

Paper Reference 9EB0/02
Pearson Edexcel Level 3 GCE

Economics B
Advanced
PAPER 2: Competing in the
global economy

Data Booklet

**In the boxes below, write your name,
centre number and candidate number.**

Surname										
Other names										
Centre Number										
Candidate Number										

INSTRUCTIONS

There may be spare copies of some data sheets in case you need them.

**THIS DATA BOOKLET MUST
BE RETURNED WITH THE
QUESTION PAPER AT THE END OF
THE EXAMINATION.**

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Extract A

Health and the macroeconomy

In 2017, the total Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the United Kingdom (UK) was £2.12 trillion with a population of 66 million. Since then there has been an increase in homelessness, rough sleeping and in the number of food banks. Thousands of poor families now live in accommodation far away from their jobs and from the schools their children attend. Close to 40% of children were predicted to be living in poverty in 2021.

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Turn over

Extract A continued.

**15 Life expectancy has also fallen
among the lowest income groups.
According to human resource
managers, many employers fail
to see the link between employee
20 wellbeing and productivity.**

**Political parties seem indifferent
to inequality, which has left large
numbers of low income people
experiencing poor living standards.
25 This is not just true for the UK
but for almost all the countries
in the Organisation for Economic
Co-operation and Development
(OECD), albeit to different degrees.**

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Turn over

Extract A continued.

30 Fiscal policies in some countries have helped to reduce poverty and decrease inequality, while in others poverty has increased and so has inequality.

Extract B

UK the ‘poorest’ country in northwest Europe in 2021

The UK has the lowest level of real GDP per capita of all countries

5 in northwest Europe. House of Commons library data, published in June 2021, puts the UK behind

13 neighbouring European countries, including Ireland, Norway, Sweden,

10 Finland, Denmark, Belgium, the Netherlands, Iceland, Switzerland, Luxembourg, Austria, France and Germany.

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Turn over

Extract B continued.

**According to the research, which
15 uses data from the International
Monetary Fund (IMF), these
13 countries have a higher GDP per
capita than the UK and have had for
the past 21 years. The data puts
20 the UK's GDP per capita at £31 038
per person in 2021, placing it at the
bottom, behind France on £32 622
per head, and Finland which has a
rate of £34 187.**

**25 The UK also scores low on
investment. According to the
World Bank, in 2020, investment in
Denmark was 23% of GDP whereas**

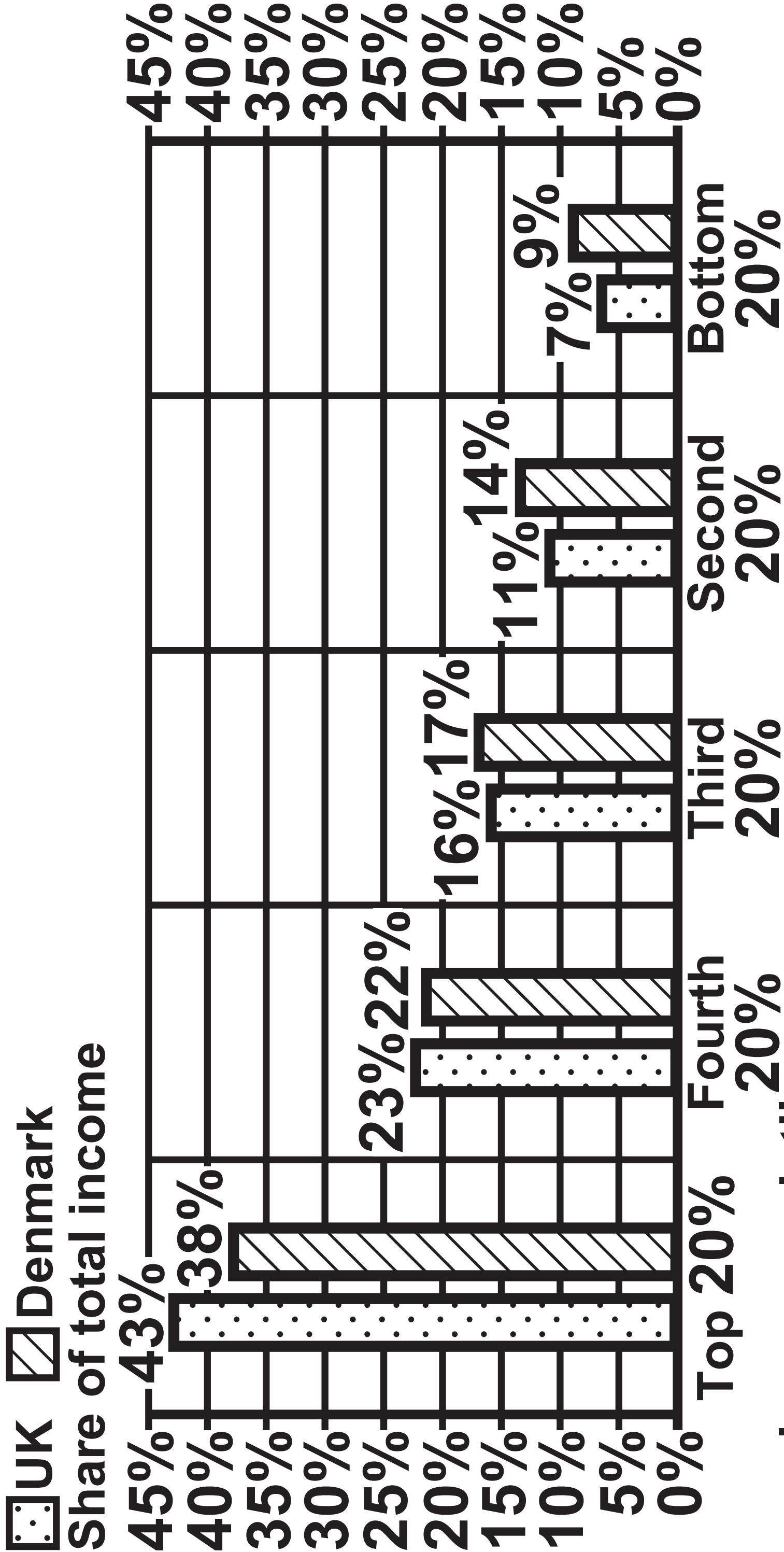
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Turn over

Extract B continued.

**in the UK it was 17% of GDP. GDP
30 growth was also higher in Denmark
from 2016 to 2019 than in the UK.
Low investment and productivity
mean that income growth in the UK is
likely to remain relatively low.**

Income quintile shares for the UK and Denmark in 2018



Income quintile

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Turn over

Extract C continued.

Human Development Index (HDI)

**In 2018 the HDI for the UK was 0·928
and for Denmark the HDI was 0·939.**

GINI coefficient and Index of labour productivity
for the UK and Denmark 2015–2018

GINI coefficient		United Kingdom	Denmark
	2015	0.33	0.28
	2016	0.35	0.28
	2017	0.35	0.29
	2018	0.36	0.28

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Extract D continued.

Index of labour productivity (2015=100)		United Kingdom	Denmark
	2015	100.0	100.0
	2016	99.3	101.2
	2017	100.1	103.1
	2018	100.3	105.4

Question 1(b)

Sector	Average hourly wage
Catering	£9·62
Construction	£15·99
Education	£18·83
Finance and Insurance	£22·62
Manufacturing	£15·08

Question 1(h)

Question 1(h)

Question 1(h)

Extract E

Offshoring by Nabisco

Nabisco is a US manufacturer of biscuits and snacks. In 2021, Nabisco factories in New Jersey and Atlanta were closed, resulting in the loss of about 1,000 jobs. While the firm denied that the jobs were offshored to Mexico, in 2016 hundreds of jobs were lost at the Nabisco factories in Chicago and Philadelphia.

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Extract E continued.

**“We can’t compete with the Mexican workers,” said a US trade union representative. “Nabisco just want
15 to exploit cheap labour. If we were to accept all the working conditions, this job would turn into a job not even worth fighting for.”**

**In 2016, the trade union launched a
20 ‘check the label’ boycott campaign, asking consumers to refuse to buy Nabisco products that are made in Mexico. Workers have frequently reported finding Nabisco products
25 for sale near their factories that were produced in Mexico.**

Extract F

Hourly minimum wage for top manufacturing countries

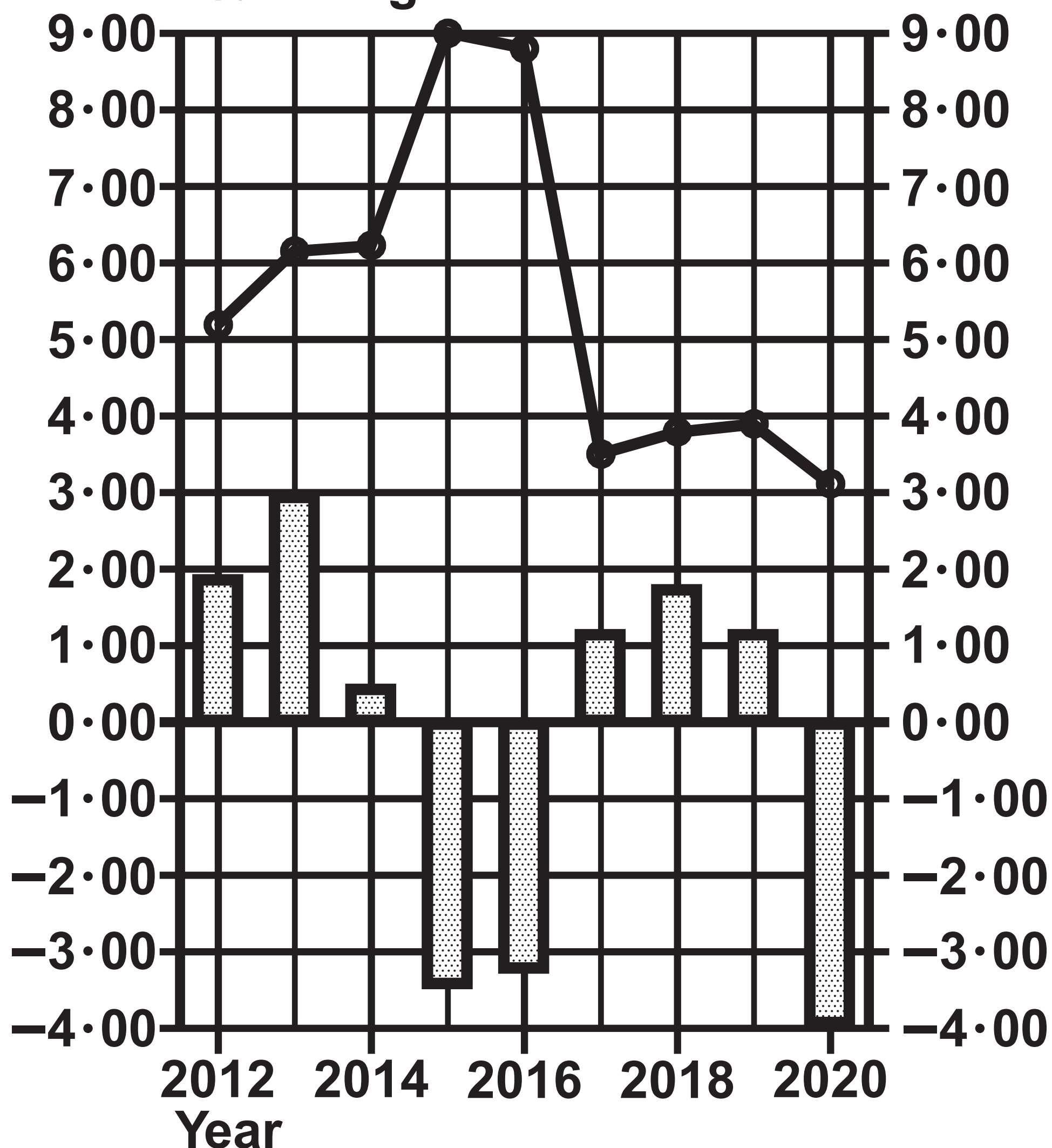
Country	Hourly minimum wage (US\$)
China (with regional variations)	\$1·73
USA	\$7·25
Japan	\$7·80
Germany	\$10·87
South Korea	\$6·84
Italy	No minimum wage
France	\$11·66
United Kingdom	\$10·34
Mexico	\$1·05

Extract G

Economic growth and inflation in Brazil, 2012–2020

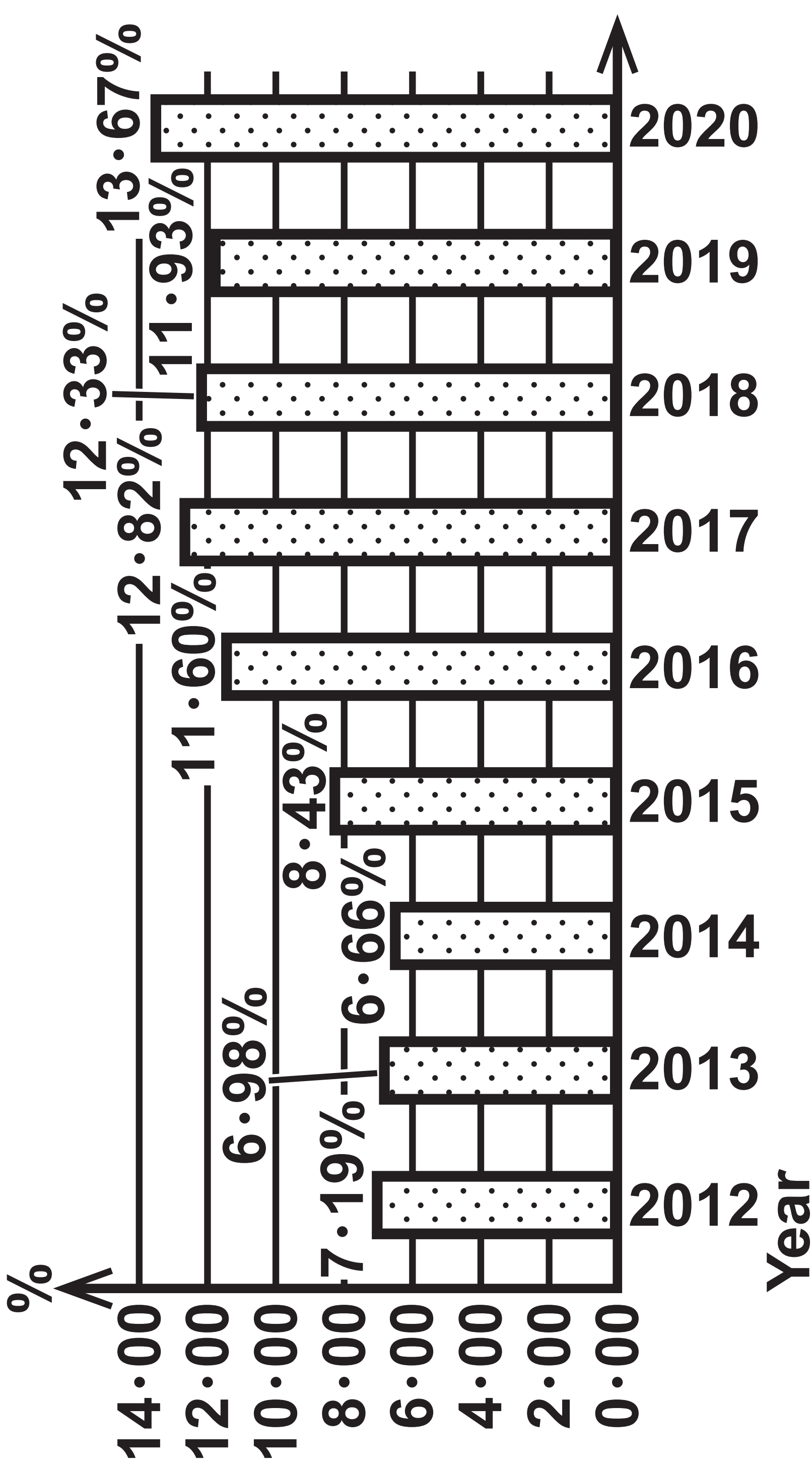
- GDP growth (annual % change)
- inflation, consumer price index (annual % change)

Annual % change



Extract H

Unemployment (% of total labour force) in Brazil, 2012–2020



Extract I

The economy of Brazil

Brazil is the world's thirteenth largest economy. The country is still working on rebuilding itself after the
5 **2015–2016** recession when the economy contracted by almost 7%. Since then, Brazil has not been able to grow at the same pace as it did before the recession. South America's
10 largest economy is now expected to grow at a slower pace in the coming years, with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) predicting Gross Domestic Product (GDP) growth of 1·5% in
15 **2022** and **2%** in **2023**.

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Turn over

Extract I continued.

While the Brazilian Government claims the economy is recovering, it continues to follow fiscal policies aimed at reducing the

20 fiscal deficit and government debt. The unemployment rate in Brazil continues to grow and the country has one of the highest levels of inequality in the world. Even though

25 Brazil has lifted 28 million people out of absolute poverty in the last 15 years, 10% of the population still live in absolute poverty, while the

country's richest 5% have the same

30 income as the remaining 95% of the population.

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Extract I continued.

Brazil has abundant natural resources and a relatively diversified economy. The country is the world's
35 largest producer of coffee, sugar cane and oranges, and is one of the world's largest producers of soya. With forests covering half of the country and the world's
40 largest rainforest, Brazil is the world's fourth largest exporter of timber. Additionally, Brazil is home to the world's largest commercial livestock herds. Brazil also attracts
45 many multi-nationals in the food and bio-fuels industries. It is the world's second largest exporter of

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Turn over

Extract I continued.

iron and one of the world's main producers of aluminium and coal.

50 Many of the world's large automobile manufacturers have set up factories in Brazil. The industrial sector contributes 17·6% to the GDP and employs 19·9% of the population.

55 The service sector represents 62·9% of Brazilian GDP and employs 70·9% of the active workforce. In recent years, the country has developed the production of high value-added
60 services, especially in the fields of aeronautics and telecommunications. Tourism has grown in recent years, making it an important segment of this sector.

Sources

Extract A

(Source: adapted from <https://www.ineteconomics.org/research/research-papers/lessons-for-the-age-of-consequences-covid-19-and-the-macroeconomy> and <https://www.ohchr.org/EN/Issues/Poverty/Pages/CallforinputUK.aspx>)

Extract B

(Source: adapted from <https://www.scotsman.com/news/politics/new-data-suggests-uk-poorest-country-in-north-west-europe-3288562>)

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Sources continued.

Extract C

(Source: adapted from <https://www.equalitytrust.org.uk/scale-economic-inequality-uk> and <https://data.worldbank.org/country/denmark> and <http://hdr.undp.org/en/countries>)

Extract D

(Source: adapted from <https://data.worldbank.org/indicator/SI.POV.GINI> and <https://data.oecd.org/lprdt/gdp-per-hour-worked.htm>)

Extract E

(Source: adapted from <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2021/aug/23/nabisco-factory-workers-striking>)

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Sources continued.

Extract F

(Source: adapted from <https://www.nationmaster.com/country-info/compare/China/United-States/Labor> & <https://stats.oecd.org/Index.aspx?DataSetCode=RMW>)

Extract G

(Source: adapted from <https://data.worldbank.org/country/BR>)

Extract H

(Source: adapted from <https://data.worldbank.org/country/BR>)

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Sources continued.

Extract I

(Source: adapted from <https://international.groupecreditagricole.com/en/international-support/brazil/economic-overviews>)