

Table 1 for Question 1
Indicators of development for selected countries

	Brazil	Ecuador	Egypt	India	Indonesia	Niger	Poland	Uganda	UK
Land area (000 sq km)	8,457	277	995	2,973	1,812	1,267	304	200	242
Population (millions, 1997)	164	12	60	961	200	10	39	20	59
Av. % annual population growth rate (1990–97)	1.4	2.2	2.0	1.8	1.7	3.3	0.2	3.1	0.3
GNP per capita (US\$, 1997)	4,720	1,590	1,180	390	1,110	200	3,590	320	20,710
GNP per capita average annual growth rate (% , 1996–97)	1.1	2.3	3.0	3.2	2.8	0.1	6.7	2.3	3.2
Life expectancy at birth (years, 1995)*	66.6	69.5	64.8	61.6	64.0	47.5	71.1	40.5	76.8
Infant mortality (per 1,000 live births, 1996)*	44	31	57	73	47	191	12	88	6
Adult literacy rate (% , 1995)*									
female	83.2	88.2	38.8	37.7	78.0	6.7	99.0	50.2	99.0
male	83.3	92.0	63.6	65.5	89.6	20.9	99.0	73.7	99.0
Child malnutrition (% of children under age 5, 1990–96)	7	17	9	66	40	43	n/a	26	n/a
Urban population as % of total (1997)	80	60	45	27	37	19	64	13	89
Labour force in agriculture (% , 1990)†	23	33	43	64	57	91	27	93	2
Military expenditure (% of GDP, 1995)	1.7	3.7	5.7	2.4	1.8	1.2	2.3	2.3	3.0
External debt (as % of GNP, 1996)	26	78	35	22	64	45	31	32	n/a
HDI (1995)*	0.809	0.767	0.612	0.451	0.679	0.207	0.851	0.340	0.932
HDI rank	62	73	112	139	96	173	52	160	14

Data sources:

All data from World Bank (1998) *World Development Report, 1998/99*, Oxford University Press.

Except for:

* UNDP (1998) *Human Development Report, 1998*, Oxford University Press.

† World Bank (1997) *World Development Report, 1997*, Oxford University Press.

n/a = data not available.

Fig. 2A for Question 2
Population pyramids and age dependency ratios for Jordan and UK, 1999

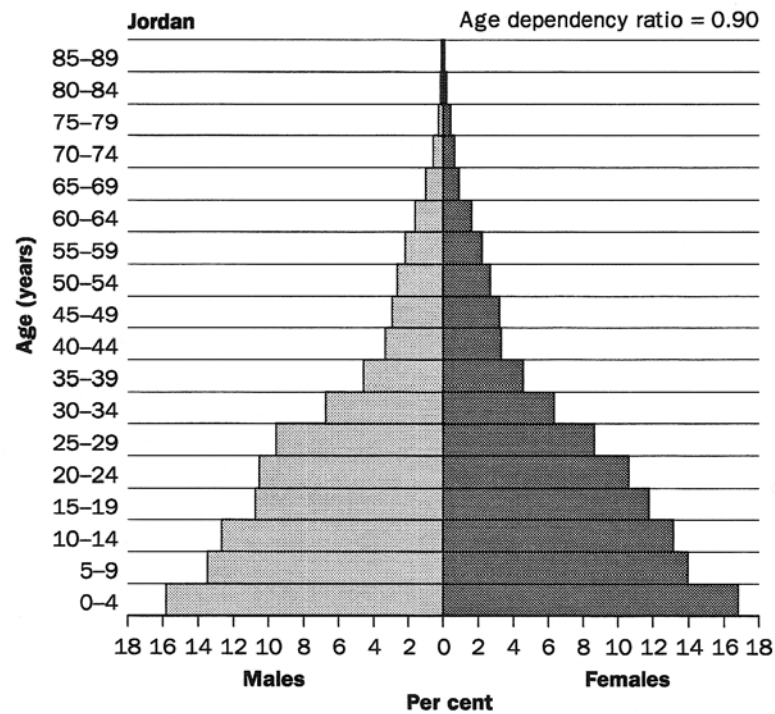


Fig. 2B for Question 2

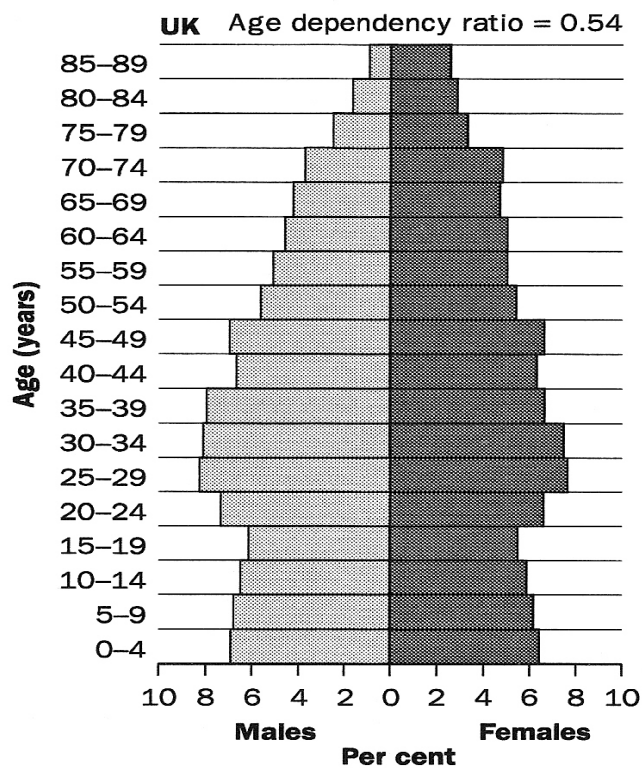


Fig. 3A for Question 3

Selfridges, Bullring redevelopment, Birmingham

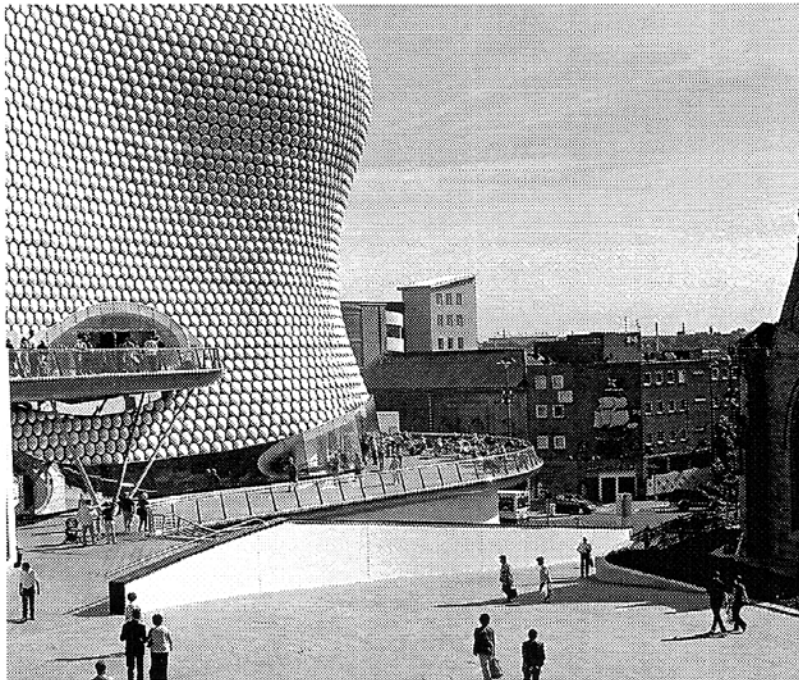


Fig. 3B for Question 3

Centenary Square, International Convention Centre and Hyatt Hotel, Birmingham



Fig. 3C for Question 3
Cultural Forum 2004 development, Barcelona



Fig. 3D for Question 3
Olympic Marina and World Trade Centre, Barcelona

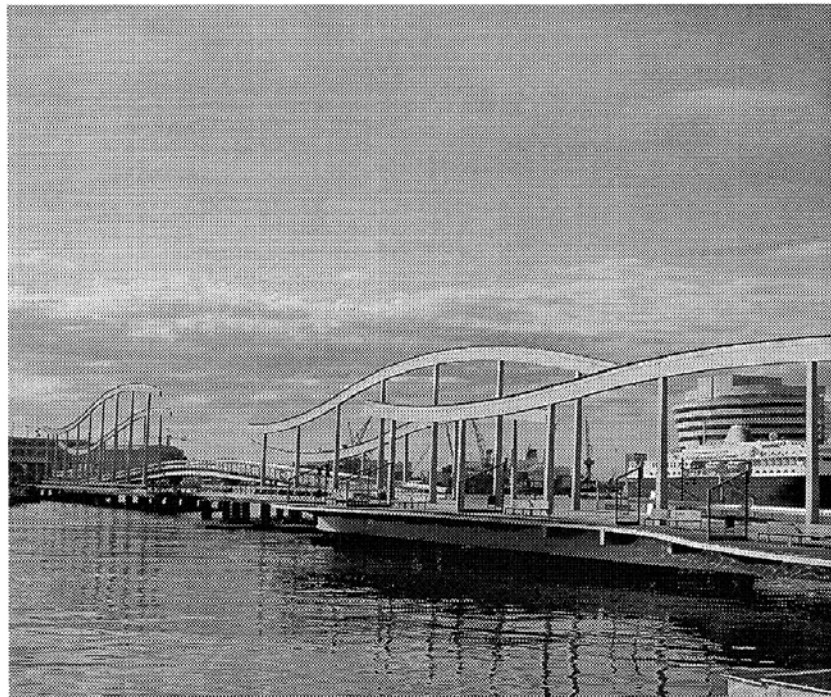


Fig. 3E for Question 3
Glasgow rebrands itself: the impacts

The city may have a growing economy, the best shops outside London and a cultural life to rival the world's most sophisticated centres, but many of its people are still condemned to an early death by deprivation and disease. Of Glasgow's 90,000 unemployed, 75% are on sickness benefit. House prices in Glasgow are rising faster than anywhere else in Scotland, up 26% on last year, but much of the city's public housing is of an unacceptable standard.

Top designers jostle to inhabit the city's burgeoning shopping precincts, but in its poorest neighbourhoods, one family in 10 can't find £20 in an emergency. The number of international visitors to Glasgow is increasing, but complaints about racial harassment of asylum seekers are said to have risen 75% in the past year.

Michael Kelly, former lord provost and the man behind the Glasgow's Miles Better campaign, agrees. 'You can't tackle this by slogans. There's only a limited amount of wealth generated by visitors that will trickle down into the housing estates.'

But Mr Kelly believes the rebranding is missing the chance to get all Glaswegians involved. 'There is nothing in this for people to get behind,' he said. 'You have to try and galvanise Glaswegians. And I have to say, here is a city ravaged by alcohol and health problems and they're launching this in a pub?'

Source: Scott, K. (10 March 2004) 'As the wealth and health gaps widen, Glasgow rebrands itself as city of style', *Guardian*

Fig. 4A for Question 4

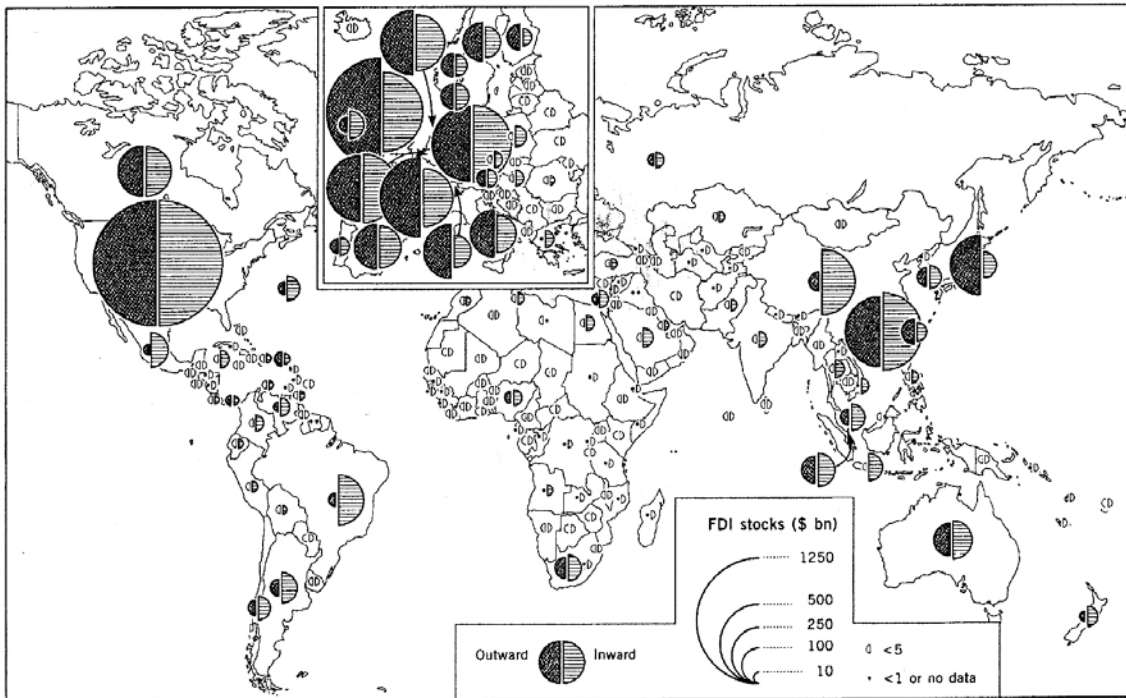
The map of foreign direct investment (FDI)

Fig. 4B for Question 4

The world's largest cities