



DEVELOPMENT

Overview

- Economic indicators of development
- Social indicators of development
- Demographic indicators of development

Economic Indicators

Indicators of Development

- ❑ Economic indicators of development
 - ❑ Gross domestic product per capita
 - ❑ Types of jobs
 - ❑ Raw materials
 - ❑ Consumer goods

Indicators of Development

- ❑ Social indicators of development
 - ❑ Education and literacy
 - ❑ Health and welfare

Indicators of Development

❑ Demographic indicators of development

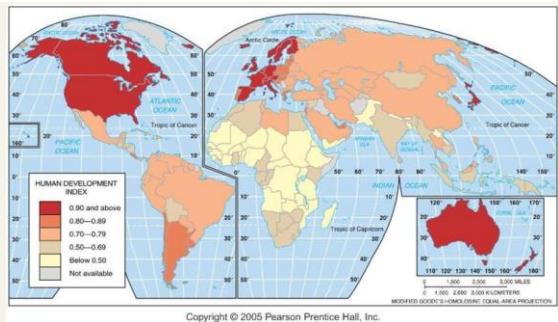
- ❑ Life expectancy
- ❑ Infant mortality rate
- ❑ Natural increase rate
- ❑ Crude birth rate

Human Development Index

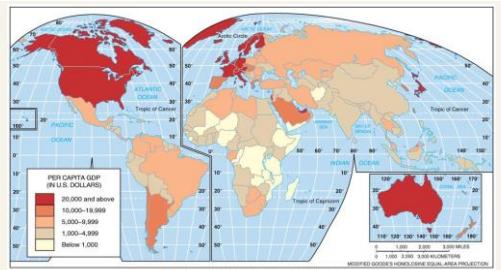
❑ Developed by the United Nations, the HDI combines several measures of development

- ❑ Life expectancy at birth
- ❑ Adjusted GDP per capita
- ❑ and Knowledge (schooling and literacy)

Human Development Index

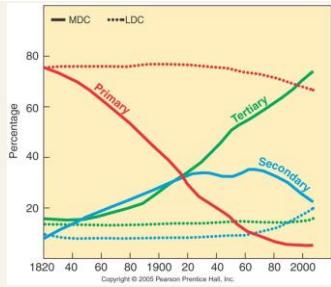


Annual GDP per Capita



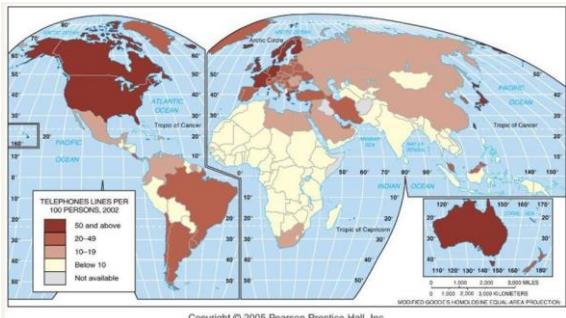
Annual gross domestic product (GDP) per capita averages over \$20,000 in most developed countries but under \$5,000 in most less developed countries. One large problem is, informal / traditional economies are not included in taxes.

Employment Changes by Sector

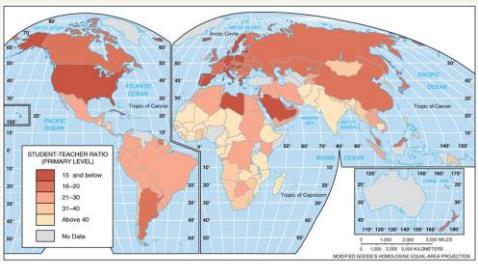


Percentage employment in the primary, secondary, and tertiary sectors of MDCs has changed dramatically, but change has been slower in LDCs.

Telephones per Population

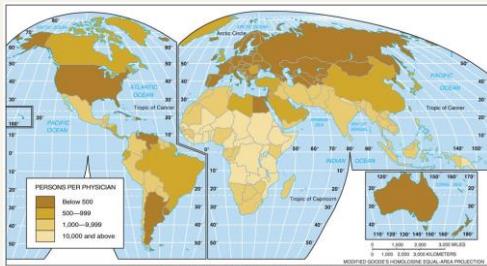


Student-Teacher Ratios



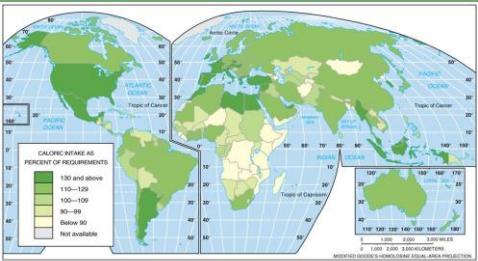
Students per teacher, primary school level. Primary school teachers have much larger class sizes in LDCs than in MDCs, partly because of the large numbers of young people in the population

Persons per Physician



There is a physician for every 500 or fewer people in most MDCs, while thousands of people share a doctor on average in LDCs. Especially in rural areas. Urban areas tend to be much better served.

Calories per Capita



Daily available calories per capita as percent of requirements. In MDCs, the average person consumes one-third or more over the required average minimum, which accounts for the obesity found in North America and some affluent countries. In LDCs, the average person gets only the minimum requirement or less.

More & Less Developed Regions

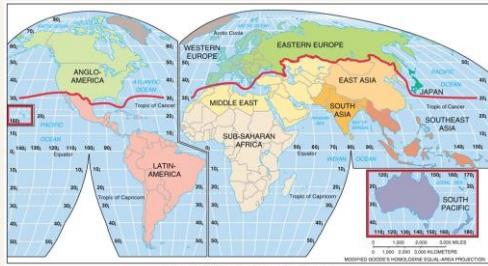
More developed regions

- Anglo-America
- Western Europe
- Eastern Europe
- Japan
- South Pacific

Less developed regions

- Latin America
- East Asia
- Southeast Asia
- Middle East
- South Asia
- Sub-Saharan Africa

More & Less Developed Regions



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The heavy red line separates affluent countries from the less affluent countries. Australia and New Zealand are included. In essence, these are the countries that CONTROL the world.
Next slide is even more telling, and probably more accurate since the fall of the Soviet Union.

Air Pollution in Eastern Europe



Sulfate emissions in the Czech Republic and Slovakia. GIS was used to map previously secret data on air pollution after the fall of the communist regime. Extremely high levels were found in some of the main industrial areas.

Minerals in Africa

- ❑ Although several African countries have important minerals, the world prices of many of these have lagged behind the prices of manufactured / industrial products, services, and energy.
 - ❑ Historically, the prices for raw materials have been kept artificially low by the West.

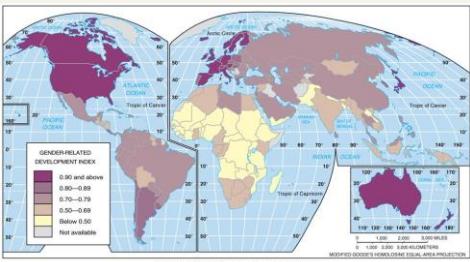


Social Indicators

Development & Gender

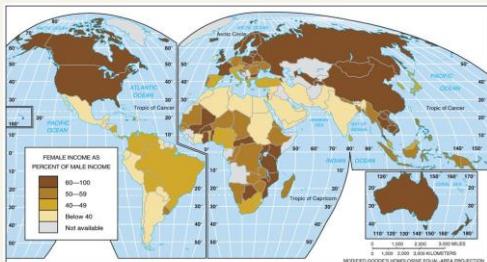
- ❑ Gender-related development index
 - ❑ Economic indicator of gender differences
 - ❑ Social indicators of gender differences
 - ❑ Demographic indicator of gender differences
 - ❑ Gender empowerment
 - ❑ Economic indicators of empowerment
 - ❑ Political indicators of empowerment

Gender-Related Development Index (GDI)



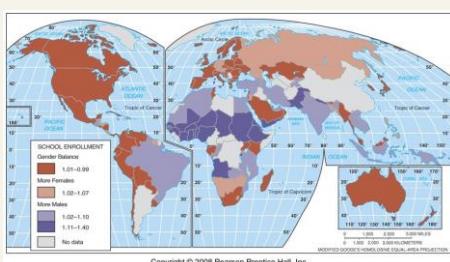
The GDI combines four measures of development (income, literacy, education, and life expectancy) reduced by the degree of disparity between males and females.
No country on earth has achieved equality (glass ceiling?), some just better than others.

Female–Male Income Differences



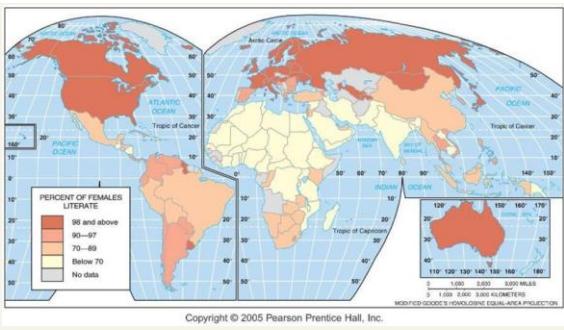
Women earn less income than men in ALL countries, but the gender gap is especially high in the Middle East (and Islamic parts of the world), South Asia, and Latin America.

Gender Differences in School Enrollment

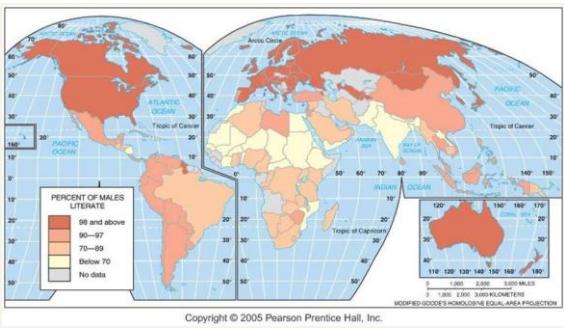


As many or more girls than boys are enrolled in school in more developed countries, but fewer girls than boys are enrolled in many LDCs.

Female Literacy Rates

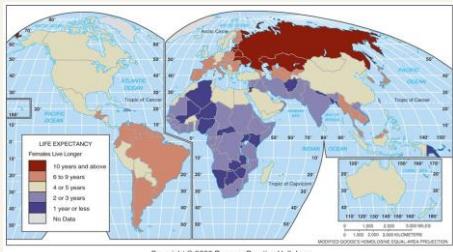


Male Literacy Rates



Demographic Indicators

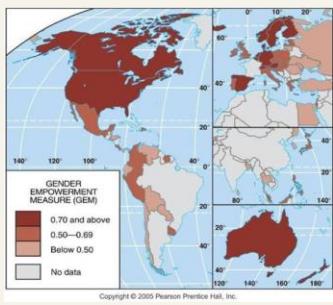
Life Expectancy and Gender



Women's life expectancy is several years longer than men's in MDCs, but only slightly longer in many LDCs. Although in some countries there is female infanticide.

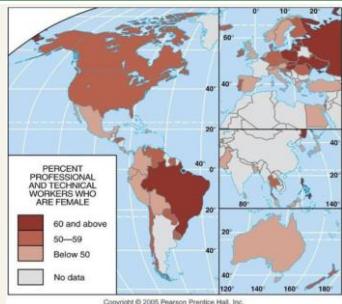
Gender Empowerment Measure (GEM)

- ❑ The GEM combines two measures of economic power and two of political power by women. (Little data are available for LDCs.)



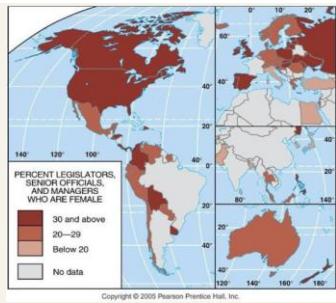
Women Professional & Technical Workers

- ❑ Half or more of professional and technical workers are women in most MDCs and some LDCs, such as Brazil, but only a small proportion are women in most LDCs.

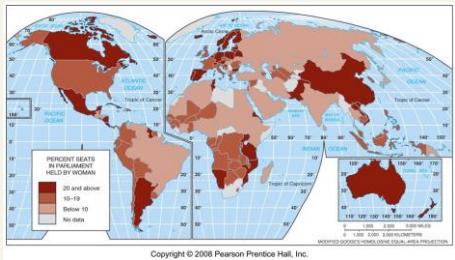


Women Administrators & Managers

- More than one-third of top administrators are women in North America and some other MDCs and LDCs, but 20% or fewer top administrators are women in many other countries.



Women as Legislators



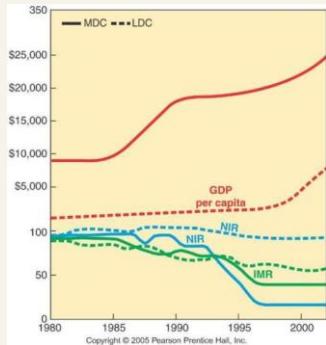
Over 20% of legislative seats are held by women in China, some European nations, and several LDCs (Eastern and Southern Africa). In many other LDCs, under 10% are held by women.

Development Strategies

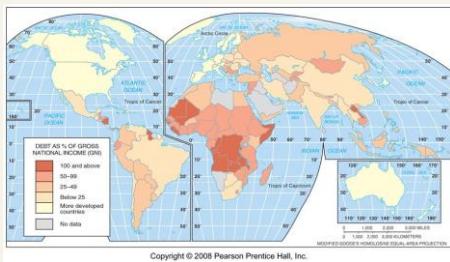
- Development through self-sufficiency
 - Elements of self-sufficiency approach
 - Problems with self-sufficiency
 - Development through international trade
 - Rostow's development model
 - Examples of international trade approach
 - Problems with international trade
 - Financing development
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Income & Demographic Change, 1980–2004

- ❑ Per capita GDP has increased more in MDCs than in LDCs during this period, while population growth and infant mortality have declined more rapidly in MDCs than in LDCs

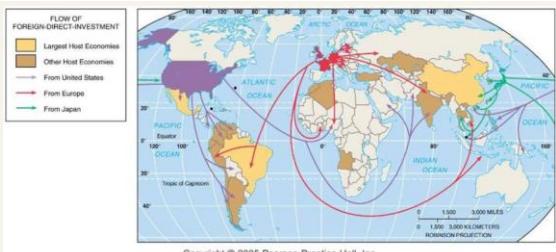


Debt as Percent of Income



Many developing countries have accumulated large debts relative to their GDPs. Much of their budgets now must be used to finance their debt. Many cannot even pay the interest.

Foreign Investment Flows



Three-quarters of foreign investment flows from one MDC to another.
Only one-quarter goes from an MDC to an LDC

Core and Periphery in World Economy

- ❑ This north polar projection of the world shows that most of the MDCs are in a core area north of 30° N latitude
 - ❑ The LDCs are mostly on the periphery of this map

