

## ASCL THEMATIC MAP

# SUBNATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (SHDI) OF AFRICA

For this thematic map we used the data for African countries for the years 2000 and 2018. During this period the subnational human development index figures for almost all of Africa's 546 regions show improved living conditions in 2018 compared to 2000. The few exceptions are regions in Libya and Somalia (and in the new country South Sudan, which deteriorated between 2010 and 2018).

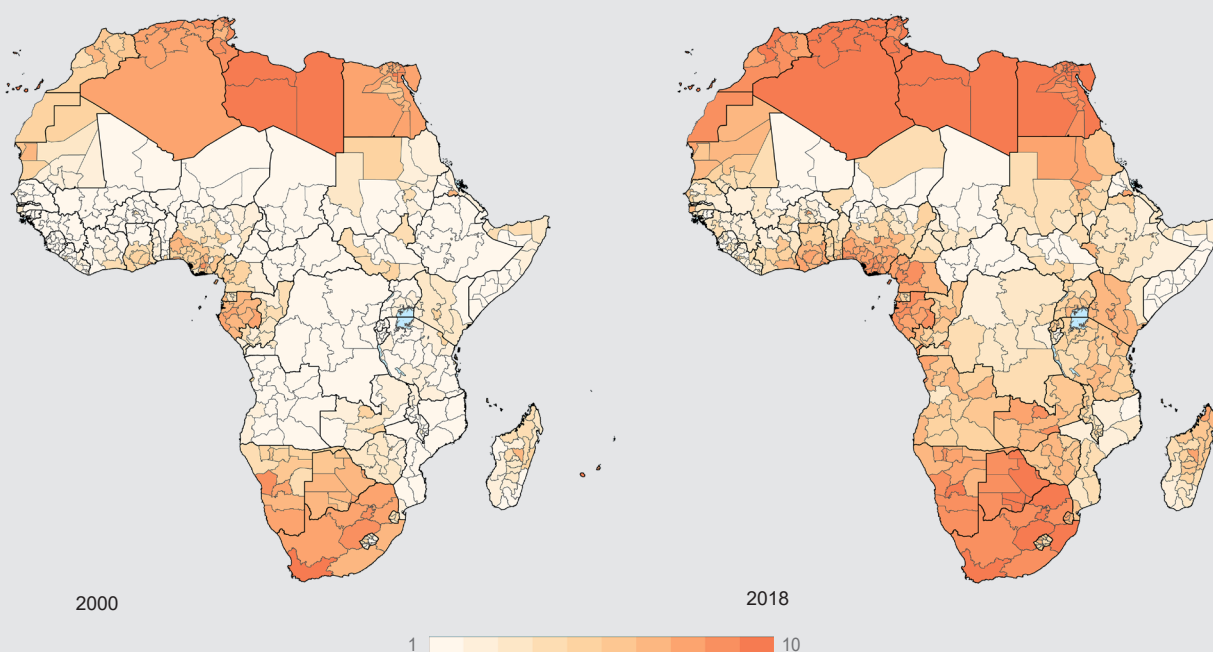
The front page of this thematic map shows the SHDI for Africa in 2000 and 2018. The back page shows the three basic indices: health, education and standard of living for 2000 and 2018. The back page also shows the levels and changes of regional inequality between 2000 and 2018 (for Nigeria it starts in 2003, for Eritrea and Guinea-Bissau in 2005, and for South Sudan in 2010 - although that country only became independent in 2011). There are no data for the Seychelles, but there are data for most of the remaining European possessions in Africa: Réunion and Mayotte (French), Canary Islands, Ceuta and Melilla (Spanish), and the Azores and Madeira (Portuguese); not for Saint Helena, Ascension and Tristan da Cunha (British).

Table 1 (back page) shows the levels and changes in regional inequality in African countries. For each country regional inequality was measured as a quotient of the best SHDI score and the worst SHDI score.

For Africa as a whole the worst scores in 2000 were for the Sahel- and East regions of Burkina Faso (0.177, and 0.188), and for Ouaddai in Chad (0.190); the best scores for the Spanish possessions Canary Islands (0.798), Ceuta (0.796), and Melilla (0.790), a total regional inequality score of 4.508 (0.798 divided by 0.177). The worst scores in 2018 were for Middle Juba, and Galguduud in Somalia (0.227, and 0.274), and for the Sahel region of Burkina Faso (0.279); the best scores again for the three Spanish possessions (0.861, 0.847, and 0.841). In 2018 the total regional inequality score there had gone down to 3.793 (0.861 divided by 0.227).

The colours on the maps are deciles based on the situation in 2018.

## SUBNATIONAL HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX



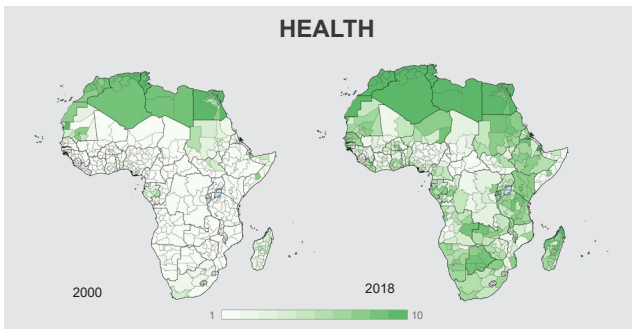
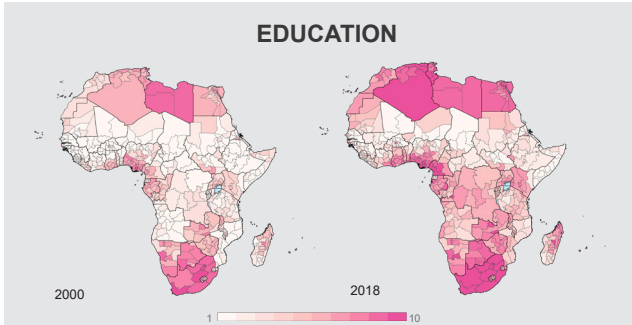
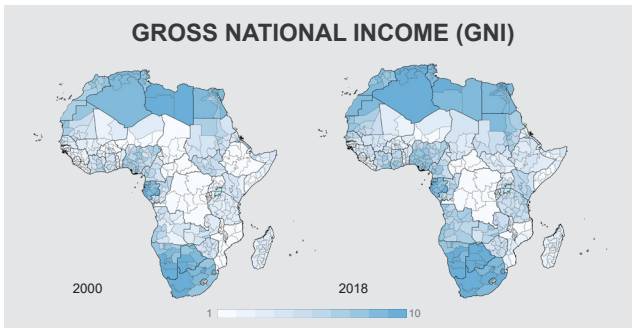


Table 1: Levels of regional inequality of African countries, and change of this regional inequality between 2000 and 2018.

Level of Inequality	Diminished regional inequality	Increased regional inequality
More than 2.0 in both years	Burkina Faso Somalia	
More than 2.0 in 2000; between 1.5 and 2.0 in 2018	Ethiopia Chad Mali	
More than 2.0 in 2000; between 1.0 and 1.5 in 2018	Kenya	
Between 1.5 and 2.0 in both years	Senegal Cameroon Guinea Comoros & Mayotte Guinea-Bissau (2005) Mozambique Madagascar CAR	
Between 1.5 and 2.0 in 2000 and between 1.0 and 1.5 in 2018	Sierra Leone Niger Côte d'Ivoire Mauritania Ghana Tanzania Sudan DR Congo Benin	Nigeria (2003) Eritrea (2005)
Below 1.5 in both years	Equatorial Guinea Uganda Namibia Zambia Egypt Rwanda Zimbabwe Lesotho Malawi Botswana Morocco South Africa Djibouti Cape Verde Mauritius STP Algeria	South Sudan (2010) Congo-Brazzaville Gabon Burundi Libya Liberia

This thematic map is based on the collaboration between the Global Data Lab of Radboud University (Jeroen Smits and Jet Wildeman), the Center for Demographic Studies of the Autonomous University of Barcelona (Iñaki Permanyer), and the African Studies Centre of Leiden University (Ton Dietz). The Subnational Human Development Database of the Global Data Lab started in June 2018 and we used version 4.0 of March 2020 (covering 187 countries, and 1765 sub-national regions). It includes the subnational version of the Human Development Index of the UNDP (SHDI), its three underlying indices (Health Index, Education Index and Standard of Living Index) and the four indicators on which it is based (life expectancy, GNI per

capita in thousands of US \$ (2011 PPP), expected years of schooling children aged 6, and mean years of schooling of the 25+ population). It does so for most countries from 1990 to 2018, covering each year (see: <https://globaldatalab.org/SHDI/>).

For a scientific explanation of the method used see: Smits & Permanyer (2019); The Subnational Human Development Database & Scientific Data, Vol. 6, Nr. 190038 ([www.nature.com/articles/sdata201938](http://www.nature.com/articles/sdata201938)).



### The African Studies Centre Leiden (ASCL)

The African Studies Centre Leiden, founded in 1947, is the only knowledge institute in the Netherlands devoted entirely to the study of Africa. It undertakes research and is involved in teaching about Africa and aims to promote a better understanding of African societies. It has an extensive library that is open to the general public. The Centre is part of Leiden University and participates in the LeidenGlobal network.

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