

What is development?	
Development is an improvement in living standards through better use of resources.	
Economic	This is progress in economic growth through levels of industrialisation and use of technology.
Social	This is an improvement in people's standard of living. For example, clean water and electricity.
Environmental	This involves advances in the management and protection of the environment.
Measuring development	
These are used to compare and understand a country's level of development.	
Economic indicators examples	
Employment type	The proportion of the population working in primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary industries.
Gross Domestic Product per capita	This is the total value of goods and services produced in a country per person, per year.
Gross National Income per capita	An average of gross national income per person, per year in US dollars.
Social indicators examples	
Infant mortality	The number of children who die before reaching 1 per 1000 babies born.
Literacy rate	The percentage of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.
Life expectancy	The average lifespan of someone born in that country.
Mixed indicators	
Human Development Index (HDI)	A number that uses life expectancy, education level and income per person.

Variations in the level of development	
LICs	Poorest countries in the world. GNI per capita is low and most citizens have a low standard of living.
NEEs	These countries are getting richer as their economy is progressing from the primary industry to the secondary industry. Greater exports leads to better wages.
HICs	These countries are wealthy with a high GNI per capita and standards of living. These countries can spend money on services.





Causes of uneven development	
Development is globally uneven with most HICs located in Europe, North America and Oceania. Most NEEs are in Asia and South America, whilst most LICs are in Africa. Remember, development can also vary within countries too.	

Geography- Year 11 Knowledge Organiser – The Changing Economic World

Physical factors affecting uneven development	
Natural Resources	Natural Hazards
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Fuel sources such as oil. Minerals and metals for fuel. Availability for timber. Access to safe water. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Risk of tectonic hazards. Benefits from volcanic material and floodwater. Frequent hazards undermines redevelopment.
Climate	Location/Terrain
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Reliability of rainfall to benefit farming. Extreme climates limit industry and affects health. Climate can attract tourists. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Landlocked countries may find trade difficulties. Mountainous terrain makes farming difficult. Scenery attracts tourists.

Human factors affecting uneven development	
Aid	Trade
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Aid can help some countries develop key projects for infrastructure faster. Aid can improve services such as schools, hospitals and roads. Too much reliance on aid might stop other trade links becoming established. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Countries that export more than they import have a trade surplus. This can improve the national economy. Having good trade relationships. Trading goods and services is more profitable than raw materials.
Education	Health
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education creates a skilled workforce meaning more goods and services are produced. Educated people earn more money, meaning they also pay more taxes. This money can help develop the country in the future. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lack of clean water and poor healthcare means a large number of people suffer from diseases. People who are ill cannot work so there is little contribution to the economy. More money on healthcare means less spent on development.
Politics	History
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Corruption in local and national governments. The stability of the government can effect the country's ability to trade. Ability of the country to invest into services and infrastructure. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Colonialism has helped Europe develop, but slowed down development in many other countries. Countries that went through industrialisation a while ago, have now develop further.
Consequences of Uneven Development	
Levels of development are different in different countries. This uneven development has consequences for countries, especially in wealth, health and migration.	
Wealth	People in more developed countries have higher incomes than less developed countries.
Health	Better healthcare means that people in more developed countries live longer than those in less developed countries.
Migration	If nearby countries have higher levels of development or are secure, people will move to seek better opportunities and standard of living.

Reducing the Global Development Gap		CS: Reducing the Development Gap In Jamaica	
<p>Microfinance Loans</p> <p>This involves people in LICs receiving small loans from traditional banks.</p> <p>+ Loans enable people to begin their own businesses</p> <p>- Its not clear they can reduce poverty at a large scale.</p>	<p>Foreign-direct investment</p> <p>This is when one country buys property or infrastructure in another country.</p> <p>+ Leads to better access to finance, technology & expertise.</p> <p>- Investment can come with strings attached that country's will need to comply with.</p>	<p>Location and Background</p> <p>Jamaica is a LIC island nation part of the Caribbean. Location makes Jamaica an attractive place for visitors to explore the tropical blue seas, skies and palm filled sandy beaches</p>	 
<p>Aid</p> <p>This is given by one country to another as money or resources.</p> <p>+ Improve literacy rates, building dams, improving agriculture.</p> <p>- Can be wasted by corrupt governments or they can become too reliant on aid.</p>	<p>Debt Relief</p> <p>This is when a country's debt is cancelled or interest rates are lowered.</p> <p>+ Means more money can be spent on development.</p> <p>- Locals might not always get a say. Some aid can be tied under condition from donor country.</p>	<p>Tourist economy</p> <p>-In 2015, 2.12 million visited.</p> <p>-Tourism contributes 27% of GDP and will increase to 38% by 2025.</p> <p>-130,000 jobs rely on tourism.</p> <p>-Global recession 2008 caused a decline in tourism. Now tourism is beginning to recover.</p>	<p>Multiplier effect</p> <p>-Jobs from tourism have meant more money has been spent in shops and other businesses.</p> <p>-Government has invested in infrastructure to support tourism.</p> <p>-New sewage treatment plants have reduced pollution.</p>
<p>Fair trade</p> <p>This is a movement where farmers get a fair price for the goods produced.</p> <p>+ Paid fairly so they can develop schools & health centres.</p> <p>-Only a tiny proportion of the extra money reaches producers.</p>	<p>Technology</p> <p>Includes tools, machines and affordable equipment that improve quality of life.</p> <p>+ Renewable energy is less expensive and polluting.</p> <p>- Requires initial investment and skills in operating technology</p>	<p>Development Problems</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Tourists do not always spend much money outside their resorts. - Infrastructure improvements have not spread to the whole island. - Many people in Jamaica still live in poor quality housing and lack basic services such as healthcare. 	







Activities

1. To what extent is the HDI the most effective measure of development?
2. Use a range of development indicators to explain the difference between standard of living and quality of life.
3. Evaluate how far economic development can be linked to the DTM.
4. Compare the population structure of an LIC Or NEE with one of a HIC.
5. Explain the link between trade and the development gap.
6. How does uneven development lead to disparities of global wealth
7. How does uneven development cause international migration?
8. How can industrial development reduce the development gap?
9. Explain why the use of aid must be sustainable if it is to be effective in raising a poor country's level of development.
10. How can debt relief help to improve the status of woman?

Case Study: Economic Development in Nigeria																					
<div>Location & Importance</div> <p>Nigeria is a NEE in West Africa. Nigeria is just north of the Equator and experiences a range of environments. Nigeria is the most populous and economically powerful country in Africa. Economic growth has been based on oil exports.</p>																					
<div>Influences upon Nigeria's development</div> <table> <tr> <th>Political</th><th>Social</th></tr> <tr> <td> <p>Suffered instability with a civil war between 1967-1970.</p> <p>From 1999, the country became stable with free and fair elections.</p> <p>Stability has encouraged global investment from China and USA.</p> </td><td> <p>Nigeria is a multi-cultural, multi-faith society. Although mostly a strength, diversity has caused regional conflicts from groups such as the Boko Haram terrorists.</p> </td></tr> <tr> <th>Cultural</th><th>Industrial Structures</th></tr> <tr> <td> <p>Nigeria's diversity has created rich and varied artistic culture.</p> <p>The country has a rich music, literacy and film industry (i.e. Nollywood).</p> <p>A successful national football side.</p> </td><td> <p>Once mainly based on agriculture, 50% of its economy is now manufacturing and services. A thriving manufacturing industry is increasing foreign investment and employment opportunities.</p> </td></tr> <tr> <th>The role of TNCs</th><th>Changing Relationships</th></tr> <tr> <td> <p>TNCs such as Shell have played an important role in its economy.</p> <p>+ Investment has increased employment and income.</p> <p>- Profits move to HICs.</p> <p>- Many oil spills have damaged fragile environments.</p> </td><td> <p>Nigeria plays a leading role with the African Union and UN.</p> <p>Growing links with China with huge investment in infrastructure.</p> <p>Main import includes petrol from the EU, cars from Brazil and phones from China.</p> </td></tr> <tr> <th>Environmental Impacts</th><th>Aid & Debt relief</th></tr> <tr> <td> <p>The 2008/09 oil spills devastated swamps and its ecosystems.</p> <p>Industry has caused toxic chemicals to be discharged in open sewers - risking human health.</p> <p>80% of forest have been cut down. This also increases CO² emissions.</p> </td><td> <p>+ Receives \$5billion per year in aid.</p> <p>+ Aid groups (ActionAid) have improved health centres, provided anti-mosquito nets and helped to protect people against AIDS/HIV.</p> <p>- Some aid fails to reach the people who need it due to corruption.</p> </td></tr> <tr> <th colspan="2">Effects of Economic Development</th></tr> <tr> <td colspan="2"> <p>Life expectancy has increased from 46 to 53 years. 64% have access to safe water. Typical schooling years has increased from 7 to 9.</p> </td></tr> </table>		Political	Social	<p>Suffered instability with a civil war between 1967-1970.</p> <p>From 1999, the country became stable with free and fair elections.</p> <p>Stability has encouraged global investment from China and USA.</p>	<p>Nigeria is a multi-cultural, multi-faith society. Although mostly a strength, diversity has caused regional conflicts from groups such as the Boko Haram terrorists.</p>	Cultural	Industrial Structures	<p>Nigeria's diversity has created rich and varied artistic culture.</p> <p>The country has a rich music, literacy and film industry (i.e. Nollywood).</p> <p>A successful national football side.</p>	<p>Once mainly based on agriculture, 50% of its economy is now manufacturing and services. A thriving manufacturing industry is increasing foreign investment and employment opportunities.</p>	The role of TNCs	Changing Relationships	<p>TNCs such as Shell have played an important role in its economy.</p> <p>+ Investment has increased employment and income.</p> <p>- Profits move to HICs.</p> <p>- Many oil spills have damaged fragile environments.</p>	<p>Nigeria plays a leading role with the African Union and UN.</p> <p>Growing links with China with huge investment in infrastructure.</p> <p>Main import includes petrol from the EU, cars from Brazil and phones from China.</p>	Environmental Impacts	Aid & Debt relief	<p>The 2008/09 oil spills devastated swamps and its ecosystems.</p> <p>Industry has caused toxic chemicals to be discharged in open sewers - risking human health.</p> <p>80% of forest have been cut down. This also increases CO² emissions.</p>	<p>+ Receives \$5billion per year in aid.</p> <p>+ Aid groups (ActionAid) have improved health centres, provided anti-mosquito nets and helped to protect people against AIDS/HIV.</p> <p>- Some aid fails to reach the people who need it due to corruption.</p>	Effects of Economic Development		<p>Life expectancy has increased from 46 to 53 years. 64% have access to safe water. Typical schooling years has increased from 7 to 9.</p>	
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“Evaluate to what extent, economic development has improved the quality of people's lives in Nigeria”

“Suggest how the UK benefits economically and politically from its membership from the commonwealth”

Case Study: Economic Change in the UK 	
UK in the Wider World <p>The UK has one of the largest economies in the world.</p> <p>The UK has huge political, economic and cultural influences.</p> <p>The UK is highly regarded for its fairness and tolerance.</p> <p>The UK has global transport links i.e. Heathrow and the Eurostar.</p>	
Causes of Economic Change <p>De-industrialisation and the decline of the UK's industrial base.</p> <p>Globalisation has meant many industries have moved overseas, where labour costs are lower.</p> <p>Government investing in supporting vital businesses.</p>	Towards Post-Industrial <p>The quaternary industry has increased, whilst secondary has decreased.</p> <p>Numbers in primary and tertiary industry has stayed the steady.</p> <p>Big increase in professional and technical jobs.</p>
Developments of Science Parks  <p>Science Parks are groups of scientific and technical knowledge based businesses on a single site.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Access to transport routes. • Highly educated workers. • Staff benefit from attractive working conditions. • Attracts clusters of related high-tech businesses. 	CS: UK Car Industry  <p>Every year the UK makes 1.5 million cars. These factories are owned by large TNCs. i.e. Nissan.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 7% of energy used there factories is from wind energy. • New cars are more energy efficient and lighter. • Nissan produces electric and hybrid cars.
Change to a Rural Landscape 	
Social <p>Rising house prices have caused tensions in villages.</p> <p>Villages are unpopulated during the day causing loss of identity.</p> <p>Resentment towards poor migrant communities.</p>	Economic <p>Lack of affordable housing for local first time buyers.</p> <p>Sales of farmland has increased rural unemployment.</p> <p>Influx of poor migrants puts pressures on local services.</p>
Improvements to Transport  <p>A £15 billion 'Road Improvement Strategy'. This will involve 10 new roads and 1,600 extra lanes.</p> <p>£50 billion HS2 railway to improve connections between key UK cities.</p> <p>£18 billion on Heathrow's controversial third runway.</p> <p>UK has many large ports for importing and exporting goods.</p>	UK North/South Divide <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Wages are lower in the North. - Health is better in the South. - Education is worse in the North. + The government is aiming to support a Northern Powerhouse project to resolve regional differences. + More devolving of powers to disadvantaged regions.

Resource Challenges			Food in the UK		Water in the UK	
Resources are things that humans require for life or to make our lives easier. Humans are becoming increasingly dependent on exploiting these resources, and as a result they are in high demand.			Growing Demand		Growing Demand	
Significance of Water			Impact of Demand		Deficit and Surplus	
Resources such as food, energy and water are what is needed for basic human development.			Foods can travel long distances (food miles). Importing food adds to our carbon footprint. + Supports workers with an income + Supports families in LICs. + Taxes from farmers' incomes contribute to local services. - Less land for locals to grow their own food. - Farmers exposed to chemicals.		The average water used per household has risen by 70%. This growing demand is predicted to increase by 5% by 2020. This is due to: <ul style="list-style-type: none">A growing UK population.Water-intensive appliances.Showers and baths taken.Industrial and leisure use.Watering greenhouses.	
FOOD	WATER	ENERGY	Agribusiness	Sustainable Foods	Pollution and Quality	Water stress in the UK
Without enough nutritious food, people can become malnourished. This can make them ill. This can prevent people working or receiving education.	People need a supply of clean and safe water for drinking, cooking and washing. Water is also needed for food, clothes and other products.	A good supply of energy is needed for a basic standard of living. People need light and heat for cooking or to stay warm. It is also needed for industry.	Farming is being treated like a large industrial business. This is increasing food production. + Intensive farming maximises the amount of food produced. + Using machinery which increases the farms efficiency. - Only employs a small number of workers. - Chemicals used on farms damages the habitats and wildlife.	Organic foods that have little impact on the environment and are healthier have been rising. Local food sourcing is also rising in popularity. <ul style="list-style-type: none">Reduces emissions by only eating food from the UK.Buying locally sourced food supports local shops and farms.A third of people grow their own food.	Cause and effects include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Chemical run-off from farmland can destroy habitats and kills animals.Oil from boats and ships poisons wildlife.Untreated waste from industries creates unsafe drinking water.Sewage containing bacteria spreads infectious diseases.	
Demand outstripping supply						
The demand for resources like food, water and energy is rising so quickly that supply cannot always keep up. Importantly, access to these resources vary dramatically in different locations						
1. Population Growth		2. Economic Development				
<ul style="list-style-type: none">Currently the global population is 7.3 billion.Global population has risen exponentially this century.Global population is expected to reach 9 billion by 2050.With more people, the demand for food, water, energy, jobs and space will increase.		<ul style="list-style-type: none">As LICs and NEEs develop further, they require more energy for industry.LICs and NEEs want similar lifestyles to HICs, therefore they will need to consume more resources.Development means more water is required for food production as diets improve.				
Resource Reliance Graph						
Consumption – The act of using up resources or purchasing goods and produce. Carry Capacity – A maximum number of species that can be supported.						
Resource consumption exceeds Earth's ability to provide!						
3. Changing Technology and Employment						
<ul style="list-style-type: none">The demand for resources has driven the need for new technology to reach or gain more resources.More people in the secondary and tertiary industry has increased the demand for resources required for electronics and robotics.						
			Energy in the UK		Management	
			Growing Demand		Water Transfer	
			The UK consumes less energy than compared to the 1970s despite a smaller population. This is due to the decline of industry.		UK has strict laws that limits the amount of discharge from factories and farms. Education campaigns to inform what can be disposed of safely. Waste water treatment plants remove dangerous elements to then be used for safe drinking. Pollution traps catch and filter pollutants.	
			Energy Mix		Water Transfer	
			The majority of UK's energy mix comes from fossil fuels. By 2020, the UK aims for 15% of its energy to come from renewable sources. These renewable sources do not contribute to climate change.		Water transfer involves moving water through pipes from areas of surplus (Wales) to areas of deficit (London). Opposition includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Effects on land and wildlife.High maintenance costs.The amount of energy required to move water over long distances.	
			Changes in Energy Mix		Energy in the UK (continued)	
			<ul style="list-style-type: none">75% of the UK's oil and gas has been used up.Coal consumption has declined.UK has become too dependent on imported energy.		Significance of Renewables	
					Exploitation	
					Nuclear	
					New plants provide job opportunities. Problems with safety and possible harm to wildlife. Nuclear plants are expensive.	
					Wind Farm	
					Locals have low energy bills. Reduces carbon footprint. Construction cost is high. Visual impacts on landscape. Noise from wind turbines.	