

How to Assess Human Development

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Abstract

In the past decades, comprehensive human development has been the core goal in the modernization drive. How to assess human development has become the centerpiece of discussion. This paper briefly looks at and contrasts three ways of assessment, which are GDP per capita, Human Development Index (HDI), and HDI in new version. Their meanings, limitations and significance to policies have been reviewed.

GDP per capita is a single measure to assess human development from the perspective of economic development. The HDI is a summary measure of average achievement in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living. This involves the economic, social and cultural realms. The HDI new version measures human development in five dimensions of a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable, information sharing, environmental friendly and having an affluent life. It involves the economic, social, cultural and environmental realms.

GDP per capita reflects economic development, but not social and cultural progress. The HDI indicates economic, social and cultural development, but not conditions of information sharing, environmental building and knowledge-based economy. It suits to the industrial era. Indices of information sharing, environmental friendly and knowledge-based economy are added to the HDI new version, which is suitable to the knowledge-based era.

The paper finishes assessing 131 countries by means of the HDI new version based on the conditions in 2015 and contrasts the results with that by means of HDI and GDP per capita. There are strong connections in terms of scores and rankings. From the perspective of the scores and rankings, there is no distinct difference among the three ways of measurement. But from the perspective of assessing contents, the differences are huge.

Key words: human development, HDI, HDI in new version and 2015

As people's understanding of human development evolves, researches on assessing it with indices are also improving. From GDP per capita to HDI and HDI new version (HDI_N), the indices reflect our deepening understanding of human development. Human development is not only about

economic growth, but also about social and cultural progress, information sharing and the building of an environmentally friendly society. This paper discusses the differences of each index and their respective significance to policy making.

1. GDP per capita

GDP per capita is a measure of average income per person in a country. GDP stands for Gross Domestic Product.

What is GDP?

In 1937, American economist Simon Kuznets submitted a report to the U.S. Congress, National Income, 1929-1935, in which he proposed to use GDP to measure all economic and production activities of a country. The Bretton Woods conference in 1944 set up an international financial system made up by the World Bank, the International Monetary Fund and other agencies. Since then, GDP has become the main tool for measuring a country's economy.

At present, GDP is a measure of macro economy. It measures the monetary values of final goods and services on official record, excluding the value of their outputs, produced in a country in a given period of time.

GDP is closely related to gross national product (GNP) and gross national income (GNI). GDP is a measure of goods and services produced in a particular country by both nationals and foreign residents. GNP and GNI is a measure of values produced only by nationals. GNP is an estimate of total value turned out in a given period by means of production owned by a country's residents whether in the country or not. It excludes goods and services produced by foreign residents. GNI is the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country, consisting of domestic incomes and international factor incomes by nationals. Generally, $GNP = GNI = GDP + \text{factor incomes earned by foreign residents}$.

GDP can be determined in three ways. They are the production approach, the income approach or the speculated expenditure approach. The production approach sums the outputs of every class of enterprise to arrive at the total. The calculation formula is: $GDP = \text{gross value added} = \text{gross value of output} - \text{value of intermediate consumption}$.

1.2 Significance of GDP per capita

First, GDP per capita reflects the economic development of a country. Second, the GDP per capita of labor per hour reflects the productivity. Third, the growth rate of GDP per capita reflects changes and fluctuations of the national economy. Fourth, it reflects the size of an economy. Fifth, alongside GDP, it is a widely-used indicator for analysis and international comparison of macro economy.

1.3 Limitations of GDP per capita

First, GDP per capita fails to reflect the costs of resources and environment. Second, it doesn't reflect the quality of economic growth, like the proportion of new technologies and products. Third, GDP per capita doesn't reflect the stock of wealth, nor equality of distributing income. Fourth, it fails to reflect all outputs, such as the non-market economy, underground economy and

non-monetary economy. Fifth, it doesn't take the value of public services into account, but measures the value of public services with its cost. Sixth, GDP per capita doesn't reflect the accruing of wealth. For example, dismantling houses will generate GDP, so will building them.

GDP per capita is an indicator for the macro economy, and reflects some achievements of economic development. But it could not reflect social progress, environmental changes and the improvement of living standards and human development among others.

Criticisms around GDP per capita as a measurement abound. New measurements emerge one after another, such as HDI, Genuine Progress Indicator (GPI), National Happiness Index, EQOLS, OECD's Better Life Index (BLI), FOI and HDI_N.

2. HDI

2.1 What is HDI?

In 1990, the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) released the first Human Development Report and proposed the Human Development Index. Since then, UNDP has put forth the Human Poverty Index (HPI), the Gender Development Index (GDI), the Inequality-Adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), the Gender Inequality Index (GII), and the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI).

The HDI is a composite measure of human development. It assesses the average achievement of a country in key three dimensions: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and having a decent standard of living (See Table 1). The achievement of each dimension is scored from 0 to 1. And the HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions (See Table 2).

Table 1 Dimensions and indicators of the HDI

| Versions | a long and healthy life | being knowledgeable | a decent standard of living |
|----------|--------------------------|--|------------------------------|
| 1990 | Life expectancy at birth | Adult literacy rate | GDP per capita (PPP) |
| 1991 | Life expectancy at birth | Adult literacy rate, mean years of schooling | GDP per capita (PPP) |
| 1994 | Life expectancy at birth | Adult literacy rate, enrollment rate | GDP per capita (PPP) |
| 2011 | Life expectancy at birth | Mean years of schooling, expected years of schooling | GNI per capita (PPP in 2005) |

Note: since 1990, the indicators and ways of the HDI have been adjusted on several occasions.

Table 2 Method of calculating the HDI (2011 and onwards)

| Index | Maximum value | Minimum value | Method of calculation |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|---------------|--|
| Life expectancy | Actual maximum value | 20 years | Life Expectancy Index = (actual value - 20) ÷ (max value - 20) |
| Mean years of schooling | Actual maximum value | 0 | Mean Years of Schooling Index = (actual value - 0) ÷ (max value - 0) |
| Expected years of schooling | Actual maximum value | 0 | Expected Years of Schooling Index = (actual value - 0) ÷ (max value - 0) |
| Composite education index | Actual maximum value | | Composite Education Index = (expected years of schooling × Expected Years of Schooling Index) ^{1/2} |
| Education Index | Actual maximum value | | Education Index = (actual composite education index - 0) ÷ (max value of composite education value - 0) |
| GNI per capita | Actual maximum value | 100 | Income Index = (actual value - ln100) ÷ (ln max value - ln100) |
| HDI | 1 | 0 | HDI = (Life Expectancy Index × Education Index × Income Index) ^{1/3} |

Note: GNI per capita is indicated by the natural logarithm at purchasing power parity in US dollar in 2005.

The UNDP believes having a decent standard of living does not necessarily need infinite amount of incomes, so it adjusted the method of calculating income. The GNI per capita is indicated by the natural logarithm.

2.2 Advantages of the HDI

First, HDI reflects the average achievement in three key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable, a decent standard of living, which involve progress in economic, social and cultural fields. Second, the method of calculation is simple and the data are obtainable. Third, international comparison of the HDI is free from the impacts of the size of a country.

2.3 Limitations of the HDI

First, the HDI fails to reflect the features of an information age. People who do not know how to use the Internet are restricted to develop. Second, the HDI doesn't reflect environmental sustainability. The importance of environmental protection and ecological building has been widely recognized by the international community. Third, the HDI fails to reflect the characteristics of knowledge-based economy. Higher education has been made universal, and the knowledge-based economy has outperformed the real economy. Fourth, using the natural logarithm to indicate GNI per capita twists international gap and affects the outcome of assessment.

Current HDI excludes information index and environment index. The knowledge index is not valued, and the higher education index is implicitly contained in two education indices.

3. HDIN

3.1 What is HDI_N?

In 2010, He Chuanqi, researcher with the Chinese Academy of Sciences, analyzed the advantages and limitations of the HDI in China Modernization Report 2010: Overview of Global Modernization. On the basis, he put forth the HDI_N. He noted modernization is a global phenomenon after the 18th century and a frontier change in human civilization. From the 18th to late 21st century, the process of global modernization can be roughly divided into two stages. The first stage is about the shift from agricultural society and economy to industrial society and economy. This stage features industrialization, urbanization and democratization. The second stage is about the shift from industrial society and economy to knowledge-based society and economy, featuring progress driven by knowledge and IT application and ecological civilization (See Table 3). The HDI proposed by the UNDP takes economic, social and knowledge progress into account, but not information and environment indices. Therefore, it is more suitable for assessing human development at the first stage of modernization, which is the industrial era. But it is not suitable for assessing that at the second stage as it cannot reflect all of the characteristics of human development in the era of knowledge-based economy.

Table 3 The frontier process of global modernization

| Item | The first modernization | The second modernization |
|----------------------|---|--|
| Rough period | 1760 - 1970 | 1970 - 2100 |
| General meaning | Shift from agricultural civilization to modern industrial civilization, including the shift from agricultural economy, society, politics and culture to industrial economy, society, politics and culture | Shift from industrial civilization to ecological civilization, including the shift from industrial economy, society, politics and culture to knowledge-based economy, society and politics and ecological civilization |
| Main characteristics | Industrialization, urbanization, democratization, rationalization, and the shrinking proportion of agricultural sector in the economy | Knowledge driven, IT application, ecological civilization, globalization, and the shrinking proportion of industrial sector in the economy |
| 2015 level | About 90 countries at the first stage of modernization | About 20 countries at the second stage of modernization |

Human Development Index in new version evaluates the average achievement of countries in five dimensions of human development (See Table 4): a long and healthy life, indicated by life expectancy at birth; being knowledgeable, indicated by university enrollment; information sharing, indicated by the penetration of the Internet; environment friendly, indicated by the ratio of domestic wastewater being treated; an affluent standard of living (high-quality life), indicated by GNI per capita at purchasing power parity (PPP) per capita. The achievement of each dimension is scored from 0 to 100 (scored 100 when the actual value is higher than 100), and the HDI_N is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the five dimensions (life expectancy, knowledge, information, environment and affluence indices) (See Table 5).

Table 4 indicators of HDI_N and HDI

| Dimensions | HDI | HDI_N |
|-------------|--|---|
| Economy | A decent standard of living: PPP per capita | An affluent standard of living: PPP per capita (GNI per capita at PPP per capita) |
| Society | A long and healthy life: mean life expectancy | A long and healthy life: mean life expectancy |
| Knowledge | Being knowledgeable: mean years of schooling and expected years of schooling | Being knowledgeable: university enrollment |
| Information | | Information sharing: Internet penetration |
| Environment | | Environment friendly: the ratio of domestic wastewater being treated |

Note: many environment indicators feature the shape of inverted-U curve. Being important, they are not suitable as indicators for quantitative assessments.

Table 5 Method of calculating HDI_N (second edition)

| indicators | Max value | Mini value | Calculation method |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|------------|--|
| Life expectancy | 90 | 30 | Life expectancy index = $100 \times (\text{actual value} - 30) \div (\text{actual max value} - 30)$ |
| University enrollment | 100 | 0% | Knowledge index = $100 \times (\text{actual value} - 0) \div (100 - 0)$ |
| Internet penetration | 100 | 0% | Information index = $100 \times (\text{actual value} - 0) \div (100 - 0)$ |
| Ratio of treated domestic wastewater | 100 | 0% | Environment index = $100 \times (\text{actual value} - 0) \div (100 - 0)$ |
| PPP per capita | 80000 (PPP) | 200 (PPP) | Affluence index = $100 \times (\text{actual value} - 200) \div (\text{actual max value} - 200)$ |
| HDI_N | 100 | 0 | $HDI_N = (\text{life expectancy index} \times \text{knowledge index} \times \text{information index} \times \text{environment index} \times \text{affluence index})^{1/5}$ |

Note: the maximum value is the predicted mean value of developed countries in 2030 (the mean value of high-income countries predicted based on the annual growth rates from 1990 to 2015 and from 2000 to 2015). The minimum value is roughly the lowest value of 131 sample countries in 1990. The index of a single indicator is less than or equal to 100 (scored 100 when the value is over 100). GNI per capita at PPP per capita is adopted. As the ratio of treated domestic wastewater is hard to get, the calculation adopts the percentage of people using safely managed sanitation services instead. The replacement implies a hypothesis that people using safely managed sanitation services have their wastewater being treated.

3.2 Advantages of HDI_N

First, HDI_N reflects the average achievement of countries in five dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable, information sharing, environment friendly, and an affluent standard of living. It involves progress in the economic, social, cultural and ecological fields. Second, HDI_N features simple methods of calculation.

3.3 Limitations of HDI_N

First, some indicators for the HDI_N, such as the university enrollment, cannot be calculated based on complete statistical data, affecting the results of assessment. Second, in calculating the environment index, the ratio of treated domestic wastewater adopts a replacement, and the statistical data are also incomplete. These may lead to some errors.

4. HDIN and international comparison

4.1 Top 10 with the highest indices in 2015

In 2015, the top 10 countries with the highest GDP per capita, HDI and HDI_N indices are shown in the following Table 6. Among them, seven countries had their three indices all ranked among the top 10. They are Switzerland, Norway, Australia, the United States, Singapore, Denmark, and the Netherlands. Ireland has two indices, GDP per capita and HDI, ranked among the top 10. Another seven countries had one index ranked among top 10 in the world. They are Sweden, the UK, Germany, Canada, Austria, Finland and South Korea.

Table 6 Top 10 with the highest GDP per capita, HDI and HDI_N indices in 2015

| GDP per capita (in US\$) and the ranking | | | HDI and the ranking | | | HDI _N and the ranking | | |
|--|-------|----|---------------------|-------|----|----------------------------------|------|----|
| Switzerland | 82016 | 1 | Norway | 0.949 | 1 | Singapore | 90.6 | 1 |
| Norway | 74498 | 2 | Australia | 0.939 | 2 | Norway | 83.8 | 2 |
| Ireland | 61808 | 3 | Switzerland | 0.939 | 3 | Denmark | 82.9 | 3 |
| Australia | 56561 | 4 | Germany | 0.926 | 4 | The Netherlands | 82.4 | 4 |
| The U.S. | 56444 | 5 | Denmark | 0.925 | 5 | Switzerland | 81.4 | 5 |
| Singapore | 54941 | 6 | Singapore | 0.925 | 6 | The U.S. | 81.0 | 6 |
| Denmark | 53013 | 7 | The Netherlands | 0.924 | 7 | Austria | 80.8 | 7 |
| Sweden | 50812 | 8 | Ireland | 0.923 | 8 | Finland | 79.4 | 8 |
| The Netherlands | 44746 | 9 | Canada | 0.92 | 9 | South Korea | 79.4 | 9 |
| The UK | 44306 | 10 | The U.S. | 0.92 | 10 | Australia | 79.1 | 10 |

Note: the ranking refers to that of 131 sample countries (with complete statistical data and a population over 1 million).

4.2 Relevance between three indices and the rankings in 2015

The statistical data of the 128 countries out of 131 sample countries in 2015 are complete. There is obvious relevance among the three indices of GDP per capita, HDI and HDI_N, so is between the indices and the rankings (See Table 7). This manifests that there is no significant distinction among the three methods of calculation seeing from the results of assessment and ranking. But the distinction is obvious seeing from the contents of assessment (See Table 8).

Table 7 Relevance between three indices and the ranking in 2015

| Item | GDP per capita and HDI | HDI and HDIN | GDP per capita and HDI _N |
|--|------------------------|--------------|-------------------------------------|
| Relevance of coefficients regarding different values | 0.735 *** | 0.954 *** | 0.831 *** |
| Relevance of coefficients regarding rankings | 0.961 *** | 0.981 *** | 0.966 *** |

Note: *** represents significant relevance.

Table 8 Comparison of GDP per capita, HDI and HDI_N

| Item | GDP per capita | HDI | HDI _N |
|-----------|--|--|--|
| Meaning | Achievement of human development in one dimension | The average achievement in three dimensions of human development | The average achievement in five dimensions of human development |
| Indicator | GDP per capita involves indicators regarding the sizes of the economy and population | Indicators regarding life expectancy, knowledge, and a decent standard of living | Indicators regarding life expectancy, knowledge, information, environment and affluence. |

4.3 International comparison among some countries in 2015

In 2015, among the 18 countries (12 of which were members of the academic board of the International Modernization Forum and the other six of which attended the International Modernization Forum, six countries had their rankings of GDP per capita higher than that of the HDI, and 12 countries lower than the HDI. Five countries had their rankings of GDP per capita higher than that of HDI_N, and nine one lower. Nine countries had their rankings of HDI higher than that of HDI_N, and another eight countries lower (See Table 9).

Table 9 Three indices and the rankings in 2015

| Country | GDP per capita and the ranking | | HDI and the ranking | | HDI _N and the ranking | | (1)-(2) | (2)-(3) | (1)-(3) |
|-----------------------|--------------------------------|----|---------------------|----|----------------------------------|----|---------|---------|---------|
| The U.S. | 56444 | 5 | 0.92 | 10 | 81.0 | 6 | -5 | 4 | -1 |
| The Netherlands | 44746 | 9 | 0.924 | 7 | 82.4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| The UK | 44306 | 10 | 0.909 | 13 | 74.0 | 17 | -3 | -4 | -7 |
| Finland | 42424 | 13 | 0.895 | 19 | 79.4 | 8 | -6 | 11 | 5 |
| Germany | 41324 | 14 | 0.926 | 4 | 77.8 | 12 | 10 | -8 | 2 |
| Italy | 30180 | 20 | 0.887 | 22 | 67.4 | 26 | -2 | -4 | -6 |
| South Korea | 27105 | 22 | 0.901 | 15 | 79.4 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Czech Republic | 17716 | 28 | 0.878 | 24 | 66.1 | 28 | 4 | -4 | 0 |
| Poland | 12566 | 37 | 0.855 | 27 | 61.5 | 32 | 10 | -5 | 5 |
| Russia | 9347 | 44 | 0.804 | 37 | 58.3 | 36 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Romania | 8978 | 46 | 0.802 | 38 | 49.4 | 46 | 8 | -8 | 0 |
| China | 8069 | 49 | 0.738 | 65 | 45.1 | 50 | -16 | 15 | -1 |
| Denmark | 53013 | 7 | 0.925 | 5 | 82.9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Sweden | 50812 | 8 | 0.913 | 12 | 77.2 | 13 | -4 | -1 | -5 |
| Japan | 34568 | 19 | 0.903 | 14 | 77.1 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Hungary | 12484 | 38 | 0.836 | 33 | 57.5 | 38 | 5 | -5 | 0 |
| Georgia | 3765 | 73 | 0.769 | 48 | 36.6 | 67 | 25 | -19 | 6 |
| India | 1606 | 92 | 0.624 | 90 | 23.9 | 87 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| High-income country | 39137 | | 0.892* | | 74.5 | | | | |
| Medium-income country | 4792 | | 0.631* | | 33.1 | | | | |
| Low-income country | 762 | | 0.497* | | 10.6 | | | | |
| world average | 10172 | | 0.717* | | 38.4 | | | | |

Note: the ranking refers to that of 131 sample countries. GDP per capita is indicated in US\$. * represents the highest human development level, medium human development level, low human development level and world average human development level respectively. (1) - (2) refers to the ranking of GDP per capita minus the ranking of HDI. (2) - (3) refers to the ranking of HDI minus the ranking of HDI_N. (1) - (3) refers to the ranking of GDP per capita minus the ranking of HDI_N.

5. Relating policy agendas

With different meanings and indicators, GDP per capita, HDI and HDI_N has different

implications to public policies.

5.1 Relating policies of GDP per capita

GDP per capita is a core indicator to measure economic development. It implicates many policy agendas. The following explains it with examples.

The first is to maintain economic growth and improve the growth rate of GDP per capita. The second is to restructure the economy by improving the proportion of industrial and service sectors while reducing the proportion of agricultural sectors. The third is to adjust the structure of income, optimize the proportion of labor payment and asset income, and improve the taxation system. The fourth is to adjust expenditure structure, optimize the proportion of consumption and investment, and expand net export. The fifth is to highlight the environmental cost of growth in GDP per capita to boost green GDP growth. The sixth is to highlight new technology and innovation to improve the quality of economic development.

5.2 Relating policies of HDI

The UNPD notes that human development should be achieved by and for the people. It is a process as well as a goal. Human development is about progress in four dimensions of democratic participation, economic equity, health and education, peace and personal safety. Across the four dimensions, three basic ones are about a long and healthy life, being knowledgeable and a decent standard of living.

The first is about human health and the improvement of life quality. The second is about developing education at all levels to improve the quality of the nationals. The third is about raising the income level and promoting economic equity. The fourth is about safeguarding human peace and personal safety. The fifth is about giving people more choices and increasing autonomy of the people. The sixth is about promoting international exchanges and defending citizen rights.

5.3 Relating policies of HDI_N

China Modernization Report 2010: Overview of Global Modernization notes that the emerging of information revolution, ecological revolution and knowledge-based economy since the 1970s has changed and will continue to change people's lifestyle and basic ideas. At present, all development countries have entered the second stage of modernization, but the vast majority of developing countries remain at the first stage. The second stage represents the frontier and direction of human development, and people's overall development and improvement of living standards have been on the center of agendas during the second stage of modernization.

The relating policies first are about extending life expectancy and improving the quality of life. Second, it is about pacing up the popularization of knowledge and narrowing knowledge gap to build a knowledge-based society. Third, it is about information sharing and narrowing the digital gap to build a society with wide IT application. Fourth, it is about green development and win-win approach to economic and ecological development to build ecological civilization. Fifth, it is about raising the purchasing power and narrowing the gap between the wealth and the poor to build a harmonious society. Sixth, it is about improving the capability of innovation and accelerating the

upgrading of knowledge to build an innovation-driven society.

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Appendixes

Appendix 1 HDI_N of 131 countries in 2015

Appendix 2 international comparison of the three indices in 2015

Appendix 1 HDIN of 131 countries in 2015

| Country | Life expectancy | University enrollment | Internet penetration | Ratio of treated domestic wastewater* | Purchasing power per capita | Health index | Knowledge index | Information index | Environment index | Affluence index | HDI _N | Ranking |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------------|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------|------------------|---------|
| Singapore | 82.7 | 83.9 | 79.0 | 100.0 | 83760 | 87.9 | 83.9 | 79.0 | 100.0 | 104.7 | 90.6 | 1 |
| Norway | 82.3 | 78.0 | 96.8 | 78.4 | 64280 | 87.2 | 78.0 | 96.8 | 78.4 | 80.3 | 83.8 | 2 |
| Denmark | 80.7 | 82.1 | 96.3 | 93.2 | 50190 | 84.5 | 82.1 | 96.3 | 93.2 | 62.6 | 82.9 | 3 |
| The Netherlands | 81.5 | 80.6 | 91.7 | 97.5 | 49250 | 85.8 | 80.6 | 91.7 | 97.5 | 61.5 | 82.4 | 4 |
| Switzerland | 82.9 | 57.5 | 87.5 | 99.0 | 65210 | 88.2 | 57.5 | 87.5 | 99.0 | 81.5 | 81.4 | 5 |
| The U.S. | 78.7 | 88.9 | 74.6 | 89.5 | 57880 | 81.2 | 88.9 | 74.6 | 89.5 | 72.3 | 81.0 | 6 |
| Austria | 81.2 | 80.6 | 83.9 | 96.8 | 49520 | 85.3 | 80.6 | 83.9 | 96.8 | 61.8 | 80.8 | 7 |
| Finland | 81.5 | 87.7 | 86.4 | 91.6 | 42450 | 85.8 | 87.7 | 86.4 | 91.6 | 52.9 | 79.4 | 8 |
| South Korea | 82.0 | 93.3 | 89.9 | 98.5 | 35300 | 86.7 | 93.3 | 89.9 | 98.5 | 44.0 | 79.4 | 9 |
| Australia | 82.4 | 119.7 | 84.6 | 74.2 | 45270 | 87.3 | 100 | 84.6 | 74.2 | 56.5 | 79.1 | 10 |
| Belgium | 81.0 | 74.6 | 85.1 | 97.1 | 45330 | 85.0 | 74.6 | 85.1 | 97.1 | 56.6 | 78.4 | 11 |
| Germany | 80.6 | 66.3 | 87.6 | 95.5 | 48690 | 84.4 | 66.3 | 87.6 | 95.5 | 60.8 | 77.8 | 12 |
| Sweden | 82.2 | 62.3 | 90.6 | 92.3 | 48510 | 87.0 | 62.3 | 90.6 | 92.3 | 60.5 | 77.2 | 13 |
| Japan | 83.8 | 63.2 | 91.1 | 99.8 | 42270 | 89.7 | 63.2 | 91.1 | 99.8 | 52.7 | 77.1 | 14 |
| Ireland | 81.5 | 77.2 | 83.5 | 70.3 | 54230 | 85.8 | 77.2 | 83.5 | 70.3 | 67.7 | 76.6 | 15 |
| Spain | 82.8 | 89.5 | 78.7 | 97.5 | 34740 | 88.1 | 89.5 | 78.7 | 97.5 | 43.3 | 76.5 | 16 |
| The UK | 81.0 | 57.3 | 92.0 | 97.6 | 40660 | 84.9 | 57.3 | 92.0 | 97.6 | 50.7 | 74.0 | 17 |
| Canada | 82.1 | 65.3 | 88.5 | 76.8 | 43960 | 86.9 | 65.3 | 88.5 | 76.8 | 54.8 | 73.3 | 18 |
| New Zealand | 81.5 | 80.6 | 88.2 | 75.9 | 36090 | 85.8 | 80.6 | 88.2 | 75.9 | 45.0 | 73.1 | 19 |
| France | 82.3 | 62.8 | 78.0 | 92.1 | 41100 | 87.1 | 62.8 | 78.0 | 92.1 | 51.3 | 72.6 | 20 |
| Saudi Arab | 74.4 | 60.6 | 69.6 | 84.5 | 55580 | 74.0 | 60.6 | 69.6 | 84.5 | 69.4 | 71.2 | 21 |
| Israel | 82.1 | 64.7 | 77.4 | 93.3 | 35580 | 86.8 | 64.7 | 77.4 | 93.3 | 44.3 | 70.9 | 22 |
| Estonia | 77.6 | 72.0 | 88.4 | 92.9 | 28090 | 79.3 | 72.0 | 88.4 | 92.9 | 34.9 | 69.7 | 23 |
| Greece | 81.0 | 126.4 | 66.8 | 75.2 | 26820 | 85.1 | 100 | 66.8 | 75.2 | 33.4 | 67.7 | 24 |
| Slovenia | 80.8 | 80.0 | 73.1 | 75.7 | 30520 | 84.6 | 80.0 | 73.1 | 75.7 | 38.0 | 67.7 | 25 |
| Italy | 82.5 | 62.9 | 58.1 | 95.4 | 36440 | 87.6 | 62.9 | 58.1 | 95.4 | 45.4 | 67.4 | 26 |
| Chile | 79.3 | 88.3 | 76.6 | 85.5 | 22120 | 82.2 | 88.3 | 76.6 | 85.5 | 27.5 | 66.6 | 27 |
| Czech Republic | 78.6 | 64.5 | 75.7 | 81.9 | 31210 | 81.0 | 64.5 | 75.7 | 81.9 | 38.9 | 66.1 | 28 |
| Kuwait | 74.6 | 21.1 | 77.5 | 100.0 | 81000 | 74.3 | 21.1 | 77.5 | 100.0 | 101.3 | 65.7 | 29 |
| Latvia | 74.5 | 74.3 | 79.2 | 78.4 | 24620 | 74.1 | 74.3 | 79.2 | 78.4 | 30.6 | 63.7 | 30 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|----|
| Slovakia | 76.6 | 50.7 | 77.6 | 81.7 | 28990 | 77.6 | 50.7 | 77.6 | 81.7 | 36.1 | 61.8 | 31 |
| Poland | 77.5 | 66.7 | 68.0 | 77.1 | 25670 | 79.1 | 66.7 | 68.0 | 77.1 | 31.9 | 61.5 | 32 |
| Portugal | 81.1 | 61.4 | 68.6 | 61.7 | 28720 | 85.2 | 61.4 | 68.6 | 61.7 | 35.7 | 60.2 | 33 |
| Lithuania | 74.3 | 69.7 | 71.4 | 61.2 | 27730 | 73.9 | 69.7 | 71.4 | 61.2 | 34.5 | 60.0 | 34 |
| Belarus | 73.6 | 88.2 | 67.3 | 76.2 | 17540 | 72.7 | 88.2 | 67.3 | 76.2 | 21.7 | 59.0 | 35 |
| Russia | 71.2 | 80.5 | 70.1 | - | 24060 | 68.6 | 80.5 | 70.1 | - | 29.9 | 58.3 | 36 |
| Croatia | 77.3 | 67.0 | 69.8 | 60.1 | 22860 | 78.8 | 67.0 | 69.8 | 60.1 | 28.4 | 57.5 | 37 |
| Hungary | 75.6 | 48.9 | 72.8 | 75.6 | 24680 | 75.9 | 48.9 | 72.8 | 75.6 | 30.7 | 57.5 | 38 |
| Malaysia | 75.1 | 42.4 | 71.1 | 81.9 | 25900 | 75.2 | 42.4 | 71.1 | 81.9 | 32.2 | 56.9 | 39 |
| Turkey | 75.5 | 95.4 | 53.7 | 44.3 | 24570 | 75.8 | 95.4 | 53.7 | 44.3 | 30.5 | 55.5 | 40 |
| Uruguay | 77.3 | 55.6 | 64.6 | 63.6 | 20530 | 78.9 | 55.6 | 64.6 | 63.6 | 25.5 | 54.0 | 41 |
| Kazakhstan | 72.0 | 45.8 | 70.8 | - | 23550 | 70.0 | 45.8 | 70.8 | - | 29.3 | 50.8 | 42 |
| Bulgaria | 74.6 | 70.3 | 56.7 | 48.9 | 17820 | 74.4 | 70.3 | 56.7 | 48.9 | 22.1 | 50.2 | 43 |
| Albania | 78.2 | 66.4 | 63.3 | 64.8 | 11800 | 80.3 | 66.4 | 63.3 | 64.8 | 14.5 | 50.2 | 44 |
| Argentina | 76.4 | 86.0 | 68.0 | 26.5 | 19980 | 77.4 | 86.0 | 68.0 | 26.5 | 24.8 | 49.5 | 45 |
| Romania | 75.0 | 46.8 | 55.8 | 57.1 | 21130 | 75.0 | 46.8 | 55.8 | 57.1 | 26.2 | 49.4 | 46 |
| Iran | 75.7 | 68.8 | 45.3 | - | 17620 | 76.2 | 68.8 | 45.3 | - | 21.8 | 47.7 | 47 |
| Costa Rica | 79.6 | 53.6 | 59.8 | - | 15000 | 82.7 | 53.6 | 59.8 | - | 18.5 | 47.1 | 48 |
| Panama | 77.8 | 47.3 | 51.2 | - | 19980 | 79.7 | 47.3 | 51.2 | - | 24.8 | 46.8 | 49 |
| China | 76.1 | 45.4 | 50.3 | 59.7 | 14400 | 76.8 | 45.4 | 50.3 | 59.7 | 17.8 | 45.1 | 50 |
| Syria | 69.9 | 43.7 | 30.0 | - | - | 66.5 | 43.7 | 30.0 | - | - | 44.3 | 51 |
| Brazil | 75.3 | 51.1 | 58.3 | 38.6 | 15320 | 75.5 | 51.1 | 58.3 | 38.6 | 18.9 | 44.0 | 52 |
| Macedonia | 75.5 | 41.1 | 70.4 | - | 13400 | 75.9 | 41.1 | 70.4 | - | 16.5 | 43.7 | 53 |
| Dominica | 73.7 | 50.1 | 54.2 | - | 13660 | 72.8 | 50.1 | 54.2 | - | 16.9 | 42.7 | 54 |
| Jordan | 74.2 | 37.4 | 60.1 | 77.3 | 8940 | 73.6 | 37.4 | 60.1 | 77.3 | 11.0 | 42.6 | 55 |
| Mexico | 76.9 | 30.8 | 57.4 | 45.2 | 16830 | 78.2 | 30.8 | 57.4 | 45.2 | 20.8 | 42.0 | 56 |
| Tunisia | 75.5 | 34.7 | 46.5 | 73.5 | 11110 | 75.9 | 34.7 | 46.5 | 73.5 | 13.7 | 41.5 | 57 |
| Azerbaijan | 71.9 | 25.5 | 77.0 | - | 17100 | 69.9 | 25.5 | 77.0 | - | 21.2 | 41.3 | 58 |
| Thailand | 75.1 | 49.3 | 39.3 | - | 15400 | 75.2 | 49.3 | 39.3 | - | 19.0 | 40.8 | 59 |
| Ukraine | 71.2 | | 48.9 | - | 7850 | 68.6 | 80.1 | 48.9 | - | 9.6 | 40.1 | 60 |
| Ecuador | 76.1 | 45.5 | 48.9 | 42.4 | 11250 | 76.8 | 45.5 | 48.9 | 42.4 | 13.8 | 39.8 | 61 |
| Peru | 74.7 | 69.6 | 40.9 | 30.3 | 12100 | 74.6 | 69.6 | 40.9 | 30.3 | 14.9 | 39.5 | 62 |
| Armenia | 74.4 | 46.5 | 59.1 | - | 9090 | 74.1 | 46.5 | 59.1 | - | 11.1 | 38.8 | 63 |
| Lebanon | 79.4 | 38.5 | 74.0 | 20.1 | 13990 | 82.3 | 38.5 | 74.0 | 20.1 | 17.3 | 38.2 | 64 |
| Colombia | 74.2 | 55.7 | 55.9 | 19.6 | 13490 | 73.7 | 55.7 | 55.9 | 19.6 | 16.7 | 37.6 | 65 |
| Egypt | 71.3 | 35.1 | 37.8 | 60.6 | 10570 | 68.8 | 35.1 | 37.8 | 60.6 | 13.0 | 37.3 | 66 |
| Georgia | 73.1 | 45.6 | 47.6 | - | 9350 | 71.8 | 45.6 | 47.6 | - | 11.5 | 36.6 | 67 |
| Paraguay | 73.0 | 35.1 | 49.7 | - | 11430 | 71.7 | 35.1 | 49.7 | - | 14.1 | 36.4 | 68 |
| Venezuela | 74.4 | | 61.9 | 19.1 | 16010 | 73.9 | 28.5 | 61.9 | 19.1 | 19.8 | 34.6 | 69 |
| Mongolia | 69.1 | 68.6 | 22.5 | - | 11160 | 65.1 | 68.6 | 22.5 | - | 13.7 | 34.3 | 70 |
| Monaca | 75.6 | 28.4 | 57.1 | 38.1 | 7670 | 76.0 | 28.4 | 57.1 | 38.1 | 9.4 | 33.8 | 71 |
| Moldova | 71.5 | 41.2 | 69.0 | - | 5410 | 69.1 | 41.2 | 69.0 | - | 6.5 | 33.7 | 72 |
| Botswana | 65.8 | 28.2 | 37.3 | - | 15770 | 59.7 | 28.2 | 37.3 | - | 19.5 | 33.3 | 73 |
| The Philippines | 69.0 | 29.6 | 53.7 | - | 8850 | 64.9 | 29.6 | 53.7 | - | 10.8 | 32.5 | 74 |
| Algeria | 75.9 | 36.8 | 38.2 | 19.1 | 14220 | 76.4 | 36.8 | 38.2 | 19.1 | 17.6 | 32.5 | 75 |
| South Africa | 62.0 | 20.5 | 51.9 | - | 12850 | 53.3 | 20.5 | 51.9 | - | 15.9 | 30.8 | 76 |
| Jamaica | 75.8 | 26.9 | 42.2 | - | 8310 | 76.4 | 26.9 | 42.2 | - | 10.2 | 30.6 | 77 |
| Vietnam | 76.1 | 28.8 | 43.5 | - | 5610 | 76.8 | 28.8 | 43.5 | - | 6.8 | 28.4 | 78 |
| Sri Lanka | 75.1 | 19.8 | 30.0 | - | 11500 | 75.1 | 19.8 | 30.0 | - | 14.2 | 28.2 | 79 |
| El Salvador | 73.3 | 28.1 | 26.8 | - | 7120 | 72.1 | 28.1 | 26.8 | - | 8.7 | 26.2 | 80 |
| Turkmenistan | 67.7 | - | 15.0 | - | 15030 | 62.8 | - | 15.0 | - | 18.6 | 26.0 | 81 |
| Indonesia | 69.0 | 23.0 | 22.0 | - | 10670 | 65.0 | 23.0 | 22.0 | - | 13.1 | 25.6 | 82 |
| Guatemala | 73.2 | 21.3 | 28.8 | - | 7600 | 71.9 | 21.3 | 28.8 | - | 9.3 | 25.3 | 83 |
| Kirghizia | 70.7 | 47.3 | 30.2 | - | 3310 | 67.8 | 47.3 | 30.2 | - | 3.9 | 24.8 | 84 |
| Namibia | 63.8 | 19.3 | 25.7 | - | 10570 | 56.3 | 19.3 | 25.7 | - | 13.0 | 24.5 | 85 |
| Bolivia | 68.8 | - | 35.6 | 19.0 | 6720 | 64.6 | - | 35.6 | 19.0 | 8.2 | 24.4 | 86 |
| India | 68.3 | 26.9 | 26.0 | - | 6060 | 63.8 | 26.9 | 26.0 | - | 7.3 | 23.9 | 87 |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|------|------|------|------|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----|
| Honduras | 73.4 | 20.8 | 27.6 | - | 4280 | 72.3 | 20.8 | 27.6 | - | 5.1 | 21.5 | 88 |
| Uzbekistan | 71.2 | 8.2 | 42.8 | - | 6200 | 68.7 | 8.2 | 42.8 | - | 7.5 | 20.6 | 89 |
| Laos | 66.3 | 18.1 | 18.2 | - | 5860 | 60.6 | 18.1 | 18.2 | - | 7.1 | 19.4 | 90 |
| Tajikistan | 70.9 | 26.3 | 19.0 | - | 3360 | 68.1 | 26.3 | 19.0 | - | 4.0 | 19.2 | 91 |
| Ghana | 62.4 | 15.8 | 31.4 | - | 3980 | 54.1 | 15.8 | 31.4 | - | 4.7 | 18.9 | 92 |
| Nicaragua | 75.1 | 10.8 | 19.7 | - | 5130 | 75.2 | 10.8 | 19.7 | - | 6.2 | 17.7 | 93 |
| Zambia | 61.4 | - | 21.0 | - | 3800 | 52.3 | - | 21.0 | - | 4.5 | 17.1 | 94 |
| Bangladesh | 72.2 | 17.3 | 14.4 | - | 3550 | 70.3 | 17.3 | 14.4 | - | 4.2 | 16.5 | 95 |
| Cambodia | 68.6 | 13.1 | 22.3 | - | 3290 | 64.4 | 13.1 | 22.3 | - | 3.9 | 16.4 | 96 |
| Senegal | 66.8 | 10.4 | 21.7 | 24.1 | 3040 | 61.3 | 10.4 | 21.7 | 24.1 | 3.6 | 16.4 | 97 |
| Cameroon | 57.6 | 17.4 | 20.7 | - | 3450 | 46.0 | 17.4 | 20.7 | - | 4.1 | 16.1 | 98 |
| Nigeria | 53.0 | 9.6 | 24.5 | - | 5890 | 38.3 | 9.6 | 24.5 | - | 7.1 | 15.9 | 99 |
| Republic of Yemen | 64.7 | 10.5 | 24.1 | - | 3160 | 57.9 | 10.5 | 24.1 | - | 3.7 | 15.3 | 100 |
| Pakistan | 66.3 | 9.9 | 14.0 | - | 5310 | 60.5 | 9.9 | 14.0 | - | 6.4 | 15.2 | 101 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 53.1 | 9.0 | 38.4 | - | 3350 | 38.4 | 9.0 | 38.4 | - | 3.9 | 15.1 | 102 |
| Nepal | 69.9 | 14.9 | 17.6 | - | 2500 | 66.5 | 14.9 | 17.6 | - | 2.9 | 15.0 | 103 |
| Angola | 61.2 | 8.5 | 12.4 | - | 6720 | 52.1 | 8.5 | 12.4 | - | 8.2 | 14.6 | 104 |
| Myanmar | 66.5 | 5.4 | 21.7 | - | 5220 | 60.8 | 5.4 | 21.7 | - | 6.3 | 14.6 | 105 |
| The Republic of Congo | 64.1 | - | 7.6 | - | 5840 | 56.9 | - | 7.6 | - | 7.1 | 14.5 | 106 |
| Lesotho | 53.7 | 9.1 | 25.0 | - | 3210 | 39.6 | 9.1 | 25.0 | - | 3.8 | 13.6 | 107 |
| Kenya | 66.7 | 9.4 | 16.6 | - | 2990 | 61.2 | 9.4 | 16.6 | - | 3.5 | 13.5 | 108 |
| Papua New Guinea | 65.4 | - | 7.9 | - | 3890 | 59.0 | - | 7.9 | - | 4.6 | 12.9 | 109 |
| Zimbabwe | 60.4 | 8.5 | 22.7 | - | 2110 | 50.7 | 8.5 | 22.7 | - | 2.4 | 12.4 | 110 |
| Mauritania | 63.1 | 5.5 | 15.2 | - | 3690 | 55.1 | 5.5 | 15.2 | - | 4.4 | 11.9 | 111 |
| Benin | 60.6 | 13.6 | 11.3 | - | 2100 | 51.1 | 13.6 | 11.3 | - | 2.4 | 11.7 | 112 |
| Rwanda | 66.7 | 7.9 | 18.0 | - | 1800 | 61.2 | 7.9 | 18.0 | - | 2.0 | 11.5 | 113 |
| Haiti | 63.1 | - | 12.2 | - | 1770 | 55.1 | - | 12.2 | - | 2.0 | 11.0 | 114 |
| Ethiopia | 65.0 | 7.3 | 13.9 | - | 1630 | 58.4 | 7.3 | 13.9 | - | 1.8 | 10.1 | 115 |
| Guinea | 59.4 | 10.4 | 8.2 | - | 1820 | 49.0 | 10.4 | 8.2 | - | 2.0 | 9.6 | 116 |
| Tanzania | 65.0 | 3.9 | 10.0 | - | 2610 | 58.3 | 3.9 | 10.0 | - | 3.0 | 9.1 | 117 |
| Uganda | 59.6 | 3.9 | 17.8 | - | 1740 | 49.3 | 3.9 | 17.8 | - | 1.9 | 9.0 | 118 |
| Togo | 59.9 | 10.7 | 7.1 | - | 1590 | 49.9 | 10.7 | 7.1 | - | 1.7 | 9.0 | 119 |
| Mozambique | 57.7 | 6.5 | 16.9 | - | 1170 | 46.2 | 6.5 | 16.9 | - | 1.2 | 8.9 | 120 |
| Mali | 57.5 | 5.5 | 10.3 | - | 2000 | 45.8 | 5.5 | 10.3 | - | 2.3 | 8.7 | 121 |
| Burkina Faso | 59.9 | 5.1 | 11.4 | - | 1640 | 49.9 | 5.1 | 11.4 | - | 1.8 | 8.5 | 122 |
| Sierra Leone | 51.4 | - | 6.3 | - | 1380 | 35.7 | - | 6.3 | - | 1.5 | 6.9 | 123 |
| Madagascar | 65.5 | 4.8 | 4.2 | - | 1410 | 59.2 | 4.8 | 4.2 | - | 1.5 | 6.5 | 124 |
| Burundi | 57.1 | 6.0 | 4.9 | - | 760 | 45.2 | 6.0 | 4.9 | - | 0.7 | 5.5 | 125 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 59.2 | 6.6 | 3.8 | - | 800 | 48.7 | 6.6 | 3.8 | - | 0.8 | 5.5 | 126 |
| Niger | 59.7 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 8.5 | 950 | 49.4 | 3.5 | 2.5 | 8.5 | 0.9 | 5.1 | 127 |
| Chad | 52.6 | 2.1 | 3.5 | - | 2130 | 37.6 | 2.1 | 3.5 | - | 2.4 | 5.1 | 128 |
| Malawi | 62.7 | 0.7 | 9.3 | - | 1120 | 54.4 | 0.7 | 9.3 | - | 1.2 | 4.5 | 129 |
| Eritrea | 64.6 | 2.5 | 1.1 | - | 1370 | 57.7 | 2.5 | 1.1 | - | 1.5 | 3.9 | 130 |
| Central Africa | 51.4 | 2.6 | 3.8 | - | 660 | 35.7 | 2.6 | 3.8 | - | 0.6 | 3.8 | 131 |
| High-income country | 80.3 | 76.1 | 79.4 | 80.5 | 45129 | 83.9 | 76.1 | 79.4 | 80.5 | 56.3 | 74.5 | |
| Medium-income country | 71.1 | 34.1 | 38.6 | - | 10793 | 68.5 | 34.1 | 38.6 | - | 13.3 | 33.1 | |
| Low-income country | 62.5 | 8.9 | 11.7 | - | 2000 | 54.2 | 8.9 | 11.7 | - | 2.3 | 10.6 | |
| World average | 71.9 | 36.7 | 43.0 | 39.3 | 15696 | 69.8 | 36.7 | 43.0 | 39.3 | 19.4 | 38.4 | |

Note: * refers to replacing it with the percent of people using safely managed sanitation services. “-” represents data

are not available.

Appendix 2 international comparison of the three indices in 2015

| Country | GDP per capita and ranking | | HDI and ranking | | HDI _N and ranking | | (1)-(2) | (2)-(3) | (1)-(3) |
|-----------------|----------------------------|----|-----------------|----|------------------------------|----|---------|---------|---------|
| Switzerland | 82016 | 1 | 0.939 | 3 | 81.4 | 5 | -2 | -2 | -4 |
| Norway | 74498 | 2 | 0.949 | 1 | 83.8 | 2 | 1 | -1 | 0 |
| Ireland | 61808 | 3 | 0.923 | 8 | 76.6 | 15 | -5 | -7 | -12 |
| Australia | 56561 | 4 | 0.939 | 2 | 79.1 | 10 | 2 | -8 | -6 |
| The U.S. | 56444 | 5 | 0.920 | 10 | 81.0 | 6 | -5 | 4 | -1 |
| Singapore | 54941 | 6 | 0.925 | 6 | 90.6 | 1 | 0 | 5 | 5 |
| Denmark | 53013 | 7 | 0.925 | 5 | 82.9 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 4 |
| Sweden | 50812 | 8 | 0.913 | 12 | 77.2 | 13 | -4 | -1 | -5 |
| The Netherlands | 44746 | 9 | 0.924 | 7 | 82.4 | 4 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| The UK | 44306 | 10 | 0.909 | 13 | 74.0 | 17 | -3 | -4 | -7 |
| Austria | 44207 | 11 | 0.893 | 20 | 80.8 | 7 | -9 | 13 | 4 |
| Canada | 43525 | 12 | 0.920 | 9 | 73.3 | 18 | 3 | -9 | -6 |
| Finland | 42424 | 13 | 0.895 | 19 | 79.4 | 8 | -6 | 11 | 5 |
| Germany | 41324 | 14 | 0.926 | 4 | 77.8 | 12 | 10 | -8 | 2 |
| Belgium | 40361 | 15 | 0.896 | 18 | 78.4 | 11 | -3 | 7 | 4 |
| New Zealand | 38649 | 16 | 0.915 | 11 | 73.1 | 19 | 5 | -8 | -3 |
| France | 36613 | 17 | 0.897 | 17 | 72.6 | 20 | 0 | -3 | -3 |
| Israel | 35691 | 18 | 0.899 | 16 | 70.9 | 22 | 2 | -6 | -4 |
| Japan | 34568 | 19 | 0.903 | 14 | 77.1 | 14 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Italy | 30180 | 20 | 0.887 | 22 | 67.4 | 26 | -2 | -4 | -6 |
| Kuwait | 29109 | 21 | 0.800 | 39 | 65.7 | 29 | -18 | 10 | -8 |
| South Korea | 27105 | 22 | 0.901 | 15 | 79.4 | 9 | 7 | 6 | 13 |
| Spain | 25790 | 23 | 0.884 | 23 | 76.5 | 16 | 0 | 7 | 7 |
| Slovenia | 20873 | 24 | 0.89 | 21 | 67.7 | 25 | 3 | -4 | -1 |
| Saudi Arab | 20733 | 25 | 0.847 | 30 | 71.2 | 21 | -5 | 9 | 4 |
| Portugal | 19253 | 26 | 0.843 | 32 | 60.2 | 33 | -6 | -1 | -7 |
| Greece | 18071 | 27 | 0.866 | 25 | 67.7 | 24 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| Czech Republic | 17716 | 28 | 0.878 | 24 | 66.1 | 28 | 4 | -4 | 0 |
| Estonia | 17156 | 29 | 0.865 | 26 | 69.7 | 23 | 3 | 3 | 6 |
| Slovakia | 16133 | 30 | 0.845 | 31 | 61.8 | 31 | -1 | 0 | -1 |
| Uruguay | 15525 | 31 | 0.795 | 41 | 54.0 | 41 | -10 | 0 | -10 |
| Lithuania | 14289 | 32 | 0.848 | 28 | 60.0 | 34 | 4 | -6 | -2 |
| Chile | 13737 | 33 | 0.847 | 29 | 66.6 | 27 | 4 | 2 | 6 |
| Argentina | 13698 | 34 | 0.827 | 35 | 49.5 | 45 | -1 | -10 | -11 |
| Panama | 13684 | 35 | 0.788 | 45 | 46.8 | 49 | -10 | -4 | -14 |
| Latvia | 13640 | 36 | 0.83 | 34 | 63.7 | 30 | 2 | 4 | 6 |
| Poland | 12566 | 37 | 0.855 | 27 | 61.5 | 32 | 10 | -5 | 5 |
| Hungary | 12484 | 38 | 0.836 | 33 | 57.5 | 38 | 5 | -5 | 0 |
| Croatia | 11758 | 39 | 0.827 | 36 | 57.5 | 37 | 3 | -1 | 2 |
| Costa Rica | 11393 | 40 | 0.776 | 46 | 47.1 | 48 | -6 | -2 | -8 |
| Turkey | 10985 | 41 | 0.767 | 49 | 55.5 | 40 | -8 | 9 | 1 |
| Kazakhstan | 10511 | 42 | 0.794 | 43 | 50.8 | 42 | -1 | 1 | 0 |
| Malaysia | 9649 | 43 | 0.789 | 44 | 56.9 | 39 | -1 | 5 | 4 |
| Russia | 9347 | 44 | 0.804 | 37 | 58.3 | 36 | 7 | 1 | 8 |
| Mexico | 9291 | 45 | 0.762 | 54 | 42.0 | 56 | -9 | -2 | -11 |
| Romania | 8978 | 46 | 0.802 | 38 | 49.4 | 46 | 8 | -8 | 0 |
| Brazil | 8750 | 47 | 0.754 | 56 | 44.0 | 52 | -9 | 4 | -5 |
| Lebanon | 8452 | 48 | 0.763 | 53 | 38.2 | 64 | -5 | -11 | -16 |
| China | 8069 | 49 | 0.738 | 65 | 45.1 | 50 | -16 | 15 | -1 |
| Bulgaria | 6993 | 50 | 0.794 | 42 | 50.2 | 43 | 8 | -1 | 7 |
| Dominica | 6535 | 51 | 0.722 | 70 | 42.7 | 54 | -19 | 16 | -3 |
| Botswana | 6528 | 52 | 0.698 | 73 | 33.3 | 73 | -21 | 0 | -21 |
| Turkmenistan | 6433 | 53 | 0.691 | 76 | 26.0 | 81 | -23 | -5 | -28 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|-----------------------|------|-----|-------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| Ecuador | 6150 | 54 | 0.739 | 64 | 39.8 | 61 | -10 | 3 | -7 |
| Peru | 6053 | 55 | 0.74 | 62 | 39.5 | 62 | -7 | 0 | -7 |
| Colombia | 6045 | 56 | 0.727 | 68 | 37.6 | 65 | -12 | 3 | -9 |
| Belarus | 5949 | 57 | 0.796 | 40 | 59.0 | 35 | 17 | 5 | 22 |
| Thailand | 5846 | 58 | 0.74 | 63 | 40.8 | 59 | -5 | 4 | -1 |
| South Africa | 5747 | 59 | 0.666 | 82 | 30.8 | 76 | -23 | 6 | -17 |
| Azerbaijan | 5500 | 60 | 0.759 | 55 | 41.3 | 58 | 5 | -3 | 2 |
| Jamaica | 4940 | 61 | 0.73 | 67 | 30.6 | 77 | -6 | -10 | -16 |
| Iran | 4862 | 62 | 0.774 | 47 | 47.7 | 47 | 15 | 0 | 15 |
| Namibia | 4852 | 63 | 0.64 | 87 | 24.5 | 85 | -24 | 2 | -22 |
| Macedonia | 4834 | 64 | 0.748 | 57 | 43.7 | 53 | 7 | 4 | 11 |
| Algeria | 4160 | 65 | 0.745 | 58 | 32.5 | 75 | 7 | -17 | -10 |
| Paraguay | 4109 | 66 | 0.693 | 74 | 36.4 | 68 | -8 | 6 | -2 |
| Jordan | 4096 | 67 | 0.741 | 61 | 42.6 | 55 | 6 | 6 | 12 |
| Albania | 3953 | 68 | 0.764 | 52 | 50.2 | 44 | 16 | 8 | 24 |
| Mongolia | 3947 | 69 | 0.735 | 66 | 34.3 | 70 | 3 | -4 | -1 |
| Guatemala | 3924 | 70 | 0.64 | 86 | 25.3 | 83 | -16 | 3 | -13 |
| Sri Lanka | 3842 | 71 | 0.766 | 51 | 28.2 | 79 | 20 | -28 | -8 |
| Tunisia | 3828 | 72 | 0.725 | 69 | 41.5 | 57 | 3 | 12 | 15 |
| Georgia | 3765 | 73 | 0.769 | 48 | 36.6 | 67 | 25 | -19 | 6 |
| Angola | 3684 | 74 | 0.533 | 102 | 14.6 | 104 | -28 | -2 | -30 |
| El Salvador | 3670 | 75 | 0.68 | 80 | 26.2 | 80 | -5 | 0 | -5 |
| Armenia | 3618 | 76 | 0.743 | 59 | 38.8 | 63 | 17 | -4 | 13 |
| Egypt | 3548 | 77 | 0.691 | 75 | 37.3 | 66 | 2 | 9 | 11 |
| Indonesia | 3335 | 78 | 0.689 | 77 | 25.6 | 82 | 1 | -5 | -4 |
| Bolivia | 3077 | 79 | 0.674 | 81 | 24.4 | 86 | -2 | -5 | -7 |
| The Philippines | 2878 | 80 | 0.682 | 79 | 32.5 | 74 | 1 | 5 | 6 |
| Monaco | 2864 | 81 | 0.647 | 84 | 33.8 | 71 | -3 | 13 | 10 |
| Nigeria | 2655 | 82 | 0.527 | 104 | 15.9 | 99 | -22 | 5 | -17 |
| Papua New Guinea | 2606 | 83 | 0.516 | 106 | 12.9 | 109 | -23 | -3 | -26 |
| Honduras | 2341 | 84 | 0.625 | 89 | 21.5 | 88 | -5 | 1 | -4 |
| Laos | 2159 | 85 | 0.586 | 92 | 19.4 | 90 | -7 | 2 | -5 |
| Uzbekistan | 2138 | 86 | 0.701 | 71 | 20.6 | 89 | 15 | -18 | -3 |
| Ukraine | 2125 | 87 | 0.743 | 60 | 40.1 | 60 | 27 | 0 | 27 |
| Nicaragua | 2073 | 88 | 0.645 | 85 | 17.7 | 93 | 3 | -8 | -5 |
| Vietnam | 2065 | 89 | 0.683 | 78 | 28.4 | 78 | 11 | 0 | 11 |
| Moldova | 1832 | 90 | 0.699 | 72 | 33.7 | 72 | 18 | 0 | 18 |
| The Republic of Congo | 1712 | 91 | 0.592 | 91 | 14.5 | 106 | 0 | -15 | -15 |
| India | 1606 | 92 | 0.624 | 90 | 23.9 | 87 | 2 | 3 | 5 |
| Cote d'Ivoire | 1434 | 93 | 0.474 | 119 | 15.1 | 102 | -26 | 17 | -9 |
| Pakistan | 1429 | 94 | 0.55 | 100 | 15.2 | 101 | -6 | -1 | -7 |
| Kenya | 1355 | 95 | 0.555 | 99 | 13.5 | 108 | -4 | -9 | -13 |
| Cameroon | 1354 | 96 | 0.518 | 105 | 16.1 | 98 | -9 | 7 | -2 |
| Ghana | 1354 | 97 | 0.579 | 94 | 18.9 | 92 | 3 | 2 | 5 |
| Zambia | 1314 | 98 | 0.579 | 95 | 17.1 | 94 | 3 | 1 | 4 |
| Republic of Yemen | 1286 | 99 | 0.482 | 117 | 15.3 | 100 | -18 | 17 | -1 |
| Bangladesh | 1210 | 100 | 0.579 | 93 | 16.5 | 95 | 7 | -2 | 5 |
| Cambodia | 1163 | 101 | 0.563 | 96 | 16.4 | 96 | 5 | 0 | 5 |
| Mauritania | 1158 | 102 | 0.513 | 108 | 11.9 | 111 | -6 | -3 | -9 |
| Lesotho | 1152 | 103 | 0.497 | 111 | 13.6 | 107 | -8 | 4 | -4 |
| Myanmar | 1139 | 104 | 0.556 | 98 | 14.6 | 105 | 6 | -7 | -1 |
| Kirghizia | 1121 | 105 | 0.664 | 83 | 24.8 | 84 | 22 | -1 | 21 |
| Zimbabwe | 1033 | 106 | 0.516 | 107 | 12.4 | 110 | -1 | -3 | -4 |
| Tajikistan | 919 | 107 | 0.627 | 88 | 19.2 | 91 | 19 | -3 | 16 |
| Senegal | 911 | 108 | 0.494 | 112 | 16.4 | 97 | -4 | 15 | 11 |
| Tanzania | 872 | 109 | 0.531 | 103 | 9.1 | 117 | 6 | -14 | -8 |
| Haiti | 815 | 110 | 0.493 | 113 | 11.0 | 114 | -3 | -1 | -4 |
| Chad | 784 | 111 | 0.396 | 129 | 5.1 | 128 | -18 | 1 | -17 |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------|-------|-----|--------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|----|
| Benin | 784 | 112 | 0.485 | 116 | 11.7 | 112 | -4 | 4 | 0 |
| Mali | 750 | 113 | 0.442 | 121 | 8.7 | 121 | -8 | 0 | -8 |
| Nepal | 747 | 114 | 0.558 | 97 | 15.0 | 103 | 17 | -6 | 11 |
| Guinea | 733 | 115 | 0.414 | 126 | 9.6 | 116 | -11 | 10 | -1 |
| Rwanda | 712 | 116 | 0.498 | 110 | 11.5 | 113 | 6 | -3 | 3 |
| Uganda | 675 | 117 | 0.493 | 114 | 9.0 | 118 | 3 | -4 | -1 |
| Ethiopia | 645 | 118 | 0.448 | 120 | 10.1 | 115 | -2 | 5 | 3 |
| Sierra Leone | 583 | 119 | 0.42 | 124 | 6.9 | 123 | -5 | 1 | -4 |
| Burkina Faso | 575 | 120 | 0.402 | 128 | 8.5 | 122 | -8 | 6 | -2 |
| Togo | 551 | 121 | 0.487 | 115 | 9.0 | 119 | 6 | -4 | 2 |
| Mozambique | 528 | 122 | 0.418 | 125 | 8.9 | 120 | -3 | 5 | 2 |
| Democratic Republic of Congo | 498 | 123 | 0.435 | 122 | 5.5 | 126 | 1 | -4 | -3 |
| Madagascar | 402 | 124 | 0.512 | 109 | 6.5 | 124 | 15 | -15 | 0 |
| Niger | 364 | 125 | 0.353 | 130 | 5.1 | 127 | -5 | 3 | -2 |
| Malawi | 363 | 126 | 0.476 | 118 | 4.5 | 129 | 8 | -11 | -3 |
| Central Africa | 348 | 127 | 0.352 | 131 | 3.8 | 131 | -4 | 0 | -4 |
| Burundi | 301 | 128 | 0.404 | 127 | 5.5 | 125 | 1 | 2 | 3 |
| Venezuela | - | | 0.767 | 50 | 34.6 | 69 | -50 | -19 | |
| Syria | - | | 0.536 | 101 | 44.3 | 51 | | 50 | |
| Eritrea | - | | 0.42 | 123 | 3.9 | 130 | | -7 | |
| High-income country | 39137 | | 0.892* | | 74.5 | | | | |
| Medium-income country | 4792 | | 0.631* | | 33.1 | | | | |
| Low-income country | 762 | | 0.497* | | 10.6 | | | | |
| World average | 10172 | | 0.717* | | 38.4 | | | | |

Note: the ranking refers to that of 131 sample countries. * represents the highest human development level, medium human development level, low human development level and world average human development level respectively. (1) - (2) refers to the ranking of GDP per capita minus the ranking of HDI. (2) - (3) refers to the ranking of HDI minus the ranking of HDI_N. (1) - (3) refers to the ranking of GDP per capita minus the ranking of HDI_N.