

Uncertain Times Divided Societies

- some findings from HDR2021/2022

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Expert Group Meeting: "Rethinking social development policies and frameworks"

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1990: Concept and Measurement

1991: Financing

1992: Global Dimensions

1993: People's Participation

1994: Human Security

1995: Gender

1996: Economic Growth

1997: Poverty

1998: Consumption

1999: Globalization

2000: Human Rights

2001: New technologies

2002: Democracy

2003: MDGs

2004: Cultural Liberty

2005: Aid, trade and security

2006: Water

2007-8: Climate Change

2009: Human Mobility

2010: Pathways to Human Development

2011: Sustainability and Equity: A Better Future for all

2013: The Rise of the South: Human Progress in a Diverse World

2014: Sustaining Human Progress: Reducing Vulnerabilities and

Building Resilience

2015: Work for Human Development

2016: Human Development for Everyone

2018: Human Development Indices and Indicators: Statistical

Update

2019: Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today: inequalities in human development in the 21st Century

2020: The next frontier: Human development and the Anthropocene

2021-2: Uncertain Times, Unsettled Lives: Shaping our Future in Transforming World

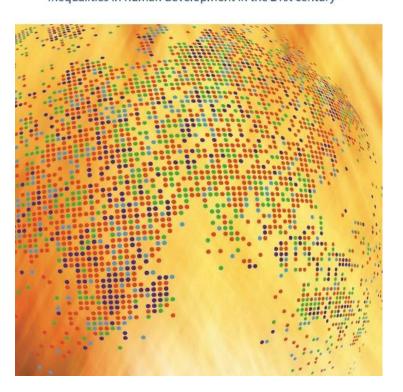


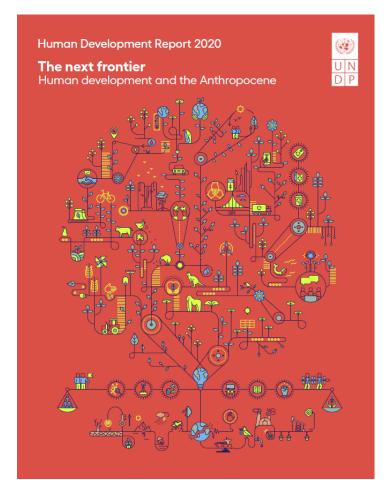
Trilogy of reports

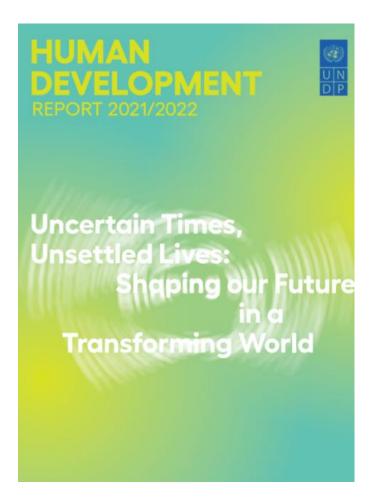


Human Development Report **2019** UN DP

Beyond income, beyond averages, beyond today: Inequalities in human development in the 21st century

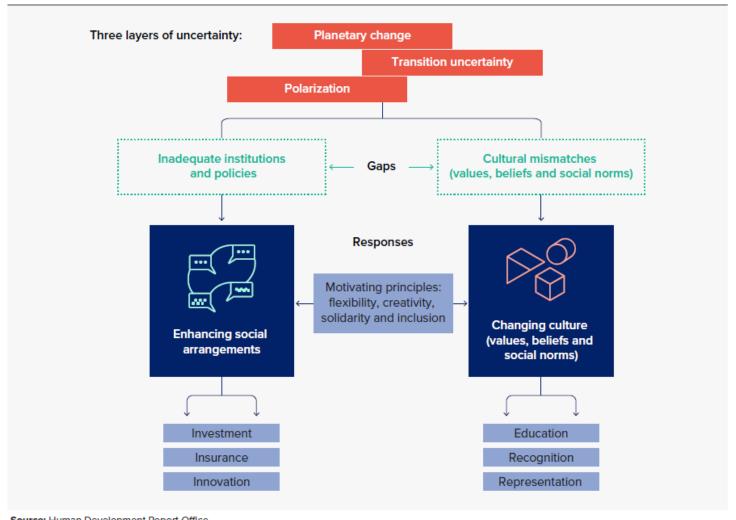






HDR2021/22: a new uncertainty complex

Figure 6.1 A two-tier framework for transformation



Source: Human Development Report Office.

Uncertain times, divided societies

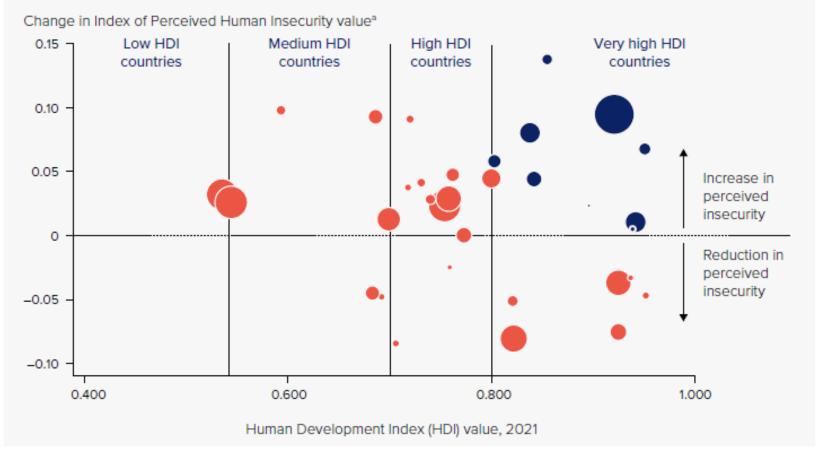


- Why societies fail to craft the needed collective responses?
 - Individual uncertainty (proxied by perceived human insecurity) is putting people under stress and pulling people apart (divided societies).
 - Greater human insecurity is associated with
 - Diminishing agency
 - Lack of trust in others
 - More extreme political beliefs polarization harms public deliberation in uncertain times

Even before the pandemic, more than 6 in 7 people felt insecure, and it has increased, even in very high HDI countries



Figure 1.5 Perceived insecurity is on the rise in most countries, even in some very high Human Development Index countries



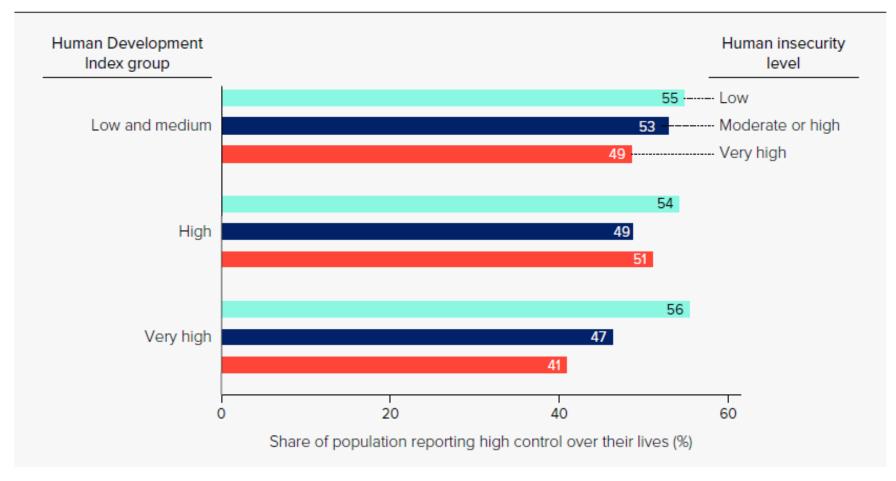
Note: Bubble size represents the country population.

Source: Human Development Report Office based on World Values Survey data.

a. Refers to the change between waves 6 and 7 of the World Values Survey for countries with comparable data.

Feel insecure? Feel losing control?

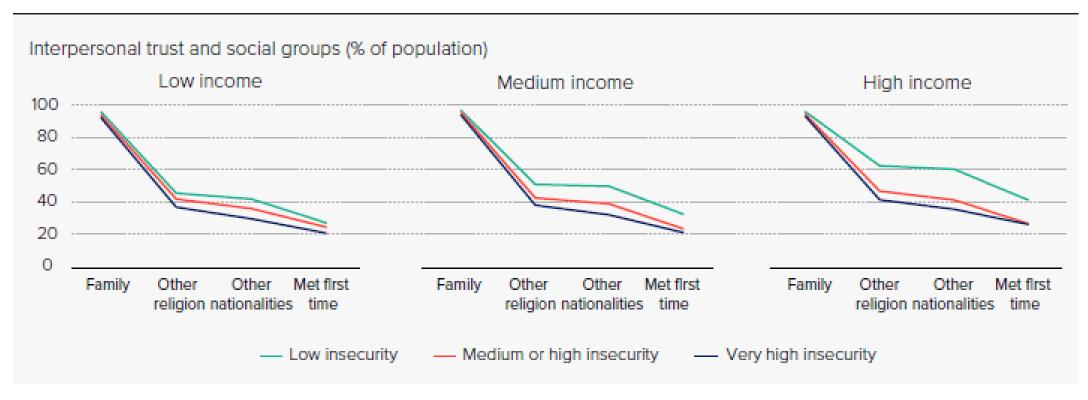
Figure 4.1 Greater insecurity is associated with lower personal agency



Source: Human Development Report Office based on World Values Survey, waves 6 and 7. See Haerpfer and others (2022).

A breakdown of trust: globally, fewer than 30 percent of people think most people can be trusted, lowest on record

Figure 4.2 Trust declines with social distance more steeply at lower incomes and higher insecurity

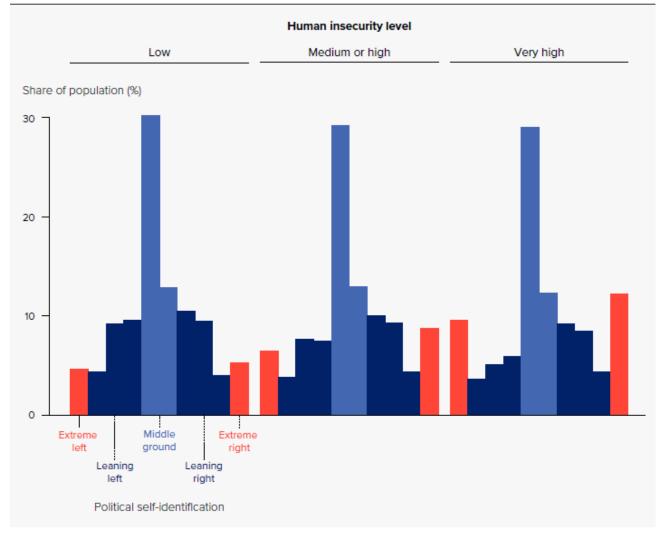


Source: Human Development Report Office based on World Values Survey, waves 6 and 7. See Haerpfer and others (2022).

People with extreme political preferences is twice as large among very insecure



Figure 4.3 Greater insecurity is linked to political extremism

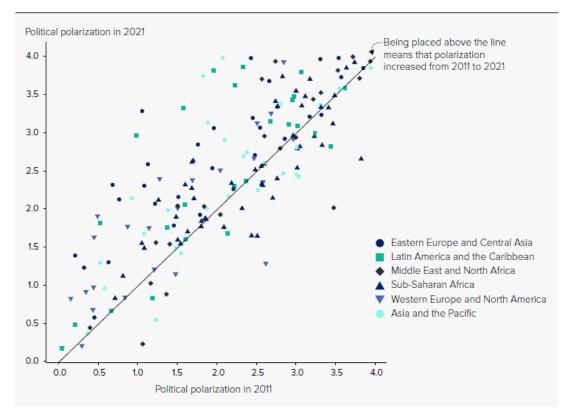


Source: Human Development Report Office based on World Values Survey, waves 6 and 7. See Haerpfer and others (2022).

Towards HDR2023



Figure 1.13 Political polarization is on the rise across the world



Source: Adapted from Boese and others (2022).

HDR2023 explores

- Why polarizations are rising;
- How polarizations can diminish the space for the imaginative, inclusive, just, and effective collective actions needed today;
- How to address governance mismatches to foster cooperation and collection actions.



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