Paper 2—Section B—Global Development

Key words used to measure global development

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

Human Development Index: A standard means of measuring human development using health, wealth and education (see the map).

Measures of inequality: Economic, social and environmental indicators used to compare levels of development e.g. GDP and life expectancy.

Social measure of development— birth rate, literacy rate, life expectancy, infant mortality rate.

Economic measure of development— Gross domestic product (GDP)

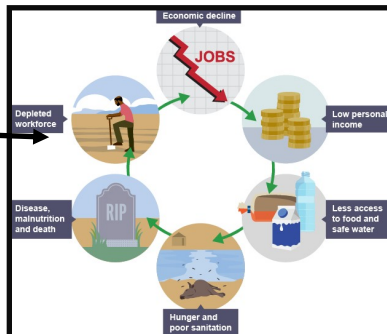**Human development index combines both social and economic indicators.**

Q—Which do you think is the best measure?
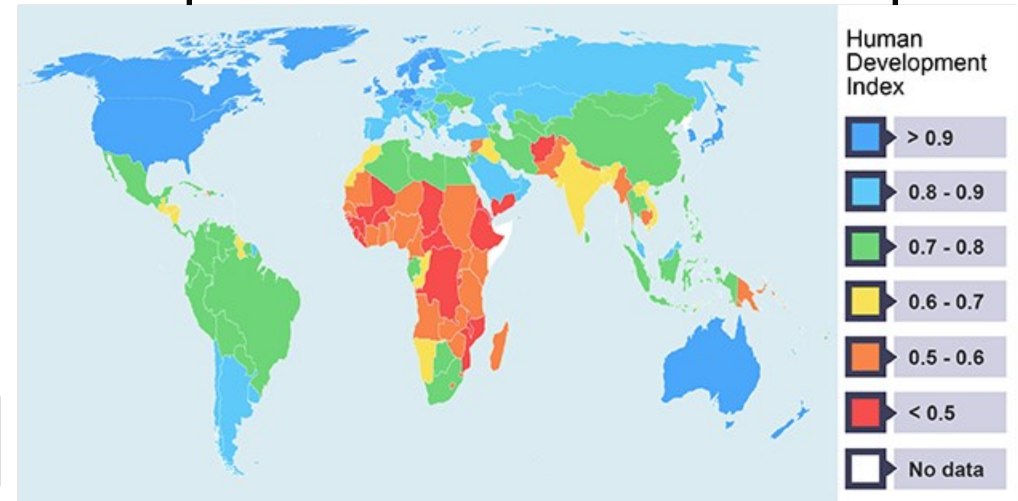
Other useful key words

Transnational corporation (TNC) A firm that owns or controls production in more than one country through foreign direct investment.

Map of Global HDI variations

Human Development Index

- > 0.9
- 0.8 - 0.9
- 0.7 - 0.8
- 0.6 - 0.7
- 0.5 - 0.6
- < 0.5
- No data

- Global development is uneven (as shown in the map, HDI varies).

- Factors that affect development include—

Human—economic, social, technological, cultural, as well as food and water security.

Physical, historic and economic factors also affect development, around the world and in the UK.

The cycle of poverty

Q—Why can people become trapped in this cycle?

How to reduce the development gap

Bottom-up approach: Projects that involve local people and communities in decision-making, often involving small-scale projects for the poorest.

Top-down approach: Where decisions are made by governments or large companies with little consultation; often large-scale and expensive.

You need to know the advantages and disadvantages of both of these. Q—Which do you think could be most successful in Mexico?

Use the figures to answer the questions below. This will help to practise your geographical skills that are in this section of the exam paper.

1.**Comparing the rank of countries using single versus composite development measures.** Which data type in figure one is a composite measure? (that means it is one number that measures more than one aspect). Which country would you rank first in figure 1 in terms of development?
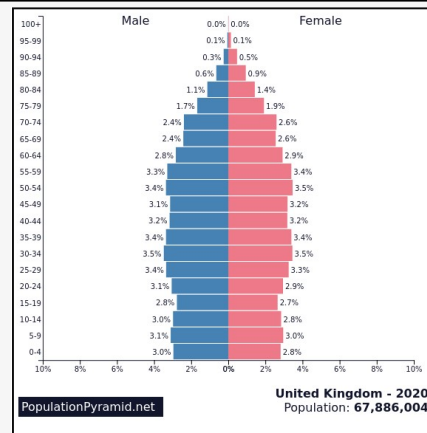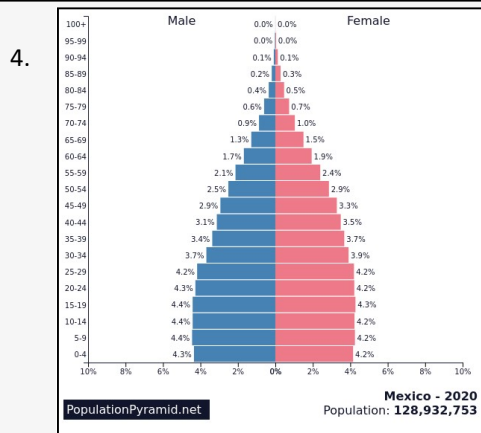
2.**Interpreting choropleth maps.** What does figure 2 shows about inequality in Mexico?

3. **Using numerical economic data to profile the chosen country.** Use figure 1 to explain how GDP shows that Mexico is an emerging economy.

4. **Using proportional flow line maps to visualize trade patterns and flows:** In figure 4, who is Indonesia's largest trading partner?
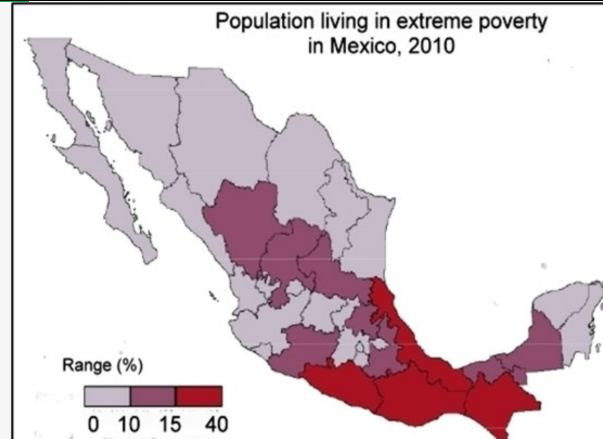
5.**Interpreting population pyramids:** Use the pyramids in figure 5 to compare life expectancy for Mexico and the UK.

6.**Using socio-economic data to calculate difference from the mean, for core and periphery regions.** What is the mean GDP in figure 1?

1

Country	Life expectancy	GDP per capita $	Literacy Rate %	HDI
Mexico	77.1	8902	94	0.767
USA	78.69	59,531	99	0.920
UK	80.9	39,700	99	0.920
Haiti	63.3	765	61	0.503

2.

Population living in extreme poverty in Mexico, 2010

Range (%)
0 10 15 40

3.

Key
The width of this arrow represents 20% of exports

members of APEC (Asia–Pacific Economic Co-operation) trade bloc

4.

Mexico - 2020
Population: 128,932,753
PopulationPyramid.net

United Kingdom - 2020
Population: 67,886,004
PopulationPyramid.net