

## What is development?

- Development means positive change that makes things better. It usually means that people's standard of living and quality of life will improve.
- But what is standard of living and quality of life?



With your partner, try to write an explanation of the difference between **quality of life** and **standard of living**. Try and give two examples.

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## What is the development gap?

- The development gap is the difference in standard of living between the richest and poorest countries in the world.

### Activity 1

- In partners list the countries that you think are the richest.
- You will get a point if they are in the top ten and ten points if you get the correct position!

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## Activity 1

- Was that an easy task?
- Was it hard to define the 'richest country'?
- What did use to define richest?

If we go by total wealth the answer are on the next slide...

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## Give yourself some points!

You will get a point if they are in the top ten and ten points if you get the correct position  
Figures shown is in billions of dollars



Rank	Country	Wealth
1	United States	93560
2	China	29000
3	Japan	23682
4	United Kingdom	14073
5	Germany	13714
6	France	12969
7	Italy	10853
8	Canada	7407
9	Australia	7329
10	South Korea	6586
11	India	4987
12	Spain	4845

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## Why is total wealth not always the best way of measuring development?

- Total wealth can hide differences within a country (some parts can be very rich and some very poor)
- The size of a country and its population
- National debt
- Wealth might come at a cost to the environment.

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## Activity 2

Come up with a list of indicators that you think could show how developed a country is.

Be prepared to explain how these link to development

### Development indicators:

- Number of schools
- 
- 
- 

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## GNI - a measure of development

- GNI (gross national income) is an economic measure of development
- It is the total value of goods and services produced by a country plus additional money from trade with other countries
- It is expressed per capita (divided by the population of the country).
- What does this mean and why does it matter?

### Activity 3

What are the strengths and weaknesses of using GNI to describe development of a country?

### Advantages of using GNI as an indicator:

A useful figure for comparing countries. Often used to rank countries to establish a fair system of aid payments.

Is a good indicator of the state of the economy and provision of services.

Fairly easy to calculate from official government figures.

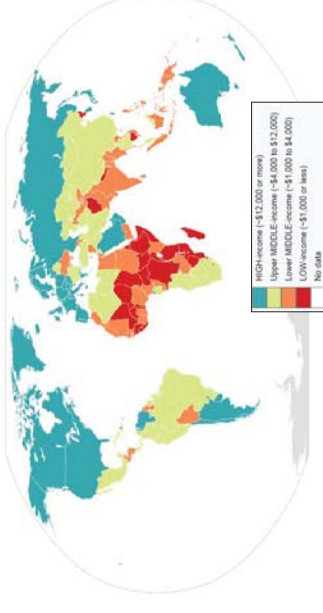
### Disadvantages of using GNI as an indicator:

Can hide inequalities as it does not show the distribution of wealth.

Can be manipulated by governments who want to appear poor to collect more aid.

Does not take into account subsistence or informal economies which are very important in less developed countries.

World map illustration of income groups by gross national income (GNI) per capita. Data from World Bank (2016-2018).



### Example GCSE question:

Using the figure describe the distribution of low and lower middle income countries. (4 marks)

## HDI - a measure of development

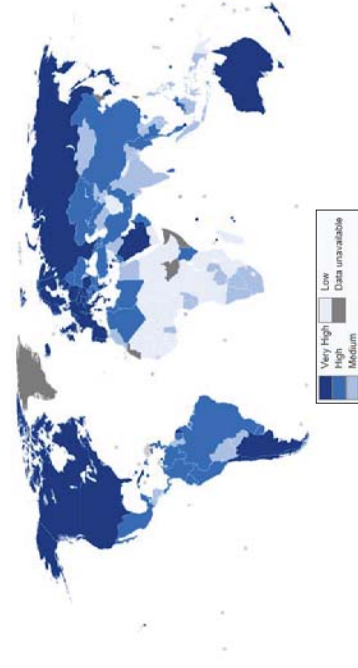
- HDI (human development index) is a social measure
- It is expressed in values between 0 - 1. One is the highest and zero being lowest
- It uses the following to create the score:

- Life expectancy
- Number of years in education
- GNI per capita

### Activity 4

What are the strengths and weaknesses of this measure of development?

United nations human development index (HDI) rankings for 2017.



How does this compare to the GNI data?

### Positives ...

- There is widespread use of HDI to compare development levels and it does reveal clear global patterns.
- Does not solely concentrate on economic development, and takes into consideration that there are other, more social, ways to measure human development.
- Increase in education and health shows an improvement in a countries infrastructure.

### Negatives ...

- Data from some developing countries may not be very reliable and may be difficult to confirm.
- Similar criticism of GNI, that it does not measure unequal distribution within the country.
- No indication in the education index about access to education for all groups in society.

## Groups of countries

### Which countries make up the BRICS?

BRICS is a acronym that refers to the countries of Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa, which are all deemed to be at a similar stage of newly advanced economic development.



### Which countries make up MINT?

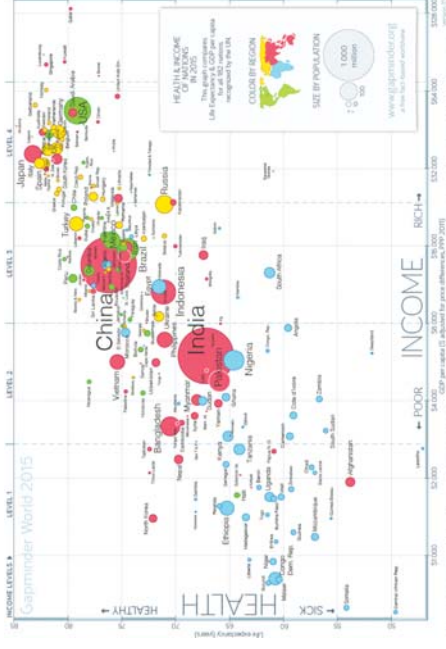
MINT is an acronym for a group of four countries: Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria and Turkey, that are expected to show strong growth and provide high returns for investors over the coming decade.



## And the rest...

There are many ways of identifying a countries development, each has it strengths and weaknesses.

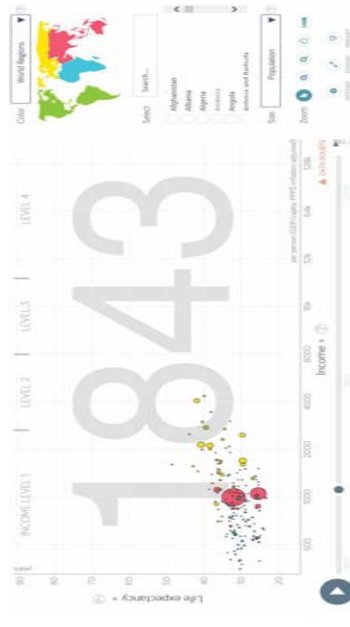
- Literacy rate
- Birth rate
- Infant mortality rate
- Death rate



What information can you gather from this figure?

## Watch the expert explain the data!

[www.youtube.com/watch?v=jbkSRLYSojo](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=jbkSRLYSojo)



[www.gapminder.org/tools/#\\$chart-type=bubbles](http://www.gapminder.org/tools/#$chart-type=bubbles)

Click the link to go to the Gap Minder page and watch the animation run through time. What do you notice? Look at the different bubbles (colours/continents) and how they move.