UNDP

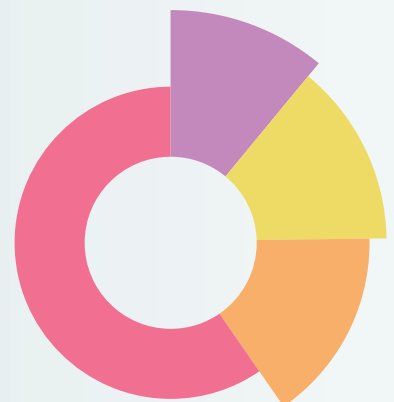# Human Development Indices and Indicators

2018 Statistical Update for
Small Island Developing States

Small Island Developing States (SIDS)

Statistical Briefing based on the "Human Development Indices and Indicators: 2018 Statistical Update"[1]

Introduction

This briefing note is organized into eight sections. The first section presents information on the state of global human development, trends and changes since 1990 and the key global messages. The second section presents overall country coverage and methodology of the 2018 Statistical Update. The next five sections provide information about the Small Island Developing States' performance in each of key human development indices including the Human Development Index (HDI), the Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI), the Gender Development Index (GDI), the Gender Inequality Index (GII), the Multidimensional poverty Index. The last section contains a summary of information contained in five color-coded tables (dashboards and a section with five dashboards.

1. State of Human Development

The 2018 Update presents human development indices and indicators for all member states and territories; the HDI values are computed for 189 countries and territories with the most recent addition of the Marshall Islands. Of these countries, 59 are in the very high human development group, 53 in the high, 39 in the medium and only 38 in the low. The top five countries in the global HDI ranking are Norway (0.953), Switzerland (0.944), Australia (0.939), Ireland (0.938) and Germany (0.936). The bottom five are Burundi (0.417), Chad (0.404), South Sudan (0.388), the Central African Republic (0.367) and Niger (0.354).

Looking back over almost three decades, all regions and human development groups have made substantial progress. The global HDI value in 2017 was 0.728, up about 21.7 percent from 1990. Although HDI values have been rising across all regions and human development groups, the rates vary significantly. South Asia was the fastest growing region (45.3% over 1990-2017 period), followed by East Asia and the Pacific (41.8%), Sub-Saharan (35%), Arab States (25.4%), LAC (21.1%), and Europe and Central Asia (18.1%)

Most people today live longer, are more educated and have more access to goods and services than ever before. But the quality of human development reveals large deficits. Example: living longer does not automatically mean more years spent enjoying life. Healthy life expectancy (HALE) for countries of very high human development is approximately 70 years, whereas for countries of low human development it is approximately 53 years

Progress is not linear nor guaranteed, and crises and challenges can reverse the gains. Countries experiencing conflict show HDI losses, which can be felt for generations. Between 2012 and 2017 Libya, the Syrian Arab Republic and Yemen had falling HDI values and ranks—the direct effect of violent conflict. Although Lebanon is not directly involved in

violent conflict, it has suffered spillovers from the conflict in the Syrian Arab Republic, hosting more than a million Syrian refugees.

Going beyond the average achievements, the IHDI and disaggregated assessments reveal large inequalities across human development dimensions. When the HDI is adjusted for inequalities, the global HDI value falls 20 percent—from 0.728 to 0.582.

Women have a lower HDI value than men across regions and face particular barriers to empowerment all through life. Worldwide, the average HDI value for women (0.705) is 5.9 percent lower than that for men (0.749). Much of the gap is due to women's lower income and educational attainment in many countries. The gender gap is widest in low human development countries, where the average HDI value is 13.8 percent lower for women than for men. Among developing regions the gender gap is narrowest in Latin America and the Caribbean (2.3 percent) and widest in South Asia (16.3 percent) and the Arab States (14.5 percent)

Environmental degradation puts human development gains at risk, as evident from carbon dioxide emissions, deforestation, fresh water withdrawals and the like. Countries at different levels of human development exposed to and contributing to environmental degradation in different ways. Very high human development countries are the biggest contributors to climate change, with average carbon dioxide emissions per capita of 10.7 tonnes, compared with 0.3 tonne in low human development countries. Deforestation also degrades land and reduces the quantity and quality of freshwater. The overall pace of forest loss has slowed in recent years, but the planet still lost 3.2 percent of its forests between 1990 and 2015. And low human development countries lost 14.5 percent.

2. Country coverage and the methodology of the 2018 Statistical Update

The 2018 Statistical Update presents two groups of statistical tables – human development composite indices tables, which provide an assessment of countries' achievements on different aspects of human development, and tables covering a variety of dimensions of human development, such as education, health, national income and composition of resources, work and employment, human security, international integration and demography; as well as subjective well-being indicators and a selection of fundamental human rights conventions and when countries ratified them. Additionally, we assembled five color-coded dashboards –Dashboard 1 on quality of human development, dashboard 2 on life-course gender gap, dashboard 3 on women's empowerment, dashboard 4 on environmental sustainability and dashboard 5 on socioeconomic sustainability.

Unless otherwise specified in the source, all tables use data available to the Human Development Report Office (HDRO) as of 15 July 2018. 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.

It is important to note that national and international data can differ because international agencies standardize national data to allow comparability across countries and in some cases may not have access to the most recent national data. We encourage national

partners to explore the issues raised in the HDR with the most relevant and appropriate data from national and international sources.[2]

The 2017 HDI (values and ranks) were calculated for 189 member states and UN-recognized territories, along with the IHDI for 151 countries, the GDI for 164 countries, the GII for 160 countries, and the MPI for 105 countries. Aggregates for four human development groups of countries and six UNDP developing regions are included at the end of each table.

The Small Island Developing States (SIDS) is regularly featured in the tables as a separate reporting entity. There are 38 SIDS. Because Singapore is not considered as a developing country by the current UNDP classification, it is not accounted for in the current SIDS aggregates. Therefore, in this summary SIDS' aggregates are presented without Singapore. Where it was important to present values for Singapore, a footnote was added with the values.

3. Human Development Index

3.1 HDI and its trend

The 2017 HDI was calculated for 36 out of 38 countries in the SIDS. It is not calculated for Nauru and Tuvalu as data were not available for 2 or more necessary indicators.

There are four SIDS in the very high human development group (Singapore, Bahrain, Bahamas and Barbados); 20 SIDS are in high, 7 SIDS in medium and the remaining 5 SIDS are in the low human development group.

The average HDI value for the SIDS (without Singapore)[3] is 0.684 and is above the average HDI for developing countries (0.681), but below the world average of 0.728.

Between 1990 and 2017, the SIDS registered the increase in HDI value over 18 percent, which is equivalent to an average annual growth of 0.63%. Looking at individual SIDS, Papua New Guinea achieved the fastest growth – growing at an average annual rate of 1.34%, followed by Sao Tome and Principe (0.98%) and then Mauritius (0.91%). The lowest growth was observed in Belize (0.35%).

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[2] It is misleading to compare values and rankings with those of previously published human development reports, because of revisions and updates of the underlying data and adjustments to methodology. Readers are advised to assess changes in HDI ranks between 2016 and 2017 using column 1 and column 7 of table 1 (Human Development Index and its components) and trends in HDI values by referring to table 2 (Human Development Index Trends) in the Statistical Annex of the report. Tables 1 and 2 are based on consistent indicators, methodology and time-series data and thus show 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 but due to the sampling variation only.

[3] Value of Singapore's HDI is 0.932.

Figure 1. Human Development Index Trends 1990-2017
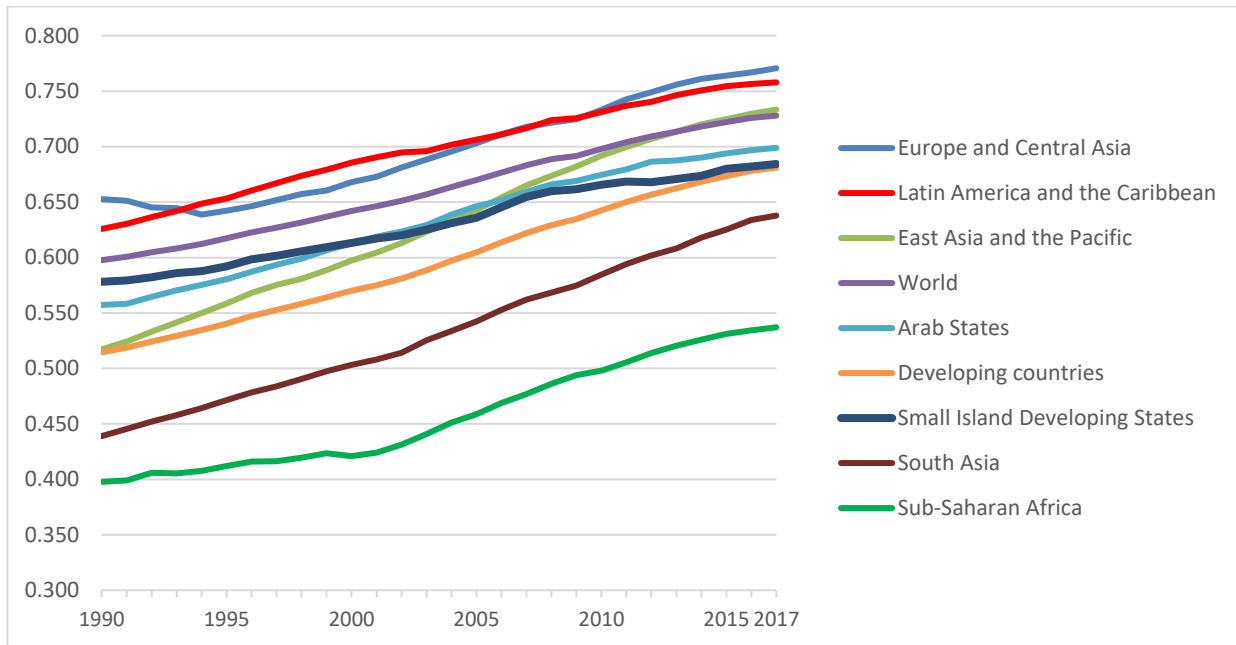
Note: SIDS are presented without Singapore.

3.2   HDI components

The SIDS's average life expectancy at birth is 71.2 years[4], which is 0.5 years above the average for developing countries (70.7), 1.0 years below the world average (72.2) and 10.5 years above the average for Sub-Saharan Africa, the region with the lowest score on this indicator.

The SIDS's average expected years of schooling of 11.9 years[5] is below the average for developing countries (12.2 years) and below the world average of 12.7 years. The average mean years of schooling of 8.2 years is below the average for developing countries (7.3) and below the world average of 8.4 years.

The average gross national income per capita of $8,614 (in PPP$ constant 2011 international) is only 54.4% of the world average of $15,295 and about 85.7% of the average for developing countries.[6]

Table 1 shows the averages, as well as the SIDS countries with the minimum and maximum values of the HDI and its components.

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[4] Life expectancy at birth for Singapore is 83.2 years.
[5] Expected years of schooling and mean years of schooling for Singapore are 16.2 years and 11.5 years, respectively.
[6] For Singapore the gross national income per capita is $82,503.

Table 1. 2017 Human Development Index and its components

	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

Note: SIDS are presented without Singapore

4. Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI)

The IHDI looks beyond the average achievements of a country in health, education and income to show how these achievements are distributed among its residents. The IHDI can be interpreted as the level of human development when inequality is accounted for. The relative difference between the IHDI and HDI is the loss due to inequality in distribution of the HDI within the country. The overall loss is expressed as a percentage.

The IHDI has been calculated for 16 out of the 38 SIDS because of missing data on inequality in at least one of three dimensions.

Inequality in life expectancy at birth is calculated for 32 SIDS, inequality in education is calculated for 26 SIDS, and inequality in income is calculated for 28 SIDS.

The SIDS (without Singapore) suffers an average loss of 24.8 percent, when the HDI is adjusted for inequalities. This is above the world average loss of 20.0 percent and above the average loss for developing countries of 22.0 percent[7]. Figure 2 compares inequality in HDI in the SIDS and developing regions.

The income component is where the loss due to inequality is the highest (34.9 percent) followed by inequality in education (20.8 percent) and in life expectancy at birth distribution of 17.4 percent.

Looking at the 16 countries with IHDI, the highest loss due to inequalities is suffered by Comoros (45.3 percent) followed by Guinea-Bissau (39.4 percent) and Haiti (39.0 percent). The country experiencing the lowest loss is Mauritius (13.5 percent).

In terms of the components, the highest inequality in life expectancy at birth is experienced by Guinea-Bissau (38.4 percent) followed by Comoros (28.9 percent) and Haiti (28.6

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[7] The overall loss in HDI due to inequality in Singapore is 12.5 percent.

percent). The country with the lowest inequality in this component is Cuba (5.3 percent). On the education component, Comoros has the highest inequality of 47.6 percent, followed by Timor-Leste with inequality of 44.9 percent. Palau experienced the lowest inequality (1.9 percent). The highest inequality in income is experienced by Comoros (56.0 percent) followed by Haiti (48.4 percent), while the lowest is in Timor-Leste (13.6 percent) followed by Sao Tome and Principe (14.9 percent).

Figure 2. Overall loss (%) in HDI due to inequality
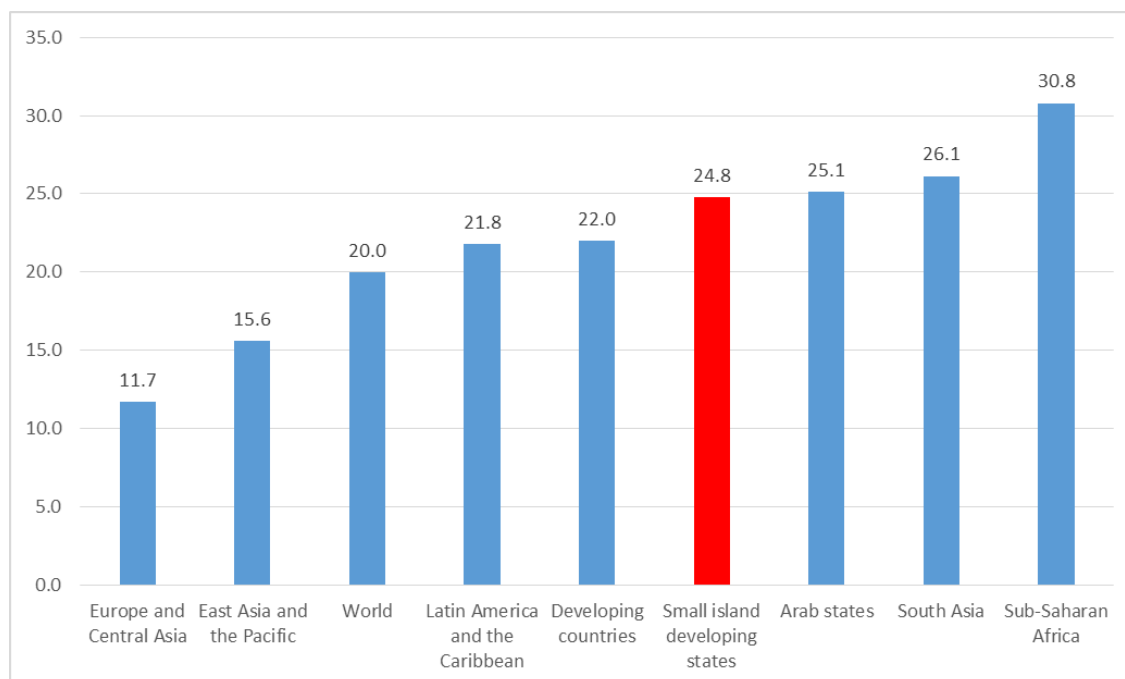
Note: SIDS are presented without Singapore

Table 2 shows the averages, as well as the SIDS countries with the minimum and maximum values of the IHDI and its components.

Table 2. Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) and its components

|	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

Note: SIDS are presented without Singapore

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5. Gender Development Index (GDI)

The GDI is a measure of gender disparities in human development achievements. It compares female's achievement with male's achievement on the basis of the ratio of female to male HDI values. Countries are divided into five groups by absolute deviation from gender parity in HDI values[8].

The GDI has been calculated for 18 out of the 38 SIDS. It is not calculated for all because of missing sex-disaggregated data on life expectancy, education and income indicators.

On average the GDI value of the SIDS is 0.948 compared to a world average of 0.941 and the average for developing countries of 0.917. It means that the female HDI value is, on average, only 94.8% of the HDI for males. Figure 3 compares GDI in the SIDS and developing regions.

Figure 3. Gender Development Index
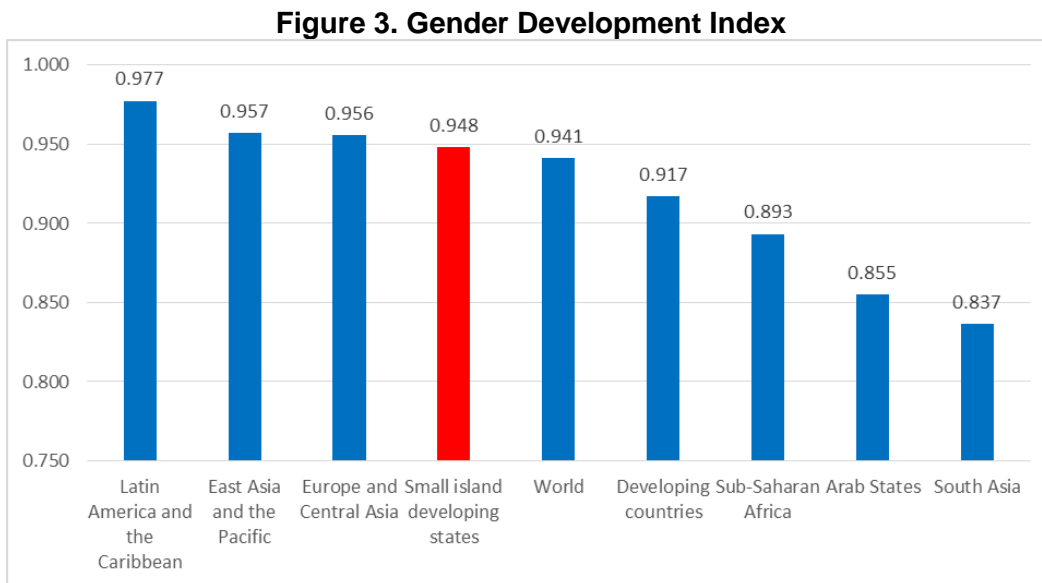
Note: SIDS are presented without Singapore

Trinidad and Tobago tops the SIDS in the GDI (1.013), where women have 1.3% higher HDI than men. Timor-Leste is at the bottom of the list (0.855), thus women achieve only 85.5% of the HDI average achievement of men.

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[8] Group 1 comprises countries with high equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation of less than 2.5 percent); group 2 comprises countries with medium to high equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation of 2.5–5 percent); group 3 comprises countries with medium equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation of 5–7.5 percent); group 4 comprises countries with medium to low equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation of 7.5–10 percent); and group 5 comprises countries with low equality in HDI achievements between women and men (absolute deviation from gender parity of more than 10 percent).

Looking at the components – life expectancy at birth for women (73.6 years) is 4.7 years longer than that of men (68.9 years); it is almost equal to the biologically justified difference of 5 years. But the variability across countries is high. In Bahrain this difference is about 2 years, followed by Maldives where it is 2.1 years. In Seychelles the difference is 9.1 years indicating that men live rather short lives.

The weighted aggregates for expected years of schooling for girls and for boys are 14.0 and 13.1 respectively. However there is a large variation across countries. Girls stay in school 2.8 years longer than boys in Barbados and 1.9 years longer in Trinidad and Tobago, but 1.0 years shorter in Solomon Islands and 0.8 years shorter in Timor-Leste.

Men have 0.6 years longer mean years of schooling than women. But, again, there is a large variation across countries — in Bahamas women (11.5 years) have 1.0 years longer mean years of schooling than men, while in Haiti men (6.6 years) have even 2.3 years longer mean years of schooling than women.

The estimated income per capita is 2.1 times higher for men ($11,487) than for women ($5,598) with the country values ranging between 1.3 times in Papua New Guinea and Madagascar to 3.1 times in Timor-Leste followed by Bahrain 2.9 times and Maldives 2.6 times. A summary of differences between male and female values are given in Table 3 below.

Table 3. Gender Development Index (GDI) and its components

	Small Island Developing States	World	Developing countries	Minimum in the SIDS		Maximum in the SIDS	
GDI	0.948	0.941	0.917	0.855	Timor-Leste	1.013	Trinidad and Tobago
Difference in life expectancy (F-M)	4.9 years	4.3	3.9	2.1	Maldives	9.1	Seychelles
Difference in expected years of schooling (F-M)	0.9 years	0.1	0.0	-1.0	Solomon Islands	1.9	Trinidad and Tobago
Difference in mean years of schooling (F-M)	-0.6 years	-1.1	-1.4	-2.3	Haiti	1.0	Bahamas
Ratio of income (M/F)	2.1	1.8	2.0	1.3	Papua New Guinea	3.1	Timor-Leste

Note: SIDS are presented without Singapore

Seven SIDS (including Singapore) were classified into group 1 by the absolute difference of the GDI from parity. This indicates that these countries have achieved high equality in HDI achievements between women and men. Other 3 SIDS are in group 2, and 4 SIDS are in group 3. These countries are with medium-high and medium gender equality in HDI achievements respectively. There is 1 country in group 4, which is a group with medium-low gender equality; even 3 SIDS are in group 5, which comprises low gender equality.

6.   Gender Inequality Index (GII)

The GII is a composite measure reflecting loss to potential achievements due to inequality between women and men in three aspects of human development — (i) the freedom to control own life, autonomy of the body, and the right to have and determine health-related choices; (ii) the right to have and to expand the sense of self-worth and the ability to influence the direction of social change towards a just social and economic order, and (iii) to have equal access to opportunities and resources.

The GII has been calculated for 19 out of the 38 SIDS. It is not calculated for all SIDS due to missing data on some of the components.

The average GII value for the SIDS is 0.458. The average for the developing countries is 0.468 and the global average is 0.441. Because the GII is an inequality measure, the higher value indicates the higher inequality.

Figure 4. Gender Inequality Index
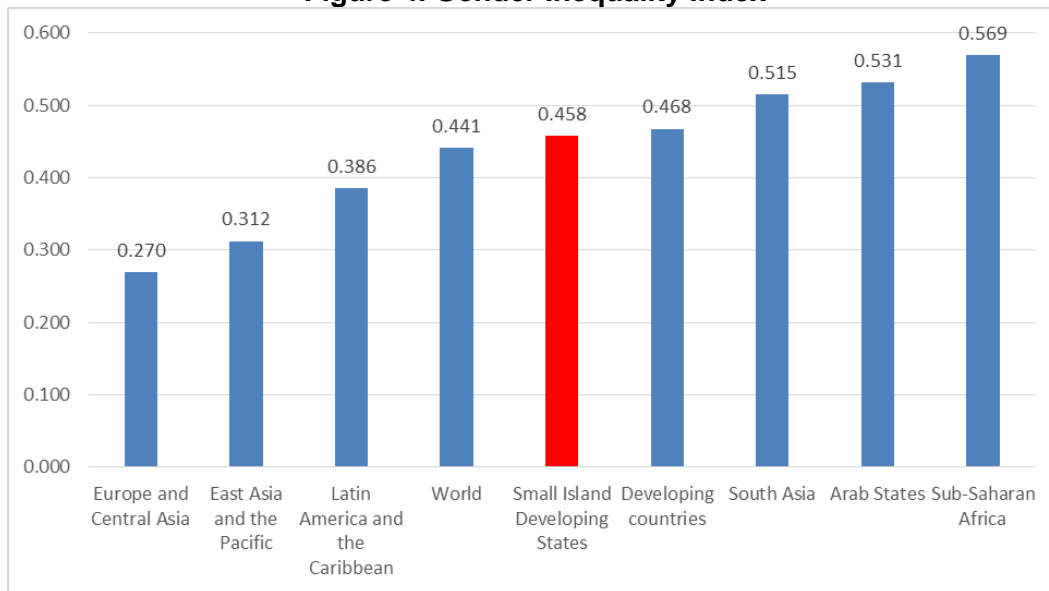
Note: SIDS are presented without Singapore

In terms of components, what appears to be driving the GII value is the relatively low labour force participation rate for females (53.7%) compared to labour force participation rate for men (73.0%), the difference of over 19 percentage points.

Bahrain, Barbados and Cuba lead the SIDS with GII values of 0.222, 0.284 and 0.301, respectively. On the other end is Papua New Guinea scoring 0.741 followed by Haiti with 0.601.[9] Table 4 below summarizes the GII for the SIDS.

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[9] The value of the GII for Singapore is 0.067.

Table 4. Gender Inequality Index (GII) and its components

|	Small Island Developing States	World	Developing countries	Minimum in the SIDS		Maximum in the SIDS	
GII	0.458	0.441	0.468	0.222	Bahrain	0.741	Papua New Guinea
Maternal mortality ratio	198	216	232	15	Bahrain	549	Guinea-Bissau
Adolescent birth ratio	55.8	44.0	48.0	5.8	Maldives	95.0	Dominican Republic
Female share of seats in parliament	23.1	23.5	21.9	0.0	Papua New Guinea; Vanuatu; Micronesia (FS)	48.9	Cuba
Difference in shares of population with at least some secondary education (F- M)	-1.7 percentage points	-8.4	-10.9	-14.1	Sao Tome and Principe	15.4	Guyana
Difference in labour force participation rates (F- M)	-19.3 percentage points	-26.5	-29.4	-43.0	Bahrain	-1.8	Papua New Guinea

7. Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)

The MPI is a composite measure designed to capture overlapping deprivations that people suffer at the same time. The MPI reflects both prevalence of multidimensional deprivation and its intensity – overlapping deprivations people who suffer deprivation experience on average. It identifies overlapping deprivations at the household level across the same three dimensions as the HDI but is measured by 10 different indicators. A household, and for that matter all its members, is classified as poor if it suffers overlapping deprivations in at least one-third of the weighted indicators. The near poor are those households with overlapping deprivations in more than one-fifth but less than one-third of the weighted indicators.

The MPI builds on recent advances in theory and offers a valuable complement to traditional money metric measures of poverty. It is calculated for 105 countries. Countries with data earlier than 2006 are not included in the MPI.

The MPI has been calculated for 16 out of 37 SIDS, covering 56.5 million population or 68.3 percent of the total population of SIDS (82.8 million).

Figure 5. Percentage of multidimensionally poor (MPI headcount)
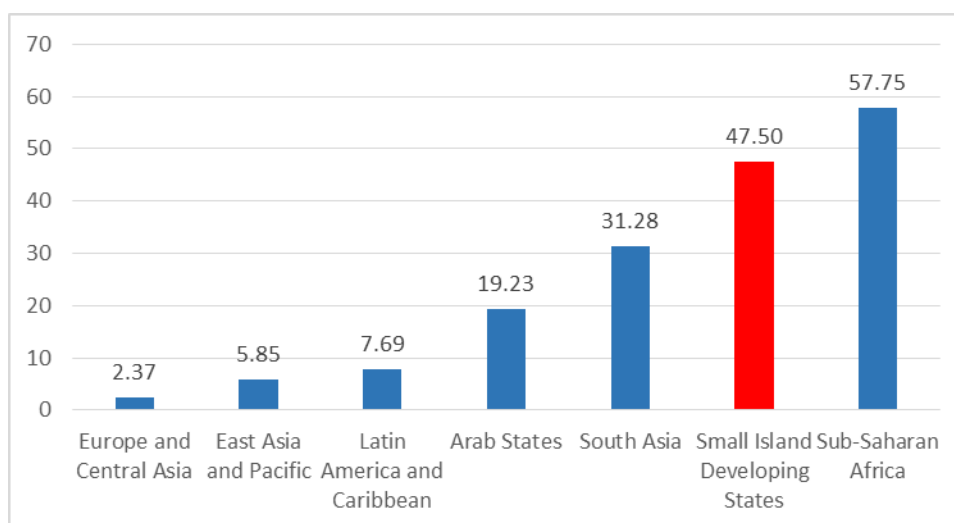
Among 16 SIDS with MPI, Madagascar has the highest MPI value, 0.453, based on 2008/2009 DHS. Its headcount ratio is 76.5 percent. Following Madagascar is Guinea-Bissau with an MPI value of 0.372 and a headcount ratio of 77.8 percent based on 2014 MICS. A SIDS with the lowest value of MPI is Trinidad and Tobago with the value 0.002 based on 2011 MICS.

A number of households and its members are classified as vulnerable to multidimensional poverty, meaning that they are not multidimensionally poor but are actually on the brink of poverty. In Vanuatu, based on the 2007 MICS, even 32.3 percent is vulnerable to poverty and about 38.8 percent is multidimensionally poor. In Timor-Leste, based on the 2016 DHS, about 46 percent of population is multidimensionally poor and additional 26 percent are vulnerable to poverty.

In terms of intensity of deprivation – that is the breadth of deprivation or the percentage of overlapping deprivations that an average multidimensionally poor person suffers, the highest intensity is 58.2 percent in Madagascar and 55.4 percent in Guinea-Bissau.

Deprivations in standard of living tend to contribute more to multidimensional deprivation (46.0 percent) of SIDS than deprivations in other two dimensions, health (23.9 percent) and education (30.1).

Table 5 summarizes the multidimensional poverty as measured by the MPI.

Table 5. Multidimensional Poverty Index and its characteristics

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**		—		—

8. Dashboards

This year five colour-coded tables, termed dashboards, were produced: dashboard 1 on quality of human development, dashboard 2 on life-course gender gap, dashboard 3 on women's empowerment, dashboard 4 on environmental sustainability and dashboard 5 on socioeconomic sustainability.

Countries are grouped partially by their performance in each indicator into three groups of approximately equal size (distributional tercile groups); thus, there is the top third, the middle third and the bottom third. The intention was not to suggest the thresholds or target values for indicators but to allow a crude assessment of country's performance relative to others. Three-colour coding visualizes a partial grouping of countries by indicator. It helps the users to immediately picture the country's performance. A country that is in the top group performs better than at least two thirds of countries, a country that is in the middle group performs better than at least one third but worse than at least one third, and a country that is in the bottom third performs worse than at least two thirds of countries.

The SIDS, as well as developing regions, is placed into tercile groups for each indicator based on the values of the aggregate for the respective indicator.

8.1 Dashboard 1: Quality of human development

This dashboard contains a selection of 13 indicators associated with the quality of health, education and standard of living. Three indicators on quality of health are: lost health expectancy, number of physicians, and number of hospital beds. Six indicators on quality of education are: pupil-teacher ratio in primary schools, primary school teachers trained to teach, the proportion of schools with access to the Internet, and the Programme for

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International Student Assessment (PISA) scores in mathematics, reading and science. Four indicators on quality of standard of living are the proportion of employment that is in vulnerable employment, the proportion of rural population with access to electricity, the proportion of population using improved drinking-water sources and the proportion of population using improved sanitation facilities.

The regional aggregates for the SIDS are published for 9 indicators, all 3 on quality of health, two on quality of education (because the proportion of schools with access to the Internet and PISA scores were not available at the aggregate level), and all four on quality of standard of living.

	Quality of health (3 indicators)			Quality of education (2 indicators)			Quality of standard of living (4 indicators)			Overall (9 indicators)			
	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Missing indicators
	Number of indicators												
SIDS	1	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	4	4	0

Overall, the SIDS is in the top group in one indicator (number of physicians per 10,000 people), it is placed in the middle third in four indicators, but it is placed in the bottom group in all four indicators on quality of standard of living.

8.2   Dashboard 2: Life-course gender gap

Dashboard 2 contains a selection of 12 indicators that display gender gaps in choices and opportunities over the life course – childhood and youth (5 indicators), adulthood (6 indicators) and older age (one). The indicators refer to health, education, labour market and work, political representation, time use and social protection. Most indicators (9) are presented as a ratio of female to male values, and three are presented only for women. Sex ratio at birth is an exception of the three-group classification—countries are grouped into two groups: the natural group (countries with a value between 1.04-1.07, inclusive) and the gender-biased group (all other countries). Deviations from the natural sex ratio at birth have implications for population replacement levels, suggesting possible future social and economic problems and may indicate gender bias

The regional aggregates are published for 10 indicators. Aggregates are not available for two indicators related to time spent on unpaid domestic chores and care work. The SIDS has 8 aggregates available. Female to male ratio of pre-primary school enrolment is not available and old-age pension recipients, female to male ratio is not available.

	Childhood and youth (5 indicators)			Adulthood (4 indicators)			Older age (1 indicator)			Overall (10 indicators)			
	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Missing indicators
	Number of indicators												
SIDS	2	0	2	2	1	1	-	-	-	4	1	3	2

Based on the calculated aggregates, the SIDS is placed in the top third in four indicators (birth sex ratio, female to male ratio of gross enrolment ratio to secondary school, female to male ratio of at least secondary school attainment, and female share of employment in

nonagriculture); in one indicator it is placed in the middle (female share of seats in parliament) and in three indicators it is placed into the bottom group (female to male ratio of gross enrolment ratio to primary school, and female to male ratio of youth unemployment rates and total unemployment rates).

8.3   Dashboard 3: Women's empowerment

Dashboard 3 contains a selection of 13 woman-specific empowerment indicators that allows empowerment to be compared across indicators and countries. Indicators represent three distinct empowerment dimensions—reproductive health and family planning (6 indicators), violence against girls and women (3), and socioeconomic empowerment (4). Most countries have at least one indicator in each tercile group, which implies that women's empowerment is unequal across indicators and across countries.

The regional aggregates are published for 12 indicators. Aggregates are not available for indicator on female share of middle and senior management. For the SIDS only 7 aggregates are available; the aggregates on intimate and nonintimate partner violence against women (ever experienced), and aggregates on all three indicators on socio-economic empowerment are not available.

	Reproductive health and family planning (6 indicators)			Violence against girls and women (3 indicators)			Socio economic empowerment (3 indicators)			Overall (12 indicators)			
	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Missing indicators
	Number of indicators												
SIDS	0	4	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	4

Based on calculated aggregates, the SIDS was placed in the middle third in 5 indicators and in the bottom third in 2 indicators.

8.4   Dashboard 4: Environmental sustainability

Dashboard 4 contains a selection of 10 indicators that cover environmental sustainability and environmental threats. On environmental sustainability there are 7 level and change indicators related to energy consumption, carbon-dioxide emissions, change in forest area and fresh water withdrawals. Three environmental threats indicators are mortality rate attributed to household and ambient air pollution and to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene service and the International Union for Conservation of Nature and Natural resources' Red List Index that measures aggregate extinction risk across groups of species.

The percentage of total land area under forest is not coloured in the dashboard and aggregates are not available for Red List Index. Thus the regional aggregates are published for 8 indicators. The SIDS has 6 aggregates available, fossil fuel energy consumption (% of total energy consumption) and fresh water withdrawals (as % of total renewable water sources) were missing because of small number of countries with available data.

	Environmental sustainability (6 indicators)			Environmental threats (2 indicators)			Overall (8 indicators)			
	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Missing indicators
	Number of indicators									
SIDS	0	3	1	0	1	1	0	4	2	2

Overall, based on calculated aggregates, the SIDS was placed in the middle third in 4 indicators and in the bottom third in 2 indicators (CO2 emissions per unit of GDP and mortality rate due to unsafe water, sanitation and hygiene services.)

8.5 Dashboard 5: Socioeconomic sustainability

This dashboard contains a selection of 11 indicators that cover economic and social sustainability. The 6 economic sustainability indicators are adjusted net savings, total debt service, gross capital formation, skilled labour force, diversity of exports, and expenditure on research and development. The 4 social sustainability indicators are the ratio of education and health expenditure to military expenditure, changes in inequality of HDI distribution, and changes in gender and income inequality.

The military expenditure is not coloured and aggregates are not available for Concentration index and the change in income quintile ratio. Thus the regional aggregates are published for 9 but coloured for 8 indicators. For the SIDS the indicator on research and development expenditure (% of GDP) is missing.

	Economic sustainability (5 indicators)			Social sustainability (3 indicators)			Overall (8 indicators)			
	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Top third	Middle third	Bottom third	Missing indicators
	Number of indicators									
SIDS	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	5

Based on calculated aggregates, the SIDS was placed in the top group in one indicator (change in overall loss of inequality), in the middle group in one indicator (gross capital formation as a percentage of GDP) and in the bottom group in one indicator (total debt service as percentage of exports of goods, services and primary income).