


Human Development and the Path to Freedom

How has human development evolved during the past 150 years of globalisation and economic growth? How has human development been distributed across countries? How do developing countries compare to developed countries? Do social systems matter for well-being? Are there differences in the performance of developing regions over time? Employing a capabilities approach, *Human Development and the Path to Freedom* addresses these key questions in the context of modern economic growth and globalisation from c.1870 to the present. Leandro Prados de la Escosura shows that health, access to knowledge, standards of living, and civil and political freedom can substitute for GDP per head as more accurate measures of our well-being.

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Human Development and the Path to Freedom

1870 to the Present

LEANDRO PRADOS DE LA ESCOSURA
Carlos III University



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For Teresa

In the present epoch, the domination of material relations over individuals, and the suppression of individuality by fortuitous circumstances, has assumed its sharpest and most universal form, thereby setting existing individuals a very definite task (...) replacing the domination of circumstances and of chance over individuals by the domination of individuals over chance and circumstances.

Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels, *The German Ideology*, 1846

What in the future will probably appear the most significant and far-reaching effect of this success is the new sense of power over their own fate, the belief in the unbounded possibilities of improving their own lot, which the success already achieved created among men.

Friedrich Hayek, *The Road to Serfdom*, 1944

Contents

<i>List of Figures</i>	page ix
<i>List of Tables</i>	xiv
<i>Preface</i>	xvii
Introduction	1
Part I An Aggregate View	11
1 <i>Augmented</i> Human Development: What Is It? How to Measure It?	13
2 Trends in Human Development	37
3 World Distribution of Human Development	65
Part II <i>The OECD and the Rest</i>	97
4 Human Development in the <i>OECD</i> and the <i>Rest</i>	99
5 Human Development in Latin America	135
6 Human Development in Africa	184
<i>Postscript</i>	241
<i>Appendix A The Augmented Human Development Index: Sources and Procedures</i>	244
<i>Appendix B Alternative Indices of Augmented Human Development and Their Drivers</i>	259
<i>Appendix C International Inequality</i>	260
<i>Appendix D Augmented Human Development Index in World Regions</i>	267

viii	<i>Contents</i>
<i>Appendix E Latin America</i>	286
<i>Notes</i>	288
<i>References</i>	298
<i>Index</i>	326

Figures

1.1	Healthy life expectancy at birth (HALE) and life expectancy at birth (LEB), 1990–2016	page 17
1.2	Quality-adjusted and raw years of schooling (1965–2015) (normalised)	18
1.3a	<i>Old</i> Preston curve, 1870–2015	19
1.3b	<i>Revised</i> Preston curve, 1870–2015	20
2.1	AHDI and its non-income dimensions	39
2.2	AHDI and real per capita GDP growth (%)	40
2.3a	AHD in the world 1870	42
2.3b	AHD in the world 1913	43
2.3c	AHD in the world 1938	44
2.3d	AHD in the world 1960	45
2.3e	AHD in the world 1980	46
2.3f	AHD in the world 2015	47
2.4	Kakwani index of life expectancy and social transfers (% GDP) in advanced countries, 1880–2013	58
3.1	AHD inequality: breakdown into dimensions' contributions (population-weighted MLD)	75
3.2	Relative and absolute AHD inequality, 1870–2015 (population-weighted MLD) (2015=1)	78
3.3	Relative and absolute inequality in schooling, 1870–2015 (population-weighted MLD) (2015=1)	79
3.4	Relative and absolute inequality in life expectancy, 1870–2015 (population-weighted MLD) (2015=1)	80
3.5	Relative and absolute inequality in civil and political liberties, 1870–2015 (population-weighted MLD) (2015=1)	81
3.6	Relative and absolute inequality in real GDP per head, 1870–2015 (population-weighted MLD) (2015=1)	82

x		<i>List of Figures</i>
3.7a	Absolute and relative AHD growth incidence curves, 1870–2015	82
3.7b	Relative AHD growth incidence curves: main phases (balanced panel 1870–2015)	83
3.8a	Absolute and relative schooling growth incidence curves, 1870–2015	84
3.8b	Relative schooling growth incidence curves: main phases (balanced panel 1870–2015)	85
3.9a	Absolute and relative life expectancy growth incidence curves, 1870–2015	86
3.9b	Relative life expectancy growth incidence curves: main phases (balanced panel 1870–2015)	87
3.10a	Absolute and relative civil and political liberties growth incidence curves, 1870–2015	87
3.10b	Relative civil and political liberties growth incidence curves: main phases (balanced panel 1870–2015)	88
3.11a	Absolute and relative per capita GDP growth incidence curves, 1870–2015	89
3.11b	Relative per capita GDP growth incidence curves: main phases (balanced panel 1870–2015)	89
3.12	Schooling distribution versus level: bivariate kernel linear fit (Epanechnikov, 100)	90
3.13	Life expectancy distribution versus level: bivariate kernel linear fit (Epanechnikov, 100)	91
3.14	Civil and political liberties distribution versus level: bivariate kernel linear fit (Epanechnikov, 100)	92
3.15	AHD distribution versus level: bivariate kernel linear fit (Epanechnikov, 100)	93
3.16	GDP per head distribution versus level (logs): bivariate kernel linear fit (Epanechnikov, 100)	94
4.1	<i>AHDI</i> and real GDP per head growth in the <i>OECD</i> , 1870–2015	108
4.2	<i>AHDI</i> and real GDP per head growth in the <i>Rest</i> , 1870–2015	108
4.3	Relative <i>AHDI</i> and Real GDP per head in the <i>Rest</i> (<i>OECD</i> =1)	109
4.4	<i>AHDI</i> in <i>OECD</i> regions	110
4.5	Kakwani index of schooling in <i>OECD</i> regions	117

<i>List of Figures</i>	xi
4.6 Kakwani index of life expectancy in <i>OECD</i> regions	118
4.7 Index of liberal democracy in <i>OECD</i> regions	119
4.8 <i>AHDI</i> in regions of the <i>Rest</i> . (a) Latin America, Eastern Europe, Russia, and East Asia; (b) sub-Saharan Africa, north Africa, Middle East, China, and South Asia	120
4.9 Kakwani index of schooling in regions of the <i>Rest</i> . (a) Latin America, Eastern Europe, Russia, and East Asia; (b) sub-Saharan Africa, north Africa, Middle East, China, and South Asia	121
4.10 Kakwani index of life expectancy in regions of the <i>Rest</i> . (a) Latin America, Eastern Europe, Russia, and East Asia; (b) sub-Saharan Africa, north Africa, Middle East, China, and South Asia	123
4.11 Index of liberal democracy in regions of the <i>Rest</i> . (a) Latin America, Eastern Europe, Russia, and East Asia; (b) sub-Saharan Africa, north Africa, Middle East, China, and South Asia	124
4.12 Relative AHD in regions of the <i>Rest</i> , 1870–2015 (<i>OECD</i> =1). (a) Latin America, Eastern Europe, Russia, and East Asia; (b) sub-Saharan Africa, north Africa, Middle East, China, and South Asia	128
4.13a AHD catching up, 1870–1913 (%)	129
4.13b AHD catching up, 1913–1950 (%)	130
4.13c AHD catching up, 1950–1970 (%)	131
4.13d AHD catching up, 1970–1990 (%)	132
4.13e AHD catching up, 1990–2015 (%)	133
5.1 <i>AHDI</i> in Latin America	147
5.2 Inter-country <i>AHDI</i> distribution in Latin America (MLD)	147
5.3 Real GDP per head in Latin America (G-K 1990\$, logs)	148
5.4 <i>AHDI</i> and real GDP per head long-term growth in Latin America	148
5.5 <i>AHDI</i> and IER in six Latin American countries, 1870–2010	149
5.6 Schooling in Latin America (Kakwani indices)	150

xii	<i>List of Figures</i>
5.7	Life expectancy in Latin America (Kakwani indices) 151
5.8	Civil and political liberties in Latin America (Kakwani indices) 152
5.9	Inter-country distribution of <i>AHDI</i> and its dimensions in Latin America (MLD) 153
5.10	Kakwani index of schooling and public spending on education (% GDP) in six Latin American countries, 1900–2010 154
5.11	Kakwani index of life expectancy and public spending on health (% GDP) in six Latin American countries, 1900–2010 155
5.12	Relative <i>AHDI</i> and real GDP per head in Latin America (<i>OECD</i> =1) 156
5.13	Relative <i>AHDI</i> non-income dimensions in Latin America (<i>OECD</i> =1) 157
6.1	<i>AHDI</i> in Africa 190
6.2	Inter-country <i>AHD</i> distribution in Africa and sub-Saharan Africa (MLD) 190
6.3	<i>AHDI</i> in Africa's regions 191
6.4	Real GDP per head and <i>AHDI</i> long-term growth in Africa 191
6.5a	Real GDP per head in Africa (G-K 1990\$, logs) 192
6.5b	Real GDP per head in Africa's regions (G-K 1990\$, logs) 193
6.6	Inequality in <i>AHD</i> and real GDP per head in sub-Saharan Africa (MLD) 193
6.7a	Schooling in Africa (Kakwani indices) 194
6.7b	Schooling in Africa's regions (Kakwani indices) 205
6.8a	Life expectancy in Africa (Kakwani indices) 205
6.8b	Life expectancy in Africa's regions (Kakwani indices) 206
6.9a	Civil and political liberties in Africa (liberal democracy index) 206
6.9b	Civil and Political Liberties in Africa's Regions (liberal democracy index) 207
6.10	Relative <i>AHD</i> in Africa and its regions (<i>OECD</i> =1) 207

<i>List of Figures</i>	xiii
6.11 Relative real GDP per head in Africa and its regions (<i>OECD</i> =1)	208
6.12 Relative AHD and its non-income dimensions in Africa (<i>OECD</i> =1)	208
6.13 Relative AHD and its non-income dimensions in North Africa (<i>OECD</i> =1)	211
6.14 Relative AHD and its non-income dimensions in Central Africa (<i>OECD</i> =1)	213
6.15 Relative AHD and its non-income dimensions in West Africa (<i>OECD</i> =1)	215
6.16 Relative AHD and its non-income dimensions in East Africa (<i>OECD</i> =1)	217
6.17 Relative AHD and its non-income dimensions in Southern Africa (<i>OECD</i> =1)	219
C.1 Pop-weighted inequality in schooling: Kakwani index and original values	260
C.2 Pop-weighted inequality in life expectancy: Kakwani index and original values	261
E.1 <i>AHDI</i> and IER in Latin American countries, 1950–2010	286
E.2 Kakwani index of schooling and public spending on education (% GDP) in Latin American countries, 1954–2010	287

Tables

1.1 Alternative indices of years of schooling, life expectancy, per capita income, and liberal democracy, 1870–2015	<i>page</i> 21
1.2 Multiplicative and additive <i>augmented</i> human development indices	31
1.3 <i>Augmented</i> and <i>non-augmented</i> human development indices	32
1.4 Alternative <i>augmented</i> human development indices, 1870–2015	34
2.1 <i>AHDI</i> and its components in the world	38
2.2 AHD country ranking at selected benchmark years	48
3.1 International inequality in AHD and its dimensions, 1870–2015 (MLD)	72
3.2 International inequality in real per capita GDP, 1870–2015 (MLD)	76
4.1 <i>AHDI</i> across world regions, 1870–2015	100
4.2 AHD inequality within world regions, 1870–2015 (MLD)	103
4.3 <i>AHDI</i> and its components: <i>OECD</i>	104
4.4 <i>AHDI</i> and its components: the <i>Rest</i>	106
4.5 AHD catching up in the <i>Rest</i> : dimensions' contribution (%)	111
4.6 Decomposing international AHD inequality (population-weighted MLD)	112
4.7 Decomposing international inequality in schooling (population-weighted MLD) (Kakwani indices)	113
4.8 Decomposing international inequality in life expectancy (population-weighted MLD) (Kakwani indices)	114
4.9 Decomposing international inequality in civil and political liberties (population-weighted MLD)	115

<i>List of Tables</i>	xv
4.10 Decomposing international inequality in real per capita GDP, 1870–2015 (population-weighted MLD)	116
5.1 <i>AHDI</i> and its components: Latin America	145
5.2 AHD catching up in Latin America: dimensions' contribution (%)	158
5.3 AHD ranking of Latin American countries	159
5.4 AHD and its dimensions ranking of Latin American countries	164
6.1 <i>AHDI</i> and its components: Africa	188
6.2 <i>AHDI</i> and its components: North Africa	195
6.3 <i>AHDI</i> and its components: Central Africa	197
6.4 <i>AHDI</i> and its components: West Africa	199
6.5 <i>AHDI</i> and its components: East Africa	201
6.6 <i>AHDI</i> and its components: Southern Africa	203
6.7 AHD catching up in Africa: dimensions' contribution (%)	210
6.8 AHD catching up in North Africa: dimensions' contribution (%)	212
6.9 AHD catching up in Central Africa: dimensions' contribution (%)	214
6.10 AHD catching up in West Africa: dimensions' contribution (%)	216
6.11 AHD catching up in East Africa: dimensions' contribution (%)	218
6.12 AHD catching up in Southern Africa: dimensions' contribution (%)	220
6.13 <i>AHDI</i> in African countries, 1950–2015	221
6.14 AHD ranking of African countries, 1950–2015	227
6.15 AHD growth and its breakdown by dimensions, 1950–2015	233
C.1 International AHD inequality, 1870–2015: the contribution of China and India, sub-Saharan Africa, and Russia (MLD)	262
C.2 International inequality in schooling, 1870–2015: the contribution of China and India, sub-Saharan Africa, and Russia (MLD) (Kakwani indices)	263

C.3	International inequality in life expectancy, 1870–2015: the contribution of China and India, sub-Saharan Africa, and Russia (MLD) (Kakwani indices)	264
C.4	International inequality in civil and political liberties, 1870–2015: the contribution of China and India, sub-Saharan Africa, and Russia (MLD)	265
C.5	International inequality in real GDP per head, 1870–2015: the contribution of China and India, sub-Saharan Africa, and Russia (MLD)	266
D.1	<i>AHDI</i> and its components: Western Europe	267
D.2	<i>AHDI</i> and its components: Western offshoots	268
D.3	<i>AHDI</i> and its components: Japan	270
D.4	<i>AHDI</i> and its components: Eastern Europe	271
D.5	<i>AHDI</i> and its components: Russia	273
D.6	<i>AHDI</i> and its components: China	275
D.7	<i>AHDI</i> and its components: South Asia	277
D.8	<i>AHDI</i> and its components: East Asia	279
D.9	<i>AHDI</i> and its components: Middle East	281
D.10	<i>AHDI</i> and its components: sub-Saharan Africa	283

Preface

Economic growth has been the main topic of interest for me since my days as an Economics undergraduate. I have allocated a substantial part of my academic career to studying long-run economic performance and made my own modest contribution to the reconstruction of historical national accounts. However, the use of GDP as a measure of well-being on the grounds that it was a convenient synthetic index, backed by economic theory, and presumably correlated with different social indicators of well-being, has never convinced me. That is why I became interested in human development.

The United Nations Development Programme's launch of the Human Development Index (*HDI*) in 1990 represented a major leap forward to provide a comprehensive measure of well-being. Human development, inspired by Amartya Sen's capabilities approach, puts freedom at the centre and focuses on enlarging people's choices. The new concept was most appealing to me for historical and ethical reasons, but I identified a contradiction between the habitually pessimistic narrative of the Human Development Reports and the optimistic message its numbers provided. I suspected that this had to do with the linear transformation of the non-income variables of the *HDI*, which were bounded; consequently, their absolute increases represented smaller relative gains, as the initial level was higher. This led to shrinkage of the variance and provoked spurious convergence between countries. More important for me was the discovery that countries where freedom was suppressed or seriously curtailed still ranked high. This was the case of my own country, Spain, in 1975, under General Franco's dictatorship.

I started investigating human development as a break from my research on long run growth. Yet again, Nick Crafts showed himself to be a pioneer of historical research, and his studies of human development indices and England's living standards, incorporating civil and political rights (Crafts, 1997a, 1997b), served as a role model for my investigation.

I was fortunate to come across a path-breaking article by Nanak Kakwani (1993). Using an axiomatic approach, he proposed a non-linear (convex) rather than a linear transformation for bounded variables. This largely solved the problem I have found in the *HDI*'s non-income dimensions. In Kakwani's alternative proposal, increases from higher initial levels implied greater achievements than the same absolute increase at lower levels. Moreover, as available non-income indicators only capture quantity changes, Kakwani's transformation provides a way of allowing for quality changes when quality and quantity improvements are associated. Kakwani's index is, to some extent, comparable to Amartya Sen's (1981) measure of the relative shortfall reduction, in which the improvement of an index is computed over the difference between the maximum potential level and the level from which the index starts. The advantage of Kakwani index is that it provides consistent comparisons between achievements from different initial levels and over different periods of time.

I wrote several articles on historical human development using Kakwani's non-linear transformation for life expectancy and education variables. However, I was still unsatisfied with the historical *HDI*, since it continued to be inconsistent with the free choice between different sets or bundles of achievements. This implied that the way in which one achieved a decent material standard of living, with access to knowledge and a healthy life, did not actually matter. It could be achieved, therefore, in an advanced country's maximum security prison, but this preposterous possibility obviously falls short of choosing the life one wants to lead.

Thus, I started looking for quantitative indicators of liberties and democracy. Vanhanen's Democratization and Polity IV's Polity indices provided a partial solution since, as Péter Földvári (2017) observed, they represent de facto and de jure measures of democratisation, that is, a collective and 'positive' freedom in Isaiah Berlin's terms. Fortunately, Ignacio Sánchez-Cuenca pointed me to the new Varieties of Democracy dataset that included the Liberal Democracy Index, a combination of civil and political rights, encompassing 'negative' and 'positive' freedoms. This index resolved the bottleneck, and I was able to construct the 'augmented' human development index on which this book is founded.

Over the years, I have incurred many intellectual debts. The works of Amartya Sen and, subsequently, Angus Deaton provided the intellectual framework for the project. Branko Milanovic's leading work on

global income inequality inspired the part of this volume that deals with the international distribution of human development and its dimensions, in which I use growth incidence curves to show how the different deciles of the distribution benefit from *augmented* human development gains. Christian Morrisson's work on the international distribution of income and education was also a source of inspiration, and his advice proved most useful.

I have had long discussions with colleagues and friends about human development and its measurement and have enjoyed our disagreements. I would like to mention, in alphabetical order, Pablo Astorga, Luis Bértola, John Devereux, Ewout Frankema, Daniel Gallardo-Albarrán, Şevket Pamuk, and Giovanni Vecchi. In addition, I have taken advantage of Patrick Wallis's thorough editorial suggestions regarding a recent article of mine.

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Earlier versions of this volume's chapters were presented at the African Economic History Workshop, the Graduate Institute, Geneva, the Annual Economic History Society Conference (Oxford, 2012 and Cambridge, 2014), the conference 'Wellbeing and Inequality in the Long Run: Measurement, History, and Ideas', Fundación Ramón Areces-Universidad Carlos III (Madrid), the World Economic History Congress Presidential Session (Stellenbosch), the 9th BETA-Workshop in Historical Economics (Strasbourg), the 10th European Historical Economics Conference (London, 2013), the 4th World Bank-Banco de España Policy Conference (Madrid), the GGDC 25th Anniversary Conference (Groningen), the World Congress of Cliometrics (Strasbourg), the LSE-Stanford-Andes Conference (London), and CLADHE, Santiago de Chile. Parts of the book were also submitted to seminars and workshops at Chatham House, the Copenhagen Institute of Economics, the European University Institute, Florence, Oxford, the London School of Economics, Imperial College, Bar-Ilan (Tel Aviv),

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Preface

xxi

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