

Measuring Development

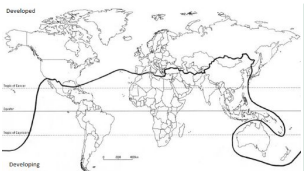
Development measures how economically, socially, culturally or technologically advanced a country is. It suggests: advancement, evolution, expansion, growth, improvement, increase, maturity, progress, changes for the better.

Development Indicators

GNI	Gross National Income (Money earned by residents of a country including money earned abroad).
HDI	Human Development Index. Calculated using life expectancy, education, and per capita income.
Infant mortality	How many children per 1000 die before they are 1.
Literacy rate	The % of adults that read and write acceptably.

You must know advantages and disadvantages of each of these measures.

Classifying the World's Development



- An HIC has a GNI per capita of over \$12,000.
- A NEE has an economy that is rapidly progressing.
- A LIC has a GNI per capita of below \$800.

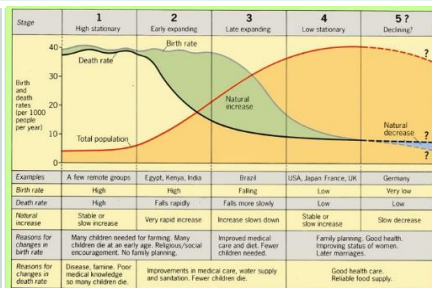
In the 1980's, Dr Brandt classified the world into the rich north and the poor south. He drew this line called the Brandt Line or the North-South Divide. However, over time countries in the south began to develop e.g. Singapore and China, and the line became outdated.

Key terms

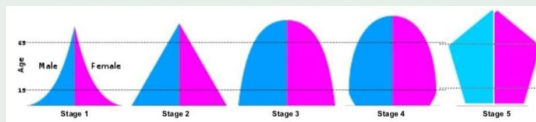
Standard of living refers to the economic level of a person's daily life. **Quality of life** is a social measure of well being.

Measuring Population

The demographic transition model shows how a country's population changes as it becomes more developed, from subsistence farming cultures (LICs) to HICs.



Population pyramids change over time too – from having a lot of babies (a wide base), to good healthcare and more elderly people (a wide top).



Factors of Uneven Development

Physical Environment

- Soil erosion, desertification, climate (and climate change), overgrazing and infertile soils affect farming.
- Areas without fertile land, natural resources, water and energy suffer.
- Natural hazards make little progress with development e.g. Haiti.

Trade

- Trade blocs favour member states.
- Primary products sold by LICs are sold for cheap prices that can fluctuate. HICs make more expensive products so earn more.
- Poor infrastructure or conflict means some people cannot sell their goods at all.

Health

- Diseases can make people too weak to work or go to school.
- 80% of all developing world disease is water-related. 2 million die a year.
- LIC's are unable to invest in good quality health care

History

- Colonialism: Many countries in Asia, South America and Africa have spent a lot of time and money on civil wars and political struggles for power since being made separate from European superpowers.
- Many LICs haven't had time to develop fully.

Unit 2b

The Changing Economic World



Solutions to Uneven Development

TNC investment	Aid
Industrial Development	Intermediate Technology
Fair Trade	Debt Relief
Microfinance loans	Tourism

Tourism in Mexico

Background: Mexico is in Central America. It has borders with the USA in the north and Guatemala and Belize in the south. It has a population of 127.5 million. The country has a range of landscapes; deserts and mountains.

Attractions: Beach holidays with beautiful sandy beaches and clear seas in places like Cancun. Ancient Mayan ruins such as Chichen Itza. Modern facilities and history in Mexico City. High temperatures 25°C all year. Mountainous landscapes.

Positive Impacts

- Tourism counts for 8.5% of Mexico's GDP.
- 800,000 jobs are directly created by tourism. 1.2 million indirectly.
- \$43.5 million dollars are spent a day by international visitors.
- Mexico was ranked number 10 for international tourist arrivals in 2014.

Negative Impacts

- Economic: jobs in tourism are often poorly paid. Many hotels are owned by TNCs and much of the profit goes to HICs.
- Social: Investment in water supplies and sanitation are focussed on tourist areas, not locals.
- Environmental: Tourism generates waste. Local lagoons have become polluted.

Sustainable Tourism

Sustainable tourism aims to support local communities socially and economically whilst causing no harm to the environment e.g. small scale lodge developments employing local people and using local foods in Kenya.

Liverpool/Resolving regional difference Strategies- North/South Divide

The Rise of Liverpool

Industrial Revolution – Transport

1770 – 1816- Liverpool to Leeds Canal. **1830 -** Liverpool and Manchester Railway

Liverpool's Decline

World War II- Liverpool Blitz (Aug 1940- Jan 1942). Docks provided the control centre for the Battle of the Atlantic, and it was subject to over 80 air raids. 2,500 people were killed, 11,000 homes ruined, 70/140 berths through city blocked.

Resolving regional difference Strategies- N/S Divide

1985- Why Liverpool needed investment

-Unemployment rate 20%+, crime rates 4.5x national average, population fell 34%.

Strategies:

1, Objective 1- Government pledged £2.4bn, investment in redevelopment of dock, World Heritage status given, European City of Culture (2008), 6 million visitors per year. **Positive-**Nightlife (tourism) generating 5700 jobs, footfall 1.4 million (July 2021), 60,000 student population.

2, Northern Powerhouse Railway- £7bn, 100,000 jobs and £3.4 billion boost- 2040.

Success? Unemployment 7% (4.5% UK), 25.6% children living in poverty (18% UK), crime rate in inner city reaching 200% of National Average.

UK Global Links



Political

Commonwealth

- In 1922 Britain ruled over an empire of 458 million people (about 20% of the world's population and 53 countries).
- Many expats (Brits who live abroad) live in these ex-colonies.
- Many of these ex-colonies are part of the Commonwealth, choosing to keep close ties.

EU

- The UK joined the EU in 1973 with the aim of becoming part of the common market and improving trade between countries.
- The UK opted to leave in 2016. Left EU on 31st January 2020.
- Positive- trade with non-EU countries. Negative- "red tape" on imports and exports to EU.

Other links

- The UK is a member of the G8, a group of 8 countries whose leaders meet to discuss important issues.
- The UK is a member of NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) a group of European countries and the USA. Leaders meet to keep peace.
- The UK is a member of the UN Security Council in which 15 countries meet to keep peace.



- Past- 50% of the UK's exports went to EU countries, and 50% went to non-EU countries such as the USA and China.
- Now- The USA takes the most, China and India more.
- A lot of trade is now finance and communications following deindustrialisation.

Transport

- 750,000+ international flights depart from the UK annually.
- Heathrow is the 4th busiest airport in the world.
- Eurotunnel links Britain to Europe.
- Southampton- major seaport.



- Spoken English has helped create strong links with countries.
- British exams can be sat abroad; recognised for their quality.
- UK TV productions have a global audience.
- We are a culture of immigration

Technology

- The UK is a centre for submarine internet cables connecting the whole world- 99% of internet traffic.
- Arctic Fibre- 15,00km of cables between London-Tokyo





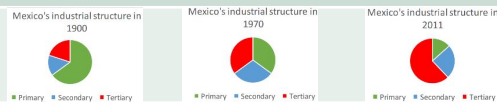
Economic and Industrial Change in Mexico

History and Landscape

- The majority of people in Mexico identify themselves as Mexican, however the country has been heavily influenced by many different cultures which have been dominant in the country e.g. Spanish, European, American.
- There are a number of indigenous groups (traditional societies which have existed for many centuries, often separate from mainstream society). Often they have their own language, dress and culture.
- 75% of Mexicans are Roman Catholic. This affects their beliefs about the use of contraception.
- Mexico is located primarily between 15 ° and 30 ° north of the equator.
- Temperatures in the country are generally high.
- The country covers three major ecosystems; rainforest, grasslands and desert.



Changes in Employment Structure



- Today, 63% of people in Mexico are employed in the tertiary sector.
- A large number of people in rural areas are still employed in the primary sector, although this sector is continuing to decrease.
- Secondary industry contributes greatly to the country's GNI.
- Increased investment in infrastructure has encouraged tourism and manufacturing.

Industry

Mexico is the 15th largest economy in the world and generates more than \$1 trillion per year.

- Primary - Mexico produces 2 billion tonnes of limes a year. 25% are exported, generating \$327 million.

- Secondary - Over 1 million Mexicans work in over 3,000 maquiladoras (manufacturing plants). The majority of goods produced are sold across the border in the USA.

- Tertiary - There are 32 million visitors to Mexico a year.



TNCs in Mexico: LG

- The North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA) was signed in 1994, making factories exempt from tariffs and taxes. Industry has boomed with an 86% increase in employment in maquiladoras, which now account for 45% of Mexico's exports.
- LG, a South Korean company, has 3 large maquiladoras in Mexico, close to the border with the USA. The company makes \$2.5 billion in sales of TVs to the North American market annually.

Social issues:

- More than 50% of maquiladora workers are able to afford their own home.
- Workers' rights are sometimes breached in order to make greater profits.

Economic issues:

- Maquiladora workers are paid 40% less than factory workers in China.
- Mexico has become dependent on TNC taxes. This makes TNCs powerful.

Environmental issues:

- Waste disposal - chemicals buried underground leak into water courses.



Aid to Mexico

- Aid to Mexico is controversial because of their high GDP. It is suggested that the government should do more to help themselves.
- Short term emergency aid was sent to the country after the 1985 earthquake that affected Mexico City.
 - Long term development aid projects include Casa y Ciudad, an NGO scheme supporting residents build safe homes and learning a trade as a plumber and carpenter. The scheme improves quality of life and economic wellbeing.
 - The International Monetary Fund (IMF) provided Mexico with debt relief (cancellation of debt) in the 1980s. This multi-lateral aid provided a \$4 billion bailout. This bailout was not free, Mexico was forced to remove trade tariffs.

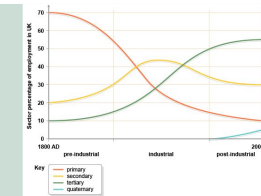
Impacts of Development in Mexico

- Improvements in quality of life (see table).
- Regional inequality leads to rural to urban migration.
- This leads to rapid population growth (300,000 per year) in Mexico City, which leads to the growth of slum settlements.
- President Trump is endeavouring to reduce manufacturing in Mexico in order to increase secondary industry in the USA. In 2015 this led to Ford relocating their manufacturing plant away from Mexico.

Year	Life Expectancy	GNI per Capita	Fertility Rate
1980	67	\$680	5
2015	77	\$9,830	2.5

Economic and Industrial Change in the UK

Industrialisation took place in the UK during the 1800s. Most early manufacturing industry took place in areas with coal fields which provided energy. This was a break of bulk location, reducing transport costs.



De-industrialisation is the decline in secondary (manufacturing) industries, and the subsequent growth in tertiary and quaternary employment.

The UK has experienced de-industrialisation changing into a post-industrial economy; with more tertiary & quaternary industries. Secondary industries have moved to cheaper countries e.g. China.

Industry in the North East of England was characterised by heavy industry, including coal mines, iron and steel industry and ship building and petrochemicals. As raw materials were used up, and it became cheaper to produce steel and ships abroad, these heavy industries fell into decline. The ICI plant in Middlesbrough closed making 30,000 people redundant. The Easington colliery (coal mine) closed in 1993 making 1400 people in a town of 5,000 unemployed. A lack of transferable skills made it hard for these people to find jobs.



De-industrialisation has many socio-economic impacts.

High unemployment leads to the decline of services in affected areas. Reliance on benefits leads to a decline in housing quality. Life expectancy in de-industrialised areas is lower than the national average. Average GCSE grades are also lower in these areas.

Modern industrial developments in the UK

For years the UK thrived due to its secondary industries. However it is now a post industrial economy; one where most manufacturing jobs have been replaced by jobs in the service industries. A new sector that is growing rapidly is the quaternary industry. Quaternary jobs are those that involve highly skilled people who carry out research, provide information and give advice e.g. financial advisers, research scientists.



Located to the north-east of Cambridge the site is home to over 1,500 IT and bio-technology (quaternary) companies. Location factors include closeness to a major junction of the A14 which provides rapid access to the M11, and thereafter Heathrow and London. It is on cheaper land at the edge of the city. This land is flat and there is room for expansion. The proximity to Cambridge University promotes strong working relationships and access to the best University graduates.

Toyota, Burnaston

- 1.5 million cars are manufactured in the UK by 7 large TNCs. Toyota are attempting to become more sustainable in a number of ways.
- They have installed 17,000 solar panels and introduced more efficient practices. They aim to reach zero carbon emissions at the plant by 2050.
 - They are reducing water use, using rainwater harvesting methods and ensuring that all water used is purified before being returned to the environment.

The North-South Divide



Most areas affected by de-industrialisation are in the north and west of the UK. The areas of industrial growth tend to be in the south and east. The divide has led to social and economic differences. Unemployment in the north east is 5.5% higher than the south east. Average pay is £4,000 higher in the south and life expectancy is 2.5 years longer. In attempt to reduce the differences between the north and south governments have supported a number of schemes.

Railway Upgrade Plan

Elizabeth line (London). East-west project. Great North Rail Project (GNRP). Benefit- Increase services/passengers/freight. North railway improvements will enable 2,000 extra services. Problem- Elizabeth Line is estimated to cost £18.9 billion, and the GNRP £13 billion.

Smart Motorways

Almost 400 miles of motorways in the UK are now smart motorways on the M25, M4, M5, M42, M6 and M1. Benefit- reduce accidents and increase the efficiency. Traffic congestion costs £2 billion - reduce this. Problem- Cost M4 £900 million, take 4 years.



Other UK Transport Improvements

London Gateway

Only 30 miles from Central London. It should handle 3.5 million containers per year. Benefit- It will reduce the need for over 2,000 lorries to collect and deliver from Southampton port. Problem- used to ship goods to China (CO2 produced).

Birmingham Airport Expansion

The project aims to increase the airport terminal capacity by 40%, through a £300m investment programme. Benefit- regional employment could increase from 30,900 to 38,600, region could contribute £2.1 billion (42% increase) Problem- more aviation fuel used, greater noise footprint.