

What you should know	What you should be able to do
<p><b>Development</b> means people reaching an acceptable standard of living or quality of life</p> <p><b>Quality of life</b> means the general well-being of people, which includes income, health, education, employment, and the environment</p> <p>The <b>distribution</b> of development is uneven, with more countries in the northern hemisphere being more developed and more countries in the southern hemisphere being less developed</p> <p><b>Poverty</b> is the state of being extremely economically poor</p>	<p><b>Describe</b> the global distribution of developing countries</p>
<p><b>Development</b> is measured using a variety of <b>development indicators</b></p> <p><b>Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita</b> is the total economic value of the goods and services produced by a country shared across the total population</p> <p><b>Gross National Income (GNI) per capita</b> is the value of a country's goods and services, including from those businesses abroad, divided by the population of the country</p> <p><b>Mean schooling years</b> is the average number of years children attend school in a country</p> <p><b>Life expectancy</b> is the average age a person can expect to live to in a country</p> <p><b>Human Development Index (HDI)</b> is used by the World Bank to calculate a country's level of development. It uses GDP, life expectancy and mean schooling years to give a score between 0 and 1, with 1 being the best development level.</p> <p><b>Other development indicators include:</b></p> <p><b>Social</b></p> <p><b>Birth rate</b> – the number of babies born per 1,000 population</p> <p><b>Death rate</b> – the number of deaths per 1,000 population</p> <p><b>Infant mortality rate</b> – the number of babies who don't survive past the age of 1 per 1,000 live births</p> <p><b>Literacy rate</b> – the number of adults that can read and write</p> <p><b>Technological</b></p> <p><b>Doctors per 1,000</b> – the number of doctors in a country per 1,000 population</p> <p><b>Internet access</b> – the number of people that have regular access to the internet</p> <p><b>Economic</b></p> <p><b>Employment sectors</b> – the % of people employed in <b>Primary</b> (farming, fishing, mining), <b>Secondary</b> (manufacturing) <b>Tertiary</b> (services) and <b>Quaternary</b> (science and technology) industry sectors</p> <p><b>Environmental</b></p> <p><b>Water insecurity</b> – the lack of adequate and safe water for a healthy and productive life</p> <p><b>Natural disasters risk</b> – the risk on quality of life for those people living in areas at risk of natural disasters</p> <p><b>Climate change impacts</b> – countries that are more likely to suffer the long-term impacts of climate change</p> <p><b>Political</b></p> <p><b>Conflict/war</b> – increased risk from conflict/war</p> <p><b>Corruption perception index</b> – those countries that experience corruption through government or business</p> <p><b>Colonialism</b> – control by one power over other people or areas, often by establishing colonies</p>	<p><b>Explain</b> how different factors can be described as barriers to development</p>
<p><b>Trade</b> is the exchange of goods and services for monetary gain</p> <p><b>Top-down</b> development is where decisions about development are made by Governments or private companies. These tend to be big schemes and decisions are made by the national government. These often involve <b>TransNational Corporations (TNCs)</b> and people local to the scheme are not involved in the process</p> <p><b>Bottom-up development aid</b> is where experts work with local communities to identify their needs, tend to be on a smaller scale and local people are in control of improving their lives. <b>Non-government Organizations (NGOs)</b> such as Oxfam are often supporters of bottom-up development aid</p>	<p><b>Assess</b> the advantages and disadvantage of top-down and bottom-up development schemes</p>
<p>The <b>Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs)</b> were set up in 2015 by the United Nations aimed at improving the planet and the quality of human life around the world by 2030</p>	<p><b>Evaluate</b> the success of the SDGs in reducing global poverty</p>

## What you should know

1) Define the following terms and explain what they can reveal about a country's level of development:

- a) Birth rate
- b) Death rate
- c) Literacy rate
- d) GDP
- e) Life expectancy

## What you should be able to do

2) Explain how the following are barriers to development:

- a) Colonialism
- b) Landlocked countries
- c) Lack of fresh water supply
- d) Living in an earthquake zone
- e) Disease

3) Explain why Hans Rosling argues that the story of a country's development should be determined by the data. What is Factfulness?

4) Explain why a country with a large proportion of people employed in the 'informal sector' will struggle to develop

5) Note the differences between the shape of Sweden and Burundi's population pyramids. What can this tell us about the levels of development in each country?

6) Which do you think is the most important Sustainable Development Goal? Why should this be a priority in developing countries?

