

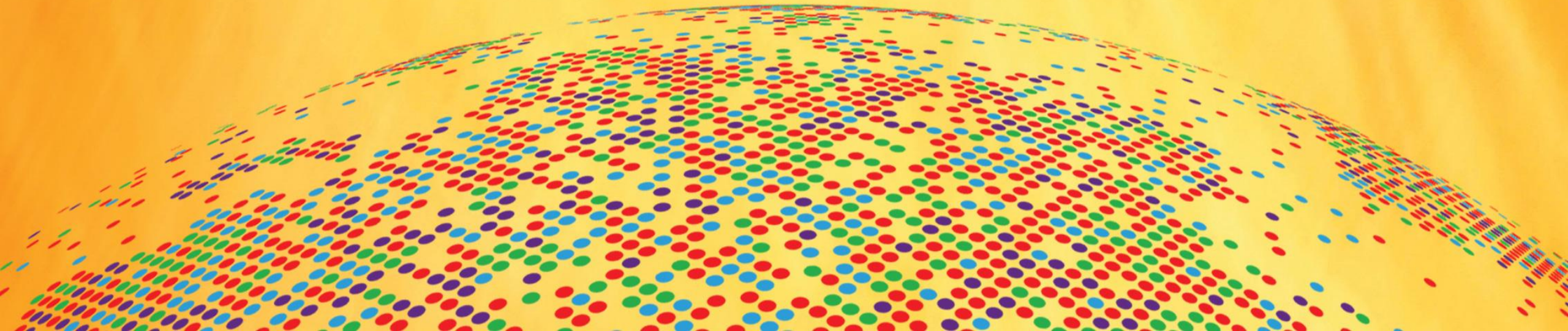
# Human Development Report 2019

**Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today:**  
Inequalities in human development in the 21<sup>st</sup> century



**OFFICIAL LAUNCH**

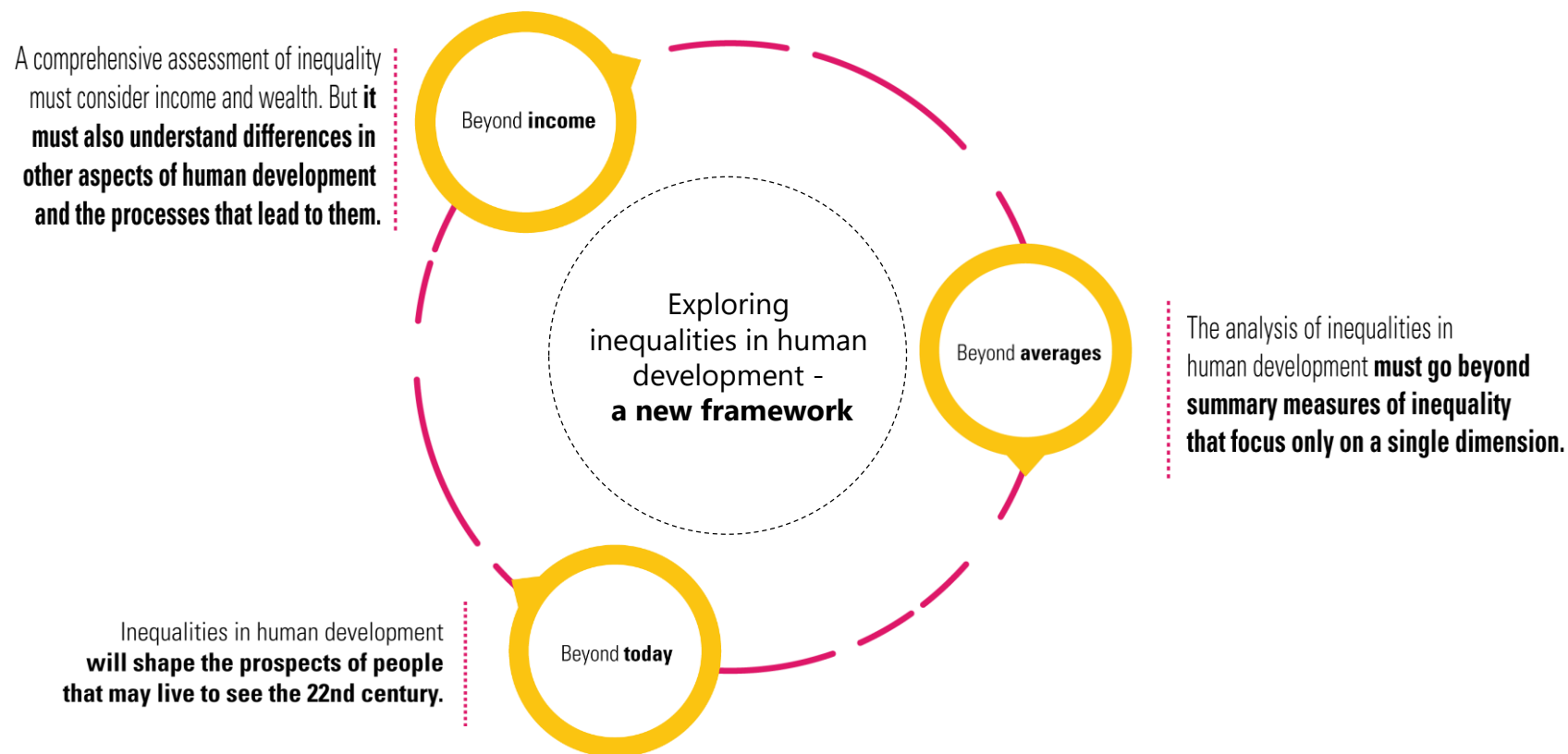
4 February 2020, Dili, Timor-Leste



# INEQUALITY IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: BEYOND INCOME, AVERAGES AND TODAY



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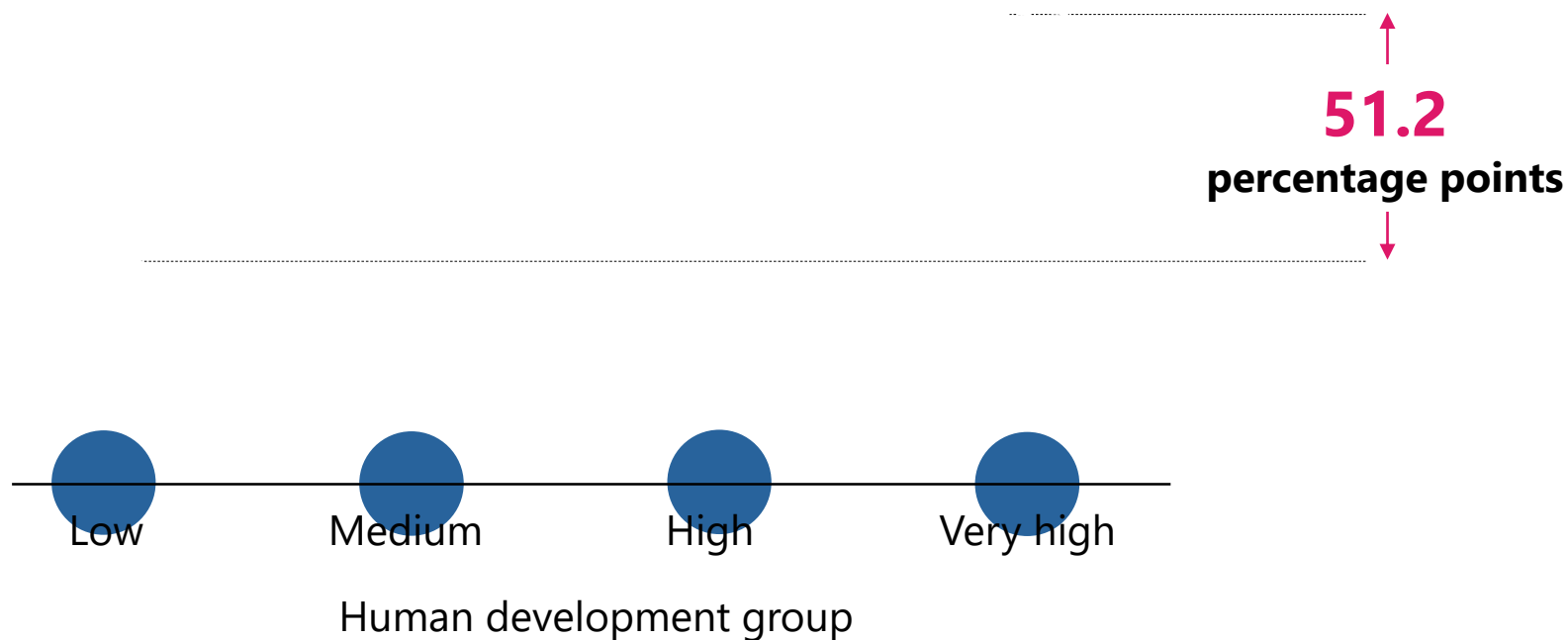


# MANY ARE STEPPING ABOVE MINIMUM FLOORS, BUT WIDESPREAD DISPARITIES REMAIN



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Population with a primary education, 2017  
(percent)



# A NEW GENERATION OF INEQUALITIES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IS EMERGING



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## Examples of achievements:

- Early childhood survival
- Primary education
- Entry level technology
- Resilience to recurrent shocks

**Basic  
capabilities**

## Examples of achievements

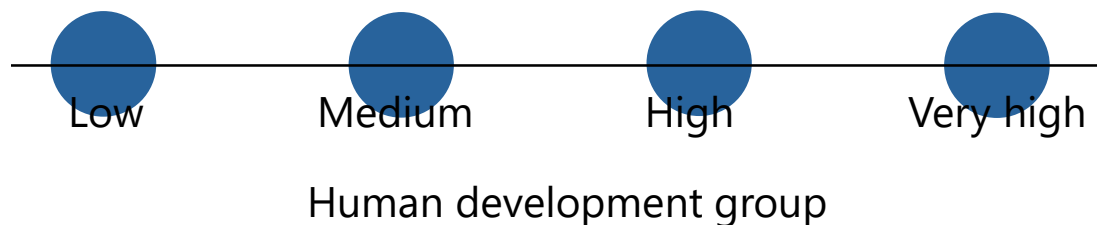
- Access to quality health at all levels
- High-quality education at all levels
- Effective access to present-day technologies
- Resilience to unknown new shocks

**Enhanced  
capabilities**

# A NEW GENERATION OF INEQUALITIES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT IS EMERGING

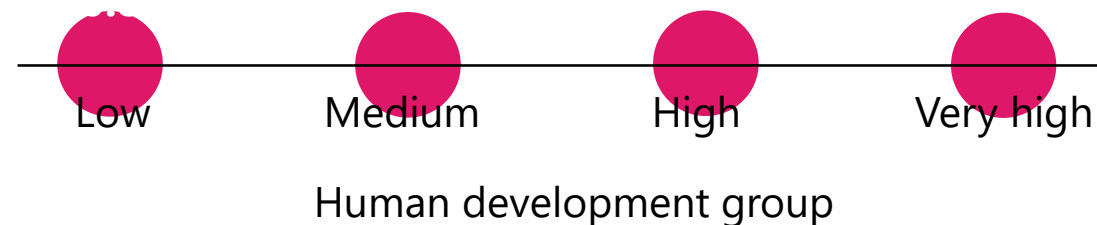
## Mobile-cellular subscriptions

Change between 2007-2017 (per 100 inhabitants)



## Fixed broadband

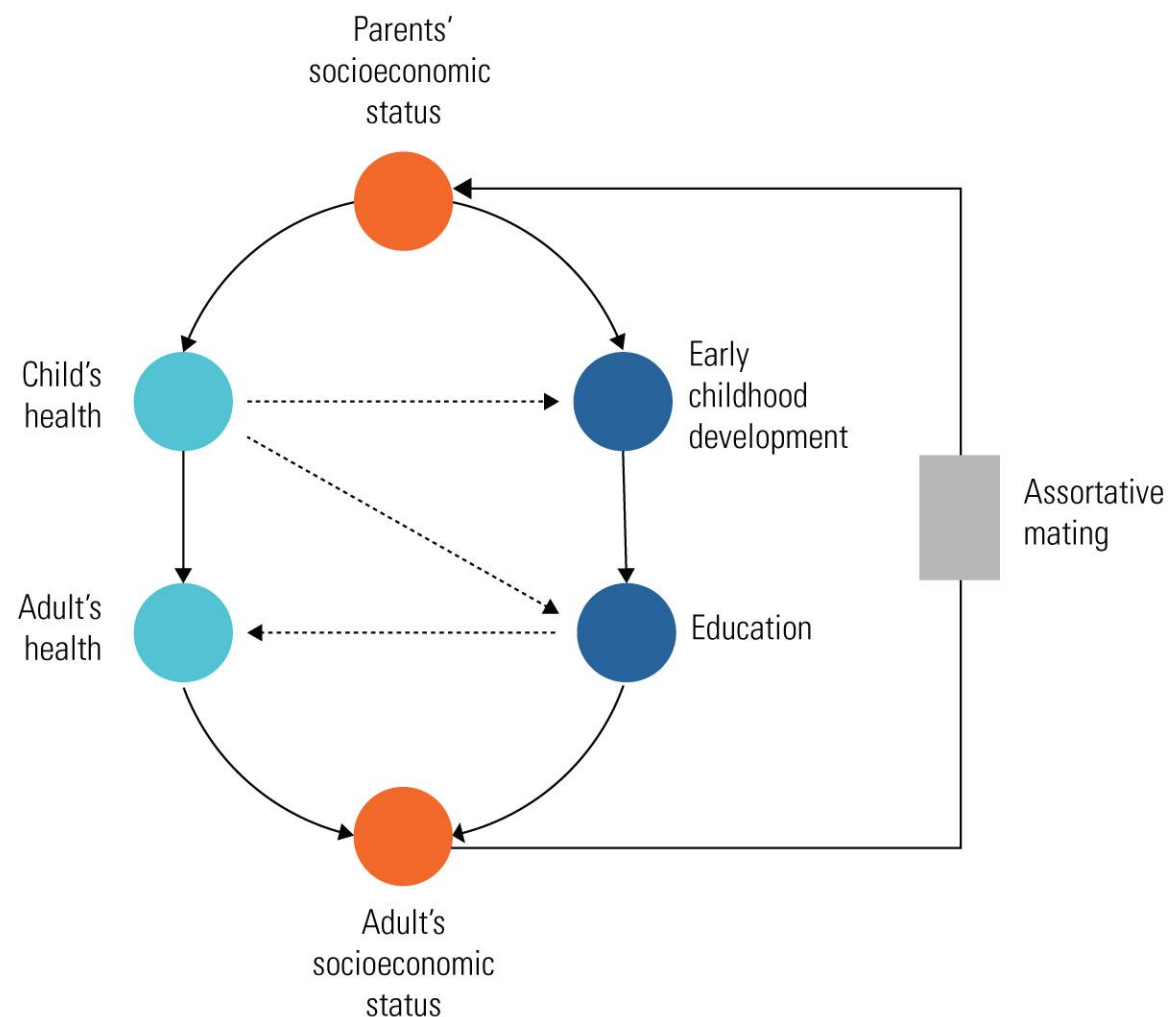
Change between 2007-2017 (per 100 inhabitants)



# INEQUALITIES IN HUMAN DEVELOPMENT CAN ACCUMULATE THROUGH LIFE



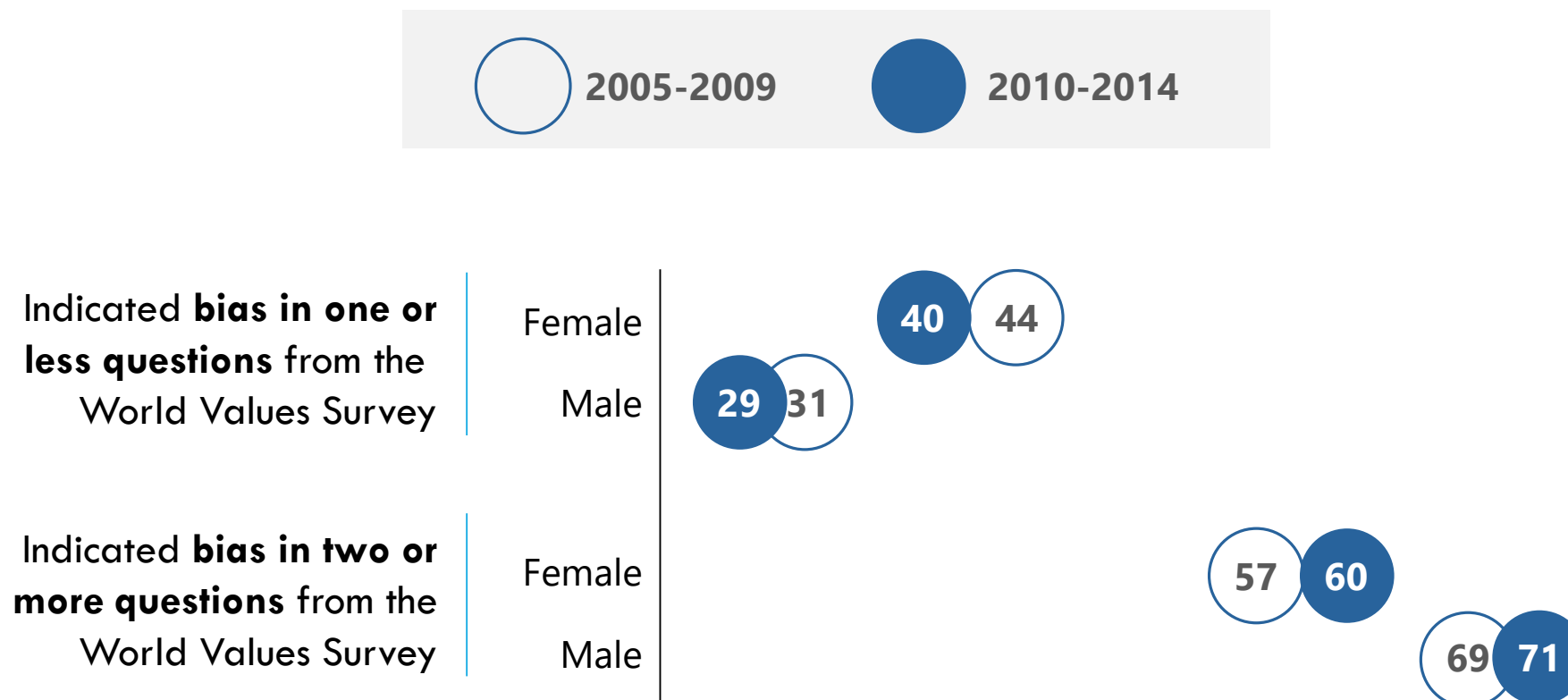
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# ASSESSING INEQUALITIES DEMANDS A REVOLUTION IN METRICS



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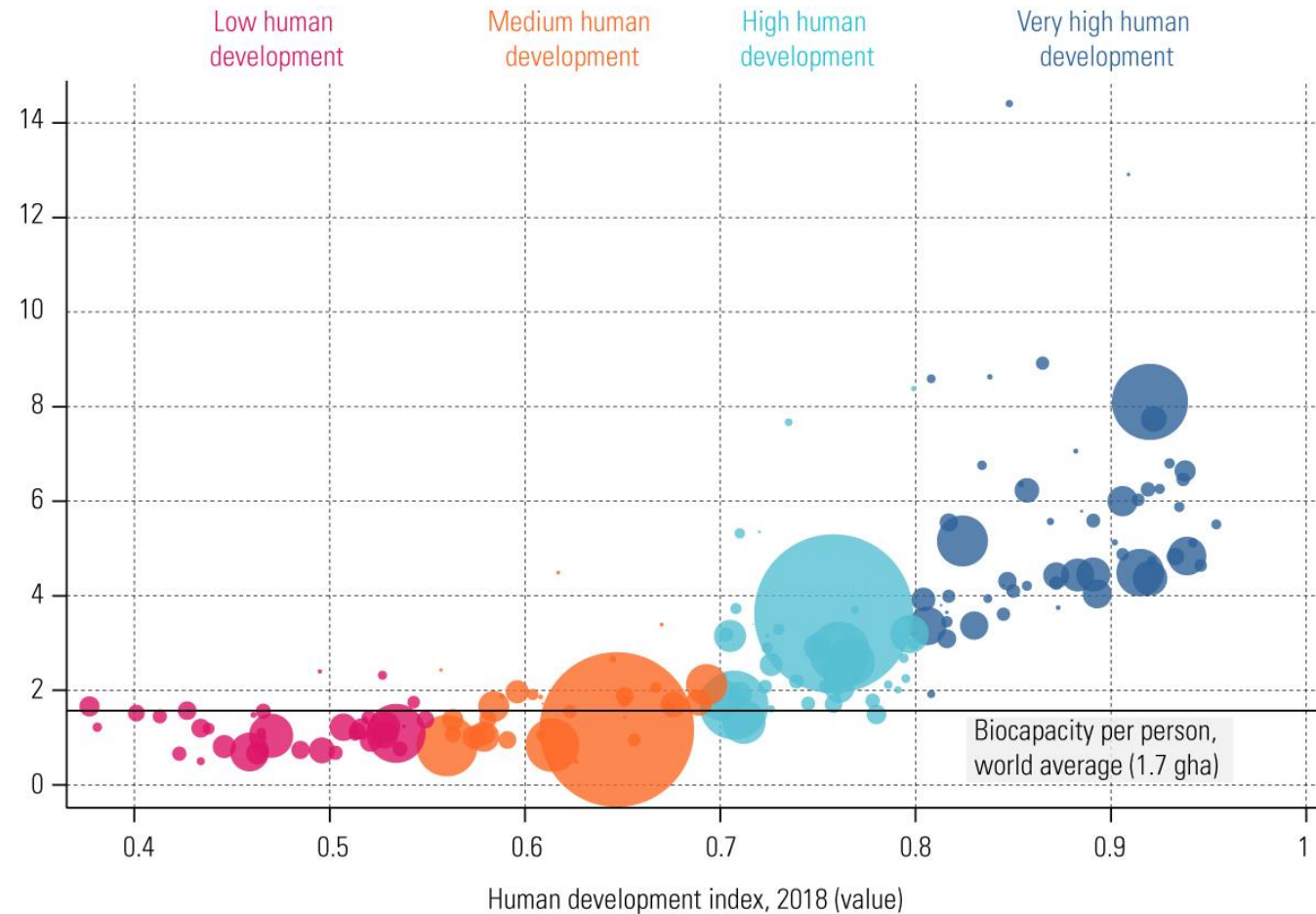


# THE CLIMATE CRISIS



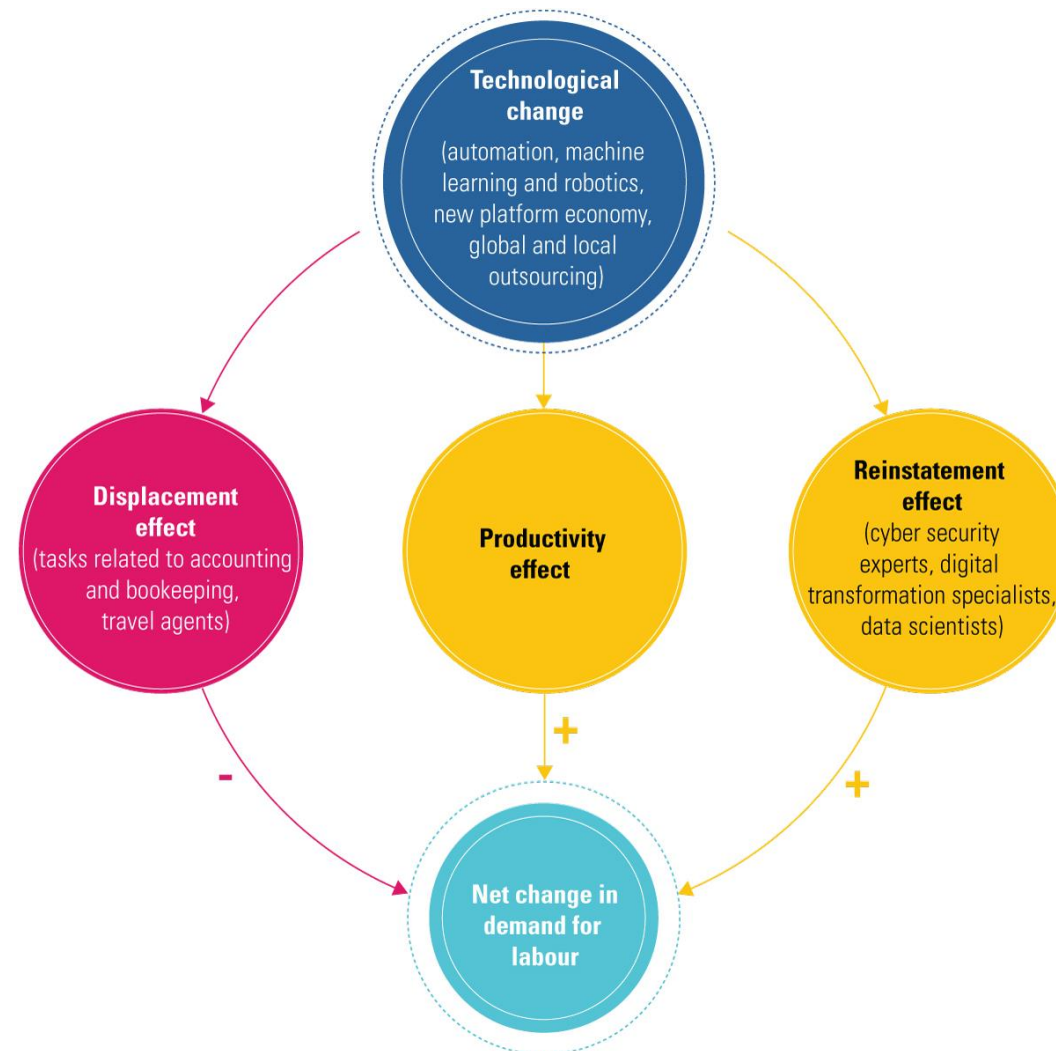
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Ecological footprint, 2016  
(global hectare per person)





# TECHNOLOGY: GOOD SERVANT, BAD MASTER



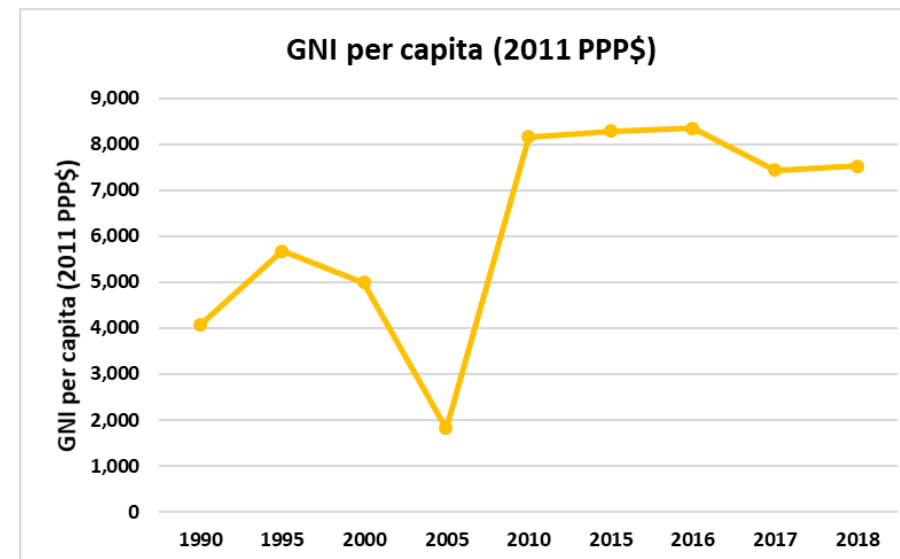
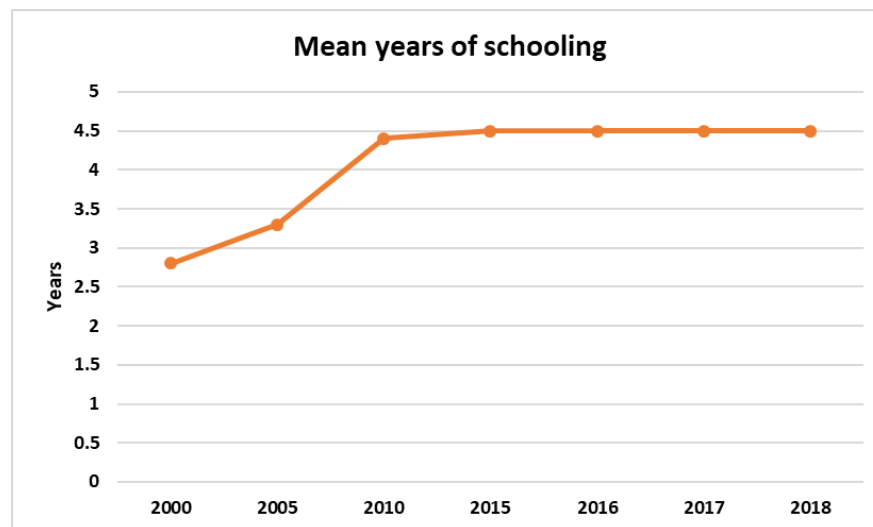
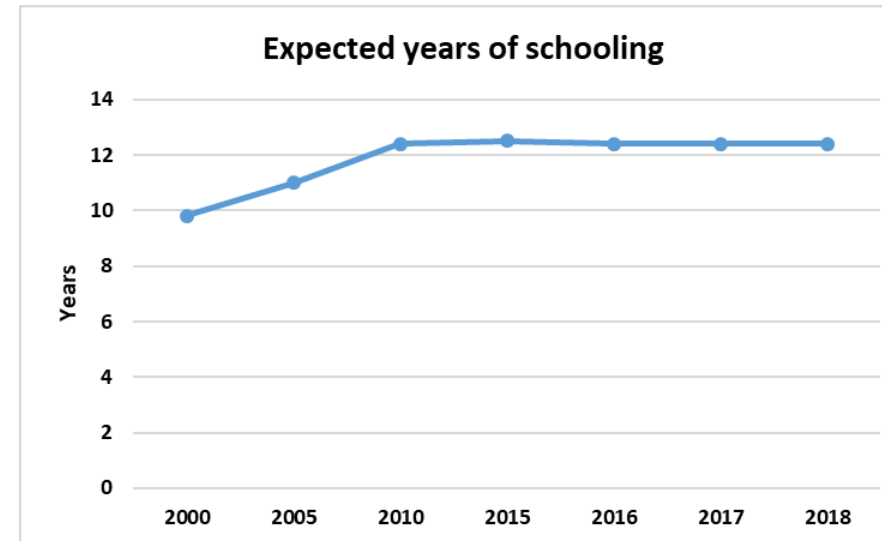
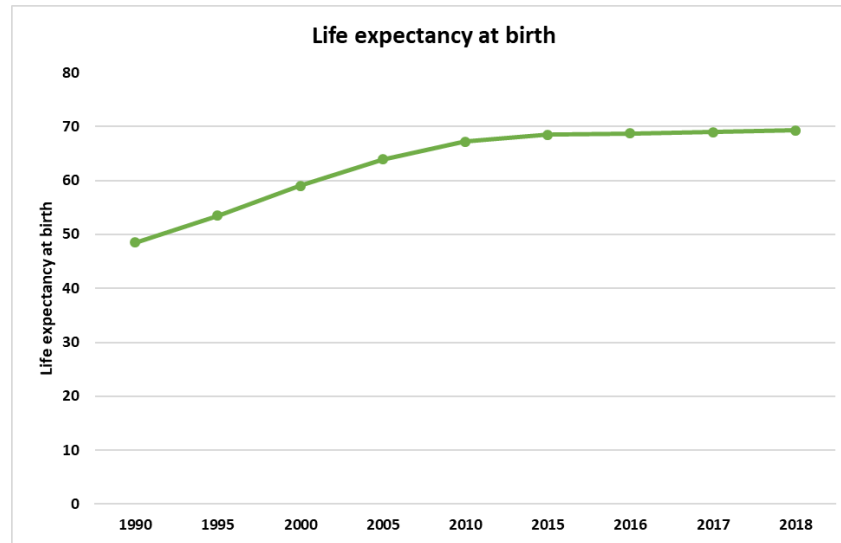


# **TIMOR-LESTE COUNTRY BRIEF: WHERE ARE WE?**

# TRENDS ALONG THREE KEY DIMENSIONS: HEALTH, EDUCATION & WELLBEING

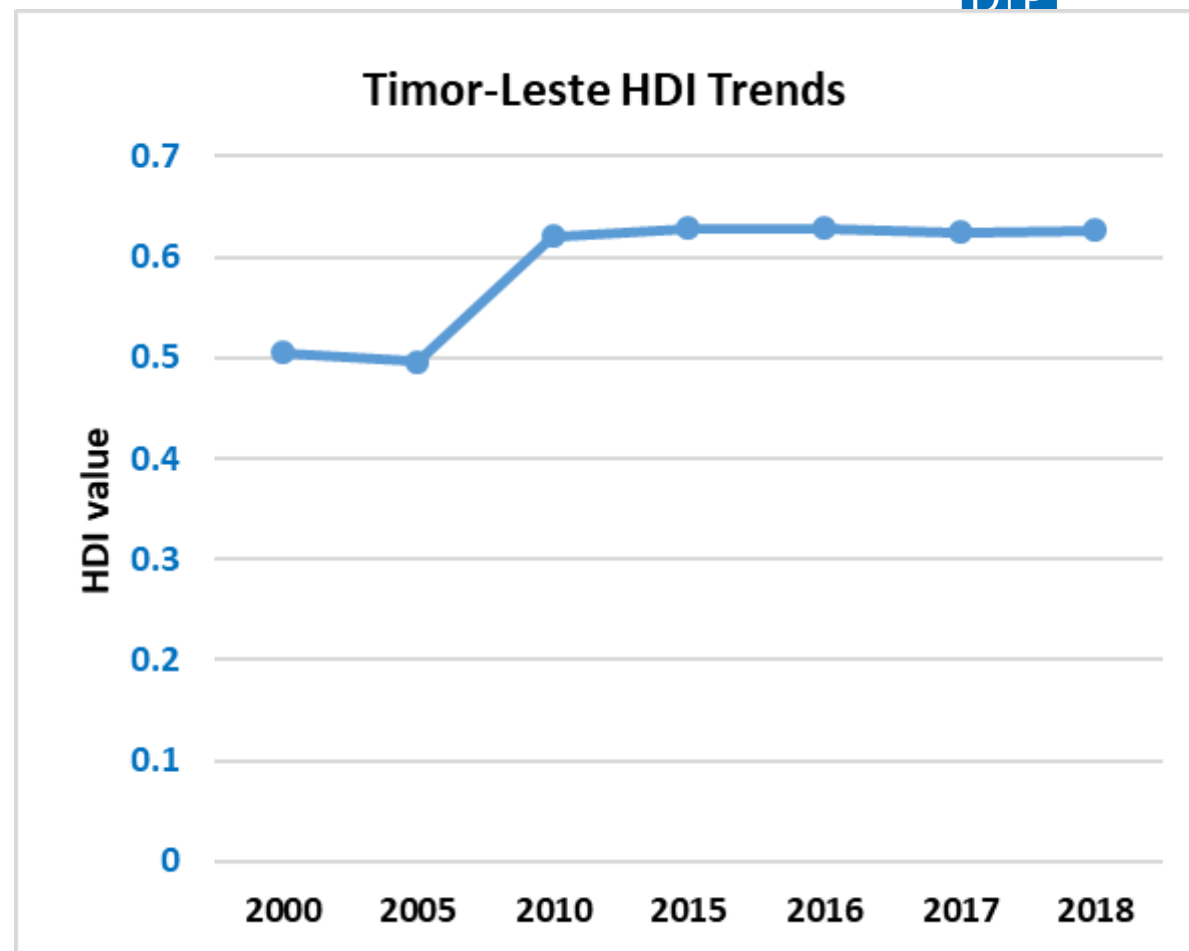


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## CONTINUED PROGRESS, ALBEIT PRESISTENT CHALLENGES

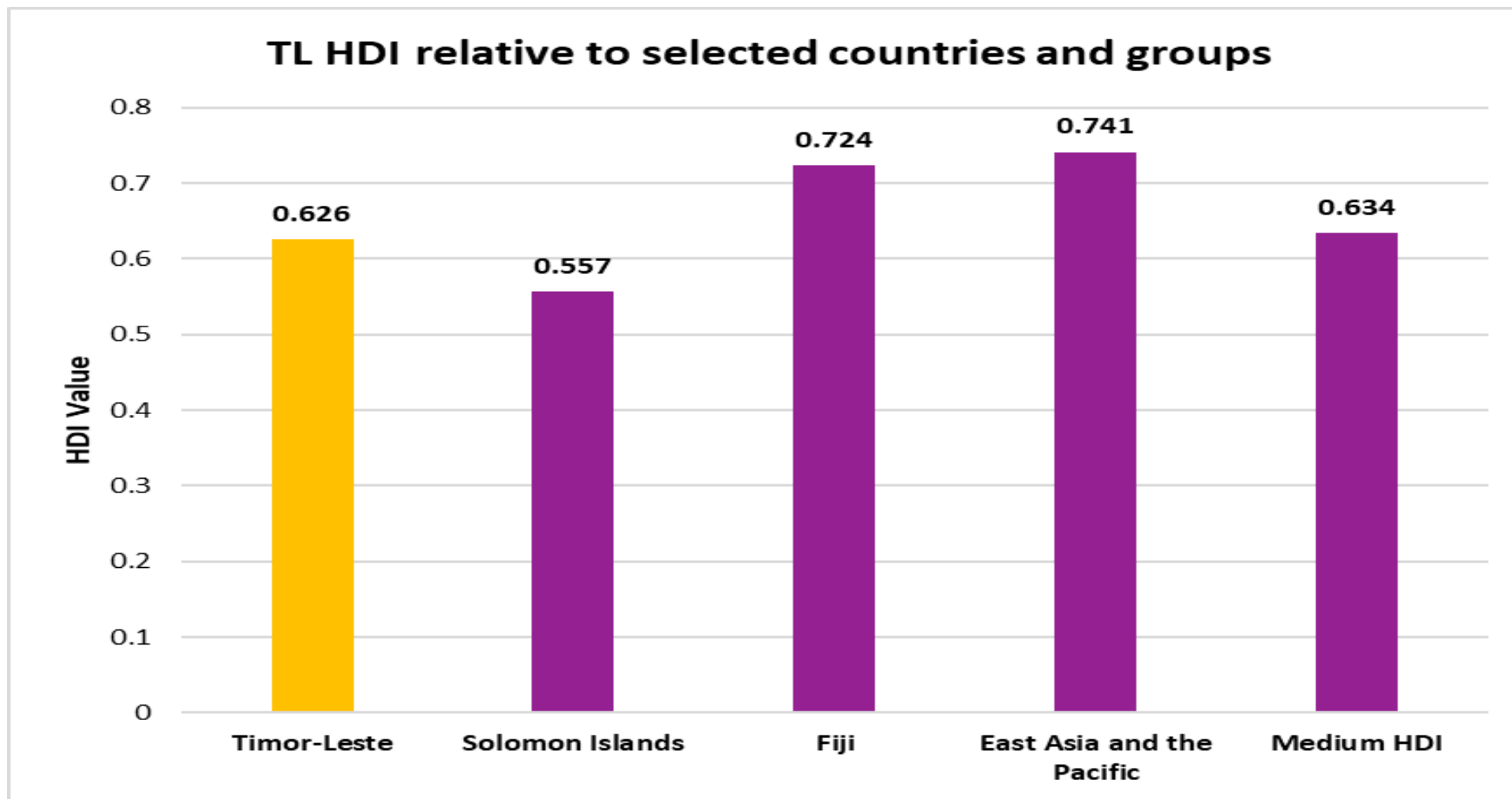
- ❑ HDI value of 0.626, a slight increase from 0.605 in 2016.
- ❑ Ranks at 131st out of 189 countries and territories, an increase from 133<sup>rd</sup> place in 2016.
- ❑ This places the country among the *medium human development* category (Solomon Islands, Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Nepal)
- ❑ Between 2000-2018, TL HDI value increased about 23.8% (from 0.505 to 0.626)



## TIMOR-LESTE IN COMPARISON...

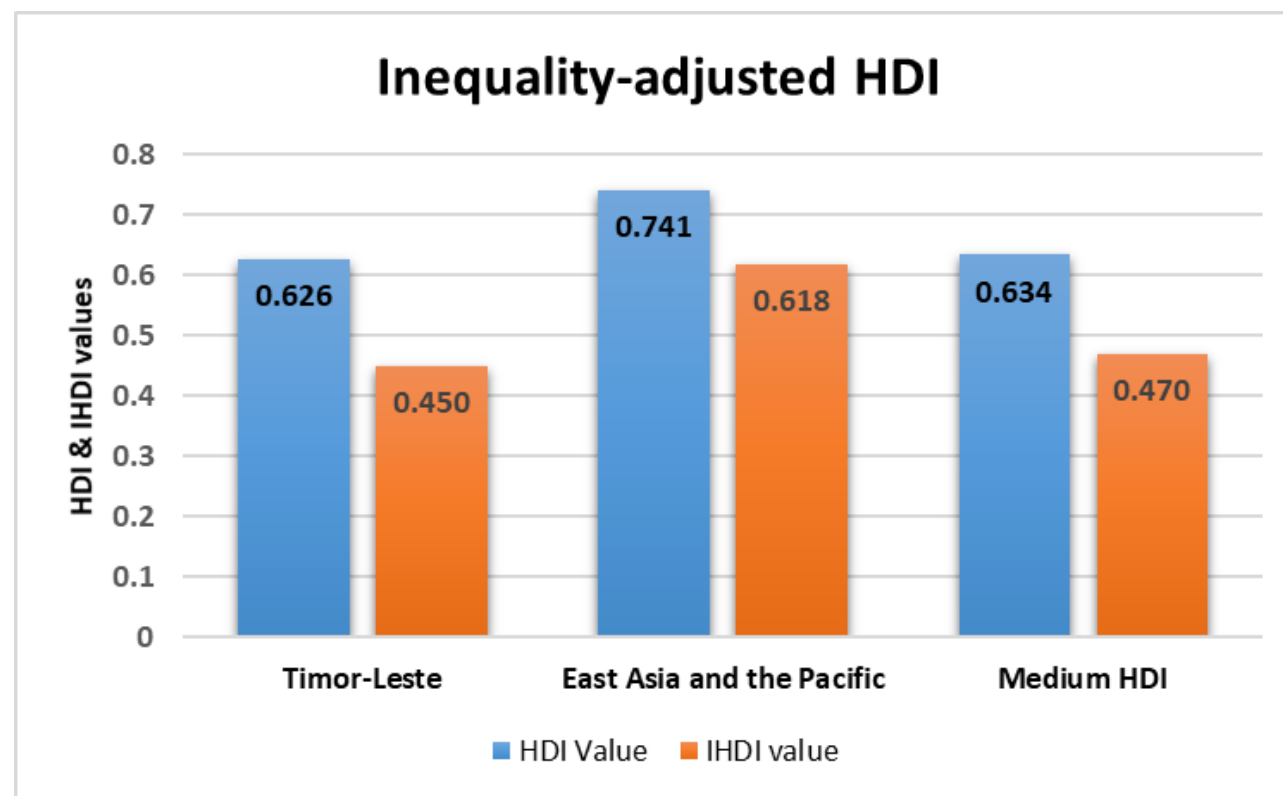


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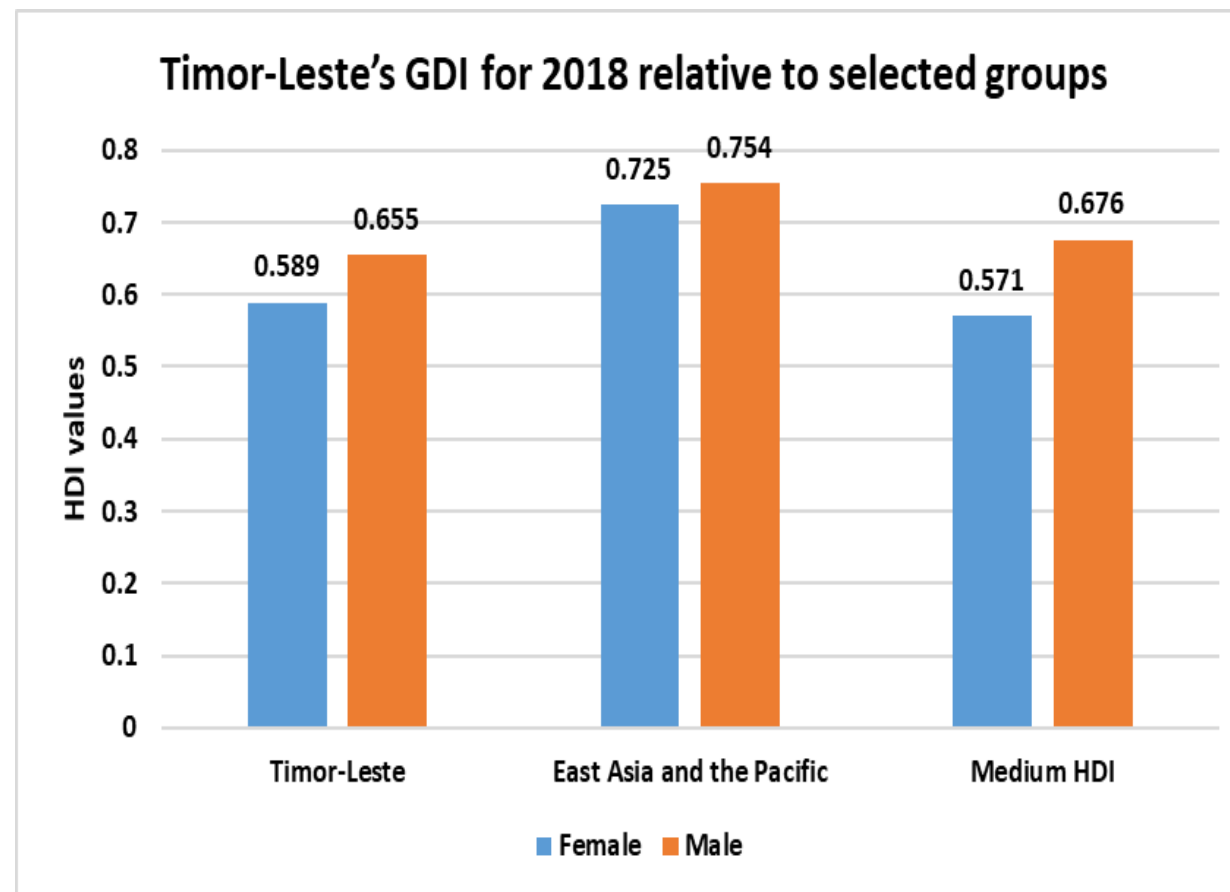
# LOSS OF HDI VALUE DUE TO INEQUALITY

- ❑ Inequality-adjusted Human Development Index (IHDI) was introduced in 2010 by HDRO.
- ❑ IHDI considers inequality in all three dimensions of the HDI by *discounting* average value of each dimension according to the level of inequality
- ❑ As the inequality in a country increases, the loss in HDI also increases.
- ❑ Timor-Leste's HDI value falls to 0.450 when discounted for inequality—a loss of 28%. This is higher than the average loss due to inequality in medium HDI countries which is 25.9%.



# GENDER DEVELOPMENT INDEX (GDI)

- ❑ In 2014, HDRO introduced a new measure—the GDI based on sex disaggregated human development index.
- ❑ GDI measures gender inequalities in achievement in three basic dimensions of human development
- ❑ Health (female and male life expectancy at birth), education (female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years for adults aged 25 years and older), standard of living (female and male estimated GNI per capita).
- ❑ Timor-Leste female HDI value was lower (0.589) than male HDI value (0.655) resulting in GDI value of 0.899





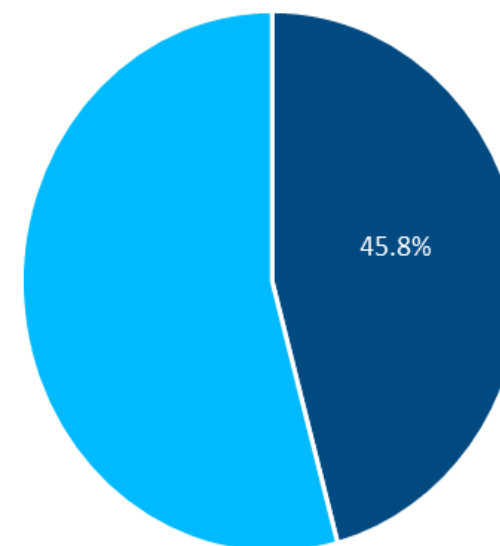
# MULTIDIMENSIONAL POVERTY INDEX



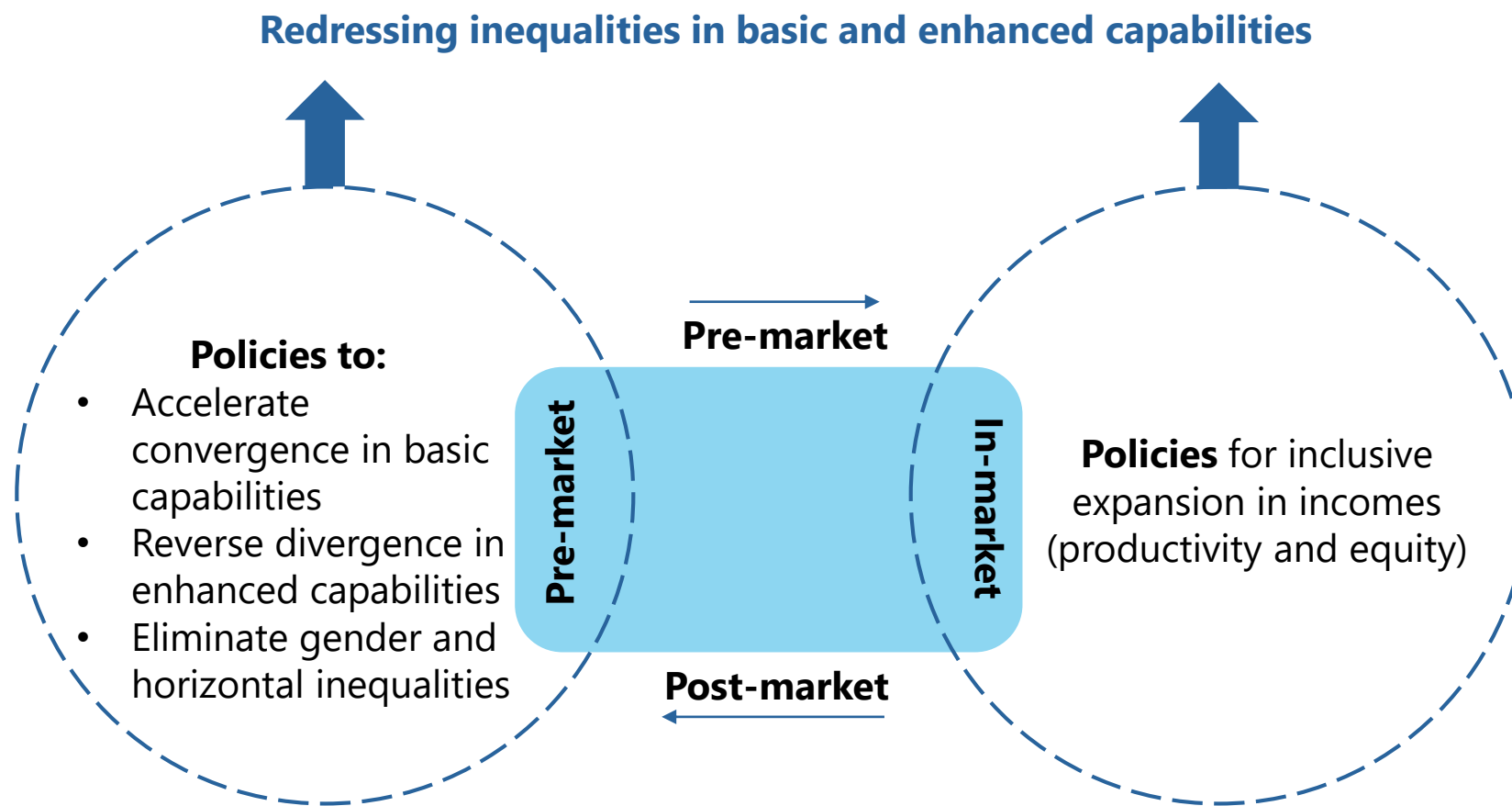
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- ❑ Multidimensional poverty identifies multiple overlapping deprivations suffered by individuals in three dimensions- health, education, and living standards
- ❑ 10 Indicators are weighted to construct a deprivation score. A deprivation of 33.3 percent or greater, the household and everyone in it are classified as MPI poor
- ❑ 2018 data shows that about 1.3 billion people around the globe is MPI poor.
- ❑ Timor-Leste, based on the latest data (2016), about 45.8% of population are MPI poor- 15.1 % higher than monetary based poverty level (30.3% at IPL of \$1.90/day).
- ❑ Individuals with deprivation score greater than or equal to 20% but less than 33.3% are classified as vulnerable to MPI poor (Additional 21.6% are classified as vulnerable to MPI poor).

MPI Headcount (%)





# 5: TACKLING INEQUALITIES IS IN OUR HANDS, BUT WE MUST ACT NOW





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