

Human Development Report Office, UNDP

**DIGITAL DASHBOARD: Human Development and the Anthropocene**

## **DIMENSION: TRANSFORMING OUR FUTURE**

**Prevalence of severe food insecurity in the adult population, female:** Percentage of people in the population who have experienced food insecurity at severe levels during the reference period. The severity of food insecurity, defined as a latent trait, is measured on the Food Insecurity Experience Scale (FIES) global reference scale.

Source: United Nations Statistics Division (2020). Global SDG Indicators Database. <https://unstats.un.org/sdgs/indicators/database/>. Accessed 25 August 2020.

Note: The estimates of global, regional and Human Development Group averages for some years and groupings are based on limited cases. For more information, please contact HDRO at [hdro.web@undp.org](mailto:hdro.web@undp.org).

**Gender Inequality Index (GII):** A composite measure reflecting inequality in achievement between women and men in three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment and the labour market. See Technical note 4 at [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020\\_technical\\_notes.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020_technical_notes.pdf) for details on how the Gender Inequality Index is calculated.

Source: HDRO calculations based on data from WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA, World Bank Group and United Nations Population Division (2019), UNDESA (2019), IPU (2020), UNESCO Institute for Statistics (2020), Barro and Lee (2018) and ILO (2020). For more information, please refer to HDR 2020 at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report>.

**Increase in vulnerable people in coastal zones, by 2100:** Additional vulnerable people to permanent rise in sea levels by 2100 under no mitigation (RCP 8.5) and Antarctic Stability (model K14, median value), in millions.

Source: Kulp, S. A., and Strauss, B. H. 2019. "New elevation data triple estimates of global vulnerability to sea-level rise and coastal flooding." *Nature Communications* 10(1): 4844. <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-019-12808-z>.

Note: The estimates of global, regional and Human Development Group averages are based on the unweighted averages of national estimates. For more information, please contact HDRO at [hdro.web@undp.org](mailto:hdro.web@undp.org).

**Inequality-adjusted HDI (IHDI):** HDI value adjusted for inequalities in the three basic dimensions of human development. See Technical note 2 at [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020\\_technical\\_notes.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020_technical_notes.pdf) for details on how the IHDI is calculated.

Source: HDRO calculations as the geometric mean of the values in the inequality-adjusted life expectancy index, inequality-adjusted education index and inequality-adjusted income index using the methodology in Technical note 2 at [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020\\_technical\\_notes.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020_technical_notes.pdf). For more information, please refer to HDR 2020 at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-report>.

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**Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI):** Percentage of the population that is multidimensionally poor adjusted by the intensity of the deprivations. See Technical note 5 at [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020\\_technical\\_notes.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdr2020_technical_notes.pdf) for details on how the Multidimensional Poverty Index is calculated.

Source: HDRO and OPHI calculations based on data on household deprivations in health, education and standard of living from various household surveys using a revised methodology described in Technical note 5 at [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi2020\\_technical\\_notes.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/mpi2020_technical_notes.pdf). For more information, please refer to 2020 Global MPI at <http://hdr.undp.org/en/2020-MPI>.

**Solar photovoltaic, electricity capacity:** Photovoltaics, also called solar cells, are electronic devices that convert sunlight directly into electricity. Capacity is the maximum level of electricity that a power plant can supply at a specific point in time under certain conditions. Solar photovoltaic refers to electricity capacity from solar photovoltaic measured in megawatts.

Source: International Renewable Energy Agency (IRENA) (2020). Data & Statistics. <https://irena.org/Statistics>. Accessed 26 August 2020.

Note: The estimates of global, regional and Human Development Group averages are based on the unweighted averages of national estimates. For more information, please contact HDRO at [hdro.web@undp.org](mailto:hdro.web@undp.org).

**Terrestrial protected areas:** Totally or partially protected areas of at least 1,000 hectares that are designated by national authorities as scientific reserves with limited public access, national parks, natural monuments, nature reserves or wildlife sanctuaries, protected landscapes, and areas managed mainly for sustainable use. Marine areas, unclassified areas, littoral (intertidal) areas, and sites protected under local or provincial law are excluded.

Source: World Bank (2020). World Development Indicators database. Washington, DC. <http://data.worldbank.org>. Accessed 22 July 2020.

Note: Data for Somalia in 2017 and 2018 refer to 2016.