

Human Development Index

Each year, the UN releases its Human Development Report, which looks at the overall progress of nations as measured by one statistic called the Human Development Index. This single statistic is made up of three primary components – life expectancy, income and education. This visualization shows you the HDI, the three components that go into the HDI, as well as how much each country has progressed since 1980, and the impact of the inequality-adjusted HDI, which changes a country's ranking based on the inequality within that country across all HDI dimensions. You can explore the entire HDI here and make comparisons across countries, regions and various measures.

#RANK COUNTRY NAME

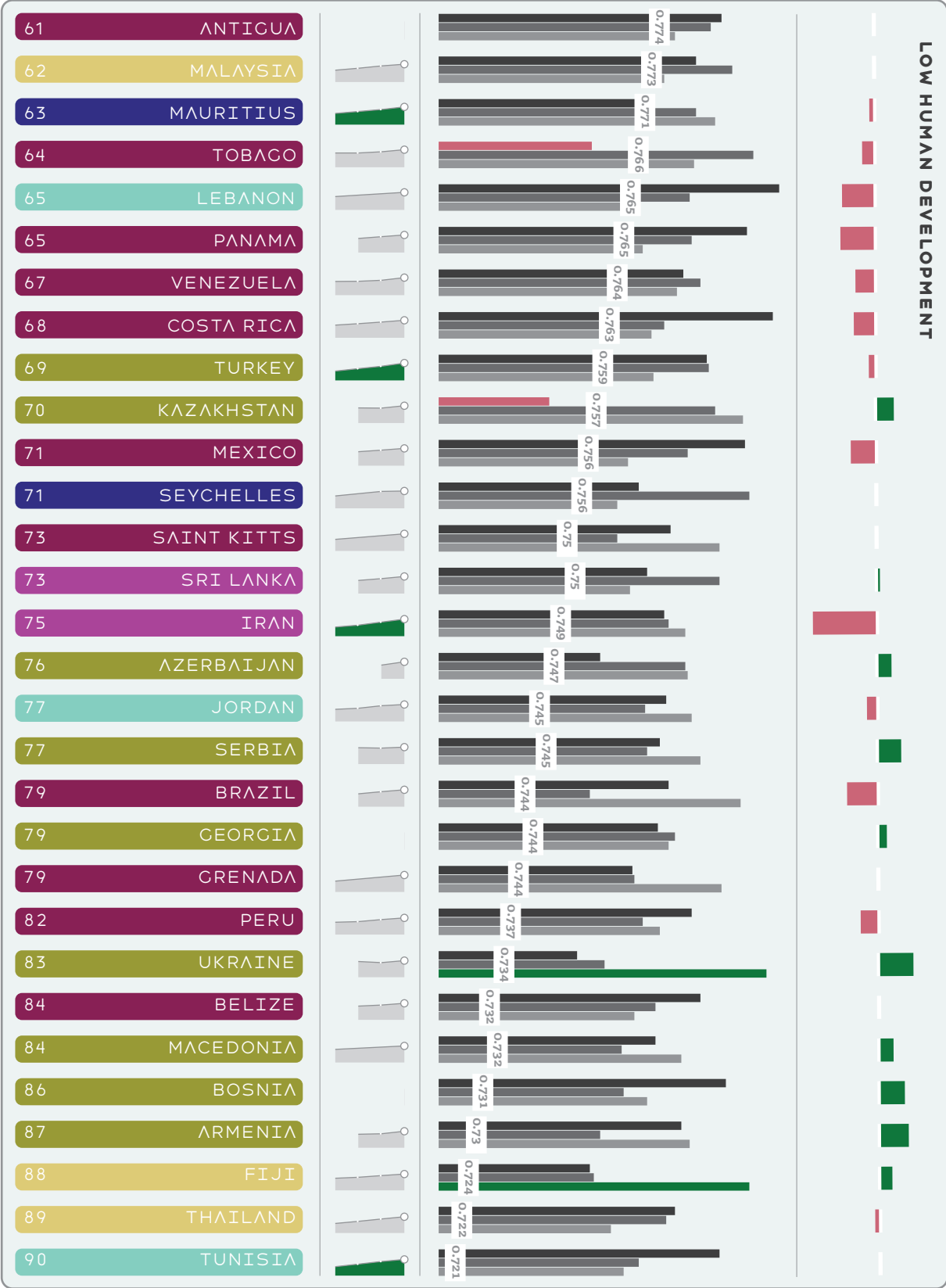
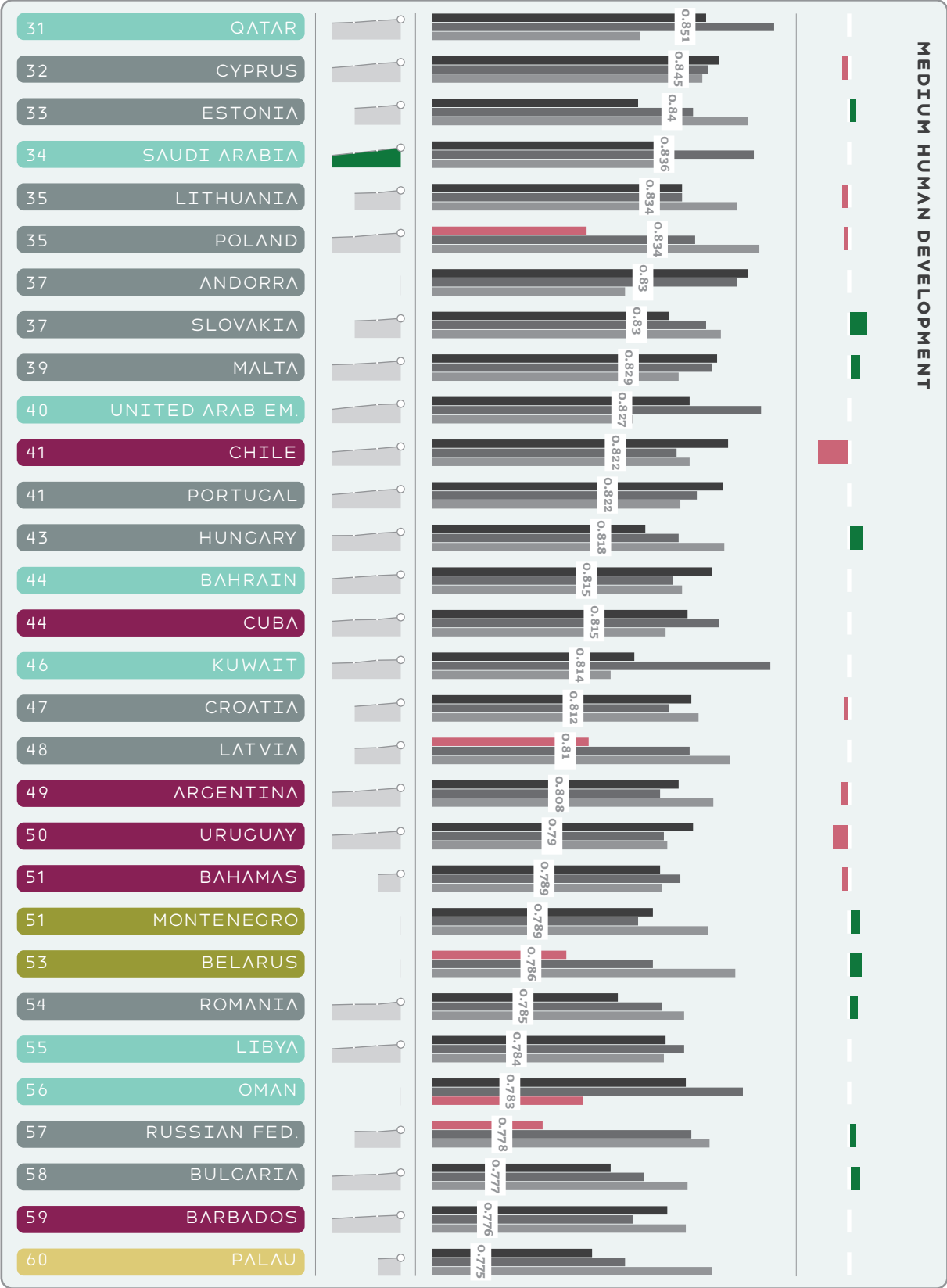
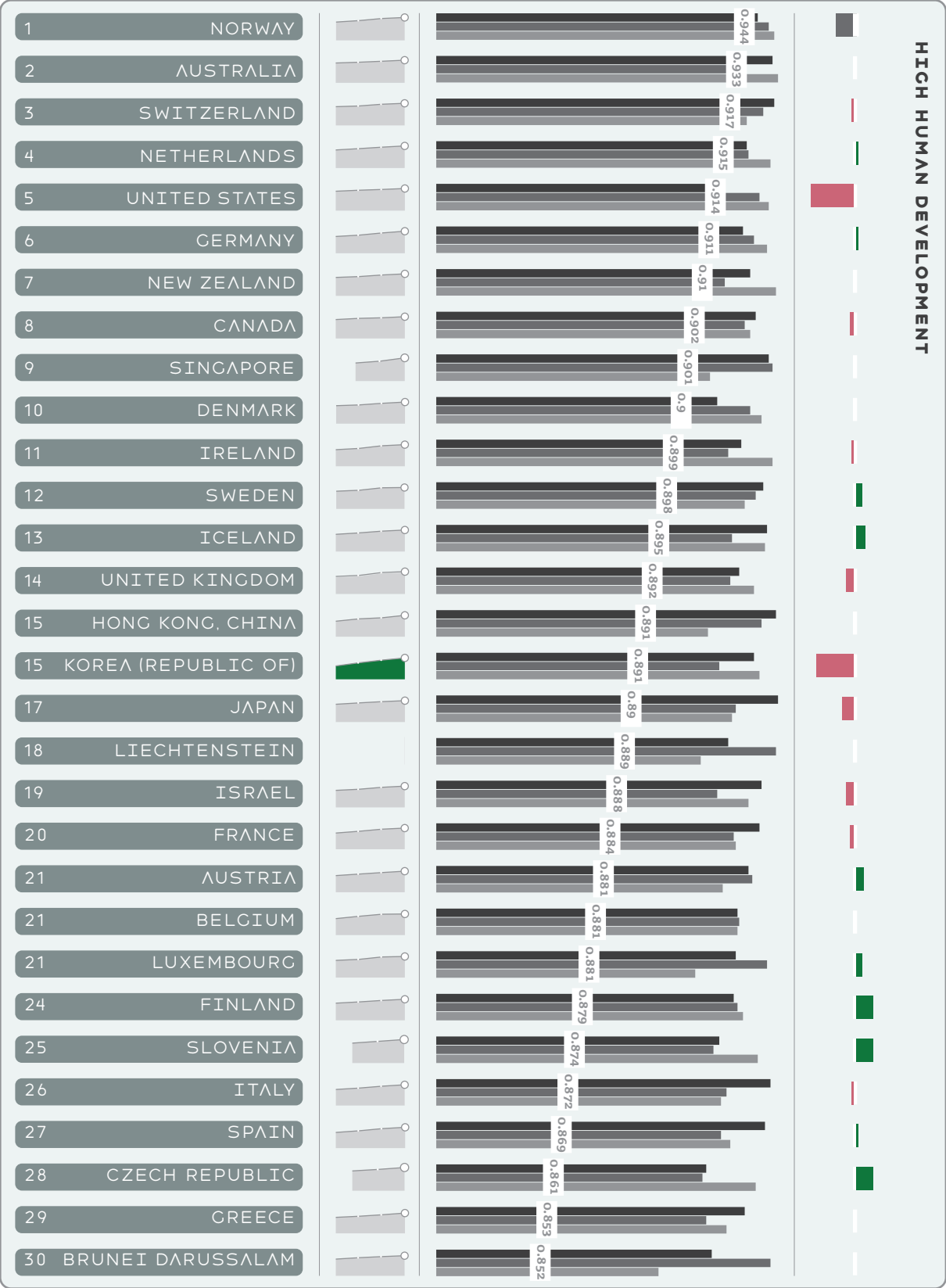
The background color behind the country name indicates the region. If grey, that indicates no regional affiliation (the UN only tracks six regions in addition to the countries, and not all countries belong to those regions.)

This mini line chart shows the change in HDI for this country since 1980, with points at 1980, 1990, 2000 and 2012. A green or red colored background indicates a percentile change of at least 15% up or down during that time. Missing dots indicate no data available.

All three components of the HDI are visible here, starting with life expectancy at the top, then education, then income. The green and red colors indicate that this measure has at least a 1/3 rank variance (up or down) between the country's overall HDI and this measure.

The overall HDI is displayed with a marker and the actual value is visible.

This split bar chart shows how much the inequality adjusted index changes this country's ranking - either up or down. Just the most and least changed (top and bottom five - including ties in this categorization) are colored, while the rest are grey.



INEQUALITY

The Islamic Republic of Iran had by far the most dramatic change in HDI rank due to inequality, dropping by 34 places. The dubious distinction of second place goes to the United States (-23). The greatest rise in rank due to inequality goes to Ukraine

SINCE 1980

Meanwhile, nine countries have increased by at least 15% during that time, including four (South Korea, Suadi Arabia, and Turkey) jumping by more than 25%.

EDUCATION OUTLIERS

Just three countries' education ranks vary by at least 46.75 (meaning a 25% rank variance) as compared to their overall HDI rank. For example, Oman has an overall HDI rank of 56th, while its education rank is 105th. Its education system severely lags other countries in the same HDI range. The other two countries-Ukraine and Fiji-actually have better better relative education rankings compared to their overall HDI ranks (+50 and +47, respectively).