

SAMMENDRAG

Human Development Report 2009



Mod nye grænser

Menneskelig mobilitet og udvikling



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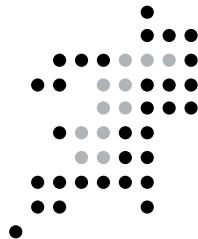
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Forord

Human Development Report 2009 udkommer, mens verden står overfor den værste økonomiske recession siden 1930'erne. Hvad der begyndte som en kreditkrise på Wall Street, gør nu millioner af mennesker arbejdsløse over hele verden. Effekterne af krisen kan mærkes fra bilkoncerne i USA over papirfabrikker i Finland og videre til små virksomheder i Cambodia, der fremstiller tøj. Mange mennesker står i den vanskelige situation at skulle vælge mellem at være arbejdsløse eller at flytte.

Og mange vælger at flytte. Langt de fleste bliver i deres eget land eller krydsler kun en enkelt grænse, men nogle flytter til lande langt væk. Menneskers mobilitet – migration – er et fænomen, som er kommet for at blive. Spørgsmålet er, hvordan vi håndterer migration. Betragter vi det som et problem og vælger at stille flere forhindringer i vejen? Eller formår vi at se potentialet i mobiliteten og sikre os gevinsten af den? Denne rapport lægger også vægt på gevinsterne ved migration.

Det er essentielt for menneskers frihed, at vi selv kan vælge, hvor vi vil bo. Men rapporten beskriver også, hvordan migranter bidrager til udvikling, både i deres nye omgivelser og i deres hjemland. De nordiske lande har brug for arbejdskraften, og udviklingslande har fordel af de penge, migranter sender tilbage til deres familie. Men mennesker, der arbejder i udlandet, sender mere end penge retur. De udveksler også ideer og erfaring. Den professionelle ekspertise de har fået og de ideer de har taget til sig om demokrati og kvinders rettigheder, medvirker til udvikling i deres hjemland.

Fordelene ved mobilitet kan være meget store, men de kommer ikke automatisk. I stedet for kun at fokusere på udfordringerne – som er ægte – bør regeringer sikre, at fordelene ved mobilitet bliver udnyttet fuldt ud, både for hjemlandet og det nye land.

Fordelene ved migration er meget ustabile og kommer ikke altid de fattigste til gode. Sådan vil det fortsat være uden institutionelle forandringer. Migrantarbejdere er ofte de første, der mister deres job i en recession. Pas, visa og andre dokumenter, der er nødvendige for at krydse grænser, er ofte meget kostbare og det begrænser de fattiges muligheder for at migrere. På denne baggrund er det åbenlyst, at migration ikke kan – og ikke skal – erstatte nationale strategier og udviklingsarbejde. På samme måde hverken kan eller skal

migranters pengeoverførsler til deres oprindelseslande erstattes udviklingsbistand. Begge dele – migration og pengeoverførsler – skal ses som supplement til handel, udvikling og anden politik til gavn for menneskelig udvikling.

For at give potentialet i menneskers mobilitet er det UNDPs holdning, at regeringer skal fokusere på at bygge stærkere institutioner, som kan regulere og inkludere migration i udviklingsstrategier. Derved kommer de penge og ideer, der flyder tilbage til hjemlandet hele samfunden til gode i stedet for blot at gavne enkeltindivider. Regeringerne bør også sikre, at mennesker, der migrerer, er sikret deres basale menneskerettigheder. Desuden er det essentielt, at regeringer beskytter mennesker, der på grund af usikkerhed og konflikt er fordrevne, og at regeringerne samtidig tager fat på hovedårsagerne til tvungen migration, nemlig konflikt, naturkatastrofer og dårlig regeringsførelse.



Pasi Rajala
Kommunikationschef
for UNDP i Norden

Mod nye grænser: Menneskelig mobilitet og udvikling

Tag Juan som eksempel. Han er født i en fattig familie på landet i Mexico. Familien har kæmpet for at kunne betale for Juans sundhedspleje og skolegang. Da han var 12 år, gik han ud af skolen for at hjælpe til med at forsørge familien. Seks år senere tog Juan med sin onkel til Canada i deres søgen efter højere lønninger og bedre muligheder. Den forventede levealder i Canada er fem år højere end i Mexico, og indkomsten er tre gange højere. Juan fik midlertidig arbejdstilladelse i Canada og blev med tiden iværksætter. Juan startede en virksomhed, hvor der nu arbejder indfødte canadiere. Dette er blot ét eksempel på de flere millioner mennesker, som hvert år migrerer til gavn for både sig selv, det land de forlod og landet de rejste til.

Tag Bhagyawati som et andet eksempel. Hun hører til den laveste kaste og bor på landet i Andhra Pradesh i Indien. Hun rejser til Bangalore med sine børn for at arbejde på byggepladser i seks måneder om året. Det tjener hun 60 rupees (6-7 kroner) ved om dagen. I det halve år, hvor de bor i byen, går Bhagyawatis børn ikke i skole, for skolen ligger for langt fra byggepladsen. Bhagyawati og hendes børn taler heller ikke det lokale sprog. Bhagyawati har ikke ret til tilskud til mad eller sundhedspleje. Hun stemmer heller ikke ved valg, da hun bor uden for distriktskøtet, hvor hun er registreret. Ligesom millioner af andre interne migranter har hun ikke mange andre muligheder for at forbedre sit liv end at flytte til en anden by i sin søgen efter et bedre liv.

Vi lever i en meget ulige verden. Der er enorme forskelle på den menneskelige udvikling imellem lande og internt i nationalstater, hvilket gentagne gange har været tema for Human Development Report (HDR), siden rapporten første gang blev udgivet i 1990. I dette års rapport ser vi for første gang nærmere på migration. For mange mennesker i udviklingslandene kan migration være den bedste – og somme tider den eneste – mulighed for at forbedre deres livschancer. Menneskers mobilitet kan have en enorm

effekt på indkomst, sundhed og uddannelsesmæssige muligheder. Men der er mere i migration: at beslutte på egen hånd, hvor man vil bo, er en vigtig del af menneskets frihed.

Når mennesker migrerer, begiver de sig ud på en rejse fyldt med både håb og usikkerhed. Det gælder, uanset om migrationen sker inden for landets grænser eller til et fremmed land. De fleste migranter søger bedre muligheder drevet af håbet om at kunne kombinere egne evner med de ressourcer, der er i destinationslandet. Til gavn for både sig selv og den nærmeste familie som ofte rejser med eller følger efter senere. Når alt lykkes, kan migranter initiativ og indsats gavne både det land, de flytter til og oprindelseslandet. Men det er ikke alle, det lykkes for. Migranter, som forlader venner og familie, risikerer at blive ensomme, de føler sig måske ikke velkomne blandt mennesker, som er bange for eller ikke bryder sig om tilflytttere, de risikerer at miste deres arbejde eller blive syge. Ofte har migranter færre muligheder for at få den hjælp, som de behøver for at få succes.

I 2009 ser HDR på, hvordan en bedre politik for menneskers mobilitet kan gavne den menneskelige udvikling. Rapporten ser på, hvordan regeringerne kan reducere restriktionerne for bevægelighed inden for og på tværs af grænserne,

således at menneskers frihed og valgmuligheder øges. Rapporten argumenterer for praktiske foranstaltninger, der kan forbedre mulighederne for tilflyttere – til fordel for både destinationssamfundene og for oprindelseslandene.

Hvordan og hvorfor flytter folk?

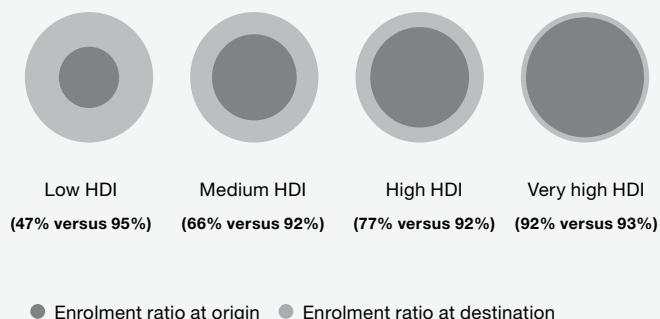
Ordet migration får os ofte til at tænke på strømmen af mennesker fra udviklingslandene til de rige lande i Europa, Nordamerika og Australasien. Men de fleste migranter flytter faktisk ikke fra udviklingslandene til de industrialiserede lande. De flytter heller ikke mellem to forskellige lande. Langt størstedelen af migranterne flytter internt i deres eget land. Ud fra en forsigtig vurdering skønner vi, at ca. 740 millioner mennesker er interne migranter – det er næsten fire gange så mange, som antallet af migranter, der krydser landegrænser. Blandt de migranter, som er flyttet over landegrænser, er kun godt en tredjedel flyttet fra et udviklingsland til et industrialiseret land – det er færre end 70 millioner mennesker. De fleste af verdens 200 millioner internationale migranter

er flyttet fra ét udviklingsland til et andet eller fra ét industrialiseret land til et andet.

Figure 1

Gains in schooling are greatest for migrants from low-HDI countries

Gross total enrolment ratio at origin versus destination by origin country HDI category, 2000 census or latest round



● Enrolment ratio at origin ● Enrolment ratio at destination

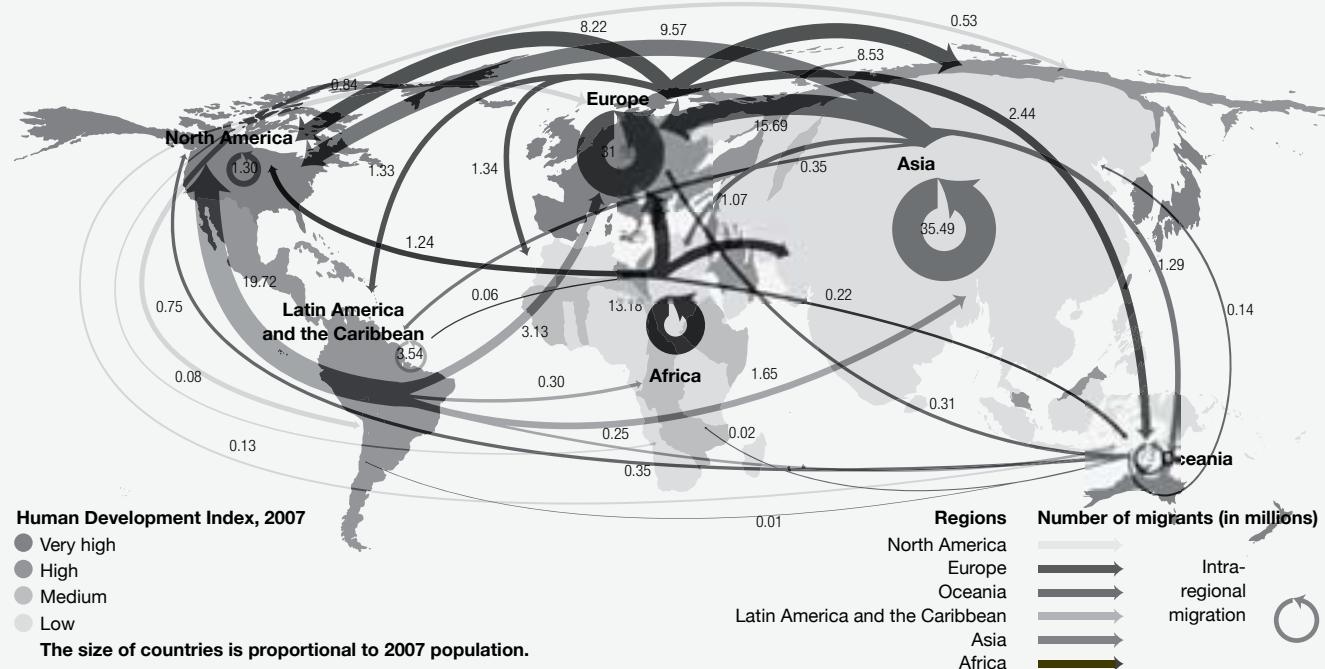
Source: Ortega (2009).

Note: Gross total enrolment includes primary, secondary and tertiary education.

Map 1

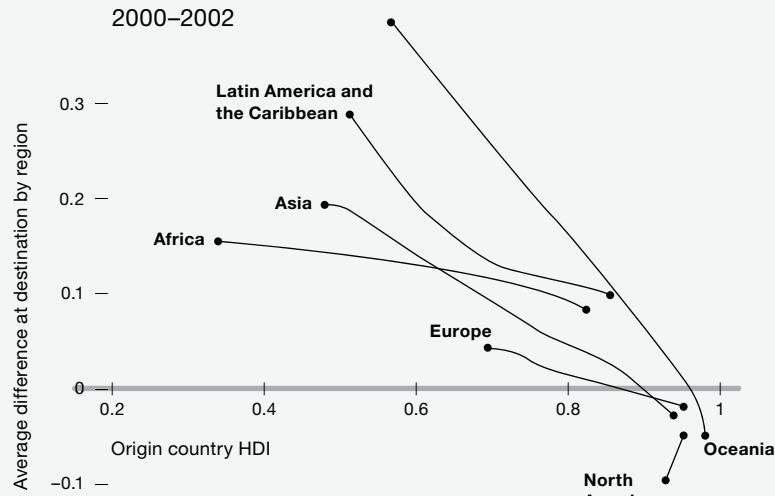
Most movement occurs within regions

Origin and destination of international migrants, circa 2000



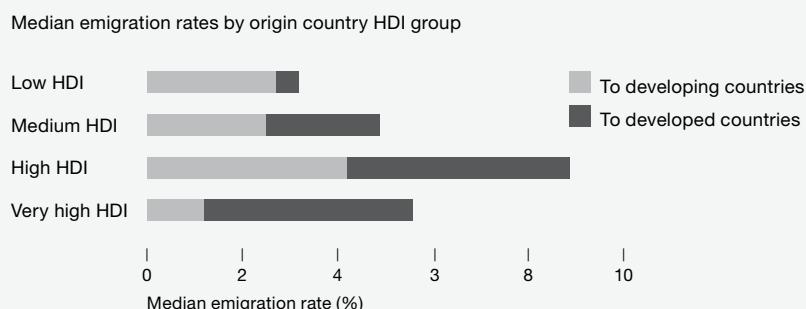
De fleste migranter – både interne og internationale – høster fordele i form af højere løn, bedre adgang til uddannelse og sundhedspleje samt forbedrede muligheder for deres børn. Undersøgelser af migranter viser, at de fleste er glade der, hvor de er migreret hen på trods af de tilpasninger og forhindringer, en flytning typisk indebærer. Når først migranterne har etableret sig, er migranterne ofte mere aktive end de lokale beboere i fagforeninger, religiøse samfund og andre grupperinger. Alligevel er udbyttet og fordelene ved mobiliteten ulige fordelt.

Figure 2 **The poorest have the most to gain from moving...**
Differences between destination and origin country HDI, 2000–2002



Source: HDR team estimates based on Migration DRC (2007) database.
Note: Averages estimated using Kernel density regressions.

Figure 3 **... but they also move less**
Emigration rates by HDI and income



Source: HDR team estimates based on Migration DRC (2007) and UN (2009e).

Mennesker, som drives på flugt af usikkerhed og konflikter, står over for ganske særlige udfordringer. Der vurderes at være 14 millioner flygtninge, som bor udenfor det land, de er statsborgere i. Disse flygtninge udgør omkring 7 % af verdens migranter. De fleste bliver i nærheden af det land, som de er flygtet fra. Typisk bor flygtningene i lejre, indtil forholdene i hjemlandet er forbedret, så de kan vende hjem, men hvert år rejser omkring en halv million flygtninge til de industrialiserede lande og søger asyl. Et langt større antal, ca. 26 millioner, er internt fordrevne. De har ikke krydset nogen landegrænse, men står måske over for særlige vanskeligheder drevet væk fra deres hjem i et land, som er hærget af krig eller naturkatastrofer. En anden sårbar gruppe er dem – primært unge kvinder – der er blevet ofre for menneskehandel. De er ofte blevet lokket med løfter om et bedre liv. De flytter således ikke af egen fri vilje, men under falske forudsætninger. Til tider bliver de sågar udsat for vold og seksuelt misbrug.

Generelt er det dog sådan, at folk flytter af egen fri vilje og til steder, hvor de er bedre stillet. Mere end tre fjerdedele af internationale migranter flytter til et land med en højere menneskelig udvikling end deres oprindelsesland. Disse migranter udsættes dog for mange begrænsninger – både i form af regler som forhindrer indrejse, og af de få ressourcer migranterne selv har til rådighed til flytningen. Folk i fattige lande er de mindst mobile: f.eks. er færre end 1 % af afrikanske flyttet til Europa. Både den historiske udvikling og aktuelle data peger på, at udvikling og migration går hånd i hånd: niveauet for migration i et land med lav udvikling ligger under 4 %, sammenlignet med mere end 8 % for lande med høj menneskelig udvikling.

Hindringer for bevægelighed

Andelen af internationale migranter i verdens befolkning har ligget forbavsende stabilt på omkring 3 % i de seneste 50 år. Dette til trods for faktorer, som kunne have øget strømmen af migranter. Den demografiske udvikling – en aldrende befolkning i de industrialiserede lande og en yngre og stadig mere mangfoldig befolkning i udviklingslandene – har sammen med voksende muligheder for beskæftigelse, øget kommunikation og billigere transport fået ”efterspørgslen” efter migration til at stige. Alligevel støder mennesker, som ønsker at migtere, i stigende grad på regeringers hindringer

for bevægeligheden. I det seneste århundrede er antallet af nationer firedoblet til næsten 200. Det giver i sig selv flere landegrænser at krydse. Samtidig har politiske tiltag søgt at begrænse omfanget af migrationen. Handelshindringer er der derimod blevet færre af.

Hindringerne for bevægeligheden er især store for mennesker med lav uddannelse. Dette på trods af at der mangler arbejdskraft i mange rige lande. Reglerne gør det generelt lettere for de bedre uddannede at rejse til rige lande, f.eks. kan studerende få lov at blive boende efter fuldført uddannelse, ligesom folk med videregående uddannelser tilskyndes til at bosætte sig med deres familie. Derimod er regeringerne ofte meget mere ambivalente, når det gælder arbejdere med lav uddannelse – disse menneskers status og den behandling de udsættes for, lader ofte meget tilbage at ønske. I mange lande har landbrugs-, bygge- og produktionssektoren job, der udføres af disse migranter. Alligevel forsøger regeringerne ofte at skubbe rundt med folk med lav uddannelse. Ikke sjældent behandles løsarbejdere og papirløse arbejdere som vand fra en vandhane, der kan åbnes og lukkes for efter behag. Det anslås, at der i dag er 50 millioner mennesker, som lever og arbejder i udlandet med status som papirløse arbejdere. Nogle lande, som Thailand og USA, ”tolererer” mange illegale arbejdere. Det gør det muligt for disse arbejdere at få job, der er bedre lønnet end i hjemlandet. Selvom papirløse arbejdere ofte udfører samme type arbejde og betaler de samme skatter og afgifter som lokale beboere, har de ikke adgang til basale serviceydeler og lever med risikoen for deportation. Nogle lande, f.eks. Italien og Spanien, har erkendt, at ufaglærte migranter bidrager til samfundet og har givet opholdstilladelse til dem, som er i arbejde, mens andre lande som Canada og New Zealand har veltilrettelagte programmer for sæsonmigranter for eksempel i landbrugssektoren.

Mens der er bred enighed om værdien af migration, for så vidt angår faglært arbejdskraft til destinationslandene, så er der stor uenighed, når det kommer til migrantarbejdere med lav uddannelse. Det er en generel opfattelse, at disse migranter ganske vist udfylder ledige job, men at de samtidig presser den lokale arbejdskraft og sænker lønnen. Desuden er andre betænkeligheder såsom øget risiko for kriminalitet, et større

pres på lokale servicetilbud samt frygten for at miste en social og kulturel samhørighed knyttet til spørgsmålet om migration. Men disse betænkeligheder er ofte overdrivet. Forskning viser, at migration under visse forhold kan have en negativ indvirkning på de lokale arbejdere med sammenlignelige uddannelsesniveauer, men det er bevisst, at disse indvirkninger generelt er beskedne og i nogle tilfælde ikke-eksisterende.

Ved at reducere hindringerne for menneskers bevægelighed og ved at forbedre den behandling, migranterne får, kan vi opnå store gevinst for menneskelig udvikling.

Argumentet for mobilitet

Denne rapport argumenterer for, at migranter løfter økonomien med ringe eller slet ingen omkostninger for de lokale. Faktisk kan migration medføre positive forandringer. For eksempel kan migranter, der tager sig af børnepasning, give de lokale mødre mulighed for at tage arbejde uden for hjemmet. I takt med at migranterne lærer sig sproget og får andre kvalifikationer, bevæger de sig opad på indkomststigen og integrerer sig helt naturligt; dermed gøres frygten for ikke-integrerbare udlændinge – som den mange amerikanere nærede overfor irerne i begyndelsen af det 20. århundrede i USA – til skamme. Det er dog en realitet, at mange migranter står over for ulemper, som gør det vanskeligt eller umuligt at få adgang til serviceydeler på lige fod med lokalbefolkningen. Og disse problemer er især store for løsarbejdere og papirløse arbejdere.

I migranternes oprindelseslande afspejles migrationen i højere indkomster og øget forbrug, bedre uddannelse og sundhed samt forbedringer på et bredere kulturelt og socialt niveau. Når migranter flytter, medfører det generelt fordele. Mest direkte ses fordelene i form af de penge, som migranterne sender hjem til deres nærmeste familie. Men fordelene bliver givet videre, når penge fra migranterne kommer i omløb – dermed bliver der skabt job til lokale udenfor migrantens egen familie. Desuden smitter idéer fra udlandet af med positive resultater. I særdeleshed kan kvinder blive frigjort fra de traditionelle roller.

Beskaffenheten og omfanget af disse følgenvirkninger afhænger af, hvem der flytter, hvordan det går dem i udlandet, og hvorvidt de forbliver i kontakt med deres rødder. Da migranter ofte kommer i stort antal fra specifikke områder – f.eks. Kerala i Indien eller Fujian-provinsen i Kina – kan virkningen typisk være mere lokal end national. Ikke desto mindre kan ny viden og nye idéer via migration have vidtrækende konsekvenser

for sociale normer og klassestrukturer også på landsbasis. Det ses ofte som noget negativt, når faglært arbejdskraft flytter bort – det gælder ikke mindst uddannelse og sundhedspleje. Men selv i disse tilfælde, er den bedste reaktion politisk handling, der tager hånd om de bagvedliggende strukturelle problemer såsom lave lønninger, utilstrækkelige ressourcer og svage institutioner. At bebrejde migranterne for tabet af faglært arbejdskraft er helt ved siden af, og at begrænse deres mobilitet vil højest sandsynligt give bagslag – for slet ikke at nævne migranternes basale ret til at forlade deres eget land.

Selv i det tilfælde at den administreres fornuftigt, udgør international migration ikke nogen national strategi for menneskelig udvikling. Med få undtagelser (primært små østater, hvor over 40 % af beboerne flytter udenlands) er det ikke sandsynligt, at emigration på nogen måde kan forme en hel nations udviklingsmuligheder. Migration er i bedste fald en mulighed, som supplerer den bredere lokale og nationale indsats for at bekæmpe fattigdom. Denne indsats er fortsat af lige så afgørende betydning, som den altid har været.

I skrivende stund gennemlever verden den alvorligste økonomiske krise i mere end et halvt århundrede. Skrumpende økonomier og fyringer påvirker millioner af arbejdere, herunder også migranter. Vi mener, det er klogt at gribe den aktuelle konjunkturturnedgang som en mulighed for at skabe nye forhold for migranter – forhold som gavner arbejderne både hjemme og i udlandet, og samtidig beskytter migranterne mod protektionistiske reaktioner. Når opsvinget kommer, vil mange af de samme bagvedliggende tendenser,

som har drevet arbejdskraftens bevægelser i det sidste halve århundrede, påny få mennesker til at migrere. Det er af afgørende betydning, at regeringerne iværksætter de nødvendige forholdsregler, så de er forberedt på dette.

Vores forslag

Ved at reducere hindringerne for menneskers bevægelighed og ved at forbedre den behandling, migranterne får, kan vi opnå store gevinst for menneskelig udvikling. Det kræver dristighed at realisere. Rapporten foreslår en omfattende række reformer, som kan give store fordele for både migranter, samfund og nationalstater.

Vores forslag er rettet mod de to aspekter af mobilitet, hvor forbedringer er mest oplagte, nemlig: adgang og behandling. De reformer, vi beskriver i vores forslagspakke, giver resultater på mellemlang og lang sigt. Reformerne henvender sig ikke blot til regeringer i destinationslande, men også til regeringer i oprindelseslande, samt til andre centrale aktører – især den private sektor, foreninger og NGO'er – og sidst, men ikke mindst, til migranterne selv. Beslutningstagerne står over for fælles udfordringer, men de er naturligvis nødt til at udforme og implementere deres migrationspolitik i overensstemmelse med nationale og lokale forhold. Der findes dog eksempler på god praksis, som kan anvendes i mere udstrakt grad.

Vi fremhæver seks områder, hvor der kan gennemføres reformer uafhængigt af hinanden, men hvor de positive virkninger på den menneskelige udvikling kan øges, hvis reformerne gennemføres samlet som en integreret indsats:

- 1) En åbning af eksisterende indrejsekanaler således at flere arbejdere kan emigre
- 2) En sikring af grundlæggende rettigheder for migranter
- 3) En sænkning af transaktionsomkostninger ved migration
- 4) Kortlægning af løsninger som gavner både destinationssamfundene og de migranter, landene modtager
- 5) Øget mulighed for mennesker til at flytte inden for deres eget land samt
- 6) At lade migration integrere i nationale udviklingsstrategier.

Pakken har to primære forslag til, hvordan det er muligt at åbne for de almindelige og eksisterende indrejsekanaler:

- Vi anbefaler, at udvide ordningerne for regulært sæsonarbejde inden for sektorer som for eksempel landbrug og turisme. Sådanne

Box 1

The core package

Overcoming Barriers lays out a core package of reforms, which comprises six 'pillars'. Each pillar is beneficial on its own, but together these offer the best chance of maximizing the human development impacts of migration:

1. Liberalizing and simplifying regular channels that allow people with low skills to seek work abroad;
2. Ensuring basic rights for migrants;
3. Reducing transaction costs associated with migration;
4. Improving outcomes for migrants and destination communities;
5. Enabling benefits from internal mobility; and
6. Making mobility an integral part of national development strategies.

ordninger har allerede vist sig at være vellykkede i flere lande. God praksis viser, at dette indgreb bør omfatte fagforeninger og arbejdere samt regeringerne i såvel destinations- som oprindelsesland, specielt for så vidt angår udformning og implementering af en grundlønsgaranti, standarder for sundhed og sikkerhed samt bestemmelser vedrørende tilbagevenden til destinationslandet, som det er tilfældet for New Zealands vedkommende.

- Vi foreslår også, at der udstedes flere visa til folk med lav uddannelse, og at dette gøres afhængigt af efterspørgslen efter arbejdskraft i lokalområdet. Erfaringen viser, at god praksis her omfatter: en sikring af immigranter ret til at skifte arbejdsgiver ("employer portability"), at immigranter tilbydes retten til at ansøge om en forlængelse af deres ophold og får oplysninger om, hvordan de opnår permanent opholdstilladelse, at der iværksættes bestemmelser, som gør hjemrejsen i visumperioden lettere, samt at man tillader overførelse af akkumulerede sociale sikringsydeler, således som det er vedtaget i Sveriges seneste reform.

Destinationslandene skal bestemme, hvor mange tilflyttere de ønsker, via politiske processer, som giver mulighed for offentlig debat og afvejning af forskellige interesser. Transparente mekanismer til at bestemme antallet af migranter skal baseres på efterspørgslen fra arbejdsgiverne, og der skal være kvoter afhængigt af de økonomiske forhold.

I destinationslandene behandles immigranter ofte på måder, som krænker deres grundlæggende menneskerettigheder. Selv hvis regeringerne ikke ratificerer de internationale konventioner, som beskytter migrantarbejdere, skal de sikre, at migranterne har fuldstændige rettigheder på arbejdsplassen – for eksempel ret til lige løn for lige arbejde, anständige arbejdsforhold samt ret til at organisere sig. Der kan være behov for tiltag for at hindre diskrimination. Regeringerne i både oprindelses- og destinationsland kan samarbejde med henblik på at gøre det muligt at få godkendt kvalifikationer, som migranterne har tilegnet sig i et andet land.

Den aktuelle recession har gjort migranterne særligt sårbar. Nogle destinationslande har optrappet håndhævelsen af migrationslovgivningen på måder, som kan være krænkende for migranternes rettigheder. En sikring af at afskedigede migranter får mulighed for at finde andet arbejde

(eller i det mindste tid til at afvikle deres forhold før udrejse), samt offentliggørelse af prognoser for beskæftigelsesmuligheder – herunder også konjunkturedgange i oprindelseslandene – er tiltag, som kan mildne de uforholdsmaessige omkostninger, der belaster migranter.

Når det handler om at krydse grænser, er omkostningerne til de nødvendige papirer og tilladelser ofte høje, de er oftest regressive (det vil sige forholdsmaessigt højere for ufaglerte og folk med kortvarige kontrakter), og de kan have den utilsigtede effekt, at de tilskynder til irregulær migration og menneskesmugling. I et ud af ti lande koster et pas mere end 10 % af gennemsnitsindkomsten pr. indbygger, og det er ikke overraskende, at disse omkostninger påvirker emigrationen negativt. Regeringerne i både oprindelses- og destinationsland kan forenkle procedurerne og reducere dokumentomkostningerne, ligesom de kan arbejde sammen om at forbedre og lovgive om serviceydelser.

Det er afgørende at sikre, at migranter falder godt til, når de ankommer, men det er også afgørende, at samfundene, de skal blive en del af, ikke føler sig urimeligt belastet af, at der nu bliver flere

Table 1

Over a third of countries significantly restrict the right to move Restrictions on internal movement and emigration by HDI category

HDI categories	Restrictions on mobility, 2008					Total
	Most restrictive	1	2	3	Least restrictive	
VERY HIGH HDI						
Countries	0	3	1	3	31	38
Percent (%)	0	8	3	8	81	100
HIGH HDI						
Countries	2	4	4	10	27	47
Percent (%)	4	9	9	21	57	100
MEDIUM HDI						
Countries	2	13	24	27	16	82
Percent (%)	2	16	29	33	20	100
LOW HDI						
Countries	2	5	13	5	0	25
Percent (%)	8	20	52	20	0	100
TOTAL						
Countries	6	25	42	45	74	192
Percent (%)	3	13	22	23	39	100

Source: Freedom House (2009).

Migration kan ikke erstatte en bredere udviklingsindsats. Men migration kan være et vigtigt redskab for husstande og familier, som søger afveksling og en forbedring af deres leveforhold, specielt i udviklingslandene.

borgere om servicetilbudene. Nogle steder vil det give kommunerne nye udfordringer, og her kan der være behov for finanspolitiske tiltag. Ved at sikre børn af migranter lige adgang til uddannelse kan børnenes fremtidsudsigter blive forbedret og en fremtidig underklasse være forebygget. At lære sproget er helt centralt – for børn i skolen, men også for voksne – både på arbejdsplassen og via en særlig indsats rettet mod de kvinder, som ikke har arbejde uden for hjemmet. I nogle situationer kræver det en storre indsats end i andre at bekæmpe diskrimination, afhjælpe sociale spændinger og, hvis der er behov for det, forebygge udbrud af vold mod immigranter. Samfundet og regeringerne har mange positive erfaringer med håndtering af diskrimination, for eksempel i kraft af oplysningskampagner.

Selv om de færreste lande i verden i dag har stærkt centralstyrede systemer, er det et overraskende stort antal regeringer – omkring en tredjedel – som har faktiske hindringer for intern migration. Disse restriktioner udgør typisk begrænsninger af basale servicetilbud og rettigheder for folk, der ikke er registreret i lokalområdet. Dermed diskrimineres interne migranter, hvilket for eksempel stadig er tilfældet i Kina. En af rapportens vigtigste anbefalinger i forhold til interne migranter er, at sikre ligestilling. Ligebehandling er vigtig både for løsarbejdere, sæsonarbejdere og deres familier. Ligestilling er også vigtig for de lande og regioner, migranterne rejser til – utilstrækkelige tilbud på skole- og sundhedsområdet kan tvinge migranter og nødvendig arbejdskraft bort.

Migration kan ikke erstatte en bredere udviklingsindsats. Men migration kan være et vigtigt redskab for husstande og familier, som søger afveksling og en forbedring af deres leveforhold, specielt i udviklingslandene. Regeringerne bliver nødt til at anerkende dette potentiale og gøre migration til en integreret del af den nationale udviklingspolitik. Erfaringer har vist, at de nationale økonomiske forhold og stærke institutioner i den offentlige sektor er af særligt afgørende betydning, når det handler om at høste fordelene ved menneskers mobilitet.

Vejen frem

At sætte gang i disse reformer vil kræve et stærkt og oplyst lederskab sammen med en målrettet indsats for at inddrage befolkningen og give befolkningen viden om migration.

For oprindelseslandene ville en mere systematisk analyse af, hvordan migrationen ser ud samt fordele, omkostninger og risici give et bedre grundlag for at integrere migration i de nationale udviklingsstrategier. Emigration er ikke et alternativ til at fremskynde udviklingsindsatsen i hjemlandet, men migration kan give bedre adgang til idéer, viden og ressourcer, som kan komplementere og i visse tilfælde styrke fremskridtet.

Hvornår og hvordan reformer kan gennemføres er afhængig af de økonomiske og sociale forhold i landet samt hensynet til den offentlige mening.

Internationalt samarbejde, især via bilaterale eller regionale aftaler, kan føre til en bedre håndtering af migration, bedre beskyttelse af migranternes rettigheder og større bidrag fra migranterne til både oprindelses- og destinationslandene. Nogle regioner skaber zoner med fri bevægelighed for at fremme friere handel, mens de samtidig øger fordelene ved migration. Disse regioner omfatter for eksempel Vestafrika og det sydlige Latinamerika. De større arbejdsmarkede, som er skabt i disse regioner, kan bidrage med væsentlige fordele til migranterne, deres familier og samfundene.

Der er behov for at skabe en global ordning, som kan forbedre håndteringen af migration: mere end 150 lande deltager nu i det Globale Forum for Migration og Udvikling. Regeringerne udvikler fælles svar, når de står over for de samme udfordringer – en tendens vi har set under udarbejdelsen af denne rapport.

Dette års HDR ”Mod nye grænser” (*”Overcoming barriers”*) giver den menneskelige udvikling en solid placering på dagsordenen for de beslutningstagere, som søger at få det bedste ud af de stadigt mere komplekse mønstre, vi ser i den globale migration.

Resultater og trends i Indekset for Menneskelig Udvikling, HDI

Indekset for menneskelig udvikling (Human Development Index, HDI) mäter den menneskelige udvikling i et land, ud fra et samlet gennemsnit af de tre nedenstående parametre:

- **Langt og sundt liv:** Befolningens forventede levelder ved fødslen
- **Adgang til viden:** Uddannelsesniveau (i form af skolegang og læsefærdighed blandt voksne)
- **Acceptabel levestandard:** BNP per capita (bereget ud fra indenlandsk købekraft (PPP) og ikke ud fra gældende valutakurs).

Disse tre parametre er fastlagte som værdier mellem 0 og 1, og det samlede gennemsnit bruges til at komme frem til en samlet HDI-værdi i omfanget 0 til 1. Landene bliver derefter rangeret ud fra denne værdi, hvor 1 udgør den højeste HDI-værdi.

Årets HDI, som er baseret på data fra 2007, tager udgangspunkt i 182 lande. I år er tre lande blevet tilføjet: Andorra og Lichtenstein (begge for første gang) samt Afghanistan (for første gang siden 1996). De resultater som præsenteres i rapporten er både baseret på ny data, men bygger også ovenpå tidligere.

Det er vigtigt at notere at resultaterne af HDI ikke afspejler effekterne af den globale økonomiske krise. Dette skyldes at krisen startede i 2008 og at de statiske beregninger har en tidsforsinkelse på to år. I mange af verdens lande forventes det, at den økonomiske krise har haft omfattende negative konsekvenser for den menneskelige udvikling.

I perioden 2006-2007 faldt HDI-værdien i fire lande (som følge af faldende BNP per capita), mens den steg i 174 lande. Samtidig var der store ændringer i landenes placeringer. Halvtreds lande faldt med mere end en eller flere placeringer, mens et tilsvarende antal rykkede en eller flere placeringer op. Dette kan forklares med at forandringer i placeringerne ikke udelukkende påvirkes af udviklingen i et bestemt land, men også i et lands udvikling i relation til andre lande. Især i tilfælde hvor værdien landene imellem er lille. Det land som gik flest pladser op var Kina (syv placeringer), fulgt af Columbia og Peru (fem placeringer). I samtlige tre tilfælde kan forandringerne forklares med relativt hurtige indkomst stigninger.

Anbefalinger

HDR 2009 anbefaler en pakke med flere reformer. Hver for sig vil reformerne føre fordele med sig, men tilsammen vil de maksimere de udviklingsmæssige fordele ved migration:

- 1 Liberalisere og simplificere de måder hvorpå mennesker søger om arbejde i udlandet, både for midlertidige, sæsonbestemte og permanente jobmuligheder**
 - Migranter er ofte utsat for store vanskeligheder og risici, mangel på ressourcer og konstant usikkerhed.
 - Politiske rammer i hjemlandet, på vejen og i destinationslandet hæmmer menneskelig mobilitet og reducerer det udviklingsmæssige potentiale i mobilitet.
 - Mange regeringer har udviklet undertrykkende regimer i forbindelse med indrejse eller lukker øjnene for arbejdsgiveres overskridelser af helbreds- og sikkerhedsforanstaltninger. Mange regeringer undlader at tage føringen i at uddanne deres befolkning i de fordele, der følger med migration.
 - I destinationslandene bliver regeringer ofte utsat for et betydeligt pres for at forstærke forhindringerne for fri bevægelighed, men når økonomien igen begynder at vokse, forventes der fornyet efterspørgsel og muligheder for migranter.
- 2 Sikre basale rettigheder for migranter, hvilket inkluderer grundlæggende menneskerettigheder for alle migranter uanset deres status**
 - Migration er en proces, som skal administreres og ikke et problem, der skal løses.
 - Politikker som fokuserer på øget adgang, specielt for ufaglærte i forbindelse med efterspørgsel på arbejdskraft, og som sikrer bedre behandling af migranter, kan generere betydelige fordele for migranter, for deres hjemland og for deres destinationsland.
 - Migranters rettigheder og deres adgang til basale tjenesteydelser skal respekteres.
- 3 Transaktionsomkostninger i forbindelse med migration, som for eksempel afgifter på pas og visa, skal reduceres**
 - Migration kommer med betydelige udgifter. Sådanne udgifter er hårdst for de fattigste.
 - De høje omkostninger, som migranter står overfor på grund af formelle sagsgange ved anskaffelse af for eksempel pas og visa, skal formindskes.
 - Det vil formindske incitamentet til illegal indrejse.
- 4 Forbedre udbyttet for både migranter og destinationsland gennem oplysningskampanjer om migration, samt reducere den økonomiske byrde som associeres med migration i destinationslandet**
 - Almindelige opfattelser af at migranter 'tager jobbet fra de lokale' eller sænker lønnen og skaber en stor byrde for offentlig service, er typisk stærkt overdrevne.
 - Oftest bidrager migranter, også de ufaglærte, positivt til økonomien.
- 5 Gøre det muligt, at drage fordel af intern mobilitet ved at fjerne hindringer for intern bevægelse og skabe adgang til tjenesteydelser for mennesker, der migrerer internt i et land**
 - Det anslås, at der er 740 millioner interne migranter.
 - Formelle restriktioner på intern migration er tilstede i mange lande, restriktionerne er dyre, tidskrævende og besværlige at opretholde.
 - Restriktionerne skal fjernes, så interne migranter frit kan bevæge sig og få adgang til tjenesteydelser, som uddannelse og sundhedspleje alle steder i deres land.
- 6 Gøre mobilitet til en integreret del af nationale udviklingsstrategier som en del af en bredere strategi, der skal reducere fattigdom og skabe bedre muligheder for borgerne**
 - Migration er ikke bare fordelagtig for de tilbageblivende familier, men for hele økonomien.
 - Fordelene ved migration er bl.a. remitter – hvor det samlede beløb er større end officiel udviklingsbistand – forbedringer i sundhed, uddannelse og andre områder, samt udviklingen af nye ideer og innovation.
 - Selv 'brain-drain' er snarere et symptom på – og ikke årsagen til – svag offentlig service.
 - Migration er ikke en erstatning for omfattende nationale udviklingsprogrammer som reducerer fattigdom og fremmer udvikling.
 - For at drage mest mulig fordel af menneskelig mobilitet, bør regeringer inkorporere migration i deres nationale udviklings- og fattigdomsreducerende strategier

Begrebsforklaringer og forkortelser

Menneskelig udvikling:

Menneskelig udvikling er en proces, som stræber mod at give mennesker flere valgmuligheder i deres liv. Målsætningen er at forøge menneskers muligheder for at handle og påvirke deres egen situation. Menneskelig udvikling betegner derfor både et mål og processen hen mod målet. De tre vigtigste grundbetingelser for menneskelig udvikling er et langt og sundt liv, uddannelse og adgang til de fornødne økonomiske ressourcer, der er nødvendige for at opnå en tilfredsstillende levestandard. Konceptet menneskelig udvikling favner imidlertid bredere end som så. Af andre faktorer, der har betydning for menneskers valgmuligheder, kan nævnes: medindflydelse, sikkerhed, bæredygtighed og menneskerettigheder. Disse elementer er en forudsætning for, at et menneske kan udfolde sig kreativt og produktivt, nyde selvrespekt, have økonomisk og politisk indflydelse og føle et tilhørsforhold til samfundet.

Menneskelig fattigdom og indkomstfattigdom:
Menneskelig fattigdom dækker over såvel lav levealder, utilfredsstillende levestandard, manglende uddannelse og deltagelse. Indkomstfattigdom kendes ved at være manglen på én enkelt faktor: penge. Det er en udbredt opfatelse, at økonomi er den altafgørende faktor – eller sagt på en anden måde: at al fattigdom kan reduceres til denne ene fællesnævner. Begrebet menneskelig fattigdom ser manglen på tilstrækkelig indkomst som en vigtig faktor, men ikke som den eneste. Ifølge konceptet kan ikke al fattigdom reduceres til økonomisk fattigdom.

Indeks for menneskelig udvikling (HDI):

Indekset for menneskelig udvikling mäter, hvor succesfuldt et land har været i at sørge for tre grundpiller, som alle er forudsætninger for menneskelig udvikling: et langt og sundt liv, adgang til uddannelse og en god levestandard. Disse faktorer mäles ved hjælp af tre variabler: Den gennemsnitlige levealder, uddannelsesniveauet (læsekundskaben blandt voksne samt

grundlæggende skoleuddannelse på alle niveauer) samt BNP per indbygger (omregnet i købekraft (PPP) og ikke efter eksisterende valutakurser).

Indeks for ligestilling (GEM)

Indekset mäler ulighed mellem kønnene på tre basale dimensioner af bemyndigelse – økonomisk deltagelse og beslutningstagen, politisk deltagelse og beslutningstagen samt magt over økonomiske ressourcer.

Indeks for fattigdom (HPI):

HPI mäler manglen på menneskelig udvikling. Mens HDI altså mäler et lands fremskridt i forhold til at opnå en høj menneskelig udvikling, viser HPI, hvordan fremskridtet fordeler sig, og mäler de afsavn, som fortsat måtte eksistere i et land. Der findes et HPI-indeks for både udviklingslande (HPI-1) og industrialiserede lande (HPI-2), eftersom definitionen på fattigdom varierer fra land til land i forhold til et samfunds sociale og økonomiske kår.

Intern migration:

Intern migration sker indenfor grænserne af et land. Den mäles som regel ved bevægelse mellem regioner, distrikter eller kommuner, som resulterer i, at mennesker bosætter sig et andet sted.

International migration:

International migration sker over landegrænser, og resulterer i, at migranten bosætter sig i et andet land.

Migrant:

En migrant er et menneske, der har ændret sit opholdssted – enten ved at flytte til et andet land eller ved at flytte til en anden region, distrikt eller kommune i sit eget land. Man skelner mellem emigranter og immigranter. Forskellen på de to begreber er ikke knyttet til migranterne selv, men til de lande de flytter fra eller til. Landet, som migranter rejser fra, kalder bevægelsen for emigration. Det land, som migranten flytter til, kalder bevægelsen for immigration. Sommetider

bliver begrebet migrant (i modsætning til imigrant) brugt til at beskrive midlertidig migration, men den adskillelse bruges ikke i denne rapport.

Menneskelig mobilitet:

Menneskelig mobilitet er individers, familiens eller gruppens evne til at vælge det sted, de vil bo.

Menneskelig bevægelse:

Menneskelig bevægelse er, når migranter skifter hjemsted.

Internt fordrevne mennesker (IDP):

Internt fordrevne er individer eller grupper, som er blevet tvunget til at forlade deres hjem eller sædvanlige opholdssted. Som regel er det et resultat af en væbnet konflikt, situationer med udbredt vold, krænkelser af menneskerettigheder, naturkatastrofer eller menneskeskabte katastrofer. Internt fordrevne har ikke krydset en landegrænse.

Flygtninge:

Flygtninge er individer eller grupper, som er flygtet fra deres oprindelsesland, fordi de har en reel frygt for at blive forfulgt på grund af deres race, religion, nationalitet, politisk overbevisning eller medlemskab af en samfundsgruppe, og som ikke kan eller vil vende tilbage.

Remitter:

Remitter er løn eller andre materielle ressourcer, som internationale migranter og flygtninge overfører til beboere i deres oprindelsesland. Overførslerne er oftest til oprindelseslandet, men de kan gå til et hvilket som helst land, migranten eller flygtningen tidligere har boet i.

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HDI rank	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2006	Average annual growth rates (%)			
										Rank	Change in rank	Long term	Medium term
	1980–2007	1980–2007	1990–2007	2000–2007						2006–2007	1980–2007	1990–2007	2000–2007
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
1 Norway	0.900	0.912	0.924	0.948	0.961	0.968	0.970	0.971	1	0	0.28	0.29	0.16
2 Australia	0.871	0.883	0.902	0.938	0.954	0.967	0.968	0.970	2	0	0.40	0.43	0.24
3 Iceland	0.886	0.894	0.913	0.918	0.943	0.965	0.967	0.969	3	0	0.33	0.35	0.39
4 Canada	0.890	0.913	0.933	0.938	0.948	0.963	0.965	0.966	4	0	0.31	0.21	0.27
5 Ireland	0.840	0.855	0.879	0.903	0.936	0.961	0.964	0.965	5	0	0.52	0.55	0.44
6 Netherlands	0.889	0.903	0.917	0.938	0.950	0.958	0.961	0.964	7	1	0.30	0.30	0.21
7 Sweden	0.885	0.895	0.906	0.937	0.954	0.960	0.961	0.963	6	-1	0.32	0.36	0.14
8 France	0.876	0.888	0.909	0.927	0.941	0.956	0.958	0.961	11	3	0.34	0.32	0.30
9 Switzerland	0.899	0.906	0.920	0.931	0.948	0.957	0.959	0.960	9	0	0.25	0.25	0.19
10 Japan	0.887	0.902	0.918	0.931	0.943	0.956	0.958	0.960	10	0	0.29	0.26	0.25
11 Luxembourg	..	..	..	..	..	0.956	0.959	0.960	8	-3	..	..	..
12 Finland	0.865	0.882	0.904	0.916	0.938	0.952	0.955	0.959	13	1	0.38	0.35	0.32
13 United States	0.894	0.909	0.923	0.939	0.949	0.955	0.955	0.956	12	-1	0.25	0.21	0.11
14 Austria	0.865	0.878	0.899	0.920	0.940	0.949	0.952	0.955	16	2	0.37	0.35	0.23
15 Spain	0.855	0.869	0.896	0.914	0.931	0.949	0.952	0.955	15	0	0.41	0.37	0.36
16 Denmark	0.882	0.891	0.899	0.917	0.936	0.950	0.953	0.955	14	-2	0.29	0.36	0.28
17 Belgium	0.871	0.885	0.904	0.933	0.945	0.947	0.951	0.953	17	0	0.34	0.31	0.13
18 Italy	0.857	0.866	0.889	0.906	0.927	0.947	0.950	0.951	19	1	0.39	0.40	0.36
19 Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	0.950	0.951	0.951	18	-1	..	..	..
20 New Zealand	0.863	0.874	0.884	0.911	0.930	0.946	0.948	0.950	20	0	0.36	0.42	0.30
21 United Kingdom	0.861	0.870	0.891	0.929	0.932	0.947	0.945	0.947	21	0	0.35	0.36	0.24
22 Germany	0.869	0.877	0.896	0.919	..	0.942	0.945	0.947	22	0	0.32	0.33	..
23 Singapore	0.785	0.805	0.851	0.884	..	..	0.942	0.944	24	1	0.68	0.61	..
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	..	..	0.939	0.943	0.944	23	-1	..	..	..
25 Greece	0.844	0.857	0.872	0.874	0.895	0.935	0.938	0.942	25	0	0.41	0.45	0.73
26 Korea (Republic of)	0.722	0.760	0.802	0.837	0.869	0.927	0.933	0.937	26	0	0.97	0.92	1.08
27 Israel	0.829	0.853	0.868	0.883	0.908	0.929	0.932	0.935	28	1	0.44	0.44	0.42
28 Andorra	..	..	..	..	..	0.933	0.934	0.934	27	-1	..	..	..
29 Slovenia	..	..	0.853	0.861	0.892	0.918	0.924	0.929	29	0	..	0.51	0.58
30 Brunei Darussalam	0.827	0.843	0.876	0.889	0.905	0.917	0.919	0.920	30	0	0.39	0.29	0.22
31 Kuwait	0.812	0.826	..	0.851	0.874	0.915	0.912	0.916	31	0	0.44	..	0.67
32 Cyprus	..	..	0.849	0.866	0.897	0.908	0.911	0.914	32	0	..	0.43	0.26
33 Qatar	..	..	..	..	0.870	0.903	0.905	0.910	34	1	..	..	0.64
34 Portugal	0.768	0.789	0.833	0.870	0.895	0.904	0.907	0.909	33	-1	0.63	0.52	0.23
35 United Arab Emirates	0.743	0.806	0.834	0.845	0.848	0.896	0.896	0.903	37	2	0.72	0.47	0.91
36 Czech Republic	..	..	0.847	0.857	0.868	0.894	0.899	0.903	36	0	..	0.38	0.56
37 Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	0.890	0.891	0.903	39	2	..	..	..
38 Malta	..	0.809	0.836	0.856	0.874	0.897	0.899	0.902	35	-3	0.50*	0.45	0.45
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
39 Bahrain	0.761	0.784	0.829	0.850	0.864	0.888	0.894	0.895	38	-1	0.60	0.45	0.50
40 Estonia	..	..	0.817	0.796	0.835	0.872	0.878	0.883	40	0	..	0.46	0.80
41 Poland	..	..	0.806	0.823	0.853	0.871	0.876	0.880	42	1	..	0.52	0.45
42 Slovakia	..	..	..	0.827	0.840	0.867	0.873	0.880	44	2	..	..	0.66
43 Hungary	0.802	0.813	0.812	0.816	0.844	0.874	0.878	0.879	41	-2	0.34	0.47	0.58
44 Chile	0.748	0.762	0.795	0.822	0.849	0.872	0.874	0.878	43	-1	0.59	0.58	0.48
45 Croatia	..	..	0.817	0.811	0.837	0.862	0.867	0.871	45	0	..	0.38	0.58
46 Lithuania	..	..	0.828	0.791	0.830	0.862	0.865	0.870	46	0	..	0.29	0.68
47 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	0.860	0.868	0.868	48	1	..	..	..
48 Latvia	..	..	0.803	0.765	0.810	0.852	0.859	0.866	50	2	..	0.44	0.96
49 Argentina	0.793	0.797	0.804	0.824	..	0.855	0.861	0.866	47	-2	0.33	0.44	..
50 Uruguay	0.776	0.783	0.802	0.817	0.837	0.855	0.860	0.865	49	-1	0.40	0.45	0.47
51 Cuba	..	..	..	..	..	0.839	0.856	0.863	51	0	..	..	..
52 Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	0.852	0.854	0.856	52	0	..	..	..
53 Mexico	0.756	0.768	0.782	0.794	0.825	0.844	0.849	0.854	54	1	0.45	0.52	0.50
54 Costa Rica	0.763	0.770	0.791	0.807	0.825	0.844	0.849	0.854	53	-1	0.42	0.45	0.48
55 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	..	..	0.821	0.837	0.842	0.847	56	1	..	..	0.44
56 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	0.836	0.843	0.846	55	-1	..	..	..
57 Seychelles	..	..	..	..	0.841	0.838	0.841	0.845	57	0	..	..	0.06
58 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.765	0.765	0.790	0.793	0.802	0.822	0.833	0.844	62	4	0.37	0.39	0.74
59 Saudi Arabia	..	..	0.744	0.765	..	0.837	0.840	0.843	58	-1	..	0.74	..

Human development index trends

HDI rank	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2006	Average annual growth rates (%)			
										Rank	Change in rank	Long term	Medium term
60 Panama	0.759	0.769	0.765	0.784	0.811	0.829	0.834	0.840	61	1	0.38	0.55	0.50
61 Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	0.803	0.829	0.835	0.840	59	-2	..	..	0.65
62 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	0.831	0.835	0.838	60	-2	..	..	..
63 Romania	..	..	0.786	0.780	0.788	0.824	0.832	0.837	64	1	..	0.37	0.87
64 Trinidad and Tobago	0.794	0.791	0.796	0.797	0.806	0.825	0.832	0.837	63	-1	0.19	0.30	0.53
65 Montenegro	..	..	..	..	0.815	0.823	0.828	0.834	65	0	..	..	0.34
66 Malaysia	0.666	0.689	0.737	0.767	0.797	0.821	0.825	0.829	66	0	0.81	0.69	0.56
67 Serbia	..	..	..	..	0.797	0.817	0.821	0.826	67	0	..	..	0.51
68 Belarus	..	..	0.795	0.760	0.786	0.812	0.819	0.826	69	1	..	0.22	0.70
69 Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	0.817	0.821	0.821	68	-1	..	..	..
70 Albania	..	..	..	..	0.784	0.811	0.814	0.818	70	0	..	..	0.61
71 Russian Federation	..	..	0.821	0.777	..	0.804	0.811	0.817	73	2	..	-0.03	..
72 Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of)	..	..	..	0.782	0.800	0.810	0.813	0.817	72	0	..	..	0.30
73 Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	0.814	0.814	0.814	71	-2	..	..	..
74 Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	0.812	0.810	0.813	74	0	..	..	..
75 Brazil	0.685	0.694	0.710	0.734	0.790	0.805	0.808	0.813	75	0	0.63	0.79	0.41
76 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	..	..	0.803	0.807	0.812	76	0	..	..	..
77 Colombia	0.688	0.698	0.715	0.757	0.772	0.795	0.800	0.807	82	5	0.59	0.71	0.63
78 Peru	0.687	0.703	0.708	0.744	0.771	0.791	0.799	0.806	83	5	0.59	0.76	0.63
79 Turkey	0.628	0.674	0.705	0.730	0.758	0.796	0.802	0.806	78	-1	0.93	0.79	0.87
80 Ecuador	0.709	0.723	0.744	0.758	..	..	0.805	0.806	77	-3	0.48	0.47	..
81 Mauritius	..	..	0.718	0.735	0.770	0.797	0.801	0.804	79	-2	..	0.67	0.63
82 Kazakhstan	..	..	0.778	0.730	0.747	0.794	0.800	0.804	81	-1	..	0.20	1.05
83 Lebanon	..	..	..	..	..	0.800	0.800	0.803	80	-3	..	..	..
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
84 Armenia	..	..	0.731	0.693	0.738	0.777	0.787	0.798	85	1	..	0.51	1.12
85 Ukraine	..	..	..	..	0.754	0.783	0.789	0.796	84	-1	..	..	0.76
86 Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	0.755	0.773	0.787	88	2	..	..	..
87 Thailand	0.658	0.684	0.706	0.727	0.753	0.777	0.780	0.783	86	-1	0.64	0.61	0.57
88 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.561	0.620	0.672	0.712	0.738	0.773	0.777	0.782	87	-1	1.23	0.89	0.83
89 Georgia	..	..	..	..	0.739	0.765	0.768	0.778	91	2	..	..	0.73
90 Dominican Republic	0.640	0.659	0.667	0.686	0.748	0.765	0.771	0.777	89	-1	0.72	0.90	0.54
91 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	0.763	0.767	0.772	93	2	..	..	..
92 China	0.533	0.556	0.608	0.657	0.719	0.756	0.763	0.772	99	7	1.37	1.40	1.00
93 Belize	..	..	0.705	0.723	0.735	0.770	0.770	0.772	90	-3	..	0.54	0.70
94 Samoa	..	0.686	0.697	0.716	0.742	0.764	0.766	0.771	96	2	0.53 ^a	0.59	0.55
95 Maldives	..	..	..	0.683	0.730	0.755	0.765	0.771	97	2	..	..	0.78
96 Jordan	0.631	0.638	0.666	0.656	0.691	0.764	0.767	0.770	95	-1	0.73	0.85	1.55
97 Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	0.759	0.765	0.769	98	1	..	..	..
98 Tunisia	..	0.605	0.627	0.654	0.678	0.758	0.763	0.769	100	2	1.09 ^a	1.20	1.79
99 Tonga	..	..	..	..	0.759	0.765	0.767	0.768	94	-5	..	..	0.16
100 Jamaica	..	..	..	..	0.750	0.765	0.768	0.766	92	-8	..	..	0.29
101 Paraguay	0.677	0.677	0.711	0.726	0.737	0.754	0.757	0.761	101	0	0.43	0.40	0.45
102 Sri Lanka	0.649	0.670	0.683	0.696	0.729	0.752	0.755	0.759	102	0	0.58	0.62	0.57
103 Gabon	..	..	..	0.748	0.735	0.747	0.750	0.755	103	0	..	..	0.39
104 Algeria	..	0.628	0.647	0.653	0.713	0.746	0.749	0.754	104	0	0.83 ^a	0.90	0.79
105 Philippines	0.652	0.651	0.697	0.713	0.726	0.744	0.747	0.751	105	0	0.53	0.44	0.49
106 El Salvador	0.573	0.585	0.660	0.691	0.704	0.743	0.746	0.747	106	0	0.99	0.73	0.85
107 Syrian Arab Republic	0.603	0.625	0.626	0.649	0.715	0.733	0.738	0.742	109	2	0.77	1.00	0.53
108 Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	0.744	0.744	0.741	107	-1	..	..	..
109 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	0.739	0.739	0.739	108	-1	..	..	..
110 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..	..	..	0.736	0.737	0.737	110	0	..	..	..
111 Indonesia	0.522	0.562	0.624	0.658	0.673	0.723	0.729	0.734	111	0	1.26	0.95	1.25
112 Honduras	0.567	0.593	0.608	0.623	0.690	0.725	0.729	0.732	112	0	0.94	1.09	0.84
113 Bolivia	0.560	0.577	0.629	0.653	0.699	0.723	0.726	0.729	113	0	0.98	0.87	0.62
114 Guyana	..	..	..	..	..	0.722	0.721	0.729	114	0	..	..	..
115 Mongolia	..	..	..	..	0.676	0.713	0.720	0.727	116	1	..	..	1.02
116 Viet Nam	..	0.561	0.599	0.647	0.690	0.715	0.720	0.725	115	-1	1.16 ^a	1.13	0.71
117 Moldova	..	..	0.735	0.682	0.683	0.712	0.718	0.720	117	0	..	-0.12	0.77
118 Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	0.655	0.715	0.712	0.719	118	0	..	..	1.33

TABLE

HDI rank													Average annual growth rates (%)				
													Rank	Change in rank	Long term	Medium term	Short term
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2006	2006–2007	1980–2007	1990–2007	2000–2007				
119 Uzbekistan	..	..	..	..	0.687	0.703	0.706	0.710	119	0	..	..	0.48				
120 Kyrgyzstan	..	..	..	..	0.687	0.702	0.705	0.710	120	0	..	..	0.46				
121 Cape Verde	..	..	0.589	0.641	0.674	0.692	0.704	0.708	121	0	..	..	1.08	0.71			
122 Guatemala	0.531	0.538	0.555	0.621	0.664	0.691	0.696	0.704	123	1	1.05	1.40	0.85				
123 Egypt	0.496	0.552	0.580	0.631	0.665	0.696	0.700	0.703	122	-1	1.30	1.13	0.81				
124 Nicaragua	0.565	0.569	0.573	0.597	0.667	0.691	0.696	0.699	124	0	0.79	1.17	0.67				
125 Botswana	0.539	0.579	0.682	0.665	0.632	0.673	0.683	0.694	126	1	0.94	0.10	1.34				
126 Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	0.663	0.681	0.688	0.693	125	-1	..	..	0.62				
127 Tajikistan	..	..	0.707	0.636	0.641	0.677	0.683	0.688	127	0	..	..	-0.16	1.03			
128 Namibia	..	..	0.657	0.675	0.661	0.672	0.678	0.686	129	1	..	..	0.26	0.53			
129 South Africa	0.658	0.680	0.698	..	0.688	0.678	0.680	0.683	128	-1	0.14	-0.13	-0.10				
130 Morocco	0.473	0.499	0.518	0.562	0.583	0.640	0.648	0.654	130	0	1.20	1.37	1.63				
131 Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	..	..	..	0.639	0.645	0.651	131	0	..	..	..	
132 Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	0.602	0.608	0.619	133	1	..	..	..	
133 Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	..	0.518	0.566	0.607	0.613	0.619	132	-1	..	..	1.26				
134 India	0.427	0.453	0.489	0.511	0.556	0.596	0.604	0.612	134	0	1.33	1.32	1.36				
135 Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	0.599	0.604	0.610	135	0	..	..	..	
136 Congo	..	..	0.597	0.575	0.536	0.600	0.603	0.601	136	0	..	0.04	1.65				
137 Cambodia	..	..	..	..	0.515	0.575	0.584	0.593	137	0	..	..	2.01				
138 Myanmar	..	0.492	0.487	0.506	..	0.583	0.584	0.586	138	0	0.79*	1.08	..				
139 Comoros	0.447	0.461	0.489	0.513	0.540	0.570	0.573	0.576	139	0	0.94	0.96	0.92				
140 Yemen	..	..	..	0.486	0.522	0.562	0.568	0.575	141	1	..	..	1.36				
141 Pakistan	0.402	0.423	0.449	0.469	..	0.555	0.568	0.572	142	1	1.30	1.42	..				
142 Swaziland	0.535	0.587	0.619	0.626	0.598	0.567	0.569	0.572	140	-2	0.24	-0.47	-0.63				
143 Angola	..	..	..	..	..	0.541	0.552	0.564	143	0	..	..	..	
144 Nepal	0.309	0.342	0.407	0.436	0.500	0.537	0.547	0.553	144	0	2.16	1.81	1.46				
145 Madagascar	..	..	..	..	0.501	0.532	0.537	0.543	145	0	..	..	1.14				
146 Bangladesh	0.328	0.351	0.389	0.415	0.493	0.527	0.535	0.543	148	2	1.86	1.96	1.39				
147 Kenya	..	..	..	..	0.522	0.530	0.535	0.541	147	0	..	..	0.51				
148 Papua New Guinea	0.418	0.427	0.432	0.461	..	0.532	0.536	0.541	146	-2	0.95	1.32	..				
149 Haiti	0.433	0.442	0.462	0.483	..	..	0.526	0.532	149	0	0.77	0.83	..				
150 Sudan	..	..	..	..	0.491	0.515	0.526	0.531	150	0	..	..	1.12				
151 Tanzania (United Republic of)	..	..	0.436	0.425	0.458	0.510	0.519	0.530	151	0	..	..	1.15	2.09			
152 Ghana	..	..	..	..	0.495	0.512	0.518	0.526	154	2	..	..	0.88				
153 Cameroon	0.460	0.498	0.485	0.457	0.513	0.520	0.519	0.523	152	-1	0.48	0.44	0.26				
154 Mauritania	..	..	..	..	0.495	0.511	0.519	0.520	153	-1	..	..	0.71				
155 Djibouti	..	..	..	..	..	0.513	0.517	0.520	155	0	..	..	..	
156 Lesotho	..	..	..	..	0.533	0.508	0.511	0.514	156	0	..	..	-0.52				
157 Uganda	..	..	0.392	0.389	0.460	0.494	0.505	0.514	158	1	..	1.59	1.57				
158 Nigeria	..	..	0.438	0.450	0.466	0.499	0.506	0.511	157	-1	..	0.91	1.31				
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT																	
159 Togo	0.404	0.387	0.391	0.404	..	0.495	0.498	0.499	159	0	0.78	1.44	..				
160 Malawi	..	0.379	0.390	0.453	0.478	0.476	0.484	0.493	161	1	1.20*	1.38	0.44				
161 Benin	0.351	0.364	0.384	0.411	0.447	0.481	0.487	0.492	160	-1	1.25	1.46	1.37				
162 Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	0.488	0.484	0.489	162	0	..	..	..	
163 Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	0.463	0.456	0.481	0.480	0.482	0.484	163	0	..	0.26	0.08				
164 Zambia	..	..	0.495	0.454	0.431	0.466	0.473	0.481	164	0	..	-0.17	1.57				
165 Eritrea	..	..	..	..	0.431	0.466	0.467	0.472	165	0	..	..	1.29				
166 Senegal	..	..	0.390	0.399	0.436	0.460	0.462	0.464	166	0	..	1.02	0.88				
167 Rwanda	0.357	0.361	0.325	0.306	0.402	0.449	0.455	0.460	167	0	0.94	2.04	1.90				
168 Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	0.450	0.453	0.456	168	0	..	..	..	
169 Liberia	0.365	0.370	0.325	0.280	0.419	0.427	0.434	0.442	169	0	0.71	1.81	0.77				
170 Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	0.426	0.433	0.435	170	0	..	..	..	
171 Ethiopia	..	..	..	0.308	0.332	0.391	0.402	0.414	171	0	..	..	3.13				
172 Mozambique	0.280	0.258	0.273	0.310	0.350	0.390	0.397	0.402	172	0	1.34	2.28	1.97				
173 Guinea-Bissau	0.256	0.278	0.320	0.349	0.370	0.386	0.391	0.396	174	1	1.62	1.25	0.99				
174 Burundi	0.268	0.292	0.327	0.299	0.358	0.375	0.387	0.394	175	1	1.43	1.10	1.38				
175 Chad	..	..	..	0.324	0.350	0.394	0.393	0.392	173	-2	..	..	1.61				
176 Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	..	..	..	..	0.353	0.370	0.371	0.389	177	1	..	..	1.41				
177 Burkina Faso	0.248	0.264	0.285	0.297	0.319	0.367	0.384	0.389	176	-1	1.67	1.82	2.85				

Human development index trends

	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2006	Average annual growth rates (%)			
										Rank	Change in rank	Long term	Medium term
HDI rank	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	2006	2006–2007	1980–2007	1990–2007	2000–2007
178 Mali	0.245	0.239	0.254	0.267	0.316	0.361	0.366	0.371	179	1	1.53	2.23	2.30
179 Central African Republic	0.335	0.344	0.362	0.347	0.378	0.364	0.367	0.369	178	-1	0.36	0.12	-0.33
180 Sierra Leone	..	..	..	..	..	0.350	0.357	0.365	180	0	..	..	..
181 Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	0.347	0.350	0.352	181	0	..	..	..
182 Niger	..	..	..	..	0.258	0.330	0.335	0.340	182	0	..	..	3.92

NOTES

The human development index values in this table were calculated using a consistent methodology and data series. They are not strictly comparable with those published in earlier Human Development Reports. See the Reader's guide for more details.

a Average annual growth rate between 1985 and 2007.

SOURCES

Columns 1–8: calculated based on data on life expectancy from UN (2009e); data on adult literacy rates from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2003) and (2009a); data on combined gross enrolment ratios from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (1999) and (2009b); and data on GDP per capita (2007 PPP US\$) from World Bank (2009d).

Column 9: calculated based on revised HDI values for 2006 in column 7.

Column 10: calculated based on revised HDI ranks for 2006 and new HDI ranks for 2007.

Column 11: calculated based on the HDI values for 1980 and 2007.

Column 12: calculated based on the HDI values for 1990 and 2007.

Column 13: calculated based on the HDI values for 2000 and 2007.

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HDI rank	Human development index value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (% aged 15 and above)	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (%)		GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	GDP per capita rank minus HDI rank ^b
				1999–2007 ^a	2007					
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
1 Norway	0.971	80.5	.. ^c	98.6 ^d	53,433 ^e	0.925	0.989	1.000	4	
2 Australia	0.970	81.4	.. ^c	114.2 ^{d,f}	34,923	0.940	0.993	0.977	20	
3 Iceland	0.969	81.7	.. ^c	96.0 ^d	35,742	0.946	0.980	0.981	16	
4 Canada	0.966	80.6	.. ^c	99.3 ^{d,g}	35,812	0.927	0.991	0.982	14	
5 Ireland	0.965	79.7	.. ^c	97.6 ^d	44,613 ^e	0.911	0.985	1.000	5	
6 Netherlands	0.964	79.8	.. ^c	97.5 ^d	38,694	0.914	0.985	0.994	8	
7 Sweden	0.963	80.8	.. ^c	94.3 ^d	36,712	0.930	0.974	0.986	9	
8 France	0.961	81.0	.. ^c	95.4 ^d	33,674	0.933	0.978	0.971	17	
9 Switzerland	0.960	81.7	.. ^c	82.7 ^d	40,658	0.945	0.936	1.000	4	
10 Japan	0.960	82.7	.. ^c	86.6 ^d	33,632	0.961	0.949	0.971	16	
11 Luxembourg	0.960	79.4	.. ^c	94.4 ^h	79,485 ^e	0.906	0.975	1.000	-9	
12 Finland	0.959	79.5	.. ^c	101.4 ^{d,f}	34,526	0.908	0.993	0.975	11	
13 United States	0.956	79.1	.. ^c	92.4 ^d	45,592 ^e	0.902	0.968	1.000	-4	
14 Austria	0.955	79.9	.. ^c	90.5 ^d	37,370	0.915	0.962	0.989	1	
15 Spain	0.955	80.7	97.9 ⁱ	96.5 ^d	31,560	0.929	0.975	0.960	12	
16 Denmark	0.955	78.2	.. ^c	101.3 ^{d,f}	36,130	0.887	0.993	0.983	1	
17 Belgium	0.953	79.5	.. ^c	94.3 ^d	34,935	0.908	0.974	0.977	4	
18 Italy	0.951	81.1	98.9 ^j	91.8 ^d	30,353	0.935	0.965	0.954	11	
19 Liechtenstein	0.951	.. ^k	.. ^c	86.8 ^{d,l}	85,382 ^{e,m}	0.903	0.949	1.000	-18	
20 New Zealand	0.950	80.1	.. ^c	107.5 ^{d,f}	27,336	0.919	0.993	0.936	12	
21 United Kingdom	0.947	79.3	.. ^c	89.2 ^{d,g}	35,130	0.906	0.957	0.978	-1	
22 Germany	0.947	79.8	.. ^c	88.1 ^{d,g}	34,401	0.913	0.954	0.975	2	
23 Singapore	0.944	80.2	94.4 ^j	.. ⁿ	49,704 ^e	0.920	0.913	1.000	-16	
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.944	82.2	.. ^o	74.4 ^d	42,306	0.953	0.879	1.000	-13	
25 Greece	0.942	79.1	97.1 ^j	101.6 ^{d,f}	28,517	0.902	0.981	0.944	6	
26 Korea (Republic of)	0.937	79.2	.. ^c	98.5 ^d	24,801	0.904	0.988	0.920	9	
27 Israel	0.935	80.7	97.1 ⁱ	89.9 ^d	26,315	0.928	0.947	0.930	7	
28 Andorra	0.934	.. ^k	.. ^c	65.1 ^{d,l}	41,235 ^{e,p}	0.925	0.877	1.000	-16	
29 Slovenia	0.929	78.2	99.7 ^{c,j}	92.8 ^d	26,753	0.886	0.969	0.933	4	
30 Brunei Darussalam	0.920	77.0	94.9 ^j	77.7	50,200 ^e	0.867	0.891	1.000	-24	
31 Kuwait	0.916	77.5	94.5 ⁱ	72.6 ^d	47,812 ^{d,e}	0.875	0.872	1.000	-23	
32 Cyprus	0.914	79.6	97.7 ^j	77.6 ^{d,l}	24,789	0.910	0.910	0.920	4	
33 Qatar	0.910	75.5	93.1 ⁱ	80.4	74,882 ^{d,e}	0.841	0.888	1.000	-30	
34 Portugal	0.909	78.6	94.9 ^j	88.8 ^d	22,765	0.893	0.929	0.906	8	
35 United Arab Emirates	0.903	77.3	90.0 ⁱ	71.4	54,626 ^{d,e,q}	0.872	0.838	1.000	-31	
36 Czech Republic	0.903	76.4	.. ^c	83.4 ^d	24,144	0.856	0.938	0.916	1	
37 Barbados	0.903	77.0	.. ^{c,o}	92.9	17,956 ^{d,q}	0.867	0.975	0.866	11	
38 Malta	0.902	79.6	92.4 ^r	81.3 ^d	23,080	0.910	0.887	0.908	1	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
39 Bahrain	0.895	75.6	88.8 ^j	90.4 ^{d,g}	29,723 ^d	0.843	0.893	0.950	-9	
40 Estonia	0.883	72.9	99.8 ^{c,j}	91.2 ^d	20,361	0.799	0.964	0.887	3	
41 Poland	0.880	75.5	99.3 ^{c,j}	87.7 ^d	15,987	0.842	0.952	0.847	12	
42 Slovakia	0.880	74.6	.. ^c	80.5 ^d	20,076	0.827	0.928	0.885	3	
43 Hungary	0.879	73.3	98.9 ^j	90.2 ^d	18,755	0.805	0.960	0.874	3	
44 Chile	0.878	78.5	96.5 ^j	82.5 ^d	13,880	0.891	0.919	0.823	15	
45 Croatia	0.871	76.0	98.7 ^j	77.2 ^d	16,027	0.850	0.916	0.847	7	
46 Lithuania	0.870	71.8	99.7 ^{c,j}	92.3 ^d	17,575	0.780	0.968	0.863	3	
47 Antigua and Barbuda	0.868	.. ^k	99.0 ^r	.. ⁿ	18,691 ^q	0.786	0.945	0.873	0	
48 Latvia	0.866	72.3	99.8 ^{c,j}	90.2 ^d	16,377	0.788	0.961	0.851	3	
49 Argentina	0.866	75.2	97.6 ^j	88.6 ^d	13,238	0.836	0.946	0.815	13	
50 Uruguay	0.865	76.1	97.9 ⁱ	90.9 ^d	11,216	0.852	0.955	0.788	20	
51 Cuba	0.863	78.5	99.8 ^{c,j}	100.8	6,876 ^{d,s}	0.891	0.993	0.706	44	
52 Bahamas	0.856	73.2	.. ^o	71.8 ^{d,g}	20,253 ^{d,s}	0.804	0.878	0.886	-8	
53 Mexico	0.854	76.0	92.8 ⁱ	80.2 ^d	14,104	0.850	0.886	0.826	5	
54 Costa Rica	0.854	78.7	95.9 ^j	73.0 ^{d,g}	10,842 ^q	0.896	0.883	0.782	19	
55 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.847	73.8	86.8 ^j	95.8 ^{d,g}	14,364 ^q	0.814	0.898	0.829	2	
56 Oman	0.846	75.5	84.4 ⁱ	68.2	22,816 ^d	0.841	0.790	0.906	-15	
57 Seychelles	0.845	.. ^k	91.8 ^r	82.2 ^{d,l}	16,394 ^q	0.797	0.886	0.851	-7	
58 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.844	73.6	95.2 ⁱ	85.9 ⁱ	12,156	0.811	0.921	0.801	7	
59 Saudi Arabia	0.843	72.7	85.0 ^j	78.5 ^{d,l}	22,935	0.794	0.828	0.907	-19	

Human development index 2007 and its components

HDI rank	Human development index value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (% aged 15 and above)	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (%)		GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	GDP per capita rank minus HDI rank ^b
				2007	1999–2007 ^a					
60	Panama	0.840	75.5	93.4 ^j	79.7 ^d	11,391 ^q	0.842	0.888	0.790	7
61	Bulgaria	0.840	73.1	98.3 ^j	82.4 ^d	11,222	0.802	0.930	0.788	8
62	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.838	.. ^k	97.8 ^t	73.1 ^{d,g}	14,481 ^q	0.787	0.896	0.830	-6
63	Romania	0.837	72.5	97.6 ^j	79.2 ^d	12,369	0.792	0.915	0.804	1
64	Trinidad and Tobago	0.837	69.2	98.7 ^j	61.1 ^{d,g}	23,507 ^q	0.737	0.861	0.911	-26
65	Montenegro	0.834	74.0	96.4 ^{t,u}	74.5 ^{d,u,v}	11,699	0.817	0.891	0.795	1
66	Malaysia	0.829	74.1	91.9 ^j	71.5 ^d	13,518	0.819	0.851	0.819	-5
67	Serbia	0.826	73.9	96.4 ^{t,u}	74.5 ^{d,u,v}	10,248 ^w	0.816	0.891	0.773	8
68	Belarus	0.826	69.0	99.7 ^{c,j}	90.4	10,841	0.733	0.961	0.782	6
69	Saint Lucia	0.821	73.6	94.8 ^x	77.2	9,786 ^q	0.810	0.889	0.765	8
70	Albania	0.818	76.5	99.0 ^{c,j}	67.8 ^d	7,041	0.858	0.886	0.710	23
71	Russian Federation	0.817	66.2	99.5 ^{c,j}	81.9 ^d	14,690	0.686	0.933	0.833	-16
72	Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of)	0.817	74.1	97.0 ^j	70.1 ^d	9,096	0.819	0.880	0.753	8
73	Dominica	0.814	.. ^k	88.0 ^x	78.5 ^{d,g}	7,893 ^q	0.865	0.848	0.729	10
74	Grenada	0.813	75.3	96.0 ^x	73.1 ^{d,g}	7,344 ^q	0.838	0.884	0.717	18
75	Brazil	0.813	72.2	90.0 ⁱ	87.2 ^d	9,567	0.787	0.891	0.761	4
76	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.812	75.1	96.7 ^y	69.0 ^{d,z}	7,764	0.834	0.874	0.726	11
77	Colombia	0.807	72.7	92.7 ⁱ	79.0	8,587	0.795	0.881	0.743	4
78	Peru	0.806	73.0	89.6 ⁱ	88.1 ^{d,g}	7,836	0.800	0.891	0.728	7
79	Turkey	0.806	71.7	88.7 ⁱ	71.1 ^{d,g}	12,955	0.779	0.828	0.812	-16
80	Ecuador	0.806	75.0	91.0 ⁱ	.. ⁿ	7,449	0.833	0.866	0.719	11
81	Mauritius	0.804	72.1	87.4 ^j	76.9 ^{d,g}	11,296	0.785	0.839	0.789	-13
82	Kazakhstan	0.804	64.9	99.6 ^{c,j}	91.4	10,863	0.666	0.965	0.782	-10
83	Lebanon	0.803	71.9	89.6 ⁱ	78.0	10,109	0.781	0.857	0.770	-7
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
84	Armenia	0.798	73.6	99.5 ^{c,j}	74.6	5,693	0.810	0.909	0.675	16
85	Ukraine	0.796	68.2	99.7 ^{c,j}	90.0	6,914	0.720	0.960	0.707	9
86	Azerbaijan	0.787	70.0	99.5 ^{c,i}	66.2 ^{d,aa}	7,851	0.751	0.881	0.728	-2
87	Thailand	0.783	68.7	94.1 ^j	78.0 ^{d,g}	8,135	0.728	0.888	0.734	-5
88	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.782	71.2	82.3 ⁱ	73.2 ^{d,g}	10,955	0.769	0.793	0.784	-17
89	Georgia	0.778	71.6	100.0 ^{c,ab}	76.7	4,662	0.777	0.916	0.641	21
90	Dominican Republic	0.777	72.4	89.1 ^j	73.5 ^{d,g}	6,706 ^q	0.790	0.839	0.702	7
91	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.772	71.4	88.1 ^x	68.9 ^d	7,691 ^q	0.774	0.817	0.725	-2
92	China	0.772	72.9	93.3 ^j	68.7 ^d	5,383	0.799	0.851	0.665	10
93	Belize	0.772	76.0	75.1 ^x	78.3 ^{d,g}	6,734 ^q	0.851	0.762	0.703	3
94	Samoa	0.771	71.4	98.7 ^j	74.1 ^{d,g}	4,467 ^q	0.773	0.905	0.634	19
95	Maldives	0.771	71.1	97.0 ^j	71.3 ^{d,g}	5,196	0.768	0.885	0.659	9
96	Jordan	0.770	72.4	91.1 ⁱ	78.7 ^d	4,901	0.790	0.870	0.650	11
97	Suriname	0.769	68.8	90.4 ^j	74.3 ^{d,g}	7,813 ^q	0.729	0.850	0.727	-11
98	Tunisia	0.769	73.8	77.7 ^j	76.2 ^d	7,520	0.813	0.772	0.721	-8
99	Tonga	0.768	71.7	99.2 ^{c,j}	78.0 ^{d,g}	3,748 ^q	0.778	0.920	0.605	21
100	Jamaica	0.766	71.7	86.0 ^j	78.1 ^{d,g}	6,079 ^q	0.778	0.834	0.686	-2
101	Paraguay	0.761	71.7	94.6 ⁱ	72.1 ^{d,g}	4,433	0.778	0.871	0.633	13
102	Sri Lanka	0.759	74.0	90.8 ⁱ	68.7 ^{d,g}	4,243	0.816	0.834	0.626	14
103	Gabon	0.755	60.1	86.2 ^j	80.7 ^{d,g}	15,167	0.584	0.843	0.838	-49
104	Algeria	0.754	72.2	75.4 ^j	73.6 ^{d,g}	7,740 ^q	0.787	0.748	0.726	-16
105	Philippines	0.751	71.6	93.4 ^j	79.6 ^d	3,406	0.777	0.888	0.589	19
106	El Salvador	0.747	71.3	82.0 ⁱ	74.0	5,804 ^q	0.771	0.794	0.678	-7
107	Syrian Arab Republic	0.742	74.1	83.1 ^j	65.7 ^{d,g}	4,511	0.818	0.773	0.636	5
108	Fiji	0.741	68.7	.. ^o	71.5 ^{d,g}	4,304	0.728	0.868	0.628	7
109	Turkmenistan	0.739	64.6	99.5 ^{c,j}	.. ⁿ	4,953 ^{d,q}	0.661	0.906	0.651	-3
110	Occupied Palestinian Territories	0.737	73.3	93.8 ⁱ	78.3	.. ^{d,ac}	0.806	0.886	0.519	
111	Indonesia	0.734	70.5	92.0 ⁱ	68.2 ^d	3,712	0.758	0.840	0.603	10
112	Honduras	0.732	72.0	83.6 ⁱ	74.8 ^{d,g}	3,796 ^q	0.783	0.806	0.607	7
113	Bolivia	0.729	65.4	90.7 ⁱ	86.0 ^{d,g}	4,206	0.673	0.892	0.624	4
114	Guyana	0.729	66.5	.. ^o	83.9	2,782 ^q	0.691	0.939	0.555	13
115	Mongolia	0.727	66.2	97.3 ⁱ	79.2	3,236	0.687	0.913	0.580	10
116	Viet Nam	0.725	74.3	90.3 ⁱ	62.3 ^{d,g}	2,600	0.821	0.810	0.544	13
117	Moldova	0.720	68.3	99.2 ^{c,j}	71.6	2,551	0.722	0.899	0.541	14
118	Equatorial Guinea	0.719	49.9	87.0 ^y	62.0 ^{d,g}	30,627	0.415	0.787	0.955	-90

TABLE

HDI rank	Human development index value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (% aged 15 and above)	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	GDP per capita rank minus HDI rank ^b
	2007	2007	1999–2007 ^a	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
119 Uzbekistan	0.710	67.6	96.9 ^y	72.7	2,425 ^q	0.711	0.888	0.532	14
120 Kyrgyzstan	0.710	67.6	99.3 ^{c,j}	77.3	2,006	0.710	0.918	0.500	20
121 Cape Verde	0.708	71.1	83.8 ^j	68.1	3,041	0.769	0.786	0.570	5
122 Guatemala	0.704	70.1	73.2 ^j	70.5	4,562	0.752	0.723	0.638	-11
123 Egypt	0.703	69.9	66.4 ^r	76.4 ^{d,g}	5,349	0.749	0.697	0.664	-20
124 Nicaragua	0.699	72.7	78.0 ^r	72.1 ^{d,g}	2,570 ^q	0.795	0.760	0.542	6
125 Botswana	0.694	53.4	82.9 ^j	70.6 ^{d,g}	13,604	0.473	0.788	0.820	-65
126 Vanuatu	0.693	69.9	78.1 ⁱ	62.3 ^{d,g}	3,666 ^q	0.748	0.728	0.601	-4
127 Tajikistan	0.688	66.4	99.6 ^{c,j}	70.9	1,753	0.691	0.896	0.478	17
128 Namibia	0.686	60.4	88.0 ^j	67.2 ^d	5,155	0.590	0.811	0.658	-23
129 South Africa	0.683	51.5	88.0 ^j	76.8 ^d	9,757	0.442	0.843	0.765	-51
130 Morocco	0.654	71.0	55.6 ^j	61.0	4,108	0.767	0.574	0.620	-12
131 Sao Tome and Principe	0.651	65.4	87.9 ^j	68.1	1,638	0.673	0.813	0.467	17
132 Bhutan	0.619	65.7	52.8 ^r	54.1 ^{d,g}	4,837	0.678	0.533	0.647	-24
133 Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.619	64.6	72.7 ^r	59.6 ^d	2,165	0.659	0.683	0.513	2
134 India	0.612	63.4	66.0 ^j	61.0 ^d	2,753	0.639	0.643	0.553	-6
135 Solomon Islands	0.610	65.8	76.6 ⁱ	49.7 ^d	1,725 ^q	0.680	0.676	0.475	10
136 Congo	0.601	53.5	81.1 ^j	58.6 ^{d,g}	3,511	0.474	0.736	0.594	-13
137 Cambodia	0.593	60.6	76.3 ^j	58.5	1,802	0.593	0.704	0.483	6
138 Myanmar	0.586	61.2	89.9 ^y	56.3 ^{d,g,aa}	904 ^{d,q}	0.603	0.787	0.368	29
139 Comoros	0.576	64.9	75.1 ^j	46.4 ^{d,g}	1,143	0.666	0.655	0.407	20
140 Yemen	0.575	62.5	58.9 ^j	54.4 ^d	2,335	0.624	0.574	0.526	-6
141 Pakistan	0.572	66.2	54.2 ⁱ	39.3 ^d	2,496	0.687	0.492	0.537	-9
142 Swaziland	0.572	45.3	79.6 ^y	60.1 ^d	4,789	0.339	0.731	0.646	-33
143 Angola	0.564	46.5	67.4 ^y	65.3 ^d	5,385	0.359	0.667	0.665	-42
144 Nepal	0.553	66.3	56.5 ⁱ	60.8 ^{d,g}	1,049	0.688	0.579	0.392	21
145 Madagascar	0.543	59.9	70.7 ^y	61.3	932	0.582	0.676	0.373	21
146 Bangladesh	0.543	65.7	53.5 ^j	52.1 ^d	1,241	0.678	0.530	0.420	9
147 Kenya	0.541	53.6	73.6 ^y	59.6 ^{d,g}	1,542	0.477	0.690	0.457	2
148 Papua New Guinea	0.541	60.7	57.8 ^j	40.7 ^{d,v}	2,084 ^q	0.594	0.521	0.507	-10
149 Haiti	0.532	61.0	62.1 ^j	.. ⁿ	1,155 ^q	0.600	0.588	0.408	9
150 Sudan	0.531	57.9	60.9 ^{y,ad}	39.9 ^{d,g}	2,086	0.548	0.539	0.507	-13
151 Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.530	55.0	72.3 ^j	57.3	1,208	0.500	0.673	0.416	6
152 Ghana	0.526	56.5	65.0 ^j	56.5	1,334	0.525	0.622	0.432	1
153 Cameroon	0.523	50.9	67.9 ⁱ	52.3	2,128	0.431	0.627	0.510	-17
154 Mauritania	0.520	56.6	55.8 ^j	50.6 ^{d,l}	1,927	0.526	0.541	0.494	-12
155 Djibouti	0.520	55.1	.. ^o	25.5 ^d	2,061	0.501	0.554	0.505	-16
156 Lesotho	0.514	44.9	82.2 ⁱ	61.5 ^{d,g}	1,541	0.332	0.753	0.457	-6
157 Uganda	0.514	51.9	73.6 ^j	62.3 ^{d,g}	1,059	0.449	0.698	0.394	6
158 Nigeria	0.511	47.7	72.0 ^j	53.0 ^{d,g}	1,969	0.378	0.657	0.497	-17
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT									
159 Togo	0.499	62.2	53.2 ^y	53.9	788	0.620	0.534	0.345	11
160 Malawi	0.493	52.4	71.8 ⁱ	61.9 ^{d,g}	761	0.456	0.685	0.339	12
161 Benin	0.492	61.0	40.5 ^j	52.4 ^{d,g}	1,312	0.601	0.445	0.430	-7
162 Timor-Leste	0.489	60.7	50.1 ^{ae}	63.2 ^{d,g}	717 ^q	0.595	0.545	0.329	11
163 Côte d'Ivoire	0.484	56.8	48.7 ^y	37.5 ^{d,g}	1,690	0.531	0.450	0.472	-17
164 Zambia	0.481	44.5	70.6 ^j	63.3 ^{d,g}	1,358	0.326	0.682	0.435	-12
165 Eritrea	0.472	59.2	64.2 ⁱ	33.3 ^{d,g}	626 ^q	0.570	0.539	0.306	12
166 Senegal	0.464	55.4	41.9 ⁱ	41.2 ^{d,g}	1,666	0.506	0.417	0.469	-19
167 Rwanda	0.460	49.7	64.9 ^y	52.2 ^{d,g}	866	0.412	0.607	0.360	1
168 Gambia	0.456	55.7	.. ^o	46.8 ^{d,g}	1,225	0.511	0.439	0.418	-12
169 Liberia	0.442	57.9	55.5 ^j	57.6 ^d	362	0.548	0.562	0.215	10
170 Guinea	0.435	57.3	29.5 ^y	49.3 ^d	1,140	0.538	0.361	0.406	-10
171 Ethiopia	0.414	54.7	35.9 ⁱ	49.0	779	0.496	0.403	0.343	0
172 Mozambique	0.402	47.8	44.4 ^j	54.8 ^{d,g}	802	0.380	0.478	0.348	-3
173 Guinea-Bissau	0.396	47.5	64.6 ^j	36.6 ^{d,g}	477	0.375	0.552	0.261	5
174 Burundi	0.394	50.1	59.3 ^y	49.0	341	0.418	0.559	0.205	6
175 Chad	0.392	48.6	31.8 ^j	36.5 ^{d,g}	1,477	0.393	0.334	0.449	-24
176 Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	0.389	47.6	67.2 ^y	48.2	298	0.377	0.608	0.182	5
177 Burkina Faso	0.389	52.7	28.7 ⁱ	32.8	1,124	0.462	0.301	0.404	-16

Human development index 2007 and its components

	Human development index value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (% aged 15 and above)	Combined gross enrolment ratio in education (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)	Life expectancy index	Education index	GDP index	GDP per capita rank minus HDI rank ^b
HDI rank	2007	2007	1999–2007 ^a	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007
178 Mali	0.371	48.1	26.2 ^j	46.9	1,083	0.385	0.331	0.398	-16
179 Central African Republic	0.369	46.7	48.6 ^y	28.6 ^{d,g}	713	0.361	0.419	0.328	-5
180 Sierra Leone	0.365	47.3	38.1 ^j	44.6 ^d	679	0.371	0.403	0.320	-5
181 Afghanistan	0.352	43.6	28.0 ^y	50.1 ^{d,g}	1,054 ^{d,a,g}	0.310	0.354	0.393	-17
182 Niger	0.340	50.8	28.7 ^j	27.2	627	0.431	0.282	0.307	-6
OTHER UN MEMBER STATES									
Iraq	..	67.8	74.1 ^y	60.5 ^{d,g}	..	0.714	0.695	..	..
Kiribati	..	..^k	..	75.8 ^{d,g}	1,295 ^a	0.699	..	0.427	..
Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	..	67.1	..	..	..	0.702	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..^k	..	71.1 ^{d,g}	..	0.758	..	..	..
Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	68.4	..	..	2,802 ^a	0.724	..	0.556	..
Monaco	..	..^k	.. ^c	..	..	0.948	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..^k	..	55.0 ^{d,g}	..	0.906	..	..	..
Palau	..	..^k	91.9 ^{d,r}	96.9 ^{d,g}	..	0.758	0.936	..	..
San Marino	..	..^k	.. ^c	..	..	0.940	..	..	..
Somalia	..	49.7	..	..	..	0.412	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..^k	..	69.2 ^{d,g}	..	0.683	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	..	43.4	91.2 ^j	54.4 ^{d,g}	..	0.306	0.789	..	..
Arab States	0.719	68.5	71.2	66.2	8,202	0.726	0.695	0.736	..
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	0.821	69.7	97.6	79.5	12,185	0.745	0.916	0.802	..
East Asia and the Pacific	0.770	72.2	92.7	69.3	5,733	0.786	0.849	0.676	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.821	73.4	91.2	83.4	10,077	0.806	0.886	0.770	..
South Asia	0.612	64.1	64.2	58.0	2,905	0.651	0.621	0.562	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.514	51.5	62.9	53.5	2,031	0.441	0.597	0.503	..
OECD	0.932	79.0	..	89.1	32,647	0.900	..	0.966	..
European Union (EU27)	0.937	79.0	..	91.0	29,956	0.899	..	0.952	..
GCC	0.868	74.0	86.8	77.0	30,415	0.816	0.835	0.954	..
Very high human development	0.955	80.1	..	92.5	37,272	0.918	..	0.988	..
Very high HD: OECD	..	80.1	..	92.9	37,122	0.919	..	0.988	..
Very high HD: non-OECD	..	79.7	..	..	41,887	0.912	..	1.000	..
High human development	0.833	72.4	94.1	82.4	12,569	0.790	0.902	0.807	..
Medium human development	0.686	66.9	80.0	63.3	3,963	0.698	0.744	0.614	..
Low human development	0.423	51.0	47.7	47.6	862	0.434	0.477	0.359	..
World	0.753	67.5 ^{af}	83.9 ^{af}	67.5	9,972	0.708	0.784	0.768	..

NOTES

- a** Data refer to national literacy estimates from censuses or surveys conducted between 1999 and 2007, unless otherwise specified. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data, comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution. For more details, see <http://www.uis.unesco.org/>.
- b** A positive figure indicates that the HDI rank is higher than the GDP per capita (PPP US\$) rank; a negative figure, the opposite.
- c** For the purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 99.0% was applied.
- d** Data refer to a year other than that specified.
- e** For the purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 40,000 (PPP US\$) was applied.
- f** For the purposes of calculating the HDI, a value of 100% was applied.
- g** UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimate.
- h** Statec (2008). Data refer to nationals enrolled both in the country and abroad and thus differ from the standard definition.
- i** Data are from a national household survey.
- j** UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates based on its Global Age-specific Literacy Projections model, April 2009.
- k** For the purposes of calculating the HDI unpublished estimates from UN (2009e) were used: Andorra 80.5, Antigua and Barbuda 72.2, Dominica 76.9, Liechtenstein 79.2, Saint Kitts and Nevis 72.2 and the Seychelles 72.8.
- l** National estimate.
- m** HDRO estimate based on GDP from UN (2009c) and the PPP exchange rate for Switzerland from World Bank (2009d).
- n** Because the combined gross enrolment ratio was unavailable, the following HDRO estimates were used: Antigua and Barbuda 85.6, Ecuador 77.8, Haiti 52.1, Singapore 85.0 and Turkmenistan 73.9.
- o** In the absence of recent data, estimates for 2005 from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2003), based on outdated census or survey information, were used and should be interpreted with caution: the Bahamas 95.8, Barbados 99.7, Djibouti 70.3, Fiji 94.4, the Gambia 42.5, Guyana 99.0 and Hong Kong, China (SAR) 94.6.
- p** HDRO estimate based on GDP from UN (2009c).
- q** World Bank estimate based on regression.
- r** Data are from a national census of population.
- s** Heston, Summers and Aten (2006). Data differ from the standard definition.
- t** Data are from the Secretariat of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, based on national sources.
- u** Data refer to Serbia and Montenegro prior to its separation into two independent states in June 2006. Data exclude Kosovo.
- v** UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2007).
- w** Data exclude Kosovo.
- x** Data are from the Secretariat of the Caribbean Community, based on national sources.
- y** Data are from UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.
- z** UNDP (2007d).
- aa** UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2008a).
- ab** UNICEF (2004).
- ac** In the absence of an estimate of GDP per capita (PPP US\$), an HDRO estimate of 2,243 (PPP US\$) was used, derived from the value of GDP for 2005 in US\$ and the weighted average ratio of PPP US\$ to US\$ in the Arab States. The value is expressed in 2007 prices.
- ad** Data refer to North Sudan only.
- ae** UNDP (2006b).
- af** Data are aggregates provided by original data source.
- ag** Calculated on the basis of GDP in PPP US\$ for 2006 from World Bank (2009d) and total population for the same year from UN (2009e).

SOURCES

- Column 1:** calculated based on data in columns 6–8.
- Column 2:** UN (2009e).
- Column 3:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2009a).
- Column 4:** UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2009b).
- Column 5:** World Bank (2009d).
- Column 6:** calculated based on data in column 2.
- Column 7:** calculated based on data in columns 3 and 4.
- Column 8:** calculated based on data in column 5.
- Column 9:** calculated based on data in columns 1 and 5.

1

HDI rank	Rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1) Value (%)	Probability of not surviving to age 40 ^{a,t} (% of cohort) 2005–2010	Adult illiteracy rate ^{b,t} (% aged 15 and above) 1999–2007	Population not using an improved water source ^t (%) 2006	Children under weight for age (%) 2000–2006 ^c	Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank ^d
							2006	2000–2006 ^c	\$1.25 a day 2000–2007 ^c	
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
23 Singapore	14	3.9	1.6	5.6 ⁱ	0 ^f	3	..	..	..	..
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	1.4	.. ^k	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 Korea (Republic of)	..	..	1.9	.. ^e	8 ^j	..	<2 ^{f,g}	<2 ^{f,g}	..	..
27 Israel	..	..	1.9	2.9 ⁱ	0	..	..	..	..	..
29 Slovenia	..	..	1.9	0.3 ^{e,i}	..	..	<2	<2	..	..
30 Brunei Darussalam	..	..	2.6	5.1 ⁱ	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Kuwait	..	..	2.5	5.5 ^h	..	10 ^g	..	..	..	..
32 Cyprus	..	..	2.1	2.3 ⁱ	0	..	..	..	..	..
33 Qatar	19	5.0	3.0	6.9 ^h	0	6 ^g	..	..	..	..
35 United Arab Emirates	35	7.7	2.3	10.0 ^h	0	14 ^g	..	..	..	..
36 Czech Republic	1	1.5	2.0	.. ^e	0	1 ^g	<2 ^g	<2 ^g	..	0
37 Barbados	4	2.6	3.0	.. ^{e,k}	0	6 ^{g,m}	..	..	..	..
38 Malta	..	..	1.9	7.6 ⁿ	0	..	..	..	..	..
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
39 Bahrain	39	8.0	2.9	11.2 ⁱ	0 ^f	9 ^g	..	..	..	..
40 Estonia	..	..	5.2	0.2 ^{e,i}	0	..	<2	<2	8.9 ^g	..
41 Poland	..	..	2.9	0.7 ^{e,i}	0 ^f	..	<2	<2	14.8	..
42 Slovakia	..	..	2.7	.. ^e	0	..	<2 ^g	<2 ^g	..	..
43 Hungary	3	2.2	3.1	1.1 ⁱ	0	2 ^{g,m}	<2	<2	17.3 ^g	2
44 Chile	10	3.2	3.1	3.5 ⁱ	5	1	<2	2.4	17.0 ^g	6
45 Croatia	2	1.9	2.6	1.3 ⁱ	1	1 ^g	<2	<2	..	1
46 Lithuania	..	..	5.7	0.3 ^{e,i}	..	..	<2	<2	..	..
47 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	1.1 ⁿ	9 ^j	10 ^{g,m}	..	..	..	..
48 Latvia	..	..	4.8	0.2 ^{e,i}	1	..	<2	<2	5.9	..
49 Argentina	13	3.7	4.4	2.4 ⁱ	4	4	4.5 ^f	11.3 ^f	..	-18
50 Uruguay	6	3.0	3.8	2.1 ^h	0	5	<2 ^f	4.2 ^f	..	4
51 Cuba	17	4.6	2.6	0.2 ^{e,i}	9	4	..	..	..	..
52 Bahamas	..	..	7.3	.. ^k	3 ^j	..	..	..	..	..
53 Mexico	23	5.9	5.0	7.2 ^h	5	5	<2	4.8	17.6	16
54 Costa Rica	11	3.7	3.3	4.1 ⁱ	2	5 ^g	2.4	8.6	23.9	-13
55 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	60	13.4	4.0	13.2 ⁱ	29 ^j	5 ^g	..	..	..	..
56 Oman	64	14.7	3.0	15.6 ⁱ	18 ^j	18 ^g	..	..	..	..
57 Seychelles	..	..	..	8.2 ⁿ	13 ^j	6 ^{g,m}	..	..	..	..
58 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	28	6.6	6.7	4.8 ^h	10 ^j	5	3.5	10.2	..	-5
59 Saudi Arabia	53	12.1	4.7	15.0 ⁱ	10 ^j	14 ^g	..	..	..	..
60 Panama	30	6.7	5.9	6.6 ⁱ	8	7 ^g	9.5	17.8	37.3 ^g	-15
61 Bulgaria	..	..	3.8	1.7 ⁱ	1	..	<2	2.4	12.8	..
62 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	2.2 ^o	1	..	..	..	..	..
63 Romania	20	5.6	4.3	2.4 ⁱ	12	3	<2	3.4	28.9	13
64 Trinidad and Tobago	27	6.4	8.4	1.3 ⁱ	6	6	4.2 ^g	13.5 ^g	21.0 ^g	-7
65 Montenegro	8	3.1	3.0	3.6 ^{n,p}	2	3	..	..	..	..
66 Malaysia	25	6.1	3.7	8.1 ⁱ	1	8	<2	7.8	..	17
67 Serbia	7	3.1	3.3	3.6 ^{n,p}	1	2	..	..	..	..
68 Belarus	16	4.3	6.2	0.3 ^{e,i}	0	1	<2	<2	18.5	11
69 Saint Lucia	26	6.3	4.6	5.2 ^q	2	14 ^{g,m}	20.9 ^g	40.6 ^g	..	-35
70 Albania	15	4.0	3.6	1.0 ^{e,i}	3	8	<2	7.8	25.4	10
71 Russian Federation	32	7.4	10.6	0.5 ^{e,i}	3	3 ^g	<2	<2	19.6	24
72 Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of)	9	3.2	3.4	3.0 ⁱ	0	6 ^g	<2	3.2	21.7	5
73 Dominica	..	..	..	12.0 ^q	3 ^j	5 ^{g,m}	..	..	..	..
74 Grenada	..	..	3.2	4.0 ^q	6 ^j	..	..	..	..	..
75 Brazil	43	8.6	8.2	10.0 ^h	9	6 ^g	5.2	12.7	21.5	1
76 Bosnia and Herzegovina	5	2.8	3.0	3.3 ^t	1	2	<2	<2	19.5	3
77 Colombia	34	7.6	8.3	7.3 ^h	7	7	16.0	27.9	64.0 ^g	-21
78 Peru	47	10.2	7.4	10.4 ^h	16	8	7.9	18.5	53.1	0
79 Turkey	40	8.3	5.7	11.3 ^h	3	4	2.7	9.0	27.0	6
80 Ecuador	38	7.9	7.3	9.0 ⁿ	5	9	4.7	12.8	46.0 ^g	0
81 Mauritius	45	9.5	5.8	12.6 ⁱ	0	15 ^g	..	..	..	..
82 Kazakhstan	37	7.9	11.2	0.4 ^{e,i}	4	4	3.1	17.2	15.4	3
83 Lebanon	33	7.6	5.5	10.4 ^h	0	4	..	..	..	..

TABLE

HDI rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1)	Probability of not surviving to age 40 ^{a,†}	Adult illiteracy rate ^{b,†}	Population not using an improved water source [†]	Children under weight for age	Population below income poverty line (%)				HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank ^d
						Population below income poverty line (%)				
						(% aged 15 and above) 1999–2007	(%) 2006	(% aged under 5) 2000–2006 ^c	\$1.25 a day 2000–2007 ^c	\$2 a day 2000–2007 ^c
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
84 Armenia	12	3.7	5.0	0.5 ^{e,i}	2	4	10.6	43.4	50.9	-30
85 Ukraine	21	5.8	8.4	0.3 ^{e,i}	3	1	<2	<2	19.5	14
86 Azerbaijan	50	10.7	8.6	0.5 ^{e,h}	22	7	<2	<2	49.6	38
87 Thailand	41	8.5	11.3	5.9 ⁱ	2	9	<2	11.5	13.6 ^g	30
88 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	59	12.8	6.1	17.7 ^h	6 ^j	11 ^g	<2	8.0	..	44
89 Georgia	18	4.7	6.7	0.0 ^{e,s}	1	3 ^g	13.4	30.4	54.5	-29
90 Dominican Republic	44	9.1	9.4	10.9 ⁱ	5	5	5.0	15.1	42.2	3
91 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	5.8	11.9 ^q	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 China	36	7.7	6.2	6.7 ⁱ	12	7	15.9 ^t	36.3 ^t	2.8	-19
93 Belize	73	17.5	5.6	24.9 ^q	9 ^j	7	..	..	..	..
94 Samoa	..	..	5.6	1.3 ⁱ	12	..	..	..	..	..
95 Maldives	66	16.5	6.0	3.0 ⁱ	17	30	..	..	..	..
96 Jordan	29	6.6	5.3	8.9 ^h	2	4	<2	3.5	14.2	21
97 Suriname	46	10.1	10.0	9.6 ⁱ	8	13	15.5 ^g	27.2 ^g	..	-9
98 Tunisia	65	15.6	4.1	22.3 ⁱ	6	4	2.6	12.8	7.6 ^g	26
99 Tonga	..	..	5.4	0.8 ^{e,i}	0	..	..	..	..	..
100 Jamaica	51	10.9	9.9	14.0 ⁱ	7	4	<2	5.8	18.7	39
101 Paraguay	49	10.5	8.9	5.4 ^h	23	5	6.5	14.2	..	5
102 Sri Lanka	67	16.8	5.5	9.2 ^h	18	29	14.0	39.7	22.7	7
103 Gabon	72	17.5	22.6	13.8 ⁱ	13	12	4.8	19.6	..	24
104 Algeria	71	17.5	6.4	24.6 ⁱ	15	4	6.8 ^g	23.6 ^g	22.6 ^g	19
105 Philippines	54	12.4	5.7	6.6 ⁱ	7	28	22.6	45.0	25.1 ^g	-19
106 El Salvador	63	14.6	10.7	18.0 ⁿ	16	10	11.0	20.5	37.2	8
107 Syrian Arab Republic	56	12.6	3.9	16.9 ⁱ	11	10	..	..	..	..
108 Fiji	79	21.2	6.2	.. ^k	53	8 ^g	..	..	..	..
109 Turkmenistan	..	..	13.0	0.5 ^{e,i}	..	11	24.8 ^g	49.6 ^g	..	..
110 Occupied Palestinian Territories	24	6.0	4.3	6.2 ^h	11	3	..	..	..	..
111 Indonesia	69	17.0	6.7	8.0 ^h	20	28	..	..	16.7	..
112 Honduras	61	13.7	9.3	16.4 ^h	16	11	18.2	29.7	50.7	-3
113 Bolivia	52	11.6	13.9	9.3 ^h	14	8	19.6	30.3	65.2	-10
114 Guyana	48	10.2	12.8	.. ^k	7	14	7.7 ^g	16.8 ^g	35.0 ^g	2
115 Mongolia	58	12.7	10.3	2.7 ⁱ	28	6	22.4	49.0	36.1	-15
116 Viet Nam	55	12.4	5.8	9.7 ⁿ	8	25	21.5	48.4	28.9	-13
117 Moldova	22	5.9	6.2	0.8 ^{e,i}	10	4	8.1	28.9	48.5	-21
118 Equatorial Guinea	98	31.9	34.5	13.0 ^r	57	19	..	..	..	..
119 Uzbekistan	42	8.5	10.7	3.1 ^r	12	5	46.3	76.7	27.5	-46
120 Kyrgyzstan	31	7.3	9.2	0.7 ^{e,i}	11	3	21.8	51.9	43.1	-34
121 Cape Verde	62	14.5	6.4	16.2 ⁱ	20 ^j	14 ^g	20.6	40.2	..	-6
122 Guatemala	76	19.7	11.2	26.8 ⁱ	4	23	11.7	24.3	56.2	15
123 Egypt	82	23.4	7.2	33.6 ⁿ	2	6	<2	18.4	16.7	58
124 Nicaragua	68	17.0	7.9	22.0 ⁿ	21	10	15.8	31.8	47.9 ^g	6
125 Botswana	81	22.9	31.2	17.1 ⁱ	4	13	31.2 ^g	49.4 ^g	..	-8
126 Vanuatu	83	23.6	7.1	21.9 ⁱ	41 ^j	20 ^{g,m}	..	..	..	..
127 Tajikistan	74	18.2	12.5	0.4 ^{e,j}	33	17	21.5	50.8	44.4	-2
128 Namibia	70	17.1	21.2	12.0 ⁱ	7	24	49.1 ^g	62.2 ^g	..	-29
129 South Africa	85	25.4	36.1	12.0 ⁱ	7	12 ^g	26.2	42.9	..	-2
130 Morocco	96	31.1	6.6	44.4 ⁱ	17	10	2.5	14.0	..	50
131 Sao Tome and Principe	57	12.6	13.9	12.1 ⁱ	14	9	..	..	..	..
132 Bhutan	102	33.7	14.2	47.2 ⁿ	19	19 ^g	26.2	49.5	..	13
133 Lao People's Democratic Republic	94	30.7	13.1	27.3 ⁿ	40	40	44.0	76.8	33.0	-6
134 India	88	28.0	15.5	34.0 ⁱ	11	46	41.6 ^t	75.6 ^t	28.6	-10
135 Solomon Islands	80	21.8	11.6	23.4 ⁱ	30	21 ^{g,m}	..	..	..	..
136 Congo	84	24.3	29.7	18.9 ⁱ	29	14	54.1	74.4	..	-27
137 Cambodia	87	27.7	18.5	23.7 ⁱ	35	36	40.2	68.2	35.0	-10
138 Myanmar	77	20.4	19.1	10.1 ^r	20	32	..	..	..	..
139 Comoros	78	20.4	12.6	24.9 ⁱ	15	25	46.1	65.0	..	-20
140 Yemen	111	35.7	15.6	41.1 ⁱ	34	46	17.5	46.6	41.8 ^g	35
141 Pakistan	101	33.4	12.6	45.8 ^h	10	38	22.6	60.3	32.6 ^g	16
142 Swaziland	108	35.1	47.2	20.4 ^r	40	10	62.9	81.0	69.2	-15
143 Angola	118	37.2	38.5	32.6 ^r	49	31	54.3	70.2	..	2

Human and income poverty

HDI rank	Rank	Human poverty index (HPI-1)	Probability of not surviving to age 40 ^{a,t}	Adult illiteracy rate ^{b,t}	Population not using an improved water source ^t	Children under weight for age	Population below income poverty line (%)			HPI-1 rank minus income poverty rank ^d
		Value (%)	(% of cohort) 2005–2010	(% aged 15 and above) 1999–2007	(%) 2006	(% aged under 5) 2000–2006 ^c	\$1.25 a day 2000–2007 ^c	\$2 a day 2000–2007 ^c	National poverty line 2000–2006 ^c	
144 Nepal	99	32.1	11.0	43.5 ⁱ	11	39	55.1 ^t	77.6 ^t	30.9	-16
145 Madagascar	113	36.1	20.8	29.3 ^t	53	42	67.8	89.6	71.3 ^g	-14
146 Bangladesh	112	36.1	11.6	46.5 ⁱ	20 ^u	48	49.6 ^v	81.3 ^v	40.0	2
147 Kenya	92	29.5	30.3	26.4 ^t	43	20	19.7	39.9	52.0 ^g	16
148 Papua New Guinea	121	39.6	15.9	42.2 ⁱ	60	35 ^{g,m}	35.8 ^g	57.4 ^g	37.5 ^g	23
149 Haiti	97	31.5	18.5	37.9 ^{j,n}	42	22	54.9	72.1	..	-16
150 Sudan	104	34.0	23.9	39.1 ^{r,w}	30	41	..	..	..	..
151 Tanzania (United Republic of)	93	30.0	28.2	27.7 ⁱ	45	22	88.5	96.6	35.7	-37
152 Ghana	89	28.1	25.8	35.0 ⁱ	20	18	30.0	53.6	28.5	0
153 Cameroon	95	30.8	34.2	32.1 ^h	30	19	32.8	57.7	40.2	4
154 Mauritania	115	36.2	21.6	44.2 ⁱ	40	32	21.2	44.1	46.3	32
155 Djibouti	86	25.6	26.2	.. ^k	8	29	18.8	41.2	..	12
156 Lesotho	106	34.3	47.4	17.8 ^h	22	20	43.4	62.2	68.0 ^g	3
157 Uganda	91	28.8	31.4	26.4 ⁱ	36	20	51.5	75.6	37.7	-17
158 Nigeria	114	36.2	37.4	28.0 ⁱ	53	29	64.4	83.9	34.1 ^g	-11
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
159 Togo	117	36.6	18.6	46.8 ^r	41	26	38.7	69.3	..	18
160 Malawi	90	28.2	32.6	28.2 ⁱ	24	19	73.9	90.4	65.3 ^g	-35
161 Benin	126	43.2	19.2	59.5 ⁱ	35	23	47.3	75.3	29.0 ^g	19
162 Timor-Leste	122	40.8	18.0	49.9 ^x	38	46	52.9	77.5	..	9
163 Côte d'Ivoire	119	37.4	24.6	51.3 ^r	19	20	23.3	46.8	..	29
164 Zambia	110	35.5	42.9	29.4 ⁱ	42	20	64.3	81.5	68.0	-14
165 Eritrea	103	33.7	18.2	35.8 ⁱ	40	40	..	..	53.0 ^g	..
166 Senegal	124	41.6	22.4	58.1 ^h	23	17	33.5	60.3	33.4 ^g	28
167 Rwanda	100	32.9	34.2	35.1 ^r	35	23	76.6	90.3	60.3	-28
168 Gambia	123	40.9	21.8	.. ^k	14	20	34.3	56.7	61.3	26
169 Liberia	109	35.2	23.2	44.5 ⁱ	36	26 ^g	83.7	94.8	..	-24
170 Guinea	129	50.5	23.7	70.5 ^r	30	26	70.1	87.2	40.0 ^g	1
171 Ethiopia	130	50.9	27.7	64.1 ^h	58	38	39.0	77.5	44.2	30
172 Mozambique	127	46.8	40.6	55.6 ⁱ	58	24	74.7	90.0	54.1	-3
173 Guinea-Bissau	107	34.9	37.4	35.4 ⁱ	43	19	48.8	77.9	65.7	-1
174 Burundi	116	36.4	33.7	40.7 ^r	29	39	81.3	93.4	68.0 ^g	-16
175 Chad	132	53.1	35.7	68.2 ⁱ	52	37	61.9	83.3	64.0 ^g	11
176 Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	120	38.0	37.3	32.8 ^r	54	31	59.2	79.5	..	0
177 Burkina Faso	131	51.8	26.9	71.3 ^h	28	37	56.5	81.2	46.4	12
178 Mali	133	54.5	32.5	73.8 ^h	40	33	51.4	77.1	63.8 ^g	22
179 Central African Republic	125	42.4	39.6	51.4 ^r	34	29	62.4	81.9	..	3
180 Sierra Leone	128	47.7	31.0	61.9 ⁱ	47	30	53.4	76.1	70.2	14
181 Afghanistan	135	59.8	40.7	72.0 ^r	78	39	..	..	..	..
182 Niger	134	55.8	29.0	71.3 ^h	58	44	65.9	85.6	63.0 ^g	8
OTHER UN MEMBER STATES										
Iraq	75	19.4	10.0	25.9 ^r	23	8	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	..	..	..	..	35	13 ^g	..	..	..	..
Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	..	..	10.0	..	0	23	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	12 ^j	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	..	8.8	..	6	15 ^g	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	8.1 ^{j,n}	11	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	34.1	..	71	36	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	105	34.0	48.1	8.8 ⁱ	19	17	..	..	34.9 ^g	..

TABLE**NOTES**

t Denotes indicators used to calculate the human poverty index (HPI-1). For further details, see Technical note 1: www.hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/tnt1

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

b Data refer to national illiteracy estimates from censuses or surveys conducted between 1999 and 2007, unless otherwise specified. Due to differences in methodology and timeliness of underlying data, comparisons across countries and over time should be made with caution. For more details, see <http://www UIS.unesco.org/>.

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

d Income poverty refers to the share of the population living on less than \$1.25 a day. All countries with an income poverty rate of less than 2% were given equal rank. The rankings are based on countries for which data are available for both indicators. A positive figure indicates that the country performs better in income poverty than in human poverty, a negative the opposite.

e For the purposes of calculating the HPI-1 a value of 1% was assumed.

f Estimates cover urban areas only.

g Data refer to an earlier year outside the range of years specified.

h Data are from a national household survey.

i UNESCO Institute for Statistics estimates based on its Global Age-specific Literacy Projections model, April 2009.

j Data refer to an earlier year than that specified.

k In the absence of recent data, estimates for 2005 from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2003), based on outdated census or survey information, were used and should be interpreted with caution: Bahamas 4.2, Barbados 0.3, Djibouti 29.7, Fiji 5.6, Gambia 57.5, Guyana 1.0 and Hong Kong, China (SAR) 5.4.

l National estimate.

m UNICEF (2005b).

n Data are from a national census of population.

o Data are from the Secretariat of the Organization of Eastern Caribbean States, based on national sources.

p Data refer to Serbia and Montenegro prior to its separation into two independent states in June 2006. Data exclude Kosovo.

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

r Data are from UNICEF's Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey.

s UNICEF (2004).

t Estimates are weighted averages of urban and rural values.

u Estimates have been adjusted for arsenic contamination levels based on national surveys conducted and approved by the government.

v Estimates are adjusted by spatial consumer price index information.

w Data refer to North Sudan only.

x UNDP (2006b).

SOURCES

Column 1: determined on the basis of HPI-1 values.

Column 2: calculated on the basis of data in columns 3–6.

Column 3: UN (2009e).

Column 4: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2009a).

Columns 5 and 6: UN (2009a) based on a joint effort by UNICEF and WHO.

Columns 7–9: World Bank (2009d).

Column 10: calculated based on HPI-1 values and the income poverty measures.

HPI-1 RANKS FOR 135 COUNTRIES AND AREAS

1 Czech Republic	36 China	71 Algeria	106 Lesotho
2 Croatia	37 Kazakhstan	72 Gabon	107 Guinea-Bissau
3 Hungary	38 Ecuador	73 Belize	108 Swaziland
4 Barbados	39 Bahrain	74 Tajikistan	109 Liberia
5 Bosnia and Herzegovina	40 Turkey	75 Iraq	110 Zambia
6 Uruguay	41 Thailand	76 Guatemala	111 Yemen
7 Serbia	42 Uzbekistan	77 Myanmar	112 Bangladesh
8 Montenegro	43 Brazil	78 Comoros	113 Madagascar
9 Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of)	44 Dominican Republic	79 Fiji	114 Nigeria
10 Chile	45 Mauritius	80 Solomon Islands	115 Mauritania
11 Costa Rica	46 Suriname	81 Botswana	116 Burundi
12 Armenia	47 Peru	82 Egypt	117 Togo
13 Argentina	48 Guyana	83 Vanuatu	118 Angola
14 Singapore	49 Paraguay	84 Congo	119 Côte d'Ivoire
15 Albania	50 Azerbaijan	85 South Africa	120 Congo (Democratic Republic of the)
16 Belarus	51 Jamaica	86 Djibouti	121 Papua New Guinea
17 Cuba	52 Bolivia	87 Cambodia	122 Timor-Leste
18 Georgia	53 Saudi Arabia	88 India	123 Gambia
19 Qatar	54 Philippines	89 Ghana	124 Senegal
20 Romania	55 Viet Nam	90 Malawi	125 Central African Republic
21 Ukraine	56 Syrian Arab Republic	91 Uganda	126 Benin
22 Moldova	57 Sao Tome and Principe	92 Kenya	127 Mozambique
23 Mexico	58 Mongolia	93 Tanzania (United Republic of)	128 Sierra Leone
24 Occupied Palestinian Territories	59 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	94 Lao People's Democratic Republic	129 Guinea
25 Malaysia	60 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	95 Cameroon	130 Ethiopia
26 Saint Lucia	61 Honduras	96 Morocco	131 Burkina Faso
27 Trinidad and Tobago	62 Cape Verde	97 Haiti	132 Chad
28 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	63 El Salvador	98 Equatorial Guinea	133 Mali
29 Jordan	64 Oman	99 Nepal	134 Niger
30 Panama	65 Tunisia	100 Rwanda	135 Afghanistan
31 Kyrgyzstan	66 Maldives	101 Pakistan	
32 Russian Federation	67 Sri Lanka	102 Bhutan	
33 Lebanon	68 Nicaragua	103 Eritrea	
34 Colombia	69 Indonesia	104 Sudan	
35 United Arab Emirates	70 Namibia	105 Zimbabwe	

TABLE

Human movement: snapshots and trends

A

	International migration											Internal migration		
	Immigration											Emigration	Lifetime internal migration ^b	
	Stock of immigrants (000)				Annual rate of growth (%)		Share of population (%)		Proportion female (%)		International movement rate (%)	Total migrants (000)	Migration rate (%)	
	1960	1990	2005	2010 ^a	1960–2005	1960	2005	1960	2005	2000–2002	2000–2002	1990–2005	1990–2005	
HDI rank														
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT														
1 Norway	61.6	195.2	370.6	485.4	4.0	1.7	8.0	54.3	51.1	3.9	11.0	..	..
2 Australia	1,698.1	3,581.4	4,335.8	4,711.5	2.1	16.5	21.3	44.3	50.9	2.2	22.5	..	..
3 Iceland	3.3	9.6	22.6	37.2	4.3	1.9	7.6	52.3	52.0	10.6	16.4	..	..
4 Canada	2,766.3	4,497.5	6,304.0	7,202.3	1.8	15.4	19.5	48.1	52.0	4.0	21.5	..	..
5 Ireland	73.0	228.0	617.6	898.6	4.7	2.6	14.8	51.7	49.9	20.0	28.1	..	..
6 Netherlands	446.6	1,191.6	1,735.4	1,752.9	3.0	3.9	10.6	58.8	51.6	4.7	14.2	..	..
7 Sweden	295.6	777.6	1,112.9	1,306.0	2.9	4.0	12.3	55.1	52.2	3.3	15.0	..	..
8 France	3,507.2	5,897.3	6,478.6	6,684.8	1.4	7.7	10.6	44.5	51.0	2.9	13.1	..	..
9 Switzerland	714.2	1,376.4	1,659.7	1,762.8	1.9	13.4	22.3	53.3	49.7	5.6	26.0	..	..
10 Japan	692.7	1,075.6	1,998.9	2,176.2	2.4	0.7	1.6	46.0	54.0	0.7	1.7	..	..
11 Luxembourg	46.4	113.8	156.2	173.2	2.7	14.8	33.7	53.8	50.3	9.5	38.3	..	..
12 Finland	32.1	63.3	171.4	225.6	3.7	0.7	3.3	56.3	50.6	6.6	9.0	..	..
13 United States	10,825.6	23,251.0	39,266.5	42,813.3	2.9	5.8	13.0	51.1	50.1	0.8	12.4	44,400 ^c	17.8 ^c	
14 Austria	806.6	793.2	1,156.3	1,310.2	0.8	11.5	14.0	56.6	51.2	5.5	17.2	..	..
15 Spain	210.9	829.7	4,607.9	6,377.5	6.9	0.7	10.7	52.2	47.7	3.2	8.3	8,600 ^c	22.4 ^c	
16 Denmark	94.0	235.2	420.8	483.7	3.3	2.1	7.8	64.3	51.9	4.3	10.7	..	..
17 Belgium	441.6	891.5	882.1	974.8	1.5	4.8	8.5	45.1	48.9	4.4	14.6	..	..
18 Italy	459.6	1,428.2	3,067.7	4,463.4	4.2	0.9	5.2	57.3	53.5	5.4	8.1	..	..
19 Liechtenstein	4.1	10.9	11.9	12.5	2.4	24.6	34.2	53.8	48.8	12.6	42.0	..	..
20 New Zealand	333.9	523.2	857.6	962.1	2.1	14.1	20.9	47.1	51.9	11.8	27.3	..	..
21 United Kingdom	1,661.9	3,716.3	5,837.8	6,451.7	2.8	3.2	9.7	48.7	53.2	6.6	14.3	..	..
22 Germany	2,002.9 ^d	5,936.2	10,597.9	10,758.1	3.7	2.8 ^d	12.9	35.1 ^d	46.7	4.7	15.3	..	..
23 Singapore	519.2	727.3	1,494.0	1,966.9	2.3	31.8	35.0	44.0	55.8	6.3	19.1	..	..
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	1,627.5	2,218.5	2,721.1	2,741.8	1.1	52.9	39.5	48.0	56.5	9.5	45.6	..	..
25 Greece	52.5	412.1	975.0	1,132.8	6.5	0.6	8.8	46.1	45.1	7.8	17.2	..	..
26 Korea (Republic of)	135.6	572.1	551.2	534.8	3.1	0.5	1.2	47.7	51.4	3.1	3.4	..	..
27 Israel	1,185.6	1,632.7	2,661.3	2,940.5	1.8	56.1	39.8	49.5	55.9	13.1	40.3	..	..
28 Andorra	2.5	38.9	50.3	55.8	6.7	18.7	63.1	44.2	47.4	9.7	79.6	..	..
29 Slovenia	..	178.1	167.3	163.9	..	..	8.4	..	46.8	5.2	7.6	..	..
30 Brunei Darussalam	20.6	73.2	124.2	148.1	4.0	25.1	33.6	42.0	44.8	4.9	33.4	..	..
31 Kuwait	90.6	1,585.3	1,869.7	2,097.5	6.7	32.6	69.2	25.6	30.0	16.6	54.5	..	..
32 Cyprus	29.6	43.8	116.2	154.3	3.0	5.2	13.9	50.3	57.1	18.4	23.4	..	..
33 Qatar	14.4	369.8	712.9	1,305.4	8.7	32.0	80.5	25.8	25.8	2.3	60.7	..	..
34 Portugal	38.9	435.8	763.7	918.6	6.6	0.4	7.2	58.4	50.6	16.1	21.4	1,200 ^c	12.8 ^c	
35 United Arab Emirates	2.2	1,330.3	2,863.0	3,293.3	15.9	2.4	70.0	15.0	27.7	3.3	55.1	..	..
36 Czech Republic	60.1 ^e	424.5	453.3	453.0	4.5	0.4 ^e	4.4	59.5 ^e	53.8	3.5	7.7	..	..
37 Barbados	9.8	21.4	26.2	28.1	2.2	4.2	10.4	59.8	60.1	29.8	36.6	90 ^f	31.1 ^f	
38 Malta	1.7	5.8	11.7	15.5	4.3	0.5	2.9	59.7	51.6	22.3	24.0	..	..
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT														
39 Bahrain	26.7	173.2	278.2	315.4	5.2	17.1	38.2	27.9	31.9	15.9	47.3	..	..
40 Estonia	..	382.0	201.7	182.5	..	..	15.0	..	59.6	12.2	28.5	..	..
41 Poland	2,424.9	1,127.8	825.4	827.5	-2.4	8.2	2.2	53.9	59.0	5.1	7.1	..	..
42 Slovakia	..	41.3	124.4	130.7	..	..	2.3	..	56.0	8.2	10.3	..	..
43 Hungary	518.1	347.5	333.0	368.1	-1.0	5.2	3.3	53.1	56.1	3.9	6.6	..	..
44 Chile	104.8	107.5	231.5	320.4	1.8	1.4	1.4	43.7	52.3	3.3	4.5	3,100 ^c	21.3 ^c	
45 Croatia	..	475.4	661.4	699.9	..	..	14.9	..	53.0	12.0	23.8	800 ^g	26.6 ^g
46 Lithuania	..	349.3	165.3	128.9	..	..	4.8	..	56.6	8.6	13.9	..	..
47 Antigua and Barbuda	4.9	12.0	18.2	20.9	2.9	8.9	21.8	50.2	55.1	45.3	56.1	24,000 ^f	28.4 ^f	
48 Latvia	..	646.0	379.6	335.0	..	..	16.6	..	59.0	9.1	33.0	..	..
49 Argentina	2,601.2	1,649.9	1,494.1	1,449.3	-1.2	12.6	3.9	45.4	53.4	1.6	5.6	6,700 ^c	19.9 ^c	
50 Uruguay	192.2	98.2	84.1	79.9	-1.8	7.6	2.5	47.8	54.0	7.0	9.5	800 ^f	24.1 ^f	
51 Cuba	143.6	34.6	15.3	15.3	-5.0	2.0	0.1	30.6	29.0	8.9	9.6	1,800 ^f	15.2 ^f	
52 Bahamas	11.3	26.9	31.6	33.4	2.3	10.3	9.7	43.7	48.5	10.8	19.3	..	..
53 Mexico	223.2	701.1	604.7	725.7	2.2	0.6	0.6	46.2	49.4	9.0	9.5	17,800 ^c	18.5 ^c	
54 Costa Rica	32.7	417.6	442.6	489.2	5.8	2.5	10.2	44.2	49.8	2.6	9.7	700 ^c	20.0 ^c	
55 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	48.2	457.5	617.5	682.5	5.7	3.6	10.4	49.0	35.5	1.4	11.5	..	..
56 Oman	43.7	423.6	666.3	826.1	6.1	7.7	25.5	21.2	20.8	0.7	28.0	..	..
57 Seychelles	0.8	3.7	8.4	10.8	5.1	1.9	10.2	35.4	42.5	17.0	21.6	..	..
58 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	509.5	1,023.8	1,011.4	1,007.4	1.5	6.7	3.8	37.9	49.9	1.4	5.3	5,200 ^c	23.8 ^c	
59 Saudi Arabia	63.4	4,743.0	6,336.7	7,288.9	10.2	1.6	26.8	36.4	30.1	1.1	24.8	..	..

TABLE

A

	International migration										Internal migration		
	Immigration					Emigration					Lifetime internal migration ^b		
	Stock of immigrants (000)			Annual rate of growth (%)		Share of population (%)		Proportion female (%)		International movement rate (%)		Total migrants (000)	Migration rate (%)
	1960	1990	2005	2010 ^a	1960–2005	1960	2005	1960	2005	2000–2002	2000–2002	1990–2005	1990–2005
HDI rank													
60 Panama	68.3	61.7	102.2	121.0	0.9	6.1	3.2	42.7	50.2	5.7	8.2	600 ^c	20.6 ^c
61 Bulgaria	20.3	21.5	104.1	107.2	3.6	0.3	1.3	57.9	57.9	10.5	11.6	800 ^g	14.3 ^g
62 Saint Kitts and Nevis	3.5	3.2	4.5	5.0	0.5	6.9	9.2	48.6	46.3	44.3	49.3	..	..
63 Romania	330.9	142.8	133.5	132.8	-2.0	1.8	0.6	54.8	52.1	4.6	5.0	2,300 ^g	15.1 ^g
64 Trinidad and Tobago	81.0	50.5	37.8	34.3	-1.7	9.6	2.9	49.8	53.9	20.2	22.8	..	..
65 Montenegro	..	..^h	54.6	42.5	..	..	8.7	..	60.9	.. ^h	.. ^h	..	..
66 Malaysia	56.9	1,014.2	2,029.2	2,357.6	7.9	0.7	7.9	42.2	45.0	3.1	10.1	4,200 ^c	20.7 ^c
67 Serbia	155.4 ^e	99.3	674.6	525.4	3.3	0.9 ^e	6.8	56.9 ^e	56.1	13.6	18.7	..	..
68 Belarus	..	1,249.0	1,106.9	1,090.4	..	..	11.3	..	54.2	15.2	26.1	900 ^c	10.8 ^c
69 Saint Lucia	2.4	5.3	8.7	10.2	2.8	2.7	5.3	50.1	51.3	24.1	27.9	30 ^f	18.5 ^f
70 Albania	48.9	66.0	82.7	89.1	1.2	3.0	2.7	53.7	53.1	21.0	21.4	500 ^g	24.1 ^g
71 Russian Federation	2,941.7 ^e	11,524.9	12,079.6	12,270.4	3.1	1.4 ^e	8.4	47.9 ^e	57.8	7.7	15.3	..	..
72 Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of)	..	95.1	120.3	129.7	..	..	5.9	..	58.3	11.3	12.8	..	..
73 Dominica	2.4	2.5	4.5	5.5	1.4	4.0	6.7	50.9	46.2	38.3	41.6	..	..
74 Grenada	4.0	4.3	10.8	12.6	2.2	4.5	10.6	51.2	53.3	40.3	45.0	..	..
75 Brazil	1,397.1	798.5	686.3	688.0	-1.6	1.9	0.4	44.4	46.4	0.5	0.8	17,000 ^c	10.1 ^c
76 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	56.0	35.1	27.8	..	..	0.9	..	49.8	25.1	27.0	1,400 ^g	52.5 ^g
77 Colombia	58.7	104.3	110.0	110.3	1.4	0.4	0.3	43.9	48.3	3.9	4.1	8,100 ^c	20.3 ^c
78 Peru	66.5	56.0	41.6	37.6	-1.0	0.7	0.1	44.3	52.4	2.7	2.9	6,300 ^f	22.4 ^f
79 Turkey	947.6	1,150.5	1,333.9	1,410.9	0.8	3.4	1.9	48.1	52.0	4.2	6.0	..	..
80 Ecuador	24.1	78.7	123.6	393.6	3.6	0.5	0.9	45.5	49.1	5.3	5.9	2,400 ^c	20.2 ^c
81 Mauritius	10.2	8.7	40.8	42.9	3.1	1.6	3.3	39.3	63.3	12.5	13.1	..	..
82 Kazakhstan	..	3,619.2	2,973.6	3,079.5	..	..	19.6	..	54.0	19.4	35.8	1,000 ^g	9.3 ^g
83 Lebanon	151.4	523.7	721.2	758.2	3.5	8.0	17.7	49.2	49.1	12.9	27.1	..	..
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
84 Armenia	..	658.8	492.6	324.2	..	..	16.1	..	58.9	20.3	28.1	500 ^g	24.5 ^g
85 Ukraine	..	6,892.9	5,390.6	5,257.5	..	..	11.5	..	57.2	10.9	23.8	..	..
86 Azerbaijan	..	360.6	254.5	263.9	..	..	3.0	..	57.0	14.3	15.8	1,900 ^g	33.2 ^g
87 Thailand	484.8	387.5	982.0	1,157.3	1.6	1.8	1.5	36.5	48.4	1.3	2.0	..	..
88 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	48.4	4,291.6	2,062.2	2,128.7	8.3	0.2	2.9	50.6	39.7	1.3	4.7	..	..
89 Georgia	..	338.3	191.2	167.3	..	..	4.3	..	57.0	18.3	22.1	..	..
90 Dominican Republic	144.6	291.2	393.0	434.3	2.2	4.3	4.1	25.9	40.1	9.1	10.4	1,700 ^f	17.7 ^f
91 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	2.5	4.0	7.4	8.6	2.4	3.1	6.8	50.6	51.8	34.4	39.0	..	..
92 China	245.7	376.4	590.3	685.8	1.9	0.0	0.0	47.3	50.0	0.5	0.5	73,100 ^c	6.2 ^c
93 Belize	7.6	30.4	40.6	46.8	3.7	8.2	14.4	46.1	50.5	16.5	27.4	40 ^f	14.2 ^f
94 Samoa	3.4	3.2	7.2	9.0	1.6	3.1	4.0	45.9	44.9	37.2	39.4	..	..
95 Maldives	1.7	2.7	3.2	3.3	1.4	1.7	1.1	46.3	44.8	0.4	1.5	..	..
96 Jordan	385.8	1,146.3	2,345.2	2,973.0	4.0	43.1	42.1	49.2	49.1	11.6	45.3	..	..
97 Suriname	22.5	18.0	34.0	39.5	0.9	7.7	6.8	47.4	45.6	36.0	36.9	..	..
98 Tunisia	169.2	38.0	34.9	33.6	-3.5	4.0	0.4	51.0	49.5	5.9	6.3	..	..
99 Tonga	0.1	3.0	1.2	0.8	5.0	0.2	1.1	45.5	48.7	33.7	34.7	..	..
100 Jamaica	21.9	20.8	27.2	30.0	0.5	1.3	1.0	48.4	49.4	26.7	27.0	..	..
101 Paraguay	50.0	183.3	168.2	161.3	2.7	2.6	2.8	47.4	48.1	6.9	9.8	1,600 ^f	26.4 ^f
102 Sri Lanka	1,005.3	458.8	366.4	339.9	-2.2	10.0	1.9	46.6	49.8	4.7	6.6	..	..
103 Gabon	20.9	127.7	244.6	284.1	5.5	4.3	17.9	42.9	42.9	4.3	22.8	..	..
104 Algeria	430.4	274.0	242.4	242.3	-1.3	4.0	0.7	50.1	45.2	6.2	6.9	..	..
105 Philippines	219.7	159.4	374.8	435.4	1.2	0.8	0.4	43.9	50.1	4.0	5.6	6,900 ^c	11.7 ^c
106 El Salvador	34.4	47.4	35.9	40.3	0.1	1.2	0.6	72.8	52.8	14.3	14.6	1,200 ^f	16.7 ^f
107 Syrian Arab Republic	276.1	690.3	1,326.4	2,205.8	3.5	6.0	6.9	48.7	48.9	2.4	7.4	..	..
108 Fiji	20.1	13.7	17.2	18.5	-0.3	5.1	2.1	37.6	47.9	15.0	16.6	..	..
109 Turkmenistan	..	306.5	223.7	207.7	..	..	4.6	..	57.0	5.3	9.8	..	..
110 Occupied Palestinian Territories	490.3	910.6	1,660.6	1,923.8	2.7	44.5	44.1	49.2	49.1	23.9	61.3	..	..
111 Indonesia	1,859.5	465.6	135.6	122.9	-5.8	2.0	0.1	48.0	46.0	0.9	1.0	8,100 ^c	4.1 ^c
112 Honduras	60.0	270.4	26.3	24.3	-1.8	3.0	0.4	45.4	48.6	5.3	5.9	1,200 ^f	17.2 ^f
113 Bolivia	42.7	59.6	114.0	145.8	2.2	1.3	1.2	43.4	48.1	4.3	5.3	1,500 ^f	15.2 ^f
114 Guyana	14.0	4.1	10.0	11.6	-0.8	2.5	1.3	42.2	46.5	33.5	33.6	..	..
115 Mongolia	3.7	6.7	9.1	10.0	2.0	0.4	0.4	47.4	54.0	0.3	0.6	200 ^g	9.7 ^g
116 Viet Nam	4.0	29.4	54.5	69.3	5.8	0.0	0.1	46.4	36.6	2.4	2.4	12,700 ^g	21.9 ^g
117 Moldova	..	578.5	440.1	408.3	..	..	11.7	..	56.0	14.3	24.6	..	..
118 Equatorial Guinea	19.4	2.7	5.8	7.4	-2.7	7.7	1.0	30.2	47.0	14.5	14.7	..	..

Human movement: snapshots and trends

HDI rank	International migration												Internal migration	
	Immigration						Emigration			Lifetime internal migration ^b				
	Stock of immigrants (000)		Annual rate of growth (%)		Share of population (%)		Proportion female (%)		International movement rate (%)		Total migrants (000)	Migration rate (%)		
	1960	1990	2005	2010 ^a	1960–2005	1960	2005	1960	2005	2000–2002	2000–2002	1990–2005	1990–2005	
119 Uzbekistan	..	1,653.0	1,267.8	1,175.9	..	..	4.8	..	57.0	8.5	13.4	..	..
120 Kyrgyzstan	..	623.1	288.1	222.7	..	..	5.5	..	58.2	10.5	20.6	600 ^g	16.2 ^g	
121 Cape Verde	6.6	8.9	11.2	12.1	1.2	3.4	2.3	50.4	50.4	30.5	32.1	..	..
122 Guatemala	43.3	264.3	53.4	59.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	48.3	54.4	4.9	5.2	1,500 ^f	11.1 ^f	
123 Egypt	212.4	175.6	246.7	244.7	0.3	0.8	0.3	47.8	46.7	2.9	3.1	..	..
124 Nicaragua	12.4	40.8	35.0	40.1	2.3	0.7	0.6	46.6	48.8	9.1	9.6	800 ^f	13.3 ^f	
125 Botswana	7.2	27.5	80.1	114.8	5.4	1.4	4.4	43.8	44.3	0.9	3.8	..	..
126 Vanuatu	2.8	2.2	1.0	0.8	-2.2	4.4	0.5	39.0	46.5	2.0	2.7	..	..
127 Tajikistan	..	425.9	306.4	284.3	..	..	4.7	..	57.0	11.4	16.1	400 ^g	9.9 ^g	
128 Namibia	27.2	112.1	131.6	138.9	3.5	4.5	6.6	36.9	47.3	1.3	8.7	..	..
129 South Africa	927.7	1,224.4	1,248.7	1,862.9	0.7	5.3	2.6	29.0	41.4	1.7	3.9	6,700 ^c	15.4 ^c	
130 Morocco	394.3	57.6	51.0	49.1	-4.5	3.4	0.2	51.5	49.9	8.1	8.5	6,800 ^g	33.4 ^g	
131 Sao Tome and Principe	7.4	5.8	5.4	5.3	-0.7	11.6	3.5	46.4	47.9	13.5	17.9	..	..
132 Bhutan	9.7	23.8	37.3	40.2	3.0	4.3	5.7	18.5	18.5	2.2	3.8	..	..
133 Lao People's Democratic Republic	19.6	22.9	20.3	18.9	0.1	0.9	0.3	48.9	48.1	5.9	6.2	..	..
134 India	9,410.5	7,493.2	5,886.9	5,436.0	-1.0	2.1	0.5	46.0	48.6	0.8	1.4	42,300 ^c	4.1 ^c	
135 Solomon Islands	3.7	4.7	6.5	7.0	1.2	3.1	1.4	45.6	44.0	1.0	1.7	..	..
136 Congo	26.3	129.6	128.8	143.2	3.5	2.6	3.8	51.6	49.6	14.7	20.0	..	..
137 Cambodia	381.3	38.4	303.9	335.8	-0.5	7.0	2.2	48.3	51.3	2.3	3.9	1,300 ^c	11.7 ^c	
138 Myanmar	286.6	133.5	93.2	88.7	-2.5	1.4	0.2	44.9	47.7	0.7	0.9	..	..
139 Comoros	1.5	14.1	13.7	13.5	4.9	0.8	2.2	46.6	53.1	7.7	10.7	..	..
140 Yemen	159.1	343.5	455.2	517.9	2.3	3.0	2.2	38.3	38.3	3.0	4.3	..	..
141 Pakistan	6,350.3	6,555.8	3,554.0	4,233.6	-1.3	13.0	2.1	46.4	44.8	2.2	4.8	..	..
142 Swaziland	16.9	71.4	38.6	40.4	1.8	4.9	3.4	48.5	47.4	1.1	4.8	..	..
143 Angola	122.1	33.5	56.1	65.4	-1.7	2.4	0.3	41.7	51.1	5.5	5.8	..	..
144 Nepal	337.6	430.7	818.7	945.9	2.0	3.5	3.0	64.1	69.1	3.9	6.2	..	..
145 Madagascar	126.3	46.1	39.7	37.8	-2.6	2.5	0.2	49.2	46.1	0.9	1.3	1,000 ^g	9.3 ^g	
146 Bangladesh	661.4	881.6	1,031.9	1,085.3	1.0	1.2	0.7	46.4	13.9	4.5	5.1	..	..
147 Kenya	59.3	163.0	790.1	817.7	5.8	0.7	2.2	37.1	50.8	1.4	2.3	3,500 ^c	12.6 ^c	
148 Papua New Guinea	20.2	33.1	25.5	24.5	0.5	1.0	0.4	43.3	37.6	0.9	1.3	..	..
149 Haiti	14.5	19.1	30.1	35.0	1.6	0.4	0.3	50.5	43.2	7.7	8.0	1,000 ^g	17.5 ^g	
150 Sudan	242.0	1,273.1	639.7	753.4	2.2	2.1	1.7	47.2	48.3	1.7	3.8	..	..
151 Tanzania (United Republic of)	477.0	576.0	797.7	659.2	1.1	4.7	2.0	45.0	50.2	0.8	3.3	..	..
152 Ghana	529.7	716.5	1,669.3	1,851.8	2.6	7.8	7.6	36.4	41.8	4.5	7.3	3,300 ^c	17.8 ^c	
153 Cameroon	175.4	265.3	211.9	196.6	0.4	3.2	1.2	44.3	45.6	1.0	1.9	..	..
154 Mauritania	12.1	93.9	66.1	99.2	3.8	1.4	2.2	41.1	42.1	4.1	6.3	400 ^g	24.2 ^g	
155 Djibouti	11.8	122.2	110.3	114.1	5.0	13.9	13.7	41.8	46.5	2.2	5.8	..	..
156 Lesotho	3.2	8.2	6.2	6.3	1.5	0.4	0.3	50.5	45.7	2.6	2.8	..	..
157 Uganda	771.7	550.4	652.4	646.5	-0.4	11.4	2.3	41.3	49.9	0.7	2.7	1,300 ^c	5.2 ^c	
158 Nigeria	94.1	447.4	972.1	1,127.7	5.2	0.2	0.7	36.2	46.5	0.8	1.4	..	..
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT														
159 Togo	101.3	162.6	182.8	185.4	1.3	6.5	3.1	51.8	50.4	3.7	6.8	..	..
160 Malawi	297.7	1,156.9	278.8	275.9	-0.1	8.4	2.0	51.2	51.6	1.2	3.4	200 ^g	2.7 ^g	
161 Benin	34.0	76.2	187.6	232.0	3.8	1.5	2.4	48.5	46.0	7.5	8.8	..	..
162 Timor-Leste	7.1	9.0	11.9	13.8	1.1	1.4	1.2	46.0	52.6	2.6	3.2	..	..
163 Côte d'Ivoire	767.0	1,816.4	2,371.3	2,406.7	2.5	22.3	12.3	40.8	45.1	1.0	13.8	..	..
164 Zambia	360.8	280.0	287.3	233.1	-0.5	11.9	2.4	47.0	49.4	2.2	5.6	..	..
165 Eritrea	7.7	11.8	14.6	16.5	1.4	0.5	0.3	41.9	46.5	12.5	12.8	..	..
166 Senegal	168.0	268.6	220.2	210.1	0.6	5.5	2.0	41.7	51.0	4.4	7.0	..	..
167 Rwanda	28.5	72.9	435.7	465.5	6.1	1.0	4.8	53.9	53.9	2.7	3.7	800 ^c	10.4 ^c	
168 Gambia	31.6	118.1	231.7	290.1	4.4	9.9	15.2	42.7	48.7	3.6	16.4	..	..
169 Liberia	28.8	80.8	96.8	96.3	2.7	2.7	2.9	37.8	45.1	2.7	7.8	..	..
170 Guinea	11.3	241.1	401.2	394.6	7.9	0.4	4.4	48.0	52.8	6.3	14.3	..	..
171 Ethiopia	393.3	1,155.4	554.0	548.0	0.8	1.7	0.7	41.9	47.1	0.4	1.4	..	..
172 Mozambique	8.9	121.9	406.1	450.0	8.5	0.1	1.9	43.6	52.1	4.2	6.0	900 ^g	8.1 ^g	
173 Guinea-Bissau	11.6	13.9	19.2	19.2	1.1	2.0	1.3	50.0	50.0	8.6	9.9	..	..
174 Burundi	126.3	333.1	81.6	60.8	-1.0	4.3	1.1	46.0	53.7	5.4	6.5	..	..
175 Chad	55.1	74.3	358.4	388.3	4.2	1.9	3.6	44.0	48.0	3.2	3.7	..	..
176 Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	1,006.9	754.2	480.1	444.7	-1.6	6.5	0.8	49.8	52.9	1.5	2.9	8,500 ^g	27.1 ^g	
177 Burkina Faso	62.9	344.7	772.8	1,043.0	5.6	1.3	5.6	52.3	51.1	9.8	17.9	..	..

TABLE

	International migration											Internal migration		
	Immigration											Emigration		
	Stock of immigrants (000)				Annual rate of growth (%)		Share of population (%)		Proportion female (%)		International movement rate (%)		Total migrants (000)	Migration rate (%)
	1960	1990	2005	2010 ^a	1960–2005	1960	2005	1960	2005	2000–2002	2000–2002	1990–2005	1990–2005	
HDI rank														
178 Mali	167.6	165.3	165.4	162.7	0.0	3.3	1.4	50.0	47.8	12.5	12.9	..	..
179 Central African Republic	43.1	62.7	75.6	80.5	1.2	2.9	1.8	49.6	46.6	2.7	4.2	..	..
180 Sierra Leone	45.9	154.5	152.1	106.8	2.7	2.0	3.0	35.6	45.7	2.0	3.0	600 ^g	19.0 ^g	
181 Afghanistan	46.5	57.7	86.5	90.9	1.4	0.5	0.4	43.6	43.6	10.6	10.8	..	..
182 Niger	55.0	135.7	183.0	202.2	2.7	1.7	1.4	50.0	53.6	4.0	5.0	..	..
OTHER UN MEMBER STATES														
Iraq	87.8	83.6	128.1	83.4	0.8	1.2	0.5	40.9	31.1	4.1	4.6	..	..
Kiribati	0.6	2.2	2.0	2.0	2.6	1.8	2.2	38.2	48.8	4.0	6.7	..	..
Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	25.1	34.1	36.8	37.1	0.9	0.2	0.2	47.3	52.0	2.0	2.2	..	..
Marshall Islands	0.8	1.5	1.7	1.7	1.5	5.8	2.9	41.0	41.0	17.7	20.1	..	..
Micronesia (Federated States of)	5.8	3.7	2.9	2.7	-1.6	13.1	2.6	40.9	46.4	18.6	21.0	1 ^g	1.2 ^g	
Monaco	15.4	20.1	22.6	23.6	0.9	69.5	69.8	57.5	51.3	39.3	82.6	..	..
Nauru	0.4	3.9	4.9	5.3	5.5	9.3	48.7	5.1	45.0	9.3	50.4	..	..
Palau	0.3	2.9	6.0	5.8	6.5	3.3	30.0	34.9	40.2	39.3	58.7	..	..
San Marino	7.5	8.7	11.4	11.7	0.9	48.9	37.7	53.5	53.5	18.1	45.0	..	..
Somalia	11.4	633.1	21.3	22.8	1.4	0.4	0.3	41.9	46.5	6.5	6.7	..	..
Tuvalu	0.4	0.3	0.2	0.2	-1.6	6.1	1.9	42.2	45.4	15.4	18.2	..	..
Zimbabwe	387.2	627.1	391.3	372.3	0.0	10.3	3.1	24.1	37.8	2.3	7.4	..	..
Africa	9,175.9 ^t	15,957.6 ^t	17,678.6 ^t	19,191.4 ^t	1.7	3.2	1.9	43.1	47.8	2.9	..	..	..
Asia	28,494.9 ^t	50,875.7 ^t	55,128.5 ^t	61,324.0 ^t	0.7	1.7	1.4	46.6	47.1	1.7	..	..	..
Europe	17,511.7 ^t	49,360.5 ^t	64,330.1 ^t	69,744.5 ^t	2.9	3.0	8.8	49.0	52.9	7.3	..	..	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	6,151.4 ^t	7,130.3 ^t	6,869.4 ^t	7,480.3 ^t	0.2	2.8	1.2	44.6	48.4	5.0	..	..	..
Northern America	13,603.5 ^t	27,773.9 ^t	45,597.1 ^t	50,042.4 ^t	2.8	6.7	13.6	50.8	50.3	1.1	..	..	..
Oceania	2,142.6 ^t	4,365.0 ^t	5,516.3 ^t	6,014.7 ^t	1.7	13.5	16.4	44.3	48.2	4.9	..	..	..
OECD	31,574.9 ^t	61,824.3 ^t	97,622.8 ^t	108,513.7 ^t	2.6	4.1	8.4	48.7	51.1	3.9	..	..	..
European Union (EU27)	13,555.3 ^t	26,660.0 ^t	41,596.8 ^t	46,911.3 ^t	2.8	3.5	8.5	49.1	51.4	5.7	..	..	..
GCC	241.0 ^t	8,625.2 ^t	12,726.6 ^t	15,126.6 ^t	10.2	4.9	37.1	33.5	29.1	3.2	..	..	..
Very high human development	31,114.9 ^t	66,994.9 ^t	107,625.9 ^t	120,395.2 ^t	3.1	4.6	11.1	48.6	50.9	3.4	..	..	..
Very high HD: OECD	27,461.0 ^t	58,456.2 ^t	94,401.4 ^t	105,050.9 ^t	3.1	4.1	10.0	48.6	50.9	3.2	..	..	..
Very high HD: non-OECD	3,653.8 ^t	8,538.7 ^t	13,224.6 ^t	15,344.3 ^t	4.7	41.5	46.5	47.4	50.3	11.6	..	..	..
High human development	13,495.1 ^t	34,670.2 ^t	38,079.0 ^t	40,383.6 ^t	1.1	2.8	3.8	47.2	50.5	6.0	..	..	..
Medium human development	28,204.2 ^t	44,870.0 ^t	40,948.6 ^t	44,206.5 ^t	0.6	1.7	0.8	46.1	46.8	1.9	..	..	..
Low human development	4,265.7 ^t	8,928.0 ^t	8,467.5 ^t	8,812.0 ^t	1.6	3.9	2.3	45.0	48.9	3.9	..	..	..
World (excluding the former Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia)	74,078.1 ^t	125,389.2 ^t	168,780.5 ^t	187,815.1 ^t	1.1	2.7	2.7	46.8	47.8	2.4	..	..	..
World	77,114.7 ^{ti}	155,518.1 ^{ti}	195,245.4 ^{ti}	213,943.8 ^{ti}	1.1	2.6 i	3.0 i	47.0 i	49.2 i	3.0 i	..	..	..

NOTES

- a** 2010 projections are based on long-run tendencies and may not accurately predict the effect of unexpected short-term fluctuations such as the 2009 economic crisis. See UN (2009d) for further details.
- b** Due to differences in definition of the underlying data, cross country comparisons should be made with caution. Data are from different censuses and surveys and refer to different time periods and so are not strictly comparable.
- c** Data are estimates based on censuses from Bell and Muhidin (2009). Internal migrants are expressed as a percentage of the total population.
- d** Estimates for 1960 for Germany refer to the former Federal Republic of Germany and the former German Democratic Republic.

- e** Estimates for 1960 for the Czech Republic, the Russian Federation and Serbia refer to the former states of Czechoslovakia, the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia respectively.
- f** Data are estimates based on censuses from ECLAC (2007). Internal migrants are expressed as a percentage of the total population.
- g** Data are estimates based on household surveys from the World Bank (2009e). Internal migrants are expressed as a percentage of the working age population only.
- h** Data for Montenegro are included with those for Serbia.
- i** Data are aggregates from original data source.

SOURCES

- Columns 1–4 and 6–9:** UN (2009d).
- Column 5:** calculated based on data from UN (2009d).
- Column 10:** calculated based on data from Migration DRC 2007 and population data from UN (2009e).
- Column 11:** calculated based on data from Migration DRC (2007).
- Column 12–13:** various (as indicated).

International emigrants by area of residence

B

HDI rank	Areas of residence																				
	Continent of residence 2000–2002 (% of total emigrant stocks)						Human development category of countries of residence ^a 2000–2002 (% of total emigrant stocks)					Share of continents' immigrants from country 2000–2002 (% of total immigrant stocks in the continent)									
	Latin America and the Caribbean			Northern America			Very high		High		Medium		Low		Latin America and the Caribbean			Northern America		Oceania	
	Africa	Asia	Europe												Africa	Asia	Europe	Caribbean	Northern	Oceania	
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT																					
1 Norway	1.7	9.3	62.1	1.0	23.3	2.6	87.0	5.1	7.1	0.8	0.02	0.03	0.19	0.03	0.11	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10	
2 Australia	2.5	10.9	46.9	0.9	21.9	17.1	83.4	3.6	12.1	0.9	0.07	0.10	0.35	0.06	0.24	1.47	0.06	0.06	0.24	1.47	
3 Iceland	1.7	4.3	61.4	0.7	30.3	1.6	92.4	2.7	4.1	0.8	0.00	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.01	
4 Canada	1.3	5.8	15.2	2.2	72.7	2.7	91.6	3.0	4.8	0.7	0.11	0.15	0.34	0.48	2.35	0.70	0.48	0.48	2.35	0.70	
5 Ireland	1.6	3.4	69.2	0.6	19.4	5.8	93.4	2.6	3.3	0.8	0.10	0.07	1.16	0.10	0.47	1.13	0.10	0.10	0.47	1.13	
6 Netherlands	2.0	7.1	46.5	2.3	28.6	13.5	88.0	7.0	4.2	0.9	0.10	0.11	0.62	0.30	0.56	2.10	0.30	0.30	0.56	2.10	
7 Sweden	3.3	6.3	65.5	1.7	20.6	2.6	87.2	6.3	4.7	1.9	0.06	0.04	0.34	0.09	0.15	0.16	0.09	0.09	0.15	0.16	
8 France	16.0	6.5	54.5	4.6	15.9	2.4	70.4	13.0	9.7	6.9	1.79	0.24	1.67	1.37	0.71	0.85	0.19	0.19	0.18	0.27	
9 Switzerland	2.5	6.9	68.4	2.7	16.4	3.2	86.8	7.1	5.3	0.9	0.07	0.06	0.50	0.19	0.18	0.27	0.06	0.06	0.18	0.27	
10 Japan	1.3	12.9	13.4	8.6	59.5	4.3	78.8	10.9	9.7	0.6	0.07	0.23	0.20	1.26	1.30	0.76	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
11 Luxembourg	1.6	3.2	87.2	0.7	6.9	0.4	92.9	3.3	3.1	0.7	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.00	
12 Finland	1.8	4.4	80.5	0.7	10.2	2.4	91.2	4.1	4.0	0.8	0.04	0.03	0.50	0.04	0.09	0.17	0.04	0.04	0.09	0.17	
13 United States	2.7	20.1	28.3	32.2	12.6	4.2	45.7	35.7	17.3	1.4	0.38	0.91	1.08	11.97	0.70	1.89	0.12	0.12	0.70	1.89	
14 Austria	1.9	9.1	63.0	1.8	19.8	4.4	84.7	8.8	5.7	0.8	0.06	0.09	0.50	0.14	0.23	0.41	0.09	0.09	0.23	0.41	
15 Spain	1.8	3.4	61.2	23.5	9.1	1.0	70.4	24.8	3.9	0.8	0.15	0.09	1.43	5.34	0.31	0.27	0.09	0.09	0.31	0.27	
16 Denmark	2.1	6.9	63.8	1.1	21.7	4.4	88.3	5.2	5.8	0.8	0.03	0.03	0.26	0.05	0.13	0.21	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.11	
17 Belgium	2.0	6.3	75.6	1.6	13.3	1.2	88.4	6.1	4.6	0.9	0.06	0.06	0.61	0.12	0.16	0.11	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.11	
18 Italy	2.0	3.5	51.1	10.7	26.0	6.7	82.9	12.4	3.9	0.8	0.42	0.23	2.86	5.81	2.12	4.38	0.23	0.23	2.12	4.38	
19 Liechtenstein	1.5	3.1	92.0	0.6	2.5	0.2	93.1	3.2	3.0	0.7	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
20 New Zealand	1.1	6.6	16.6	0.3	6.9	68.6	92.1	1.6	5.7	0.5	0.03	0.07	0.15	0.03	0.09	7.17	0.03	0.03	0.09	7.17	
21 United Kingdom	2.2	9.9	22.1	1.2	34.6	30.0	87.2	3.7	8.1	1.0	0.57	0.84	1.58	0.87	3.60	24.92	0.04	0.04	3.60	24.92	
22 Germany	2.3	17.0	41.0	1.6	35.2	2.9	75.6	17.2	6.4	0.9	0.59	1.40	2.85	1.07	3.55	2.35	0.09	0.09	3.55	2.35	
23 Singapore	0.9	51.2	21.9	0.2	12.3	13.5	49.1	34.4	16.0	0.5	0.02	0.29	0.10	0.01	0.09	0.74	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.74	
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	1.0	3.9	20.5	0.4	63.2	11.0	94.8	1.5	3.2	0.5	0.04	0.06	0.25	0.05	1.12	1.55	0.05	0.05	1.12	1.55	
25 Greece	1.9	14.4	42.6	1.0	27.4	12.7	83.4	10.5	5.3	0.8	0.11	0.27	0.68	0.15	0.63	2.33	0.09	0.09	0.63	2.33	
26 Korea (Republic of)	0.9	35.7	7.4	1.6	50.3	4.2	86.5	2.4	10.6	0.5	0.09	1.08	0.19	0.38	1.86	1.23	0.09	0.09	1.86	1.23	
27 Israel	1.0	76.1	6.8	0.7	14.6	0.8	24.8	4.3	70.4	0.4	0.06	1.47	0.11	0.12	0.35	0.14	0.06	0.06	0.35	0.14	
28 Andorra	10.2	3.2	84.4	0.8	1.2	0.2	84.5	3.1	11.3	1.1	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	
29 Slovenia	1.7	3.4	68.6	0.8	19.1	6.3	72.1	23.9	3.2	0.8	0.01	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.05	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.14	
30 Brunei Darussalam	1.4	25.3	31.9	0.2	28.3	12.9	73.3	1.5	24.7	0.4	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	
31 Kuwait	5.0	84.1	3.6	0.2	6.5	0.6	13.4	28.1	58.2	0.3	0.15	0.83	0.03	0.01	0.08	0.06	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.06	
32 Cyprus	1.0	10.8	68.1	0.2	9.0	10.9	87.6	8.2	3.8	0.5	0.01	0.04	0.21	0.01	0.04	0.39	0.01	0.01	0.21	0.39	
33 Qatar	7.6	59.3	12.6	0.2	18.4	1.9	35.2	7.3	57.2	0.4	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	
34 Portugal	5.6	3.2	59.6	12.1	18.7	0.8	78.3	13.8	3.3	4.5	0.70	0.13	2.01	3.97	0.92	0.32	0.05	0.05	0.92	0.32	
35 United Arab Emirates	6.6	71.9	8.3	0.2	11.5	1.5	21.6	6.2	71.6	0.5	0.05	0.18	0.02	0.00	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	0.04	
36 Czech Republic	2.0	7.1	66.9	0.8	21.0	2.1	69.2	26.0	4.0	0.8	0.05	0.05	0.42	0.05	0.19	0.15	0.05	0.05	0.19	0.15	
37 Barbados	1.1	3.4	25.6	4.7	64.9	0.4	90.7	5.0	3.7	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.01	
38 Malta	1.8	3.4	35.9	0.5	16.5	42.0	93.9	1.9	3.4	0.8	0.01	0.01	0.07	0.01	0.05	0.94	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.94	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT																					
39 Bahrain	4.7	86.1	5.3	0.2	3.1	0.7	11.4	5.4	82.8	0.4	0.04	0.22	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.02	
40 Estonia	1.6	6.7	81.1	0.2	9.1	1.4	47.2	42.0	10.1	0.7	0.02	0.03	0.26	0.01	0.04	0.05	0.01	0.01	0.04	0.05	
41 Poland	1.7	8.9	53.3	1.4	31.8	2.9	74.8	18.0	6.4	0.8	0.22	0.37	1.88	0.46	1.63	1.20	0.09	0.09	1.63	1.20	
42 Slovakia	1.7	4.7	83.1	0.6	9.2	0.7	84.9	10.7	3.5	0.8	0.05	0.05	0.68	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.07	
43 Hungary	1.7	6.7	48.6	1.5	35.6	5.9	86.6	8.8	3.8	0.8	0.04	0.05	0.34	0.10	0.36	0.47	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.47	
44 Chile	1.1	3.6	20.2	50.1	20.6	4.5	45.3	49.5	4.7	0.5	0.04	0.04	0.19	4.49	0.28	0.48	0.01	0.01	0.28	0.48	
45 Croatia	1.6	3.2	72.2	0.5	13.4	9.0	87.0	9.1	3.2	0.8	0.06	0.04	0.75	0.05	0.20	1.08	0.01	0.01	0.20	1.08	
46 Lithuania	1.7	8.7	76.4	0.4	11.6	1.2	28.2	62.0	9.0	0.8	0.03	0.06	0.42	0.02	0.09	0.08	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.08	
47 Antigua and Barbuda	1.0	46.6	8.4	11.4	32.5	0.0	41.1	11.7	46.7	0.5	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.13	0.05	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.05	0.00	
48 Latvia	1.6	7.8	71.6	0.3	15.7	3.0	35.3	52.2	11.8	0.8	0.02	0.04	0.29	0.01	0.09	0.14	0.01	0.01	0.09	0.14	
49 Argentina	1.1	10.6	28.6	34.6	23.3	1.8	59.1	21.2	19.1	0.5	0.04	0.13	0.30	3.58	0.36	0.22	0.01	0.01	0.36	0.22	
50 Uruguay	1.1	3.5	17.2	61.4	13.0	3.8	34.0	60.4	5.1	0.5	0.02	0.02	0.07	2.55	0.08	0.19	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.19	
51 Cuba	1.1	3.5	9.0	4.2	82.2	0.0	91.3	3.8	4.3	0.5	0.07	0.08	0.17	0.75	2.21	0.01	0.01	0.08	0.00		
52 Bahamas	1.1	3.5	8.2	1.9	84.7	0.6	93.7	2.5	3.2	0.5	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.					

TABLE

B

HDI rank	Areas of residence																
	Continent of residence 2000–2002 (% of total emigrant stocks)						Human development category of countries of residence ^a 2000–2002 (% of total emigrant stocks)					Share of continents' immigrants from country 2000–2002 (% of total immigrant stocks in the continent)					
	Latin America and the Caribbean				Northern America		Very high				High	Medium	Low	Latin America and the Caribbean			
	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean	Northern America	Oceania	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean	Northern America	Oceania	
60 Panama	1.1	3.5	4.5	10.2	80.6	0.1	85.5	10.0	4.0	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.31	0.37	0.00	
61 Bulgaria	1.5	68.3	24.3	0.6	4.9	0.4	24.2	57.8	17.2	0.7	0.09	1.28	0.38	0.09	0.11	0.07	
62 Saint Kitts and Nevis	1.0	3.1	29.1	29.4	37.3	0.1	66.2	30.0	3.3	0.5	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.18	0.03	0.00	
63 Romania	1.7	19.7	57.4	1.0	19.0	1.3	74.9	19.2	5.1	0.8	0.11	0.42	1.03	0.17	0.50	0.28	
64 Trinidad and Tobago	1.1	3.4	9.7	4.0	81.4	0.4	91.6	3.9	3.9	0.6	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.22	0.67	0.03	
65 Montenegro	1.6 ^b	11.3 ^b	72.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	10.8 ^b	3.5 ^b	76.2 ^b	19.0 ^b	4.0 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.17 ^b	0.38 ^b	2.07 ^b	0.12 ^b	0.45 ^b	1.16	
66 Malaysia	1.4	66.8	10.7	0.2	9.4	11.6	78.8	1.0	19.6	0.5	0.07	1.06	0.14	0.03	0.18	1.79	
67 Serbia	1.6 ^b	11.3 ^b	72.3 ^b	0.4 ^b	10.8 ^b	3.5 ^b	76.2 ^b	19.0 ^b	4.0 ^b	0.8 ^b	0.17 ^b	0.38 ^b	2.07 ^b	0.12 ^b	0.45 ^b	1.16	
68 Belarus	1.8	8.6	86.8	0.2	2.6	0.1	7.7	67.4	24.1	0.8	0.20	0.31	2.64	0.05	0.11	0.04	
69 Saint Lucia	1.1	3.3	21.3	40.4	33.8	0.1	55.1	38.5	5.8	0.5	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.34	0.04	0.00	
70 Albania	1.6	3.9	88.2	0.5	5.6	0.2	89.6	6.2	3.4	0.7	0.08	0.06	1.23	0.06	0.11	0.04	
71 Russian Federation	1.9	35.3	58.9	0.3	3.4	0.2	13.0	31.7	54.5	0.8	1.44	8.63	12.14	0.51	1.03	0.45	
72 Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of)	1.6	17.9	52.8	0.4	10.2	17.1	75.7	18.8	4.8	0.8	0.03	0.09	0.23	0.02	0.07	0.87	
73 Dominica	1.0	3.6	25.9	23.9	45.5	0.0	71.5	24.3	3.7	0.5	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.17	0.05	0.00	
74 Grenada	1.1	3.4	18.4	20.1	56.9	0.2	75.4	20.0	4.0	0.5	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.23	0.10	0.00	
75 Brazil	1.0	30.4	23.8	18.9	25.3	0.6	69.3	8.8	21.4	0.5	0.06	0.59	0.39	3.00	0.60	0.11	
76 Bosnia and Herzegovina	1.7	3.5	82.7	0.3	10.0	2.0	57.1	38.9	3.2	0.8	0.13	0.09	1.78	0.05	0.31	0.49	
77 Colombia	1.1	3.5	18.9	43.3	33.0	0.3	52.2	43.8	3.5	0.5	0.11	0.12	0.53	11.80	1.35	0.09	
78 Peru	1.0	9.4	20.0	27.4	41.3	0.8	66.6	26.7	6.2	0.5	0.05	0.14	0.25	3.36	0.76	0.12	
79 Turkey	0.9	10.2	84.0	0.2	3.7	1.0	85.4	9.8	4.4	0.5	0.17	0.62	4.32	0.11	0.27	0.61	
80 Ecuador	1.0	3.3	41.7	8.5	45.3	0.2	86.7	9.6	3.2	0.5	0.04	0.05	0.50	0.99	0.79	0.03	
81 Mauritius	32.8	2.6	49.7	0.2	4.9	9.8	63.7	1.7	24.4	10.2	0.36	0.01	0.15	0.01	0.02	0.34	
82 Kazakhstan	1.0	13.6	84.8	0.2	0.4	0.0	6.2	73.6	19.7	0.5	0.22	0.99	5.19	0.11	0.04	0.03	
83 Lebanon	10.3	18.6	22.7	4.8	31.2	12.5	67.2	16.7	11.6	4.4	0.37	0.22	0.22	0.46	0.45	1.42	
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT																	
84 Armenia	1.0	11.3	78.2	0.2	9.2	0.1	17.7	65.4	16.4	0.5	0.05	0.18	1.04	0.03	0.18	0.02	
85 Ukraine	1.8	12.1	79.7	0.2	5.9	0.3	14.5	76.6	8.1	0.8	0.65	1.44	7.98	0.21	0.86	0.34	
86 Azerbaijan	1.0	23.3	74.3	0.2	1.2	0.0	6.9	67.6	24.9	0.5	0.08	0.65	1.73	0.04	0.04	0.01	
87 Thailand	1.0	60.1	13.0	0.2	22.3	3.4	43.7	30.3	25.5	0.5	0.06	1.04	0.19	0.03	0.47	0.57	
88 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	5.1	17.9	34.9	0.3	39.6	2.3	82.8	6.6	10.1	0.5	0.30	0.33	0.55	0.04	0.91	0.41	
89 Georgia	1.0	15.7	81.8	0.2	1.2	0.1	15.5	63.5	20.5	0.5	0.06	0.33	1.44	0.03	0.03	0.01	
90 Dominican Republic	1.1	3.8	10.7	6.4	77.9	0.0	88.8	6.3	4.3	0.5	0.06	0.07	0.17	0.97	1.75	0.00	
91 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	1.1	3.4	16.5	27.1	51.9	0.1	68.5	27.5	3.4	0.5	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.25	0.07	0.00	
92 China	1.1	64.0	7.2	0.9	23.3	3.5	79.5	6.5	13.5	0.5	0.41	7.53	0.71	0.89	3.35	3.99	
93 Belize	1.1	3.5	4.4	7.6	83.3	0.1	88.1	4.0	7.3	0.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07	0.11	0.00	
94 Samoa	0.8	5.4	1.5	0.3	16.6	75.3	76.5	1.1	21.9	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.04	1.57	
95 Maldives	1.4	38.9	34.5	0.7	4.8	19.8	60.6	3.1	35.8	0.5	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
96 Jordan	5.9	81.3	3.7	0.3	8.2	0.6	15.8	27.5	56.3	0.5	0.25	1.10	0.04	0.03	0.14	0.07	
97 Suriname	1.0	3.1	82.2	11.0	2.7	0.0	83.7	3.9	12.0	0.5	0.02	0.02	0.38	0.49	0.02	0.00	
98 Tunisia	9.3	9.9	78.3	0.2	2.3	0.1	81.1	6.8	8.7	3.4	0.35	0.12	0.81	0.02	0.03	0.01	
99 Tonga	0.8	5.5	2.2	0.9	35.8	54.8	90.2	1.6	7.7	0.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.04	0.55	
100 Jamaica	1.1	3.4	19.8	2.6	73.0	0.1	92.9	3.5	3.1	0.5	0.06	0.07	0.32	0.41	1.72	0.02	
101 Paraguay	1.1	3.9	2.9	87.4	4.6	0.1	8.2	87.1	4.2	0.5	0.03	0.03	0.02	5.99	0.05	0.01	
102 Sri Lanka	0.9	54.1	25.7	0.2	12.7	6.5	46.4	18.0	35.1	0.5	0.05	1.02	0.41	0.03	0.29	1.18	
103 Gabon	69.9	2.1	26.1	0.2	1.7	0.0	27.6	1.2	59.8	11.4	0.25	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	
104 Algeria	9.5	6.8	81.6	0.2	1.8	0.1	83.7	5.2	7.6	3.5	1.23	0.28	2.88	0.06	0.09	0.02	
105 Philippines	0.9	35.4	8.7	0.2	49.9	4.9	66.5	25.4	7.6	0.5	0.20	2.43	0.50	0.14	4.20	3.30	
106 El Salvador	1.1	3.5	2.4	5.1	86.8	1.0	90.5	2.9	6.1	0.5	0.07	0.07	0.04	0.84	2.15	0.19	
107 Syrian Arab Republic	7.7	49.5	19.5	4.6	17.0	1.7	40.9	38.3	19.8	1.0	0.20	0.42	0.14	0.32	0.18	0.14	
108 Fiji	0.8	5.0	4.4	0.3	38.0	51.6	92.5	1.1	5.9	0.5	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.13	1.46	
109 Turkmenistan	1.0	12.1	86.2	0.2	0.5	0.0	10.2	71.7	17.6	0.5	0.02	0.06	0.38	0.01	0.00	0.00	
110 Occupied Palestinian Territories	11.1	85.4	2.3	0.3	0.6	0.3	6.4	14.9	78.3	0.4	0.74	1.84	0.04	0.06	0.02	0.06	
111 Indonesia	1.0	77.5	13.7	0.2	4.8	2.9	25.5	60.3	13.7	0.5	0.11	2.87	0.43	0.07	0.22	1.04	
112 Honduras	1.1	3.6	3.4	10.8	81.1	0.1	84.9	3.7	10.9	0.5	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.65	0.73	0.00	
113 Bolivia	1.1	4.9	8.2	70.5	15.1	0.2	24.4	70.7	4.4	0.5	0.03	0.04	0.05	4.56	0.15	0.02	
114 Guyana	1.1	3.4	8.8	8.0	78.6	0.2	87.6	7.7	4.2	0.6	0.03	0.03	0.06	0.51	0.74	0.01	
115 Mongolia	0.9	21.0	40.7	0.4	35.1	1.8	75.8	17.4	6.3	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	
116 Viet Nam	0.9	15.1	18.3	0.2	57.4	8.0	85.0	2.7	11.8	0.5	0.12	0.61	0.63	0.07	2.86	3.16	
117 Moldova	1.8	7.7	86.7	0.2	3.5	0.1	12.0	50.1	37.1	0.8	0.07	0.10	0.98	0.02	0.06	0.02	
118 Equatorial Guinea	77.9	3.0	18.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	18.7	1.1	72.0	8.2	0.46	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	

International emigrants by area of residence

Areas of residence

HDI rank	Areas of residence																
	Continent of residence 2000–2002 (% of total emigrant stocks)						Human development category of countries of residence ^a 2000–2002 (% of total emigrant stocks)					Share of continents' immigrants from country 2000–2002 (% of total immigrant stocks in the continent)					
	Latin America and the Caribbean		Northern America		Oceania	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Africa	Asia	Europe	Caribbean	Northern America	Oceania		
	Africa	Asia	Europe	Caribbean	Northern America	Oceania	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Africa	Asia	Europe	Caribbean	Northern America	Oceania	
119	Uzbekistan	1.0	39.7	57.9	0.2	1.2	0.0	8.5	49.9	41.1	0.5	0.14	1.88	2.31	0.08	0.07	0.02
120	Kyrgyzstan	1.0	10.4	87.8	0.2	0.6	0.0	6.9	80.7	11.9	0.5	0.04	0.13	0.89	0.02	0.01	0.00
121	Cape Verde	33.8	3.0	49.1	0.2	14.0	0.0	62.3	1.7	10.8	25.2	0.42	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.07	0.00
122	Guatemala	1.1	3.7	3.0	9.1	83.0	0.1	86.4	5.6	7.5	0.5	0.04	0.05	0.03	0.91	1.25	0.01
123	Egypt	10.5	70.5	9.7	0.3	7.4	1.6	21.8	54.5	20.3	3.5	1.43	3.10	0.36	0.11	0.40	0.69
124	Nicaragua	1.1	3.5	2.5	48.4	44.4	0.1	47.3	46.0	6.2	0.5	0.04	0.04	0.02	4.23	0.58	0.02
125	Botswana	60.3	2.7	21.3	0.2	10.8	4.7	36.6	1.3	43.2	18.9	0.06	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02
126	Vanuatu	0.8	5.3	25.4	0.3	2.8	65.4	57.2	1.6	40.8	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
127	Tajikistan	1.0	42.8	55.6	0.2	0.4	0.0	6.3	50.3	42.9	0.5	0.05	0.70	0.77	0.03	0.01	0.00
128	Namibia	77.8	2.5	11.3	0.2	5.4	2.7	19.5	1.1	36.6	42.8	0.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01
129	South Africa	38.6	3.3	30.5	0.3	13.8	13.5	57.5	1.6	12.5	28.4	1.89	0.05	0.41	0.04	0.27	2.09
130	Morocco	9.1	13.2	74.5	0.2	2.8	0.1	82.8	5.8	7.8	3.5	1.48	0.69	3.29	0.09	0.18	0.03
131	Sao Tome and Principe	27.2	3.0	69.0	0.2	0.6	0.0	68.5	2.0	20.1	9.4	0.04	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00
132	Bhutan	0.7	89.3	6.4	0.2	2.8	0.5	10.5	0.9	87.9	0.6	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
133	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.9	15.6	17.4	0.2	62.9	3.0	84.2	1.3	14.0	0.5	0.02	0.11	0.10	0.01	0.55	0.21
134	India	1.7	72.0	9.7	0.2	15.0	1.3	47.9	20.4	30.7	1.0	0.97	13.18	1.49	0.35	3.37	2.41
135	Solomon Islands	0.9	5.6	11.4	0.3	4.5	77.3	60.4	1.3	37.9	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
136	Congo	80.1	2.1	16.5	0.2	1.1	0.0	17.5	1.1	73.8	7.6	2.74	0.02	0.15	0.02	0.01	0.00
137	Cambodia	0.9	13.1	26.3	0.2	50.5	8.9	86.5	1.5	11.5	0.5	0.02	0.08	0.14	0.01	0.39	0.55
138	Myanmar	0.8	77.6	5.9	0.2	11.8	3.7	23.1	0.9	75.4	0.5	0.02	0.49	0.03	0.01	0.09	0.23
139	Comoros	42.0	4.8	52.4	0.2	0.6	0.0	52.2	4.5	37.8	5.5	0.13	0.00	0.04	0.00	0.00	0.00
140	Yemen	6.1	85.4	4.6	0.2	3.6	0.1	17.5	65.9	16.2	0.4	0.23	1.04	0.05	0.02	0.05	0.01
141	Pakistan	1.4	72.5	16.4	0.2	9.1	0.4	27.7	24.1	47.4	0.9	0.30	5.02	0.96	0.11	0.78	0.28
142	Swaziland	72.5	3.2	14.9	0.2	7.1	2.1	24.0	1.9	25.8	48.4	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
143	Angola	65.8	3.8	28.6	0.8	1.0	0.0	29.2	2.0	33.7	35.2	3.62	0.07	0.43	0.11	0.02	0.01
144	Nepal	0.7	95.0	2.4	0.2	1.3	0.3	5.6	2.2	91.6	0.6	0.05	1.99	0.04	0.03	0.03	0.07
145	Madagascar	28.2	3.0	65.8	0.5	2.4	0.1	67.2	15.3	8.7	8.9	0.27	0.01	0.17	0.01	0.01	0.00
146	Bangladesh	0.7	92.4	4.7	0.2	1.8	0.2	7.7	8.4	83.2	0.6	0.31	12.76	0.55	0.17	0.30	0.25
147	Kenya	41.5	4.2	37.9	0.2	14.4	1.8	53.6	1.6	39.8	5.0	1.18	0.04	0.29	0.02	0.16	0.16
148	Papua New Guinea	0.8	8.9	4.9	0.3	4.4	80.7	59.1	1.1	39.3	0.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.81
149	Haiti	1.1	3.4	5.5	25.7	64.3	0.0	70.0	12.1	17.3	0.5	0.05	0.05	0.07	3.19	1.20	0.00
150	Sudan	42.9	45.9	5.7	0.2	4.6	0.8	12.5	38.8	42.0	6.7	1.72	0.60	0.06	0.02	0.07	0.10
151	Tanzania (United Republic of)	67.5	2.8	17.4	0.2	11.4	0.7	29.4	1.3	45.7	23.7	1.21	0.02	0.09	0.01	0.08	0.04
152	Ghana	74.8	3.4	12.2	0.2	9.1	0.2	21.6	1.0	16.5	60.8	4.48	0.07	0.20	0.03	0.22	0.05
153	Cameroon	48.9	3.2	38.8	0.2	8.9	0.1	47.2	1.5	36.7	14.6	0.52	0.01	0.11	0.01	0.04	0.00
154	Mauritania	75.9	4.5	17.1	0.2	2.3	0.0	19.3	3.6	18.9	58.2	0.55	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.00
155	Djibouti	41.7	5.0	48.0	0.2	4.7	0.5	52.4	4.5	11.5	31.5	0.04	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00
156	Lesotho	93.5	2.3	2.8	0.1	1.1	0.2	4.2	0.9	23.6	71.3	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
157	Uganda	37.5	3.7	43.9	0.2	13.9	0.9	58.1	1.6	31.8	8.5	0.40	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.06	0.03
158	Nigeria	62.3	4.4	18.1	0.2	14.8	0.2	33.0	2.3	44.5	20.2	4.06	0.09	0.32	0.04	0.38	0.04
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT																	
159	Togo	83.8	2.7	11.3	0.2	2.0	0.0	13.2	0.9	51.4	34.5	1.12	0.01	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00
160	Malawi	83.7	2.5	11.6	0.2	1.7	0.4	13.6	1.1	43.4	41.9	0.79	0.01	0.03	0.00	0.01	0.01
161	Benin	91.6	3.1	4.6	0.2	0.5	0.0	5.2	0.8	43.5	50.4	3.30	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.01	0.00
162	Timor-Leste	0.8	39.5	18.2	0.2	0.2	41.0	59.8	1.2	38.5	0.4	0.00	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.19	
163	Côte d'Ivoire	47.7	3.1	43.4	0.2	5.6	0.1	48.4	1.6	10.4	39.6	0.53	0.01	0.13	0.01	0.02	0.00
164	Zambia	78.3	2.9	13.2	0.2	3.8	1.6	18.5	1.1	53.8	26.5	1.21	0.01	0.06	0.01	0.02	0.08
165	Eritrea	78.2	11.5	5.6	0.2	4.3	0.3	10.4	9.4	13.1	67.1	2.78	0.13	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.03
166	Senegal	55.7	3.0	38.1	0.2	2.9	0.0	40.6	1.5	24.7	33.2	1.67	0.03	0.31	0.02	0.03	0.00
167	Rwanda	85.2	3.2	9.1	0.2	2.3	0.0	11.4	1.0	79.7	8.0	1.28	0.02	0.04	0.01	0.01	0.00
168	Gambia	44.7	2.9	39.7	0.2	12.4	0.1	51.6	1.5	16.5	30.4	0.14	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.02	0.00
169	Liberia	34.9	4.4	11.5	0.2	48.8	0.2	60.4	1.1	24.9	13.6	0.19	0.01	0.02	0.00	0.10	0.00
170	Guinea	90.3	3.0	5.1	0.2	1.4	0.0	6.6	0.8	10.2	82.4	3.29	0.04	0.05	0.02	0.02	0.00
171	Ethiopia	8.6	37.5	21.4	0.2	30.7	1.5	75.1	10.0	10.5	4.4	0.15	0.22	0.10	0.01	0.22	0.08
172	Mozambique	83.8	2.5	12.8	0.3	0.6	0.1	13.3	1.2	50.1	35.4	4.44	0.04	0.18	0.04	0.01	0.01
173	Guinea-Bissau	65.0	2.8	31.3	0.2	0.6	0.0	31.5	1.3	13.1	54.1	0.52	0.01	0.07	0.00	0.00	0.00
174	Burundi	90.8	3.2	4.6	0.2	1.1	0.0	5.8	0.9	84.2	9.1	2.21	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.01	0.00
175	Chad	90.7	5.5	3.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.8	3.7	74.3	18.1	1.72	0.03	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00
176	Congo (Dem. Republic of the)	79.7	2.6	15.3	0.2	2.2	0.0	17.4	1.1	48.6	32.8	4.09	0.04	0.21	0.02	0.04	0.01
177	Burkina Faso	94.0	3.0	2.4	0.2	0.3	0.0	2.9	0.8	8.9	87.5	7.93	0.08	0.06	0.04	0.01	0.00

TABLE

HDI rank	Areas of residence																					
	Continent of residence 2000–2002 (% of total emigrant stocks)						Human development category of countries of residence ^a 2000–2002 (% of total emigrant stocks)					Share of continents' immigrants from country 2000–2002 (% of total immigrant stocks in the continent)										
	Africa		Asia		Europe		Latin America and the Caribbean		Northern America		Oceania	Very high	High	Medium	Low	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean	Northern America	Oceania	
																Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin America and the Caribbean	Northern America	Oceania	
178 Mali	91.1	3.1	5.1	0.2	0.5	0.0	5.7	0.9	17.5	76.0	8.99	0.10	0.14	0.05	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
179 Central African Republic	84.1	2.1	13.0	0.2	0.6	0.1	13.5	1.0	70.9	14.6	0.58	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
180 Sierra Leone	40.9	3.0	31.5	0.2	24.0	0.5	55.4	1.4	11.1	32.1	0.24	0.01	0.05	0.00	0.06	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01	
181 Afghanistan	0.8	91.4	4.4	0.2	2.7	0.5	11.0	4.6	84.0	0.4	0.14	4.82	0.20	0.08	0.17	0.25						
182 Niger	93.3	3.0	3.0	0.2	0.5	0.0	3.6	0.8	20.6	75.0	2.90	0.03	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	
OTHER UN MEMBER STATES																						
Iraq	5.1	59.2	22.1	0.2	10.7	2.7	44.2	6.6	48.7	0.4	0.35	1.33	0.42	0.03	0.29	0.59						
Kiribati	0.8	5.5	7.9	0.3	28.6	57.0	62.6	1.2	35.8	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.04						
Korea (Dem. People's Rep. of)	0.9	47.5	2.0	0.9	48.6	0.0	85.9	1.5	12.2	0.5	0.03	0.46	0.02	0.07	0.58	0.00						
Marshall Islands	0.8	25.1	3.5	1.0	64.2	5.4	69.1	4.0	26.4	0.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.01						
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.8	23.1	3.9	1.1	30.4	40.7	35.7	30.2	33.6	0.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.20						
Monaco	2.0	5.9	87.9	0.6	3.4	0.2	90.1	2.9	6.3	0.7	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Nauru	0.7	5.6	6.9	4.2	11.1	71.5	86.3	4.7	8.7	0.4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.01						
Palau	0.7	55.3	3.3	1.6	17.6	21.6	22.3	12.7	64.5	0.5	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.05						
San Marino	1.5	3.1	86.2	1.1	8.0	0.1	92.9	3.4	3.0	0.7	0.00	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.00						
Somalia	50.8	9.6	27.5	0.2	10.8	1.0	39.2	8.2	11.7	41.0	1.71	0.10	0.25	0.02	0.14	0.11						
Tuvalu	0.7	5.1	17.0	0.3	1.6	75.3	83.0	4.3	12.3	0.3	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03						
Zimbabwe	61.8	3.0	24.1	0.2	5.7	5.1	34.7	1.5	28.2	35.7	1.12	0.02	0.12	0.01	0.04	0.29						
Africa	52.6	12.5	28.9	0.2	4.9	0.9	35.9	8.3	25.7	30.0	82.39 ^t	6.31 ^t	12.34 ^t	0.97 ^t	3.07 ^t	4.41						
Asia	1.7	54.7	24.5	0.5	16.4	2.2	41.7	23.2	34.5	0.6	6.83 ^t	72.37 ^t	27.34 ^t	5.62 ^t	26.57 ^t	28.68						
Europe	2.5	16.0	59.0	2.5	15.4	4.6	52.6	28.1	18.1	1.2	8.39 ^t	17.25 ^t	53.66 ^t	21.75 ^t	20.39 ^t	48.18						
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.1	5.1	10.3	13.4	69.8	0.3	81.7	12.1	5.6	0.5	1.77 ^t	2.73 ^t	4.69 ^t	59.05 ^t	46.01 ^t	1.70						
Northern America	2.2	14.7	23.6	21.0	34.9	3.7	62.8	23.5	12.6	1.1	0.49 ^t	1.07 ^t	1.44 ^t	12.46 ^t	3.09 ^t	2.60						
Oceania	1.4	8.7	20.1	0.6	22.5	46.7	84.3	2.8	12.3	0.6	0.13 ^t	0.28 ^t	0.54 ^t	0.16 ^t	0.87 ^t	14.44						
OECD	2.4	9.0	36.4	4.8	41.2	6.2	83.1	9.7	6.0	1.2	6.84 ^t	8.22 ^t	28.10 ^t	35.99 ^t	46.29 ^t	55.89						
European Union (EU27)	3.1	10.7	49.1	4.4	24.6	8.0	77.4	14.9	6.2	1.5	5.47 ^t	6.04 ^t	23.25 ^t	20.41 ^t	16.91 ^t	43.70						
GCC	6.1	77.9	5.9	0.3	9.1	0.8	18.0	17.6	63.9	0.4	0.39 ^t	1.60 ^t	0.10 ^t	0.05 ^t	0.23 ^t	0.17						
Very high human development	3.0	14.3	39.2	6.3	28.2	9.0	76.7	11.9	9.9	1.4	6.08 ^t	9.43 ^t	21.71 ^t	34.20 ^t	22.75 ^t	57.60						
Very high HD: OECD	3.1	10.7	41.4	7.0	28.5	9.3	79.4	12.1	7.0	1.5	5.68 ^t	6.32 ^t	20.60 ^t	33.87 ^t	20.67 ^t	53.47						
Very high HD: non-OECD	1.9	46.4	19.6	0.6	25.3	6.3	53.8	10.4	35.3	0.5	0.39 ^t	3.11 ^t	1.11 ^t	0.33 ^t	2.08 ^t	4.14						
High human development	1.7	16.5	43.8	4.4	32.4	1.3	56.4	23.9	18.9	0.7	5.53 ^t	17.75 ^t	39.74 ^t	38.67 ^t	42.85 ^t	13.42						
Medium human development	7.4	43.3	27.8	2.1	17.6	1.8	42.6	25.3	28.9	3.2	35.37 ^t	66.96 ^t	36.26 ^t	26.71 ^t	33.33 ^t	27.88						
Low human development	64.1	21.9	10.2	0.2	3.2	0.4	15.0	2.6	40.8	41.6	53.02 ^t	5.85 ^t	2.29 ^t	0.42 ^t	1.07 ^t	1.10						
World (excluding the former Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia)	10.8	29.2	24.8	4.2	27.4	3.5	59.6	13.3	21.1	6.0	96.81 ^t	84.39 ^t	60.44 ^t	98.72 ^t	97.03 ^t	98.57						
World	9.1	28.2	33.4	3.4	23.0	2.9	51.1	20.7	23.3	5.0	100.00 ^t	100.00 ^t	100.00 ^t	100.00 ^t	100.00 ^t	100.00						

NOTES

a Percentages may not sum to 100% due to movements to areas not classified by human development categories.

b Data refer to Serbia and Montenegro prior to its separation into two independent states in June 2006.

SOURCES

All columns: calculated based on data from Migration DRC (2007).

TABLE

Conflict and insecurity-induced movement

D

HDI rank	By country of origin						By country of asylum					
	International			Internal			International			Internal		
	Stock of refugees		People in refugee-like situations	Stock of asylum seekers (pending cases)	Internally displaced people ^d		Stock of refugees		People in refugee-like situations	Stock of asylum seekers (pending cases)		
	Total (thousands) 2007	Share of international emigrant stock (%)	Share of world refugees (%) 2007	Total (thousands) 2007	Total (thousands) 2007	Total (thousands) 2008	Total (thousands) 2007	Share of international immigrant stock (%)	Share of world refugees (%) 2007	Total (thousands) 2007	Total (thousands) 2007	
1 Norway	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	34.5	9.3	0.2	0.0	6.7	
2 Australia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	22.2	0.5	0.2	0.0	1.5	
3 Iceland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
4 Canada	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	175.7	2.8	1.2	0.0	37.5	
5 Ireland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	9.3	1.5	0.1	0.0	4.4	
6 Netherlands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	86.6	5.0	0.6	0.0	5.8	
7 Sweden	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	75.1	6.7	0.5	0.0	27.7	
8 France	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	151.8	2.3	1.1	0.0	31.1	
9 Switzerland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	45.7	2.8	0.3	0.0	10.7	
10 Japan	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.5	
11 Luxembourg	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	2.7	1.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	
12 Finland	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	6.2	3.6	0.0	0.0	0.7	
13 United States	2.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.1	..	281.2	0.7	2.0	0.0	83.9	
14 Austria	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	30.8	2.7	0.2	0.0	38.4	
15 Spain	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	5.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
16 Denmark	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	26.8	6.4	0.2	0.0	0.6	
17 Belgium	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	17.6	2.0	0.1	0.0	15.2	
18 Italy	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	38.1	1.2	0.3	0.0	1.5	
19 Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.3	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
20 New Zealand	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	2.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	
21 United Kingdom	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	299.7	5.1	2.1	0.0	10.9	
22 Germany	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	578.9	5.5	4.0	0.0	34.1	
23 Singapore	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.9	
25 Greece	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	2.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	28.5	
26 Korea (Republic of)	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	
27 Israel	1.5	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.9	150–420 ^b	1.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.8	
28 Andorra	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Slovenia	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	
30 Brunei Darussalam	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Kuwait	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	0.2	0.0	0.0	38.0	0.7	
32 Cyprus	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	11.9	
33 Qatar	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
34 Portugal	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
35 United Arab Emirates	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
36 Czech Republic	1.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	2.0	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.2	
37 Barbados	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Malta	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	3.0	25.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
39 Bahrain	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
40 Estonia	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
41 Poland	2.9	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	..	9.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	5.9	
42 Slovakia	0.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.6	
43 Hungary	3.4	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	8.1	2.4	0.1	0.0	1.6	
44 Chile	1.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	1.4	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.5	
45 Croatia	100.4	16.5	0.7	0.0	0.1	3 ^c	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	
46 Lithuania	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	0.7	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	
47 Antigua and Barbuda	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
48 Latvia	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
49 Argentina	1.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	3.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.1	
50 Uruguay	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	
51 Cuba	7.1	0.7	0.0	0.4	1.1	..	0.6	4.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
52 Bahamas	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Mexico	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	14.8	6	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
54 Costa Rica	0.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	11.6	2.6	0.1	5.6	0.5	
55 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2.0	2.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	..	4.1	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	
56 Oman	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
57 Seychelles	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
58 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	5.1	1.4	0.0	0.0	1.8	..	0.9	0.1	0.0	200.0	9.6	
59 Saudi Arabia	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	240.7	3.8	1.7	0.0	0.3	

TABLE

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HDI rank	By country of origin						By country of asylum					
	International			Internal			International			Internal		
	Stock of refugees		People in refugee-like situations	Stock of asylum seekers (pending cases)	Internally displaced people ^a		Stock of refugees		People in refugee-like situations	Stock of asylum seekers (pending cases)		
	Total (thousands) 2007	Share of international emigrant stock (%)	Share of world refugees (%) 2007	Total (thousands) 2007	Total (thousands) 2007	Total (thousands) 2008	Total (thousands) 2007	Share of international immigrant stock (%)	Share of world refugees (%) 2007	Total (thousands) 2007	Total (thousands) 2007	
60 Panama	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	1.9	1.8	0.0	15.0	0.5	
61 Bulgaria	3.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	..	4.8	4.6	0.0	0.0	1.0	
62 Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Romania	5.3	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.6	..	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	
64 Trinidad and Tobago	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	
65 Montenegro	0.6	..	0.0	0.0	0.3	..	8.5	15.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	
66 Malaysia	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	32.2	1.6	0.2	0.4	6.9	
67 Serbia	165.6	9.8	1.2	0.1	14.2	248 ^d	98.0	14.5	0.7	0.0	0.0	
68 Belarus	5.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.2	..	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
69 Saint Lucia	0.2	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.2	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
70 Albania	15.3	1.9	0.1	0.0	1.6	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
71 Russian Federation	92.9	0.8	0.6	0.0	17.6	18–137 ^e	1.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	3.1	
72 Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of)	8.1	3.1	0.1	0.0	1.1	1	1.2	1.0	0.0	0.1	0.2	
73 Dominica	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
74 Grenada	0.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
75 Brazil	1.6	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	..	3.8	0.6	0.0	17.0	0.4	
76 Bosnia and Herzegovina	78.3	6.2	0.5	0.0	1.1	125	7.4	21.0	0.1	0.0	0.6	
77 Colombia	70.1	4.3	0.5	481.6	43.1	2,650–4,360 ^c	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	
78 Peru	7.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	3.1	150 ^c	1.0	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.5	
79 Turkey	221.9	7.4	1.6	0.0	9.2	954–1,200	7.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	5.2	
80 Ecuador	1.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	..	14.9	12.1	0.1	250.0	27.4	
81 Mauritius	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
82 Kazakhstan	5.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	..	4.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	
83 Lebanon	13.1	2.3	0.1	0.0	2.6	90–390 ^f	466.9 ^g	64.7 ^g	3.3 ^g	0.1	0.6	
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
84 Armenia	15.4	2.0	0.1	0.0	4.0	8 ^c	4.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	
85 Ukraine	26.0	0.4	0.2	0.0	2.4	..	2.3	0.0	0.0	5.0	1.3	
86 Azerbaijan	15.9	1.2	0.1	0.0	1.9	573 ^h	2.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.1	
87 Thailand	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.4	..	125.6	12.8	0.9	0.0	13.5	
88 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	68.4	7.4	0.5	0.0	10.4	..	963.5	46.7	6.7	0.0	1.2	
89 Georgia	6.8	0.7	0.0	5.0	4.1	0 ⁱ	1.0	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
90 Dominican Republic	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
91 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.6	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 China	149.1	2.6	1.0	0.0	15.5	..	301.1	51.0	2.1	0.0	0.1	
93 Belize	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.4	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	
94 Samoa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
95 Maldives	0.0	1.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
96 Jordan	1.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	..	2,431.0 ^g	..	17.0 ^g	0.0	0.4	
97 Suriname	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
98 Tunisia	2.5	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.3	..	0.1	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	
99 Tonga	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 Jamaica	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 Paraguay	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
102 Sri Lanka	134.9	14.5	0.9	0.0	6.0	500	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	
103 Gabon	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	8.8	3.6	0.1	0.0	4.3	
104 Algeria	10.6	0.5	0.1	0.0	1.4	.. ^j	94.1	38.8	0.7	0.0	1.6	
105 Philippines	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.8	314 ^k	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
106 El Salvador	6.0	0.6	0.0	0.0	18.6	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
107 Syrian Arab Republic	13.7	3.2	0.1	0.0	6.9	433	1,960.0 ^g	..	13.7 ^g	0.0	5.9	
108 Fiji	1.8	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
109 Turkmenistan	0.7	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
110 Occupied Palestinian Territories	4,953.4 ^g	..	34.6 ^g	6.0	2.4	25–115 ^{c,l}	1,813.8 ^g	..	12.7 ^g	0.0	0.0	
111 Indonesia	20.2	1.1	0.1	0.3	2.4	150–250 ^c	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	
112 Honduras	1.2	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.7	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
113 Bolivia	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.4	..	0.6	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.2	
114 Guyana	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
115 Mongolia	1.1	14.5	0.0	0.0	2.0	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
116 Viet Nam	327.8	16.3	2.3	0.0	1.8	..	2.4	4.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	
117 Moldova	4.9	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.9	..	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	
118 Equatorial Guinea	0.4	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	

Conflict and insecurity-induced movement

HDI rank	By country of origin						By country of asylum					
	International			Internal			International			Internal		
	Stock of refugees		People in refugee-like situations	Stock of asylum seekers (pending cases)	Internally displaced people ^d		Stock of refugees		People in refugee-like situations	Stock of asylum seekers (pending cases)		
	Total (thousands) 2007	Share of international emigrant stock (%)	Share of world refugees (%) 2007	Total (thousands) 2007	Total (thousands) 2007	Total (thousands) 2008	Total (thousands) 2007	Share of international immigrant stock (%)	Share of world refugees (%) 2007	Total (thousands) 2007	Total (thousands) 2007	
119 Uzbekistan	5.7	0.2	0.0	0.0	1.8	3	1.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
120 Kyrgyzstan	2.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.4	..	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.7	
121 Cape Verde	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
122 Guatemala	6.2	1.0	0.0	0.0	15.0	..	0.4	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	
123 Egypt	6.8	0.3	0.0	0.0	1.6	..	97.6	39.5	0.7	0.0	14.9	
124 Nicaragua	1.9	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.8	..	0.2	0.5	0.0	0.0	0.0	
125 Botswana	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	2.5	3.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
126 Vanuatu	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	
127 Tajikistan	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.4	0.1	..	1.1	0.4	0.0	0.0	0.1	
128 Namibia	1.1	4.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	6.5	5.0	0.0	0.0	1.2	
129 South Africa	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	36.7	2.9	0.3	0.0	170.9	
130 Morocco	4.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	..	0.8	1.5	0.0	0.0	0.7	
131 Sao Tome and Principe	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
132 Bhutan	108.1	..	0.8	2.5	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
133 Lao People's Democratic Republic	10.0	2.8	0.1	0.0	0.2	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
134 India	20.5	0.2	0.1	0.0	7.1	500 ^k	161.5	2.7	1.1	0.0	2.4	
135 Solomon Islands	0.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
136 Congo	19.7	3.6	0.1	0.0	6.1	8 ^c	38.5	29.9	0.3	0.0	4.8	
137 Cambodia	17.7	5.7	0.1	0.0	0.4	..	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	
138 Myanmar	191.3	60.8	1.3	0.1	19.0	503 ^m	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
139 Comoros	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
140 Yemen	1.6	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.3	25–35	117.4	25.8	0.8	0.0	0.7	
141 Pakistan	31.9	0.9	0.2	0.0	8.6	.. ⁿ	887.3	25.0	6.2	1,147.8	3.1	
142 Swaziland	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	..	0.8	2.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	
143 Angola	186.2	21.2	1.3	0.0	0.8	20 ^{e,o}	12.1	21.5	0.1	0.0	2.9	
144 Nepal	3.4	0.3	0.0	0.0	2.1	50–70	128.2	15.7	0.9	2.5	1.6	
145 Madagascar	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
146 Bangladesh	10.2	0.1	0.1	0.0	7.3	500 ^c	27.6	2.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	
147 Kenya	7.5	1.7	0.1	0.0	1.7	400 ^p	265.7	33.6	1.9	0.0	5.8	
148 Papua New Guinea	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	10.0	39.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	
149 Haiti	22.3	3.0	0.2	0.0	10.3	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
150 Sudan	523.0	81.4	3.7	0.0	19.4	6,000 ^q	222.7	34.8	1.6	0.0	7.3	
151 Tanzania (United Republic of)	1.3	0.4	0.0	0.0	2.9	..	435.6	54.6	3.0	0.0	0.3	
152 Ghana	5.1	0.5	0.0	0.0	1.7	..	35.0	2.1	0.2	0.0	0.4	
153 Cameroon	11.5	6.8	0.1	0.0	3.0	..	60.1	28.4	0.4	0.0	2.2	
154 Mauritania	33.1	28.3	0.2	0.0	1.0	..	1.0	1.5	0.0	29.5	0.0	
155 Djibouti	0.6	3.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	6.7	6.0	0.0	0.0	0.5	
156 Lesotho	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
157 Uganda	21.3	12.5	0.1	0.0	3.2	869 ^r	229.0	35.1	1.6	0.0	5.8	
158 Nigeria	13.9	1.3	0.1	0.0	9.7	..	8.5	0.9	0.1	0.0	0.7	
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT												
159 Togo	22.5	10.5	0.2	0.0	1.3	2 ^c	1.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.1	
160 Malawi	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.0	8.2	..	2.9	1.1	0.0	0.0	6.8	
161 Benin	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	..	7.6	4.1	0.1	0.0	0.5	
162 Timor-Leste	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	30	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
163 Côte d'Ivoire	22.2	12.6	0.2	0.0	7.4	621	24.6	1.0	0.2	0.0	1.8	
164 Zambia	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.5	..	112.9	39.3	0.8	0.0	0.0	
165 Eritrea	208.7	36.7	1.5	0.0	12.2	32 ^c	5.0	34.4	0.0	0.0	2.0	
166 Senegal	15.9	3.3	0.1	0.0	0.9	10–70	20.4	9.3	0.1	0.0	2.5	
167 Rwanda	81.0	33.7	0.6	0.0	8.2	..	53.6	12.3	0.4	0.0	0.7	
168 Gambia	1.3	2.5	0.0	0.0	1.0	..	14.9	6.4	0.1	0.0	0.0	
169 Liberia	91.5	..	0.6	0.0	3.5	..	10.5	10.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	
170 Guinea	8.3	1.4	0.1	0.0	1.9	..	25.2	6.3	0.2	0.0	4.0	
171 Ethiopia	59.8	21.0	0.4	0.0	29.5	200 ^c	85.2	15.4	0.6	0.0	0.2	
172 Mozambique	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	..	2.8	0.7	0.0	0.0	4.2	
173 Guinea-Bissau	1.0	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.3	..	7.9	40.9	0.1	0.0	0.3	
174 Burundi	375.7	96.7	2.6	0.0	7.1	100	24.5	30.0	0.2	0.0	7.5	
175 Chad	55.7	18.4	0.4	0.0	2.7	186	294.0	82.0	2.1	0.0	0.0	
176 Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	370.4	45.1	2.6	0.0	36.3	1,400 ^s	177.4	36.9	1.2	0.0	0.1	
177 Burkina Faso	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	..	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	

TABLE

HDI rank	International						Internal	International					
	Stock of refugees			People in refugee-like situations	Stock of asylum seekers (pending cases)	Internally displaced people ^a		Stock of refugees			People in refugee-like situations	Stock of asylum seekers (pending cases)	
	Total (thousands) 2007	Share of international emigrant stock (%)	Share of world refugees (%) 2007					Total (thousands) 2007	Total (thousands) 2007	Total (thousands) 2008			
178 Mali	1.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.6	..	9.2	5.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	1.9	
179 Central African Republic	98.1	89.5	0.7	0.0	1.3	108	7.5	10.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	2.0	
180 Sierra Leone	32.1	34.0	0.2	0.0	4.7	..	8.8	5.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	
181 Afghanistan	1,909.9	73.2	13.4	1,147.8	16.1	200 ^t	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
182 Niger	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	..	0.3	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
OTHER UN MEMBER STATES													
Iraq	2,279.2	..	15.9	30.0	27.7	2,842 ^v	42.4	33.1	0.3	0.0	2.4		
Kiribati	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	0.6	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Monaco	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
San Marino	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	455.4	84.5	3.2	2.0	16.4	1,100	0.9	4.2	0.0	0.0	8.7		
Tuvalu	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	14.4	5.0	0.1	0.0	34.3	880–960	4.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.5		
Africa	2,859.7 ^t	11.4	20.0 ^t	31.6 ^t	234.2 ^t	..	2,468.8 ^t	14.0	17.3 ^t	29.5 ^t	272.3 ^t		
Asia	10,552.2 ^t	16.1	73.8 ^t	1,192.1 ^t	166.4 ^t	..	9,729.8 ^t	17.6	68.1 ^t	1,189.1 ^t	69.3 ^t		
Europe	516.0 ^t	0.9	3.6 ^t	0.1 ^t	42.7 ^t	..	1,564.1 ^t	2.4	10.9 ^t	5.1 ^t	234.2 ^t		
Latin America and the Caribbean	142.9 ^t	0.5	1.0 ^t	482.0 ^t	112.2 ^t	..	43.0 ^t	0.6	0.3 ^t	487.6 ^t	41.2 ^t		
Northern America	2.7 ^t	0.1	0.0 ^t	0.0 ^t	1.2 ^t	..	457.0 ^t	1.0	3.2 ^t	0.0 ^t	121.4 ^t		
Oceania	2.0 ^t	0.1	0.0 ^t	0.0 ^t	0.3 ^t	..	34.9 ^t	0.6	0.2 ^t	0.0 ^t	1.7 ^t		
OECD	240.9 ^t	0.5	1.7 ^t	0.0 ^t	26.4 ^t	..	1,924.1 ^t	2.0	13.5 ^t	0.0 ^t	357.7 ^t		
European Union (EU27)	19.0 ^t	0.1	0.1 ^t	0.0 ^t	2.0 ^t	..	1,363.3 ^t	3.3	9.5 ^t	0.0 ^t	223.3 ^t		
GCC	2.0 ^t	0.2	0.0 ^t	0.0 ^t	0.2 ^t	..	241.1 ^t	1.9	1.7 ^t	38.0 ^t	1.2 ^t		
Very high human development	9.7 ^t	0.0	0.1 ^t	0.0 ^t	3.2 ^t	..	1,903.7 ^t	1.8	13.3 ^t	38.0 ^t	365.7 ^t		
Very high HD: OECD	6.8 ^t	0.0	0.0 ^t	0.0 ^t	2.0 ^t	..	1,897.3 ^t	2.0	13.3 ^t	0.0 ^t	344.4 ^t		
Very high HD: non-OECD	2.9 ^t	0.1	0.0 ^t	0.0 ^t	1.2 ^t	..	6.4 ^t	0.0	0.0 ^t	38.0 ^t	21.3 ^t		
High human development	828.8 ^t	1.5	5.8 ^t	482.1 ^t	117.2 ^t	..	941.1 ^t	2.5	6.6 ^t	488.1 ^t	70.1 ^t		
Medium human development	9,410.0 ^t	12.3	65.8 ^t	70.3 ^t	240.6 ^t	..	10,550.7 ^t	25.8	73.8 ^t	1,185.1 ^t	259.2 ^t		
Low human development	3,827.1 ^t	28.9	26.8 ^t	1,153.3 ^t	195.9 ^t	..	902.1 ^t	10.7	6.3 ^t	0.0 ^t	45.0 ^t		
World (excluding the former Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia)	13,891.2 ^t	9.6	97.2 ^t	1,700.3 ^t	521.4 ^t	..	14,274.8 ^t	8.5	99.8 ^t	1,705.9 ^t	731.6 ^t		
World	14,297.5 ^t	7.3	100.0 ^t	1,711.3 ^{tu}	740.0 ^{tu}	26,000 ^{tu}	14,297.5 ^t	7.3	100.0 ^t	1,711.3 ^{tu}	740.0 ^{tu}		

NOTES

- a** Estimates maintained by the IDMC are based on various sources and are associated with high levels of uncertainty.
- b** Higher figure includes an estimate of internally displaced Bedouin.
- c** Data refer to a year or period other than that specified.
- d** Figure includes 206,000 registered IDPs in Serbia plus an estimated 20,000 unregistered Roma displaced in Serbia and 21,000 IDPs in Kosovo.
- e** Figure includes forced migrants registered in Ingushetia and Chechnya.
- f** Figure includes 32,000 Palestinian refugees displaced as a result of fighting between Lebanese forces and Fatah al Islam in May–August 2007.
- g** Including Palestinian refugees under the responsibility of UNRWA (2008).

h Figure refers to those displaced from Nagorno Karabakh and seven occupied territories.

- i** Some 59,000 people displaced since the August 2008 crisis have not been able to return. There are some 221,597 IDPs based on the result of a survey conducted by UNHCR and the government but these are yet to be endorsed.
- j** There are no reliable estimates but in 2002, the EU estimated the number to be 100,000.
- k** Figures are suspected to be underestimate.
- l** Lower figure relates to IDPs evicted by home demolitions in Gaza between 2000 and 2004 whilst higher figure is cumulative since 1967.
- m** Figure relates to the eastern border areas only.
- n** Exact IDP numbers are unknown but conflict induced displacement has taken place in the North-West Frontier province, Baluchistan and Waziristan.

o Figure refers to IDPs in Cabinda region only.

- p** Figure takes into account the government's return programme which claims that some 172,000 displaced due to the post-election violence returned in May 2008.
- q** Figures are based on separate estimates for Darfur, Khartoum and Southern Sudan.
- r** Excludes IDPs in urban areas.
- s** Figure includes an estimated 250,000 civilians who fled their homes in North Kivu due to fighting between the national army and CNDP rebels.
- t** It is believed that there are more than 200,000 IDPs.
- u** Data are aggregates from the original data source.
- v** Figure is cumulative since 2001 and includes 1.5 million people displaced due to a rise in inter-communal violence since February 2006.

SOURCES

- Columns 1, 3, 4, 7, 9 and 10:** UNHCR (2009b).
- Column 2:** calculated based on data from UNHCR (2009b) and Migration DRC (2007).
- Columns 5 and 11:** UNHCR (2009a).
- Column 6:** IDMC (2009a).
- Column 8:** calculated based on UNHCR (2009b) and UN (2009d).

TABLE

International financial flows: remittances, official development assistance and foreign direct investment

E

HDI rank	Remittances										Relative size of remittance inflows				Remittance inflows by continent of origin				
				ODA received															
	Inflows total (US\$ millions)	Outflows total (US\$ millions)	Outflows per migrant (US\$)	(net disbursements) per capita (US\$)	per capita (US\$)	as % of net ODA receipts	as % of GDP	ratio of remittances to FDI	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin American and the Caribbean	Northern America	Oceania					
	2007																		
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT																			
1 Norway	613	3,642	10,588	..	130	..	0.2	0.2	0.0	4.2	66.2	0.7	26.3	2.7	..	..	..	..
2 Australia	3,862	3,559	869	..	186	..	0.4	0.1	0.7	6.7	49.3	0.8	25.7	16.8	..	..	..	..
3 Iceland	41	100	4,333	..	137	..	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.5	63.4	0.3	34.1	1.6	..	..	..	..
4 Canada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5 Ireland	580	2,554	4,363	..	135	..	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	70.6	0.1	22.9	6.1	..	..	..	..
6 Netherlands	2,548	7,830	4,780	..	155	..	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	51.5	1.8	30.4	12.9	..	..	..	..
7 Sweden	775	1,142	1,022	..	85	..	0.2	0.1	0.6	3.2	69.4	1.4	22.9	2.6	..	..	..	..
8 France	13,746	4,380	677	..	223	..	0.5	0.1	13.5	3.8	58.8	4.7	16.8	2.3	..	..	..	..
9 Switzerland	2,035	16,273	9,805	..	272	..	0.4	0.0	0.1	3.2	75.4	2.3	16.2	2.8	..	..	..	..
10 Japan	1,577	4,037	1,971	..	12	..	0.0	0.1	0.1	8.8	15.8	9.0	62.3	4.0	..	..	..	..
11 Luxembourg	1,565	9,281	53,446	..	3,355	..	3.3	0.0	0.0	0.2	90.7	0.2	8.5	0.4	..	..	..	..
12 Finland	772	391	2,506	..	146	..	0.3	0.1	0.2	1.0	83.7	0.2	12.3	2.6	..	..	..	..
13 United States	2,972	45,643	1,190	..	10	..	0.0	0.0	0.7	12.0	31.2	38.2	13.4	4.5	..	..	..	..
14 Austria	2,945	2,985	2,420	..	352	..	0.8	0.1	0.0	3.7	73.6	1.2	17.9	3.5	..	..	..	..
15 Spain	10,687	14,728	3,075	..	241	..	0.7	0.2	0.1	0.3	63.8	24.2	10.8	1.0	..	..	..	..
16 Denmark	989	2,958	7,612	..	182	..	0.3	0.1	0.3	2.6	67.4	0.7	24.6	4.5	..	..	..	..
17 Belgium	8,562	3,192	4,438	..	819	..	1.9	0.1	0.2	2.4	79.7	1.3	15.3	1.2	..	..	..	..
18 Italy	3,165	11,287	4,481	..	54	..	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.2	56.2	9.8	27.4	6.3	..	..	..	..
19 Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 New Zealand	650	1,207	1,880	..	155	..	0.5	0.2	0.1	2.1	16.5	0.1	8.2	73.0	..	..	..	..
21 United Kingdom	8,234	5,048	933	..	135	..	0.3	0.0	0.3	4.4	26.2	0.7	38.4	29.9	..	..	..	..
22 Germany	8,570	13,860	1,366	..	104	..	0.3	0.2	0.2	12.1	44.3	1.5	39.1	2.8	..	..	..	..
23 Singapore	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	348	380	127	..	48	..	0.2	0.0	0.0	2.5	17.7	0.2	68.9	10.8	..	..	..	..
25 Greece	2,484	1,460	1,499	..	223	..	0.7	1.3	0.0	8.2	58.1	0.4	23.6	9.7	..	..	..	..
26 Korea (Republic of)	1,128	4,070	7,384	..	23	..	0.1	0.7	0.0	36.1	6.9	1.3	52.0	3.7	..	..	..	..
27 Israel	1,041	2,770	1,041	..	150	..	0.6	0.1	0.0	70.0	7.8	0.8	20.5	0.9	..	..	..	..
28 Andorra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29 Slovenia	284	207	1,236	..	142	..	0.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	77.0	0.5	17.1	5.2	..	..	..	..
30 Brunei Darussalam	..	405	3,263	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
31 Kuwait	..	3,824	2,291	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
32 Cyprus	172	371	3,195	..	201	..	..	0.1	0.0	6.3	69.8	0.0	11.5	12.4	..	..	..	..
33 Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Portugal	3,945	1,311	1,717	..	371	..	1.8	0.7	3.1	0.3	62.4	12.1	21.2	0.8	..	..	..	..
35 United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
36 Czech Republic	1,332	2,625	5,790	..	131	..	0.8	0.1	0.0	4.1	70.2	0.4	23.3	2.0	..	..	..	..
37 Barbados	140	40	1,534	46	476	1,025.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38 Malta	40	54	5,011	..	99	..	0.0	0.0	0.0	36.1	0.0	19.3	44.5	..	..	..	..	..
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT																			
39 Bahrain	..	1,483	5,018	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
40 Estonia	426	96	474	..	319	..	2.3	0.2	0.0	4.5	81.5	0.1	12.3	1.6	..	..	..	..
41 Poland	10,496	1,278	1,818	..	276	..	2.6	0.5	0.0	5.5	54.2	1.0	36.4	2.9	..	..	..	..
42 Slovakia	1,483	73	588	..	275	..	2.0	0.4	0.0	1.8	85.4	0.1	12.0	0.7	..	..	..	..
43 Hungary	413	235	742	..	41	..	0.3	0.0	0.0	3.4	52.4	0.9	37.8	5.5	..	..	..	..
44 Chile	3	6	25	7	0	2.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	25.7	42.0	27.2	5.1	..	..	..	..
45 Croatia	1,394	86	129	36	306	850.8	2.9	0.3	0.0	0.0	77.8	0.3	13.7	8.1	..	..	..	..
46 Lithuania	1,427	566	3,424	..	421	..	3.8	0.7	0.0	6.8	74.2	0.3	17.2	1.5	..	..	..	..
47 Antigua and Barbuda	24	2	113	49	276	560.9	2.0	0.1	0.0	14.2	11.7	10.6	63.3	0.1	..	..	..	..
48 Latvia	552	45	100	..	242	..	2.1	0.2	0.0	5.9	67.4	0.2	22.7	3.7	..	..	..	..
49 Argentina	604	472	315	2	15	737.0	0.2	0.1	0.0	6.5	41.1	24.5	26.2	1.7	..	..	..	..
50 Uruguay	97	4	42	10	29	285.6	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.1	29.2	48.4	17.9	4.5	..	..	..	..
51 Cuba	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
52 Bahamas	..	171	5,397	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Mexico	27,144	..	..	1	255	22,416.0	3.0	1.1	0.0	0.0	0.8	0.3	98.9	0.0	..	..	..	..
54 Costa Rica	635	271	616	12	142	1,205.1	2.3	0.3	0.0	0.2	6.5	11.8	81.2	0.3	..	..	..	..
55 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	16	762	1,234	3	3	84.1	..	0.0	14.3	34.0	32.1	0.1	17.4	2.0	..	..	..	..
56 Oman	39	3,670	5,847	..	15	..	0.1	0.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
57 Seychelles	11	21	4,309	32	129	402.5	1.9	0.0	7.6	0.2	51.2	0.0	17.7	23.3	..	..	..	..
58 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	136	598	592	3	5	191.0	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.1	47.1	14.7	37.8	0.3	..	..	..	..
59 Saudi Arabia	..	16,068	2,526	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE

E

HDI rank	Remittances			Relative size of remittance inflows				Remittance inflows by continent of origin								
	Inflows total (US\$ millions)	Outflows total (US\$ millions)	Outflows per migrant (US\$)	ODA received				as % of net ODA receipts	as % of GDP	ratio of remittances to FDI	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin American and the Caribbean	Northern America	Oceania
				2007	(net disbursements)	per capita (US\$)	per capita (US\$)									
(% of total remittance inflows)																
60 Panama	180	151	1,476	..	54	..	0.8	0.1	0.0	0.1	3.9	8.1	87.8	0.1		
61 Bulgaria	2,086	86	822	..	273	..	5.7	0.2	0.0	53.8	37.2	0.1	8.5	0.5		
62 Saint Kitts and Nevis	37	6	1,352	57	739	1,289.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
63 Romania	8,533	351	2,630	..	398	..	5.6	0.9	0.0	15.0	61.3	0.4	22.0	1.3		
64 Trinidad and Tobago	92	..	..	14	69	503.0	0.4	..	0.0	0.0	8.0	2.0	89.6	0.4		
65 Montenegro	..	..	..	177	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
66 Malaysia	1,700	6,385	3,895	8	64	851.4	1.0	0.2	0.0	80.3	6.0	0.0	6.7	7.0		
67 Serbia	..	..	..	85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Belarus	354	109	92	9	37	425.4	0.8	0.2	0.0	6.1	88.4	0.0	5.4	0.1		
69 Saint Lucia	31	4	488	143	188	131.5	3.5	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
70 Albania	1,071	7	85	96	336	350.9	10.1	2.2	0.0	0.4	91.2	0.0	8.2	0.2		
71 Russian Federation	4,100	17,716	1,467	..	29	..	0.3	0.1	0.0	31.3	61.8	0.1	6.5	0.2		
72 Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of)	267	18	147	105	131	124.9	3.6	0.8	0.0	6.1	71.0	0.1	9.5	13.3		
73 Dominica	26	0	37	288	385	133.8	8.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	27.5	13.3	58.9	0.0		
74 Grenada	55	4	329	215	524	244.3	..	0.4	0.0	0.0	17.6	12.6	69.6	0.2		
75 Brazil	4,382	896	1,396	2	23	1,475.0	0.3	0.1	0.0	31.9	27.3	11.2	29.1	0.5		
76 Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,520	65	1,601	113	640	568.6	..	1.2	0.0	0.1	85.1	0.1	12.7	2.0		
77 Colombia	4,523	95	775	16	98	618.9	3.0	0.5	0.0	0.2	29.1	26.7	43.7	0.3		
78 Peru	2,131	137	3,294	9	76	810.2	1.9	0.4	0.0	7.5	26.7	16.4	48.7	0.8		
79 Turkey	1,209	106	80	11	16	151.7	0.2	0.1	0.0	3.7	92.4	0.0	3.2	0.7		
80 Ecuador	3,094	83	726	16	232	1,436.6	6.9	16.9	0.0	0.0	52.7	3.9	43.3	0.2		
81 Mauritius	215	12	557	59	170	288.3	2.9	0.6	1.0	0.2	75.1	0.0	8.2	15.5		
82 Kazakhstan	223	4,303	1,720	13	14	110.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	9.6	89.6	0.0	0.8	0.0		
83 Lebanon	5,769	2,845	4,332	229	1,407	614.1	24.4	2.0	2.1	11.0	33.1	4.0	36.9	12.9		
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT																
84 Armenia	846	176	749	117	282	240.6	9.0	1.2	0.0	6.2	72.7	0.0	20.9	0.2		
85 Ukraine	4,503	42	6	9	97	1,111.1	3.9	0.5	0.0	9.1	77.0	0.1	13.4	0.5		
86 Azerbaijan	1,287	435	2,395	27	152	571.4	4.4	..	0.0	16.3	80.1	0.0	3.5	0.0		
87 Thailand	1,635	..	..	..	26	..	0.7	0.2	0.0	32.4	25.3	0.0	37.8	4.5		
88 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	1,115	..	..	1	16	1,094.5	0.5	1.5	0.0	9.5	40.1	0.1	48.1	2.2		
89 Georgia	696	28	148	87	158	182.0	6.8	0.4	0.0	10.4	86.3	0.0	3.2	0.1		
90 Dominican Republic	3,414	28	180	13	350	2,674.2	9.3	2.0	0.0	0.1	12.7	2.9	84.4	0.0		
91 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	31	7	702	545	254	46.6	6.7	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
92 China	32,833	4,372	7,340	1	25	2,282.3	1.1	0.2	0.1	61.9	7.4	0.4	27.3	3.0		
93 Belize	75	22	555	81	260	319.4	5.3	0.7	0.0	0.0	2.8	4.9	92.2	0.1		
94 Samoa	120	13	1,422	197	640	324.3	..	48.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	26.9	73.1		
95 Maldives	3	103	30,601	122	10	8.0	..	0.2	0.0	37.5	38.5	0.4	5.3	18.4		
96 Jordan	3,434	479	215	85	580	680.8	22.7	1.9	0.0	74.2	7.6	0.1	17.1	0.9		
97 Suriname	140	65	12,233	329	305	92.7	..	..	0.0	0.0	89.0	7.3	3.8	0.0		
98 Tunisia	1,716	15	402	30	166	553.2	5.0	1.1	8.9	4.3	84.0	0.0	2.6	0.1		
99 Tonga	100	12	10,525	304	992	326.8	..	3.6	0.0	0.2	1.3	0.5	48.0	50.0		
100 Jamaica	2,144	454	25,724	10	790	8,231.9	19.4	2.5	0.0	0.0	17.3	1.3	81.3	0.1		
101 Paraguay	469	..	..	18	77	434.1	3.2	2.4	0.0	1.1	4.6	82.9	11.3	0.2		
102 Sri Lanka	2,527	314	853	31	131	429.1	8.1	4.2	0.0	26.2	45.7	0.0	19.4	8.6		
103 Gabon	11	110	451	36	8	22.8	0.1	0.0	33.5	0.0	61.5	0.0	4.8	0.2		
104 Algeria	2,120	..	..	12	63	543.9	1.6	1.3	0.7	2.3	94.7	0.0	2.2	0.1		
105 Philippines	16,291	35	93	7	185	2,567.7	11.6	5.6	0.0	20.1	9.6	0.0	66.2	4.1		
106 El Salvador	3,711	29	1,213	13	541	4,211.6	18.4	2.4	0.0	0.0	1.1	2.7	95.3	0.9		
107 Syrian Arab Republic	824	235	239	4	41	1,099.7	2.2	..	4.7	33.0	31.9	2.7	25.7	2.0		
108 Fiji	165	32	1,836	69	197	287.9	5.0	0.6	0.0	0.3	3.5	0.0	46.2	50.0		
109 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 Occupied Palestinian Territories	598	16	9	465	149	32.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
111 Indonesia	6,174	1,654	10,356	3	27	776.1	1.5	0.9	0.0	65.1	20.3	0.0	9.9	4.6		
112 Honduras	2,625	2	94	65	369	565.4	24.5	3.2	0.0	0.1	2.6	4.3	93.0	0.0		
113 Bolivia	927	72	621	50	97	194.4	6.6	4.5	0.0	2.0	16.7	49.3	31.7	0.3		
114 Guyana	278	61	54,887	168	377	224.6	23.5	1.8	0.0	0.0	7.0	2.9	90.0	0.1		
115 Mongolia	194	77	8,443	87	74	85.1	..	0.6	0.0	11.0	63.2	0.1	24.8	1.0		
116 Viet Nam	5,500	..	..	29	63	220.3	7.9	0.8	0.0	4.1	17.9	0.0	70.6	7.5		
117 Moldova	1,498	87	197	71	395	556.6	38.3	3.0	0.0	6.4	83.2	0.0	10.2	0.2		
118 Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	62	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

International financial flows: remittances, official development assistance and foreign direct investment

HDI rank	Remittances			Relative size of remittance inflows						Remittance inflows by continent of origin					
	Inflows total (US\$ millions)	Outflows total (US\$ millions)	Outflows per migrant (US\$)	ODA received (net disbursements) per capita (US\$)			as % of net ODA receipts	as % of GDP	ratio of remittances to FDI	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin American and the Caribbean	Northern America	Oceania
				per capita (US\$)	per capita (US\$)	as % of total remittance inflows)							as % of total remittance inflows)	as % of total remittance inflows)	as % of total remittance inflows)
119 Uzbekistan	6
120 Kyrgyzstan	715	220	763	51	134	261.1	19.0	3.4	0.0	8.6	89.2	0.0	2.0	0.1	
121 Cape Verde	139	6	537	308	262	85.0	9.2	1.1	12.7	0.0	62.0	0.0	25.2	0.0	
122 Guatemala	4,254	18	347	34	319	945.6	10.6	5.9	0.0	0.0	1.9	5.1	92.9	0.0	
123 Egypt	7,656	180	1,082	14	101	706.6	6.0	0.7	12.5	58.6	13.3	0.1	13.1	2.3	
124 Nicaragua	740	..	..	149	132	88.7	12.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	32.5	65.6	0.2
125 Botswana	141	120	1,495	56	75	135.2	1.2	..	76.2	0.1	12.9	0.0	7.8	2.9	
126 Vanuatu	5	18	17,274	251	22	8.8	1.2	0.1	0.0	0.2	39.6	0.0	5.6	54.6	
127 Tajikistan	1,691	184	600	33	251	764.0	45.5	4.7	0.0	28.6	69.2	0.0	2.1	0.0	
128 Namibia	17	16	112	99	8	8.2	0.2	0.1	48.9	0.0	29.9	0.1	14.9	6.2	
129 South Africa	834	1,186	1,072	16	17	105.0	0.3	0.1	23.6	0.6	38.3	0.1	20.4	17.0	
130 Morocco	6,730	52	394	35	216	617.8	9.0	2.4	0.2	8.0	88.4	0.0	3.3	0.1	
131 Sao Tome and Principe	2	1	92	228	13	5.6	..	0.1	8.4	0.0	90.5	0.0	1.1	0.0	
132 Bhutan	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133 Lao People's Democratic Republic	1	1	20	68	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	12.5	0.0	79.2	2.1	
134 India	35,262	1,580	277	1	30	2,716.2	3.1	1.5	0.3	58.2	12.8	0.0	26.9	1.8	
135 Solomon Islands	20	3	854	500	41	8.2	..	0.5	0.0	0.5	16.2	0.0	8.9	74.3	
136 Congo	15	102	355	34	4	11.7	0.2	0.0	25.8	0.4	67.7	0.0	6.1	0.1	
137 Cambodia	353	157	517	46	24	52.5	4.2	0.4	0.0	4.6	22.7	0.0	64.4	8.3	
138 Myanmar	125	32	270	4	3	65.9	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
139 Comoros	12	..	..	53	14	27.0	2.6	15.0	10.8	0.1	88.1	0.0	0.9	0.1
140 Yemen	1,283	120	455	10	57	569.1	6.1	1.4	0.2	84.7	6.5	0.0	8.5	0.1	
141 Pakistan	5,998	3	1	13	37	271.1	4.2	1.1	0.2	45.2	32.2	0.0	21.6	0.7	
142 Swaziland	99	8	180	55	86	156.9	3.5	2.6	94.3	0.1	3.2	0.0	1.9	0.5	
143 Angola	..	603	10,695	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144 Nepal	1,734	4	5	21	61	289.8	15.5	302.1	0.0	75.3	10.2	0.0	12.4	2.1	
145 Madagascar	11	21	338	45	1	1.2	0.1	0.0	5.8	0.1	90.3	0.1	3.7	0.1	
146 Bangladesh	6,562	3	3	9	41	436.9	9.5	10.1	0.0	69.7	18.4	0.0	11.2	0.7	
147 Kenya	1,588	16	47	34	42	124.5	5.4	2.2	8.8	0.4	61.0	0.0	27.2	2.6	
148 Papua New Guinea	13	135	5,301	50	2	4.2	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.7	6.1	0.0	8.5	84.7	
149 Haiti	1,222	96	3,208	73	127	174.3	20.0	16.4	0.0	0.0	4.1	6.1	89.7	0.0	
150 Sudan	1,769	2	3	55	46	84.1	3.7	0.7	16.7	55.5	12.5	0.0	13.3	2.0	
151 Tanzania (United Republic of)	14	46	59	69	0	0.5	0.1	0.0	11.0	0.5	49.3	0.0	37.3	1.9	
152 Ghana	117	6	4	49	5	10.2	0.8	0.1	29.7	0.7	38.8	0.0	30.2	0.6	
153 Cameroon	167	103	750	104	9	8.7	0.8	0.4	30.0	0.1	56.1	0.0	13.8	0.0	
154 Mauritania	2	..	..	116	1	0.5	0.1	0.0	37.1	0.5	54.3	0.0	8.1	0.0
155 Djibouti	28	5	233	135	34	25.3	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
156 Lesotho	443	21	3,567	65	221	342.3	28.7	3.4	98.3	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.6	0.1	
157 Uganda	849	364	702	56	27	49.1	7.2	1.8	4.3	0.5	69.0	0.0	25.0	1.3	
158 Nigeria	9,221	103	106	14	62	451.5	6.7	1.5	15.2	2.0	42.9	0.0	39.5	0.4	
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT															
159 Togo	229	35	193	18	35	189.4	8.4	3.3	38.1	0.0	54.8	0.0	7.0	0.0	
160 Malawi	1	1	4	53	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	59.1	0.0	10.8	2.2	
161 Benin	224	67	383	52	25	47.7	4.1	4.7	81.2	0.0	17.0	0.0	1.8	0.0	
162 Timor-Leste	..	..	..	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163 Côte d'Ivoire	179	19	8	9	9	108.7	0.9	0.4	13.9	0.1	74.1	0.0	11.7	0.1	
164 Zambia	59	124	451	88	5	5.7	0.5	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
165 Eritrea	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166 Senegal	925	96	296	68	75	109.8	8.5	11.9	20.0	0.1	73.5	0.0	6.2	0.1	
167 Rwanda	51	68	562	73	5	7.2	1.9	0.8	40.6	0.1	43.8	0.0	15.2	0.2	
168 Gambia	47	12	52	42	28	65.4	6.9	0.7	5.4	0.0	73.1	0.0	21.4	0.1	
169 Liberia	65	0	5	186	17	9.3	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
170 Guinea	151	119	294	24	16	67.2	3.0	1.4	65.8	0.2	25.8	0.0	8.2	0.0	
171 Ethiopia	359	15	26	29	4	14.8	2.0	1.6	4.7	24.1	28.7	0.0	41.0	1.5	
172 Mozambique	99	45	111	83	5	5.6	1.3	0.2	63.7	0.0	34.0	0.2	1.8	0.3	
173 Guinea-Bissau	29	5	280	73	17	23.5	8.3	4.1	17.7	0.0	80.5	0.0	1.8	0.0	
174 Burundi	0	0	2	55	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	
175 Chad	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176 Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177 Burkina Faso	50	44	57	63	3	5.4	0.7	0.1	91.6	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.7	0.0	

TABLE

E

HDI rank	Remittances				Relative size of remittance inflows				Remittance inflows by continent of origin						
	Inflows		Outflows		ODA received		as % of net ODA receipts	as % of GDP	ratio of remittances to FDI	Africa	Asia	Europe	Latin American and the Caribbean	Northern America	Oceania
	total (US\$ millions)	Outflows total (US\$ millions)	per migrant (US\$)	(net disbursements) per capita (US\$)	per capita (US\$)										
	2007													(% of total remittance inflows)	
178 Mali	212	57	1,234	82	17	20.8	3.3	0.6	74.1	0.0	23.8	0.0	2.0	0.0	
179 Central African Republic	..	..	..	41	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
180 Sierra Leone	148	136	1,140	91	25	27.7	9.4	1.6	1.5	0.0	55.1	0.0	42.9	0.5	
181 Afghanistan	..	..	..	146	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
182 Niger	78	29	237	38	5	14.4	1.9	2.9	82.7	0.0	14.3	0.0	3.0	0.0	
OTHER UN MEMBER STATES															
Iraq	..	781	27,538	314	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kiribati	7	..	..	285	74	25.9	..	..	0.0	0.3	34.0	0.0	34.0	31.6
Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Marshall Islands	..	..	..	879	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	..	..	1,034	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Monaco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	2,518	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	1,100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
San Marino	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	1,115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	..	..	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Africa	36,850 ^T	4,754 ^T	324	36	44	..	..	..	12.2	16.4	57.4	0.0	12.5	1.5
Asia	141,398 ^T	62,220 ^T	1,448	9	36	..	..	..	0.3	45.8	17.3	0.5	32.8	3.4
Europe	119,945 ^T	126,169 ^T	1,990	..	160	..	..	..	2.2	6.3	62.0	4.2	20.4	4.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	63,408 ^T	3,947 ^T	798	10	114	..	..	..	0.0	2.7	9.7	6.2	81.2	0.2
Northern America	2,972 ^T	45,643 ^T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Oceania	6,193 ^T	5,090 ^T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
OECD	124,520 ^T	165,254 ^T	1,884	..	108	..	..	..	2.0	3.6	44.1	5.2	39.5	5.6
European Union (EU27)	96,811 ^T	88,391 ^T	2,208	..	196	..	..	..	2.7	5.9	58.5	5.1	22.5	5.4
GCC	39 ^T	25,044 ^T	2,797	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Very high human development	86,313 ^T	172,112 ^T	1,845	..	92	..	..	..	2.7	5.0	55.3	6.8	22.8	7.5
Very high HD: OECD	83,776 ^T	163,562 ^T	1,919	..	91	..	..	..	2.8	4.6	55.5	6.9	22.7	7.5
Very high HD: non-OECD	2,537 ^T	8,550 ^T	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
High human development	92,453 ^T	59,434 ^T	1,705	9	101	..	..	..	0.2	9.1	35.8	3.4	49.4	2.2
Medium human development	189,093 ^T	15,403 ^T	446	12	44	..	..	..	1.6	37.8	21.3	1.0	35.9	2.3
Low human development	2,907 ^T	874 ^T	133	51	11	..	..	..	34.7	2.5	53.0	0.0	9.6	0.2
World (excluding the former Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia)	349,632 ^T	221,119 ^T	1,540	14	57	..	..	..	1.8	21.4	33.2	3.4	36.4	3.8
World	370,765 ^{Ta}	248,283 ^{Ta}	1,464	14	58	..	..	..	1.8	21.1	34.7	3.2	35.4	3.7

NOTES^a Data are aggregates from original data source.**SOURCES****Columns 1, 2 and 7:** World Bank (2009b).**Column 3:** calculated based on data on remittances and stocks of migrants from World Bank (2009b).**Column 4:** calculated based on data on ODA from OECD-DAC (2009) and population data from UN (2009e).**Column 5:** calculated based on data on remittances from World Bank (2009b) and population data from UN (2009e).**Column 6:** calculated based on data on remittances from World Bank (2009b) and on ODA from OECD-DAC (2009).**Column 8:** calculated based on data on remittances and FDI from World Bank (2009b).**Columns 9–14:** calculated based on data from Ratha and Shaw (2006).

Gender empowerment measure and its components

K

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women ^a (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers ^b (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers ^b (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	Year women received right to ^d		Year a woman became Presiding Officer of parliament or of one of its houses for the first time ^e		Women in ministerial positions ^f (% of total)
	Rank	Value					vote	stand for election	1913	1907, 1913	
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
1 Norway	2	0.906	36 ^g	31	51	0.77	1913	1907, 1913	1993	56	
2 Australia	7	0.870	30 ^g	37	57	0.70	1902, 1962	1902, 1962	1987	24	
3 Iceland	8	0.859	33 ^g	30	56	0.62	1915, 1920	1915, 1920	1974	36	
4 Canada	12	0.830	25 ^g	37	56	0.65	1917, 1960	1920, 1960	1972	16	
5 Ireland	22	0.722	15 ^g	31	53	0.56	1918, 1928	1918, 1928	1982	21	
6 Netherlands	5	0.882	39 ^g	28	50	0.67	1919	1917	1998	33	
7 Sweden	1	0.909	47 ^g	32	51	0.67	1919, 1921	1919, 1921	1991	48	
8 France	17	0.779	20 ^g	38	48	0.61	1944	1944	..	47	
9 Switzerland	13	0.822	27 ^g	30	46	0.62	1971	1971	1977	43	
10 Japan	57	0.567	12	9 ^h	46 ^h	0.45	1945, 1947	1945, 1947	1993	12	
11 Luxembourg	..	..	23 ^g	..	..	0.57	1919	1919	1989	14	
12 Finland	3	0.902	42	29	55	0.73	1906	1906	1991	58	
13 United States	18	0.767	17 ^g	43	56	0.62	1920, 1965	1788 ^j	2007	24	
14 Austria	20	0.744	27 ^g	27	48	0.40	1918	1918	1927	38	
15 Spain	11	0.835	34 ^g	32	49	0.52	1931	1931	1999	44	
16 Denmark	4	0.896	38 ^g	28	52	0.74	1915	1915	1950	37	
17 Belgium	6	0.874	36 ^g	32	49	0.64	1919, 1948	1921	2004	23	
18 Italy	21	0.741	20 ^g	34	47	0.49	1945	1945	1979	24	
19 Liechtenstein	..	..	24	..	..	..	1984	1984	..	20	
20 New Zealand	10	0.841	34	40	54	0.69	1893	1919	2005	32	
21 United Kingdom	15	0.790	20 ^g	34	47	0.67	1918, 1928	1918, 1928	1992	23	
22 Germany	9	0.852	31 ^g	38	50	0.59	1918	1918	1972	33	
23 Singapore	16	0.786	24	31	45	0.53	1947	1947	..	0	
24 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	30	42	0.73	..	..	..	..
25 Greece	28	0.677	15 ^g	28	49	0.51	1952	1952	2004	12	
26 Korea (Republic of)	61	0.554	14 ^g	9	40	0.52	1948	1948	..	5	
27 Israel	23	0.705	18 ^g	30	52	0.64	1948	1948	2006	12	
28 Andorra	..	..	25	..	..	..	1970	1973	..	38	
29 Slovenia	34	0.641	10 ^g	34	56	0.61	1946	1946	..	18	
30 Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	35 ^h	37 ^h	0.59	—	—	..	7	
31 Kuwait	..	..	3	..	..	0.36	2005	2005	..	7	
32 Cyprus	48	0.603	14 ^g	15	48	0.58	1960	1960	..	18	
33 Qatar	88	0.445	0	7	25	0.28	2003 ^k	2003	..	8	
34 Portugal	19	0.753	28 ^g	32	51	0.60	1931, 1976	1931, 1976	..	13	
35 United Arab Emirates	25	0.691	23	10	21	0.27	2006 ^l	2006 ^l	..	8	
36 Czech Republic	31	0.664	16 ^g	29	53	0.57	1920	1920	1998	13	
37 Barbados	37	0.632	14	43	52	0.65	1950	1950	..	28	
38 Malta	74	0.531	9 ^g	19	41	0.45	1947	1947	1996	15	
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
39 Bahrain	46	0.605	14	13 ^h	19 ^h	0.51	1973, 2002	1973, 2002	..	4	
40 Estonia	30	0.665	21	34	69	0.65	1918	1918	2003	23	
41 Poland	38	0.631	18 ^g	36	60	0.59	1918	1918	1997	26	
42 Slovakia	32	0.663	19 ^g	31	58	0.58	1920	1920	..	13	
43 Hungary	52	0.590	11 ^g	35	60	0.75	1918, 1945	1918, 1945	1963	21	
44 Chile	75	0.526	13 ^g	23 ^h	50 ^h	0.42	1949	1949	2002	41	
45 Croatia	44	0.618	21 ^g	21	51	0.67	1945	1945	1993	24	
46 Lithuania	40	0.628	18 ^g	38	70	0.70	1919	1919	..	23	
47 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	17	45	55	..	1951	1951	1994	9	
48 Latvia	33	0.648	20	41	66	0.67	1918	1918	1995	22	
49 Argentina	24	0.699	40 ^g	23	54	0.51	1947	1947	1973	23	
50 Uruguay	63	0.551	12 ^g	40	53	0.55	1932	1932	1963	29	
51 Cuba	29	0.676	43	31 ^h	60 ^h	0.49	1934	1934	..	19	
52 Bahamas	..	..	25	43	63	..	1961, 1964	1961, 1964	1997	8	
53 Mexico	39	0.629	22 ^g	31	42	0.42	1947	1953	1994	16	
54 Costa Rica	27	0.685	37 ^g	27	43	0.46	1949	1949	1986	29	
55 Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	..	..	8	..	..	0.25	1964	1964	..	0	
56 Oman	87	0.453	9	9	33	0.23	1994, 2003	1994, 2003	..	9	
57 Seychelles	..	..	24	..	..	..	1948	1948	..	20	
58 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	55	0.581	19 ^g	27 ^h	61 ^h	0.48	1946	1946	1998	21	
59 Saudi Arabia	106	0.299	0	10	29	0.16	—	—	..	0	

TABLE

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women ^a (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers ^b (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers ^b (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	Year women received right to ^d		Year a woman became Presiding Officer of parliament or of one of its houses for the first time ^e	Women in ministerial positions ^f (% of total)
	Rank	Value					vote	stand for election		
60 Panama	47	0.604	17 ^g	44	52	0.58	1941, 1946	1941, 1946	1994	23
61 Bulgaria	45	0.613	22	31	61	0.68	1937, 1945	1945	..	24
62 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	7	..	..	..	1951	1951	2004	..
63 Romania	77	0.512	10 ^g	28	56	0.68	1929, 1946	1929, 1946	2008	0
64 Trinidad and Tobago	14	0.801	33 ^g	43	53	0.55	1946	1946	1991	36
65 Montenegro	84	0.485	11	20	60	0.58	1946 ^m	1946 ^m	..	6
66 Malaysia	68	0.542	15	23	41	0.42	1957	1957	..	9
67 Serbia	42	0.621	22 ^g	35	55	0.59	1946 ^m	1946 ^m	2008	17
68 Belarus	..	..	33	..	..	0.63	1918	1918	..	6
69 Saint Lucia	51	0.591	17	52	56	0.50	1951	1951	2007	..
70 Albania	..	..	7 ^g	..	..	0.54	1920	1920	2005	7
71 Russian Federation	60	0.556	11	39	64	0.64	1918	1918	..	10
72 Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of)	35	0.641	28 ^g	29	53	0.49	1946	1946	..	14
73 Dominica	..	..	19	48	55	..	1951	1951	1980	21
74 Grenada	..	..	21	49	53	..	1951	1951	1990	50
75 Brazil	82	0.504	9 ^g	35	53	0.60	1932	1932	..	11
76 Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	12 ^g	..	..	0.61	1946	1946	2009	0
77 Colombia	80	0.508	10 ^g	38 ^h	50 ^h	0.71	1954	1954	..	23
78 Peru	36	0.640	29 ^g	29	47	0.59	1955	1955	1995	29
79 Turkey	101	0.379	9	8	33	0.26	1930	1930	..	4
80 Ecuador	41	0.622	28 ^{g,n}	28	49	0.51	1929	1929	..	35
81 Mauritius	71	0.538	17	20	45	0.42	1956	1956	..	10
82 Kazakhstan	73	0.532	12 ^g	38	67	0.68	1924, 1993	1924, 1993	..	6
83 Lebanon	..	..	5 ^g	..	..	0.25	1952	1952	..	5
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
84 Armenia	93	0.412	8 ^g	24	65	0.57	1918	1918	..	6
85 Ukraine	86	0.461	8	39	64	0.59	1919	1919	..	4
86 Azerbaijan	100	0.385	11	5	53	0.44	1918	1918	..	7
87 Thailand	76	0.514	13 ^g	30	53	0.63	1932	1932	..	10
88 Iran (Islamic Republic of)	103	0.331	3	13	34	0.32	1963	1963	..	3
89 Georgia	95	0.408	6	34	62	0.38	1918, 1921	1918, 1921	2001	18
90 Dominican Republic	64	0.550	17 ^g	31	51	0.59	1942	1942	1999	14
91 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	18	..	..	0.51	1951	1951	..	21
92 China	72	0.533	21 ^g	17	52	0.68	1949	1949	..	9
93 Belize	81	0.507	11	41	50	0.43	1954	1954	1984	18
94 Samoa	89	0.431	8	29	39	0.40	1948, 1990	1948, 1990	..	23
95 Maldives	90	0.429	12	14	49	0.54	1932	1932	..	14
96 Jordan	..	..	8 ^g	..	..	0.19	1974	1974	..	15
97 Suriname	58	0.560	25	28 ^h	23	0.44	1948	1948	1997	17
98 Tunisia	..	..	20 ^g	..	..	0.28	1959	1959	..	7
99 Tonga	102	0.363	3 ^o	27	43	0.57	1960	1960	..	..
100 Jamaica	..	..	14	..	..	0.58	1944	1944	1984	11
101 Paraguay	79	0.510	14 ^g	35	50	0.64	1961	1961	..	19
102 Sri Lanka	98	0.389	6 ^g	24	46	0.56	1931	1931	..	6
103 Gabon	..	..	17	..	..	0.59	1956	1956	2009	17
104 Algeria	105	0.315	6 ^g	5	35	0.36	1962	1962	..	11
105 Philippines	59	0.560	20 ^g	57	63	0.58	1937	1937	..	9
106 El Salvador	70	0.539	19 ^g	29	48	0.46	1939	1961	1994	39
107 Syrian Arab Republic	..	..	12	..	40 ^h	0.20	1949, 1953	1953	..	6
108 Fiji	..	..	..^p	51 ^h	9	0.38	1963	1963	..	8
109 Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	..	0.65	1927	1927	2006	7
110 Occupied Palestinian Territories	..	..	..^g	10	34	..	..	..	..	..
111 Indonesia	96	0.408	12 ^g	14 ^h	48 ^h	0.44	1945, 2003	1945	..	11
112 Honduras	54	0.589	23 ^g	41 ^h	52 ^h	0.34	1955	1955	..	..
113 Bolivia	78	0.511	15 ^g	36	40	0.61	1938, 1952	1938, 1952	1979	24
114 Guyana	53	0.590	30 ^g	25	59	0.41	1953	1945	..	26
115 Mongolia	94	0.410	4	48	54	0.87	1924	1924	..	20
116 Viet Nam	62	0.554	26	22	51	0.69	1946	1946	..	4
117 Moldova	66	0.547	22 ^g	40	68	0.73	1924, 1993	1924, 1993	2001	11
118 Equatorial Guinea	..	..	6 ^g	..	..	0.36	1963	1963	..	14

Gender empowerment measure and its components

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women ^a (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers ^b (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers ^b (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	Year women received right to ^d		Year a woman became Presiding Officer of parliament or of one of its houses for the first time ^e		Women in ministerial positions ^f (% of total)
	Rank	Value					vote	stand for election	1938	1938	
119	Uzbekistan	..	..	16 ^g	..	..	0.64	1938	1938	2008	5
120	Kyrgyzstan	56	0.575	26 ^g	35	62	0.55	1918	1918	..	19
121	Cape Verde	..	..	18	..	..	0.49	1975	1975	..	36
122	Guatemala	..	..	12 ^g	..	..	0.42	1946	1946, 1965	1991	7
123	Egypt	107	0.287	4 ^g	11	32	0.27	1956	1956	..	6
124	Nicaragua	67	0.542	18 ^g	41	51	0.34	1950	1955	1990	33
125	Botswana	65	0.550	11 ^g	33	51	0.58	1965	1965	..	28
126	Vanuatu	..	..	4	..	..	0.69	1975, 1980	1975, 1980	..	8
127	Tajikistan	..	..	20	..	..	0.65	1924	1924	..	6
128	Namibia	43	0.620	27 ^g	36	52	0.63	1989	1989	..	25
129	South Africa	26	0.687	34 ^{g,q}	34	55	0.60	1930, 1994	1930, 1994	1994	45
130	Morocco	104	0.318	6 ^g	12	35	0.24	1959	1963	..	19
131	Sao Tome and Principe	..	..	7	..	..	0.47	1975	1975	1980	25
132	Bhutan	..	..	14	..	..	0.39	1953	1953	..	0
133	Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	..	25	..	..	0.76	1958	1958	..	11
134	India	..	..	9 ^g	..	..	0.32	1935, 1950	1935, 1950	2009	10
135	Solomon Islands	..	..	0	..	..	0.51	1974	1974	..	0
136	Congo	..	..	9	..	..	0.51	1947, 1961	1963	..	13
137	Cambodia	91	0.427	16	14	41	0.68	1955	1955	..	7
138	Myanmar	..	..	..^r	..	..	0.61	1935	1946	..	0
139	Comoros	..	..	3	..	..	0.58	1956	1956	..	..
140	Yemen	109	0.135	1	4	15	0.25	1967, 1970	1967, 1970	..	6
141	Pakistan	99	0.386	21 ^g	3	25	0.18	1956	1956	2008	4
142	Swaziland	..	..	22	..	..	0.71	1968	1968	2006	19
143	Angola	..	..	37 ^g	..	..	0.64	1975	1975	..	6
144	Nepal	83	0.486	33 ^g	14	20	0.61	1951	1951	..	20
145	Madagascar	97	0.398	9	22	43	0.71	1959	1959	..	13
146	Bangladesh	108	0.264	6 ^{g,s}	10 ^h	22 ^h	0.51	1935, 1972	1935, 1972	..	8
147	Kenya	..	..	10 ^g	..	..	0.65	1919, 1963	1919, 1963	..	..
148	Papua New Guinea	..	..	1	..	..	0.74	1964	1963	..	4
149	Haiti	..	..	5 ^g	..	..	0.37	1957	1957	..	11
150	Sudan	..	..	17 ^g	..	..	0.33	1964	1964	..	6
151	Tanzania (United Republic of)	69	0.539	30 ^g	16	38	0.74	1959	1959	..	21
152	Ghana	..	..	8 ^g	..	..	0.74	1954	1954	2009	16
153	Cameroon	..	..	14 ^g	..	..	0.53	1946	1946	..	12
154	Mauritania	..	..	20 ^g	..	..	0.58	1961	1961	..	12
155	Djibouti	..	..	14 ^g	..	..	0.57	1946	1986	..	9
156	Lesotho	50	0.591	26 ^g	52	58	0.73	1965	1965	2000	32
157	Uganda	49	0.591	31 ^g	33	35	0.69	1962	1962	..	28
158	Nigeria	..	..	7	..	..	0.42	1958	1958	2007	23
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
159	Togo	..	..	11	..	..	0.45	1945	1945	..	10
160	Malawi	..	..	13 ^g	..	..	0.74	1961	1961	..	24
161	Benin	..	..	11	..	..	0.52	1956	1956	..	22
162	Timor-Leste	..	..	29 ^g	..	..	0.53	..	..	..	25
163	Côte d'Ivoire	..	..	9 ^g	..	..	0.34	1952	1952	..	13
164	Zambia	92	0.426	15	19 ^h	31 ^h	0.56	1962	1962	..	17
165	Eritrea	..	..	22 ^g	..	..	0.50	1955 ^t	1955 ^t	..	18
166	Senegal	..	..	29 ^g	..	..	0.55	1945	1945	..	18
167	Rwanda	..	..	51 ^g	..	..	0.79	1961	1961	2008	17
168	Gambia	..	..	9	..	..	0.63	1960	1960	2006	28
169	Liberia	..	..	14 ^g	..	..	0.50	1946	1946	2003	20
170	Guinea	..	..	..^u	..	..	0.68	1958	1958	..	16
171	Ethiopia	85	0.464	21 ^g	16	33	0.67	1955	1955	1995	10
172	Mozambique	..	..	35 ^g	..	..	0.90	1975	1975	..	26
173	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	10	..	..	0.46	1977	1977	..	25
174	Burundi	..	..	32 ^g	..	..	0.77	1961	1961	2005	30
175	Chad	..	..	5	..	..	0.70	1958	1958	..	17
176	Congo (Democratic Republic of the)	..	..	8	..	..	0.46	1967	1970	..	12
177	Burkina Faso	..	..	15 ^g	..	..	0.66	1958	1958	..	14

TABLE

HDI rank	Gender empowerment measure (GEM)		Seats in parliament held by women ^a (% of total)	Female legislators, senior officials and managers ^b (% of total)	Female professional and technical workers ^b (% of total)	Ratio of estimated female to male earned income ^c	Year women received right to ^d		Year a woman became Presiding Officer of parliament or of one of its houses for the first time ^e	Women in ministerial positions ^f (% of total)
	Rank	Value					vote	stand for election		
178 Mali	10 ^g	..	..	0.44	1956	1956	..	23
179 Central African Republic	10	..	..	0.59	1986	1986	..	13
180 Sierra Leone	13 ^g	..	..	0.74	1961	1961	..	14
181 Afghanistan	26 ^g	..	..	0.24	1963	1963	..	4
182 Niger	12 ^g	..	..	0.34	1948	1948	..	26
OTHER UN MEMBER STATES										
Iraq	25 ^g	..	..	..	1980	1980	..	10
Kiribati	4	27 ^h	44 ^h	..	1967	1967	..	8
Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)	20 ^g	..	..	..	1946	1946	..	0
Marshall Islands	3	19 ^h	36 ^h	..	1979	1979	..	10
Micronesia (Federated States of)	0	..	..	..	1979	1979	..	14
Monaco	25	..	..	..	1962	1962	..	0
Nauru	0	..	..	..	1968	1968	..	0
Palau	7	36 ^h	44 ^h	..	1979	1979	..	0
San Marino	15	19	52	..	1959	1973	1981	20
Somalia ^g	..	..	..	1956	1956	..	..
Tuvalu	0	25	50	..	1967	1967	..	0
Zimbabwe	18 ^g	..	..	..	1919, 1957	1919, 1978	2005	16

NOTES

a Data are as of 28 February 2009, unless otherwise specified. Where there are lower and upper houses, data refer to the weighted average of women's shares of seats in both houses.

b Data refer to the most recent year available between 1999 and 2007. Estimates for countries that have implemented the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) are not strictly comparable with those for countries using the previous classification (ISCO-68).

c Calculated on the basis of data in columns 10 and 11 in Table J. Estimates are based on data for the most recent year available between 1996 and 2007. Following the methodology implemented in the calculation of the GDI, the income component of the GEM has been scaled downward for countries whose income exceeds the maximum goalpost GDP per capita value of 40,000 (PPP US\$). For more details, for more details see <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/tn1>

d Data refer to the year in which the right to vote or stand for national election on a universal and equal basis was recognized. Where two years are shown, the first refers to the first partial recognition of the right to vote or stand for election. In some countries, women were granted the right to vote or stand at local elections before obtaining these rights for national elections; however, data on local election rights are not included in this table.

e Date at which, for the first time in the country's parliamentary history, a woman became speaker/presiding officer of parliament or of one of its houses. As of May 2009, women occupy only 12.6% of the total number of 269 posts of Presiding Officers of parliament or of one of its houses.

f Data are as of January 2008. The total includes deputy prime ministers and ministers. Prime ministers were also included when they held ministerial portfolios. Vice-presidents and heads of governmental or public agencies are not included.

g Countries with established quota systems for women. Quota systems aim at ensuring that women constitute at least a 'critical minority' of 30 or 40 percent. Today women constitute 16 percent of the members of parliaments around the world.

h Data follow the ISCO-68 classification.

i The total refers to all voting members of the House.

j No information is available on the year all women received the right to stand for election. As the country's constitution does not mention gender with regard to this right.

k According to the new constitution approved in 2003, women are granted suffrage. To date, no legislative elections have been held.

l In December 2006, the Federal National Council was renewed. Men and women were entitled to vote, under similar conditions. One woman was elected to the Council and 7 subsequently appointed.

m Serbia and Montenegro separated into two independent states in June 2006. Women received the right to vote and to stand for elections in 1946, when Serbia and Montenegro were part of the former Yugoslavia.

n The 2008 Constitution provides that the National Congress shall be replaced by a 124-member National Assembly. Elections to that body are due to take place on 26 April 2009. During the transitional period, a Legislative and Oversight Commission, comprising the members of the Constituent Assembly, assumes the legislative and oversight functions. The date refers to the date when the Commission held its first session.

o No woman candidate was elected in the 2008 elections. One woman was appointed to the cabinet. As cabinet ministers also sit in parliament, there was one woman out of a total of 32 members in October 2008.

p The parliament was dissolved following a coup d'état in December 2006.

q The figures on the distribution of seats do not include the 36 special rotating delegates appointed on an ad hoc basis, and all percentages given are therefore calculated on the basis of the 54 permanent seats.

r The parliament elected in 1990 has never been convened nor authorized to sit, and many of its members were detained or forced into exile.

s Forty five seats reserved for women are yet to be filled.

t In November 1955, Eritrea was part of Ethiopia. The Constitution of sovereign Eritrea adopted on 23 May 1997 stipulates that "All Eritrean citizens, of eighteen years of age or more, shall have the right to vote".

u The parliament was dissolved following a coup d'état in December 2008.

SOURCES

Column 1: determined on the basis of GEM values in column 2.

Column 2: calculated on the basis of data in columns 3–6; see Technical note 1 for details (<http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/tn1>).

Column 3: calculated on the basis of data on parliamentary seats from IPU (2009).

Column 4: calculated on the basis of occupational data from ILO (2009b).

Column 5: calculated on the basis of occupational data from ILO (2009b).

Column 6: calculated on the basis of data in columns 10 and 11 of table J.

Columns 7 and 8: IPU (2009).

Columns 9 and 10: IPU (2009).

Gender empowerment measure and its components

GEM RANKS FOR 109 COUNTRIES OR AREAS

1 Sweden	29 Cuba	57 Japan	85 Ethiopia
2 Norway	30 Estonia	58 Suriname	86 Ukraine
3 Finland	31 Czech Republic	59 Philippines	87 Oman
4 Denmark	32 Slovakia	60 Russian Federation	88 Qatar
5 Netherlands	33 Latvia	61 Korea (Republic of)	89 Samoa
6 Belgium	34 Slovenia	62 Viet Nam	90 Maldives
7 Australia	35 Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of)	63 Uruguay	91 Cambodia
8 Iceland	36 Peru	64 Dominican Republic	92 Zambia
9 Germany	37 Barbados	65 Botswana	93 Armenia
10 New Zealand	38 Poland	66 Moldova	94 Mongolia
11 Spain	39 Mexico	67 Nicaragua	95 Georgia
12 Canada	40 Lithuania	68 Malaysia	96 Indonesia
13 Switzerland	41 Ecuador	69 Tanzania (United Republic of)	97 Madagascar
14 Trinidad and Tobago	42 Serbia	70 El Salvador	98 Sri Lanka
15 United Kingdom	43 Namibia	71 Mauritius	99 Pakistan
16 Singapore	44 Croatia	72 China	100 Azerbaijan
17 France	45 Bulgaria	73 Kazakhstan	101 Turkey
18 United States	46 Bahrain	74 Malta	102 Tonga
19 Portugal	47 Panama	75 Chile	103 Iran (Islamic Republic of)
20 Austria	48 Cyprus	76 Thailand	104 Morocco
21 Italy	49 Uganda	77 Romania	105 Algeria
22 Ireland	50 Lesotho	78 Bolivia	106 Saudi Arabia
23 Israel	51 Saint Lucia	79 Paraguay	107 Egypt
24 Argentina	52 Hungary	80 Colombia	108 Bangladesh
25 United Arab Emirates	53 Guyana	81 Belize	109 Yemen
26 South Africa	54 Honduras	82 Brazil	
27 Costa Rica	55 Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	83 Nepal	
28 Greece	56 Kyrgyzstan	84 Montenegro	



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