

Global development

Most people in rich countries, like the UK, have enough food, access to a doctor and a good education. These countries are **high-income countries (HIC)**. Life is much more challenging for people who live in less-developed or **low income countries (LIC)**. Some countries e.g. China have started to develop rapidly, improving the quality of people's lives through better education, healthcare and services. These are known as **newly emerging economies (NEEs)**.

When studying the **development** of different countries, we want to know:

- How rich the country is
- How many people can read and write
- How many children are born

Examples of development indicators:

Life expectancy	Calorie intake	Birth rate
Infant mortality rate (IMR)	GNI per capita	Percentage of the population with access to clean water

Escaping inequality

There are many reasons why some countries are rich and others are poor.

Our unequal world

Food inequality

Why are food, energy and water the most important **resources** in the world?

- Food and water are essential for people to stay alive, keep healthy and do work
 - These resources help countries to develop
 - Energy provides the power for factories, transport and businesses.
- Some LICs have **resource insecurity** because their lack of food, water or energy is preventing them from developing. There is **resource security** in HICs, which enable them to make money and for people to have a good standard of living.

Health inequality

Each year over half a million children under five die from Diarrhoea. Most of the deaths are in LICs. India alone accounted for 21 per cent of all deaths. Diarrhoea is usually a symptom of an intestinal infection spread through **contaminated** food or drinking water. Yet, with safe water, **sanitation** and good hygiene, Diarrhoea is both preventable and curable.

While Diarrhoea is a major problem in many LICs, few people die from it in HICs. This is because healthcare systems are well developed in HICs. They are funded by governments through taxes and by insurance companies. In these countries, most people have access to good healthcare and, as a result, life expectancy is high.



The geography of chocolate

The main ingredient in chocolate is cocoa beans. They are picked, dried, roasted and ground down to make your favourite chocolate treat.

Cocoa beans only grow in a narrow strip 20° north and south of the Equator. The trees need constant temperatures between 21°C and 23°C, and lots of regular rainfall, between 1500mm and 2000mm each year.

The Fairtrade Foundation works to help farmers get fair pay. It is a global organisation, helping farmers who produce a range of products in over 70 countries.



Some countries are landlocked and have no access to the sea. This means they cannot ship goods to other countries to sell and earn money.



Many countries experience war or conflict. Wars are expensive and lead to loss of life.



Some countries have a shortage of doctors, hospitals and medical supplies. Ill people are not treated and may die. Others remain too ill to work and earn money.



If a country is too hot and experiences drought, it struggles to grow crops for food or to sell to other countries. If there is not enough food, some people become too ill to work.



A country that regularly suffers from storms, floods or droughts will spend time and money repairing the damage and helping the people affected rather than on new development.



Some countries do not have good schools or enough teachers. Many people do not get an education, so cannot get a good job and earn good money. The country will not have a well-educated workforce.

HIC - high-income country; a well-developed country that has good healthcare, lots of well-paid jobs, and good housing

LIC - low-income country; a developing country that has poor healthcare, few jobs, and poor-quality housing

NEE - newly emerging economy, a country that has begun to get richer and develop quickly

Malnourished - being weak or ill because of having too little food

Development - the economic progress of a country and improvements to quality of life

Development indicator - a measurement of a country's level of development

Life expectancy - how long a person can be expected to live

GNI - gross national income; the amount of money a country makes in a year

Literacy rate - how many people can read and write, as a percentage of the total population over the age of 15

Infant mortality rate - the number of children who die before their first birthday per 1000 live births

Conflict - disagreement, which can sometimes become violent, between groups of people

Diarrhoea - symptom of an infection in the intestine that can kill if left untreated

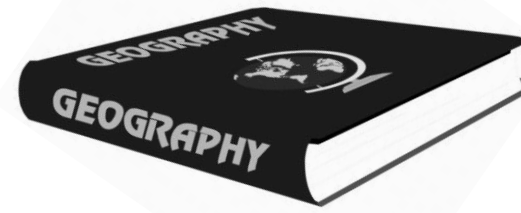
Colonise - one country rules another country

Migrant - a person who moves from one place to live in another

Fairtrade - a global organisation that helps farmers get a fair price for the crops and goods they sell

Resources - something that has a value or purpose, such as food, water and energy

Resource insecurity - lack of resources like food, water and energy



Resource security - plentiful supply of resources like food, water and energy

Famine - an extreme shortage of food, which can cause illness and death

Drought - a long period of very little or no rain, causing a water shortage

Aid - money, food and emergency supplies donated to help improve people's lives

Food insecurity - lack of enough food for a country to feed its people

Overnutrition - eating too much unhealthy food, e.g. junk food, or consuming too many calories

Obesity - being very overweight

Contaminated - infected by a poisonous or polluting substance, such as chemicals or human waste

Sanitation - having clean water, good sewerage and good waste disposal to help prevent disease and protect people's health

Ranked - put in an order, e.g. from highest to lowest

Best line fit - the line on a graph showing the general trend of a group of points

Negative correlation - a negative relationship between two data sets

Anomaly - something that does not follow a pattern

Positive correlation - a positive relationship between two data sets