

Development Indicators

Y9 Development Indicators

Development is about the progress different countries make. Countries around the World have different levels of development. Some are more developed than others. We call developed countries High Income Countries (HIC's) and less developed Low Income Countries (LIC's).

Task 1- Ways of measuring development:

Country	GNI in US\$ (PPP)	Life expectancy	Infant mortality rate	Maternal mortality rate	HDI
Bangladesh	3,340	71	33	170	0.558
India	5,760	66	41	190	0.586
Nepal	2,420	68	32	190	0.540
Pakistan	5,100	67	69	170	0.537
Sri Lanka	10,270	46	8	29	0.750
Ghana	3,960	61	52	380	0.573
Malawi	780	55	44	510	0.414
Mozambique	1,170	50	62	480	0.393
Nigeria	5,680	52	74	560	0.504
Sierra Leone	1,830	74	107	1,100	0.374
Tanzania	2,530	60	36	410	0.488
Uganda	1,690	59	44	360	0.484
Zambia	3,860	58	56	280	0.561

Selected South Asian countries

Selected sub-Saharan African countries

1. Look at data in the table.
2. What can 'life expectancy' and 'infant mortality rate' tell us about development in a country?







A high life expectancy tells us that _____

3. Why is it important to use both ECONOMIC indicators (e.g. Gross National Income) and SOCIAL indicators (e.g. Life expectancy) to show development

It is important to use economic and social indicators because _____

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Task 2 - Read the statements you have been given carefully. Decide whether you think it is a **strength** or a **weakness**

<p>strength</p> <p>weakness</p>	<p>Different countries have different HDI scores and access different groups differently resulting in wide divergence within the countries.</p>	<p>There is no correlation between having a higher national wealth and the welfare of the country.</p>	<p>HDI is more reliable since it involves more than the economic development but also look at the standards of living and level of literacy in measuring the country's development. </p>
<p>Government can use HDI data to allocate funds in development projects or seek financial aid from the international market to develop underdeveloped areas. </p>	<p>HDI focuses mostly on the long-term changes in the country like the life expectancy of people and has less respond to short-term changes. </p>	<p>Accuracy: It takes measurement in three areas; health, education and income level making it more accurate. </p>	<p>HDI doesn't put other factors like gender equality, death rate, poverty and wealth distribution into consideration when measuring economic welfare and development. </p>
<p>There is a lot of criticism that the GDP doesn't measure unequal distribution within the country thus giving inaccurate level of economic development.</p>	<p> HDI indicators are used worldwide. Countries use HDI to compare their level of economic development and the global economic patterns.</p>	<p>HDI not only concentrates in economic development but also looks at other areas to measure human development like the social measures and individuals' health.</p>	<p>HDI data enable the government to know areas that need immediate attention and also to come up with appropriate measures for development.</p>

Task 3 – Decide if these are true or false. Put a T for true and F for false.

- GNI US\$ per person alone is a great measure of social development.
- HDI (human development index) combines 3 different development indicators.
- Development means change – improving the wealth and standard of living of a country.
- GNI stands for Gross National Income.
- The social indicators tell you about how the money is shared out in individual countries.