



# Review of conceptual and measurement innovations in national and regional Human Development Reports, 2010-2016

*By Christina Lengfelder and Christelle Cazabat*



**Christelle Cazabat** is a research analyst for the the Human Development Report Office. She previously worked for the French embassies in Cameroon and the Dominican Republic, and for the World Health Organization in Egypt and Switzerland. She holds a PhD from the University of the Sorbonne on the role of civil society organizations in achieving the Millennium Development Goals in Cameroon. Her work focuses on studying the impact of civil society and civil participation in development, as well as the use of information and communication technologies to advance development.

**Christina Lengfelder** is a research analyst who joined the Human Development Report Office in 2014. She previously lectured on social policies, international relations, and qualitative and quantitative research methodology in Santiago de Chile. She consulted for the Inter-American Development Bank in Washington, D.C., and for the United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean in Trinidad and Tobago and Santiago de Chile. Christina comes from a multidisciplinary background, holding a dual bachelor's degree in international business (Mexico and Germany), a master's in international development economics, and another in political science. Her PhD dissertation focussed on triangular cooperation and was co-funded by the International Development Research Centre in Canada, the Pontificia Universidad Católica and the Government of Chile. Christina's research interests lie in human development, international relations, social policies and psychology. She has published her work in peer-reviewed journals, as a book chapter with Ottawa University Press and in the 2016 UN Reflection Series.

#### ABSTRACT

The United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) has published the global Human Development Report on an annual base since 1990. Apart from the global reports, a number of country and regional offices have published human development reports that aim at deepening the analysis of human development in a specific region or country. These detailed analyses often collect and calculate new or disaggregated data. Some reports explore new issues not taken up by the global reports or expand the analysis to new areas. As an update to Human Development Research Paper 2010/21, the present paper reviews conceptual and measurement innovations introduced by the national and regional Human Development Reports published from 2010 to 2016. It discovers a wealth of information that can be useful to policymakers, academics and other stakeholders seeking to foster human development around the world.

## Introduction

UNDP has published the global Human Development Report on an annual base since 1990. Apart from the global reports, country and regional offices publish human development reports that aim at deepening the analysis of human development in a specific region or country. These detailed analyses often collect and calculate new or disaggregated data. Some reports explore new issues not taken up by the global reports or expand the analysis to new areas. The national and regional reports thus constitute a valuable source of data and in-depth analysis for policymakers, academics and other stakeholders.

The present paper reviews conceptual and measurement innovations introduced by the national and regional Human Development Reports published from 2010 to 2016. The paper is an update of Human Development Research Paper 2010/21, “A Review of Conceptual and Measurement Innovations in National and Regional Human Development Reports, 1998-2009,” by Amie Gaye and Shreyasi Jha,<sup>1</sup> which reviewed reports from 1990 to 2009. The present paper follows the same methodology, with the difference that all reports published during the established timeframe were reviewed, not just those that received a Human Development Award for Excellence, as was the case with Gaye and Jha’s paper. Out of the 75 reviewed reports, 58 included conceptual or measurement innovations that are discussed in this paper.<sup>2</sup>

Following Gaye and Jha’s methodology, innovations were divided in five categories:

- Introduction of a new composite index;
- New issues from a human development perspective;
- Expanding the analysis of human development;
- New data sources; and
- Disaggregation.

As a result of the review, the authors found six reports that look at new issues from a human development perspective, including street and gang violence, the role of utility costs in human development and natural resource dependence, among others. Fifteen reports expand the analysis of human development in a certain area of interest such as climate change, human

---

<sup>1</sup> See: [http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdrp\\_2010\\_21.pdf](http://hdr.undp.org/sites/default/files/hdrp_2010_21.pdf).

<sup>2</sup> The 58 reports discussed in this paper are listed in Annex 1. For linguistic reasons, the Russian Federation Human Development Report 2010 in Russian was not reviewed.

security or food security, and 19 reports present new composite indices, either adjusting the Human Development Index (HDI) to national/regional needs or as completely new composite indices. While most reports use data from national statistical offices to allow for subnational disaggregation, some also collect new data by means of public opinion or perception surveys. Many reports adjust the HDI to their regional/national context, mostly disaggregating the index by geographic or administrative areas but also by gender, income level, ethnicity or age. Table 1 lists the reports categorized by the type of innovation they introduced for each year.

**Table 1: National and regional Human Development Reports by year and type of innovation**

Type of innovation	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
<b>New composite index</b>	Egypt Guatemala Latin America	Cambodia Benin Viet Nam Bhutan Mongolia Europe and CIS Colombia Mexico Nicaragua	Poland Somalia	Kenya Kyrgyzstan	Thailand Panama Montenegro Nepal	Qatar	Nigeria
<b>New issues from a human development perspective</b>	El Salvador Central America	Jordan Mexico	Republic of Moldova Somalia	Montenegro	Republic of Moldova Papua New Guinea	X	X
<b>Expanding the analysis of human development</b>	Indonesia China Republic of Moldova Bolivia Mexico Burkina Faso Mali	Benin Bhutan	Poland Mali Africa (regional)	Cameroon Kenya	X	X	Nigeria
<b>New data sources</b>	Indonesia Burkina Faso Albania Egypt Kyrgyzstan Latin America Brazil Chile	Jordan Tajikistan Zambia Bhutan Benin Cambodia Viet Nam Mongolia Europe and CIS Honduras Nicaragua	Kosovo <sup>3</sup> Somalia Mali Poland	Côte d'Ivoire Kenya Cameroon Costa Rica China Kyrgyzstan Montenegro Russian Federation	Maldives Kosovo Tanzania Thailand Democratic Republic of the Congo Nepal Republic of Moldova	Ethiopia Panama	Nigeria Viet Nam
<b>Disaggregation</b>	Indonesia Burkina Faso Albania Egypt Russian Federation	Jordan Tajikistan Zambia Bhutan Benin Cambodia Viet Nam Colombia Mexico Honduras	Kosovo Somalia Mali Poland	Côte d'Ivoire Kenya Cameroon China Kyrgyzstan Russian Federation	Maldives Kosovo Tanzania Thailand Democratic Republic of the Congo Panama Nepal Republic of Moldova	Ethiopia	Viet Nam

Source: Authors' elaboration based on Gaye and Jha 2010.

<sup>3</sup> All references in line with United Nations Security Council resolution 1244.

## New composite indices

Within the 75 reports reviewed for this paper, 19 introduce new composite indices, either a completely new index or a revision of the global HDI. New indices aim at highlighting a specific issue not included in the existing measures of human development, while adjustments of existing measures are intended to make the indices more relevant to the local context.

### INTRODUCING NEW MEASURES

The 2010 *Egypt Human Development Report: Youth in Egypt* introduces a **Youth Well-Being Index** designed to measure all forms of youth exclusion, and assess progress in 54 indicators and 10 dimensions, including access to services, income and deprivation, gender, employment, civic participation, family life, leisure and security. The report states that the objectives of this index are to monitor the levels and severity of youth deprivation, to situate Egypt's youth compared to youth in other countries, to measure progress in youth well-being over time, and to raise awareness on all aspects of youth welfare to inform policymaking. Data used to calculate the Youth Well-Being Index come from the Household Income and Consumption Survey, the World Values Survey, the Demographic and Health Survey and the Survey of Young People in Egypt. With a maximum value of 100, the index's value was calculated at 61. Gender disaggregation shows that young women were "severely more disadvantaged" than young men, particularly in employment and poverty. The report notes that a composite index should include a limited number of indicators "to make the exercise manageable," yet the Youth Well-Being Index includes 54 indicators, of which 10 could not be calculated due to data limitations.

Guatemala's 2010 *National Human Development Report* develops a **State Density Index** that includes three dimensions. For each municipality, it measures the presence of state departments, the number of public employees and the per capita amount of budget assigned to the municipality. The index is to be seen in relative terms, i.e., its value is only significant when seen in comparison to the other municipalities. The three dimensions are based on nine sub-indicators, and the final index is calculated by taking the simple mean of the sub-indicators. The data were provided by the municipal entities.

Benin's 2011 report, *Human Security and Human Development in Benin*, introduced a **Human Security Index** based on feelings of insecurity. It is presented as a perception index expressing feelings of human insecurity directed by the population at certain key threats. The report highlights its complementarity with the HDI, based on quantitative data, while the

Human Security Index is based on qualitative data. The Human Security Index uses data from the national household survey, and its value ranges from 0 to 1, with 1 representing a very worrying human security situation. The report finds a value of 0.760 for the index in Benin, and explains that this means that 76 percent of households feel insecure. The index includes 88 threats categorized in 7 dimensions: economy, nutrition, health, environment, political life, personal life and community life.

*Reasons for Hope*, the 2011 report from Colombia, calculates three new indexes: an **HDI adjusted to violence and concentration of land**, the **Vulnerability Index** and the **Rurality Index**. The adjusted HDI includes the number of homicides and the intensity of forced displacement, taking a simple average of both and including it in the life expectancy index. For a second adjustment, the report calculates a Gini coefficient for the distribution of land and includes it in the life expectancy index. It is not clear how this can be explained conceptually, but the report claims that the final indicator reflects the length and healthiness of the population's life in a way that is more adequate for the local context. The Vulnerability Index considers six dimensions of vulnerability, namely human capital vulnerability (measured by the rate of alphabetization and the amount of working-age persons per household), vulnerability as per institutional capacity (administrative and fiscal capacity), vulnerability to conflict (homicide rate, forced displacement, victims of political violence, areas of coca plantation), vulnerability as per demographic factors (average number of household members, percentage of households with a female head of household, age distribution of household members), environmental vulnerability, and economic vulnerability (Gini of land distribution and income). Finally, the Rurality Index consists of the population density and the average distance to major cities.

In an attempt to track changes in environmental vulnerability, the 2011 Mongolian report, *From Vulnerability to Sustainability*, develops the **Multidimensional Environmental Vulnerability Index** using data from the National Statistical Office and the Ministry of Nature, Environment and Tourism. Vulnerabilities in 16 dimensions under three categories were considered: social, economic and environmental. The index is disaggregated for Mongolia's different *aimags* or provinces. For the calculation of the index, the report took the values of the 16 indicators (between 0 and 1) and used arithmetic aggregation. The index can thus have a range of values between 0 and 16—a score of 0 means an *aimag* is not vulnerable in any of the 16 indicators and the maximum score of 16 means that the *aimag* has the highest levels of vulnerability in all 16 indicators.

The 2011 Europe and Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS) report, *Beyond Transition*, develops the **Multidimensional Social Exclusion Measurement**. The index encompasses three dimensions: exclusion from economic life, social services, and civic and

social participation. Each dimension contains 8 indicators, making a total of 24 indicators. The report assumes equal weights for the dimensions for three reasons. First, the chosen indicators are of relatively equal importance. Second, there was no evidence for using relative weights for dimensions and indicators, i.e., that people more seriously regret deprivation in housing than in social participation. Third, the situation in the six countries covered by the survey is so different that finding any common relative weights of dimensions would be an impossible task. The indicators for each dimension were selected on the basis of research findings, expert opinion and availability of data. Since data on total household expenditures were missing in many cases, they were imputed using personal income ranges and shares of personal incomes in total household incomes for the 'at risk of poverty rate' indicator. For the selection of material deprivation indicators, a regression analysis was made first that linked current incomes of the household with possession of certain durable items (as a proxy of current income poverty). In a second step, a factor analysis selected the most meaningful items, and reflected different living standards in the countries of the region. The results of both suggest that material deprivation indicators could be clustered into three groups—housing, amenities, and information and communication technology. Such a combination of indicators best reflects the diversity of living standards in the countries of the region.

Mexico innovated on three different indexes in the 2011 report *Equality in Public Spending*. The first is called the concentration coefficient or '**pseudo-Gini**'. This coefficient is a synthetic measure that allows for the evaluation of a distributional bias of one variable in relation to another. This information is summarized in a range of values between minus one and one, describing the degree of concentration between the two extremes of the distribution of the variable. The report applies this coefficient for two types of grouped information: different population sizes (states and municipalities) and same population sizes (households). A second innovation is the **Horizontal Equity Index**. According to the report, this index provides the opportunity to assess whether there is equal treatment in the population, meaning whether the different parts of the population (e.g., rich and poor or different municipalities) receive the same public resources. If the index is zero, there is horizontal equity; if it is positive, resource distribution is in favour of the rich; if it is negative, distribution favours the poor. Finally, the report introduces the **Gender Promotion Index**. It measures political participation and decision-making power, economic participation in the area of decision-making power in the world of work, and power over economic resources. The final indicator consists of a simple average of the three dimensions.

Poland's 2012 report, *Local and Regional Development*, introduces a **HDI Policy Inputs Index** to assess public policy expenditures for human development. The purpose of the index is to evaluate the long-term effects of public policy in Poland by analysing human development outcomes against related inputs. The Local HDI Policy Inputs Index therefore



follows the same three dimensions as the HDI. The health index computes the number of doctors, dentists, nurses and midwives per 100,000 people. The education index computes education expenditures per student in general preschools, primary schools, lower secondary schools and high schools, and the number of students per teacher in primary and lower secondary schools. The welfare index includes only one indicator, the total of expenditures from municipality and county budgets divided by the number of inhabitants. The report also proposes a **Local HDI Context Dashboard** including indicators of human capital, the labour market, poverty, civic activity, digital engagement, women's empowerment and environmental protection. This dashboard serves as a tool for monitoring public policy beyond traditional HDI dimensions.

Somalia's 2012 *Human Development Report* introduces a **Community Well-being Index** using data collected by UNDP through a participatory community survey between 2005 and 2007. The composite index includes 36 objective and subjective indicators grouped in 9 dimensions: education, health, transport and communication, electricity and water, social capital, personal security, economic security and environment security. The index is disaggregated by region.

The 2013 *Climate Change and Human Development* report for Kenya introduces a **Climate Change Vulnerability Index** aimed at measuring exposure to climate variability and natural disasters, sensitivity to the impacts of that exposure and capacity to adapt to on-going and future climatic change. The methodology used for Kenya is adapted from a World Bank publication.<sup>4</sup> The Climate Change Vulnerability Index includes three dimensions of vulnerability: exposure, sensitivity and adaptive capacity. Each dimension computes several indicators, including average annual rainfall and temperature for the exposure dimension, population density and percentage of land in low-lying areas for the sensitivity dimension, and percentage of people below the poverty line and ratio of total all-weather roads to total land area in the county for the adaptive capacity dimension. The index was calculated at the national and county levels.

Kyrgyzstan's *National Human Development Report 2013* introduces a **Local Self-Governance Capacity Index** (LSGCI) aimed at assessing a territory's potential for development. The index is composed of three dimensions: demographic potential, social services and economic possibilities. The demographic potential of the territory is evaluated by the demographic burden of children and pensioners and by the overall coefficient for population mortality. Social services are assessed by the square metres of communal areas of inhabited housing per resident and by the proportion of teachers with higher education.

---

<sup>4</sup> *Mapping vulnerability to climate change*, by R. Heltberg and M. Bonch-Osmolovsky, The World Bank, 2010.



Economic possibilities are measured by the net worth of financial savings per capita and the average monthly salary. The report includes a comparison between the LSGCI and the HDI calculated for each province of Kyrgyzstan, and observes that when the HDI value is high but the LSGCI value is low, people are able to draw maximum benefit from limited provincial possibilities. When the HDI value is low but the LSGCI value is high, the province has potential but people are not in a position to use it.

Thailand introduced the **Human Achievement Index** in 2003 and calculated it again in 2007, 2009 and 2014 for its report *Advancing Human Development through ASEAN Community*. The index is intended to track progress at the regional and provincial levels in greater detail than through the HDI. The Human Achievement Index measures progress in 40 indicators categorized in 21 components and 8 key areas of human development: health, education, employment, income, housing and living environment, family and community life, transport and communication, and participation. Various national sources of data are used. The 2014 report notes that, due to changes of indicators, data sources, and maximum and minimum values of the goalposts over the years, Human Achievement Index values for 2003, 2007, 2009 and 2014 are not comparable.

Nepal's 2014 report *Beyond Geography: Unlocking Human Potential* introduces a **Regional Access to Facilities Index**, a **Household Well-Being Index** and an **Individual Ability Index**. The Regional Access to Facilities Index is calculated based on the time needed for each household to reach basic facilities including primary schools, public hospitals, shops, drinking water and police stations. The computation includes a total of 24 facilities. A higher index value means shorter average time to access these facilities. The Household Well-Being Index is calculated from 39 variables combined with the Regional Access to Facilities Index, for a total of 63 variables. These include the source of drinking water, the sanitation system, the educational background of the household head and the sale value of the household's durable goods. A higher index value indicates greater capabilities for the household. The Individual Ability Index represents the health and education levels of individuals measured by chronic diseases or disabilities and education levels of the individual and of his or her father and mother, their family status and their household's well-being measured by the Household Well-Being Index. It aims at measuring an individual's productive ability based on "a maximum number of possible variables."

The 2014 Human Development Report from Panama suggests four innovative development indicators including the **Early Childhood Development Index**, the **Childhood Development Index**, the **Youth Development Index** and the **Family Development Index**. The Early Childhood Development Index summarizes the social and emotional skills of babies aged three to eight months, including the capacity to smile and sleep

as well as alimentation habits, among others. The Childhood Development and the Youth Development indices comprise more complex measures of skills and abilities assessed by up to 50 subindicators. Finally, the Family Development Index consists of an indicator on parental practices and one on emotional resilience. Following the methodology of the HDI, all indexes are calculated to obtain values between zero and one. Data for the different indicators were collected for the report through 1,708 interviews with Panamanians, including children, their caretakers, youths and families from all nine provinces. Details on these data are specified in the section on new data below.

Qatar's 2015 report, *Realising Qatar National Vision 2030: The Right to Development*, introduces a **Social Prosperity Index** using data from the 2010 census. The index is made of three key dimensions of social prosperity: empowerment (measured by the percentage of Qataris using the Internet), social status (measured by the percentage of Qataris aged 15 and over in professional and higher level occupations) and knowledge (measured by the percentage of Qataris aged 25 to 34 with tertiary educational attainment and the percentage of Qataris 10 and over who are literate). The index was calculated for 35 of the country's 91 geographic planning zones representing 95 percent of the population.

Nigeria's 2016 *National Human Development Report* introduces a **Human Security Index** composed of seven dimensions: economic, food, health, environmental, personal, community and political security. Each dimension is assessed by several indicators for a total of 74 indicators. The index is presented per dimension and disaggregated by region. A composite index is computed at the national level taking into consideration six out of seven dimensions as data were not available for the community security dimension. The composite index is then disaggregated at the subnational level using only five dimensions, as data for community security and political security were not available at the required disaggregation level. Data used for calculations came from secondary sources and from a survey on citizens' perceptions on human security.

## ADAPTATION OF EXISTING MEASURES

The Latin American 2010 regional report, *Acting on the Future*, suggests an inequality-adjusted HDI with the following methodology. The report considers as lower those levels of human development that result from situations where development achievements are unequally distributed among the members of society. The proposed methodology for calculating the inequality-adjusted HDI evaluates each individual achievement (health, education and income) as an achievement relative to that of other members of society, and assigns greater weight to the achievements of individuals that are relatively disadvantaged. This greater weight will not affect the index when all people have equal achievements, but will

reduce the average value if there is inequality. The level of reduction depends on the importance that a society accords to inequality, which is expressed by the parameter of inequality aversion. In the empirical application of this methodological proposal, the parameter of inequality aversion can have a value of zero or any positive value. So, if the parameter is zero it reflects a situation in which society does not grant any importance to inequality and therefore the calculation of the HDI is identical to that of the traditional HDI. The greater the value of the parameter, the greater the importance that society attaches to inequality when assessing the level of human development, and, therefore, the greater the “punishment” on the HDI. The analysis of 18 countries of the region for which information is available shows that the HDI decreases considerably when adjusted for inequality.

Bhutan’s 2011 report, *Sustaining Progress*, adapts the Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI) to the national context using 13 indicators in the same three dimensions as the global MPI: health, education and standard of living. The Bhutanese indicators are primary schooling and children out of school; child mortality, nutrition and food insecurity; and electricity, housing, cooking fuel, drinking water less than 30 minutes away, improved sanitation, and asset ownership of livestock, land and appliances.

Cambodia’s 2011 report, *Building Resilience*, introduces a national HDI using data from the Commune Database that allows disaggregation at the provincial levels using indicators different from those used at the global level. The health dimension is based on children’s survival rate beyond age 5, the education dimension computes literacy rates for people aged 18 to 60 and school attendance rates for children aged 6 to 14, while the income dimension is based on consumption and expenditure per day.

Viet Nam’s 2011 report, *Social Services for Human Development*, proposes adapting the MPI to the local context and using data from the 2008 Viet Nam Household Living Standards Survey. This localized MPI includes the same three dimensions as the global MPI, but only nine indicators: Household members who have sold their products/assets, taken loans to pay for health-care services or quit treatment due because they did not have enough money to pay for health-care expenses; household members have not completed primary education; school-age children are not currently enrolled in school; use electricity as the main source of lighting; access to clean drinking water; access to inadequate sanitation; access to a standard toilet; living in a permanent house; and durable assets owned (has at least one transportation, communications or information asset). The report calculated the localized MPI at the national and regional levels.

The 2011 *Youths Constructing Nicaragua* report calculates the MPI for youths with a methodology that is slightly different from the one used in the global reports for the whole population. The Multidimensional Youth Poverty Index consists of four dimensions that

include health, education, employment and housing condition. The dimensions are weighted equally. Since they consist of different amounts of sub-indicators, these are not equally weighted, but their weight depends on the total number of indicators in each dimension. Apart from the adjusted MPI, the report introduces the Composite Index of Employment Deprivation, consisting of seven sub-indicators that seek to represent decent work conditions. For the calculation of the index, a similar methodology to the MPI is applied, with the difference that if one single indicator presents a deprivation, the individual is considered deprived of decent work conditions altogether.

Poland's 2012 report, *Local and Regional Development*, introduces the Local HDI, based on the same three dimensions as the global HDI: health, education and welfare. The indicators used for each dimension differ from the global HDI methodology. For health, the average life expectancy at birth is paired with the aggregated mortality rate due to cancer and cardiovascular diseases, both obtained from the Central Statistical Office. The education dimension includes the enrolment rate of children in preschool education obtained from the Central Statistical Office and the average results from lower secondary school exams (mathematics and natural sciences only) obtained from the central Assessment Commission. The welfare index is only composed of one indicator, the average person welfare level derived from tax declarations. The Local HDI is disaggregated at the regional and subregional (county) levels.

Montenegro's 2014 report on *Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Human Development* uses an Extended Human Development Index and an Affordable Human Development Index. The Extended Human Development Index is aimed at representing the part of the HDI that has been achieved in an unsustainable way by extending the HDI with an environmental dimension. The Affordable Human Development Index derives from the index introduced in 2012 by the Bratislava Regional Centre of UNDP. It is meant to show the level of human development achieved in a sustainable manner. The report then subtracts the Affordable Human Development Index from the Extended Human Development Index to obtain a degree of unsustainability. The methodology for both composite indices is not explained in the report.

## Analysing new issues from a human development perspective

Nine national and regional Human Development Reports provide in-depth analysis of issues that had so far hardly been examined from a human development perspective.

Interestingly enough, the 2010 report from El Salvador, *Guidelines for a New Development Model*, explores **the effects of utilities costs** on human development. Expenses for housing, water, electricity and liquid gas account on average for a fifth of monthly household expenses. The report considers access to these goods as a source of welfare for families that is crucial for human development. In the absence of these utilities, families would be deprived of services that cover the basic needs of the population. Keeping their costs low is thus key for advancing human development.

The 2010 Central American regional Human Development Report, *Open Spaces for Citizen Security and Human Development*, puts forward **citizen security** as a major concern of the populations of Central American countries, constituting an obstacle to sustainable human development. Due to threats to personal and property security, individuals and communities are restricted in their options and their freedom to choose. The main message of the report is that the problem of insecurity has a solution, and that the solution is viable. Partial strategies based on law enforcement and prevention have failed for the region. The innovative aspect of this report is that it focuses on gang and street violence as well as domestic violence—two topics that are highly relevant for the region, but that may also apply to other parts of the world. The report suggests that the “soft and the strong hand should convert into the intelligent hand to develop a citizen security strategy for human development.”

Jordan’s 2011 Human Development Report, *Small Businesses and Human Development*, examines the link between **medium and small enterprises** and human development, arguing that medium and small enterprises contribute to the following four pillars of human development: economic growth that is equitable and pro-poor, social progress, participation and empowerment through microfinance, and environmental sustainability. Medium and small enterprises are described as expanding people’s choices and positioning them as agents of change.

Somalia’s 2012 *Human Development Report* looks at the specific situation of **conflict-affected countries** and highlights the importance of **youth empowerment** in improving human development in this context. In Somalia, people under the age of 30 represent 73 percent of the population. They are more often considered as either victims or perpetrators of violence rather than as agents of change. Empowering them as agents of change in human development policies is essential.

The Mexican Human Development Report 2011, *Equity in Public Expenditure*, examines the fairness with which Mexican **public spending** is allocated. It analyses areas of distribution (health, education and income transfers), levels of government (federal, state and municipal), and institutional features that influence the allocation of resources. The findings suggest that the focus of spending for human development should be on implementing

universal social rights by means of targeted subsidies. The report argues that government spending can expand the set of opportunities available to people. However, if the resources provided do not generate additional value, such as educational quality or reliability of health services, or do not favour the groups with greater social disadvantages, government expenditure may also constitute a waste of public resources. If there are distortions in the transmission of citizen preferences for government spending, increased social spending will have no impact on human development. The report suggests and examines some of those cases, such as corruption, the presence of strong pressures from different groups (i.e., elites) and extensive amounts of bureaucracy. The report also introduces the Horizontal Equity Index described in the previous section, which aims at measuring the fairness of public resource distribution.

The 2012 report *From Social Exclusion towards Inclusive Human Development* from the Republic of Moldova advocates integration into the European Union. While doing this, it explores innovative links between human development and **regional integration**. The report argues that historical evidence suggests that there is a strong link between the European integration processes and human development in the countries involved. This link is especially strong during the European Union accession stages, when the deepest political, institutional, economic and social changes take place. According to the report, either by targeted means (conditionality, externalization, socialization) or by its mere presence (thus stimulating imitation by countries' elites and citizens), the European Union influences the behaviour of non-members and even non-candidates like the Republic of Moldova. Concretely, the report anticipates that the country will face a new window of opportunity in the upcoming years after becoming an associate member of the European Union, and after the visa-free regime and free-trade agreement enter into force. More liberal trade will boost the competitiveness of Moldovan exports to the European markets, increase consumers' welfare, raise wages and create more jobs. The visa-free regime will also be largely beneficial in economic, cultural and social terms, while having a negligible impact on labour emigration. The report highlights that in order to fully harness the potential of these agreements, the Republic of Moldova will have to implement a series of domestic reforms that will bring about a rise in living standards and citizens' freedoms in the short to medium term. The reforms necessary for integration will themselves boost human development.

Montenegro's 2013 report, *People are the real wealth of the country. How rich is Montenegro?*, looks at **human capital** from a human development perspective. The report emphasizes the relationship between the two concepts, both putting people at the centre and focusing on improving opportunities and well-being for individuals, with the ultimate goal of achieving their full potential. Human capital is seen as a key means towards development in a knowledge-intensive world. Education and training are therefore both objectives and tools for



human development. At the same time, assessing human development is a way to identify obstacles and opportunities to improve human capital.

Papua New Guinea's 2014 *National Human Development Report* analyses the relationship between **natural resource dependency** and human development, particularly sustainable human development. In the case of Papua New Guinea, extractive industries make up a significant share of the national economy, but have mostly had a negative impact on human development. With adapted policies, they could also help make rapid progress.

The 2014 report for the Republic of Moldova, *Good Corporate Citizens: Public and private goals aligned for human development*, discusses the role of the **private sector** in achieving sustainable human development. The main recommendation is for the Government to maximize the impact of the private sector in different dimensions of human development through policies, including tax policies to finance human development initiatives and incentives to create decent jobs, and promote innovation and corporate social responsibility.

## Expanding the analysis of human development

A number of national Human Development Reports have used innovative ways to expand the analysis of topics that have previously been dealt with by the global or other regional or national reports. With country or regional data and information available, 15 reports have been able to provide deeper insights into local realities. The following summarizes the expansion of the analyses.

**Climate change** was analysed from a human development perspective in several reports. The 2010 China report, *Towards a Low Carbon Economy and Society*, provides several innovations in the area of climate change and sustainability. It analyses, for example, how women, in particular poor women, are disproportionately vulnerable to the adverse effects of climate change, including extreme weather events, natural disasters and the spread of disease. Among the many reasons for women's greater exposure, the report states women's role in agriculture, a sector highly exposed to climate change. In large parts of the world, women and girls are responsible for collecting water. Limited availability of drinking water, such as in a water-scarce country like China, increases the work of collecting, storing, protecting and distributing it. In terms of other adverse effects, women may be more exposed than men to diseases brought on by warmer climates and vector-borne diseases, since they traditionally are responsible for caring for the sick. The report also makes projections on China's future energy demand and carbon dioxide emissions and calculates a sector-wise emission reduction potential. Depending on data availability, this could be interesting for other national, regional or even the global Human Development Report.



Burkina Faso's 2010 report, *The Environment and Human Development*, highlights the relationship between access to natural resources and human development in terms of health and long life (particularly access to food and safe water, pollution and exposure to natural disasters), education (by keeping women and children out of education to fetch cooking fuel and water) and income (particularly for countries that depend heavily on agricultural revenues). The report also notes the interconnectedness of these impacts and their effect on different human development dimensions.

Bhutan's 2011 report, *Sustaining Progress*, proposes a framework on climate shock, risk and human development impact, linking climate change and human development in the national context. The framework details the potential positive and negative impacts of various climatic shifts and shocks on human development: For instance, reduced frost in the highlands might result in gains in food security and income, and a decline of drinking water resources.

Kenya's 2013 report, *Climate Change and Human Development*, stresses the impact of climate change vulnerability on human development in Africa and in Kenya more specifically. The continent relies heavily on natural resources, and populations are particularly vulnerable to the effects of climate change with limited coping capacity. The report discusses the need for gender-sensitive responses to the effects of climate change as women are more likely to be impacted. The report introduces a dedicated measure, the Climate Change Vulnerability Index, presented in the previous section.

The analysis of **food security** was expanded in several reports. Mali's 2010 report, *Food Crisis*, discusses the impact of food insecurity on the three dimensions of the HDI. A diagram illustrates how food insecurity leads to malnutrition and mortality, school dropouts and higher food prices, lowering health, education and income levels.

The regional report *Africa 2012: Towards a Food Secure Future* presents food security as a prerequisite for human development, highlighting the insufficiency of economic growth alone to reach either food security or human development. Policies towards food security and human development need to build resilience and empower people, especially women. Food insecurity creates a vicious circle of interconnected negative impacts on human development that are perpetuated from one generation to the next.

Several other reports expand the analysis of diverse issues relevant to human development. These will be summarized below.

The 2010 report *Human Development of Indigenous People in Mexico* expands the analysis of human development to several indigenous groups in Mexico. It emphasizes that the inclusion of indigenous people into societies does not work through forced integration or

separation; the latter could be based on the flawed argument that their cultural heritage, values and aspirations are incompatible with modern societies. Rather, the report suggests, these groups should be provided with the tools and opportunities they need to determine how and to what extent their coexistence with other cultures can be viable and fruitful. The report insists that the HDI and other indicators proposed by UNDP are only of limited use to determine the degree of welfare enjoyed by the people. Sharper analyses would have to study how tools and instruments available to the people translate into actual capabilities. This includes taking into account the complexity of identities and lifestyles that characterizes the modern world.

Indonesia's 2010 *Provincial Human Development Report* for the province of Aceh dedicates a whole chapter to planning and budgeting for human development. It analyses financial resources and expenditures, and compares them with the Government's priorities. The report recommends using human development measures to determine appropriate performance indicators for expenditures rather than to allocate resources. It concludes that local governments should adopt principles of performance budgeting to ensure that expenditures are directed towards human development goals.

Bolivia's 2010 report, *The Changes Behind the Changes*, analyses inequalities, social mobility and social change in Bolivia. It proposes ways to build a "community of equals" in the very diverse Bolivian society, which comprises several different indigenous groups. As a foundation for public policy design, it presents disaggregated analysis of development indicators in urban and rural areas, and of indigenous populations. Moreover, it expands the analysis of human development to the intergenerational transfer of opportunities through education and income for different indigenous groups.

*Climate Change in Moldova* (2010) expands the analysis of human development to the interplay between human development and adaptive capacity. The report argues that the impact of climate change on Moldovan society depends on future human development performance, which has the potential to significantly reduce the negative impacts of climate change and take advantage of potential positive outcomes. According to the report, this depends on the country's adaptive capacity, i.e., the ability or potential to respond successfully to climate variability and change, and includes adjustments in behaviour, resources and technologies. Human and social capital are key determinants of adaptive capacity, as important as income levels and technological capacity, population development and governance structures (which may enhance but also decrease specific adaptation potentials). Special attention is also paid to the effects of climate change on health through extreme weather.

Benin's 2011 report, *Human Security and Human Development*, analyses the relationship between the two, and highlights the role of human security in people's safety and

empowerment. A diagram adapted from the *2009 Arab Human Development Report* places human development in the context of opportunities, and human security in the context of threats on the same path to human well-being, both based on human rights. The Benin report also introduces a Human Security Index as presented in the previous section. Nigeria's 2016 *National Human Development Report* also focuses on human security and discusses it as a partner to the human development analysis. It too introduces a Human Security Index, discussed in the previous section.

Poland's 2012 report, *Local and Regional Development*, examines how to measure the impact of public policies on human development. The rationale is to analyse human development outcomes, measured through the HDI, against human development inputs, i.e., public policy expenditures on human development. The report introduces a specific Local HDI Policy Inputs Index for that purpose, presented above. It is noted that other factors beyond policy expenditures, such as inflation, changes in demographics or historical events also impact human development. Calculations show a moderate correlation between the HDI and the HDI Policy Inputs Index, partly explained by data gaps.

Mali's 2012 *National Human Development Report* focuses on the role of social protection in achieving human development progress. Social protection is seen as a tool to develop a person's potential and contribute to society's development by managing risks and reducing inequalities. The report links human development and social protection by noting that they both consider people, particularly poor and vulnerable people, as their priority. A diagram highlights the links between social protection's impact on health care, human and social capital, and employment and living standards, and the human development dimensions of health, education and decent life standards.

Cameroon's 2013 *National Human Development Report* proposes a method to assess the potential impact of policies by estimating the evolution of the HDI based on different scenarios. The report estimates the 2020 HDI in the event that: Current trends and policies are maintained, expenditure on education rises from 15 percent to 20 percent of the state budget, expenditure on health rises from 5 percent to 15 percent of the state budget, and both the second and third options are adopted simultaneously. Calculations show that increasing health expenditures would have a higher impact than increasing education expenditures, while increasing both would have the greatest impact. The report notes that the relatively low impact of increasing education expenditure on the HDI can be explained by the long-term evolution of education indicators used to compute the HDI.

## New data sources

Most reports reviewed use national data sources to disaggregate human development indices at a subnational level. Data produced on a regular basis by National Statistical Offices for Multiple Indicator Cluster Surveys or household living standard surveys are most often used, as well as administrative data on school enrolment, taxation or other indicators. Some reports also collected brand new data by means of perception and opinion surveys. The scope of the surveys varies, and so do the sample sizes and variety of people interviewed.

The 2010 regional Human Development Report *Acting on the Future: Breaking the Intergenerational Transmission of Inequality* from Latin America collected new data by means of a household survey. The report claims that most of the available surveys on countries in Latin America and the Caribbean only allow very partial analyses of the intergenerational transmission of human development. In general, it states, these surveys only allow for analyses of the impact of schooling and income levels (or assets) of parents on schooling and access to services of children. The report argues that there are other factors that determine both the processes and the functionings observed in people. These factors have a major impact on an individual's agency level, aspirations and social capital. Given the lack of systematic information about these factors and their relation with functioning variables of the family group, the report team conducted a survey in three geographic areas of the region. In particular, the surveys sought to relate agency levels (autonomy) and aspirations of adults (parents) with functioning variables of the young people (autonomy, level of schooling, employment and aspirations). The survey also revealed information about adolescents' access to public services, health and education. One of the most important issues addressed by the surveys is aspiration. Each of the parents interviewed was asked: "What level of education would you like (name of the selected adolescent) to reach?" The level of schooling that parents most want for their children is university level. But there is a strong stratification of aspirations depending on socioeconomic level (in the city of Buenos Aires and in Mexico City) and on rural or urban area (in Managua).

The 2010 Chilean report, *Gender*, collected new data by means of a public opinion survey on human development with a focus on gender. The survey covers all regions of the country and involved interviewing a total of 3,150 people aged 18 or above. Questions ranged from "In general, how satisfied/dissatisfied are you with the situation in the country?" to "How much would you say that being a man/woman has influenced the things you have done in your life?" and "Have you had to postpone your personal projects to support your partner's projects?" The survey provides important insights into the perception of gender issues among the different generations in Chilean society.

The 2010 report from Kyrgyzstan, *Successful Youth—Successful Country*, surveys 1,000 young people to learn what is important for them. The sample is representative, reflecting the gender and age composition of the youth population. The respondents were asked their opinions about themselves and their environment. For example, the survey asked young people to choose the five most important values from a list and rank them by importance. Among the top five (regardless of age and gender) were the following: 1. health, 2. peace, 3. family and children, 4. material well-being and 5. freedom. The fact that health, family and children, and material well-being top the list demonstrates the adherence of young Kyrgyzstanis to traditional universal values. According to the report, the fact that peace came second, attests to young people's concerns about the unstable situation in the country. This nationwide survey of youth became the starting point for further analysis. A second original perception survey was conducted in Kyrgyzstan in 2013 to inform the *National Human Development Report* on local self-governance. The sample included 1,900 citizens and representatives of local self-governance structures.

Nigeria's 2016 *National Human Development Report* uses data from an original survey on citizens' perceptions on human security to compute the Human Security Index presented above.

The 2014 *National Human Development Report* for the Democratic Republic of the Congo recalculates the HDI at the national and provincial level using data from national accounts, statistics from ministries, data from the World Bank and the national Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey. The results show that, based on national statistics, the HDI for the Democratic Republic of the Congo is higher than the HDI calculated by the Human Development Report Office: 0.414 for the national report versus 0.338 for the global report as per 2012 values.

Honduras's 2011 report, *Reducing Inequality*, conducted the first national survey on perceptions of human development, capturing issues of inequality and intergenerational mobility through a survey sample of 3,932 people nationwide. The report also consists of case studies and interviews with different types of social actors. The outcome showed a clear perception among Hondurans that the country is characterized by notable inequalities that have increased over time, and that it will require big efforts to transform the society so that all people can acquire greater capabilities.

The 2011 Europe and CIS regional report, *Beyond Transition*, commissioned nationally representative household surveys that were conducted in 2009 in the framework of a regional

survey referred to as the Social Exclusion Survey.<sup>5</sup> Some 2,700 persons were surveyed in six countries: Kazakhstan, the Republic of Moldova, Serbia, Tajikistan, Ukraine and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. In Serbia, the survey sample included internally displaced persons as well as members of the Roma minority. The survey employed the same methodology for all countries, thus permitting cross-country comparisons. Qualitative information from focus-group discussions and individual interviews with vulnerable groups complement the quantitative data and provide insights into the experiences of socially excluded persons that are difficult to capture through traditional survey techniques. Finally, information also comes from seven country studies (carried out in the six surveyed countries and Uzbekistan). These were prepared in close consultation with national stakeholders (government, civil society and academia) who helped to shape both the regional and country reports. The report argues that the survey and its analysis are important because in order to design more socially inclusive policies one must first understand the breadth and depth of social exclusion.

Nicaragua's 2011 report, *Youths Constructing Nicaragua*, conducted a national perception survey on youths to understand and analyse young peoples' perceptions of their own realities and their aspirations for the future. It is the largest survey of this type that has been conducted in the country so far. Collected data show that Nicaraguan youths consider physical and emotional health, education, employment and participation in social spaces as essential for their well-being. It was found that youths are generally well equipped with personal resources such as trust in themselves and in others. According to the survey, they can be characterized by tolerance and optimism about a better future for themselves and their country.

UNDP in Montenegro commissioned an original survey to measure social capital specifically for the 2013 report, *People Are the Real Wealth of the Country: How Rich is Montenegro?* The survey covered 1,297 respondents and included questions such as the desire to change jobs, attendance of trainings, opinion on income and quality of health care, satisfaction with education and standards of living, participation in civil society and aspirations.

Costa Rica's 2013 report, *Learning to Live Together*, collected fresh data by means of three national opinion surveys on identity and coexistence. The surveys seek to characterize identities and dynamics of coexistence in the country, and analyse different norms and dynamics of living together from a human development perspective. The surveys were

---

<sup>5</sup> The survey was cost-shared by the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) Regional Office for Central and Eastern Europe and the Commonwealth of Independent States.

conducted in 2007 and 2008, however, so that the data seemed a bit outdated by the time the report was published.

*The Future is Now*, the 2014 report from Panama, provides an ample picture of the development of children and youth in Panama based on a novel and nationwide survey. Children aged 0 to 6 years were observed and their caretakers interviewed, and youths aged 15 to 24 were interviewed in order to assess their socio-emotional development. The sample size was a total of 1,708 children and youths. The survey considered four types of socioeconomic attributes: education, infrastructure in households, household income and characteristics of parenting practices. The analysis evaluated how the socioeconomic dimensions contribute or not to the development of each age group. The data were used to feed three new indicators described in the section above.

## Disaggregation

Numerous national Human Development Reports calculate human development indices at a subnational level based on their specific administrative, geographic, demographic or social divisions.<sup>6</sup> This allows for more detailed analyses on the level of human development within the country, and of inequalities in human development across regions and population groups.

Bolivia's 2010 report, *Changes Behind the Changes*, for example, calculates an inequality-adjusted HDI disaggregated by municipalities. For a country with a large indigenous population, and huge disparities between different groups of people living in different areas of the country, this information is highly valuable when assessing the population's stage of human development. Another example is China, where inequalities are notable among regions. The 2010 report, *Towards a Low Carbon Economy and Society*, shows this by means of HDI data disaggregated by region. The highest ranking (Shanghai) was 44 percent higher than the lowest ranking (Tibet). The index for the eastern region was visibly higher than for the western region. The level of human development in Beijing, Shanghai and other regions was on par with the Czech Republic, Portugal and other countries with a high HDI, while the low level of Guizhou and the western region was similar to that of the Democratic Republic of the Congo and Namibia. One last example is Mexico's 2011 report, which uses disaggregated HDI data to study whether public resources are distributed among society according to human development needs.

---

<sup>6</sup> See Table 1 for a complete list of these reports.



Reports for the Russian Federation in 2010, Somalia in 2012, Kyrgyzstan in 2013, Nepal in 2014 and Viet Nam in 2016 disaggregate human development indices by rural or urban areas, highlighting lower human development levels in rural areas. Somalia's 2012 report also disaggregates the MPI specifically for nomadic areas, showing lower human development levels than in urban areas.

Viet Nam's 2015 report on inclusive growth, *Growth That Works for All*, calculates the MPI by region but also by rural/urban area, income quintiles and ethnicity. Nepal's 2014 report calculates the HDI for different castes and ethnic groups, and Mexico's 2010 report presents the HDI for different indigenous groups. The same report also provides disaggregated data on education, sanitation and the labour market participation of indigenous groups.

## Conclusion

This paper has reviewed all national and regional Human Development Reports published from 2010 to 2016. It identifies important innovations in terms of new issues of human development, expanded analyses, new data sources and disaggregation of HDI data. It is expected that the compiled information could inspire other country and regional teams to use the suggested methodologies and apply them to their country/region. Depending on data availability, the innovations can also feed into the global Human Development Reports, either as country/regional examples or to expand new methodologies to the global level.

## Annex 1: National and regional Human Development Reports by year and type of innovation

Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2010	Liberia	<i>Promoting Human Development through Shared Growth</i>					
2010	State of Palestine	<i>Investing in Human Security for a Future State</i>					
2010	Asia and the Pacific	<i>Power, Voice and Rights</i>					
2010	Russian Federation	<i>Millennium Development Goals in Russia</i>					HDI disaggregated by region
2010	Latin America	<i>Acting on the future</i>	Inequality-adjusted HDI			New household surveys on educational aspirations	
2010	Argentina	<i>Desarrollo humano en Argentina</i>				National data on quality of education	HDI by jurisdiction
2010	Kyrgyzstan	<i>Successful Youth—Successful Country</i>				New national perception surveys with gender focus	HDI by province

Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2010	Chile	<i>Género</i>				New public opinion survey on human development	
2010	Albania	<i>Capacity Development and Integration with the European Union</i>				National statistics on education, health and living standards	HDI by region
2010	Brazil	<i>Brasil Ponto a Ponto</i>				New public opinion survey on how to improve life	
2010	Republic of Moldova	<i>Climate Change in Moldova</i>			Interplay between human development and adaptive capacity to climate change, how climate change affects health		
2010	Kosovo	<i>Kosovo Human Development Report 2010</i>					

Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2010	Bolivia	<i>Los cambios detrás del cambio</i>			Inequality (education and 'well-being'), disaggregated analysis (urban/rural, indigenous population), intergenerational transfer of opportunities (education and income)		Inequality-adjusted HDI disaggregated by municipality
2010	Mexico	<i>Informe sobre Desarrollo Humano de los Pueblos Indígenas en México</i>			Inequality, indigenous people and human development, distribution of federal budget for indigenous groups		HDI for different indigenous groups in different regions, other disaggregated data for indigenous groups (education, sanitation, labour market participation, etc.)

Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2010	Indonesia	<i>Provincial Human Development Report Aceh</i>			Planning and budgeting for human development	National statistics on education, health and living standards	HDI by province and jurisdiction
2010	China	<i>Sustainable Future: Towards a Low Carbon Economy and Sustainable Society</i>			Climate change impact on women, links between fragile eco-systems and poverty-stricken counties, future scenario of China's energy demand/carbon dioxide emissions, sector-wise emission reduction potential		HDI by region
2010	Egypt	<i>2010 Egypt Human Development Report: Youth in Egypt</i>	Youth Well-Being Index			National statistics	HDI by governorate with different data

Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2010	Central America	<i>Abrir espacios para la seguridad ciudadana y el desarrollo humano</i>		Gang membership and domestic violence			
2010	El Salvador	<i>El Salvador 2010: Lineamientos para un nuevo modelo de desarrollo</i>		Importance of utility costs (electricity, water, Internet, etc.) for human development			
2010	Guatemala	<i>Hacia un Estado para el desarrollo humano</i>	State density index				
2010	Burkina Faso	<i>L'environnement et le Développement Humain au Burkina Faso</i>			Environment from a human development perspective	National statistics on education, health and living standards	HDI by region
2010	Mali	<i>Crise alimentaire</i>			Food crisis from a human development perspective		
2011	Zambia	<i>Service Delivery for Sustainable Human Development</i>				National statistics on education, health and living standards	HDI by province

Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2011	Tajikistan	<i>Institutions and Development</i>				National statistics on education, health and living standards	HDI by region
2011	Russian Federation	<i>Modernization and Human Development</i>					
2011	Jordan	<i>Small Businesses and Human Development</i>		Small enterprises and human development		National statistics on education, health and living standards	GDI by governorate
2011	Honduras	<i>Reducir la inequidad</i>				New national perception survey on inequality	HDI by municipality
2011	Bhutan	<i>Sustaining Progress</i>	National MPI based on 13 indicators, HDI using adult literacy rate		Climate change's impact on human development	National statistics on education, health and living standards	HDI by dzongkhags



Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2011	Cambodia	<i>Building Resilience</i>	Cambodian HDI based on child survival rate beyond five, literacy rates 18-60 and school attendance rates for 6-14, consumption and expenditure per day			Commune Database, Cambodia Socio-Economic Survey, the ID Poor project and the Anthropometrics Survey	HDI by province
2011	Republic of Moldova	<i>Republic of Moldova— from Social Exclusion towards Inclusive Human Development</i>		Economic integration and human development (the case of the European Union)			
2011	Viet Nam	<i>Social Services for Human Development</i>	MPI adapted to the Vietnamese context			National statistics	HDI by province and region

Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2011	Mexico	<i>Equidad del gasto público</i>	Concentration coefficient (pseudo-Gini), Horizontal and Vertical Equity Index, Gender Promotion Index	Public spending as an instrument for human development			HDI by federal entities
2011	Mongolia	<i>From Vulnerability to Sustainability</i>	Multi-dimensional environmental vulnerability indicator			Small opinion surveys on climate change issues (n<100)	
2011	Europe and CIS	<i>Beyond Transition</i>	Multidimensional social exclusion index			New social exclusion survey (six countries of Europe and Central Asia)	
2011	Nicaragua	<i>Nicaragua 2011: Las juventudes construyendo Nicaragua</i>	Multidimensional Youth Poverty Index, Composite Index of Deprivations in Employment			New national perception survey targeting youth	
2011	Senegal	<i>Changement climatique, Sécurité alimentaire et développement humain</i>					

Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2011	Benin	<i>Sécurité Humaine et Développement Humain au Bénin</i>	Human Security Index based on feelings of security		Human security in human development	National statistics	HDI by departments
2012	Caribbean	<i>Human Development and the Shift to Better Citizen Security</i>					
2012	Qatar	<i>Expanding the Capacities of Qatari Youth</i>					
2012	Republic of Moldova	<i>European Aspirations and Human Development of the Republic of Moldova</i>					
2012	Asia and the Pacific	<i>Sustaining Human Progress in a Changing Climate</i>					
2012	Colombia	<i>Razones para la esperanza</i>	HDI adjusted for violence and concentration of property, Vulnerability Index (for municipalities), Rurality Index				HDI for municipalities
2012	Kosovo	<i>Kosovo Human Development Report 2012</i>				National statistics on education, health and living standards	HDI by region

Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2012	Africa	<i>Africa 2012: Towards a Food Secure Future</i>			Food security as a prerequisite to human development		
2012	Somalia	<i>2012 Somalia Human Development Report</i>	Community Well-Being Index	Youth empowerment in human development in conflict zones		Somalia Household Survey, WHO for life expectancy at birth, UNICEF Somalia Multiple Indicator Cluster Survey for the MPI	MPI by region, rural/urban and nomadic areas
2012	Poland	<i>Local and Regional Development Poland 2012</i>	Local HDI with different methodology and Policy Inputs Index, also proposes a Local HDI Context Dashboard		How to measure the impact of public policies on human development	National statistics	HDI by county
2012	Mali	<i>Rapport national sur le développement humain 2012 Mali</i>			Social protection linked with human development	National statistics	MPI by region

Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2013	Malaysia	<i>Malaysia Human Development Report 2013</i>					
2013	China	<i>Sustainable and Liveable Cities: Toward Ecological Civilization</i>				National census	HDI by region
2013	Russian Federation	<i>Sustainable Development: Rio Challenges</i>				National statistics	HDI by region but using pre-2010 methodology because of lack of data on MYS and EYS
2013	Montenegro	<i>People are the real wealth of the country. How rich is Montenegro?</i>		Human capital and human development		To measure social capital, UNDP Montenegro commissioned a survey that covered 1,297 respondents.	
2013	Bosnia and Herzegovina	<i>Rural Development in Bosnia and Herzegovina: Myth and Reality</i>					
2013	Kenya	<i>Climate Change and Human Development</i>	Climate Change Vulnerability Index		Impact of climate change vulnerability on human development	National statistics	HDI by county

Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2013	Latin America	<i>Seguridad ciudadana con rostro humano</i>					
2013	Argentina	<i>Informe Nacional sobre Desarrollo Humano 2013—Argentina</i>					
2013	Kyrgyzstan	<i>Kyrgyzstan National Human Development Report 2013</i>	Local Self-Governance Capacity Index			Sociological survey conducted for the report on local self-governance	HDI by province, district and municipality, MPI by province and urban/rural
2013	Costa Rica	<i>Aprendiendo a vivir Juntos: Convivencia y desarrollo humano en Costa Rica</i>				National opinion survey about identity and communal living	
2013	Côte d'Ivoire	<i>Emploi, changements structurels et développement humain en Côte d'Ivoire</i>				Life Standards Survey, Health Survey, national population statistics	HDI by development pole (region groups)
2013	Cameroon	<i>Cameroon 2013 National Human Development Report</i>			Estimated HDI evolution based on different scenarios	Household surveys	MPI by region
2014	Sri Lanka	<i>Youth and Development: Towards a More Inclusive Future</i>					

Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2014	Tanzania (United Republic of)	<i>Tanzania Human Development Report 2014</i>				Demographic and Health Survey	MPI and HDI by region
2014	Kosovo	<i>Kosovo 2014 Migration as a Force for Development</i>				Municipal statistics	HDI by municipality
2014	Maldives	<i>Bridging the divide: addressing vulnerability and inequality</i>			.	National statistics	HDI by region
2014	Papua New Guinea	<i>Papua New Guinea National Human Development Report 2014</i>		Natural resource dependency on human development			
2014	Republic of Moldova	<i>Good Corporate Citizens - Public and private goals aligned for human development</i>		Role of the private sector in sustainable human development		National statistics	HDI and GDI by region
2014	Montenegro	<i>Resource Efficiency and Sustainable Human Development</i>	Extended HDI and Affordable HDI				
2014	Thailand	<i>Advancing Human Development through ASEAN Community</i>	Human Achievement Index			National statistics	HAI by province and region



Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2014	Nepal	<i>Beyond Geography: Unlocking Human Potential</i>	Individual ability index, household well-being index and regional access to facilities index			National census	HDI by urban/rural area, regions, districts, castes and ethnic groups. GDI, GEM, HPI by region
2014	Panama	<i>Informe Nacional de Desarrollo Humano—Panama 2014</i>	Early Childhood Development Indicator, Childhood Development Indicator, Youth Development Indicator			New national survey data on childhood and youth development (cognitive and socio-emotional)	By province
2014	Democratic Republic of the Congo	<i>Rapport national sur le développement humain 2014 R.D. du Congo</i>				National statistics	HDI by province
2015	Ethiopia	<i>National Human Development Report 2015 Ethiopia</i>				National statistics	HDI by region
2015	Qatar	<i>Realising Qatar National Vision 2030: The Right to Development</i>	Social Prosperity Index				

Year	Country/region	Title	New composite index	New issues from a human development perspective	Expanding the analysis of human development	New data sources	Disaggregation
2016	Viet Nam	<i>Growth that works for all: Viet Nam Human Development Report 2015 on Inclusive Growth</i>				National statistics	HDI and GDI by region, MPI by region, urban/rural, income quintiles and ethnicity
2016	Nigeria	<i>Human Security and Human Development in Nigeria</i>	Human Security Index		Human security and human development	Original survey on citizens' perceptions on human security	
2016	Asia and the Pacific	<i>Shaping the Future: How Changing Demographics Can Power Human Development</i>					

UNDP Human Development Report Office  
304 E. 45th Street, 12th Floor  
New York, NY 10017, USA  
Tel: +1 212-906-3661  
Fax: +1 212-906-5161  
<http://hdr.undp.org/>

Copyright © 2017  
by the United Nations Development Programme  
1 UN Plaza, New York, NY 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. This paper does not represent the official views of the United Nations Development Programme, and any errors or omissions are the authors' own.