

2007/2008 Human Development Report

Haiti

Each year since 1990 the Human Development Report 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 Haiti is 0.529, which gives the country a rank of 146th out of 177 countries with data (Table 1).

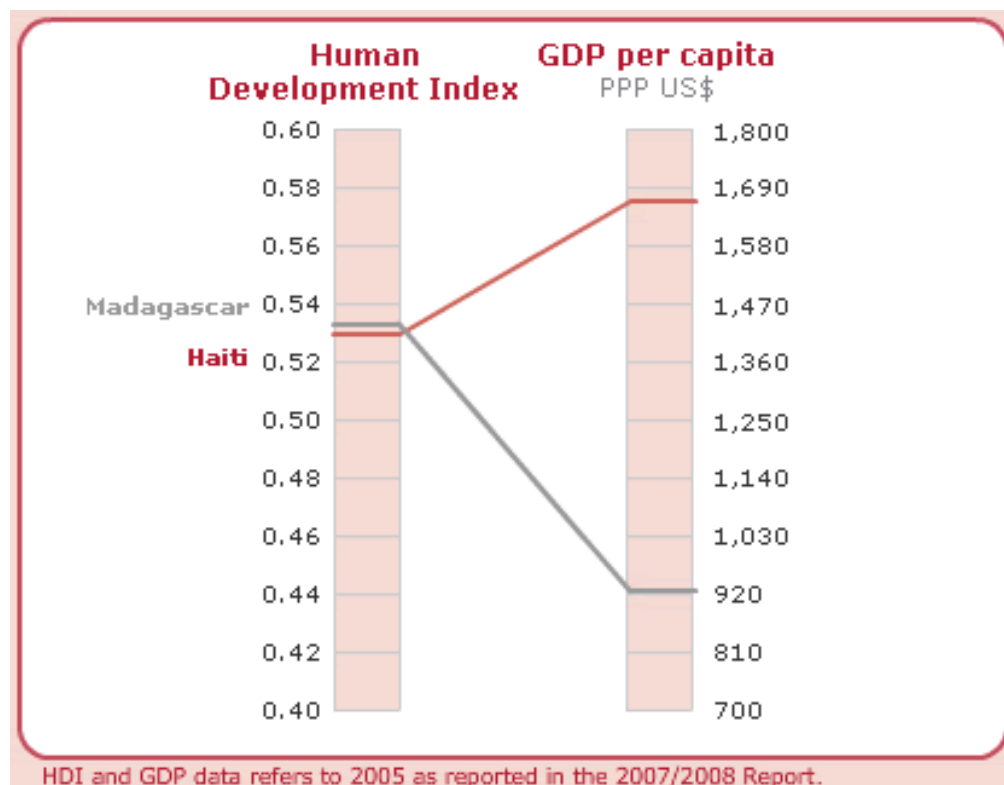
Table 1: Haiti's human development index 2005

HDI value	Life expectancy at birth (years)	GDP per capita (PPP US\$)
1. Iceland (0.968)	1. Japan (82.3)	1. Luxembourg (60,228)
144. Cameroon (0.532)	134. Myanmar (60.8)	144. Gambia (1,921)
145. Papua New Guinea (0.530)	135. Timor-Leste (59.7)	145. Senegal (1,792)
146. Haiti (0.529)	136. Haiti (59.5)	146. Haiti (1,663)
147. Sudan (0.526)	137. Ghana (59.1)	147. Côte d'Ivoire (1,648)
148. Kenya (0.521)	138. Gambia (58.8)	148. Nepal (1,550)
177. Sierra Leone (0.336)	177. Zambia (40.5)	174. Malawi (667)

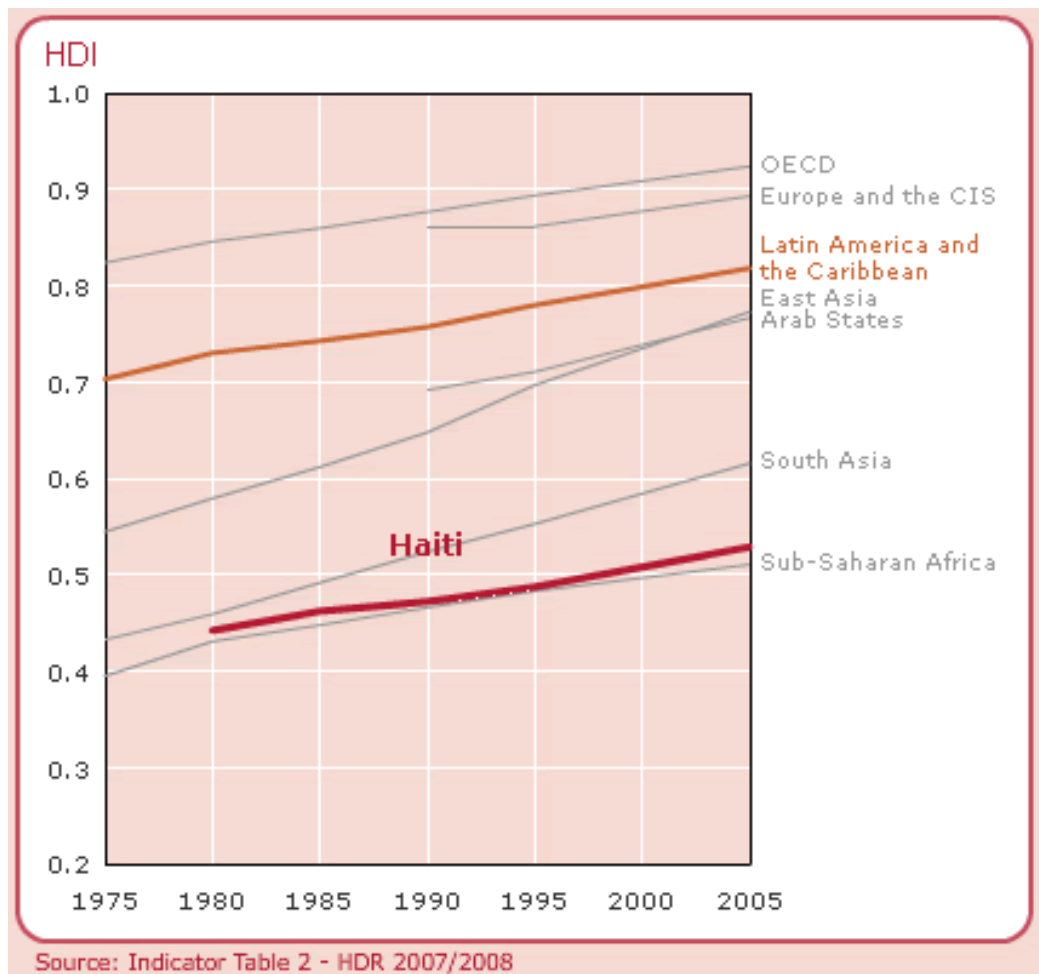
Figure 1: This year's HDI, which refers to 2005, highlights the very large gaps in well-being and life chances that continue to divide our increasingly interconnected world. By looking at some of the most fundamental aspects of people's lives and opportunities it provides a much more complete picture of a country's development than other indicators, such as GDP per capita. Figure 2 illustrates that countries on the same level of HDI as Haiti can have very different levels of income.

Of the components of the HDI, only income and gross enrolment are somewhat responsive to short term policy changes. For that reason, it is important to examine changes in the human development index over time.

The human development index trends tell an important story in that aspect. Since the mid-1970s almost all regions have been progressively increasing their HDI score (Figure 2). East Asia and South Asia have accelerated progress since 1990. Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS), following a catastrophic decline in the first half of the 1990s, has also recovered to the level before the reversal. The major exception is sub-Saharan Africa. Since 1990 it has stagnated, partly because of economic reversal but principally because of the catastrophic effect of HIV/AIDS on life expectancy.



**Figure 2:
HDI Trends**



Source: Indicator Table 2 - HDR 2007/2008

Human poverty in Haiti: 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 a day (PPP US\$) poverty measure.

The HPI-1 value of 35.4 for Haiti, ranks 74th among 108 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: Selected indicators of human poverty for Haiti

Human Poverty Index (HPI-1) 2004	Probability of not surviving past age 40 (%) 2004	People without access to an improved water source (%)2004	Children underweight for age (% ages 0-5) 2004
1. Barbados (3.0)	1. Iceland (1.4)	1. Thailand (1)	1. Czech Republic (1)
72. Uganda (34.7)	132. Myanmar (21.0)	106. Sierra Leone (43)	75. Côte d'Ivoire (17)
73. Swaziland (35.4)	133. Timor-Leste (21.2)	107. Romania (43)	76. Senegal (17)
74. Haiti (35.4)	134. Haiti (21.4)	108. Haiti (46)	77. Haiti (17)
75. Madagascar (35.8)	135. Ghana (23.8)	109. Mauritania (47)	78. Honduras (17)
76. Eritrea (36.0)	136. Togo (24.1)	110. Angola (47)	79. Gambia (17)
108. Chad (56.9)	173. Zimbabwe (57.4)	125. Ethiopia (78)	134. Bangladesh (48)

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headline figures

Human development index value, 2005	0.529
Life expectancy at birth, annual estimates (years), 2005	59.5
GDP per capita (PPP US\$), 2005	1,663
Population, total (thousands), 2004	9,296
Fertility rate, total (births per woman), 2000-05	4.2
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births), 2005	120
HIV prevalence (% aged 15-49), 2005	3.8
Population undernourished (% of total population), 2002/04	46
Population using an improved water source (%), 2004	54
Probability at birth of not surviving to age 40 (% of cohort), 2000-05	21.4
Population not using an improved water source (%), 2004	46
Children underweight for age (% under age 5), 1996-2005	17
Population living below \$1 a day (%), 1990-2005	53.9
Population living below \$2 a day (%), 1990-2005	78
Population living below the national poverty line (%), 1990-2004	65
Population, annual growth rate (%), 2005-15	1.5
Population, urban (% of total population), 2005	38.8
Population under age 15 (% of total population), 2005	38
Health expenditure per capita (PPP US\$), 2004	82
One-year-olds fully immunized against tuberculosis (%), 2005	71
One-year-olds fully immunized against measles (%), 2005	54
Children with diarrhoea receiving oral rehydration and continued feeding (% under age 5), 1998-2005	41
Contraceptive prevalence rate (% of married women aged 15-49), 1997-2005	28
Births attended by skilled health personnel (%), 1997-2005	24
Physicians (per 100,000 people), 2000-04	25

Population using improved sanitation (%), 2004	30
Population using an improved water source (%), 2004	54
Population undernourished (% of total population), 2002-04	46
Infants with low birthweight (%), 1998-2005	21
Electrification rate (%)	36
Population without electricity (millions)	5.5
Total primary energy supply (TPES) (Mt of oil equivalent), 2005	2.5
Oil (% of total primary energy supply), 2005	23.2
Hydro, solar, wind and geothermal power (% of total primary energy supply), 2005	0.9
Biomass and waste (% of total primary energy supply), 1990	76.5
Biomass and waste (% of total primary energy supply), 2005	75.8