



## **Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and Building Resilience**

*Explanatory note on the 2014 Human Development Report composite indices*

### **India**

#### **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>

##### **Human Development Index (HDI)**

The HDI is a summary measure for assessing long-term progress in three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. Just as in the 2013 HDR, a long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy. Access to knowledge is measured by: i) mean years of education among the adult population, which is the average number of years of education received in a life-time by people aged 25 years and older; and ii) expected years of schooling for children of school-entry age, which is the total number of years of schooling a child of school-entry age can expect to receive if prevailing patterns of age-specific enrolment rates stay the same throughout the child's life. Standard of living is measured by Gross National Income (GNI) per capita expressed in constant 2011 international dollars converted using purchasing power parity (PPP) rates.

To ensure as much cross-country comparability as possible, the HDI is based primarily on international data from the United Nations Population Division, the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural

Organization Institute for Statistics and the World Bank. As stated in the introduction, the HDI values and ranks in this year's report are not comparable to those in past reports (including the 2013 HDR) because of a number of revisions to the component indicators. To allow for assessment of progress in HDIs, the 2014 report includes recalculated HDIs from 1980 to 2013.

## India's HDI value and rank

India's HDI value for 2013 is 0.586— which is in the medium human development category—positioning the country at 135 out of 187 countries and territories. Between 1980 and 2013, India's HDI value increased from 0.369 to 0.586, an increase of 58.7 percent or an average annual increase of about 1.41 percent.

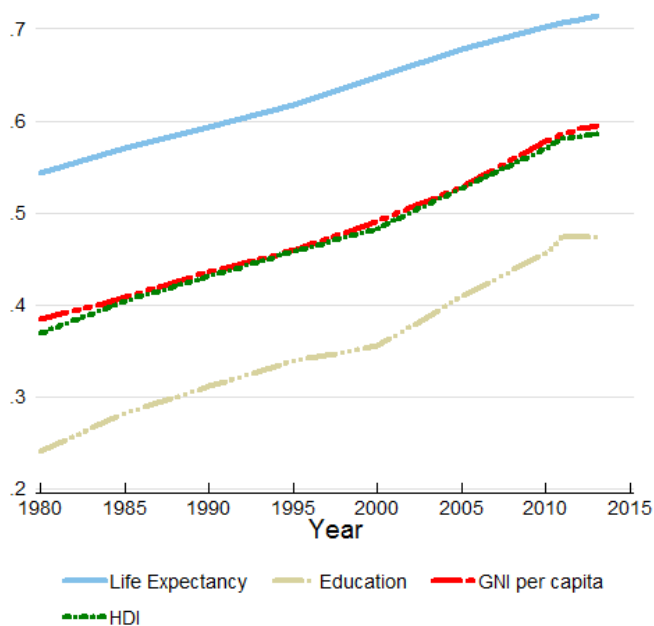
Table A reviews India's progress in each of the HDI indicators. Between 1980 and 2013, India's life expectancy at birth increased by 11.0 years, mean years of schooling increased by 2.5 years and expected years of schooling increased by 5.3 years. India's GNI per capita increased by about 306.2 percent between 1980 and 2013.

**Table A: India's HDI trends based on consistent time series data and new goalposts**

	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (2011 PPP\$)	HDI value
1980	55.4	6.4	1.9	1,268	0.369
1985	57.1	7.3	2.4	1,490	0.404
1990	58.5	7.6	3.0	1,789	0.431
1995	60.2	8.3	3.3	2,087	0.458
2000	62.1	8.5	3.6	2,573	0.483
2005	64.1	10.0	4.0	3,305	0.527
2010	65.7	11.1	4.4	4,589	0.570
2011	65.9	11.7	4.4	4,841	0.581
2012	66.2	11.7	4.4	5,000	0.583
2013	66.4	11.7	4.4	5,150	0.586

Figure 1 below shows the contribution of each component index to India's HDI since 1980.

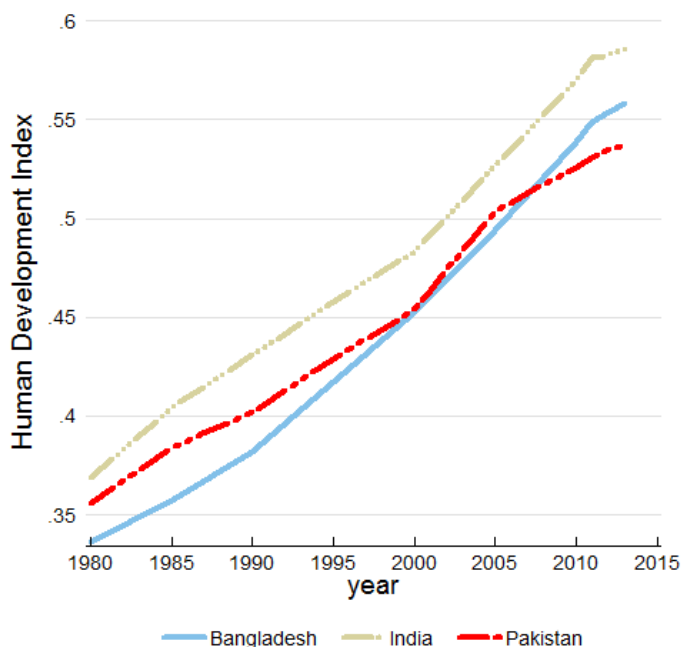
**Figure 1: Trends in India's HDI component indices 1980-2013**



## Assessing progress relative to other countries

Long-term progress can be usefully compared to other countries. For instance, during the period between 1980 and 2013 India, Pakistan and Bangladesh experienced different degrees of progress toward increasing their HDIs (see figure 2).

**Figure 2: Trends in India, Pakistan and Bangladesh's HDI 1980-2013**



India's 2013 HDI of 0.586 is below the average of 0.614 for countries in the medium human development group and below the average of 0.588 for countries in South Asia. From South Asia, countries which are close to India in 2013 HDI rank and to some extent in population size are Bangladesh and Pakistan, which have HDIs ranked 142 and 146 respectively (see table B).

**Table B: India's HDI indicators for 2013 relative to selected countries and groups**

	HDI value	HDI rank	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (PPP US\$)
<b>India</b>	0.586	135	66.4	11.7	4.4	5,150
<b>Bangladesh</b>	0.558	142	70.7	10.0	5.1	2,713
<b>Pakistan</b>	0.537	146	66.6	7.7	4.7	4,652
<b>South Asia</b>	0.588	—	67.2	11.2	4.7	5,195
<b>Medium HDI</b>	0.614	—	67.9	11.7	5.5	5,960

### Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI)

The HDI is an average measure of basic human development achievements in a country. Like all averages, the HDI masks inequality in the distribution of human development across the population at the country level. The 2010 HDR introduced the Inequality-Adjusted HDI (IHDI), which takes into account inequality in all three dimensions of the HDI by 'discounting' each dimension's average value according to its level of inequality. The IHDI is basically the HDI discounted for inequalities. The 'loss' in human development due to inequality is given by the difference between the HDI and the IHDI, and can be expressed as a percentage. As the inequality in a country increases, the loss in human development also

increases. We also present the coefficient of human inequality as a direct measure of inequality which is an unweighted average of inequalities in three dimensions. For more details see technical note 2.

India's HDI for 2013 is 0.586. However, when the value is discounted for inequality, the HDI falls to 0.418, a loss of 28.6 percent due to inequality in the distribution of the dimension indices. Bangladesh and Pakistan show losses due to inequality of 29.1 percent and 30.1 percent respectively. The average loss due to inequality for medium HDI countries is 25.6 percent and for South Asia it is 28.7 percent. The Human inequality coefficient for India is equal to 27.7 percent.

**Table C: India's IHDI for 2013 relative to selected countries and groups**

	IHDI value	Overall loss (%)	Human inequality coefficient (%)	Inequality in life expectancy at birth (%)	Inequality in education (%)	Inequality in income (%)
<b>India</b>	0.418	28.6	27.7	25.0	42.1	16.1
<b>Bangladesh</b>	0.396	29.1	28.7	20.1	37.8	28.3
<b>Pakistan</b>	0.375	30.1	28.7	29.9	45.2	11.0
<b>South Asia</b>	0.419	28.7	28.0	24.4	41.6	18.0
<b>Medium HDI</b>	0.457	25.6	25.2	21.9	35.1	18.6

### **Gender Inequality Index (GII)**

The Gender Inequality Index (GII) reflects gender-based inequalities in three dimensions – reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity. Reproductive health is measured by maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates; empowerment is measured by the share of parliamentary seats held by women and attainment in secondary and higher education by each gender; and economic activity is measured by the labour market participation rate for women and men. The GII can be interpreted as the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in the three GII dimensions. (For more details on GII please see Technical Note 3.)

India has a GII value of 0.563, ranking it 127 out of 152 countries in the 2013 index. In India, 10.9 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 26.6 percent of adult women have reached at least some secondary education compared to 50.4 percent of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 200 women die from pregnancy related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 32.8 births per 1000 live births. Female participation in the labour market is 28.8 percent compared to 80.9 for men.

In comparison, Bangladesh and Pakistan are ranked at 115 and 127 respectively on this index.

**Table D: India's GII for 2013 relative to selected countries and groups**

	GII value	GII Rank	Maternal mortality ratio	Adolescent birth rate	Female seats in parliament (%)	Population with at least some secondary education (%)		Labour force participation rate (%)	
						Female	Male	Female	Male
<b>India</b>	0.563	127	200	32.8	10.9	26.6	50.4	28.8	80.9
<b>Bangladesh</b>	0.529	115	240	80.6	19.7	30.8	39.3	57.3	84.1
<b>Pakistan</b>	0.563	127	260	27.3	19.7	19.3	46.1	24.4	82.9
<b>South Asia</b>	0.539	—	202	38.7	17.8	28.4	49.9	30.7	80.7
<b>Medium HDI</b>	0.513	—	186	43.4	17.5	34.2	51.4	38.7	80.0

### **Gender Development Index (GDI)**

In the 2014 HDR, we introduce a new measure, the Gender Development Index (GDI) based on the sex-disaggregated Human Development Index, defined as a ratio of the female to the male HDI. The GDI 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 mean years for adults aged 25 years and older); and command over economic resources (measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita). For details on how the index is constructed refer to Technical Note 4. Country rankings are based on absolute deviation from gender parity in HDI. What this means is that ranking takes into consideration inequality in favour of men or women equally.

The GDI is calculated for 148 countries. The 2013 female HDI value for India is 0.519 in contrast with 0.627 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.828. In comparison, GDI values for Bangladesh and Pakistan are 0.908 and 0.750 respectively (see Table E).

**Table E: India's GDI value and its components relative to selected countries and groups**

	Life expectancy at birth		Expected years of schooling		Mean years of schooling		GNI per capita		HDI values		F-M ratio
	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	GDI value
<b>India</b>	68.3	64.7	11.3	11.8	3.2	5.6	2,277	7,833	0.519	0.627	0.828
<b>Bangladesh</b>	71.5	69.9	10.3	9.7	4.6	5.6	1,928	3,480	0.528	0.582	0.908
<b>Pakistan</b>	67.5	65.7	6.9	8.4	3.3	6.1	1,707	7,439	0.447	0.596	0.750
<b>South Asia</b>	68.9	65.7	10.8	11.4	3.5	5.8	2,384	7,852	0.522	0.629	0.830
<b>Medium HDI</b>	70.0	65.9	11.4	11.8	4.7	6.4	3,199	8,619	0.565	0.646	0.875

### **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 India MPI estimation refer to 2005/2006. In India 55.3 percent of the population are multidimensionally poor while an additional 18.2 percent are near multidimensional poverty. The breadth of deprivation (intensity) in India, which is the average of deprivation scores experienced by people in multidimensional poverty, is 51.1 percent. The MPI, which is the share of the population that is multi-dimensionally poor, adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations, is 0.282. Bangladesh and Pakistan have MPIs of 0.237 and 0.237 respectively.

Table F compares income poverty, measured by the percentage of the population living below PPP US\$1.25 per day, and multidimensional poverty. It shows that income poverty only tells part of the story. The multidimensional poverty headcount is 22.6 percentage points higher than income poverty. This implies that individuals living above the income poverty line may still suffer deprivations in education, health and other living conditions. Table F also shows the percentage of India'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 India. Figures for Bangladesh and Pakistan are also shown in the table for comparison.

**Table F: The most recent MPI for India 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
<b>India</b>	2005/2006	0.282	55.3	51.1	18.2	27.8	32.7	32.5	22.7	44.8
<b>Bangladesh</b>	2011	0.237	49.5	47.8	18.8	21.0	43.3	26.6	28.4	44.9
<b>Pakistan</b>	2012/2013	0.237	45.6	52.0	14.9	26.5	21.0	32.3	36.2	31.6