***Measures of Economic Development:*** *Use the World Population Data Sheet*

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Measure** | **More Developed** | **Less Developed** | **Least Developed** |
| **Total Fertility Rate:** avg # of children a woman will have through childbearing years |  |  |  |
| **Infant Mortality Rate:** annual # of infant (under 1 year) deaths per 1000 |  |  |  |
| **Healthcare:** Describe what MDCs have more of compared to LDCs (technology, infrastructure, access) |  |
| Contrast the challenges of a high **dependency ratio** in Stage 4-5 countries (like Japan) and Stage 2 countries (like Niger) |  |
| **Adult literacy rate\*\*** | **99%** | **81%** | **64%** |
| **Child literacy rate\*\*** | **99.8%** | **89%** | **77%** |
| **Economic Sectors:** **Circle a country example and give the % of primary, secondary, tertiary sector workers**  | **USA, Norway, Japan****Primary %:****Secondary %:****Tertiary %:** | **Mexico, Brazil, India****Primary %:****Secondary %:****Tertiary %:** | **Ethiopia, Cambodia, Liberia****Primary %:****Secondary %:****Tertiary %:** |
| **GNI per capita PPP:** gross national income per person in US$ |  |  |  |
| Contrast or define **informal sector (economy)** and **formal sector (economy).** |  |
| Explain the role of the **informal sector (economy)** in LDCs. |  |
| Describe **income inequality** in LDCs compared to MDCs. |  |
| Describe the use of **fossil fuels vs. renewable energy** in LDCs compared to MDCs. |  |

*Explain how* ***gender inequality*** *can be measured by the* ***Gender Inequality Index (GII)*** *with these three dimensions - use data from the WPDS to back information from the Internet.*

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Reproductive Health** | **What are the indicators?** |
| Choose ONE indicator from above and give the statistic for each type of country (or pick a specific country from each category). **Circle the indicator you chose in the box above.** |
| MDC Data | LDC Data | Least Developed Data |
| **Indices of Empowerment** | **What are the indicators?** |
| Choose ONE indicator from above and give the statistic for each type of country (or pick a specific country from each category). **Circle the indicator you chose in the box above.** |
| MDC Data | LDC Data | Least Developed Data |
| **Labor-market Participation** | **What are the indicators?** |
| Choose ONE indicator from above and give the statistic for each type of country (or pick a specific country from each category). **Circle the indicator you chose in the box above.** |
| MDC Data | LDC Data | Least Developed Data |

**Measures of Development: A Brief Glossary**

Economic Development Measures

* **Gross national product (GNP)** is a measure of the total value of the officially recorded goods and services produced by the citizens and corporations of a country in a given year, and includes things produced both inside and outside the country’s territory.
* **Gross domestic product (GDP)** encompasses only goods and services produced within a country during a given year.
* **Gross national income (GNI):** monetary worth of what is produced within a country plus income received from investments outside the country minus income payments to other countries.
	+ The most common way to standardize GNI data is to divide it by the population of the country, yielding the **per capita GNI**, usually shown as **GNI PPP $**.\*

 \**PPP =* ***purchasing power parity*** *(all amounts converted to US dollars)*

Social Development Measures

* ***dependency ratio:*** a measure of the number of dependents, young and old, that each 100 employed people must support.
	+ A high dependency ratio can result in significant economic and social strain.
	+ What kinds of countries would have a high dependency ratio (think about the DTM) because of a large number of children? What about a large number of elderly persons?

United Nations **Human Development Index (HDI)**: goes beyond economics and incorporates the “three basic dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, knowledge and a decent standard of living”



* Long & Healthy Life: Life expectancy at birth
* Knowledge: Mean years of schooling & Expected years of schooling
* Decent Standard of Living: GNI per capita (PPP $)\*

\**PPP = purchasing power parity (all amounts converted to US dollars)*