

11.3 Economic development

Name: _____ Class: _____ Date: _____

Total: 25 marks

KEY WORDS economic development 经济发展 • economic growth 经济增长 • human development index 人类发展指数
 • growth and development 增长与发展 • life expectancy 预期寿命

Objective

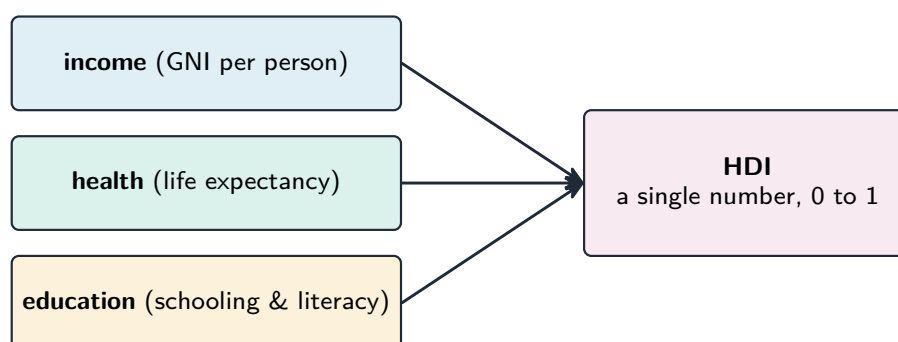
Build the skills to answer exam questions on **economic development** 经济发展 — the difference between **growth and development** 增长与发展, and the **Human Development Index** 人类发展指数 (HDI).

You must be able to:

- distinguish economic growth from economic development
- explain the three components of the HDI
- analyse the limits of GDP and HDI as measures of development

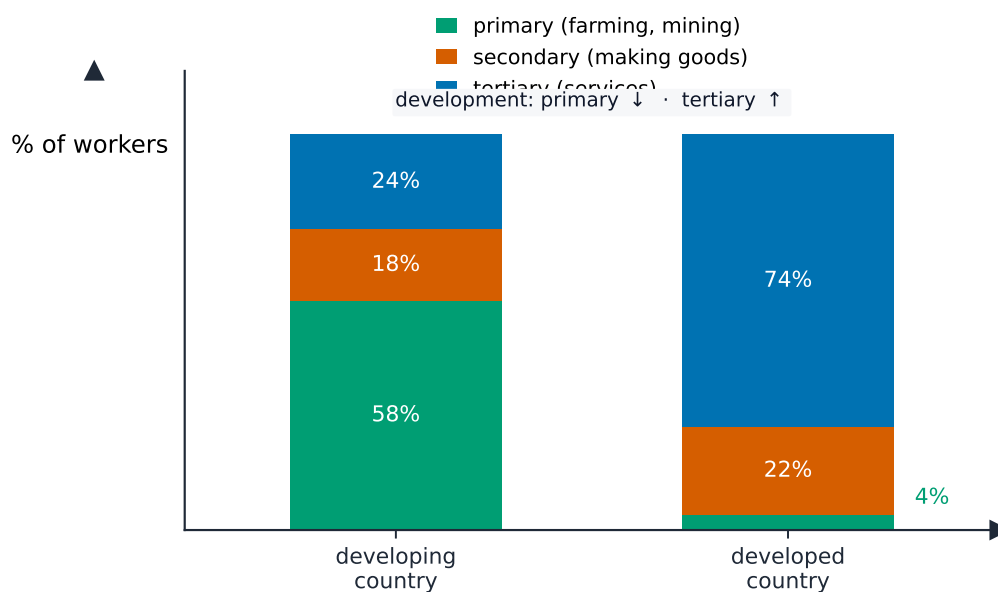
1 Worked examples

■ Measuring development



Development is wider than income — it includes health and education

- **Economic growth** 经济增长: a rise in real output. **Economic development** 经济发展: wider — health, education, freedom and living standards.
- **HDI** 人类发展指数 (0 to 1) combines: income (**GNI per person**), health (**life expectancy** 预期寿命), education (schooling and **literacy** 识字率).
- A country can grow without developing if the extra income goes to a few.



Development changes the employment structure — fewer in farming, more in services

Answer shapes: AO1 + AO2 + AO3 (analysis) + AO4 (a supported judgement *in context*).

2 Practice

2.1 State the difference between economic growth and economic development. [2]

2.2 State the three components of the HDI. [3]

2.3 State one limitation of using GDP per capita to measure development. [1]

3 Exam-style questions

3.1 Which is **not** a component of the Human Development Index?

[1]

- **A** GNI per person
 - **B** life expectancy at birth
 - **C** the inflation rate
 - **D** years of schooling
-

3.2 Explain why the HDI is a better measure of development than GDP per capita alone.

[6]

3.3 Discuss whether a country can experience economic growth without economic development.

[12]

Solutions

Economics answers are marked by **level of response** against the assessment objectives: award **AO1** knowledge, **AO2** application, **AO3** analysis and **AO4** evaluation.

2.1 growth is a rise in real output; development is wider, covering living standards — health, education and freedom — not just income (2 for a clear difference; 1 for a partial idea).

2.2 income (GNI per person); health (life expectancy); education (schooling/literacy) (1 + 1 + 1).

2.3 any one of: it ignores income distribution, the informal economy, health and education, and the environment (1).

3.1 C. The inflation rate is not part of the HDI.

3.2 [6] AO1 1 + AO3 up to 5 — GDP per capita measures only average income, which can hide poor health, low schooling and inequality; the HDI adds life expectancy and education → it captures the wider quality of life → so two countries with the same income can have very different HDIs.

3.3 [12] AO1/AO2/AO3 up to 8 + AO4 up to 4. **Yes:** if growth's gains go to a small elite, or come from resource extraction that harms health and the environment, incomes rise but living standards do not improve. **But:** growth usually raises tax revenue and incomes that *can* fund health and education, supporting development. Judgement: growth without development is possible if gains are unevenly shared, but well-managed growth normally enables development — it depends on how the income is distributed and used.