



**Human development
indicators**

The state of human development

“The basic objective of development”, wrote Mahbub ul Haq in the first *Human Development Report* in 1990, “is to create an enabling environment in which people can enjoy long, healthy and creative lives.” Sixteen years on, that vision retains a powerful resonance.

People are the real wealth of nations. That simple truth is sometimes forgotten. Mesmerized by the rise and fall of national incomes (as measured by GDP), we tend to equate human welfare with material wealth. The importance of GDP growth and economic stability should not be understated: both are fundamental to sustained human progress, as is clear in the many countries that suffer from their absence. But the ultimate yardstick for measuring progress is people’s quality of life. As Aristotle argued, “Wealth is evidently not the good we are seeking; for it is merely useful and for the sake of something else.”¹ That “something else” is the opportunity of people to realize their potential as human beings. Real opportunity is about having real choices—the choices that come with a sufficient income, an education, good health and living in a country that is not governed by tyranny. As Amartya Sen has written: “Development can be seen... as a process of expanding the real freedoms that people enjoy.”²

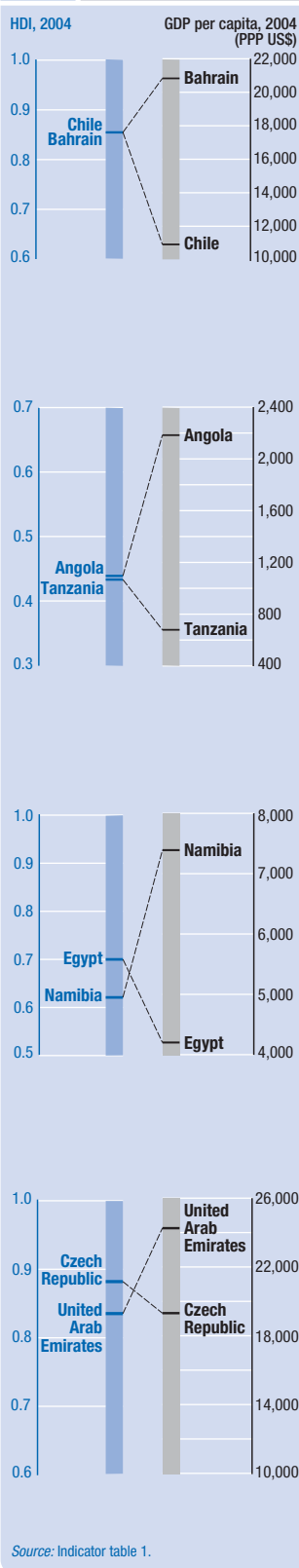
Over the past decades there have been unprecedented increases in material wealth and prosperity across the world. At the same time these increases have been very uneven, with vast numbers of people not participating in progress. Mass poverty, deeply entrenched inequality and lack of political empowerment contribute to deny a large share of the world’s population the freedom to make real choices. Moreover, GDP is still measured in a way that does not take into account environmental degradation and the depletion of natural resources.

The human development index

Each year since 1990 this report has published a human development index (HDI) that looks beyond GDP to a broader definition of well-being. The HDI provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development: living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy), being educated (measured by adult literacy and enrolment at the primary, secondary and tertiary level) and having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity, PPP, income). The index is not in any sense a comprehensive measure of human development. It does not, for example, include important indicators such as respect for human rights, democracy and inequality. What it does provide is a broadened prism for viewing human progress and the complex relationship between income and well-being.

This year’s HDI, which refers to 2004, highlights the very large gaps in well-being and life chances that continue to divide our increasingly interconnected world. It was US President John F. Kennedy who coined the adage that “a rising tide lifts all boats.”³ But when it comes to human development, the rising tide of global prosperity has lifted some boats faster than others—and some boats are sinking fast. Enthusiasts who emphasize the positive aspects of globalization sometimes get carried away. They increasingly use the language of the global village to describe the new order. But when viewed through the lens of human development the global village appears deeply divided between the streets of the haves and those of the have-nots. The average person in Norway (at the top of the HDI league) and the average person in countries such as Niger (at the bottom) certainly live in different human development

Figure 1 From income to HDI—some do better than others



districts of the global village. People in Norway are more than 40 times wealthier than people in Niger. They live almost twice as long. And they enjoy near universal enrolment for primary, secondary and tertiary education, compared with an enrolment rate of 21% in Niger. For the 31 countries in the low human development category—a group with 9% of the world's people—life expectancy at birth is 46 years, or 32 years less than in high human development countries.

The HDI underlines another core theme that has run through the *Human Development Report* since its inception. On average human development indicators tend to rise and fall with income. That finding is hardly surprising. Very low average incomes and high levels of income poverty contribute to the lack of substantive freedoms in the world, robbing people of the ability to achieve adequate nutrition, treat illness or gain an education. The HDI reflects the positive association between income on one side and health and education on the other: people in richer countries tend to be healthier and to have more educational opportunities. It also draws attention to the fact that some countries are far better than others at converting wealth into opportunities for health and education.

Some countries have an HDI rank far below their income rank, while others invert this relationship. For example, Viet Nam remains quite poor but has a much higher HDI ranking than many countries with higher per capita incomes. Conversely, Bahrain has an average income almost twice the level in Chile but, despite recent progress, a lower HDI rank because it underperforms on education and literacy. In Sub-Saharan Africa Tanzania has an average income one-third that in Angola but a similar HDI rank—an outcome that reflects the high human cost of conflict in Angola (figure 1).

Governments often look at the HDI as an instrument for assessing their performance against that of neighbouring countries. Competition for human development is a healthy rivalry—more healthy, it might be argued, than competition on GDP. However, there has been something of a tendency for governments to

neglect more pressing questions, including the underlying reasons for large discrepancies between the national position in global income tables and in HDI rank. In some cases, as in Southern Africa, these discrepancies can be traced to specific problems (such as HIV/AIDS). In many others they can be traced to domestic policy failures in providing opportunities for health and education.

The HDI is a less effective measure of cross-country performance at the top end of the league table. Near universal literacy and educational enrolment, allied to upper limits on life expectancy (see *Technical note 1*), tend to equalize scores among countries. But even here the index highlights some discrepancies between income and overall HDI rank. For example, the United States, whose citizens are on average the second richest in the world after Luxembourg, stands six places lower in its HDI rank than its income rank. One reason is that average life expectancy is almost three years less than in Sweden—a country with an average income that is one-fourth lower. Within the high human development group Chile and Cuba enjoy HDI ranks far above their income ranks.

As with any index that aggregates data across several areas of achievement, the HDI is subject to constant adjustment in the light of shifts in statistical reporting systems. In some cases these shifts can affect a country's ranking in either a positive or negative direction, regardless of underlying performance. This year's HDI demonstrates the problem. Several countries have seen their HDI scores drop not because of a change in underlying performance, but because of a change in reporting systems for education. By definition the school enrolment data used in the HDI should not include adult education. However, some 32 countries have in the past included adult education when reporting school enrolment. This year these countries have changed data reporting to correct this anomaly. The new data sets are now more uniform and more accurate. But the change has had an adverse effect on the HDI rank of several countries, including Argentina, Belgium, Brazil, Paraguay, Peru and the United Kingdom. For Brazil the decline in the HDI rank—from 63

to 69—is almost entirely a result of the change in statistical reporting rather than any real deterioration in education performance. Similar outcomes can be observed for other countries in the group.

Human development trends—the HDI and beyond

Human development trends tell an important story. Since the mid-1970s almost all regions have been progressively increasing their HDI score (figure 2). East Asia and South Asia have accelerated progress since 1990. Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), following a catastrophic decline in the first half of the 1990s, has also recovered strongly and regained the level before the reversal. The major exception is Sub-Saharan Africa. Since 1990 it has stagnated, partly because of economic reversal but principally because of the catastrophic effect of HIV/AIDS on life expectancy. Eighteen countries have a lower HDI score today than in 1990—most in Sub-Saharan Africa. Today 28 of the 31 low human development countries are in Sub-Saharan Africa. This underlines the supreme importance for the Millennium Development Goals of national efforts and global

partnerships to overcome the enormous inherited disadvantage faced by people in Africa today.

Progress in human development is sometimes taken as evidence of convergence between the developed and the developing world. In broad terms, that picture is accurate: there has been a steady improvement in human development indicators for the developing world over several decades. But convergence is taking place at very different rates in different regions—and from different starting points. Inequalities in human development remain large, and for a large group of countries divergence is the order of the day. This can be illustrated by reference to some of the core indicators that underpin the HDI.

Life expectancy

Over the past three decades developing countries as a group have been converging on developed countries in life expectancy. Their average life expectancy at birth has increased by nine years, compared with seven in high-income countries (figure 3). The exception again is Sub-Saharan Africa. For the region as a whole life expectancy today is lower than it was three decades ago—and even this headline story understates the problem. Several countries in Southern Africa have suffered catastrophic reversals: 20 years in Botswana, 16 in Swaziland and 13 in Lesotho and Zambia. These demographic

Figure 2 The human development trend—upwards but uneven

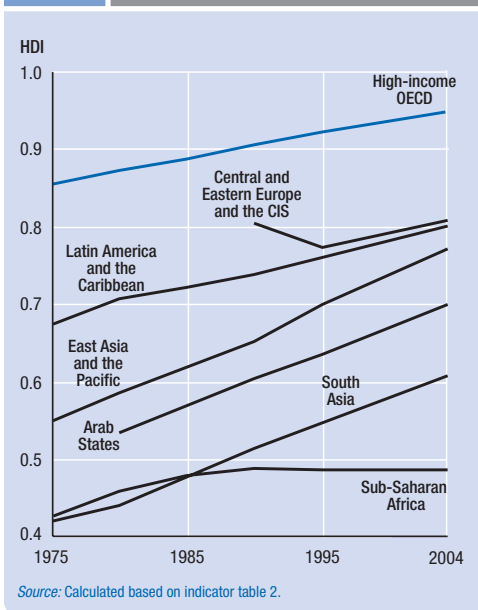
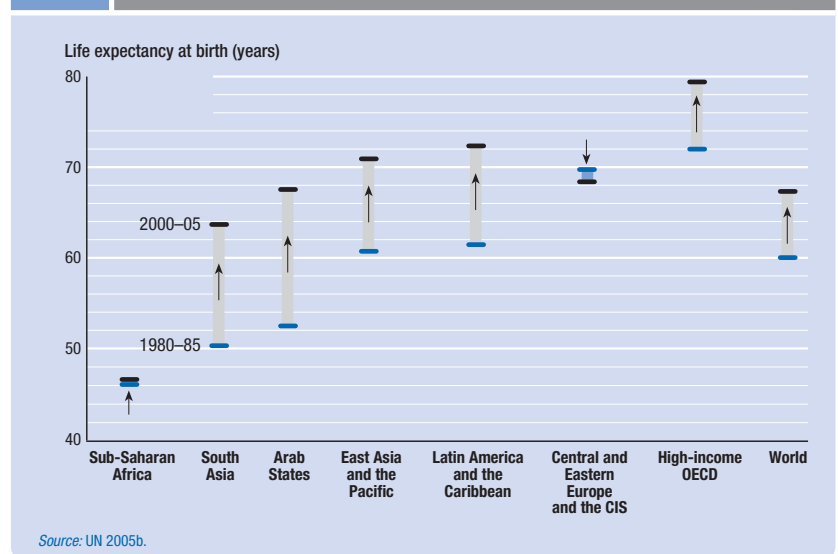


Figure 3 Life expectancy gaps are closing—but there are exceptions



HIV/AIDS has thrown human development into reverse gear across a large group of countries. More than 39 million people are infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS, and 3 million died of the disease in 2005 alone. Falling life expectancy has been one of the most visible impacts of HIV/AIDS on the human development index (HDI). Less visible has been the feminization of the disease and the consequences for gender equity.

In Sub-Saharan Africa, the epicentre of the crisis, infection rates have been growing far more rapidly for women than for men (figure 1). Women now account for 57% of HIV infections in the region, and young African women (ages 15–24) are now three times more likely to become infected than men.

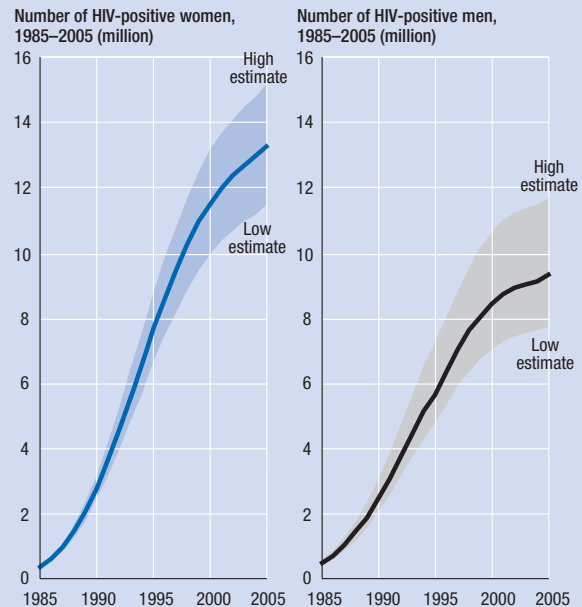
The pandemic is shaping the demographic structure of many African countries. Women have a greater probability of contracting the infection—and are more likely to die from it earlier in life. In Southern Africa this is reversing the standard life expectancy pattern for men and women (figure 2). On current trends average life expectancy in Botswana, Lesotho, South Africa and Swaziland will be two years less for women than for men by 2005–10, compared with seven years more in 1990–95. Part of the gender bias in HIV/AIDS death rates can be traced to early marriage or sexual unions that increase the exposure of young women and girls to risk.

Even so, evidence from 11 countries studied in detail by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS shows a decline in eight countries in the proportion of people having sex before age 15 and an increase in the use of condoms. The figures for treatment are also moving in the right direction: use of antiretroviral drugs in Sub-Saharan Africa expanded from 100,000 people in 2003 to 810,000 at the end of 2005. But only about one person in every six of the 4.7 million in need of treatment now receives it. And coverage rates range broadly—from more than 80% in Botswana to 4% in Angola. South Africa alone accounts for about a quarter of those receiving treatment.

Does gender bias also skew prevention and treatment? The evidence is mixed. Unequal power relationships can disadvantage women and young girls in prevention because they are able to exercise less control over decision-making. Educational disadvantage is also a factor. Because school is an important site for education on HIV/AIDS, gender disparities in school attendance disadvantage girls. Current evidence does not point to systematic bias in treatment. In Ethiopia and Ghana women account for a smaller share of treatment than predicted on the basis of infection rates, but in South Africa and Tanzania they account for a larger share.

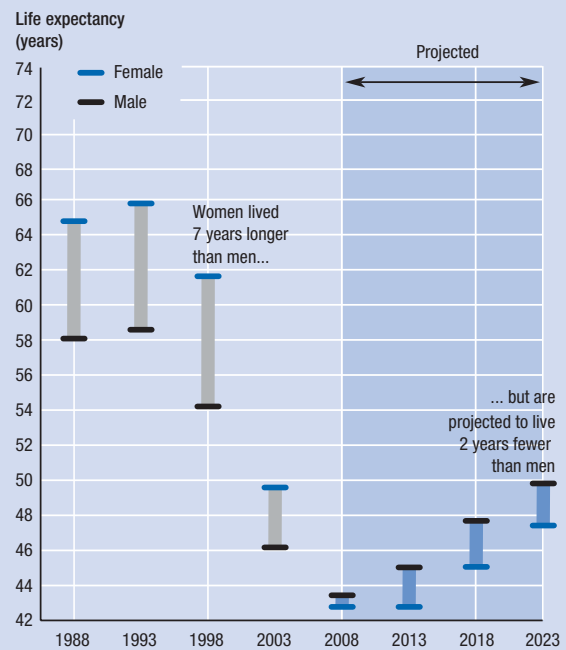
Like men, women in Sub-Saharan Africa suffer from the stigma, fear and weak leadership and inadequate political participation that have held back the development of an effective response to HIV/AIDS in many countries. They also stand to gain if the goal of the Global Fund to Fight AIDS, Malaria and Tuberculosis of providing 10 million people globally with antiretroviral treatment by 2010 is attained. The commitment by the Group of Seven leading industrial countries to provide as close to universal access to treatment as possible by 2010 is important. At the same time national governments should put gender and overcoming gender inequality at the centre of strategies for prevention and treatment.

Figure 1 Sub-Saharan Africa—an increasingly female crisis



Note: Refers to adults ages 15 and older.
Source: UNAIDS 2006.

Figure 2 Life expectancy—the great gender reversal in Southern Africa



Source: UN 2005b.

reversals are greater than France's after the First World War (see *Human Development Report 2005*). There has also been a reversal in the gender pattern of life expectancy. Across Sub-Saharan Africa women account for a rising share of HIV/AIDS infections—a trend that is dramatically lowering female relative to male life expectancy. Prevention and treatment of HIV/AIDS remain among the most important conditions for a resumption of positive human development trends across much of the region (box 1).

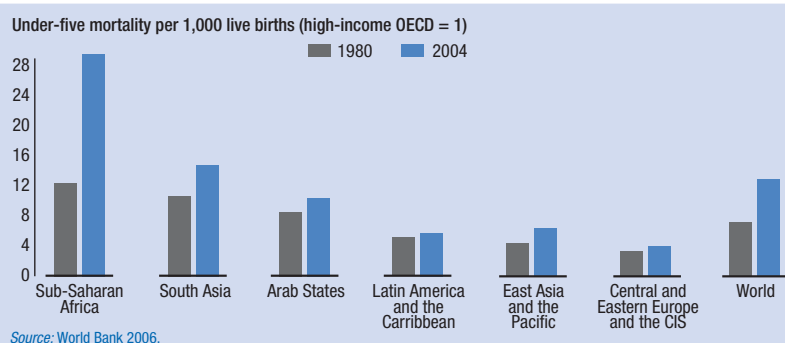
Child mortality

Survival rates for children are among the most sensitive indicators of human well-being. Here, too, there are some encouraging trends. Child mortality rates are falling; there were 2.1 million fewer deaths in 2004 than in 1990. Survival prospects are improving in all regions (figure 4). Yet the 10.8 million child deaths in 2004 bear testimony to the inequality in the most basic of all life chances—the chance of staying alive. Being born on the wrong street in the global village carries with it a large risk in terms of survival prospects.

For children in much of the developing world the risk differential is increasing. Child death rates in all developing regions are rising when expressed as a multiple of the rate in high-income countries. Moreover, the rate of progress in reducing child mortality has slowed for a large group of countries. Had the rate of progress registered in the 1980s been sustained since then, there would have been 1.5 million fewer child deaths in the world in 2004. The slowdown in the reduction in child mortality rates has implications for the Millennium Development Goals. On current trends the target of cutting overall death rates by two-thirds by 2015 will be missed by some 4.4 million deaths in that year. Only three Sub-Saharan African countries are on track for achieving the goal.

Perhaps more powerfully than any other indicator, child mortality demonstrates that increases in income are not equivalent to improvements in human development. Measured by wealth generation, India is one of the success stories of globalization: its GDP per capita growth has averaged 4% a year since 1990. But

Figure 4 Global divergence in child deaths



the trend rate for reducing child mortality has slowed from 2.9% a year in the 1980s to 2.2% since 1990. While India has outperformed Bangladesh in economic growth and average income, Bangladesh has outperformed India in reducing child death rates, maintaining a rate of decline of 3.45% since 1990. The contrasting fortune of children in India and Bangladesh when assessed on survival prospects points to the limits of wealth as a metric for measuring human development.

Education

Progress in education is critical for human development in its own right and because of the links to health, equity and empowerment. Here, too, the progress report is one of a glass half empty and half full. Much has been achieved—but large deficits remain.

Illiteracy patterns today are a legacy of education deficits of the past. Since 1990 adult literacy rates have risen from 75% to 82%, reducing the number of illiterate people in the world by 100 million. There has been less progress in gender equity. Women still account for about two-thirds of adult illiteracy—the same as in the 1990s. Net primary enrolment ratios have increased across the developing world, and the gender equity gap in enrolment is shrinking in all regions. Set against this good news, the bad news is that 115 million children are still out of school—and some 62 million of them are girls.

Enrolment differences at the primary level capture an important dimension of progress in education, but only one dimension. In a knowledge-based global economy a good quality primary education is just a first step on a

ladder and not a destination. In this broader perspective the inequality in the distribution of global education opportunities remains daunting. On average a child in Burkina Faso can expect less than 4 years of education, compared with more than 15 in most high-income countries. These large educational inequalities of today are the income and health inequalities of tomorrow. Among the core challenges to be addressed:

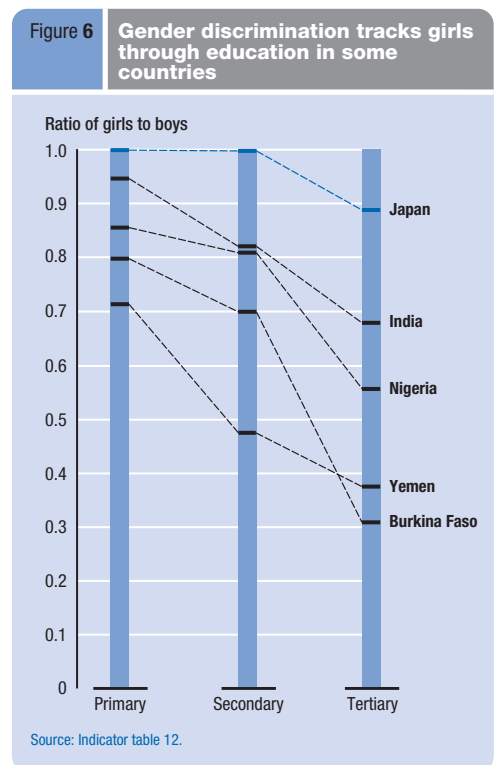
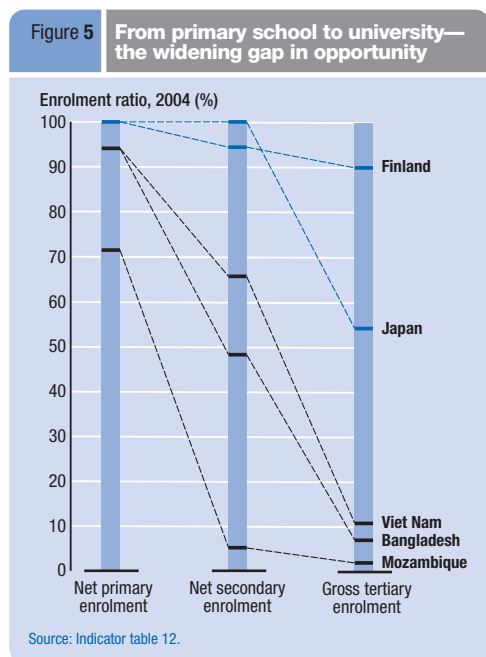
- *The enrolment-completion gap.* Almost one child in five in developing countries drops out before completing primary school. In some cases high enrolment rates mask limited progress towards the acquisition of basic literacy and numeracy skills. In countries such as Chad, Malawi and Rwanda fewer than 40% of the children who enrol in school complete a full primary education cycle.
- *Low rates of transition to secondary school and beyond* (figure 5). In rich countries more than 80% of children who reach the end of primary school continue their studies at a lower secondary level. Over half go on to tertiary education. The picture is very different in Sub-Saharan Africa, where less than half of children make the transition from primary to secondary school. There

are 37 countries with net secondary enrolment rates of less than 40%, 26 of them in Sub-Saharan Africa.

- *High levels of post-primary gender inequality.* While enrolment gaps between girls and boys are narrowing, large disparities remain at secondary and tertiary levels (figure 6). The disparities reflect institutionalized gender discrimination that disadvantages women by restricting their choices and reducing their opportunities for income and employment. Because of the links between maternal education and child health, gender discrimination also holds back progress in child mortality reduction.

Income poverty and distribution

Income poverty has fallen in all regions since 1990, except in Sub-Saharan Africa. The share of the world's people living on less than \$1 a day has fallen from 28% to 21%, leaving just over 1 billion people below the threshold. High economic growth in China and India has been the most powerful motor for reducing income poverty. Sub-Saharan Africa is the only region that has witnessed an increase both in the



incidence of poverty and in the absolute number of poor. Some 300 million people there—almost half of the region's population—live on less than \$1 a day.

While the world as a whole is on track for achieving the 2015 target of halving extreme income poverty, Sub-Saharan Africa is off track, as are many countries in other regions. Country-level data indicate that the 2015 goals will be missed by about 380 million people. Such high levels of poverty in a more prosperous global economy reflect the extreme disparities in wealth and the small shares of world income captured by the poor:

- The poorest 20% of the world's people, roughly corresponding to the population living on less than \$1 a day, account for 1.5% of world income. The poorest 40%, corresponding to the \$2 a day poverty threshold, account for 5% of world income.
- Nine of 10 people in high-income Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) countries are in the top 20% of the global income distribution. At the other end of the scale one person in two in Sub-Saharan Africa is in the poorest 20%—and the region's share of people in the bottom 20% has more than doubled since 1980 (to 36% of the total).
- Average income for the world as a whole is \$5,533 (PPP)—but 80% of the world lives on less than this average. Global inequality is captured in the large gap between average and median incomes (\$1,700 in 2000).
- The world's 500 richest people have an income of more than \$100 billion, not taking into account asset wealth. That exceeds the combined incomes of the poorest 416 million. Wealth accumulation at the top of the global income distribution has been more impressive than poverty reduction at the bottom. The 2004 World Wealth Report prepared by Merrill Lynch projects that the financial asset wealth of 7.7 million "high net worth individuals" reached \$28 trillion in 2003, with projected growth to \$41 trillion by 2008.

Globalization has given rise to a protracted debate over the precise direction of trends in

global income distribution. What is sometimes lost sight of is the sheer depth of inequality—and the associated potential for greater equity to accelerate poverty reduction. Measured in 2000 purchasing power parity (PPP) terms, the gap between the incomes of the poorest 20% of the world's population and the \$1 a day poverty line amounts to about \$300 billion. That figure appears large, but it is less than 2% of the income of the world's wealthiest 10%. Achieving greater equity in world income distribution through inclusive and broad-based national growth strategies—backed by international action through aid, trade and technology transfer—is one of the keys to bringing the 2015 goals for income poverty within reach.

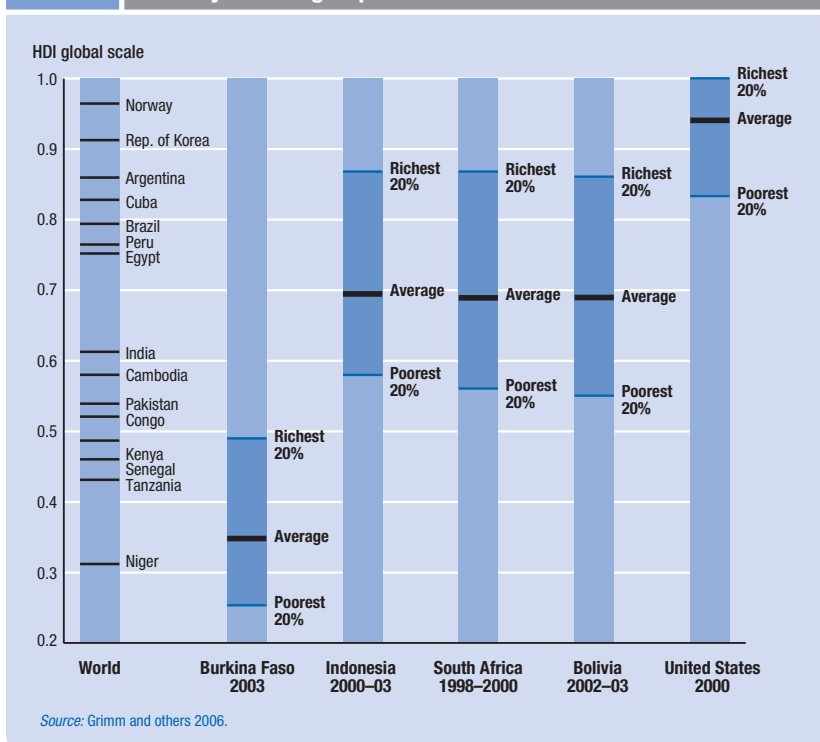
Inequality and human development

The HDI provides a snapshot of average national performance in human development. However, averages can obscure large disparities within countries. Inequalities based on income, wealth, gender, race and other forms of inherited disadvantage, as well as location, can make national averages a misleading indicator for human well-being.

Can the HDI be used to capture inequalities in human development within countries? Research undertaken for this year's *Human Development Report* addressed this question by attempting to disaggregate national HDI scores by income quintiles. The exercise covered 13 developing countries and two developed countries—Finland and the United States—with sufficient data available.

The construction of HDI scores for different income groups within countries poses technical challenges (see *Technical note 2*). Standardized household income surveys and Demographic and Health Surveys make it possible to generate data for the index at different points in the income distribution. But problems in data availability and comparability make it difficult to construct indexes that are comparable across countries. An added problem is that the data required for the construction of HDI scores by income group are not available for many high-income countries. Despite these problems the construction of

Figure 7 Same country, different worlds—a human development index by income group



Source: Grimm and others 2006.

internationally comparable HDI scores based on national income groups has the potential to provide a powerful instrument for understanding the dimensions of capability deprivation.

The HDI by income group points to stark inequalities in human development (figure 7). For Burkina Faso, Madagascar and Zambia the HDI score for the richest 20% is about twice that for the poorest 20%. The observed gaps in Bolivia, Nicaragua and South Africa are also very large. HDI disparities by income between rich and poor in high-income countries are smaller, partly because income differentials translate less emphatically into life expectancy differences and basic education outcome. Even so, the United States displays significant HDI disparities by income group.

Beyond the domestic rankings, cross-country comparisons highlight the inequality of human development:

- The richest 20% of the people in Bolivia have a ranking that would place them in the high human development league, alongside Poland, while the poorest 20% would rank at a level comparable to the average for

Pakistan. The two groups are separated by 97 places on the global HDI ranking. For Nicaragua the HDI gap between the richest and the poorest 20% is 87 places in the global league.

- In South Africa the richest 20% have an HDI rank 101 places above the poorest 20%.
- In Indonesia human development stretches from a level comparable to that of the Czech Republic for the richest 20% to that of Cambodia for the poorest 20%.
- While the richest 20% in the United States (followed by Finland) would top the list of human development achievements, the poorest quintile in the United States achieves only a rank of 50.

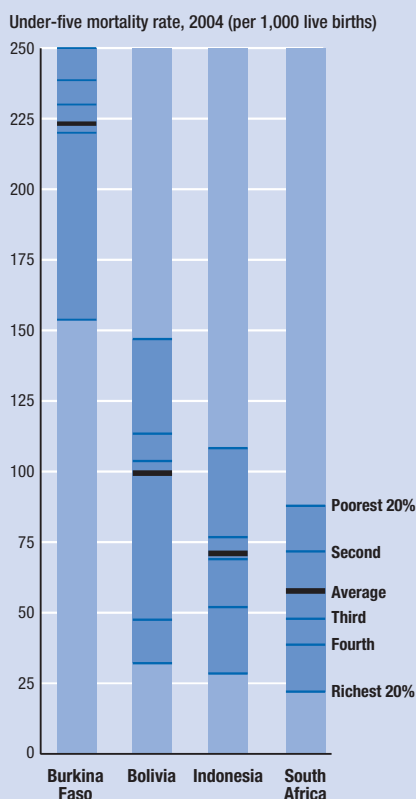
Behind the HDI inequalities—child mortality and education inequalities

The HDI by income group provides an aggregate indicator of some important dimensions of well-being. Behind it are some very stark inequalities in capabilities and life chances linked to income inequalities. These can be highlighted by reference to household survey data for some of the countries covered by the research exercise.

Children born into the poorest 20% of the income distribution in countries such as Bolivia, Indonesia and South Africa face a risk of dying before their fifth birthday that is about four times higher than for children born into the richest 20% (figure 8). School completion rates also vary, with gender inequalities interacting with wealth-based disparities. Both girls and boys in the poorest 20% of the income distribution in Burkina Faso are far less likely to complete primary school than their high-income counterparts, though the disparity between girls and boys is equally marked (figure 9). These large variations in life chances based on inherited markers for advantage and disadvantage point to the need for public policies that equalize choice and opportunity by extending substantive freedoms.

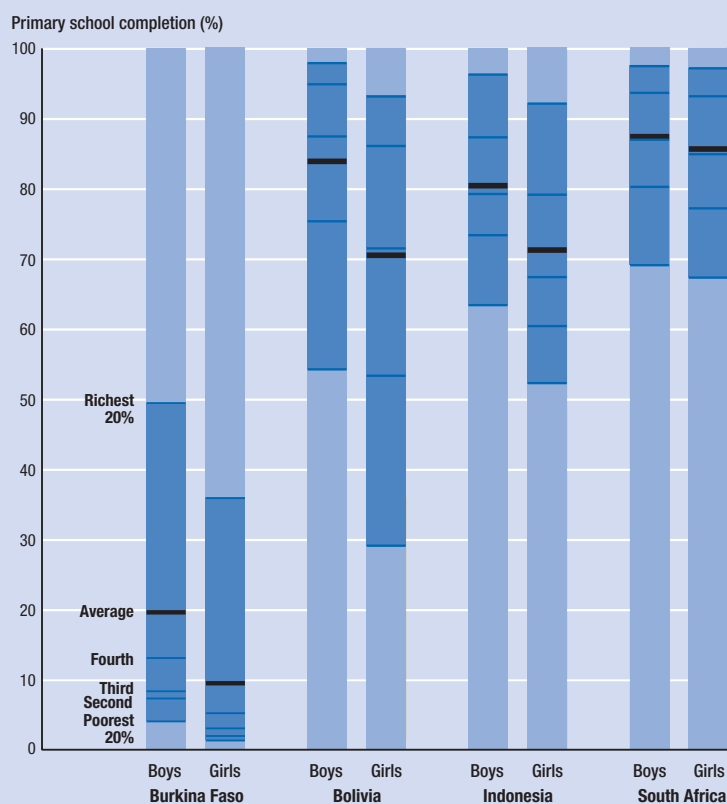
Apart from the moral imperative to overcome extreme disparities in these areas, inequalities have important implications for the Millennium Development Goals. Consider the

Figure 8 Staying alive—opportunities linked to wealth



Source: Gwatkin and others 2005.

Figure 9 Opportunities for education are shaped by income and gender



Source: Gwatkin and others 2005.

target of reducing child mortality rates by two-thirds. Poor households, with child death rates that are typically two to three times the national average, account for a disproportionate share of overall child deaths. In Nicaragua and Peru, for example, about 40% of child deaths occur in the poorest 20% of households. Policies to reduce death rates among the poor have the potential to accelerate progress towards the target, though in most countries child mortality inequalities are widening: death rates among the poor are falling on average at less than half the rate among the rich.

Looking beyond household income, disaggregating the HDI can capture inequalities at various levels. In many countries it reveals large differences among regions. Kenya has an HDI that ranges from 0.75 in Nairobi (almost on par with Turkey) to 0.29 in Turkana, a pastoral area in the north of the country (figure 10). If Turkana were a country, it would be off the current HDI scale by a considerable margin, reflecting the region's

recurrent droughts, poor access to health and water infrastructure and high malnutrition rates.

Rural-urban differences interact with regional disparities. In China urban Shanghai would rank 24 in the global HDI league, just above Greece, while rural Guizhou Province would rank alongside Botswana (figure 11).

For some countries the HDI reveals very large inequalities based on group membership. An example is Guatemala, where human development opportunities are heavily skewed against indigenous groups. Q'eqchi have an HDI rank on par with Cameroon and 32 places below the rank for *ladinos* (roughly equivalent to Indonesia) (figure 12).

Income inequality

Inequality raises important questions rooted in normative ideas about social justice and fairness in all societies. Because income distribution patterns directly affect opportunities for nutrition, health and education, income inequality

Figure 10 Wide inequalities in human development between districts in Kenya

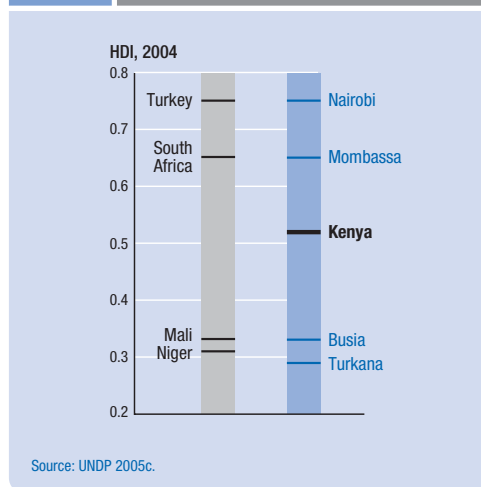
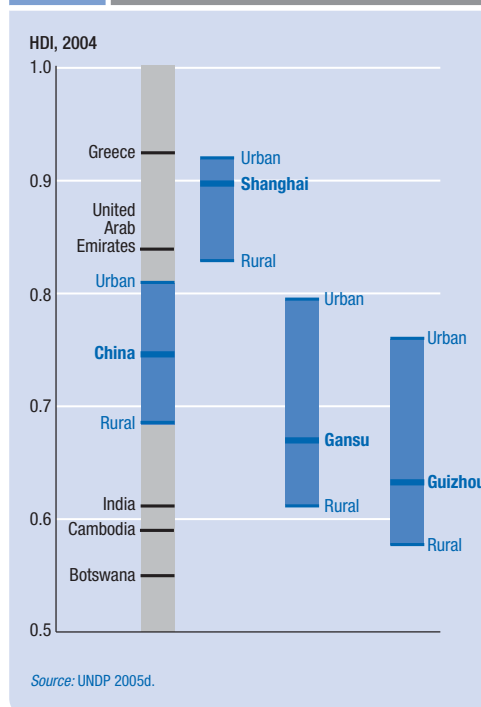


Figure 11 Rural-urban differences intensify regional disparities in China



is also intimately related to wider inequalities in capability and in some cases to absolute deprivation.

Regional variations in income inequality are large. The Gini coefficient, a measure of inequality calibrated on a scale from 0 (perfect equality) to 100 (perfect inequality), ranges from 33 in South Asia to 57 in Latin America and to more than 70 in Sub-Saharan Africa.

While caution has to be exercised in cross-regional comparisons, these regional differences are associated with large variations in the income shares of the richest and poorest 20%. They also reflect the gap between average income and median income, which widens with inequality. In a highly unequal country like Mexico the median income is only 51% of the average. For Viet Nam, where income distribution is more equitable, the median rises to 77% of the average.

Why does income distribution matter for poverty reduction? In a mechanical sense the rate of income poverty reduction in a country is a function of two things: the rate of economic growth and the share of any increment in growth captured by the poor. Other things being equal, the larger the share of income captured by the poor, the more efficient the country is in converting growth into poverty reduction. Holding income distribution patterns constant and projecting current growth rates into the future, it would take three decades for the median household in poverty to cross the poverty line in Mexico. Doubling the share of the poor in future income growth would cut this time horizon by half. For Kenya the time horizon would be reduced by 17 years, from 2030 to 2013—a transition that would bring the country within touching distance of an otherwise unattainable Millennium Development Goal target of halving income poverty.

As the examples show, distribution matters because it affects the rate at which economic growth converts into poverty reduction (the growth elasticity of poverty). Thus every 1% increase in growth reduces poverty by about 1.5% in Viet Nam—twice the 0.75% in Mexico. The good news is that extreme inequality is not an immutable fact of life. Over the past five years Brazil, one of the world's most unequal countries, has combined strong economic performance with a decline in income inequality (according to national sources, the Gini index has come down from 56 in 2001 to 54 in 2004) and poverty. Economic growth has created employment and increased real wages. And a large social welfare programme—Bolsa Familia—has provided financial transfers to 7 million

families living in extreme or moderate poverty to support nutrition, health and education, creating benefits today and assets for the future.⁴

Income distribution is not only an issue for developing countries. As underlined by the HDI by income quintiles for the United States, it is also important in some of the world's richest countries. Over the past quarter century the gap between the bottom of the US income distribution and the middle and top has widened dramatically. Between 1980 and 2004 the income of the richest 1% of households (average incomes of more than \$721,000 in 2004) rose 135%. Over the same period real manufacturing wages declined by 1%. The share of national income of the richest 1% doubled to 16% over the same period. In other words, the fruits of the productivity gains that have driven growth in the United States have been heavily skewed towards the wealthiest sections of society.

Does rising inequality restrict opportunity? One way of addressing that question is to measure the influence of the earning power of parents on the future earnings of their offspring. In countries with low inequality—such as Denmark and Norway—parental income explains

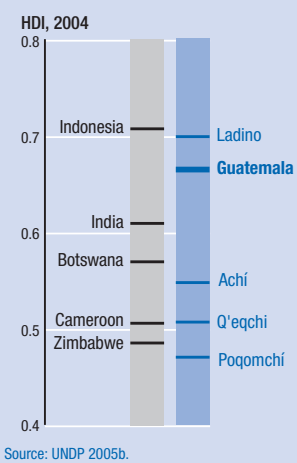
about 20% of the earnings of offspring. For the United States—and for the United Kingdom—that figure rises to more than 50%.

Within any one country high levels of inequality in income and opportunity are a constraint on human development. Apart from their adverse implications for economic dynamism, growth and social cohesion, they limit the conversion of growth into human development. The same applies at a global level, where the increasingly visible divides that separate the haves and the have-nots have become a focal point for discontent. One of the central human development challenges in the decades ahead is to diminish the tolerance for extreme inequalities that have characterized globalization since the early 1990s and to ensure that the rising tide of prosperity extends opportunities for the many, and not just the privileged few.

Notes

- 1 Aristotle, *Nicomachean Ethics*, book 1, chapter 5.
- 2 Sen 1999, p.3.
- 3 Kennedy 1962, p. 626.
- 4 IBGE 2005.

Figure 12 Large ethnic differences in HDI in Guatemala



Readers guide and notes to tables

The human development indicator tables provide a global assessment of country achievements in different areas of human development. The main tables are organized thematically, as described by the running titles at the top of each table. The tables include data for 175 UN member states—those for which the human development index (HDI) could be calculated—along with Hong Kong, China (SAR), and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Because of lack of data, an HDI could not be calculated for the remaining 17 UN member countries. Basic human development indicators for these countries are presented in table 1a.

In the tables, countries and areas are ranked by their HDI value. To locate a country in these tables, refer to *Key to countries* on the back cover flap, which lists countries alphabetically with their HDI rank. Most of the data in the tables are for 2004 and are those available to the Human Development Report Office as of 1 August 2006, unless otherwise specified.

Sources and definitions

The Human Development Report Office is primarily a user, not a producer, of statistics. It relies on international data agencies with the resources and expertise to collect and compile international data on specific statistical indicators. Sources for all data used in compiling the indicator tables are given in short citations at the end of each table. These correspond to full references in *Statistical references*. When an agency provides data that 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 that agency is given as the source. 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 *Definitions of statistical terms*. Other relevant information appears in the notes at the end of each table. For more detailed technical information about these indicators, please consult the relevant Web sites of the source agencies through the *Human Development Report* Web site at <http://hdr.undp.org/statistics/>.

Inconsistencies between national and international estimates

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

This Report has often brought such inconsistencies to light. When data inconsistencies have arisen, we have helped to link national and international data authorities to address those inconsistencies. In many cases this has led to better statistics in the Report. The Human Development Report Office advocates for improvements in international data, plays an active role in supporting efforts to enhance data quality and works with national agencies and

international bodies to improve data consistency through more systematic reporting and monitoring of data quality.

Comparability over time

Statistics presented in different editions of the Report may not be comparable, due to revisions to data or changes in methodology. For this reason the Human Development Report Office strongly advises against trend analysis based on data from different editions. HDI values and ranks similarly are not comparable across editions of the Report. For HDI trend analysis based on consistent data and methodology, refer to table 2 (Human development index trends).

Country classifications

Countries are classified in four ways: by human development level, by income, by major world aggregates and by region (see *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 one of three clusters by achievement in human development: high human development (with an HDI of 0.800 or above), medium human development (HDI of 0.500–0.799) and low human development (HDI of less than 0.500).

Income classifications

All countries are grouped by income using World Bank classifications: high income (gross national income per capita of \$10,066 or more in 2004), middle income (\$826–\$10,065) and low income (\$825 or less).

Major world classifications

The three global groups are *developing countries*, *Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States)* and *OECD (Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development)*. These groups are not mutually

exclusive. (Replacing the OECD group with the high-income OECD group and excluding the Republic of Korea would produce mutually exclusive groups.) Unless otherwise specified, the classification *world* represents the universe of 194 countries and areas covered—192 UN member countries plus Hong Kong, China (SAR), and the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

Regional classifications

Developing countries are further classified into regions: Arab States, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean (including Mexico), South Asia, Southern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa. These regional classifications are consistent with the Regional Bureaux of the United Nations Development Programme. An additional classification is *least developed countries*, as defined by the United Nations (UN-OHRLLS 2006).

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 population) are indicated by a *T*. All other aggregates are weighted averages.

In general, an aggregate is shown for a country grouping 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 are unavailable.

Aggregates for indices, growth rates and indicators covering more than one point in time are based only on countries for which data exist for all necessary points in time. When no aggregate is shown for one or more regions,

aggregates are not always shown for the *world* classification, which refers only to the universe of 194 countries and areas.

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 calculating growth rates, the Human Development Report Office uses only the beginning and end points. Year-to-year growth rates are expressed as annual percentage changes.

Country notes

Unless otherwise noted, 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 Germany refer to the unified Germany, unless otherwise noted. Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999, unless otherwise noted. Data for Jordan refer to the East Bank only. Economic data for Tanzania cover the mainland only. Data for Sudan are often based on information collected from the northern part of the country. While Serbia and Montenegro became two independent states in June 2006, the indicator tables generally report data only for the country of Serbia and Montenegro since disaggregated data were not available at the time of printing. 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.

Symbols

In the absence of the words *annual*, *annual rate* or *growth rate*, a dash between two years, such as in 1995–2000, indicates that the data were collected during one of the years in that period. A slash between two years, such as in 1998/2001, indicates an average for the years

shown unless otherwise specified. The following symbols are used:

- .. Data not available.
- (.) Greater (or less) than zero but small enough that the number would round to zero at the displayed number of decimal points.
- < Less than.
- Not applicable.
- T Total.

Table 1: about the human development index

The human development index (HDI) is a composite index that 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 and the combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools; and a decent standard of living, as measured by gross domestic product (GDP) per capita in purchasing power parity (PPP) US dollars. The index is constructed from indicators that are available globally using a methodology that is simple and transparent (see *Technical note 1*).

While the concept of human development is much broader than any single composite index can measure, the HDI offers a powerful alternative to income as a summary measure of human well-being. It provides a useful entry point into the rich information contained in the subsequent indicator tables on different aspects of human development.

Data availability determines HDI country coverage

The HDI in this Report refers to 2004. It covers 175 UN member countries, along with Hong Kong, China (SAR), and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. Because of a lack of comparable data, 17 UN member countries cannot be included in the HDI this year. Basic human development indicators for these countries are presented in table 1a.

To enable cross-country comparisons, the HDI is, to the extent possible, calculated based

on data from leading international data agencies available at the time the Report was prepared (see *Primary international data sources* below). But for a number of countries data are missing from these agencies for one or more of the four HDI components.

In response to the desire of countries to be included in the HDI table, and in line with the goal of including as many UN member countries as possible, the Human Development Report Office has made special efforts to obtain estimates from other international, regional or national sources when the primary international data agencies lack data for one or two HDI components for a country. In a few cases the Human Development Report Office has produced an estimate. These estimates from sources other than the primary international agencies are clearly documented in the footnotes to table 1. They are of varying quality and reliability and are not presented in other indicator tables showing similar data.

Primary international data sources

Life expectancy at birth. The life expectancy at birth estimates are from the *2004 Revision of World Population Prospects* (UN 2005b), the official source of UN population estimates and projections. They are prepared biannually by the Population Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs using data from national vital registration systems, population censuses and surveys.

In the *2004 Revision* the United Nations Population Division incorporated national data available to it through the end of 2004. For assessing the impact of HIV/AIDS, the latest HIV prevalence estimates available at the time, prepared by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS, are combined with a series of assumptions about the demographic trends and mortality of both infected and noninfected people in each of the 60 countries for which the impact of the disease is explicitly modelled.

These life expectancy estimates are published by the United Nations Population Division with five-year intervals as the reference point. The estimates for 2004 shown in table 1 and those underlying table 2 are annual interpolations based on these five-year data (UN

2005a). For details on the *2004 Revision of World Population Prospects* (UN 2005b), see www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm.

Adult literacy rate. Data on adult literacy come from national population censuses or household surveys. This Report uses national estimates of adult literacy from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (UIS) April 2006 Assessment (UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006c) and UIS estimates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2003). The national estimates, made available through targeted efforts by UIS to collect recent literacy data from countries, are obtained from national censuses or surveys between 2000 and 2005 (with the exception of a few cases referring to 1995–99). The UIS estimates, produced in July 2002, were based mostly on national data collected before 1995. For details on these literacy estimates, see www.uis.unesco.org.

Many high-income countries, having attained high levels of literacy, no longer collect basic literacy statistics and thus are not included in the UIS data. In calculating the HDI, a literacy rate of 99.0% is applied for these countries.

In collecting literacy data, many countries estimate the number of literate people based on self-reported data. Some use educational attainment data as a proxy, but measures of school attendance or grade completion may differ. Because definitions and data collection methods vary across countries, literacy estimates should be used with caution.

The UIS, in collaboration with partner agencies, is actively pursuing an alternative methodology for measuring literacy, the Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme (LAMP). LAMP seeks to go beyond the current simple categories of literate and illiterate by providing information on a continuum of literacy skills.

Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools. Gross enrolment ratios are produced by the UIS based on enrolment data collected from national governments (usually from administrative sources) and population data from the United Nations Population

Division's *2004 Revision of World Population Prospects* (UN 2005). The ratios are calculated by dividing the number of students enrolled in all levels of schooling (excluding adult education) by the total population in the official age group corresponding to these levels. The tertiary age group is set to five cohorts immediately following on the end of upper secondary school in all countries.

Though intended as a proxy for educational attainment, combined gross enrolment ratios do not reflect the quality of education outcomes. Even when used to capture access to education opportunities, combined gross enrolment ratios can hide important differences among countries because of differences in the age range corresponding to a level of education and in the duration of education programmes. Grade repetition and dropout rates can also distort the data. Measures such as the mean years of schooling of a population or school life expectancy could more adequately capture education attainment and should ideally supplant the gross enrolment ratio in the HDI. However, such data are not yet regularly available for a sufficient number of countries.

As currently defined, the combined gross enrolment ratio does not take into account students enrolled in other countries. Current data for many smaller countries, for which pursuit of a tertiary education abroad is common, could significantly underrepresent access to education or educational attainment of the population and thus lead to a lower HDI value.

In previous editions data for some countries included adult education, contrary to the preferred definition of the enrolment indicator. The data in this year's Report excludes adult education for these countries, bringing their data into compliance with the standard definition. As a result, enrolment ratios and HDI values for these countries are lower than if adult education had been included.

GDP per capita (PPP US\$). In comparing standards of living across countries, economic statistics must be converted into PPP terms to eliminate differences in national price levels. The GDP per capita (PPP US\$) data for the HDI are provided for 164 countries by the World Bank based on price data from the latest International Com-

parison Program (ICP) surveys and GDP in local currency from national accounts data. The latest round of ICP surveys covered 118 countries. PPPs for these countries are estimated directly by extrapolating from the latest benchmark results. For countries not included in the ICP surveys, estimates are derived through econometric regression. For countries not covered by the World Bank, PPP estimates provided by the Penn World Tables of the University of Pennsylvania (Heston, Summers and Aten 2001, 2002) are used.

Though much progress has been made in recent decades, the current PPP data set suffers from several deficiencies, including lack of universal coverage, of timeliness of the data and of uniformity in the quality of results from different regions and countries. The importance of PPPs in economic analysis underlines the need for improvement in PPP data. A new Millennium Round of the ICP has been established and promises much improved PPP data for economic policy analysis, including international poverty assessment. For details on the ICP and the PPP methodology, see the ICP Web site at www.worldbank.org/data/icp.

Comparisons over time and across editions of the Report

The HDI is an important tool for monitoring long-term trends in human development. To facilitate trend analyses across countries, the HDI is calculated at five-year intervals for the period 1975–2004. These estimates, presented in table 2, are based on a consistent methodology and on comparable trend data available when the Report is prepared.

As international data agencies continually improve their data series, including updating historical data periodically, the year to year changes in the HDI values and rankings across editions of the *Human Development Report* often reflect revisions to data—both specific to a country and relative to other countries—rather than real changes in a country. In addition, occasional changes in country coverage could also affect the HDI ranking of a country, even when consistent methodology is used to calculate the HDI. As a result, a country's HDI rank could drop considerably between two consecutive Reports. But

when comparable, revised data are used to reconstruct the HDI for recent years, the HDI rank and value may actually show an improvement.

For these reasons HDI trend analysis should not be based on data from different editions of the Report. Table 2 provides up-to-date HDI trend data based on consistent data and methodology. For HDI values and ranks recalculated for 2003 (the reference year of the HDI in *Human Development Report 2005*) based on the data sources used for the HDI in this year's Report, please visit <http://hdr.undp.org/statistics>.

HDI for high human development countries

The HDI in this Report is constructed to compare country achievements across all levels of human development. Thus the indicators chosen are not necessarily those that best differentiate between rich countries. The indicators currently used in the index yield very small differences among the top HDI countries, and thus the top of the HDI ranking often reflects only very small differences in these underlying indicators. For these high-income countries, an alternative index—the human poverty index (shown in table 4)—can better reflect the extent of human deprivation that still exists among the populations of these countries and help direct the focus of public policies.

For further discussions on the use and limitations of the HDI and its component indicators, see <http://hdr.undp.org/statistics>.

Tables 24 and 25: revisiting the gender-related development index and the gender empowerment measure

In 1995 the *Human Development Report* introduced the gender-related development index (GDI) and the gender empowerment measure (GEM). These measures have since been used as advocacy and monitoring tools for gender-related human development analysis and policy discussions. To mark the 10th anniversary of the GDI and GEM, the Human Development Report Office launched an evaluation of the indices to identify areas for improvement and consider alternative measurement tools for examining gen-

der equity as a key aspect of human development. This section summarizes the main findings from this project and outlines possible changes to the indices. The papers prepared for this project as well as the proceedings of a workshop organized to discuss them were published in a special edition of the *Journal of Human Development*.¹

(Mis)interpretation of the GDI

The review concluded that the indices have often been misinterpreted, particularly the GDI. The GDI is not a measure of *gender inequality*. Rather, it is a measure of *human development* that adjusts the human development index (HDI) to penalize for disparities between women and men in the three dimensions of the HDI: a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living (as measured by estimated earned income) (see *Technical note 1*).

The method of calculating the GDI implies that it will always have a lower value than the HDI. But a low GDI value can result from disparities in achievements of women and men as well as from low average achievement in any of the dimensions considered in the index despite high levels of gender equity. Conversely, a country can have a relatively high GDI value despite large inequalities between men and women as long as its level of human development is high. To obtain a measure of gender inequality requires comparing the GDI with the HDI, using either the difference or the ratio between the two as an indicator rather than using the GDI alone.

In general, the differences between the HDI and GDI tend to be small. The GDI is on average about 0.6% lower than the HDI. This gives the highly misleading impression that gender gaps are largely irrelevant for human development. The reason for the problem is that the gender gaps in the three dimensions captured tend to be small—and are diminished further by the aversion to inequality formula used in calculating the GDI. As such, very large gender inequalities linked to pay and promotion in employment, and to quality of education, are often not captured in the GDI.

The GEM—a measure of agency

The GEM was intended to measure women's and men's abilities to participate actively in

economic and political life and their command over economic resources.

In contrast to the GDI, which is concerned with well-being, the GEM focuses on agency. It measures three dimensions in this area: political participation and decision-making power, economic participation and decision-making power, and command over economic resources. Calculation of the GEM, also explained in *Technical note 1*, mirrors that of the GDI. The first two components are calculated using shares of female to male participation to which an inequality aversion penalty is applied. The earned income component, by contrast, incorporates inequality-adjusted income levels.

This has implications for interpreting the index. A poor country cannot achieve a high value for the GEM, even if earned income is equally distributed. Conversely, a rich country might do well in the GEM either because the gender gaps in the three dimensions are low or because the country is rich (which raises its GEM value due to the earnings component).

Issues raised in the GDI and GEM review

The GDI and GEM review addressed a wide range of analytical and methodological questions. Among the key measurement issues and proposed solutions:

- *Improving the presentation and explanation of the GDI and GEM.* Understanding the conceptual and empirical problems identified here will help readers make more informed use of the two indices. Future *Human Development Reports* will continue to refine and clarify the GDI and GEM.
- *Creating a separate HDI for men and for women to replace the GDI.* A more intuitive way of presenting gender-related differences in the human development indicators would be to create a separate HDI for men and for women. Differences between the two indices might be easier to interpret than the GDI.
- *Tackling problems linked to earned income for men and women.* Because gender disaggregated income figures are not widely available, estimating earned income for men and women is the most problematic issue in the current calculation of the GDI and the GEM. The Human Development Report Office

estimation of male and female earnings is based on the wage ratio in the nonagricultural sector and the labour force participation rate by gender. This approach has serious shortcomings. First, the underlying data are often not available. Second, income transfers within the household often mean that differences in living standards of individual household members are smaller than actual earnings would imply. There are no easy solutions to these problems, though ongoing work has the potential to refine the measurement of gender disparity.

- *Producing a GEM with income shares.* The GEM includes the absolute average level of income in a country, which means that only rich countries can achieve a high GEM score. Considering only the relative income shares of men and women rather than average income levels would remedy this problem.
- *Considering new indicators.* Current indicators do not capture some important dimensions of gender discrimination in human development. One example is care work, which is not reflected in the GDI or GEM, because the focus is exclusively on market work. This is an area in which researchers and the international statistics community could help over time to build and consolidate a more robust data base. Violence against women is another important gap in the indices. While data on violence has improved greatly in recent years, there are serious problems in making cross-country comparisons and measuring trends over time. Because reliable data still exist for only a small number of countries, it is not yet possible to include an indicator on gender-related violence, but the *Human Development Report* will encourage and monitor further development of these data.

Both the GDI and the GEM have stimulated public debate on gender equity. The *Human Development Report* is committed to maintaining that debate. The problems raised by the GDI and GEM review and outlined here will be addressed in future Reports as research progresses.

Note

- 1 *Journal of Human Development* 7 (2).



Human development indicators

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TABLE 1

Monitoring human development: enlarging people's choices . . .

Human development index

HDI rank ^a	Human development index (HDI) value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate ^b (% ages 15 and older)	Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank minus HDI rank ^d	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
1	Norway	0.965	79.6	.. ^e	100 ^f	38,454	0.91	0.99	0.99	3
2	Iceland	0.960	80.9	.. ^e	96 ^g	33,051	0.93	0.98	0.97	3
3	Australia	0.957	80.5	.. ^e	113 ^f	30,331	0.92	0.99	0.95	11
4	Ireland	0.956	77.9	.. ^e	99	38,827	0.88	0.99	1.00	-1
5	Sweden	0.951	80.3	.. ^e	96	29,541	0.92	0.98	0.95	11
6	Canada	0.950	80.2	.. ^e	93 ^{g, h}	31,263	0.92	0.97	0.96	4
7	Japan	0.949	82.2	.. ^e	85	29,251	0.95	0.94	0.95	11
8	United States	0.948	77.5	.. ^e	93	39,676	0.88	0.97	1.00	-6
9	Switzerland	0.947	80.7	.. ^e	86	33,040	0.93	0.95	0.97	-3
10	Netherlands	0.947	78.5	.. ^e	98	31,789	0.89	0.99	0.96	-1
11	Finland	0.947	78.7	.. ^e	100 ^f	29,951	0.89	0.99	0.95	4
12	Luxembourg	0.945	78.6	.. ^e	85 ^{h, i}	69,961 ^j	0.89	0.94	1.00	-11
13	Belgium	0.945	79.1	.. ^e	95	31,096	0.90	0.98	0.96	-2
14	Austria	0.944	79.2	.. ^e	91	32,276	0.90	0.96	0.96	-7
15	Denmark	0.943	77.3	.. ^e	101 ^f	31,914	0.87	0.99	0.96	-7
16	France	0.942	79.6	.. ^e	93	29,300	0.91	0.97	0.95	1
17	Italy	0.940	80.2	98.4 ^e	89	28,180	0.92	0.96	0.94	3
18	United Kingdom	0.940	78.5	.. ^e	93 ^g	30,821	0.89	0.97	0.96	-5
19	Spain	0.938	79.7	98.0 ^{e, k}	96	25,047	0.91	0.98	0.92	3
20	New Zealand	0.936	79.3	.. ^e	100 ^f	23,413	0.90	0.99	0.91	5
21	Germany	0.932	78.9	.. ^e	89 ^g	28,303	0.90	0.96	0.94	-2
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.927	81.8	.. ⁱ	77	30,822	0.95	0.88	0.96	-10
23	Israel	0.927	80.0	97.1	90	24,382	0.92	0.95	0.92	0
24	Greece	0.921	78.3	96.0 ^e	93	22,205	0.89	0.97	0.90	3
25	Singapore	0.916	78.9	92.5	87 ^m	28,077	0.90	0.91	0.94	-4
26	Korea, Rep. of	0.912	77.3	98.0 ^{e, k}	95	20,499	0.87	0.98	0.89	5
27	Slovenia	0.910	76.6	.. ^{e, l}	95	20,939	0.86	0.98	0.89	1
28	Portugal	0.904	77.5	92.0 ^{e, k}	89	19,629	0.87	0.96	0.88	5
29	Cyprus	0.903	78.7	96.8	79 ^g	22,805	0.90	0.91	0.91	-3
30	Czech Republic	0.885	75.7	.. ^e	81	19,408	0.85	0.93	0.88	4
31	Barbados	0.879	75.3	.. ^{e, h, l}	89 ^h	15,720 ^{h, n}	0.84	0.96	0.84	10
32	Malta	0.875	78.6	87.9 ^o	81	18,879	0.89	0.86	0.87	5
33	Kuwait	0.871	77.1	93.3	73 ^g	19,384 ^p	0.87	0.87	0.88	2
34	Brunei Darussalam	0.871	76.6	92.7	77 ^g	19,210 ^{h, q}	0.86	0.88	0.88	2
35	Hungary	0.869	73.0	.. ^{e, l}	87	16,814	0.80	0.95	0.86	4
36	Argentina	0.863	74.6	97.2	89 ^h	13,298	0.83	0.95	0.82	10
37	Poland	0.862	74.6	.. ^{e, l}	86	12,974	0.83	0.95	0.81	11
38	Chile	0.859	78.1	95.7	81	10,874	0.89	0.91	0.78	18
39	Bahrain	0.859	74.5	86.5	85 ^g	20,758	0.82	0.86	0.89	-10
40	Estonia	0.858	71.6	99.8 ^e	92	14,555	0.78	0.97	0.83	4
41	Lithuania	0.857	72.5	99.6 ^e	92	13,107	0.79	0.97	0.81	6
42	Slovakia	0.856	74.3	100.0 ^{e, k}	77	14,623	0.82	0.92	0.83	1
43	Uruguay	0.851	75.6	.. ⁱ	89 ^{g, h}	9,421	0.84	0.95	0.76	19
44	Croatia	0.846	75.2	98.1	73 ^h	12,191	0.84	0.90	0.80	7
45	Latvia	0.845	71.8	99.7 ^e	90	11,653	0.78	0.96	0.79	9
46	Qatar	0.844	73.0	89.0	76	19,844 ^{h, r}	0.80	0.85	0.88	-14
47	Seychelles	0.842	72.7 ^{h, m}	91.8	80 ^g	16,652	0.80	0.88	0.85	-7
48	Costa Rica	0.841	78.3	94.9	72	9,481 ^p	0.89	0.87	0.76	13
49	United Arab Emirates	0.839	78.3	.. ⁱ	60 ^{g, h}	24,056 ^p	0.89	0.71	0.92	-25
50	Cuba	0.826	77.6	99.8 ^e	80 ^h	.. ^s	0.88	0.93	0.67	43
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.825	70.0 ^{h, m, t}	97.8 ^m	80 ^g	12,702 ^h	0.75	0.92	0.81	-2
52	Bahamas	0.825	70.2	.. ⁱ	66 ^g	17,843 ^h	0.75	0.86	0.87	-14
53	Mexico	0.821	75.3	91.0	75	9,803	0.84	0.86	0.77	7

TABLE 1

Human development index

HDI rank ^a	Human development index (HDI) value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate ^b (% ages 15 and older)	Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank minus HDI rank ^d	
54	Bulgaria	0.816	72.4	98.2	81	8,078	0.79	0.92	0.73	12
55	Tonga	0.815	72.4	98.9 ^o	80 ^g	7,870 ^p	0.79	0.93	0.73	13
56	Oman	0.810	74.3	81.4	68 ^g	15,259	0.82	0.77	0.84	-14
57	Trinidad and Tobago	0.809	69.8	.. ^l	67 ^g	12,182	0.75	0.88	0.80	-5
58	Panama	0.809	75.0	91.9	80	7,278	0.83	0.88	0.72	18
59	Antigua and Barbuda	0.808	73.9 ^{h, m, t}	85.8 ^{h, u}	69 ^{h, m}	12,586	0.82	0.80	0.81	-9
60	Romania	0.805	71.5	97.3	75	8,480	0.78	0.90	0.74	3
61	Malaysia	0.805	73.4	88.7	73 ^h	10,276	0.81	0.84	0.77	-4
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.800	74.3	96.7	67 ^{h, v}	7,032	0.82	0.87	0.71	16
63	Mauritius	0.800	72.4	84.4	74 ^g	12,027	0.79	0.81	0.80	-10
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.798	73.8	.. ^l	94 ^{g, h}	7,570 ^{h, w}	0.81	0.86	0.72	7
65	Russian Federation	0.797	65.2	99.4 ^e	88 ^g	9,902	0.67	0.95	0.77	-6
66	Macedonia, TFYR	0.796	73.9	96.1	70	6,610	0.82	0.87	0.70	16
67	Belarus	0.794	68.2	99.6 ^{e, o}	88	6,970	0.72	0.95	0.71	12
68	Dominica	0.793	75.6 ^{h, u}	88.0 ^{h, u}	83 ^g	5,643	0.84	0.86	0.67	27
69	Brazil	0.792	70.8	88.6	86 ^h	8,195	0.76	0.88	0.74	-5
70	Colombia	0.790	72.6	92.8	73	7,256 ^p	0.79	0.86	0.72	7
71	Saint Lucia	0.790	72.6	94.8 ^{h, u}	76	6,324	0.79	0.89	0.69	16
72	Venezuela, RB	0.784	73.0	93.0	74 ^{g, h}	6,043	0.80	0.87	0.68	17
73	Albania	0.784	73.9	98.7	68 ^h	4,978	0.82	0.88	0.65	26
74	Thailand	0.784	70.3	92.6	74	8,090	0.75	0.86	0.73	-9
75	Samoa (Western)	0.778	70.5	.. ^l	74 ^g	5,613	0.76	0.90	0.67	22
76	Saudi Arabia	0.777	72.0	79.4	59	13,825 ^p	0.78	0.72	0.82	-31
77	Ukraine	0.774	66.1	99.4 ^e	85	6,394	0.69	0.94	0.69	9
78	Lebanon	0.774	72.2	.. ^l	84	5,837	0.79	0.86	0.68	13
79	Kazakhstan	0.774	63.4	99.5 ^{e, o}	91	7,440	0.64	0.96	0.72	-5
80	Armenia	0.768	71.6	99.4 ^e	74	4,101	0.78	0.91	0.62	32
81	China	0.768	71.9	90.9	70	5,896 ^x	0.78	0.84	0.68	9
82	Peru	0.767	70.2	87.7	86 ^g	5,678	0.75	0.87	0.67	12
83	Ecuador	0.765	74.5	91.0	.. ^y	3,963	0.82	0.86	0.61	30
84	Philippines	0.763	70.7	92.6	82	4,614	0.76	0.89	0.64	19
85	Grenada	0.762	65.3 ^{h, u}	96.0 ^u	73 ^g	8,021	0.67	0.88	0.73	-18
86	Jordan	0.760	71.6	89.9	79	4,688	0.78	0.86	0.64	16
87	Tunisia	0.760	73.5	74.3	75	7,768	0.81	0.75	0.73	-18
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.759	71.3	88.1 ^u	68	6,398	0.77	0.81	0.69	-3
89	Suriname	0.759	69.3	89.6	72 ^{g, h}	.. ^{p, z}	0.74	0.84	0.70	-5
90	Fiji	0.758	68.0	.. ^l	75 ^g	6,066	0.72	0.87	0.69	-2
91	Paraguay	0.757	71.2	.. ^l	70 ^{g, h}	4,813 ^p	0.77	0.86	0.65	9
92	Turkey	0.757	68.9	87.4	69	7,753	0.73	0.81	0.73	-22
93	Sri Lanka	0.755	74.3	90.7	63 ^g	4,390	0.82	0.81	0.63	13
94	Dominican Republic	0.751	67.5	87.0	74 ^g	7,449 ^p	0.71	0.83	0.72	-21
95	Belize	0.751	71.8	77.0	81	6,747	0.78	0.77	0.70	-15
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.746	70.7	77.0	72 ^g	7,525	0.76	0.75	0.72	-24
97	Georgia	0.743	70.6	100.0 ^{e, k, aa}	75	2,844	0.76	0.91	0.56	23
98	Maldives	0.739	67.0	96.3	69 ^g	.. ^{h, p, z}	0.70	0.87	0.65	3
99	Azerbaijan	0.736	67.0	98.8 ^o	68	4,153	0.70	0.89	0.62	12
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	0.736	72.7	92.4	81 ^g	.. ^{ab}	0.80	0.89	0.53	26
101	El Salvador	0.729	71.1	.. ^l	70 ^g	5,041 ^p	0.77	0.76	0.65	-3
102	Algeria	0.728	71.4	69.9	73	6,603 ^p	0.77	0.71	0.70	-19
103	Guyana	0.725	63.6	96.5 ^{h, u}	76 ^h	4,439 ^p	0.64	0.90	0.63	2
104	Jamaica	0.724	70.7	79.9 ^o	77 ^g	4,163	0.76	0.79	0.62	6
105	Turkmenistan	0.724	62.5	98.8 ^o	.. ^y	4,584 ^h	0.63	0.91	0.64	-1
106	Cape Verde	0.722	70.7	.. ^l	67	5,727 ^p	0.76	0.73	0.68	-14

HDI rank ^a	Human development index (HDI) value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate ^b (% ages 15 and older)	Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank minus HDI rank ^d	
	2004	2004	2004	2004 ^c	2004					
107	Syrian Arab Republic	0.716	73.6	79.6	63 ^g	3,610	0.81	0.74	0.60	8
108	Indonesia	0.711	67.2	90.4	68	3,609	0.70	0.83	0.60	8
109	Viet Nam	0.709	70.8	90.3 ^o	63 ^g	2,745	0.76	0.81	0.55	12
110	Kyrgyzstan	0.705	67.1	98.7 ^o	78	1,935	0.70	0.92	0.49	32
111	Egypt	0.702	70.2	71.4	76 ^g	4,211	0.75	0.73	0.62	-2
112	Nicaragua	0.698	70.0	76.7	70 ^g	3,634 ^p	0.75	0.75	0.60	2
113	Uzbekistan	0.696	66.6	.. ^{e, l}	74 ^g	1,869	0.69	0.91	0.49	32
114	Moldova, Rep. of	0.694	68.1	98.4	70 ^g	1,729	0.72	0.89	0.48	33
115	Bolivia	0.692	64.4	86.7	87 ^g	2,720	0.66	0.87	0.55	7
116	Mongolia	0.691	64.5	97.8	77	2,056	0.66	0.91	0.50	18
117	Honduras	0.683	68.1	80.0	71 ^g	2,876 ^p	0.72	0.77	0.56	2
118	Guatemala	0.673	67.6	69.1	66 ^g	4,313 ^p	0.71	0.68	0.63	-11
119	Vanuatu	0.670	68.9	74.0 ^o	64 ^g	3,051 ^p	0.73	0.71	0.57	-1
120	Equatorial Guinea	0.653	42.8	87.0	58 ^{g, h}	20,510 ^{h, p}	0.30	0.77	0.89	-90
121	South Africa	0.653	47.0	82.4 ^o	77 ^h	11,192 ^p	0.37	0.80	0.79	-66
122	Tajikistan	0.652	63.7	99.5 ^e	71	1,202	0.65	0.90	0.41	34
123	Morocco	0.640	70.0	52.3	58	4,309	0.75	0.54	0.63	-15
124	Gabon	0.633	54.0	71.0 ^k	72 ^{g, h}	6,623	0.48	0.71	0.70	-43
125	Namibia	0.626	47.2	85.0	67 ^h	7,418 ^p	0.37	0.79	0.72	-50
126	India	0.611	63.6	61.0	62 ^g	3,139 ^p	0.64	0.61	0.58	-9
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.607	63.2	83.1 ^{h, m}	63	1,231 ^{h, r}	0.64	0.76	0.42	28
128	Solomon Islands	0.592	62.6	76.6 ^{h, m}	47 ^{g, h}	1,814 ^p	0.63	0.67	0.48	18
129	Cambodia	0.583	56.5	73.6	60 ^h	2,423 ^p	0.52	0.69	0.53	-4
130	Myanmar	0.581	60.5	89.9	49 ^g	1,027 ^{h, w}	0.59	0.76	0.39	33
131	Botswana	0.570	34.9	81.2	71 ^g	9,945	0.16	0.78	0.77	-73
132	Comoros	0.556	63.7	.. ^l	46 ^g	1,943 ^p	0.64	0.53	0.50	8
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.553	55.1	68.7	61	1,954	0.50	0.66	0.50	5
134	Pakistan	0.539	63.4	49.9	38	2,225	0.64	0.46	0.52	-6
135	Bhutan	0.538	63.4	47.0 ^k	.. ^y	1,969 ^{h, r}	0.64	0.48	0.50	2
136	Ghana	0.532	57.0	57.9	47 ^g	2,240 ^p	0.53	0.54	0.52	-9
137	Bangladesh	0.530	63.3	.. ^l	57 ^h	1,870	0.64	0.46	0.49	7
138	Nepal	0.527	62.1	48.6	57 ^h	1,490	0.62	0.51	0.45	13
139	Papua New Guinea	0.523	55.7	57.3	41 ^{g, h}	2,543 ^p	0.51	0.52	0.54	-15
140	Congo	0.520	52.3	.. ^l	52 ^g	978	0.46	0.72	0.38	25
141	Sudan ^{ac}	0.516	56.5	60.9	37 ^g	1,949 ^p	0.53	0.53	0.50	-2
142	Timor-Leste	0.512	56.0	58.6 ^{h, m}	72 ^{g, h}	.. ^{ad}	0.52	0.63	0.39	20
143	Madagascar	0.509	55.6	70.7	57 ^g	857	0.51	0.66	0.36	26
144	Cameroon	0.506	45.7	67.9	62 ^g	2,174	0.34	0.66	0.51	-13
145	Uganda	0.502	48.4	66.8	66	1,478 ^p	0.39	0.67	0.45	7
146	Swaziland	0.500	31.3	79.6	58 ^{g, h}	5,638	0.10	0.72	0.67	-50
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
147	Togo	0.495	54.5	53.2	55 ^g	1,536 ^p	0.49	0.54	0.46	3
148	Djibouti	0.494	52.9	.. ^l	24	1,993 ^p	0.47	0.52	0.50	-13
149	Lesotho	0.494	35.2	82.2	66 ^g	2,619 ^p	0.17	0.77	0.54	-26
150	Yemen	0.492	61.1	.. ^l	55 ^g	879	0.60	0.51	0.36	18
151	Zimbabwe	0.491	36.6	.. ^l	52 ^{g, h}	2,065	0.19	0.77	0.51	-18
152	Kenya	0.491	47.5	73.6	60 ^g	1,140	0.37	0.69	0.41	7
153	Mauritania	0.486	53.1	51.2	46	1,940 ^p	0.47	0.49	0.49	-12
154	Haiti	0.482	52.0	.. ^l	.. ^y	1,892 ^{h, p}	0.45	0.50	0.49	-11
155	Gambia	0.479	56.1	.. ^l	50 ^g	1,991 ^p	0.52	0.42	0.50	-19
156	Senegal	0.460	56.0	39.3	38 ^g	1,713	0.52	0.39	0.47	-8
157	Eritrea	0.454	54.3	.. ^l	35	977 ^p	0.49	0.50	0.38	9
158	Rwanda	0.450	44.2	64.9	52	1,263 ^p	0.32	0.61	0.42	-5
159	Nigeria	0.448	43.4	.. ^l	55 ^g	1,154	0.31	0.63	0.41	-1

Human development index

	Human development index (HDI) value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate ^b (% ages 15 and older)	Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank minus HDI rank ^d
HDI rank ^a	2004	2004	2004	2004 ^c	2004				
160 Guinea	0.445	53.9	29.5	42	2,180	0.48	0.34	0.51	-30
161 Angola	0.439	41.0	67.4	26 ^{g,h}	2,180 ^p	0.27	0.53	0.51	-32
162 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	0.430	45.9	69.4	48 ^g	674	0.35	0.62	0.32	13
163 Benin	0.428	54.3	34.7	49 ^g	1,091	0.49	0.40	0.40	-2
164 Côte d'Ivoire	0.421	45.9	48.7	40 ^{g,h}	1,551	0.35	0.46	0.46	-15
165 Zambia	0.407	37.7	68.0 ^o	54 ^g	943	0.21	0.63	0.37	2
166 Malawi	0.400	39.8	64.1 ^o	64 ^g	646	0.25	0.64	0.31	10
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	0.391	43.5	67.2	27 ^{g,h}	705 ^p	0.31	0.54	0.33	6
168 Mozambique	0.390	41.6	.. ^l	49	1,237 ^p	0.28	0.47	0.42	-14
169 Burundi	0.384	44.0	59.3	36	677 ^p	0.32	0.52	0.32	5
170 Ethiopia	0.371	47.8	.. ^l	36	756 ^p	0.38	0.40	0.34	1
171 Chad	0.368	43.7	25.7	35 ^g	2,090 ^p	0.31	0.29	0.51	-39
172 Central African Republic	0.353	39.1	48.6	30 ^{g,h}	1,094 ^p	0.24	0.42	0.40	-12
173 Guinea-Bissau	0.349	44.8	.. ^l	37 ^{g,h}	722 ^p	0.33	0.39	0.33	-1
174 Burkina Faso	0.342	47.9	21.8	26 ^g	1,169 ^p	0.38	0.23	0.41	-17
175 Mali	0.338	48.1	19.0 ^o	35	998	0.39	0.24	0.38	-11
176 Sierra Leone	0.335	41.0	35.1	65 ^g	561	0.27	0.45	0.29	1
177 Niger	0.311	44.6	28.7	21	779 ^p	0.33	0.26	0.34	-7
Developing countries	0.679	65.2	78.9	63	4,775	0.67	0.72	0.65	..
Least developed countries	0.464	52.4	63.7	45	1,350	0.46	0.50	0.43	..
Arab States	0.680	67.3	69.9	62	5,680	0.71	0.66	0.67	..
East Asia and the Pacific	0.760	70.8	90.7	69	5,872	0.76	0.84	0.68	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.795	72.2	90.2	81	7,964	0.79	0.87	0.73	..
South Asia	0.599	63.7	60.9	56	3,072	0.64	0.58	0.57	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.472	46.1	63.3	50	1,946	0.35	0.57	0.50	..
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	0.802	68.2	99.2	83	8,802	0.72	0.94	0.75	..
OECD	0.923	77.8	..	89	27,571	0.88	0.95	0.94	..
High-income OECD	0.946	79.0	..	95	32,003	0.90	0.98	0.96	..
High human development	0.923	78.0	..	91	26,568	0.88	0.95	0.93	..
Medium human development	0.701	67.3	80.5	66	4,901	0.71	0.75	0.65	..
Low human development	0.427	45.8	57.9	46	1,113	0.35	0.53	0.40	..
High income	0.942	78.8	..	94	31,331	0.90	0.97	0.96	..
Middle income	0.768	70.3	89.9	73	6,756	0.76	0.84	0.70	..
Low income	0.556	58.7	62.3	54	2,297	0.56	0.58	0.52	..
World	0.741	67.3	..	67	8,833	0.71	0.77	0.75	..

NOTES

- a** The HDI rank is determined using HDI values to the sixth decimal point.
- b** Data refer to national literacy estimates from censuses or surveys conducted between 2000 and 2005, unless otherwise specified. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data, comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution. For more details, see www.uis.unesco.org.
- c** In 2006 the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics changed its convention for citing the reference year of education data to the calendar year in which the academic or financial year ends—from 2003/04, for example, to 2004. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates.
- d** A positive figure indicates that the HDI rank is higher than the GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank, a negative the opposite.
- e** For purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 99.0% was applied.
- f** For purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 100% was applied.
- g** Preliminary national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision.
- h** Data refer to a year other than that specified.

- i** Statec 2006. Data refer to nationals enrolled both in the country and abroad and thus differ from the standard definition.
- j** For purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of \$40,000 (PPP US\$) was applied.
- k** UNICEF 2004.
- l** In the absence of recent data, estimates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003, based on outdated census or survey information, were used and should be interpreted with caution: Bahamas 95, Bangladesh 41, Barbados 100, Cape Verde 76, Comoros 56, Congo 83, Djibouti 65, El Salvador 80, Eritrea 57, Ethiopia 42, Fiji 93, Gambia 38, Guinea-Bissau 40, Haiti 52, Hong Kong, China (SAR) 94, Hungary 99, Lebanon 86, Libyan Arab Jamahiriya 82, Mozambique 46, Nigeria 67, Paraguay 93, Poland 99, Samoa (Western) 99, Slovenia 99, Trinidad and Tobago 98, United Arab Emirates 77, Uruguay 98, Uzbekistan 99, Yemen 49 and Zimbabwe 90.
- m** Data are from national sources.
- n** World Bank 2005.
- o** Data refer to the most recent year available between 1995 and 1999.
- p** Estimate is based on regression.
- q** World Bank 2003.
- r** Heston, Summers and Aten 2002. Data differ from the standard definition.

- s** Efforts to produce a more accurate and recent estimate are ongoing (see *Readers guide and notes to tables*). A preliminary estimate of \$5,700 (PPP US\$) was used.
- t** Data are from the Secretariat of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, based on national sources.
- u** Data are from the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community, based on national sources.
- v** UNDP 2005a.
- w** Heston, Summers and Aten 2001. Data differ from the standard definition.
- x** Estimate is based on a bilateral comparison of China and the United States (Ruen and Kai 1995).
- y** Because the combined gross enrolment ratio was unavailable, the following Human Development Report Office estimates were used: Bhutan 49, Ecuador 75, Haiti 48 and Turkmenistan 75.
- z** In the absence of an official estimate of GDP per capita (PPP US\$), the following preliminary World Bank estimates, subject to further revision, were used: Maldives \$4,798 and Suriname \$6,552.
- aa** Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.
- ab** In the absence of an estimate of GDP per capita (PPP US\$), the Human Development Report Office estimate of \$2,331 was used, derived from the value of GDP in US dollars and the weighted

average ratio of PPP US dollars to US dollars in the Arab States.

- ac** Estimates are based primarily on information for Northern Sudan.
- ad** A national estimate of \$1,033 (PPP US\$) was used.

SOURCES

- Column 1:** calculated on the basis of data in columns 6–8; see *Technical note 1* for details.
- Column 2:** UN 2005a, unless otherwise specified.
- Column 3:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006a, unless otherwise specified.
- Column 4:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006c, unless otherwise specified.
- Column 5:** World Bank 2006, unless otherwise specified; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank.
- Column 6:** calculated on the basis of data in column 2.
- Column 7:** calculated on the basis of data in columns 3 and 4.
- Column 8:** calculated on the basis of data in column 5.
- Column 9:** calculated on the basis of data in columns 1 and 5.

TABLE 1a

Monitoring human development: enlarging people's choices . . .

Basic indicators for other UN member countries

	Human development index components										
	Life expectancy at birth (years) 2000–05 ^b	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older) 2004 ^c	Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools (%) 2004 ^d	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 2004	Total population (thousands) 2004	Total fertility rate (births per woman) 2000–05 ^b	MDG Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births) 2004	MDG Net primary enrolment ratio (%) 2004 ^d	HIV prevalence ^a (% ages 15–49) 2005	MDG Population under-nourished (% of total population) 2001/03 ^e	MDG Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%) 2004
Afghanistan	46.0	28.1	45.3	..	28,574	7.5	257	..	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	39
Andorra	..	..	66.9	..	67	..	7	89 ^f	..	..	100
Iraq	58.8	74.1	59.7	..	28,057	4.8	125	88	[<0.2]	..	81
Kiribati	..	..	77.2	..	97	..	65	97 ^{f,g}	..	6	65
Korea, Dem. Rep.	63.0	..	..	..	22,384	2.0	55	..	[<0.2]	35	100
Liberia	42.5	..	57.4	..	3,241	6.8	235	66 ^h	[2.0–5.0]	49	61
Liechtenstein	..	..	69.3	..	34	..	5	88 ⁱ	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	60	..	59	90 ^f	..	..	87
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	67.6	..	..	..	110	4.4	23	..	..	..	94
Monaco	..	..	..	..	35	..	5	..	..	..	100
Montenegro ^j	73.2	96.4 ^k	74.5	..	..^l	1.7	15	96 ^{i,m}	0.2 [0.1–0.3]	10	93
Nauru	..	..	50.6	..	13	..	30	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	94.6	..	20	..	27	96 ^{f,h}	..	..	85
San Marino	..	..	..	..	28	..	4	..	..	..	..
Serbia ^l	73.2	96.4 ^k	74.5	..	..^l	1.7	15	96 ^{i,m}	0.2 [0.1–0.3]	10	93
Somalia	46.2	..	..	..	7,964	6.4	225	..	0.9 [0.5–1.6]	..	29
Tuvalu	..	..	69.2	..	10	..	51	..	..	..	100

NOTES

- a** Data refer to point and range estimates based on new estimation models developed by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). Range estimates are presented in square brackets.
- b** Data refer to estimates for the period specified.
- c** Data refer to national literacy estimates from censuses or surveys conducted between 2000 and 2005. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data, comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution.

- d** In 2006 the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics changed its convention for citing the reference year of education data to the calendar year in which the academic or financial year ends—from 2003/04, for example, to 2004.
- e** Data refer to the average for the years specified.
- f** Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision.
- g** Data refer to the 1999 school year.
- h** Data refer to the 2000 school year.

- i** National estimates.
- j** Data refer to Serbia and Montenegro prior to its separation into two independent states in June 2006.
- k** Excludes Kosovo and Metohia.
- l** The combined population for Serbia and Montenegro was 10.51 million.
- m** Data refer to the 2001 school year.

SOURCES

- Columns 1, 5 and 6:** UN 2005b.
- Column 2:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006a.
- Columns 3 and 8:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006c.
- Column 4:** World Bank 2006.
- Column 7:** UN 2006c, based on data from a joint effort by the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization.
- Column 9:** UNAIDS 2006.
- Column 10:** UN 2006c, based on data from the Food and Agriculture Organization.
- Column 11:** UN 2006c, based on a joint effort by the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization.

TABLE
2

Monitoring human development: enlarging people's choices . . .

Human development index trends

HDI rank	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
1 Norway	0.868	0.888	0.898	0.912	0.936	0.956	0.965
2 Iceland	0.865	0.888	0.897	0.916	0.921	0.945	0.960
3 Australia	0.848	0.866	0.878	0.893	0.933	0.947	0.957
4 Ireland	0.813	0.828	0.848	0.873	0.897	0.932	0.956
5 Sweden	0.868	0.878	0.890	0.901	0.933	0.949	0.951
6 Canada	0.870	0.886	0.909	0.929	0.935	..	0.950
7 Japan	0.859	0.884	0.897	0.914	0.927	0.939	0.949
8 United States	0.868	0.889	0.902	0.917	0.930	0.940	0.948
9 Switzerland	0.882	0.893	0.900	0.914	0.925	0.941	0.947
10 Netherlands	0.871	0.883	0.898	0.913	0.932	0.944	0.947
11 Finland	0.843	0.864	0.882	0.904	0.917	0.938	0.947
12 Luxembourg	0.843	0.854	0.861	0.887	0.913	0.930	0.945
13 Belgium	0.849	0.867	0.881	0.902	0.932	0.945	0.945
14 Austria	0.846	0.861	0.874	0.897	0.916	0.937	0.944
15 Denmark	0.874	0.883	0.891	0.898	0.913	0.932	0.943
16 France	0.853	0.869	0.884	0.904	0.923	0.935	0.942
17 Italy	0.844	0.859	0.868	0.890	0.908	0.924	0.940
18 United Kingdom	0.851	0.859	0.868	0.889	0.927	0.939	0.940
19 Spain	0.844	0.861	0.875	0.893	0.910	0.927	0.938
20 New Zealand	0.849	0.855	0.868	0.876	0.906	0.925	0.936
21 Germany	..	0.861	0.868	0.887	0.912	..	0.932
22 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.761	0.801	0.829	0.864	0.883	0.917	0.927
23 Israel	0.804	0.829	0.850	0.867	0.890	0.918	0.927
24 Greece	0.839	0.854	0.868	0.876	0.880	0.897	0.921
25 Singapore	0.727	0.763	0.786	0.823	0.862	..	0.916
26 Korea, Rep. of	0.712	0.746	0.785	0.823	0.860	0.890	0.912
27 Slovenia	..	..	..	..	0.855	0.888	0.910
28 Portugal	0.791	0.807	0.830	0.853	0.883	0.902	0.904
29 Cyprus	..	0.803	0.823	0.846	0.868	0.893	0.903
30 Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	0.850	0.865	0.885
31 Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.879
32 Malta	0.730	0.766	0.793	0.828	0.855	0.876	0.875
33 Kuwait	0.763	0.778	0.781	..	0.814	0.841	0.871
34 Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.871
35 Hungary	0.783	0.798	0.811	0.811	0.815	0.845	0.869
36 Argentina	0.787	0.802	0.811	0.813	0.835	0.860	0.863
37 Poland	..	..	..	0.807	0.820	0.848	0.862
38 Chile	0.706	0.741	0.765	0.787	0.818	0.843	0.859
39 Bahrain	..	0.747	0.784	0.812	0.828	0.842	0.859
40 Estonia	..	..	..	0.813	0.793	0.831	0.858
41 Lithuania	..	..	..	0.825	0.789	0.830	0.857
42 Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.856
43 Uruguay	0.761	0.781	0.788	0.806	0.819	0.841	0.851
44 Croatia	..	..	..	0.810	0.803	0.828	0.846
45 Latvia	..	0.795	0.809	0.803	0.769	0.815	0.845
46 Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.844
47 Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.842
48 Costa Rica	0.745	0.772	0.776	0.793	0.812	0.832	0.841
49 United Arab Emirates	0.734	0.769	0.786	0.810	0.819	0.833	0.839
50 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.826
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.825
52 Bahamas	..	0.811	0.820	0.823	0.812	0.831	0.825
53 Mexico	0.691	0.737	0.757	0.766	0.784	0.811	0.821

HDI rank	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004
54 Bulgaria	..	0.768	0.788	0.794	0.783	0.797	0.816
55 Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.815
56 Oman	0.492	0.546	0.639	0.695	0.740	0.776	0.810
57 Trinidad and Tobago	0.751	0.783	0.790	0.793	0.791	0.801	0.809
58 Panama	0.712	0.739	0.750	0.751	0.774	0.797	0.809
59 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.808
60 Romania	..	..	..	0.775	0.770	0.778	0.805
61 Malaysia	0.616	0.659	0.696	0.723	0.761	0.791	0.805
62 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.800
63 Mauritius	..	0.661	0.692	0.726	0.749	0.779	0.800
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
64 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.798
65 Russian Federation	..	..	..	0.818	0.771	0.785	0.797
66 Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.796
67 Belarus	..	..	..	0.788	0.753	0.775	0.794
68 Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.793
69 Brazil	0.647	0.684	0.699	0.720	0.749	0.785	0.792
70 Colombia	0.664	0.693	0.710	0.730	0.754	0.775	0.790
71 Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.790
72 Venezuela, RB	0.719	0.734	0.742	0.760	0.768	0.774	0.784
73 Albania	..	..	0.693	0.704	0.704	0.738	0.784
74 Thailand	0.615	0.654	0.680	0.717	0.751	0.775	0.784
75 Samoa (Western)	..	..	0.705	0.700	0.742	0.765	0.778
76 Saudi Arabia	0.606	0.661	0.674	0.708	0.742	0.765	0.777
77 Ukraine	..	..	..	0.800	0.748	0.755	0.774
78 Lebanon	..	..	..	0.682	0.729	0.748	0.774
79 Kazakhstan	..	..	..	0.768	0.723	0.736	0.774
80 Armenia	..	..	..	0.738	0.701	0.736	0.768
81 China	0.527	0.560	0.596	0.628	0.685	0.730	0.768
82 Peru	0.645	0.675	0.699	0.708	0.735	0.760	0.767
83 Ecuador	0.632	0.676	0.700	0.716	0.732	..	0.765
84 Philippines	0.655	0.689	0.695	0.722	0.738	0.759	0.763
85 Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.762
86 Jordan	..	0.643	0.665	0.685	0.710	0.744	0.760
87 Tunisia	0.516	0.572	0.623	0.659	0.700	0.739	0.760
88 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.759
89 Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.759
90 Fiji	0.663	0.686	0.701	..	0.742	0.744	0.758
91 Paraguay	0.671	0.705	0.712	0.721	0.740	0.754	0.757
92 Turkey	0.591	0.614	0.650	0.682	0.713	0.743	0.757
93 Sri Lanka	0.612	0.653	0.684	0.706	0.729	0.747	0.755
94 Dominican Republic	0.622	0.652	0.674	0.682	0.703	0.733	0.751
95 Belize	..	0.709	0.719	0.748	0.770	0.780	0.751
96 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.567	0.571	0.612	0.651	0.695	0.723	0.746
97 Georgia	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.743
98 Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.739
99 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.736
100 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.736
101 El Salvador	0.593	0.589	0.610	0.651	0.690	0.715	0.729
102 Algeria	0.508	0.560	0.611	0.650	0.672	0.701	0.728
103 Guyana	0.679	0.685	0.678	0.684	0.687	0.716	0.725
104 Jamaica	0.687	0.695	0.699	0.719	0.725	0.737	0.724
105 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.724
106 Cape Verde	..	..	..	0.628	0.679	0.711	0.722

TABLE 2
Human development index trends

HDI rank	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004
107 Syrian Arab Republic	0.543	0.589	0.625	0.646	0.673	0.690	0.716
108 Indonesia	0.469	0.532	0.585	0.626	0.665	0.682	0.711
109 Viet Nam	..	..	..	0.618	0.661	0.696	0.709
110 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.705
111 Egypt	0.439	0.488	0.541	0.580	0.613	0.654	0.702
112 Nicaragua	0.585	0.595	0.603	0.610	0.642	0.667	0.698
113 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	0.681	0.688	0.696
114 Moldova, Rep. of	..	..	..	0.740	0.683	0.679	0.694
115 Bolivia	0.514	0.550	0.582	0.605	0.637	0.675	0.692
116 Mongolia	..	..	0.642	0.646	0.634	0.659	0.691
117 Honduras	0.519	0.570	0.602	0.625	0.642	0.654	0.683
118 Guatemala	0.511	0.546	0.561	0.586	0.617	0.656	0.673
119 Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.670
120 Equatorial Guinea	..	..	0.484	0.501	0.519	0.643	0.653
121 South Africa	0.653	0.673	0.703	0.735	0.741	0.691	0.653
122 Tajikistan	..	..	0.700	0.697	0.631	0.627	0.652
123 Morocco	0.432	0.479	0.517	0.549	0.580	0.610	0.640
124 Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.633
125 Namibia	..	..	..	..	0.694	0.647	0.626
126 India	0.413	0.439	0.477	0.515	0.548	0.577	0.611
127 São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.607
128 Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.592
129 Cambodia	..	..	..	..	0.536	0.545	0.583
130 Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.581
131 Botswana	0.500	0.575	0.636	0.680	0.660	0.598	0.570
132 Comoros	..	0.483	0.500	0.506	0.521	0.539	0.556
133 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	..	0.425	0.451	0.488	0.523	0.553
134 Pakistan	0.365	0.388	0.420	0.463	0.493	0.511	0.539
135 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.538
136 Ghana	0.438	0.467	0.482	0.511	0.531	0.555	0.532
137 Bangladesh	0.347	0.366	0.391	0.422	0.454	0.510	0.530
138 Nepal	0.299	0.336	0.378	0.425	0.467	0.500	0.527
139 Papua New Guinea	0.424	0.444	0.466	0.481	0.514	0.530	0.523
140 Congo	0.454	0.500	0.541	0.528	0.533	0.502	0.520
141 Sudan	0.350	0.376	0.396	0.427	0.465	0.496	0.516
142 Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.512
143 Madagascar	0.404	0.440	0.438	0.448	0.459	0.482	0.509
144 Cameroon	0.417	0.464	0.506	0.515	0.495	0.502	0.506
145 Uganda	..	..	0.414	0.411	0.413	0.474	0.502
146 Swaziland	0.529	0.561	0.583	0.622	0.604	0.536	0.500
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
147 Togo	0.424	0.475	0.472	0.498	0.507	0.504	0.495
148 Djibouti	..	..	..	..	0.479	0.485	0.494
149 Lesotho	0.463	0.511	0.535	0.572	0.573	0.524	0.494
150 Yemen	..	..	..	0.394	0.438	0.467	0.492
151 Zimbabwe	0.548	0.576	0.642	0.639	0.591	0.525	0.491
152 Kenya	0.465	0.513	0.533	0.548	0.525	0.504	0.491
153 Mauritania	0.342	0.365	0.386	0.390	0.425	0.447	0.486
154 Haiti	..	0.451	0.458	0.446	0.451	..	0.482
155 Gambia	0.286	..	..	..	0.426	0.459	0.479
156 Senegal	0.313	0.342	0.378	0.405	0.422	0.439	0.460
157 Eritrea	..	..	..	..	0.420	0.441	0.454
158 Rwanda	0.342	0.388	0.401	0.339	0.337	0.426	0.450
159 Nigeria	0.317	0.376	0.387	0.407	0.419	0.433	0.448

HDI rank	1975	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2004
160 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.445
161 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.439
162 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	..	..	..	0.437	0.423	0.420	0.430
163 Benin	0.310	0.341	0.365	0.372	0.397	0.416	0.428
164 Côte d'Ivoire	0.415	0.445	0.449	0.443	0.428	0.427	0.421
165 Zambia	0.470	0.477	0.486	0.464	0.425	0.409	0.407
166 Malawi	0.327	0.357	0.368	0.372	0.414	0.398	0.400
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	0.414	0.423	0.431	0.422	0.392	..	0.391
168 Mozambique	..	0.302	0.290	0.316	0.330	0.364	0.390
169 Burundi	0.285	0.312	0.344	0.351	0.325	0.344	0.384
170 Ethiopia	..	..	0.293	0.314	0.322	0.349	0.371
171 Chad	0.269	0.272	0.313	0.335	0.344	0.357	0.368
172 Central African Republic	0.345	0.365	0.387	0.384	0.367	..	0.353
173 Guinea-Bissau	0.255	0.263	0.283	0.313	0.341	0.353	0.349
174 Burkina Faso	0.256	0.277	0.301	0.308	0.312	0.330	0.342
175 Mali	0.232	0.258	0.264	0.285	0.309	0.332	0.338
176 Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.335
177 Niger	0.234	0.250	0.240	0.246	0.254	0.268	0.311

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*. For detailed discussion, see *Readers guide and notes to tables*.

SOURCES

Columns 1–6: calculated on the basis of data on life expectancy from UN 2005a; data on adult literacy rates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003, 2006a; data on combined gross enrolment ratios from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 1999, 2006c; and data on GDP per capita (2000 PPP US\$) and GDP per capita (PPP US\$) from World Bank 2006.

Column 7: column 1 of indicator table 1.

TABLE 3
Monitoring human development: enlarging people's choices . . .
Human and income poverty: developing countries

HDI rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1)		Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 ^{a,†} (% of cohort) 2000–05	Adult illiteracy rate ^{b,†} (% ages 15 and older) 2004	Population without sustainable access to an improved water source [†] (%) 2004	MDG Children under weight for age [†] (% under age 5) 1996–2004 ^c	MDG Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank ^d
	Rank	Value (%)					\$1 a day 1990–2004 ^c	\$2 a day 1990–2004 ^c	National poverty line 1990–2003 ^c	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
25	Singapore	7	6.3	1.8	7.5	0	14 ^e	..	..	..
26	Korea, Rep. of	..	..	2.7	2.0 ^e	8	..	2.0	<2	..
29	Cyprus	..	..	2.8	3.2	0	..	..	..	..
31	Barbados	5	4.5	6.3	.. ^f	0	6 ^e	..	..	..
33	Kuwait	..	..	2.5	6.7	..	10	..	..	..
34	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	2.8	7.3	..	..	..	..	..
36	Argentina	3	4.3	5.0	2.8	4	5	7.0	23.0	..
38	Chile	2	3.7	3.5	4.3	5	1	2.0	9.6	17.0
39	Bahrain	..	..	3.8	13.5	..	9 ^e	..	..	..
43	Uruguay	1	3.3	4.4	.. ^f	0	5 ^e	2.0	5.7	..
46	Qatar	13	7.9	4.7	11.0	0	6 ^e	..	..	..
47	Seychelles	..	..	..	8.2	12	6 ^e	..	..	..
48	Costa Rica	4	4.4	3.7	5.1	3	5	2.2	7.5	22.0
49	United Arab Emirates	34	15.9	2.2	.. ^f	0	14 ^e	..	..	..
50	Cuba	6	4.7	3.2	0.2	9	4	..	..	..
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	0	..	..	..	..
52	Bahamas	..	..	13.4	..	3	..	..	..	..
53	Mexico	9	7.2	6.0	9.0	3	8	4.4	20.4	20.3
55	Tonga	..	..	5.0	1.1 ^g	0	..	..	..	..
56	Oman	..	..	3.9	18.6	..	24 ^e	..	..	..
57	Trinidad and Tobago	17	8.8	11.6	.. ^f	9	7 ^e	12.4	39.0	21.0
58	Panama	12	7.9	6.8	8.1	10	7	6.5	17.1	37.3
59	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	9	10 ^e	..	..	..
61	Malaysia	15	8.3	4.3	11.3	1	11	2.0	9.3	15.5 ^h
63	Mauritius	24	11.3	5.0	15.6	0	15 ^e	..	..	..
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	4.2	..	..	5 ^e	..	..	..
68	Dominica	..	..	..	12.0 ^{h,i}	3	5 ^e	..	..	..
69	Brazil	22	10.1	10.3	11.4	10	6	7.5	21.2	22.0
70	Colombia	10	7.6	8.3	7.2	7	7	7.0	17.8	64.0
71	Saint Lucia	..	..	5.9	..	2	14 ^e	..	..	..
72	Venezuela, RB	16	8.8	8.2	7.0	17	4	8.3	27.6	31.3 ^h
74	Thailand	19	9.3	9.9	7.4	1	19 ^e	2.0	25.2	13.1
75	Samoa (Western)	..	..	6.5	..	12	..	..	..	..
76	Saudi Arabia	..	..	5.8	20.6	..	14	..	..	..
78	Lebanon	20	9.6	5.7	.. ^f	0	3	..	..	..
81	China	26	11.7	6.9	9.1	23	8	16.6	46.7	4.6
82	Peru	25	11.6	10.3	12.3	17	7	12.5	31.8	49.0
83	Ecuador	18	8.9	8.6	9.0	6	12	15.8	37.2	46.0
84	Philippines	31	15.3	7.2	7.4	15	28	15.5	47.5	36.8
85	Grenada	..	..	..	4.0 ⁱ	5	..	..	..	..
86	Jordan	11	7.6	6.4	10.1	3	4	2.0	7.0	11.7
87	Tunisia	39	17.9	4.7	25.7	7	4	2.0	6.6	7.6
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	6.6	11.9 ⁱ	..	..	..	..	..
89	Suriname	23	10.3	10.1	10.4	8	13	..	..	..
90	Fiji	45	21.3	7.0	.. ^f	53	8 ^e	..	..	..
91	Paraguay	14	8.3	8.1	.. ^f	14	5	16.4	33.2	21.8
92	Turkey	21	9.8	8.9	12.6	4	4	3.4	18.7	27.0
93	Sri Lanka	38	17.7	4.3	9.3	21	29	5.6	41.6	25.0
94	Dominican Republic	27	11.9	14.1	13.0	5	5	2.5	11.0	28.6
95	Belize	..	..	10.6	..	9	6 ^e	..	..	..
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	35	16.4	7.2	23.0	6	11	2.0	7.3	..

HDI rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1)		Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 ^{a,†} (% of cohort) 2000–05	Adult illiteracy rate ^{b,†} (% ages 15 and older) 2004	Population without sustainable access to an improved water source [†] (%) 2004	MDG Children under weight for age [†] (% under age 5) 1996–2004 ^c	MDG Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank ^d	
	Rank	Value (%)					\$1 a day 1990–2004 ^c	\$2 a day 1990–2004 ^c	National poverty line 1990–2003 ^c		
98	Maldives	36	16.9	11.4	3.7	17	30	..	..	..	..
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	8	6.5	5.3	7.6	8	4	..	..	..	..
101	El Salvador	32	15.7	9.9	.. ^f	16	10	19.0	40.6	48.3	-12
102	Algeria	46	21.5	7.8	30.1	15	10	2.0	15.1	22.6	31
103	Guyana	..	..	18.2	..	17	14	2.0	..	..	..
104	Jamaica	30	14.8	11.3	20.1 ^g	7	4	2.0	13.3	18.7	20
106	Cape Verde	43	18.7	7.6	.. ^f	20	14 ^e	..	..	..	..
107	Syrian Arab Republic	29	14.4	4.6	20.4	7	7	..	..	..	..
108	Indonesia	41	18.5	11.2	9.6	23	28	7.5	52.4	27.1	9
109	Viet Nam	33	15.7	9.4	9.7 ^g	15	28	..	..	28.9	..
111	Egypt	44	20.0	7.8	28.6	2	9	3.1	43.9	16.7	18
112	Nicaragua	40	18.0	10.1	23.3	21	10	45.1	79.9	47.9	-28
115	Bolivia	28	13.9	16.0	13.3	15	8	23.2	42.2	62.7	-20
116	Mongolia	42	18.5	13.3	2.2	38	13	27.0	74.9	35.6	-15
117	Honduras	37	17.2	15.8	20.0	13	17	20.7	44.0	48.0	-11
118	Guatemala	48	22.9	15.9	30.9	5	23	13.5	31.9	56.2	7
119	Vanuatu	49	24.7	8.9	26.0 ^g	40	20 ^e	..	..	..	..
120	Equatorial Guinea	69	38.1	47.7	13.0	57	19	..	..	..	..
121	South Africa	53	30.9	43.3	17.6 ^g	12	12	10.7	34.1	..	11
123	Morocco	59	33.4	8.6	47.7	19	9	2.0	14.3	19.0	37
124	Gabon	50	27.3	32.6	..	12	12	..	..	..	..
125	Namibia	57	32.5	45.4	15.0	13	24	34.9	55.8	..	-14
126	India	55	31.3	16.6	39.0	14	47	34.7	79.9	28.6	-14
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	17.1	..	21	13	..	..	..	..
128	Solomon Islands	..	..	14.1	..	30	21 ^e	..	..	..	..
129	Cambodia	73	39.3	28.3	26.4	59	45	34.1	77.7	35.9	-1
130	Myanmar	47	21.6	21.2	10.1	22	32	..	..	..	..
131	Botswana	93	48.3	69.1	18.8	5	13	23.5	50.1	..	22
132	Comoros	56	31.6	15.5	.. ^f	14	25	..	..	..	..
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	63	36.0	28.0	31.3	49	40	27.0	74.1	38.6	-3
134	Pakistan	65	36.3	16.1	50.1	9	38	17.0	73.6	32.6	10
135	Bhutan	71	39.0	18.0	..	38	19	..	..	..	..
136	Ghana	58	33.1	27.7	42.1	25	22	44.8	78.5	39.5	-18
137	Bangladesh	85	44.2	15.9	.. ^f	26	48	36.0	82.8	49.8	5
138	Nepal	68	38.1	17.6	51.4	10	48	24.1	68.5	30.9	4
139	Papua New Guinea	75	40.5	22.4	42.7	61	35 ^e	..	..	37.5	..
140	Congo	51	27.9	33.6	.. ^f	42	14	..	..	..	..
141	Sudan	54	31.3	27.0	39.1	30	17 ^e	..	..	..	..
142	Timor-Leste	..	..	25.5	..	42	46	..	..	..	..
143	Madagascar	66	36.3	27.8	29.3	50	42	61.0	85.1	71.3	-20
144	Cameroon	61	35.6	43.9	32.1	34	18	17.1	50.6	40.2	6
145	Uganda	62	36.0	41.6	33.2	40	23	..	..	37.7	..
146	Swaziland	97	52.5	74.3	20.4	38	10	..	..	..	..
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
147	Togo	72	39.2	31.0	46.8	48	25	..	..	32.3 ^h	..
148	Djibouti	52	30.0	30.6	.. ^f	27	18	..	..	..	..
149	Lesotho	89	47.5	67.6	17.8	21	18	36.4	56.1	..	8
150	Yemen	77	40.6	18.8	.. ^f	33	46	15.7	45.2	41.8	21
151	Zimbabwe	88	46.0	65.9	.. ^f	19	13	56.1	83.0	34.9	-1
152	Kenya	60	35.5	44.8	26.4	39	20	22.8	58.3	52.0	1
153	Mauritania	81	41.0	30.5	48.8	47	32	25.9	63.1	46.3	9
154	Haiti	74	39.4	34.4	.. ^f	46	17	53.9	78.0	65.0 ^h	-10
155	Gambia	86	44.7	27.8	.. ^f	18	17	59.3	82.9	57.6	-5
156	Senegal	84	44.0	26.6	60.7	24	23	22.3	63.0	33.4	18

TABLE 3

Human and income poverty: developing countries

HDI rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1)		Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 ^{a,†} (% of cohort) 2000–05	Adult illiteracy rate ^{b,†} (% ages 15 and older) 2004	Population without sustainable access to an improved water source [†] (%) 2004	MDG Children under weight for age [†] (% under age 5) 1996–2004 ^e	MDG Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank ^d
	Rank	Value (%)					\$1 a day 1990–2004 ^c	\$2 a day 1990–2004 ^c	National poverty line 1990–2003 ^c	
157 Eritrea	70	38.1	27.6	.. ^f	40	40	..	..	53.0	..
158 Rwanda	67	37.3	45.5	35.1	26	27	51.7	83.7	60.3	-12
159 Nigeria	76	40.6	46.0	.. ^f	52	29	70.8	92.4	34.1	-17
160 Guinea	96	52.0	30.0	70.5	50	21	..	..	40.0	..
161 Angola	79	40.9	48.1	32.6	47	31	..	..	..	..
162 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	64	36.3	44.4	30.6	38	22	57.8	89.9	35.7	-19
163 Benin	90	47.8	30.0	65.3	33	23	30.9	73.7	29.0	14
164 Côte d'Ivoire	82	41.5	42.3	51.3	16	17	14.8	48.8	..	26
165 Zambia	87	45.6	60.1	32.0 ^g	42	23	75.8	94.1	72.9	-10
166 Malawi	83	43.0	56.3	35.9 ^g	27	22	41.7	76.1	65.3	0
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	80	40.9	45.4	.. ^f	54	31	..	..	..	..
168 Mozambique	94	48.9	50.9	.. ^f	57	24	37.8	78.4	69.4	11
169 Burundi	78	40.7	46.3	40.7	21	45	54.6	87.6	36.4	-8
170 Ethiopia	98	55.3	39.5	.. ^f	78	47	23.0	77.8	44.2	26
171 Chad	100	57.9	45.2	74.3	58	28	..	..	64.0	..
172 Central African Republic	91	47.8	56.2	51.4	25	24	66.6	84.0	..	-3
173 Guinea-Bissau	92	48.2	42.9	.. ^f	41	25	..	..	..	..
174 Burkina Faso	101	58.3	38.9	78.2	39	38	27.2	71.8	46.4	21
175 Mali	102	60.2	37.3	81.0 ^g	50	33	72.3	90.6	63.8	1
176 Sierra Leone	95	51.9	47.0	64.9	43	27	..	74.5	70.2	..
177 Niger	99	56.4	41.4	71.3	54	40	60.6	85.8	63.0 ^h	3

NOTES

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

a Data refer to the probability at birth of not surviving to age 40, multiplied by 100.

b Data refer to national literacy estimates from censuses or surveys conducted between 2000 and 2005, unless otherwise specified. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data, comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution. For more details, see www.uis.unesco.org.

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

d Income poverty refers to the share of the population living on less than \$1 a day. All countries with an income poverty rate of less than 2% were given equal rank. The rankings are based on countries for which data are available for both indicators. A positive figure indicates that the country performs better in income poverty than in human poverty, a negative the opposite.

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

f Data refer to the most recent year available between 1995 and 1999.

g In the absence of recent data, estimates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006a, based on

outdated census or survey information, were used and should be interpreted with caution: Bangladesh 58.9, Barbados 0.3, Cape Verde 24.3, Comoros 43.8, Congo 17.2, Djibouti 34.5, El Salvador 20.3, Eritrea 43.3, Ethiopia 58.5, Fiji 7.0, Gambia 62.2, Guinea-Bissau 60.4, Haiti 48.1, Lebanon 13.5, Mozambique 53.5, Nigeria 33.2, Paraguay 7.0, Trinidad and Tobago 1.5, United Arab Emirates 22.7, Uruguay 2.3, Yemen 51.0 and Zimbabwe 10.0.

h Data refer to a period other than that specified.

i Data are from the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community, based on national sources.

SOURCES

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 2005b.

Column 4: calculated on the basis of data on adult literacy rates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006a.

Column 5: UN 2006c, based on a joint effort by the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization.

Column 6: UNICEF 2005.

Columns 7–9: World Bank 2006.

Column 10: calculated on the basis of data in columns 1 and 7.

HPI-1 ranks for 102 developing countries and areas

1 Uruguay	21 Turkey	42 Mongolia	63 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	84 Senegal
2 Chile	22 Brazil	43 Cape Verde	64 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	85 Bangladesh
3 Argentina	23 Suriname	44 Egypt	65 Pakistan	86 Gambia
4 Costa Rica	24 Mauritius	45 Fiji	66 Madagascar	87 Zambia
5 Barbados	25 Peru	46 Algeria	67 Rwanda	88 Zimbabwe
6 Cuba	26 China	47 Myanmar	68 Nepal	89 Lesotho
7 Singapore	27 Dominican Republic	48 Guatemala	69 Equatorial Guinea	90 Benin
8 Occupied Palestinian Territories	28 Bolivia	49 Vanuatu	70 Eritrea	91 Central African Republic
9 Mexico	29 Syrian Arab Republic	50 Gabon	71 Bhutan	92 Guinea-Bissau
10 Colombia	30 Jamaica	51 Congo	72 Togo	93 Botswana
11 Jordan	31 Philippines	52 Djibouti	73 Cambodia	94 Mozambique
12 Panama	32 El Salvador	53 South Africa	74 Haiti	95 Sierra Leone
13 Qatar	33 Viet Nam	54 Sudan	75 Papua New Guinea	96 Guinea
14 Paraguay	34 United Arab Emirates	55 India	76 Nigeria	97 Swaziland
15 Malaysia	35 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	56 Comoros	77 Yemen	98 Ethiopia
16 Venezuela, RB	36 Maldives	57 Namibia	78 Burundi	99 Niger
17 Trinidad and Tobago	37 Honduras	58 Ghana	79 Angola	100 Chad
18 Ecuador	38 Sri Lanka	59 Morocco	80 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	101 Burkina Faso
19 Thailand	39 Tunisia	60 Kenya	81 Mauritania	102 Mali
20 Lebanon	40 Nicaragua	61 Cameroon	82 Côte d'Ivoire	
	41 Indonesia	62 Uganda	83 Malawi	

TABLE
4

Monitoring human development: enlarging people's choices . . .
**Human and income poverty: OECD countries,
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS**

HDI rank	Human poverty index (HPI-2) ^a		Probability at birth of not surviving to age 60 ^{b,†} (% of cohort) 2000–05	Population lacking functional literacy skills ^{c,†} (% ages 16–65) 1994–2003	Long-term unemployment [†] (% of labour force) 2005	Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-2 rank minus income poverty rank ^d
	Rank	Value (%)				50% of median income [†] 1994–2002 ^e	\$11 a day 1994–95 ^e	\$4 a day 1996–99 ^e	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT									
1 Norway	2	7.0	8.4	7.9	0.4	6.4	4.3	..	-1
2 Iceland	..	..	6.8	..	0.3 ^f	..	..	..	..
3 Australia	14	12.8	7.7	17.0 ^g	0.9	14.3	17.6	..	-1
4 Ireland	17	16.1	8.7	22.6 ^g	1.5	16.5	..	..	0
5 Sweden	1	6.5	7.2	7.5 ^g	1.0 ^f	6.5	6.3	..	-3
6 Canada	8	10.9	8.1	14.6	0.7	11.4	7.4	..	-3
7 Japan	11	11.7	7.1	.. ^h	1.5	11.8 ⁱ	..	..	-1
8 United States	16	15.4	11.8	20.0	0.6	17.0	13.6	..	-2
9 Switzerland	7	10.7	7.8	15.9	1.6	7.6	..	..	0
10 Netherlands	3	8.2	8.7	10.5 ^g	2.5	7.3	7.1	..	-3
11 Finland	4	8.2	9.7	10.4 ^g	2.1	5.4	4.8	..	3
12 Luxembourg	9	11.1	9.7	.. ^h	1.2 ^j	6.0	0.3	..	7
13 Belgium	12	12.4	9.4	18.4 ^{g,k}	4.3	8.0	..	..	4
14 Austria	..	..	9.1	..	1.5	7.7	..	..	..
15 Denmark	5	8.4	10.4	9.6 ^g	1.3	.. ⁱ	..	..	0
16 France	10	11.4	9.8	.. ^h	4.3	8.0	9.9	..	2
17 Italy	18	29.9	7.8	47.0	4.0	12.7	..	..	4
18 United Kingdom	15	14.8	8.7	21.8 ^g	1.1	12.4	15.7	..	2
19 Spain	13	12.6	8.7	.. ^h	3.0	14.3	..	..	-2
20 New Zealand	..	..	8.9	18.4 ^g	0.3	..	..	..	..
21 Germany	6	10.3	8.8	14.4 ^g	5.0	8.3	7.3	..	-4
23 Israel	..	..	7.7	..	..	15.6	..	..	..
24 Greece	..	..	9.2	..	5.7	14.4	..	..	..
27 Slovenia	..	..	11.8	..	..	8.2	..	<1	..
28 Portugal	..	..	10.3	..	3.6	..	..	..	..
30 Czech Republic	..	..	12.1	..	4.3	4.9	..	<1	..
32 Malta	..	..	7.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Hungary	..	..	18.3	..	3.3	6.7	..	<1	..
37 Poland	..	..	15.1	..	9.3	8.6	..	10	..
40 Estonia	..	..	21.7	..	..	12.4	..	18	..
41 Lithuania	..	..	20.6	..	..	..	..	17	..
42 Slovakia	..	..	14.9	..	11.2	7.0	..	8	..
44 Croatia	..	..	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
45 Latvia	..	..	21.5	..	..	..	..	28	..
54 Bulgaria	..	..	16.6	..	..	..	..	22	..
60 Romania	..	..	19.0	..	..	8.1	..	23	..
62 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	13.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE
4

Human and income poverty: OECD countries, Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS

HDI rank	Human poverty index (HPI-2) ^a		Probability at birth of not surviving to age 60 ^{b,†} (% of cohort) 2000–05	Population lacking functional literacy skills ^{c,†} (% ages 16–65) 1994–2003	Long-term unemployment [†] (% of labour force) 2005	Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-2 rank minus income poverty rank ^d
	Rank	Value (%)				50% of median income [†] 1994–2002 ^e	\$11 a day 1994–95 ^e	\$4 a day 1996–99 ^e	
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT									
65	Russian Federation	..	31.6	..	..	18.8	..	53	..
66	Macedonia, TFYR	..	13.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Belarus	..	26.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Albania	..	11.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Ukraine	..	31.0	..	..	..	..	25	..
79	Kazakhstan	..	32.0	..	..	..	..	62	..
80	Armenia	..	18.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
97	Georgia	..	18.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Azerbaijan	..	24.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
105	Turkmenistan	..	32.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Kyrgyzstan	..	26.0	..	..	..	..	88	..
113	Uzbekistan	..	26.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Moldova, Rep. of	..	25.5	..	..	..	..	82	..
122	Tajikistan	..	29.0	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTES

This table includes Israel and Malta, which are not Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) member countries, but excludes the Republic of Korea, Mexico and Turkey, which are. For the human poverty index (HPI-2) and related indicators for these countries, see table 3.

[†] Denotes indicator used to calculate HPI-2; for details see *Technical note 1*.

^a 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, multiplied by 100.

^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 Income poverty refers to the share of the population living on less than 50% of the median adjusted disposable household income. A positive figure indicates that the country performs better in income poverty than in human poverty, a negative the opposite.

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

^f Data refer to 2004.

^g Based on OECD and Statistics Canada 2000. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

^h For calculating HPI-2, an estimate of 16.4%, the unweighted average of countries with available data, was applied.

ⁱ Smeeding 1997.

^j Data are based on small sample sizes and should be treated with caution.

^k Data refer to Flanders.

^l In the absence of a recent estimate for Denmark, and outdated value of 7.2% was used to calculate the HPI-2. Efforts are ongoing to produce a more accurate internationally comparable poverty estimate.

SOURCES

Column 1: determined on the basis of 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 2005b.

Column 4: OECD and Statistics Canada 2005, unless otherwise specified.

Column 5: calculated on the basis of data on youth long-term unemployment and labour force from OECD 2006b.

Column 6: LIS 2006.

Column 7: Smeeding, Rainwater and Burtless 2000.

Column 8: Milanovic 2002.

Column 9: calculated on the basis of data in columns 1 and 6.

HPI-2 ranks for 18 selected OECD countries

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

TABLE 5

... to lead a long and healthy life ...

Demographic trends

HDI rank	Total population (millions)			Annual population growth rate (%)		Urban population (% of total) ^a			Population under age 15 (% of total)		Population ages 65 and older (% of total)		Total fertility rate (births per woman)	
	1975	2004	2015 ^b	1975–2004	2004–15 ^b	1975	2004	2015 ^b	2004	2015 ^b	2004	2015 ^b	1970–75 ^c	2000–05 ^c
	HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
1 Norway	4.0	4.6	4.8	0.5	0.5	68.2	77.3	78.6	19.7	17.5	15.0	17.5	2.2	1.8
2 Iceland	0.2	0.3	0.3	1.0	0.8	86.7	92.7	93.6	22.3	19.4	11.7	14.0	2.8	2.0
3 Australia	13.6	19.9	22.2	1.3	1.0	85.9	88.0	89.9	20.0	17.7	12.6	15.5	2.5	1.7
4 Ireland	3.2	4.1	4.7	0.9	1.2	53.6	60.2	63.8	20.3	20.2	10.9	12.6	3.8	1.9
5 Sweden	8.2	9.0	9.3	0.3	0.3	82.7	84.1	85.1	17.7	16.4	17.1	20.4	1.9	1.6
6 Canada	23.1	32.0	35.1	1.1	0.8	75.6	80.0	81.4	17.9	15.3	13.0	16.2	2.0	1.5
7 Japan	111.5	127.9	128.0	0.5	(.)	56.8	65.7	68.2	14.1	13.3	19.2	26.0	2.1	1.3
8 United States	220.2	295.4	325.7	1.0	0.9	73.7	80.5	83.7	20.9	19.7	12.3	14.1	2.0	2.0
9 Switzerland	6.3	7.2	7.3	0.5	0.1	55.8	74.8	78.8	16.8	14.1	15.7	19.8	1.8	1.4
10 Netherlands	13.7	16.2	16.8	0.6	0.3	63.2	79.6	84.9	18.3	16.4	14.0	17.5	2.1	1.7
11 Finland	4.7	5.2	5.4	0.4	0.2	58.3	61.1	62.7	17.5	15.8	15.7	20.3	1.6	1.7
12 Luxembourg	0.4	0.5	0.5	0.8	1.2	77.3	83.0	82.1	19.0	17.6	13.8	14.3	2.0	1.7
13 Belgium	9.8	10.4	10.5	0.2	0.1	94.5	97.2	97.5	16.9	15.5	17.5	19.4	1.9	1.7
14 Austria	7.6	8.2	8.3	0.3	0.1	65.6	65.9	67.7	15.8	13.4	16.4	19.6	2.0	1.4
15 Denmark	5.1	5.4	5.6	0.2	0.2	82.2	85.5	86.9	18.8	17.0	14.9	18.4	2.0	1.8
16 France	52.7	60.3	62.3	0.5	0.3	72.9	76.5	79.0	18.2	17.6	16.6	19.0	2.3	1.9
17 Italy	55.4	58.0	57.8	0.2	(.)	65.6	67.5	69.5	14.1	13.2	19.7	23.0	2.3	1.3
18 United Kingdom	55.4	59.5	61.4	0.2	0.3	82.7	89.6	90.6	18.2	16.4	15.9	18.1	2.0	1.7
19 Spain	35.6	42.6	44.4	0.6	0.4	69.6	76.6	78.3	14.3	15.3	16.5	18.0	2.9	1.3
20 New Zealand	3.1	4.0	4.3	0.9	0.7	82.8	86.1	87.4	21.7	18.9	12.2	15.0	2.8	2.0
21 Germany	78.7	82.6	82.5	0.2	(.)	72.7	75.1	76.3	14.6	12.9	18.3	20.7	1.6	1.3
22 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	4.4	7.0	7.8	1.6	1.0	89.7	100.0	100.0	14.8	12.7	11.8	14.4	2.9	0.9
23 Israel	3.4	6.6	7.8	2.3	1.6	86.6	91.6	91.9	27.9	25.8	10.1	11.5	3.8	2.9
24 Greece	9.0	11.1	11.2	0.7	0.1	55.3	58.9	61.0	14.4	13.5	18.0	19.3	2.3	1.3
25 Singapore	2.3	4.3	4.8	2.2	1.1	100.0	100.0	100.0	20.2	13.2	8.2	13.3	2.6	1.4
26 Korea, Rep. of	35.3	47.6	49.1	1.0	0.3	48.0	80.6	83.1	19.1	13.9	9.0	13.2	4.3	1.2
27 Slovenia	1.7	2.0	1.9	0.4	-0.1	42.4	50.9	53.3	14.2	13.0	15.4	18.1	2.2	1.2
28 Portugal	9.1	10.4	10.8	0.5	0.3	40.8	57.0	63.6	15.9	15.1	16.9	18.9	2.7	1.5
29 Cyprus	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.0	1.0	47.3	69.2	71.5	20.4	17.2	11.9	14.2	2.5	1.6
30 Czech Republic	10.0	10.2	10.1	0.1	-0.1	63.7	73.6	74.1	15.0	13.4	14.1	18.4	2.2	1.2
31 Barbados	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	40.8	52.1	58.8	19.3	16.7	10.1	11.5	2.7	1.5
32 Malta	0.3	0.4	0.4	0.9	0.4	89.7	95.0	97.2	18.0	15.2	13.3	18.3	2.1	1.5
33 Kuwait	1.0	2.6	3.4	3.3	2.4	89.4	98.3	98.5	24.5	23.2	1.7	3.1	6.9	2.4
34 Brunei Darussalam	0.2	0.4	0.5	2.8	2.0	62.0	73.1	77.6	30.0	25.8	3.1	4.3	5.4	2.5
35 Hungary	10.5	10.1	9.8	-0.1	-0.3	62.2	65.9	70.3	16.0	14.0	15.1	17.5	2.1	1.3
36 Argentina	26.0	38.4	42.7	1.3	1.0	81.0	89.9	91.6	26.7	23.9	10.1	11.1	3.1	2.4
37 Poland	34.0	38.6	38.1	0.4	-0.1	55.3	62.0	64.0	16.8	14.3	12.8	14.9	2.3	1.3
38 Chile	10.4	16.1	17.9	1.5	1.0	78.4	87.3	90.1	25.5	20.9	7.9	10.5	3.6	2.0
39 Bahrain	0.3	0.7	0.9	3.3	1.6	85.0	96.2	98.2	27.5	21.7	3.0	4.4	5.9	2.5
40 Estonia	1.4	1.3	1.3	-0.2	-0.3	67.6	69.1	70.1	15.6	15.7	16.3	17.4	2.2	1.4
41 Lithuania	3.3	3.4	3.3	0.1	-0.4	55.7	66.6	66.8	17.4	13.8	15.2	16.7	2.3	1.3
42 Slovakia	4.7	5.4	5.4	0.5	(.)	46.3	56.2	58.0	17.2	14.0	11.7	14.1	2.5	1.2
43 Uruguay	2.8	3.4	3.7	0.7	0.6	83.4	91.9	93.1	24.4	22.4	13.2	13.8	3.0	2.3
44 Croatia	4.3	4.5	4.5	0.2	-0.2	45.1	56.3	59.5	15.8	13.9	17.0	18.7	2.0	1.3
45 Latvia	2.5	2.3	2.2	-0.2	-0.5	64.2	67.8	68.9	15.2	14.1	16.6	18.3	2.0	1.3
46 Qatar	0.2	0.8	1.0	5.2	2.0	88.9	95.3	96.2	22.2	21.8	1.3	2.0	6.8	3.0
47 Seychelles	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.9	46.3	52.5	58.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
48 Costa Rica	2.1	4.3	5.0	2.5	1.4	41.3	61.2	66.9	29.0	23.8	5.7	7.4	4.3	2.3
49 United Arab Emirates	0.5	4.3	5.6	7.2	2.4	83.6	76.7	77.4	22.4	19.8	1.1	1.4	6.4	2.5
50 Cuba	9.3	11.2	11.4	0.7	0.2	64.2	75.7	74.7	19.5	16.6	10.5	14.4	3.5	1.6
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	(.)	(.)	(.)	-0.2	1.1	35.0	32.2	33.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Bahamas	0.2	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.2	71.5	90.1	92.2	28.6	24.7	6.1	8.2	3.4	2.3
53 Mexico	59.3	105.7	119.1	2.0	1.1	62.8	75.7	78.7	31.6	25.5	5.2	7.1	6.6	2.4

TABLE 5

Demographic trends

HDI rank	Total population			Annual population growth rate		Urban population			Population under age 15		Population ages 65 and older		Total fertility rate		
	(millions)			(%)		(% of total) ^a			(% of total)		(% of total)		(births per woman)		
	1975	2004	2015 ^b	1975–2004	2004–15 ^b	1975	2004	2015 ^b	2004	2015 ^b	2004	2015 ^b	1970–75 ^c	2000–05 ^c	
54	Bulgaria	8.7	7.8	7.2	-0.4	-0.8	57.6	69.8	72.8	14.1	13.1	16.8	18.6	2.2	1.2
55	Tonga	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	0.1	20.3	23.8	27.4	36.3	30.7	5.9	6.9	5.5	3.5
56	Oman	0.9	2.5	3.2	3.5	2.0	34.1	71.5	72.3	34.9	30.6	2.5	3.4	7.2	3.8
57	Trinidad and Tobago	1.0	1.3	1.3	0.9	0.3	11.4	11.9	15.8	22.0	20.2	7.2	9.9	3.5	1.6
58	Panama	1.7	3.2	3.8	2.1	1.6	49.0	69.9	77.9	30.6	27.2	5.9	7.5	4.9	2.7
59	Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.9	1.2	34.2	38.7	44.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Romania	21.2	21.8	20.9	0.1	-0.4	42.8	53.5	56.1	15.9	14.4	14.6	15.5	2.6	1.3
61	Malaysia	12.3	24.9	29.6	2.4	1.6	37.7	66.3	75.4	32.8	27.2	4.5	6.1	5.2	2.9
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.7	3.9	3.9	0.1	(.)	31.3	45.2	51.8	16.9	14.0	13.5	16.7	2.6	1.3
63	Mauritius	0.9	1.2	1.3	1.1	0.8	43.4	42.4	44.1	24.9	21.3	6.5	8.3	3.2	2.0
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT															
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.4	5.7	7.0	2.9	1.8	57.3	84.5	87.4	30.4	28.9	4.0	5.6	7.6	3.0
65	Russian Federation	134.2	143.9	136.7	0.2	-0.5	66.9	73.1	72.6	15.7	16.4	13.6	13.3	2.0	1.3
66	Macedonia, TFYR	1.7	2.0	2.1	0.7	0.1	50.6	68.1	75.2	20.1	16.6	10.9	12.9	3.0	1.5
67	Belarus	9.4	9.8	9.2	0.2	-0.6	50.6	71.8	76.7	15.8	14.5	14.6	13.5	2.3	1.2
68	Dominica	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.9	55.3	72.5	76.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Brazil	108.1	183.9	209.4	1.8	1.2	61.7	83.7	88.2	28.1	25.4	6.0	7.8	4.7	2.3
70	Colombia	25.4	44.9	52.1	2.0	1.3	60.0	72.4	75.7	31.4	26.8	5.0	6.5	5.0	2.6
71	Saint Lucia	0.1	0.2	0.2	1.3	0.8	25.2	27.6	29.0	29.4	25.4	7.2	7.3	5.7	2.2
72	Venezuela, RB	12.7	26.3	31.3	2.5	1.6	75.8	93.0	95.9	31.7	27.8	4.9	6.8	4.9	2.7
73	Albania	2.4	3.1	3.3	0.9	0.6	32.7	44.6	52.8	27.6	23.1	8.1	9.9	4.7	2.3
74	Thailand	41.3	63.7	69.1	1.5	0.7	23.8	32.0	36.2	24.1	21.2	6.9	9.3	5.0	1.9
75	Samoa (Western)	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.7	0.3	21.0	22.3	24.9	40.8	34.2	4.5	5.0	5.7	4.4
76	Saudi Arabia	7.3	24.0	30.8	4.1	2.3	58.4	80.8	83.2	37.8	32.3	2.9	3.5	7.3	4.1
77	Ukraine	49.0	47.0	41.8	-0.1	-1.1	58.4	67.6	70.2	15.4	13.5	15.8	16.4	2.2	1.1
78	Lebanon	2.7	3.5	4.0	1.0	1.0	67.0	86.5	87.9	29.1	24.4	7.3	7.7	4.8	2.3
79	Kazakhstan	14.1	14.8	14.9	0.2	(.)	52.6	57.1	60.3	23.9	21.3	8.3	8.0	3.5	2.0
80	Armenia	2.8	3.0	3.0	0.2	-0.2	63.6	64.2	64.1	21.7	17.4	11.9	11.0	3.0	1.3
81	China	927.8 ^d	1,308.0 ^d	1,393.0 ^d	1.2 ^d	0.6 ^d	17.4	39.5	49.2	22.0	18.5	7.5	9.6	4.9	1.7
82	Peru	15.2	27.6	32.2	2.1	1.4	61.5	72.4	74.9	32.7	27.9	5.2	6.5	6.0	2.9
83	Ecuador	6.9	13.0	15.1	2.2	1.4	42.4	62.3	67.6	32.8	28.1	5.7	7.3	6.0	2.8
84	Philippines	42.0	81.6	96.8	2.3	1.6	35.6	61.9	69.6	35.7	30.0	3.8	4.9	6.0	3.2
85	Grenada	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.4	1.3	32.6	30.6	32.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Jordan	1.9	5.6	7.0	3.6	2.0	57.7	81.9	85.3	37.6	31.7	3.1	4.0	7.8	3.5
87	Tunisia	5.7	10.0	11.1	2.0	1.0	49.9	64.9	69.1	26.7	21.9	6.2	6.8	6.2	2.0
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.7	0.4	27.0	45.6	50.0	29.8	26.5	6.5	7.1	5.5	2.3
89	Suriname	0.4	0.4	0.5	0.7	0.5	49.5	73.5	77.4	30.4	26.7	6.3	7.2	5.3	2.6
90	Fiji	0.6	0.8	0.9	1.3	0.6	36.7	50.3	56.1	32.0	27.6	3.8	5.4	4.2	2.9
91	Paraguay	2.7	6.0	7.6	2.8	2.1	39.0	57.9	64.4	38.0	33.9	3.7	4.3	5.7	3.9
92	Turkey	41.2	72.2	82.6	1.9	1.2	41.6	66.8	71.9	29.5	25.8	5.4	6.2	5.3	2.5
93	Sri Lanka	14.0	20.6	22.3	1.3	0.7	19.5	15.2	15.7	24.5	21.4	7.1	9.3	4.1	2.0
94	Dominican Republic	5.1	8.8	10.1	1.9	1.3	45.7	65.9	73.6	33.1	29.5	4.1	5.3	5.6	2.7
95	Belize	0.1	0.3	0.3	2.3	1.8	50.2	48.1	51.2	37.3	31.2	4.3	4.7	6.3	3.2
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	33.3	68.8	79.9	2.5	1.4	45.8	66.4	71.9	29.8	25.6	4.5	4.9	6.4	2.1
97	Georgia	4.9	4.5	4.2	-0.3	-0.7	49.5	52.2	53.8	19.5	15.8	14.1	14.4	2.6	1.5
98	Maldives	0.1	0.3	0.4	2.9	2.4	17.3	29.2	34.8	41.3	35.7	3.5	3.3	7.0	4.3
99	Azerbaijan	5.7	8.4	9.1	1.3	0.8	51.9	51.5	52.8	26.8	21.2	6.9	6.7	4.3	1.9
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	1.3	3.6	5.0	3.6	3.0	59.6	71.5	72.9	45.7	41.6	3.1	3.0	7.7	5.6
101	El Salvador	4.1	6.8	8.0	1.7	1.5	41.5	59.5	63.2	34.3	29.8	5.3	6.2	6.1	2.9
102	Algeria	16.0	32.4	38.1	2.4	1.5	40.3	62.6	69.3	30.4	26.7	4.5	5.0	7.4	2.5
103	Guyana	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.1	-0.1	30.0	28.3	29.4	29.6	24.8	5.1	6.6	4.9	2.3
104	Jamaica	2.0	2.6	2.7	0.9	0.4	44.1	52.8	56.7	31.7	26.7	7.6	8.2	5.0	2.4
105	Turkmenistan	2.5	4.8	5.5	2.2	1.3	47.6	46.0	50.8	32.7	27.0	4.7	4.4	6.2	2.8
106	Cape Verde	0.3	0.5	0.6	2.0	2.2	21.4	56.6	64.3	40.1	35.6	4.3	3.3	7.0	3.8

HDI rank	Total population			Annual population growth rate		Urban population			Population under age 15		Population ages 65 and older		Total fertility rate		
	(millions)			(%)		(% of total) ^a			(% of total)		(% of total)		(births per woman)		
	1975	2004	2015 ^b	1975–2004	2004–15 ^b	1975	2004	2015 ^b	2004	2015 ^b	2004	2015 ^b	1970–75 ^c	2000–05 ^c	
107	Syrian Arab Republic	7.5	18.6	23.8	3.1	2.3	45.1	50.5	53.4	37.4	33.2	3.1	3.6	7.5	3.5
108	Indonesia	134.4	220.1	246.8	1.7	1.0	19.3	47.0	58.5	28.6	25.2	5.4	6.4	5.2	2.4
109	Viet Nam	48.0	83.1	95.0	1.9	1.2	18.8	26.0	31.6	30.3	25.0	5.5	5.6	6.7	2.3
110	Kyrgyzstan	3.3	5.2	5.9	1.6	1.1	38.2	35.7	38.1	32.1	27.5	6.1	5.5	4.7	2.7
111	Egypt	39.3	72.6	88.2	2.1	1.8	43.5	42.7	45.4	33.9	31.4	4.7	5.5	5.7	3.3
112	Nicaragua	2.6	5.4	6.6	2.5	1.9	48.9	58.7	63.0	39.5	33.4	3.3	3.9	6.8	3.3
113	Uzbekistan	14.0	26.2	30.7	2.2	1.4	39.1	36.7	38.0	34.0	28.3	4.7	4.4	6.3	2.7
114	Moldova, Rep. of	3.8	4.2	4.1	0.3	-0.2	36.2	46.5	50.0	19.1	15.2	10.0	10.9	2.6	1.2
115	Bolivia	4.8	9.0	10.9	2.2	1.7	41.3	63.7	68.8	38.5	33.5	4.5	5.2	6.5	4.0
116	Mongolia	1.4	2.6	3.0	2.0	1.2	48.7	56.6	58.8	31.3	26.3	3.8	4.1	7.3	2.4
117	Honduras	3.0	7.0	8.8	2.9	2.0	32.1	46.0	51.4	39.7	33.8	3.8	4.5	7.1	3.7
118	Guatemala	6.2	12.3	15.9	2.4	2.3	36.7	46.8	52.0	43.5	39.7	4.3	4.7	6.2	4.6
119	Vanuatu	0.1	0.2	0.3	2.5	1.8	13.4	23.1	28.1	40.4	35.5	3.3	4.0	6.1	4.2
120	Equatorial Guinea	0.2	0.5	0.6	2.7	2.2	27.4	38.9	41.1	44.3	45.6	3.9	3.8	5.7	5.9
121	South Africa	25.9	47.2	47.9	2.1	0.1	48.1	58.8	64.1	32.8	30.2	4.1	6.1	5.5	2.8
122	Tajikistan	3.4	6.4	7.6	2.2	1.5	35.5	24.9	24.6	39.7	33.0	3.8	3.5	6.8	3.8
123	Morocco	17.3	31.0	36.2	2.0	1.4	37.8	58.0	65.0	31.5	28.4	4.8	5.2	6.9	2.8
124	Gabon	0.6	1.4	1.6	2.8	1.5	43.0	83.0	87.7	40.5	35.5	4.4	4.4	5.3	4.0
125	Namibia	0.9	2.0	2.2	2.8	1.0	23.7	34.5	41.1	42.1	34.7	3.4	4.2	6.6	4.0
126	India	620.7	1,087.1	1,260.4	1.9	1.3	21.3	28.5	32.0	32.5	28.0	5.2	6.2	5.4	3.1
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.1	0.2	0.2	2.1	2.1	31.6	57.1	65.8	39.8	36.4	4.3	3.4	6.5	4.1
128	Solomon Islands	0.2	0.5	0.6	3.0	2.2	9.1	16.7	20.5	41.0	36.4	2.4	2.8	7.2	4.3
129	Cambodia	7.1	13.8	17.1	2.3	1.9	10.3	19.1	26.1	37.7	34.1	3.4	4.4	5.5	4.1
130	Myanmar	30.1	50.0	55.0	1.7	0.9	24.0	30.1	37.4	30.1	23.6	4.9	6.4	5.8	2.5
131	Botswana	0.9	1.8	1.7	2.4	-0.4	11.8	56.6	64.6	37.9	34.7	3.2	4.8	6.8	3.2
132	Comoros	0.3	0.8	1.0	3.1	2.5	21.2	36.4	44.0	42.2	38.5	2.7	3.1	7.1	4.9
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	3.0	5.8	7.3	2.2	2.1	11.1	20.3	24.9	41.2	37.1	3.6	3.7	6.2	4.8
134	Pakistan	68.3	154.8	193.4	2.8	2.0	26.3	34.5	39.6	38.9	34.1	3.8	4.2	6.6	4.3
135	Bhutan	1.2	2.1	2.7	2.1	2.2	4.6	10.8	14.8	38.9	34.7	4.5	5.1	5.9	4.4
136	Ghana	10.2	21.7	26.6	2.6	1.9	30.1	47.1	55.1	39.5	35.2	3.6	4.3	6.7	4.4
137	Bangladesh	73.2	139.2	168.2	2.2	1.7	9.9	24.7	29.9	35.9	31.4	3.6	4.2	6.2	3.2
138	Nepal	13.5	26.6	32.7	2.3	1.9	4.8	15.3	20.9	39.5	33.9	3.6	4.2	5.8	3.7
139	Papua New Guinea	2.9	5.8	7.0	2.4	1.8	11.9	13.3	15.0	40.7	34.0	2.4	2.7	6.1	4.1
140	Congo	1.5	3.9	5.4	3.2	3.1	43.3	59.8	64.2	47.0	47.4	2.9	2.7	6.3	6.3
141	Sudan	17.1	35.5	44.0	2.5	2.0	18.9	39.8	49.4	39.5	35.6	3.6	4.3	6.7	4.4
142	Timor-Leste	0.7	0.9	1.5	1.0	4.7	14.6	26.1	31.2	41.6	46.7	2.9	3.0	6.2	7.8
143	Madagascar	7.9	18.1	23.8	2.9	2.5	16.3	26.6	30.1	44.2	40.7	3.1	3.3	6.7	5.4
144	Cameroon	7.6	16.0	19.0	2.6	1.6	27.3	53.7	62.7	41.6	37.2	3.7	3.9	6.3	4.6
145	Uganda	10.8	27.8	41.9	3.3	3.7	7.0	12.5	14.5	50.4	50.8	2.5	2.2	7.1	7.1
146	Swaziland	0.5	1.0	1.0	2.3	-0.4	14.0	23.9	27.5	41.6	37.2	3.4	4.6	6.9	4.0
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT															
147	Togo	2.4	6.0	7.8	3.1	2.5	22.8	39.4	47.4	43.7	40.2	3.1	3.4	7.1	5.4
148	Djibouti	0.2	0.8	0.9	4.3	1.6	67.1	85.6	89.6	41.8	37.3	2.8	3.4	7.2	5.1
149	Lesotho	1.1	1.8	1.7	1.6	-0.3	10.8	18.5	22.0	39.0	36.6	5.2	5.8	5.7	3.6
150	Yemen	7.0	20.3	28.5	3.7	3.1	14.8	26.9	31.9	46.7	43.4	2.3	2.4	8.5	6.2
151	Zimbabwe	6.2	12.9	13.8	2.5	0.6	19.9	35.4	40.9	40.5	36.6	3.6	4.1	7.7	3.6
152	Kenya	13.5	33.5	44.2	3.1	2.5	12.9	20.5	24.1	42.9	42.6	2.8	2.8	8.0	5.0
153	Mauritania	1.4	3.0	4.0	2.5	2.6	20.6	40.3	43.1	43.1	41.7	3.4	3.4	6.5	5.8
154	Haiti	4.9	8.4	9.8	1.8	1.3	21.7	38.1	45.5	38.0	34.9	4.0	4.5	5.8	4.0
155	Gambia	0.6	1.5	1.9	3.4	2.2	24.4	53.0	61.8	40.3	36.8	3.7	4.4	6.5	4.7
156	Senegal	5.3	11.4	14.5	2.7	2.2	33.7	41.3	44.7	43.0	38.8	3.1	3.4	7.0	5.0
157	Eritrea	2.1	4.2	5.8	2.4	2.9	13.5	19.0	24.4	44.8	42.6	2.3	2.6	6.5	5.5
158	Rwanda	4.4	8.9	11.3	2.4	2.2	4.0	18.5	28.7	44.1	41.6	2.4	2.6	8.3	5.7
159	Nigeria	58.9	128.7	160.9	2.7	2.0	23.4	47.3	55.9	44.5	41.3	3.0	3.2	6.9	5.8

TABLE 5

Demographic trends

HDI rank	Total population			Annual population growth rate		Urban population			Population under age 15		Population ages 65 and older		Total fertility rate	
	(millions)			(%)		(% of total) ^a			(% of total)		(% of total)		(births per woman)	
	1975	2004	2015 ^b	1975–2004	2004–15 ^b	1975	2004	2015 ^b	2004	2015 ^b	2004	2015 ^b	1970–75 ^c	2000–05 ^c
160 Guinea	4.2	9.2	11.9	2.7	2.3	19.5	32.6	38.1	43.8	42.0	3.5	3.9	6.9	5.9
161 Angola	6.8	15.5	20.9	2.8	2.7	19.1	52.7	59.7	46.6	45.5	2.5	2.4	7.2	6.8
162 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	16.0	37.6	45.6	2.9	1.7	11.2	23.8	28.9	42.9	38.9	3.2	3.7	6.8	5.0
163 Benin	3.2	8.2	11.2	3.2	2.9	21.9	39.7	44.6	44.5	42.0	2.7	3.0	7.1	5.9
164 Côte d'Ivoire	6.6	17.9	21.6	3.4	1.7	32.2	44.6	49.8	42.1	38.2	3.2	3.7	7.4	5.1
165 Zambia	5.2	11.5	13.8	2.8	1.7	34.9	34.9	37.0	46.0	43.7	3.0	3.2	7.8	5.7
166 Malawi	5.2	12.6	16.0	3.0	2.2	7.7	16.7	22.1	47.3	44.9	3.0	3.2	7.4	6.1
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	23.9	55.9	78.0	2.9	3.0	29.5	31.6	38.6	47.2	48.0	2.7	2.6	6.5	6.7
168 Mozambique	10.6	19.4	23.5	2.1	1.7	8.7	33.7	42.4	44.1	41.6	3.3	3.6	6.6	5.5
169 Burundi	3.7	7.3	10.6	2.4	3.4	3.2	9.7	13.5	45.5	46.4	2.8	2.5	6.8	6.8
170 Ethiopia	34.1	75.6	97.2	2.7	2.3	9.5	15.7	19.1	44.8	41.7	2.9	3.2	6.8	5.9
171 Chad	4.2	9.4	12.8	2.8	2.8	15.6	24.8	30.5	47.2	47.7	3.1	2.7	6.7	6.7
172 Central African Republic	2.1	4.0	4.6	2.3	1.4	32.0	37.9	40.4	43.1	40.6	4.0	4.0	5.7	5.0
173 Guinea-Bissau	0.7	1.5	2.1	3.0	3.0	16.0	29.6	31.1	47.4	48.0	3.1	2.8	7.1	7.1
174 Burkina Faso	5.9	12.8	17.7	2.6	2.9	6.4	17.9	22.8	47.4	45.7	2.8	2.6	7.8	6.7
175 Mali	6.2	13.1	18.1	2.6	2.9	16.2	29.9	36.5	48.3	46.7	2.7	2.4	7.6	6.9
176 Sierra Leone	2.9	5.3	6.9	2.1	2.3	21.2	39.9	48.2	42.8	42.8	3.3	3.3	6.5	6.5
177 Niger	5.3	13.5	19.3	3.2	3.2	11.4	16.7	19.3	49.0	47.9	2.0	2.0	8.1	7.9
Developing countries	2,967.1 T	5,093.6 T	5,885.6 T	1.9	1.3	26.5	42.2	48.0	31.2	28.0	5.4	6.5	5.5	2.9
Least developed countries	355.2 T	740.7 T	950.1 T	2.5	2.3	14.9	26.3	31.6	42.0	39.5	3.2	3.5	6.6	5.0
Arab States	144.6 T	310.5 T	386.0 T	2.6	2.0	41.8	54.9	58.9	35.8	32.5	3.8	4.4	6.7	3.7
East Asia and the Pacific	1,310.4 T	1,944.0 T	2,108.9 T	1.4	0.7	20.4	41.9	51.0	24.3	20.7	6.8	8.7	5.0	1.9
Latin America and the Caribbean	318.4 T	548.3 T	628.3 T	1.9	1.2	61.2	76.8	80.4	30.4	26.5	5.9	7.5	5.1	2.6
South Asia	838.7 T	1,528.1 T	1,801.4 T	2.1	1.5	21.2	29.9	33.8	33.6	29.3	4.8	5.7	5.6	3.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	313.1 T	689.6 T	877.4 T	2.7	2.2	21.2	34.3	39.4	43.9	42.0	3.1	3.3	6.8	5.5
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	366.6 T	405.3 T	396.8 T	0.3	-0.2	57.3	62.9	63.6	18.6	17.3	12.7	12.9	2.5	1.5
OECD	925.7 T	1,164.8 T	1,233.6 T	0.8	0.5	66.8	75.4	78.1	19.6	17.8	13.6	16.1	2.6	1.8
High-income OECD	765.9 T	922.6 T	968.5 T	0.6	0.4	69.3	76.8	79.4	17.7	16.4	15.2	18.0	2.2	1.6
High human development	1,012.5 T	1,275.0 T	1,350.0 T	0.8	0.5	67.2	75.9	78.7	19.6	17.8	13.5	16.0	2.5	1.7
Medium human development	2,743.2 T	4,433.1 T	4,995.8 T	1.7	1.1	27.7	42.4	48.2	28.8	25.4	6.1	7.2	5.0	2.5
Low human development	255.0 T	571.7 T	737.1 T	2.8	2.3	18.3	32.0	37.6	44.8	42.6	2.9	3.1	7.0	5.8
High income	792.3 T	982.5 T	1,040.9 T	0.7	0.5	69.4	77.4	80.0	18.4	17.0	14.6	17.3	2.3	1.7
Middle income	2,042.9 T	3,043.0 T	3,319.6 T	1.4	0.8	34.7	53.2	60.3	25.4	22.4	7.2	8.6	4.6	2.1
Low income	1,237.0 T	2,361.3 T	2,856.0 T	2.2	1.7	20.7	29.9	34.4	36.8	33.2	4.3	4.9	6.0	3.9
World	4,073.7 T ^e	6,389.2 T ^e	7,219.4 T ^e	1.6	1.1	37.2	48.3	52.8	28.5	25.9	7.3	8.4	4.5	2.7

NOTES

- a** Because data are based on national definitions of what constitutes a city or metropolitan area, cross-country comparisons should be made with caution.
- b** Data refer to medium-variant projections.
- c** Data refer to estimates for the period specified.
- d** Population estimates include Taiwan, province of China.
- e** Data refer to the total world population from UN 2005b. The total population of the 177 countries included in the main indicator tables was estimated to be 4,068.1 million in 1975, 6,381 million in 2004 and projected to be 7,210.3 in 2015.

SOURCES

- Columns 1–3, 13 and 14:** UN 2005b.
- Columns 4 and 5:** calculated on the basis of data in columns 1 and 2.
- Columns 6 and 8:** UN 2006e.
- Column 7:** UN 2006b.
- Columns 9 and 10:** calculated on the basis of data on population under age 15 and total population from UN 2005b.
- Columns 11 and 12:** calculated on the basis of data on population ages 65 and older and data on total population from UN 2005b.

Commitment to health: resources, access and services

HDI rank	Health expenditure			MDG One-year-olds fully immunized		Children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding (% under age 5) 1996–2004 ^b	MDG Contraceptive prevalence rate ^a (% of married women ages 15–49) 1996–2004 ^b	MDG Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 1996–2004 ^b	Physicians (per 100,000 people) 1990–2004 ^b
	Public (% of GDP) 2003	Private (% of GDP) 2003	Per capita (PPP US\$) 2003	Against tuberculosis (%) 2004	Against measles (%) 2004				
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT									
1 Norway	8.6	1.7	3,809	..	88	..	..	100 ^c	313
2 Iceland	8.8	1.7	3,110	..	93	..	..	..	362
3 Australia	6.4	3.1	2,874	..	93	..	..	100	247
4 Ireland	5.8	1.5	2,496	90	81	..	..	100	279
5 Sweden	8.0	1.4	2,704	16 ^d	94	..	..	100 ^c	328
6 Canada	6.9	3.0	2,989	..	95	..	75 ^e	98	214
7 Japan	6.4	1.5	2,244	..	99	..	56	100	198
8 United States	6.8	8.4	5,711	..	93	..	76 ^e	99	256
9 Switzerland	6.7	4.8	3,776	..	82	..	82 ^e	..	361
10 Netherlands	6.1	3.7	2,987	..	96	..	79 ^e	100	315
11 Finland	5.7	1.7	2,108	98	97	..	..	100	316
12 Luxembourg	6.2	0.6	3,680	..	91	..	..	100	266
13 Belgium	6.3	3.1	2,828	..	82	..	78 ^e	100 ^c	449
14 Austria	5.1	2.4	2,306	..	74	..	51	100 ^e	338
15 Denmark	7.5	1.5	2,762	..	96	..	..	100 ^c	293
16 France	7.7	2.4	2,902	85	86	..	75 ^e	99 ^e	337
17 Italy	6.3	2.1	2,266	..	84	..	60	..	420
18 United Kingdom	6.9	1.1	2,389	..	81	..	84 ^f	99	230
19 Spain	5.5	2.2	1,853	..	97	..	81 ^e	..	330
20 New Zealand	6.3	1.8	1,893	..	85	..	75 ^e	100 ^e	237
21 Germany	8.7	2.4	3,001	..	92	..	75 ^e	100 ^c	337
22 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	86 ^e	..	..
23 Israel	6.1	2.8	1,911	..	96	..	..	99 ^c	382
24 Greece	5.1	4.8	1,997	88	88	..	..	..	438
25 Singapore	1.6	2.9	1,156	99	94	..	62	100	140
26 Korea, Rep. of	2.8	2.8	1,074	93	99	..	81	100	157
27 Slovenia	6.7	2.1	1,669	98	94	..	74 ^e	100 ^c	225
28 Portugal	6.7	2.9	1,791	83	95	..	..	100 ^c	342
29 Cyprus	3.1	3.3	1,143	..	86	..	..	100	234
30 Czech Republic	6.8	0.8	1,302	99	97	..	72	100	351
31 Barbados	4.8	2.1	1,050	..	98	..	..	98	121
32 Malta	7.4	1.9	1,436	..	87	..	..	98 ^e	318
33 Kuwait	2.7	0.8	567	..	97	..	50	98	153
34 Brunei Darussalam	2.8	0.7	681	99	99	..	..	99	101
35 Hungary	6.1	2.3	1,269	99	99	..	77 ^e	100	333
36 Argentina	4.3	4.6	1,067	99	95	..	..	99	301
37 Poland	4.5	2.0	745	94	97	..	49 ^e	100 ^c	247
38 Chile	3.0	3.1	707	96	95	..	..	100	109
39 Bahrain	2.8	1.3	813	70	99	..	62 ^e	98 ^e	109
40 Estonia	4.1	1.2	682	99	96	..	70 ^e	100	448
41 Lithuania	5.0	1.6	754	99	98	..	47 ^e	100	397
42 Slovakia	5.2	0.7	777	98	98	..	74 ^e	99	318
43 Uruguay	2.7	7.1	824	99	95	..	..	100	365
44 Croatia	6.5	1.3	838	98	96	..	..	100	244
45 Latvia	3.3	3.1	678	99	99	..	48 ^e	100	301
46 Qatar	2.0	0.7	685	99	99	..	43	99	222
47 Seychelles	4.3	1.6	599	99	99	..	..	..	151
48 Costa Rica	5.8	1.5	616	90	88	..	80	98	132
49 United Arab Emirates	2.5	0.8	623	98	94	..	28 ^e	99 ^e	202
50 Cuba	6.3	1.0	251	99	99	..	73	100	591
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	3.4	1.9	670	89	98	..	..	99	119
52 Bahamas	3.0	3.4	1,220	..	89	..	..	99 ^c	105
53 Mexico	2.9	3.3	582	99	96	..	68	95	198

TABLE
6

Commitment to health: resources, access and services

HDI rank	Health expenditure			MDG One-year-olds fully immunized		Children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding (% under age 5) 1996–2004 ^b	MDG Contraceptive prevalence rate ^a (% of married women ages 15–49) 1996–2004 ^b	MDG Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 1996–2004 ^b	Physicians (per 100,000 people) 1990–2004 ^b
	Public (% of GDP) 2003	Private (% of GDP) 2003	Per capita (PPP US\$) 2003	Against tuberculosis (%) 2004	Against measles (%) 2004				
54 Bulgaria	4.1	3.4	573	98	95	..	42	99	356
55 Tonga	5.5	1.0	300	99	99	..	..	95	34
56 Oman	2.7	0.5	419	99	98	..	24 ^e	95	132
57 Trinidad and Tobago	1.5	2.4	532	..	95	31	38	96	79
58 Panama	5.0	2.6	555	99	99	..	..	93	150
59 Antigua and Barbuda	3.2	1.3	477	..	97	..	..	100	17
60 Romania	3.8	2.3	540	99	97	..	64	99	190
61 Malaysia	2.2	1.6	374	99	95	..	55 ^e	97	70
62 Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.8	4.7	327	95	88	23	48	100	134
63 Mauritius	2.2	1.5	430	99	98	..	75 ^e	98	106
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT									
64 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.6	1.5	327	99	99	..	45 ^e	94 ^e	129
65 Russian Federation	3.3	2.3	551	96	98	..	..	99	425
66 Macedonia, TFYR	6.0	1.1	389	94	96	..	..	99	219
67 Belarus	3.9	1.6	570	99	99	..	50 ^e	100	455
68 Dominica	4.5	1.8	320	99	99	..	..	100	50
69 Brazil	3.4	4.2	597	99	99	28	77	96	115
70 Colombia	6.4	1.2	522	92	92	44	77	86	135
71 Saint Lucia	3.4	1.6	294	99	95	..	..	100	517
72 Venezuela, RB	2.0	2.5	231	97	80	51	..	94	194
73 Albania	2.7	3.8	366	97	96	51	75	98	131
74 Thailand	2.0	1.3	260	99	96	..	72	99	37
75 Samoa (Western)	4.3	1.1	209	93	25	..	..	100	70
76 Saudi Arabia	3.0	1.0	578	95	97	..	32	91	137
77 Ukraine	3.8	1.9	305	98	99	..	68	100	295
78 Lebanon	3.0	7.2	730	..	96	..	61	89	325
79 Kazakhstan	2.0	1.5	315	65	99	22	66	99	354
80 Armenia	1.2	4.8	302	96	92	48	61	97	359
81 China	2.0	3.6	278	94	84	..	84	96	106
82 Peru	2.1	2.3	233	91	89	46	69	59	117
83 Ecuador	2.0	3.1	220	99	99	..	66	69	148
84 Philippines	1.4	1.8	174	91	80	76	19	60	58
85 Grenada	4.9	1.8	473	..	74	..	54 ^e	100	50
86 Jordan	4.2	5.2	440	58	99	44	56	100	203
87 Tunisia	2.5	2.9	409	97	95	..	63	90	134
88 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4.1	2.0	384	99	99	..	..	100	87
89 Suriname	3.6	4.3	309	..	86	43	42	85	45
90 Fiji	2.3	1.4	220	93	62	..	..	99	34
91 Paraguay	2.3	5.0	301	82	89	..	73	77	111
92 Turkey	5.4	2.2	528	88	81	19	64	83	135
93 Sri Lanka	1.6	1.9	121	99	96	..	70	96	55
94 Dominican Republic	2.3	4.7	335	97	79	53	70	99	188
95 Belize	2.2	2.3	309	99	95	..	47 ^e	83	105
96 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	3.1	3.4	498	99	96	..	73	90	45
97 Georgia	1.0	3.0	174	91	86	..	41	96	409
98 Maldives	5.5	0.7	364	98	97	..	42	70	92
99 Azerbaijan	0.9	2.7	140	99	98	40	55	100	355
100 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	98	96 ^c	..	..	97	..
101 El Salvador	3.7	4.4	378	94	93	..	67	92	124
102 Algeria	3.3	0.8	186	98	81	..	64	96	113
103 Guyana	4.0	0.8	283	94	88	40	37	86	48
104 Jamaica	2.7	2.6	216	85	80	21	66	97	85
105 Turkmenistan	2.6	1.3	221	99	97	..	62	97	418
106 Cape Verde	3.4	1.2	185	79	69	..	53	89	49

HDI rank	Health expenditure			MDG One-year-olds fully immunized		Children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding (% under age 5) 1996–2004 ^b	MDG Contraceptive prevalence rate ^a (% of married women ages 15–49) 1996–2004 ^b	MDG Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 1996–2004 ^b	Physicians (per 100,000 people) 1990–2004 ^b
	Public (% of GDP) 2003	Private (% of GDP) 2003	Per capita (PPP US\$) 2003	Against tuberculosis (%) 2004	Against measles (%) 2004				
107 Syrian Arab Republic	2.5	2.6	116	99	98	..	40 ^e	77 ^e	140
108 Indonesia	1.1	2.0	113	82	72	61	60	72	13
109 Viet Nam	1.5	3.9	164	96	97	39	79	85	53
110 Kyrgyzstan	2.2	3.1	161	98	99	16	60	98	251
111 Egypt	2.5	3.3	235	98	97	29	60	69	54
112 Nicaragua	3.7	4.0	208	88	84	49	69	67	37
113 Uzbekistan	2.4	3.1	159	99	98	33	68	96	274
114 Moldova, Rep. of	3.9	3.3	177	96	96	52	62	99	264
115 Bolivia	4.3	2.4	176	93	64	54	58	67	122
116 Mongolia	4.3	2.4	140	95	96	66	67	97	263
117 Honduras	4.0	3.1	184	93	92	..	62	56	57
118 Guatemala	2.1	3.3	235	98	75	22	43	41	90
119 Vanuatu	2.9	1.0	110	63	48	..	..	88	11
120 Equatorial Guinea	1.0	0.5	179	73	51	36	..	65	30
121 South Africa	3.2	5.2	669	97	81	37	56	84	77
122 Tajikistan	0.9	3.5	71	97	89	29	34	71	203
123 Morocco	1.7	3.4	218	95	95	50	63	63	51
124 Gabon	2.9	1.5	255	89	55	44	33	86	29
125 Namibia	4.5	1.9	359	71	70	39	44	76	30
126 India	1.2	3.6	82	73	56	22	48 ^g	43	60
127 São Tomé and Príncipe	7.2	1.4	93	99	91	44	29	76	49
128 Solomon Islands	4.5	0.3	87	84	72	..	..	85	13
129 Cambodia	2.1	8.8	188	95	80	59	24	32	16
130 Myanmar	0.5	2.3	51	85	78	48	37	57	36
131 Botswana	3.3	2.3	375	99	90	7	40	94	40
132 Comoros	1.5	1.2	25	79	73	31	26	62	15
133 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1.2	2.0	56	60	36	37	32	19	59
134 Pakistan	0.7	1.7	48	80	67	33 ^c	28	..	74
135 Bhutan	2.6	0.5	59	92	87	..	19 ^e	37	5
136 Ghana	1.4	3.1	98	92	83	40	25	47	15
137 Bangladesh	1.1	2.3	68	95	77	35	58	13	26
138 Nepal	1.5	3.8	64	85	73	43	39	15	21
139 Papua New Guinea	3.0	0.4	132	54	44	..	26	41	5
140 Congo	1.3	0.7	23	85	65	..	..	..	20
141 Sudan	1.9	2.4	54	51	59	38	10 ^e	87 ^c	22
142 Timor-Leste	7.3	2.3	125	72	55	..	10	18	10
143 Madagascar	1.7	1.0	24	72	59	47	27	51	29
144 Cameroon	1.2	3.0	64	83	64	33	26	62	19
145 Uganda	2.2	5.1	75	99	91	29	23	39	8
146 Swaziland	3.3	2.5	324	84	70	24	28	74	16
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT									
147 Togo	1.4	4.2	62	91	70	25	26	61	4
148 Djibouti	3.8	1.9	72	78	60	..	..	61	18
149 Lesotho	4.1	1.1	106	83	70	29	30	60	5
150 Yemen	2.2	3.3	89	63	76	23 ^c	21	27	33
151 Zimbabwe	2.8	5.1	132	95	80	80	54	73	16
152 Kenya	1.7	2.6	65	87	73	33	39	42	14
153 Mauritania	3.2	1.0	59	86	64	28	8	57	11
154 Haiti	2.9	4.6	84	71	54	41	28	24	25
155 Gambia	3.2	4.9	96	95	90	38	10	55	11
156 Senegal	2.1	3.0	58	95	57	33	11	58	6
157 Eritrea	2.0	2.4	50	91	84	54	8	28	5
158 Rwanda	1.6	2.1	32	86	84	16	13	31	5
159 Nigeria	1.3	3.7	51	48	35	28	13	35	28

TABLE 6

Commitment to health: resources, access and services

HDI rank	Health expenditure			MDG One-year-olds fully immunized		Children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding (% under age 5) 1996–2004 ^b	MDG Contraceptive prevalence rate ^a (% of married women ages 15–49) 1996–2004 ^b	MDG Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 1996–2004 ^b	Physicians (per 100,000 people) 1990–2004 ^b
	Public (% of GDP)	Private (% of GDP)	Per capita (PPP US\$)	Against tuberculosis (%) 2004	Against measles (%) 2004				
	2003	2003	2003	2004	2004				
160 Guinea	0.9	4.5	95	71	73	44	6	56	11
161 Angola	2.4	0.4	49	72	64	32	6	45	8
162 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	2.4	1.9	29	91	94	38	25	46	2
163 Benin	1.9	2.5	36	99	85	42	19	66	4
164 Côte d'Ivoire	1.0	2.6	57	51	49	34	15	68	12
165 Zambia	2.8	2.6	51	94	84	48	34	43	12
166 Malawi	3.3	6.0	46	97	80	51	31	61	2
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	0.7	3.3	14	78	64	17	31	61	11
168 Mozambique	2.9	1.8	45	87	77	33	17	48	3
169 Burundi	0.7	2.4	15	84	75	16	16	25	3
170 Ethiopia	3.4	2.5	20	82	71	38	8	6	3
171 Chad	2.6	3.9	51	38	56	50	3	16	4
172 Central African Republic	1.5	2.5	47	70	35	47	28	44	8
173 Guinea-Bissau	2.6	3.0	45	80	80	23	8	35	12
174 Burkina Faso	2.6	3.0	68	99	78	..	14	38	6
175 Mali	2.8	2.0	39	75	75	45	8	41	8
176 Sierra Leone	2.0	1.5	34	83	64	39	4	42	3
177 Niger	2.5	2.2	30	72	74	43	14	16	3
Developing countries	..	..	..	84	74	..	..	59	..
Least developed countries	..	..	..	82	72	..	..	36	..
Arab States	..	..	..	85	86	..	..	72	..
East Asia and the Pacific	..	..	..	92	83	..	..	86	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	..	..	..	96	92	..	..	87	..
South Asia	..	..	..	78	62	..	..	38	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	..	..	..	77	66	..	..	43	..
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	..	..	..	96	97	..	..	97	..
OECD	..	..	..	92	92	..	..	97	..
High-income OECD	..	..	..	84	92	..	..	99	..
High human development	..	..	..	95	93	..	..	99	..
Medium human development	..	..	..	86	76	..	..	65	..
Low human development	..	..	..	74	64	..	..	39	..
High income	..	..	..	88	92	..	..	99	..
Middle income	..	..	..	94	87	..	..	87	..
Low income	..	..	..	77	64	..	..	41	..
World	..	..	..	84 ^h	76 ^h	..	..	63 ^h	..

NOTES

- a** Data usually refer to women ages 15–49 who are married or in union; the actual age range covered may vary across countries.
- b** Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
- c** Data are from UNICEF 2005. Data refer to a period other than that specified.
- d** Data refer to high-risk children only.
- e** Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.
- f** Excluding Northern Ireland.
- g** Excluding the state of Tripura.
- h** Data are world aggregates from UNICEF 2005.

SOURCES

- Columns 1 and 2:** calculated on the basis of data on health expenditure from WHO 2006b.
- Column 3:** WHO 2006b.
- Columns 4 and 6:** UNICEF 2005.
- Columns 5 and 8:** UN 2006c, based on a joint effort by the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization.
- Column 7:** UN 2006c, based on data from the United Nations Population Fund.
- Column 9:** WHO 2006c.

TABLE
7

... to lead a long and healthy life ...

Water, sanitation and nutritional status

HDI rank	MDG Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%)		MDG Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%)		MDG Population undernourished (% of total)		MDG Children under weight for age (% under age 5)	Children under height for age (% under age 5)	Infants with low birthweight (%)
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990/92 ^a	2001/03 ^a	1996–2004 ^b	1996–2004 ^b	1996–2004 ^b
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT									
1 Norway	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	5
2 Iceland	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	4
3 Australia	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	7
4 Ireland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
5 Sweden	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	4
6 Canada	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	6
7 Japan	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	6 ^c	8
8 United States	100	100	100	100	..	..	1 ^c	1	8
9 Switzerland	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	6
10 Netherlands	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	1 ^c	..
11 Finland	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	4
12 Luxembourg	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	8
13 Belgium	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
14 Austria	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	7
15 Denmark	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	5
16 France	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	7
17 Italy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3 ^c	6
18 United Kingdom	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	8
19 Spain	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	6
20 New Zealand	..	..	97	..	..	..	..	..	6
21 Germany	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	7
22 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23 Israel	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	8
24 Greece	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
25 Singapore	100	100	100	100	..	..	14 ^d	2	8
26 Korea, Rep. of	..	..	..	92	<2.5	<2.5	..	..	4
27 Slovenia	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	6
28 Portugal	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
29 Cyprus	100	100	100	100	<2.5	<2.5	..	..	..
30 Czech Republic	99	98	100	100	..	<2.5	1 ^c	2 ^c	7
31 Barbados	100	100	100	100	<2.5	<2.5	6 ^d	7 ^c	10
32 Malta	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	6
33 Kuwait	..	..	..	..	24	5	10	3	7
34 Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	4	3	..	..	10
35 Hungary	..	95	99	99	..	<2.5	2 ^d	3 ^c	9
36 Argentina	81	91	94	96	<2.5	<2.5	5	12	7
37 Poland	..	..	..	..	..	<2.5	..	..	6
38 Chile	84	91	90	95	8	4	1	1	5
39 Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	9 ^c	10 ^c	8
40 Estonia	97	97	100	100	..	3	..	..	4
41 Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	<2.5	..	..	4
42 Slovakia	99	99	100	100	..	6	..	..	7
43 Uruguay	100	100	100	100	7	3	5 ^c	10 ^c	8
44 Croatia	100	100	100	100	..	7	1	1	6
45 Latvia	..	78	99	99	..	3	..	..	5
46 Qatar	100	100	100	100	..	..	6 ^c	8 ^c	10
47 Seychelles	..	..	88	88	14	9	6 ^d	5 ^c	..
48 Costa Rica	..	92	..	97	6	4	5	6	7
49 United Arab Emirates	97	98	100	100	4	<2.5	14 ^c	17 ^d	15
50 Cuba	98	98	..	91	8	<2.5	4 ^c	5	6
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	95	95	100	100	13	11	..	..	9
52 Bahamas	100	100	..	97	9	7	..	..	7
53 Mexico	58	79	82	97	5	5	8	18	9

TABLE 7
Water, sanitation and nutritional status

HDI rank	MDG Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%)		MDG Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%)		MDG Population undernourished (% of total)		MDG Children under weight for age (% under age 5)	Children under height for age (% under age 5)	Infants with low birthweight (%)
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990/92 ^a	2001/03 ^a	1996–2004 ^b	1996–2004 ^b	1996–2004 ^b
54 Bulgaria	99	99	99	99	..	9	..	..	10
55 Tonga	96	96	100	100	..	..	..	1 ^c	0
56 Oman	83	..	80	..	..	..	24	10	8
57 Trinidad and Tobago	100	100	92	91	13	11	7 ^d	4	23
58 Panama	71	73	90	90	21	25	7	18	10
59 Antigua and Barbuda	..	95	..	91	..	..	10 ^d	7 ^d	8
60 Romania	..	..	..	57	..	<2.5	6	10	9
61 Malaysia	..	94	98	99	3	3	11	16	10
62 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	95	97	97	..	9	4	10	4
63 Mauritius	..	94	100	100	6	6	15 ^c	10 ^c	13
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT									
64 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	97	97	71	..	<2.5	<2.5	5 ^c	15 ^c	7
65 Russian Federation	87	87	94	97	..	3	3	13 ^d	6
66 Macedonia, TFYR	..	..	..	..	..	7	6	7	5
67 Belarus	..	84	100	100	..	3	..	..	5
68 Dominica	..	84	..	97	4	8	5 ^d	6 ^d	10
69 Brazil	71	75	83	90	12	8	6	11	10
70 Colombia	82	86	92	93	17	14	7	14	9
71 Saint Lucia	..	89	98	98	8	5	14 ^d	11 ^c	8
72 Venezuela, RB	..	68	..	83	11	18	4	13	7
73 Albania	..	91	96	96	..	6	14	35	3
74 Thailand	80	99	95	99	30	21	19 ^c	13 ^c	9
75 Samoa (Western)	98	100	91	88	11	4	2	4	4
76 Saudi Arabia	..	..	90	..	4	4	14 ^c	16 ^c	11
77 Ukraine	..	96	..	96	..	3	1	3	5
78 Lebanon	..	98	100	100	<2.5	3	3	12	6
79 Kazakhstan	72	72	87	86	..	8	4	10	8
80 Armenia	..	83	..	92	..	29	3	13	7
81 China	23	44	70	77	16	12	8	14	6
82 Peru	52	63	74	83	42	12	7	25	11
83 Ecuador	63	89	73	94	8	5	12	26	16
84 Philippines	57	72	87	85	26	19	28	32	20
85 Grenada	97	96	..	95	9	7	..	..	9
86 Jordan	93	93	97	97	4	7	4	9	10
87 Tunisia	75	85	81	93	<2.5	<2.5	4	12	7
88 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	22	12	..	..	10
89 Suriname	..	94	..	92	13	10	13	10	13
90 Fiji	68	72	..	47	10	4	8 ^c	3 ^c	10
91 Paraguay	58	80	62	86	18	15	5 ^c	14 ^c	9
92 Turkey	85	88	85	96	<2.5	3	4	16	16
93 Sri Lanka	69	91	68	79	28	22	29	14	22
94 Dominican Republic	52	78	84	95	27	27	5	9	11
95 Belize	..	47	..	91	7	5	6 ^c	..	6
96 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	83	..	92	94	4	4	11	15	7
97 Georgia	97	94	80	82	..	13	3	12	6
98 Maldives	..	59	96	83	17	11	30	25	22
99 Azerbaijan	..	54	68	77	..	10	7	13	11
100 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	73	..	92	..	16	4	9 ^d	9 ^d
101 El Salvador	51	62	67	84	12	11	10	19	13
102 Algeria	88	92	94	85	5	5	10	19	7
103 Guyana	..	70	..	83	21	9	14	11	12
104 Jamaica	75	80	92	93	14	10	4	4	9
105 Turkmenistan	..	62	..	72	..	8	12	22	6
106 Cape Verde	..	43	..	80	..	..	14 ^c	16 ^c	13

HDI rank	MDG Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%)		MDG Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%)		MDG Population undernourished (% of total)		MDG Children under weight for age (% under age 5)	Children under height for age (% under age 5)	Infants with low birthweight (%)
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990/92 ^a	2001/03 ^a	1996–2004 ^b	1996–2004 ^b	1996–2004 ^b
107 Syrian Arab Republic	73	90	80	93	5	4	7	19	6
108 Indonesia	46	55	72	77	9	6	28	42	9
109 Viet Nam	36	61	65	85	31	17	28	37	9
110 Kyrgyzstan	60	59	78	77	..	4	11	25	7
111 Egypt	54	70	94	98	4	3	9	16	12
112 Nicaragua	45	47	70	79	30	27	10	20	12
113 Uzbekistan	51	67	94	82	..	26	8	21	7
114 Moldova, Rep. of	..	68	..	92	..	11	3	10 ^d	5
115 Bolivia	33	46	72	85	28	23	8	27	9
116 Mongolia	..	59	63	62	34	28	13	25	8
117 Honduras	50	69	84	87	23	22	17	29	14
118 Guatemala	58	86	79	95	16	23	23	49	13
119 Vanuatu	..	50	60	60	12	12	20 ^d	20	6
120 Equatorial Guinea	..	53	..	43	..	..	19	39 ^d	13
121 South Africa	69	65	83	88	..	..	12	25	15
122 Tajikistan	..	51	..	59	..	61	..	36	15
123 Morocco	56	73	75	81	6	6	10	18	11
124 Gabon	..	36	..	88	10	5	12	21	14
125 Namibia	24	25	57	87	34	23	24	24	14
126 India	14	33	70	86	25	20	49	45	30
127 São Tomé and Príncipe	..	25	..	79	18	12	13	29	20 ^d
128 Solomon Islands	..	31	..	70	33	20	21 ^d	27 ^c	13
129 Cambodia	..	17	..	41	43	33	45	45	11
130 Myanmar	24	77	57	78	10	5	32	32	15
131 Botswana	38	42	93	95	23	30	13	23	10
132 Comoros	32	33	93	86	47	62	26	42	25
133 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	30	..	51	29	21	40	42	14
134 Pakistan	37	59	83	91	24	23	38	37	19
135 Bhutan	..	70	..	62	..	..	19	40	15
136 Ghana	15	18	55	75	37	12	22	30	11
137 Bangladesh	20	39	72	74	35	30	48	43	30
138 Nepal	11	35	70	90	20	17	48	51	21
139 Papua New Guinea	44	44	39	39	15	13	35 ^d	43 ^c	11
140 Congo	..	27	..	58	54	34	14	28 ^c	..
141 Sudan	33	34	64	70	31	27	17 ^c	43	31
142 Timor-Leste	..	36	..	58	11	8	46	49	10
143 Madagascar	14	34	40	50	35	38	42	48	14
144 Cameroon	48	51	50	66	33	25	18	32	11
145 Uganda	42	43	44	60	24	19	23	39	12
146 Swaziland	..	48	..	62	14	19	10	30	9
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT									
147 Togo	37	35	50	52	33	25	25	22	15
148 Djibouti	79	82	72	73	53	26	18	26	..
149 Lesotho	37	37	..	79	17	12	18	46	14
150 Yemen	32	43	71	67	34	37	46	52	32
151 Zimbabwe	50	53	78	81	45	45	13	27	11
152 Kenya	40	43	45	61	39	31	20	30	11
153 Mauritania	31	34	38	53	15	10	32	35	..
154 Haiti	24	30	47	54	65	47	17	23	21
155 Gambia	..	53	..	82	22	27	17	19	17
156 Senegal	33	57	65	76	23	23	23	25	18
157 Eritrea	7	9	43	60	..	73	40	38	21
158 Rwanda	37	42	59	74	43	36	27	43	9
159 Nigeria	39	44	49	48	13	9	29	38	14

TABLE
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Water, sanitation and nutritional status

HDI rank	MDG Population with sustainable access to improved sanitation (%)		MDG Population with sustainable access to an improved water source (%)		MDG Population undernourished (% of total)		MDG Children under weight for age (% under age 5)	Children under height for age (% under age 5)	Infants with low birthweight (%)
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990/92 ^a	2001/03 ^a	1996–2004 ^b	1996–2004 ^b	1996–2004 ^b
160 Guinea	14	18	44	50	39	24	21	26	12
161 Angola	29	31	36	53	58	38	31	45	12
162 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	47	47	46	62	37	44	22	44	13
163 Benin	12	33	63	67	20	14	23	31	16
164 Côte d'Ivoire	21	37	69	84	18	14	17	25	17
165 Zambia	44	55	50	58	48	47	23	47	12
166 Malawi	47	61	40	73	50	34	22	49	16
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	16	30	43	46	31	72	31	38	12
168 Mozambique	20	32	36	43	66	45	24	41	14
169 Burundi	44	36	69	79	48	67	45	57	16
170 Ethiopia	3	13	23	22	..	46	47	52	15
171 Chad	7	9	19	42	58	33	28	29	17
172 Central African Republic	23	27	52	75	50	45	24	28 ^c	14
173 Guinea-Bissau	..	35	..	59	24	37	25	31	22
174 Burkina Faso	7	13	38	61	21	17	38	39	19
175 Mali	36	46	34	50	29	28	33	38	23
176 Sierra Leone	..	39	..	57	46	50	27	34	23 ^d
177 Niger	7	13	39	46	41	32	40	40	17
Developing countries	33	49	71	79	20	17	..	..	..
Least developed countries	22	37	51	59	34	33	..	..	..
Arab States	61	71	84	86	11	10	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	30	50	72	79	17	12	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	67	78	83	91	14	10	..	..	..
South Asia	18	37	72	85	25	20	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	32	37	48	56	31	30	..	..	..
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	..	..	93	94	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	94	96	97	99	..	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD	100	100	100	100	..	..	..	..	..
High human development	94	97	98	99	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development	34	51	74	83	19	15	..	..	..
Low human development	28	35	45	52	32	32	..	..	..
High income	..	..	100	100	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	46	61	78	84	15	11	..	..	..
Low income	22	38	64	76	27	23	..	..	..
World	49 ^e	59 ^e	78 ^e	83 ^e	20	17	..	..	..

NOTES

- 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 a year or period other than that specified.
d UNICEF 2005. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of the country.
e Figure is the world aggregate from UN 2006c.

SOURCES

- Columns 1–4 and 7:** UN 2006c, based on a joint effort by the United Nations Children's Fund and the World Health Organization.
Columns 5 and 6: UN 2006c, based on data from the Food and Agriculture Organization.
Columns 8 and 9: WHO 2006a.

TABLE
8

... to lead a long and healthy life ...

Inequalities in maternal and child health

HDI rank	Survey year	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		One-year-olds fully immunized ^a (%)		Children under height for age (% under age 5)		Infant mortality rate ^b (per 1,000 live births)		Under-five mortality rate ^b (per 1,000 live births)		
		Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
69	Brazil	1996	72	99	57	74	17	2	83	29	99	33
70	Colombia	1995	61	98	58	77	17	5	41	16	52	24
79	Kazakhstan	1999	99	99	69	62	13	4	68	42	82	45 ^c
80	Armenia	2000	93	100	66	68	16	8	52	27	61	30
82	Peru	2000	13	88	58	81	29	4	64	14	93	18
84	Philippines	1998	21	92	60	87	..	..	49	21	80	29
86	Jordan	1997	91	99	21	17	11	5	35	23	42	25
91	Paraguay	1998	53	98	28	70	15	3	68	30	85	33
92	Turkey	1990	41	98	20	53	17	3	43	16	57	20
94	Dominican Republic	1996	89	98	34	47	14	2	67	23	90	27
105	Turkmenistan	2000	97	98	85	78	17	11	89	58	106	70
108	Indonesia	1997	21	89	43	72	..	..	78	23	109	29
109	Viet Nam	2000	58	100	44	92	..	..	39	14	53	16
110	Kyrgyzstan	1997	96	100	69	73	28	12	83	46	96	49
111	Egypt	2000	31	94	91	92	16	8	76	30	98	34
112	Nicaragua	2001	78	99	64	71	22	4	50	16	64	19
113	Uzbekistan	1996	92	100	81	78	20	16	54	46	70	50
115	Bolivia	1998	20	98	22	31	25	4	107	26	147	32
118	Guatemala	1998	9	92	66	56	30	7	58	39	78	39
121	South Africa	1998	68	98	51	70	..	..	62	17	87	22
123	Morocco	1992	5	78	54	95	23	7	80	35	112	39
124	Gabon	2000	67	97	6	24	21	9	57	36	93	55
125	Namibia	2000	55	97	60	68	18	9	36	23	55	31
126	India	1998	16	84	21	64	25	17	97	38	141	46
129	Cambodia	2000	15	81	29	68	27	14	110	50	155	64
132	Comoros	1996	26	85	40	82	23	18	87	65	129	87 ^c
134	Pakistan	1990	5	55	23	55	25	17	89	63	125	74
136	Ghana	1998	18	86	50	79	20	9	73	26	139	52
137	Bangladesh	1999	4	42	50	75	..	..	93	58	140	72
138	Nepal	2001	4	45	54	82	33	25	86	53	130	68
143	Madagascar	1997	30	89	22	66	25	25	119	58	195	101
144	Cameroon	1991	32	95	27	64	19	8	104	51	201	82
145	Uganda	2000	20	77	27	43	25	18	106	60	192	106

TABLE
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Inequalities in maternal and child health

HDI rank	Survey year	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)		One-year-olds fully immunized ^a (%)		Children under height for age (% under age 5)		Infant mortality rate ^b (per 1,000 live births)		Under-five mortality rate ^b (per 1,000 live births)		
		Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	Poorest 20%	Richest 20%	
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
147	Togo	1998	25	91	22	52	19	10	84	66	168	97
150	Yemen	1997	7	50	8	56	26	22	109	60	163	73
151	Zimbabwe	1999	57	94	64	64	19	13	59	44	100	62
152	Kenya	1998	23	80	48	60	27	11	96	40	136	61
153	Mauritania	2000	15	93	16	45	18	15	61	62	98	79
154	Haiti	2000	4	70	25	42	18	5	100	97	164	109
156	Senegal	1997	20	86	..	..	..	..	85	45	181	70
157	Eritrea	1995	5	74	25	84	23	15	74	68	152	104
158	Rwanda	2000	17	60	71	79	27	16	139	88	246	154
159	Nigeria	1990	12	70	14	58	22	19	102	69	240	120
160	Guinea	1999	12	82	17	52	19	12	119	70	230	133
162	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	1999	29	83	53	78	29	16	115	92	160	135
163	Benin	1996	34	98	38	74	17	12	119	63	208	110
164	Côte d'Ivoire	1994	17	84	16	64	21	10	117	63	190	97
165	Zambia	2001	20	91	64	80	27	20	115	57	192	92
166	Malawi	2000	43	83	65	81	26	23	132	86	231	149
168	Mozambique	1997	18	82	20	85	22	14	188	95	278	145
170	Ethiopia	2000	1	25	7	34	26	23	93	95	159	147
171	Chad	1996	3	47	4	23	23	18	80	89	171	172
172	Central African Republic	1994	14	82	18	64	22	15	132	54	193	98
174	Burkina Faso	1998	18	75	21	52	21	15	106	77	239	155
175	Mali	2001	8	82	20	56	20	12	137	90	248	148
177	Niger	1998	4	63	5	51	21	21	131	86	282	184

NOTES

This table presents data for developing countries based on data from Demographic and Health Surveys conducted since 1990. Quintiles are defined by socioeconomic status in terms of assets or wealth, rather than income or consumption. For details, see Gwatkin and others 2005.

- a** Includes tuberculosis (BCG), measles, and diphtheria, pertussis and tetanus (DPT) vaccinations.
- b** Based on births in the 10 years preceding the survey.
- c** Large sampling error due to small number of cases.

SOURCE

All columns: Gwatkin and others 2005.

TABLE
9

... to lead a long and healthy life ...

Leading global health crises and risks

HDI rank	HIV prevalence ^a (% ages 15–49) 2005	MDG Condom use at last high-risk sex ^b (% ages 15–24)		MDG Children under age 5		MDG Tuberculosis cases			Prevalence of smoking (% of adults) ^f	
		Women	Men	Using insecticide-treated bednets (%)	With fever treated with antimalarial drugs (%)	Prevalence ^c (per 100,000 people)	Detected under DOTS ^d (%)	Cured under DOTS ^e (%)	Women	Men
		1998–2004 ^g	1998–2004 ^g	1999–2004 ^g	1999–2004 ^g	2004	2004	2003	2002–04 ^h	2002–04 ^h
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
1 Norway	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	..	..	..	..	4	46	97	25	27
2 Iceland	0.2 [0.1–0.3]	..	..	..	..	2	57	100	20	25
3 Australia	0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	6	33	82	16	19
4 Ireland	0.2 [0.1–0.4]	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	26	28
5 Sweden	0.2 [0.1–0.3]	..	..	..	..	3	69	84	18	17
6 Canada	0.3 [0.2–0.5]	..	..	..	..	4	58	35	17	22
7 Japan	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	39	45	76	15	47
8 United States	0.6 [0.4–1.0]	..	..	..	..	4	85	70	19	24
9 Switzerland	0.4 [0.3–0.8]	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	23	27
10 Netherlands	0.2 [0.1–0.4]	..	..	..	..	6	61	86	28	36
11 Finland	0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	19	26
12 Luxembourg	0.2 [0.1–0.4]	..	..	..	..	9	83	..	26	39
13 Belgium	0.3 [0.2–0.5]	..	..	..	..	10	65	73	25	30
14 Austria	0.3 [0.2–0.5]	..	..	..	..	11	42	68	..	..
15 Denmark	0.2 [0.1–0.4]	..	..	..	..	6	78	84	25	31
16 France	0.4 [0.3–0.8]	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	21	30
17 Italy	0.5 [0.3–0.9]	..	..	..	..	6	58	95	17	31
18 United Kingdom	0.2 [0.1–0.4]	..	..	..	..	9	..	..	25	27
19 Spain	0.6 [0.4–1.0]	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..
20 New Zealand	0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	11	59	36	22	24
21 Germany	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	..	..	..	..	6	51	71	28	37
22 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	77	55	78	..	..
23 Israel	<0.2	..	..	..	..	7	34	80	18	32
24 Greece	0.2 [0.1–0.3]	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	..	..
25 Singapore	0.3 [0.2–0.7]	..	..	..	..	41	67	77	..	..
26 Korea, Rep. of	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	125	21	82	..	..
27 Slovenia	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	17	66	85	..	..
28 Portugal	0.4 [0.3–0.9]	..	..	..	..	35	78	84	..	..
29 Cyprus	<0.2	..	..	..	..	4	69	79	..	..
30 Czech Republic	0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	11	61	79	20	31
31 Barbados	1.5 [0.8–2.5]	..	..	..	..	12	139	100	..	..
32 Malta	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	..	..	..	..	5	20	100	18	30
33 Kuwait	<0.2	..	..	..	..	30	83	62	..	..
34 Brunei Darussalam	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	63	130	60	..	..
35 Hungary	0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	30	47	48	28	41
36 Argentina	0.6 [0.3–1.9]	..	..	..	..	53	65	66	25	32
37 Poland	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	..	..	..	..	32	56	78	25	40
38 Chile	0.3 [0.2–1.2]	..	..	..	..	16	114	85	37	48
39 Bahrain	<0.2	..	..	..	..	50	49	97	..	..
40 Estonia	1.3 [0.6–4.3]	..	..	..	..	49	75	70	18	45
41 Lithuania	0.2 [0.1–0.6]	..	..	..	..	67	89	74	13	44
42 Slovakia	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	23	34	87	..	..
43 Uruguay	0.5 [0.2–6.1]	..	..	..	..	33	86	86	24	35
44 Croatia	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	65	..	..	..	..
45 Latvia	0.8 [0.5–1.3]	..	..	..	..	71	83	74	19	51
46 Qatar	<0.2	..	..	..	..	77	35	73	..	..
47 Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	83	106	100	..	..
48 Costa Rica	0.3 [0.1–3.6]	..	..	..	..	15	153	94	..	..
49 United Arab Emirates	<0.2	..	..	..	..	26	17	64	1	17
50 Cuba	0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	12	90	94	..	..
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	15	..	..	..	..
52 Bahamas	3.3 [1.3–4.5]	..	..	..	..	50	68	62	..	..
53 Mexico	0.3 [0.2–0.7]	..	..	..	..	43	71	83	5	13

Human development indicators

TABLE
9

Leading global health crises and risks

HDI rank	HIV prevalence ^a (% ages 15–49) 2005	MDG Condom use at last high-risk sex ^b (% ages 15–24)		MDG Children under age 5		MDG Tuberculosis cases			Prevalence of smoking (% of adults) ^f		
		Women 1998–2004 ^g	Men 1998–2004 ^g	Using insecticide- treated bednets (%) 1999–2004 ^g	With fever treated with antimalarial drugs (%) 1999–2004 ^g	Prevalence ^c (per 100,000 people) 2004	Detected under DOTS ^d (%) 2004	Cured under DOTS ^e (%) 2003	Women 2002–04 ^g	Men 2002–04 ^g	
54	Bulgaria	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	36	104	91	..	..
55	Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..
56	Oman	[<0.2]	..	..	..	..	12	123	90	..	..
57	Trinidad and Tobago	2.6 [1.4–4.2]	..	..	..	..	12	..	..	..	..
58	Panama	0.9 [0.5–3.7]	..	..	..	..	45	133	74	..	..
59	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..
60	Romania	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	188	41	80	..	..
61	Malaysia	0.5 [0.2–1.5]	..	..	..	..	133	69	72	2	43
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	53	96	94	30	49
63	Mauritius	0.6 [0.3–1.8]	..	..	..	..	135	33	87	1	32
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	[<0.2]	..	..	..	..	20	169	62	..	..
65	Russian Federation	1.1 [0.7–1.8]	..	..	..	..	160	13	61	..	..
66	Macedonia, TFYR	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	34	73	84	..	..
67	Belarus	0.3 [0.2–0.8]	..	..	..	..	68	42	73	7	53
68	Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..
69	Brazil	0.5 [0.3–1.6]	..	..	..	..	77	47	83	14	22
70	Colombia	0.6 [0.3–2.5]	30	..	1	..	75	17	83	..	..
71	Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	21	93	89	..	..
72	Venezuela, RB	0.7 [0.3–8.9]	..	..	..	..	52	77	82	..	..
73	Albania	[<0.2]	..	..	..	..	31	34	91	..	..
74	Thailand	1.4 [0.7–2.1]	..	..	..	..	208	71	73	..	..
75	Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	..	43	..	..	..	..
76	Saudi Arabia	[<0.2]	..	..	..	..	55	40	79	..	..
77	Ukraine	1.4 [0.8–4.3]	..	..	..	..	151	..	..	..	..
78	Lebanon	0.1 [0.1–0.5]	..	..	..	..	12	82	92	31	42
79	Kazakhstan	0.1 [0.1–3.2]	32	65	..	..	160	79	75	..	..
80	Armenia	0.1 [0.1–0.6]	..	44	..	..	98	44	77	..	..
81	China	0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	221	63	94	4 ^h	67
82	Peru	0.6 [0.3–1.7]	19	..	..	..	216	83	89	..	..
83	Ecuador	0.3 [0.1–3.5]	..	..	..	..	196	43	84	..	..
84	Philippines	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	463	73	88	8	41
85	Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..
86	Jordan	[<0.2]	..	..	..	..	5	79	87	8	51
87	Tunisia	0.1 [0.1–0.3]	..	..	..	..	24	96	91	2	50
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	39	33	..	..	..
89	Suriname	1.9 [1.1–3.1]	..	..	3	..	98	..	..	..	..
90	Fiji	0.1 [0.1–0.4]	..	..	..	..	41	58	86	4	26
91	Paraguay	0.4 [0.2–4.6]	..	..	..	..	107	21	85	7	23
92	Turkey	[<0.2]	..	..	..	..	45	3	93	18	49
93	Sri Lanka	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	91	70	81	2	23
94	Dominican Republic	1.1 [0.9–1.3]	29	52	..	..	118	71	81	11	16
95	Belize	2.5 [1.4–4.0]	..	..	..	..	59	60	89	..	..
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.2 [0.1–0.4]	..	..	..	..	35	58	84	..	..
97	Georgia	0.2 [0.1–2.7]	..	..	..	..	89	79	66	..	..
98	Maldives	[<0.2]	..	..	..	..	57	94	91	..	..
99	Azerbaijan	0.1 [0.1–0.4]	..	..	1	1	90	47	70	..	..
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	36	..	80	..	..
101	El Salvador	0.9 [0.5–3.8]	..	..	..	..	74	57	88	..	..
102	Algeria	0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	54	106	90	(.)	32
103	Guyana	2.4 [1.0–4.9]	..	..	6	3	185	27	57	..	..
104	Jamaica	1.5 [0.8–2.4]	..	..	..	..	9	79	53	..	..
105	Turkmenistan	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	83	38	82	..	..
106	Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	314	..	..	..	..

HDI rank	HIV prevalence ^a (% ages 15–49) 2005	MDG Condom use at last high-risk sex ^b (% ages 15–24)		MDG Children under age 5		MDG Tuberculosis cases			Prevalence of smoking (% of adults) ^f		
		Women 1998–2004 ^g	Men 1998–2004 ^g	Using insecticide- treated bednets (%) 1999–2004 ^g	With fever treated with antimalarial drugs (%) 1999–2004 ^g	Prevalence ^c (per 100,000 people) 2004	Detected under DOTS ^d (%) 2004	Cured under DOTS ^e (%) 2003	Women 2002–04 ^g	Men 2002–04 ^g	
107	Syrian Arab Republic	[<0.2]	..	..	..	51	46	88	..	..
108	Indonesia	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	..	68 ^j	..	1	275	53	87	..	..
109	Viet Nam	0.5 [0.3–0.9]	..	..	16	7	232	89	92	2	35
110	Kyrgyzstan	0.1 [0.1–1.7]	..	..	..	..	137	62	85	..	..
111	Egypt	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	35	61	80	..	..
112	Nicaragua	0.2 [0.1–0.6]	17	..	..	2	80	87	84	..	..
113	Uzbekistan	0.2 [0.1–0.7]	..	50	..	..	156	28	81	1	24
114	Moldova, Rep. of	1.1 [0.6–2.6]	44	63	..	..	214	59	65	2	34
115	Bolivia	0.1 [0.1–0.3]	20	37	..	..	290	71	81	..	..
116	Mongolia	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	209	80	88	..	..
117	Honduras	1.5 [0.8–2.4]	..	..	..	..	97	83	87	..	..
118	Guatemala	0.9 [0.5–2.7]	..	..	1	..	107	55	91	..	..
119	Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	64	107	56	..	..
120	Equatorial Guinea	3.2 [2.6–3.8]	..	..	1	49	322	82	51	..	..
121	South Africa	18.8 [16.8–20.7]	20	..	..	..	670	83	67	8	23
122	Tajikistan	0.1 [0.1–1.7]	..	..	2	69	277	12	86	..	..
123	Morocco	0.1 [0.1–0.4]	..	..	..	..	105	80	86	(.)	29
124	Gabon	7.9 [5.1–11.5]	33	48	..	..	339	81	34	..	..
125	Namibia	19.6 [8.6–31.7]	48	69	3	14	586	88	63	10	23
126	India	0.9 [0.5–1.5]	51	59	..	..	312	57	86	17	47
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	23	61	253	..	..	..	..
128	Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	59	123	87	..	..
129	Cambodia	1.6 [0.9–2.6]	..	..	..	..	709	61	93	..	..
130	Myanmar	1.3 [0.7–2.0]	..	..	..	..	180	83	81	12	36
131	Botswana	24.1 [23.0–32.0]	75	88	..	..	553	67	77	..	..
132	Comoros	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	9	63	95	39	..	..	..
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	0.1 [0.1–0.4]	..	..	18	9	318	55	79	13	59
134	Pakistan	0.1 [0.1–0.2]	..	..	..	..	329	27	75	..	..
135	Bhutan	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	184	35	90	..	..
136	Ghana	2.3 [1.9–2.6]	33	52	5	63	376	37	66	1	7
137	Bangladesh	<0.1 [<0.2]	..	..	..	..	435	44	85	27	55
138	Nepal	0.5 [0.3–1.3]	..	..	..	..	257	67	87	24	49
139	Papua New Guinea	1.8 [0.9–4.4]	..	..	..	..	448	19	58	..	..
140	Congo	5.3 [3.3–7.5]	..	..	..	..	464	65	69	..	..
141	Sudan	1.6 [0.8–2.7]	..	..	(.)	50	370	35	82	..	..
142	Timor-Leste	[<0.2]	..	..	8	47	692	46	81	..	..
143	Madagascar	0.5 [0.2–1.2]	5	12	(.)	61	351	74	71	..	..
144	Cameroon	5.4 [4.9–5.9]	46	57	1.3	66	227	91	..	..	..
145	Uganda	6.7 [5.7–7.6]	53	55	(.)	..	646	43	68	..	..
146	Swaziland	33.4 [21.2–45.3]	..	..	(.)	26	1,120	38	42	3	11
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
147	Togo	3.2 [1.9–4.7]	22	41	2	60	718	17	64	..	..
148	Djibouti	3.1 [0.8–6.9]	..	..	..	..	1,137	43	74	..	..
149	Lesotho	23.2 [21.9–24.7]	50	48	..	..	544	86	70	..	..
150	Yemen	[<0.2]	..	..	..	..	144	40	82	..	..
151	Zimbabwe	20.1 [13.3–27.6]	42	69	..	..	673	42	66	2	20
152	Kenya	6.1 [5.2–7.0]	25	47	5	27	888	46	80	1	21
153	Mauritania	0.7 [0.4–2.8]	..	..	4.1	33	502	44	58	..	..
154	Haiti	3.8 [2.2–5.4]	19	30	..	12	387	49	78	6 ^h	..
155	Gambia	2.4 [1.2–4.1]	..	..	15	55	329	66	75	..	..
156	Senegal	0.9 [0.4–1.5]	34	54 ⁱ	2	36	451	52	70	..	..
157	Eritrea	2.4 [1.3–3.9]	..	81	4	4	437	14	85	..	..
158	Rwanda	3.1 [2.9–3.2]	28	41	5	13	660	29	67	..	..
159	Nigeria	3.9 [2.3–5.6]	24	46	1	34	531	21	59	1	..

TABLE
9

Leading global health crises and risks

HDI rank	HIV prevalence ^a (% ages 15–49) 2005	MDG Condom use at last high-risk sex ^b (% ages 15–24)		MDG Children under age 5		MDG Tuberculosis cases			Prevalence of smoking (% of adults) ^f		
		Women 1998–2004 ^g	Men 1998–2004 ^g	Using insecticide- treated bednets (%) 1999–2004 ^g	With fever treated with antimalarial drugs (%) 1999–2004 ^g	Prevalence ^c (per 100,000 people) 2004	Detected under DOTS ^d (%) 2004	Cured under DOTS ^e (%) 2003	Women 2002–04 ^g	Men 2002–04 ^g	
160	Guinea	1.5 [1.2–1.8]	42 ^h	27	4	56	410	52	75	..	..
161	Angola	3.7 [2.3–5.3]	..	..	2	63	310	94	68	..	..
162	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	6.5 [5.8–7.2]	42	47	10	58	479	47	81	..	..
163	Benin	1.8 [1.2–2.5]	19	34	7	60	142	82	81	..	..
164	Côte d'Ivoire	7.1 [4.3–9.7]	25	56	1	58	651	38	72	..	..
165	Zambia	17 [15.9–18.1]	35	40	7	52	707	54	75	1	16
166	Malawi	14.1 [6.9–21.4]	35	47	36	18	501	40	73	5	21
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	3.2 [1.8–4.9]	..	..	1	45	551	70	83	..	..
168	Mozambique	16.1 [12.5–20.0]	29	33	..	15	635	46	76	..	..
169	Burundi	3.3 [2.7–3.8]	..	..	1	31	564	29	79	..	..
170	Ethiopia	[0.9–3.5]	17	30	..	3	533	36	70	(.)	6
171	Chad	3.5 [1.7–6.0]	17	25	1	32	566	16	78	..	..
172	Central African Republic	10.7 [4.5–17.2]	..	..	2	69	549	4	59	..	..
173	Guinea-Bissau	3.8 [2.1–6.0]	..	..	7	58	306	75	80	..	..
174	Burkina Faso	2 [1.5–2.5]	54	67	7	50	365	18	66	..	..
175	Mali	1.7 [1.3–2.1]	14	30	8	38	578	19	65	..	..
176	Sierra Leone	1.6 [0.9–2.4]	..	..	2	61	847	36	83	..	..
177	Niger	1.1 [0.5–1.9]	7	30	6	48	288	46	70	..	..
	Developing countries	1.1 [1.0–1.4]	..	..	..	..	275	..	..	..	..
	Least developed countries	2.7 [2.3–3.1]	..	..	..	..	456	..	..	..	..
	Arab States	0.2 [0.2–0.4]	..	..	..	..	125	..	..	..	..
	East Asia and the Pacific	0.2 [0.1–0.3]	..	..	..	..	236	..	..	..	..
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.6 [0.4–1.2]	..	..	..	..	83	..	..	..	..
	South Asia	0.7 [0.4–1.1]	..	..	..	..	315	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Saharan Africa	6.1 [5.4–6.9]	..	..	..	..	540	..	..	..	..
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	0.6 [0.4–1.0]	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	..
	OECD	0.4 [0.3–0.5]	..	..	..	..	22	..	..	..	..
	High-income OECD	0.4 [0.3–0.6]	..	..	..	..	18	..	..	..	..
	High human development	0.4 [0.3–0.5]	..	..	..	..	27	..	..	..	..
	Medium human development	0.7 [0.6–1.0]	..	..	..	..	245	..	..	..	..
	Low human development	4.9 [4.1–5.7]	..	..	..	..	532	..	..	..	..
	High income	0.4 [0.3–0.6]	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..
	Middle income	0.6 [0.5–0.8]	..	..	..	..	182	..	..	..	..
	Low income	1.8 [1.5–2.2]	..	..	..	..	376	..	..	..	..
	World	1.0 [0.9–1.2]	..	..	..	..	229	..	..	..	..

NOTES

- a** Data are point and range estimates based on estimation models developed by the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS). Range estimates are in square brackets.
- b** Because of data limitations, comparisons across countries should be made with caution. Data for some countries may refer only to part of the country or differ from the standard definition.
- c** Data refer to all forms of tuberculosis.
- d** Calculated by dividing the new smear-positive cases of tuberculosis detected under DOTS, the internationally recommended tuberculosis control 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 of chronic cases, overreporting (for example, double counting), overdiagnosis or underestimation of incidence (WHO 2006d).
- e** Data are the share of new smear-positive cases registered for treatment under the DOTS case detection and treatment strategy that were successfully treated.
- f** The age range varies among countries, but in most is 18 and older or 15 and older.
- g** Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
- h** Data refer to 2005.

SOURCES

- Column 1:** UNAIDS 2006; aggregates were calculated for the Human Development Report Office by UNAIDS.
- Columns 2 and 3:** UN 2006c, based on data from a joint effort by UNAIDS, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the World Health Organization (WHO).
- Columns 4–8:** UN 2006c, based on data from UNICEF and the WHO.
- Columns 9 and 10:** World Bank 2006, based on data from the WHO and the National Tobacco Information Online System.

TABLE 10

... to lead a long and healthy life ...

Survival: progress and setbacks

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years)		MDG Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		MDG Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 ^a (% of cohort)		MDG Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	
	1970–75 ^d	2000–05 ^d	1970	2004	1970	2004	Female 2000–05 ^d	Male 2000–05 ^d	Reported ^b 1990–2004 ^e	Adjusted ^c 2000
	HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT									
1 Norway	74.4	79.3	13	4	15	4	90.6	84.7	6	16
2 Iceland	74.3	80.6	13	2	14	3	91.4	87.4	..	0
3 Australia	71.7	80.2	17	5	20	6	91.5	85.7	..	8
4 Ireland	71.3	77.7	20	5	27	6	89.7	83.1	6	5
5 Sweden	74.7	80.1	11	3	15	4	91.5	86.4	5	2
6 Canada	73.2	79.9	19	5	22	6	90.7	85.0	..	6
7 Japan	73.3	81.9	14	3	21	4	93.3	85.7	8	10
8 United States	71.5	77.3	20	7	26	8	86.7	79.1	8	17
9 Switzerland	73.8	80.5	15	5	18	5	91.9	85.4	5	7
10 Netherlands	74.0	78.3	13	5	15	6	89.7	83.5	7	16
11 Finland	70.7	78.4	13	3	16	4	91.2	80.9	6	6
12 Luxembourg	70.7	78.4	19	5	26	6	89.9	82.6	0	28
13 Belgium	71.4	78.8	21	4	29	5	90.4	82.5	..	10
14 Austria	70.6	78.9	26	5	33	5	91.0	82.4	..	4
15 Denmark	73.6	77.1	14	4	19	5	87.0	81.0	10	5
16 France	72.4	79.4	18	4	24	5	91.2	80.9	10	17
17 Italy	72.1	80.0	30	4	33	5	92.2	84.6	7	5
18 United Kingdom	72.0	78.3	18	5	23	6	89.4	83.6	7	13
19 Spain	72.9	79.5	27	3	34	5	92.8	82.1	6	4
20 New Zealand	71.7	79.0	17	5	20	6	89.1	84.1	15	7
21 Germany	71.0	78.7	22	4	26	5	90.5	82.3	8	8
22 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	72.0	81.5	..	..	..	..	93.7	86.4	..	..
23 Israel	71.6	79.7	24	5	27	6	91.5	85.5	5	17
24 Greece	72.3	78.2	38	4	54	5	91.5	82.0	1	9
25 Singapore	69.5	78.6	22	3	27	3	90.7	84.5	6	30
26 Korea, Rep. of	62.6	76.9	43	5	54	6	90.2	76.9	20	20
27 Slovenia	69.8	76.3	25	4	29	4	88.9	76.1	17	17
28 Portugal	68.0	77.2	53	4	62	5	90.2	79.8	8	5
29 Cyprus	71.4	78.5	29	5	33	5	91.6	84.3	0	47
30 Czech Republic	70.1	75.5	21	4	24	4	88.2	75.2	3	9
31 Barbados	69.4	74.9	40	10	54	12	86.7	74.8	0	95
32 Malta	70.7	78.3	25	5	32	6	90.3	85.4	..	21
33 Kuwait	67.0	76.8	49	10	59	12	87.9	82.7	5	5
34 Brunei Darussalam	68.3	76.3	58	8	78	9	87.9	84.7	0	37
35 Hungary	69.3	72.6	36	7	39	8	83.7	64.7	5	16
36 Argentina	67.1	74.3	59	16	71	18	84.9	72.1	44	82
37 Poland	70.5	74.3	32	7	36	8	87.0	69.7	4	13
38 Chile	63.4	77.9	78	8	98	8	88.5	79.1	17	31
39 Bahrain	63.3	74.2	55	9	82	11	84.6	78.9	46	28
40 Estonia	70.5	71.2	21	6	26	8	83.9	57.2	46	63
41 Lithuania	71.3	72.2	23	8	28	8	85.2	60.5	13	13
42 Slovakia	70.0	74.0	25	6	29	9	86.8	69.3	16	3
43 Uruguay	68.7	75.3	48	15	57	17	85.9	73.3	26	27
44 Croatia	69.6	74.9	34	6	42	7	88.1	73.2	2	8
45 Latvia	70.1	71.4	21	10	26	12	81.9	60.1	25	42
46 Qatar	62.1	72.7	45	18	65	21	81.2	74.0	10	7
47 Seychelles	..	..	46	12	59	14	..	..	57	..
48 Costa Rica	67.9	78.1	62	11	83	13	88.4	81.2	33	43
49 United Arab Emirates	62.2	77.9	61	7	83	8	90.2	85.0	3	54
50 Cuba	70.7	77.2	34	6	43	7	86.2	80.0	34	33
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	18	..	21	..	..	250	..
52 Bahamas	66.5	69.5	38	10	49	13	73.6	61.4	..	60
53 Mexico	62.4	74.9	79	23	110	28	84.0	75.2	65	83

TABLE 10

Survival: progress and setbacks

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years)		MDG Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		MDG Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 ^a (% of cohort)		MDG Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	
	1970–75 ^d	2000–05 ^d	1970	2004	1970	2004	Female	Male	Reported ^b	Adjusted ^c
							2000–05 ^d	2000–05 ^d	1990–2004 ^e	2000
54 Bulgaria	71.0	72.1	28	12	31	15	84.5	68.2	15	32
55 Tonga	65.6	72.1	40	20	50	25	78.2	73.4	..	..
56 Oman	52.1	74.0	126	10	200	13	84.2	78.8	23	87
57 Trinidad and Tobago	65.9	69.9	49	18	57	20	76.1	64.5	45	160
58 Panama	66.2	74.7	46	19	68	24	85.1	76.3	70	160
59 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	11	..	12	..	..	65	..
60 Romania	69.2	71.3	46	17	57	20	82.9	65.3	31	49
61 Malaysia	63.0	73.0	46	10	70	12	83.5	73.4	30	41
62 Bosnia and Herzegovina	67.5	74.1	60	13	82	15	85.2	74.2	10	31
63 Mauritius	62.9	72.1	64	14	86	15	80.9	66.9	22	24
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
64 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	52.8	73.4	105	18	160	20	82.5	74.6	77	97
65 Russian Federation	69.7	65.4	29	17	36	21	76.3	44.7	32	67
66 Macedonia, TFYR	67.5	73.7	85	13	119	14	84.6	75.4	7	23
67 Belarus	71.5	68.1	22	9	27	11	79.3	50.6	18	35
68 Dominica	..	..	..	13	..	14	..	..	67	..
69 Brazil	59.5	70.3	95	32	135	34	77.7	62.7	64	260
70 Colombia	61.6	72.2	69	18	108	21	81.0	71.0	78	130
71 Saint Lucia	65.3	72.3	..	13	..	14	77.0	71.3	35	..
72 Venezuela, RB	65.7	72.8	47	16	61	19	82.8	71.7	68	96
73 Albania	67.7	73.7	78	17	109	19	87.6	80.0	23	55
74 Thailand	61.0	69.7	74	18	102	21	80.3	64.5	24	44
75 Samoa (Western)	56.1	70.0	73	25	101	30	78.4	65.5	..	130
76 Saudi Arabia	53.9	71.6	118	21	185	27	81.2	73.4	..	23
77 Ukraine	70.1	66.1	22	14	27	18	76.4	46.6	13	35
78 Lebanon	66.4	71.9	45	27	54	31	81.7	73.0	100	150
79 Kazakhstan	63.2	63.2	..	63	..	73	71.9	48.0	50	210
80 Armenia	70.8	71.4	..	29	..	32	81.7	66.4	9	55
81 China	63.2	71.5	85	26	120	31	81.3	74.2	51	56
82 Peru	55.5	69.8	115	24	178	29	77.1	68.1	190	410
83 Ecuador	58.8	74.2	87	23	140	26	82.6	72.7	80	130
84 Philippines	58.1	70.2	56	26	90	34	78.6	70.1	170	200
85 Grenada	..	..	..	18	..	21	..	..	1	..
86 Jordan	56.5	71.2	77	23	107	27	77.7	71.6	41	41
87 Tunisia	55.6	73.1	135	21	201	25	84.9	75.7	69	120
88 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	61.6	71.0	..	18	..	22	81.3	70.3	93	..
89 Suriname	64.0	69.0	..	30	..	39	77.3	63.1	150	110
90 Fiji	60.6	67.8	50	16	61	20	72.2	62.0	38	75
91 Paraguay	65.9	70.9	58	21	78	24	79.8	71.3	180	170
92 Turkey	57.0	68.6	150	28	201	32	77.9	67.3	130	70
93 Sri Lanka	63.1	73.9	65	12	100	14	85.6	76.1	92	92
94 Dominican Republic	59.7	67.1	91	27	127	32	75.1	60.8	180	150
95 Belize	67.6	71.9	..	32	..	39	80.9	71.7	140	140
96 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	55.2	70.2	122	32	191	38	79.2	71.7	37	76
97 Georgia	68.2	70.5	..	41	..	45	83.0	66.3	52	32
98 Maldives	51.4	66.3	157	35	255	46	67.5	67.8	140	110
99 Azerbaijan	65.6	66.9	..	75	..	90	76.0	60.3	25	94
100 Occupied Palestinian Territories	56.6	72.4	..	22	..	24	81.4	75.0	..	100
101 El Salvador	58.2	70.7	111	24	162	28	77.7	67.3	170	150
102 Algeria	54.5	71.0	143	35	220	40	78.4	75.2	120	140
103 Guyana	60.0	62.9	..	48	..	64	65.7	54.2	190	170
104 Jamaica	69.0	70.7	49	17	64	20	73.4	67.9	110	87
105 Turkmenistan	59.2	62.4	..	80	..	103	69.8	52.1	14	31
106 Cape Verde	57.5	70.2	..	27	..	36	79.8	67.7	76	150

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years)		MDG Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		MDG Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 ^a (% of cohort)		MDG Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)	
	1970–75 ^d	2000–05 ^d	1970	2004	1970	2004	Female 2000–05 ^d	Male 2000–05 ^d	Reported ^b 1990–2004 ^e	Adjusted ^c 2000
	107 Syrian Arab Republic	57.4	73.2	90	15	128	16	83.2	76.3	65	160
108 Indonesia	49.2	66.5	104	30	172	38	72.1	63.8	310	230
109 Viet Nam	50.3	70.4	55	17	87	23	78.4	71.0	170	130
110 Kyrgyzstan	61.2	66.8	104	58	130	68	76.0	58.6	44	110
111 Egypt	52.1	69.6	157	26	235	36	79.3	69.3	84	84
112 Nicaragua	55.2	69.5	113	31	165	38	74.9	66.1	83	230
113 Uzbekistan	63.6	66.5	83	57	101	69	72.9	59.9	34	24
114 Moldova, Rep. of	64.8	67.5	46	23	61	28	74.3	56.5	44	36
115 Bolivia	46.7	63.9	147	54	243	69	68.0	60.0	230	420
116 Mongolia	53.8	63.9	..	41	..	52	67.6	57.9	99	110
117 Honduras	53.9	67.6	116	31	170	41	70.1	63.5	110	110
118 Guatemala	53.7	67.1	115	33	168	45	73.5	59.7	150	240
119 Vanuatu	54.0	68.4	107	32	155	40	75.2	67.6	68	32
120 Equatorial Guinea	40.5	43.5	..	122	..	204	33.0	30.6	..	880
121 South Africa	53.7	49.0	..	54	..	67	38.1	28.9	150	230
122 Tajikistan	60.9	63.5	..	91	..	93	69.4	59.3	45	100
123 Morocco	52.9	69.5	119	38	184	43	78.9	70.3	230	220
124 Gabon	48.7	54.6	..	60	..	91	48.9	45.6	520	420
125 Namibia	53.9	48.6	85	47	135	63	36.7	31.6	270	300
126 India	50.3	63.1	127	62	202	85	67.4	59.2	540	540
127 São Tomé and Príncipe	56.5	62.9	..	75	..	118	68.6	63.1	100	..
128 Solomon Islands	55.6	62.2	71	34	99	56	62.0	59.0	550	130
129 Cambodia	40.3	56.0	..	97	..	141	61.5	45.0	440	450
130 Myanmar	49.2	60.1	122	76	179	106	63.5	52.7	230	360
131 Botswana	56.1	36.6	99	84	142	116	16.5	13.1	330	100
132 Comoros	48.9	63.0	159	52	215	70	66.5	57.8	520	480
133 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	40.4	54.5	145	65	218	83	53.1	47.8	530	650
134 Pakistan	51.9	62.9	120	80	181	101	65.6	62.7	530	500
135 Bhutan	41.5	62.7	156	67	267	80	65.3	60.2	260	420
136 Ghana	49.9	56.7	111	68	186	112	52.9	50.4	210	540
137 Bangladesh	45.2	62.6	145	56	239	77	63.7	59.3	380	380
138 Nepal	44.0	61.4	165	59	250	76	61.0	57.9	540	740
139 Papua New Guinea	44.7	55.1	106	68	147	93	46.6	41.5	370	300
140 Congo	54.9	51.9	100	81	160	108	43.5	38.6	..	510
141 Sudan	45.1	56.3	104	63	172	91	55.4	49.6	550	590
142 Timor-Leste	40.0	55.2	..	64	..	80	52.7	47.3	..	660
143 Madagascar	44.9	55.3	109	76	180	123	54.1	48.7	470	550
144 Cameroon	45.7	45.8	127	87	215	149	36.1	33.1	430	730
145 Uganda	51.1	46.8	100	80	170	138	34.4	32.9	510	880
146 Swaziland	49.6	33.0	132	108	196	156	12.0	9.3	230	370
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
147 Togo	49.8	54.2	128	78	216	140	53.8	45.2	480	570
148 Djibouti	44.4	52.7	..	101	..	126	48.1	42.9	74	730
149 Lesotho	49.8	36.7	128	61	190	82	18.6	11.6	..	550
150 Yemen	39.9	60.3	202	82	303	111	61.0	54.9	370	570
151 Zimbabwe	55.6	37.2	86	79	138	129	15.5	15.7	700	1,100
152 Kenya	53.6	47.0	96	79	156	120	31.8	35.0	410	1,000
153 Mauritania	43.4	52.5	151	78	250	125	50.7	44.5	750	1,000
154 Haiti	48.5	51.5	148	74	221	117	41.3	38.2	520	680
155 Gambia	38.0	55.5	183	89	319	122	54.3	48.7	730	540
156 Senegal	40.1	55.6	164	78	279	137	54.6	49.4	560	690
157 Eritrea	44.3	53.5	143	52	237	82	45.5	35.9	1,000	630
158 Rwanda	44.6	43.6	124	118	209	203	35.5	29.6	1,100	1,400
159 Nigeria	42.8	43.3	140	101	265	197	33.2	31.6	..	800

TABLE 10 Survival: progress and setbacks

HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth (years)		MDG Infant mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		MDG Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		Probability at birth of surviving to age 65 ^a (% of cohort)		MDG Maternal mortality ratio (per 100,000 live births)		
	1970–75 ^d	2000–05 ^d	1970	2004	1970	2004	Female	Male	Reported ^b	Adjusted ^c	
							2000–05 ^d	2000–05 ^d	1990–2004 ^e	2000	
160	Guinea	39.3	53.6	197	101	345	155	52.6	49.1	530	740
161	Angola	37.9	40.7	180	154	300	260	33.0	27.8	..	1,700
162	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	49.5	46.0	129	78	218	126	35.8	33.4	580	1,500
163	Benin	47.0	53.8	149	90	252	152	52.9	48.4	500	850
164	Côte d'Ivoire	49.8	46.0	158	117	239	194	38.5	34.8	600	690
165	Zambia	50.2	37.4	109	102	181	182	18.5	20.0	730	750
166	Malawi	41.8	39.6	189	110	330	175	24.5	23.2	1,100	1,800
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	46.0	43.1	148	129	245	205	34.4	30.8	1,300	990
168	Mozambique	40.7	41.9	168	104	278	152	30.5	26.7	410	1,000
169	Burundi	44.1	43.5	138	114	233	190	33.1	29.7	..	1,000
170	Ethiopia	43.5	47.6	160	110	239	166	40.7	36.6	870	850
171	Chad	40.6	43.6	..	117	..	200	35.1	31.2	830	1,100
172	Central African Republic	43.5	39.4	145	115	238	193	24.5	21.9	1,100	1,100
173	Guinea-Bissau	36.5	44.6	..	126	..	203	38.8	33.2	910	1,100
174	Burkina Faso	43.8	47.4	166	97	295	192	41.7	37.9	480	1,000
175	Mali	38.0	47.8	225	121	400	219	44.8	40.8	580	1,200
176	Sierra Leone	35.4	40.6	206	165	363	283	36.2	30.7	1,800	2,000
177	Niger	38.4	44.3	197	152	330	259	40.2	37.8	590	1,600
	Developing countries	55.6	64.9	109	57	166	83	69.6	62.3	..	..
	Least developed countries	44.5	52.0	148	94	240	147	47.9	43.5	..	..
	Arab States	52.1	66.9	132	38	202	51	73.3	66.3	..	..
	East Asia and the Pacific	60.5	70.4	84	28	122	34	79.2	71.3	..	..
	Latin America and the Caribbean	61.1	71.7	86	26	123	31	79.7	68.2	..	..
	South Asia	50.1	63.2	128	62	203	84	67.1	60.0	..	..
	Sub-Saharan Africa	45.8	46.1	144	103	243	174	37.0	33.8	..	..
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	69.0	68.1	37	22	46	26	78.8	55.4	..	..
	OECD	70.3	77.6	41	10	52	12	88.4	79.6	..	..
	High-income OECD	71.6	78.8	22	5	27	6	89.9	81.8	..	..
	High human development	70.6	77.7	34	9	42	10	88.7	79.6	..	..
	Medium human development	57.4	66.9	103	45	156	60	73.5	64.5	..	..
	Low human development	44.4	45.6	151	106	254	178	36.7	34.0	..	..
	High income	71.5	78.6	24	6	30	7	89.7	81.6	..	..
	Middle income	62.0	70.0	87	27	126	34	78.7	68.4	..	..
	Low income	48.9	58.3	129	77	206	117	58.5	52.6	..	..
	World	59.9	67.0	97	51	146	75	73.1	64.5	..	..

NOTES

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

b Data reported by national authorities.

c Data adjusted based on reviews by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF), World Health Organization (WHO) and United Nations Population Fund to account for well-documented problems of underreporting and misclassifications.

d Data are estimates for the period specified.

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

SOURCES

Columns 1, 2, 7 and 8: UN 2005b.

Columns 3–6 and 10: UN 2006c, based on data from a joint effort by UNICEF and the WHO.

Column 9: UNICEF 2005.

TABLE 11 ... to acquire knowledge ...

Commitment to education: public spending

HDI rank	Public expenditure on education				Current public expenditure on education by level ^a (% of all levels)					
	As % of GDP		As % of total government expenditure		Pre-primary and primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
1 Norway	7.1	7.7	14.6	..	38.3 ^e	29.4 ^d	26.9	35.8 ^d	16.5	31.5 ^d
2 Iceland	..	8.0	..	..	..	41.9 ^d	..	33.7 ^d	..	16.2 ^d
3 Australia	4.9	4.8	14.8	..	..	34.7 ^d	..	38.8 ^d	..	24.5 ^d
4 Ireland	5.0	4.3	9.7	..	37.5	32.6 ^d	40.1	35.1 ^d	20.6	26.8 ^d
5 Sweden	7.1	7.0	13.8	..	47.7	..	19.6	..	13.2	..
6 Canada	6.5	5.2	14.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	34.4 ^d
7 Japan	..	3.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8 United States	5.1	5.9	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Switzerland	5.3	5.4	18.8	..	49.5	34.3	25.7	38.7	19.4	24.0
10 Netherlands	5.6	5.3	14.3	..	22.6	34.9	36.9	39.7	31.8	25.3
11 Finland	6.5	6.5	11.9	..	..	26.2 ^d	..	40.5 ^d	..	33.3 ^d
12 Luxembourg	3.0	..	10.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13 Belgium	5.0	6.2	..	..	23.6 ^e	..	41.7	..	16.4	..
14 Austria	5.5	5.5	7.6	..	23.9	27.4	46.2	45.9	19.8	22.5
15 Denmark	6.9	8.4	11.8	..	..	30.5	..	34.8	..	32.8
16 France	5.6	6.0	..	..	26.4	31.9	40.4	49.5	13.8	17.2
17 Italy	3.0	4.9	..	..	34.5	34.5	61.8	46.5	..	18.1
18 United Kingdom	4.8	5.5	..	11.5 ^d	29.7	..	43.8	..	19.6	..
19 Spain	4.3	4.5	..	..	29.4	37.5	44.8	42.8	16.1	19.7
20 New Zealand	6.1	6.9	..	15.1	30.5	28.1 ^d	25.3	41.7 ^d	37.4	24.5 ^d
21 Germany	..	4.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	2.8	4.7	17.4	23.3	..	25.0	..	34.9	..	31.6
23 Israel	6.5	7.3	11.4	13.7	..	45.2	..	30.1	..	17.1
24 Greece	2.3	4.3	..	..	33.7	29.0 ^d	45.3	36.8 ^d	19.6	29.9 ^d
25 Singapore	3.1	..	18.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Korea, Rep. of	3.8	4.6	25.6	16.1	44.5	35.6 ^d	38.6	40.8 ^d	7.2	14.7 ^d
27 Slovenia	4.8	6.0	16.1	..	43.3	..	37.0	..	17.0	..
28 Portugal	4.6	5.9	..	..	42.9	37.9	35.1	42.2	15.0	16.1
29 Cyprus	3.7	7.4	11.6	..	38.8	36.7	49.7	51.3	3.9	12.0
30 Czech Republic	..	4.6	..	..	..	26.0	..	51.3	..	19.5
31 Barbados	7.8	7.3	22.2	17.3	..	31.9 ^d	..	31.0	..	34.4
32 Malta	4.4	4.6	8.5	..	23.0 ^e	31.6	40.1	47.9	19.0	20.0
33 Kuwait	4.8	8.2	3.4	17.4	..	30.4	..	37.5	..	31.0
34 Brunei Darussalam	3.5	..	..	..	22.4	..	29.6	..	2.0	..
35 Hungary	6.1	6.0	7.8	..	55.4	31.5 ^d	24.6	41.6 ^d	14.9	18.9 ^d
36 Argentina	3.3	3.5	..	14.6	..	43.2 ^d	..	39.2 ^d	..	17.6 ^d
37 Poland	5.2	5.8	14.6	12.8	36.5 ^e	40.5 ^d	..	39.1 ^d	..	18.4 ^d
38 Chile	2.5	3.7	10.0	18.5	..	49.8	..	39.1	..	11.1
39 Bahrain	3.9	..	12.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Estonia	..	5.7	..	..	..	32.2	..	40.2	..	20.9
41 Lithuania	5.5	5.2	20.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	23.1
42 Slovakia	5.6	4.4	..	..	..	26.8 ^d	..	50.7 ^d	..	18.8 ^d
43 Uruguay	2.5	2.2	16.6	7.9	36.4 ^e	..	29.3	..	24.4	..
44 Croatia	5.5	4.5	..	10.0	..	32.4 ^d	..	46.2 ^d	..	19.3
45 Latvia	4.1	5.4	16.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46 Qatar	3.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47 Seychelles	6.5	5.4 ^d	11.6	..	..	39.8 ^d	..	30.0 ^d	..	18.3 ^d
48 Costa Rica	3.4	4.9	21.8	18.5	38.2	65.7	21.6	34.3	36.1	..
49 United Arab Emirates	1.9	1.6 ^d	15.0	22.5 ^d	..	45.2 ^d	..	50.6 ^d	..	2.6 ^d
50 Cuba	9.7	..	10.8	19.4	27.1	41.0	37.2	35.6	15.2	20.6
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	2.7	4.4 ^d	11.6	12.7	42.7	42.1	56.2	36.5	..	..
52 Bahamas	3.7	..	16.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Mexico	3.8	5.8	15.3	..	39.4	49.2	27.6	28.6	16.7	19.6

TABLE 11

Commitment to education: public spending

HDI rank	Public expenditure on education				Current public expenditure on education by level ^a (% of all levels)						
	As % of GDP		As % of total government expenditure		Pre-primary and primary		Secondary		Tertiary		
	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b	
54	Bulgaria	5.4	4.2	..	..	70.0	38.2 ^d	..	47.2 ^d	13.8	14.3 ^d
55	Tonga	..	4.8	..	13.5	..	59.1 ^c	..	26.5	..	..
56	Oman	3.4	4.6 ^d	15.8	26.1 ^d	52.3 ^c	43.4 ^{c,d}	39.7	38.6 ^d	6.6	9.6 ^d
57	Trinidad and Tobago	4.1	4.3 ^d	12.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
58	Panama	4.6	3.9 ^d	18.9	8.9 ^d	35.9 ^c	..	22.4	..	20.2	..
59	Antigua and Barbuda	..	3.8	..	..	..	31.9	..	34.8	..	7.0
60	Romania	3.5	3.6	..	..	..	23.2 ^d	..	47.1 ^d	..	17.3 ^d
61	Malaysia	5.1	8.0	18.0	28.0	34.0 ^c	29.3 ^d	34.9	33.2 ^d	19.9	36.5 ^d
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Mauritius	3.8	4.7	11.8	15.7	37.7	31.4	36.4	40.2	16.6	14.0
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Russian Federation	3.6	3.7	..	12.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
66	Macedonia, TFYR	..	3.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Belarus	5.7	5.8	..	13.0	37.7 ^c	..	..	..	..	..
68	Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Brazil	..	4.1	..	10.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
70	Colombia	2.4	4.9	14.3	11.7	..	42.2	..	29.1	..	12.9
71	Saint Lucia	..	5.0	..	..	48.1 ^c	47.7	..	33.2	..	..
72	Venezuela, RB	4.5	..	17.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Albania	..	2.8 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Thailand	3.1	4.2	20.0	40.0 ^e	56.2	..	21.6	..	14.6	..
75	Samoa (Western)	..	4.3 ^d	..	13.7 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Saudi Arabia	5.8	..	17.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Ukraine	6.2	4.6	18.9	18.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
78	Lebanon	..	2.6	..	12.7	..	..	..	..	..	26.4
79	Kazakhstan	3.9	2.4	19.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
80	Armenia	..	3.2 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	China	2.2	..	12.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Peru	2.8	3.0	..	17.1	..	44.1	..	28.4	..	15.0
83	Ecuador	3.4	..	17.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
84	Philippines	3.0	3.2	10.5	17.2	..	59.5 ^d	..	24.6 ^d	..	13.7 ^d
85	Grenada	4.9	5.2	11.9	12.9	..	40.8 ^d	..	34.7 ^d	..	11.1 ^d
86	Jordan	8.0	..	19.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Tunisia	6.0	8.1	14.3	..	..	36.7 ^{c,d}	..	43.9 ^d	..	19.4
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	5.9	11.1	13.8	20.3	64.1	47.1	31.7	17.4	..	..
89	Suriname	..	..	..	..	59.0 ^c	..	15.2	..	9.1	..
90	Fiji	5.1	6.4	..	20.0	..	40.3	..	33.5	..	16.3
91	Paraguay	1.9	4.3	10.3	10.8	..	54.6	..	28.3	..	16.9
92	Turkey	2.4	3.7	..	..	59.2 ^c	..	29.2	..	-	..
93	Sri Lanka	3.2	..	8.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
94	Dominican Republic	..	1.1	..	6.3	..	66.5	..	10.6	..	..
95	Belize	4.6	5.1	18.5	18.1	60.3 ^c	55.3	..	28.2	..	13.2
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	4.1	4.8	22.4	17.9	..	24.7	..	35.5	..	14.5
97	Georgia	..	2.9	..	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
98	Maldives	7.0	8.1 ^d	16.0 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Azerbaijan	7.7	3.3 ^d	24.7	19.2	..	25.3 ^d	..	52.6 ^d	..	5.7
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	El Salvador	1.8	2.8 ^d	15.2	20.0	..	60.0 ^d	..	23.6 ^d	..	7.0
102	Algeria	5.1	..	22.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
103	Guyana	2.2	5.5	6.5	18.4	..	55.9	..	23.0	..	4.1
104	Jamaica	4.5	4.9	12.8	9.5	37.4	36.9 ^d	33.2	42.6 ^d	21.1	19.5 ^d
105	Turkmenistan	3.9	..	19.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Cape Verde	3.6	7.3	19.9	20.7	..	44.2 ^c	..	26.3	..	11.6

Current public expenditure on education by level^a

HDI rank	Public expenditure on education				Current public expenditure on education by level ^a (% of all levels)						
	As % of GDP		As % of total government expenditure		Pre-primary and primary		Secondary		Tertiary		
	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b	
107	Syrian Arab Republic	3.9	..	14.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	Indonesia	1.0	0.9	..	9.0 ^d	..	39.3 ^d	..	41.6 ^d	..	19.2 ^d
109	Viet Nam	1.8	..	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
110	Kyrgyzstan	6.0	4.4 ^d	22.7	..	..	22.6 ^d	..	45.6 ^d	..	18.7
111	Egypt	3.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
112	Nicaragua	3.4	3.1 ^d	12.1	15.0	..	..	..	..	..
113	Uzbekistan	9.4	..	17.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Moldova, Rep. of	5.3	4.9 ^d	21.6	21.4	..	37.4 ^d	..	52.0 ^d	..	10.6
115	Bolivia	2.4	6.4 ^d	..	18.1	..	49.3	..	25.3	..	22.6
116	Mongolia	11.5	5.6	22.7	..	..	43.3	..	31.9	..	19.4
117	Honduras	3.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
118	Guatemala	1.3	..	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
119	Vanuatu	4.6	9.6	18.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Equatorial Guinea	..	0.6 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	South Africa	5.9	5.4	..	18.1	75.6 ^e	40.5	..	36.1	21.5	13.9
122	Tajikistan	..	2.8	24.4	16.9	..	29.5 ^d	..	49.7 ^d	..	5.6
123	Morocco	5.0	6.3	26.3	27.8	35.0 ^c	40.5 ^c	48.7	44.5	16.3	14.7
124	Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	Namibia	7.9	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	India	3.7	3.3	12.2	10.7	..	..	..	..	..
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Solomon Islands	3.8	..	7.9	..	56.5	..	29.8	..	13.7	..
129	Cambodia	..	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
130	Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Botswana	6.2	..	17.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
132	Comoros	..	3.9	..	24.1	..	..	..	..	..
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	2.3	..	11.0 ^d	..	58.5	..	23.9	..	9.8
134	Pakistan	2.6	2.0	7.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
135	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Ghana	..	..	..	..	..	39.2 ^e	..	37.4 ^e	..	18.0 ^e
137	Bangladesh	1.5	2.2	10.3	15.5	..	39.0 ^c	..	49.5	..	11.5
138	Nepal	2.0	3.4	8.5	14.9	..	53.4 ^d	..	27.5	..	12.4
139	Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	Congo	7.4	3.2 ^d	..	..	..	41.1 ^d	..	30.6 ^d	..	26.5 ^d
141	Sudan	6.0	..	2.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Madagascar	2.5	3.3	..	18.2	..	..	..	..	..
144	Cameroon	3.2	3.8	19.6	17.2	..	..	..	..	..	10.9
145	Uganda	1.5	5.2 ^d	11.5	18.3 ^d	..	61.9 ^{c, d}	..	19.9 ^d	..	12.1 ^d
146	Swaziland	5.8	6.2	19.5	..	31.1 ^c	37.7 ^d	..	28.0 ^d	..	26.6
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
147	Togo	..	2.6	..	13.6	..	..	..	..	..	17.3
148	Djibouti	3.5	6.1	11.1	20.5	53.4 ^c	..	21.1	..	13.9	..
149	Lesotho	6.2	9.0 ^d	12.2	..	..	50.8 ^{c, d}	..	25.6 ^d	..	19.7 ^d
150	Yemen	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
151	Zimbabwe	7.7	..	..	..	54.1 ^c	..	28.6	..	..	..
152	Kenya	6.7	7.0	17.0	29.2	49.1 ^c	64.1	..	25.2	..	10.8
153	Mauritania	4.6	3.4 ^d	13.9	..	..	54.3 ^c	..	32.6	..	4.3
154	Haiti	1.4	..	20.0	..	53.1	..	19.0	..	9.1	..
155	Gambia	3.8	1.9 ^d	14.6	8.9	41.6 ^c	..	21.2	..	17.8	..
156	Senegal	3.9	4.0	26.9	..	43.0 ^c	44.7	..	15.6	..	22.9
157	Eritrea	..	3.8	..	..	..	32.5 ^c	..	14.7	..	31.2
158	Rwanda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
159	Nigeria	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE 11

Commitment to education: public spending

Current public expenditure on education by level^a

HDI rank	Public expenditure on education				Current public expenditure on education by level ^a (% of all levels)					
	As % of GDP		As % of total government expenditure		Pre-primary and primary		Secondary		Tertiary	
	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b	1991	2002-04 ^b
160 Guinea	2.0	..	25.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	2.8	..	11.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163 Benin	..	3.3 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164 Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165 Zambia	2.8	2.8	7.1	14.8	..	63.5 ^c	..	13.4	..	18.2
166 Malawi	3.2	6.0	11.1	..	44.7 ^c	62.7 ^c	..	10.2	..	..
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169 Burundi	3.5	5.2	17.7	13.0	43.0 ^c	44.4	28.1	31.7	27.2	23.9
170 Ethiopia	3.4	4.6 ^d	9.4	..	53.9	..	28.1	..	..	..
171 Chad	1.6	..	..	..	47.1	..	20.9	..	8.2	..
172 Central African Republic	2.2	..	..	..	54.5 ^c	..	16.7	..	23.7	..
173 Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174 Burkina Faso	2.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175 Mali	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176 Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177 Niger	3.3	2.3	18.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTES

In 2006 the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics changed its convention for citing the reference year in which the academic or financial year ends—from 2003/04, for example, to 2004. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates.

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 www.uis.unesco.org.

- ^a Expenditures by level may not sum to 100 as a result of rounding or the omission of the categories expenditures in postsecondary education and expenditures not allocated by level.
- ^b Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
- ^c Data refer to primary school expenditure only.

- ^d Data refer to a UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate when national estimate is not available.
- ^e Data refer to 2005.

SOURCES

Columns 1–5 and 7–10: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006b.

Column 6: calculated on the basis of data on public expenditure on education by pre-primary and primary levels from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006b.

TABLE 12

... to acquire knowledge ...

Literacy and enrolment

HDI rank	Adult literacy rate ^a		MDG Youth literacy rate ^a		MDG Net primary enrolment ratio ^b		Net secondary enrolment ratio ^{b,c}		MDG Children reaching grade 5 ^d		Tertiary students in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction	
	(% ages 15 and older)		(% ages 15–24)		(%)		(%)		(% of grade 1 students)		(% of tertiary students)	
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1991 ^e	2004 ^e	1991 ^e	2004 ^e	1991 ^e	2003 ^e	1999–2004 ^{e,f}	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
1	Norway	..	..	..	..	100	99	88	96	101	100	17
2	Iceland	..	..	..	..	101 ^g	99 ^g	..	86 ^g	..	100 ^h	17
3	Australia	..	..	..	..	99	96	79 ^g	85 ^g	99	86 ^g	23
4	Ireland	..	..	..	..	90	96	80	87	101	100	23 ⁱ
5	Sweden	..	..	..	..	100	99	85	98	102	..	30
6	Canada	..	..	..	..	98	99 ^{g,i}	89	94 ^k	97	..	20 ⁱ
7	Japan	..	..	..	..	100	100	97	100 ^g	100	..	20
8	United States	..	..	..	..	97	92	85	90	..	..	..
9	Switzerland	..	..	..	..	84	94	80	83	..	..	..
10	Netherlands	..	..	..	..	95	99	84	89	..	100	16
11	Finland	..	..	..	..	98 ^g	99	93	94	101	100	38
12	Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	91	..	79	..	92 ^{g,h}	..
13	Belgium	..	..	..	..	96	99	87	97 ^{g,i}	91	..	21
14	Austria	..	..	..	..	88 ^g	..	..	..	..	..	25
15	Denmark	..	..	..	..	98	100	87	92	94	100 ^m	19
16	France	..	..	..	..	101	99	..	96	96	98 ^k	..
17	Italy	97.7	98.4	99.8	99.8	103 ^g	99	..	92	..	96 ⁱ	24
18	United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	100 ^g	99	81	95	..	..	..
19	Spain	96.3	..	99.6	..	103	99	..	97	..	..	31
20	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	98	99	85	95	..	..	19
21	Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	98.2	..	..	93 ⁿ	..	78 ⁿ	101	100	30 ^{l,n}
23	Israel	91.4	97.1	98.7	99.8	92 ^g	98	..	89	..	100	30
24	Greece	94.9	96.0	99.5	98.9	95	99	83	87	101	..	32
25	Singapore	88.8	92.5	99.0	99.5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Korea, Rep. of	..	..	99.8	..	104	100	86	88	99	100	41
27	Slovenia	99.6	..	99.8	..	96 ^g	98	..	95	..	..	22
28	Portugal	87.2	..	99.5	..	98	99	..	82 ^l	..	..	29
29	Cyprus	94.3	96.8	99.7	99.8	87	96 ⁿ	69	93 ⁿ	101	99	17
30	Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	87 ^g	..	..	..	..	98	30
31	Barbados	99.4	..	99.8	..	80 ^g	97	..	95	..	97	..
32	Malta	88.4	87.9 ^o	97.5	96.0 ^o	97	94	78	88	103	99 ^h	15
33	Kuwait	76.7	93.3	87.5	99.7	49 ^g	86 ^g	..	78 ^{g,h}	..	..	..
34	Brunei Darussalam	85.5	92.7	97.9	98.9	92	..	71	..	..	93 ^m	8
35	Hungary	99.1	..	99.7	..	91	89	75	91 ^g	98	..	19
36	Argentina	95.7	97.2	98.2	98.9	..	99 ^l	..	79	..	84 ^h	19
37	Poland	99.6	..	99.8	..	97	97	76	90	98	100	20
38	Chile	94.0	95.7	98.1	99.0	89	..	55	..	92	99	29
39	Bahrain	82.1	86.5	95.6	97.0	99	97	85	90	89	100	21
40	Estonia	99.8	99.8	99.8	99.8	100 ^g	94	..	90	..	99	22
41	Lithuania	99.3	99.6	99.8	99.7	..	89	..	93	..	..	26
42	Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26
43	Uruguay	96.5	..	98.7	..	91	..	..	..	97	88 ^h	..
44	Croatia	96.9	98.1	99.6	99.6	79	87 ^l	63 ^g	85 ^l	..	..	24
45	Latvia	99.8	99.7	99.8	99.8	92 ^g	..	..	..	..	..	17
46	Qatar	77.0	89.0	90.3	95.9	89	95	70	87	64	..	19
47	Seychelles	..	91.8	..	99.1	..	96 ⁿ	..	93 ⁿ	93	99 ^h	..
48	Costa Rica	93.9	94.9	97.4	97.6	87	..	38	..	84	92 ^g	23
49	United Arab Emirates	71.0	..	84.7	..	103	71	60	62	80	95	..
50	Cuba	95.1	99.8	99.3	100.0	93	96	70	87	92	98	..
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	94 ⁿ	..	98 ⁿ	..	87 ^m	..
52	Bahamas	..	..	96.5	..	90 ^g	84	..	74	84	..	..
53	Mexico	87.3	91.0	95.2	97.6	98	98	44	64	80	93	33

TABLE 12 Literacy and enrolment

HDI rank	Adult literacy rate ^a		MDG Youth literacy rate ^a		MDG Net primary enrolment ratio ^b		Net secondary enrolment ratio ^{b,c}		MDG Children reaching grade 5 ^d		Tertiary students in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction
	(% ages 15 and older)		(% ages 15–24)		(%)		(%)		(% of grade 1 students)		(% of tertiary students)
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1991 ^e	2004 ^e	1991 ^e	2004 ^e	1991 ^e	2003 ^e	1999–2004 ^{e,f}
54 Bulgaria	97.2	98.2	99.4	98.2	86	95	63	88	91	..	27
55 Tonga	..	98.9 ^o	..	99.3 ^o	..	96 ^l	..	68 ^g	..	92 ^m	..
56 Oman	54.7	81.4	85.6	97.3	69	78	..	75	97	98	14
57 Trinidad and Tobago	96.8	..	99.6	..	91	92 ⁿ	..	72 ^g	..	100 ⁿ	..
58 Panama	89.0	91.9	95.3	96.1	..	98	..	64	..	84 ^g	21
59 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60 Romania	97.1	97.3	99.3	97.8	81 ^g	92	..	81	..	..	26
61 Malaysia	80.7	88.7	94.8	97.2	..	93 ^l	..	76 ^l	97	98 ^h	40
62 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	96.7	..	99.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Mauritius	79.8	84.4	91.1	94.5	91	95	..	80 ^g	97	99 ^j	26
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
64 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	68.1	..	91.0	..	96 ^g	..	..	..	..	..	31
65 Russian Federation	99.2	99.4	99.8	99.7	99 ^g	91 ^g	..	..	..	..	..
66 Macedonia, TFYR	..	96.1	..	98.7	94	92	..	81 ^{g,h}	..	..	..
67 Belarus	99.5	99.6 ^o	99.8	99.8 ^o	86 ^g	90	..	87	..	..	..
68 Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	88 ⁿ	..	90 ^g	75	84	..
69 Brazil	82.0	88.6	91.8	96.8	85	93 ^l	17	76 ^l	73	..	16
70 Colombia	88.4	92.8	94.9	98.0	69	83	34	55 ^g	76	77 ^g	32
71 Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	95 ^g	98	..	71 ^g	96	90	..
72 Venezuela, RB	88.9	93.0	96.0	97.2	87	92	18	61	86	91	..
73 Albania	77.0	98.7	94.8	99.4	95 ^g	96 ^l	..	74 ^l	..	..	11
74 Thailand	92.4	92.6	98.1	98.0	76 ^g	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 Samoa (Western)	98.0	..	99.0	..	..	90 ^g	..	66 ^g	..	94 ^m	14
76 Saudi Arabia	66.2	79.4	85.4	95.9	59	59 ^h	31	52 ^g	83	94	14
77 Ukraine	99.4	99.4	99.8	99.8	80 ^g	82	..	84	..	..	..
78 Lebanon	80.3	..	92.1	..	73 ^g	93	..	..	..	98	26
79 Kazakhstan	98.8	99.5 ^o	99.8	99.8 ^o	89 ^g	93	..	92	..	..	..
80 Armenia	97.5	99.4	99.5	99.8	..	94	..	89	..	..	7 ⁱ
81 China	78.3	90.9	95.3	98.9	97	..	..	..	86	..	..
82 Peru	85.5	87.7	94.5	96.8	..	97	..	69	..	90	..
83 Ecuador	87.6	91.0	95.5	96.4	98 ^g	98 ^g	..	52	..	76 ^g	..
84 Philippines	91.7	92.6	97.3	95.1	96 ^g	94	..	61	..	75	25
85 Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	84 ⁿ	..	78 ^g	..	79 ^h	..
86 Jordan	81.5	89.9	96.7	99.1	94	91	..	81	..	99	27
87 Tunisia	59.1	74.3	84.1	94.3	94	97	..	67 ^{g,h}	86	97	..
88 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	94 ^g	..	62	..	88 ^{g,h}	..
89 Suriname	..	89.6	..	94.9	81 ^g	92 ^{g,l}	..	63 ^{g,l}	..	..	19
90 Fiji	88.6	..	97.8	..	..	96	..	83 ^g	87	99	..
91 Paraguay	90.3	..	95.6	..	94	..	26	..	74	82 ^h	..
92 Turkey	77.9	87.4	92.7	95.6	89	89 ^g	42	..	98	95 ^g	..
93 Sri Lanka	88.7	90.7	95.1	95.6	..	97 ^g	..	..	92	..	..
94 Dominican Republic	79.4	87.0	87.5	94.2	57 ^g	86	..	49 ^g	..	59	..
95 Belize	89.1	..	96.0	..	94 ^g	95	31	71 ^g	67	91 ^m	9 ⁱ
96 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	63.2	77.0	86.3	..	92 ^g	89	..	78	90	88 ^h	38
97 Georgia	..	..	..	..	97 ^g	93	..	81	..	..	28
98 Maldives	94.8	96.3	98.1	98.2	..	90 ^h	..	51 ^{g,h}	..	..	..
99 Azerbaijan	..	98.8 ^o	..	99.9 ^o	89	84	..	77	..	..	..
100 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	92.4	..	99.0	..	86	..	89	..	..	18
101 El Salvador	72.4	..	83.8	..	..	92 ^g	..	48 ^{g,l}	58	73 ^g	23
102 Algeria	52.9	69.9	77.3	90.1	89	97	53	66 ^g	95	96	18 ⁱ
103 Guyana	97.2	..	99.8	..	89	..	67	..	..	64 ^{g,i}	22
104 Jamaica	82.2	79.9 ^{o,p}	91.2	..	96	91	64	79	..	90 ^h	..
105 Turkmenistan	..	98.8 ^o	..	99.8 ^o	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106 Cape Verde	63.8	..	81.5	..	91 ^g	92	..	55	..	91	..

HDI rank	MDG										Tertiary students in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction (% of tertiary students) 1999–2004 e, f	
	Adult literacy rate ^a		Youth literacy rate ^a		Net primary enrolment ratio ^b		Net secondary enrolment ratio ^{b, c}		Children reaching grade 5 ^d			
	(% ages 15 and older)	(% ages 15–24)	(% ages 15–24)	(% ages 15–24)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)	(% of grade 1 students)	(% of grade 1 students)		
107	Syrian Arab Republic	64.8	79.6	79.9	92.2	91	95 ^h	43	58	96	92 ^j	..
108	Indonesia	79.5	90.4	95.0	98.7	97	94	39	57	84	92	..
109	Viet Nam	90.4	90.3 ^o	94.1	93.9 ^o	90 ^g	93 ^{g, h}	..	65 ^{g, h}	..	87 ^{g, h}	..
110	Kyrgyzstan	..	98.7 ^o	..	99.7 ^o	92 ^g	90	..	..	..	..	14
111	Egypt	47.1	71.4	61.3	84.9	84 ^g	95 ^g	..	79 ^{g, h}	..	99 ^g	..
112	Nicaragua	62.7	76.7	68.2	86.2	73	88	..	41	44	59 ^g	..
113	Uzbekistan	98.7	..	99.6	..	78 ^g	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Moldova, Rep. of	97.5	98.4	99.8	99.5	89 ^g	86 ⁿ	..	77 ⁿ	..	..	..
115	Bolivia	78.1	86.7	92.6	97.3	..	95 ^g	..	74 ^g	..	86 ^g	..
116	Mongolia	97.8	97.8	98.9	97.7	90 ^g	84	..	82	..	..	24
117	Honduras	68.1	80.0	79.7	88.9	89 ^g	91	21	..	..	..	23
118	Guatemala	61.0	69.1	73.4	82.2	..	93	..	34 ^g	..	78 ^g	19 ⁱ
119	Vanuatu	..	74.0 ^o	..	..	..	94	17	39 ^g	..	72 ^k	..
120	Equatorial Guinea	73.3	87.0	92.7	94.9	91 ^g	85 ^h	..	24 ^{g, j}	..	33 ^{g, j}	..
121	South Africa	81.2	82.4 ^o	88.5	93.9 ^o	90	89 ⁱ	45	62 ^{g, m}	..	84 ^h	19
122	Tajikistan	98.2	99.5	99.8	99.8	77 ^g	97	..	79	..	..	..
123	Morocco	38.7	52.3	55.3	70.5	56	86	..	35 ^{g, l}	75	76	18
124	Gabon	..	..	..	..	85 ^g	77 ^{g, j}	..	..	..	69 ^{g, h}	..
125	Namibia	74.9	85.0	87.4	92.3	..	74 ^l	..	37 ^l	62	88 ^{g, h}	12
126	India	49.3	61.0	64.3	76.4	..	90 ^g	..	..	..	79	22
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	98	..	26	..	66	..
128	Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	26 ^{g, l}	88	..	..
129	Cambodia	62.0	73.6	73.5	83.4	69 ^g	98	..	26 ^g	..	60	19
130	Myanmar	80.7	89.9	88.2	94.5	98 ^g	87	..	37	..	69	42
131	Botswana	68.1	81.2	83.3	94.0	83	82 ^g	35	61 ^g	84	91 ^g	19
132	Comoros	53.8	..	56.7	..	57 ^g	55 ^{m, n}	..	..	..	63	11
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	56.5	68.7	70.1	78.5	63 ^g	84	..	37	..	63	11 ⁱ
134	Pakistan	35.4	49.9	47.4	65.5	33 ^g	66 ⁿ	..	..	..	70 ^q	..
135	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	91 ^m	..
136	Ghana	58.5	57.9	81.8	70.7	54 ^g	58	..	36 ^g	80	63 ^h	26
137	Bangladesh	34.2	..	42.0	..	..	94 ⁿ	..	48 ^l	..	65	13
138	Nepal	30.4	48.6	46.6	70.1	..	78 ^{l, n}	..	..	51	67 ^g	..
139	Papua New Guinea	56.6	57.3	68.6	66.7	..	..	..	..	69	68 ^{g, h}	..
140	Congo	67.1	..	92.5	..	79 ^g	..	..	..	60	66 ^h	11 ⁱ
141	Sudan	45.8	60.9 ^r	65.0	77.2 ^r	40 ^g	43 ^{g, m}	..	..	94	92	..
142	Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	20 ^{g, j}	..	..	..
143	Madagascar	58.0	70.7	72.2	70.2	64 ^g	89	..	11 ^{g, k}	21	57	20
144	Cameroon	57.9	67.9	81.1	..	74 ^g	..	..	..	..	64 ^{g, h}	23 ⁿ
145	Uganda	56.1	66.8	70.1	76.6	..	..	..	15	36	64 ^j	..
146	Swaziland	71.6	79.6	85.1	88.4	77 ^g	77 ^l	31	29 ^l	77	77 ^h	9
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
147	Togo	44.2	53.2	63.5	74.4	64	79	15	22 ^{g, m}	48	76	..
148	Djibouti	..	..	73.2	..	29	33	..	19 ^g	87	88 ^{g, j}	22
149	Lesotho	78.0	82.2	87.2	..	71	86	15	23	66	63	6 ^l
150	Yemen	32.7	..	50.0	..	51 ^g	75 ^g	..	34 ^{g, m}	..	73 ^g	..
151	Zimbabwe	80.7	..	93.9	..	..	82 ^l	..	34 ^l	76	70 ^{g, h}	..
152	Kenya	70.8	73.6	89.8	80.3	..	76	..	40 ^g	77	75 ⁿ	29
153	Mauritania	34.8	51.2	45.8	61.3	35 ^g	74	..	14 ^g	75	82	10 ^g
154	Haiti	39.7	..	54.8	..	22	..	..	..	..	..	..
155	Gambia	..	..	42.2	..	48 ^g	75 ^g	..	45 ^g	..	..	21
156	Senegal	28.4	39.3	40.1	49.1	43 ^g	66	..	15	85	78	..
157	Eritrea	..	..	60.9	..	16 ^g	48	..	24	..	80	37
158	Rwanda	53.3	64.9	72.7	77.6	66	73	7	..	60	46	..
159	Nigeria	48.7	..	73.6	..	58 ^g	60 ^g	..	27 ^g	89	36	..

TABLE 12 Literacy and enrolment

HDI rank	Adult literacy rate ^a		MDG Youth literacy rate ^a		MDG Net primary enrolment ratio ^b		Net secondary enrolment ratio ^{b,c}		MDG Children reaching grade 5 ^d		Tertiary students in science, engineering, manufacturing and construction
	(% ages 15 and older)		(% ages 15–24)		(%)		(%)		(% of grade 1 students)		(% of tertiary students)
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1991 ^e	2004 ^e	1991 ^e	2004 ^e	1991 ^e	2003 ^e	1999–2004 ^{e,f}
160 Guinea	..	29.5	..	46.6	27 ^g	64	..	21 ^g	59	82	34
161 Angola	..	67.4	..	72.2	50 ^g	..	..	..	..	..	18
162 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	62.9	69.4	83.1	78.4	49	86	..	..	81 ^g	88	..
163 Benin	26.4	34.7	40.4	45.3	41 ^g	83	..	17 ^{g,j}	55	69	25
164 Côte d'Ivoire	38.5	48.7	52.6	60.7	45	56 ^{l,n}	..	20 ^{g,h}	73	88 ^{g,m}	..
165 Zambia	68.2	68.0 ^o	81.2	69.5 ^o	..	80	..	24 ^g	..	98 ^j	..
166 Malawi	51.8	64.1 ^o	63.2	76.0 ^o	48	95	..	25	64	44 ^j	33
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	47.5	67.2	68.9	70.4	54	..	..	..	55	..	..
168 Mozambique	33.5	..	48.8	..	43	71	..	4	34	49 ^j	24
169 Burundi	37.0	59.3	51.6	73.3	53 ^g	57	..	..	62	63	10 ^l
170 Ethiopia	28.6	..	43.0	..	22 ^g	46	..	25 ^g	18	..	19
171 Chad	27.7	25.7	48.0	37.6	35 ^g	57 ^{g,l}	..	11 ^{g,l}	51 ^g	46 ^g	..
172 Central African Republic	33.2	48.6	52.1	58.5	52	..	..	..	23	..	..
173 Guinea-Bissau	..	..	44.1	..	38 ^g	45 ^{g,j}	..	9 ^{g,j}	..	..	..
174 Burkina Faso	..	21.8	..	31.2	29	40	..	10 ^g	70	76	..
175 Mali	18.8	19.0 ^o	27.6	24.2 ^o	21 ^g	46	5 ^g	..	70 ^g	79	..
176 Sierra Leone	..	35.1	..	47.6	43 ^g	..	..	..	..	..	8
177 Niger	11.4	28.7	17.0	36.5	22	39	5	7	62	74	..
Developing countries	68.8	78.9	83.0	87.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Least developed countries	52.4	63.7	66.9	71.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab States	49.8	69.9	66.4	85.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	79.7	90.7	95.0	97.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	85.6	90.2	93.3	96.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Asia	49.1	60.9	62.7	75.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	55.5	63.3	70.7	71.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	98.7	99.2	99.7	99.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High human development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development	71.2	80.5	84.2	88.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low human development	48.1	57.9	65.1	65.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	81.0	89.9	93.5	96.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low income	51.6	62.3	65.9	75.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
World	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTES

- a** Data for 1990 refer to estimates produced by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics based on data before 1990; data for 2004 refer to national literacy estimates from censuses or surveys conducted between 2000 and 2005, unless otherwise specified. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data, comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution. For more details, see www.uis.unesco.org.
- b** 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.
- c** 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.

- d** Calculated on the basis of survival rates that may exceed 100% due to fluctuations in enrolment. Where such results are published, they should be interpreted as the country having a survival rate approaching 100%.
- e** In 2006 the UNESCO Institute for Statistics changed its convention for citing the reference year of education data to the calendar year in which the academic or financial year ends—from 2003/04, for example, to 2004. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates.
- 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 the 2002 school year.
- i** Figure should be treated with caution because the reported number of enrolled pupils in the "Not known or unspecified" category represents more than 10% of total enrolment.

- j** Data refer to the 2001 school year.
- k** Data refer to the 1999 school year.
- l** Data refer to the 2003 school year.
- m** Data refer to the 2000 school year.
- n** National estimates.
- o** Data refer to the most recent year available between 1995 and 1999.
- p** Data are based on a literacy assessment.
- q** Data refer to the 2004 school year.
- r** Estimates are based primarily on information for Northern Sudan.

SOURCES

- Columns 1–4:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006a.
Columns 5–10: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006c.
Column 11: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006d.

TABLE 13

... to acquire knowledge ...

Technology: diffusion and creation

HDI rank	MDG Telephone mainlines ^a (per 1,000 people)		MDG Cellular subscribers ^a (per 1,000 people)		MDG 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 (% of GDP)	Researchers in R&D (per million people)
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	2004	2004	2000–03 ^b	1990–2003 ^b
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
1 Norway	503	669	46	861	7	390	..	52.6	1.7	4,587
2 Iceland	512	652	39	998	0	772	14	5.8	3.1	6,807
3 Australia	456	541	11	818	6	646	26	23.6	1.6	3,670
4 Ireland	280	496	7	929	0	265	80	54.2	1.1	2,674
5 Sweden	683	708	54	1,034	6	756	275	384.0	4.0	5,416
6 Canada	550	..	21	469	4	626	35	94.5	1.9	3,597
7 Japan	441	460	7	716	(.)	587	874	122.7	3.1	5,287
8 United States	545	606	21	617	8	630	281	178.2	2.6	4,484
9 Switzerland	587	710	19	849	6	474	..	..	2.6	3,601
10 Netherlands	464	483	5	910	3	614	116	259.2	1.8	2,482
11 Finland	535	453	52	954	4	629	222	162.3	3.5	7,992
12 Luxembourg	481	..	2	..	0	597	..	355.7	1.8	4,301
13 Belgium	393	456	4	876	(.)	403	..	..	2.3	3,478
14 Austria	418	460	10	978	1	477	95	20.9	2.2	2,968
15 Denmark	566	643	29	956	1	696	28	..	2.5	5,016
16 France	495	561	5	738	1	414	156	84.1	2.2	3,213
17 Italy	394	451	5	1,090	(.)	501	..	13.3	1.2	1,213
18 United Kingdom	441	563	19	1,021	1	628	64	202.1	1.9	2,706
19 Spain	325	416	1	905	(.)	336	39	11.4	1.1	2,195
20 New Zealand	426	443	16	745	0	788	..	24.7	1.2	3,405
21 Germany	401	661	3	864	1	500	156	61.7	2.5	3,261
22 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	434	549	23	1,184	0	506	5	49.5 ^c	0.6	1,564
23 Israel	349	441	3	1,057	1	471	..	74.7	4.9	1,613
24 Greece	389	466	0	999	0	177	29	2.9	0.6	1,413
25 Singapore	346	440	17	910	0	571	75	52.4	2.2	4,745
26 Korea, Rep. of	310	542	2	761	(.)	657	738	37.6	2.6	3,187
27 Slovenia	211	..	0	951	0	476	115	6.0	1.5	2,543
28 Portugal	240	404	1	981	0	281	10	3.9	0.9	1,949
29 Cyprus	361	507	5	776	0	361	..	21.4	0.3	563
30 Czech Republic	157	338	0	1,054	0	470	29	5.6	1.3	1,594
31 Barbados	281	505	0	744	0	558	..	8.6	..	..
32 Malta	356	..	0	..	0	750	..	(.)	0.3	694
33 Kuwait	156	202	10	813	0	244	..	0.0	0.2	69
34 Brunei Darussalam	136	..	7	..	0	153	..	..	..	274
35 Hungary	96	354	(.)	863	0	267	15	54.5	0.9	1,472
36 Argentina	93	227	(.)	352	0	133	..	1.5	0.4	720
37 Poland	86	..	0	605	0	236	20	0.7	0.6	1,581
38 Chile	66	206	1	593	0	267	..	3.0	0.6	444
39 Bahrain	191	268	10	908	0	213	..	..	..	..
40 Estonia	204	329	0	931	0	497	4	3.0	0.8	2,523
41 Lithuania	211	239	0	996	0	282	18	0.2	0.7	2,136
42 Slovakia	135	232	0	794	0	423	7	9.2 ^c	0.6	1,984
43 Uruguay	134	291	0	174	0	198	1	0.0	0.3	366
44 Croatia	172	425	(.)	640	0	293	6	8.9	1.1	1,296
45 Latvia	232	273	0	664	0	350	38	3.5	0.4	1,434
46 Qatar	197	246	8	631	0	212	..	..	..	..
47 Seychelles	124	253	0	589	0	239	..	..	..	19
48 Costa Rica	92	316	0	217	0	235	..	0.1	0.4	368
49 United Arab Emirates	224	275	19	853	0	321	..	..	..	..
50 Cuba	32	68	0	7	0	13	4	..	0.6	537
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	231	532	0	213	0	..	..	..	..	..
52 Bahamas	274	439	8	584	0	292	..	0.0 ^c	..	..
53 Mexico	64	174	1	370	0	135	2	0.9	0.4	268

TABLE 13

Technology: diffusion and creation

HDI rank	MDG Telephone mainlines ^a (per 1,000 people)		MDG Cellular subscribers ^a (per 1,000 people)		MDG 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 (% of GDP)	Researchers in R&D (per million people)
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	2004	2004	2000–03 ^b	1990–2003 ^b
54 Bulgaria	250	357	0	609	0	283	11	0.9	0.5	1,263
55 Tonga	46	..	0	..	0	29	..	..	..	..
56 Oman	57	95	1	318	0	97	..	..	..	..
57 Trinidad and Tobago	136	247	0	498	0	123	..	..	0.1	399
58 Panama	90	118	0	270	0	94	..	0.0	0.3	97
59 Antigua and Barbuda	254	474	0	674	0	250	..	..	..	..
60 Romania	102	202	0	471	0	208	43	0.4	0.4	976
61 Malaysia	89	179	5	587	0	397	..	0.8 ^c	0.7	299
62 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	0	..	0	58	(.)	..	..	..
63 Mauritius	53	287	2	413	0	146	..	0.1	0.4	201
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
64 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	51	..	0	..	0	36	..	0.0	..	361
65 Russian Federation	140	..	0	517	0	111	133	1.6	1.3	3,319
66 Macedonia, TFYR	150	308	0	..	0	78	11	1.5	0.3	..
67 Belarus	154	329	0	249	0	163	76	0.2	0.6	1,871
68 Dominica	161	293	0	585	0	259	..	..	..	..
69 Brazil	63	230	(.)	357	0	120	..	0.6	1.0	344
70 Colombia	69	195	0	232	0	80	..	0.2	0.2	109
71 Saint Lucia	127	..	0	568	0	336	..	..	..	483
72 Venezuela, RB	75	128	(.)	322	0	89	..	0.0	0.3	236
73 Albania	12	90	0	64	0	24	..	1.7 ^c	..	..
74 Thailand	24	107	1	430	0	109	..	0.2	0.2	286
75 Samoa (Western)	25	..	0	..	0	33	..	..	..	..
76 Saudi Arabia	75	154	1	383	0	66	..	0.0	..	..
77 Ukraine	135	256	0	289	0	79	..	0.9	1.2	1,774
78 Lebanon	144	178	0	251	0	169	..	..	..	..
79 Kazakhstan	82	167	0	184	0	27	..	(.)	0.2	629
80 Armenia	158	192	0	67	0	50	48	..	0.3	1,537
81 China	6	241	(.)	258	0	73	..	0.2	1.3	663
82 Peru	26	74	(.)	148	0	117	(.)	0.1	0.1	226
83 Ecuador	48	124	0	348	0	48	..	0.0	0.1	50
84 Philippines	10	42	0	404	0	54	(.)	0.1	..	..
85 Grenada	162	309	2	410	0	76	..	..	..	..
86 Jordan	78	113	(.)	293	0	110	..	..	..	1,927
87 Tunisia	37	121	(.)	359	0	84	..	1.8	0.6	1,013
88 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	120	161	0	481	0	68	..	..	0.2	179
89 Suriname	91	182	0	477	0	67	..	..	..	..
90 Fiji	59	..	0	..	0	73	..	..	..	..
91 Paraguay	27	50	0	294	0	25	..	32.2	0.1	79
92 Turkey	122	267	1	484	0	142	..	0.0	0.7	341
93 Sri Lanka	7	51	(.)	114	0	14	..	..	..	..
94 Dominican Republic	48	107	(.)	289	0	91	..	0.0	..	..
95 Belize	92	119	0	346	0	124	..	0.0	..	..
96 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	40	..	0	64	0	82	18	..	..	467
97 Georgia	99	151	0	186	0	39	..	1.7	0.3	2,600
98 Maldives	29	98	0	353	0	59	..	20.4	..	..
99 Azerbaijan	87	118	0	215	0	49	..	..	0.3	1,236
100 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	102	0	278	0	46	..	..	..	..
101 El Salvador	24	131	0	271	0	87	..	(.)	..	47
102 Algeria	32	71	(.)	145	0	26	1	..	..	..
103 Guyana	22	137	0	192	0	193	..	44.9	..	..
104 Jamaica	44	189	0	832	0	403	..	3.7	0.1	..
105 Turkmenistan	60	..	0	..	0	8	..	..	..	..
106 Cape Verde	23	148	0	133	0	50	..	0.2 ^c	..	127

HDI rank	MDG Telephone mainlines ^a (per 1,000 people)		MDG Cellular subscribers ^a (per 1,000 people)		MDG 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 (% of GDP)	Researchers in R&D (per million people)
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	2004	2004	2000–03 ^b	1990–2003 ^b
107 Syrian Arab Republic	39	143	0	126	0	43	..	..	..	29
108 Indonesia	6	46	(.)	138	0	67	..	1.0	..	..
109 Viet Nam	1	70	0	60	0	71	..	..	..	..
110 Kyrgyzstan	71	..	0	59	0	52	..	0.9	0.2	406
111 Egypt	29	130	(.)	105	0	54	..	1.4	0.2	..
112 Nicaragua	12	40	0	137	0	23	..	0.0	(.)	44
113 Uzbekistan	68	..	0	21	0	34	3	..	..	..
114 Moldova, Rep. of	106	205	0	187	0	96	57	0.5	..	172
115 Bolivia	27	69	0	200	0	39	..	0.2	0.3	120
116 Mongolia	32	..	0	..	0	80	32	..	0.3	681
117 Honduras	18	53	0	100	0	32	..	0.0	(.)	78
118 Guatemala	21	92	(.)	258	0	61	..	(.)	..	..
119 Vanuatu	17	33	0	51	0	36	..	..	..	..
120 Equatorial Guinea	4	..	0	113	0	10	..	..	..	..
121 South Africa	94	..	(.)	428	0	78	..	1.0	0.8	307
122 Tajikistan	45	..	0	..	0	1	2	0.2	..	..
123 Morocco	17	44	(.)	313	0	117	..	0.5	0.6	782
124 Gabon	22	28	0	359	0	29	..	..	..	..
125 Namibia	38	64	0	142	0	37	..	0.0 ^c	..	..
126 India	6	41	0	44	0	32	1	(.) ^c	0.8	119
127 São Tomé and Príncipe	19	..	0	..	0	131	..	..	..	..
128 Solomon Islands	15	..	0	..	0	6	..	..	..	..
129 Cambodia	(.)	..	0	..	0	3	..	..	..	..
130 Myanmar	2	8	0	2	0	1	..	0.0 ^c	..	..
131 Botswana	18	77	0	319	0	34	..	1.9 ^c	..	..
132 Comoros	8	..	0	..	0	14	..	..	..	..
133 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	2	13	0	35	0	4	..	..	..	..
134 Pakistan	8	30	(.)	33	0	13	..	0.1	0.2	86
135 Bhutan	3	33	0	20	0	22	..	..	..	..
136 Ghana	3	14	0	78	0	17	..	0.0	..	..
137 Bangladesh	2	6	0	31	0	2	..	(.)	..	..
138 Nepal	3	15	0	7	0	7	..	..	0.7	59
139 Papua New Guinea	7	12	0	7	0	29	..	..	..	..
140 Congo	6	4	0	99	0	9	..	..	..	30
141 Sudan	2	29	0	30	0	32	..	..	0.3	263
142 Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143 Madagascar	3	..	0	18	0	5	(.)	0.1 ^c	0.1	15
144 Cameroon	3	7	0	96	0	10	..	..	..	..
145 Uganda	2	3	0	42	0	7	..	0.2	0.8	24
146 Swaziland	18	..	0	101	0	32	..	(.)	..	..
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
147 Togo	3	..	0	..	0	37	..	0.0 ^c	..	..
148 Djibouti	10	14	0	..	0	12	..	..	..	..
149 Lesotho	8	21	0	88	0	24	..	9.5	(.)	42
150 Yemen	10	39	0	53	0	9	..	..	..	..
151 Zimbabwe	12	25	0	31	0	63	..	..	..	..
152 Kenya	7	9	0	76	0	45	..	0.5	..	..
153 Mauritania	3	..	0	175	0	5	..	..	..	..
154 Haiti	7	17	0	48	0	59	..	0.0 ^c	..	..
155 Gambia	7	..	0	118	0	33	..	..	..	..
156 Senegal	6	..	0	90	0	42	..	0.0 ^c	..	..
157 Eritrea	..	9	0	5	0	12	..	..	..	..
158 Rwanda	1	3	0	16	0	4	..	0.0	..	..
159 Nigeria	3	8	0	71	0	14	..	..	..	..

TABLE 13

Technology: diffusion and creation

HDI rank	MDG Telephone mainlines ^a (per 1,000 people)		MDG Cellular subscribers ^a (per 1,000 people)		MDG 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 (% of GDP)	Researchers in R&D (per million people)
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	2004	2004	2000–03 ^b	1990–2003 ^b
160 Guinea	2	..	0	..	0	5	..	0.0	..	251
161 Angola	7	6	0	48	0	11	..	14.6	..	..
162 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	3	..	0	44	0	9	..	..	..	..
163 Benin	3	9	0	..	0	12	..	(.) ^c	..	..
164 Côte d'Ivoire	6	13	0	86	0	17	..	0.0	..	..
165 Zambia	8	8	0	26	0	20	..	..	..	51
166 Malawi	3	7	0	18	0	4	..	..	..	..
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	1	(.)	0	37	0	..	..	..	..	..
168 Mozambique	4	..	0	36	0	7	..	(.)	..	..
169 Burundi	1	..	0	..	0	3	..	0.0 ^c	..	..
170 Ethiopia	2	..	0	3	0	2	..	(.)	..	..
171 Chad	1	1	0	13	0	6	..	..	..	..
172 Central African Republic	2	3	0	15	0	2	..	..	..	..
173 Guinea-Bissau	6	..	0	..	0	17	..	..	..	..
174 Burkina Faso	2	6	0	31	0	4	..	..	..	17
175 Mali	1	6	0	30	0	4	..	0.0 ^c	..	..
176 Sierra Leone	3	5	0	22	0	2	..	0.2	..	..
177 Niger	1	2	0	11	0	2	..	..	..	..
Developing countries	21	122	(.)	175	(.)	64	..	0.7	1.1	416
Least developed countries	3	9	0	28	0	8	..	0.4	..	..
Arab States	34	91	(.)	169	0	55	..	0.4	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	18	199	(.)	262	(.)	91	..	1.3	1.7	740
Latin America and the Caribbean	61	179	(.)	319	0	115	..	1.0	0.6	306
South Asia	7	35	(.)	42	0	29	..	(.)	0.7	132
Sub-Saharan Africa	10	..	(.)	77	0	19	..	0.5	..	..
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	125	..	(.)	455	0	139	75	2.5	1.0	2,204
OECD	390	491	10	714	3	484	266	92.4	2.5	3,108
High-income OECD	462	551	12	770	3	563	318	115.6	2.5	3,748
High human development	369	469	10	703	2	470	250	85.1	2.5	2,968
Medium human development	24	128	(.)	184	0	59	..	0.3	0.9	523
Low human development	4	9	0	45	0	15	..	0.5	..	..
High income	450	536	12	766	3	545	..	109.3	2.5	3,702
Middle income	40	192	(.)	294	0	92	..	0.8	0.9	772
Low income	6	30	(.)	42	0	24	..	(.)	0.7	..
World	98	190	2	276	1	138	..	17.3	2.4	1,153

NOTES

- a** Telephone mainlines and cellular subscribers combined form an indicator for Millennium Development Goal 8; see *Index to Millennium Development Goal Indicators in the indicator tables*.
- b** Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
- c** Data refer to 2003.

SOURCES

Columns 1–6, 9 and 10: World Bank 2006; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank.

Column 7: calculated on the basis of data on patents from WIPO 2006 and data on population from UN 2005b.

Column 8: calculated on the basis of data on royalties and license fees from World Bank 2006 and data on population from UN 2005b.

TABLE 14

... to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living ...

Economic performance

HDI rank	GDP per capita										
	GDP		GDP per capita		Annual growth rate		Highest value during 1975–2004 (PPP US\$)	Year of highest value	Average annual change in consumer price index		
	US\$ billions	PPP US\$ billions	US\$	PPP US\$	(%)				1990–2004	2003–04	
	2004	2004	2004	2004	1975–2004	1990–2004			(%)		
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
1	Norway	250.1	176.5	54,465	38,454	2.6	2.5	38,454	2004	2.2	0.5
2	Iceland	12.2	9.7	41,893	33,051	1.7	2.0	33,051	2004	3.2	2.8
3	Australia	637.3	610.0	31,690	30,331	2.1	2.5	30,747	1997	2.4	2.3
4	Ireland	181.6	158.0	44,644	38,827	5.2	7.3	38,827	2004	2.8	2.2
5	Sweden	346.4	265.6	38,525	29,541	1.7	1.8	29,541	2004	1.7	0.4
6	Canada	978.0	999.6	30,586	31,263	1.6	2.1	31,263	2004	1.9	1.8
7	Japan	4,622.8	3,737.3	36,182	29,251	2.3	0.8	29,251	2004	0.3	(.)
8	United States	11,711.8	11,651.1 ^a	39,883	39,676 ^a	2.0	1.9	39,676	2004	2.6	2.7
9	Switzerland	357.5	244.1	48,385	33,040	1.0	0.2	34,304	2002	1.3	0.8
10	Netherlands	579.0	517.6	35,560	31,789	1.9	2.1	31,899	2002	2.6	1.3
11	Finland	185.9	156.6	35,562	29,951	2.0	2.2	29,951	2004	1.6	0.2
12	Luxembourg	31.9	31.7	70,295	69,961	4.1	5.4	69,961	2004	2.0	2.2
13	Belgium	352.3	324.1	33,807	31,096	1.8	1.7	31,096	2004	1.9	2.1
14	Austria	292.3	263.8	35,766	32,276	2.1	2.0	32,276	2004	2.0	2.1
15	Denmark	241.4	172.5	44,673	31,914	1.6	1.7	31,914	2004	2.2	1.2
16	France	2,046.6	1,769.2	33,896	29,300	1.8	1.7	29,300	2004	1.6	2.1
17	Italy	1,677.8	1,622.4	29,143	28,180	2.0	1.3	28,180	2004	3.2	2.2
18	United Kingdom	2,124.4	1,845.2	35,485	30,821	2.1	2.2	30,821	2004	2.7	3.0
19	Spain	1,039.9	1,069.3	24,360	25,047	2.2	2.3	25,047	2004	3.4	3.0
20	New Zealand	98.9	95.1	24,364	23,413	1.2	2.1	23,413	2004	1.9	2.3
21	Germany	2,740.6	2,335.5	33,212	28,303	2.1	1.5	28,303	2004	1.7	1.7
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	163.0	212.1	23,684	30,822	4.1	2.0	30,822	2004	3.0	-0.4
23	Israel	116.9	165.7	17,194	24,382	1.9	1.6	25,959	2000	7.1	-0.4
24	Greece	205.2	245.5	18,560	22,205	1.2	2.6	22,205	2004	6.8	2.9
25	Singapore	106.8	119.1	25,191	28,077	4.7	3.8	28,077	2004	1.3	1.7
26	Korea, Rep. of	679.7	985.6	14,136	20,499	6.0	4.5	20,499	2004	4.4	3.6
27	Slovenia	32.2	41.8	16,115	20,939	..	3.6	20,939 ^b	2004	9.7	3.6
28	Portugal	167.7	206.1	15,970	19,629	2.7	2.1	20,117	2001	3.9	2.4
29	Cyprus	15.4	18.8	18,668	22,805	4.5	3.0	22,805	2004	3.3	2.3
30	Czech Republic	107.0	198.3	10,475	19,408	..	2.7	19,408 ^b	2004	5.6	2.8
31	Barbados	2.8	..	10,401	..	..	..	..	..	2.2	1.4
32	Malta	5.3	7.6	13,256	18,879	4.6	3.6	19,864	2000	2.8	2.8
33	Kuwait	55.7	47.7 ^c	22,654	19,384 ^c	-0.8	-0.4	30,205 ^b	1975	1.8	1.2
34	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Hungary	100.7	169.9	9,962	16,814	1.4	3.1	16,814	2004	15.9	6.8
36	Argentina	153.0	510.3	3,988	13,298	0.4	1.3	14,097	1998	7.1	4.4
37	Poland	242.3	495.4	6,346	12,974	..	4.0	12,974 ^b	2004	17.5	3.6
38	Chile	94.1	175.3	5,836	10,874	3.9	3.7	10,874	2004	6.7	1.1
39	Bahrain	11.0	14.9	15,384	20,758	1.2	2.2	20,758 ^b	2004	0.4	..
40	Estonia	11.2	19.6	8,331	14,555	2.1	4.3	14,555 ^b	2004	13.3	3.0
41	Lithuania	22.3	45.0	6,480	13,107	..	1.4	13,107 ^b	2004	16.7	1.2
42	Slovakia	41.1	78.7	7,635	14,623	0.9	2.7	14,623 ^b	2004	8.1	7.5
43	Uruguay	13.2	32.4	3,842	9,421	1.1	0.8	10,126	1998	23.9	9.2
44	Croatia	34.3	54.2	7,724	12,191	..	2.5	12,191 ^b	2004	19.7	2.1
45	Latvia	13.6	27.0	5,868	11,653	0.3	2.8	11,653	2004	17.0	6.2
46	Qatar	20.4 ^d	..	27,857 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	2.6	6.8
47	Seychelles	0.7	1.4	8,411	16,652	2.8	2.1	19,539	2000	2.5	3.8
48	Costa Rica	18.5	40.3 ^c	4,349	9,481 ^c	1.3	2.5	9,820	1999	13.7	12.3
49	United Arab Emirates	104.2	103.9 ^c	24,121	24,056 ^c	-2.8	-0.5	48,529	1975	..	..
50	Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.4	0.6 ^d	8,447	12,702 ^d	5.6	4.0	12,702 ^b	2003	3.1	2.3
52	Bahamas	5.3 ^d	5.5 ^e	16,728 ^d	17,843 ^e	1.0	0.2	18,726 ^b	1989	2.0	0.5
53	Mexico	676.5	1,017.5	6,518	9,803	0.9	1.3	9,843	2000	15.7	4.7

TABLE 14 Economic performance

HDI rank	GDP per capita										
	GDP				Annual growth rate		Highest value during 1975–2004 (PPP US\$)	Year of highest value	Average annual change in consumer price index		
	US\$ billions	PPP US\$ billions	US\$	PPP US\$	(%)	(%)			1990–2004	2003–04	
54	Bulgaria	24.1	62.7	3,109	8,078	0.6	0.7	8,078 ^b	2004	75.1	6.3
55	Tonga	0.2	0.8 ^c	2,084	7,870 ^c	2.0	2.1	7,870 ^b	2004	4.8	11.0
56	Oman	24.3	38.7	9,584	15,259	2.3	1.9	15,259	2004	0.1	0.4
57	Trinidad and Tobago	12.5	15.9	9,640	12,182	0.3	3.3	12,182	2004	5.1	3.7
58	Panama	13.7	23.1	4,325	7,278	1.1	2.2	7,278	2004	1.1	0.4
59	Antigua and Barbuda	0.9	1.0	10,794	12,586	3.9	1.5	12,586 ^b	2004	..	..
60	Romania	73.2	183.9	3,374	8,480	..	1.4	8,480 ^b	2004	72.3	11.9
61	Malaysia	118.3	255.8	4,753	10,276	4.1	3.5	10,276	2004	3.0	1.5
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	8.5	27.5	2,183	7,032	..	12.0	7,032 ^b	2004	..	..
63	Mauritius	6.0	14.8	4,889	12,027	4.4	3.9	12,027 ^b	2004	6.3	4.7
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	29.1	..	5,073	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	-2.2
65	Russian Federation	581.4	1,424.4	4,042	9,902	-1.2	-0.6	11,407 ^b	1989	59.4	10.9
66	Macedonia, TFYR	5.4	13.4	2,637	6,610	..	-0.4	7,607 ^b	1990	6.3	-0.4
67	Belarus	22.9	68.5	2,330	6,970	..	1.6	6,970 ^b	2004	163.7	18.1
68	Dominica	0.3	0.4	3,794	5,643	3.4	1.4	6,454 ^b	2000	1.6	2.3
69	Brazil	604.0	1,507.1	3,284	8,195	0.7	1.2	8,195	2004	98.3	6.6
70	Colombia	97.7	325.9 ^c	2,176	7,256 ^c	1.4	0.5	7,256	2004	16.1	5.9
71	Saint Lucia	0.8	1.0	4,663	6,324	3.7	0.4	6,324 ^b	2004	2.5	4.7
72	Venezuela, RB	110.1	157.9	4,214	6,043	-0.9	-1.2	8,255	1977	39.3	21.8
73	Albania	7.6	15.5	2,439	4,978	1.3	4.8	4,978 ^b	2004	17.3	2.3
74	Thailand	161.7	515.3	2,539	8,090	5.0	2.6	8,090	2004	3.9	2.8
75	Samoa (Western)	0.4	1.0	2,042	5,613	1.5	4.9	5,640 ^b	2002	3.8	16.3
76	Saudi Arabia	250.6	331.1 ^c	10,462	13,825 ^c	-2.3	-0.1	25,314	1977	0.5	0.3
77	Ukraine	64.8	303.4	1,366	6,394	-4.5	-3.2	9,959 ^b	1989	73.3	9.0
78	Lebanon	21.8	20.7	6,149	5,837	5.0	3.7	5,837 ^b	2004	..	..
79	Kazakhstan	40.7	111.6	2,717	7,440	..	1.7	7,440 ^b	2004	33.6	6.9
80	Armenia	3.1	12.4	1,017	4,101	..	2.7	4,101 ^b	2004	31.4	8.1
81	China	1,931.7	7,642.3 ^f	1,490	5,896 ^f	8.4	8.9	5,896	2004	5.5	4.0
82	Peru	68.6	156.5	2,490	5,678	-0.5	2.1	5,999	1981	16.6	3.7
83	Ecuador	30.3	51.7	2,322	3,963	0.3	0.2	3,963	2004	36.0	2.7
84	Philippines	84.6	376.6	1,036	4,614	(.)	0.9	4,689	1982	6.7	6.0
85	Grenada	0.4	0.8	4,135	8,021	2.9	3.1	8,241 ^b	2003	2.0	..
86	Jordan	11.5	25.5	2,117	4,688	0.5	0.5	5,339	1987	2.8	3.4
87	Tunisia	28.2	77.2	2,838	7,768	2.3	3.2	7,768	2004	3.8	3.6
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.4	0.8	3,412	6,398	3.5	1.6	6,398	2004	1.8	2.9
89	Suriname	1.1	..	2,484	..	..	..	..	..	67.7	..
90	Fiji	2.6	5.1	3,125	6,066	1.0	1.4	6,066 ^b	2004	3.1	2.8
91	Paraguay	7.3	29.0 ^c	1,220	4,813 ^c	0.4	-0.8	5,670	1981	11.5	4.3
92	Turkey	302.8	556.1	4,221	7,753	1.8	1.6	7,753	2004	68.4	8.6
93	Sri Lanka	20.1	85.2	1,033	4,390	3.3	3.8	4,390	2004	9.5	7.6
94	Dominican Republic	18.7	65.3 ^c	2,130	7,449 ^c	2.3	4.2	7,449	2004	9.8	51.5
95	Belize	1.1	1.9	3,870	6,747	3.2	2.6	6,895	2002	1.7	3.1
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	163.4	504.2	2,439	7,525	-0.1	2.3	8,679	1976	22.0	14.8
97	Georgia	5.2	12.8	1,151	2,844	-4.2	-1.0	6,514	1985	13.9	5.7
98	Maldives	0.8	..	2,345	..	..	..	..	..	4.6	6.4
99	Azerbaijan	8.5	34.5	1,026	4,153	..	5.5	4,153 ^b	2004	76.8	6.7
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	3.5 ^d	..	1,026 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	El Salvador	15.8	34.1 ^c	2,340	5,041 ^c	0.2	1.8	5,544	1978	6.2	4.5
102	Algeria	84.6	213.7 ^c	2,616	6,603 ^c	0.1	0.9	6,603	2004	11.6	3.6
103	Guyana	0.8	3.3 ^c	1,047	4,439 ^c	0.8	1.5	4,624	1997	5.6	4.7
104	Jamaica	8.9	11.0	3,352	4,163	0.6	-0.1	4,270	1991	17.3	13.6
105	Turkmenistan	6.2	20.9 ^g	1,294	4,584 ^g	..	-4.4	6,585 ^b	1988	..	..
106	Cape Verde	0.9	2.8 ^c	1,915	5,727 ^c	3.0	3.5	5,727 ^b	2004	4.2	-1.9

HDI rank	GDP per capita										
	GDP				Annual growth rate		Highest value during 1975–2004 (PPP US\$)	Year of highest value	Average annual change in consumer price index (%)		
	US\$ billions	PPP US\$ billions	GDP per capita		Annual growth rate (%)				1990–2004	2003–04	
	2004	2004	US\$	PPP US\$	1975–2004	1990–2004	1990–2004	2003–04			
107	Syrian Arab Republic	24.0	67.1	1,293	3,610	1.1	1.5	3,772	1998	4.9	..
108	Indonesia	257.6	785.2	1,184	3,609	4.1	1.8	3,609	2004	13.5	6.2
109	Viet Nam	45.2	225.5	550	2,745	5.6	5.5	2,745 ^b	2004	3.0	7.8
110	Kyrgyzstan	2.2	9.9	433	1,935	-2.3	-1.3	2,658 ^b	1990	14.7	4.1
111	Egypt	78.8	305.9	1,085	4,211	2.6	2.5	4,211	2004	6.8	11.3
112	Nicaragua	4.6	19.5 ^c	847	3,634 ^c	-2.3	0.1	7,429	1977	20.4	8.4
113	Uzbekistan	12.0	49.0	456	1,869	..	1.3	1,869 ^b	2004	..	..
114	Moldova, Rep. of	2.6	7.3	615	1,729	-6.1	-5.3	4,168 ^b	1989	17.0	12.5
115	Bolivia	8.8	24.5	974	2,720	(.)	1.2	2,763	1977	6.6	4.4
116	Mongolia	1.6	5.2	641	2,056	0.9	2.4	2,056 ^b	2004	26.3	8.2
117	Honduras	7.4	20.3 ^c	1,046	2,876 ^c	0.2	0.2	2,933	1979	15.7	8.1
118	Guatemala	27.5	53.0 ^c	2,233	4,313 ^c	0.4	1.3	4,327	2002	8.8	7.4
119	Vanuatu	0.3	0.6 ^c	1,526	3,051 ^c	-0.2	-0.2	3,978 ^b	1984	2.7	1.4
120	Equatorial Guinea	3.2	9.4 ^{c, g}	6,572	20,510 ^{c, g}	17.0	30.4	20,510 ^b	2001	..	..
121	South Africa	212.8	509.3 ^c	4,675	11,192 ^c	-0.5	0.6	12,038	1981	7.7	1.4
122	Tajikistan	2.1	7.7	322	1,202	-6.8	-4.8	2,851 ^b	1988	..	..
123	Morocco	50.0	128.5	1,678	4,309	1.4	1.1	4,309	2004	2.9	1.0
124	Gabon	7.2	9.0	5,306	6,623	-1.1	-0.1	12,107	1976	3.3	0.4
125	Namibia	5.7	14.9 ^c	2,843	7,418 ^c	-0.8	1.3	8,939 ^b	1980	..	4.1
126	India	691.2	3,389.7 ^c	640	3,139 ^c	3.4	4.0	3,139	2004	7.5	3.8
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.1	..	407	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Solomon Islands	0.3	0.8 ^c	554	1,814 ^c	1.0	-2.7	2,778	1996	9.8	7.1
129	Cambodia	4.9	33.4 ^c	354	2,423 ^c	..	5.0	2,423 ^b	2004	4.0	3.9
130	Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25.7	4.5
131	Botswana	9.0	17.6	5,073	9,945	5.7	4.2	9,945	2004	9.4	6.9
132	Comoros	0.4	1.1 ^c	623	1,943 ^c	-0.7	-0.5	2,263 ^b	1985	..	..
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	2.5	11.3	423	1,954	3.6	4.2	1,954 ^b	2004	29.0	10.5
134	Pakistan	96.1	338.4	632	2,225	2.9	1.6	2,225	2004	7.7	7.4
135	Bhutan	0.7	..	751	..	..	..	..	..	7.3	4.6
136	Ghana	8.9	48.5 ^c	409	2,240 ^c	0.6	1.9	2,240	2004	26.3	12.6
137	Bangladesh	56.6	260.4	406	1,870	1.7	2.5	1,870	2004	4.9	3.2
138	Nepal	6.7	39.6	252	1,490	2.0	2.1	1,490	2004	7.0	2.8
139	Papua New Guinea	3.9	14.7 ^c	677	2,543 ^c	0.6	0.5	2,891	1994	10.3	2.1
140	Congo	4.3	3.8	1,118	978	1.2	-0.2	1,355	1996	6.7	2.4
141	Sudan	21.1	69.2 ^c	594	1,949 ^c	1.6	3.4	1,949	2004	46.1	8.5
142	Timor-Leste	0.3	..	367	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Madagascar	4.4	15.5	241	857	-1.6	-1.1	1,356	1975	15.1	13.8
144	Cameroon	14.4	34.9	897	2,174	-0.6	0.5	2,913	1986	5.5	..
145	Uganda	6.8	41.1 ^c	245	1,478 ^c	2.5	3.5	1,478 ^b	2004	7.4	3.3
146	Swaziland	2.4	6.3	2,140	5,638	2.1	2.1	5,638	2004	9.2	..
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
147	Togo	2.1	9.2 ^c	344	1,536 ^c	-1.1	(.)	2,218	1980	6.1	0.4
148	Djibouti	0.7	1.6 ^c	851	1,993 ^c	..	-1.9	2,413 ^b	1995	..	..
149	Lesotho	1.3	4.7 ^c	730	2,619 ^c	4.7	4.5	2,619	2004	8.7	..
150	Yemen	12.8	17.9	631	879	..	1.7	879 ^b	2004	20.8	..
151	Zimbabwe	4.7	26.7	363	2,065	-0.3	-1.9	3,224	1998	36.1	..
152	Kenya	16.1	38.1	481	1,140	(.)	-0.6	1,247	1990	12.0	11.6
153	Mauritania	1.5	5.8 ^c	515	1,940 ^c	0.2	1.2	1,967	2001	5.6	10.4
154	Haiti	3.5	15.7 ^{c, d}	420	1,892 ^{c, d}	-2.3	-2.2	3,423	1980	19.7	22.8
155	Gambia	0.4	2.9 ^c	281	1,991 ^c	(.)	0.2	2,137	1986	4.8	14.2
156	Senegal	7.8	19.5	683	1,713	-0.1	0.9	1,725	1976	3.9	0.5
157	Eritrea	0.9	4.1 ^c	219	977 ^c	..	0.6	1,246 ^b	1997	..	..
158	Rwanda	1.8	11.2 ^c	208	1,263 ^c	-0.4	-0.1	1,451	1983	11.7	12.0
159	Nigeria	72.1	148.6	560	1,154	0.2	0.8	1,154	2004	24.5	15.0

TABLE 14 Economic performance

HDI rank	GDP		GDP per capita		Annual growth rate (%)		Highest value during 1975–2004 (PPP US\$)	Year of highest value	Average annual change in consumer price index (%)		
	US\$ billions	PPP US\$ billions	US\$	PPP US\$	1975–2004	1990–2004			1990–2004	2003–04	
	2004	2004	2004	2004							
160	Guinea	3.9	20.1	421	2,180	0.7	1.0	2,197 ^b	2002	..	..
161	Angola	19.5	33.8 ^c	1,258	2,180 ^c	-0.7	-1.2	2,764 ^b	1992	446.2	37.3
162	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	10.9	25.4	288	674	0.8	1.1	674 ^b	2004	14.9	(.)
163	Benin	4.1	8.9	498	1,091	0.4	1.4	1,099	2003	6.0	0.9
164	Côte d'Ivoire	15.5	27.7	866	1,551	-2.1	-1.1	2,977	1978	5.6	1.4
165	Zambia	5.4	10.8	471	943	-2.0	-1.1	1,557	1976	42.4	18.0
166	Malawi	1.9	8.1	149	646	-0.4	0.9	733	1979	29.7	11.4
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	6.6	39.4 ^c	119	705 ^c	-4.8	-6.0	2,469	1975	496.4	4.1
168	Mozambique	6.1	24.0 ^c	313	1,237 ^c	2.6	4.2	1,237 ^b	2004	23.4	12.7
169	Burundi	0.7	4.9 ^c	90	677 ^c	-0.8	-2.5	933	1991	13.9	12.6
170	Ethiopia	8.0	52.9 ^c	114	756 ^c	-0.2	1.5	776 ^b	1983	4.0	3.3
171	Chad	4.2	19.7 ^c	447	2,090 ^c	0.7	2.1	2,090	2004	5.6	-5.4
172	Central African Republic	1.3	4.4 ^c	328	1,094 ^c	-1.5	-0.6	1,761	1977	4.1	-2.1
173	Guinea-Bissau	0.3	1.1 ^c	182	722 ^c	-0.3	-2.6	1,106	1997	22.1	0.9
174	Burkina Faso	4.8	15.0 ^c	376	1,169 ^c	0.9	1.3	1,169	2004	4.3	-0.4
175	Mali	4.9	13.1	371	998	0.2	2.5	998	2004	4.0	-3.1
176	Sierra Leone	1.1	3.0	202	561	-3.1	-5.5	1,151	1982	20.9	14.2
177	Niger	3.1	10.5 ^c	228	779 ^c	-1.8	-0.7	1,322	1979	4.6	0.3
Developing countries		8,346.5 T	24,127.9 T	1,685	4,775	2.4	3.0	..	..	..	..
Least developed countries		257.3 T	990.7 T	355	1,350	0.6	1.6	..	..	..	..
Arab States		852.2 T	1,755.0 T	3,054	5,680	0.3	1.3	..	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific		3,608.4 T	11,327.5 T	1,921	5,872	6.1	5.8	..	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean		2,028.0 T	4,350.2 T	3,755	7,964	0.6	1.1	..	..	..	..
South Asia		1,041.3 T	4,650.6 T	697	3,072	2.5	3.3	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa		498.5 T	1,327.5 T	731	1,946	-0.6	0.3	..	..	..	..
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS		1,499.1 T	3,545.0 T	3,722	8,802	..	0.9	..	..	..	..
OECD		33,031.8 T	32,007.9 T	28,453	27,571	2.0	1.8	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD		31,561.5 T	29,492.0 T	34,249	32,003	2.2	1.9	..	..	..	..
High human development		34,046.5 T	33,777.4 T	26,999	26,568	2.0	1.8	..	..	..	..
Medium human development		6,520.2 T	21,564.7 T	1,494	4,901	2.2	2.9	..	..	..	..
Low human development		227.8 T	630.0 T	402	1,113	-0.7	0.2	..	..	..	..
High income		32,590.4 T	30,746.4 T	33,266	31,331	2.1	1.8	..	..	..	..
Middle income		7,155.3 T	20,386.4 T	2,388	6,756	2.0	2.8	..	..	..	..
Low income		1,236.6 T	5,381.4 T	538	2,297	2.0	2.7	..	..	..	..
World		40,850.4 T	55,970.3 T	6,588	8,833	1.4	1.4	..	..	..	..

NOTES

- a** In theory, for the United States the value of GDP in purchasing power parity (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** Data refer to a period shorter than that specified.
- c** Estimates are based on regression.
- d** Data refer to 2003.
- e** Data refer to 2002.
- f** Estimate based on a bilateral comparison between China and the United States (Ruoan and Kai 1995).
- g** Data refer to 2001.

SOURCES

- Columns 1–4:** World Bank 2006; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank.
- Columns 5 and 6:** World Bank 2006; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank using the least squares method.
- Columns 7 and 8:** based on GDP per capita (PPP US\$) time series from World Bank 2006.
- Columns 9 and 10:** calculated on the basis of data on the consumer price index from World Bank 2006.

TABLE 15

... to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living ...

Inequality in income or expenditure

HDI rank	Survey year	MDG Share of income or expenditure (%)				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	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT									
1	Norway	2000 ^c	3.9	9.6	37.2	23.4	6.1	3.9	25.8
2	Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Australia	1994 ^c	2.0	5.9	41.3	25.4	12.5	7.0	35.2
4	Ireland	2000 ^c	2.9	7.4	42.0	27.2	9.4	5.6	34.3
5	Sweden	2000 ^c	3.6	9.1	36.6	22.2	6.2	4.0	25.0
6	Canada	2000 ^c	2.6	7.2	39.9	24.8	9.4	5.5	32.6
7	Japan	1993 ^c	4.8	10.6	35.7	21.7	4.5	3.4	24.9
8	United States	2000 ^c	1.9	5.4	45.8	29.9	15.9	8.4	40.8
9	Switzerland	2000 ^c	2.9	7.6	41.3	25.9	9.0	5.5	33.7
10	Netherlands	1999 ^c	2.5	7.6	38.7	22.9	9.2	5.1	30.9
11	Finland	2000 ^c	4.0	9.6	36.7	22.6	5.6	3.8	26.9
12	Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Belgium	2000 ^c	3.4	8.5	41.4	28.1	8.2	4.9	33.0
14	Austria	2000 ^c	3.3	8.6	37.8	23.0	6.9	4.4	29.1
15	Denmark	1997 ^c	2.6	8.3	35.8	21.3	8.1	4.3	24.7
16	France	1995 ^c	2.8	7.2	40.2	25.1	9.1	5.6	32.7
17	Italy	2000 ^c	2.3	6.5	42.0	26.8	11.6	6.5	36.0
18	United Kingdom	1999 ^c	2.1	6.1	44.0	28.5	13.8	7.2	36.0
19	Spain	2000 ^c	2.6	7.0	42.0	26.6	10.3	6.0	34.7
20	New Zealand	1997 ^c	2.2	6.4	43.8	27.8	12.5	6.8	36.2
21	Germany	2000 ^c	3.2	8.5	36.9	22.1	6.9	4.3	28.3
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	1996 ^c	2.0	5.3	50.7	34.9	17.8	9.7	43.4
23	Israel	2001 ^c	2.1	5.7	44.9	28.8	13.4	7.9	39.2
24	Greece	2000 ^c	2.5	6.7	41.5	26.0	10.2	6.2	34.3
25	Singapore	1998 ^c	1.9	5.0	49.0	32.8	17.7	9.7	42.5
26	Korea, Rep. of	1998 ^c	2.9	7.9	37.5	22.5	7.8	4.7	31.6
27	Slovenia	1998–99 ^c	3.6	9.1	35.7	21.4	5.9	3.9	28.4
28	Portugal	1997 ^c	2.0	5.8	45.9	29.8	15.0	8.0	38.5
29	Cyprus	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
30	Czech Republic	1996 ^c	4.3	10.3	35.9	22.4	5.2	3.5	25.4
31	Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32	Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Hungary	2002 ^d	4.0	9.5	36.5	22.2	5.5	3.8	26.9
36	Argentina	2003 ^{c,e}	1.1	3.2	56.8	39.6	34.5	17.6	52.8
37	Poland	2002 ^d	3.1	7.5	42.2	27.0	8.8	5.6	34.5
38	Chile	2000 ^c	1.2	3.3	62.2	47.0	40.6	18.7	57.1
39	Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Estonia	2003 ^d	2.5	6.7	42.8	27.6	10.8	6.4	35.8
41	Lithuania	2003 ^d	2.7	6.8	43.2	27.7	10.4	6.3	36.0
42	Slovakia	1996 ^c	3.1	8.8	34.8	20.9	6.7	4.0	25.8
43	Uruguay	2003 ^{c,e}	1.9	5.0	50.5	34.0	17.9	10.2	44.9
44	Croatia	2001 ^d	3.4	8.3	39.6	24.5	7.3	4.8	29.0
45	Latvia	2003 ^d	2.5	6.6	44.7	29.1	11.6	6.8	37.7
46	Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Costa Rica	2001 ^c	1.3	3.9	54.8	38.4	30.0	14.2	49.9
49	United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Mexico	2002 ^d	1.6	4.3	55.1	39.4	24.6	12.8	49.5

TABLE 15

Inequality in income or expenditure

HDI rank	Survey year	MDG Share of income or expenditure (%)				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	
54	Bulgaria	2003 ^d	3.4	8.7	38.3	23.9	7.0	4.4	29.2
55	Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Trinidad and Tobago	1992 ^e	2.1	5.5	45.9	29.9	14.4	8.3	40.3
58	Panama	2002 ^e	0.8	2.5	60.3	43.6	54.7	23.9	56.4
59	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Romania	2003 ^d	3.3	8.1	39.2	24.4	7.5	4.9	31.0
61	Malaysia	1997 ^e	1.7	4.4	54.3	38.4	22.1	12.4	49.2
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2001 ^d	3.9	9.5	35.8	21.4	5.4	3.8	26.2
63	Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT									
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Russian Federation	2002 ^d	2.4	6.1	46.6	30.6	12.7	7.6	39.9
66	Macedonia, TFYR	2003 ^d	2.4	6.1	45.5	29.6	12.5	7.5	39.0
67	Belarus	2002 ^d	3.4	8.5	38.3	23.5	6.9	4.5	29.7
68	Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Brazil	2003 ^e	0.8	2.6	62.1	45.8	57.8	23.7	58.0
70	Colombia	2003 ^e	0.7	2.5	62.7	46.9	63.8	25.3	58.6
71	Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Venezuela, RB	2000 ^e	1.6	4.7	49.3	32.8	20.4	10.6	44.1
73	Albania	2002 ^d	3.8	9.1	37.4	22.4	5.9	4.1	28.2
74	Thailand	2002 ^d	2.7	6.3	49.0	33.4	12.6	7.7	42.0
75	Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Saudi Arabia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Ukraine	2003 ^d	3.9	9.2	37.5	23.0	5.9	4.1	28.1
78	Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Kazakhstan	2003 ^d	3.0	7.4	41.5	25.9	8.5	5.6	33.9
80	Armenia	2003 ^d	3.6	8.5	42.8	29.0	8.0	5.0	33.8
81	China	2001 ^d	1.8	4.7	50.0	33.1	18.4	10.7	44.7
82	Peru	2002 ^e	1.1	3.2	58.7	43.2	40.5	18.6	54.6
83	Ecuador	1998 ^d	0.9	3.3	58.0	41.6	44.9	17.3	43.7
84	Philippines	2000 ^d	2.2	5.4	52.3	36.3	16.5	9.7	46.1
85	Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Jordan	2002–03 ^d	2.7	6.7	46.3	30.6	11.3	6.9	38.8
87	Tunisia	2000 ^d	2.3	6.0	47.3	31.5	13.4	7.9	39.8
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Paraguay	2002 ^e	0.6	2.2	61.3	45.4	73.4	27.8	57.8
92	Turkey	2003 ^d	2.0	5.3	49.7	34.1	16.8	9.3	43.6
93	Sri Lanka	1999–00 ^d	3.4	8.3	42.2	27.8	8.1	5.1	33.2
94	Dominican Republic	2003 ^e	1.4	3.9	56.8	41.3	30.0	14.4	51.7
95	Belize	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1998 ^d	2.0	5.1	49.9	33.7	17.2	9.7	43.0
97	Georgia	2003 ^d	2.0	5.6	46.4	30.3	15.4	8.3	40.4
98	Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
99	Azerbaijan	2002 ^d	5.4	12.2	31.1	18.0	3.3	2.6	19.0
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	El Salvador	2002 ^e	0.7	2.7	55.9	38.8	57.5	20.9	52.4
102	Algeria	1995 ^d	2.8	7.0	42.6	26.8	9.6	6.1	35.3
103	Guyana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Jamaica	2000 ^d	2.7	6.7	46.0	30.3	11.4	6.9	37.9
105	Turkmenistan	1998 ^d	2.6	6.1	47.5	31.7	12.3	7.7	40.8
106	Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

HDI rank	Survey year	MDG Share of income or expenditure (%)				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	
107	Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	Indonesia	2002 ^d	3.6	8.4	43.3	28.5	7.8	5.2	34.3
109	Viet Nam	2002 ^d	3.2	7.5	45.4	29.9	9.4	6.0	37.0
110	Kyrgyzstan	2003 ^d	3.8	8.9	39.4	24.3	6.4	4.4	30.3
111	Egypt	1999–00 ^d	3.7	8.6	43.6	29.5	8.0	5.1	34.4
112	Nicaragua	2001 ^d	2.2	5.6	49.3	33.8	15.5	8.8	43.1
113	Uzbekistan	2000 ^d	3.6	9.2	36.3	22.0	6.1	4.0	26.8
114	Moldova, Rep. of	2003 ^d	3.2	7.8	41.4	26.4	8.2	5.3	33.2
115	Bolivia	2002 ^c	0.3	1.5	63.0	47.2	168.1	42.3	60.1
116	Mongolia	1998 ^d	2.1	5.6	51.2	37.0	17.8	9.1	30.3
117	Honduras	2003 ^c	1.2	3.4	58.3	42.2	34.2	17.2	53.8
118	Guatemala	2002 ^c	0.9	2.9	59.5	43.4	48.2	20.3	55.1
119	Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	South Africa	2000 ^d	1.4	3.5	62.2	44.7	33.1	17.9	57.8
122	Tajikistan	2003 ^d	3.3	7.9	40.8	25.6	7.8	5.2	32.6
123	Morocco	1998–99 ^d	2.6	6.5	46.6	30.9	11.7	7.2	39.5
124	Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	Namibia	1993 ^c	0.5	1.4	78.7	64.5	128.8	56.1	74.3
126	India	1999–00 ^d	3.9	8.9	43.3	28.5	7.3	4.9	32.5
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Cambodia	1997 ^d	2.9	6.9	47.6	33.8	11.6	6.9	40.4
130	Myanmar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Botswana	1993 ^d	0.7	2.2	70.3	56.6	77.6	31.5	63.0
132	Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	2002 ^d	3.4	8.1	43.3	28.5	8.3	5.4	34.6
134	Pakistan	2002 ^d	4.0	9.3	40.3	26.3	6.5	4.3	30.6
135	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Ghana	1998–99 ^d	2.1	5.6	46.6	30.0	14.1	8.4	40.8
137	Bangladesh	2000 ^d	3.9	9.0	41.3	26.7	6.8	4.6	31.8
138	Nepal	2003–04 ^d	2.6	6.0	54.6	40.6	15.8	9.1	47.2
139	Papua New Guinea	1996 ^d	1.7	4.5	56.5	40.5	23.8	12.6	50.9
140	Congo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	Sudan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Madagascar	2001 ^d	1.9	4.9	53.5	36.6	19.2	11.0	47.5
144	Cameroon	2001 ^d	2.3	5.6	50.9	35.4	15.7	9.1	44.6
145	Uganda	1999 ^d	2.3	5.9	49.7	34.9	14.9	8.4	43.0
146	Swaziland	1994 ^c	1.0	2.7	64.4	50.2	49.7	23.8	60.9
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT									
147	Togo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Lesotho	1995 ^d	0.5	1.5	66.5	48.3	105.0	44.2	63.2
150	Yemen	1998 ^d	3.0	7.4	41.2	25.9	8.6	5.6	33.4
151	Zimbabwe	1995 ^d	1.8	4.6	55.7	40.3	22.0	12.0	50.1
152	Kenya	1997 ^d	2.5	6.0	49.1	33.9	13.6	8.2	42.5
153	Mauritania	2000 ^d	2.5	6.2	45.7	29.5	12.0	7.4	39.0
154	Haiti	2001 ^c	0.7	2.4	63.4	47.7	71.7	26.6	59.2
155	Gambia	1998 ^d	1.8	4.8	53.4	37.0	20.2	11.2	50.2
156	Senegal	1995 ^d	2.6	6.4	48.2	33.5	12.8	7.5	41.3
157	Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	Rwanda	1983–85 ^d	4.2	9.7	39.1	24.2	5.8	4.0	28.9
159	Nigeria	2003 ^d	1.9	5.0	49.2	33.2	17.8	9.7	43.7

TABLE 15 Inequality in income or expenditure

HDI rank	Survey year	MDG Share of income or expenditure (%)				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	
160	Guinea	1994 ^d	2.6	6.4	47.2	32.0	12.3	7.3	40.3
161	Angola	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	2000–01 ^d	2.9	7.3	42.4	26.9	9.2	5.8	34.6
163	Benin	2003 ^d	3.1	7.4	44.5	29.0	9.4	6.0	36.5
164	Côte d'Ivoire	2002 ^d	2.0	5.2	50.7	34.0	16.6	9.7	44.6
165	Zambia	2002–03 ^d	2.4	6.1	48.8	33.7	13.9	8.0	42.1
166	Malawi	1997 ^d	1.9	4.9	56.1	42.2	22.7	11.6	50.3
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	Mozambique	1996–97 ^d	2.5	6.5	46.5	31.7	12.5	7.2	39.6
169	Burundi	1998 ^d	1.7	5.1	48.0	32.8	19.3	9.5	42.4
170	Ethiopia	1999–00 ^d	3.9	9.1	39.4	25.5	6.6	4.3	30.0
171	Chad	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	Central African Republic	1993 ^d	0.7	2.0	65.0	47.7	69.2	32.7	61.3
173	Guinea-Bissau	1993 ^d	2.1	5.2	53.4	39.3	19.0	10.3	47.0
174	Burkina Faso	2003 ^d	2.8	6.9	47.2	32.2	11.6	6.9	39.5
175	Mali	1994 ^d	1.8	4.6	56.2	40.4	23.1	12.2	50.5
176	Sierra Leone	1989 ^d	0.5	1.1	63.4	43.6	87.2	57.6	62.9
177	Niger	1995 ^d	0.8	2.6	53.3	35.4	46.0	20.7	50.5

NOTES

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 expenditure share of the richest group to that of the poorest. Because of rounding, results may differ from ratios calculated using the income or expenditure shares in columns 2–5.
- b** A value of 0 represents perfect equality, and a value of 100 perfect inequality.
- c** Data refer to income shares by percentiles of population, ranked by per capita income.
- d** Data refer to expenditure shares by percentiles of population, ranked by per capita expenditure.
- e** Data refer to urban areas only.

SOURCES

Columns 1–5 and 8: World Bank 2006.
Columns 6 and 7: calculated on the basis of data on income or expenditure from World Bank 2006.

TABLE 16

... to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living ...

The structure of trade

HDI rank	Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)		Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)		Primary exports (% of merchandise exports)		Manufactured exports (% of merchandise exports)		High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)		Terms of trade (1980=100) ^a	
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	2004	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
1	Norway	34	30	40	44	67	77	32	19	12	18	130
2	Iceland	33	43	35	37	91	82	8	17	10	6	..
3	Australia	17	21 ^b	17	18 ^b	71	58	26	25	12	14	96
4	Ireland	52	65	57	80	26	10	70	86	41	34	94
5	Sweden	29	38	30	46	16	14	83	81	13	17	98
6	Canada	26	34 ^b	26	38 ^b	36	35	59	60	14	14	99
7	Japan	9	10 ^b	10	12 ^b	3	3	96	93	24	24	116
8	United States	11	14 ^b	10	10 ^b	21	14	75	82	34	32	112
9	Switzerland	34	37 ^b	36	44 ^b	6	7	94	93	12	22	..
10	Netherlands	51	60	54	65	37	30	59	70	16	29	99
11	Finland	24	32	23	37	17	16	83	83	8	21	99
12	Luxembourg	100	125	104	146	..	13	..	86	..	10	..
13	Belgium	69	81	71	84	19	18	77	81	..	8	..
14	Austria	37	46	38	51	12	15	88	84	8	12	..
15	Denmark	31	38	36	43	35	31	60	66	15	20	110
16	France	23	26	21	26	23	17	77	83	16	19	..
17	Italy	20	26	20	27	11	11	88	88	8	8	132
18	United Kingdom	27	28	24	25	19	18	79	76	24	24	99
19	Spain	20	29	16	26	24	21	75	77	6	7	121
20	New Zealand	27	29 ^b	27	29 ^b	72	65	26	31	10	14	121
21	Germany	25	33	25	38	10	9	89	84	11	17	112
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	124	184	132	193	7	3	92	96	..	32	99
23	Israel	45	49	35	44	13	5	87	94	10	19	118
24	Greece	28	29	18	21	46	38	54	59	2	11	79
25	Singapore	..	..	..	..	27	13	72	84	40	59	70
26	Korea, Rep. of	29	40	28	44	6	8	94	92	18	33	75
27	Slovenia	79	61	91	60	..	10	..	90	..	6	..
28	Portugal	39	38	33	31	19	15	80	85	4	9	..
29	Cyprus	57	..	52	..	42	35	58	65	8	22	..
30	Czech Republic	43	72	45	72	..	10	..	90	..	13	..
31	Barbados	52	54 ^b	49	49 ^b	55	47	43	52	..	15	..
32	Malta	99	83	85	76	7	9	93	90	44	58	..
33	Kuwait	58	33	45	60	94	..	6	..	3	..	..
34	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	97	88 ^b	3	12 ^b	..	5 ^b	..
35	Hungary	29	68	31	64	35	11	63	88	..	29	84
36	Argentina	5	18	10	25	71	70	29	29	..	8	103
37	Poland	22	41	29	39	..	19	..	81	..	3	459
38	Chile	31	30	35	36	87	86	11	13	5	5	47
39	Bahrain	95	64	116	82	54	90	45	10	..	3	..
40	Estonia	..	86	..	78	..	22	..	77	..	14	..
41	Lithuania	61	61	52	54	..	42	..	58	..	5	..
42	Slovakia	36	79	27	77	..	14	..	86	..	5	..
43	Uruguay	18	28	24	30	61	68	39	32	..	2	77
44	Croatia	..	56	..	47	..	27	..	72	..	13	..
45	Latvia	49	60	48	44	..	36	..	61	..	5	..
46	Qatar	..	..	..	..	82	87	18	13	..	1	..
47	Seychelles	67	96	62	94	74	93	26	6	..	10	..
48	Costa Rica	41	49	35	46	66	37	27	63	..	37	125
49	United Arab Emirates	41	65	66	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	83	63	52	50	..	18 ^b	..	82 ^b	..	1 ^b	..
52	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Mexico	20	32	19	30	56	20	43	80	8	21	32

TABLE 16 The structure of trade

HDI rank	Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)		Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)		Primary exports (% of merchandise exports)		Manufactured exports (% of merchandise exports)		High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)		Terms of trade (1980=100) ^a	
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	2004	
54	Bulgaria	37	69	33	58	..	33	..	62	..	4	..
55	Tonga	65	..	34	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	..
56	Oman	28	43	47	57	94	87	5	12	2	1	..
57	Trinidad and Tobago	29	48	45	60	73	65 ^b	27	35 ^b	..	1 ^b	..
58	Panama	79	65	87	63	78	90	21	10	..	2	81
59	Antigua and Barbuda	87	69 ^c	89	61 ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Romania	26	46	17	37	26	17	73	82	2	3	..
61	Malaysia	72	100	75	121	46	23	54	76	38	55	138
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	55	..	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Mauritius	71	56	64	56	34	28	66	71	1	4	96
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	31	36 ^c	40	47 ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Russian Federation	18	22	18	35	..	62	..	21	..	9	..
66	Macedonia, TFYR	36	61	26	40	..	23	..	77	..	1	..
67	Belarus	44	74	46	68	..	39	..	60	..	3	..
68	Dominica	81	61	55	48	65	42	35	58	..	8	..
69	Brazil	7	13	8	18	47	46	52	54	7	12	149
70	Colombia	15	22	21	21	74	62	25	38	..	6	83
71	Saint Lucia	84	69 ^b	73	56 ^b	68	71	32	28	..	20	..
72	Venezuela, RB	20	20	39	36	90	88	10	12	4	3	70
73	Albania	23	43	15	21	..	18	..	82	..	1	..
74	Thailand	42	66	34	71	36	22 ^b	63	75 ^b	21	30 ^b	61
75	Samoa (Western)	..	48	..	26	90	23	10	77	..	(.)	..
76	Saudi Arabia	32	25	41	53	92	88 ^c	8	12 ^c	..	2 ^c	..
77	Ukraine	29	54	28	61	..	32 ^c	..	67 ^c	..	5 ^c	..
78	Lebanon	100	41	18	21	..	31 ^b	..	68 ^b	..	2 ^b	..
79	Kazakhstan	..	46	..	55	..	84	..	16	..	2	..
80	Armenia	46	53	35	39	..	38	..	62	..	1	..
81	China	16	31	19	34	27	8	72	91	..	30	78
82	Peru	14	18	16	21	82	80	18	20	..	2	45
83	Ecuador	32	29	33	27	98	91	2	9	(.)	7	51
84	Philippines	33	51	28	52	31	10	38	55	..	64	84
85	Grenada	63	71 ^b	42	(.)	66	54 ^b	34	46 ^b	..	5 ^b	..
86	Jordan	93	80	62	48	44	28	56	72	7	5	99
87	Tunisia	51	48	44	45	31	22	69	78	2	5	80
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	77	66	66	43	..	81	..	19	..	8	..
89	Suriname	44	64 ^b	42	28 ^b	26	..	74	..	..	..	..
90	Fiji	67	..	62	..	64	55	35	45	12	1	..
91	Paraguay	39	37	33	36	..	87	10	13	(.)	7	164 ^b
92	Turkey	18	35	13	29	32	15	68	85	1	2	94
93	Sri Lanka	38	45	29	36	42	26	54	74	1	1	119
94	Dominican Republic	44	49	34	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
95	Belize	60	65 ^b	62	52 ^b	..	86 ^b	15	13 ^b	..	3 ^b	..
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	24	30	22	32	..	91 ^b	..	9 ^b	..	2 ^b	..
97	Georgia	46	47	40	31	..	63	..	37	..	38	..
98	Maldives	64	83	24	95	..	74	..	26	..	1	..
99	Azerbaijan	39	74	44	50	..	89	..	10	..	2	..
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	49 ^b	..	10 ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	El Salvador	31	44	19	27	62	40	38	60	..	4	97
102	Algeria	25	26	23	40	97	98	3	2	..	1	75
103	Guyana	80	106	63	96	..	70	..	30	..	(.)	..
104	Jamaica	52	58	48	41	30	35 ^c	70	65 ^c	..	(.) ^c	..
105	Turkmenistan	..	57	..	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Cape Verde	44	64	13	31	..	..	..	88 ^b	..	..	91

HDI rank	Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)		Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)		Primary exports (% of merchandise exports)		Manufactured exports (% of merchandise exports)		High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)		Terms of trade (1980=100) ^a	
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	2004	
107	Syrian Arab Republic	28	34	28	35	64	87	36	11	..	1	..
108	Indonesia	24	27	25	31	65	44	35	56	1	16	..
109	Viet Nam	45	74	36	66	..	46 ^b	..	53 ^b	..	6 ^b	..
110	Kyrgyzstan	50	53	29	43	..	57	..	43	..	2 ^b	..
111	Egypt	33	29	20	29	57	64	42	31	..	1	50
112	Nicaragua	46	54	25	26	92	89	8	11	..	6	56
113	Uzbekistan	48	33	29	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Moldova, Rep. of	51	82	48	51	..	64	..	36	..	4	..
115	Bolivia	24	26	23	31	95	86	5	14	..	9	58
116	Mongolia	53	87	24	75	..	62 ^b	..	38 ^b	..	(.) ^b	..
117	Honduras	40	54 ^b	36	37 ^b	91	73 ^b	9	27 ^b	..	2 ^b	79
118	Guatemala	25	32	21	18	76	58	24	42	..	7	70
119	Vanuatu	77	..	49	..	..	..	13	..	20	..	..
120	Equatorial Guinea	70	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	South Africa	19	27	24	27	..	42	..	58	..	6	95
122	Tajikistan	35	65	28	46	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Morocco	32	39	26	33	48	31	52	69	..	10	109
124	Gabon	31	40	46	61	..	93	..	7	..	15	41
125	Namibia	67	45	52	46	..	58 ^b	..	41 ^b	..	3 ^b	87
126	India	9	23	7	19	28	26	70	73	2	5	106
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	72	95	14	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Solomon Islands	73	44 ^b	47	42 ^b	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Cambodia	13	76	6	65	..	3	..	97	..	(.)	..
130	Myanmar	5	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Botswana	50	32	55	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	110
132	Comoros	35	31	14	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	52
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	25	42	12	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	Pakistan	23	15	16	16	21	15	79	85	(.)	1	65
135	Bhutan	32	43 ^c	28	22 ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Ghana	26	54	17	35	..	85 ^b	..	14 ^b	..	4 ^b	59
137	Bangladesh	14	21	6	15	..	10	77	90	(.)	(.)	64
138	Nepal	22	31	11	17	..	26 ^b	83	74 ^b	..	(.) ^b	..
139	Papua New Guinea	49	60 ^b	41	71 ^b	89	94 ^b	10	6 ^b	..	39 ^b	..
140	Congo	46	57	54	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	125
141	Sudan	..	21	..	18	..	98 ^b	..	2 ^b	..	(.) ^b	..
142	Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Madagascar	28	48	17	32	85	76	14	22	8	1	99
144	Cameroon	17	26	20	26	91	95	9	5	3	1	140
145	Uganda	19	28	7	14	..	85	..	15	..	13	..
146	Swaziland	87	92	75	84	..	23 ^c	..	76 ^c	..	1 ^c	94
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
147	Togo	45	47	33	34	89	53	9	47	..	(.)	25
148	Djibouti	..	..	..	..	44	..	8	..	..	..	..
149	Lesotho	122	105	17	48	..	..	..	..	..	..	69
150	Yemen	20	34	14	25	..	97	..	3	..	13	..
151	Zimbabwe	23	44	23	36	68	72	31	28	2	1	123
152	Kenya	31	32	26	26	70	79	30	21	4	3	91
153	Mauritania	61	70	46	29	..	..	..	..	..	..	131
154	Haiti	20	47 ^b	18	16 ^b	15	..	85	..	14	..	39
155	Gambia	72	52	60	42	..	73 ^b	..	27 ^b	..	3 ^b	63
156	Senegal	30	40	25	28	77	61	23	39	..	6	60
157	Eritrea	..	86	..	13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	Rwanda	14	27	6	10	..	90 ^b	..	10 ^b	..	25 ^b	156
159	Nigeria	29	37	43	55	..	98 ^b	..	2 ^b	..	2 ^b	68

TABLE 16 The structure of trade

HDI rank	Imports of goods and services (% of GDP)		Exports of goods and services (% of GDP)		Primary exports (% of merchandise exports)		Manufactured exports (% of merchandise exports)		High-technology exports (% of manufactured exports)		Terms of trade (1980=100) ^a
	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	2004
160 Guinea	31	23	31	21	..	75 ^c	..	25 ^c	..	(.) ^c	..
161 Angola	21	55	39	71	100	..	(.)	..	..	..	..
162 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	37	29	13	19	..	80	..	20	..	2	..
163 Benin	26	26	14	15	..	91 ^c	..	9 ^c	..	2 ^c	108
164 Côte d'Ivoire	27	38	32	48	..	78 ^b	..	20 ^b	..	8 ^b	60
165 Zambia	37	27	36	20	..	90	..	10	..	1	53
166 Malawi	33	49	24	27	93	84	7	16	4	2	50
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	29	22 ^c	30	19 ^c	..	..	..	..	..	..	112
168 Mozambique	36	38	8	30	..	96 ^c	..	3 ^c	..	9 ^c	39
169 Burundi	28	25	8	9	..	95	..	5	..	6	36
170 Ethiopia	12	40	8	19	..	89 ^b	..	11 ^b	..	(.) ^b	..
171 Chad	28	36	13	52	..	..	..	..	..	..	93
172 Central African Republic	28	16	15	11	..	63 ^b	..	37 ^b	..	(.) ^b	38
173 Guinea-Bissau	37	49	10	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	75
174 Burkina Faso	24	23	11	9	..	92	..	8	..	10	150
175 Mali	34	36	17	28	..	..	2	..	..	..	97 ^b
176 Sierra Leone	24	39	22	23	..	..	..	7 ^c	..	31 ^c	..
177 Niger	22	26	15	16	..	91 ^b	..	8 ^b	..	3 ^b	57
Developing countries	24	36	25	39	38	22	59	74	..	24	..
Least developed countries	22	32	13	23	84	66	..	..	..	..	..
Arab States	38	36	38	48	73	75	..	..	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	33	52	34	56	23	11	73	86	..	33	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	15	23	17	26	65	46	36	56	7	13	..
South Asia	13	23	11	21	27	24	71	76	..	4	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	26	34	27	33	73	70	..	32 ^b	..	4	..
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	28	44	29	46	32	13	..	55	..	10	..
OECD	18 ^b	22 ^b	17	21 ^b	20	17	77	80	18	18	..
High-income OECD	18 ^b	21 ^b	17	20 ^b	19	17	78	80	19	18	..
High human development	19 ^b	23 ^b	19	23 ^b	20	17	76	80	18	19	..
Medium human development	19	29	19	31	49	25	50	60	..	17	..
Low human development	29	37	27	36	74	71	..	8 ^b	..	3	..
High income	19 ^b	22 ^b	18	22 ^b	19	16	77	80	18	19	..
Middle income	21	32	22	35	53	26	50	64	..	20	..
Low income	17	27	13	24	38	30	..	50 ^b	..	4	..
World	19 ^b	24 ^b	19	24 ^b	23	18	72	77	18	19	..

NOTES

^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 2003.

^c Data refer to 2002.

SOURCES

Columns 1–10: World Bank 2006, based on data from United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; aggregates calculated for the Human Development Report Office by the World Bank.

Column 11: calculated on the basis of data on terms of trade from World Bank 2006.

TABLE 17

... to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living ...

Rich country responsibilities: aid

HDI rank	MDG Net official development assistance (ODA) disbursed						MDG ODA to least developed countries ^b				MDG ODA to basic social services ^c		MDG Untied bilateral ODA	
	Total ^a (US\$ millions)	As % of GNI		ODA per capita of donor country (2004 US\$)		ODA to least developed countries ^b (% of total)		ODA to basic social services ^c (% of total allocable by sector)		Untied bilateral ODA (% of total)				
		1990 ^d	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1995/96 ^e	2003/04 ^e	1990	2004			
	2004	1990 ^d	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1995/96 ^e	2003/04 ^e	1990	2004			
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT														
1 Norway	2,199	1.17	0.87	396	477	44	38	10.7	18.0	61	100			
3 Australia	1,460	0.34	0.25	70	73	18	24	5.9	15.8	33	77			
4 Ireland	607	0.16	0.39	26	152	37	53	0.5	28.9	..	100			
5 Sweden	2,722	0.91	0.78	257	302	39	28	14.2	16.0	87	87			
6 Canada	2,599	0.44	0.27	103	81	30	27	8.9	29.0	47	57			
7 Japan	8,922	0.31	0.19	94	70	19	19	2.0	5.4	89	94			
8 United States	19,705	0.21	0.17	61	67	22	23	19.0	19.1	..	..	
9 Switzerland	1,545	0.32	0.41	149	210	43	26	6.5	8.4	78	97			
10 Netherlands	4,204	0.92	0.73	244	258	33	35	11.7	18.1	56	87			
11 Finland	680	0.65	0.37	174	130	38	25	8.9	15.3	31	..			
12 Luxembourg	236	0.21	0.83	101	524	39	37	..	20.7	..	..	
13 Belgium	1,463	0.46	0.41	120	141	41	44	9.2	14.7	..	93			
14 Austria	678	0.11	0.23	28	83	63	25	2.6	12.6	32	52			
15 Denmark	2,037	0.94	0.85	305	377	39	36	13.1	23.6	..	89			
16 France	8,473	0.60	0.41	160	137	33	37	..	10.0	64	94			
17 Italy	2,462	0.31	0.15	75	43	41	32	7.3	18.4	22	..			
18 United Kingdom	7,883	0.27	0.36	70	131	32	38	24.4	31.8	..	100			
19 Spain	2,437	0.20	0.24	33	56	20	17	8.3	13.8	..	68			
20 New Zealand	212	0.23	0.23	41	52	19	31	1.7	19.1	100	81			
21 Germany	7,534	0.42	0.28	124	91	28	31	8.8	12.7	62	92			
24 Greece	465	..	0.23	..	42	..	14	19.3	20.6	..	23			
28 Portugal	1,031	0.24	0.63	25	100	70	85	4.2	2.8	..	99			
DAC	79,553 T	0.33	0.26	91	91	29	30	8.1	16.0	..	..	

NOTES

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

- a** Some non-DAC countries and areas also provide ODA. According to OECD-DAC 2006b, net ODA disbursed in 2004 by Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates and other small donors, including Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, totaled \$3,741 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** Data refer to the share of sector-allocable ODA; they exclude technical cooperation and administrative costs.
- d** Data for individual countries (but not the DAC average) include forgiveness of non-ODA claims.
- e** Data refer to the average for the years specified.

SOURCE

All columns: OECD-DAC 2006a.

TABLE 18

. . . to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living . . .

Flows of aid, private capital and debt

HDI rank	Official development assistance (ODA) received ^a (net disbursements)								MDG Total debt service			
	Total (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	As % of GDP		Net foreign direct investment inflows ^b (% of GDP)		Other private flows ^{b, c} (% of GDP)		As % of GDP		As % of exports of goods, services and net income from abroad	
			1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	7.0 ^d	1.0 ^d	0.1	(.) ^d	..	20.9	..	..	..	..	..
23	Israel	478.9 ^d	72.6 ^d	2.6	0.4 ^d	0.3	1.4	..	..	..	..	..
25	Singapore	9.2 ^d	2.2 ^d	(.)	(.) ^d	15.1	15.0	..	..	..	..	..
26	Korea, Rep. of	-67.6 ^d	-1.4 ^d	(.)	(.) ^d	0.3	1.2	..	..	..	..	..
27	Slovenia	62.2 ^d	31.6 ^d	..	0.2 ^d	..	2.6	..	..	..	..	..
29	Cyprus	60.0 ^d	72.6 ^d	0.7	0.4 ^d	2.3	7.2	..	..	..	..	..
30	Czech Republic	279.8 ^d	27.4 ^d	(.)	0.3 ^d	0.2	4.2	..	2.6	..	7.8	3.0
31	Barbados	29.1	108.2	0.2	1.0	0.6	1.8	-0.8	-0.4	8.2	3.1	14.6
32	Malta	6.2 ^d	15.5 ^d	0.2	0.1 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Kuwait	2.6 ^d	1.0 ^d	(.)	(.) ^d	0.0	(.)	..	..	..	..	..
34	Brunei Darussalam	0.8 ^d	2.1 ^d	..	..^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Hungary	302.7 ^d	29.9 ^d	0.2	0.3 ^d	1.9	4.6	-1.4	12.3	12.8	17.0	33.4
36	Argentina	91.2	2.4	0.1	0.1	1.3	2.7	-1.5	-1.0	4.4	8.1	34.7
37	Poland	1,524.8 ^d	39.5 ^d	2.2	0.6 ^d	0.2	5.2	(.)	2.1	1.6	14.3	4.4
38	Chile	49.1	3.0	0.3	0.1	2.2	8.1	5.1	0.4	9.1	10.2	18.1
39	Bahrain	103.9	145.1	3.2	0.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Estonia	136.4 ^d	102.2 ^d	..	1.2 ^d	..	9.3	..	23.2	..	12.9	..
41	Lithuania	252.2 ^d	73.3 ^d	..	1.1 ^d	..	3.5	..	5.8	..	7.9	..
42	Slovakia	235.2 ^d	43.5 ^d	(.)	0.6 ^d	..	2.7	..	2.6	..	12.3	..
43	Uruguay	22.0	6.4	0.6	0.2	0.4	2.4	-2.1	-2.3	10.6	11.7	35.2
44	Croatia	120.8	26.6	..	0.4	..	3.6	..	11.4	..	15.4	..
45	Latvia	164.6 ^d	71.0 ^d	..	1.2 ^d	..	5.1	..	12.2	..	10.1	..
46	Qatar	2.4 ^d	3.1 ^d	(.)	.. ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Seychelles	10.3	129.4	9.8	1.5	5.4	5.3	-1.7	9.5	5.9	7.4	7.8
48	Costa Rica	13.5	3.2	4.0	0.1	2.9	3.4	-2.5	0.2	8.8	3.7	22.0
49	United Arab Emirates	5.7 ^d	1.3 ^d	(.)	(.) ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Cuba	90.5	8.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	-0.1	-2.6	5.1	(.)	30.8	15.5	-0.3	-2.3	1.9	11.8	3.4
52	Bahamas	4.8 ^d	15.0 ^d	0.1	.. ^d	-0.6	3.6 ^e	..	..	..	..	..
53	Mexico	121.1	1.1	0.1	(.)	1.0	2.6	2.7	-0.6	4.3	7.6	18.3
54	Bulgaria	622.4 ^d	80.0 ^d	0.1	2.6 ^d	(.)	8.3	..	4.4	..	10.2	18.6
55	Tonga	19.3	188.9	26.2	9.1	0.2	0.0	-0.1	0.0	1.7	1.4	3.4
56	Oman	54.9	21.7	0.5	0.2	1.2	-0.1	-3.4	0.5	6.3	4.1	12.0
57	Trinidad and Tobago	-0.8	-0.6	0.4	(.)	2.2	8.0	-3.5	-1.2	8.9	3.2	15.6
58	Panama	37.7	11.9	1.9	0.3	2.6	7.4	-0.1	5.7	6.5	10.2	4.1
59	Antigua and Barbuda	1.7	20.5	1.2	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Romania	915.7 ^d	42.0 ^d	0.6	1.3 ^d	(.)	7.4	(.)	5.6	(.)	6.5	0.0
61	Malaysia	289.5	11.6	1.1	0.2	5.3	3.9	-4.2	3.7	9.8	7.8	10.6
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	671.0	171.6	..	7.9	..	7.2	..	0.5	..	2.1	..
63	Mauritius	37.9	30.8	3.7	0.6	1.7	0.2	1.9	-0.3	6.5	4.3	7.3
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	17.6 ^d	3.1 ^d	0.1	0.1 ^d	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Russian Federation	1,313.1 ^d	9.1 ^d	(.)	0.2 ^d	..	2.1	..	1.9	..	3.6	..
66	Macedonia, TFYR	248.4	122.3	..	4.6	..	2.9	..	0.8	..	4.6	..
67	Belarus	46.2 ^d	4.7 ^d	..	0.2 ^d	..	0.7	..	-0.3	..	1.4	..
68	Dominica	29.2	372.1	11.9	10.8	7.8	6.8	-0.3	0.0	3.5	6.8	6.0
69	Brazil	285.1	1.6	(.)	(.)	0.2	3.0	-0.1	-0.4	1.8	8.9	18.5
70	Colombia	509.0	11.3	0.2	0.5	1.2	3.1	-0.4	-1.2	9.7	7.9	34.5
71	Saint Lucia	-21.5	-134.8	3.1	-2.8	11.3	14.6	-0.2	-0.1	1.6	3.5	2.1
72	Venezuela, RB	48.6	1.8	0.2	(.)	1.0	1.4	-1.2	0.6	10.6	6.0	19.6
73	Albania	362.5	116.5	0.5	4.8	0.0	5.6	..	0.4	..	1.0	0.9
74	Thailand	-1.8	(.)	0.9	(.)	2.9	0.9	2.3	0.3	6.2	7.7	11.4
75	Samoa (Western)	30.8	167.4	42.6	8.2	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	4.9	5.6	10.6

HDI rank	Official development assistance (ODA) received ^a (net disbursements)										MDG		
	Total (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	As % of GDP		Net foreign direct investment inflows ^b (% of GDP)		Other private flows ^{b, c} (% of GDP)		Total debt service		As % of exports of goods, services and net income from abroad		
			1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	
			2004	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	
76	Saudi Arabia	32.3	1.3	(.)	(.)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Ukraine	360.1 ^d	7.7 ^d	0.4	0.6 ^d	..	2.6	..	5.1	..	6.6	..	4.8
78	Lebanon	264.8	74.8	8.9	1.2	0.2	1.3	0.2	11.9	3.5	20.0	..	..
79	Kazakhstan	265.0	17.9	..	0.7	..	10.1	..	20.0	..	21.5	..	3.8
80	Armenia	254.1	84.0	..	8.3	0.2	7.1	..	(.)	..	3.5	..	7.4
81	China	1,661.1	1.3	0.6	0.1	1.0	2.8	1.3	1.0	2.0	1.2	10.6	1.2
82	Peru	487.4	17.7	1.5	0.7	0.2	2.6	0.1	1.8	1.8	4.0	7.3	16.3
83	Ecuador	160.5	12.3	1.6	0.5	1.2	3.8	0.6	2.0	10.5	12.3	31.0	21.8
84	Philippines	462.8	5.7	2.9	0.5	1.2	0.6	0.2	2.4	8.1	13.7	25.6	16.0
85	Grenada	15.4	150.4	6.3	3.5	5.9	9.7	0.1	8.6	1.5	6.7	3.1	15.3 ^f
86	Jordan	581.4	104.5	22.1	5.0	0.9	5.4	5.3	-1.2	15.6	6.1	22.1	10.4
87	Tunisia	327.7	32.8	3.2	1.2	0.6	2.1	-1.6	1.6	11.6	7.2	25.6	13.8
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	10.5	88.3	7.8	2.6	4.0	13.8	0.0	6.0	2.2	5.2	3.1	6.7 ^f
89	Suriname	23.9	53.5	15.5	2.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Fiji	63.9	76.0	3.8	2.4	6.9	-0.4	-1.2	-0.1	7.9	0.6	9.0	..
91	Paraguay	0.3	(.)	1.1	(.)	1.5	1.3	-0.2	-1.8	6.2	6.8	11.5	9.5
92	Turkey	257.0	3.6	0.8	0.1	0.5	0.9	0.8	3.1	4.9	11.2	29.9	19.5
93	Sri Lanka	519.1	25.2	9.1	2.6	0.5	1.2	0.1	-0.3	4.8	3.8	14.8	8.8
94	Dominican Republic	86.9	9.9	1.4	0.5	1.9	3.5	(.)	2.2	3.3	4.0	10.7	7.4
95	Belize	7.4	27.9	7.4	0.7	4.1	11.7	0.5	-5.2	4.4	30.4	7.0	64.2
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	189.4	2.8	0.1	0.1	-0.3	0.3	(.)	0.4	0.5	1.2	1.3	..
97	Georgia	315.4	69.8	..	6.1	..	9.6	..	1.2	..	4.2	..	10.7
98	Maldives	27.9	87.0	9.8	3.7	2.8	2.0	0.5	2.6	4.1	4.3	4.0	4.5
99	Azerbaijan	175.6	21.0	..	2.1	..	41.7	..	1.4	..	2.8	..	3.2
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	1,136.4	316.8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	El Salvador	211.5	31.3	7.2	1.3	(.)	2.9	0.1	1.6	4.3	3.9	18.2	12.5
102	Algeria	312.6	9.7	0.2	0.4	0.1	1.0	-0.7	-0.6	14.2	6.8	63.7	..
103	Guyana	144.6	192.7	42.6	18.4	2.0	3.8	-4.1	-0.1	74.5	6.2	..	5.9 ^{g, h}
104	Jamaica	75.4	28.6	5.9	0.9	3.0	6.8	-1.0	7.9	14.4	9.4	27.0	19.0
105	Turkmenistan	37.2	7.8	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Cape Verde	139.8	282.4	31.8	14.7	0.1	2.2	(.)	-0.5	1.7	2.7	8.9	6.7 ^e
107	Syrian Arab Republic	110.2	5.9	5.6	0.5	0.6	1.1	-0.1	(.)	9.7	1.4	20.3	2.5
108	Indonesia	84.1	0.4	1.5	(.)	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.5	8.7	7.9	25.6	12.7
109	Viet Nam	1,830.3	22.0	2.9	4.0	2.8	3.6	0.0	(.)	2.7	1.7	..	5.9 ^f
110	Kyrgyzstan	258.2	49.6	..	11.7	..	3.5	..	-2.4	..	7.3	..	6.2
111	Egypt	1,457.7	20.1	12.6	1.8	1.7	1.6	-0.2	-0.3	7.1	2.9	23.7	6.8
112	Nicaragua	1,232.4	229.2	32.9	27.1	0.1	5.5	2.0	0.6	1.6	2.8	2.3	4.6 ^{g, h}
113	Uzbekistan	245.5	9.4	..	2.1	..	1.2	..	-1.3	..	7.1	..	..
114	Moldova, Rep. of	117.9	28.0	..	4.5	..	3.1	..	-1.2	..	9.6	..	7.4
115	Bolivia	766.6	85.1	11.2	8.7	0.6	1.3	-0.5	(.)	7.9	5.9	33.5	12.6 ^{g, h}
116	Mongolia	261.9	100.2	..	16.2	..	5.8	..	(.)	..	2.5	0.3	2.8
117	Honduras	641.7	91.0	14.7	8.7	1.4	4.0	1.0	2.2	12.8	4.5	33.0	6.5 ^{g, h}
118	Guatemala	218.4	17.8	2.6	0.8	0.6	0.6	-0.1	1.3	3.0	2.0	12.6	10.2
119	Vanuatu	37.8	182.2	33.0	11.9	8.6	6.9	-0.1	0.0	1.6	1.1	1.6	1.2 ^e
120	Equatorial Guinea	29.7	60.3	46.0	0.9	8.3	51.4	0.0	0.0	3.9	0.2	11.5	..
121	South Africa	617.3	13.1	..	0.3	-0.1	0.3	..	3.4	..	1.8	0.0	2.4
122	Tajikistan	240.9	37.5	..	11.6	..	13.1	..	-1.2	..	4.9	..	5.9
123	Morocco	705.9	22.8	4.1	1.4	0.6	1.5	1.2	(.)	7.0	6.0	27.9	15.2
124	Gabon	37.8	27.7	2.2	0.5	1.2	4.5	0.5	-0.3	3.0	3.1	4.8	10.8 ^e
125	Namibia	179.1	89.1	5.2	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	India	691.2	0.6	0.4	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.5	1.8	2.6	2.8	29.3	19.5 ^e
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	33.4	218.5	95.0	53.7	0.0	86.7	-0.2	0.0	4.9	15.4	28.7	11.6 ^{f, g, i}
128	Solomon Islands	122.2	262.3	21.7	47.3	4.7	-1.9	-1.5	-3.0	5.5	6.4	11.3	..
129	Cambodia	478.3	34.7	3.7	9.8	..	2.7	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.6	..	0.8

TABLE 18

Flows of aid, private capital and debt

HDI rank	Official development assistance (ODA) received ^a (net disbursements)								MDG			
	Total (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	As % of GDP		Net foreign direct investment inflows ^b (% of GDP)		Other private flows ^{b, c} (% of GDP)		Total debt service		As % of exports of goods, services and net income from abroad	
			1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004
	2004	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004
130 Myanmar	121.1	2.4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18.2	3.3 ^{g, i}
131 Botswana	39.0	22.1	3.9	0.4	2.5	0.5	-0.5	0.1	2.8	0.5	4.3	1.2 ^e
132 Comoros	24.5	31.5	17.3	6.7	0.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.4	0.9	2.5	.. ^{g, i}
133 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	269.6	46.5	17.4	11.0	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.2	8.5	.. ^{g, i}
134 Pakistan	1,421.0	9.2	2.8	1.5	0.6	1.2	-0.2	0.2	4.8	4.5	22.9	22.8
135 Bhutan	78.0	36.9	16.5	11.6	0.6	0.1	-0.9	0.0	1.8	1.8	..	..
136 Ghana	1,357.6	62.7	9.6	15.3	0.3	1.6	-0.4	0.3	6.2	2.7	36.0	5.6 ^{g, h}
137 Bangladesh	1,404.1	10.1	7.0	2.5	(.)	0.8	0.2	(.)	2.5	1.2	34.8	6.9
138 Nepal	427.3	16.1	11.7	6.4	0.2	0.0	-0.4	(.)	1.9	1.7	15.2	8.9
139 Papua New Guinea	266.3	46.1	12.8	6.8	4.8	0.7	1.5	-5.5	17.2	12.1	18.4	..
140 Congo	116.0	29.9	7.8	2.7	0.8	0.0	-3.6	0.0	19.0	8.1	32.2	14.7 ^{e, g, i}
141 Sudan	882.3	24.8	6.2	4.2	-0.2	7.2	0.0	0.3	0.4	1.5	4.8	8.1 ^{g, i}
142 Timor-Leste	152.8	172.2	..	45.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143 Madagascar	1,235.8	68.2	12.9	28.3	0.7	1.0	-0.5	(.)	7.2	1.8	44.4	4.4 ^{e, g, h}
144 Cameroon	761.5	47.5	4.0	5.3	-1.0	(.)	-0.1	0.2	4.6	4.5	13.1	7.1 ^{g, i}
145 Uganda	1,159.0	41.7	15.5	17.0	-0.1	3.3	0.4	0.1	3.4	1.5	78.6	10.0 ^{g, h}
146 Swaziland	116.5	112.7	6.1	4.9	3.4	2.9	-0.5	0.7	5.3	1.8	5.6	1.7
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
147 Togo	61.4	10.3	16.0	3.0	1.1	2.9	0.3	0.1	5.3	1.0	11.5	2.1 ^{e, g, i}
148 Djibouti	64.1	82.3	46.4	9.7	(.)	5.0	-0.1	0.0	3.6	2.7	..	..
149 Lesotho	102.1	56.8	23.0	7.8	2.8	9.4	(.)	-0.7	3.8	4.0	4.2	4.6
150 Yemen	251.9	12.4	8.4	2.0	-2.7	1.1	3.3	0.0	3.5	1.7	7.1	4.3
151 Zimbabwe	186.5	14.4	3.9	4.0	-0.1	1.3	1.1	0.2	5.4	2.0	19.4	..
152 Kenya	635.1	19.0	13.8	3.9	0.7	0.3	0.8	-0.7	9.2	2.3	28.6	7.7
153 Mauritania	179.8	60.3	23.3	11.7	0.7	19.6	-0.1	(.)	14.3	3.7	28.8	9.6 ^{g, h}
154 Haiti	242.7	28.9	5.9	6.9	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.2	3.8	9.0	10.7 ^e
155 Gambia	62.8	42.5	31.3	15.1	4.5	14.5	-2.4	0.0	11.9	8.1	21.8	23.2 ^{g, i}
156 Senegal	1,051.5	92.4	14.4	13.5	1.0	0.9	-0.2	1.2	5.7	4.3	18.3	7.6 ^{e, g, h}
157 Eritrea	259.5	61.3	..	28.1	..	3.2	..	0.0	..	2.1	..	..
158 Rwanda	467.5	52.6	11.3	25.3	0.3	0.4	-0.1	0.0	0.8	1.3	10.7	9.8 ^{g, h}
159 Nigeria	573.4	4.5	0.9	0.8	2.1	2.6	-0.4	-0.2	11.7	3.3	22.3	8.8
160 Guinea	279.3	30.3	10.4	7.2	0.6	2.6	-0.7	0.0	6.0	4.4	19.6	7.5 ^{g, i}
161 Angola	1,144.1	73.9	2.6	5.9	-3.3	7.4	5.6	6.6	3.2	10.5	7.1	14.8
162 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	1,746.0	46.4	27.5	16.1	(.)	2.3	0.1	(.)	4.2	1.1	31.3	6.4 ^{g, h}
163 Benin	378.0	46.2	14.5	9.3	3.4	1.5	(.)	(.)	2.1	1.6	9.2	7.6 ^{e, g, h}
164 Côte d'Ivoire	153.6	8.6	6.4	1.0	0.4	1.1	0.1	-0.9	11.7	3.5	19.1	4.8 ^{g, k}
165 Zambia	1,081.0	94.2	14.6	20.0	6.2	6.2	-0.3	-0.4	6.1	7.9	14.5	18.2 ^{g, h}
166 Malawi	476.1	37.8	26.8	25.3	1.2	0.9	0.1	-0.1	7.1	3.2	28.0	13.5 ^{f, g, i}
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	1,815.0	32.5	9.6	27.4	-0.2	0.0	-0.1	-0.1	3.7	1.8	..	4.8 ^{g, i}
168 Mozambique	1,228.4	63.2	40.7	20.2	0.4	4.0	1.0	-0.4	3.2	1.4	17.3	3.2 ^{g, h}
169 Burundi	350.7	48.2	23.3	53.4	0.1	0.5	-0.5	-0.7	3.7	13.4	41.7	119.4 ^{e, g, i}
170 Ethiopia	1,823.1	24.1	11.8	22.8	0.1	6.8	-0.7	0.9	2.7	1.2	37.6	6.3 ^{g, h}
171 Chad	318.9	33.8	18.0	7.6	0.5	11.3	(.)	0.0	0.7	1.1	3.8	1.8 ^{g, i}
172 Central African Republic	104.5	26.2	16.8	8.0	0.1	-1.0	(.)	-0.3	2.0	1.4	12.5	.. ^{g, i}
173 Guinea-Bissau	76.2	49.5	52.7	27.2	0.8	1.8	(.)	0.0	3.4	16.0	22.1	5.5 ^{e, g, i}
174 Burkina Faso	610.0	47.6	10.6	12.6	(.)	0.7	(.)	0.0	1.1	1.2	7.8	9.1 ^{g, h}
175 Mali	567.4	43.2	19.9	11.7	0.2	3.7	(.)	(.)	2.8	2.1	14.7	6.4 ^{e, g, h}
176 Sierra Leone	359.7	67.4	9.4	33.4	4.9	2.4	0.6	0.0	3.3	2.5	10.1	10.2 ^{g, i}
177 Niger	536.1	39.7	16.0	17.4	1.7	0.0	0.4	-0.2	4.0	1.6	6.6	4.6 ^{e, g, h}

HDI rank	Official development assistance (ODA) received ^a (net disbursements)								MDG Total debt service			
	Total (US\$ millions)	Per capita (US\$)	As % of GDP		Net foreign direct investment inflows ^b (% of GDP)		Other private flows ^{b, c} (% of GDP)		As % of GDP		As % of exports of goods, services and net income from abroad	
			1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004	1990	2004
Developing countries	53,287.0 T	10.5	1.4	0.5	0.9	2.7	0.5	0.7	4.4	4.9	15.6	7.0
Least developed countries	24,755.6 T	33.4	12.0	9.6	0.3	3.8	0.5	0.6	3.1	2.6	16.8	8.7
Arab States	11,163.2 T	35.9	2.7	0.6	0.5	1.5	..	..	..	..	21.3	8.5
East Asia and the Pacific	6,490.1 T	3.3	0.7	0.2	1.7	3.4	..	..	..	..	9.9	2.6
Latin America and the Caribbean	5,635.4 T	10.3	0.4	0.3	0.8	3.0	0.5	-0.2	4.0	7.8	20.6	14.6
South Asia	6,947.8 T	4.5	1.1	0.5	(.)	0.7	0.3	1.3	2.3	2.6	22.8	14.7
Sub-Saharan Africa	22,733.6 T	33.0	..	..	0.4	2.0	..	..	..	..	10.5	5.8
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	10,697.9 T	26.4	..	..	..	4.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	.. T	..	..	..	1.0	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD	.. T	..	..	..	1.0	1.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
High human development	.. T	..	..	..	1.0	1.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development	31,704.9 T	7.2	1.1	0.4	0.6	2.1	0.5	0.9	4.1	4.4	..	..
Low human development	17,186.5 T	30.1	9.8	7.5	0.6	2.9	0.5	0.4	6.6	3.5	19.4	8.8
High income	.. T	..	..	..	1.0	1.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	29,785.7 T	9.8	0.8	0.3	0.8	2.8	0.5	1.0	4.6	6.0	..	..
Low income	33,954.4 T	14.4	4.0	2.5	0.4	1.4	0.3	1.0	3.8	2.8	22.2	9.7
World	64,470.0 T	11.7	..	..	1.0	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTES

This table presents data for countries included in Parts I and II of the Development Assistance Committee's (DAC) list of aid recipients (OECD-DAC 2006b). The denominator conventionally used when comparing official development assistance and total debt service to the size of the economy is GNI, not GDP (see *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 as well as Czech Republic, Hungary, Iceland, Israel, Republic of Korea, Kuwait, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Slovakia, Turkey, United Arab Emirates, other small donors, including Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania, and concessional lending from multilateral organizations. A negative value indicates that repayments of ODA loans exceed the amount of ODA received.

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

c Other private flows combine non-debt-creating portfolio equity investment flows, portfolio debt flows and bank and trade-related lending.

d Data refer to official aid.

e Data refer to 2003.

f Data refer to 2002.

g Country included in the Heavily Indebted Poor Countries (HIPC) Debt Initiative.

h Completion point reached under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.

i Decision point reached under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.

j Country still to be considered under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.

k Decision point reached under the original HIPC Initiative but not under the Enhanced HIPC Initiative.

SOURCES

Columns 1–4: OECD-DAC 2006c.

Columns 5 and 6: World Bank 2006; 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, bank- and trade-related lending and GDP data from World Bank 2006.

Columns 9 and 10: calculated on the basis of data on debt service and GDP from World Bank 2006.

Columns 11 and 12: UN 2006c, based on a joint effort by the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

TABLE 19

... to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living ...

Priorities in public spending

HDI rank	Public expenditure on health	Public expenditure on education		Military expenditure ^a		Total debt service ^b	
	(% of GDP) 2003–04 ^c	1991 ^d	2002–04 ^e	1990	2004	1990	2004
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
1 Norway	8.6	7.1	7.7	2.9	2.0	..	..
2 Iceland	8.8	..	8.0	0.0	0.0	..	..
3 Australia	6.4	4.9	4.8	2.1	1.9	..	..
4 Ireland	5.8	5.0	4.3	1.2	0.7	..	..
5 Sweden	8.0	7.1	7.0	2.6	1.6	..	..
6 Canada	6.9	6.5	5.2	2.0	1.1	..	..
7 Japan	6.4	..	3.7	0.9	1.0	..	..
8 United States	6.8	5.1	5.9	5.3	4.0	..	..
9 Switzerland	6.7	5.3	5.4	1.8	1.0	..	..
10 Netherlands	6.1	5.6	5.3	2.5	1.7	..	..
11 Finland	5.7	6.5	6.5	1.6	1.2	..	..
12 Luxembourg	6.2	3.0	..	0.9	0.9	..	..
13 Belgium	6.3	5.0	6.2	2.4	1.3	..	..
14 Austria	5.1	5.5	5.5	1.0	0.8	..	..
15 Denmark	7.5	6.9	8.4	2.0	1.5	..	..
16 France	7.7	5.6	6.0	3.4	2.6	..	..
17 Italy	6.3	3.0	4.9	2.1	2.0	..	..
18 United Kingdom	6.9	4.8	5.5	3.9	2.8	..	..
19 Spain	5.5	4.3	4.5	1.8	1.1	..	..
20 New Zealand	6.3	6.1	6.9	1.8	1.0	..	..
21 Germany	8.7	..	4.8	2.8 ^e	1.4	..	..
22 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	2.8	4.7	..	..	..	..
23 Israel	6.1	6.5	7.3	12.4	8.7	..	..
24 Greece	5.1	2.3	4.3	4.5	4.2	..	..
25 Singapore	1.6	3.1	..	4.9	4.7	..	..
26 Korea, Rep. of	2.8	3.8	4.6	3.7	2.4	..	..
27 Slovenia	6.7	4.8	6.0	..	1.6	..	..
28 Portugal	6.7	4.6	5.9	2.7	2.3	..	..
29 Cyprus	3.1	3.7	7.4	5.0	1.5	..	..
30 Czech Republic	6.8	..	4.6	..	1.8	..	7.8
31 Barbados	4.8	7.8	7.3	0.8	..	8.2	3.1
32 Malta	7.4	4.4	4.6	0.9	0.8	..	..
33 Kuwait	2.7	4.8	8.2	48.5	7.9	..	..
34 Brunei Darussalam	2.8	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
35 Hungary	6.1	6.1	6.0	2.8	1.5	12.8	17.0
36 Argentina	4.3	3.3	3.5	1.2	1.1	4.4	8.1
37 Poland	4.5	5.2	5.8	2.8	2.0	1.6	14.3
38 Chile	3.0	2.5	3.7	4.3	3.9	9.1	10.2
39 Bahrain	2.8	3.9	..	5.1	4.4	..	..
40 Estonia	4.1	..	5.7	0.0	1.8	..	12.9
41 Lithuania	5.0	5.5	5.2	..	1.7	..	7.9
42 Slovakia	5.2	5.6	4.4	..	1.7	..	12.3
43 Uruguay	2.7	2.5	2.2	3.1	1.2	10.6	11.7
44 Croatia	6.5	5.5	4.5	..	1.7	..	15.4
45 Latvia	3.3	4.1	5.4	..	1.7	..	10.1
46 Qatar	2.0	3.5	..	..	..	..	..
47 Seychelles	4.3	6.5	5.4 ^f	4.0	2.3	5.9	7.4
48 Costa Rica	5.8	3.4	4.9	0.0	0.0	8.8	3.7
49 United Arab Emirates	2.5	1.9	1.6 ^f	6.2	2.4	..	..
50 Cuba	6.3	9.7	..	..	..	..	..
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	3.4	2.7	4.4 ^f	..	..	1.9	11.8
52 Bahamas	3.0	3.7	..	0.6	0.7	..	..
53 Mexico	2.9	3.8	5.8	0.4	0.4	4.3	7.6

HDI rank	Public expenditure on health (% of GDP)	Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)		Military expenditure ^a (% of GDP)		Total debt service ^b (% of GDP)		
		2003–04 ^c	1991 ^d	2002–04 ^e	1990	2004	1990	2004
54	Bulgaria	4.1	5.4	4.2	3.5	2.4	..	10.2
55	Tonga	5.5	..	4.8	..	..	1.7	1.4
56	Oman	2.7	3.4	4.6 ^f	16.5	12.0	6.3	4.1
57	Trinidad and Tobago	1.5	4.1	4.3 ^f	..	..	8.9	3.2
58	Panama	5.0	4.6	3.9 ^f	1.3	0.0	6.5	10.2
59	Antigua and Barbuda	3.2	..	3.8	..	..	..	..
60	Romania	3.8	3.5	3.6	4.6	2.1	(.)	6.5
61	Malaysia	2.2	5.1	8.0	2.6	2.3	9.8	7.8
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.8	..	..	..	2.5	..	2.1
63	Mauritius	2.2	3.8	4.7	0.3	0.2	6.5	4.3
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.6	..	..	..	2.0	..	..
65	Russian Federation	3.3	3.6	3.7	12.3	3.9	..	3.6
66	Macedonia, TFYR	6.0	..	3.4	..	2.6	..	4.6
67	Belarus	3.9	5.7	5.8	..	1.4	..	1.4
68	Dominica	4.5	..	..	..	..	3.5	6.8
69	Brazil	3.4	..	4.1	2.5	1.5	1.8	8.9
70	Colombia	6.4	2.4	4.9	2.2	3.8	9.7	7.9
71	Saint Lucia	3.4	..	5.0	..	..	1.6	3.5
72	Venezuela, RB	2.0	4.5	..	..	1.2	10.6	6.0
73	Albania	2.7	..	2.8 ^f	5.9	1.2	..	1.0
74	Thailand	2.0	3.1	4.2	2.6	1.2	6.2	7.7
75	Samoa (Western)	4.3	..	4.3 ^f	..	..	4.9	5.6
76	Saudi Arabia	3.0	5.8	..	15.6	8.3	..	..
77	Ukraine	3.8	6.2	4.6	..	2.6	..	6.6
78	Lebanon	3.0	..	2.6	7.6	3.8	3.5	20.0
79	Kazakhstan	2.0	3.9	2.4	..	1.0	..	21.5
80	Armenia	1.2	..	3.2 ^f	..	2.6	..	3.5
81	China	2.0	2.2	..	2.7	2.4	2.0	1.2
82	Peru	2.1	2.8	3.0	0.1	1.2	1.8	4.0
83	Ecuador	2.0	3.4	..	1.9	2.4	10.5	12.3
84	Philippines	1.4	3.0	3.2	1.4	0.9	8.1	13.7
85	Grenada	4.9	4.9	5.2	..	..	1.5	6.7
86	Jordan	4.2	8.0	..	9.9	8.2	15.6	6.1
87	Tunisia	2.5	6.0	8.1	2.0	1.5	11.6	7.2
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	4.1	5.9	11.1	..	..	2.2	5.2
89	Suriname	3.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Fiji	2.3	5.1	6.4	2.3	1.2	7.9	0.6
91	Paraguay	2.3	1.9	4.3	1.0	0.7	6.2	6.8
92	Turkey	5.4	2.4	3.7	3.5	3.1	4.9	11.2
93	Sri Lanka	1.6	3.2	..	2.1	2.8	4.8	3.8
94	Dominican Republic	2.3	..	1.1	0.6	0.5	3.3	4.0
95	Belize	2.2	4.6	5.1	1.2	..	4.4	30.4
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	3.1	4.1	4.8	2.9	4.5	0.5	1.2
97	Georgia	1.0	..	2.9	..	1.4	..	4.2
98	Maldives	5.5	7.0	8.1 ^f	..	..	4.1	4.3
99	Azerbaijan	0.9	7.7	3.3 ^f	..	1.8	..	2.8
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	El Salvador	3.7	1.8	2.8 ^f	2.0	0.7	4.3	3.9
102	Algeria	3.3	5.1	..	1.5	3.4	14.2	6.8
103	Guyana	4.0	2.2	5.5	0.9	..	74.5	6.2
104	Jamaica	2.7	4.5	4.9	0.6	0.7	14.4	9.4
105	Turkmenistan	2.6	3.9	..	..	..	..	..
106	Cape Verde	3.4	3.6	7.3	0.0	0.7	1.7	2.7

TABLE 19

Priorities in public spending

HDI rank	Public expenditure on health	Public expenditure on education		Military expenditure ^a		Total debt service ^b	
	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)		(% of GDP)		(% of GDP)	
	2003–04 ^c	1991 ^d	2002–04 ^e	1990	2004	1990	2004
107 Syrian Arab Republic	2.5	3.9	..	6.9	6.6	9.7	1.4
108 Indonesia	1.1	1.0	0.9	1.8	1.1	8.7	7.9
109 Viet Nam	1.5	1.8	..	7.9	..	2.7	1.7
110 Kyrgyzstan	2.2	6.0	4.4 ^f	..	2.9	..	7.3
111 Egypt	2.5	3.9	..	4.5	2.8	7.1	2.9
112 Nicaragua	3.7	3.4	3.1 ^f	10.6	0.7	1.6	2.8
113 Uzbekistan	2.4	9.4	..	..	..	..	7.1
114 Moldova, Rep. of	3.9	5.3	4.9 ^f	..	0.4	..	9.6
115 Bolivia	4.3	2.4	6.4 ^f	2.4	2.0	7.9	5.9
116 Mongolia	4.3	11.5	5.6	5.7	2.0	..	2.5
117 Honduras	4.0	3.8	..	..	0.7	12.8	4.5
118 Guatemala	2.1	1.3	..	1.5	0.4	3.0	2.0
119 Vanuatu	2.9	4.6	9.6	..	..	1.6	1.1
120 Equatorial Guinea	1.0	..	0.6 ^f	..	..	3.9	0.2
121 South Africa	3.2	5.9	5.4	3.8	1.4	..	1.8
122 Tajikistan	0.9	..	2.8	..	2.2	..	4.9
123 Morocco	1.7	5.0	6.3	4.1	4.5	7.0	6.0
124 Gabon	2.9	..	..	..	1.7	3.0	3.1
125 Namibia	4.5	7.9	7.2	..	3.1	..	..
126 India	1.2	3.7	3.3	3.2	3.0	2.6	2.8
127 São Tomé and Príncipe	7.2	..	..	..	..	4.9	15.4
128 Solomon Islands	4.5	3.8	..	..	..	5.5	6.4
129 Cambodia	2.1	..	2.0	3.1	2.2	2.7	0.6
130 Myanmar	0.5	..	..	3.4	..	..	..
131 Botswana	3.3	6.2	..	4.1	3.8	2.8	0.5
132 Comoros	1.5	..	3.9	..	..	0.4	0.9
133 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1.2	..	2.3	..	..	1.1	2.2
134 Pakistan	0.7	2.6	2.0	5.8	3.4	4.8	4.5
135 Bhutan	2.6	..	..	..	..	1.8	1.8
136 Ghana	1.4	..	..	0.4	0.8	6.2	2.7
137 Bangladesh	1.1	1.5	2.2	1.0	1.2	2.5	1.2
138 Nepal	1.5	2.0	3.4	0.9	1.7	1.9	1.7
139 Papua New Guinea	3.0	..	..	2.1	0.6	17.2	12.1
140 Congo	1.3	7.4	3.2 ^f	..	..	19.0	8.1
141 Sudan	1.9	6.0	..	3.5	0.0	0.4	1.5
142 Timor-Leste	7.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
143 Madagascar	1.7	2.5	3.3	1.2	..	7.2	1.8
144 Cameroon	1.2	3.2	3.8	1.5	1.4	4.6	4.5
145 Uganda	2.2	1.5	5.2 ^f	3.1	2.3	3.4	1.5
146 Swaziland	3.3	5.8	6.2	1.9	..	5.3	1.8
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
147 Togo	1.4	..	2.6	3.1	1.6	5.3	1.0
148 Djibouti	3.8	3.5	6.1	5.9	..	3.6	2.7
149 Lesotho	4.1	6.2	9.0 ^f	4.5	2.3	3.8	4.0
150 Yemen	2.2	..	..	7.9	6.3	3.5	1.7
151 Zimbabwe	2.8	7.7	..	4.4	..	5.4	2.0
152 Kenya	1.7	6.7	7.0	2.9	1.6	9.2	2.3
153 Mauritania	3.2	4.6	3.4 ^f	3.8	1.4	14.3	3.7
154 Haiti	2.9	1.4	..	0.1	..	1.2	3.8
155 Gambia	3.2	3.8	1.9 ^f	1.2	0.4	11.9	8.1
156 Senegal	2.1	3.9	4.0	2.0	1.4	5.7	4.3
157 Eritrea	2.0	..	3.8	..	..	..	2.1
158 Rwanda	1.6	..	..	3.7	2.2	0.8	1.3
159 Nigeria	1.3	0.9	..	0.9	1.0	11.7	3.3

HDI rank	Public expenditure on health	Public expenditure on education		Military expenditure ^a		Total debt service ^b	
	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)		(% of GDP)		(% of GDP)	
	2003–04 ^e	1991 ^d	2002–04 ^e	1990	2004	1990	2004
160 Guinea	0.9	2.0	..	..	..	6.0	4.4
161 Angola	2.4	..	..	2.7	4.2	3.2	10.5
162 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	2.4	2.8	..	..	1.1	4.2	1.1
163 Benin	1.9	..	3.3 ^f	1.8	..	2.1	1.6
164 Côte d'Ivoire	1.0	..	..	1.3	..	11.7	3.5
165 Zambia	2.8	2.8	2.8	3.7	..	6.1	7.9
166 Malawi	3.3	3.2	6.0	1.3	..	7.1	3.2
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	0.7	..	..	..	3.0	3.7	1.8
168 Mozambique	2.9	..	..	5.9	1.3	3.2	1.4
169 Burundi	0.7	3.5	5.2	3.4	6.3	3.7	13.4
170 Ethiopia	3.4	3.4	4.6 ^f	8.5	..	2.7	1.2
171 Chad	2.6	1.6	..	..	1.0	0.7	1.1
172 Central African Republic	1.5	2.2	..	..	1.2	2.0	1.4
173 Guinea-Bissau	2.6	..	..	..	..	3.4	16.0
174 Burkina Faso	2.6	2.6	..	3.0	1.3	1.1	1.2
175 Mali	2.8	..	..	2.1	1.9	2.8	2.1
176 Sierra Leone	2.0	..	..	1.4	1.2	3.3	2.5
177 Niger	2.5	3.3	2.3	..	1.1	4.0	1.6

NOTES

- a** Because of limitations in the data, comparisons across countries should be made with caution. For detailed notes on the data see SIPRI 2006a.
- b** For aggregates, see table 18.
- c** Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
- d** Data may not be comparable across countries because of differences in methods of data collection.
- e** Data refer to the Federal Republic of Germany before reunification.
- f** Data refer to United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics estimate when national estimate is not available.

SOURCES

- Column 1:** calculated on the basis of data on health expenditure from WHO 2006b.
- Columns 2 and 3:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006b.
- Columns 4 and 5:** SIPRI 2006c.
- Columns 6 and 7:** calculated on the basis of data on GDP and total debt service from World Bank 2006.

TABLE 20

. . . to have access to the resources needed for a decent standard of living . . .

Unemployment in OECD countries

HDI rank	Unemployed people (thousands) 2005	Unemployment rate			MDG Youth unemployment rate		Long-term unemployment (% of total unemployment)	
		Total (% of labour force) 2005	Average annual (% of labour force) 1995–2005	Female (% of male rate) 2005	Total (% of labour force ages 15–24) ^a 2005	Female (% of male rate) 2005	Women 2005	Men 2005
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
1 Norway	111.2	4.6	4.1	91	12.0	92	8.5	10.4
2 Iceland	4.2	2.5	3.1	99	7.2	70	14.0 ^b	8.8 ^b
3 Australia	535.0	5.1	6.9	106	10.8	95	14.9	20.2
4 Ireland	86.4	4.3	6.8	82	8.3	80	21.1	42.4
5 Sweden	252.4	5.6	5.9	100	26.2	104	16.4 ^b	20.9 ^b
6 Canada	1,175.8	6.8	8.0	91	12.4	75	9.1	10.1
7 Japan	2,902.0	4.4	4.4	94	8.7	74	22.6	40.3
8 United States	7,598.8	5.1	5.1	100	11.3	82	10.8	12.6
9 Switzerland	179.2	4.1	3.4	131	8.8	108	40.4	37.1
10 Netherlands	539.5	6.2	4.5	99	9.7	91	35.0	44.7
11 Finland	225.0	8.6	10.8	105	19.9	93	21.9	27.9
12 Luxembourg	9.8	4.6	3.3	167	13.7	138	20.3	33.6
13 Belgium	387.4	8.4	8.3	122	19.9	93	52.7	50.4
14 Austria	252.7	5.8	5.4	118	7.8	83	26.5 ^b	28.6 ^b
15 Denmark	142.3	4.9	5.1	133	7.9	159	22.7	29.7
16 France	2,742.2	10.0	10.4	121	22.8	115	43.2	41.8
17 Italy	1,858.0	7.7	10.2	162	24.0	128	53.8	50.5
18 United Kingdom	1,438.7	4.8	6.0	82	11.8	75	16.9	26.2
19 Spain	1,895.0	9.1	12.9	172	19.7	140	36.0	28.2
20 New Zealand	77.3	3.6	5.6	117	9.4	108	6.2	12.6
21 Germany	3,987.2	9.3	8.0	96	14.2	88	54.4	53.8
24 Greece	492.0	10.6	10.7	259	25.3	199	59.6	43.1
26 Korea, Rep. of	891.3	3.8	3.9	86	10.2	73	0.4	1.0
28 Portugal	412.0	7.5	5.8	129	16.1	140	49.9	47.1
30 Czech Republic	412.7	8.0	7.0	151	19.3	99	54.2	52.9
35 Hungary	296.1	7.1	7.4	107	19.4	97	44.2	47.9
37 Poland	3,020.2	17.8	15.6	115	37.8	107	53.1	51.3
42 Slovakia	432.6	16.4	15.8	112	29.9	93	67.4	68.7
53 Mexico	1,575.2	3.6	3.1	105	6.6	121	2.6	2.3
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
92 Turkey	2,526.4	10.0	8.2	101	19.3	100	47.4	36.9
OECD	36,458.5 T	6.5	6.6	108	13.3	94	33.0	32.9

NOTES

^a The age range may be 16–24 for some countries.

^b Data refer to 2004.

SOURCES

Columns 1–3 and 5: OECD 2006a.

Columns 4 and 6: calculated on the basis of data on male and female unemployment rates from OECD 2006c.

Columns 7 and 8: OECD 2006b.

TABLE 21 . . . while preserving it for future generations . . .

Energy and the environment

HDI rank	Traditional fuel consumption (% of total energy requirements)	Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hours)		MDG GDP per unit of energy use (2000 PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)		MDG Carbon dioxide emissions			Ratification of environmental treaties ^a				
		1980	2003	1980	2003	Per capita (metric tons)		Share of world total ^b (%)	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Framework Convention on Climate Change	Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change	Convention on Biological Diversity	
						1980	2003						
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
1	Norway	6.1 ^{c,d}	22,400 ^c	25,295 ^c	4.5	6.8	8.2 ^e	9.9 ^e	0.2 ^e	●	●	●	●
2	Iceland	0.0	13,838	29,412	3.1	2.5	8.2	7.6	(.)	○	●	●	●
3	Australia	7.1	6,599	11,446	3.6	4.8	13.9	18.0	1.4	●	●	○	●
4	Ireland	1.0	3,106	6,660	4.2	9.3	7.7	10.3	0.2	●	●	●	●
5	Sweden	20.4	11,700	16,603	3.7	4.6	8.6	5.9	0.2	●	●	●	●
6	Canada	4.3	14,243	18,329	2.5	3.4	17.2	17.9	2.3	○	●	●	●
7	Japan	1.2	4,944	8,212	5.7	6.5	7.9	9.7	4.9	●	●	●	●
8	United States	3.1	10,336	14,057	2.8	4.5	20.1 ^f	19.8 ^f	23.0 ^f	●	●	○	○
9	Switzerland	5.8 ^g	5,878 ^g	8,701 ^g	7.8	8.1	6.5	5.6	0.2	●	●	●	●
10	Netherlands	1.4	4,560	7,026	4.2	5.8	10.9	8.7	0.6	●	●	●	●
11	Finland	22.0	8,372	17,111	3.2	3.7	11.9	13.0	0.3	●	●	●	●
12	Luxembourg	1.2	10,879	16,348	2.4	6.5	29.1	22.0	(.)	●	●	●	●
13	Belgium	1.5	5,177	8,791	4.0	4.9	13.3	8.3	0.3	●	●	●	●
14	Austria	13.2	4,988	8,527	6.1	7.2	6.9	8.6	0.3	●	●	●	●
15	Denmark	11.8	5,059	7,138	5.2	7.5	12.3	10.1	0.2	●	●	●	●
16	France	4.6 ^h	4,633 ^h	8,319 ^h	4.9	5.9	9.0 ^h	6.2 ^h	1.5 ^h	●	●	●	●
17	Italy	1.8 ⁱ	3,364 ⁱ	5,943 ⁱ	7.4	8.2	6.6 ⁱ	7.7 ⁱ	1.8 ⁱ	●	●	●	●
18	United Kingdom	0.6	5,022	6,755	4.8	7.1	10.5	9.4	2.2	●	●	●	●
19	Spain	3.7	2,906	6,325	7.4	7.0	5.3	7.3	1.2	●	●	●	●
20	New Zealand	4.5	7,270	10,453	5.0	4.8	5.6	8.8	0.1	●	●	●	●
21	Germany	2.7	..	7,258	3.7	6.1	..	9.8	3.2	●	●	●	●
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.4 ^d	2,449	6,103	11.1	10.9	3.3	5.5	0.2	●	●	●	●
23	Israel	0.0	3,187	6,843	7.0	7.1	5.6	10.6	0.3	●	●	●	●
24	Greece	3.9	2,413	5,497	8.7	7.3	5.4	8.7	0.4	●	●	●	●
25	Singapore	0.2	2,836	8,087	3.9	4.5	12.5	11.3	0.2	●	●	●	●
26	Korea, Rep. of	1.8 ^d	1,051	7,338	4.5	4.2	3.3	9.6	1.8	○	●	●	●
27	Slovenia	7.5	..	7,109	..	5.2	..	7.8	0.1	●	●	●	●
28	Portugal	12.8	1,750	4,770	10.1	7.2	2.8	5.6	0.2	●	●	●	●
29	Cyprus	1.1	1,692	5,656	5.7	6.3	5.2	8.9	(.)	●	●	●	●
30	Czech Republic	3.0	..	6,567	..	3.9	..	11.4	0.5	●	●	●	●
31	Barbados	6.3	1,333	3,226	..	..	2.7	4.4	(.)	●	●	●	●
32	Malta	0.0	1,627	5,632	6.7	7.7	3.1	6.2	(.)	●	●	●	●
33	Kuwait	0.0 ^j	6,849	16,379	1.8	1.8	19.7 ^j	31.1 ^j	0.3 ^j	●	●	●	●
34	Brunei Darussalam	1.1	2,430	9,133	..	..	35.6	12.7	(.)	●	●	●	●
35	Hungary	5.0	2,920	4,051	3.7	5.6	7.7	5.7	0.2	●	●	●	●
36	Argentina	4.1	1,413	2,543	7.9	7.2	3.8	3.4	0.5	○	●	●	●
37	Poland	5.7	3,419	3,702	..	4.6	12.8	7.9	1.2	●	●	●	●
38	Chile	11.5	1,054	3,092	5.4	5.9	2.5	3.7	0.2	○	●	●	●
39	Bahrain	..	4,784	11,274	1.6	1.8	22.6	31.0	0.1	●	●	●	●
40	Estonia	17.1	..	6,094	..	3.4	..	13.6	0.1	●	●	●	●
41	Lithuania	13.0	..	3,453	..	4.3	..	3.7	0.1	●	●	●	●
42	Slovakia	2.2	..	5,377	..	3.7	..	7.0	0.1	●	●	●	●
43	Uruguay	23.1	1,163	2,310	8.5	10.5	2.0	1.3	(.)	○	●	●	●
44	Croatia	6.2	..	3,733	..	5.6	..	5.3	0.1	●	●	○	●
45	Latvia	46.5	..	2,835	..	5.3	..	2.9	(.)	●	●	●	●
46	Qatar	0.0	10,616	19,374	..	..	57.2	63.1	0.2	●	●	●	●
47	Seychelles	..	794	2,716 ^d	..	..	1.5	6.9	(.)	●	●	●	●
48	Costa Rica	29.6	964	1,764	10.2	9.9	1.1	1.5	(.)	○	●	●	●
49	United Arab Emirates	0.0	6,204	15,878	6.5	2.2	36.4	33.6	0.5	●	●	●	●
50	Cuba	17.7	1,029	1,407	..	..	3.2	2.3	0.1	●	●	●	●
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	3,256	..	..	..	3.0	(.)	●	●	●	●
52	Bahamas	..	4,062	6,700	..	..	38.1	6.0	(.)	●	●	●	●
53	Mexico	13.0	999	2,108	5.5	5.6	4.2	4.0	1.7	●	●	●	●

TABLE 21 Energy and the environment

HDI rank	Traditional fuel consumption (% of total energy requirements)	Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hours)		MDG GDP per unit of energy use (2000 PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)		MDG Carbon dioxide emissions			Ratification of environmental treaties ^a				
		1980	2003	1980	2003	Per capita (metric tons)		Share of world total ^b (%)	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Framework Convention on Climate Change	Kyoto Protocol to the Convention on Climate Change	Convention on Biological Diversity	
						1980	2003						
54	Bulgaria	6.5	4,371	4,735	1.6	2.8	8.5	5.6	0.2	●	●	●	●
55	Tonga	0.0 ^d	109	356 ^d	..	..	0.4	1.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
56	Oman	0.0	847	3,817	8.5	2.8	5.0	12.9	0.1	●	●	●	●
57	Trinidad and Tobago	0.6	1,900	4,925	2.7	1.2	15.4	22.1	0.1	●	●	●	●
58	Panama	28.5	930	1,733	7.3	7.6	1.8	1.9	(.)	●	●	●	●
59	Antigua and Barbuda	..	984	1,603 ^d	..	..	2.2	5.0	(.)	●	●	●	●
60	Romania	12.4	3,061	2,441	..	4.0	8.7	4.2	0.4	●	●	●	●
61	Malaysia	6.5 ^d	740	3,196	4.5	3.9	2.0	6.4	0.6	●	●	●	●
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	7.9	..	2,636	..	5.3	..	4.9	0.1	●	●	●	●
63	Mauritius	25.5	482	1,683	..	..	0.6	2.6	(.)	●	●	●	●
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1.7	1,588	3,347	..	..	8.9	8.9	0.2	●	●	●	●
65	Russian Federation	2.7	..	6,303	..	1.9	..	10.3	5.9	●	●	●	●
66	Macedonia, TFYR	9.7	..	3,794	..	..	..	5.2	(.)	●	●	●	●
67	Belarus	5.5	..	3,388	..	2.2	..	6.4	0.2	●	●	●	●
68	Dominica	..	149	1,243 ^d	..	..	0.5	1.8	(.)	●	●	●	●
69	Brazil	29.1	1,145	2,246	7.5	6.9	1.5	1.6	1.2	●	●	●	●
70	Colombia	15.8	726	1,045	7.4	10.1	1.4	1.3	0.2	●	●	●	●
71	Saint Lucia	..	504	1,851 ^d	..	..	0.9	2.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
72	Venezuela, RB	2.5	2,379	3,510	2.9	2.3	5.8	5.6	0.6	●	●	●	●
73	Albania	6.3	1,204	1,743	..	6.4	1.8	1.0	(.)	●	●	●	●
74	Thailand	17.7	340	1,896 ^d	5.1	5.0	0.9	3.9	1.0	●	●	●	●
75	Samoa (Western)	..	252	613 ^d	..	..	0.6	0.8	(.)	●	●	●	●
76	Saudi Arabia	(.) ^j	1,969	6,749	6.6	2.2	17.3 ^j	13.0 ^j	1.2 ^j	●	●	●	●
77	Ukraine	1.6	..	3,683	..	1.9	..	6.6	1.3	●	●	●	●
78	Lebanon	0.4	1,056	2,829	..	3.0	2.3	5.4	0.1	●	●	●	●
79	Kazakhstan	0.2	..	4,114	..	1.9	..	10.7	0.6	●	○	●	●
80	Armenia	1.1	..	1,375	..	5.2	..	1.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
81	China	4.6	307	1,440	1.3	4.5	1.5	3.2	16.5	●	●	●	●
82	Peru	24.7	579	868	7.9	11.3	1.4	1.0	0.1	●	●	●	●
83	Ecuador	18.7	423	950	5.2	4.9	1.7	1.8	0.1	●	●	●	●
84	Philippines	33.2	373	655	9.8	7.8	0.8	1.0	0.3	○	●	●	●
85	Grenada	0.0	281	1,628	..	..	0.5	2.2	(.)	●	●	●	●
86	Jordan	1.3	366	1,524	5.5	4.0	2.1	3.2	0.1	●	●	●	●
87	Tunisia	8.6	434	1,200	6.9	8.1	1.5	2.1	0.1	●	●	●	●
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	276	940 ^d	..	..	0.4	1.6	(.)	●	●	●	●
89	Suriname	3.3	4,442	3,537	..	..	6.7	5.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
90	Fiji	36.0 ^d	489	627 ^d	..	..	1.2	1.3	(.)	●	●	●	●
91	Paraguay	55.0	233	1,113	7.3	6.4	0.5	0.7	(.)	●	●	●	●
92	Turkey	9.1	554	1,979	5.9	6.0	1.7	3.1	0.9	●	●	●	●
93	Sri Lanka	60.4	113	407	5.8	8.8	0.2	0.5	(.)	●	●	●	●
94	Dominican Republic	26.9	582	1,532	6.5	7.4	1.1	2.5	0.1	●	●	●	●
95	Belize	25.0 ^d	370	708 ^d	..	..	1.3	3.0	(.)	●	●	●	●
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	0.7	570	2,304	4.9	3.2	3.0	5.6	1.5	●	●	●	●
97	Georgia	23.9	..	1,566	..	4.1	..	0.8	(.)	●	●	●	●
98	Maldives	0.0	25	490	..	..	0.3	1.4	(.)	●	●	●	●
99	Azerbaijan	0.0	..	2,815	..	2.3	..	3.5	0.1	●	●	●	●
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	El Salvador	46.3	336	663	7.6	6.9	0.5	1.0	(.)	●	●	●	●
102	Algeria	6.4	381	929	8.5	5.6	3.5	5.1	0.7	●	●	●	●
103	Guyana	43.6	545	1,172 ^d	..	..	2.3	2.2	(.)	●	●	●	●
104	Jamaica	17.0	834	2,696	2.9	2.5	4.0	4.1	(.)	○	●	●	●
105	Turkmenistan	0.0	..	1,999	..	..	..	9.2	0.2	●	●	●	●
106	Cape Verde	0.0 ^d	55	100 ^d	..	..	0.4	0.3	(.)	●	●	●	●

HDI rank	Traditional fuel consumption (% of total energy requirements)	Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hours)		MDG GDP per unit of energy use (2000 PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)		MDG Carbon dioxide emissions			Ratification of environmental treaties ^a				
		1980	2003	1980	2003	Per capita (metric tons)		Share of world total ^b (%)	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Framework Convention on Climate Change	Kyoto Protocol to the Framework Convention on Climate Change	Convention on Biological Diversity	
						1980	2003						
107	Syrian Arab Republic	0.0	433	1,683	4.7	3.4	2.2	2.7	0.2	●	●	●	●
108	Indonesia	15.9	94	498	3.9	4.3	0.6	1.4	1.2	●	●	●	●
109	Viet Nam	23.3	78	503 ^d	..	4.4	0.3	0.9	0.3	●	●	●	●
110	Kyrgyzstan	0.0	..	2,417	..	3.2	..	1.0	(.)	●	●	●	●
111	Egypt	9.4 ^d	433	1,340 ^d	6.4	5.1	1.0	2.0	0.6	●	●	●	●
112	Nicaragua	69.3	363	492	8.7	5.5	0.7	0.7	(.)	●	●	●	●
113	Uzbekistan	0.0	..	1,890	..	0.8	..	4.8	0.5	●	●	●	●
114	Moldova, Rep. of	2.1	..	1,900	..	1.9	..	1.7	(.)	●	●	●	●
115	Bolivia	18.8	292	481	5.4	4.9	0.8	0.9	(.)	●	●	●	●
116	Mongolia	2.2	1,119	1,273	..	..	4.1	3.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
117	Honduras	63.6	259	694	5.0	4.9	0.6	0.9	(.)	○	●	●	●
118	Guatemala	72.1	245	501	7.0	6.5	0.6	0.9	(.)	●	●	●	●
119	Vanuatu	50.0 ^d	171	208 ^d	..	..	0.5	0.4	(.)	●	●	●	●
120	Equatorial Guinea	57.1	83	51 ^d	..	..	0.3	0.3	(.)	●	●	●	●
121	South Africa	11.6 ^k	3,181 ^k	4,595 ^k	4.5	3.9	7.2	7.8	1.4	●	●	●	●
122	Tajikistan	..	..	2,645	..	2.1	..	0.7	(.)	●	●	●	●
123	Morocco	6.1	254	649	11.3	10.2	0.8	1.2	0.2	○	●	●	●
124	Gabon	65.8	766	1,229	3.5	4.9	8.9	0.9	(.)	●	●	●	●
125	Namibia	.. ^l	.. ^l	.. ^l	..	9.9	..	1.2	(.)	●	●	●	●
126	India	19.8	173	594	3.3	5.3	0.5	1.2	5.1	●	●	●	●
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	96	102 ^d	..	..	0.4	0.6	(.)	●	●	●	●
128	Solomon Islands	50.0 ^d	93	69 ^d	..	..	0.4	0.4	(.)	●	●	●	●
129	Cambodia	92.2	15	9 ^d	..	..	(.)	(.)	(.)	●	●	●	●
130	Myanmar	83.9	44	126	..	..	0.1	0.2	(.)	○	●	●	●
131	Botswana	.. ^l	.. ^l	.. ^l	..	..	0.9	2.3	(.)	●	●	●	●
132	Comoros	..	26	32 ^d	..	..	0.1	0.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	78.4	68	135 ^d	..	..	0.1	0.2	(.)	●	●	●	●
134	Pakistan	23.5	176	493	3.5	4.2	0.4	0.8	0.5	○	●	●	●
135	Bhutan	87.8	17	218 ^d	..	..	(.)	0.2	(.)	●	●	●	●
136	Ghana	84.7	450	285	4.8	5.0	0.2	0.4	(.)	●	●	●	●
137	Bangladesh	51.5	30	145	10.8	10.4	0.1	0.3	0.1	●	●	●	●
138	Nepal	93.2	17	91	2.7	4.0	(.)	0.1	(.)	○	●	●	●
139	Papua New Guinea	62.2	406	251 ^d	..	..	0.6	0.4	(.)	●	●	●	●
140	Congo	69.0	98	206	1.6	3.3	0.2	0.4	(.)	●	●	●	●
141	Sudan	86.5	47	101	2.5	3.7	0.2	0.3	(.)	●	●	●	●
142	Timor-Leste	..	..	301 ^d	..	..	..	0.2	(.)	●	●	●	●
143	Madagascar	81.9	49	50 ^d	..	..	0.2	0.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
144	Cameroon	86.3	168	226	5.3	4.6	0.4	0.2	(.)	●	●	●	●
145	Uganda	93.5	28	59 ^d	..	..	0.1	0.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
146	Swaziland	.. ^l	.. ^l	.. ^l	..	..	0.8	0.9	(.)	●	●	●	●
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
147	Togo	84.4	74	91	6.4	3.2	0.2	0.4	(.)	●	●	●	●
148	Djibouti	..	416	455 ^d	..	..	0.9	0.5	(.)	●	●	●	●
149	Lesotho	.. ^l	.. ^l	.. ^l	..	..	..	..	..	●	●	●	●
150	Yemen	4.0	..	212	..	2.8	..	0.9	0.1	●	●	●	●
151	Zimbabwe	67.2	1,020	998	2.8	2.6	1.3	0.9	(.)	●	●	●	●
152	Kenya	83.1	109	154	1.8	2.1	0.4	0.3	(.)	●	●	●	●
153	Mauritania	35.8 ^d	60	60 ^d	..	..	0.4	0.9	(.)	●	●	●	●
154	Haiti	79.5	58	61	8.2	6.4	0.1	0.2	(.)	○	●	●	●
155	Gambia	66.7	70	101 ^d	..	..	0.2	0.2	(.)	●	●	●	●
156	Senegal	70.9	115	192 ^d	4.3	5.2	0.6	0.4	(.)	●	●	●	●
157	Eritrea	85.2	..	62	..	..	..	0.2	(.)	●	●	●	●
158	Rwanda	84.7	32	39 ^d	..	..	0.1	0.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
159	Nigeria	82.9	108	162	1.3	1.3	1.0	0.4	0.2	●	●	●	●

Energy and the environment

HDI rank	Traditional fuel consumption		MDG		MDG			Ratification of environmental treaties ^a					
	(% of total energy requirements)	Electricity consumption per capita (kilowatt-hours)	GDP per unit of energy use (2000 PPP US\$ per kg of oil equivalent)		Carbon dioxide emissions		Share of world total ^b (%)	Cartagena Protocol on Biosafety	Framework Convention on Climate Change	Kyoto Protocol to the Convention on Climate Change	Convention on Biological Diversity		
			1980	2003	1980	2003						Per capita (metric tons)	2003
160	Guinea	87.1	85	89 ^d	..	..	0.2	0.1	(.)	○	●	●	●
161	Angola	74.4	214	178	..	3.1	0.7	0.6	(.)		●		●
162	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	94.4	41	78	..	1.3	0.1	0.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
163	Benin	81.3	37	82	2.4	3.5	0.1	0.3	(.)	●	●	●	●
164	Côte d'Ivoire	75.5	220	209	5.2	3.8	0.7	0.3	(.)		●		●
165	Zambia	87.2	1,125	631	1.5	1.4	0.6	0.2	(.)	●	●	●	●
166	Malawi	82.9	66	77 ^d	..	..	0.1	0.1	(.)	○	●	●	●
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	97.2	161	86	6.0	2.1	0.1	(.)	(.)	●	●	●	●
168	Mozambique	90.9	364	399	1.0	2.5	0.3	0.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
169	Burundi	95.7	12	23 ^d	..	..	(.)	(.)	(.)		●		●
170	Ethiopia	96.5	..	33	..	2.1	(.)	0.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
171	Chad	98.6	10	11 ^d	..	..	(.)	(.)	(.)	○	●		●
172	Central African Republic	83.3	29	35 ^d	..	..	(.)	0.1	(.)	○	●		●
173	Guinea-Bissau	50.0	18	45 ^d	..	..	0.2	0.2	(.)		●	●	●
174	Burkina Faso	83.3	16	32 ^d	..	..	0.1	0.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
175	Mali	86.7	15	38 ^d	..	..	0.1	(.)	(.)	●	●	●	●
176	Sierra Leone	91.2	62	49 ^d	..	..	0.2	0.1	(.)		●		●
177	Niger	85.6	..	40 ^d	..	..	0.1	0.1	(.)	●	●	●	●
	Developing countries	26.3	388	1,157	3.7	4.7	1.3	2.2	42.7	..	..	..	..
	Least developed countries	78.3	83	114	..	3.8	0.1	0.2	0.5	..	..	..	..
	Arab States	16.9	626	1,977	5.8	3.5	3.2	4.4	4.8	..	..	..	..
	East Asia and the Pacific	11.4	329	1,418	2.1	4.6	1.4	2.9	22.5	..	..	..	..
	Latin America and the Caribbean	23.3	1,019	1,932	6.4	6.2	2.4	2.4	5.2	..	..	..	..
	South Asia	24.8	171	598	3.8	5.0	0.5	1.2	7.2	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Saharan Africa	81.2	434	522	3.2	2.7	1.0	0.8	2.1	..	..	..	..
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	4.1	3,284	3,432	..	2.5	10.1	6.2	12.2	..	..	..	..
	OECD	4.6	5,761	8,777	3.9	5.3	10.9	11.2	51.1	..	..	..	..
	High-income OECD	3.2	6,698	10,483	3.8	5.3	12.1	13.1	46.5	..	..	..	..
	High human development	4.9	5,532	8,502	3.9	5.2	10.7	11.1	54.7	..	..	..	..
	Medium human development	18.4	341	1,100	3.5	4.2	1.2	2.1	43.7	..	..	..	..
	Low human development	83.7	162	165	2.2	1.9	0.4	0.2	0.6	..	..	..	..
	High income	3.1	6,559	10,331	3.9	5.2	12.2	13.1	49.7	..	..	..	..
	Middle income	10.5	615	1,593	3.7	4.2	2.1	3.1	42.7	..	..	..	..
	Low income	44.0	174	414	3.2	4.2	0.5	0.8	7.6	..	..	..	..
	World	21.7 ^m	1,573	2,490	3.8	4.7	3.4	3.7	100.0	..	..	..	..

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

NOTES

- a** Information is as of 28 August 2006. 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** The world total includes carbon dioxide emissions not included in national totals, such as those from bunker fuels and oxidation of nonfuel hydrocarbon products, and emissions by countries not shown in the main indicator tables. These emissions amount to approximately 0.2% of the world total. Thus the shares listed for individual countries in this table do not sum to 100%.

- c** Includes Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.
d Data are estimates produced by the United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Statistics Division.
e Preliminary data.
f Based on natural gas data.
g Includes Liechtenstein.
h Includes Monaco.
i Includes San Marino.
j Includes part of the Neutral Zone.
k Data refer to the South African Customs Union, which includes Botswana, Lesotho, Namibia and Swaziland.
l Included in data for South Africa.
m Figure is the aggregate from UN 2006a.

SOURCES

- Column 1:** calculated on the basis of data on traditional fuel consumption and total energy requirements from UN 2006a.
Columns 2 and 3: UN 2006f.
Columns 4 and 5: World Bank 2006, based on data from the International Energy Agency.
Columns 6–8: UN 2006c, based on data from the Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center.
Columns 9–12: UN 2006d.

TABLE **22**

... protecting personal security ...

Refugees and armaments

HDI rank	Internally displaced people ^a (thousands) 2005 ^e	Refugees		Conventional arms transfers ^b (1990 prices)				Total armed forces		
		By country of asylum (thousands) 2005 ^e	By country of origin ^c (thousands) 2005 ^e	Imports (US\$ millions)		Exports		Thousands 2006	Index (1985=100) 2006	
				1995	2005	US\$ millions 2005	Share ^d (%) 2001-05			
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
1	Norway	..	43	0	83	9	13	(.)	26	70
2	Iceland	..	0	0	..	..	0	0	0	..
3	Australia	..	65	0	147	396	50	(.)	53	75
4	Ireland	..	7	0	0	4	..	..	10	73
5	Sweden	..	75	0	95	104	592	2	28	43
6	Canada	..	147	0	339	112	365	2	62	75
7	Japan	..	2	0	877	250	0	0	260	107
8	United States	..	379	1	415	387	7,101	30	1,546	72
9	Switzerland	..	48	0	93	144	74	(.)	4	20
10	Netherlands	..	118	0	46	129	840	2	53	50
11	Finland	..	12	0	159	77	22	(.)	28	77
12	Luxembourg	..	2	0	0	0	..	..	1	129
13	Belgium	..	15	0	16	0	173	(.)	37	40
14	Austria	..	21	0	23	21	3	(.)	40	73
15	Denmark	..	44	0	127	78	2	(.)	21	71
16	France	..	137	0	43	3	2,399	9	255	55
17	Italy	..	21	0	315	224	827	2	191	50
18	United Kingdom	..	293	0	633	94	791	4	217	65
19	Spain	..	5	0	363	281	113	1	147	46
20	New Zealand	..	5	0	7	8	0	(.)	9	73
21	Germany	..	700	0	252	216	1,855	6	285	60
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	2	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Israel	150-300 ^f	1	1	265	1,422	160	2	168	118
24	Greece	..	2	0	870	1,114	0	(.)	164	81
25	Singapore	..	0	0	237	423	3	(.)	73	133
26	Korea, Rep. of	..	0	0	1,674	544	38	(.)	688	115
27	Slovenia	..	0	0	19	2	..	..	7	..
28	Portugal	..	0	0	18	406	0	0	45	62
29	Cyprus	210	1	0	33	0	0	0	10	100
30	Czech Republic	..	2	4	0	630	10	(.)	22	11
31	Barbados	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	1	61
32	Malta	..	2	0	0	18	0	(.)	2	250
33	Kuwait	..	2	0	631	55	0	0	16	133
34	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	7	171
35	Hungary	..	8	4	24	12	70	(.)	32	30
36	Argentina	..	3	1	70	67	0	(.)	71	66
37	Poland	..	5	20	125	96	124	(.)	142	45
38	Chile	..	1	1	468	456	0	(.)	78	77
39	Bahrain	..	0	0	49	0	0	(.)	11	393
40	Estonia	..	0	1	18	10	0	0	5	..
41	Lithuania	..	1	1	4	9	0	(.)	14	..
42	Slovakia	..	0	1	220	0	0	(.)	20	..
43	Uruguay	..	0	0	8	18	0	0	24	75
44	Croatia	5	3	119	22	0	0	0	21	..
45	Latvia	..	0	2	16	7	0	0	5	..
46	Qatar	..	0	0	11	0	0	0	12	200
47	Seychelles	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	(.)	17
48	Costa Rica	..	11	0	0	0	..	..	0	..
49	United Arab Emirates	..	0	0	426	2,381	10	(.)	51	119
50	Cuba	..	1	19	0	0	..	..	49	30
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Bahamas	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	1	172
53	Mexico	10-12	3	2	45	35	..	..	193	149

Human development indicators

TABLE 22

Refugees and armaments

HDI rank	Internally displaced people ^a (thousands) 2005 ^e	Refugees		Conventional arms transfers ^b (1990 prices)				Total armed forces		
		By country of asylum (thousands) 2005 ^e	By country of origin ^c (thousands) 2005 ^e	Imports (US\$ millions)		Exports		Thousands 2006	Index (1985=100) 2006	
				1995	2005	US\$ millions 2005	Share ^d (%) 2001–05			
54	Bulgaria	..	4	4	0	158	0	(.)	51	34
55	Tonga	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	..	..
56	Oman	..	0	0	157	98	0	0	42	144
57	Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	3	143
58	Panama	..	2	0	0	0	..	..	0	0
59	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	(.)	170
60	Romania	..	2	11	0	579	17	(.)	97	51
61	Malaysia	..	34	0	898	467	0	0	110	100
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	183	11	110	0	0	0	(.)	12	..
63	Mauritius	..	0	0	0	0	..	..	0	0
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	12	2	0	0	0	(.)	76	104
65	Russian Federation	265	2	103	40	0	5,771	31	1,027	19
66	Macedonia, TFYR	1	1	9	0	0	..	..	11	..
67	Belarus	..	1	9	0	0	0	1	73	..
68	Dominica	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
69	Brazil	..	3	0	237	142	62	(.)	287	104
70	Colombia	1,706–3,663 ^g	0	60	37	11	..	..	207	313
71	Saint Lucia	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
72	Venezuela, RB	..	0	3	0	7	0	(.)	82	167
73	Albania	..	0	13	24	31	..	..	22	54
74	Thailand	..	117	0	558	98	0	(.)	307	130
75	Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Saudi Arabia	..	241	0	975	470	36	(.)	200	320
77	Ukraine	..	2	84	..	..	188	2	188	..
78	Lebanon	68–600	1	18	34	1	0	(.)	72	414
79	Kazakhstan	..	7	4	99	68	0	(.)	66	..
80	Armenia	8	220	14	49	0	..	..	48	..
81	China	..	299	124	523	2,697	129	2	2,255	58
82	Peru	60	1	5	32	368	0	(.)	80	63
83	Ecuador	..	10	1	10	33	..	..	47	111
84	Philippines	60	0	0	36	38	..	..	106	92
85	Grenada	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Jordan	..	1	2	19	23	15	(.)	101	144
87	Tunisia	..	0	3	42	156	..	..	35	100
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Suriname	..	0	0	0	0	..	..	2	100
90	Fiji	..	..	1	12	0	..	..	4	148
91	Paraguay	..	0	0	0	1	..	..	10	69
92	Turkey	356–1,000+	2	170	1,562	746	28	(.)	515	82
93	Sri Lanka	325	0	108	49	8	..	..	111	514
94	Dominican Republic	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	25	113
95	Belize	..	1	0	0	0	..	..	1	167
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	..	716	99	373	403	0	(.)	545	89
97	Georgia	240	2	7	0	0	0	(.)	11	..
98	Maldives	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	..	..
99	Azerbaijan	558	3	234	0	0	..	..	67	..
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	21–50 ^h	0	350	1	0	..	..	0	..
101	El Salvador	..	0	4	3	0	..	..	16	38
102	Algeria	1,000 ⁱ	94	12	346	149	..	..	138	81
103	Guyana	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	1	15
104	Jamaica	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	3	143
105	Turkmenistan	..	12	1	0	0	..	..	26	..
106	Cape Verde	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	1	13

HDI rank	Internally displaced people ^a (thousands) 2005 ^e	Conventional arms transfers ^b (1990 prices)						Total armed forces		
		Refugees		Exports				Thousands 2006	Index (1985=100) 2006	
		By country of asylum (thousands) 2005 ^e	By country of origin ^c (thousands) 2005 ^e	Imports (US\$ millions)		US\$ millions 2005	Share ^d (%) 2001–05			
				1995	2005					
107	Syrian Arab Republic	305	26	16	43	0	0	0	308	77
108	Indonesia	342–600	0	34	339	19	8	(.)	302	109
109	Viet Nam	..	2	357	270	291	..	..	455	44
110	Kyrgyzstan	..	3	3	0	3	0	(.)	13	..
111	Egypt	..	89	6	1,700	596	0	(.)	469	105
112	Nicaragua	..	0	1	0	0	0	0	14	22
113	Uzbekistan	3	44	8	0	0	0	1	55	..
114	Moldova, Rep. of	..	0	12	6	0	4	(.)	7	..
115	Bolivia	..	1	0	1	9	..	..	33	120
116	Mongolia	..	0	1	..	..	..	..	9	27
117	Honduras	..	0	1	0	0	..	..	12	72
118	Guatemala	242	0	3	3	0	..	..	29	91
119	Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Equatorial Guinea	..	0	0	0	0	..	..	1	45
121	South Africa	..	30	0	38	606	39	(.)	56	53
122	Tajikistan	..	1	55	0	0	..	..	8	..
123	Morocco	..	0	3	30	32	..	..	201	135
124	Gabon	..	9	0	0	0	..	..	5	208
125	Namibia	..	5	1	4	0	..	..	9	..
126	India	600	139	16	943	1,471	0	(.)	1,325	105
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Solomon Islands	..	..	0	0	0	..	..	..	..
129	Cambodia	..	0	18	0	0	0	0	124	354
130	Myanmar	540 ^f	0	165	216	20	..	..	376	202
131	Botswana	..	3	0	7	0	..	..	9	225
132	Comoros	..	0	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	0	24	0	0	..	..	29	54
134	Pakistan	20 ^f	1,085	30	316	161	9	(.)	619	128
135	Bhutan	..	..	107	0	0	..	..	..	..
136	Ghana	..	54	18	0	0	..	..	7	46
137	Bangladesh	500	21	7	121	27	..	..	126	138
138	Nepal	100–200	126	2	1	0	..	..	69	276
139	Papua New Guinea	..	10	0	0	0	..	..	3	94
140	Congo	100–147	66	24	0	0	..	..	10	115
141	Sudan	5,355	147	693	3	0	..	..	105	186
142	Timor-Leste	..	0	0	..	..	..	..	1	..
143	Madagascar	..	0	0	0	0	..	..	14	66
144	Cameroon	..	52	9	0	0	..	..	23	315
145	Uganda	1,740 ^f	257	34	38	0	..	..	45	225
146	Swaziland	..	1	0	0	0	..	..	..	..
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
147	Togo	3	9	51	3	0	..	..	9	250
148	Djibouti	..	10	1	3	0	..	..	10	333
149	Lesotho	..	0	0	0	0	..	..	2	100
150	Yemen	..	82	1	124	289	..	..	67	105
151	Zimbabwe	570	14	11	0	0	..	..	29	71
152	Kenya	382	251	5	0	25	..	..	24	175
153	Mauritania	..	1	32	1	0	..	..	16	188
154	Haiti	..	0	14	..	..	..	..	0	0
155	Gambia	..	7	2	0	0	..	..	1	160
156	Senegal	64	21	9	2	0	..	..	14	139
157	Eritrea	51	4	144	3	276	0	0	202	..
158	Rwanda	..	45	100	0	0	..	..	51	981
159	Nigeria	..	9	22	2	0	0	0	79	84

TABLE 22

Refugees and armaments

HDI rank	Internally displaced people ^a (thousands) 2005 ^e	Refugees		Conventional arms transfers ^b (1990 prices)				Total armed forces	
		By country of asylum (thousands) 2005 ^e	By country of origin ^c (thousands) 2005 ^e	Imports (US\$ millions)		Exports		Thousands 2006	Index (1985=100) 2006
				1995	2005	US\$ millions 2005	Share ^d (%) 2001–05		
160	Guinea	82	64	6	0	0	..	10	101
161	Angola	62	14	216	1	22	0	108	218
162	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	..	549	2	0	0	..	27	67
163	Benin	..	30	0	0	0	..	5	111
164	Côte d'Ivoire	800 ^f	42	18	2	0	..	17	129
165	Zambia	..	156	0	0	0	0	15	93
166	Malawi	..	4	0	0	0	0	5	94
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	1,664	204	431	0	14	..	65	135
168	Mozambique	..	2	0	0	0	..	11	70
169	Burundi	117	21	439	0	0	..	51	981
170	Ethiopia	150–265	101	65	0	0	..	183	84
171	Chad	55–65	275	48	1	0	..	30	246
172	Central African Republic	..	25	43	0	0	..	3	130
173	Guinea-Bissau	..	8	1	0	0	..	9	105
174	Burkina Faso	..	1	1	0	19	..	11	275
175	Mali	..	11	1	0	0	..	7	143
176	Sierra Leone	..	60	40	15	0	..	13	419
177	Niger	..	0	1	0	0	..	5	227
	Developing countries	..	5,761	..	..	..	..	13,909 T	89
	Least developed countries	..	2,265	..	..	..	..	1,862 T	159
	Arab States	..	755	..	..	..	..	2,141 T	79
	East Asia and the Pacific	..	464	..	..	..	..	5,955 T	80
	Latin America and the Caribbean	..	37	..	..	..	..	1,269 T	94
	South Asia	..	2,087	..	..	..	..	2,822 T	111
	Sub-Saharan Africa	..	2,415	..	..	..	..	1,197 T	142
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	..	482	..	..	..	..	2,115 T	32
	OECD	..	2,161	..	..	..	..	5,094 T	70
	High-income OECD	..	2,141	..	..	..	..	4,170 T	71
	High human development	..	2,240	..	..	..	..	5,520 T	71
	Medium human development	..	3,919	..	..	..	..	11,637 T	69
	Low human development	..	2,020	..	..	..	..	1,079 T	151
	High income	..	2,390	..	..	..	..	4,728 T	76
	Middle income	..	1,984	..	..	..	..	9,402 T	58
	Low income	..	4,013	..	..	..	..	5,546 T	111
	World	23,700 T	8,387 T	..	21,085 T ^j	21,965 T ^j	21,961 T ^j	19,676 T	72

NOTES

- a** Estimates maintained by the Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre based on various sources. Estimates are associated with high levels of uncertainty.
- b** Data are as of 10 May 2006. Figures are trend indicator values, which are an indicator only of the volume of international arms transfers, not of the actual financial value of such transfers. Published reports of arms transfers provide partial information, as not all transfers are fully reported. The estimates presented are conservative and may understate actual transfers of conventional weapons.
- c** The country of origin for many refugees is unavailable or unreported. These data may therefore be underestimates.
- d** Calculated using the 2001–05 totals for all countries and nonstate actors with exports of major conventional weapons as defined in SIPRI 2006b.
- e** Data refer to the end of 2005 unless otherwise specified.

- f** Estimate excludes certain parts of the country or some groups of internally displaced people.
- g** Lower estimate is cumulative since 1994. Higher figure is cumulative since 1985.
- h** Lower estimate includes only internally displaced people evicted mainly by dwelling demolitions since 2000. Higher figure is cumulative since 1967.
- i** Figure is cumulative since 1992.
- j** Data refer to the total volume of arms transfers and include all countries and nonstate actors with transfers of major conventional weapons as defined in SIPRI 2006a.

SOURCES

- Column 1:** Internal Displacement Monitoring Centre 2006.
- Columns 2 and 3:** UNHCR 2006.
- Columns 4–6:** SIPRI 2006b.
- Column 7:** calculated on the basis of data on arms transfers from SIPRI 2006b.
- Column 8:** IISS 2006.
- Column 9:** calculated on the basis of data on armed forces from IISS 2006.

TABLE 23

. . . protecting personal security . . .

Victims of crime

Population victimized by crime ^a							
(% of total)							
	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	0.9	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
Maputo (Mozambique)	2001	40.6	29.3	7.6	2.2	3.2	30.5
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
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

TABLE 23 Victims of crime

Population victimized by crime^a (% of total)

	Year ^b	Total crime ^c	Property crime ^d	Robbery	Sexual assault ^e	Assault	Bribery (corruption) ^f
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

NOTES

- 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 are for the year preceding the survey.
- c** Data refer to people victimized by 1 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 women 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

All columns: UNODC 2004.

TABLE 24

... and achieving equality for all women and men

Gender-related development index

HDI rank	Gender-related development index (GDI)		Life expectancy at birth (years)		Adult literacy rate ^a (% ages 15 and older)		Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools (%)		Estimated earned income ^c (PPP US\$)		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^d	
	Rank	Value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
1	Norway	1	0.962	82.0	77.1	.. ^e	.. ^e	105	96	33,034	43,950	0
2	Iceland	2	0.958	82.7	79.0	.. ^e	.. ^e	102 ^f	91 ^f	27,496	38,603	0
3	Australia	3	0.956	83.0	77.9	.. ^e	.. ^e	114	112	24,966	35,832	0
4	Ireland	4	0.951	80.5	75.4	.. ^e	.. ^e	101	97	26,160	51,633	0
5	Sweden	5	0.949	82.5	78.1	.. ^e	.. ^e	102	91	26,408	32,724	0
6	Canada	7	0.947	82.6	77.6	.. ^e	.. ^e	96 ^{t,g}	90 ^{t,g}	24,277 ^h	38,374 ^h	-1
7	Japan	13	0.942	85.6	78.6	.. ^e	.. ^e	84	86	18,130	40,885	-5
8	United States	8	0.946	80.2	74.8	.. ^e	.. ^e	97	89	30,581 ^h	49,075 ^h	1
9	Switzerland	10	0.944	83.4	77.8	.. ^e	.. ^e	83	88	25,314	41,258	0
10	Netherlands	9	0.945	81.2	75.8	.. ^e	.. ^e	98	99	24,652	39,035	2
11	Finland	11	0.943	81.9	75.3	.. ^e	.. ^e	104	97	24,862	35,263	1
12	Luxembourg	6	0.949	81.6	75.3	.. ^e	.. ^e	89 ⁱ	88 ⁱ	45,938 ^j	94,696 ^j	1
13	Belgium	12	0.943	82.1	75.9	.. ^e	.. ^e	96	93	24,123	38,338	1
14	Austria	17	0.937	82.0	76.2	.. ^e	.. ^e	92	90	20,032	45,095	-3
15	Denmark	15	0.940	79.6	75.0	.. ^e	.. ^e	106	97	27,048	36,882	0
16	France	14	0.940	83.1	76.0	.. ^e	.. ^e	95	91	23,015	35,922	2
17	Italy	18	0.934	83.2	77.1	98.0 ^e	98.8 ^e	92	87	18,070 ^h	38,902 ^h	-1
18	United Kingdom	16	0.938	80.8	76.2	.. ^e	.. ^e	96 ^f	90 ^f	24,448	37,506	2
19	Spain	19	0.933	83.3	76.0	.. ^e	.. ^e	99	93	16,751 ^h	33,648 ^h	0
20	New Zealand	20	0.932	81.5	77.0	.. ^e	.. ^e	105	95	19,264	27,711	0
21	Germany	21	0.928	81.7	75.9	.. ^e	.. ^e	88 ^f	89 ^f	20,851	36,114	0
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	84.8	78.9	..	..	74	79	20,637	42,166	..
23	Israel	22	0.925	82.0	77.8	95.9	98.5	92	87	19,165 ^h	29,714 ^h	0
24	Greece	23	0.917	81.0	75.7	94.2 ^e	97.8 ^e	96	91	15,728	28,837	0
25	Singapore	..	..	80.8	77.0	88.6	96.6	..	..	18,905	37,125	..
26	Korea, Rep. of	25	0.905	80.9	73.7	.. ^e	.. ^e	88	101	12,912	28,036	-1
27	Slovenia	24	0.908	80.2	72.9	.. ^e	.. ^e	100	91	15,992 ^h	26,129 ^h	1
28	Portugal	26	0.902	80.8	74.1	.. ^e	.. ^e	93	86	14,635	24,971	0
29	Cyprus	27	0.900	81.2	76.2	95.1	98.6	79	78	17,012	28,891	0
30	Czech Republic	28	0.881	78.9	72.5	.. ^e	.. ^e	82	81	13,141	26,017	0
31	Barbados	..	..	78.6	71.7	..	..	94 ^g	84 ^g	..	..	..
32	Malta	29	0.869	80.9	76.1	89.2 ^k	86.4 ^k	81	82	12,226	25,644	0
33	Kuwait	31	0.864	79.7	75.4	91.0	94.4	79 ^f	69 ^f	9,623 ^h	25,847 ^h	-1
34	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	79.1	74.5	90.2	95.2	78 ^f	76 ^f	..	..	..
35	Hungary	30	0.867	77.1	68.9	.. ^e	.. ^e	90	85	13,311	20,666	1
36	Argentina	32	0.859	78.4	70.9	97.2	97.2	94 ^g	85 ^g	9,258 ^h	17,518 ^h	0
37	Poland	33	0.859	78.6	70.5	.. ^e	.. ^e	90	82	9,746 ^h	16,400 ^h	0
38	Chile	37	0.850	81.1	75.1	95.6	95.8	80	82	6,134 ^h	15,715 ^h	-3
39	Bahrain	38	0.849	76.0	73.2	83.6	88.6	89 ^f	82 ^f	9,654	29,107	-3
40	Estonia	34	0.856	77.2	65.8	99.8 ^e	99.8 ^e	98	86	11,377 ^h	18,285 ^h	2
41	Lithuania	35	0.856	78.0	66.9	99.6 ^e	99.6 ^e	96	87	10,839	15,699	2
42	Slovakia	36	0.853	78.1	70.3	.. ^e	.. ^e	78	75	10,856 ^h	18,617 ^h	2
43	Uruguay	39	0.847	79.2	71.9	.. ⁱ	.. ^m	95 ^{t,g}	84 ^{t,g}	6,764 ^h	12,240 ^h	0
44	Croatia	40	0.844	78.6	71.6	97.1	99.3	75 ^g	72 ^g	9,872	14,690	0
45	Latvia	41	0.843	77.2	66.1	99.7 ^e	99.8 ^e	97	84	9,530	14,171	0
46	Qatar	..	..	76.2	71.4	88.6	89.1	82	71	..	..	..
47	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	92.3	91.4	82	77	..	..	..
48	Costa Rica	42	0.831	80.8	76.0	95.1	94.7	69 ^{t,g}	67 ^{t,g}	5,969	12,878	0
49	United Arab Emirates	43	0.829	81.1	76.7	.. ⁱ	.. ^m	68 ^{t,g}	54 ^{t,g}	7,630 ^h	31,788 ^h	0
50	Cuba	..	..	79.5	75.8	99.8 ^e	99.8 ^e	81 ^g	79 ^g	..	..	..
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	81	78	..	..	..
52	Bahamas	..	..	73.4	67.1	..	..	66 ^f	65 ^f	14,414 ^h	20,459 ^h	..
53	Mexico	45	0.812	77.8	72.8	89.6	92.4	76	75	5,594	14,202	-1

TABLE
24

Gender-related development index

HDI rank	Gender-related development index (GDI)		Life expectancy at birth (years)		Adult literacy rate ^a (% ages 15 and older)		Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools (%)		Estimated earned income ^c (PPP US\$)		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^d	
	Rank	Value	2004		2004		2004 ^b		2004			
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
54	Bulgaria	44	0.814	75.8	69.1	97.7	98.7	81	81	6,406	9,855	1
55	Tonga	46	0.809	73.7	71.1	99.0 ^k	98.8 ^k	81 ^f	79 ^f	5,026 ^h	10,606 ^h	0
56	Oman	57	0.785	76.0	73.1	73.5	86.8	68 ^f	69 ^f	4,273 ^h	23,676 ^h	-10
57	Trinidad and Tobago	48	0.805	72.8	67.0	.. ^l	.. ^m	68	66	7,766 ^h	16,711 ^h	0
58	Panama	47	0.806	77.6	72.5	91.2	92.5	83	76	5,219	9,300	2
59	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Romania	49	0.804	75.2	68.0	96.3	98.4	77	73	6,723	10,325	1
61	Malaysia	51	0.795	75.8	71.1	85.4	92.0	76 ^g	70 ^g	5,391	15,015	0
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	77.0	71.5	94.4	99.0	..	..	5,568 ^h	8,582 ^h	..
63	Mauritius	53	0.792	75.8	69.0	80.5	88.4	74 ^f	75 ^f	6,948 ^h	17,173 ^h	-1
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	76.4	71.8	..	..	98 ^{f,g}	91 ^{f,g}	..	..	..
65	Russian Federation	50	0.795	72.0	58.9	99.2 ^e	99.7 ^e	92 ^f	84 ^f	7,735 ^h	12,401 ^h	3
66	Macedonia, TFYR	54	0.791	76.5	71.5	94.1	98.2	71	69	4,286 ^h	8,943 ^h	0
67	Belarus	52	0.793	74.1	62.5	99.4 ^{e,k}	99.8 ^{e,k}	90	86	5,510 ^h	8,632 ^h	3
68	Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	81	..	..	..
69	Brazil	55	0.789	74.8	67.0	88.8	88.4	88 ^g	84 ^g	6,004	10,447	1
70	Colombia	56	0.787	75.6	69.6	92.7	92.9	74	71	5,356	9,202	1
71	Saint Lucia	..	..	74.1	71.0	..	..	80	72	4,308 ^h	8,399 ^h	..
72	Venezuela, RB	60	0.780	76.1	70.2	92.7	93.3	76 ^{f,g}	73 ^{f,g}	4,083 ^h	7,982 ^h	-2
73	Albania	59	0.780	76.9	71.1	98.3	99.2	67 ^g	69 ^g	3,487 ^h	6,492 ^h	0
74	Thailand	58	0.781	74.0	66.7	90.5	94.9	74	73	6,036	10,214	2
75	Samoa (Western)	63	0.770	73.9	67.5	.. ^l	.. ^m	76 ^f	72 ^f	3,046 ^h	7,980 ^h	-2
76	Saudi Arabia	72	0.744	74.2	70.3	69.3	87.1	58 ^f	59 ^f	3,486 ^h	22,617 ^h	-10
77	Ukraine	62	0.771	72.4	60.1	99.2 ^e	99.7 ^e	87	83	4,535	8,583	1
78	Lebanon	..	..	74.4	70.1	..	..	85	82	2,786 ^h	9,011 ^h	..
79	Kazakhstan	61	0.772	69.1	58.0	99.3 ^{e,k}	99.8 ^{e,k}	93	89	5,799	9,222	3
80	Armenia	65	0.765	74.8	68.1	99.2 ^e	99.7 ^e	77	71	3,222 ^h	5,105 ^h	0
81	China	64	0.765	73.7	70.2	86.5	95.1	70 ^f	71 ^f	4,561 ^h	7,159 ^h	2
82	Peru	67	0.759	72.9	67.8	82.1	93.5	88 ^f	85 ^f	3,294	8,036	0
83	Ecuador	..	..	77.5	71.6	89.7	92.3	..	..	2,796 ^h	5,123 ^h	..
84	Philippines	66	0.761	72.8	68.6	92.7	92.5	84	79	3,449	5,763	2
85	Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	75 ^f	71 ^f	..	..	..
86	Jordan	69	0.747	73.2	70.2	84.7	95.1	80	78	2,143	7,038	0
87	Tunisia	73	0.744	75.6	71.4	65.3	83.4	77 ^f	74 ^f	3,421 ^h	12,046 ^h	-3
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	74.1	68.5	..	..	67	68	4,300 ^h	8,513 ^h	..
89	Suriname	..	..	72.7	66.1	87.2	92.0	77 ^{f,g}	68 ^{f,g}	..	..	..
90	Fiji	..	..	70.3	65.9	..	..	76 ^f	74 ^f	3,921 ^h	8,142 ^h	..
91	Paraguay	..	..	73.5	68.9	..	..	70 ^{f,g}	69 ^{f,g}	2,789	6,806	..
92	Turkey	71	0.745	71.3	66.6	79.6	95.3	63	75	4,038	11,408	0
93	Sri Lanka	68	0.749	77.0	71.7	89.1	92.3	64 ^{f,g}	63 ^{f,g}	2,561	6,158	4
94	Dominican Republic	70	0.745	71.3	64.1	87.2	86.8	78 ^f	70 ^f	4,376 ^h	10,461 ^h	3
95	Belize	..	..	74.4	69.5	..	..	81	81	3,760 ^h	9,674 ^h	..
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	74	0.736	72.3	69.2	70.4	83.5	70 ^f	74 ^f	4,122 ^h	10,830 ^h	0
97	Georgia	..	..	74.4	66.6	..	..	76	75	1,561	4,273	..
98	Maldives	..	..	66.6	67.4	96.4	96.2	69 ^f	68 ^f	..	..	..
99	Azerbaijan	75	0.733	70.6	63.3	98.2 ^k	99.5 ^k	67	69	3,262 ^h	5,096 ^h	0
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	74.2	71.1	88.0	96.7	83 ^f	80 ^f	..	..	..
101	El Salvador	76	0.725	74.1	68.0	.. ^l	.. ^m	69 ^f	70 ^f	3,077	7,074	0
102	Algeria	79	0.713	72.7	70.1	60.1	79.6	73	73	3,259 ^h	9,888 ^h	-2
103	Guyana	..	..	66.7	60.6	..	..	78 ^{f,g}	78 ^{f,g}	2,615 ^h	6,375 ^h	..
104	Jamaica	77	0.721	72.5	69.0	85.9 ^k	74.1 ^k	79 ^f	75 ^f	3,027 ^h	5,327 ^h	1
105	Turkmenistan	..	..	66.9	58.4	98.3 ^k	99.3 ^k	..	..	3,425 ^h	5,385 ^h	..
106	Cape Verde	78	0.714	73.5	67.3	.. ^l	.. ^m	67	67	3,045 ^h	8,641 ^h	1

HDI rank	Gender-related development index (GDI)		Life expectancy at birth (years)		Adult literacy rate ^a (% ages 15 and older)		Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools (%)		Estimated earned income ^c (PPP US\$)		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^d	
	Rank	Value	2004		2004		2004 ^b		2004			
			Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
107	Syrian Arab Republic	82	0.702	75.4	71.8	73.6	86.0	60 ^f	65 ^f	1,794 ^h	5,402 ^h	-2
108	Indonesia	81	0.704	69.2	65.3	86.8	94.0	67	70	2,257 ^h	4,963 ^h	0
109	Viet Nam	80	0.708	72.9	68.8	86.9 ^k	93.9 ^k	61 ^f	65 ^f	2,271 ^h	3,220 ^h	2
110	Kyrgyzstan	83	0.701	71.3	62.9	98.1 ^k	99.3 ^k	80	77	1,422 ^h	2,464 ^h	0
111	Egypt	..	..	72.4	68.0	59.4	83.0	..	..	1,588	6,817	..
112	Nicaragua	88	0.684	72.4	67.6	76.6	76.8	71 ^f	69 ^f	1,747 ^h	5,524 ^h	-4
113	Uzbekistan	84	0.694	69.9	63.4	.. ^l	.. ^m	72 ^f	75 ^f	1,398 ^h	2,346 ^h	1
114	Moldova, Rep. of	85	0.692	71.7	64.4	97.7	99.1	73	68	1,349 ^h	2,143 ^h	1
115	Bolivia	86	0.687	66.5	62.3	80.7	93.1	83 ^f	89 ^f	1,983 ^h	3,462 ^h	1
116	Mongolia	87	0.685	66.5	62.5	97.5	98.0	83	72	1,379 ^h	2,730 ^h	1
117	Honduras	89	0.676	70.2	66.1	80.2	79.8	74 ^f	68 ^f	1,771 ^h	3,964 ^h	0
118	Guatemala	90	0.659	71.3	63.9	63.3	75.4	63 ^f	69 ^f	2,130 ^h	6,604 ^h	0
119	Vanuatu	..	..	70.9	67.2	..	..	61 ^f	66 ^f	2,468 ^h	3,612 ^h	..
120	Equatorial Guinea	93	0.639	43.3	42.3	80.5	93.4	52 ^{f,g}	64 ^{f,g}	11,491 ^h	26,967 ^h	-2
121	South Africa	92	0.646	48.2	45.7	80.9 ^k	84.1 ^k	77 ^g	76 ^g	7,014 ^h	15,521 ^h	0
122	Tajikistan	91	0.648	66.4	61.2	99.2 ^e	99.7 ^e	65	77	876 ^h	1,530 ^h	2
123	Morocco	95	0.615	72.2	67.8	39.6	65.7	54	62	1,742 ^h	6,907 ^h	-1
124	Gabon	..	..	54.7	53.4	..	..	68 ^{f,g}	72 ^{f,g}	4,814 ^h	8,449 ^h	..
125	Namibia	94	0.622	47.5	46.8	83.5	86.8	69 ^g	66 ^g	5,416 ^h	9,455 ^h	1
126	India	96	0.591	65.3	62.1	47.8	73.4	58 ^f	66 ^f	1,471 ^h	4,723 ^h	0
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	64.2	62.1	..	..	63	64	..	..	..
128	Solomon Islands	..	..	63.3	61.9	..	..	45 ^{f,g}	49 ^{f,g}	1,202 ^h	2,387 ^h	..
129	Cambodia	97	0.578	60.1	52.7	64.1	84.7	55 ^{f,g}	65 ^{f,g}	2,077 ^h	2,793 ^h	0
130	Myanmar	..	..	63.5	57.8	86.4	93.9	50 ^f	48 ^f	..	..	..
131	Botswana	98	0.555	34.8	34.9	81.8	80.4	72 ^f	69 ^f	5,322	14,738	0
132	Comoros	99	0.550	65.8	61.5	.. ^l	.. ^m	42 ^f	50 ^f	1,306 ^h	2,576 ^h	0
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	100	0.545	56.3	53.8	60.9	77.0	55	66	1,328 ^h	2,579 ^h	0
134	Pakistan	105	0.513	63.6	63.2	36.0	63.0	32	44	977 ^h	3,403 ^h	-4
135	Bhutan	..	..	64.6	62.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Ghana	101	0.528	57.4	56.5	49.8	66.4	44 ^f	50 ^f	1,860 ^h	2,611 ^h	1
137	Bangladesh	102	0.524	64.2	62.5	.. ^l	.. ^m	58 ^g	56 ^g	1,170 ^h	2,540 ^h	1
138	Nepal	106	0.513	62.4	61.6	34.9	62.7	52 ^g	62 ^g	995 ^h	1,993 ^h	-2
139	Papua New Guinea	103	0.521	56.3	55.2	50.9	63.4	38 ^{f,g}	43 ^{f,g}	2,127 ^h	2,934 ^h	2
140	Congo	104	0.519	53.5	51.0	.. ^l	.. ^m	49 ^f	55 ^f	652 ^h	1,310 ^h	2
141	Sudan	110	0.492	58.0	55.1	51.8 ⁿ	71.1 ⁿ	34 ^f	39 ^f	778 ^h	3,105 ^h	-3
142	Timor-Leste	..	..	57.1	54.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Madagascar	107	0.507	56.9	54.3	65.3	76.5	55 ^f	58 ^f	704 ^h	1,012 ^h	1
144	Cameroon	109	0.497	46.2	45.1	59.8	77.0	56 ^f	69 ^f	1,435 ^h	2,921 ^h	0
145	Uganda	108	0.498	48.8	47.9	57.7	76.8	65	67	1,216 ^h	1,741 ^h	2
146	Swaziland	114	0.479	31.3	31.3	78.3	80.9	57 ^{f,g}	59 ^{f,g}	2,576	8,936	-3
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
147	Togo	116	0.476	56.4	52.6	38.5	68.7	46 ^f	64 ^f	927 ^h	2,159 ^h	-4
148	Djibouti	..	..	54.1	51.8	..	..	21	27	1,305 ^h	2,681 ^h	..
149	Lesotho	112	0.486	36.2	34.0	90.3	73.7	66 ^f	65 ^f	1,848 ^h	3,506 ^h	1
150	Yemen	117	0.462	62.4	59.7	.. ^l	.. ^m	42 ^f	68 ^f	397 ^h	1,346 ^h	-3
151	Zimbabwe	113	0.483	36.0	37.2	.. ^l	.. ^m	51 ^{f,g}	54 ^{f,g}	1,527 ^h	2,613 ^h	2
152	Kenya	111	0.487	46.5	48.5	70.2	77.7	58 ^f	62 ^f	1,037	1,242	5
153	Mauritania	115	0.478	54.7	51.5	43.4	59.5	44	47	1,295 ^h	2,601 ^h	2
154	Haiti	..	..	52.7	51.3	..	..	..	..	1,283 ^h	2,465 ^h	..
155	Gambia	..	..	57.5	54.7	..	..	50 ^f	51 ^f	1,378 ^h	2,615 ^h	..
156	Senegal	118	0.451	57.2	54.8	29.2	51.1	36 ^f	41 ^f	1,200 ^h	2,243 ^h	0
157	Eritrea	..	..	56.1	52.3	..	..	29	41	557	1,414	..
158	Rwanda	119	0.449	45.8	42.6	59.8	71.4	52	52	1,083 ^h	1,454 ^h	0
159	Nigeria	120	0.443	43.5	43.2	.. ^l	.. ^m	50 ^f	60 ^f	669 ^h	1,628 ^h	0

TABLE 24

Gender-related development index

HDI rank	Gender-related development index (GDI)		Life expectancy at birth (years)		Adult literacy rate ^a (% ages 15 and older)		Combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools (%)		Estimated earned income ^c (PPP US\$)		HDI rank minus GDI rank ^d	
	Rank	Value	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male		
160	Guinea	121	0.434	54.2	53.6	18.1	42.6	35	49	1,764 ^b	2,576 ^b	0
161	Angola	122	0.431	42.5	39.6	54.2	82.9	24 ^{f,g}	28 ^{f,g}	1,670 ^b	2,706 ^b	0
162	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	123	0.426	46.2	45.6	62.2	77.5	47 ^f	49 ^f	569 ^b	781 ^b	0
163	Benin	124	0.412	55.0	53.5	23.3	47.9	41 ^f	58 ^f	702 ^b	1,475 ^b	0
164	Côte d'Ivoire	125	0.401	46.7	45.2	38.6	60.8	32 ^{f,g}	47 ^{f,g}	749 ^b	2,324 ^b	0
165	Zambia	126	0.396	37.1	38.2	59.8 ^k	76.3 ^k	52 ^f	56 ^f	670 ^b	1,216 ^b	0
166	Malawi	127	0.394	39.6	40.0	54.0 ^k	74.9 ^k	64 ^f	65 ^f	547 ^b	747 ^b	0
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	130	0.378	44.5	42.5	54.1	80.9	24 ^{f,g}	30 ^{f,g}	482 ^b	931 ^b	-2
168	Mozambique	128	0.387	42.3	41.0	.. ^l	.. ^m	44	53	1,110 ^b	1,372 ^b	1
169	Burundi	129	0.380	44.9	43.0	52.2	67.3	32	40	594 ^b	765 ^b	1
170	Ethiopia	..	..	48.8	46.8	..	..	30	42	570 ^b	944 ^b	..
171	Chad	131	0.350	44.7	42.6	12.8	40.8	25 ^f	44 ^f	1,644 ^b	2,545 ^b	0
172	Central African Republic	132	0.336	39.8	38.4	33.5	64.8	23 ^{f,g}	36 ^{f,g}	836 ^b	1,367 ^b	0
173	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	46.2	43.4	..	..	29 ^{f,g}	45 ^{f,g}	487 ^b	963 ^b	..
174	Burkina Faso	133	0.335	48.6	47.2	15.2	29.4	23 ^f	30 ^f	930 ^b	1,405 ^b	0
175	Mali	134	0.329	48.7	47.4	11.9 ^k	26.7 ^k	30 ^f	40 ^f	800 ^b	1,197 ^b	0
176	Sierra Leone	135	0.317	42.4	39.6	24.4	46.9	55 ^f	75 ^f	353 ^b	775 ^b	0
177	Niger	136	0.292	44.7	44.6	15.1	42.9	18	25	560 ^b	989 ^b	0

NOTES

- a** Data refer to national literacy estimates from censuses or surveys conducted between 2000 and 2005, unless otherwise specified. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data, comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution. For more details, see www.uis.unesco.org.
- b** In 2006 the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics changed its convention for citing the reference year of education data to the calendar year in which the academic or financial year ends—from 2003/04, for example, to 2004. Data for some countries may refer to national or UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates. For details, see www.uis.unesco.org. Because data are from different sources, comparisons across countries should be made with caution.
- c** Because of the lack of gender-disaggregated income data, female and male earned income are crudely estimated on the basis of data on the ratio of the female nonagricultural wage to the male nonagricultural wage, the female and male shares

- of the economically active population, the total female and male population and GDP per capita in purchasing power parity terms in US dollars (see *Technical note 1*). Estimates are based on data for the most recent year available during 1991–2004, unless otherwise specified.
- d** The HDI ranks used in this calculation are recalculated for the 136 countries with a GDI value. A positive figure indicates that the GDI rank is higher than the HDI rank, a negative the opposite.
- e** For the purposes of calculating the GDI, a value of 99.0% was applied.
- f** Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision.
- g** Data refer to a year other than that specified.
- h** No wage data are available. For the purposes of calculating the estimated female and male earned income, a value of 0.75 was used for the ratio of the female nonagricultural wage to the male nonagricultural wage.
- i** Stated 2006.
- j** For the purposes of calculating the GDI, a value of \$40,000 (PPP US\$) was applied.

- k** Data refer to the most recent year available between 1995 and 1999.
- l** In the absence of recent data, estimates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2005, based on outdated census or survey information, were used and should be interpreted with caution: Bangladesh 33.1, Cape Verde 70.8, Comoros 49.7, Congo 80.8, El Salvador 78.8, Mozambique 35.6, Nigeria 64.2, Samoa (Western) 98.4, Trinidad and Tobago 98.3, United Arab Emirates 82.7, Uruguay 98.4, Uzbekistan 99.1, Yemen 33.4 and Zimbabwe 86.3.
- m** In the absence of recent data, estimates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2005, based on outdated census or survey information, were used and should be interpreted with caution: Bangladesh 51.7, Cape Verde 86.6, Comoros 63.9, Congo 91.2, El Salvador 83.6, Mozambique 65.7, Nigeria 96.9, Samoa (Western) 98.9, Trinidad and Tobago 99.2, United Arab Emirates 76.8, Uruguay 97.5, Uzbekistan 99.6, Yemen 72.5 and Zimbabwe 93.8.
- n** Data refer to a year or period other than that specified, differ from the standard definition or refer to only part of a country.

SOURCES

- 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 2005a, unless otherwise specified.
- Columns 5 and 6:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006a, unless otherwise specified.
- Columns 7 and 8:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006c, unless otherwise specified.
- Columns 9 and 10:** calculated on the basis of data on GDP per capita (PPP US\$) and population from World Bank 2006, unless otherwise specified; data on wages from ILO 2006b; data on the economically active population from ILO 2005a.
- Column 11:** calculated on the basis of the recalculated HDI ranks and the GDI ranks in column 1.

GDI ranks for 136 countries

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

TABLE 25

... and achieving equality for all women and men

Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women ^a (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers ^b (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers ^b (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	
	Rank	Value					
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
1	Norway	1	0.932	37.9	29	50	0.75
2	Iceland	3	0.866	33.3	29	55	0.71
3	Australia	8	0.833	28.3	37	55	0.70
4	Ireland	17	0.753	14.2	29	51	0.51
5	Sweden	2	0.883	45.3	31	51	0.81
6	Canada	11	0.810	24.3	36	56	0.63
7	Japan	42	0.557	10.7	10	46	0.44
8	United States	12	0.808	15.0	42	55	0.62
9	Switzerland	14	0.797	24.8	27	46	0.61
10	Netherlands	7	0.844	34.2	26	48	0.63
11	Finland	6	0.853	37.5	28	54	0.71
12	Luxembourg	..	..	23.3	..	..	0.49
13	Belgium	5	0.855	35.7	30	48	0.63
14	Austria	10	0.815	32.2	28	46	0.44
15	Denmark	4	0.861	36.9	25	52	0.73
16	France	..	..	13.9	..	..	0.64
17	Italy	24	0.653	16.1	21	45	0.46
18	United Kingdom	16	0.755	18.5	33	46	0.65
19	Spain	15	0.776	30.5	32	47	0.50
20	New Zealand	13	0.797	32.2	36	52	0.70
21	Germany	9	0.816	30.5	35	50	0.58
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	27	40	0.49
23	Israel	23	0.656	14.2	29	54	0.64
24	Greece	29	0.614	13.0	27	49	0.55
25	Singapore	18	0.707	18.9	26	45	0.51
26	Korea, Rep. of	53	0.502	13.4	7	38	0.46
27	Slovenia	32	0.603	10.8	34	57	0.61
28	Portugal	20	0.681	21.3	32	52	0.59
29	Cyprus	38	0.584	14.3	15	45	0.59
30	Czech Republic	28	0.615	15.7	28	52	0.51
31	Barbados	..	..	17.6	43	52	..
32	Malta	58	0.493	9.2	16	39	0.48
33	Kuwait	..	..	1.5	..	..	0.37
34	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..^d	..	..	..
35	Hungary	41	0.560	10.4	34	61	0.64
36	Argentina	19	0.697	36.5	25	55	0.53
37	Poland	30	0.610	19.1	34	61	0.59
38	Chile	52	0.506	12.7	24	52	0.39
39	Bahrain	..	..	7.5	..	..	0.33
40	Estonia	31	0.608	18.8	35	67	0.62
41	Lithuania	25	0.635	22.0	42	68	0.69
42	Slovakia	34	0.599	16.7	32	61	0.58
43	Uruguay	50	0.513	10.8	35	53	0.55
44	Croatia	33	0.602	21.7	23	52	0.67
45	Latvia	27	0.621	21.0	42	64	0.67
46	Qatar	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
47	Seychelles	..	..	29.4	..	..	..
48	Costa Rica	21	0.675	38.6	26	40	0.46
49	United Arab Emirates	70	0.353	0.0	8	25	0.24
50	Cuba	..	..	36.0	..	..	..
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	0.0	..	..	..
52	Bahamas	..	..	26.8	40	..	0.70
53	Mexico	35	0.597	25.0	25	42	0.39

TABLE 25

Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women ^a (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers ^b (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers ^b (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	
	Rank	Value					
54	Bulgaria	37	0.595	22.1	33	61	0.65
55	Tonga	..	..	3.3	..	..	0.47
56	Oman	..	..	7.8	..	..	0.18
57	Trinidad and Tobago	22	0.660	25.4	38	54	0.46
58	Panama	40	0.568	16.7	39	51	0.56
59	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	13.9	..	..	..
60	Romania	59	0.492	10.7	29	57	0.65
61	Malaysia	55	0.500	13.1	23	40	0.36
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	12.3	..	..	0.65
63	Mauritius	..	..	17.1	..	..	0.40
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	4.7	..	..	..
65	Russian Federation	62	0.482	8.0	38	64	0.62
66	Macedonia, TFYR	43	0.554	19.2	28	53	0.48
67	Belarus	..	..	29.8	..	..	0.64
68	Dominica	..	..	12.9	..	..	..
69	Brazil	61	0.486	9.1	34	53	0.57
70	Colombia	51	0.506	10.8 ^e	38	50	0.58
71	Saint Lucia	..	..	17.2	..	..	0.51
72	Venezuela, RB	46	0.532	18.0	27	61	0.51
73	Albania	..	..	7.1	..	..	0.54
74	Thailand	60	0.486	10.7	28	53	0.59
75	Samoa (Western)	..	..	4.1	..	..	0.38
76	Saudi Arabia	74	0.242	0.0	31	6	0.15
77	Ukraine	63	0.455	7.1	43	60	0.53
78	Lebanon	..	..	4.7	..	..	0.31
79	Kazakhstan	..	..	8.6	..	..	0.63
80	Armenia	..	..	5.3	..	..	0.63
81	China	..	..	20.3	..	..	0.64
82	Peru	39	0.580	29.0	19	44	0.41
83	Ecuador	49	0.524	16.0	34	49	0.55
84	Philippines	45	0.533	15.8	58	61	0.60
85	Grenada	..	..	28.6	..	..	..
86	Jordan	..	..	7.9	..	..	0.30
87	Tunisia	..	..	19.3	..	..	0.28
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	18.2	..	..	0.51
89	Suriname	..	..	25.5	28	51	..
90	Fiji	..	..	11.7	..	..	0.48
91	Paraguay	..	..	9.6	..	..	0.41
92	Turkey	72	0.289	4.4	7	31	0.35
93	Sri Lanka	69	0.372	4.9	21	46	0.42
94	Dominican Republic	..	..	15.4 ^e	..	50	0.42
95	Belize	57	0.495	11.9	31	52	0.39
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	71	0.326	4.1	13	33	0.38
97	Georgia	64	0.407	9.4	26	63	0.37
98	Maldives	..	..	12.0	15	40	..
99	Azerbaijan	..	..	12.3	..	..	0.64
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	11	35	..
101	El Salvador	48	0.529	16.7	33	45	0.43
102	Algeria	..	..	5.3	..	..	0.33
103	Guyana	..	..	30.8	..	..	0.41
104	Jamaica	..	..	13.6	..	..	0.57
105	Turkmenistan	..	..	16.0	..	..	0.64
106	Cape Verde	..	..	15.3	..	..	0.35

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women ^a (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers ^b (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers ^b (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	
	Rank	Value					
107	Syrian Arab Republic	..	12.0	..	..	0.33
108	Indonesia	..	11.3	..	..	0.45
109	Viet Nam	..	27.3	..	..	0.71
110	Kyrgyzstan	..	0.0	..	..	0.58
111	Egypt	73	0.262	3.8	9	30	0.23
112	Nicaragua	..	20.7	..	..	0.32
113	Uzbekistan	..	16.4	..	..	0.60
114	Moldova, Rep. of	44	0.544	21.8	39	66	0.63
115	Bolivia	56	0.499	14.6	36	40	0.57
116	Mongolia	65	0.388	6.6	30	66	0.51
117	Honduras	47	0.530	23.4	22	36	0.45
118	Guatemala	..	8.2	..	..	0.32
119	Vanuatu	..	3.8	..	..	0.68
120	Equatorial Guinea	..	18.0	..	..	0.43
121	South Africa	..	32.8 ^f	..	..	0.45
122	Tajikistan	..	19.6	..	..	0.57
123	Morocco	..	6.4	..	..	0.25
124	Gabon	..	11.9	..	..	0.57
125	Namibia	26	0.623	26.9	30	55	0.57
126	India	..	9.2	..	..	0.31
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	7.3	..	..	..
128	Solomon Islands	..	0.0	..	..	0.50
129	Cambodia	68	0.373	11.4	14	33	0.74
130	Myanmar	..	..^g	..	..	..
131	Botswana	54	0.501	11.1	31	53	0.36
132	Comoros	..	3.0	..	..	0.51
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	..	22.9	..	..	0.52
134	Pakistan	66	0.377	20.4	2	26	0.29
135	Bhutan	..	9.3	..	..	..
136	Ghana	..	10.9	..	..	0.71
137	Bangladesh	67	0.374	14.8 ^h	23	12	0.46
138	Nepal	..	6.7	..	..	0.50
139	Papua New Guinea	..	0.9	..	..	0.73
140	Congo	..	10.1	..	..	0.50
141	Sudan	..	13.6	..	..	0.25
142	Timor-Leste	..	25.3 ⁱ	..	..	..
143	Madagascar	..	8.4	..	..	0.70
144	Cameroon	..	8.9	..	..	0.49
145	Uganda	..	28.8	..	..	0.70
146	Swaziland	..	16.8	..	..	0.29
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
147	Togo	..	8.6	..	..	0.43
148	Djibouti	..	10.8	..	..	0.49
149	Lesotho	..	17.0	..	..	0.53
150	Yemen	75	0.128	0.7	4	15	0.30
151	Zimbabwe	..	20.8	..	..	0.58
152	Kenya	..	7.3	..	..	0.83
153	Mauritania	..	..^j	..	..	0.50
154	Haiti	..	6.2	..	..	0.52
155	Gambia	..	13.2	..	..	0.53
156	Senegal	..	19.2	..	..	0.53
157	Eritrea	..	22.0	..	..	0.39
158	Rwanda	..	45.3	..	..	0.74
159	Nigeria	..	5.8	..	..	0.41

TABLE 25

Gender empowerment measure

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women ^a (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers ^b (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers ^b (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	
	Rank	Value					
160	Guinea	..	19.3	..	..	0.68
161	Angola	..	15.0	..	..	0.62
162	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	36	0.597	30.4	49	32	0.73
163	Benin	..	7.2	..	..	0.48
164	Côte d'Ivoire	..	8.5	..	..	0.32
165	Zambia	..	12.7	..	..	0.55
166	Malawi	..	13.6	..	..	0.73
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	..	10.2	..	..	0.52
168	Mozambique	..	34.8	..	..	0.81
169	Burundi	..	31.7	..	..	0.78
170	Ethiopia	..	21.4	..	..	0.60
171	Chad	..	6.5	..	..	0.65
172	Central African Republic	..	10.5	..	..	0.61
173	Guinea-Bissau	..	14.0	..	..	0.51
174	Burkina Faso	..	11.7	..	..	0.66
175	Mali	..	10.2	..	..	0.67
176	Sierra Leone	..	14.5	..	..	0.45
177	Niger	..	12.4	..	..	0.57

NOTES

- a** Data are as of 31 May 2006, unless otherwise specified. Where there are lower and upper houses, data refer to the weighted average of women's shares of seats in both houses.
- b** Data refer to the most recent year available during 1992–2004. 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 24. Estimates are based on data for the most recent year available during 1991–2004.
- d** Does not currently have a parliament.
- e** Data are as of 1 March 2005.
- f** Does not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis. The shares given

are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats.

- g** The parliament elected in 1990 has never been convened nor authorized to sit, and many of its members were detained or forced into exile.
- h** In 2004 the number of seats in parliament was raised from 300 to 345, with the additional 45 seats reserved for women and filled in September and October 2005.
- i** The purpose of elections held on 30 August 2001 was to elect members of the Constituent Assembly of Timor-Leste. This body became the National Parliament on 20 May 2002, the date on which the country became independent, without any new elections.
- j** The Parliament of Mauritania was suspended following a coup d'état in August 2005.

SOURCES

- Column 1:** determined on the basis of 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 2006a, 2006c.
- Columns 4 and 5:** calculated on the basis of occupational data from ILO 2006b.
- Column 6:** calculated on the basis of data in columns 9 and 10 of table 24.

TABLE
26

... and achieving equality for all women and men

Gender inequality in education

HDI rank	Adult literacy ^a		MDG Youth literacy ^a		MDG Net primary enrolment ^{b, c}		MDG Net secondary enrolment ^{b, c}		MDG Gross tertiary enrolment ^{c, d}		
	Female rate (% ages 15 and older)	Female rate as % of male rate	Female rate (% ages 15–24)	Female rate as % of male rate	Female ratio (%)	Ratio of female to male ^e	Female ratio (%)	Ratio of female to male ^e	Female ratio (%)	Ratio of female to male ^e	
	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
1	Norway	..	..	..	..	99	1.00	97	1.01	98	1.54
2	Iceland	..	..	..	..	98 ^g	0.98 ^g	88 ^g	1.04 ^g	79 ^g	1.78 ^g
3	Australia	..	..	..	..	96	1.01	86 ^g	1.01 ^g	80	1.23
4	Ireland	..	..	..	..	96	1.00	89	1.06	66	1.28
5	Sweden	..	..	..	..	99	1.00	100	1.03	102	1.55
6	Canada	..	..	..	..	100 ^{g, h}	1.00 ^{g, h}	94 ⁱ	0.99 ⁱ	70 ^j	1.36 ^j
7	Japan	..	..	..	..	100	1.00	100 ^{g, k}	1.01 ^{g, k}	51	0.89
8	United States	..	..	..	..	91	0.96	91	1.02	96	1.39
9	Switzerland	..	..	..	..	94	1.00	80	0.93	42	0.80
10	Netherlands	..	..	..	..	98	0.99	90	1.01	62	1.08
11	Finland	..	..	..	..	99	1.00	94	1.01	98	1.20
12	Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	91	1.00	82	1.07	13 ^g	1.18 ^g
13	Belgium	..	..	..	..	99	1.00	97 ^{g, l}	1.01 ^{g, l}	69	1.21
14	Austria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	1.19
15	Denmark	..	..	..	..	100	1.00	94	1.03	87	1.42
16	France	..	..	..	..	99	1.00	97	1.02	63	1.28
17	Italy	98.0	99	99.8	100	99	1.00	93	1.02	72	1.34
18	United Kingdom	..	..	..	..	99	1.00	97	1.03	70	1.37
19	Spain	..	..	..	..	99	0.99	99	1.04	72	1.22
20	New Zealand	..	..	..	..	99	1.00	96	1.03	74	1.41
21	Germany	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	90 ^m	0.95 ^m	77 ^m	0.97 ^m	32	0.97
23	Israel	95.9	97	99.6	100	98	1.01	89	1.00	65	1.33
24	Greece	94.2	96	99.0	100	99	0.99	88	1.04	86	1.17
25	Singapore	88.6	92	99.6	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Korea, Rep. of	..	..	..	..	99	0.99	88	1.00	67	0.61
27	Slovenia	..	..	..	..	98	1.00	95	1.00	86	1.38
28	Portugal	..	..	..	..	99	0.99	87 ^l	1.11 ^l	65	1.32
29	Cyprus	95.1	96	99.8	100	96 ^m	1.00 ^m	95 ^m	1.03 ^m	36 ^m	0.98 ^m
30	Czech Republic	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	45	1.10
31	Barbados	..	..	..	..	97	0.99	98	1.05	54 ^h	2.47 ^h
32	Malta	89.2 ⁿ	103 ⁿ	97.8 ⁿ	104 ⁿ	94	1.00	90	1.06	30	1.33
33	Kuwait	91.0	96	99.8	100	87 ^g	1.03 ^g	80 ^{g, j}	1.05 ^{g, j}	33 ^g	2.72 ^g
34	Brunei Darussalam	90.2	95	98.9	100	..	..	..	..	17 ^g	1.74 ^g
35	Hungary	..	..	..	..	88	0.99	90 ^g	0.99 ^g	70	1.40
36	Argentina	97.2	100	99.1	100	98 ^l	0.99 ^l	82 ^l	1.07 ^l	77 ^l	1.51 ^l
37	Poland	..	..	..	..	98	1.00	92	1.03	72	1.41
38	Chile	95.6	100	99.2	100	..	..	..	..	42	0.95
39	Bahrain	83.6	94	97.3	100	97	1.01	93	1.07	45 ^g	1.84 ^g
40	Estonia	99.8	100	99.8	100	94	1.00	91	1.03	82	1.68
41	Lithuania	99.6	100	99.7	100	89	1.00	93	1.01	89	1.55
42	Slovakia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	1.22
43	Uruguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	53 ^{g, l}	2.04 ^{g, l}
44	Croatia	97.1	98	99.7	100	87 ^l	0.99 ^l	86 ^l	1.02 ^l	42 ^l	1.19 ^l
45	Latvia	99.7	100	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	94	1.72
46	Qatar	88.6	99	97.5	103	94	0.99	86	0.98	34	3.67
47	Seychelles	92.3	101	99.4	101	97 ^m	1.01 ^m	96 ^m	1.07 ^m	..	..
48	Costa Rica	95.1	100	98.0	101	..	..	..	..	28	1.26
49	United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	70	0.97	64	1.06	40 ^{g, l}	3.24 ^{g, l}
50	Cuba	99.8	100	100.0	100	95	0.97	87	1.02	38 ^l	1.34 ^l
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	98 ^m	1.08 ^m	97 ^m	0.97 ^m	..	..
52	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	85	1.02	78	1.12	..	..
53	Mexico	89.6	97	97.6	100	98	1.00	65	1.03	23	0.98

TABLE 26

Gender inequality in education

HDI rank	Adult literacy ^a		MDG Youth literacy ^a		MDG Net primary enrolment ^{b, c}		MDG Net secondary enrolment ^{b, c}		MDG Gross tertiary enrolment ^{c, d}		
	Female rate (% ages 15 and older)	Female rate as % of male rate	Female rate (% ages 15–24)	Female rate as % of male rate	Female ratio (%)	Ratio of female to male ^e	Female ratio (%)	Ratio of female to male ^e	Female ratio (%)	Ratio of female to male ^e	
	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	
54	Bulgaria	97.7	99	98.1	100	95	0.99	87	0.98	44	1.16
55	Tonga	99.0 ⁿ	100 ⁿ	99.4 ⁿ	100 ⁿ	89 ⁱ	0.97 ⁱ	75 ^g	1.23 ^g	8 ^g	1.67 ^g
56	Oman	73.5	85	96.7	99	79	1.02	75	1.01	15	1.38
57	Trinidad and Tobago	..	..	..	..	92 ^m	0.99 ^m	74 ^g	1.06 ^g	13	1.27
58	Panama	91.2	99	95.6	99	98	0.99	67	1.10	57	1.59
59	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Romania	96.3	98	97.8	100	92	0.99	82	1.03	45	1.26
61	Malaysia	85.4	93	97.3	100	93 ^l	1.00 ^l	81 ^l	1.14 ^l	38 ^l	1.41 ^l
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	94.4	95	99.8	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Mauritius	80.5	91	95.4	102	96	1.02	80 ^g	1.00 ^g	20	1.39
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	59 ^{g, l}	1.09 ^{g, l}
65	Russian Federation	99.2	100	99.8	100	92 ^g	1.01 ^g	..	..	79 ^g	1.36 ^g
66	Macedonia, TFYR	94.1	96	98.5	99	92	1.00	80 ^{g, j}	0.97 ^{g, j}	33	1.39
67	Belarus	99.4 ⁿ	100 ⁿ	99.8 ⁿ	100 ⁿ	88 ^g	0.97 ^g	88 ^g	1.01 ^g	71	1.39
68	Dominica	..	..	..	..	88 ^m	1.01 ^m	92 ^g	1.03 ^g	..	..
69	Brazil	88.8	100	97.9	102	..	..	78 ^l	1.07 ^l	25 ^l	1.32 ^l
70	Colombia	92.7	100	98.4	101	84	1.01	58 ^g	1.11 ^g	28	1.09
71	Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	96	0.97	74 ^g	1.09 ^g	22	3.43
72	Venezuela, RB	92.7	99	98.1	102	92	1.01	66	1.15	41 ^{g, l}	1.07 ^{g, l}
73	Albania	98.3	99	99.5	100	95 ^l	0.99 ^l	73 ^l	0.98 ^l	20 ^l	1.57 ^l
74	Thailand	90.5	95	97.8	100	..	..	..	..	44	1.17
75	Samoa (Western)	..	..	..	..	91 ^g	1.00 ^g	70 ^g	1.14 ^g	7 ^{g, h}	0.94 ^{g, h}
76	Saudi Arabia	69.3	80	93.7	96	57 ^j	0.92 ^j	51 ^g	0.96 ^g	33	1.50
77	Ukraine	99.2	99	99.8	100	82 ^m	1.00 ^m	84 ^m	1.00 ^m	71 ^m	1.19 ^m
78	Lebanon	..	..	..	..	93	0.99	..	..	50	1.12
79	Kazakhstan	99.3 ⁿ	100 ⁿ	99.9 ⁿ	100 ⁿ	92	0.99	92	0.99	56	1.38
80	Armenia	99.2	99	99.9	100	96	1.04	90	1.03	29	1.21
81	China	86.5	91	98.5	99	..	..	..	..	17 ^g	0.84 ^g
82	Peru	82.1	88	95.7	98	97	1.00	69	1.00	34 ^g	1.03 ^g
83	Ecuador	89.7	97	96.5	100	98 ^g	1.01 ^g	53	1.01	..	..
84	Philippines	92.7	100	95.7	101	95	1.02	67	1.20	32	1.28
85	Grenada	..	..	..	..	84 ^m	0.99 ^m	82 ^g	1.10 ^g	..	..
86	Jordan	84.7	89	98.9	100	92	1.02	82	1.02	41	1.10
87	Tunisia	65.3	78	92.2	96	98	1.00	69 ^{g, j}	1.04 ^{g, j}	33	1.36
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	93 ^g	0.97 ^g	63	1.02	..	..
89	Suriname	87.2	95	94.1	98	96 ^{g, l}	1.07 ^{g, l}	74 ^{g, l}	1.38 ^{g, l}	15 ^j	1.62 ^j
90	Fiji	..	..	..	..	96	0.99	85 ^g	1.06 ^g	17	1.20
91	Paraguay	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	28 ^{g, l}	1.37 ^{g, l}
92	Turkey	79.6	84	93.3	95	87 ^g	0.95 ^g	..	..	24	0.73
93	Sri Lanka	89.1	97	96.1	101	98 ^{g, l}	1.00 ^{g, l}	..	..	..	..
94	Dominican Republic	87.2	100	95.4	103	87	1.02	54 ^g	1.21 ^g	41 ^g	1.64 ^g
95	Belize	..	..	..	..	96	1.01	73 ^g	1.05 ^g	4	2.47
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	70.4	84	..	..	88	0.99	76	0.94	24	1.10
97	Georgia	..	..	..	..	93	0.99	81	1.00	42	1.03
98	Maldives	96.4	100	98.3	100	90 ^j	1.01 ^j	55 ^{g, j}	1.15 ^{g, j}	(.) ^g	3.00 ^g
99	Azerbaijan	98.2 ⁿ	99 ⁿ	99.9 ⁿ	100 ⁿ	83	0.98	76	0.98	14	0.87
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	88.0	91	98.8	100	86	1.00	92	1.05	39	1.03
101	El Salvador	..	..	..	..	93 ^g	1.00 ^g	49 ^{g, l}	1.03 ^{g, l}	20	1.22
102	Algeria	60.1	76	86.1	92	95	0.98	68 ^g	1.05 ^g	20	1.09
103	Guyana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	1.94
104	Jamaica	85.9 ⁿ	116 ⁿ	..	..	91	1.01	81	1.03	26 ^{g, l}	2.29 ^{g, l}
105	Turkmenistan	98.3 ⁿ	99 ⁿ	99.8 ⁿ	100 ⁿ	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	91	0.99	58	1.12	6	1.09

HDI rank	MDG Adult literacy ^a		MDG Youth literacy ^a		MDG Net primary enrolment ^{b, c}		MDG Net secondary enrolment ^{b, c}		MDG Gross tertiary enrolment ^{c, d}	
	Female rate (% ages 15 and older)	Female rate as % of male rate	Female rate (% ages 15–24)	Female rate as % of male rate	Female ratio (%)	Ratio of female to male ^e	Female ratio (%)	Ratio of female to male ^e	Female ratio (%)	Ratio of female to male ^e
	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f
107 Syrian Arab Republic	73.6	86	90.2	96	92 ^j	0.95 ^j	56	0.93	..	..
108 Indonesia	86.8	92	98.5	100	93	0.98	57	0.99	15	0.79
109 Viet Nam	86.9 ⁿ	93 ⁿ	93.6 ⁿ	99 ⁿ	92 ^{g, h}	0.94 ^{g, h}	..	..	9 ^g	0.77 ^g
110 Kyrgyzstan	98.1 ⁿ	99 ⁿ	99.7 ⁿ	100 ⁿ	90	0.99	..	..	43	1.19
111 Egypt	59.4	71	78.9	88	94 ^g	0.97 ^g	77 ^{g, j}	0.94 ^{g, j}	..	..
112 Nicaragua	76.6	100	88.8	106	87	0.99	43	1.13	19 ^{g, l}	1.11 ^{g, l}
113 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	14 ^g	0.79 ^g
114 Moldova, Rep. of	97.7	99	99.5	100	86 ^m	0.99 ^m	79 ^m	1.04 ^m	43 ^m	1.36 ^m
115 Bolivia	80.7	87	96.1	98	96 ^g	1.01 ^g	73 ^g	0.99 ^g	..	..
116 Mongolia	97.5	100	98.4	101	85	1.01	88	1.14	49	1.64
117 Honduras	80.2	101	90.9	105	92	1.02	..	..	20 ^g	1.46 ^g
118 Guatemala	63.3	84	78.4	91	91	0.95	32 ^g	0.92 ^g	8 ^{g, l}	0.72 ^{g, l}
119 Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	93	0.98	36 ^g	0.86 ^g	4 ^g	0.57 ^g
120 Equatorial Guinea	80.5	86	94.9	100	78 ^j	0.85 ^j	18 ^{g, h}	0.59 ^{g, h}	2 ^k	0.43 ^k
121 South Africa	80.9 ⁿ	96 ⁿ	94.3 ⁿ	101 ⁿ	89 ^l	1.01 ^l	65 ^{g, k}	1.12 ^{g, k}	17 ^l	1.17 ^l
122 Tajikistan	99.2	100	99.8	100	95	0.96	73	0.85	8	0.33
123 Morocco	39.6	60	60.5	75	83	0.94	32 ^{g, l}	0.86 ^{g, l}	10	0.87
124 Gabon	..	..	..	..	77 ^{g, h}	0.99 ^{g, h}	..	..	5 ⁱ	0.53 ⁱ
125 Namibia	83.5	96	93.5	103	77 ^l	1.08 ^l	43 ^l	1.35 ^l	7 ^l	1.14 ^l
126 India	47.8	65	67.7	80	87 ^g	0.94 ^g	..	..	9	0.66
127 São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	98	0.99	27	1.08	..	..
128 Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	79	0.99	24 ^{g, l}	0.86 ^{g, l}	..	..
129 Cambodia	64.1	76	78.9	90	96	0.96	22 ^g	0.73 ^g	2	0.45
130 Myanmar	86.4	92	93.4	98	87	1.01	36	0.95	15 ^{g, h}	1.77 ^{g, h}
131 Botswana	81.8	102	95.6	104	83 ^g	1.03 ^g	64 ^g	1.11 ^g	6	0.85
132 Comoros	..	..	..	..	51 ^{k, m}	0.85 ^{k, m}	..	..	2 ^g	0.77 ^g
133 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	60.9	79	74.7	90	82	0.94	34	0.85	5	0.63
134 Pakistan	36.0	57	54.7	72	56 ^m	0.73 ^m	..	..	3	0.80
135 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136 Ghana	49.8	75	65.5	86	58 ^g	1.01 ^g	33 ^g	0.86 ^g	2	0.48
137 Bangladesh	..	..	..	..	95 ^m	1.03 ^m	51 ^l	1.11 ^l	4 ^l	0.50 ^l
138 Nepal	34.9	56	60.1	75	73 ^{l, m}	0.87 ^{l, m}	..	..	3	0.41
139 Papua New Guinea	50.9	80	64.1	93	..	..	..	..	2 ^{g, l}	0.56 ^{g, l}
140 Congo	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 ^{g, l}	0.18 ^{g, l}
141 Sudan	51.8	73	71.4	84	39 ^{g, k}	0.83 ^{g, k}	..	..	6 ^{g, k}	0.92 ^{g, k}
142 Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12 ^{i, m}	1.48 ^{i, m}
143 Madagascar	65.3	85	68.2	94	89	1.00	11 ^{g, i}	1.03 ^{g, i}	2	0.89
144 Cameroon	59.8	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	4 ^g	0.63 ^g
145 Uganda	57.7	75	71.2	86	..	..	14	0.90	3	0.62
146 Swaziland	78.3	97	89.8	103	77 ^l	1.01 ^l	32 ^l	1.24 ^l	5	1.08
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
147 Togo	38.5	56	63.6	76	72	0.85	14 ^{g, k}	0.48 ^{g, k}	1 ^{g, h}	0.20 ^{g, h}
148 Djibouti	..	..	..	..	29	0.80	15 ^g	0.70 ^g	1	0.82
149 Lesotho	90.3	123	..	..	89	1.06	28	1.54	3 ^l	1.50 ^l
150 Yemen	..	..	..	..	63 ^g	0.73 ^g	21 ^{g, k}	0.46 ^{g, k}	5	0.38
151 Zimbabwe	..	..	..	..	82 ^l	1.01 ^l	33 ^l	0.93 ^l	3 ^l	0.62 ^l
152 Kenya	70.2	90	80.7	101	77	1.00	40 ^g	1.01 ^g	2	0.61
153 Mauritania	43.4	73	55.5	82	74	0.99	13 ^g	0.82 ^g	2	0.30
154 Haiti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
155 Gambia	..	..	..	..	77 ^g	1.06 ^g	41 ^g	0.83 ^g	1	0.26
156 Senegal	29.2	57	41.0	70	65	0.95	13	0.72	..	..
157 Eritrea	..	..	..	..	44	0.85	18	0.63	(.)	0.15
158 Rwanda	59.8	84	76.9	98	75	1.05	..	..	2	0.62
159 Nigeria	..	..	..	..	57 ^g	0.89 ^g	25 ^g	0.83 ^g	7	0.55

TABLE 26

Gender inequality in education

HDI rank	Adult literacy ^a		MDG Youth literacy ^a		MDG Net primary enrolment ^{b, c}		MDG Net secondary enrolment ^{b, c}		MDG Gross tertiary enrolment ^{c, d}	
	Female rate (% ages 15 and older)	Female rate as % of male rate	Female rate (% ages 15–24)	Female rate as % of male rate	Female ratio (%)	Ratio of female to male ^e	Female ratio (%)	Ratio of female to male ^e	Female ratio (%)	Ratio of female to male ^e
	2004	2004	2004	2004	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f	2004 ^f
160 Guinea	18.1	43	33.7	57	58	0.84	14 ^g	0.51 ^g	1	0.19
161 Angola	54.2	65	63.2	75	..	..	..	..	1 ^{g, l}	0.70 ^{g, l}
162 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	62.2	80	76.2	94	85	0.98	..	..	1	0.41
163 Benin	23.3	49	33.2	56	72	0.78	11 ^{g, h}	0.49 ^{g, h}	1 ^{g, h}	0.25 ^{g, h}
164 Côte d'Ivoire	38.6	63	52.1	74	50 ^{l, m}	0.80 ^{l, m}	15 ^{g, j}	0.57 ^{g, j}	3 ⁱ	0.36 ⁱ
165 Zambia	59.8 ⁿ	78 ⁿ	66.2 ⁿ	91 ⁿ	80	1.00	21 ^g	0.78 ^g	2 ^{g, k}	0.47 ^{g, k}
166 Malawi	54.0 ⁿ	72 ⁿ	70.7 ⁿ	86 ⁿ	98	1.05	23	0.86	(.)	0.60
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	54.1	67	63.1	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
168 Mozambique	..	..	..	..	67	0.90	4	0.78	1	0.44
169 Burundi	52.2	78	70.4	92	54	0.89	..	..	1	0.38
170 Ethiopia	..	..	..	..	44	0.89	19 ^g	0.61 ^g	1	0.35
171 Chad	12.8	31	23.2	42	46 ^{g, l}	0.68 ^{g, l}	5 ^{g, l}	0.33 ^{g, l}	(.) ^{g, h}	0.14 ^{g, h}
172 Central African Republic	33.5	52	46.9	67	..	..	..	..	1 ^k	0.19 ^k
173 Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	38 ^{g, h}	0.71 ^{g, h}	6 ^{g, h}	0.55 ^{g, h}	(.) ^{g, h}	0.17 ^{g, h}
174 Burkina Faso	15.2	52	24.8	65	35	0.77	8 ^g	0.68 ^g	1 ^g	0.31 ^g
175 Mali	11.9 ⁿ	44 ⁿ	16.9 ⁿ	52 ⁿ	43	0.85	..	..	1	0.46
176 Sierra Leone	24.4	52	37.2	63	..	..	..	..	1 ^{g, j}	0.39 ^{g, j}
177 Niger	15.1	35	23.2	44	32	0.71	5	0.67	(.)	0.36
Developing countries	71.7	84	83.0	92	..	..	..	..	..	..
Least developed countries	50.4	72	61.6	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
Arab States	59.7	74	80.4	89	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Asia and the Pacific	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	89.5	98	97.1	101	..	..	..	..	..	..
South Asia	47.7	66	65.3	79	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	53.2	76	64.0	86	..	..	..	..	..	..
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	98.7	99	99.6	100	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High-income OECD	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High human development	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Medium human development	74.4	86	85.6	93	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low human development	46.1	70	57.5	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
High income	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Middle income	86.4	93	96.2	99	..	..	..	..	..	..
Low income	50.2	69	66.6	82	..	..	..	..	..	..
World	74.4	86	84.2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTES

- a** Data refer to national literacy estimates from censuses or surveys conducted between 2000 and 2005, unless otherwise specified. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data, comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution. For more details, see www.uis.unesco.org.
- b** The net enrolment ratio is the ratio of enrolled children of the official age for the education level indicated to the total population at that age. Net enrolment ratios exceeding 100% reflect discrepancies between these two data sets.
- c** Data for some countries may refer to national or United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics estimates. For details, see www.uis.unesco.org. Because data are from different sources, comparisons across countries should be made with caution.

- d** Tertiary enrolment is generally calculated as a gross ratio.
- e** Calculated as the ratio of the female enrolment ratio to the male enrolment ratio.
- f** In 2006 the UNESCO Institute for Statistics changed its convention for citing the reference year of education data to the calendar year in which the academic or financial year ends—from 2003/04, for example, to 2004.
- g** Preliminary UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate, subject to further revision.
- h** Data refer to the 2001 school year.
- i** Data refer to the 1999 school year.
- j** Data refer to the 2002 school year.
- k** Data refer to the 2000 school year.
- l** Data refer to the 2003 school year.
- m** National estimate.
- n** Data refer to a year between 1995 and 1999.

SOURCES

- Columns 1 and 3:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006a.
- Column 2:** calculated on the basis of data on adult literacy rates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006a.
- Column 4:** calculated on the basis of data on youth literacy rates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006a.
- Columns 5, 7 and 9:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006c.
- Columns 6, 8 and 10:** calculated on the basis of data on net enrolment rates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2006c.

TABLE 27

... and achieving equality for all women and men

Gender inequality in economic activity

HDI rank	Female economic activity (ages 15 and older)			Employment by economic activity ^a (%)						Contributing family workers (%)		
	Rate (%) 2004	Index (1990=100) 2004	As % of male rate 2004	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Women 2004 ^b	Men 2004 ^b	
				Women 1995– 2003 ^b	Men 1995– 2003 ^b	Women 1995– 2003 ^b	Men 1995– 2003 ^b	Women 1995– 2003 ^b	Men 1995– 2003 ^b			
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
1	Norway	63.1	111	87	2	6	9	33	88	58	43	57
2	Iceland	70.9	105	87	3	12	10	33	85	54	50	50
3	Australia	56.1	108	79	3	6	10	30	87	64	59	41
4	Ireland	51.9	146	72	2	11	14	39	83	50	53	47
5	Sweden	58.8	93	87	1	3	11	36	88	61	55	55
6	Canada	60.2	104	83	2	4	11	33	87	64	66	34
7	Japan	48.5	97	65	5	5	21	37	73	57	80	20
8	United States	59.6	105	81	1	3	12	32	87	65	64	36
9	Switzerland	60.1	115	79	3	5	13	36	84	59	62	38
10	Netherlands	55.8	128	76	2	4	9	31	86	64	79	21
11	Finland	56.9	98	86	4	7	14	40	82	53	36	55
12	Luxembourg	44.1	122	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13	Belgium	43.4	119	72	1	3	10	36	82	58	85	15
14	Austria	49.3	114	75	6	5	14	43	80	52	68	32
15	Denmark	59.4	96	84	2	5	14	36	85	59	86	14
16	France	48.2	105	79	1	2	13	34	86	64	..	..
17	Italy	37.0	103	61	5	6	20	39	75	55	54	46
18	United Kingdom	55.0	104	79	1	2	11	36	88	62	60	40
19	Spain	44.2	130	65	5	8	15	42	81	51	64	36
20	New Zealand	59.8	112	81	6	12	12	32	82	56	68	32
21	Germany	50.4	114	76	2	3	18	44	80	52	76	24
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	52.9	112	74	(.)	(.)	10	27	90	73	86	14
23	Israel	49.7	121	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	29
24	Greece	42.7	119	66	18	15	12	30	70	56	68	32
25	Singapore	50.8	101	66	(.)	(.)	18	31	81	69	76	24
26	Korea, Rep. of	50.1	106	68	12	9	19	34	70	57	89	11
27	Slovenia	53.4	99	80	10	10	29	46	61	43	58	42
28	Portugal	55.2	112	79	14	12	23	44	63	44	65	35
29	Cyprus	53.0	111	74	4	5	13	31	83	58	81	19
30	Czech Republic	51.7	85	76	3	6	28	50	68	44	74	26
31	Barbados	64.6	109	83	4	5	10	29	63	49	..	..
32	Malta	32.5	153	47	1	3	21	36	78	61	..	..
33	Kuwait	48.0	138	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Brunei Darussalam	44.3	99	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35	Hungary	42.1	91	73	4	9	26	42	71	49	71	29
36	Argentina	52.2	136	68	(.)	1	12	30	87	69	60	40
37	Poland	47.9	84	78	19	19	18	40	63	40	60	40
38	Chile	36.4	113	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	54	46
39	Bahrain	29.2	104	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40	Estonia	52.2	81	80	4	10	23	42	73	48	50	50
41	Lithuania	51.8	87	81	12	20	21	34	67	45	62	38
42	Slovakia	51.9	87	76	4	8	26	48	71	44	74	26
43	Uruguay	55.7	122	71	2	6	14	32	85	62	64	37
44	Croatia	44.7	96	74	15	16	21	37	63	47	73	27
45	Latvia	49.1	78	77	12	18	16	35	72	47	56	45
46	Qatar	35.7	121	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
47	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48	Costa Rica	43.7	133	54	4	22	15	27	80	51	50	50
49	United Arab Emirates	37.4	149	41	(.)	9	14	36	86	55	..	..
50	Cuba	43.8	112	59	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Bahamas	64.5	105	91	1	6	5	24	93	69	..	..
53	Mexico	39.9	115	49	6	24	22	28	72	48	51	49

TABLE 27

Gender inequality in economic activity

HDI rank	Employment by economic activity ^a											
	Female economic activity (ages 15 and older)			Employment by economic activity ^a (%)						Contributing family workers (%)		
	Rate (%) 2004	Index (1990=100) 2004	As % of male rate 2004	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Women 2004 ^b	Men 1995– 2004 ^b	
			Women 1995– 2003 ^b	Men 1995– 2003 ^b	Women 1995– 2003 ^b	Men 1995– 2003 ^b	Women 1995– 2003 ^b	Men 1995– 2003 ^b				
54	Bulgaria	41.9	70	79	..	..	..	..	..	65	35
55	Tonga	46.3	126	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
56	Oman	21.9	145	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Trinidad and Tobago	46.6	112	61	3	11	13	36	84	53	72	
58	Panama	49.9	129	63	6	29	10	20	85	51	42	
59	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
60	Romania	50.7	95	80	45	40	22	30	33	30	70	
61	Malaysia	46.1	105	56	14	21	29	34	57	45	71	
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	57.9	96	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63	Mauritius	42.2	101	53	13	15	43	39	45	46	75	
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	30.8	161	39	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Russian Federation	54.3	90	80	8	15	23	36	69	49	7	
66	Macedonia, TFYR	40.9	85	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
67	Belarus	52.5	87	82	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Dominica	..	..	..	14	31	10	24	72	40	51
69	Brazil	56.3	127	70	16	24	10	27	74	49	55	
70	Colombia	60.5	133	75	7	33	17	19	76	48	60	
71	Saint Lucia	53.4	113	67	16	27	14	24	71	49	68	
72	Venezuela, RB	55.9	148	67	2	15	12	28	86	57	..	
73	Albania	49.4	85	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
74	Thailand	65.4	87	81	48	50	17	20	35	30	64	
75	Samoa (Western)	39.6	101	51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
76	Saudi Arabia	17.3	116	22	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
77	Ukraine	49.9	87	79	17	22	22	39	55	33	50	
78	Lebanon	31.7	100	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
79	Kazakhstan	65.0	106	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	54
80	Armenia	48.1	67	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
81	China	69.2	95	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Peru	58.2	124	71	6	11	10	24	84	65	66	
83	Ecuador	58.9	181	72	4	10	16	30	79	60	67	
84	Philippines	53.8	114	65	25	45	12	18	63	37	56	
85	Grenada	..	..	..	10	17	12	32	77	46	..
86	Jordan	27.0	153	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
87	Tunisia	27.9	134	37	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	53.5	120	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
89	Suriname	33.1	91	52	2	8	1	22	97	64	45	
90	Fiji	51.4	105	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Paraguay	64.2	124	76	20	39	10	21	69	40	..	
92	Turkey	27.8	81	36	56	24	15	28	29	48	67	
93	Sri Lanka	35.0	78	45	49	38	22	23	27	37	70	
94	Dominican Republic	45.5	125	55	2	21	17	26	81	53	23	
95	Belize	42.4	133	52	6	37	12	19	81	44	32	
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	37.2	173	50	..	..	..	..	..	..	46
97	Georgia	51.1	74	67	53	53	6	12	41	35	65	
98	Maldives	46.1	229	64	5	18	24	16	39	55	57	
99	Azerbaijan	59.6	94	81	43	37	7	14	50	49	..	
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	10.3	112	15	26	9	11	32	62	58	52	
101	El Salvador	46.7	92	61	4	34	22	25	74	42	41	
102	Algeria	34.8	154	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	29
103	Guyana	43.3	119	53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
104	Jamaica	54.8	84	73	10	30	9	26	81	45	77	
105	Turkmenistan	60.4	94	83	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
106	Cape Verde	34.1	82	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

HDI rank	Female economic activity (ages 15 and older)			Employment by economic activity ^a (%)						Contributing family workers (%)		
	Rate (%) 2004	Index (1990=100) 2004	As % of male rate 2004	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Women 1995– 2004 ^b	Men 1995– 2004 ^b	
				Women 1995– 2003 ^b	Men 1995– 2003 ^b	Women 1995– 2003 ^b	Men 1995– 2003 ^b	Women 1995– 2003 ^b	Men 1995– 2003 ^b			
107	Syrian Arab Republic	38.0	133	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
108	Indonesia	50.7	101	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
109	Viet Nam	72.4	98	93	..	..	..	..	..	71	29	..
110	Kyrgyzstan	55.1	94	74	53	52	8	14	38	34	65	35
111	Egypt	20.1	76	28	39	27	7	25	54	48	40	60
112	Nicaragua	35.5	100	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
113	Uzbekistan	56.2	94	78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
114	Moldova, Rep. of	56.6	92	81	50	52	10	18	40	31	75	25
115	Bolivia	62.1	128	74	3	6	14	39	82	55	63	37
116	Mongolia	53.9	97	66	..	..	..	..	..	70	30	..
117	Honduras	52.2	156	59	..	..	..	..	..	25	75	..
118	Guatemala	33.7	115	41	18	50	23	18	56	27	39	61
119	Vanuatu	79.3	100	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	Equatorial Guinea	50.5	105	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
121	South Africa	46.4	85	59	9	12	14	33	75	50	62	38
122	Tajikistan	46.5	89	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	Morocco	26.7	109	33	6	6	40	32	54	63	19	81
124	Gabon	61.5	99	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
125	Namibia	47.0	96	74	29	33	7	17	63	49	59	41
126	India	34.0	94	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	29.6	80	40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
128	Solomon Islands	54.4	97	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
129	Cambodia	74.4	96	93	..	..	..	..	..	64	36	..
130	Myanmar	68.2	99	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
131	Botswana	45.7	80	67	17	22	14	26	67	51	36	64
132	Comoros	57.8	92	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	54.0	101	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	Pakistan	32.0	115	38	73	44	9	20	18	36	33	67
135	Bhutan	44.3	127	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
136	Ghana	70.5	92	94	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Bangladesh	52.9	84	61	77	53	9	11	12	30	58	42
138	Nepal	49.7	103	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	Papua New Guinea	71.8	100	97	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
140	Congo	56.4	98	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	Sudan	23.7	86	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
142	Timor-Leste	53.5	107	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Madagascar	78.9	100	92	..	..	..	..	..	63	37	..
144	Cameroon	51.8	93	64	..	..	..	..	..	73	27	..
145	Uganda	79.7	99	92	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
146	Swaziland	31.5	83	43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
147	Togo	50.5	94	56	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	Djibouti	53.1	95	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
149	Lesotho	46.3	82	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	Yemen	29.4	107	39	88	43	3	14	9	43	26	74
151	Zimbabwe	64.2	92	77	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
152	Kenya	69.3	93	78	16	20	10	23	75	57	..	..
153	Mauritania	54.3	97	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	Haiti	55.2	96	67	37	63	6	15	57	23	..	..
155	Gambia	59.3	95	69	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	Senegal	56.5	92	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
157	Eritrea	58.2	95	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
158	Rwanda	80.4	94	95	..	..	..	..	..	53	47	..
159	Nigeria	45.6	95	54	2	4	11	30	87	67	..	..

Gender inequality in economic activity

HDI rank	Female economic activity (ages 15 and older)			Employment by economic activity ^a (%)						Contributing family workers (%)		
	Rate (%) 2004	Index (1990=100) 2004	As % of male rate 2004	Agriculture		Industry		Services		Women 2004 ^b	Men 1995– 2004 ^b	
				Women 1995– 2003 ^b	Men 1995– 2003 ^b	Women 1995– 2003 ^b	Men 1995– 2003 ^b	Women 1995– 2003 ^b	Men 1995– 2003 ^b			
160	Guinea	79.4	100	90	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	Angola	73.8	100	81	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
162	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	86.0	97	95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	Benin	54.0	93	63	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
164	Côte d'Ivoire	39.0	90	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	Zambia	66.1	100	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	Malawi	85.2	100	95	..	..	..	..	..	43	57	..
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	61.2	101	68	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
168	Mozambique	84.7	96	102	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169	Burundi	91.8	101	99	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	Ethiopia	70.9	98	79	..	..	..	..	..	59	41	..
171	Chad	65.5	102	84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
172	Central African Republic	70.4	99	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
173	Guinea-Bissau	60.9	105	66	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
174	Burkina Faso	77.6	101	87	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
175	Mali	72.4	100	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	Sierra Leone	56.0	105	60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	Niger	71.2	101	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Developing countries	52.4	97	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Least developed countries	61.8	95	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Arab States	26.4	105	34	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	East Asia and the Pacific	65.4	96	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Latin America and the Caribbean	51.4	125	64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	South Asia	36.0	96	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Sub-Saharan Africa	63.0	96	73	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	52.4	89	79	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	OECD	50.1	104	71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	High-income OECD	52.7	106	75	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	High human development	50.8	105	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Medium human development	52.3	95	65	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Low human development	62.6	97	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	High income	52.0	106	74	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Middle income	57.1	97	72	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Low income	45.7	96	55	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	World	52.5	98	67	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

NOTES

Because 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 2005a, 2005b, 2006b.

^a The percentage shares of employment by economic activity may not sum to 100 because of rounding or the omission of activities not classified.

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

SOURCES

Column 1: ILO 2005a.

Columns 2 and 3: calculated on the basis of data on the economically active rates from ILO 2005a.

Columns 4–9: ILO 2005b.

Columns 10 and 11: calculated on the basis of data on contributing family workers from ILO 2006b.

TABLE 28

... and achieving equality for all women and men

Gender, work and time allocation

Year ^a	Total work time (hours and minutes per day)		Female work time (% of male)	Time allocation (%)						
	Women	Men		Total work time		Time spent by women		Time spent by men		
				Market activities ^b	Nonmarket activities	Market activities ^b	Nonmarket activities	Market activities ^b	Nonmarket activities	
SELECTED DEVELOPING COUNTRIES										
URBAN AREAS										
Colombia	1983	6h 39m	5h 56m	112	49	51	24	76	77	23
Indonesia	1992	6h 38m	6h 6m	109	60	40	35	65	86	14
Kenya	1986	9h 50m	9h 32m	103	46	54	41	59	79	21
Nepal	1978	9h 39m	9h 14m	105	58	42	25	75	67	33
Uruguay ^c	2002	7h 20m	6h 56m	115	49	51	33	67	68	32
Venezuela, RB	1983	7h 20m	6h 56m	106	59	41	30	70	87	13
RURAL AREAS										
Bangladesh	1990	9h 5m	8h 16m	110	52	48	35	65	70	30
Guatemala	1977	11h 18m	9h 39m	117	59	41	37	63	84	16
Kenya	1988	11h 16m	8h 20m	135	56	44	42	58	76	24
Nepal	1978	10h 41m	9h 7m	117	56	44	46	54	67	33
Highlands	1978	11h 32m	9h 46m	118	59	41	52	48	66	34
Mountains	1978	10h 49m	8h 54m	122	56	44	48	52	65	35
Rural Hills	1978	9h 43m	8h 40m	112	52	48	37	63	70	30
Philippines	1975-77	9h 6m	7h 32m	121	73	27	29	71	84	16
NATIONAL										
Benin ^c	1998	7h 55m	5h 30m	144	69	31	59	41	81	19
India ^d	2000	7h 37m	6h 31m	117	61	39	35	65	92	8
Madagascar ^c	2001	7h 15m	6h 24m	113	68	32	51	49	67	33
Mauritius ^c	2003	6h 33m	6h 9m	107	54	46	30	70	80	20
Mongolia ^d	2000	9h 5m	8h 21m	109	61	39	49	51	75	25
South Africa ^d	2000	5h 32m	4h 33m	122	51	49	35	65	70	30
SELECTED OECD COUNTRIES ^e										
Australia	1997	7h 15m	6h 58m	104	46	54	30	70	62	38
Austria ^f	1992	7h 18m	6h 33m	111	49	51	31	69	71	29
Canada	1998	7h 0m	7h 9m	98	53	47	41	59	65	35
Denmark ^f	1987	7h 29m	7h 38m	98	68	32	58	42	79	21
Finland ^f	1987-88	7h 10m	6h 50m	105	51	49	39	61	64	36
France	1999	6h 31m	6h 3m	108	46	54	33	67	60	40
Germany ^f	1991-92	7h 20m	7h 21m	100	44	56	30	70	61	39
Hungary	1999	7h 12m	7h 25m	97	51	49	41	59	60	40
Israel ^f	1991-92	6h 15m	6h 17m	99	51	49	29	71	74	26
Italy ^f	1988-89	7h 50m	6h 7m	128	45	55	22	78	77	23
Japan	1996	6h 33m	6h 3m	108	66	34	43	57	93	7
Korea, Rep. of	1999	7h 11m	6h 13m	116	64	36	45	55	88	12
Latvia	1996	8h 55m	8h 1m	111	46	54	35	65	58	42
Mexico ^c	2002	8h 10m	6h 25m	127	46	54	23	77	78	22
Netherlands	1995	5h 8m	5h 15m	98	48	52	27	73	69	31
New Zealand	1999	7h 0m	6h 57m	101	46	54	32	68	60	40
Norway ^f	1990-91	7h 25m	6h 52m	108	50	50	38	62	64	36
United Kingdom ^f	1985	6h 53m	6h 51m	100	51	49	37	63	68	32
United States ^f	1985	7h 33m	7h 8m	106	50	50	37	63	63	37

NOTES

Data are estimates based on time use surveys available at the time of publication. Time use data have also been collected in other countries, including Chad, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Ecuador, the Lao People's Democratic Republic, Mali, Morocco, Nicaragua, Nigeria, Oman, Thailand and Viet Nam.

^a Surveys before 1993 are not strictly comparable with those for later years.

^b Refers to market-oriented production activities as defined by the 1993 revised UN System of National Accounts.

^c Charnes 2006.

^d Classifications of market and nonmarket 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.

^e Includes Israel and Latvia although they are not OECD countries.

^f Goldschmidt-Clermont and Pagnossin-Aligisakis 1995.

SOURCE

All columns: for urban and rural areas in selected developing countries, Harvey 1995; for national studies in selected developing countries, UN 2002; for OECD countries and Latvia, Harvey 2001, unless otherwise specified.

TABLE 29

. . . and achieving equality for all women and men

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 (% of total) ^b	MDG Seats in parliament held by women (% of total) ^c			
	To vote	To stand for election			Lower or single house		Upper house or senate	
					1990	2006	2006	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
1	Norway	1913	1907, 1913	1911 A	44.4	36	37.9	—
2	Iceland	1915, 1920	1915, 1920	1922 E	27.3	21	33.3	—
3	Australia	1902, 1962	1902, 1962	1943 E	20.0	6	24.7	35.5
4	Ireland	1918, 1928	1918, 1928	1918 E	21.4	8	13.3	16.7
5	Sweden	1919, 1921	1919, 1921	1921 E	52.4	38	45.3	—
6	Canada	1917, 1960	1920, 1960	1921 E	23.1	13	20.8	35.0
7	Japan	1945, 1947	1945, 1947	1946 E	12.5	1	9.0	14.0
8	United States	1920, 1965	1788 ^d	1917 E	14.3	7	15.2	14.0
9	Switzerland	1971	1971	1971 E	14.3	14	25.0	23.9
10	Netherlands	1919	1917	1918 E	36.0	21	36.7	29.3
11	Finland	1906	1906	1907 E	47.1	32	37.5	—
12	Luxembourg	1919	1919	1919 E	14.3	13	23.3	—
13	Belgium	1919, 1948	1921	1921 A	21.4	9	34.7	38.0
14	Austria	1918	1918	1919 E	35.3	12	33.9	27.4
15	Denmark	1915	1915	1918 E	33.3	31	36.9	—
16	France	1944	1944	1945 E	17.6	7	12.2	16.9
17	Italy	1945	1945	1946 E	8.3	13	17.3	13.7
18	United Kingdom	1918, 1928	1918, 1928	1918 E	28.6	6	19.7	17.5
19	Spain	1931	1931	1931 E	50.0	15	36.0	23.2
20	New Zealand	1893	1919	1933 E	23.1	14	32.2	—
21	Germany	1918	1918	1919 E	46.2	..	31.8	18.8
22	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
23	Israel	1948	1948	1949 E	16.7	7	14.2	—
24	Greece	1952	1952	1952 E	5.6	7	13.0	—
25	Singapore	1947	1947	1963 E	0	5	18.9	—
26	Korea, Rep. of	1948	1948	1948 E	5.6	2	13.4	—
27	Slovenia	1946	1946	1992 E ^e	6.3	..	12.2	7.5
28	Portugal	1931, 1976	1931, 1976	1934 E+A	16.7	8	21.3	—
29	Cyprus	1960	1960	1963 E	0	2	14.3	—
30	Czech Republic	1920	1920	1992 E ^e	11.1	..	17.0	12.3
31	Barbados	1950	1950	1966 A	29.4	4	13.3	23.8
32	Malta	1947	1947	1966 E	15.4	3	9.2	—
33	Kuwait	2005	2005	2005 A	0	..	1.5	—
34	Brunei Darussalam	—	—	—	9.1	.. ^f	.. ^f	.. ^f
35	Hungary	1918, 1945	1918, 1945	1945 E	11.8	21	10.4	—
36	Argentina	1947	1947	1951 E	8.3	6	35.0	41.7
37	Poland	1918	1918	1919 E	5.9	14	20.4	13.0
38	Chile	1949	1949	1951 E	16.7	..	15.0	5.3
39	Bahrain	1973, 2002	1973, 2002	2002 A	8.7	..	0.0	15.0
40	Estonia	1918	1918	1919 E	15.4	..	18.8	—
41	Lithuania	1919	1919	1920 A	15.4	..	22.0	—
42	Slovakia	1920	1920	1992 E ^e	0	..	16.7	—
43	Uruguay	1932	1932	1942 E	0	6	11.1	9.7
44	Croatia	1945	1945	1992 E ^e	33.3	..	21.7	—
45	Latvia	1918	1918	..	23.5	..	21.0	—
46	Qatar	2003 ^g	..	..	7.7	..	0.0	—
47	Seychelles	1948	1948	1976 E+A	12.5	16	29.4	—
48	Costa Rica	1949	1949	1953 E	25.0	11	38.6	—
49	United Arab Emirates	—	—	—	5.6	0	0.0	—
50	Cuba	1934	1934	1940 E	16.2	34	36.0	—
51	Saint Kitts and Nevis	1951	1951	1984 E	0	7	0.0	—
52	Bahamas	1961, 1964	1961, 1964	1977 A	26.7	4	20.0	43.8
53	Mexico	1947	1953	1952 A	9.4	12	25.8	21.9

HDI rank	MDG							
	Year women received right ^a		Year first woman elected (E) or appointed (A) to parliament	Women in government at ministerial level (% of total) ^b	Seats in parliament held by women (% of total) ^c			
	To vote	To stand for election			Lower or single house	Upper house or senate		
				2005	1990	2006	2006	
54	Bulgaria	1937, 1945	1945	1945 E	23.8	21	22.1	—
55	Tonga	1960	1960	1993 E	..	0	3.3	—
56	Oman	1994, 2003	1994, 2003	..	10.0	..	2.4	15.5
57	Trinidad and Tobago	1946	1946	1962 E+A	18.2	17	19.4	32.3
58	Panama	1941, 1946	1941, 1946	1946 E	14.3	8	16.7	—
59	Antigua and Barbuda	1951	1951	1984 A	15.4	0	10.5	17.6
60	Romania	1929, 1946	1929, 1946	1946 E	12.5	34	11.2	9.5
61	Malaysia	1957	1957	1959 E	9.1	5	9.1	25.7
62	Bosnia and Herzegovina	1946	1946	1990 E ^e	11.1	..	16.7	0.0
63	Mauritius	1956	1956	1975 E	8.0	7	17.1	—
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
64	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	1964	1964	..	..	..	4.7	—
65	Russian Federation	1918	1918	1993 E ^e	0	..	9.8	3.4
66	Macedonia, TFYR	1946	1946	1990 E ^e	16.7	..	19.2	—
67	Belarus	1919	1919	1990 E ^e	10.0	..	29.1	31.0
68	Dominica	1951	1951	1980 E	0	10	12.9	—
69	Brazil	1932	1932	1933 E	11.4	5	8.6	12.3
70	Colombia	1954	1954	1954 A	35.7	5	12.0 ^h	8.8 ^h
71	Saint Lucia	1951	1951	1979 A	8.3	0	5.6	36.4
72	Venezuela, RB	1946	1946	1948 E	13.6	10	18.0	—
73	Albania	1920	1920	1945 E	5.3	29	7.1	—
74	Thailand	1932	1932	1947 A	7.7	3	10.8	10.5
75	Samoa (Western)	1948, 1990	1948, 1990	1976 A	7.7	0	4.1	—
76	Saudi Arabia	—	—	—	0	..	0.0	—
77	Ukraine	1919	1919	1990 E ^e	5.6	..	7.1	—
78	Lebanon	1952	1952	1963	6.9	0	4.7	—
79	Kazakhstan	1924, 1993	1924, 1993	1990 E ^e	17.6	..	10.4	5.1
80	Armenia	1918	1918	1990 E ^e	0	36	5.3	—
81	China	1949	1949	1954 E	6.3	21	20.3	—
82	Peru	1955	1955	1956 E	11.8	6	29	—
83	Ecuador	1929	1929	1956 E	14.3	5	16.0	—
84	Philippines	1937	1937	1941 E	25.0	9	15.7	16.7
85	Grenada	1951	1951	1976 E+A	40.0	..	26.7	30.8
86	Jordan	1974	1974	1989 A	10.7	0	5.5	12.7
87	Tunisia	1959	1959	1959 E	7.1	4	22.8	13.4
88	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1951	1951	1979 E	20.0	10	18.2	—
89	Suriname	1948	1948	1963 E	11.8	8	25.5	—
90	Fiji	1963	1963	1970 A	9.1	..	11.3	12.5
91	Paraguay	1961	1961	1963 E	30.8	6	10.0	8.9
92	Turkey	1930	1934	1935 A	4.3	1	4.4	—
93	Sri Lanka	1931	1931	1947 E	10.3	5	4.9	—
94	Dominican Republic	1942	1942	1942 E	14.3	8	17.3 ^h	6.3 ^h
95	Belize	1954	1954	1984 E+A	6.3	0	6.7	25.0
96	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	1963	1963	1963 E+A	6.7	2	4.1	—
97	Georgia	1918, 1921	1918, 1921	1992 E ^e	22.2	..	9.4	—
98	Maldives	1932	1932	1979 E	11.8	6	12.0	—
99	Azerbaijan	1918	1918	1990 E ^e	15.0	..	12.3	—
100	Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	El Salvador	1939	1961	1961 E	35.3	12	16.7	—
102	Algeria	1944, 1962	1962	1962 A	10.5	2	6.2	2.8
103	Guyana	1953	1945	1953 E	22.2	37	30.8	—
104	Jamaica	1944	1944	1944 E	17.6	5	11.7	19.0
105	Turkmenistan	1927	1927	1990 E ^e	9.5	26	16.0	—
106	Cape Verde	1975	1975	1975 E	18.8	12	15.3	—

TABLE 29

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 (% of total) ^b	MDG Seats in parliament held by women (% of total) ^c			
	To vote	To stand for election			Lower or single house		Upper house or senate	
					1990	2006	2006	
107	Syrian Arab Republic	1949, 1953	1953	1973 E	6.3	9	12.0	—
108	Indonesia	1945	1945	1950 A	10.8	12	11.3	—
109	Viet Nam	1946	1946	1946 E	11.5	18	27.3	—
110	Kyrgyzstan	1918	1918	1990 E ^e	12.5	..	0.0	—
111	Egypt	1956	1956	1957 E	5.9	4	2.0	6.8
112	Nicaragua	1955	1955	1972 E	14.3	15	20.7	—
113	Uzbekistan	1938	1938	1990 E ^e	3.6	..	17.5	15.0
114	Moldova, Rep. of	1924, 1993	1924, 1993	1990 E	11.1	..	21.8	—
115	Bolivia	1938, 1952	1938, 1952	1966 E	6.7	9	16.9	3.7
116	Mongolia	1924	1924	1951 E	5.9	25	6.6	—
117	Honduras	1955	1955	1957 E	14.3	10	23.4	—
118	Guatemala	1946	1946, 1965	1956 E	25.0	7	8.2	—
119	Vanuatu	1975, 1980	1975, 1980	1987 E	8.3	4	3.8	—
120	Equatorial Guinea	1963	1963	1968 E	4.5	13	18.0	—
121	South Africa	1930, 1994	1930, 1994	1933 E	41.4	3	32.8	33.3 ⁱ
122	Tajikistan	1924	1924	1990 E ^e	3.1	..	17.5	23.5
123	Morocco	1963	1963	1993 E	5.9	0	10.8	1.1
124	Gabon	1956	1956	1961 E	11.8	13	9.2	15.4
125	Namibia	1989	1989	1989 E	19.0	7	26.9	26.9
126	India	1935, 1950	1935, 1950	1952 E	3.4	5	8.3	11.2
127	São Tomé and Príncipe	1975	1975	1975 E	14.3	12	7.3	—
128	Solomon Islands	1974	1974	1993 E	0	0	0.0	—
129	Cambodia	1955	1955	1958 E	7.1	..	9.8	14.8
130	Myanmar	1935	1946	1947 E	..	..^j	.. ⁱ	.. ⁱ
131	Botswana	1965	1965	1979 E	26.7	5	11.1	—
132	Comoros	1956	1956	1993 E	..	0	3.0	—
133	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	1958	1958	1958 E	0	6	22.9	—
134	Pakistan	1935, 1947	1935, 1947	1973 E ^e	5.6	10	21.3	17.0
135	Bhutan	1953	1953	1975 E	0	2	9.3	—
136	Ghana	1954	1954	1960	11.8	..	10.9	—
137	Bangladesh	1935, 1972	1935, 1972	1973 E	8.3	10	14.8 ^k	—
138	Nepal	1951	1951	1952 A	7.4	6	5.9	16.7
139	Papua New Guinea	1964	1963	1977 E	..	0	0.9	—
140	Congo	1947, 1961	1963	1963 E	14.7	14	8.5	13.3
141	Sudan	1964	1964	1964 E	2.6	..	14.7	4.0
142	Timor-Leste	..	..	..	22.2	..	25.3 ^l	—
143	Madagascar	1959	1959	1965 E	5.9	7	6.9	11.1
144	Cameroon	1946	1946	1960 E	11.1	14	8.9	—
145	Uganda	1962	1962	1962 E	23.4	12	28.8 ^m	—
146	Swaziland	1968	1968	1972 E+A	13.3	4	10.8	30.0
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
147	Togo	1945	1945	1961 E	20.0	5	8.6	—
148	Djibouti	1946	1986	2003 E	5.3	0	10.8	—
149	Lesotho	1965	1965	1965 A	27.8	..	11.7	36.4
150	Yemen	1967, 1970	1967, 1970	1990 E ^e	2.9	4	0.3	1.8
151	Zimbabwe	1919, 1957	1919, 1978	1980 E+A	14.7	11	16.0	31.8
152	Kenya	1919, 1963	1919, 1963	1969 E+A	10.3	1	7.3	—
153	Mauritania	1961	1961	1975 E	9.1	..	..ⁿ	.. ⁿ
154	Haiti	1957	1957	1961 E	25.0	..	4.0 ^m	13.8
155	Gambia	1960	1960	1982 E	20.0	8	13.2	—
156	Senegal	1945	1945	1963 E	20.6	13	19.2	—
157	Eritrea	1955	1955	1994 E	17.6	..	22.0	—
158	Rwanda	1961	1961	1981 E	35.7	17	48.8	34.6
159	Nigeria	1958	1958	..	10.0	..	6.4	3.7

HDI rank	MDG							
	Year women received right ^a		Year first woman elected (E) or appointed (A) to parliament	Women in government at ministerial level (% of total) ^b	Seats in parliament held by women (% of total) ^c			
	To vote	To stand for election			Lower or single house	Upper house or senate		
				2005	1990	2006	2006	
160	Guinea	1958	1958	1963 E	15.4	..	19.3	—
161	Angola	1975	1975	1980 E	5.7	15	15.0	—
162	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	1959	1959	..	15.4	..	30.4	—
163	Benin	1956	1956	1979 E	19.0	3	7.2	—
164	Côte d'Ivoire	1952	1952	1965 E	17.1	6	8.5	—
165	Zambia	1962	1962	1964 E+A	25.0	7	12.7	—
166	Malawi	1961	1961	1964 E	14.3	10	13.6	—
167	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	1967	1970	1970 E	12.5	5	12.0	2.5
168	Mozambique	1975	1975	1977 E	13.0	16	34.8	—
169	Burundi	1961	1961	1982 E	10.7	..	30.5	34.7
170	Ethiopia	1955	1955	1957 E	5.9	..	21.9	18.8
171	Chad	1958	1958	1962 E	11.5	..	6.5	—
172	Central African Republic	1986	1986	1987 E	10.0	4	10.5	—
173	Guinea-Bissau	1977	1977	1972 A	37.5	20	14.0	—
174	Burkina Faso	1958	1958	1978 E	14.8	..	11.7	—
175	Mali	1956	1956	1959 E	18.5	..	10.2	—
176	Sierra Leone	1961	1961	..	13.0	..	14.5	—
177	Niger	1948	1948	1989 E	23.1	5	12.4	—
OTHERS^d								
	Afghanistan	1963	1963	1965 E	10.0	4	27.3	22.5
	Andorra	1970	1973	1993 E	33.3	..	28.6	—
	Iraq	1980	1980	1980 E	18.8	11	25.5	—
	Kiribati	1967	1967	1990 E	0	0	4.8	—
	Korea, Dem. Rep.	1946	1946	1948 E	..	21	20.1	—
	Liberia	1946	1946	..	13.6	..	12.5	16.7
	Liechtenstein	1984	1984	1986 E	20.0	4	24.0	—
	Marshall Islands	1979	1979	1991 E	0	..	3.0	—
	Micronesia, Fed. Sts.	1979	1979	..	..	..	0.0	—
	Monaco	1962	1962	1963 E	0	11	20.8	—
	Montenegro	.. ^p	.. ^p	..	..	..	12.5	—
	Nauru	1968	1968	1986 E	0	6	0.0	—
	Palau	1979	1979	..	12.5	..	0.0	0.0
	San Marino	1959	1973	1974 E	12.5	12	16.7	—
	Serbia	.. ^p	.. ^p	..	..	..	12.0	—
	Somalia	1956	1956	1979 E	..	4	7.8	—
	Tuvalu	1967	1967	1989 E	0	8	0.0	—

NOTES

- a** Data refer to the year in which the right to vote or stand for national 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. In some countries, women were granted the right to vote or stand at local elections before obtaining these rights for national elections. Data on local election rights are not included in this table.
- b** Data are as of 1 January 2005. The total includes deputy prime ministers and ministers. Prime ministers who hold ministerial portfolios and vice-presidents and heads of ministerial-level departments or agencies who exercise a ministerial function in the government structure are also included.
- c** Data are as of 31 May 2006 unless otherwise specified. The percentage was calculated using as a reference the number of total seats filled in parliament at that time.

- 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** Brunei Darussalam does not currently have a parliament.
- g** According to the new constitution approved in 2003, women are granted suffrage. To date no elections have been held.
- h** Data are as of 1 March 2005.
- i** Does not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis. The shares given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats.
- j** The parliament elected in 1990 has never been convened nor authorized to sit, and many of its members were detained or forced into exile.
- k** In 2004 the number of seats in parliament was raised from 300 to 345, with the additional 45

seats reserved for women and filled in September and October 2005.

- l** Elections were held on 30 August 2001 to elect members of the Constituent Assembly. This body became the National Parliament on 20 May 2002, the date on which the country became independent, without new elections.
- m** IPU 2006a.
- n** The parliament was suspended following a coup d'état in August 2005.
- o** UN member states not included in the main indicator tables.
- p** Serbia and Montenegro separated into two independent states in June 2006. Women received the right to vote and to stand for elections in 1946, when Serbia and Montenegro were part of the former Yugoslavia.

SOURCES

- Columns 1–3:** IPU 2006b.
Column 4: IPU 2005.
Column 5: UN 2006c, based on data from the Inter-Parliamentary Union.
Columns 6 and 7: IPU 2006c.

TABLE 30

Human and labour rights instruments

Status of major international human rights instruments

HDI rank	International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948	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 Australia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
4 Ireland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
5 Sweden	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
6 Canada	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
7 Japan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
8 United States	●	●	●	○	○	●	○
9 Switzerland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
10 Netherlands	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
11 Finland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
12 Luxembourg	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
13 Belgium	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
14 Austria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
15 Denmark	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
16 France	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
17 Italy	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
18 United Kingdom	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
19 Spain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
20 New Zealand	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
21 Germany	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
23 Israel	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
24 Greece	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
25 Singapore	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
26 Korea, Rep. of	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
27 Slovenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
28 Portugal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
29 Cyprus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
30 Czech Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
31 Barbados	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
32 Malta	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
33 Kuwait	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
34 Brunei Darussalam	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
35 Hungary	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
36 Argentina	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
37 Poland	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
38 Chile	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
39 Bahrain	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
40 Estonia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
41 Lithuania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
42 Slovakia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
43 Uruguay	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
44 Croatia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
45 Latvia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
46 Qatar	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
47 Seychelles	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
48 Costa Rica	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
49 United Arab Emirates	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
50 Cuba	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
51 Saint Kitts and Nevis	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
52 Bahamas	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
53 Mexico	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
54 Bulgaria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●

HDI rank	International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948	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
55 Tonga	●	●					●
56 Oman		●			●		●
57 Trinidad and Tobago	●	●	●	●	●		●
58 Panama	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
59 Antigua and Barbuda	●	●			●	●	●
60 Romania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
61 Malaysia	●				●		●
62 Bosnia and Herzegovina	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
63 Mauritius		●	●	●	●	●	●
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
64 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
65 Russian Federation	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
66 Macedonia, TFYR	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
67 Belarus	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
68 Dominica			●	●	●		●
69 Brazil	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
70 Colombia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
71 Saint Lucia		●			●		●
72 Venezuela, RB	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
73 Albania	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
74 Thailand		●	●	●	●		●
75 Samoa (Western)					●		●
76 Saudi Arabia	●	●			●	●	●
77 Ukraine	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
78 Lebanon	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
79 Kazakhstan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
80 Armenia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
81 China	●	●	○	●	●	●	●
82 Peru	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
83 Ecuador	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
84 Philippines	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
85 Grenada		○	●	●	●		●
86 Jordan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
87 Tunisia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
88 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
89 Suriname		●	●	●	●		●
90 Fiji	●	●			●		●
91 Paraguay	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
92 Turkey	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
93 Sri Lanka	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
94 Dominican Republic	○	●	●	●	●	○	●
95 Belize	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
96 Iran, Islamic Rep. of	●	●	●	●			●
97 Georgia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
98 Maldives	●	●			●	●	●
99 Azerbaijan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
101 El Salvador	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
102 Algeria	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
103 Guyana		●	●	●	●	●	●
104 Jamaica	●	●	●	●	●		●
105 Turkmenistan		●	●	●	●	●	●
106 Cape Verde		●	●	●	●	●	●
107 Syrian Arab Republic	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
108 Indonesia		●	●	●	●	●	●

TABLE 30

Status of major international human rights instruments

HDI rank	International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948	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
109 Viet Nam	●	●	●	●	●		●
110 Kyrgyzstan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
111 Egypt	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
112 Nicaragua	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
113 Uzbekistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
114 Moldova, Rep. of	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
115 Bolivia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
116 Mongolia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
117 Honduras	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
118 Guatemala	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
119 Vanuatu					●		●
120 Equatorial Guinea		●	●	●	●	●	●
121 South Africa	●	●	●	○	●	●	●
122 Tajikistan		●	●	●	●	●	●
123 Morocco	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
124 Gabon	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
125 Namibia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
126 India	●	●	●	●	●	○	●
127 São Tomé and Príncipe		○	○	○	●	○	●
128 Solomon Islands		●		●	●		●
129 Cambodia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
130 Myanmar	●				●		●
131 Botswana		●	●		●	●	●
132 Comoros	●	●			●	○	●
133 Lao People's Dem. Rep.	●	●	○	○	●		●
134 Pakistan	●	●		○	●		●
135 Bhutan		○			●		●
136 Ghana	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
137 Bangladesh	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
138 Nepal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
139 Papua New Guinea	●	●			●		●
140 Congo		●	●	●	●	●	●
141 Sudan	●	●	●	●		○	●
142 Timor-Leste		●	●	●	●	●	●
143 Madagascar		●	●	●	●	●	●
144 Cameroon		●	●	●	●	●	●
145 Uganda	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
146 Swaziland		●	●	●	●	●	●
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
147 Togo	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
148 Djibouti		○	●	●	●	●	●
149 Lesotho	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
150 Yemen	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
151 Zimbabwe	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
152 Kenya		●	●	●	●	●	●
153 Mauritania		●	●	●	●	●	●
154 Haiti	●	●	●		●		●
155 Gambia	●	●	●	●	●	○	●
156 Senegal	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
157 Eritrea		●	●	●	●		●
158 Rwanda	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
159 Nigeria		●	●	●	●	●	●
160 Guinea	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
161 Angola			●	●	●		●

HDI rank	International Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide 1948	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
162 Tanzania, U. Rep. of	●	●	●	●	●		●
163 Benin		●	●	●	●	●	●
164 Côte d'Ivoire	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
165 Zambia		●	●	●	●	●	●
166 Malawi		●	●	●	●	●	●
167 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
168 Mozambique	●	●	●		●	●	●
169 Burundi	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
170 Ethiopia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
171 Chad		●	●	●	●	●	●
172 Central African Republic		●	●	●	●		●
173 Guinea-Bissau		○	○	●	●	○	●
174 Burkina Faso	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
175 Mali	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
176 Sierra Leone		●	●	●	●	●	●
177 Niger		●	●	●	●	●	●
OTHERS^a							
Afghanistan	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Andorra		○	○		●	○	●
Iraq	●	●	●	●	●		●
Kiribati					●		●
Korea, Dem. Rep.	●		●	●	●		●
Liberia	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Liechtenstein	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Marshall Islands					●		●
Micronesia, Fed. Sts.					●		●
Monaco	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Montenegro ^c	○						
Nauru		○	○			○	●
Palau							●
San Marino		●	●	●	●	○	●
Serbia ^c	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Somalia		●	●	●		●	○
Tuvalu					●		●
Total state parties^b	138	170	156	153	183	141	192
Signatures not yet followed by ratification	2	7	6	6	1	10	2

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

NOTES

The table includes states that have signed or ratified at least one of the seven human rights instruments. Information is as of 28 August 2006.

a Countries or areas, in addition to the 177 countries or areas included in the main indicator tables, that have signed or ratified at least one of the seven human rights instruments.

b Refers to ratification, accession or succession.

c Following the separation of Serbia and Montenegro into two independent states in June 2006, all treaty actions (such as ratification or signature) continue in force for the Republic of Serbia. As of 28 August 2006, the UN Secretary-General had not received notification from the Republic of Montenegro with regard to the treaties reported in this table, unless otherwise specified.

SOURCE

All columns: UN 2006d.

TABLE 31

Human and labour rights instruments

Status of fundamental labour rights conventions

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

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
55								
56			•	•			•	•
57	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
58	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
59	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
60	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
61		•	•	♦	•		•	•
62	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
63	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
64	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
65	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
66	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
67	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
68	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
69		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
70	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
71	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
72	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
73	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
74			•	•	•		•	•
75								
76			•	•	•	•	•	•
77	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
78		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
79	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
80	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
81					•	•	•	•
82	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
83	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
84	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
85	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
86		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
87	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
88	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
89	•	•	•	•			•	•
90	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
91	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
92	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
93	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
94	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
95	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
96			•	•	•	•	•	•
97	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
98								
99	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
101			•	•	•	•	•	•
102	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
103	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
104	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
105	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
106	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
107	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
108	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

TABLE 31

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
109 Viet Nam					•	•	•	•
110 Kyrgyzstan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
111 Egypt	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
112 Nicaragua	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
113 Uzbekistan		•	•	•	•	•		
114 Moldova, Rep. of	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
115 Bolivia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
116 Mongolia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
117 Honduras	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
118 Guatemala	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
119 Vanuatu					•	•		
120 Equatorial Guinea	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
121 South Africa	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
122 Tajikistan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
123 Morocco		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
124 Gabon	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
125 Namibia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
126 India			•	•	•	•		
127 São Tomé and Príncipe	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
128 Solomon Islands			•					
129 Cambodia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
130 Myanmar	•		•					
131 Botswana	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
132 Comoros	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
133 Lao People's Dem. Rep.			•				•	•
134 Pakistan	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
135 Bhutan								
136 Ghana	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
137 Bangladesh	•	•	•	•	•	•		•
138 Nepal		•	•		•	•	•	•
139 Papua New Guinea	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
140 Congo	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
141 Sudan		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
142 Timor-Leste								
143 Madagascar	•	•	•		•	•	•	•
144 Cameroon	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
145 Uganda	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
146 Swaziland	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
147 Togo	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
148 Djibouti	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
149 Lesotho	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
150 Yemen	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
151 Zimbabwe	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
152 Kenya		•	•	•	•	•	•	•
153 Mauritania	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
154 Haiti	•	•	•	•	•	•		
155 Gambia	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
156 Senegal	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
157 Eritrea	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
158 Rwanda	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
159 Nigeria	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
160 Guinea	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
161 Angola	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•

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
162	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
163	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
164	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
165	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
166	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
167	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
168	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
169	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
170	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
171	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
172	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
173	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
174	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
175	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
176	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
177	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
OTHERSⁱ								
Afghanistan				●	●	●		
Iraq		●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Kiribati	●	●	●	●				
Liberia	●	●	●	●		●		●
Montenegro ^j								
San Marino	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Serbia ^j	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	●
Somalia			●	●		●		
Total ratifications	145	154	169	163	163	165	147	161

- Convention ratified.
- ▼ Convention denounced.

NOTES

Table includes UN member states. Information is as of 28 August 2006.

- 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 Countries or areas, in addition to the 177 countries or areas included in the main indicator tables, that are members of the International Labour Organization (ILO).

j Following the separation of Serbia and Montenegro into two independent states in June 2006, all conventions ratified by Serbia and Montenegro continue in force for the Republic of Serbia. As of 28 August 2006, the ILO had not received notification from the Republic of Montenegro with regard to the conventions reported in this table.

SOURCE

All columns: ILO 2006a.