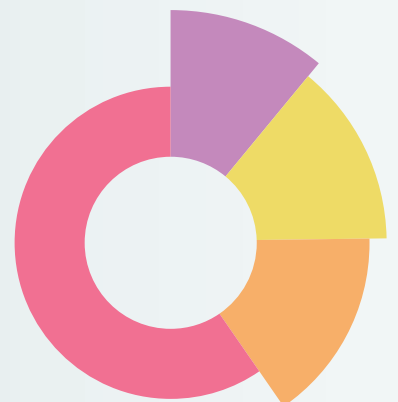




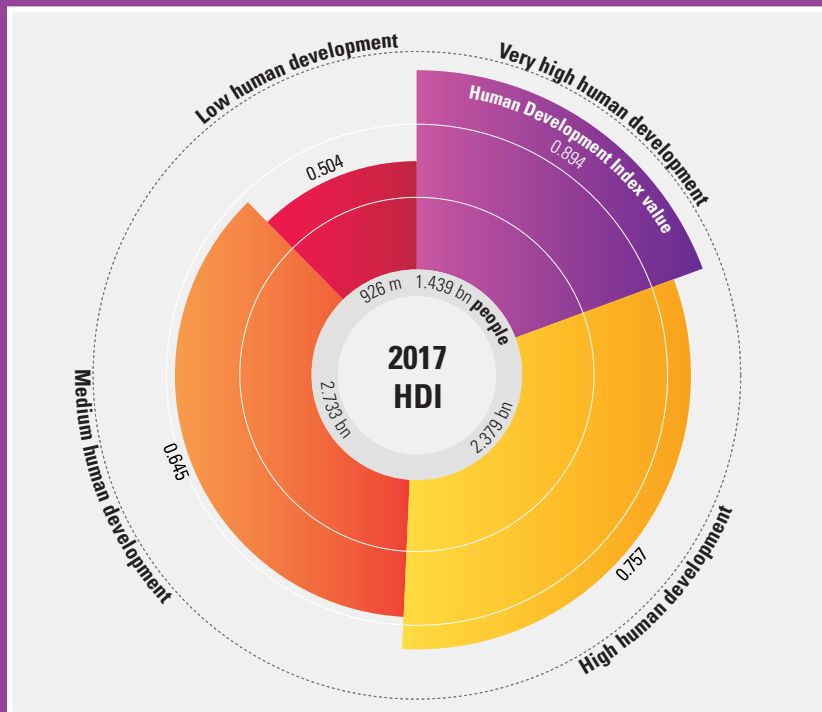
Summary

Human Development Indices and Indicators

2018 Statistical Update



The cover reflects human development progress over 1990–2017 in terms of Human Development Index (HDI) values and the number of people in the four human development categories. In the figure each slice's innermost band represents the population in that human development category, and the height of the slice reflects its HDI value. The cover reflects that even though the global population increased from 5 billion to 7.5 billion between 1990 and 2017, the number of people in low human development fell from 3 billion to 926 million—or from 60 percent of the global population to 12 percent—and that the number of people in high and very high human development more than tripled, from 1.2 billion to 3.8 billion—or from 24 percent of the global population to 51 percent.



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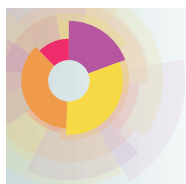
Human Development Indices and Indicators

2018 Statistical Update



Published for the
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Development
Programme
(UNDP)

*Empowered lives.
Resilient nations.*



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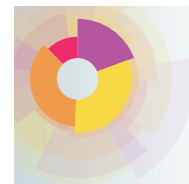
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Foreword: the state of global human development in 2018

We are living in a complex world. People, nations and economies are more connected than ever, and so are the global development issues we are facing. These issues span borders, straddle social, economic and environmental realms, and can be persisting or recurring.

From urbanization to the creation of jobs for millions of people, the world's challenges will only be solved using approaches that take both complexity and local context into account. For almost thirty years, UNDP's human development approach—with its emphasis on enlarging people's freedoms and opportunities rather than economic growth—has inspired and informed solutions and policies across the world.

I am pleased to present *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update*. With its comprehensive statistical annex, our data gives an overview of the state of development across the world, looking at long-term trends in human development indicators across multiple dimensions and for every nation.

Human development data, analysis and reporting have been at the heart of that paradigm. UNDP's Human Development Index (HDI) has captured human progress, combining information on people's health, education and income in just one number. Over the years, the HDI has served as a comparative tool of excellence, and as a reliable platform for vigorous public debates on national priorities.

Yet the simplicity of the HDI's story leaves much unsaid. Despite overall progress, large pockets of poverty and exclusion persist. Inequality and conflict are on the rise in many places. Climate change and other environmental concerns are undercutting development now and for future generations. Because our planet seems to be getting more unequal, more unstable and more unsustainable, offering detailed and reliable data has never been so important.

Consider inequality, which has become a defining issue of our time and in many places a cause of entrenched uncertainty and vulnerability. Inequality decreases the global HDI

by one fifth. And it deals the hardest blow to countries in the low and medium development categories.

Gender inequality remains one of the greatest barriers to human development. The average HDI for women is 6 percent lower than that of men, with countries in the low development category suffering the widest gaps. Given current rates of progress it could take over 200 years to close the economic gender gap across the planet.

Further, conflicts in many parts of the world remain the norm rather than the exception. Violence not only threatens human security but also erodes development progress. Between 2012 and 2017, the conflicts in Syria, Libya and Yemen contributed to these countries' slipping down the HDI, due to significant declines in their life expectancy or economic setbacks. It will take years, if not decades for them to return to pre-violence levels of development.

Finally, as our environmental indicators show, today's progress is coming at the expense of our children. A changing climate, massive declines in biodiversity, and the depletion of land and freshwater resources pose serious threats to humankind. They require an immediate and ambitious change in production and consumption patterns.

While evidence remains the lifeblood of informed decisions, many policy-makers understandably struggle to know where to turn to for reliable and readily understandable information amidst the current avalanche of new indices, indicators and statistics. Collecting, integrating and filtering new data are needed to see the bigger picture and develop better solutions. This is an exciting period for human development reporting.

The Human Development Report will remain UNDP's premier vehicle to advance development thinking. Our mission to capture the state of global human development and inform development policy across the globe has never been more crucial.

Still, the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) require new indicators for assessing the many faces of inequality, the impact of the global environmental crisis on people now and tomorrow, the importance of voice, and the ways in which communities rather than individuals are progressing.

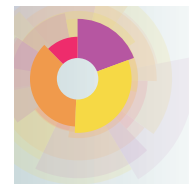
These and many other topics should be reexamined with a human development lens, resulting in a new generation of Human Development Reports. As we work to embrace new data, new ideas and new partners, we will

continue to ensure human progress is monitored continuously, analyzed regularly and presented globally.

A handwritten signature in black ink, reading 'Achim Steiner'.

Achim Steiner
Administrator

United Nations Development Programme



Acknowledgements

Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update is the product of the Human Development Report Office (HDRO) at the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP).

The composite indices, indicators and data of the Update are those of the HDRO alone and cannot be attributed to UNDP or to its Executive Board. The UN General Assembly has officially recognized the *Human Development Report* as “an independent intellectual exercise” that has become “an important tool for raising awareness about human development around the world.”

The Update’s composite indices and other statistical resources rely on the expertise of the leading international data providers in their specialized fields, and we express our gratitude for their continued collegial collaboration with the HDRO.

A group of talented young people contributed to the Update as interns and deserve recognition for their dedication and contributions: Grace Chen, Rashik

Alam Chowdhury, Drilona Emrullahu and Shangchao Liu.

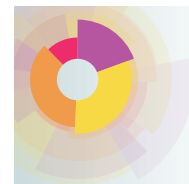
We are grateful for the highly professional work of our editors and layout artists at Communications Development Incorporated—led by Bruce Ross-Larson, with Joe Caponio, Nick Moschovakis, Christopher Trott and Elaine Wilson.

Most of all, on a personal note, I am profoundly grateful to UNDP Administrator Achim Steiner for his leadership and vision as well as his commitment to the cause of human development. My thanks also go to all my HDRO colleagues, particularly the statistical team, for their dedication in producing statistical updates that strive to advance human development.

Selim Jahan

Director

Human Development Report Office



Summary

Human development indices and indicators

2018 statistical update

Human development is about human freedoms. It is about building human capabilities—not just for a few, not even for most, but for everyone. In 1990 UNDP published the first Human Development Report (HDR). Since then, it has produced more than 800 global, regional, national and subnational HDRs and organized hundreds of workshops, conferences and other outreach initiatives to foster human development. These activities have extended the frontiers of analytical thinking about human progress beyond economic growth, firmly placing people and human well-being at the centre of development policies and strategies.

The greatest innovations of the HDRs have been new measurement tools—notably the Human Development Index (HDI), launched in the first HDR. The underlying principle of the HDI, considered pathbreaking in 1990, was elegantly simple: National development should be measured not only by income per capita, as had long been the practice, but also by health and education achievements. To help monitor poverty, inequality and gender empowerment across multiple human development dimensions, four additional composite indices have also been developed: the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), the Gender Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Inequality Index (GII) (figure 1).

Reflecting on the next generation of HDRs that give full consideration to new challenges and opportunities for analysis and innovation takes time. *Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update* is being released to ensure consistency in reporting on key human development indices and statistics. It provides a brief overview of the state of human development—snapshots of current conditions as well as long-term trends in human development indicators. And it includes a full statistical annex of human development composite indices and indicators across their various dimensions.

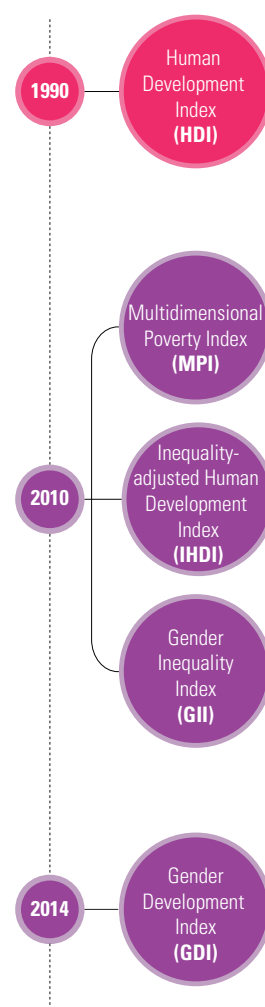
This update includes the 2017 values for the HDI and other composite indices as well as

current statistics in key areas of human development for use by policymakers, researchers and others in their analytical, planning and policy work. Five key findings emerge from the analysis:

- Most people today live longer, are more educated and have more access to goods and services than ever before. But the quality of human development reveals large deficits. Living longer does not automatically mean more years spent enjoying life. Being in school longer does not automatically translate into equivalent capabilities and skills. So shifting the focus towards the quality of human development will be important in monitoring future progress.
- Progress is not linear or guaranteed, and crises and challenges can reverse gains. Countries experiencing conflict show HDI losses, which can be felt for generations.
- Going beyond the average achievements, the IHDI and disaggregated assessments reveal large inequalities across human development dimensions. When the HDI is adjusted for inequalities, the global HDI value falls 20 percent—from 0.728 to 0.582.
- Women have a lower HDI value than men across regions and face particular barriers to empowerment all through life.
- Environmental degradation puts human development gains at risk, as evident from carbon dioxide emissions, deforestation, fresh water withdrawals and the like.

FIGURE 1

Evolution of human development composite indices



Source: Human Development Report Office.

Progress in human development —with variations

The 2018 Update presents HDI values for 189 countries and territories with the most recent data for 2017.¹ Of these countries, 59 are in the very high human development group, 53 in the high, 39 in the medium and only 38 in the low (figure 2). In 2010, 42 countries were in the low human development group.

The top five countries in the global HDI ranking are Norway (0.953), Switzerland (0.944), Australia (0.939), Ireland (0.938) and Germany (0.936) (see statistical table 1). The bottom five are Burundi (0.417), Chad (0.404), South Sudan (0.388), the Central African Republic (0.367) and Niger (0.354). Although HDI values have been rising across all regions and human development groups, the rates vary significantly (see statistical table 2).

South Asia was the fastest growing region over 1990–2017, at 45.3 percent, followed by East Asia and the Pacific at 41.8 percent and Sub-Saharan Africa at 34.9 percent.

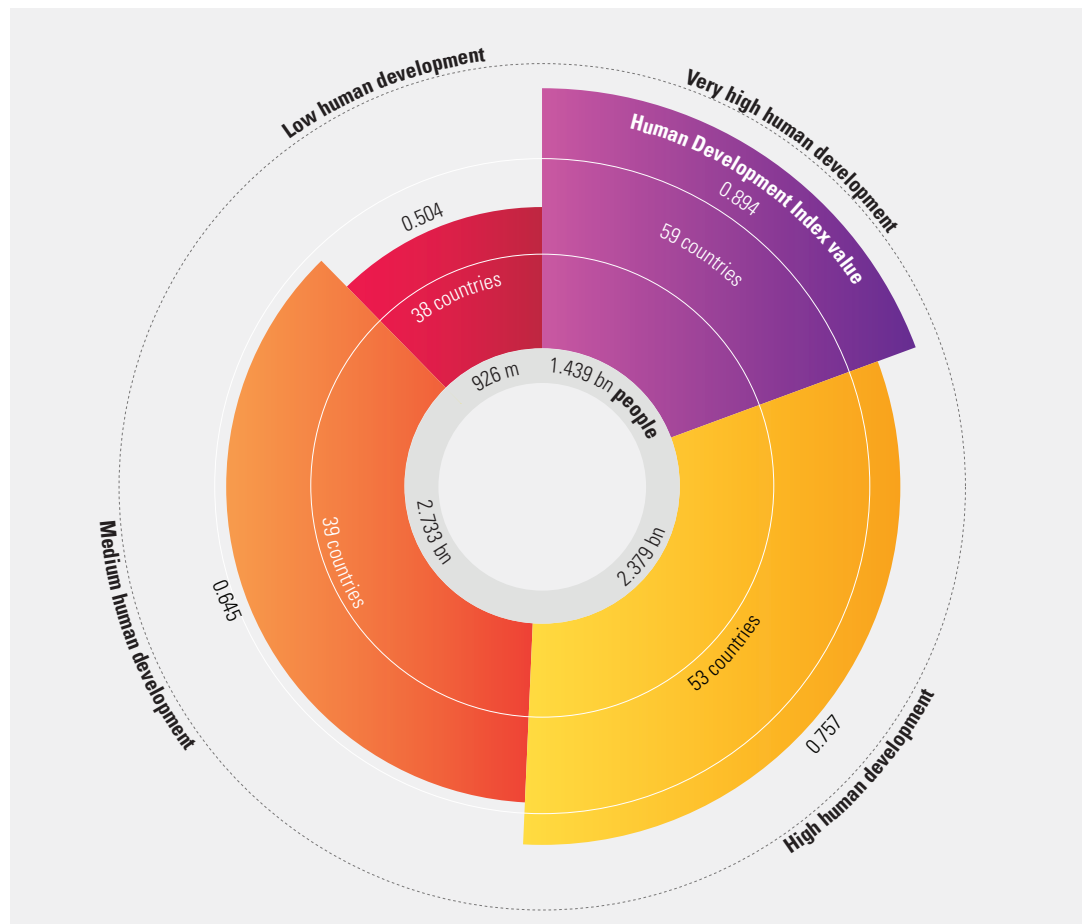
Human deprivations high despite overall progress

Despite progress in human development, deprivations linger in all countries. The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), calculated primarily for developing countries since 2010, captures some of these deprivations. It measures nonincome dimensions of poverty and shows how human deprivations overlap. The most recent global estimates will be published in due course in a separate publication with the Oxford Poverty and Human Development Initiative, based on a new joint methodology.

South Asia had the fastest growing HDI value over 1990–2017, at 45.3 percent, followed by East Asia and the Pacific at 41.8 percent and Sub-Saharan Africa at 34.9 percent

FIGURE 2

Human Development Index values, by human development group, 2017



Source: Human Development Report Office.

Inequalities in human development—a grave challenge to progress

Deep imbalances in people’s opportunities and choices stem from inequalities in income but also in education, health, voice, access to technology and exposure to shocks. Since 2010 the IHDI has been published in an effort to capture the distribution of human development within countries. With perfect equality the HDI and the IHDI are equal. When there is inequality in the distribution of health, education and income, the HDI of an average person in a society is less than the aggregate HDI. The greater the inequality, the lower the IHDI (and the greater the difference between it and the HDI).

When accounting for inequalities, the 2017 global HDI value of 0.728 falls to 0.582, which represents a drop from the high human development category to the medium. Losses range from 3.6 percent in Japan to 45.3 percent in Comoros. At the global level inequality in income contributes the most to overall inequality, followed by education and life expectancy. Countries in the very high human development group lose less from inequality than countries in lower groups (figure 3).

Conflict can reverse progress in human development

In recent years some countries had setbacks as new challenges emerged and conflicts erupted. Between 2012 and 2017 Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen had falling HDI values and ranks—the direct effect of violent conflict (figure 4). Although Lebanon is not directly involved in violent conflict, it has suffered spillovers from the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, hosting more than a million Syrian refugees.² In 2012 the Syrian Arab Republic ranked 128 on the HDI, in the medium human development group. But after years of conflict it dropped to 155 in 2017, in the low human development group, due mainly to lower life expectancy.

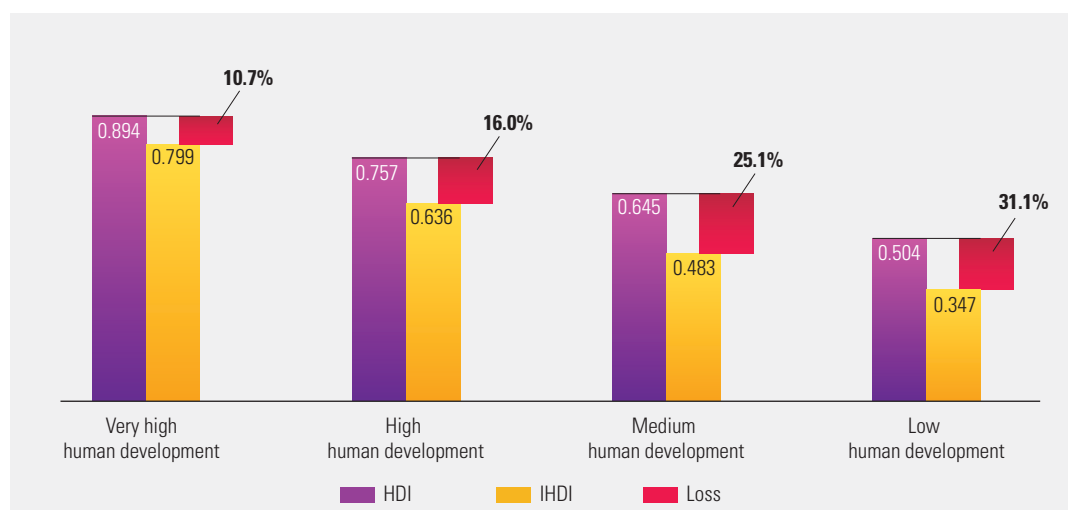
Gender inequality—close the gaps to empower half the world’s people

Worldwide, the average HDI value for women (0.705) is 5.9 percent lower than that for men (0.749) (see statistical table 4). Much of the gap is due to women’s lower income and educational attainment in many countries. The gender gap is widest in low human development countries, where the average HDI value is 13.8 percent lower for women than for men. Among developing regions the gender gap is narrowest in Latin America and

When accounting for inequalities, the 2017 global HDI value of 0.728 falls to 0.582, a drop from the high human development category to the medium

FIGURE 3

Loss in Human Development Index value due to inequality, by human development group, 2017

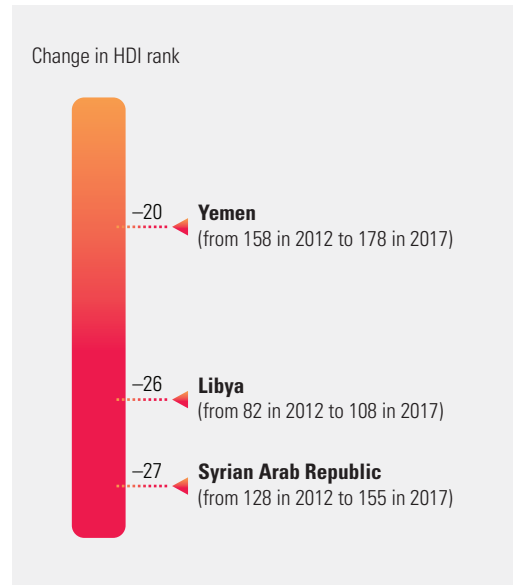


Source: Human Development Report Office.

the Caribbean (2.3 percent) and widest in South Asia (16.3 percent) and the Arab States (14.5 percent) (figure 5).

FIGURE 4

Change in Human Development Index rank in conflict-affected countries, 2010–2017



Source: Human Development Report Office.

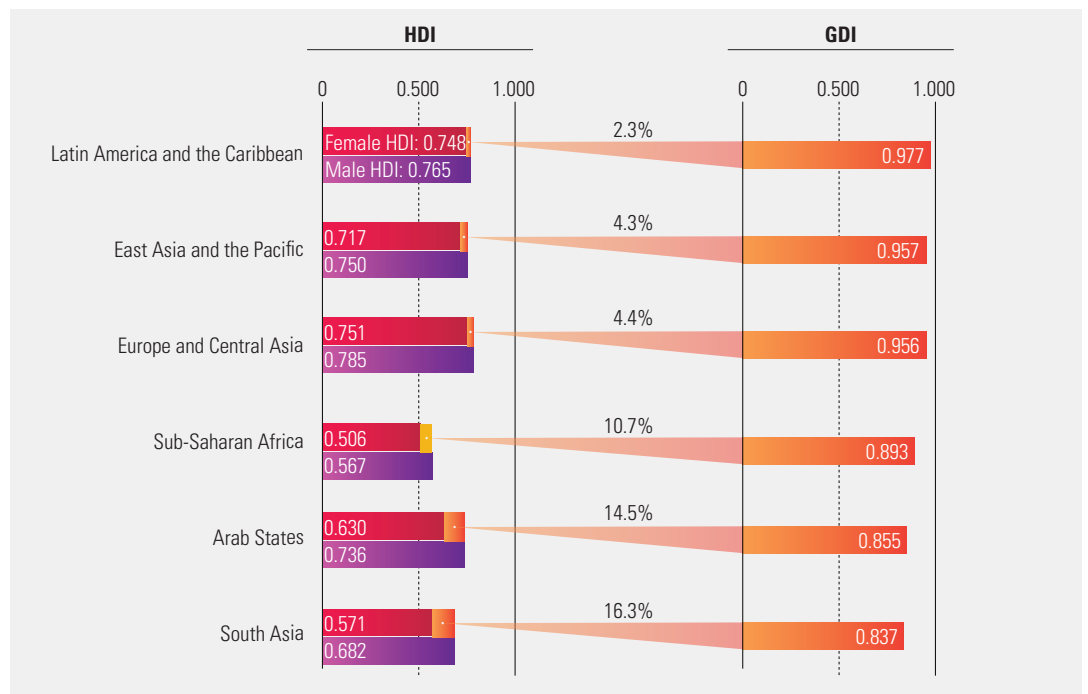
The world GII value in 2017 was 0.441 (see statistical table 5). Among developing regions the GII value ranges from 0.270 for Europe and Central Asia to 0.531 for the Arab States to 0.569 for Sub-Saharan Africa (figure 6). The value for Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries is 0.186.

Moving beyond quantity to the quality of human development

Achievements in human development should be expressed not only in terms of quantity, such as life expectancy or years of schooling, but also in terms of quality. Were the years lived really enjoyable or plagued by illness? Have children merely attended school, or did they gain the skills and knowledge that will equip them to lead a meaningful life? Is work allowing people to thrive, or are most people toiling in insecure and unsafe work? Are people shaping things that influence their lives or excluded from participating? From a human development viewpoint, true progress can be achieved only by ensuring quality—in education, health and beyond.

FIGURE 5

Human Development Index by gender, gender gap and Gender Development Index, by developing region, 2017

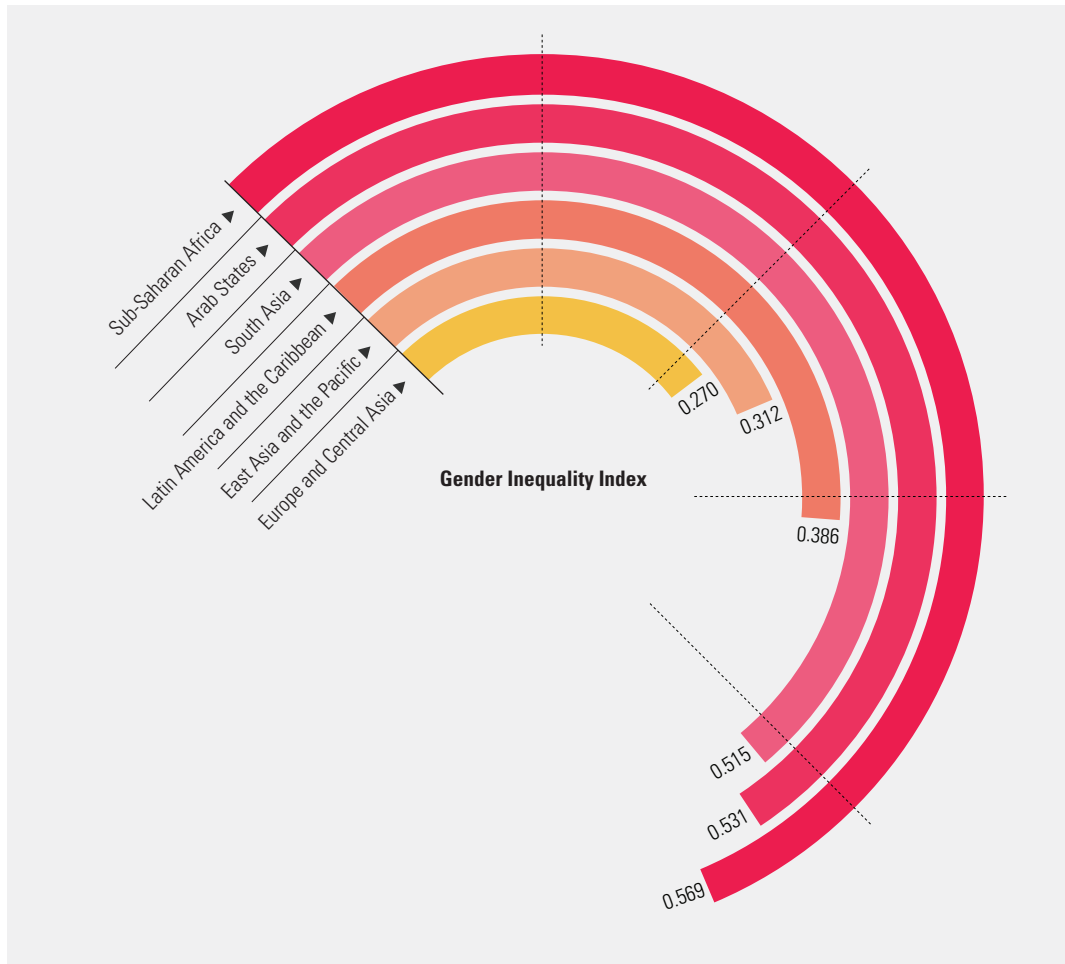


Source: Human Development Report Office.

Worldwide, the average HDI value for women (0.705) is 5.9 percent lower than that for men (0.749)

FIGURE 6

Gender Inequality Index, by developing region, 2017



Source: Human Development Report Office.

Healthy life expectancy is 12 percent lower than overall life expectancy

One way to assess the quality of health is to look at output indicators such as healthy life expectancy, which provides information on whether the years lived are expected to be in good health, and lost health expectancy, which is the relative difference between life expectancy and healthy life expectancy expressed as the percentage of life expectancy at birth.

Healthy life expectancy is 12.0 percent lower than overall life expectancy for all regions and human development groups (figure 7). This means that, on average, people around the globe spend 88.0 percent of their life in fairly good health but face challenges in their last years.

Several proxy measures can be used to assess the quality of education. The number of pupils per teacher shows wide gaps across human

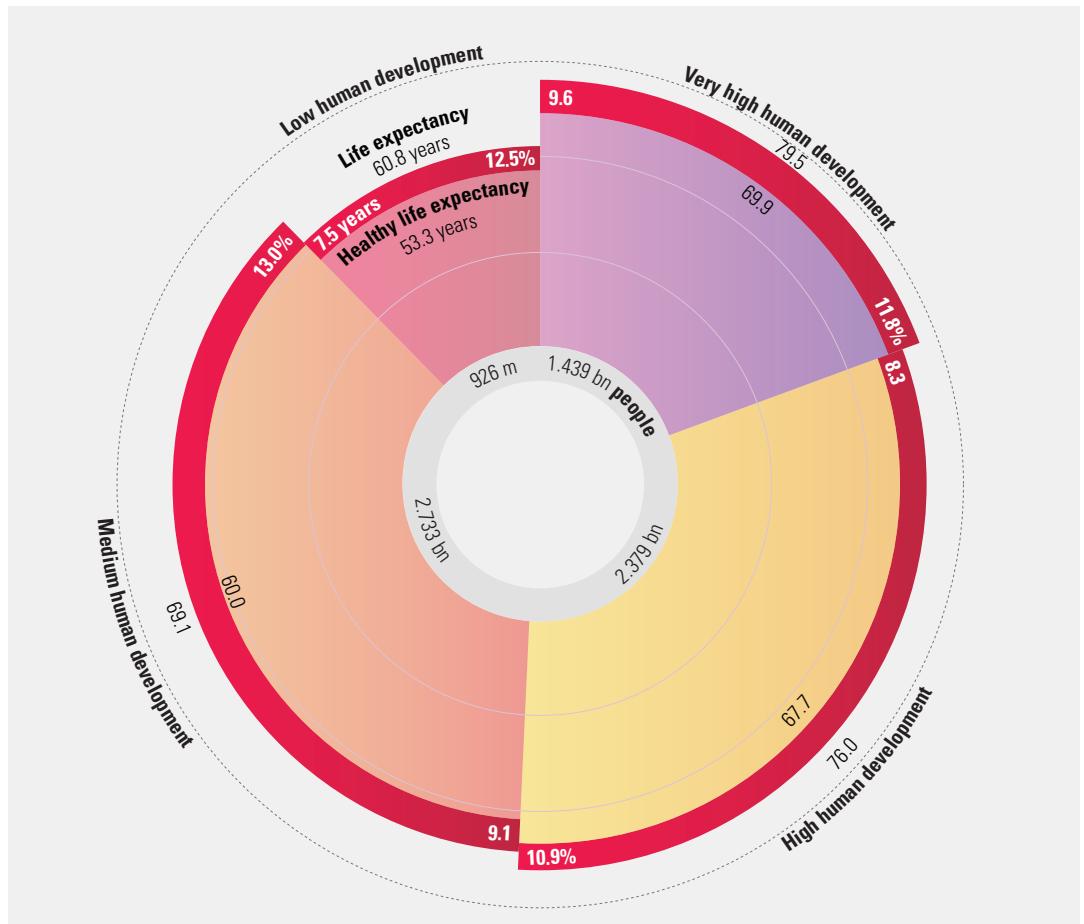
development groups, with three times more primary school pupils per teacher in low human development countries than in very high human development (41 versus 14). In low and medium human development countries an average of 76 percent of teachers are trained to teach, but with wide variations.

Environmental degradation—putting human development gains at risk

The degradation of the environment and atmosphere, coupled with significant declines in biodiversity, is linked to other development concerns ranging from declining food and water supplies to losses of livelihood and to

FIGURE 7

Healthy life expectancy and overall life expectancy, by human development group, 2017



Source: Human Development Report Office.

The degradation of the environment and atmosphere, coupled with significant declines in biodiversity, threatens the human development of current and future generations

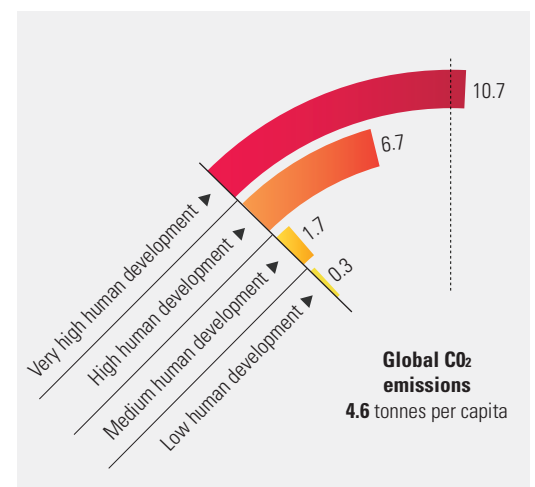
losses of life from extreme weather events. This profoundly serious crisis threatens the human development of current and future generations.

Business-as-usual approaches must change, with countries at different levels of human development exposed to and contributing to environmental degradation in different ways (see dashboard 4). Very high human development countries are the biggest contributors to climate change, with average carbon dioxide emissions per capita of 10.7 tonnes, compared with 0.3 tonne in low human development countries (figure 8).

Linked to climate change and biodiversity loss, deforestation also degrades land and reduces the quantity and quality of freshwater. The overall pace of forest loss has slowed in recent years, but the planet still lost 3.2 percent of its forests between 1990 and 2015. And low human

FIGURE 8

Carbon dioxide emissions per capita, by human development group, 2014



Source: Human Development Report Office.

development countries, many of them reservoirs of global biodiversity, lost 14.5 percent (figure 9).

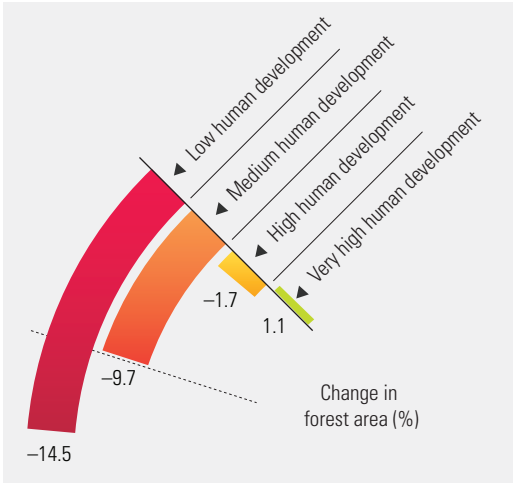
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Every human being counts, and every human life is equally valuable. That universalism is at the core of the human development concept. With the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, the Sustainable Development Goals and the promises to leave no one behind, this universal perspective is more critical than ever, particularly in a world that is increasingly unequal, unstable and unsustainable.

Notes

- 1 The Marshall Islands was added this year.
- 2 <http://www.unhcr.org/en-us/syria-emergency.html>.

FIGURE 9
Change in forest area, by human development group, 1990–2015



Source: Human Development Report Office.

Human Development Index and its components

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)	SDG 3 Life expectancy at birth	SDG 4.3 Expected years of schooling	SDG 4.6 Mean years of schooling	SDG 8.5 Gross national income (GNI) per capita	GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank	HDI rank	
	Value	(years)	(years)	(years)	(2011 PPP \$)		2016	
HDI rank	2017	2017	2017 ^a	2017 ^a	2017	2017	2016	
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
1	Norway	0.953	82.3	17.9	12.6	68,012	5	1
2	Switzerland	0.944	83.5	16.2	13.4	57,625	8	2
3	Australia	0.939	83.1	22.9 ^b	12.9	43,560	18	3
4	Ireland	0.938	81.6	19.6 ^b	12.5 ^c	53,754	8	4
5	Germany	0.936	81.2	17.0	14.1	46,136	13	4
6	Iceland	0.935	82.9	19.3 ^b	12.4 ^c	45,810	13	6
7	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.933	84.1	16.3	12.0	58,420	2	8
7	Sweden	0.933	82.6	17.6	12.4	47,766	9	7
9	Singapore	0.932	83.2	16.2 ^d	11.5	82,503 ^e	-6	8
10	Netherlands	0.931	82.0	18.0	12.2	47,900	5	10
11	Denmark	0.929	80.9	19.1 ^b	12.6 ^f	47,918	3	10
12	Canada	0.926	82.5	16.4 ^c	13.3	43,433	10	12
13	United States	0.924	79.5	16.5	13.4	54,941	-2	12
14	United Kingdom	0.922	81.7	17.4	12.9 ^f	39,116	13	14
15	Finland	0.920	81.5	17.6	12.4	41,002	10	15
16	New Zealand	0.917	82.0	18.9 ^b	12.5	33,970	18	16
17	Belgium	0.916	81.3	19.8 ^b	11.8	42,156	6	16
17	Liechtenstein	0.916	80.4 ^g	14.7	12.5 ^h	97,336 ^{e,i}	-15	16
19	Japan	0.909	83.9	15.2	12.8 ^j	38,986	9	19
20	Austria	0.908	81.8	16.1	12.1	45,415	0	20
21	Luxembourg	0.904	82.0	14.0	12.1 ^f	65,016 ^k	-13	26
22	Israel	0.903	82.7	15.9	13.0	32,711	13	21
22	Korea (Republic of)	0.903	82.4	16.5	12.1	35,945	8	22
24	France	0.901	82.7	16.4	11.5	39,254	2	23
25	Slovenia	0.896	81.1	17.2	12.2	30,594	12	24
26	Spain	0.891	83.3	17.9	9.8	34,258	7	25
27	Czechia	0.888	78.9	16.9	12.7	30,588	11	27
28	Italy	0.880	83.2	16.3	10.2 ^f	35,299	3	28
29	Malta	0.878	81.0	15.9	11.3	34,396	3	29
30	Estonia	0.871	77.7	16.1	12.7	28,993	10	30
31	Greece	0.870	81.4	17.3	10.8	24,648	20	30
32	Cyprus	0.869	80.7	14.6	12.1	31,568	4	32
33	Poland	0.865	77.8	16.4	12.3	26,150	12	34
34	United Arab Emirates	0.863	77.4	13.6	10.8 ^l	67,805	-27	33
35	Andorra	0.858	81.7 ^g	13.5 ^d	10.2	47,574 ^m	-18	35
35	Lithuania	0.858	74.8	16.1	13.0	28,314	7	36
37	Qatar	0.856	78.3	13.4	9.8	116,818 ^e	-36	36
38	Slovakia	0.855	77.0	15.0	12.5	29,467	1	39
39	Brunei Darussalam	0.853	77.4	14.5	9.1 ⁱ	76,427 ^e	-35	40
39	Saudi Arabia	0.853	74.7	16.9	9.5 ^f	49,680	-26	38
41	Latvia	0.847	74.7	15.8	12.8 ^f	25,002	8	43
41	Portugal	0.847	81.4	16.3	9.2	27,315	2	42
43	Bahrain	0.846	77.0	16.0	9.4 ^l	41,580	-19	41
44	Chile	0.843	79.7	16.4	10.3	21,910	13	44
45	Hungary	0.838	76.1	15.1	11.9	25,393	3	45
46	Croatia	0.831	77.8	15.0	11.3 ^l	22,162	10	46
47	Argentina	0.825	76.7	17.4	9.9 ^l	18,461	19	47
48	Oman	0.821	77.3	13.9	9.5	36,290	-19	47
49	Russian Federation	0.816	71.2	15.5	12.0 ^f	24,233	3	49
50	Montenegro	0.814	77.3	14.9	11.3 ^f	16,779	19	50
51	Bulgaria	0.813	74.9	14.8	11.8	18,740	13	50
52	Romania	0.811	75.6	14.3	11.0	22,646	2	52
53	Belarus	0.808	73.1	15.5	12.3	16,323	18	54
54	Bahamas	0.807	75.8	12.8 ⁿ	11.1 ^f	26,681	-10	53
55	Uruguay	0.804	77.6	15.9	8.7	19,930	5	56
56	Kuwait	0.803	74.8	13.6	7.3	70,524	-51	55
57	Malaysia	0.802	75.5	13.7	10.2 ^f	26,107	-11	57
58	Barbados	0.800	76.1	15.3	10.6 ^o	15,843 ^k	14	57
58	Kazakhstan	0.800	70.0	15.1	11.8 ^j	22,626	-3	60

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)	SDG 3 Life expectancy at birth	SDG 4.3 Expected years of schooling	SDG 4.6 Mean years of schooling	SDG 8.5 Gross national income (GNI) per capita	GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank	HDI rank	
	Value	(years)	(years)	(years)	(2011 PPP \$)	2017	2016	
HDI rank	2017	2017	2017 ^a	2017 ^a	2017	2017	2016	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
60	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.798	76.2	14.9	9.8	19,130	3	61
60	Palau	0.798	73.4 ^g	15.6	12.3	12,831	28	59
62	Seychelles	0.797	73.7	14.8	9.5 ^d	26,077 ^k	-15	62
63	Costa Rica	0.794	80.0	15.4	8.8	14,636	15	63
64	Turkey	0.791	76.0	15.2	8.0	24,804	-14	65
65	Mauritius	0.790	74.9	15.1	9.3 ^j	20,189	-6	64
66	Panama	0.789	78.2	12.7	10.2 ^j	19,178	-4	66
67	Serbia	0.787	75.3	14.6	11.1	13,019	18	66
68	Albania	0.785	78.5	14.8	10.0	11,886	23	69
69	Trinidad and Tobago	0.784	70.8	12.9 ⁿ	10.9 ^f	28,622 ^k	-28	66
70	Antigua and Barbuda	0.780	76.5	13.2 ^f	9.2 ^d	20,764 ^k	-12	70
70	Georgia	0.780	73.4	15.0	12.8	9,186	35	71
72	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.778	74.4 ^g	14.4	8.4 ⁿ	23,978 ^k	-19	72
73	Cuba	0.777	79.9	14.0	11.8 ^f	7,524 ^p	43	72
74	Mexico	0.774	77.3	14.1	8.6	16,944	-6	74
75	Grenada	0.772	73.8	16.9	8.7 ⁿ	12,864 ^k	12	75
76	Sri Lanka	0.770	75.5	13.9	10.9 ^f	11,326	19	76
77	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.768	77.1	14.2 ^o	9.7	11,716	16	77
78	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.761	74.7	14.3	10.3	10,672 ^k	20	77
79	Brazil	0.759	75.7	15.4	7.8 ^f	13,755 ^k	2	79
80	Azerbaijan	0.757	72.1	12.7 ^q	10.7	15,600 ^k	-7	80
80	Lebanon	0.757	79.8	12.5	8.7 ^f	13,378	3	82
80	The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.757	75.9	13.3	9.6 ^o	12,505	9	81
83	Armenia	0.755	74.8	13.0	11.7	9,144	24	84
83	Thailand	0.755	75.5	14.7	7.6	15,516	-7	86
85	Algeria	0.754	76.3	14.4	8.0 ^f	13,802	-5	83
86	China	0.752	76.4	13.8	7.8 ^l	15,270	-9	86
86	Ecuador	0.752	76.6	14.7	8.7	10,347	15	84
88	Ukraine	0.751	72.1	15.0	11.3 ^l	8,130	24	90
89	Peru	0.750	75.2	13.8	9.2	11,789	3	86
90	Colombia	0.747	74.6	14.4	8.3	12,938	-4	89
90	Saint Lucia	0.747	75.7	13.6 ^q	8.9 ^f	11,695	4	91
92	Fiji	0.741	70.4	15.3 ^f	10.8 ⁱ	8,324 ^k	18	93
92	Mongolia	0.741	69.5	15.5	10.1	10,103	11	92
94	Dominican Republic	0.736	74.0	13.7	7.8	13,921	-15	95
95	Jordan	0.735	74.5	13.1 ^f	10.4 ⁱ	8,288	16	94
95	Tunisia	0.735	75.9	15.1	7.2 ^l	10,275 ^k	7	96
97	Jamaica	0.732	76.1	13.1 ^f	9.8 ^f	7,846	17	96
98	Tonga	0.726	73.2	14.3 ⁿ	11.2 ^f	5,547 ^k	37	98
99	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.723	73.3	13.3	8.6	10,499 ^k	0	99
100	Suriname	0.720	71.5	12.7 ^q	8.5 ^f	13,306 ^k	-16	100
101	Botswana	0.717	67.6	12.6 ^f	9.3 ^l	15,534	-26	102
101	Maldives	0.717	77.6	12.6 ^q	6.3 ^j	13,567 ^k	-19	102
103	Dominica	0.715	78.0 ^g	12.7 ⁿ	7.8 ^d	8,344 ^k	6	101
104	Samoa	0.713	75.2	12.5 ^d	10.3 ^d	5,909 ^k	24	104
105	Uzbekistan	0.710	71.4	12.0	11.5	6,470	19	107
106	Belize	0.708	70.6	12.8	10.5 ^f	7,166	14	105
106	Marshall Islands	0.708	73.6 ^g	13.0 ^d	10.9	5,125	33	..
108	Libya	0.706	72.1	13.4 ⁿ	7.3 ^l	11,100 ^k	-12	114
108	Turkmenistan	0.706	68.0	10.8	9.8 ^q	15,594 ^k	-34	106
110	Gabon	0.702	66.5	12.8 ^q	8.2 ^q	16,431	-40	109
110	Paraguay	0.702	73.2	12.7	8.4	8,380	-2	108
112	Moldova (Republic of)	0.700	71.7	11.6	11.6	5,554	22	110
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
113	Philippines	0.699	69.2	12.6	9.3 ^f	9,154	-7	111
113	South Africa	0.699	63.4	13.3	10.1	11,923	-23	111
115	Egypt	0.696	71.7	13.1	7.2 ^j	10,355	-15	113
116	Indonesia	0.694	69.4	12.8	8.0	10,846	-19	115
116	Viet Nam	0.694	76.5	12.7 ^o	8.2 ^o	5,859	14	116

TABLE 1 HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX AND ITS COMPONENTS

	Human Development Index (HDI)	SDG 3 Life expectancy at birth	SDG 4.3 Expected years of schooling	SDG 4.6 Mean years of schooling	SDG 8.5 Gross national income (GNI) per capita	GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank	HDI rank
	Value	(years)	(years)	(years)	(2011 PPP \$)		
HDI rank	2017	2017	2017 ^a	2017 ^a	2017	2017	2016
118 Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	0.693	69.5	14.0	8.9	6,714	5	116
119 Palestine, State of	0.686	73.6	12.8	9.1	5,055	21	116
120 Iraq	0.685	70.0	11.0 ^q	6.8 ^f	17,789 ^k	-53	120
121 El Salvador	0.674	73.8	12.6	6.9	6,868	0	119
122 Kyrgyzstan	0.672	71.1	13.4	10.9 ^q	3,255	32	121
123 Morocco	0.667	76.1	12.4	5.5 ^j	7,340	-5	122
124 Nicaragua	0.658	75.7	12.1	6.7 ^j	5,157	14	123
125 Cabo Verde	0.654	73.0	12.6	6.1	5,983	2	124
125 Guyana	0.654	66.8	11.4	8.4 ^o	7,447 ^k	-8	124
127 Guatemala	0.650	73.7	10.8	6.5 ^f	7,278	-8	126
127 Tajikistan	0.650	71.2	11.2	10.4 ^j	3,317 ^k	25	127
129 Namibia	0.647	64.9	12.3 ^q	6.8 ^j	9,387	-25	128
130 India	0.640	68.8	12.3	6.4 ^f	6,353	-5	129
131 Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.627	69.3	11.7 ^d	8.0 ^d	3,843 ^k	13	131
132 Timor-Leste	0.625	69.2	12.8	4.5 ^q	6,846	-10	130
133 Honduras	0.617	73.8	10.2	6.5	4,215	8	132
134 Bhutan	0.612	70.6	12.3	3.1 ^o	8,065	-21	135
134 Kiribati	0.612	66.5	12.9	7.9 ^d	3,042 ^k	22	134
136 Bangladesh	0.608	72.8	11.4 ^f	5.8 ^l	3,677	9	138
137 Congo	0.606	65.1	11.4	6.3 ^l	5,694	-5	133
138 Vanuatu	0.603	72.3	10.9 ⁿ	6.8 ^o	2,995	19	136
139 Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.601	67.0	11.2	5.2 ^j	6,070	-13	137
140 Ghana	0.592	63.0	11.6	7.1 ^j	4,096	3	140
141 Equatorial Guinea	0.591	57.9	9.3 ⁿ	5.5 ^q	19,513	-80	139
142 Kenya	0.590	67.3	12.1 ^q	6.5 ^j	2,961	16	143
143 Sao Tome and Principe	0.589	66.8	12.5	6.3 ^f	2,941 ^k	16	144
144 Eswatini (Kingdom of)	0.588	58.3	11.2	6.5 ^o	7,620	-29	141
144 Zambia	0.588	62.3	12.5 ^q	7.0 ^q	3,557 ^k	3	141
146 Cambodia	0.582	69.3	11.7 ^f	4.8 ^j	3,413	3	146
147 Angola	0.581	61.8	11.8 ^q	5.1 ^q	5,790	-16	145
148 Myanmar	0.578	66.7	10.0	4.9 ^q	5,567 ^k	-15	147
149 Nepal	0.574	70.6	12.2	4.9 ^j	2,471	12	148
150 Pakistan	0.562	66.6	8.6	5.2	5,311	-14	149
151 Cameroon	0.556	58.6	12.2	6.3 ^l	3,315	2	150
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
152 Solomon Islands	0.546	71.0	10.2 ^d	5.5 ^q	1,872 ^k	15	151
153 Papua New Guinea	0.544	65.7	10.0 ⁿ	4.6 ^j	3,403 ^k	-3	151
154 Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.538	66.3	8.9 ^q	5.8 ^j	2,655	6	154
155 Syrian Arab Republic	0.536	71.0	8.8	5.1 ^r	2,337 ^s	8	153
156 Zimbabwe	0.535	61.7	10.3	8.1	1,683	17	155
157 Nigeria	0.532	53.9	10.0 ^q	6.2 ^q	5,231	-20	156
158 Rwanda	0.524	67.5	11.2	4.1 ^f	1,811	11	157
159 Lesotho	0.520	54.6	10.6	6.3 ^j	3,255	-4	159
159 Mauritania	0.520	63.4	8.6	4.5 ^j	3,592	-13	159
161 Madagascar	0.519	66.3	10.6	6.1 ^q	1,358	20	158
162 Uganda	0.516	60.2	11.6 ^q	6.1 ^q	1,658	13	162
163 Benin	0.515	61.2	12.6	3.6 ^o	2,061	2	161
164 Senegal	0.505	67.5	9.7	3.0	2,384	-2	165
165 Comoros	0.503	63.9	11.2	4.8 ^q	1,399	15	163
165 Togo	0.503	60.5	12.4 ^q	4.8 ^q	1,453	14	164
167 Sudan	0.502	64.7	7.4	3.7 ^j	4,119	-25	165
168 Afghanistan	0.498	64.0	10.4	3.8 ^j	1,824	0	168
168 Haiti	0.498	63.6	9.3 ⁿ	5.3 ^q	1,665	6	167
170 Côte d'Ivoire	0.492	54.1	9.0	5.2 ^j	3,481	-22	169
171 Malawi	0.477	63.7	10.8	4.5 ^j	1,064	14	170
172 Djibouti	0.476	62.6	6.2	4.1 ^o	3,392	-21	170
173 Ethiopia	0.463	65.9	8.5 ^f	2.7 ^q	1,719	-1	173
174 Gambia	0.460	61.4	9.2	3.5 ^j	1,516	4	173
175 Guinea	0.459	60.6	9.1	2.6 ^q	2,067	-11	177
176 Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0.457	60.0	9.8	6.8 ^f	796	12	176
177 Guinea-Bissau	0.455	57.8	10.5 ^o	3.0 ^o	1,552	0	175
178 Yemen	0.452	65.2	9.0 ^f	3.0 ^l	1,239	5	172

	Human Development Index (HDI)	SDG 3 Life expectancy at birth	SDG 4.3 Expected years of schooling	SDG 4.6 Mean years of schooling	SDG 8.5 Gross national income (GNI) per capita	GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank	HDI rank
	Value	(years)	(years)	(years)	(2011 PPP \$)		
HDI rank	2017	2017	2017 ^a	2017 ^a	2017	2017	2016
179 Eritrea	0.440	65.5	5.4	4.0 ⁿ	1,750 ^k	-9	178
180 Mozambique	0.437	58.9	9.7	3.5 ^f	1,093	4	179
181 Liberia	0.435	63.0	10.0 ^q	4.7 ⁱ	667	9	180
182 Mali	0.427	58.5	7.7	2.3 ^f	1,953	-16	181
183 Burkina Faso	0.423	60.8	8.5	1.5 ^q	1,650	-7	182
184 Sierra Leone	0.419	52.2	9.8 ^q	3.5 ⁱ	1,240	-2	184
185 Burundi	0.417	57.9	11.7	3.0 ^q	702	4	183
186 Chad	0.404	53.2	8.0	2.3 ^q	1,750	-15	185
187 South Sudan	0.388	57.3	4.9 ^q	4.8	963 ^k	-1	186
188 Central African Republic	0.367	52.9	7.2 ^f	4.3 ⁱ	663	3	187
189 Niger	0.354	60.4	5.4	2.0 ^j	906	-2	188
OTHER COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES							
.. Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	..	71.9	12.0	..	..	..	..
.. Monaco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
.. Nauru	..	..	10.3	..	18,573 ^k	..	..
.. San Marino	..	..	15.1	..	..	..	..
.. Somalia	..	56.7	..	..	..	..	..
.. Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	5,888 ^k	..	..
Human development groups							
Very high human development	0.894	79.5	16.4	12.2	40,041	—	—
High human development	0.757	76.0	14.1	8.2	14,999	—	—
Medium human development	0.645	69.1	12.0	6.7	6,849	—	—
Low human development	0.504	60.8	9.4	4.7	2,521	—	—
Developing countries	0.681	70.7	12.2	7.3	10,055	—	—
Regions							
Arab States	0.699	71.5	11.9	7.0	15,837	—	—
East Asia and the Pacific	0.733	74.7	13.3	7.9	13,688	—	—
Europe and Central Asia	0.771	73.4	14.1	10.3	15,331	—	—
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.758	75.7	14.4	8.5	13,671	—	—
South Asia	0.638	69.3	11.9	6.4	6,473	—	—
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.537	60.7	10.1	5.6	3,399	—	—
Least developed countries	0.524	64.8	9.8	4.7	2,506	—	—
Small island developing states	0.676	71.0	11.8	8.2	7,721	—	—
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	0.895	80.6	16.2	12.0	39,595	—	—
World	0.728	72.2	12.7	8.4	15,295	—	—

NOTES

- a** Data refer to 2017 or the most recent year available.
- b** In calculating the HDI value, expected years of schooling is capped at 18 years.
- c** Based on data from OECD (2017a).
- d** Based on data from the national statistical office.
- e** In calculating the HDI value, GNI per capita is capped at \$75,000.
- f** Updated by HDRO based on data from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2018).
- g** Value from UNDESA (2011).
- h** Imputed mean years of schooling for Austria.
- i** Estimated using the purchasing power parity (PPP) rate and projected growth rate of Switzerland.
- j** Based on Barro and Lee (2016).
- k** HDRO estimate based on data from World Bank (2018b) and United Nations Statistics Division (2018b).
- l** Updated by HDRO using Barro and Lee (2016) estimates.
- m** Estimated using the PPP rate and projected growth rate of Spain.
- n** Based on cross-country regression.

- o** Updated by HDRO based on data from United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys for 2006–2017.
- p** Based on a cross-country regression and the projected growth rate from UNECLAC (2018).
- q** Updated by HDRO based on data from ICF Macro Demographic and Health Surveys for 2006–2017.
- r** Updated by HDRO based on Syrian Center for Policy Research (2017).
- s** HDRO estimate based on data from World Bank (2018b), United Nations Statistics Division (2018b) and projected growth rates from UNESCWA (2018).

DEFINITIONS

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. See *Technical note 1* at http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2018_technical_notes.pdf for details on how the HDI is calculated.

Life expectancy at birth: Number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing

patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant's life.

Expected years of schooling: Number of years of schooling that a child of school entrance age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates persist throughout the child's life.

Mean years of schooling: Average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older, converted from education attainment levels using official durations of each level.

Gross national income (GNI) per capita: Aggregate income of an economy generated by its production and its ownership of factors of production, less the incomes paid for the use of factors of production owned by the rest of the world, converted to international dollars using PPP rates, divided by midyear population.

GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank: Difference in ranking by GNI per capita and by HDI value. A negative value means that the country is better ranked by GNI than by HDI value.

HDI rank for 2016: Ranking by HDI value for 2016, which was calculated using the same most recently

revised data available in 2018 that were used to calculate HDI values for 2017.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Columns 1 and 7: HDRO calculations based on data from UNDESA (2017a), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2018), United Nations Statistics Division (2018b), World Bank (2018b), Barro and Lee (2016) and IMF (2018).

Column 2: UNDESA (2017a).

Column 3: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2018), ICF Macro Demographic and Health Surveys, UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and OECD (2017a).

Column 4: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2018), Barro and Lee (2016), ICF Macro Demographic and Health Surveys, UNICEF Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and OECD (2017a).

Column 5: World Bank (2018b), IMF (2018) and United Nations Statistics Division (2018b).

Column 6: Calculated based on data in columns 1 and 5.



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—Achim Steiner, Administrator,
United Nations Development Programme

While there is ground for optimism that the gaps are narrowing, disparities in people's well-being are still unacceptably wide. Inequality in all its forms and dimensions, between and within countries, limits people's choices and opportunities, withholding progress.

—Selim Jahan, Director,
Human Development Report Office