The Human Capital Index explores the contributors and inhibitors to the development and deployment of a healthy, educated and productive labour force. The Index provides country rankings that allow for effective comparisons across regions and income groups. The methodology and quantitative analysis behind the rankings are intended to serve as a basis for designing effective measures for workforce planning.

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite measure of health, education and income that was introduced in the first Human Development Report in 1990 as an alternative to purely economic assessments of national progress, such as GDP growth. It soon became the most widely accepted and cited measure of its kind, and has been adapted for national use by many countries. HDI values and rankings in the global Human Development Report are calculated using the latest internationally comparable data from mandated international data providers.

The key variables for measuring **UN Happiness Index** are: a high real GDP per capita, a healthy life expectancy, having someone to depend upon, generosity, perceived freedom to make life choices, and freedom from corruption.

Population below $2 a day is the percentage of the population living on less than $2.00 a day at 2005 international prices.

Primary completion rate. The total number of new entrants in the last grade of primary education, regardless of age, expressed as percentage of the total population of the theoretical entrance age to the last grade of primary. This indicator is also known as "gross intake rate to the last grade of primary." The ratio can exceed 100% due to over-aged and under-aged children who enter primary school late/early and/or repeat grades.
UNESCO Institute for Statistics.

Labor force participation rate is the proportion of the population ages 15-24 that is economically active: all people who supply labor for the production of goods and services during a specified period. The participation rates are harmonized to account for differences in national data collection and tabulation methodologies as well as for other country-specific factors such as military service requirements. The series includes both nationally reported and imputed data and only estimates that are national, meaning there are no geographic limitations in coverage.

Gini index measures the extent to which the distribution of income or consumption expenditure among individuals or households within an economy deviates from a perfectly equal distribution. A Lorenz curve plots the cumulative percentages of total income received against the cumulative number of recipients, starting with the poorest individual or household. The Gini index measures the area between the Lorenz curve and a hypothetical line of absolute equality, expressed as a percentage of the maximum area under the line. Thus a Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.

Goods and services trade openness: exports, imports and sum/average of exports and imports as percentage of nominal gross domestic product (GDP). The indicators are calculated for trade in goods and trade in services.

The STRI can help identify which policy measures restrict services trade. The STRI can also help governments identify best practice and then focus their reform efforts on priority sectors and measures.

SOURCES:

- Trade in Merchandise (% of GDP): ESCAP
- Trade in services (% of GDP): ESCAP
- FDI inflows (% of GDP): ESCAP
- Trade Coverage Under PTAs %, 2009-2011: ESCAP
- Simple Average MFN Apllied: ESCAP
- STRI: http://iresearch.worldbank.org/servicestrade/default.htm
- Trade Cost: ESCAP/World Bank Trade Cost database (Calculated as average of ad-valorem equivalent trade costs (%) to China, USA and Germany)

SOURCES:

- Access to Electricity(% of Population): http://www.adb.org/
- Annualized Growth Rate of GDP per Capita at PPP (constant 2005 ppp$) 2007-2012: World Bank
- Gender Inequality Index: http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/indicators/103106.html
- Gender parity in Primary Education(2011): Millenium Indicators Database
- GINI Index: http://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI
- Government Expenditure on Education(% of total Expenditure): http://www.adb.org/
- Government Expenditure on Health(% of total Expenditure): http://www.adb.org/
- Human Development Index Value: http://hdrstats.undp.org/en/indicators/103106.html
- Human Capital Index: http://www.weforum.org/issues/human-capital
- Labor force participation rate, female %: http://data.worldbank.org/
- Poverty headcount ratio at $2 a day (PPP) (% of population): http://data.worldbank.org/
- Primary completion rate, total (% of relevant age group): http://data.worldbank.org/
- UN Happiness Indicator: http://unsdsn.org/files/2013/09/WorldHappinessReport2013_online.pdf
- Using an Improved Drinking Water Source (% of Population): http://www.adb.org/
- Using an Improved Sanitation Facility (% of Population): http://www.adb.org/

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