



# HUMAN DEVELOPMENT REPORT 2004

Cultural liberty  
in today's  
diverse world



Published  
for the United Nations  
Development Programme  
(UNDP)

Copyright ©2004  
by the United Nations Development Programme  
1 UN Plaza, New York, New York, 10017, USA

All rights reserved. No part of this publication may be reproduced,  
stored in a retrieval system or transmitted, in any form or by any means,  
electronic, mechanical, photocopying, recording or otherwise,  
without prior permission.

ISBN 0-19-522146-X

9 8 7 6 5 4 3 2 1

Printed by Hoechstetter Printing Co. on chlorine-free paper with vegetable inks and  
produced by means of environmentally compatible technology.



*Cover and design:* Gerald Quinn, Quinn Information Design, Cabin John, Maryland  
*Information design:* Grundy & Northedge, London  
*Editing, desktop composition and production management:* Communications Development Incorporated,  
Washington, DC

For a listing of any errors or omissions in HDR2004 found subsequent to printing, please visit our website at  
<http://hdr.undp.org>

**TEAM FOR THE PREPARATION OF**  
*Human Development Report 2004*

**Director and Lead Author**  
**Sakiko Fukuda-Parr**

**Core team**

Carla De Gregorio, Haishan Fu (Chief of Statistics), Ricardo Fuentes, Arunabha Ghosh, Claes Johansson, Christopher Kuonqui, Santosh Mehrotra, Tanni Mukhopadhyay, Stefano Pettinato, David Stewart and Emily White

*Statistical adviser:* Tom Griffin

*Editors:* Cait Murphy and Bruce Ross-Larson

*Cover and layout design:* Gerald Quinn

*Information design:* Grundy & Northedge

**Principal consultants**

Amartya Sen (Chapter 1), Lourdes Arizpe, Robert Bach, Rajeev Bhargava, Elie Cohen, Emmanuel de Kadt, Nicholas Dirks, K.S. Jomo, Will Kymlicka, Valentine Moghadam, Joy Moncrieffe, Sam Moyo, Brendan O'Leary, Kwesi Kwaa Prah, Barnett R. Rubin, Daniel Sabbagh, D.L. Sheth, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Alfred Stepan, Deborah Yashar and Aristide Zolberg

**HDRO colleagues**

The team expresses its sincere gratitude for the invaluable support and contributions from their colleagues in the Human Development Report Office (HDRO). Administrative support for the Report's preparation was provided by Oscar Bernal, Renuka Corea-Lloyd and Mamaye Gebretsadik. Outreach and promotional work for the Report were provided by Nena Terrell with Maria Kristina Dominguez and Anne-Louise Winsløv. HDRO operations were managed by Yves Sassenrath with Marie Suzanne Ndaw. And the team collaborated with members of the National Human Development Report (NHDR) Unit including: Sarah Burd-Sharps (Deputy Director HDRO and Chief NHDR Unit), Marcia de Castro, Sharmila Kurukulasuriya, Juan Pablo Mejia and Mary Ann Mwangi.



# Foreword

At a time when the notion of a global “clash of cultures” is resonating so powerfully—and worryingly—around the world, finding answers to the old questions of how best to manage and mitigate conflict over language, religion, culture and ethnicity has taken on renewed importance. For development practitioners this is not an abstract question. If the world is to reach the Millennium Development Goals and ultimately eradicate poverty, it must first successfully confront the challenge of how to build inclusive, culturally diverse societies. Not just because doing so successfully is a precondition for countries to focus properly on other priorities of economic growth, health and education for all citizens. But because allowing people full cultural expression is an important development end in itself.

Human development is first and foremost about allowing people to lead the kind of life they choose—and providing them with the tools and opportunities to make those choices. In recent years *Human Development Report* has argued strongly that this is as much a question of politics as economics—from protecting human rights to deepening democracy. Unless people who are poor and marginalized—who more often than not are members of religious or ethnic minorities or migrants—can influence political action at local and national levels, they are unlikely to get equitable access to jobs, schools, hospitals, justice, security and other basic services.

This year’s Report builds on that analysis, by carefully examining—and rejecting—claims that cultural differences necessarily lead to social, economic and political conflict or that inherent cultural rights should supersede political and economic ones. Instead, it provides a powerful argument for finding ways to “delight in our differences”, as Archbishop Desmond Tutu has put it. It also offers some concrete ideas on what it means in practice to build and manage

the politics of identity and culture in a manner consistent with the bedrock principles of human development.

Sometimes, that is relatively easy—for example, a girl’s right to an education will always trump her father’s claim to a cultural right to forbid her schooling for religious or other reasons. But the question can get much more complicated. Take education in the mother tongue. There is persuasive evidence that young children are more successful learning in their own language. However, what is an advantage at one point in life—and indeed may remain an indispensable bedrock of identity throughout life—can turn into a disadvantage in other ways when lack of proficiency in more widely used national or international languages can severely handicap employment opportunities. As this Report makes clear, from affirmative action to the role of the media, there are no easy—or one size fits all—rules for how best to build working multicultural societies.

Even so, one overarching lesson is clear: succeeding is not simply a question of legislative and policy changes, necessary though they be. Constitutions and legislation that provide protections and guarantees for minorities, indigenous people and other groups are a critical foundation for broader freedoms. But unless the political culture also changes—unless citizens come to think, feel and act in ways that genuinely accommodate the needs and aspirations of others—real change will not happen.

When the political culture does not change, the consequences are disturbingly clear. From disaffected indigenous groups across Latin America, to unhappy minorities in Africa and Asia, to new immigrants across the developed world, failing to address the grievances of marginalized groups does not just create injustice. It builds real problems for the future: unemployed, disaffected

youth, angry with the status quo and demanding change, often violently.

That is the challenge. But there are also real opportunities. The overarching message of this Report is to highlight the vast potential of building a more peaceful, prosperous world by bringing issues of culture to the mainstream of development thinking and practice. Not to substitute for more traditional priorities that will remain our bread and butter—but to complement and strengthen them. The flip side of the development divide is that developing countries are often able to draw on richer, more diverse cultural traditions—whether captured in language, art, music or other forms—than their wealthier counterparts in the North. The globalization of mass culture—from books to films to television—clearly poses some significant threats to these traditional cultures. But it also opens up opportunities, from the narrow sense of disadvantaged groups like Australian Aborigines or Arctic Inuit tapping

global art markets, to the broader one of creating more vibrant, creative, exciting societies.

Like all *Human Development Reports*, this is an independent study intended to stimulate debate and discussion around an important issue, not a statement of United Nations or UNDP policy. However, by taking up an issue often neglected by development economists and putting it firmly within the spectrum of priorities in building better, more fulfilled lives, it presents important arguments for UNDP and its partners to consider and act on in their broader work. This year, I would also like to pay particular tribute to Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, who is stepping down after 10 successful years leading our Human Development Report Office. I would also like to extend special thanks to Amartya Sen, one of the godfathers of human development, who has not only contributed the first chapter but been an enormous influence in shaping our thinking on this important issue.



Mark Malloch Brown  
*Administrator, UNDP*

The analysis and policy recommendations of this Report do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations Development Programme, its Executive Board or its Member States. The Report is an independent publication commissioned by UNDP. It is the fruit of a collaborative effort by a team of eminent consultants and advisers and the *Human Development Report* team. Sakiko Fukuda-Parr, Director of the Human Development Report Office, led the effort.

# Acknowledgements

This Report could not have been prepared without the generous contributions of many individuals and organizations.

The team expresses its sincere gratitude to Professor Amartya Sen, who provided the conceptual framework for the Report.

## CONTRIBUTORS

The team is particularly grateful for its collaboration with the Director-General of UNESCO, Koïchiro Matsuura, and his staff, especially Ann-Belinda Preis, Katarina Stenou and Rene Zapata.

Many background studies, papers and notes were prepared on thematic issues related to identity, cultural diversity and cultural liberty. These were contributed by Lourdes Arizpe, Robert Bach, Rajeev Bhargava, Elie Cohen, Emanuel De Kadt, Carolyn Deere, Nicholas Dirks, K.S. Jomo, Will Kymlicka, Valentine Moghadam, Joy Moncrieffe, Sam Moyo, Brendan O'Leary, Kwesi Kwaa Prah, Barnett R. Rubin, Daniel Sabbagh, Amartya Sen, D.L. Sheth, Rodolfo Stavenhagen, Alfred Stepan, Deborah Yashar and Aristide Zolberg. Chapter 2 benefited from the country maps and associated information on conflict provided by the Bureau for Crisis Prevention and Recovery, especially from the work of Meegan Murray, Praveen Pardeshi and Pablo Ruiz.

Several organizations generously shared their data and other research materials: Carbon Dioxide Information and Analysis Center; Caribbean Community Secretariat; Center for International Comparisons at the University of Pennsylvania; Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; Food and Agriculture Organization; International

Institute for Strategic Studies; International Labour Organization; International Monetary Fund; International Organizations for Migration; International Telecommunication Union; Inter-Parliamentary Union; Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; Luxembourg Income Study; Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development; Stockholm International Peace Research Institute; United Nations Children's Fund; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization Institute for Statistics; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime; United Nations Office of Legal Affairs; United Nations Population Division; United Nations Statistics Division; World Bank; World Health Organization and World Intellectual Property Organization.

The team also expresses its appreciation for the support received from the Rockefeller Foundation, especially Ram Manikkalingam, Janet Maughan, Joan Shigekawa, Lynn Szwaja, Tomas Ybarro-Frausto as well as Gianna Celli and Nadia Giladroni at the Bellagio Rockefeller Foundation Conference and Study Center.

## ADVISORY PANEL

The Report benefited greatly from intellectual advice and guidance provided by an external advisory panel of eminent experts. The panel included Arjun Appadurai, Robert Bach, Seyla Benhabib, Nancy Birdsall, Jody Naran-dran Kollapen, Mahmood Mamdani, Sonia Picado, Surin Pitsuwan, Jorge F. Quiroga,

Paul Streeten, Victoria Tauli-Corpus, Ngaire Woods, Rene Zapata and Antonina Zhelyazkova. An advisory panel on statistics included Sudhir Anand, Paul Cheung, Willem DeVries, Lamine Diop, Carmen Feijo, Andrew Flatt, Paolo Garonna, Robert Johnston, Irena Krizman, Nora Lustig, Ian Macredie, Marion McEwin, Wolf Scott, Tim Smeeding and Michael Ward.

## CONSULTATIONS

Many individuals consulted during the preparation of the Report provided invaluable advice, information and material. The Report team thanks Carla Abouzahr, Yasmin Ahmad, Patricia Alexander, Serge Allegrezza, Anna Alvazzi del Frate, Shaida Badiie, Yusuf Bangura, Nefise Bazoglu, Grace Bediako, Matt Benjamin, Yonas Biru, Ties Boerma, Eduard Bos, Thomas Buetner, Tony Burton, Rosario Garcia Calderon, Joe Chamie, Shaohua Chen, Paul Cheung, Martin Chungong, David Cieslikowski, Lee Cokorinos, Patrick R. Cornu, Kim Cragin, Trevor Croft, Gaurav Datt, Ian Dennis, Yuri Dikhanov, Dennis Drescher, Asghar Ali Engineer, Hubert Escaith, Kareen Fabre, Yousef Falah, Richard Fix, Karl Franklin, Nancy Fraser, Rodolfo Roque Fuentes, Enrique Ganuza, Peter Ghys, Erlinda Go, Rui Gomes, Ray Gordon, Marilyn Gregerson, Ted Robert Gurr, Brian Hammond, Philomen Harrison, Sabinne Henning, Alan Heston, Misako Hiraga, Frederick W.H. Ho, Joop van Holsteyn, Béla Hovy, Piero Ignazi, Chandika Indikadahena, Jens Johansen, Lawrence Jeff Johnson, Robert Johnston, Vasantha Kandiah, Alison Kennedy, Sio Suat Kheng, Elizabeth Kielman, Taro Komatsu, Karoly Kovacs, Olivier Labe, Frank Laczko, Henrik Larsen, Georges Lemaitre, Denise Lievesley, Rolf Luyendijk, Nyein Nyein Lwin, Doug Lynd, Esperanza C. Magpantay, Mary Mahy, Heikki S. Mattila, Clare Menozzi, Jorge Mernies, Michael Minges, Anjali Mody, Catherine Monagle, Bruno Moro, Ron Morren, Philip Mukungu, Angela Ferriol Muruaga, Jack Nagel, Keiko Osaki, Jude Padyachy, Sonia Palmieri, Rosario Pardo, Amy Pate, Sulekha Patel, François Pelletier, Bob Pember, Indira Persaud, Francesca

Perucci, Rudolphe Petras, Spyridon Pilos, Lionel Pintopontes, William Prince, Lakshmi Puri, Agnès Puymoyen, Hantamalala Rafalimanana, Markandey Rai, Vijayendra Rao, Luca Renda, Clinton Robinson, David Roodman, Ricardo Sibrián, Shaguni Singh, Armin Sirco, Carl Skau, Petter Stalenheim, Elsa Stamatopoulou, Mark Stoker, Diane Stukel, Ilpo Survo, Eric Swanson, Tony Taubman, Benedicte Terryn, Michel Thieren, Anne Thomas, Barbara Trudell, Elisa Tsakiri, Rafael Tuts, Erica Usher, Said Voffal, Rick Wacek, Neff Walker, Steve Walter, Tessa Wardlaw, Jayashree Watal, Glenys Waters, Catherine Watt, Wendy Wendland, Patrick Werquin, Siemon Wezeman, Anders Widfeldt, Boris Wijkström, Jonathan Wilkenfeld, Diane Wroge, A. Sylvester Young, Elizabeth Zaniewski and Hania Zlotnik.

An informal consultation with UN agencies provided the team with helpful comments and suggestions. The team thanks Food and Agriculture Organization; International Fund for Agricultural Development; International Labour Organization; International Monetary Fund; Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS; United Nations Children's Fund; United Nations Conference on Trade and Development; United Nations Department of Economic and Social Affairs; United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization; United Nations Environment Programme; United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights; United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees; United Nations Human Settlements Programme; United Nations Institute for Training and Research; United Nations Population Fund; World Health Organization; World Intellectual Property Organization and World Bank.

The team would like to thank members of the UNDP human development reports network (HDR-Net) and civil society network who provided many insightful comments and suggestions during the network discussions.

## UNDP READERS

A Readers Group, made up of colleagues in UNDP, provided extremely useful comments, suggestions and inputs during the writing of the

Report. The Report team is especially grateful to Randa Aboul-Hosn, Fernando Calderon, Moez Doraid, Gilbert Fossoun Hounbo, Andrey Ivanov, Selim Jahan, Bruce Jenks, Freddy Justiniano, Inge Kaul, Douglas Keh, Thierry Lemaesquier, Lamin Manneh, Saraswathi Menon, Kalman Mizsei, Balasubramaniam Murali, Shoji Nishimoto, Omar Noman, William Orme, Eugenio Ortega, Hilda Paqui, Ravi Rajan, Ramaswamy Sudarshan, Mark Suzman, Julia V. Taft, Gulden Turkoz-Cosslett, Louisa Vinton, Mourad Wahba and Gita Welch.

#### **EDITING, PRODUCTION AND TRANSLATION**

As in previous years, the Report benefited from the editors at Communications Development Incorporated: Meta de Coquereumont, Elizabeth McCrocklin, Thomas Roncoli, Bruce Ross-Larson and Christopher Trott. The Report (including cover) was designed by Gerald Quinn and laid out by Elaine Wilson. Statistical information appearing in the Report was designed by Grundy & Northedge.

The production, translation, distribution and promotion of the Report benefited from the help and support of the Communications Office of the Administrator: Djibril Diallo, Maureen Lynch, Trygve Olfarnes, Bill Orme, Hilda Paqui as well as Elizabeth Scott Andrews. Translations were reviewed by Helene Castel, Cielo Morales, Vladimir Scherbov, Andrey Ivanov, and Ali Al-Kasimi.

The Report also benefited from the dedicated work of interns: Valentina Azzarello, Alexandra Lopoukhine, Rachel Sorrentino and Rati Tripathi. Emmanuel Boudard and Jessica Lopatka made valuable contributions to the statistical team.

Liliana Izquierdo and Gerardo Nunez of the UN Office of Project Services provided critical administrative support and management services.

\* \* \*

The team expresses sincere appreciation to the Report's peer reviewer, Will Kymlicka, who carefully reviewed drafts and shared his expertise and insights. The team is also grateful to Ian Macredie, Lene Mikkelsen and David Pearce, the statistical peer reviewers who scrutinized the data in the Report and lent their statistical expertise.

Finally, the authors are especially grateful to Mark Malloch Brown, UNDP's Administrator, for his leadership and vision. And although thankful for all the support they have received, the authors assume full responsibility for the opinions expressed in the Report.



Sakiko Fukuda-Parr

*Director*

*Human Development Report 2004*

# Contents

---

**OVERVIEW Cultural liberty in today's diverse world 1**

---

**CHAPTER 1 Cultural liberty and human development 13**

- Participation and recognition 14
  - Freedoms, human rights and the role of diversity 15
  - Identity, community and freedom 16
  - Globalization, asymmetry and democracy 19
  - Conclusions 22
- 

**CHAPTER 2 Challenges for cultural liberty 27**

- Cultural liberty—an uncharted dimension of human development 28
  - Promoting cultural liberty requires recognizing differences in identity 36
  - Three myths surrounding cultural liberty and development 38
  - Today's challenges for cultural liberty 44
- 

**CHAPTER 3 Building multicultural democracies 47**

- Resolving state dilemmas in recognizing cultural difference 47
  - Policies for ensuring the political participation of diverse cultural groups 50
  - Policies on religion and religious practice 54
  - Policies on customary law and legal pluralism 57
  - Policies on the use of multiple languages 60
  - Policies for redressing socio-economic exclusion 65
- 

**CHAPTER 4 Confronting movements for cultural domination 73**

- Movements for cultural domination—today's challenges 74
  - Dilemmas for democracies—restrictive or accommodative measures? 77
- 

**CHAPTER 5 Globalization and cultural choice 85**

- Globalization and multiculturalism 88
  - Flows of investment and knowledge—including indigenous people in a globally integrated world 91
  - Flows of cultural goods—widening choices through creativity and diversity 96
  - Flows of people—multiple identities for global citizens 99
- 

**Notes 107****Bibliographic note 110****Bibliography 112**

---

---

## SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS

Human rights embody the fundamental values of human civilizations	<i>Shirin Ebadi</i>	23
Diversity—from divisive to inclusive	<i>Nelson Mandela</i>	43
Recognition of linguistic diversity in Afghanistan's Constitution	<i>Hamid Karzai</i>	64
Difference is not a threat but a source of strength	<i>John Hume</i>	82
Indigenous peoples and development	<i>Ole Henrik Magga</i>	91

---

## BOXES

2.1	Two aspects of cultural exclusion	27
2.2	Defining cultural rights lags behind defining civil, political, economic and social rights—why?	28
2.3	Measuring cultural liberty	31
2.4	The human development index: capturing inequalities across groups	36
2.5	Cultural policies—protecting cultural heritage and promoting cultural liberty	38
2.6	Inequalities between groups can fuel conflict and tension	41
2.7	Solomon Islands' ethnic difference not the cause of conflict	42
3.1	A rough guide to federalism	50
3.2	The challenge of federalism: Nigeria's troubled political trajectory and prospects	52
3.3	Proportional representation or winner takes all? New Zealand makes a switch	55
3.4	The many forms of secular and non-secular states and their effects on religious freedom	56
3.5	Hindu and Muslim personal law: the ongoing debate over a uniform civil code	57
3.6	Access to justice and cultural recognition in Guatemala	59
3.7	Multilingual education in Papua New Guinea	61
3.8	How many languages are there in Africa? 85% of Africans speak 15 core languages	63
3.9	Land rights in the Philippines	68
3.10	Experiences with affirmative action in Malaysia and South Africa	70
4.1	Leadership, ideological manipulation and recruiting supporters	77
4.2	Central Asia—the danger in restricting political and cultural liberties	78
4.3	Egypt—distinguishing between moderates and extremists	80
4.4	Algeria—discontent, democratization and violence	81
4.5	United States—targeting intolerance and hatred	83
5.1	Culture—paradigm shift in anthropology	89
5.2	Sources of global ethics	90
5.3	Private companies and indigenous people can work together for development	94
5.4	Using intellectual property rights to protect traditional knowledge	95
5.5	The debate on cultural goods and the Multilateral Agreement on Investments fiasco	96
5.6	France's successful support of domestic cultural industries	99
5.7	The headscarf dilemma in France	101
5.8	Temporary contracts—welcoming workers but not people does not work	103
5.9	How Berlin promotes respect for cultural difference	104

---

## TABLES

2.1	Political representation of ethnic minorities in selected OECD parliaments	35
2.2	Integrating multicultural policies into human development strategies	37

3.1	Indicators of internal output and costs of conventional and bilingual schools in Burkina Faso	62
4.1	Casualties resulting from sectarian violence in Pakistan, 1989–2003	75
5.1	Indigenous population in Latin America	92
5.2	Policy choices for the promotion of the domestic film and audiovisual industry—market and industry size matter	98
5.3	Top 10 cities by share of foreign born population, 2000/01	99

---

## FIGURES

2.1	Most countries are culturally diverse	28
2.2	Indigenous people can expect a shorter life	29
2.3	Europe’s non-European migrant population has increased significantly . . . and migrants are coming from more places	30
2.4	Many lack access to primary education in their mother tongue	34
2.5	National holidays are important ways to recognize—or ignore—cultural identities	35
3.1	Indigenous people are more likely than non-indigenous people to be poor in Latin America	67
3.2	Non-whites benefit less than whites from public health spending in South Africa	67
3.3	Group inequalities have declined in Malaysia, but personal inequalities have not	71
3.4	The record of affirmative action in the United States is mixed	71
4.1	Movements for cultural domination—not the same as all fundamentalist or all violent movements	73
4.2	Some European extreme right parties have won steadily increasing vote shares	74
4.3	Democratic participation can expose the fringe appeal of extreme right parties	82
5.1	Top-grossing films of all time at the international (non-US) box office were US films, April 2004	97
5.2	Unprecedented growth in international migration to Europe, North America, Australia and New Zealand, but refugees remain a small proportion, 1990–2000	100
5.3	More and more governments (rich and poor) want to control immigration, 1976–2001	100

---

## MAPS

2.1	Guatemala exhibits substantial overlap between linguistic communities and social exclusion	37
5.1	Much extractive and infrastructural activity in developing countries is in areas where indigenous people live	92

---

## FEATURES

2.1	The <i>Minorities at Risk</i> data set—quantifying cultural exclusion	32
	Figure 1 Discrimination and disadvantage of culturally identified groups can be cultural, political and economic—with considerable overlap	32
	Figure 2 Political and economic exclusion have different causes	32
3.1	State unity or ethnocultural identity? Not an inevitable choice	48
	Figure 1 Multiple and complementary identities	48
	Figure 2 Trust, support and identification: poor and diverse countries can do well with multicultural policies	49
5.1	What’s new about globalization’s implications for identity politics?	86
	Table 1 Top 10 countries by share of migrant population, 2000	87
	Figure 1 Rapid increases in investments in extractive industries in developing countries, 1988–97	86
	Figure 2 Fewer domestic films, more US films: evolving film attendance, 1984–2001	87

---

Statistical feature 1	The state of human development	127
	Table 1 HDI, HPI-1, HPI-2, GDI—same components, different measurements	127
	Table 2 Eliminating poverty: massive deprivation remains, 2000	129

Table 3	Progress and setbacks: child mortality	132
Table 4	Progress and setbacks: primary education	132
Table 5	Progress and setbacks: income poverty	132
Table 6	Countries experiencing a drop in the human development index, 1980s and 1990s	132
Figure 1	Same HDI, different income	128
Figure 2	Same income, different HDI	128
Figure 3	Not enough progress towards the Millennium Development Goals	130
Figure 4	Timeline: when will the Millennium Development Goals be achieved if progress does not accelerate?	133
Figure 5	Global disparities in HDI	134
Figure 6	Top and high priority countries	134
	Index to Millennium Development Goal indicators in the indicator tables	135
Statistical feature 2	Note to table 1: About this year's human development index	137

---

## HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDICATORS

### MONITORING HUMAN DEVELOPMENT: ENLARGING PEOPLE'S CHOICES. . .

1	Human development index	139
2	Human development index trends	143
3	Human and income poverty: developing countries	147
4	Human and income poverty: OECD, Central & Eastern Europe & CIS	150

---

### . . . TO LEAD A LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE. . .

5	Demographic trends	152
6	Commitment to health: resources, access and services	156
7	Water, sanitation and nutritional status	160
8	Leading global health crises and risks	164
9	Survival: progress and setbacks	168

---

### . . . TO ACQUIRE KNOWLEDGE . . .

10	Commitment to education: public spending	172
11	Literacy and enrolment	176
12	Technology: diffusion and creation	180

---

### . . . TO HAVE ACCESS TO THE RESOURCES NEEDED FOR A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING. . .

13	Economic performance	184
14	Inequality in income or consumption	188
15	Structure of trade	192
16	Rich country responsibilities: aid	196
17	Rich country responsibilities: debt relief and trade	197
18	Flows of aid, private capital and debt	198
19	Priorities in public spending	202
20	Unemployment in OECD countries	206

---

### . . . WHILE PRESERVING IT FOR FUTURE GENERATIONS . . .

21	Energy and the environment	207
----	----------------------------	-----

---

---

... **PROTECTING PERSONAL SECURITY** ...

- 22 Refugees and armaments 211  
23 Victims of crime 215
- 

... **AND ACHIEVING EQUALITY FOR ALL WOMEN AND MEN**

- 24 Gender-related development index 217  
25 Gender empowerment measure 221  
26 Gender inequality in education 225  
27 Gender inequality in economic activity 229  
28 Gender, work burden and time allocation 233  
29 Women's political participation 234
- 

**HUMAN AND LABOUR RIGHTS INSTRUMENTS**

- 30 Status of major international human rights instruments 238  
31 Status of fundamental labour rights conventions 242
- 

- 32 Human development indices: a regional perspective 246  
33 Basic indicators for other UN member countries 250
- 

**Note on statistics in the Human Development Report 251**

---

**Technical notes**

- 1 Calculating the human development indices 258  
2 Identifying top priority and high priority countries for the Millennium Development Goals 265
- 

**Definitions of statistical terms 268**

**Statistical references 277**

**Classification of countries 279**

**Index to indicators 283**

---