Comparison of KOF and AT Kearney globalisation indices.

Fill in the following table by completing your own research into the two different indices of globalisation. The following links may help:

- geographylaunchpad.weebly.com/index-of-globalization-kof.html
- kof.ethz.ch/en/forecasts-and-indicators/indicators/kof-globalisation-index.html
- atkearney.co.uk/research-studies/global-cities-index/2015
- slideshare.net/mrLandi/comparing-kof-kearney

| | KOF | AT Kearney |
|---|---|---|
| General information | | |
| How is it calculated? | | |
| Measures of globalisation (economic, social/personal/technological, political) | Economic | Economic |
| | Social | Personal and technological |

| Measures of globalisation (economic, social/ personal/technolo gical, political) | Political | | | Political | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Advantages | | | | | | |
| Disadvantages | | | | | | |
| Top and bottom three countries/cities according to index. | Top three: | | Bottom three: | Top three: | | Bottom three: |
| Additional notes | | | | | | |

Teacher notes

What is globalisation and how can it be measured?

## Activity 1:

Think about:
- Technology - access to internet?
- Media contact - number of TVs?
- TNCs - FDI, trade, availability of branded goods etc.
- Trade bloc membership
- Tourism, political engagement, money flows, social and international telephone calls.

Pupils could decide which factors are the most important and why. A diamond nine activity may help to develop their thinking.

## Activity 2:

1. The European continent is the most represented on the graph.
2. Large parts of USA are still not well connected. European countries are small compared to China and USA. By contrast, the USA has large domestic economic markets, so internal connections are important, but these do not count on the KOF values.

**NB**. Validity of data may be questioned, e.g. hours spent watching TV!

## Activity 3:

The following websites can be used to aid their research:
- geographylaunchpad.weebly.com/index-of-globalization-kof.html
- kof.ethz.ch/en/forecasts-and-indicators/indicators/kof-globalisation-index.html
- atkearney.co.uk/research-studies/global-cities-index/2015
- slideshare.net/mrLandi/comparing-kof-kearney

They could complete this in pairs, one research the KOF index and one the AT Kearney index.

## Activity 4:

Students could answer these questions to develop their knowledge on an indicator of their choice and link to the concept of globalisation.

## Activity 5:

The diagram shows that there is a 'three-speed world' of developed, emerging and developing economies. There is also a growing wealth divide within nations. Global inequality is growing, with half the world's wealth now in the hands of just 1% of the population. Therefore, globalisation has benefited many people, but by no means everyone, thus creating winners and losers. Class discussion would be useful to generate reasons for the differences.