


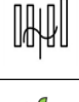
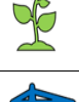















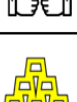





11. What is development?

| Icon | Keyterm | Definition |
|---|---|---|
|  | GDP (Gross Domestic Product) per capita | the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year divided by its population |
|  | HDI (Human Development Index) | a composite statistic that measures life expectancy literacy rate and GDP per capita |
|  | Life Expectancy | the average age that someone in a country can expect to live to |
|  | Median Age | the median age of the population of a country |
|  | Agriculture | farming – primary industry |
|  | Manufacturing | making goods from raw materials – secondary industry |
|  | Services | sales of goods or providing someone with a service – tertiary industry |
|  | Scientific discovery | medical or technical advances – quaternary industry |
|  | Birth rate | number of babies born per 1,000 of the population |
|  | Death rate | number of deaths per 1,000 of the population |
|  | Infant mortality rate | number of babies under 1 year old who die per 1,000 live births in a population |
|  | Food intake | average number of calories consumed per person per day |

Keywords



| Icon | Keyterm | Definition |
|---|-------------------------|---|
|  | Purchasing Power Parity | the price of an average basket of goods per country |
|  | Literacy rate | number of adults over 15 years old who can read and write |
|  | Fertility rate | the average number of babies born per woman |
|  | Informal economy | no taxes, no contracts, no sick pay, no holiday pay, no rights |
|  | Formal economy | taxes, contracts, sick pay, holiday pay, rights |
|  | Public sector | employed by the government of a place |
|  | Private sector | employed by a private company |
|  | Dependants | those unable to work because of age, disability, health or unemployment |
|  | Benefits | income paid by the government to those people unable to work |
|  | Developed countries | Country with very high human development* (VHHD) |
|  | Emerging countries | Country with high or medium human development* (HMHD) |
|  | Developing countries | Country with low human development* (LHD), a poor country |

Development is the use of resources and the application of available technology to improve the standard of living within a country.



Use TEA to analyse graphs to find out what the data shows



T = Trend – is there a pattern to this data?

E = Example – include named examples

A = Anomaly – is there any data that doesn't fit the pattern?

Use STEEP to find out WHY this data is like this

Social

Key Questions

- Where do they live?
- What do they do?
- Have they always lived there?
- Do they have everything they want or need?
- What are their families like?

Technological

Key Questions

- Can everyone access technology?
- Will technology fix it?
- Who owns the rights to technology?
- Has technology changed their transport links?
- How is electricity generated here?

Economic

Key Questions

- How much money does a place have?
- Does everyone have an equal share?
- What jobs do they do?
- Do they have enough money for schools and doctors?
- What do they buy and sell?

Environmental

Key Questions

- What is the land like there?
- What is the water like there?
- What can grow there?
- How have people changed it?
- How do people use it?



THINK STEEP

Political

Key Questions

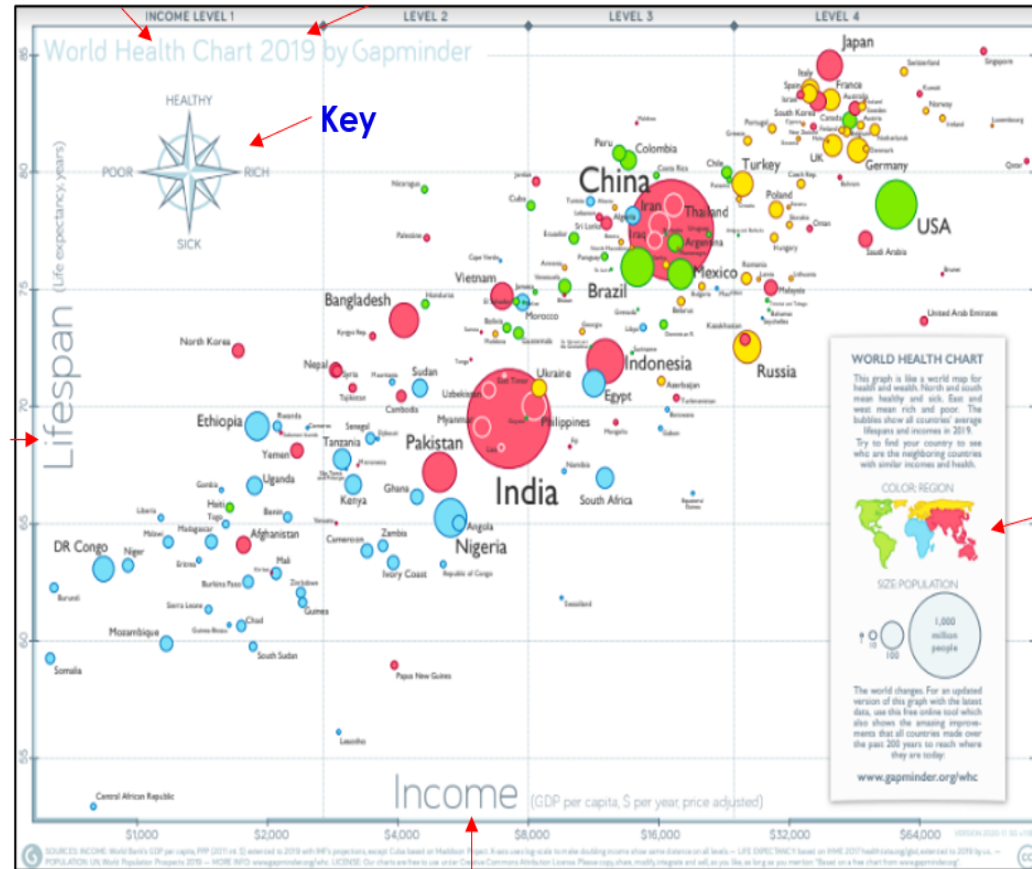
- Who makes the rules?
- What rules do they have?
- Can everyone make choices?
- What do they believe?
- What is the 'history' of this place?

11. What is development?



With statistical data, it is important to check the date that the data refers to.

Title of information



This is a linear scale. It increases at regular intervals and shows actual data.

Y axis scale

Lifespan = life expectancy: the average age a person can expect to live in a country

X axis scale

Income = GDP per capita (Gross Domestic Product) per capita: the total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year divided by its population.

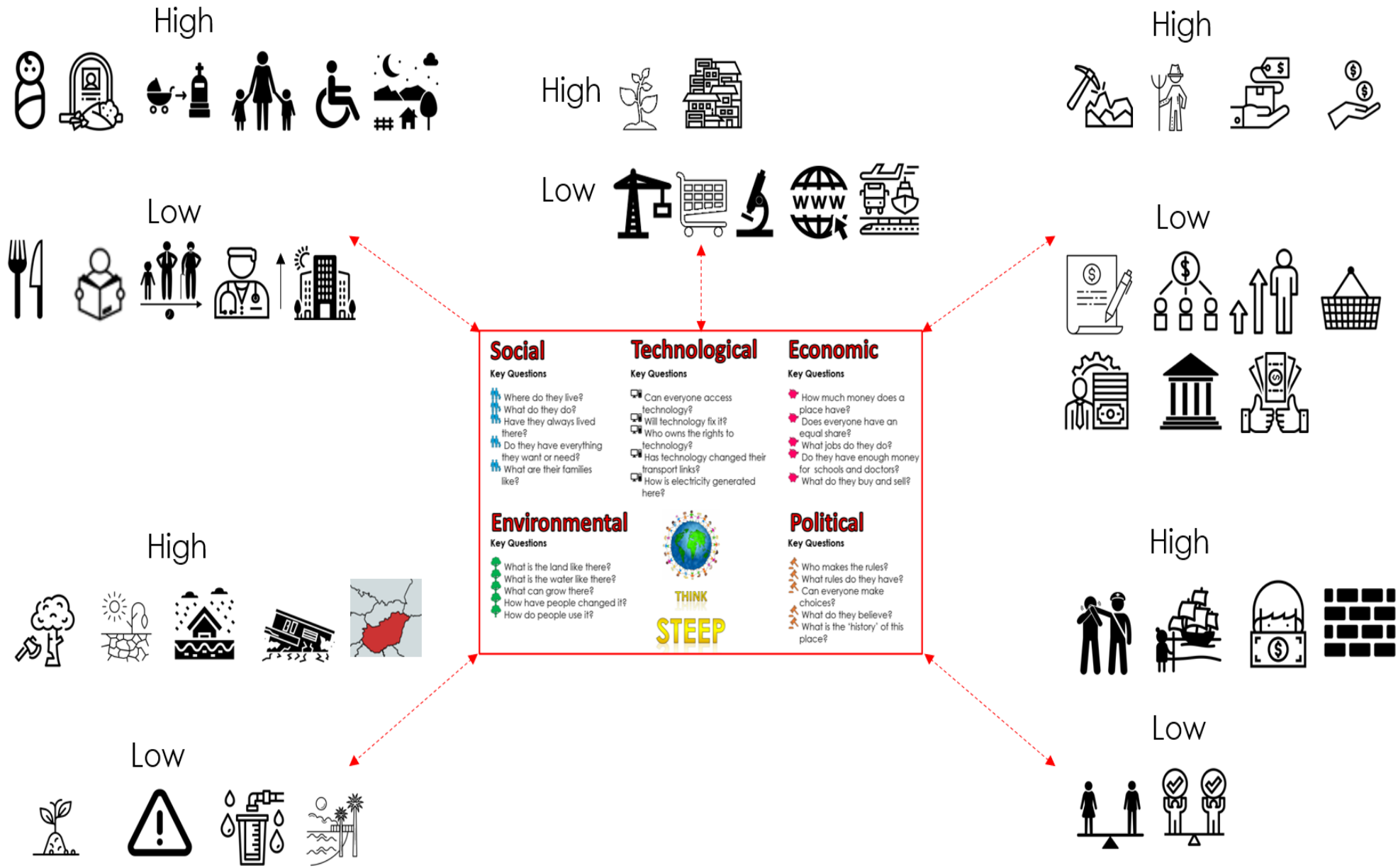
This is a logarithmic scale. It increases at a different rate to usual graphs and is used to show data that goes from very small to very large on the same graph.

The colour of each country represents the continent location of each country. North and South America are both 'green' for ease of data representation.

Key

The size of each country bubble represents the size of the population of the country

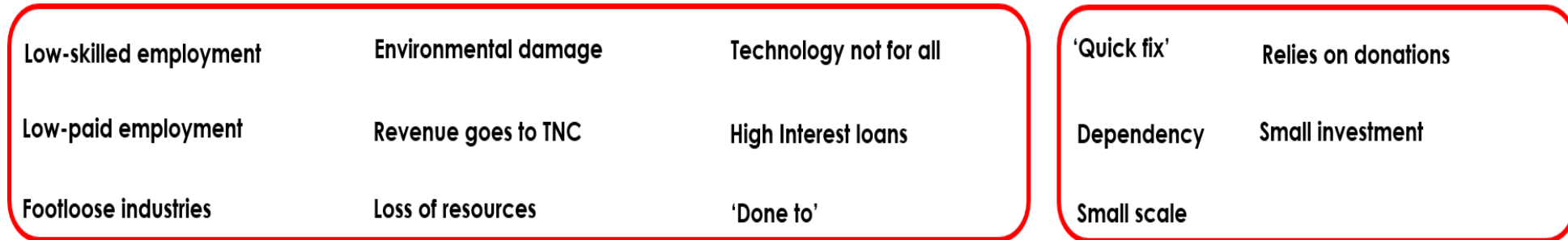
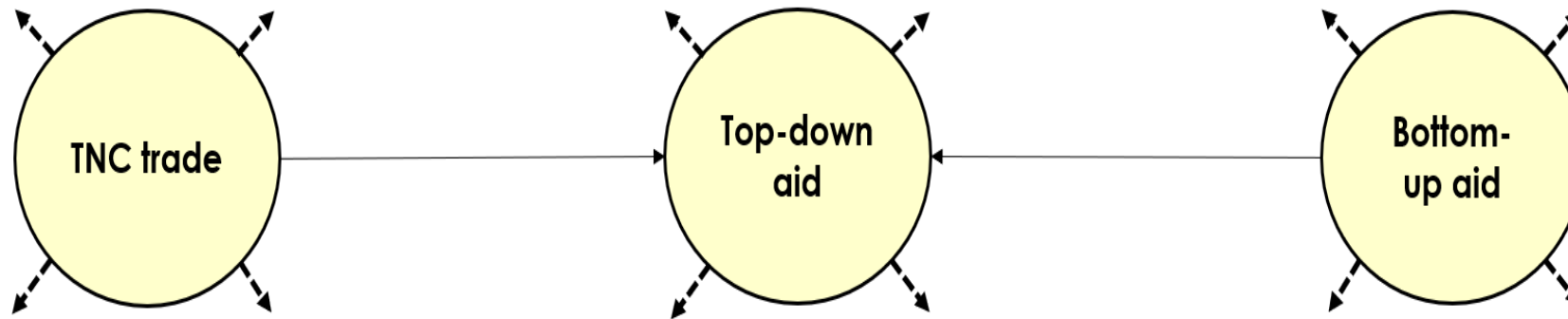
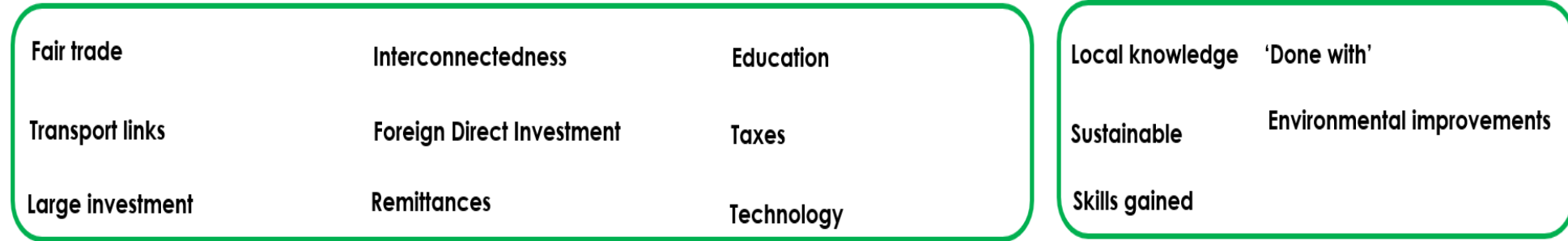
11. What is development?



11. What is development?

Trade or Aid?

Advantages



Disadvantages

11. What is development?



SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

17 GOALS TO TRANSFORM OUR WORLD

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 1 NO POVERTY | 2 ZERO HUNGER | 3 GOOD HEALTH AND WELL-BEING | 4 QUALITY EDUCATION | 5 GENDER EQUALITY | 6 CLEAN WATER AND SANITATION |
| 7 AFFORDABLE AND CLEAN ENERGY | 8 DECENT WORK AND ECONOMIC GROWTH | 9 INDUSTRY, INNOVATION AND INFRASTRUCTURE | 10 REDUCED INEQUALITIES | 11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES | 12 RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION |
| 13 CLIMATE ACTION | 14 LIFE BELOW WATER | 15 LIFE ON LAND | 16 PEACE, JUSTICE AND STRONG INSTITUTIONS | 17 PARTNERSHIPS FOR THE GOALS | |