SECTION A: GLOBALISATION

The following resource relates to Question 1

HOW MUCH DOES IT COST TO MAKE A DENIM SHIRT IN BANGLADESH, VERSUS THE U.S.?

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Industrial Laundry</th>
<th>Materials</th>
<th>Labour Costs</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>$0.75</td>
<td>$5</td>
<td>$7.47</td>
<td>$13.22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BANGLADESH</td>
<td>$0.20</td>
<td>$3.30</td>
<td>$0.22</td>
<td>$3.72</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Source: Institute for Global Labour and Human Rights)

(Source: http://edition.cnn.com/2013/05/02/world/asia/bangladesh-us-tshirt/)

**Figure 1**

A diagram showing costs of T-shirt production in the USA and in Bangladesh
SECTION B: REGENERATING PLACES
The following resource relates to Question 2

Change in tourism employment
2010–12, % change
- >5.0
- 2.5 to 4.9
- 0.0 to 2.4

(Source: ‘Leaving the Cornish pasties behind,’ © The Economist)

Figure 2
A map showing changes in tourism employment from 2010–2012
The following resources relate to Question 2

(Data about Claremont ward (Blackpool town centre)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population density (people per hectare)</th>
<th>Full-time employed</th>
<th>Very good general health</th>
<th>No car in household</th>
<th>Rented housing</th>
<th>16+ with 5+ GC-SEs Grade A*-C</th>
<th>Rank in Index of Deprivation Survey (2010)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>65</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>27%</td>
<td>60%</td>
<td>61%</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>23/32,482</td>
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(Data about Layton ward (Blackpool suburbs)

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<td>32%</td>
<td>25%</td>
<td>4,587/32,482</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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Figure 3

Data from 2011 census for two contrasting wards in Blackpool, north-west coast of the UK
The following resources relate to Question 2


Data about Claremont ward (Blackpool town centre)

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<th>Population density (people per hectare)</th>
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Figure 3

Data from 2011 census for two contrasting wards in Blackpool, north-west coast of the UK
The following resources relate to Question 4.

Figure 4: Resources about Dyson and Malmesbury (a UK rural town)

Key facts about Dyson

- A TNC founded by a UK engineer.
- Employs more than 5,000 globally.
- 2015 turnover £1.5bn and £100m taxes paid in UK.
- 2015 Dyson gave £12m to a London university for engineering department.

Dyson and Malmesbury timeline

Opinions about Dyson’s plans for Malmesbury

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>View 1: Local town councillor</th>
<th>View 2: Malmesbury resident</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>“There has already been a £4.4 million boost to the local economy from Dyson. The company already provides university bursaries for A Level Design students as well as a 3D printer for the school. Although much of north Wiltshire is better off, parts of Malmesbury have been in the bottom quartile for some Deprivation measures.”</td>
<td>“We are concerned over the effects of those 3000 new workers driving to the base. Workers come from as far away as Swindon, Bristol and Bath. The factory may have a number of environmental impacts during its construction and operation. It will inevitably have an impact on residential property values.”</td>
</tr>
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- View 2: Malmesbury resident

“There has already been a £4.4 million boost to the local economy from Dyson. The company already provides university bursaries for A Level Design students as well as a 3D printer for the school. Although much of north Wiltshire is better off, parts of Malmesbury have been in the bottom quartile for some Deprivation measures.”

“We are concerned over the effects of those 3000 new workers driving to the base. Workers come from as far away as Swindon, Bristol and Bath. The factory may have a number of environmental impacts during its construction and operation. It will inevitably have an impact on residential property values.”

Photo showing the location of the planned factory extension

(Source: Map data © 2015 Google)
SECTION C: DIVERSE PLACES

The following resource relates to Question 5.

Figure 5: Map showing crime levels within 1 mile radius of Bristol city centre in one month

Key:
- 1-mile radius from city centre
- Bristol city centre
- Number of crimes reported in Police Neighbourhood

Figure 5: Map showing crime levels within 1 mile radius of Bristol city centre in one month
The following resources relate to Question 5.

![Map showing crime levels within 1 mile radius of Bristol city centre in one month](source)

**Data about Claremont ward (Blackpool town centre)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age 0–15</th>
<th>Age 60+</th>
<th>Female life expectancy (years)</th>
<th>No formal qualifications</th>
<th>Born in UK/Ireland</th>
<th>Arrived in UK since 2000</th>
<th>Male/female %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>36%</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>54/46</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

![Map showing data from 2011 census for two contrasting wards in Blackpool, north-west coast of the UK](source)

**Data about Layton ward (Blackpool suburbs)**

<table>
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<th>Born in UK/Ireland</th>
<th>Arrived in UK since 2000</th>
<th>Male/female %</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19.4%</td>
<td>22.7%</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>31%</td>
<td>94%</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>47/53</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 6: Data from 2011 census for two contrasting wards in Blackpool, north-west coast of the UK**
The following resources relate to Question 7.

**Figure 7: Resources about Globalisation and Singapore**

Fact file on Singapore’s population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Total Singapore population</td>
<td>5.47m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents (Singapore citizens)</td>
<td>3.87m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-residents (migrants)</td>
<td>1.6m</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% Residents aged 65+ in 2010</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residents aged 65+ in 2020 (projected)</td>
<td>17%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Economic and social change in Singapore

- Two in five of the population are migrants on temporary contracts and cannot change their jobs.
- Many pay a fee of $3,000 to obtain a job, which they pay back as they work.
- Average migrant wages are $700 a month and many work 14 hours a day, 6 days a week.
- Many migrants live in large dormitory settlements in converted factories or apartment blocks under construction, for which they pay $200 a month.
- Most migrants are employed in construction, retail or domestic work.

Migrant population of Singapore in 2015

- Following independence in 1965 it industrialised as one of the first-generation NICs.
- Singapore encouraged TNCs by providing a stable government and low taxes.
- Many low-skilled jobs are filled by migrant workers. Most official statistics exclude migrants, and few gain long-term permission to stay.
- 20% of all shipping containers pass through the port each year.
- In 2015, Singapore is highly successful, with 16% of households being millionaires. It has one of the highest per capita incomes in the world. Families are small and the population is ageing.
The following resources relate to Question 7.

**Figure 7: Resources about Globalisation and Singapore**

**Fact file on Singapore’s population**

- Total Singapore population 5.47m
- Residents (Singapore citizens) 3.87m
- Non-residents (migrants) 1.6m
- % Residents aged 65+ in 2010 10%
- Residents aged 65+ in 2020 (projected) 17%

**Economic and social change in Singapore**

- Two in five of the population are migrants on temporary contracts and cannot change their jobs.
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- Most migrants are employed in construction, retail or domestic work.

**Development data for 2014 for Singapore and countries that supply most of its migrant workers**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Singapore</th>
<th>India</th>
<th>Philippines</th>
<th>Bangladesh</th>
<th>China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GDP per capita</td>
<td>$82,800</td>
<td>$5,900</td>
<td>$7,000</td>
<td>$3,400</td>
<td>$12,900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(PPP US$)*</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>% employed in</td>
<td>1.3 %</td>
<td>49 %</td>
<td>30 %</td>
<td>47 %</td>
<td>34 %</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(2014)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Airline and shipping connections from Singapore to selected locations**

(Source: Imagery © 2015 NASA. TerraMetrics)

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