

SAMMENDRAG

Human Development Report 2009

Å bryte barrierer:

Menneskelig mobilitet og utvikling



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Technical editing: Stine Kirstein Junge, UNDP Nordic Office

Translation: Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs

Design: ZAGO

Information design: Green Ink

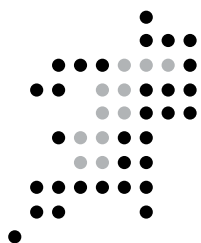
Layout and production by Phoenix Design Aid A/S, Denmark. ISO 14001/ISO 9000 certified and approved CO2 neutral company – www.phoenixdesignaid.dk. Printed on officially environmentally approved (EMAS) and FSC-certified paper with 60% recycled contents and based on vegetable inks.



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Printed by United Nations Development Programme
(UNDP)
Nordic Office
Phone: (45) 35 46 70 00 Fax: (45) 35 46 70 95
P.O. Box 2530 DK-2100 Copenhagen

Human Development Report 2009

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Forord

UNDP presenterer Human Development Report 2009 idet verden står overfor den verste økonomiske nedgangsperioden siden 1930-tallet. Det som startet som en finanskriser på Wall Street fører nå til at millioner av mennesker verden over mister jobbene sine. Alt fra amerikansk bilindustri til norsk aluminiumsindustri og kambodsjangsk klesindustri, har fått merke konsekvensene. Mennesker står overfor det vanskelige valget mellom arbeidsledighet og å måtte flytte.

Mange velger å flytte. De aller fleste flytter innenfor landets grenser eller til nabolandet, men noen reiser lenger. Menneskelig mobilitet er et fenomen som har kommet for å bli. Spørsmålet er hvordan vi hankses med det. Ser vi på det som et problem, og svarer med å bygge høyere murer? Eller ser vi potensialet og sørger for å høste fordelene av migrasjonen? Denne rapporten argumenterer for det siste alternativet.

Sentralt for menneskelig frihet er retten til å kunne bestemme hvor vi vil bo. Men rapporten viser også hvordan migrasjon bidrar til utvikling, både i bestemmelses- og opprinnelseslandet. Land, som de nordiske, får sårt tiltrengt arbeidskraft, mens utviklingslandene får økt kapital gjennom pengene migrantene sender hjem til sine familier. Men de som arbeider i utlandet sender hjem mer enn penger. De bringer også tilbake nye ideer og erfaringer. Tanker om demokrati eller kvinners rettigheter sammen med den profesjonelle ekspertisen de har fått, bidrar til utviklingen i hjemlandet.

Fordelene med migrasjon er betydelige, men de er langt fra selvsagte. I stedet for bare å fokusere på utfordringene knyttet til migrasjon bør regjeringer fokusere mer på politiske strategier som kan maksimere den positive effekten av økt mobilitet, både for vertslandet og hjemlandet.

Uten institusjonell endring vil gevinsten fra migrasjon være usikker, og ikke alltid komme de fattigste til gode. Arbeidsinnvandrere er ofte de første som mister jobben i nedgangstider. Byråkratiske hindringer, som at pass og andre dokumenter er dyre, begrenser mulighetene de fattigste arbeiderne har for å krysse grenser. Remisser når i mindre grad også de aller fattigste landene. Derfor er det helt nødvendig at migrasjon ses på som en komplementær, ikke alternativ, strategi til bistand, handel og annen utviklingsfremmende politikk. Migrasjon er bare én del av en bredere internasjonal innsats for å bekjempe fattigdom og fremme menneskelig utvikling.

For å utnytte potensialet som ligger i menneskelig mobilitet bør myndigheter bygge sterkere institusjoner og integrere mobilitet i utviklingsstrategiene slik at penger og ideer kan komme hele landet til gode, ikke bare enkelthusholdninger. Mennesker som beveger seg innad og mellom land må også sikres de samme rettighetene og tilgang til tjenester som befolkningen ellers. Mennesker som er på flukt fra krig og konflikt må beskyttes, og det internasjonale samfunnet må fortsette arbeidet for å forebygge det som forårsaker flyktningstrømmene, nemlig konflikt og dårlig styresett.

UNDP samarbeider med nasjonale partnere for å styrke demokratier og utvikle bærekraftige og legitime institusjoner som kan forbedre folks liv. Vi mener at demokratisk styresett er nøkkelen til menneskelig utvikling og bekjempelse av fattigdom, konflikter, miljøødeleggelser og hiv/aids. Til grunn for alt vi gjør, ligger menneskerettighetene og arbeidet for å styrke kvinners stilling i samfunnet.

UNDP utgir hvert år Human Development Report, en uavhengig rapport om sentrale utviklingsproblemer med nyskapende analyser og policy anbefalinger. Rapporten inneholder også Human Development Index som tilbyr oppdatert statistikk om menneskelig utvikling.



Pasi Rajala
Kommunikasjonssjef, UNDPs nordiske kontor

Å bryte barrierer: Menneskelig mobilitet og utvikling

Juan ble født inn i en fattig familie på den mexicanske landsbygda. Familien strevde hardt for å greie å betale for helsetjenester og utdanning for gutten, og da han var tolv, sluttet han på skolen for å kunne tjene penger til familien. Seks år senere dro Juan til onkelen sin i Canada på jakt etter høyere lønn og bedre fremtidsutsikter. Den forventede levealderen i Canada er fem år høyere enn i Mexico, og lønningene er tre ganger så høye. Juan fikk midlertidig oppholdstillatelse i Canada, ble der lenge nok til at han fikk fast opphold, og startet etter hvert sin egen bedrift, som i dag sysselsetter innfødte canadiere. Dette er bare ett eksempel på de mange millioner mennesker som hvert år søker nye muligheter og større frihet gjennom migrasjon, til beste for dem selv og for hjem- og vertslandet.

Bhagyawati tilhører en lavkaste og bor på den indiske landsbygda, i Andhra Pradesh. Sammen med barna sine drar hun hvert år til storbyen Bangalore for å jobbe i seks måneder på byggeplasser, der hun tjener 60 rupies (1,20 USD) om dagen. Barna går ikke på skole når de er i byen, ettersom skolen ligger for langt unna og de ikke snakker det lokale språket. Bhagyawati har ikke rett til subsidiert mat eller helsetjenester og kan heller ikke stemme, av den enkle grunn at hun bor utenfor distriktet der hun er registrert. Som så mange andre interne migranter har hun få andre muligheter til å bedre sin livssituasjon enn å flytte til en annen by.

Vi lever i en verden preget av ulikhet. De enorme forskjellene i utviklingen på tvers av, og innad i land, er et tema som har gått igjen i "Human Development Report" (HDR) helt siden den første rapporten kom ut i 1990. I år er det første gang migrasjon er tema for rapporten. For mange mennesker i utviklingsland kan den beste – av og til også den eneste – muligheten de har til å bedre sine livsutsikter, være å flytte fra hjembyen eller landsbygda. Mobilitet kan være et svært hensiktsmessig virkemiddel for å bedre inntekt, helse og utdanningsmuligheter. Men ikke bare det: Sentralt i den menneskelige frihet står retten til å kunne bestemme hvor vi vil bo.

Når folk flytter, legger de ut på en reise som innebærer håp og usikkerhet, enten det skjer innenfor eller på tvers av hjemlandets grenser. De fleste flytter på jakt etter bedre muligheter, i håp om å kunne forene egne krefter med ressurser i vertslandet – til beste for seg selv og den nærmeste familie, som gjerne reiser i følge med dem eller kommer etter. Dersom de lykkes, kan initiativet og innsatsen deres gagne også dem som har blitt igjen hjemme, og samfunnet der de bygger opp sin nye tilværelse. Men det er ikke alle som lykkes. Migranter som reiser fra slekt og venner, kan oppleve ensomhet, føle seg utstøtt av mennesker som er redde for eller misliker innflyttere, miste jobben eller bli syke og dermed miste tilgang til støtteapparatet som er nødvendig for å trives.

I 2009-utgaven av HDR ser vi nærmere på hvordan en godt tilrettelagt politikk, kan styrke den menneskelige utviklingen. I rapporten argumenteres det for at myndigheter må legge færre restriksjoner på forflytning innenfor og på tvers av sitt eget lands grenser, og dermed gi folk flere valgmuligheter og større frihet. Det drøftes også praktiske tiltak som kan forbedre migrantenes utsikter ved ankomst, noe som vil få positive ringvirkninger både for deres nye og gamle lokalsamfunn.

Hvordan og hvorfor folk flytter

Diskusjoner om migrasjon har gjerne som utgangspunkt en forestilling om at det strømmer inn mennesker fra utviklingsland til de rike landene i Europa, Nord-Amerika og Oseania. Likevel foregår ikke de fleste forflytningene i verden mellom utviklingsland og industriland – de foregår ikke en gang mellom land. Det overveldende flertallet flytter innenfor eget land. Ifølge forsiktige anslag er omtrent 740 millioner mennesker interne migranter – nesten fire ganger så mange som dem som flytter til andre land. I sistnevnte gruppe flytter i overkant av en tredjedel fra et utviklingsland til et industriland, det vil si færre enn 70 millioner mennesker. De fleste av verdens 200 millioner internasjonale migranter flytter fra ett utviklingsland til et annet, eller mellom industriland.

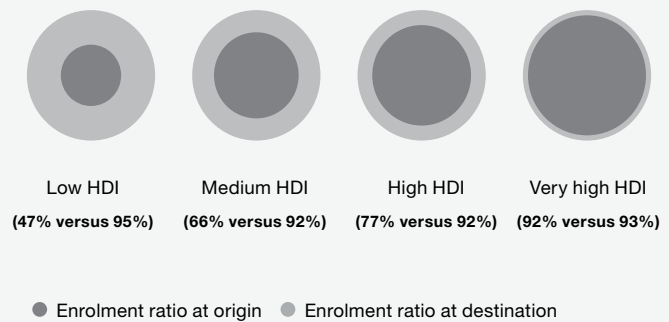
De fleste migranter, det være seg interne eller internasjonale, høster fordeler i form av høyere inntekt, bedre tilgang til utdanning og helsetilbud samt lysere fremtidsutsikter for barna. I undersøkelser svarer de fleste migrantene at de er fornøyd

med livet på sitt nye hjemsted, selv om flytting gjerne medfører stor grad av tilpasning og mange

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

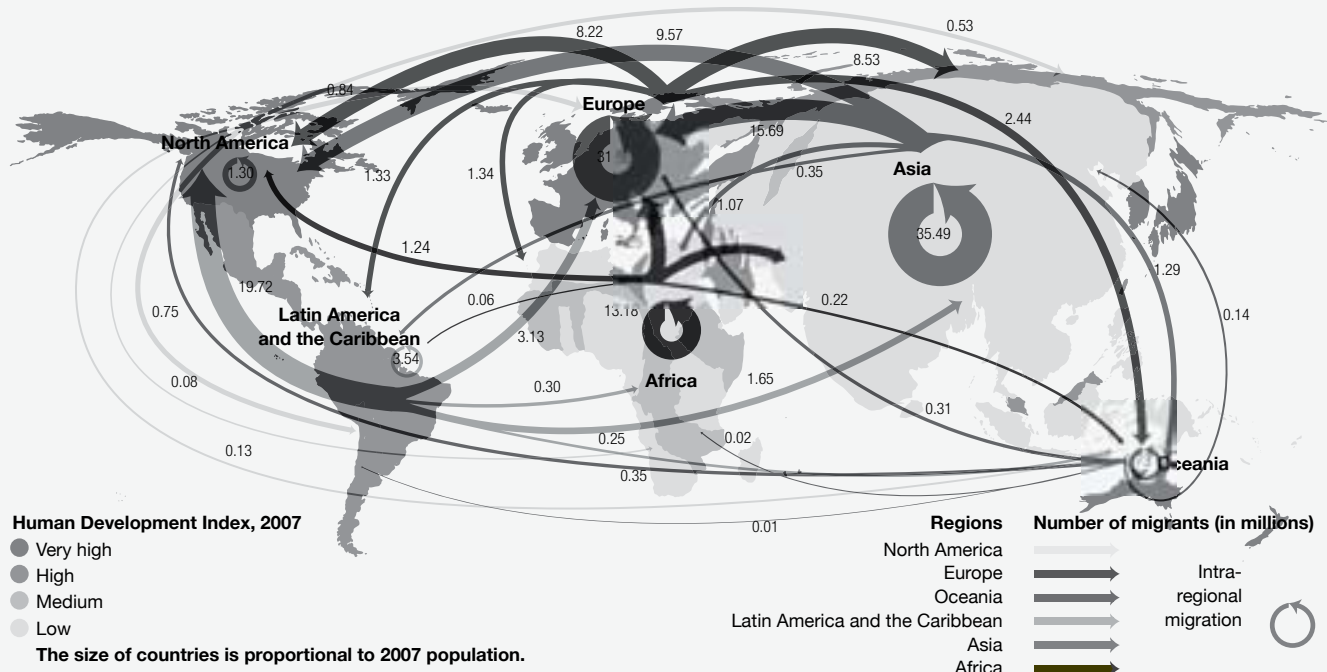


Source: Ortega (2009).
 Note: Gross total enrolment includes primary, secondary and tertiary education.

Map 1

Most movement occurs within regions

Origin and destination of international migrants, circa 2000



Source: HDR team estimates based on Migration DRC (2007) database.

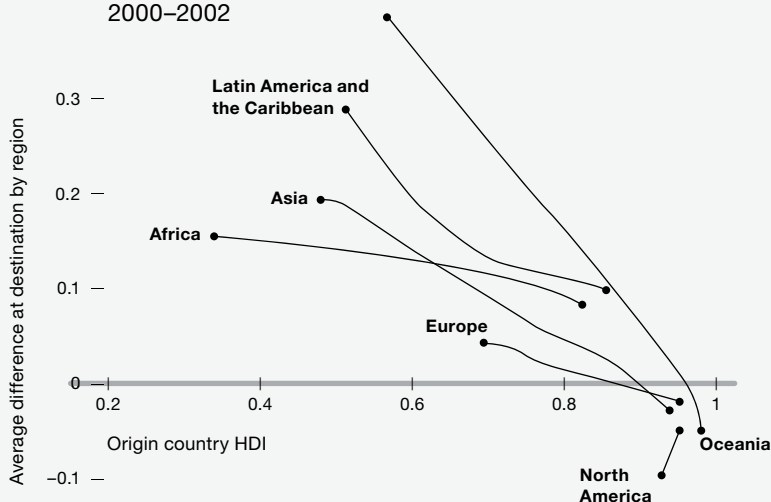
hindringer som må overkommes. Når migranter er vel etablerte, er det større sannsynlighet for at de blir med i fagforeninger eller lag av ulike slag, for eksempel religiøse samfunn, enn de fastboende. Like fullt må det inngås kompromisser, og fordelene ved mobilitet er ulikt fordelt.

Mennesker som er fordrevne på grunn av usikkerhet og konflikt, står overfor særlige utfordringer. Det anslås at om lag 14 millioner flyktninger bor utenfor landet der de har statsborgerskap. Det tilsvarer ca. 7 % av verdens migranter. De fleste oppholder seg i nærheten av landet de flyktet fra,

og bor som regel i leirer til forholdene i hjemlandet er tilstrekkelig stabilisert til at de kan flytte hjem, mens rundt regnet en halv million mennesker hvert år reiser til industrialiserte land og søker asyl der. Langt flere – om lag 26 millioner – er internt fordrevne. De har ikke krysset noen grense, men kan like fullt oppleve store vanskeligheter når de må forlate hjemmet i et land som er sønderrevet av konflikt eller rammet av naturkatastrofer. En annen sårbar gruppe utgjøres av dem som har vært utsatt for menneskehandel, i hovedsak unge kvinner. De blir ofte lokket med løfter om et bedre liv, men flytter ikke frivillig. Her brukes det tvang, enkelte ganger også vold og seksuelle overgrep.

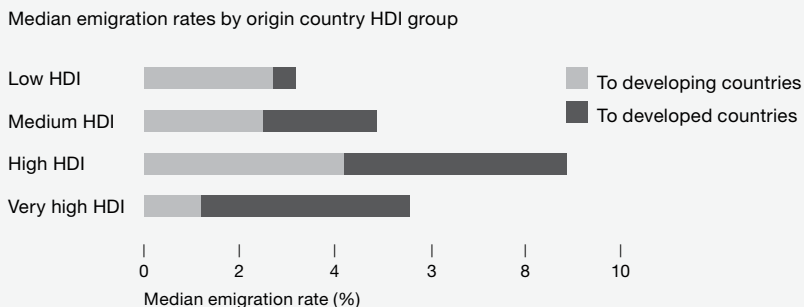
Men som regel flytter folk av egen, fri vilje til steder der de kan få et bedre liv. Mer enn tre fjerdedeler av de internasjonale migrantene drar til et land med høyere utviklingsnivå enn hjemlandet. Likevel begrenses de i betydelig grad, både av politikk som legger begrensninger på innreise, og av manglende ressurser for å kunne gjennomføre flytteprosessen. Mennesker i fattige land er minst mobile: Mindre enn 1 % av innbyggerne i Afrika har for eksempel flyttet til Europa. Både historien og samtiden viser oss at utvikling og migrasjon går hånd i hånd: Median utvandring i land med lav menneskelig utvikling ligger under 4 prosent, sammenlignet med mer enn 8 prosent i land med høy menneskelig utvikling.

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).

Mobilitetshindringer

Internasjonale migranters andel av verdens befolkning har ligget bemerkelsesverdig stabilt på rundt 3 prosent de siste 50 årene, til tross for at mange forhold skulle tilsi økt migrasjon. Den demografiske utviklingen – en aldrende befolkning i de industrialiserte landene og en ung og voksende befolkning i utviklingslandene – og bedre muligheter på arbeidsmarkedet har, sammen med billigere kommunikasjon og transport, økt «etterspørselen» etter migrasjon. De som ønsker å migrere, støter likevel i stadig sterkere grad på myndighetspålagte mobilitetshindringer. I løpet av det forrige århundret ble antallet nasjonalstater firedoblet og teller nå nærmere 200. Dermed er det blitt flere landegrenser å krysse. Samtidig har endringer i politikken bidratt til å begrense omfanget av migrasjon, til tross for nedbygging av handelshindre.

Mobilitetshindrene er ekstra høye for lavt kvalifiserte arbeidstakere, til tross for at

arbeidskraften deres er etterspurt i mange rike land. Generelt sett føres det en politikk som gjør det enklere for folk med utdanning å slippe inn, for eksempel ved at studenter får oppholdstillatelse når de er ferdige med studiene, og ved at fagfolk og deres familier får tilbud om bosetting. Men myndighetene er ofte langt mer ambivalente når det gjelder lavt kvalifisert arbeidskraft, som ofte blir dårlig behandlet og har svært lav status. I mange land finnes det jobber innen jordbruk, bygg- og anleggsbransjen, produksjon og tjenestesektoren som utføres av disse migrantene. Likevel forsøker myndighetene ofte å sende de lavest utdannede migrantene inn og ut av landet, slik at midlertidige og ulovlige arbeidsinnvandrere til tider behandles som vann fra en kran som kan skrus av og på etter behov. Det antas at om lag 50 millioner mennesker i dag bor og jobber utenlands med irregulær status. I enkelte land, som Thailand og USA, tillates det et stort antall ulovlige arbeidsinnvandrere. Disse kan da få tilgang til bedre betalte jobber enn i hjemlandet, men selv om de ofte gjør den samme jobben og betaler skatt på lik linje med de fastboende, har de ikke alltid tilgang til grunnleggende tjenester og risikerer å bli utvist. I noen land, som Italia og Spania, har myndighetene erkjent at ufaglærte migranter bidrar til samfunnet og har derfor legalisert dem som er i arbeid, mens andre land, for eksempel Canada og New Zealand, har skreddersydd programmer for sesongarbeidere i blant annet jordbruket.

Mens det er bred enighet om at høyt kvalifiserte migranter er en verdifull ressurs for vertslandet, er lavt kvalifiserte arbeidsinnvandrere svært omstridt. Det er en utbredt oppfatning at selv om disse innvandrerne fyller ledige stillinger, tar de også jobben fra lokale arbeidstakere og bidrar til lavere lønn. Andre sider ved migrasjonsstrømmen som gjerne gir grunn til bekymring, er økt fare for kriminalitet, større belastning på lokale tjenester og frykten for at den sosiale og kulturelle enheten skal gå tapt. Men disse bekymringene er ofte overdrevne. Riktignok viser forskning at migrasjon under visse omstendigheter kan få negative konsekvenser for innfødte arbeidstakere med tilsvarende kompetanse, men det er også godt dokumentert at disse konsekvensene som regel er ubetydelige eller i visse sammenhenger ganske enkelt fraværende.

Argumenter for mobilitet

I denne rapporten argumenterer vi for at migranter bidrar til økt økonomisk produksjon, uten større kostnader for de fastboende. Det kan til og med være tale om mer omfattende positive ringvirkninger, for eksempel når migranter kan passe barn slik at fastboende kvinner kan gå ut i yrkeslivet. Etter hvert som migrantene lærer seg språket og tilegner seg annen kunnskap de trenger for å klatre oppover lønnsstigen, blir mange integrert helt naturlig. Dermed blir frykten for at innvandrere ikke lar seg integrere, like uberettiget som frykten som kom til uttrykk overfor irske innvandrere i USA tidlig på 1900-tallet. Men det er også slik at mange migranter blir offer for systemisk diskriminering, noe som gjør det vanskelig eller umulig for dem å benytte seg av lokale tjenester på lik linje med de fastboende. Disse problemene er spesielt alvorlige for midlertidige og ulovlige arbeidsinnvandrere.

I migrantenes hjemland gir mobiliteten seg utslag i høyere inntekt og forbruk samt bedre utdanning og helse, i videre forstand også på det kulturelle og sosiale plan. Flytting medfører som regel fordeler, noe som kommer konkret til uttrykk først og fremst gjennom pengeoverføringer til den nærmeste familie. Men fordelene spres videre utover i samfunnet når disse pengene settes i omløp slik at det skapes arbeidsplasser lokalt, og når atferden endres i takt med impulser utenfra. Særlig gjelder dette kvinner, som dermed kan unnsnippe det tradisjonelle kjønnsrollemønsteret.

Konsekvensene og omfanget av disse endringene avhenger av hvem som flytter, hvordan det går med dem i utlandet, og om de opprettholder kontakten med hjemlandet gjennom overføring av penger, kunnskap og ideer. Siden migranter ofte kommer i stort antall fra bestemte steder – som Kerala i India eller Fujian-provinsen i Kina – blir konsekvensene ofte mer merkbare lokalt enn nasjonalt. På lengre sikt kan likevel utveksling av ideer som følge av menneskelig mobilitet få vidtrekkende konsekvenser for sosiale normer og klassestrukturen i landet som helhet. Til dels anses det uheldig at kompetanse forsvinner ut av landet, særlig innenfor utdanning og helse. Men også i dette tilfellet er den beste løsningen å følge en politikk som tar for seg de underliggende strukturelle problemene, som lave lønninger, manglende finansiering og svake institusjoner. Å legge skylden for at faglært arbeidskraft

Ved å bygge ned eksisterende mobilitetshindre og gi migranter bedre behandling, kan det være store gevinster å hente innenfor menneskelig utvikling

emigrerer, på arbeidstakerne selv, er ingen løsning, og å begrense deres mobilitet vil som regel virke mot sin hensikt, i tillegg til at dem det gjelder, fratras den grunnleggende rettigheten det er å kunne forlate sitt hjemland.

Men selv om internasjonal migrasjon blir bedre forvaltet, kan den ikke erstatte en nasjonal strategi for menneskelig utvikling. Med få unntak (hovedsakelig små øystater der mer enn 40 % av innbyggerne emigrerer) er det lite sannsynlig at migrasjon kan bidra til å forme en hel nasjons utsikter til utvikling. Det er i beste fall en løsning som kommer i tillegg til en bredere lokal og internasjonal innsats for å bekjempe fattigdom og bedre den menneskelige utvikling. Denne innsatsen er minst like viktig som før.

Vi er i skrivende stund inne i den mest alvorlige økonomiske krisen verden har sett på over 50 år. Redusert økonomisk aktivitet og oppsigelser får konsekvenser for millioner av arbeidstakere, deriblant migranter. Vi mener den økonomiske nedgangen er en gyllen anledning til å innføre en ny ordening for migranter – en ordening som gir arbeidstakere i inn- og utland, samtidig som den kan forhindre økt proteksjonisme. Når økonomien kommer på fote igjen, vil mange av de underliggende forholdene som har fremmet mobilitet de siste 50 årene, igjen gjøre seg gjeldende og påvirke flere mennesker til å flytte. Det er svært viktig at myndighetene iverksetter nødvendige tiltak som en forberedelse til dette.

Vårt forslag

Ved å bygge ned eksisterende mobilitetshindre og gi migranter bedre behandling, kan det være

store gevinster å hente innenfor menneskelig utvikling, men da trengs det dristige visjoner. I denne rapporten argumenterer vi for omfattende reformer som kan gi migranter, lokalsamfunn og nasjoner store fordeler.

Forslaget omtaler to dimensjoner ved mobilitet der det er mest å hente ved utforming av en god politikk: innreise og behandling. Reformene som inngår i forslaget, vil gi utbytte på mellomlang og lang sikt. De angår ikke bare myndighetene i bestemmelseslandet, men også myndighetene i opprinnelseslandet, andre sentrale aktører – særlig privat sektor, fagbevegelsen og ikke-statlige organisasjoner – og den enkelte migrant. Politikerne står overfor de samme utfordringene, men migrasjonspolitikken må selvsagt utformes og gjennomføres på ulike vis i de respektive landene, i samsvar med nasjonale og lokale forhold. Visse typer tiltak har likevel vist seg å være særlig effektive og kan derfor benyttes i større omfang.

Vi har fokusert på seks hovedtiltak for reform. Disse kan iverksettes uavhengig av hverandre, men vil kunne ha bedre effekt på den menneskelige utvikling dersom de benyttes samlet i en integrert tilnærming: Man bør åpne eksisterende innreisekanaler slik at flere arbeidstakere kan emigrere, sikre grunnleggende rettigheter for migranter, redusere transaksjonskostnadene ved migrasjon, finne løsninger som gir både vertssamfunnet og migrantene som søker dit, gjøre det enklere for folk å flytte innenfor sitt eget land og gjøre migrasjon til en integrert del av nasjonale utviklingsstrategier. Alle disse tilnærmingmåtene er viktige bidrag til menneskelig utvikling og utfyller hverandre.

I forslaget drøftes to mulige løsninger for å åpne eksisterende regulære kanaler for innreise:

- Vi anbefaler at ordningene for utpreget sesongarbeid innenfor næringer som jordbruk og reiseliv utvides. Slike ordninger har allerede gitt gode resultater i en rekke land. Erfaring fra tiltak som har vist seg effektive, tilsier at fagbevegelsen og arbeidsgiversiden bør involveres, likeledes myndighetene i opprinnelses- og bestemmelseslandet, særlig når det gjelder utforming og gjennomføring av minstelønns- og sikkerhetsstandarder samt bestemmelser om gjentatte innreiser, slik tilfellet er i for eksempel New Zealand.

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.

- Vi foreslår videre å øke antallet visa for lavt kvalifisert arbeidskraft, og at dette må være betinget av etterspørselen lokalt. Erfaring viser at følgende tiltak har vist seg effektive her: Sikre at innvandrere har rett til å skifte arbeidsgiver ("employer portability"), gi innvandrere rett til å søke om forlenget opphold og skissere ulike løsninger for hvordan de kan oppnå permanent opphold, fastsette bestemmelser som gjør det enklere for innvandrere å reise til hjemlandet i visumperioden, og åpne opp for overføring av opparbeidede trygderettigheter, slik det nylig ble vedtatt i en reform i Sverige.

Bestemmelseslandene bør avgjøre hvor mange innvandrere de ønsker motta, gjennom politiske prosesser som åpner for offentlig debatt og avveining av ulike interesser. Det bør etableres mekanismer som sikrer innsyn, for å fastsette antall innvandrere, og tallet bør ta utgangspunkt i arbeidsgivernes behov, med kvoter som gjenspeiler landets økonomiske situasjon.

I bestemmelseslandene blir innvandrere ofte behandlet på måter som er i strid med grunnleggende menneskerettigheter. Også i land der myndighetene ikke har ratifisert de internasjonale konvensjonene som ivaretar arbeidsinnvandrers rettigheter, bør migrantene sikres fulle rettigheter på arbeidsplassen, som rett til lik lønn for likt arbeid, anstendige arbeidsforhold og organisasjonsrett. Rask handling kan være påkrevet for å få bukt med diskriminering. Myndighetene i opprinnelses- og bestemmelseslandet kan samarbeide for å gjøre det enklere å få godkjent attester og skussmål fra utlandet.

Nedgangstidene vi nå er inne i, har gjort migranter spesielt sårbare. Myndighetene i enkelte bestemmelsesland har begynt å praktisere migrasjonslovgivningen strengere, slik at det kan gå ut over migrantenes rettigheter. Hvis oppsagte migranter får mulighet til å søke jobb hos en annen arbeidsgiver (eller i det minste anledning til å ordne sakene sine før de må forlate landet), og hvis sysselsettingsprognosene offentliggjøres, blant annet når det forventes en nedgang i etterspørselen etter arbeidskraft i opprinnelseslandet, kan dette bidra til å redusere den uforholdsmessig store andelen av byrden som dagens og fremtidens migranter må bære som følge av finanskrisen.

Flytting over landegrensene er ofte forbundet med høye transaksjonskostnader for å skaffe

nødvendige papirer og oppfylle administrative krav til inn- og utreise. Disse kostnadene er i tillegg gjerne regressive (proporsjonalt høyere for ufaglært arbeidskraft og arbeidstakere på kortvarige kontrakter) og kan også ha en utilsiktet virkning ved at de oppfordrer til ulovlig innreise og menneskesmugling. I ett av ti land i verden koster et pass mer enn 10 % av gjennomsnittlig inntekt. Ikke overraskende er det en negativ korrelasjon mellom disse kostnadene og migrasjonstallene. Myndighetene både i opprinnelses- og bestemmelseslandet kan forenkle prosedyrene og senke dokumentavgiftene, samtidig som de også kan samarbeide om å forbedre og regulere formidlingstjenestene.

Det er svært viktig å sikre at den enkelte migrant finner seg godt til rette ved ankomst, men like viktig er det at det ikke oppleves som en urimelig byrde på lokalsamfunnet at migrantene legger ekstra beslag på sentrale tjenester lokalt. Hvis dette blir et problem for de lokale myndighetene, kan det bli behov for ekstra overføringer fra staten. Dersom barn av migranter sikres lik rett til utdanning og eventuelt støtteundervisning slik at de kan ta igjen forsømt skolegang og bli integrert,

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).

Migrasjon kan ikke erstatte en omfattende innsats for utvikling, men det kan være en viktig strategi for husholdninger og familier som ønsker å diversifisere og bedre eksistensgrunnlaget

kan dette bedre fremtidsutsiktene deres og forhindre at det oppstår en fremtidig underklasse. Språkundervisning står sentralt her – ikke bare for skolebarn, men også for voksne, både på arbeidsplassen og gjennom egne tiltak som fanger opp hjemmевærende kvinner. I enkelte situasjoner vil det være behov for en mer aktiv innsats for å bekjempe diskriminering, håndtere sosiale konflikter og eventuelt forebygge voldsepisoder rettet mot innvandrere. Sivilsamfunnet og myndighetene har bred og positiv erfaring med å håndtere diskriminering gjennom for eksempel holdningskampanjer.

Selv om kun et fåtall land i dag praktiserer planøkonomi, er det overraskende mange land i verden – om lag en tredjedel – som har et de facto forbud mot intern forflytning. Restriksjonene tar gjerne form av begrenset tilgang til grunnleggende tjenester og innskrenkede rettigheter for dem som ikke er registrert lokalt. Det fører til diskriminering av interne migranter, slik tilfellet fortsatt er i Kina. Et av de sentrale forslagene i rapporten går ut på å sikre at interne migranter har samme tilgang til grunnleggende tjenester som fastboende. Likebehandling er viktig for midlertidige arbeidere, sesongarbeidere og familiene deres, for regionene de drar til for å arbeide, og også for å sikre tilfredsstillende tjenester i hjemregionen, slik at de ikke føler seg tvunget til å flytte for å få tilgang til skoler og helsetjenester.

Migrasjon kan ikke erstatte en omfattende innsats for utvikling, men det kan være en viktig strategi for husholdninger og familier som ønsker å diversifisere og bedre eksistensgrunnlaget, særlig i utviklingsland. Myndighetene må anerkjenne dette potensialet og sørge for at migrasjon blir en integrert del av landets utviklingspolitikk. Erfaring viser at et lands økonomiske forhold og sterke offentlige institusjoner er avgjørende for å kunne høste fordelene ved mobilitet.

Veien videre

Det vil kreve sterkt og opplyst lederskap for å få gjennomslag for disse synspunktene, i tillegg til en mer målrettet innsats overfor publikum for å skape økt bevissthet om migrasjon blant folk.

Opprinnelseslandene vil få et bedre grunnlag for å integrere mobilitet i sine utviklingsstrategier ved å foreta en mer systematisk vurdering av fordelene, omkostningene og farene ved migrasjon. Emigrasjon er ikke et alternativ til økt innsats for utvikling hjemme, men mobilitet kan gjøre det enklere å få tilgang til ideer, kunnskap og ressurser som kan komplettere og i enkelte tilfeller fremme utviklingen.

I bestemmelseslandene er det avgjørende å ha et realistisk syn på de økonomiske og sosiale forholdene for å kunne bestemme når og hvordan reformer skal gjennomføres.

Internasjonalt samarbeid, særlig gjennom bi-laterale eller regionale avtaler, kan gi bedre forvaltning av migrasjon, bedre vern om migrantenes rettigheter og større bidrag fra migrantene til hjem- og vertslandet. I enkelte regioner, blant annet Vest-Afrika og den sørlige delen av Latin-Amerika, opprettes det soner med fri bevegelighet for å fremme frihandel, samtidig som migrasjon gjøres mer attraktivt. Utvidelsen av arbeidsmarkedet i disse regionene kan medføre betydelige fordeler for migranter, deres familier og lokalsamfunn.

Det er fremsatt forslag om å opprette en ny internasjonal ordning for å bedre migrasjonsforvaltningen, og per i dag deltar mer enn 150 land i Globalt forum for migrasjon og utvikling. Myndigheter som står overfor felles utfordringer, utvikler felles løsninger – en tendens som ble stadig tydeligere mens vi arbeidet med denne rapporten.

Årets HDR rapport *Å bryte barrierer* plasserer menneskelig utvikling høyt på dagsordenen til de politiske beslutningstakerne som ønsker en best mulig løsning i en verden der menneskers forflytning danner stadig mer komplekse mønstre.

HDI 2007: resultater og trender

Den menneskelige utviklingsindeksen (HDI) måler et lands gjennomsnittlige menneskelige utvikling, på bakgrunn av tre grunnleggende variabler:

- Muligheten til å leve et langt og sunt liv, målt i forventet levealder
- Tilgang til kunnskap, målt i lesekyndighet blant voksne og skolegang på alle nivåer, og
- BNP per innbygger, målt i US dollar, etter kjøpekraft (PPP)

De tre variablene måles til verdier mellom 0 og 1, hvor 1 er høyest. Gjennomsnittet blir deretter benyttet for å komme fram til gjeldende HDI verdi, også angitt på en skala fra 0 og 1. Alle landene blir så rangert på bakgrunn av denne verdien.

Årets HDI, som bruker data fra 2007, presenterer verdiene for 182 land. Andorra og Liechtenstein er begge med for første gang, og Afghanistan er med for første gang siden 1996. Resultatene tar i betraktning både nye data og revisjoner av tidligere dataserier.

Det er viktig å merke seg at HDI-resultatene, basert på tall fra 2007, ikke reflekterer effektene av den globale finanskrisen, som er ventet å få konsekvenser for den menneskelige utviklingen i mange land.

Fra 2006 til 2007 falt HDI-verdiene i fire land, som et resultat av synkende BNP per innbygger, men steg i 174 land. Samtidig var det langt flere endringer i landenes rangering - mer enn 50 land falt en eller flere plasseringer, mens et tilsvarende antall beveget seg oppover.

Endringer i rangeringen skyldes imidlertid ikke bare landets egne prestasjoner, men påvirkes av framgangen til andre land, særlig der hvor det er små marginer mellom de ulike landenes rangering. Kina har hatt den største framgangen i rangering (syv plasser), etterfulgt av Colombia og Peru (fem plasser). I hvert av disse landene kan framgangen relateres til rask økonomisk vekst.

Norge toppe listen, etterfulgt av Australia på andre plass, og Island på tredje. Dette er samme rangering som foregående år. På "topp ti" er det få endringer, med bare én nykommer, Frankrike, som har overtatt for Luxembourg. I motsatt ende av indeksen finner vi Sierra Leone, Afghanistan og Niger på de tre siste plassene, samme rangering som i 2006.

De fleste landene har en relativt stabil framgang, og har ikke beveget seg mer enn en eller to plasser på indeksen. I Afrika sør for Sahara har for eksempel Ghana klatret to plasser opp, på grunn av forbedringer i utdanningssektoren, mens Tsjad, Mauritius og Swaziland falt to plasser ned.

Anbefalinger

Rapporten *Å bryte barrierer* argumenterer for en rekke reformer. Disse kan implementeres enkeltvis, men gir samlet sett et optimalt rammeverk for å utnytte migrasjon som et ledd i menneskelig utvikling

1 Liberalisere og forenkle innreisekanalene som gjør det mulig for mennesker å søke arbeid utenlands, inkludert midlertidig, sesongbasert og fast arbeid.

- Den menneskelige mobiliteten begrenses av politikken i hjemlandet, bestemmelseslandet og internasjonalt. Dette reduserer et globalt utviklingspotensial.
- Migrasjon er en prosess som må forvaltes, ikke et problem som må løses.

2 Sikre migranter, både internasjonale og interne, samme rettigheter som befolkningen forøvrig.

- Bedre behandling av migranter, fører til betydelige fordeler både for migrantene, samt deres opprinnelses- og bestemmelsesland.

3 Redusere transaksjonskostnader forbundet med migrasjon, som pass- og visumutgifter.

- Kostnadene knyttet til migrasjon er høyest for de fattigste.
- De administrative kravene migranter står overfor, blant annet høye utgifter til utstedelse av pass, må senkes. Dette kan minske insentivene for ulovlig innreise.

4 Forberede lokalsamfunn på ankomst av migranter, både gjennom holdningskampanjer og ekstra økonomiske overføringer til det aktuelle lokalsamfunnet.

- Frykten for at migranter tar jobbene fra de lokale eller bidrar til å senke lønningene og at de utgjør en ekstra byrde på offentlige tjenester, er som regel overdrevne.

- Migranter, inkludert lavt kvalifiserte arbeidstagere, bidrar ofte positivt til økonomien.

5 Fjerne restriksjoner for intern migrasjon, og sikre at interne migranter har samme tilgang til grunnleggende tjenester som fastboende.

- Det overveldende flertallet av verdens migranter flytter innenfor eget land. Rundt 740 millioner mennesker er interne migranter
- Det å overvåke og opprettholde restriksjoner på intern forflytning er ressurskrevende.
- Likebehandling innad i et land er viktig for å sikre at interne migranter ikke føler seg tvunget til å bli på hjemstedet for å få tilgang til skoler og helsetjenester.

6 Integrere migrasjon i nasjonal og internasjonal utviklingspolitikk, som en del av en bredere strategi for å bekjempe fattigdom, og skape nye muligheter.

- Familiemedlemmer som emigrerer bidrar til den lokale utviklingen i opprinnelseslandet, gjennom økt kapitalflyt, remisser, og nye tanker og ideer, men krever sterkere institusjoner.
- Problemene knyttet til "hjerneflukt" av høyt kvalifiserte arbeidstakere er et symptom, snarere enn årsaken til, svak offentlig sektor i hjemlandet
- Migrasjon er ikke et alternativ, men et tillegg til, en omfattende utviklingsstrategi nasjonalt og internasjonalt.

Begrepsforklaringer og forkortelser

Menneskelig utvikling

Menneskelig utvikling er en prosess som øker menneskers valgmuligheter. Dette skjer ved at mennesker får økt evne til å handle og påvirke sin egen situasjon, og er derfor både en prosess og et mål i seg selv. På alle utviklingsnivåer er de tre viktigste betingelsene et langt liv, utdanning og tilgang til de ressursene som trengs for å oppnå en akseptabel levestandard. Menneskelig utvikling favner imidlertid bredere enn som så og anser også deltakelse, sikkerhet, bærekraftighet og menneskerettigheter som viktige komponenter i prosessen. Menneskelig utvikling skaper forutsetninger for kreativitet og produktivitet, selvspekt, økonomisk og politisk innflytelse og en følelse av tilhørighet i samfunnet.

Menneskelig og økonomisk fattigdom

Menneskelig fattigdom kan komme til uttrykk både gjennom lav levealder, utilstrekkelig levestandard og manglende utdanning og deltakelse. Økonomisk fattigdom blir derimot kun målt i inntekt. Det er en utbredt oppfatning at det er det økonomiske aspektet som er viktigst, eller at all fattigdom kan reduseres til denne ene fellesnevneren. Begrepet "menneskelig fattigdom" ser mangelen på tilstrekkelig inntekt som en viktig faktor, men ikke som den eneste. Ifølge dette begrepet kan derfor ikke fattigdom reduseres til økonomisk fattigdom.

Indeks for menneskelig utvikling (HDI)

Indeks for menneskelig utvikling måler i hvilken grad et land lykkes i forhold til de tre grunnleggende aspektene av menneskelig utvikling: forventet levealder, utdanning og levestandard. Disse måles ved hjelp av tre variabler: deltakelse gjennomsnittlig levealder, utdanningsnivå (lesekyndighet blant voksne og skolegang på alle nivåer) og BNP per innbygger (omregnet i kjøpekraft og ikke etter gjeldene valutakurser).

Indeks for kjønnsrelatert menneskelig utvikling (GDI)

Indeksen for kjønnsrelatert menneskelig utvikling benytter de samme variablene som HDI, men tar høyde for ulikheter mellom kvinner og menn. Jo større ulikhetene er mellom kvinner og menn i forhold til menneskelig utvikling, dess lavere er et lands GDI i forhold til HDI. GDI-verdien er derfor landets HDI-verdi korrigert for likestilling mellom kjønnene.

Indeks for fattigdom (HPI)

HPI måler mangelen på menneskelig utvikling. Mens HDI måler et lands framskritt når det gjelder å oppnå menneskelig utvikling som helhet, viser HPI hvordan framskrittet fordeler seg, og måler de mangler som fortsatt finnes. Det finnes en HPI-indeks for utviklingsland (HPI-1), og en for i-land (HPI-2). En egen indeks har blitt utarbeidet for i-land ettersom definisjonen på fattigdom varierer med et samfunns sosiale og økonomiske vilkår, og for å dra nytte av at det er lettere å skaffe til veie opplysninger om disse landene.

Indeks for likestilling (GEM)

Indeksen måler likestilling ut i fra tre faktorer: deltakelse i og myndighet til å ta beslutninger i økonomiske spørsmål, politisk deltakelse, og bestemmelsesrett og makt over økonomiske ressurser.

Intern migrasjon

Menneskelig forflytning innenfor et og samme land med resultat i en endring av opprinnelig hjemsted. Intern migrasjon måles i forhold til om migranten har krysset regionale grenser eller endret hjemkommune, fylke eller liknende.

Internasjonal migrasjon

Menneskelig forflytning over internasjonale grenser, med resultat i endring av hjemland for personen som flytter.

Migrant

En person som har endret hjemsted enten ved å krysse internasjonale grenser eller ved å flytte innad i hjemlandet fra et distrikt eller region til en annen. En emigrant er en migrant sett ut ifra landet han/hun drar *fra*, mens en innvandrer (immigrant på engelsk) er en migrant sett ut ifra landet han/hun flytter *til*.

Menneskelig mobilitet

Menneskers mulighet til selv å velge hvor de vil bo, det være seg en familie, et individ eller en gruppe.

Menneskelig forflytning

Når migranter endrer hjemsted.

Intern fordrevne mennesker (IDPs)

Individer eller grupper som har blitt tvunget til å flytte som et resultat av, eller for å unngå: effektene av væpnet konflikt, vold, krenkelse av menneskerettighetene eller natur- eller menneskelagde katastrofer. Disse menneskene har ikke krysset en internasjonal grenseovergang.

Flyktninger

Individer eller grupper av mennesker som har flyktet fra hjemlandet sitt på grunn av en velbegrunnet frykt for å bli forfulgt på bakgrunn av: rase, religion, nasjonalitet, politisk overbevisning eller tilhørighet til en bestemt sosial gruppe. Flyktninger er mennesker som flykter fra et land de ikke kan, eller ikke vil, dra tilbake til.

Remisser

Remisser er økonomiske midler og materielle ressurser som blir overført fra internasjonale migranter eller flyktninger til mottakere i hjemlandet, eller til tidligere hjemland.

Human development index trends

G

HDI rank	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	Average annual growth rates (%)				
									Rank	Change in rank	Long term	Medium term	Short term
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	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	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 ^a	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	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	HDI rank								Average annual growth rates (%)					
	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	Rank	Change in rank	Long term	Medium term	Short term	
									2006	2006-2007	1980-2007	1990-2007	2000-2007	
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	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 ^a	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 ^a	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

HDI rank	1980	1985	1990	1995	2000	2005	2006	2007	Rank	Change in rank	Average annual growth rates (%)		
											Long term	Medium term	Short term
											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.

Human development index 2007 and its components

H

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 ^o	
	2007	2007	1999–2007 ^a	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	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 ^{df}	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 ^{dg}	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 ^{df}	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 ^{df}	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 ^{dj}	85,382 ^{e,m}	0.903	0.949	1.000	-18
20	New Zealand	0.950	80.1	.. ^c	107.5 ^{df}	27,336	0.919	0.993	0.936	12
21	United Kingdom	0.947	79.3	.. ^c	89.2 ^{dg}	35,130	0.906	0.957	0.978	-1
22	Germany	0.947	79.8	.. ^c	88.1 ^{dg}	34,401	0.913	0.954	0.975	2
23	Singapore	0.944	80.2	94.4 ^l	.. 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 ^{df}	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 ^j	89.9 ^d	26,315	0.928	0.947	0.930	7
28	Andorra	0.934	.. ^k	.. ^c	65.1 ^{dj}	41,235 ^{e,p}	0.925	0.877	1.000	-16
29	Slovenia	0.929	78.2	99.7 ^{qj}	92.8 ^d	26,753	0.886	0.969	0.933	4
30	Brunei Darussalam	0.920	77.0	94.9 ^l	77.7	50,200 ^e	0.867	0.891	1.000	-24
31	Kuwait	0.916	77.5	94.5 ^l	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 ^{dj}	24,789	0.910	0.910	0.920	4
33	Qatar	0.910	75.5	93.1 ^l	80.4	74,882 ^{d,e}	0.841	0.888	1.000	-30
34	Portugal	0.909	78.6	94.9 ^l	88.8 ^d	22,765	0.893	0.929	0.906	8
35	United Arab Emirates	0.903	77.3	90.0 ^l	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	.. ^{o,p}	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 ^l	90.4 ^{dg}	29,723 ^d	0.843	0.893	0.950	-9
40	Estonia	0.883	72.9	99.8 ^{qj}	91.2 ^d	20,361	0.799	0.964	0.887	3
41	Poland	0.880	75.5	99.3 ^{qj}	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 ^l	90.2 ^d	18,755	0.805	0.960	0.874	3
44	Chile	0.878	78.5	96.5 ^l	82.5 ^d	13,880	0.891	0.919	0.823	15
45	Croatia	0.871	76.0	98.7 ^l	77.2 ^d	16,027	0.850	0.916	0.847	7
46	Lithuania	0.870	71.8	99.7 ^{qj}	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 ^{qj}	90.2 ^d	16,377	0.788	0.961	0.851	3
49	Argentina	0.866	75.2	97.6 ^l	88.6 ^d	13,238	0.836	0.946	0.815	13
50	Uruguay	0.865	76.1	97.9 ^l	90.9 ^d	11,216	0.852	0.955	0.788	20
51	Cuba	0.863	78.5	99.8 ^{qj}	100.8	6,876 ^{d,s}	0.891	0.993	0.706	44
52	Bahamas	0.856	73.2	.. ^o	71.8 ^{dg}	20,253 ^{d,s}	0.804	0.878	0.886	-8
53	Mexico	0.854	76.0	92.8 ^l	80.2 ^d	14,104	0.850	0.886	0.826	5
54	Costa Rica	0.854	78.7	95.9 ^l	73.0 ^{dg}	10,842 ^q	0.896	0.883	0.782	19
55	Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	0.847	73.8	86.8 ^l	95.8 ^{dg}	14,364 ^q	0.814	0.898	0.829	2
56	Oman	0.846	75.5	84.4 ^l	68.2	22,816 ^d	0.841	0.790	0.906	-15
57	Seychelles	0.845	.. ^k	91.8 ^r	82.2 ^{dj}	16,394 ^q	0.797	0.886	0.851	-7
58	Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)	0.844	73.6	95.2 ^l	85.9 ^l	12,156	0.811	0.921	0.801	7
59	Saudi Arabia	0.843	72.7	85.0 ^l	78.5 ^{dj}	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 ^o	
	2007	2007	1999–2007 ^a	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	
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 ^{dg}	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 ^{dg}	23,507 ^q	0.737	0.861	0.911	-26
65	Montenegro	0.834	74.0	96.4 ^{ru}	74.5 ^{du,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 ^{ru}	74.5 ^{du,v}	10,248 ^w	0.816	0.891	0.773	8
68	Belarus	0.826	69.0	99.7 ^{cj}	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 ^{cj}	67.8 ^d	7,041	0.858	0.886	0.710	23
71	Russian Federation	0.817	66.2	99.5 ^{cj}	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 ^{dg}	7,893 ^q	0.865	0.848	0.729	10
74	Grenada	0.813	75.3	96.0 ^x	73.1 ^{dg}	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 ^{dz}	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 ^{dg}	7,836	0.800	0.891	0.728	7
79	Turkey	0.806	71.7	88.7 ⁱ	71.1 ^{dg}	12,955	0.779	0.828	0.812	-16
80	Ecuador	0.806	75.0	91.0 ^r	.. ⁿ	7,449	0.833	0.866	0.719	11
81	Mauritius	0.804	72.1	87.4 ⁱ	76.9 ^{dg}	11,296	0.785	0.839	0.789	-13
82	Kazakhstan	0.804	64.9	99.6 ^{cj}	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 ^{cj}	74.6	5,693	0.810	0.909	0.675	16
85	Ukraine	0.796	68.2	99.7 ^{cj}	90.0	6,914	0.720	0.960	0.707	9
86	Azerbaijan	0.787	70.0	99.5 ^{cj}	66.2 ^{d,aa}	7,851	0.751	0.881	0.728	-2
87	Thailand	0.783	68.7	94.1 ⁱ	78.0 ^{dg}	8,135	0.728	0.888	0.734	-5
88	Iran (Islamic Republic of)	0.782	71.2	82.3 ⁱ	73.2 ^{dg}	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 ^{dg}	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 ^{dg}	6,734 ^q	0.851	0.762	0.703	3
94	Samoa	0.771	71.4	98.7 ^j	74.1 ^{dg}	4,467 ^q	0.773	0.905	0.634	19
95	Maldives	0.771	71.1	97.0 ^j	71.3 ^{dg}	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 ^{dg}	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 ^{cj}	78.0 ^{dg}	3,748 ^q	0.778	0.920	0.605	21
100	Jamaica	0.766	71.7	86.0 ^j	78.1 ^{dg}	6,079 ^q	0.778	0.834	0.686	-2
101	Paraguay	0.761	71.7	94.6 ⁱ	72.1 ^{dg}	4,433	0.778	0.871	0.633	13
102	Sri Lanka	0.759	74.0	90.8 ⁱ	68.7 ^{dg}	4,243	0.816	0.834	0.626	14
103	Gabon	0.755	60.1	86.2 ^j	80.7 ^{dg}	15,167	0.584	0.843	0.838	-49
104	Algeria	0.754	72.2	75.4 ^j	73.6 ^{dg}	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 ^r	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 ^{dg}	4,511	0.818	0.773	0.636	5
108	Fiji	0.741	68.7	.. ^o	71.5 ^{dg}	4,304	0.728	0.868	0.628	7
109	Turkmenistan	0.739	64.6	99.5 ^{cj}	.. 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 ^j	74.8 ^{dg}	3,796 ^q	0.783	0.806	0.607	7
113	Bolivia	0.729	65.4	90.7 ⁱ	86.0 ^{dg}	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 ^j	79.2	3,236	0.687	0.913	0.580	10
116	Viet Nam	0.725	74.3	90.3 ^r	62.3 ^{dg}	2,600	0.821	0.810	0.544	13
117	Moldova	0.720	68.3	99.2 ^{cj}	71.6	2,551	0.722	0.899	0.541	14
118	Equatorial Guinea	0.719	49.9	87.0 ^y	62.0 ^{dg}	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 ^o	
	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 ^l	68.1	3,041	0.769	0.786	0.570	5
122	Guatemala	0.704	70.1	73.2 ^l	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 ^l	70.6 ^{d,g}	13,604	0.473	0.788	0.820	-65
126	Vanuatu	0.693	69.9	78.1 ^l	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 ^l	67.2 ^d	5,155	0.590	0.811	0.658	-23
129	South Africa	0.683	51.5	88.0 ^l	76.8 ^d	9,757	0.442	0.843	0.765	-51
130	Morocco	0.654	71.0	55.6 ^l	61.0	4,108	0.767	0.574	0.620	-12
131	Sao Tome and Principe	0.651	65.4	87.9 ^l	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 ^l	61.0 ^d	2,753	0.639	0.643	0.553	-6
135	Solomon Islands	0.610	65.8	76.6 ^l	49.7 ^d	1,725 ^q	0.680	0.676	0.475	10
136	Congo	0.601	53.5	81.1 ^l	58.6 ^{d,g}	3,511	0.474	0.736	0.594	-13
137	Cambodia	0.593	60.6	76.3 ^l	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 ^l	46.4 ^{d,g}	1,143	0.666	0.655	0.407	20
140	Yemen	0.575	62.5	58.9 ^l	54.4 ^d	2,335	0.624	0.574	0.526	-6
141	Pakistan	0.572	66.2	54.2 ^l	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 ^l	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 ^l	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 ^l	40.7 ^{d,v}	2,084 ^q	0.594	0.521	0.507	-10
149	Haiti	0.532	61.0	62.1 ^l	.. 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 ^l	57.3	1,208	0.500	0.673	0.416	6
152	Ghana	0.526	56.5	65.0 ^l	56.5	1,334	0.525	0.622	0.432	1
153	Cameroon	0.523	50.9	67.9 ^l	52.3	2,128	0.431	0.627	0.510	-17
154	Mauritania	0.520	56.6	55.8 ^l	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 ^l	61.5 ^{d,g}	1,541	0.332	0.753	0.457	-6
157	Uganda	0.514	51.9	73.6 ^l	62.3 ^{d,g}	1,059	0.449	0.698	0.394	6
158	Nigeria	0.511	47.7	72.0 ^l	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 ^l	61.9 ^{d,g}	761	0.456	0.685	0.339	12
161	Benin	0.492	61.0	40.5 ^l	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 ^l	63.3 ^{d,g}	1,358	0.326	0.682	0.435	-12
165	Eritrea	0.472	59.2	64.2 ^l	33.3 ^{d,g}	626 ^q	0.570	0.539	0.306	12
166	Senegal	0.464	55.4	41.9 ^l	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 ^l	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 ^l	49.0	779	0.496	0.403	0.343	0
172	Mozambique	0.402	47.8	44.4 ^l	54.8 ^{d,g}	802	0.380	0.478	0.348	-3
173	Guinea-Bissau	0.396	47.5	64.6 ^l	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 ^l	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 ^l	32.8	1,124	0.462	0.301	0.404	-16

Human development index 2007 and its components

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	2007	2007	1999–2007 ^a	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	2007	
178	Mali	0.371	48.1	26.2 ⁱ	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,ag}	0.310	0.354	0.393	-17
182	Niger	0.340	50.8	28.7 ⁱ	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 ^q	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 ^q	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
0.719	Arab States	68.5	71.2	66.2	8,202	0.726	0.695	0.736	..	
0.821	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	69.7	97.6	79.5	12,185	0.745	0.916	0.802	..	
0.770	East Asia and the Pacific	72.2	92.7	69.3	5,733	0.786	0.849	0.676	..	
0.821	Latin America and the Caribbean	73.4	91.2	83.4	10,077	0.806	0.886	0.770	..	
0.612	South Asia	64.1	64.2	58.0	2,905	0.651	0.621	0.562	..	
0.514	Sub-Saharan Africa	51.5	62.9	53.5	2,031	0.441	0.597	0.503	..	
0.932	OECD	79.0	..	89.1	32,647	0.900	..	0.966	..	
0.937	European Union (EU27)	79.0	..	91.0	29,956	0.899	..	0.952	..	
0.868	GCC	74.0	86.8	77.0	30,415	0.816	0.835	0.954	..	
0.955	Very high human development	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	..
0.833	High human development	72.4	94.1	82.4	12,569	0.790	0.902	0.807	..	
0.686	Medium human development	66.9	80.0	63.3	3,963	0.698	0.744	0.614	..	
0.423	Low human development	51.0	47.7	47.6	862	0.434	0.477	0.359	..	
0.753	World	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.

Human and income poverty

HDI 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	
	Rank	Value (%)	(% of cohort) 2005–2010	(% aged 15 and above) 1999–2007	(% of population) 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		
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 ^g	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 ^{m,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 ^{m,p}	1	2	..	..	..	..
68	Belarus	16	4.3	6.2	0.3 ^{e,i}	0	1	<2	<2	18.5	..
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 ^g	3 ^j	5 ^{g,m}	..	..	..	..
74	Grenada	..	..	3.2	4.0 ^g	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 ^f	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,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	
	Rank	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		
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
84	Armenia	12	3.7	5.0	0.5 ^{ej}	2	4	10.6	43.4	50.9	-30
85	Ukraine	21	5.8	8.4	0.3 ^{ej}	3	1	<2	<2	19.5	14
86	Azerbaijan	50	10.7	8.6	0.5 ^{eh}	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 ^{ea}	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 ^g	..	..	..	..	..	..
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 ^g	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 ^{ej}	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 ^{ej}	..	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 ^{ej}	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 ^{ej}	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 ^j	41 ^j	20 ^{g,m}	..	..	..	..
127	Tajikistan	74	18.2	12.5	0.4 ^{ej}	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 ^j	30	21 ^{g,m}	..	..	..	..
136	Congo	84	24.3	29.7	18.9 ^j	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	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
	Rank	Value (%)	(% of cohort) 2005–2010	(% aged 15 and above) 1999–2007	(% aged 15 and above) 1999–2007	(% 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 ^l	11	39	55.1 ^t	77.6 ^t	30.9	-16
145 Madagascar	113	36.1	20.8	29.3 ^r	53	42	67.8	89.6	71.3 ^g	-14
146 Bangladesh	112	36.1	11.6	46.5 ^l	20 ^u	48	49.6 ^v	81.3 ^v	40.0	2
147 Kenya	92	29.5	30.3	26.4 ^r	43	20	19.7	39.9	52.0 ^g	16
148 Papua New Guinea	121	39.6	15.9	42.2 ^l	60	35 ^{q,m}	35.8 ^g	57.4 ^g	37.5 ^g	23
149 Haiti	97	31.5	18.5	37.9 ^{l,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 ^l	45	22	88.5	96.6	35.7	-37
152 Ghana	89	28.1	25.8	35.0 ^l	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 ^l	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 ^l	36	20	51.5	75.6	37.7	-17
158 Nigeria	114	36.2	37.4	28.0 ^l	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 ^l	24	19	73.9	90.4	65.3 ^g	-35
161 Benin	126	43.2	19.2	59.5 ^l	35	23	47.3	75.3	29.0 ^g	19
162 Timor-Leste	122	40.8	18.0	49.9 [*]	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 ^l	42	20	64.3	81.5	68.0	-14
165 Eritrea	103	33.7	18.2	35.8 ^l	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 ^l	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 ^l	58	24	74.7	90.0	54.1	-3
173 Guinea-Bissau	107	34.9	37.4	35.4 ^l	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 ^l	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 ^l	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 ^l	..	..	..	..	..
Micronesia (Federated States of)	..	..	8.8	..	6	15 ^g	..	..	..	..
Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Palau	..	..	..	8.1 ^{l,n}	11	..	..	..	..	..
Somalia	..	..	34.1	..	71	36	..	..	..	..
Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Zimbabwe	105	34.0	48.1	8.8 ⁱ	19	17	..	..	34.9 ^g	..

NOTES

- † Denotes indicators used to calculate the human poverty index (HPI-1). For further details, see Technical note 1: www.hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/tn1
- 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	

Human movement: snapshots and trends

A

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 (%)		Emigration rate (%)	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
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 ^e
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 ^e
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 ^e
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 ^e
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

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 (%)	Emigration rate (%)	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
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 ^a	14.3 ^a
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 ^a	15.1 ^a
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 ^a	24.1 ^a
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 ^a	52.5 ^a
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 ^a	9.3 ^a
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 ^a	24.5 ^a
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 ^a	33.2 ^a
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 ^a	9.7 ^a
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 ^a	21.9 ^a
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 (%)		Emigration rate (%)	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

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 (%)		Emigration rate (%)	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
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	38,078.0 ^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).

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
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
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
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
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
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).

Conflict and insecurity-induced movement

D

HDI rank	By country of origin						By country of asylum				
	International			Internal			International				
	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) 2007		Share of international immigrant stock (%)	Share of world refugees (%) 2007
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
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

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	
	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 ^e	0.2	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	
78 Peru	7.7	1.0	0.1	0.0	3.1	150 ^e	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 ^e	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	1,960.8 ^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 ^{cl}	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 ^e	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					
	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) 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 ^e	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 ^{op}	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 ^e	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 ^e	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 ^e	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 ^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
178 Mali	1.0	0.1	0.0	3.5	0.6	..	9.2	5.6	0.1	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	2.0
180 Sierra Leone	32.1	34.0	0.2	0.0	4.7	..	8.8	5.8	0.1	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
182 Niger	0.8	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.3	..	0.3	0.2	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).

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							
	Inflows total (US\$ millions)	Outflows total (US\$ millions)	Outflows per migrant (US\$)	ODA received (net disbursements)		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\$)										2007 (% of total remittance inflows)
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	0.1	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

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)		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\$)										2007 (% 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)		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\$)										2007 (% of total remittance inflows)
119	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
120	715	220	763	51	134	261.1	19.0	3.4	0.0	8.6	89.2	0.0	2.0	0.1
121	139	6	537	308	262	85.0	9.2	1.1	12.7	0.0	62.0	0.0	25.2	0.0
122	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	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	740	..	..	149	132	88.7	12.1	1.9	0.0	0.0	1.7	32.5	65.6	0.2
125	141	120	1,495	56	75	135.2	1.2	..	76.2	0.1	12.9	0.0	7.8	2.9
126	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	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	17	16	112	99	8	8.2	0.2	0.1	48.9	0.0	29.9	0.1	14.9	6.2
129	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	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	2	1	92	228	13	5.6	..	0.1	8.4	0.0	90.5	0.0	1.1	0.0
132	..	..	..	135	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	1	1	20	68	0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	6.3	12.5	0.0	79.2	2.1
134	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	20	3	854	500	41	8.2	..	0.5	0.0	0.5	16.2	0.0	8.9	74.3
136	15	102	355	34	4	11.7	0.2	0.0	25.8	0.4	67.7	0.0	6.1	0.1
137	353	157	517	46	24	52.5	4.2	0.4	0.0	4.6	22.7	0.0	64.4	8.3
138	125	32	270	4	3	65.9	..	0.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
139	12	..	..	53	14	27.0	2.6	15.0	10.8	0.1	88.1	0.0	0.9	0.1
140	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	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	99	8	180	55	86	156.9	3.5	2.6	94.3	0.1	3.2	0.0	1.9	0.5
143	..	603	10,695	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
144	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	11	21	338	45	1	1.2	0.1	0.0	5.8	0.1	90.3	0.1	3.7	0.1
146	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	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	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	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	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	14	46	59	69	0	0.5	0.1	0.0	11.0	0.5	49.3	0.0	37.3	1.9
152	117	6	4	49	5	10.2	0.8	0.1	29.7	0.7	38.8	0.0	30.2	0.6
153	167	103	750	104	9	8.7	0.8	0.4	30.0	0.1	56.1	0.0	13.8	0.0
154	2	..	..	116	1	0.5	0.1	0.0	37.1	0.5	54.3	0.0	8.1	0.0
155	28	5	233	135	34	25.3	..	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
156	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	849	364	702	56	27	49.1	7.2	1.8	4.3	0.5	69.0	0.0	25.0	1.3
158	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	229	35	193	18	35	189.4	8.4	3.3	38.1	0.0	54.8	0.0	7.0	0.0
160	1	1	4	53	0	0.1	0.0	0.0	28.0	0.0	59.1	0.0	10.8	2.2
161	224	67	383	52	25	47.7	4.1	4.7	81.2	0.0	17.0	0.0	1.8	0.0
162	..	..	..	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
163	179	19	8	9	9	108.7	0.9	0.4	13.9	0.1	74.1	0.0	11.7	0.1
164	59	124	451	88	5	5.7	0.5	0.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
165	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
166	925	96	296	68	75	109.8	8.5	11.9	20.0	0.1	73.5	0.0	6.2	0.1
167	51	68	562	73	5	7.2	1.9	0.8	40.6	0.1	43.8	0.0	15.2	0.2
168	47	12	52	42	28	65.4	6.9	0.7	5.4	0.0	73.1	0.0	21.4	0.1
169	65	0	5	186	17	9.3	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	151	119	294	24	16	67.2	3.0	1.4	65.8	0.2	25.8	0.0	8.2	0.0
171	359	15	26	29	4	14.8	2.0	1.6	4.7	24.1	28.7	0.0	41.0	1.5
172	99	45	111	83	5	5.6	1.3	0.2	63.7	0.0	34.0	0.2	1.8	0.3
173	29	5	280	73	17	23.5	8.3	4.1	17.7	0.0	80.5	0.0	1.8	0.0
174	0	0	2	55	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
175	..	..	..	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
176	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	50	44	57	63	3	5.4	0.7	0.1	91.6	0.0	7.8	0.0	0.7	0.0

TABLE

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)		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\$)										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

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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		
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT										
1 Norway	2	0.906	36 ^a	31	51	0.77	1913	1907, 1913	1993	56
2 Australia	7	0.870	30 ^a	37	57	0.70	1902, 1962	1902, 1962	1987	24
3 Iceland	8	0.859	33 ^a	30	56	0.62	1915, 1920	1915, 1920	1974	36
4 Canada	12	0.830	25 ^a	37	56	0.65	1917, 1960	1920, 1960	1972	16
5 Ireland	22	0.722	15 ^a	31	53	0.56	1918, 1928	1918, 1928	1982	21
6 Netherlands	5	0.882	39 ^a	28	50	0.67	1919	1917	1998	33
7 Sweden	1	0.909	47 ^a	32	51	0.67	1919, 1921	1919, 1921	1991	48
8 France	17	0.779	20 ^a	38	48	0.61	1944	1944	..	47
9 Switzerland	13	0.822	27 ^a	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 ^a	..	..	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 ^a	43	56	0.62	1920, 1965	1788 ⁱ	2007	24
14 Austria	20	0.744	27 ^a	27	48	0.40	1918	1918	1927	38
15 Spain	11	0.835	34 ^a	32	49	0.52	1931	1931	1999	44
16 Denmark	4	0.896	38 ^a	28	52	0.74	1915	1915	1950	37
17 Belgium	6	0.874	36 ^a	32	49	0.64	1919, 1948	1921	2004	23
18 Italy	21	0.741	20 ^a	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 ^a	34	47	0.67	1918, 1928	1918, 1928	1992	23
22 Germany	9	0.852	31 ^a	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 ^a	28	49	0.51	1952	1952	2004	12
26 Korea (Republic of)	61	0.554	14 ^a	9	40	0.52	1948	1948	..	5
27 Israel	23	0.705	18 ^a	30	52	0.64	1948	1948	2006	12
28 Andorra	..	..	25	..	..	..	1970	1973	..	38
29 Slovenia	34	0.641	10 ^a	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 ^a	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 ^a	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 ^a	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 ^a	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 ^a	36	60	0.59	1918	1918	1997	26
42 Slovakia	32	0.663	19 ^a	31	58	0.58	1920	1920	..	13
43 Hungary	52	0.590	11 ^a	35	60	0.75	1918, 1945	1918, 1945	1963	21
44 Chile	75	0.526	13 ^a	23 ^h	50 ^h	0.42	1949	1949	2002	41
45 Croatia	44	0.618	21 ^a	21	51	0.67	1945	1945	1993	24
46 Lithuania	40	0.628	18 ^a	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 ^a	23	54	0.51	1947	1947	1973	23
50 Uruguay	63	0.551	12 ^a	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 ^a	31	42	0.42	1947	1947	1953	16
54 Costa Rica	27	0.685	37 ^a	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 ^a	27 ^h	61 ^h	0.48	1946	1946	1998	21
59 Saudi Arabia	106	0.299	0	10	29	0.16	—	—	..	0

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,m}	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			
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,a}	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	..	..	..^f	..	..	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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