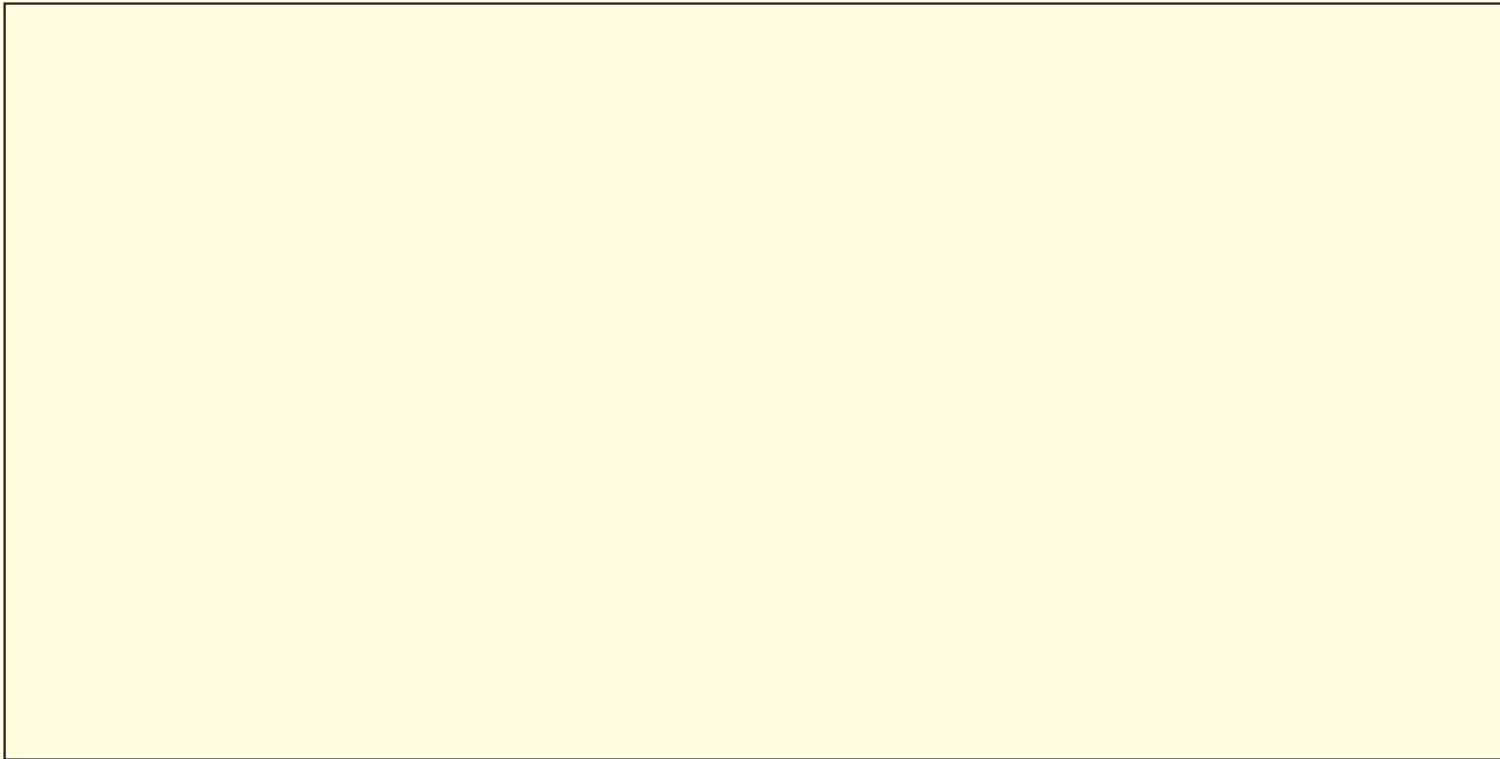


Human Development

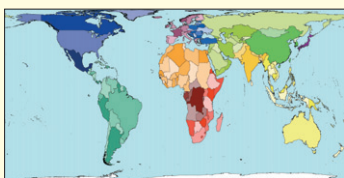


The map shows the population of each territory multiplied by the Human Development Index of the United Nations Development Programme. This is a measure of quality of life. It combines measures of health, wealth and education in a territory.

In 2004, an optimum score of 1000 was achieved where life expectancy was 85 or more years, adult literacy was 100%, school enrolment was 100% and the Gross Domestic Product is US\$40 000 or more per person per year.

Norway has the highest score of 956; Sierra Leone has the lowest score of 273. The world average is 698.

Territory size shows the proportion of worldwide human development of the total world population (population multiplied by human development index), found there.



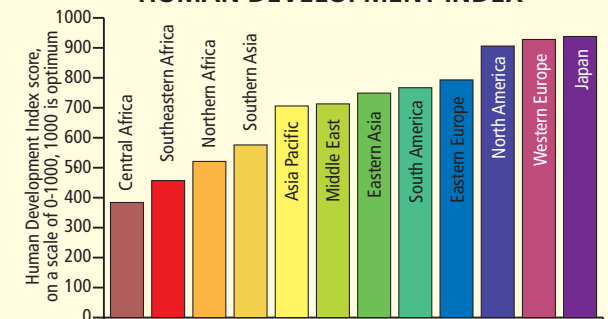
Land area

HIGHEST AND LOWEST HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICES

Rank	Territory	Value	Rank	Territory	Value
1	Norway	956	191	Ethiopia	359
2	Australia	946	192	Mozambique	354
2	Sweden	946	193	Guinea-Bissau	350
4	Canada	943	194	Afghanistan	346
5	Belgium	942	195	Burundi	339
5	Netherlands	942	196	Mali	326
7	Iceland	941	197	Burkina Faso	302
8	United States	939	198	Somalia	294
9	Japan	938	199	Niger	292
10	United Kingdom	936	200	Sierra Leone	273

Human Development Index, scaled from 0 to 1000, with 1000 as optimum

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX



Technical notes

- Data are from the United Nations Development Programme's 2004 Human Development Report.
- The Human Development Index is based on life expectancy, adult literacy, school enrolment and Gross Domestic Product per person.
- See website for further information.

“The United Nations’ human development index includes information about ... life expectancy, literacy and educational achievements, as well as financial wealth, to give a more comprehensive view of what life is all about.” Alan Rusbridger, 2004