Year 11 Economic World

Game Changer – 'I can identify factors that affect a countries development and offer solutions.'

This unit focuses on the contrasting development around the globe, how we identify this and the impacts of uneven development. Methods to improve development will be explored and evaluated.

Development	Means people reaching an acceptable standard of living or quality of life.
HIC	High Income Country
NEE	Newly Emerging Economy
LIC	Low Income Country
GDP	The total value of goods and services produced by a country in a year.
GNP	Measures the total economic output of a country, including earnings from foreign investments.
Gross National Income (GNI) per capita	Gross national income per person. The value of a country's income, divided by the number of people in that country.
Life expectancy	The average number of years a person is expected to live in a particular place.

Find out more:

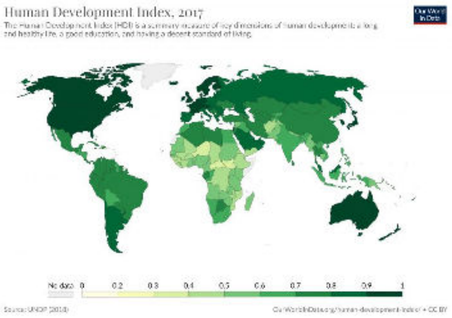
BBC Bitesize

Case Studies

Measuring Development

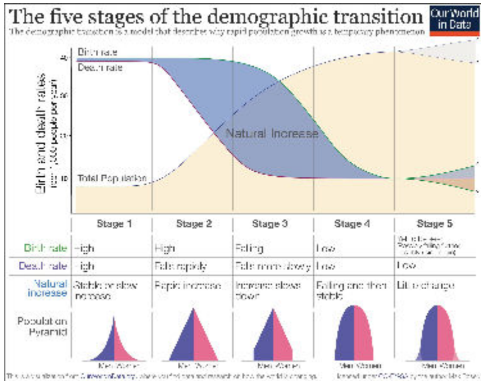
Economic and social indicators of development: such as Gross National Income (GNI) per capita, GDP, GNP as economic indicators and life expectancy, infant mortality, death rate and literacy rate.

Limitations of economic and social measures.



Demographic Transition Model & Population Pyramid

- DTM to show changes of population of a country over the time.
- The link between DTM and level of development in a country.
- Changing population structures (population pyramids) and link this to different stages of DTM.

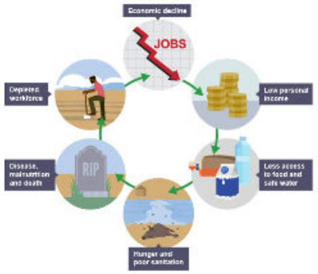


- A countries population structure can be displayed in a population pyramid. These have female populations on the right and male on the left. The bars represent the population in each age category labelled in the centre of the graph.
- Developed countries have large elderly populations and lower birth rates so are less pyramid and more oval and rounded. The UK is at stage 4 of the DTM and therefore has an aging population and a rounded shape population pyramid.

Uneven Development

Physical, economic and historical causes of uneven development with examples: e.g. Extreme weather and unlocked countries in Africa as physical cause, world trade is dominated by wealthier countries as economic cause, colonialism as historical cause.

Inequalities of wealth & health and international migration as a consequences of uneven development.



Reducing the development gap

There are lots of ways that can help to reduce the development gap.

Investment	Large companies can locate part of their business in other countries. This helps a country to develop as the companies build factories, lay roads and install internet cables.
Aid	Aid is when one or more countries give money to other countries. The money has to be spent on things that will benefit the population.
Using intermediate technology	Intermediate technology is using equipment and techniques that are suitable for their country of use. Many poorer countries do not have the skills to maintain expensive equipment. Small-scale, basic solutions are usually more appropriate.
Fairtrade	Fairtrade is paying producers a reasonable price for the goods that they produce. Many farmers in LICs are paid very low wages. This means that they cannot escape poverty. Fairtrade gives farmers a better chance in life.
Debt relief	Many LICs owe money to other countries. Often the repayments and interest are so expensive that indebted countries have no money left to spend on development projects. Debt relief is when debts are either reorganised to make them more manageable, or reduced.
Microfinance loans	Microfinance loans are when money is lent to LICs to help them to develop. These are often small loans with reasonable interest rates. They are available to people and businesses who may normally struggle to get credit.