(see EXPLANATORY NOTES below for more information on each numbered column)

	UN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI) DATA, 2011										HERITAGE FOUNDATION DATA 2011				
	(1) TOTAL HDI		(2) NON-INCOME HDI		(3) INEQUALITY-ADJUSTED HDI		(4) TOP-TO-BOTTOM QUINTILE		(5) PER CAPITA GNI		(6) P/CAP GDP	(7) EFI (ECONOMIC FREDOM INDEX)		(8) TAX AS % OF GDP	(9) GOV'T EXPEN. AS % OF GDP
	score	rank	score	rank	score	rank	ratio	rank	$US (ppp)	rank	rank	index	rank	rank	rank
Norway	.943	1	.975	3	.890	1	3.9	5	47,557	1	1	30	21	38	21
Australia	.929	2	.979	1	.856	2	7	31	34,431	9	6	3	1	19	11
The Netherlands	.910	3	.944	6	.846	4	5.1	17	36,402	4	4	15	11	34	33
United States	.910	4	.931	14	.771	22	8.5	36	43,017	2	2	9	7	11	18
New Zealand	.908	5	.978	2	n.a.	n.a.	6.8	30	23,737	24	25	4	2	26	24
Canada	.908	6	.944	7	.829	12	5.5	20	35,166	7	8	6	4	20	19
Ireland	.908	7	.959	4	.843	6	5.7	23	29,322	17	5	7	5	18	26
Germany	.905	9	.940	9	.842	8	4.3	10	34,854	8	14	23	17	37	30
Sweden	.904	10	.936	12	.851	3	4	7	35,837	5	10	22	16	44	43
Switzerland	.903	11	.926	15	.840	9	5.4	19	39,924	3	3	5	3	16	10
Japan	.901	12	.940	10	n.a.	n.a.	3.4	1	32,295	14	17	20	14	12	13
Iceland	.898	14	.943	8	.845	5	n.a.	n.a.	29,354	16	9	44	28	35	45
South Korea	.897	15	.945	5	.749	26	4.7	12	28,230	18	23	35	25	10	9
Denmark	.895	16	.926	16	.842	7	4.3	9	34,347	10	11	8	6	45	42
Israel	.888	17	.939	11	.779	20	7.9	33	25,849	21	22	43	27	23	28
Belgium	.886	18	.914	20	.819	15	4.9	16	33,357	11	12	31	22	43	41
Austria	.885	19	.908	23	.820	14	4.4	11	35,719	6	7	21	15	39	38
France	.884	20	.919	18	.804	16	5.6	21	30,462	15	15	64	36	42	44
Slovenia	.884	21	.935	13	.837	10	4.8	14	24,914	22	24	66	37	31	32
Finland	.882	22	.911	22	.833	11	3.8	4	32,438	13	16	17	13	41	40
Spain	.878	23	.920	17	.799	17	6	24	26,508	19	20	32	23	24	25
Italy	.874	24	.914	21	.779	21	6.5	28	26,484	20	21	88	42	40	37
Czech Republic	.865	27	.917	19	.821	13	3.5	2	21,405	26	26	28	20	29	27
United Kingdom	.863	28	.879	26	.791	18	7.2	32	33,296	12	13	16	12	33	36
Greece	.861	29	.902	24	.756	25	6.2	25	23,747	23	19	87	41	28	35
Estonia	.835	34	.890	25	.769	23	6.3	26	16,799	30	32	14	10	21	20
Slovakia	.834	35	.875	27	.787	19	4	6	19,998	28	28	37	26	15	12
Hungary	.816	38	.862	28	.759	24	4.8	13	16,581	31	30	51	30	36	39
Poland	.813	39	.853	31	.734	27	5.6	22	17,451	29	31	68	38	27	29
Lithuania	.810	40	.853	32	.730	28	6.7	29	16,234	32	34	24	18	17	15
Portugal	.809	41	.833	36	.726	29	7.9	34	20,753	27	27	69	39	32	34
Latvia	.805	43	.857	30	.717	30	6.3	27	14,293	35	37	56	32	14	17
Chile	.805	44	.862	29	.652	36	3.6	3	13,329	36	36	11	8	5	4
Argentina	.797	45	.843	33	.641	38	12.3	39	14,527	34	35	138	45	9	5
Croatia	.796	46	.834	35	.675	34	5.2	18	15,729	33	33	82	40	8	22
Uruguay	.783	48	.828	37	.654	35	8.7	37	13,242	37	38	33	24	4	7
Romania	.781	50	.841	34	.683	32	4.9	15	11,046	41	40	63	35	13	16
Bulgaria	.771	55	.822	39	.683	33	10.2	38	11,412	40	41	60	34	22	14
Panama	.768	58	.811	40	.579	41	15.8	41	12,335	39	42	59	33	1	2
Serbia	.766	59	.824	38	.694	31	4.1	8	10,236	43	43	101	43	30	31
Trinidad and Tobago	.760	62	.750	42	.644	37	8.3	35	23,429	25	29	52	31	7	8
Costa Rica	.744	69	.785	41	.591	40	13.2	40	10,497	42	44	49	29	3	3
Mauritius	.728	77	.745	44	.631	39	n.a.	n.a.	12,918	38	39	12	9	6	6
Brazil	.718	84	.748	43	.519	42	17.6	42	10,162	44	45	113	44	25	23
Taiwan	(replaced by the People's Republic of China at the UN in 1971)										18	25	19	2	1

(1) total HDI: Annually since 1990, the UN Development Programme has produced a Human Development Report ranking member countries on its Human Development Index (HDI), which measures health, education and living standards according to a standardized methodology relying on a number of indicators. The UN measures human development for 187 regimes. The top 47 countries are regarded as having "very high" human development, the second 47 as having "high" human development. This column shows the HDI values and rankings (out of 187) for the 45 data set regimes.

(2) non-income HDI: In this column the impact of national income on the HDI has been removed. Note how much the position of the United States changes when income is removed from the index, especially when compared with regimes such as Norway and Canada. By contrast, South Korea moves up considerably on the basis of this index, indicating strong health and education indicators. Data set regimes are ranked relative to each other.

(3) Inequality-adjusted HDI: Beginning in 2010, the Report introduced an inequality-adjusted HDI or IHDI, which is described as "the actual level of human development (taking into account inequality)." Note how the United States falls from ranking fourth to 22nd once inequality is factored in, while Denmark and Iceland move up into the top ten.

(4) top-to-bottom quintile: One of the inequality indicators is the ratio of the income of the top 20% (fifth or quintile) to the income of the bottom 20%. (Recently, the ratio of the top 10% to the bottom 10% has also been used.) Ranking 36th on this measure is one reason why the United States is only 22nd on the IHDI; and being 4th on this measure helps explain Finland's rise from 22nd on HDI to 11th on IHDI. On the other hand Slovenia also gains 11 places on the IHDI, but was 14th in the rankings for this indicator.

(5) per-capita GNI: For HDI purposes, income is measured in per capita GNI (gross national income). The OECD defines GNI as "GDP less primary incomes payable to non-resident units plus primary incomes receivable from non-resident units," while GDP is defined as "an aggregate measure of production equal to the sum of the gross values added of all resident institutional units engaged in production (plus any taxes, and minus any subsidies, on products not included in the value of their outputs)." In short, GNI and GDP are two slightly different ways of measuring a national economy's total output. These values are usually expressed, as here, in purchasing power parity (PPP) terms in $US. Again, according to the OECD, PPPs "equalise the purchasing power of different currencies by eliminating the differences in price levels between countries."[1]

(6) per capita GDP: This column provides the rankings of the data set regimes (relative to each other) on the Heritage Foundation per capita GDP data. Significant differences between numbers in this column and numbers in column (5) may reflect differences in the time lag between the data compilation and its publication.

(7) EFI (economic freedom index): The EFI is generated by the Heritage Foundation according to its measure of the 10 economic freedoms described in Figure 14.1. The column contains the actual EFI rankings for the data set countries as well as their rankings on these scores relative to each other. Note the significant difference that often exists between a regime's HDI and its EFI.

(8) tax as % of GDP: This column provides the rankings of the data set regimes (relative to each other) on Heritage Foundation data on tax as a percentage of GDP.

(9) government expenditure as % of GDP: This column provides the rankings of the data set regimes (relative to each other) on Heritage Foundation data on government expenditure as a percentage of GDP.

1 OECD, Glossary of Statistical Terms, Web [http://stats.oecd.org/glossary/index.htm].