritius	3.5	3.5	11.8	12.1	37.7	..	36.4	..	16.6	..
63	Russian Federation	3.5	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Colombia	2.5	..	16.0	..	39.3	..	30.9	..	20.7	..
65	Brazil	..	4.7	..	12.9	..	41.0	..	37.6	..	21.4
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Belize	4.7	6.2	18.5	20.9	61.0	46.7 ^f	20.2	36.5 ^f	8.1	4.9 ^f
68	Dominica	..	5.1 ^f	..	..	..	64.4 ^f	..	30.1 ^f	..	0.0
69	Venezuela	3.0	..	12.0	..	23.5	..	4.5	..	40.7	..
70	Samoa (Western)	3.4	4.2 ^f	10.7	13.3 ^f	52.6	..	25.2	..	0.0	..
71	Saint Lucia	..	5.8	..	16.9	48.2	40.1 ^f	23.3	28.9 ^f	12.8	11.6 ^f
72	Romania	2.8	3.5 ^f	7.3	..	52.1	..	22.1	..	9.6	..
73	Saudi Arabia	6.5	9.5	17.8	..	78.8	..	..	..	21.2	..
74	Thailand ^e	3.5	5.4	20.0	31.0	56.2	36.0	21.6	27.1	14.6	24.1
75	Ukraine	5.2	4.4	19.7	15.7	54.9	14.4	15.0	53.1	15.1	19.9
76	Kazakhstan	3.2	..	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Suriname	8.1	..	..	..	60.5	..	14.5	..	8.8	..
78	Jamaica ^e	4.7	6.3	12.8	11.1	37.4	40.4	33.2	40.0	21.1	18.8
79	Oman	3.1	3.9	11.1	..	54.1	39.1	37.0	50.7	7.4	1.6
80	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	6.4	9.3	13.8	..	..	56.6 ^f	..	29.5 ^f	..	6.0 ^f
81	Fiji	4.6	5.2 ^f	..	17.0 ^f	..	53.4 ^f	..	43.9 ^f	..	2.5 ^f
82	Peru ^e	2.2	3.3	..	21.1	..	41.3	..	26.6	..	20.4
83	Lebanon	..	3.0	..	11.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Paraguay	1.1	5.0	9.1	11.2 ^f	..	..	22.6	..	25.8	..
85	Philippines ^e	2.9	4.2	10.1	20.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Maldives	4.0	3.9 ^f	10.0	11.2 ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Turkmenistan	4.3	..	21.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Azerbaijan	..	4.2	23.5	24.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Jordan ^e	8.4	5.0	17.1	5.0	..	32.9 ^f	62.4	31.5 ^f	35.1	33.0 ^f
91	Tunisia ^e	6.0	6.8	13.5	17.4	39.8	..	36.4	..	18.5	..
92	Guyana	3.4	4.1 ^f	4.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Grenada	5.1	4.2 ^f	13.2	..	64.1	72.3 ^f	31.7	23.8 ^f	0.0	0.0
94	Dominican Republic	..	2.5	..	15.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
95	Albania	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Turkey ^e	2.2	3.5	..	..	58.1	52.5	29.4	19.6	..	27.9
97	Ecuador	2.8	1.6	17.2	8.0	34.4	49.4 ^f	34.2	42.7 ^f	18.3	6.9 ^f
98	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Sri Lanka	2.6	3.1	8.1	..	..	..	84.3	..	13.4	..
100	Armenia	7.0	2.9	20.5	..	..	7.2 ^f	..	78.1	..	11.1

9 Commitment to education: public spending

HDI rank	Public expenditure on education by level (as % of all levels) ^b									
	Public expenditure on education ^a									
	As % of GDP		As % of total government expenditure		Pre-primary and primary	Secondary		Tertiary		
	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d		1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	
101	Uzbekistan	..	..	20.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Kyrgyzstan	8.3	5.4	22.5	..	8.5	..	57.9	..	10.0
103	Cape Verde	..	4.4 ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	China	2.3	2.1	12.8	..	37.4	..	32.2	..	15.6
105	El Salvador	1.9	2.3 ^f	16.6	13.4 ^f	..	15.9 ^f	..	75.1 ^f	..
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	4.1	4.4	22.4	20.4	33.2	26.7 ^f	39.2	34.8	13.6
107	Algeria	5.3	..	21.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	Moldova, Rep. of	..	4.0	..	15.0	..	19.5	..	69.0	..
109	Viet Nam	..	..	7.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Syrian Arab Republic	4.1	4.1	17.3	11.1	38.5	..	28.2	..	21.3
111	South Africa	6.2	5.5	..	25.8	75.6	47.2	..	31.3	21.5
112	Indonesia ^e	1.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Tajikistan	9.7	2.1	24.7	11.8	6.9	..	57.0	..	9.1
114	Bolivia	2.3	5.5	..	23.1	..	52.3 ^f	..	22.9 ^f	..
115	Honduras	..	4.0 ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
116	Equatorial Guinea	..	0.6	..	..	..	39.1 ^f	..	30.7 ^f	..
117	Mongolia	12.1	2.3	17.6	2.2	13.9	22.0	48.8	60.1	14.5
118	Gabon	..	3.9 ^f	..	..	..	35.6 ^f	..	38.9 ^f	..
119	Guatemala	1.4	1.7	11.8	11.4	31.1	67.2 ^f	12.9	32.8 ^f	21.2
120	Egypt	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	Nicaragua	3.4	5.0	9.7	13.8	..	..	..	..	..
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Solomon Islands	..	3.6 ^f	..	15.4 ^f	..	..	..	..	..
124	Namibia	7.6	8.1	..	..	..	58.5	..	27.3	..
125	Botswana	6.7	8.6 ^f	17.0	..	..	53.2	..	23.8	..
126	Morocco	5.3	5.5 ^f	26.1	26.1	34.8	48.2 ^f	48.9	50.5 ^f	16.2
127	India ^e	3.9	4.1	12.2	12.7	38.9	39.4 ^f	27.0	40.5 ^f	14.9
128	Vanuatu	4.6	7.3 ^f	..	17.4 ^f	59.8	34.6 ^f	26.6	57.7 ^f	3.4
129	Ghana	3.2	4.1 ^f	24.3	..	29.2	..	34.3	..	11.0
130	Cambodia	..	1.9	..	10.1	..	65.2 ^f	..	23.6 ^f	..
131	Myanmar	..	0.5	..	9.0 ^f	..	35.6	..	19.7	..
132	Papua New Guinea	..	2.3 ^f	..	17.5 ^f	..	71.4 ^f	..	24.3 ^f	..
133	Swaziland	5.7	1.5	19.5	..	31.2	33.2	24.5	26.9	26.0
134	Comoros	..	3.8	..	..	42.4	41.6	28.2	41.2	17.3
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	2.3	..	8.8	..	47.3 ^f	..	20.5 ^f	..
136	Bhutan	..	5.2	..	12.9	..	26.9 ^f	..	47.9 ^f	..
137	Lesotho	6.1	10.1	12.2	18.5	..	48.6	..	27.7	..
138	Sudan	0.9	..	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	Bangladesh	1.5	2.5	10.3	15.7	45.6	46.7 ^f	42.2	43.0 ^f	8.7
140	Congo	5.0	4.2	14.4	12.6	..	..	..	..	..
141	Togo	5.5	4.8	26.4	23.2	30.4	51.0 ^f	25.8	30.8 ^f	29.0
142	Cameroon	3.2	3.2	19.6	12.5	70.5	..	..	..	29.5
143	Nepal	2.0	3.7	8.5	14.1	48.2	60.0 ⁱ	15.7	24.6	23.3
144	Pakistan	2.6	1.8 ^f	7.4	7.8 ^f	..	..	..	..	..
145	Zimbabwe ^e	..	10.4 ^f	..	..	54.1	56.1 ^f	28.6	29.2 ^f	12.3
146	Kenya	6.7	6.4	17.0	22.5	50.3	1.4 ^h	18.8	0.7 ^h	21.6
147	Uganda	1.5	2.3 ^f	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	Yemen	..	10.0	..	32.8	..	..	..	..	..
149	Madagascar	2.1	3.2	..	10.2	49.1	..	35.6	..	..
150	Haiti	1.4	1.1 ^f	20.0	10.9 ^f	53.1	38.3 ^f	19.0	61.0 ^f	9.1
151	Gambia	3.8	2.7 ^f	14.6	14.2 ^f	41.6	..	21.2	..	17.8

9 Commitment to education: public spending

HDI rank	Public expenditure on education ^a				Public expenditure on education by level (as % of all levels) ^b					
	As % of GDP		As % of total government expenditure		Pre-primary and primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d	1990 ^c	1998-2000 ^d
152 Nigeria	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
153 Djibouti	..	3.5 ^f	10.5	..	58.0	65.9 ^{f,i}	21.7	..	11.5	..
154 Mauritania	..	3.0 ^f	..	18.9	33.3	..	37.7	..	24.9	..
155 Eritrea	..	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156 Senegal	3.9	3.2 ^f	26.9	..	43.9	42.5 ^h	25.7	25.3 ^h	24.0	23.1 ^h
157 Guinea	..	1.9 ^f	..	25.6 ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..
158 Rwanda	..	2.8 ^f	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159 Benin	..	3.2 ^f	..	..	..	55.1 ^f	..	26.9 ^f	..	18.0 ^f
160 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	3.2	2.1 ^f	11.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161 Côte d'Ivoire	..	4.6	..	21.5	..	42.4 ^f	..	32.5 ^f	..	25.1 ^f
162 Malawi	3.3	4.1 ^f	11.1	24.6	44.7	..	13.1	..	20.2	..
163 Zambia	2.4	2.3	8.7	17.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
164 Angola	3.9	2.7	10.7	..	96.3	..	..	..	3.7	..
165 Chad	..	2.0 ^f	..	..	..	57.5 ^f	..	25.9 ^f	..	16.6 ^f
166 Guinea-Bissau	..	2.1	..	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168 Central African Republic	2.2	1.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169 Ethiopia	3.4	4.8	9.4	13.8	53.9	..	28.1	..	12.1	..
170 Mozambique	3.9	2.4 ^f	12.0	12.3 ^f	49.8	..	15.7	..	9.9	..
171 Burundi	3.4	3.4	16.7	..	46.8	38.0	29.1	35.0	22.0	26.9
172 Mali	..	2.8 ^f	..	..	..	45.7 ^f	..	39.7 ^f	..	14.6 ^f
173 Burkina Faso	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174 Niger	3.2	2.7 ^f	18.6	..	..	51.6 ^f	..	28.6 ^f	..	19.9
175 Sierra Leone	..	1.0	..	..	..	39.5	..	23.6	..	28.1

Note: As a result of limitations in the data and methodological changes, comparisons of education expenditure data across countries and over time must be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data, see UNESCO 1999 and <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>.

a. Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditure. See the definitions of statistical terms. *b.* Data refer to current public expenditure on education. Data may not be strictly comparable between 1990 and 1998-2000 as a result of methodological changes. Expenditures by level may not sum to 100% as a result of rounding or the omission of the categories expenditures in postsecondary and expenditures not allocated by level. *c.* Data may not be comparable between countries as a result of differences in methods of data collection. *d.* Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. *e.* All 1998-2000 data are preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates, subject to further revision. *f.* Data refer to a UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate where no national estimate is available. *g.* Data refer to the Office of Greek Education only. *h.* Data refer to a national estimate. *i.* Data refer to primary school expenditure only.

Source: Columns 1-10: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003c.

10 Literacy and enrolment

... TO ACQUIRE KNOWLEDGE ...

HDI rank	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above)		Youth literacy rate (% age 15-24)		Net primary enrolment ratio (%) ^a		Net secondary enrolment ratio (%) ^{a, b}		Children reaching grade 5 (%)	Tertiary students in science, math and engineering (as % of all tertiary students)
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990-91	2000-01 ^c	1990-91	2000-01 ^c	1999-2000 ^{c, d}	1994-97 ^e
	High human development									
1 Norway	..	..	..	..	100	101 ^f	88	95 ^f	..	18
2 Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	102 ^f	..	83 ^f	..	20
3 Sweden	..	..	..	..	100	102 ^f	85	96 ^{d, f}	..	31
4 Australia	..	..	..	..	99	96 ^f	79	90 ^f	..	32
5 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	95	100 ^f	84	90 ^f	..	20
6 Belgium	..	..	..	..	97	101 ^f	88	..	..	..
7 United States	..	..	..	..	96	95 ^f	86	88 ^f	..	..
8 Canada	..	..	..	..	97	99 ^{d, f}	89	98 ^{d, f}	..	..
9 Japan	..	..	..	..	100	101 ^f	97	101 ^f	..	23
10 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	84	99 ^f	80	88 ^f	101 ^f	31
11 Denmark	..	..	..	..	98	99 ^{d, f}	87	89 ^{d, f}	..	21
12 Ireland	..	..	..	..	91	90 ^{d, f}	80	..	98 ^f	30
13 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	97	99 ^f	79	94 ^f	..	29
14 Finland	..	..	..	..	99 ^g	100 ^f	93	95 ^f	100 ^f	37
15 Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	97 ^f	..	78 ^f	99 ^f	..
16 Austria	..	..	..	..	90 ^g	91 ^f	..	89 ^f	..	28
17 France	..	..	..	..	101	100 ^f	..	92 ^f	..	25
18 Germany	..	..	..	..	84 ^g	87 ^{d, f}	..	88 ^{d, f}	..	31
19 Spain	96.3	97.7	99.6	99.8	103	102 ^f	..	94 ^f	..	31
20 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	101	99 ^f	85	92 ^f	..	21
21 Italy	97.7	98.5	99.8	99.8	..	100 ^f	..	91 ^f	..	28
22 Israel	91.4	95.1	98.7	99.5	..	101	..	88	..	..
23 Portugal	87.2	92.5	99.5	99.8	102	..	..	85 ^f	..	31
24 Greece	94.9	97.3	99.5	99.8	94	97 ^f	83	87 ^f	..	..
25 Cyprus	94.3	97.2	99.7	99.8	87	95	..	88	99	17
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	89.7	93.5	98.2	99.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Barbados	99.4	99.7	99.8	99.8	78 ^h	105	..	85	..	21
28 Singapore	88.8	92.5	99.0	99.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Slovenia	99.6	99.6	99.8	99.8	..	93	..	..	..	29
30 Korea, Rep. of	95.9	97.9	99.8	99.8	104	99 ^f	86	91 ^f	..	34
31 Brunei Darussalam	85.5	91.6	97.9	99.4	91 ^h	..	..	..	92	6
32 Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	90 ^f	..	..	..	34
33 Malta	88.4	92.3	97.5	98.6	99	99 ^d	80	79 ⁱ	100 ⁱ	13
34 Argentina	95.7	96.9	98.2	98.6	..	107 ^f	..	79 ^f	90 ^f	30
35 Poland	99.6	99.7	99.8	99.8	97	98 ^f	76	91 ^f	99 ^f	..
36 Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Bahrain	82.1	87.9	95.6	98.5	99	96	85	92	101	..
38 Hungary	99.1	99.3	99.7	99.8	91	90 ^f	75	87 ^{d, f}	..	32
39 Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	89 ^f	..	75 ^f	..	43
40 Uruguay	96.5	97.6	98.7	99.1	91 ^h	90 ^f	..	70 ^f	91 ^f	24
41 Estonia	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.7	..	98	..	83	99	32
42 Costa Rica	93.9	95.7	97.4	98.3	86	91	36	49	80	18
43 Chile	94.0	95.9	98.1	98.9	88	89 ^f	55	75 ^f	101 ^f	43
44 Qatar	77.0	81.7	90.3	95.0	87	95 ⁱ	67	78 ⁱ	..	..
45 Lithuania	99.3	99.6	99.8	99.8	..	95	..	89	..	38
46 Kuwait	76.7	82.4	87.5	92.7	45 ^h	66 ^d	..	50 ⁱ	..	23
47 Croatia	96.9	98.4	99.6	99.8	79	..	63	..	..	38
48 United Arab Emirates	71.0	76.7	84.7	91.0	94	87	59	67	98	27
49 Bahamas	94.4	95.5	96.5	97.3	96 ^h	83 ^d	..	72 ^d	..	..
50 Latvia	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	83 ^g	92	..	74	..	29

10 Literacy and enrolment

HDI rank	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above)		Youth literacy rate (% age 15-24)		Net primary enrolment ratio (%) ^a		Net secondary enrolment ratio (%) ^{a, b}		Children reaching grade 5 (%)	Tertiary students in science, math and engineering (as % of all tertiary students)
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990-91	2000-01 ^c	1990-91	2000-01 ^c	1999-2000 ^{c, d}	1994-97 ^e
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Cuba	95.1	96.8	99.3	99.8	92	97	69	82	95	21
53 Belarus	99.5	99.7	99.8	99.8	..	108	..	76	..	33
54 Trinidad and Tobago	96.8	98.4	99.6	99.8	91	92	..	71	100	41
55 Mexico	87.3	91.4	95.2	97.2	100	103 ^f	45	60 ^f	88 ^f	31
Medium human development										
56 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57 Bulgaria	97.2	98.5	99.4	99.7	86	94	63	88	..	25
58 Malaysia	80.7	87.9	94.8	97.7	..	98 ^f	..	70 ^f	..	..
59 Panama	89.0	92.1	95.3	96.9	91	100	51	62	92	27
60 Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	94	92	..	81 ^d	..	38
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	68.1	80.8	91.0	96.7	97 ^g	..	..	..	..	..
62 Mauritius	79.8	84.8	91.1	94.0	95	95	..	64	..	17
63 Russian Federation	99.2	99.6	99.8	99.8	..	..	..	..	..	49
64 Colombia	88.4	91.9	94.9	97.0	..	89	..	57	..	31
65 Brazil	82.0	87.3	91.8	95.5	86	97 ^f	15	71 ^f	..	23
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67 Belize	89.1	93.4	96.0	98.1	98 ^h	100	29	63	..	..
68 Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	86	..
69 Venezuela	88.9	92.8	96.0	98.1	88	88	19	50	91 ⁱ	..
70 Samoa (Western)	98.0	98.7	99.0	99.4	..	97	..	68	83 ⁱ	..
71 Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	80	..	..
72 Romania	97.1	98.2	99.3	99.6	77 ^g	93	..	80	..	32
73 Saudi Arabia	66.2	77.1	85.4	93.1	59	58	31	51	94	18
74 Thailand	92.4	95.7	98.1	99.0	..	85 ^f	..	..	97 ^{f, i}	21
75 Ukraine	99.4	99.6	99.8	99.9	..	72 ⁱ	..	..	..	..
76 Kazakhstan	98.8	99.4	99.8	99.8	..	89	..	83	..	42
77 Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	43	..	..
78 Jamaica	82.2	87.3	91.2	94.3	96	95 ^f	64	74 ^f	89 ^f	20
79 Oman	54.7	73.0	85.6	98.2	70	65	..	59	96	31
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 Fiji	88.6	93.2	97.8	99.2	101 ^h	99 ⁱ	..	..	..	..
82 Peru	85.5	90.2	94.5	96.9	..	104 ^{d, f}	..	61 ^{f, i}	88 ^{f, i}	..
83 Lebanon	80.3	86.5	92.1	95.4	..	74	..	70 ⁱ	97	17
84 Paraguay	90.3	93.5	95.6	97.2	93	92 ^f	26	47 ^f	76 ^f	22
85 Philippines	91.7	95.1	97.3	98.8	98 ^h	93 ^f	..	53 ^f	..	..
86 Maldives	94.8	97.0	98.1	99.1	..	99	..	31 ^d	..	..
87 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	73 ⁱ	..	48
89 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	91 ^d	..	78 ⁱ	..	..
90 Jordan	81.5	90.3	96.7	99.3	66	94 ^{d, f}	..	76 ^{d, f}	98 ^{f, i}	27
91 Tunisia	59.1	72.1	84.1	93.8	94	99 ^f	..	70 ^f	93 ^f	27
92 Guyana	97.2	98.6	99.8	99.8	93	98 ^d	71	..	..	25
93 Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	46	..	..
94 Dominican Republic	79.4	84.0	87.5	91.4	..	93	..	40	75 ⁱ	25
95 Albania	77.0	85.3	94.8	98.0	..	98	..	74	..	22
96 Turkey	77.9	85.5	92.7	96.7	89	..	41	..	..	22
97 Ecuador	87.6	91.8	95.5	97.3	..	99	..	48	78	..
98 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	78	..	10
99 Sri Lanka	88.7	91.9	95.1	96.9	..	97 ^{f, i}	..	..	..	29
100 Armenia	97.5	98.5	99.5	99.8	..	69	..	64	..	33

10 Literacy and enrolment

HDI rank	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above)		Youth literacy rate (% age 15-24)		Net primary enrolment ratio (%) ^a		Net secondary enrolment ratio (%) ^{a, b}		Children reaching grade 5 (%)	Tertiary students in science, math and engineering (as % of all tertiary students)
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990-91	2000-01 ^c	1990-91	2000-01 ^c	1999-2000 ^{c, d}	1994-97 ^e
101	Uzbekistan	98.7	99.2	99.6	99.7	..	..	..	..	..
102	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	82	..	..	..	..
103	Cape Verde	63.8	74.9	81.5	88.6	..	99 ⁱ	..	..	..
104	China	78.3	85.8	95.3	97.9	97	93 ^{d, f}	..	..	53
105	El Salvador	72.4	79.2	83.8	88.5	75 ^g	81 ^d	..	39 ⁱ	71 ⁱ
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	63.2	77.1	86.3	94.2	..	74	..	..	36
107	Algeria	52.9	67.8	77.3	89.2	93	98	54	62	97
108	Moldova, Rep. of	97.5	99.0	99.8	99.8	..	78	..	68	..
109	Viet Nam	90.4	92.7	94.1	95.4	..	95	..	62	..
110	Syrian Arab Republic	64.8	75.3	79.9	87.7	98	96	46	39	..
111	South Africa	81.2	85.6	88.5	91.5	103 ^h	89	..	57	65
112	Indonesia	79.5	87.3	95.0	97.9	98	92 ^f	38	48 ^{d, f}	97 ^f
113	Tajikistan	98.2	99.3	99.8	99.8	..	103	..	76	..
114	Bolivia	78.1	86.0	92.6	96.1	91	97	29	68	83
115	Honduras	68.1	75.6	79.7	85.5	89 ^h	88	..	..	..
116	Equatorial Guinea	73.3	84.2	92.7	97.2	..	72	..	26 ⁱ	..
117	Mongolia	97.8	98.5	98.9	99.1	..	89	..	58	..
118	Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	88	..	..	..
119	Guatemala	61.0	69.2	73.4	79.6	..	84	..	26	..
120	Egypt	47.1	56.1	61.3	70.5	..	93 ^f	..	79 ^f	..
121	Nicaragua	62.7	66.8	68.2	72.0	72	81	..	36	48
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Namibia	74.9	82.7	87.4	91.9	89 ^g	82	..	38	92
125	Botswana	68.1	78.1	83.3	88.7	93	84	34	70	87
126	Morocco	38.7	49.8	55.3	68.4	58	78	..	30 ^d	80
127	India	49.3	58.0	64.3	73.3	..	..	..	..	68 ^{f, i}
128	Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	96	..	23 ⁱ	101 ⁱ
129	Ghana	58.5	72.7	81.8	91.6	..	58	..	31	66
130	Cambodia	62.0	68.7	73.5	79.7	..	95	..	17	63
131	Myanmar	80.7	85.0	88.2	91.2	..	83	..	37	..
132	Papua New Guinea	56.6	64.6	68.6	76.3	..	84 ^d	..	21 ^d	..
133	Swaziland	71.6	80.3	85.1	90.8	88	93	..	44 ^d	84
134	Comoros	53.8	56.0	56.7	58.8	..	56	..	..	77
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	56.5	65.6	70.1	78.6	..	81	..	30	..
136	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	90
137	Lesotho	78.0	83.9	87.2	90.8	73	78	..	21	75
138	Sudan	45.8	58.8	65.0	78.1	..	46 ^d	..	..	87 ⁱ
139	Bangladesh	34.2	40.6	42.0	49.1	64	89	18	43	..
140	Congo	67.1	81.8	92.5	97.6	..	..	..	..	..
141	Togo	44.2	58.4	63.5	76.5	75	92	18	23 ⁱ	74
Low human development										
142	Cameroon	57.9	72.4	81.1	90.5	..	..	..	..	81 ⁱ
143	Nepal	30.4	42.9	46.6	61.6	..	72	..	..	..
144	Pakistan	35.4	44.0	47.4	57.8	..	66	..	..	..
145	Zimbabwe	80.7	89.3	93.9	97.4	..	80 ^f	..	40 ^f	..
146	Kenya	70.8	83.3	89.8	95.5	..	69	..	23	71 ⁱ
147	Uganda	56.1	68.0	70.1	79.4	..	109	..	12 ^d	..
148	Yemen	32.7	47.7	50.0	66.5	..	67	..	37 ⁱ	..
149	Madagascar	58.0	67.3	72.2	80.8	..	68	..	11 ⁱ	..
150	Haiti	39.7	50.8	54.8	65.3	22	..	..	..	..
151	Gambia	25.6	37.8	42.2	58.6	51 ^h	69	..	35	69 ⁱ

10 Literacy and enrolment

HDI rank	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above)		Youth literacy rate (% age 15-24)		Net primary enrolment ratio (%) ^a		Net secondary enrolment ratio (%) ^{a, b}		Children reaching grade 5 (%) ^{c, d}	Tertiary students in science, math and engineering (as % of all tertiary students) 1994-97 ^e
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990-91	2000-01 ^c	1990-91	2000-01 ^c	1999-2000 ^{c, d}	
152 Nigeria	48.7	65.4	73.6	87.8	..	..	..	..	..	41
153 Djibouti	53.0	65.5	73.2	84.9	32	33	..	..	77 ⁱ	..
154 Mauritania	34.8	40.7	45.8	49.3	..	64	..	14	61	..
155 Eritrea	46.4	56.7	60.9	71.1	..	41	..	22	..	..
156 Senegal	28.4	38.3	40.1	51.8	48 ^h	63	..	..	72	..
157 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	47	..	12 ⁱ	84	42
158 Rwanda	53.3	68.0	72.7	84.2	66	97 ^d	7	..	39	..
159 Benin	26.4	38.6	40.4	54.3	49 ^h	70 ^d	..	17 ^d	84	18
160 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	62.9	76.0	83.1	91.1	51	47	..	5	82	39
161 Côte d'Ivoire	38.5	49.7	52.6	62.4	47	64	..	..	91	..
162 Malawi	51.8	61.0	63.2	71.8	50	101	..	25	49	..
163 Zambia	68.2	79.0	81.2	88.7	..	66	..	19	81	..
164 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	37	..	..	..	..
165 Chad	27.7	44.2	48.0	68.3	..	58	..	8 ^d	54	14
166 Guinea-Bissau	27.2	39.6	44.1	59.5	..	54 ^d	..	..	38 ⁱ	..
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	47.5	62.7	68.9	82.7	54	33 ⁱ	..	12 ⁱ	..	..
168 Central African Republic	33.2	48.2	52.1	68.7	53	55	..	..	..	..
169 Ethiopia	28.6	40.3	43.0	56.2	..	47	..	13	64	36
170 Mozambique	33.5	45.2	48.8	61.7	47	54	..	9	..	46
171 Burundi	37.0	49.2	51.6	65.1	52 ^g	54	..	..	58	..
172 Mali	18.8	26.4	27.6	37.1	21	43 ⁱ	5	..	95	..
173 Burkina Faso	16.3	24.8	24.9	35.8	27	36	..	8	69	19
174 Niger	11.4	16.5	17.0	23.8	25	30	6	5	74	..
175 Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	..	..
Developing countries	67.2	74.5	81.1	84.8	80	82	..	..	..	..
Least developed countries	43.7	53.3	56.5	66.3	54	60	..	..	..	..
Arab States	50.0	60.8	66.5	76.7	73	77	..	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	80.2	87.1	95.2	97.4	96	93	..	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	85.0	89.2	92.7	95.2	87	97	..	..	..	..
South Asia	47.7	56.3	61.7	70.6	73	79	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	50.3	62.4	67.4	77.9	56	59	..	..	..	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	98.8	99.3	99.7	99.8	88	91	..	..	..	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	97	98	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD	..	..	..	..	97	97	..	..	..	..
High human development	..	..	..	..	97	98	..	..	..	..
Medium human development	71.8	78.1	84.5	87.8	86	88	..	..	..	..
Low human development	42.8	55.0	59.8	71.5	50	59	..	..	..	..
High income	..	..	..	..	97	97	..	..	..	..
Middle income	80.9	86.6	93.1	95.4	92	93	..	..	..	..
Low income	54.8	63.0	68.0	75.9	69	74	..	..	..	..
World	..	..	..	..	82	84	..	..	..	..

a. Data refer to the 1990/91 or 2000/01 school year. The net enrolment ratio is the ratio of enrolled children of the official age for the education level indicated to the total population of that age. Net enrolment ratios exceeding 100% reflect discrepancies between these two data sets. b. Enrolment ratios are based on the new International Standard Classification of Education, adopted in 1997 (UNESCO 1997), and so may not be strictly comparable with those for earlier years. c. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates. For details, see <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>. Because data are from different sources, comparisons across countries should be made with caution. d. Data refer to the 1999/2000 school year. e. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. f. Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision. g. Data refer to the 1992/93 school year. h. Data refer to the 1991/92 school year. i. Data refer to the 1998/99 school year.

Source: Columns 1 and 2: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003a; columns 3 and 4: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003a (for data as presented in World Bank 2003c, see MDG indicator table 1); columns 5 and 6: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003d (for data as presented in World Bank 2003c, see MDG indicator table 1); aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics; columns 7 and 8: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003d; column 9: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003d (for data as presented in World Bank 2003c, see MDG indicator table 1); column 10: calculated on the basis of data on tertiary students from UNESCO 1999.

11 Technology: diffusion and creation

... TO ACQUIRE KNOWLEDGE ...

HDI rank	Telephone mainlines (per 1,000 people)		Cellular subscribers (per 1,000 people)		Internet users (per 1,000 people)		Patents granted to residents (per million people)	Receipts of royalties and licence fees (US\$ per person)	Research and development (R&D) expenditures (as % of GDP)	Scientists and engineers in R&D (per million people)
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1999	2001	1996-2000 ^a	1996-2000 ^a
	High human development									
1 Norway	502	732	46	815	7.1	463.8	97	34.3	1.7	4,112
2 Iceland	510	664	39	865	5.0 ^b	599.3	21	0.0 ^c	2.3	5,695
3 Sweden	681	739	54	790	5.8	516.3	285	160.5	3.8	4,511
4 Australia	456	541	11	574	5.9	371.4	65	15.4	1.5	3,353
5 Netherlands	464	621	5	767	3.3	490.5	187	107.5	2.0	2,572
6 Belgium	393	498	4	747	(.)	310.4	103	86.3	2.0	2,953
7 United States	547	667	21	451	8.0	501.5	298	135.5	2.7	4,099
8 Canada	565	676	22	362	3.7	466.6	44	48.2	1.8	2,985
9 Japan	441	586	7	588	0.2	384.2	1,057	82.4	3.0	5,095
10 Switzerland	574	732	18	728	5.8	307.0	203	..	2.6	3,592
11 Denmark	567	722	29	740	1.0	429.5	67	..	2.1	3,476
12 Ireland	281	485	7	774	0.6 ^b	233.1	66	90.1	1.2	2,184
13 United Kingdom	441	587	19	770	0.9	329.6	76	134.5	1.9	2,666
14 Finland	534	548	52	804	4.0	430.3	1	112.5	3.4	5,059
15 Luxembourg	481	780	2	920	1.5 ^d	359.8	158	459.1	..	..
16 Austria	418	468	10	817	1.3	387.0	159	16.9	1.8	2,313
17 France	495	573	5	605	0.5	263.8	195	42.3	2.2	2,718
18 Germany	441	634	4	682	1.4	373.6	229	38.3	2.5	3,161
19 Spain	316	434	1	734	0.1	182.7	45	8.9	0.9	1,921
20 New Zealand	434	477	16	599	2.9 ^d	461.2	86	16.0	1.1	2,197
21 Italy	388	471	5	883	0.2	268.9	113	7.6	1.0	1,128
22 Israel	343	466	3	907	1.1	276.6	71	68.0	3.6	1,563
23 Portugal	243	425	1	774	1.0 ^b	281.5	9	2.5	0.7	1,576
24 Greece	389	529	0	751	0.5 ^b	132.1	1	1.3	0.7	1,400
25 Cyprus	419	631	5	456	0.6 ^d	217.5	0	..	0.2	358
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	450	580	24	859	1.3 ^b	386.8	4	16.0 ^c	0.4	93 ^e
27 Barbados	281	481	0	198	..	55.9	0	0.9 ^c	..	..
28 Singapore	346	471	17	724	1.6 ^b	411.5	12	..	1.9	4,140
29 Slovenia	211	402	0	737	..	300.8	98	7.2	1.5	2,181
30 Korea, Rep. of	306	486	2	621	0.2	521.1	931	14.6 ^c	2.7	2,319
31 Brunei Darussalam	136	259	7	401	..	102.3	..	..	..	..
32 Czech Republic	158	378	0	679	..	146.7	22	3.6	1.4	1,349
33 Malta	360	530	0	611	..	252.6	26	1.7	..	96 ^e
34 Argentina	93	224	(.)	193	(.) ^d	100.8	4	0.6	0.4	713
35 Poland	86	295	0	259	0.1 ^b	98.4	26	1.2	0.7	1,429
36 Seychelles	124	261	0	539	..	109.9	..	..	..	..
37 Bahrain	191	267	10	460	..	203.4	..	..	..	..
38 Hungary	96	375	(.)	498	(.) ^b	148.4	30	9.4	0.8	1,445
39 Slovakia	135	289	0	399	..	125.3	14	3.0 ^c	0.7	1,844
40 Uruguay	134	283	0	155	..	119.0	3	(.)	0.3	219
41 Estonia	204	354	0	455	0.6 ^d	300.5	4	1.5	0.8	2,128
42 Costa Rica	101	230	0	76	(.) ^d	93.4	0	0.2	0.2	533
43 Chile	66	233	1	342	0.4 ^d	201.4	1	0.3	0.5	370
44 Qatar	190	275	8	293	..	65.6	..	..	..	591 ^e
45 Lithuania	212	313	0	277	..	67.9	26	0.1	..	2,027
46 Kuwait	188	208	12	386	..	87.9	..	0.0	0.2	212
47 Croatia	172	383	(.)	377	..	111.3	14	24.3	1.0	1,187
48 United Arab Emirates	206	340	17	616	..	314.8	0	..	..	..
49 Bahamas	274	400	8	197	..	54.9	..	..	..	..
50 Latvia	234	307	0	279	..	72.3	41	1.1	0.4	1,078

11 Technology: diffusion and creation

HDI rank	Telephone mainlines		Cellular subscribers		Internet users		Patents granted to residents	Receipts of royalties and licence fees	Research and development (R&D) expenditures	Scientists and engineers in R&D
	(per 1,000 people)		(per 1,000 people)		(per 1,000 people)		(per million people)	(US\$ per person)	(as % of GDP)	(per million people)
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1999	2001	1996-2000 ^a	1996-2000 ^a
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	237	491	0	46	..	78.5	..	0.0 ^c	..	..
52 Cuba	31	51	0	1	..	10.7	4	..	0.5	480
53 Belarus	154	288	0	14	..	42.4	39	0.1	..	1,893
54 Trinidad and Tobago	141	240	0	197	..	92.3	0	..	0.1	145
55 Mexico	65	137	1	217	0.1 ^b	36.2	1	0.4	0.4	225
Medium human development										
56 Antigua and Barbuda	253	481	0	323	..	90.4	0	0.0	..	..
57 Bulgaria	242	359	0	191	..	74.6	25	0.3	0.6	1,316
58 Malaysia	89	198	5	314	(.) ^d	273.1	..	0.9	0.4	160
59 Panama	93	130	0	164	..	41.4	..	..	0.3	124
60 Macedonia, TFYR	148	263	0	109	..	34.2	16	1.6	..	387
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	48	109	0	9	..	3.6	..	..	..	361
62 Mauritius	52	256	2	227	..	131.6	..	(.) ^c	0.3	360 ^e
63 Russian Federation	140	243	0	53	(.) ^d	29.3	105	0.4	1.0	3,481
64 Colombia	69	172	0	76	..	27.0	(.)	(.)	0.3	101
65 Brazil	65	218	(.)	167	(.) ^b	46.6	3	0.6	0.8	323
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	0	111	0	60	..	11.1	0	..	..	..
67 Belize	92	143	0	159	..	73.0	..	..	..	..
68 Dominica	164	299	0	99	..	115.7	0	0.0	..	..
69 Venezuela	76	109	(.)	263	0.1 ^d	46.8	..	0.0 ^c	0.3	194
70 Samoa (Western)	26	54	0	18	..	16.8	..	..	..	..
71 Saint Lucia	129	317	0	17	..	82.4	0	0.0 ^c	..	..
72 Romania	102	184	0	172	..	44.7	41	0.7	0.4	913
73 Saudi Arabia	77	145	1	113	..	13.4	(.)	0.0	..	..
74 Thailand	24	99	1	123	0.0	57.7	..	0.1	0.1	74
75 Ukraine	136	212	0	44	..	11.9	12	0.1	0.9	2,118
76 Kazakhstan	80	121	0	36	..	9.3	79	0.0 ^c	0.3	716
77 Suriname	92	176	0	198	..	33.0	..	..	..	..
78 Jamaica	45	205	0	244	..	38.5	(.)	2.3	..	8 ^e
79 Oman	60	90	2	124	..	45.7	..	..	..	4
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	124	227	0	65	..	47.8	..	0.0 ^c	..	..
81 Fiji	58	112	0	99	..	18.3	..	..	..	50 ^e
82 Peru	26	78	(.)	59	..	76.6	(.)	0.0	0.1	229
83 Lebanon	155	187	0	229	..	77.6	..	..	..	..
84 Paraguay	27	51	0	204	..	10.6	..	32.0	..	..
85 Philippines	10	42	0	150	..	25.6	(.)	(.)	..	156 ^e
86 Maldives	29	99	0	69	0.0	36.5	..	12.8	..	..
87 Turkmenistan	60	80	0	2	..	1.7	7	..	..	..
88 Georgia	99	174	0	61	..	9.3	38	..	0.3	2,421
89 Azerbaijan	86	120	0	94	..	3.2	0	..	0.2	2,799
90 Jordan	72	129	(.)	167	..	45.2	..	..	..	1,948
91 Tunisia	38	109	(.)	40	..	41.2	..	1.6	0.5	336
92 Guyana	20	92	0	87	..	109.2	..	..	..	..
93 Grenada	177	328	2	64	0.0	52.0	0	0.0 ^c	..	..
94 Dominican Republic	48	110	(.)	146	..	21.5	..	..	..	..
95 Albania	12	50	0	99	..	2.5	0	..	..	..
96 Turkey	121	285	1	295	..	60.4	(.)	0.0	0.6	306
97 Ecuador	48	104	0	67	0.1 ^d	25.9	(.)	..	0.1	83
98 Occupied Palestinian Territories	0	89	0	91	..	18.2	..	..	..	..
99 Sri Lanka	7	44	(.)	36	..	8.0	0	..	0.2	191
100 Armenia	157	140	0	7	..	18.4	46	..	..	1,313

11 Technology: diffusion and creation

HDI rank	Telephone mainlines		Cellular subscribers		Internet users		Patents granted to residents	Receipts of royalties and licence fees	Research and development (R&D)	Scientists and engineers in R&D
	(per 1,000 people)		(per 1,000 people)		(per 1,000 people)		(per million people)	(US\$ per person)	(as % of GDP)	(per million people)
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1999	2001	1996-2000 ^a	1996-2000 ^a
101	Uzbekistan	69	67	0	3	..	6.0	20	..	1,754 ^e
102	Kyrgyzstan	72	78	0	5	..	30.2	13	0.2	581
103	Cape Verde	24	143	0	72	..	27.5	..	..	..
104	China	6	137	(.)	110	..	25.7	2	0.1	545
105	El Salvador	24	102	0	134	..	23.4	..	0.2	47
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	40	169	0	32	..	15.6	2	0.0 ^c	590 ^e
107	Algeria	32	61	(.)	3	..	6.5	0	..	..
108	Moldova, Rep. of	106	146	0	51	..	13.7	47	0.3	334
109	Viet Nam	1	38	0	15	..	12.4	(.)	..	274 ^e
110	Syrian Arab Republic	41	103	0	12	0.0	3.6	..	..	29
111	South Africa	93	111	(.)	242	0.1 ^b	64.9	0	1.2	992 ^e
112	Indonesia	6	35	(.)	31	..	19.1	0	..	130 ^e
113	Tajikistan	45	36	0	(.)	..	0.5	3	..	660 ^e
114	Bolivia	28	63	0	94	..	21.8	..	0.2	98
115	Honduras	17	47	0	36	..	13.8	1	0.0 ^c	..
116	Equatorial Guinea	4	15	0	32	..	1.9	..	..	..
117	Mongolia	32	52	0	81	..	16.7	44	0.0	531
118	Gabon	22	30	0	205	..	13.5	..	..	..
119	Guatemala	21	65	(.)	97	..	17.1	(.)	..	103 ^e
120	Egypt	30	104	(.)	43	..	9.3	1	0.7	493 ^e
121	Nicaragua	13	29	0	30	..	14.4	0	..	73
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	19	36	0	0	..	60.0	..	5.1	..
123	Solomon Islands	15	17	0	2	..	4.6	..	..	..
124	Namibia	39	64	0	55	..	24.6	..	..	..
125	Botswana	21	85	0	188	0.0	29.7	0	..	..
126	Morocco	16	41	(.)	164	..	13.7	0	0.8	..
127	India	6	38	0	6	(.) ^d	6.8	1	0.1 ^c	157
128	Vanuatu	18	34	0	2	..	27.4	..	..	..
129	Ghana	3	12	0	9	..	1.9	0	..	..
130	Cambodia	(.)	2	0	17	..	0.7	..	..	..
131	Myanmar	2	6	0	(.)	..	0.2	..	(.)	..
132	Papua New Guinea	8	12	0	2	..	9.4	..	..	..
133	Swaziland	17	31	0	54	..	13.7	0	0.2	..
134	Comoros	8	12	0	0	..	3.4	..	..	..
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	2	10	0	5	..	1.9	..	..	..
136	Bhutan	4	26	0	0	..	7.4	..	..	..
137	Lesotho	7	10	0	26	..	2.3	0	5.6	..
138	Sudan	3	14	0	3	..	1.8	0	0.0 ^c	..
139	Bangladesh	2	4	0	4	..	1.4	..	(.) ^c	51 ^e
140	Congo	7	7	0	48	..	0.3	..	..	33
141	Togo	3	10	0	26	0.0	32.2	..	..	102 ^e
Low human development										
142	Cameroon	3	7	0	20	..	2.9	..	..	..
143	Nepal	3	13	0	1	0.0	2.6	..	..	..
144	Pakistan	8	23	(.)	6	..	3.4	..	(.)	69
145	Zimbabwe	13	22	0	29	..	8.7	0	..	..
146	Kenya	8	10	0	19	..	16.0	(.)	0.2	..
147	Uganda	2	2	0	12	..	2.5	0	..	24
148	Yemen	11	22	0	8	..	0.9	..	..	..
149	Madagascar	3	4	0	10	..	2.3	(.)	(.)	12 ^e
150	Haiti	7	10	0	11	..	3.6	0	..	..
151	Gambia	7	26	0	41	..	13.5	0	..	..

11 Technology: diffusion and creation

HDI rank	Telephone mainlines		Cellular subscribers		Internet users		Patents granted to residents	Receipts of royalties and licence fees	Research and development (R&D) expenditures	Scientists and engineers in R&D
	(per 1,000 people)		(per 1,000 people)		(per 1,000 people)		(per million people)	(US\$ per person)	(as % of GDP)	(per million people)
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1999	2001	1996-2000 ^a	1996-2000 ^a
152 Nigeria	3	5	0	3	..	1.0	..	..	..	15 ^e
153 Djibouti	11	15	0	5	..	5.1	..	..	..	..
154 Mauritania	3	10	0	43	..	2.7	..	..	..	..
155 Eritrea	0	8	0	0	..	1.6	..	..	..	..
156 Senegal	6	25	0	31	..	10.3	..	..	(.)	2
157 Guinea	2	3	0	7	..	2.0	..	0.0	..	..
158 Rwanda	2	3	0	8	..	2.5	0	0.0 ^c	..	30 ^e
159 Benin	3	9	0	19	..	3.9	..	..	..	174 ^e
160 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	3	4	0	13	..	3.0	0	(.) ^c	..	..
161 Côte d'Ivoire	6	18	0	45	..	4.3	..	(.)	..	..
162 Malawi	3	5	0	5	..	1.9	0	..	..	..
163 Zambia	8	8	0	11	..	2.4	(.)	..	..	..
164 Angola	8	6	0	6	..	1.5	..	1.2 ^c	..	..
165 Chad	1	1	0	3	..	0.5	..	..	..	..
166 Guinea-Bissau	6	10	0	0	..	3.3	0	..	..	..
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	1	(.)	0	3	..	0.1	..	..	..	..
168 Central African Republic	2	2	0	3	..	0.8	..	..	..	47
169 Ethiopia	3	4	0	(.)	..	0.4	0	..	..	..
170 Mozambique	3	5	0	9	..	1.7	..	..	..	..
171 Burundi	1	3	0	4	0.0	0.9	..	..	..	21 ^e
172 Mali	1	5	0	4	..	2.9	..	..	..	..
173 Burkina Faso	2	5	0	6	..	1.6	..	..	0.2	16
174 Niger	1	2	0	(.)	..	1.1	..	..	..	..
175 Sierra Leone	3	5	0	5	..	1.4	0	..	..	..
Developing countries	21	87	(.)	75	..	26.5	..	0.1	..	..
Least developed countries	3	6	0	6	..	1.8	..	(.)	..	..
Arab States	35	76	(.)	58	..	15.6	..	0.3	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	17	122	(.)	113	..	41.4	..	0.1	1.5	619
Latin America and the Caribbean	62	162	(.)	160	..	49.0	2	0.7	..	..
South Asia	7	38	(.)	7	..	6.3	..	(.)	..	158 ^f
Sub-Saharan Africa	11	15	(.)	28	..	7.8	..	0.1	..	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	124	224	(.)	120	..	42.8	54	1.0	0.9	2,554
OECD	392	523	10	539	2.8	332.0	284	62.7	2.6	2,324 ^g
High-income OECD	465	597	13	605	3.2	400.1	354	78.4	2.6	3,305 ^h
High human development	382	511	10	529	2.6	328.2	273	60.2	2.6	2,335 ^g
Medium human development	26	102	(.)	73	..	22.0	7	0.2	..	588 ^f
Low human development	4	10	(.)	8	..	2.8	..	(.)	..	..
High income	461	592	13	608	3.2	396.9	346	76.4	2.6	3,281 ^h
Middle income	41	152	(.)	128	..	36.8	10	0.4	..	778
Low income	10	30	(.)	10	..	6.4	..	(.)	..	..
World	98	169	2	153	..	79.6	68	11.9	..	..

a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. b. Data refer to 1991. c. Data refer to 2000. d. Data refer to 1992. e. Data refer to a year before 1996. f. Data refer to 1996. g. Data refer to 1998. h. Data refer to 1997.

Source: Columns 1-4: ITU 2003a; columns 5 and 6: UN 2003a, based on data from the International Telecommunication Union; column 7: WIPO 2003; column 8: World Bank 2003c, based on data from the International Monetary Fund; aggregates calculated on the basis of World Bank aggregates for receipts of royalties and licence fees and population; columns 9 and 10: World Bank 2003c, based on data from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank.

12 Economic performance

... TO HAVE ACCESS TO THE RESOURCES NEEDED FOR A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING ...

HDI rank	GDP		GDP per capita		GDP per capita annual growth rate (%)		GDP per capita Highest value during		Average annual change in consumer price index (%)	
	US\$ billions	PPP US\$ billions	US\$	PPP US\$	1975-2001	1990-2001	1975-2001 (PPP US\$)	Year of highest value	1990-2001	2000-01
	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	(PPP US\$)			
High human development										
1 Norway	166.1	133.7	36,815	29,620	2.6	2.9	29,620	2001	2.2	3.0
2 Iceland	7.7	8.5	27,312	29,990	1.7	2.1	29,990	2001	2.9	6.4
3 Sweden	209.8	215.1	23,591	24,180	1.4	1.7	24,180	2001	1.8	2.4
4 Australia	368.7	491.8	19,019	25,370	1.9	2.7	25,370	2001	2.2	4.4
5 Netherlands	380.1	436.2	23,701	27,190	1.9	2.3	27,190	2001	2.4	4.5
6 Belgium	229.6	262.5	22,323	25,520	2.0	1.9	25,520	2001	1.9	2.5
7 United States	10,065.3	9,792.5 ^a	35,277	34,320 ^a	2.0	2.1	34,592	2000	2.7	2.8
8 Canada	694.5	843.2	22,343	27,130	1.5	2.1	27,130	2001	1.7	2.5
9 Japan	4,141.4	3,193.0	32,601	25,130	2.6	1.0	25,309	2000	0.6	-0.7
10 Switzerland	247.1	203.2	34,171	28,100	1.0	0.3	28,100	2001	1.5	1.0
11 Denmark	161.5	155.4	30,144	29,000	1.6	2.0	29,000	2001	2.1	2.4
12 Ireland	103.3	124.4	26,908	32,410	4.2	6.8	32,410	2001	2.4	4.9
13 United Kingdom	1,424.1	1,420.3	24,219	24,160	2.1	2.5	24,160	2001	2.8	1.8
14 Finland	120.9	126.8	23,295	24,430	2.0	2.6	24,430	2001	1.6	2.6
15 Luxembourg	18.5	23.7	42,041	53,780	4.0	4.2	53,780	2001	2.0	2.7
16 Austria	188.5	217.4	23,186	26,730	2.1	1.8	26,730	2001	2.2	2.7
17 France	1,309.8	1,420.0	22,129	23,990	1.7	1.5	23,990	2001	1.6	1.6
18 Germany	1,846.1	2,086.8	22,422	25,350	1.8	1.2	25,350	2001	2.2	2.5
19 Spain	581.8	828.4	14,150	20,150	2.2	2.2	20,150	2001	3.7	3.6
20 New Zealand	50.4	73.7	13,101	19,160	0.9	2.0	19,160	2001	1.8	2.6
21 Italy	1,088.8	1,429.7	18,788	24,670	2.0	1.4	24,670	2001	3.5	2.8
22 Israel	108.3	125.9	17,024	19,790	2.0	2.0	20,376	2000	8.9	1.1
23 Portugal	109.8	181.9	10,954	18,150	3.0	2.6	18,150	2001	4.3	4.4
24 Greece	117.2	184.7	11,063	17,440	1.0	2.0	17,440	2001	8.3	3.4
25 Cyprus	9.1	16.1 ^b	12,004	21,190 ^b	4.8	3.2	21,190	2001	3.5	2.0
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	161.9	167.1	24,074	24,850	4.5	2.1	25,037	2000	4.9	-1.6
27 Barbados	2.8	4.2	10,281	15,560	1.3	2.1	15,560	2001	2.5	2.6
28 Singapore	85.6	93.7	20,733	22,680	5.1	4.4	23,804	2000	1.6	1.0
29 Slovenia	18.8	34.1	9,443	17,130	..	3.0	17,130	2001	22.0 ^c	9.4
30 Korea, Rep. of	422.2	714.2	8,917	15,090	6.2	4.7	15,090	2001	4.9	4.1
31 Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	-2.2 ^c	-0.7 ^c	..	..	..	..
32 Czech Republic	56.8	150.5	5,554	14,720	..	1.3	14,720	2001	7.3 ^c	4.7
33 Malta	3.6	5.2 ^b	9,172	13,160 ^b	4.5	3.8	13,427	2000	3.0	2.9
34 Argentina	268.6	424.4	7,166	11,320	0.4	2.3	12,827	1998	7.4	-1.1
35 Poland	176.3	365.3	4,561	9,450	..	4.4	9,450	2001	23.1	5.5
36 Seychelles	0.6	..	6,912	..	2.5	0.1	..	..	2.1	6.0
37 Bahrain	7.9	10.5	12,189	16,060	1.1 ^c	1.9	16,126	2000	0.8	..
38 Hungary	51.9	125.7	5,097	12,340	0.9	2.1	12,340	2001	19.2	9.1
39 Slovakia	20.5	64.6	3,786	11,960	(.) ^c	1.9	11,960	2001	8.5 ^c	7.3
40 Uruguay	18.7	28.2	5,554	8,400	1.4	2.1	9,256	1998	30.2	4.4
41 Estonia	5.5	13.9	4,051	10,170	-0.5 ^c	1.6	10,501	1989	18.9 ^c	5.7
42 Costa Rica	16.1	36.7	4,159	9,460	1.2	2.8	9,529	2000	15.1	11.2
43 Chile	66.5	141.6	4,314	9,190	4.1	4.7	9,190	2001	8.3	3.6
44 Qatar	16.5 ^d	..	28,132 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	1.4
45 Lithuania	12.0	29.5	3,444	8,470	..	-1.6	11,031	1990	27.0 ^c	1.2
46 Kuwait	32.8	38.2 ^b	16,048	18,700 ^b	-0.7 ^c	-1.0 ^c	29,396	1979	2.0	1.7
47 Croatia	20.3	40.2	4,625	9,170	..	2.1	9,313	1990	72.1	4.8
48 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	-3.7 ^c	-1.6 ^c	..	..	..	..
49 Bahamas	4.8 ^d	5.0	15,797 ^d	16,270	1.5 ^c	0.1 ^c	..	..	2.0	2.0
50 Latvia	7.5	18.2	3,200	7,730	-0.7	-1.0	10,243	1989	25.0 ^c	2.5

12 Economic performance

HDI rank	GDP		GDP per capita		GDP per capita annual growth rate (%)		GDP per capita		Average annual change in consumer price index (%)	
	US\$ billions	PPP US\$ billions	US\$ 2001	PPP US\$ 2001	1975-2001	1990-2001	Highest value during 1975-2001 (PPP US\$)	Year of highest value	1990-2001	2000-01
	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	1975-2001 (PPP US\$)	2000	1990-2001	2000-01
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.3	0.5	7,609	11,300	5.4 ^c	3.9	11,377	2000	3.4 ^c	..
52 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	3.7 ^c	..	..	..	..
53 Belarus	12.2	76.0	1,226	7,620	..	-0.6	8,078	1990	294.7 ^c	61.1
54 Trinidad and Tobago	8.8	11.9	6,752	9,100	0.7	2.9	9,100	2001	5.7	..
55 Mexico	617.8	838.2 ^b	6,214	8,430 ^b	0.9	1.5	8,581	2000	18.6	6.4
Medium human development										
56 Antigua and Barbuda	0.7	0.7	9,961	10,170	4.4 ^c	2.7	10,223	2000	..	..
57 Bulgaria	13.6	55.3	1,690	6,890	(.) ^c	-0.6	8,012	1988	105.3	7.4
58 Malaysia	88.0	208.3 ^b	3,699	8,750 ^b	4.1	3.9	8,996	1997	3.4	1.4
59 Panama	10.2	16.7	3,511	5,750	0.8	2.1	5,821	2000	1.1	0.3
60 Macedonia, TFYR	3.4	12.5	1,676	6,110	..	-0.9	6,990	1991	8.0 ^c	-0.7
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	34.1 ^d	..	6,453 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62 Mauritius	4.5	11.8	3,750	9,860	4.7 ^c	3.9	9,860	2001	6.7	5.4
63 Russian Federation	310.0	1,027.9	2,141	7,100	-1.2	-3.5	10,326	1989	85.9 ^c	21.5
64 Colombia	82.4	302.8	1,915	7,040	1.5	0.8	7,539	1997	19.5	8.7
65 Brazil	502.5	1,268.6	2,915	7,360	0.8	1.4	7,360	2001	161.6	6.9
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.8	24.3	1,175	5,970	..	20.5 ^c	..	..	..	..
67 Belize	0.8	1.4	3,258	5,690	2.8	1.6	5,690	2001	1.8	1.2
68 Dominica	0.3	0.4	3,661	5,520	3.5 ^c	1.7	5,756	2000	1.8	1.9
69 Venezuela	124.9	139.5	5,073	5,670	-0.9	-0.6	7,619	1977	45.9	12.5
70 Samoa (Western)	0.3	1.1	1,465	6,180	0.4 ^c	2.0	6,180	2001	3.6	3.8
71 Saint Lucia	0.7	0.8	4,222	5,260	4.1 ^c	0.7	5,529	1999	2.7	0.1
72 Romania	38.7	130.7	1,728	5,830	-1.3 ^c	-0.1	7,325	1987	92.8	34.5
73 Saudi Arabia	186.5	285.3	8,711	13,330	-2.1	-1.1	23,294	1980	0.8	-0.5
74 Thailand	114.7	391.7	1,874	6,400	5.4	3.0	6,763	1996	4.6	1.7
75 Ukraine	37.6	213.3	766	4,350	-7.5 ^c	-7.4	9,303	1989	200.4 ^c	..
76 Kazakhstan	22.4	96.8	1,503	6,500	..	-1.9	7,948	1989	54.8 ^c	8.4
77 Suriname	0.8	..	1,803	..	(.)	2.6	..	..	88.0 ^c	..
78 Jamaica	7.8	9.6	3,005	3,720	0.2	-0.5	4,174	1975	21.4	7.0
79 Oman	19.8 ^d	29.0	8,226 ^d	12,040	2.3 ^c	0.6 ^c	..	..	(.)	-1.1
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	0.4	0.6	3,047	5,330	3.9	2.5	5,402	2000	2.2	0.8
81 Fiji	1.7	4.0	2,061	4,850	1.0	1.7	4,961	1999	3.3	4.3
82 Peru	54.0	120.4	2,051	4,570	-0.7	2.4	5,310	1981	23.8	2.0
83 Lebanon	16.7	18.3	3,811	4,170	4.0 ^c	3.6	4,244	1998	..	..
84 Paraguay	7.2	29.4	1,279	5,210	0.6	-0.6	6,052	1981	12.5	7.3
85 Philippines	71.4	301.1	912	3,840	0.1	1.0	3,946	1982	8.0	6.1
86 Maldives	0.6	..	2,082	..	..	2.5 ^c	..	..	6.3	0.6
87 Turkmenistan	6.0	23.5	1,097	4,320	-6.6 ^c	-6.1	7,626	1988	..	..
88 Georgia	3.1	13.5	594	2,560	-5.5	-5.5	8,404	1985	20.6 ^c	4.6
89 Azerbaijan	5.6	25.1	688	3,090	..	-1.3 ^c	4,036	1992	134.5 ^c	1.5
90 Jordan	8.8	19.5	1,755	3,870	0.3	0.9	4,698	1986	3.3	1.8
91 Tunisia	20.0	61.9	2,066	6,390	2.0	3.1	6,390	2001	4.2	1.9
92 Guyana	0.7	3.6	912	4,690	0.5	4.4	4,749	1999	6.0 ^c	2.6
93 Grenada	0.4	0.7	3,965	6,740	3.8 ^c	2.9	7,173	2000	2.3 ^c	..
94 Dominican Republic	21.2	59.7	2,494	7,020	1.8	4.2	7,020	2001	8.5	8.9
95 Albania	4.1	11.6	1,300	3,680	-0.5 ^c	4.3	3,680	2001	24.2 ^c	3.1
96 Turkey	147.7	390.3	2,230	5,890	2.0	1.7	6,495	1998	77.9	54.4
97 Ecuador	18.0	42.3	1,396	3,280	0.2	-0.3	3,517	1997	38.7	37.7
98 Occupied Palestinian Territories	4.0	..	1,286	..	..	-3.0 ^c	..	..	..	..
99 Sri Lanka	15.9	59.6	849	3,180	3.4	3.6	3,273	2000	9.9	14.2
100 Armenia	2.1	10.1	556	2,650	..	-1.3	3,828	1990	55.8 ^c	3.1

12 Economic performance

HDI rank	GDP		GDP per capita		GDP per capita annual growth rate (%)		GDP per capita Highest value during		Average annual change in consumer price index (%)	
	US\$ billions	PPP US\$ billions	US\$	PPP US\$	1975-2001	1990-2001	1975-2001 (PPP US\$)	Year of highest value	1990-2001	2000-01
	2001	2001	2001	2001						
101 Uzbekistan	11.3	61.6	450	2,460	-1.9 ^c	-1.5	2,950	1989	..	..
102 Kyrgyzstan	1.5	13.6	308	2,750	-4.1 ^c	-3.9	4,392	1990	21.2 ^c	6.9
103 Cape Verde	0.6	2.5 ^b	1,317	5,570 ^b	3.0 ^c	3.5	5,570	2001	5.2	3.7
104 China	1,159.0	5,111.2	911	4,020	8.2	8.8	4,020	2001	7.6	0.3
105 El Salvador	13.7	33.7	2,147	5,260	0.1	2.4	5,850	1978	7.8	3.8
106 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	114.1	387.2	1,767	6,000	-0.6	2.0	7,808	1976	24.7	11.3
107 Algeria	54.7	187.9 ^b	1,773	6,090 ^b	-0.2	0.1	6,836	1985	15.5	4.2
108 Moldova, Rep. of	1.5	9.2	346	2,150	-5.6 ^c	-8.2	5,764	1989	19.3 ^c	9.8
109 Viet Nam	32.7	164.5	411	2,070	4.9 ^c	6.0	2,070	2001	3.2 ^c	-0.4
110 Syrian Arab Republic	19.5	54.4	1,175	3,280	0.9	1.9	3,487	1998	5.9	0.4
111 South Africa	113.3	488.2 ^b	2,620	11,290 ^b	-0.7	0.2	13,510	1981	8.3	4.8
112 Indonesia	145.3	615.2	695	2,940	4.3	2.3	3,267	1997	13.9	11.5
113 Tajikistan	1.1	7.3	169	1,170	-9.9 ^c	-9.9	3,731	1988	..	..
114 Bolivia	8.0	19.6	936	2,300	-0.4	1.4	2,613	1978	8.1	1.6
115 Honduras	6.4	18.6	970	2,830	0.1	0.3	3,002	1979	18.0	9.7
116 Equatorial Guinea	1.8	..	3,935	..	11.1 ^c	18.8	..	..	..	..
117 Mongolia	1.0	4.2	433	1,740	-0.3 ^c	(.)	2,067	1989	39.0 ^c	8.0
118 Gabon	4.3	7.6	3,437	5,990	-1.5	-0.1	11,633	1976	4.6	..
119 Guatemala	20.5	51.4	1,754	4,400	0.1	1.4	4,522	1980	9.7	7.6
120 Egypt	98.5	229.4	1,511	3,520	2.8	2.5	3,520	2001	8.1	2.3
121 Nicaragua	..	..	..	..	-4.0 ^c	-0.1 ^c	..	..	35.1 ^c	..
122 São Tomé and Príncipe	(.)	..	311	..	-0.8 ^c	-0.6	..	..	..	..
123 Solomon Islands	0.3	0.8 ^b	614	1,910 ^b	2.1	-1.4	2,766	1996	10.8 ^c	..
124 Namibia	3.1	12.8 ^b	1,730	7,120 ^b	-0.1 ^c	2.2	7,378	1980	9.5	9.5
125 Botswana	5.2	13.3	3,066	7,820	5.3	2.5	7,820	2001	10.0	6.6
126 Morocco	34.2	105.0	1,173	3,600	1.3	0.7	3,600	2001	3.5	0.6
127 India	477.3	2,930.0	462	2,840	3.2	4.0	2,840	2001	8.7	3.7
128 Vanuatu	0.2	0.6 ^b	1,058	3,190 ^b	(.) ^c	-1.1	3,817	1991	2.7	3.7
129 Ghana	5.3	44.3 ^b	269	2,250 ^b	0.2	1.9	2,250	2001	28.1	32.9
130 Cambodia	3.4	22.8	278	1,860	2.1 ^c	2.2	1,860	2001	5.3 ^c	-0.6
131 Myanmar	..	..	..	..	1.8	5.7	..	..	25.0	21.1
132 Papua New Guinea	3.0	13.5 ^b	563	2,570 ^b	0.5	1.0	3,108	1994	9.7	9.3
133 Swaziland	1.3	4.6	1,175	4,330	1.9	0.1	4,367	1999	9.3	5.9
134 Comoros	0.2	1.1 ^b	386	1,870 ^b	-1.0 ^c	-1.4	2,359	1984	..	..
135 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1.8	8.8 ^b	326	1,620 ^b	3.3 ^c	3.9	1,620	2001	29.8	7.8
136 Bhutan	0.5	..	644	..	4.0 ^c	3.5	..	..	9.6 ^c	..
137 Lesotho	0.8	5.0 ^b	386	2,420 ^b	3.0	2.1	2,452	1997	8.8 ^c	-9.6
138 Sudan	12.5	62.3	395	1,970	0.8	3.2	1,970	2001	66.8 ^c	..
139 Bangladesh	46.7	214.1	350	1,610	2.3	3.1	1,610	2001	5.1	1.1
140 Congo	2.8	3.0	886	970	0.3	-1.6	1,382	1984	8.5 ^c	0.1
141 Togo	1.3	7.7	270	1,650	-1.2	-0.6	2,387	1980	7.8	3.9
Low human development										
142 Cameroon	8.5	25.6	559	1,680	-0.6	-0.3	2,463	1986	5.9	4.5
143 Nepal	5.6	30.9	236	1,310	2.2	2.4	1,310	2001	8.1	2.8
144 Pakistan	58.7	266.7	415	1,890	2.7	1.2	1,890	2001	9.1	3.1
145 Zimbabwe	9.1	29.3	706	2,280	0.2	-0.2	2,780	1998	31.8	76.7
146 Kenya	11.4	30.1	371	980	0.3	-0.6	1,079	1990	14.5	5.7
147 Uganda	5.7	33.9 ^b	249	1,490 ^b	2.6 ^c	3.6	1,490	2001	9.5	2.0
148 Yemen	9.3	14.3	514	790	..	2.4	790	2001	32.6 ^c	..
149 Madagascar	4.6	13.3	288	830	-1.6	-0.6	1,195	1975	17.5	6.9
150 Haiti	3.7	15.1 ^b	460	1,860 ^b	-2.0	-2.5	3,194	1980	20.8	14.2
151 Gambia	0.4	2.7 ^b	291	2,050 ^b	-0.2	0.1	2,105	1984	4.0	..

12 Economic performance

HDI rank	GDP		GDP per capita		GDP per capita annual growth rate (%)		GDP per capita		Average annual change in consumer price index (%)	
	US\$ billions	PPP US\$ billions	US\$ 2001	PPP US\$ 2001	1975-2001	1990-2001	Highest value during 1975-2001 (PPP US\$)	Year of highest value	1990-2001	2000-01
	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001	2001				
152 Nigeria	41.4	110.6	319	850	-0.7	-0.3	1,084	1977	30.0	13.0
153 Djibouti	0.6	1.5	894	2,370	-4.6 ^c	-3.6	4,436	1987	..	..
154 Mauritania	1.0	5.5 ^b	366	1,990 ^b	(.)	1.2	2,010	1976	5.9	4.7
155 Eritrea	0.7	4.3	164	1,030	..	2.5 ^c	1,149	1998	..	..
156 Senegal	4.6	14.7	476	1,500	-0.1	1.1	1,525	1976	5.0	3.1
157 Guinea	3.0	14.8	394	1,960	1.4 ^c	1.6	1,960	2001	..	..
158 Rwanda	1.7	10.9	196	1,250	-1.2	-1.3	1,643	1983	14.7 ^c	3.3
159 Benin	2.4	6.3	368	980	0.5	1.9	980	2001	7.9 ^c	4.0
160 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	9.3	18.0	271	520	0.3 ^c	0.4	520	2001	19.3	5.1
161 Côte d'Ivoire	10.4	24.4	634	1,490	-2.0	0.1	2,581	1978	6.7	4.3
162 Malawi	1.7	6.0	166	570	0.2	1.5	593	1999	33.5	27.2
163 Zambia	3.6	8.0	354	780	-2.2	-1.7	1,345	1976	80.8 ^c	..
164 Angola	9.5	27.5 ^b	701	2,040 ^b	-2.3 ^c	-1.1	2,694	1988	633.2	152.6
165 Chad	1.6	8.5 ^b	202	1,070 ^b	0.1	-0.5	1,194	1977	7.9	12.4
166 Guinea-Bissau	0.2	1.2	162	970	0.3	-1.3	1,265	1997	30.6	3.3
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	5.2	35.8 ^b	99	680 ^b	-5.2	-7.7	2,804	1975	813.4	357.3
168 Central African Republic	1.0	4.9 ^b	257	1,300 ^b	-1.5	-0.3	1,825	1977	4.9	3.8
169 Ethiopia	6.2	53.3	95	810	0.1 ^c	2.4	811	1983	4.7	-8.1
170 Mozambique	3.6	20.6 ^b	200	1,140 ^b	1.8 ^c	4.3	1,140	2001	28.8	9.1
171 Burundi	0.7	4.8 ^b	99	690 ^b	-0.8	-4.3	1,034	1991	15.9	9.2
172 Mali	2.6	9.0	239	810	-0.4	1.6	907	1979	4.8	5.2
173 Burkina Faso	2.5	13.0 ^b	215	1,120 ^b	1.3	2.0	1,120	2001	5.2	5.0
174 Niger	2.0	9.9 ^b	175	890 ^b	-2.0	-0.9	1,473	1979	5.7	4.0
175 Sierra Leone	0.7	2.4	146	470	-3.3	-6.6	1,070	1982	27.0	2.1
Developing countries	6,110.3 T	18,579.4 T	1,270	3,850	2.3	2.9	..	..	..	..
Least developed countries	194.6 T	859.3 T	280	1,274	0.4 ^c	1.2	..	..	..	..
Arab States	706.5 T	1,424.5 T	2,341	5,038	0.3	0.7	..	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	2,337.3 T	7,962.5 T	1,267	4,233	5.9	5.5	..	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	1,905.2 T	3,666.7 T	3,752	7,050	0.7	1.5	..	..	..	..
South Asia	727.8 T	3,937.6 T	508	2,730	2.4	3.2	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	300.9 T	1,159.1 T	475	1,831	-0.9	-0.1	..	..	..	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	864.0 T	2,706.9 T	2,094	6,598	-2.5 ^c	-1.6	..	..	..	..
OECD	25,124.2 T	26,501.8 T	22,149	23,363	2.0	1.7	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD	24,053.3 T	24,567.1 T	26,601	27,169	2.1	1.8	..	..	..	..
High human development	25,935.7 T	27,530.2 T	22,005	23,135	2.0	1.7	..	..	..	..
Medium human development	4,443.6 T	16,505.9 T	1,102	4,053	1.7	2.1	..	..	..	..
Low human development	233.1 T	878.0 T	315	1,186	0.1	0.3	..	..	..	..
High income	24,583.9 T	25,180.8 T	26,395	26,989	2.1	1.7	..	..	..	..
Middle income	5,155.7 T	14,720.0 T	1,928	5,519	1.6	2.2	..	..	..	..
Low income	1,082.1 T	5,587.4 T	432	2,230	1.6	1.4	..	..	..	..
World	30,720.9 T	44,995.3 T	5,133	7,376	1.2	1.2	..	..	..	..

a. In theory, for the United States the value of GDP in PPP US dollars should be the same as that in US dollars, but practical issues arising in the calculation of the PPP US dollar GDP prevent this. b. Estimate based on regression. c. Data refer to a period shorter than that specified. d. Data refer to 2000.

Source: Columns 1, 2 and 4: World Bank 2003c; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; column 3: calculated on the basis of GDP and population data from World Bank 2003c; columns 5 and 6: World Bank 2003a; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; columns 7 and 8: calculated on the basis of data on GDP at market prices (constant 1995 US\$), population and GDP per capita (PPP US\$) from World Bank 2003c; columns 9 and 10: calculated on the basis of data on the consumer price index from World Bank 2003c.

13 Inequality in income or consumption

... TO HAVE ACCESS TO THE RESOURCES NEEDED FOR A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING ...

HDI rank	Survey year	Share of income or consumption				Inequality measures			
		(%)				Richest 10% to poorest 10% ^a	Richest 20% to poorest 20% ^a	Gini index ^b	
		Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%				
High human development									
1	Norway	1995 ^c	4.1	9.7	35.8	21.8	5.3	3.7	25.8
2	Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Sweden	1995 ^c	3.4	9.1	34.5	20.1	5.9	3.8	25.0
4	Australia	1994 ^c	2.0	5.9	41.3	25.4	12.5	7.0	35.2
5	Netherlands	1994 ^c	2.8	7.3	40.1	25.1	9.0	5.5	32.6
6	Belgium	1996 ^c	2.9	8.3	37.3	22.6	7.8	4.5	25.0
7	United States	1997 ^c	1.8	5.2	46.4	30.5	16.6	9.0	40.8
8	Canada	1997 ^c	2.7	7.3	39.3	23.9	9.0	5.4	31.5
9	Japan	1993 ^c	4.8	10.6	35.7	21.7	4.5	3.4	24.9
10	Switzerland	1992 ^c	2.6	6.9	40.3	25.2	9.9	5.8	33.1
11	Denmark	1997 ^c	2.6	8.3	35.8	21.3	8.1	4.3	24.7
12	Ireland	1987 ^c	2.5	6.7	42.9	27.4	11.0	6.4	35.9
13	United Kingdom	1995 ^c	2.1	6.1	43.2	27.5	13.4	7.1	36.0
14	Finland	1995 ^c	4.1	10.1	35.0	20.9	5.1	3.5	25.6
15	Luxembourg	1998 ^c	3.2	8.0	39.7	24.7	7.7	4.9	30.8
16	Austria	1995 ^c	2.3	7.0	37.9	22.4	9.8	5.5	30.5
17	France	1995 ^c	2.8	7.2	40.2	25.1	9.1	5.6	32.7
18	Germany	1998 ^c	2.0	5.7	44.7	28.0	14.2	7.9	38.2
19	Spain	1990 ^c	2.8	7.5	40.3	25.2	9.0	5.4	32.5
20	New Zealand	1997 ^c	2.2	6.4	43.8	27.8	12.5	6.8	36.2
21	Italy	1998 ^c	1.9	6.0	42.6	27.4	14.5	7.1	36.0
22	Israel	1997 ^c	2.4	6.9	44.3	28.2	11.7	6.4	35.5
23	Portugal	1997 ^c	2.0	5.8	45.9	29.8	15.0	8.0	38.5
24	Greece	1998 ^c	2.9	7.1	43.6	28.5	10.0	6.2	35.4
25	Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	1996 ^c	2.0	5.3	50.7	34.9	17.8	9.7	43.4
27	Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
28	Singapore	1998 ^c	1.9	5.0	49.0	32.8	17.7	9.7	42.5
29	Slovenia	1998 ^c	3.9	9.1	37.7	23.0	5.8	4.1	28.4
30	Korea, Rep. of	1998 ^c	2.9	7.9	37.5	22.5	7.8	4.7	31.6
31	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Czech Republic	1996 ^c	4.3	10.3	35.9	22.4	5.2	3.5	25.4
33	Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Argentina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Poland	1998 ^d	3.2	7.8	39.7	24.7	7.8	5.1	31.6
36	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Hungary	1998 ^d	4.1	10.0	34.4	20.5	5.0	3.5	24.4
39	Slovakia	1996 ^c	3.1	8.8	34.8	20.9	6.7	4.0	25.8
40	Uruguay ^e	1998 ^c	1.6	4.5	50.4	33.8	21.6	11.2	44.8
41	Estonia	1998 ^c	3.0	7.0	45.1	29.8	10.0	6.5	37.6
42	Costa Rica ^f	1997 ^c	1.7	4.5	51.0	34.6	20.7	11.5	45.9
43	Chile	1998 ^c	1.1	3.2	61.3	45.4	43.2	19.3	57.5
44	Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Lithuania	2000 ^d	3.2	7.9	40.0	24.9	7.9	5.1	36.3
46	Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Croatia	2001 ^d	3.4	8.3	39.6	24.5	7.3	4.8	29.0
48	United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Latvia	1998 ^c	2.9	7.6	40.3	25.9	8.9	5.3	32.4

13 Inequality in income or consumption

HDI rank	Survey year	Share of income or consumption (%)				Inequality measures		
		Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%	Richest 10% to poorest 10% ^a	Richest 20% to poorest 20% ^a	Gini index ^b
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Belarus	2000 ^d	3.5	8.4	39.1	24.1	6.9	4.6	30.4
54 Trinidad and Tobago	1992 ^c	2.1	5.5	45.9	29.9	14.4	8.3	40.3
55 Mexico	1998 ^c	1.2	3.4	57.6	41.6	34.6	17.0	51.9
Medium human development								
56 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57 Bulgaria	2001 ^c	2.4	6.7	38.9	23.7	9.9	5.8	31.9
58 Malaysia	1997 ^c	1.7	4.4	54.3	38.4	22.1	12.4	49.2
59 Panama	1997 ^d	1.2	3.6	52.8	35.7	29.8	14.7	48.5
60 Macedonia, TFYR	1998 ^d	3.3	8.4	36.7	22.1	6.8	4.4	28.2
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62 Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Russian Federation	2000 ^d	1.8	4.9	51.3	36.0	20.3	10.5	45.6
64 Colombia ^f	1996 ^c	1.1	3.0	60.9	46.1	42.7	20.3	57.1
65 Brazil ^f	1998 ^c	0.7	2.2	64.1	48.0	65.8	29.7	60.7
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67 Belize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Venezuela ^f	1998 ^c	0.8	3.0	53.2	36.5	44.0	17.7	49.5
70 Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71 Saint Lucia	1995 ^c	2.0	5.2	48.3	32.5	16.2	9.2	42.6
72 Romania	2000 ^d	3.3	8.2	38.4	23.6	7.2	4.7	30.3
73 Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74 Thailand	2000 ^d	2.5	6.1	50.0	33.8	13.4	8.3	43.2
75 Ukraine	1999 ^d	3.7	8.8	37.8	23.2	6.4	4.3	29.0
76 Kazakhstan	2001 ^d	3.4	8.2	39.6	24.2	7.1	4.8	31.2
77 Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78 Jamaica	2000 ^d	2.7	6.7	46.0	30.3	11.4	6.9	37.9
79 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82 Peru	1996 ^c	1.6	4.4	51.2	35.4	22.3	11.7	46.2
83 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84 Paraguay	1998 ^c	0.5	1.9	60.7	43.8	91.1	31.8	57.7
85 Philippines	2000 ^d	2.2	5.4	52.3	36.3	16.5	9.7	46.1
86 Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87 Turkmenistan	1998 ^d	2.6	6.1	47.5	31.7	12.3	7.7	40.8
88 Georgia	2000 ^d	2.2	6.0	45.2	29.3	13.4	7.6	38.9
89 Azerbaijan	2001 ^d	3.1	7.4	44.5	29.5	9.7	6.0	36.5
90 Jordan	1997 ^d	3.3	7.6	44.4	29.8	9.1	5.9	36.4
91 Tunisia	1995 ^d	2.3	5.7	47.9	31.8	13.8	8.5	41.7
92 Guyana	1999 ^d	1.3	4.5	49.7	33.8	25.9	11.1	44.6
93 Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Dominican Republic	1998 ^c	2.1	5.1	53.3	37.9	17.7	10.5	47.4
95 Albania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Turkey	2000 ^d	2.3	6.1	46.7	30.7	13.3	7.7	40.0
97 Ecuador ^f	1995 ^d	2.2	5.4	49.7	33.8	15.4	9.2	43.7
98 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Sri Lanka	1995 ^d	3.5	8.0	42.8	28.0	7.9	5.3	34.4
100 Armenia	1998 ^d	2.6	6.7	45.1	29.7	11.5	6.8	37.9

13 Inequality in income or consumption

HDI rank		Survey year	Share of income or consumption				Inequality measures		
			(%)				Richest 10% to poorest 10% ^a	Richest 20% to poorest 20% ^a	Gini index ^b
			Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%			
101	Uzbekistan	2000 ^d	3.6	9.2	36.3	22.0	6.1	4.0	26.8
102	Kyrgyzstan	2001 ^d	3.9	9.1	38.3	23.3	6.0	4.2	29.0
103	Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	China	1998 ^c	2.4	5.9	46.6	30.4	12.7	8.0	40.3
105	El Salvador	1998 ^c	1.2	3.3	56.4	39.4	33.6	17.3	50.8
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1998 ^d	2.0	5.1	49.9	33.7	17.2	9.7	43.0
107	Algeria	1995 ^d	2.8	7.0	42.6	26.8	9.6	6.1	35.3
108	Moldova, Rep. of	2001 ^d	2.8	7.1	43.7	28.4	10.2	6.2	36.2
109	Viet Nam	1998 ^d	3.6	8.0	44.5	29.9	8.4	5.6	36.1
110	Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	South Africa	1995 ^d	0.7	2.0	66.5	46.9	65.1	33.6	59.3
112	Indonesia	2000 ^d	3.6	8.4	43.3	28.5	7.8	5.2	30.3
113	Tajikistan	1998 ^d	3.2	8.0	40.0	25.2	8.0	5.0	34.7
114	Bolivia	1999 ^d	1.3	4.0	49.1	32.0	24.6	12.3	44.7
115	Honduras	1998 ^c	0.5	2.0	61.0	44.4	91.8	30.3	59.0
116	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Mongolia	1998 ^d	2.1	5.6	51.2	37.0	17.8	9.1	44.0
118	Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Guatemala ^f	1998 ^c	1.6	3.8	60.6	46.0	29.1	15.8	55.8
120	Egypt	1999 ^d	3.7	8.6	43.6	29.5	8.0	5.1	34.4
121	Nicaragua	1998 ^d	0.7	2.3	63.6	48.8	70.7	27.9	60.3
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Namibia	1993 ^c	0.5	1.4	78.7	64.5	128.8	56.1	70.7
125	Botswana	1993 ^d	0.7	2.2	70.3	56.6	77.6	31.5	63.0
126	Morocco	1998-99 ^d	2.6	6.5	46.6	30.9	11.7	7.2	39.5
127	India	1997 ^d	3.5	8.1	46.1	33.5	9.5	5.7	37.8
128	Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Ghana	1999 ^d	2.1	5.6	46.6	30.0	14.1	8.4	39.6
130	Cambodia	1997 ^d	2.9	6.9	47.6	33.8	11.6	6.9	40.4
131	Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Papua New Guinea	1996 ^d	1.7	4.5	56.5	40.5	23.8	12.6	50.9
133	Swaziland	1994 ^c	1.0	2.7	64.4	50.2	49.7	23.8	60.9
134	Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1997 ^d	3.2	7.6	45.0	30.6	9.7	6.0	37.0
136	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Lesotho	1995 ^d	0.5	1.4	70.7	53.6	117.8	50.0	56.0
138	Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	Bangladesh	2000 ^d	3.9	9.0	41.3	26.7	6.8	4.6	31.8
140	Congo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low human development									
142	Cameroon	1996 ^d	1.8	4.6	53.0	36.5	20.0	11.4	47.7
143	Nepal	1995-96 ^d	3.2	7.6	44.8	29.8	9.3	5.9	36.7
144	Pakistan	1998-99 ^d	3.7	8.8	42.3	28.3	7.6	4.8	33.0
145	Zimbabwe	1995 ^d	1.8	4.6	55.7	40.3	22.0	12.0	56.8
146	Kenya	1997 ^d	2.3	5.6	51.2	36.1	15.6	9.1	44.5
147	Uganda	1996 ^d	3.0	7.1	44.9	29.8	9.9	6.4	37.4
148	Yemen	1998 ^d	3.0	7.4	41.2	25.9	8.6	5.6	33.4
149	Madagascar	1999 ^d	2.5	6.4	44.8	28.6	11.4	7.0	46.0
150	Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Gambia	1998 ^d	1.5	4.0	55.2	38.0	25.4	13.8	47.8

13 Inequality in income or consumption

HDI rank	Survey year	Share of income or consumption				Inequality measures			
		(%)				Richest 10% to poorest 10% ^a	Richest 20% to poorest 20% ^a	Gini index ^b	
		Poorest 10%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Richest 10%				
152	Nigeria	1996-97 ^d	1.6	4.4	55.7	40.8	24.9	12.8	50.6
153	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	Mauritania	1995 ^d	2.5	6.4	44.1	28.4	11.2	6.9	37.3
155	Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	Senegal	1995 ^d	2.6	6.4	48.2	33.5	12.8	7.5	41.3
157	Guinea	1994 ^d	2.6	6.4	47.2	32.0	12.3	7.3	40.3
158	Rwanda	1983-85 ^d	4.2	9.7	39.1	24.2	5.8	4.0	28.9
159	Benin	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	1993 ^d	2.8	6.8	45.5	30.1	10.8	6.7	38.2
161	Côte d'Ivoire	1995 ^d	3.1	7.1	44.3	28.8	9.4	6.2	36.7
162	Malawi	1997 ^d	1.9	4.9	56.1	42.2	22.7	11.6	50.3
163	Zambia	1998 ^d	1.1	3.3	56.6	41.0	36.6	17.3	52.6
164	Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	Guinea-Bissau	1993 ^d	2.1	5.2	53.4	39.3	19.0	10.3	47.0
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	Central African Republic	1993 ^d	0.7	2.0	65.0	47.7	69.2	32.7	61.3
169	Ethiopia	2000 ^c	0.7	2.4	60.8	43.8	59.7	24.8	57.2
170	Mozambique	1996-97 ^d	2.5	6.5	46.5	31.7	12.5	7.2	39.6
171	Burundi	1998 ^d	1.7	5.1	48.0	32.8	19.3	9.5	33.3
172	Mali	1994 ^d	1.8	4.6	56.2	40.4	23.1	12.2	50.5
173	Burkina Faso	1998 ^d	1.8	4.5	60.7	46.3	26.2	13.6	48.2
174	Niger	1995 ^d	0.8	2.6	53.3	35.4	46.0	20.7	50.5
175	Sierra Leone	1989 ^d	0.5	1.1	63.4	43.6	87.2	57.6	62.9

Note: Because the underlying household surveys differ in method and in the type of data collected, the distribution data are not strictly comparable across countries.

a. Data show the ratio of the income or consumption share of the richest group to that of the poorest. Because of rounding, results may differ from ratios calculated using the income or consumption shares in columns 2-5. *b.* The Gini index measures inequality over the entire distribution of income or consumption. A value of 0 represents perfect equality, and a value of 100 perfect inequality. *c.* Survey based on income. *d.* Survey based on consumption. *e.* Data refer to urban areas only. *f.* World Bank 2002.

Source: Columns 1-5 and 8: unless otherwise noted, World Bank 2003c; columns 6 and 7: unless otherwise noted, calculated on the basis of income or consumption data from World Bank 2003c.

14 The structure of trade

... TO HAVE ACCESS TO THE RESOURCES NEEDED FOR A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING ...

HDI rank	Imports of goods and services (as % of GDP)		Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP)		Primary exports (as % of merchandise exports)		Manufactured exports (as % of merchandise exports)		High-technology exports (as % of manufactured exports)		Terms of trade (1980 = 100) ^a
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	
	High human development										
1 Norway	34	30 ^b	41	47 ^b	67	75	33	21	8	12	86
2 Iceland	33	41	34	40	91	86	8	13	3	3	..
3 Sweden	29	41	30	46	16	10	83	84	13	18	94
4 Australia	17	23 ^b	17	23 ^b	73	65	24	28	5	10	121
5 Netherlands	51	60	54	65	37	29	59	70	16	32	96
6 Belgium	69	81	71	84	19 ^c	17 ^c	77 ^c	79 ^c	..	10	..
7 United States	11	15 ^b	10	11 ^b	22	14	74	82	32	32	91
8 Canada	26	39	26	44	36	31	59	62	12	15	108
9 Japan	9	10	10	10	3	3	96	93	24	26	53
10 Switzerland	36	41	36	45	6	8	94	92	15	21	..
11 Denmark	31	39	36	46	35	29	60	65	15	21	90
12 Ireland	52	80	57	95	26	8	70	88	41	48	102
13 United Kingdom	27	29	24	27	19	17	79	80	23	31	100
14 Finland	24	32	23	40	17	14	83	86	7	23	91
15 Luxembourg	109	135 ^b	112	156 ^b	.. ^d	.. ^d	.. ^d	.. ^d	..	17	..
16 Austria	38	53	40	52	12	13	88	82	8	14	..
17 France	22	26	21	28	23	16	77	82	16	23	..
18 Germany	25	33	29	35	10	9	89	86	12	18 ^b	96
19 Spain	20	31	16	30	24	21	75	78	7	8 ^b	84
20 New Zealand	27	35 ^b	27	37 ^b	75	67	23	29	3	8	91
21 Italy	20	27	20	28	11	10	88	88	8	10	82
22 Israel	45	47 ^b	35	40 ^b	13	6 ^b	87	94 ^b	11	25 ^b	..
23 Portugal	39	41	33	32	19	14 ^b	80	85 ^b	4	6 ^b	..
24 Greece	28	33 ^b	18	25 ^b	46	47	54	52	2	8	133
25 Cyprus	57	48 ^e	52	45 ^e	45	47	55	53	6	3	78
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	126	139	134	144	4	4	95	95	0	20	100
27 Barbados	52	52	49	48	55	47	43	51	0	21	82
28 Singapore	177	152	184	174	27	11	72	85	39	60	76
29 Slovenia	..	63 ^b	..	59 ^b	..	10	..	90	..	5	..
30 Korea, Rep. of	30	41	29	43	6	9	94	91	18	29	86
31 Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	100	..	(.)	..	0	..	115
32 Czech Republic	43	74	45	71	..	10	..	89	..	10	..
33 Malta	99	92	85	88	4	4	96	96	44	62	..
34 Argentina	5	10	10	11	71	66	29	33	0	9	82
35 Poland	22	33	29	29	36	19	59	79	0	3	36
36 Seychelles	67	113	62	85	..	..	(.)	..	0	..	..
37 Bahrain	95	59	116	81	91	87	9	13	0	0 ^b	..
38 Hungary	29	63	31	60	35	12	63	85	0	23	117
39 Slovakia	36	82	27	74	..	16	..	84	..	4	..
40 Uruguay	18	20	24	19	61	58	39	42	0	2	101
41 Estonia	..	94	..	91	..	25	..	75	..	19	..
42 Costa Rica	41	45	35	43	66	38	27	62	0	36	123
43 Chile	31	33	35	35	87	80	11	18	1	1	41
44 Qatar	..	..	..	..	84	93	16	7	0	0	83
45 Lithuania	61	56	52	50	..	41	..	58	..	5	..
46 Kuwait	58	37	45	55	94	80 ^e	6	20 ^e	4	1 ^e	117
47 Croatia	..	53	..	47	..	27	..	73	..	10	..
48 United Arab Emirates	40	..	65	..	54	..	46	..	0	..	59
49 Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	29	..	..	..
50 Latvia	49	54	48	46	..	40	..	59	..	3	..

14 The structure of trade

HDI rank	Imports of goods and services (as % of GDP)		Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP)		Primary exports (as % of merchandise exports)		Manufactured exports (as % of merchandise exports)		High-technology exports (as % of manufactured exports)		Terms of trade (1980 = 100) ^a
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	83	73	52	44	..	27	..	73	..	1 ^b	..
52 Cuba	..	18 ^b	..	16 ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
53 Belarus	44	71	46	68	..	30	..	69	..	8	..
54 Trinidad and Tobago	29	43	45	55	73	54	27	46	0	1 ^b	84
55 Mexico	20	30	19	28	56	15	43	85	7	22	33
Medium human development											
56 Antigua and Barbuda	87	79	89	69	..	..	..	74 ^e	..	..	..
57 Bulgaria	37	63	33	56	..	37 ^b	..	57 ^b	..	2 ^b	..
58 Malaysia	72	98	75	116	46	19	54	80	36	57	48
59 Panama	34	35	38	33	78	87	21	13	0	1 ^b	86
60 Macedonia, TFYR	36	56	26	40	..	30	..	70	..	1	..
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	31	15 ^b	40	36 ^b	95	..	5	..	0	..	82
62 Mauritius	71	63	64	64	34	25	66	74	1	1	97
63 Russian Federation	18	24	18	37	..	66	..	22	..	8 ^b	..
64 Colombia	15	19	21	19	74	61	25	39	0	7	88
65 Brazil	7	14	8	13	47	44	52	54	6	18	135
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	54	..	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67 Belize	62	74	64	55	..	..	15	11 ^b	0	0 ^e	..
68 Dominica	81	64	55	51	..	..	32	57	0	6	..
69 Venezuela	20	18	39	23	90	89	10	11	2	2	65
70 Samoa (Western)	..	82 ^b	..	33 ^b	..	..	4	..	0	..	..
71 Saint Lucia	84	61	73	48	..	79	28	21	0	5	..
72 Romania	26	42	17	34	26	18	73	81	3	6	..
73 Saudi Arabia	36	24	46	42	93	91	7	9	0	(.) ^b	67
74 Thailand	42	60	34	66	36	22	63	74	21	31	67
75 Ukraine	29	54	28	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76 Kazakhstan	..	49	..	46	..	80 ^b	..	20 ^b	..	4 ^b	..
77 Suriname	27	85	28	68	26	22 ^b	74	78 ^b	0	(.) ^b	64
78 Jamaica	52	56	48	41	31	27 ^b	69	73 ^b	0	(.) ^b	73
79 Oman	31	..	53	..	94	87	5	12	11	3 ^b	120
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	77	62	66	46	..	..	..	13 ^b	..	0 ^b	..
81 Fiji	66	63 ^b	64	69 ^b	63	..	36	52 ^b	12	(.) ^b	81
82 Peru	14	17	16	16	82	78	18	22	0	2	40
83 Lebanon	100	42	18	12	..	31	..	69	..	3	81
84 Paraguay	39	38	33	23	..	84	10	16	(.)	4	148
85 Philippines	33	47	28	49	31	9	38	91	0	70	109
86 Maldives	64	76	24	93	..	..	..	42	..	0	..
87 Turkmenistan	..	47	..	47	..	92 ^b	..	7 ^b	..	5 ^b	..
88 Georgia	46	38	40	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89 Azerbaijan	39	38	44	42	..	95	..	4	..	8	..
90 Jordan	93	69	62	44	..	34	51	66	2	7	109
91 Tunisia	51	52	44	48	31	23 ^b	69	77 ^b	2	3 ^b	82
92 Guyana	80	111	63	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
93 Grenada	63	70	42	59	..	..	20	51	0	0 ^e	..
94 Dominican Republic	44	32	34	24	..	..	..	..	..	..	57
95 Albania	23	42	15	19	..	16	..	84	..	1	..
96 Turkey	18	31	13	34	32	17	68	82	1	5 ^b	..
97 Ecuador	27	34	33	31	98	88	2	12	(.)	4	47
98 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	71	..	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Sri Lanka	38	44	29	37	42	23	54	77	1	3 ^e	114
100 Armenia	46	46	35	26	..	52 ^b	..	43 ^b	..	4 ^b	..

14 The structure of trade

HDI rank	Imports of goods and services (as % of GDP)		Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP)		Primary exports (as % of merchandise exports)		Manufactured exports (as % of merchandise exports)		High-technology exports (as % of manufactured exports)		Terms of trade (1980 = 100) ^a
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	
101	Uzbekistan	48	28	29	28	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Kyrgyzstan	50	37	29	37	..	40 ^e	..	20 ^e	..	5 ^e
103	Cape Verde	44	57	13	26	..	..	..	96	..	100
104	China	14	23	18	26	27	11	72	89	0	20
105	El Salvador	31	43	19	29	62	44	38	55	0	7
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	24	21	22	28	..	90	..	10	..	2 ^b
107	Algeria	25	21	23	37	97	98 ^b	3	2 ^b	0	4 ^b
108	Moldova, Rep. of	51	74	49	50	..	66	..	34	..	3
109	Viet Nam	45	57	36	55	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Syrian Arab Republic	28	31	28	38	64	90 ^b	36	8 ^b	0	1 ^b
111	South Africa	19	25	24	28	30 ^f	28	22 ^f	59	0	5
112	Indonesia	24	33	25	41	65	44	35	56	1	13
113	Tajikistan	35	76	28	64	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Bolivia	24	24	23	18	95	78	5	22	0	10
115	Honduras	40	55	36	38	91	72	9	27	0	1 ^b
116	Equatorial Guinea	70	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Mongolia	53	80	24	64	..	74 ^b	..	26 ^b	..	..
118	Gabon	31	41	46	60	..	98 ^b	..	2 ^b	..	..
119	Guatemala	25	28	21	19	76	62	24	38	0	8
120	Egypt	33	23	20	18	57	60	42	33	0	1
121	Nicaragua	46	..	25	..	92	87	8	13	0	3
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	72	86	14	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Solomon Islands	73	..	47	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Namibia	57	66	44	54	.. ^g	..	.. ^g	..	..	..
125	Botswana	50	35	55	51	.. ^g	..	.. ^g	..	..	..
126	Morocco	32	36	26	30	48	36 ^b	52	64 ^b	0	11 ^b
127	India	10	15	7	14	28	21 ^b	71	77 ^b	4	6 ^e
128	Vanuatu	77	..	46	..	..	86 ^b	13	8 ^b	20	1 ^b
129	Ghana	26	70	17	52	..	84	..	16	..	1
130	Cambodia	13	61	6	53	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Myanmar	5	..	3	(.) ^e	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Papua New Guinea	49	43 ^e	41	47 ^e	89	98 ^b	10	2 ^b	0	19 ^b
133	Swaziland	74	81	75	69	.. ^g	..	.. ^g	..	..	..
134	Comoros	35	29	14	16	..	..	..	8 ^b	..	1 ^b
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	25	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Bhutan	32	60 ^b	28	30 ^b	..	60 ^e	..	40 ^e	..	0 ^e
137	Lesotho	121	86	17	34	.. ^g	..	.. ^g	..	..	..
138	Sudan	..	16	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	Bangladesh	14	22	6	15	..	..	77	..	1	..
140	Congo	46	50	54	84	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	Togo	45	50	33	33	89	50	9	50	0	1
Low human development											
142	Cameroon	17	29	20	32	91	95	9	5	1	(.)
143	Nepal	21	32	11	22	..	23 ^e	83	67 ^b	0	0 ^b
144	Pakistan	23	19	16	18	21	15	79	85	(.)	(.)
145	Zimbabwe	23	21	23	22	68	72 ^b	31	28 ^b	0	0 ^b
146	Kenya	31	35	26	26	71	79 ^b	29	21 ^b	4	4 ^b
147	Uganda	19	26	7	12	..	93	..	7	..	22 ^b
148	Yemen	20	37	14	38	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Madagascar	28	32	17	29	85	48 ^e	14	50 ^e	8	3 ^e
150	Haiti	20	33	18	13	15	..	85	..	14	..
151	Gambia	72	71	60	54	..	82 ^b	..	17 ^b	..	3 ^b

14 The structure of trade

HDI rank	Imports of goods and services (as % of GDP)		Exports of goods and services (as % of GDP)		Primary exports (as % of merchandise exports)		Manufactured exports (as % of merchandise exports)		High-technology exports (as % of manufactured exports)		Terms of trade (1980 = 100) ^a
	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	
152 Nigeria	29	49	43	48	..	100 ^b	..	(.) ^b	..	1 ^b	55
153 Djibouti	..	63 ^b	..	45 ^b	44	..	8	..	0	..	..
154 Mauritania	61	51	46	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	146
155 Eritrea	..	76	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156 Senegal	30	38	25	30	77	71	23	29	0	5	91
157 Guinea	31	29	31	28	..	72	..	28	..	(.)	..
158 Rwanda	14	26	6	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	175
159 Benin	26	28	14	15	..	94	..	6	..	..	101
160 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	37 ^h	24 ^h	13 ^h	16 ^h	..	84 ^e	..	15 ^e	..	6 ^e	44
161 Côte d'Ivoire	27	32	32	39	..	85 ^b	..	14 ^b	..	3 ^b	84
162 Malawi	33	38	24	26	95	..	5	..	(.)	..	61
163 Zambia	37	37	36	27	..	87	..	13	..	1	49
164 Angola	21	62	39	74	100	..	(.)	..	0	..	182
165 Chad	28	53	13	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	68
166 Guinea-Bissau	37	74	10	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	74
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	29	17	30	18	..	..	..	..	..	..	77
168 Central African Republic	28	15	15	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	38
169 Ethiopia	12	31	8	15	..	..	..	10 ^b	..	(.) ^b	..
170 Mozambique	36	44	8	22	..	91	..	8	..	(.)	57
171 Burundi	28	18	8	6	..	..	..	(.)^b	..	0 ^b	43
172 Mali	34	42	17	31	..	..	2	..	0	..	84
173 Burkina Faso	26	26	13	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	153
174 Niger	22	25	15	17	..	95	..	3	..	8	38
175 Sierra Leone	24	37	22	17	..	..	..	..	..	..	99
Developing countries	25	32	26	34	..	..	60	73	8	27	..
Least developed countries	23	30	14	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab States	39	29	40	37	..	..	20	19 ^e	1	2 ^b	..
East Asia and the Pacific	39	49	40	54	..	..	75	86	14	32	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	12	19	14	18	65	40	34	49	4	15	..
South Asia	15	18	11	17	..	..	71	55 ^b	..	4 ^e	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	33	27	32	..	..	..	33 ^b	..	4 ^b	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	25	40	25	43	..	..	..	55	..	8 ^b	..
OECD	18	23 ^b	18	23 ^b	20	16	78	81	18	22	..
High-income OECD	18	23 ^b	18	23 ^b	19	16	79	81	18	23	..
High human development	19	25 ^b	20	24 ^b	20	17	78	81	17	23	..
Medium human development	19	27	20	29	..	..	48	58	5	19 ^b	..
Low human development	26	30	22	26	..	..	..	29 ^b	..	1 ^b	..
High income	20	24 ^b	20	24 ^b	19	16	79	82	18	24	..
Middle income	19	28	21	30	..	..	47	61	5	22	..
Low income	21	28	18	28	..	..	..	52 ^b	..	7 ^e	..
World	20	28	20	29	..	..	73	78	16	23	..

a. The ratio of the export price index to the import price index measured relative to the base year 1980. A value of more than 100 means that the price of exports has risen relative to the price of imports. b. Data refer to 2000. c. Includes Luxembourg. d. Included in the data for Belgium. e. Data refer to 1999. f. Data refer to the South African Customs Union, which comprises Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia, South Africa and Swaziland. g. Included in the data for South Africa. h. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.

Source: Columns 1-4 and 7-10: World Bank 2003c; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; columns 5 and 6: calculated on the basis of data on merchandise trade and exports of food, agricultural raw materials, fuels and ores and metals from World Bank 2003c; column 11: calculated on the basis of data on terms of trade from World Bank 2003c.

15 Flows of aid from DAC member countries

... TO HAVE ACCESS TO THE RESOURCES NEEDED FOR A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING ...

HDI rank		Net official development assistance (ODA) disbursed								
		Total (US\$ millions) ^a	As % of GNI		ODA per capita of donor country (2000 US\$)		ODA to least developed countries (as % of total) ^b		Net grants by NGOs (as % of GNI) ^c	
		2001	1990 ^d	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
1	Norway	1,346	1.17	0.83	285	299	44	33	0.13	0.13
3	Sweden	1,666	0.91	0.81	189	207	39	27	0.06	0.01
4	Australia	873	0.34	0.25	49	49	18	20	0.02	0.06
5	Netherlands	3,172	0.92	0.82	160	195	33	31	0.09	0.06
6	Belgium	867	0.46	0.37	83	85	41	34	0.03	0.06
7	United States	11,429	0.21	0.11	57	39	19	15	0.05	0.04
8	Canada	1,533	0.44	0.22	83	51	30	15	0.05	0.02
9	Japan	9,847	0.31	0.23	100	89	19	18	(.)	0.01
10	Switzerland	908	0.32	0.34	108	123	43	28	0.05	0.07
11	Denmark	1,634	0.94	1.03	218	306	39	33	0.02	0.01
12	Ireland	287	0.16	0.33	16	74	37	50	0.07	0.12
13	United Kingdom	4,579	0.27	0.32	53	80	32	36	0.03	0.02
14	Finland	389	0.65	0.32	121	75	38	29	0.03	0.01
15	Luxembourg	141	0.21	0.82	65	325	39	32	0.00	0.03
16	Austria	533	0.25	0.29	47	66	27	20	0.02	0.03
17	France	4,198	0.60	0.32	113	72	32	26	0.02	0.00
18	Germany	4,990	0.42	0.27	93	62	28	24	0.05	0.04
19	Spain	1,737	0.20	0.30	21	43	20	11	0.01	0.00
20	New Zealand	112	0.23	0.25	25	30	19	26	0.03	0.03
21	Italy	1,627	0.31	0.15	50	28	41	30	0.00	(.)
23	Portugal	268	0.24	0.25	16	26	70	45	(.)	(.)
24	Greece	202	..	0.17	..	19	..	11	..	0.00
DAC		52,336 T	0.33	0.22	75	63	28	23	0.03	0.03

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

a. Some non-DAC countries and areas also provide ODA. According to the OECD's Development Assistance Committee (2003a), net ODA disbursed in 2001 by the Czech Republic, Estonia, Iceland, Israel, the Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Turkey and the United Arab Emirates totalled \$1,176 million. China also provides aid but does not disclose the amount. b. Includes imputed multilateral flows that make allowance for contributions through multilateral organizations. These are calculated using the geographic distribution of disbursements for the year specified. c. Does not include disbursements from non-governmental organizations (NGOs) that originate from official sources and are already included in ODA. d. Data for individual countries (but not the DAC average) include forgiveness of non-ODA claims.

Source: Columns 1-9: OECD, Development Assistance Committee 2003a.

16 Flows of aid, private capital and debt

... TO HAVE ACCESS TO THE RESOURCES NEEDED FOR A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING ...

HDI rank		Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements) ^a											
		Total (US\$ millions)				Net foreign direct investment inflows (as % of GDP) ^b		Other private flows (as % of GDP) ^{b, c}		Total debt service			
		2001	Per capita (US\$) 2001	As % of GDP		1990	2001	1990	2001	As % of GDP		As % of exports of goods and services	
				1990	2001					1990	2001	1990	2001
High human development													
22	Israel	172.4 ^d	27.9 ^d	2.6	0.2 ^d	0.3	3.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Portugal	..	..	..	..	3.7	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
24	Greece	..	..	..	..	1.2	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Cyprus	49.7 ^d	63.0 ^d	0.7	0.5 ^d	2.3	1.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	3.6 ^d	0.5 ^d	0.1	(.) ^d	..	14.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Barbados	-1.2	-4.3	0.2	(.)	0.7	0.6	-0.8	5.6	8.2	2.5	14.6	4.3 ^e
28	Singapore	1.0 ^d	0.2 ^d	(.)	(.) ^d	15.2	10.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
29	Slovenia	125.6	63.2	..	0.7	..	2.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Korea, Rep. of	-111.1 ^d	-2.4 ^d	(.)	(.) ^d	0.3	0.8	0.1	1.4	3.3	6.2	6.3	7.1
31	Brunei Darussalam	0.4 ^d	1.0 ^d	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Czech Republic	313.9 ^d	30.6 ^d	(.) ^d	0.6 ^d	0.2	8.7	1.9	0.5	3.0	8.4	..	4.4
33	Malta	1.7	4.4	0.2	(.)	2.0	8.1	0.0	2.4	2.0	3.8	0.4	2.6
34	Argentina	151.4	4.0	0.1	0.1	1.3	1.2	-1.4	-2.6	4.4	9.0	34.7	48.6
35	Poland	965.9 ^d	25.0 ^d	2.2 ^d	0.5 ^d	0.2	3.2	(.)	2.2	1.6	8.7	4.4	11.5
36	Seychelles	13.5	169.7	9.8	2.4	5.5	10.4	-1.7	-0.6	5.9	2.4	7.8	2.1
37	Bahrain	17.9	25.8	3.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Hungary	417.8 ^d	41.9 ^d	0.2 ^d	0.8 ^d	0.9	4.7	-0.9	2.9	12.8	26.4	33.4	8.5
39	Slovakia	164.3 ^d	30.5 ^d	(.) ^d	0.8 ^d	0.0	7.2	1.8	-5.7	2.1	12.8	..	6.2
40	Uruguay	15.5	4.6	0.6	0.1	0.0	1.7	-2.1	2.6	10.6	8.0	35.2	30.3
41	Estonia	68.5 ^d	50.6 ^d	..	1.2 ^d	..	9.8	..	1.5	..	6.9	(.) ^f	0.9
42	Costa Rica	2.2	0.5	4.0	(.)	2.8	2.8	-2.5	1.1	8.8	4.3	22.0	8.2
43	Chile	57.6	3.7	0.3	0.1	2.2	6.7	5.1	1.9	9.1	10.0	18.1	5.2
44	Qatar	1.0 ^d	1.7 ^d	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Lithuania	130.3 ^d	37.4 ^d	..	1.1 ^d	..	3.7	..	0.6	..	16.1	..	5.9
46	Kuwait	3.6 ^d	1.5 ^d	(.)	(.) ^d	..	-0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Croatia	112.5	25.3	..	0.6	..	7.5	..	3.6	..	14.6	..	13.7
48	United Arab Emirates	3.0 ^d	1.0 ^d	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Bahamas	8.5 ^d	27.5 ^d	0.1	..	-0.6	5.2 ^e	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Latvia	106.2 ^d	45.2 ^d	..	1.4 ^d	..	2.3	..	9.3	..	6.8	(.) ^f	2.9
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	10.6	253.0	5.1	3.1	30.7	24.2	-0.3	7.9	1.9	6.0	3.4	13.5
52	Cuba	50.7	4.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Belarus	39.2 ^d	3.9 ^d	..	0.3 ^d	..	0.8	..	-0.1	..	1.9	..	2.7
54	Trinidad and Tobago	-1.7	-1.3	0.4	(.)	2.2	9.4	-3.5	-0.1	8.9	2.6	15.6	3.8
55	Mexico	74.8	0.7	0.1	(.)	1.0	4.0	2.7	0.5	4.3	7.9	18.3	14.1
Medium human development													
56	Antigua and Barbuda	8.6	118.9	1.2	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Bulgaria	346.0 ^d	43.1 ^d	0.1 ^d	2.6 ^d	(.)	5.1	-0.2	2.6	6.6	10.1	18.6	15.5
58	Malaysia	26.7	1.1	1.1	(.)	5.3	0.6	-3.2	0.3	9.8	7.1	10.6	3.6
59	Panama	28.1	9.3	1.9	0.3	2.6	5.0	-0.1	12.7	6.5	11.6	4.1	11.2
60	Macedonia, TFYR	247.7	121.7	..	7.2	..	12.9	..	0.7	..	5.7	..	10.3
61	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	10.0 ^d	1.9 ^d	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Mauritius	21.7	18.1	3.7	0.5	1.7	-1.1	1.9	-0.6	6.5	4.5	7.3	4.7
63	Russian Federation	1,109.8 ^d	7.7 ^d	(.) ^d	0.4 ^d	0.0	0.8	1.0	-0.3	2.0 ^g	5.6	..	12.0
64	Colombia	379.8	8.9	0.2	0.5	1.2	2.8	-0.4	1.5	9.7	7.6	34.5	28.1
65	Brazil	348.9	2.0	(.)	0.1	0.2	4.5	-0.1	0.1	1.8	10.8	18.5	28.6
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	639.2	157.2	..	13.4	..	4.7	..	0.1	..	6.3	..	18.3
67	Belize	21.4	87.1	7.6	2.7	4.3	4.2	1.4	11.3	5.0	12.1	7.0	24.5
68	Dominica	19.9	254.5	11.9	7.6	7.8	4.5	-0.1	4.5	3.5	6.0	6.0	11.9
69	Venezuela	44.7	1.8	0.2	(.)	0.9	2.8	-1.2	-0.6	10.3	6.0	19.6	20.9
70	Samoa (Western)	43.1	246.6	23.7	16.9	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	2.7	2.9	10.6	7.1 ^e

16 Flows of aid, private capital and

HDI rank		Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements) ^a											
		Total (US\$ millions)		Per capita (US\$)		As % of GDP		Net foreign direct investment inflows (as % of GDP) ^b		Other private flows (as % of GDP) ^{b, c}		Total debt service	
												As % of exports of goods and services	
		2001	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
71	Saint Lucia	16.2	110.5	3.1	2.5	11.3	7.7	-0.2	1.1	1.6	3.7	2.1	6.9
72	Romania	647.7 ^d	28.9 ^d	0.6 ^d	1.7 ^d	0.0	3.0	(.)	3.8	(.)	6.7	0.0	13.7
73	Saudi Arabia	27.1	1.2	(.)	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Thailand	281.1	4.6	0.9	0.2	2.9	3.3	2.3	-6.0	6.2	17.5	11.4	7.9
75	Ukraine	519.2 ^d	10.5 ^d	0.3 ^d	1.4 ^d	..	2.1	..	-1.0	..	6.0	..	6.5
76	Kazakhstan	148.2	9.5	..	0.7	..	12.3	..	9.8	..	14.9	..	4.7
77	Suriname	23.2	54.1	19.4	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Jamaica	54.0	20.7	5.9	0.7	3.0	7.9	-1.0	9.9	14.4	8.3	27.0	16.8
79	Oman	1.6	0.6	0.6	..	1.4	0.4 ^e	-3.8	0.1 ^e	7.0	4.4 ^e	12.0	6.8
80	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	8.6	73.0	7.8	2.4	3.9	10.1	0.0	-0.1	2.2	3.9	3.1	6.9
81	Fiji	26.0	31.6	3.7	1.5	6.7	-0.2	-1.1	-0.4	7.7	1.5	9.0	1.5
82	Peru	451.2	17.1	1.5	0.8	0.2	2.0	0.1	0.6	1.8	4.1	7.3	20.8
83	Lebanon	240.8	68.1	9.1	1.4	0.2	1.5	0.2	15.0	3.5	8.7	3.2	40.5
84	Paraguay	61.4	11.0	1.1	0.9	1.5	1.1	-0.2	-1.3	6.2	5.0	11.5	8.3
85	Philippines	576.9	7.5	2.9	0.8	1.2	2.5	0.6	0.4	8.1	10.9	25.6	13.3
86	Maldives	25.0	83.2	9.8	4.3	2.6	2.0	0.5	0.1	4.1	3.7	4.0	4.3
87	Turkmenistan	71.8	15.2	..	1.2	..	2.5	..	-4.7	..	..	0.0 ^h	..
88	Georgia	289.7	55.5	..	9.2	..	5.1	..	0.4	..	2.5	..	8.1
89	Azerbaijan	226.2	27.5	..	4.1	..	4.1	..	-0.2	..	2.4	..	4.7
90	Jordan	431.5	83.3	22.1	4.9	0.9	1.1	5.3	-2.4	15.6	7.6	22.1	14.7
91	Tunisia	377.7	39.2	3.2	1.9	0.6	2.3	-1.6	3.3	11.6	6.8	25.6	13.4
92	Guyana	101.8	133.6	42.6	14.6	2.0	8.0	-4.1	-0.1	74.5	6.3	20.6 ^f	8.0
93	Grenada	11.5	142.6	6.3	2.9	5.8	8.6	0.1	-1.0	1.5	4.1	3.1	5.4 ^e
94	Dominican Republic	105.4	12.4	1.4	0.5	1.9	5.6	(.)	2.5	3.3	2.9	10.7	6.6
95	Albania	268.9	86.1	0.5	6.5	0.0	5.0	1.5	-0.1	0.1	0.9	0.9	3.1
96	Turkey	166.9	2.4	0.8	0.1	0.5	2.2	0.8	-1.6	4.9	15.2	29.9	24.6
97	Ecuador	171.0	13.6	1.5	1.0	1.2	7.4	0.5	0.6	10.1	8.6	31.0	22.0
98	Occupied Palestinian Territories	865.1	261.3	..	21.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Sri Lanka	330.2	17.6	9.1	2.1	0.5	1.1	0.1	0.4	4.8	4.5	14.8	9.2
100	Armenia	212.2	68.7	..	10.0	..	3.3	..	0.2	..	2.6	..	8.1
101	Uzbekistan	153.2	6.1	..	1.4	..	0.6	..	-0.2	..	7.4	..	20.6
102	Kyrgyzstan	188.1	37.7	..	12.3	..	0.3	..	-5.1	..	11.6	..	12.0
103	Cape Verde	76.5	171.9	31.8	13.0	0.1	0.1	(.)	1.2	1.7	2.4	8.9	7.0
104	China	1,459.9	1.1	0.6	0.1	1.0	3.8	1.3	-0.1	2.0	2.1	10.6	4.2
105	El Salvador	234.5	37.1	7.2	1.7	(.)	1.9	0.1	3.0	4.3	2.8	18.2	7.4
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	114.8	1.7	0.1	0.1	-0.3	(.)	(.)	0.9	0.5	1.1	1.3	4.1
107	Algeria	182.0	5.9	0.4	0.3	(.)	2.2	-0.7	-1.7	14.2	8.0	63.7	19.5
108	Moldova, Rep. of	119.2	27.9	..	8.1	..	6.3	..	-1.6	..	12.8	..	15.3
109	Viet Nam	1,434.5	18.1	2.9	4.4	0.2	4.0	0.0	-1.8	2.7	3.7	..	6.5
110	Syrian Arab Republic	152.9	9.0	5.6	0.8	0.6	1.1	-0.1	(.)	9.7	1.4	20.3	2.1
111	South Africa	428.5	9.6	..	0.4	..	6.3	..	-0.5	..	3.8	0.0	6.8
112	Indonesia	1,500.9	7.0	1.5	1.0	1.0	-2.3	2.0	-2.8	8.7	10.7	25.6	13.8
113	Tajikistan	159.2	25.9	..	15.1	..	2.1	..	1.6	..	7.6	0.0 ^f	6.3
114	Bolivia	728.5	85.9	11.2	9.1	0.6	8.3	-0.5	-0.3	7.9	6.8	33.5 ⁱ	16.1 ⁱ
115	Honduras	677.7	102.4	14.7	10.6	1.4	3.1	1.0	-1.1	12.8	5.3	33.0 ⁱ	5.7 ⁱ
116	Equatorial Guinea	13.3	28.3	46.0	0.7	8.4	4.8	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.2	11.5	0.1
117	Mongolia	212.1	83.9	..	20.2	..	6.0	..	-0.1	..	4.3	0.3	7.9
118	Gabon	8.6	6.7	2.2	0.2	1.2	4.6	0.5	-0.7	3.0	10.5	4.8	13.6
119	Guatemala	225.2	19.2	2.6	1.1	0.6	2.2	-0.1	-0.3	2.8	2.2	11.6	8.5
120	Egypt	1,255.2	18.2	12.6	1.3	1.7	0.5	-0.2	1.6	7.1	2.0	25.7	8.8

16 Flows of aid, private capital and debt

HDI rank	Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements) ^a				Net foreign direct investment inflows (as % of GDP) ^b				Other private flows (as % of GDP) ^{b, c}		Total debt service As % of exports of goods and services			
	Total (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	As % of GDP		1990		2001		1990		As % of GDP		1990	
	2001	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
121 Nicaragua	928.3	178.4	32.9	..	0.0	..	2.0	..	1.6	..	2.3 ⁱ	22.2 ⁱ		
122 São Tomé and Príncipe	37.9	248.2	95.0	80.8	0.0	11.7	-0.2	0.0	4.9	8.5	28.7	21.3		
123 Solomon Islands	58.8	130.7	21.7	22.2	4.9	-1.9	-1.5	-1.3	5.5	..	11.3	2.7 ^e		
124 Namibia	109.1	56.5	4.4	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125 Botswana	29.1	16.6	3.9	0.6	2.5	1.1	-0.5	(.)	2.8	1.0	4.4	1.7		
126 Morocco	516.5	17.5	4.1	1.5	0.6	7.8	0.7	-0.1	6.9	7.7	27.9	21.9		
127 India	1,705.4	1.7	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.7	0.5	(.)	2.6	1.9	29.2	12.6		
128 Vanuatu	31.6	156.5	32.6	14.8	8.6	8.5	-0.1	0.0	1.6	0.8	1.6	1.1		
129 Ghana	651.8	32.5	9.6	12.3	0.3	1.7	-0.3	2.9	6.3	6.0	34.9 ⁱ	8.9 ⁱ		
130 Cambodia	408.7	30.3	3.7	12.0	0.0	3.3	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.6	3.8 ^f	1.1		
131 Myanmar	126.8	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.8	2.8		
132 Papua New Guinea	203.1	37.2	12.8	6.9	4.8	2.1	1.5	-2.1	17.2	9.1	18.4	7.1		
133 Swaziland	29.3	27.6	6.1	2.3	3.4	1.7	-0.2	1.1	5.3	2.2	5.6	2.5		
134 Comoros	27.7	38.1	17.3	12.5	0.2	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.4	1.0	2.4	5.6		
135 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	243.3	45.0	17.3	13.8	0.7	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.5	8.5	9.0		
136 Bhutan	59.2	27.9	16.5	11.1	0.6	0.0	-0.9	0.0	1.8	1.2	5.3	3.3		
137 Lesotho	54.0	30.1	22.8	6.8	2.7	14.7	(.)	-0.5	3.7	8.6	4.2	12.4		
138 Sudan	171.8	5.3	6.2	1.4	0.0	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.4	4.8	3.2		
139 Bangladesh	1,023.9	7.3	7.0	2.2	(.)	0.2	0.2	0.5	2.5	1.4	37.5	9.0		
140 Congo	74.8	21.1	7.8	2.7	0.2	2.1	-3.6	0.0	19.0	3.4	32.2	3.3		
141 Togo	46.6	9.9	16.0	3.7	1.1	5.3	(.)	0.0	5.3	2.6	11.5	5.9		
Low human development														
142 Cameroon	397.7	25.8	4.0	4.7	-1.0	0.9	-0.1	-1.1	4.7	4.0	14.7 ⁱ	9.9 ⁱ		
143 Nepal	388.1	16.1	11.7	7.0	0.2	0.3	-0.4	(.)	1.9	1.6	14.7	6.2		
144 Pakistan	1,938.2	13.2	2.8	3.3	0.6	0.7	-0.2	-1.2	4.8	5.0	25.1	21.3		
145 Zimbabwe	159.0	12.5	3.9	1.8	-0.1	0.1	1.1	-0.4	5.4	1.5	19.4	3.4		
146 Kenya	452.6	14.6	13.9	4.0	0.7	(.)	0.8	-0.4	9.3	4.1	28.6	11.4		
147 Uganda	782.6	32.3	15.5	13.8	0.0	2.5	0.4	(.)	3.4	0.9	56.9 ⁱ	9.7 ⁱ		
148 Yemen	425.9	22.8	8.4	4.6	-2.7	-2.2	3.3	-0.1	3.5	3.1	7.1	6.3		
149 Madagascar	353.9	21.5	12.9	7.7	0.7	0.2	-0.5	(.)	7.2	1.5	44.4 ⁱ	3.4 ⁱ		
150 Haiti	165.8	20.4	5.9	4.4	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.7	7.1 ^h	4.5		
151 Gambia	50.9	37.7	31.3	13.0	0.0	9.1	-2.4	0.0	11.9	2.7	21.8 ⁱ	13.8 ⁱ		
152 Nigeria	184.8	1.6	0.9	0.4	2.1	2.7	-0.4	-0.4	11.7	6.2	22.3	11.5		
153 Djibouti	55.1	80.9	46.4	9.6	(.)	0.6	-0.1	0.0	3.6	1.8	4.4 ^f	5.4 ^e		
154 Mauritania	261.8	96.1	23.3	26.0	0.7	3.0	-0.1	-0.3	14.3	8.9	28.8 ^{i, j}	16.5 ^{i, j}		
155 Eritrea	280.1	72.8	..	40.7	..	5.0	..	0.0	..	1.0	0.0 ^f	4.5		
156 Senegal	418.9	43.5	14.4	9.0	1.0	2.7	-0.3	0.9	5.7	4.6	18.3 ⁱ	9.3 ⁱ		
157 Guinea	272.3	33.0	10.4	9.1	0.6	0.1	-0.7	(.)	6.0	3.5	19.6 ⁱ	9.2 ⁱ		
158 Rwanda	290.5	36.0	11.3	17.1	0.3	0.3	-0.1	0.0	0.8	1.1	10.6 ⁱ	7.6 ⁱ		
159 Benin	273.2	42.8	14.5	11.5	3.4	5.5	(.)	0.0	2.1	2.1	9.2 ⁱ	10.0 ⁱ		
160 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	1,233.4	34.7	27.5	13.2	0.0	2.4	0.1	-0.3	4.2 ^k	1.6 ^k	31.3 ^{i, k}	7.3 ^{i, k}		
161 Côte d'Ivoire	187.0	11.6	6.4	1.8	0.4	2.4	0.1	-1.0	11.7	5.9	19.1	8.1		
162 Malawi	401.5	34.5	26.8	23.0	1.2	3.3	0.1	0.0	7.1	2.2	28.0 ⁱ	15.5 ⁱ		
163 Zambia	373.5	35.3	14.6	10.3	6.2	2.0	-0.3	1.5	6.2	3.6	14.6 ⁱ	13.4 ⁱ		
164 Angola	268.4	21.0	2.6	2.8	-3.3	11.8	5.6	-2.3	3.2	19.7	7.1	26.0		
165 Chad	179.0	22.1	18.0	11.2	0.5	5.0	(.)	(.)	0.7	1.5	3.8 ⁱ	10.0 ⁱ		
166 Guinea-Bissau	58.6	41.7	52.7	29.4	0.8	15.1	(.)	0.0	3.4	11.7	22.1 ⁱ	0.7 ⁱ		

16 Flows of aid, private capital and

HDI rank	Official development assistance (ODA) received (net disbursements) ^a											
	Total (US\$ millions)				Net foreign direct investment inflows (as % of GDP) ^b				Other private flows (as % of GDP) ^{b, c}			
	Per capita (US\$)		As % of GDP		1990		2001		1990		2001	
	2001	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001	1990	2001
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	250.9	5.0	9.6	4.8	-0.2	0.6	-0.1	0.0	3.7	0.3	12.7	(.)
168 Central African Republic	76.0	20.2	16.8	7.9	(.)	0.8	(.)	0.0	2.0	1.4	12.5	11.5
169 Ethiopia	1,079.8	16.1	14.8	17.3	0.2	0.3	-0.8	-0.2	3.4	2.9	33.7 ⁱ	20.6 ⁱ
170 Mozambique	934.8	51.3	40.7	25.9	0.4	13.3	1.0	-0.8	3.2	2.4	17.3 ⁱ	2.7 ⁱ
171 Burundi	130.8	20.4	23.3	19.0	0.1	0.0	-0.5	(.)	3.7	3.3	41.7	36.3
172 Mali	349.9	28.6	19.9	13.2	0.2	3.9	(.)	0.0	2.8	3.0	14.7 ⁱ	4.5 ⁱ
173 Burkina Faso	389.0	31.7	12.0	15.6	0.0	1.0	(.)	0.0	1.2	1.5	7.8 ^{i, j}	11.0 ^{i, j}
174 Niger	248.6	22.3	16.0	12.7	1.6	0.7	0.4	-0.3	4.0	1.3	6.6 ⁱ	6.6 ⁱ
175 Sierra Leone	333.7	73.0	9.4	44.5	5.0	0.5	0.6	0.0	3.3	12.8	10.1 ⁱ	74.3 ⁱ
Developing countries	43,811.3 T	9.7	1.6	0.6	0.9	3.0	0.5	(.)	4.3	6.1	15.3	11.0
Least developed countries	13,383.9 T	19.8	11.9	7.5	0.1	2.2	0.5	(.)	3.1	2.9	16.1	9.5
Arab States	5,049.9 T	17.9	3.6	0.8	0.8	1.2	..	..	..	..	13.8	8.6
East Asia and the Pacific	7,332.0 T	3.9	..	0.4	1.7	3.6	0.9	-0.3	..	..	12.0	6.4
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,934.1 T	11.4	0.4	0.2	0.7	3.7	0.5	0.1	4.0	8.4	20.4	19.7
South Asia	6,032.1 T	4.2	1.1	0.8	(.)	0.6	0.3	0.1	2.3	2.1	17.9	11.0
Sub-Saharan Africa	13,018.7 T	20.6	..	..	..	4.1	..	..	..	..	11.3	9.0
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	4,626.5 T	11.3	..	..	0.1	3.2	..	..	..	..	13.7	9.5
OECD	..	..	..	..	1.0 ^l	2.3 ^l	..	..	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD	..	..	..	..	1.0 ^l	2.2 ^l	..	..	..	..	..	..
High human development	630.9 T	1.9	..	..	1.0 ^l	2.4 ^l	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development	23,263.1 T	5.7	1.3	0.5	0.6	2.6	0.5	-0.1	3.7	5.6	15.3	10.2
Low human development	13,646.1 T	18.4	8.3	5.7	0.4	1.9	0.3	-0.6	6.0	4.7	19.7	12.9
High income	143.5 T	1.9	..	..	1.0 ^l	2.4 ^l	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	15,181.2 T	5.7	1.0	0.3	0.7	3.3	0.6	0.1	3.8	6.9	15.0	11.1
Low income	24,823.2 T	9.9	3.5	2.2	0.4	0.8	0.7	-0.6	4.7	4.0	23.4	11.4
World	51,439.5 T	9.8	..	..	1.0 ^l	2.5 ^l	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: This table presents data for countries included in parts I and II of the Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) list of aid recipients (OECD, Development Assistance Committee 2003b). The denominator conventionally used when comparing official development assistance and total debt service to the size of the economy is gross national income (GNI), not GDP (see the definitions of statistical terms). GDP is used here, however, to allow comparability throughout the table. With few exceptions the denominators produce similar results.

a. ODA receipts are total net ODA flows from DAC countries, other OECD countries, multilateral organizations and Arab countries as well as Estonia and Israel. A negative value indicates that the repayment of ODA loans exceeds the amount of ODA received. Aggregates do not include net official aid. See the definitions of statistical terms. **b.** A negative value indicates that the capital flowing out of the country exceeds that flowing in. **c.** Other private flows combine non-debt-creating portfolio equity investment flows, portfolio debt flows and bank and trade-related lending. See the definitions of statistical terms. **d.** Data refer to net official aid. See the definitions of statistical terms. **e.** Data refer to 2000. **f.** Data refer to 1992. **g.** Data refer to the debt of the former Soviet Union on the assumption that 100% of all outstanding external debt as of December 1991 has become a liability of the Russian Federation. **h.** Data refer to 1991. **i.** Data are from debt sustainability analyses undertaken as part of the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). Present value estimates for these countries are for public and publicly guaranteed debt only, and export figures exclude workers' remittances. **j.** Estimates reflecting assistance under the enhanced HIPC initiative will be presented in World Bank forthcoming. **k.** Data refer to mainland Tanzania only. **l.** Data used to calculate the aggregate include countries not shown in the table.

Source: *Column 1:* OECD, Development Assistance Committee 2003b; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD); *column 2:* calculated on the basis of data on ODA from OECD, Development Assistance Committee 2003b and data on population from UN 2003d; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the OECD; *columns 3 and 4:* calculated on the basis of data on ODA from OECD, Development Assistance Committee 2003b and data on GDP from World Bank 2003c; *columns 5 and 6:* World Bank 2003c; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; *columns 7 and 8:* calculated on the basis of data on portfolio investment (bonds and equity), bank and trade-related lending and GDP from World Bank 2003c; *columns 9 and 10:* calculated on the basis of data on total debt service and GDP from World Bank 2003c; *columns 11 and 12:* World Bank 2003c, based on data from a joint effort by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Office by the World Bank.

17 Priorities in public spending

... TO HAVE ACCESS TO THE RESOURCES NEEDED FOR A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING ...

HDI rank	Public expenditure on education (as % of GDP) ^a		Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP) ^b		Military expenditure (as % of GDP) ^c		Total debt service (as % of GDP) ^d	
	1990 ^e	1998-2000 ^f	1990	2000	1990	2001	1990	2001
High human development								
1 Norway	7.1	6.8 ^g	6.4	6.6	2.9	1.8	..	..
2 Iceland	5.4	..	6.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	..	..
3 Sweden	7.4	7.8 ^g	7.6	6.5	2.7	2.0	..	..
4 Australia	5.1	4.7 ^{g, h}	5.3	6.0	2.2	1.7	..	..
5 Netherlands	6.0	4.8 ^g	5.7	5.5	2.5	1.6	..	..
6 Belgium	5.0	5.9 ^g	6.6	6.2	2.4	1.3	..	..
7 United States	5.2	4.8 ^g	4.7	5.8	5.3	3.1	..	..
8 Canada	6.5	5.5 ^g	6.8	6.6	2.0	1.2	..	..
9 Japan	..	3.5 ^g	4.6	6.0	0.9	1.0	..	..
10 Switzerland	5.1	5.5 ^g	5.7	5.9	1.8	1.1	..	..
11 Denmark	..	8.2 ^g	7.0	6.8	2.0	1.6	..	..
12 Ireland	5.2	4.4	4.8	5.1	1.2	0.7	..	..
13 United Kingdom	4.9	4.5 ^g	5.1	5.9	3.9	2.5	..	..
14 Finland	5.6	6.1	6.4	5.0	1.6	1.2	..	..
15 Luxembourg	3.0	3.7 ^{g, h}	5.7	5.3	0.9	0.8	..	..
16 Austria	5.4	5.8 ^g	5.2	5.6	1.0	0.8	..	..
17 France	5.4	5.8 ^g	6.7	7.2	3.5	2.5	..	..
18 Germany	..	4.6	5.9	8.0	2.8 ⁱ	1.5	..	..
19 Spain	4.4	4.5 ^g	5.2	5.4	1.8	1.2	..	..
20 New Zealand	6.2	6.1 ^g	5.8	6.2	1.9	1.2	..	..
21 Italy	3.1	4.5 ^g	6.3	6.0	(.)	2.0	..	..
22 Israel	6.3	7.3	3.8	8.3	12.2	7.7	..	..
23 Portugal	4.2	5.8 ^g	4.1	5.8	2.7	2.1	..	..
24 Greece	2.5	3.8	4.7	4.6	4.7	4.6	..	..
25 Cyprus	3.5 ^j	5.4 ^j	..	4.3	5.0	3.1	..	..
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..	..
27 Barbados	7.8	7.1	5.0	4.1	..	..	8.2	2.5
28 Singapore	..	3.7	1.0	1.2	4.8	5.0	..	..
29 Slovenia	..	..	..	6.8	..	1.4	..	..
30 Korea, Rep. of	3.5	3.8 ^g	1.8	2.6	3.7	2.8	3.3	6.2
31 Brunei Darussalam	..	4.8	1.6	2.5	6.7 ^k	6.1 ^l	..	..
32 Czech Republic	..	4.4 ^g	4.8	6.6	..	2.1	3.0	8.4
33 Malta	4.3	4.9 ^h	..	6.0	0.9	0.8	2.0	3.8
34 Argentina	1.1	4.0 ^g	4.2	4.7	1.3	1.4	4.4	9.0
35 Poland	..	5.0 ^g	4.8	4.2	2.7	1.9	1.6	8.7
36 Seychelles	7.8	7.6 ^h	3.6	4.1	4.0	1.8	5.9	2.4
37 Bahrain	4.2	3.0	..	2.8	5.1	4.1	..	..
38 Hungary	5.8	5.0 ^g	..	5.1	2.8	1.8	12.8	26.4
39 Slovakia	5.1	4.2 ^g	5.0	5.3	..	1.9	2.1	12.8
40 Uruguay	3.0	2.8 ^g	2.0	5.1	2.1	1.3	10.6	8.0
41 Estonia	..	7.5	1.9	4.7	..	1.7	..	6.9
42 Costa Rica	4.4	4.4	6.7	4.4	0.0	0.0	8.8	4.3
43 Chile	2.5	4.2 ^g	2.2	3.1	3.7	2.9	9.1	10.0
44 Qatar	3.5	3.6 ^m	..	2.5	..	..	..	..
45 Lithuania	4.6	6.4	3.0	4.3	..	1.8	..	16.1
46 Kuwait	4.8	..	4.0	2.6	48.5	11.3	..	..
47 Croatia	..	4.2 ^h	9.5	8.0	..	2.6	..	14.6
48 United Arab Emirates	1.9	1.9	0.8	2.5	4.7	2.5	..	..
49 Bahamas	4.0	..	2.8	4.4	..	..	..	..
50 Latvia	3.8	5.9	2.7	3.5	..	1.2	..	6.8

17 Priorities in public spending

HDI rank	Public expenditure on education (as % of GDP) ^a		Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP) ^b		Military expenditure (as % of GDP) ^c		Total debt service (as % of GDP) ^d	
	1990 ^e	1998-2000 ^f	1990	2000	1990	2001	1990	2001
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.7	2.9 ^h	2.7	3.1	..	..	1.9	6.0
52 Cuba	..	8.5	4.9	6.1	..	..	..	..
53 Belarus	4.9	6.0	2.5	4.7	..	1.4	..	1.9
54 Trinidad and Tobago	3.6	4.0 ^h	2.5	2.6	..	..	8.9	2.6
55 Mexico	3.6	4.4 ^g	1.8	2.5	0.4	0.5	4.3	7.9
Medium human development								
56 Antigua and Barbuda	..	3.2	2.8	3.3	..	..	..	..
57 Bulgaria	5.2	3.4	4.1	3.0	3.5	2.7	6.6	10.1
58 Malaysia	5.2	6.2 ^g	1.5	1.5	2.6	2.2	9.8	7.1
59 Panama	4.7	5.9	4.6	5.3	1.4	1.2 ⁿ	6.5	11.6
60 Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	9.2	5.1	..	7.0	..	5.7
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	..	..
62 Mauritius	3.5	3.5	..	1.9	0.3	0.2	6.5	4.5
63 Russian Federation	3.5	4.4	2.5	3.8	12.3 ^o	3.8	2.0 ^p	5.6
64 Colombia	2.5	..	1.2	5.4	2.2	3.8	9.7	7.6
65 Brazil	..	4.7	3.0	3.4	1.9	1.5	1.8	10.8
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	3.1	..	9.5	..	6.3
67 Belize	4.7	6.2	2.2	2.1	1.2	..	5.0	12.1
68 Dominica	..	5.1 ^h	3.9	4.3	..	..	3.5	6.0
69 Venezuela	3.0	..	2.5	2.7	1.8 ^k	1.5	10.3	6.0
70 Samoa (Western)	3.4	4.2 ^h	2.8	3.9	..	..	2.7	2.9
71 Saint Lucia	..	5.8	2.1	2.7	..	..	1.6	3.7
72 Romania	2.8	3.5 ^h	2.8	1.9	4.6	2.5	(.)	6.7
73 Saudi Arabia	6.5	9.5	..	4.2	12.8	11.3	..	..
74 Thailand	3.5	5.4 ^g	0.9	2.1	2.3	1.4	6.2	17.5
75 Ukraine	5.2	4.4	3.0	2.9	..	2.7	..	6.0
76 Kazakhstan	3.2	..	3.2	2.7	..	1.0	..	14.9
77 Suriname	8.1	..	3.5	5.5	..	..	..	..
78 Jamaica	4.7	6.3 ^g	2.6	2.6	..	..	14.4	8.3
79 Oman	3.1	3.9	2.0	2.3	18.3	12.2	7.0	4.4 ^l
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	6.4	9.3	4.4	4.1	..	..	2.2	3.9
81 Fiji	4.6	5.2 ^h	2.0	2.5	2.3	2.2	7.7	1.5
82 Peru	2.2	3.3 ^g	1.3	2.8	2.4	1.7	1.8	4.1
83 Lebanon	..	3.0	..	..	7.6	5.5	3.5	8.7
84 Paraguay	1.1	5.0	0.7	3.0	1.2	0.9	6.2	5.0
85 Philippines	2.9	4.2 ^g	1.5	1.6	1.4	1.0	8.1	10.9
86 Maldives	4.0	3.9 ^h	3.6	6.3	..	..	4.1	3.7
87 Turkmenistan	4.3	..	4.0	4.6	..	3.8 ^l	..	7.6
88 Georgia	..	..	3.0	0.7	..	0.7	..	2.5
89 Azerbaijan	..	4.2	2.7	0.6	..	2.6	..	2.4
90 Jordan	8.4	5.0 ^g	3.6	4.2	9.9	8.6	15.6	7.6
91 Tunisia	6.0	6.8 ^g	3.0	..	2.0	1.6	11.6	6.8
92 Guyana	3.4	4.1 ^h	2.9	4.2	0.9	..	74.5	6.3
93 Grenada	5.1	4.2 ^h	3.3	3.4	..	..	1.5	4.1
94 Dominican Republic	..	2.5	1.6	1.8	..	..	3.3	2.9
95 Albania	5.8	..	3.3	2.1	5.9	1.2	0.1	0.9
96 Turkey	2.2	3.5 ^g	2.2	3.6	3.5	4.9	4.9	15.2
97 Ecuador	2.8	1.6	1.5	1.2	1.9	2.1 ⁿ	10.1	8.6
98 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99 Sri Lanka	2.6	3.1	1.5	1.8	2.1	3.9	4.8	4.5
100 Armenia	7.0	2.9	..	3.2	..	3.1	..	2.6

17 Priorities in public spending

HDI rank	Public expenditure on education (as % of GDP) ^a		Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP) ^b		Military expenditure (as % of GDP) ^c		Total debt service (as % of GDP) ^d		
	1990 ^e	1998-2000 ^f	1990	2000	1990	2001	1990	2001	
101	Uzbekistan	..	..	4.6	2.6	..	1.1	..	7.4
102	Kyrgyzstan	8.3	5.4	4.7	2.2	..	1.7	..	11.6
103	Cape Verde	..	4.4 ^h	..	1.8	..	0.8	1.7	2.4
104	China	2.3	2.1	2.2	1.9	2.7	2.3	2.0	2.1
105	El Salvador	1.9	2.3 ^h	1.4	3.8	2.7	0.8	4.3	2.8
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	4.1	4.4	1.5	2.5	2.7	4.8	0.5	1.1
107	Algeria	5.3	..	3.0	3.0	1.5	3.5 ^l	14.2	8.0
108	Moldova, Rep. of	..	4.0	4.4	2.9	..	0.4	..	12.8
109	Viet Nam	..	..	0.9	1.3	7.9	..	2.7	3.7
110	Syrian Arab Republic	4.1	4.1	0.4	1.6	6.9	6.2	9.7	1.4
111	South Africa	6.2	5.5	3.1	3.7	3.8	1.6	..	3.8
112	Indonesia	1.0	..	0.6	0.6	1.8	1.1	8.7	10.7
113	Tajikistan	9.7	2.1	4.9	0.9	..	1.2	..	7.6
114	Bolivia	2.3	5.5	2.1	4.9	2.4	1.6	7.9	6.8
115	Honduras	..	4.0 ^h	3.3	4.3	..	..	12.8	5.3
116	Equatorial Guinea	..	0.6	1.0	2.3	..	..	3.9	0.2
117	Mongolia	12.1	2.3	6.4	4.6	5.7	2.3	..	4.3
118	Gabon	..	3.9 ^h	2.0	2.1	..	..	3.0	10.5
119	Guatemala	1.4	1.7	1.8	2.3	1.5	1.0	2.8	2.2
120	Egypt	3.7	..	1.8	1.8	3.9	2.6	7.1	2.0
121	Nicaragua	3.4	5.0	7.0	2.3	2.1	1.1	1.6	..
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	1.6	..	..	4.9	8.5
123	Solomon Islands	..	3.6 ^h	5.0	5.6	..	..	5.5	2.7
124	Namibia	7.6	8.1	3.7	4.2	5.6 ^k	2.8	..	..
125	Botswana	6.7	8.6 ^h	1.7	3.8	4.1	3.5	2.8	1.0
126	Morocco	5.3	5.5 ^h	0.9	1.3	4.1	4.1	6.9	7.7
127	India	3.9	4.1 ^g	0.9	0.9	2.7	2.5	2.6	1.9
128	Vanuatu	4.6	7.3 ^h	2.6	2.4	..	..	1.6	0.8
129	Ghana	3.2	4.1 ^h	1.3	2.2	0.4	0.6	6.3	6.0
130	Cambodia	..	1.9	..	2.0	3.1	3.0	2.7	0.6
131	Myanmar	..	0.5	1.0	0.4	3.4	2.3 ^l	..	..
132	Papua New Guinea	..	2.3 ^h	3.1	3.6	2.1	0.8 ^l	17.2	9.1
133	Swaziland	5.7	1.5	1.9	3.0	1.5	1.5	5.3	2.2
134	Comoros	..	3.8	2.9	3.2	..	..	0.4	1.0
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	2.3	0.0	1.3	..	2.1	1.1	2.5
136	Bhutan	..	5.2	1.7	3.7	..	..	1.8	1.2
137	Lesotho	6.1	10.1	2.6	5.2	3.9	3.1 ^l	3.7	8.6
138	Sudan	0.9	..	0.7	1.0	3.6	3.0 ^l	0.4	0.4
139	Bangladesh	1.5	2.5	0.7	1.4	1.0	1.3	2.5	1.4
140	Congo	5.0	4.2	1.5	1.5	..	..	19.0	3.4
141	Togo	5.5	4.8	1.4	1.5	3.2	..	5.3	2.6
Low human development									
142	Cameroon	3.2	3.2	0.9	1.1	1.5	1.4	4.7	4.0
143	Nepal	2.0	3.7	0.8	0.9	0.9	1.1	1.9	1.6
144	Pakistan	2.6	1.8 ^h	1.1	0.9	5.8	4.5	4.8	5.0
145	Zimbabwe	..	10.4 ^{g,h}	3.2	3.1	4.5	3.2	5.4	1.5
146	Kenya	6.7	6.4	2.4	1.8	2.9	1.8	9.3	4.1
147	Uganda	1.5	2.3 ^h	..	1.5	3.0	2.1	3.4	0.9
148	Yemen	..	10.0	1.1	..	8.5	6.1	3.5	3.1
149	Madagascar	2.1	3.2	..	2.5	1.2	1.2 ^l	7.2	1.5
150	Haiti	1.4	1.1 ^h	1.2	2.4	..	..	1.2	0.7
151	Gambia	3.8	2.7 ^h	2.2	3.4	1.1	1.0	11.9	2.7

17 Priorities in public spending

HDI rank	Public expenditure on education (as % of GDP) ^a		Public expenditure on health (as % of GDP) ^b		Military expenditure (as % of GDP) ^c		Total debt service (as % of GDP) ^d	
	1990 ^e	1998-2000 ^f	1990	2000	1990	2001	1990	2001
152 Nigeria	0.9	..	1.0	0.5	0.9	1.1	11.7	6.2
153 Djibouti	..	3.5 ^h	..	..	6.3	..	3.6	1.8
154 Mauritania	..	3.0 ^h	..	3.4	3.8	2.1 ⁿ	14.3	8.9
155 Eritrea	..	4.8	..	2.8	..	27.5 ⁿ	..	1.0
156 Senegal	3.9	3.2 ^h	0.7	2.6	2.0	1.5	5.7	4.6
157 Guinea	..	1.9 ^h	2.0	1.9	2.4 ^k	1.7	6.0	3.5
158 Rwanda	..	2.8 ^h	1.7	2.7	3.7	3.9	0.8	1.1
159 Benin	..	3.2 ^h	1.6	1.6	1.8	..	2.1	2.1
160 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	3.2	2.1 ^h	1.6	2.8	2.0 ^k	1.3 ⁿ	4.2 ^q	1.6 ^q
161 Côte d'Ivoire	..	4.6	1.5	1.0	1.5	..	11.7	5.9
162 Malawi	3.3	4.1 ^h	..	3.6	1.3	0.8	7.1	2.2
163 Zambia	2.4	2.3	2.6	3.5	3.7	0.6 ^l	6.2	3.6
164 Angola	3.9	2.7	1.4	2.0	5.8	3.1	3.2	19.7
165 Chad	..	2.0 ^h	..	2.5	..	1.5	0.7	1.5
166 Guinea-Bissau	..	2.1	1.1	2.6	..	3.1	3.4	11.7
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	..	..	1.1	..	..	3.7	0.3
168 Central African Republic	2.2	1.9	..	1.4	1.6 ^k	..	2.0	1.4
169 Ethiopia	3.4	4.8	0.9	1.8	8.5	6.2	3.4	2.9
170 Mozambique	3.9	2.4 ^h	3.6	2.7	10.1	2.3	3.2	2.4
171 Burundi	3.4	3.4	1.1	1.6	3.4	8.1	3.7	3.3
172 Mali	..	2.8 ^h	1.6	2.2	2.1	2.0	2.8	3.0
173 Burkina Faso	2.7	..	1.0	3.0	3.0	1.6	1.2	1.5
174 Niger	3.2	2.7 ^h	..	1.8	..	1.1 ^l	4.0	1.3
175 Sierra Leone	..	1.0	..	2.6	0.9	3.6 ^l	3.3	12.8

a. Data refer to total public expenditure on education, including current and capital expenditure. See the definitions of statistical terms. b. Data for some countries may differ slightly from the data in table 6 (from WHO 2003b). c. As a result of limitations in the data, comparisons of military expenditure data over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data, see SIPRI 2001. d. For aggregates, see table 16. e. Data may not be comparable between countries as a result of differences in methods of data collection. f. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified. g. Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision. h. Data refer to a UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate where no national estimate is available. i. Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before reunification. j. Data refer to the Office of Greek Education only. k. Data refer to 1991. l. Data refer to 2000. m. Data refer to a national estimate. n. Data refer to 1999. o. Data refer to the former Soviet Union. p. Data refer to the debt of the former Soviet Union on the assumption that 100% of all outstanding external debt as of December 1991 has become a liability of the Russian Federation. q. Data refer to mainland Tanzania only.

Source: Column 1: calculated on the basis of GDP and public expenditure data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003c; column 2: UNESCO 2003c; columns 3 and 4: World Bank 2003c; columns 5 and 6: SIPRI 2003a; columns 7 and 8: calculated on the basis of data on total debt service and GDP from World Bank 2003c.

18 Unemployment in OECD countries

... TO HAVE ACCESS TO THE RESOURCES NEEDED FOR A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING ...

HDI rank	Unemployed people (thousands) 2001	Unemployment			Youth unemployment		Long-term unemployment ^a (as % of total unemployment)	
		Rate (% of labour force) 2001	Average annual rate (% of labour force) 1991-2001	Female rate as % of male rate 2001	Rate (% of labour force aged 15-24) ^b 2001	Female rate as % of male rate 2001	Female 2001	Male 2001
High human development								
1 Norway	83.8	3.5	3.9	96	10.5	97	3.9	6.8
2 Iceland	3.7	2.3	2.8	118	4.8	80	13.8	11.2
3 Sweden	175.7	4.0	4.0	86	11.8	85	20.0	24.2
4 Australia	664.5	6.7	6.3	91	12.7	90	17.9	24.1
5 Netherlands	145.9	2.0	2.7	154	5.8	111	40.4 ^c	47.7 ^c
6 Belgium	296.4	6.6	6.9	123	15.3	116	50.8	52.5
7 United States	6,779.3	4.8	5.8	96	10.6	85	5.7	6.3
8 Canada	1,172.6	7.2	7.6	90	12.8	76	8.2	10.5
9 Japan	3,396.2	5.0	5.5	95	9.7	82	18.3	32.1
10 Switzerland	67.2	1.9	2.7	198	5.6	95	35.5	20.6
11 Denmark	121.9	4.3	4.3	132	8.3	127	18.8	26.2
12 Ireland	70.8	3.9	4.4	92	6.2	91	47.5 ^c	59.5 ^c
13 United Kingdom	1,512.0	5.1	5.2	79	10.5	73	19.5	33.0
14 Finland	237.7	9.2	9.3	112	19.9	103	22.6	30.0
15 Luxembourg	4.9	2.6	3.0	137	6.7	70	23.1 ^d	31.6 ^d
16 Austria	206.5	4.9	5.6	105	6.0	93	23.0	23.8
17 France	2,321.4	8.7	9.0	151	18.7	135	37.6	37.6
18 Germany	3,074.0	7.3	7.8	104	8.4	82	53.1 ^e	50.1 ^e
19 Spain	1,869.1	10.5	11.2	204	20.8	168	48.6	37.9
20 New Zealand	102.5	5.3	5.1	98	11.8	95	13.4	19.6
21 Italy	2,267.0	9.6	9.2	177	27.0	139	63.1	63.7
23 Portugal	211.8	4.1	4.7	158	9.2	165	39.9	35.7
24 Greece	456.1	10.4	10.1	228	28.0	170	56.6	47.0
30 Korea, Rep. of	819.2	3.7	2.9	73	9.7	67	1.2	2.8
32 Czech Republic	421.0	8.2	7.4 ^f	146	16.6	108	53.4	52.0
35 Poland	3,169.8	18.2	19.7 ^f	117	41.0	105	46.2	39.9
38 Hungary	233.3	5.8	5.5 ^g	79	10.8	85	44.1	48.4
39 Slovakia	508.0	19.3	19.0 ^h	95	39.1	85	47.8	48.4
55 Mexico	496.2	2.5	2.8	117	4.1	138	1.0	1.1
Medium human development								
96 Turkey	1,902.0	8.5	8.5	90	19.9	88	32.3	20.1
OECD ⁱ	32,790.3 T	6.4	6.6 ^j	111	12.4	97	31.4	28.7

a. Data refer to unemployment lasting 12 months or longer. b. The age range for the labour force may be 16-24 for some countries. c. Data refer to 1999. d. Data are based on a small sample and must be treated with caution. e. Data refer to 2000. f. Data refer to the average annual rate in 1993-2001. g. Data refer to the average annual rate in 1992-2001. h. Data refer to the average annual rate in 1994-2001. i. Aggregates are from OECD 2002a and 2002b. j. OECD average does not include the Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia.

Source: Columns 1 and 2: OECD 2002a; column 3: calculated on the basis of data on unemployment rates from OECD 2002a; columns 4 and 6: calculated on the basis of data on male and female unemployment rates from OECD 2002b; columns 5, 7 and 8: OECD 2002b.

19 Energy and the environment

... WHILE PRESERVING IT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS ...

and the environment									Ratification of environmental treaties ^a				
		Traditional fuel consumption (as % of total energy use)	Electricity consumption per capita		GDP per unit of energy use		Carbon dioxide emissions			Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Framework Convention on Climate Change	Kyoto Protocol to the Convention on Climate Change ^b	
			(kilowatt-hours)		(PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)		Share of world total (%)	Convention on Biological Diversity					
HDI rank		1997	1980	2000	1980	2000	1980	1999	1999				
High human development													
1	Norway	1.1	18,289	24,422	2.3	5.1	9.5	8.7	0.2	●	●	●	●
2	Iceland	..	12,553	24,779	1.8	2.4	8.2	7.4	(.)	○	●	●	●
3	Sweden	17.9	10,216	14,471	2.0	4.4	8.6	5.3	0.2	●	●	●	●
4	Australia	4.4	5,393	9,006	2.0	4.3	13.8	18.2	1.5		●	○	●
5	Netherlands	1.1	4,057	6,152	2.3	5.7	10.8	8.5	0.6	●	●	●	●
6	Belgium	1.6	4,402	7,564	2.2	4.4	13.3	10.2	0.4	○	●	●	●
7	United States	3.8	8,914	12,331	1.6	4.2	20.4	19.7	23.2		●	○	○
8	Canada	4.7	12,329	15,620	1.4	3.3	17.1	14.4	1.9	○	●	●	●
9	Japan	1.6	4,395	7,628	3.1	6.1	7.9	9.1	4.9		●	●	●
10	Switzerland	6.0	5,579	7,294	4.4	7.5	6.5	5.7	0.2	●	●	○	●
11	Denmark	5.9	4,222	6,079	3.0	7.9	12.3	9.3	0.2	●	●	●	●
12	Ireland	0.2	2,528	5,324	2.3	7.9	7.4	10.8	0.2	○	●	●	●
13	United Kingdom	3.3	4,160	5,601	2.5	6.0	10.3	9.2	2.3	○	●	●	●
14	Finland	6.5	7,779	14,588	1.7	3.8	11.9	11.3	0.2	○	●	●	●
15	Luxembourg	..	9,803	13,050	1.1	6.4	28.9	18.6	(.)	●	●	●	●
16	Austria	4.7	4,371	6,457	3.4	7.5	6.9	7.6	0.3	●	●	●	●
17	France	5.7	3,881	6,539	2.8	5.4	9.0	6.1	1.5	○	●	●	●
18	Germany	1.3	5,005	5,963	2.2	6.1	..	9.7	3.3	○	●	●	●
19	Spain	1.3	2,401	4,653	3.8	6.4	5.3	6.8	1.2	●	●	●	●
20	New Zealand	0.8	6,269	8,813	2.7	3.7	5.6	8.1	0.1	○	●	●	●
21	Italy	1.0	2,831	4,732	3.9	8.2	6.6	7.3	1.8	○	●	●	●
22	Israel	0.0	2,826	6,188	3.7	6.5	5.4	10.0	0.3		●	○	●
23	Portugal	0.9	1,469	3,834	5.5	7.2	2.8	6.0	0.3	○	●	●	●
24	Greece	4.5	2,064	4,086	4.7	6.3	5.4	8.2	0.4	○	●	●	●
25	Cyprus	..	1,494	3,958	3.3	6.3	5.2	8.0	(.)		●	●	●
26	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.7	2,167	5,447	6.2	10.9	3.2	6.2	0.2	–	–	–	–
27	Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	7.6	(.)	●	●	●	●
28	Singapore	0.0	2,280	6,948	2.2	3.9	12.5	13.7	0.2		●		●
29	Slovenia	1.5	..	5,290	..	5.0	..	7.3	0.1	●	●	●	●
30	Korea, Rep. of	2.4	859	5,607	2.3	3.6	3.3	8.4	1.7	○	●	●	●
31	Brunei Darussalam	..	1,523	7,263	..	3.0 ^c	35.5	14.2	(.)		●	●	●
32	Czech Republic	1.6	3,701	4,807	..	3.6	..	10.6	0.5	●	●	●	●
33	Malta	..	1,363	4,018	2.9	6.7	2.7	8.8	(.)		●	●	●
34	Argentina	4.0	1,170	2,038	4.4	7.2	3.8	3.8	0.6	○	●	●	●
35	Poland	0.8	2,390	2,511	..	4.0	12.8	8.1	1.3	○	●	●	●
36	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	2.7	(.)	○	●	●	●
37	Bahrain	..	4,970	8,507	0.9	1.6	23.4	29.4	0.1		●		●
38	Hungary	1.6	2,389	2,909	2.0	4.9	7.7	5.6	0.2	○	●	●	●
39	Slovakia	0.5	3,817	4,075	..	3.6	..	7.2	0.2	○	●	●	●
40	Uruguay	21.0	948	1,924	4.8	9.4	2.0	2.0	(.)	○	●	●	●
41	Estonia	13.8	..	3,628	..	2.9	..	11.7	0.1	○	●	●	●
42	Costa Rica	54.2	860	1,630	6.6	11.7	1.1	1.6	(.)	○	●	●	●
43	Chile	11.3	876	2,406	3.0	5.6	2.5	4.2	0.3	○	●	●	●
44	Qatar	..	9,489	14,994	..	..	56.3	91.5	0.2		●		●
45	Lithuania	6.3	..	1,768	..	3.9	..	3.8	0.1	○	●	●	●
46	Kuwait	0.0	5,793	13,995	1.4	1.8	18.0	24.9	0.2		●		●
47	Croatia	3.2	..	2,695	..	4.9	..	4.8	0.1	●	●	○	●
48	United Arab Emirates	..	5,320	10,725	4.9	2.0 ^c	34.8	31.3	0.4		●		●
49	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	38.0	6.0	(.)	○	●	●	●
50	Latvia	26.2	..	1,887	19.8	4.6	..	2.8	(.)		●	●	●

19 Energy and the environment

and the environment		Ratification of environmental treaties ^a											
		Traditional fuel consumption (as % of total energy use)	Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hours)	GDP per unit of energy use (PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)		Carbon dioxide emissions			Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Framework Convention on Climate Change	Kyoto Protocol to the Convention on Biological Diversity		
						Per capita (metric tons)	Share of world total (%)	Framework Convention on Climate Change ^b			Convention on Biological Diversity		
												1980	1999	1999
HDI rank		1997	1980	2000	1980	2000	1980	1999	1999				
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	(.)	●	●		●
52	Cuba	30.2	823	1,049	..	..	3.2	2.3	0.1	●	●	●	●
53	Belarus	0.8	..	2,678	..	3.0	..	5.7	0.2	●	●		●
54	Trinidad and Tobago	0.8	1,584	3,692	1.2	1.3	15.4	19.4	0.1	●	●	●	●
55	Mexico	4.5	846	1,655	2.9	5.5	3.7	3.9	1.6	●	●	●	●
Medium human development													
56	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	5.2	(.)	○	●	●	●
57	Bulgaria	1.3	3,349	2,962	1.0	2.8	8.5	5.1	0.2	●	●	●	●
58	Malaysia	5.5	631	2,628	2.6	4.3	2.0	5.4	0.5	○	●	●	●
59	Panama	14.4	820	1,331	4.1	6.5	1.8	2.9	(.)	●	●	●	●
60	Macedonia, TFYR	6.1	..	..	..	..	..	5.6	(.)	○	●		●
61	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.9	1,588	3,921	..	..	8.8	8.3	0.2		●		●
62	Mauritius	36.1	..	..	..	..	0.6	2.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
63	Russian Federation	0.8	..	4,181	..	1.6	..	9.8	6.1		●	○	●
64	Colombia	17.7	561	788	4.7	10.3	1.4	1.5	0.3	○	●	●	●
65	Brazil	28.7	975	1,878	4.2	6.7	1.5	1.8	1.3		●	●	●
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	10.1	..	1,473	..	5.2	..	1.2	(.)		●		●
67	Belize	..	..	..	..	..	1.3	2.7	(.)		●		●
68	Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	1.1	(.)		●		●
69	Venezuela	0.7	1,823	2,533	1.6	2.3	6.0	5.3	0.5	●	●		●
70	Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.8	(.)	●	●	●	●
71	Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	2.1	(.)		●	○	●
72	Romania	5.7	2,434	1,513	..	3.4	8.6	3.6	0.3	○	●	●	●
73	Saudi Arabia	0.0	1,356	4,912	4.0	2.6	14.0	11.7	1.0		●		●
74	Thailand	24.6	279	1,448	2.9	5.1	0.9	3.3	0.8		●	●	○
75	Ukraine	0.5	..	2,293	..	1.4	..	7.5	1.6	●	●	○	●
76	Kazakhstan	0.2	..	2,622	..	2.2	..	7.4	0.5		●	○	●
77	Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	6.7	5.2	(.)		●		●
78	Jamaica	6.0	482	2,328	1.8	2.4	4.0	4.0	(.)	○	●	●	●
79	Oman	..	614	2,952	4.5	3.0	5.3	8.5	0.1		●		●
80	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	1.4	(.)		●	○	●
81	Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	1.2	0.9	(.)	●	●	●	●
82	Peru	24.6	502	668	4.4	9.5	1.4	1.2	0.1	○	●	●	●
83	Lebanon	2.5	789	1,814	..	3.5	2.1	4.0	0.1		●		●
84	Paraguay	49.6	245	838	4.8	7.2	0.5	0.8	(.)	○	●	●	●
85	Philippines	26.9	355	477	5.3	6.8	0.8	1.0	0.3	○	●	○	●
86	Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	1.7	(.)	●	●	●	●
87	Turkmenistan	..	..	1,071	..	1.4	..	6.4	0.1		●	●	●
88	Georgia	1.0	..	1,212	4.6	4.5	..	1.0	(.)		●	●	●
89	Azerbaijan	0.0	..	1,852	..	1.9	..	4.2	0.1		●	●	●
90	Jordan	0.0	387	1,236	3.1	3.6	2.2	3.1	0.1	○	●	●	●
91	Tunisia	12.4	379	939	3.8	7.4	1.5	1.8	0.1	●	●	●	●
92	Guyana	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	2.2	(.)		●		●
93	Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	2.2	(.)	○	●	●	●
94	Dominican Republic	14.3	433	788	4.1	7.4	1.1	2.8	0.1		●	●	●
95	Albania	7.3	1,083	1,073	..	6.7	1.8	0.5	(.)		●		●
96	Turkey	3.1	439	1,468	3.2	5.3	1.7	3.1	0.8	○			●
97	Ecuador	17.5	361	624	2.8	4.9	1.7	1.9	0.1	●	●	●	●
98	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Sri Lanka	46.5	96	293	3.1	7.8	0.2	0.5	(.)	○	●	●	●
100	Armenia	0.0	..	944	..	4.5	..	0.8	(.)		●		●

19 Energy and the environment

and the environment		Ratification of environmental treaties ^a											
		Traditional fuel consumption (as % of total energy use)	Electricity consumption per capita		GDP per unit of energy use		Carbon dioxide emissions			Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Kyoto Protocol to the Convention on Climate Change		
			(kilowatt-hours)		(PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)		Share of world total (%)	Framework Convention on Climate Change	Convention on Climate Change ^b		Convention on Biological Diversity		
												1980	1999
HDI rank		1997	1980	2000	1980	2000	1980	1999	1999				
101	Uzbekistan	0.0	..	1,612	..	1.2	..	4.8	0.5		●	●	●
102	Kyrgyzstan	0.0	..	1,606	..	5.4	..	1.0	(.)		●		●
103	Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.3	(.)		●		●
104	China	5.7	253	827	0.7	4.1	1.5	2.3	11.9	○	●	●	●
105	El Salvador	34.5	274	587	5.0	8.1	0.5	0.9	(.)	○	●	●	●
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.7	495	1,474	2.7	3.2	3.0	4.8	1.3	○	●		●
107	Algeria	1.5	265	612	5.5	6.4	3.5	3.0	0.4	○	●		●
108	Moldova, Rep. of	0.5	..	720	..	3.1	..	1.5	(.)	○	●		●
109	Viet Nam	37.8	50	286	..	4.2	0.3	0.6	0.2		●	●	●
110	Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	354	900	2.6	2.9	2.2	3.4	0.2		●		●
111	South Africa	43.4	3,213	3,745	3.1	4.4	7.7	7.9	1.4		●	●	●
112	Indonesia	29.3	44	384	2.0	4.2	0.6	1.2	1.0	○	●	○	●
113	Tajikistan	..	..	2,137	..	2.3	..	0.8	(.)		●		●
114	Bolivia	14.0	226	387	3.0	3.9	0.8	1.4	(.)	●	●	●	●
115	Honduras	54.8	215	499	3.2	6.0	0.6	0.8	(.)	○	●	●	●
116	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	1.5	(.)		●	●	●
117	Mongolia	4.3	..	..	..	..	4.1	3.2	(.)		●	●	●
118	Gabon	32.9	617	697	1.8	4.7	8.9	3.0	(.)		●		●
119	Guatemala	62.0	240	335	4.6	7.1	0.7	0.9	(.)		●	●	●
120	Egypt	3.2	380	976	3.3	4.8	1.1	2.0	0.5	○	●	○	●
121	Nicaragua	42.2	303	267	4.0	4.6 ^c	0.7	0.8	(.)	●	●	●	●
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.6	(.)		●		●
123	Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	0.4	0.4	(.)		●	○	●
124	Namibia	..	..	..	..	12.0	..	0.1	(.)	○	●		●
125	Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	1.1	2.4	(.)	●	●		●
126	Morocco	4.0	223	447	6.4	9.5	0.8	1.3	0.2	○	●	●	●
127	India	20.7	130	355	2.2	5.5	0.5	1.1	4.6	●	●	●	●
128	Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	0.4	(.)		●	●	●
129	Ghana	78.1	424	288	3.1	5.5	0.2	0.3	(.)		●		●
130	Cambodia	89.3	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.1	(.)		●	●	●
131	Myanmar	60.5	31	69	..	..	0.1	0.2	(.)	○	●		●
132	Papua New Guinea	62.5	..	..	..	..	0.6	0.5	(.)		●	●	●
133	Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	0.4	(.)		●		●
134	Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	(.)		●		●
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	88.7	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	(.)		●		●
136	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.5	(.)	●	●	●	●
137	Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	●	●	●	●
138	Sudan	75.1	34	66	1.6	3.8	0.2	0.1	(.)		●		●
139	Bangladesh	46.0	16	96	5.4	10.8	0.1	0.2	0.1	○	●	●	●
140	Congo	53.0	83	86	0.8	3.2	0.2	0.8	(.)	○	●		●
141	Togo	71.9	..	..	4.9	4.9	0.2	0.3	(.)	○	●		●
Low human development													
142	Cameroon	69.2	154	183	2.7	3.8	0.4	0.3	(.)	○	●	●	●
143	Nepal	89.6	11	56	1.5	3.7	(.)	0.1	(.)	○	●		●
144	Pakistan	29.5	125	352	2.1	4.0	0.4	0.7	0.4	○	●		●
145	Zimbabwe	25.2	973	845	1.5	3.1	1.3	1.4	0.1	○	●		●
146	Kenya	80.3	92	106	1.0	1.9	0.4	0.3	(.)	●	●		●
147	Uganda	89.7	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
148	Yemen	1.4	59	107	..	4.0	..	1.1	0.1		●		●
149	Madagascar	84.3	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	(.)	○	●		●
150	Haiti	74.7	41	37	4.7	7.5	0.1	0.2	(.)	○	●		●
151	Gambia	78.6	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	(.)	○	●	●	●

19 Energy and the environment

and the environment		Ratification of environmental treaties ^a											
		Carbon dioxide emissions							Kyoto Protocol to the				
		Traditional fuel consumption (as % of total energy use)	Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hours)		GDP per unit of energy use (PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)		Share of world total		Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Framework Convention on Climate Change	Framework Convention on Climate Change ^b	Convention on Biological Diversity	
			1997	1980	2000	1980	2000	Per capita (metric tons)					1999
HDI rank		1997	1980	2000	1980	2000	1980	1999	1999				
152	Nigeria	67.8	68	81	0.8	1.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	○	●		●
153	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	0.6	(.)	●		●	●
154	Mauritania	0.0	..	..	..	..	0.4	1.2	(.)		●		●
155	Eritrea	96.0	..	..	..	..	..	0.1	(.)		●		●
156	Senegal	56.2	96	121	2.2	4.5	0.5	0.4	(.)	○	●	●	●
157	Guinea	74.2	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.2	(.)	○	●	●	●
158	Rwanda	88.3	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	(.)	○	●		●
159	Benin	89.2	30	64	1.2	2.5	0.1	0.2	(.)	○	●	●	●
160	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	91.4	37	56	..	1.1	0.1	0.1	(.)		●	●	●
161	Côte d'Ivoire	91.5	..	..	2.7	3.6	0.6	0.8	0.1		●		●
162	Malawi	88.6	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	(.)	○	●	●	●
163	Zambia	72.7	1,016	556	0.8	1.2	0.6	0.2	(.)		●	○	●
164	Angola	69.7	67	88	..	3.6	0.8	0.8	(.)		●		●
165	Chad	97.6	..	..	..	..	(.)	(.)	(.)	○	●		●
166	Guinea-Bissau	57.1	..	..	..	..	0.7	0.2	(.)		●		●
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	91.7	148	40	3.8	2.5	0.1	(.)	..		●		●
168	Central African Republic	87.5	..	..	..	..	(.)	0.1	(.)	○	●		●
169	Ethiopia	95.9	16	22	..	2.6	(.)	0.1	(.)	○	●		●
170	Mozambique	91.4	34	53	0.7	2.5	0.3	0.1	(.)	●	●		●
171	Burundi	94.2	..	..	..	..	(.)	(.)	(.)		●	●	●
172	Mali	88.9	..	..	..	..	0.1	(.)	(.)	●	●	●	●
173	Burkina Faso	87.1	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	(.)	○	●		●
174	Niger	80.6	..	..	..	..	0.1	0.1	(.)	○	●	○	●
175	Sierra Leone	86.1	..	..	..	..	0.2	0.1	(.)		●		●
Developing countries		16.7	318	810	2.1	4.6	1.3	1.9	36.6	–	–	–	–
Least developed countries		75.1	59	77	..	..	0.1	0.2	0.5	–	–	–	–
Arab States		5.6	518	1,406	3.6	3.8	3.0	3.7	4.0	–	–	–	–
East Asia and the Pacific		9.4	253	918	..	..	1.4	2.3	17.9	–	–	–	–
Latin America and the Caribbean		15.7	845	1,528	3.6	6.1	2.4	2.5	5.4	–	–	–	–
South Asia		20.3	132	376	2.3	5.2	0.5	1.1	6.4	–	–	–	–
Sub-Saharan Africa		62.9	463	457	..	2.9	1.0	0.8	2.0	–	–	–	–
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS		1.2	..	2,977	..	2.2	..	7.2	12.5	–	–	–	–
OECD		3.3	4,916	7,336	2.2	4.9	11.0	10.8	51.0	–	–	–	–
High-income OECD		3.4	5,687	8,688	2.1	4.9	12.2	12.3	46.4	–	–	–	–
High human development		3.3	4,871	7,245	2.2	4.9	10.9	10.8	53.5	–	–	–	–
Medium human development		10.8	322	939	2.1	4.0	1.3	2.3	38.3	–	–	–	–
Low human development		63.3	116	162	..	4.0	0.4	0.4	1.0	–	–	–	–
High income		3.4	5,637	8,651	2.2	4.9	12.2	12.4	48.2	–	–	–	–
Middle income		7.3	578	1,391	2.0	4.0	2.3	3.2	35.9	–	–	–	–
Low income		29.8	106	352	..	2.5	0.5	1.0	10.3	–	–	–	–
World		8.2	1,442	2,156	2.1	4.5	3.4	3.8	100.0 ^d	–	–	–	–

● Ratification, acceptance, approval, accession or succession. ○ Signature.

a. Information is as of 10 February 2003. The Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety was signed in Cartagena in 2000, the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in New York in 1992, the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change in Kyoto in 1997 and the Convention on Biological Diversity in Rio de Janeiro in 1992. b. Has not yet entered into force. c. Data refer to 1998. d. Aggregate from CDIAC 2003. Data refer to total carbon dioxide emissions, including those of countries not shown in the main indicator tables as well as emissions not included in national totals, such as those from bunker fuels and oxidation of non-fuel hydrocarbon products.

Source: Column 1: World Bank 2003c; columns 2 and 3: World Bank 2003c; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; columns 4 and 5: World Bank 2003c, based on data from a joint effort by the International Energy Agency and the World Bank; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; columns 6 and 7: World Bank 2003c, based on data from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank; column 8: calculated on the basis of data on carbon dioxide emissions from CDIAC 2003; columns 9-12: UN 2003b.

HDI rank	Internally displaced people (thousands) 2001 ^{a, c}	Refugees ^a		Conventional arms transfers (1990 prices) ^b				Total armed forces	
		By country of asylum (thousands) 2001	By country of origin (thousands) ^d 2001	Imports (US\$ millions)		Exports		Thousands 2001	Index (1985 = 100) 2001
						US\$ millions 2002	Share (%) ^e 1998-2002		
				1992	2002					2002	1998-2002
High human development									
1 Norway	–	50	..	317	82	203	0.4	27	72
2 Iceland	–	(.)	..	(.)	..	..	..	..	..
3 Sweden	–	146	..	47	45	120	1.2	34	52
4 Australia	–	55	..	250	614	30	0.4	51	72
5 Netherlands	–	152	..	143	236	260	1.6	50	47
6 Belgium	–	12	..	64	29	14	0.1	39	43
7 United States	–	516	..	198	346	3,941	40.8	1,414	66
8 Canada	–	129	..	344	359	318	0.8	52	63
9 Japan	–	3	..	1,523	154	..	(.)	240	99
10 Switzerland	–	58	..	170	36	11	0.2	4	18
11 Denmark	–	73	..	42	7	9	(.)	23	77
12 Ireland	–	4	..	(.)	20	(.)	(.)	10	76
13 United Kingdom	–	149	..	1,166	575	719	5.2	210	63
14 Finland	–	13	..	441	24	12	0.1	32	87
15 Luxembourg	–	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	129
16 Austria	–	14	..	2	79	124	0.2	35	63
17 France	–	132	..	387	22	1,617	9.0	260	56
18 Germany	–	903	..	969	..	..	5.4	296	62
19 Spain	–	7	..	187	132	65	0.3	178	56
20 New Zealand	–	5	..	61	17	..	(.)	9	70
21 Italy	–	9	..	42	308	490	1.9	217	56
22 Israel	–	4	..	1,330	226	178	1.0	162	114
23 Portugal	–	(.)	..	6	103	..	..	44	60
24 Greece	–	7	..	1,994	567	(.)	(.)	178	88
25 Cyprus	–	(.)	..	36	(.)	..	..	10	100
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	–	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Barbados	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	61
28 Singapore	–	(.)	..	100	227	2	(.)	61	110
29 Slovenia	–	2	1	(.)	(.)	..	..	9	..
30 Korea, Rep. of	–	(.)	..	497	229	22	0.3	686	115
31 Brunei Darussalam	–	..	..	(.)	(.)	..	..	7	171
32 Czech Republic	–	1	1	(.)	53	85	0.4	49	24
33 Malta	–	(.)	..	..	(.)	..	..	2	268
34 Argentina	–	2	..	16	210	(.)	(.)	70	65
35 Poland	–	1	3	20	258	43	0.3	163	51
36 Seychelles	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	38
37 Bahrain	–	(.)	..	35	51	(.)	(.)	11	382
38 Hungary	–	5	1	(.)	(.)	..	(.)	33	32
39 Slovakia	–	(.)	..	(.)	27	40	0.4	26	..
40 Uruguay	–	(.)	..	37	2	..	(.)	24	75
41 Estonia	–	(.)	..	1	1	..	..	6	..
42 Costa Rica	–	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
43 Chile	–	(.)	1	182	56	1	(.)	81	80
44 Qatar	–	(.)	..	73	8	..	(.)	12	207
45 Lithuania	–	(.)	..	74	7	3	(.)	14	..
46 Kuwait	–	1	..	897	27	..	0.1	16	129
47 Croatia	23	22	289	24	2	..	(.)	51	..
48 United Arab Emirates	–	1	..	204	452	..	(.)	42	97
49 Bahamas	–	(.)	..	(.)	..	..	..	1	172
50 Latvia	–	(.)	..	..	3	..	..	6	..

20 Refugees and armaments

HDI rank	Internally displaced people (thousands) 2001 ^{a, c}	Refugees ^a		Conventional arms transfers (1990 prices) ^b				Total armed forces	
		By country of asylum (thousands) 2001	By country of origin (thousands) ^d 2001	Imports (US\$ millions) 1992 2002		Exports		Thousands 2001	Index (1985 = 100) 2001
						US\$ millions 2002	Share (%) ^e 1998-2002		
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Cuba	–	1	19	(.)	..	..	46	28
53	Belarus	–	1	..	(.)	..	(.)	80	..
54	Trinidad and Tobago	–	..	..	(.)	..	..	3	129
55	Mexico	–	15	..	12	19	..	193	149
Medium human development									
56	Antigua and Barbuda	–	..	..	..	..	..	(.)	170
57	Bulgaria	–	3	..	44	..	20	0.3	68
58	Malaysia	–	50	..	16	213	..	(.)	100
59	Panama	–	1	..	2	..	..	..	..
60	Macedonia, TFYR	16	4	12	(.)	(.)	..	12	..
61	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	–	12	..	(.)	(.)	11	(.)	76
62	Mauritius	–	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Russian Federation	443	18	45	86	170	5,941	22.4	988
64	Colombia	720	(.)	18	32	119	..	..	158
65	Brazil	–	3	..	66	154	18	(.)	288
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	438	33	450	(.)	..	..	20 ^f	..
67	Belize	–	1	..	..	..	..	1	175
68	Dominica	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Venezuela	–	(.)	..	48	50	..	..	82
70	Samoa (Western)	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Saint Lucia	–	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Romania	–	2	6	160	186	..	(.)	99
73	Saudi Arabia	–	245	..	1,198	478	..	..	125
74	Thailand	–	111	..	395	150	..	..	306
75	Ukraine	–	3	27	..	..	270	2.9	302
76	Kazakhstan	–	20	3	(.)	69	(.)	0.2	60
77	Suriname	–	0	..	..	..	..	2	92
78	Jamaica	–	0	..	..	..	..	3	135
79	Oman	–	..	..	20	48	..	..	42
80	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Fiji	–	0	..	..	..	..	4	130
82	Peru	–	1	7	132	4	5	(.)	110
83	Lebanon	–	3	9	38	..	(.)	(.)	72
84	Paraguay	–	(.)	..	1	(.)	..	..	19
85	Philippines	–	(.)	45	59	17	..	..	106
86	Maldives	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Turkmenistan	–	14	..	..	..	..	18	..
88	Georgia	264	8	18	(.)	(.)	..	0.2	18
89	Azerbaijan	573	(.)	269	64	..	..	..	72
90	Jordan	–	1	..	(.)	149	..	(.)	100
91	Tunisia	–	(.)	..	32	7	..	..	35
92	Guyana	–	0	..	..	(.)	..	..	2
93	Grenada	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Dominican Republic	–	0	..	(.)	..	..	..	25
95	Albania	–	(.)	8	(.)	(.)	..	..	27
96	Turkey	–	3	47	1,347	721	29	0.1	515
97	Ecuador	–	2	..	(.)	1	..	..	60
98	Occupied Palestinian Territories	–	..	349	..	..	..	29 ^g	..
99	Sri Lanka	683	(.)	122	21	9	..	..	158
100	Armenia	–	264	7	(.)	..	..	..	45

20 Refugees and armaments

HDI rank		Internally displaced people (thousands) 2001 ^{a, c}	Refugees ^a		Conventional arms transfers (1990 prices) ^b				Total armed forces	
			By country of asylum (thousands) 2001	By country of origin (thousands) ^d 2001			Exports		Thousands 2001	Index (1985 = 100) 2001
					Imports		US\$ millions 2002	Share (%) ^e 1998-2002		
					(US\$ millions) 1992 2002					
101	Uzbekistan	–	40	3	..	5	170	0.2	50-55 ^h	..
102	Kyrgyzstan	–	9	1	..	..	..	..	11	..
103	Cape Verde	–	0	..	..	..	..	..	1	16
104	China	–	295	117	1,163	2,307	818	1.7	2,270	58
105	El Salvador	–	(.)	7	3	..	..	..	17	40
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	–	1,868	92	386	298	..	(.)	520	85
107	Algeria	–	169	8	16	464	..	..	137	80
108	Moldova, Rep. of	1	(.)	4	..	..	(.)	(.)	7	..
109	Viet Nam	–	16	353	(.)	69	..	..	484	47
110	Syrian Arab Republic	–	3	5	317	162	..	(.)	319	79
111	South Africa	–	19	(.)	140	(.)	34	0.1	60	56
112	Indonesia	–	74	9	47	51	70	0.2	297	107
113	Tajikistan	–	15	56	..	..	..	..	6	..
114	Bolivia	–	(.)	..	24	..	..	..	32	114
115	Honduras	–	(.)	..	(.)	..	..	..	8	50
116	Equatorial Guinea	–	..	..	..	(.)	..	..	1	60
117	Mongolia	–	..	..	(.)	..	..	..	9	28
118	Gabon	–	16	..	(.)	..	..	..	5	196
119	Guatemala	–	1	17	(.)	..	..	..	31	99
120	Egypt	–	7	..	995	638	(.)	(.)	443	100
121	Nicaragua	–	(.)	4	(.)	..	..	..	14	22
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Solomon Islands	–	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Namibia	–	31	..	..	11	..	..	9	..
125	Botswana	–	4	..	3	(.)	..	..	9	225
126	Morocco	–	2	..	30	169	..	..	196	132
127	India	–	170	12	871	1,668	(.)	(.)	1,298	103
128	Vanuatu	–	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Ghana	–	12	15	(.)	(.)	..	..	7	46
130	Cambodia	–	(.)	35	(.)	..	..	..	125	357
131	Myanmar	–	..	146	52	208	..	..	44	24
132	Papua New Guinea	–	5	..	10	..	..	..	3	97
133	Swaziland	–	1	..	..	(.)	..	..	..	..
134	Comoros	–	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	–	0	13	(.)	(.)	..	..	29	54
136	Bhutan	–	..	111	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Lesotho	–	(.)	..	..	(.)	..	..	2	100
138	Sudan	–	349	490	5	(.)	..	..	117	207
139	Bangladesh	–	22	6	63	21	..	..	137	150
140	Congo	–	119	24	(.)	..	..	..	10	115
141	Togo	–	12	4	(.)	..	..	..	9	263
Low human development										
142	Cameroon	–	41	..	3	(.)	..	..	23	316
143	Nepal	–	131	..	..	8	..	..	51	204
144	Pakistan	–	2,199	12	261	1,278	8	(.)	620	128
145	Zimbabwe	–	9	..	57	(.)	..	..	36	88
146	Kenya	–	239	3	3	..	..	..	24	178
147	Uganda	–	200	40	(.)	..	..	..	50-60 ^h	275
148	Yemen	–	69	..	(.)	496	..	..	67	104
149	Madagascar	–	(.)	..	(.)	..	..	..	14	64
150	Haiti	–	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Gambia	–	8	..	..	..	..	..	1	160

20 Refugees and armaments

HDI rank	Internally displaced people (thousands) 2001 ^{a, c}	Refugees ^a		Conventional arms transfers (1990 prices) ^b				Total armed forces		
		By country of asylum (thousands) 2001	By country of origin (thousands) ^d 2001	(1990 prices) ^b		Exports		Thousands 2001	Index (1985 = 100) 2001	
				Imports		US\$ millions 2002	Share (%) ^e 1998-2002			
				(US\$ millions)						
				1992	2002	2002				
152	Nigeria	–	7	6	56	2	..	..	79	84
153	Djibouti	–	23	(.)	18	(.)	..	..	10	328
154	Mauritania	–	(.)	30	(.)	..	..	..	16	185
155	Eritrea	–	2	333	(.)	180	..	..	172	..
156	Senegal	–	21	9	(.)	..	..	..	9	93
157	Guinea	–	178	..	(.)	(.)	..	..	10	98
158	Rwanda	–	35	85	2	..	..	..	60-75 ^h	1,298
159	Benin	–	5	..	..	..	..	..	5	101
160	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	–	647	..	20	..	..	..	27	67
161	Côte d'Ivoire	–	126	..	1	7	..	..	17	129
162	Malawi	–	6	..	(.)	..	..	(.)	5	100
163	Zambia	–	284	..	(.)	..	..	..	22	133
164	Angola	202	12	471	(.)	5	1	(.)	100	202
165	Chad	–	13	46	(.)	(.)	..	..	30	249
166	Guinea-Bissau	–	7	1	(.)	..	..	..	9	108
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	3	362	392	2	14	..	..	81	170
168	Central African Republic	–	49	29	..	..	..	..	3	111
169	Ethiopia	–	153	59	(.)	20	..	..	253	116
170	Mozambique	–	(.)	(.)	(.)	..	..	..	10-11 ^h	66
171	Burundi	20	28	554	..	(.)	..	..	46	875
172	Mali	–	8	(.)	(.)	..	..	..	7	150
173	Burkina Faso	–	(.)	..	(.)	..	..	..	10	255
174	Niger	–	(.)	(.)	(.)	..	..	..	5	241
175	Sierra Leone	–	11	179	1	..	..	..	13-14 ^h	435
Developing countries		..	8,716 T	..	..	..	..	..	13,702 T	88
Least developed countries		..	2,692 T	..	..	..	..	..	1,578 T	135
Arab States		..	1,015 T	..	..	..	..	..	2,236 T	83
East Asia and the Pacific		..	552 T	..	..	..	..	..	5,613 T	75
Latin America and the Caribbean		..	36 T	..	..	..	..	..	1,267 T	94
South Asia		..	4,389 T	..	..	..	..	..	2,784 T	110
Sub-Saharan Africa		..	2,719 T	..	..	..	..	..	1,277 T	151
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS		..	865 T	..	..	..	..	..	2,297 T	35
OECD		..	2,465 T	..	..	..	..	..	5,068 T	70
High-income OECD		..	2,439 T	..	..	..	..	..	4,088 T	70
High human development		..	2,506 T	..	..	..	..	..	5,263 T	72
Medium human development		..	4,061 T	..	..	..	..	..	10,845 T	65
Low human development		..	4,874 T	..	..	..	..	..	1,897 T	150
High income		..	2,449 T	..	..	..	..	..	4,417 T	72
Middle income		..	3,551 T	..	..	..	..	..	9,064 T	57
Low income		..	6,024 T	..	..	..	..	..	6,083 T	114
World		..	12,030 T ⁱ	..	20,454 T ^j	16,492 T ^j	16,496 T ^j	..	19,564 T	71

a. Data refer to the end of 2001. They do not include Palestinian refugees. b. Data are as of 25 February 2003. Figures are trend indicator values, which are an indicator only of the volume of international arms transfers, not of the actual financial value of such transfers. Published reports of arms transfers provide partial information, as not all transfers are fully reported. The estimates presented are conservative and may understate actual transfers of conventional weapons. Zero values are shown as (.). c. Data refer to persons who are displaced within their country and to whom the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) extends protection or assistance, generally pursuant to a special request by a competent organ of the United Nations. d. The country of origin for many refugees is unavailable or unreported. These data may therefore be underestimates. e. Calculated using the 1998-2002 totals for all countries and non-state actors with exports of major conventional weapons as defined in SIPRI 2003b. f. In accordance with the Dayton Peace Accords (signed 14 December 1995), Bosnia and Herzegovina comprises two entities: the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina and the Republika Srpska. The two entities are subject to ceilings on arms. The armed forces of the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina number some 13,200, and those of the Republika Srpska some 6,600. g. Includes paramilitary forces. h. The mid-point value was used for calculating aggregates. i. Aggregate from UNHCR 2002. j. Aggregate from SIPRI 2003b. It includes all countries and non-state actors with transfers of major conventional weapons as defined in SIPRI 2003b. Source: Columns 1-3: UNHCR 2002; columns 4-6: SIPRI 2003b; column 7: calculated on the basis of data on weapons transfers from SIPRI 2003b; column 8: IISS 2002; column 9: calculated on the basis of data on armed forces from IISS 2002.

People victimized by crime

(as % of total population)^a

	Year ^b	Total crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Robbery	Sexual assault ^e	Assault	Bribery (corruption) ^f
National							
Australia	1999	30.1	13.9	1.2	1.0	2.4	0.3
Austria	1995	18.8	3.1	0.2	1.2	0.8	0.7
Belgium	1999	21.4	7.7	1.0	0.3	1.2	0.3
Canada	1999	23.8	10.4	0.9	0.8	2.3	0.4
Denmark	1999	23.0	7.6	0.7	0.4	1.4	0.3
England and Wales	1999	26.4	12.2	1.2	0.9	2.8	0.1
Finland	1999	19.1	4.4	0.6	1.1	2.1	0.2
France	1999	21.4	8.7	1.1	0.7	1.4	1.3
Italy	1991	24.6	12.7	1.3	0.6	0.2	..
Japan	1999	15.2	3.4	0.1	0.1	0.1	(.)
Malta	1996	23.1	10.9	0.4	0.1	1.1	4.0
Netherlands	1999	25.2	7.4	0.8	0.8	1.0	0.4
New Zealand	1991	29.4	14.8	0.7	1.3	2.4	..
Northern Ireland	1999	15.0	6.2	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.2
Poland	1999	22.7	9.0	1.8	0.2	1.1	5.1
Portugal	1999	15.5	7.5	1.1	0.2	0.4	1.4
Scotland	1999	23.2	7.6	0.7	0.3	3.0	..
Slovenia	2000	21.2	7.7	1.1	0.8	1.1	2.1
Sweden	1999	24.7	8.4	0.9	1.1	1.2	0.1
Switzerland	1999	18.2	4.5	0.7	0.6	1.0	0.2 ^g
United States	1999	21.1	10.0	0.6	0.4	1.2	0.2
Major city							
Asunción (Paraguay)	1995	34.4	16.7	6.3	1.7	0.9	13.3
Baku (Azerbaijan)	1999	8.3	2.4	1.6	0.0	0.4	20.8
Beijing (China)	1991	19.0	2.2	0.5	0.6	0.6	..
Bishkek (Kyrgyzstan)	1995	27.8	11.3	1.6	2.2	2.1	19.3
Bogotá (Colombia)	1996	54.6	27.0	11.5	4.8	2.5	19.5
Bratislava (Slovakia)	1996	36.0	20.8	1.2	0.4	0.5	13.5
Bucharest (Romania)	1999	25.4	10.8	1.8	0.4	0.6	19.2
Budapest (Hungary)	1999	32.1	15.6	1.8	9.0	0.8	9.8
Buenos Aires (Argentina)	1995	61.1	30.8	6.4	6.4	2.3	30.2
Cairo (Egypt)	1991	28.7	12.1	2.2	1.8	1.1	..
Dar es Salaam (Tanzania, U. Rep. of)	1991	..	23.1	8.2	6.1	1.7	..
Gaborone (Botswana)	1996	31.7	19.7	2.0	0.7	3.2	2.8
Jakarta (Indonesia)	1995	20.9	9.4	0.7	1.3	0.5	29.9
Johannesburg (South Africa)	1995	38.0	18.3	4.7	2.7	4.6	6.9
Kampala (Uganda)	1995	40.9	20.6	2.3	5.1	1.7	19.5
Kiev (Ukraine)	1999	29.1	8.9	2.5	1.2	1.5	16.2
La Paz (Bolivia)	1995	39.8	18.1	5.8	1.5	2.0	24.4
Manila (Philippines)	1995	10.6	3.3	1.5	0.1	0.1	4.3
Minsk (Belarus)	1999	23.6	11.1	1.4	1.4	1.3	20.6
Moscow (Russian Federation)	1999	26.3	10.9	2.4	1.2	1.1	16.6
Mumbai (India)	1995	31.8	6.7	1.3	3.5	0.8	22.9
New Delhi (India)	1995	30.5	6.1	1.0	1.7	0.8	21.0
Prague (Czech Republic)	1999	34.1	21.6	0.5	0.9	1.1	5.7
Riga (Latvia)	1999	26.5	9.4	2.8	0.5	1.9	14.3
Rio de Janeiro (Brazil)	1995	44.0	14.7	12.2	7.5	3.4	17.1

21 Victims of crime

	Year ^b	People victimized by crime (as % of total population) ^a					
		Total crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Robbery	Sexual assault ^e	Assault	Bribery (corruption) ^f
San José (Costa Rica)	1995	40.4	21.7	8.9	3.5	1.7	9.2
Skopje (Macedonia, TFYR)	1995	21.1	9.4	1.1	0.3	0.7	7.4
Sofia (Bulgaria)	1999	27.2	16.1	1.5	0.1	0.6	16.4
Tallinn (Estonia)	1999	41.2	22.5	6.3	3.3	3.7	9.3
Tbilisi (Georgia)	1999	23.6	11.1	1.8	0.4	0.9	16.6
Tirana (Albania)	1999	31.7	11.2	2.9	1.2	0.7	59.1
Tunis (Tunisia)	1991	37.5	20.1	5.4	1.5	0.4	..
Ulaanbaatar (Mongolia)	1999	41.8	20.0	4.5	1.4	2.1	21.3
Vilnius (Lithuania)	1999	31.0	17.8	3.2	2.0	1.4	22.9
Zagreb (Croatia)	1999	14.3	4.4	0.5	0.8	0.5	9.5

a. Data refer to victimization as reported in the International Crime Victims Survey. b. Surveys were conducted in 1992, 1995, 1996-97 and 2000-01. Data refer to the year preceding the survey. c. Data refer to people victimized by one or more of 11 crimes recorded in the survey: robbery, burglary, attempted burglary, car theft, car vandalism, bicycle theft, sexual assault, theft from car, theft of personal property, assault and threats and theft of motorcycle or moped. d. Includes car theft, theft from car, burglary with entry and attempted burglary. e. Data refer to female population only. f. Data refer to people who have been asked or expected to pay a bribe by a government official. g. Data refer to 1995.

Source: Columns 1-7: UNICRI 2002.

HDI rank	Gender-related development index (GDI)		Life expectancy at birth (years) 2001		Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 2001		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 2000-01 ^a		Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) 2001 ^b		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^c	
	Rank	Value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
High human development												
1	Norway	1	0.941	81.7	75.8	.. ^d	.. ^d	102 ^{e,f}	94 ^f	23,317 ^g	36,043 ^g	0
2	Iceland	2	0.940	81.8	77.5	.. ^d	.. ^d	96 ^f	87 ^f	23,130	36,799	0
3	Sweden	3	0.940	82.4	77.4	.. ^d	.. ^d	123 ^{e,f}	103 ^{e,f}	19,636 ^g	28,817 ^g	0
4	Australia	4	0.938	81.9	76.3	.. ^d	.. ^d	117 ^{e,f}	112 ^{e,f}	20,830	29,945	0
5	Netherlands	7	0.934	80.9	75.5	.. ^d	.. ^d	99 ^f	100 ^{e,f}	18,846	35,675	-2
6	Belgium	8	0.931	81.7	75.4	.. ^d	.. ^d	111 ^{e,f,h}	104 ^{e,f,h}	15,835	35,601	-2
7	United States	5	0.935	79.7	74.0	.. ^d	.. ^d	97 ^f	90 ^f	26,389 ^g	42,540 ^g	2
8	Canada	6	0.934	81.8	76.5	.. ^d	.. ^d	96 ^{f,h}	91 ^{f,h}	20,990 ^g	33,391 ^g	2
9	Japan	13	0.926	84.7	77.7	.. ^d	.. ^d	82 ^f	84 ^f	15,617	35,061	-4
10	Switzerland	12	0.927	82.2	75.8	.. ^d	.. ^d	86 ^f	90 ^f	18,782	37,619	-2
11	Denmark	9	0.928	78.9	74.0	.. ^d	.. ^d	102 ^{e,f}	95 ^f	24,086	34,011	2
12	Ireland	16	0.923	79.4	74.1	.. ^d	.. ^d	93 ⁱ	89 ⁱ	18,701 ^g	46,280 ^g	-4
13	United Kingdom	11	0.928	80.4	75.4	.. ^d	.. ^d	119 ^{e,f}	105 ^{e,f}	18,180	30,476	2
14	Finland	10	0.928	81.3	74.1	.. ^d	.. ^d	108 ^{e,i}	99 ⁱ	20,234	28,831	4
15	Luxembourg	18	0.920	81.2	74.8	.. ^d	.. ^d	74 ^{f,h,j}	72 ^{f,h,j}	29,569	78,723 ^k	-3
16	Austria	14	0.924	81.3	75.1	.. ^d	.. ^d	93 ^f	91 ^f	17,940 ^g	35,923 ^g	2
17	France	17	0.923	82.6	74.9	.. ^d	.. ^d	93 ^f	90 ^f	18,607	29,657	0
18	Germany	15	0.924	81.0	74.9	.. ^d	.. ^d	93 ⁱ	95 ⁱ	18,474	32,557	3
19	Spain	20	0.912	82.6	75.6	96.9 ^d	98.6 ^d	95 ^f	90 ^f	12,331 ^g	28,275 ^g	-1
20	New Zealand	19	0.914	80.6	75.6	.. ^d	.. ^d	104 ^{e,f}	94 ^f	15,524	22,900	1
21	Italy	21	0.910	81.8	75.4	98.1 ^d	98.9 ^d	84 ^f	81 ^f	15,452 ^g	34,460 ^g	0
22	Israel	22	0.900	80.8	76.9	93.1	97.1	92	88	13,726 ^g	26,011 ^g	0
23	Portugal	23	0.892	79.4	72.3	90.3 ^d	95.0 ^d	97 ^f	90 ^f	12,782	23,940	0
24	Greece	24	0.886	80.8	75.6	96.1 ^d	98.5 ^d	81 ⁱ	80 ⁱ	10,833 ^g	24,235 ^g	0
25	Cyprus	25	0.886	80.4	75.8	95.7	98.8	75 ^h	74 ^h	13,513	28,899	0
26	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	26	0.886	82.6	77.1	89.6	96.9	66 ⁱ	61 ⁱ	18,028	31,883	0
27	Barbados	27	0.885	79.3	74.3	99.7 ^d	99.7 ^d	94	84	11,852 ^g	19,496 ^g	0
28	Singapore	28	0.880	80.0	75.7	88.7	96.4	75 ⁱ	76 ⁱ	14,992	30,262	0
29	Slovenia	29	0.879	79.5	72.2	99.6 ^d	99.7 ^d	85 ⁱ	80 ⁱ	13,152 ^g	21,338 ^g	0
30	Korea, Rep. of	30	0.873	79.0	71.4	96.6 ^d	99.2 ^d	84 ^f	97 ^f	9,529	20,578	0
31	Brunei Darussalam	31	0.867	78.7	74.0	88.1	94.6	84	81	11,716 ^{g,l}	26,122 ^{g,l}	0
32	Czech Republic	32	0.857	78.4	71.7	.. ^d	.. ^d	77 ^f	76 ^f	10,555	19,113	0
33	Malta	33	0.844	80.4	75.6	93.0	91.5	76 ^h	75 ^h	6,787	19,647	0
34	Argentina	34	0.839	77.4	70.3	96.9	96.9	94 ^{f,h}	85 ^{f,h}	6,064 ^g	16,786 ^g	0
35	Poland	35	0.839	77.8	69.4	99.7 ^d	99.8 ^d	91 ^f	86 ^f	7,253 ^g	11,777 ^g	0
36	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Bahrain	40	0.829	75.7	72.1	83.2	91.1	84 ^m	78 ^m	7,578	22,305	-4
38	Hungary	36	0.834	75.7	67.3	99.2 ^d	99.5 ^d	83 ^{f,h}	80 ^{f,h}	9,183	15,803	1
39	Slovakia	37	0.834	77.2	69.3	.. ^d	.. ^d	74 ^f	72 ^f	9,468 ^g	14,595 ^g	1
40	Uruguay	39	0.830	78.6	71.3	98.1	97.2	89 ^f	79 ^f	5,774 ^g	11,190 ^g	0
41	Estonia	38	0.831	76.5	65.9	99.8 ^d	99.8 ^d	93	85	7,993 ^g	12,720 ^g	2
42	Costa Rica	41	0.824	80.3	75.6	95.8	95.6	66	65	5,189	13,589	0
43	Chile	43	0.821	78.8	72.8	95.7	96.1	71 ^f	81 ^f	5,055 ^g	13,409 ^g	-1
44	Qatar	..	..	75.0	70.1	83.7	80.8	85	78	..	..	..
45	Lithuania	42	0.823	77.3	67.1	99.5 ^d	99.7 ^d	88	83	6,843	10,326	1
46	Kuwait	45	0.813	78.8	74.7	80.3	84.3	57 ^m	52 ^m	8,605 ^g	25,333 ^g	-1
47	Croatia	44	0.814	77.9	70.0	97.4	99.4 ^d	69 ⁱ	68 ⁱ	6,612 ^g	11,929 ^g	1
48	United Arab Emirates	49	0.802	77.1	73.0	79.8	75.2	74 ^f	64 ^f	6,041 ^{g,l}	28,223 ^{g,l}	-3
49	Bahamas	46	0.811	70.6	63.8	96.3	94.6	77 ⁱ	72 ⁱ	12,783 ^{g,n}	19,857 ^{g,n}	1
50	Latvia	47	0.810	75.8	65.0	99.8 ^d	99.8 ^d	91	82	6,470	9,215	1

22 Gender-related development index

HDI rank	Gender-related development index (GDI)		Life expectancy at birth (years) 2001		Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 2001		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 2000-01 ^a		Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) 2001 ^b		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^c
	Rank	Value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Cuba	..	..	78.5	74.6	96.7	96.9	77	75	..	..	..
53 Belarus	48	0.803	75.0	64.3	99.6 ^d	99.8 ^d	87	84	6,084 ^g	9,358 ^g	1
54 Trinidad and Tobago	50	0.796	74.6	68.6	97.8	99.0	68	65	5,645 ^g	12,614 ^g	0
55 Mexico	52	0.790	76.1	70.1	89.5	93.5	74 ^f	74 ^f	4,637	12,358	-1
Medium human development											
56 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57 Bulgaria	51	0.794	74.6	67.4	98.0	99.0 ^d	79	76	5,484	8,378	1
58 Malaysia	53	0.784	75.3	70.4	84.0	91.7	74 ^f	71 ^f	5,557 ^g	11,845 ^g	0
59 Panama	54	0.781	77.1	72.0	91.4	92.7	78 ^h	73 ^h	3,399 ^g	8,056 ^g	0
60 Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	75.5	71.2	..	..	70	70	..	..	..
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	75.0	70.4	69.3	91.3	91 ^f	87 ^f	..	..	..
62 Mauritius	59	0.770	75.5	68.0	81.7	88.0	68	70	5,273 ^g	14,497 ^g	-4
63 Russian Federation	56	0.774	72.9	60.6	99.4 ^d	99.7 ^d	82 ⁱ	75 ⁱ	5,609 ^g	8,795 ^g	0
64 Colombia	55	0.774	75.0	68.6	91.9	91.9	72	69	4,534 ^g	9,608 ^g	2
65 Brazil	58	0.770	72.3	63.7	87.2	87.4	97 ^f	93 ^f	4,391	10,410	0
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	76.5	71.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67 Belize	64	0.756	73.4	70.2	93.3	93.6	76 ^f	75 ^f	2,188 ^g	9,100 ^g	-5
68 Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Venezuela	60	0.767	76.4	70.6	92.4	93.3	70	65	3,288 ^g	8,021 ^g	0
70 Samoa (Western)	..	..	73.0	66.5	98.4	98.9	72	70	..	..	..
71 Saint Lucia	..	..	73.8	70.5	..	..	81 ^m	83 ^m	..	..	..
72 Romania	57	0.771	74.2	67.0	97.4	99.1 ^d	70	67	4,313 ^g	7,416 ^g	4
73 Saudi Arabia	68	0.743	73.3	70.7	68.2	83.5	57 ^h	60 ^h	4,222 ^g	21,141 ^g	-6
74 Thailand	61	0.766	73.2	64.9	94.1	97.3	69 ^f	75 ^f	4,875	7,975	2
75 Ukraine	63	0.761	74.4	64.1	99.5 ^d	99.8 ^d	79 ^m	83 ^m	3,071	5,826	1
76 Kazakhstan	62	0.763	71.5	60.3	99.2 ^d	99.7 ^d	78	77	5,039	8,077	3
77 Suriname	..	..	73.4	68.2	..	..	79 ^f	75 ^f	..	..	..
78 Jamaica	65	0.750	77.5	73.5	91.0	83.4	71 ^{f,h}	67 ^{f,h}	2,969 ^g	4,492 ^g	1
79 Oman	71	0.736	74.1	70.8	63.5	80.9	56 ^m	59 ^m	3,919 ^{g,n}	17,960 ^{g,n}	-4
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	..	..	75.3	72.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 Fiji	67	0.743	71.1	67.7	91.2	95.2	75 ^{f,m}	77 ^{f,m}	2,507 ^g	7,113 ^g	1
82 Peru	72	0.734	72.0	66.9	85.7	94.8	78 ^{f,m}	89 ^{f,m}	1,903	7,206	-3
83 Lebanon	70	0.737	74.8	71.7	81.0	92.4	77	75	1,963 ^g	6,472 ^g	0
84 Paraguay	69	0.739	72.8	68.3	92.5	94.5	64 ⁱ	64 ⁱ	2,548	7,832	2
85 Philippines	66	0.748	71.6	67.6	95.0	95.3	81 ^f	79 ^f	2,838	4,829	6
86 Maldives	..	..	66.3	67.4	96.9	97.1	79	78	..	..	..
87 Turkmenistan	..	..	70.0	63.3	..	..	81 ⁱ	81 ⁱ	..	..	..
88 Georgia	..	..	77.4	69.2	..	..	70	69	1,507	3,712	..
89 Azerbaijan	..	..	75.2	68.3	..	..	69 ^h	69 ^h	..	..	..
90 Jordan	75	0.729	72.1	69.3	85.1	95.2	78 ^{f,h}	76 ^{f,h}	1,771	5,800	-2
91 Tunisia	76	0.727	74.5	70.5	61.9	82.3	76 ^f	76 ^f	3,377 ^g	9,359 ^g	-2
92 Guyana	74	0.730	66.5	60.1	98.2	99.0	84 ^{f,h}	85 ^{f,h}	2,658 ^g	6,844 ^g	1
93 Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Dominican Republic	77	0.727	69.3	64.4	84.0	84.0	77 ^f	71 ^f	3,663 ^g	10,278 ^g	-1
95 Albania	73	0.732	76.5	70.6	77.8	92.5	70	67	2,608 ^g	4,705 ^g	4
96 Turkey	81	0.726	72.8	67.6	77.2	93.7	54 ^{f,h}	65 ^{f,h}	3,717 ^g	8,028 ^g	-3
97 Ecuador	84	0.716	73.2	68.0	90.3	93.4	71 ^f	73 ^f	1,504 ^g	5,040 ^g	-5
98 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	73.7	70.5	..	..	78 ^h	76 ^h	..	..	..
99 Sri Lanka	80	0.726	75.5	69.6	89.3	94.5	64 ^{f,m}	63 ^{f,m}	2,095	4,189	0
100 Armenia	78	0.727	75.3	68.7	97.8	99.3 ^d	63	57	2,175 ^g	3,152 ^g	3

22 Gender-related development index

HDI rank		Gender-related development index (GDI)		Life expectancy at birth (years)		Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above)		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%)		Estimated earned income (PPP US\$)		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^c
		Rank	Value	2001		2001		2000-01 ^a		2001 ^b		
				Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
101	Uzbekistan	79	0.727	72.1	66.4	98.9	99.6 ^d	74 ⁱ	79 ⁱ	1,951 ^g	2,976 ^g	3
102	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	71.9	64.2	..	..	80	79	..	..	..
103	Cape Verde	82	0.719	72.4	66.6	67.0	84.9	79 ^f	80 ^f	3,557 ^g	7,781 ^g	1
104	China	83	0.718	72.9	68.6	78.7	92.5	62 ^{f, h}	65 ^{f, h}	3,169 ^g	4,825 ^g	1
105	El Salvador	85	0.707	73.3	67.3	76.6	81.9	63 ^m	63 ^m	2,771	7,846	0
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	86	0.702	71.3	68.5	70.2	83.8	63	66	2,599 ^g	9,301 ^g	0
107	Algeria	88	0.687	70.7	67.7	58.3	77.1	69 ^f	73 ^f	2,784 ^g	9,329 ^g	-1
108	Moldova, Rep. of	87	0.697	71.8	64.9	98.4	99.6 ^d	63	60	1,714 ^g	2,626 ^g	1
109	Viet Nam	89	0.687	71.0	66.3	90.9	94.5	61	67	1,696 ^g	2,447 ^g	0
110	Syrian Arab Republic	93	0.668	72.7	70.2	61.6	88.8	61 ⁱ	65 ⁱ	1,423 ^g	5,109 ^g	-3
111	South Africa	90	0.678	54.4	47.7	85.0	86.3	78	78	7,047 ^g	15,712 ^g	1
112	Indonesia	91	0.677	68.2	64.3	82.6	92.1	63 ^f	65 ^f	1,987 ^g	3,893 ^g	1
113	Tajikistan	92	0.673	71.0	65.6	98.9	99.6 ^d	65	78	891 ^g	1,451 ^g	1
114	Bolivia	94	0.663	65.4	61.3	79.9	92.3	80 ^f	88 ^f	1,427 ^g	3,181 ^g	0
115	Honduras	96	0.656	71.3	66.4	75.7	75.4	61 ^f	64 ^f	1,509 ^g	4,131 ^g	-1
116	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	50.4	47.6	76.0	92.8	49 ^h	68 ^h	..	..	..
117	Mongolia	95	0.659	65.3	61.3	98.3	98.6	69	58	1,398 ^g	2,082 ^g	1
118	Gabon	..	..	57.7	55.6	..	..	81 ^f	85 ^f	..	..	..
119	Guatemala	97	0.638	68.4	62.5	61.8	76.6	54 ^f	61 ^f	2,144 ^g	6,620 ^g	0
120	Egypt	99	0.634	70.4	66.3	44.8	67.2	72 ⁱ	80 ⁱ	1,970	5,075	-1
121	Nicaragua	98	0.636	71.5	66.8	67.1	66.5	66 ^{f, h}	63 ^{f, h}	1,494 ^{g, l}	3,415 ^{g, l}	1
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	72.4	66.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Solomon Islands	..	..	70.1	67.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Namibia	100	0.622	49.2	45.5	81.9	83.4	75 ^h	72 ^h	4,833 ^g	9,511 ^g	0
125	Botswana	101	0.611	46.0	43.3	80.6	75.3	81	79	5,888 ^g	9,826 ^g	0
126	Morocco	102	0.590	69.9	66.2	37.2	62.6	46 ^h	56 ^h	2,057 ^g	5,139 ^g	0
127	India	103	0.574	64.0	62.8	46.4	69.0	49 ^{f, h}	63 ^{f, h}	1,531 ^g	4,070 ^g	0
128	Vanuatu	..	..	70.1	67.1	..	..	54 ^m	54 ^m	..	..	..
129	Ghana	104	0.564	59.3	56.2	64.5	81.1	42	49	1,924 ^g	2,579 ^g	0
130	Cambodia	105	0.551	59.4	55.2	58.2	80.5	49	60	1,621 ^g	2,113 ^g	0
131	Myanmar	..	..	59.8	54.4	81.0	89.1	48	47	..	..	..
132	Papua New Guinea	106	0.544	58.1	56.2	57.7	71.1	39 ^m	43 ^m	1,865 ^g	3,231 ^g	0
133	Swaziland	107	0.536	39.9	36.5	79.4	81.3	75 ^h	78 ^h	2,395 ^g	6,453 ^g	0
134	Comoros	108	0.521	61.6	58.8	48.8	63.3	36 ^h	44 ^h	1,340 ^g	2,395 ^g	0
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	109	0.518	55.2	52.7	54.4	76.8	51	63	1,278 ^g	1,962 ^g	0
136	Bhutan	..	..	63.8	61.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Lesotho	110	0.497	41.7	35.4	93.9	73.3	65	61	1,375 ^g	3,620 ^g	0
138	Sudan	116	0.483	56.9	54.0	47.7	70.0	32 ^m	36 ^m	935 ^g	2,992 ^g	-5
139	Bangladesh	112	0.495	60.9	60.1	30.8	49.9	54	54	1,153 ^g	2,044 ^g	0
140	Congo	111	0.496	50.3	46.7	75.9	88.2	53 ^f	61 ^f	695 ^g	1,253 ^g	2
141	Togo	118	0.483	52.0	48.6	44.0	73.4	53 ^m	80 ^m	1,058 ^g	2,254 ^g	-4
Low human development												
142	Cameroon	114	0.488	49.4	46.6	65.1	79.9	43 ^{f, h}	52 ^{f, h}	1,032 ^g	2,338 ^g	1
143	Nepal	119	0.479	58.9	59.4	25.2	60.5	57	70	867 ^g	1,734 ^g	-3
144	Pakistan	120	0.469	60.3	60.6	28.8	58.2	27 ^f	45 ^f	909 ^g	2,824 ^g	-3
145	Zimbabwe	113	0.489	35.4	35.5	85.5	93.3	58 ^{f, h}	62 ^{f, h}	1,667 ^g	2,905 ^g	5
146	Kenya	115	0.488	47.9	44.9	77.3	89.5	52	53	930	1,031	4
147	Uganda	117	0.483	45.4	43.9	58.0	78.1	66	75	1,185 ^g	1,799 ^g	3
148	Yemen	127	0.424	60.5	58.3	26.9	68.5	34 ^m	70 ^m	365 ^g	1,201 ^g	-6
149	Madagascar	121	0.467	54.2	51.9	60.6	74.2	43 ^f	45 ^f	616 ^g	1,046 ^g	1
150	Haiti	122	0.462	49.8	48.5	48.9	52.9	51 ⁱ	53 ⁱ	1,339 ^g	2,396 ^g	1
151	Gambia	123	0.457	55.2	52.2	30.9	45.0	43 ^f	51 ^f	1,530 ^g	2,581 ^g	1

22 Gender-related development index

HDI rank		Gender-related development index (GDI)		Life expectancy at birth (years) 2001		Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 2001		Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 2000-01 ^a		Estimated earned income (PPP US\$) 2001 ^b		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^c
		Rank	Value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	
152	Nigeria	124	0.450	52.3	51.3	57.7	73.3	41 ⁱ	49 ⁱ	505 ^g	1,191 ^g	1
153	Djibouti	..	..	47.3	44.9	55.5	76.1	19 ^h	23 ^h	..	..	..
154	Mauritania	125	0.445	53.5	50.3	30.7	51.1	40	45	1,429 ^g	2,566 ^g	1
155	Eritrea	126	0.434	54.1	50.9	45.6	68.2	29	38	703	1,361	1
156	Senegal	128	0.420	54.5	50.2	28.7	48.1	34 ^f	41 ^f	1,065 ^g	1,941 ^g	0
157	Guinea	..	..	48.9	48.1	..	..	26 ^f	41 ^f	..	..	..
158	Rwanda	129	0.416	38.7	37.6	61.9	74.5	51 ^f	52 ^f	965 ^g	1,567 ^g	0
159	Benin	131	0.395	53.2	48.6	24.6	53.5	38 ^f	60 ^f	803 ^g	1,163 ^g	-1
160	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	130	0.396	45.0	43.0	67.9	84.5	31	31	432 ^g	610 ^g	1
161	Côte d'Ivoire	134	0.376	42.1	41.2	38.4	60.3	31 ^m	46 ^m	792 ^g	2,160 ^g	-2
162	Malawi	132	0.378	39.1	37.9	47.6	75.0	70 ^f	74 ^f	464 ^g	679 ^g	1
163	Zambia	133	0.376	33.4	33.3	72.7	85.8	43	47	554 ^g	1,009 ^g	1
164	Angola	..	..	41.6	38.8	..	..	26 ^h	31 ^h	..	..	..
165	Chad	135	0.366	45.7	43.5	35.8	53.0	24 ^h	43 ^h	796 ^g	1,350 ^g	0
166	Guinea-Bissau	137	0.353	46.7	43.5	24.7	55.2	34 ^h	52 ^h	636 ^g	1,313 ^g	-1
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	136	0.353	41.7	39.6	51.8	74.2	24 ^{f,m}	30 ^{f,m}	486 ^g	879 ^g	1
168	Central African Republic	138	0.352	41.8	39.1	36.6	60.8	20 ⁱ	29 ⁱ	987 ^g	1,632 ^g	0
169	Ethiopia	139	0.347	46.7	44.6	32.4	48.1	27	41	550 ^g	1,074 ^g	0
170	Mozambique	140	0.341	40.9	37.4	30.0	61.2	32	42	916 ^g	1,382 ^g	0
171	Burundi	141	0.331	41.0	39.9	42.0	56.9	28	35	573 ^g	814 ^g	0
172	Mali	142	0.327	48.9	47.8	16.6	36.7	26 ^f	38 ^f	615 ^g	1,009 ^g	0
173	Burkina Faso	143	0.317	46.4	45.0	14.9	34.9	18 ^f	27 ^f	927 ^g	1,323 ^g	0
174	Niger	144	0.279	45.9	45.3	8.9	24.4	14	21	646 ^g	1,129 ^g	0
175	Sierra Leone	..	..	35.8	33.2	..	..	44	57	..	..	..

a. Data refer to the 2000/01 school year. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates. For details, see <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>. Because data are from different sources, comparisons across countries should be made with caution. b. Because of the lack of gender-disaggregated income data, female and male earned income are crudely estimated on the basis of data on the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, the total female and male population and GDP per capita (PPP US\$) (see technical note 1). Unless otherwise specified, estimates are based on data for the most recent year available during 1991-2000. c. The HDI ranks used in this column are those recalculated for the 144 countries with a GDI value. A positive figure indicates that the GDI rank is higher than the HDI rank, a negative the opposite. d. For purposes of calculating the GDI, a value of 99% was applied. e. For purposes of calculating the GDI, a value of 100% was applied. f. Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision. g. No wage data available. For purposes of calculating the estimated female and male earned income, an estimate of 75% was used for the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage. h. Data refer to the 1999/2000 school year. i. Data refer to the 1999/2000 school year. They were provided by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics for *Human Development Report 2001* (see UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2001). j. The ratio is an underestimate, as many secondary and tertiary students pursue their studies in nearby countries. k. For purposes of calculating the GDI, a value of \$40,000 (PPP US\$) was applied. l. Calculated on the basis of GDP per capita (PPP US\$) for 1998. m. Data refer to the 1998/99 school year. n. Calculated on the basis of GDP per capita (PPP US\$) for 2000.

Source: Column 1: determined on the basis of the GDI values in column 2; column 2: calculated on the basis of data in columns 3-10; see technical note 1 for details; columns 3 and 4: UN 2003d; columns 5 and 6: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003a; columns 7 and 8: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003b; columns 9 and 10: unless otherwise noted, calculated on the basis of data on GDP per capita (PPP US\$) from World Bank 2003c, data on wages from ILO 2003b, data on the economically active population from ILO 2002a and data on population from UN 2003d; column 11: determined on the basis of the recalculated HDI ranks and the GDI ranks in column 1.

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

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^a	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % of total) ^b	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) ^b	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	
	Rank	Value					
High human development							
1	Norway	2	0.837	36.4	26	48	0.65
2	Iceland	1	0.847	34.9	31	55	0.63
3	Sweden	3	0.831	45.3	30	49	0.68
4	Australia	11	0.754	26.5	25	45	0.70
5	Netherlands	6	0.794	33.3	26	48	0.53
6	Belgium	15	0.695	24.9	19 ^d	50 ^d	0.44
7	United States	10	0.760	14.0	46 ^d	54 ^d	0.62
8	Canada	9	0.771	23.6	35	53	0.63
9	Japan	44	0.515	10.0	9 ^d	45 ^d	0.45
10	Switzerland	13	0.720	22.4	24	43	0.50
11	Denmark	4	0.825	38.0	21	51	0.71
12	Ireland	16	0.683	14.2	28	49	0.40
13	United Kingdom	17	0.675	17.1	30	43	0.60
14	Finland	5	0.801	36.5	28	57	0.70
15	Luxembourg	..	..	16.7	..	..	..
16	Austria	7	0.782	30.6	29	48	0.50
17	France	..	..	11.7	..	..	..
18	Germany	8	0.776	31.4	27	50	0.57
19	Spain	14	0.709	26.6	32	45	0.44
20	New Zealand	12	0.750	29.2	38	53	0.68
21	Italy	32	0.561	10.3	19	44	0.45
22	Israel	23	0.612	15.0	27	54	0.53
23	Portugal	21	0.647	19.1	32	50	0.53
24	Greece	40	0.519	8.7	25	47	0.45
25	Cyprus	34	0.542	10.7	18	43	0.47
26	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	25	38	..
27	Barbados	20	0.659	20.4	40 ^d	55 ^d	0.61
28	Singapore	26	0.594	11.8	24	43	0.50
29	Slovenia	27	0.582	12.2	31	54	0.62
30	Korea, Rep. of	63	0.363	5.9	5	34	0.46
31	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	– ^e	..	..	..
32	Czech Republic	28	0.579	15.7	26	53	0.55
33	Malta	..	..	9.2	..	..	..
34	Argentina	..	..	31.3	..	..	..
35	Poland	25	0.594	20.7	32	60	0.62
36	Seychelles	..	..	29.4	..	..	..
37	Bahrain	..	..	6.3	..	..	..
38	Hungary	41	0.518	9.8	34	61	0.58
39	Slovakia	24	0.598	19.3	31	61	0.65
40	Uruguay	43	0.516	11.5	37	52	0.52
41	Estonia	33	0.560	17.8	35	70	0.63
42	Costa Rica	19	0.670	35.1	53	28	0.38
43	Chile	52	0.467	10.1	24 ^d	50 ^d	0.38
44	Qatar	..	..	– ^e	..	..	..
45	Lithuania	48	0.499	10.6	47	69	0.66
46	Kuwait	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
47	Croatia	36	0.534	16.2	25	50	0.55
48	United Arab Emirates	65	0.315	0.0	8	25	0.21
49	Bahamas	18	0.671	23.2 ^f	31	56	0.64
50	Latvia	30	0.576	21.0	38	68	0.70

23 Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^a	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % of total) ^b	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) ^b	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c
	Rank	Value				
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	13.3	..	..	..
52 Cuba	..	..	36.0	..	..	..
53 Belarus	..	..	18.4	..	..	..
54 Trinidad and Tobago	22	0.642	25.4	40	51	0.45
55 Mexico	42	0.516	15.9	25	40	0.38
Medium human development						
56 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	8.3	..	..	..
57 Bulgaria	..	..	26.3	..	..	..
58 Malaysia	45	0.503	14.5	20 ^d	45 ^d	0.47
59 Panama	50	0.471	9.9	33 ^d	46 ^d	0.42
60 Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	18.3	..	..	..
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..
62 Mauritius	..	..	5.7	..	..	..
63 Russian Federation	57	0.440	6.4	37	64	0.64
64 Colombia	46	0.501	10.8	38 ^d	49 ^d	0.47
65 Brazil	..	..	9.1	..	62 ^d	..
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	12.3	..	..	..
67 Belize	47	0.501	13.5 ^f	33	53	0.24
68 Dominica	..	..	18.8	..	..	..
69 Venezuela	56	0.441	9.7	24 ^d	58 ^d	0.41
70 Samoa (Western)	..	..	6.1	..	..	..
71 Saint Lucia	..	..	20.7	..	..	..
72 Romania	53	0.460	9.9	29	57	0.58
73 Saudi Arabia	..	..	– ^e	..	..	..
74 Thailand	55	0.457	9.6	27 ^d	55 ^d	0.61
75 Ukraine	61	0.406	5.3	37	63	0.53
76 Kazakhstan	..	..	8.6	..	..	..
77 Suriname	..	..	17.6	28 ^d	51 ^d	..
78 Jamaica	..	..	13.6	..	..	..
79 Oman	..	..	– ^e	..	..	..
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	..	..	22.7	..	..	..
81 Fiji	..	..	5.7 ^f	..	..	..
82 Peru	39	0.521	18.3	27	44	0.26
83 Lebanon	..	..	2.3	..	..	..
84 Paraguay	59	0.412	8.0	23 ^d	54 ^d	0.33
85 Philippines	35	0.539	17.2	58	62	0.59
86 Maldives	..	..	6.0	15	40	..
87 Turkmenistan	..	..	26.0	..	..	..
88 Georgia	62	0.381	7.2	23	60	0.41
89 Azerbaijan	..	..	10.5	..	..	..
90 Jordan	..	..	3.3	..	..	..
91 Tunisia	..	..	11.5	..	..	..
92 Guyana	..	..	20.0	..	..	..
93 Grenada	..	..	17.9	..	..	..
94 Dominican Republic	37	0.529	15.4	31	49	0.36
95 Albania	..	..	5.7	..	..	..
96 Turkey	66	0.290	4.4	8	31	0.46
97 Ecuador	49	0.489	16.0	25	44	0.30
98 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	11	32	..
99 Sri Lanka	67	0.272	4.4	4	49	0.50
100 Armenia	..	..	3.1	..	..	..

23 Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^a	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % of total) ^b	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) ^b	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	
	Rank	Value					
101	Uzbekistan	..	7.2	..	..	..
102	Kyrgyzstan	..	6.7	..	..	..
103	Cape Verde	..	11.1	..	..	..
104	China	..	21.8	..	..	..
105	El Salvador	54	0.459	9.5	33	47	0.35
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	..	4.1	..	..	..
107	Algeria	..	6.0	..	..	..
108	Moldova, Rep. of	51	0.468	12.9	37	66	0.65
109	Viet Nam	..	27.3	..	..	..
110	Syrian Arab Republic	..	10.4	..	..	..
111	South Africa	..	30.0 ^g	..	..	..
112	Indonesia	..	8.0	..	..	..
113	Tajikistan	..	12.4	..	..	..
114	Bolivia	38	0.522	17.8	36	40	0.45
115	Honduras	60	0.408	5.5	36 ^d	51 ^d	0.37
116	Equatorial Guinea	..	5.0	..	..	..
117	Mongolia	..	10.5	..	..	..
118	Gabon	..	11.0 ^f	..	..	..
119	Guatemala	..	8.8	..	..	..
120	Egypt	68	0.253	2.4	10	29	0.39
121	Nicaragua	..	20.7	..	..	..
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	9.1	..	..	..
123	Solomon Islands	..	0.0	..	..	..
124	Namibia	29	0.578	21.4	30	55	0.51
125	Botswana	31	0.564	17.0	35	52	0.60
126	Morocco	..	6.1	..	..	..
127	India	..	9.3	..	..	..
128	Vanuatu	..	1.9	..	..	..
129	Ghana	..	9.0	..	..	..
130	Cambodia	64	0.347	9.3	14	33	0.77
131	Myanmar	..	– ^h	..	..	..
132	Papua New Guinea	..	0.9	..	..	..
133	Swaziland	..	6.3	..	..	..
134	Comoros	..	– ⁱ	..	..	..
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	22.9	..	..	..
136	Bhutan	..	9.3	..	..	..
137	Lesotho	..	17.0	..	..	..
138	Sudan	..	9.7	..	..	..
139	Bangladesh	69	0.218	2.0	8 ^d	25 ^d	0.56
140	Congo	..	11.1	..	..	..
141	Togo	..	7.4	..	..	..
Low human development							
142	Cameroon	..	8.9	..	..	..
143	Nepal	..	7.9 ^f	..	..	..
144	Pakistan	58	0.414	20.6	9 ^d	26 ^d	0.32
145	Zimbabwe	..	10.0	..	..	..
146	Kenya	..	7.1	..	..	..
147	Uganda	..	24.7	..	..	..
148	Yemen	70	0.127	0.7	4	15	0.30
149	Madagascar	..	6.4	..	..	..
150	Haiti	..	9.1	..	..	..
151	Gambia	..	13.2	..	..	..

23 Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^a	Female legislators, senior officials and managers (as % of total) ^b	Female professional and technical workers (as % of total) ^b	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c
	Rank	Value				
152	Nigeria	..	3.3	..	..	..
153	Djibouti	..	10.8	..	..	..
154	Mauritania	..	3.0 ^f	..	..	..
155	Eritrea	..	22.0	..	..	..
156	Senegal	..	19.2	..	..	..
157	Guinea	..	19.3	..	..	..
158	Rwanda	..	25.7	..	..	..
159	Benin	..	6.0	..	..	..
160	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	..	22.3	..	..	..
161	Côte d'Ivoire	..	8.5	..	..	..
162	Malawi	..	9.3	..	..	..
163	Zambia	..	12.0	..	..	..
164	Angola	..	15.5	..	..	..
165	Chad	..	5.8	..	..	..
166	Guinea-Bissau	..	7.8	..	..	..
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	– ⁱ	..	..	..
168	Central African Republic	..	7.3	..	..	..
169	Ethiopia	..	7.8	..	..	..
170	Mozambique	..	30.0	..	..	..
171	Burundi	..	18.5	..	..	..
172	Mali	..	10.2	..	..	..
173	Burkina Faso	..	11.7	..	..	..
174	Niger	..	1.2	..	..	..
175	Sierra Leone	..	14.5	..	..	..

a. Data are as of 1 March 2003. Where there are lower and upper houses, data refer to the weighted average of women's shares of seats in both houses. b. Data refer to the most recent year available during 1992-2001. Estimates for countries that have implemented the recent International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) are not strictly comparable with those for countries using the previous classification (ISCO-68). c. Calculated on the basis of data in columns 9 and 10 in table 22. Estimates are based on data for the most recent year available during 1991-2001. d. Data are based on the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-68) as defined in ILO 2002c. e. The country has never had a parliament. f. Information for the most recent elections was not available in time for publication; data are based on previous elections. g. Calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats (that is, excluding the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis). h. The parliament elected in 1990 has never been convened nor authorized to sit, and many of its members were detained or forced into exile. i. The parliament has been dissolved or suspended for an indefinite period.

Source: Column 1: determined on the basis of the GEM values in column 2; column 2: calculated on the basis of data in columns 3-6; see technical note 1 for details; column 3: calculated on the basis of data on parliamentary seats from IPU 2003b; columns 4 and 5: calculated on the basis of occupational data from ILO 2003b; column 6: calculated on the basis of data in columns 9 and 10 in table 22.

GEM ranks for 70 countries

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

HDI rank	Adult literacy		Youth literacy		Net primary enrolment ^{a, b}		Net secondary enrolment ^{a, b}		Gross tertiary enrolment ^{b, c}	
	Female rate (% age 15 and above) 2001	Female rate as % of male rate 2001	Female rate (% age 15-24) 2001	Female rate as % of male rate 2001	Female ratio (%) 2000-01	Ratio of females to males ^d 2000-01	Female ratio (%) 2000-01	Ratio of females to males ^d 2000-01	Female ratio (%) 2000-01	Ratio of females to males ^d 2000-01
High human development										
1 Norway	..	..	..	..	102 ^e	1.00 ^e	95 ^e	1.01 ^e	85 ^e	1.52 ^e
2 Iceland	..	..	..	..	102 ^e	1.00 ^e	86 ^e	1.05 ^e	62 ^e	1.74 ^e
3 Sweden	..	..	..	..	102 ^e	0.99 ^e	98 ^{e, f}	1.04 ^{e, f}	85 ^e	1.52 ^e
4 Australia	..	..	..	..	96 ^e	1.01 ^e	91 ^e	1.03 ^e	70 ^e	1.24 ^e
5 Netherlands	..	..	..	..	99 ^e	0.99 ^e	90 ^e	1.00 ^e	57 ^e	1.07 ^e
6 Belgium	..	..	..	..	100 ^e	1.00 ^e	..	..	61 ^{e, f}	1.13 ^{e, f}
7 United States	..	..	..	..	96 ^e	1.01 ^e	89 ^e	1.02 ^e	83 ^e	1.32 ^e
8 Canada	..	..	..	..	99 ^{e, f}	1.00 ^{e, f}	98 ^{e, f}	1.01 ^{e, f}	69 ^{e, f}	1.33 ^{e, f}
9 Japan	..	..	..	..	101 ^e	1.00 ^e	101 ^{e, f}	1.01 ^{e, f}	44 ^e	0.85 ^e
10 Switzerland	..	..	..	..	99 ^e	0.99 ^e	85 ^e	0.95 ^e	37 ^e	0.78 ^e
11 Denmark	..	..	..	..	99 ^{e, f}	1.00 ^{e, f}	91 ^{e, f}	1.03 ^{e, f}	68 ^e	1.35 ^e
12 Ireland	..	..	..	..	90 ^{e, f}	1.00 ^{e, f}	..	..	53 ^e	1.27 ^e
13 United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	99 ^e	1.00 ^e	95 ^e	1.02 ^e	67 ^e	1.27 ^e
14 Finland	..	..	..	..	100 ^e	1.00 ^e	95 ^e	1.02 ^e	..	..
15 Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	97 ^e	1.01 ^e	81 ^e	1.08 ^e	10 ^{e, f, g}	1.24 ^{e, f, g}
16 Austria	..	..	..	..	92 ^e	1.01 ^e	88 ^e	0.99 ^e	62 ^e	1.14 ^e
17 France	..	..	..	..	100 ^e	1.00 ^e	93 ^e	1.02 ^e	59 ^e	1.23 ^e
18 Germany	..	..	..	..	87 ^{e, f}	1.02 ^{e, f}	88 ^{e, f}	1.01 ^{e, f}	45 ^{e, h}	0.96 ^{e, h}
19 Spain	96.9	98	99.8	100	103 ^e	1.01 ^e	95 ^e	1.03 ^e	64 ^e	1.15 ^e
20 New Zealand	..	..	..	..	99 ^e	1.00 ^e	93 ^e	1.02 ^e	84 ^e	1.52 ^e
21 Italy	98.1	99	99.8	100	100 ^e	1.00 ^e	91 ^e	1.01 ^e	57 ^e	1.32 ^e
22 Israel	93.1	96	99.3	100	101	1.00	89	1.01	62	1.39
23 Portugal	90.3	95	99.8	100	..	..	89 ^e	1.08 ^e	58 ^e	1.37 ^e
24 Greece	96.1	97	99.8	100	97 ^e	1.00 ^e	89 ^e	1.03 ^e	..	..
25 Cyprus	95.7	97	99.8	100	95	1.01	89	1.02	22 ^{f, i}	1.29 ^{f, i}
26 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	89.6	92	99.8	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
27 Barbados	99.7	100	99.8	100	105	1.01	84	0.97	55	2.45
28 Singapore	88.7	92	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Slovenia	99.6	100	99.8	100	93	0.99	..	..	70	1.35
30 Korea, Rep. of	96.6	97	99.8	100	100 ^e	1.01 ^e	91 ^e	1.00 ^e	57 ^e	0.59 ^e
31 Brunei Darussalam	88.1	93	99.8	101	..	..	..	..	19	1.96
32 Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	90 ^e	1.00 ^e	..	..	31 ^e	1.05 ^e
33 Malta	93.0	102	99.8	102	100 ^f	1.02 ^f	77 ^h	0.95 ^h	24 ^f	1.22 ^f
34 Argentina	96.9	100	98.8	100	107 ^e	0.99 ^e	82 ^e	1.06 ^e	60 ^{e, f}	1.64 ^{e, f}
35 Poland	99.7	100	99.8	100	98 ^e	1.00 ^e	92 ^e	1.03 ^e	66 ^e	1.44 ^e
36 Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37 Bahrain	83.2	91	98.7	100	97	1.01	95	1.07	31 ^h	1.59 ^h
38 Hungary	99.2	100	99.8	100	90 ^e	0.99 ^e	88 ^{e, f}	1.01 ^{e, f}	45 ^e	1.27 ^e
39 Slovakia	..	..	..	..	90 ^e	1.01 ^e	75 ^e	1.01 ^e	32 ^e	1.09 ^e
40 Uruguay	98.1	101	99.4	101	91 ^e	1.01 ^e	74 ^e	1.11 ^e	47 ^e	1.83 ^e
41 Estonia	99.8	100	99.8	100	97	0.98	84	1.03	70	1.55
42 Costa Rica	95.8	100	98.6	101	91	1.00	52	1.11	18	1.21
43 Chile	95.7	100	99.1	100	88 ^e	0.99 ^e	64 ^e	0.76 ^e	36 ^e	0.92 ^e
44 Qatar	83.7	104	97.3	105	96 ^h	1.01 ^h	82 ^h	1.10 ^h	38	2.97
45 Lithuania	99.5	100	99.8	100	94	0.99	89	1.01	63	1.51
46 Kuwait	80.3	95	93.6	102	65 ^f	0.95 ^f	50 ^h	1.02 ^h	30 ^h	2.31 ^h
47 Croatia	97.4	98	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
48 United Arab Emirates	79.8	106	94.7	108	87	1.02	72	1.13	..	..
49 Bahamas	96.3	102	98.3	102	79 ^f	0.92 ^f	71 ^f	0.99 ^f	..	..
50 Latvia	99.8	100	99.8	100	92	1.00	77	1.08	79	1.65

24 Gender inequality in education

HDI rank	Adult literacy		Youth literacy		Net primary enrolment ^{a, b}		Net secondary enrolment ^{a, b}		Gross tertiary enrolment ^{b, c}	
	Female rate	Female rate	Female rate	Female rate	Female ratio	Ratio of females to males ^d	Female ratio	Ratio of females to males ^d	Female ratio	Ratio of females to males ^d
	(% age 15 and above)	as % of male rate	(% age 15-24)	as % of male rate	(%)	2000-01	(%)	2000-01	(%)	2000-01
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Cuba	96.7	100	99.8	100	97	0.99	84	1.05	26	1.16
53 Belarus	99.6	100	99.8	100	107	0.99	76	1.01	63	1.29
54 Trinidad and Tobago	97.8	99	99.8	100	92	1.00	73	1.07	8	1.53
55 Mexico	89.5	96	96.8	99	104 ^e	1.01 ^e	62 ^e	1.08 ^e	20 ^e	0.96 ^e
Medium human development										
56 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57 Bulgaria	98.0	99	99.6	100	93	0.98	87	0.98	47	1.35
58 Malaysia	84.0	92	97.8	100	99 ^e	1.00 ^e	74 ^e	1.11 ^e	29 ^e	1.08 ^e
59 Panama	91.4	99	96.5	99	100	1.00	65	1.09	44 ^f	1.67 ^f
60 Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	92	1.00	80 ^f	0.98 ^f	28	1.32
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	69.3	76	93.5	94	..	..	..	..	48	0.96
62 Mauritius	81.7	93	94.5	101	95	1.00	65	1.04	13	1.36
63 Russian Federation	99.4	100	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
64 Colombia	91.9	100	97.7	101	88	1.00	59	1.10	24	1.09
65 Brazil	87.2	100	96.9	103	94 ^e	0.93 ^e	74 ^e	1.08 ^e	19 ^e	1.29 ^e
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67 Belize	93.3	100	98.8	101	102	1.04	66	1.07	..	..
68 Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69 Venezuela	92.4	99	98.8	101	89	1.02	55	1.20	34	1.46
70 Samoa (Western)	98.4	99	99.5	100	95	0.97	71	1.08	11	1.05
71 Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	100	1.01	90	1.28	24 ^h	0.87 ^h
72 Romania	97.4	98	99.7	100	93	0.99	81	1.02	30	1.20
73 Saudi Arabia	68.2	82	91.0	96	56	0.92	50	0.95	25 ^f	1.29 ^f
74 Thailand	94.1	97	98.4	99	84 ^e	0.97 ^e	..	..	32 ^e	0.82 ^e
75 Ukraine	99.5	100	99.9	100	71 ^h	0.99 ^h	..	..	46 ^h	1.14 ^h
76 Kazakhstan	99.2	100	99.8	100	88	0.99	82	0.98	34	1.19
77 Suriname	..	..	..	..	90	0.96	46	1.13	..	..
78 Jamaica	91.0	109	97.6	107	95 ^e	1.00 ^e	76 ^e	1.04 ^e	22 ^e	1.89 ^e
79 Oman	63.5	78	96.8	97	64	0.99	60	1.01	10	1.40
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81 Fiji	91.2	96	99.1	100	100 ^h	1.00 ^h	..	..	..	..
82 Peru	85.7	90	95.5	97	104 ^{e, f}	1.00 ^{e, f}	61 ^{e, h}	0.98 ^{e, h}	15 ^{e, h}	0.34 ^{e, h}
83 Lebanon	81.0	88	93.3	96	74	1.00	73 ^h	1.09 ^h	44	1.09
84 Paraguay	92.5	98	97.2	100	92 ^e	1.01 ^e	48 ^e	1.06 ^e	..	..
85 Philippines	95.0	100	99.0	100	93 ^e	1.01 ^e	57 ^e	1.18 ^e	33 ^e	1.10 ^e
86 Maldives	96.9	100	99.2	100	99	1.01	33 ^f	1.13 ^f	..	..
87 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88 Georgia	..	..	..	..	95	1.00	73 ^h	1.02 ^h	34	0.99
89 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	93 ^f	1.03 ^f	78 ^h	1.01 ^h	21 ^f	0.93 ^f
90 Jordan	85.1	89	99.4	100	94 ^{e, f}	1.01 ^{e, f}	78 ^{e, f}	1.07 ^{e, f}	31 ^{e, f}	1.14 ^{e, f}
91 Tunisia	61.9	75	89.8	92	99 ^e	0.99 ^e	72 ^e	1.05 ^e	21 ^e	0.97 ^e
92 Guyana	98.2	99	99.8	100	97 ^f	0.97 ^f	..	..	..	..
93 Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94 Dominican Republic	84.0	100	92.2	102	93	1.02	45	1.28	..	..
95 Albania	77.8	84	96.7	97	97	1.00	75	1.03	19	1.69
96 Turkey	77.2	82	94.4	95	..	..	..	..	12 ^{e, f}	0.70 ^{e, f}
97 Ecuador	90.3	97	97.1	99	100	1.01	49	1.04	..	..
98 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	98	1.02	81	1.08	28	0.96
99 Sri Lanka	89.3	94	96.8	100	97 ^{e, h}	1.00 ^{e, h}	..	..	..	..
100 Armenia	97.8	98	99.7	100	70	1.02	65	1.06	22	1.25

24 Gender inequality in education

		Adult literacy		Youth literacy		Net primary enrolment ^{a, b}		Net secondary enrolment ^{a, b}		Gross tertiary enrolment ^{b, c}	
		Female rate	Female rate	Female rate	Female rate	Female	Ratio of	Female	Ratio of	Female	Ratio of
		(% age 15 and above)	as % of male rate	(% age 15-24)	as % of male rate	ratio (%)	females to males ^d	ratio (%)	females to males ^d	ratio (%)	females to males ^d
HDI rank		2001	2001	2001	2001	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01	2000-01
101	Uzbekistan	98.9	99	99.6	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	81	0.97	..	..	42	1.04
103	Cape Verde	67.0	79	85.5	93	99 ^h	1.01 ^h	..	..	..	..
104	China	78.7	85	96.9	98	95 ^{e, f}	1.03 ^{e, f}	..	..	..	..
105	El Salvador	76.6	93	87.7	98	87 ^f	1.17 ^f	39 ^h	0.99 ^h	19	1.24
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	70.2	84	91.9	95	73	0.98	..	..	10	0.93
107	Algeria	58.3	76	84.6	90	97	0.97	63	1.05	..	..
108	Moldova, Rep. of	98.4	99	99.8	100	78	1.00	69	1.03	31	1.29
109	Viet Nam	90.9	96	95.6	101	92	0.94	..	..	8	0.74
110	Syrian Arab Republic	61.6	69	79.7	83	94	0.95	37	0.90	..	..
111	South Africa	85.0	98	91.5	100	88	0.98	60	1.12	17	1.23
112	Indonesia	82.6	90	97.3	99	92 ^e	0.99 ^e	46 ^{e, f}	0.96 ^{e, f}	13 ^e	0.77 ^e
113	Tajikistan	98.9	99	99.8	100	98	0.92	69	0.84	7	0.32
114	Bolivia	79.9	87	94.0	96	97	1.00	67	0.98	..	..
115	Honduras	75.7	100	87.1	104	88	1.02	..	..	17	1.31
116	Equatorial Guinea	76.0	82	95.7	97	68	0.89	14 ^h	0.36 ^h	2 ^f	0.43 ^f
117	Mongolia	98.3	100	99.4	101	91	1.04	64	1.21	42	1.74
118	Gabon	..	..	..	..	87	0.98	..	..	6 ^h	0.55 ^h
119	Guatemala	61.8	81	73.2	85	82	0.95	25	0.94	..	..
120	Egypt	44.8	67	63.7	83	90 ^e	0.95 ^e	77 ^e	0.96 ^e	..	..
121	Nicaragua	67.1	101	72.6	102	81	1.01	38	1.18	..	..
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Namibia	81.9	98	93.7	104	84	1.07	44	1.38	7 ^f	1.24 ^f
125	Botswana	80.6	107	92.4	109	86	1.04	74	1.14	4	0.89
126	Morocco	37.2	59	59.7	78	74	0.91	27 ^f	0.83 ^f	9	0.80
127	India	46.4	67	65.8	82	..	..	..	..	8 ^{e, f}	0.66 ^{e, f}
128	Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	100	1.10	25 ^h	1.20 ^h	(.) ^h	0.62 ^h
129	Ghana	64.5	80	89.4	95	57	0.95	28	0.86	2	0.40
130	Cambodia	58.2	72	75.2	89	90	0.90	12	0.59	2	0.38
131	Myanmar	81.0	91	90.8	99	83	0.99	35	0.95	15	1.75
132	Papua New Guinea	57.7	81	72.1	90	80 ^f	0.91 ^f	18 ^f	0.77 ^f	2 ^h	0.66 ^h
133	Swaziland	79.4	98	91.6	102	94	1.02	47 ^f	1.17 ^f	5	0.87
134	Comoros	48.8	77	52.0	79	52	0.87	..	..	1 ^f	0.73 ^f
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	54.4	71	71.8	84	78	0.92	27	0.81	2	0.59
136	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Lesotho	93.9	128	98.6	119	82	1.09	25	1.54	3	1.76
138	Sudan	47.7	68	72.9	87	42 ^f	0.83 ^f	..	..	7 ^h	0.92 ^h
139	Bangladesh	30.8	62	40.4	71	90	1.02	44	1.05	5	0.55
140	Congo	75.9	86	97.0	99	..	..	..	..	1	0.13
141	Togo	44.0	60	65.2	74	83	0.82	14 ^h	0.44 ^h	1 ^f	0.20 ^f
Low human development											
142	Cameroon	65.1	82	88.7	96	..	..	..	..	1 ^f	0.17 ^f
143	Nepal	25.2	42	44.4	57	67	0.87	..	..	2	0.27
144	Pakistan	28.8	49	43.1	60	56	0.74	..	..	..	..
145	Zimbabwe	85.5	92	96.0	97	80 ^e	1.00 ^e	39 ^e	0.92 ^e	3 ^e	0.60 ^e
146	Kenya	77.3	86	94.7	98	69	1.02	23	0.97	3	0.77
147	Uganda	58.0	74	73.0	85	106	0.94	10 ^f	0.72 ^f	2	0.52
148	Yemen	26.9	39	48.5	58	49	0.58	21 ^h	0.40 ^h	5 ^h	0.28 ^h
149	Madagascar	60.6	82	77.4	92	68	1.01	12 ^h	1.03 ^h	2	0.84
150	Haiti	48.9	93	65.5	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Gambia	30.9	69	50.8	76	66	0.93	29	0.70	..	..

24 Gender inequality in education

HDI rank	Adult literacy		Youth literacy		Net primary enrolment ^{a, b}		Net secondary enrolment ^{a, b}		Gross tertiary enrolment ^{b, c}	
	Female rate	Female rate	Female rate	Female rate	Female ratio	Ratio of females to males ^d	Female ratio	Ratio of females to males ^d	Female ratio	Ratio of females to males ^d
	(% age 15 and above)	as % of male rate	(% age 15-24)	as % of male rate	(%)	2000-01	(%)	2000-01	(%)	2000-01
152 Nigeria	57.7	79	85.4	95	..	..	..	..	..	..
153 Djibouti	55.5	73	80.6	90	28	0.77	..	..	1	0.70
154 Mauritania	30.7	60	41.2	72	62	0.93	13	0.78	1	0.20
155 Eritrea	45.6	67	61.5	76	38	0.86	19	0.74	(.)	0.15
156 Senegal	28.7	60	43.2	71	60	0.90	..	..	..	..
157 Guinea	..	..	..	..	41	0.79	6 ^h	0.38 ^h	..	..
158 Rwanda	61.9	83	82.6	96	97 ^f	1.00 ^f	..	..	1	0.50
159 Benin	24.6	46	37.3	52	57 ^f	0.69 ^f	11 ^f	0.46 ^f	1 ^f	0.24 ^f
160 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	67.9	80	88.6	95	48	1.04	5	0.94	(.)	0.31
161 Côte d'Ivoire	38.4	64	53.6	75	55	0.75	..	..	4 ^h	0.36 ^h
162 Malawi	47.6	63	61.9	76	104	1.07	23	0.85	(.) ^h	0.39 ^h
163 Zambia	72.7	85	86.2	95	65	0.99	18	0.87	2	0.47
164 Angola	..	..	..	..	35	0.91	..	..	1 ^f	0.63 ^f
165 Chad	35.8	67	62.0	83	47	0.67	4 ^f	0.31 ^f	(.) ^f	0.17 ^f
166 Guinea-Bissau	24.7	45	45.5	62	45 ^f	0.71 ^f	..	..	(.)^f	0.18 ^f
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	51.8	70	76.4	86	32 ^h	0.95 ^h	9 ^h	0.58 ^h	..	..
168 Central African Republic	36.6	60	60.8	79	45	0.70	..	..	1 ^f	0.19 ^f
169 Ethiopia	32.4	67	50.2	81	41	0.77	10	0.68	1	0.27
170 Mozambique	30.0	49	47.7	63	50	0.85	8	0.68	(.)	0.79
171 Burundi	42.0	74	63.6	96	49	0.83	..	..	1	0.36
172 Mali	16.6	45	26.0	54	36 ^h	0.71 ^h	..	..	..	..
173 Burkina Faso	14.9	43	24.5	52	29	0.71	6	0.65	..	..
174 Niger	8.9	36	14.5	44	24	0.67	4	0.67	1	0.34
175 Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	24	0.83	1	0.40
Developing countries	67.1	82	80.9	91	79	0.93	..	..	..	..
Least developed countries	43.8	70	59.3	81	57	0.90	..	..	..	..
Arab States	48.8	68	69.6	83	73	0.90	..	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	81.3	88	96.6	98	93	1.01	..	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	88.2	98	95.4	101	96	0.99	..	..	..	..
South Asia	44.8	67	62.4	80	72	0.84	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	54.5	77	73.2	89	56	0.92	..	..	..	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	99.1	99	99.8	100	91	1.02	..	..	..	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	98	1.00	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD	..	..	..	..	98	1.01	..	..	..	..
High human development	..	..	..	..	98	1.01	..	..	..	..
Medium human development	71.6	85	84.8	94	85	0.95	..	..	..	..
Low human development	44.4	68	63.9	81	54	0.86	..	..	..	..
High income	..	..	..	..	97	1.01	..	..	..	..
Middle income	81.8	90	94.9	98	93	1.00	..	..	..	..
Low income	53.9	75	69.8	85	69	0.87	..	..	..	..
World	..	..	..	..	81	0.94	..	..	..	..

a. The net enrolment ratio is the ratio of enrolled children of the official age for the education level indicated to the total population of that age. Net enrolment ratios exceeding 100% reflect discrepancies between these two data sets. b. Data refer to the 2000/01 school year. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates. For details, see <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>. Because data are from different sources, comparisons across countries should be made with caution. c. Tertiary enrolment is generally calculated as a gross ratio. d. Calculated as the ratio of the female enrolment ratio to the male enrolment ratio. e. Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision. f. Data refer to the 1998/99 school year. g. The ratio is an underestimate, as many students pursue their studies in nearby countries. h. Data refer to the 1999/2000 school year. i. Excludes Turkish students.

Source: Columns 1 and 3: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003a; column 2: calculated on the basis of data on adult literacy rates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003a; column 4: calculated on the basis of data on youth literacy rates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003a (for data as presented in World Bank 2003c, as the ratio of literate females to males, see MDG indicator table 2); columns 5 and 6: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003d; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics; columns 7-10: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003d.

HDI rank	economic activity	Employment by economic activity								Contributing family workers		
		Female economic activity rate			(%)						Female (as % of total)	Male (as % of total)
		(age 15 and above)			Agriculture		Industry		Services			
		Rate (%)	Index (1990 = 100)	As % of male rate	Female 1995-2001 ^a	Male 1995-2001 ^a	Female 1995-2001 ^a	Male 1995-2001 ^a	Female 1995-2001 ^a	Male 1995-2001 ^a		
High human development												
1	Norway	59.5	109	85	2	6	9	33	88	61	63	38
2	Iceland	66.7	101	83	5	12	15	34	80	53	67	33
3	Sweden	62.6	102	89	1	4	12	38	87	59	54	46
4	Australia	56.1	107	77	3	6	10	31	86	63	59	41
5	Netherlands	45.6	106	67	2	4	9	31	84	63	78	22
6	Belgium	39.9	106	66	2	3	13	37	86	60	85	15
7	United States	59.1	106	82	1	4	12	32	86	64	62	38
8	Canada	60.3	104	82	2	5	11	32	87	63	69	31
9	Japan	50.9	103	67	6	5	22	38	73	57	82	18
10	Switzerland	50.8	104	66	4	5	13	36	83	59	..	..
11	Denmark	61.7	100	84	2	5	15	37	83	58	..	..
12	Ireland	37.5	117	53	2	12	15	38	83	50	59	41
13	United Kingdom	53.0	105	74	1	2	12	36	87	61	66	34
14	Finland	56.9	98	87	4	8	14	40	82	52	47	53
15	Luxembourg	38.1	104	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16	Austria	44.0	102	65	7	6	14	43	79	52	67	33
17	France	48.8	107	77	..	2	13	35	86	63	..	..
18	Germany	47.9	100	70	2	3	19	46	79	50	75	25
19	Spain	37.8	112	57	5	8	14	41	81	51	64	36
20	New Zealand	57.6	109	80	6	11	12	32	81	56	68	32
21	Italy	38.6	107	59	5	6	21	39	74	55	55	45
22	Israel	48.8	114	68	1	3	13	35	86	61	77	23
23	Portugal	51.4	105	72	14	11	24	44	62	45	66	34
24	Greece	38.2	108	59	20	16	12	29	67	54	69	31
25	Cyprus	49.1	103	62	10	11	18	30	71	58	87	13
26	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	50.9	105	65	..	..	12	28	88	71	..	..
27	Barbados	62.0	107	79	3	5	11	31	85	64	..	..
28	Singapore	50.1	99	64	..	..	23	33	77	67	70	30
29	Slovenia	54.5	98	81	11	11	28	46	61	42	63	37
30	Korea, Rep. of	53.6	111	70	13	10	19	34	68	56	88	12
31	Brunei Darussalam	50.4	112	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Czech Republic	61.2	100	83	4	6	28	49	69	48	78	22
33	Malta	26.1	112	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Argentina	36.2	124	47	..	1	10	34	89	65	64	36
35	Poland	57.1	100	80	19	19	21	41	60	39	60	40
36	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Bahrain	33.8	119	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38	Hungary	48.5	102	71	4	9	25	42	71	48	67	33
39	Slovakia	62.7	99	84	5	10	26	49	69	42	68	32
40	Uruguay	48.3	109	67	1	6	14	34	85	61	68	32
41	Estonia	60.7	95	82	7	11	23	40	70	49	59	41
42	Costa Rica	37.4	113	46	4	22	17	27	79	51	41	59
43	Chile	38.1	119	49	5	19	14	31	82	49	..	..
44	Qatar	41.6	126	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
45	Lithuania	57.6	97	80	16	24	40	33	63	43	61	39
46	Kuwait	36.5	96	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Croatia	48.8	102	73	17	16	22	38	61	46	76	24
48	United Arab Emirates	31.8	109	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49	Bahamas	66.8	104	84	1	6	5	24	93	69	..	..
50	Latvia	59.6	95	80	14	17	18	35	69	49	52	48

25 Gender inequality in economic activity

economic activity		Employment by economic activity								Contributing family workers		
		Female economic activity rate (age 15 and above)			($\%$)						Female (as $\%$ of total)	Male (as $\%$ of total)
					Agriculture		Industry		Services			
		Rate ($\%$)	Index (1990 = 100)	As $\%$ of male rate	Female 1995-2001 ^a	Male 1995-2001 ^a	Female 1995-2001 ^a	Male 1995-2001 ^a	Female 1995-2001 ^a	Male 1995-2001 ^a	1995-2000 ^a	1995-2000 ^a
HDI rank		2001	2001	2001	2001 ^a	2001 ^a	2001 ^a	2001 ^a	2001 ^a			
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Cuba	50.2	119	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Belarus	59.2	98	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54	Trinidad and Tobago	44.5	114	59	3	11	13	37	83	52	30	
55	Mexico	39.8	117	48	7	23	22	29	71	47	51	
Medium human development												
56	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Bulgaria	56.4	94	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Malaysia	48.7	109	61	13	21	29	33	58	46	..	
59	Panama	43.7	113	55	2	25	10	22	88	52	73	
60	Macedonia, TFYR	49.8	103	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	25.3	123	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
62	Mauritius	38.2	110	48	13	15	43	39	45	46	..	
63	Russian Federation	59.2	98	82	8	15	23	36	69	49	58	
64	Colombia	48.5	114	61	..	2	20	30	80	68	31	
65	Brazil	43.8	98	52	19	26	10	27	71	47	..	
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	43.1	99	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Belize	27.3	114	32	6	37	12	19	81	44	70	
68	Dominica	..	..	..	14	31	10	24	72	40	..
69	Venezuela	43.5	115	54	2	16	13	29	85	55	..	
70	Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
71	Saint Lucia	..	..	..	16	27	14	24	71	49	..
72	Romania	50.6	97	76	45	39	22	33	33	29	71	
73	Saudi Arabia	21.6	145	28	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Thailand	73.1	98	85	47	50	17	20	36	31	34	
75	Ukraine	55.5	98	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	36
76	Kazakhstan	61.1	101	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Suriname	36.6	123	49	3	7	10	32	86	56	..	
78	Jamaica	67.2	101	86	10	30	9	26	81	45	34	
79	Oman	19.6	154	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	Fiji	37.9	143	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Peru	34.9	119	44	3	8	11	25	86	67	38	
83	Lebanon	29.9	123	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Paraguay	37.1	110	43	3	7	10	31	87	62	..	
85	Philippines	49.7	106	61	27	47	13	18	61	36	..	
86	Maldives	65.4	100	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	43
87	Turkmenistan	62.3	105	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Georgia	55.7	100	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	40
89	Azerbaijan	54.8	106	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Jordan	27.1	160	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Tunisia	37.2	113	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
92	Guyana	41.1	115	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
93	Grenada	..	..	..	10	17	12	32	77	46	..
94	Dominican Republic	40.4	118	48	3	24	20	27	77	49	77	
95	Albania	59.9	103	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Turkey	50.3	115	62	72	34	10	25	18	41	35	
97	Ecuador	33.0	119	39	2	11	14	26	84	63	34	
98	Occupied Palestinian Territories	9.3	148	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
99	Sri Lanka	43.1	107	55	49	38	22	23	27	37	44	
100	Armenia	62.4	100	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

25 Gender inequality in economic activity

economic activity		Employment by economic activity								Contributing family workers		
		Female economic activity rate			(%)						Female (as % of total)	Male (as % of total)
		(age 15 and above)			Agriculture		Industry		Services			
		Rate (%)	Index (1990 = 100)	As % of male rate	Female 1995-2001 ^a	Male 1995-2001 ^a	Female 1995-2001 ^a	Male 1995-2001 ^a	Female 1995-2001 ^a	Male 1995-2001 ^a		
HDI rank		2001	2001	2001						2000 ^a	2000 ^a	
101	Uzbekistan	62.5	106	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
102	Kyrgyzstan	61.0	104	84	53	52	8	14	38	34	..	
103	Cape Verde	46.4	109	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	China	72.6	98	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	El Salvador	46.5	125	55	6	37	25	24	69	38	42	
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	29.5	137	38	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107	Algeria	30.2	158	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	Moldova, Rep. of	60.3	98	84	..	..	..	..	..	62	38
109	Viet Nam	73.7	96	91	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Syrian Arab Republic	28.9	122	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111	South Africa	47.2	102	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Indonesia	55.6	110	68	42	41	16	21	42	39	..	
113	Tajikistan	58.1	112	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Bolivia	48.2	106	58	2	2	16	40	82	58	63	
115	Honduras	40.8	120	48	9	50	25	21	67	30	40	
116	Equatorial Guinea	45.7	101	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
117	Mongolia	73.6	103	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	Gabon	63.2	101	76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Guatemala	36.6	131	42	14	37	19	26	68	38	..	
120	Egypt	35.4	117	45	35	29	9	25	56	46	43	
121	Nicaragua	47.7	118	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Solomon Islands	81.1	97	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
124	Namibia	53.7	101	67	39	38	8	19	52	43	..	
125	Botswana	62.8	96	77	..	..	..	..	..	45	55
126	Morocco	41.6	107	52	6	6	40	32	54	63	22	
127	India	42.2	105	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Ghana	80.0	98	98	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	Cambodia	80.3	98	97	..	..	..	..	..	71	29
131	Myanmar	65.8	100	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Papua New Guinea	67.6	100	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Swaziland	41.7	106	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	Comoros	62.4	99	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	74.5	101	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Bhutan	57.1	100	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Lesotho	47.5	102	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
138	Sudan	35.1	114	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	Bangladesh	66.4	101	76	78	54	8	11	11	34	81	
140	Congo	58.4	100	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	Togo	53.5	101	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low human development												
142	Cameroon	49.4	105	58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Nepal	56.8	101	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	Pakistan	35.8	125	43	66	41	11	20	23	39	33	
145	Zimbabwe	65.1	98	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	Kenya	74.7	100	85	16	20	10	23	75	57	..	
147	Uganda	79.4	98	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	Yemen	30.6	109	37	..	..	..	..	..	26	74
149	Madagascar	69.0	99	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	Haiti	55.9	97	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Gambia	69.7	101	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

25 Gender inequality in economic activity

economic activity				Employment by economic activity						Contributing family workers		
Female economic activity rate				(%)						Female	Male	
(age 15 and above)				Agriculture		Industry		Services		(as %	(as %	
				Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	of total)	of total)	
HDI rank	Rate	Index	As % of	1995-	1995-	1995-	1995-	1995-	1995-	1995-	1995-	
	(%)	(1990 = 100)	male rate	2001 ^a	2001 ^a	2001 ^a	2001 ^a	2001 ^a	2001 ^a	2000 ^a	2000 ^a	
152	Nigeria	47.7	102	56	2	4	11	30	87	67	..	..
153	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	Mauritania	63.3	98	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	Eritrea	74.6	99	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	Senegal	61.7	101	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	Guinea	77.2	98	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	Rwanda	82.5	99	88	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	Benin	73.4	96	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
160	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	81.6	98	93	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	Côte d'Ivoire	43.9	102	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	Malawi	77.8	98	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	Zambia	64.1	98	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	Angola	72.7	98	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	Chad	67.3	101	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	Guinea-Bissau	57.0	100	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	60.5	97	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	Central African Republic	67.5	96	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169	Ethiopia	57.3	98	67	88	89	2	2	11	9	..	..
170	Mozambique	82.7	99	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
171	Burundi	81.9	99	89	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	Mali	69.9	97	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
173	Burkina Faso	74.8	97	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	Niger	69.4	99	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	Sierra Leone	44.8	106	54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Developing countries		55.7	101	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Least developed countries		64.2	99	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab States		32.7	117	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific		68.8	99	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean		42.2	109	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Asia		43.6	106	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa		62.2	99	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central & Eastern Europe & CIS		57.5	99	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD		51.3	106	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD		52.0	106	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High human development		50.7	106	70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development		56.7	100	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low human development		56.7	102	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income		51.9	106	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income		59.1	100	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low income		51.9	103	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World		55.2	102	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Note: As a result of limitations in the data, comparisons of labour statistics over time and across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data, see ILO 2002a, 2002b and 2003b. The percentage shares of employment by economic activity may not sum to 100 because of rounding or the omission of activities not classified.

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

Source: Columns 1-3: calculated on the basis of data on the economically active population and total population from ILO 2002a; columns 4-9: ILO 2002b; columns 10 and 11: calculated on the basis of data on contributing family workers from ILO 2003b.

		Burden of work			Time allocation					
		Total work time (minutes per day)		Female work time as % of male	($\%$)					
					Total work time		Time spent by females		Time spent by males	
					Market activities	Non-market activities	Market activities	Non-market activities	Market activities	Non-market activities
Year	Females	Males								
Selected developing countries										
Urban areas										
Colombia	1983	399	356	112	49	51	24	76	77	23
Indonesia	1992	398	366	109	60	40	35	65	86	14
Kenya	1986	590	572	103	46	54	41	59	79	21
Nepal	1978	579	554	105	58	42	25	75	67	33
Venezuela	1983	440	416	106	59	41	30	70	87	13
Average ^a	–	481	453	107	54	46	31	69	79	21
Rural areas										
Bangladesh	1990	545	496	110	52	48	35	65	70	30
Guatemala	1977	678	579	117	59	41	37	63	84	16
Kenya	1988	676	500	135	56	44	42	58	76	24
Nepal	1978	641	547	117	56	44	46	54	67	33
Highlands	1978	692	586	118	59	41	52	48	66	34
Mountains	1978	649	534	122	56	44	48	52	65	35
Rural hills	1978	583	520	112	52	48	37	63	70	30
Philippines	1975-77	546	452	121	73	27	29	71	84	16
Average ^a	–	617	515	120	59	41	38	62	76	24
National ^b										
India	2000	457	391	117	61	39	35	65	92	8
Mongolia	2000	545	501	109	61	39	49	51	75	25
South Africa	2000	332	273	122	51	49	35	65	70	30
Average ^a	–	445	388	116	58	42	40	60	79	21
Selected OECD countries ^c										
Australia	1997	435	418	104	46	54	30	70	62	38
Austria ^d	1992	438	393	111	49	51	31	69	71	29
Canada	1998	420	429	98	53	47	41	59	65	35
Denmark ^d	1987	449	458	98	68	32	58	42	79	21
Finland ^d	1987-88	430	410	105	51	49	39	61	64	36
France	1999	391	363	108	46	54	33	67	60	40
Germany ^d	1991-92	440	441	100	44	56	30	70	61	39
Hungary	1999	432	445	97	51	49	41	59	60	40
Israel ^d	1991-92	375	377	99	51	49	29	71	74	26
Italy ^d	1988-89	470	367	128	45	55	22	78	77	23
Japan	1996	393	363	108	66	34	43	57	93	7
Korea, Rep. of	1999	431	373	116	64	36	45	55	88	12
Latvia	1996	535	481	111	46	54	35	65	58	42
Netherlands	1995	308	315	98	48	52	27	73	69	31
New Zealand	1999	420	417	101	46	54	32	68	60	40
Norway ^d	1990-91	445	412	108	50	50	38	62	64	36
United Kingdom ^d	1985	413	411	100	51	49	37	63	68	32
United States ^d	1985	453	428	106	50	50	37	63	63	37
Average ^e	–	423	403	105	52	48	37	64	69	31

Note: Data are estimates based on time use surveys available in time for publication. Time use data are also being collected in other countries, including Benin, Chad, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Mexico, Morocco, Nepal, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, the Philippines, Thailand and Viet Nam. Market activities refer to market-oriented production activities as defined by the 1993 revised UN System of National Accounts; surveys before 1993 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

a. Refers to the unweighted average for the countries or areas shown above. *b.* Classifications of market and non-market activities are not strictly based on the 1993 revised UN System of National Accounts, so comparisons between countries and areas must be made with caution. *c.* Israel and Latvia are included here, although they are not OECD countries. *d.* Harvey 1995. *e.* Refers to the unweighted average for the OECD countries shown above (that is, excluding Israel and Latvia).

Source: For urban and rural areas in developing countries, Goldschmidt-Clermont and Pagnossin Aligisakis 1995 and Harvey 1995; for national studies in developing countries, UN 2002a; for OECD countries and Latvia, unless otherwise noted, Harvey 2001.

27 Women's political participation

... AND ACHIEVING EQUALITY FOR ALL WOMEN AND MEN

HDI rank		Year women received right ^a		Year first woman elected (E) or appointed (A) to parliament	Women in government at ministerial level (as % of total) ^b 2000	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^c	
		To vote	To stand for election			Lower or single house	Upper house or senate
High human development							
1	Norway	1907, 1913	1907, 1913	1911 A	42.1	36.4	–
2	Iceland	1915	1915	1922 E	33.3	34.9	–
3	Sweden	1861, 1921	1907, 1921	1921 E	55.0	45.3	–
4	Australia	1902, 1962	1902, 1962	1943 E	19.5	25.3	28.9
5	Netherlands	1919	1917	1918 E	31.0	36.7	26.7
6	Belgium	1919, 1948	1921, 1948	1921 A	18.5	23.3	28.2
7	United States	1920, 1960	1788 ^d	1917 E	31.8	14.3	13.0
8	Canada	1917, 1950	1920, 1960	1921 E	24.3	20.6	32.4
9	Japan	1945, 1947	1945, 1947	1946 E	5.7	7.3	15.4
10	Switzerland	1971	1971	1971 E	28.6	23.0	19.6
11	Denmark	1915	1915	1918 E	45.0	38.0	–
12	Ireland	1918, 1928	1918, 1928	1918 E	18.8	13.3	16.7
13	United Kingdom	1918, 1928	1918, 1928	1918 E	33.3	17.9	16.4
14	Finland	1906	1906	1907 E	44.4	36.5	–
15	Luxembourg	1919	1919	1919 E	28.6	16.7	–
16	Austria	1918	1918	1919 E	31.3	33.9	21.0
17	France	1944	1944	1945 E	37.9	12.2	10.9
18	Germany	1918	1918	1919 E	35.7	32.2	24.6
19	Spain	1931	1931	1931 E	17.6	28.3	24.3
20	New Zealand	1893	1919	1933 E	44.0	29.2	–
21	Italy	1945	1945	1946 E	17.6	11.5	8.1
22	Israel	1948	1948	1949 E	6.1	15.0	–
23	Portugal	1931, 1976	1931, 1976	1934 E	9.7	19.1	–
24	Greece	1927, 1952	1927, 1952	1952 E	7.1	8.7	–
25	Cyprus	1960	1960	1963 E	..	10.7	–
26	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..
27	Barbados	1950	1950	1966 A	14.3	10.7	33.3
28	Singapore	1947	1947	1963 E	5.7	11.8	–
29	Slovenia	1945	1945	1992 E ^e	15.0	12.2	–
30	Korea, Rep. of	1948	1948	1948 E	6.5	5.9	–
31	Brunei Darussalam	– ^f	– ^f	– ^f	0.0	– ^f	– ^f
32	Czech Republic	1920	1920	1992 E ^e	..	17.0	12.3
33	Malta	1947	1947	1966 E	5.3	9.2	–
34	Argentina	1947	1947	1951 E	7.3	30.7	33.3
35	Poland	1918	1918	1919 E	18.7	20.2	23.0
36	Seychelles	1948	1948	1976 E + A	23.1	29.4	–
37	Bahrain	1973	1973	–	..	0.0	12.5
38	Hungary	1918	1918	1920 E	35.9	9.8	–
39	Slovakia	1920	1920	1992 E ^e	19.0	19.3	–
40	Uruguay	1932	1932	1942 E	..	12.1	9.7
41	Estonia	1918	1918	1919 E	14.3	17.8	–
42	Costa Rica	1949	1949	1953 E	28.6	35.1	–
43	Chile	1931, 1949	1931, 1949	1951 E	25.6	12.5	4.1
44	Qatar	– ^f	– ^f	– ^f	0.0	– ^f	– ^f
45	Lithuania	1921	1921	1920 A	18.9	10.6	–
46	Kuwait	– ^f	– ^f	– ^f	0.0	0.0	–
47	Croatia	1945	1945	1992 E ^e	16.2	20.5	6.2
48	United Arab Emirates	– ^f	– ^f	– ^f	..	0.0	–
49	Bahamas	1961, 1964	1961, 1964	1977 A	16.7	20.0	..
50	Latvia	1918	1918	..	6.7	21.0	–

27 Women's political participation

HDI rank		Year women received right ^a		Year first woman elected (E) or appointed (A) to parliament	Women in government at ministerial level (as % of total) ^b 2000	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^c	
		To vote	To stand for election			Lower or single house	Upper house or senate
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1951	1951	1984 E	0.0	13.3	–
52	Cuba	1934	1934	1940 E	10.7	36.0	–
53	Belarus	1919	1919	1990 E ^e	25.7	10.3	31.1
54	Trinidad and Tobago	1946	1946	1962 E + A	8.7	19.4	32.3
55	Mexico	1947	1953	1952 A	11.1	16.0	15.6
Medium human development							
56	Antigua and Barbuda	1951	1951	1984 A	0.0	5.3	11.8
57	Bulgaria	1937	1944	1945 E	18.8	26.3	–
58	Malaysia	1957	1957	1959 E	..	10.4	26.1
59	Panama	1941, 1946	1941, 1946	1946 E	20.0	9.9	–
60	Macedonia, TFYR	1946	1946	1990 E ^e	10.9	18.3	–
61	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1964	1964	..	12.5	..	–
62	Mauritius	1956	1956	1976 E	9.1	5.7	–
63	Russian Federation	1918	1918	1993 E ^e	..	7.6	3.4
64	Colombia	1954	1954	1954 A	47.4	12.0	8.8
65	Brazil	1934	1934	1933 E	0.0	8.6	12.3
66	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	16.7	0.0
67	Belize	1954	1954	1984 E + A	11.1	6.9	..
68	Dominica	1951	1951	1980 E	0.0	18.8	–
69	Venezuela	1946	1946	1948 E	0.0	9.7	–
70	Samoa (Western)	1990	1990	1976 A	7.7	6.1	–
71	Saint Lucia	1924	1924	1979 A	18.2	11.1	36.4
72	Romania	1929, 1946	1929, 1946	1946 E	20.0	10.7	7.9
73	Saudi Arabia	– ^f	– ^f	– ^f	..	– ^f	– ^f
74	Thailand	1932	1932	1948 A	5.7	9.2	10.5
75	Ukraine	1919	1919	1990 E ^e	..	5.3	–
76	Kazakhstan	1924, 1993	1924, 1993	1990 E ^e	17.5	10.4	5.1
77	Suriname	1948	1948	1975 E	..	17.6	–
78	Jamaica	1944	1944	1944 E	12.5	11.7	19.0
79	Oman	– ^f	– ^f	– ^f	..	– ^f	– ^f
80	St. Vincent & the Grenadines	1951	1951	1979 E	0.0	22.7	–
81	Fiji	1963	1963	1970 A	20.7	5.7	..
82	Peru	1955	1955	1956 E	16.2	18.3	–
83	Lebanon	1952	1952	1991 A	0.0	2.3	–
84	Paraguay	1961	1961	1963 E	..	2.5	17.8
85	Philippines	1937	1937	1941 E	..	17.8	12.5
86	Maldives	1932	1932	1979 E	..	6.0	–
87	Turkmenistan	1927	1927	1990 E ^e	..	26.0	–
88	Georgia	1918, 1921	1918, 1921	1992 E ^e	9.7	7.2	–
89	Azerbaijan	1921	1921	1990 E ^e	2.6	10.5	–
90	Jordan	1974	1974	1989 A	0.0	1.3	7.5
91	Tunisia	1957, 1959	1957, 1959	1959 E	10.0	11.5	–
92	Guyana	1953	1945	1968 E	..	20.0	–
93	Grenada	1951	1951	1976 E + A	25.0	26.7	7.7
94	Dominican Republic	1942	1942	1942 E	..	17.3	6.3
95	Albania	1920	1920	1945 E	15.0	5.7	–
96	Turkey	1930	1934	1935 A	0.0	4.4	–
97	Ecuador	1929, 1967	1929, 1967	1956 E	20.0	16.0	–
98	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Sri Lanka	1931	1931	1947 E	..	4.4	–
100	Armenia	1921	1921	1990 E ^e	..	3.1	–

27 Women's political participation

HDI rank		Year women received right ^a		Year first woman elected (E) or appointed (A) to parliament	Women in government at ministerial level (as % of total) ^b 2000	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^c	
		To vote	To stand for election			Lower or single house	Upper house or senate
101	Uzbekistan	1938	1938	1990 E ^e	4.4	7.2	–
102	Kyrgyzstan	1918	1918	1990 E ^e	..	10.0	2.2
103	Cape Verde	1975	1975	1975 E	35.0	11.1	–
104	China	1949	1949	1954 E	5.1	21.8	–
105	El Salvador	1939	1961	1961 E	15.4	9.5	–
106	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1963	1963	1963 E + A	9.4	4.1	–
107	Algeria	1962	1962	1962 A	0.0	6.2	5.6
108	Moldova, Rep. of	1978, 1993	1978, 1993	1990 E	..	12.9	–
109	Viet Nam	1946	1946	1976 E	..	27.3	–
110	Syrian Arab Republic	1949, 1953	1953	1973 E	11.1	10.4	–
111	South Africa	1930, 1994	1930, 1994	1933 E	38.1	29.8	31.5 ^g
112	Indonesia	1945	1945	1950 A	5.9	8.0	–
113	Tajikistan	1924	1924	1990 E ^e	..	12.7	11.8
114	Bolivia	1938, 1952	1938, 1952	1966 E	..	18.5	14.8
115	Honduras	1955	1955	1957 ^h	33.3	5.5	–
116	Equatorial Guinea	1963	1963	1968 E	..	5.0	–
117	Mongolia	1924	1924	1951 E	10.0	10.5	–
118	Gabon	1956	1956	1961 E	12.1	9.2	..
119	Guatemala	1946	1946	1956 E	7.1	8.8	–
120	Egypt	1956	1956	1957 E	6.1	2.4	–
121	Nicaragua	1955	1955	1972 E	23.1	20.7	–
122	São Tomé and Príncipe	1975	1975	1975 E	..	9.1	–
123	Solomon Islands	1974	1974	1993 E	..	0.0	–
124	Namibia	1989	1989	1989 E	16.3	26.4	7.7
125	Botswana	1965	1965	1979 E	26.7	17.0	–
126	Morocco	1963	1963	1993 E	4.9	10.8	0.4
127	India	1950	1950	1952 E	10.1	8.8	10.3
128	Vanuatu	1975, 1980	1975, 1980	1987 E	..	1.9	–
129	Ghana	1954	1954	1960 A ^h	8.6	9.0	–
130	Cambodia	1955	1955	1958 E	7.1	7.4	13.1
131	Myanmar	1935	1946	1947 E	..	– ⁱ	– ⁱ
132	Papua New Guinea	1964	1963	1977 E	0.0	0.9	–
133	Swaziland	1968	1968	1972 E + A	12.5	3.1	13.3
134	Comoros	1956	1956	1993 E	..	– ^j	– ^j
135	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1958	1958	1958 E	10.2	22.9	–
136	Bhutan	1953	1953	1975 E	..	9.3	–
137	Lesotho	1965	1965	1965 A	..	11.7	36.4
138	Sudan	1964	1964	1964 E	5.1	9.7	–
139	Bangladesh	1972	1972	1973 E	9.5	2.0	–
140	Congo	1963	1963	1963 E	..	9.3	15.0
141	Togo	1945	1945	1961 E	7.4	7.4	–
Low human development							
142	Cameroon	1946	1946	1960 E	5.8	8.9	–
143	Nepal	1951	1951	1952 A	14.8	5.9	..
144	Pakistan	1947	1947	1973 E	..	21.6	17.0
145	Zimbabwe	1957	1978	1980 E + A	36.0	10.0	–
146	Kenya	1919, 1963	1919, 1963	1969 E + A	1.4	7.1	–
147	Uganda	1962	1962	1962 A	27.1	24.7	–
148	Yemen	1967 ^k	1967 ^k	1990 E ^h	..	0.7	–
149	Madagascar	1959	1959	1965 E	12.5	3.8	11.1
150	Haiti	1950	1950	1961 E	18.2	3.6	25.9
151	Gambia	1960	1960	1982 E	30.8	13.2	–

27 Women's political participation

HDI rank		Year women received right ^a		Year first woman elected (E) or appointed (A) to parliament	Women in government at ministerial level (as % of total) ^b 2000	Seats in parliament held by women (as % of total) ^c	
		To vote	To stand for election			Lower or single house	Upper house or senate
152	Nigeria	1958	1958	..	22.6	3.4	2.8
153	Djibouti	1946	1986	2003 E	5.0	10.8	–
154	Mauritania	1961	1961	1975 E	13.6	..	..
155	Eritrea	1955	1955	1994 E	11.8	22.0	–
156	Senegal	1945	1945	1963 E	15.6	19.2	–
157	Guinea	1958	1958	1963 E	11.1	19.3	–
158	Rwanda	1961	1961	1965 ^h	13.0	25.7	–
159	Benin	1956	1956	1979 E	10.5	6.0	..
160	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	1959	1959	..	..	22.3	–
161	Côte d'Ivoire	1952	1952	1965 E	9.1	8.5	–
162	Malawi	1961	1961	1964 E	11.8	9.3	–
163	Zambia	1962	1962	1964 E + A	6.2	12.0	–
164	Angola	1975	1975	1980 E	14.7	15.5	–
165	Chad	1958	1958	1962 E	..	5.8	–
166	Guinea-Bissau	1977	1977	1972 A	8.3	7.8	–
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	1967	1970	1970 E	..	– ^j	– ^j
168	Central African Republic	1986	1986	1987 E	..	7.3	–
169	Ethiopia	1955	1955	1957 E	22.2	7.7	8.3
170	Mozambique	1975	1975	1977 E	..	30.0	–
171	Burundi	1961	1961	1982 E	4.5	18.4	18.9
172	Mali	1956	1956	1964 E	33.3	10.2	–
173	Burkina Faso	1958	1958	1978 E	8.6	11.7	–
174	Niger	1948	1948	1989 E	10.0	1.2	–
175	Sierra Leone	1961	1961	..	8.1	14.5	–

a. Data refer to the year in which the right to vote or stand for election on a universal and equal basis was recognized. Where two years are shown, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote or stand for election. b. Data were provided by states based on their definition of national executive and may therefore include women serving as ministers and vice ministers and those holding other ministerial positions, including parliamentary secretaries. c. Data are as of 1 March 2003. The percentage was calculated using as a reference the number of total seats currently filled in parliament. d. No information is available on the year all women received the right to stand for election. However, the constitution does not mention gender with regard to this right. e. Refers to the year women were elected to the current parliamentary system. f. Women's right to vote and to stand for election has not been recognized. Brunei Darussalam, Oman, Qatar and Saudi Arabia have never had a parliament. g. The figures on the distribution of seats do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis; the percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats. h. No information or confirmation available. i. The parliament elected in 1990 has never been convened nor authorized to sit, and many of its members were detained or forced into exile. j. The parliament has been dissolved or suspended for an indefinite period. k. Refers to the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Source: Columns 1, 2 and 3: IPU 1995 and 2003a; column 4: IPU 2001; columns 5 and 6: IPU 2003b.

28 Status of major international human rights instruments

HUMAN AND LABOUR RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

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

28 Status of major international human rights

HDI rank	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989
52 Cuba	●			●	●	●
53 Belarus	●	●	●	●	●	●
54 Trinidad and Tobago	●	●	●	●		●
55 Mexico	●	●	●	●	●	●
Medium human development						
56 Antigua and Barbuda	●			●	●	●
57 Bulgaria	●	●	●	●	●	●
58 Malaysia				●		●
59 Panama	●	●	●	●	●	●
60 Macedonia, TFYR	●	●	●	●	●	●
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	●	●	●	●	●	●
62 Mauritius	●	●	●	●	●	●
63 Russian Federation	●	●	●	●	●	●
64 Colombia	●	●	●	●	●	●
65 Brazil	●	●	●	●	●	●
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	●	●	●	●	●	●
67 Belize	●	●	○	●	●	●
68 Dominica		●	●	●		●
69 Venezuela	●	●	●	●	●	●
70 Samoa (Western)				●		●
71 Saint Lucia	●			●		●
72 Romania	●	●	●	●	●	●
73 Saudi Arabia	●			●	●	●
74 Thailand	●	●	●	●		●
75 Ukraine	●	●	●	●	●	●
76 Kazakhstan	●			●	●	●
77 Suriname	●	●	●	●		●
78 Jamaica	●	●	●	●		●
79 Oman	●			●		●
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	●	●	●	●	●	●
81 Fiji	●			●		●
82 Peru	●	●	●	●	●	●
83 Lebanon	●	●	●	●	●	●
84 Paraguay	○	●	●	●	●	●
85 Philippines	●	●	●	●	●	●
86 Maldives	●			●		●
87 Turkmenistan	●	●	●	●	●	●
88 Georgia	●	●	●	●	●	●
89 Azerbaijan	●	●	●	●	●	●
90 Jordan	●	●	●	●	●	●
91 Tunisia	●	●	●	●	●	●
92 Guyana	●	●	●	●	●	●
93 Grenada	○	●	●	●		●
94 Dominican Republic	●	●	●	●	○	●
95 Albania	●	●	●	●	●	●
96 Turkey	●	○	○	●	●	●
97 Ecuador	●	●	●	●	●	●
99 Sri Lanka	●	●	●	●	●	●
100 Armenia	●	●	●	●	●	●
101 Uzbekistan	●	●	●	●	●	●

28 Status of major international human rights instruments

HDI rank	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989
102 Kyrgyzstan	●	●	●	●	●	●
103 Cape Verde	●	●	●	●	●	●
104 China	●	○	●	●	●	●
105 El Salvador	●	●	●	●	●	●
106 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	●	●	●			●
107 Algeria	●	●	●	●	●	●
108 Moldova, Rep. of	●	●	●	●	●	●
109 Viet Nam	●	●	●	●		●
110 Syrian Arab Republic	●	●	●			●
111 South Africa	●	●	○	●	●	●
112 Indonesia	●			●	●	●
113 Tajikistan	●	●	●	●	●	●
114 Bolivia	●	●	●	●	●	●
115 Honduras	●	●	●	●	●	●
116 Equatorial Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	●
117 Mongolia	●	●	●	●	●	●
118 Gabon	●	●	●	●	●	●
119 Guatemala	●	●	●	●	●	●
120 Egypt	●	●	●	●	●	●
121 Nicaragua	●	●	●	●	○	●
122 São Tomé and Príncipe	○	○	○	○	○	●
123 Solomon Islands	●		●	●		●
124 Namibia	●	●	●	●	●	●
125 Botswana	●	●		●	●	●
126 Morocco	●	●	●	●	●	●
127 India	●	●	●	●	○	●
128 Vanuatu				●		●
129 Ghana	●	●	●	●	●	●
130 Cambodia	●	●	●	●	●	●
131 Myanmar				●		●
132 Papua New Guinea	●			●		●
133 Swaziland	●					●
134 Comoros	○			●	○	●
135 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	●	○	○	●		●
136 Bhutan	○			●		●
137 Lesotho	●	●	●	●	●	●
138 Sudan	●	●	●		○	●
139 Bangladesh	●	●	●	●	●	●
140 Congo	●	●	●	●		●
141 Togo	●	●	●	●	●	●
Low human development						
142 Cameroon	●	●	●	●	●	●
143 Nepal	●	●	●	●	●	●
144 Pakistan	●			●		●
145 Zimbabwe	●	●	●	●		●
146 Kenya	●	●	●	●	●	●
147 Uganda	●	●	●	●	●	●
148 Yemen	●	●	●	●	●	●
149 Madagascar	●	●	●	●	○	●
150 Haiti	●	●		●		●
151 Gambia	●	●	●	●	○	●

28 Status of major international human rights

HDI rank	International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination 1965	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights 1966	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women 1979	Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment 1984	Convention on the Rights of the Child 1989
152	●	●	●	●	●	●
153		●	●	●	●	●
154	●			●		●
155	●	●	●	●		●
156	●	●	●	●	●	●
157	●	●	●	●	●	●
158	●	●	●	●		●
159	●	●	●	●	●	●
160	●	●	●	●		●
161	●	●	●	●	●	●
162	●	●	●	●	●	●
163	●	●	●	●	●	●
164		●	●	●		●
165	●	●	●	●	●	●
166	○	○	●	●	○	●
167	●	●	●	●	●	●
168	●	●	●	●		●
169	●	●	●	●	●	●
170	●	●		●	●	●
171	●	●	●	●	●	●
172	●	●	●	●	●	●
173	●	●	●	●	●	●
174	●	●	●	●	●	●
175	●	●	●	●	●	●
Others ^a						
Afghanistan	●	●	●	○	●	●
Andorra	○	○		●	○	●
Cook Islands						●
Holy See	●				●	●
Iraq	●	●	●	●		●
Kiribati						●
Korea, Dem. Rep. of		●	●	●		●
Liberia	●	○	○	●		●
Liechtenstein	●	●	●	●	●	●
Marshall Islands						●
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.						●
Monaco	●	●	●		●	●
Nauru	○	○			○	●
Niue						●
Palau						●
San Marino	●	●	●		○	●
Serbia and Montenegro	●	●	●	●	●	●
Somalia	●	●	●		●	○
Tonga	●					●
Tuvalu				●		●
Total states parties ^b	167	149	146	170	132	191
Signatures not yet followed by participation	8	8	7	3	12	2

● Ratification, accession or succession. ○ Signature not yet followed by ratification.

Note: The table includes states that have signed or ratified at least one of the six human rights instruments. Information is as of 12 February 2003.

a. States not included in the human development index. b. States that have ratified, acceded or succeeded to the instrument.

Source: Columns 1-6: UN 2003b.

29 Status of fundamental labour rights conventions

HUMAN AND LABOUR RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

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

29 Status of fundamental labour rights conventions

HDI rank	Freedom of association and collective bargaining		Elimination of forced and compulsory labour		Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation		Abolition of child labour	
	Convention 87 ^a	Convention 98 ^b	Convention 29 ^c	Convention 105 ^d	Convention 100 ^e	Convention 111 ^f	Convention 138 ^g	Convention 182 ^h
52 Cuba	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
53 Belarus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
54 Trinidad and Tobago	●	●	●	●	●	●		
55 Mexico	●		●	●	●	●		●
Medium human development								
56 Antigua and Barbuda	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
57 Bulgaria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
58 Malaysia		●	●	○	●		●	●
59 Panama	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
60 Macedonia, TFYR	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
61 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
62 Mauritius		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
63 Russian Federation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
64 Colombia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
65 Brazil		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
66 Bosnia and Herzegovina	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
67 Belize	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
68 Dominica	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
69 Venezuela	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
70 Samoa (Western)								
71 Saint Lucia	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
72 Romania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
73 Saudi Arabia			●	●	●	●		●
74 Thailand			●	●	●			●
75 Ukraine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
76 Kazakhstan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
77 Suriname	●	●	●	●				
78 Jamaica	●	●	●	●	●	●		
79 Oman			●					●
80 St. Vincent & the Grenadines	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
81 Fiji	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
82 Peru	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
83 Lebanon		●	●	●	●	●		●
84 Paraguay	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
85 Philippines	●	●		●	●	●	●	●
86 Maldives								
87 Turkmenistan	●	●	●	●	●	●		
88 Georgia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
89 Azerbaijan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
90 Jordan		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
91 Tunisia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
92 Guyana	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
93 Grenada	●	●	●	●	●			
94 Dominican Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
95 Albania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
96 Turkey	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
97 Ecuador	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
99 Sri Lanka	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
100 Armenia					●	●		
101 Uzbekistan		●	●	●	●	●		

29 Status of fundamental labour rights conventions

HDI rank	Freedom of association and collective bargaining		Elimination of forced and compulsory labour		Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation		Abolition of child labour	
	Convention 87 ^a	Convention 98 ^b	Convention 29 ^c	Convention 105 ^d	Convention 100 ^e	Convention 111 ^f	Convention 138 ^g	Convention 182 ^h
102 Kyrgyzstan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
103 Cape Verde	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
104 China					●		●	●
105 El Salvador			●	●	●	●	●	●
106 Iran, Islamic Rep. of			●	●	●	●		●
107 Algeria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
108 Moldova, Rep. of	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
109 Viet Nam					●	●		●
110 Syrian Arab Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
111 South Africa	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
112 Indonesia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
113 Tajikistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
114 Bolivia	●	●		●	●	●	●	
115 Honduras	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
116 Equatorial Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
117 Mongolia	●	●			●	●		●
118 Gabon	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
119 Guatemala	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
120 Egypt	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
121 Nicaragua	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
122 São Tomé and Príncipe	●	●			●	●		
123 Solomon Islands			●					
124 Namibia	●	●	●	●		●	●	●
125 Botswana	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
126 Morocco		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
127 India			●	●	●	●		
128 Vanuatu								
129 Ghana	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
130 Cambodia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
131 Myanmar	●		●					
132 Papua New Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
133 Swaziland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
134 Comoros	●	●	●	●	●			
135 Lao People's Dem. Rep.			●					
136 Bhutan								
137 Lesotho	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
138 Sudan		●	●	●	●	●		
139 Bangladesh	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
140 Congo	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
141 Togo	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Low human development								
142 Cameroon	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
143 Nepal		●	●		●	●	●	●
144 Pakistan	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
145 Zimbabwe		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
146 Kenya		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
147 Uganda		●	●	●				●
148 Yemen	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
149 Madagascar	●	●	●		●	●	●	●
150 Haiti	●	●	●	●	●	●		
151 Gambia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

29 Status of fundamental labour rights conventions

HDI rank	Freedom of association and collective bargaining		Elimination of forced and compulsory labour		Elimination of discrimination in respect of employment and occupation		Abolition of child labour	
	Convention 87 ^a	Convention 98 ^b	Convention 29 ^c	Convention 105 ^d	Convention 100 ^e	Convention 111 ^f	Convention 138 ^g	Convention 182 ^h
152 Nigeria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
153 Djibouti	●	●	●	●	●			
154 Mauritania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
155 Eritrea	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
156 Senegal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
157 Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	●		
158 Rwanda	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
159 Benin	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
160 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
161 Côte d'Ivoire	●	●	●	●	●	●		
162 Malawi	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
163 Zambia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
164 Angola	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
165 Chad	●	●	●	●	●	●		●
166 Guinea-Bissau		●	●	●	●	●		
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
168 Central African Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
169 Ethiopia	●	●		●	●	●	●	
170 Mozambique	●	●		●	●	●		
171 Burundi	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
172 Mali	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
173 Burkina Faso	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
174 Niger	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
175 Sierra Leone	●	●	●	●	●	●		
Others ⁱ								
Afghanistan				●	●			
Iraq		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kiribati	●	●	●	●				
Liberia	●	●	●	●		●		
San Marino	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Serbia and Montenegro	●	●	●		●	●	●	
Somalia			●	●		●		
Total ratifications	141	152	161	157	160	157	121	131

● Convention ratified. ○ Ratification denounced.

Note: The table includes states that have ratified at least one of the eight fundamental labour rights conventions. Information is as of 12 February 2003.

a. Freedom of Association and Protection of the Right to Organize Convention (1948). *b.* Right to Organize and Collective Bargaining Convention (1949). *c.* Forced Labour Convention (1930). *d.* Abolition of Forced Labour Convention (1957). *e.* Equal Remuneration Convention (1951). *f.* Discrimination (Employment and Occupation) Convention (1958). *g.* Minimum Age Convention (1973). *h.* Worst Forms of Child Labour Convention (1999).

i. States not included in the human development index.

Source: Columns 1-8: ILO 2003a.

30 Basic indicators for other UN member countries

	Human development index components					Population with sustainable					
	Life expectancy at birth (years) 2000-05 ^a	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above) 2001	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 2000-01 ^b	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 2001	Total population (thousands) 2001	Total fertility rate (per woman) 2000-05 ^a	Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2001	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2001	Adults living with HIV/AIDS (% ages 15-49) 2001 ^c	Under-nourished people (as % of total population) 1998/2000 ^d	access to an improved water source (%) 2000
Afghanistan	43.1	36.0	30	..	22,083	6.8	165	257	..	70	13
Andorra	..	..	..	..	67	..	6	7	..	..	100
Iraq	60.7	39.7	58	..	23,860	4.8	107	133	<0.10	27	85
Kiribati	..	100.0	..	..	85	..	51	69	..	..	48
Korea, Dem. Rep. of	63.1	100.0	..	..	22,409	2.0	42	55	..	34	100
Liberia	41.4	54.8	16	..	3,099	6.8	157	235	..	39	..
Liechtenstein	..	100.0	..	..	33	..	10	11	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	91.0	..	..	52	..	54	66	..	..	..
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	68.6	81.0	..	..	107	3.8	20	24	..	..	..
Monaco	..	..	..	..	34	..	4	5	..	..	100
Nauru	..	95.0	55	..	12	..	25	30	..	..	..
Palau	..	98.0	..	..	20	..	24	29	..	..	79
San Marino	..	..	..	..	27	..	4	6	..	..	..
Serbia and Montenegro	73.2	98.0	52	..	10,545	1.7	17	19	0.19	..	98
Somalia	47.9	24.0	7	..	9,088	7.3	133	225	1.00	71	..
Timor-Leste	49.5	..	..	..	711	3.8	85	124	..	..	..
Tonga	68.6	99.0	81	..	102	3.7	17	20	..	..	100
Tuvalu	..	98.0	67	..	10	..	38	52	..	..	..

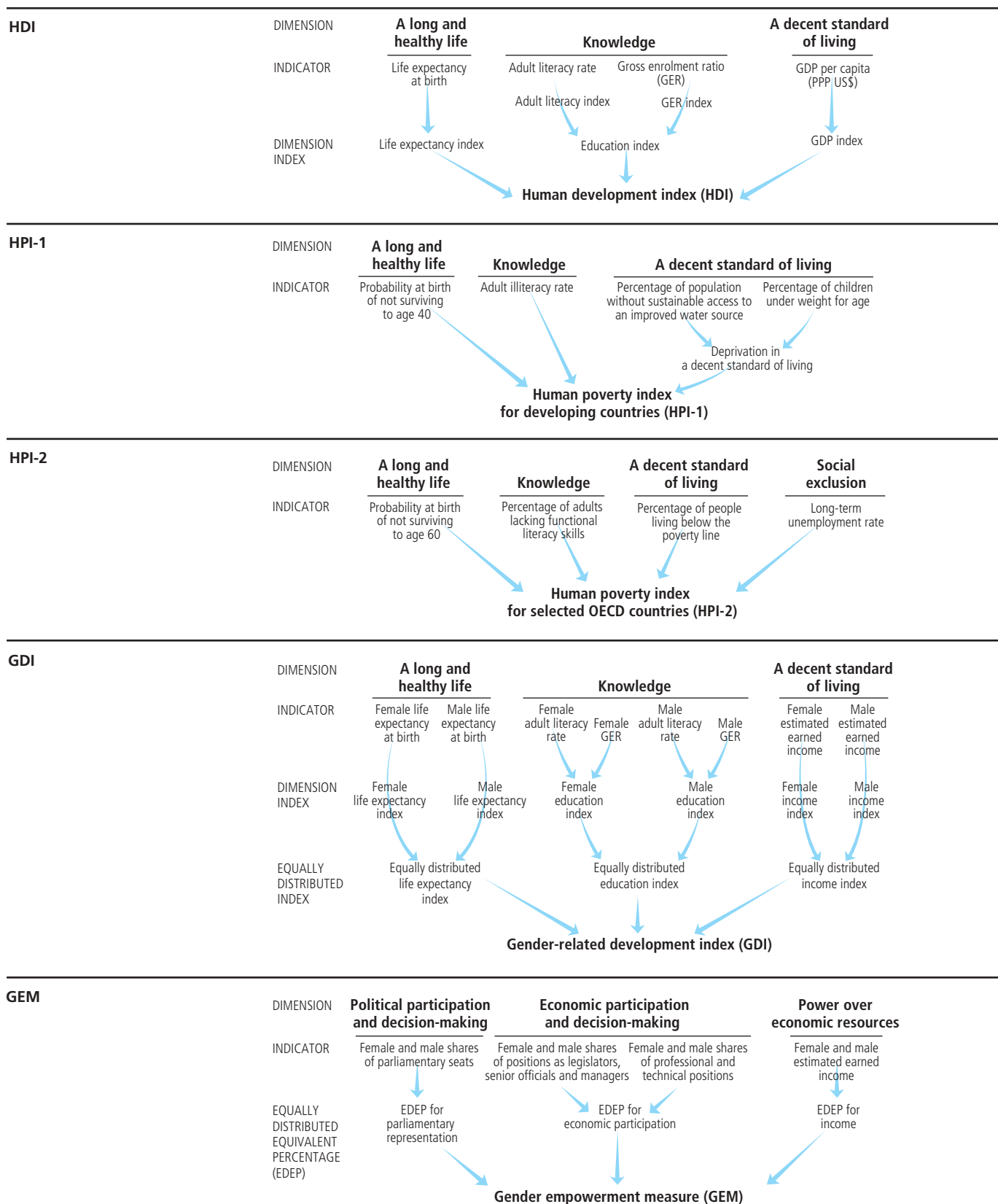
Note: This table presents data for UN member countries not included in the main indicator tables.

a. Data refer to estimates for the period specified. b. Data refer to the 2000/01 school year. c. Data refer to the end of 2001. d. Data refer to the average for the years specified.

Source: Columns 1, 5 and 6: UN 2003d; column 2: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003a; column 3: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003b; column 4: World Bank 2003c; columns 7 and 8: UNICEF 2003b; column 9: UNAIDS 2002; column 10: UN 2003a, based on data from the Food and Agriculture Organization; column 11: UN 2003a, based on data from a joint effort by the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization.

CALCULATING THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES

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

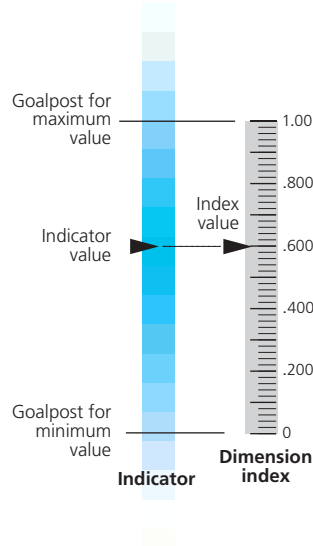


The human development index (HDI)

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

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

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



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

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

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

Goalposts for calculating the HDI

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

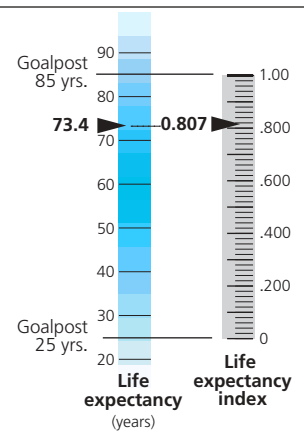
Calculating the HDI

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

1. Calculating the life expectancy index

The life expectancy index measures the relative achievement of a country in life expectancy at birth. For Albania, with a life expectancy of 73.4 years in 2001, the life expectancy index is 0.807.

$$\text{Life expectancy index} = \frac{73.4 - 25}{85 - 25} = 0.807$$



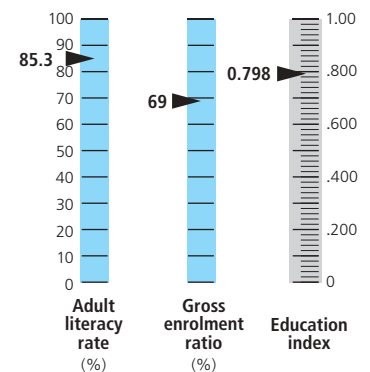
2. Calculating the education index

The education index measures a country's relative achievement in both adult literacy and combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment. First, an index for adult literacy and one for combined gross enrolment are calculated. Then these two indices are combined to create the education index, with two-thirds weight given to adult literacy and one-third weight to combined gross enrolment. For Albania, with an adult literacy rate of 85.3% in 2001 and a combined gross enrolment ratio of 69% in the school year 2000/01, the education index is 0.798.

$$\text{Adult literacy index} = \frac{85.3 - 0}{100 - 0} = 0.853$$

$$\text{Gross enrolment index} = \frac{69 - 0}{100 - 0} = 0.690$$

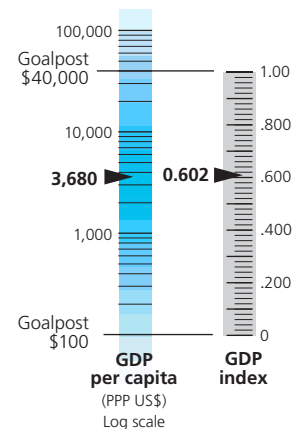
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Education index} &= 2/3 (\text{adult literacy index}) + 1/3 (\text{gross enrolment index}) \\ &= 2/3 (0.853) + 1/3 (0.690) = 0.798 \end{aligned}$$



3. Calculating the GDP index

The GDP index is calculated using adjusted GDP per capita (PPP US\$). In the HDI income serves as a surrogate for all the dimensions of human development not reflected in a long and healthy life and in knowledge. Income is adjusted because achieving a respectable level of human development does not require unlimited income. Accordingly, the logarithm of income is used. For Albania, with a GDP per capita of \$3,680 (PPP US\$) in 2001, the GDP index is 0.602.

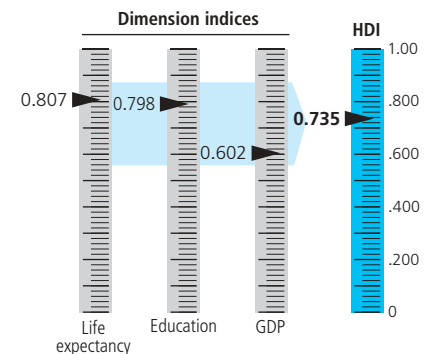
$$\text{GDP index} = \frac{\log(3,680) - \log(100)}{\log(40,000) - \log(100)} = 0.602$$



4. Calculating the HDI

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HDI} &= 1/3 (\text{life expectancy index}) + 1/3 (\text{education index}) \\ &\quad + 1/3 (\text{GDP index}) \\ &= 1/3 (0.807) + 1/3 (0.798) + 1/3 (0.602) = 0.735 \end{aligned}$$



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

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

- A long and healthy life—vulnerability to death at a relatively early age, as measured by the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40.
- Knowledge—exclusion from the world of reading and communications, as measured by the adult illiteracy rate.
- A decent standard of living—lack of access to overall economic provisioning, as measured by the unweighted average of two indicators, the percentage of the population without sustainable access to an improved water source and the percentage of children under weight for age.

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

Originally, the measure of deprivation in a decent standard of living also included an indicator of access to health services. But because reliable data on access to health services are lacking for recent years, in this year's Report deprivation in a decent standard of living is measured by two rather than three indicators—the percentage of the population without sustainable access to an improved water source and the percentage of children under weight for age.

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

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

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

Calculating the HPI-1

1. Measuring deprivation in a decent standard of living

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

$$\text{Unweighted average} = 1/2 (\text{population without sustainable access to an improved water source}) + 1/2 (\text{children under weight for age})$$

A sample calculation: Central African Republic

Population without sustainable access to an improved water source = 30%

Children under weight for age = 23%

$$\text{Unweighted average} = 1/2 (30) + 1/2 (23) = 26.5\%$$

2. Calculating the HPI-1

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

$$\text{HPI-1} = [1/3 (P'_1 + P'_2 + P'_3)]^{1/\lambda}$$

Where:

P'_1 = Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (times 100)

P'_2 = Adult illiteracy rate

P'_3 = Unweighted average of population without sustainable access to an improved water source and children under weight for age

$\lambda = 3$

A sample calculation: Central African Republic

$P'_1 = 55.3\%$

$P'_2 = 51.8\%$

$P'_3 = 26.5\%$

$$\text{HPI-1} = [1/3 (55.3^3 + 51.8^3 + 26.5^3)]^{1/3} = 47.8$$

Calculating the HPI-2

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

$$\text{HPI-2} = [1/4 (P'_1 + P'_2 + P'_3 + P'_4)]^{1/\lambda}$$

Where:

P'_1 = Probability at birth of not surviving to age 60 (times 100)

P'_2 = Adults lacking functional literacy skills

P'_3 = Population below income poverty line (50% of median adjusted household disposable income)

P'_4 = Rate of long-term unemployment (lasting 12 months or more)

$\lambda = 3$

A sample calculation: United Kingdom

$P'_1 = 8.9\%$

$P'_2 = 21.8\%$

$P'_3 = 12.5\%$

$P'_4 = 1.3\%$

$$\text{HPI-2} = [1/4 (8.9^3 + 21.8^3 + 12.5^3 + 1.3^3)]^{1/3} = 14.8$$

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

The value of λ has an important impact on the value of the HPI. If $\lambda = 1$, the HPI is the average of its dimensions. As λ rises, greater weight is given to the dimension in which there is the most deprivation. Thus as λ increases towards infinity, the HPI will tend towards the value of the dimension in which deprivation is greatest (for the Central African Republic, the example used for calculating the HPI-1, it would be 55.3%, equal to the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40).

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

The gender-related development index (GDI)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Goalposts for calculating the GDI

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

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

Calculating the GDI

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

1. Calculating the equally distributed life expectancy index

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

FEMALE	MALE
Life expectancy: 73.2 years	Life expectancy: 64.9 years
Life expectancy index = $\frac{73.2 - 27.5}{87.5 - 27.5} = 0.762$	Life expectancy index = $\frac{64.9 - 22.5}{82.5 - 22.5} = 0.707$

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

FEMALE	MALE
Population share: 0.508	Population share: 0.492
Life expectancy index: 0.762	Life expectancy index: 0.707
Equally distributed life expectancy index = $\{[0.508 (0.762^{-1})] + [0.492 (0.707^{-1})]\}^{-1} = 0.734$	

2. Calculating the equally distributed education index

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

FEMALE	MALE
Adult literacy rate: 94.1%	Adult literacy rate: 97.3%
Adult literacy index: 0.941	Adult literacy index: 0.973
Gross enrolment ratio: 69.3%	Gross enrolment ratio: 74.6%
Gross enrolment index: 0.693	Gross enrolment index: 0.746

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

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

$$\text{Female education index} = 2/3 (0.941) + 1/3 (0.693) = 0.858$$

$$\text{Male education index} = 2/3 (0.973) + 1/3 (0.746) = 0.897$$

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

FEMALE	MALE
Population share: 0.508	Population share: 0.492
Education index: 0.858	Education index: 0.897

$$\text{Equally distributed education index} = \{[0.508 (0.858^{-1})] + [0.492 (0.897^{-1})]\}^{-1} = 0.877$$

3. Calculating the equally distributed income index

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

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

FEMALE	MALE
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$): 4,875	Estimated earned income (PPP US\$): 7,975
Income index = $\frac{\log(4,875) - \log(100)}{\log(40,000) - \log(100)} = 0.649$	Income index = $\frac{\log(7,975) - \log(100)}{\log(40,000) - \log(100)} = 0.731$

Calculating the GDI continues on next page

Calculating the GDI (continued)

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

FEMALE

Population share: 0.508

Income index: 0.649

MALE

Population share: 0.492

Income index: 0.731

$$\text{Equally distributed income index} = \{[0.508 (0.649^{-1})] + [0.492 (0.731^{-1})]\}^{-1} = \mathbf{0.687}$$

4. Calculating the GDI

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GDI} &= 1/3 (\text{life expectancy index}) + 1/3 (\text{education index}) + 1/3 (\text{income index}) \\ &= 1/3 (0.734) + 1/3 (0.877) + 1/3 (0.687) = \mathbf{0.766} \end{aligned}$$

Why $\epsilon = 2$ in calculating the GDI

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

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

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

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

The gender empowerment measure (GEM)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calculating the GEM

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

1. Calculating the EDEP for parliamentary representation

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

FEMALE	MALE
Population share: 0.497	Population share: 0.503
Parliamentary share: 9.7%	Parliamentary share: 90.3%

$$\text{EDEP for parliamentary representation} = \{[0.497 (9.7^{-1})] + [0.503 (90.3^{-1})]\}^{-1} = 17.60$$

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

$$\text{Indexed EDEP for parliamentary representation} = \frac{17.60}{50} = \mathbf{0.352}$$

2. Calculating the EDEP for economic participation

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

FEMALE	MALE
Population share: 0.497	Population share: 0.503
Percentage share of positions as legislators, senior officials and managers: 24.3%	Percentage share of positions as legislators, senior officials and managers: 75.7%
Percentage share of professional and technical positions: 57.6%	Percentage share of professional and technical positions: 42.4%

$$\text{EDEP for positions as legislators, senior officials and managers} = \{[0.497 (24.3^{-1})] + [0.503 (75.7^{-1})]\}^{-1} = 36.90$$

$$\text{Indexed EDEP for positions as legislators, senior officials and managers} = \frac{36.90}{50} = 0.738$$

$$\text{EDEP for professional and technical positions} = \{[0.497 (57.6^{-1})] + [0.503 (42.4^{-1})]\}^{-1} = 48.80$$

$$\text{Indexed EDEP for professional and technical positions} = \frac{48.80}{50} = 0.976$$

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

$$\text{EDEP for economic participation} = \frac{0.738 + 0.976}{2} = \mathbf{0.857}$$

3. Calculating the EDEP for income

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

FEMALE	MALE
Population share: 0.497	Population share: 0.503
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$): 3,288	Estimated earned income (PPP US\$): 8,021
Income index = $\frac{3,288 - 100}{40,000 - 100} = 0.080$	Income index = $\frac{8,021 - 100}{40,000 - 100} = 0.199$

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

$$\text{EDEP for income} = \{[0.497 (0.080^{-1})] + [0.503 (0.199^{-1})]\}^{-1} = \mathbf{0.114}$$

4. Calculating the GEM

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

$$\text{GEM} = \frac{0.352 + 0.857 + 0.114}{3} = \mathbf{0.441}$$

Female and male earned income

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

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

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

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

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

Key

W_f/W_m = ratio of female non-agricultural wage to male non-agricultural wage

EA_f = female share of economically active population

EA_m = male share of economically active population

S_f = female share of wage bill

Y = total GDP (PPP US\$)

N_f = total female population

N_m = total male population

Y_f = estimated female earned income (PPP US\$)

Y_m = estimated male earned income (PPP US\$)

Note

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

Estimating female and male earned income

This illustration of the estimation of female and male earned income uses 2001 data for Ethiopia.

1. Calculating total GDP (PPP US\$)

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

Total population: 67,266 (thousand)

GDP per capita (PPP US\$): 810

Total GDP (PPP US\$) = 810 (67,266) = 54,485,460 (thousand)

2. Calculating the female share of the wage bill

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

Ratio of female to male non-agricultural wage (W_f/W_m) = 0.75

Female percentage share of economically active population (EA_f) = 40.9%

Male percentage share of economically active population (EA_m) = 59.1%

$$\text{Female share of wage bill } (S_f) = \frac{W_f/W_m (EA_f)}{[W_f/W_m (EA_f)] + EA_m} = \frac{0.75 (40.9)}{[0.75 (40.9)] + 59.1} = 0.342$$

3. Calculating female and male earned income (PPP US\$)

An assumption has to be made that the female share of the wage bill is equal to the female share of GDP.

Female share of wage bill (S_f) = 0.342

Total GDP (PPP US\$) (Y) = 54,485,460 (thousand)

Female population (N_f) = 33,892 (thousand)

$$\text{Estimated female earned income (PPP US$) } (Y_f) = \frac{S_f (Y)}{N_f} = \frac{0.342 (54,485,460)}{33,892} = 550$$

Male population (N_m) = 33,374 (thousand)

$$\text{Estimated male earned income (PPP US$) } (Y_m) = \frac{Y - S_f (Y)}{N_m} = \frac{54,485,460 - [0.342 (54,485,460)]}{33,374} = 1,074$$

Selected readings

- Anand, Sudhir, and Amartya Sen. 1994. "Human Development Index: Methodology and Measurement." Occasional Paper 12. United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report Office, New York. (HDI)
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TECHNICAL NOTE 2

IDENTIFYING TOP PRIORITY AND HIGH PRIORITY COUNTRIES FOR THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

This year's *Human Development Report* identifies countries that are *top priority* and *high priority* for each Millennium Development Goal for which there are sufficient data, based on human poverty in each Goal and trends in the 1990s. Based on the Goal-by-Goal analysis, the Report then identifies countries that are top priority and high priority overall.

Assessing countries as top priority and high priority for each Goal

For each Millennium Development Goal the assessment of a country is based both on its progress towards the Goal—slow or reversing, moderate, fast—and on its level of human poverty in the Goal—extreme, medium, low (technical note tables 2.1 and 2.2). Progress is measured against the targets and using the indicators defined for the Millennium Development Goals.

Top priority countries for each Goal

A country is designated top priority for a Goal if it has both extreme human poverty in that Goal and slow or reversing progress towards it (technical note figure 2.1).

High priority countries for each Goal

A country is designated high priority for a Goal if:

- It has extreme human poverty in that Goal and moderate progress towards it.

- Or it has medium human poverty in that Goal and slow or reversing progress towards it.

Assessing countries as top priority and high priority across all the Goals

The assessment of whether a country is top priority or high priority for all the Goals is based on the number of Goals for which the country is top priority or high priority. (This overall assessment includes data for the HIV/AIDS target, though it is not assessed separately).

Top priority countries across all the Goals

A country is designated top priority across all the Goals if:

- It is top priority for at least three Goals.
- Or it is top priority for half or more of the Goals for which at least three data points are available for that country.
- Or, where data are available for only two Goals, it is top priority for both.

High priority countries across all the Goals

A country is designated high priority across all the Goals if it does not fall into the top priority category but:

- It is top or high priority for at least three Goals.
- Or it is top priority for two Goals.
- Or it is top or high priority for half or more of the Goals for which at least three data points are available for that country.
- Or, where data are available for only two Goals, it is top or high priority for both.

Technical note table 2.1

Defining progress towards the Millennium Development Goals

<i>Rate of progress</i>	<i>Definition</i>
Slow or reversing	Actual progress towards the Goal is <i>less than half</i> the approximate progress required to meet the target if current trends prevail until 2015.
Moderate	Actual progress towards the Goal is <i>more than half but less than</i> the approximate progress required to meet the target if current trends prevail until 2015.
Fast	Actual progress towards the Goal is <i>equal to or greater than</i> the approximate progress required to meet the target if current trends prevail until 2015.

Note: The year in which the target is to be met is 2015 for all except gender equality in education, for which it is 2005.

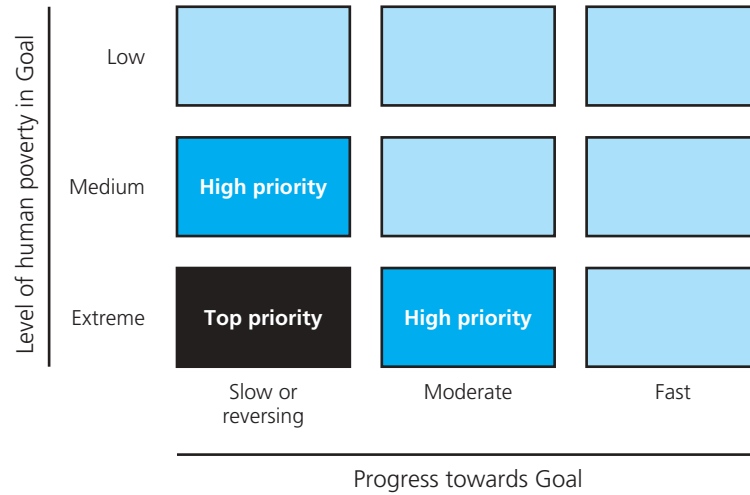
Technical note table 2.2

Defining the level of human poverty in the Millennium Development Goals

<i>Target</i>	<i>Indicator</i>	<i>Level of human poverty (x = value of indicator)</i>			<i>Source</i>
		<i>Extreme</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Low</i>	
Halve the proportion of people whose income is less than \$1 a day	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) ^a	$x < 3,500$	$3,500 \leq x < 7,000$	$x \geq 7,000$	World Bank
Halve the proportion of people who suffer from hunger	Undernourished people (%)	$x > 25$	$10 < x \leq 25$	$x \leq 10$	Food and Agriculture Organization
Ensure that children everywhere will be able to complete a full course of primary schooling	Net primary enrolment ratio (%)	$x < 75$	$75 \leq x < 90$	$x \geq 90$	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO)
Achieve gender equality in education	Ratio of girls to boys in primary and secondary education (%)	$x < 80$	$80 \leq x < 90$	$x \geq 90$	UNESCO
Reduce under-five mortality by two-thirds	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)	$x > 100$	$30 < x \leq 100$	$x \leq 30$	World Bank
Halve the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water	Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%)	$x < 75$	$75 \leq x < 90$	$x \geq 90$	United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and World Health Organization (WHO)
Halve the proportion of people without access to improved sanitation	Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%)	$x < 75$	$75 \leq x < 90$	$x \geq 90$	UNICEF and WHO

a. The average annual GDP per capita growth rate is used as the trend measure.

Technical note figure 2.1
Identifying top priority and high priority countries



Calculating progress towards each Goal

Progress towards each Goal is assessed by comparing actual annual progress if current trends were to prevail until 2015 with the annual progress needed to meet the target, under the assumption of linear progress.

Assessing actual progress

The actual annual rate of progress is calculated using the general formula:

$$\text{Actual annual rate of progress} = \frac{(x_{t_1} - x_{t_0}) / x_{t_0}}{t_1 - t_0}$$

where t_0 is 1990 or the year closest to 1990 for which data are available; t_1 is the most recent year for which data are available, generally 2001; and x_{t_0} and x_{t_1} are the values of the indicator for those years. For rates of hunger, poverty and under-five mortality, for which the most desirable value is 0, the formula is applied without modification.

For the net primary enrolment ratio, gender equality in education (ratio of girls to boys) and the proportion of the population with access to safe water and sanitation, for which the most desirable value is 100%, progress is expressed as “shortfall reduction” according to the following formula:

$$\text{Actual annual rate of progress} = \frac{(x_{t_1} - x_{t_0}) / (100 - x_{t_0})}{t_1 - t_0}$$

Assessing required progress

The rate of progress required to meet a target by 2015 (by 2005 for gender equality in education) is dictated by the target: / is -1/2 for poverty and hunger, 1/2 for safe water and sanitation, -2/3 for under-five mortality and 1 for primary enrolment and gender equality in education. The annual rate of progress required is then calculated by simply dividing / by the number of years between t_{MDG} , the year by which the target is to be met, and t_0 , the year closest to 1990 for which data are available:

$$\text{Required annual rate of progress} = \frac{/}{t_{MDG} - t_0}$$

Determining priority status: an example

This illustration of determining priority status uses data on the under-five mortality rate for Chad.

Calculating progress

Data for the under-five mortality rate are available for 1990 and 2001:

$t_0 = 1990$

$t_1 = 2001$

The under-five mortality rate is 203 per 1,000 live births for 1990 and 200 for 2001:

$x_{t_0} = 203$

$x_{t_1} = 200$

The required reduction is two-thirds:

$/ = -2/3$

Therefore:

$$\text{Actual annual rate of progress} = \frac{(200 - 203) / 203}{2001 - 1990} = -0.13\%$$

$$\text{Required annual rate of progress} = \frac{-2/3}{2015 - 1990} = -2.67\%$$

The actual progress towards the Goal is less than half the approximate progress required to meet the target.

Therefore, Chad is making slow or reversing progress towards the Goal of reducing under-five mortality.

Determining the level of human poverty

The under-five mortality rate for Chad in 2001 is 200 per 1,000 live births.

Therefore, Chad has an extreme level of human poverty in under-five mortality (see technical note table 2.2).

Determining the priority status for under-five mortality

Chad has an extreme level of human poverty in under-five mortality and slow or reversing progress.

Therefore, Chad is categorized as top priority for the Goal of reducing under-five mortality.

Determining the priority status across all Goals

Of the eight indicators for which Chad has data, it is identified as top priority for five and high priority for another two.

Therefore, Chad is categorized as a top priority country overall.

Note

To measure progress in income poverty, the GDP per capita growth rate in 1990–2001 is used. It is estimated that average annual growth of 1.4% is required in 1990–2015 to meet the income poverty target. Accordingly, the threshold for slow or reversing progress is annual per capita income growth of less than 0.7%; for moderate progress, 0.7% to 1.4%; and for fast progress, 1.4% or more.

Trend data for the prevalence of HIV/AIDS among adults (age 15 and above) in 1990 and 2000 are also used in the overall assessment of countries as top priority and high priority (UNAIDS and WHO 2003). For determining the level of human poverty in HIV/AIDS, a prevalence rate of more than 3% is considered extreme; 3% or less but greater than 1%, medium; and 1% or less, low. Since the target is to halt and begin to reverse the spread of HIV/AIDS, an increase in the prevalence rate of less than 1 percentage point is considered fast progress; an increase of 1 percentage point or more but less than 3, moderate progress; and an increase of 3 percentage points or more, slow or reversing progress.

Definitions of statistical terms

Agriculture, OECD country support to domestic

Transfers from taxpayers and consumers arising from policy measures that support agriculture (net of the associated budgetary receipts), regardless of their objectives and impacts on farm production and income or on consumption of farm products.

Armed forces, total

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

Arms transfers, conventional

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

Births attended by skilled health personnel

The percentage of deliveries attended by personnel (including doctors, nurses and midwives) trained to give the necessary care, supervision and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and the postpartum period, to conduct deliveries on their own and to care for newborns.

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

Carbon dioxide emissions

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

Cellular subscribers (also referred to as cellular mobile subscribers) Subscribers to an automatic

public mobile telephone service that provides access to the public switched telephone network using cellular technology. Systems can be analogue or digital.

Children reaching grade 5

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

Chlorofluorocarbons, consumption of ozone depleting

The sum of production and imports minus exports of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs) controlled under the Montreal Protocol on Substances That Deplete the Ozone Layer. CFCs are synthetic compounds formerly used as refrigerants and aerosol propellants and known to be harmful to the ozone layer of the atmosphere. Under the Montreal Protocol, the CFCs to be measured are those found in prepolymers; aerosol products; portable fire extinguishers; vehicle air conditioning units; insulation boards, panels and pipe covers; and domestic and commercial refrigeration, air conditioning and heat pump equipment.

Cigarette consumption per adult

The sum of production and imports minus exports of cigarettes divided by the population aged 15 and above.

Computers in use, personal

Self-contained computers in use that are designed to be operated by a single user at a time.

Consumer price index

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

Contraceptive prevalence

The percentage of married women (including women in union) aged 15–49 who are using, or whose partners are using, any form of contraception, whether modern or traditional.

Contributing family worker

Defined according to the 1993 International Classification by Status in

Employment (ICSE) as a person who works without pay in an economic enterprise operated by a related person living in the same household.

Crime, people victimized by The percentage of the population who perceive that they have been victimized by certain types of crime in the preceding year, based on responses to the International Crime Victims Survey.

Debt relief committed under HIPC initiative Forgiveness of loans as a component of official development assistance under the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC). The initiative is the first comprehensive approach to reducing the external debt of the world's poorest, most heavily indebted countries, which total 42 in number.

Debt service, total The sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods or services on long-term debt (having a maturity of more than one year), interest paid on short-term debt and repayments to the International Monetary Fund.

Drugs, affordable essential, population with sustainable access to The estimated percentage of the population for whom a minimum of 20 of the most essential drugs—those that satisfy the health care needs of the majority of the population—are continuously and affordably available at public or private health facilities or drug outlets within one hour's travel from home.

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

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

Economic activity rate The share of the population aged 15 and above who supply, or are available to supply, labour for the production of goods and services.

Education expenditure, public Includes both capital expenditures (spending on construction, renovation, major repairs and purchase of heavy equipment or vehicles) and current expenditures (spending on goods and services that are consumed within the cur-

rent year and would need to be renewed the following year). It covers such expenditures as staff salaries and benefits, contracted or purchased services, books and teaching materials, welfare services, furniture and equipment, minor repairs, fuel, insurance, rents, telecommunications and travel. See *education levels*.

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

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

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

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

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

Enrolment ratio, gross The number of students enrolled in a level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of official school age for that level. The gross enrolment ratio can be greater than 100% as a result of grade repetition and entry at ages younger or older than the typical age at that grade level. See *education levels*.

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

Exports, high technology Exports of products with a high intensity of research and development. They include high-technology products such as in aerospace, computers, pharmaceuticals, scientific instruments and electrical machinery.

Exports, manufactured Defined according to the Standard International Trade Classification to include exports of chemicals, basic manufactures, machinery and transport equipment and other miscellaneous manufactured goods.

Exports of goods and services The value of all goods and other market services provided to the rest of the world. Included is the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, licence fees and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal and government services. Excluded are labour and property income and transfer payments.

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

Fertility rate, total The number of children that would be born to each woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

Foreign direct investment, net inflows of Net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management inter-

est (10% or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital and short-term capital.

Fuel consumption, traditional Estimated consumption of fuel wood, charcoal, bagasse (sugar cane waste) and animal and vegetable wastes. Total energy use comprises commercial energy use and traditional fuel use.

GDP (gross domestic product) The sum of value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated capital assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. Value added is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs.

GDP (US\$) GDP converted to US dollars using the average official exchange rate reported by the International Monetary Fund. An alternative conversion factor is applied if the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to transactions in foreign currencies and traded products. See *GDP (gross domestic product)*.

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

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

GDP per capita (US\$) GDP (US\$) divided by midyear population. See *GDP (US\$)*.

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

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

Gender-related development index (GDI) A composite index measuring average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—a long and healthy life, knowledge

and a decent standard of living—adjusted to account for inequalities between men and women. For details on how the index is calculated, see technical note 1.

Gini index Measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or consumption) among individuals or households within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. A value of 0 represents perfect equality, a value of 100 perfect inequality.

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

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

Health expenditure per capita (PPP US\$) The sum of public and private expenditure (in PPP US\$), divided by the population. Health expenditure includes the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities and emergency aid designated for health, but excludes the provision of water and sanitation. See *health expenditure, private*; *health expenditure, public*; and *PPP (purchasing power parity)*.

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

Health expenditure, public Current and capital spending from government (central and local) budgets,

external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and non-governmental organizations) and social (or compulsory) health insurance funds. Together with private health expenditure, it makes up total health expenditure. See *health expenditure per capita (PPP US\$)* and *health expenditure, private*.

HIPC completion point The date at which a country included in the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) successfully completes the key structural reforms agreed on at the HIPC decision point, including developing and implementing a poverty reduction strategy. The country then receives the bulk of its debt relief under the HIPC initiative without further policy conditions.

HIPC decision point The date at which a heavily indebted poor country with an established track record of good performance under adjustment programmes supported by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank commits, under the Debt Initiative for Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC), to undertake additional reforms and to develop and implement a poverty reduction strategy.

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

HIV prevalence among pregnant women The percentage of pregnant women in the specified age group who are infected with HIV.

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

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

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

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

Immunization, one-year-olds fully immunized against measles or tuberculosis One-year-olds injected with an antigen or a serum containing specific antibodies against measles or tuberculosis.

Imports from developing countries admitted free of duties The value of exports of goods (excluding arms) from developing countries that are admitted without a tariff.

Imports of goods and services The value of all goods and other market services received from the rest of the world. Included is the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, licence fees and other services, such as communication, construction, financial, information, business, personal and government services. Excluded are labour and property income and transfer payments.

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

- \$1 a day—at 1985 international prices (equivalent to \$1.08 at 1993 international prices), adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- \$2 a day—at 1985 international prices (equivalent to \$2.15 at 1993 international prices), adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- \$4 a day—at 1990 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- \$11 a day (per person for a family of three)—at 1994 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- National poverty line—the poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.
- 50% of median income—50% of the median adjusted household disposable income.

See PPP (*purchasing power parity*).

Income or consumption, national, share of poorest 20% in The share of income or consumption accruing to the poorest 20% of the population. Data on personal or household income or consumption come from nationally representative household surveys.

Income or consumption, shares of The shares of income or consumption accruing to subgroups of population indicated by deciles or quintiles, based on national household surveys covering various years. Consumption surveys produce results showing lower

levels of inequality between poor and rich than do income surveys, as poor people generally consume a greater share of their income. Because data come from surveys covering different years and using different methodologies, comparisons between countries must be made with caution.

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

Internally displaced people People who are displaced within their own country and to whom the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) extends protection or assistance, or both, generally pursuant to a special request by a competent organ of the United Nations.

Internet users People with access to the worldwide network.

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

Land covered by forest Forest and other wooded land, as defined in the Food and Agriculture Organization's *Global Forest Resources Assessment 2000* (FAO 2001), as a share of the total land area.

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

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

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

Literacy rate, adult The percentage of people aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, both

read and write a short, simple statement related to their everyday life.

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

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

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

Malaria prevention, children under five The percentage of children under five sleeping under insecticide-treated bed nets.

Malaria-related mortality rate The total number of deaths caused by malaria per 100,000 people.

Malaria treatment, children under five with fever The percentage of children under five who were ill with fever in the two weeks before the survey and received antimalarial drugs.

Market activities Defined according to the 1993 revised UN System of National Accounts to include employment in establishments, primary production not in establishments, services for income and other production of goods not in establishments. See *non-market activities* and *work time, total*.

Maternal mortality ratio The annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births.

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

Non-market activities Defined according to the 1993 revised UN System of National Accounts to include household maintenance (cleaning, laundry and

meal preparation and cleanup), management and shopping for own household; care for children, the sick, the elderly and the disabled in own household; and community services. See *market activities* and *work time, total*.

Official aid Grants or loans that meet the same standards as for official development assistance (ODA) except that recipient countries do not qualify as recipients of ODA. These countries are identified in part II of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of recipient countries, which includes more advanced countries of Central and Eastern Europe, the countries of the former Soviet Union and certain advanced developing countries and territories.

Official development assistance (ODA), net Disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in part I of the DAC list of aid recipients. It includes loans with a grant element of at least 25% (calculated at a rate of discount of 10%).

Official development assistance (ODA) provided to help build trade capacity ODA directed to activities intended to enhance the ability of the recipient country to formulate and implement a trade development strategy and create an enabling environment for increasing the volume and value added of exports, diversifying export products and markets and increasing foreign investment to generate jobs and trade; stimulate trade by domestic firms and encourage investment in trade-oriented industries; or participate in and benefit from the institutions, negotiations and processes that shape national trade policy and the rules and practices of international commerce.

Official development assistance (ODA) to basic social services ODA directed to basic social services, which include basic education (primary education, early childhood education and basic life skills for youth and adults), basic health (including basic health care, basic health infrastructure, basic nutrition, infectious disease control, health education and health personnel development) and population policies and programmes and reproductive health (population policy and administrative management, reproductive health care, family planning, control of sexually transmitted diseases, including HIV/AIDS, and personnel development for population and reproductive health). Aid to water supply and sanitation is included only if it has a poverty focus.

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

Official development assistance (ODA), untied bilateral ODA for which the associated goods and services may be fully and freely procured in substantially all countries and that is given by one country to another.

Oral rehydration therapy use rate The percentage of all cases of diarrhoea in children under age five in which the child received increased fluids and continued feeding.

Orphans' school attendance rate As reported in household surveys, the proportion of children aged 10–14 who have lost both natural parents and are currently attending school. It is shown as a percentage of the proportion of non-orphaned children of the same age who live with at least one parent and are attending school.

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

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

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

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

Poverty gap ratio The mean distance below the \$1 (1993 PPP US\$) a day poverty line, expressed as a percentage of the poverty line. The mean is taken over the entire population, counting the non-poor as having zero poverty gap. The measure reflects the depth of poverty as well as its incidence.

PPP (purchasing power parity) A rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries, allowing international comparisons of real output and incomes. At the PPP US\$ rate (as used in this Report),

PPP US\$1 has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy as \$1 has in the United States.

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

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

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

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

Protected area, as a ratio to surface area Refers to totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated as national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes and seascapes or scientific reserves with limited public access. The data do not include sites protected under local or provincial law.

Refugees People who have fled their country because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group and who cannot or do not want to return. *Country of asylum* is the country in which a refugee has filed a claim of asylum but has not yet received a decision or is otherwise registered as an asylum seeker. *Country of origin* refers to the claimant's nationality or country of citizenship.

Research and development expenditures Current and capital expenditures (including overhead) on creative, systematic activity intended to increase the stock of knowledge. Included are fundamental and

applied research and experimental development work leading to new devices, products or processes.

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

Sanitation facilities, population with access to improved The percentage of the population with access to adequate excreta disposal facilities, such as a connection to a sewer or septic tank system, a pour-flush latrine, a simple pit latrine or a ventilated improved pit latrine. An excreta disposal system is considered adequate if it is private or shared (but not public) and if it can effectively prevent human, animal and insect contact with excreta.

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

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

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

Solid fuels, population using The share of the population using solid fuels, which include traditional fuels such as fuel wood, charcoal, bagasse (sugar cane waste) and animal and vegetable wastes.

Tariffs on agricultural products, textiles and clothing from developing countries, average The simple average of all ad valorem tariff rates applied to imports of agricultural products (plant and animal products, including tree crops but excluding timber and fish products), textiles and clothing (including natural and man-made fibres and fabrics and articles of clothing made from them) from developing countries. The tariff rates used are the available ad valorem rates, including most favoured nation (MFN) and non-MFN (largely preferential) rates.

Telephone mainlines Telephone lines connecting a customer's equipment to the public switched telephone network.

Tenure, households with access to secure Households that own or are purchasing their homes, are renting privately or are in social housing or subtenancy.

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

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

Tuberculosis cases cured under DOTS The percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases cured under the directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS) case detection and treatment strategy.

Tuberculosis cases detected under DOTS The percentage of estimated new infectious tuberculosis cases detected (diagnosed in a given period) under the directly observed treatment, short course (DOTS) case detection and treatment strategy.

Tuberculosis-related mortality rate The total number of deaths caused by tuberculosis per 100,000 people. The data are compiled from reports provided at registration of death.

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

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

Undernourished people People whose food intake is chronically insufficient to meet their minimum energy requirements.

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

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

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

Unemployment rate The unemployed divided by the labour force (those employed plus the unemployed).

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

Urban population The midyear population of areas classified as urban according to the criteria used by each country, as reported to the United Nations. See *population, total*.

Water source, improved, population without sustainable access to Calculated as 100 minus the percentage of the population with sustainable access to

an improved water source. Unimproved sources include vendors, bottled water, tanker trucks and unprotected wells and springs. See *water source, improved, population with sustainable access to*.

Water source, improved, population with sustainable access to The share of the population with reasonable access to any of the following types of water supply for drinking: household connections, public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs and rainwater collection. *Reasonable access* is defined as the availability of at least 20 litres a person per day from a source within one kilometre of the user's dwelling.

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

Work time, total Time spent on market and non-market activities as defined according to the 1993 revised UN System of National Accounts. See *market activities* and *non-market activities*.

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Classification of countries

Countries in the human development aggregates ^a

<i>High human development (HDI 0.800 and above)</i>		<i>Medium human development (HDI 0.500–0.799)</i>		<i>Low human development (HDI below 0.500)</i>
Argentina	Singapore	Albania	Macedonia, TFYR	Angola
Australia	Slovakia	Algeria	Malaysia	Benin
Austria	Slovenia	Antigua and Barbuda	Maldives	Burkina Faso
Bahamas	Spain	Armenia	Mauritius	Burundi
Bahrain	Sweden	Azerbaijan	Moldova, Rep. of	Cameroon
Barbados	Switzerland	Bangladesh	Mongolia	Central African Republic
Belarus	Trinidad and Tobago	Belize	Morocco	Chad
Belgium	United Arab Emirates	Bhutan	Myanmar	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
Brunei Darussalam	United Kingdom	Bolivia	Namibia	Côte d'Ivoire
Canada	United States	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Nicaragua	Djibouti
Chile	Uruguay	Botswana	Occupied Palestinian Territories	Eritrea
Costa Rica	(55 countries or areas)	Brazil	Oman	Ethiopia
Croatia		Bulgaria	Panama	Gambia
Cuba		Cambodia	Papua New Guinea	Guinea
Cyprus		Cape Verde	Paraguay	Guinea-Bissau
Czech Republic		China	Peru	Haiti
Denmark		Colombia	Philippines	Kenya
Estonia		Comoros	Romania	Madagascar
Finland		Congo	Russian Federation	Malawi
France		Dominica	Saint Lucia	Mali
Germany		Dominican Republic	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Mauritania
Greece		Ecuador	Samoa (Western)	Mozambique
Hong Kong, China (SAR)		Egypt	São Tomé and Príncipe	Nepal
Hungary		El Salvador	Saudi Arabia	Niger
Iceland		Equatorial Guinea	Solomon Islands	Nigeria
Ireland		Fiji	South Africa	Pakistan
Israel		Gabon	Sri Lanka	Rwanda
Italy		Georgia	Sudan	Senegal
Japan		Ghana	Suriname	Sierra Leone
Korea, Rep. of		Grenada	Swaziland	Tanzania, U. Rep. of
Kuwait		Guatemala	Syrian Arab Republic	Uganda
Latvia		Guyana	Tajikistan	Yemen
Lithuania		Honduras	Thailand	Zambia
Luxembourg		India	Togo	Zimbabwe
Malta		Indonesia	Tunisia	(34 countries or areas)
Mexico		Iran, Islamic Rep. of	Turkey	
Netherlands		Jamaica	Turkmenistan	
New Zealand		Jordan	Ukraine	
Norway		Kazakhstan	Uzbekistan	
Poland		Kyrgyzstan	Vanuatu	
Portugal		Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Venezuela	
Qatar		Lebanon	Viet Nam	
Saint Kitts and Nevis		Lesotho	(86 countries or areas)	
Seychelles		Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		

a. Excludes the following UN member countries for which the HDI cannot be computed: Afghanistan, Andorra, Iraq, Kiribati, the Democratic Republic of Korea, Liberia, Liechtenstein, the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, Monaco, Nauru, Palau, San Marino, Serbia and Montenegro, Somalia, Timor-Leste, Tonga and Tuvalu.

Countries in the income aggregates ^a

<i>High income</i> (GNI per capita of \$9,206 or more in 2001)	<i>Middle income</i> (GNI per capita of \$746–9,205 in 2001)	<i>Low income</i> (GNI per capita of \$745 or less in 2001)	
Andorra	Albania	Macedonia, TFYR	Afghanistan
Australia	Algeria	Malaysia	Angola
Austria	Antigua and Barbuda	Maldives	Armenia
Bahamas	Argentina	Malta	Azerbaijan
Bahrain	Barbados	Marshall Islands	Bangladesh
Belgium	Belarus	Mauritius	Benin
Brunei Darussalam	Belize	Mexico	Bhutan
Canada	Bolivia	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Burkina Faso
Cyprus	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Morocco	Burundi
Denmark	Botswana	Namibia	Cambodia
Finland	Brazil	Occupied Palestinian Territories	Cameroon
France	Bulgaria	Oman	Central African Republic
Germany	Cape Verde	Palau	Chad
Greece	Chile	Panama	Comoros
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	China	Paraguay	Congo
Iceland	Colombia	Peru	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
Ireland	Costa Rica	Philippines	Côte d'Ivoire
Israel	Croatia	Poland	Equatorial Guinea
Italy	Cuba	Romania	Eritrea
Japan	Czech Republic	Russian Federation	Ethiopia
Korea, Rep. of	Djibouti	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Gambia
Kuwait	Dominica	Saint Lucia	Georgia
Liechtenstein	Dominican Republic	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Ghana
Luxembourg	Ecuador	Samoa (Western)	Guinea
Monaco	Egypt	Saudi Arabia	Guinea-Bissau
Netherlands	El Salvador	Serbia and Montenegro	Haiti
New Zealand	Estonia	Seychelles	India
Norway	Fiji	Slovakia	Indonesia
Portugal	Gabon	South Africa	Kenya
Qatar	Grenada	Sri Lanka	Korea, Dem. Rep. of
San Marino	Guatemala	Suriname	Kyrgyzstan
Singapore	Guyana	Swaziland	Lao People's Dem. Rep.
Slovenia	Honduras	Syrian Arab Republic	Lesotho
Spain	Hungary	Thailand	Liberia
Sweden	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	Tonga	Madagascar
Switzerland	Iraq	Trinidad and Tobago	Malawi
United Arab Emirates	Jamaica	Tunisia	Mali
United Kingdom	Jordan	Turkey	Mauritania
United States	Kazakhstan	Turkmenistan	Moldova, Rep. of
(39 countries or areas)	Kiribati	Uruguay	Mongolia
	Latvia	Vanuatu	Mozambique
	Lebanon	Venezuela	Myanmar
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	(86 countries or areas)	Nepal
	Lithuania		Nicaragua
			Niger
			Nigeria
			Pakistan
			Papua New Guinea
			Rwanda
			São Tomé and Príncipe
			Senegal
			Sierra Leone
			Solomon Islands
			Somalia
			Sudan
			Tajikistan
			Tanzania, U. Rep. of
			Timor-Leste
			Togo
			Uganda
			Ukraine
			Uzbekistan
			Viet Nam
			Yemen
			Zambia
			Zimbabwe
			(66 countries or areas)

a. World Bank classification (effective as of 1 July 2002) based on gross national income (GNI) per capita. Excludes Nauru and Tuvalu because of lack of data.

Countries in the major world aggregates

Developing countries

Afghanistan	Honduras	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Djibouti	Croatia	Turkey
Algeria	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	Samoa (Western)	Equatorial Guinea	Czech Republic	United Kingdom
Angola	India	São Tomé and Príncipe	Eritrea	Estonia	United States
Antigua and Barbuda	Indonesia	Saudi Arabia	Ethiopia	Georgia	(30 countries or areas)
Argentina	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	Senegal	Gambia	Hungary	
Bahamas	Iraq	Seychelles	Guinea	Kazakhstan	High-income
Bahrain	Jamaica	Sierra Leone	Guinea-Bissau	Kyrgyzstan	OECD countries^a
Bangladesh	Jordan	Singapore	Haiti	Latvia	Australia
Barbados	Kenya	Solomon Islands	Kiribati	Lithuania	Austria
Belize	Kiribati	Somalia	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Macedonia, TFYR	Belgium
Benin	Korea, Dem. Rep. of	South Africa	Lesotho	Moldova, Rep. of	Canada
Bhutan	Korea, Rep. of	Sri Lanka	Liberia	Poland	Denmark
Bolivia	Kuwait	Sudan	Madagascar	Romania	Finland
Botswana	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Suriname	Malawi	Russian Federation	France
Brazil	Lebanon	Swaziland	Maldives	Serbia and Montenegro	Germany
Brunei Darussalam	Lesotho	Syrian Arab Republic	Mali	Slovakia	Greece
Burkina Faso	Liberia	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	Mauritania	Slovenia	Iceland
Burundi	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Thailand	Mozambique	Tajikistan	Ireland
Cambodia	Madagascar	Timor-Leste	Myanmar	Turkmenistan	Italy
Cameroon	Malawi	Togo	Nepal	Ukraine	Japan
Cape Verde	Malaysia	Tonga	Niger	Uzbekistan	Korea, Rep. of
Central African Republic	Maldives	Trinidad and Tobago	Rwanda	(27 countries or areas)	Luxembourg
Chad	Mali	Tunisia	São Tomé and Príncipe	<i>OECD</i>	Netherlands
Chile	Marshall Islands	Turkey	Senegal		New Zealand
China	Mauritania	Tuvalu	Sierra Leone	Australia	Norway
Colombia	Mauritius	Uganda	Solomon Islands	Austria	Portugal
Comoros	Mexico	United Arab Emirates	Somalia	Belgium	Spain
Congo	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Uruguay	Sudan	Canada	Sweden
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	Mongolia	Vanuatu	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	Czech Republic	Switzerland
Costa Rica	Morocco	Venezuela	Togo	Denmark	United Kingdom
Côte d'Ivoire	Mozambique	Viet Nam	Tuvalu	Finland	United States
Cuba	Myanmar	Yemen	Uganda	France	(24 countries or areas)
Cyprus	Namibia	Zambia	Vanuatu	Germany	
Djibouti	Nauru	Zimbabwe	Yemen	Greece	
Dominica	Nepal	(137 countries or areas)	Zambia	Hungary	
Dominican Republic	Nicaragua		(49 countries or areas)	Iceland	
Ecuador	Niger	Least developed		Ireland	
Egypt	Nigeria	countries		Italy	
El Salvador	Occupied Palestinian Territories	Afghanistan	<i>Central and</i>	Japan	
Equatorial Guinea	Oman	Angola	<i>Eastern Europe</i>	Korea, Rep. of	
Eritrea	Pakistan	Bangladesh	<i>and the</i>	Luxembourg	
Ethiopia	Palau	Benin	<i>Commonwealth</i>	Mexico	
Fiji	Panama	Bhutan	<i>of Independent</i>	Netherlands	
Gabon	Papua New Guinea	Burkina Faso	<i>States (CIS)</i>	New Zealand	
Gambia	Paraguay	Burundi		Norway	
Ghana	Peru	Cambodia	Albania	Poland	
Grenada	Philippines	Cape Verde	Armenia	Portugal	
Guatemala	Qatar	Central African Republic	Azerbaijan	Slovakia	
Guinea	Rwanda	Chad	Belarus	Spain	
Guinea-Bissau	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Comoros	Bosnia and Herzegovina	Sweden	
Guyana	Saint Lucia	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	Bulgaria	Switzerland	
Haiti					

a. Excludes the Czech Republic, Hungary, Mexico, Poland, Slovakia and Turkey.

Developing countries in the regional aggregates

<i>Arab States</i>	<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Southern Europe</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>
Algeria	East Asia and the Pacific	Antigua and Barbuda	Cyprus	Angola
Bahrain	Brunei Darussalam	Argentina	Turkey	Benin
Djibouti	Cambodia	Bahamas	(2 countries or areas)	Botswana
Egypt	China	Barbados		Burkina Faso
Iraq	Fiji	Belize		Burundi
Jordan	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	Bolivia		Cameroon
Kuwait	Indonesia	Brazil		Cape Verde
Lebanon	Kiribati	Chile		Central African Republic
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Korea, Dem. Rep. of	Colombia		Chad
Morocco	Korea, Rep. of	Costa Rica		Comoros
Occupied Palestinian Territories	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Cuba		Congo
Oman	Malaysia	Dominica		Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
Qatar	Marshall Islands	Dominican Republic		Côte d'Ivoire
Saudi Arabia	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	Ecuador		Equatorial Guinea
Somalia	Mongolia	El Salvador		Eritrea
Sudan	Myanmar	Grenada		Ethiopia
Syrian Arab Republic	Nauru	Guatemala		Gabon
Tunisia	Palau	Guyana		Gambia
United Arab Emirates	Papua New Guinea	Haiti		Ghana
Yemen	Philippines	Honduras		Guinea
(20 countries or areas)	Samoa (Western)	Jamaica		Guinea-Bissau
	Singapore	Mexico		Kenya
	Solomon Islands	Nicaragua		Lesotho
	Thailand	Panama		Liberia
	Timor-Leste	Paraguay		Madagascar
	Tonga	Peru		Malawi
	Tuvalu	Saint Kitts and Nevis		Mali
	Vanuatu	Saint Lucia		Mauritania
	Viet Nam	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Mauritius
	(28 countries or areas)	Suriname		Mozambique
	South Asia	Trinidad and Tobago		Namibia
	Afghanistan	Uruguay		Niger
	Bangladesh	Venezuela		Nigeria
	Bhutan	(33 countries or areas)		Rwanda
	India			São Tomé and Príncipe
	Iran, Islamic Rep. of			Senegal
	Maldives			Seychelles
	Nepal			Sierra Leone
	Pakistan			South Africa
	Sri Lanka			Swaziland
	(9 countries or areas)			Tanzania, U. Rep. of
				Togo
				Uganda
				Zambia
				Zimbabwe
				(45 countries or areas)

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