**Measuring the development of China**

**Human Development Index (HDI)**

The HDI measures three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, access to knowledge and a decent standard of living. It uses life expectancy, mean years of education, expected years of schooling and GNI per capita (Gross national income).

China’s HDI value for 2014 is 0.727— which put the country in the high human development category— positioning it at 90 out of 188 countries and territories. Between 1980 and 2014, China’s HDI value increased from 0.430 to 0.727, an increase of 69.2 percent or an average annual increase of about 1.56 percent.

HDI is an average. Like all averages, the HDI masks inequality in the distribution of human development across the population at the country level. Inequality adjusted HDI measure was introduced in 2010 however a lack of relevant data means this measure is not available for China.



*Source: Human development report 2015 China*

Read the table and text to answer the following questions.

1. Between what years did GNI per capita increase the most?
2. How has the rate of increase in GNI changed over time?
3. What assumptions can be made about healthcare based on increasing life expectancy?
4. The expected years of schooling are greater than the mean years of schooling. What does this tell us about access to education?
5. What are two advantages of using HDI to measure development?
6. What are two constraints of using HDI to measure development?