

## Key Word Definitions

### **Development**

Rise in the perceived standard of living for an increasing proportion of a population. This set of resources will look mainly at economic development alongside the concept of community empowerment.

### **Rural Development**

The progression of areas which are dominated by extensive land-uses, such as agriculture or forestry, or by large open spaces of undeveloped land.

### **Sustainable Development**

“Development that meets the needs of present generations without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs”  
(*Brundtland Report, 1987*)

### **Exploration**

Travelling through an unfamiliar area in order to learn about it.

### **Archipelago**

A group of islands

### **Quality of Life**

The state of social well-being of an individual or group, either perceived or as identified by ‘observable indicators’ (*standard of living indicators*).

### **Liminal Zones**

Rapidly changing, sensitive marine coasts in which, on which and from which people eke a living, increasingly through seaweed farming.

**Standard of Living Indicators**

Factors such as income, quality and availability of employment, quality and affordability of housing, hours of work required to purchase necessities, gross domestic product, number of vacation days per year, quality and availability of education, life expectancy, incidence of disease, economic and political stability, political and religious freedom, climate and safety .

**Resource Consumption**

A resource is a source or supply from which a benefit is produced. There are many different types of resource: economic, biological, human, capital and natural amongst others. This set of resources is mainly interested in the sustainable use (or not) of natural resources, in particular seaweed.

**Bias**

In favour of, or against, a particular point of view or opinion. Bias could be shown in interviews, or in questionnaire design or response.