**Measuring differences in development within China**

**GINI coefficient**

This measures inequality and indicates the distribution of income within a country. The closer the figure is to 1, the greater the inequality. This indicator can be affected by structural changes such as population changes like baby booms and migration. The 2015 GINI for China is 0.727.

**Income inequality in China 1981-2012**



**Gender Development Index (GDI)**

GDI measures gender inequalities in three areas of human development: health (measured by female and male life expectancy at birth), education (measured by female and male expected years of schooling for children and mean years for adults aged 25 years and older); and command over economic resources (measured by female and male estimated GNI per capita). It indicates how much women need to catch up.

The 2014 female HDI value for China is 0.705 in contrast with 0.747 for males, resulting in a GDI value of 0.943.

**Gender Inequality index (GII)**

This measure reflects inequalities in three areas – reproductive health, empowerment, and economic activity. It goes beyond literacy. Reproductive health is measured by maternal mortality and adolescent birth rates; empowerment is measured by the share of parliamentary seats held by women and attainment in secondary and higher education by each gender; and economic activity is measured by the labour market participation rate for women and men. It indicates the loss in human development due to gender inequality. GII does not capture the length of inequality.

China has a GII value of 0.191, ranking it 40 out of 155 countries in the 2014 index. In China, 23.6 percent of parliamentary seats are held by women, and 58.7 percent of adult women have reached at least a secondary level of education compared to 71.9 percent of their male counterparts. For every 100,000 live births, 32 women die from pregnancy related causes; and the adolescent birth rate is 8.6 births per 1,000 women of ages 15-19. Female participation in the labour market is 63.9 percent compared to 78.3 for men.

**Multidimensional Poverty Index (MPI)**

This measures multiple deprivations in the same households in education, health and living standards. If the household deprivation score is 33.3 percent or greater, the household (and everyone in it) is classified as multidimensionally poor. Households with a deprivation score greater than or equal to 20 percent but less than 33.3 percent are near multidimensional poverty. Finally, households with a deprivation score greater than or equal to 50 percent live in severe multidimensional poverty. A constraint of this indicator is that it does not include access to non-income resources.

Data from 2012 tells us that 5.2% of the population are multidimensionally poor while an additional 22.7% live near multidimensional poverty. The 2015 MPI for China is 0.023

*Source: Human Development Report 2015 China*

1. Rule up a table like the one below in your book.

Use this resource and access to the website via the link to complete the table.

*http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries*

**Difference in development within China**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Measure | What does this measure tell us about *differences in development within China?* | What are the advantages of using this measure | What are the constraints of using this measure |
| GINI |  |  |  |
| GDI |  |  |  |
| GII |  |  |  |
| MPI |  |  |  |

1. Comment on the differences in development within China using two different perspectives.