

## Consequences of uneven development

### Student task:

Below are the consequences of uneven development.

1. Categorise them into wealth, health and migration (either cut them out or colour code them).
2. Put a + or a - to show whether they are a positive consequence or a negative consequence.

In the last few years, hundreds of thousands of refugees have fled their homes in Syria, Afghanistan and Iraq in search of a better life in Europe.	In 2014, the fastest growth in wealth was in North America, which now holds 35% of total global wealth. This wealth is owned by just over 5% of the world's adult population.	In Africa one child every minute dies from malaria, a life threatening disease carried by mosquitos. Yet it is preventable and curable.
In LICs, 4 in 10 deaths are among children under 15 years old.	Personal wealth in India and China has quadrupled since 2000, yet its global share of wealth is still well below that of its population size.	4 million people have fled the civil war in Syria since 2011. They are homed in temporary camps in Turkey, Jordan and Lebanon, where there are no jobs and few prospects for a better life.
Africa's share of global wealth is very small, about 1%.	In LICs, 2 in every 10 deaths are amongst people aged 70 and over.	Complications in childbirth are one of the main causes of death amongst children under 5 years old.
An estimated 1.1 million migrants entered Germany in 2015 and German Chancellor Angela Merkel came under pressure to slow the number of arrivals.	Since 2004 over 1.5 million migrants have moved to the UK, around 2/3 of whom are Polish, where wages are one fifth of those in the UK.	China has the highest recorded growth of any Newly Emerging Economy (NEE) since 2000.
In HICs, 7 in every 10 deaths are amongst people aged 70 years and over.	The main causes of death in HICs are chronic diseases, such as heart and lung diseases, cancer, dementia and diabetes.	In HICs, only 1 in every 100 deaths is among children under 15 years old.
Lung infections are the only main infectious cause of death in HICs.	The most developed countries in the world enjoy the greatest levels of wealth, measured in GNI.	Malaria caused over half a million deaths in 2013, Africa accounts for 80% of these deaths.
In August 2015 Germany announced that they would offer asylum to any refugees from Syria who managed to reach Germany. This sparked a mass exodus of refugees across Europe and many more people emigrating from Syria.	In LICs, infectious diseases are the main cause of death: lung infections, diarrhoea-related diseases, malaria and tuberculosis together account for one thirds of deaths.	The UK has a long history of accepting global migrants and has benefitted from many areas being multicultural.
The USA is not the world's richest country (this is Qatar), but it is the world's most important economic 'engine for growth', especially for creating jobs.	Most migrants pay taxes back into the economy of the country they have moved to and are prepared to work hard in manual labour jobs, which many British people are unwilling to do.	Migrants often send their wages back to their country of origin, to support friends and families. Also where large numbers of migrants have settled in one area, they can put pressure on healthcare and education services.

Key:

Wealth

Health

Migration

Teacher answers:

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