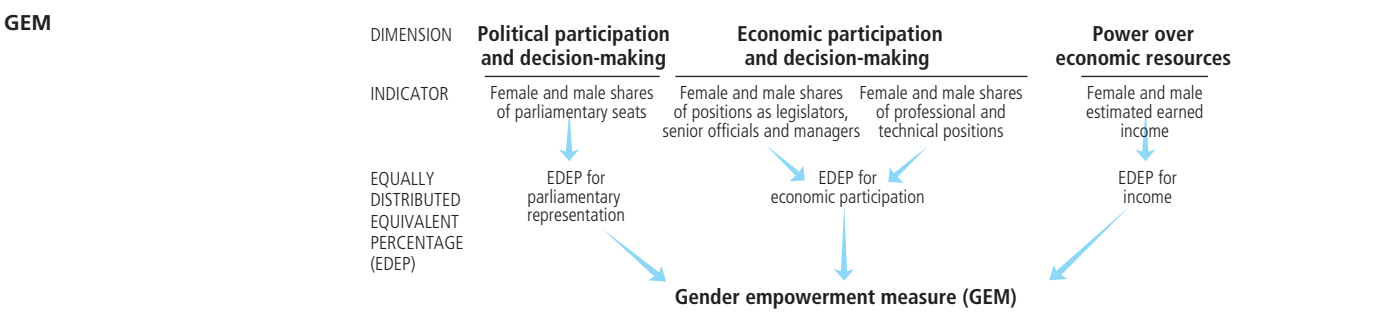
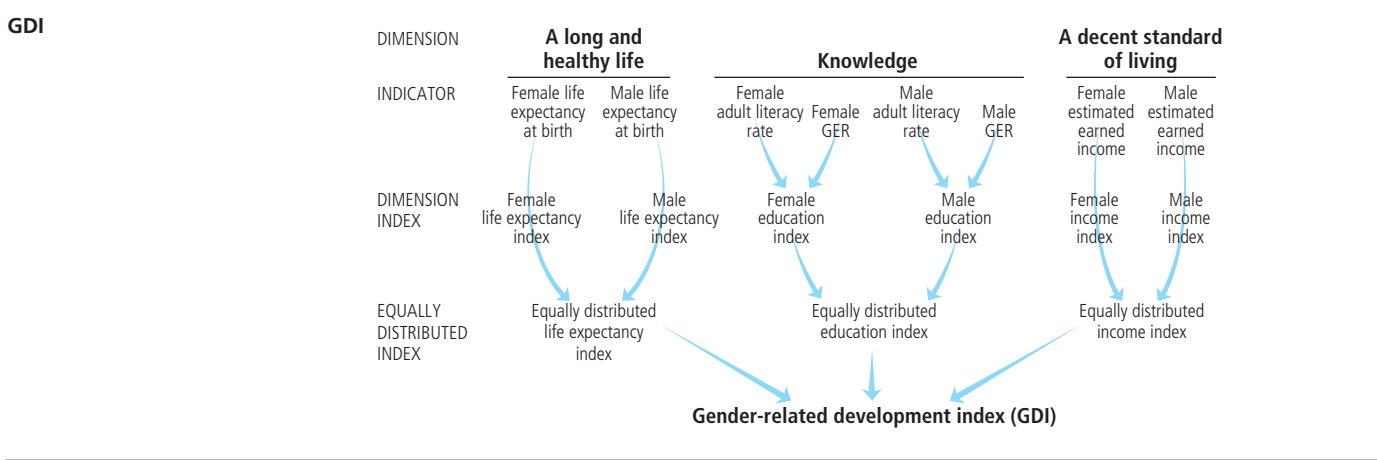
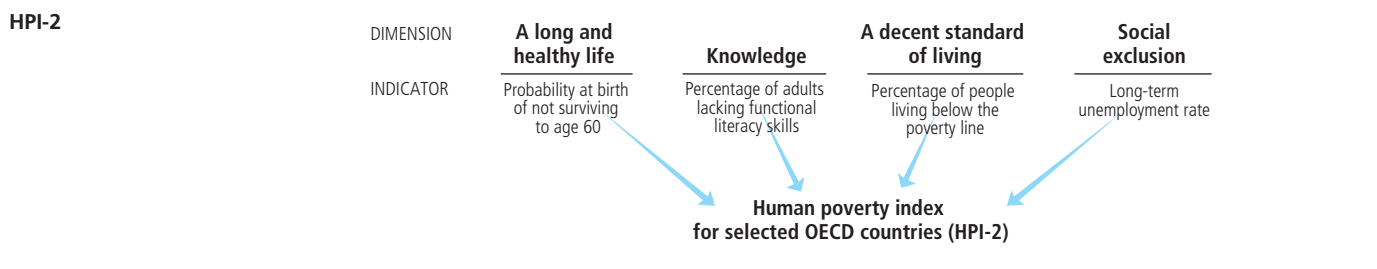
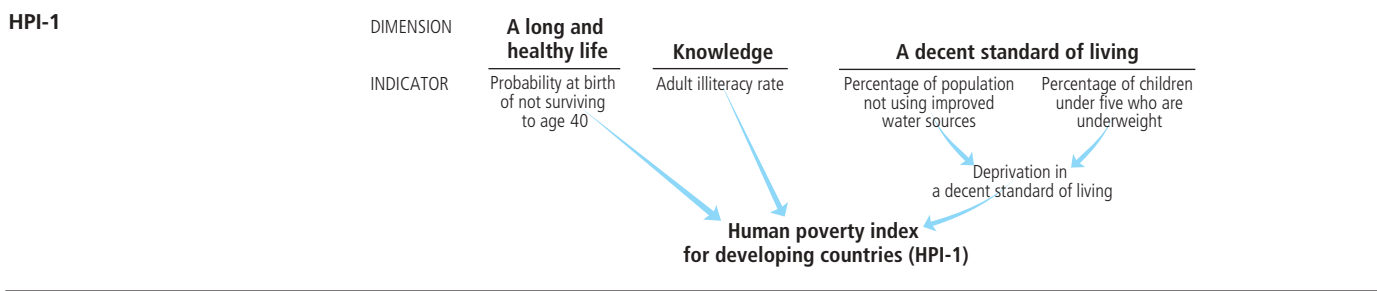
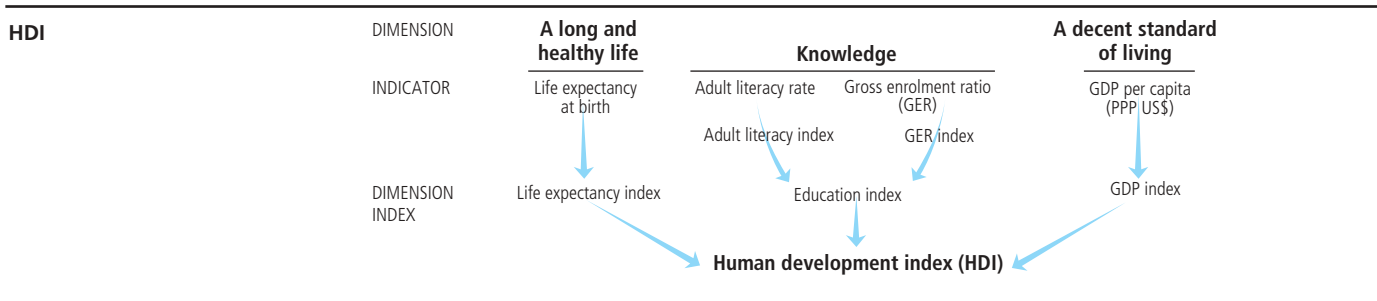


CALCULATING THE HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES

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

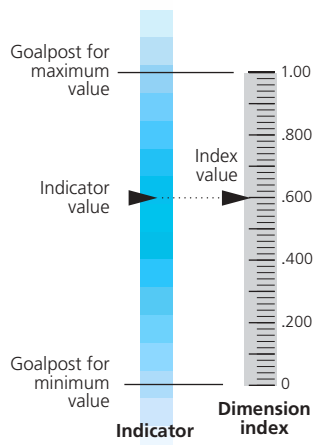


The human development index (HDI)

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

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

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



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

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

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

Goalposts for calculating the HDI

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

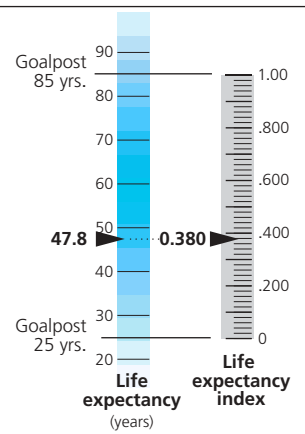
Calculating the HDI

This illustration of the calculation of the HDI uses data for Côte d'Ivoire.

1. Calculating the life expectancy index

The life expectancy index measures the relative achievement of a country in life expectancy at birth. For Côte d'Ivoire, with a life expectancy of 47.8 years in 2000, the life expectancy index is 0.380.

$$\text{Life expectancy index} = \frac{47.8 - 25}{85 - 25} = 0.380$$



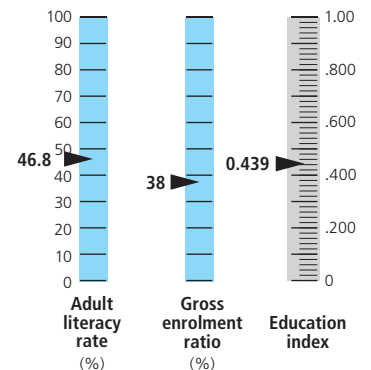
2. Calculating the education index

The education index measures a country's relative achievement in both adult literacy and combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment. First, an index for adult literacy and one for combined gross enrolment are calculated. Then these two indices are combined to create the education index, with two-thirds weight given to adult literacy and one-third weight to combined gross enrolment. For Côte d'Ivoire, with an adult literacy rate of 46.8% in 2000 and a combined gross enrolment ratio of 38% in 1999, the education index is 0.439.

$$\text{Adult literacy index} = \frac{46.8 - 0}{100 - 0} = 0.468$$

$$\text{Gross enrolment index} = \frac{38 - 0}{100 - 0} = 0.380$$

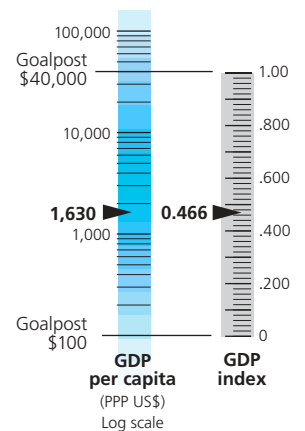
$$\begin{aligned} \text{Education index} &= 2/3 (\text{adult literacy index}) + 1/3 (\text{gross enrolment index}) \\ &= 2/3 (0.468) + 1/3 (0.380) = 0.439 \end{aligned}$$



3. Calculating the GDP index

The GDP index is calculated using adjusted GDP per capita (PPP US\$). In the HDI income serves as a surrogate for all the dimensions of human development not reflected in a long and healthy life and in knowledge. Income is adjusted because achieving a respectable level of human development does not require unlimited income. Accordingly, the logarithm of income is used. For Côte d'Ivoire, with a GDP per capita of \$1,630 (PPP US\$) in 2000, the GDP index is 0.466.

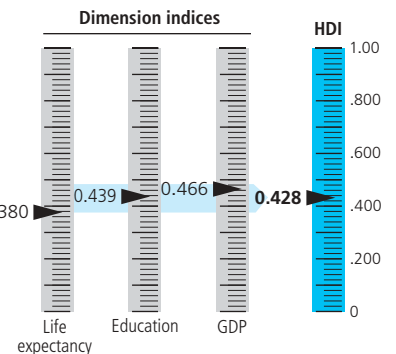
$$\text{GDP index} = \frac{\log(1,630) - \log(100)}{\log(40,000) - \log(100)} = 0.466$$



4. Calculating the HDI

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{HDI} &= 1/3 (\text{life expectancy index}) + 1/3 (\text{education index}) \\ &\quad + 1/3 (\text{GDP index}) \\ &= 1/3 (0.380) + 1/3 (0.439) + 1/3 (0.466) = 0.428 \end{aligned}$$



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calculating the HPI-1

1. Measuring deprivation in a decent standard of living

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

$$\text{Unweighted average} = 1/2 (\text{population not using improved water sources}) + 1/2 (\text{underweight children under five})$$

A sample calculation: Central African Republic
Population not using improved water sources = 40%
Underweight children under five = 24%

$$\text{Unweighted average} = 1/2 (40) + 1/2 (24) = 32.0\%$$

2. Calculating the HPI-1

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

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

Where:

P_1 = Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (times 100)

P_2 = Adult illiteracy rate

P_3 = Unweighted average of population not using improved water sources and underweight children under age five

$\alpha = 3$

A sample calculation: Central African Republic

$P_1 = 45.3\%$

$P_2 = 53.3\%$

$P_3 = 32.0\%$

$$\text{HPI-1} = [1/3 (45.3^3 + 53.3^3 + 32.0^3)]^{1/3} = 45.2$$

Calculating the HPI-2

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

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

Where:

P_1 = Probability at birth of not surviving to age 60 (times 100)

P_2 = Adults lacking functional literacy skills

P_3 = Population below income poverty line (50% of median disposable household income)

P_4 = Rate of long-term unemployment (lasting 12 months or more)

$\alpha = 3$

A sample calculation: United Kingdom

$P_1 = 9.9\%$

$P_2 = 21.8\%$

$P_3 = 13.4\%$

$P_4 = 1.5\%$

$$\text{HPI-2} = [1/4 (9.9^3 + 21.8^3 + 13.4^3 + 1.5^3)]^{1/3} = 15.1$$

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

The value of α has an important impact on the value of the HPI. If $\alpha = 1$, the HPI is the average of its dimensions. As α rises, greater weight is given to the dimension in which there is the most deprivation. Thus as α increases towards infinity, the HPI will tend towards the value of the dimension in which deprivation is greatest (for the Central African Republic, the example used for calculating the HPI-1, it would be 53.3%, equal to the adult illiteracy rate).

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

The gender-related development index (GDI)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Goalposts for calculating the GDI

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

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

Calculating the GDI

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

1. Calculating the equally distributed life expectancy index

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

FEMALE	MALE
Life expectancy: 72.0 years	Life expectancy: 64.1 years
Life expectancy index = $\frac{72.0 - 27.5}{87.5 - 27.5} = 0.742$	Life expectancy index = $\frac{64.1 - 22.5}{82.5 - 22.5} = 0.693$

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

FEMALE	MALE
Population share: 0.506	Population share: 0.494
Life expectancy index: 0.742	Life expectancy index: 0.693
Equally distributed life expectancy index = $\{ [0.506 (0.742^{-1})] + [0.494 (0.693^{-1})] \}^{-1} = 0.717$	

2. Calculating the equally distributed education index

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

FEMALE	MALE
Adult literacy rate: 85.4%	Adult literacy rate: 85.1%
Adult literacy index: 0.854	Adult literacy index: 0.851
Gross enrolment ratio: 80.0%	Gross enrolment ratio: 79.3%
Gross enrolment index: 0.800	Gross enrolment index: 0.793

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

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

$$\text{Female education index} = 2/3 (0.854) + 1/3 (0.800) = 0.836$$

$$\text{Male education index} = 2/3 (0.851) + 1/3 (0.793) = 0.832$$

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

FEMALE	MALE
Population share: 0.506	Population share: 0.494
Education index: 0.836	Education index: 0.832

$$\text{Equally distributed education index} = \{ [0.506 (0.836^{-1})] + [0.494 (0.832^{-1})] \}^{-1} = 0.834$$

3. Calculating the equally distributed income index

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

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

FEMALE	MALE
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$): 4,557	Estimated earned income (PPP US\$): 10,769
Income index = $\frac{\log(4,557) - \log(100)}{\log(40,000) - \log(100)} = 0.637$	Income index = $\frac{\log(10,769) - \log(100)}{\log(40,000) - \log(100)} = 0.781$

Calculating the GDI continues on next page

Calculating the GDI (continued)

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

FEMALE	MALE
Population share: 0.506	Population share: 0.494
Income index: 0.637	Income index: 0.781

$$\text{Equally distributed income index} = \{[0.506 (0.637^{-1})] + [0.494 (0.781^{-1})]\}^{-1} = \mathbf{0.701}$$

4. Calculating the GDI

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

$$\begin{aligned} \text{GDI} &= 1/3 (\text{life expectancy index}) + 1/3 (\text{education index}) + 1/3 (\text{income index}) \\ &= 1/3 (0.717) + 1/3 (0.834) + 1/3 (0.701) = \mathbf{0.751} \end{aligned}$$

Why $\epsilon = 2$ in calculating the GDI

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

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

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

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

The gender empowerment measure (GEM)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Calculating the GEM

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

1. Calculating the EDEP for parliamentary representation

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

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

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

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

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

2. Calculating the EDEP for economic participation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

3. Calculating the EDEP for income

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

FEMALE	MALE
Population share: 0.497	Population share: 0.503
Estimated earned income (PPP US\$): 3,334	Estimated earned income (PPP US\$): 8,223
Income index = $\frac{3,334 - 100}{40,000 - 100} = 0.081$	Income index = $\frac{8,223 - 100}{40,000 - 100} = 0.204$

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

$$\text{EDEP for income} = \{[(0.497 (0.081^{-1})) + [0.503 (0.204^{-1})]]\}^{-1} = \mathbf{0.116}$$

4. Calculating the GEM

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

$$\text{GEM} = \frac{0.352 + 0.857 + 0.116}{3} = \mathbf{0.442}$$

Female and male earned income

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

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

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

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

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

Key

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

Note

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

Estimating female and male earned income

This illustration of the estimation of female and male earned income uses 2000 data for Ethiopia.

1. Calculating total GDP (PPP US\$)

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

Total population: 62,908 (thousand)
 GDP per capita (PPP US\$): 668
 Total GDP (PPP US\$) = 668 (62,908) = 42,022,544 (thousand)

2. Calculating the female share of the wage bill

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

Ratio of female to male non-agricultural wage (W_f/W_m) = 0.75
 Female percentage share of economically active population (EA_f) = 40.9%
 Male percentage share of economically active population (EA_m) = 59.1%

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

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

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

Female share of wage bill (S_f) = 0.342
 Total GDP (PPP US\$) (Y) = 42,022,544 (thousand)
 Female population (N_f) = 31,649 (thousand)

$$\text{Estimated female earned income (PPP US$)} (Y_f) = \frac{S_f (Y)}{N_f} = \frac{0.342 (42,022,544)}{31,649} = \mathbf{454}$$

Male population (N_m) = 31,259 (thousand)

$$\text{Estimated male earned income (PPP US$)} (Y_m) = \frac{Y - S_f (Y)}{N_m} = \frac{42,022,544 - [0.342 (42,022,544)]}{31,259} = \mathbf{885}$$

Selected readings

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

———. 1995. "Gender Inequality in Human Development: Theories and Measurement." Occasional Paper 19. United Nations Development Programme, Human Development Report Office, New York. (*GDI, GEM*)

———. 1997. "Concepts of Human Development and Poverty: A Multi-dimensional Perspective." In United Nations Development Programme, *Human Development Report 1997 Papers: Poverty and Human Development*. New York. (*HPI-1, HPI-2*)

Bardhan, Kalpana, and Stephan Klasen. 1999. "UNDP's Gender-Related Indices: A Critical Review." *World Development* 27(6): 985–1010. (*GDI, GEM*)

United Nations Development Programme. 1995. *Human Development Report 1995*. New York: Oxford University Press. Technical notes 1 and 2 and chapter 3. (*GDI, GEM*)

———. 1997. *Human Development Report 1997*. New York: Oxford University Press. Technical note 1 and chapter 1. (*HPI-1, HPI-2*)

———. 1999. *Human Development Report 1999*. New York: Oxford University Press. Technical note. (*HDI, GDI*)

TECHNICAL NOTE 2

ASSESSING PROGRESS TOWARDS THE MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOALS

This year's *Human Development Report* assesses the progress by countries towards specific targets outlined in the Millennium Development Goals. Each target has been set for 2015, with 1990 as the reference year. So achieving a target of, say, halving a rate or ratio by 2015 would mean reducing its 1990 value by 50% by 2015. Assessing the achievements of countries between 1990 and 2000 reveals whether they are progressing fast enough to meet the targets.

Monitoring progress at the global level requires data that are comparable. Yet data are missing or unreliable for some targets and for many countries. Countries at higher levels of develop-

ment are more likely to have data, so those included in the assessment are likely to be among the better performers. High-income OECD countries have been excluded from the assessment. The number of countries whose progress has been assessed for each target ranges from 52 to 166 (technical note table 2.1).

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

- *Achieved*: The country has already achieved the target.
- *On track*: The country has attained the rate of progress needed to achieve the target by 2015 or has attained 90% of that rate of progress.
- *Lagging*: The country has achieved 70–89% of the rate of progress required to achieve the target by 2015.

- *Far behind*: The country has achieved less than 70% of the required rate of progress.
- *Slipping back*: The country's level of achievement is at least 5 percentage points worse in 2000 than in 1990.

The rate of progress required to meet the target is determined by the achievement that would be required by 2000, assuming a linear path of progress. Where data are not available for 1990 or 2000, data for the closest available year have been used. To be assessed, a country must have data at least five years apart. All countries within 10 percentage points of the universal goal (such as 100% school enrolment) in 2000 are considered to be on track. For child mortality, countries with an under-five mortality rate below 15 per 1,000 are considered to be on track.

Technical note table 2.1
Indicators used in assessment of progress towards Millennium Development Goals

	Indicator	Countries assessed ^a	Source
Hunger	Percentage of people undernourished, 1990/92 and 1997/99	100 (77)	FAO 2001
Universal education	Net primary enrolment ratio, 1987–93 ^b and 1994–97 ^c	75 (46)	UNESCO 2001b
	Percentage of children reaching grade 5, 1990 and 1995–97 ^c cohort	52 (34)	UNESCO 1999b
Gender equality	Ratio of girls to boys in school (girls' gross enrolment ratio to boys'), 1990–92 ^b and 1995–98 ^c		
	Primary level	104 (67)	UNESCO 1999a
	Secondary level	101 (66)	UNESCO 1999a
Child mortality	Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 1990 and 2000	166 (86)	UNICEF 2002b
Safe water	Percentage of people with access to improved water sources, 1990 and 2000	93 (75)	WHO, UNICEF and WSSCC 2000

a. Figures in parentheses refer to the percentage of the world population covered by the assessment.

b. Data refer to year closest to 1990 during the period specified.

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

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Definitions of statistical terms

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Electricity consumption per capita Refers to gross production, in per capita terms, which includes con-

sumption by station auxiliaries and any losses in the transformers that are considered integral parts of the station. Also included is total electric energy produced by pumping installations without deduction of electric energy absorbed by pumping.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Fuel consumption, traditional Estimated consumption of fuel wood, charcoal, bagasse, non-commercial energy and animal, industrial, municipal and pulp and paper waste. Traditional fuel use and commercial energy use together make up total energy use.

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

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

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

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

GDP per capita (US\$) GDP per capita converted to US dollars using the average official exchange rate

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

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

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

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

Gini index Measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or consumption) among individuals or households within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A value of 0 represents perfect equality, a value of 100 perfect inequality.

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

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

Health expenditure per capita (PPP US\$) The sum of public and private expenditure (in PPP US\$), divided by the population. Health expenditure includes the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition

activities and emergency aid designated for health (but does not include provision of water and sanitation). See *health expenditure, private*; *health expenditure, public*; and *PPP (purchasing power parity)*.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Imports of goods and services The value of all goods and other market services purchased from the rest of the world, including the value of merchandise, freight, insurance, transport, travel, royalties, licence

fees and other services. Labour and property income is excluded.

Income or consumption, shares of Based on national household surveys covering various years. Because data come from surveys covering different years and using different methodologies, comparisons between countries must be made with caution.

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

- \$1 a day—at 1985 international prices (equivalent to \$1.08 at 1993 international prices), adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- \$2 a day—at 1985 international prices (equivalent to \$2.16 at 1993 international prices), adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- \$4 a day—at 1990 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- \$11 a day (per person for a family of three)—at 1994 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- National poverty line—the poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities.
- 50% of median income—50% of the median disposable household income.

See *PPP (purchasing power parity)*.

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

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

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

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

Legislators, senior officials and managers, female Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations

(ISCO-88) to include legislators, senior government officials, traditional chiefs and heads of villages, senior officials of special interest organizations, corporate managers, directors and chief executives, production and operations department managers and other department and general managers.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Report), PPP US\$1 has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy as \$1 has in the United States. For details on conceptual and practical issues relating to PPPs see box 5 in the note on statistics.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Sanitation facilities, population using adequate The percentage of the population using adequate

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Voter turnout The number of votes (including blank or invalid votes) as a percentage of the number of registered voters.

Water sources, population not using improved Calculated as 100 minus the percentage of the pop-

ulation using improved water sources. See *water sources, population using improved*.

Water sources, population using improved The proportion of the population using any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, a public tap, a borehole with a pump, a protected well, a protected spring or rainwater.

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

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

Classification of countries

Countries in the human development aggregates

High human development (HDI 0.800 and above)

Antigua and Barbuda
 Argentina
 Australia
 Austria
 Bahamas
 Bahrain
 Barbados
 Belgium
 Brunei Darussalam
 Canada
 Chile
 Costa Rica
 Croatia
 Cyprus
 Czech Republic
 Denmark
 Estonia
 Finland
 France
 Germany
 Greece
 Hong Kong, China (SAR)
 Hungary
 Iceland
 Ireland
 Israel
 Italy
 Japan
 Korea, Rep. of
 Kuwait
 Latvia
 Lithuania
 Luxembourg
 Malta
 Netherlands
 New Zealand
 Norway
 Poland
 Portugal
 Qatar
 Saint Kitts and Nevis
 Seychelles
 Singapore
 Slovakia

Slovenia
 Spain
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 Trinidad and Tobago
 United Arab Emirates
 United Kingdom
 United States
 Uruguay
 (53 countries or areas)

Medium human development (HDI 0.500–0.799)

Albania
 Algeria
 Armenia
 Azerbaijan
 Belarus
 Belize
 Bolivia
 Botswana
 Brazil
 Bulgaria
 Cambodia
 Cameroon
 Cape Verde
 China
 Colombia
 Comoros
 Congo
 Cuba
 Dominica
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 Egypt
 El Salvador
 Equatorial Guinea
 Fiji
 Gabon
 Georgia
 Ghana
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Guyana
 Honduras
 India
 Indonesia
 Iran, Islamic Rep. of
 Jamaica
 Jordan
 Kazakhstan
 Kenya
 Kyrgyzstan
 Lebanon
 Lesotho
 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
 Macedonia, TFYR

Malaysia
 Maldives
 Mauritius
 Mexico
 Moldova, Rep. of
 Mongolia
 Morocco
 Myanmar
 Namibia
 Nicaragua
 Oman
 Panama
 Papua New Guinea
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Philippines
 Romania
 Russian Federation
 Saint Lucia
 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
 Samoa (Western)
 São Tomé and Príncipe
 Saudi Arabia
 Solomon Islands
 South Africa
 Sri Lanka
 Suriname
 Swaziland
 Syrian Arab Republic
 Tajikistan
 Thailand
 Tunisia
 Turkey
 Turkmenistan
 Ukraine
 Uzbekistan
 Vanuatu
 Venezuela
 Viet Nam
 Zimbabwe
 (84 countries or areas)

Low human development (HDI below 0.500)

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

Countries in the income aggregates ^a

<i>High income</i> (GNP per capita of \$9,266 or more in 2000)	<i>Middle income</i> (GNP per capita of \$756–9,265 in 2000)		<i>Low income</i> (GNP per capita of \$755 or less in 2000)	
Australia	Albania	Lithuania	Angola	Pakistan
Austria	Algeria	Macedonia, TFYR	Armenia	Rwanda
Bahamas	Antigua and Barbuda	Malaysia	Azerbaijan	São Tomé and Príncipe
Barbados	Argentina	Maldives	Bangladesh	Senegal
Belgium	Bahrain	Mauritius	Benin	Sierra Leone
Brunei Darussalam	Belarus	Mexico	Bhutan	Solomon Islands
Canada	Belize	Morocco	Burkina Faso	Sudan
Cyprus	Bolivia	Namibia	Burundi	Tajikistan
Denmark	Botswana	Oman	Cambodia	Tanzania, U. Rep. of
Finland	Brazil	Panama	Cameroon	Togo
France	Bulgaria	Papua New Guinea	Central African Republic	Uganda
Germany	Cape Verde	Paraguay	Chad	Ukraine
Greece	Chile	Peru	Comoros	Uzbekistan
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	China	Philippines	Congo	Viet Nam
Iceland	Colombia	Poland	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	Yemen
Ireland	Costa Rica	Romania	Côte d'Ivoire	Zambia
Israel	Croatia	Russian Federation	Eritrea	Zimbabwe
Italy	Cuba	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Ethiopia	(59 countries or areas)
Japan	Czech Republic	Saint Lucia	Gambia	
Kuwait	Djibouti	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Georgia	
Luxembourg	Dominica	Samoa (Western)	Ghana	
Malta	Dominican Republic	Saudi Arabia	Guinea	
Netherlands	Ecuador	Seychelles	Guinea-Bissau	
New Zealand	Egypt	Slovakia	Haiti	
Norway	El Salvador	South Africa	India	
Portugal	Equatorial Guinea	Sri Lanka	Indonesia	
Qatar	Estonia	Suriname	Kenya	
Singapore	Fiji	Swaziland	Kyrgyzstan	
Slovenia	Gabon	Syrian Arab Republic	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	
Spain	Grenada	Thailand	Lesotho	
Sweden	Guatemala	Trinidad and Tobago	Madagascar	
Switzerland	Guyana	Tunisia	Malawi	
United Arab Emirates	Honduras	Turkey	Mali	
United Kingdom	Hungary	Turkmenistan	Mauritania	
United States	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	Uruguay	Moldova, Rep. of	
(35 countries or areas)	Jamaica	Vanuatu	Mongolia	
	Jordan	Venezuela	Mozambique	
	Kazakhstan	(79 countries or areas)	Myanmar	
	Korea, Rep. of		Nepal	
	Latvia		Nicaragua	
	Lebanon		Niger	
	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya		Nigeria	

a. Based on World Bank classifications (effective as of 1 July 2001).

Countries in the major world aggregates

Developing countries

Algeria	Guinea	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	Djibouti	Croatia	Spain
Angola	Guinea-Bissau	Samoa (Western)	Equatorial Guinea	Czech Republic	Sweden
Antigua and Barbuda	Guyana	São Tomé and Príncipe	Eritrea	Estonia	Switzerland
Argentina	Haiti	Saudi Arabia	Ethiopia	Georgia	Turkey
Bahamas	Honduras	Senegal	Gambia	Hungary	United Kingdom
Bahrain	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	Seychelles	Guinea	Kazakhstan	United States
Bangladesh	India	Sierra Leone	Guinea-Bissau	Kyrgyzstan	(30 countries or areas)
Barbados	Indonesia	Singapore	Haiti	Latvia	
Belize	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	Solomon Islands	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Lithuania	High-income
Benin	Jamaica	South Africa	Lesotho	Macedonia, TFYR	OECD countries^b
Bhutan	Jordan	Sri Lanka	Madagascar	Moldova, Rep. of	Australia
Bolivia	Kenya	Sudan	Malawi	Poland	Austria
Botswana	Korea, Rep. of	Suriname	Maldives	Romania	Belgium
Brazil	Kuwait	Swaziland	Mali	Russian Federation	Canada
Brunei Darussalam	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Syrian Arab Republic	Mauritania	Slovakia	Denmark
Burkina Faso	Lebanon	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	Mozambique	Slovenia	Finland
Burundi	Lesotho	Thailand	Myanmar	Tajikistan	France
Cambodia	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Togo	Nepal	Turkmenistan	Germany
Cameroon	Madagascar	Trinidad and Tobago	Niger	Ukraine	Greece
Cape Verde	Malawi	Tunisia	Rwanda	Uzbekistan	Iceland
Central African Republic	Malaysia	Turkey	Samoa (Western)	(25 countries or areas)	Ireland
Chad	Maldives	Uganda	São Tomé and Príncipe		Italy
Chile	Mali	United Arab Emirates	Senegal	<i>OECD</i>	Japan
China	Mauritania	Uruguay	Sierra Leone	Australia	Luxembourg
Colombia	Mauritius	Vanuatu	Solomon Islands	Austria	Netherlands
Comoros	Mexico	Venezuela	Sudan	Belgium	New Zealand
Congo	Mongolia	Viet Nam	Tanzania, U. Rep. of	Canada	Norway
Congo, Dem. Rep. of the	Morocco	Yemen	Togo	Czech Republic	Portugal
Costa Rica	Mozambique	Zambia	Uganda	Denmark	Spain
Costa Rica	Myanmar	Zimbabwe	Vanuatu	Finland	Sweden
Côte d'Ivoire	Namibia	(123 countries or areas)	Yemen	France	Switzerland
Cuba	Nepal		Zambia	Germany	United Kingdom
Cyprus	Nicaragua	Least developed countries^a	(44 countries or areas)	Greece	United States
Djibouti	Niger	Angola		Hungary	(23 countries or areas)
Dominica	Nigeria	Bangladesh	<i>Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)</i>	Iceland	
Dominican Republic	Oman	Benin		Ireland	
Ecuador	Pakistan	Bhutan		Italy	
Egypt	Panama	Burkina Faso		Japan	
El Salvador	Papua New Guinea	Burundi		Korea, Rep. of	
Equatorial Guinea	Paraguay	Cambodia		Luxembourg	
Eritrea	Peru	Cape Verde		Mexico	
Ethiopia	Philippines	Central African Republic		Netherlands	
Fiji	Qatar	Chad		New Zealand	
Gabon	Rwanda	Comoros		Norway	
Gambia	Saint Kitts and Nevis	Congo, Dem. Rep. of the		Poland	
Ghana	Saint Lucia			Portugal	
Grenada				Slovakia	
Guatemala					

a. The United Nations currently designates 49 countries as least developed countries. The Report includes in that classification only the 44 countries that are also included in the human development index. Thus Afghanistan, Kiribati, Liberia, Somalia and Tuvalu are not included in the classification *least developed countries*.

b. Excludes the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Poland, Slovakia and Turkey.

Developing countries in the regional aggregates

<i>Arab States</i>	<i>Asia and the Pacific</i>	<i>Latin America and the Caribbean</i>	<i>Southern Europe</i>	<i>Sub-Saharan Africa</i>
Algeria	East Asia and the Pacific	Antigua and Barbuda	Cyprus	Angola
Bahrain	Brunei Darussalam	Argentina	Turkey	Benin
Djibouti	Cambodia	Bahamas	<i>(2 countries or areas)</i>	Botswana
Egypt	China	Barbados		Burkina Faso
Jordan	Fiji	Belize		Burundi
Kuwait	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	Bolivia		Cameroon
Lebanon	Indonesia	Brazil		Cape Verde
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Korea, Rep. of	Chile		Central African Republic
Morocco	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Colombia		Chad
Oman	Malaysia	Costa Rica		Comoros
Qatar	Mongolia	Cuba		Congo
Saudi Arabia	Myanmar	Dominica		Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
Sudan	Papua New Guinea	Dominican Republic		Côte d'Ivoire
Syrian Arab Republic	Philippines	Ecuador		Equatorial Guinea
Tunisia	Samoa (Western)	El Salvador		Eritrea
United Arab Emirates	Singapore	Grenada		Ethiopia
Yemen	Solomon Islands	Guatemala		Gabon
<i>(17 countries or areas)</i>	Thailand	Guyana		Gambia
	Vanuatu	Haiti		Ghana
	Viet Nam	Honduras		Guinea
	<i>(19 countries or areas)</i>	Jamaica		Guinea-Bissau
	South Asia	Mexico		Kenya
	Bangladesh	Nicaragua		Lesotho
	Bhutan	Panama		Madagascar
	India	Paraguay		Malawi
	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	Peru		Mali
	Maldives	Saint Kitts and Nevis		Mauritania
	Nepal	Saint Lucia		Mauritius
	Pakistan	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines		Mozambique
	Sri Lanka	Suriname		Namibia
	<i>(8 countries or areas)</i>	Trinidad and Tobago		Niger
		Uruguay		Nigeria
		Venezuela		Rwanda
		<i>(33 countries or areas)</i>		São Tomé and Príncipe
				Senegal
				Seychelles
				Sierra Leone
				South Africa
				Swaziland
				Tanzania, U. Rep. of
				Togo
				Uganda
				Zambia
				Zimbabwe
				<i>(44 countries or areas)</i>

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São Tomé and Príncipe, 1998
Senegal, 1998
Sierra Leone, 1996, 1998, 2001*
South Africa, 1998, 2000, 2002*
Swaziland, 1997, 1998, 2000

Tanzania, U. Rep. of, 1997, 1999, 2001*
Togo, 1995, 1997, 1999, 2002*
Uganda, 1996, 1997, 1998, 2001, 2002*
Zambia, 1997, 1998, 1999–2000, 2002*
Zimbabwe, 1998, 1999, 2000

Regional reports

Africa, 1995
Arab States, 2001*
Central America, 1999, 2001*

Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999
Latin America and the Caribbean, 2001*
Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, 2002*
Pacific Islands, 1994, 1999
South Asia, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001
South-East Asia, 2001*
Southern African Development Community, 1998, 2000
West and Central Africa, 2002*

Human development reports focusing on democratic governance

More than 270 regional, national and subnational human development reports have addressed governance-related issues as integral dimensions of human development, including reports on decentralization, participation and other topics. The following is a selection of reports with democracy or democratic governance as their core theme.

National reports

Asia and the Pacific
Human Development Report, India, 2001
Towards a New Consensus: Democracy and Human Development in Indonesia, 2001
Human Development and People's Participation in Governance, Philippines, 1994

Europe and the CIS
The Role of the State, Armenia, 1998
Citizen Participation in Governance—From Individuals to Citizens, Bulgaria, 2001
Human Development Report, Czech Republic, 1999
Human Rights, Liberties and Elections—The Quest for Democracy, Czech Republic, 1998

Democratic Governance—Alternative Approaches to Kyrgyzstan's Future Development, 2001
Democratic Governance for Human Development, Kyrgyzstan, 2000
Public Policy Process and Human Development, Latvia, 2000–01
Good Governance and Social Development, Republic of Moldova, 2002*
Human Development Report, Republic of Moldova, 1998
Human Development Report—The Power of Participation, Ukraine, 2001

Latin America and the Caribbean
Informe de Desarrollo Humano en Bolivia, 2002

Sub-Saharan Africa
Rapport National sur le Développement Humain au Bénin, 2000
Promoting Good Governance for Human Development and Poverty Eradication, Gambia, 2000

Participatory Governance for Human Development, Kenya, 2002*
Transition to Peaceful Democratic Governance, Liberia, 1999

Regional reports

The Crisis of Governance, South Asia, 1999
Governance and Human Development in Southern Africa, Southern African Development Community, 1998

* Under preparation as of March 2002.

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