Technical note. Computing the indices

The human development index

The HDI is based on three indicators: longevity, as measured by life expectancy at birth; educational attainment, as measured by a combination of the adult literacy rate (two-thirds weight) and the combined gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment ratio (one-third weight); and standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita (PPP US\$).

Fixed minimum and maximum values

To construct the index, fixed minimum and maximum values have been established for each of these indicators:

- Life expectancy at birth: 25 years and 85 years.
- Adult literacy rate (age 15 and above): 0% and 100%.
- Combined gross enrolment ratio: 0% and 100%.
- GDP per capita (PPP US\$): \$100 and \$40,000 (PPP US\$).

For any component of the HDI individual indices can be computed according to the general formula:

If, for example, the life expectancy at birth in a country is 65 years, the index of life expectancy for this country would be:

Life expectancy index 5
$$\frac{65\ 2\ 25}{85\ 2\ 25}$$
 5 $\frac{40}{60}$ 5 0.667

Treatment of income

Constructing the income index is a little more complex. Income enters into the HDI as a surrogate for all the dimensions of human development not reflected in a long and healthy life and in knowledge—in a nutshell, it is a proxy for a decent standard of living. The basic approach in the treatment of income has been driven by the fact that achieving a respectable level of human development does not require unlimited income. To reflect this, income is discounted in calculating the HDI according to the following formula:

$$W(y) = \frac{\log y + 2 \log y_{\min}}{\log y_{\max} + 2 \log y_{\min}}$$

Illustration of the HDI methodology

The construction of the HDI is illustrated with two examples—Ireland and Viet Nam, an industrialized and a developing country.

Country	Life expectancy (years)	Adult literacy rate (% age 15 and above)	Combined gross enrolment ratio (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)
Ireland	76.6	99.0	91.4	21,482
Viet Nam	67.8	92.9	62.9	1,689

Life expectancy index

Ireland 5
$$\frac{76.6 \ 2 \ 25}{85 \ 2 \ 25} \ 5 \frac{51.6}{60} \ 5 \ 0.860$$

Viet Nam 5
$$\frac{67.8 \ 2.25}{85.2.25}$$
 5 $\frac{42.8}{60}$ 5 0.713

Adult literacy index

Ireland 5
$$\frac{99.0 \ 2 \ 0}{100 \ 2 \ 0}$$
 5 $\frac{99.0}{100}$ 5 0.990

Viet Nam 5
$$\frac{92.9 \times 20}{100 \times 20}$$
 5 $\frac{92.9}{100}$ 5 0.929

Combined gross enrolment index

Ireland 5
$$\frac{91.4 \ 2 \ 0}{100 \ 2 \ 0}$$
 5 0.914

Viet Nam 5
$$\frac{62.9 \ 2 \ 0}{100 \ 2 \ 0}$$
 5 0.629

Educational attainment index

Ireland 5 [2(0.990) 1 1(0.914)]/3 5 0.965 Viet Nam 5 [2(0.929) 1 1(0.629)]/3 5 0.829

Adjusted GDP per capita (PPP US\$) index

Ireland 5
$$\frac{\log (21,482) \ 2 \ \log (100)}{\log (40,000) \ 2 \ \log (100)} \ 5 \ 0.896$$

Viet Nam 5
$$\frac{\log (1,689) \ 2 \ \log (100)}{\log (40,000) \ 2 \ \log (100)}$$
 5 0.472

Human development index

The HDI is a simple average of the life expectancy index, educational attainment index and adjusted GDP per capita (PPP US\$) index, and so is derived by dividing the sum of these three indices by 3.

Country	Life expectancy index	Educational attainment index	Adjusted GDP (PPP US\$) index	Sum of the three indices	HDI
Ireland	0.860	0.965	0.896	2.721	0.907
Viet Nam	0.713	0.829	0.472	2.014	0.671

The gender-related development index and the gender empowerment measure

For comparisons among countries the GDI and the GEM are limited to data available in international data sets. For this year's Report we have endeavoured to use the most recent, reliable and internally consistent data. Collecting more extensive and more reliable gender-disaggregated data is a challenge that the international community should squarely face. We continue to publish results on the GDI and the GEM—based on the best available estimates—in the expectation that it will help increase the demand for such data.

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The construction of the GDI and the GEM requires that their income variable, in conformity with the income variable in the HDI, be per capita male GDP (PPP US\$) and per capita female GDP (PPP US\$). In the *Human Development Reports* before 1999 the GDI and GEM variable did not reflect per capita female and male GDP (PPP US\$) and was subject to double discounting. This inconsistency, brought out clearly in Bardhan and Klasen (1999), was rectified in *Human Development Report 1999*.

The gender-related development index

The GDI uses the same variables as the HDI. The difference is that the GDI adjusts the average achievement of each country in life expectancy, educational attainment and income in accordance with the disparity in achievement between women and men. (For a detailed explanation of the GDI methodology see technical note 1 in *Human Development Report 1995.*) For this gender-sensitive adjustment we use a weighting formula that expresses a moderate aversion to inequality, setting the weighting parameter, e, equal to 2. This is the harmonic mean of the male and female values.

The GDI also adjusts the maximum and minimum values for life expectancy, to account for the fact that women tend to live longer than men. For women the maximum value is 87.5 years and the minimum value 27.5 years; for men the corresponding values are 82.5 and 22.5 years.

Calculating the index for income is fairly complex. Values of per capita GDP (PPP US\$) for women and men are calculated from the female share (s_f) and male share (s_m) of earned income. These shares, in turn, are estimated from the ratio of the female wage (w_f) to the male wage (w_m) and the percentage shares of women (ea_f) and men (ea_m) in the economically active population. When data on the wage ratio are not available, a value of 75% is used. The estimates of female and male per capita income (PPP US\$) are treated in the same way as income is treated in the HDI and then used to compute the equally distributed income index.

Female share of the wage bill 5
$$\frac{(w_f/w_m) \; 3 \; ea_f}{[(w_f/w_m) \; 3 \; ea_f] \; 1 \; ea_m}$$

Assuming that the female share of earned income is exactly equal to the female share of the wage bill,

$$s_f = \frac{(w_f/w_m) \ 3 \ ea_f}{[(w_f/w_m) \ 3 \ ea_f] \ 1 \ ea_m}$$

If it is now assumed that the total GDP (PPP US\$) of a country (Y) is also divided between women and men according to s_f , the total GDP (PPP US\$) going to women is given by $(s_f \ 3 \ Y)$ and the total GDP (PPP US\$) to men by $[Y2(s_f \ 3 \ Y)]$.

Per capita GDP (PPP US\$) of women is y_f 5 s_f 3 Y/N_f , where N_f is the total female population.

Per capita GDP (PPP US\$) of men is y_m 5 [Y 2 (s_f 3 Y)]/ N_m , where N_m is the total male population.

Treating income the same way as in the construction of the HDI, the adjusted income for women, $W(y_f)$, is given by:

$$W(y_f) = \frac{\log y_f 2 \log y_{\min}}{\log y_{\max} 2 \log y_{\min}}$$

The adjusted income for men, $W(y_m)$, is given by:

$$W(y_{_{m}}) \ 5 \ \frac{\log y_{_{m}} \ 2 \ \log y_{_{\min}}}{\log y_{_{\max}} \ 2 \ \log y_{_{\min}}}$$

The equally distributed income index is given by:

{[female population share 3 (adjusted female per capita PPP US\$ GDP)-1] 1 [male population share 3 (adjusted male per capita PPP US\$ GDP)-1]}-1

The indices for life expectancy, educational attainment and income are added together with equal weight to derive the final GDI value.

Illustration of the GDI methodology

We choose Ecuador to illustrate the steps for calculating the gender-related development index. The parameter of inequality aversion, e, equals 2.

Population (millions)

 Total
 12.175

 Females
 6.060

 Males
 6.115

Percentage share of population

Females 49.8 Males 50.2

STEP ONE

Computing the equally distributed life expectancy index

Life expectancy at birth (years)

Females 72.7 Males 67.5

Life expectancy index

Females (72.7 2 27.5)/60 5 0.753 Males (67.5 2 22.5)/60 5 0.750

Equally distributed life expectancy index

{[female population share 3 (female life expectancy index) $^{-1}$] 1 [male population share 3 (male life expectancy index) $^{-1}$] $^{-1}$ [0.498(0.753) $^{-1}$ 1 0.502(0.750) $^{-1}$] $^{-1}$ 5 0.752

STEP TWO

Computing the equally distributed educational attainment index

Adult literacy rate (percent, age 15 and above)

Females 88.7 Males 92.5

Adult literacy index

Females (88.7 - 0)/100 = 0.887Males (92.5 - 0)/100 = 0.925

Combined gross enrolment ratio (percent)

Females 72.0 Males 75.3

Combined gross enrolment index

Females (72.0 2 0)/100 5 0.720 Males (75.3 2 0)/100 5 0.753 Educational attainment index

2/3(adult literacy index) 1 1/3(combined gross enrolment index)

Females 2/3(0.887) 1 1/3(0.720) 5 0.832 Males 2/3(0.925) 1 1/3(0.753) 5 0.868

Equally distributed educational attainment index

{[female population share 3 (educational attainment index) $^{-1}$] 1 [male population share 3 (educational attainment index) $^{-1}$]} $^{-1}$

 $[0.498(0.832)^{-1} \ 1 \ 0.502(0.868)^{-1}]^{-1} \ 5 \ 0.849$

STEP THREE

Computing the equally distributed income index

Percentage share of the economically active population

Females (ea_f) 27.5 Males (ea_m) 72.5

Ratio of female non-agricultural wage to male non-agricultural wage (w_t/w_m) : 0.637

GDP per capita: \$3,003 (PPP US\$)

Total GDP (PPP US\$): \$3,003 3 12.175 million 5 \$36,566 million (PPP US\$)

$$s_f$$
 5 $\frac{0.637 \ 3 \ 0.275}{(0.637 \ 3 \ 0.275) \ 1 \ 0.725}$

5 0.194

Female total GDP (PPP US\$) 5 0.194 3 \$36,566 million (PPP US\$)

5 \$7,106 million (PPP US\$)

Male total GDP (PPP US\$) 5 \$36,566 million (PPP US\$) 2 \$7,106 million (PPP US\$) 5 \$29,460 million (PPP US\$)

Per capita female GDP (PPP US\$) 5 \$7,106 million/6.060 million 5 \$1,173 (PPP US\$)

Per capita male GDP (PPP US\$) 5 \$29,460 million/6.115 million 5 \$4,818 (PPP US\$)

 $W(y_f)$ 5 [log (1,173) 2 log (100)]/[log (40,000) 2 log (100)]

5 (3.069 2 2.000)/(4.602 2 2.000)

5 1.069/2.602

5 0.411

 $W(y_{m})$ 5 [log (4,818) 2 log (100)]/[log (40,000) 2 log (100)]

5 (3.683 2 2.000)/(4.602 2 2.000)

5 1.683/2.602

5 0.647

Equally distributed income index

x{female population share 3 $[W(y_f)]^{-1}$ } 1 {male population share 3 $[W(y_m)]^{-1}$ } c^{-1} [0.498 3 (0.411)⁻¹ 1 0.502 3 (0.647)⁻¹]⁻¹

5 [0.498 3 2.433 1 0.502 3 1.546]⁻¹

5 [1.988]-1

5 0.503

STEP FOUR

Computing the GDI

 $1/3(0.752 \ 1 \ 0.849 + 0.503) = 0.701$

The gender empowerment measure

The GEM uses variables constructed explicitly to measure the relative empowerment of women and men in political and economic spheres of activity.

The first two variables are chosen to reflect economic participation and decision-making power: women's and men's percentage shares of administrative and managerial positions and their percentage shares of professional and technical jobs. These are broad, loosely defined occupational categories. Because the relevant population for each is different, we calculate a separate index for each and then add the two together. The third variable, women's and men's percentage shares of parliamentary seats, is chosen to reflect political participation and decision-making power.

For all three of these variables we use the methodology of population-weighted (1 2 e) averaging to derive an "equally distributed equivalent percentage" (EDEP) for both sexes taken together. Each variable is indexed by dividing the EDEP by 50%.

An income variable is used to reflect power over economic resources. It is calculated in the same way as for the GDI except that unadjusted rather than adjusted GDP per capita is used.

The three indices—for economic participation and decision-making, political participation and decision-making, and power over economic resources—are added together to derive the final GEM value.

Illustration of the GEM methodology

We choose Lithuania to illustrate the steps in calculating the GEM. The parameter of inequality aversion, \in , equals 2.

Population (millions)
Total 3.694

Females 1.949 Males 1.745

Percentage share of population

Females 52.77 Males 47.23

STEP ONE

Calculating indices for parliamentary representation and administrative and managerial, and professional and technical, positions

Percentage share of parliamentary representation

Females 17.52 Males 82.48

Percentage share of administrative and managerial positions

Females 35.67 Males 64.33

Percentage share of professional and technical positions

Females 69.74 Males 30.26

Calculating the EDEP for parliamentary representation

 $[0.528(17.52)^{-1}\ 1\ 0.472(82.48)^{-1}]^{-1}\ 5\ 27.9$

Calculating the EDEP for administrative and managerial positions

 $[0.528(35.7)^{-1}\ 1\ 0.472(64.3)^{-1}]^{-1}\ 5\ 45.2$

Calculating the EDEP for professional and technical positions

 $[0.528(69.7)^{-1} \ 1 \ 0.472(30.3)^{-1}]^{-1} \ 5 \ 43.2$

Indexing parliamentary representation

27.9/50 5 0.558

Indexing administrative and managerial positions

45.2/50 5 0.903

Indexing professional and technical positions

43.2/50 5 0.863

Combining the indices for administrative and managerial, and professional and

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technical, positions (0.903 1 0.863)/2 5 0.883

STEP TWO

Calculating the index for female and male income

Percentage share of the economically active population

Females (ea_f) 47.9 Males (ea_m) 52.1

Ratio of female non-agricultural wage to male non-agricultural wage (w_t/w_m): 0.764

Per capita GDP (PPP US\$): \$6,436 (PPP US\$)

Total GDP (PPP US\$): \$6,436 3 3.694 million 5 \$23,772 million (PPP US\$)

$$s_f = \frac{0.764 \pm 0.479}{(0.764 \pm 0.479) \pm 0.521}$$

$$= \frac{0.366}{0.366 \pm 0.521}$$

$$= \frac{0.366 \pm 0.521}{0.413}$$

Female total GDP (PPP US\$) 5 0.413 3 \$23,772 million (PPP US\$) 5 \$9,818 million (PPP US\$)

Male total GDP (PPP US\$) 5 \$23,772 million (PPP US\$) 2 \$9,818 million (PPP US\$) 5 \$13,954 million (PPP US\$)

Per capita female GDP (PPP US\$) 5 \$9,818 million/1.949 million 5 \$5,037 (PPP US\$)

 $Per \ capita \ male \ GDP \ (PPP \ US\$) \ 5 \ \$13,954 \ million \ / \ 1.745 \ million \ 5 \ \$7,998 \ (PPP \ US\$)$

Index of female per capita GDP 5
$$\frac{5,037\ 2\ 100}{40,000\ 2\ 100}$$

$$5 \frac{4,937}{39,900}$$

$$5\ 0.124$$
 Index of male per capita GDP 5
$$\frac{7,998\ 2\ 100}{40,000\ 2\ 100}$$

$$5 \frac{7,898}{39,900}$$

$$5\ 0.198$$

Calculating the equally distributed income index $[0.528(0.124)^{-1} + 0.472(0.198)^{-1}]^{-1} = 0.150$

STEP THREE

Computing the GEM

1/3(0.558 1 0.883 1 0.150)

5 1/3(1.591)

5 0.531

The human poverty index

Computing the human poverty index for developing countries

The human poverty index for developing countries (HPI-1) concentrates on deprivations in three essential dimensions of human life already reflected in the HDI—longevity, knowledge and a decent standard of living. The first deprivation relates to

survival—vulnerability to death at a relatively early age. The second relates to knowledge—being excluded from the world of reading and communication. The third relates to a decent living standard in terms of overall economic provisioning.

In constructing the HPI-1, the deprivation in longevity is represented by the percentage of people not expected to survive to age 40 (P_1) , and the deprivation in knowledge by the percentage of adults who are illiterate (P_2) . The deprivation in living standard is represented by a composite (P_3) of three variables—the percentage of people without access to safe water (P_{31}) , the percentage of people without access to health services (P_{32}) and the percentage of moderately and severely underweight children under five (P_{33}) .

The composite variable P_3 is constructed by taking a simple average of the three variables P_{31} , P_{32} and P_{33} . Thus

$$P_3 = \frac{(P_{31} + P_{32} + P_{33})}{3}$$

Following technical note 1 in *Human Development Report 1997*, the formula for the HPI-1 is given by:

HPI-1 =
$$[1/3(P_1^3 + P_2^3 + P_3^3)]^{1/3}$$

As an example, we compute the HPI-1 for Zambia.

Country	<i>P</i> ₁ (%)	P ₂ (%)	P ₃₁ (%)	P ₃₂ (%)	P ₃₃ (%)
Zambia	46.2	23.7	62.0	25.0	24.0

STEP ONE

Calculating P₃

$$x = 5 \frac{62 \cdot 1 \cdot 25 \cdot 1 \cdot 24}{3} = 5 \cdot 37.0$$

Step two

Constructing the HPI-1

Computing the human poverty index for industrialized countries

The human poverty index for industrialized countries (HPI-2) concentrates on deprivations in four dimensions of human life, quite similar to those reflected in the HDI—longevity, knowledge, a decent standard of living and social inclusion. (The HPI-2 is used for all OECD countries except the Czech Republic, Hungary, the Republic of Korea, Mexico, Poland and Turkey.) The first deprivation relates to survival—vulnerability to death at a relatively early age. The second relates to knowledge—being deprived of the world of reading and communication. The third relates to a decent standard of living in terms of overall economic provisioning. And the fourth relates to non-participation or exclusion.

In constructing the HPI-2, the deprivation in longevity is represented by the percentage of people not expected to survive to age $60~(P_1)$, and the deprivation in knowledge by the percentage of people who are functionally illiterate as defined by the OECD (P_2) . The deprivation in standard of living is represented by the percentage of people living below the income poverty line, set at 50% of the median disposable household income (P_3) . And the fourth deprivation, in non-participation or exclusion, is measured by the rate of long-term (12 months or more) unemployment (P_4) of the labour force.

Following technical note 1 in *Human Development Report 1998*, the formula for the HPI-2 is given by:

HPI-2 5
$$[1/4(P_1^3 1 P_2^3 1 P_3^3 1 P_4^3)]^{1/3}$$

As an example, we compute the HPI-2 for Australia.

Country	<i>P</i> ₁ (%)	P ₂ (%)	P ₃ (%)	<i>P</i> ₄ (%)
Australia	8.8	17.0	2.7	11.9

Constructing the HPI-2

HPI-2 5
$$[1/4(8.8^3 \ 1\ 17.0^3 \ 1\ 2.7^3 \ 1\ 11.9^3)]^{1/3}$$

5 $[1/4(681.5 \ 1\ 4,913.0 \ 1\ 19.68 \ 1\ 1,685.2)]^{1/3}$
5 $[1/4(7,299.38)]^{1/3}$
5 $1,824.85^{1/3}$
5 12.2

Note

Calculations based on the data given in the technical note may yield results that differ from those shown because of rounding.

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Definitions of statistical terms

Following are brief explanations of selected statistical indicators presented in the Report. Detailed definitions can be found in the original sources.

Administrators and managers Defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-1968).

Agricultural production Refers to production under divisions 1–5 of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC revision 2).

Aid Refers to flows that qualify as *official development* assistance (ODA) or *official aid* (see these terms).

Bank and trade-related lending Covers commercial bank lending and other private credit.

Budget deficit or surplus Central government current and capital revenue and official grants received, less total expenditure and lending minus repayments.

Carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions Anthropogenic (human-originated) carbon dioxide emissions stemming from the burning of fossil fuels and the production of cement. Emissions are calculated from data on the consumption of solid, liquid and gaseous fuels and gas flaring.

Cellular mobile subscribers People subscribing to a communications service in which voice or data are transmitted by radio frequencies.

Children reaching grade 5 The percentage of children starting primary school who eventually attain grade 5 (grade 4 if the duration of primary school is four years). The estimate is based on the reconstructed cohort method, which uses data on enrolment and repeaters for two consecutive years.

Cigarette consumption per adult The sum of production and imports minus exports of cigarettes divided by the population aged 15 years and older.

Combined gross enrolment ratio See *enrolment* ratio, gross.

Commercial energy use The domestic primary commercial energy supply. It is calculated as local production plus imports and stock changes, minus exports and international marine bunkers.

Contraceptive prevalence rate The percentage of married women of child-bearing age (15–49) who are using, or whose husbands are using, any form of contraception, whether modern or traditional.

Current account balance The difference between (a) exports of goods and services as well as inflows of unrequited transfers but exclusive of foreign aid and (b) imports of goods and services as well as all unrequited transfers to the rest of the world.

Daily per capita calorie supply The calorie equivalent of the net food supply (local production plus imports minus exports) in a country, divided by the population, per day.

Deforestation The permanent clearing of forest land for all agricultural uses and for other land uses such as settlements, other infrastructure and mining. It does not include other alterations such as selective logging.

Dependency ratio The ratio of the population defined as dependent—those under 15 and over 64—to the working-age population, aged 15–64.

Disasters Includes natural and technological disasters. Natural disasters include avalanches, cold waves, cyclones, hurricanes, typhoons, drought, earthquakes, epidemics and famine (but do not include famine relating to conflict because of a lack of reliable data). Technological disasters include accidents, chemical accidents and urban fires.

Disbursement (aid) Records the actual international transfer of financial resources or of goods or services, valued at the cost to the donor.

Doctors Physicians and all graduates of any faculty or school of medicine in any medical field (including practice, teaching, administration and research).

Drug crimes Any crimes involving drugs, including the illicit brokerage, cultivation, delivery, distribution, extraction, exportation or importation, offering for sale, production, purchase, manufacture, sale, traffic, transportation or use of narcotic drugs.

Economic activity rate The proportion of the specified group supplying labour for the production of economic goods and services during a specified period.

Education index One of the three indicators on which the human development index is built. It is based on the combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio and the adult literacy rate. For details on how the index is calculated, see the technical note.

Education levels Education has been categorized as primary, secondary or tertiary in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED). Primary education (ISCED level 1) provides the basic elements of education at such establishments as primary or elementary schools. Secondary education (ISCED levels 2 and 3) is based on at least four years of previous instruction at the first level and provides general or specialized instruction, or both, at such institutions as middle school, secondary school, high school, teacher training school at this level and vocational or technical school. Tertiary education (ISCED levels 5-7) refers to education at such institutions as universities, teachers colleges and higher-level professional schools—requiring as a minimum condition of admission the successful completion of education at the second level or evidence of the attainment of an equivalent level of knowledge.

Electricity consumption The production of heat and power plants less own use and distribution losses.

Enrolment ratio, age group (adjusted) The primary school age group enrolment ratio is the enrolments of primary school age (regardless of the education level in which the pupils are enrolled) as a percentage of the population of official primary school age. The secondary school age group enrolment ratio is the enrolments of secondary school age (regardless of the education level in which the pupils are enrolled) as a percentage of the population of official secondary school age. The term adjusted indicates that the age groups used to calculate the ratios correspond to the structure of the education system in each country.

Enrolment ratio, gross The number of students enrolled in a level of education, regardless of age, as a percentage of the population of official school age for that level. The combined gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment ratio refers to the

number of students at all these levels as a percentage of the population of official school age for these levels.

Exports of conventional weapons Exports of weapons as defined under *transfers of conventional weapons* (see this term).

Exports of goods and services The value of all goods and non-factor services provided to the rest of the world, including merchandise freight, insurance, travel and other non-factor services.

External debt Debt owed by a country to non-residents that is repayable in foreign currency, goods or services.

Food aid in cereals The quantity of cereals provided by donor countries and international organizations, including the World Food Programme and the International Wheat Council, as reported for a crop year.

Foreign direct investment (net inflows) Capital provided by a foreign direct investor (parent enterprise) to an affiliate enterprise in the host country. It implies that the foreign direct investor exerts significant influence on the management of the enterprise resident in the other economy. The capital provided can consist of equity capital, reinvested earnings or intracompany loans.

Fresh water withdrawals Total water withdrawals, not counting evaporation losses from storage basins. Withdrawals include water from non-renewable groundwater sources, river flows from other countries and desalination plants in countries where they are a significant source.

Functional illiteracy rate The proportion of the adult population aged 16–65 scoring at level 1 on the prose literacy scale of the International Adult Literacy Survey (IALS).

GDP See gross domestic product.

GDP index One of the three indicators on which the human development index is built. It is based on GDP per capita (PPP US\$). For details on how the index is calculated, see the technical note.

GDP per capita (PPP US\$) The GDP per capita of a country converted into US dollars on the basis of the purchasing power parity (PPP) exchange rate.

GDP per unit of energy use The US dollar estimate of real GDP (at 1995 prices) per kilogram of oil equivalent of commercial energy use.

Gender empowerment measure (GEM) A composite index using variables constructed explicitly to measure the relative empowerment of women and men in political and economic spheres of activity. Three indices—for economic participation and decision-making, for political participation and decision-making and for power over economic resources—are added to derive the final GEM value.

Gender-related development index (GDI) A composite index using the same variables as the human development index. The difference is that the GDI adjusts the average achievement of each country in life expectancy, educational attainment and income in accordance with the disparity in achievement between women and men. For more details on how the index is calculated, see the technical note.

GNP See gross national product.

Government consumption Includes all current expenditures for purchases of goods and services by all levels of government, excluding most government enterprises.

Government expenditure Includes non-repayable current and capital expenditure. It does not include government lending or repayments to the government or government acquisition of equity for public policy purposes.

Gross domestic investment Outlays on additions to the fixed assets of the economy plus net changes in the level of inventories.

Gross domestic product (GDP) The total output of goods and services for final use produced by an economy by both residents and non-residents, regardless of the allocation to domestic and foreign claims. It does not include deductions for depreciation of physical capital or depletion and degradation of natural resources.

Gross domestic savings Calculated as the difference between GDP and total consumption.

Gross national product (GNP) Comprises GDP plus net factor income from abroad, which is the income residents receive from abroad for factor services (labour and capital), less similar payments made to non-residents who contribute to the domestic economy.

Hazardous waste Refers to the waste streams to be controlled according to the Basel Convention on the Control of Transboundary Movements of Hazardous Wastes and Their Disposal. The data do not

necessarily represent all hazardous waste nor its potential toxicity.

Health services (access to) The proportion of the population that can expect treatment for common diseases and injuries, including essential drugs on the national list, within one hour's walk or travel.

Homicides Intentional deaths purposely inflicted by another person.

Human development index (HDI) A composite index based on three indicators: longevity, as measured by life expectancy at birth; educational attainment, as measured by a combination of adult literacy (two-thirds weight) and the combined gross primary, secondary and tertiary enrolment ratio (one-third weight); and standard of living, as measured by GDP per capita (PPP US\$). For more details on how the index is calculated, see the technical note.

Human poverty index (HPI) The human poverty index for developing countries (HPI-1) measures deprivations in three dimensions of human life—longevity, knowledge and a decent standard of living. The HPI for industrialized countries (HPI-2) includes, in addition to these three dimensions, social exclusion. For more details on how these indices are calculated, see the technical note.

Illiteracy rate (adult) Calculated as 100 minus the *literacy rate (adult)* (see this term).

Imports of conventional weapons Imports of weapons as defined under *transfers of conventional weapons* (see this term).

Imports of goods and services The value of all goods and non-factor services purchased from the rest of the world, including merchandise freight, insurance, travel and other non-factor services.

Industrial production Comprises value added in mining, manufacturing, construction, electricity, water and gas.

Infant mortality rate The probability of dying between birth and exactly one year of age times 1,000.

Infants with low birth-weight The percentage of babies born weighing less than 2,500 grams.

Inflation A fall in the purchasing power of money reflected in a persistent increase in the general level of prices as generally measured by the retail price index.

Internal renewable water resources Refers to the average annual flow of rivers and recharge of groundwater generated from endogenous precipitation.

Internally displaced Refers to people who are displaced within their own country and to whom the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees extends protection or assistance, or both, in pursuance to a special request by a competent organ of the United Nations.

International tourism departures The number of departures that people make from their country of usual residence to any other country for any purpose other than a remunerated activity in the country visited.

Internet host A computer system connected to the Internet—either a single terminal directly connected or a computer that allows multiple users to access network services through it.

Involuntary part-time workers Part-time workers who say they are working part time because they could not find full-time work.

Life expectancy at birth The number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of birth were to stay the same throughout the child's life.

Life expectancy index One of the three indicators on which the human development index is built. For details on how the index is calculated, see the technical note.

Literacy rate (adult) The percentage of people aged 15 and above who can, with understanding, both read and write a short, simple statement on their everyday life.

Main telephone line Refers to a telephone line connecting a subscriber to the telephone exchange equipment.

Major protected areas See protected areas (major).

Maternal mortality ratio The annual number of deaths of women from pregnancy-related causes per 100,000 live births.

Military expenditure All expenditures of the defence ministry and other ministries on recruiting and training military personnel as well as on construction and purchase of military supplies and equipment. Military assistance is included in the expenditures of the donor country.

Municipal waste Waste collected by municipalities or by their order that has been generated by households, commercial activities, office buildings, schools, government buildings and small businesses.

Nuclear waste generated Refers to spent fuel, one part of the radioactive waste generated at various stages of the fuel cycle (uranium mining and milling, fuel enrichment, reactor operation, spent fuel reprocessing). Data do not represent all radioactive waste generated, and the amounts of spent fuel generated depend on the share of nuclear electricity in the energy supply and on the nuclear plant technologies adopted.

Official aid Grants or loans that meet the same standards as for *official development assistance* (*ODA*) (see that term) except that recipients do not qualify as recipients of ODA. Part two of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of recipient countries identifies these countries.

Official development assistance (ODA) Grants or loans to qualifying developing countries or territories, identified in part one of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC) list of recipient countries, that are undertaken by the official sector with promotion of economic development and welfare as the main objective, on concessional financial terms.

Oral rehydration therapy use rate The percentage of all cases of diarrhoea in children under five years of age treated with oral rehydration salts, recommended home fluids or both.

Paper (printing and writing) consumed Newsprint and other paper used in printing or writing. This does not cover articles manufactured from printing paper, such as stationery, exercise books, registers and the like.

Part-time employment Refers to people who usually work less than 30 hours a week in their main job. Data include only people declaring usual hours.

People incarcerated The number of people in prison. *Prison* refers to all public and privately financed institutions in which people are deprived of their liberty. These institutions could include, but are not limited to, penal, correctional or psychiatric facilities.

Population Includes all residents regardless of legal status or citizenship—except for refugees not permanently settled in the country of asylum, who are generally considered part of the population of their country of origin. Data refer to midyear estimates.

Population below income poverty line Refers to the percentage of the population living below the specified poverty line:

- \$1 a day—at 1993 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- \$2 a day—at 1993 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- \$4 a day—at 1990 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- \$14.40 a day—at 1985 international prices, adjusted for purchasing power parity.
- *National poverty line*—the poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities.
- 50% of median income—50% of the median disposable household income.

Portfolio investment flows (net) Non-debt-creating portfolio equity flows (the sum of country funds, depository receipts and direct purchases of shares by foreign investors) and portfolio debt flows (bond issues purchased by foreign investors).

Primary education See education levels.

Printing and writing paper See paper (printing and writing) consumed.

Private consumption The market value of all goods and services, including durable products, purchased or received as income in kind by households and non-profit institutions.

Probability of surviving to age 40 (60) The probability of a newborn infant surviving to age 40 (60) if the prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality at the time of birth remain the same throughout the child's life.

Professional and technical workers Defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-1968).

Protected areas (major) Natural areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are totally or partially protected.

Public expenditure on education Public spending on public education plus subsidies to private education at the primary, secondary and tertiary levels. It includes expenditure at every level of administration—central, regional and local.

Public expenditure on health Recurrent and capital spending from central and local government budgets, external borrowings and grants (including donations from international agencies and nongovernmental organizations) and social health insurance funds.

Purchasing power parity (PPP) At the PPP rate, one dollar has the same purchasing power over domestic GDP as the US dollar has over US GDP. PPP could also be expressed in other national currencies or in special drawing rights (SDRs). PPP rates allow a standard comparison of real price levels between countries, just as conventional price indices allow comparison of real values over time; normal exchange rates may over- or undervalue purchasing power.

Refugees People who have fled their country because of a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of their race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership in a particular social group, and who cannot or do not want to return.

Safe water (access to) The proportion of the population using any of the following types of water supply for drinking: piped water, public tap, borehole or pump, well (protected or covered) or protected spring.

Sanitation (access to) The proportion of the population who have, within their dwelling or compound, a toilet connected to a sewerage system, any other flush toilet, an improved pit latrine or a traditional pit latrine.

Seats in parliament held by women Refers to seats held by women in a lower or single house and an upper house or senate, where relevant.

Secondary education See *education levels*.

Services production Refers to production under divisions 50–99 of the International Standard Industrial Classification (ISIC revision 2).

Share of ODA through NGOs The percentage of *official development assistance* (see this term) distributed through non-governmental organizations.

Shares of income or consumption The distribution of income or expenditure accruing to percentile groups of households ranked by total household income or consumption.

Sovereign long-term debt rating As determined by Standard & Poor's, an assessment of a country's capacity and willingness to repay debt according to its terms. The ratings range from AAA to CC (investment grade AAA to BBB–, and speculative grade BB+ and lower).

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) emissions Emissions of sulphur in the form of sulphur oxides and of nitrogen in

the form of its various oxides, which together contribute to acid rain and adversely affect agriculture, forests, aquatic habitats and the weathering of building materials.

Tax revenue Compulsory, unrequited, non-repayable receipts collected by central governments for public purposes.

Tertiary education See *education levels*.

Time allocation and time use Allocation of time between market (SNA) and non-market (non-SNA) activities according to the UN System of National Accounts (SNA).

Total armed forces Strategic, land, naval, air, command, administrative and support forces. Also included are paramilitary forces such as the gendarmerie, customs service and border guard if these are trained in military tactics.

Total debt service The sum of principal repayments and interest actually paid in foreign currency, goods or services on long-term debt, interest paid on short-term debt and repayments to the International Monetary Fund. Total debt service is an important indicator of a country's relative external debt servicing burden.

Total fertility rate The average number of children that would be born alive to a woman during her lifetime if she were to bear children at each age in accord with prevailing age-specific fertility rates.

Traditional fuel consumption Estimated consumption of fuel wood, charcoal, bagasse and animal and vegetable wastes. Traditional fuel use together with commercial energy use make up total energy use.

Transfers of conventional weapons (arms trade) Refers to orders and deliveries of major conventional weapons (rather than contracts placed), such as air-

craft, armoured vehicles, artillery, guidance and radar systems, missiles and ships. Items must be transferred voluntarily by the supplier and be destined for the armed forces, paramilitary forces or intelligence agencies of another country.

Under-five mortality rate The probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age times 1,000.

Underweight children under age five The percentage of the population under five years of age with moderate or severe underweight, defined as a weight below minus two standard deviations from the median weight.

Unemployment All people above a specified age who are not in paid employment or self-employed, but are available and have taken specific steps to seek paid employment or self-employment.

Unpaid family workers Household members involved in unremunerated subsistence and non-market activities, such as agricultural production for household consumption, and in household enterprises producing for the market for which more than one household member provides unpaid labor.

Urban population The midyear population of areas defined as urban in each country and reported to the United Nations. Because the data are based on national definitions of what constitutes a city or metropolitan area, cross-country comparisons should be made with caution.

Voter turnout The number of votes (including blank or invalid votes) as a percentage of the number of registered voters.

Waste recycling The reuse of material that diverts it from the waste stream, except for recycling within industrial plants and the reuse of material as fuel.

Classification of countries

Countries in the human development aggregates

Medium human High human development development (HDI 0.500-0.799) (HDI 0.800 and above)

Antigua and Barbuda Albania Argentina Algeria Australia Armenia Austria Azerbaijan Bahamas Belarus Bahrain Belize Barbados Bolivia Belgium Botswana Brunei Darussalam Brazil Canada Bulgaria

Chile Cambodia Cyprus Cameroon Czech Republic Cape Verde Denmark China Estonia Colombia Finland Comoros France Congo Germany Costa Rica Greece Croatia

Hong Kong, China (SAR) Cuba Hungary Dominica Iceland Dominican Republic Ireland Ecuador Israel Egypt Italy El Salvador Japan Equatorial Guinea Korea, Rep. of Fiji Kuwait Gabon Luxembourg Georgia

Malta Ghana Netherlands Grenada New Zealand Guatemala Norway Guyana Poland Honduras

Portugal India Indonesia Qatar Iran, Islamic Rep. of Singapore

Slovakia Trinidad and Tobago Iraq Slovenia Jamaica Tunisia Spain Jordan Turkey Sweden Kazakhstan Turkmenistan Switzerland Kenya Ukraine United Arab Emirates Uzbekistan Kyrgyzstan United Kingdom Latvia Vanuatu United States Lebanon Venezuela Lesotho Viet Nam Uruguay

Zimbabwe Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Low human development (HDI below 0.500)

Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi

Lithuania

Malaysia

Maldives

Mauritius

Mexico

Mongolia

Morocco

Myanmar

Namibia

Nicaragua

Oman Pakistan

Panama

Paraguay

Philippines

Saint Lucia

Grenadines

Saudi Arabia

South Africa

Sri Lanka

Suriname

Swaziland

Tajikistan

Thailand

Solomon Islands

Syrian Arab Republic

Sevchelles

Samoa (Western)

Romania

Peru

Papua New Guinea

Russian Federation

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Vincent and the

São Tomé and Principe

Macedonia, TFYR

Moldova, Rep. of

Central African Republic

Chad

Congo, Dem. Rep. of the

Côte d'Ivoire Djibouti Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti

Lao People's Dem. Rep.

Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mozambique Nepal Niger Nigeria Rwanda Senegal Sierra Leone Sudan

Tanzania, U. Rep. of

Togo Uganda Yemen Zambia

CLASSIFICATION OF COUNTRIES

Countries in the income aggregates a

High income Middle income
(GNP per capita of \$9,361 or more in 1998) \$761–9,360 in 1998)

Australia Albania Austria Algeria Bahamas Antigua and Barbuda Belgium Argentina Brunei Darussalam Bahrain Barbados Canada Cyprus Belarus Denmark Belize Bolivia Finland France Botswana

Brazil Germany Greece Bulgaria Hong Kong, China (SAR) Cape Verde Chile Iceland Ireland Colombia Costa Rica Israel Italy Croatia Japan Cuba Kuwait Czech Republic Diibouti Luxembourg Malta Dominica Netherlands Dominican Republic

Slovenia Spain Sweden Switzerland United Arab Emirates United Kingdom

New Zealand

Norway

Portugal

Singapore

United States

Qatar

Guyana Hungary Iran, Islamic Rep. of Iraq Jamaica Jordan Kazakhstan Korea, Rep. of

Ecuador

El Salvador

Equatorial Guinea

Egypt

Estonia

Gabon

Georgia

Grenada

Latvia

Guatemala

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Lebanon Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Lithuania
Macedonia, TFYR
Malaysia
Maldives
Mauritius
Mexico
Morocco
Namibia
Oman
Panama

Papua New Guinea Paraguay Peru Philippines Poland Romania Russian Federation Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the Grenadines Samoa (Western) Saudi Arabia Sevchelles Slovakia South Africa Sri Lanka

Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
Thailand
Trinidad and Tobago
Tunisia
Turkey
Ukraine
Uruguay
Uzbekistan

Suriname

Uruguay Mozambique Uzbekistan Myanmar Vanuatu Nepal Venezuela Nicaragua

Low income

Chad

China

Comoros

Côte d'Ivoire

Congo, Dem. Rep. of the

Congo

Eritrea

Ethiopia

Gambia

Ghana

Guinea

Haiti

India

Kenva

Honduras

Indonesia

Kyrgyzstan

Madagascar Malawi

Mauritania

Mongolia

Moldova, Rep. of

Lesotho

Mali

Lao People's Dem. Rep.

Guinea-Bissau

(GNP per capita of \$760 or less in 1998)

Angola Niger
Armenia Nigeria
Azerbaijan Pakistan
Bangladesh Rwanda
Benin São Tomé and Principe
Bhutan Senegal

Burkina Faso Sierra Leone
Burundi Solomon Islands
Cambodia Sudan
Cameroon Tajikistan
Central African Republic Tanzania, U. Rep. of

Togo Turkmenistan Uganda Viet Nam Yemen Zambia Zimbabwe

a. Based on World Bank classifications (valid through July 2000).

All developing countries

Iran, Islamic Rep. of Algeria Angola Iraq Antigua and Barbuda Jamaica Argentina Jordan Bahamas Kenya Bahrain Korea, Rep. of Bangladesh Kuwait Barbados Belize Lebanon Benin Lesotho Bhutan

Bolivia Botswana Malawi Brazil Malaysia Brunei Darussalam Maldives Burkina Faso Mali Burundi Cambodia Mauritius Cameroon Mexico Cape Verde Mongolia

Central African Republic Chad Chile China Namibia Colombia Nepal Comoros Congo Niger Congo, Dem. Rep. of the Nigeria

Costa Rica Oman Côte d'Ivoire Pakistan Cuba Panama Cyprus

Djibouti Dominica Peru Dominican Republic Ecuador Qatar Egypt Rwanda El Salvador

Equatorial Guinea

Eritrea Ethiopia Fiji Gabon Gambia Ghana Grenada Guatemala Guinea

Guinea-Bissau Guyana Haiti Honduras Hong Kong, China (SAR) India

Indonesia

Lao People's Dem. Rep.

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Madagascar

Mauritania

Morocco Mozambique Myanmar Nicaragua

Papua New Guinea

Paraguay Philippines

Saint Kitts and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and the

Grenadines Samoa (Western) São Tomé and Principe Saudi Arabia

Senegal Sevchelles Sierra Leone Singapore Solomon Islands South Africa Sri Lanka Sudan Suriname

Swaziland Syrian Arab Republic Tanzania, U. Rep. of Thailand

Tanzania, U. Rep. of

Eastern Europe and

the Commonwealth

of Independent States

Togo

Uganda

Vanuatu

Yemen

Zambia

(CIS)

Albania

Armenia

Belarus

Bulgaria

Croatia

Estonia

Georgia

Hungary

Kazakhstan

Kyrgyzstan

Lithuania

Poland

Romania

Slovakia

Slovenia Tajikistan

Ukraine

Uzbekistan

Turkmenistan

Macedonia, TFYR

Moldova, Rep. of

Russian Federation

Latvia

Czech Republic

Azerbaijan

Trinidad and Tobago Tunisia Turkey Uganda United Arab Emirates

Togo

Uruguay Vanuatu Venezuela Viet Nam Yemen

Zambia Zimbabwe

Least developed countries Angola Bangladesh Benin Bhutan Burkina Faso Burundi Cambodia Cape Verde Central African Republic

Chad Comoros

Congo, Dem. Rep. of the Diibouti

Equatorial Guinea

Eritrea Ethiopia Gambia Guinea Guinea-Bissau Haiti

Lao People's Dem. Rep.

Lesotho Madagascar Malawi Maldives Mali Mauritania Mozambique Myanmar Nepal Niger

Rwanda Samoa (Western) São Tomé and Principe Sierra Leone

Solomon Islands Sudan

OECD countries

Australia Austria Belgium Canada Czech Republic Denmark Finland France Germany Greece Hungary Iceland Ireland Italy Japan

Korea, Rep. of Luxembourg Mexico Netherlands New Zealand Norway Poland Portugal Spain Sweden Switzerland Turkey United Kingdom United States

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Latin America	and
the Caribbean	

Arab States	Asia and the Pacific	the Caribbean (including Mexico)	Southern Europe	Sub-Saharan Africa
Algeria	East Asia	Antigua and Barbuda	Cyprus	Angola
Bahrain	China	Argentina	Turkey	Benin
Djibouti	Hong Kong, China (SAR)	Bahamas		Botswana
Egypt	Korea, Rep. of	Barbados		Burkina Faso
Iraq	Mongolia	Belize		Burundi
Jordan		Bolivia		Cameroon
Kuwait	South-East Asia	Brazil		Cape Verde
Lebanon	and the Pacific	Chile		Central African Republic
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	Brunei Darussalam	Colombia		Chad
Morocco	Cambodia	Costa Rica		Comoros
Oman	Fiji	Cuba		Congo
Qatar	Indonesia	Dominica		Congo, Dem. Rep. of the
Saudi Arabia	Lao People's Dem. Rep.	Dominican Republic		Côte d'Ivoire
Sudan	Malaysia	Ecuador		Equatorial Guinea
Syrian Arab Republic	Myanmar	El Salvador		Eritrea
Tunisia	Papua New Guinea	Grenada		Ethiopia
United Arab Emirates	Philippines	Guatemala		Gabon
Yemen	Samoa (Western)	Guyana		Gambia
	Singapore	Haiti		Ghana
	Solomon Islands	Honduras		Guinea
	Thailand	Jamaica		Guinea-Bissau
	Vanuatu	Mexico		Kenya
	Viet Nam	Nicaragua		Lesotho
		Panama		Madagascar
	South Asia	Paraguay		Malawi
	Bangladesh	Peru		Mali
	Bhutan	Saint Kitts and Nevis		Mauritania
	India	Saint Lucia		Mauritius
	Iran, Islamic Rep. of	Saint Vincent and the		Mozambique
	Maldives	Grenadines		Namibia
	Nepal	Suriname		Niger
	Pakistan	Trinidad and Tobago		Nigeria
	Sri Lanka	Uruguay		Rwanda
		Venezuela		São Tomé and Principe
				Senegal
				Seychelles
				Sierra Leone
				South Africa
				Swaziland
				Tanzania, U. Rep. of
				Togo
				Uganda
				Zambia

Zambia Zimbabwe

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