UNIT 2 GEOGRAPHIES OF INTERCONNECTIONS

TOPIC 10
Buy, swap, sell and give

10.1 Overview
Numerous videos and interactivities are embedded just where you need them, at the point of learning, in your learnON title at www.jacplus.com.au. They will help you to learn the content and concepts covered in this topic.

10.1.1 Introduction
Trade, in the form of buying, swapping, selling and giving goods and services, is a driving force that interconnects people and places all over the world. Trade has gone on ever since human societies existed. In contrast, international aid is a modern phenomenon, although countries have always had internal programs to help those in need. Trade and aid can bring people together to share the Earth’s resources, but there can be problems when those resources are limited and, potentially, negative consequences for the environment. The big question is how to organise trade and aid so that it fosters social justice and is fair and sustainable.

Starter questions
1. What goods and services do you need to support your lifestyle? Think about your everyday life at home, at school, and in sport, recreation and hobbies.
2. Where do you access your goods and services? To what extent do you obtain goods and services online?
3. From what you know, do you think all trade that occurs in the world today is fair? How can fair trade and aid make the world a better place for all?
10.2 How does trade connect us?

10.2.1 Trade in goods and services

The Earth’s resources are not distributed evenly over space. For instance, some places may have an abundance of iron ore and others may have none. To solve this problem, nations have developed trade, allowing producers and consumers to exchange goods and services.

The system of trade has been around for a long time. Its earliest form was bartering at local markets or fairs. Merchants also used land and sea routes to access markets in foreign lands, where they exchanged goods for payment. More recently, air transport has become a means of trade, and the internet has made it possible to instantly exchange information. Today, we have a highly sophisticated, large-scale, global system of trade.

A modern example of the interconnection of trade is the production of the Airbus A380. To construct this plane, component parts must be purchased from different countries and transported over land and sea to reach their final assembly place in Toulouse, France (see figure 1).

Goods and services, of which there are many, are generated by either processing Earth’s resources or people doing things for each other.

A good can be as simple as a loaf of bread or it can be as complex as a motor car.

A service is not something you can hold in your hand, examples of services are education in a school or the advice a doctor gives a patient. What types of goods and services do you use to support your lifestyle?

As seen in figure 2, the processing of a resource into more complex goods can be a series of transitions, in which there is value adding at each level of industry (that is, its value increases). An important consideration in the production of goods and services is the impact on the environment.
10.2.2 How are goods and services consumed?

Household final consumption per person

Household final consumption per person is the value or money spent on all goods and services such as food, cars, washing machines, electricity, water and gas, education, medical service expenses and entertainment. The total figure of all goods and services when calculated for a country for a year is then divided by the total population of the country to give a figure in dollars and this is then referred to as the household final consumption per person.

The highest consumers of goods and services on a per-person basis are wealthy, industrialised countries such as the United Arab Emirates, the United States and Hong Kong (see figure 3). However, countries such as China and India consume high levels of goods and services because they have very large populations. As would be expected, countries that are high-level consumers can have significant impacts on the environment, particularly in terms of energy use and waste production.

What about the poorest countries in the world?

At the lower end of the scale of household final consumption per person, people in countries such as Malawi and Burundi spend $507 and $468 respectively per year, or less than $1.40 per day per person. This expenditure is mainly for food (see figure 4).
10.3 How does trade connect Australia with the world?

10.3.1 Australia’s trade organisation

Australia is one of the 162 members of the World Trade Organization (WTO), which covers 95 per cent of global trade. The organisation promotes free and fair trade between countries and, since 2001, its Doha Development Agenda has aimed to help the world’s poor by slashing trade barriers such as tariffs, quotas and farm subsidies.

The Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) coordinates trade agreements on behalf of the Australian Government, and the Australian Trade Commission (Austrade) promotes the export of goods and services. About 73 per cent of Australia’s trade is with the member countries of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.
10.3.2 Australia’s trading partners

China, Japan, the Republic of Korea and the United States were Australia’s top four trading partners in 2014. Figure 2 and table 1 show details of Australia’s import and export trade for the years 2013 and 2014.
10.3.3 Australia’s types of trade

Exports

Australia’s export trade in 2014 was valued at $327 billion, and was dominated by the mineral products of iron ore, coal and natural gas. Recreational and educational travel were Australia’s leading services exports. (See figure 3 for details of leading exports.)
International students

A more recent high-level earner for Australia (now ranked as our number four export after iron ore, coal and natural gas), is the category of ‘education-related travel services’, which for 2015 was valued at $18.2 billion.

With more than 450,000 international students from 191 countries studying in Australia (see figure 4), education is now very important for our economy. In effect, it is a service export in that students are paying for knowledge that they will take back to their home country.

Imports

Like many countries, Australia is not self-sufficient in all goods and services. In 2014 Australia imported goods and services to a value of close to $337 billion. Figure 6 shows the main aspects of this trade.
10.3 Activities

To answer questions online and to receive immediate feedback and sample responses for every question, go to your learnON title at www.jacplus.com.au. Note: Question numbers may vary slightly.

**Remember**

1. What is the *interconnection* between the World Trade Organization and Australia’s trade?
2. What are Australia’s three most important exports and imports?

**Explain**

3. Refer to [figure 2](#) and [table 1](#). Compare Australia’s imports and exports with those of Asian countries. What changes have occurred in the imports and exports between countries from 2013 to 2014. Use data to support your answer.

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FIGURE 6 Australia’s leading imports for goods and services, 2014 (A$ million)

- Good vehicles: 6008 (1.8%)
- Crude petroleum: 20,050 (6.0%)
- Refined petroleum: 18,579 (5.5%)
- Passenger transport services: 6,141 (1.8%)
- Computers: 7,316 (2.2%)
- Medicaments (incl. veterinary): 7,497 (2.2%)
- Freight transport services: 9,686 (2.9%)
- Telecom equipment & parts: 9,845 (2.9%)
- Passenger motor vehicles: 17,566 (5.2%)
- Personal travel (excl. education) services: 24,597 (7.3%)

FIGURE 7 Oil and petroleum products make up a significant part of Australia’s import trade.
10.4 How is food traded around the world?

10.4.1 Trade in food

The world’s population is unevenly distributed across space, as is the quantity of food produced. Some places, such as Australia, produce an abundance of food, while others struggle to produce enough to maintain food security.

Traditionally, food production consisted of hunting and gathering or cropping and herding. Excess food was consumed locally or sent to nearby markets for barter or cash. While up to 41 per cent of the world’s population is still directly tied to subsistence agriculture, many of the world’s highly developed economies produce large surpluses of food specifically for international trade. For instance, Australia’s food production is estimated to be worth $100 billion annually, and of that, $44.3 billion-worth is exported.

The flow of food trade

Much of the flow of food trade is controlled by powerful nations, such as the United States, the European Union and China, and by international food trade agreements. The World Trade Organization (WTO) and G20 (a group of 20 highly developed and powerful nations) have a significant say in the flow of food products around the world, particularly with respect to tariffs and fair trade rules.
Food trade is a complicated business, as can be seen in figure 1. It is estimated that for developing countries, three-quarters of exports are agricultural produce. While developed countries may need to import tropical foods, many actually export as much as they import in agricultural produce. For instance, the United States, Canada and Australia use large farms to produce wheat, and they control 75 per cent of the global export trade in cereals. In 2015, Australia produced 23 million tonnes of wheat, the majority of which was for sale in overseas markets (see figure 2). Australia’s top 10 agricultural markets can be seen in figure 3.
10.4.2 Trade in animals

World trade in animals as food is estimated at close to 50 million animals per year — pigs, cattle, goats and sheep. Using modern shipping methods, many animals are transported over long distances, and questions have been asked about potential cruelty in the operation of this trade (see figure 4).

Australia’s exports of live sheep and cattle to Asia and the Middle East in 2014 amounted to 3.7 per cent of Australia’s total exports. The value of the live animal export trade to Australia is estimated at $1.6 billion or 3.7 per cent of all agricultural produce per year. The industry employs up to 10,000 rural workers at abattoirs, ports and in the transport industry. While there may be concerns about this industry, it should be remembered that countries request live animal exports so that they can be slaughtered according to Islamic religious customs.

Due to the extensive nature of farming cattle and sheep in Australia, these animals must often travel very large distances to reach ports. They then travel by ship to distant markets. The Australian government has set high standards in the handling of live animals and is monitoring carefully how they are treated at destination ports.
**10.4 Activities**

To answer questions online and to receive immediate feedback and sample responses for every question, go to your learnON title at www.jacplus.com.au. Note: Question numbers may vary slightly.

**Remember**

1. What is the value of Australia’s agricultural exports?
2. What is the percentage of world trade in animals that Australia controls?
3. Refer to figure 1.
   a. What is the value of food trade from Australasia to Europe?
   b. What is the value of food trade from Europe to Australasia?
   c. Is there a balance in this food trade based on your calculations in (a) and (b)?
   d. Place the regions of the world in decreasing order by volume of food trade.

**Explain**

4. Refer to figure 2.
   a. Explain why Australia can export such a large quantity of wheat to the world.
   b. What reasons can you suggest as to why a country such as Russia might not export wheat to Indonesia and Malaysia?

**Discover**

5. Why do countries in places such as the Middle East and Asia have a preference for live animal imports?
6. Use the Trade weblink in the Resources tab to help you prepare a 200-word statement about the types of agricultural produce Australia exports and the nations to which we export. Also state which agricultural produce Australia imports.
7. (a) Investigate the issue of live animal exports from Australia.
   (b) How might a ban on live animal exports from Australia affect farmers?
10.5 SkillBuilder: Constructing multiple line and cumulative line graphs

WHAT ARE MULTIPLE LINE GRAPHS AND CUMULATIVE LINE GRAPHS?

Multiple line graphs consist of a number of separate lines drawn on a single graph. Cumulative line graphs are more complex to read, because each set of data is added to the previous line graph.

Go online to access:
- a clear step-by-step explanation to help you master the skill
- a model of what you are aiming for
- a checklist of key aspects of the skill
- a series of questions to help you apply the skill and to check your understanding.

FIGURE 1 Water use by five states: a multiple line graph


FIGURE 2 Value of farms and fisheries food production: a cumulative line graph


10.6 How has the international automotive trade changed?

10.6.1 The car trade

Trade is one of the strongest interconnections between people and places on the planet, as goods are transported all over the world. Worldwide earnings from car exports make up 5.3 per cent of earnings from all international exports. Two countries with the largest share of the car export market are Japan in north-east Asia and Germany in Europe. Together, they have 61 per cent of the world’s net profits on international car exports. Other countries with significant car exports include China and South Korea in Asia.
10.6.2 The rise of the Asian car industry

The Honda Motor Company is a Japanese multinational corporation. It is:
- the world’s largest motorcycle manufacturer
- the world’s largest manufacturer of internal combustion engines (by volume)
- the second-largest Japanese car manufacturer
- the fourth largest car manufacturer in the United States
- the seventh largest car manufacturer in the world behind Toyota, General Motors, Volkswagen, Hyundai, Ford and Nissan.

The company has assembly plants around the globe (see figure 1). Honda develops vehicles to cater to different needs and markets, so its vehicles vary by country and may feature vehicles exclusive to a region.

10.6.3 The decline of the American car industry

Detroit is the largest city in the state of Michigan, in the United States, and was long known as the world’s automotive centre. Detroit and the surrounding region constitute a major centre of commerce and global trade, most notably as home to America’s ‘Big Three’ automotive companies: General Motors, Ford and Chrysler.

These three car manufacturers were, for a while, the largest in the world, and two of them are still in the top five. Ford had held the position of second-ranked car maker for 56 years, but was relegated to third in North American sales after being overtaken by Toyota in 2007. That year, Toyota also produced more vehicles than General Motors. In the North American market, the Detroit car makers retain the top three spots, though their market share is dwindling, and Honda passed Chrysler for the fourth spot in the United States in 2008.
The United States car industry is suffering from increased overseas competition and from the 2008–2012 global recession. Car dealerships across the United States are struggling, and many are closing. The Big Three manufacturers have suffered from perceived inferior quality compared to their Japanese counterparts. They have also been slow to bring new vehicles to the market, whereas the Japanese are considered leaders in producing smaller, more fuel-efficient cars.

Falling sales and market share have resulted in the Big Three’s plants operating below capacity. General Motors’ plants were at 85 per cent capacity in November 2005 — well below the plants of its Asian competitors. This led to production cuts, plant closures and layoffs. Between 2000 and 2010, Detroit’s population fell by 25 per cent. It had been the nation’s tenth largest city but is now its eighteenth largest, with a population of 713,777. In April 2012, General Motors and Ford continued to lose market share, with yearly sales down 8.2 per cent and 5.3 per cent respectively.

As a consequence, a rise in automated manufacturing using robotic technology has created related industries in Detroit. Inexpensive labour in other parts of the world and increased competition have led to a steady change in certain types of manufacturing jobs in the region. For example, the Detroit area has gained new lithium ion battery plants. As well, the Detroit car makers and local manufacturers have restructured in response to competition. General Motors has invested heavily in fuel-cell-equipped vehicles, while Chrysler has researched and developed biodiesel.
10.7 Are global players altering the industrial landscape?

10.7.1 Changing trends

Until recently, designer clothing came from Italy, and jeans came from the United States. Today, that Italian suit might be designed in Milan, but it is woven from New Zealand wool and stitched together in China. Globalisation has brought global marketing, encouraging consumers everywhere to buy goods without a thought to where they come from.

The clothing industry has faced several tough years. Until late 2008, Australians flocked to shopping centres around the country and spent freely on clothing. However, since the global recession, or global financial crisis, consumer spending behaviour has changed, and clothing retailers have suffered. Retailers have also been affected by the increase in online shopping, which has grown in popularity over the years, mainly because people find it convenient and easy to bargain shop from the comfort of their home or office. Online shopping has revolutionised the business world by making everything anyone could want available by the simple click of a mouse button.

The Australian clothing manufacturing industry has produced some very recognisable brand names and distinctive products. One challenge facing this industry is international competition, especially from developing countries that can afford to mass-produce clothing more cheaply than Australian companies can. Australian clothing manufacturers tend to focus on high-end, high-quality products rather than attempting to compete with lower-cost producers.

Many multinational firms have ‘offshored’ their production to China, owing to its low labour costs, stable political system, aggressive export promotion policies and exchange rate. There are no labour unions, and incentives offered by the government include tax breaks, low import duties, low-cost land and low construction costs for new factories.

FIGURE 1 This symbol signifies that a product has been manufactured in Australia by an Australian-owned company.
10.7.2 Foreign companies in China

In 1979, there were 100 foreign-owned enterprises in China. In 1998, there were 280,000, and by 2012 there were 436,800. Since 2007, foreign companies have employed 25 million people in China. Foreign companies that operate in China include Coca-Cola, Pepsi, Nike, Citibank, General Motors, Philips, Ikea, Microsoft and Samsung.

Horror unfolding as Holden production goes off-shore

After months of speculation and days of denials, General Motors Holden has finally announced the decision its Australian workforce has feared. The company will stop production of its iconic Australian car brand from 2017. It means the loss of nearly 3000 jobs in Victoria and South Australia and may spell the beginning of the end for the automotive industry in this country.

The company blames a high dollar, the rising costs of production and a small domestic market. Holden follows Ford and Mitsubishi in exiting Australia and it signals the demise of a cultural icon. Holden started making cars in Australia in 1917. Mass production started in 1948. The last car will roll off the production line in 2017, making it a century of car making.

Source: ABC Online, 11 December 2013.
10.7.3 Are your clothes made in sweatshops?

If you buy the brands Puma, Nike, Adidas, Mizuno, New Balance, Bonds or Just Jeans, then you may be wearing clothing or footwear that was made in a sweatshop.

A sweatshop is any working environment in which the workers experience long hours, low wages and poor working conditions. Typically, they are workshops that manufacture goods such as clothing. Sweatshops are common in developing countries, where labour laws are less strict or are not enforced at all. Workers have to use dangerous machinery in cramped conditions and can even be exposed to toxic substances. Child labour may be used.

Despite the fact that sweatshop workers receive wages, many of them continue to live in poverty. Most are young women aged 17 to 24.

10.7 Activities

To answer questions online and to receive immediate feedback and sample responses for every question, go to your learnON title at www.jacplus.com.au. Note: Question numbers may vary slightly.

Remember
1. Why have many countries moved their production to offshore places?
2. What are sweatshops?

Predict
3. What change do you think online shopping will make to the Australian retail industry?
4. What do you think would happen to the price of clothing if sweatshops were to close down?

Think
5. Look at figure 3. Give reasons why most offshore manufacturing companies are located in the Asia–Pacific region.
6. What impact does moving production offshore have on the Australian economy and its people?
7. If clothing carries the Ethical Clothing Australia (ECA) label, it means the garment was manufactured in Australia and the manufacturer has ensured that all people involved in its production received the legally stated wage rates and conditions — known in Australia as award wages and conditions. Find out which Australian-made garments you can purchase to support fair working conditions.
8. How might internet shopping affect places such as shopping centres?
9. Are sweatshops ethical or sustainable? Explain your answer.

10.8 Why is fair trade important?

10.8.1 Social justice and problems of trade

The benefits of international trade are not evenly distributed around the world, and trade often favours large, developed countries rather than small developing countries. It is the role of governments, organisations and agencies to regulate this trade so that economic benefits are more evenly distributed.
Australians benefit economically, culturally and politically from international trade, but social justice problems can arise from this trade. For example, when we import blood diamonds from Africa or carpets made by child labour from Nepal, we are supporting unethical industries.

In addition, some countries can make it difficult for other countries to compete fairly, on a ‘level playing field’. They do this by:

- imposing tariffs — taxes on imports
- imposing quotas — limits on the quantity of a good that can be imported
- providing subsidies — cash or tax benefits for local farmers or manufacturers.

10.8.2 Fair trade

The fair trade movement aims to improve the lives of small producers in developing nations by paying a fair price to artisans (craftspeople) and farmers who export goods such as handicrafts, coffee, cocoa, sugar, tea, bananas, cotton, wine and fruit. The movement operates through various national and international organisations such as the World Fair Trade Organization and Fairtrade International (see figure 2).

The fair trade labelling system is operated by Fairtrade International, of which Australia is a participating member. This system works to ensure that income from the sale of products goes back directly to farmers, artisans and their communities. Fairtrade International is present in over 120 countries worldwide and has a total of 1226 producer groups (see figure 3). The number of farmers and workers participating in Fairtrade is estimated to be 1.4 million, with 23 per cent of this number being women.

Fairtrade food items currently include sugar, chocolate, coffee, tea, wine and rice. Other products include soaps, candles, clothing, jewellery, bags, rugs, carpets, ceramics, wooden handicrafts, toys and beauty products.

In 2013, Australia and New Zealand had a combined retail sales total of AU$290.3 million in Fairtrade Certificate products. The highest volume of trade in tonnes for 2013 were bananas: 373,000, sugar: (cane sugar) 194,000 and coffee/cocoa beans: 138,500. On a global scale, 11.4 million producers and their families have benefited from Fairtrade-funded infrastructure and community development projects with a value of $8.4 billion.

![Figure 1](image1.jpg)

**Figure 1** Fair trade organisations promote fair labour practices such as preventing and eliminating child labour.
10.8.3 Non-government organisations and fair trade

Non-government organisations (NGOs) such as Oxfam and World Vision also support fair trade, and oppose socially unjust trade agreements. They oppose attempts by developed countries to:

- block agricultural imports from developing countries
- subsidise their own farmers while demanding that poor countries keep their agricultural markets open.

Shoppers spent $AU 8.4 billion on Fairtrade products in 2013. More than 1.4 million farmers and workers in 74 countries. Over 80% are smallholders.

23% of Fairtrade producers are women.

$AU 127.4 million estimated Fairtrade premium paid in 2013.

Average farm size is just 1.6 hectares for Fairtrade smallholders.

Nearly 6 in 10 consumers have seen the Fairtrade mark. Of those 9 in 10 trust it.

Source: Fairtrade Foundation
10.8 Activities
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Remember
1. What are the main principles of fair trade?

Explain
2. Explain the role of NGOs such as Oxfam in relation to trade.
3. Why can trade be unfavourable to poorer countries?

Discover
4. Find out more about Fairtrade labelling of products sold in places such as Australia.
5. What types of goods do Oxfam and World Vision sell in Australia?
6. Find out what Oxfam does to promote fair trade by using the internet to search for its programs.

Predict
7. Online ordering of goods has become a feature of the internet age. Make a list of the advantages and disadvantages of online ordering for workers in the Australian retail industry (such as those who work in department stores).

Think
8. In theory, every country, rich or poor, should have the opportunity to benefit from international trade. However, the reality is very different. Discuss.
9. Australia has made stronger regional trade interconnections with its neighbours by lowering its tariffs on imported textiles, clothing and footwear. How has Australian trade benefited from this?

10.9 Why does Australia give foreign aid?

10.9.1 Introduction
Countries give aid to other countries in order to help with their development and, for example, help people overcome poverty and resolve humanitarian issues. Aid often helps the donor country by promoting stability and prosperity in the region. Australia’s Official Development Assistance (ODA) program is known as Australian Aid.

10.9.2 Australian Aid aims
Over one billion people in the world live in poverty and do not have easy access to education and health care. When disasters strike, they lack the resources to get back on their feet. Poverty needs to be addressed by the international community because it can:
- breed instability and extremism
- cause people to flee violence and hardship, thus swelling the number of refugees.

Australia takes the stance that helping people who are less fortunate is a vital way of supporting humanitarian principles and social justice. Apart from showing we care, it is in the interests of our national security. It also increases our status throughout the world and creates political and economic interconnections with our Asia–Pacific neighbours.
10.9.3 The Australian Aid program
The Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade (DFAT) manages the Australian Government’s multi-billion-dollar overseas aid program. To ensure that funds reach the needy, Australian Aid works with Australian businesses, non-government organisations such as CARE Australia, and international agencies such as the United Nations (UN) and the World Bank.

10.9.4 The Australian Aid plan
Overseas aid is the transfer of money, food and services from developed countries such as Australia to developing countries such as Papua New Guinea. There are many programs that are part of the Australian Aid budget, which is classified as Official Development Assistance (ODA). (See figure 1.) These include:
• aid to governments for post-war reconstruction, as in Afghanistan and Iraq
• distribution of food through the United Nations World Food Programme
• contributions to United Nations projects on refugees and climate change
• disaster and conflict relief in the form of food, medicine and shelter, such as that given after the 2004 Indian Ocean tsunami
• programs by non-government organisations to reduce child labour in developing countries
• funding for education programs
• support for Australian volunteers working overseas.

A newly developed Australian Aid program for 2015–16 includes $50 million for gender equity and women’s economic empowerment.

10.9.5 The Australian Aid budget
The Australian Aid program supports the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs). In addition, countries with a low Human Development Index (HDI) are the target for development assistance. The Human Development Index ranks a country according to life expectancy at birth, adult literacy, school enrolments and income. The highest possible score for a country is 1.0. (See figure 2.)

The total Australian Aid budget for 2015–16 was over 4 billion dollars with 92 per cent of the Regional Budget of 2.3 billion allocated to our nearest neighbours in the Asia–Pacific region (see figure 3).
FIGURE 2  The Human Development Index, 2015

FIGURE 3  Australian Aid 2015–16

Source: Spatial Vision
10.9 Activities
To answer questions online and to receive immediate feedback and sample responses for every question, go to your learnON title at www.jacplus.com.au. Note: Question numbers may vary slightly.

Remember
1. Which government department manages Australia’s Official Development Assistance program?
2. Which regions of the world receive most of Australia’s aid funding and why do you think this is so?

Explain
3. What reasons can you put forward to explain why Australian Aid programs are worthwhile in terms of Australia’s interconnections with its neighbours?
4. Is there a case that could be argued for cutting aid budgets? Explain your reasons.

Discover
5. Undertake some internet research to find out how the Sustainable Development Goals guide the Australian Aid program.
6. (a) Why is East Asia such an important place for the distribution of Australian Aid?
   (b) Why does North-East Asia receive little foreign aid from Australia?

Predict
7. If Australian Aid were to stop, what changes do you think this would have on Australia’s reputation in the international community?
8. Which elements of the Australian Aid program do you think will have the greatest impact on the lives of people in the Pacific region? Give reasons for your selection.

Think
9. Can you suggest a better way of distributing the budget dollars of the Australian Aid program in order to improve the lives of people in the Asia–Pacific region?
10. If Australia’s economic prosperity were to decline in the next 50 years, which elements of the Australian Aid program do you believe would not be sustainable?

10.10 Why is the illegal wildlife trade a cause for concern?

10.11 SkillBuilder: Constructing and describing a flow map

WHAT IS A FLOW MAP?
A flow map is a map that shows the movement of people or objects from one place to another. Arrows are drawn from the point of origin to the destination. Sometimes these lines are scaled to indicate how much of the feature is moving. Thicker lines show a larger amount; thinner lines show a smaller amount.

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• a clear step-by-step explanation to help you master the skill
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• a series of questions to help you apply the skill and to check your understanding.

![Figure 1 Interstate migration flows, 1996 to 2001](image)

10.12 Review

10.12.1 Review
The Review section contains a range of different questions and activities to help you revise and recall what you have learned, especially prior to a topic test.

10.12.2 Reflect
The Reflect section provides you with an opportunity to apply and extend your learning.