

1) Measures of Development

Development = a change for the better and improvement over time.

Life Expectancy = The average age (years) a person lives.

Birth Rate = Births per 1000 of the population per year.

Death Rate = Deaths per 1000 of the population per year.

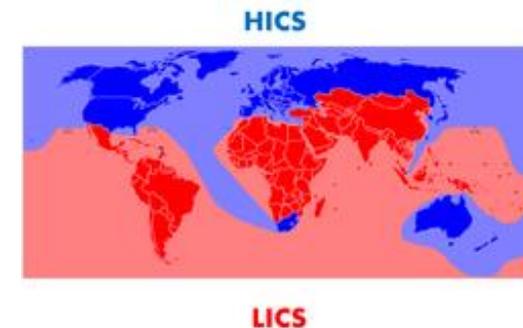
GDP = Value of goods and services produced by a country in a year, divided by the population.

Literacy Rate = The % of people that can read and write

Development

Key Questions:

- What is development/the development gap?
- What development challenges are there in Brazil?
- How can you reduce the development gap?
- How can we reduce regional development gaps in the UK?



2) The Development Gap

Why is there a development gap?

- Some countries have better access to resources than others.
- When countries such as the UK formed empires they took resources from other countries, slowing their development.
- Access to the sea for trade.

Challenges

- It can be difficult for LICs to close the gap as they are often exploited by HICs.
- LICs may not have access to the same opportunities as HICs.
- LICs have lower life expectancies and may not have the same access to health care.

4) Reducing the Development Gap

Aid

- Wealthier countries can provide money or resources to less developed nations.

Pros

- Financial aid allows countries to close the development gap themselves.

Cons

- Governments may not use the money to benefit local people.

Fairtrade

- Ensures farmers/producers are given fair rates for their goods.

Pros

- Fairtrade farmers get 8p per £1 instead of 1p.

Cons

- Farmers have to pay to be Fairtrade. This may make some poorer.

3) Development in Brazil

Brazil is a Newly Emerging Economy (NEE) in South America.

- There are areas of extreme wealth and poverty.
- Brazil has squatter settlements known as Favelas
- Where people move to the city with little money and build their own houses from scraps
- This can lead to high crime and difficulties accessing health care and education.



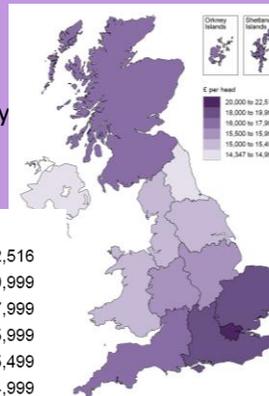
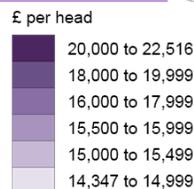
5) Development in the UK

The North South Divide: in the UK the South is more developed than the North

- Higher life expectancies in the South
- More poverty in cities
- Higher house prices in the South
- Higher incomes in the South

A large proportion of the UK's economy is centred around London.

This means that the wealth in London and The surrounding areas is often higher than the North of England.



6) UK in the Future

The UK have different strategies to even out development.

The Northern Power House

- £3.4 billion invested in local businesses
- £70 billion invested in schools
- £13 billion invested in transport

High Speed Rail 2 (HS2)

Pros

- Costing £17 billion over 20 years
- HS1 was very successful
- Will reduce air travel/Less CO2

Cons

- Only benefits people moving between major cities.
- Will encourage people to commute to London.
- Will cut through the Chilterns damaging wildlife.

