

The *Human Development Report* has presented data on broad aspects of human development since its inception in 1990. This has required a wide array of statistics that reflect people's well-being and the opportunities that they actually enjoy.

This year's Report introduces important improvements in the selection, use and presentation of statistics. Greater attention has been paid to coordinating with international statistical bodies, to harmonizing the selection of indicators with data reported by them and to ensuring that the most up-to-date estimates have been used. In most cases the time lag between the reference date of key indicators and the date of the Report's release has been narrowed from three years to two.

For the first time the indicator tables are organized into categories to better reflect the different dimensions of human development: levels and trends of human development (including the composite indices—the HDI, GDI, GEM, HPI-1 and HPI-2), health and survival, education, economic resources, sustainability, human security and gender equality. Unlike in earlier years, data for developing and industrialized countries are presented together rather than in separate tables. In all but a few tables all countries are included, to ease comparisons across countries and across regions or country groups.

As a standard practice, this year's Report, like earlier ones, relies on national estimates reported by the United Nations and its agencies and by other internationally recognized organizations, and thus on a set of standardized and consistent data produced by these offices. The few exceptions in which data from other sources have been used are noted. This year's Report continues the practice of documenting as thoroughly as possible the international statistical sources used.

DATA STANDARDS AND METHODOLOGY

Even when standardized international sources are used, a number of problems remain for any user of statistical data. First, despite the considerable efforts of international organizations to collect, process and disseminate social and

economic statistics and to standardize definitions and data collection methods, limitations remain in the coverage, consistency and comparability of data across time and countries. Second, significant shifts and breaks in statistical series can occur when statistical bodies and research institutions update or improve their estimates using new sources of data, such as censuses and surveys.

Such concerns arise in preparing the human development index (HDI). For example, for the 1998 revision of the United Nations database *World Population Prospects 1950–2050* (UN 1998h), released on 24 November 1998, the United Nations Population Division derived population estimates and projections from the most recently available population censuses—supplemented with information from national survey data—using specialized demographic techniques. It made significant adjustments to the 1996 revision to continue to incorporate the demographic impact of HIV/AIDS and to accommodate the extensive migratory movements within Europe and elsewhere and the rapid growth in the number of refugees in Africa and other parts of the world (UN 1998h).¹ It also incorporated newly available data reflecting the continuing changes in the demographic profiles of countries in Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS).

Changes in the population estimates have an effect on other indicators—such as adult literacy rates and enrolment ratios for different levels of schooling published by UNESCO. Thus readers must take into account the potential for fluctuation in both literacy rates and enrolment ratios when making comparisons across time and countries.

The adult literacy rates presented in this Report are new estimates from UNESCO's 1998 literacy assessment. They improve on results from the 1994 assessment used in earlier Reports by incorporating the 1998 revision of the United Nations population estimates and new literacy statistics collected through national population censuses, and through refinement of the estimation procedures.

The gross enrolment ratio is defined as the ratio of the number of children enrolled

in a schooling level to the number of children in the relevant age group. The age group indicator depends on the estimates of age- and sex-specific populations published by the United Nations Population Division. Data on enrolment are affected by the methodology and timing used by the administrative registries, population censuses and education surveys at the national level. In addition, independent of the variations in population estimates and enrolment data, UNESCO may periodically revise the methodology used for its projections and estimations of enrolment.

Estimates of income used in the HDI are GDP converted to international dollars by using purchasing power parities (PPP) established by the World Bank, based on the results of surveys by the International Comparison Programme (ICP). Revision and updating of the PPP-based income estimates lead to fluctuations across time and country series. The real GDP per capita (PPP\$) estimates used in this year's Report integrate the 1997 results from the ICP. For some countries the new estimates differ considerably from earlier published estimates, largely because of the revised national currency-based estimates used to extrapolate the latest (1993) PPP estimates to the reference year (1997), because of new PPP estimates, or both. For countries not covered by the World Bank, PPP estimates provided by Alan Heston and Robert Summers (1999) of the University of Pennsylvania are used.

Another issue is uneven data availability and data quality across country groups. Some indicators—literacy, for example—are well documented in the developing countries but less so in the industrialized countries, or vice versa. Another example is crime data made available by the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Division through the Fifth United Nations Survey of Crime Trends and Operations of Criminal Justice Systems (1990–94). The availability and reliability of these crime data depend heavily on a country's law enforcement and reporting systems. In such cases the Report presents the limited data available, primarily from official national reporting systems and compiled by the United Nations, with the caveat that these data may not be readily used for international comparisons.

The transition in the countries of Eastern Europe and the CIS has led to a break in most of their statistical series, so the data available for recent years present problems of reliability, consistency and comparability at the international level and are often subject to revision.

The quality of data also suffers in countries in which there is a war or civil strife. Where the availability and quality of estimates have become extremely limited, reporting of the data in the *Human Development Report* has been interrupted, as for Afghanistan, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Liberia and Somalia. But other countries, such as Rwanda, have been reintroduced in the Report as data have become available.

IMPROVING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS

A major goal of the Report is to encourage national governments, international bodies and policy-makers to improve statistical indicators of human development.

The importance of strengthening data collection and reporting to monitor progress in human development at the national and international levels cannot be overstated. As the frequent use of the symbol for unavailable data in the indicator tables in this Report demonstrates, there are many gaps in the coverage of human development data. Lack of data is a particular constraint in monitoring gender equality and poverty eradication. Coverage of the gender-related development index (GDI) is limited to 143 countries, the gender empowerment measure (GEM) to 102 countries and the human poverty index (HPI-1 and HPI-2) to 92 developing and 17 industrialized countries.

Reliable data are essential for assessing the progress towards national goals in poverty reduction, gender equality, environmental sustainability and many other priorities for human development. Internationally comparable series help national bodies compare achievements with progress in other countries. They aid in international monitoring of progress towards the goals of the global United Nations conferences. And they are necessary for policy analysis.

The Human Development Report team, in striving to overcome the shortcomings of data on important human development issues, has received valuable and generous assistance from many colleagues in international and national organizations. They have made special efforts to provide additional data and guidance in their fields of specialization, especially for the purpose of constructing time series and improving the consistency and comparability of human development indicators across countries.

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATION

The main criterion for classifying countries is the HDI. Countries are classified into three groups: high human development, with HDI values of 0.800 and above; medium human development, with HDI values of 0.500–0.799; and low human development, with HDI values below 0.500.

For analytical purposes and statistical convenience, aggregate measures of statistical indicators are calculated for three major groups of countries: all developing countries, Eastern Europe and the CIS, and industrialized countries. These designations do not necessarily express a judgement about the development stage reached by a particular country or area. Developing countries are further classified into the following regions: Arab States, East Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean (including Mexico), South Asia, South-East Asia and the Pacific, Southern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa. This regional classification is consistent with the Regional Bureaux of UNDP. For analytical purposes, aggregate measures for East Asia and South Asia are also computed after excluding China and India because the magnitudes of their population, GDP and other measures overwhelm those of the smaller countries in the regions. Unless otherwise noted, aggregate measures for the world presented at the end of each indicator table reflect the aggregate for all the countries covered in this Report.

The term *country* as used in the text and tables refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

INDICATOR TABLES

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

Where estimates have been calculated using established international statistical series, the estimates are footnoted and the sources given in the notes at the end of each table. These notes also give the data sources for each column. The first source listed is the main international source for the indicator. The indicator tables no longer include estimates derived from sources other than the documented sources, except for table 1 (HDI). Short citations of sources are given, corresponding to the full references in the list of data sources used in preparing the indicator tables.

Not all countries have been included in the indicator tables, owing to lack of comparable data. For United Nations member countries not included in the main indicator tables, basic human development indicators are presented in table 30.

Unless otherwise stated, aggregate data for the human development and regional groups of countries are weighted by population subgroups or other appropriate indicators. Aggregates are not presented in cases where there were no data for the majority of countries in a group or appropriate weighting procedures were unavailable. Where appropriate, aggregate data are presented as the sum for the region rather than as a weighted average. To present a consistent set of aggregates, summary measures calculated for the variables used in the HDI for the universe of 174 countries, and in the GDI for the universe of 143 countries, have been used throughout the Report. For other indicators the summary measures presented have been calculated on the basis of the majority of countries for which data are available.

Unless otherwise indicated, multiyear averages of growth rates are expressed as compound annual rates of change. Year-to-year growth rates are expressed as annual percentage changes.

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

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

NOTE

1. The 1998 revision gives special attention to the demographic impact of HIV/AIDS in the population estimates and projections for developing countries with a population of at least one million and an adult HIV prevalence of 2% or more, or with very large populations of infected adults. The number of such countries covered has increased from 28 in the 1996 revision to 34 in the 1998 revision: Benin, Botswana, Brazil, Burkina Faso, Burundi, Cambodia, Cameroon, the Central African Republic, Chad, the Congo, the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Côte d'Ivoire, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Gabon, Guinea-Bissau, Haiti, India, Kenya, Lesotho, Liberia, Malawi, Mozambique, Namibia, Nigeria, Rwanda, Sierra Leone, South Africa, Thailand, Togo, Uganda, the United Republic of Tanzania, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

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Definitions of statistical terms

Administrators and managers Includes legislators, senior government administrators, traditional chiefs and heads of villages and administrators of special interest organizations. It also includes corporate managers such as chief executives and general managers as well as specialized managers and managing supervisors, according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-1968).

Bank and trade-related lending Covers commercial bank lending and other private credit.

Budget deficit or surplus Central government current and capital revenue and official grants received, less total expenditure and lending minus repayments.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) 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.

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 estimate is based on the Reconstructed Cohort Method, which uses data on enrolment and repeaters for two consecutive years.

Cigarette consumption per adult The sum of production and imports minus exports of cigarettes divided by the population aged 15 years and older.

Commercial energy use The domestic primary commercial energy supply. It is calculated as local production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and international marine bunkers.

Contraceptive prevalence rate The percentage of married women of child-bearing age (15–49) who are using, or whose husbands are using, any form of contraception, whether modern or traditional.

Current account balance The difference between (a) exports of goods and services as well as inflows of unrequited transfers but exclusive of foreign aid and (b) imports of goods and services as well as all unrequited transfers to the rest of the world.

Daily per capita calorie supply The calorie equivalent of the net food supply (local production plus imports minus exports) in a country, divided by the population, per day.

Deforestation The permanent clearing of forestland for all agricultural uses and for settlements. It does not include other alterations such as selective logging.

Dependency ratio The ratio of the population defined as dependent—those under 15 and over 65—to the working-age population, aged 15–64.

Disability A restriction or lack of ability (resulting from impairment) to perform an activity in the manner or within the range considered normal for a human being. Impairment is defined as any loss of psychological, physiological or anatomical structure and function.

Disbursement Records the actual international transfer of financial resources or of goods or services, valued at the cost to the donor.

Discouraged workers Individuals who would like to work and are available for work, but are not actively seeking it because of a stated belief that no suitable job is available or because they do not know where to get jobs.

Doctors Physicians and all graduates of any faculty or school of medicine in any medical field (including practice, teaching, administration and research).

Drug crimes Any crimes involving drugs, including the illicit brokerage, cultivation, delivery, distribution, extraction, exportation or importation, offering for sale, production, purchase, manufacture, sale, traffic, transportation or use of narcotic drugs.

Economically active population All men or women who supply labor for the production of economic goods and services during a specified period.

Education expenditure Expenditure on the provision, management, inspection and support of pre-primary, primary and secondary schools; universities and colleges; vocational, technical and other training institutions; and general administration and subsidiary services.

Electricity consumption The production of heat and power plants less own use and distribution losses.

Enrolment The *gross enrolment ratio* is the number of students enrolled in a level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of official school age for that level. The *net enrolment ratio* is the number of children of official school age (as defined by the education system) enrolled in school as a percentage of the number of children of official school age in the population.

Exports of goods and services The value of all goods and non-factor services provided to the rest of the world, including merchandise freight, insurance, travel and other non-factor services.

External debt Debt owed by a country to non-residents repayable in foreign currency, goods or services.

Food aid in cereals The quantity of cereals provided by donor countries and international organizations, including the World Food Programme and the International Wheat Council, as reported for a crop year.

Foreign direct investment An investment in a country involving a long-term relationship and control of an enterprise by non-residents. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital and short-term capital as shown in the balance of payments.

Fresh water withdrawals Total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals also include water from desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source of water withdrawals.

Gini coefficient Measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or, in some cases, consumption expenditures) among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. The coefficient ranges from 0—meaning perfect equality—to 1—complete inequality.

Government consumption Includes all current expenditures for purchases of goods and services by all levels of government, excluding most government enterprises.

Gross domestic investment Outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories.

Gross domestic product (GDP) 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.

Gross national product (GNP) 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.

Homicides Intentional deaths purposely inflicted by another person.

Immunization coverage The percentage of children under one year of age receiving antigens used in the Universal Child Immunization (UCI) Programme.

Income or expenditure share The distribution of income or expenditure accruing to percentile groups of households ranked by total household income, per capita income or expenditure.

Infant mortality rate The probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age times 1,000.

Infants with low birth-weight The percentage of babies born weighing less than 2,500 grams.

Inflation A fall in the purchasing power of money reflected in a persistent increase in the general level of prices as generally measured by the retail price index.

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.

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

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.

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

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

Municipal waste Waste collected by municipalities or by their order that has been generated by households, commercial activities, office buildings, schools, government buildings and small businesses.

National poverty line The poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities.

Official development assistance (ODA) Grants or loans to countries or territories that are undertaken by the official sector, with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective, at concessional financial terms.

Portfolio investment flows (net) Non-debt-creating portfolio equity flows (the sum of country funds, depository receipts and direct purchases of shares by foreign investors) and portfolio debt flows (bond issues purchased by foreign investors).

Primary education Education at the first level (level 1), the main function of which is to provide the basic elements of education.

Private consumption The market value of all goods and services, including durable products, purchased or received as income in kind by households and non-profit institutions.

Professional and technical workers Physical scientists; architects and engineers; aircraft and ship's officers; life scientists; medical, dental, veterinary and related workers; statisticians, mathematicians and systems analysts; economists; accountants; jurists; teachers; workers in religion; authors and journalists; sculptors, painters, photographers and related creative artists; composers and performing artists; athletes and sportsmen; and professional, technical and related workers not elsewhere classified, according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-1968).

Protected areas Totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designed as national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes and seascapes, or scientific reserves with limited public access.

Public expenditure on education Public spending on public education plus subsidies to private education at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels.

Public expenditure on health Recurrent and capital spending from central and local government budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and non-governmental organizations) and social health insurance funds.

Purchasing power parity (PPP) At the PPP rate, one dollar has the same purchasing power over domestic GDP that the US dollar has over US GDP. PPP could also be expressed in other national currencies or in special drawing rights (SDRs). PPP rates allow a standard comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indexes allow comparison of real values over time; otherwise, normal exchange rates may over- or undervalue purchasing power.

Real GDP per capita (PPP\$) The GDP per capita of a country converted into US dollars on the basis of the purchasing power parity exchange rate.

Refugees People who have fled their countries 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 (R&D) Creative, systematic activity intended to increase the stock of knowledge and the use of this knowledge to devise new applications.

Scientists and technicians *Scientists* refers to scientists and engineers with scientific or technological training (usually completion of third-level education) in any field of science who are engaged in professional work in research and development activities, including administrators and other high-level personnel who direct the execution of research and development activities. *Technicians* refers to people engaged in scientific research and development activities who have received vocational or technical training for at least three years after the first stage of second-level education.

Secondary education Education at the second level (levels 2 and 3) based on at least four years of previous instruction at the first level and providing general or specialized instruction or both, such as middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher training school at this level and vocational or technical school.

Sovereign long-term debt rating As determined by Standard and Poor's, an assessment of a country's capacity and willingness to repay debt according to its terms. The ratings range from AAA to CC (investment grade AAA to BBB-, and speculative grade BB+ and lower).

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions Emissions of sulphur in the form of sulphur oxides and of nitrogen in the form of its various oxides, which together contribute to acid rain and adversely affect agriculture, forests, aquatic habitats and the weathering of building materials.

Tax revenue Compulsory, unrequited, non-repayable receipts collected by central governments for public purposes.

Tertiary education Education at the third level (levels 5, 6 and 7) such 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.

Time allocation and time use Allocation of time between market (SNA) and non-market (non-SNA) activities according to the United Nations System of National Accounts (SNA).

Total armed forces Strategic, land, naval, air, 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.

Total debt service 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 IMF. Total debt service is an important indicator to measure a country's relative burden to service external debt.

Total fertility rate The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to bear children at each age in accord with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

Tourists Visitors who travel to a country other than that where they have their usual residence for a period not exceeding 12 months and whose main purpose in visiting is other than an activity remunerated from within the country visited.

Trade in conventional weapons (arms trade) Exports and imports of commodities designed for military use—military equipment such as weapons of war, parts thereof, ammunition and support equipment.

Traditional fuel use Estimated consumption of fuel wood, charcoal, bagasse and animal and vegetable wastes.

Under-five mortality rate The probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age times 1,000.

Underweight (moderate and severe child malnutrition) *Moderate* refers to the percentage of children under age five who are below minus two standard deviations from the median weight for age of the reference population. *Severe* refers to the percentage of children under age five who are below minus three standard deviations from the median weight for age of the reference population.

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

Unpaid family workers Household members involved in unremunerated subsistence and non-market activities, such as agricultural production for household consumption, and in household enterprises producing for the market for which more than one household member provides unpaid labor.

Waste recycling The reuse of material that diverts it from the waste stream, except for recycling within industrial plants and the reuse of material as fuel. The recycling rate is the ratio of the quantity recycled to the apparent consumption.

Classification of countries

Countries in the human development aggregates

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

Countries in the major world aggregates

All developing countries

Algeria
 Angola
 Antigua and Barbuda
 Argentina
 Bahamas
 Bahrain
 Bangladesh
 Barbados
 Belize
 Benin
 Bhutan
 Bolivia
 Botswana
 Brazil
 Brunei Darussalam
 Burkina Faso
 Burundi
 Cambodia
 Cameroon
 Cape Verde
 Central African Republic
 Chad
 Chile
 China
 Colombia
 Comoros
 Congo
 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
 Costa Rica
 Côte d'Ivoire
 Cuba
 Cyprus
 Djibouti
 Dominica
 Dominican Republic
 Ecuador
 Egypt
 El Salvador
 Equatorial Guinea
 Eritrea
 Ethiopia
 Fiji
 Gabon
 Gambia
 Ghana
 Grenada
 Guatemala
 Guinea
 Guinea-Bissau
 Guyana
 Haiti
 Honduras
 Hong Kong, China (SAR)
 India
 Indonesia

Iran, Islamic Rep. of
 Iraq
 Jamaica
 Jordan
 Kenya
 Korea, Rep. of
 Kuwait
 Lao People's Dem. Rep.
 Lebanon
 Lesotho
 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Malaysia
 Maldives
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mauritius
 Mexico
 Mongolia
 Morocco
 Mozambique
 Myanmar
 Namibia
 Nepal
 Nicaragua
 Niger
 Nigeria
 Oman
 Pakistan
 Panama
 Papua New Guinea
 Paraguay
 Peru
 Philippines
 Qatar
 Rwanda
 Saint Kitts and Nevis
 Saint Lucia
 Saint Vincent and the
 Grenadines
 Samoa (Western)
 São Tomé and Príncipe
 Saudi Arabia
 Senegal
 Seychelles
 Sierra Leone
 Singapore
 Solomon Islands
 South Africa
 Sri Lanka
 Sudan
 Suriname
 Swaziland
 Syrian Arab Republic

Tanzania, U. Rep. of
 Thailand
 Togo
 Trinidad and Tobago
 Tunisia
 Turkey
 Uganda
 United Arab Emirates
 Uruguay
 Vanuatu
 Venezuela
 Viet Nam
 Yemen
 Zambia
 Zimbabwe

Least developed countries

Angola
 Bangladesh
 Benin
 Bhutan
 Burkina Faso
 Burundi
 Cambodia
 Cape Verde
 Central African Republic
 Chad
 Comoros
 Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
 Djibouti
 Equatorial Guinea
 Eritrea
 Ethiopia
 Gambia
 Guinea
 Guinea-Bissau
 Haiti
 Lao People's Dem. Rep.
 Lesotho
 Madagascar
 Malawi
 Maldives
 Mali
 Mauritania
 Mozambique
 Myanmar
 Nepal
 Niger
 Rwanda
 São Tomé and Príncipe
 Sierra Leone
 Solomon Islands

Sudan
 Tanzania, U. Rep. of
 Togo
 Uganda
 Vanuatu
 Yemen
 Zambia

Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Albania
 Armenia
 Azerbaijan
 Belarus
 Bulgaria
 Croatia
 Czech Republic
 Estonia
 Georgia
 Hungary
 Kazakhstan
 Kyrgyzstan
 Latvia
 Lithuania
 Macedonia, TFYR
 Moldova, Rep. of
 Poland
 Romania
 Russian Federation
 Slovakia
 Slovenia
 Tajikistan
 Turkmenistan
 Ukraine
 Uzbekistan

Industrialized countries

Australia
 Austria
 Belgium
 Canada
 Denmark
 Finland
 France
 Germany
 Greece
 Iceland
 Ireland
 Israel
 Italy
 Japan
 Luxembourg
 Malta
 Netherlands
 New Zealand
 Norway
 Portugal
 Spain
 Sweden
 Switzerland
 United Kingdom
 United States

Developing countries in the regional aggregates

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

Key to countries

HDI rank

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

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