

ncge

**National Council for
Geographic Education**

Three for Three

Week 29, Unit 7

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A SUPPLEMENT TO THE WEEKLY APHG BELL RINGERS SERIES

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Measures of Development Topic 7.3



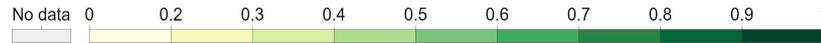
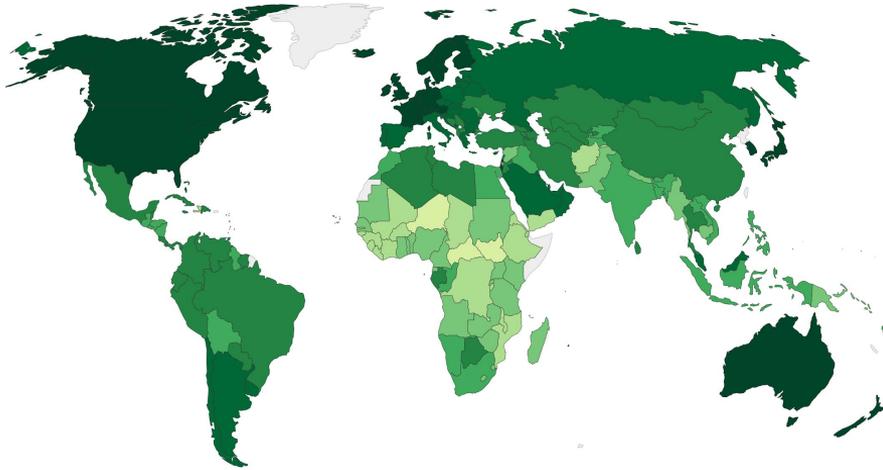
Our World
in Data

Human Development Index, 2017

The Human Development Index (HDI) is a summary measure of key dimensions of human development: a long and healthy life, a good education, and having a decent standard of living.

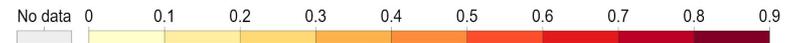
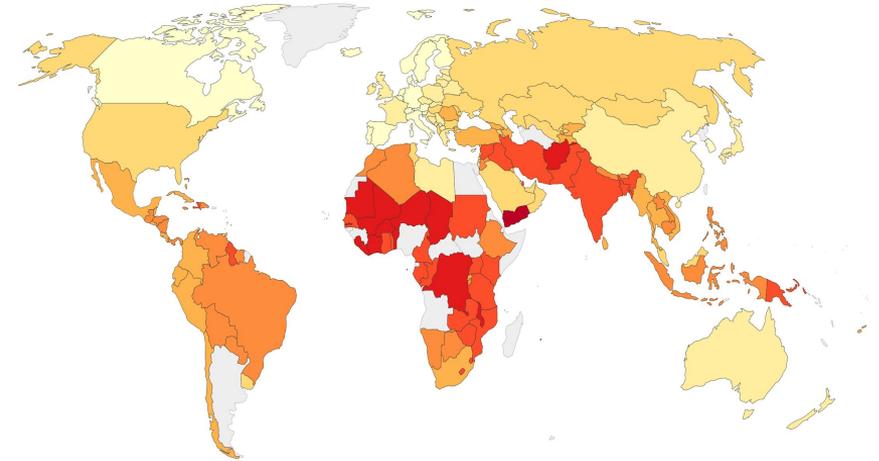
Gender Inequality Index from the Human Development Report, 2015

This index covers three dimensions: reproductive health, empowerment, and economic status. Scores are between 0-1 and higher values indicate higher inequalities.



Source: UNDP (2018)

OurWorldInData.org/human-development-in



Source: Human Development Report (2015)

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1. Identify the scale of analysis in the maps, and explain how you determined the answer.
2. What relationship do you see between levels of human development & gender inequality?
3. Which regions have the highest HDIs and lowest GIIs? What exception(s) do you see?

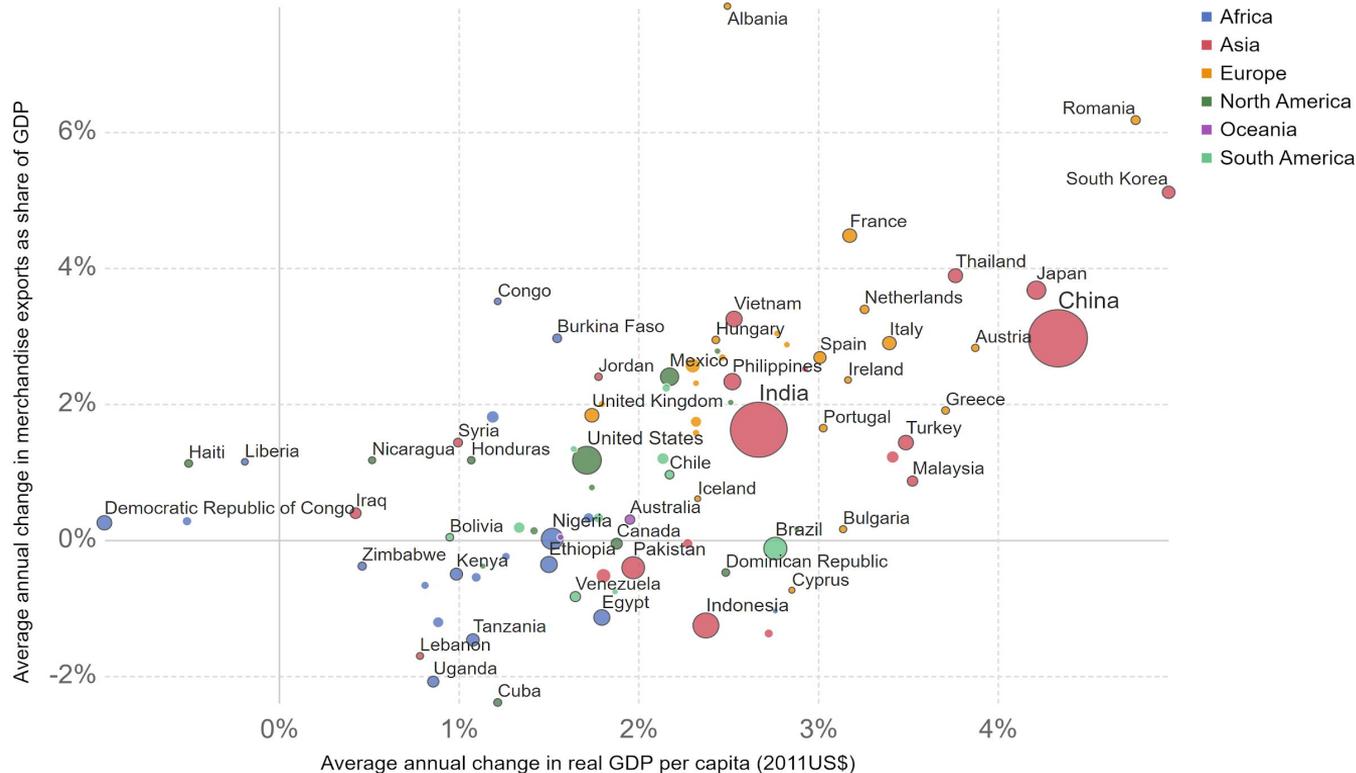
Trade & the World Economy 7.6



Growth of income and trade, 1945 to 2014

Average annual change in real GDP per capita vs Average annual change in export volumes.

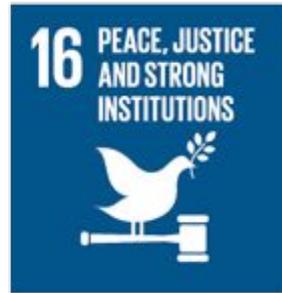
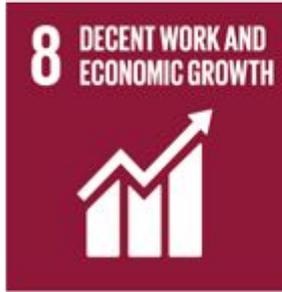
Our World
in Data



1. What relationship between international trade & per capita GDP is illustrated by the graph?

2. Explain this trend using the concept of comparative advantage.

Sustainable Development Topic 7.8



IDEAS FOR SLIDES

SLIDE 1

source: ourworldindata.org

suggested answers:

- 1) The scale of analysis is national. Data for individual countries is presented. (NOTE: Students, and some teachers, think that because the world is shown, the scale of analysis is global, but it's not. If you were analyzing data on a global scale, you would be looking at data for the world as a whole; for example, if the average HDI for the world were presented, that would be a global scale of analysis. While that data may be presented in some sources, it's generally not present in maps.)
- 2) There is an inverse relationship between human development and gender inequality. Countries that have higher levels of human development have lower levels of gender inequality.
- 3) In general, the highest HDIs/lowest GIIs are in North America, Europe, and Australia. The US has high human development but more gender inequality than several other countries with similar levels of human development. Ask students why they think this is, and have them focus on the measures used to generate the GII. Much of the difference can be attributed to reproductive health (maternal mortality in certain populations).

SLIDE 2

source: ourworldindata.org

suggested answers:

- 1) As countries export more, per capita GDP increases.
- 2) Comparative advantage is the ability to produce a good or service at a lower opportunity cost than someone else. When countries focus on producing what they are most efficient at producing, per capita GDP and people's overall standard of living increases.

SLIDE 3

source: un.org

suggested activities:

- ★ Have students group goals into 3-5 categories that make sense to them & explain their reasoning.
- ★ Have students group goals into those that are more pressing to less developed countries & those more relevant to more developed countries.
- ★ Have students consider the goals in terms of scale: which seem more achievable with individual people and communities working together, and which ones require government action and international cooperation?
- ★ Have students explain how each goal is related to the various units in AP Human Geography.

teacher resources for topic 7.8:

a cheesy earworm to introduce the SDGs: [We Love the SDGs](#)
[The Sustainable Development Goals Report 2019](#).

a whole atlas related to each of the SDGs: <http://datatopics.worldbank.org/sdgoalatlas/>



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