

Human Development Report 2001: Addendum

Human Development Index for 12 countries not included in main indicator tables

To allow comparability across countries the Human Development Index (HDI) is based on international data collected and processed by statistical agencies in the international system. While ideally all four components of the HDI would come from these primary international sources, data from these sources are not available for all countries. In a continuing effort to improve the statistics in the HDI, this year a clear policy was introduced to determine whether a country has sufficient data to be included in the HDI: if a country is missing data from a primary source for one component, then the country's HDI is still calculated if a reliable alternative estimate can be found from another source; if estimates are not available from primary sources for two or more components then a country's HDI is not calculated. As a result of this policy 12 countries included in the HDI in HDR2000 have not been included in HDR2001 - bringing the number of UN member countries not included in the HDI due to a lack of data to 29.

This addendum presents estimates for the 12 countries excluded as a result of this new policy. As indicated by the footnotes to Table A below, the data presented here come from various sources and cover various years. In some cases no data from any source was available, and an estimate had to be made by the Human Development Report Office. As a result the data presented here may be of varying quality and may not be directly comparable to those presented in the Report.

Table A: Human Development Index for 12 countries not included in main indicator tables

| Country Name | Life expectancy at birth | Adult literacy rate | Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio | GDP per capita | Life expectancy index | Education index | GDP index | Human development index (HDI) value | HDI rank if data were sufficient to include country in HDR2001 ^a |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|--|---------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------|-----------|-------------------------------------|---|
| | (years) 1999 | (% age 15 and above) 1999 | (%) 1999 | (PPP US\$) 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | 1999 | (out of 162 countries) |
| Antigua and Barbuda | 75.0 ^b | 81.5 ^c | .. ^d | 10,225 | 0.833 | 0.779 | 0.772 | 0.795 | Between ranks 49 & 50 |
| Cuba | 75.9 | 97.0 | 76 | .. ^e | 0.848 | 0.900 | 0.625 | 0.791 | Between ranks 50 & 51 |
| Dominica | 76.2 ^b | 94.0 ^f | .. ^d | 5,425 | 0.853 | 0.880 | 0.667 | 0.800 | Between ranks 48 & 49 |
| Grenada | 72.3 ^b | 96.0 ^g | .. ^d | 6,817 | 0.788 | 0.894 | 0.705 | 0.795 | Between ranks 49 & 50 |
| Iraq | 60.5 | 55.0 | 49 | 3,205 ^{h,i} | 0.592 | 0.530 | 0.579 | 0.567 | Between ranks 116 & 117 |
| Saint Kitts and Nevis | 70.6 ^b | 90.0 ^g | .. ^d | 11,596 | 0.759 | 0.848 | 0.793 | 0.800 | Between ranks 48 & 49 |
| Saint Lucia | 73.2 | 82.0 ^f | .. ^d | 5,509 | 0.804 | 0.775 | 0.669 | 0.749 | Between ranks 69 & 70 |
| Saint Vincent and the Grenadines | 73.3 ^b | 82.0 ^g | .. ^d | 5,309 | 0.805 | 0.775 | 0.663 | 0.748 | Between ranks 70 & 71 |
| São Tomé and Príncipe | 64.7 ^b | 73.2 ^{c,j} | .. ^d | 1,977 ^h | 0.661 | 0.686 | 0.498 | 0.615 | Between ranks 109 & 110 |
| Seychelles | 72.0 ^b | 88.0 ^c | .. ^d | 9,974 ^h | 0.784 | 0.832 | 0.768 | 0.795 | Between ranks 49 & 50 |
| Solomon Islands | 68.0 | 62.0 ^g | .. ^d | 1,975 | 0.716 | 0.596 | 0.498 | 0.603 | Between ranks 110 & 111 |
| Vanuatu | 67.7 | 64.0 ^g | .. ^a | 3,108 | 0.711 | 0.614 | 0.574 | 0.633 | Between ranks 107 & 108 |

Note: Numbers in bold indicate that data originate from primary statistical sources, numbers in italics indicate that data originate from other sources (see footnotes for more details.)

Source:

Column 1: United Nations. 2001. *World Population Prospects 1950-2050: The 2000 revision*. Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division. New York.

Column 2: UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). 2000. Correspondence on adult literacy rates. January. Paris.

Column 3: UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). 2001. Correspondence on gross enrolment ratios. March. Paris.

Column 4: World Bank. 2001. *World Development Indicators 2001*. CD-ROM. Washington, DC.

a. The HDI rank is determined using HDI values to the fifth decimal point.

b. World Bank. 2001. *World Development Indicators 2001*. CD-ROM. Washington, DC.

c. UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization). 2000. *Education for All 2000 Assessment*. CD-ROM. Paris.

d. As the combined gross enrolment ratio were unavailable the following Human Development Report Office estimates were used: Antigua and Barbuda - 71%; Dominica - 76%; Grenada - 76%; Saint Kitts and Nevis - 74%; Saint Lucia - 69%; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines - 69%; São Tomé and Príncipe - 59%; Seychelles - 74%; Solomon Islands 55%; Vanuatu - 56%.

e. As GDP per capita (PPP US\$) is not available for Cuba the Human Development Report Office estimate of the sub-regional weighted average for the Caribbean of \$4,224 (PPP US\$) was used.

f. UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund). 1996. *The State of the World's Children 1997*. New York. Oxford University Press. Data refer to a year prior to 1995.

g. UNICEF (United Nations Children's Fund). 2000. *The State of the World's Children 2001*. New York. Oxford University Press. Data refer to years prior to 1995, differ from the standard definition, or refer to only part of the country.

h. Aten, Bettina, Alan Heston and Robert Summers. 2001. "Penn World Tables 6.0." University of Pennsylvania, Center for International and Interarea Comparisons. Philadelphia. Data refer to a year or period other than that specified in the column heading.

i. Data refer to 1987.

j. Data refer to 1991.