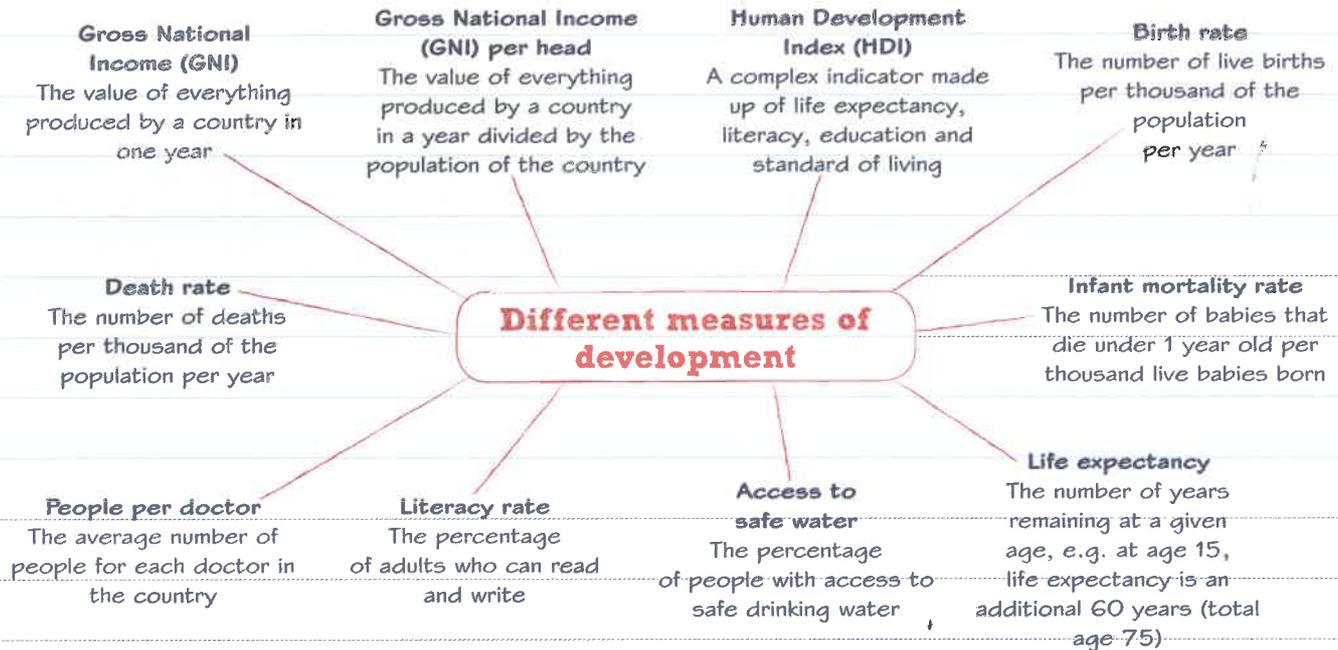


Measuring development 1

There are lots of different ways to measure development. Here are some examples:



Limitations

GNI gives an average picture across a country, so if there is a rich elite and a lot of very poor people, this would not show up.

The governments of some countries may not collect GNI data accurately, which can make data unreliable. Data for GNI can also become out of date quickly if countries experience big changes: for example, large-scale migrations of people.

HDI scores for different countries are often displayed on a **scattergraph**.

For more on scattergraphs, see page 138.

Worked example

Study this table which shows HDI ranks and figures for four countries.

Rank	Country	HDI 2014
1	Norway	0.944
50	Russian Federation	0.798
100	Tonga	0.717
150	Swaziland	0.532

What does HDI measure? (2 marks)

HDI measures human development and ranks countries into order according to their HDI score. It combines statistics on life expectancy, literacy, education and standards of living for each country.

Now try this

Study the table on this page showing HDI scores for different countries. Explain whether you would expect the GNI per head for each country to correlate with the HDI scores.

(2 marks)