

# UNDP HDR

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## United Nations Development Program (UNDP): Human Development Report

United Nations Development Program publishes a widely circulated annual report, namely the *Human Development Report*, which contains indicator tables for 191 UN member countries along with Hong Kong, SAR (China) and Occupied Palestinian Territories. These countries and areas are classified in four ways: by human development level, by income, in major world aggregates, and by region. All countries included in the HDI are classified into three clusters by achievement in human development: high human development (with an HDI of 0.800 or above), medium human development (0.500–0.799) and low human development (less than 0.500). It is an annual publication that is normally launched in June or July and also available online at [www.undp.org](http://www.undp.org).

The HDI (human development index) is a composite index that measures a country's average achievements in three basic areas of human development: longevity, knowledge, and a decent standard of living. Longevity is measured by life expectancy at birth; knowledge is measured by a combination of the adult literacy rate and the combined primary, secondary, and tertiary gross enrolment ratio; and standard of living by GDP per capita (PPP US\$).

## Instructions for importing data from the HDR

This document explains the process undertaken to update four series in the Human Development series. The UNHDR reports are done annually but 2012 data is found in 2013 reports. The HDI series data came from one report (2015 report) and the rest were put together from various reports as explained below.

### Series investigated for updates

**Gender empowerment measures of the UNDP-SeriesGEM:** A composite index measuring loss in achievements in three dimensions of human development—reproductive health, empowerment, and labour market, due to inequality between genders. For details on how the index is calculated, see UN HDR Technical note 4. The Gender empowerment measure of the UNDP: The GEM does not have current data in post-2010 reports. This suggests a discontinuation of the series as some of its effects are captured in the gender inequality index and the inequality-adjusted index of the HDI.

**The Gender Development Index (GDI):** The index measures gender inequalities in achievement in three basic dimensions of human development: health, measured by female and male life expectancy at birth; education, measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and female and male mean years of schooling for adults ages 25 and older; and command over economic resources, measured by female and male estimated

earned income.

**Gender Inequality Index -SeriesGenIneqInd**-The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based disadvantage in three dimensions—reproductive health, empowerment, and the labour market—for as many countries as data of reasonable quality allow. It shows the loss in potential human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in these dimensions. It ranges between 0, where women and men fare equally, and 1, where one gender fares as poorly as possible in all measured dimensions. The GII is computed using the association-sensitive inequality measure suggested by Seth (2009), which implies that the index is based on the general mean of general means of different orders—the first aggregation is by a geometric mean across dimensions; these means, calculated separately for women and men, are then aggregated using a harmonic mean across genders

**Gini index of income inequality (lower = more equal)-SeriesGiniExtended**: This series is updated by WDI batch pull.

**Human Development Index-SeriesHDI**: Human Development Index and its components, ranks countries by 2014 HDI value and details the values of the three HDI components: longevity, education (with two indicators) and income. The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of achievements in key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. The HDI is the geometric mean of normalized indices for each of the three dimensions.

**'IHDI, Inequality Adjusted''''-seriesHDIIneqAdj** : *The Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) adjusts the Human Development Index (HDI) for inequality in the distribution of each dimension across the population. It is based on a distribution-sensitive class of composite indices proposed by Foster, Lopez-Calva and Szekely (2005), which draws on the Atkinson (1970) family of inequality measures. It is computed as a geometric mean of inequality-adjusted dimension indices. The IHDI accounts for inequalities in HDI dimensions by 'discounting' each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality. The IHDI equals the HDI when there is no inequality across people but falls below the HDI as inequality rises. In this sense, the IHDI measures the level of human development when inequality is accounted for.*

**Human poverty index (1) of the UNDP; higher is worse SeriesHPI1**

**Poverty multi-dimensional poverty index(MPI)-SeriesPovMulDim**: The Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) identifies multiple deprivations at the household level in education, health, and standard of living. It uses micro data from household surveys, and—unlike the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index—all the indicators needed to construct the measure must come from the same survey. More details about the general methodology can be found in Alkire and Santos (2010). More details about changes in the methodology and the treatment of missing responses and nonapplicable households are given in Klasen and Dotter (2013) and Kovacevic and Calderon (2014)

**Life expectancy-: SeriesLifeExpectancyUNHDRO**:

*'Average year of education, 25 and above-,SeriesEdYearsAge25UNHDRO: '*

This document explains the process undertaken to update four series in the Human Development series.

Data obtained from <http://hdr.undp.org/en>. The UNHDR reports have been done annually since 1990 except for 2012 for which 2012 data is found in the 2013 report.

### **Operations carried out:**

**Step 1: Go to** <http://hdr.undp.org/en> and click on "Download the 2015 Human development Report" under the "Other Resources" tab. Consolidated data can be accessed at [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr\\_2015\\_statistical\\_annex.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr_2015_statistical_annex.pdf)

**Step 2:** Then access the statistical annexes for the respective series.

**Step 3:** Sort the data and align with the UNDP country concordance.

**Gender Inequality Index (GII):** The series was updated from 2013 and 2014 reports. GII was updated up to 2014 (HDR 2014 Statistical Tables: Table 4 and 2013 report)

**Multidimensional Poverty Index:** IFs had 2008 data points, a search of the multiple reports yielded scattered information on the series. Four tables were used containing data from 2005-2014. The data was combined and blended with the 2008 data within the IFs historical database. The most recent data points for 2008 were adopted during the blending process. The tables used were as listed below:

Table 6 2015 statistical tables and 2015 table 7

6 A 2014 Statistical tables and 2014 Table 6

Data was gathered from four tables then sorted (sorting sheet). A merged table was then created (Importing file).

**Human Development Index :** The data came for the current updates came from one report (2015 report) and the rest were put together from various reports as explained below.

Due to the changes in calculations that occurred in 2010, the new series contains data from 2015 HDR report (2015 Statistical Tables Annex 2).

### **Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index**

Data was sorted and aligned with the UNDP country concordance. There were minute data variation within successive years and the most recent data points were added.

Data came from 2015 Statistical Tables: Table 3, 2014 (Table 3 for 2013 data). Data also came from HDR report of 2013 in the annex tables for 2012 data.

The following section explains the process undertaken to update the UNDP education Series and the addition of two new series.

**The data** was obtained from <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data-theme/education>. The original source: Barro and Lee (2013), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2013b) and HDRO estimates based on data on educational attainment from UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2013b) and on methodology from Barro and Lee (2013). The education year's data that we collect from Barro and Lee are quinquennial. For their HDR, UNDP calculates annual values (starting

from 2010).

**New series name: EDYearsMaleAge25UNHDRO**

Data obtained at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/mean-years-schooling-males-aged-25-years-and-above-years>

Mean years of schooling (males aged 25 years and above) (years): the average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older, converted from educational attainment levels using official durations of each level. An Excel sheet was downloaded from the site and a simple import carried out(1980-2013).

**New series name: EDYearsFemaleAge25UNDRO**

Data obtained at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/mean-years-schooling-females-aged-25-years-and-above-years>

This is a new series defined as mean years of schooling (females aged 25 years and above) (years):the average number of years of education received by people ages 25 and older, converted from educational attainment levels using official durations of each level. An Excel sheet was downloaded from the site and a simple import carried out(1980-2013).

**Series name: EDYearsAge25UNHDRO**

Data obtained <http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/mean-years-schooling-adults-years>

Current IFs table goes up to 2011 and the series has been updated to 2013. An Excel sheet was downloaded from the site and a simple updated was done.

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