



Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience

Explanatory note on the 2014 Human Development Report composite indices

Somalia

HDI values and rank changes in the 2014 Human Development Report

Introduction

The *2014 Human Development Report (HDR)* presents the 2014 Human Development Index (HDI) (values and ranks) for 187 countries and UN-recognized territories, along with the Inequality-adjusted HDI for 145 countries, the Gender Development Index for 148 countries, the Gender Inequality Index for 149 countries, and the Multidimensional Poverty Index for 91 countries. Country rankings and values of the annual Human Development Index (HDI) are kept under strict embargo until the global launch and worldwide electronic release of the Human Development Report.

It is misleading to compare values and rankings with those of previously published reports, because of revisions and updates of the underlying data and adjustments to goalposts. Readers are advised to assess progress in HDI values by referring to table 2 ('Human Development Index Trends') in the Statistical Annex of the report. Table 2 is based on consistent indicators, methodology and time-series data and thus shows real changes in values and ranks over time, reflecting the actual progress countries have made. Small changes in values should be interpreted with caution as they may not be statistically significant due to sampling variation. Generally speaking, changes at the level of the third decimal place in any of the composite indices are considered insignificant.

Unless otherwise specified in the source, tables use data available to the HDRO as of 15 November 2013. All indices and indicators, along with technical notes on the calculation of composite indices, and additional source information are available online at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

For further details on how each index is calculated please refer to Technical Notes 1-5 and the associated background papers available on the Human Development Report website: <http://hdr.undp.org/en/data>

Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The 2010 HDR introduced the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI), which identifies multiple deprivations in the same households in education, health and living standards. The education and health dimensions are each based on two indicators, while the standard of living dimension is based on six indicators. All of the indicators needed to construct the MPI for a household are taken from the same household survey. The indicators are weighted to create a deprivation score, and the deprivation scores are computed for each household in the survey. A deprivation score of 33.3 percent (one-third of the weighted indicators), is used to distinguish between the poor and nonpoor. If the household deprivation score is 33.3 percent or greater, the household (and everyone in it) is classed as multidimensionally poor. Households with a deprivation score greater than or equal to 20 percent but less than 33.3 percent are *near multidimensional poverty*. Definitions of deprivations in each dimension, as well as methodology of the MPI are given in Technical note 5 and in Calderon and Kovacevic 2014.

The most recent survey data that were publically available for Somalia MPI estimation refer to 2006. In Somalia 81.8 percent of the population are multidimensionally poor while an additional 8.3 percent are near multidimensional poverty. The breadth of deprivation (intensity) in Somalia, which is the average of deprivation scores experienced by people in multidimensional poverty, is 61.1 percent. The MPI, which is the share of the population that is multi-dimensionally poor, adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations, is 0.500. Tunisia and Yemen have MPIs of 0.006 and 0.191 respectively.

Table F shows the percentage of Somalia's population that is near poverty (with a deprivation score between 20 and 30 percent) and that live in severe poverty (with a deprivation score of 50 percent or more). The contributions of deprivations in each dimension to overall poverty complete a comprehensive picture of people living in poverty in Somalia. Figures for Tunisia and Yemen are also shown in the table for comparison.

Table F: The most recent MPI for Somalia relative to selected countries

	Survey year	MPI value	Head-count (%)	Intensity of deprivations (%)	Population share (%)			Contribution to overall poverty of deprivations in (%)		
					Near poverty	In severe poverty	Below income poverty line	Health	Education	Living Standards
Somalia	2006	0.500	81.8	61.1	8.3	63.6		18.8	33.7	47.5
Tunisia	2011/2012	0.006	1.5	39.3	3.2	0.2		48.2	33.7	18.1
Yemen	2006	0.191	37.5	50.9	16.7	18.4	17.5	21.3	33.4	45.3