

4.3.1 Measures of development

- *The three dimensions of the Human Development Index (HDI) (education, health and living standards) and how they are measured and combined*
- *The advantages and limitations of using the HDI to compare levels of development between countries and over time*
- *Other indicators of development*

- HDI: a composite measure used in the United Nations Development Report and which consists of three elements: GDP per head (PPP adjusted), Life expectancy (at birth) and education (time in school). A log of income is used because income is important to human development but higher incomes are have a declining effect on development
- Advantages of using the HDI:
 - It is a broader measure than GDP per capita
 - According to the UN, the factors necessary for development are good health, education and standards of living
- Limitations of using the HDI:
 - It is too narrow, as it only comprises three aspects of development
 - It is only concerned with large long-term development outcomes
 - It is an average measure and so disguises disparities and inequalities within countries
- Other indicators of development:
 - Proportion of population with clean water
 - Proportion of male population employed in agriculture
 - Energy consumed per person
 - The proportion of the population with internet access
 - Mobile phones per thousand of population
 - The degree to which people are entitled to civil rights
 - The degree of democracy
 - The degree of inequality