

Human Development Indices	Slovenian Economic Mirror	IMAD
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Values of the HDI and its components for selected countries, 2001 ¹					
	Slovenia	Norway	Austria	Portugal	Czech Rep.
Life expectancy (years)	75.9	78.7	78.3	75.9	75.1
Index	0.85	0.90	0.89	0.85	0.83
Rank in the world (acc. to index)	33	5	14	32	37
Gross enrolment ratio², %	83	98	92	93	76
Education index	0.94	0.99	0.97	0.97	0.91
Rank in the world (acc. to index)	27	1	12	14	36
GDP per capita (PPP, USD)	17,130	29,620	26,730	18,150	14,720
Index	0.86	0.95	0.93	0.87	0.83
Rank in the world (acc. to index)	32	4	10	29	38
HDI	0.881	0.944	0.929	0.896	0.861
Rank in the world	29	1	16	23	32

Source of data: (2003) *Human Development Report 2003*. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press, UNDP.
Notes: ¹data are published with a two-year delay; ²the share of people enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary education relative to the population in official school age for enrolment.

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has just published the fourteenth **global Human Development Report** (2003). Its central issue is Millennium Development Goals, which have also been the main concern of the Development Programme since 2000, when the United Nations Millennium Declaration was adopted. The **Human Development Index** (HDI) calculated for 2001 brings significant changes in global terms, but not so much in terms of Slovenia's ranking. Slovenia was put in 29th place among 175 countries for the fourth year running, with the total value of its index rising again slightly. The only change compared to 2000 involved the life expectancy index, which edged up 0.01 of a point. The first place was still occupied by Norway, followed by Iceland, which climbed from 7th place. Countries ranging close to Slovenia underwent marked upward or downward changes. Portugal improved the value of its index by 0.016 of a point in one year (the only fall was seen in the gross enrolment ratio, but this did not reduce the value of the index because of a rise in the level of literacy) and climbed by five places. Korea, which was ahead of Slovenia in 2000, slipped from 27th to 30th place due to the reduction of its HDI. Similarly, Malta lost a few places because of a lower gross enrolment ratio and a lower GDP per capita (PPP, USD). Slovenia was still ranked highest out of all the countries in transition; however, both the Czech Republic and Poland drew close thanks to continuing and marked rises in their indices. Other countries in transition did not record any major positive changes.

Like in the HDI, Slovenia did not experience any marked changes in its **Gender-related Development Index** (GDI – see SEM 3/2003:21); it slid from 27th to 29th place, however, the values of the index and its constituent indices rose. We can account for this change in ranking by (faster) rises in GDI values of countries that were placed ahead of Slovenia. Some top-ranking countries changed their positions, including countries that enjoy a high level of human development – which was closely related to changes in their HDI. Norway was again in the first place after a few years, overtaking Australia. There was significantly less discrepancy between the values of the HDI and GDI in this group, suggesting that commodities necessary for (quality) life such as health, income and education are evenly distributed between genders. This is definitely not the case in the lowest-ranking countries (Niger, Burkina Faso, Sierra Leone), whose development indices have remained unchanged for too long. Gaps between the values of disaggregated indices comprising the GDI remained wide in many countries, especially as regards the income ratio between women and men. This ratio was the most favourable in Denmark, Latvia, Finland, Australia and Sweden. Slovenia was in 19th place. Even though their incomes were lower, countries like Bulgaria, Bahamas, Belarus, Russia and Estonia had a better income ratio between women and men than Slovenia.

Values of the GDI and its components for selected countries, 2001 ¹						
		Slovenia	Norway	Austria	Portugal	Czech Rep.
Life expectancy	women	79.5	81.7	81.3	76.4	78.4
	men	72.2	75.8	75.1	72.3	71.7
Gross enrolment ratio², %	women	85	102	93	97	77
	men	80	94	91	90	76
GDP per capita (ppp, USD)	women	13,152	23,317	17,940	12,782	10,555
	men	21,338	36,043	35,923	23,940	19,113
Women's income relative to men's income, %		61.6	64.7	49.9	53.4	55.2
GDI		0.879	0.941	0.924	0.892	0.857
Rank in the world		29	1	14	23	32
GDI – HDI³		-0.002	-0.003	-0.005	-0.004	-0.004
GDI rank – HDI rank³		0	0	2	0	0

Source of data: (2003) *Human Development Report 2003*. Oxford, New York: Oxford University Press, UNDP. Notes: ¹data are published with a two-year delay; ²the share of people enrolled in primary, secondary and tertiary education relative to the population in official school age for enrolment. ³positive values show a higher ranking relative to the HDI and vice versa.