GEOGRAPHY 8.4. DEVELOPMENT

2. & 3. Measuring Development Terms

Development	The geographical concept and process of making economic and social progress
Standard of Living (GNI per Capita)	Average income per person. The Gross National Income is the money generated by a country. 'Per Capita' means per head of population. So GNI per Capita is the statistical average income .
Quality of Life	A measure of how contented people are with life. Happiness is subjective (an opinion) so this can only be measured by a range of other factors that influence peoples' opinions about their lives.
Social measure	A statistic to measure the conditions of life for people NOT to do with income or money. So, life expectancy, access to water (%), daily calorie intake or fertility rate would all be examples.
Economic measure	A statistic to measure the financial (money) state people are in a country are in—most commonly, the average income per person, per year.
HDI (Human Development Index)	The HDI value is a 'socioeconomic' statistic created by combining 3 other statistics together (average: income, life expectancy and years of schooling) and putting the world's countries in rank order from top to bottom.
HIC	High Income Country—such as the UK—which has high average income
LIC	Low Income Country—such as Kenya—which has a low average income
NEE	Newly Emerging Economies. Countries making rapid economic progress—like China
Birth/Death rate	The number of births/deaths per 1000 of population in a country per year. Countries with high birth rates and low death rates will have a rapidly increasing population
Infant Mortality	The number of infants who are born alive but die before they are one year of age. The higher this value, the harder life is in the country.
Employment Structure	The types of jobs people do from primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary.
Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is likely to live in a given country.
Literacy rate	The percentage of a population who can read and write. More recently, this measure is moving to 'average number of years of schooling'.
Doctor/Patient ratio	The number of patients per doctor in a country. As a rule, the higher the number of patients, the worse the healthcare system is.

1. The concept of development

Development is like a race for progress. However, there was no clear start to the race and there is no ending—as new progress will always be made. So some countries, like the UK were one of the front-runners back in the 1800s and remain one of the world's most developed countries today—called HICs. However, some countries have only recently started making progress (or had problems holding them back) such as Afghanistan in Asia; these are LICs. Some countries started to developed later but are making rapid progress—such as China and India; these countries are NEEs

7. The Middle East case study

The Middle-east is a trans-continental region of the world mainly in western Asia.

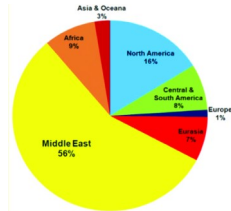© 2012 Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc.

The Middle East generally has a hot, dry climate, with several major rivers providing irrigation to support agriculture in limited areas such as the Nile Delta in Egypt, the Tigris and Euphrates watersheds of Iraq, Kuwait and eastern Syria.
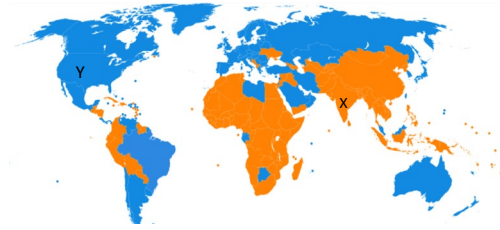
Most of the countries that border the Persian Gulf have vast reserves of **crude oil (see pie chart)** with the countries of the Arabian Peninsula in particular benefiting economically from petroleum exports.

Generally, wealth and life expectancy in the region has improved massively in recent decades but continued political unrest has lead to uneven development. Unemployment is particularly high in the young adult population—raising tensions in numerous countries

The most stable countries in the region have developing banking and tourism industries to spread out the economic activity from the oil industry.
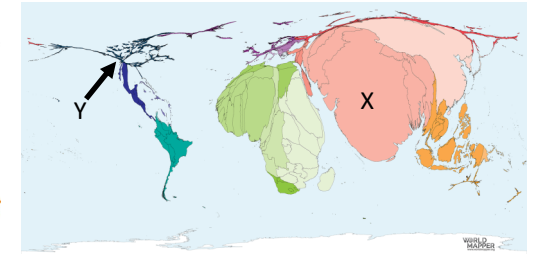
A. Choropleth map of countries above or below average global income

A. Global income global average per person was $10700 in 2010. The orange countries are below this value, the blue are above. Does this represent the full reality though? (X is India and Y is USA).

5. Economic measures vs 6. Social measures

Standard of Living	Quality of Life
A quantifiable (objective) measure	A non-quantifiable (subjective) measure
A measure of wealth (income)	A measure of contentedness or wellbeing
A measure of material comforts available to people or a community	Varies according to preference and experience
A measure of possessions and material good you might own	A measurement of mental health and life expectations

Money can't buy happiness, but it will certainly get you a better class of memories.
Ronald Reagan

THINGS YOU CAN'T BUY IN STORES

SoL or QoL?

Awesome Quotes
Money can buy a house, but not a home.
Money can buy a bed, but not sleep.
Money can buy a clock, but not time.
Money can buy a book, but not knowledge.
Money can buy food, but not an appetite.
Money can buy you friends but not love.

The quality of life is more important than life itself.
Alexis Carrel

4. Employment structures

Presentation: These 'divided bars' below, are an alternate to a pie chart (showing % data)

Employment Structures

You can tell a lot about a country by knowing what people do for employment. The larger the primary sector is (jobs in farming for example), the less developed the country is. Countries with a large secondary sector (manufacturing) are often NEEs. Countries with big tertiary sectors (the service industry) are generally the HICs; these countries often have a growing quaternary sector too. Jobs in the quaternary sector provide services for other businesses—such as research and development and IT support.
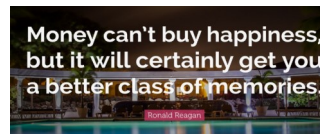
B. Cartogram of poor access to sanitation

B. This cartogram is a 'distorted' map which changes the size of the countries to demonstrate the data value of the title. Country X is India—a NEE. Clearly, many citizens do not have access to toilets or safe water for hygiene. This is shown by the size of the country swelling up. Country Y is USA—a HIC. On the map it has shrunken almost completely, which tells us the people virtually all have access toilets and safe water supplies for hygiene. Therefore all 'developed countries have shrunken too
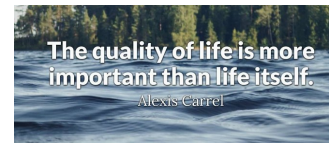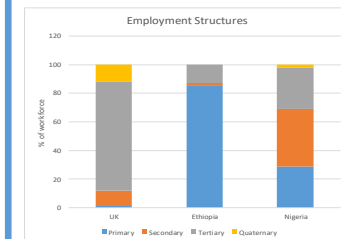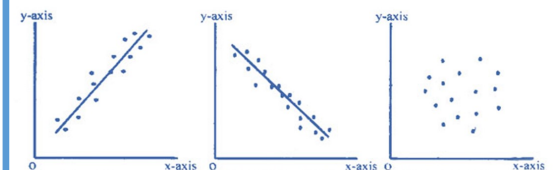
Statistical Analysis Core skills

Mode	The number which appears the most often in a set of numbers (data)
Bi-modal	If there are two modes
Median	The number in the middle of the set when the numbers are put in ascending order
Range	Find the largest and smallest numbers in the set and subtract them
Mean	Add up the numbers and divide by how many there are in the set
Scatter graph	Used to show a relationship between two variables. For example, the average income and life expectancy in a range of countries
Anomaly (Anomalies)	A piece of data that doesn't fit with the pattern shown by the rest of the data. Plural is 'anomalies'
Line of best fit (trend line)	Goes through the directional spread of the data. Has 50% of the plots on either side. Doesn't have to go through the origin (where X and Y axis cross.

Scatter graph correlations

Correlation means a relationship between two sets of variables. For example, a positive correlation could be the harder <u>you</u> try at school, the better <u>your</u> grades will be!

Positive correlation
Both values increase

Negative correlation
As X value increases, the Y value decrease

No correlation
No relationship between X and Y values