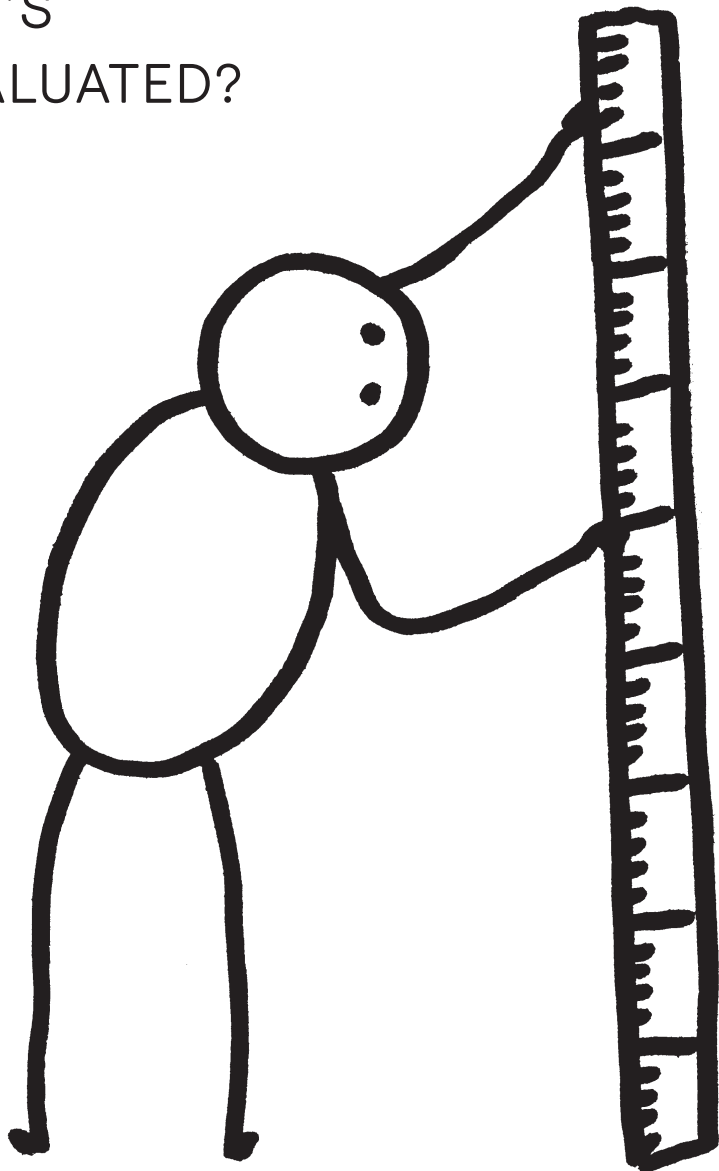


WORKSHOP

MEASURING DEVELOPMENT

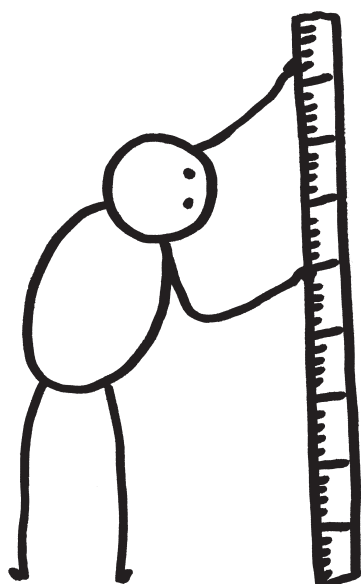
HOW IS A COUNTRY'S
DEVELOPMENT EVALUATED?



MEASURING DEVELOPMENT

HOW IS A COUNTRY'S DEVELOPMENT EVALUATED?

→ **Getting to know various methods of measuring human development**



How is “development“ measured? Economic factors such as gross national income are used as standard indicators for the degree of development of a country.

This approach is increasingly brought into question as it says little about well-being, justice and a sound environment. In the meantime the notion is being adopted more and more that development is a multifaceted phenomenon and also that dimensions such as education, life expectancy or inequality should be considered.

In the workshop MEASURING DEVELOPMENT the theme of what a person needs to develop will be explored. On this basis three different methods of measurement of development will be introduced.

FOR WHOM?

Students, people planning a work placement abroad in development cooperation and other interested parties

DURATION

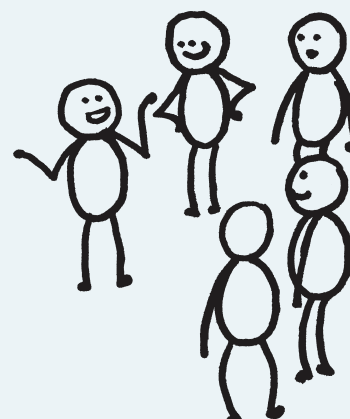
90 min.

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

3 - 20

AGE OF PARTICIPANTS

from 12 years



MEASURING DEVELOPMENT

CONTENT

This workshop revolves around the question of what people need to develop and which measuring methods for human development are used internationally.

LIST OF MATERIALS

General:

- plasticine, clay or sour dough
- 1 large sheets of paper
- markers
- WORKSHEETS II-IV

Per group:

- WORKSHEET I

For the instructor:

- INFORMATION SHEETS I-III

For the participants to take away:

- INFORMATION SHEETS I-III
- LINKS & INFO

EXERCISE 90 min.

GROUP WORK 45 min.

1. The participants are split into groups of 4 to 5 persons.
2. All participants receive a piece of plasticine and the worksheet and make objects relating to the corresponding question.
3. The groups split their objects into those which they deem to be indispensable for life and others which they deem less vital.
4. Each group presents their objects and explains their decision.



WORKSHEET I



TO TAKE AWAY

Workshop documents



INFORMATION SHEETS LINKS & INFO



BRAINSTORMING 45 min.

1. Brainstorming: *How can human development be measured?*
2. Possible factors are noted on a large sheet of paper.
3. Explanation by the workshop instructor: *There are different possibilities for measuring human development. The World Bank, for example, measures development based on income. The UN uses three indices: life expectancy, education and gross national income.*
4. The worksheets showing the UN indices are laid out and the participants allocate their objects from the group work to the corresponding indices.
5. Discussion: Which objects cannot be allocated? What indices are missing? (e.g. human rights etc.)



WORKSHEETS II-IV

Inputs for the instructor:
INFORMATION SHEETS I-III

DEVELOPMENT

TASK

Form objects from plasticine relating to the following question:

What does a child need in order to develop well?



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX
UNITED NATIONS

LIFE
EXPECTANCY

LONG AND
HEALTHY LIFE

MEASUREMENT
LIFE EXPECTANCY
AT BIRTH



HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

UNITED NATIONS

EDUCATION

KNOWLEDGE

MEASUREMENT

MEAN YEARS
OF SCHOOLING/

EXPECTED YEARS
OF SCHOOLING



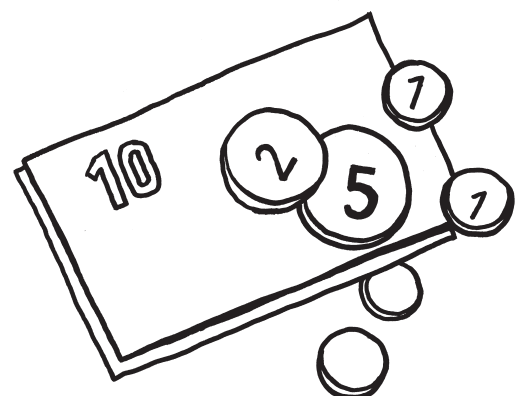
HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX
UNITED NATIONS

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME

A DECENT STANDARD
OF LIVING

MEASUREMENT

INCOME PER CAPITA
(CURRENCY ADJUSTED)





GROSS NATIONAL INCOME

The World Bank splits countries into economies of low, middle or high income. The “gross national income” is the average income of all people who live in a country.

MEASUREMENT

In 2016 the World Bank measured the gross national income from 218 countries: 139 countries had a low or middle income. These are the countries which are generally depicted as “developing countries”. Only 79 countries belong to the category of high-income countries.

LOW-INCOME COUNTRIES

Per capita income of 1 025 USD or less per year

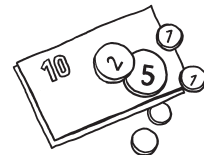
31 countries: e.g. Afghanistan, Burundi, Democratic Republic of the Congo, Guinea, Liberia, Nepal, Niger, Rwanda



LOWER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

Per capita income between 1 026 USD and 4 035 USD per year

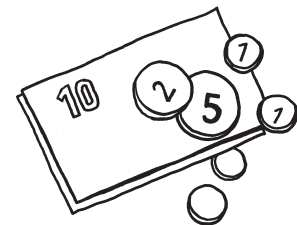
51 countries: e.g. Armenia, Bangladesh, Bolivia, Kenya, Kosovo, Cameroon, India, Morocco, Nicaragua, Sudan, Yemen



HIGHER-MIDDLE-INCOME COUNTRIES

Per capita income between 4 036 USD and 12 475 USD per year

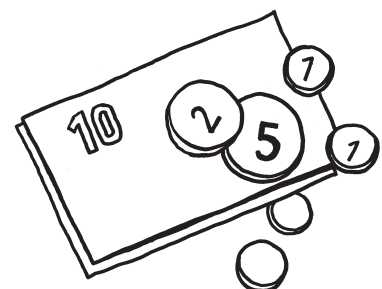
56 countries: e.g. Bosnia, China, Gabon, Georgia, Iran, Iraq, Macedonia, Mexico, Namibia, Peru, Russian Federation, South Africa, Thailand, Turkey



HIGH-INCOME COUNTRIES

Per capita income of USD 12 476 or more per year

79 countries: e.g. all Western European states, Australia, Hong Kong, Qatar, Kuwait, Singapore, Uruguay, USA





HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX

The “Human Development Index” was created by the United Nations in order to emphasize that for the evaluation of the development of a country not only should economic criteria be taken into consideration, but also people and their abilities.

The index has been published annually since 1990 by the United Nations Development Programme UNDP in the “Human Development Report”.

In the first places in 2015 were Norway, Australia, Switzerland, Denmark and the Netherlands. In the last places were Burundi, Chad, Eritrea, Central African Republic and Niger.

MEASUREMENT

The human development index is composed of the following three dimensions:

LIFE EXPECTANCY INDEX



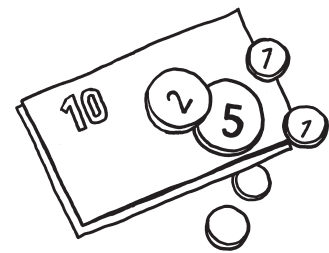
LONG AND HEALTHY LIFE
Life expectancy at birth

EDUCATION INDEX



KNOWLEDGE
Mean years of schooling/
Expected years of schooling

GROSS NATIONAL INCOME (GNI) INDEX



A DECENT STANDARD OF LIVING
Income per capita (currency adjusted)



HAPPY PLANET INDEX

The Happy Planet Index measures what matters: sustainable well-being for all. It tells us how well nations are doing at achieving long, happy, sustainable lives.

Western countries, which are often seen as the standard for success, are not in the first places on the Happy Planet Index. Instead countries in Latin America and in the Asian Pacific area lead the index, as they have a higher life expectancy and levels of well-being, together with a smaller ecological footprint.

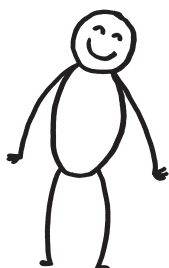
In the first places in 2016 were Costa Rica, Mexico, Colombia, Vanuatu and Vietnam. In the last places were Mongolia, Benin, Togo, Luxembourg and Chad.

MEASUREMENT

The Happy Planet Index combines four elements to show how efficiently the inhabitants of a country use their ecological resources to live a long and happy life.

WELL-BEING

How satisfied the residents of each country say they feel with life overall, on a scale from zero to ten.



LIFE EXPECTANCY

The average number of years a person is expected to live in each country.



INEQUALITY OF OUTCOMES

The inequalities between people within a country (how long they live, how happy they feel), expressed as a percentage.



HAPPY PLANET INDEX



ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT

The average impact that each resident of a country places on the environment, expressed using global hectares (gha) per person.

LINKS & INFO

MEASURING DEVELOPMENT



Country Classification

World Bank Country and Lending Groups (World Bank)

<https://datahelpdesk.worldbank.org/knowledgebase/articles/906519-world-bank-country-and-lending-groups>



Human Development Index (HDI)

Summary by UNDP (United Nations Development Programme)

<http://hdr.undp.org/en/content/human-development-index-hdi>



Happy Planet Index

The Happy Planet Index measures what matters: sustainable wellbeing for all.

www.happyplanetindex.org



The little data book 2016

World Development Indicators

<https://openknowledge.worldbank.org/bitstream/handle/10986/23968/9781464808340.pdf?sequence=4&isAllowed=y> (World Bank Group)



What is "Gross National Happiness"?

Explanation in 3 min (Morten Sondergaard)

www.youtube.com/watch?v=7Zqdqa4YNvI

