

Human Development Report

2008 Statistical Update

Mozambique

The Human Development Index - going beyond income

Each year since 1990 the Human Development Report Office has published the human development index (HDI) which looks beyond GDP to a broader definition of well-being. The HDI provides a composite measure of three dimensions of human development: living a long and healthy life (measured by life expectancy), being educated (measured by adult literacy and enrolment at the primary, secondary and tertiary level) and having a decent standard of living (measured by purchasing power parity, PPP, income). The index is not in any sense a comprehensive measure of human development. It does not, for example, include important indicators such as gender or income inequality and more difficult to measure indicators like respect for human rights and political freedoms. What it does provide is a broadened prism for viewing human progress and the complex relationship between income and well-being.

The HDI for Mozambique is 0.366, which gives the country a rank of 175th out of 179 countries with data (Table 1).

HDI value 2006	Life expectancy at birth (years) 2006	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and above) 2006	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio (%) 2006	GDP per capita (PPP US\$) 2006
1. Iceland (0.968)	1. Japan (82.4)	1. Georgia (100.0)	1. Australia (114.2)	1. Luxembourg (77,089)
173. Burkina Faso (0.372)	172. Liberia (45.1)	136. Côte d'Ivoire (48.7)	145. Togo (56.6)	165. Rwanda (819)
174. Niger (0.370)	173. Central African Republic (44.0)	137. Central African Republic (48.6)	146. Myanmar (56.3)	166. Togo (792)
175. Mozambique (0.366)	174. Mozambique (42.4)	138. Mozambique (43.8)	147. Mozambique (54.8)	167. Mozambique (739)
176. Liberia (0.364)	175. Lesotho (42.3)	139. Senegal (42.0)	148. Yemen (54.4)	168. Malawi (703)
177. Congo (Democratic Republic of the) (0.361)	176. Sierra Leone (42.1)	140. Benin (39.7)	149. Tanzania (United Republic of) (54.3)	169. Ethiopia (700)
179. Sierra Leone (0.329)	179. Swaziland (40.2)	147. Mali (22.9)	179. Djibouti (25.5)	178. Congo (Democratic Republic of the) (281)

NB Changes in HDI values and ranks between two reports result from revisions to data for each of the HDI's three components (4 indicators) as well as real changes in the level of human development in different countries. The data revisions this year – especially of the GDP per capita (PPP US\$) series – have resulted in more substantial apparent movements in the HDI than is normally the case between successive publications. For these reasons, HDI values and rankings are not comparable across different publications.

Human poverty in Mozambique: focusing on the most deprived in multiple dimensions of poverty

The HDI measures the average progress of a country in human development. The Human Poverty Index for developing countries (HPI-1), focuses on the proportion of people below a threshold level in the same dimensions of human development as the human development index - living a long and healthy life, having access to education, and a decent standard of living. By looking beyond income deprivation, the HPI-1 represents a multi-dimensional alternative to the \$1.25 a day (PPP US\$) poverty measure.

The HPI-1 value of 48.2 % for Mozambique, ranks 127th among 135 developing countries for which the index has been calculated.

The HPI-1 measures severe deprivation in health by the proportion of people who are not expected to survive age 40. Education is measured by the adult illiteracy rate. And a decent standard of living is measured by the unweighted average of people without access to an improved water source and the proportion of children under age 5 who are underweight for their age. Table 2 shows the values for these variables for Mozambique and compares them to other countries.

Human Poverty Index (HPI-1) 2006	Probability of not surviving past age 40 (%) 2005	Adult illiteracy rate (% ages 15 and older) 2006	People without access to an improved water source (%) 2006	Children underweight for age (% ages 0-5) 2006
1. Czech Republic (1.7)	1. Singapore (1.8)	1. Cuba (0.2)	1. Bosnia and Herzegovina (1)	1. Croatia (1)
125. Benin (44.5)	126. Malawi (44.4)	115. Côte d'Ivoire (51.3)	117. Congo (Democratic Republic of the) (54)	96. Benin (23)
126. Central African Republic (44.6)	127. Rwanda (44.6)	116. Central African Republic (51.4)	118. Equatorial Guinea (57)	97. Guatemala (23)
127. Mozambique (48.2)	128. Mozambique (45.0)	117. Mozambique (56.2)	119. Mozambique (58)	98. Mozambique (24)
128. Guinea (50.9)	129. Sierra Leone (45.6)	118. Senegal (58.0)	120. Ethiopia (58)	99. Namibia (24)
129. Sierra Leone (51.2)	130. Central African Republic (46.2)	119. Benin (60.3)	121. Niger (58)	100. Comoros (25)
135. Afghanistan (60.2)	135. Zimbabwe (57.4)	127. Mali (77.1)	123. Afghanistan (78)	135. Bangladesh (48)

Building the capabilities of women

The HDI measures average achievements in a country, but it does not incorporate the degree of gender imbalance in these achievements. The gender-related development index (GDI), introduced in Human Development Report 1995, measures achievements in the same dimensions using the same indicators as the HDI but captures inequalities in achievement between women and men. It is simply the HDI adjusted downward for gender inequality. The greater the gender disparity in basic human development, the lower is a country's GDI relative to its HDI.

To measure the impact of gender inequalities on human development achievement, Mozambique's GDI value, 0.358 can be compared to its HDI value of 0.366. Its GDI value is 97.8% of its HDI value. Out of the 157 countries with both HDI and GDI values, 127 countries have a better ratio than Mozambique's.

Table 3 shows how Mozambique's ratio of GDI to HDI compares to other countries, and also shows its values for selected underlying indicators in the calculation of the GDI.

GDI as % of HDI	Life expectancy at birth (years) 2006	Adult literacy rate (% ages 15 and older) 2006	Combined primary, secondary and tertiary gross enrolment ratio 2006
	Female as % male	Female as % male	Female as % male
1. Sweden (99.9%)	1. Russian Federation (123.1%)	1. Lesotho (122.5%)	1. United Arab Emirates (120.2%)
126. Turkey (97.8%)	138. Côte d'Ivoire (103.7%)	122. Senegal (59.8%)	131. Morocco (86.1%)

127. Mali (97.8%)	139. Gambia (103.5%)	123. Pakistan (58.6%)	132. Korea (Republic of) (85.7%)
128. Mozambique (97.8%)	140. Mozambique (103.0%)	124. Mozambique (56.2%)	133. Mozambique (84.4%)
129. Austria (97.7%)	141. Bangladesh (102.8%)	125. Togo (56.0%)	134. Comoros (83.9%)
130. Kuwait (97.7%)	142. Tonga (102.8%)	126. Sierra Leone (52.4%)	135. Lao People's Democratic Republic (83.8%)
157. Occupied Palestinian Territories (92.8%)	157. Niger (96.9%)	135. Chad (31.3%)	157. Chad (60.4%)