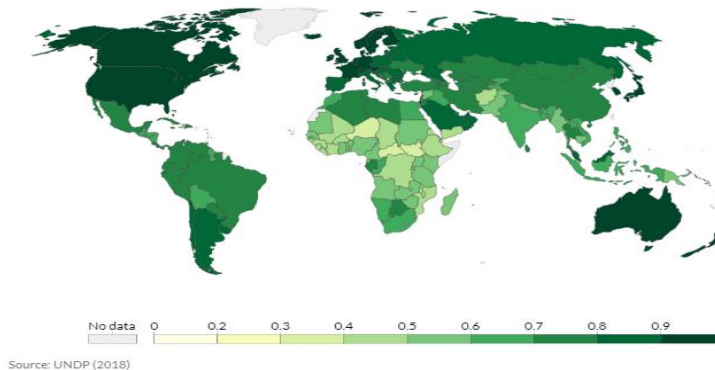# Economic and social development

Map skills- continents and locational knowledge
Natural hazards

- The four employment sectors that make up a country's economy
- Why a country's economy changes over time
- How employment structures differ between countries
- How development indicators are used
- Why the development gap exists
- How quality of life differs between countries
- How aid can reduce the development gap
- How effective aid projects are

Development	The process of change for the better
LIC	Low income countries E.g. Liberia, Ethiopia
NEE	Newly Emerging Economies E.g. China, India, Brazil
HIC	High income countries E.g. UK, USA, Japan, Italy
GDP	A country's annual income (the amount of goods and services it produces in a year)
Development gap	The difference in development between HICs and LICs
Quality of life	The standard of health, comfort and happiness experienced by a group of people

No data 0   0.2   0.3   0.4   0.5   0.6   0.7   0.8   0.9   1

Source: UNDP (2018)

This map shows the Human Development Index (HDI) – a measure of the development of different countries, based on a range of development indicators. The darker green a country is, the more developed it is considered to be.
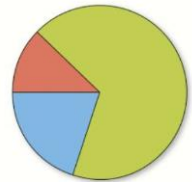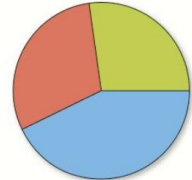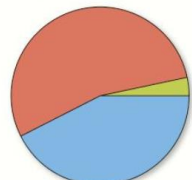
Using the collection of National Geographic magazines in the Geography classroom, find an article that is relevant to this topic.
- Write down the issue number, date and title of the article
- Summarise the article in 3 sentences
- Explain the link to the topic

'Development indicators'– BBC Bitesize
Gapminder - Dollar Street
https://www.gapminder.org/dollar-street/matrix

Population and urbanization (Y8)
The changing economic world (Y9)
Urban issues and challenges (Y10)

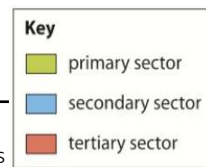|	
Employment	The state of having work.
Employment rate	The % of people within a population who have jobs.
The employment sectors:	Primary, secondary, tertiary, quaternary
Primary sector jobs *Primary jobs are found….* *For example…*	The extraction of raw materials. Raw materials are anything that is naturally present in the earth. In rural areas where the raw materials are. Farmers, fishermen, miners, oil workers, forestry workers.
Secondary sector jobs *Secondary jobs are found…* *For example….*	The manufacturing of goods. Turning raw materials into higher value products often in factories. In urban areas where the factories are built. Metals become cars, crops become processed foods, cotton becomes clothes.
Tertiary sector jobs *Tertiary jobs are found…* *For example….*	Tertiary sector: the provision of services for other people. In urban areas as they need a large population to sell their services to. Teachers, doctors, nurses, lawyers, policemen, dentists, bankers…
Quaternary sector jobs *Quaternary jobs are found..* *For example….*	Quaternary sector: research and information technology industries. In urban areas as they need to hire lots of highly skilled university graduates and most universities are located in cities. Scientists developing new medicines, financial planners using models to make financial decisions.
Economy	People produce goods and services, which other people buy. The economy means the whole network of people producing and consuming goods.
Growing economy	When the quantity of goods and services being produced increases.
Shrinking economy	When the quantity of goods and services being produced decreases.
Development indicator *For example…*	A measure of development Gross domestic product (GPD), birth rate, death rate, infant mortality rate, literacy rate,
GDP	The total value of the goods and services a country produces in a year Essentially it's annual income.
GDP per capita	The total income divided by the total population. It gives the average salary within a country.
It is important to use more than one indicator as….	• Not all people earn the same amount of money. Therefore ….per capita is not accurate. • There might be an anomalous result.

How has the UK's economy changed since 1600?

1600s	Most people worked in agriculture (primary), with a few people making things in workshops (shoes, furniture) and providing services to rich families. Most of the jobs were located in rural areas.
1850s	In the 1850s, less people work on farms and more people work in factories in towns and cities. This occurred due to the UK's Industrial Revolution. This was the growth of secondary manufacturing in factories. Less people worked on farms due to the new practices (horses and ploughs). More people worked in factories due to the rapid increase in jobs available in factories. These jobs paid more too.
1970s	In the 1970s, less people work in factories (secondary) and more people work in services (tertiary). Less people work in factories due to de-industrialisation – when many of the factories moved abroad to poor countries due to cheap labour. This meant many factories in the UK closed down. Also jobs in the tertiary sector pay more.
Today	Today most people in the UK work in services (tertiary), however the growth of computers has seen the beginning of quaternary industries in the UK. *In 2018, 1% of people worked in the primary sector, 18% in the secondary sector and 81% in the tertiary sector*

Economies of the world: how do economies change in different countries?

Ethiopia	Most people in Ethiopia work in the primary sector, on farms and in mines. There are 58 million farmers in Ethiopia. Farming is important to Ethiopia because they need to grow and sell enough crops to improve their living standards (invest in education, healthcare, infrastructure).
China	220 million people in China work in factories in the secondary sector. It makes more goods than any other country. China has started to develop, having recently gone through their industrial revolution (growth in manufacturing in factories). They still produce most of their own food, however the use of machines has reduced the number of workers on the farms. Due to the money they earn from manufacturing, China have developed their healthcare education and infrastructure.
The UK	Most people in the UK work in tertiary industries. These people provide a service in hospitals, schools, offices, banks, shops…etc. We still have some secondary industries but they need fewer workers because we use machines, robots and computers. We have very few people working in primary industries as we get most primary goods from abroad.
TNC	A transnational corporation is a company that operate across multiple countries.
Evidence Apple is a TNC	• Its headquarters are in California (USA). Here quaternary sector engineers program the features you love such as *voice command, facial recognition…etc*. • The materials that make up an iPhone include 60 different metals, plastic and glass. These are purchased from many countries. • The iPhone is created in factories mostly in China. • The iPhone is sold in many countries (such as USA, UK, France, Spain, Italy…etc.)

Employment structure in 1600

Employment structure in 1850

Employment structure in 1970

Employment structure today

Key
- primary sector
- secondary sector
- tertiary sector

CAUSES OF THE DEVELOPMENT GAP

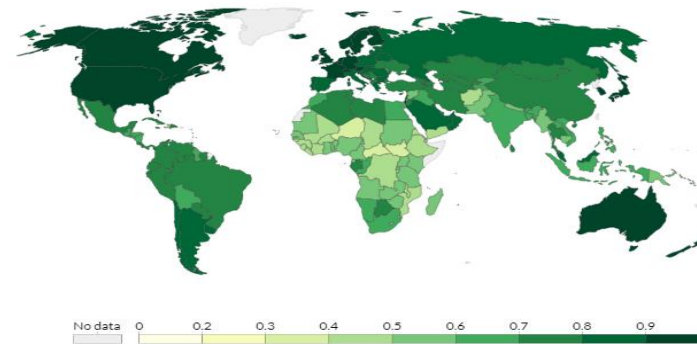|	
Development gap	The difference in development between HICs and LICs.
Landlocked	Countries with no coastline = difficult to trade (import/export) with other countries = difficult to make money. For example, Mali, Africa, is landlocked and has a GPD per capita of just $901.
Extreme climate	Many LICs have extreme climates *(extreme temperatures, too much or too little rain)*. Extreme climate make it difficult for LICs to grow crops = lack of food to eat or sell = poverty and famine. Between 1978 and 1998, Ethiopia had 15 droughts.
Natural Hazards	Many LICs suffer common natural hazards *(droughts, floods, storms, earthquakes)*. The country is so busy responding to the natural hazard they do not have money to invest in healthcare, education, infrastructure = lack of development. For example Bangladesh suffers from annual floods which in August (2017) affected 6.9 million.
Conflict & corruption	Many wars occur in LICs = money is spent on the military and weapons instead on improving healthcare, education, transportation or access to services.
Lack of education	Lack of education = people do not have the skills to work in high paying jobs. As a result many people are unemployed or have low paying jobs = low GDP.
Lack of healthcare	Waterborne diseases & tropical diseases (malaria) are common in LICs due to poor sanitation (sewage gets into drinking water) and mosquitoes. A lack of healthcare stops people getting better = cannot work/die from diseases/children miss school. In 2015, 89% of all malaria cases were in sub-Saharan Africa.

REDUCING THE GAP: AID

Aid	Another word for help. Richer countries give poorer countries aid to help them make a better future for themselves.
Bilateral aid	Aid given from one government to another (the UK gives aid to Pakistan).
Multilateral aid	Aid given through an international organisation (the World Bank, the UN)
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations are charities (e.g. Oxfam, WaterAid).
The DfID is…	The Department for International Development is responsible for the UK's bilateral aid.
How does the UK provide aid?	In 2018, the UK invested £14.5 billion in aid projects, such as for disaster relief, education, healthcare, access to services. To countries such as Ethiopia, Pakistan, Somalia and Nigeria.
Sustainable aid…	• Helps those that need it the most and helps in the long term. • Involves the locals and teaches people skills. Is cheap, using appropriate technology that can be easily maintained by locals.
Large scale aid projects.	Large scale projects are expensive and well-publicised schemes producing help to large areas. To help Ghana develop the Akosombo Dam was built on the River Volta. It was to built to generate hydro-electricity, which is clean renewable energy formed by fast flowing water. ✓ The dam produces clean renewable energy for locals to use and Ghana to sell = more money for healthcare, education, services ✓ The lake behind the dam gives water for irrigation = more crops to eat and sell. ✗ Money was borrowed from USA on the condition that an American company Valco could use electricity from the dam at a very cheap price = there is often little left for the locals = blackouts. ✗ It cost £130 million and took 8 years to make. Also 80,000 people were forced to move due to flooding caused by the lake behind the dam.
Small scale aid projects	Small scale projects are government or charity funded. The provide specific improvements for a small area and prioritise training of locals so that they can become self-sufficient. To help Ghana to develop, WaterAid built water pumps in remote villages. ✓ It was cheap (£1200 per water pump) and used appropriate technology locals could use. ✓ It involved the locals to decide where to build the pumps and trained locals how to use and fix it. ✓ Clean water = children can go to school, families have clean water to cook, drink and clean, there are less waterborne diseases. ✗ It is small scale so fewer people were helped.

QUALITY OF LIFE IN AN LIC: MALAWI

Malawi is a long thin country, located in east Africa. It is about ½ the size of the UK with a population of 17 million. One of its main physical features is Lake Malawi, which is rich in fish = food and income for locals, however it is still very poor.

➢ GPD per capita = $780.
➢ Life expectancy = 55 years
➢ Literacy rate = 61%

90% of its population work in farming, exporting tobacco, sugar, tea & cotton. These are low value goods which do not make much money. It is also poor as it is landlocked making it difficult to trade with other countries.

Quality of life:
➢ Poor quality clothing, lack of footwear
➢ School: class sizes of 97 children, no table and chairs, lack of equipment, students sit on the floor
➢ Home: no electricity, children sleep on mats on the mud floor.
➢ Future: education for girls is rare. Most girls get married at 18 and have babies.

QUALITY OF LIFE IN AN NEE: BANGLADESH

Bangladesh is located in southern Asia bordering India. Its population of 165 million, with 98% identifying as Bengali. It has a high a population density.

Bangladesh currently is going through its Industrial Revolution = growth of factories & manufacturing. It makes the 2nd most clothes in the world (after China). Most clothes shops in the UK get clothing made there. This earns Bangladesh over £14 billion a year and employs 4 million, helping Bangladesh to develop, improving healthcare, education & services.

➢ GPD per capita = $1698.
➢ Life expectancy = 72 years
➢ Literacy rate = 73%

Quality of life in factories is not great:
➢ Low wages (£45 per month), long hours (14 hours a day, 7 days a week)
➢ Dangerous conditions: a number of factories have collapsed or caught fire. In 24th April, 2013, the Rana Plaza (a factory making clothes for Primark, Matalan) collapsed killing 1100 workers. Physical & emotional abuse is also common.

QUALITY OF LIFE IN AN HIC: SINGAPORE

Singapore is an island located in south east Asia. It is very small (½ the size of Greater London). Its population is 5.5 million, with a very high population density.

Singapore is one of the wealthiest countries in the world, with a large tertiary industry. Its employment structure is: 1% (primary), 16% (secondary), 83% (tertiary). Unfortunately, 15% of the population are poor: the wealth is not evenly distributed.

It earns money by importing cheap raw materials from LICs and turning these into more expensive products in factories. These are exported (sold) = profit. Its main source of income, however, is from its tertiary industries (*finance, insurance*).

➢ GPD per capita = $57,700.
➢ Life expectancy = 84 years
➢ Literacy rate = 97%

Quality of life:
➢ Home: smart clothes, lots of delicious food, many families have a maid.
➢ Great education – extracurricular activities and lots of facilities (*swimming pools, gym, basketball court*)

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GDP	
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