



# LIBYA

POPULATION 6,812,341 (2022)

Human development summary capturing achievements in the HDI and complementary metrics that take into account gender gaps, inequality, planetary pressures and multidimensional poverty.

## HDI Human Development Index

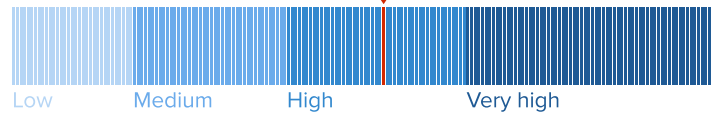
The HDI is a summary measure for assessing average achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. Libya's HDI value for 2022 is 0.746— which put the country in the High human development category—positioning it at 92 out of 193 countries and territories.

Between 1990 and 2022, Libya's HDI value changed from 0.724 to 0.746, an change of 3.0 percent.

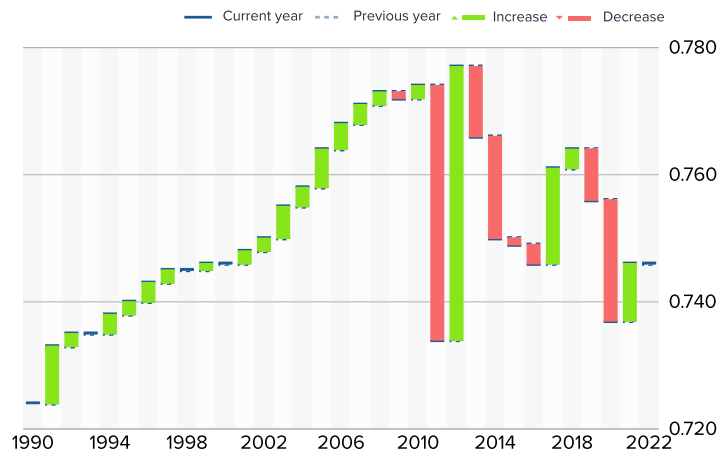
Between 1990 and 2022, Libya's life expectancy at birth changed by 2.7 years, expected years of schooling changed by -2.7 years and mean years of schooling changed by 4.0 years. Libya's GNI per capita changed by about -26.7 percent between 1990 and 2022.

HDI value (2022) **0.746** Human development classification **High** Developing region **Arab States**

LIBYA'S HDI RANK: 92



## Trends in Libya's HDI 1990 – 2022



## HDI in comparison 1990 – 2022

Libya World

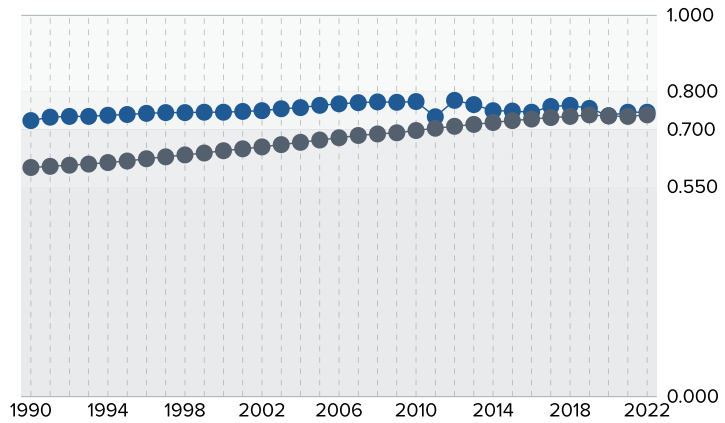
HDI classification (value):

Low (< 0.550)

Medium (0.550-0.699)

High (0.700-0.799)

Very high (≥ 0.800)

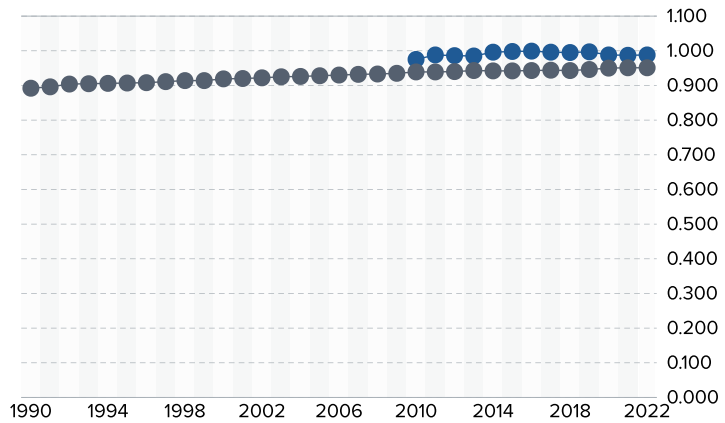


## GDI Gender Development Index

The GDI measures gender gaps in achievements in three basic dimensions of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), knowledge (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years of schooling for adults aged 25 years and older) and living standards (measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita). It is a ratio of the female to the male HDI. The 2022 female HDI value for Libya is 0.739 in contrast with 0.748 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.988, placing it into Group 1.

## GDI in comparison 1990 – 2022

Libya World



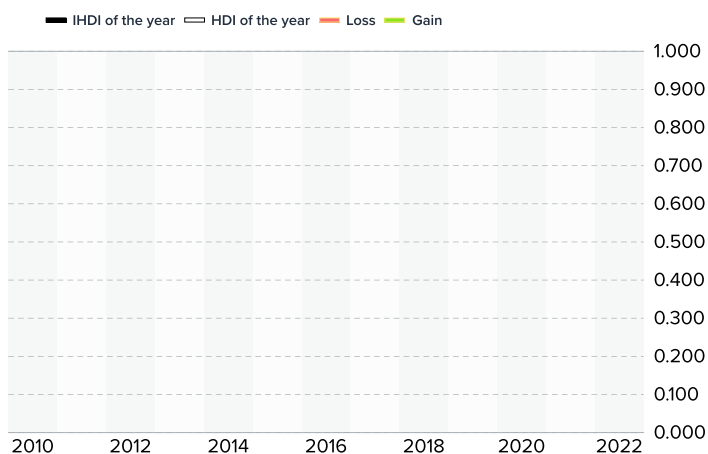
## IHDI

### Inequality-adjusted HDI

The IHDI adjusts the HDI for inequality in the distribution of each dimension across the population. The 'loss' in human development due to inequality is given by the difference between the HDI and the IHDI. As the inequality in a country increases, the loss in human development also increases.

## IHDI in comparison 2010 – 2022

The IHDI covers 156 countries only. The IHDI is not computed for Libya.



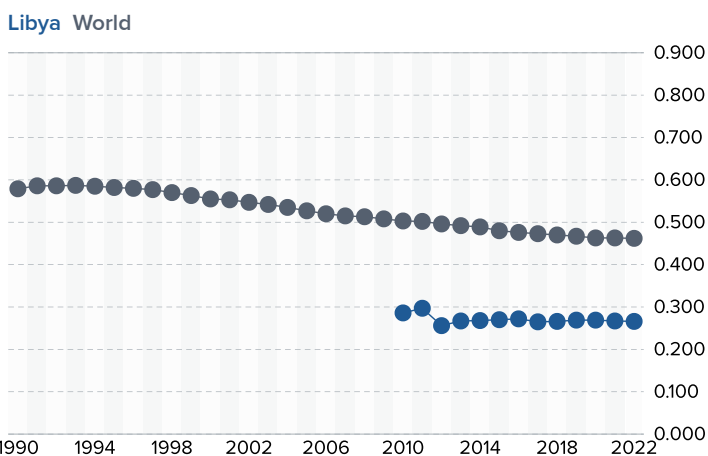
## GII

### Gender Inequality index

The GII measures gender inequalities in three key dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market. Reproductive health is measured by maternal mortality ratio and adolescent birth rates; empowerment is measured by the shares of parliamentary seats held and population with at least some secondary education by each gender; and labour market participation is measured by the labour force participation rates for women and men. Libya has a GII value of 0.266, ranking it 65 out of 166 countries in 2022.

## GII in comparison 1990 – 2022

Note: the lower GII values represent a better performance regarding gender inequality.

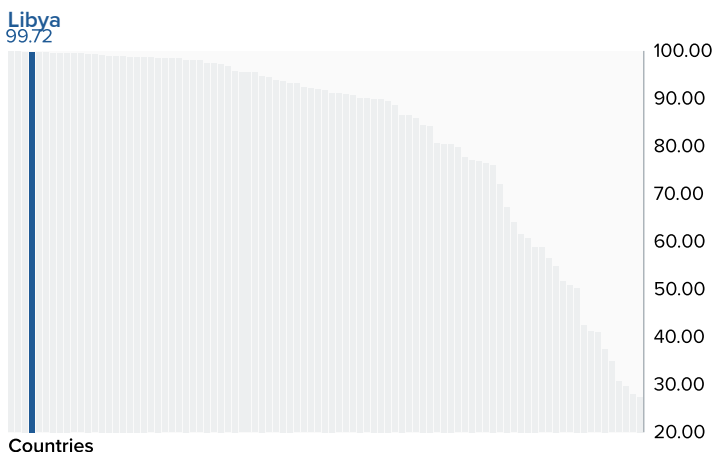


## GSNI Gender Social Norms Index

The GSNI assesses the impact of social beliefs on gender equality across four dimensions, including political, educational, economic, and physical integrity. It draws upon data from 91 countries, encompassing the World Values Survey waves 5 (2005-2009), 6 (2010-2014), and 7 (2017-2022), with the latest update reflecting information as of 12 January 2023. The core GSNI measures the percentage of people with at least one bias. The GSNI ranges from 0 to 1. Higher GSNI values indicate higher biases against gender equality and women's empowerment.

## GSNI in comparison of latest year

Note: the lower GSNI values represent a better performance regarding GSNI.

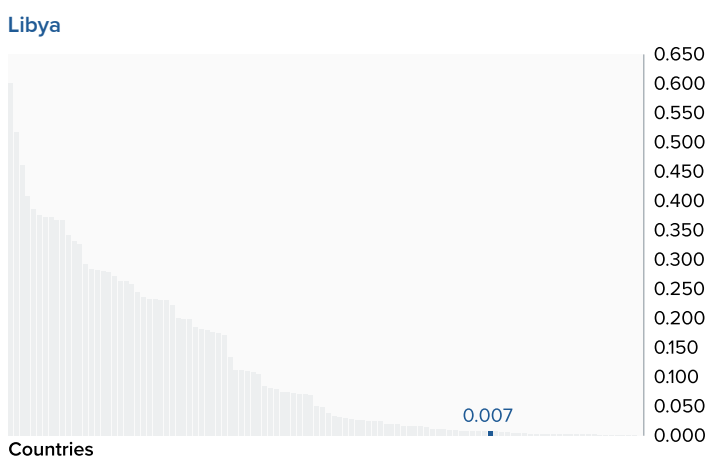


## MPI Multidimensional Poverty Index

The MPI looks beyond income and identifies multiple deprivations at the household level in three key dimensions: health, education and standard of living, comprising 10 indicators. People who experience deprivation in at least one third of these weighted indicators fall into the category of multidimensionally poor.

## MPI in comparison of latest year

Note: the lower MPI values represent a better performance regarding multidimensional poverty.



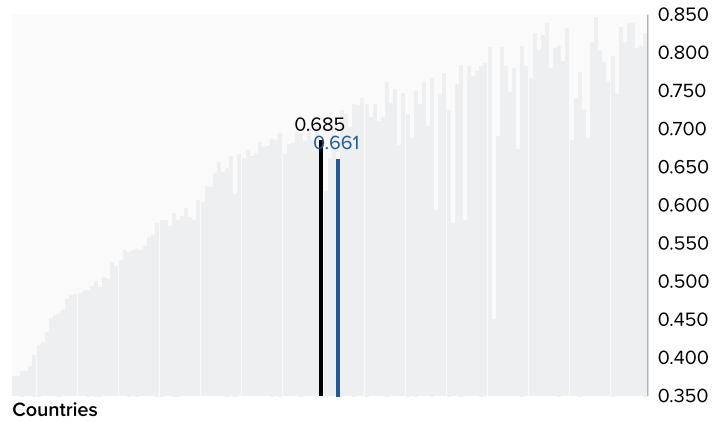
# PHDI

## Planetary pressures-adjusted HDI

The PHDI adjusts the HDI for pressures on the planet to reflect a concern for intergenerational inequality. It is the level of human development adjusted by carbon dioxide emissions per person (production-based) and material footprint per capita to account for the excessive human pressure on the planet. In an ideal scenario where there are no pressures on the planet, the PHDI equals the HDI. However, as pressures increase, the PHDI falls below the HDI.

## PHDI in comparison of year 2022

Libya World



Note: HDRO is mandated to use internationally-standardized data. National and international data can differ because international agencies standardize national data to allow comparability across countries and, in some cases, may not have access to the most recent national data.