

Human Development Index

Factors	Indicators	Define/Notes (write small, be thorough/complete)	Stats (use MDC/LDCs for developed/developing to save space)	
Decent Standard of Living (Economic) (p 356 - 357, 361)	Gross National Income (per capita)	<p>Define: value of output of goods/services produced in a country in a year, incl. money that leaves/enters the country</p> <p>What is PPP? an adj. made to GNI to account for differences among countries in the cost of goods.</p> <p>What measure do some other studies use (identify don't define)? GDP or Gross Domestic Product</p>	<p>Per capita averages across development: 44K (MDCs), 12K (LDCs)</p> <p>(lecture) Understand what "per capita" means. Divides by total pop. to make #s comparable for countries w/ different sized pops.</p> <p>What does GNI per capita tell us and not tell us? tells about avg. wealth but not about distribution of wealth. A higher average means there is a greater potential</p>	
	Economic Structure (Types of Jobs)	Primary	Define w/examples: activities that directly extract materials from Earth (agriculture, mining, fishing and forestry)	Trends/comparison across development: Share of GNI has decreased in LDCs but still higher than MDCs
		Secondary	Define w/examples: manufactures that process transform and assemble raw materials into finished goods or consumer goods	share of GNI has decr. in MDCs and is now less than LDCs
		Tertiary	Define w/examples: Provision of goods/services in exchange for payment (retailers, banks, banking, education and govt.)	relatively high in MDCs, growing in LDCs
	Productivity	Define: the value of a particular product compared to the labor needed to make it	Comparison across development, why? higher in MDCs b/c access to machinery, tools, equipment	
Consumer Goods (p 361)	What types are especially important in this consideration? transportation, communication, motor vehicles, telephones, computers		Don't worry about these statistics	
Access to Knowledge (Social) (p 358 - 359)	Years of schooling	<p>Define "Years of Schooling": # of years the avg. person older than 25 has spent in school</p> <p>Define "Expected" Years of Schooling: 5 year old will spend in school</p> <p>What ratio is important, why? pupil/teacher ratio</p> <p>the fewer pupils a teacher has the more likely each student will receive effective instruction.</p>	<p>Averages across development: MDCs = 12.2 LDCs = 7.3</p> <p>Averages across development: MDCs = 16.4, sub-Saharan Africa = 10.1</p> <p>See maps. What is the average in the global North as opposed to South Asia/sub-Saharan Africa? Global North &lt; 24 S. Asia, sub-Saharan Africa &gt; 25</p>	
	Other Education Indicators	Define literacy rate: the % of a country's people who can read and write	See maps. What is the average in the global North as opposed to South Asia/sub-Saharan Africa? Global North 79.6% S. Asia, sub-Saharan Africa < 66%	
Health and Welfare (Demographic) (p 360)	Life Expectancy	Define: avg. # of yrs. a newborn can expect to live at current mortality levels	Averages: Global 72 MDCs 80 sub-Saharan Africa Why higher in MDCs? elderly, poor, public assistance for sick, widows, poor, disabled, orphaned, vets, unemployed and single parents	
	Infant Mort. Rate (last paragraph on p 360)	Definition: # of children who die within in their first year of life per 1,000 live births (from chapter 2)	What % DIE (subtract survival rate from 100%) across development: 59% - LDCs, 0.59% - MDCs Why is IMR higher in LDCs? or lack of medicine to survive illness such as dehydration or diarrhea	

Indicates factor used in actual mathematical measurement of HDI, other factors are "considered"