*Fact sheet:*

# GINI – inequality

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 Gini index of 0 represents perfect equality, while an index of 100 implies perfect inequality.
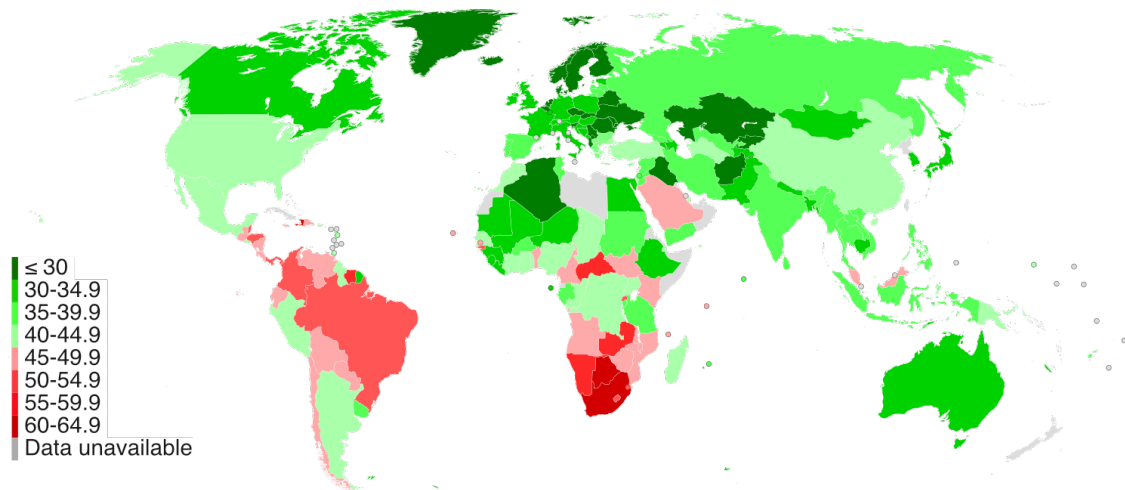


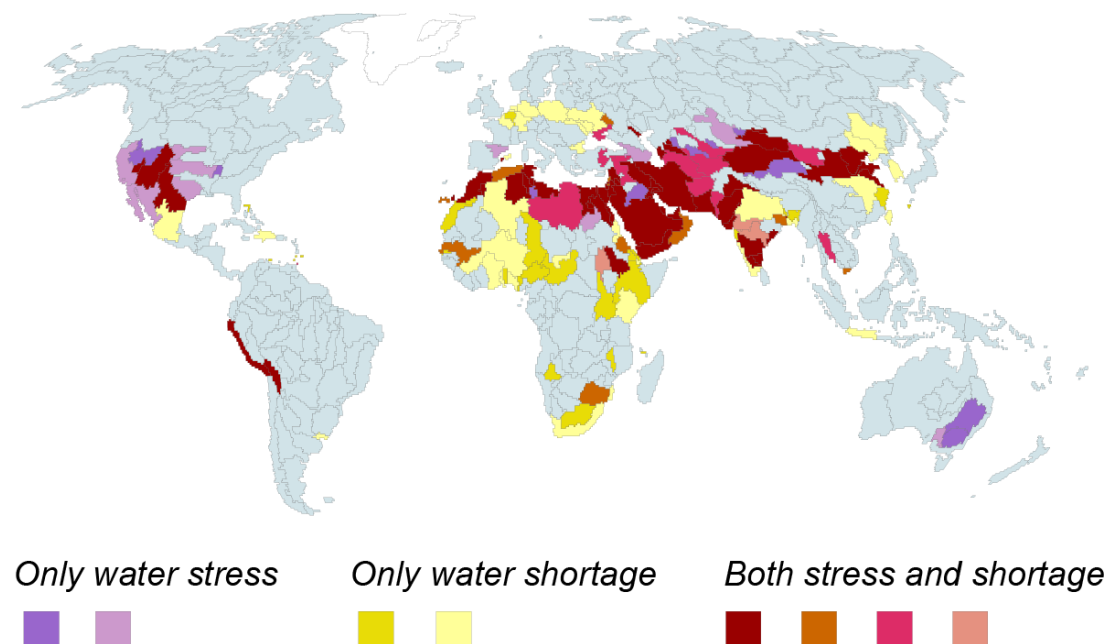**Fig 1.** GINI index based on World Bank (2015)



*Only water stress*  *Only water shortage*  *Both stress and shortage*

**Fig 2.** Water scarcity based on Kummu et al (2016).

*Fact sheet:*

# Human development index (education, health)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which is used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. The higher the index, the better the situation.

- A long and healthy life: Life expectancy at birth
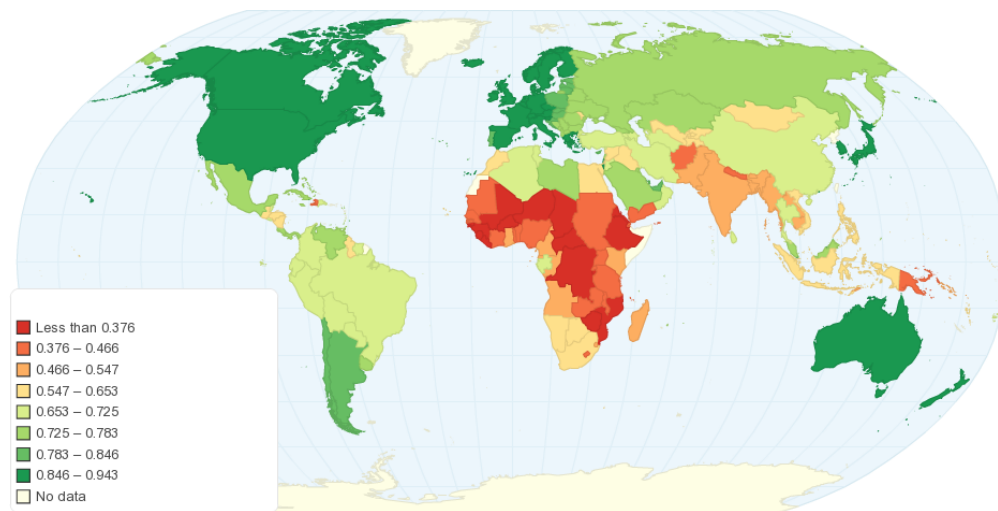- Education index: Mean years of schooling and Expected years of schooling



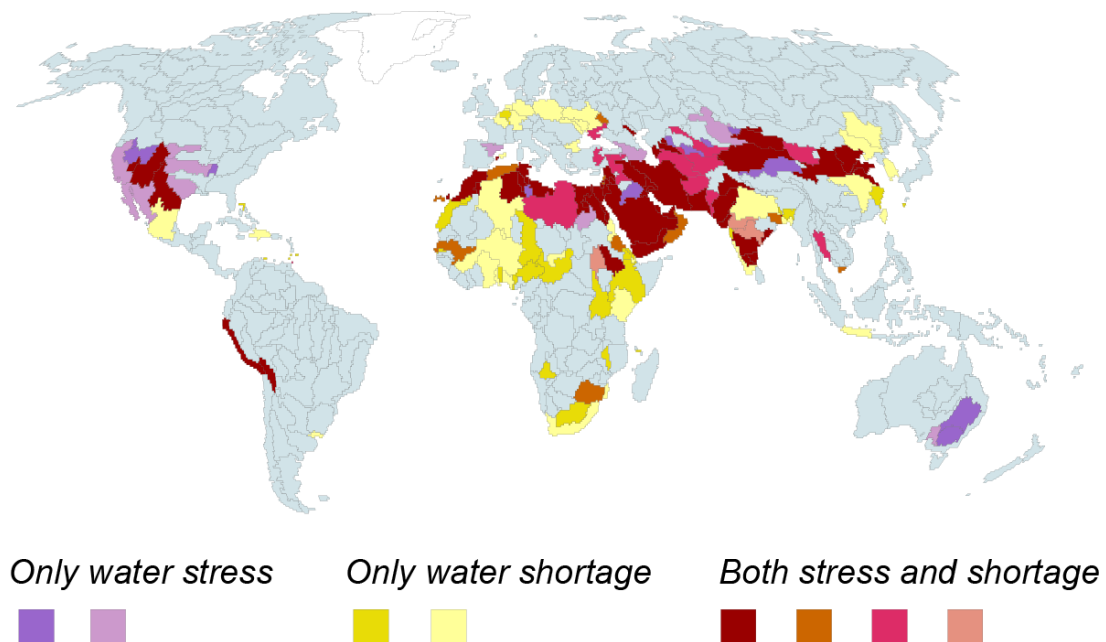**Fig 1.** Human Development Index based on UNDP (2014).



*Only water stress*     *Only water shortage*     *Both stress and shortage*

**Fig 2.** Water scarcity based on Kummu et al (2016).

*Fact sheet:*

# Human development index (economics)

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of life expectancy, education, and per capita income indicators, which is used to rank countries into four tiers of human development. The higher the index, the better the situation.

- A decent standard of living: Gross National Income (GNI) per capita (PPP US$).

The GNI is the total domestic and foreign output claimed by residents of a country, consisting of gross domestic product (GDP) plus factor incomes earned by foreign residents, minus income earned in the domestic economy by non-residents.
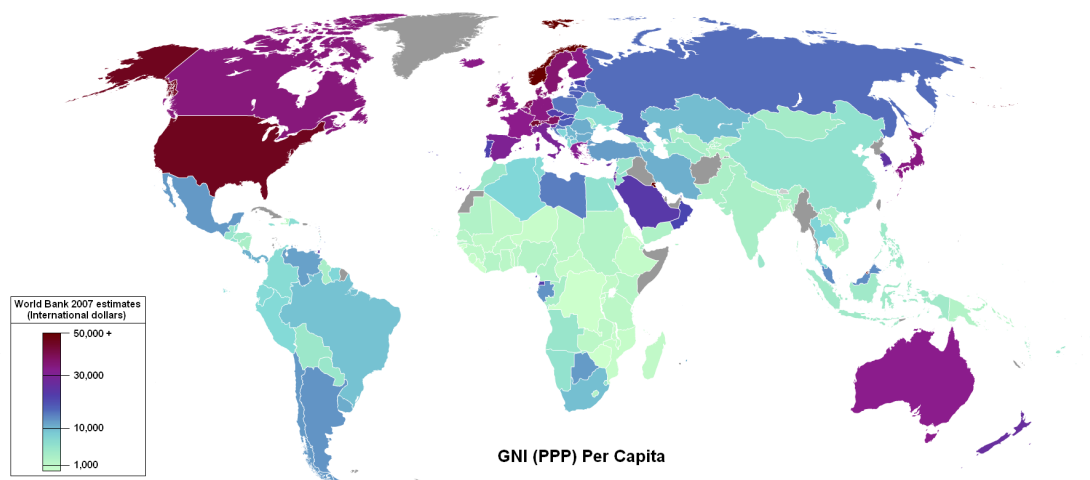


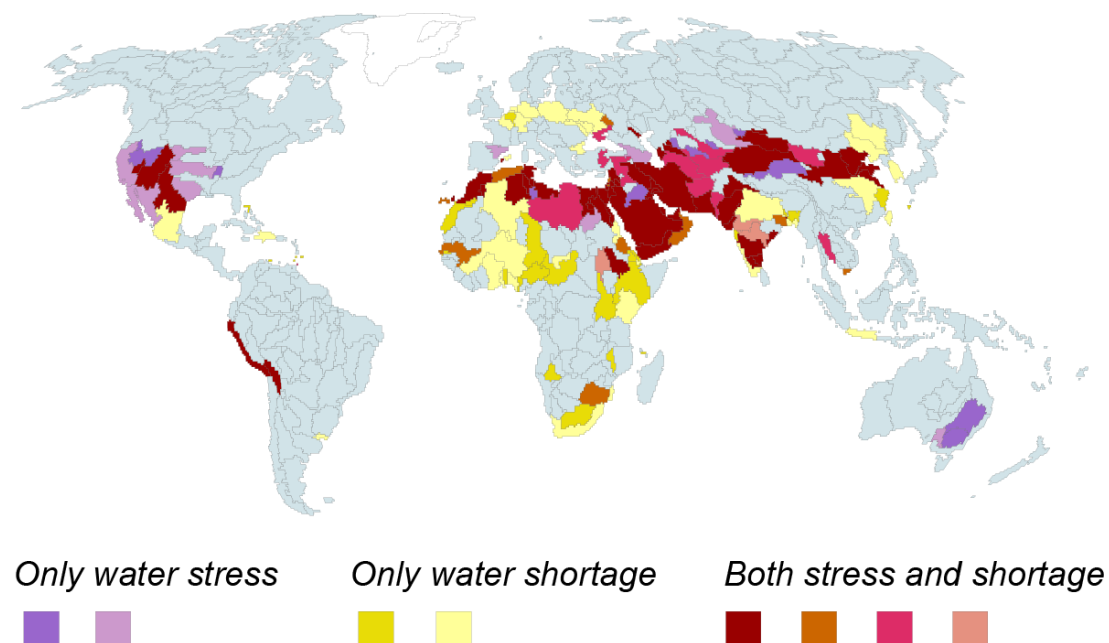**Fig 1.** Gross National Income (GNI), based on World Bank (2016)



*Only water stress*   *Only water shortage*   *Both stress and shortage*

**Fig 2.** Water scarcity based on Kummu et al (2016).

# Corruption

Transparency International (TI) has published the Corruption Perceptions Index (CPI) since 1995, annually ranking countries "by their perceived levels of corruption, as determined by expert assessments and opinion surveys." The CPI generally defines corruption as "the misuse of public power for private benefit." The CPI currently ranks 177 countries "on a scale from 100 (very clean) to 0 (highly corrupt)."
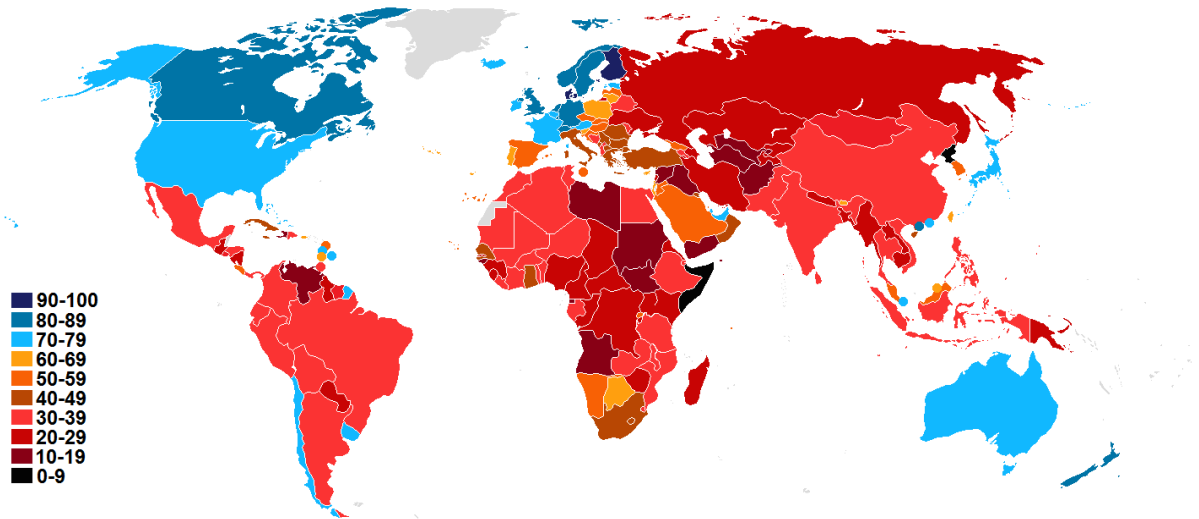


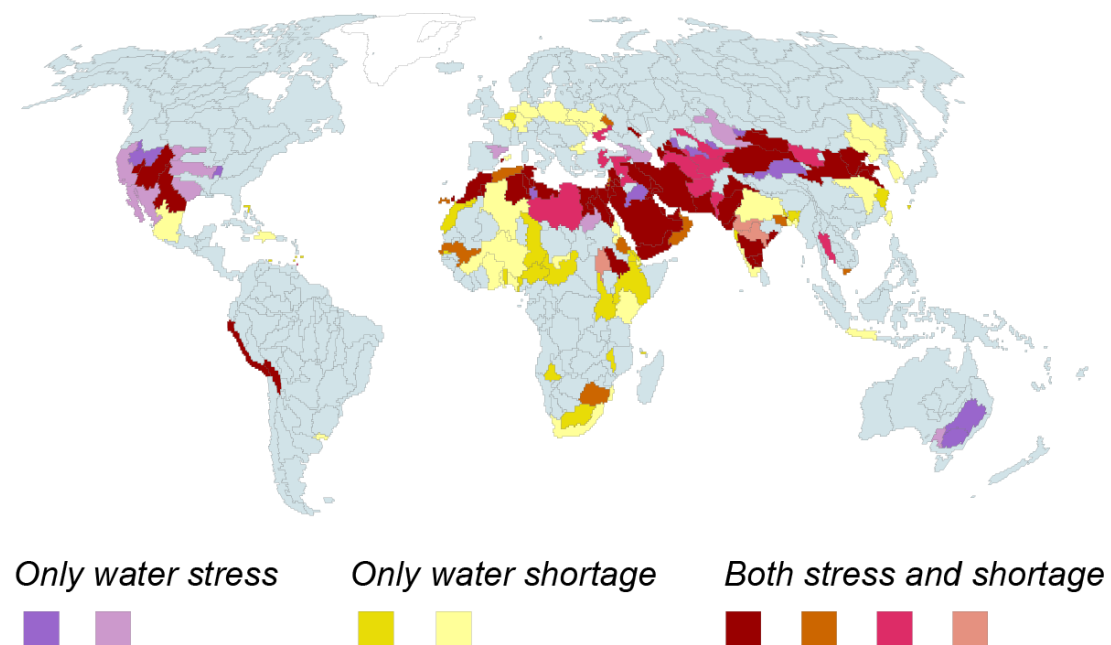**Fig 1.** Corruption Perception Index (Transparency international, 2015).



**Fig 2.** Water scarcity based on Kummu et al (2016).

# Government Effectiveness

Reflects perceptions of the quality of public services, the quality of the civil service and the degree of its independence from political pressures, the quality of policy formulation and implementation, and the credibility of the government's commitment to such policies.
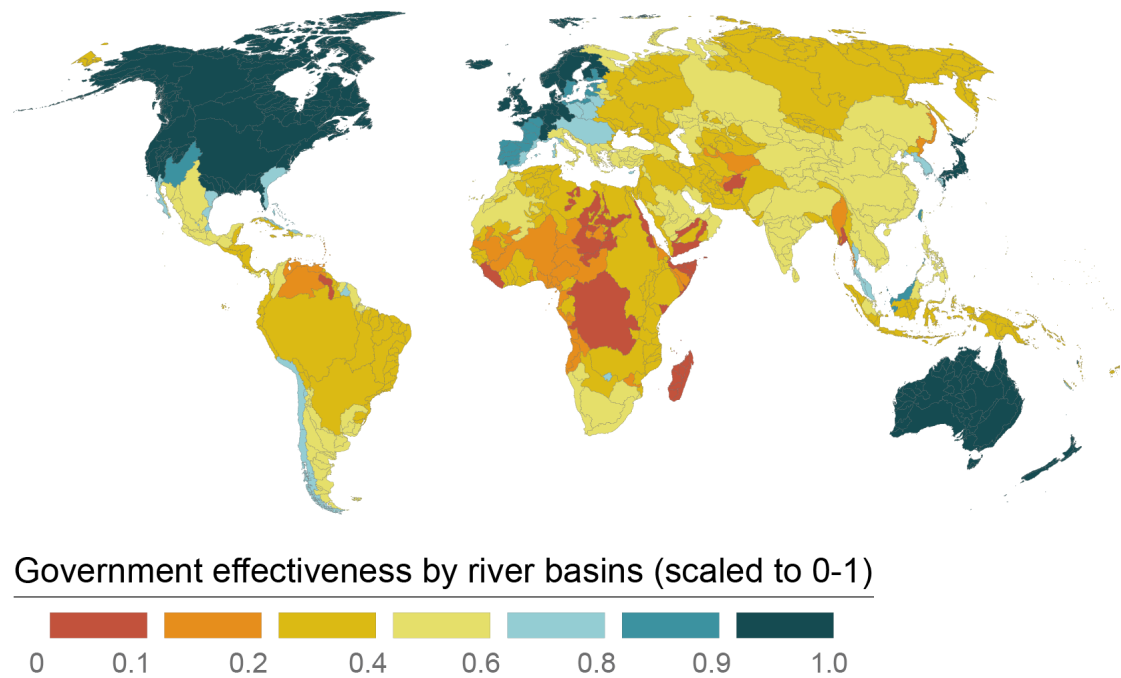


### Government effectiveness by river basins (scaled to 0-1)

| 0 | 0.1 | 0.2 | 0.4 | 0.6 | 0.8 | 0.9 | 1.0 |

**Fig 1.** Government effectiveness (WGI, 2018)



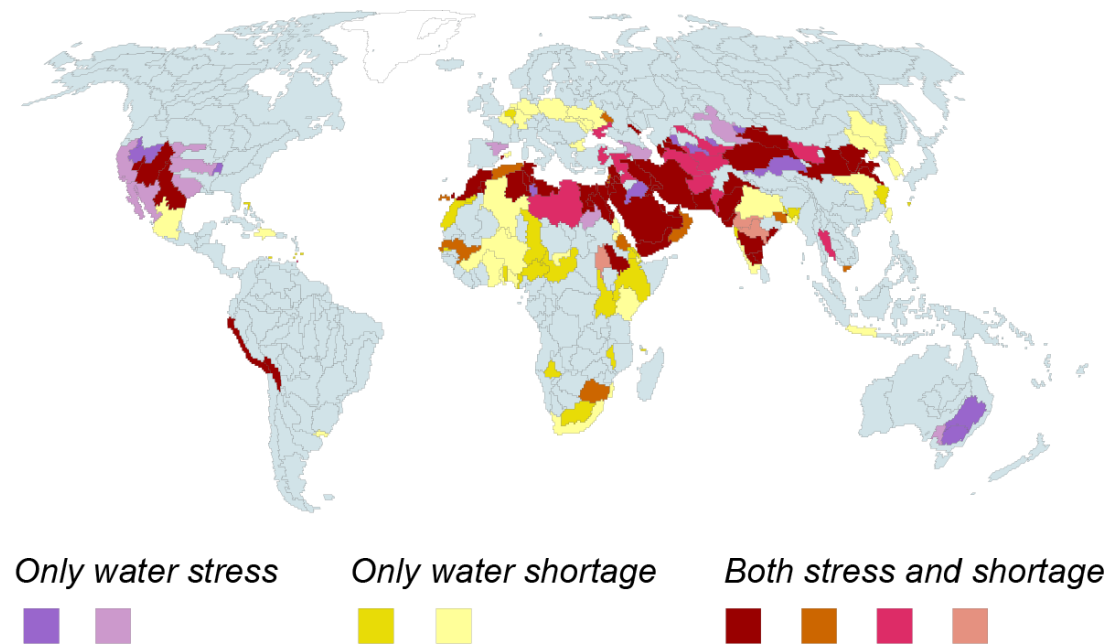*Only water stress*     *Only water shortage*     *Both stress and shortage*

**Fig 2.** Water scarcity based on Kummu et al (2016).