

# The development gap

## 16.1 Our unequal world

On this spread you will find out about global variations in economic development and quality of life

### What is development?

Development means positive change that makes things better. As a country develops it usually means that people's standard of living and quality of life will improve. Different factors affect a country's level and speed of development.

- Environmental factors such as natural hazards, e.g. earthquakes
- Economic factors such as trade and debt
- Social factors such as access to safe water and education
- Political factors such as stable government or civil war.

The **development gap** is the difference in standards of living between the world's richest and poorest countries.



**A** Does this family enjoy a good quality of life?

### Measuring development

#### Gross National Income (GNI)

Wealth and income can be used to describe a country's level of economic development. A common measure used by the World Bank is **Gross National Income (GNI)**.

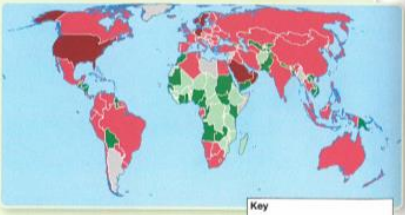
GNI is the total value of goods and services produced by a country, plus money earned from, and paid to, other countries. It is expressed as per head (per capita) of the population.

The World Bank uses four different levels of income to divide the countries of the world into: high, upper-middle, lower-middle, and low.

The UK, most of Europe, North America and Australia, Argentina and Japan are all HICs (map B). Most, but not all, LICs are in Africa.

This economic indicator is one way of showing development. Some countries may seem to have a high GNI as they are relatively wealthy and have a small population. But this does not always mean that their citizens enjoy a good quality of life. Equally, some people in LICs are well off and enjoy a high standard of living.

Some countries have begun to experience higher rates of economic development, with a rapid growth of industry. These are known as **Newly-Emerging Economies (NEEs)**, for example, Brazil, Russia, India, China and South Africa (the BRICS countries) and the MINT countries (Malaysia, Indonesia, Nigeria and Turkey).



**B** Gross National Income per capita in PPP terms, 2013

**Key**

- High
- Higher middle
- Lower middle
- Low
- No data

PPP (purchasing power parity) – adjustment made to income to equate what can be purchased for the same amount in different countries

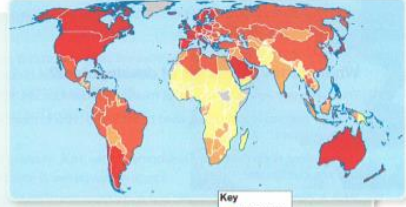
### Human Development Index (HDI)

Devised by the United Nations, HDI links wealth to health and education. It aims to show how far people are benefiting from a country's economic growth. It is a *social* measure. Measures used to produce the HDI are:

- life expectancy at birth
- number of years of education
- GNI per head.

The HDI is expressed in values 0–1, where 1 is the highest. This enables countries to be ranked. The highest-ranked country in 2014 was Norway (0.944), followed by Australia (0.935) and Switzerland (0.930). In 2014 the UK was 14th (0.930). The lowest-ranked country in 2014 was Niger (188th) with an HDI of 0.348. The lowest ten countries were all in Africa.

Map C shows the pattern of development according to the HDI, using four categories of development.



**C** World HDI scores, 2014

**Key**

- Very high
- High
- Medium
- Low

### How can we measure quality of life?

Economic and social measures use broad statistics to measure standard of living for whole countries. But they cannot give an accurate measure of an individual's quality of life.

A good quality of life will mean different things in different countries. Consider, for example, safety and security, freedom and the right to vote, women's rights and ... happiness!

The strange-looking map (map D) is called a *topological* map. Instead of using true scale, it has been drawn to show the size of each country in proportion to the number of people living on US\$10 a day or less.



**D** Topological map showing the number of people living on US\$10 a day or less

### ACTIVITIES

- 1 What factors affect the quality of life of the family in photo A?
- 2 Describe the pattern of high and low income countries (map B).
- 3 a Describe the global pattern of HDI (map C).  
b What are the advantages of HDI as a measure of development?
- 4 Comment on the usefulness of map D in classifying people's quality of life.

### Stretch yourself

Investigate other ways of subdividing the world, for example the PQLI (page 196), world peace or gender equality.

### Practice question

To what extent is the HDI the most effective measure of development? (6 marks)

## 16.2 Measuring development

On this spread you will find out about the economic and social indicators of development

### What are the measures of development?

- There are many economic and social measures of development. For example:
- Gross National Income (GNI), used by the World Bank to measure economic development.
  - The United Nation's Human Development Index (HDI), involving both economic and social factors.

Table A identifies several economic and social measures of development and lists examples from selected countries. You will study Nigeria in Chapter 17.

**A** Measures of development for selected countries

Country	GNI per head (US\$)	HDI	Birth rate (per 1000 per year)	Death rate (per 1000 live births per year)	Infant mortality (per 1000 live births per year)	Number of doctors (per 1000 people)	Literacy rate (%)	% of population with access to safe water
USA	55200	.915	12.49	9.35	5.87	2.5	99.0	99
Japan	42000	.891	7.93	9.51	2.06	2.3	99.0	100
UK	43430	.907	12.17	9.35	4.38	2.8	99.0	100
Brazil	11530	.755	14.46	6.58	18.60	1.9	92.6	98
Turkey	10830	.761	16.33	5.88	18.87	1.70	95.0	100
China	7400	.727	12.49	7.53	12.44	1.90	96.4	95
Nigeria	2970	.514	37.64	12.90	72.70	0.40	59.6	69
Ivory Coast	1450	.462	28.67	9.55	58.70	.01	43.1	82
Bangladesh	1080	.570	21.14	5.81	44.09	.40	61.5	87
Zimbabwe	840	.509	32.26	10.13	26.11	.10	86.5	77

### How useful are the measures of development?

- Some of the measures shown in table A are more useful than others.
- **Birth rate** is a reliable measure. As a country develops, women are likely to become educated and want a career rather than staying at home. They marry later and have fewer children.
  - **Death rate** is a less reliable measure. Developed countries such as the UK, Germany and Japan tend to have older populations and death rates will be high. In less developed countries, such as the Ivory Coast or Bangladesh, death rate may be lower because there are proportionally more young people.
  - **Infant mortality** rate is a useful measure of a country's health care system.
  - The number of doctors per 1000 people indicates how much money a country has for medical services.
  - A high **literacy rate** shows a country has a good education system.
  - A high percentage of access to clean water shows a country has modern infrastructure, such as dams, reservoirs and water treatment plants.
- An indicator with several variables, such as the Human Development Index (HDI) or the Physical Quality of Life Index (PQLI), combines social and economic factors. These indicators are generally more useful.

## The development gap

### What are the limitations of economic and social measures?

- A single measure of development can give a false picture, as it gives the average for the whole country. Both photos in B were taken in an Arab country with a high GNI. But these two people clearly have a very different quality of life.
- Other factors may limit the usefulness of economic and social measures of development:
- Data could be out of date or hard to collect.
  - Data may be unreliable (the level of infant mortality is well above the figures given by some countries).
  - They focus on certain aspects of development, and may not take into account subsistence or informal economies, which are important in many countries.
  - Government corruption may mean that data are unreliable.



In many countries the top 10 per cent of the population may own 80 per cent of the wealth. It may also be concentrated in cities while rural areas remain very poor.

### How can we compare people's quality of life?

People in different countries have very different ideas of what affects their quality of life. Consider refugees fleeing war-torn Syria in 2016 to seek sanctuary in Europe. They have virtually nothing but they are at least relatively safe. This is why it is very difficult to use social indicators to compare different countries' level of development.

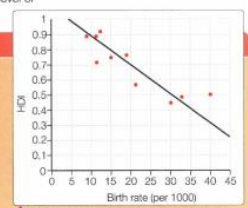
**B** Variations in development within a rich country.

### Maths skills

#### Studying correlation (relationship) between data sets

Graph C is called a scattergraph (see page 338). It shows the relationship between HDI and birth rate. You might expect that the higher the level of development (HDI) the lower the birth rate. This is shown by the negative relationship indicated by the 'best fit' line.

- 1 Draw a scattergraph to show the correlation between HDI and one of the other measures in table A. Describe the relationship (if there is one) and draw a best fit line.
- 2 Use the data in the table to do the same to show the correlation between a social index and an economic one.



**C** Correlation between HDI and birth rate.

### ACTIVITIES

- 1 a List the measures where a higher figure indicates a higher level of development (table A).  
b List the measures where a lower figure indicates a higher level of development.  
c Which figures for Turkey appear to be anomalies (exceptions)?  
d Why is death rate a poor measure of development?
- 2 Suggest why there are such clear differences in the quality of life of the two people in the photos in B.

### Stretch yourself

Why is it so difficult to give a true picture of the level of development in many Arab countries?

### Practice question

Use a range of development indicators to explain the difference between standard of living and quality of life. (6 marks)



## 16.3 The Demographic Transition Model

On this spread you will find out how levels of development can be linked to the Demographic Transition Model

### What is the Demographic Transition Model?

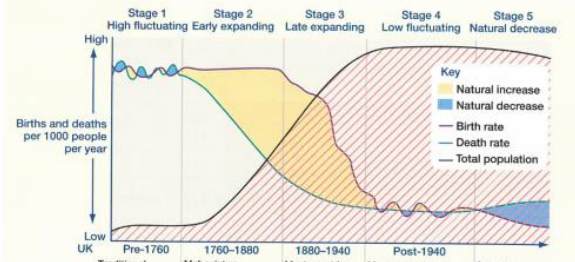
The Demographic Transition Model (DTM) (diagram A) shows changes over time in the population of a country. It is based on the changes that took place in western countries such as the UK.

The gap between birth rate and death rate is called *natural change*. This usually shows a natural increase in population but in Stages 1 and 5 a *natural decrease* happens.

The total population of a country responds to variations in birth and death rates (natural change). It will also be affected by migration, both *immigration* (people moving in) and *emigration* (people moving out). This is not shown in the DTM.

### What links the DTM with development?

As a country becomes more developed its *population characteristics* change. Graph A shows the general increase in level of development from Stage 1 to Stage 5.



### The development gap

#### Countries at different stages of development

**Stage 1: Traditional rainforest tribes**  
In parts of Indonesia, Brazil and Malaysia, small groups of people live separately with little contact with the outside world. They have high birth and death rates (photo B).



**Stage 2: Afghanistan**  
Afghanistan is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. Its birth rate is 39 per 1000 and its death rate is 14 per 1000. About 80 per cent of the population are farmers who need children to support them in the fields and tending livestock.

**Stage 3: Nigeria**  
Nigeria is a newly-emerging economy (NEE) experiencing economic growth. The death rate is much lower than birth rate (see page 220). The country's population is growing rapidly.



**Stage 5: Germany**  
Germany is a well-developed country experiencing population decline as death rate exceeds birth rate. The birth rate is 8.2 per 1000 – the lowest in the world. Women have careers and have few children. With an ageing population, Germany's death rate (11.2 per 1000) will continue to rise (photo C).

**Stage 4: USA**  
The USA is one of the most developed countries in the world. Good-quality health care means death rates are low (8 per 1000). Women tend to have small families, choosing to study and follow careers. Therefore, birth rate is low (13 per 1000). Population growth is due mainly to immigration.

#### ACTIVITIES

- 1 Draw a sketch to show the DTM. Indicate on your sketch the links with economic development.
- 2 How does a falling birth rate reflect increased economic development?
- 3 How can an increasing death rate reflect high levels of development?
- 4 Consider the possible impacts for Germany of being in Stage 5 of the DTM. How might it have a negative effect on development?

#### Stretch yourself

Investigate the population and developmental characteristics of Afghanistan. Do you agree that it is in Stage 2 with a low level of development?

#### Practice question

Evaluate how far economic development can be linked to the DTM. (6 marks)

## 16.4 Changing population structures

On this spread you will find out how the population structures of two contrasting countries are changing

### Population pyramids

Geographers don't only look at total population numbers – they also look at the *structure* of a population. That means thinking about how many babies are being born and how many people are dying – and how the number of people in different age groups is changing. This is done using graphs called *population pyramids*.

A population pyramid is a type of graph which shows the percentage, or number, of males and females in each age group – how many aged 0–4 years, 5–9 years, and so on.

### Understanding population pyramids

- It is important to know how to 'read' a population pyramid.
- Understanding the overall shape. For example, if the pyramid is wide at the bottom – like those for Mexico in graph A – it means that there is a high proportion of young people in the population.
- Interpreting details – for example, bars that are longer or shorter than those above and below them. Shorter bars could indicate high death rates in those age groups – perhaps through war or famine.

### The dependency ratio

The *dependency ratio* is the proportion of people below (aged 0–14) and above (over 65) normal working age. This is calculated by adding together the numbers for both groups, then dividing by the number aged 15–64 (the 'working population'), and multiplying by 100.

The lower the number, the greater the number of people who work and are less dependent. The higher the number, the greater the number who are dependent on the working population. Low dependency ratios are more common in HICs than NEEs and LICs.

Dependency ratios change as a country develops.

### Why is Mexico's population structure changing?

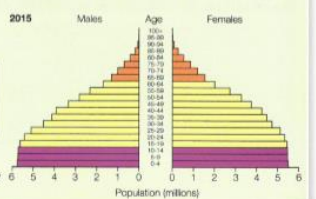
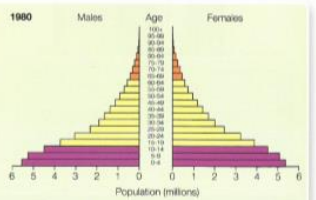
Mexico has a large proportion of young people. Under-15s currently make up 28 per cent of the population, and just over 7 per cent are over 65. The average age is 27. But Mexico's population structure is slowly changing:

- Death rate is falling – just 5 deaths per 1000. More babies are being born, and people are living longer, due to an increase in childhood vaccination and improved health care.
- Birth rate is 19 per 1000, and falling rapidly. Even if people have fewer children than their parents, the population of Mexico will continue to rise for some time to come.

It is expected to be at least 50 years before Mexico's population levels out. Today's young people will then be moving into old age.

**Key**

- Age 65 and over
- Age 15–64
- Age 0–14



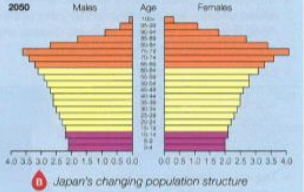
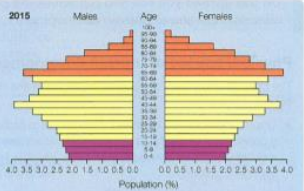
A Mexico's changing population structure

## The development gap

### How is Japan's population structure changing?

By contrast with Mexico, Japan has an ageing population which is getting smaller (figure B). Japan has the oldest population in the world – 27 per cent of the population are over 65 (with under-15s just 13.1 per cent). The average age is 46. Japan's population structure is also changing:

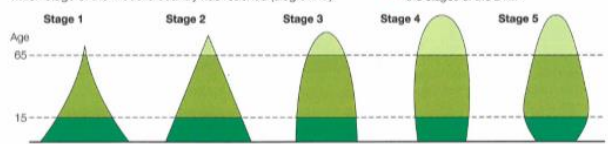
- People are living longer. Death rate is 10 per 1000. Average life expectancy in Japan is 80 for men and 87 for women, due to a healthy diet (low in fat and salt) and a good quality of life. Japan is one of the richest countries in the world and has good health care and welfare systems. There are 230 doctors for every 100 000 people (compared with 281 in the UK).
- Birth rate in Japan is 8 per 1000, and has been falling since 1975. The average age when women have their first child rose from 26 in 1970 to 30 in 2012. The number of couples getting married has fallen, and the age at which they get married has increased.



B Japan's changing population structure

### Population pyramids and the DTM

Countries at different stages of the DTM have different shaped population pyramids. If you can recognise the different basic shapes, and understand what they're showing, then you can tell which stage of the model a country has reached (diagram C).



### ACTIVITIES

- Explain what population pyramids show.
- Look at the two population pyramids for Mexico (diagram A).
  - Describe the shape of the pyramid in 1980.
  - What changes took place between 1980 and 2015?
  - Suggest reasons for the changes you have identified.

### Practice question

Compare the population structure of an LIC or NEE with one for an HIC. (6 marks)

### Stretch yourself

Use the population pyramids for Japan (graph B) to explain why the country's population is getting older, and is declining.



## 16.5 Causes of uneven development

On this spread you will find out about the physical, economic and historical causes of uneven development

### Physical causes of uneven development

The physical geography of some countries can make development difficult. For example:

- The most landlocked countries on Earth are in Africa. This means a country is only bordered by land. With no access to the seas, a country is cut off from seaborne trade, which is important for economic growth.



Sheep that have fallen victim to drought in Somalia

- Tropical Africa, South America and Asia have more climate-related diseases and pests than cooler parts of the world (such as mosquitoes which can spread malaria). Disease affects the ability of the population to stay healthy enough to work.
- Extreme weather, such as cyclones, droughts and floods, often hits tropical regions – Africa in particular is badly affected (photo A). An extreme weather season can slow development and it can be costly to repair damaged infrastructure.

Drought affects many of the world's poorer countries, particularly in Africa

Poor irrigation limits the development of commercial farming

- The lack of adequate supplies of safer water is a barrier to economic development.

Clear water is essential to ensure good health and enable people to work effectively

People can waste several hours a day walking to collect water

### Economic causes

It can be said that poverty causes poverty. Low life expectancy, frequent illness and the lack of a nutritious diet make economic development hard to achieve.

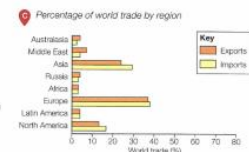
### Trade

North America and Europe dominate world trade (graph C). The importance of Asia is growing as it includes Japan and the emerging economies of India and China. Most of the world's trade is between richer countries.

Rich countries and large international companies have a lot of power. They want to pay as little as possible for their raw materials, many of which come from LICs. There is often more supply than demand for raw materials, which keeps prices low. Processing, which adds value, takes place in the richer developed countries. In this way, the rich countries get richer and the poorer countries are not able to develop.

Many countries lack the money to develop water storage and distribution systems

Collecting water from a dried-up well in Malawi

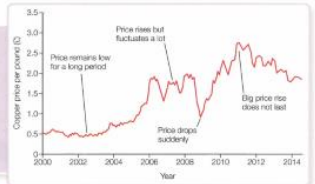


## The development gap

LICs and NEEs have traditionally exported primary products such as minerals and agricultural products. In the last 20 years many of these countries have developed manufacturing. Manufactured products now make up about 80 per cent of the exports of NEEs. Some countries have trade surpluses, while others have trade deficits. This often leads to a 'debt trap' that makes further development difficult.

### Copper in Zambia

In Zambia copper accounts for over 60 per cent of the total value of exports. Its other exports include sugar, tobacco, gemstones and cotton. Its main trading partner is Switzerland (45 per cent of total exports). The price for copper has fluctuated a lot since 2000 (graph D). With an HDI of 0.39, Zambia is described as having 'low human development'.



World price for copper, 2000–14

### Historical causes

Many richer countries have a long history of industrial and economic development. Whilst some countries, particularly in Asia and South America (for example, China, Malaysia and Mexico) have recently emerged as industrialised nations, many other countries have yet to experience any significant economic growth.

### Colonialism

From around 1400, European explorers set out to control new territories, often seeking mineral wealth such as gold. From 1850 to 1900 over 10 million people were transported from Africa to North America to work as slaves on plantations. Almost all of the wealth produced in this period went to European powers. By the end of the nineteenth century much of Africa and parts of South America and Asia had been divided up between the European superpowers. Countries such as the UK, Germany, Spain and France had powerful empires and colonies. Since 1950 former European colonies have gained independence. In many cases this has been a difficult process, resulting in civil wars and political struggles for power. Money has been spent on armaments and some governments have been corrupt. This political instability has held back development.

**Think about it**  
What are the economic risks when a country is dependent on a single export?

### ACTIVITIES

- 1 What are the main physical causes of unequal global development? Try to expand the list given.
- 2 What are the issues with water supply in photo B?
- 3 a What percentage of world trade shown in graph C was 'exports from Europe'?  
b What percentage of world trade was 'imports to Asia'?
- 4 a Describe the trends in the world price for copper (graph D).  
b What impact does this have on the Zambian economy?

### Stretch yourself

Investigate the impact of colonialism in Kenya and the difficulties associated with independence.

### Practice question

Explain the link between trade and the development gap. (6 marks)

## 16.6 Uneven development – wealth and health

On this spread you will find out how uneven development leads to inequalities of wealth and health

## The development gap

### Disparities in health



1. What are the issues with water supply in poor LICs?  
 2. What percentage of world trade is shown in graph B from Europe?  
 3. What percentage of world trade is shown in graph C from Europe?  
 4. Describe the trends in the world price for copper (graph D). What impact does this have on the Zambian economy?

**Practice question**

Explain the link between trade and the development gap. (6 marks)

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### 16.6 Uneven development – wealth and health

On this spread you will find out how uneven development leads to inequalities of wealth and health

**What is the imbalance between rich and poor?**  
 There is a global imbalance between rich and poor. Some countries, particularly in Africa and parts of the Middle East, have lower levels of development and a poorer quality of life than richer western countries.  
 Imbalances also exist within countries. Areas of considerable poverty can be found in parts of the UK and USA, and great wealth in some of the world's poorest countries. Inequalities exist at all scales and in all countries.

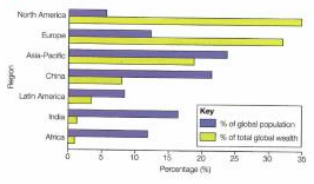
**Did you know?**  
 The wealthiest 1 per cent now possesses more than half of total global wealth.

**How does uneven development lead to disparities in wealth?**  
 There is a clear link between a country's development and the wealth of its people. The most developed countries enjoy the greatest wealth. Wealth, in the form of **Gross National Income (GNI)** is often used as a measure of levels of development (figure B page 194). There are significant differences between the wealth of different global regions (graph B).



A cartoon highlighting global inequalities

- In 2014 the fastest growth in wealth was in North America, which now holds 35 per cent of total global wealth. This wealth is held by just over 5 per cent of the world's adult population.
- The USA is not the world's wealthiest country (that is Qatar), but it is the world's most important economic 'engine' of growth.
- Of the newly emerging economies, China has recorded the highest growth since 2000. Personal wealth in India and China has quadrupled since 2000, yet its global share of wealth is still well below that of its population.
- Africa's share of global wealth is very small (about 1 per cent).



B Population and wealth by region, 2014

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### The development gap

**Disparities in health**  
 Levels of development are closely linked to health. LICs are unable to invest in good-quality health care. In the world's poorest countries health care is often very patchy. There is a wide disparity between causes of death in HICs and LICs.



**Malaria**  
 Malaria is a life-threatening disease caused by parasites transmitted to people by infected mosquitoes. In Africa, one child dies every minute from the disease. Yet it is preventable and curable.  
 In 2013 malaria caused over half a million deaths, mostly among African children, who account for 80 per cent of malaria deaths worldwide. Malaria is concentrated in the Tropics (map C) where the climate allows malarial mosquitoes to thrive.  
 The wealthier and more developed African countries have fewer cases of malaria due to vaccination programmes.

World distribution of malaria in 2014

Key: Very high, High, Medium, Low

- ACTIVITIES**
- How does cartoon A show the causes and effects of global disparities of wealth?
  - Which two regions in graph B have a higher share of global wealth than their share of the world's population?  
 b Which region has the greatest disparity between wealth and population?
  - Describe and suggest reasons for the pattern of malaria cases (map C).
  - To what extent is malaria a disease of poverty?

**Stretch yourself**

Investigate why malaria is such a devastating disease in Africa. What factors will influence its future eradication from the continent?

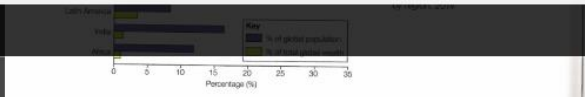
**Practice question**

How does uneven development lead to disparities of global wealth? (4 marks)

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### 16.7 Uneven development – migration

### The development gap



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2. Which two regions in graph B have a higher share of global wealth than their share of the world's population?

3. Describe and suggest reasons for the pattern of malaria cases in map C.

4. To what extent is malaria a disease of poverty?

**Practice question**

How does uneven development lead to disparities of global wealth? (4 marks)

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### 16.7 Uneven development – migration

On this spread you will find out how uneven development leads to international migration

#### What are the different types of migration?

Photo A shows a group of migrants fleeing from poverty, war and persecution in Afghanistan and Syria. They are seeking safety and the chance of a better life in Europe. International migration is one of the main consequences of uneven development, as people seek to improve the quality of their lives.

**Migration** is the movement of people from place to place. It can be voluntary, where people consider the advantages and disadvantages of moving. Or it can be forced, where people have little or no choice to escape natural disasters, wars or persecution. It is important to make sure you understand the following terms.

- **Immigrant** – a person who moves into a country.
- **Emigrant** – a person who moves out of a country.
- **Economic migrant** – a person who moves voluntarily to seek a better life, such as a better-paid job or benefits like education and health care.
- **Refugee** – a person forced to move from their country of origin often as a result of civil war or a natural disaster such as an earthquake.
- **Displaced person** – a person forced to move from their home but who stays in their country of origin.



A Afghan and Syrian migrants in a temporary shelter in Greece, 2015

#### Middle East refugee crisis, 2015

In the last few years hundreds of thousands of desperate refugees have fled their homes in Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq in search of a better life in Europe. They are responding to uneven levels of development.

In Syria a civil war has raged since 2011. In the years the war has claimed 470 000 lives, and 11.5 per cent of Syria's population has been killed or injured. Four million have fled the country to temporary camps in Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon. Here there are no jobs and few prospects of a better life. Thousands have made the dangerous journey across the Mediterranean in overcrowded and unsafe boats. Some of these have capsized and many lives have been lost. Some people made the long journey by land through Turkey and into Eastern Europe (map B).



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#### The development gap

In August 2015 Germany announced that it would process asylum claims for anyone who reached Germany. This sparked a mass exodus across Europe (photo C). Many more people left Syria to escape the war.

It's estimated that 1.1 million migrants entered Germany in 2015. German Chancellor Angela Merkel came under pressure to slow the number of arrivals. In March 2016, the EU and Turkey signed a deal to give Turkey political and financial benefits in return for taking back refugees and migrants.

Apart from Germany many refugees have travelled to Sweden and through France towards the UK. The UK government has pledged to accept 20 000 refugees.

In January 2016, Sweden announced it was going to deport 80 000 migrants.



C Syrian refugees walking through Europe to Germany

#### Economic migration to the UK

The UK has a long history of accepting migrants from all over the world. The country is known for its tolerant approach and many parts of the UK benefit from being multicultural.

Since 2004 over 1.5 million economic migrants have moved to the UK, two-thirds of whom are Polish. The unemployment rate in Poland is over 10 per cent, and they can earn up to five times as much in the UK. Money is often sent home to friends and relatives.

Most migrants pay tax, which is good for the UK economy. They are prepared to work hard, often doing manual jobs such as working on farms (photo D). However, they do put pressure on services such as health and education.



D Migrant workers on a Lincolnshire farm

#### ACTIVITIES

- 1 What is the difference between an economic migrant and a refugee?
- 2 a Describe and suggest reasons for the routes taken by Syrians fleeing their country (map B).  
b Why was there a surge in migration to Europe in August 2015?
- 3 What are the arguments for and against the UK accepting economic migrants?

#### Stretch yourself

Investigate the migration crisis involving people from Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq. What are the latest trends? Try to find some statistics to support your research.

#### Practice question

How does uneven development cause international migration? (4 marks)

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## 16.8 Reducing the gap

On this spread you will find out how investment, industrial development and tourism can reduce the development gap

### What strategies can reduce the development gap?

Reducing the development gap can involve a range of strategies that aim to improve a country's economy and the quality of life of its people.

#### Investment

Many countries and TNCs choose to invest money and expertise in LICs to increase their profits. Investment can involve:

- the development of infrastructure such as water, roads and electricity
- the construction of dams to provide electricity
- improvements to harbours and ports
- the development of new industries.

Investment can support a country's development by providing employment and income from abroad. As economies grow, poverty decreases and education improves. People become more politically involved, leading to better government. Investment is not the same as a loan, which is simply the provision of money with agreed terms of repayment.

#### Industrial development

Industrial development brings employment, higher incomes and opportunities to invest in housing, education and infrastructure. This is called the multiplier effect (diagram B). Countries such as Malaysia, Brazil, Mexico and China have all followed programmes of industrialisation to achieve their current levels of development.



A The multiplier effect

#### Foreign investment in Africa

China has now become Africa's most important trading partner, overtaking the USA. However, in recent years a number of US companies have invested in the continent (map A).

More than 2000 Chinese companies have invested billions of dollars in Africa, mainly in energy, mining, construction and manufacturing. They have invested in a power plant in Zimbabwe, hydro-electricity in Madagascar and railway construction in Sudan.

Chinese investment has led to new roads, bridges, stadiums and other projects being built all over Africa. The building of the new headquarters of the African Union was funded entirely by China, at a cost of \$US200 million.

There are many benefits to Chinese investment in Africa, but some people think it is exploiting the continent's resources to benefit China's own economy.



## The development gap

### Industrial development in Malaysia

Malaysia is one of the richest countries in south-east Asia. Since the 1970s it has seen a dramatic growth in its wealth and the quality of life of its population. This is due to the development of its natural resources such as oil and gas, palm oil and rubber. It has made use of foreign investment to exploit these resources and develop a thriving manufacturing sector. One of Malaysia's leading products is the Proton car (photo C).

Today Malaysia has a highly developed mixed economy with growing financial and service sectors (table D) and flourishing trade links with the rest of the world.

C Proton automated car assembly line



D Malaysia's economic profile

Sector	Average % annual growth rate 2011-15	% share of GDP in 2015
Services	7.2	58.3
Manufacturing	5.7	26.3
Construction	3.7	2.9
Agriculture	3.3	6.6
Mining	1.1	5.9

### Tourism

For some countries, tourism has helped to reduce the development gap. Countries with tropical beaches, spectacular landscapes or abundant wildlife have become tourist destinations. This has led to investment and increased income from abroad, which can be used for improving education, infrastructure and housing.

Several countries in the Caribbean, such as the Bahamas and the British Virgin Islands, and Indian Ocean islands such as the Seychelles (photo E) and the Maldives have become highly dependent on tourism. This can be an advantage and a disadvantage. Tourism can generate a lot of income but is vulnerable in times of economic recession.



E A tourist village in the Seychelles

### ACTIVITIES

- What is the difference between an investment and a loan?
- Why do countries like China and the USA choose to invest in Africa? What are the advantages and disadvantages of foreign investment for African countries?
- What is the multiplier effect and how can it help to reduce the development gap (diagram B)?
- How can the development of tourism help to close the development gap (photo E)?

### Stretch yourself

Use the internet to research Chinese and American investment in Africa. Use labels to locate examples of these investments on an outline map of Africa.

### Maths skills

Draw two appropriate graphs to display the data in table D.

### Practice question

How can industrial development reduce the development gap? (4 marks)

## 16.9 Reducing the gap – aid and intermediate technology

On this spread you will find out how aid and intermediate technology can reduce the development gap

### What is aid?

Short-term – emergency

Long-term – sustainable

### Goat Aid from Oxfam

Goat Aid from Oxfam is a project set up to help families in African countries like Malawi. The money donated is used to buy a family a goat, which produces milk, butter and meat. This has many advantages for the family and the local





## 9 Reducing the gap – aid and intermediate technology

On this spread you will find out how aid and intermediate technology can reduce the development gap

### What is aid?

Aid is when a country or non-governmental organisation (NGO) such as Oxfam donates resources to another country to help it develop or improve people's lives. Aid can take the form of:

- money (grants or loans)
- emergency supplies (bents, medicines, water, etc.)
- food such as rice or wheat, technology (tools or machinery)
- skills (people with special skills such as doctors or engineers).

There are different types of aid, in different circumstances and sometimes with specific conditions attached (diagram A).



### How can aid reduce the development gap?

Only aid that is long-term and freely given can really address the development gap. Aid can enable countries to invest in development projects such as roads, electricity and water management that can bring long-term benefits. On a local scale aid can help improve people's quality of life if it focuses on health care, education and services.

#### UK aid

The UK currently spends 0.7 per cent of its Gross Domestic Product (the measure of the wealth of a country) on overseas aid – the target set by the United Nations. In 2013 the top three recipients of UK Official Development Assistance (ODA) were Pakistan (£338 million), Ethiopia (£329 million), and Bangladesh (£272 million).

#### UK aid to Pakistan

Pakistan receives more aid from the UK than any other country (photo B). There are currently 60 million people in Pakistan living in poverty, equivalent to the entire population of the UK. The population is set to rise by 50 per cent in less than 40 years. In 2013 aid was spent mainly in the education sector and to reduce hunger and poverty.



A UK charity providing health and hygiene education in Pakistan

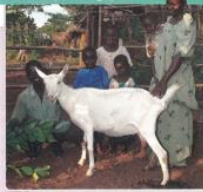
### The development gap

#### Goat Aid from Oxfam

Goat Aid Oxfam is a project set up to help families in African countries like Malawi. The money donated is used to buy a family a goat, which produces milk, butter and meat. This has many advantages for the family and the local community, because:

- goats are an excellent food source, providing both milk and meat
- manure can be used as a crop fertiliser
- milk can be sold as a source of income to pay for food and education
- goats can be bred easily and kids sold at market or given to other families
- care of the goats builds community spirit.

This helps to improve people's quality of life and to raise the level of development.



Goat aid provides money to buy school uniforms

#### What is intermediate technology?

Intermediate technology is sustainable technology that is appropriate to the needs, skills, knowledge and wealth of local people. It must be suitable for the local environment and must not put people out of work.

#### How can intermediate technology reduce the development gap?

Intermediate technology takes the form of small-scale projects often associated with agriculture, water or health. These involve local communities, and can make a real difference to the quality of people's lives.

#### ACTIVITIES

- 1 Outline the different types of aid and suggest which are most appropriate in reducing the development gap.
- 2 a To what extent is Oxfam's Goat Aid project sustainable?  
b Can you suggest any problems with the scheme?
- 3 What evidence is there that the Adis Nitas project is sustainable?
- 4 Write a paragraph arguing the case for the use of aid to fund intermediate technology projects.

#### Stretch yourself

Find out more about the Tokize Dam in Ethiopia. Will the dam help Ethiopia's development needs?

#### Practice question

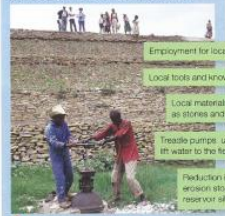
Explain why the use of aid must be sustainable if it is to be effective in raising a poor country's level of development. (6 marks)

#### Irrigation at Adis Nitas, Ethiopia

The village of Adis Nitas is in northern Ethiopia, north Africa. Here a small dam (about 15 metres high and 300 metres long) was built to create a reservoir close to the village's fields. Appropriate machinery and money were given and the village provided the labour.

Each family has been given an area of irrigated land with fruit trees. Eucalypt grass is grown to divide the fields and help prevent soil erosion. The irrigated land is now providing a permanent food supply for the villagers.

The project made use of intermediate technology to build and run the dam scheme (photo D).



Employment for local people

Local tools and knowledge

Local materials such as stones and hand tools

Treadle pumps used to lift water to the fields

Reduction in soil erosion as the reservoir silted up

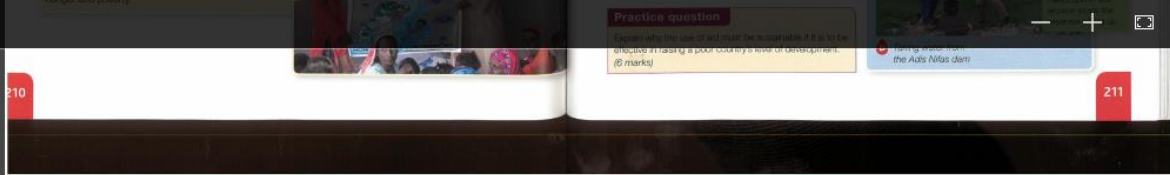
Taking water from the Adis Nitas dam

## 16.10 Reducing the gap – fair trade

On this spread you will find out how fair trade can reduce the development gap

### The development gap

Poorer countries have formed trading groups (map B) like CARICOM (Caribbean Community), UEMOA (West African Economic and Monetary Union) and ECOWAS



## 16.10 Reducing the gap – fair trade

**On this spread you will find out how fair trade can reduce the development gap**

### Is trade fair?

Richer countries benefit more from world trade than poorer countries. This explains why in some cases the development gap is widening. Rich countries are powerful enough to protect their trade using two main systems.

- Tariffs are taxes paid on imports. They make imported goods more expensive and less attractive than home-produced goods
- Quotas are limits on the quantity of goods that can be imported. They are usually applied to primary products so they affect mainly poorer countries.

### What is free trade?

Free trade is when countries do not charge tariffs and quotas to restrict trade with each other. This has the potential to benefit the world's poorest countries and help reduce the development gap.

The World Trade Organisation (WTO) aims to make trade easier and remove barriers. One of the main barriers to trade is agricultural subsidy. This is financial support from governments to help their farmers. Rich countries can afford to pay subsidies and so their products are cheaper than those produced by poorer countries. This goes against free trade.


Trading groups are countries which have grouped together to increase the level of trade between them by cutting tariffs and discouraging trade with non-members. The European Union (EU) is an example.

There are advantages for poor countries in joining a trading group.

- It encourages trade between member countries.
- Richer countries cannot shop around for cheaper prices.
- Members can command a greater share of the market.
- Members are able to get higher prices for their goods.

### Cocoa from Ghana

Ghana in West Africa is the world's largest producer of cocoa beans (photo A). Most of the processing and packaging of the cocoa is done in Europe. The EU charges 7.7 per cent import tariff on cocoa powder and 15 per cent on chocolate. But no tariff is charged on raw cocoa beans. So Ghana is forced to export the beans rather than develop its own industry making chocolate, which would be more valuable.

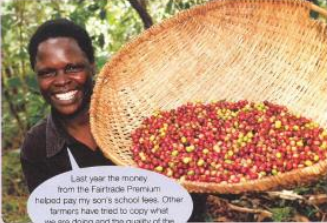


A Cocoa farmer in Ghana

### Ugandan coffee farmers

Over 90 per cent of small coffee farmers in eastern Uganda have joined the Gumutindo Coffee Cooperative to gain economies of scale. This means making savings by buying and selling larger amounts of coffee. The farmers also earn extra income from the Fairtrade Premium. This would not be possible if individual farmers tried to sell their coffee.

The first stage of processing the coffee beans is done on the farm. The semi-processed beans are worth more to the farmer than unprocessed beans. They are then sent to a nearby warehouse for milling, before being packed for export abroad, where the final roasting takes place. The processing of the coffee beans adds value to the product and increases the farmer's income.




A Gumutindo farmer from Uganda

Last year the money from the Fairtrade Premium helped pay my son's school fees. Other farmers have tried to copy what we are doing and the quality of the coffee is getting better!

### The development gap

Poorer countries have formed trading groups (map B) like CARICOM (Caribbean Community), UEMOA (West African Economic and Monetary Union) and ECOWAS (Economic Community of West African States – see page 222).



Map B: Global trading groups

### FAIRTRADE INTERNATIONAL

The Fairtrade logo

The farmer gets all the money from the sale of his crop.

It guarantees the farmer a fair price.

Part of the price is invested in local community development projects.

In return the farmer must agree to farm in an environmentally-friendly way.

The product gains a stronger position in the global market.

### ACTIVITIES

- 1 Describe how the cocoa farmer in photo A harvests his crop.
- 2 a What is the difference between tariffs and quotas?  
b What effect do EU tariffs have on Ghanaian farmers?
- 3 Which countries are members of the following trading groups: EU, NAFTA, OPEC (map B)?
- 4 a Write a paragraph explaining how Fairtrade benefits poorer countries.  
b How does it help reduce the development gap?

### Stretch yourself

Investigate whether there are any disadvantages of the Fairtrade scheme.

### Practice question

Discuss whether trade or aid is the best way for poorer countries to develop. (9 marks)

## 16.11 Reducing the gap – debt relief





**Stretch yourself**

Investigate whether there are any disadvantages of the Fairtrade scheme.

**Practice question**

Discuss whether trade or aid is the best way for poorer countries to develop. (9 marks)

## 6.11 Reducing the gap – debt relief

On this spread you will find out how debt relief and microfinance loans can help reduce the development gap

### Loans and debt

One country may borrow money from another country, or from an international organisation such as the World Bank, in order to invest in development projects. This loan has to be repaid with interest.

#### How have poor countries built up debt?

Many of the world's poorest countries built up debt in the 1970s and 1980s. This led to a **debt crisis**. Many poor countries borrowed money to develop their economies by investing in industry, manufacturing and infrastructure. Low commodity prices reduced the value of their exports and high oil prices increased the price of imports. Both these factors increased the debt of poor countries.

The highly indebted poor countries (HIPC) are the 39 countries with the highest level of poverty and debt (map A). They are unable to repay their debt and the high level of interest.

**Key**

- Highly indebted poor countries (HIPC)

**A** The HIPC in 2016

### Debt relief

At their meeting in 2005 the world's richest countries (known as the 'G8') agreed to cancel the debts of many of the HIPC (text B). To qualify for debt relief countries had to:

- demonstrate they could manage their own finances
- show there was no corruption in their government
- agree to spend the saved debt money on education, health care and reducing poverty.

**B** Announcement by the IMF in 2006

'On 6 January 2006, the IMF cancelled the debts owed to it by 19 of the world's poorest countries. This will change the lives of millions of people. In Ghana the money saved is being used for basic infrastructure, including rural feeder roads, as well as increased expenditure on education and health care. In Tanzania, the government is using the money saved to import vital food supplies for those affected by drought. Across Africa, lifting the burden of debt is allowing millions of dollars to be directed to fighting poverty instead of repaying rich countries.'

By 2015, 36 of the HIPC had met these conditions and were receiving full debt relief from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The total amount of debt relief for all HIPC is around US\$75 billion. The three countries yet to satisfy the terms for debt relief are Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan.

Despite the debt relief, African countries still have debt of over US\$300 billion and are unlikely to ever be able to repay it.

### The development gap

#### How can debt relief reduce the development gap?

Debt relief can help poor countries invest money in development projects, such as industry, resources or infrastructure. By cancelling their debts, some countries have used the money saved to improve the quality of life for their people. For example, in Tanzania free education is now available, resulting in a 66 per cent increase in attendance. In Uganda the government has spent money to provide safe water to over 2 million people.

However, debt relief can also lead to problems.

- Countries may get into further debt expecting that this will also be written off in the future.
- Corrupt governments may keep the money rather than use it to help the poor.

#### What is microfinance?

Microfinance is small-scale financial support available directly from banks set up especially to help the poor. Small **microfinance loans** enable individuals or families to start up small businesses, and helps them to become self-sufficient. Many borrowers are women. As small businesses thrive, employment opportunities increase and incomes rise.

**Did you know?**

The world's poorest countries pay more than \$US1.5 billion a day in interest repayments.

#### Grameen Bank, Bangladesh

This bank was set up in Bangladesh in 1976. The name comes from the Sanskrit word for 'village'. The bank was founded to help local people, especially women, use their skills to develop small businesses. Borrowers have a share in the ownership of the bank, so there is a good rate of repayment. Loans are often less than \$100 with low interest. The bank has so far lent over \$11 billion to 7 million members.

The bank lends US\$200 to village women to buy a mobile phone. Other villagers then pay the women to use the phones. The loan can then be repaid and the borrower makes a small profit. The phones help people to check prices before they go to market, keep in touch with relatives who have moved to the city, and receive health advice. Halima Khatun owns 15 hens and sells their eggs for a living. She uses the village phone to try to get a better price. (photo C)

**C** Using the village phone

Last week, they wanted to pay me 12 taka per hen (our egg). I checked the prices using the village phone. The price was 14 taka in nearby markets. We agreed to buy and sell at 10 taka per hen!

**ACTIVITIES**

- Which continent has the most HIPC (map A)?
- Use an atlas to name two HIPC from this continent and one from each of two other continents.
- Do you think debt relief for HIPC benefits richer countries? Give your reasons.
- Explain how the use of a mobile phone has helped Halima Khatun and her egg business. Can you suggest other ways that she might use the phone to support her business?

**Stretch yourself**

Investigate the 'Meat' Poverty History' movement. What are its links with debt relief?

**Practice question**

How can debt relief help to improve the status of women? (4 marks)

12 of 30

government is using the money saved to support the food supply for those affected by drought. Across Africa, along the coast of India, a growing reliance on imports has caused a falling poverty index, or a growing reliance on imports.

By 2015, 36 of the HICs had met these conditions and were receiving full debt relief from the International Monetary Fund (IMF). The total amount of debt relief for all HICs is around US\$76 billion. The three countries yet to satisfy the terms for debt relief are Eritrea, Somalia and Sudan.

Despite the debt relief, African countries still have debt of over US\$300 billion and are unlikely to ever be able to repay it.

**ACTIVITIES**

1. Use an atlas to name the most HICs from each of two continents.
2. Do you think debt relief for HICs benefits richer countries? Give your reasons.
3. Explain how the use of a mobile phone has helped Halima Khatur and her egg business. Can you suggest other ways that she might use the phone to support her business?

**Stretch yourself**

Investigate how increased tourism at resorts such as Ocho Rios and Montego Bay can have a multiplier effect on Jamaica's development.

**Practice question**

How can debt relief help to improve the status of women? (4 marks)

## 16.12 Reducing the gap – tourism

On this spread you will find out how tourism in Jamaica can help reduce the development gap

### Example


#### What is the state of Jamaica's economy?

Jamaica is one of the largest islands in the West Indies. Its population is 2.7 million, just over a third of the size of London. Its economy is based upon a range of minerals (such as bauxite and oil), agricultural products (sugar and rum) and some manufacturing. It is classed as an upper middle-income country, but has suffered from slow growth, debt and high unemployment over a long period.


#### How has tourism contributed to Jamaica's development?

Tourism, along with bauxite and energy, is one of the few growth sectors of Jamaica's economy. The country has become a popular tourist destination (map B), offering beautiful beaches (photo A), a warm sunny climate and rich cultural heritage. Jamaica enjoys good international air communications and is a hub for cruise ships.


Tourism is important to the Jamaican economy, generating taxes, employment and income. Over the last few decades it has helped raise the level of development in Jamaica and reduce the development gap.



**A** Turtle Beach, Ocho Rios, Jamaica



**B** Tourist attractions in Jamaica



**C** Map of Jamaica showing main tourist areas, hotels, and other landmarks.

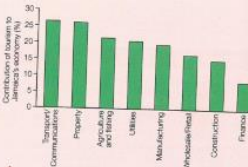
**Key**

- Main tourist areas
- Hotels outside main tourist areas
- Beach/bathing areas
- Waterports
- Deep-sea fishing
- Caves
- Botanic garden
- Golf course
- Museum
- Five sanctuaries/wildlife reserves
- National Park
- Parish boundary
- Airport
- Plantation house

#### Economy

In 2014 tourism contributed 24 per cent of Jamaica's GDP – one of the highest proportions of any country in the world. This is expected to rise to 32 per cent by 2024. Income from tourism is US\$2 billion each year and taxes paid to the government contribute further to the development of the country (graph C). This in turn helps to reduce the development gap.

The increase in tourism from cruises has brought many benefits. However, the annual 1.1 million cruise passengers only spend an average US\$70 per day. This compares with an average US\$120 per day spent by the 2.5 million other visitors.



**C** How tourism contributes to Jamaica's economy by sector

Sector	Contribution (%)
Transport	28
Communications	25
Property	22
Agriculture and fishing	20
Utilities	18
Manufacturing	15
Wholesale/retail	12
Construction	10
Finance	8

#### The development gap

##### Employment

Tourism is the main source of employment in Jamaica. It provides jobs for 200,000 people either directly in hotels, transport and tourist attractions or indirectly in shops, manufacturing and banking. These are mainly in or around the main tourist towns.

Employment in tourism provides income which helps to further boost the local economy as people spend money in shops and on services and recreation (photo D). Those in employment learn new skills which can improve their prospects of better-paid jobs in the future. The quality of life for many people has improved.

##### Infrastructure

Tourism has led to a high level of investment on the north coast where much of the country's tourism is centred. New port and cruise-line facilities have been built at Trelawney together with new hotel accommodation. However, improvements in roads and airports have been slower and some parts of the island remain isolated.

##### Quality of life

In the northern tourist areas of Montego Bay and Ocho Rios, wealthy Jamaicans live in high-quality housing with a high standard of living. These areas have benefited from the tourist industry. However, large numbers of people live nearby in poor housing with limited food supply and inadequate access to fresh water, health care and education.

##### The environment

Mass tourism can create environmental problems such as footpath erosion, excessive waste and harmful emissions. It can also bring environmental benefits. Conservation and landscaping projects provide job opportunities and encourage people to visit the island.

Montego Bay on the north coast has been improved by landscaping, and a new water treatment plant at Logwood has reduced pollution from hotels. The Negri Marine Nature Park attracts many tourists and brings direct and indirect income. Community tourism and sustainable **ecotourism** is expanding in more isolated regions, with people running small-scale guesthouses or acting as guides.

**Think about it**

What disadvantages might tourism bring to countries like Jamaica?

**ACTIVITIES**

1. Describe the distribution of the main tourist areas of Jamaica (map C).
2. What are Jamaica's main tourist attractions?
2. a. Name the two sectors which benefit most from tourism (graph C). Give the percentages.
  - b. Suggest why these sectors benefit so much.
3. How can tourism boost the economy of local communities (photo D)?
4. How will improvements to infrastructure and the environment help to increase tourism and boost the economy?

**Stretch yourself**

Investigate how increased tourism at resorts such as Ocho Rios and Montego Bay can have a multiplier effect on Jamaica's development.

**Practice question**

Explain why the Jamaican government sees tourism as a way to reduce the development gap. (4 marks)



# 17 Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy

## 17.1 Exploring Nigeria (1)

On this spread you will find out about Nigeria's location and its global and regional importance

### Where is Nigeria?

Nigeria is a country in West Africa. Nigeria borders Benin, Niger, Chad and Cameroon (map A). It is almost due south of the UK, just one hour ahead of Greenwich Mean Time.

At latitude 4°14' Nigeria extends from the Gulf of Guinea in the south to the Sahel in the north. It has a tropical climate with variable rainy and dry seasons in different parts of the country. It is hot and wet most of the year in the south, but inland there is a long, dry season.

### What is the global importance of Nigeria?

Nigeria is a Newly-Emerging Economy (NEE) (see page 194). This means that it is one of a number of countries experiencing a period of rapid economic development. In 2014, Nigeria became the world's 21st largest economy – by 2050 it should be in the top twenty. Nigeria is predicted to have the world's highest average GDP growth for 2010–15.

Nigeria supplies 2.7 per cent of the world's oil – the 12th largest producer. Much of the country's economic growth has been based on oil revenues. But it has also developed a very diverse economy which now includes financial services, telecommunications and the media. In common with cities around the world, the centre of Lagos is a thriving global economic hub (photo B).

Politically, Nigeria has a significant global role. It currently ranks as the fifth largest contributor to UN peacekeeping missions around the world (photo C).

A Nigerian peacekeeper in Liberia



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A The location of Nigeria

### Did you know?

Lagos is the fourth most densely populated city in the world, with a population of 13.5 million and 18 150 people per km<sup>2</sup> – London is 43rd.

B The city business skyline in Lagos



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## Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy

Year	Population	Annual change %	Fertility rate	Urban population %	Urban population	% of world pop
2015	192 201 962	2.71	5.74	48.10	87 680 500	2.63
2010	159 424 742	2.69	5.91	43.60	69 440 943	2.45
2005	139 611 303	2.59	6.05	39.10	54 541 496	2.28
2000	122 876 723	2.53	6.17	34.80	42 910 252	2.14
1995	108 424 822	2.55	6.37	32.20	34 916 670	2.04
1990	95 617 345	2.66	6.6	29.70	28 379 229	1.97

How has Nigeria developed in 25 years?

### Nigeria's importance in Africa

Nigeria has one of the fastest-growing economies in Africa. In 2014 it had the highest GDP in the continent and the third largest manufacturing sector. With a population of more than 192 million people, it has the largest population of any African country.

Nigeria has low levels of productivity and there are widespread issues over land ownership. But it still has the highest farm output in Africa. About 70 per cent of the population are employed in agriculture. Most are subsistence farmers growing food crops like yams, cassava, sorghum and millet or keeping livestock. Nigeria has over 19 million cattle, the largest number in Africa (photo E).

Nigeria could lead the way in Africa's future development. Despite its problems with internal corruption and lack of infrastructure – with poor roads and frequent power cuts – the country has huge potential. US President Barack Obama said Nigeria is 'critical to the rest of the continent and if Nigeria does not get it right, Africa will really not make more progress'.



E Cattle herding in Nigeria

### ACTIVITIES

- Describe the location of Nigeria (map A).
- Give reasons for the global importance of Nigeria.
- Work in pairs to find out more about Nigeria. Start by writing out some questions, such as 'How large is Nigeria compared to the UK?' or 'Who are Nigeria's famous sportspeople?'
  - Do some online research to answer your questions.
  - Present your findings as a poster display, and add some data and photos you find interesting.
- Do you agree with US President Obama that 'if Nigeria does not get it right, Africa will really not make more progress'?

### Stretch yourself

Find out more about the international role of Nigeria. How are the country and its people having a global impact?

### Practice question

Discuss how Nigeria has a growing influence in Africa. (6 marks)

### Maths skills

Use table D to answer the following questions.

- By what percentage did Nigeria's total population increase between 1990 and 2015?
- By what percentage did Nigeria's urban population increase in this period?
- By how much did the percentage of urban population increase?
- By what percentage did Nigeria's share of world population increase?

## 17.2 Exploring Nigeria (2)

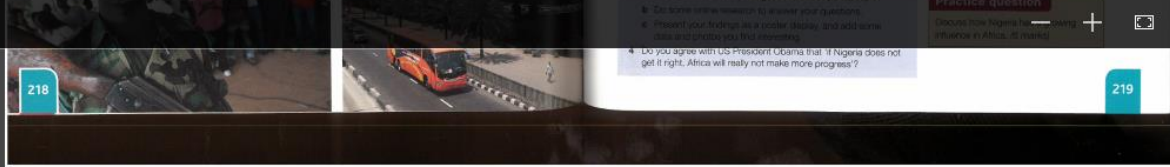
On this spread you will find out about political, social, cultural and environmental aspects of Nigeria

## Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy

### Regional variations

There are huge variations in levels of wealth and development





7.2 Exploring Nigeria (2) Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy

On this spread you will find out about political, social, cultural and environmental aspects of Nigeria

Political context

The political map of Africa was drawn by a small group of powerful European countries at the Berlin Conference in 1883. These countries literally carved up control of Africa between them. This explains why many country borders are straight lines. Europeans exploited Africa's resources, including its people, who were traded as slaves.

In the 1960s many African countries gained their independence. Nigeria became fully independent from the UK in 1960. However, bitter power struggles resulted in a series of dictatorships and a civil war between 1967 and 1970. Lack of political stability affected Nigeria's development and led to widespread corruption. It is only since 1999 that the country has had a stable government. Recent elections in 2011 and 2015 were seen as free and fair.

Several countries are now starting to invest in Nigeria.

- China is making major investments in construction in the capital, Abuja.
- South Africa is investing in businesses and banking.
- American companies such as General Electric are investing in new power plants.
- American corporations such as Wal-Mart, and IT giants IBM, Microsoft and Oracle are operating in Nigeria (photo A).

Social context

Nigeria is a multiethnic, multi-faith country. Ethnic groups in Nigeria include the Yoruba (21 per cent of the population), Hausa and the Fulani (29 per cent), and Igbo (18 per cent) as well as many smaller groups. Christianity, Islam, and traditional African religions are practised widely. This social diversity is one of Nigeria's great strengths, but has also been a source of conflict.

In 1967 the Igbo-dominated south-east tried to secede from Nigeria to become the Republic of Biafra. As a result, the country was torn by civil war until the Biafrans were defeated in 1970.

More recently, economic inequality between the north and south of Nigeria has created new religious and ethnic tensions, with the rise of the Islamic fundamentalist group Boko Haram. This has created an unstable situation in the country, and has had a negative impact on the economy, with a reduction in investment from abroad and a rise in unemployment.

Table B compares some key social indicators with those for the UK.



Technological development in Nigeria

Key facts: Nigeria and the UK compared

Fact	Nigeria	UK
Land area	924 000 km <sup>2</sup>	244 000 km <sup>2</sup>
Population (millions)	182 (largest in Africa)	65
Population growth rate (% per year)	2.4	0.6
Born rate (per 1000)	38	12
Death rate (per 1000)	13	9
Infant mortality rate (per 1000 live births)	73	4
Life expectancy (years)	52	81
Literacy rate (%)	61	99
GNI per head (US\$)	2970	43 430
Capital	Abuja (2 million)	London (9.6 million)
Largest city	Lagos (11 million)	London
Internet users (%)	38	90
Percentage in poverty	70	15

Regional variations

There are huge variations in levels of wealth and development within Nigeria. Urban areas have a greater share of public services and facilities. For example, 60 per cent of children in urban areas attend secondary school, but only 38 per cent in rural areas. This encourages widespread rural-urban migration.

GDP per person varies greatly across the country. GDP is generally higher in the south, which benefits from physical features like the Niger Delta, higher rainfall, and access to oil reserves. GDP is lower in the semi-arid north, where drought, desertification and lack of resources all make life harder. Also, the growing threat from terrorist groups like Boko Haram is limiting economic growth in the north.

Cultural context

With such a diverse population, Nigeria enjoys a rich and varied culture.

- Nigerian music is enjoyed across the continent and beyond. Have you heard of Fela Kuti?
- Nigerian cinema – known as 'Nollywood' – is the second largest film industry in the world, ahead of the United States and behind India (photo C).
- In literature, well-known Nigerian writers include Wole Soyinka, Chinua Achebe, Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie and Nnedi Okorafor.
- In sport, the Nigerian football team has won the African Cup of Nations three times, most recently in 2013. Several Nigerian football players have played for Premier League sides including Victor Moses, John Obi Mikel, Jay-Jay Okocha and Keke.

Environmental context

Nigeria's natural environments form a series of bands across the country (map D). This reflects the decreasing rainfall towards the north in West Africa. These environmental regions extend to the east and west of Nigeria. To the north is the Sahel and the Sahara Desert.



Nollywood – Nigeria's thriving film industry

Nigeria's natural environments



ACTIVITIES

- How important is political stability to the development of Nigeria's economy?
- Working in pairs, carry out some research into Nigeria's diverse culture (music, film, books and sport). What role has Nigeria's culture played in its recent economic development?
- Describe the challenges and opportunities of Nigeria's natural environment for promoting economic growth.
- Suggest reasons for the variations in wealth (GDP) across Nigeria.

Stretch yourself

How have social and political conflict affected development in Nigeria in recent years?

Practice question

Describe briefly how politics has shaped Nigeria's economic development. (4 marks)

7.3 Nigeria in the wider world Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy



Most recently, economic tensions between the southern and northern parts of Nigeria have created new religious and ethnic tensions, with the rise of the extremist fundamentalist group Boko Haram. This has created an unstable situation in the country, and has had a negative impact on the economy, with a reduction in investment from abroad and a rise in unemployment.

Table B compares some key social indicators with those for the UK.

Indicator	UK	Nigeria
Unemployment (%)	5.5	23
Percentage in poverty	70	15

- How important is political stability to the development of Nigeria's economy?
- What are the challenges and opportunities of Nigeria's natural environment for promoting economic growth?
- Describe the challenges and opportunities of Nigeria's natural environment for promoting economic growth.
- Suggest reasons for the variations in wealth (GDP) across Nigeria.

**Practice question**

Describe briefly how politics has shaped Nigeria's economic development. (4 marks)

### 17.3 Nigeria in the wider world

On this spread you will find out about Nigeria's changing relationships with the wider world

#### How have Nigeria's political links changed?

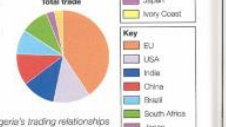
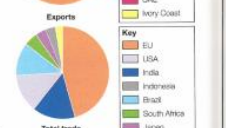
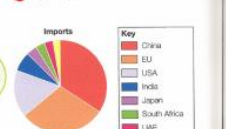
Until 1960 Nigeria was part of the British Empire. Its political links were with the UK and other members of the Empire. Since becoming independent in 1960, Nigeria has become a member of the British Commonwealth (photo A). It now has equal status with all countries including the UK. Although Nigeria is a republic, it recognises the Queen as the Head of the Commonwealth.

Nigeria's political role has changed in recent decades. It has become a leading member of African political and economic groups as well as international organisations such as the United Nations (figure B).



A The Nigeria team at the 2014 Commonwealth Games

B Nigeria's political links



#### What are Nigeria's global trading relationships?

Nigeria is a major global trading nation (chart C). Its main exports are crude and refined petroleum, natural gas, rubber, cocoa and cotton. Its main imports are refined petroleum from the EU and the USA, cars from Brazil and the USA, telephones, rice and wheat.

One of the fastest-growing imports is telephones. Imported from China, these are in demand from Nigeria's growing population and emerging middle class. Nigeria ranks 7th in the world for the number of mobile phones used (the UK is 16th).

E Nigeria's trading relationships

### Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy

#### Crude oil

Crude oil dominates Nigeria's exports. Until 2013, the USA was Nigeria's biggest customer. Nigeria's oil is described as 'sweet oil' – oil with less than 42 per cent sulphur. It is higher quality than oil from the Middle East, and suitable for refining into gasoline (fuel). Until recently, the greatest demand for Nigerian oil was from the USA. However, with the recent development of shale oil in the USA, demand for Nigerian oil has fallen. India is now Nigeria's biggest customer. Between 2013 and 2014 exports of crude oil to India, China, Japan and South Korea increased by 40 per cent.



D Picking cotton for export

#### Agriculture

The reliance on crude petroleum has reduced the importance of agricultural products, although 40 per cent of the population is employed in this sector. Australia (30 per cent) followed by Indonesia (15 per cent) are the biggest customers for Nigerian cotton (photo D). Cocoa and rubber exports are low, with most exported to the West Indian island of Barbados for processing.

Despite Nigeria's membership of the two African trading groups, ECOWAS and CEN-SAD, only two other countries in West Africa are significant trading partners – Ghana and Ivory Coast.

#### ACTIVITIES

- Approximately what percentage of Nigeria's total trade is with the EU (chart C)?
- Which country is the top importer into Nigeria? Can you suggest why?
- Why do you think the EU is the main destination for Nigeria's exports?
- Suggest why there are only two African countries among Nigeria's top trading partners.

#### Stretch yourself

Oil accounts for 60–80 per cent of Nigeria's foreign revenue. Investigate how the global fall in oil prices in 2015–16 affected Nigeria's economy.

#### Practice question

Explain how political and economic factors have influenced Nigeria's changing relationships with other parts of the world. (6 marks)

#### Maths skills

Present the data in the table below in the form of two flow line maps (see page 341). Use arrows of different thicknesses (proportional to the percentage) to show the export of crude oil from Nigeria. How have the destinations changed between 2010 and 2014? Explain the possible reasons for these changes.

**Nigerian crude oil exports (%)**

	2010	2014
USA	43	3
Brazil	8	10
Canada	2	n/a
Americas (other)	n/a	2
India	14	18
Indonesia	n/a	8
Asia (other)	3	6
France	3	n/a
Netherlands	4	10
Germany	3	n/a
Spain	5	5
Europe (other)	5	25
South Africa	3	7
Africa (other)	3	8
Australia	1	n/a

### 17.4 Balancing a changing industrial structure

On this spread you will find out how Nigeria's economy is changing

#### Nigeria's sources of income

Traditionally, primary products had been Nigeria's main source of income. Agricultural products like cocoa, timber, oil palm, groundnuts and cotton were its main exports.

The discovery of oil in the Niger Delta in the 1950s led to a big change in Nigeria's economy. Today oil accounts for about 14 per cent of the country's GDP and 98 per cent of its export earnings. Nigeria has the world's 10th highest level of oil reserves. At the present rate of production it has around 50 years' supply left.



A Oil production in the Niger Delta

#### Does Nigeria have a balanced economy?

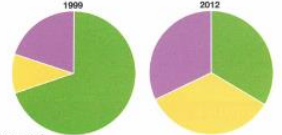
The economy of a country is divided into sectors (such as retail, tourism, finance, public services). Graph B shows recent changes in the structure of Nigeria's economy. Since 1999 there have been major changes in the country's industrial structure.

- Employment in agriculture (primary sector) has fallen, due to increasing use of farm machinery and better pay and conditions in other sectors of the economy.
- Industrialisation and economic growth (secondary sector) under a stable government has increased employment in oil production, manufacturing and industries such as construction, motor manufacturing, sugar refining, paper and pharmaceuticals.
- The growth of communications, retail and finance in the service (tertiary) sector.

These changes mean that Nigeria now has a more balanced economy, with a more even balance between the different sectors.



B Changes in Nigeria's employment structure, 1999-2012



Key  
 Agriculture  
 Industry  
 Services

### Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy

#### Nigeria's growing manufacturing sector

Manufacturing involves making products from raw materials. In the past, growth in manufacturing was hindered by Nigeria's dependence on the export of raw materials, particularly agricultural products. Processing was mostly done abroad.

Today, manufacturing accounts for 10 per cent of Nigeria's GDP. It is currently growing faster than the telecommunications, oil and gas or agricultural sectors. Among goods produced are:

- processed foods
- leather items
- textiles
- soaps and detergents.

With its growing home market, relatively cheap labour force and improving infrastructure, the manufacturing sector seems likely to increase in the future and become even more diverse.

#### Maths skills

Use an appropriate form of presentation to show the following data.

#### Nigeria's employment structure 2014

Agriculture	40%
Oil	25%
Manufacturing	10%
Wholesale and retailing	10%
Transport and communications	8%
Finance and business	7%

#### How is manufacturing affecting economic development?

The growth of manufacturing in Nigeria has stimulated economic development in several ways.

- Regular paid work gives people a more secure income and provides an ever-larger home market for purchasing products such as cars, clothes and electrical appliances.
- Manufacturing industries stimulate growth through close links with each other, for example, companies supplying parts for making cars (photo D).
- As industries grow, more people are employed, and revenue from taxes increases.
- A thriving industrial sector attracts foreign investment which stimulates further economic growth.
- Oil processing has created chemical by-products. This has led to the growth of a huge range of chemical industries, including soaps, detergents and plastics.



D Volkswagen car factory in Lagos

#### ACTIVITIES

- 1 How has oil transformed Nigeria's economy?
- 2 a Approximately what percentage were employed in agriculture in 1999 (graph B)?  
 b By approximately how much had the percentage employed in agriculture declined by 2012?  
 c Describe how the employment structure changed between 1999 and 2012.
- 3 Choose three examples of manufacturing in Nigeria. For each one, describe how it can stimulate wider economic development (the multiplier effect - see page 208).

#### Stretch yourself

Find out about the Imrosen Vehicle Manufacturing Company, which started to manufacture cars at its Nnewi factory in 2010. How has this company stimulated economic development in Nigeria?

#### Practice question

How can the growth of manufacturing in Nigeria stimulate economic development? (4 marks)

### 17.5 The impacts of transnational corporations

On this spread you will find out about the role of TNCs in Nigeria's development.

#### What is a transnational corporation?

### Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy

#### Shell Oil in the Niger Delta

Shell - or Royal Dutch Shell - is one of the world's largest oil companies. It is an Anglo-Dutch company with its headquarters in the Netherlands.





## 17.5 The impacts of transnational corporations

On this spread you will find out about the role of TNCs in Nigeria's development

### What is a transnational corporation?

A **transnational corporation (TNC)** is a large company that operates in several countries. A TNC usually has its headquarters in one country with production plants in several others. Transnational companies locate in foreign countries in order to take advantage of:

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

### TNCs in Nigeria

About 40 TNCs operate in Nigeria. The majority have their headquarters in the UK, USA or in Europe. Those based in the UK include KFC (fast food) and Unilever (food and home care). Transnational operations bring advantages and disadvantages for Nigeria (photo A).

#### Advantages

- Companies provide employment and the development of new skills
- More money is spent in the economy.
- Investment by companies in local infrastructure and education
- Other local companies benefit from increased orders
- Valuable export revenues are earned



Advantages and disadvantages of TNCs for Nigeria

#### Disadvantages

- Local workers are sometimes poorly paid
- Working conditions are sometimes very poor
- Management jobs often go to foreign employees brought in by the TNC
- Much of the profit generated goes abroad
- Grants and subsidies used to attract TNCs could have been used to invest in Nigerian industry

### Unilever in Nigeria

Unilever is an Anglo-Dutch TNC with joint headquarters in London and Rotterdam. It produces a range of foods, drinks and items for the home.

Unilever's operations in Nigeria started in 1923 with the manufacture of soap using locally-produced palm oil. Since then the company has diversified to include manufacture of foods, non-soap detergents and personal care items. It currently employs about 1500 people.

Unilever's products are aimed at the growing Nigerian market and the development of brands to improve people's quality of life. It works with local cultures and markets to develop new products and aims at high standards of employment and environmental stewardship. The company claims that all of its palm oil comes from sustainable sources.

It has promoted improvements in health care, education and water supply as part of its social responsibility programme in Nigerian communities. In 2014 Unilever was voted the second best place to work in Nigeria (photo B).



Unilever's Ajbara factory in Ogun State

## Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy

### Shell Oil in the Niger Delta

Shell – or Royal Dutch Shell – is one of the world's largest oil companies. It is an Anglo-Dutch company with its headquarters in the Netherlands. Since the discovery of oil in 1956, its operations in the Niger Delta have been controversial.

The swampy river delta is one of the most difficult places in the world to extract oil (map C). As a TNC, Shell has been able to invest huge amounts of money and expertise into extracting oil here. Shell has brought a number of benefits to Nigeria's economy by:

- making major contributions in taxes and export revenue
- providing direct employment for 65,000 Nigerian workers and a further 250,000 jobs in related industries (photo D)
- giving 91 per cent of Shell contracts to Nigerian companies
- supporting the growth of Nigeria's energy sector.

Despite the benefits, oil developments have caused tensions and environmental problems.

- Oil spills have caused water pollution and soil degradation, reducing agricultural production and fishing yields.
- Frequent oil flares send toxic fumes into the air.
- Militant groups disrupt oil supply in the delta.
- Oil theft and sabotage are big problems in the region, reducing production levels and costing TNCs and the government billions of dollars every year.



Oil extraction in the Niger Delta



An oil rig in the Niger Delta

### ACTIVITIES

- 1 Explain whether you think the presence of KFC is a positive or a negative development for Nigeria (photo A).
- 2 a Describe the distribution of oilfields in Nigeria (map C).  
b How does the location of Shell's Bonga oil field make oil extraction difficult?  
c Explain why the location of the Bonga oil field increases the potential for environmental impacts.
- 3 Complete a two-column table listing the advantages and disadvantages of Shell for Nigeria. Use online research to add further details and photos.
- 4 How has the presence of TNCs like Shell and Unilever stimulated industrial development in Nigeria?

### Stretch yourself

Investigate some of the social benefits TNCs have brought to Nigeria.

### Practice question

Assess the costs and benefits of TNCs in Nigeria. (6 marks)

## 17.6 The impacts of international aid

On this spread you will find out about the impact of international aid on Nigeria

## Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy

Aid has been used to help Nigeria in a number of ways.

claims that all the pain of coming from sustainable sources. It has promised improvements in health care, education and water supply as part of its social responsibility programme in Nigerian communities. In 2014 Unilever was voted the second best place to work in Nigeria (photo B).



### 17.6 The impacts of international aid

On this spread you will find out about the impact of international aid on Nigeria

#### What is aid?

Aid (see page 210) can be defined as 'assisting people'. The providers of aid can be individuals, charities, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), governments and international (multi-lateral) organisations, like the EU or the UN.

- There are two main types of aid.
- **Emergency aid** – this usually follows a natural disaster, war or conflict. Aid may take the form of food, water, medical supplies and shelter.
  - **Developmental aid** – this is long-term support given by charities, governments and multi-lateral organisations. It aims to improve quality of life by providing safe water, education or improvements to infrastructure such as roads and electricity supplies.



A Poverty in Nigeria

#### Why does Nigeria receive international aid?

Despite rapid economic growth and wealth from oil reserves, many people in Nigeria are poor. They have limited access to services such as safe water, sanitation and a reliable electricity supply (photo A). Almost 100 million people (over 60 per cent of the population) live on less than a US\$1 (£0.63) a day. Birth rates and infant mortality rates are high and life expectancy is low, particularly in the north-east of the country.



B Sources of aid to Nigeria in 2014

#### What aid does Nigeria receive?

Nigeria receives about 4 per cent of aid given to African countries. In 2013 aid represented 0.5 per cent of Nigeria's Gross National Income, a total of nearly US\$600 million. Most came from individual countries such as the UK and the USA, and some from international organisations like the World Bank (graph B). Charities and NGOs have also supported projects in Nigeria.

**Maths skills**

Use the data to produce a divided bar graph to show the allocation of multi-lateral aid to Nigeria in 2013.

**The allocation of multilateral aid to Nigeria, 2013 (by sector)**

Education	6%
Health and population	65%
Social infrastructure and services	14%
Economic infrastructure and services	7%
Production	3%
Multi-sector	5%
Programme assistance	0.5%
Humanitarian aid	0.5%
Other	1%

#### What is the impact of aid in Nigeria?

Aid has brought many benefits to people living in poverty. The most successful projects are community-based, supported by small charities and NGOs. These are often delivered directly to where help is needed. The aid is all used for the project and no money is wasted.



### 17.7 Managing environmental issues

3. Compare a new mission with the advantages and disadvantages of that by Nigeria. Use of the resources in and other areas and projects. 4. Use the concept of 'mission' and 'development' to describe development in Nigeria?



### Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy

Aid has been used to help Nigeria in a number of ways.



#### What prevents aid being used effectively?

- Official aid to Nigeria delivered through the government has been less successful than aid delivered directly to communities. There are several reasons why aid may not be used effectively.
- Corruption in the government, and by individuals, is a major factor in loss of aid.
  - The government may divert money to be used for other purposes. For example, there are claims that aid may have been used to build up Nigeria's navy.
  - Donors may have political influence over what happens to aid.
  - Money may be used to promote the commercial self-interest of the donor.

**Another view**  
By receiving aid, a country may become more dependent. This could slow down its economic development.

#### The Aduwan Health Centre

The community of Aduwan in Katsina State, northern Nigeria did not have a health centre. The few health workers in the area used the community's only shop as a clinic. The area has a high incidence of HIV/AIDS and high infant mortality. With support from ActionAid they received funds from the World Bank for a new health clinic built in 2010. The new clinic:



C Immunising a child

- trains local women to educate mothers about the importance of immunising their children against polio and other deadly diseases (photo C)
- tests for HIV and other infections
- immunises children against polio.

#### ACTIVITIES

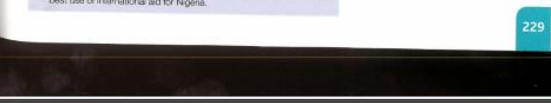
- 1 a Describe the living conditions shown in photo A.  
b How do you think aid should be spent in this area?  
c How should aid be best spent to support people in Nigeria?
- 2 a How much aid was given to Nigeria by the UK in 2014 (graph B)?  
b Which NGO gave the most money to Nigeria in 2014?  
c Suggest why NGOs support health projects in Nigeria.
- 3 Explain why small-scale development projects are likely to be the best use of international aid for Nigeria.

#### Stretch yourself

Investigate examples of how UK government aid is used in Nigeria.

#### Practice question

Explain why aid in Nigeria may not be used effectively (4 marks)



### Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy



## 17.7 Managing environmental issues

On this spread you will find out about the environmental impacts of economic development in Nigeria

### How does economic growth affect the environment?

Rapid economic growth, like in Nigeria, can bring many benefits. But it can also have a negative impact on the environment.

#### Industrial growth

Nigeria has about 5000 registered industrial plants and 10000 illegal small-scale industries. The fast and unregulated growth of industry has led to environmental problems.

- In Kano, Kaduna and Lagos, many harmful pollutants go directly into open drains and water channels. They are harmful to people and damage ecosystems downstream.
- Some industries dispose of chemical waste on nearby land, threatening the groundwater quality.
- Industrial chimneys emit poisonous gases that can cause respiratory and heart problems in humans (photo A).
- 70–80 per cent of Nigeria's forests have been destroyed through logging, agriculture, urban expansion, roads and industrial development.
- Desertification is a major problem in Nigeria, made worse by large-scale dam and irrigation schemes.



A Air pollution in Lagos

#### Urban growth

As Nigeria has developed, urban areas have grown rapidly. This rate of urbanisation has brought many challenges.

- Squatter settlements are common in most cities.
- Services have failed to keep pace with the rate of economic growth.
- Waste disposal has become a major issue (photo B).
- Traffic congestion is a major problem in most Nigerian cities, leading to high levels of exhaust emissions.



B Rubbish dumped on the roadside

Some green belts and recreational areas are being converted into building sites. The development of Abuja has resulted in areas of rich natural vegetation being replaced by concrete. Extensive bush burning has damaged trees and wildlife species, and biodiversity has been reduced.

#### Commercial farming and deforestation

Commercial farming and inappropriate practices have led to land degradation. There is water pollution due to chemicals, soil erosion and silting of river channels. The building of settlements and roads has destroyed habitats and added to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Many species have disappeared because of deforestation, including cheetahs and giraffes, and nearly 500 types of plant.

## Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy

### Mining and oil extraction

Mining and extraction of raw materials and precious metals (photo C) – particularly oil – can lead to serious pollution. These can damage ecosystems and affect people's jobs.

- Tin mining led to soil erosion. Local water supplies were also polluted with toxic chemicals.
- Many oil spills in the Niger Delta have had disastrous impacts on freshwater and marine ecosystems. Oil spills can cause fires, sending CO<sub>2</sub> and other harmful gases into the atmosphere. They cause acid rain, which harms plants and aquatic ecosystems.
- Some economic developments in the Niger Delta have caused violent conflicts with local people.



C Mining for gold in Nigeria

### Bodo oil spills (2008/09)

In 2008 and 2009 two large oil spills devastated the livelihoods of thousands of farmers and fishermen living in the swamps around the town of Bodo in the Niger Delta (photo D). Leaks in a major pipeline caused 11 million gallons of crude oil to spill over a 20 km<sup>2</sup> area of creeks and swamps.

In 2015 Shell agreed to pay £55 million compensation to individuals and to the community of Bodo. The money will be used to build health clinics and improve schools. This is the largest compensation paid by an oil company to a local community affected by environmental damage. Shell has also agreed to clean up the swamps and fishing grounds.



D An oil-polluted fish farm in Bodo

**Another view**  
Shell claims that theft of crude oil, sabotage and illegal refining are the main sources of oil pollution. Do you agree with Shell? Why might they say this?

### ACTIVITIES

- 1 a How has rapid industrial development harmed the environment in Nigeria (photo A)?  
b What measures could be introduced to reduce damage to the environment?
- 2 a Describe the waste that has been dumped in photo B.  
b What problems might arise from this waste dump?  
c Why has waste been dumped here and what could be done to solve the problem in the future?
- 3 What are the environmental problems associated with oil spills?

### Practice question

Explain how Nigeria's rapid economic growth can have harmful impacts on the environment. (6 marks)

### Stretch yourself

Make a detailed study of either the Bodo or the Bonga oil spills.

- Find out what happened and the impacts on people and the environment.
- What has been done to clean up the area and compensate the people?
- How can oil spills be prevented?

## 17.8 Quality of life in Nigeria

On this spread you will find out how economic development has affected the quality of life for people in Nigeria

### Quality of life


As a country's economy develops, ordinary people will usually see some benefits. Their quality of life should improve (photo A).

Indicator	1990	2000	2006	2010	2013
Life expectancy at birth	46	47	49	51	52
Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	31	–	–	44	38
Mortality rate (per 1000)	213	186	159	131	117
Sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	37	33	31	29	28



## Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy

building sites. The development of Abuja has resulted in a loss of rich natural vegetation being replaced by concrete. Concrete wash from buildings has damaged trees and wildlife species, and biodiversity has been reduced.



**Commercial farming and deforestation**  
Commercial farming and inappropriate practices have led to land degradation. There is water pollution due to chemicals, soil erosion and silting of river channels. The building of settlements and roads has destroyed habitats and added to CO<sub>2</sub> emissions. Many species have disappeared because of deforestation, including cheetahs and giraffes, and nearly 500 types of plant.

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1. What measures could be introduced to reduce damage to the environment?

2. Describe the items that have been dumped in photo B.

3. What problems might arise from this waste dump?

4. Why has waste been dumped here and what could be done to solve the problem in the future?

5. What are the environmental problems associated with oil spills?

**Practice question**  
Explain how Nigeria's rapid economic growth can have harmful impacts on the environment. (6 marks)

6. What factors affect the quality of life in Nigeria?

7. What has been done to clean up the area and compensate the people?


8. How can oil spills be prevented?

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## 17.8 Quality of life in Nigeria

On this spread you will find out how economic development has affected the quality of life for people in Nigeria

**Quality of life**  
As a country's economy develops, ordinary people will usually see some benefits. Their quality of life should improve (photo A).



**The benefits of economic development**

- Reliable, better-paid jobs in manufacturing industries or services (for example, health care and education)
- Higher disposable income to spend on schooling, home improvements, food, clothes and recreation
- Improvements to infrastructure such as roads
- Better access to safe water and sanitation
- Improved access to a better diet means higher productivity at work and in school
- Reliable electricity supplies providing lighting and heating – easier to go out at night, and for children to do homework
- Better quality health care, with more doctors and better-equipped hospitals

**Have all Nigerians benefited from economic development?**  
Quality of life is commonly measured by the United Nation's HDI (Human Development Index) (see page 195). Nigeria's HDI has been increasing steadily since 2005 (graph B). This trend is expected to continue.

- In 2000, Nigeria was placed among the 'least developed nations' in terms of wealth and education.
- In 2011, Nigeria had one of the highest average HDI improvements in the world over the past decade.

Most indicators show an improving trend (table C). This suggests that economic development since 1990 has improved the quality of people's lives. Remember, when looking at the use of mobile phone and the internet, that these have only become available recently!

**Has it all been good news?**  
Despite the clear improvements, many people in Nigeria are still poor. Limited access to services such as safe water, sanitation and reliable electricity is still a problem.

Thirty years ago, Nigeria was at a similar stage of development to Malaysia and Singapore. Since then, these two countries have moved far ahead of Nigeria, despite Nigeria's huge oil revenues. Its oil wealth has not been used effectively, and the gap between rich and poor has become wider.

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## Nigeria: a Newly-Emerging Economy

Indicator	1990	2000	2005	2010	2013
Life expectancy at birth	46	47	49	51	52
Births attended by skilled health staff (%)	31	-	-	44	39
Mortality rate (per 1000)	213	186	159	131	117
Sanitation facilities (% of population with access)	37	33	31	29	28
Safe water (% of population with access)	46	56	59	63	64
Secondary school enrolment (%)	25	24	35	44	-
Mobile phone subscriptions (per 100 people)	0	0	13	55	73
Internet users (per 100 people)	0	0	4	24	38

**Changes in Nigeria's quality of life, 1990–2013** Source: World Bank



**Think about it**  
What factors affect your own quality of life? Are they different from those that affect quality of life in Nigeria?

**Will people's quality of life continue to improve?**  
Sixty per cent of Nigeria's population live in poverty. Improvement in their lives depends on the country coping with a number of challenges.

- Political** – the need for a continuing stable government to encourage inward investment.
- Environmental** – the pollution of the Niger Delta by oil spills has devastated the lives of the local Ogoni people. Pests like the tsetse fly restrict commercial livestock farming. Parts of the far north are under threat from desertification.
- Social** – historical distrust remains between several tribal groups, like the Yoruba and Igbo. There is also the religious divide between the predominantly Christian south and the Muslim north. Recent kidnappings by the militant group Boko Haram spread fear among Nigerians and potential investors (photo D).

**Stretch yourself**  
Investigate Nigeria's electricity supply.

- To what extent has it improved over the last 20 years?
- What are the challenges faced by the industry?
- Why is a reliable and efficient electricity supply essential if a country is to develop?

**Practice question**  
Evaluate to what extent economic development has improved the quality of people's lives in Nigeria. (6 marks)

**ACTIVITIES**

- What is the evidence from photo A that this family enjoys a reasonably good quality of life?
  - What other information would you need to know?
  - Imagine that a similar photo was taken in five years' time. How might they show signs of further improvement in the quality of their lives?
- Describe the trend in Nigeria's HDI between 2005 and 2013 (graph B).
- What is the evidence that people's quality of life is improving (table C)?
  - Suggest reasons for the trend in 'sanitation facilities'.
  - Do you think these indicators accurately reflect people's quality of life?

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# 18 The changing UK economy

## 18.1 Changes in the UK economy

On this spread you will find out how and why the UK economy has changed in recent years

### How has the economy of the UK changed?

Before 1900 most people in the UK worked in farming, mining or related activities – the primary sector. But the Industrial Revolution of the nineteenth century changed all that. Many people moved to towns and cities for work – making steel, ships or textiles (the manufacturing sector).

In the last few decades it all changed again, with a big shift to jobs in the service (or tertiary) sector – health care, offices, financial services and retailing (see chart A). Most recently, the quaternary sector has developed, with jobs in research, information technology and the media (graph B).

### Why has the economy of the UK changed? De-industrialisation and the decline of traditional industries

For several decades the UK has been experiencing **de-industrialisation**. This is the decline in manufacturing (secondary) industry and the subsequent growth in tertiary and quaternary employment. In the UK this has happened because:

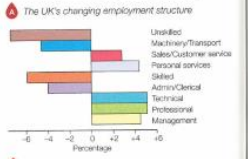
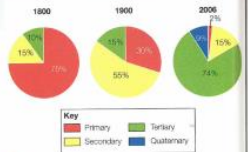
- machines and technology have replaced many people in modern industries, for example in car production
- other countries, for example China, Malaysia and Indonesia, can produce cheaper goods because labour there is less expensive
- lack of investment, high labour costs and outdated machinery made UK products too expensive.

Traditional UK industries – coal mining, engineering and manufacturing – have declined (photo C). Instead, the UK is now a world centre for financial services, media, research and the creative industries.

### Globalisation

Globalisation is the growth and spread of ideas around the world. This can involve the movement or spread of cultures, people, money, goods and information.

Globalisation has been made possible by developments in transport, communications and, in particular, the internet. Consider how easy it is to communicate with friends and family abroad, or to travel to Europe or America.



A derelict factory in Oxteth, Lancashire

## The changing UK economy

Globalisation has been partly responsible for the explosion of the quaternary sector in the UK, with many people now working on global brands and products. It has also boosted world trade and enabled more imported products to the UK. This in turn has contributed to the decline in UK manufacturing.

### Government policies

#### 1945-1979

In this period the UK government created state-run industries such as the National Coal Board, British Rail and British Steel Corporation.

Government money was spent on 'propping up' declining UK industries. Aging equipment, outdated working practices and too many employees made them unprofitable. The 1970s was a decade of strikes, social unrest, factory closures and power cuts.

#### 1979-2010

State-run industries were sold off to private shareholders to create a more competitive business environment. This is called privatisation. Many older industries closed down and many jobs were lost.

Many new private companies brought innovation and change. In the UK derelict industrial areas were transformed into gleaming new financial centres with offices and modern retail outlets (photo D).



Canary Wharf – the UK's financial centre on the site of London's docklands

### 2010 onwards

The aim of the government from 2010 was to 'rebalance' the economy. This was to be done by rebuilding the UK's manufacturing sector and relying less on the service industries, in particular the financial sector. Government policies have included:

- improvements to transport infrastructure (for example, the London Crossrail link and plans for high-speed rail connections, such as HS2)
- more investment in manufacturing industries
- easier access to loans and finance, especially for small businesses
- encouraging global firms to locate within the UK.

### ACTIVITIES

- 1 a Define primary, secondary, tertiary and quaternary activities.  
b Suggest why tertiary activities take over from manufacturing at a time of de-industrialisation.
- 2 Describe and attempt to explain the employment trends shown in graph B.
- 3 a Describe the main features of the derelict factory in photo C.  
b How could buildings like this be used today given the UK's changing economic structure?
- 4 What is globalisation and how has it affected the structure of the UK economy?
- 5 Write a short summary of the government's role in the UK economy during each of the three periods in the timeline.

### Maths skills

Use the percentage data to draw a pie chart of the UK's employment structure in 2015.

Year	Primary	Secondary	Tertiary	Quaternary
2015	2	10	76	10

### Stretch yourself

Find out more about manufacturing in the UK today. Has the government been successful in encouraging the development of a modern manufacturing sector?

### Practice question

Explain the causes and impacts of de-industrialisation in the UK. (6 marks)

## 8.2 A post-industrial economy

On this spread you will find out about the development of the UK's post-industrial economy

**Research**  
The UK research sector – part of the quaternary sector – employs over 60 000 highly-skilled people.



### 8.2 A post-industrial economy

On this spread you will find out about the development of the UK's post-industrial economy

#### What is a post-industrial economy?

A post-industrial economy is where manufacturing industry declines to be replaced by growth in the service sector and the corresponding development of a quaternary sector. This happened in the UK from the 1970s. By 2015, 78 per cent of UK employment was in the tertiary sector and 10 per cent in the quaternary sector. Only 10 per cent of employment was in manufacturing compared to 55 per cent in 1900.

#### Development of information technology

The use of information technology (IT) has transformed the way that people live and work. It is one of the main factors in the UK's move to a post-industrial economy.

- Computers allow large amounts of data to be stored and accessed very quickly.
- The internet enables people to communicate with each other instantly across the world.
- Technology continues to develop at a rapid pace (for example, high-speed broadband).
- Many people can access the internet using smart phones and tablets.

Developments in IT have affected the UK economy in a number of ways.

- Internet access enables many people to work from home.
- Many new businesses are directly involved with IT, manufacturing hardware and designing software.
- Over 1.3 million people work in the IT sector.
- The UK is one of the world's leading digital economies, attracting businesses and investment from abroad.

The government is committed to making the UK the best place in the world to start a technology business.

#### Service industries and finance

Individuals employed in the service sector produce services rather than products (photo B). The UK service sector has grown very rapidly since the 1970s. Today it contributes over 79 per cent of UK economic output, compared with 46 per cent in 1948. Finance is an important part of the service sector. This includes banking, insurance, securities dealing and fund management. The UK is the world's leading centre for financial services, with the City of London as the UK's financial centre. The financial services sector accounts for about 10 per cent of the UK's GDP and employs over 2 million people.



A UK high-tech company in Lancashire

**Did you know?**  
The worldwide web was invented by British computer scientist Sir Tim Berners-Lee in 1989.



Jobs in the UK service sector

### The changing UK economy

#### Research

The UK research sector – part of the quaternary sector – employs over 60 000 highly-qualified people and is estimated to contribute over £3 billion to the UK economy. Research is done in British universities, such as Cambridge, Manchester and Edinburgh. It is also done by private companies and government bodies (figure C). The research sector is likely to be one of the UK economy's main growth areas in the future.



Some UK research organisations

#### British Antarctic Survey

The British Antarctic Survey (BAS) employs over 600 highly-qualified people based in Cambridge (UK), Antarctica and the Arctic. It is linked to the University of Cambridge, with its well-qualified graduates and tradition of scientific research.

BAS scientific research involves the use of ships, aircraft and research stations. Its research in polar regions (photo D) helps our understanding of the Earth and human impact on its natural systems.

The BAS is currently investigating topics such as future changes in Arctic sea-ice, the impact of ocean acidification on ecosystems, and space weather research.



The BAS Healy VI Research Station

#### ACTIVITIES

- In what ways have developments in IT affected the UK's economy?
- Work in pairs to identify a range of jobs in the service sector (photo B).
- Why do you think the UK has developed into a major global financial centre?
- Suggest what kind of research is carried out by each of the organisations listed with photo C. Use the internet to help you.

#### Stretch yourself

Find out about the research carried out by one of the organisations (or one of your own choice) listed with photo C. Where does the research take place and what are the reasons for the chosen location?

#### Practice question

How has the development of IT affected the growth and characteristics of the UK's economy? (6 marks)

### 18.3 UK science and business parks

### The changing UK economy



UK economic output, compared with 40 per cent in 1945.

Finance is an important part of the service sector. This includes banking, insurance, securities, leasing and fund management. The UK is the world's leading centre for finance services, with the City of London as the UK's financial centre. The financial services sector accounts for about 10 per cent of the UK's GDP and employs over 2 million people.



Practice question

How has the development of IT affected the growth and characteristics of the UK's economy? (6 marks)

### 18.3 UK science and business parks

On this spread you will find out about science and business parks in the UK

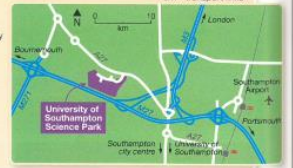
**What is a science park?**  
A science park is a group of scientific and technical knowledge-based businesses located on a single site. There are over one hundred science parks in the UK. Most are associated with universities, enabling them to use research facilities and employ skilled graduates. Science parks may include support services such as financial services and marketing. Around 75 000 people work in the UK's science parks.

**University of Southampton Science Park**  
Southampton Science Park opened in 1986. It has expanded since then to include a hundred small science and innovation businesses. It has strong links with the University of Southampton. Amongst the companies located in the park are:

- Fibrecore – manufacturer of optical fibres, set up at the University in 1982 and later moved to the science park
- Symetrix – specialising in gamma-ray spectrometers, established in 2002 with close links with the University's Department of Physics and Astronomy
- PhotonStar – specialising in lighting products, this company was founded in 2007 as another spin-off company from the University
- Seab Energy Systems – founded in 2009, this company specialises in sustainable energy options and has developed an anaerobic digestion system (the 'Muckbuster') which produces heat and power from waste.

**Benefits**  
For companies locating at Southampton Science Park the benefits include:

- excellent links with the University, providing research facilities and academic talent
- source of graduate employees from the University
- attractive location, with extensive green areas and woodlands (photo A)
- meeting rooms, a coffee shop, high-speed broadband, a nursery and a health club all available on site
- excellent transport links – close to M3, Southampton international airport and rail links (map B).



**What is a business park?**  
A business park is an area of land occupied by a cluster of businesses. Business parks are usually located on the edges of towns because:

- land tends to be cheaper than in town centres
- access is better for workers and distribution, using by-passes and motorways, with less traffic congestion than in towns or cities.
- with more land available, it may be possible to extend businesses
- businesses can benefit by working together.

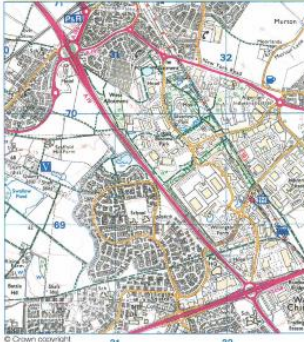
### The changing UK economy

#### Cobalt Business Park, Newcastle-upon-Tyne

Cobalt Park is the UK's largest business park. There are several support facilities including retail outlets and opportunities for recreation, with a fitness centre, cycleways and green spaces. The park is close to the main A1 road and just 20 minutes from the international airport (map D).

The north-east of England has suffered from economic decline as traditional industries have closed down. Businesses locating in Cobalt Park therefore qualify for government assistance.

In 2015 the international energy company Siemens moved to the park (photo C). It is one of a number of well-known companies located in the park, including Procter & Gamble, IBM, Barmarods and Santander.



- New Siemens offices at Cobalt Park
- OS map extract showing the location of the Cobalt Business Park

#### Stretch yourself

Find out about a science park or business park close to your home or school. Which companies are located there? What are the locational advantages? Produce an annotated map with photos.

#### Practice question

How do science and business parks provide opportunities for regional economic growth? (6 marks)

#### ACTIVITIES

- 1 What are the main differences between a science park and a business park?
- 2 Why are most UK science parks located close to universities?
  - a In which direction is photo A looking?
  - b Which major road can be seen in the photo (refer to map D)?
  - c Describe the environmental characteristics of the science park.
  - d Why is it important to create a pleasant working environment?
- 3 a Give the four-figure grid reference for the Cobalt Business Park (OS map B).  
b Describe the layout of Cobalt Business Park.  
c Using evidence from the map, assess the importance of good transport links and an attractive working environment in the location of Cobalt Business Park.

### 18.4 Environmental impacts of industry

On this spread you will find out about sustainable ways of reducing the impacts of industry on the physical environment

**Example**

#### Impacts of industry on the physical environment

Large-scale extraction industries such as mining and quarrying can have an impact on the environment. Quarries have been cut out of the countryside and huge waste tips piled up on the edges of mining settlements (photo A).

Modern manufacturing industries have an effect on both the landscape and the environment.

- Manufacturing plants can look very dull and uninteresting and can have a negative visual effect on the landscape.
- Industrial processes can cause air and water pollution, as well as degrading the soil.
- The waste products from manufacturing industry are often taken to landfill, and when in the ground they can pollute and harm the air, water and soil.
- The transport of raw materials and manufacturing products is usually by road, which increases levels of air pollution and damage to the environment when roads are widened or new ones built.

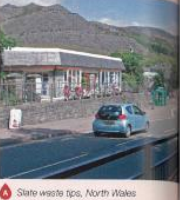


Photo A: Slate waste tips, North Wales

#### How can industrial development be more sustainable?

Today there is a much greater concern about the need for industries to be environmentally sustainable. This can be achieved in a number of ways.

- Technology can be used to reduce harmful emissions from power stations and heavy industry.
- Desulphurisation can remove harmful gases such as sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide from power station chimneys.
- Stricter environmental targets put in place for industry on water quality, air pollution and landscape damage.
- Heavy fines imposed when an industrial pollution incident occurs.



Photo B: Industrial waste flowing into the River Wear at Washington, north-east England

**Quarrying in the UK**

Quarrying can have harmful impacts on the environment. It can:

- destroy natural habitats
- pollute nearby water courses
- scar the landscape.

Today, there are very strict environmental controls on quarrying in the UK. Sustainable development is at the heart of planning regulations and approval for mining and quarrying.

Companies are expected to restore or improve a quarry after it has been used. Examples of restoration include:

- landfill
- agriculture
- habitat creation
- housing
- food storage.

Whilst in operation, there are strict controls on blasting, removal of dust from roads, and landscaping. Recycling is encouraged to reduce waste.

### The changing UK economy

#### Torr Quarry, Somerset

Torr Quarry is operated by Aggregate Industries. It is one of eight limestone quarries on the Mendip Hills (map C). Over 100 people are employed at Torr Quarry and it is estimated that the quarry contributes more than £15 million towards the local economy each year.

Quarrying began at Torr Quarry in the 1940s. Today the quarry occupies a 2.5 km<sup>2</sup> site located 7 km east of Shepton Mallet. The quarry has previously produced 8 million tonnes per annum, although output is currently around 5 million tonnes. Torr Quarry is a nationally important source of construction materials – rock chipmings used for a variety of construction such as roads. Three-quarters of its output is transported by rail, mostly to the south-east.

Quarrying at Torr Quarry aims to be environmentally sustainable in the following ways:

- The quarry is being restored to create wildlife lakes for recreation and water supply (photo E).
  - Characteristic limestone features will be created to make the landscape look natural.
  - 200 acres of the site have already been landscaped to blend in with the surrounding countryside, including planting grass and trees.
  - Regular monitoring of noise, vibration, airborne emissions (dust) and water quality.
  - Rail transport minimises the impact on local roads and villages.
- In 2010 a planning application was made to deepen the quarry to extend operations to 2040. Deepening has less impact on the environment than extending the quarry outwards into surrounding countryside. This plan was approved in 2012.



Map C: Location of Torr Quarry, Somerset



Photo D: Torr Quarry



Photo E: Planned restoration of Torr Quarry

#### ACTIVITIES

- Describe the harmful impacts that industry can have on the physical environment (photos A and B).
- What rock is quarried at Torr Quarry and what is it used for?
  - How is the rock transported away from the quarry?
  - How environmentally sustainable is this form of transport?
  - What is the importance of the quarry to the local community?
- Describe the impact of the quarry on the environment (photo D).
  - What is the evidence that restoration has already begun?
- To what extent do you think the quarry is being managed in an environmentally sustainable way?

#### Stretch yourself

Find out more about how technology can be used to reduce harmful emissions and environmental damage.

#### Practice question

Use an example to demonstrate how modern industry can be more environmentally sustainable. (5 marks)

### 18.5 Changing rural landscapes in the UK

On this spread you will find out about the social and economic changes in two contrasting rural areas

#### How is the UK's rural landscape changing?

Rural landscapes in the UK are changing. For example, South Cambridgeshire is experiencing rapid population growth as people move out of Cambridge and



### The changing UK economy

#### An area of population decline: The Outer Hebrides

The Outer Hebrides has a population of 27 400 people. Most live on the island of Lewis, one of the chain of 69 islands (photo D). Despite a small population increase in recent years, there has been an overall decline of more than 50 per cent since 1901 when 46 000 people lived on the islands (text E). This decline is merely due to outward





### 18.5 Changing rural landscapes in the UK

On this spread you will find out about the social and economic changes in two contrasting rural areas

#### How is the UK's rural landscape changing?

Rural landscapes in the UK are changing. For example, South Cambridgeshire is experiencing rapid population growth as people move out of Cambridge and London to enjoy a different pace of life in the countryside. However, remote rural areas such as the Outer Hebrides are experiencing population decline.



South Cambridgeshire and the Outer Hebrides

#### An area of population growth: South Cambridgeshire

South Cambridgeshire is the mostly rural area surrounding the city of Cambridge (photo B). The population of 150 000 is increasing due to migration into the area (graph C). Migrants have mostly come from Cambridge and other parts of the UK. However, more migrants are now arriving from Eastern Europe.

- In 2013, registrations for National Insurance numbers from migrant workers in South Cambridgeshire soared by 25 per cent compared to 2012.
- The proportion of people in South Cambridgeshire aged 65 or over is growing – by 2031 this will reach nearly 29 per cent of the population.
- The population of South Cambridgeshire is estimated to reach 182 000 by 2031.

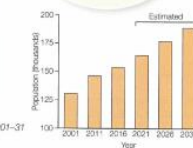


The landscape of Cambridgeshire

Social effects	Economic effects of a growing population
Commuters continue to use services in the places where they work, for example, Cambridge – this has a negative effect on the local-rural economy.	A reduction in agricultural employment as farmers sell their land for housing development, although this may increase jobs in construction.
80% car ownership is leading to increased traffic on narrow country roads and reducing demand for public transport.	Lack of affordable housing.
Modern developments on the edges of villages and gentrification of abandoned farm buildings can lead to a breakdown in community spirit.	This area has some of the highest petrol prices in the country due to the high demands.
Young people cannot afford the high cost of houses and move away.	The increasing number of migrants from relatively poor parts of Europe can put pressure on services and increase overall costs.

Population growth in South Cambridgeshire, 2001–31

**Another view**  
South Cambridgeshire has seen larger numbers of highly-skilled and educated people move into the area. There is a high level of employment. Around 21 per cent of the workforce is employed in high-tech industries like computer software and engineering manufacture.

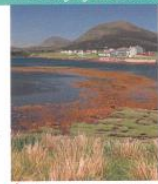


### The changing UK economy

#### An area of population decline: The Outer Hebrides

The Outer Hebrides has a population of 27 400 people. Most live on the island of Lewis, one of the chain of 65 islands (photo D).

Despite a small population increase in recent years, there has been an overall decline of more than 50 per cent since 1901 when 46 000 people lived on the islands (graph E). This decline is mainly due to outward migration. With limited opportunities, younger people have chosen to move away from the area in search of better-paid employment elsewhere.

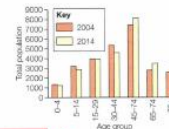


An island in the Outer Hebrides

- #### Social impacts
- The number of school children is expected to fall over the next few years and this may result in school closures.
  - With many younger people moving away, there will be fewer people of working age living in the Outer Hebrides.
  - An increasingly ageing population (graph E) with fewer young people to support them may lead to care issues in the future.

#### Economic effects

The UK and Scottish governments provide subsidies towards the costs of operating ferries and the maintenance of essential services. But it is a struggle to maintain the economy and many of these services, such as post offices, are closing.



Industry	Economic impacts of a declining population
Farming	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The main farming economy is breeding sheep on small farms called crofts.</li> <li>• Most crofts can only provide work for up to two days per week.</li> </ul>
Fishing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 1948 there were more than 900 fishing boats registered in the Outer Hebrides. By 2013 there were just a few boats catching prawns and lobsters.</li> <li>• Shellfish production has increased, but foreign-owned ships dominate deep-sea fishing.</li> <li>• The development of fish farming has been limited due to concerns about the environment.</li> </ul>
Tourism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Between 2007 and 2014 there was a 27% increase in visitors to the islands.</li> <li>• The current infrastructure is unable to support the scale of tourism needed to provide an alternative source of income.</li> </ul>

- #### ACTIVITIES
- Describe the population change in South Cambridgeshire between 2001 and 2031 (graph C).
    - What are the main causes for this change?
    - Identify the challenges associated with a growing rural population?
  - How might the physical landscape of the Outer Hebrides (photo D) contribute to migration from the islands?
    - Describe the main population changes in the Outer Hebrides (graph E).
    - Suggest what social and economic impacts these changes may have in the future.

#### Stretch yourself

Find out more about the social and economic issues facing the Outer Hebrides. What can be done to address the rural problems associated with out-migration?

#### Practice question

Contrast the economic challenges associated with rural areas of population growth and decline. (6 marks)

### 18.6 Changing transport infrastructure (1)

On this spread you will find out about improvements and new developments to the UK's roads and railways

### The changing UK economy

#### Railway improvements

Investment in railways is vital to improve links between regions of the UK and the rest of Europe. There are plans to stimulate economic growth in the north of the UK



### 18.6 Changing transport infrastructure (1)

On this spread you will find out about improvements and new developments to the UK's roads and railways

Transport involves the movement of people, goods and services. Improvements in transport have enabled the UK's economy to grow and develop. This remains a major issue for the future. Transport developments affect both employment and regional growth.

#### Road improvements

In 2014 the government announced a £15 billion 'Road Investment Strategy'. The aim is to increase the capacity and improve the condition of UK roads. New road schemes will create thousands of construction jobs and boost local and regional economies. Plans include:

- 100 new road schemes by 2020
- 1300 new lane miles added to motorways and trunk roads to tackle congestion
- extra lanes added onto main motorways to turn them into 'smart motorways' (photo A) and improving links between London, Birmingham and the north.



Smart motorway improvements on the M25

#### Maths skills

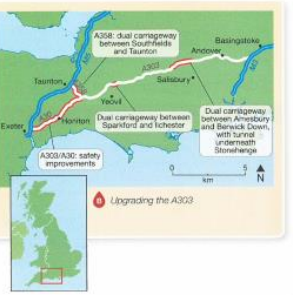
The following data shows the estimated number of regional jobs that will be created by the Road Investment Strategy. Present the information in an appropriate graph.

North East and Yorkshire	1500
North West	600
Midlands	900
East of England	1000
London and South East	900
South West	1300

#### South-west 'super highway'

The A303 is the main route to the south-west. However, traffic flow can be 'stop-start' due to alternating stretches of dual and single carriageway. At peak times the road can become heavily congested.

The £2 billion road-widening project is the biggest to be undertaken over the next 10 years. It will create hundreds of construction jobs. Converting the route to dual carriageway, with additional improvements to connecting routes, will create a 'super highway' all the way to Plymouth and beyond (map B). The scheme will involve digging a 3 km tunnel beneath Stonehenge!



Upgrading the A303

#### Railway improvements

Investment in railways is vital to improve links between regions of the UK and the rest of Europe. There are plans to stimulate economic growth in the north of the UK by improving the rail network.

- electrification of the Trans-Pennine Express Railway between Manchester and York by 2020, reducing journey times by up to 15 minutes and completing the electrified link between Liverpool and Newcastle
- electrification of the Midland mainline between London and Sheffield by 2023
- HS2 (High Speed 2) – a £50 billion plan for a new high-speed rail line to connect London with Birmingham and then to Sheffield, Leeds and Manchester (map C). It may then be extended to Newcastle and into Scotland. The scheme is due to start in 2017 for completion in 2033. Many people are against the plan, as the route passes through several stretches of countryside and close to many homes.

#### The changing UK economy



Plans for UK high-speed rail

#### London's Crossrail

Crossrail is a new railway across the capital that links Reading and Heathrow (to the west of London), to Shenfield and Abbey Wood (to the east). Due for completion in 2026, Crossrail will involve over 32 km of new twin-bore tunnels under central London. At a cost of £14.5 billion, it is one of the most important and ambitious infrastructure projects ever undertaken in the UK.

- Crossrail will improve journey times across London, easing congestion and offering better connections to the Underground and to the rest of the UK and Europe.
- It will bring an additional 1.5 million people within 45 minutes' commuting distance of London's key business districts.
- Around 200 million passengers are expected to use Crossrail each year.
- Marine trains operating on the lines will carry 1500 passengers.



The construction of Crossrail deep below London

#### ACTIVITIES

- 1 a What is a 'smart motorway' (photo A)?  
b Why do you think the government is upgrading several motorways to become 'smart motorways'?
- 2 Describe and suggest reasons for the planned improvements to the A303.
  - a Describe the plans for high-speed rail routes in the UK.
  - b Do you think it is important to have high-speed rail in the UK? Why?
- 4 How do road and rail improvements help to boost the national and local economy?

#### Stretch yourself

Find out more about the proposed HS2 (High Speed 2) rail development. Why is it so controversial? What are the arguments for and against the plan?

#### Practice question

How can road and rail developments improve the UK's economy? (6 marks)

### 18.7 Changing transport infrastructure (2)

On this spread you will find out about improvements

#### The changing UK economy

More than 750 000 international flights depart from



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1. Describe the and suggest reasons for the pattern of governments in the UK.

2. Describe the plans for high speed rail in the UK. How do you think this will affect the economy?

Why?

4. How do road and rail improvements help to boost the national and local economy?

Practice question

How can road and rail developments improve the UK's economy? (6 marks)

## 18.7 Changing transport infrastructure (2)

On this spread you will find out about improvements and new developments to the UK's ports and airports


### Developing the UK's ports

The UK ports industry is the largest in Europe, due to the length of the coastline and the UK's long trading history. Some ports specialise in handling containers whilst others service ferries and cruises. Most are all-purpose ports handling a range of goods and services. In 2014:

- the UK's leading port in terms of tonnage was Grimsby, followed by London (Tilbury), Milford Haven (south Wales) and Southampton
- Dover was the main port for freight (lorries, cars, etc)
- Felixstowe was the UK's largest container port, handling 2 million containers.

About 32 million passengers travel through UK ports each year, and they employ around 120 000 people. The UK's largest ports are run by private companies which have invested heavily in the port infrastructure.

- Belfast – £50 million invested in facilities to service the offshore renewable energy sector. Land is available to accommodate manufacturing for wind, wave and tidal energy.
- Bristol (Avonmouth) – £195 million invested for bulk handling and storage facilities.
- Felixstowe and Harwich – a new rail terminal at Felixstowe and upgraded cruise service facilities at Harwich.



The location of the UK's major ports


**Did you know?**  
86 per cent of all UK imports and exports trade either by air and leaves via ports.

### Liverpool2

A new container terminal is being constructed at the Port of Liverpool (photo B). Known as 'Liverpool2', the scheme to construct a deep-water quay on the River Mersey will cost about £300 million.

The project will more than double the port's capacity to over 1.5 million containers a year to compete with other major UK ports. Due to begin operating in 2016, the new terminal will:

- create thousands of jobs
- boost the economy of the north-west
- reduce the amount of freight traffic on the roads.



The construction of Liverpool2

### Airport developments


Airports are very important to the economy of the UK, creating vital global links. They provide thousands of jobs and boost economic growth both regionally and nationally.

- The aviation sector accounts for 3.6 per cent of the UK's GDP and employs over 300 000 people.
- Over two million tonnes of freight pass through the UK's airports each year.

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### The changing UK economy

- More than 750 000 international flights depart from the UK annually, to almost 400 airports in 114 countries (map C).
- Over 420 000 domestic flights provide 35 million seats annually to passengers traveling to over 60 regional airports across the UK.



UK air transport routes

Key UK Air Links

### Expanding London's airports


There has been much controversy about the need to expand London's airport capacity. Many options have been discussed. These include the construction of a new fourth airport in the Thames estuary and the expansion of either Heathrow or Gatwick. All the options have advantages and disadvantages.

In 2012 a government commission looked into three options and came up with a recommendation:

- a new runway at Heathrow (cost £18.6 billion)
- increasing the length of one of the existing runways at Heathrow (cost £13.5 billion)
- constructing a new runway at Gatwick (cost £9.3 billion)

The report, published in 2015, recommended a new third runway at Heathrow, although a final decision is yet to be made. This was predicted to create more jobs and make more money for the UK. Heathrow is one of the world's major airports. In 2014 it handled over 73 million passengers. Over 76 000 people work at Heathrow and the airport supports many local businesses.

People living nearby are concerned about noise from planes using the new runway. The government report recommended financial support for soundproofing homes and schools, and a ban on night-time flights.



Proposed expansion of Heathrow

### ACTIVITIES

- Why is the UK's port industry the largest in Europe?
- Mark the major UK ports on an outline map of the UK (map A).
- Use the information on this spread and internet research to add annotations describing recent developments to the ports.
- Describe the recent port developments at Liverpool.
  - Give reasons for the location of Liverpool2 (photo B).
  - What benefits will the new developments bring to the region?
- Describe and suggest reasons for the pattern of UK air transport routes (map C).
- Comment on the decision to recommend a new runway at Heathrow.

### Stretch yourself

Research the three options considered by the Davis Commission as well as the scheme to build a new airport in the Thames estuary. Consider the advantages and disadvantages of each option, and come up with your own reasoned choice.

### Practice question

Discuss the arguments for and against expanding the capacity of London's airports? (6 marks)

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**Airport developments**

Airports are very important to the economy of the UK, creating vital global links. They provide thousands of jobs and boost economic growth both regionally and nationally.

- The aviation sector accounts for 3.6 per cent of the UK's GDP and employs over 300,000 people.
- Over two million tonnes of freight pass through the UK's airports each year.

1. Describe the new developments in the transport infrastructure of the South East of England. (4 marks)

2. Describe the new developments in the transport infrastructure of the South East of England. (4 marks)

3. Describe the new developments in the transport infrastructure of the South East of England. (4 marks)

4. Describe the new developments in the transport infrastructure of the South East of England. (4 marks)

5. Describe the new developments in the transport infrastructure of the South East of England. (4 marks)

6. What benefits will the new developments bring to the region?

7. Describe and suggest reasons for the pattern of UK air transport routes (map C).

8. Comment on the decision to recommend a new runway at Heathrow.

**Practice question**

Discuss the arguments for and against expanding the capacity of London's airports? (6 marks)

**18.8 The north-south divide**

On this spread you will find out about strategies to address regional differences and inequalities in the UK

**What is the north-south divide?**

In the UK we often talk about the 'north-south divide'. This refers to the real or imagined cultural and economic differences between:

- the south of England (the South East, Greater London, the South West and parts of eastern England)
- the north of England (Yorkshire, the Humber, the North East and North West) and the rest of the UK.

In general, the south enjoys higher standards of living, longer life expectancy and higher incomes. It also has higher house prices, more congestion and, according to some measures, less 'happiness'. But what are these differences? Look at map A and table B and judge for yourself!

A North and south – some facts



**Why is there a north-south divide in the UK?**

During the Industrial Revolution the UK's growth was centred on the coalfields in Wales, northern England and Scotland. Heavy industries and engineering thrived in cities such as Manchester, Sheffield and Glasgow, generating wealth and prosperity.

Since the 1970s many industries (such as steel-making, ship building and heavy engineering) have declined and unemployment increased. Alternative sources of energy have reduced the importance of coalfields and modern industries have located elsewhere.

London and the South East developed rapidly due to a fast-growing service sector. London is a major global financial centre and has grown faster than the rest of the UK. This has led to high house prices across the South East.

**How can regional strategies address the issue?**

There have been many attempts to address the problems caused by de-industrialisation in the north. Financial support from the UK government and the EU has helped new businesses and improvements in infrastructure.

Foreign investment has been encouraged in the Nissan at Washington in Tyne and Wear opened in 1994, and Mitsubishi at Livingston, near Edinburgh, opened in 1975.

In 2015 the government launched a new strategy for a 'Northern Powerhouse' to help balance the wealth and influence of London and the South East. This involves developing the economies of the major cities in northern England such as Liverpool and Manchester. Tourism, food and energy are to be developed in rural areas.

	North East	North West	Yorkshire and Humber	West Midlands	South East	East Midlands	East of England	South East	Scotland	Wales	Northern Ireland
Average pay	£24,000	£25,000	£24,000	£25,000	£25,000	£24,000	£26,000	£28,000	£21,000	£19,500	£18,500
% unemployed	9.9	6.9	7.3	7.1	4.9	5.5	4.9	4.4	7.7	3.4	2.1
% poverty	21	22	22	23	19	20	18	18	16	19	21
Life expectancy (years against average)	-1.3	-1.4	-0.8	-0.4	+0.9	-0.01	+1.0	+1.2	-3.0	-1.4	-1.6

B Regional evidence for the UK's north-south divide

**The changing UK economy**

Money has been invested in transport improvements including:

- a new high-speed rail service (HS2) between London and the north (see page 245) and the electrification of the Trans-Pennine railway
- upgrade of the M62 cross-Pennine motorway
- the new Liverpool2 deep-water container port (see page 246)
- the Mersey Gateway – a new 6-lane toll bridge over the River Mersey to improve access to the new deep-water port.

**Local enterprise partnerships**

Established in 2011, local enterprise partnerships (LEPs) are voluntary partnerships between local authorities and businesses. There are currently 39 LEPs in England. Their aim is to identify business needs in the local areas and encourage companies to invest. In this way jobs will be created boosting the local economy.

**Enterprise Zones**

Since 2011, 24 new Enterprise Zones have been created. Their aim is to encourage the establishment of new businesses and new jobs in areas where there were no pre-existing businesses. The government supports businesses in Enterprise Zones by:

- providing a business rate discount of up to £275,000 over a five-year period
- ensuring the provision of superfast broadband
- financial allowances for plant and machinery
- simpler planning regulations to speed up establishment of new businesses.

**Lancashire LEP**

Lancashire has a tradition of industry and manufacturing based on textiles and engineering. De-industrialisation led to many factory closures and job losses. Recent growth in manufacturing has been based on the development of aeronautical engineering. The Lancashire LEP will promote new businesses and create 50,000 new jobs by 2023 (map C).

- In 2013 a Business Growth Hub was established to support small and medium-sized businesses in the area. It aims to set up 400 new businesses and create 1100 new jobs by 2016.
- £20 million of transport improvements are planned in cities such as Preston and Blackburn, including the major new Heysham to M6 link.
- A £52 million BT investment will extend superfast broadband across 97% of the region.
- Enterprise Zones at Sarnesbury and Warton will create 6000 high-skilled jobs in advanced engineering and manufacturing (AEM) sector.



C Economic developments in Lancashire

**ACTIVITIES**

- 1 What is the evidence of a north-south divide (map A)?
- 2 a What is the evidence that the South East has the highest wealth and quality of life (table B)?  
b Which region appears to be most disadvantaged and why?
- 3 Design an information poster about Lancashire's LEP (map C). Include a map, text boxes and annotated photos.
- 4 Does the government have a responsibility to balance the economy across the UK? Why?

**Stretch yourself**

Use the Centre for Cities report (2015) to show how evidence on the prosperity of cities makes it difficult to locate the line of the north-south divide.

**Practice question**

Explain how improving transport links can help reduce the north-south divide. (4 marks)



248 Regional evidence for the UK's north-south divide  
economy across the UK? Why?  
help reduce the north-south divide. (4 marks)

### 18.9 The UK in the wider world (1)

On this spread you will find out about the place of the UK in the wider world

#### What are the UK's links with the wider world?

As globalisation increases, the world is becoming more and more inter-dependent. The UK has global links through trade, culture, transport and electronic communications. In the past the UK was one of the world's superpowers with an extensive empire in the Americas, Africa and the Asian Pacific. The UK is still an influential member of important international organisations such as the G8, NATO and the UN Security Council. Although its global position has declined, many nations see the UK as a fair, tolerant and law-abiding society with a long and rich cultural heritage.

#### Trade

Trade involves the movement of goods and services across the world. This usually involves transport by air, sea, road and rail. The internet is becoming more important for trade, for example in finance, communications and the creative industries.

The UK's most important trading links are with the EU (diagram A). As a single market, goods can be traded between member states without tariffs. The USA is an important historic trading partner, with a recent growth in trade with China.

#### Culture

Culture is used to describe the values and beliefs of a society or group of people. It's all about what makes a society special. Culture can include writing, painting or creativity in the form of fashion, architecture or music.

#### Television

Television is one of the UK's most successful media exports. In 2013-14 it accounted for over £1.28 billion of export earnings. International sales of UK television programmes has almost quadrupled since 2004. Amongst the most successful recent programmes worldwide are *Atlanta*, *Downton Abbey*, *Dr Who* and *Sherlock*.

The main markets are English-speaking countries such as the USA (47 per cent), Australia and New Zealand. The Chinese market is expanding rapidly, increasing by 40 per cent from the previous year to £17 million in 2013-14.



Dr Who - a UK export success



The UK's main trading partners

**Did you know?**  
Poppa Pig cartoons, created in the UK, are now screened in more than 130 countries worldwide earning a total of US\$1bn (£640m).

### 18.10 The UK in the wider world (2)

On this spread you will find out about the UK's economic and political links with the European Union and the Commonwealth

### The changing UK economy

The global importance of the English language has given the UK strong cultural links with many parts of the world. Wherever you travel you will hear music, read books and watch films from the UK. Migrants have brought their own culture to the UK. For example:

- food (such as Indian, Chinese and Thai)
- films ('Bollywood' from India)
- fashion (from France and Italy)
- festivals (such as the Notting Hill Carnival)
- music (from America and Africa)

Today the UK is a multi-cultural society, accepting people from many other countries.

#### Transport

London Heathrow is one of the busiest airports in the world. It is an important aircraft hub where people transfer between flights within Europe and worldwide (see page 247).

There are important transport links between the UK and mainland Europe via the Channel Tunnel (photo C) and sea ferries. Southampton is a major port for cruise liners that take thousands of tourists around the world to destinations such as the Mediterranean and the Caribbean.

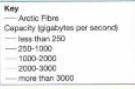
#### Electronic communication

Ninety-nine per cent of all internet traffic passes along a multi-billion-dollar network of submarine high-power cables. The UK is a focus for these submarine cables (map D), with connectors concentrated between the UK and the USA. There is a further concentration in the Far East connecting Japan, China and other countries in the region.

Electronic communication is a vital part of the global economy and fast reliable connections are essential. A project known as Arctic Fibre will lay the first cables between London and Tokyo via the Northwest Passage, linking Europe and Asia - a distance of 15 000 km! The main cable will operate at speeds of 100 gigabytes. It is due to be completed in 2016.



The Channel Tunnel



The global submarine cable network

#### ACTIVITIES

- Rank the UK's top five export destinations and import sources.
- Suggest why Ireland and the USA are important trading partners of the UK.
- Can you explain why China is a major source of imports?
- Work in small groups to produce a collage illustrating cultural connections between the UK and the rest of the world. Use logos or photos to create your collage.
- Suggest why UK TV programmes are such an important export worldwide.
- Describe and suggest reasons for the pattern of submarine e-communication cables (map D).

#### Stretch yourself

Find out more about the UK's transport links with the rest of the world. Search online to find maps showing connections by air, sea, road and rail. Why is the UK such an important global transport hub in the twenty-first century?

#### Practice question

How does the UK benefit by having close links with the rest of the world? (5 marks)


The Commonwealth Secretariat represents Commonwealth countries and provides advice



- Belize
- Jamaica
- Bahamas
- Fiji
- Tobago
- Barbados

**UK EXPORT SUCCESS** Amongst the most successful recent programmes worldwide are *Ant and Dec's Saturday Night Takeaway*, *Dr Who* and *Sherlock*.

The main markets are English-speaking countries such as the USA (47 per cent), Australia and New Zealand. The Chinese market is expanding rapidly, increasing by 40 per cent from the previous year to £17 million in 2013-14.



**Dr Who – a UK export success**

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**Can you explain why China is a major source of imports?**

2 Work in small groups to produce a collage illustrating cultural connections between the UK and the rest of the world. Use logos or photos to create your collage.

3 Suggest why UK TV programmes are such an important export worldwide.

4 Describe and suggest reasons for the pattern of submarine e-communication cables (map D).

connections by air, sea, road and rail  
Why is the UK such an important global transport hub in the twenty-first century?

**Practice question**

How does the UK benefit by having close links with the rest of the world? (5 marks)

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### 18.10 The UK in the wider world (2)


On this spread you will find out about the UK's economic and political links with the European Union and the Commonwealth

#### What are the UK's links with the European Union?

In 1973 the UK became a member of the European Union (EU). The EU began as a small trading group of industrial countries in north-west Europe. Over the years it has expanded to its current total of 28 countries, with the latest member Croatia joining in 2013 (map A).

The EU is still an important trading group, but its powers have extended to exert political influence over its members and elsewhere in the world. Many in the UK feel that the EU capital in Brussels is becoming too influential in making laws which affect the UK. There was a political movement for the UK to leave the EU or at least limit its powers. In a referendum held in June 2016, the people of the UK voted to leave the EU by 52 per cent to 48 per cent. The UK will remain a member of the EU until exit negotiations are complete.

The EU has affected the UK in a number of important ways (diagram B).



**Key**  
Member countries  
Candidates for membership

**A The EU, 2016**

**How has the EU affected the UK?**

- Financial support for farmers. The Single Payments Scheme, introduced in 2005, is part of the EU's Common Agricultural Policy. In 2015, £10 billion was made available to support dairy farmers in England and Wales.
- There are EU laws and controls on crime, pollution and consumer rights. These rules can be restrictive for individuals and companies in the UK.
- The European Structural and Investment Funds has provided support for disadvantaged regions in the UK and sectors such as fisheries.
- High unemployment and low wages in poorer EU countries – particularly in Eastern Europe – may have led to mass migration of workers to the UK. In 2013 over 200 000 immigrants came to the UK from the EU.
- The EU is the biggest single market in the world. Goods, services, capital and labour can move freely between member states and encourage trade.

#### What are the UK's links with the Commonwealth?


The UK is a member of the Commonwealth, a voluntary group of 53 countries, most of which were once British colonies. It is home to 2.2 billion people, 80 per cent under the age of 30. The Commonwealth includes some of the world's largest, smallest, richest and poorest countries (map C). Thirty-one of its members are small states, many of them island nations.

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#### The changing UK economy

The Commonwealth Secretariat represents Commonwealth countries and provides advice on a range of issues including human rights, social and economic development and youth empowerment. The Secretariat aims to help governments achieve sustainable, inclusive and equitable development. The heads of each country meet every two years to discuss items of common interest.

There are important trading and cultural links between the UK and the Commonwealth countries. There are also sporting connections, with the Commonwealth Games – the so-called 'Friendly Games' – held every four years – (photo D).



**C Some of the larger Commonwealth countries**



**D The Commonwealth Games in Glasgow, 2014**

**1** Rank the countries in the list below according to their size. Use the internet to help you.

1	1. Belize
2	2. Jamaica
3	3. Bahamas
4	4. Trinidad & Tobago
5	5. Barbados
6	6. Dominican Republic
7	7. Lesotho
8	8. Botswana
9	9. Mozambique
10	10. Zambia
11	11. Tanzania
12	12. Seychelles
13	13. Kenya
14	14. Guyana
15	15. Cameroon
16	16. Nigeria
17	17. Ghana
18	18. Sierra Leone
19	19. Malawi
20	20. Cyprus
21	21. Maldives
22	22. India
23	23. Bangladesh
24	24. Sri Lanka
25	25. Malaysia
26	26. Singapore
27	27. Brunei
28	28. Papua New Guinea
29	29. Solomon Islands
30	30. Tuvalu
31	31. Samoa
32	32. Vanuatu
33	33. Tonga
34	34. Fiji Islands
35	35. New Zealand

**ACTIVITIES**

- Which European countries may wish to join the EU in the future?
- Suggest advantages and disadvantages of continued expansion of the EU.
- Consider how membership of the EU affects the UK (diagram B). Sort the list into positive and negative points. Use the internet to add to your two lists.
- Draw a matrix like the one shown here. Write the names of Commonwealth countries into the appropriate boxes. Use the internet to help you.

	Rich	Poor
Large		
Small		

**Maths skills**

Search online for the final medals table of the 2014 Commonwealth Games. Present one aspect – say the number of gold medals – using located proportional bars on a blank world map. Draw a scattergraph (see page 208) to investigate the relationship between a country's wealth (GDP) and the number of medals won.

**Stretch yourself**

Investigate the pros and cons of the UK's membership of the EU. Do you think the UK should be part of the EU?

**Practice question**

Suggest how the UK benefits economically and politically from its membership of either the EU or the Commonwealth. (6 marks)

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