Human Development Index

To describe what the HDI is and how it is used to measure social development

Retrieval:

1: What is meant by the term life expectancy?
2: What do people tend to do die from in LICs?
3: What do people tend to die from in HICs?
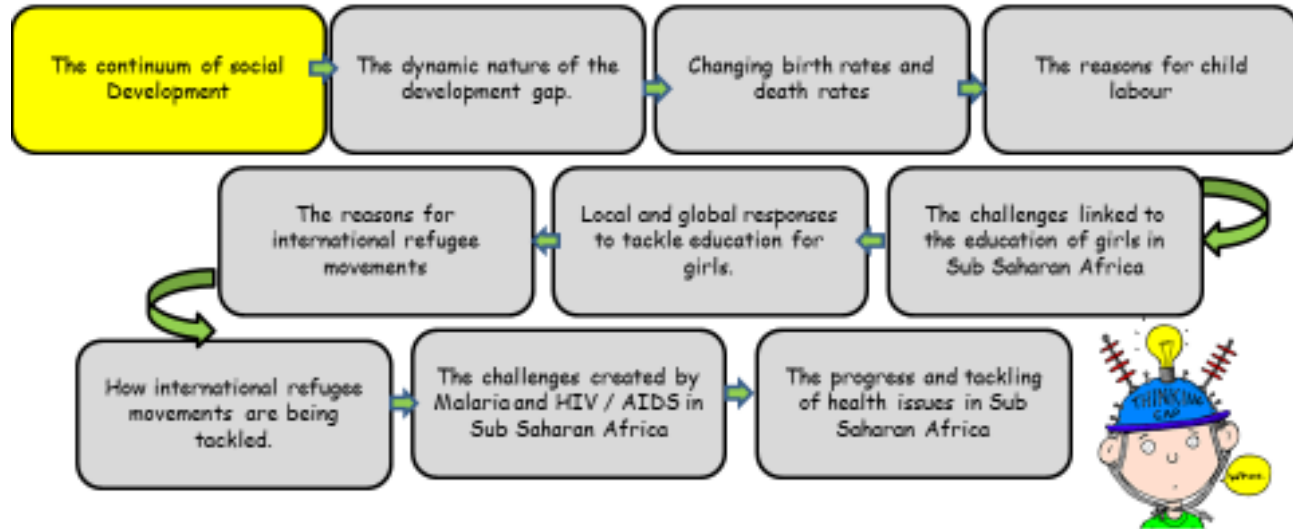4: What direction do constructive boundaries move in?
5: How are tsunamis formed?

St. Bede's Catholic School & Byron Sixth Form College

SOAR words:

Convection
Subduction
Lithosphere
Continental
Stratovolcano
Tsunami
Human Development Index

Year 10: Theme 7: Social Development

The continuum of social Development

The dynamic nature of the development gap.

Changing birth rates and death rates

The reasons for child labour

The reasons for international refugee movements

Local and global responses to tackle education for girls.

The challenges linked to the education of girls in Sub Saharan Africa

How international refugee movements are being tackled.

The challenges created by Malaria and HIV / AIDS in Sub Saharan Africa

The progress and tackling of health issues in Sub Saharan Africa

'With the Lord's help'
Faith, Excellence, Determination

Add a definition for each of these social indicators

Life Expectancy
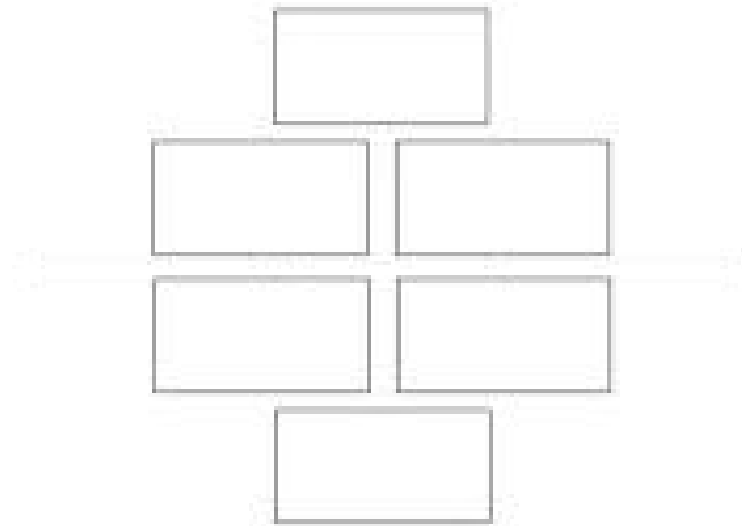
Infant Mortality

People Per Doctor

Calorie Intake

Gross Domestic Product

Adult Literacy

TASK: Complete the diamond ranking exercise to show which indicator you think is most effective to the least effective.

Explain your top and bottom choice

Human Development Index

To describe what the HDI is and how it is used to measure social development

Retrieval:

1: What is meant by adult literacy?
2: What is meant by people per doctor?
3: What is life expectancy like in HICs?
4: What is Gross domestic product?
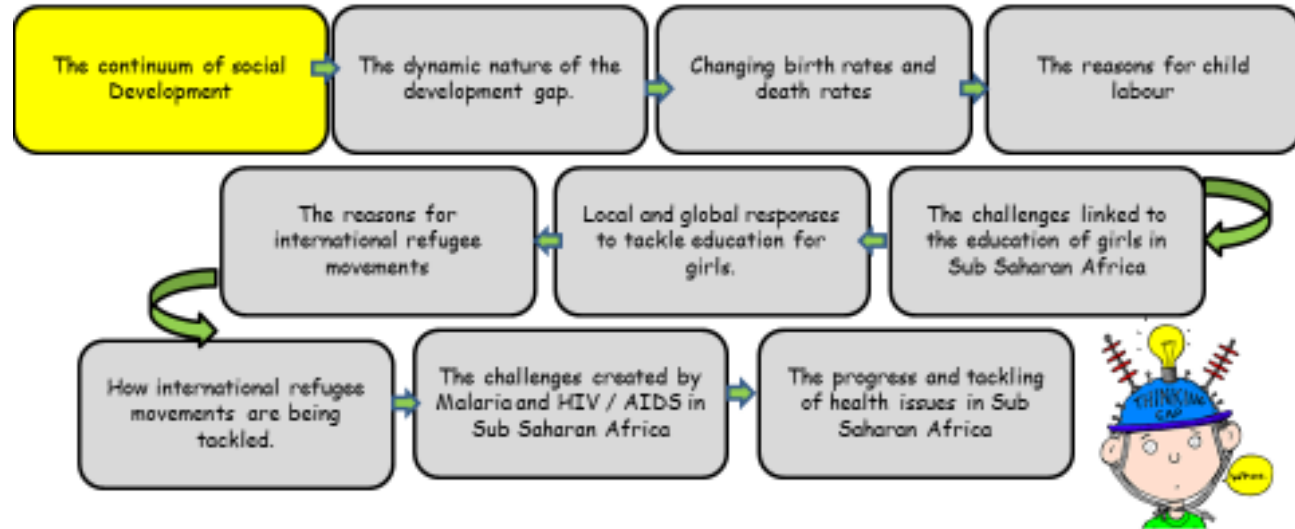5: What is meant by the term infant mortality?

St. Bede's Catholic School & Byron Sixth Form College

SOAR words:

Convection
Subduction
Lithosphere
Continental
Stratovolcano
Tsunami
Human Development Index

Year 10: Theme 7: Social Development

The continuum of social Development

The dynamic nature of the development gap.

Changing birth rates and death rates

The reasons for child labour

The reasons for international refugee movements

Local and global responses to tackle education for girls.

The challenges linked to the education of girls in Sub Saharan Africa

How international refugee movements are being tackled.

The challenges created by Malaria and HIV / AIDS in Sub Saharan Africa

The progress and tackling of health issues in Sub Saharan Africa

'With the Lord's help'
Faith, Excellence, Determination

Vocab

- GNI = Gross National Income. How much money a country makes per year divided by the population

- HDI = Human Development Index. A way of measuring a countries development

- As GNI increases social indicators tend to improve.

- HDI (human development index) is used as a way of showing a country's level of development.

- HDI is calculated looking at:
  - Education (average length of schooling years)
  - Education (literacy % in the adult population)
  - GNI
  - Life expectancy

The HDI

- It shows countries that have not used their wealth to benefit the population

- E.g. Nigeria has a relatively high GNI but a low HDI (oil)

  – Increased wealth seems to have made little difference to the majority of the population

Best

1. Norway — .957
2. Ireland — .955 (tie)
3. Switzerland — .955 (tie)
4. Hong Kong (China) — .949 (tie)
5. Iceland — .949 (tie)
6. Germany — .947
7. Sweden — .945
8. Australia — .944 (tie)
9. Netherlands — .944 (tie)
10. Denmark — .940

Worst

1. Niger - .394
2. Central African Republic - .397
3. Chad - .398
4. Burundi - .433 (tie)
5. South Sudan - .433 (tie)
6. Mali - .434
7. Burkina Faso - .452 (tie)
8. Sierra Leone - .452 (tie)
9. Mozambique - .456
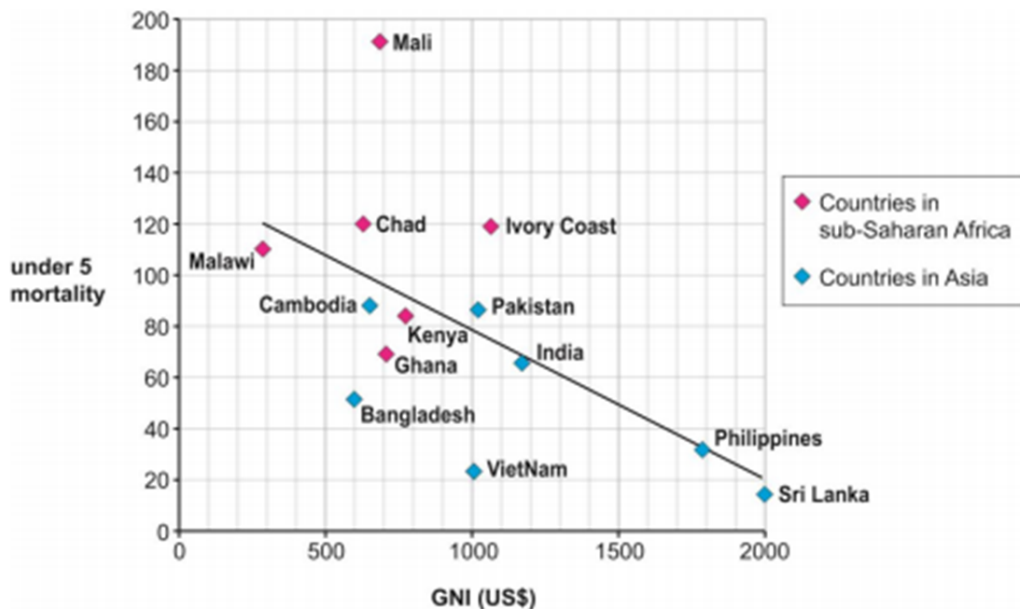10. Eritrea - .459

How can a country improve its HDI?

- Investing in education – buildings, teachers

- Investing in healthcare – medication, doctors and nurses

THEME 7: Social development

3.   (a)   Study the scatter graph below. Gross National Income (GNI) is a measure of
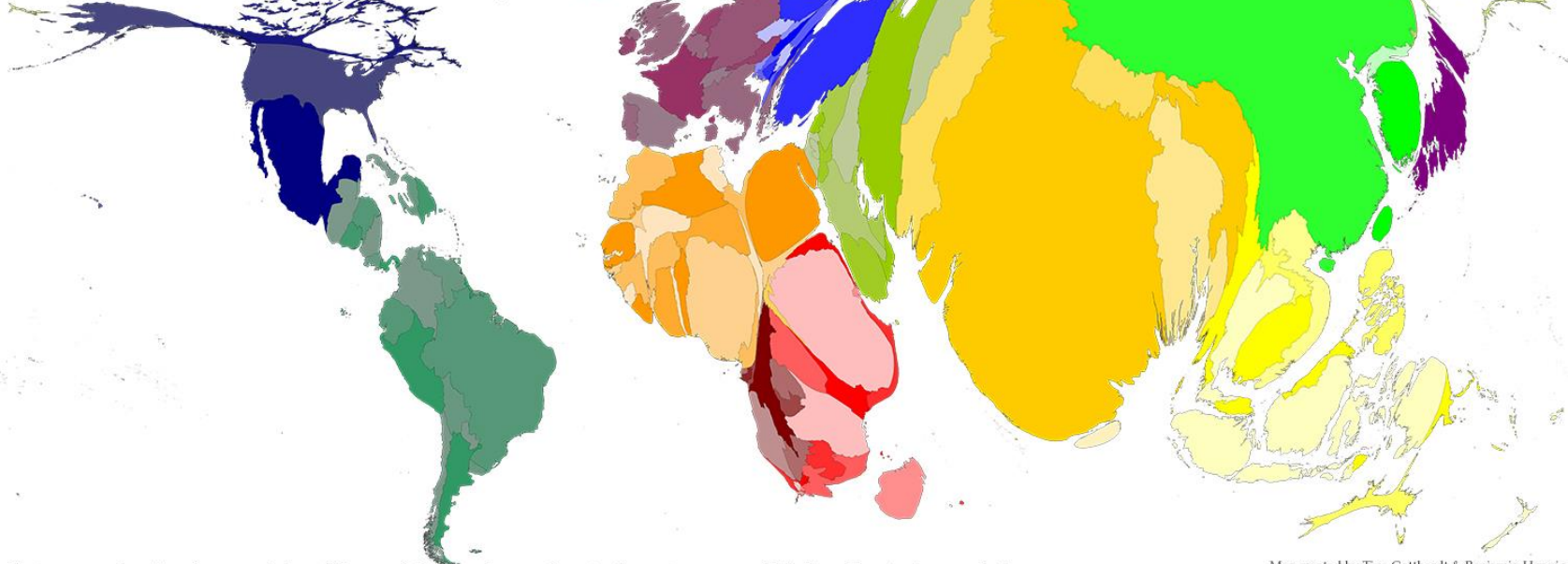   the wealth of a country.

Graph 3.1

(i)   Use Graph 3.1 to complete the table below.   [2]

Country	GNI (US$) per person	Under 5 mortality
	1020	85
Bangladesh		52

- Since 1980 life expectancy has increased in nearly every country in the world.

- Some of the most progress has been made in LICs.

- Deaths in countries with low life expectancy tend to be caused by infectious diseases (HIV / AIDS, malaria) and conditions caused by dirty water (Cholera). These deaths are reducing as schemes are introduced (vaccinations etc.)

- Deaths in wealthier countries are most commonly caused by diet and lifestyle. (Heart disease and cancer – 80% deaths)

Increase in Global Life Expectancy 1980-2013

Cartogram showing the countries of the world resized according to the extra years of life lived by their population through increases in life expectancy between 1980 and 2013

Homework 1