

A. There are global variations in economic development and quality of life.

	<p><b>Gross Domestic Product per capita</b>- This is the total value of goods and services produced in a country per person, per year.</p> <p><b>Gross National Income per capita</b>- An average of gross national income per person, per year in US dollars.</p> <p><b>Infant mortality</b>- The number of children who die before reaching 1 per 1000 babies born.</p> <p><b>Literacy rate</b>- The percentage of population over the age of 15 who can read and write.</p> <p><b>Life expectancy</b>- The average lifespan of someone born in that country.</p>
<p>Economic and social measures of development</p>	

<p>2</p> <p>The Demographic transition model</p>	<p><b>The demographic transition model (DTM) shows population change over time. It studies how birth rate and death rate affect the total population of a country.</b></p>													
	<table border="1"> <tr> <th>STAGE 1</th> <th>STAGE 2</th> <th>STAGE 3</th> <th>STAGE 4</th> <th>STAGE 5</th> </tr> <tr> <td>High DR High BR Steady</td> <td>BR Low Declining DR Very High</td> <td>Rapidly falling DR Low BR High</td> <td>Low DR Low BR Zero</td> <td>Slowly Falling DR Low BR Negative</td> </tr> </table>	STAGE 1	STAGE 2	STAGE 3	STAGE 4	STAGE 5	High DR High BR Steady	BR Low Declining DR Very High	Rapidly falling DR Low BR High	Low DR Low BR Zero	Slowly Falling DR Low BR Negative			
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<p>3</p> <p>Causes of uneven development.</p>	<p>Physical- location, climate, natural disasters, landlocked</p> <p>Economic- trade, political, corruption</p> <p>Historical- colonialism, political, war</p>
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<p>4</p> <p>Consequences of uneven development: disparities in wealth and health, international migration.</p>	<p><b>Levels of development are different in different countries.</b></p> <p>People in more developed countries have higher incomes than less developed countries. Better healthcare means that people in more developed countries live longer than those in less developed countries. If nearby countries have higher levels of development or are secure, people will move to seek better opportunities and standard of living.</p>
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B. Various strategies exist for reducing the global development gap.

<p>1</p> <p>strategies used to reduce the development gap</p>	<p>investment, industrial development and tourism, aid, using intermediate technology, Fairtrade, debt relief, microfinance loans.</p>
<p>2</p> <p>Tourism in JAMAICA</p>	<p>-In 2015, <b>2.12 million</b> visited.</p> <p>-Tourism <b>contributes 27% of GDP</b> and will increase to <b>38% by 2025</b>.</p> <p>-<b>130,000 jobs</b> rely on tourism.</p> <p>-<b>Global recession 2008</b> caused a <b>decline in tourism</b>. Now tourism is beginning to recover.</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>

D. Key idea Specification content major changes in the economy of the UK have affected, and will continue to affect, employment patterns and regional growth.

<p>1</p> <p>De-industrialisation</p>	<p>De-industrialisation and the <b>decline</b> of the UK's industrial base. <b>Globalisation</b> has meant many industries have moved overseas, where labour costs are lower. <b>Government investing</b> in supporting vital businesses.</p>
<p>2</p> <p>North- south divide</p>	<p>- Wages are lower in the North.</p> <p>- Health is better in the South.</p> <p>- Education is worse in the North.</p> <p>+ The government is aiming to support a Northern Powerhouse project to resolve regional differences.</p> <p>+ More devolving of powers to disadvantaged regions.</p>
<p>3</p> <p>The UK's place In the wider world-changing industry</p>	<p>The influence of science parks: A major <b>quaternary industry</b> on the outskirts.</p> <p>Good transport access to the <b>A14</b> and <b>M11</b>.</p> <p>A good <b>location for sourcing highly educated workers</b> from <b>Cambridge University</b>.</p> <p>Staff benefit from <b>attractive working conditions</b>.</p> <p>Attracts <b>clusters</b> of related <b>high-tech businesses</b>.</p>

C. Some LICs and NEEs are experiencing rapid economic development which leads to significant social, environmental and cultural change: NIGERIA

<p>1</p> <p>Nigeria in the wider world</p>	<p>Nigeria is a NEE in West Africa. Nigeria is just north of the Equator and experiences a range of environments.</p> <p>Nigeria is the most populous and economically powerful country in Africa. Economic growth has been based on oil exports</p>
<p>2</p> <p>TNC'S in Nigeria-SHELL</p>	<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>3</p> <p>International relationship s with Nigeria</p>	<p>Nigeria plays a leading role with the <b>African Union</b> and <b>UN</b>.</p> <p><b>Growing links with China</b> with huge <b>investment in infrastructure</b>.</p> <p>Main import includes petrol from the EU, cars from Brazil and phones from China.</p>



<b>1. Death rate</b>	The number of deaths in a year per 1000 of the total population.
<b>2. Gross national income</b>	A measurement of economic activity that is calculated by dividing the gross (total) national income by the size of the population. GNI takes into account not just the value of goods and services, but also the income earned from investments overseas.
<b>3. Infant mortality</b>	The average number of deaths of infants under 1 year of age, per 1000 live births, per year.
<b>4. Literacy rate</b>	The percentage of people who have basic reading and writing skills.
<b>5. Demographic transition model</b>	A model showing how populations should change over time in terms of their birth rates, death rates and total population size.
<b>6. Trade</b>	The buying and selling of goods and services between countries.
<b>7. Intermediate technology</b>	The simple, easily learned and maintained technology used in a range of economic activities serving local needs in LICs.

<b>8. Birth rate</b>	The number of births in a year per 1000 of the total population.
<b>9. Human development index</b>	A method of measuring development in which GDP per capita, life expectancy and adult literacy are combined to give an overview. This combined measure of development uses economic and social indicators to produce an index figure that allows comparison between countries.
<b>10. Life expectancy</b>	The average number of years a person might be expected to live.
<b>11. Development gap</b>	The difference in standards of living and wellbeing between the world's richest and poorest countries (between HICs and LICs).
<b>12. Fairtrade</b>	When producers in LICs are given a better price for the goods they produce. Often this is from farm products like cocoa, coffee or cotton. The better price improves income and reduces exploitation.
<b>13. Globalisation</b>	The process which has created a more connected world, with increases in the movements of goods (trade) and people (migration and tourism) worldwide.
<b>14. International aid</b>	Money, goods and services given by the government of one country or a multilateral institution such as the World Bank or International Monetary Fund to help the quality of life and economy of another country.

<b>15. Microfinance loans</b>	Very small loans which are given to people in the LICs to help them start a small business.
<b>16. Commonwealth</b>	The Commonwealth is a voluntary association of 53 independent and equal sovereign states, which were mostly territories of the former British Empire. It is home to 2.2 billion citizens. Member states have no legal obligation to one another. Instead, they are united by language, history, culture, and their shared values of democracy, human rights, and the rule of law.
<b>17. European union</b>	An international organisation of 28 European countries, including the UK, formed to reduce trade barriers and increase cooperation among its members. Seventeen of these countries also share the same type of money: the euro. A person who is a citizen of a European Union country can live and work in any of the other 27 member countries without needing a work permit or visa.
<b>18. north-south divide</b>	Economic and cultural differences between Southern England (the South-East, Greater London, the South-West and parts of the East) and Northern England (the North-East, West and Yorkshire and the Humber). There are clear differences in health conditions, house prices, earnings, and political influence.
<b>19. Science and business parks</b>	Business Parks are purpose built areas of offices and warehouses, often at the edge of a city and on a main road. Science parks are often located near university sites, and high-tech industries are established. Scientific research and commercial development may be carried out in co-operation with the university.
<b>20. Secondary industries</b>	industry that converts the raw materials provided by primary industry into commodities and products for the consumer; manufacturing industry.