

I. Measures of Development

* Economic and Cultural Changes

* Economic development focuses on types of Jobs, income and economic output

* All figures converted to US dollars for comparison (per capita = per person)

* measuring wealth

- job structure of the labor force, consumption per capita, income distribution, energy use.

* Quality of Life

- Birth rate, death rate, fertility rate, infant mortality rate, life expectancy, literacy, caloric intake, gender inequality, school enrollment, and access to healthcare

A. Terms of Development

1. Economic level

a) low = low income

b) middle = middle income

c) high = high income

2. Economic Development

a) Low: Less Economically developed Countries

b) Middle: Emerging or Developing Economies

c) High: More " " "

3. Level of Industrialization

a) Low: Non Industrialized

b) Middle: Newly Industrialized (NIC)

c) High: Post Industrial

4. HDI

a) Low: Low HDI

b) Middle: Medium HDI

c) High: High + Very high HDI

5. Wallerstein World Systems Theory

a) Low: Periphery

b) Middle: Semi-Periphery

c) High: Core

6. Stages of Economic Growth (Rostow)

a) Low: Stages 1 & 2

b) Middle: Stage 3

c) High: Stage 4 & 5

B. Measuring Economic Development

1. LDCs = Primary Sector } sectoral distribution

2. MDC = Tertiary Sector }

3. Can look at annual income or total accumulated wealth, but has complications

a) Countries have different currencies: solve by converting everything to US dollars

b) Value of currencies change over time: have to pick a specific year

c) Prices vary from country to country:

i. Use Purchasing Power Parity: based on what an amount of money could buy.

C. Income Equality

1. Gini Coefficient: measures distribution of income within a population

a) 0-1, 0 = everyone is equal, 1 = most unequal

b) Developing have highest inequality

a) Developed have lower

D. Measuring Social Development

1. Life expectancy: # of years a person is anticipated to live.

a) high infant mortality rates would greatly affect this

b) low LE = not adequate nutrition + healthcare, low level of development

2. Education

a) Literacy Rate: % of population that can read + write @ 8th grade level

i above 99% = highly developed

ii 90% of world literate, but = 730 million who are not

E. The Gender Gap

1. Differences in privileges between males + females

a) Education opportunities, employment, wages, voting rights, healthcare, political empowerment, property rights, ability to drive a car, inheritance, and contraception

F. Gender Inequality Index (GII)

1. Reproductive health, empowerment, and labor market participation of women to determine a composite score.

a) Reproductive Health: Maternal Mortality Rates + Adolescent fertility rates

b) Empowerment: the share of government seats held by each sex

c) Labor Force: % in workforce over the age of 15.

G. The Human Development Index (HDI)

1. Combines one economic measure (GNI per capita) with several social measures

Ex: Life expectancy, Ave educational level.