

The changing economic world

Student workbook



Student name:

Specification checklist:

Key idea	Specification content	Confidence   
There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.	Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.	
	Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).	
	Limitations of economic and social measures.	
	Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.	
	Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.	
	Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.	
Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.	An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.	
	An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.	
Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change.	<p>A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country the environmental impacts of economic development the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population. 	

Major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.	Economic futures in the UK: Causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies	
	Moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks	
	Impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable	
	Social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline	
	Improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity	
	The north-south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences	
	The place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: The European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.	

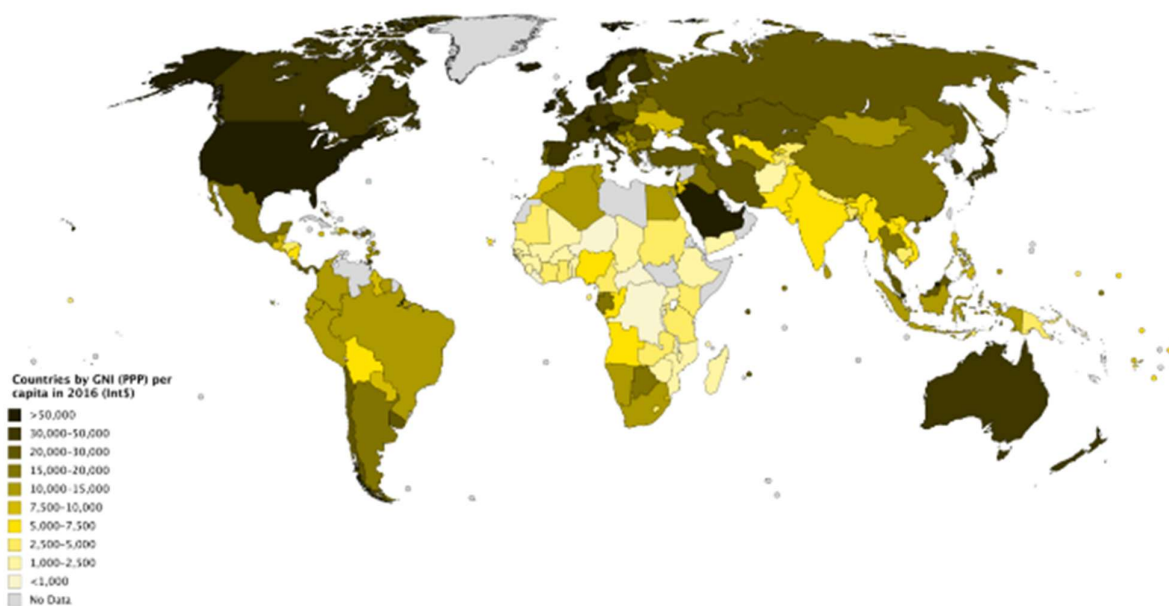


What do I need to know?	Different ways of classifying parts of the world according to their level of economic development and quality of life.
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Key term	Definition	How could you use this effectively in a sentence?
Development		
Development gap		
Standard of living		
Quality of life		

Standard of living is a measure of economic wellbeing. Standard of living can easily be measured by adding up the monetary value of our possessions and our jobs.

What development indicator could we use to measure standard of living?



Gross national income (GNI) - The total value of goods and services produced by a country, plus all money earned from and paid to other countries. Expressed by head (per capita) of the population.

Task: Use the map on the previous page to answer the following questions.

Question	Answer
Which continent has the highest GNI per capita?	
Which continent has the lowest GNI per capita?	
Give an example of a HIC, what is their GNI?	
Give an example of a NEE, what is their GNI?	
Give an example of a LIC, what is their GNI?	

Assess the usefulness of using GNI per capita as a measure of development (6)



What are the pros and cons?
Come to a **judgement!**

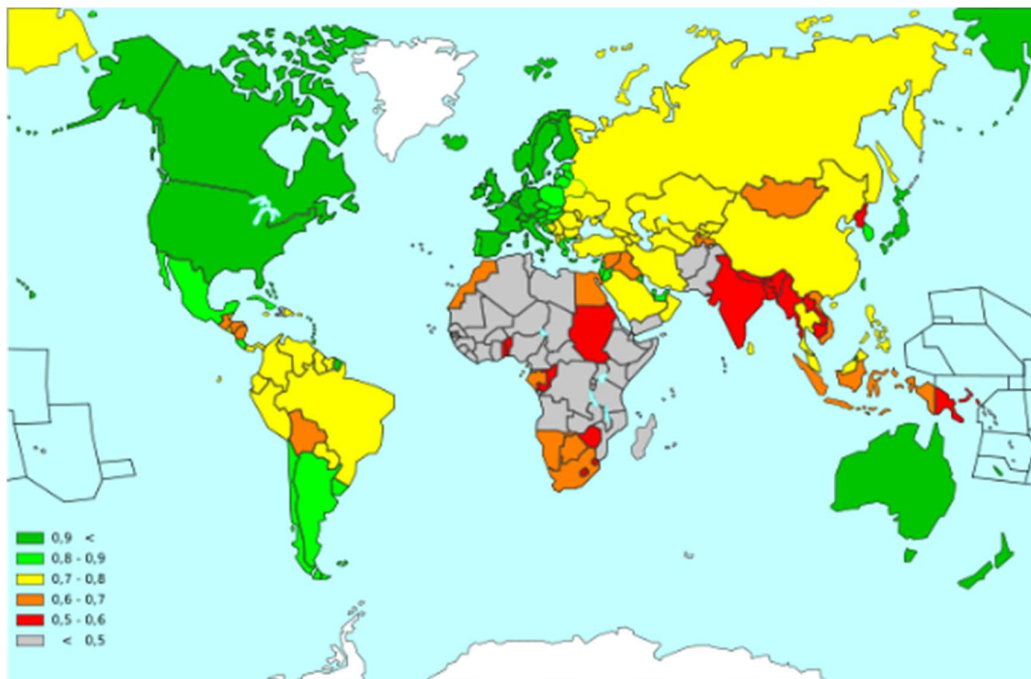
Always try to support with **examples!**

Pros / advantages / benefits	Cons / disadvantages / drawbacks

Overall / to finalise / in conclusion ... Is it useful or not? **Justify** (give reasons why or why not).

We can measure **quality of life**. This is more difficult to measure than standard of living since it includes economic, social, physical, political, and spiritual well-being. How we rate our quality of life may be different for each individual since many of the factors deal with personal beliefs or ideologies.

How could we measure quality of life?



Human Development Index (HDI) - A composite measure of development made up of life expectancy at birth, number of years in education and GNI, devised by the UN to show how people are benefitting from a country's economic growth. A country is given a score out of 1, the closer to 1 it is, the more highly developed.

Task: Use the map above to answer the following questions.

Question	Answer
Which continent has the highest HDI?	
Which continent has the lowest HDI?	
Give an example of a country with a high HDI, what is it?	
Give an example of a country with a low HIS, what is it?	

Evaluate the use of HDI as a measure of quality of life (6)



Again, what are the pros and cons?
Come to a **judgement** but need to link
to QoL - how can it assess wellbeing?

Always try to support with **examples!**

Pros	Cons	How does it link (or not) to wellbeing?

Overall / to finalise / in conclusion.... Can we use HDI to measure quality of life? **Justify** (give reasons why or why not).

What do I need to know?

Different economic and social measures of development: gross national income (GNI) per head, birth and death rates, infant mortality, life expectancy, people per doctor, literacy rates, access to safe water, Human Development Index (HDI).
Limitations of economic and social measures.

Country	GNI per head (US\$)	HDI	Birth rate (per 1000 per year)	Death rate (per 1000 per year)	Infant mortality (per 1000 per year)	Number of doctors (per 1000 people)	Literacy rate	% of pop with access to clean water
UK	43 430	0.907	12.17	9.35	4.38	2.8	99.0	100
Nigeria	2 970	0.514	37.64	12.90	72.70	0.40	59.6	69
Zimbabwe	840	0.509	32.26	10.13	26.11	0.10	86.5	77



Key term	Definition	Would this be low or high in a HIC? Why?	Would this be low or high in a LIC? Why?	Advantages of this measure	Disadvantages of this measure	How could it be improved?
Gross national income (GNI) per capita	Total value of goods and services produced by a country, plus all money earned from and paid to other countries.					
Birth rate						
Death rate						

Key term	Definition	Would this be low or high in a HIC? Why?	Would this be low or high in a LIC? Why?	Advantages of this measure	Disadvantages of this measure	How could it be improved?
Infant mortality rate						
Life expectancy						
People per doctor						

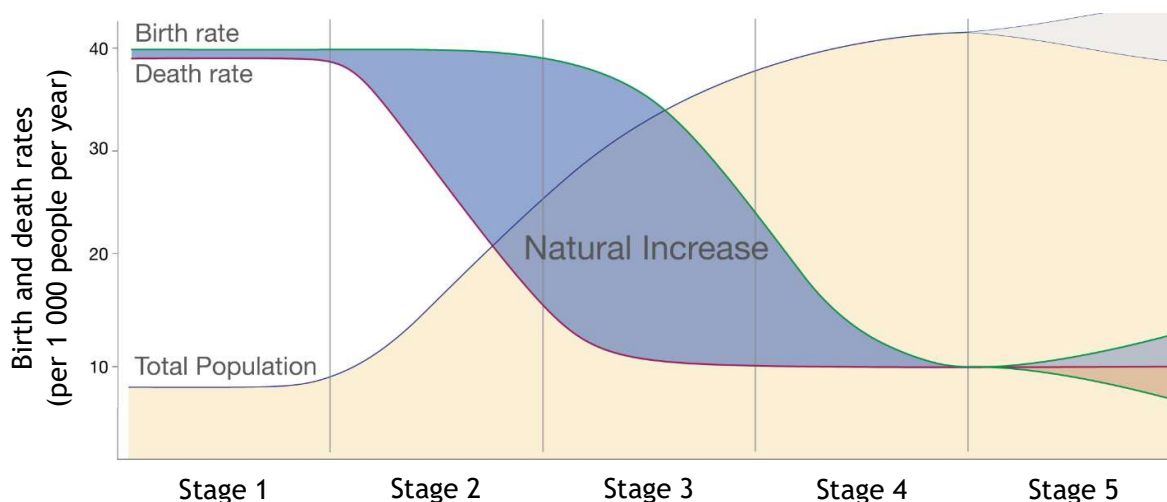
Key term	Definition	Would this be low or high in a HIC? Why?	Would this be low or high in a LIC? Why?	Advantages of this measure	Disadvantages of this measure	How could it be improved?
Literacy rates						
Access to safe water						
Human development index (HDI)						

What do I need to know?

Link between stages of the Demographic Transition Model and the level of development.

What is the Demographic Transition Model (DTM)?

- The DTM is a model used by geographers to describe the relationship between birth rates and death rates and how that relationship changes over time for countries.
- The model is based on the experience of the changes that took place in Britain and other industrialised countries during the 19th and 20th century.
- The model was purely a descriptive model with 4 stages. It showed what had happened. However, the model began to be used as a predictive model. It was suggested that all countries pass will through similar demographic transition stages or population cycles.



Using your notes and the diagram above, complete the table on the next page to help you describe and explain the different stages of the demographic transition model. In each case, try to give an example of a country at this stage and suggest its level of development.



Add the names of each of the stages ...	Birth rate	Death rate	Total population	Example country and how this shows its level of economic development?
Stage 1	Describe:			
	Explain:			
Stage 2	Describe:			
	Explain:			
Stage 3	Describe:			
	Explain:			
Stage 4	Describe:			
	Explain:			
Stage 5	Describe:			
	Explain:			

What do I need to know?

Causes of uneven development: physical, economic and historical.

Task: Create a mind map showing the causes of uneven development. Remember to develop your points, e.g. how do they impact HICs and LICs differently?

What do I need to know?

Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.

Task: Make notes under the following three headings about the consequences of uneven development. Remember to develop your points, e.g. suggest whether the consequence is positive or negative.

Wealth	Health	International migration

What do I need to know?	An overview of the strategies used to reduce the development gap: investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.
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Strategy and what is it?	How does it reduce the development gap?	Advantages	Disadvantages	Overall, is it useful or not? Justify your choice ...
Investment				
Industrial development				
Tourism				
Aid				
Intermediate technology				
Fairtrade				
Debt relief				
Microfinance loans				

Task: There are two main approaches to reducing the development gap. Categorise the approaches in the table on the previous page based on whether they are top down or bottom up (add these into the examples section of the table below under the definitions).

Top down	Bottom up
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Large scale projects that require large inputs of money, expensive equipment and technology. These are usually organised by governments, global institutions like the International Monetary Fund and transnational corporations. • The benefits should trickle down throughout the economy so everyone gains. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small scale investments to individuals or small businesses. • People earn more money which they spend in the local economy, hence others benefit too.
Examples of this approach:	Examples of this approach:

Task: Which two approaches do you think would be most successful in improving a LICs level of development? Justify your choices.

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What do I need to know?

An example of how the growth of tourism in an LIC or NEE helps to reduce the development gap.

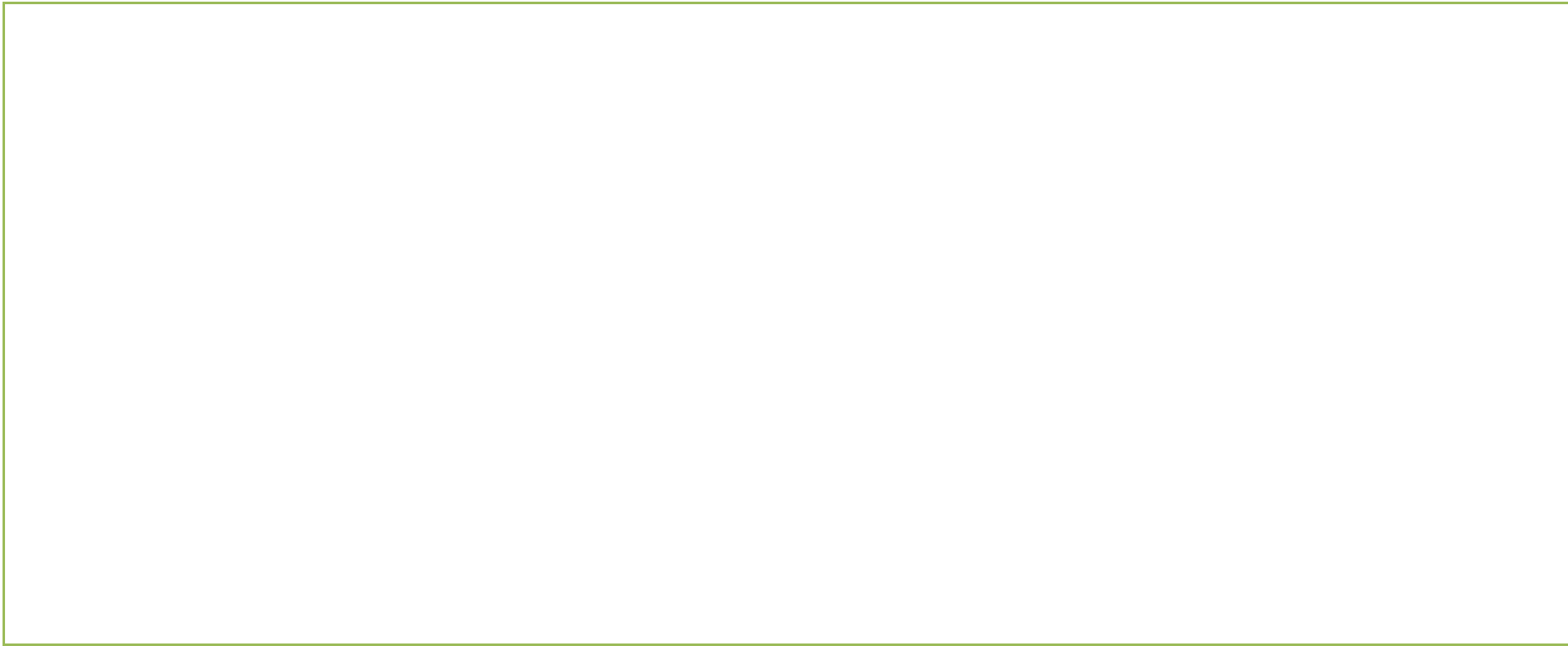
Name of chosen case study:

Describe the location of your chosen case study:

Task: What are the physical and human features attracting people to this location? List as many as you can in the table below and explain why they attract tourists.

Physical attractions	Human attractions

Task: Create a mind map showing the impacts of tourism on your chosen location. Firstly categorise the impacts into social, economic and environmental, then decide if they have a positive or negative impact. You could show this using colour-code or a symbol.



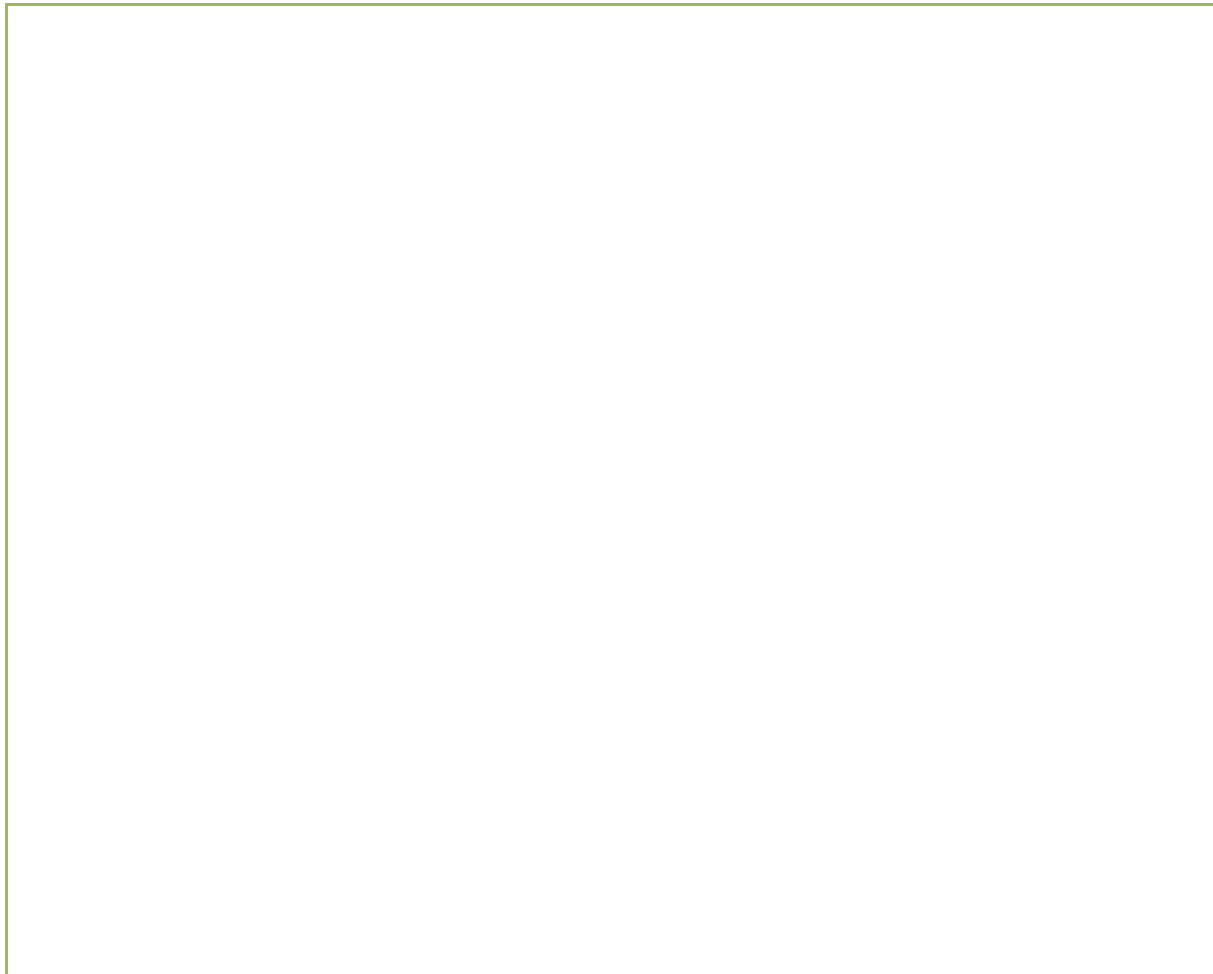
Evaluation:

In my opinion, I think tourism has / has not been successful in reducing the development gap in because
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<p>What do I need to know?</p>	<p>A case study of one LIC or NEE to illustrate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • the location and importance of the country, regionally and globally • the wider political, social, cultural and environmental context within which the country is placed • the changing industrial structure. The balance between different sectors of the economy. How manufacturing industry can stimulate economic development • the role of transnational corporations (TNCs) in relation to industrial development. Advantages and disadvantages of TNC(s) to the host country • the changing political and trading relationships with the wider world • international aid: types of aid, impacts of aid on the receiving country • the environmental impacts of economic development • the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population
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Name of chosen case study:

Task: Below add notes (a mind map or a table) about the national and global importance of your country. Categorise these into political, social, cultural and environmental features.



Task: Complete the table below to show the changing industrial structure of your chosen country.

Sector	Increased or decreased (quote data)	Explain - why has it increased or decreased?
Primary (agriculture)		
Secondary (industry)		
Tertiary (services)		

Can you sketch below the changes which have occurred to the employment structure of your chosen country?
(This will probably take the form of pie charts)

Task: For your chosen case study country, what role do TNCs play in relation to industrial development and what advantages and disadvantages they bring?

General information: What is a TNC?

A TNC is a large company that operates in several different countries globally.

They usually have their headquarters (HQ) in a HIC. The production plants are usually located in LIC or NEEs, in order to take advantage of:

- lower tax incentives
- cheaper labour
- laxer environmental laws
- access to a wider market.

Around 40 TNCs operate in Nigeria.

Name of chosen case study:

Advantages for the host country	Disadvantages for the host country

Extension:

Categorise these advantages and disadvantages into socio-economic and environmental according to the key below:

Socio-economic

☐

Environmental

☐

Task: For your chosen case study country answer the following questions regarding aid.

1. Give three reasons why your country needs aid.

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2. What are the main types of aid your country receives? Can you define these?

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3. What aid does the UK give this country (and who does it come from)?

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4. What are the pros and cons of giving aid on the receiving country? Add your thoughts to the diagram below.

Pros	Cons
	

Task: For your chosen country add any environmental impacts which are outcomes of economic development to the table below and then complete the remaining columns in as much detail as you can.

Environmental issue (can you define it?)	Causes of this problem?	Impact of the problem?

Summary task:

Can you summarise the effects of economic development on quality of life for the population of your chosen country?

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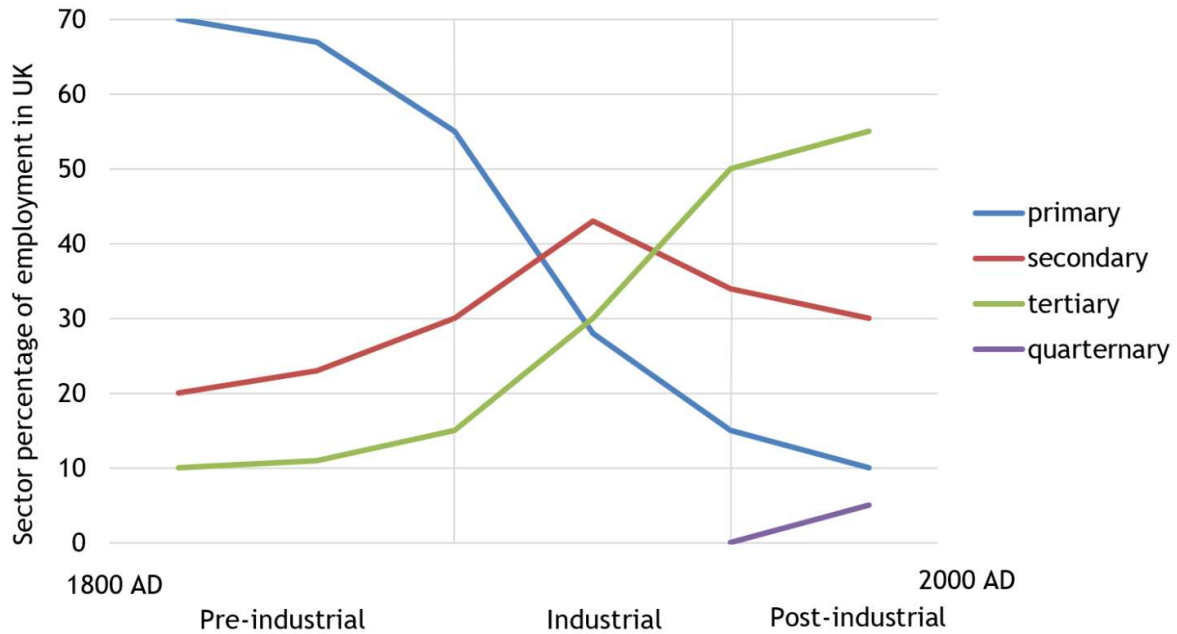
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What do I need to know?

Economic futures in the UK.

Causes of economic change: de-industrialisation and decline of traditional industrial base, globalisation and government policies.



Type of employment (including a definition)	Describe the changes (quote data)	Explain (give reasons) for the changes
Primary		
Secondary		
Tertiary		
Quaternary		

Causes of economic change:

Task: What are the main causes of economic change in the UK? Aim for two causes in each box!

De-industrialisation	Globalisation	Government policies

Which has had the biggest impact and why? Give your opinion!

What do I need to know?

Moving towards a post-industrial economy: development of information technology, service industries, finance, research, science and business parks.

What is a 'post-industrial economy'?

A **post-industrial economy** is the economy of many economically developed countries where most employment is now in service industries.

Task: Using your knowledge of the post-industrial economy in the UK, fill in the table below to explain the changes that have taken place and why.

Type of post-industrial industry	Why has it developed in the UK?	How important is it to the UK?
Information technology		
Service industries		
Finance		
Research		
Business and science parks		

What do I need to know?	Impacts of industry on the physical environment. An example of how modern industrial development can be more environmentally sustainable.
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Name of chosen case study:

	Impact of modern industry on the environment	How are they reducing their impact on the environment?
Soils	Heavy metals such as mercury and lead used in industry can pollute and degrade soils for years into the future.	
Water	Waste products from industries can often be taken to landfill, where they leach into the ground water.	
Atmosphere	CO ₂ can be released from industrial practices, as well as dioxins, that can impact the immune system and even cause cancer.	
Ecology	Habitats are often destroyed with the opening or expansion of industries, reducing bio-diversity.	
Landscape	Manufacturing plants and quarries can scar the landscape permanently and remove natural features.	

What do I need to know?

Social and economic changes in the rural landscape in one area of population growth and one area of population decline.

Name of chosen case studies:

1. Example for area of rural population growth:
2. Example for area of rural population decline:

	Area of rural growth	Area of rural decline
Where is this rural area located? Include: nearest major settlements and distances.		
What services does this area have? Include: infrastructure (named roads etc.)		
What have been the social impacts of growth or decline? Aim for at least two.		
What have been the economic impacts of growth or decline? Aim for at least two.		

What do I need to know?	Improvements and new developments in road and rail infrastructure, port and airport capacity.
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	What is being done?	Where is it being done?	How will it help the UK?
Airport developments			
Railway developments			
Port developments			
Road developments			

What do I need to know?

The north-south divide. Strategies used in an attempt to resolve regional differences.

What is the north-south divide?

This refers to the real and perceived cultural and economic differences between the north and the south of the UK.

Is there one?

	North East	North West	Yorkshire & Humber	South West	South East
Average wage	£24 000	£25 000	£24 000	£25 000	£28 000
Unemployment %	9.9	6.9	7.3	4.9	4.4
Poverty %	21	22	22	18	18
Life expectancy against average	-1.3 years	-1.4 years	-0.8 years	+0.9 years	+1.2 years

Task: Using the data in the table above, answer the following questions.

- Which region has the highest average annual wage?
- Which region has the highest percentage unemployment?
- Which regions have the highest and lowest poverty percentage?
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.....
- In which regions do people live longer than average?
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- Using evidence, prove whether a north-south divide exists.
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Task: How could the divide be reduced? Use two examples you have studied and complete the table below.

Strategy: What is being done?	Examples, facts and figures	Developed point: How will this reduce the north-south divide?

What do I need to know?

The place of the UK in the wider world. Links through trade, culture, transport, and electronic communication. Economic and political links: The European Union (EU) and Commonwealth.

As globalisation increases, the world is becoming more inter-dependent.

The UK has a huge number of international links via trade, culture, transport, electronic communications, the EU and the Commonwealth.

Task: Create a mind map summarising the UK's economic and political links. What are the benefits of these links for the UK?



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