Agenda May 12

Learning Target: Use factors of development to determine if a country is a less or more developed country.

Work Session: Review power point and take notes as needed

Assignment: Complete country research due Thursday May 14

Per Capita GDP and economic sectors

- Per capita GDP in MDCs is higher because the average person earns their living in different ways than in LDCs
- We call the types of jobs economic activities/economic sectors
 - primary activities
 - secondary activities
 - tertiary activities
 - quaternary activities



Types of jobs / economic sectors

- **Primary:** Harvesting or extracting natural resources (Examples: farming, fishing, forestry, mining)
- Secondary: Add value to natural resources by changing them / making something out of them (Example: Carpentry, factory work)



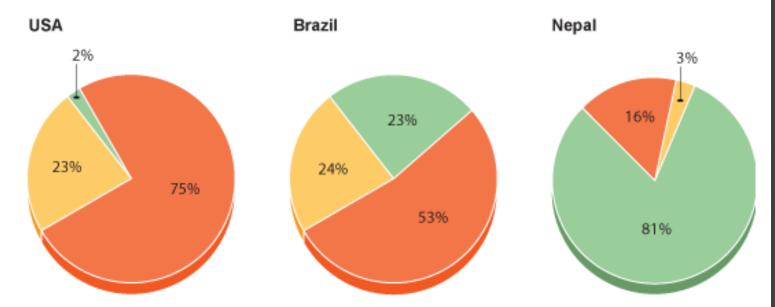


Types of jobs / economic sectors

- **Tertiary:** Providing services to others; Examples: Retail, teachers, doctors, nurses, drivers
- Quaternary: Work with ideas, information, and technology; Examples: researchers, computer programmers







Primary Secondary Tertiary Note that as more people work in the secondary and tertiary sectors, the more development we see (higher GDP per capita)

Economic Sectors and Development

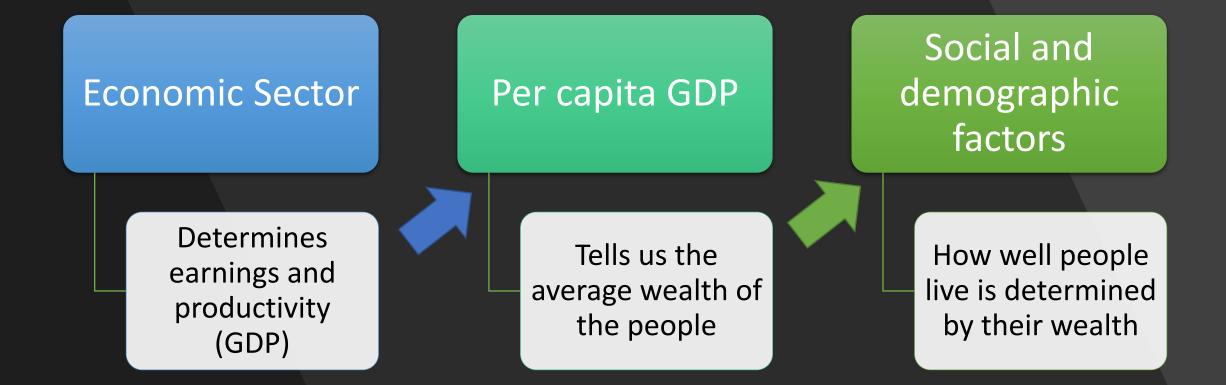
 Percentage of people working in primary sectors is higher in LDCs

 in LDCs, about 75%
 work in primary
 sector

 Percentage of people working in secondary and tertiary sectors is higher in MDCs

in MDCs, about 95%
 work in secondary
 and tertiary sectors

Economic Sectors, Per capita GDP indicative of social and demographic factors



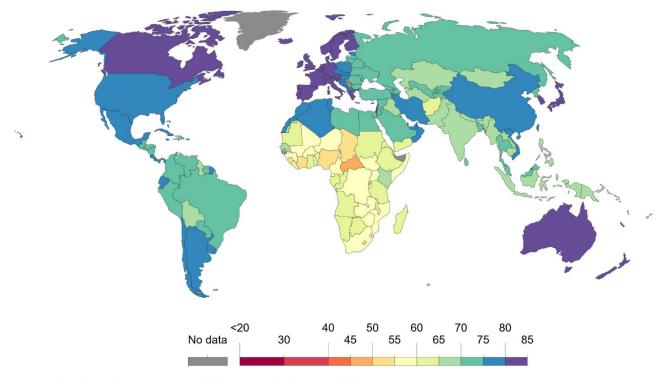


Measuring Development: Demographic indicators

Life expectancy Birth rate Infant mortality rate Death rate

Life expectancy, 2013

Shown is period life expectancy at birth. This corresponds to an estimate of the average number of years a newborn infant would live if prevailing patterns of mortality at the time of its birth were to stay the same throughout its life



Source: Clio-Infra estimates until 1949; UN Population Division from 1950 to 2015 OurWorldInData.org/life-expectancy-how-is-it-calculated-and-how-should-it-be-interpreted/ • CC BY-SA

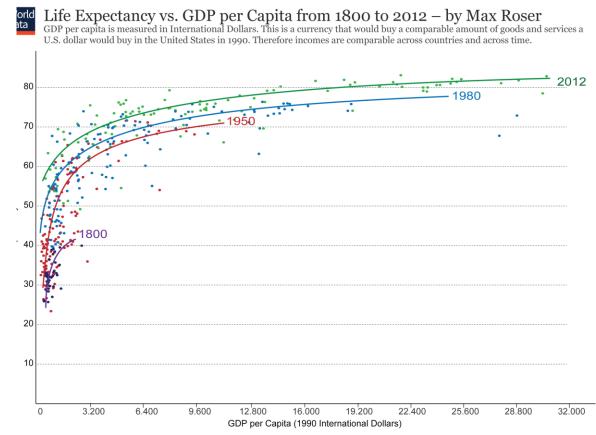
- The average expected life span of an individual
- Better health and welfare in MDCs = longer lives
- LDCs = early 40s
- MDCs= mid 70s

Life expectancy



GDP and Life Expectancy

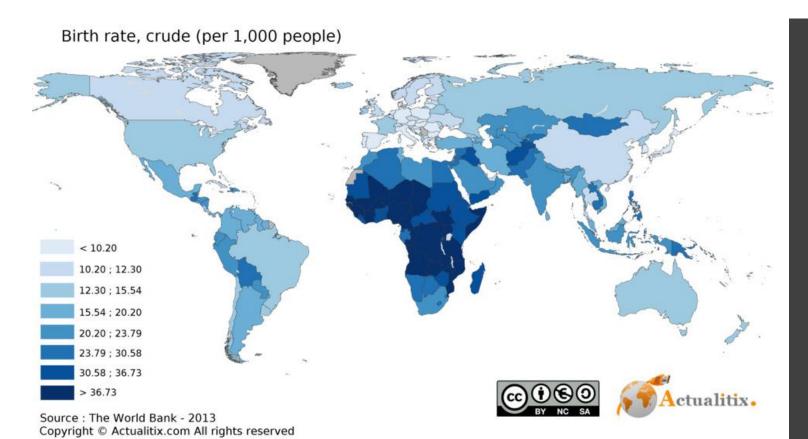
- The GDP per capita rates of a country are directly linked to demographic and social indicators.
- How has per capita GDP changed between 1800 and 2012?
- How has life expectancy changed as per capita GDP has increased?



Irces: Data on life expectancy are from Gapminder.org; data on GDP per capita are from the 'New Maddison Project Database' active data visualisation is available at OurWorldinData.org. There you find the raw data and more visualisations on this topic.

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Data shows per capita GDP and life expectancy in 1800, 1950, 1990, and 2012



Birth Rate (BR)

 The total number of live births in a year for every 1000 people

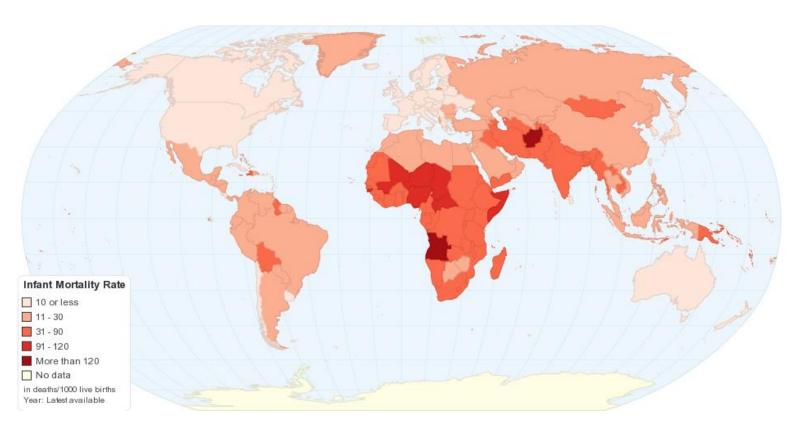
 LDCs have high birth rates due to economic activities (primary economic sectors)

LDCs =greater than 40
MDCs = less than 15



- Total number of deaths in a year per 1000 people
- NOT USED TO
 MEASURE
 DEVELOPMENT
- <u>Gives us idea of the</u> <u>standard of living /</u> <u>available health care</u>

Death Rate



- The total number of deaths in a year among infants under one year old for every 1000 live births
- LDCs = 10% or higher
- MDCs = less than 1%
- Why?
 - malnutrition
 - dehydration
 - access to health care

Infant Mortality Rates

Assignment

- Choose ONE of the countries listed on the assignment (word document)
- Use the CIA World Factbook (Internet resource) and find the following information for the country you selected.
- Submit your work by Thursday 5/14

