

Y9 Geography home learning – Week 12

What is the Key Question and topic I am studying? – What are Development Indicators?

This is the second lesson of recapping the topic of **Development** that we studied at the start of Y9. This is a topic that is very important for studying GCSE geography and it will be really helpful for you when we re-start your normal lessons in school.

Can I still do this work if missed the 'Live lesson'?

Yes! You go to this link and carry out the lesson independently first.

- **Oak National Academy Link**

<https://classroom.thenational.academy/lessons/development-indicators>

Then, you can also go on and do this work below if you have time and would like to properly consolidate and extend your understanding. Or, you can just do the work below instead of the Oak National Academy lesson. This might be a good idea if you don't have good access to the internet for about the length of a lesson.

Do I have to do the home learning work as well as the 'Live lesson'?

At this stage we are not going to say you must also do the home learning, but this will be an excellent opportunity to consolidate and extend your understanding of the work covered in the live lesson.

If I don't do the home learning after the live lesson will I fall behind and find the next live lesson harder to follow?

For now this will **not** be the case. You will not fall behind your class mates as long as you do a minimum of either the live lesson or the home learning. But clearly you will be better off if you can do both.

4.3 Measuring and mapping development

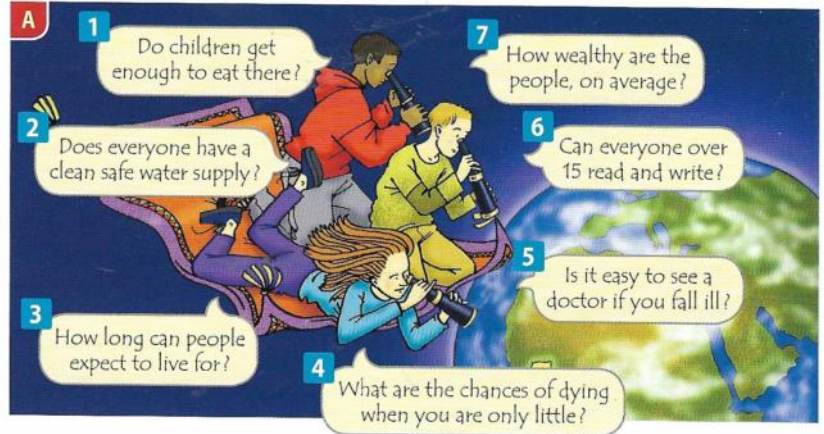
Here you'll see how data is used to measure development, and compare countries.

Measuring development

When you visit a country, you can quickly get an idea of how developed it is. Just look around you!

But to *measure* how developed it is, you must ask questions like those on the right, and collect data to answer them.

Data is collected every year, for most countries. It is published in tables of **development indicators**.



What is a development indicator?

A **development indicator** helps to tell you how developed a country is.

For example, look at question 3 in the drawing above. It is answered by a development indicator called **life expectancy**.

Life expectancy means how long people can expect to live for, on average. People in poorly developed countries usually have low life expectancy. They may have too little to eat, for example, and no doctors to help them.

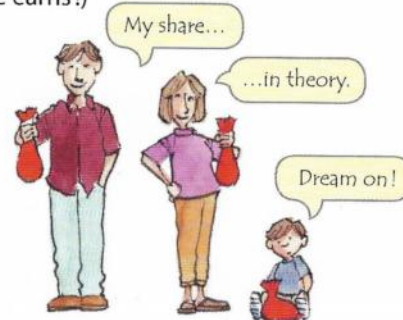
Wealth as a development indicator

Now look at question 7 in the drawing. It is answered by a development indicator called **GDP per person (PPP)**.

The **GDP** or **gross domestic product** is the total value of the goods and services a country produces in a year. You can think of it as the total amount earned in that country, in a year. (Add up what everyone earns!)



GDP is given in international dollars. **PPP** or *purchasing power parity* means it has been adjusted to take into account that a dollar buys more in some countries than others.



You divide GDP by the population to get the **GDP per person (PPP)**. This lets us compare countries of all sizes fairly, no how many or few people they have.

B Some development indicators

- ◆ adult literacy rate (%)
- ◆ life expectancy (years)
- ◆ % of the population with access to clean safe water
- ◆ number of doctors per 10 000 people
- ◆ under-5 mortality rate (%)
- ◆ GDP per person (PPP) (\$)
- ◆ % of children under age 5 who are overweight

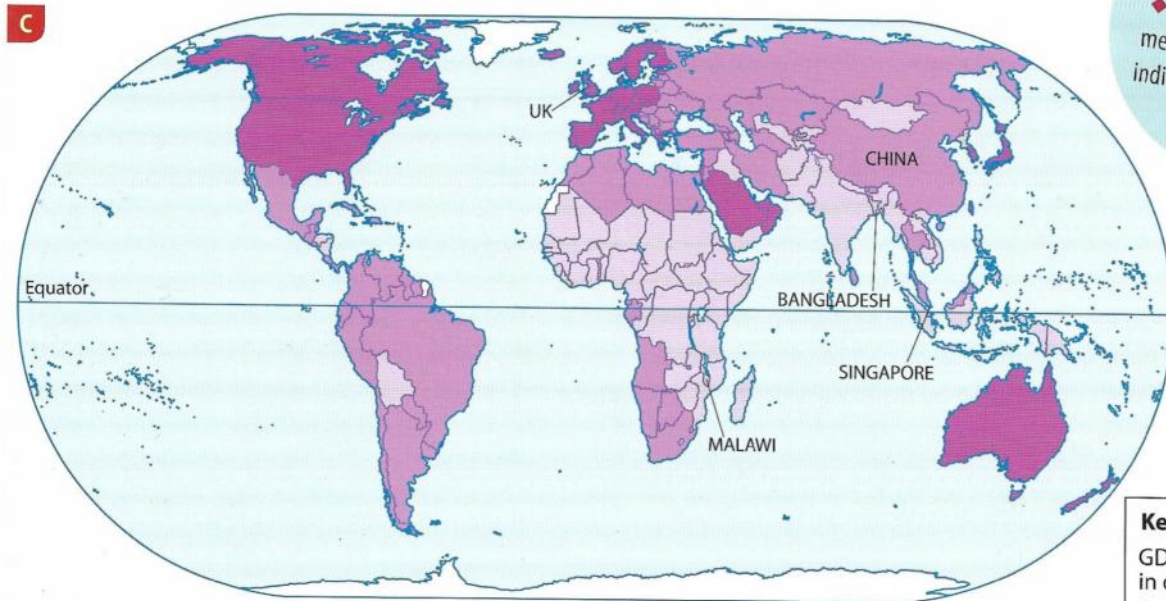
Country	GDP per person (PPP)
Singapore	\$78 800
UK	\$38 500
China	\$11 900
Bangladesh	\$2800
Malawi	\$780



This table shows GDP per person (PPP) for five countries in 2013. Compare the figures. Singapore is one of the world's wealthiest countries. Malawi is one of the poorest.

A map of GDP per person (PPP)

GDP per person (PPP) is often used as the main indicator of development. Look how it varied around the world in 2013:



Did you know?
 ♦ Some countries now measure happiness as an indicator of development.

Note that:

- ♦ a high GDP per person is usually a sign that a country is developed. It is likely to have good roads, hospitals, schools, and so on.
- ♦ countries with a low GDP per person are called **developing countries**. (They will become more developed over time.)

Key
 GDP per person (PPP) in dollars

- Over 20 000
- 5000 – 20 000
- under 5000
- no data

But it's not the full picture

GDP per person tells you how wealthy the people in a country are, *on average*. In practice, some people could be extremely rich, and the rest very poor. The rich might spend their money on mansions, not schools or hospitals or roads. So, for a clear picture of development, it's best to look at other indicators too.

Did you know?
 ♦ Like all indicators, 'life expectancy' is an average value.
 ♦ It is low in many poor countries – partly because many babies die.

Your turn

1 a Make a table like this, with room for six questions:

Question	Indicator which answers it
1 Do children get enough to eat there?	
2	

- b Fill in the other questions from drawing A on page 70.
- c Now fill in the development indicators which answer them. You'll need to use list B, and perhaps the glossary. Start with the easiest one!

- 2 In your table, write *H* beside an indicator if its value will be high, for a poorly developed country. Write *L* if it will be low.
- 3 a Look at map C above. Which continent has the lowest GDP per person (PPP) overall?
 b Name five countries with GDP per person (PPP):
 i over \$20 000 ii under \$5000
 c Will the map look the same 40 years from now? Explain your answer.
- 4 A high GDP per person (PPP) for a country does not mean that *everyone* there is well off. Explain why.

