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Human Development Report 2009 - Overcoming barriers: Human mobility and development [Readers' guide]

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Reader's guide

Human development indicators

The human development indicators provide an assessment of country achievements in different areas of human development. Where possible the tables include data for 192 UN member states along with Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, and the Occupied Palestinian Territories.

In the tables, countries and areas are ranked by their human development index (HDI) value. To locate a country in the tables, refer to the *Key to countries* on the inside back cover of the Report, where countries with their HDI ranks are listed alphabetically. Most of the data in the tables are for 2007 and are those available to the Human Development Report Office (HDRO) as of 10 June 2009, unless otherwise specified.

This year the Statistical Annex begins with a series of tables A–F related to the main theme of the report—migration. They are followed by tables G–K on the human development composite indices: the HDI and its trends; the Human Poverty Index (HPI), the Gender-related Development Index (GDI) and the Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM). Finally there are three tables (L–N) on demographic trends, the economy and inequality, and education and health. Additional selected human development indicators—including time series data and regional aggregates—will be available at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics>.

All of the indicators published in the tables are available electronically and free of charge in several formats: individually, in pre-defined tables or via a query tool that allows users to design their own tables. Interactive media, including maps of all the human development indices and many of the migration-related data and selected animations, are also provided. There are also more descriptive materials such as country fact-sheets, as well as further technical details on how to calculate the indices. All of these materials are available in three languages: English (at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics>), French (at <http://hdr.undp.org/fr/statistiques>) and Spanish (<http://hdr.undp.org/es/estadisticas>).

Sources and definitions

HDRO is primarily a user, not a producer, of statistics. It relies on international data agencies with the mandate, resources and expertise to collect and compile international data on specific statistical indicators. Sources for all data used in compiling the indicator tables are given at the end of each table. These correspond to full references in the *Bibliography*. In order to allow replication, the source notes also show the original data components used in any calculations by HDRO. Indicators for which short, meaningful definitions can be given are included in the Report's *Definition of statistical terms and indicators*. Other relevant information appears in the notes at the end of each table. For more detailed technical information about these indicators, please consult the relevant websites of the source agencies, links to which can be found at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics>.

Comparisons over time and across editions of the Report

The HDI is an important tool for monitoring long-term trends in human development. To facilitate trend analyses across countries, the HDI is calculated at five-year intervals for the period 1980–2007. These estimates, presented in Table G, are based on a consistent methodology using the data available when the Report is prepared.

As international data agencies continually improve their data series, including updating historical data periodically, the year-to-year changes in the HDI values and rankings across editions of the Human Development Report often reflect revisions to data—both specific to a country and relative to other countries—rather than real changes in a country. In addition, occasional changes in country coverage could affect the HDI ranking of a country. For example, a country's HDI rank could drop considerably between two consecutive Reports, but when comparable revised data are used to reconstruct the HDI for recent years, the HDI rank and value may actually show an improvement.

For these reasons HDI trend analysis should not be based on data from different editions of

the Report. Table G provides up-to-date HDI trends based on consistent data time series and methodology.

Inconsistencies between national and international estimates

When compiling international data series, international data agencies apply international standards and harmonization procedures to national data improve comparability across countries. When data for a country are missing, an international agency may produce an estimate if other relevant information can be used. In some cases, international data series may not incorporate the most recent national data. All these factors can lead to substantial differences between national and international estimates.

When data inconsistencies have arisen, HDRO has helped to link national and international data authorities to address these inconsistencies. In many cases this has led to better statistics becoming available. HDRO continues to advocate improving international data and plays an active role in supporting efforts to enhance data quality. It works with national agencies and international bodies to improve data consistency through more systematic reporting and monitoring of data quality.

Country groupings and aggregates

In addition to country-level data, a number of aggregates are shown in the tables. These are generally weighted averages that are calculated for the country groupings as described below. In general, an aggregate is shown for a country grouping only when data are available for at least half the countries and represent at least two-thirds of the available weight in that classification. HDRO does not impute missing data for the purpose of aggregation. Therefore, unless otherwise specified, aggregates for each classification represent only the countries for which data are available. Occasionally aggregates are totals rather than weighted averages (and are indicated by the symbol T).

The country groupings used include: human development levels (very high, high, medium and low), the world and at least one geographic grouping—either the continents (in the migration tables) or UNDP Regional Bureaux groups (in the remaining tables).

Human development classifications. All countries or areas included in the HDI are classified into one of four categories of achievement in human development. For the first time, we have introduced a new category—very high human development (with an HDI of 0.900 or above)—and throughout the Report we have referred to this group as ‘developed countries’. The remaining countries are referred to as ‘developing countries’ and are classified into three groups: high human development (HDI value of 0.800–0.899), medium human development (HDI of 0.500–0.799) and low human development (HDI of less than 0.500). See box 1.3.

Continents To assist the analysis of migration movements, this year's HDR has classified the world into six continents: Africa, Asia, Europe, Latin America and the Caribbean, Northern America and Oceania, based on the Composition of Macro Geographical Regions compiled by the Statistical Division of the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs (see <http://unstats.un.org/unsd/methods/m49/m49regin.htm>).

UNDP Regional Bureaux As in past Reports, for the majority of our tables we present the UNDP Regional Bureaux geographic groups: Arab States, Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa.

Country notes

Unless otherwise noted, data for China do not include Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of China, Macao Special Administrative Region of China, or Taiwan Province of China. Data for Sudan are often based on information collected from the northern part of the country only. While Serbia and Montenegro became two independent States in June 2006, data for the union of the two States have been used where data do not yet exist separately for the independent States. Where this is the case, a note has been included to that effect. In the migration tables, data prior to 1990 for the Czech Republic refer to the former Czechoslovakia, those for the Russian Federation refer to the former Soviet Union and those for Serbia refer to the former Republic of Yugoslavia.

Symbols

A dash between two years, such as in 2005–2010 indicates that the data presented are estimates for the entire period, unless otherwise indicated. Growth rates are usually average annual rates of growth between the first and last years of the period shown.

The following symbols are used in the tables:

..	data not available
0 or 0.0	nil or negligible
—	not applicable
<	less than
T	total

Primary international data sources

Life expectancy at birth. The life expectancy at birth estimates are taken from *World Population Prospects 1950–2050: The 2008 Revision* (UN 2009e), the official source of UN population estimates and projections. They are prepared biennially by the United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs Population Division using data from national vital registration systems, population censuses and surveys.

In the 2008 Revision, countries where HIV prevalence among persons aged 15 to 49 was ever equal to or greater than one percent during 1980–2007 are considered affected by the HIV epidemic, and their mortality is projected by modelling the course of the epidemic and projecting the yearly incidence of HIV infection. Also considered among the affected countries are those where HIV prevalence has always been lower than one percent but whose population is so large that the number of people living with HIV in 2007 surpassed 500,000. These include Brazil, China, India, the Russian Federation and the United States. This brings the number of countries considered to be affected by HIV to 58.

For more details on *World Population Prospects 1950–2050: The 2008 Revision*, see www.un.org/esa/population/unpop.htm.

Adult literacy rate. This Report uses data on adult literacy rates from the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (UIS) (UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2009a) that combine direct national estimates with recent estimates based on its global age-specific literacy projections model, which was developed in 2007. The national estimates, made available through targeted efforts by UIS to collect recent literacy data from countries, are obtained from national censuses or surveys between 1995 and 2007. Where recent estimates are not available, older UIS estimates have been used.

Many developed countries, having attained high levels of literacy, no longer collect basic literacy statistics and thus are not included in the UIS data. In calculating the HDI, a literacy rate of 99.0% is assumed for these countries if they do not report adult literacy information.

Many countries estimate the number of literate people based on self-reported data. Some use educational attainment data as a proxy, but measures of school attendance or grade completion may differ. Because definitions and data collection methods vary across countries, literacy estimates should be used with caution.

The UIS, in collaboration with partner agencies, is actively pursuing an alternative methodology for generating more reliable literacy estimates, known as the Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme (LAMP). LAMP seeks to go beyond the current simple categories of 'literate' and 'illiterate' by providing information on a continuum of literacy skills.

Combined gross enrolment ratios in primary, secondary and tertiary education. Gross enrolment ratios are produced by the UIS (UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2009b) based on enrolment data collected from national governments (usually from administrative sources) and population data from the *World Population Prospects 1950–2050: The 2006 Revision* (UN 2007). The ratios are calculated by dividing the number of students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education by the total population in the theoretical age group corresponding to these levels. The theoretical age group for tertiary education is assumed to be the five-year age group immediately following the end of upper secondary school in all countries.

Combined gross enrolment ratios do not reflect the quality of educational outcomes. Even when used to capture access to educational

opportunities, combined gross enrolment ratios can hide important differences among countries because of differences in the age range corresponding to a level of education and in the duration of education programmes. Grade repetition and dropout rates can also distort the data.

As currently defined, the combined gross enrolment ratio measures enrolment in the country of study and therefore excludes from the national figure students who are studying abroad. For many smaller countries, where pursuit of a tertiary education abroad is common, access to education or educational attainment of the population could be underestimated.

GDP per capita (PPP US\$). GDP per capita data are provided by the World Bank and released in its World Development Indicators database. In comparing standards of living across countries, economic statistics must be converted into purchasing power parity (PPP) terms to eliminate differences in national price levels. The current estimates are based on price data from the latest round of the International Comparison Program (ICP), which was conducted in 2005 and covers a total of 146 countries and areas. For many countries not included in the ICP surveys, the World Bank derives estimates through econometric regression. For countries not covered by the World Bank, PPP estimates provided by the Penn World Tables of the University of Pennsylvania (Heston, Summers and Aten 2006) are used.

The new PPP estimates were released for the first time during 2008 and represented substantial revisions to those used in our Reports published in 2007 and earlier years that were based on the prior round of ICP surveys—conducted in the early 1990s—covering only 118 countries. The new data indicated that price levels in many countries (especially developing countries) were higher than previously thought. For 70 countries, per capita incomes were revised downwards by at least 5 percent. Many of these are in sub-Saharan Africa, including seven of the eight countries where the downward revision was at least 50 percent. By contrast, for around 60 countries there was an upward revision of at least 5 percent, including many oil-producing countries where revisions exceeded 30 percent and four countries where the values were doubled. Such massive

revisions in GDP per capita clearly affect HDI values and also HDI ranks. A halving (or doubling) of GDP per capita changes the HDI value by 0.039.

Consequently, at the end of 2008, we released a short report entitled *Human Development Indices: A statistical update 2008* explaining the reasons for this revision and its effects on the HDI and our other composite indices. More details can be found at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/data/bdi2008>. For details on the ICP and the PPP methodology, see the ICP website at www.worldbank.org/data/icp.

Migration data. Migration data in this report have been sourced from different agencies.

The main source for *trends in international migrant stocks* is the Population Division of the United Nations Department for Social and Economic Affairs (UNDESA). The data are from *Trends in Total Migrant Stocks: The 2008 Revision* (UN 2009d) and are based on data from population censuses conducted between 1955 and 2008. This source provides broad data (sex and type) over time on migrants according to their countries of destination.

As far as possible, international migrants are defined as foreign-born. In countries where data on place of birth were not available, country of citizenship provided the basis for the identification of international migrants.

For data on *countries of origin (as well as destination) of the international migrant stock*, we have used the Global Migrant Origin Database (version 4) compiled by the Development Research Centre on Migration, Globalisation and Poverty based at the University of Sussex, England (Migration DRC 2007). The estimates are based national censuses conducted during the 2000 round of censuses and provide an estimate for the period 2000–2002. It is important to note that the database presents data on migrant **stocks**—i.e. the total number of migrants both by country of origin and country of destination—and not the annual (or periodic) **flows** of migrants between countries. The stocks are the cumulative effect of flows over a much longer period of time than a year and hence are generally much greater than the annual flows would be. For details see http://www.migrationdrc.org/research/typesofmigration/global_migrant_origin_database.html

For more detailed data on the characteristics of *international migrants* we used the OECD Database on Immigrants in OECD Countries (OECD 2009b). This database has been compiled from data collected during the 2000 round of censuses, supplemented in some cases by data from labour force surveys. As far as possible international migrants are defined as the foreign-born, although for some countries of destination the definitions may differ slightly from those that were used by the UN Population Division. We have chosen to present results according to the countries of origin of these migrants; therefore it is not possible to make a direct comparison with the estimates from the other two sources. We have presented data on education levels and economic activity, as well as highly-skilled (tertiary) emigration rates according to the countries of origin of migrants aged 15 years and above in OECD countries.

Cross-nationally comparable data on *internal migrants* (i.e. people who move within the borders of a country) are not readily available. For this reason, during the preparation of this report we commissioned analyses from (Bell and Muhudin 2009) based on national censuses that produced comparable estimates for 24 countries of the percentage of the total population that has moved. These data have been supplemented by estimates compiled by the UN Statistics Division (UNSD) in collaboration with the Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean (ECLAC 2007), which are based also on censuses and total population, as well as by World Bank data based on household surveys and the population of working age (World Bank 2009e). Because of the differences in definitions across these three sources, comparisons should be treated with caution. Where estimates were available from more than one source for a country, we have

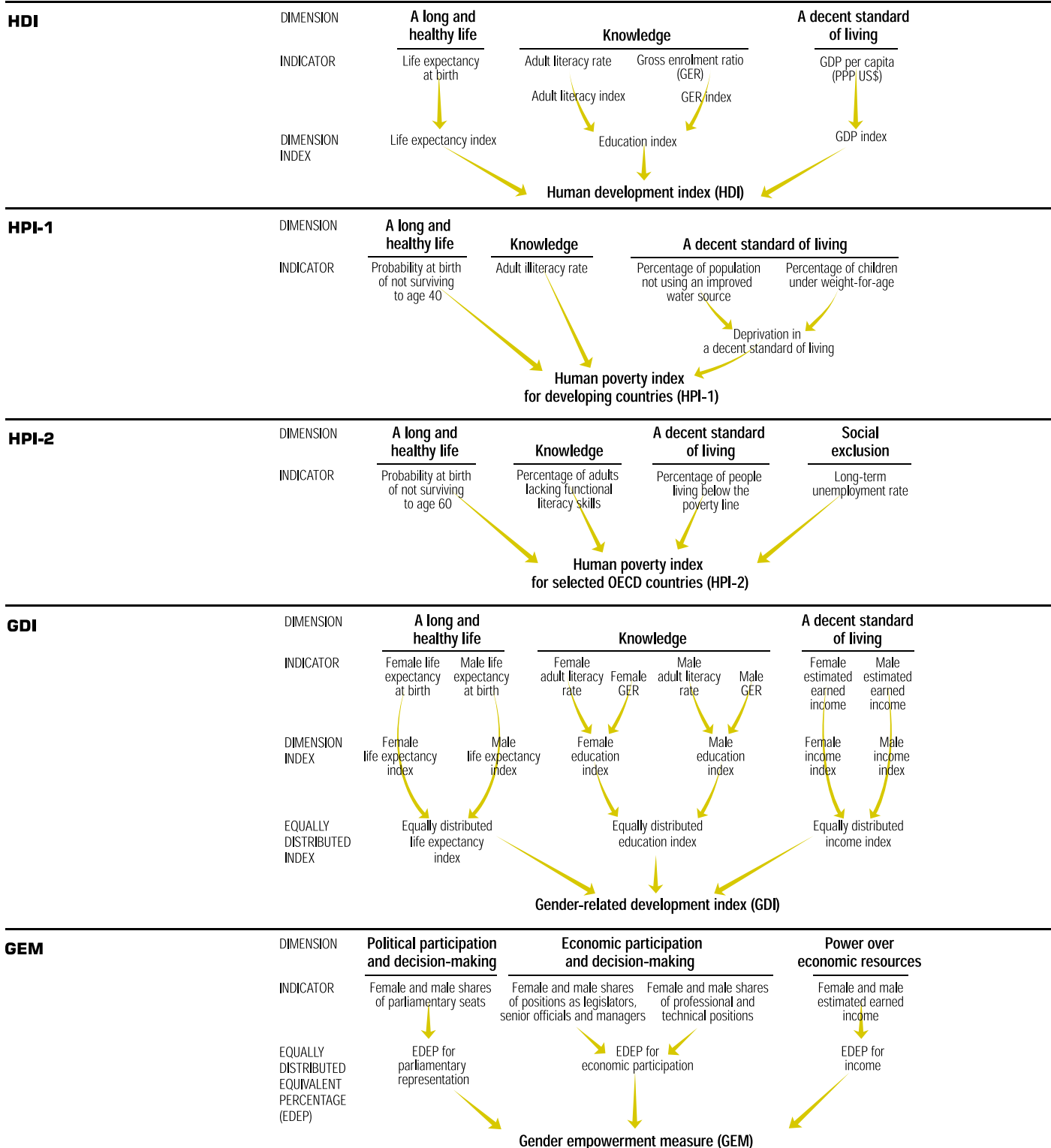
given precedence to the estimates of Bell and Muhudin over the other two sources.

Data on *conflict-induced migration* are from several sources, depending on the type of migrant: those who have moved across international borders (refugees and asylum-seekers) and those who have moved within a country (internally displaced people). Data on refugees are from the United Nations High Commission for Refugees (UNHCR 2009b), with the exception of refugees from Palestine, who fall mainly under the mandate of United Nations Relief and Work Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA 2008). Data are compiled from various sources, including national censuses and surveys. However, routine registration, which is created to establish a legal or administrative record or to administer entitlements and deliver services, constitutes the main source of refugee data. UNHCR also provides estimates for 27 developed countries that have no dedicated registers. These estimates are based on the recognition of asylum-seekers and estimated naturalization rates over a 10-year period. The most notable challenges of this estimation method pertain to its underlying assumption that all recognised asylum seekers are indeed refugees and the harmonization of its cut-off period to 10 years. This is particularly true for the 'traditional' immigration countries where it takes less than 10 years for migrants—including refugees—to obtain citizenship. Data on *internally displaced persons* are sourced from the Internally Displaced Monitoring Centre (IDMC 2009a). They are compiled from different sources, including the United Nations Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA), estimates from UNHCR and from national governments. Because of the difficulty in tracking IDPs, estimates are associated with high levels of uncertainty and should therefore be interpreted with caution.

Calculating the human development indices

The diagrams here summarize how the five human development indices are constructed, highlighting both their similarities and their differences.

Full details of the methods of calculation can be found at: www.hdr.undp.org/en/statistics/tn1



Definition of statistical terms and indicators

- Asylum** The grant, by a state, of protection on its territory to individuals or groups of people from another state fleeing persecution or serious danger.
- Asylum seekers** Individuals or groups of people who apply for *asylum* in a country other than their own. They retain the status of asylum-seeker until their applications are considered and adjudicated.
- Child dependency ratio** The population aged under 15 years expressed as a percentage of the population of working age (15–64 years of age).
- Conflict-induced movement** Human movement resulting in a change of usual place of residence in response to an ongoing or imminent violent or armed conflict that threatens lives or livelihoods.
- Consumer price index, average annual change in** Reflects changes in the cost to the average consumer of acquiring a standard or fixed basket of goods and services.
- Country of origin** The country from which an international migrant originally moves to another country, with the intention of settling temporarily or indefinitely.
- Country of destination** The country to which an international migrant moves, from another country, with the intention of settling temporarily or indefinitely.
- Earned income (PPP US\$), estimated** Derived on the basis of the ratio of the female non-agricultural wage to the male non-agricultural wage, the female and male shares of the economically active population, total female and male population and total GDP (in purchasing power parity terms in US dollars; see *PPP (purchasing power parity)*). The estimated earned income is used in the calculation of both the *Gender-related Development Index* and the *Gender Empowerment Measure*. For details of this estimation, see <http://hdr.undp.org/en/technicalnote1.pdf>.
- Earned income, ratio of estimated female to male** The ratio of estimated female earned income to estimated male earned income. See *Earned income (PPP US\$), estimated*.
- Economically active population** (or the *labour force*) All persons aged 15 years and above who, during a given reference period, were either employed or did not have a job but were actively looking for one. See *Labour force*.
- Education expenditure per pupil in primary education** Public current expenditure on primary education in PPP US\$ at constant 2005 prices divided by the total number of pupils enrolled in primary education.
- Education expenditure as percentage of total government expenditure** Total public expenditure on the education sector expressed as a percentage of total public expenditure by all levels of government.
- Education index** One of the three indices on which the human development index is built. It is based on the adult literacy rate and the combined gross enrolment ratio for primary, secondary and tertiary schools. See *Literacy rate, adult*, and *Enrolment ratio, gross combined, for primary, secondary and tertiary schools*.
- Education levels** Categorized as pre-primary (ISCED 0), primary (ISCED 1), secondary (ISCED 2 and 3), post-secondary (ISCED 4) and tertiary (ISCED 5 and 6) in accordance with the International Standard Classification of Education (ISCED).
- Educational attainment** Percentage distribution of population of a given age group according to the highest level of education attained or completed, with reference to education levels defined by ISCED. Typically expressed as high (ISCED 5 and 6), medium (ISCED 2, 3 and 4) and low (less than ISCED 2) levels of attainment. It is calculated by expressing the number of persons in the given age group with a particular highest level of attainment as a percentage of the total population of the same age group.
- Emigrant** An individual from a given country of origin (or birth) who has changed their usual country of residence to another country.
- Emigration rate** The stock of emigrants from a country at a particular point in time expressed as a percentage of the sum of the resident population in the country of origin and the emigrant population.
- Enrolment ratio, gross combined, for primary, secondary and tertiary education** The number of students enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary levels of education, regardless of age, expressed as a percentage of the population of theoretical school age for the three levels. See *Education levels*.
- Fertility rate, total** The 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 in a given year/period, for a given country, territory or geographical area.
- Foreign direct investment, net inflows of** Net inflows of investment to acquire a lasting management interest (10%

or more of voting stock) in an enterprise operating in an economy other than that of the investor. It is the sum of equity capital, reinvestment of earnings, other long-term capital and short-term capital.

GDP (gross domestic product) The sum of value added by all resident producers in the economy plus any product taxes (less subsidies) not included in the valuation of output. It is calculated without making deductions for depreciation of fabricated capital assets or for depletion and degradation of natural resources. 'Value added' is the net output of an industry after adding up all outputs and subtracting intermediate inputs.

GDP (US\$) Gross domestic product converted to US dollars using the average official exchange rate reported by the International Monetary Fund. An alternative conversion factor is applied if the official exchange rate is judged to diverge by an exceptionally large margin from the rate effectively applied to transactions in foreign currencies and traded products. See *GDP (gross domestic product)*.

GDP index One of the three indices on which the human development index is built. It is based on gross domestic product per capita (in purchasing power parity terms in US dollars; see *PPP*).

GDP per capita (PPP US\$) Gross domestic product (in purchasing power parity terms in US dollars) divided by mid-year population. See *GDP (gross domestic product)*, *PPP (purchasing power parity)* and *Population, total*.

GDP per capita (US\$) Gross domestic product in US dollar terms divided by mid-year population. See *GDP (US\$)* and *Population, total*.

GDP per capita annual growth rate Least squares annual growth rate, calculated from constant price GDP per capita in local currency units.

Gender empowerment measure (GEM) A composite index measuring gender inequality in three basic dimensions of empowerment—economic participation and decision-making, political participation, and decision-making and power over economic resources.

Gender-related development index (GDI) A composite index measuring average achievement in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living—adjusted to account for inequalities between men and women.

Gini index Measures the extent to which the distribution of income (or consumption) among individuals or households within a country deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line

of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. A value of 0 represents absolute equality, a value of 100 absolute inequality.

Health expenditure per capita (PPP US\$) Public expenditure on health by all levels of government (in purchasing power parity US dollars), divided by the mid-year population. Health expenditure includes the provision of health services (preventive and curative), family planning activities, nutrition activities and emergency aid designated for health, but excludes the provision of water and sanitation.

Health expenditure, public as percentage of total government expenditure Public expenditure on health by all levels of government expressed as a percentage of total government spending.

Healthy life expectancy at birth Average number of years that a person can expect to live in 'full health' by taking into account years lived in less than full health due to disease and/or injury.

Human development index (HDI) A composite index measuring average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development—a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Human poverty index (HPI-1) A composite index measuring deprivations in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living.

Human poverty index for OECD countries (HPI-2) A composite index measuring deprivations in the three basic dimensions captured in the human development index—a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living—and also capturing social exclusion.

Illiteracy rate, adult Calculated as 100 minus the adult literacy rate. See *Literacy rate, adult*.

Immigrant An individual residing in a given host country (*country of destination*) that is not their country of origin (or birth).

Income or expenditure, shares of The shares of income or expenditure (consumption) accruing to subgroups of population, based on national household surveys covering various years. Expenditure or consumption surveys produce results showing lower levels of inequality between poor and rich than do income surveys, as poor people generally consume a greater share of their income. Because data come from surveys covering different years and using different methodologies, comparisons between countries must be made with caution.

Income poverty line, population below The percentage of the population living below the specified poverty line: *US\$1.25 a day and US\$2 a day*— at 2005 international prices adjusted for purchasing power parity; *National poverty line*—the poverty line deemed appropriate for a country by its authorities. National estimates that are

based on population-weighted subgroup estimates from household surveys;

50% of median income—50% of the median adjusted disposable household income.

Internal migration Human movement within the borders of a country usually measured across regional, district or municipality boundaries resulting in a change of usual place of residence.

Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs) Individuals or groups of people who have been forced to leave their homes or places of usual residence, in particular as a result of or in order to avoid the effects of armed conflict, situations of generalized violence, violations of human rights or natural or human-made disasters, and who have not crossed an international border.

International migration Human movement across international borders resulting in a change of country of usual residence.

International migrants as a percentage of the population Estimated number of international migrants expressed as a percentage of the total population.

International movement rate The sum of total stock of immigrants into and emigrants from a particular country, expressed as a percentage of the sum of that country's resident population and its emigrant population.

Labour force All people employed (including people above a specified age who, during the reference period, were in paid employment, either at work, self-employed or with a job but not at work) and unemployed (including people above a specified age who, during the reference period, were without work, currently available for work and actively seeking work). See *Economically active population*.

Labour force participation rate A measure of the proportion of a country's working-age population that engages actively in the labour market, either by working or actively looking for work. It is calculated by expressing the number of persons in the labour force as a percentage of the working-age population. The working-age population is the population above 15 years of age (as used in this Report). See *Labour force* and *Economically active population*.

Legislators, senior officials and managers, female Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) to include legislators, senior government officials, traditional chiefs and heads of villages, senior officials of special-interest organizations, corporate managers, directors and chief executives, production and operations department managers and other department and general managers.

Life expectancy at birth The number of years a newborn infant could expect to live if prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates at the time of birth were to stay the

same throughout the child's life.

Life expectancy index One of the three indices on which the human development index is built.

Literacy rate, adult The proportion of the adult population aged 15 years and older which is literate, expressed as a percentage of the corresponding population (total or for a given sex) in a given country, territory, or geographic area, at a specific point in time, usually mid-year. For statistical purposes, a person is literate who can, with understanding, both read and write a short simple statement on their everyday life.

Medium-variant projection Population projections by the United Nations Population Division assuming medium-fertility path, normal mortality and normal international migration. Each assumption implies projected trends in fertility, mortality and net migration levels, depending on the specific demographic characteristics and relevant policies of each country or group of countries. In addition, for the countries highly affected by the HIV epidemic, the impact of HIV is included in the projection. The United Nations Population Division also publishes low- and high-variant projections. For more information, see <http://esa.un.org/unpp/assumptions.html>.

Migrant An individual who has changed their usual place of residence, either by crossing an international border or moving within their country of origin to another region, district or municipality.

Migrant stock, annual rate of growth Estimated average exponential growth rate of the international migrant stock over each period indicated, expressed in percentage terms.

Migrant stock as a share of population Estimated number of international migrants, expressed as a percentage of the total population.

Mortality rate, under-five The probability of dying between birth and exactly five years of age, expressed per 1,000 live births.

Natural increase, annual rate of The portion of population growth (or decline) determined exclusively by births and deaths.

Net international migration rate The total number of immigrants to a country minus the number of emigrants over a period, divided by the person-years lived by the population of the receiving country over that period. It is expressed as net number of migrants per 1,000 population or as a percentage.

Official development assistance (ODA), net Disbursements of loans made on concessional terms (net of repayments of principal) and grants by official agencies of the members of the Development Assistance Committee (DAC), by multilateral institutions and by non-DAC countries to promote economic development and welfare in countries and territories in Part I of the DAC List of Aid Recipients. For more details see www.oecd.org/dac/stats/daclist.

- Official development assistance (ODA) allocated to basic social services** Aid funds allocated to social infrastructure and services (including health, education, water and sanitation, government and civil society and other services) expressed as a percentage of total official development assistance (ODA).
- Old age dependency ratio** The population aged 65 years and above expressed as a percentage of the population of working age (15–64 years of age).
- Population, annual growth rate** The average annual exponential growth rate of the population for the period indicated. See *Population, total*.
- Population, total** The *de facto* population in a country, area or region as of 1 July of the year indicated. The *de facto* population includes those who are usually present, including visitors but excluding residents, who are temporarily absent from the country, area or region.
- Population, urban** The *de facto* population living in areas classified as urban according to the criteria used by each area or country. Data refer to 1 July of the year indicated. See *Population, total*.
- PPP (purchasing power parity)** A rate of exchange that accounts for price differences across countries, allowing international comparisons of real output and incomes. At the PPP US\$ rate (as used in this Report), PPP US\$1 has the same purchasing power in the domestic economy as US\$1 has in the United States.
- Probability at birth of not surviving to a specified age** Calculated as 100 minus the probability (expressed as a percentage) of surviving to a specified age for a given cohort. See *Probability at birth of surviving to a specified age*.
- Probability at birth of surviving to a specified age** The probability of a newborn infant surviving to a specified age if subject to prevailing patterns of age-specific mortality rates, expressed as a percentage.
- Professional and technical workers, female** Women's share of positions defined according to the International Standard Classification of Occupations (ISCO-88) to include physical, mathematical and engineering science professionals (and associate professionals), life science and health professionals (and associate professionals), teaching professionals (and associate professionals) and other professionals and associate professionals.
- Refugees** Individuals or groups of people who have fled their country of origin because of a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, political opinion or membership of a particular social group and who cannot or do not want to return.
- Remittances** are 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.
- Seats in parliament held by women** Seats held by women in a lower or single house and, where relevant, in an upper house or senate.
- Tertiary emigration rate** Total number of emigrants aged 15 years and older from a particular country with tertiary education, expressed as a percentage of the sum of all persons of the same age with tertiary education in the origin country and the emigrants population with tertiary education.
- Treaties, ratification of** In order to enact an international treaty, a country must ratify it, often with the approval of its legislature. Ratification implies not only an expression of interest as indicated by the signature, but also the transformation of the treaty's principles and obligations into national law.
- Unemployed** All people above a specified age who are not in paid employment or self-employed, but who are available for work and have taken specific steps to seek paid employment or self-employment.
- Unemployment, long-term rate** People above a specified age who have been unemployed for at least 12 months, expressed as a percentage of the labour force (those employed plus the unemployed). See *Unemployed* and *Labour force*.
- Unemployment rate** The unemployed, expressed as a percentage of the labour force (those employed plus the unemployed). See *Unemployed* and *Labour force*.
- Water source, improved, population not using** Calculated as 100 minus the percentage of the population using an improved water source. Improved sources include household connections, public standpipes, boreholes, protected dug wells, protected springs, and rainwater collection.
- Women in government at ministerial level** Includes deputy prime ministers and ministers. Prime ministers are included if they hold ministerial portfolios. Vice-presidents and heads of ministerial-level departments or agencies are also included if they exercise a ministerial function in the government structure.

Human development categories

Very high human development

(HDI 0.900 and above)

Andorra
Australia
Austria
Barbados
Belgium
Brunei Darussalam
Canada
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hong Kong, China (SAR)
Iceland
Ireland
Israel
Italy
Japan
Korea (Republic of)
Kuwait
Liechtenstein
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Portugal
Qatar
Singapore
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
United Arab Emirates
United Kingdom
United States
(38 countries or areas)

High human development

(HDI 0.800–0.899)

Albania
Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas

Bahrain
Belarus
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Brazil
Bulgaria
Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Croatia
Cuba
Dominica
Ecuador
Estonia
Grenada
Hungary
Kazakhstan
Latvia
Lebanon
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Lithuania
Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of)
Malaysia
Mauritius
Mexico
Montenegro
Oman
Panama
Peru
Poland
Romania
Russian Federation
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saudi Arabia
Serbia
Seychelles
Slovakia
Trinidad and Tobago
Turkey
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
(45 countries or areas)

Medium human development

(HDI 0.500–0.799)

Algeria
Angola
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bangladesh
Belize

Bhutan
Bolivia
Botswana
Cambodia
Cameroon
Cape Verde
China
Comoros
Congo
Djibouti
Dominican Republic
Egypt
El Salvador
Equatorial Guinea
Fiji
Gabon
Georgia
Ghana
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Jamaica
Jordan
Kenya
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lesotho
Madagascar
Maldives
Mauritania
Moldova
Mongolia
Morocco
Myanmar
Namibia
Nepal
Nicaragua
Nigeria
Occupied Palestinian Territories
Pakistan
Papua New Guinea
Paraguay
Philippines
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Samoa
Sao Tome and Principe
Solomon Islands

South Africa
Sri Lanka
Sudan
Suriname
Swaziland
Syrian Arab Republic
Tajikistan
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Thailand
Tonga
Tunisia
Turkmenistan
Uganda
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
Vanuatu
Viet Nam
Yemen
(75 countries or areas)

Low human development

(HDI below 0.500)

Afghanistan
Benin
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Central African Republic
Chad
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)
Côte d'Ivoire
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gambia
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Liberia
Malawi
Mali
Mozambique
Niger
Rwanda
Senegal
Sierra Leone
Timor-Leste
Togo
Zambia
(24 countries or areas)

Continents

Africa

Algeria
Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)
Côte d'Ivoire
Djibouti
Egypt
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya
Lesotho
Liberia
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Morocco
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Réunion
Rwanda
Saint Helena
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
Somalia
South Africa
Sudan

Swaziland
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togo
Tunisia
Uganda
Western Sahara
Zambia
Zimbabwe
(56 countries or areas)

Asia

Afghanistan
Armenia
Azerbaijan
Bahrain
Bangladesh
Bhutan
Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Cyprus
Georgia
Hong Kong, China (SAR)
India
Indonesia
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Iraq
Israel
Japan
Jordan
Kazakhstan
Korea (Democratic People's Rep. of)
Korea (Republic of)
Kuwait
Kyrgyzstan
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Lebanon
Macao, China (SAR)
Malaysia
Maldives
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nepal
Occupied Palestinian Territories
Oman
Pakistan
Philippines
Qatar
Saudi Arabia
Singapore
Sri Lanka

Syrian Arab Republic
Taiwan Province of China
Tajikistan
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Turkey
Turkmenistan
United Arab Emirates
Uzbekistan
Viet Nam
Yemen
(51 countries or areas)

Europe

Albania
Andorra
Austria
Belarus
Belgium
Bosnia and Herzegovina
Bulgaria
Croatia
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Faeroe Islands
Finland
France
Germany
Gibraltar
Greece
Holy See
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Isle of Man
Italy
Latvia
Liechtenstein
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of)
Malta
Moldova
Monaco
Montenegro
Netherlands
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Romania

Russian Federation

San Marino

Serbia

Slovakia

Slovenia

Spain

Svalbard and Jan Mayen Islands

Sweden

Switzerland

Ukraine

United Kingdom

(49 countries or areas)

Latin America and the Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda

Argentina

Bahamas

Barbados

Belize

Bolivia

Brazil

Chile

Colombia

Costa Rica

Cuba

Dominica

Dominican Republic

Ecuador

El Salvador

Grenada

Guatemala

Guyana

Haiti

Honduras

Jamaica

Mexico

Nicaragua

Panama

Paraguay

Peru

Saint Kitts and Nevis

Saint Lucia

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines

Suriname

Trinidad and Tobago

Uruguay

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

(33 countries or areas)

Northern America

Canada

United States

(2 countries or areas)

Oceania

Australia

Fiji

Kiribati

Marshall Islands

Micronesia (Federated States of)

Nauru

New Zealand

Palau

Papua New Guinea

Samoa

Solomon Islands

Tonga

Tuvalu

Vanuatu

(14 countries or areas)

UNDP regional bureaux

Arab States

Algeria

Bahrain

Djibouti

Egypt

Iraq

Jordan

Kuwait

Lebanon

Libyan Arab Jamahiriya

Morocco

Occupied Palestinian Territories

Oman

Qatar

Saudi Arabia

Somalia

Sudan

Syrian Arab Republic

Tunisia

United Arab Emirates

Yemen

(20 countries or areas)

Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS)

Albania

Armenia

Azerbaijan

Belarus

Bosnia and Herzegovina

Bulgaria

Croatia

Cyprus

Czech Republic

Estonia

Georgia

Hungary

Kazakhstan

Kyrgyzstan

Latvia

Lithuania

Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of)

Malta

Moldova

Montenegro

Poland

Romania
Russian Federation
Serbia
Slovakia
Slovenia
Tajikistan
Turkey
Turkmenistan
Ukraine
Uzbekistan
(31 countries or areas)

East Asia and the Pacific

Brunei Darussalam
Cambodia
China
Fiji
Hong Kong, China (SAR)
Indonesia
Kiribati
Korea (Democratic People's Republic of)
Korea (Republic of)
Lao People's Democratic Republic
Malaysia
Marshall Islands
Micronesia (Federated States of)
Mongolia
Myanmar
Nauru
Palau
Papua New Guinea
Philippines
Samoa
Singapore
Solomon Islands
Thailand
Timor-Leste
Tonga
Tuvalu
Vanuatu
Viet Nam
(28 countries or areas)

Latin America and Caribbean

Antigua and Barbuda
Argentina
Bahamas
Barbados
Belize
Bolivia
Brazil

Chile
Colombia
Costa Rica
Cuba
Dominica
Dominican Republic
Ecuador
El Salvador
Grenada
Guatemala
Guyana
Haiti
Honduras
Jamaica
Mexico
Nicaragua
Panama
Paraguay
Peru
Saint Kitts and Nevis
Saint Lucia
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Suriname
Trinidad and Tobago
Uruguay
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)
(33 countries or areas)

Sub-Saharan Africa

Angola
Benin
Botswana
Burkina Faso
Burundi
Cameroon
Cape Verde
Central African Republic
Chad
Comoros
Congo
Congo (Democratic Republic of the)
Côte d'Ivoire
Equatorial Guinea
Eritrea
Ethiopia
Gabon
Gambia
Ghana
Guinea
Guinea-Bissau
Kenya

Lesotho
Liberia
Madagascar
Malawi
Mali
Mauritania
Mauritius
Mozambique
Namibia
Niger
Nigeria
Rwanda
Sao Tome and Principe
Senegal
Seychelles
Sierra Leone
South Africa
Swaziland
Tanzania (United Republic of)
Togo
Uganda
Zambia
Zimbabwe
(45 countries or areas)

South Asia

Afghanistan
Bangladesh
Bhutan
India
Iran (Islamic Republic of)
Maldives
Nepal
Pakistan
Sri Lanka
(9 countries or areas)

Other country groupings

Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)

Bahrain
Kuwait
Qatar
Oman
Saudi Arabia
United Arab Emirates
(6 countries or areas)

European Union (EU27)

Austria
Belgium
Bulgaria
Cyprus
Czech Republic
Denmark
Estonia
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Ireland
Italy
Latvia
Lithuania
Luxembourg
Malta
Netherlands
Poland
Portugal
Romania
Slovakia
Slovenia
Spain
Sweden
United Kingdom
(27 countries or areas)

Organisation of Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD)

Australia
Austria
Belgium
Canada
Czech Republic
Denmark
Finland
France
Germany
Greece
Hungary
Iceland
Ireland
Italy
Japan
Korea (Republic of)
Luxembourg
Mexico
Netherlands
New Zealand
Norway
Poland
Portugal
Slovakia
Spain
Sweden
Switzerland
Turkey
United Kingdom
United States
(30 countries or areas)