



The Rise of the South:
Human Progress in a Diverse World

Explanatory note on 2013 HDR composite indices

Tanzania (United Republic of)

HDI values and rank changes in the 2013 Human Development Report

Introduction

The *2013 Human Development Report* presents Human Development Index (HDI) values and ranks for 187 countries and UN-recognized territories, along with the Inequality-adjusted HDI for 132 countries, the Gender Inequality Index for 148 countries, and the Multidimensional Poverty Index for 104 countries. Country rankings and values in 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 the underlying data and methods have changed. Readers are advised in the Report 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. Caution is requested when interpreting small changes in values because they may not be statistically significant due to the sampling variation. Generally speaking, changes in third decimal of all composite indices are considered insignificant.

For further details on how each index is calculated please refer to Technical Notes 1-4 and the associated background papers available on the Human Development Report website.

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. As in the 2011 HDR a long and healthy life is measured by life expectancy. Access to knowledge is measured by: i) mean years of schooling for 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-entrance age, which is the total number of years of schooling a child of school-entrance 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 2005 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 (UNESCO) Institute for Statistics (UIS) 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 2011 HDR) because of a number of revisions done to the component indicators by the mandated

agencies. To allow for assessment of progress in HDIs, the 2013 report includes recalculated HDIs from 1980 to 2012.

Tanzania (United Republic of)'s HDI value and rank

Tanzania (United Republic of)'s HDI value for 2012 is 0.476—in the low human development category—positioning the country at 152 out of 187 countries and territories. Between 1990 and 2012, Tanzania (United Republic of)'s HDI value increased from 0.353 to 0.476, an increase of 35 percent or average annual increase of about 1.4 percent.

The rank of Tanzania (United Republic of)'s HDI for 2011 based on data available in 2012 and methods used in 2012 was— 153 out of 187 countries. In the 2011 HDR, Tanzania (United Republic of) was ranked 152 out of 187 countries. However, it is misleading to compare values and rankings with those of previously published reports, because the underlying data and methods have changed.

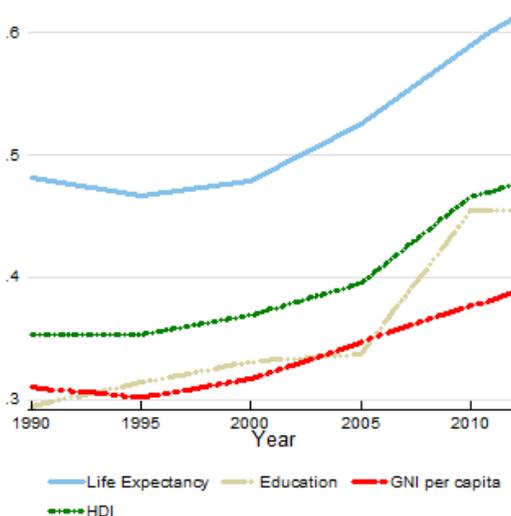
Table A reviews Tanzania (United Republic of)'s progress in each of the HDI indicators. Between 1980 and 2012, Tanzania (United Republic of)'s life expectancy at birth increased by 8.4 years, mean years of schooling increased by 2.6 years and expected years of schooling increased by 2.1 years. Tanzania (United Republic of)'s GNI per capita increased by about 69 percent between 1990 and 2012.

Table A: Tanzania (United Republic of)'s HDI trends based on consistent time series data, new component indicators and new methodology

	Life expectancy at birth	Expected years of schooling	Mean years of schooling	GNI per capita (2005 PPP\$)	HDI value
1980	50.5	7	2.5		
1985	51.2	6	3.2		
1990	50.6	5.4	3.6	0,817	0.353
1995	49.6	5.4	4.1	0,774	0.353
2000	50.4	5.4	4.6	0,857	0.369
2005	53.4	5.4	4.8	1,050	0.395
2010	57.4	9.1	5.1	1,288	0.466
2011	58.2	9.1	5.1	1,324	0.470
2012	58.9	9.1	5.1	1,383	0.476

Figure 1 below shows the contribution of each component index to Tanzania (United Republic of)'s HDI since 1990.

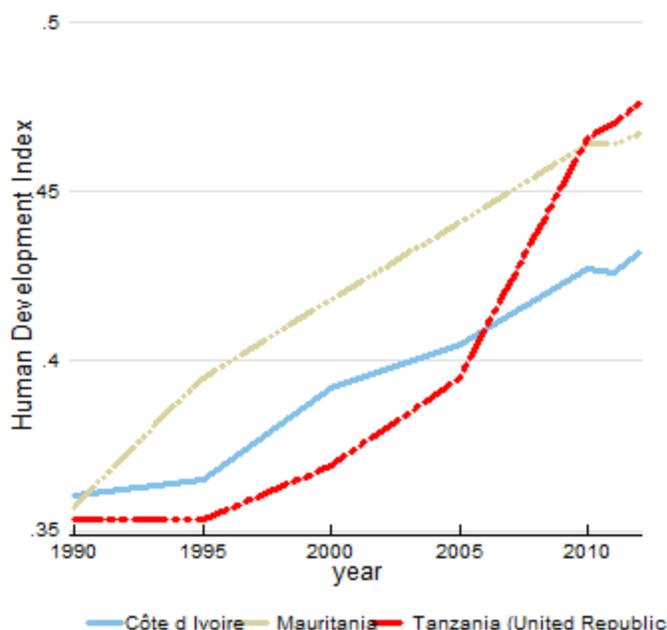
Figure 1: Trends in Tanzania (United Republic of)'s HDI component indices 1990-2012



Assessing progress relative to other countries

Long-term progress can be usefully assessed relative to other countries—both in terms of geographical location and HDI value. For instance, during the period between 1990 and 2012 Tanzania (United Republic of), Mauritania and Côte d'Ivoire experienced different degrees of progress toward increasing their HDIs (see figure 2).

Figure 2: Trends in Tanzania (United Republic of)'s HDI 1990-2012



Tanzania (United Republic of)'s 2012 HDI of 0.476 is above the average of 0.466 for countries in the low human development group and above the average of 0.475 for countries in Sub-Saharan Africa. From Sub-Saharan Africa, countries which are close to Tanzania (United Republic of) in 2012 HDI rank and population size are Uganda and Côte d'Ivoire, which have HDIs ranked 161 and 168 respectively (see table B).

Table B: Tanzania (United Republic of)'s HDI indicators for 2012 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\$)
Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.476	152	58.9	9.1	5.1	1,383
Uganda	0.456	161	54.5	11.1	4.7	1,168
Côte d'Ivoire	0.432	168	56	6.5	4.2	1,593
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.475	—	54.9	9.3	4.7	2,010
Low HDI	0.466	—	59.1	8.5	4.2	1,633

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 HDI can be viewed as an index of 'potential' human development and the IHD as an index of actual human development. The 'loss' in potential human development due to inequality is given by the difference between the HDI and the IHD, and can be expressed as a percentage. (For more details see technical note 2).

Tanzania (United Republic of)'s HDI for 2012 is 0.476. However, when the value is discounted for inequality, the HDI falls to 0.346, a loss of 27.3 percent due to inequality in the distribution of the dimension indices. Uganda and Côte d'Ivoire, show losses due to inequality of 33.6 percent and 38.6 percent respectively. The average loss due to inequality for low HDI countries is 33.5 percent and for Sub-Saharan Africa it is 35 percent.

Table C: Tanzania (United Republic of)'s IHD for 2012 relative to selected countries and groups

	IHD value	Overall Loss (%)	Loss due to inequality in life expectancy at birth (%)	Loss due to inequality in education (%)	Loss due to inequality in income (%)
Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.346	27.3	32.4	28.3	20.9
Uganda	0.303	33.6	39.1	32.2	29.1
Côte d'Ivoire	0.265	38.6	37.8	43.2	34.4
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.309	35	39	35.3	30.4
Low HDI	0.31	33.5	35.7	38.7	25.6

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 fertility rates; empowerment is measured by the share of parliamentary seats held by each gender and attainment at secondary and higher education by each gender; and economic activity is measured by the labour market participation rate for each gender. The GI replaced the previous Gender-related Development Index and Gender Empowerment Index. The GI shows the loss in human development due to inequality between female and male achievements in the three GI dimensions. (For more details on GI please see Technical note 3 in the Statistics Annex).

Tanzania (United Republic of) has a GI value of 0.556, ranking it 119 out of 148 countries in the 2012 index. In Tanzania (United Republic of), 36 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 5.6 percent of adult women have reached a secondary or higher level of education compared to 9.2 percent of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 460 women die from pregnancy related causes; and the adolescent fertility rate is 128.7 births per 1000 live births. Female participation in the labour market is 88.2 percent compared to 90.3 for men.

In comparison Uganda and Côte d'Ivoire are ranked at 110 and 138 respectively on this index.

Table D: Tanzania (United Republic of)'s GI for 2012 relative to selected countries and groups

	GI value	GI Rank	Maternal mortality ratio	Adolescent fertility rate	Female seats in parliament (%)	Population with at least secondary education (%)		Labour force participation rate (%)	
						Female	Male	Female	Male
Tanzania (United Republic of)	0.556	119	460	128.7	36	5.6	9.2	88.2	90.3
Uganda	0.517	110	310	126.4	35	23	23.9	76	79.5
Côte d'Ivoire	0.632	138	400	105.7	11	13.7	29.9	51.8	81.2
Sub-Saharan Africa	0.577	—	475	105.2	20.9	23.7	35.1	64.7	76.2
Low HDI	0.578	—	405	86	19.2	18	32	56.4	79.9

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 standard of living. The education and health dimensions are based on two indicators each 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, and the deprivation scores are computed for each household in the survey. A cut-off of 33.3 percent, which is the equivalent of 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, that household (and everyone in it) is multidimensionally poor. Households with a deprivation score greater than or equal to 20 percent but less than 33.3 percent are *vulnerable* to or at risk of becoming multidimensionally poor.

The most recent survey data available for estimating MPI figures for Tanzania (United Republic of) were collected in 2010. In Tanzania (United Republic of) 65.6 percent of the population lived in multidimensional poverty (the MPI 'head count') while an additional 21 percent were vulnerable to multiple deprivations. The intensity of deprivation – that is, the average percentage of deprivation experienced by people living in multidimensional poverty – in Tanzania (United Republic of) was 50.7 percent. The country's MPI value, which is the share of the population that is multi-dimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations, was 0.332. Uganda and Côte d'Ivoire had MPI values of 0.367 and 0.353 respectively.

Table E compares income poverty, measured by the percentage of the population living below PPP US\$1.25 per day, and multidimensional deprivations in Tanzania (United Republic of). It shows that income poverty only tells part of the story. The multidimensional poverty headcount is 2.3 percentage points lower than income poverty. This implies that individuals living below the income poverty line may have access to non-income resources. Table E also shows the percentage of Tanzania (United Republic of)'s population that live in severe poverty (deprivation score is 50 percent or more) and that are vulnerable to poverty (deprivation score between 20 and 30 percent). The contributions of deprivations in each dimension to overall poverty complete a comprehensive picture of people living in poverty in Tanzania (United Republic of). Figures for Uganda and Côte d'Ivoire are also shown in the table for comparison.

Table E: The most recent MPI figures for Tanzania (United Republic of) relative to selected countries

	Survey year	MPI value	Headcount (%)	Intensity of deprivation (%)	Population			Contribution to overall poverty of deprivations in		
					Vulnerable to poverty (%)	In severe poverty (%)	Below income poverty line (%)	Health	Education	Living Standards
Tanzania (United Republic of)	2010	0.332	65.6	50.7	21	33.4	67.9	26.4	18.3	55.3
Uganda	2011	0.367	69.9	52.5	19	31.2	51.5	34.1	15.6	50.4
Côte d'Ivoire	2005	0.353	61.5	57.4	15.3	39.3	23.8	38.7	32	29.3