Indicator tables

VII. . . . AND ACHIEVING EQUALITY FOR ALL WOMEN AND MEN

VIII. HUMAN AND LABOUR RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS

Note on statistics in the Human Development Report

This Report usually presents two types of statistical information: statistics in the human development indicator tables, which provide a global assessment of country achievements in different areas of human development, and statistical evidence in the thematic analysis in the chapters, which may be based on international, national or subnational data. This year's Report, whose theme is the Millennium Development Goals, also includes indicators relating to the Goals in a special set of tables. These tables provide a statistical reference for assessing the progress in each country towards the Millennium Development Goals and their targets.

DATA SOURCES

The Human Development Report Office is a user, not a producer, of statistics. It therefore relies on international data agencies with the resources and expertise to collect and compile international data on specific statistical indicators.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATOR TABLES

To allow comparisons across countries and over time, the Human Development Report Office, to the extent possible, uses internationally comparable data produced by relevant international data agencies or other specialized institutions in preparing the human development indicator tables (for information on the major data agencies providing data used in the Report, see box 1). But many gaps still exist in the data even in some very basic areas of human development. While advocating for improvements in human development data, as a principle and for practical reasons, the Human Development Report Office does not collect data directly from coun-

tries or make estimates to fill these data gaps in the Report.

The one exception is the human development index (HDI). The Human Development Report Office strives to include as many UN member countries as possible in the HDI. For a country to be included, data ideally should be available from the relevant international data agencies for all four components of the index (the primary sources of data are the United Nations Population Division for life expectancy at birth, the UNESCO Institute for Statistics for the adult literacy rate and combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio and the World Bank for GDP per capita [PPP US$]). But for a significant number of countries data are missing for one or more of these components. In response to the desire of countries to be included in the HDI, the Human Development Report Office makes every effort in these cases to identify other reasonable estimates, working with international data agencies, the UN Regional Commissions, national statistical offices and UNDP country offices. In a few cases the Human Development Report Office has attempted to make an estimate in consultation with regional and national statistical offices or other experts.

MILLENNIUM DEVELOPMENT GOAL INDICATOR TABLES

The United Nations Statistics Division maintains the global Millennium Indicators Database (http://millenniumindicators.un.org), compiled from international data series provided by the responsible international data agencies. The database forms the statistical basis for the UN Secretary-General's annual report to the UN General Assembly on global and regional progress towards the Millennium Development

BOX 1

Major sources of data used in the *Human Development Report*

By generously sharing data, the following organizations made it possible for the *Human Development Report* to publish the important human development statistics appearing in the indicator tables.

Carbon Dioxide Information Analysis Center (CDIAC) The CDIAC, a data and analysis centre of the US Department of Energy, focuses on the greenhouse effect and global climate change. It is the source of data on carbon dioxide emissions.

Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) The FAO collects, analyses and disseminates data and information on food and agriculture. It is the source of data on food insecurity indicators.

International Institute for Strategic Studies (IISS) An independent centre for research, information and debate on the problems of conflict, the IISS maintains an extensive military database. The data on armed forces are from its publication *The Military Balance.*

International Labour Organization (ILO) The ILO maintains an extensive statistical publication programme, with the *Yearbook of Labour Statistics* its most comprehensive collection of labour force data. The ILO is the source of data on wages, employment and occupations and information on the ratification status of labour rights conventions.

International Monetary Fund (IMF) The IMF has an extensive programme for developing and compiling statistics on international financial transactions and balance of payments. Much of the financial data provided to the Human Development Report Office by other agencies originates from the IMF.

International Telecommunication Union (ITU) This specialized UN agency maintains an extensive collection of statistics on information and communications. The data on trends in telecommunications come from its database *World Telecommunication Indicators.*

Inter-Parliamentary Union (IPU) This organization provides data on trends in political participation and structures of democracy. The Human Development Report Office relies on the IPU for data relating to elections and information on women's political representation.

Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS) This joint UN programme monitors the spread of HIV/AIDS and provides regular updates. Its *Report on the Global HIV/AIDS Epidemic*, is the primary source of data on HIV/AIDS.

Luxembourg Income Study (LIS) A cooperative research project with 25 member countries, the LIS focuses on poverty and policy issues. It is the source of income poverty estimates for many OECD countries.

Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) The OECD publishes data on a variety of social and economic trends in its member countries as well as on flows of aid. This year's Report presents data from the OECD on aid, energy, employment and education.

Stockholm International Peace Research Institute (SIPRI) SIPRI conducts research on international peace and security. The *SIPRI Yearbook: Armaments, Disarmament and International Security* is the published source of data on military expenditure and arms transfers that the Human Development Report Office receives electronically.

United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) UNICEF monitors the well-being of children and provides a wide array of data. Its *State of the World's Children* is an important source of data for the Report.

United Nations Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD) UNCTAD provides trade and economic statistics through a number of publications, including the *World Investment Report.* It is the original source of data on investment flows that the Human Development Report Office receives from other agencies.

United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) The Institute for Statistics of this specialized UN agency is the source of data relating to education. The Human Development Report Office relies on data in UNESCO's statistical publications as well as data received directly from its Institute for Statistics.

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) This UN organization provides data on refugees through its *Statistical Yearbook.*

United Nations Interregional Crime and Justice Research Institute (UNICRI) This UN institute carries out international comparative research in support of the United Nations Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice Programme. It is the source of data on crime victims.

United Nations Multilateral Treaties Deposited with the Secretary General (UN Treaty Section) The Human Development Report Office compiles information on the status of major international human rights instruments and environmental treaties based on the database maintained by this UN office.

United Nations Population Division (UNPOP) This specialized UN office produces international data on population trends. The Human Development Report Office relies on *World Population Prospects* and *World Urbanization Prospects,* two of the main publications of UNPOP, for demographic estimates and projections.

United Nations Statistics Division (UNSD) The UNSD provides a wide range of statistical outputs and services. Much of the national accounts data provided to the Human Development Report Office by other agencies originates from the UNSD. This year's Report also draws on the global Millennium Indicators Database, maintained by the UNSD, as the source of data for the Millennium Development Goal indicator tables.

World Bank The World Bank produces and compiles data on economic trends as well as a broad array of other indicators. Its *World Development Indicators* is the primary source for many indicators in the Report.

World Health Organization (WHO) This specialized agency maintains a large array of data series on health issues, the source for the health-related indicators in the Report.

World Intellectual Property Organization (WIPO) As a specialized UN agency, WIPO promotes the protection of intellectual property rights throughout the world through different kinds of cooperative efforts. It is the source of data relating to patents.

Goals and their targets. It also feeds into other international reports providing data on the Millennium Development Goal indicators across countries, such as this Report and the World Bank's annual *World Development Indicators.*

At the time this Report was being prepared, the United Nations Statistics Division was updating the Millennium Indicators Database while the World Bank was completing its *World Development Indicators 2003* for publication. By generously sharing data, the World Bank and other international agencies—such as the Inter-Parliamentary Union, the Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS (UNAIDS), the United Nations Environment Programme and the World Health Organization—enabled the Report to include not only the existing data in the Millennium Indicators Database but also more recent estimates for some of the Millennium Development Goal indicators. These estimates, being prepared for incorporation into the database, may have been further updated after the cutoff date for this Report.

DATA FOR THEMATIC ANALYSIS

The statistical evidence used in the thematic analysis in the Report is often drawn from the indicator tables. But a wide range of other sources are also used, including commissioned papers, government documents, national human development reports, reports of non-governmental organizations and journal articles and other scholarly publications. Official statistics usually receive priority. But because of the cutting-edge nature of the issues discussed, relevant official statistics may not exist, so that non-official sources of information must be used. Nevertheless, the Human Development Report Office is committed to relying on data compiled through scholarly and scientific research and to ensuring impartiality in the sources of information and in its use in the analysis.

Where information from sources other than the Report's indicator tables is used in boxes or tables in the text, the source is shown and the full citation is given in the bibliography. In addition, for each chapter a summary note outlines the major sources for the chapter, and endnotes specify the sources of statistical information not drawn from the indicator tables.

THE NEED FOR BETTER HUMAN DEVELOPMENT STATISTICS

While the indicator tables in this year's Report present the best data currently available for measuring human development, many gaps and problems remain.

DATA GAPS

Gaps throughout the indicator tables, particularly the Millennium Development Goal indicator tables, demonstrate the pressing need for improvements in the availability of relevant, reliable and timely human development statistics. A stark example of data gaps is the large number of countries excluded from the HDI. The intent is to include all UN member countries along with Hong Kong, China (SAR) and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. But because of a lack of reliable data, 18 UN member countries are excluded from the HDI and therefore from the main indicator tables (what key indicators are available for these countries are presented in table 30). Similarly, the human poverty index covers only 94 developing countries and 17 high-income OECD countries, the gender-related development index 144 countries and the gender empowerment measure 70 countries. For a significant number of countries data for the components of these indices are unreliable and out of date and in some cases need to be estimated (for the definition and methodology of the indices, see technical note 1).

DISCREPANCIES BETWEEN NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL ESTIMATES

When compiling international data series, international data agencies often need to apply internationally adopted standards and harmonization procedures to improve comparability across countries. Where the international data are based on national statistics, as they usually are, the national data may need to be adjusted. Where data for a country are missing, an international agency may produce an estimate if other relevant information can be used. And because of the difficulties in coordination between national and international data agencies, international data series may not incorporate the most recent

national data. All these factors can lead to significant discrepancies between national and international estimates.

This Report has often brought such discrepancies to light. And while the Human Development Report Office advocates for improvements in international data, it also recognizes that it can play an active role in such efforts. When discrepancies in data have arisen, it has helped to link national and international data authorities to address those discrepancies. In many cases this has led to better statistics in the Report.

TOWARDS STRONGER STATISTICAL CAPACITY

A vital part of the solution to the enormous gaps and deficiencies in statistical information is building sound statistical capacity in countries, an effort requiring financial and political commitment at both national and international levels (see box 2.1 in chapter 2). In contrast to old approaches favouring short-term results, new strategies should focus on long-term sustainability of statistical capacity. The momentum generated by the Millennium Development Goal process has mobilized the entire international statistical community, and many initiatives are under way. Among these are efforts by task forces of the Partnership in Statistics for the 21st Century—the PARIS21 consortium—which have been publicizing the need for better statistics, encouraging countries to develop long-term master plans for statistical development and developing new tools to measure statistical capacity.

One important way to build statistical capacity is by conducting and analysing household surveys. But population censuses also should receive adequate priority and resources (box 2). And international statistical agencies should continue to play an active part in statistical development by improving, promoting and implementing internationally agreed standards, methods and frameworks for statistical activities. The UNESCO Institute for Statistics is developing the Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme, a much-improved tool for measuring literacy (box 3). The World Health Organization has been developing a measure of healthy life expectancy (box 4). And other institutions have been working on indicators relating to maternal health, trying to identify process indicators that can help inform policy where adequately measuring the outcome indicators (such as maternal mortality) is difficult and costly (box 5).

BOX 2

Building capacity to ensure the continuity of population censuses

A population census is the primary source of information about the number of people in a country and the characteristics of the population. Several features distinguish it from survey-based sources of data. It can achieve complete coverage of the population. It offers possibilities for relating individual characteristics of the population with those of households. It provides details about subnational population groups. And in a postconflict situation, where the national statistical system has often collapsed, a population census provides the foundation for developing democratic institutions and good governance and may also give the people hope for a better future.

From census data, analysts can derive most of the population-based indicators needed for monitoring national and subnational progress towards the Millennium Development Goals. And no other data source allows such comprehensive sex-disaggregated analysis of population-based indicators. Without a recent census, data gaps are inevitable. Even basic information on the size and age composition of a population will be unavailable or unreliable.

Almost all developing countries have had some experience in census taking in the past several decades, although many still lack the financial and human resources to conduct censuses without at least some external financial or technical assistance. Efforts to build census taking capacity are often impeded by weak national statistical systems, long intervals between censuses and rapid turnover of staff.

Census taking is the most costly data collection activity undertaken by a national statistical system. Rising costs, shrinking public sector budgets and declining aid have all contributed to delays and postponements of censuses in the 2000 round, especially in Sub-Saharan Africa. Without timely and adequate resources, census taking will face an uncertain future. For national statistical systems, partnerships with major stakeholders—civil society, the private sector and bilateral and multilateral organizations—are essential for ensuring the continuity of censuses.

Source: UNFPA 2003.

A new tool for assessing and monitoring literacy

The Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme, an initiative being designed by the UNESCO Institute for Statistics in cooperation with international agencies and technical experts, will develop and conduct a survey to measure a range of literacy levels in developing countries. Such a survey is clearly needed. Most current data on adult literacy are too unreliable to serve the needs of national and international users of literacy data. One reason for the lack of reliability is that the data are generally based on self-declarations of literacy or on proxy indicators such as education levels.

Measuring literacy is not just a matter of saying who can read and who cannot. Many different levels of literacy skills are needed, from writing one's name to understanding instructions on a medicine bottle to learning from books. With literacy at the top of the development agenda, good data are needed to help design and target appropriate actions, whether at the national or local level.

How the programme will be conducted

The Literacy Assessment and Monitoring Programme will use assessments to measure people's literacy. It will build on recent advances in assessment methodology, developing them so as to ensure that the entire range of literacy levels can be assessed, from the most basic reading and writing to the highest-level skills.

The programme aims to develop a methodology that meets national needs. It will start as a survey of adults in a small number of developing countries. Once the methodology has been refined, the programme will encourage its use as the standard survey for gathering literacy data worldwide. But the programme will face many challenges, such as ensuring that test questions are compatible with local linguistic and sociocultural circumstances, maintaining international comparability and ensuring the transfer of knowledge.

What outcomes are expected

The programme will show how literacy is distributed throughout a population by providing estimates of literacy rates by age group, gender, education level and other variables. It will also provide a methodology for literacy assessment. And it will ensure that expertise is shared and that national representatives are trained so that countries can adapt the survey to their own purposes. For more information on the programme, see http://www.uis.unesco.org/.

Source: UNESCO Institute for Statistics 2003e.

METHODOLOGY

This year's Report presents data for most key indicators with only a two-year lag between the reference date for the indicators and the date of the Report's release. The Millennium Development Goal indicator tables include 191 UN member countries along with Hong Kong, China (SAR) and the Occupied Palestinian Territories. The main human development indicator tables include 175 of these 193 countries and areas— all those for which the HDI can be calculated. Owing to a lack of comparable data, 18 UN member countries cannot be included in the HDI or therefore in the main indicator tables. For these countries basic human development indicators are presented in a separate table (table 30).

COUNTRY CLASSIFICATIONS

Countries are classified in four ways: by human development level, by income, in major world aggregates and by region (see the classification of countries). These designations do not necessarily express a judgement about the development stage of a particular country or area. The term *country* as used in the text and tables refers, as appropriate, to territories or areas.

Human development classifications. All countries included in the HDI are classified into three clusters by achievement in human development: high human development (with an HDI of 0.800 or above), medium human development (0.500–0.799) and low human development (less than 0.500).

Income classifications. All countries are grouped by income using World Bank classifications: high income (gross national income per capita of $9,206 or more in 2001), middle income ($746–9,205) and low income ($745 or less).

Major world classifications. The three global groups are *developing countries, Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS* and *OECD.* These groups are not mutually exclusive. (Replacing the OECD group with the high-income OECD group would produce mutually exclusive groups; see the classification

Measuring healthy life expectancy

The World Health Organization publishes data on healthy life expectancy as well as total life expectancy in its annual *World Health Report.* Healthy life expectancy reflects years lived in full health. It is calculated by adjusting total life expectancy for years lived in less than full health as a result of diseases and injuries (Mathers and others 2001). Estimates of healthy life expectancy are based on an analysis of mortality in 191 countries and disability from 135 causes in 17 world regions and on analyses of 69 health surveys in 60 countries using new methods to improve the comparability of self-reported data. These estimates are more uncertain than those for total life expectancy, mainly because of data limitations and difficulties in producing comparable measures of disability across countries.

Healthy life expectancy at birth ranges from a low of 39 years in Sub-Saharan Africa to 66 years in developed countries, with a global average in 2000 of 56 years (see table). In Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union it declined from 62 years to 58 between 1990 and 2000, reflecting worsening adult health. In Sub-Saharan Africa it declined from 42 years to 39 in the same period, reflecting the effect of HIV/AIDS. Without HIV/AIDS, healthy life expectancy at birth in Sub-Saharan Africa would have been almost six years longer in 2000. If malaria and tuberculosis had also been eliminated, it would have been almost nine years longer.

Source: WHO 2003f.

While communicable diseases such as HIV/AIDS, malaria and tuberculosis continue to cause substantial loss of health and life in developing countries, particularly in Africa, non-communicable diseases and injuries account for more than half of all lost years of healthy life in both developing and developed countries.

Healthy life expectancy at birth by region, 2000

Region	Years
Africa	41.4
Northern Africa	57.3
Sub-Saharan Africa	38.7
Asia[a]	55.5
Eastern Asia	60.9
South-Central Asia	51.8
South-Eastern Asia	55.8
Western Asia	50.8
Latin America and the Caribbean	58.0
Oceania[b]	49.6
Developing countries	53.6
Developed countries	66.1
World	56.0

a. Excludes Japan.
b. Excludes Australia and New Zealand.
Source: WHO 2002.

of countries.) Unless otherwise specified, the classification *world* represents the universe of 193 countries covered.

Regional classifications. Developing countries are further classified into the following regions: Arab States, East Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean (including Mexico), South Asia, Southern Europe and Sub-Saharan Africa. These regional classifications are consistent with the Regional Bureaux of UNDP. An additional classification is *least developed countries,* as defined by the United Nations (UNCTAD 2001).

AGGREGATES AND GROWTH RATES

Aggregates. Aggregates for the classifications described above are presented at the end of tables where it is analytically meaningful to do so and data are sufficient. Aggregates that are the total for the classification (such as for population) are indicated by a T. As a result of rounding, world totals may not always equal the sum of the totals for subgroups. All other aggregates are weighted averages.

In general, an aggregate is shown for a classification only when data are available for half the countries and represent at least two-thirds of the available weight in that classification. The Human Development Report Office does not fill in missing data for the purpose of aggregation. Therefore, unless otherwise specified, aggregates for each classification represent only the countries for which data are available, refer to the year or period specified and refer only to data from the primary sources listed. Aggregates are not shown where appropriate weighting procedures were unavailable.

Aggregates for indices, for growth rates and for indicators covering more than one point in time are based only on countries for which data exist for all necessary points in time. For the

Using process indicators to monitor maternal health

For years the maternal mortality ratio was the main indicator available for measuring maternal health. This indicator, requiring large household surveys in the absence of vital registration systems, is expensive to generate, subject to many types of errors and particularly unsuitable for monitoring recent changes. Even in countries with good vital registration, maternal mortality can be seriously underestimated as a result of misclassification of deaths. Moreover, while this indicator provides a snapshot of the problem, it gives no indication of what to do about it.

In 1991 Columbia University and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) developed a set of process indicators (later issued in UNICEF, WHO and UNFPA 1997) to address these problems. While the maternal mortality ratio is an impact indicator and reflects the level of deaths, process indicators show changes in the circumstances known to contribute to maternal death, such as non-availability of medical treatment. Process indicators are therefore useful for planning and monitoring projects to avert maternal deaths (for information on projects using these indicators, see http://www.amdd.hs.columbia.edu).

The process indicators make visible the reality that many health facilities in developing countries do not offer the care women need if they develop obstetric complications. Of every 100 pregnant women, according to the World Health Organization (WHO 1994), at least 15 are likely to develop complications—whether they live in Dhaka or New York. But in New York women can get the life-saving medical treatment they need, such as antibiotics, blood transfusions and caesarean sections. These procedures have been common for decades. And yet the lifetime risk of a woman dying in pregnancy or childbirth is 1 in 16 in Africa, 1 in 65 in Asia and 1 in 3,700 in North America.

Using the process indicators, planners can determine the minimum health facilities needed in a population area (the amount of emergency obstetric care available and the geographic distribution of these services), whether the women who need the services are using them (the proportion of all births in emergency obstetric facilities, the met need for emergency obstetric services and caesarean sections as a share of all births) and whether the quality is adequate (the case fatality rate). The answers can then guide investment in upgrading the facilities for emergency obstetric care.

Compared with the maternal mortality ratio, the process indicators are:

- Less expensive—they do not require surveys but instead are based on facility records and available data or estimates of the population and birth rate.
- More valid—data can be cross-checked.
- More likely to promote action—they emphasize functioning facilities and population coverage.
- More useful—they show change relatively quickly, highlighting needs and progress.

Source: Hijab 2003.

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world classification, which refers only to the universe of 193 countries (unless otherwise specified), aggregates are not always shown where no aggregate is shown for one or more regions.

Aggregates in this Report will not always conform to those in other publications because of differences in country classifications and methodology. Where indicated, aggregates are calculated by the statistical agency providing the data for the indicator.

Growth rates. Multiyear growth rates are expressed as average annual rates of change. In calculations of rates by the Human Development Report Office, only the beginning and end points are used. Year-to-year growth rates are expressed as annual percentage changes.

PRESENTATION OF THE INDICATORS

In the Millennium Development Goal indicator tables countries and areas are presented by major world group and by region for developing countries and, within each classification, in alphabetical order. In the human development indicator tables countries and areas are ranked in descending order by their HDI value. To locate a country in these tables, refer to the *key to countries* on the back cover flap, which lists countries alphabetically with their HDI rank.

Sources for all data used in the indicator tables are given in short citations at the end of each table. These correspond to full references in the *statistical references.* When an agency provides data it has collected from another source, both sources are credited in the table notes. But when an agency has built on the work of many other contributors, only the ultimate source is given. The source notes also show the original data components used in any calculations by the Human Development Report Office to ensure that all calculations can be easily replicated.

Indicators for which short, meaningful definitions can be given are included in the *definitions of statistical terms.* All other relevant information appears in the notes at the end of each table.

In the absence of the words *annual, annual rate* or *growth rate,* a hyphen between two years, such as in 1995-2000, indicates that the data were collected during one of the years shown. A slash between two years, such as in 1997/99, indicates an average for the years shown. The following signs are used:

- .. Data not available.
- (.) Less than half the unit shown.
- < Less than.
- – Not applicable.
- T Total.

Unless otherwise indicated, data for China do not include Hong Kong, China (SAR), Macau, China (SAR) or Taiwan (province of China). In most cases data for Eritrea before 1992 are included in the data for Ethiopia. Data for Indonesia include Timor-Leste through 1999.

Data for Jordan refer to the East Bank only. And data for the Republic of Yemen refer to that country from 1990 onward, while data for earlier years refer to aggregated data for the former People's Democratic Republic of Yemen and the former Yemen Arab Republic.

As a result of periodic revisions of data by international agencies, statistics presented in different editions of the Report often are not comparable. For this reason the Human Development Report Office strongly advises against constructing trend analyses based on data from different editions.

HDI values and ranks similarly are not comparable across editions of the Report. For trend analysis based on consistent data and methodology, refer to table 2 (Human development index trends).

The data presented in the Millennium Development Goal indicator tables and the human development indicator tables are those available to the Human Development Report Office as of 16 April 2003.