



The Balance Sheet of Human Development – a story for the twenty-first century

Global Progress	Health	Global Deprivation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Life expectancy in developing countries increased by over a third from 46 to 65 years between 1960 and 2003 In 2003, 93 countries enjoyed a life expectancy at birth of more than 70 years, up from 55 countries in 1990; the number of developing countries in this group has doubled, from 22 to 48 Around 80% of people in the developing world now have access to improved water supplies 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During 1990-2000 the number of people infected with HIV/AIDS more than doubled, from under 15 million to more than 34 million Around 1.9 billion people are not expected to survive to age 65 Over one billion people still lack access to improved water sources, and 2.9 billion access to basic sanitation 	
Education		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 1970 and 2003 the adult literacy rate in developing countries rose from 48% to 77% Between 1990 and 1997 alone, the gross primary and secondary enrolment ratio increased from 74% to 81% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2000 more than 850 million adults were illiterate, over 60% of them women. In industrial countries more than 100 million were functionally illiterate More than 130 million children aged 6-11 are out of school, 70% of them girls 	
Food and Nutrition		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Despite rapid population growth, food production per capita increased at an average annual rate of more than 1% The per capita daily supply of calories rose from less than 2,500 to 2,750, and that of protein from 71 grams to 76 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The world still has 840 million chronically hungry people, 800 in the developing world The overall consumption of the richest fifth of the world's people is 16 times that of the poorest fifth 	
Income and Poverty		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The average GDP per capita for all developing countries rose from \$330 to \$4359 between 1960 and 2003 During 1990-2003 per capita GDP increased at an annual average rate of nearly 3%. Real per capita consumption increased at an annual rate of 2.4% during the same period Between 1990 and 2000 the proportion of people in developing countries living on under \$1 a day fell from 29% to 20% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 1 billion people live on less than one dollar a day, and close to 1 billion cannot meet their basic consumption requirements The share of global income of the richest fifth of the world's people is 88 times that of the poorest fifth 130 million in the industrialised countries live in income poverty 	
Women		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> During the period 1990 to 1997 the net secondary enrolment ratio for girls increased from 36% to 61% In 1997 the female enrolment ratio in developing countries had reached 89% of the male ratio at primary level, and 82% at secondary level 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Nearly 340 million women are not expected to survive to age 40 A quarter to a half of all women have suffered physical abuse by an intimate partner Millions of rural women in the Third World spend 6-8 hours a day collecting fuelwood and water 	
Children		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> World infant mortality rate more than halved between 1960 and 2003, from 129 to 54 per thousand live births Between 1990 and 1997, the proportion of one-year-olds immunised increased from 70% to 89% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 150 million children are malnourished more than 250 million children are working as child labourers 	
Environment		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Between 1990 and 1997 the share of heavily polluting traditional fuels used in energy was reduced by more than two-fifths The number of countries adopting sustainable development strategies rose from under 25 in 1990 to over 50 in 1997 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Every year nearly 3 million people die from air pollution – more than 80% of them from indoor air pollution Implementation of sustainable development policies remains minimal 	
Human Security		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In the 1990s more than 100 developing and transitional countries ended military or one-party rule Between two-thirds and three-quarters of people in developing countries live under relatively pluralist and democratic regimes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> At the end of 2004, there were over 9 million refugees in the world 	

- Adapted from UNDP Human Development Reports, 1998-2005, UNFAO 2003, UNHCR 2006