**Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_**

**Human Geography 12 Period: \_\_\_\_\_**

**United Nations Human Development Index Exercise**

**Note: Answer in complete sentences except for the map, graphs and table.**

1) What **factors** are used to calculate the UN Human Development Index?
Briefly describe how each is determined. See information handout.

**2018 Rankings**

| Top 10 Countries  | Bottom 10 Countries |
| --- | --- |
| 1) Norway | 180) Mozambique |
| 2) Switzerland | 181) Liberia |
| 3) Australia | 182) Mali |
| 4) Ireland | 183) Burkina Faso |
| 5) Germany | 184) Sierra Leone |
| 6) Iceland | 185) Burundi |
| 7) Hong Kong | 186) Chad |
| 7) Sweden | 187) South Sudan |
| 9) Singapore | 188) Central African Republic |
| 10) Netherlands | 189) Niger |

Source: http://hdr.undp.org/en/2018-update **Note: 2018 rankings - Canada (12th), USA (13th); in 2016, Canada and USA tied 10th**

**2008 Rankings**

| Top 10 Countries  | Bottom 10 Countries |
| --- | --- |
| 1) Iceland | 170) Chad |
| 2) Norway | 171) Guinea-Bissau |
| 3) Canada | 172) Burundi |
| 4) Australia | 173) Burkina Fasso |
| 5) Ireland | 174) Niger |
| 6) Netherlands | 175) Mozambique |
| 7) Sweden | 176) Liberia |
| 8) Japan | 177) Congo, Democratic Republic of the |
| 9) Luxembourg | 178) Central African Republic |
| 10) Switzerland | 179) Sierra Leone |

Source: <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_Development_Index>

2) On a **World Map**:

- label each country according to its **rank number for 2018**

- use one colour of pen or pencil for numbering all the Top 10 and a **different** colour for all the Bottom 10

- have an appropriate **title** for your map

- include a **compass**

3) What **patterns** are evident on the **2018** map? **Give three.
Note: Avoid saying as a pattern that the Top 10 are all MEDCs and the Bottom 10 are all LEDCs.**

4) Go to [**www.gapminder.org**](http://www.gapminder.org)

* **Click on “Tools” from the Menu at the Top**
* **Generate Seven interesting graphs contrasting the Top 10 and Bottom 10 countries in the 2018 HDI rankings:**
* **Use the most recent data available for your final graphs**
* **For each graph, check for each axis whether a linear or logarithmic scale produces a clearer contrast – see “Options” tab on the right hand side / select “X and Y” / then click on the axis Title and you can change from “log” to “linear”**
* **Do not have any repeating axis Titles**
* **You could click “Play” to watch the changes over time**
* **Snip or Screen capture the latest graphs and paste them into a document and print them out – remember to crop any non-essential parts**

5) Go to the [**CIA – The World Factbook**](https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/docs/faqs.html)to help you complete the table on the next page
Also determine the **stage of the DTM** each country is in + calculate the population **doubling time** for each country.

6) Look at the information on the same website **(i.e. Introduction Background and Economic Overview)**, and **list some specific factors / events** that have contributed to either a strong or weak UN HDI ranking **for each of the six countries listed**.

7) **What are some of the reasons that these patterns exist** **on the map for Question #3 and in the rankings?**

(**Hint:** Consider from a physical, economic, environmental, political, and social / historical perspective.) **Recommended resources to consult:**
- “Development” handout
- “Why Do LDCs Face Obstacles to Development?” Questions
- Your answers to Questions #5 through #7
- “Disparities in wealth and development” Packet
**Note:** **This answer will be your longest response for any question.
Approximately 500-600 words.**

8) Why **is it is important** to know about these patterns? **Consider potential consequences if the patterns are ignored.**

9) What is a major criticism of the HDI as a tool for measuring development?
See the handout – “p.632 – World Development”.

10) What has become a “cornerstone” of new development thinking? Explain and contrast to traditional development thinking. See the back of the handout for Question #9.

11a) **Compare / Contrast the 2018 and 2008 rankings**. Have there been any notable changes in either the Top 10 or Bottom 10?

b) **Iceland fell from 1st place in 2008 to 17th place in 2010.**  **Why did this happen?**
**Hint:** See the article “Iceland’s ambition melting away”.

c) **The United States moved up from 15th place in 2008 to 3rd place in 2012** even though it was still feeling the lingering effects of The Great Recession (Dec. 2007 to June 2009)\*. **Why do you think it moved up so much?**\*Source: https://www.investopedia.com/terms/g/great-recession.asp

d) **From 1995 to 2000, Canada was ranked #1 on the HDI but fell to 8th place in 2003 and out of the Top 10 in 2012**. Read the articles “Canada tumbles to 8th place on UN list” and “Canada falls out of top 10…” **What reasons were provided for the declines for those years?**

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Top Three /UN HDI 2018** | **Birth Rate\*** | **DeathRate\*** | **Stage of DTM** | **TotalFertility Rate** | **Infant Mortality Rate\*\*** | **Net Migra-tion Rate\*** | **Median Age** | **Pop. GrowthRate + Doubling Time** | **GDP per Capita(Purchas-ing Power Parity)** | **GDP compos-ition by sector (%)a: agric.i: industrys: services** | **Labour Force by occu-pation (%)** |
| Norway |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Switzer-land |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Austra-lia |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| **Bottom Three** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| South Sudan |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Central African Republic |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Niger |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

**\* per 1000 pop. / yr. \*\*die before the age of one per 1000 live births / yr.**