

You need to know:

- there are global variations in economic development and quality of life.

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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.

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

Remember!

These statistics give broad measures for countries rather than individuals. Quality of life also considers, for example, safety and security, freedom and the right to vote.

Measuring development
Gross National Income (GNI)

- GNI** is an economic measure of development.
- It is the total value of goods and services produced by a country, plus money earned from, and paid to, other countries.
- It is expressed as per head (per capita) of the population.

Some countries (NEEs) have begun to experience higher rates of economic development. For example, the BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa) and MINT (Mexico, Indonesia, Nigeria, Turkey) countries.

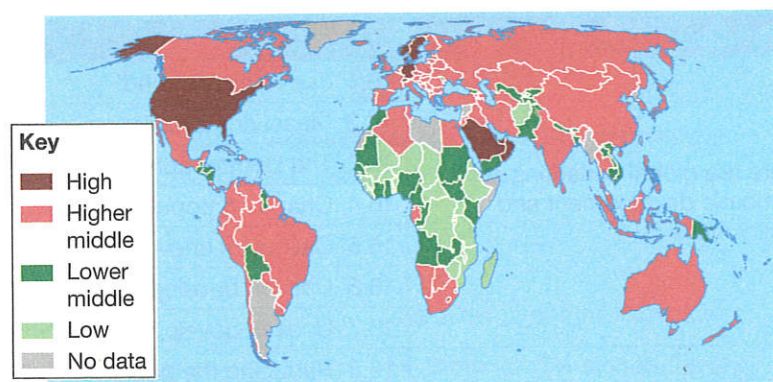


Figure 1 Gross National Income per capita in PPP terms, 2013. PPP means Purchasing Power Parity – it shows GNI in terms of what it will buy using local prices.

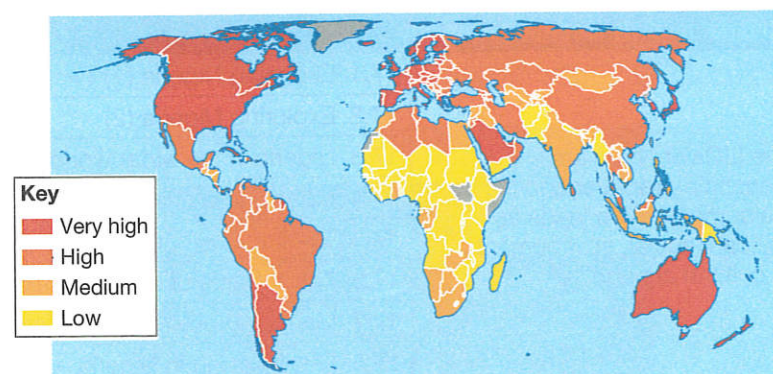


Figure 2 World HDI scores, 2014

Human Development Index (HDI)

HDI is a social measure that is expressed in values 0–1, where 1 is the highest. It considers:

- life expectancy** at birth
- number of years of education
- GNI per head.

You need to know:

- how useful economic and social measures (or indicators) of development are
- examples of these measures
- the limitation of these measures.

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How useful are measures of development?

Birth rate

As a country develops, women become more educated and want a career. They marry later and have fewer children.

Death rate

Developed countries tend to have older populations resulting in a high **death rate**. Less developed countries may have very low death rates because proportionally more young people have survived their early years.

Infant mortality

A useful measure of a country's health care system.

Literacy rate

A high **literacy rate** means a good education system.

	HICs	LICs
Birth rate	Low	High
Death rate	Depends on the ages of the population and health care availability	
Infant mortality rate	Low	High
Literacy rate	High	Low

Figure 1 How measures of development vary with economic development

Country	GNI per head (US\$)	HDI	Birth rate (per 1000 per year)	Death rate (per 1000 per year)	Infant mortality (per 1000 live births per year)	Literacy rate (%)
UK	43430	0.907	12.17	9.35	4.38	99.0
China	7400	0.727	12.49	7.53	12.44	96.4
Nigeria	2970	0.514	37.64	12.90	72.70	59.6
Bangladesh	1080	0.570	21.14	5.61	44.09	61.5
Zimbabwe	840	0.509	32.26	10.13	26.11	86.5

Figure 2 Measures of development for selected countries

Limitations of economic and social measures

A single measure of development can give a false picture, as it gives the *average* for the whole country.

Other factors limit the usefulness of development measures:

- Data could be out of date, unreliable or hard to collect.
- Data may not take into account subsistence or informal economies.

Add a WOW factor

Make sure you understand what each measure means and how it shows a country's level of development. You are not expected to memorise all the data but two or three examples could be useful. Trends in the data are more important.

Six Second Summary

- Development is a change that generally makes people's lives better.
- GNI per head is an economic measure of development.
- HDI is a social measure of development.

Over to you

- Write clear definitions of development, Gross National Income (GNI) and Human Development Index (HDI).
- Name the members of the a) BRICS b) MINT countries.
- Explain the difference between GNI and HDI.

Six Second Summary

- Economic and social measures can show how developed a country is.
- There may be limitations to the usefulness of data if they are out of date or unreliable.

Over to you

Cover up everything on this page except for the table of data. Explain to somebody in your home what each measure shows about the level of development in those countries.

You need to know:

- how levels of development can be linked to the Demographic Transition Model (DTM).

The Demographic Transition Model (DTM) shows changes over time in the population of a country.

The total population responds to variations in birth and death rates (natural change). It is also affected by migration. Migration is not shown on the DTM.

As a country becomes more developed, its population characteristics change.

Stage 1

- High birth rate
- High death rate
- Both fluctuate because of disease, famine and war
- Population fairly stable

Example: Traditional rainforest tribes with little contact with the outside world. There are now no Stage 1 countries in the world.

Stage 2

- Death rate decreases
- Birth rate remains high
- Population grows

Example: Afghanistan – many poor countries are in Stage 2.

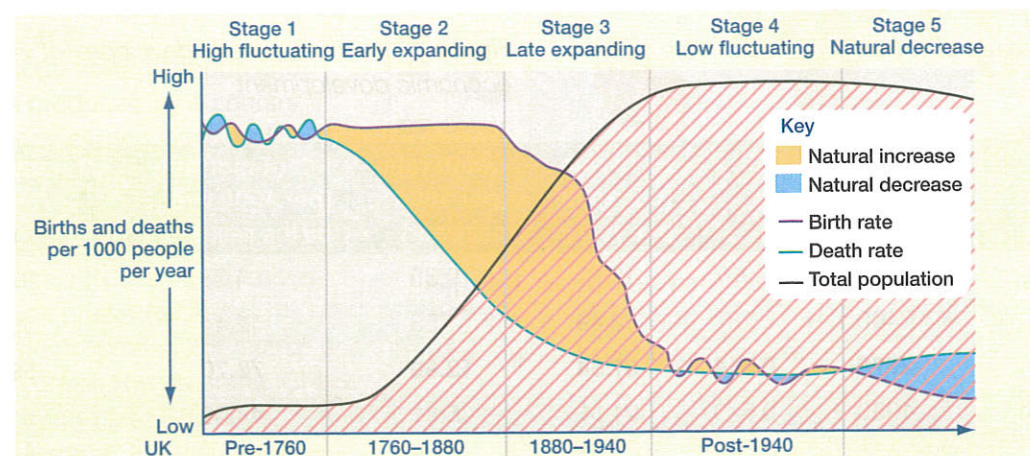


Figure 1 What links the DTM with development?

Stage 3

- Birth rate drops rapidly
- Death rate continues to decrease but more slowly
- Population still grows, but not quite as fast

Example: Nigeria – an NEE experiencing economic growth.

Stage 4

- Low birth rate
- Low death rate
- Birth rate can fluctuate depending on the economic situation

Example: USA – one of the most developed countries in the world, with good health care and women who pursue careers.

Stage 5

- Birth rate falls below death rate
- Death rate increases slightly because of ageing population
- Population decreases unless immigration replaces the retired population

Examples: Japan and Germany – well-developed countries with an ageing population.

Six Second Summary

- The DTM shows changes in birth rate, death rate and total population.
- As a country becomes more developed, these characteristics change.

Over to you

Draw the **five** stages of the DTM from memory and annotate it to show your understanding.

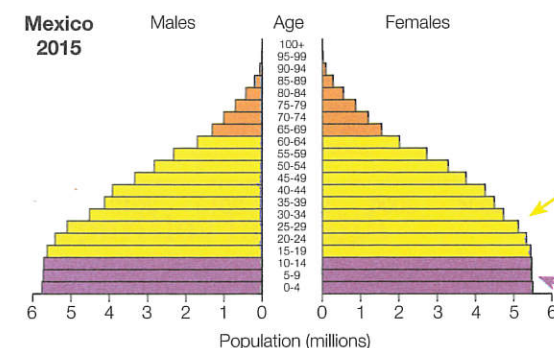
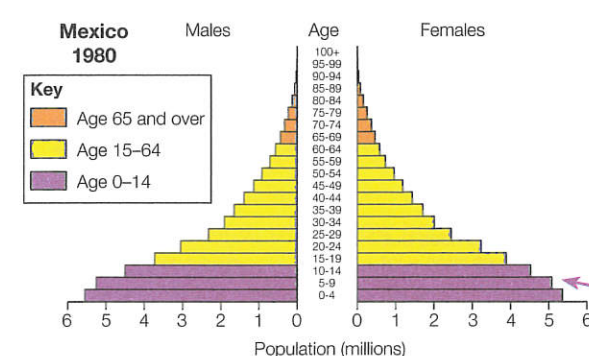
You need to know:

- how the population structures of two contrasting countries are changing.

Population pyramids and the DTM

Countries at different stages of the DTM have population pyramids of different shapes.

Mexico's changing population structure (Stage 3)



Japan's changing population structure (Stage 5)

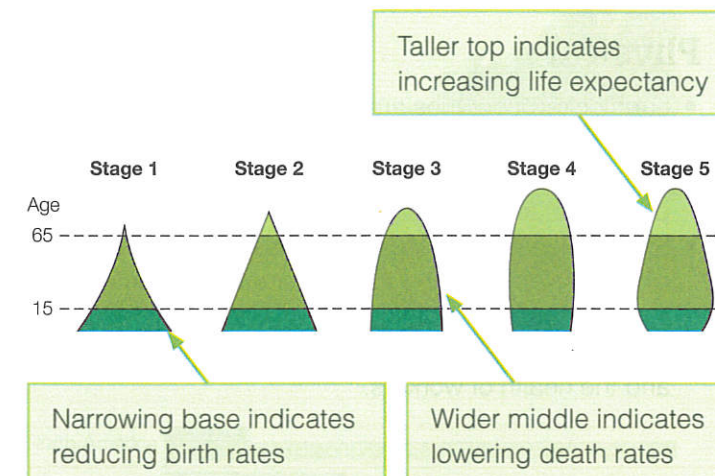
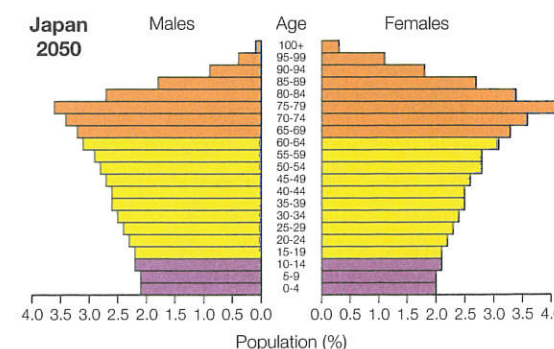
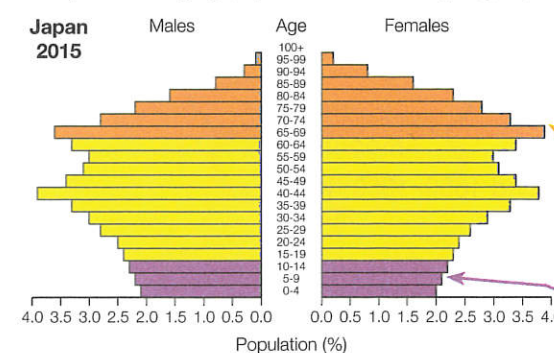


Figure 1 Population pyramids for the stages of the DTM

The dependency ratio

This is the proportion of people below (aged 0–14) and above (over 65) normal working age. The lower the number, the greater the number of people who work.

Big Idea

Population structure considers how the number of men and women in different age groups is changing. It is studied using population pyramids.

Six Second Summary

- Population pyramids show population structure by age and gender.
- Pyramids change with different stages of the DTM.

Over to you

Using your drawing of the DTM from 16.3, add diagrams of population pyramids appropriate for each stage.