



SMALL ISLAND DEVELOPING STATES- A SUMMARY OF THE STATE OF HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Based on Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical update

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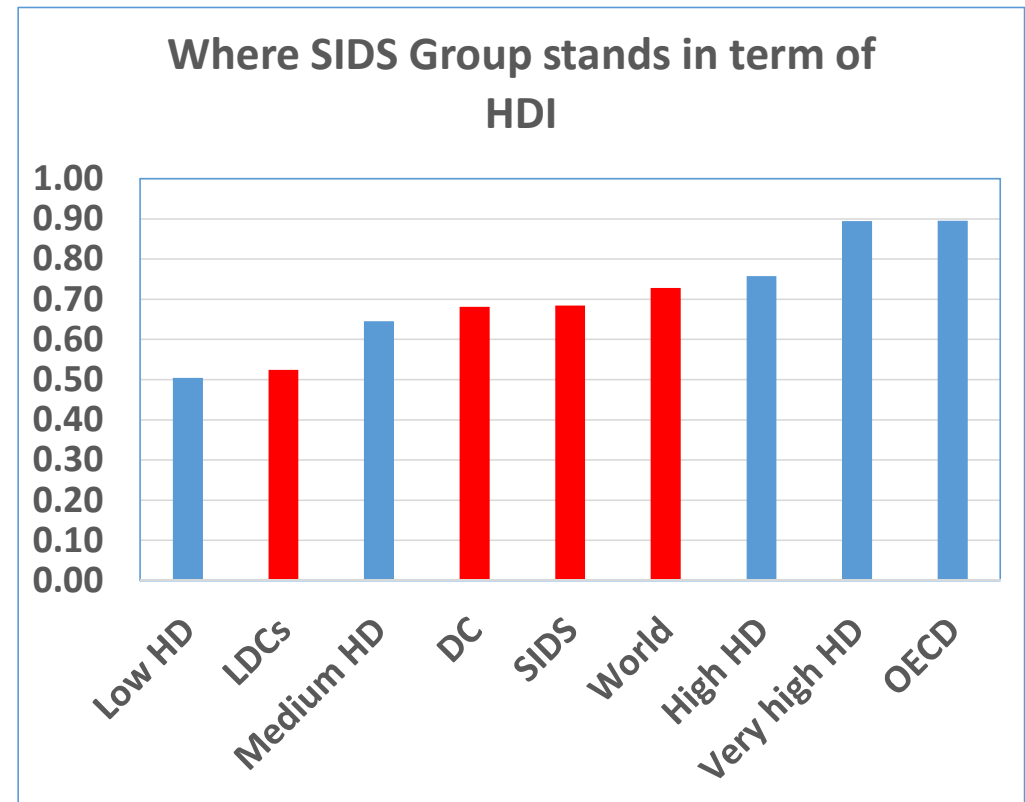
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HUMAN DEVELOPMENT SITUATION IN THE SIDS IS BETTER THAN LDCS OR DEVELOPING COUNTRIES

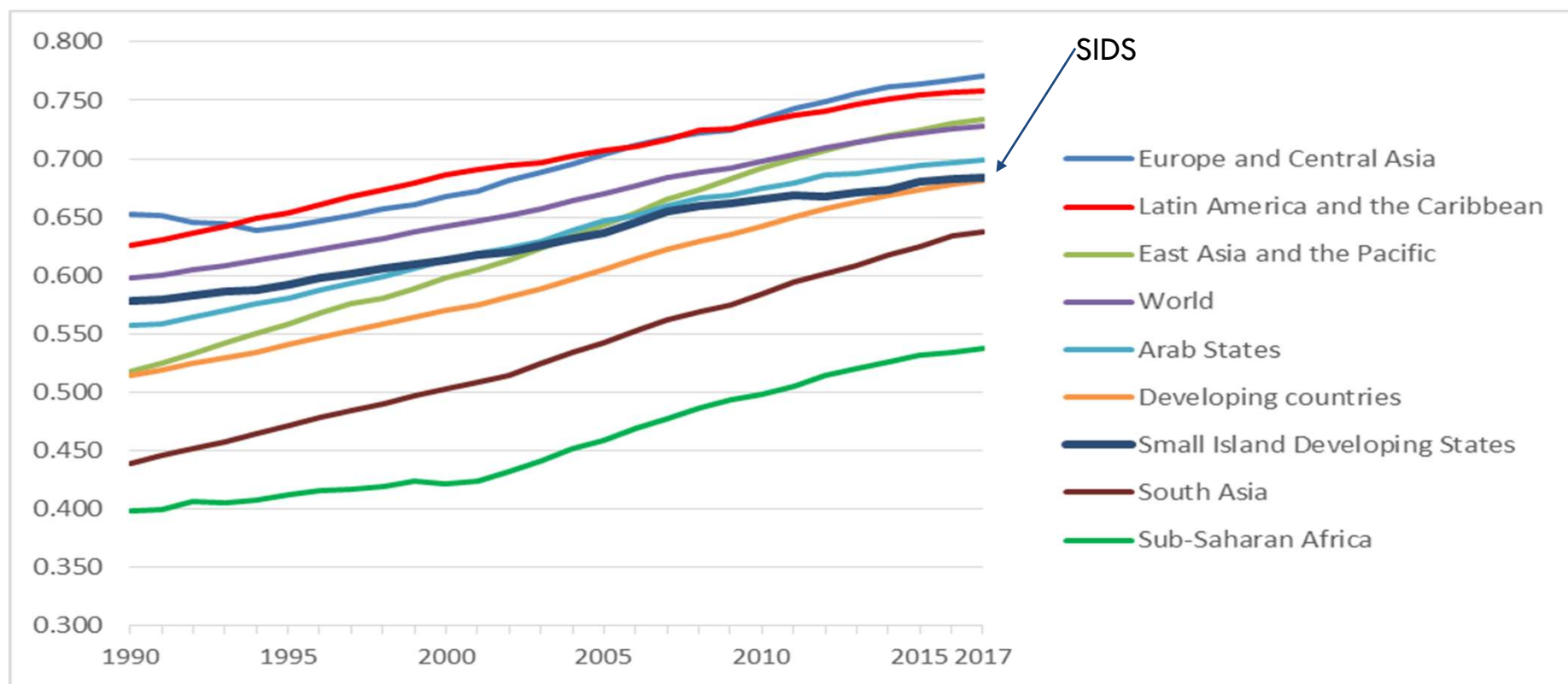


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- The 2017 HDI was calculated for 36 out of 38 countries in the SIDS group.
- There are 4 SIDS in the very high human development group.
- 20 SIDS are in high and 7 SIDS in medium group.
- Only 5 SIDS are in the low human development group.
- The average HDI value for the SIDS (without Singapore) is 0.684, which is above the average HDI for LDCs or developing countries (0.681), but below the world average of 0.728.



LONG-TERM HD PROGRESS IN THE SIDS IS RELATIVELY LOW COMPARED TO OTHER GROUPS



Note: SIDS aggregate are presented without Singapore

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT STATUS IN THE SIDS - BY KEY HD INDICATORS

	Small Island Developing States	World	Developing countries	Minimum in the SIDS		Maximum in the SIDS	
Human Development Index	0.684	0.728	0.681	0.455 (HDI rank = 177)	Guinea-Bissau	0.846 (HDI rank = 43)	Bahrain
Life Expectancy (years)	71.2	72.2	70.7	57.8	Guinea-Bissau	79.9	Cuba
Expected Years of Schooling (years)	11.9	12.7	12.2	9.3	Haiti	16.9	Grenada
Mean Years of Schooling (years)	8.2	8.4	7.3	3.0	Guinea-Bissau	12.3	Palau
GNI per capita (2011 PPP \$)	8,614	15,295	10,055	1,399	Comoros	41,580	Bahrain

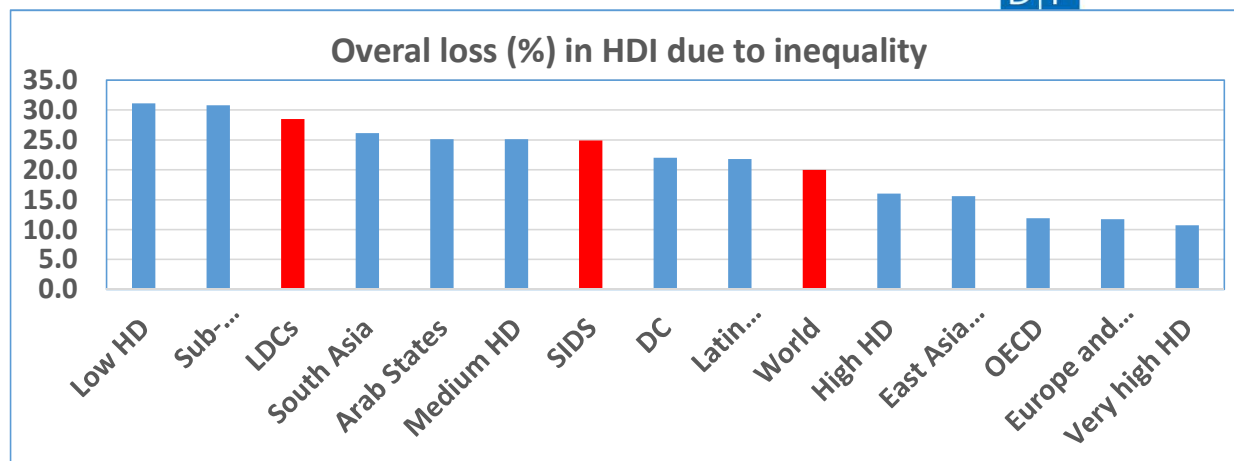
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SIDS AS A GROUP LOSES A QUARTER OF ITS HUMAN DEVELOPMENT VALUE DUE TO INEQUALITY



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- The average loss in the SIDS HDI value due to inequality is about 25%. It is high compared to the global loss of 20 % and developing countries loss of 22 %.
- However, it is low compared to the loss (28.5%) recorded in the LDCs group.
- In the SIDS, inequality in income contributes the most to overall inequality, followed by education and life expectancy.



Inequality in income account for most of the HDI loss

	Small Island Developing States	World	Developing countries	Minimum in the SIDS		Maximum in the SIDS	
IHDI	0.515	0.582	0.531	0.275	Comoros	0.683	Mauritius
Overall loss (%)	24.8	20.0	22.0	13.5	Mauritius	45.3	Comoros
Inequality in life expectancy at birth (%)	17.4	15.2	17.4	5.3	Cuba	38.4	Guinea-Bissau
Inequality in education (%)	20.8	22.0	25.3	1.9	Palau	47.6	Comoros
Inequality in income (%)	34.9	22.6	23.1	13.6	Timor-Leste	56.0	Comoros

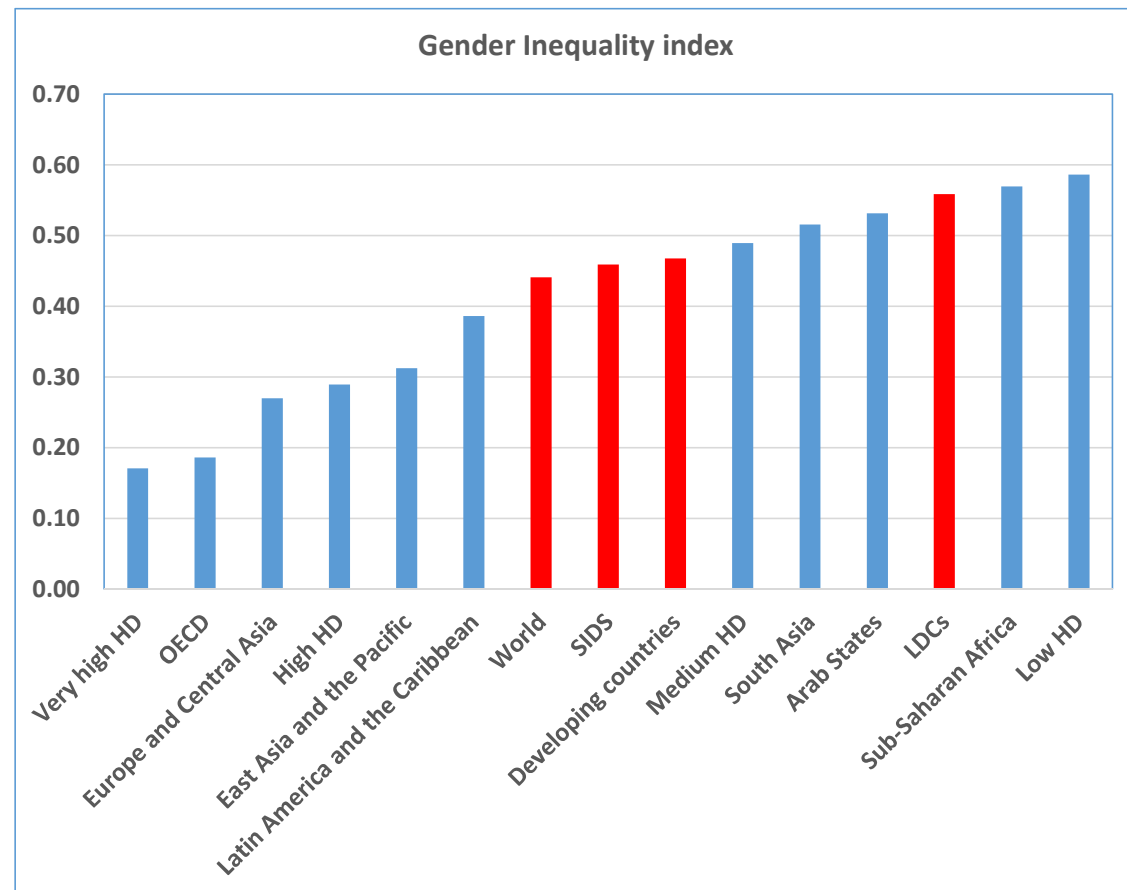
GENDER INEQUALITY IN THE SIDS IS ALSO A MAJOR SOURCE OF INEQUALITY

The Gender Inequality index (GII) has been calculated for 19 out of the 38 SIDS.

Because the GI is an inequality measure, the higher value indicates the higher inequality.

The average GI value for the SIDS is 0.458. The average for the developing countries is 0.468 and the global average is 0.441.

Compared to LDCs group and Developing Countries group, SIDS group seems to be doing relatively better in the gender equality front.



MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX REVEALS A MIXED PICTURE FOR THE SIDS



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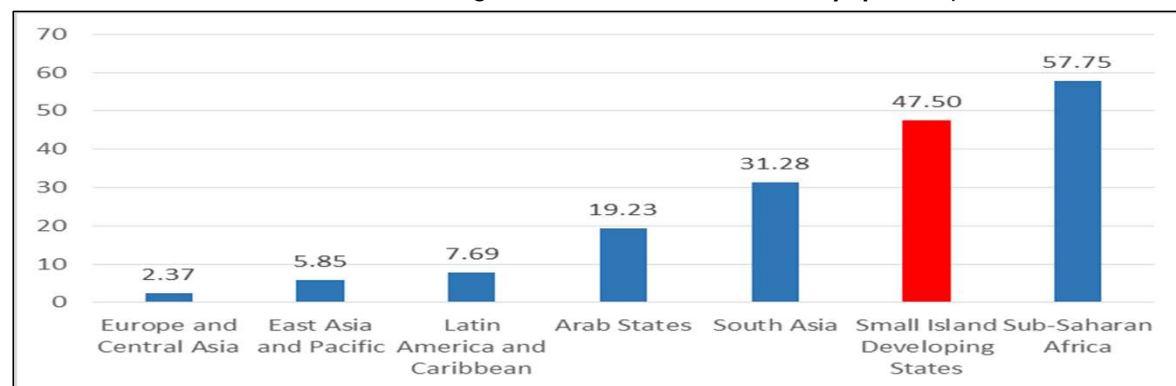
The MPI has been calculated for 16 SIDS. The weighted average of multi-dimensional poverty rate is 47.5 %.

However, it may be noted that half of the SIDS, in which we have data, recorded only less than 5% as multi-dimensional poverty, which is remarkable by any standards.

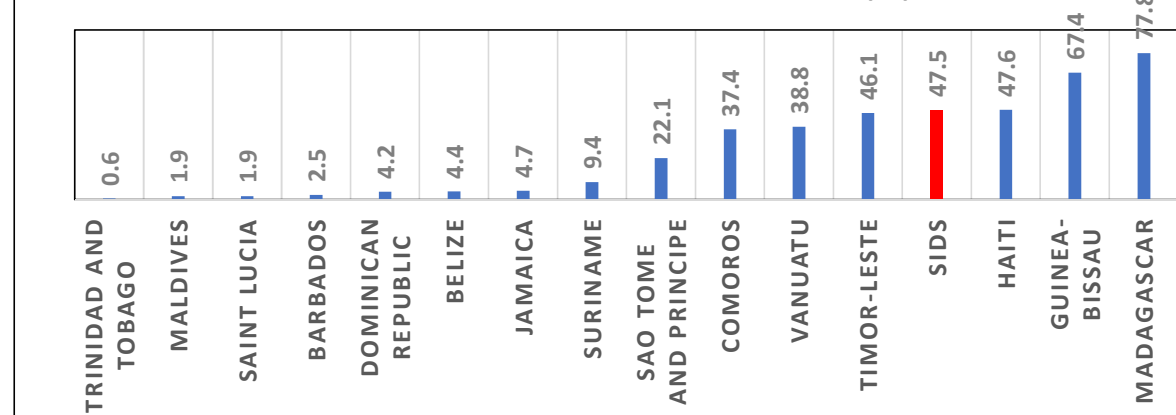
Madagascar has the highest headcount ratio is 77.8 percent, followed by Guinea-Bissau with a headcount ratio of 67.4 percent.

A SIDS with the lowest value of headcount ratio is 0.6 percent.

Percentage of multidimensionally poor (MPI headcount)



MULTI-DIMENSIONAL POVERTY RATE (%)



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Based on 16 countries with the MPI	Small Island Developing States	Minimum		Maximum	
MPI	0.263	0.002	Trinidad and Tobago (2011 MICS)	0.453	Madagascar (2008/2009 DHS)
Population in multidimensional poverty					
Headcount (%)	47.5	0.6	Trinidad and Tobago	77.8	Madagascar
Headcount ('000)	27,481	3	Saint Lucia (2012 MICS)	16,001	Madagascar
Intensity of deprivation (%)	49.9	34.2	Barbados (2012 MICS)	58.2	Madagascar
Population vulnerable to multidimensional poverty (%)	12.2	0.4	Barbados	32.3	Vanuatu (2007 MICS)
Total population covered ('000)	56,515.5	—		—	
Total population covered (%)	68.3	—		—	

EMERGING OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES IN THE SIDS FROM HD POINT OF VIEW



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- **More working-age people and fewer dependents than at any point in history, which provides a unique opportunity for growth and development. But youth unemployment is high in many SIDSs; Youth who is neither in school nor labour market are also high.**
- **New and emerging technologies such as digital and renewal energy technology also provide an opportunity. Many of the SIDS already meeting most of their energy through solar. Though it is positive development, leveraging new technologies require skilled labour force. But enrolments in the tertiary and vocational education are relatively low in many SIDSs.**

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