

Human Development Reports (HDR) - United Nations Development Programme (UNDP)

Human Development Report 2009

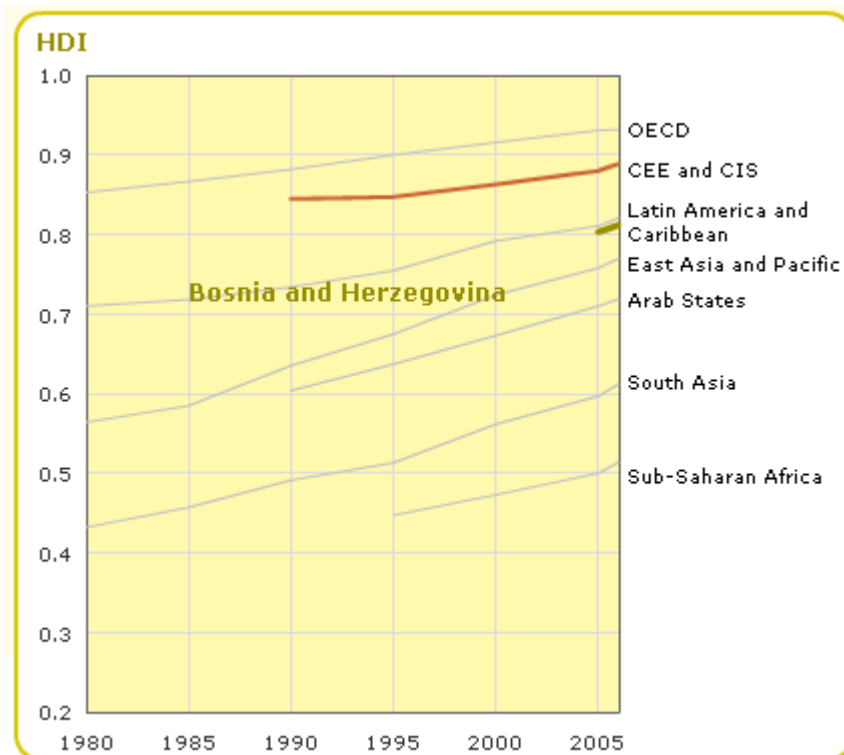
Bosnia and Herzegovina

The Human Development Index - going beyond income

Each year since 1990 the Human Development Report has published the human development index (HDI) which looks beyond GDP to a broader definition of well-being. The HDI provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development: living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy), being educated (measured by adult literacy and gross enrolment in education) and having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity, PPP, income). The index is not in any sense a comprehensive measure of human development. It does not, for example, include important indicators such as gender or income inequality nor more difficult to measure concepts like respect for human rights and political freedoms. What it does provide is a broadened prism for viewing human progress and the complex relationship between income and well-being.

Of the components of the HDI, only income and gross enrolment are somewhat responsive to short term policy changes. For that reason, it is important to examine changes in the human development index over time. The human development index trends tell an important story in that respect. HDI scores in all regions have increased progressively over the years (Figure 1) although all have experienced periods of slower growth or even reversals.

Figure 1: HDI Trends



Source: Indicator table G of the Human Development Report 2009

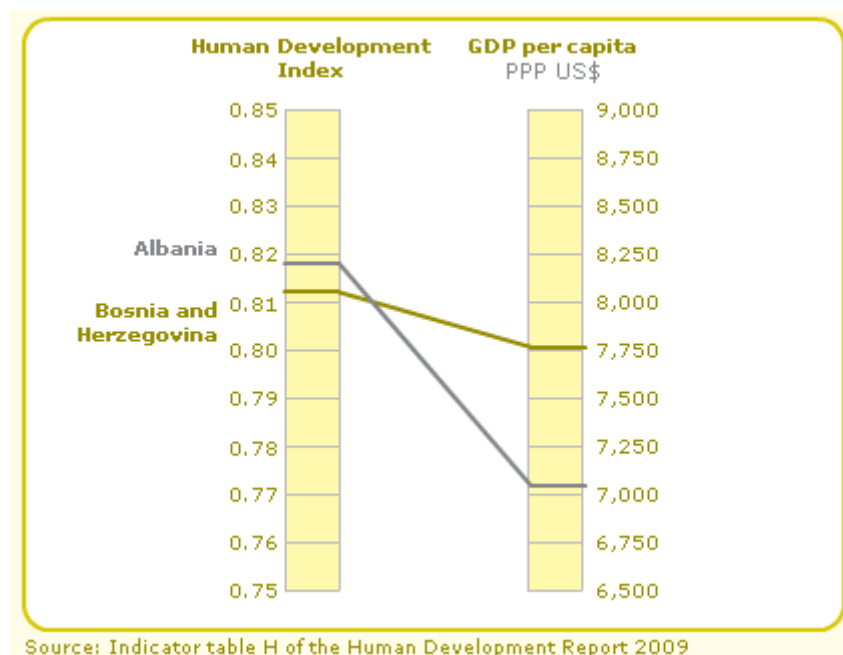
This year's HDI, which refers to 2007, highlights the very large gaps in well-being and life chances that continue to divide our increasingly interconnected world. The HDI for Bosnia and Herzegovina is 0.812, which gives the country a rank of 76th out of 182 countries with data (Table 1).

Table 1: Bosnia and Herzegovina's human development index 2007

HDI value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and above)	Combined gross enrolment ratio (%)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)
1. Norway (0.971)	1. Japan (82.7)	1. Georgia (100.0)	1. Australia (114.2)	1. Liechtenstein (85,382)
74. Grenada (0.813)	49. Grenada (75.3)	37. Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of) (97.0)	108. Guatemala (70.5)	85. Peru (7,836)
75. Brazil (0.813)	50. Argentina (75.2)	38. Uzbekistan (96.9)	109. Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of) (70.1)	86. Suriname (7,813)
76. Bosnia and Herzegovina (0.812)	51. Bosnia and Herzegovina (75.1)	39. Bosnia and Herzegovina (96.7)	110. Bosnia and Herzegovina (69.0)	87. Bosnia and Herzegovina (7,764)
77. Colombia (0.807)	52. Ecuador (75.0)	40. Chile (96.5)	111. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (68.9)	88. Algeria (7,740)
78. Peru (0.806)	53. Slovakia (74.6)	41. Montenegro (96.4)	112. China (68.7)	89. Saint Vincent and the Grenadines (7,691)
182. Niger (0.340)	176. Afghanistan (43.6)	151. Mali (26.2)	177. Djibouti (25.5)	181. Congo (Democratic Republic of the) (298)

By looking at some of the most fundamental aspects of people's lives and opportunities the HDI provides a much more complete picture of a country's development than other indicators, such as GDP per capita. Figure 2 illustrates that countries on the same level of HDI can have very different levels of income or that countries with similar levels of income can have very different HDIs.

Figure 2: The human development index gives a more complete picture than income



Human poverty: focusing on the most deprived in multiple dimensions of poverty

The HDI measures the average progress of a country in human development. The Human Poverty Index (HPI-1), focuses on the proportion of people below certain threshold levels in each of the dimensions of the human development index - living a long and healthy life, having access to education, and a decent standard of living. By looking beyond income deprivation, the HPI-1 represents a multi-dimensional alternative to the \$1.25 a day (PPP US\$) poverty measure.

The HPI-1 value of 2.8% for Bosnia and Herzegovina, ranks 5th among 135 countries for which the index has been calculated.

The HPI-1 measures severe deprivation in health by the proportion of people who are not expected to survive to age 40. Education is measured by the adult illiteracy rate. And a decent standard of living is measured by the unweighted average of people not using an improved water source and the proportion of children under age 5 who are underweight for their age. Table 2 shows the values for these variables for Bosnia and Herzegovina and compares them to other countries.

Human Poverty Index (HPI-1)	Probability of not surviving to age 40 (%)	Adult illiteracy rate (%ages 15 and above)	People not using an improved water source (%)	Children underweight for age (% aged under 5)
1. Czech Republic (1.5)	1. Hong Kong, China (SAR) (1.4)	1. Georgia (0.0)	1. Barbados (0)	1. Croatia (1)
3. Hungary (2.2)	17. Oman (3.0)	37. Macedonia (the Former Yugoslav Rep. of) (3.0)	25. Croatia (1)	4. Czech Republic (1)
4. Barbados (2.6)	18. Barbados (3.0)	38. Uzbekistan (3.1)	26. Bulgaria (1)	5. Ukraine (1)
5. Bosnia and Herzegovina (2.8)	19. Bosnia and Herzegovina (3.0)	39. Bosnia and Herzegovina (3.3)	27. Bosnia and Herzegovina (1)	6. Bosnia and Herzegovina (2)
6. Uruguay (3.0)	20. Qatar (3.0)	40. Chile (3.5)	28. Costa Rica (2)	7. Serbia (2)
7. Serbia (3.1)	21. Montenegro (3.0)	41. Montenegro (3.6)	29. Armenia (2)	8. Hungary (2)
135. Afghanistan (59.8)	153. Lesotho (47.4)	151. Mali (73.8)	150. Afghanistan (78)	138. Bangladesh (48)

Migration

Every year, millions of people cross national or international borders seeking better living standards. Most migrants, internal and international, reap gains in the form of higher incomes, better access to education and health, and improved prospects for their children. Most of the world's 195 million international migrants have moved from one developing country to another or between developed countries.

Bosnia and Herzegovina has an emigration rate of 25.1%. The major continent of destination for migrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina is Europe with 82.7% of emigrants living there.

Table 3: Emigrants			
Origin of migrants	Emigration rate (%)	Major continent of destination for migrants	(%)
1. Antigua and Barbuda	45.3	Asia	46.6
13. Bosnia and Herzegovina	25.1	Europe	82.7
16. Malta	22.3	Europe	35.9
17. Albania	21.0	Europe	88.2
120. Czech Republic	3.5	Europe	66.9
181. Mongolia	0.3	Europe	40.7
Global aggregates			
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	9.5	Europe	69.9
High human development	6.0	Europe	43.8
World	3.0	Europe	33.4

The United States is host to nearly 40 million international migrants – more than any other country though as a share of total population it is Qatar which has the most migrants – more than 4 in every 5 people are migrants. In Bosnia and Herzegovina, there are 35.1 thousand migrants which represent 0.9% of the total population.

Table 4: Immigrants			
Destination of migrants	Immigrant stock (thousands)	Destination of migrants	Immigrants as a share of population (%) 2005
1. United States	39,266.5	1. Qatar	80.5
2. Russian Federation	12,079.6	20. Kazakhstan	19.6
126. Albania	82.7	126. Turkey	1.9
132. Montenegro	54.6	135. Bulgaria	1.3
145. Bosnia and Herzegovina	35.1	148. Bosnia and Herzegovina	0.9
165. Malta	11.7	155. Romania	0.6
182. Vanuatu	1.0	182. China	0.0
Global aggregates			
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	30,993.2	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	5.1
High human development	38,078.0	High human development	3.8
World	195,245.4	World	3.0

Remittances

Remittances, which are usually sent to immediate family members who have stayed behind, are among the most direct benefits from migration; their benefits spread broadly into local economies. They also serve as foreign exchange earnings for the origin countries of migrants. However, remittances are unequally distributed. Of the total US\$370 billion remitted in 2007, more than half went to countries in the medium human development category against less than one per cent to low human development countries. In 2007, US\$2,520 million in remittances were sent to Bosnia and Herzegovina. Average remittances per person were US\$640, compared with the average for Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS of US\$114. (See Table 5 for more details.)

Table 5: Remittances			
	Total remittance inflows (US\$ millions)		Remittances per capita (US\$)
1. India	35,262		
7. Poland	10,496		
21. Ukraine	4,503		
24. Russian Federation	4,100		
37. Bosnia and Herzegovina	2,520	7. Bosnia and Herzegovina	640
42. Bulgaria	2,086	13. Lithuania	421
48. Tajikistan	1,691	14. Romania	398
131. Malta	40	129. Kazakhstan	14
157. Burundi	0	157. Burundi	0
Global aggregates			
Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	49,618	Central and Eastern Europe and the CIS	114
High human development	92,453	High human development	101
World	370,765	World	58

Bosnia and Herzegovina was mentioned in the Report in pages 72 and 116.

[Use this link to access the complete set of country data.](#)