



Geography A Level Investigation Title:

Evaluate the impact of globalisation on the coronavirus pandemic

Task 1: In your own words write a one sentence definition of globalisation

Task 2: Interpreting information – What do these headlines/tweets have to do with globalisation?
Who wrote them? How reliable is the information?

 **The Philippine Star** ✓ @PhilippineStar · 4h
The Philippines has secured enough rice supply as Vietnam, its biggest source of imports, has resumed its export policy amid the coronavirus disease 2019 or COVID-19 pandemic.

 **Ibrahim Mohamed Solih** ✓ @ibusolih · 10m
During the **Covid19** crisis, India has been a true friend to Maldives. India's recent gift of essential food supplies is particularly helpful during these challenging times. Our sincere thanks to PM @narendramodi and the people of India for their friendship and generosity.

Coronavirus: airlines face meltdown as global travel bans multiply

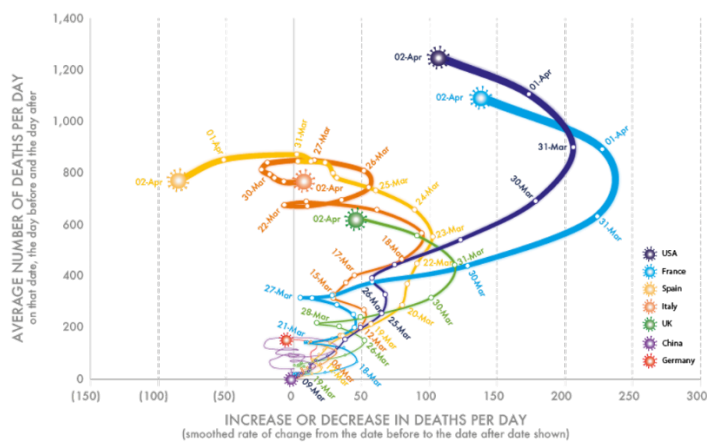
Due to the #COVID-19 pandemic, emissions data shows cleaner air in most metro areas in the world. In **Venice**, the **water** in the canals is almost crystal **clear**. With natural gas prices at 20-year lows – NOW is the time to #ShiftToGreen with low emission @CapstoneTurbine #CHP

Task 3: For each of the following factors, write down how this has had positive and negative impacts on the pandemic

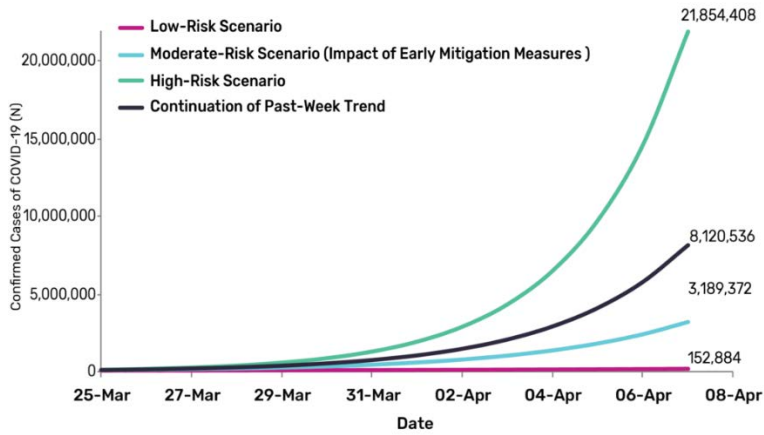
	Positive Impact	Negative Impact
Travel		
Media		
International Institutions – World Bank, Universities, WHO		
Global Trade		

Task 4: Scrutinising the data – with so many graphs being produced to report the coronavirus pandemic, we must always be careful to analyse and question the numbers we are given. Write down

1. What the graph is showing
2. Two things that are good about the graph
3. Three things that make the data questionable



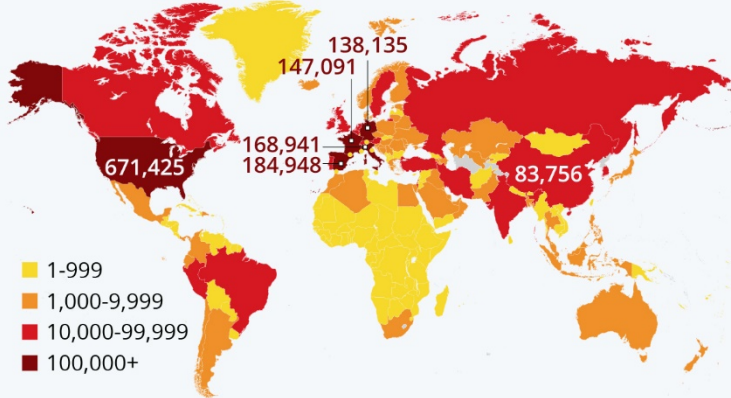
Two week COVID-19 forecast in the US



Source: GlobalData, Pharma Intelligence Center

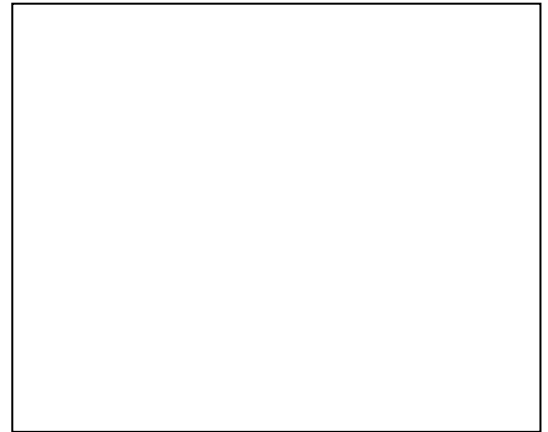
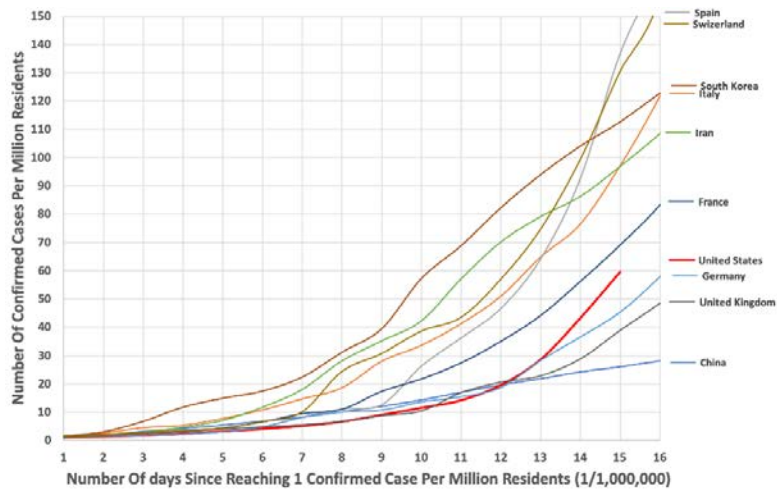
The Coronavirus is Almost Everywhere

Locations by number of confirmed COVID-19 cases

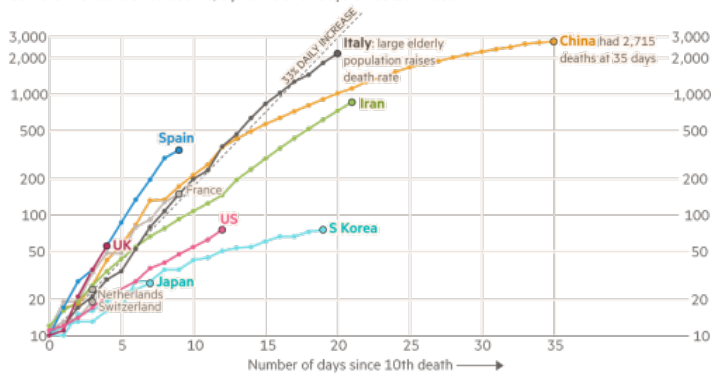


Hong Kong and Macau included in China figure. As of April 17, 2020 at 5 a.m. EST
Source: Johns Hopkins CSSE





Cumulative number of deaths, by number of days since 10th death



FT graphic: John Burn-Murdoch / @burnmurdoch
Source: FT analysis of Johns Hopkins University, CSSE; Worldometers. Data updated March 16, 20:00 GMT
© FT



Challenge: Is there a statistically significant correlation between coronavirus cases and level of globalisation?

Spearman's Rank Correlation Coefficient

Country	Globalisation Score	Rank	Coronavirus Deaths per Million	Rank	D	D2
Singapore	1		4			
Iran	62		80			
United Kingdom	12		472			
Russia	47		14			
China	51		3			
Germany	18		91			
Australia	8		4			
Peru	50		59			
Greece	32		14			
Italy	27		508			
New Zealand	11		4			

Step 1: Rank the globalisation scores with 1 being the lowest score and 11 being the highest score

Step 2: Rank the deaths per million with 1 being the lowest number and 11 being the highest number

Note: if there are multiple values of the same number you rank them all the same and then skip to the next number (i.e. if you had 3 numbers in rank 4 the next rank would be 6)

Step 3: Work out D – the difference between the two (it doesn't matter if they are positive or negative)

Step 4: D² – Square all the differences (Remembering: negative x negative = positive)

Step 5: Find the sum of D² (right hand column)

Step 6: In your scientific calculator, carry out this formula

This E shape means SUM TOTAL

$$r_s = 1 - \frac{6 \sum D^2}{n(n^2 - 1)}$$

You need to enter

1-6 x (SUM OF D² – number you got when you added up the right hand column)

Over

N (number of values) X (n²-1)

Summarise: Answer the following question based on what you have learnt

Evaluate the impact of globalisation on the coronavirus pandemic