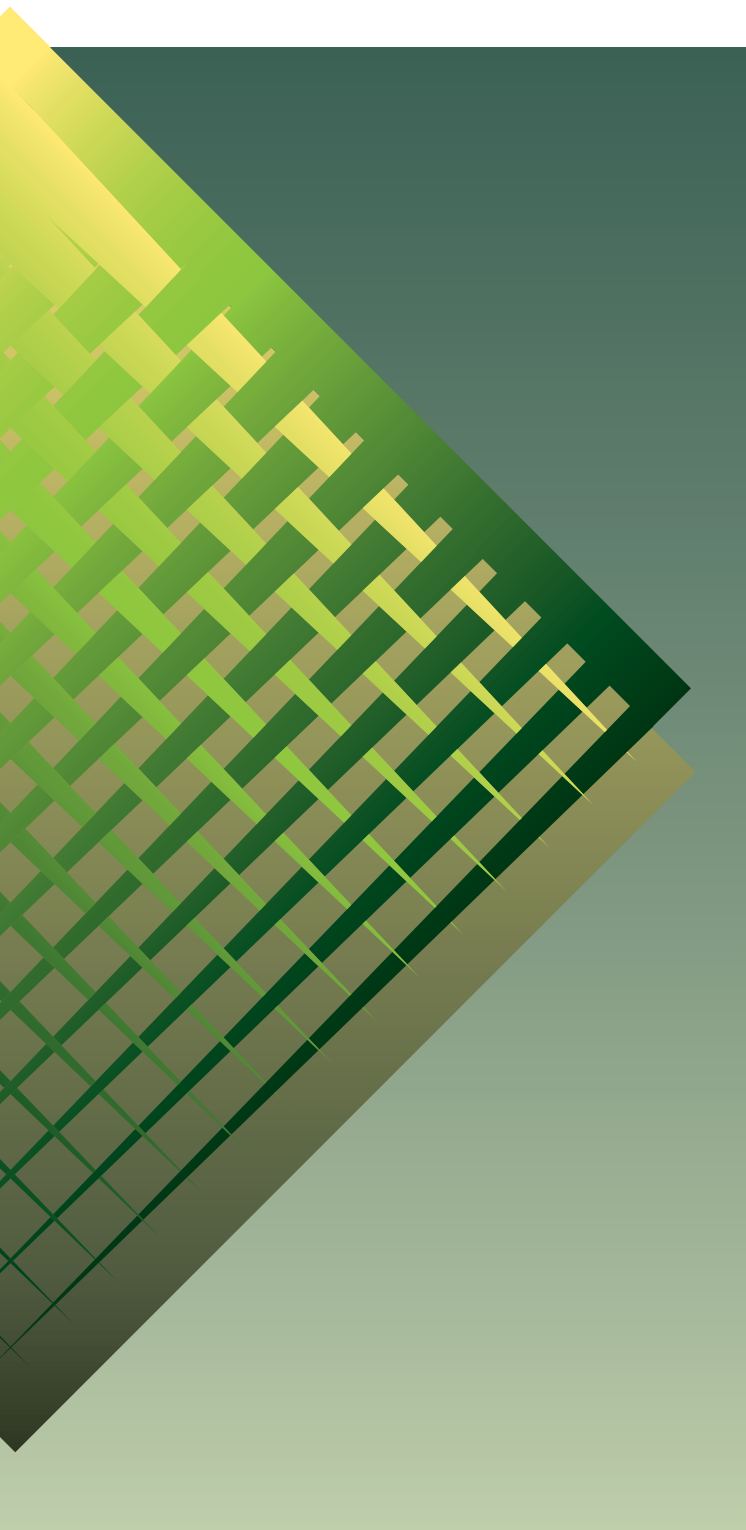


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Sammendrag
Human Development Report **2011**

Bæredygtighed og Social Retfærdighed:
En Bedre Fremtid for Alle



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Human Development Report 2011

Indholdsfortegnelse

Forord af Helen Clark, UNDP's Administrator iii

Sammendrag

Hvorfor bæredygtighed og social retfærdighed?	1
Mønstre og tendenser, udvikling og muligheder	2
Forståelse af sammenhængene	7
Positive synergieffekter – succesfulde strategier for miljøet, social retfærdighed og menneskelig udvikling	11
Nytænkning af vores udviklingsmodel – løftestænger til forandring	12

Figurer

Figur 1: En illustration af synergier og afvejninger mellem retfærdighed og bæredygtighed	2
Figur 2: Scenarier, der viser de konsekvenser, som miljørisici vil have for menneskelig udvikling frem til 2050	3
Figur 3: Stigende temperaturer og faldende regnmængder	4
Figur 4: CO ₂ har en stærk positiv indflydelse på indtægt, en svag på HDI og ingen på sundhed og uddannelse	5
Figur 5: Nogle regioner ryddes for skov, andre genplantes og tilplantes med skov	6
Figur 6: Flerdimensionelt fattigdomsindeks (MPI) – et fokus på de mest underprivilegerede	7
Figur 7: Antallet af dødsfald, der skyldes miljørisici, er højere i lande med et højt MPI-niveau	8

Tabeller

Tabel 1: Lande der klarer sig godt mht. miljø, retfærdighed og menneskelig udvikling. Senest tilgængelige år	5
Tabel 2: De 10 lande med den laveste andel af miljømæssige afsavn blandt de flerdimensionelt fattige. Senest tilgængelige data i perioden 2000-2010	7

Indikatorer for menneskelig udvikling: Indeks fra *Human Development Report 2011*

2011 HDI rank and change in rank from 2010 to 2011	18
Human Development indices	19
Table 1: Human Development Index and its components	23
Table 2: Human Development Index and trends	27
Table 3: Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index	31
Table 4: Gender Inequality Index and related indicators	35
Table 5: Multidimensional Poverty Index	39
Table 6: Environmental sustainability	42
Table 7: Human development effects of environmental threats	46
Table 8: Perceptions about well-being and the environment	50
Table 9: Education and health	54
Table 10: Population and economy	58

Begrebsforklaring og forkortelser 62

Oversættelse af nøglebegreber 63

Forord

I 2012 vil verdens ledere mødes i Rio de Janeiro for at nå til enighed om de globale tiltag, der skal til, for at sikre planetens fremtid og fremtidige generationers ret til at leve et sundt og tilfredsstillende liv, uanset hvor man bor i verden. Dette er det 21. århundredes store udviklingsudfordring.

Human Development Report 2011 er et vigtigt nyt bidrag til den globale dialog omkring denne udfordring. Rapporten viser, hvordan bæredygtighed er uløseligt forbundet med de grundlæggende spørgsmål om social retfærdighed - vi taler om *fairness*, social lighed og bedre adgang til en højere livskvalitet. Bæredygtighed er hverken udelukkende eller hovedsagelig et miljøanliggende, som denne rapport så overbevisende påpeger. Bæredygtighed handler i bund og grund om, hvordan vi vælger at leve vores liv ud fra en forståelse af at alt hvad vi gør, har konsekvenser både for de 7 milliarder mennesker, der lever på jorden i dag, og for de milliarder, som kommer til i de kommende århundreder.

Det er uhyre vigtigt at forstå forbindelsen mellem miljømæssig bæredygtighed og social retfærdighed, hvis vi skal øge menneskers frihed for nulevende og fremtidige generationer. De markante fremskridt i menneskelig udvikling de sidste årtier, som dokumenteret gennem de globale *Human Development Reports*, kan ikke fortsætte, uden at der på verdensplan tages dristige globale skridt i retning af reducere af såvel miljørisici som social ulighed. Denne rapport peger på de måder mennesker, lokalsamfund, lande og det internationale samfund kan fremme miljømæssig bæredygtighed og social retfærdighed, så de bliver gensidig selvforstærkende.

I de 176 lande og områder, hvor FN's udviklingsprogram arbejder hver dag, bærer mange dårligt stillede mennesker en dobbelt byrde af afsavn. De er mere sårbare overfor konsekvenserne af miljøforringelser fordi de har flere alvorlige stressfaktorer i deres liv og samtidig færre værktøjer til at håndtere dem med. De lever også med truslerne mod deres nærmiljø fra indendørs luftforurening, urent vand og dårlig sanitet. Prognoser viser, at hvis vi fortsat undlader at mindske de alvorlige miljørisici og tillader stigende social ulighed, risikerer vi at sænke farten på årtiers vedholdende fremskridt hos verdens fattige flertal – og endda vende den globale konvergens af menneskelig udvikling.

Store misforhold i magtbalancer skaber disse mønstre. Ny analyse viser, hvordan magtbalancer og mangel på ligestilling mellem kønnene på det nationale plan hænger nøje sammen med begrænset adgang til rent vand og forbedret sanitet, jordforringelser og dødsfald forårsaget af indendørs og udendørs luftforurening, som igen forstærker effekterne af en ulige indkomstfordeling. Manglende ligestilling griber også ind i miljømæssige udfald og forværrer dem. På det globale plan er rammerne for mellemstatsligt samarbejde ofte med til at svække udviklingslandenes indflydelse og ekskludere marginaliserede grupper.

Der er dog alternativer til social ulighed og manglende bæredygtighed. Vækst drevet af forbruget af fossilt brændstof er ikke en forudsætning for et bedre liv set ud fra menneskelig udvikling i bred forstand. Investeringer, der fremmer social retfærdighed – eksempelvis adgang til vedvarende energi, vand, sanitet og reproduktiv sundhed vil kunne fremme både bæredygtighed og menneskelig udvikling. Større ansvarlighed og demokratiske processer, til dels gennem støtte til et aktivt civilsamfund og medierne, kan også forbedre resultaterne. Vellykkede tiltag afhænger af, hvordan samfundet styres, herunder institutioner, der er særligt opmærksomme på dårligt stillede grupper og af tværgående tiltag, som koordinerer budgetter og mekanismer på tværs af regeringsorganer og udviklingspartnere.

Efter 2015 har verden brug for en ny udviklingsramme, der rækker længere end 2015 Målene (Millennium Development Goals), og som afspejler social retfærdighed og bæredygtighed. Rio+20 bliver en vigtig lejlighed til at nå frem til en fælles forståelse for, hvordan vi kan komme videre med arbejdet. Denne rapport viser, at tiltag, der integrerer social retfærdighed i politikker og programmer, og som sætter folk i stand til at skabe ændringer på de lovmæssige og politiske arenaer, er meget lovende. Erfaringer fra lande rundt om i verden har vist potentiale for at opnå og fastholde positive synergier gennem disse tiltag.

Den finansiering, der er brug for til udvikling, herunder til finansiering af miljømæssig og social beskyttelse, skal være mange gange større end den nuværende officielle udviklingshjælp. De nuværende udgifter til eksempelvis energikilder med lav CO₂-udledning udgør kun 1,6 procent af selv det laveste skønnede behov, mens udgifterne til klimatilpasning og reduktion af klimaforandringer udgør omkring 11 procent af det skønnede behov. Håbet hviler på en ny klimafinansiering. Her er markedsmekanismer og privat støtte vigtig, men de skal understøttes af proaktive offentlige investeringer. Det kræver innovativ tænkning at dække finansieringsunderskuddet. Denne rapport kommer med nogle bud.

Udover at finde nye finansieringskilder til at tackle de presserende miljømæssige trusler retfærdigt er denne rapport fortæller for reformer, der fremmer social retfærdighed og medbestemmelse. Finansieringsstrømmene skal kanaliseres hen mod løsning af problemerne omkring manglende bæredygtighed og social uretfærdighed – og ikke skærpe eksisterende uligheder.

At skabe muligheder og valg for alle er det centrale mål for menneskelig udvikling. Vi har et fælles globalt ansvar over for de mindst privilegerede blandt os, både i dag og fremover. Og vi har en moralsk forpligtelse til at sikre, at nutiden ikke bliver fremtidens fjende. Denne rapport kan hjælpe os med at finde vejen.



Helen Clark
Administrator
FN's Udviklingsprogram

Analysen og de politiske anbefalinger i denne rapport afspejler ikke nødvendigvis FN's Udviklingsprogram (UNDP) eller dets direktionens synspunkter. Rapporten er en uafhængig publikation rekvireret af UNDP. Research til og udarbejdelse af rapporten blev udført i samarbejde mellem Human Development Report-teamet og en gruppe fremragende rådgivere ledet af Jeni Klugman, direktør for Human Development Report Office.

Sammendrag

Dette års rapport fokuserer på udfordringen for en bæredygtig og social retfærdig udvikling. Ud fra en fælles betragtning ses det tydeligt, at forringelser af miljøet forværrer uligheder ved at ramme de mennesker, der i forvejen er dårligt stillede hårdest. På samme tid forværrer uligheder i menneskelig udvikling nedbrydningen af miljøet.

Menneskelig udvikling, som handler om at øge menneskers valgmuligheder, bygger på fælles naturressourcer. For at fremme menneskelig udvikling kræves det, at der sættes fokus på bæredygtighed – lokalt, nationalt og globalt – og det både kan og skal gøres på en socialt retfærdig måde, som styrker menneskers indflydelse på deres eget liv.

Vi vil sikre, at der på vejen mod styrket miljømæssig bæredygtighed tages hensyn til fattige menneskers bestræbelser på at få et bedre liv. Og vi peger på måder, hvorpå mennesker, samfund, lande og det internationale samfund kan fremme bæredygtighed og social retfærdighed, således at disse bliver gensidigt selvforstærkende.

Hvorfor bæredygtighed og social retfærdighed?

Begrebet menneskelig udvikling er vedvarende relevant for den måde, vi ser på verden og de nuværende og fremtidige udfordringer, vi står over for. *Human Development Report (HDR)* havde sidste år 20-års jubilæum. I den forbindelse fejrede rapporten begrebet menneskelig udvikling ved at fremhæve, hvordan social retfærdighed, *empowerment* og bæredygtighed øger menneskers valgmuligheder. Rapporten fremhævede samtidig de iboende udfordringer, der ligger i, at disse hovedaspekter af menneskelig udvikling ikke altid følges ad.

Argumenter for at se på bæredygtighed og social retfærdighed i sammenhæng

I år udforsker vi skæringspunktet mellem miljømæssig bæredygtighed og social retfærdighed, som grundlæggende ligner hinanden i deres fokus på fordelingsmæssig retfærdighed. Vi tillægger bæredygtighed stor betydning, fordi fremtidige generationer som minimum bør have de samme muligheder, som vi har i dag. Ligeledes er alle socialt ulige processer uretfærdige: Folks mulighed for at få et bedre liv bør ikke begrænses af faktorer, som de ikke selv er herre over. Ulighed er særlig uretfærdig, når bestemte grupper enten på grund af køn, race eller fødested systematisk stilles dårligere end andre.

For mere end 10 år siden argumenterede Sudhir Anand og Amartya Sen for at se på bæredygtighed og social retfærdighed i sammenhæng. "Det ville være en grov overtrædelse af det universelle princip," argumenterede de, "hvis vi udelukkende fokuserede på social retfærdighed *mellem* generationer uden samtidig at forholde os til problemet med social retfærdighed *inden for* generationer". Brundtland-Kommissionens rapport fra 1987 indeholdt lignende synspunkter, og det gjorde en række internationale deklARATIONER fra Stockholm i 1972 til Johannesburg i 2002 også. På trods af dette negligeres spørgsmålet om lighed stadig i mange debatter om bæredygtighed og behandles som et separat spørgsmål uden sammenhæng. Denne tilgang er utilstrækkelig og kan i sidste ende give bagslag.

Definitioner af nøglebegreber

Menneskelig udvikling er udvidelse af menneskers frihed og evner til at leve et liv, som de værdsætter og har grund til at værdsætte. Det handler om udvidede valgmuligheder.

Bæredygtig menneskelig udvikling handler om at øge de væsentlige friheder, folk har i dag og samtidig gøre en fornuftig indsats for at undgå at bringe fremtidige generationers frihed i fare

Frihed og evner er mere omfattende begreber end basale behov. Mange faktorer er nødvendige for et "godt liv"; faktorer, der kan have en iboende værdi såvel som en instrumentel værdi – vi kan for eksempel værdsætte biodiversitet eller naturlig skønhed uafhængig af deres bidrag til vores levestandard.

Mennesker, som er dårligt stillede, er et centralt fokus for menneskelig udvikling. Det indbefatter de mennesker, som i fremtiden vil lide under de mest alvorlige konsekvenser af de risici, der opstår som følge af vores handlinger i dag. Vi beskæftiger os ikke blot med de gennemsnitlige og mest sandsynlige scenarier, men også med de mindre sandsynlige, men dog stadig mulige scenarier, hvor situationen for fattige og udsatte grupper kan gå hen og blive katastrofal.

Debatter omkring betydningen af miljømæssig bæredygtighed fokuserer ofte på, hvorvidt menneskeskabt kapital kan erstatte naturressourcer – hvorvidt menneskelig opfindsomhed kan mindske konsekvenserne af begrænsede naturressourcer, sådan som det tidligere er sket. Det er uvist, hvorvidt det vil være muligt i fremtiden, og set i lyset af risikoen for en katastrofe er det klart at foretrække, at vi bevarer basale naturressourcer og økoprocesser, som knytter sig dertil. Dette synspunkt er også på linje med

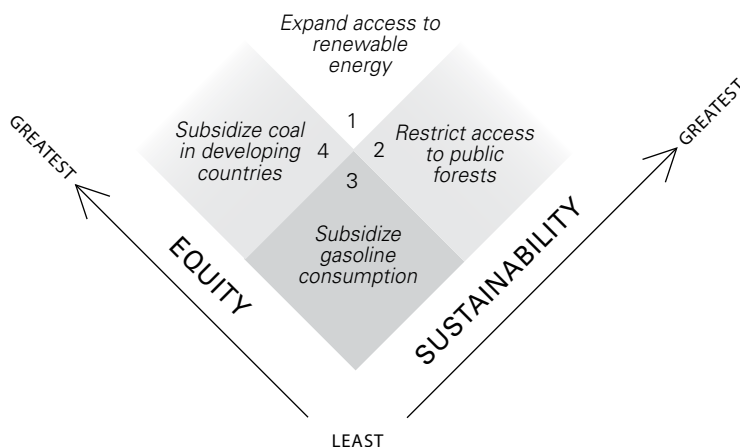
en menneskerettighedsbaseret tilgang til udvikling. *Bæredygtig menneskelig udvikling handler om at øge de væsentlige friheder, folk har i dag og samtidig gøre en fornuftig indsats for at undgå at bringe fremtidige generationers frihed i fare.* En saglig og informeret offentlig debat har afgørende betydning for denne idé og er nødvendig for at definere hvilke risici, et samfund er villig til at acceptere (figur 1).

Den samlede stræben efter miljømæssig bæredygtighed og social retfærdighed kræver ikke, at de to altid er gensidig selvforstærkende. I mange tilfælde vil det være en afvejning. Tiltag som har til formål at forbedre miljøet kan påvirke den sociale retfærdighed negativt – f.eks. hvis de begrænser den økonomiske vækst i udviklingslandene. Denne rapport illustrerer de former for samlede påvirkninger, som forskellige politikker kan have, men anerkender samtidig, at disse ikke er universelt gældende, og at konteksten altid har afgørende betydning.

Rammen tilskynder særlig opmærksomhed på identificering af de positive synergier og hensyntagen til de nødvendige afvejsninger, der vil skulle foretages. Vi undersøger, hvordan samfund kan implementere løsninger, der både er til gavn for bæredygtighed, social retfærdighed og menneskelig udvikling.

FIGUR 1
En illustration af synergier og afvejsninger mellem retfærdighed og bæredygtighed

Denne ramme tilskynder særlig fokus på identificering af de positive synergier mellem de to mål og afvejningen af disse.



Mønstre og tendenser, udvikling og muligheder

Der er stigende bevis for en omfattende miljøtilbagegang over hele verden og en potentiel forværring i fremtiden. Da omfanget af de fremtidige forandringer er usikre, opstiller vi i rapporten en række mulige scenarier og undersøger deres betydning for menneskelig udvikling. Vores udgangspunkt og hovedtemaet i HDR 2010 er den enorme fremgang, der er sket i den menneskelige udvikling over de seneste årtier – med tre advarsler:

- Stigningen i indkomster har været forbundet med tilbagegang inden for vigtige miljøindikatorer såsom CO₂-udledning, jord- og vandkvalitet samt størrelsen af skovarealer.

- Indkomstfordelingen er blevet forværret på landeniveau i store dele af verden, selvom forskellene inden for sundhed og uddannelse er blevet mindre.
- Der er en gennemsnitlig tendens til at *empowerment* går hånd i hånd med et stigende *Human Development Index* (HDI), men tendensen bærer præg af betydelig variation.

Ifølge simulationer udarbejdet til denne rapport vil HDI i år 2050 være 8 procent lavere end udgangspunktet, og det er i scenariet "miljøudfordring", der tager højde for den globale opvarmnings negative effekter på landbrugsproduktion, adgang til rent vand og forbedret sanitet og på forurening (og 12 procent lavere i Sydasiens og Afrika Syds Sahara). I det mere kritiske scenarie "miljøkatastrofe", som forudser omfattende skovfældning og jordforringelser, dramatisk fald i biodiversitet og mere ekstreme vejrforhold, vil det globale HDI være cirka 15 procent lavere end udgangspunktet.

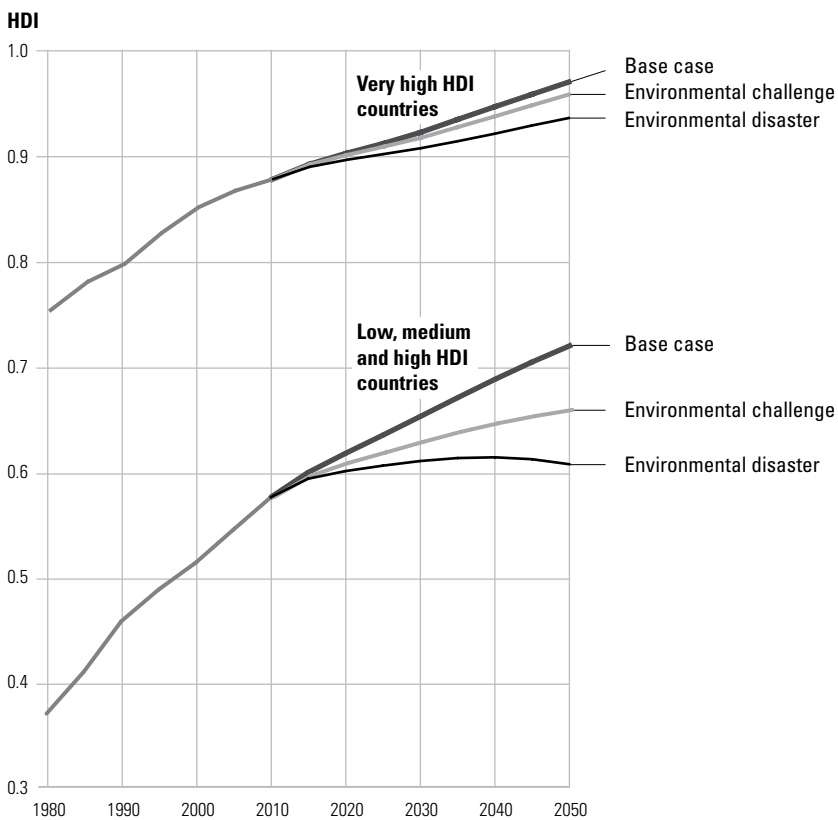
Figur 2 illustrerer omfanget af det tab og de risici, vores børnebørn står over for, hvis vi ikke gør noget for at stoppe og begrænse de nuværende tendenser. Miljøkatastrofe-scenariet vil føre til et vendepunkt i udviklingslandene før år 2050, så deres HDI ikke længere vil konvergere mod de rige landes HDI.

Ifølge denne prognose er det i mange tilfælde de dårligst stillede, der fortsat vil bære konsekvenserne af miljøforringelserne, på trods af de kun i meget begrænset omfang har bidraget til problemerne. Eksempelvis har lande med den laveste HDI bidraget mindst til de globale klimaforandringer, men samtidig er det disse lande, som har oplevet det største fald og de største variationer i regnmængde (figur 3), hvilket har konsekvenser for deres landbrugsproduktion og livsgrundlag.

Udledning pr. indbygger er langt højere i lande med meget højt HDI end i lande med lavt, middel og højt HDI til sammen på grund af mere energi-intensive aktiviteter – bilkørsel, opvarmning og nedkøling af boliger og forretninger og forbrug af forarbejdede og emballerede fødevarer. En gennemsnitsperson, der bor i et land med et meget højt HDI, udleder mere end fire gange så meget CO₂ og omkring dobbelt så meget methan og dinitrogenoxid som en

FIGUR 2

Scenarier, der viser de konsekvenser, som miljørisici vil have for menneskelig udvikling frem til 2050



Note: See text for explanation of scenarios.

Source: HDRO calculations based on data from the HDRO database and B. Hughes, M. Irfan, J. Moyer, D. Rothman, and J. Solórzano, 2011, "Forecasting the Impacts of Environmental Constraints on Human Development," Human Development Research Paper, United Nations Development Programme, New York, who draw on forecasts from International Futures, Version 6.42.

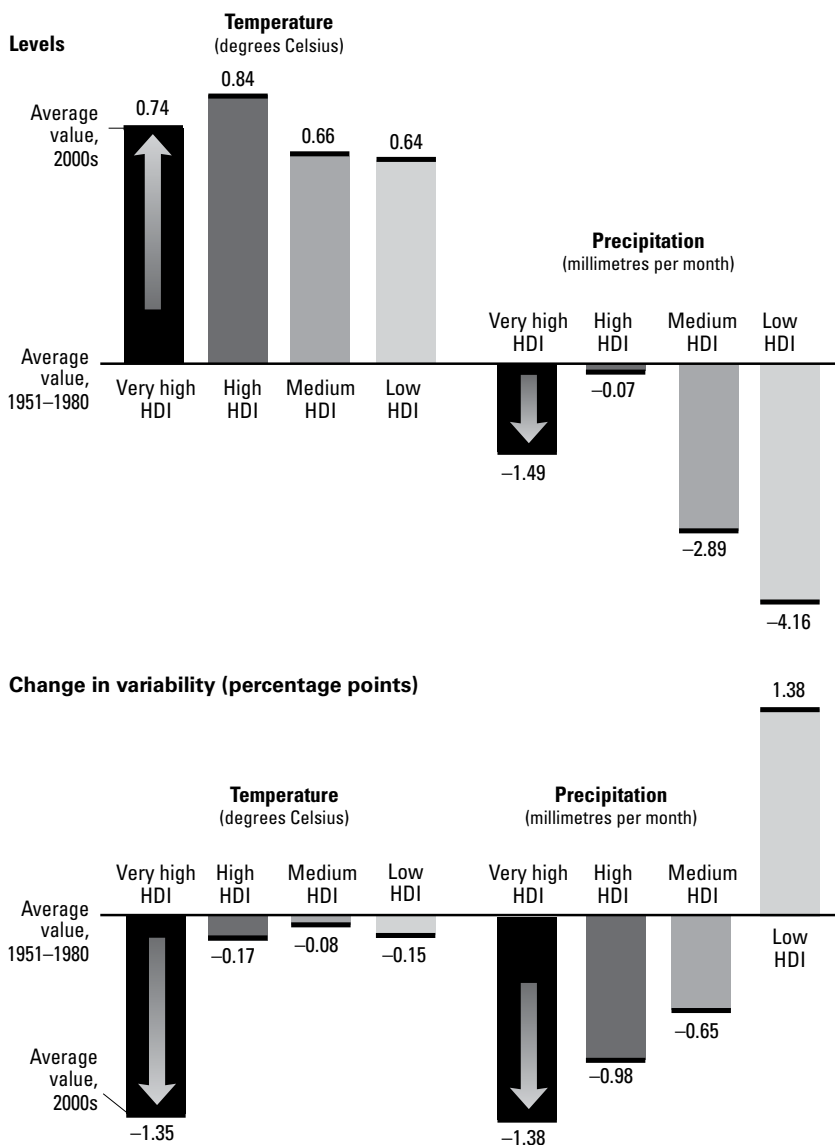
person, der bor i et land med et lavt, middel eller højt HDI – og ca. 30 gange mere CO₂ end en person, der bor i et land med et lavt HDI. En gennemsnitsperson i Storbritannien udleder på to måneder den samme mængde drivhusgas som en person, der bor i et land med et lavt HDI, forbruger på et år. Og en gennemsnitsperson i Qatar – som er det land, der har den største udledning pr. indbygger – forbruger den samme mængde på kun 10 dage, selvom mængden her afspejler såvel forbrug som produktion af varer, der forbruges andre steder i verden.

Mens tre fjerdedele af væksten i udledninger siden 1970 kommer fra lande med lavt, middel og højt HDI, forbliver det samlede niveau af drivhusgasser meget højere i lande med meget højt HDI. Og dette gælder også uden, at der tages hensyn til flytningen af kulstofintensiv produktion til fattigere lande, hvis produktion i vid udstrækning eksporteres til rige lande.

FIGUR 3

Stigende temperaturer og faldende regnmængder

Levels and changes in climate variability by HDI group



Note: Change in variability is the difference in the coefficients of variation between 1951–1980 and the 2000s, weighted by average population for 1951–1980.

Source: HDRO calculations based on data from the University of Delaware.

ikke med levering af sundheds- og uddannelsesydelser. Resultater viser også den uli-nære forbindelse mellem CO₂-udledning pr. indbygger og HDI-komponenter: Lille eller ingen forbindelse ved lavt HDI, men med en stigning i HDI nås på et tidspunkt et 'vendepunkt', hvor der ses en stærk posi-tiv sammenhæng mellem CO₂-udledning og indtægt.

Lande med hurtige forbedringer i HDI har også oplevet kraftige stigninger i CO₂-udledning pr. indbygger. Snarere end et øje-bliksbillede af sammenhængen fremhæver disse ændringer over tid, hvad morgendagen bringer som resultat af udviklingen i dag. Endnu engang driver indkomståndringer tendensen.

Men disse sammenhænge gælder ikke for alle miljøindikatorer. Vores analyse påviser kun en svag positiv sammenhæng mellem eksempelvis HDI og skovfældning. Hvorfor adskiller CO₂-udledninger sig fra andre miljøtrusler? Vi mener, at hvor der er en direkte forbindelse mellem miljø og livskvali-tet, som ved forurening, er de miljømæssige resultater større i udviklede lande; hvor for-bindelsen er mere diffus, er resultatet meget svagere. Når vi ser på sammenhængen mel-lem miljørisici og HDI, når vi frem til tre generelle resultater:

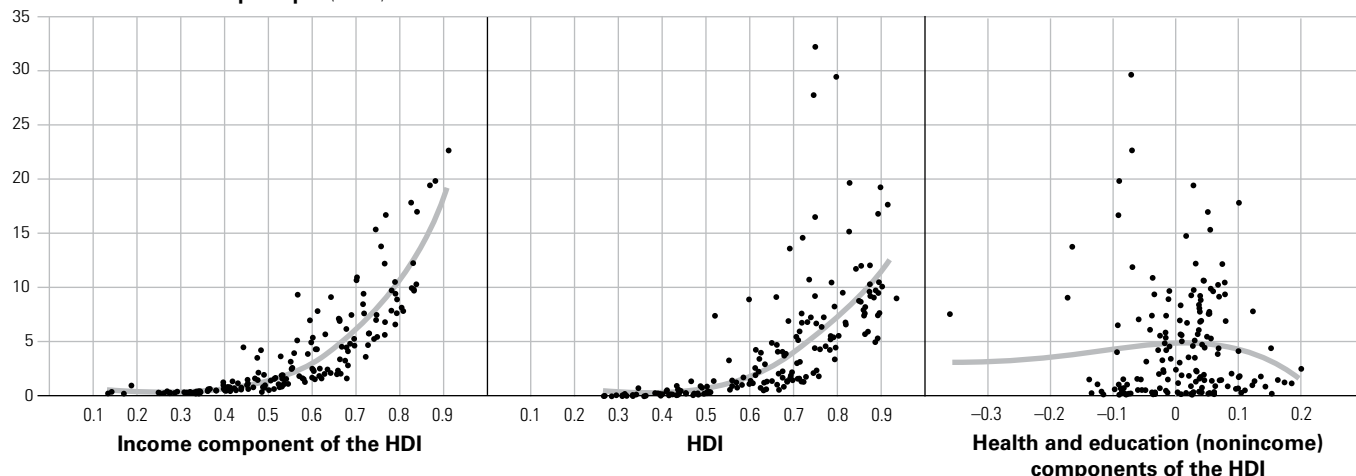
- Miljømæssige afsavn i husstanden – inden-dørs luftforurening, utilstrækkelig adgang til rent vand og forbedret sanitet – er værre i lande med lavt HDI og bliver mindre, efterhånden som HDI stiger.
- Miljörisici, som påvirker samfundet, såsom luftforurening i byerne, synes først at stige og derefter falde i takt med udviklingen; nogle mener, at en omvendt U-formet kurve beskriver denne sammenhæng.
- Miljörisici med global effekt – dvs. driv-husgasudledninger – stiger typisk i takt med HDI.

HDI er ikke i sig selv den egentlige driv-kraft bag disse forandringer. Indtægter og øko-nomisk vækst spiller en vigtig rolle i forklarin-gen, men sammenhængen er ikke fuldkommen endegyldig. Risikomønstrene påvirkes af det komplekse samspil mellem bredere kræfter: For eksempel tillader international handel,

FIGUR 4

CO2 har en stærk og positiv indflydelse på indtægt, en svag på HDI og ingen på sundhed og uddannelse

Carbon dioxide emissions per capita (tonnes)



Note: Data are for 2007.

Source: HDRO calculations, based on data from the HDRO database.

at lande kan outsource produktion af varer, der skader miljøet. Omfattende udnyttelse af naturressourcer til kommercielle formål belaster anderledes end udnyttelse af naturressourcer til selvforsyning, og den miljømæssige profil for land og by er meget forskellig. Endelig betyder politikker og den politiske kontekst rigtig meget.

Det skal hertil understreges, at mønstrene ikke er givet. Mange lande har opnået store fremskridt med hensyn til både HDI, social retfærdighed og miljømæssig bæredygtighed. I tråd med vores fokus på positive synergier foreslår vi en flerdimensionel strategi til at identificere de lande, der har været bedre end andre i samme region til at fremme social retfærdighed, hæve HDI, reducere husstandes indendørs luftforurening og øge adgang til rent vand, og som er de bedste både regionalt og

globalt inden for miljømæssig bæredygtighed (tabel 1). Miljømæssig bæredygtighed vurderes ud fra drivhusgasudledning, vandforbrug og skovrydning. På grund af ufuldkommen data og andre forhold, som gør sammenligning vanskelig, er resultaterne illustrative snarere end de giver et fuldkomment billede. Kun ét land, nemlig Costa Rica, ligger over den regionale median på alle kriterier, mens de tre andre, som ligger i top, scorer uensartet på de forskellige indikatorer. Sverige er bemærkelsesværdig og skiller sig ud fra det regionale og globale gennemsnit på grund af landets indsats omkring genplantning af skovområder.

Vores liste viser, at lande på tværs af regioner, udviklingstrin og strukturelle karakteristika kan vedtage politikker, der bidrager til miljømæssig bæredygtighed, social retfærdighed og de vigtigste dimensioner i HDI. Dette

TABEL 1

Lande der klarer sig godt mht. miljø, retfærdighed og menneskelig udvikling, senest tilgængelige år

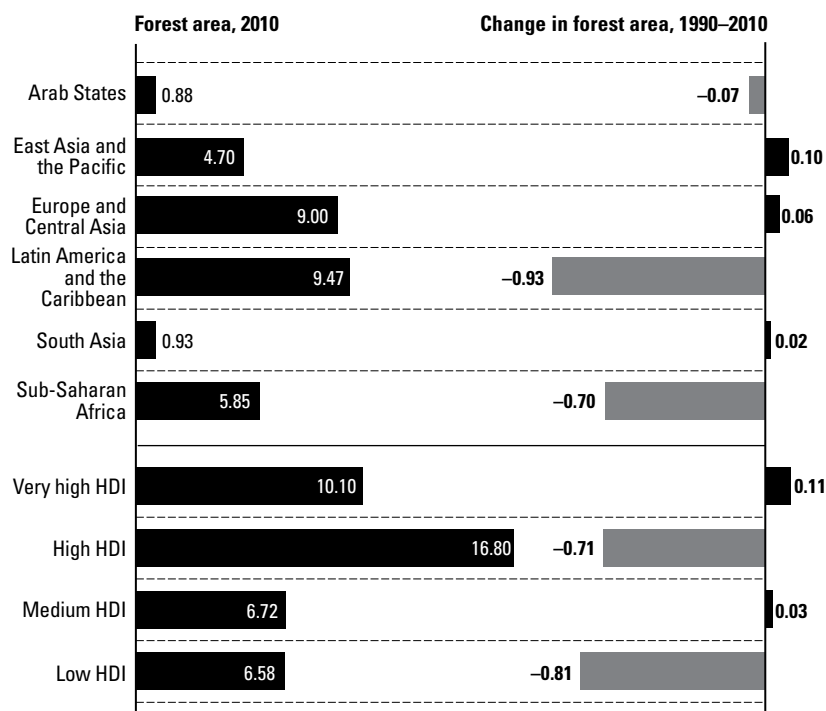
Country	Global threats			Local impacts		Equity and human development	
	Greenhouse gas emissions	Deforestation	Water use	Water access	Air pollution	HDI (percent of regional median)	Overall loss (percent of regional median)
Costa Rica	✓	✓	✓	✓	✓	104	77
Germany		✓	✓	✓	✓	103	91
Philippines	✓	✓		✓	✓	103	89
Sweden		✓	✓	✓	✓	102	70

Note: These countries all pass the criteria of absolute thresholds for global threats as defined in the full Report (chapter 2, note 80), perform better than the median of their respective regional peers both in the human development and inequality dimensions and perform better than the regional median for local impacts.

FIGUR 5

Nogle regioner ryddes for skov, andre genplantes og tilplantes med skov

Forest cover shares and rates of change by region, 1990–2010 (millions of square kilometres)



Source: HDRO calculations based on data from World Bank, 2011, *World Development Indicators*, Washington, DC: World Bank.

års rapport gennemgår de politikker og programmer, der har ført til succes og understreger samtidig betydningen af lokale forhold og kontekst.

Mere generelt viser de miljømæssige tendenser over de seneste årtier en tilbagegang på flere fronter med negative konsekvenser for menneskelig udvikling og ikke mindst for de millioner af mennesker, der er direkte afhængige af naturressourcer for deres livsgrundlag.

- Globalt set er næsten 40 procent jord blevet forringet på grund af jorderosion, nedsat frugtbarhed og overdreven græsning. Jordproduktiviteten er faldende med et skønnet udbyttetab på helt op til 50 procent i de mest negative scenarier.
- Landbrug tegner sig for 70-85 procent af vandforbruget, og det skønnes, at der i 20 procent af verdens samlede kornproduktion ikke bruges vand på en bæredygtig måde, hvilket bringer fremtidig landbrugs-vækst i fare.

- Skovrydning er en stor udfordring. Mellem 1990 og 2010 oplevede Latinamerika, Caribien samt Afrika Syd for Sahara de største tab af skovområder, efterfulgt af de arabiske stater (figur 5). I de resterende regioner har der været en mindre tilvækst af skovområder.

- Ørkendannelse truer de tørre områder, der er hjemsted for omkring en tredjedel af verdens befolkning. Nogle områder er specielt sårbare – især Afrika Syd for Sahara, hvor de tørre områder er yderst følsomme, og tilpasningsevnen er lav.

Negative miljøfaktorer forventes at få verdens fødevarepriser til at stige med 30-50 procent i faste priser i de kommende årtier, og der vil blive større prisustabilitet med negative konsekvenser for fattige husstande. De 1,3 milliarder mennesker, der er afhængige af landbrug, fiskeri, skovbrug og jagt står over for de største risici. Byrden af miljøforringelser og klimaforandringer vil sandsynligvis skabe uligheder på tværs af grupperne af forskellige grunde:

- I landområder er mange fattiges indtægt dybt afhængig af naturressourcer. Selv folk, som ikke normalt er afhængige af naturressourcer, bliver det måske som en overlevelsesstrategi i hårde tider.
- Hvordan miljøforringelser vil påvirke folk afhænger af, om de er nettoproducenter eller nettoforbrugere af naturressourcer, om de producerer til selvforsyning eller til markedet, og hvor let de kan skifte mellem disse aktiviteter og sprede deres indtjening ud på andre typer beskæftigelse.
- I dag lever omkring 350 millioner mennesker, mange af dem fattige, i eller nær skove, som de er afhængige af for at kunne forsyne sig selv og have en indtægt. Men både skovrydning og begrænsninger i adgangen til naturressourcer kan skade de fattige. Erfaringerne fra en række lande peger på, at kvinder typisk er mere afhængige af skove end mænd, fordi kvinder ofte har færre beskæftigelsesmuligheder, er mindre mobile og har størstedelen af ansvaret for at samle brænde.

- Omkring 45 millioner mennesker – heraf mindst 6 millioner kvinder – lever af fiskeri og er truet af overfiskeri og klimaforandringer. Sårbarheden er dobbelt: De lande, der er mest truede, er også mest afhængige af fisk som kostprotein, livsgrundlag og eksport. Klimaforandringer forventes at føre til store fald i fiskebestandene ved Stillehavsoerne, mens der forudsiges forbedringer på nogle nordlige breddegrader, herunder ved Alaska, Grønland, Norge og Rusland.

I det omfang at kvinder i fattige lande, i uforholdsmæssig grad, er involveret i dyrkning af afgrøder til eget forbrug og vandhentning, er de negative konsekvenser af miljøforringelser større for dem. Mange oprindelige folk er også meget afhængige af naturressourcer og lever i økosystemer, der er specielt sårbare over for effekterne af klimaforandringer, som for eksempel i små udviklingsøstater, arktiske regioner og højtliggende områder. Undersøgelser viser, at traditionel praksis kan beskytte naturressourcer, men denne viden overses eller bagatelliseres ofte.

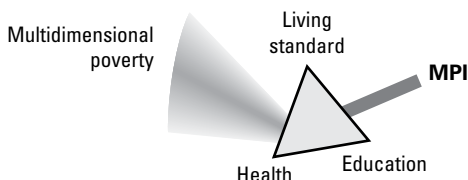
Effekten af klimaforandringer på landmænds livsgrundlag afhænger af afgrøde, geografisk placering og sæson, og det understreger vigtigheden af dybdegående lokale analyser. Påvirkningerne vil også være forskellige alt efter husholdningernes produktions- og forbrugsmønstre, adgang til ressourcer, fattigdomsniveau og tilpasningsevne. Samlet set vil den biofysiske nettopåvirkning af klimaforandringer på kunstvandede og regnafhængige afgrøder sandsynligvis være negativ i 2050 – og det vil gå hårdest ud over lande med lavt HDI.

Forståelse af sammenhængene

Med udgangspunkt i de vigtige skæringspunkter mellem miljø og social retfærdighed på globalt plan undersøger vi sammenhængene på samfunds- og husstands niveau. Vi fremhæver også lande og grupper, der har brudt mønstret, og understreger forandringerne i kønsroller og menneskers indflydelse på eget liv. Et hovedtema er, at de mennesker, som er dårligst stillede, bærer en dobbelt byrde af afsavn. De

FIGUR 6

Flerdimensionelt fattigdomsindeks (MPI) – et fokus på de mest underprivilegerede



er både mere sårbare over for de overordnede effekter af miljøforringelser og skal tilmed leve med de trusler mod deres nærmiljø, som indendørs luftforurening, beskidt vand og dårlig sanitet udgør. Vores flerdimensionelle fattigdomsindeks (*Multidimensional Poverty Index* – MPI), som blev introduceret i HDR 2010, er i år gjort op for 109 lande og ser nærmere på disse afsavn og viser, hvor de er mest kritiske.

MPI måler alvorlige mangler inden for sundhed, uddannelse og levestandard ved at se både på antallet af underprivilegerede og intensiteten af deres afsavn (figur 6). I år ser vi nærmere på, hvor gennemgribende de miljørelaterede afsavn er blandt de flerdimensionelt fattige, og hvordan de overlapper på husstands niveau. Dette er en fornyelse i MPI'et.

Med fokus på fattigdom kan vi undersøge miljømæssige afsavn i form af adgang til moderne brændsel til madlavning, rent vand og basale toiletforhold. Disse absolutte afsavn,

TABEL 2

De 10 lande med den laveste andel af miljømæssige afsavn blandt de flerdimensionelt fattige, senest tilgængelige data i perioden 2000-2010

Lowest share of multidimensionally poor with at least one deprivation	Lowest share of multidimensionally poor with all three deprivations
Brazil	Bangladesh
Guyana	Pakistan
Djibouti	Gambia
Yemen	Nepal
Iraq	India
Morocco	Bhutan
Pakistan	Djibouti
Senegal	Brazil
Colombia	Morocco
Angola	Guyana

Note: Countries in bold are on both lists.

Source: HDRO staff estimates based on disaggregated MPI data.

Miljøforringelser begrænser folks evner på mange måder ved ikke blot at ramme indkomst og levebrød, men ved også at indvirke på helbred, uddannelse og andre dimensioner af velfærd

der er vigtige i sig selv, udgør store brud på menneskerettighederne. Ved at gøre en ende på disse afsavn øges folks valgmuligheder og derved menneskelig udvikling.

I udviklingslandene lider mindst 6 ud af 10 personer af et af disse miljørelaterede afsavn og 4 ud af 10 af to eller flere. Disse afsavn er særlig akutte blandt flerdimensionelt fattige mennesker, hvor mere end 9 ud af 10 lider under mindst ét. De fleste lider under flere afsavn: 8 ud af 10 flerdimensionelt fattige mennesker lider under to eller flere, og næsten 1 ud af 3 (29 procent) lider afsavn på alle tre områder. Disse miljørelaterede afsavn bidrager uforholdsmæssigt meget til flerdimensionel fattigdom, idet de udgør 20 procent af MPI – ud over deres 17 procent vægtning i indekset. Generelt er det største afsavn i de fleste udviklingslande adgang til madlavningsbrændsel, mens det altafgørende problem i mange arabiske lande er mangel på vand.

For bedre at forstå de miljørelaterede afsavn analyserede vi mønstrene for givne fattigdomsniveauer. Lande blev rangeret på baggrund af andelen af flerdimensionelt fattige personer, der led under et miljørelateret afsavn og den andel, der led under alle tre. Andel af befolkningen med miljørelaterede afsavn

stiger med MPI, men tendensen varierer betydeligt. Lande med den laveste andel af fattige, der lider under mindst ét afsavn, findes primært blandt de arabiske, latinamerikanske og caribiske stater (7 ud af de øverste 10).

Af de lande, som har færrest flerdimensionelt fattige, som lider under alle tre miljørelaterede afsavn, klarer stater i Sydasiens sig bedst – med 5 ud af de øverste 10 (se tabel 2, højre kolonne). Mange sydasiatiske lande har reduceret nogle af de miljørelaterede afsavn, særligt adgang til drikkevand, samtidig med at andre afsavn er forblevet alvorlige. Og fem lande er blandt de øverste 10 på begge lister – ikke alene er deres miljømæssige fattigdom relativt lav, den er også mindre intens.

Der er ikke nødvendigvis en sammenhæng mellem landenes præstation på disse indikatorer og miljørisici i bred forstand, som f.eks. risikoen for oversvømmelse. Samtidig er de fattige, der oftest er udsat for direkte miljømæssige trusler, også mere udsatte for miljøforringelser af større målestok.

Vi undersøger dette mønster yderligere ved at se på sammenhængen mellem MPI og de belastninger, klimaforandringer forårsager. For 130 nationalt definerede administrative regioner i 15 lande sammenligner vi område-specifikke MPI'er med ændringer i nedbør og temperatur. Generelt ser de fattigste regioner og lokaliteter i disse lande ud til at være blevet varmere, men ikke meget vådere eller tørrere – en ændring, der stemmer overens med resultater af undersøgelser af klimaforandrings virkninger på indkomstfattigdom.

Miljømæssige trusler mod udvalgte dimensioner af menneskelig udvikling

Miljøforringelser begrænser folks evner på mange måder ved ikke blot at ramme indkomst og levebrød, men ved også at indvirke på helbred, uddannelse og andre dimensioner af velfærd.

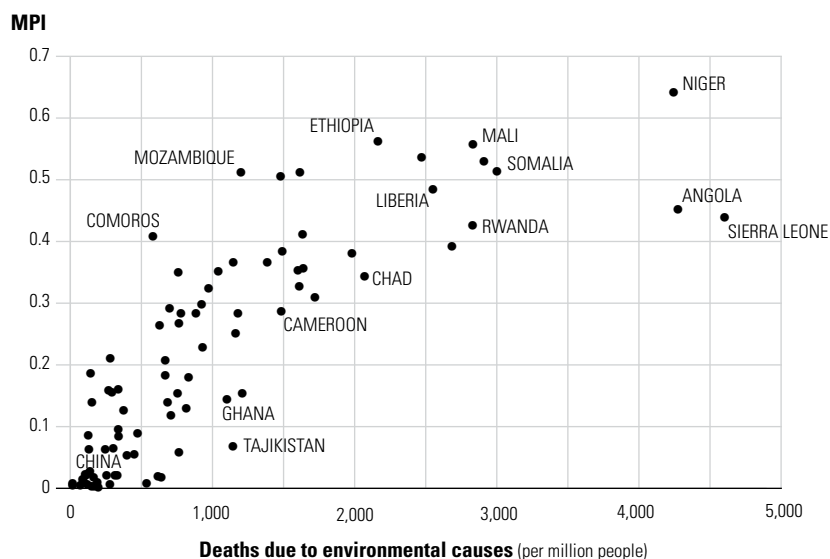
Dårligt miljø og helbred

– overlappende afsavn

Den sygdomsbyrde, som følger af inden- og udendørs luftforurening, snavset vand og dårligt sanitet, er størst for folk i fattige lande, specielt

FIGUR 7

Antallet af dødsfald, der skyldes miljørisici, er højere i lande med et højt MPI-niveau.



Note: Excludes very high HDI countries. Survey years vary by country; see statistical table 5 in the full Report for details.

Source: A. Prüss-Ustün, R. Bos, F. Gore, and J. Bartram, 2008, *Safer Water, Better Health: Costs, Benefits and Sustainability of Interventions to Protect and Promote Health*, Geneva: World Health Organization.

dårligt stillede grupper. Indendørs luftforurening dræber 11 gange flere mennesker i lande med et lavt HDI, end det gør andre steder. Dårligt stillede grupper i lande med et lavt, middel eller højt HDI har en større risiko for udendørs forurening på grund af såvel højere eksponering som større sårbarhed. I lande med et lavt HDI mangler mere end 6 ud af 10 personer adgang til rent vand, mens 4 ud af 10 mangler adgang til rene toiletforhold, hvilket bidrager til både sygdom og fejlnæring. Klimaforandringer truer med at forværre disse uligheder gennem spredningen af tropiske sygdomme såsom malaria og denguefeber og gennem faldende høstudbytte.

WHO's database over den globale sygdomsbyrde indeholder slående data om miljøfaktoreres følgevirkninger, herunder at urent vand og utilstrækkelig sanitet og hygiejne er blandt de 10 største sygdomsårsager på verdensplan. Hvert år dræber miljørelaterede sygdomme, herunder akutte infektioner i åndedrætssystemet og diarré, mindst 3 millioner børn under 5 år – det svarer til mere end alle børn under 5 år i Østrig, Belgien, Holland, Portugal og Schweiz tilsammen.

Miljøforringelser og klimaforandringer påvirker fysiske og sociale miljøer, viden, værdier og adfærd. Omfanget af de dårlige forhold kan spille sammen og dermed øge den negative indvirkning – for eksempel er intensiteten af sundhedsrisici højest, hvor der er utilstrækkelige vand- og sanitetsforhold, afsavn der ofte falder sammen. Af de 10 lande, som har den højeste dødelighed som følge af miljøkatastrofer, ligger 6 lande blandt de øverste 10 i MPI, herunder Niger, Mali og Angola (figur 7).

Hindring af uddannelsesfremskridt for dårligt stillede børn, især piger

Trods tæt ved universel indskrivning i grundskolen i store dele af verden er der stadig forskelle. Næsten 3 ud af 10 børn i skolealderen i lande med et lavt HDI bliver slet ikke indskrevet i grundskolen. Der er ligeledes stadig mange begrænsninger selv for børn, som er indskrevet i skole, hvoraf nogle er miljørelaterede begrænsninger. Manglende elektricitet har for eksempel en både direkte og en indirekte betydning. Adgang til elektricitet kan give bedre lys og dermed længere

undervisningstid, ligesom brugen af moderne ovne reducerer den tid, der skal bruges på at samle brænde og hente vand – aktiviteter, som har vist sig at hæmme børns uddannelsesfremskridt og begrænse deres indskrivning i skolen. Ofte går det særlig hårdt ud over pigerne, fordi de oftere skal kombinere indsamling af ressourcer og skolegang. Adgang til rent vand og forbedret sanitet er også specielt vigtig for pigers uddannelse, idet det giver dem bedre helbred og mere tid og privatliv.

Andre negative konsekvenser

Miljørelaterede afsavn i husholdningen kan falde sammen med mere omfattende miljøpåvirkninger, som begrænser folks valgmuligheder i en lang række sammenhænge og gør det vanskeligere at tjene til livet via ressourcer. Det kan betyde, at folk skal arbejde mere for at opnå det samme afkast eller måske endda flytte for at komme væk fra miljøforringelserne.

Det er tidskrævende at have et livsgrundlag, som er afhængigt af naturressourcer, især hvis husstanden mangler moderne brændsel til madlavning og rent vand. Undersøgelser af tidsforbrug synliggør de tilknyttede kønsbaserede uligheder: Kvinder bruger typisk langt flere timer end mænd på at hente brænde og vand, og piger bruger ofte mere tid end drenge gør. Kvinders omfattende inddragelse i disse aktiviteter har også vist sig at forhindre dem i at engagere sig i aktiviteter med et større afkast.

Som det anførtes i HDR fra 2009, giver mobilitet folk mulighed for at vælge, hvor de vil bo og er dermed vigtig for at øge folks frihed og for at opnå bedre resultater. Men juridiske begrænsninger gør migration risikabel. Det er vanskeligt at vurdere, hvor mange mennesker, der flytter på grund af miljøforringelser, da der også er andre faktorer i spil, især fattigdom. Ikke desto mindre er de skønsmæssige vurderinger meget høje.

Miljøforringelser er også blevet forbundet med en øget sandsynlighed for konflikt. Sammenhængen er dog ikke direkte og påvirkes af den bredere politiske og økonomiske kontekst og andre faktorer, som gør individer, befolkningsgrupper og samfund sårbare over for effekten af miljøforringelser.

En stigning på 10 procent i antallet af mennesker, der påvirkes af en ekstrem vejrbegebenhed, reducerer et lands HDI med næsten 2 procent, og det har en endnu større effekt på indkomst og på lande med et middel HDI

Ved at opfylde udækkede behov for familieplanlægning senest i 2050 ville man kunne sænke verdens CO2-udledning til omkring 17 procent under det, den er i dag

Ulighedsskabende effekter af ekstreme vejrbegebenheder

Parallelt med yderst skadelige kroniske trusler kan miljøforringelser øge sandsynligheden for akutte trusler med ulighedsskabende virkning. Vores analyse viser, at en stigning på 10 procent i antallet af mennesker, der påvirkes af en ekstrem vejrbegebenhed, reducerer et lands HDI med næsten 2 procent, og det har en endnu større effekt på indkomst og på lande med et middel HDI.

Og byrden fordeles ikke jævnt: Risikoen for tilskadekomst og død ved oversvømmelser, kraftig vind og jordskred er højere blandt børn, kvinder og gamle, især for de fattige. Den slående ulighed mellem kønnene ved naturkatastrofer antyder, at ulighed i eksponering, såvel som adgang til ressourcer, evner og muligheder, systematisk stiller kvinder dårligere ved at gøre dem mere sårbare.

Børn lider uforholdsmæssigt meget efter vejrkatastrofer, fordi de varige effekter af fejlernæring og manglende undervisning begrænser deres fremtidige muligheder. Undersøgelseresultater fra mange udviklingslande viser, hvordan midlertidigt indtægtssvigt kan få husstande til at trække børn ud af skolen. Mere generelt er der flere faktorer, der spiller ind på, hvor udsat en husstand er for negative påvirkninger og deres evne til at tilpasse sig. Det gælder blandt andet påvirkningens art, den socioøkonomiske situation, sociale kapital og uformelle støtte, samt hvor retfærdig og effektiv genopbygningsindsatsen er.

Empowerment – reproduktive valg og politiske ubalancer

Ændringer i kønsroller og styrkelse af menneskers indflydelse på eget liv (*empowerment*) har gjort nogle lande og grupper i stand til at forbedre miljømæssig bæredygtighed og social retfærdighed og derved fremme menneskelig udvikling.

Ligestilling

Vores ligestillingsindeks (Gender Inequality Index – GII), der i år er blevet gjort op for 145 lande, viser, hvordan begrænsninger i den reproduktive sundhed bidrager til ulighed mellem kønnene. Dette er vigtigt, fordi

kvinder i de lande, hvor der er fri adgang til effektiv familieplanlægning, får færre børn, og det medfører gevinster for mødre- og børnesundheden og reducerer udledning af drivhusgas. Eksempelvis har Cuba, Mauritius, Thailand og Tunesien, hvor reproduktiv sundhed og svangerskabsforebyggelse er let tilgængelig, en fødselsrate på under to fødsler pr. kvinde. Men på verdensplan er der stadig enorme udækkede behov, og undersøgelsesresultater viser, at hvis alle kvinder frit kunne vælge i forhold til reproduktion, ville befolkningvæksten falde så meget, at det ville nedbringe udledningen af drivhusgas til under det nuværende niveau. Ved at opfylde udækkede behov for familieplanlægning senest i 2050 ville man kunne sænke verdens CO2-udledning til omkring 17 procent under det, den er i dag.

GII fokuserer også på kvinders deltagelse i politiske beslutninger og understreger, at kvinder halter efter mænd i hele verden, især i Afrika Syd for Sahara, Sydasien og de arabiske stater. Dette har stor betydning for bæredygtighed og social retfærdighed. Kvinder står ofte for hovedparten af ressourcindsamlingen og er mest udsat for indendørs luftforurening. Derfor påvirkes de i højere grad end mænd af beslutninger vedrørende naturressourcer. Nye undersøgelser afslører, at det ikke alene har betydning, at kvinder deltager, men også hvordan og hvor meget de deltager. Kvinder viser ofte større interesse for miljøet, støtter miljøvenlige politikker og stemmer på ledere, der sætter miljøet i højsædet, og derfor kan øget deltagelse af kvinder i politik og NGO'er give miljøgevinster med en positiv multiplikatoreffekt på tværs af alle FN's 2015 Mål.

Disse argumenter er ikke nye, men de bekræfter værdien af at øge kvinders reelle frihed. Kvinders politiske deltagelse har således både en selvstændig værdi og en instrumentel betydning for at fremme social retfærdighed og begrænse miljøforringelser.

Magtuligheder

Som anført i HDR 2010 har *empowerment* mange aspekter og indebærer blandt andet formelt, procesorienteret demokrati på nationalt plan og mulighed for politisk deltagelse

på lokalt plan. Befolkningens politiske inddragelse på det nationale og lokale plan har vist sig at forbedre miljømæssig bæredygtighed. Og skønt kontekst er vigtig, viser undersøgelser, at demokratier typisk er mere ansvarlige over for vælgerne og i højere grad støtter borgerrettigheder. Imidlertid er det en udfordring alle steder, selv i demokratiske systemer, at de mennesker, der rammes hårdst af de negative effekter af miljøforringelser, ofte også er de dårligst stillede og dem, der har mindst politisk indflydelse. Denne situation medfører, at de politiske prioriteringer sjældent afspejler deres interesser og behov.

Flere undersøgelser viser, at magtfuldheder i politiske institutioner påvirker miljømæssige beslutninger og resultater i en række lande og kontekster. Det betyder, at fattige mennesker og andre dårligt stillede grupper lider uforholdsmæssigt under virkningerne af miljøforringelser. Nye analyser af ca. 100 lande udarbejdet til denne rapport bekræfter, at der er en positiv sammenhæng mellem større lighed i magtfordeling i bred forstand og bedre miljøresultater, herunder bedre adgang til vand, mindre jordforringelser og færre dødsfald som følge af inden- og udendørs luftforurening samt beskidt vand, hvilket antyder et vigtigt spillerum for positive synergieffekter.

Positive synergieffekter – succesfulde strategier for miljøet, social retfærdighed og menneskelige udvikling

For at håndtere de udfordringer, som er blevet uddybet her, har en række regeringer, aktører i civilsamfundet og den private sektor samt udviklingspartnere skabt tiltag, der integrerer miljømæssig bæredygtighed, social retfærdighed og menneskelig udvikling – i strategier som fremmer alle tre. Effektive løsninger skal være kontekstspecifikke. Men det er ikke desto mindre vigtigt at overveje lokale og nationale erfaringer, der har potentiale og anerkende principper, som fungerer på tværs af kontekst. På det lokale plan understreger vi behovet for inkluderende institutioner; på det nationale plan mulighederne for

opskaleringen af vellykkede innovative løsninger og politisk reform.

Den politiske dagsorden er enorm. Denne rapport kan ikke yde den fuld retfærdighed, men dens værditilførelse består i at identificere strategier, som har succes med at tackle vores sociale, økonomiske og miljømæssige udfordringer ved at håndtere, eller endda omgå, trade offs gennem tiltag, der ikke kun er gode for miljøet, men også for social retfærdighed og menneskelig udvikling i bred forstand. For at inspirere til debat og handling giver vi konkrete eksempler på, hvordan strategien for at overvinde potentielle trade-offs og identificere positive synergieffekter har fungeret i praksis. Som eksempel præsenterer vi moderne energi.

Adgang til moderne energi

Energi er central for menneskelig udvikling, og alligevel mangler rundt regnet 1,5 milliarder mennesker på verdensplan elektricitet – det er mere end en ud af fem. Blandt flerdimensionelt fattige er afsavnene langt større – her mangler en ud af tre adgang til moderne energi.

Er der et trade-off mellem en forøgelse af energiforsyning og CO₂-udledning? Ikke nødvendigvis. Vi hævder, at denne sammenhæng ofte er forkert karakteriseret. Der er mange lovende projekter, som vil øge adgangen uden tunge ofre for miljøet:

- Det er teknisk muligt at skaffe fattige husholdninger energi via decentrale systemer, der ikke er tilsluttet energinettet. Disse løsninger kan finansieres og leveres med minimal påvirkning af miljøet.
- Det skønnes, at en fremskaffelse af basale moderne energiydelser til alle ville øge CO₂-udledningen med blot 0,8 procent – hvis de brede politiske forpligtelser, der allerede er givet løfte om, tages i betragtning.

Den globale energiforsyning nåede et vendepunkt i 2010, hvor vedvarende energi stod for 25 procent af verdens strømkapacitet og leverede mere end 18 procent af verdens elektricitet. Udfordringen består i at udvide adgangen i et omfang og med en hastighed, der vil forbedre livet for fattige kvinder og mænd nu og fremover.

Der er mange lovende projekter, som vil øge adgangen til energi uden tunge ofre for miljøet

Traditionelle metoder til at vurdere miljøpolitikker har ofte ikke meget at bidrage med, når det kommer til fordelingsproblematikker. Derimod er betydningen af social retfærdighed og inddragelse allerede eksplicit i målene for grønne økonomiske politikker, og vi foreslår, at denne dagsorden føres videre

Afværgelse af miljøødelæggelse

Miljøforringelser kan afværges med midler, der spænder fra øget reproduktiv sundhed til styrkelse af den måde hvorpå skove forvaltes og tilpassede katastrofeindsatser.

Reproduktive rettigheder, herunder adgang til reproduktive sundhedsydelse, er en forudsætning for kvinders muligheder for at have indflydelse på eget liv og være med til at afværge miljøforringelser. Store forbedringer er mulige. Der findes masser af eksempler på, at det er muligt at benytte den eksisterende sundhedsinfrastruktur til at levere reproduktive sundhedsydelse for meget små ekstraudgifter og med stor betydning for lokalsamfundet. Se blot på Bangladesh, hvor fødselsraten faldt fra 6,6 fødsler pr. kvinde i 1975 til 2,4 i 2009. Regeringen benyttede oopsøgende arbejde, gav tilskud til at gøre prævention lettere tilgængelig og påvirkede sociale normer gennem diskussioner med meningsdannere af begge køn, herunder religiøse ledere, lærere og NGO'er.

Samfundets forvaltning af skovområder kan råde bod på lokale miljøforringelser og mindske kulstofudledningen, men erfaringen viser, at det også indebærer en risiko for at udelukke og stille allerede marginaliserede grupper endnu dårligere. For at undgå disse risici understreger vi vigtigheden af bred deltagelse i udformning og implementering af forvaltningen af skovområder, især af kvinder, fattige grupper og de, der er afhængige af skovens ressourcer, så de ikke bliver dårligere stillet.

Der er også lovende muligheder for at reducere de negative følger af katastrofer gennem et retfærdigt og tilpasset katastrofeberedskab, der indeholder innovative sociale beskyttelsesprogrammer. Katastrofeberedskab omfatter samfundsbase ret kortlægning af risici og en mere progressiv fordeling af de aktiver i samfundet, som genopbygges. Erfaring viser, at det kan være en fordel at skifte til decentrale modeller for nedsættelse af risici. Sådanne tiltag kan styrke lokalsamfund, specielt kvinder, ved at lægge vægt på deltagelse i planlægning og beslutningstagning. Samfund kan genopbygges på måder, der afhjælper eksisterende uligheder.

Nytænkning af vores udviklingsmodel – løftestænger til forandring

De store uligheder på tværs af mennesker, grupper og lande, som bidrager til de store og stadig større miljøtrusler, stiller verden over for massive politiske udfordringer. Men der er grund til optimisme. I mange henseender er betingelserne for fremskridt bedre i dag end nogensinde før - i betragtning af de innovative politikker og initiativer vi ser i nogle dele af verden. Det kræver nytænkning at bringe debatten videre, især så tæt på FN's konference om bæredygtig udvikling, Rio+20, og starten på den æra som skal følge efter 2015 Målene. Denne rapport fremsætter en ny vision for at fremme menneskelig udvikling ud fra et samlet perspektiv på bæredygtighed og social retfærdighed. På lokalt og nationalt plan understreger vi behovet for at sætte social retfærdighed øverst på dagsordenen i udformning af politikker og udviklingsprogrammer samt at udnytte de potentielle multiplikationseffekter, der ligger i større inddragelse og indflydelse på de juridiske og politiske processer. På det globale plan fremhæver vi behovet for at afsætte flere ressourcer til at tackle presserende miljøtrusler og til at fremme social retfærdighed og inddragelse af dårligt stillede lande og grupper for derved at forbedre adgang til finansiering.

Integration af social retfærdighed i grønne økonomiske politikker

Et vigtigt hovedtema i denne rapport er behovet for at integrere social retfærdighed i politikker, der påvirker miljøet. Traditionelle metoder til at vurdere miljøpolitikker kommer til kort. De kan muligvis belyse, hvilken vej påvirkningerne af eksempelvis fremtidige udledninger vil gå, men de har ofte ikke meget at bidrage med, når det kommer til fordelingsproblematikker. Selv når virkningerne på forskellige grupper tages i betragtning, er opmærksomheden typisk begrænset til folks indkomst. Vigtigheden af social retfærdighed og inddragelse er allerede eksplicit i målene for grønne økonomiske politikker. Vi foreslår, at denne dagsorden føres videre.

En række grundprincipper kunne hjælpe med at inddrage de overordnede sociale retfærdighedsproblematikker i politikudviklingen, hvis man involverede alle parter i en analyse, der tager følgende i betragtning:

- Ikke indkomstafhængige mål for velfærd gennem værktøjer såsom MPI.
- Indirekte og direkte effekter af politikker.
- Mekanismer som udløser erstatning til de mennesker, som påvirkes negativt.
- Risiko for ekstreme vejrforhold, der uanset hvor sandsynlig de er, kan være katastrofale. Det er afgørende at foretage en tidlig analyse af de fordelings- og miljømæssige konsekvenser af politikker.

Et rent og sikkert miljø – en rettighed, ikke et privilegium

Det kan være effektivt at indbygge miljørettigheder i nationale forfatninger, ikke mindst fordi det sætter borgerne i stand til at beskytte sådanne rettigheder. Mindst 120 lande har forfatninger, der behandler miljønormer. Og mange lande uden eksplicite miljørettigheder fortolker generelle forfatningsbestemmelser, således at individuelle rettigheder omfatter en fundamental ret til et sundt miljø.

En forfatningsmæssig anerkendelse af lige rettigheder til et sundt miljø fremmer social retfærdighed, idet adgang til et sundt miljø ikke længere er forbeholdt de personer, som har råd til det. Herudover kan det påvirke regeringens prioritering og ressourceallokering at indbygge denne ret i lovgivningen.

Parallet med den lovmæssige anerkendelse af lige rettigheder til et sundt og velfungerende miljø er der et behov for effektive institutioner, herunder en retfærdig og uafhængig domstol og adgang til relevant information fra regeringer og virksomheder. Det internationale samfund anerkender også i stigende grad retten til miljøinformation.

Deltagelse og ansvarlighed

Valgmuligheder er centralt for menneskelig udvikling og har, som det blev fremført i sidste års HDR, både en iboende og en instrumentel værdi. Store uligheder i fordelingen af magt og indflydelse omsættes til store uligheder i miljømæssige resultater. Modsat kan en mere ligelig

fordeling af magt og indflydelse føre til positive og retfærdige miljømæssige resultater. Demokrati er vigtigt, men derudover skal nationale institutioner være ansvarlige og inddragende – især for berørte grupper, herunder kvinder – så civilsamfundet kan gøre sig gældende, og det bliver muligt at fremme adgang til information.

Åbne, transparente og inddragende deliberative processer er en forudsætning for deltagelse – men i praksis er der stadig en række barrierer for aktiv politisk deltagelse. Trods positive forandringer er der stadig brug for at styrke mulighederne for at spille en mere aktiv rolle blandt de grupper, der traditionelt bliver udelukkede, såsom oprindelige folk. Og stadig flere undersøgelsesresultater peger på betydningen af at støtte kvinders engagement, både fordi det er vigtigt i sig selv, og fordi det har vist sig at være positivt forbundet med at opnå mere bæredygtige resultater. De lande, hvor regeringer er lydhyre over for anliggender, der optager befolkningen, er der større sandsynlighed for forandring. Et gunstigt miljø for civilsamfundet skaber også politisk ansvarlighed på det lokale, nationale og globale plan. Samtidig er pressefrihed af afgørende betydning for at skabe politisk bevidsthed og fremme offentlighedens deltagelse.

Finansiering af investeringerne: hvor står vi?

Debatter om bæredygtighed rejser store spørgsmål om omkostninger og finansiering, herunder hvem der skal finansiere hvad – og hvordan. Principper om social retfærdighed taler for store overførsler af ressourcer til fattige lande både for at opnå en mere retfærdig adgang til vand og energi og for at tilpasse sig klimaændringer og reducere effekterne af disse.

Vores finansieringsanalyse viser fire vigtige budskaber:

- Behovet for investeringer er store, men de behøver ikke overstige de nuværende udgifter til andre sektorer, som f.eks. militæret. Den skønnede årlige investering for at opnå universel adgang til moderne energikilder er mindre end en ottende-del af de årlige subsidier til fossile brændstoffer.
- Den offentlige sektors engagement er vigtig (nogle donoreres generøsitet skiller sig ud), og den private sektor er en stor og vigtig

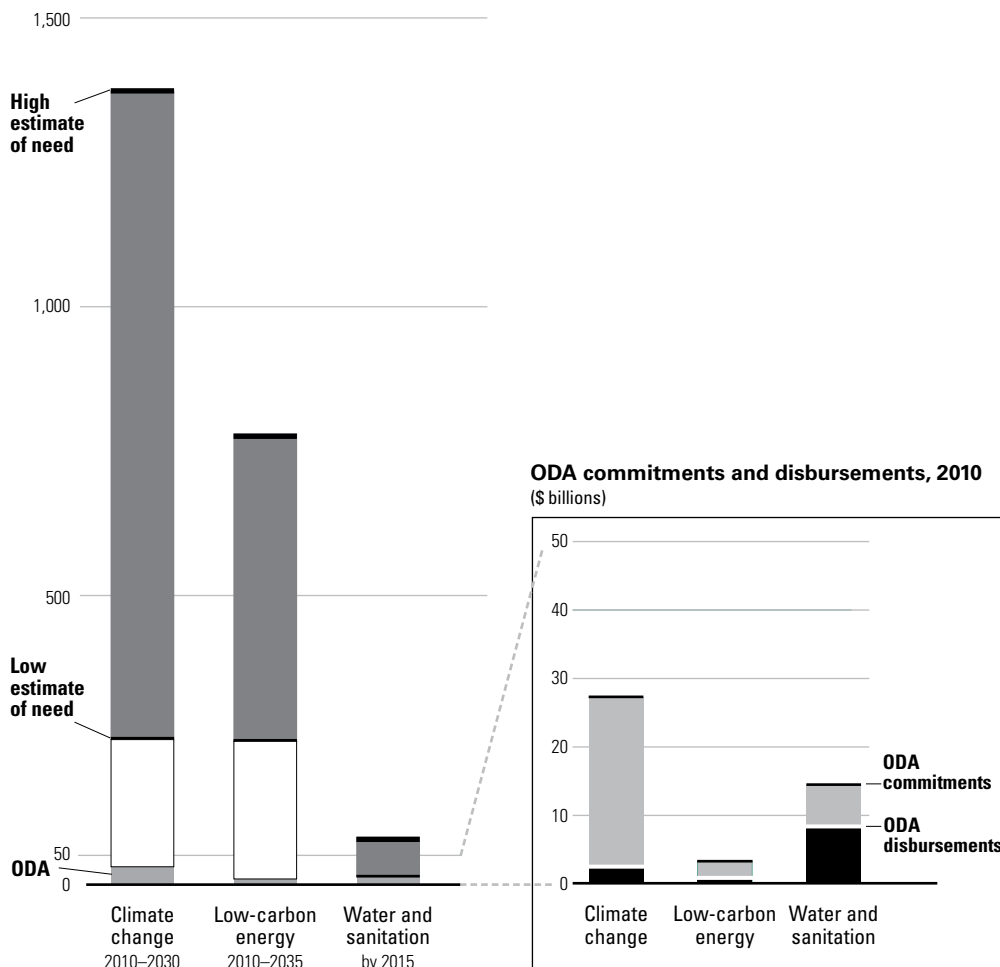
En skat på valuta transaktioner med en meget lav procentsats (0,005 procent) kan indbringe ekstrairtægter på mere end 40 milliarder USD. Ikke ret mange andre tiltag end dette vil kunne imødekomme de nye og yderligere finansieringsbehov, der er blevet fremhævet i internationale debatter

FIGUR 8

Statslig udviklingsbistand dækker langt fra behovet

Estimated future needs and existing official development assistance (ODA)

Annual expenditures (\$ billions)



Source: International Energy Agency, 2010, *World Energy Outlook*, Paris; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; UN Water, 2010, *Global Annual Assessment of Sanitation and Drinking-Water: Targeting Resources for Better Results*, Geneva; World Health Organization; United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2010, *Promoting Development, Saving the Planet*, New York; United Nations; and OECD Development Database on Aid Activities: CRS online.

finansieringskilde. Den offentlige sektor kan være katalysator for private investeringer, hvilket understreger betydningen af stigende offentlige bidrag og behovet for at støtte et positivt investeringsklima samt lokal kapacitet.

- Begrænsninger i data gør det vanskeligt at overvåge de private og nationale offentlige sektors udgifter til et bæredygtigt miljø. Der er kun tilgængelige informationer om størrelsen af de statslige udgifter til udviklingsbistand.
- Finansieringsarkitekturen er kompleks og fragmenteret, og det begrænser dens

effektivitet og gør det vanskeligt at overvåge udgifterne. Der er meget at lære fra de løfter om øget effektivitet i udviklingsbistanden, der blev givet i Paris og Accra.

Selvom dokumentationen for behov, løfter og udbetalinger er fragmenteret og omfanget usikkert, er billedet tydeligt: Afstanden mellem den statslige udviklingsbistands størrelse og de investeringer, der er nødvendige for at løse problemerne omkring klimaforandringer, energiproduktion med lav CO₂-udledning samt rent vand og sanitet, er enorme – endnu større end afstanden mellem løfterne

om udviklingsbistand og investeringsbehovet (figur 8). Udgifterne til energikilder med lav CO₂-udledning udgør kun 1,6 procent af det laveste vurderede behov, mens udgifterne til tilpasning og reduktion udgør omkring 11 procent af det laveste vurderede behov. For vand og sanitet er beløbene langt mindre, og officielle tilsagn om udviklingsbistand er tættere på de vurderede omkostninger.

Sådan lukkes hullet i finansieringen: skat på valutatransaktioner – fra god idé til praktisk politik

Den manglende finansiering til at håndtere de udfordringer, som er blevet dokumenteret i denne rapport, kan findes gennem udnyttelse af nye muligheder: Det bedste bud er at lægge en skat på valutatransaktioner. Der blev argumenteret for idéen i HDR 1994, og den accepteres i stigende grad som en praktisk politisk mulighed. Den aktuelle økonomiske krise har vagt fornyet interesse for forslaget, hvilket understreger dets relevans og rettidighed.

Infrastrukturen for valutaafregninger er i dag mere organiseret, centraliseret og standardiseret end tidligere, og det betyder, at det nu ville være lettere at implementere skatten. Forslaget har tilslutning på højt plan, herunder fra den såkaldte ledende gruppe omkring innovativ finansiering (Leading Group on Innovative Financing), som består af 63 lande, heriblandt Kina, Frankrig, Tyskland, Japan og Storbritannien. Og FN's højniveau gruppe af rådgivere om finansiering af klimaforandringer (UN High-Level Advisory Group on Climate Change Financing) foreslog for nylig, at 25-50 procent af indtægterne fra en sådan skat skulle rettes mod tilpasning og reduktion af klimaforandringer i udviklingslande.

Vores seneste analyse viser, at en sådan skat på valutatransaktioner ved en meget lav procentsats (0,005 procent) kan indbringe ekstraintægter på mere end 40 milliarder USD. Ikke ret mange andre tiltag i den nødvendige størrelsesorden vil kunne imødekomme de nye og yderligere finansieringsbehov, der er blevet fremhævet i internationale debatter.

En mere generel skat på finansielle transaktioner har også et stort indkomstskabende potentiale. De fleste G20-lande har allerede

implementeret en skat på finansielle transaktioner, og den Internationale Valutafond (IMF) har bekræftet, at det rent administrativt er muligt at gennemføre en mere generel skat på finansielle transaktioner. Én version af skatten, i form af en afgift på 0,05 procent på nationale og internationale finansielle transaktioner, er skønnet at kunne indbringe 600-700 milliarder USD.

Monetisering af en del af IMF's overskydende særlige trækingsrettigheder (Special Drawing Rights - SDR) har også påkaldt sig interesse. Det vil kunne skaffe op til 75 milliarder USD med få eller ingen budgetmæssige omkostninger for de bidragende regeringer. SDR'erne er ekstra attraktive, idet de også fungerer som et monetært genopretningsinstrument; efterspørgslen forventes at komme fra vækstmarkedsøkonomier, som ønsker at sprede deres reserver.

Reformer for større social retfærdighed og medbestemmelse

At bygge bro over den kløft, der skiller politikere, forhandlere og beslutningstagere fra de borgere, som er mest sårbare over for miljøforringelser kræver, at man gør op med den manglende mulighed for at stille de globalt ansvarlige for miljøet til ansvar. Øget ansvarlighed alene fjerner ikke udfordringen, men er grundlaget for at bygge et socialt og miljømæssigt effektivt globalt ledelsessystem, der leverer resultater til verdens befolkning.

Vi efterlyser tiltag, der vil øge social retfærdighed og medbestemmelse i adgangen til finansiering af miljøforbedringer.

Private ressourcer er afgørende og de fleste finansieringsstrømme til foreksempel energisektoren kommer fra private. Men disse investeringsmønstre er påvirket af investorerens syn på de større risici og mindre overskud, der gør sig gældende i nogle regioner. Uden reformer vil fordelingen af landenes adgang til finansiering forblive uens og dermed skærpe eksisterende uligheder. Dette understreger vigtigheden af at sikre, at strømmene af offentlige investeringer er retfærdige og hjælper til at skabe forhold, der kan tiltrække fremtidige private pengestrømme.

Enhver virkelig forandringsskabende indsats for at standse eller bremse klimaforandringer kræver, at nationale og internationale, private og offentlige tilskuds- og lånemidler blandes

Sagen er klar – der er behov for retfærdighedsprincipper til at styre og fremme internationale finansieringsstrømme. Der er brug for støtte til opbygning af institutioner, således at udviklingslandene kan etablere de rette politikker og incitamenter. De tilhørende styringsmekanismer for international offentlig finansiering skal fordrer medbestemmelse og social ansvarlighed.

Enhver virkelig forandringskabende indsats for at standse eller bremse hastigheden på klimaforandringer kræver, at nationale og internationale, private og offentlige tilskud- og lånemidler blandes. For at fremme både retfærdig adgang til og effektiv udnyttelse af internationale finansieringsstrømme, går denne rapport ind for at sætte nationale interessenter i stand til at sammensætte en klimafinansiering på landeniveau. Nationale klimafonde kan lette den operationelle sammensætning og overvågning af nationale og internationale, private og offentlige tilskud- og lånemidler. Dette er uhyre vigtigt for at sikre national ansvarlighed og positive fordelingsresultater.

Rapporten foreslår, at der fokuseres på fire sæt værktøjer på landeplan til at gennemføre denne plan:

- *Strategier der fremmer lav CO₂-udledning og modstandsdygtighed mod klimaforandringer* – for at ensrette målene for menneskelig udvikling, retfærdighed og klimaforandringer.
- *Offentligt-private partnerskaber* – for at katalysere kapital fra virksomheder og husholdninger.
- *Lokale klimafinansieringsløsninger* – for at skaffe retfærdig adgang til international offentlig finansiering.
- *Koordineret implementering, overvågning-, rapportering- og verificeringssystemer* – for at skaffe langsigtede, effektive resultater og ansvarlighed over for såvel lokale befolkninger som partnere.

Endelig opfordrer vi til at iværksætte et højt profileret globalt initiativ, som skal sikre universel adgang til energi og være fortalere for og yde støtte til udvikling af ren energi på landeniveau. Et sådant initiativ kunne kickstarte arbejdet med at skifte fra gradvis til transformativ forandring.

* * *

Rapporten kaster lys over forbindelsen mellem bæredygtighed og social retfærdighed og viser, hvordan menneskelig udvikling kan blive mere bæredygtig og mere retfærdig. Den afslører, hvordan miljøforringelser skader fattige og sårbare grupper mere end andre. Vi foreslår en politisk dagsorden, der vil afhjælpe disse ubalancer ved at forme en strategi for at tackle aktuelle miljøproblemer på en måde, der fremmer social retfærdighed og menneskelig udvikling. Og vi viser praktiske måder, hvorpå disse supplerende mål kan fremmes i fællesskab ved at give folk flere valgmuligheder og samtidig beskytte vores miljø.

2011 HDI rank and change in rank from 2010 to 2011

Afghanistan	172	
Albania	70	↑ 1
Algeria	96	
Andorra	32	
Angola	148	
Antigua and Barbuda	60	↑ 1
Argentina	45	↑ 1
Armenia	86	
Australia	2	
Austria	19	
Azerbaijan	91	
Bahamas	53	
Bahrain	42	
Bangladesh	146	
Barbados	47	
Belarus	65	
Belgium	18	
Belize	93	↓ -1
Benin	167	
Bhutan	141	↓ -1
Bolivia, Plurinational State of	108	
Bosnia and Herzegovina	74	
Botswana	118	↓ -1
Brazil	84	↑ 1
Brunei Darussalam	33	
Bulgaria	55	↑ 1
Burkina Faso	181	
Burundi	185	
Cambodia	139	↑ 2
Cameroon	150	↑ 1
Canada	6	
Cape Verde	133	
Central African Republic	179	
Chad	183	↓ -1
Chile	44	
China	101	
Colombia	87	↑ 1
Comoros	163	
Congo	137	
Congo, Democratic Republic of the	187	
Costa Rica	69	↓ -1
Côte d'Ivoire	170	
Croatia	46	↓ -1
Cuba	51	
Cyprus	31	
Czech Republic	27	
Denmark	16	
Djibouti	165	↓ -1
Dominica	81	↓ -1
Dominican Republic	98	↑ 2
Ecuador	83	
Egypt	113	↓ -1
El Salvador	105	
Equatorial Guinea	136	↓ -1
Eritrea	177	
Estonia	34	
Ethiopia	174	
Fiji	100	↓ -3
Finland	22	
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	78	↓ -2
France	20	
Gabon	106	
Gambia	168	
Georgia	75	
Germany	9	
Ghana	135	↑ 1
Greece	29	
Grenada	67	
Guatemala	131	
Guinea	178	
Guinea-Bissau	176	
Guyana	117	↑ 2
Haiti	158	↑ 1
Honduras	121	↓ -1
Hong Kong, China (SAR)	13	↑ 1
Hungary	38	
Iceland	14	↓ -1
India	134	
Indonesia	124	↑ 1
Iran, Islamic Republic of	88	↓ -1
Iraq	132	
Ireland	7	
Israel	17	
Italy	24	
Jamaica	79	↓ -1
Japan	12	
Jordan	95	↓ -1
Kazakhstan	68	↑ 1
Kenya	143	↑ 1
Kiribati	122	
Korea, Republic of	15	
Kuwait	63	↓ -1
Kyrgyzstan	126	
Lao People's Democratic Republic	138	↑ 1
Latvia	43	
Lebanon	71	↓ -1
Lesotho	160	
Liberia	182	↑ 1
Libya	64	↓ -10
Liechtenstein	8	
Lithuania	40	↑ 1
Luxembourg	25	
Madagascar	151	↓ -2
Malawi	171	
Malaysia	61	↑ 3
Maldives	109	
Mali	175	
Malta	36	
Mauritania	159	↓ -1
Mauritius	77	
Mexico	57	
Micronesia, Federated States of	116	
Moldova, Republic of	111	
Mongolia	110	
Montenegro	54	↑ 1
Morocco	130	
Mozambique	184	
Myanmar	149	↑ 1
Namibia	120	↑ 1
Nepal	157	↓ -1
Netherlands	3	
New Zealand	5	
Nicaragua	129	
Niger	186	
Nigeria	156	↑ 1
Norway	1	
Occupied Palestinian Territory	114	
Oman	89	
Pakistan	145	
Palau	49	
Panama	58	↑ 1
Papua New Guinea	153	↓ -1
Paraguay	107	
Peru	80	↑ 1
Philippines	112	↑ 1
Poland	39	
Portugal	41	↓ -1
Qatar	37	
Romania	50	
Russian Federation	66	
Rwanda	166	
Saint Kitts and Nevis	72	
Saint Lucia	82	
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	85	↓ -1
Samoa	99	
São Tomé and Príncipe	144	↓ -1
Saudi Arabia	56	↑ 2
Senegal	155	
Serbia	59	↑ 1
Seychelles	52	
Sierra Leone	180	
Singapore	26	
Slovakia	35	
Slovenia	21	
Solomon Islands	142	
South Africa	123	↑ 1
Spain	23	
Sri Lanka	97	↑ 1
Sudan	169	
Suriname	104	
Swaziland	140	↓ -2
Sweden	10	
Switzerland	11	
Syrian Arab Republic	119	↓ -1
Tajikistan	127	
Tanzania, United Republic of	152	↑ 1
Thailand	103	
Timor-Leste	147	
Togo	162	
Tonga	90	
Trinidad and Tobago	62	↑ 1
Tunisia	94	↓ -1
Turkey	92	↑ 3
Turkmenistan	102	
Uganda	161	
Ukraine	76	↑ 3
United Arab Emirates	30	
United Kingdom	28	
United States	4	
Uruguay	48	
Uzbekistan	115	
Vanuatu	125	↓ -2
Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	73	
Viet Nam	128	
Yemen	154	
Zambia	164	↑ 1
Zimbabwe	173	

NOTE

Arrows indicate upward or downward movement in the country's ranking over 2010–2011 using consistent data and methodology; a blank indicates no change.

Human development indices

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)	Inequality-adjusted HDI		Gender Inequality Index		Multidimensional Poverty Index	
	Value	Value	Rank	Value	Rank		
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
1	Norway	0.943	0.890	1	0.075	6	..
2	Australia	0.929	0.856	2	0.136	18	..
3	Netherlands	0.910	0.846	4	0.052	2	..
4	United States	0.910	0.771	23	0.299	47	..
5	New Zealand	0.908	..	..	0.195	32	..
6	Canada	0.908	0.829	12	0.140	20	..
7	Ireland	0.908	0.843	6	0.203	33	..
8	Liechtenstein	0.905	..	..	..	..	..
9	Germany	0.905	0.842	7	0.085	7	..
10	Sweden	0.904	0.851	3	0.049	1	..
11	Switzerland	0.903	0.840	9	0.067	4	..
12	Japan	0.901	..	..	0.123	14	..
13	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.898	..	..	..	..	..
14	Iceland	0.898	0.845	5	0.099	9	..
15	Korea, Republic of	0.897	0.749	28	0.111	11	..
16	Denmark	0.895	0.842	8	0.060	3	..
17	Israel	0.888	0.779	21	0.145	22	..
18	Belgium	0.886	0.819	15	0.114	12	..
19	Austria	0.885	0.820	14	0.131	16	..
20	France	0.884	0.804	16	0.106	10	..
21	Slovenia	0.884	0.837	10	0.175	28	0.000
22	Finland	0.882	0.833	11	0.075	5	..
23	Spain	0.878	0.799	17	0.117	13	..
24	Italy	0.874	0.779	22	0.124	15	..
25	Luxembourg	0.867	0.799	18	0.169	26	..
26	Singapore	0.866	..	..	0.086	8	..
27	Czech Republic	0.865	0.821	13	0.136	17	0.010
28	United Kingdom	0.863	0.791	19	0.209	34	..
29	Greece	0.861	0.756	26	0.162	24	..
30	United Arab Emirates	0.846	..	..	0.234	38	0.002
31	Cyprus	0.840	0.755	27	0.141	21	..
32	Andorra	0.838	..	..	..	..	..
33	Brunei Darussalam	0.838	..	..	..	..	..
34	Estonia	0.835	0.769	24	0.194	30	0.026
35	Slovakia	0.834	0.787	20	0.194	31	0.000
36	Malta	0.832	..	..	0.272	42	..
37	Qatar	0.831	..	..	0.549	111	..
38	Hungary	0.816	0.759	25	0.237	39	0.016
39	Poland	0.813	0.734	29	0.164	25	..
40	Lithuania	0.810	0.730	30	0.192	29	..
41	Portugal	0.809	0.726	31	0.140	19	..
42	Bahrain	0.806	..	..	0.288	44	..
43	Latvia	0.805	0.717	33	0.216	36	0.006
44	Chile	0.805	0.652	44	0.374	68	..
45	Argentina	0.797	0.641	47	0.372	67	0.011
46	Croatia	0.796	0.675	38	0.170	27	0.016
47	Barbados	0.793	..	..	0.364	65	..
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
48	Uruguay	0.783	0.654	43	0.352	62	0.006
49	Palau	0.782	..	..	..	..	..
50	Romania	0.781	0.683	36	0.333	55	..
51	Cuba	0.776	..	..	0.337	58	..
52	Seychelles	0.773	..	..	..	..	..
53	Bahamas	0.771	0.658	41	0.332	54	..
54	Montenegro	0.771	0.718	32	..	..	0.006
55	Bulgaria	0.771	0.683	37	0.245	40	..
56	Saudi Arabia	0.770	..	..	0.646	135	..
57	Mexico	0.770	0.589	56	0.448	79	0.015
58	Panama	0.768	0.579	57	0.492	95	..

Human development indices

HDI rank	Country	Human Development Index (HDI)	Inequality-adjusted HDI		Gender Inequality Index		Multidimensional Poverty Index
		Value	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	
59	Serbia	0.766	0.694	34	..	..	0.003
60	Antigua and Barbuda	0.764	..	..	..	..	..
61	Malaysia	0.761	..	..	0.286	43	..
62	Trinidad and Tobago	0.760	0.644	46	0.331	53	0.020
63	Kuwait	0.760	..	..	0.229	37	..
64	Libya	0.760	..	..	0.314	51	..
65	Belarus	0.756	0.693	35	..	..	0.000
66	Russian Federation	0.755	0.670	39	0.338	59	0.005
67	Grenada	0.748	..	..	..	..	..
68	Kazakhstan	0.745	0.656	42	0.334	56	0.002
69	Costa Rica	0.744	0.591	55	0.361	64	..
70	Albania	0.739	0.637	49	0.271	41	0.005
71	Lebanon	0.739	0.570	59	0.440	76	..
72	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.735	..	..	..	..	..
73	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	0.735	0.540	67	0.447	78	..
74	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.733	0.649	45	..	..	0.003
75	Georgia	0.733	0.630	51	0.418	73	0.003
76	Ukraine	0.729	0.662	40	0.335	57	0.008
77	Mauritius	0.728	0.631	50	0.353	63	..
78	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.728	0.609	54	0.151	23	0.008
79	Jamaica	0.727	0.610	53	0.450	81	..
80	Peru	0.725	0.557	63	0.415	72	0.086
81	Dominica	0.724	..	..	..	..	..
82	Saint Lucia	0.723	..	..	..	..	..
83	Ecuador	0.720	0.535	69	0.469	85	0.009
84	Brazil	0.718	0.519	73	0.449	80	0.011
85	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.717	..	..	..	..	..
86	Armenia	0.716	0.639	48	0.343	60	0.004
87	Colombia	0.710	0.479	86	0.482	91	0.022
88	Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.707	..	..	0.485	92	..
89	Oman	0.705	..	..	0.309	49	..
90	Tonga	0.704	..	..	..	..	..
91	Azerbaijan	0.700	0.620	52	0.314	50	0.021
92	Turkey	0.699	0.542	66	0.443	77	0.028
93	Belize	0.699	..	..	0.493	97	0.024
94	Tunisia	0.698	0.523	72	0.293	45	0.010
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
95	Jordan	0.698	0.565	61	0.456	83	0.008
96	Algeria	0.698	..	..	0.412	71	..
97	Sri Lanka	0.691	0.579	58	0.419	74	0.021
98	Dominican Republic	0.689	0.510	77	0.480	90	0.018
99	Samoa	0.688	..	..	..	..	..
100	Fiji	0.688	..	..	..	..	..
101	China	0.687	0.534	70	0.209	35	0.056
102	Turkmenistan	0.686	..	..	..	..	..
103	Thailand	0.682	0.537	68	0.382	69	0.006
104	Suriname	0.680	0.518	74	..	..	0.039
105	El Salvador	0.674	0.495	83	0.487	93	..
106	Gabon	0.674	0.543	65	0.509	103	0.161
107	Paraguay	0.665	0.505	78	0.476	87	0.064
108	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	0.663	0.437	87	0.476	88	0.089
109	Maldives	0.661	0.495	82	0.320	52	0.018
110	Mongolia	0.653	0.563	62	0.410	70	0.065
111	Moldova, Republic of	0.649	0.569	60	0.298	46	0.007
112	Philippines	0.644	0.516	75	0.427	75	0.064
113	Egypt	0.644	0.489	85	..	..	0.024
114	Occupied Palestinian Territory	0.641	..	..	..	..	0.005
115	Uzbekistan	0.641	0.544	64	..	..	0.008
116	Micronesia, Federated States of	0.636	0.390	94	..	..	..
117	Guyana	0.633	0.492	84	0.511	106	0.053
118	Botswana	0.633	..	..	0.507	102	..
119	Syrian Arab Republic	0.632	0.503	80	0.474	86	0.021
120	Namibia	0.625	0.353	99	0.466	84	0.187

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI) Value	Inequality-adjusted HDI		Gender Inequality Index		Multidimensional Poverty Index	
		Value	Rank	Value	Rank		
121	Honduras	0.625	0.427	89	0.511	105	0.159
122	Kiribati	0.624	..	..	..	..	..
123	South Africa	0.619	..	..	0.490	94	0.057
124	Indonesia	0.617	0.504	79	0.505	100	0.095
125	Vanuatu	0.617	..	..	..	..	0.129
126	Kyrgyzstan	0.615	0.526	71	0.370	66	0.019
127	Tajikistan	0.607	0.500	81	0.347	61	0.068
128	Viet Nam	0.593	0.510	76	0.305	48	0.084
129	Nicaragua	0.589	0.427	88	0.506	101	0.128
130	Morocco	0.582	0.409	90	0.510	104	0.048
131	Guatemala	0.574	0.393	92	0.542	109	0.127
132	Iraq	0.573	..	..	0.579	117	0.059
133	Cape Verde	0.568	..	..	..	..	..
134	India	0.547	0.392	93	0.617	129	0.283
135	Ghana	0.541	0.367	96	0.598	122	0.144
136	Equatorial Guinea	0.537	..	..	..	..	..
137	Congo	0.533	0.367	97	0.628	132	0.208
138	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.524	0.405	91	0.513	107	0.267
139	Cambodia	0.523	0.380	95	0.500	99	0.251
140	Swaziland	0.522	0.338	103	0.546	110	0.184
141	Bhutan	0.522	..	..	0.495	98	0.119
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT							
142	Solomon Islands	0.510	..	..	..	..	..
143	Kenya	0.509	0.338	102	0.627	130	0.229
144	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.509	0.348	100	..	..	0.154
145	Pakistan	0.504	0.346	101	0.573	115	0.264
146	Bangladesh	0.500	0.363	98	0.550	112	0.292
147	Timor-Leste	0.495	0.332	105	..	..	0.360
148	Angola	0.486	..	..	..	..	0.452
149	Myanmar	0.483	..	..	0.492	96	0.154
150	Cameroon	0.482	0.321	107	0.639	134	0.287
151	Madagascar	0.480	0.332	104	..	..	0.357
152	Tanzania, United Republic of	0.466	0.332	106	0.590	119	0.367
153	Papua New Guinea	0.466	..	..	0.674	140	..
154	Yemen	0.462	0.312	108	0.769	146	0.283
155	Senegal	0.459	0.304	109	0.566	114	0.384
156	Nigeria	0.459	0.278	116	..	..	0.310
157	Nepal	0.458	0.301	111	0.558	113	0.350
158	Haiti	0.454	0.271	121	0.599	123	0.299
159	Mauritania	0.453	0.298	112	0.605	126	0.352
160	Lesotho	0.450	0.288	115	0.532	108	0.156
161	Uganda	0.446	0.296	113	0.577	116	0.367
162	Togo	0.435	0.289	114	0.602	124	0.284
163	Comoros	0.433	..	..	..	..	0.408
164	Zambia	0.430	0.303	110	0.627	131	0.328
165	Djibouti	0.430	0.275	118	..	..	0.139
166	Rwanda	0.429	0.276	117	0.453	82	0.426
167	Benin	0.427	0.274	119	0.634	133	0.412
168	Gambia	0.420	..	..	0.610	127	0.324
169	Sudan	0.408	..	..	0.611	128	..
170	Côte d'Ivoire	0.400	0.246	124	0.655	136	0.353
171	Malawi	0.400	0.272	120	0.594	120	0.381
172	Afghanistan	0.398	..	..	0.707	141	..
173	Zimbabwe	0.376	0.268	122	0.583	118	0.180
174	Ethiopia	0.363	0.247	123	..	..	0.562
175	Mali	0.359	..	..	0.712	143	0.558
176	Guinea-Bissau	0.353	0.207	129	..	..	..
177	Eritrea	0.349	..	..	..	..	..
178	Guinea	0.344	0.211	128	..	..	0.506
179	Central African Republic	0.343	0.204	130	0.669	138	0.512
180	Sierra Leone	0.336	0.196	131	0.662	137	0.439
181	Burkina Faso	0.331	0.215	126	0.596	121	0.536
182	Liberia	0.329	0.213	127	0.671	139	0.485

Human development indices

HDI rank		Human Development Index (HDI)	Inequality-adjusted HDI		Gender Inequality Index		Multidimensional Poverty Index
		Value	Value	Rank	Value	Rank	
183	Chad	0.328	0.196	132	0.735	145	0.344
184	Mozambique	0.322	0.229	125	0.602	125	0.512
185	Burundi	0.316	..	..	0.478	89	0.530
186	Niger	0.295	0.195	133	0.724	144	0.642
187	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	0.286	0.172	134	0.710	142	0.393
OTHER COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES							
	Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Monaco	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..
	San Marino	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	..	..	..	..	0.514
	Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..
Human Development Index groups							
	Very high human development	0.889	0.787	—	0.224	—	—
	High human development	0.741	0.590	—	0.409	—	—
	Medium human development	0.630	0.480	—	0.475	—	—
	Low human development	0.456	0.304	—	0.606	—	—
Regions							
	Arab States	0.641	0.472	—	0.563	—	—
	East Asia and the Pacific	0.671	0.528	—	..	—	—
	Europe and Central Asia	0.751	0.655	—	0.311	—	—
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.731	0.540	—	0.445	—	—
	South Asia	0.548	0.393	—	0.601	—	—
	Sub-Saharan Africa	0.463	0.303	—	0.610	—	—
	Least developed countries	0.439	0.296	—	0.594	—	—
	Small island developing states	0.640	0.458	—	..	—	—
	World	0.682	0.525	—	0.492	—	—

NOTE

The indices use data from different years—see the *Statistical annex* of the full Report (available at <http://hdr.undp.org>) for details and for complete notes and sources on the data. Country classifications are based on HDI quartiles: a country is in the very high group if its HDI is in the top quartile, in

the high group if its HDI is in percentiles 51–75, in the medium group if its HDI is in percentiles 26–50 and in the low group if its HDI is in the bottom quartile. Previous Reports used absolute rather than relative thresholds.

Human Development Index and its components

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Mean years of schooling	Expected years of schooling	Gross national income (GNI) per capita	GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank	Nonincome HDI	
	Value	(years)	(years)	(years)	(constant 2005 PPP \$)		Value	
	2011	2011	2011 ^a	2011 ^a	2011	2011	2011	
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
1	Norway	0.943	81.1	12.6	17.3	47,557	6	0.975
2	Australia	0.929	81.9	12.0	18.0	34,431	16	0.979
3	Netherlands	0.910	80.7	11.6 ^b	16.8	36,402	9	0.944
4	United States	0.910	78.5	12.4	16.0	43,017	6	0.931
5	New Zealand	0.908	80.7	12.5	18.0	23,737	30	0.978
6	Canada	0.908	81.0	12.1 ^b	16.0	35,166	10	0.944
7	Ireland	0.908	80.6	11.6	18.0	29,322	19	0.959
8	Liechtenstein	0.905	79.6	10.3 ^c	14.7	83,717 ^d	-6	0.877
9	Germany	0.905	80.4	12.2 ^b	15.9	34,854	8	0.940
10	Sweden	0.904	81.4	11.7 ^b	15.7	35,837	4	0.936
11	Switzerland	0.903	82.3	11.0 ^b	15.6	39,924	0	0.926
12	Japan	0.901	83.4	11.6 ^b	15.1	32,295	11	0.940
13	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.898	82.8	10.0	15.7	44,805	-4	0.910
14	Iceland	0.898	81.8	10.4	18.0	29,354	11	0.943
15	Korea, Republic of	0.897	80.6	11.6 ^b	16.9	28,230	12	0.945
16	Denmark	0.895	78.8	11.4 ^b	16.9	34,347	3	0.926
17	Israel	0.888	81.6	11.9	15.5	25,849	14	0.939
18	Belgium	0.886	80.0	10.9 ^b	16.1	33,357	2	0.914
19	Austria	0.885	80.9	10.8 ^b	15.3	35,719	-4	0.908
20	France	0.884	81.5	10.6 ^b	16.1	30,462	4	0.919
21	Slovenia	0.884	79.3	11.6 ^b	16.9	24,914	11	0.935
22	Finland	0.882	80.0	10.3	16.8	32,438	0	0.911
23	Spain	0.878	81.4	10.4 ^b	16.6	26,508	6	0.920
24	Italy	0.874	81.9	10.1 ^b	16.3	26,484	6	0.914
25	Luxembourg	0.867	80.0	10.1	13.3	50,557	-20	0.854
26	Singapore	0.866	81.1	8.8 ^b	14.4 ^e	52,569	-22	0.851
27	Czech Republic	0.865	77.7	12.3	15.6	21,405	14	0.917
28	United Kingdom	0.863	80.2	9.3	16.1	33,296	-7	0.879
29	Greece	0.861	79.9	10.1 ^b	16.5	23,747	5	0.902
30	United Arab Emirates	0.846	76.5	9.3	13.3	59,993	-27	0.813
31	Cyprus	0.840	79.6	9.8	14.7	24,841	2	0.866
32	Andorra	0.838	80.9	10.4 ^f	11.5	36,095 ^g	-19	0.836
33	Brunei Darussalam	0.838	78.0	8.6	14.1	45,753	-25	0.819
34	Estonia	0.835	74.8	12.0	15.7	16,799	13	0.890
35	Slovakia	0.834	75.4	11.6	14.9	19,998	8	0.875
36	Malta	0.832	79.6	9.9	14.4	21,460	4	0.866
37	Qatar	0.831	78.4	7.3	12.0	107,721	-36	0.757
38	Hungary	0.816	74.4	11.1 ^b	15.3	16,581	11	0.862
39	Poland	0.813	76.1	10.0 ^b	15.3	17,451	7	0.853
40	Lithuania	0.810	72.2	10.9	16.1	16,234	10	0.853
41	Portugal	0.809	79.5	7.7	15.9	20,573	1	0.833
42	Bahrain	0.806	75.1	9.4	13.4	28,169	-14	0.806
43	Latvia	0.805	73.3	11.5 ^b	15.0	14,293	12	0.857
44	Chile	0.805	79.1	9.7	14.7	13,329	14	0.862
45	Argentina	0.797	75.9	9.3	15.8	14,527	9	0.843
46	Croatia	0.796	76.6	9.8 ^b	13.9	15,729	5	0.834
47	Barbados	0.793	76.8	9.3	13.4 ^h	17,966	-3	0.818
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
48	Uruguay	0.783	77.0	8.5 ^b	15.5	13,242	12	0.828
49	Palau	0.782	71.8	12.1 ⁱ	14.7	9,744 ^{jk}	29	0.853
50	Romania	0.781	74.0	10.4	14.9	11,046	20	0.841
51	Cuba	0.776	79.1	9.9	17.5	5,416 ^l	52	0.904
52	Seychelles	0.773	73.6	9.4 ^m	13.3	16,729	-4	0.794
53	Bahamas	0.771	75.6	8.5 ^m	12.0	23,029 ⁿ	-15	0.768
54	Montenegro	0.771	74.6	10.6	13.7 ^h	10,361 ^o	20	0.831
55	Bulgaria	0.771	73.4	10.6 ^b	13.7	11,412	14	0.822
56	Saudi Arabia	0.770	73.9	7.8	13.7	23,274	-19	0.765
57	Mexico	0.770	77.0	8.5	13.9	13,245	2	0.808

Human Development Index and its components

TABLE
1

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Mean years of schooling	Expected years of schooling	Gross national income (GNI) per capita	GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank	Nonincome HDI	
	Value	(years)	(years)	(years)	(constant 2005 PPP \$)		Value	
	2011	2011	2011 ^a	2011 ^a	2011	2011	2011	
58	Panama	0.768	76.1	9.4	13.2	12,335	7	0.811
59	Serbia	0.766	74.5	10.2 ^b	13.7	10,236	16	0.824
60	Antigua and Barbuda	0.764	72.6	8.9 ^h	14.0	15,521	-8	0.786
61	Malaysia	0.761	74.2	9.5	12.6	13,685	-5	0.790
62	Trinidad and Tobago	0.760	70.1	9.2	12.3	23,439 ^p	-26	0.750
63	Kuwait	0.760	74.6	6.1	12.3	47,926	-57	0.705
64	Libya	0.760	74.8	7.3	16.6	12,637 ^q	0	0.795
65	Belarus	0.756	70.3	9.3 ^r	14.6	13,439	-8	0.785
66	Russian Federation	0.755	68.8	9.8	14.1	14,561	-13	0.777
67	Grenada	0.748	76.0	8.6	16.0	6,982	30	0.829
68	Kazakhstan	0.745	67.0	10.4	15.1	10,585	4	0.786
69	Costa Rica	0.744	79.3	8.3	11.7	10,497	4	0.785
70	Albania	0.739	76.9	10.4	11.3	7,803	18	0.804
71	Lebanon	0.739	72.6	7.9 ^m	13.8	13,076	-10	0.760
72	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.735	73.1	8.4	12.9	11,897	-4	0.762
73	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	0.735	74.4	7.6 ^b	14.2	10,656	-2	0.771
74	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.733	75.7	8.7 ^r	13.6	7,664	16	0.797
75	Georgia	0.733	73.7	12.1 ^r	13.1	4,780	36	0.843
76	Ukraine	0.729	68.5	11.3	14.7	6,175	24	0.810
77	Mauritius	0.728	73.4	7.2	13.6	12,918	-14	0.745
78	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.728	74.8	8.2 ^r	13.3	8,804	2	0.776
79	Jamaica	0.727	73.1	9.6	13.8	6,487	19	0.802
80	Peru	0.725	74.0	8.7	12.9	8,389	2	0.775
81	Dominica	0.724	77.5	7.7 ^m	13.2	7,889	6	0.779
82	Saint Lucia	0.723	74.6	8.3	13.1	8,273	2	0.773
83	Ecuador	0.720	75.6	7.6	14.0	7,589	9	0.776
84	Brazil	0.718	73.5	7.2	13.8	10,162	-7	0.748
85	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.717	72.3	8.6	13.2	8,013	1	0.766
86	Armenia	0.716	74.2	10.8	12.0	5,188	22	0.806
87	Colombia	0.710	73.7	7.3	13.6	8,315	-4	0.752
88	Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.707	73.0	7.3	12.7	10,164	-12	0.731
89	Oman	0.705	73.0	5.5 ^m	11.8	22,841	-50	0.671
90	Tonga	0.704	72.3	10.3 ^b	13.7	4,186	26	0.808
91	Azerbaijan	0.700	70.7	8.6 ^m	11.8	8,666	-10	0.733
92	Turkey	0.699	74.0	6.5	11.8	12,246	-25	0.704
93	Belize	0.699	76.1	8.0 ^b	12.4	5,812	9	0.766
94	Tunisia	0.698	74.5	6.5	14.5	7,281	2	0.745
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
95	Jordan	0.698	73.4	8.6	13.1	5,300	9	0.773
96	Algeria	0.698	73.1	7.0	13.6	7,658	-5	0.739
97	Sri Lanka	0.691	74.9	8.2	12.7	4,943	12	0.768
98	Dominican Republic	0.689	73.4	7.2 ^b	11.9	8,087	-13	0.720
99	Samoa	0.688	72.4	10.3 ^m	12.3	3,931 ^s	22	0.788
100	Fiji	0.688	69.2	10.7 ^b	13.0	4,145	18	0.781
101	China	0.687	73.5	7.5	11.6	7,476	-7	0.725
102	Turkmenistan	0.686	65.0	9.9 ⁱ	12.5 ^h	7,306	-7	0.724
103	Thailand	0.682	74.1	6.6	12.3	7,694	-14	0.714
104	Suriname	0.680	70.6	7.2 ^r	12.6	7,538	-11	0.712
105	El Salvador	0.674	72.2	7.5	12.1	5,925	-4	0.724
106	Gabon	0.674	62.7	7.5	13.1	12,249	-40	0.667
107	Paraguay	0.665	72.5	7.7	12.1	4,727	5	0.729
108	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	0.663	66.6	9.2	13.7	4,054	11	0.742
109	Maldives	0.661	76.8	5.8 ^b	12.4	5,276	-3	0.714
110	Mongolia	0.653	68.5	8.3	14.1	3,391	17	0.743
111	Moldova, Republic of	0.649	69.3	9.7	11.9	3,058	21	0.746
112	Philippines	0.644	68.7	8.9 ^b	11.9	3,478	11	0.725
113	Egypt	0.644	73.2	6.4	11.0	5,269	-6	0.686
114	Occupied Palestinian Territory	0.641	72.8	8.0 ^m	12.7	2,656 ^{k,l}	23	0.750
115	Uzbekistan	0.641	68.3	10.0 ^r	11.4	2,967	19	0.736
116	Micronesia, Federated States of	0.636	69.0	8.8 ⁱ	12.1 ^u	2,935 ^v	19	0.729
117	Guyana	0.633	69.9	8.0	11.9	3,192	11	0.715
118	Botswana	0.633	53.2	8.9	12.2	13,049	-56	0.602

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)	Life expectancy at birth	Mean years of schooling	Expected years of schooling	Gross national income (GNI) per capita	GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank	Nonincome HDI	
	Value	(years)	(years)	(years)	(constant 2005 PPP \$)		Value	
	2011	2011	2011 ^a	2011 ^a	2011	2011	2011	
119	Syrian Arab Republic	0.632	75.9	5.7 ^b	11.3	4,243	-5	0.686
120	Namibia	0.625	62.5	7.4	11.6	6,206	-21	0.643
121	Honduras	0.625	73.1	6.5	11.4	3,443	4	0.694
122	Kiribati	0.624	68.1	7.8	12.1	3,140	8	0.701
123	South Africa	0.619	52.8	8.5 ^b	13.1	9,469	-44	0.604
124	Indonesia	0.617	69.4	5.8	13.2	3,716	-2	0.674
125	Vanuatu	0.617	71.0	6.7	10.4	3,950	-5	0.668
126	Kyrgyzstan	0.615	67.7	9.3	12.5	2,036	19	0.734
127	Tajikistan	0.607	67.5	9.8	11.4	1,937	20	0.726
128	Viet Nam	0.593	75.2	5.5	10.4	2,805	8	0.662
129	Nicaragua	0.589	74.0	5.8	10.8	2,430	10	0.669
130	Morocco	0.582	72.2	4.4	10.3	4,196	-15	0.606
131	Guatemala	0.574	71.2	4.1	10.6	4,167	-14	0.595
132	Iraq	0.573	69.0	5.6	9.8	3,177	-3	0.616
133	Cape Verde	0.568	74.2	3.5 ⁱ	11.6	3,402	-7	0.603
134	India	0.547	65.4	4.4	10.3	3,468	-10	0.568
135	Ghana	0.541	64.2	7.1	10.5	1,584	20	0.633
136	Equatorial Guinea	0.537	51.1	5.4 ^r	7.7	17,608	-91	0.458
137	Congo	0.533	57.4	5.9	10.5	3,066	-6	0.555
138	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.524	67.5	4.6	9.2	2,242	4	0.569
139	Cambodia	0.523	63.1	5.8	9.8	1,848	11	0.584
140	Swaziland	0.522	48.7	7.1	10.6	4,484	-27	0.512
141	Bhutan	0.522	67.2	2.3 ^r	11.0	5,293	-36	0.500
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
142	Solomon Islands	0.510	67.9	4.5 ⁱ	9.1	1,782	10	0.567
143	Kenya	0.509	57.1	7.0	11.0	1,492	15	0.584
144	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.509	64.7	4.2 ⁱ	10.8	1,792	7	0.564
145	Pakistan	0.504	65.4	4.9	6.9	2,550	-7	0.526
146	Bangladesh	0.500	68.9	4.8	8.1	1,529	11	0.566
147	Timor-Leste	0.495	62.5	2.8 ⁱ	11.2	3,005	-14	0.499
148	Angola	0.486	51.1	4.4 ^r	9.1	4,874	-38	0.455
149	Myanmar	0.483	65.2	4.0	9.2	1,535	7	0.536
150	Cameroon	0.482	51.6	5.9	10.3	2,031	-4	0.509
151	Madagascar	0.480	66.7	5.2 ⁱ	10.7	824	26	0.605
152	Tanzania, United Republic of	0.466	58.2	5.1	9.1	1,328	10	0.523
153	Papua New Guinea	0.466	62.8	4.3	5.8	2,271	-12	0.475
154	Yemen	0.462	65.5	2.5	8.6	2,213	-11	0.471
155	Senegal	0.459	59.3	4.5	7.5	1,708	-2	0.488
156	Nigeria	0.459	51.9	5.0 ^r	8.9	2,069	-12	0.471
157	Nepal	0.458	68.8	3.2	8.8	1,160	8	0.524
158	Haiti	0.454	62.1	4.9	7.6 ^u	1,123	12	0.520
159	Mauritania	0.453	58.6	3.7	8.1	1,859	-10	0.472
160	Lesotho	0.450	48.2	5.9 ^b	9.9	1,664	-6	0.475
161	Uganda	0.446	54.1	4.7	10.8	1,124	7	0.506
162	Togo	0.435	57.1	5.3	9.6	798	16	0.526
163	Comoros	0.433	61.1	2.8 ⁱ	10.7	1,079	9	0.488
164	Zambia	0.430	49.0	6.5	7.9	1,254	0	0.469
165	Djibouti	0.430	57.9	3.8 ^r	5.1	2,335	-25	0.420
166	Rwanda	0.429	55.4	3.3	11.1	1,133	1	0.477
167	Benin	0.427	56.1	3.3	9.2	1,364	-6	0.456
168	Gambia	0.420	58.5	2.8	9.0	1,282	-5	0.450
169	Sudan	0.408	61.5	3.1	4.4	1,894	-21	0.402
170	Côte d'Ivoire	0.400	55.4	3.3	6.3	1,387 ^p	-10	0.412
171	Malawi	0.400	54.2	4.2	8.9	753	8	0.470
172	Afghanistan	0.398	48.7	3.3	9.1	1,416	-13	0.407
173	Zimbabwe	0.376	51.4	7.2	9.9	376 ⁿ	11	0.529
174	Ethiopia	0.363	59.3	1.5 ⁱ	8.5	971	0	0.383
175	Mali	0.359	51.4	2.0 ^b	8.3	1,123	-6	0.366
176	Guinea-Bissau	0.353	48.1	2.3 ^r	9.1	994	-3	0.366
177	Eritrea	0.349	61.6	3.4	4.8	536	6	0.421
178	Guinea	0.344	54.1	1.6 ^w	8.6	863	-2	0.364
179	Central African Republic	0.343	48.4	3.5	6.6	707	2	0.379

Human Development Index and its components

TABLE
1

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI) Value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Mean years of schooling (years)	Expected years of schooling (years)	Gross national income (GNI) per capita (constant 2005 PPP \$)	GNI per capita rank minus HDI rank	Nonincome HDI Value	
	2011	2011	2011 ^a	2011 ^a	2011	2011	2011	
180	Sierra Leone	0.336	47.8	2.9	7.2	737	0	0.365
181	Burkina Faso	0.331	55.4	1.3 ^r	6.3	1,141	-15	0.323
182	Liberia	0.329	56.8	3.9	11.0	265	5	0.504
183	Chad	0.328	49.6	1.5 ⁱ	7.2	1,105	-12	0.320
184	Mozambique	0.322	50.2	1.2	9.2	898	-9	0.325
185	Burundi	0.316	50.4	2.7	10.5	368	0	0.412
186	Niger	0.295	54.7	1.4	4.9	641	-4	0.311
187	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	0.286	48.4	3.5	8.2	280	-1	0.399
OTHER COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES								
	Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of	..	68.8	..	..	..	..	..
	Marshall Islands	..	72.0	9.8 ⁱ	10.8	..	..	0.752
	Monaco	..	82.2	..	17.5	..	..	..
	Nauru	..	79.9	..	9.3	..	..	..
	San Marino	..	81.8	..	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	51.2	..	2.4	..	..	..
	Tuvalu	..	67.2	..	10.8	..	..	..
Human Development Index groups								
	Very high human development	0.889	80.0	11.3	15.9	33,352	—	0.918
	High human development	0.741	73.1	8.5	13.6	11,579	—	0.769
	Medium human development	0.630	69.7	6.3	11.2	5,276	—	0.658
	Low human development	0.456	58.7	4.2	8.3	1,585	—	0.478
Regions								
	Arab States	0.641	70.5	5.9	10.2	8,554	—	0.643
	East Asia and the Pacific	0.671	72.4	7.2	11.7	6,466	—	0.709
	Europe and Central Asia	0.751	71.3	9.7	13.4	12,004	—	0.785
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.731	74.4	7.8	13.6	10,119	—	0.767
	South Asia	0.548	65.9	4.6	9.8	3,435	—	0.569
	Sub-Saharan Africa	0.463	54.4	4.5	9.2	1,966	—	0.467
	Least developed countries	0.439	59.1	3.7	8.3	1,327	—	0.467
	Small island developing states	0.640	69.6	7.3	10.8	5,200	—	0.675
	World	0.682	69.8	7.4	11.3	10,082	—	0.683

NOTES

- Data refer to 2011 or the most recent year available.
- Updated by HDRO based on UNESCO (2011) data.
- Assumes the same adult mean years of schooling as Switzerland before the most recent update.
- Estimated using the purchasing power parity (PPP) and projected growth rate of Switzerland.
- Calculated by the Singapore Ministry of Education.
- Assumes the same adult mean years of schooling as Spain before the most recent update.
- Estimated using the PPP and projected growth rate of Spain.
- Based on cross-country regression.
- Based on data on years of schooling of adults from household surveys from World Bank (2010).
- Based on UNESCAP (2011) and UNDESA (2011) projected growth rates.
- Based on unpublished estimates from the World Bank.
- PPP estimate based on cross-country regression; projected growth rate based on ECLAC (2011) and UNDESA (2011) projected growth rates.
- Based on UNESCO (2011) estimates of education attainment distribution.
- Based on PPP data from IMF (2011).
- Based on EBRD (2011) and UNDESA (2011) projected growth rates.
- Based on World Bank (2011b).
- Based on OECD and others (2011) and UNDESA (2011) projected growth rates.
- Based on data from UNICEF (2000–2010).
- Based on ADB (2011) projected growth rate.
- Based on UNESCWA (2011) and UNDESA (2011) projected growth rates.
- Refers to primary and secondary education only. United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics estimate.
- Based on ADB (2011) and UNDESA (2011) projected growth rates.
- Based on data from ICF Macro (2011).

DEFINITIONS

Human Development Index (HDI): A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. See *Technical note 1* for details on how the HDI is calculated.

Life expectancy at birth: Number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth stay the same throughout the infant's life.

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

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

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

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

Nonincome HDI: Value of the HDI computed from the life expectancy and education indicators only.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Column 1: HDRO calculations based on data from UNDESA (2011), Barro and Lee (2010b), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2011), World Bank (2011a), UNSD (2011) and IMF (2011).

Column 2: UNDESA (2011).

Column 3: HDRO updates of Barro and Lee (2010b) estimates based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics data on education attainment (2011) and Barro and Lee (2010a) methodology.

Column 4: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2011).

Column 5: HDRO calculations based on data from World Bank (2011a), IMF (2011) and UNSD (2011).

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

Column 7: Calculated based on data in columns 2, 3 and 4.

Human Development Index trends, 1980–2011

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)							HDI rank		Average annual HDI growth			
	Value							Change ^a		(%)			
	1980	1990	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	2006–2011	2010–2011	1980–2011	1990–2011	2000–2011	
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
1	Norway	0.796	0.844	0.913	0.938	0.941	0.941	0.943	0	0	0.55	0.53	0.29
2	Australia	0.850	0.873	0.906	0.918	0.926	0.927	0.929	0	0	0.29	0.30	0.23
3	Netherlands	0.792	0.835	0.882	0.890	0.905	0.909	0.910	5	0	0.45	0.41	0.29
4	United States	0.837	0.870	0.897	0.902	0.906	0.908	0.910	-1	0	0.27	0.21	0.13
5	New Zealand	0.800	0.828	0.878	0.899	0.906	0.908	0.908	0	0	0.41	0.44	0.31
6	Canada	0.817	0.857	0.879	0.892	0.903	0.907	0.908	3	0	0.34	0.28	0.30
7	Ireland	0.735	0.782	0.869	0.898	0.905	0.907	0.908	-3	0	0.68	0.71	0.40
8	Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	0.904	0.905	..	0	..	..	..
9	Germany	0.730	0.795	0.864	0.895	0.900	0.903	0.905	-2	0	0.69	0.62	0.43
10	Sweden	0.785	0.816	0.894	0.896	0.898	0.901	0.904	-2	0	0.45	0.49	0.09
11	Switzerland	0.810	0.833	0.873	0.890	0.899	0.901	0.903	1	0	0.35	0.38	0.30
12	Japan	0.778	0.827	0.868	0.886	0.895	0.899	0.901	1	0	0.47	0.41	0.33
13	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.708	0.786	0.824	0.850	0.888	0.894	0.898	14	1	0.77	0.64	0.78
14	Iceland	0.762	0.807	0.863	0.893	0.897	0.896	0.898	-3	-1	0.53	0.51	0.36
15	Korea, Republic of	0.634	0.742	0.830	0.866	0.889	0.894	0.897	3	0	1.13	0.91	0.72
16	Denmark	0.783	0.809	0.861	0.885	0.891	0.893	0.895	-2	0	0.43	0.48	0.35
17	Israel	0.763	0.802	0.856	0.874	0.884	0.886	0.888	-1	0	0.49	0.49	0.34
18	Belgium	0.757	0.811	0.876	0.873	0.883	0.885	0.886	-1	0	0.51	0.42	0.10
19	Austria	0.740	0.790	0.839	0.860	0.879	0.883	0.885	1	0	0.58	0.55	0.48
20	France	0.722	0.777	0.846	0.869	0.880	0.883	0.884	-1	0	0.66	0.62	0.40
21	Slovenia	..	..	0.805	0.848	0.876	0.882	0.884	4	0	..	..	0.85
22	Finland	0.759	0.794	0.837	0.875	0.877	0.880	0.882	-7	0	0.49	0.51	0.48
23	Spain	0.691	0.749	0.839	0.857	0.874	0.876	0.878	0	0	0.77	0.76	0.42
24	Italy	0.717	0.764	0.825	0.861	0.870	0.873	0.874	-3	0	0.64	0.64	0.52
25	Luxembourg	0.728	0.788	0.854	0.865	0.863	0.865	0.867	-3	0	0.56	0.45	0.13
26	Singapore	..	..	0.801	0.835	0.856	0.864	0.866	3	0	..	..	0.71
27	Czech Republic	..	..	0.816	0.854	0.863	0.863	0.865	-1	0	..	..	0.53
28	United Kingdom	0.744	0.778	0.833	0.855	0.860	0.862	0.863	0	0	0.48	0.50	0.33
29	Greece	0.720	0.766	0.802	0.856	0.863	0.862	0.861	-5	0	0.58	0.56	0.64
30	United Arab Emirates	0.629	0.690	0.753	0.807	0.841	0.845	0.846	3	0	0.96	0.97	1.06
31	Cyprus	..	0.747	0.800	0.809	0.837	0.839	0.840	5	0	..	0.56	0.44
32	Andorra	..	..	..	..	..	0.838	0.838	..	0	..	..	..
33	Brunei Darussalam	0.750	0.784	0.818	0.830	0.835	0.837	0.838	-2	0	0.36	0.32	0.22
34	Estonia	..	0.717	0.776	0.821	0.828	0.832	0.835	-2	0	..	0.73	0.66
35	Slovakia	..	0.747	0.779	0.810	0.829	0.832	0.834	0	0	..	0.53	0.62
36	Malta	0.703	0.753	0.799	0.825	0.827	0.830	0.832	-3	0	0.54	0.48	0.37
37	Qatar	0.703	0.743	0.784	0.818	0.818	0.825	0.831	-1	0	0.54	0.54	0.53
38	Hungary	0.700	0.706	0.775	0.803	0.811	0.814	0.816	0	0	0.50	0.70	0.48
39	Poland	..	..	0.770	0.791	0.807	0.811	0.813	2	0	..	..	0.50
40	Lithuania	..	..	0.749	0.793	0.802	0.805	0.810	0	1	..	..	0.70
41	Portugal	0.639	0.708	0.778	0.789	0.805	0.808	0.809	2	-1	0.76	0.64	0.35
42	Bahrain	0.651	0.721	0.773	0.795	0.805	0.805	0.806	-3	0	0.69	0.54	0.38
43	Latvia	..	0.693	0.732	0.784	0.798	0.802	0.805	-1	0	..	0.72	0.87
44	Chile	0.630	0.698	0.749	0.779	0.798	0.802	0.805	3	0	0.79	0.68	0.65
45	Argentina	0.669	0.697	0.749	0.765	0.788	0.794	0.797	3	1	0.57	0.64	0.57
46	Croatia	..	..	0.748	0.780	0.793	0.794	0.796	0	-1	..	..	0.57
47	Barbados	..	..	..	0.787	0.790	0.791	0.793	-2	0	..	..	..
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
48	Uruguay	0.658	0.686	0.736	0.748	0.773	0.780	0.783	5	0	0.56	0.63	0.56
49	Palau	..	..	0.774	0.788	0.777	0.779	0.782	-5	0	..	..	0.09
50	Romania	..	0.700	0.704	0.748	0.778	0.779	0.781	2	0	..	0.52	0.95
51	Cuba	..	0.677	0.681	0.725	0.770	0.773	0.776	10	0	..	0.65	1.19
52	Seychelles	..	..	0.764	0.766	0.767	0.771	0.773	-3	0	..	..	0.11
53	Bahamas	..	..	0.752	0.766	0.769	0.770	0.771	-3	0	..	..	0.23
54	Montenegro	..	..	..	0.757	0.768	0.769	0.771	-3	1	..	..	..
55	Bulgaria	..	0.698	0.715	0.749	0.766	0.768	0.771	0	1	..	0.48	0.68
56	Saudi Arabia	0.651	0.693	0.726	0.746	0.763	0.767	0.770	0	2	0.55	0.50	0.55
57	Mexico	0.593	0.649	0.718	0.741	0.762	0.767	0.770	2	0	0.85	0.82	0.64

Human Development Index trends, 1980–2011

TABLE
2

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)							HDI rank		Average annual HDI growth			
	Value							Change ^a		(%)			
	1980	1990	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	2006–2011	2010–2011	1980–2011	1990–2011	2000–2011	
58	Panama	0.628	0.660	0.718	0.740	0.760	0.765	0.768	2	1	0.65	0.73	0.62
59	Serbia	..	..	0.719	0.744	0.761	0.764	0.766	-2	1	..	..	0.58
60	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	0.763	0.764	..	1	..	..	..
61	Malaysia	0.559	0.631	0.705	0.738	0.752	0.758	0.761	2	3	1.00	0.90	0.69
62	Trinidad and Tobago	0.673	0.676	0.701	0.728	0.755	0.758	0.760	2	1	0.40	0.56	0.74
63	Kuwait	0.688	0.712	0.754	0.752	0.757	0.758	0.760	-8	-1	0.32	0.31	0.07
64	Libya	..	..	..	0.741	0.763	0.770	0.760	-5	-10	..	..	..
65	Belarus	..	..	..	0.723	0.746	0.751	0.756	1	0	..	..	..
66	Russian Federation	..	..	0.691	0.725	0.747	0.751	0.755	-1	0	..	..	0.81
67	Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	0.746	0.748	..	0	..	..	..
68	Kazakhstan	..	..	0.657	0.714	0.733	0.740	0.745	2	1	..	..	1.15
69	Costa Rica	0.614	0.656	0.703	0.723	0.738	0.742	0.744	-1	-1	0.62	0.60	0.51
70	Albania	..	0.656	0.691	0.721	0.734	0.737	0.739	-1	1	..	0.57	0.61
71	Lebanon	..	..	..	0.711	0.733	0.737	0.739	3	-1	..	..	..
72	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	0.735	0.735	..	0	..	..	..
73	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	0.623	0.629	0.656	0.692	0.732	0.734	0.735	7	0	0.54	0.74	1.04
74	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	..	0.717	0.730	0.731	0.733	-2	0	..	..	..
75	Georgia	..	..	..	0.707	0.724	0.729	0.733	1	0	..	..	..
76	Ukraine	..	0.707	0.669	0.712	0.720	0.725	0.729	-3	3	..	0.15	0.78
77	Mauritius	0.546	0.618	0.672	0.703	0.722	0.726	0.728	1	0	0.93	0.78	0.73
78	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	..	..	..	0.704	0.725	0.726	0.728	1	-2	..	..	..
79	Jamaica	0.607	0.637	0.680	0.702	0.724	0.726	0.727	-2	-1	0.59	0.64	0.62
80	Peru	0.574	0.612	0.674	0.691	0.714	0.721	0.725	4	1	0.75	0.81	0.67
81	Dominica	..	..	0.699	0.709	0.722	0.723	0.724	-7	-1	..	..	0.33
82	Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	0.720	0.723	..	0	..	..	..
83	Ecuador	0.591	0.636	0.668	0.695	0.716	0.718	0.720	0	0	0.64	0.59	0.69
84	Brazil	0.549	0.600	0.665	0.692	0.708	0.715	0.718	3	1	0.87	0.86	0.69
85	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	0.715	0.717	..	-1	..	..	..
86	Armenia	..	..	0.643	0.689	0.712	0.714	0.716	-3	0	..	..	0.99
87	Colombia	0.550	0.594	0.652	0.675	0.702	0.707	0.710	4	1	0.83	0.85	0.77
88	Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.437	0.534	0.636	0.671	0.703	0.707	0.707	2	-1	1.57	1.35	0.97
89	Oman	..	..	..	0.694	0.703	0.704	0.705	-2	0	..	..	..
90	Tonga	..	0.649	0.681	0.696	0.701	0.703	0.704	-5	0	..	0.39	0.30
91	Azerbaijan	..	..	..	..	..	0.699	0.700	..	0	..	..	..
92	Turkey	0.463	0.558	0.634	0.671	0.690	0.696	0.699	2	3	1.34	1.08	0.90
93	Belize	0.619	0.651	0.668	0.689	0.696	0.698	0.699	-3	-1	0.39	0.34	0.42
94	Tunisia	0.450	0.542	0.630	0.667	0.692	0.698	0.698	3	-1	1.43	1.21	0.94
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
95	Jordan	0.541	0.591	0.646	0.673	0.694	0.697	0.698	1	-1	0.83	0.80	0.70
96	Algeria	0.454	0.551	0.624	0.667	0.691	0.696	0.698	2	0	1.40	1.13	1.03
97	Sri Lanka	0.539	0.583	0.633	0.662	0.680	0.686	0.691	2	1	0.80	0.81	0.80
98	Dominican Republic	0.532	0.577	0.640	0.658	0.680	0.686	0.689	2	2	0.83	0.84	0.67
99	Samoa	..	..	0.657	0.676	0.685	0.686	0.688	-6	0	..	..	0.43
100	Fiji	0.566	0.624	0.668	0.678	0.685	0.687	0.688	-5	-3	0.63	0.47	0.27
101	China	0.404	0.490	0.588	0.633	0.674	0.682	0.687	6	0	1.73	1.62	1.43
102	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	0.654	0.677	0.681	0.686	1	0	..	..	..
103	Thailand	0.486	0.566	0.626	0.656	0.673	0.680	0.682	-1	0	1.10	0.89	0.78
104	Suriname	..	..	..	0.659	0.674	0.677	0.680	-3	0	..	..	..
105	El Salvador	0.466	0.524	0.619	0.652	0.669	0.672	0.674	-1	0	1.20	1.21	0.79
106	Gabon	0.522	0.605	0.621	0.648	0.664	0.670	0.674	0	0	0.83	0.52	0.75
107	Paraguay	0.544	0.572	0.612	0.635	0.651	0.662	0.665	1	0	0.65	0.71	0.76
108	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	0.507	0.560	0.612	0.649	0.656	0.660	0.663	-3	0	0.87	0.81	0.73
109	Maldives	..	..	0.576	0.619	0.650	0.658	0.661	2	0	..	..	1.27
110	Mongolia	..	0.540	0.555	0.611	0.642	0.647	0.653	4	0	..	0.91	1.49
111	Moldova, Republic of	..	..	0.586	0.631	0.638	0.644	0.649	-2	0	..	..	0.92
112	Philippines	0.550	0.571	0.602	0.622	0.636	0.641	0.644	1	1	0.51	0.58	0.62
113	Egypt	0.406	0.497	0.585	0.611	0.638	0.644	0.644	2	-1	1.50	1.24	0.88
114	Occupied Palestinian Territory	..	..	..	..	..	0.640	0.641	..	0	..	..	..
115	Uzbekistan	..	..	..	0.611	0.631	0.636	0.641	2	0	..	..	..
116	Micronesia, Federated States of	..	..	..	0.633	0.635	0.635	0.636	-5	0	..	..	..
117	Guyana	0.501	0.489	0.579	0.606	0.624	0.629	0.633	1	2	0.76	1.23	0.81
118	Botswana	0.446	0.594	0.585	0.601	0.626	0.631	0.633	1	-1	1.14	0.30	0.71
119	Syrian Arab Republic	0.497	0.548	0.583	0.621	0.630	0.631	0.632	-6	-1	0.78	0.68	0.73
120	Namibia	..	0.564	0.577	0.593	0.617	0.622	0.625	2	1	..	0.49	0.72

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)							HDI rank		Average annual HDI growth			
	Value							Change ^a		(%)			
	1980	1990	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	2006–2011	2010–2011	1980–2011	1990–2011	2000–2011	
121	Honduras	0.451	0.513	0.569	0.597	0.619	0.623	0.625	-1	-1	1.06	0.94	0.86
122	Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	0.621	0.624	..	0	..	..	..
123	South Africa	0.564	0.615	0.616	0.599	0.610	0.615	0.619	-1	1	0.30	0.03	0.05
124	Indonesia	0.423	0.481	0.543	0.572	0.607	0.613	0.617	2	1	1.23	1.19	1.17
125	Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	0.615	0.617	..	-2	..	..	..
126	Kyrgyzstan	..	..	0.577	0.595	0.611	0.611	0.615	-1	0	..	..	0.59
127	Tajikistan	..	..	0.527	0.575	0.600	0.604	0.607	-1	0	..	..	1.30
128	Viet Nam	..	0.435	0.528	0.561	0.584	0.590	0.593	1	0	..	1.50	1.06
129	Nicaragua	0.457	0.473	0.533	0.566	0.582	0.587	0.589	-1	0	0.83	1.05	0.92
130	Morocco	0.364	0.435	0.507	0.552	0.575	0.579	0.582	0	0	1.52	1.39	1.26
131	Guatemala	0.428	0.462	0.525	0.550	0.569	0.573	0.574	2	0	0.95	1.04	0.81
132	Iraq	..	..	..	0.552	0.565	0.567	0.573	-1	0	..	..	..
133	Cape Verde	..	..	0.523	0.543	0.564	0.566	0.568	-1	0	..	..	0.75
134	India	0.344	0.410	0.461	0.504	0.535	0.542	0.547	1	0	1.51	1.38	1.56
135	Ghana	0.385	0.418	0.451	0.484	0.527	0.533	0.541	5	1	1.10	1.23	1.66
136	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	0.488	0.516	0.534	0.534	0.537	-2	-1	..	..	0.88
137	Congo	0.465	0.502	0.478	0.506	0.523	0.528	0.533	0	0	0.44	0.28	0.99
138	Lao People's Democratic Republic	..	0.376	0.448	0.484	0.514	0.520	0.524	3	1	..	1.59	1.44
139	Cambodia	..	..	0.438	0.491	0.513	0.518	0.523	-1	2	..	..	1.62
140	Swaziland	..	0.526	0.492	0.493	0.515	0.520	0.522	-1	-2	..	-0.03	0.54
141	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	0.518	0.522	..	-1	..	..	..
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
142	Solomon Islands	..	..	0.479	0.502	0.504	0.507	0.510	-5	0	..	..	0.58
143	Kenya	0.420	0.456	0.443	0.467	0.499	0.505	0.509	2	1	0.62	0.52	1.27
144	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	0.483	0.503	0.506	0.509	-1	-1	..	..	..
145	Pakistan	0.359	0.399	0.436	0.480	0.499	0.503	0.504	-1	0	1.10	1.12	1.33
146	Bangladesh	0.303	0.352	0.422	0.462	0.491	0.496	0.500	1	0	1.63	1.69	1.55
147	Timor-Leste	..	..	0.404	0.448	0.487	0.491	0.495	1	0	..	..	1.86
148	Angola	..	..	0.384	0.445	0.481	0.482	0.486	1	0	..	..	2.18
149	Myanmar	0.279	0.298	0.380	0.436	0.474	0.479	0.483	2	1	1.78	2.32	2.21
150	Cameroon	0.370	0.427	0.427	0.449	0.475	0.479	0.482	0	1	0.85	0.58	1.11
151	Madagascar	..	..	0.427	0.465	0.483	0.481	0.480	-5	-2	..	..	1.07
152	Tanzania, United Republic of	..	0.352	0.364	0.420	0.454	0.461	0.466	7	1	..	1.35	2.27
153	Papua New Guinea	0.313	0.368	0.423	0.435	0.457	0.462	0.466	1	-1	1.29	1.12	0.87
154	Yemen	..	..	0.374	0.422	0.452	0.460	0.462	4	0	..	..	1.93
155	Senegal	0.317	0.365	0.399	0.432	0.453	0.457	0.459	-2	0	1.20	1.10	1.28
156	Nigeria	..	..	..	0.429	0.449	0.454	0.459	-4	1	..	..	..
157	Nepal	0.242	0.340	0.398	0.424	0.449	0.455	0.458	0	-1	2.08	1.43	1.30
158	Haiti	0.332	0.397	0.421	0.429	0.449	0.449	0.454	-2	1	1.02	0.64	0.68
159	Mauritania	0.332	0.353	0.410	0.432	0.447	0.451	0.453	-4	-1	1.01	1.20	0.92
160	Lesotho	0.418	0.470	0.427	0.417	0.440	0.446	0.450	1	0	0.24	-0.22	0.47
161	Uganda	..	0.299	0.372	0.401	0.438	0.442	0.446	3	0	..	1.93	1.65
162	Togo	0.347	0.368	0.408	0.419	0.429	0.433	0.435	0	0	0.73	0.80	0.58
163	Comoros	..	..	..	0.428	0.430	0.431	0.433	-3	0	..	..	..
164	Zambia	0.401	0.394	0.371	0.394	0.419	0.425	0.430	2	1	0.23	0.42	1.37
165	Djibouti	..	..	..	0.402	0.425	0.427	0.430	0	-1	..	..	..
166	Rwanda	0.275	0.232	0.313	0.376	0.419	0.425	0.429	2	0	1.44	2.97	2.92
167	Benin	0.252	0.316	0.378	0.409	0.422	0.425	0.427	-4	0	1.71	1.44	1.10
168	Gambia	0.272	0.317	0.360	0.384	0.413	0.418	0.420	-1	0	1.41	1.35	1.41
169	Sudan	0.264	0.298	0.357	0.383	0.403	0.406	0.408	0	0	1.41	1.52	1.23
170	Côte d'Ivoire	0.347	0.361	0.374	0.383	0.397	0.401	0.400	0	0	0.45	0.50	0.61
171	Malawi	0.270	0.291	0.343	0.351	0.387	0.395	0.400	0	0	1.27	1.52	1.41
172	Afghanistan	0.198	0.246	0.230	0.340	0.387	0.394	0.398	0	0	2.28	2.32	5.10
173	Zimbabwe	0.366	0.425	0.372	0.347	0.349	0.364	0.376	0	0	0.09	-0.58	0.11
174	Ethiopia	..	..	0.274	0.313	0.353	0.358	0.363	2	0	..	..	2.57
175	Mali	0.174	0.204	0.275	0.319	0.352	0.356	0.359	2	0	2.37	2.74	2.47
176	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	0.340	0.348	0.351	0.353	-2	0	..	..	..
177	Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	0.345	0.349	..	0	..	..	..
178	Guinea	..	..	..	0.326	0.341	0.342	0.344	-2	0	..	..	..
179	Central African Republic	0.283	0.310	0.306	0.311	0.334	0.339	0.343	0	0	0.62	0.48	1.05
180	Sierra Leone	0.248	0.241	0.252	0.306	0.329	0.334	0.336	0	0	0.99	1.61	2.65
181	Burkina Faso	..	..	..	0.302	0.326	0.329	0.331	1	0	..	..	..
182	Liberia	0.335	..	0.306	0.300	0.320	0.325	0.329	1	1	-0.06	..	0.64
183	Chad	..	..	0.286	0.312	0.323	0.326	0.328	-2	-1	..	..	1.26

Human Development Index trends, 1980–2011

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)							HDI rank		Average annual HDI growth		
	1980	1990	2000	Value			Change ^a		(%)			
	1980	1990	2000	2005	2009	2010	2011	2006–2011	2010–2011	1980–2011	1990–2011	2000–2011
184 Mozambique	..	0.200	0.245	0.285	0.312	0.317	0.322	0	0	..	2.28	2.49
185 Burundi	0.200	0.250	0.245	0.267	0.308	0.313	0.316	0	0	1.49	1.12	2.33
186 Niger	0.177	0.193	0.229	0.265	0.285	0.293	0.295	0	0	1.67	2.05	2.33
187 Congo, Democratic Republic of the	0.282	0.289	0.224	0.260	0.277	0.282	0.286	0	0	0.05	–0.04	2.25
Human Development Index groups												
Very high human development	0.766	0.810	0.858	0.876	0.885	0.888	0.889	—	—	0.48	0.44	0.33
High human development	0.614 ^b	0.648 ^b	0.687	0.716	0.734	0.739	0.741	—	—	0.61	0.64	0.70
Medium human development	0.420 ^b	0.480	0.548	0.587	0.618	0.625	0.630	—	—	1.31	1.30	1.28
Low human development	0.316	0.347	0.383	0.422	0.448	0.453	0.456	—	—	1.19	1.31	1.59
Regions												
Arab States	0.444	0.516	0.578	0.609	0.634	0.639	0.641	—	—	1.19	1.04	0.94
East Asia and the Pacific	0.428 ^b	0.498 ^b	0.581	0.622	0.658	0.666	0.671	—	—	1.46	1.43	1.31
Europe and Central Asia	0.644 ^b	0.680 ^b	0.695	0.728	0.744	0.748	0.751	—	—	0.50	0.47	0.71
Latin America and the Caribbean	0.582	0.624	0.680	0.703	0.722	0.728	0.731	—	—	0.73	0.76	0.66
South Asia	0.356	0.418	0.468	0.510	0.538	0.545	0.548	—	—	1.40	1.31	1.45
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.365	0.383	0.401	0.431	0.456	0.460	0.463	—	—	0.77	0.90	1.31
Least developed countries	0.288 ^b	0.320 ^b	0.363	0.401	0.431	0.435	0.439	—	—	1.37	1.51	1.73
Small island developing states	0.529 ^b	0.565 ^b	0.596 ^b	0.616	0.635	0.638	0.640	—	—	0.62	0.59	0.65
World	0.558 ^b	0.594	0.634	0.660	0.676	0.679	0.682	—	—	0.65	0.66	0.66

NOTES

a. A positive value indicates improvement in rank.

b. Based on less than half the countries in the group or region.

DEFINITION

Human Development Index (HDI): A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. See *Technical note 1* for details on how the HDI is calculated.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Columns 1–7: HDRO calculations based on data from UNDESA (2011), Barro and Lee (2010b), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2011), World Bank (2011a), UNSD (2011) and IMF (2011).

Columns 8–12: Calculated based on Human Development Index values in the relevant year.

Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI) Value	Inequality-adjusted HDI			Inequality-adjusted life expectancy index		Inequality-adjusted education index		Inequality-adjusted income index		Quintile income ratio	Income Gini coefficient	
		Value	Overall loss (%)	Change in rank ^a	Value	Loss (%)	Value	Loss (%)	Value	Loss (%)			
	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2011	2000–2011 ^b	2000–2011 ^b	
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
1	Norway	0.943	0.890	5.6	0	0.928	3.7	0.964	2.2	0.789	10.6	3.9	25.8
2	Australia	0.929	0.856	7.9	0	0.931	4.7	0.964	1.7	0.698	16.6	7.0	..
3	Netherlands	0.910	0.846	7.0	-1	0.917	4.3	0.895	3.9	0.739	12.5	5.1	..
4	United States	0.910	0.771	15.3	-19	0.863	6.6	0.905	3.7	0.587	32.4	8.5	40.8
5	New Zealand	0.908	..	..	..	0.907	5.2	..	..	..	..	6.8	..
6	Canada	0.908	0.829	8.7	-7	0.914	5.0	0.897	3.2	0.696	17.1	5.5	32.6
7	Ireland	0.908	0.843	7.2	0	0.915	4.3	0.933	3.2	0.701	13.8	5.7	34.3
8	Liechtenstein	0.905	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Germany	0.905	0.842	6.9	0	0.915	4.0	0.911	1.8	0.717	14.5	4.3	28.3
10	Sweden	0.904	0.851	5.9	5	0.937	3.3	0.869	3.9	0.756	10.3	4.0	25.0
11	Switzerland	0.903	0.840	7.0	0	0.943	4.1	0.854	2.0	0.735	14.3	5.4	33.7
12	Japan	0.901	..	..	..	0.965	3.5	..	..	..	..	3.4	..
13	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	0.898	..	..	..	0.961	2.9	..	..	..	..	9.6	43.4
14	Iceland	0.898	0.845	5.9	5	0.945	3.0	0.888	2.6	0.718	11.8	..	..
15	Korea, Republic of	0.897	0.749	16.5	-17	0.916	4.3	0.696	25.5	0.659	18.4	4.7	..
16	Denmark	0.895	0.842	6.0	4	0.887	4.4	0.895	3.1	0.751	10.2	4.3	..
17	Israel	0.888	0.779	12.3	-8	0.934	3.9	0.835	7.9	0.607	23.7	7.9	39.2
18	Belgium	0.886	0.819	7.6	-1	0.905	4.4	0.825	6.5	0.735	11.7	4.9	33.0
19	Austria	0.885	0.820	7.4	1	0.920	4.2	0.838	2.4	0.715	15.1	4.4	29.1
20	France	0.884	0.804	9.1	0	0.930	4.2	0.791	9.1	0.705	13.9	5.6	..
21	Slovenia	0.884	0.837	5.3	7	0.898	4.1	0.904	3.1	0.723	8.5	4.8	31.2
22	Finland	0.882	0.833	5.6	7	0.909	3.9	0.858	2.1	0.740	10.6	3.8	26.9
23	Spain	0.878	0.799	8.9	2	0.929	4.1	0.826	5.5	0.666	16.7	6.0	34.7
24	Italy	0.874	0.779	10.9	-2	0.938	3.9	0.758	11.4	0.665	16.8	6.5	36.0
25	Luxembourg	0.867	0.799	7.8	3	0.913	3.5	0.724	6.2	0.771	13.5	..	..
26	Singapore	0.866	..	..	..	0.936	2.9	..	..	..	..	9.8	..
27	Czech Republic	0.865	0.821	5.0	9	0.874	3.9	0.912	1.3	0.695	9.6	3.5	..
28	United Kingdom	0.863	0.791	8.4	4	0.903	4.8	0.797	2.2	0.688	17.3	7.2	..
29	Greece	0.861	0.756	12.2	-2	0.900	4.8	0.738	14.3	0.649	17.1	6.2	34.3
30	United Arab Emirates	0.846	..	..	..	0.836	6.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
31	Cyprus	0.840	0.755	10.1	-2	0.901	4.1	0.678	15.0	0.704	10.9	..	..
32	Andorra	0.838	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Brunei Darussalam	0.838	..	..	..	0.862	5.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Estonia	0.835	0.769	7.9	2	0.813	6.0	0.891	2.7	0.627	14.5	6.3	36.0
35	Slovakia	0.834	0.787	5.7	7	0.825	5.7	0.861	1.6	0.686	9.6	4.0	..
36	Malta	0.832	..	..	..	0.892	5.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Qatar	0.831	..	..	..	0.854	7.2	..	..	..	..	13.3	41.1
38	Hungary	0.816	0.759	7.0	3	0.809	5.7	0.831	4.0	0.650	11.2	4.8	31.2
39	Poland	0.813	0.734	9.7	0	0.834	5.8	0.768	6.6	0.619	16.3	5.6	34.2
40	Lithuania	0.810	0.730	9.8	0	0.765	7.2	0.847	4.1	0.601	17.5	6.7	37.6
41	Portugal	0.809	0.726	10.2	0	0.893	4.9	0.697	5.6	0.616	19.3	7.9	..
42	Bahrain	0.806	..	..	..	0.815	6.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
43	Latvia	0.805	0.717	10.9	-1	0.782	7.1	0.840	3.8	0.561	21.0	6.3	35.7
44	Chile	0.805	0.652	19.0	-11	0.871	6.6	0.688	13.7	0.462	34.1	3.6	52.1
45	Argentina	0.797	0.641	19.5	-13	0.796	9.7	0.708	12.1	0.468	34.4	12.3	45.8
46	Croatia	0.796	0.675	15.1	-3	0.844	5.5	0.697	10.4	0.523	27.8	5.2	33.7
47	Barbados	0.793	..	..	..	0.814	9.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
48	Uruguay	0.783	0.654	16.4	-7	0.815	9.3	0.681	10.8	0.505	27.8	8.7	42.4
49	Palau	0.782	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50	Romania	0.781	0.683	12.6	1	0.770	9.6	0.789	5.0	0.524	22.2	4.9	31.2
51	Cuba	0.776	..	..	..	0.883	5.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
52	Seychelles	0.773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2.7	19.0
53	Bahamas	0.771	0.658	14.7	-3	0.782	10.9	0.618	7.9	0.588	24.5	..	..
54	Montenegro	0.771	0.718	6.9	7	0.803	6.8	0.782	2.5	0.589	11.3	4.6	30.0
55	Bulgaria	0.771	0.683	11.4	3	0.776	7.8	0.754	5.9	0.543	19.9	10.2	45.3
56	Saudi Arabia	0.770	..	..	..	0.753	11.5	..	..	..	..	..	..
57	Mexico	0.770	0.589	23.5	-15	0.801	10.9	0.567	21.9	0.451	35.6	14.4	51.7

Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index

TABLE
3

HDI rank		Human Development Index (HDI)				Inequality-adjusted life expectancy index		Inequality-adjusted education index		Inequality-adjusted income index		Quintile income ratio	Income Gini coefficient
		Value	Value	Overall loss (%)	Change in rank ^a	Value	Loss (%)	Value	Loss (%)	Value	Loss (%)		
58	Panama	0.768	0.579	24.6	-15	0.776	12.4	0.611	17.8	0.410	40.5	15.8	52.3
59	Serbia	0.766	0.694	9.5	9	0.788	8.3	0.712	9.9	0.595	10.3	4.1	28.2
60	Antigua and Barbuda	0.764	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61	Malaysia	0.761	..	..	..	0.798	6.7	..	..	..	0.0	11.4	46.2
62	Trinidad and Tobago	0.760	0.644	15.3	-2	0.659	16.6	0.665	6.6	0.610	21.9	8.3	..
63	Kuwait	0.760	..	..	..	0.803	6.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
64	Libya	0.760	..	..	..	0.781	9.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
65	Belarus	0.756	0.693	8.3	10	0.736	7.4	0.735	5.4	0.617	12.1	4.0	27.2
66	Russian Federation	0.755	0.670	11.3	7	0.687	10.8	0.696	11.2	0.628	11.9	8.2	42.3
67	Grenada	0.748	..	..	..	0.798	9.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
68	Kazakhstan	0.745	0.656	11.9	5	0.621	16.2	0.790	5.3	0.576	13.8	4.6	30.9
69	Costa Rica	0.744	0.591	20.5	-7	0.863	7.8	0.543	17.7	0.442	33.7	13.2	50.3
70	Albania	0.739	0.637	13.9	0	0.797	11.2	0.635	11.9	0.510	18.3	5.3	34.5
71	Lebanon	0.739	0.570	22.8	-9	0.718	13.5	0.528	24.1	0.489	30.0	..	..
72	Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.735	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	0.735	0.540	26.6	-16	0.753	12.2	0.567	18.1	0.368	44.9	10.0	43.5
74	Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.733	0.649	11.6	7	0.794	9.6	0.685	5.2	0.502	19.3	6.4	36.2
75	Georgia	0.733	0.630	14.1	2	0.720	15.1	0.812	3.3	0.428	22.7	8.9	41.3
76	Ukraine	0.729	0.662	9.2	14	0.684	10.5	0.806	6.1	0.526	10.9	3.9	27.5
77	Mauritius	0.728	0.631	13.3	5	0.760	9.8	0.570	13.5	0.581	16.6	..	..
78	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	0.728	0.609	16.4	2	0.784	9.4	0.574	17.5	0.502	21.8	9.3	44.2
79	Jamaica	0.727	0.610	16.2	4	0.710	15.3	0.704	8.3	0.454	24.1	9.8	45.5
80	Peru	0.725	0.557	23.2	-5	0.726	14.8	0.535	24.0	0.444	30.0	13.5	48.0
81	Dominica	0.724	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82	Saint Lucia	0.723	..	..	..	0.773	10.4	..	..	..	..	..	42.6
83	Ecuador	0.720	0.535	25.8	-10	0.753	14.1	0.535	22.1	0.379	38.8	12.8	49.0
84	Brazil	0.718	0.519	27.7	-13	0.723	14.4	0.492	25.7	0.392	40.7	17.6	53.9
85	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.717	..	..	..	0.710	14.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
86	Armenia	0.716	0.639	10.8	13	0.728	14.9	0.710	6.5	0.504	10.8	4.5	30.9
87	Colombia	0.710	0.479	32.5	-24	0.731	13.7	0.515	22.8	0.292	53.9	24.8	58.5
88	Iran, Islamic Republic of	0.707	..	..	..	0.701	16.1	..	..	..	..	7.0	38.3
89	Oman	0.705	..	..	..	0.776	7.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
90	Tonga	0.704	..	..	..	0.712	13.8	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Azerbaijan	0.700	0.620	11.4	11	0.636	20.6	0.615	8.3	0.610	4.5	5.3	33.7
92	Turkey	0.699	0.542	22.5	-2	0.742	12.8	0.423	27.4	0.506	26.5	8.0	39.7
93	Belize	0.699	..	..	..	0.776	12.2	..	..	..	..	17.2	..
94	Tunisia	0.698	0.523	25.2	-7	0.751	12.6	0.396	38.7	0.480	21.8	8.0	40.8
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
95	Jordan	0.698	0.565	19.0	5	0.732	13.1	0.551	22.4	0.449	21.1	6.3	37.7
96	Algeria	0.698	..	..	..	0.716	14.5	..	..	..	..	6.1	..
97	Sri Lanka	0.691	0.579	16.2	9	0.785	9.4	0.558	17.9	0.442	20.8	6.9	40.3
98	Dominican Republic	0.689	0.510	25.9	-9	0.707	16.0	0.451	26.8	0.417	33.8	12.2	48.4
99	Samoa	0.688	..	..	..	0.717	13.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
100	Fiji	0.688	..	..	..	0.676	13.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
101	China	0.687	0.534	22.3	-1	0.730	13.5	0.478	23.2	0.436	29.5	8.4	41.5
102	Turkmenistan	0.686	..	..	..	0.520	26.7	..	..	..	..	7.9	..
103	Thailand	0.682	0.537	21.3	2	0.768	10.1	0.490	18.0	0.411	34.0	15.0	53.6
104	Suriname	0.680	0.518	23.8	-3	0.678	15.0	0.508	20.1	0.403	34.9	..	52.8
105	El Salvador	0.674	0.495	26.6	-11	0.698	15.2	0.431	32.4	0.403	31.1	12.1	46.9
106	Gabon	0.674	0.543	19.5	8	0.486	27.8	0.612	7.3	0.536	22.1	7.9	41.5
107	Paraguay	0.665	0.505	24.0	-4	0.680	17.8	0.515	19.8	0.368	33.4	14.9	52.0
108	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	0.663	0.437	34.1	-12	0.550	25.1	0.542	27.6	0.280	47.2	21.8	57.3
109	Maldives	0.661	0.495	25.2	-6	0.832	7.3	0.334	41.2	0.436	23.2	6.8	37.4
110	Mongolia	0.653	0.563	13.8	15	0.622	18.8	0.680	5.8	0.422	16.4	6.2	36.5
111	Moldova, Republic of	0.649	0.569	12.2	18	0.691	11.2	0.673	6.1	0.397	18.9	6.7	38.0
112	Philippines	0.644	0.516	19.9	4	0.652	15.2	0.592	13.5	0.356	30.0	9.0	44.0
113	Egypt	0.644	0.489	24.1	-5	0.723	13.9	0.331	40.9	0.487	14.2	4.6	32.1
114	Occupied Palestinian Territory	0.641	..	..	..	0.725	13.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Uzbekistan	0.641	0.544	15.1	17	0.577	24.3	0.701	1.4	0.399	17.9	6.2	36.7
116	Micronesia, Federated States of	0.636	0.390	38.6	-12	0.624	19.2	0.534	22.4	0.179	63.1	..	..
117	Guyana	0.633	0.492	22.3	-1	0.616	21.7	0.574	11.7	0.337	32.1	..	43.2
118	Botswana	0.633	..	..	..	0.396	24.3	..	..	..	..	21.0	..

Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI) Value	Inequality-adjusted HDI			Inequality-adjusted life expectancy index		Inequality-adjusted education index		Inequality-adjusted income index		Quintile income ratio	Income Gini coefficient	
		Value	Overall loss (%)	Change in rank ^a	Value	Loss (%)	Value	Loss (%)	Value	Loss (%)			
													2011
119	Syrian Arab Republic	0.632	0.503	20.4	4	0.793	10.0	0.366	31.5	0.439	18.3	5.7	35.8
120	Namibia	0.625	0.353	43.5	-14	0.528	21.1	0.445	27.8	0.187	68.3	52.2	..
121	Honduras	0.625	0.427	31.7	-3	0.693	17.4	0.392	31.8	0.287	43.4	30.4	57.7
122	Kiribati	0.624	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	South Africa	0.619	..	..	..	0.370	28.4	0.558	20.8	..	..	20.2	57.8
124	Indonesia	0.617	0.504	18.3	8	0.648	16.8	0.465	20.4	0.426	17.7	5.9	36.8
125	Vanuatu	0.617	..	..	..	0.679	15.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	Kyrgyzstan	0.615	0.526	14.4	17	0.604	19.8	0.637	11.1	0.379	12.2	4.9	33.4
127	Tajikistan	0.607	0.500	17.6	8	0.546	27.2	0.638	9.4	0.360	15.3	4.2	29.4
128	Viet Nam	0.593	0.510	14.0	14	0.754	13.4	0.417	17.1	0.423	11.4	6.2	37.6
129	Nicaragua	0.589	0.427	27.5	3	0.734	13.9	0.350	33.3	0.303	33.6	15.0	52.3
130	Morocco	0.582	0.409	29.7	2	0.685	16.7	0.242	45.8	0.412	23.0	7.4	40.9
131	Guatemala	0.574	0.393	31.6	1	0.657	18.6	0.280	36.1	0.329	38.5	17.0	53.7
132	Iraq	0.573	..	..	..	0.617	20.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
133	Cape Verde	0.568	..	..	..	0.746	12.7	0.295	30.7	..	..	..	50.4
134	India	0.547	0.392	28.3	1	0.522	27.1	0.267	40.6	0.433	14.7	5.6	36.8
135	Ghana	0.541	0.367	32.2	-1	0.506	27.5	0.339	40.9	0.288	27.2	9.3	42.8
136	Equatorial Guinea	0.537	..	..	..	0.268	45.4	0.303	29.2	..	..	..	..
137	Congo	0.533	0.367	31.1	-1	0.371	37.0	0.390	25.4	0.342	30.3	10.6	47.3
138	Lao People's Democratic Republic	0.524	0.405	22.8	6	0.586	21.7	0.300	30.5	0.376	15.5	5.9	36.7
139	Cambodia	0.523	0.380	27.2	3	0.484	28.8	0.346	31.1	0.328	21.4	7.8	44.4
140	Swaziland	0.522	0.338	35.4	-4	0.295	35.0	0.406	29.8	0.322	40.9	12.4	50.7
141	Bhutan	0.522	..	..	..	0.565	24.1	0.185	44.8	..	..	..	46.7
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
142	Solomon Islands	0.510	..	..	..	0.599	20.7	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Kenya	0.509	0.338	33.6	-2	0.386	34.1	0.403	30.7	0.248	36.0	11.3	47.7
144	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.509	0.348	31.5	1	0.502	28.8	0.365	19.1	0.231	44.2	10.8	50.8
145	Pakistan	0.504	0.346	31.4	1	0.485	32.3	0.207	46.4	0.413	11.0	4.7	32.7
146	Bangladesh	0.500	0.363	27.4	5	0.593	23.2	0.252	39.4	0.321	17.7	4.3	31.0
147	Timor-Leste	0.495	0.332	32.9	-1	0.468	30.2	0.195	47.4	0.401	17.8	4.6	31.9
148	Angola	0.486	..	..	..	0.264	46.1	..	..	0.278	50.0	31.0	58.6
149	Myanmar	0.483	..	..	..	0.533	25.3	..	..	..	..	..	..
150	Cameroon	0.482	0.321	33.4	-2	0.284	43.0	0.336	35.3	0.345	19.9	9.1	44.6
151	Madagascar	0.480	0.332	30.7	2	0.548	25.6	0.347	30.1	0.193	36.1	8.6	47.2
152	Tanzania, United Republic of	0.466	0.332	28.8	1	0.407	32.4	0.305	32.8	0.294	20.6	6.6	37.6
153	Papua New Guinea	0.466	..	..	..	0.505	25.2	..	..	..	..	12.5	..
154	Yemen	0.462	0.312	32.3	0	0.537	25.1	0.155	49.8	0.365	17.6	6.3	37.7
155	Senegal	0.459	0.304	33.8	0	0.430	30.7	0.211	45.1	0.309	23.9	7.4	39.2
156	Nigeria	0.459	0.278	39.3	-6	0.283	43.8	0.247	44.2	0.309	28.8	9.5	42.9
157	Nepal	0.458	0.301	34.3	0	0.620	19.5	0.201	43.6	0.220	37.4	8.9	47.3
158	Haiti	0.454	0.271	40.2	-9	0.459	30.9	0.241	40.7	0.180	47.9	25.2	59.5
159	Mauritania	0.453	0.298	34.2	1	0.389	36.2	0.208	43.2	0.329	21.5	7.4	39.0
160	Lesotho	0.450	0.288	35.9	-1	0.292	34.3	0.384	24.3	0.213	47.0	18.8	52.5
161	Uganda	0.446	0.296	33.6	2	0.328	39.1	0.322	32.2	0.246	29.1	8.7	44.3
162	Togo	0.435	0.289	33.5	2	0.367	37.2	0.277	41.5	0.238	20.0	8.7	34.4
163	Comoros	0.433	..	..	..	0.437	32.6	0.193	47.4	..	..	..	64.3
164	Zambia	0.430	0.303	29.5	7	0.266	41.9	0.366	23.8	0.287	20.8	15.3	50.7
165	Djibouti	0.430	0.275	35.9	0	0.377	36.9	0.156	47.0	0.355	21.3	..	39.9
166	Rwanda	0.429	0.276	35.7	2	0.328	41.3	0.282	30.7	0.228	34.5	13.9	53.1
167	Benin	0.427	0.274	35.8	1	0.340	40.3	0.212	42.0	0.286	23.6	6.7	38.6
168	Gambia	0.420	..	..	..	0.402	33.9	..	..	..	..	11.0	47.3
169	Sudan	0.408	..	..	..	0.438	33.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
170	Côte d'Ivoire	0.400	0.246	38.6	-3	0.347	37.8	0.173	43.2	0.247	34.4	11.0	46.1
171	Malawi	0.400	0.272	32.0	2	0.324	39.9	0.267	34.7	0.232	19.7	6.6	39.0
172	Afghanistan	0.398	..	..	..	0.222	50.9	0.223	39.3	..	..	..	..
173	Zimbabwe	0.376	0.268	28.7	1	0.343	30.6	0.452	20.1	0.124	34.5	12.1	..
174	Ethiopia	0.363	0.247	31.9	1	0.400	35.4	0.146	38.2	0.258	20.8	4.2	29.8
175	Mali	0.359	..	..	..	0.266	46.3	0.170	36.9	..	..	7.1	39.0
176	Guinea-Bissau	0.353	0.207	41.4	-4	0.221	50.1	0.181	40.3	0.222	32.5	6.0	35.5
177	Eritrea	0.349	..	..	..	0.481	26.6	..	..	..	..	..	..
178	Guinea	0.344	0.211	38.8	-2	0.308	42.7	0.143	42.0	0.213	31.1	7.2	39.4
179	Central African Republic	0.343	0.204	40.6	-3	0.242	46.0	0.174	45.9	0.201	28.1	9.5	43.6

TABLE 3

Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index

TABLE
3

HDI rank	Human Development Index (HDI)	Inequality-adjusted HDI			Inequality-adjusted life expectancy index		Inequality-adjusted education index		Inequality-adjusted income index		Quintile income ratio	Income Gini coefficient	
	Value	Value	Overall loss (%)	Change in rank ^a	Value	Loss (%)	Value	Loss (%)	Value	Loss (%)	2000–2011 ^b	2000–2011 ^b	
180	Sierra Leone	0.336	0.196	41.6	-3	0.240	45.3	0.160	47.4	0.197	31.0	8.1	42.5
181	Burkina Faso	0.331	0.215	35.1	3	0.326	41.7	0.117	37.3	0.260	25.3	6.7	39.6
182	Liberia	0.329	0.213	35.3	3	0.362	37.6	0.235	46.4	0.113	19.0	7.0	52.6
183	Chad	0.328	0.196	40.1	-1	0.224	52.0	0.124	43.4	0.272	21.0	7.4	39.8
184	Mozambique	0.322	0.229	28.9	7	0.282	40.8	0.181	18.2	0.233	25.8	9.9	45.6
185	Burundi	0.316	..	..	..	0.261	45.6	..	..	..	..	4.8	33.3
186	Niger	0.295	0.195	34.2	0	0.314	42.6	0.107	39.5	0.218	17.9	5.2	34.0
187	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	0.286	0.172	39.9	0	0.224	50.0	0.245	31.2	0.093	36.8	9.2	44.4
OTHER COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES													
	Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of	..	..	..	..	0.640	16.9	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Marshall Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Monaco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	San Marino	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	..	..	..	..	0.260	47.1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuvalu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Human Development Index groups													
	Very high human development	0.889	0.787	11.5	—	0.897	5.2	0.838	6.2	0.648	22.2	—	—
	High human development	0.741	0.590 ^c	20.5 ^c	—	0.734	12.4	0.580 ^c	18.9 ^c	0.482	28.2 ^c	—	—
	Medium human development	0.630	0.480	23.7	—	0.633	19.2	0.396	29.4	0.441	22.3	—	—
	Low human development	0.456	0.304	33.3	—	0.393	35.6	0.238	39.2	0.300	24.2	—	—
Regions													
	Arab States	0.641	0.472 ^c	26.4 ^c	—	0.654	18.0	0.307 ^c	40.8 ^c	0.524 ^c	17.8 ^c	—	—
	East Asia and the Pacific	0.671	0.528 ^c	21.3 ^c	—	0.709	14.3	0.477 ^c	21.9 ^c	0.435 ^c	26.8 ^c	—	—
	Europe and Central Asia	0.751	0.655	12.7	—	0.715	11.7	0.681	10.7	0.578	15.7	—	—
	Latin America and the Caribbean	0.731	0.540	26.1	—	0.743	13.4	0.528	23.2	0.401	39.3	—	—
	South Asia	0.548	0.393	28.4	—	0.529	26.9	0.266	40.9	0.430	15.1	—	—
	Sub-Saharan Africa	0.463	0.303	34.5	—	0.331	39.0	0.276	35.6	0.306	28.4	—	—
Least developed countries													
		0.439	0.296	32.4	—	0.403	34.7	0.233	36.8	0.277	25.3	—	—
Small island developing states													
		0.640	0.458 ^c	28.4 ^c	—	0.633	19.1	0.417 ^c	29.6 ^c	0.364 ^c	35.6 ^c	—	—
World													
		0.682	0.525	23.0	—	0.637	19.0	0.450	26.2	0.506	23.4	—	—

NOTES

- Change in rank is based on countries for which the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index is calculated.
- Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
- Based on less than half the countries in the group or region.

DEFINITIONS

Human Development Index (HDI): A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living. See *Technical note 1* for details on how the HDI is calculated.

Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI): HDI value adjusted for inequalities in the three basic dimensions of human development. See *Technical note 2* for details on how the IHDI is calculated.

Overall loss: The loss in potential human development due to inequality, calculated as the percentage difference between the HDI and the IHDI.

Inequality-adjusted life expectancy index: The HDI life expectancy index adjusted for inequality in distribution of expected length of life based on data from life tables listed in *Main data sources*.

Inequality-adjusted education index: The HDI education index adjusted for inequality in distribution of years of schooling based on data from household surveys listed in *Main data sources*.

Inequality-adjusted income index: The HDI income index adjusted for inequality in income distribution based on data from household surveys listed in *Main data sources*.

Quintile income ratio: Ratio of the average income of the richest 20 percent of the population to the average income of the poorest 20 percent of the population.

Income Gini coefficient: Measure of the deviation of the distribution of income (or consumption) among individuals or households within a country from a perfectly equal distribution. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Column 1: HDRO calculations based on data from UNDESA (2011), Barro and Lee (2010b), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2011), World Bank (2011a) and IMF (2011).

Column 2: Calculated as the geometric mean of the values in columns 5, 7 and 9 using the methodology in *Technical note 2*.

Column 3: Calculated based on data in columns 1 and 2.

Column 4: Calculated based on HDI rank and data in column 2.

Columns 5, 7 and 9: HDRO calculations based on data from United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs life tables, the Luxembourg Income Study, Eurostat's European Union Survey of Income and Living Conditions, the World Bank's International Income Distribution Database, the United Nations Children's Fund's Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, ICF Macro Demographic and Health Surveys, the World Health Organization's World Health Survey and the United Nations University's World Institute for Development Economics Research's World Income Inequality Database using the methodology in *Technical note 2*. The list of surveys and years of surveys used for each index are available at <http://hdr.undp.org>.

Column 6: Calculated based on data in column 5 and the unadjusted life expectancy index.

Column 8: Calculated based on data in column 7 and the unadjusted education index.

Column 10: Calculated based on data in column 9 and the unadjusted income index.

Columns 11 and 12: World Bank (2011a).

Gender Inequality Index and related indicators

HDI rank	Gender Inequality Index		Maternal mortality ratio 2008	Adolescent fertility rate 2011 ^a	Seats in national parliament (% female) 2011	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older)		Labour force participation rate (%)		REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
	Rank	Value				Female	Male	Female	Male	Contraceptive prevalence rate, any method (% of married women ages 15–49) 2005–2009 ^b	At least one antenatal visit (%) 2005–2009 ^b	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%) 2005–2009 ^b	Total fertility rate 2011 ^a	
														2011
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT														
1	Norway	6	0.075	7	9.0	39.6	99.3	99.1	63.0	71.0	88.0	..	..	2.0
2	Australia	18	0.136	8	16.5	28.3	95.1	97.2	58.4	72.2	71.0	100.0	100.0	2.0
3	Netherlands	2	0.052	9	5.1	37.8	86.3	89.2	59.5	72.9	69.0	..	100.0	1.8
4	United States	47	0.299	24	41.2	16.8 ^c	95.3	94.5	58.4	71.9	73.0	..	99.0	2.1
5	New Zealand	32	0.195	14	30.9	33.6	71.6	73.5	61.8	75.7	75.0	95.0	100.0	2.1
6	Canada	20	0.140	12	14.0	24.9	92.3	92.7	62.7	73.0	74.0	..	98.0	1.7
7	Ireland	33	0.203	3	17.5	11.1	82.3	81.5	54.4	73.0	89.0	..	100.0	2.1
8	Liechtenstein	..	..	..	7.0	24.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Germany	7	0.085	7	7.9	31.7	91.3	92.8	53.1	66.8	75.0	..	..	1.5
10	Sweden	1	0.049	5	6.0	45.0	87.9	87.1	60.6	69.2	..	..	..	1.9
11	Switzerland	4	0.067	10	4.6	27.6	63.6	73.8	60.6	73.7	82.0	..	..	1.5
12	Japan	14	0.123	6	5.0	13.6	80.0	82.3	47.9	71.8	54.0	..	100.0	1.4
13	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	3.2	..	67.3	71.0	52.2	68.9	84.0	..	..	1.1
14	Iceland	9	0.099	5	14.6	42.9	66.3	57.7	71.7	83.1	..	..	..	2.1
15	Korea, Republic of	11	0.111	18	2.3	14.7	79.4	91.7	50.1	72.0	80.0	..	100.0	1.4
16	Denmark	3	0.060	5	6.0	38.0	59.0	65.6	60.3	70.6	..	..	..	1.9
17	Israel	22	0.145	7	14.0	19.2	78.9	77.2	51.9	62.5	..	..	..	2.9
18	Belgium	12	0.114	5	14.2	38.5	75.7	79.8	46.7	60.8	75.0	..	..	1.8
19	Austria	16	0.131	5	12.8	28.3	67.3	85.9	53.2	68.1	51.0	100.0	100.0	1.4
20	France	10	0.106	8	7.2	20.0	79.6	84.6	50.5	62.2	71.0	99.0	99.0	2.0
21	Slovenia	28	0.175	18	5.0	10.8	60.6 ^{d,e}	81.9 ^{d,e}	52.8	65.4	74.0	98.0	100.0	1.5
22	Finland	5	0.075	8	9.3	42.5	70.1	70.1	57.0	64.9	..	100.0	100.0	1.9
23	Spain	13	0.117	6	12.7	34.7	70.9	75.7	49.1	68.5	66.0	..	..	1.5
24	Italy	15	0.124	5	6.7	20.3	67.8	78.9	38.4	60.6	60.0	..	..	1.5
25	Luxembourg	26	0.169	17	10.1	20.0	66.4	73.9	48.0	63.3	..	..	100.0	1.7
26	Singapore	8	0.086	9	4.8	23.4	57.3	64.7	53.7	75.6	62.0	..	100.0	1.4
27	Czech Republic	17	0.136	8	11.1	21.0	85.5	87.6	48.8	67.6	72.0	99.0	100.0	1.5
28	United Kingdom	34	0.209	12	29.6	21.0	68.8	67.8	55.3	69.5	84.0	..	99.0	1.9
29	Greece	24	0.162	2	11.6	17.3	64.4	72.0	42.9	65.0	61.0	..	..	1.5
30	United Arab Emirates	38	0.234	10	26.7	22.5	76.9	77.3	41.9	92.1	28.0	97.0	99.0	1.7
31	Cyprus	21	0.141	10	6.6	12.5	61.8	73.2	54.3	70.8	..	..	..	1.5
32	Andorra	..	..	..	8.4	53.6	49.3 ^{d,e}	49.5 ^{d,e}	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	21	25.1	..	66.6	61.2	59.7	74.8	..	100.0	99.0	2.0
34	Estonia	30	0.194	12	22.7	19.8	94.4	94.6	54.8	69.0	70.0	..	100.0	1.7
35	Slovakia	31	0.194	6	20.2	16.0	80.8	87.1	51.2	68.5	80.0	..	100.0	1.4
36	Malta	42	0.272	8	17.3	8.7	64.4	73.5	31.6	67.5	86.0	..	98.0	1.3
37	Qatar	111	0.549	8	16.2	0.0 ^f	62.1	54.7	49.9	93.0	43.0	..	99.0	2.2
38	Hungary	39	0.237	13	16.5	9.1	93.2	96.7	42.5	58.8	77.0	..	100.0	1.4
39	Poland	25	0.164	6	14.8	17.9	79.7	83.9	46.2	61.9	49.0	..	100.0	1.4
40	Lithuania	29	0.192	13	19.7	19.1	91.9	95.7	50.2	62.1	47.0	..	100.0	1.5
41	Portugal	19	0.140	7	16.8	27.4	40.4	41.9	56.2	69.4	67.0	..	100.0	1.3
42	Bahrain	44	0.288	19	14.9	15.0	74.4	80.4	32.4	85.0	62.0	97.0	98.0	2.4
43	Latvia	36	0.216	20	18.0	20.0	94.8	96.2	54.3	70.2	48.0	..	100.0	1.5
44	Chile	68	0.374	26	58.3	13.9	67.3	69.8	41.8	73.4	58.0	95.0	100.0	1.8
45	Argentina	67	0.372	70	56.9	37.8	57.0	54.9	52.4	78.4	78.0	99.0	95.0	2.2
46	Croatia	27	0.170	14	13.5	23.5	57.4	72.3	46.3	60.3	..	..	100.0	1.5
47	Barbados	65	0.364	64	42.6	19.6	89.5	87.6	65.8	78.0	55.0	100.0	100.0	1.6
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT														
48	Uruguay	62	0.352	27	61.1	14.6	56.6	51.7	53.8	75.5	78.0	96.0	100.0	2.0
49	Palau	..	..	..	13.8	6.9	..	..	..	..	21.0	100.0	100.0	..
50	Romania	55	0.333	27	32.0	9.8	83.8	90.5	45.4	60.0	70.0	94.0	99.0	1.4
51	Cuba	58	0.337	53	45.2	43.2	73.9	80.4	40.9	66.9	78.0	100.0	100.0	1.5
52	Seychelles	..	..	..	51.3	23.5	41.2 ^{d,e}	45.4 ^{d,e}	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Bahamas	54	0.332	49	31.8	17.9	48.5 ^{d,e}	54.5 ^{d,e}	68.3	78.7	45.0	98.0	99.0	1.9
54	Montenegro	..	..	15	18.2	11.1	79.7 ^{d,e}	69.5 ^{d,e}	..	..	39.0	97.0	99.0 ^g	1.6
55	Bulgaria	40	0.245	13	42.8	20.8	69.1	70.6	48.2	61.2	63.0	..	100.0	1.6

Gender Inequality Index and related indicators

TABLE
4

HDI rank	Gender Inequality Index		Maternal mortality ratio	Adolescent fertility rate	Seats in national parliament (% female)	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older)		Labour force participation rate (%)		REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
	Rank	Value				Female	Male	Female	Male	Contraceptive prevalence rate, any method (% of married women ages 15-49)	At least one antenatal visit (%)	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	Total fertility rate	
														2011
56	Saudi Arabia	135	0.646	24	11.6	0.0 ⁱ	50.3	57.9	21.2	79.8	24.0	90.0	91.0	2.6
57	Mexico	79	0.448	85	70.6	25.5	55.8	61.9	43.2	80.6	73.0	94.0	93.0	2.2
58	Panama	95	0.492	71	82.6	8.5	63.5	60.7	48.4	80.7	..	72.0	92.0	2.4
59	Serbia	..	..	8	22.1	21.6	61.7	70.7	..	..	41.0	98.0	99.0 ^a	1.6
60	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	55.5	19.4	..	..	..	..	53.0	100.0	100.0	..
61	Malaysia	43	0.286	31	14.2	14.0	66.0	72.8	44.4	79.2	55.0	79.0	99.0	2.6
62	Trinidad and Tobago	53	0.331	55	34.7	27.4	67.6	66.6	55.1	78.1	43.0	96.0	98.0	1.6
63	Kuwait	37	0.229	9	13.8	7.7	52.2	43.9	45.4	82.5	52.0	95.0	98.0	2.3
64	Libya	51	0.314	64	3.2	7.7	55.6	44.0	24.7	78.9	45.0	81.0	94.0 ^a	2.4
65	Belarus	..	..	15	22.1	32.1	..	..	54.8	66.5	73.0	99.0	100.0 ^a	1.5
66	Russian Federation	59	0.338	39	30.0	11.5	90.6	95.6	57.5	69.2	80.0	..	100.0	1.5
67	Grenada	..	..	..	42.4	21.4	..	..	..	..	54.0	100.0	99.0	2.2
68	Kazakhstan	56	0.334	45	30.0	13.6	92.2	95.0	65.7	76.3	51.0	100.0	100.0 ^a	2.5
69	Costa Rica	64	0.361	44	65.6	38.6	54.4	52.8	45.1	79.9	80.0	90.0	99.0	1.8
70	Albania	41	0.271	31	17.9	16.4	83.2	89.2	49.3	70.4	69.0	97.0	99.0	1.5
71	Lebanon	76	0.440	26	16.2	3.1	32.4	33.3	22.3	71.5	58.0	96.0	98.0	1.8
72	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	42.6	6.7	..	..	..	..	54.0	100.0	100.0	..
73	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	78	0.447	68	89.9	17.0	33.4	29.6	51.7	80.3	77.0	94.0	95.0	2.4
74	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	..	9	16.4	15.8	..	..	54.9	68.3	36.0	99.0	100.0 ^a	1.1
75	Georgia	73	0.418	48	44.7	6.5	63.8 ^{d,e}	58.9 ^{d,e}	55.1	73.8	47.0	96.0	98.0	1.5
76	Ukraine	57	0.335	26	30.8	8.0	91.5	96.1	52.0	65.4	67.0	99.0	99.0	1.5
77	Mauritius	63	0.353	36	35.4	18.8	45.2	52.9	40.8	74.8	76.0	..	98.0	1.6
78	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	23	0.151	9	22.0	32.5	55.6 ^d	40.2 ^d	42.9	65.2	14.0	94.0	100.0 ^a	1.4
79	Jamaica	81	0.450	89	77.3	16.0	74.0	71.1	56.1	74.0	69.0	91.0	97.0 ^a	2.3
80	Peru	72	0.415	98	54.7	27.5 ^h	57.6	76.1	58.2	76.0	73.0	94.0	83.0 ^a	2.4
81	Dominica	..	..	..	20.0	12.5	11.2 ^{d,e}	10.3 ^{d,e}	..	..	50.0	100.0	100.0	..
82	Saint Lucia	..	..	..	61.7	20.7	..	..	51.0	75.8	47.0	99.0	100.0	1.9
83	Ecuador	85	0.469	140	82.8	32.3	44.2	45.8	47.1	77.7	73.0	84.0	98.0 ^a	2.4
84	Brazil	80	0.449	58	75.6	9.6	48.8	46.3	60.1	81.9	81.0	97.0	97.0	1.8
85	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	58.9	14.3	..	..	56.0	78.8	48.0	100.0	99.0	2.0
86	Armenia	60	0.343	29	35.7	9.2	94.1	94.8	59.6	74.6	53.0	93.0	100.0	1.7
87	Colombia	91	0.482	85	74.3	13.8	48.0	47.6	40.7	77.6	78.0	94.0	96.0 ^a	2.3
88	Iran, Islamic Republic of	92	0.485	30	29.5	2.8	39.0	57.2	31.9	73.0	79.0	98.0	97.0	1.6
89	Oman	49	0.309	20	9.2	9.0	26.7	28.1	25.4	76.9	32.0	100.0	99.0	2.2
90	Tonga	..	..	..	22.3	3.6 ⁱ	84.0	87.8	54.6	74.7	23.0	..	95.0	3.8
91	Azerbaijan	50	0.314	38	33.8	16.0	65.4 ^{d,e}	61.9 ^{d,e}	59.5	66.8	51.0	77.0	88.0 ^a	2.2
92	Turkey	77	0.443	23	39.2	9.1	27.1	46.7	24.0	69.6	73.0	92.0	91.0	2.0
93	Belize	97	0.493	94	78.7	11.1	35.2	32.8	47.4	80.6	34.0	94.0	95.0 ^a	2.7
94	Tunisia	45	0.293	60	5.7	23.3	33.5	48.0	25.6	70.6	60.0	96.0	95.0	1.9
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT														
95	Jordan	83	0.456	59	26.5	12.2	57.1	74.2	23.3	73.9	59.0	99.0	99.0	2.9
96	Algeria	71	0.412	120	7.3	7.0	36.3	49.3	37.2	79.6	61.0	89.0	95.0	2.1
97	Sri Lanka	74	0.419	39	23.6	5.3	56.0	57.6	34.2	75.1	68.0	99.0	99.0	2.2
98	Dominican Republic	90	0.480	100	108.7	19.1	49.7	41.8	50.5	79.8	73.0	99.0	98.0	2.5
99	Samoa	..	..	..	28.3	4.1	64.2 ^{d,e}	60.0 ^{d,e}	37.9	75.4	25.0	..	100.0	3.8
100	Fiji	..	..	26	45.2	..	86.6	88.6	38.7	78.4	35.0	..	99.0	2.6
101	China	35	0.209	38	8.4	21.3	54.8	70.4	67.4	79.7	85.0	91.0	99.0	1.6
102	Turkmenistan	..	..	77	19.5	16.8	..	..	62.4	74.0	48.0	99.0	100.0	2.3
103	Thailand	69	0.382	48	43.3	14.0	25.6	33.7	65.5	80.7	77.0	98.0	97.0	1.5
104	Suriname	..	..	100	39.5	9.8	..	..	38.5	66.0	46.0	90.0	90.0 ^a	2.3
105	El Salvador	93	0.487	110	82.7	19.0	40.5	47.5	45.9	76.7	73.0	94.0	96.0	2.2
106	Gabon	103	0.509	260	89.9	16.1	53.8	34.7	70.0	81.1	33.0	94.0	86.0	3.2
107	Paraguay	87	0.476	95	72.3	13.6	45.4	50.4	57.0	86.6	79.0	96.0	82.0	2.9
108	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	88	0.476	180	78.2	30.1	55.1	67.9	62.1	82.0	61.0	86.0	71.0	3.2
109	Maldives	52	0.320	37	12.2	6.5	31.3	37.3	57.1	77.0	39.0	81.0	84.0	1.7
110	Mongolia	70	0.410	65	20.8	3.9	83.0	81.8	67.8	78.2	55.0	100.0	99.0	2.5
111	Moldova, Republic of	46	0.298	32	33.8	18.8	85.8	92.3	46.5	53.1	68.0	98.0	100.0 ^a	1.5
112	Philippines	75	0.427	94	54.1	21.5	65.9	63.7	49.2	78.5	51.0	91.0	62.0	3.1
113	Egypt	..	..	82	46.6	.. ⁱ	43.4	59.3	22.4	75.3	60.0	74.0	79.0	2.6
114	Occupied Palestinian Territory	..	..	..	53.5	..	36.5 ^{d,e}	29.0 ^{d,e}	16.5	68.4	50.0	99.0	99.0	4.3

HDI rank	Gender Inequality Index		Maternal mortality ratio	Adolescent fertility rate	Seats in national parliament (% female)	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older)		Labour force participation rate (%)		REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
	Rank	Value				Female	Male	Female	Male	Contraceptive prevalence rate, any method (% of married women ages 15–49)	At least one antenatal visit (%)	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	Total fertility rate	
														2011
115	Uzbekistan	..	..	30	13.8	19.2	..	..	58.4	71.0	65.0	99.0	100.0 ^g	2.3
116	Micronesia, Federated States of	..	..	..	25.4	0.0	..	..	..	..	45.0	..	88.0	3.3
117	Guyana	106	0.511	270	68.3	30.0	42.6	43.7	44.7	81.2	43.0	92.0	92.0 ^g	2.2
118	Botswana	102	0.507	190	52.1	7.9	73.6	77.5	72.3	80.9	53.0	94.0	95.0 ^g	2.6
119	Syrian Arab Republic	86	0.474	46	42.8	12.4	24.7	24.1	21.1	79.5	58.0	84.0	93.0 ^g	2.8
120	Namibia	84	0.466	180	74.4	25.0	49.6	46.1	51.8	62.6	55.0	95.0	81.0	3.1
121	Honduras	105	0.511	110	93.1	18.0	31.9	36.3	40.1	80.2	65.0	92.0	67.0 ^g	3.0
122	Kiribati	..	..	..	22.2	4.3	..	..	..	..	22.0	88.0	63.0	..
123	South Africa	94	0.490	410	59.2	42.7	66.3	68.0	47.0	63.4	60.0	92.0	91.0	2.4
124	Indonesia	100	0.505	240	45.1	18.0	24.2	31.1	52.0	86.0	57.0	93.0	75.0 ^g	2.1
125	Vanuatu	..	..	..	54.0	3.8	..	..	79.3	88.3	38.0	84.0	74.0	3.8
126	Kyrgyzstan	66	0.370	81	34.1	23.3	81.0	81.2	54.8	79.1	48.0	97.0	98.0 ^g	2.6
127	Tajikistan	61	0.347	64	28.4	17.5	93.2	85.8	57.0	77.7	37.0	89.0	88.0 ^g	3.2
128	Viet Nam	48	0.305	56	26.8	25.8	24.7	28.0	68.0	76.0	80.0	91.0	88.0 ^g	1.8
129	Nicaragua	101	0.506	100	112.7	20.7	30.8	44.7	47.1	78.4	72.0	90.0	74.0	2.5
130	Morocco	104	0.510	110	15.1	6.7	20.1	36.3	26.2	80.1	63.0	68.0	63.0	2.2
131	Guatemala	109	0.542	110	107.2	12.0	15.6	21.0	48.1	87.9	54.0	93.0	51.0	3.8
132	Iraq	117	0.579	75	98.0	25.2	22.0	42.7	13.8	68.9	50.0	84.0	80.0	4.5
133	Cape Verde	..	..	94	81.6	20.8	..	..	53.5	81.3	61.0	98.0	78.0 ^g	2.3
134	India	129	0.617	230	86.3	10.7	26.6	50.4	32.8	81.1	54.0	75.0	53.0 ^g	2.5
135	Ghana	122	0.598	350	71.1	8.3	33.9	83.1	73.8	75.2	24.0	90.0	57.0	4.0
136	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	280	122.9	10.0	..	..	39.7	92.0	..	86.0	65.0 ^g	5.0
137	Congo	132	0.628	580	118.7	9.2	43.8	48.7	62.9	82.6	44.0	86.0	83.0	4.4
138	Lao People's Democratic Republic	107	0.513	580	39.0	25.0	22.9	36.8	77.7	78.9	38.0	35.0	20.0 ^g	2.5
139	Cambodia	99	0.500	290	41.8	19.0	11.6	20.6	73.6	85.6	40.0	69.0	44.0	2.4
140	Swaziland	110	0.546	420	83.9	21.9	49.9	46.1	53.1	74.9	51.0	85.0	69.0 ^g	3.2
141	Bhutan	98	0.495	200	50.2	13.9	16.2 ^{d,e}	19.4 ^{d,e}	53.4	70.6	35.0	88.0	71.0	2.3
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT														
142	Solomon Islands	..	..	100	70.3	0.0	..	..	24.2	50.0	27.0	74.0	70.0	4.0
143	Kenya	130	0.627	530	100.2	9.8	20.1	38.6	76.4	88.1	46.0	92.0	44.0	4.6
144	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	66.1	18.2	..	..	44.5	76.0	38.0	98.0	82.0	3.5
145	Pakistan	115	0.573	260	31.6	21.0	23.5	46.8	21.7	84.9	30.0	61.0	39.0 ^g	3.2
146	Bangladesh	112	0.550	340	78.9	18.6	30.8	39.3	58.7	82.5	53.0	51.0	24.0 ^g	2.2
147	Timor-Leste	..	..	370	65.8	29.2	..	..	58.9	82.8	22.0	61.0	18.0	5.9
148	Angola	..	..	610	171.1	38.6	..	..	74.5	88.4	6.0	80.0	47.0 ^g	5.1
149	Myanmar	96	0.492	240	16.3	4.0	18.0	17.6	63.1	85.1	41.0	80.0	64.0	1.9
150	Cameroon	134	0.639	600	127.8	13.9	21.1	34.9	53.5	80.7	29.0	82.0	63.0	4.3
151	Madagascar	..	..	440	134.3	12.1	..	..	84.2	88.7	40.0	86.0	44.0 ^g	4.5
152	Tanzania, United Republic of	119	0.590	790	130.4	36.0	5.6	9.2	86.3	90.6	26.0	76.0	43.0 ^g	5.5
153	Papua New Guinea	140	0.674	250	66.9	0.9	12.4	24.4	71.6	74.2	32.0	79.0	53.0	3.8
154	Yemen	146	0.769	210	78.8	0.7	7.6	24.4	19.9	73.5	28.0	47.0	36.0	4.9
155	Senegal	114	0.566	410	105.9	29.6	10.9	19.4	64.8	88.6	12.0	87.0	52.0 ^g	4.6
156	Nigeria	..	..	840	118.3	7.3	..	..	39.2	73.4	15.0	58.0	39.0 ^g	5.4
157	Nepal	113	0.558	380	103.4	33.2	17.9	39.9	63.3	80.3	48.0	44.0	19.0	2.6
158	Haiti	123	0.599	300	46.4	4.2	22.5	36.3	57.5	82.9	32.0	85.0	26.0 ^g	3.2
159	Mauritania	126	0.605	550	79.2	19.2	8.0	20.8	59.0	81.0	9.0	75.0	61.0 ^g	4.4
160	Lesotho	108	0.532	530	73.5	22.9	24.3	20.3	70.8	77.7	47.0	92.0	62.0 ^g	3.1
161	Uganda	116	0.577	430	149.9	37.2	9.1	20.8	78.3	90.6	24.0	94.0	42.0	5.9
162	Togo	124	0.602	350	65.3	11.1	15.3	45.1	63.6	85.7	17.0	84.0	62.0 ^g	3.9
163	Comoros	..	..	340	58.0	3.0	..	..	73.7	85.4	26.0	75.0	62.0 ^g	4.7
164	Zambia	131	0.627	470	146.8	14.0	25.7	44.2	59.5	79.2	41.0	94.0	47.0 ^g	6.3
165	Djibouti	..	..	300	22.9	13.8	..	..	61.5	78.7	23.0	92.0	93.0 ^g	3.6
166	Rwanda	82	0.453	540	38.7	50.9	7.4	8.0	86.7	85.1	36.0	96.0	52.0 ^g	5.3
167	Benin	133	0.634	410	111.7	8.4	11.3	25.9	67.4	77.9	17.0	84.0	74.0 ^g	5.1
168	Gambia	127	0.610	400	76.6	7.5	16.9	31.4	70.6	85.2	18.0	98.0	57.0 ^g	4.7
169	Sudan	128	0.611	750	61.9	24.2	12.8	18.2	30.8	73.9	8.0	64.0	49.0 ^g	4.2
170	Côte d'Ivoire	136	0.655	470	129.4	8.9	13.6	25.2	50.8	82.1	13.0	85.0	57.0	4.2
171	Malawi	120	0.594	510	119.2	20.8	10.4	20.4	75.0	78.8	41.0	92.0	54.0	6.0
172	Afghanistan	141	0.707	1,400	118.7	27.6	5.8	34.0	33.1	84.5	10.0	16.0	14.0	6.0
173	Zimbabwe	118	0.583	790	64.6	17.9	48.8	62.0	60.0	74.3	65.0	93.0	60.0	3.1

Gender Inequality Index and related indicators

TABLE
4

HDI rank	Gender Inequality Index		Maternal mortality ratio	Adolescent fertility rate	Seats in national parliament (% female)	Population with at least secondary education (% ages 25 and older)		Labour force participation rate (%)		REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH				
	Rank	Value				Female	Male	Female	Male	Contraceptive prevalence rate, any method (% of married women ages 15–49)	At least one antenatal visit (%)	Births attended by skilled health personnel (%)	Total fertility rate	
														2011
174	Ethiopia	..	..	470	72.4	25.5	..	..	80.7	90.3	15.0	28.0	6.0	3.9
175	Mali	143	0.712	830	186.3	10.2	3.2	8.4	37.6	67.0	8.0	70.0	49.0 ^a	6.1
176	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	1,000	111.1	10.0	..	..	59.6	83.8	10.0	78.0	39.0 ^a	4.9
177	Eritrea	..	..	280	66.6	22.0	..	..	62.5	83.4	8.0	70.0	28.0 ^a	4.2
178	Guinea	..	..	680	157.4	.. ^k	..	..	79.2	89.2	9.0	88.0	46.0 ^a	5.0
179	Central African Republic	138	0.669	850	106.6	9.6 ^h	10.3	26.2	71.6	86.7	19.0	69.0	44.0 ^a	4.4
180	Sierra Leone	137	0.662	970	143.7	13.2	9.5	20.4	65.4	67.5	8.0	87.0	42.0 ^a	4.7
181	Burkina Faso	121	0.596	560	124.8	15.3	34.7 ^{d,e}	35.1 ^{d,e}	78.2	90.8	17.0	85.0	54.0	5.8
182	Liberia	139	0.671	990	142.6	13.8	15.7	39.2	66.6	75.8	11.0	79.0	46.0	5.0
183	Chad	145	0.735	1,200	164.5	14.3	0.9 ^{d,e}	9.9 ^{d,e}	62.7	78.2	3.0	39.0	14.0	5.7
184	Mozambique	125	0.602	550	149.2	39.2	1.5	6.0	84.8	86.9	16.0	92.0	55.0 ^a	4.7
185	Burundi	89	0.478	970	18.6	36.1	5.2	9.2	91.0	87.5	9.0	92.0	34.0	4.1
186	Niger	144	0.724	820	207.1	13.1	2.5	7.6	38.9	87.5	11.0	46.0	33.0	6.9
187	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	142	0.710	670	201.4	9.4	10.7	36.2	56.5	85.6	21.0	85.0	74.0 ^a	5.5
OTHER COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES														
..	Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of	..	..	250	0.7	15.6	..	..	55.1	77.5	69.0	97.0	97.0	2.0
..	Marshall Islands	..	..	..	53.5	3.0	..	..	..	..	45.0	81.0	86.0	..
..	Monaco	..	..	..	1.6	26.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Nauru	..	..	..	31.2	0.0	..	..	..	..	36.0	95.0	97.0	..
..	San Marino	..	..	..	2.5	16.7	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
..	Somalia	..	..	1,200	70.1	6.8	..	..	56.5	84.7	15.0	26.0	33.0 ^a	6.3
..	Tuvalu	..	..	..	23.3	0.0	..	..	..	..	31.0	97.0	98.0	..
Human Development Index groups														
..	Very high human development	..	0.224	16	23.8	21.5	82.0	84.6	52.8	69.8	69.5	98.6	99.2	1.8
..	High human development	..	0.409	51	51.6	13.5	61.0	64.6	47.8	75.0	72.4	94.4	96.1	1.9
..	Medium human development	..	0.475	135	50.1	17.3	41.2	57.7	51.1	80.0	67.7	85.1	78.1	2.1
..	Low human development	..	0.606	532	98.2	18.2	18.7	32.4	54.6	82.7	27.8	64.9	39.6	4.2
Regions														
..	Arab States	..	0.563	192	44.4	12.0	32.9	46.2	26.0	77.1	46.1	76.4	76.1	3.1
..	East Asia and the Pacific	..	..	79	19.8	20.2	48.1	61.3	64.2	80.3	76.9	90.7	91.9	1.8
..	Europe and Central Asia	..	0.311	29	28.0	13.4	78.0	83.3	49.7	67.8	67.7	95.3	97.9	1.7
..	Latin America and the Caribbean	..	0.445	80	73.7	18.7	50.5	52.2	51.7	79.9	74.8	94.8	92.0	2.2
..	South Asia	..	0.601	252	77.4	12.5	27.3	49.2	34.6	81.2	52.1	71.3	50.5	2.6
..	Sub-Saharan Africa	..	0.610	619	119.7	19.8	22.2	34.9	62.9	81.2	24.3	73.6	47.7	4.8
..	Least developed countries	..	0.594	537	106.1	20.3	16.8	27.4	64.4	84.0	28.7	63.7	38.2	4.1
..	Small island developing states	..	..	..	66.4	20.6	50.3	54.9	52.6	75.8	53.3	90.8	74.3	2.7
..	World	..	0.492	176	58.1	17.7	50.8	61.7	51.5	78.0	61.6	82.7	76.4	2.4

NOTES

- Annual average for 2010–2015.
- Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
- The denominator of the calculation refers to voting members of the House of Representatives only.
- UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2011).
- Refers to an earlier year than that specified.
- For purposes of calculating the Gender Inequality Index, a value of 0.1 percent was used.
- Includes deliveries by cadres of health workers other than doctors, nurses and midwives.
- Data are for 2010.
- No women were elected in 2010; however, one woman was appointed to the cabinet.
- The People's Assembly and the Shoura Assembly were dissolved by the Egypt Supreme Council of Armed Forces on 13 February 2011.
- The parliament was dissolved following the December 2008 coup.

DEFINITIONS

Gender Inequality Index: A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievements between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. See *Technical note 3* for details on how the Gender Inequality Index is calculated.

Maternal mortality ratio: Ratio of the number of maternal deaths to the number of live births in a given year, expressed per 100,000 live births.

Adolescent fertility rate: Number of births to women ages 15–19 per 1,000 women ages 15–19.

Seats in national parliament: Proportion of seats held by women in a lower or single house or an upper house or senate, expressed as percentage of total seats.

Population with at least secondary education: Percentage of the population ages 25 and older that have reached secondary education.

Labour force participation rate: Proportion of a country's working-age population that engages in the labour market, either by working or actively looking for work, expressed as a percentage of the working-age population.

Contraceptive prevalence rate, any method: Percentage of women of reproductive age (ages 15–49) who are using, or whose partners are using, any modern or traditional form of contraception.

At least one antenatal visit: Percentage of women who used antenatal care provided by skilled health personnel for reasons related to pregnancy at least once during pregnancy, as a percentage of live births.

Births attended by skilled health personnel: Percentage of deliveries attended by personnel (including doctors, nurses and midwives) trained to give the necessary care, supervision and advice to women during pregnancy, labour and postpartum; to conduct deliveries on their own; and to care for newborns.

Total fertility rate: Number of children that would be born to each woman if she were to live to the end of her child-bearing years and bear children at each age in accordance with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Columns 1 and 2: HDRO calculations based on UNICEF (2011), UNDESA (2011), IPU (2011), Barro and Lee (2010b), UNESCO (2011) and ILO (2011).

Column 3: WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and World Bank (2010).

Columns 4 and 13: UNDESA (2011).

Column 5: IPU (2011).

Columns 6 and 7: HDRO updates of Barro and Lee (2010b) estimates based on UNESCO Institute for Statistics data on education attainment (2011) and Barro and Lee (2010a) methodology.

Columns 8 and 9: ILO (2011).

Columns 10–12: UNICEF (2011).

Multidimensional Poverty Index

HDI rank	Multidimensional Poverty Index		Population in multidimensional poverty ^a					Share of multidimensional poor with deprivations in environmental services			Population below income poverty line		
			Headcount		Intensity of deprivation (%)	Population vulnerable to poverty (%)	Population in severe poverty (%)	Clean water (%)	Improved sanitation (%)	Modern fuels (%)	PPP \$1.25 a day (%)	National poverty line (%)	
	Year ^b	Value ^c	(%)	(thousands)									
2000–2009 ^f 2000–2009 ^f													
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
21	Slovenia	2003 (W)	0.000 ^d	0.0 ^d	0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.4 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..
27	Czech Republic	2003 (W)	0.010	3.1	316	33.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..
30	United Arab Emirates	2003 (W)	0.002	0.6	20	35.3	2.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	..	..
34	Estonia	2003 (W)	0.026	7.2	97	36.5	1.3	0.2	0.3	0.6	2.4	0.0	..
35	Slovakia	2003 (W)	0.000 ^d	0.0 ^d	0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0 ^d	0.0	0.0	0.0	..	..
38	Hungary	2003 (W)	0.016	4.6	466	34.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	..
39	Poland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	16.6
40	Lithuania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	..
43	Latvia	2003 (W)	0.006 ^e	1.6 ^e	37 ^e	37.9 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.0 ^e	0.0	0.8	0.1	0.0	5.9
44	Chile	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.8	15.1
45	Argentina	2005 (N)	0.011 ^f	3.0 ^f	1,160 ^f	37.7 ^f	5.7 ^f	0.2 ^f	0.2 ^f	2.2 ^f	2.2 ^f	0.9	..
46	Croatia	2003 (W)	0.016	4.4	196	36.3	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.3	1.2	0.0	11.1
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
48	Uruguay	2003 (W)	0.006	1.7	56	34.7	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	0.0	20.5
50	Romania	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	13.8
52	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	..
54	Montenegro	2005 (M)	0.006	1.5	9	41.6	1.9	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	0.0	4.9
55	Bulgaria	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.0	12.8
57	Mexico	2006 (N)	0.015	4.0	4,313	38.9	5.8	0.5	0.6	2.1	2.8	3.4	47.4
58	Panama	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.5	32.7
59	Serbia	2005 (M)	0.003	0.8	79	40.0	3.6	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.7	0.1	6.6
61	Malaysia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.0	3.8
62	Trinidad and Tobago	2006 (M)	0.020	5.6	74	35.1	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.5	0.0	..	..
65	Belarus	2005 (M)	0.000	0.0	0	35.1	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	5.4
66	Russian Federation	2003 (W)	0.005 ^e	1.3 ^e	1,883 ^e	38.9 ^e	0.8 ^e	0.2 ^e	0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	11.1
68	Kazakhstan	2006 (M)	0.002	0.6	92	36.9	5.0	0.0	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.2	15.4
69	Costa Rica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.7	21.7
70	Albania	2009 (D)	0.005	1.4	45	37.7	7.4	0.1	0.3	0.4	1.1	0.6	12.4
73	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.5	29.0
74	Bosnia and Herzegovina	2006 (M)	0.003	0.8	30	37.2	7.0	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.0	14.0
75	Georgia	2005 (M)	0.003	0.8	36	35.2	5.3	0.0	0.4	0.3	0.8	14.7	23.6
76	Ukraine	2007 (D)	0.008	2.2	1,018	35.5	1.0	0.2	0.1	0.1	0.3	0.1	7.9
78	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2005 (M)	0.008	1.9	39	40.9	6.7	0.3	0.4	0.8	1.5	0.3	19.0
79	Jamaica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	9.9
80	Peru	2004 (D)	0.086	19.9	5,421	43.2	16.9	6.0	14.1	19.4	19.2	5.9	34.8
83	Ecuador	2003 (W)	0.009	2.2	286	41.6	2.1	0.6	0.7	0.6	0.3	5.1	36.0
84	Brazil	2006 (N)	0.011	2.7	5,075	39.3	7.0	0.2	1.0	1.1	..	3.8	21.4
86	Armenia	2005 (D)	0.004	1.1	34	36.2	3.9	0.0	0.2	0.4	0.3	1.3	26.5
87	Colombia	2010 (D)	0.022	5.4	2,500	40.9	6.4	1.1	2.4	2.6	3.6	16.0	45.5
88	Iran, Islamic Republic of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.5	..
91	Azerbaijan	2006 (D)	0.021	5.3	461	39.4	12.5	0.6	3.1	2.4	1.6	1.0	15.8
92	Turkey	2003 (D)	0.028	6.6	4,378	42.0	7.3	1.3	2.0	3.2	..	2.7	18.1
93	Belize	2006 (M)	0.024	5.6	16	42.6	7.6	1.1	1.9	2.5	4.1	..	33.5
94	Tunisia	2003 (W)	0.010 ^e	2.8 ^e	272 ^e	37.1 ^e	4.9 ^e	0.2 ^e	1.2	1.4	0.5	2.6	3.8
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
95	Jordan	2009 (D)	0.008	2.4	145	34.4	1.3	0.1	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.4	13.3
97	Sri Lanka	2003 (W)	0.021 ^e	5.3 ^e	1,027 ^e	38.7 ^e	14.4 ^e	0.6 ^e	3.0	2.6	5.3	7.0	15.2
98	Dominican Republic	2007 (D)	0.018	4.6	438	39.4	8.6	0.7	1.5	2.7	2.9	4.3	50.5
100	Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	31.0
101	China	2003 (W)	0.056	12.5	161,675	44.9	6.3	4.5	3.0	7.7	9.1	15.9	2.8
103	Thailand	2005 (M)	0.006	1.6	1,067	38.5	9.9	0.2	0.5	0.5	1.2	10.8	8.1
104	Suriname	2006 (M)	0.039	8.2	41	47.2	6.7	3.3	5.2	6.5	5.3	..	..
105	El Salvador	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.1	37.8
106	Gabon	2000 (D)	0.161 ^d	35.4 ^d	437 ^d	45.5 ^d	22.4 ^d	13.2 ^d	19.4	32.6	26.9	4.8	32.7
107	Paraguay	2003 (W)	0.064	13.3	755	48.5	15.0	6.1	8.8	11.2	12.4	5.1	35.1
108	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	2008 (D)	0.089	20.5	1,972	43.7	18.7	5.8	8.2	19.8	17.7	14.0	60.1
109	Maldives	2009 (D)	0.018	5.2	16	35.6	4.8	0.3	0.2	0.4	0.9	1.5	..

Multidimensional Poverty Index

HDI rank	Multidimensional Poverty Index		Population in multidimensional poverty ^a					Share of multidimensional poor with deprivations in environmental services			Population below income poverty line		
	Year ^b	Value ^a	Headcount		Intensity of deprivation (%)	Population vulnerable to poverty (%)	Population in severe poverty (%)	Clean water (%)	Improved sanitation (%)	Modern fuels (%)	PPP \$1.25 a day (%)	National poverty line (%)	
			(%)	(thousands)									
											2000–2009 ^c	2000–2009 ^c	
110	Mongolia	2005 (M)	0.065	15.8	402	41.0	20.6	3.2	11.6	13.7	15.7	22.4	35.2
111	Moldova, Republic of	2005 (D)	0.007	1.9	72	36.7	6.4	0.1	0.5	1.0	1.5	1.9	29.0
112	Philippines	2008 (D)	0.064	13.4	12,083	47.4	9.1	5.7	2.9	6.1	11.0	22.6	26.5
113	Egypt	2008 (D)	0.024	6.0	4,699	40.7	7.2	1.0	0.3	1.0	..	2.0	22.0
114	Occupied Palestinian Territory	2007 (N)	0.005	0.4	52	37.3	8.8	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1	..	21.9
115	Uzbekistan	2006 (M)	0.008	2.3	603	36.2	8.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.9	46.3	..
117	Guyana	2005 (D)	0.053	13.4	100	39.5	6.7	2.1	1.6	4.6	2.5	..	..
118	Botswana	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	30.6
119	Syrian Arab Republic	2006 (M)	0.021 ^d	5.5 ^d	1,041 ^d	37.5 ^d	7.1 ^d	0.5 ^d	1.7	1.0	0.1	1.7	..
120	Namibia	2007 (D)	0.187	39.6	855	47.2	23.6	14.7	14.7	36.4	37.5	..	38.0
121	Honduras	2006 (D)	0.159	32.5	2,281	48.9	22.0	11.3	11.9	23.0	29.6	23.3	60.0
123	South Africa	2008 (N)	0.057	13.4	6,609	42.3	22.2	2.4	4.6	9.6	8.0	17.4	23.0
124	Indonesia	2007 (D)	0.095	20.8	48,352	45.9	12.2	7.6	10.2	13.2	15.5	18.7	13.3
125	Vanuatu	2007 (M)	0.129	30.1	67	42.7	33.5	6.5	7.9	20.1	29.5	..	..
126	Kyrgyzstan	2006 (M)	0.019	4.9	249	38.8	9.2	0.9	1.6	1.0	2.8	1.9	43.1
127	Tajikistan	2005 (M)	0.068	17.1	1,104	40.0	23.0	3.1	10.5	3.4	10.1	21.5	47.2
128	Viet Nam	2002 (D)	0.084	17.7	14,249	47.2	18.5	6.0	15.3	10.0	..	13.1	14.5
129	Nicaragua	2006 (D)	0.128	28.0	1,538	45.7	17.4	11.2	20.4	27.7	27.4	15.8	46.2
130	Morocco	2007 (N)	0.048 ^e	10.6 ^e	3,287 ^e	45.3 ^e	12.3 ^e	3.3 ^e	4.4	6.5	4.9	2.5	9.0
131	Guatemala	2003 (W)	0.127 ^e	25.9 ^e	3,134 ^e	49.1 ^e	9.8 ^e	14.5 ^e	3.7	6.6	23.0	16.9	51.0
132	Iraq	2006 (M)	0.059	14.2	3,996	41.3	14.3	3.1	6.4	5.1	2.7	4.0	22.9
133	Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	21.0	26.6
134	India	2005 (D)	0.283	53.7	612,203	52.7	16.4	28.6	11.9	48.2	51.1	41.6	27.5
135	Ghana	2008 (D)	0.144	31.2	7,258	46.2	21.6	11.4	12.2	29.9	31.0	30.0	28.5
137	Congo	2009 (D)	0.208	40.6	1,600	51.2	17.7	22.9	17.2	38.9	35.9	54.1	50.1
138	Lao People's Democratic Republic	2006 (M)	0.267	47.2	2,757	56.5	14.1	28.1	27.8	38.6	47.1	33.9	27.6
139	Cambodia	2005 (D)	0.251	52.0	6,946	48.4	21.3	22.0	28.6	48.3	51.6	28.3	30.1
140	Swaziland	2007 (D)	0.184	41.4	469	44.5	24.4	13.0	24.0	37.8	37.8	62.9	69.2
141	Bhutan	2010 (M)	0.119	27.2	197	43.9	17.2	8.5	2.6	16.9	22.1	26.2	23.2
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT													
143	Kenya	2009 (D)	0.229	47.8	18,863	48.0	27.4	19.8	30.8	42.6	47.6	19.7	45.9
144	São Tomé and Príncipe	2009 (D)	0.154	34.5	56	44.7	24.3	10.7	9.4	29.6	31.3	28.6	53.8
145	Pakistan	2007 (D)	0.264 ^e	49.4 ^e	81,236 ^e	53.4 ^e	11.0 ^e	27.4 ^e	6.9	32.1	40.5	22.6	22.3
146	Bangladesh	2007 (D)	0.292	57.8	83,207	50.4	21.2	26.2	2.5	48.2	56.7	49.6	40.0
147	Timor-Leste	2009 (D)	0.360	68.1	749	52.9	18.2	38.7	35.7	47.6	67.6	37.4	49.9
148	Angola	2001 (M)	0.452	77.4	11,137	58.4	10.7	54.8	51.3	68.5	71.0	54.3	..
149	Myanmar	2000 (M)	0.154 ^e	31.8 ^e	14,297 ^e	48.3 ^e	13.4 ^e	9.4 ^e	25.2	19.1	..	..	..
150	Cameroon	2004 (D)	0.287	53.3	9,149	53.9	19.3	30.4	32.5	48.5	52.5	9.6	39.9
151	Madagascar	2009 (D)	0.357	66.9	13,463	53.3	17.9	35.4	49.4	66.5	66.9	67.8	68.7
152	Tanzania, United Republic of	2008 (D)	0.367	65.2	27,559	56.3	23.0	43.7	47.3	64.1	65.0	67.9	33.4
154	Yemen	2006 (M)	0.283	52.5	11,176	53.9	13.0	31.9	31.9	25.7	28.4	17.5	34.8
155	Senegal	2005 (D)	0.384	66.9	7,273	57.4	11.6	44.4	31.7	51.4	53.2	33.5	50.8
156	Nigeria	2008 (D)	0.310	54.1	81,510	57.3	17.8	33.9	35.7	39.6	52.8	64.4	54.7
157	Nepal	2006 (D)	0.350	64.7	18,008	54.0	15.6	37.1	14.4	56.3	63.4	55.1	30.9
158	Haiti	2006 (D)	0.299	56.4	5,346	53.0	18.8	32.3	35.6	52.2	56.2	54.9	77.0
159	Mauritania	2007 (M)	0.352 ^e	61.7 ^e	1,982 ^e	57.1 ^e	15.1 ^e	40.7 ^e	45.4	54.5	53.4	21.2	46.3
160	Lesotho	2009 (D)	0.156	35.3	759	44.1	26.7	11.1	18.4	31.2	32.8	43.4	56.6
161	Uganda	2006 (D)	0.367	72.3	21,235	50.7	19.4	39.7	60.3	69.1	72.3	28.7	24.5
162	Togo	2006 (M)	0.284	54.3	3,003	52.4	21.6	28.7	33.4	52.9	54.2	38.7	61.7
163	Comoros	2000 (M)	0.408 ^d	73.9 ^d	416 ^d	55.2 ^d	16.0 ^d	43.8 ^d	45.0	72.8	72.3	46.1	44.8
164	Zambia	2007 (D)	0.328	64.2	7,740	51.2	17.2	34.8	49.8	57.4	63.0	64.3	59.3
165	Djibouti	2006 (M)	0.139	29.3	241	47.3	16.1	12.5	6.7	16.3	8.8	18.8	..
166	Rwanda	2005 (D)	0.426	80.2	7,380	53.2	14.9	50.6	63.5	65.7	80.2	76.8	58.5
167	Benin	2006 (D)	0.412	71.8	5,652	57.4	13.2	47.2	33.2	69.5	71.3	47.3	39.0
168	Gambia	2006 (M)	0.324	60.4	935	53.6	17.6	35.5	20.8	32.1	60.3	34.3	58.0
170	Côte d'Ivoire	2005 (D)	0.353	61.5	11,083	57.4	15.3	39.3	25.0	51.9	..	23.8	42.7
171	Malawi	2004 (D)	0.381	72.1	8,993	52.8	20.0	40.4	44.0	71.6	72.0	73.9	52.4
172	Afghanistan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	36.0
173	Zimbabwe	2006 (D)	0.180	39.7	4,974	45.3	24.0	14.8	24.2	31.6	39.0	..	72.0
174	Ethiopia	2005 (D)	0.562	88.6	65,798	63.5	6.1	72.3	53.8	83.7	88.3	39.0	38.9

HDI rank	Multidimensional Poverty Index		Population in multidimensional poverty ^a					Share of multidimensional poor with deprivations in environmental services			Population below income poverty line		
	Year ^b	Value ^a	Headcount		Intensity of deprivation (%)	Population vulnerable to poverty (%)	Population in severe poverty (%)	Clean water (%)	Improved sanitation (%)	Modern fuels (%)	PPP \$1.25 a day (%)	National poverty line (%)	
			(%)	(thousands)									
											2000–2009 ^c	2000–2009 ^c	
175	Mali	2006 (D)	0.558	86.6	11,771	64.4	7.6	68.4	43.7	79.5	86.5	51.4	47.4
176	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	48.8	64.7
178	Guinea	2005 (D)	0.506	82.5	7,459	61.3	9.3	62.3	37.7	75.6	82.5	43.3	53.0
179	Central African Republic	2000 (M)	0.512	86.4	3,198	59.3	11.8	55.4	53.6	53.3	86.1	62.8	62.0
180	Sierra Leone	2008 (D)	0.439	77.0	4,321	57.0	13.1	53.2	50.3	71.1	76.9	53.4	66.4
181	Burkina Faso	2006 (M)	0.536	82.6	12,078	64.9	8.6	65.8	43.0	69.6	82.4	56.5	46.4
182	Liberia	2007 (D)	0.485	83.9	2,917	57.7	9.7	57.5	33.5	78.9	83.9	83.7	63.8
183	Chad	2003 (W)	0.344	62.9	5,758	54.7	28.2	44.1	42.9	58.4	61.3	61.9	55.0
184	Mozambique	2009 (D)	0.512	79.3	18,127	64.6	9.5	60.7	44.1	63.2	78.7	60.0	54.7
185	Burundi	2005 (M)	0.530	84.5	6,127	62.7	12.2	61.9	51.6	63.1	84.3	81.3	66.9
186	Niger	2006 (D)	0.642	92.4	12,437	69.4	4.0	81.8	64.1	89.3	92.3	43.1	59.5
187	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	2007 (D)	0.393	73.2	44,485	53.7	16.1	46.5	55.5	62.0	72.8	59.2	71.3
OTHER COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES													
	Somalia	2006 (M)	0.514	81.2	6,941	63.3	9.5	65.6	70.0	69.1	81.0	..	..

NOTES

- Not all indicators were available for all countries; caution should thus be used in cross-country comparisons. Where data are missing, indicator weights are adjusted to total 100 percent. For details on countries missing data, see Alkire and others (2011).
- D* indicates data are from Demographic and Health Surveys, *M* indicates data are from Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys, *W* indicates data are from World Health Surveys and *N* indicates data are from national surveys.
- Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
- Upper bound estimate.
- Lower bound estimate.
- Refers to only part of the country.

DEFINITIONS

Multidimensional Poverty Index: Percentage of the population that is multidimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations. See *Technical note 4* for details on how the Multidimensional Poverty Index is calculated.

Multidimensional poverty headcount: Percentage of the population with a weighted deprivation score of at least 33 percent.

Intensity of deprivation of multidimensional poverty: Average percentage of deprivation experienced by people in multidimensional poverty.

Population vulnerable to poverty: Percentage of the population at risk of suffering multiple deprivations—that is, those with a deprivation score of 20–33 percent.

Population in severe poverty: Percentage of the population in severe multidimensional poverty—that is, those with a deprivation score of 50 percent or more.

Share of multidimensional poor with deprivations in clean water: Percentage of the multidimensionally poor population without access to clean water that is less than a 30 minute walk from home. Clean water is defined using the Millennium Development Goal definition and includes piped water into dwelling, plot

or yard; public tap/standpipe; borehole/tube well; protected dug well; protected spring; rainwater collection; and bottled water (if a secondary available source is also improved). It does not include unprotected well, unprotected spring, water provided by carts with small tanks/drums, tanker truck-provided water and bottled water (if secondary source is not an improved source); or surface water taken directly from rivers, ponds, streams, lakes, dams or irrigation channels.

Share of multidimensional poor with deprivations in improved sanitation: Percentage of the multidimensionally poor population without access to an improved sanitation facility. Improved sanitation facilities are defined using the Millennium Development Goal definition and include flush or pour-flush to piped sewer system or septic tank, ventilated improved pit latrine, pit latrine with slab and composting toilet. Facilities are not considered improved when they are shared with other households or open to the public.

Share of multidimensional poor with deprivations in modern fuels: Percentage of the multidimensionally poor population without access to modern fuels. Households are considered deprived of modern fuels if they cook with wood, charcoal or dung.

Population below PPP \$1.25 a day: Percentage of the population living below the international poverty line \$1.25 (in purchasing power parity terms) a day.

Population below national poverty line: Percentage of the population living below the national poverty line, which is the poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities. National estimates are based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Columns 1 and 2: Calculated from various household surveys, including ICF Macro Demographic and Health Surveys, United Nations Children's Fund Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys and World Health Organization World Health Surveys conducted between 2000 and 2010.

Columns 3–10: Calculated based on data on household deprivations in education, health and living standards from various household surveys as listed in column 1.

Columns 11 and 12: World Bank (2011a).

Environmental sustainability

HDI rank	COMPOSITE MEASURES OF SUSTAINABILITY			PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY ^a		CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS		POLLUTION		NATURAL RESOURCE DEPLETION AND BIODIVERSITY					
	Adjusted net savings (% of GNI)	Ecological footprint (hectares per capita)	Environmental performance index (0–100)	Fossil fuels (% of total)	Renewables (% of total)	Per capita		Green-house gas emissions per capita (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)	Urban pollution (micro-grams per cubic metre)	Natural resource depletion (% of GNI)	Fresh water withdrawals (% of total renewable water resources)	Forest area (% of land area)	Change in forest area (%)	Endangered species (% of all species)	
						(tonnes)	(average annual % growth)								2005	2008	2009	2003–2010^{b}	2008	1990–2008	2010
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT															
1	Norway	12.8	5.6	81.1	58.6	45.3	10.5	1.0	5.8	16	10.6	0.8	32.4	8.6	7
2	Australia	1.7	6.8	65.7	94.6	5.4	19.0	1.3	9.6	14	5.1	..	19.7	-2.2	22
3	Netherlands	11.6	6.2	66.4	92.5	4.4	10.5	-0.1	2.4	31	0.8	11.7	10.8	5.8	5
4	United States	-0.8	8.0	63.5	85.0	5.4	17.3	-0.6	3.7	19	0.7	15.6	33.2	2.3	21
5	New Zealand	8.0	4.9	73.4	66.7	33.1	7.8	1.2	10.0	12	0.9	..	31.5	7.3	25
6	Canada	5.8	7.0	66.4	74.9	17.0	16.4	0.1	4.7	15	2.3	..	34.1	0.0	7
7	Ireland	-1.1	6.3	67.1	90.2	3.8	9.8	1.1	5.8	13	0.1	..	10.5	55.1	7
8	Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	17	..	..	43.1	6.2	1
9	Germany	11.4	5.1	73.2	80.1	8.9	9.6	..	1.9	16	0.1	21.0	31.8	3.1	9
10	Sweden	16.0	5.9	86.0	33.1	32.4	5.3	-2.0	2.1	11	0.2	1.5	68.7	3.4	5
11	Switzerland	21.6	5.0	89.1	52.7	20.6	5.3	-0.5	1.2	22	..	..	30.8	6.9	6
12	Japan	12.1	4.7	72.5	83.0	3.4	9.5	0.7	1.0	27	0.0	..	68.5	0.0	15
13	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	..	94.9	0.4	5.5	2.6	0.5	..	..	..	..	..	9
14	Iceland	4.1	..	93.5	17.1	82.9	7.1	0.1	3.3	14	..	0.1	0.3 ^c	223.0	9
15	Korea, Republic of	20.0	4.9	57.0	81.2	1.5	10.6	5.0	1.2	31	0.0	..	64.3	-2.1	10
16	Denmark	10.7	8.3	69.2	80.4	18.9	8.4	-1.1	2.9	16	1.5	10.8	12.7	21.3	6
17	Israel	12.2	4.8	62.4	96.6	4.9	5.4	-0.1	1.1	28	0.2	101.9	7.1	17.0	12
18	Belgium	13.2	8.0	58.1	73.8	4.2	9.9	-0.7	1.8	21	0.0	34.0	22.3	..	5
19	Austria	15.0	5.3	78.1	71.6	27.1	8.1	0.5	1.9	29	0.1	..	47.0	2.7	11
20	France	7.0	5.0	78.2	51.0	7.6	6.1	-0.9	2.3	13	0.0	15.0	29.0	9.1	14
21	Slovenia	13.6	5.3	65.0	69.4	11.2	8.5	..	2.6	29	0.2	3.0	62.0	..	13
22	Finland	8.1	6.2	74.7	48.0	26.1	10.7	0.5	3.4	15	0.1	1.5	72.9	1.2	4
23	Spain	9.7	5.4	70.6	81.7	7.9	7.4	2.0	1.7	28	0.0	29.0	35.7	29.0	16
24	Italy	6.1	5.0	73.1	89.9	8.2	7.5	0.8	1.4	23	0.1	..	30.6	18.5	14
25	Luxembourg	7.6	9.4	67.8	88.0	3.0	21.9	-1.6	3.5	13	..	..	33.5	..	2
26	Singapore	33.0	5.3	69.6	100.0	0.0	7.0	-0.6	1.4	31	..	..	3.3	0.0	17
27	Czech Republic	11.3	5.7	71.6	81.2	5.4	11.3	..	2.1	18	0.3	14.8	34.3	..	5
28	United Kingdom	2.2	4.9	74.2	90.2	2.8	8.5	-0.8	1.8	13	1.2	8.8	11.8	9.8	10
29	Greece	-7.9	5.4	60.9	92.8	5.6	8.8	3.1	1.4	32	0.2	12.7	29.8	16.5	16
30	United Arab Emirates	..	10.7	40.7	100.0	0.0	34.6	-1.8	6.2	89	..	2,032.0	3.8	28.7	9
31	Cyprus	0.4	..	56.3	96.0	4.0	9.9	3.4	1.3	34	..	19.3	18.7	7.4	8
32	Andorra	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	..	..	17	..	..	34.0	0.0	3
33	Brunei Darussalam	-1.8	..	60.8	100.0	0.0	27.0	-2.2	17.9	51	..	..	72.8	-7.1	9
34	Estonia	14.4	7.9	63.8	88.3	12.0	13.6	..	2.3	13	0.7	14.0	52.6	..	3
35	Slovakia	19.8	4.1	74.5	70.0	5.7	7.0	..	1.4	13	0.3	1.4	40.2	..	5
36	Malta	..	..	76.3	99.9	0.1	6.3	3.0	0.9	..	..	..	0.9	0.0	7
37	Qatar	..	10.5	48.9	100.0	0.0	53.5	-0.6	18.0	35	..	455.2	0.0	0.0	8
38	Hungary	4.5	3.0	69.1	77.8	6.3	5.5	-0.6	1.6	16	0.2	5.4	22.4	11.6	8
39	Poland	9.7	4.3	63.1	93.8	6.3	8.3	-0.3	2.7	35	1.0	19.4	30.5	4.5	5
40	Lithuania	6.0	4.7	68.3	60.8	9.3	4.5	..	2.5	17	0.2	9.6	34.2	..	4
41	Portugal	-1.8	4.5	73.0	78.3	18.3	5.3	3.1	1.8	21	0.1	..	37.7	3.6	19
42	Bahrain	10.6	..	42.0	100.3	0.0	29.0	2.4	4.3	49	..	219.8	0.6	145.0	8
43	Latvia	20.4	5.6	72.5	64.3	30.8	3.4	..	2.3	13	0.3	..	53.6	..	4
44	Chile	3.2	3.2	73.3	77.6	22.1	4.4	1.4	1.6	62	10.0	..	21.7	5.8	10
45	Argentina	10.6	2.6	61.0	89.8	7.1	4.8	0.9	3.9	68	4.9	..	10.9	-14.1	9
46	Croatia	12.3	3.7	68.7	85.1	8.7	5.3	..	1.5	27	0.8	0.6	34.2	..	13
47	Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	5.3	2.9	..	38	..	..	19.4	0.0	8
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT															
48	Uruguay	6.1	5.1	59.1	64.9	33.2	2.5	0.5	8.1	160	0.4	..	9.5	79.8	12
49	Palau	..	..	..	..	..	10.4	..	..	..	..	..	87.6	..	13
50	Romania	18.8	2.7	67.0	79.4	14.1	4.4	-0.8	1.7	12	1.3	3.2	28.3	2.0	9
51	Cuba	..	1.9	78.1	89.9	10.1	2.8	0.7	1.4	21	..	..	26.3	36.1	18
52	Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	8.1	7.4	..	..	..	..	88.5	0.0	18
53	Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	6.4	-2.3	..	..	..	..	51.4	0.0	10
54	Montenegro	..	..	..	..	..	3.1	..	..	..	..	..	40.4	..	11
55	Bulgaria	6.1	4.1	62.5	76.2	5.3	6.7	-0.2	2.0	51	1.1	28.7	35.1	14.7	9

HDI rank	COMPOSITE MEASURES OF SUSTAINABILITY			PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY ^a		CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS		POLLUTION		NATURAL RESOURCE DEPLETION AND BIODIVERSITY					
	Adjusted net savings (% of GNI)	Ecological footprint (hectares per capita)	Environmental performance index (0–100)	Fossil fuels (% of total)	Renewables (% of total)	Per capita		Green-house gas emissions per capita (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)	Urban pollution (micrograms per cubic metre)	Natural resource depletion (% of GNI)	Fresh water withdrawals (% of total renewable water resources)	Forest area (% of land area)	Change in forest area (%)	Endangered species (% of all species)	
						(tonnes)	(average annual % growth)								2005	2008	2009	2003–2010^{b}	2008	1990–2008	2010
56	Saudi Arabia	–3.9	5.1	55.3	100.0	0.0	17.2	2.1	2.5	104	28.9	943.3	0.5 ^c	0.0	9
57	Mexico	9.1	3.0	67.3	88.8	9.9	4.4	1.8	1.7	33	5.4	17.5	33.5	–7.4	17
58	Panama	28.4	2.9	71.4	75.7	24.1	2.0	0.9	1.4	34	..	..	44.0	–13.6	6
59	Serbia	..	2.4	..	89.5	10.5	5.1	..	2.3	..	0.4	..	29.6	..	7
60	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	69.8	..	..	5.2	–0.7	..	13	..	..	22.3	–4.9	8
61	Malaysia	15.4	4.9	65.0	95.1	5.0	7.7	4.7	2.4	20	7.9	..	62.8	–7.8	18
62	Trinidad and Tobago	–32.4	3.1	54.2	99.9	0.1	37.3	3.7	7.8	105	28.2	..	44.4	–5.3	6
63	Kuwait	15.7	6.3	51.1	100.0	0.0	26.3	–0.6	6.3	95	..	..	0.3 ^c	70.6	9
64	Libya	..	3.1	50.1	99.1	0.9	9.3	–1.5	2.7	76	30.5	..	0.1 ^c	0.0	9
65	Belarus	16.9	3.8	65.4	92.1	5.5	6.5	..	2.4	7	0.9	..	42.2	..	4
66	Russian Federation	–0.8	4.4	61.2	90.9	3.0	12.1	..	4.9	16	14.5	..	49.4	..	9
67	Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	2.4	4.4	..	21	..	..	50.0	0.0	10
68	Kazakhstan	–1.2	4.5	57.3	98.8	1.1	15.3	..	4.3	15	22.0	..	1.2	..	8
69	Costa Rica	15.2	2.7	86.4	45.6	54.5	1.8	2.5	0.9	32	0.2	..	50.1	–0.2	7
70	Albania	8.2	1.9	71.4	63.7	26.2	1.3	–0.7	1.1	46	1.3	..	28.4	–1.3	15
71	Lebanon	2.7	2.9	57.9	95.4	3.7	4.1	2.5	0.4	36	..	28.1	13.4	4.4	10
72	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	4.9	..	..	17	..	..	42.3	0.0	8
73	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	2.9	2.9	62.9	87.6	12.5	6.0	–0.4	3.0	9	9.8	..	53.1	–9.9	8
74	Bosnia and Herzegovina	..	2.7	55.9	92.8	9.6	8.3	..	1.2	19	1.6	0.9	42.7	..	10
75	Georgia	–7.1	1.8	63.6	66.6	33.7	1.2	..	1.4	49	0.1	2.6	39.5	..	9
76	Ukraine	5.6	2.9	58.2	81.8	1.4	7.0	..	2.1	18	3.8	..	16.7	..	8
77	Mauritius	8.0	4.3	80.6	..	..	3.1	4.4	..	18	0.0	26.4	17.2	–9.9	18
78	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	11.6	5.7	60.6	84.2	8.2	5.8	..	1.0	20	0.1	16.1	39.2	..	14
79	Jamaica	6.9	1.9	58.0	88.5	11.5	4.5	1.4	0.7	37	0.7	..	31.2	–1.9	15
80	Peru	8.6	1.5	69.3	76.1	23.9	1.4	0.1	0.9	51	5.9	..	53.4	–2.7	8
81	Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	1.9	4.4	..	22	0.0	..	60.3	–9.6	9
82	Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	2.3	3.4	..	34	..	..	77.0	7.3	9
83	Ecuador	4.4	1.9	69.3	83.9	15.7	2.0	2.7	1.7	20	9.9	..	41.3	–25.7	12
84	Brazil	4.6	2.9	63.4	52.6	44.5	2.1	2.0	4.0	21	3.1	0.7	61.9	–8.9	10 ^d
85	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	–8.8	..	..	..	..	1.9	4.7	..	24	..	..	68.1	4.9	8
86	Armenia	9.6	1.8	60.4	73.5	5.2	1.8	..	1.3	69	0.5	36.4	9.5	..	7
87	Colombia	5.4	1.9	76.8	72.7	27.7	1.5	0.3	1.8	20	6.2	..	54.7	–2.9	11
88	Iran, Islamic Republic of	..	2.7	60.0	99.4	0.7	7.3	2.2	2.1	55	17.9	67.7	6.8	0.0	9
89	Oman	–7.9	5.0	45.9	100.0	0.0	16.4	11.0	7.1	94	..	86.6	0.0 ^c	0.0	9
90	Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	1.7	5.0	..	..	0.0	..	12.5	0.0	10
91	Azerbaijan	5.4	1.9	59.1	98.9	1.5	5.4	..	4.7	33	32.7	35.2	11.3	..	8
92	Turkey	2.9	2.7	60.4	90.6	9.5	3.9	3.2	1.4	37	0.2	18.8	14.4	14.6	15
93	Belize	9.2	..	69.9	..	..	1.4	0.9	..	13	..	..	61.9	–11.0	6
94	Tunisia	14.6	1.9	60.6	86.3	13.7	2.5	3.2	1.0	26	4.6	..	6.3	51.4	11
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT															
95	Jordan	3.0	2.1	56.1	98.0	1.7	3.5	3.3	0.5	33	1.1	99.4	1.1	0.0	10
96	Algeria	..	1.6	67.4	99.8	0.2	3.2	2.9	1.8	69	16.9	..	0.6	–9.4	13
97	Sri Lanka	16.4	1.2	63.7	43.4	56.6	0.6	1.9	0.6	74	0.5	24.5	30.1	–19.6	19
98	Dominican Republic	0.4	1.5	68.4	79.2	20.8	2.2	3.1	0.9	16	0.5	..	40.8	43.3	17
99	Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	0.9	3.9	..	..	0.3	..	60.4	31.5	12
100	Fiji	3.4	..	65.9	..	..	1.5	1.1	..	19	..	..	55.1	5.7	15
101	China	39.7	2.2	49.0	86.9	12.3	5.2	4.6	1.5	66	3.1	19.5	21.6	28.1	12
102	Turkmenistan	..	3.9	38.4	100.7	0.0	9.5	..	6.7	65	30.4	..	8.8	..	8
103	Thailand	20.5	2.4	62.2	80.6	19.3	4.3	6.3	1.6	55	3.2	13.1	37.1	–3.1	14
104	Suriname	..	..	68.2	..	..	4.7	0.2	..	24	..	..	94.6	–0.1	3
105	El Salvador	3.7	2.0	69.1	38.4	61.6	1.0	2.5	0.8	28	0.5	..	14.3	–21.5	3
106	Gabon	1.8	1.4	56.4	43.8	56.2	1.7	–2.1	6.4	7	29.2	..	85.4	0.0	6
107	Paraguay	5.2	3.2	63.5	28.2	163.1	0.7	2.1	4.1	67	..	..	45.2	–15.2	4
108	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	6.2	2.6	44.3	82.1	17.9	1.3	2.1	4.9	74	11.2	..	53.4	–7.9	4
109	Maldives	31.4	..	65.9	..	..	3.0	..	..	29	..	15.7	3.0	0.0	10
110	Mongolia	24.9	..	42.8	96.2	3.3	4.1	1.6	3.7	111	11.1	..	7.1	–11.8	7
111	Moldova, Republic of	16.2	1.4	58.8	89.1	2.8	1.3	..	1.1	36	0.2	..	11.5	..	6
112	Philippines	28.0	1.3	65.7	56.9	43.1	0.9	0.8	0.8	19	1.0	17.0	25.3	15.0	19
113	Egypt	3.1	1.7	62.0	96.1	4.0	2.6	3.9	0.9	97	7.3	..	0.1 ^c	56.4	10
114	Occupied Palestinian Territory	..	..	..	..	..	0.5	..	..	..	..	49.9	1.5	1.0	..
115	Uzbekistan	..	1.7	42.3	98.1	1.9	4.6	..	1.9	40	17.8	..	7.7	..	7
116	Micronesia, Federated States of	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	..	..	..	..	..	91.5	..	15

TABLE
6

HDI rank	COMPOSITE MEASURES OF SUSTAINABILITY			PRIMARY ENERGY SUPPLY ^a		CARBON DIOXIDE EMISSIONS		POLLUTION			NATURAL RESOURCE DEPLETION AND BIODIVERSITY				
	Adjusted net savings (% of GNI)	Ecological footprint (hectares per capita)	Environmental performance index (0–100)	Fossil fuels (% of total)	Renewables (% of total)	Per capita		Green-house gas emissions per capita (tonnes of carbon dioxide equivalent)	Urban pollution (micrograms per cubic metre)	Natural resource depletion (% of GNI)	Fresh water withdrawals (% of total renewable water resources)	Forest area (% of land area)	Change in forest area (%)	Endangered species (% of all species)	
						(tonnes)	(average annual % growth)								
	2005–2009 ^b	2007	2010	2007	2007	2008	1970/2008	2005	2008	2009	2003–2010 ^c	2008	1990–2008	2010	
117	Guyana	-0.4	..	59.2	..	..	2.0	-0.3	..	22	3.4	..	77.2	0.0	3
118	Botswana	9.6	2.7	41.3	67.2	22.3	2.5	..	4.1	69	2.8	..	20.4	-15.5	2
119	Syrian Arab Republic	-14.1	1.5	64.6	98.7	1.3	3.4	3.1	0.9	69	10.2	99.8	2.6	28.8	13
120	Namibia	21.9	2.2	59.3	71.6	18.1	1.9	..	4.4	48	0.3	..	9.0	-15.1	5
121	Honduras	9.5	1.9	49.9	54.1	45.9	1.2	2.2	1.2	42	0.4	..	48.5	-33.2	7
122	Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	0.3	-0.8	..	..	..	..	15.0	0.0	14
123	South Africa	0.4	2.3	50.8	87.2	10.5	8.8	0.7	1.9	22	5.4	..	7.6	0.0	15
124	Indonesia	11.0	1.2	44.6	65.6	34.4	1.8	4.8	1.5	72	6.5	..	52.9	-19.2	16
125	Vanuatu	12.4	..	..	..	..	0.4	-0.4	..	15	..	..	36.1	0.0	14
126	Kyrgyzstan	9.4	1.2	59.7	69.2	32.4	1.1	..	1.0	26	0.5	..	4.8	..	6
127	Tajikistan	6.2	1.0	51.3	42.3	54.7	0.5	..	0.9	43	0.2	..	2.9	..	6
128	Viet Nam	16.6	1.4	59.0	54.0	45.6	1.5	2.1	1.3	53	7.2	9.3	43.6	44.3	12
129	Nicaragua	3.4	1.6	57.1	38.5	61.5	0.8	0.7	1.7	23	0.8	..	27.0	-27.9	4
130	Morocco	25.0	1.2	65.6	93.6	3.9	1.5	3.1	0.5	27	1.4	..	11.5	1.2	16
131	Guatemala	4.0	1.8	54.0	42.9	57.2	0.9	1.9	1.1	60	1.2	..	35.2	-20.6	8
132	Iraq	..	1.3	41.0	99.4	0.2	3.4	1.0	0.7	138	45.7	..	1.9	2.6	9
133	Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	0.6	4.1	..	..	..	..	21.0	46.1	13
134	India	24.1	0.9	48.3	71.1	28.1	1.5	3.8	0.7	59	4.2	40.1	22.9	6.6	13
135	Ghana	-4.7	1.8	51.3	27.8	72.5	0.4	0.5	0.6	24	6.9	..	22.7	-30.6	5
136	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	41.9	..	..	7.3	11.3	..	7	66.0	..	58.8	-11.3	6
137	Congo	-44.7	1.0	54.0	43.5	53.7	0.6	0.7	2.7	68	50.6	..	65.7	-1.3	4
138	Lao People's Democratic Republic	17.8	1.3	59.6	..	..	0.3	0.5	..	39	..	..	68.9	-8.1	9
139	Cambodia	13.0	1.0	41.7	29.7	69.7	0.3	1.8	1.9	41	0.2	0.5	58.6	-20.0	13
140	Swaziland	-0.9	1.5	54.4	..	..	1.0	0.4	..	35	0.1	..	32.2	17.4	2
141	Bhutan	..	..	68.0	..	..	1.1	12.5	..	22	5.3	0.4	84.1	6.3	7
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT															
142	Solomon Islands	-3.7	..	51.1	..	..	0.4	1.0	..	26	10.9	..	79.5	-4.3	17
143	Kenya	13.1	1.1	51.4	16.2	83.8	0.3	-0.2	0.9	30	1.2	8.9	6.1	-5.9	8
144	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	57.3	..	..	0.8	3.8	..	29	1.0	..	28.1	0.0	..
145	Pakistan	10.7	0.8	48.0	61.8	37.7	0.9	2.2	1.1	109	3.1	81.5	2.3	-29.8	9
146	Bangladesh	27.1	0.6	44.0	68.4	31.6	0.3	..	0.7	134	2.6	3.0	11.1	-3.1	9
147	Timor-Leste	..	0.4	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	..	..	..	51.4	-20.9	5
148	Angola	-29.2	1.0	36.3	33.5	66.5	1.4	2.2	5.1	55	29.1	..	47.1	-3.7	4
149	Myanmar	..	1.8	51.3	31.0	69.0	0.3	1.0	2.2	46	..	..	49.6	-17.4	8
150	Cameroon	6.8	1.0	44.6	23.9	76.1	0.3	3.1	1.6	47	4.8	..	43.1	-16.3	11
151	Madagascar	3.9	1.8	49.2	..	..	0.1	-0.8	..	33	0.2	..	21.8	-7.5	23
152	Tanzania, United Republic of	13.5	1.2	47.9	10.6	89.4	0.1	0.3	1.4	22	2.5	..	38.6	-17.5	12
153	Papua New Guinea	..	2.1	44.3	..	..	0.3	0.5	..	18	19.9	..	64.1	-8.0	12
154	Yemen	..	0.9	48.3	99.0	1.0	1.0	..	0.5	67	13.2	..	1.0	0.0	10
155	Senegal	7.8	1.1	42.3	57.3	42.4	0.4	0.7	1.0	81	0.3	..	44.4	-8.5	6
156	Nigeria	..	1.4	40.2	18.3	81.7	0.6	1.3	1.1	46	15.0	..	10.8	-42.8	7
157	Nepal	29.1	3.6	68.2	10.9	89.1	0.1	4.7	1.0	32	4.2	..	25.4	-24.5	6
158	Haiti	..	0.7	39.5	28.3	71.7	0.3	3.1	0.6	35	..	..	3.7	-11.6	19
159	Mauritania	..	2.6	33.7	..	..	0.6	1.4	..	68	18.8	..	0.2 ^c	-39.3	7
160	Lesotho	24.4	1.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	46	1.4	..	1.4	9.0	3
161	Uganda	8.6	1.5	49.8	..	..	0.1	-0.9	..	12	4.7	..	16.1	-33.4	7
162	Togo	..	1.0	36.4	14.3	83.4	0.2	1.4	0.8	29	3.6	..	6.0	-52.3	4
163	Comoros	..	..	..	..	..	0.2	..	..	34	1.0	..	2.0	-68.3	13
164	Zambia	1.4	0.9	47.0	7.5	92.3	0.1	-4.7	3.8	..	11.5	..	67.0	-5.7	3
165	Djibouti	..	..	60.5	..	..	0.6	-0.8	..	49	0.3	..	0.2 ^c	0.0	9
166	Rwanda	8.8	1.0	44.6	..	..	0.1	4.2	..	26	2.4	..	16.8	30.5	6
167	Benin	4.1	1.2	39.6	37.1	61.0	0.5	4.1	0.9	45	1.2	..	42.1	-19.1	4
168	Gambia	12.9	3.4	50.3	..	..	0.3	2.2	..	62	1.0	..	47.6	7.8	4
169	Sudan	-7.1	1.7	47.1	31.2	68.8	0.3	0.1	3.0	159	11.1	..	29.5	-8.3	5
170	Côte d'Ivoire	7.3	1.0	54.3	25.0	75.5	0.3	-0.9	1.0	32	3.1	..	32.7	1.8	7
171	Malawi	..	0.7	51.4	..	..	0.1	-0.8	..	35	0.9	..	35.1	-15.2	9
172	Afghanistan	..	0.6	..	..	..	0.0	-3.5	..	37	..	..	2.1	0.0	5
173	Zimbabwe	..	1.2	47.8	26.1	69.1	0.7	-2.0	1.3	..	3.5	..	42.1	-26.6	3
174	Ethiopia	8.3	1.1	43.1	6.7	93.3	0.1	0.7	1.1	59	4.5	..	12.6	..	7
175	Mali	13.5	1.9	39.4	..	..	0.0	0.2	..	112	..	..	10.4	-10.1	2
176	Guinea-Bissau	..	1.0	44.7	0.2	1.2	..	47	72.6	-7.9	5
177	Eritrea	..	0.9	54.6	19.9	80.1	0.1	..	0.8	71	0.8	9.2	15.3	..	8

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						(tonnes)	(average annual % growth)								
	2005–2009 ^b	2007	2010	2007	2007	2008	1970/2008	2005	2008	2009	2003–2010 ^b	2008	1990–2008	2010	
178	Guinea	-4.2	1.7	44.4	0.1	-0.9	..	53	6.6	..	26.9	-8.9	8
179	Central African Republic	..	1.3	33.3	0.1	-1.2	..	34	0.0	..	36.4	-2.3	1
180	Sierra Leone	1.2	1.1	32.1	0.3	-0.6	..	38	2.1	..	38.6	-11.3	7
181	Burkina Faso	2.3	1.3	47.3	0.1	3.9	..	64	1.6	..	21.1	-15.7	3
182	Liberia	-18.3	1.3	0.1	-5.0	..	31	11.0	..	45.6	-11.0	8
183	Chad	..	1.7	40.8	0.0	0.2	..	81	25.2	..	9.3	-10.9	3
184	Mozambique	2.0	0.8	51.2	7.3	95.9	0.1	-2.7	1.1	26	3.8	..	50.2	-9.1	7
185	Burundi	-6.8	0.9	43.9	0.0	1.9	..	31	10.6	..	6.8	-39.2	5
186	Niger	16.2	2.3	37.6	0.1	1.0	..	96	1.2	..	1.0	-36.8	3
187	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	..	0.8	51.6	4.0	96.2	0.0	-3.3	1.9	40	10.7	..	68.3	-3.5	6
OTHER COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES															
	Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of	..	1.3	41.8	88.9	11.1	3.3	-1.2	1.0	59	49.2	-27.8	9
	Marshall Islands	1.6	70.2	..	12
	Monaco	8
	Nauru	14.2	0.0	0.0	14
	San Marino	8	0.0	0.0	0
	Somalia	..	1.4	0.1	0.5	..	31	..	22.4	11.0	-16.7	7
	Tuvalu	33.3	0.0	15
Human Development Index groups															
	Very high human development	6.6	5.9	68.2	81.9	7.2	11.3	0.3	2.7	24	0.8	..	5.8	1.2	14
	High human development	5.0	3.1	63.5	81.2	15.9	5.9	1.8	2.9	30	8.7	..	10.2	-3.4	11
	Medium human development	27.2	1.6	50.3	77.3	22.2	3.2	3.9	1.2	61	4.4	..	2.9	8.3	13
	Low human development	..	1.2	46.3	0.4	0.6	..	69	8.7	..	1.6	-13.9	8
Regions															
	Arab States	..	2.1	56.4	88.9	10.9	4.6	2.3	1.5	89	1.1	1.8	10
	East Asia and the Pacific	4.2	4.2	8.5	12.6	13
	Europe and Central Asia	4.7	3.5	60.4	87.7	6.7	7.8	..	2.9	25	6.8	..	24.3	..	9
	Latin America and the Caribbean	6.2	2.6	65.2	69.2	30.4	2.9	1.5	2.7	33	12.2	-7.5	11
	South Asia	22.9	1.0	49.0	69.8	29.7	1.5	3.4	0.8	70	6.2	30.1	5.5	-1.3	12
	Sub-Saharan Africa	4.7	1.3	45.7	0.9	0.2	..	43	9.8	..	1.6	-13.8	7
	Least developed countries	..	1.2	46.7	0.2	0.1	..	68	10.0	..	2.0	-12.2	8
	Small island developing states	2.6	1.9	14.2	1.1	15
	World	18.3	2.4	54.4	72.3	25.1	4.4	2.5	1.7	52	2.4	..	1.7	-1.2	12

NOTES

- The sum of the shares of fossil fuels and renewable energy resources may be greater than 100 percent because some countries generate more electricity than they consume and export the excess.
- Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
- Less than 1 percent.
- For certain amphibian species endemic to Brazil, there was not time for the Global Amphibian Assessment (GAA) Coordinating Team and the experts on the species in Brazil to reach agreement on the Red List Categories. The data for amphibians included in the data displayed here are those that were agreed at the GAA Brazil workshop in April 2003. However, a subsequent GAA check found that many of the assessments were inconsistent with the approach adopted elsewhere in the world, and a "consistent Red List Category" was also assigned to these species. Therefore, data displayed here may not match data in the Global Species Assessment.

DEFINITIONS

Adjusted net savings: Rate of savings in an economy that takes into account investments in human capital, depletion of natural resources and damage caused by pollution (including particulate emissions), expressed as a percentage of gross national income (GNI). A negative value implies an unsustainable path.

Ecological footprint: Amount of biologically productive land and sea area that a country requires to produce the resources it consumes and to absorb the waste it generates.

Environmental performance index: Index comprising 25 performance indicators across 10 policy categories covering both environmental public health and ecosystem vitality.

Primary energy supply, fossil fuels: Percentage of total energy supply that comes from natural resources formed from biomass in the geological past (such as coal, oil and natural gas).

Primary energy supply, renewables: Percentage of total energy supply that comes from constantly replenished natural processes, including solar, wind, biomass, geothermal, hydropower and ocean resources and some waste. Nuclear energy is not included.

Carbon dioxide emissions, per capita: Human-originated carbon dioxide emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels, gas flaring and the production of cement, divided by midyear population.

Greenhouse gas emissions per capita: Emissions from methane, nitrous oxide and other greenhouse gases, including hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons and sulfur hexafluoride, divided by midyear population. Carbon dioxide emissions are not included.

Urban pollution: Particulate matter concentrations in terms of fine suspended particulates of human-made or natural origin less than 10 microns (PM10) in diameter that are capable of penetrating deep into the respiratory tract. Data are urban population-weighted PM10 levels in residential areas of cities with more than 100,000 residents. The estimates represent the average annual exposure level of an urban resident to outdoor particulate matter.

Natural resource depletion: Monetary expression of energy, mineral and forest depletion, expressed as a percentage of total gross national income (GNI).

Fresh water withdrawals: Total fresh water withdrawn in a given year, expressed as a percentage of total renewable water resources.

Forest area: Percentage of total land area spanning more than 0.5 hectares with trees higher than 5 metres and a canopy cover of more than 10 percent, or trees able to reach these thresholds, unless under agricultural or urban land use.

Change in forest area: Percentage change in area under forest cover.

Endangered species: Percentage of animal species (including mammals, birds, reptiles, amphibians, fish and invertebrates) classified as either critically endangered, endangered or vulnerable by the International Union for the Conservation of Nature.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Columns 1 and 9: World Bank (2011a).
 Column 2: Global Footprint Network (2010).
 Column 3: Emerson and others (2010).
 Columns 4 and 5: HDRO calculations based on data on total primary energy supply from IEA (2011).
 Columns 6 and 7: HDRO calculations based on data from Boden, Marland and Andres (2009).
 Column 8: HDRO calculations based on data from World Bank (2011a) and UNDESA (2011).
 Column 10: HDRO calculations based on World Bank (2011a).
 Column 11: FAO (2011a).
 Columns 12 and 13: HDRO calculations based on data on forest and total land area from FAO (2011a).
 Column 14: IUCN (2010).

Human development effects of environmental threats

HDI rank	IMPACT OF NATURAL DISASTERS										
	Population under age 5 suffering from		Number of deaths (average annual per million people)	Population affected (average annual per million people)	Deaths due to					Population living on degraded land (%)	
	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)			Water pollution (per million people)	Indoor air pollution (per million people)	Outdoor air pollution (per million people)	Malaria (per million people)	Dengue (per million people)		
	2000–2009 ^a	2000–2009 ^a	2001/2010	2001/2010	2004	2004	2004	2009	2001–2010 ^a	2010	
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
1	Norway	..	..	0	33	..	..	65	..	..	0.2 ^b
2	Australia	..	..	3	1,378	..	..	35	..	0	9.0
3	Netherlands	..	..	12	0 ^b	..	..	203	..	..	5.4
4	United States	3.9	1.3	1	6,689	..	..	138	..	..	1.1
5	New Zealand	..	..	0	175	..	..	0 ^b	..	..	5.3
6	Canada	..	..	0	54	..	..	85	..	..	2.7
7	Ireland	..	..	0 ^b	11	..	..	0 ^b	..	..	0.5 ^b
8	Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Germany	1.3	1.1	12	404	..	..	124	..	..	8.1
10	Sweden	..	..	0	0	..	..	56	..	..	0.3 ^b
11	Switzerland	..	..	14	77	..	..	109	..	..	0.5 ^b
12	Japan	..	..	1	709	..	..	196	..	..	0.3 ^b
13	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	..	0	271	..	..	..	..	..	..
14	Iceland	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 ^b	..	..	..
15	Korea, Republic of	..	..	1	1,158	..	..	152	0.0	..	2.9
16	Denmark	..	..	0	0	..	..	111	..	..	8.5
17	Israel	..	..	1	270	..	..	216	..	..	12.9
18	Belgium	..	..	20	31	..	..	203	..	..	10.5
19	Austria	..	..	4	735	..	..	147	..	..	2.7
20	France	..	..	34	891	..	..	81	..	..	3.9
21	Slovenia	..	..	15	52	..	..	150	..	..	8.4
22	Finland	..	..	0	7	..	..	19	..	..	0.0 ^b
23	Spain	..	..	33	14	..	..	136	..	..	1.4
24	Italy	..	..	33	29	..	..	137	..	..	2.2
25	Luxembourg	..	..	34	0	..	..	..	..	..	..
26	Singapore	4.4	3.3	..	..	..	..	264	..	5	..
27	Czech Republic	2.6	2.1	5	2,098	..	..	167	..	..	4.2
28	United Kingdom	..	..	1	617	..	..	189	..	..	2.7
29	Greece	..	..	1	112	..	..	224	..	..	1.1
30	United Arab Emirates	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	..	1.9
31	Cyprus	..	..	0	4	..	..	197	..	..	11.4
32	Andorra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33	Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34	Estonia	..	..	0	7	..	0 ^b	74	..	..	5.0
35	Slovakia	..	..	2	212	..	..	74	..	..	9.1
36	Malta	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37	Qatar	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 ^b	..	..	0.1 ^b
38	Hungary	..	..	7	467	..	..	208	..	..	17.1
39	Poland	..	..	3	318	..	..	162	..	..	13.2
40	Lithuania	..	..	1	0	..	..	204	..	..	4.8
41	Portugal	..	..	26	1,418	..	..	190	..	..	2.3
42	Bahrain	..	..	..	..	..	..	0 ^b	..	..	..
43	Latvia	..	..	3	0	..	..	0 ^b	..	..	1.8
44	Chile	2.0	0.5	1	3,051	12	..	149	..	0	1.1
45	Argentina	8.2	2.3	0	1,790	8	..	342	0.0	0	1.7
46	Croatia	..	..	18	59	..	0 ^b	225	..	..	17.5
47	Barbados	..	..	0	1,968	..	..	..	..	0	..
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
48	Uruguay	13.9	6.0	1	4,548	..	0 ^b	422	..	0	5.7
49	Palau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	49	..
50	Romania	12.8	3.5	3	764	..	18	439	..	..	13.5
51	Cuba	4.6	3.9	0	87,392	18	53	160	..	0	17.0
52	Seychelles	..	..	0	7,860	..	..	..	..	..	..
53	Bahamas	..	..	4	5,979	..	..	..	0.0	0	..

HDI rank		IMPACT OF NATURAL DISASTERS									
		Population under age 5 suffering from		Number of deaths (average annual per million people)	Population affected (average annual per million people)	Deaths due to					Population living on degraded land (%)
		Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)			Water pollution (per million people)	Indoor air pollution (per million people)	Outdoor air pollution (per million people)	Malaria (per million people)	Dengue (per million people)	
				2000–2009 ^a	2000–2009 ^a						2001/2010
54	Montenegro	7.9	2.2	0	1,249	..	..	..	..	..	8.0
55	Bulgaria	8.8	1.6	1	179	..	0 ^b	437	..	..	7.8
56	Saudi Arabia	9.3	5.3	1	86	..	..	108	0.0	..	4.3
57	Mexico	15.5	3.4	1	7,097	43	41	88	0.0	0	3.8
58	Panama	19.1	3.9	2	3,612	63	63	63	0.0	0	4.1
59	Serbia	8.1	1.8	0	213	..	..	..	..	..	18.5
60	Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	0	34,720	0	..	..	..	0	..
61	Malaysia	..	..	0	1,573	35	0 ^b	23	0.0	4	1.2
62	Trinidad and Tobago	5.3	4.4	0	131	..	0 ^b	0 ^b	..	9	..
63	Kuwait	..	..	..	..	..	..	137	..	..	0.6
64	Libya	21.0	5.6	..	..	..	0 ^b	318	..	..	8.5
65	Belarus	4.5	1.3	0	19	..	10	..	..	..	4.7
66	Russian Federation	..	..	40	1,332	5	4	231	0.0 ^c	..	3.1
67	Grenada	..	..	38	59,003	..	..	..	..	0	..
68	Kazakhstan	17.5	4.9	1	442	193	7	159	..	..	23.5
69	Costa Rica	..	..	2	7,367	24	47	47	0.2	0	1.3
70	Albania	27.0	6.6	0	19,215	32	0 ^b	64	..	..	5.7
71	Lebanon	16.5	4.2	0 ^b	414	50	..	100	..	..	1.2
72	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0	..
73	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	15.6	3.7	1	704	61	8	..	0.0	0	1.9
74	Bosnia and Herzegovina	11.8	1.6	0	10,673	..	0 ^b	79	..	..	6.1
75	Georgia	14.7	2.3	0 ^b	94	89	44	288	0.0	..	1.9
76	Ukraine	22.9	4.1	2	1,421	2	6	305	..	..	6.2
77	Mauritius	..	..	0	81	..	..	80	..	..	..
78	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	11.5	1.8	2	53,874	..	0 ^b	148	..	..	7.1
79	Jamaica	3.7	2.2	3	15,757	75	188	75	0.0	0	3.3
80	Peru	29.8	5.4	6	20,752	92	37	117	0.1	0	0.7
81	Dominica	..	..	7	11,372	..	..	..	..	0	..
82	Saint Lucia	..	..	6	1,721	..	..	..	..	0	..
83	Ecuador	29.0	6.2	1	3,769	83	0 ^b	38	0.0	0	1.6
84	Brazil	7.1	2.2	1	3,440	137	58	74	0.4	0	7.9
85	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	4	918	..	..	0 ^b	..	0	..
86	Armenia	18.2	4.2	0	0	33	131	882	0.0	..	9.6
87	Colombia	16.2	5.1	4	14,482	50	57	61	0.3	0	2.0
88	Iran, Islamic Republic of	..	..	1	2,156	..	4	132	0.0	..	25.1
89	Oman	..	..	5	722	..	..	126	0.7	..	5.8
90	Tonga	..	..	0	15,857	..	..	..	..	..	..
91	Azerbaijan	26.8	8.4	0	1,159	212	130	177	0.0	..	3.8
92	Turkey	15.6	3.5	0	224	97	51	299	0.0 ^c	..	5.5
93	Belize	22.2	4.9	13	28,239	..	..	..	0.0	0	1.1
94	Tunisia	9.0	3.3	0	320	82	10	82	..	..	36.7
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
95	Jordan	12.0	3.6	0	0	77	..	134	..	..	22.0
96	Algeria	15.9	3.7	4	564	247	12	65	0.0	..	28.8
97	Sri Lanka	17.3	21.1	2	22,652	41	219	51	0.0	2	21.1
98	Dominican Republic	10.1	3.4	9	3,480	142	33	88	1.4	1	7.0
99	Samoa	..	..	5	0	..	0 ^b	..	..	..	..
100	Fiji	..	..	8	10,511	0 ^b	0 ^b	..	..	0	..
101	China	21.8	6.8	1	93,151	42	422	230	0.0 ^c	0	8.6
102	Turkmenistan	..	..	..	..	532	..	170	0.0	..	11.1
103	Thailand	15.7	7.0	2	58,220	121	159	61	1.0	1	17.0
104	Suriname	..	..	1	6,013	0 ^b	..	..	0.0	0	..
105	El Salvador	24.6	6.1	7	9,436	116	50	50	0.0	0	6.3
106	Gabon	26.3	8.8	0	149	298	74	..	133.3	..	..
107	Paraguay	..	..	0	7,307	86	52	86	0.0	1	1.3
108	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	27.1	4.3	5	18,429	378	145	111	0.0	0	2.0
109	Maldives	31.9	25.7	0	522	0 ^b	0 ^b	0 ^b	..	0	..
110	Mongolia	27.5	5.3	4	59,135	199	119	..	..	..	31.5
111	Moldova, Republic of	11.3	3.2	1	6,532	0 ^b	78	261	..	..	21.8
112	Philippines	33.8	20.7	10	48,370	182	86	54	0.3	5	2.2

Human development effects of environmental threats

HDI rank		IMPACT OF NATURAL DISASTERS									
		Population under age 5 suffering from		Number of deaths (average annual per million people)	Population affected (average annual per million people)	Deaths due to					Population living on degraded land (%)
		Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)			Water pollution (per million people)	Indoor air pollution (per million people)	Outdoor air pollution (per million people)	Malaria (per million people)	Dengue (per million people)	
		2000–2009 ^a	2000–2009 ^a	2001/2010	2001/2010	2004	2004	2004	2009	2001–2010 ^a	2010
113	Egypt	30.7	6.8	0	5	137	8	213	0.0 ^c	..	25.3
114	Occupied Palestinian Territory	..	..	0	12	..	..	..	..	..	..
115	Uzbekistan	19.6	4.4	0	5	335	241	148	0.0	..	27.0
116	Micronesia, Federated States of	..	..	43	7,771	0 ^b	..	..	..	..	..
117	Guyana	18.2	10.8	5	54,311	269	0 ^b	..	0.0	0	..
118	Botswana	29.1	10.7	0	499	486	270	0 ^b	3.0	..	22.0
119	Syrian Arab Republic	28.6	10.0	1	6,371	89	39	100	0.0	..	33.3
120	Namibia	29.6	17.5	7	40,481	98	49	0 ^b	20.5	..	28.5
121	Honduras	29.9	8.6	4	13,628	178	119	89	0.1	1	15.0
122	Kiribati	..	..	0	85	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	South Africa	..	..	1	30,398	260	68	23	0.9	..	17.5
124	Indonesia	40.1	19.6	2	1,364	141	202	144	3.8	5	3.1
125	Vanuatu	..	..	2	24,519	0 ^b	0 ^b	..	8.6	..	..
126	Kyrgyzstan	18.1	2.7	2	37,899	259	418	80	0.0	..	9.7
127	Tajikistan	33.1	14.9	3	47,642	751	516	47	0.0	..	10.5
128	Viet Nam	30.5	20.2	3	19,794	72	289	81	0.3	1	8.0
129	Nicaragua	18.8	4.3	7	11,487	168	131	19	0.0	2	13.9
130	Morocco	23.1	9.9	1	419	140	17	30	0.0 ^c	..	39.1
131	Guatemala	54.3	17.7	14	26,888	314	113	40	0.0	0	9.1
132	Iraq	27.5	7.1	0	226	879	23	387	0.0	..	4.5
133	Cape Verde	..	..	1	6,048	214	0 ^b	0 ^b	4.1	..	..
134	India	47.9	43.5	2	41,245	405	435	107	0.9	0	9.6
135	Ghana	28.6	14.3	1	2,925	961	308	33	141.8	..	1.4
136	Equatorial Guinea	35.0	10.6	..	..	1,187	..	..	33.8	..	..
137	Congo	31.2	11.8	0	2,102	435	290	145	29.4	..	0.1 ^b
138	Lao People's Democratic Republic	47.6	31.6	1	15,096	406	459	0 ^b	0.8	1	4.1
139	Cambodia	39.5	28.8	1	34,829	826	500	23	20.0	1	39.3
140	Swaziland	29.5	6.1	0	117,337	456	274	0 ^b	11.1	..	..
141	Bhutan	37.5	12.0	2	0	467	311	..	5.6	0	0.1 ^b
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT											
142	Solomon Islands	32.8	11.5	4	4,672	219	219	..	101.1	..	..
143	Kenya	35.8	16.5	2	27,446	683	412	17	0.0	..	31.0
144	São Tomé and Príncipe	29.3	13.1	..	..	665	0 ^b	..	141.5	..	..
145	Pakistan	41.5	31.3	3	18,218	380	360	192	0.0	..	4.5
146	Bangladesh	43.2	41.3	6	47,203	469	356	68	0.3	0	11.3
147	Timor-Leste	55.7	40.6	0	1,177	308	..	..	48.2	35	..
148	Angola	50.8	27.5	2	4,989	3,014	2,099	169	567.5	..	3.3
149	Myanmar	40.6	29.6	290	6,551	432	393	96	20.4	3	19.2
150	Cameroon	36.4	16.6	0	204	1,066	664	128	257.8	..	15.3
151	Madagascar	52.8	36.8	5	17,121	1,175	732	35	8.6	..	0.0 ^b
152	Tanzania, United Republic of	44.4	16.7	0	13,270	865	500	32	18.8	..	25.0
153	Papua New Guinea	43.9	18.1	4	3,987	471	269	..	90.1	0	..
154	Yemen	57.7	43.1	2	135	734	335	55	1.6	..	32.4
155	Senegal	20.1	14.5	0	7,377	1,219	595	170	47.4	..	16.2
156	Nigeria	41.0	26.7	0	1,295	1,304	699	136	48.7	..	11.5
157	Nepal	49.3	38.8	7	9,738	520	326	30	0.3	0	2.3
158	Haiti	29.7	18.9	66	12,565	619	402	65	0.0	..	15.2
159	Mauritania	24.2	16.7	1	41,693	776	405	67	26.9	..	23.8
160	Lesotho	45.2	16.6	0	45,203	195	98	0 ^b	..	..	63.6
161	Uganda	38.7	16.4	2	9,460	988	716	4	194.5	..	23.5
162	Togo	26.9	20.5	1	4,972	908	605	38	263.6	..	5.1
163	Comoros	46.9	25.0	0	381	479	160	0 ^b	0.0	..	..
164	Zambia	45.8	14.9	1	32,196	1,135	777	98	303.5	..	4.6
165	Djibouti	32.6	29.6	6	82,450	630	0 ^b	252	0.0	..	7.5
166	Rwanda	51.7	18.0	1	9,919	1,854	1,387	33	78.5	..	10.1
167	Benin	44.7	20.2	1	12,662	1,271	770	54	159.9	..	1.6
168	Gambia	27.6	15.8	1	4,106	753	411	137	142.7	..	17.9
169	Sudan	37.9	31.7	1	13,909	477	371	141	32.9	..	39.9
170	Côte d'Ivoire	40.1	16.7	0	96	1,246	705	51	938.3	..	1.3
171	Malawi	53.2	15.5	4	64,924	1,459	1,042	48	451.9	..	19.4

TABLE
7

HDI rank	IMPACT OF NATURAL DISASTERS										
	Population under age 5 suffering from		Number of deaths (average annual per million people)	Population affected (average annual per million people)	Deaths due to					Population living on degraded land (%)	
	Stunting (%)	Wasting (%)			Water pollution (per million people)	Indoor air pollution (per million people)	Outdoor air pollution (per million people)	Malaria (per million people)	Dengue (per million people)		
			2000–2009 ^a	2000–2009 ^a						2001/2010	2001/2010
172	Afghanistan	59.3	32.9	11	9,799	2,499	2,023	15	1.0	..	11.0
173	Zimbabwe	35.8	14.0	0	78,319	532	302	48	1.1	..	29.4
174	Ethiopia	50.7	34.6	2	35,049	1,546	998 ^b	34	13.8	..	72.3
175	Mali	38.5	27.9	0	11,678	1,769	1,198	78	156.3	..	59.5
176	Guinea-Bissau	28.1	17.2	0	12,575	2,088	1,268	149	248.6	..	1.0
177	Eritrea	43.7	34.5	0	32,492	741	440	46	4.5	..	58.8
178	Guinea	40.0	20.8	0	3,355	1,080	641	67	60.0	..	0.8
179	Central African Republic	44.6	21.8	0	1,696	1,088	759	0 ^b	154.5	..	..
180	Sierra Leone	37.4	21.3	3	361	3,271	2,181	141	302.1	..	..
181	Burkina Faso	44.5	37.4	1	2,723	1,733	1,197	87	499.4	..	73.2
182	Liberia	39.4	20.4	0	924	2,134	1,261	32	444.7	..	..
183	Chad	44.8	33.9	2	33,141	1,509	1,013	84	20.2	..	45.4
184	Mozambique	47.0	21.2	1	25,059	840	548	44	163.9	..	1.9
185	Burundi	63.1	38.9	2	29,916	2,088	1,449	43	87.4	..	18.5
186	Niger	54.8	39.9	0	96,596	3,212	2,192	80	144.2	..	25.0
187	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	45.8	28.2	0	325	1,924	1,356	72	329.7	..	0.1 ^b
OTHER COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES											
	Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of	43.1	20.6	5	7,513	191	..	242	0.0	..	2.9
	Marshall Islands	..	..	0	1,110	..	..	..	..	0	..
	Monaco	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Nauru	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	San Marino	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Somalia	42.1	32.8	2	69,471	2,068	1,383	36	4.9	..	26.3
	Tuvalu	10.0	1.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Human Development Index groups											
	Very high human development	..	..	8	2,331	..	..	150	..	..	3.2
	High human development	..	..	7	4,890	..	..	159	..	..	7.4
	Medium human development	35.7	24.7	2	54,444	212	357	156	1.8	..	10.0
	Low human development	43.8	28.3	14	19,221	1,035	696	91	92.5	..	18.8
Regions											
	Arab States	29.8	15.2	1	4,529	..	..	146	..	..	24.9
	East Asia and the Pacific	..	..	9	69,648	84	..	..	..	..	..
	Europe and Central Asia	..	..	13	2,357	..	..	240	..	..	8.6
	Latin America and the Caribbean	15.8	4.4	3	8,741	104	..	103	0.2	0	5.3
	South Asia	46.8	41.2	2	36,336	443	424	109	0.7	0	9.9
	Sub-Saharan Africa	42.9	24.5	1	16,966	1,286	798	70	143.7	..	22.1
	Least developed countries	45.5	29.6	20	23,357	1,151	794	63	99.0	..	23.3
	Small island developing states	..	..	16	25,300	..	..	..	..	..	..
	World	..	..	6	32,575	..	..	145	..	..	10.1

NOTES

- a. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
b. Less than 1.
c. Less than 0.05.

DEFINITIONS

Population under age 5 suffering from stunting: Percentage of children under age 5 falling two standard deviations or more below the median height-for-age of the reference population.

Population under age 5 suffering from wasting: Percentage of children under age 5 falling two standard deviations or more below the median weight-for-height of the reference population.

Number of deaths due to natural disasters: People confirmed as dead, or missing and presumed dead, as a result of natural disasters, which include drought, extreme temperature, flood, mass movement, wet storm and wildfire.

Population affected by natural disasters: People requiring immediate assistance during a period of emergency as a result of a natural disaster (as defined above), including displaced, evacuated, homeless and injured people.

Deaths due to water pollution: Deaths due to diarrhoea attributable to poor water, sanitation or hygiene.

Deaths due to indoor air pollution: Deaths due to acute respiratory infections (children under age 5), chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (adults over age 30) and lung cancer (adults over age 30) attributable to indoor smoke from solid fuels.

Deaths due to outdoor air pollution: Deaths due to respiratory infections and diseases, lung cancer and selected cardiovascular diseases attributable to outdoor air pollution.

Deaths due to malaria: Deaths due to malaria.

Deaths due to dengue: Deaths due to dengue fever, dengue haemorrhagic fever and dengue shock syndrome.

Population living on degraded land: Percentage of the population living on severely and very severely degraded land. Land degradation estimates consider biomass, soil health, water quantity and biodiversity, and range in severity.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Columns 1 and 2: WHO (2010b).

Columns 3 and 4: WHO Collaborating Centre for Research on the Epidemiology of Disasters (2011) and UNDESA (2011).

Columns 5–7: HDRO calculations based on WHO (2009) and UNDESA (2011).

Column 8: WHO (2010c).

Column 9: HDRO calculations based on WHO (2011) and UNDESA (2011).

Column 10: FAO (2011b).

Perceptions about well-being and the environment

HDI rank	WELL-BEING				ENVIRONMENT			
	Overall life satisfaction (0, least satisfied; 10, most satisfied)	Humans cause global warming (% yes)	Global warming threat (% serious ^a)	Active in environmental group (% yes)	Satisfaction with government to reduce emissions (% satisfied)	Satisfaction with actions to preserve the environment (% satisfied)	Satisfaction with air quality (% satisfied)	Satisfaction with water quality (% satisfied)
	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
1 Norway	7.6	46.8	43.7	11.6	..	51.5	89.3	95.3
2 Australia	7.5	45.1	70.5	19.5	..	63.8	93.1	93.4
3 Netherlands	7.5	43.6	52.6	15.5	..	66.1	81.5	94.2
4 United States	7.2	35.9	54.7	17.6	43.9	57.8	87.8	89.5
5 New Zealand	7.2	41.1	59.0	24.6	..	74.8	93.0	89.0
6 Canada	7.7	55.8	73.9	19.3	34.0	61.7	84.5	91.3
7 Ireland	7.3	47.6	58.7	..	..	58.9	94.8	90.6
8 Liechtenstein	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Germany	6.7	59.7	60.4	12.8	49.1	61.8	86.3	95.0
10 Sweden	7.5	50.1	48.6	11.4	47.6	62.9	89.3	96.7
11 Switzerland	7.5	..	..	..	54.4	63.9	83.7	96.1
12 Japan	6.1	83.7	77.3	14.1	33.0	46.8	78.2	87.8
13 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	5.6	80.0	68.6	..	21.6	41.4	27.8	78.4
14 Iceland	6.9	37.9	34.4	12.5	..	56.0	85.2	96.9
15 Korea, Republic of	6.1	85.3	82.8	9.4	29.3	36.4	72.0	81.6
16 Denmark	7.8	45.3	32.8	18.1	33.5	64.3	91.6	97.4
17 Israel	7.4	40.9	67.4	14.3	..	37.7	58.4	55.7
18 Belgium	6.9	42.6	63.1	21.4	..	56.0	74.0	84.7
19 Austria	7.3	52.7	60.4	..	41.3	63.9	88.0	97.1
20 France	6.8	58.6	65.5	10.0	..	57.5	76.6	83.9
21 Slovenia	6.1	65.1	69.2	..	..	55.9	80.2	90.0
22 Finland	7.4	55.1	41.7	..	..	57.3	89.7	95.0
23 Spain	6.2	63.2	70.9	10.4	..	46.0	82.0	83.6
24 Italy	6.4	57.0	87.0	14.6	..	29.7	69.8	80.6
25 Luxembourg	7.1	53.7	62.1	15.5	..	76.8	85.7	92.3
26 Singapore	6.5	57.2	72.7	19.8	69.8	80.5	91.1	92.9
27 Czech Republic	6.2	45.2	35.5	13.0	26.6	56.6	69.0	89.2
28 United Kingdom	7.0	38.5	58.8	17.2	..	66.8	88.8	94.8
29 Greece	5.8	81.3	95.5	6.0	16.0	19.8	68.7	64.7
30 United Arab Emirates	7.1	29.2	71.0	..	..	89.7	81.5	84.4
31 Cyprus	6.4	79.4	89.4	..	..	45.7	63.0	67.4
32 Andorra	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Brunei Darussalam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Estonia	5.1	44.3	36.0	6.8	16.8	45.2	75.0	66.8
35 Slovakia	6.1	56.9	54.7	..	..	42.8	70.4	86.0
36 Malta	5.8	66.8	85.8	13.0	..	53.8	44.4	64.0
37 Qatar	6.8	39.3	67.4	..	..	87.1	80.6	79.6
38 Hungary	4.7	51.0	74.5	6.1	..	32.7	83.5	86.2
39 Poland	5.8	43.2	55.1	6.2	17.5	43.6	80.3	79.6
40 Lithuania	5.1	51.4	49.7	4.3	11.0	29.9	70.2	69.7
41 Portugal	4.9	61.5	90.7	10.0	28.5	37.2	85.7	90.0
42 Bahrain	5.9	35.4	74.3	..	..	65.3	85.6	85.0
43 Latvia	4.7	49.2	39.6	3.9	21.2	38.9	75.1	65.3
44 Chile	6.6	68.5	93.1	7.6	26.8	42.1	69.5	84.5
45 Argentina	6.4	80.4	97.4	4.2	7.0	33.9	75.0	73.8
46 Croatia	5.6	61.5	..	..	..	38.1	75.0	81.2
47 Barbados	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
48 Uruguay	6.1	72.9	85.6	4.1	32.7	70.5	85.6	92.9
49 Palau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
50 Romania	4.9	44.9	74.3	3.5	17.4	14.3	71.4	69.5
51 Cuba	5.4	..	..	..	..	54.5	52.8	59.3
52 Seychelles	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
53 Bahamas	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
54 Montenegro	5.5	59.9	..	..	..	50.1	66.2	78.2
55 Bulgaria	4.2	49.3	66.0	..	10.9	19.4	69.3	60.8

HDI rank	WELL-BEING				ENVIRONMENT			
	Overall life satisfaction (0, least satisfied; 10, most satisfied)	Humans cause global warming (% yes)	Global warming threat (% serious ^a)	Active in environmental group (% yes)	Satisfaction with government to reduce emissions (% satisfied)	Satisfaction with actions to preserve the environment (% satisfied)	Satisfaction with air quality (% satisfied)	Satisfaction with water quality (% satisfied)
	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b
56 Saudi Arabia	6.3	34.6	78.6	10.6	..	53.3	55.5	60.4
57 Mexico	6.8	70.9	94.5	6.1	22.7	46.8	78.0	67.7
58 Panama	7.3	66.6	97.0	9.2	16.5	44.1	85.2	75.9
59 Serbia	4.5	64.1	..	..	..	28.1	61.9	60.2
60 Antigua and Barbuda	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
61 Malaysia	5.6	65.5	71.1	27.3	17.1	64.2	82.3	82.9
62 Trinidad and Tobago	6.7	75.8	98.2	6.2	..	26.3	75.8	74.0
63 Kuwait	6.8	33.3	58.8	..	..	69.2	55.7	67.8
64 Libya	4.9	22.8	64.3	..	..	..	65.0	69.9
65 Belarus	5.5	48.7	48.6	5.0	20.0	50.6	65.1	62.6
66 Russian Federation	5.4	48.0	48.9	5.7	9.4	18.3	57.6	52.8
67 Grenada	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
68 Kazakhstan	5.5	43.8	57.2	8.7	14.3	37.4	61.6	55.7
69 Costa Rica	7.3	80.5	92.2	13.0	33.2	59.6	86.3	88.7
70 Albania	5.3	30.7	..	..	..	27.4	54.5	50.2
71 Lebanon	5.0	68.2	79.7	..	..	23.7	50.5	47.3
72 Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
73 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	7.5	61.4	97.9	5.8	27.2	59.8	77.1	67.9
74 Bosnia and Herzegovina	4.7	66.4	..	..	..	22.1	71.2	71.7
75 Georgia	4.1	40.8	78.2	3.6	15.2	38.0	67.4	66.4
76 Ukraine	5.1	60.9	68.2	5.1	3.2	8.8	55.4	51.0
77 Mauritius	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
78 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	4.2	54.8	..	..	..	39.8	73.0	69.7
79 Jamaica	6.2	..	..	..	..	32.9	85.8	88.8
80 Peru	5.6	66.5	96.0	10.7	15.5	35.5	64.7	67.8
81 Dominica	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
82 Saint Lucia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
83 Ecuador	5.8	58.6	97.7	9.1	33.0	39.1	60.7	62.4
84 Brazil	6.8	81.3	94.9	7.2	29.6	48.2	68.2	83.1
85 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
86 Armenia	4.4	31.6	80.0	9.8	12.4	27.8	58.9	61.3
87 Colombia	6.4	73.1	96.1	12.5	30.6	53.5	73.7	80.2
88 Iran, Islamic Republic of	5.1	61.7	77.6	9.2	..	55.2	66.6	58.4
89 Oman	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
90 Tonga	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
91 Azerbaijan	4.2	37.3	85.2	13.0	21.1	28.1	65.4	51.0
92 Turkey	5.5	55.1	86.0	12.4	12.9	41.9	72.3	64.1
93 Belize	6.5	59.0	85.7	20.3	..	30.3	70.7	63.3
94 Tunisia	5.1	33.0	58.6	..	..	66.7	66.7	50.3
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT								
95 Jordan	5.6	60.2	68.7	2.9	..	59.4	71.1	59.0
96 Algeria	5.3	39.4	59.6	..	..	42.4	57.1	60.7
97 Sri Lanka	4.0	56.5	76.3	10.0	40.1	61.7	91.7	88.0
98 Dominican Republic	4.7	54.6	92.0	15.8	14.7	53.1	69.2	69.7
99 Samoa	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
100 Fiji	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
101 China	4.7	47.5	31.7	11.6	33.4	73.0	75.1	73.3
102 Turkmenistan	6.6	29.4	..	..	..	..	80.8	71.2
103 Thailand	6.2	74.9	66.7	43.8	28.7	75.5	83.0	82.8
104 Suriname	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
105 El Salvador	6.7	72.0	92.8	12.9	23.3	39.7	74.0	70.4
106 Gabon	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
107 Paraguay	5.8	72.4	95.2	8.6	13.5	45.5	87.7	83.9
108 Bolivia, Plurinational State of	5.8	72.5	95.6	11.6	20.1	45.5	72.8	74.4
109 Maldives	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
110 Mongolia	4.6	58.6	65.5	11.4	..	16.7	55.4	59.7
111 Moldova, Republic of	5.6	48.6	83.2	11.3	4.5	15.5	62.8	60.1
112 Philippines	4.9	76.2	92.9	30.4	26.8	86.2	82.4	83.4
113 Egypt	4.7	45.1	66.7	4.1	..	25.7	83.2	76.1
114 Occupied Palestinian Territory	4.7	47.4	58.0	11.8	..	28.4	62.3	58.4
115 Uzbekistan	5.1	16.9	67.0	6.2	44.5	71.4	86.5	82.1
116 Micronesia, Federated States of	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Perceptions about well-being and the environment

HDI rank	WELL-BEING				ENVIRONMENT				
	Overall life satisfaction (0, least satisfied; 10, most satisfied)	Humans cause global warming (% yes)	Global warming threat (% serious ^a)	Active in environmental group (% yes)	Satisfaction with government to reduce emissions (% satisfied)	Satisfaction with actions to preserve the environment (% satisfied)	Satisfaction with air quality (% satisfied)	Satisfaction with water quality (% satisfied)	
	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	
117	Guyana	6.0	36.2	83.3	27.8	..	34.1	78.7	53.8
118	Botswana	3.6	25.6	79.9	26.1	..	76.1	70.1	72.4
119	Syrian Arab Republic	4.5	53.2	50.0	..	..	50.4	55.7	49.8
120	Namibia	4.9	48.6	75.4	17.6	..	57.9	76.4	81.6
121	Honduras	5.9	54.1	88.9	25.3	12.2	39.3	74.4	69.7
122	Kiribati	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
123	South Africa	4.7	37.2	70.4	26.8	34.5	55.7	85.7	53.4
124	Indonesia	5.5	75.5	88.1	18.9	28.7	48.2	82.1	86.9
125	Vanuatu	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
126	Kyrgyzstan	5.0	46.4	68.9	15.5	5.7	27.7	87.3	82.9
127	Tajikistan	4.4	16.7	66.7	24.9	31.4	42.8	84.0	65.0
128	Viet Nam	5.3	71.3	68.8	16.8	14.9	67.6	62.9	62.3
129	Nicaragua	5.7	70.6	94.8	14.7	21.5	56.2	82.4	68.5
130	Morocco	4.7	67.4	89.0	3.2	..	32.6	57.9	63.9
131	Guatemala	6.3	74.9	94.6	16.9	14.7	39.1	82.4	66.8
132	Iraq	5.1	40.1	62.3	..	..	15.8	61.5	44.4
133	Cape Verde	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
134	India	5.0	49.4	83.4	11.6	41.6	45.4	79.1	62.7
135	Ghana	4.6	58.6	69.0	27.8	33.9	59.9	89.1	72.0
136	Equatorial Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
137	Congo	3.8	58.3	75.4	12.9	..	27.8	65.5	33.5
138	Lao People's Democratic Republic	5.0	71.6	63.3	47.9	..	72.5	88.6	82.7
139	Cambodia	4.1	41.4	89.6	8.6	42.8	85.5	83.1	73.0
140	Swaziland	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
141	Bhutan	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT									
142	Solomon Islands	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
143	Kenya	4.3	62.8	82.9	23.7	17.9	63.2	86.0	51.8
144	São Tomé and Príncipe	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
145	Pakistan	5.8	32.4	71.6	10.1	24.9	21.1	77.6	55.0
146	Bangladesh	4.9	66.7	92.1	11.9	45.2	47.3	83.1	69.5
147	Timor-Leste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
148	Angola	4.2	70.0	89.2	32.0	..	69.9	59.9	47.4
149	Myanmar	5.3	..	..	..	..	..	88.4	..
150	Cameroon	4.6	57.2	68.2	14.6	15.7	44.2	82.9	51.4
151	Madagascar	4.6	66.8	94.0	6.4	..	43.8	81.0	52.6
152	Tanzania, United Republic of	3.2	52.9	83.5	47.1	30.6	51.3	61.7	34.7
153	Papua New Guinea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
154	Yemen	4.4	65.7	65.8	..	..	30.1	80.0	56.4
155	Senegal	4.4	41.0	72.0	17.3	15.3	30.8	77.9	67.3
156	Nigeria	4.8	37.5	67.5	39.6	10.9	32.2	73.9	46.8
157	Nepal	4.3	59.7	88.6	24.9	19.3	42.4	87.9	81.8
158	Haiti	3.8	12.6	79.6	32.6	..	24.9	38.8	26.0
159	Mauritania	4.8	51.2	74.2	15.9	..	32.1	64.2	57.4
160	Lesotho	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
161	Uganda	4.2	52.8	73.1	25.6	33.7	47.9	81.4	59.6
162	Togo	2.8	43.1	77.3	16.7	..	23.4	52.4	33.8
163	Comoros	3.8	34.4	82.1	..	..	36.6	76.7	55.8
164	Zambia	5.3	63.0	66.5	31.4	22.1	45.0	82.4	53.9
165	Djibouti	5.0	51.9	82.4	55.4	..	54.0	69.0	63.5
166	Rwanda	4.0	48.1	74.4	31.2	76.8	90.3	78.5	54.5
167	Benin	3.7	45.7	71.3	12.0	..	34.6	78.1	55.6
168	Gambia	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
169	Sudan	4.4	58.5	80.1	19.0	..	38.9	80.3	62.4
170	Côte d'Ivoire	4.2	79.8	..	..	5.8	32.1	74.8	52.1
171	Malawi	5.1	46.9	..	..	60.8	82.3	91.1	61.8
172	Afghanistan	4.8	31.2	75.6	12.2	14.2	45.5	67.1	60.7
173	Zimbabwe	4.7	36.5	53.5	..	10.2	50.1	73.1	62.3
174	Ethiopia	4.4	..	..	..	..	36.6	72.0	29.2
175	Mali	3.8	64.6	93.9	21.4	26.2	44.7	79.5	57.0
176	Guinea-Bissau	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
177	Eritrea	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

HDI rank	WELL-BEING				ENVIRONMENT				
	Overall life satisfaction (0, least satisfied; 10, most satisfied)	Humans cause global warming (% yes)	Global warming threat (% serious ^a)	Active in environmental group (% yes)	Satisfaction with government to reduce emissions (% satisfied)	Satisfaction with actions to preserve the environment (% satisfied)	Satisfaction with air quality (% satisfied)	Satisfaction with water quality (% satisfied)	
	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	2006–2010 ^b	
178	Guinea	4.3	39.8	78.4	30.8	..	22.7	54.9	38.3
179	Central African Republic	3.6	67.2	77.3	..	..	63.5	87.0	41.2
180	Sierra Leone	4.1	52.1	74.0	50.8	..	29.8	72.7	36.6
181	Burkina Faso	4.0	52.5	96.3	14.3	..	48.5	73.8	39.4
182	Liberia	4.2	32.1	71.8	43.2	..	34.4	79.4	50.7
183	Chad	3.7	55.0	96.0	29.9	12.9	56.8	57.1	34.9
184	Mozambique	4.7	53.0	87.8	8.4	..	53.6	79.1	71.4
185	Burundi	3.8	45.8	91.6	16.1	28.1	55.7	84.9	52.1
186	Niger	4.1	..	..	14.4	25.9	58.3	90.9	63.0
187	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	4.0	47.7	..	..	16.3	31.0	70.5	22.1
Human Development Index groups									
	Very high human development	6.7	54.4	66.3	..	..	52.4	81.7	87.2
	High human development	5.9	62.3	..	..	..	40.9	67.5	67.0
	Medium human development	4.9	52.1	62.2	..	..	58.2	77.2	69.8
	Low human development	4.7	49.6	78.4	..	..	39.9	76.7	51.8
Regions									
	Arab States	5.0	48.2	69.1	..	..	37.3	69.7	62.8
	East Asia and the Pacific	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Europe and Central Asia	5.3	47.6	62.8	..	..	30.8	67.1	63.2
	Latin America and the Caribbean	6.5	72.8	94.8	8.8	..	46.3	71.8	74.6
	South Asia	5.0	49.7	82.6	11.6	39.2	43.6	78.8	62.9
	Sub-Saharan Africa	4.4	49.5	..	..	..	44.5	75.7	46.6
	Least developed countries	4.4	..	..	..	..	45.5	76.8	52.6
	Small island developing states	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	World	5.3	53.5	67.9	..	..	51.6	76.5	69.2

NOTES

The typical World Poll survey includes at least 1,000 surveys of randomly selected individuals. In some countries oversamples are collected in major cities or areas of special interest. Additionally, in some large countries, such as China and the Russian Federation, sample sizes of at least 2,000 are collected. Although rare, in some instances the sample size is between 500 and 1,000. Quality control procedures are used to validate that correct samples are selected and that the correct person is randomly selected in each household. Gallup's methodology ensures that the reported data are representative of 95 percent of the world's adult population (ages 15 and older). For further information, see <https://worldview.gallup.com/content/methodology.aspx>.

a. Very serious and somewhat serious.

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

SURVEY QUESTIONS

Overall life satisfaction: Please imagine a ladder, with steps numbered from zero at the bottom to ten at the top. Suppose we say that the top of the ladder represents the best possible life for you, and the bottom of the ladder represents the worst possible life for you. On which step of the ladder would you say you personally feel you stand at this time, assuming that the higher the step the better you feel about your life, and the lower the step the worse you feel about it? Which step comes closest to the way you feel?

Humans cause global warming: Temperature rise is a part of global warming or climate change. Do you think rising temperatures are a result of human activities? (Asked of those who said they know something or a great deal about global warming and climate change.)

Global warming threat: How serious of a threat is global warming to you and your family? (Asked of those who said they know something or a great deal about global warming and climate change.)

Active in environmental group: Which of these, if any, have you done in the past year? Been active in a group or organization that works to protect the environment.

Satisfaction with government to reduce emissions: Do you think the government of this country is doing enough to reduce emissions of gases released by motor vehicles and factories, or not?

Satisfaction with actions to preserve the environment: In this country, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the efforts to preserve the environment?

Satisfaction with air quality: In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of air?

Satisfaction with water quality: In the city or area where you live, are you satisfied or dissatisfied with the quality of water?

MAIN DATA SOURCE

Columns 1–8: Gallup (2011).

Education and health

HDI rank	EDUCATION						HEALTH								
	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older)	Gross enrolment ratio			Primary education resources		One-year-olds lacking immunization against		Mortality			HIV prevalence Youth (% ages 15–24)		Health-adjusted life expectancy ^a (years)	
		Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Pupil-teacher ratio (pupils per teacher)	School teachers trained to teach (%)	DTP (%)	Measles (%)	Under five (per 1,000 live births)	Adult (per 1,000 people)	Female	Male	Female		Male
		2005–2010 ^b	2001–2010 ^b	2001–2010 ^b	2001–2010 ^b	2005–2010 ^b	2005–2010 ^b	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009		2009	2007
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT															
1 Norway	..	98.7	110.4	73.5	..	..	8	8	3	50	83	<0.1	<0.1	73
2 Australia	..	106.4	132.7	82.3	..	..	8	6	5	45	79	0.1	0.1	74
3 Netherlands	..	106.9	120.8	61.6	..	..	3	4	4	56	75	<0.1	0.1	73
4 United States	..	98.2	93.6	85.9	13.9	..	5	8	8	78	134	0.2	0.3	70	
5 New Zealand	..	101.2	126.3	83.5	14.6	..	8	11	6	57	86	<0.1	<0.1	73	
6 Canada	..	98.4	102.2	62.3	..	..	20	7	6	53	87	0.1	0.1	73
7 Ireland	..	104.6	118.1	60.6	15.8	..	7	11	4	57	97	0.1	0.1	73	
8 Liechtenstein	..	108.9	105.0	34.7	6.5	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
9 Germany	..	103.6	101.7	..	13.0	..	7	4	4	53	99	<0.1	0.1	73	
10 Sweden	..	96.2	102.6	71.5	9.3	..	2	3	3	47	74	<0.1	<0.1	74	
11 Switzerland	..	103.4	96.0	51.2	..	..	5	10	4	43	74	0.1	0.2	75
12 Japan	..	102.3	101.0	58.6	18.1	..	2	6	3	42	86	<0.1	<0.1	76	
13 Hong Kong, China (SAR)	..	104.0	82.1	56.6	15.9	95.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Iceland	..	98.3	108.3	74.3	..	..	4	8	3	43	65	0.1	0.1	74
15 Korea, Republic of	..	104.3	97.2	100.0	22.4	..	6	7	5	46	109	<0.1	<0.1	71	
16 Denmark	..	98.6	118.4	77.0	..	..	11	16	4	65	107	0.1	0.1	72
17 Israel	..	111.1	89.1	62.5	13.1	..	7	4	4	45	78	<0.1	0.1	73	
18 Belgium	..	103.4	107.5	66.3	11.1	..	1	6	5	59	105	<0.1	<0.1	72	
19 Austria	..	98.7	100.4	59.3	11.4	..	17	17	4	50	102	0.2	0.3	72	
20 France	..	108.7	113.0	55.3	18.7	..	1	10	4	54	117	0.1	0.2	73	
21 Slovenia	99.7	98.4	96.8	87.6	17.2	..	4	5	3	54	131	<0.1	<0.1	71	
22 Finland	..	97.4	109.0	90.9	13.6	..	1	2	3	56	124	<0.1	0.1	72	
23 Spain	97.7	107.2	120.8	73.4	12.6	..	4	2	4	43	94	0.1	0.2	74	
24 Italy	98.9	103.3	100.5	67.2	10.3	..	4	9	4	41	77	<0.1	<0.1	74	
25 Luxembourg	..	100.4	96.0	10.0	11.9	..	1	4	3	57	95	0.1	0.1	73	
26 Singapore	94.7	..	..	..	17.4	94.3	3	5	3	42	76	<0.1	<0.1	73
27 Czech Republic	..	103.5	95.1	60.9	18.5	..	1	2	4	63	138	<0.1	<0.1	70	
28 United Kingdom	..	106.4	99.0	59.0	18.3	..	7	14	6	58	95	0.1	0.2	72	
29 Greece	97.2	101.2	101.8	90.8	10.3	..	1	1	3	44	106	0.1	0.1	72	
30 United Arab Emirates	90.0	105.4	95.2	30.4	15.6	100.0	8	8	7	66	84	..	..	68
31 Cyprus	97.9	105.4	98.4	52.0	14.2	..	1	13	4	41	81	..	..	70
32 Andorra	..	89.0	80.8	10.3	10.3	100.0	1	2	4	44	94	..	..	74
33 Brunei Darussalam	95.3	106.5	98.2	17.1	11.9	84.1	1	1	7	82	105	..	..	66
34 Estonia	99.8	100.2	99.3	63.7	12.2	..	5	5	6	77	234	0.2	0.3	66	
35 Slovakia	..	102.1	92.0	55.8	15.7	..	1	1	7	74	184	<0.1	<0.1	67	
36 Malta	92.4	98.6	100.3	32.2	10.5	..	27	18	7	44	76	<0.1	<0.1	72	
37 Qatar	94.7	105.9	85.2	10.2	11.2	48.9	1	1	11	48	69	<0.1	<0.1	67	
38 Hungary	99.4	99.7	98.8	62.5	10.5	..	1	1	6	99	229	<0.1	<0.1	66	
39 Poland	99.5	97.1	98.9	71.4	9.6	..	1	2	7	76	197	<0.1	<0.1	67	
40 Lithuania	99.7	97.2	99.2	79.5	12.8	..	2	4	6	95	274	<0.1	<0.1	63	
41 Portugal	94.9	112.3	106.8	61.2	11.2	..	4	5	4	54	123	0.2	0.3	71	
42 Bahrain	91.4	106.6	96.4	51.2	..	..	2	1	12	87	127	..	..	66
43 Latvia	99.8	98.7	92.7	67.3	10.4	..	5	4	8	105	284	0.1	0.2	64	
44 Chile	98.6	106.4	90.4	54.8	24.6	..	3	4	9	59	116	0.1	0.2	70	
45 Argentina	97.7	116.7	85.9	69.4	16.3	..	6	1	14	88	160	0.2	0.3	67	
46 Croatia	98.8	95.3	95.2	48.9	14.8	..	4	2	5	60	153	<0.1	<0.1	68	
47 Barbados	..	..	..	..	14.1	58.1	7	6	11	80	136	1.1	0.9	67
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT															
48 Uruguay	98.3	113.6	87.9	64.9	15.0	..	5	6	13	84	156	0.2	0.3	67	
49 Palau	..	101.4	95.7	37.9	12.5	..	51	25	15	110	229	..	..	64
50 Romania	97.7	99.3	93.5	67.1	15.8	..	3	3	12	90	219	<0.1	0.1	65	
51 Cuba	99.8	103.6	89.6	117.8	9.4	100.0	4	4	6	78	120	0.1	0.1	69	
52 Seychelles	91.8	106.2	105.0	..	13.8	99.4	1	3	12	108	227	..	..	63
53 Bahamas	..	103.4	93.3	..	15.8	91.1	4	2	12	126	202	3.1	1.4	65	

HDI rank	EDUCATION							HEALTH							
	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older)	Gross enrolment ratio			Primary education resources		One-year-olds lacking immunization against		Mortality			HIV prevalence Youth (% ages 15–24)		Health-adjusted life expectancy ^a (years)	
		Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Pupil-teacher ratio (pupils per teacher)	School teachers trained to teach (%)	DTP (%)	Measles (%)	Under five (per 1,000 live births)	Adult (per 1,000 people)		Female	Male		
										Female	Male				
2005–2010 ^b	2001–2010 ^b	2001–2010 ^b	2001–2010 ^b	2005–2010 ^b	2005–2010 ^b	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2007		
54	Montenegro	..	106.1	102.1	..	..	8	14	9	85	161	..	..	65	
55	Bulgaria	98.3	101.5	87.6	53.6	17.3	6	4	10	86	205	<0.1	<0.1	66	
56	Saudi Arabia	86.1	98.9	96.8	32.8	11.4	91.5	2	2	21	102	186	..	62	
57	Mexico	93.4	116.6	90.2	27.9	28.1	95.6	11	5	17	88	157	0.1	0.2	67
58	Panama	93.6	109.0	72.7	45.1	23.6	91.5	16	15	23	82	145	0.3	0.4	67
59	Serbia	97.8	97.7	91.5	49.8	16.2	94.2	5	5	7	90	184	0.1	0.1	65
60	Antigua and Barbuda	99.0	99.8	110.5	14.7	16.2	57.1	1	1	12	158	197	..	..	66
61	Malaysia	92.5	94.6	68.7	36.5	14.6	..	5	5	6	95	175	<0.1	0.1	64
62	Trinidad and Tobago	98.7	104.2	88.8	11.6	17.6	88.0	10	6	35	120	225	0.7	1	62
63	Kuwait	93.9	94.8	89.9	18.9	8.6	100.0	2	3	10	50	66	..	..	69
64	Libya	88.9	110.3	93.5	55.7	..	..	2	2	19	101	175	..	..	64
65	Belarus	99.7	99.0	90.1	77.0	15.0	99.9	4	1	12	117	324	0.1	<0.1	62
66	Russian Federation	99.6	96.8	84.8	77.2	17.4	..	2	2	12	144	391	0.3	0.2	60
67	Grenada	..	107.2	99.1	53.5	17.1	68.8	1	1	15	143	248	..	..	61
68	Kazakhstan	99.7	108.8	98.5	39.5	16.2	..	2	1	29	185	432	0.2	0.1	56
69	Costa Rica	96.1	109.9	96.1	25.3	18.4	87.6	14	19	11	69	115	0.1	0.2	69
70	Albania	95.9	118.9	72.4	19.3	20.2	..	2	3	15	88	126	..	..	64
71	Lebanon	89.6	103.2	82.1	52.5	13.9	..	26	47	12	85	166	<0.1	0.1	62
72	Saint Kitts and Nevis	..	95.7	96.3	18.4	14.3	61.6	1	1	15	90	185	..	..	64
73	Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	95.2	103.2	82.1	78.2	14.5	86.3	17	17	18	92	196	..	..	66
74	Bosnia and Herzegovina	97.8	108.9	91.2	37.0	..	..	10	7	14	67	145	..	..	67
75	Georgia	99.7	107.8	87.5	25.8	8.9	94.6	12	17	29	97	235	<0.1	<0.1	64
76	Ukraine	99.7	97.5	94.5	81.1	15.6	99.9	10	6	15	148	395	0.3	0.2	60
77	Mauritius	87.9	100.0	87.2	25.9	21.6	100.0	1	1	17	99	219	0.2	0.3	63
78	Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	97.1	88.9	83.2	40.6	16.4	..	4	4	11	79	144	..	..	66
79	Jamaica	86.4	93.3	91.2	24.2	27.7	..	10	12	31	131	224	0.7	1	64
80	Peru	89.6	109.1	89.1	34.5	20.9	..	7	9	21	96	123	0.1	0.2	67
81	Dominica	..	112.3	105.5	3.5	16.1	57.8	1	1	10	103	192	..	..	66
82	Saint Lucia	..	96.7	95.8	16.0	20.0	87.6	5	1	20	90	188	..	..	66
83	Ecuador	84.2	117.5	75.4	42.4	19.2	77.9	25	34	24	96	173	0.2	0.2	64
84	Brazil	90.0	127.5	100.8	34.4	23.0	..	1	1	21	102	205	..	..	64
85	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	..	106.9	109.1	..	17.0	79.6	1	1	12	110	204	..	..	63
86	Armenia	99.5	98.5	93.1	50.1	19.3	77.5	7	4	22	103	246	<0.1	<0.1	61
87	Colombia	93.2	120.2	94.6	37.0	29.3	100.0	8	5	19	80	166	0.1	0.2	66
88	Iran, Islamic Republic of	85.0	102.8	83.1	36.5	20.3	98.4	1	1	31	90	144	<0.1	<0.1	61
89	Oman	86.6	83.9	91.3	26.4	11.8	100.0	2	3	12	85	157	<0.1	<0.1	65
90	Tonga	99.0	111.8	102.7	6.4	22.3	..	1	1	19	233	135	..	..	63
91	Azerbaijan	99.5	95.1	99.4	19.1	11.1	99.9	27	33	34	134	221	0.1	<0.1	59
92	Turkey	90.8	99.3	82.0	38.4	..	..	4	3	20	73	134	<0.1	<0.1	66
93	Belize	..	121.9	75.6	11.2	22.6	42.5	3	3	18	129	202	1.8	0.7	60
94	Tunisia	77.6	108.2	90.2	34.4	17.0	..	1	2	21	70	129	<0.1	<0.1	66
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT															
95	Jordan	92.2	96.8	88.2	40.7	..	..	2	5	25	111	195	..	..	63
96	Algeria	72.6	107.7	96.5	30.6	23.0	99.3	7	12	32	105	135	<0.1	0.1	62
97	Sri Lanka	90.6	96.9	87.0	..	23.1	..	3	4	15	82	275	<0.1	<0.1	63
98	Dominican Republic	88.2	106.2	76.8	33.3	25.2	83.6	18	21	32	149	172	0.7	0.3	63
99	Samoa	98.8	100.3	76.1	7.4	31.7	..	28	51	25	167	198	..	..	61
100	Fiji	..	94.2	80.9	15.4	26.0	97.8	1	6	18	157	263	0.1	0.1	62
101	China	94.0	112.7	78.2	24.5	17.2	..	3	6	19	87	142	..	..	66
102	Turkmenistan	99.6	..	..	..	..	..	4	1	45	212	380	..	..	55
103	Thailand	93.5	91.1	77.0	45.0	16.0	..	1	2	14	139	270	..	..	62
104	Suriname	94.6	113.8	75.4	12.3	16.0	100.0	13	12	26	124	217	0.4	0.6	61
105	El Salvador	84.1	115.0	63.6	24.6	32.6	93.2	9	5	17	128	281	0.3	0.4	61
106	Gabon	87.7	134.3	53.1	..	..	..	55	45	69	262	321	3.5	1.4	52
107	Paraguay	94.6	99.4	66.8	36.5	26.5	..	8	9	23	98	168	0.1	0.2	64
108	Bolivia, Plurinational State of	90.7	107.2	81.3	38.3	24.2	..	15	14	51	132	203	0.1	0.1	58
109	Maldives	98.4	111.0	83.7	—	12.7	74.1	2	2	13	70	97	<0.1	<0.1	64
110	Mongolia	97.5	110.1	92.2	52.7	30.4	100.0	5	6	29	141	305	<0.1	<0.1	58
111	Moldova, Republic of	98.5	93.6	88.6	38.3	15.7	..	15	10	17	134	309	0.1	0.1	61
112	Philippines	95.4	110.1	82.5	28.7	33.7	..	13	12	33	130	240	<0.1	<0.1	62

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		Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Pupil-teacher ratio (pupils per teacher)	School teachers trained to teach (%)	DTP (%)	Measles (%)	Under five (per 1,000 live births)	Adult (per 1,000 people)		Female	Male		
										Female	Male				
2005–2010 ^b	2001–2010 ^b	2001–2010 ^b	2001–2010 ^b	2005–2010 ^b	2005–2010 ^b	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2007		
113	Egypt	66.4	101.1	67.2	28.5	27.2	..	3	5	21	130	215	<0.1	<0.1	60
114	Occupied Palestinian Territory	94.6	78.9	87.1	45.7	28.0	100.0	..	..	30	..	..	..	..	..
115	Uzbekistan	99.3	91.8	103.5	9.8	17.1	100.0	2	5	36	139	220	<0.1	<0.1	59
116	Micronesia, Federated States of	..	110.3	90.5	..	16.6	..	9	14	39	161	120	..	..	62
117	Guyana	..	103.0	103.4	11.2	25.6	63.7	2	3	35	224	286	0.8	0.6	53
118	Botswana	84.1	109.4	81.5	7.6	25.2	97.4	4	6	57	324	372	11.8	5.2	49
119	Syrian Arab Republic	84.2	122.2	74.7	..	17.8	..	20	19	16	95	159	..	..	63
120	Namibia	88.5	112.1	64.7	8.9	30.1	95.6	17	24	48	357	540	5.8	2.3	52
121	Honduras	83.6	116.0	64.5	18.7	33.3	36.4	2	1	30	134	237	0.2	0.3	62
122	Kiribati	..	116.5	84.8	..	25.0	85.4	14	18	46	173	325	..	..	58
123	South Africa	88.7	101.2	93.9	..	30.7	87.4	31	38	62	479	521	13.6	4.5	48
124	Indonesia	92.2	120.8	79.5	23.5	16.6	..	18	18	39	143	234	<0.1	0.1	60
125	Vanuatu	82.0	108.1	47.3	4.8	23.8	100.0	32	48	16	159	200	..	..	61
126	Kyrgyzstan	99.2	95.2	84.1	50.8	24.0	65.7	5	1	37	162	327	0.1	0.1	57
127	Tajikistan	99.7	102.2	84.4	19.8	22.7	88.3	7	11	61	160	183	<0.1	<0.1	57
128	Viet Nam	92.8	104.1	66.9	9.7	19.5	99.6	4	3	24	107	173	0.1	0.1	64
129	Nicaragua	78.0	116.9	67.9	18.0	29.2	72.7	2	1	26	122	210	0.1	0.1	64
130	Morocco	56.1	107.4	55.8	12.9	26.6	100.0	1	2	38	87	126	0.1	0.1	62
131	Guatemala	74.5	113.6	56.6	17.7	29.4	..	8	8	40	151	280	0.3	0.5	60
132	Iraq	78.1	102.5	51.5	15.5	17.0	..	35	31	44	145	292	..	..	54
133	Cape Verde	84.8	98.1	81.5	14.9	23.9	86.5	1	4	28	111	272	..	..	61
134	India	62.8	116.9	60.0	13.5	..	..	34	29	66	169	250	0.1	0.1	56
135	Ghana	66.6	105.2	57.2	8.6	33.1	47.6	6	7	69	253	402	1.3	0.5	50
136	Equatorial Guinea	93.3	83.2	26.2	..	27.2	45.3	67	49	145	355	373	5	1.9	46
137	Congo	..	119.5	43.1	6.4	64.4	89.0	9	24	128	320	409	2.6	1.2	48
138	Lao People's Democratic Republic	72.7	111.8	43.9	13.4	30.5	96.9	43	41	59	251	289	0.2	0.1	54
139	Cambodia	77.6	116.5	40.4	7.0	49.1	99.5	6	8	88	190	350	0.1	0.1	53
140	Swaziland	86.9	107.9	53.3	4.4	32.4	94.0	5	5	73	560	674	15.6	6.5	42
141	Bhutan	52.8	109.1	61.7	6.6	27.7	91.5	4	2	79	194	256	<0.1	0.1	55
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT															
142	Solomon Islands	..	107.3	34.8	..	..	..	19	40	36	119	170	..	..	59
143	Kenya	87.0	112.7	59.5	4.1	46.8	96.8	25	26	84	282	358	4.1	1.8	48
144	São Tomé and Príncipe	88.8	130.4	51.0	4.4	26.2	48.1	2	10	78	104	161	..	..	53
145	Pakistan	55.5	85.1	33.1	5.2	39.7	85.2	15	20	87	189	225	<0.1	0.1	55
146	Bangladesh	55.9	95.1	42.3	7.9	45.8	58.4	6	11	52	222	246	<0.1	<0.1	56
147	Timor-Leste	50.6	112.5	51.2	15.2	29.1	..	28	30	56	154	233	..	..	53
148	Angola	70.0	127.7	23.0	2.8	..	..	27	23	161	353	377	1.6	0.6	45
149	Myanmar	92.0	115.8	53.1	10.7	28.4	98.9	10	13	71	188	275	0.3	0.3	50
150	Cameroon	70.7	113.8	41.5	9.0	46.3	61.8	20	26	154	409	420	3.9	1.6	45
151	Madagascar	64.5	160.4	31.5	3.6	47.9	..	22	36	58	198	273	0.1	0.1	52
152	Tanzania, United Republic of	72.9	104.9	27.4	1.4	53.7	100.0	15	9	108	311	456	3.9	1.7	45
153	Papua New Guinea	60.1	54.9	..	..	35.8	..	36	42	68	221	274	0.8	0.3	56
154	Yemen	62.4	85.4	45.7	10.2	..	..	34	42	66	180	237	..	..	54
155	Senegal	49.7	83.7	30.1	8.0	34.7	..	14	21	93	218	266	0.7	0.3	51
156	Nigeria	60.8	89.5	30.5	10.1	46.3	51.2	58	59	138	365	377	2.9	1.2	42
157	Nepal	59.1	114.9	43.5	5.6	31.9	73.7	18	21	48	159	234	0.1	0.2	55
158	Haiti	48.7	..	..	..	..	..	41	41	87	227	278	1.3	0.6	54
159	Mauritania	57.5	104.4	24.5	3.8	39.1	100.0	36	41	117	262	315	0.3	0.4	51
160	Lesotho	89.7	104.4	45.0	3.6	33.8	57.6	17	15	84	573	676	14.2	5.4	40
161	Uganda	73.2	121.6	27.4	4.1	49.3	89.4	36	32	128	348	539	4.8	2.3	42
162	Togo	56.9	115.2	41.3	5.3	41.3	14.6	11	16	98	278	338	2.2	0.9	51
163	Comoros	74.2	119.4	45.8	5.2	30.2	57.4	17	21	104	229	284	<0.1	<0.1	56
164	Zambia	70.9	112.9	..	..	60.5	..	19	15	141	477	580	8.9	4.2	40
165	Djibouti	..	54.5	30.5	3.5	34.1	100.0	11	27	94	271	326	1.9	0.8	48
166	Rwanda	70.7	150.7	26.7	4.8	68.3	93.9	3	8	111	258	304	1.9	1.3	43
167	Benin	41.7	121.9	36.3	5.8	44.9	71.8	17	28	118	246	385	0.7	0.3	50
168	Gambia	46.5	84.7	55.7	4.6	36.6	..	2	4	103	246	296	2.4	0.9	51
169	Sudan	70.2	74.0	38.0	..	38.4	59.7	16	18	108	275	291	1.3	0.5	50
170	Côte d'Ivoire	55.3	73.6	26.3	8.4	42.1	100.0	19	33	119	456	528	1.5	0.7	47
171	Malawi	73.7	119.3	29.5	—	..	..	7	8	110	496	691	6.8	3.1	44

HDI rank	EDUCATION							HEALTH							
	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older)	Gross enrolment ratio			Primary education resources		One-year-olds lacking immunization against		Mortality			HIV prevalence Youth (% ages 15–24)		Health-adjusted life expectancy ^a (years)	
		Primary (%)	Secondary (%)	Tertiary (%)	Pupil-teacher ratio (pupils per teacher)	School teachers trained to teach (%)	DTP (%)	Measles (%)	Under five (per 1,000 live births)	Adult (per 1,000 people)		Female	Male		
										Female	Male				
2005–2010 ^b	2001–2010 ^b	2001–2010 ^b	2001–2010 ^b	2005–2010 ^b	2005–2010 ^b	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009	2009		
172	Afghanistan	..	103.9	43.8	3.6	42.8	..	17	24	199	352	440	..	..	36
173	Zimbabwe	91.9	..	..	..	..	..	27	24	90	574	672	6.9	3.3	39
174	Ethiopia	29.8	102.5	34.4	3.6	57.9	84.6	21	25	104	379	445	..	..	50
175	Mali	26.2	97.2	41.6	6.0	50.1	50.0	26	29	191	218	357	0.5	0.2	42
176	Guinea-Bissau	52.2	119.7	35.9	2.9	62.2	..	32	24	193	369	431	2	0.8	42
177	Eritrea	66.6	48.3	31.8	2.0	38.5	92.2	1	5	55	179	249	0.4	0.2	55
178	Guinea	39.5	89.8	37.0	9.2	43.7	73.1	43	49	142	337	474	0.9	0.4	47
179	Central African Republic	55.2	91.3	12.4	2.5	84.3	..	46	38	171	470	461	2.2	1	42
180	Sierra Leone	40.9	85.1	26.5	2.0	..	..	25	29	192	363	414	1.5	0.6	35
181	Burkina Faso	28.7	79.2	21.4	3.4	47.8	86.1	18	25	166	262	443	0.8	0.5	43
182	Liberia	59.1	90.6	..	..	24.3	40.2	36	36	112	337	389	0.7	0.3	48
183	Chad	33.6	89.7	24.1	2.0	60.9	34.6	77	77	209	384	412	2.5	1	40
184	Mozambique	55.1	115.7	25.5	1.5	58.5	75.9	24	23	142	434	557	8.6	3.1	42
185	Burundi	66.6	146.6	21.2	2.7	51.4	91.2	8	9	166	407	424	2.1	1	43
186	Niger	28.7	66.6	13.3	1.4	38.6	96.7	30	27	160	224	229	0.5	0.2	44
187	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	66.8	90.3	36.7	6.0	37.3	93.4	23	24	199	331	442	..	..	45
OTHER COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES															
..	Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	7	2	33	126	207	..	..	59
..	Marshall Islands	..	90.3	78.2	15.9	..	..	7	6	35	386	429	..	..	52
..	Monaco	..	127.7	153.4	..	..	..	1	1	4	51	112	..	..	73
..	Nauru	..	93.0	62.9	..	22.4	74.2	1	1	44	303	448	..	..	55
..	San Marino	..	92.9	95.6	..	6.2	..	8	8	2	48	57	..	..	75
..	Somalia	..	32.6	7.7	..	35.5	..	69	76	180	350	382	0.6	0.4	45
..	Tuvalu	..	100.1	79.5	..	..	..	11	10	35	280	255	..	..	58
Human Development Index groups															
..	Very high human development	..	102.7	99.7	72.9	0.0	..	5	7	6	60	114	..	..	72
93.2	High human development	93.2	110.3	90.4	49.3	0.0	..	6	5	19	106	223	..	..	64
81.9	Medium human development	81.9	113.3	69.7	20.5	0.0	..	19	18	44	131	204	..	..	61
59.8	Low human development	59.8	96.5	35.0	6.2	0.0	..	26	28	117	287	346	..	..	48
Regions															
72.9	Arab States	72.9	95.0	66.5	25.8	0.0	..	16	18	49	139	198	..	..	59
93.5	East Asia and the Pacific	93.5	112.3	76.9	24.9	0.0	..	7	9	26	103	168	..	..	64
98.0	Europe and Central Asia	98.0	98.5	90.7	57.1	0.0	..	4	4	19	118	281	..	..	62
91.0	Latin America and the Caribbean	91.0	116.8	90.7	42.7	0.0	91.7	8	7	22	99	181	..	..	65
62.8	South Asia	62.8	109.8	55.9	13.1	0.0	77.1	27	25	69	173	245	..	..	56
61.6	Sub-Saharan Africa	61.6	100.2	35.3	5.9	0.0	76.0	30	32	129	355	430	..	..	45
59.2	Least developed countries	59.2	99.6	35.6	5.7	0.0	..	21	23	120	282	357	..	..	49
..	Small island developing states	..	95.1	76.9	51.6	0.0	..	24	26	57	155	207	..	..	61
80.9	World	80.9	106.9	68.4	27.6	0.0	..	18	18	58	137	211	..	..	61

NOTES

- a. Based on methods described in the statistical annex of WHO (2007). Estimates for 2007 have been revised to take into account the Global Burden of Disease estimates for 2004 and may not be entirely comparable with those for 2002 published in WHO (2004).
- b. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.

DEFINITIONS

Adult literacy rate: Percentage of the population ages 15 and older who can, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on their everyday life.

Gross enrolment ratio: Total enrolment in a given level of education (primary, secondary or tertiary), regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the official school-age population for the same level of education.

Pupil-teacher ratio: Average number of pupils (students) per teacher in primary education in a given school year.

School teachers trained to teach: Percentage of primary school teachers who have received the minimum organized teacher training (pre-service or in-service) required for teaching at the primary level of education.

One-year-olds lacking immunization against DTP: Percentage of one-year-olds who have not received three doses of the combined diphtheria, tetanus toxoid and pertussis (DTP) vaccine.

One-year-olds lacking immunization against measles: Percentage of one-year-olds who have not received at least one dose of a measles vaccine.

Under-five mortality: Probability of dying between birth and exactly age 5, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Adult mortality: Probability that a 15-year-old person will die before reaching age 60, expressed per 1,000 adults.

HIV prevalence: Percentage of the population ages 15–24 who are infected with HIV.

Health-adjusted life expectancy at birth: Average number of years that a person can expect to live in "full health" taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and injury.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Columns 1–6: UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2011).

Columns 7, 8, 10, 11 and 14: WHO (2010a).

Columns 9, 12 and 13: UNICEF (2011).

Population and economy

HDI rank	POPULATION							ECONOMY						
	Total		Average annual growth		Urban ^a	Median age	Dependency ratio	GDP per capita	Foreign direct investment net inflows	Net official development assistance received	Remittance inflows	Public expenditure on education	Total expenditure on health	
	(millions)		(%)	(%)	(% of total)	(years)	(%)	(PPP \$)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	
	2011	2030	1990/1995	2010/2015	2011	2010	2011	2009	2009	2009	2009	2006–2009 ^b	2009	
VERY HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT														
1	Norway	4.9 ^c	5.6 ^c	0.5 ^c	0.7 ^c	79.8 ^c	38.7	50.7	56,214	3.0	..	0.2	9.7	9.7
2	Australia	22.6 ^d	27.8 ^d	1.2 ^d	1.3 ^d	89.3 ^d	36.9	48.6	39,539	2.4	..	0.4	8.5	8.5
3	Netherlands	16.7	17.3	0.7	0.3	83.3	40.7	49.8	40,676	4.2	..	0.5	10.8	10.8
4	United States	313.1	361.7	1.0	0.9	82.6	36.9	50.1	45,989	1.0	..	0.0	16.2	16.2
5	New Zealand	4.4	5.2	1.6	1.0	86.2	36.6	50.9	28,993	-1.0	..	0.5	9.7	9.7
6	Canada	34.3	39.8	1.1	0.9	80.7	39.9	44.5	37,808	1.5	..	..	10.9	10.9
7	Ireland	4.5	5.4	0.4	1.1	62.3	34.7	50.0	40,697	11.1	..	0.3	9.7	9.7
8	Liechtenstein	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.8	14.3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Germany	82.2	79.5	0.7	-0.2	74.0	44.3	51.5	36,338	1.2	..	0.3	11.3	11.3
10	Sweden	9.4	10.4	0.6	0.6	84.8	40.7	54.2	37,377	2.8	..	0.2	9.9	9.9
11	Switzerland	7.7	8.1	1.0	0.4	73.7	41.4	47.4	45,224	5.6	..	0.5	11.3	11.3
12	Japan	126.5	120.2	0.4	-0.1	67.0	44.7	57.9	32,418	0.2	..	0.0	8.3	8.3
13	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	7.1	8.5	1.2	1.0	100.0	41.8	32.1	43,229	24.9	..	0.2	..	..
14	Iceland	0.3	0.4	1.0	1.2	93.5	34.8	49.2	36,795	0.5	..	0.2	8.2	8.2
15	Korea, Republic of	48.4	50.3	0.8	0.4	83.3	37.9	38.1	27,100	0.2	..	0.3	6.5	6.5
16	Denmark	5.6	5.9	0.4	0.3	87.1	40.6	53.3	37,720	0.9	..	0.3	11.2	11.2
17	Israel	7.6	9.8	3.4	1.7	91.9	30.1	61.0	27,656	2.0	..	0.6	7.6	7.6
18	Belgium	10.8	11.2	0.3	0.3	97.4	41.2	52.7	36,313	-8.2	..	2.2	11.8	11.8
19	Austria	8.4	8.6	0.7	0.2	67.8	41.8	47.9	38,818	2.3	..	0.9	11.0	11.0
20	France	63.1	68.5	0.4	0.5	85.9	39.9	54.9	33,674	2.3	..	0.6	11.7	11.7
21	Slovenia	2.0	2.1	0.4	0.2	49.5	41.7	44.3	27,133	-1.2	..	0.6	9.1	9.1
22	Finland	5.4	5.6	0.5	0.3	85.4 ^e	42.0	52.1	35,265	0.0	..	0.4	9.7	9.7
23	Spain	46.5	50.0	0.3	0.6	77.6	40.1	47.6	32,150	0.4	..	0.7	9.7	9.7
24	Italy	60.8	60.9	0.0	0.2	68.6	43.2	53.1	32,430	1.4	..	0.1	9.5	9.5
25	Luxembourg	0.5	0.6	1.3	1.4	85.4	38.9	46.1	83,820	372.6	..	3.0	7.8	7.8
26	Singapore	5.2	6.0	2.9	1.1	100.0	37.6	35.6	50,633	9.2	..	..	3.9	3.9
27	Czech Republic	10.5	10.8	0.0	0.3	73.6	39.4	41.6	25,581	1.4	..	0.6	7.6	7.6
28	United Kingdom	62.4	69.3	0.3	0.6	79.8	39.8	52.0	35,155	3.4	..	0.3	9.3	9.3
29	Greece	11.4	11.6	1.0	0.2	61.7	41.4	50.1	29,617	0.7	..	0.6	10.6	10.6
30	United Arab Emirates	7.9	10.5	5.2	2.2	84.4	30.1	21.0	57,744	..	..	..	2.8	2.8
31	Cyprus	1.1	1.3	2.2	1.1	70.5	34.2	41.4	30,848	23.6	..	0.6	6.0	6.0
32	Andorra	0.1	0.1	4.1	1.5	87.6	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.5	7.5
33	Brunei Darussalam	0.4	0.5	2.8	1.7	76.1	28.9	41.9	..	..	..	..	3.0	3.0
34	Estonia	1.3	1.3	-1.7	-0.1	69.5	39.7	49.1	19,693	9.2	..	1.7	7.0	7.0
35	Slovakia	5.5	5.5	0.4	0.2	54.9	36.9	37.6	22,882	0.0	..	1.9	8.5	8.5
36	Malta	0.4	0.4	1.0	0.3	94.8	39.5	41.4	24,814	11.2	0.3 ^f	0.6	7.5	7.5
37	Qatar	1.9	2.4	1.1	2.9	95.9	31.6	17.7	91,379	..	..	..	2.5	2.5
38	Hungary	10.0	9.6	-0.1	-0.2	68.5	39.8	45.8	20,312	2.2	..	1.7	7.3	7.3
39	Poland	38.3	37.8	0.2	0.0	60.9	38.0	40.0	18,905	3.2	..	1.9	7.1	7.1
40	Lithuania	3.3	3.1	-0.4	-0.4	67.1	39.3	44.9	17,308	0.6	..	3.1	6.6	6.6
41	Portugal	10.7	10.3	0.4	0.0	61.3	41.0	49.6	24,920	1.2	..	1.5	11.3	11.3
42	Bahrain	1.3	1.7	2.5	2.1	88.7	30.1	28.8	..	1.2	0.5 ^f	..	4.5	4.5
43	Latvia	2.2	2.1	-1.3	-0.4	67.7	40.2	46.8	16,437	0.4	..	2.3	6.5	6.5
44	Chile	17.3	19.5	1.8	0.9	89.2	32.1	45.4	14,311	7.8	0.1	0.0	8.2	8.2
45	Argentina	40.8	46.8	1.3	0.9	92.6	30.4	54.7	14,538	1.3	0.0	0.2	9.5	9.5
46	Croatia	4.4	4.2	0.7	-0.2	58.0	41.5	47.6	19,986	4.7	0.3	2.3	7.8	7.8
47	Barbados	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	45.1	37.5	40.2	..	8.3	-0.1	3.2	6.8	6.8
HIGH HUMAN DEVELOPMENT														
48	Uruguay	3.4	3.6	0.7	0.3	92.6	33.7	56.6	13,189	4.0	0.2	0.3	7.4	7.4
49	Palau	0.0	0.0	2.7	0.8	84.3	..	..	..	..	27.9	..	11.2	11.2
50	Romania	21.4	20.3	-0.5	-0.2	58.0	38.5	43.3	14,278	3.9	..	3.1	5.4	5.4
51	Cuba	11.3	11.0	0.6	0.0	75.2	38.4	42.0	..	..	0.2 ^f	..	11.8	11.8
52	Seychelles	0.1	0.1	1.0	0.3	55.9	..	..	19,587	32.5	3.5	1.6	4.0	4.0
53	Bahamas	0.3	0.4	1.8	1.1	84.3	30.9	41.3	..	..	..	..	7.2	7.2
54	Montenegro	0.6	0.6	1.1	0.1	61.5	35.9	46.4	13,086	32.0	1.8	..	9.3	9.3
55	Bulgaria	7.4	6.5	-1.1	-0.7	71.7	41.6	46.3	13,870	9.4	..	3.2	7.4	7.4

HDI rank	POPULATION								ECONOMY					
	Total		Average annual growth		Urban ^a	Median age	Dependency	GDP	Foreign direct	Net official	Remittance	Public expenditure	Total	
	(millions)		(%)	(%)	(% of total)	(years)	(%)	per capita (PPP \$)	investment net inflows (% of GDP)	development assistance received (% of GDP)	inflows (% of GDP)	on education (% of GDP)	expenditure on health (% of GDP)	
	2011	2030	1990/1995	2010/2015	2011	2010	2011	2009	2009	2009	2009	2006–2009 ^p	2009	
56 Saudi Arabia	28.1	38.5	2.7	2.1	82.3	25.9	49.5	23,480	2.8	0.0 [†]	0.1	5.0	5.0	
57 Mexico	114.8	135.4	1.8	1.1	78.1	26.6	54.1	14,258	1.7	0.0	2.5	6.5	6.5	
58 Panama	3.6	4.5	2.1	1.5	75.5	27.3	54.7	13,057	7.2	0.3	0.7	8.3	8.3	
59 Serbia	9.9	9.5	1.3	-0.1	56.4	37.6	46.7	11,893	4.5	1.4	12.6	9.9	9.9	
60 Antigua and Barbuda	0.1	0.1	2.0	1.0	30.4	..	..	18,778	11.4	0.6	2.2	5.1	5.1
61 Malaysia	28.9	37.3	2.6	1.6	73.0	26.0	53.4	14,012	0.7	0.1	0.6	4.8	4.8	
62 Trinidad and Tobago	1.3	1.4	0.7	0.3	14.2	30.8	38.3	25,572	3.3	0.0	0.5	5.7	5.7	
63 Kuwait	2.8	4.0	-5.0	2.4	98.4	28.2	41.3	..	..	..	..	3.3	3.3
64 Libya	6.4	7.8	1.9	0.8	78.1	25.9	54.1	16,502	2.7	0.1	0.0	3.9	3.9	
65 Belarus	9.6	8.9	0.0	-0.3	75.2	38.3	40.2	13,040	3.8	0.2	0.7	5.8	5.8	
66 Russian Federation	142.8	136.4	0.1	-0.1	73.2	37.9	39.1	18,932	3.0	..	0.4	5.4	5.4	
67 Grenada	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.4	39.7	25.0	52.6	8,362	14.5	8.3	8.6	7.4	7.4	
68 Kazakhstan	16.2	18.9	-0.7	1.0	58.8	29.0	46.4	11,510	11.8	0.3	0.1	4.5	4.5	
69 Costa Rica	4.7	5.7	2.4	1.4	64.9	28.4	45.1	11,106	4.6	0.4	1.8	10.5	10.5	
70 Albania	3.2	3.3	-0.9	0.3	52.9	30.0	46.9	8,716	8.1	3.0	11.0	6.9	6.9	
71 Lebanon	4.3	4.7	3.2	0.7	87.4	29.1	46.3	13,070	13.9	1.8	21.9	8.1	8.1	
72 Saint Kitts and Nevis	0.1	0.1	1.1	1.2	32.6	..	..	14,527	24.5	1.1	7.4	6.0	6.0
73 Venezuela, Bolivarian Republic of	29.4	37.0	2.3	1.5	93.6	26.1	53.6	12,323	-1.0	0.0	0.0	6.0	6.0	
74 Bosnia and Herzegovina	3.8	3.5	-5.1	-0.2	49.2	39.4	40.8	8,578	1.4	2.4	12.2	10.9	10.9	
75 Georgia	4.3	3.8	-1.5	-0.6	52.8	37.3	44.6	4,774	6.1	8.6	6.6	10.1	10.1	
76 Ukraine	45.2	40.5	-0.2	-0.5	69.1	39.3	42.5	6,318	4.2	0.6	4.5	7.0	7.0	
77 Mauritius	1.3	1.4	1.4	0.5	41.9 ^q	32.4	39.8	12,838	3.0	1.8	2.5	5.7	5.7	
78 Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2.1	2.0	0.6	0.1	59.4	35.9	41.4	11,159	2.7	2.2	4.1	6.9	6.9	
79 Jamaica	2.8	2.8	0.8	0.4	52.1	27.0	57.4	7,633	4.5	1.3	15.8	5.1	5.1	
80 Peru	29.4	35.5	1.9	1.1	77.3	25.6	55.7	8,629	3.7	0.4	1.8	4.6	4.6	
81 Dominica	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	67.4	..	..	8,883	13.3	10.1	6.1	6.4	6.4
82 Saint Lucia	0.2	0.2	1.3	1.0	28.1	27.4	47.7	9,605	16.5	4.7	2.9	8.1	8.1	
83 Ecuador	14.7	17.9	2.1	1.3	67.6	25.5	57.0	8,268	0.6	0.4	4.4	6.1	6.1	
84 Brazil	196.7	220.5	1.6	0.8	86.9	29.1	47.3	10,367	1.6	0.0	0.3	9.0	9.0	
85 Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.0	49.8	27.9	49.1	9,154	18.9	5.5	5.1	5.6	5.6	
86 Armenia	3.1	3.1	-1.9	0.3	64.3	32.1	45.2	5,279	8.9	5.9	8.8	4.7	4.7	
87 Colombia	46.9	56.9	1.9	1.3	75.4	26.8	51.9	8,959	3.1	0.5	1.8	6.4	6.4	
88 Iran, Islamic Republic of	74.8	84.4	1.7	1.0	71.3	27.1	38.9	11,558	0.9	0.0	0.3	5.5	5.5	
89 Oman	2.8	3.6	3.6	1.9	73.3	25.3	42.4	..	4.8	0.1 [†]	0.1 [†]	3.0	3.0	
90 Tonga	0.1	0.1	0.2	0.4	23.5	21.3	76.4	4,466	4.7	12.4	27.9	6.2	6.2	
91 Azerbaijan	9.3	10.8	1.5	1.2	52.1	29.5	38.0	9,638	1.1	0.6	3.0	5.8	5.8	
92 Turkey	73.6	86.7	1.7	1.1	70.1	28.3	47.3	13,668	1.4	0.2	0.2	6.7	6.7	
93 Belize	0.3	0.4	2.9	2.0	52.7	21.8	62.3	6,628	7.0	2.0 [†]	5.9	4.9	4.9	
94 Tunisia	10.6	12.2	1.7	1.0	67.7	28.9	43.4	8,273	4.0	1.3	5.0	6.2	6.2	
MEDIUM HUMAN DEVELOPMENT														
95 Jordan	6.3	8.4	5.0	1.9	78.6	20.7	69.0	5,597	9.5	3.0	14.3	9.3	9.3	
96 Algeria	36.0	43.5	2.2	1.4	67.1	26.2	45.8	8,172	2.0	0.2	1.5	5.8	5.8	
97 Sri Lanka	21.0	23.1	1.0	0.8	14.3	30.7	49.9	4,772	1.0	1.7	8.0	4.0	4.0	
98 Dominican Republic	10.1	12.1	1.9	1.2	69.8	25.1	58.8	8,433	4.4	0.3	7.4	5.9	5.9	
99 Samoa	0.2	0.2	0.8	0.5	20.1	20.9	73.8	4,405	0.6	16.1	25.1	7.0	7.0	
100 Fiji	0.9	1.0	1.3	0.8	52.3	26.4	51.5	4,526	2.0	2.5	5.4	3.4	3.4	
101 China	1,347.6 ^h	1,393.1 ^h	1.2 ^h	0.4 ^h	47.8 ^h	34.5	37.9	6,828	1.6	0.0	1.0	4.6	4.6	
102 Turkmenistan	5.1	6.2	2.7	1.2	50.0	24.5	49.0	7,242	6.8	0.2	..	2.3	2.3	
103 Thailand	69.5	73.3	0.9	0.5	34.4	34.2	41.3	7,995	1.9	0.0	0.6	4.3	4.3	
104 Suriname	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.9	69.8	27.6	53.1	..	..	3.7 [†]	0.1	7.6	7.6
105 El Salvador	6.2	7.1	1.4	0.6	64.8	23.2	62.4	6,629	2.0	1.4	16.5	6.4	6.4	
106 Gabon	1.5	2.1	3.1	1.9	86.4	21.6	64.9	14,419	0.3	0.8	0.1	3.5	3.5	
107 Paraguay	6.6	8.7	2.4	1.7	62.1	23.1	62.1	4,523	1.4	1.1	4.3	7.1	7.1	
108 Bolivia, Plurinational State of	10.1	13.4	2.3	1.6	67.0	21.7	67.7	4,419	2.4	4.4	6.2	5.0	5.0	
109 Maldives	0.3	0.4	2.5	1.3	41.3	24.6	45.0	5,476	7.6	2.4	0.3	8.0	8.0	
110 Mongolia	2.8	3.5	1.0	1.5	62.5	25.4	46.8	3,522	14.8	9.4	4.8	4.7	4.7	
111 Moldova, Republic of	3.5	3.1	-0.1	-0.7	47.7	35.2	38.7	2,854	2.4	4.3	22.4	11.9	11.9	
112 Philippines	94.9	126.3	2.3	1.7	49.1	22.2	63.2	3,542	1.2	0.2	12.3	3.8	3.8	
113 Egypt	82.5	106.5	1.8	1.7	43.5	24.4	57.4	5,673	3.6	0.5	3.8	5.0	5.0	
114 Occupied Palestinian Territory	4.2	6.8	4.4	2.8	74.4	18.1	81.0	..	..	25.3 [†]	17.6	..	..
115 Uzbekistan	27.8	33.4	2.2	1.1	36.3	24.2	49.8	2,875	2.3	0.6	..	5.2	5.2	
116 Micronesia, Federated States of	0.1	0.1	2.1	0.5	22.8	20.8	66.2	3,088	..	42.0	..	13.8	13.8	

Population and economy

HDI rank	POPULATION								ECONOMY					
	Total (millions)		Average annual growth (%)		Urban ^a (% of total)	Median age (years)	Dependency ratio (%)	GDP per capita (PPP \$)	Foreign direct investment net inflows (% of GDP)	Net official development assistance received (% of GDP)	Remittance inflows (% of GDP)	Public expenditure on education (% of GDP)	Total expenditure on health (% of GDP)	
	2011	2030	1990/1995	2010/2015	2011	2010	2011	2009	2009	2009	2009	2006–2009 ^b	2009	
117	Guyana	0.8	0.8	0.1	0.2	28.7	23.8	58.2	3,240	7.1	8.5	12.5	8.1	8.1
118	Botswana	2.0	2.3	2.7	1.1	61.8	22.9	57.2	13,384	2.1	2.5	0.7	10.3	10.3
119	Syrian Arab Republic	20.8	27.9	2.8	1.7	56.2	21.1	67.1	4,730	2.7	0.5	2.6	2.9	2.9
120	Namibia	2.3	3.0	3.1	1.7	38.6	21.2	65.9	6,410	5.3	3.6	0.1	5.9	5.9
121	Honduras	7.8	10.7	2.6	2.0	52.2	21.0	68.3	3,842	3.5	3.3	17.6	6.0	6.0
122	Kiribati	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.5	44.0	..	..	2,432	1.7	15.6	6.4	12.2	12.2
123	South Africa	50.5	54.7	2.4	0.5	62.2	24.9	53.0	10,278	1.9	0.4	0.3	8.5	8.5
124	Indonesia	242.3	279.7	1.6	1.0	44.6	27.8	47.8	4,199	0.9	0.2	1.3	2.4	2.4
125	Vanuatu	0.2	0.4	2.8	2.4	26.0	20.6	70.8	4,438	5.3	16.5	1.0	4.0	4.0
126	Kyrgyzstan	5.4	6.7	0.9	1.1	34.5	23.8	52.3	2,283	4.1	7.1	21.7	6.8	6.8
127	Tajikistan	7.0	9.0	1.7	1.5	26.4	20.4	66.6	1,972	0.3	8.3	35.1	5.3	5.3
128	Viet Nam	88.8	101.5	2.0	1.0	31.0	28.2	41.3	2,953	8.4	4.4	7.4	7.2	7.2
129	Nicaragua	5.9	7.2	2.4	1.4	57.6	22.1	62.7	2,641	7.1	13.1	12.5	9.5	9.5
130	Morocco	32.3	37.5	1.7	1.0	58.8	26.3	49.8	4,494	2.2	1.0	6.9	5.5	5.5
131	Guatemala	14.8	22.7	2.3	2.5	49.9	18.9	83.4	4,720	1.6	1.0	10.8	7.1	7.1
132	Iraq	32.7	55.3	3.1	3.1	66.1	18.3	85.6	3,548	1.6	4.5	0.1 ^f	3.9	3.9
133	Cape Verde	0.5	0.6	2.5	0.9	61.8	22.8	58.1	3,644	7.7	13.1	9.4	3.9	3.9
134	India	1,241.5	1,523.5	2.0	1.3	30.3	25.1	54.4	3,296	2.5	0.2	3.6	4.2	4.2
135	Ghana	25.0	36.5	2.8	2.3	52.2	20.5	73.3	1,552	6.4	6.1	0.4	6.9	6.9
136	Equatorial Guinea	0.7	1.1	3.4	2.7	39.9	20.3	72.5	31,779	15.7	0.5	..	3.9	3.9
137	Congo	4.1	6.2	2.7	2.2	62.5	19.6	79.4	4,238	21.7	4.1	0.1	3.0	3.0
138	Lao People's Democratic Republic	6.3	7.8	2.7	1.3	34.3	21.5	60.3	2,255	5.4	7.2	0.6	4.1	4.1
139	Cambodia	14.3	17.4	3.2	1.2	20.4	22.9	54.3	1,915	5.4	7.7	3.4	5.9	5.9
140	Swaziland	1.2	1.5	2.2	1.4	21.3	19.5	70.5	4,998	2.2	2.0	3.1	6.3	6.3
141	Bhutan	0.7	0.9	-1.5	1.5	35.5	24.6	50.7	5,113	2.9	9.6	..	5.5	5.5
LOW HUMAN DEVELOPMENT														
142	Solomon Islands	0.6	0.8	2.8	2.5	18.9	19.9	74.7	2,547	17.9	42.9	0.4	5.4	5.4
143	Kenya	41.6	65.9	3.1	2.7	22.5	18.5	82.1	1,573	0.5	6.1	5.7	4.3	4.3
144	São Tomé and Príncipe	0.2	0.2	1.9	2.0	63.0	19.3	77.4	1,820	3.9	15.8	1.0 ^f	7.1	7.1
145	Pakistan	176.7	234.4	2.6	1.8	36.2	21.7	64.7	2,609	1.5	1.7	5.4	2.6	2.6
146	Bangladesh	150.5	181.9	2.2	1.3	28.6	24.2	54.4	1,416	0.8	1.3	11.8	3.4	3.4
147	Timor-Leste	1.2	2.0	2.8	2.9	28.6	16.6	95.3	805	..	9.5	..	12.3	12.3
148	Angola	19.6	30.8	3.2	2.7	59.4	16.6	95.1	5,812	2.9	0.4	0.1 ^f	4.6	4.6
149	Myanmar	48.3	54.3	1.4	0.8	34.3	28.2	43.8	..	..	..	..	2.0	2.0
150	Cameroon	20.0	28.8	2.7	2.1	59.2	19.3	78.6	2,205	1.5	2.9	0.7	5.6	5.6
151	Madagascar	21.3	35.3	3.0	2.8	30.6	18.2	84.9	1,004	6.3	5.2	0.1	4.1	4.1
152	Tanzania, United Republic of	46.2	81.9	3.2	3.1	26.9	17.5	92.2	1,362	1.9	13.7	0.1	5.1	5.1
153	Papua New Guinea	7.0	10.2	2.5	2.2	12.6	20.4	71.3	2,281	5.4	5.3	0.2	3.1	3.1
154	Yemen	24.8	41.3	4.7	3.0	32.4	17.4	87.1	2,470	0.5	2.0	4.4	5.6	5.6
155	Senegal	12.8	20.0	2.9	2.6	42.7	17.8	85.0	1,817	1.6	8.0	10.6	5.7	5.7
156	Nigeria	162.5	257.8	2.4	2.5	50.5	18.5	86.1	2,203	3.3	1.0	5.5	5.8	5.8
157	Nepal	30.5	39.9	2.5	1.7	19.2	21.4	65.8	1,155	0.3	6.7	23.8	5.8	5.8
158	Haiti	10.1	12.5	2.0	1.3	53.6	21.5	66.6	1,151	0.6	..	21.2	6.1	6.1
159	Mauritania	3.5	5.2	2.8	2.2	41.7	19.8	73.7	1,929	-1.3	9.4	0.1	2.5	2.5
160	Lesotho	2.2	2.6	1.8	1.0	27.6	20.3	70.3	1,468	4.0	6.4	26.2	8.2	8.2
161	Uganda	34.5	59.8	3.3	3.1	13.5	15.7	103.5	1,217	3.8	11.4	4.7	8.2	8.2
162	Togo	6.2	8.7	2.2	2.0	44.1	19.7	74.6	850	1.8	17.5	10.7	5.9	5.9
163	Comoros	0.8	1.2	2.4	2.5	28.3	18.9	83.0	1,183	1.7	9.5	2.1	3.4	3.4
164	Zambia	13.5	24.5	2.5	3.0	35.9	16.7	98.4	1,430	5.5	11.1	0.3	4.8	4.8
165	Djibouti	0.9	1.3	2.2	1.9	76.3	21.4	63.5	2,319	9.2	14.5	3.1	7.0	7.0
166	Rwanda	10.9	17.6	-4.9	2.9	19.2	18.7	83.6	1,136	2.3	18.0	1.8	9.0	9.0
167	Benin	9.1	14.6	3.4	2.7	42.5	17.9	87.4	1,508	1.4	10.3	3.6	4.2	4.2
168	Gambia	1.8	2.8	3.1	2.7	58.9	17.8	84.8	1,415	5.4	18.5	10.9	6.0	6.0
169	Sudan	44.6	66.9	2.6	2.4	40.8	19.7	76.7	2,210	4.9	4.6	5.5	7.3	7.3
170	Côte d'Ivoire	20.2	29.8	3.2	2.2	51.3	19.2	80.1	1,701	1.6	10.6	0.8	5.1	5.1
171	Malawi	15.4	28.2	1.0	3.2	20.3	16.9	96.0	794	1.3	16.6	0.0	6.2	6.2
172	Afghanistan	32.4	53.3	8.4	3.1	22.9	16.6	93.9	1,321	1.3	45.7 ^f	..	7.4	7.4
173	Zimbabwe	12.8	17.6	2.2	2.2	38.8	19.3	73.6	..	1.1	14.1	..	..	..
174	Ethiopia	84.7	118.5	3.3	2.1	16.8	18.7	79.2	934	0.8	13.4	0.9	4.3	4.3
175	Mali	15.8	26.8	2.5	3.0	36.6	16.3	97.6	1,185	1.2	11.0	4.5	5.6	5.6
176	Guinea-Bissau	1.5	2.3	2.0	2.1	30.2	19.0	80.2	1,071	1.7	17.6	5.6	6.1	6.1

HDI rank	POPULATION							ECONOMY						
	Total		Average annual growth		Urban ^a	Median age	Dependency ratio	GDP per capita	Foreign direct investment net inflows	Net official development assistance received	Remittance inflows	Public expenditure on education	Total expenditure on health	
	(millions)	(%)	(% of total)	(years)	(%)	(PPP \$)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)	(% of GDP)		
	2011	2030	1990/1995	2010/2015	2011	2010	2011	2009	2009	2009	2009	2006–2009 ^b	2009	
177	Eritrea	5.4	8.4	0.3	2.9	22.1	19.0	78.9	581	0.0	7.8	..	2.2	2.2
178	Guinea	10.2	15.9	5.5	2.5	35.9	18.3	85.6	1,048	1.2	5.8	1.6	5.7	5.7
179	Central African Republic	4.5	6.4	2.5	2.0	39.2	19.4	78.9	757	2.1	11.9	..	4.3	4.3
180	Sierra Leone	6.0	8.5	-0.4	2.1	38.8	18.4	81.4	808	3.8	23.0	2.4	13.1	13.1
181	Burkina Faso	17.0	29.1	2.7	3.0	26.5	17.1	90.6	1,187	2.1	13.5	1.2	6.4	6.4
182	Liberia	4.1	6.5	-0.3	2.6	48.2	18.2	86.2	396	24.9	78.3	6.2	13.2	13.2
183	Chad	11.5	18.4	3.0	2.6	28.2	17.1	93.1	1,300	6.8	9.2	..	7.0	7.0
184	Mozambique	23.9	35.9	3.2	2.2	39.2	17.8	89.5	885	9.0	20.8	1.1	5.7	5.7
185	Burundi	8.6	11.4	1.7	1.9	11.3	20.2	68.2	392	0.0	41.2	2.1	13.1	13.1
186	Niger	16.1	30.8	3.3	3.5	17.2	15.5	104.9	690	13.7	8.9	1.7	6.1	6.1
187	Congo, Democratic Republic of the	67.8	106.0	3.8	2.6	35.9	16.7	95.0	319	9.0	23.9	..	9.5	9.5
OTHER COUNTRIES OR TERRITORIES														
	Korea, Democratic People's Rep. of	24.5	26.2	1.6	0.4	60.3	32.9	47.4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Marshall Islands	0.1	0.1	1.5	1.6	72.1	..	..	..	..	32.1	..	16.5	16.5
	Monaco	0.0	0.0	1.3	0.0	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	3.9	3.9
	Nauru	0.0	0.0	1.7	0.6	100.0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	San Marino	0.0	0.0	1.2	0.6	94.1	..	..	..	..	..	..	7.1	7.1
	Somalia	9.6	16.4	-0.2	2.6	37.9	17.5	91.2	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Tuvalu	0.0	0.0	0.5	0.2	50.9	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.9	9.9
Human Development Index groups														
	Very high human development	1,129.5	1,218.5	0.7	0.5	78.3	39.3	49.9	35,768	1.8	..	0.3	11.9	11.2
	High human development	972.9	1,082.5	1.1	0.8	75.7	30.5	46.7	12,861	2.5	0.3	1.2	6.5	6.7
	Medium human development	3,545.5	4,087.6	1.6	1.0	41.3	28.9	48.1	5,077	2.2	0.5	2.2	4.6	4.5
	Low human development	1,259.7	1,857.2	2.8	2.2	33.9	19.8	77.7	1,671	2.7	8.7	5.1	5.0	5.1
Regions														
	Arab States	360.7	496.9	2.4	2.0	56.7	23.2	61.9	8,256	3.2	1.9	2.7	5.0	5.3
	East Asia and the Pacific	1,978.5	2,135.3	1.3	0.6	46.1	32.3	41.5	6,227	1.9	0.4	1.4	4.4	4.3
	Europe and Central Asia	480.5	491.3	0.3	0.2	64.6	34.9	43.3	14,244	3.4	..	1.4	6.4	6.3
	Latin America and the Caribbean	591.2	696.0	1.7	1.1	79.8	27.5	53.0	10,739	2.1	0.4	1.5	7.7	7.6
	South Asia	1,728.5	2,141.8	2.1	1.4	32.0	24.6	55.7	3,368	2.1	1.4	4.5	4.0	4.1
	Sub-Saharan Africa	877.6 ^T	1,353.8 ^T	2.7 ^T	2.4 ^T	37.7 ^T	18.6 ^T	83.5 ^T	2,181	3.7	9.9	2.2	6.4	6.2
	Least developed countries	851.1 ^T	1,256.8 ^T	2.7 ^T	2.2 ^T	29.7 ^T	19.7 ^T	76.3 ^T	1,379	3.2	12.0	5.2	5.4	5.6
	Small island developing states	53.2	63.8	1.5	1.1	52.0	26.6	59.0	5,241	3.9	3.7	6.7	5.6	7.0
	World	6,974.0 ^T	8,321.4 ^T	1.5 ^T	1.1 ^T	50.8 ^T	29.2 ^T	52.2 ^T	10,715	2.3	2.2	0.7	10.2	6.0

NOTES

- a. Because data are based on national definitions of what constitutes a city or metropolitan area, cross-country comparison should be made with caution.
- b. Data refer to the most recent year available during the period specified.
- c. Includes Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands.
- d. Includes Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands and Norfolk Island.
- e. Includes Åland Islands.
- f. Refers to an earlier year than that specified.
- g. Includes Agalega, Rodrigues and Saint Brandon.
- h. Includes Taiwan Province of China and excludes Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and Macao Special Administrative Region.

DEFINITIONS

Total population: De facto population in a country, area or region as of 1 July.

Average annual population growth: Average annual exponential growth rate for the period indicated.

Urban population: De facto population living in areas classified as urban according to the criteria used by each area or country as of 1 July.

Median age: Age that divides the population distribution into two equal parts—that is, 50 percent of the population is above that age and 50 percent is below it.

Dependency ratio: Ratio of the sum of the population ages 0–14 and that ages 65 and older to the population ages 15–64.

GDP per capita: Gross domestic product (GDP) expressed in purchasing power parity international dollar terms, divided by midyear population.

Foreign direct investment net inflows: Sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital and short-term capital, expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP).

Net official development assistance received: Disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in part I of the Development Assistance Committee list of aid recipients, expressed as a percentage of the recipient country's gross national income (GNI).

Remittance inflows: Earnings and material resources transferred by international migrants or refugees to recipients in their country of origin or countries in which the migrant formerly resided, expressed as a percentage of the receiving country's GDP.

Public expenditure on education: Total public expenditure (current and capital) on education, expressed as a percentage of gross domestic product (GDP).

Total expenditure on health: The sum of public and private health expenditure. It includes the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities and emergency aid designated for health but does not include provision of water and sanitation.

MAIN DATA SOURCES

Columns 1–4, 6 and 7: UNDESA (2011).
Column 5: UNDESA (2010).
Columns 8–13: World Bank (2011a).

TABLE
10

Begrebsforklaring og forkortelser

Grupper med meget højt HDI, højt HDI, middelhøjt HDI og lavt HDI

Klassificering af et land ud fra dets placering i indekset for menneskelig udvikling (HDI). Et land tilhører kategorien "Meget højtudviklet land" hvis dets HDI er i den øvre kvartil, kategorien "Højtudviklet land" hvis værdien ligger mellem 51–75 percentilen, kategorien "Mellemudviklet land" hvis dets HDI-værdi er i 26–50 percentilen og kategorien "Lavt udviklet land" hvis dets HDI er i den laveste kvartil. I tidligere rapporter har man anvendt absolutte og ikke relative tærskelværdier.

Indekset for menneskelig udvikling (HDI – *Human Development Index*)

En sammensat metode til at måle resultaterne i de tre grundpiller, der er en forudsætning for menneskelig udvikling: Et langt og sundt liv, adgang til uddannelse og en god levestandard. For at gøre det lettere at sammenligne sættes gennemsnitsværdien af resultaterne inden for disse tre grundpiller på en skala fra 0 til 1, hvor 0 er dårligst og 1 er bedst. Værdierne aggregeres ved hjælp af geometrisk gennemsnit.

HDI justeret for ulighed (IHDI – *Inequality-adjusted HDI*)

IHDI måler det gennemsnitlige niveau af menneskelig udvikling i et samfund, når der er taget højde for eventuelle uligheder. Hvis der er fuldstændig lighed er HDI-værdien og IHDI-værdien ens. Jo større forskel der er på tallene des mere ulighed.

Indeks for ulighed mellem kønnene (GII – *Gender Inequality Index*)

En målemetode som opfanger ulighed mellem kønnene indenfor områderne reproduktiv sundhed, medbestemmelse og arbejdstyrke. Værdierne ligger mellem 0 (fuldstændig lighed) og 1 (absolut ulighed).

Flerdimensionelt fattigdomsindeks (MPI – *Multidimensional Poverty Index*)

En metode hvormed man kan måle alvorlige brister inden for områderne sundhed, uddannelse og levestandard, og som kombinerer antallet af fattige med graden af deres fattigdom.

Note: Der findes yderligere information om indeksene i den fulde rapport fra 2010, kapitel 5, og i de tekniske noter i dette års fulde rapport. Rapporten kan downloades her: www.hdr.undp.org

Oversættelse af nøglebegreber

I oversættelsen af det engelske sammendrag af Human Development Report 2011 har vi generelt anvendt følgende forståelse af centrale ord og begreber:

Accountability	Ansvarlighed
Adaptation	Tilpasning
Capabilities	Evner
Climate Deal Flows	Lokale klimafinansieringsløsninger
Climate resilience	Modstandsdygtighed overfor klimaforandringer
Currency transaction tax	Skat på valutatransaktioner
Degradation	Forringelser
Deforestation	Skovrydning
Deprivation	Afsavn
Disadvantaged	Dårligt stillede
Environmental sustainability	Miljømæssig bæredygtighed
Empowerment	Indflydelse på eget liv / <i>empowerment</i>
Equity	Social retfærdighed
Human development	Menneskelig udvikling
Intrinsic	Iboende
Livelihood	Livsgrundlag
Mitigation	Reduktion af CO2
Special drawing rights	Specielle trækingsrettigheder
Transformative change	At skabe varig forandring

Globale, regionale og nationale *Human Development Reports*

Globale Human Development Reports: UNDP's årlige *Human Development Report* (HDR) er blevet udgivet siden 1990 som en videnskabelig uafhængig og empirisk baseret analyse af udviklingstemaer, -tendenser, -fremskridt og -politikker. Materialer fra tidligere års rapporter er tilgængelige på www.hdr.undp.org, herunder de fulde tekster og sammendrag oversat til de store FN-sprog, sammendrag af konsultationer og netværksdiskussioner, tidsskriftet *Human Development Report Series* samt HDR-nyhedsmeldinger og andet oplysningsmateriale. Statistiske indikatorer og andre dataværktøjer, interaktive kort, landebaserede faktaark og andre informative ressourcer relateret til rapporten er også gratis tilgængelige på UNDP's HDR hjemmeside.

Regionale Human Development Reports: I løbet af de sidste to årtier er mere end 40 redaktionelt uafhængige Human Development Reports med regionalt fokus blevet produceret med støtte fra UNDP's regionale kontorer. Med analyser og politiske anbefalinger, som ofte har været provokerende, har disse rapporter undersøgt centrale problemstillinger, som f.eks. civile frihedsrettigheder og kvinders indflydelse på deres egne liv (*empowerment*) i de arabiske stater, korrupsion i Asien og stillehavsområdet, behandling af Romaer og andre minoriteter i Centraleuropa og den ulige fordeling af rigdom i Latinamerika.

Nationale Human Development Reports: Siden den første *Human Development Report* udkom i 1992 er nationale rapporter blevet produceret i 140 lande af lokale redaktioner med støtte fra UNDP. Disse rapporter, som der til dato er udgivet mere end 650 af, lægger et menneskeligt udviklings perspektiv på nationale politiske problemer gennem lokalt ledede konsultationer og forskning. Nationale *Human Development Reports* fokuserer typisk på køn, etnicitet eller forskelle mellem land- og byområder i forsøget på at identificere ulighed, måle fremskridt og identificere varsler om potentiel konflikt. Fordi rapporterne tager udgangspunkt i nationale behov og perspektiver har mange af dem haft stor indflydelse på nationale politikker, herunder strategier for opnåelse af 2015 Målene og andre prioriteter for menneskelig udvikling.

Mere information om nationale og regionale *Human Development Reports* er tilgængelig på www.hdr.undp.org/en/nhdr, hvor man også kan finde relateret undervisningsmateriale og andre ressourcer.

Human Development Reports 1990-2010

- 2010 The Real Wealth of Nations: Pathways to Human Development
- 2009 Overcoming Barriers: Human Mobility and Development
- 2007/8 Fighting Climate Change: Human Solidarity in a Divided World
- 2006 Beyond Scarcity: Power, Poverty and the Global Water Crisis
- 2005 International Cooperation at a Crossroad: Aid, Trade and Security in an Unequal World
- 2004 Cultural Liberty in Today's Diverse World
- 2003 Millennium Development Goals: A Compact among Nations to End Human Poverty
- 2002 Deepening Democracy in a Fragmented World
- 2001 Making New Technologies Work for Human Development
- 2000 Human Rights and Human Development
- 1999 Globalization with a Human Face
- 1998 Consumption for Human Development
- 1997 Human Development to Eradicate Poverty
- 1996 Economic Growth and Human Development
- 1995 Gender and Human Development

For more information visit:

www.hdr.undp.org

Den store udviklingsudfordring i det 21. århundrede bliver at sikre nuværende og fremtidige generationer retten til at leve et sundt, langt og fyldestgørende liv. Human Development Report 2011 er et vægtigt bidrag til den globale dialog på dette felt. Rapporten viser, hvordan bæredygtighed og social retfærdighed er uløseligt forbundet og gensidig selvforstærkende. Miljøforringelser forværrer sociale uligheder ved at ramme de mennesker hårdest, der i forvejen er dårligst stillede, og samtidig er uligheder i menneskelig udvikling med til at forværre miljødelæggelser. Yderligere fremskridt i menneskelig udvikling for verdens fattige og underprivilegerede kræver derfor robuste globale tiltag, der kan reducere miljømæssige risici og uligheder på samme tid. Rapporten giver konkrete forslag til hvordan.

Rapporten argumenterer for, at bæredygtighed bør gribes an som et spørgsmål om at sikre grundlæggende social retfærdighed for både nulevende og fremtidige generationer ved at adressere sundhed, uddannelse, indkomst og ulighed mellem kønnene sammen med global handling inden for energiproduktion og beskyttelse af økosystemer.

Endelig giver rapporten konkrete forslag til, hvordan finansieringsbehovet kan dækkes og påviser, at større ansvarlighed, bred politisk inddragelse og demokratiske processer på lokalt, nationalt og internationalt plan er afgørende for at sikre resultater inden for bæredygtig udvikling og social retfærdighed.

Vi har et fælles ansvar over for de mindst privilegerede i verden – både i dag og i fremtiden - og vi skal sikre, at nutiden ikke bliver fremtidens fjende. Rapporten hjælper os til at finde vej.

Den fulde Human Development Report 2011 kan downloades her: www.hdr.undp.org

