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p. 674

Where it reads:
In this case we highlight an important fall in the median of the TMIn in the Semi-arid Region, from 94.2 to 27.2 per thousand live births, and also an approximation to the median of the rest of the country. This approximation also takes place with the TMI and life expectancy at birth. There are also important differences in the indicators of poverty, illiteracy and access to piped water, but even so the differences are diminishing, similarly to those in the other indicators assessed. For the IDHM, in 2010 the median in the Semi-arid Region was 0.591, that is to say 50% of the municipalities had an IDHM less than or equal to 0.591, which translates as 'low' or 'very low'. This advance is an important contrast when compared with the year 1991, when 50% of the municipalities had an IDHM of 0.291 (very low), or less. The other municipalities of Brazil had better levels in 2010 (0.688 considered average, low and very low), an important increase compared to 1991 (0.414 considered very low).

When we compare the medians of the years 1991 and 2010, we see in the municipalities of the Semi-arid Region a great reduction in child mortality (TMI) from 72.7 in 1991 to 25.2 per thousand live births in 2010, and also a reduction in inequality, seen in the movement of the central circle that has become thinner and moved in direction of the central axis of the triangle.

It should read:
In this case we highlight an important fall in the median of the Under 5 MR in the Semi-arid Region, from 94.2 to 27.2 per thousand live births, and also an approximation to the median of the rest of the country. This approximation also takes place with the IMR and life expectancy at birth. There are also important differences in the indicators of poverty, illiteracy and access to piped water, but even so the differences are diminishing, similarly to those in the other indicators assessed. For the Municipal HDI in 2010 the median in the Semi-arid Region was 0.591, that is to say 50% of the municipalities had a Municipal HDI less than or equal to 0.591, which translates as 'low' or 'very low'. This advance is an important contrast when compared with the year 1991, when 50% of the municipalities had an IDHM of 0.291 (very low), or less. The other

municipalities of Brazil had higher levels in 2010 (Municipal HDI of 0.688 which includes municipalities with medium, low and very low HDI), an important increase compared to 1991 (0.414 considered very low).

When we compare the medians of the years 1991 and 2010, we see in the municipalities of the Semi-arid Region a great reduction in infant mortality rate (IMR) from 72.7 in 1991 to 25.2 per thousand live births in 2010, and also a reduction in inequality, seen in the movement of the central circle that has become thinner and moved in direction of the central axis of the triangle.

p. 675, Table 1 - Indicator

Where it reads:
TMI
TMIn
Electricity
Municipal HDI

It should read:
Table 1
IMR
Under 5 MR
Sewerage
Electricity

p. 675, Table 1 - legend

Where it reads:
Indicators: TMI: Child Mortality Rate per thousand live births; TMIn: Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births; Life expectancy: at birth; Proportion of the population in poverty conditions (%); Proportion of population that is illiterate (%); Proportion of the population without access to piped water (%); Proportion of the population living in households with electricity (%); IDHM – Municipal Human Development Index.

It should read:
Indicators: IMR: Infant Mortality Rate per thousand live births; Under 5 MR: Under 5 Mortality Rate per thousand live births; Life expectancy at birth; Proportion of the population situation of poverty (%); Proportion of illiterate population (%); Proportion of the population without access to piped water (%); Proportion of the population living in households without sewerage (%); Proportion of the population living in households with electricity (%).