



Organization of Islamic Cooperation (OIC): Statistical Briefing Based on the 2016 Human Development Report

By Human Development Report Office



Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (OIC)

Statistical Briefing based on the 2016 Human Development Report¹

Introduction

The 2016 Human Development Report (HDR) focuses on how human development can be ensured for every one—now and in future. It starts with an account of the hopes and challenges of today’s world, envisioning where humanity wants to go. Our vision draws from and builds on the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development that the 193 member states of the United Nations endorsed in 2015—and the 17 Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) the world has committed to achieve.

The Report explores who has been left behind in human development progress—and why. Human development progress over the past 25 years has been impressive on many fronts. But the gains have not been universal. There are imbalances across countries; socioeconomic, ethnic and racial groups; urban and rural areas; and women and men. Millions of people are unable to reach their full potential in life because they suffer deprivations in multiple dimensions of human development.

Besides mapping the nature and location of deprivations, the Report raises some specific analytical and assessment issues. To find out if everyone benefits from the human development progress, an *average* perspective is not going to work—a disaggregated approach is needed. Nor will a purely quantitative assessment succeed—qualitative aspects are needed, too. Data on agency freedom also need to be reviewed, particularly on voice and accountability. Finally, good generation and dissemination of data are important, requiring further in-depth research, experiments, consultations and alliance building among stakeholders.

The Report also identifies the national policies and key strategies to ensure that will enable every human being achieve at least basic human development and to sustain and protect the gains. And it addresses the structural challenges of global institutions and presents options for reform.

This briefing note is organized into eight sections. The first section presents information on the country coverage and methodology of the Statistical Annex of the 2016 HDR. The next seven sections provide information about key indicators of human development including the Human Development Index (HDI), the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), the Gender Development Index (GDI), the Gender Inequality Index (GII), and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI). The 2016 HDR introduces two experimental dashboards – on life-course gender gap and on sustainable development.

1. Country coverage and the methodology of the Statistical Annex of the 2016 HDR

The Statistical Annex of the 2016 HDR presents two groups of statistical tables – human development composite indices tables, which provide an assessment of countries’ achievements on different aspects of human development, and tables covering a variety of dimensions of human development with data used for empirical analysis in the thematic part of the report’s

¹ This summary is produced by the Human Development Report Office of the United Nations Development Programme, New York

chapters, such as education, health, national income and composition of resources, work and employment, human security, international integration and demography; as well as subjective well-being indicators and a selection of fundamental human rights conventions and when countries ratified them. Additionally, we assembled two color-coded dashboards – on life-course gender gap and on sustainable development.

Unless otherwise specified in the source, all tables use data available to the Human Development Report Office (HDRO) as of 1 September 2016. All indices and indicators, along with technical notes on the calculation of composite indices, and additional source information are available online at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>.

It is important to note that national and international data can differ because international agencies standardize national data to allow comparability across countries and in some cases may not have access to the most recent national data. We encourage national partners to explore the issues raised in the HDR with the most relevant and appropriate data from national and international sources.²

The 2015 HDI (values and ranks) were calculated for 188 member states and UN-recognized territories, along with the IHDI for 151 countries, the GDI for 160 countries, the GII for 159 countries, and the MPI for 102 countries.

Aggregates for four human development groups of countries and six UNDP developing regions are included at the end of each table. The OIC group is not regularly featured in the tables as a separate reporting entity. This summary is based on the special processing of data of the OIC member states.

2. Human Development Index

2.1 HDI and its trend

The 2015 HDI was calculated for 56 out of 57 countries in the OIC. It is not calculated for Somalia as data were not available for the education indicators.

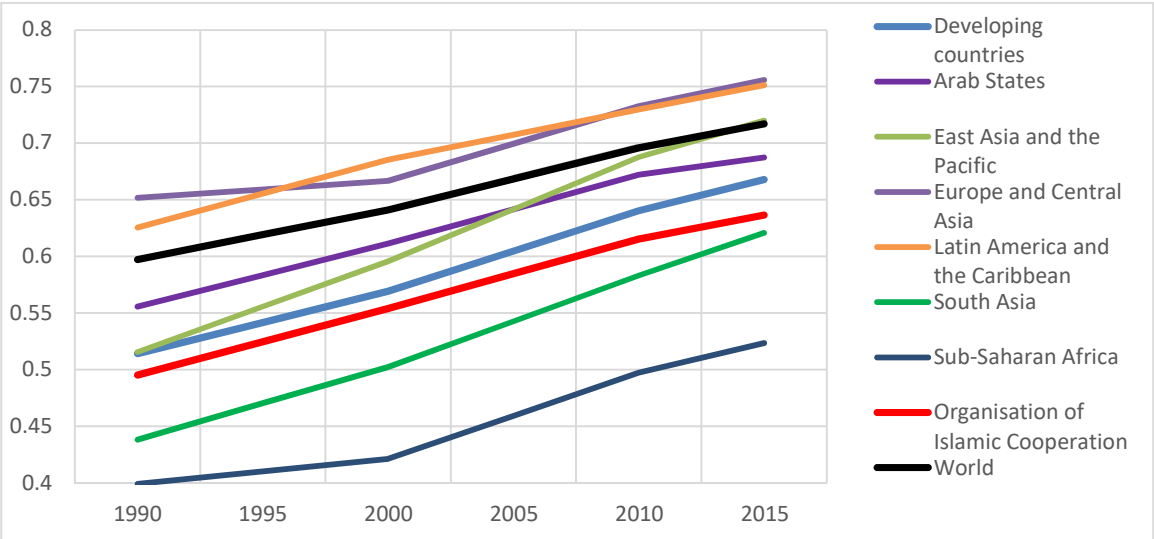
There are 6 countries (Brunei Darussalam, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Kuwait) in the very high human development group; 15 countries are in high, 12 countries in medium and the remaining 23 countries are in the low human development group.

The average HDI value for the OIC of 0.636 is below the average HDI for developing countries (0.668) and also below the world average of 0.717.

² It is misleading to compare values and rankings with those of previously published human development reports, because of revisions and updates of the underlying data and adjustments to methodology. Readers are advised to assess changes in HDI ranks between 2014 and 2015 using column 1 and column 9 of table 1 (Human Development Index and its components) and trends in HDI values by referring to table 2 (Human Development Index Trends) in the Statistical Annex of the report. Tables 1 and 2 are based on consistent indicators, methodology and time-series data and thus show real changes in values and ranks over time, reflecting the actual progress countries have made. Small changes in values should be interpreted with caution as they may not be statistically significant but due to the sampling variation only.

Between 1990 and 2015, the OIC registered an average annual growth of 1.01% in HDI value. Looking at individual countries in the OIC, Mozambique achieved the fastest growth – growing at an average annual rate of 2.82%, followed by Mali (2.80%) and then Niger (2.06%). The lowest growth was observed in Syrian Arab Republic (- 0.15%).

Figure 1. Human Development Index Trends 1990-2015



2.2 HDI components

The OIC’s average life expectancy at birth is 66.7 years, which is 3.3 years below the average for developing countries, 4.9 years below the world average and 7.8 years above the average for Sub-Saharan Africa, the region with the lowest score on this indicator.

The OIC’s average mean years of schooling of 6.7 years is below the average for developing countries (7.2) and the world average of 8.3 years. The average expected years of schooling of 10.9 years is below the average for developing countries and the world average of 12.3 years.

The average gross national income per capita of \$9,185 (in PPP\$ constant 2011 international) is 57.3% lower than the world average of \$14,447.

Table 1 shows the averages, as well as the OIC member countries with the minimum and maximum values of the HDI and its components.

Table 1. 2015 Human Development Index and its components

	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	World average	Developing countries average	Minimum in the OIC		Maximum in the OIC	
Human Development Index	0.636	0.717	0.668	0.353 (HDI rank = 187)	Niger	0.865 (HDI rank = 30)	Brunei Darussalam
Life Expectancy (years)	66.7	71.6	70.0	51.3	Sierra Leone	79.5	Lebanon
Expected Years of Schooling (years)	10.9	12.3	11.8	5.4	Niger	16.1	Saudi Arabia
Mean Years of Schooling (years)	6.7	8.3	7.2	1.4	Burkina Faso	12.0	Uzbekistan
GNI per capita (2011 PPP \$)	9,185	14,447	9,257	294	Somalia	129,916	Qatar

3. Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI)

The IHDI looks beyond the average achievements of a country in health, education and income to show how these achievements are distributed among its residents. The IHDI can be interpreted as the level of human development when inequality is accounted for. The relative difference between the IHDI and HDI is the loss due to inequality in distribution of the HDI within the country. The overall loss is expressed as a percentage.

The IHDI has been calculated for 43 out of the 57 countries. It is not calculated for Algeria, Bahrain, Brunei Darussalam, Gambia, Kuwait, Libya, Malaysia, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, Somalia, Sudan, Turkmenistan and United Arab Emirates because of missing data on inequality in education or in income or in both.

Inequality in life expectancy at birth is calculated for all 57 countries, inequality in education is calculated for 45 countries, and inequality in income is calculated for 44 countries.

The OIC suffers an average loss of 27.2 percent when the HDI is adjusted for inequalities. This is above the world average loss 22.3 percent but below the average loss for developing countries of 25.2 percent. Figure 2 compares inequality in HDI in the OIC and developing regions.

The education component is where the loss due to inequality is the highest (33.7 percent) followed by inequality in life expectancy at birth (24.3 percent) and in income distribution of 23.1 percent.

Looking at the 43 countries with IHDI, the highest loss due to inequalities is suffered by Comoros (45.8 percent) followed by Chad (39.9 percent) and then Guinea-Bissau (39.3 percent). The country experiencing the lowest loss is Kazakhstan (10.1 percent).

In terms of the components, the highest inequality in life expectancy at birth is experienced by Chad (46.2 percent) followed by Guinea-Bissau (44.6 percent). The country with the lowest

inequality in this component is Brunei Darussalam (4.4 percent). On the education component, Guinea has the highest inequality of 48.3 percent, followed by Yemen with inequality of 48.1 percent. Uzbekistan experienced the lowest inequality (1.4 percent). The highest inequality in income is experienced by Comoros (56.0 percent), while the lowest is in Azerbaijan (8.9 percent.)

Figure 2. Overall loss (%) in HDI due to inequality

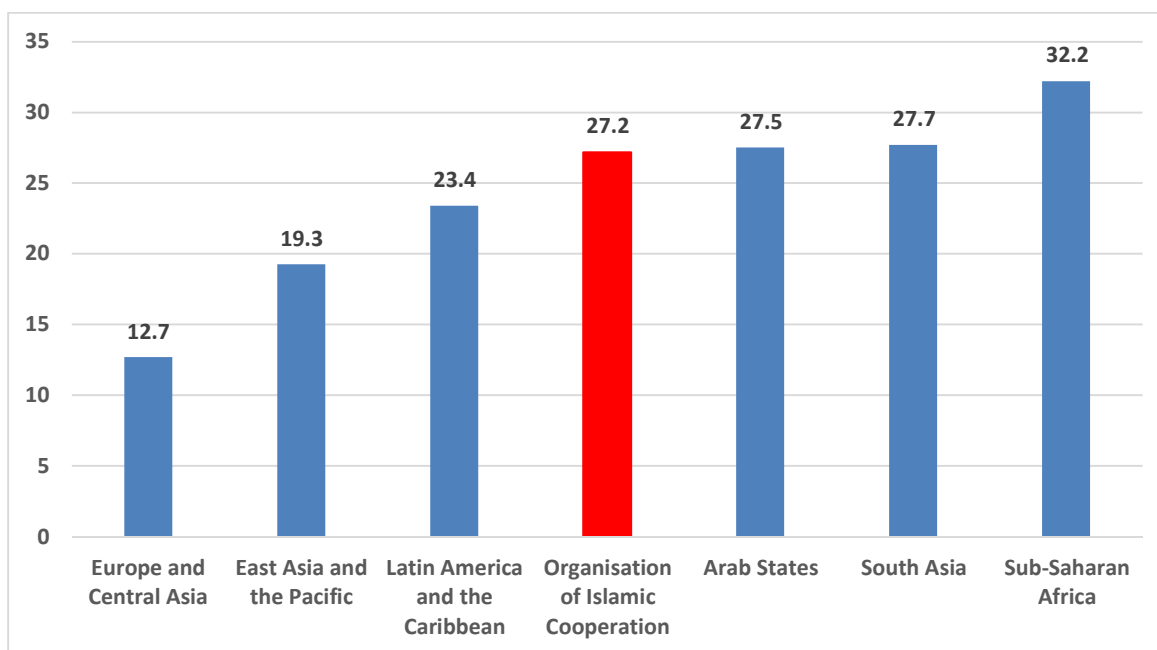


Table 2. Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) and its components

	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	World	Developing countries	Minimum in OIC		Maximum in OIC	
IHDI	0.463	0.557	0.499	0.238	Chad	0.714	Kazakhstan
Overall loss (%)	27.2	22.3	25.2	10.1	Kazakhstan	45.8	Comoros
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (%)	24.3	17.1	19.6	4.4	Brunei Darussalam	46.2	Chad
Inequality in education (%)	33.7	25.9	31.0	1.4	Uzbekistan	48.3	Guinea
Inequality in income (%)	23.1	23.8	24.7	8.9	Azerbaijan	56.0	Comoros

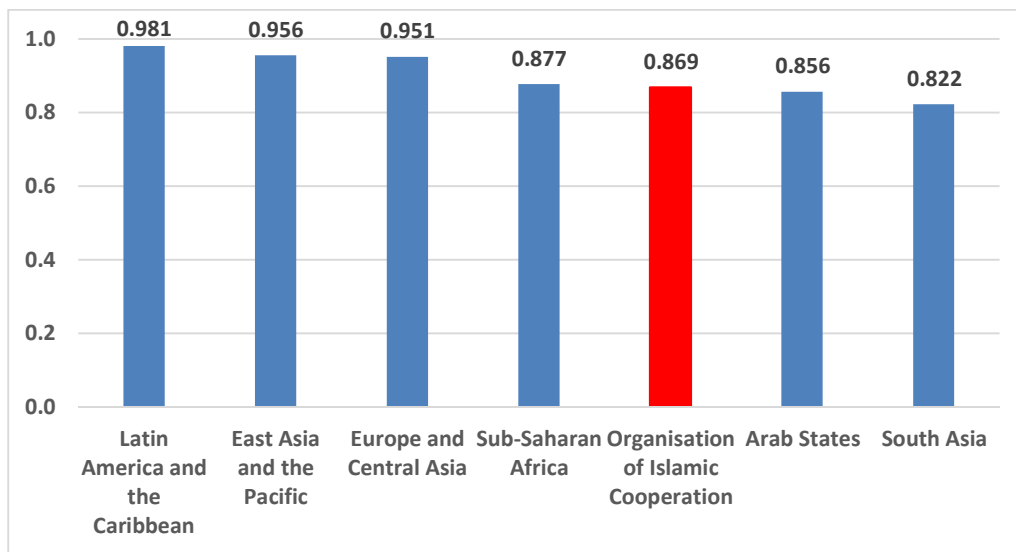
4. Gender Development Index (GDI)

The GDI is a measure of gender disparities in human development achievement. It compares female's achievement with male's achievement on the basis of the ratio of female to male HDI values. Countries are divided into five groups by absolute deviation from gender parity in HDI values³.

The GDI has been calculated for 52 out of the 57 countries in the OIC. It is not calculated for Djibouti, Guinea-Bissau, Malaysia, Somalia and Turkmenistan because of missing sex-disaggregated data on education indicators.

On average the GDI value of the OIC is 0.869 compared to a world average of 0.938 and the average for developing countries of 0.913. That is the female HDI value is 86.9% of the HDI for males. Figure 3 compares GDI in the OIC and developing regions.

Figure 3. Gender Development Index



Kazakhstan tops the region in the GDI (1.006), where women have 0.6% higher HDI than men. Afghanistan is at the bottom of the list (0.609), thus women achieve only 60.9% of HDI.

Looking at the components – life expectancy at birth for women is only 5.2 years longer than that of men, but the variability across countries is high. In Bahrain this difference is only 1.9 years, but in Syria the difference is 12.7 indicating that men live rather short lives.

³ Group 1 comprises countries with high equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation of less than 2.5 percent); group 2 comprises countries with medium to high equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation of 2.5–5 percent); group 3 comprises countries with medium equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation of 5–7.5 percent); group 4 comprises countries with medium to low equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation of 7.5–10 percent); and group 5 comprises countries with low equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation from gender parity of more than 10 percent).

Expected years of schooling for girls is 0.5 years longer than for boys. However there is a large variation across countries. Girls stay in school 1.6 years longer than boys in the State of Palestine, but 4.8 years shorter in Afghanistan and 3 years shorter in Chad.

Men have 0.3 years longer mean years of schooling than women. But, again, there is a large variation across countries in the United Arab Emirates women have 1.7 years longer mean years of schooling than men, while in Afghanistan men has even 4.2 years longer mean years of schooling than women.

The estimated income per capita is 2.9 times higher for men than for women with the country values ranging between 1.2 times in Mozambique to 6.2 times in Afghanistan followed by Algeria 5.7 times and Pakistan 5.6 times. A summary of differences between male and female values are given in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Gender Development Index (GDI) and its components

	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	World average	Developing countries average	Minimum in OIC		Maximum in OIC	
GDI	0.869	0.938	0.913	0.609	Afghanistan	1.006	Kazakhstan
Difference in life expectancy (F-M)	5.2 years	4.2	3.7	-0.3	Mali	12.7	Syrian Arab Republic
Difference in expected years of schooling (F-M)	0.5 years	0.1	-0.1	-4.8	Afghanistan	1.6	State of Palestine
Difference in mean years of schooling (F-M)	-0.3 years	-1.1	-1.4	-4.2	Afghanistan	1.9	United Arab Emirates
Ratio of income (M/F)	2.9	1.8	2.0	1.2	Mozambique	6.2	Afghanistan

Brunei Darussalam, Qatar and Kazakhstan are the only countries from the OIC classified into group 1 by the absolute difference of the GDI from parity. This indicates that these three countries have achieved high equality in HDI achievements between women and men. 7 countries in group 2 and 8 countries in group 3. These countries are with medium to high and medium gender equality in HDI achievements respectively. There are 3 countries in group 4 and even 31 countries in group 5, which comprise medium to low and low gender equality.

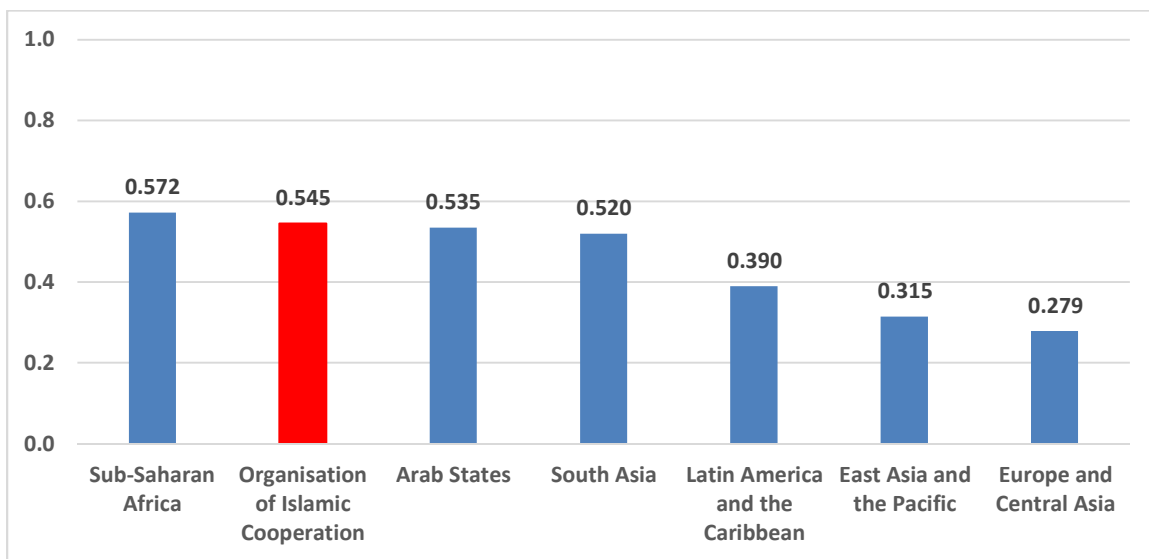
5. Gender Inequality Index (GII)

The GII is a composite measure reflecting loss to potential achievements due to inequality between women and men in three aspects of human development— (i) the freedom to control own life, autonomy of the body, and the right to have and determine health-related choices; (ii) the right to have and to expand the sense of self-worth and the ability to influence the direction of social change towards a just social and economic order, and (iii) to have equal access to opportunities and resources

The GII has been calculated for 48 out of the 57 countries in the OIC. It is not calculated for Brunei Darussalam, Comoros, Djibouti, Guinea, Guinea-Bissau, Nigeria, the State of Palestine, Somalia and Turkmenistan due mainly to missing data on educational attainment and female share of parliamentary seats.

The average GII value for the OIC is 0.545. The average for the developing countries is 0.469 and the global average is 0.443. Because the GII is an inequality measure the higher value indicates the higher inequality.

Figure 4. Gender Inequality Index



In terms of components, what appears to be driving the GII value is the relatively low female share of parliamentary seats (17.2%) and the large disparity between female and male labour force participation rate.

Libya leads the OIC with a GII value of 0.167, followed by Kazakhstan with 0.202. On the other end is Yemen scoring 0.767.

Table 5 below summarizes the GII for the OIC.

Table 4. Gender Inequality Index (GII) and its components

	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	World	Developing countries	Minimum in OIC		Maximum in OIC	
GII	0.545	0.443	0.469	0.167	Libya	0.767	Yemen
Maternal mortality ratio	314	216	231	4	Kuwait	1360	Sierra Leone
Adolescent birth ratio	68.1	44.7	48.8	6.2	Libya	202.4	Niger
Female share of seats in parliament	17.2	22.5	21	0	Qatar	42.7	Senegal
Difference in shares of population with at least some secondary education (F-M)	- 9.5 percentage points	- 8.9	- 11.7	-26.6	Afghanistan	21.4	Libya
Difference in labour force participation rates (F-M)	-38 percentage points	- 26.6	-29.5	-64.6	Afghanistan	7.1	Mozambique

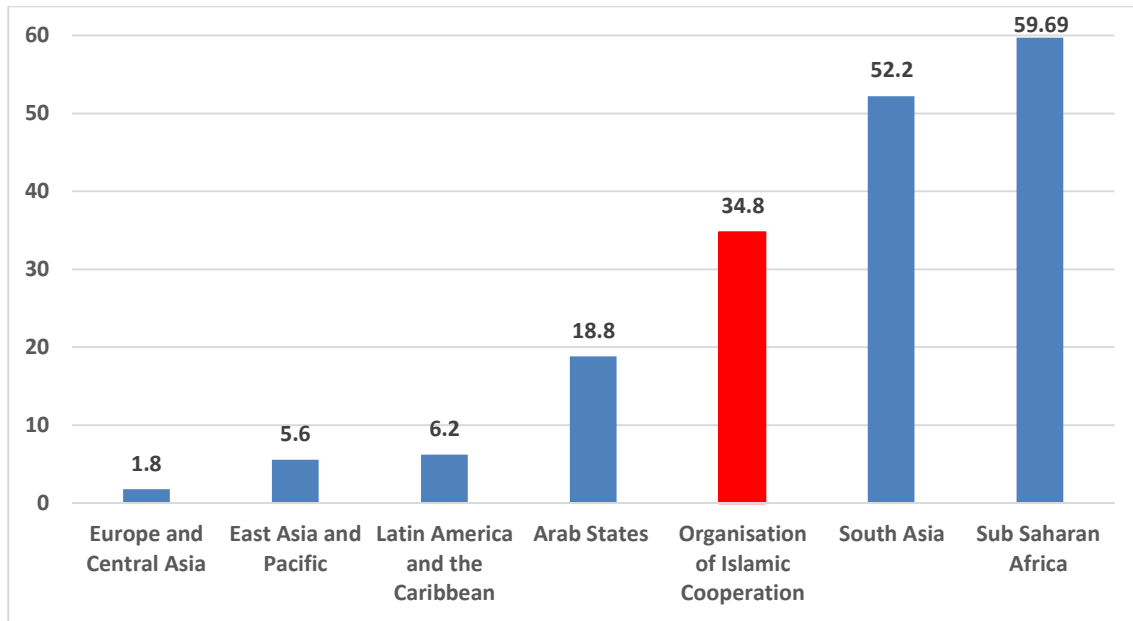
6. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The MPI is a composite measure designed to capture overlapping deprivations that people suffer at the same time. The MPI reflects both prevalence of multidimensional deprivation and its intensity – overlapping deprivations people who suffer deprivation experience on average. It identifies overlapping deprivations at the household level across the same three dimensions as the HDI but is measured by 10 different indicators. A household, and for that matter all its members, is classified as poor if it suffers overlapping deprivation in at least one-third of the weighted indicators. The near poor are those households with overlapping deprivations in more than one-fifth but less than one-third of the weighted indicators.

The MPI builds on recent advances in theory and offers a valuable complement to traditional money metric measures of poverty. It is calculated for 102 countries. Countries with data earlier than 2005 are not included in the MPI. For countries with more than one survey year, we present online estimates for multiple years to track progress in reducing overlapping deprivations.

The MPI has been calculated for 45 out of the 57 countries in the OIC, out of which 29 have two or more data points to allow progress to be tracked.

Figure 5. Percentage of multidimensionally poor (MPI headcount)



Niger has the highest MPI value (0.584) based on 2012 DHS. Its headcount ratio is 89.8%. Following Niger is Chad with an MPI value of 0.545 and a headcount ratio of 86.9% based on 2010 MICS.

A number of households not classified as multidimensionally poor which are actually on the brink of poverty are classified as the near poor. In Tajikistan, the near poor represent additional 23.4% of the households and in Comoros about 23.1%.

In terms of intensity of deprivation – that is the breadth of deprivation or the percentage of overlapping deprivations that an average multidimensionally poor person suffers is 65.0% in Niger and 62.7% in Chad.

Deprivation in health tends to contribute more to multidimensional deprivation (37.9 percent) than deprivations in other two dimensions, education (29.5 percent) and living standard (32.5 percent).

Table 5 summarizes the multidimensional poverty as measured by the MPI.

Table 5. Multidimensional Poverty Index and its components

	Organisation of Islamic Cooperation (45 countries)	Minimum		Maximum	
MPI	0.182	0.004	Jordan & Kazakhstan	0.584	Niger
Population in multidimensional poverty					
Headcount (%)	34.8	1.1	Kazakhstan	89.8	Niger
Headcount ('000)	473,241	7	Maldives	88,018	Nigeria
Intensity of deprivation (%)	52.46	35.3	Jordan	65.0	Niger
Total population covered ('000)	1,360,893	—		—	

7. Dashboard On Life-Course Gender Gap

Dashboard on life-course gender gap contains a selection of 14 indicators that indicate gender gaps over the life course – childhood and youth, adulthood and older age. The indicators refer to health, education, labour market and work, leadership, seats in parliament and social protection. Some indicators are presented only for women, and others are presented as a ratio of female to male values, as a so-called parity index. Three-color coding visualizes partial grouping of countries by indicator. For each indicator countries are divided into three groups of approximately equal sizes (terciles) – the top third, the middle third and the bottom third. Countries with values of a parity index concentrated around 1 form the group with the best achievements in that indicator. Deviations from parity are treated equally regardless of which gender is overachieving. We are not suggesting nor are we using any norms about gender equality in these indicators, we simply observe distributions of achievements of women and men and use the tercile values of these distributions to group the countries.

Based on the aggregate values for the OIC of the 6 indicators on gender gaps in childhood and youth, the OIC's performance is in the top third only on sex ratio at birth (1.05); gross enrolment of girls in primary education (96.0%) and female/male ratio in youth unemployment (1.13) are in the middle third; adolescent birth rate (68.1) and gross enrolment of girls in pre-primary (34%) and secondary education (59%) are in the bottom group. Among 6 indicators on gender gap in adulthood, the OIC's performance is in the bottom third in three indicators – maternal mortality ratio (314), female to male ratio of population with at least some secondary education (0.82) and female to male unemployment ratio (1.67), while female share of seats in national parliaments (17.2) is in the middle third. Regional aggregates for female share of employment in non-agriculture and female share of legislators, senior officials and managers are not available. Finally, one of two indicators on gender gaps in older age, life expectancy at age of 50 for women (26.8) is in the bottom third while the other indicator female to male ratio of old age pension recipients is not available.

Table 6. Summary of the Dashboard on Life-course Gender Gap

OIC	Childhood and youth (6)			Adulthood (6)			Older age (2)		
	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third
Number of indicators	1	2	3	-	1	3	-	-	1

In summary, the OIC has aggregates only for 11 indicators. Only in one indicator the OIC performs in the top group, in 3 indicators it is in the middle third and in 7 indicators it is in the bottom third. With such a performance, the OIC shows that there are serious gaps between achievements of women and men throughout the life course.

Table 7 summarizes achievements in each of 14 indicators by providing the average for the OIC and the best and the worst achieved level and the country.

Table 7. Indicators of the Dashboard on Life-course Gender Gap, average values for the OIC group and the top and the bottom performers

Indicator	Unit	OIC	Top value	Bottom value
1. Sex ratio at birth, 2015	male to female births	1.05	1.05 (22 countries)	1.02 (3 countries); 1.14 (Azerbaijan)
2. Adolescent birth rate, 2015	births per 1,000 women ages 15-19	68.1	6.2 (Libya)	202.4 (Niger)
3. Pre-primary gross enrolment ratio, female, 2015	% of preschool-age female population	34	96 (Suriname)	1 (Chad & Yemen)
4. Primary gross enrolment ratio, female, 2015	% of primary school-age female population	96	140 (Gabon)	62 (Djibouti)
5. Secondary gross enrolment ratio, female, 2015	% of secondary school-age female population	59	111 (Kazakhstan)	14 (Chad)
6. Youth unemployment rate, 2015	female to male ratio	1.13	1.01 (Afghanistan)	0.69 (Guinea); 2.13 (Qatar)
1. Maternal mortality ratio, 2015	deaths per 100,000 live births	314	4 (Kuwait)	1,369 (Sierra Leone)
2. Population with at least some secondary education, 2005-2015	female to male ratio	0.82	1.00 (4 countries)	0.17 (Chad); 1.48 (Libya)
3. Total unemployment rate, 2015	female to male ratio	1.67	1.00 (Uzbekistan)	0.34 (Guinea); 13.26 (Qatar)
4. Share of paid employment in non-agriculture, female, 2015	% of total paid employment in non-agriculture	..	50.6 (Kazakhstan)	11.1 (Pakistan)
5. Female legislators, senior officials and managers, 2014	% of total	..	38.4 (Kazakhstan)	3.0 (Pakistan)
6. Share of seats in parliament, 2015	% held by women	17.2	42.7 (Senegal)	0.0 (Qatar)
1. Life expectancy at age 50, female, 2015	years	26.8	32.9 (Lebanon)	19.6 (Sierra Leone)
2. Old-age pension recipients, 2006-2013	female to male ratio	..	1.00 (Guyana & Kyrgyzstan)	0.07 (Burkina Faso)

The dashboard on the life-course gender gap in the statistical annex to the 2016 HDR carries details for all the countries.

8. Dashboard on Sustainable Development

The dashboard on sustainable development contains a selection of 14 indicators that cover environmental, economic and social sustainable development. A mix of level and change indicators is related to renewable energy consumption, carbon-dioxide emissions, forest areas and fresh water withdrawals. Economic sustainability indicators look at natural resources depletion, national savings, external debt stock, government spending on research and development, and diversity of economy. Social sustainability is captured by changes in income and gender inequality, and by the old age dependency ratio. As in the case of dashboard on life-course gender gap, three-color coding is used to visualize a partial grouping of countries into three groups of approximately equal sizes – the top third, the middle third and the bottom third. We are not suggesting nor are we using any norms about sustainable levels of these indicators, we simply observe distributions of achievements across countries and use the tercile values of these distributions to group the countries.

Based on the aggregate values for the OIC, we found that among 5 indicators on environmental sustainability, the OIC is in the middle third for renewable energy consumption (20.2 percent of total final energy consumption), performance on carbon dioxide emissions (1.6 tonnes per capita and the average annual change since 1990 of 0.4 percent) and fresh water withdrawals (14.2 percent of total renewable water resources), but it is in the bottom third for reduction of its forests (reduction of 16.2 percent since 1990). For economic sustainability there are aggregates available on four indicators (out of 5) – natural resource depletion (8.9 percent of GNI) in the bottom third group, external debt stock (30.9 percent of GNI) and research and development expenditure (0.4 percent of GDP) in the middle third group and adjusted net savings (14.2 percent of GNI) in the top third group. There are no aggregates available for four indicators on social sustainability, but they are available for some countries.

Table 8. Summary of the Dashboard on Sustainable Development

OIC	Environmental sustainability (5)			Economic sustainability (5)			Social sustainability (4)		
	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third
Number of indicators	-	4	1	1	2	1	-	-	-

In summary, the OIC has aggregates only for 9 indicators on sustainable development. Only in one indicator the OIC performs in the top group, in 6 indicators it is in the middle third and in 2 indicators it is in the bottom third. With such a performance, the OIC shows that there are areas of potential improvements – serious renewal of forests and conservation of other natural resources.

Table 8 summarizes achievements in each of 14 indicators by providing the average for the OIC and the best and the worst achieved levels and the country from the OIC where these values were observed.

Table 9. Indicators of the Dashboard on Sustainable Development, average values for the OIC group and the top and the bottom performers

Indicator	Unit	OIC	Top value	Bottom value
Renewable energy consumption, 2012	(% of total final energy consumption)	20.2	94.2 (Somalia)	0.0 (Saudi Arabia & Brunei Darussalam)
Carbon dioxide emissions, 2013	Per capita (tonnes)	2.6	0.0 (Chad)	40.5 (Qatar)
Carbon dioxide emissions, 1990/2013	Average annual change (rate) (%)	0.4	-2.1 (Gabon)	14.1 (Somalia)
Forest area, 2015	(% of total land area)	11.4	98.3 (Suriname)	0.0 (Oman & Qatar)
Forest area, 1990-2015	Change (%)	-16.2	144.4 (Bahrain)	-72.6 (Togo)
Fresh water withdrawals, 2005-2014	(% of total renewable water resources)	14.2	0.1 (Gabon & Sierra Leone)	1,867.0 (United Arab Emirates)
Natural resource depletion, 2010-2014	(% of GNI)	8.9	0.0 (Lebanon)	35.7 (Turkmenistan)
Adjusted net savings, 2005-2014	(% of GNI)	14.2	34.1 (Libya)	-47.8 (Guinea)
External debt stock, 2005-2014	(% of GNI)	30.9	1.0 (Turkmenistan)	101.1 (Kyrgyzstan)
Research and development expenditure, 2005-2014	(% of GDP)	0.4	1.3 (Malaysia)	0.0 (Iraq)
Concentration index (exports), 2014	(value)	—	0.069 (Turkey)	0.972 (Iraq)
Income quintile ratio, 2000/2014	Average annual change (%)	—	-3.7 (Burkina Faso)	8.0 (Guinea-Bissau)
Gender Inequality Index 2005/2015	Average annual change (%)	—	-6.2 (Saudi Arabia)	0.4 (Suriname)
Population in multidimensional poverty, 2005/2014	Average annual change (%)	—	-11.9 (Egypt)	5.4 (Jordan)
Old-age (ages 65 and older) dependency ratio, projected to 2030	(per 100 people ages 15-64)	—	4.3 (Uganda)	31.8 (Albania)

The dashboard on the sustainable development in the statistical annex to the 2016 HDR carries details for all the countries.

Annex: Aggregates from Statistical tables 1-5, and D1-D2 from the 2016 HDR

Table1. Human Development Index and its components

	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling		Mean years of schooling		Gross national income (GNI) per capita
Country	Value	(years)	(years)		(years)		(2011 PPP \$)
	2015	2015	2015	^a	2015	^a	2015
Human development groups							
Very high human development	0.892	79.4	16.4		12.2		39,605
High human development	0.746	75.5	13.8		8.1		13,844
Medium human development	0.631	68.6	11.5		6.6		6,281
Low human development	0.497	59.3	9.3		4.6		2,649
Developing countries	0.668	70.0	11.8		7.2		9,257
Regions							
Arab States	0.687	70.8	11.7		6.8		14,958
East Asia and the Pacific	0.720	74.2	13.0		7.7		12,125
Europe and Central Asia	0.756	72.6	13.9		10.3		12,862
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.751	75.2	14.1		8.3		14,028
South Asia	0.621	68.7	11.3		6.2		5,799
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.523	58.9	9.7		5.4		3,383
Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	0.636	66.7	10.9		6.7		9,185
Least developed countries	0.508	63.6	9.4		4.4		2,385
Small island developing states	0.667	70.3	11.5		8.1		7,303
Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development	0.887	80.3	15.9		11.9		37,916
World	0.717	71.6	12.3		8.3		14,447

Table 2. Human Development Index Trends, 1990-2015

	Human Development Index								Average annual HDI growth			
	Value								(%)			
	1990	2000	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	1990-2000	2000-2010	2010-2015	1990-2015
Human development groups												
Very high human development	0.791	0.836	0.876	0.881	0.884	0.887	0.890	0.892	0.55	0.48	0.35	0.48
High human development	0.574	0.637	0.716	0.721	0.728	0.736	0.744	0.746	1.04	1.19	0.83	1.06
Medium human development	0.465	0.525	0.598	0.606	0.613	0.620	0.626	0.631	1.23	1.31	1.09	1.23
Low human development	0.356	0.388	0.475	0.481	0.486	0.490	0.494	0.497	0.89	2.02	0.92	1.35
Developing countries	0.514	0.569	0.640	0.646	0.653	0.659	0.665	0.668	1.02	1.18	0.85	1.05
Regions												
Arab States	0.556	0.611	0.672	0.677	0.684	0.685	0.686	0.687	0.96	0.95	0.45	0.85
East Asia and the Pacific	0.516	0.595	0.688	0.692	0.700	0.709	0.717	0.720	1.45	1.45	0.92	1.35
Europe and Central Asia	0.652	0.667	0.732	0.741	0.745	0.750	0.754	0.756	0.23	0.95	0.63	0.59
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.626	0.685	0.730	0.735	0.739	0.745	0.750	0.751	0.92	0.63	0.58	0.74
South Asia	0.438	0.502	0.583	0.592	0.601	0.607	0.614	0.621	1.38	1.51	1.25	1.40
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.399	0.421	0.497	0.504	0.510	0.515	0.520	0.523	0.54	1.67	1.04	1.09
Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	0.495	0.554	0.615	0.622	0.628	0.632	0.635	0.636	1.13	1.06	0.68	1.01
Least developed countries	0.347	0.399	0.481	0.489	0.495	0.500	0.504	0.508	1.40	1.90	1.08	1.54
Small island developing states	0.570	0.604	0.656	0.658	0.661	0.663	0.665	0.667	0.59	0.83	0.33	0.63
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	0.785	0.835	0.872	0.876	0.879	0.882	0.885	0.887	0.62	0.44	0.33	0.49
World	0.597	0.641	0.696	0.701	0.706	0.710	0.715	0.717	0.71	0.82	0.61	0.74

Table 3. Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index

	Human Development Index (HDI)	Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHD)	Coefficient of human inequality	Inequality in life expectancy	Inequality-adjusted life expectancy index	Inequality in education	Inequality-adjusted education index	Inequality in income	Inequality-adjusted income index	
	Value	Value	Overall loss (%)	(%)	(%)	Value	(%)	Value	(%)	Value
	2015	2015	2015	2015	2010-2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
Human development groups										
Very high human development	0.892	0.793	11.1	10.9	5.4	0.865	7.2	0.797	19.9	0.723
High human development	0.746	0.597	20.0	19.6	10.5	0.764	18.3	0.535	30.0	0.521
Medium human development	0.631	0.469	25.7	25.5	22.6	0.578	33.7	0.357	20.1	0.500
Low human development	0.497	0.337	32.3	32.0	35.1	0.392	37.1	0.258	23.9	0.377
Developing countries										
	0.668	0.499	25.2	25.1	19.6	0.619	31.0	0.391	24.7	0.515
Regions										
Arab States	0.687	0.498	27.5	27.1	17.9	0.642	37.1	0.347	26.2	0.556
East Asia and the Pacific	0.720	0.581	19.3	19.0	11.2	0.740	18.3	0.505	27.4	0.526
Europe and Central Asia	0.756	0.660	12.7	12.6	13.2	0.702	7.9	0.670	16.7	0.611
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.751	0.575	23.4	22.9	14.0	0.730	19.7	0.537	34.9	0.486
South Asia	0.621	0.449	27.7	27.1	23.9	0.570	39.5	0.314	17.8	0.504
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.523	0.355	32.2	32.1	34.9	0.389	34.0	0.297	27.4	0.386
Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	0.636	0.463	27.2	27.0	24.3	0.545	33.7	0.349	23.1	0.524
Least developed countries										
	0.508	0.356	30.0	29.8	30.5	0.466	35.3	0.264	23.6	0.366
Small island developing states										
	0.667	0.500	25.1	24.7	19.2	0.625	20.7	0.469	34.3	0.426
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development										
	0.887	0.776	12.6	12.3	5.9	0.873	9.5	0.758	21.5	0.704
World	0.717	0.557	22.3	22.3	17.1	0.658	25.9	0.458	23.8	0.573

Table 4. Gender Development Index

	Gender Development Index	Human Development Index (HDI)		Life expectancy at birth		Expected years of schooling		Mean years of schooling		Estimated gross national income per capita	
	Value	Value		(Years)		(Years)		(Years)		(2011 PPP\$)	
		Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male
	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015
Human development groups											
Very high human development	0.980	0.881	0.898	82.4	76.6	16.7	16.0	12.1	12.2	29,234	50,284
High human development	0.958	0.728	0.760	77.7	73.4	14.1	13.6	7.8	8.3	10,214	17,384
Medium human development	0.871	0.582	0.668	70.4	66.8	11.5	11.3	5.6	7.8	3,314	9,131
Low human development	0.849	0.455	0.536	60.7	58.0	8.5	10.0	3.6	5.6	1,950	3,365
Developing countries	0.913	0.635	0.695	71.9	68.2	11.8	11.9	6.5	7.9	6,053	12,390
Regions											
Arab States	0.856	0.621	0.726	72.8	69.1	11.4	12.1	5.9	7.6	5,455	23,810
East Asia and the Pacific	0.956	0.704	0.736	76.2	72.3	13.3	13.0	7.3	8.0	9,569	14,582
Europe and Central Asia	0.951	0.733	0.770	76.3	68.7	13.7	14.0	9.9	10.7	8,453	17,547
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.981	0.743	0.757	78.4	72.0	14.7	13.8	8.3	8.3	10,053	18,091
South Asia	0.822	0.549	0.667	70.2	67.4	11.3	11.1	4.9	7.8	2,278	9,114
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.877	0.488	0.557	60.2	57.6	9.1	10.3	4.5	6.3	2,637	4,165
Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	0.869	0.585	0.673	68.4	65.2	10.4	11.3	6.0	7.5	4,682	13,564
Least developed countries	0.874	0.473	0.541	65.1	62.1	8.9	9.9	3.7	5.2	1,792	2,994
Small island developing states	..	..	..	72.7	67.9	..	..	..	..	5,223	9,256
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	0.974	0.873	0.896	82.9	77.7	16.2	15.7	11.7	12.0	28,441	47,684
World	0.938	0.693	0.738	73.8	69.6	12.4	12.3	7.7	8.8	10,306	18,555

Table 5. Gender Inequality Index

	Gender Inequality Index	Maternal mortality ratio	Adolescent birth rate	Share of seats in parliament	Population with at least some secondary education		Labour force participation rate	
					(% ages 25 and older)		(% ages 15 and older)	
	Value	(deaths per 100,000 live births)	(births per 1,000 women ages 15–19)	(% held by women)	Female	Male	Female	Male
	2015	2015	2015	2015	2005–2015	2005–2015	2015	2015
Human development groups								
Very high human development	0.174	14	17.0	25.8	88.4	89.3	52.6	68.6
High human development	0.291	36	27.4	21.6	66.9	74.0	56.5	77.1
Medium human development	0.491	164	40.8	19.9	40.4	57.6	37.2	79.4
Low human development	0.590	553	101.8	22.0	14.8	25.9	60.3	77.1
Developing countries	0.469	231	48.8	21.0	51.7	63.4	48.7	78.2
Regions								
Arab States	0.535	142	47.7	15.5	41.6	52.3	22.3	75.1
East Asia and the Pacific	0.315	63	23.1	19.6	64.1	73.0	62.3	79.1
Europe and Central Asia	0.279	24	26.6	19.0	78.1	85.7	45.4	70.5
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.390	67	64.3	28.1	57.8	58.1	52.8	78.6
South Asia	0.520	175	33.7	17.4	36.9	58.6	28.3	79.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.572	551	103.0	23.3	25.3	33.9	64.9	76.1
Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	0.545	314	68.1	17.2	42.6	52.1	39.4	77.4
Least developed countries	0.555	436	91.4	22.3	21.8	29.5	61.5	80.9
Small island developing states	0.463	204	59.0	23.4	55.2	58.2	53.4	72.7
Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development	0.194	15	22.4	27.7	84.2	86.9	51.1	68.6
World	0.443	216	44.7	22.5	60.3	69.2	49.6	76.2

D1. Life-course gender gap dashboard

	Childhood and youth						Adulthood					Old age		
	Sex ratio at birth	Adolescent birth rate	Pre-primary	Primary	Secondary	Youth unemployment rate	Maternal mortality ratio	Population with at least some secondary education	Total unemployment rate	Share of paid employment in non-agriculture, female	Legislators, senior officials and managers, female	Share of seats in parliament	Life expectancy at age 50, female	Old age pension recipients
	(male to female births)	(births per 1,000 women ages 15-19)	(% of pre-school age female population)	(% of primary school-age female population)	(% of secondary school age female population)	(female to male ratio)	(deaths per 100,000 live births)	(female to male ratio)	(female to male ratio)	(% of total paid employment)	(% of total)	(% held by women)	(years)	(female to male ratio)
2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2015	2005-2015	2015	2015	2015	2014	2015	2015	2006-2013
Human development groups														
Very high human development	1.05	17.0	83	102	106	1.01	14	0.99	1.06	46.9	35.3	25.8	34.0	0.93
High human development	1.11	27.4	74	105	97	1.05	36	0.90	1.10	38.9	32.3	21.6	30.0	..
Medium human development	1.08	40.8	33	111	68	1.06	164	0.70	1.35	..	16.4	19.9	26.9	..
Low human development	1.04	101.8	18	94	36	1.16	553	0.57	1.54	..	..	22.0	24.4	..
Developing countries	1.08	48.8	41	105	71	1.07	231	0.82	1.28	..	23.0	21.0	28.4	..
Regions														
Arab States	1.05	47.7	36	96	73	1.20	142	0.80	2.31	..	8.6	15.5	28.0	..
East Asia and the Pacific	1.12	23.1	73	105	90	0.99	63	0.88	0.87	..	23.8	19.6	29.2	..
Europe and Central Asia	1.06	26.6	44	104	97	1.04	24	0.91	1.03	40.6	28.7	19.0	29.6	..
Latin America and the Caribbean	1.05	64.3	75	105	99	1.20	67	0.99	1.48	42.9	36.5	28.1	31.8	0.88
South Asia	1.10	33.7	23	112	65	1.04	175	0.63	1.37	..	12.5	17.4	26.8	..
Sub-Saharan Africa	1.04	103.0	26	97	40	1.12	551	0.74	1.34	..	..	23.3	24.3	..
Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	1.05	68.1	34	96	59	1.13	314	0.82	1.67	..	..	17.2	26.8	..
Least developed countries	1.04	91.4	23	100	41	1.10	432	0.74	1.42	..	..	22.3	25.8	..
SIDS	1.06	59.0	..	104	74	1.24	204	0.95	1.73	..	..	23.4	30.1	..
OECD	1.05	22.4	79	102	104	0.99	15	0.97	1.04	45.7	34.0	27.7	34.6	0.91
World	1.07	44.7	46	104	75	1.06	210	0.87	1.21	40.4	28.0	22.5	30.1	..

D2. Sustainable development dashboard

	Environmental sustainability						Economic sustainability					Social Sustainability			
	Renewable energy consumption	Carbon dioxide emissions		Forest area		Fresh water withdrawals	Natural resource depletion	Adjusted net savings	External debt stock	Research and development expenditure	Concentration index (exports)	Income quintile ratio	Gender Inequality Index	Population in multi-dimensional poverty	Old-age (ages 65 and older) dependency ratio
		(% of total final energy consumption)	Per capita (tonnes)	Average annual change (rate) (%)	(% of total land area)										
	2012	2013	1990/2013	2015	1990-2015	2005-2014	2010-2014	2005-2014	2005-2014	2005-2014	2014	2000/2014	2005/2015	2005/2014	2030
Human development groups															
Very high human development	9.1	10.9	-0.4	34.7	1.0	6.1	1.4	8.3	..	2.4	—	—	—	—	—
High human development	17.3	6.2	1.4	29.4	-0.9	5.1	3.5	25.1	19.4	1.6	—	—	—	—	—
Medium human development	35.6	1.6	1.1	29.2	-9.9	15.2	4.1	16.8	27.2	0.5	—	—	—	—	—
Low human development	78.5	0.4	0.3	25.0	-13.8	..	8.9	6.3	20.0	..	—	—	—	—	—
Developing countries	23.8	3.4	0.7	26.6	-6.7	7.2	4.6	21.9	21.0	1.2	—	—	—	—	—
Regions															
Arab States	3.6	4.8	0.5	3.0	-23.7	102.2	13.9	12.8	24.8	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
East Asia and the Pacific	20.1	5.8	-0.6	29.8	3.8	..	2.5	..	14.3	..	—	—	—	—	—
Europe and Central Asia	7.3	5.3	..	9.1	8.3	17.0	4.8	8.9	56.7	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Latin America and the Caribbean	26.3	3.0	1.6	46.3	-9.4	1.7	4.5	8.4	30.1	..	—	—	—	—	—
South Asia	32.5	1.6	3.8	14.7	7.6	23.9	4.2	18.7	20.5	0.7	—	—	—	—	—
Sub-Saharan Africa	63.2	0.8	0.6	28.2	-11.7	..	8.3	5.7	24.7	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
Organisation of Islamic Cooperation	20.2	2.6	0.4	11.4	-16.2	14.2	8.9	14.2	30.9	0.4	—	—	—	—	—
Least developed countries	73.1	0.3	2.1	26.8	-12.4	..	8.8	9.0	25.3	..	—	—	—	—	—
SIDS	15.3	2.6	0.1	69.3	1.2	..	4.4	..	64.6	..	—	—	—	—	—
OECD	10.4	9.7	-0.5	31.3	1.5	8.8	0.7	7.7	..	2.5	—	—	—	—	—
World	17.4	4.7	0.0	30.8	-3.2	6.9	2.2	13.0	21.4	2.0	—	—	—	—	—

